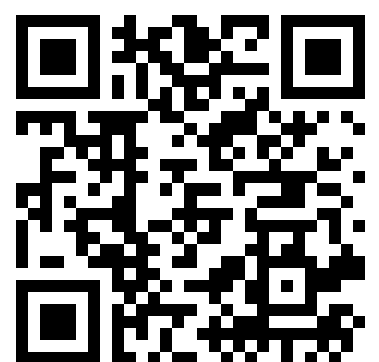

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MILITARY SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE tedium of the long lull which supervened on the repulse of Sir Redvers Buller's force at Colenso has been sensibly relieved by some brisk minor operations which have resulted distinctly to our advantage. The first of these was the advance of a detachment from Sir William Gatacre's force to Dordrecht, which was forthwith occupied, a subsequent attack on it by the enemy being repulsed. On Saturday last Captain de Montmorency, V.C., 21st Lancers, with a small body of colonial troops having gone out to reconnoitre the neighbourhood, found the enemy some six miles north of Dordrecht, and detached a party under Lieutenant Milford, of the Frontier Mounted Rifles, to make further observations. This party, consisting of some forty men, was outflanked and cut off from the main body. Declining to abandon a wounded officer, these forty men succeeded in gaining a kopje and gallantly defended it all night against 800 burghers. In the morning they were skilfully relieved by Captain de Montmorency and Captain Goldsworthy, and before the enemy retired some loss was inflicted upon them. The engagement was not one of any special significance, but it was a bright little piece of work, and the fact that, with the exception of Captain de Montmorency, all our troops were colonials is most interesting and satisfactory. Highly commendable, too, is the sterling pluck of Lieutenant Milford's little force in refusing to abandon a wounded officer,

and in holding its own against an enemy twenty times its strength. As a termination to the bad old year the incident was especially gratifying, and was happily capped by a New Year's Day performance of even greater merit so far as actual results are concerned. On December 31 a force consisting of 200 Queenslanders, 100 Canadians, a horse artillery battery, 40 mounted infantry, and 200 of the 2nd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, left Belmont under Lieut.-Colonel Pilcher, Bedfordshire Regiment, and marched out westward some twenty miles in the direction of Sunnyside. On the morning of New Year's Day Colonel Pilcher advanced some six miles to Sunnyside, where he found the enemy in laager, and succeeded in surprising them by a simple but effective turning movement, resulting in the capture of the laager and forty prisoners besides killed and wounded. The Canadians and Queenslanders behaved admirably, and the action may be described as a complete success, which will go very far indeed towards strengthening the line of communications on the western border. As an immediate result of his victory, Colonel Pilcher entered Douglas, and as cavalry from Modder River have been co-operating with him, the re-occupation of Griqualand generally and the relief of Kuruman are expected to follow shortly.

Apart from these two incidental engagements there has been sustained and important fighting on the part of the main forces under Generals Gatacre and French, the latter especially having been most busily occupied to the north of Arundel. Having dislodged the enemy from Rensburg, General French started thence with five squadrons, half of the 2nd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regiment, eighty mounted infantry and ten guns on the evening of December 31, and early next morning occupied a kopje overlooking and to the west of Colesberg. The enemy's outposts were completely taken by surprise, and General French had no difficulty in enfilading the right of the enemy's position and in subsequently threatening his strong laager and position extending south-east of Colesberg as far as the junction. Some heavy fighting ensued, General French having succeeded in cutting the enemy's line of retreat, but not being able to dislodge them without reinforcements. These were despatched from De Aar on the 3rd. On Thursday a Boer force, estimated at 1,000 men, marched from Colesberg during the night, and attacked the left flank of General French's force at five o'clock in the morning. Half a battalion of the Suffolk Regiment and two companies of the Royal Berkshire Regiment were first engaged. The enemy kept up a steady and persistent fire and attacked with determination. Four guns of the Royal Horse Artillery were moved up and opened fire, compelling the Boers to draw back a little for shelter. The Suffolks and Berkshires still kept up a hot fire, while the 10th Hussars and a detachment of Royal Horse Artillery moved against the right flank of the enemy. The Boers retired upon a kopje. After some time the mounted infantry dismounted and charged the position. The defeat was complete. Nineteen prisoners were taken,

while the enemy lost about fifty killed and wounded. Our losses were very slight, but unfortunately included Major Harvey, 10th Hussars, who was killed gallantly leading his men. A feature of the fighting was a charge made by a squadron of the Inniskilling Dragoons. At the commencement of the attack they cut their way clear through a body of Boers, who fled before them.

It may safely be anticipated that eventually General French, who has shown himself a very level-headed as well as dashing commander, will succeed in dislodging the enemy with loss from their position and in reoccupying Colesberg. The moral effect of this would be excellent, and, indeed, the results already achieved by General French are quite remarkable. His promptitude in following up the enemy from Rensburg, his capital scheme of attack on Colesberg, his swiftness of perception and action in cutting off the enemy's retreat, have all been admirable and add largely to an already brilliant reputation. Incidentally, it goes without saying that his success strikes the keynote of our previous failures. The mobility of his force has enabled him to effect surprises and to carry out turning movements which are naturally impossible with infantry on foot operating against infantry mounted. It is to be hoped that the effect of his movements will now be emphasised by the work of General Gatacre, who has also been using his mounted troops to excellent purpose. On January 3 an outpost between Cyphergat and Molteno was attacked by about 3,000 Boers, but the attack was repulsed. The repulse was accentuated by a rapid movement on the part of General Gatacre with mounted troops and the 79th Field Battery to the front of Sterkstroom, where the enemy were found strongly posted on the Coperberg, commanding the Cyphergat road and approaches. The enemy were dislodged by our artillery and fled towards Stormberg. Thus at three points outside Natal we have started the New Year with successes which, if not of first-class importance, are, collectively, of considerable moment, and afford a pleasant contrast to the enforced inaction of Lord Methuen at Modder River and of Sir Redvers Buller at Chieveley.

Turning to Natal, it seems probable that we may soon be hearing of very important, possibly momentous, events in this direction. There is every reason to suppose that a concerted movement on the part of Sir Redvers Buller's force and on that of the Ladysmith garrison will be attempted almost immediately, and the result will certainly influence the future of the campaign to a very considerable degree. The difficulty, of course, is that the Boer position is so strong that a fresh frontal attack is out of the question, and so long that flanking movements are well nigh impossible. To speak frankly the hope of success is not very great; but, on the other hand, if success is achieved at all, it will probably be of a very striking and significant description. Of one thing we may be sure, namely, that this time no needless risks will be run as was the case with the guns at the battle of Colenso, which we

must all admit might have had a different termination if the second crossing had been duly supported. Assuming that a fresh attempt be made to bring the siege of Ladysmith to an end, the campaign will thenceforth be conducted on an entirely new basis. Either such a shattering blow will be dealt as will enable Sir Redvers Buller to clear Natal of invaders within the next few weeks, or another halt will have to be made to give Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener time to formulate an entirely new scheme of operations. But the main feature of the situation will remain the same. Our determination to "see this thing through" is now irrevocable, and no power on earth can hope to successfully withstand such a body of public and Imperial opinion as now backs the Government in its resolve to crush the South African Republics once and for all. Little Englandism in this connection has died a natural death. Continental jealousy and anxiety to profit by our misfortunes are toning down to sober recollection of the circumstance that the British fleet is just as ready as it was three months ago to argue any little point of international difference with any combination likely to be brought against it. The colonies, influenced by the fine display of fighting quality their representatives have already made in the field, are in a general blaze of patriotic enthusiasm, India is full of generous loyalty, and at home the Auxiliary forces are in a state of fervid eagerness to be further included in the plan of campaign. Rightly or wrongly the spirit of the Empire has been aroused to a pitch which it has never before attained. Explanation and justification apart, the fact remains that the true military situation in South Africa to-day is not so much the actual position of our troops as the circumstance that the British Empire has acknowledged this war to be a matter of Imperial concern and is prepared to expend all its resources if necessary in bringing it to a satisfactory termination.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

A LEADING article in the *Morning Post* of Thursday, commenting on a letter from Lord Ernest Hamilton, gives a correct statement of the actual constitutional position of the Cabinet, the War Office, and the Parliament. If it is true that each member of the Cabinet is responsible for the actions and policy of Mr. Chamberlain, there will be some difficulty probably in Ministers establishing a claim to the support of their constituencies, if they be members of the House of Commons. The Marquis of Salisbury and the Duke of Devonshire are dwarfed in the public eye by the flamboyant personality of the Colonial Secretary, who seems to fancy that he is not only in charge of the colonies but that he is Minister of War, as the Secretary for the Colonies was wont to be before the outbreak of hostilities with Russia in 1854, and sends his felicitations to the Dominion on the behaviour of the Canadian troops in Imperial style off his own bat. The fact of the matter is that the Army is not particularly interested in the question, however it may benefit and may suffer. It would be quite as well indeed, seeing that all the scalp hunters are busy sharpening their knives for a general onslaught on the department, that those who wish to keep any hair on their heads should wait till the hunt is over and the victims have suffered before they look for official responsibility. The pack that tried to hunt down Sir William Butler have been whipped off, and now it is said that the warnings and advice of that officer were in unison with the opinions expressed by Lord Wolseley in regard to the course taken by Government. It is the duty of those in authority, military and civil, to defend the generals and the troops under their orders from accusations which would destroy the public

confidence if they were at all sustained by trustworthy evidence, of which as yet there has been no shadow or substance. But criticism of tactics and even of strategy cannot be hindered, even if it were desirable that it should be altogether suppressed. There has been no indictment that is worthy of serious consideration brought against the officers in command in South Africa, unless it is held that a mistake, from liability to which no general is free, for every general is a mortal man, can be justly made subject of serious censure, tantamount to an expression of want of confidence and actual blame. It is not to be wondered at, perhaps, that a disposition has been shown in the press, the outcome of much that is said in private, to express a certain irritation at the reverses which our arms have sustained, and which have been frankly acknowledged by the officers who were in command of the troops engaged in the unsuccessful operations.

Correspondents have sent to favoured papers in the provinces revelations of the intentions of officers in high places which may be true, but which if true would certainly not be conveyed to those who transmitted the intelligence for publication. The Commander-in-Chief, we are told, protested from the very first against the meagre preparations of the Government. Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley is a member of the Defence Committee, he is the military adviser of the Secretary of State for War. To whom were the protests referred to by the London correspondents addressed by his lordship? If, as is stated, he contemplates making a clean breast of it there must be a great change at the War Office one way or the other. It would be interesting to inquire to whom the Cabinet would turn to fill the vacancy in the military or civil side of the great department in Pall-mall. Promotion by seniority at the Horse Guards would not answer; the system is out of favour.

Army Notes.

For the second time since the opening of the campaign our troops at the front have been passing through a period of forced inaction. A second army corps, supplemented by mounted troops, is on its way to reinforce the first, now seen to be wholly inadequate in a war that daily makes more extensive demands on the nation's resources. To the critics of the war, of its generals, and of their operations, this period of inaction has offered an opportune occasion of which they have availed themselves freely, and it must be admitted that many weak spots have been revealed in our armour by which the shafts of fair criticism may enter. The lack of foresight and of prudence that has for years permitted the Boer Republics to lay in vast stores of magazine rifles and quick-firing cannon, and to recruit in the countries of Europe for a war manifestly to be waged against Great Britain, has been proclaimed by a vigilant press as from the house-tops. But the actual war with all its dread reality having come upon us, as it was bound to do, the want of prescience of Governments in the past has been eclipsed by the absorbing interest of the present, and by common consent put aside for the moment in the spectacle offered by the heroism of our troops. It is to the armies in the fighting line that all thoughts are turned to-day, and there are matters of life-and-death import to them that are causing perturbation of mind and giving rise to anxious and searching inquiries. Why, it is asked, is the arduous task of our unrivalled infantry to be made harder because their supporting guns are too few, while those that are available are out-ranged, if reports speak truly, even by the enemy's field guns? Why, it may be asked, is the British Army, alone among the great armies of Europe, without a quick-firing field gun, and what is the explanation of the absence of a shell more suitable for the attack of entrenchments and guns in position than shrapnel—a projectile specially designed and adapted for combats in the open? Why, again, are our generals robbed of the fruits of their hard-fought and dearly-won battles

through the want of cavalry and horse artillery to turn victory into rout? Kimberley might now be in Lord Methuen's hands had his cavalry been in sufficient force to follow up the retreating Boers after the battle of Belmont. Graspan might never have been fought. It may pertinently be inquired why field howitzers and ordnance sufficiently powerful to resist siege guns were not present in South Africa in the early days of the campaign, to be thrown into Ladysmith and Kimberley when the possibility of those places being beleaguered was manifest? It is not creditable to those who are responsible for the maintenance of the land forces in an efficient condition that from first to last during the war, so far as it has gone, the Army has been absolutely dependent upon the sister service for ordnance of sufficient capacity to enable it to obtain the mastery. Such has been the case at Ladysmith ever since the timely arrival of the naval brigade which saved the situation on the critical day of Farquhar's Farm and Nicholson's Nek. Such is the case to-day, when both at the Modder River camp and at Chieveley the naval guns at all points dominate the positions of the enemy. Of the conduct and efficient working of the field batteries nothing too laudatory can be said; and if their guns are not yet quick-firers, if they are in range less far-reaching than they should be—if, again, they are supplied only with shrapnel shell—the meed of praise to which they were entitled becomes all the greater for the disadvantages under which they labour. But the discredit due to these shortcomings still remains, and should be brought home to those with whom the responsibility rests. Still more pertinently it may be asked why our land transport has been, and is still, so deficient that in all our operations the generals have been compelled to hug the railways, and to deliver in every engagement the frontal attack, unrelieved by strategic movements to divide the enemy's attention and threaten his flanks and rear? These and other kindred questions will continue with increasing persistence to be raised and dwelt upon, with many reflections on the Government and the War Office, some just and some unjust, until stirring events at the front become again the more absorbing topic.

In view of the dead-lock which has existed in the South African theatre of war for the last three weeks, the wisdom that launched Lord Methuen's flying column on its heroic march to the relief of the diamond city may fairly now be criticised from the point of view of the strategical advantages gained by the operation. On November 21 this column, lightly equipped and numbering some 7,000 or 8,000 men, including a single cavalry regiment, started from Orange River, where its concentration had been effected. Two days later the enemy's position at Belmont, eighteen miles north-east of Orange River, was assaulted before sunrise and carried with the utmost gallantry at the point of the bayonet, the Guards having the post of honour and suffering the greatest loss. With an adequate force of cavalry the victory would probably have been converted into a rout. On the 25th was won a second victory at Graspan or Enslin, six miles north of Belmont, in which the naval brigade suffered greatly, the marines losing over 42 per cent. of their numbers. After the brief lapse of three days the third and fiercest engagement was fought at Modder River, and ended victoriously for the British, as the enemy evacuated their position after the battle under cover of night. By this victory Lord Methuen was carried to the north of the Riet River, fifty miles on the way to Kimberley. He had then to rest his troops, exhausted by fatigue and sensibly reduced by losses in action, as well as to await reinforcements, repair the railway, and make a bridge to span the river. It was not until December 11 that he was able to renew the offensive. On that date with about 10,000 men he assaulted the Boers in their almost impregnable position at Magersfontein, but failed to drive them from it, the Highland Brigade being surprised in the dark in close formation, and terribly cut up. Since the battle of Magersfontein the flying column has remained inactive in its entrenched camp on the northern bank of the Riet, blocked in front by superior forces in a fortified position that defies a second frontal attack, and from which the constantly extending trenches to east and west are rendering a flank movement by the British in their present force impossible. In

front of Lord Methuen lies Kimberley, at a distance of twenty miles, still beleaguered, and without any early prospect of succour.

The gains through this adventure may be summed up thus: a strip of some fifty miles of British territory traversed by a railway has been wrested from the invaders, three sanguinary battles have been fought by our arms, the spread of disaffection amongst the western Dutch has been to some extent checked, the Boers have learned to respect us as foes, the spirit of our troops has been raised, and the admiration of their countrymen excited to the utmost, the pressure on Sir Redvers Buller has been reduced by the withdrawal of thousands of Free Staters to swell the force that barred Lord Methuen's advance, and a considerable body of the enemy is held inactive. Against these not unsubstantial gains must be put down a heavy roll of killed and wounded, the loss of the decisive battle, and the consequent failure, for the present at least, of Lord Methuen's mission, which was by means of a flying column to carry the relief of Kimberley in the shortest possible time. It is easy to conceive, however, that his case might be worse, since it is doubtful whether a victory at Magersfontein, and the consequent relief of Kimberley, would have given him the dominating hand. The Boers when driven from their entrenched positions are by no means beaten; they never will be beaten thoroughly without a strong force of mounted troops to follow them up—such a force as the Imperial Yeomanry should prove to be. It is more than probable that the Boers would again have closed in on Lord Methuen's rear, massing between Kimberley and the small force he must have left entrenched round Modder River bridge, and the last state would for him be worse than the first. As it is, his concentrated force is able to neutralise many thousands of the enemy, whereas if shut up with the Kimberley garrison he would but augment their difficulties and jeopardise his post at Modder River.

If any doubt be cast on the wisdom of the strategy that dictated Lord Methuen's march, it is only fair to show whether any other course lay open, assuming it to have been imperative to make some effort to raise the siege of Kimberley. There was the alternative of an invasion of the Free State from the south and an advance on Bloemfontein. On November 21 Lord Methuen's column advanced from Orange River some 7,000 or 8,000 strong. Before the battle of Magersfontein on December 11 its strength had been raised to about 14,000. This force might have concentrated at Naauwpoort Junction instead of at Orange River, and, strengthened by General French's cavalry and mounted infantry, it might presumably have forced the Orange River with but slight opposition at the time and seized the railway leading to the Free State capital. The gradual concentration of British troops at Naauwpoort would have drawn in the Free Staters from the western border and from Natal, almost automatically giving relief to Kimberley and Sir Redvers Buller, and possibly also causing the Boers massed in front of General Gatacre at Stormberg to return to the north of the Orange River. The distance from the Orange River to Bloemfontein is about 115 miles, and as the country is comparatively flat and suitable for the movements of all arms, the capital might even now be in our possession, or within measurable distance of the British. The war would have been carried into the enemy's territory, and possibly two out of the three serious checks sustained by our arms might have been avoided. It is no doubt easy to be wise after the event, and in making the foregoing remarks we claim no superior wisdom.

Many things are clear to-day which were not clear on the outbreak of war. For instance, everyone sees now that Ladysmith and Kimberley could well have held out until the whole of the army corps arrived, and every preparation was made for an advance on Bloemfontein in overwhelming strength. When Sir Redvers Buller reached Cape Town, however, all three towns were supposed to be in a precarious position, and, like his predecessor in a similar situation, he thought it was his duty to relieve the sorely-pressed garrisons before he began his march on the Boer capitals. In the circumstances perhaps he was wise, but the force at his command was not large enough to allow such a modification of

the original plan. Hence the disaster at Stormberg, the check at the Modder River, and the check on the Tugela. To throw all the responsibility on our generals in the field would be so ungenerous and so unfair that the English people are not likely to be guilty of it. They may have made mistakes and not taken sufficient precautions in minor details, but the fact remains that, as usual, they have been asked to accomplish much with little means. It was not Sir George White's fault that Ladysmith was provided with such inferior guns that he would have been forced to surrender long ago only for the arrival of naval guns the day before his communications with Durban were cut. It was not Lord Methuen's fault that he was unable to follow up the battle of Belmont for lack of cavalry. It was not Colonel Long's rashness that led to the loss of guns on the Tugela, but the shortness of their range which compelled him to advance too close to the enemy. The home authorities, not the generals in the field, are responsible for the order in which the army corps went out to the Cape—infantry first, artillery next, and cavalry last—so that infantry have been practically attempting to do the work of cavalry. More than one department of the War Office is in fault, and this is especially true of the Intelligence Department.

In the *Daily Mail* of Wednesday appeared a most graphic and interesting account of the Modder River column from the pen of Mr. Julian Ralph. He makes it clear that it was the accuracy of our fire alone which forced the Boers to retire from a position that was apparently impregnable. His explanation may not be the true one, but it has an air of probability, and he is the first to account for the most surprising circumstance of the Modder River battle. To begin with, the Free Staters were so unnerved by our well-directed fire that they compelled the Transvaalers to occupy a less advantageous position than they might have done, which accounts for the presence of the enemy in the bushes by the river, as events proved the source of their weakness. Every inch of the ground was torn and broken, and every object on its surface riddled with shot. The loss of life on the Boer side must, therefore, have been very great, 300 at the least, and Mr. Ralph was told by prisoners that many of the Free Staters were kept to their work by threats of instant death should they attempt to desert. After seeing the ground where the battle raged fiercely, he is inclined to credit the truth of the statement. That the burghers of the Free State are more lukewarm in their support of the war than their northern neighbours is not only borne out by independent evidence from all sides, but it is in harmony with known political facts. The Boers of the Transvaal may imagine they are fighting for their independence; the more enlightened Free Stater without a grievance can labour under no such delusion. For this reason the advance of our generals on the Orange River presents fewer difficulties than the advance of Sir Redvers Buller on the Tugela. Even more interesting is Mr. Ralph's graphic pictures of the sufferings of our men, who are obliged to march long distances in a sandy region without a drop of water to moisten their parched throats. How admirably they have displayed the best soldierly qualities of their fathers all the world knows. No praise could be too great for our officers and men, who are well upholding the glorious traditions of the past—traditions which, unfortunately, some among us are inclined to ignore.

The Sunnyside victory, small as it was, has a chance of being remembered in English history when many a greater battle is forgotten, for it was achieved by colonials, who have hurried across the ocean in defence of the national flag. For the first time on record Australians and Canadian Volunteers have stood shoulder to shoulder on the field of battle to vindicate an Imperial principle. For the first time on record they have together won a victory and hoisted the Union Jack in a village, from which they have driven rebels in arms against the Queen. Of their own free will they have elected to take part in the war, and how valuable their services are every day brings forth fresh proof. At Sunnyside they showed the steadiness, bravery, coolness, and judgment of the British soldier, and against the enemy, that they even beat him at his own game. In Australia it may be readily imagined with what emotion the

news of Sunnyside will be received, for it is the first time in her history that any of her sons have fought on a field of battle, the New South Wales contingent not having seen active service in the Soudan. With the Canadians the case is different. They have added fresh lustre to an honourable military tradition. They have fought side by side with British Regulars on many a field, and Canadians have fought with distinction in every war, great and little, since Canada became a part of the British Empire. Moreover, her French Canadian population have the splendid memory of Chateauguay, where, under Colonel de Salaberry with 300 Voltigeurs, an army of Americans, thousands strong, was utterly defeated: her English population, the memory of Queenstown Heights, which were successfully stormed by the York Volunteers against a greatly superior force. Sunnyside was, however, an achievement in which Canadians feel another kind of pride, because it consecrated their loyalty. They fought, not for their homes and country, but for the honour of the Empire and the British flag.

The letter of Colonel Lonsdale Hale addressed the other day to the *Times* might be read with advantage by those critics of our war in South Africa who are so ready to blame the generals at the front for all the failure of operations. Colonel Hale is a student of tactics, and, as he says, the "theories of war and battle are of little value until proved sound by the results of actual practice." Our generals in the field at the Cape have had to play an uphill game, and if as yet there has been little of actual success to record it has to be borne in mind that "the positions occupied by the Boers have been some hundreds of feet above the starting points for the attacking forces." Our troops have been the attackers, and have consequently been seriously handicapped. Our generals have had to adopt frontal attacks "as Hobson's choice, with the full knowledge that the previous shaking of the defender's infantry by artillery fire, an axiom of modern tactics, has been incomplete." The generals whom some are so ready to condemn have had no opportunity up to now of explaining what the actual situations were which they were called upon to face. Colonel Hale puts the case clearly when he says, "I have heard judgments given with respect to the capture of the two battalions"—at Nicholson's Nek—"but before any opinion worth having can be formed it will be necessary to have available the evidence of many people, some of whom are prisoners at Pretoria and others shut up in Ladysmith." The critics are too ready to jump at conclusions. Is it to be supposed that generals exercising command will rush headlong into perilous enterprises regardless of all consequence both to their own reputations and the lives of the brave men who are carrying out their orders, and doing it with such splendid gallantry? The supposition is absurd. Colonel Hale has for some years past been recognised as a fairly free lance in the department of military criticism, and we feel certain that he would not write as he does now unless he felt that the occasion was one which demanded more generosity of feeling than some seem disposed to display. "Since 1870-71," as he puts it, "war under modern conditions has been a subject of at once the widest and the wildest speculation for thought among soldiers of all armies alike." At present the grounds upon which the censure of our generals is based is at least unsubstantial and incomplete. In these circumstances we agree with the able military correspondent of the *Times* that it is due to those exercising command that the British public should wait events, and give a body of gallant soldiers the benefit of any doubts which may exist as to the wisdom of their course of action in the initial phases of what all recognise to be a big war, in which the forces of the enemy are admitted to have been underrated.

The gentlemen who fill the arduous posts of correspondents with our Army in South Africa lose now and then all sense, or at least a good deal of the sense, of proportion in their despatches, but it is probable that those who manage the appropriation of the head-lines in the papers are occasionally responsible. This day week we were cheered by the account of considerable successes obtained by a leader who has done so well in his own way already that we are prepared to give him credit for good work when he is on the war path, and the occupation of Colesberg by General French,

officially reported to the War Office on Tuesday, has not been confirmed. Headings such as "Six Hours' Fighting" attract the eye of readers who devour paragraphs about an insignificant skirmish in which our men, "after feeling the severity of the Boer fire," return to camp "without any casualties"! This week more than half a column of the centre page of a great daily was devoted to a telegraphic despatch respecting a reconnaissance in which a body of scouts, colonial troops, and Cape Mounted Rifles were engaged from two o'clock on December 30 till next day with 800 Boers, who were said by the correspondent who sent the telegram to have displayed little courage and to have shot very badly. These accounts are costly to send and afford little satisfaction to a public hungering and thirsting for something decisive, which they will have to wait for some time yet. Detailed narratives of these small encounters on the fringes of the hostile forces do injury; they expose us to ridicule.

Perhaps it is not surprising that the military papers of the Continent say hard things concerning our operations in South Africa. With national prejudice there is, doubtless, linked a desire to discover confirmation of the depreciatory criticism which has generally been offered of our military system, mainly because it differs from that which is almost universal in Europe. The *Revue du Cercle Militaire* is one of the few journals which are content to record events, though it seems to labour under the delusion that Sir George White attempted and failed to cut his way out from Ladysmith. At the other end of the scale is the *Echo de l'Armée*, which seems to surpass itself week by week in shameless mendacity. It now gravely informs its readers that, not content with the Dum Dum bullet, we have sent out a supply of explosive balls. These, it says, have an internal cavity filled with air, and when the ball strikes an object the weak walls are driven in, thus compressing the air, which causes the projectile to burst with explosive effect. With this scandalous misrepresentation it presents a series of "British atrocities" gathered from the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*—many of them alleged to have been committed while General Yule's troops were making their forced march into Ladysmith! Further, it professes to have gathered the opinion of General du Barail that, after General Buller's reverse, we are sure to be defeated. In the same columns we do not find Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil described as an "attaché," but as a volunteer. It appears that he was born in 1840, served in Cochin China, was wounded in the war of 1870, fought afterwards in Tunis, and was retired under the limit of age.

The *France Militaire* is not disposed to censure the tactics of Sir Redvers Buller, and throws the blame of the disaster upon the officers charged with carrying out his orders. We are told that they have not even applied the plain instructions of the drill book, and that at Stormberg and Magersfontein battalions were surprised in marching formation when rudimentary precautions had not been taken, while on the Tugela it was forgotten that artillery cannot dispense with infantry supports. The interpretation which our contemporary sets upon these facts is that small professional competence has been displayed, and it has severe censure for the Intelligence Department. In another article it draws a lesson as to the evil effect of fortifications, permanent or temporary, upon military operations. In many circumstances fortification leads to the locking up of troops in positions which may be valueless, and condemns others to the work of relief. It was a great mistake, we are told, of Sir George White to allow himself to be surrounded at Ladysmith. In expressing this opinion the *France Militaire* does not, of course, take into account all the conditions that led to our retaining that position—conditions which had relation to our holding the railway line at that point, and to the immense mass of stores which had been collected at an earlier date.

The *Armeebblatt* of Vienna indulges in many hard sayings at our cost. We have succeeded, it remarks, in losing a great many officers and men, and in creating something like a *tabula rasa*, upon which we must make new plans of campaign. We have committed the great error of under-estimating our enemy, though the Continent, we

are told, was a good deal wiser, and the Viennese organ goes on to echo some of the harsh criticisms of the *Militär-Wochenblatt*. It regards the various estimates of our military strength, such as that put forward by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, as comical.

Our Berlin contemporaries, the *Wochenblatt* and *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung*, do not add materially to the discussion. The former is disposed to think that politics have played too large a part in influencing our plans, and both are agreed that our division of forces was a great strategical error. In regard to tactical matters they confess to being unable to understand how our troops were led into such positions as brought about our losses at Stormberg and Magersfontein, or why "all ordinary precautions were neglected at Colenso." On the whole, it cannot be said that continental military opinion is flattering; but it is as well we should know what others think of us.

It is the opinion of the *Leipziger Tageblatt*, in relation to the general conditions, that those Englishmen who have attributed to Russia an intention of taking immediate advantage of our misfortunes are wrong. Russia, on the other hand, wishes to see us still deeper in the mire, and believes that the longer the war is continued the more we are weakened, with the probability that we shall soon have the natives to deal with. The time will then have come, says the *Tageblatt*, for Russia to move. We cannot touch her at sea, since her trade is of small importance, except that which is carried on by over-land routes, while she has access to China, Afghanistan, and Persia. Such is the menace hanging over us that the Leipzig organ considers our attack upon the Boers to have been most frivolous in character. It does not seem to realise the fact that we were actually attacked, and that there are greater dangers to us than a theoretical movement on the part of Russia, which might not be so easy as the critic seems to imagine.

The announcement that the Duke of Connaught is to succeed Lord Roberts as commandant of the forces in Ireland has been received with great satisfaction, and in that distressful country itself with much enthusiasm. Keen soldier that he is, the Duke has made it abundantly clear that he would prefer to be at the front; hence he may take up his new duties with a certain amount of disappointment. While the nation sympathises with this feeling, it also recognises that, though his military qualities would be of great value to the Army in South Africa, his presence might prove embarrassing to our generals. Only in a great European war or a struggle for life do Royal Princes take their places in the field as a right, and the present war, in spite of our mistakes and unpreparedness, can hardly be described as the latter. In truth, the work which the Duke is about to undertake is more important to the wellbeing of the Empire than any he could do in South Africa. Men who see below the surface of our political life have urged again and again that Ireland wants sentiment as well as justice, tact even more than common sense. In other words, a member of the Royal Family whose title is Irish has, by living in the country, a better chance of winning the sympathies of the people than statesmen, however able, working from this side the water. It may not square with political theories, but it squares with human nature, especially as it is in Ireland. Not without reason she has felt herself neglected and left out in the cold, while England and Scotland were basking in the sunshine of Royal favour, a soreness of feeling which in course of time has developed into a sense of injury. The presence of the Duke of Connaught in the midst of her people will do much to remedy this deplorable state of things. To awaken the enthusiastic loyalty of a warm-hearted nation, so that England's weakness in time of trouble is turned into a source of strength, would be a triumph even greater than a victory in South Africa. The Duke of Connaught is in the right place at last.

A letter signed "D. Hastings Irwin" without date, addressed from Hayeswood, Hertford, Cheshire, to the editor of THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE seems to have been written by a gentleman who has a very poor opinion of the German Army, and to hold criticism of the German mili-

tary papers in great contempt. Judging from the tone and temper of his letter we imagine the writer must be one of the rather numerous class who are responsible for the creation of the very unfavourable opinion abroad concerning Englishmen which has been discussed by the correspondents of all the leading papers in this country, and has been commented upon by correspondents in European capitals. But we should not have paid any attention whatever to the contents of the letter he has addressed to us were it not that Mr. Irwin has thought fit to make two statements concerning THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE which we characterise as entirely untrue. First, to use his own words, he says that we have been "foremost in never ceasing to eulogise everything connected with the German Army," and, secondly, that we "have been foremost in never ceasing to belittle our own." He goes on as follows: "Provided it was made in Germany it was all right and better than anything we could do here." However, the temper in which the communication was penned may have had much to do with peculiarities of phrase. "What, I ask," says our correspondent, "is German opinion worth in the present case? Their Army has never fired a shot for thirty years, and they have never carried out a campaign or manœuvred troops in such a country as South Africa. Let them criticise and abuse as much as they like, but do not let us by noticing their remarks lead them to suppose that we attach the smallest importance to them." We shall better the instruction by restricting the application of it to our correspondent.

The officers who served in the Indian Mutiny pass over to the majority year after year in increasing numbers. None of the survivors of that fiery ordeal will have heard of the death of George Hutchinson without sincere regret, especially those who belonged to the old Company's Army, of which he was such a fine type. A soldier, a politician, an engineer, an organiser, a chief of police, a most active and useful officer in the field; a friend of Henry Lawrence, of Outram, and of Lord Clive and Havelock; prominent in the operations in Oudh and at Lucknow, serving almost continuously as a Bengal engineer, a Staff Corps officer from the time he joined the Army of the Sutlej till he came home after 1875, and devoted his time, knowledge, and abilities to the work of the Church Missionary and of the British and Foreign Society, where he rendered conspicuous service. General Sir G. Hutchinson was a gallant gentleman whose life was devoted to the Service and to good works, and who was an example of what a Christian soldier should be through his honourable career.

Lord Roberts has applied to the War Office for a number of officers for special service in addition to the many who have already been sent to South Africa for special duty.

The new cavalry brigade about to be despatched to South Africa will be made up of the 7th Dragoon Guards, 8th Hussars, and 17th Lancers, M Battery R.H.A., two companies of mounted infantry, No. 3 Company A.S.C., and a bearer company and field hospital R.A.M.C.

It is perhaps only the inherent belief in official forms that led the persons responsible for the attestations of a picked body of Volunteers carefully selected by their commanding officers to put in the pleasing inquiry as to whether he had ever been in gaol. It might have occurred to the most obtuse official that a convict would not be sent up by the most easy-going commanding officer to the Imperial City Volunteers.

The Secretary of State for War has decided that service with an embodied Militia unit, or with a unit of the Regular forces, shall count, if of not less than one month's duration, as one annual training; if of four months' continuous duration, as two annual trainings. Attachment under paragraph 310 (c) Militia Regulations will not be counted as service for this purpose.

Dr. Miller Maguire, LL.D., will deliver a lecture at the Royal United Service Institution on Thursday next at 3.30 p.m. for a young audience, entitled "British and Boers." Tickets, 1s. each, can be obtained at the doors or by written application to the secretary.

Army Personal.

The Christmas message sent by the Queen to the troops in South Africa was: "To General—, I wish you and all my brave soldiers a happy Christmas. God protect and bless you all."

The list of New Year honours was published on Monday. Among them were these: To be K.C.M.G.—Colonel the Right Hon. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Ceylon and its dependencies. To be C.M.G.—Colonel Trevor Ternan, Acting-Commissioner in Uganda. To be K.C.B. (Civil)—Captain Abney, C.B., R.E. To be C.B. (Civil)—Major-General Festing, R.E., Colonel J. Leslie Macdonald, R.E., Lieut.-Colonel A. M'Hardy, R.E. To be C.I.E's.—Lieut.-Colonel M. J. Meade, I.S.C., and Captain G. O. Roos Keppel, I.S.C.

General Sir Charles C. Shute, K.C.B., Colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons, attained the age of eighty-three on Wednesday last.

The night before Sir Redvers Buller left London for South Africa he was a visitor at the famous "Beefsteak Room" of the Lyceum Theatre. It is stated in the *Daily Chronicle* that, in conversation with Mr. Comyns Carr, the latter asked the general how long he expected to be away from England. "About six months," was the reply. "Six months is a long time," rejoined Mr. Comyns Carr. "South Africa is a long way off, Carr," said Sir Redvers. At the present juncture it looks decidedly as if General Buller did not speak by the card when he mentioned half a year as the probable duration of his absence.

Major-Generals C. Tucker, C.B., commanding the 7th Division, and Sir W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Military Secretary to Lord Roberts; Brigadier-General H. A. MacDonald, C.B., to command the Highland Brigade; and Colonel Neville Chamberlain, Private Secretary to Lord Roberts, and other officers left India on Thursday for South Africa in the steamer *Dwarka*, placed at the disposal of the Government free of charge by the British India Steamship Company.

Particulars are to hand of the death of Major-General Wauchope at Magersfontein:—

"He fell well to the front of his brigade, and his body was found riddled with bullets 15yd. from the Boer trenches. His weapons had been taken away. He survived the first volley, though his helmet was knocked off by a bullet. He then ordered the brigade to extend and the men to lie down in order to escape the enemy's fire. He was as cool as if on parade and quite regardless of his own safety. He made no attempt to take cover himself, and was killed by the second or third volley. The body lay where it fell, when a party went out under a flag of truce and recovered it. The Boers came out of their trenches to meet our people where the body lay. The news of the popular general's death caused profound gloom in camp. The scene at the graveside was most touching. Lord Methuen and his staff were present. The funeral procession was composed entirely of the Highland Brigade, headed by the pipers of the Black Watch. The Highland chaplain read the service, the Highlanders forming a hollow square round the grave. Several officers present, who had served under Gen. Wauchope in Egypt, gave way to tears as they gazed on his dead face, and the brigade filed past the open grave to take a last look at the general they loved so well. Wauchope lies buried beside a number of others who fell at Magersfontein. It was his wish if he fell to lie at rest among the faithful Highlanders who he loved with the soldier's love for those whom he has commanded and led to victory and perhaps death at the call of duty."

Major-General Sir Herbert Chermiside, commanding the 14th Brigade, left England on Thursday with the members of his staff in the *Assaye* from Southampton.

Major-General J. E. H. Prior, who is to command the 15th brigade of the South African Field Force, is lying ill with a severe attack of influenza, and his medical advisers have recommended that his departure should be delayed for a few days.

Brigadier-General F. W. Hemming, who has been commanding the cavalry brigade at Alder shot for the last three months, is almost the senior colonel of cavalry by length of service. He joined

the 4th Hussars as Cornet thirty-two years ago. He has frequently been employed in the Intelligence Department, has been four times in active service, receiving two brevet promotions, and recently commanded a cavalry brigade in India for more than a year. The cavalry brigade at Aldershot is now under orders of mobilisation for South Africa. If seniority and claims stand for anything, General Hemming ought to be selected to proceed out in command.

Brigadier-General Sir E. R. Elles, R.A., has been appointed Adjutant-General of the Indian Army, vice Major-General Sir William Nicholson, R.E., who has left for South Africa to join Lord Roberts's staff.

Brigadier-General F. J. D. Lugard, C.B.—for such is the rank now conferred upon him—assumed on Monday at Lokoja the office of High Commissioner for Northern Nigeria at an impressive military parade. The Queen's proclamation was read "midst great enthusiasm."

Brigadier-General H. B. MacCall, D.A.G., Punjab, has been appointed to the command of the Peshawur District, vice Brigadier-General Sir E. R. Elles, officiating as Adjutant-General at Army headquarters, and Colonel F. H. Whitby, late Durham Light Infantry, has joined Sir Power Palmer's staff as D.A.G.

Colonel W. F. Kelly, C.B., has vacated his appointment as D.A.G. in Ireland and left England on Saturday last for South Africa to join the staff of Lord Roberts.

Colonel Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., who was to have commanded the infantry battalion of the City of London Imperial Volunteers, has failed to pass the medical examination on account of cardiac weakness. He will, nevertheless, embark for South Africa to-day in the *Carisbrooke Castle* in order to be of any possible use to the regiment either before or on its arrival at Cape Town. Colonel the Earl of Albemarle, 12th Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifles, will take Sir Howard Vincent's place, Colonel H. C. Cholmondeley, London Rifle Brigade, taking command of the mounted infantry section.

Colonel C. F. A. Turnbull, 1st Batn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, has been appointed to the command of the 32nd Regimental District, Bodmin, vice Colonel C. E. Knox, embarked for South Africa in command of a brigade.

The acceptance by the War Office of the services of Lord Stanley, M.P., who is a reserve officer of the Grenadier Guards, and who will join Lord Roberts's staff, will temporarily deprive the Government whips' department in the House of Commons of one of its most energetic and popular members. Viscount Valentia, who holds the office of Comptroller of the Household, will also be otherwise engaged when the session of 1900 is opened, he having been accepted for service with the Imperial Yeomanry.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Willcocks, C.M.G., commanding the West Africa Field Force, in a despatch published in Tuesday's *Gazette*, brings to notice a number of officers who are, he holds, deserving of recognition for services rendered in the Benin hinterland and other expeditions.

The officers mentioned are Captain F. M. Gillespie, South Wales Borderers, Lieutenants C. A. Ker, R.A., R. L. M'Clintock, R.E., and R. H. Mangles, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment. Colonel Lugard, in forwarding the despatch to the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, endorses Colonel Willcocks's commendations, and adds the names of Dr. W. Poole, principal medical officer of the force, and Sergeant John Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders.

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. E. Dobbie, R.G.A., has taken over the new 3rd Militia and Volunteer Artillery District at Glasgow.

Lieut.-Colonel P. H. Hammond, R.F.A., who in the ordinary course would not have received the brevet of Colonel until the 16th inst., has been appointed Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery at Woolwich, and promoted to the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army.

Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Dawson, 9th Bengal Lancers, and Majors S. F. Biddulph, 19th Bengal Lancers, with other officers, proceed to South Africa with the reserve horses from India.

Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Ricardo, half pay, late Grenadier Guards, succeeds Colonel W. H. Mackinnon as A.A.G., Home District, on the latter officer taking over command of the City of London Imperial Regiment.

Majors A. G. Chichester, 1st Batn. Royal Irish Regiment, who went out to South Africa as a press censor with Sir Redvers Buller's headquarters, has been appointed Provost-Marshal, Natal Field Force.

Major R. B. Page, 1st Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers, is appointed District Inspector of Musketry at Malta.

Major W. K. Downes, D.S.O., has been appointed to the command of the 11th Bengal Infantry, vice Colonel V. A. Schaleh, appointed to the staff.

Major A. H. Leslie has succeeded Colonel T. H. Mackenzie in command of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

Major C. G. F. Edwards, 5th Punjab Cavalry, is appointed Assistant Military Secretary to General Sir Power Palmer, commanding the troops in the Punjab.

Captain J. I. Lang, C.M.G., and 2nd Lieutenant G. W. Denison, R.E., serve on the commission which is about to go to Africa for the delimitation of the boundary of the British and French possessions west of the Niger.

Captain Evelyn Wood, Devonshire Regiment, who has been doing duty with the mounted infantry of Lord Methuen's force, has gone to Cape Town to await the arrival of Sir Herbert Chermiside, whose staff he joins.

Captain E. G. Curtis, 1st Batn. Bedfordshire Regiment, is appointed D.A.A.G., Eastern District, vice Major J. R. F. Sladen, East Yorkshire Regiment, proceeded on active service.

Captain C. S. Davidson, 2nd Batn. South Staffordshire Regiment, is appointed A.D.C. to Major-General Prior, commanding the 15th Brigade in South Africa.

Captain G. W. Rawlins, 12th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Captain T. Carson, 1st Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 5th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, vice Captain A. C. D. Spencer, whose five years expire on February 1, and Captain A. G. V. Chichester, 2nd Batn. Connaught Rangers, for that of the 4th Batn. Connaught Rangers, vice Captain R. N. A. Flanagan, whose term expired on the 1st inst.

Lieutenant E. H. Trotter, 1st Batn. Grenadier Guards, will be orderly officer to Colonel W. H. Mackinnon, commanding the City of London Imperial Volunteer Regiment, in South Africa.

Mr. Wyndham, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War, has appointed Mr. John C. Bailey to be his Assistant Private Secretary (unpaid).

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THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR.

Saturday, Dec. 30.

The Boers, fearing for their communications which were threatened by Gen. French's cavalry, left their entrenched position at Rensburg and returned to Colesberg, our cavalry at once occupying the position.

Sir Redvers Buller stated to have been reinforced since battle of Colenso by the large draft for 5th Dragoon Guards, two squadrons Irregular Horse, 19th, 28th, and 63rd Bats. R.F.A., 2nd Batn. Royal Lancaster Regiment, 2nd Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd Batn. Dorsetshire Regiment, 1st Batn. South Lancashire Regiment, and 2nd Batn. Middlesex Regiment.

A telegram from Durban said: "The announcement of the vigorous measures adopted by the British War Office has caused great satisfaction throughout the colony, which has been intensified by the appointments of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener. Nevertheless, much sympathy is expressed for Gen. Sir Redvers Buller in being thus robbed of the supreme command. Not only the whole army in the field, but the public both here and at the Cape, have the fullest confidence in Gen. Buller's ability."

Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, in a telegram to the *Morning Post*, gave some particulars of the treatment of prisoners which may interest those who have friends in the hands of the Boers:—

"With regard to the treatment of the British prisoners of war, my personal opinion is that there is no cause for any anxiety as to the officers and soldiers at Pretoria. The Boers are certainly not a bloodthirsty people, and they are very desirous of deserving the respect of European nations by a correct observance of the usages of war. The only misbehaviour is by the Irish renegades, whose cowardice and brutality excite the disgust of the real burghers. The British officers are confined in the State's Model Schools. They are strongly guarded by police sentries armed with rifles and revolvers, and are frequently visited. There is a small yard with a few trees, and the only available exercise is a daily game of rounders. The Transvaal Government allows a daily ration of bully beef and groceries, but anything may be bought from the local tradesmen by writing an order. Under the Queen's Regulations no pay is given while the officers are prisoners. Therefore many of the officers are very poor, but the mess is well managed. Food is monotonous but plentiful, at a cost of 3s. a day. All the officers are very despondent at their inactivity, and life is dull. The gloomy reports of the Boer victories, continually exaggerated, aggravate the general melancholy, but relatives of the officers need have no fear for their life or health. The prisoners of the non-commissioned ranks have been moved, because of their great number, to a special camp 10 miles east of Pretoria Waterfall. Here they remain surrounded by numerous sentries and two Maxims, a bright electric light being turned on at night. The rations allowed by the Boers are very scanty—2lb. of bully beef weekly, bread, rice, and mealies. The soldiers having no money are unable to purchase tobacco, and are very unhappy. Efforts are now being made to obtain a small compassionate allowance from one of the newly-raised funds."

Reuter's telegram from Pretoria:—

"Long Tom," which was damaged at Ladysmith, has been repaired here, and is now on its way to the front. Gen. Lucas Meyer has returned to the front. He is quite recovered."

Notification made from the offices of the Imperial Yeomanry: "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has graciously consented to be Colonel-in-Chief of the Imperial Yeomanry now being organised for service in South Africa."

Further proofs of the loyalty of the native Indian chiefs forthcoming. The rulers of Kashmir, Mysore, and Jodhpur offered to send troops and horses to South Africa. The Maharajah of Marwar (Jodhpur) placed every horse in his state at the disposal of the Government. Decision arrived at to accept a number of horses from each prince. Indian volunteers expressing the keenest desire to embark for the Cape.

Sunday, Dec. 31.

Capt. de Montmorency, V.C., 21st Lancers, with a party of his local scouts made a reconnaissance on Saturday morning from Sterkstroom to discover the position of the Boer force in the neighbourhood of Dordrecht, and found them at a place named Labuschagne's Nek, six miles north of Dordrecht. After about an hour's skirmishing a party of mounted Boers outflanked 40 men of the British force, owing to their refusal to leave a wounded officer. Under the command of Lieuts. Milford and Turner, of the Frontier Mounted Rifles, the little detachment defended themselves most gallantly against the repeated attacks of some 800 Boers. Early this morning Capt. Goldsworthy, Cape Mounted Rifles, came to their relief with 115 men and four guns, and was supported by Capt. de Montmorency with his scouts. The enemy retreated, and our guns opened fire, the Boers replying without effect. Our force was then withdrawn, the enemy never daring to come to close quarters. Our loss was only two wounded; that of the Boers was about 30, including eight killed. The *Times* correspondent at Arundel, telegraphing on Saturday, said "the Boers, fearing for their communications, which were threatened by our cavalry,

have left their entrenched position at Rensburg and returned to Colesberg. Our cavalry occupy positions within three miles of the town."

Monday, Jan. 1.

Lieut.-Gen. French's plans having succeeded, and the enemy having been driven out, he decided to follow up his success promptly. He therefore left his camp late on Sunday night and started off with the object of turning the Boers' right flank. When day broke the British force was within striking distance, and while the infantry and artillery made a feint attack on the front of the enemy, cavalry and artillery got round, as arranged, on the right flank.

The *Times* published telegrams from special correspondent at Ladysmith, dated Thursday, Dec. 28, to the effect that the past 10 days of the siege had been marked by no special incident. The enemy maintained a desultory shelling until Dec. 26, when they recommenced a heavy bombardment. Their artillery practice showed improved accuracy, and the casualties had been more numerous. The garrison was beginning to feel the pinch of the siege, the sickness in the camp, the shell fire, and the reduction of rations all tending to make the situation severe; but all were confident and prepared to make every sacrifice that circumstances might require. Horse sickness has not yet appeared, thanks largely to the indefatigable zeal of the veterinary officers, who were earning the admiration of all.

Gen. French reported to Gen. Sir F. Forestier-Walker at Cape Town from Coleskop by heliograph message at two p.m.:—

"Leaving at Rensburg, holding enemy in front, half 1st Suffolk and section of Royal Horse Artillery, I started from there five o'clock in afternoon on Dec. 31, taking with me five squadrons, half of the 2nd Berkshire, 80 mounted infantry, carried in waggons, and 10 guns. Halted four hours Maider's Farm, and 3.30 this morning occupied kopje overlooking and to the west of Colesberg. Enemy's outposts taken completely by surprise. Daylight, shelled laager and enfiladed right of enemy's position. Artillery fire in reply very hot from 15pr. with Royal Laboratory ammunition and other guns. Silenced guns enemy's right flank, demonstrating with cavalry and guns to the north of Colesberg towards junction, where strong laager; enemy holding hill and position south-east of Colesberg as far as junction. Our position cuts lines of retreat *via* road bridge. Some 1,000 Boers with two guns reported retiring Norval's. All Rimington's scouts proceeded towards Achtang yesterday morning. Slight casualties—about three killed, few wounded. Details later."

Lieut.-Col. Pilcher, 2nd Batn. Bedfordshire Regiment, inflicted a crushing blow on a small party of Boers at Sunnyside, 30 miles north-west of Belmont, Orange River, by a force composed of colonial troops, taking a laager and 40 prisoners, besides killing and wounding a number of the enemy. Our loss was two killed and Lieut. Adie, Queensland Mounted Infantry, dangerously wounded. A Reuter despatch from Dover Farm, giving details of the affair, states that on Dec. 31 Col. Pilcher made a forced march of 22 miles from Belmont, having first taken precautions that no natives should leave the place to give information to the enemy. Early on Monday morning the force came in sight of the enemy's position, and was then divided into two columns, which advanced upon it from different sides: "The Canadian and Queensland troops behaved admirably, pushing forward and firing with the utmost steadiness, while the guns were worked with great precision." The enemy were driven out of their laager and retreated in confusion. Col. Pilcher reports in the highest terms of the gallantry of the colonials. Col. Pilcher had with him 200 men 2nd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 200 Queensland Volunteers, 100 Canadian Volunteers with two guns, a horse battery, and 40 mounted infantry.

Reuter's correspondent reports very highly on the conduct of the colonial Volunteers. He said in a despatch published on Wednesday:—

"The colonial troops, who have been longing for a considerable time to be allowed to meet the enemy, have at last been given an opportunity to do so and have scored a brilliant success."

"When the enemy's kopjes were fully in view Col. Pilcher halted and made the following dispositions: Major de Rougemont, with the guns, and the Toronto Company, under Capt. Barker, with the mounted infantry under Lieut. Ryan, were ordered to form an independent column to converge on the enemy's laager, which was situated at the foot of the northern spur of a hill, and shell him thoroughly, while Col. Pilcher himself with the Queenslanders under the command of Col. Ricardo, A Company being under Capt. Chanvur and B Company under Capt. Pinnock, advanced from the south, and sent strong mounted patrols to the east. One patrol of four men under Lieut. Adie came suddenly upon 14 Boers, who opened fire, severely wounding Lieut. Adie. A man named Butler gave up his horse in order to carry Lieut. Adie out. Another man named Rose, whose horse bolted, pluckily returned to help Lieut. Adie. He received a bullet in the calf of the leg and his horse was killed. Meanwhile Lieut. Ryan, who had worked magnificently all day, reported the veldt to the right of the enemy clear, whereupon Major de Rougemont ordered the guns to advance at a trot, and arrived within 1,500yd. of the laager. The guns were unlimbered, and in five minutes they planted two shells among the enemy's laager and tents. Immediately the Boers were seen streaming up the kopje. The surprise was complete, the enemy being quite unaware of our presence until the shells fell among them. They lined the kopjes, however, and

opened a well-directed fire on our guns, bullets flying right and left. I was privileged to carry an order to the Toronto Company to double into action. When I arrived and delivered the order there was great satisfaction along the line, and exclamations of 'At last!' were heard. The company rushed forward to within 1,000yd. of the enemy's position, whence they opened a hot fire on the kopje and completely subdued the enemy's fire. The guns under Lieut. Atkinson shelled the position with wonderful accuracy, while Lieut. Ryan with his mounted infantry worked completely round and opened fire on a few of the enemy who were ensconced among some bushes. All this time Col. Pilcher, with the Queensland contingent, worked steadily and quietly, adopting the Boer tactics, towards the enemy's position. About one o'clock Col. Pilcher directed the troops to move well to the left, taking advantage of every cover, while Col. Ricardo with A Company delivered a direct attack. The Queenslanders worked beautifully, taking advantage of every bit of cover and moving slowly but surely, shooting only when they saw the enemy. The Boers began to be nervous in face of this steady advance and gradually retired. The Queenslanders behaved very coolly, laughing and chatting while under fire. Col. Pilcher is full of praise of the men. No troops in the world could have behaved better under fire."

Lord Methuen's force, under Major-Gen. Babington, moved to-day in the direction of Koodoosberg, operating north of Col. Pilcher's advance, and preventing the arrival of Boer reinforcements. The correspondent adds that the reoccupation of Griqualand and the relief of Kuruman are only a matter of a short time.

The enemy on the Natal side, emboldened by Sir Redvers Buller's apparent reluctance to force matters to an issue, came out in greater force than usual during the morning to the left of Colenso. The naval guns at once set to work and, it is believed, did considerable execution. A party of Thorneycroft's mounted infantry made a reconnaissance close to the banks of the Tugela to spy the land. The enemy were found on the alert, turned a Maxim and an automatic Hotchkiss gun on the advancing troops, and caused them to retire. Our men fell back in extended order and with great coolness. Taking advantage of cover they steadily fired as they made good their retreat. The naval guns meanwhile played on the enemy, "one shell falling in the middle of a large body and doing considerable damage." The enemy inquired during the day by heliograph, "Why is Roberts coming? What has Buller done?" The answer returned to them was, "How did you like our lyddite on the 15th?" The Boer signallers replied with a single word, "Rats."

Between 400 and 500 men were sworn in at Guildhall to serve in the City of London Imperial Volunteer Regiment. The detachments from the various metropolitan corps marched to the Guildhall, headed by their bands. Before the enrolment began the Lord Mayor addressed the men, complimenting them on having voluntarily taken upon themselves the hardships and dangers incidental to a serious campaign, and reminding them that the sword could not be sheathed until British supremacy was established in South Africa. The swearing-in of the men was then proceeded with, the Lord Mayor handing to each a new shilling bearing the date of the New Year.

Tuesday, Jan. 2.

Lieut.-Gen. French occupied Colesberg village.

An official notification made that the Queen has accepted the services of 12 Militia battalions for duty outside the United Kingdom, viz., for active service in South Africa, 4th Batn. Royal Lancaster Regiment, 6th Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 3rd Batn. South Lancashire Regiment, 4th Batn. Sherwood Foresters, 9th Batn. King's Royal Rifles, 3rd Batn. Durham Light Infantry, and 4th Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. For garrison duty at Malta, 3rd Batn. Royal West Kent Regiment and 3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders. For duty in the Channel Islands, 3rd Batn. Devonshire Regiment and 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regiment; and for duty at a station to be named, 6th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.

Two Army Orders issued from War Office, and in the form of a Royal Warrant authorising the formation of a corps "to be entitled the Imperial Yeomanry," and setting forth the Secretary of State's instructions as to the conditions of service; the other prescribing the conditions under which the service of members of the Volunteer force will be accepted for duty in South Africa.

Wednesday, Jan. 3.

Telegram from Rensburg:—

"The New South Wales Lancers, under Lee, who were sent to prevent the looting of the wrecked commissariat train, were exposed to heavy musketry and shell fire. They took the best shelter which they could secure, and held their position for five hours, returning the enemy's fire. Two of their number were wounded and five horses were killed. At least three Boers were killed and several wounded. The position at Colesberg and on the surrounding hills is practically unchanged. The enemy are making a determined defence, but our men are gradually hemming them in on Coleskop. Colonials in best spirits and doing admirably."

Telegram from India:—

"Every native chief has now offered to send horses to South Africa. The Maharajah of Patiala is sending to Lord Roberts a splendid Arab charger as a present. The

enthusiasm of the natives is everywhere most marked. The Queen having been kept informed by the Viceroy of the loyal spirit displayed by all classes of her Indian subjects, has sent through him a message expressing her warm appreciation of the spirit thus shown."

Telegram received from Ottawa :—

"Such is the enthusiasm of the colonists and so strongly do they feel on the subject of the Boer attempt to injure British prestige in South Africa that thousands of men would be forthcoming if required in support of the Imperial cause. Four hundred men of the 1st or Mounted Police and a cowboy battalion of mounted infantry have been enrolled out of double the number who offered for service from the north-west. Most of the men have brought their horses with them. In Vancouver several influential members of society have offered to raise a corps of 1,000 roughriders free of expense to the Government if their services are required. At present, however, the corps is not thought to be required. The patriotism of the French Canadians is at fever heat, so unjust is the attitude of some continental nations held to be in all the circumstances of the war."

The Tonnant Castle with the siege train and 20,000 rounds of 6in. lyddite shell, &c., arrived at Cape Town, also eight 6in. howitzer guns.

Notified that as a result of the interview which the Lord Mayor had on Tuesday with the Commander-in-Chief, a battery of artillery will form part of the City of London Imperial Corps, and, further, that the authorities approve of this battery being armed with Messrs. Vickers, Maxim's quick-firing 12½pr. guns, similar to those used by Lord Kitchener at Omdurman. These guns are not yet supplied to our own field artillery, but have undergone highly satisfactory trials, and it is believed, form part of the Boer armament. The four-gun battery of these quick-firing guns which the Lord Mayor has secured is the only one in the country, and is complete in every detail, including a supply of ammunition sufficient for all probable requirements, and more can be made for future contingencies. Col. the Earl of Denbigh, commanding the Hon. Artillery Company, has offered the necessary complement of officers and men from that corps, and is arranging all details with the military authorities.

Special Army Order issued from the War Office, with the approval of the Secretary of State for War, approving the employment of officers of the Army Reserve :—

"(1) Sanction has been given for a certain number of officers of the reserve of officers, not above the rank of major, to be called out for duty.

"(2) These officers will be employed (i) at the depôts of the regiments in which they have previously served; (ii) to fill vacancies in units; (iii) in certain other special employments.

"(3) Officers of the reserve of officers, who have served in the Regular forces, desirous of employment as above should send in their names as follows: Cavalry—through the Inspector-General of Cavalry to the Under-Secretary of State for War. Infantry—through the officers commanding the regimental districts of the territorial regiment in which they have previously served, to the Under-Secretary of State for War. Other corps and departments—to the Under-Secretary of State for War direct."

The Council of the National Rifle Association resolved :—

"That the war in South Africa having proved the great value of an irregular force of skilled marksmen for national defence, the council consider it very important that the formation of rifle clubs should be promoted throughout the kingdom, with the special object of making rifle practice accessible to the general population, and will be glad to afford every assistance in the formation of such clubs, and will welcome any suggestion in furtherance of this object."

Thursday, Jan. 4.

Telegram from the general, Cape Town :—

"I learn Dordrecht now evacuated by de Montmorency, who has occupied Bird's Siding, Indwe line. Moltene today is being attacked by enemy, who more or less surround police station, and who, by latest reports, are being forced back. Reinforcements of mounted infantry have been sent by Gatacre, as well as half-battalion by train to Bushman's Hoek, and battery of field artillery, under escort, along road to last place. Result unknown. Company of mounted infantry under Alderson has reconnoitred to Prieska and exchanged shots with rebel force north bank. No movement of Methuen or French reported."

The first troops of the 7th Division embarked for the Cape on board the *Assaye*, *Goorkha*, and *Braemar* Castle at Southampton, namely, the 2nd Batn. Norfolk Regiment, 2nd Batn. Lincolnshire Regiment, 1st Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers, and 2nd Batn. Hampshire Regiment, all from Aldershot, with the staff of the 14th Brigade.

The last of the 46 battalions of Militia ordered for embodiment in November, the 3rd Batn. Northamptonshire Regiment, assembled for permanent duty at Aldershot under command of Col. S. G. Stopford Sackville.

Message from Pretoria :—

"General Lucas Meyer resumes the command of a division here. General Joubert has seen it reported in the English newspapers that he protested to General White against the use of lyddite. He denies that he ever thought of such a thing, and affirms that the Boers have up to the present not lost one man by that explosive."

The second batch of City of London Imperial Volunteers were enrolled with all civic ceremony at the Guildhall. The composition of the regiment up

to date is : 1st Middlesex Volunteers, 37 men; 18th Middlesex, 21; 22nd Middlesex, 27; 15th Middlesex, 12; 1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers, 11; 2nd Kent Artillery, 12; 1st V.B. King's Royal Rifles, 10; 1st Surrey, 16; 3rd Royal West Surrey, 17; 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers, 8; 24th Middlesex, 7; Honourable Artillery Company Infantry, 40; 1st Middlesex Engineers, 8; 4th V.B. Royal West Surrey, 32; 1st London Engineers, 20; 7th Middlesex, 35; 3rd Middlesex Artillery, 28; 2nd London, 35; 3rd V.B. East Surrey, 40; 26th Middlesex, 8; 2nd V.B. East Surrey, 9; 2nd Middlesex Artillery, 21; 13th Middlesex, 30; 21st Middlesex, 50; 1st V.B. West Surrey, 12; 2nd Essex, 29; 12th Middlesex, 29; 4th East Surrey, 22; 1st Tower Hamlets, 26; 1st Essex Artillery, 14; 1st Essex, 28; Honourable Artillery Company Artillery, 42; 14th Middlesex, 8; 2nd V.B. Royal West Surrey, 22; 2nd Middlesex, 19; 1st London Artillery, 20; the London Rifle Brigade, 51; 3rd Essex, 23; 4th Essex, 22; and the 4th Middlesex, 5. The remaining 90 are to be enrolled in the presence of the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs at the Honourable Artillery Barracks, in Finsbury, on Saturday at 11.15.

Message read by Lord Mayor from the Queen received through Private Secretary: "I have to assure you how much the Queen values the corps which has been so patriotically raised by the City of London for service in South Africa."

Orders issued for the embodiment of 16 more Militia battalions—to be called up for permanent duty not earlier than Tuesday, the 16th inst., viz. :—

3rd Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt.
5th " Royal Warwickshire Regt.
3rd " Liverpool Regt.
3rd " Norfolk Regt.
4th " Lincolnshire Regt.
4th " Suffolk Regt.
4th " Cheshire Regt.
3rd " South Wales Borderers.
3rd " East Lancashire Regt.
3rd " Hampshire Regt.
3rd " Derbyshire Regt.
8th " King's Royal Rifles.
4th " North Staffordshire Regt.
4th " Durham Light Infantry.
3rd " Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Friday, Jan. 5.

The position at the time of going to press was this: Gen. French again defeated the Boers with heavy loss at Colesberg. It was the enemy who commenced the attack. Our loss was not great, but unfortunately Major Harvey, 10th Hussars, was among the killed, and Major Alexander among the wounded. The Inniskilling Dragoons made a dashing charge through a strong body of the enemy with deadly effect. It has been deemed advisable to evacuate the towns of Douglas and Dordrecht, the British forces of occupation retiring to positions where they are likely to be of more general usefulness. In connection with this plan, the loyal inhabitants of Douglas are being escorted to Belmont, the local Canadians singing on the way, though footsore and done up, to cheer the women and children. On the other hand, the Boers have evacuated Moltene. Gen. Buller, by dint of accurate shelling, greatly damaged the Boer entrenchments near Colenso yesterday, and as he has made a hasty request for more stretcher-bearers, it is assumed that the shelling is the prelude to an advance in force by his men. Information comes to hand from a British source that on December 26th our garrison at Mafeking made a sortie and were repulsed with a loss of 21 killed and 23 wounded.

Army Order issued announcing appointments to Staff of Imperial Yeomanry :—

Col. A. G. Lucas, Loyal Suffolk Hussars, general supervision.

Lieut.-Col. E. W. Beckett, Yorkshire Hussars, finance.

Col. Viscount Valentia, Oxfordshire Yeomanry, enrolment and establishment. (Viscount Valentia will be succeeded, after embarkation, by Col. the Hon. H. G. L. Crichton, reserve of officers).

Col. T. A. St. Quintin, remounts.

Col. the Earl of Lonsdale, Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry, saddlery and horse equipment.

Capt. the Hon. W. L. Bagot, reserve of officers, clothing and equipment.

Col. the Right Hon. Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Royal East Kent Yeomanry, transport and shipping.

Mr. John Eaton Smith, secretary to the Committee.

Appointments at front :

Lieut.-Col. H. Graham, reserve of officers, Commandant at base depôt, Cape Town.

Sir Simeon Stuart, Bart., late 5th Dragoon Guards, and Major E. W. Baird, late 10th Hussars, staff officers to commandant.

Capt. R. N. S. Lewis, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, officer in charge of victualling, &c. on transports.

Telegram from Gen. Sir Redvers Buller to the Secretary of State for War :—

"Frere Camp, Jan. 5.

"Please express through press the best thanks of the troops in South Africa for the very great kindness they have received in Christmas gifts from home."

We are desired to announce that Mr. Hamilton Gatliff, who has undertaken the general distribution to the troops in South Africa, of parcels, &c. sent there, intimates that additional warm underclothing and tobacco would be acceptable for wounded soldiers coming home. All cases should be addressed to this gentleman at Cape Town.

Army Foreign.

The rededication of the flags and standards of the Guards corps took place in Berlin on Monday. At the ceremony were present in the quadrangle of the armoury the Princes of the Imperial Family who were in Berlin. On the arrival of the Emperor the ceremony of rededication was carried out by the Evangelical head chaplain. The Emperor addressed the troops. Their flags bore testimony, he said, to the momentous events of the century. At the beginning of the nineteenth century their country had been overtaken by a great disaster. The punishment which ensued was terrible, but the nation learned its lesson. The reorganisation of the Army was begun by His Majesty's great-grandfather, Frederick William III. But the work as it had ultimately been achieved was due to the conceptions and the silent, assiduous labours of the great Emperor William I., who had not allowed himself to be distracted from his great task by manifold and unintelligent opposition. Inspired by his spirit and reorganised in accordance with his ideas, the Army had achieved a series of victories which had surpassed all expectation. By means of the Army William I. had united the German races and had achieved for his country its appointed place in the council of the nations. It was now for the officers of the Army to maintain its efficiency by zealous work, by simplicity of living, and by absolute devotion to the interests of the Service.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a report of a lecture by Colonel Count York von Wartenburg, sectional chief in the German General Staff, to the Berlin Military Society on "Afghanistan and the Anglo-Russian Rivalry in Asia." The German Emperor was present at the lecture. Count York von Wartenburg concluded his address by instituting a comparison between the Russian and the British forces which would be available in a future war in Asia, and discussed the probable objectives of the operations of either combatant. The occupation of Herat by the Russians would probably be followed by the occupation of Kandahar by the British, and the real struggle would be for the possession of Kabul. In these circumstances the action of the Afghans, who can put 37,000 men in the field, would be of great importance.

It may, therefore, be assumed that the military struggle for dominion in Afghanistan would be preceded by a diplomatic contest for the alliance of the Ameer. The side which won in the diplomatic struggle would then press matters to the decision of war. The Ameer, in the opinion of the lecturer, would reconcile himself to the loss of Herat more easily than to the sacrifice of Kandahar, which, as compared with the Russian objective, is more in the nature of an integral portion of his dominions. It had further to be taken into consideration that England had frequently given way, while the Russians had hitherto invariably succeeded in attaining their object. The presence of the Russians in Kabul would be a serious danger for India, while if England succeeded in forcing her rival to evacuate Herat that would only mean a return to the present state of affairs. It was impossible for the English to strike a decisive blow at Russia in Samarkand and Merv; so that, while Russia only staked a portion of her power and political influence in Asia upon the struggle, England must stake the whole.

Colonel Pereyaslafets was put on his trial at Odessa on the 28th ult. before the military court of the district on the charge of corruption in the discharge of his duties as military chief of the recruiting department of the division. Charges of extortion having been proved against Colonel Pereyaslafets, the court sentenced him to deprivation of military rank, of all military orders in his possession, of all rights as a Russian noble, of all personal civil rights and property, as well as to dismissal from the military service and exile to the province of Tobolsk, in Siberia, for a term of one year. An additional prohibition was imposed against leaving that province for any other province in Siberia before the expiry of a further term of four years. The sentence requires the ratification of the Czar before being put into execution.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WOUNDED PRISONERS.

Telegram from Commandant-General, Pretoria, Dec. 29, as to condition of wounded prisoners:—

18th Hussars.—4539 Pte. G. Wier, gunshot, improving; 3866 Pte. S. Marchant, wound reopened, left foot.

2nd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—3223 Pte. R. McCava, gunshot, left wrist, severe.

1st Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—80 Pte. James Lovett, gunshot, back.

1st Batn. Connaught Rangers.—6480 Pte. Duffey, gunshot, left arm, severe; 3309 Lance-Corpl. T. Parslow, gunshot, back, slight.

3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Lance-Corpl. Brown, severely, and broken arm.

Durban Light Infantry.—594 Pte. J. McDougal, slightly (in leg?).

British Bechuanaland Police.—353 Lance-Corpl. E. R. Plaskett, severely, leg and finger.

Details showing nature of wounds of certain British prisoners at Pretoria have been received:—

18th Hussars.—Corpl. F. Irvine, gunshot, left chest.

1st Batn. Gloucester Regiment.—Pte. J. Flook, gunshot, Pte. E. Jones, gunshot, right shoulder; Pte. H. Prince, gunshot, right forearm; Pte. W. Brooks, gunshot, right knee; Pte. F. Clifford, gunshot, left upper arm.

King's Royal Rifles.—Pte. G. Steer, gunshot, left upper arm.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Pte. T. Brian, gunshot, right forearm; Pte. T. Clarke, gunshot, neck.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Pte. J. Battersby, gunshot, eye, nose, hand.

Natal Police.—Tpr. R. F. Ryan, gunshot, right ankle.

Railway Servant E. Ducstin, blow in the chest.

All the wounded prisoners are progressing favourably.

Undermentioned still in Swedish Mission Hospital at Dundee:—

18th Hussars.—4395 Corpl. A. Sexton, gunshot, shoulder and arm, nearly convalescent; 4305 Pte. T. Thomson, gunshot, back and backbone, no improvement.

1st Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt. Nugent, three gunshot wounds, serious; Lieut. Crum, gunshot, shoulder, very weak. Gunshot wounds, and improving: 7143 Pte. J. Best, chest; 78 Pte. C. Clement, left thigh; 7988 Pte. E. Crook, stomach; 7328 Pte. W. Pacey, with broken thigh; 278 Pte. H. Chowns, breast and leg; 9325 Pte. G. Reynolds, left thigh, severe; 844 Pte. Pearson, thigh, severe. 7187 Pte. J. Mallinson, gunshot, groin, very weak; 8150 Pte. R. Livesay, rheumatics, improving; 9657 Pte. B. Swallow, five wounds, very serious; 120 Pte. F. Hartwell, face and skull, gunshot, nearly convalescent; 8757 Lance-Corpl. A. Ellis, gunshot, thigh, convalescent; 569 Pte. W. Cupit, gunshot, thigh, very weak.

1st Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. Carbery, gunshot, face and shoulder, borders on dangerous; 4190 Pte. R. Conway, shell wounds, severe very weak; 5185 Pte. Magee, gunshot and pneumonia. Gunshot wounds and improving: 4842 Pte. J. Buckley, shoulder and back; 5916 Pte. Gallagher, skull; 4739 Lance-Corpl. E. Cottingham, breast, back, and leg; 4895 Pte. J. Dillon, hip; 5306 Pte. P. Conaty, elbow.

2nd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—6096 Pte. Giloolley, thigh and groin. Gunshot wounds and improving: 43 Sgt.-Major J. Burke, leg; 5156 Pte. C. Fitzpatrick, with broken thigh; 5310 Pte. T. Black, breast, back, and leg.

PRISONERS AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

List of prisoners detained in Bloemfontein on Dec. 7:—

9th Lancers.—Corpl. W. Marriott and Pte. J. Pearce.

Royal Engineers.—Sappers T. Allen and H. Mathy.

Cape Police.

Insp. E. M. Blyth
Sergt. C. C. Williams
Corpl. J. H. K. Docks
Corpl. M. Whittaker
Tpr. M. S. T. Kenzie
Tpr. W. Binn
Tpr. H. Edwards
Tpr. C. H. Usher
Tpr. W. S. Mandell
Tpr. Landsberg

Tpr. M. Young
Tpr. P. Grayling
Tpr. H. J. De Beer
Tpr. A. Garraon
Tpr. H. J. Poynton
Tpr. T. C. Clarke
Tpr. R. Kyte
Tpr. J. Human
Tpr. T. G. Culleman
Tpr. M. Mont Leo

Diamond Field Horse.

Tpr. J. Connolly
Tpr. G. Elliott
Tpr. W. Eden

Tpr. D. Hughes
Tpr. H. Smith
Tpr. C. G. Berg

Kimberley Town Guard.—Pte. G. J. Mendoch.

Duke of York's Mounted Infantry.—Pte. Thenison.

LADYSMITH.

DECEMBER 26.

One Indian coolie killed.

DECEMBER 27.

1st Batn. Devonshire Regiment.

Lieut. A. F. Dalzel, killed.

Lieut. P. H. Price-Dent, died of wounds, Dec. 31.

2nd Lieut. H. Twiss, severely wounded.

Capt. W. B. Lafone, 2nd Lieut. W. Scafe and J. Kane, slightly wounded.

Lieut. J. Byrne, 2nd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, attached, slightly wounded.

Lieut. A. Tringham, 1st Batn. Royal Surrey, attached, severely wounded.

4521 Pte. W. Laylock, slightly wounded.

Pte. E. G. Caffin, Yorkshire Regiment, attached, severely wounded.

All the above casualties were caused by one shell.

1st Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—4483 Pte. W. Cave, severely wounded.

DECEMBER 28.

4719 Pte. W. Danfield, 1st Batn. Devonshire Regiment, dangerously wounded.

DECEMBER 30.

3739 Pte. E. Wright, 1st Batn. Devonshire Regiment, slightly wounded.

One Indian coolie slightly wounded.

DECEMBER 31.

Sir G. White reports that the number of cases of dysentery and fever is increasing.

JANUARY 1.

KILLED.—3329 Pte. James Clydesdale, 1st Royal Irish Rifles.

WOUNDED.—4532 Pte. C. R. Riley, 19th Hussars, dangerously; 4544 Corpl. T. Perry, 1st Batn. Liverpool Regiment, severely; 4387 Pte. J. Tomlinson, 1st Liverpool Regiment, slightly; Civilian Joseph Ratcliff, severely.

MAGERSFONTEIN.

Amendments to Magersfontein casualty list:—

2nd Batn. Royal Highlanders.—4529 Lance-Corpl. T. Baxter is not wounded; 6581 Pte. Inches and 6887 Pte. Davie, reported missing, are wounded; 3668 Pte. MacPherson and 3760 Pte. Black are not missing.

2nd Batn. Coldstream Guards.—1665 Pte. Walter Fairbairn died at Orange River Jan. 1 from wounds.

2nd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders.—6105 Pte. J. Dempster died at Wynberg of wounds Dec. 28.

1st Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—KILLED (reported missing): 2nd Lieut. King, 5183 Sergt. D. Morrison, and 6550 Pte. A. Carlyle.

COLENSO.

Corrections to Colenso casualty list:—

66th Battery R.F.A.—8725 Corpl. W. Anderson, previously reported missing, is now in hospital, Pietermaritzburg.

1st Batn. Connaught Rangers.—2966 Corpl. P. Molloy has died of wounds.

2nd Batn. Devonshire Regiment.—2038 Drmr. F. Dunlop died of wounds Dec. 30.

DEATHS FROM WOUNDS.

5074 Pte. T. Owens, 1st Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Wynberg, Dec. 28.

3605 Pte. J. McKenzie, 1st Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Wynberg, Dec. 29.

5743 Pte. A. McGinty, 1st Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Jan. 1.

7461 Pte. Harry T. Cartwright, R.M.L.I.

710 Pte. W. Fitzgerald, 1st Batn. Coldstream Guards, Wynberg, Jan. 2.

DEATHS FROM DISEASE.

5894 Pte. J. Waite, 1st Batn. Liverpool Regiment, Ladysmith, enteric, Dec. 25.

2695 Pte. M. Kavanagh, 2nd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Ladysmith, dysentery, Dec. 26. (Correction of previous telegram.)

3745 Pte. A. Walker, 19th Hussars, Ladysmith, enteric, Dec. 26.

Leading Seaman W. Tribe, R.N., Ladysmith, enteric, Dec. 26.

3343 Lance-Corpl. G. Poldock, 4th Hussars, Ladysmith, enteric, Dec. 26.

4621 Pte. A. Bayliss, 1st Batn. Gloucester Regiment, Ladysmith, dysentery, Dec. 27.

4610 Pte. C. Darlow, Leicester Regiment, Ladysmith, enteric, Dec. 27.

4300 Pte. W. Stump, 19th Hussars, Ladysmith, enteric, Dec. 27.

5391 Pte. J. McCaffery, 1st Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, Ladysmith, enteric, Dec. 27.

5243 Pte. H. Hemmings, 1st Batn. Liverpool Regiment, Ladysmith, enteric, Dec. 27.

1940 Corpl. F. Woolley, 23rd Company R.E., Ladysmith, Dec. 29.

7940 Drvr. T. Baker, 30th Company A.S.C., Sterkstroom, heart disease, Dec. 28.

2837 Pte. M. Turner, 2nd Batn. Devonshire Regiment, Maritzburg, cerebro-spinal fever, Dec. 29.

44 Pte. G. R. Bradford, New Zealand contingent, Bloemfontein, meningitis, Dec. 29.

13132 Pte. J. Vickery, 22nd Company A.S.C., Ladysmith, enteric, Dec. 29.

4479 Pte. E. Lowrey, 19th Hussars, Ladysmith, dysentery, Dec. 29.

5005 Pte. J. Donoghue, 5th Lancers, Ladysmith, Dec. 30.

2901 Pte. S. Cooke, 1st Batn. Devonshire Regiment, Ladysmith, dysentery, Dec. 30.

3455 Pte. J. Davies, 19th Hussars, Ladysmith, enteric, Dec. 31.

4730 Pte. W. Kerton, 2nd Batn. Somersetshire Light Infantry, enteric, Jan. 3.

Tpr. F. Wheeler, Imperial Light Horse, Harrismith, peritonitis, Jan. 1.

5339 Pte. A. Wells, 1st Batn. Welsh Regiment, Port Elizabeth, dysentery and peritonitis, Jan. 3.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

A telegram from the general of communications, Cape Town, Jan. 2, states that all sick and wounded are progressing favourably except the following, who are dangerously ill:—

10th Hussars.—Lieut. Hon. G. Portman.

Royal Field Artillery.—22030 Gnr. F. A. Cresswell, 38th Battery; 83739 Drvr. G. James Woolnough, 37th Battery.

Royal Engineers.—27273 Sapper Arthur George Foote, 11th Company.

1st Batn. Scots Guards.—931 Pte. F. McDonald, 497 Pte. J. W. Thompson.

1st Batn. Coldstream Guards.—849 Pte. G. Richards.

2nd Batn. Liverpool Regiment.—4759 Corpl. A. Chapell.

2nd Batn. Royal Highlanders.—6887 Pte. R. Davie, 6402 Pte. D. Welsh, 6345 Corpl. P. Wale, 6714 Pte. G. Whyte, 6769 Pte. A. J. Shand, 4153 Pte. L. Gundy, 3857 Pte. G. Harrow, 5607 Pte. J. Allwell.

1st Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.—5470 Pte. J. Johnson, 4953 Pte. W. Newey, 3356 Pte. R. Stanley.

2nd Batn. Northamptonshire Regiment.—3084 Pte. T. Bird.

2nd Batn. King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.—4512 Corpl. F. Marshall.

1st Batn. Highland Light Infantry.—3825 Pte. E. Marsh, 4903 Pte. W. Kinnaird.

2nd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders.—3361 Pte. W. G. Prince, 3038 Pte. W. Laing, 3715 Lance-Corpl. T. H. Cradock.

1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders.—2359 Pte. W. Hardy.

1st Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—2817 Pte. J. Wiggins, 4494 Pte. W. McDermott, 6744 Pte. J. McAnally, 4059 Pte. J. McNally, 6554 Pte. J. Dillon, 4684 Pte. J. Rutter.

Tasmanian Contingent.—19 Pte. C. F. Pedder.

Cape Mounted Rifles.—Lieuts. Warren and Ward.

Brabant's Horse.—Sergt. Curtis.

Kaffrarian Rifles.—Corpl. Clough.

Rimington's Guides.—Trooper F. Parker.

Telegram dated Jan. 3:—

10th Hussars.—Lieut. Hon. G. Portman has slightly improved.

2nd Batn. Devonshire Regiment.—3576 Sergt. W. Holland dangerously ill.

1st Batn. Connaught Rangers.—6246 Pte. J. Manning dangerously ill.

Gen. Buller telegraphed from Frere Camp, Dec. 29: Col. Hunt is wounded and a prisoner (originally announced as wounded only); Lieut. Butler, 66th Battery R.F.A. (attached), is a prisoner.

Casualties during skirmish in neighbourhood of Arundel, Dec. 30: Lieut. F. E. Till and 4112 Pte. F. Thomas 6th, Dragoon Guards, missing; expected prisoners.

Casualties at reconnaissance in neighbourhood of Dordrecht, Dec. 30: Lieut. Warren, Cape Mounted Rifles, died of wounds, Jan. 2. Ptes. Krauf and Kavanagh, Cape Mounted Rifles, and Sergt. Curtis, Komgha Rifle Volunteer Corps, severely wounded. Corp. Gunther, Ptes. Zearns, Allenby, and Campbell, Cape Mounted Rifles; Corpl. Jenkinson and Ptes. Moody and Hildon, Cape Mounted Police, missing.

Casualties at Sunnyside, Jan. 1: Lieut. Adie, Queensland Mounted Infantry, dangerously wounded; Ptes. McLeod and A. Rose, Queensland Mounted Infantry, and Pte. Jones, Victoria, killed.

1046 Bombdr. Robert Gould, 21134 Gnr. Robert Duncan, and 340 Boy John Peterson, 18th Battery R.F.A., missing from Modder River. It is understood that they have been captured by the enemy.

Tpr. John O'Hara (should be George H. O'Hara), South African Light Horse, previously reported killed, is only wounded, and is in hospital progressing favourably, Dec. 31.

3925 Lance-Corpl. J. Hodgkinson, 2nd Batn. Lincolnshire Regt., missing off patrol, Naauwpoort, supposed to have been taken prisoner, Dec. 27.

34490 Gnr. H. W. Lomas, 38th Battery, R.F.A., accidentally drowned whilst bathing in Orange River, Jan. 2.

9748 Pte. F. Dale and 8709 Pte. G. Talbot, 2nd Batn. Coldstream Guards, wounded at Modder River by bursting of a shell while on fatigue duty, Jan. 2.

THE DRUMMOND INSTITUTION.

The Drummond Institution is the only home in Ireland for the orphan daughters of soldiers. It is irrespective of creed, and appeals to the sympathies of the Army as few other charities can do. There are at present 70 girls in the home, who are clothed, fed, educated, and trained to earn their bread, either as teachers or servants. It is supported by the interest on the bequest on the late Mr. Drummond, the founder, and by the annual subscriptions of corps, individual officers, and civilians.

The war which is now going on in South Africa, in which so many regiments are engaged, will affect the income of the institution seriously, not only in limiting the generous contributions hitherto made from canteen and charitable funds, but also from the loss of life among the individual subscribers, while at the same time the burdens thrown on the institution will in no way be diminished. The committee are therefore constrained to appeal to all corps in the United Kingdom and the colonies to help to make good the loss which will accrue to the annual income of the institution, owing to the regiments on active service having no canteens, and trust that those corps which have not already subscribed will do so, and that officers will also aid in benefitting the charity. Donations and subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged by the secretary, W. Kirke, 77, Dame-street, Dublin. We can recommend the charity most strongly.

The annual general meeting of the Army Rifle Association will be held in the Levee Room, Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W., on Jan. 11, at one p.m. Officers representing units, and other members who propose being present at the meeting, are requested to communicate to the honorary secretary not later than Jan. 7 any proposition which they may desire to bring forward.

PREVENTION OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—For greater security have the Drainage and Water Supply of your Town and Country or temporary Residences examined and certificated by The Sanitary Engineering Company (H. Carter, O.E. Manager), 65, Victoria Street, Westminster.—Fee quoted on receipt of full particulars. Established 23 years. Telegrams: "Sanitation, London."

21st (EMPRESS OF INDIA'S) LANCERS.

[WITH COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.]

Ten years since we recorded the history and illustrated the uniform of the 21st Hussars, since converted to Lancers, and after their gallant achievement at Omdurman distinguished as the "Empress of India's." The regiment became Lancers in April, 1898, under the reorganisation scheme for the cavalry of the line which owed its origin to Major-General Sir George Luck, the idea being to raise the number of Lancer regiments to six, of which three might be at home and three on foreign service. It was a subject of regret in the regiment that it bore no battle honours upon its appointments. Its precursor rather than its predecessor, the 21st Dragoons, was raised by the famous Marquis of Granby in 1760, but was disbanded three years later, to reappear again in 1779, and to be disbanded once more in 1783. The regiment was called into existence for the third time in 1794, and it served in the West Indies and afterwards in South America, at the Cape, and in India, but it was disbanded at Chatham in 1820. These regiments were in no real sense the originals of the 21st Lancers, for the existing regiment was formed, like the 19th and 20th Hussars, chiefly out of the late regiments of Bengal European cavalry upon the amalgamation of the Royal and Indian Armies after the Mutiny.

The battle of Omdurman was the 21st Lancers' baptism of fire. The regiment reached the camp at Wad Hamud on August 23 and 26, 1898. It was under command of Colonel R. H. Martin, with Major W. G. Crole-Wyndham as second in command, and its four squadrons were under Majors H. Finn and J. Fowle and Captains W. M. Doyne and F. H. Eadon. The regiment moved from the camp on August 30, leading the advance with the other cavalry and the Camel Corps, and at about eight o'clock on the morning of September 1 its signalling officer, Lieutenant Clerk, was probably the first officer who saw the panorama of Omdurman and the surrounding country from the top of Kerrerri Hill. From that point the advance was made to Jebel Surgham, the ridge that overlooked the plain, and at eleven o'clock the Dervishes were seen to be in motion advancing to the number of nearly 50,000, and the cavalry patrols fell back. The night passed, however, without incident, and during the great Dervish advance on September 2 the cavalry, after clearing the front, retired into the zereba near the river. It was during the second phase of the action, when the British and Egyptian forces commenced their march on Omdurman, that the opportunity came for the 21st Lancers. At 8.30 a.m. the Sirdar signalled to Colonel Martin, "Annoy them as far as possible on their flank, and head them off if possible from Omdurman." The regiment accordingly moved out, and after proceeding about a mile and a half saw a couple of hundred Dervishes on a slight eminence, who opened fire on his patrols, which could not thus get sufficiently near to ascertain the full strength of the enemy in this quarter. The duty of the Lancers was, however, plain. With a view to outflanking the Dervish detachment the squadrons wheeled to the left into column of troops, but had not proceeded far at the trot when a heavy fire was opened upon them at about 300 yds. range. Only one course was then possible. "Right wheel into line" was sounded, and in an instant the Lancers were galloping to the charge. It was then discovered that the enemy was in great force, lying concealed in a deep fold of the ground. In length they very nearly equalled the front of the charging squadrons, and were about twelve deep. They probably did not expect the Englishmen to charge home, but the pace was quickened and the whole business was over in a very short time. At full gallop, and in close order, the Lancers struck the Dervish mass, and the men who stood to the last were brushed into the khor behind their position. It was one of those rare instances in which cavalry charge unshaken infantry, and the Lancers were wholly victorious, though the Dervishes stood to their guns manfully, tried to hamstring the horses, cut bridle reins and stirrup leathers, and fired their rifles with the muzzles often pressed into the bodies of their opponents. About sixty of the enemy were soon dead and dying on the ground, while many riderless horses of the Lancers were galloping across the plain. In 125 seconds, five officers, sixty-six men, and more

than 100 out of 400 horses had been killed or wounded on our side. Meanwhile the Dervishes were preparing to resist another charge, but the Lancers wheeled by troops to the left, and, galloping round, brought about a complete change of front which further demoralised the enemy, who thereupon began to retreat swiftly, though in good order, towards the ridge of Jebel Surgham. Colonel Martin, busy with his command, drew neither sword nor revolver, but was untouched at the end of the charge. Major Crole-Wyndham had his horse shot under him, but extricated himself from the press, and was taken up behind Captain Kenna. Lieutenant Nesham was severely wounded and had a marvellous escape. The individual gallantry of members of the regiment won three Victoria Crosses, and it is recorded with satisfaction that, though the regiment suffered more heavily than any other, it took more prisoners also, while not a single wounded Dervish was killed, except when this became absolutely necessary and at the order of an officer.

On the morning after the battle the 21st Lancers moved round to the south of Omdurman, and three days later commenced the return to the Atbara. The *Vedette*, which is the regimental magazine of the regiment, remarked that the battle of Omdurman was its baptism of fire and steel, and that, though no long list of battles was upon its appointments, and it had no proud traditions handed down from wars in France or the Low Countries, it would be content to inscribe the word "Khartoum" as the first honour on its arms and as an inheritance to its successors. Captain P. A. Kenna, Lieutenant the Hon. R. L. J. de Montmorency, and Private J. Byrne received the Victoria Cross. Colonel Martin and nine of his officers were commended for good services, and seven non-commissioned officers and men for gallantry in the field. By an autograph letter from Her Majesty the 21st Lancers were authorised to assume the title of "Empress of India's Regiment," and to have French-grey facings (that having been the colour of the bushy bag when the regiment were hussars) in recognition of its bravery, instead of the Lancer blue tunic with scarlet facings which had been originally decided upon. At a later date Colonel Martin, who had left the command, and Lieut.-Colonel Crole-Wyndham were made Companions of the Bath, and Lieutenant Pirie a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, while Major Finn received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Eadon of Major. The medal for distinguished conduct in the field was given to the seven non-commissioned officers and men who had been commended for their gallantry. Our picture represents the 21st Lancers in the Sudan kit of 1898 and in their home-service full-dress and undress uniform.

The name of Lieut.-Colonel T. E. Hickman will ever stand in a foremost place among commanding officers of the 21st Lancers. This gallant soldier was promoted to the command of the 21st Hussars from the 14th Hussars on August 17, 1887, and died in command whilst the regiment was at Secunderabad, October 26, 1892. So devoted was he to his regiment that when urged to return home on sick leave for medical advice, he refused to do so, saying, "I prefer to die in my proper place in command of the finest regiment that any man ever commanded, a regiment that will distinguish itself if ever it gets the chance. My place is here and here I remain, let the consequences to myself be what they may."

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SIERRA LEONE.

The despatches are published which were addressed to the Colonial Secretary by the Governor of Sierra Leone (Sir F. Cardew) relating to the operations undertaken during 1898 in the suppression of rebellion in that protectorate. In enclosing the despatch of Col. E. R. P. Woodgate, covering the whole of the operations, the Governor commends to the most favourable notice of the Colonial Secretary the very valuable services rendered by Col. Woodgate, as well as those rendered by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Imperial troops and Sierra Leone Frontier Police and by the district commissioners and other officials in the service of the Government. The Governor also brings to the most favourable notice of the Colonial Secretary the efficient manner in which the senior officers, Capt. A. L. Winsloe, *Blake*; Capt. F. H. Henderson, *Fox*; and Capt. R. S. Rolleston, *Phæbe*, co-operated, and also the valuable services rendered by the *Fox*, *Phæbe*, *Blonde*, *Tartar*, and *Alecto*. A gun force under Lieut. F. K. C. Gibbons, of the *Fox*, did good service in the defence of Port Lokko. Thanks were specially due to Capt. Henderson, who rescued Government officials and traders from certain death, driving off the insurgents by shell fire. Commander Peyton Hoskyns commanded several of the expeditions and covered with a gun force the advance of Lieut.-Col. Cunningham's column up the Jong River. Lieut.-Commander Holmes co-operated with Capt. Hoskyns in the boat expeditions and rendered valuable service. In conclusion, the Governor specially mentions the following officers for their services: Lieut. W. F. Benwell, *Fox*; Lieut. E. O. Gladstone, *Alecto*; Lieuts. G. H. Walsh, and E. W. Denison, and Mr. W. W. Hardwick, chief engineer, *Blonde*.

Col. Woodgate reports that the losses during the operations were: Imperial troops—four officers and 17 non-commissioned officers and men killed or mortally wounded, 14 officers and 94 non-commissioned officers and men wounded. Frontier Police—46 non-commissioned officers and men killed or mortally wounded, four officers and 72 non-commissioned officers and men wounded. Carriers—90 killed and 56 wounded.

A list of officers and non-commissioned officers whose conduct appears to be deserving of special mention accompanies Col. Woodgate's despatch. These include:—

Brevet-Lieut.-Col. G. G. Cunningham, D.S.O., Derbyshire Regiment; Capt. N. J. Goodwyn, Devonshire Regiment; Capt. F. M. Carleton, Royal Lancaster Regiment; Capt. O. H. E. Marescaux, Shropshire Light Infantry; West African Regiment.

Lieut.-Col. J. W. A. Marshall; Majors E. S. C. Kennedy (Brigade-Major), H. C. Buck, and C. B. Morgan; Lieuts. H. D. Russell, H. T. Eckersley, and N. E. F. Safford; West India Regiment.

Major A. F. Tarbet, 3rd Batn. South Lancashire Regiment, Inspector-General; Capt. H. G. de L. Ferguson, 4th Batn. Norfolk Regiment; Sierra Leone Frontier Police.

Capt. E. C. d'H. Fairtlough, D.S.O., 4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, District Commissioner; Capt. W. S. Sharpe, 4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, District Commissioner; Sierra Leone Protectorate.

Major A. R. Stuart, R.A., commanding R.A.

Lieut. W. R. Howell, 1st Glamorganshire V.A.; Sierra Leone Volunteers.

Major R. Crofts and Capt. C. Dalton, R.A.M.C.

Major A. H. Thomas and Capt. J. M. Harrison, A.S.C.

Corpl. Greenidge, 1st Batn. West India Regiment.

Pte. Grant, 3rd Batn. West India Regiment.

Sergt. A. G. Wells, A.S.C.

Sergt. B. Thomas, West African Regiment.

ARMY RESERVE REGULATIONS.

The following special instructions have been promulgated to the Army with the approval of the Secretary of State for War:—

ENLISTMENT IN SECTION D.

(1) Men discharged from any arm of the Service, on the completion of their first period of limited engagement, may be attested for Section D within two years of the date of discharge. The words "two years" will, therefore, be substituted for "six months" in the last line but one of paragraph 9 of the regulations for the 1st Class Army Reserve.

(2) In the case of infantry of the line the qualifications and conditions laid down in paragraph 2 of Army Order 169 of 1897 will not be insisted upon. In the case, however, of men who have been trained as mounted infantry, or who possess the qualifications and agree to the conditions laid down in paragraph 2 of Army Order 169 of 1897, a note to that effect will be made on their attestation or re-engagement papers.

(3) In the case of cavalry of the line the restrictions laid down in paragraph 1 of Army Order 169 of 1897 will apply—i.e., men will only be allowed to join on condition that they accept the liability of employment, on mobilisation, as officers' grooms or as drivers, either in the cavalry or in any other arm of the Service.

(4) Pending a reprint of Army Forms D 459, D 421, and D 441, the necessary amendments in those forms will be made in manuscript. Infantrymen will be attested or re-engaged for "General Service Infantry."

TO MILITARY MEN AND OTHERS.—PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED BY PICKERING'S "BLANCO" for Whitening Belts, Helmets, Gloves, &c. "Blanco" removes stains and discolorations, and ensures evenness of colour, and a soft silky surface. Does not dust or soil. Much better, more convenient, and cheaper than pipeclay. No trouble of preparation. "Blanco" is sold everywhere in cup-shaped blocks, in sine non-corrosive boxes. Manufacturers: JOSEPH PICKERING and SONS, Sheffield.

THE BATTLE OF MODDER RIVER

[BY ONE WHO WAS PRESENT].

Camp, Modder River, South Africa,
Thursday, November 30, 1899.

On Tuesday, November 28, was fought the battle of Modder River. It commenced with an interchange of shots between our scouts and the enemy's front line at 5.30 a.m., and the firing, both artillery and rifle, continued almost without intermission till 1½ hours after sunset, when our troops retired about half a mile.

We, the naval brigade, slept in the train the previous night with our guns in the trucks. At daybreak we detrained and got our four 12pr. long-range guns into action on the left of the railway, facing N.E. It is said that our general had remarked before the action that he would be in possession of the town within two hours from the commencement of hostilities, and that he anticipated a brief skirmish with about 1,000 Boers. Instead of this, he had a very severe engagement of over thirteen hours' duration, against some 12,000 to 14,000 Boers. The naval guns endeavoured to silence the Boer artillery directly ahead of them, shell after shell apparently exploding right on their guns, but each time, to our great dismay and disappointment, the enemy again opened fire. They were, however, eventually silenced about four p.m.

On going over the enemy's position on the other side of the river on the following day, one could see several of our shell and hundreds of shrapnel bullets in the midst of the enclosure that protected the Boer guns, but, unfortunately, for reasons to be given later on, the enemy got away with the whole of their artillery. The gunners also did excellent work shelling the town and the other guns. So heavy was the fire that not a house escaped being struck, and the hotel was set on fire. To give the reader some idea of the heaviness of the fire, I took the following notes: A small stable built of mud walls, 4in. thick and covered outside with galvanised iron, the front wall, that is to say, the one directly opposed to our fire, 20ft. long and 10ft. high, contained the following apertures: (a) 10, produced by unexploded shells; (b) 3, irregular-shaped, by burst shells; (c) 571, by bullets; 7 are the exits of Mauser bullets fired by the enemy (these may be neglected); 31 are entrances of Lee-Metford fired by our troops; the remainder, 533, are all shrapnel. Most of these latter lay embedded in the mud wall; that is to say, they penetrated the iron but failed to penetrate the mud for more than ½in. All the Lee-Metford pierced the wall and entered that on the other side, but failed to pierce it. The Mauser, in like manner, pierced the front wall and failed to pierce the second. The reason that seven Mauser bullets pierced the front wall of the house, that is, the wall facing us, was owing to the fact that the rear wall of the house contained an open door, and the bullets that came through it had only one wall to traverse. The unburst shells passed through both walls, entered another house 50yd. beyond, and then exploded. These facts give a good idea of the heaviness and extreme accuracy of our fire, also of the great penetrative power of the Lee-Metford and Mauser bullets, and the feeble penetrative power, at all events, in this particular case, of the shrapnel bullets.

After about two hours' fighting, finding that it was extremely improbable that we should have any casualties, thanks to our long-range guns, I obtained permission to go further up to the front, where I knew there must be plenty of work to be done amongst the wounded. Our fighting line had now assumed the shape of the letter V with its sides extended, the angle of the V resting on the railway line and held by the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The two sides of the V were stretched out, and more or less parallel to the river, which was lined with Boer trenches all along the south side, the ends of the sides of the V receding slightly from the line of advance. Twice the Guards on our right attempted to cross the river, but failed. On the left the Northumberland Fusiliers and 9th Brigade made a similar attack and succeeded in crossing, two men being drowned in the effort. Now, and not till now, did we ascertain how very strongly the enemy were entrenched; in fact, their position was almost impregnable, and it seems a marvel that we were ever able to persuade the Boers to leave it.

We, with practically the whole of our attacking force, were marching across an open plain in full view of the enemy, while they were absolutely and completely hidden. They lay behind trenches, which extended along the near bank of the river for a distance of at least two miles. Behind their trenches the ground sank to the level of the river, so that their men, horses, and their largest waggons could travel along the whole of their position on both sides of the river with almost absolute safety from our fire. The river was studded with boats used to ferry men to and fro and to convey ammunition as required. On the other side of the river the ground gently inclined upwards, and here in strong positions were placed their Hotchkiss and other guns. The enemy's position was, as far as I, a non-combatant, could judge, an ideal one in every respect; but not a man of us knew, as far as I am aware, what a veritable hornets' nest we had got into. Several old campaigners here remarked that our Intelligence Department was greatly to blame, as we had no information either of the strength of the position or the strength of the enemy, who greatly outnumbered us. One and all agree that the presence of a military balloon might have brought about different tactics, with a much less loss of life on our side.

Taking everything into consideration, our 420 dead and wounded, which was the cost of our day's work, was miraculously small. Everything was against us; we had to attack an immensely strong and entrenched position held by a vastly superior force while advancing ourselves across an open plain. We had anticipated a brief and easy victory, and in consequence the men were not rationed, and the battle was fought and won by stomachs that had not seen food for twenty-four hours. Water was terribly scarce, and every water cart that came near the front had to beat a hasty retreat. The heat was terrific, and last, but by no means not least, our chief was put out of action very early in the day by a bullet wound. I learnt this in a curious manner. On the left of our line I saw a horse bolting riderless; it was evidently an officer's charger as there was a sword, &c., attached to the saddle. I sent a bugler to catch the horse, and found it had a Mauser bullet wound through the near fore shoulder and there was blood on the bridle, stirrup, and saddle. Drawing the sword, one read, "Methuen from Chapman." Fears at once arose that the general was wounded, and so, alas, he was, though luckily the wound was not serious.

Firing ceased about 1½ hours after sunset. Next morning at daybreak our guns opened fire, but a few shots sufficed to prove that the enemy had trekked during the night, and thousands must have made a midnight march. We ascertained later from prisoners that the enemy greatly feared a night attack with the bayonet. Hence this hurried retreat. They left all their artillery behind them, but shortly after midnight, discovering that we had not crossed the river, they returned and removed the guns to Spytfontein, where they are now encamped. What a chance we lost. Why, the reader may ask, did we not push home our attack at the close of the fight or shortly after? Because the men were so done up by the heat of the day, the fatigue of the long and hard day's fight, scarcity of water and want of food, that they were barely able to put one leg before the other.

Thus was lost one of the best chances we have had in this campaign of capturing the enemy's guns without loss of life. Next morning I went up and down the enemy's lines on both sides of the river, expecting to count the Boer dead by hundreds. After three hours' careful search I was able to count eighteen dead Boers and seventy-five horses, so that, unless they buried or carried away their dead, their loss would appear to have been marvellously small. With regard to

their wounded, it is impossible at present to form even an estimate of their number.

There appears to be a certain class of men whose aim it is to under-estimate our losses and to grossly exaggerate the losses of the enemy—men who delight to start tales that stretcher-bearers and ambulance waggons are fired upon by the enemy, &c. I fail to understand their motives. Broad-minded soldiers must see that stretcher-bearers cannot help being shot. No Boers would purposely fire on a Red Cross party in my belief.

The Boer hospital here was struck by shell more than once, and all our ambulance waggons were struck by their missiles, a pure and unavoidable accident on both sides. I can myself give an instance in which the sick-berth steward of my ship was dressing a wounded marine; whilst the dressing was being put on the patient received a second bullet in the other leg, but with bullets dropping all round one it would be unfair to say that the Boers aimed at either the Red Cross or the wounded man. This particular incident occurred during our last battle at Graspan. The next morning we quietly marched into the town and occupied it. The day was spent in burying the dead. The field hospital was very crowded this morning, over 400 dead and wounded. The wounds produced by the Mauser bullets are all that could be desired, the entrance and exit are practically of the same size, and very minute. Most of the patients make an uninterrupted recovery. It is a much more humane bullet than our own Lee-Metford, for two reasons: its calibre is less and its velocity is considerably higher. I must have seen some thousand bullet wounds by now, including those I saw in the Filipino-American campaign. My experience, which is also based on some experiments I made this year at Wei-Hai-Wei, in the course of which I fired over 1,000 rounds of Remington brass-coated bullets and nickel-coated Lee-Metford, at all sorts of animate and inanimate objects, including their penetrating power upon various metals, a series of experiments I hope to publish later on. My experience has led me to the conclusion that those wounds which heal up most rapidly and give the least trouble are wounds produced by bullets having the same characteristics: (1) A very high velocity; (2) a flat trajectory, so that they hit apex first and do not keyhole; (3) a hard, smooth sheath with a smooth, rounded apex; (4) a close range, for the same reason as (2) a bullet at a long range may hit the object side on.

If I were to tabulate these missiles in the order in which the wounds produced by them were progressively more serious from above downwards, the table would read something as follows:—(1) Mauser; (2) Krag-Jorgensen; (3) Lee-Metford; (4) man-stopping Lee-Metford (hollow-headed nickel sheathed); (5) any of the first three with the nickel-sheaths around the apex removed so that the lead nucleus is exposed; (6) Dum Dum; (7) Remington brass-coated as used by the Filipinos; (8) Remington lead bullets or the Martini-Henry; (9) Remington brass bullet with brass sheathing removed so as to expose the lead nucleus; (10) shrapnel bullets; (11) shell or their fragments. Explosive bullets I have had no acquaintance with; it is said the Boers have used them, but I think this to be exceedingly doubtful.

Most thoughtful men will agree that the Boers have proved themselves to be brave men, and instances of a violation of the laws of civilised warfare are few and far between so far as my experience goes.

BARBED WIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."
SIR,—With reference to the letter of Lieut.-Col. E. Gunter in your issue of Dec. 23, I know nothing of barbed wire entanglements, but for cutting through a barbed or plain wire fence there is nothing so good as an ordinary hatchet or tomahawk, one blow of which will sever the strained wire if struck against the post.
RANCHER.

The cadets of the Worcester, off Greenhithe, on the eve of leaving for their Christmas vacation, had the pleasure of presenting £20 to the Mansion House Fund for the Transvaal War sufferers. The donation was the result of a musical performance given on shore, which was most highly appreciated.

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23, Regency Street, Westminster.—This Society is a union of Canteens and Messes formed for mutual benefit of the Services at home and abroad. It supplies every canteen or mess requisite.

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WHOLESALE FROM—
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The Army.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards.—Capt. Holford, C.I.E., Equerry to the Prince of Wales, left England yesterday for South Africa in order to join the squadron on active service.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Forrester has been selected to take charge of the Princess Christian hospital train in South Africa, and proceeds there at once.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Marter left England on Thursday in the *Assaye* for South Africa as Brigade-Major, 14th Brigade.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers).—Lieut. Till is reported as missing from the camp at Arundel. He is supposed to be a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Major Follett, who lately left the regiment on appointment to the 7th Batn. King's Royal Rifles, has rejoined for duty.

1st (Royal) Dragoons.—The reserve squadron left Hounslow on Thursday for Shorncliffe.

5th Lancers.—The Ladysmith correspondent of the *Morning Post*, in a heliographed despatch last week, says:—

"A single shot fired the other day from Bulwana Hill wounded Lieut.-Col. Fawcett, of the 5th Lancers, Major King, second in command and adjutant, two squadron officers, and a sergeant-major of the same regiment. Col. Fawcett lost a thumb and received a slight wound on each thigh; Major King only received a scratch, and the others came off equally well, except the sergeant-major, who lost an eye."

10th Hussars.—The condition of Lieut. the Hon. G. Portman, who has been seriously ill since his arrival in South Africa, has, we are glad to learn, shown signs of improvement during the last few days.

14th Hussars left Cape Town on Wednesday for Durban in the *Victorian*. The reserve squadron is stationed at the Curragh.

15th Hussars.—Capt. Anderson has retired in order to join the 3rd Batn. Cheshire Regiment.

16th Lancers.—Headquarters and the service troops left Umballa on Monday for Bombay en route to South Africa on active service. They were to have sailed yesterday.

17th Lancers.—Headquarters left Ballincollig on Monday for Aldershot, where they arrived on Tuesday and took over quarters in the cavalry barracks.

18th Hussars.—Lieut. Annesley has been appointed Adjutant to the local force in Natal being raised by Major Bethune, 16th Lancers.

20th Hussars.—In the South African Light Horse there are to be found side by side officers from the Army and Militia, youths from the public schools, English gentlemen with historic names, New Zealanders who have worked out their own passage to fight under the old flag, American muleteers, and, of course, Cape colonists and Transvaal refugees. It is typical of the ardour to see service that has seized

upon all ranks that Capt. Vaughan, late of the regiment, hearing when at San Francisco that war had broken out, started at once for the Cape, and had no sooner landed than he was given a troop in the above regiment.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A and J Batteries R.H.A., at Meerut and Bangalore respectively, have been selected for service in South Africa.

The 19th and 28th Batteries R.F.A. arrived at Durban on Tuesday in the *Atlantian*.

The 83rd, 84th, and 85th Batteries R.F.A. will sail from Southampton on Tuesday in the *Glengyle* for South Africa.

Six batteries of Royal Field Artillery have been placed under orders to move to Aldershot in place of those under orders for South Africa. The 89th, 90th, and 91st will be quartered in Marlborough Lines, commanded by Lieut.-Col. W. B. Fletcher. Lieut.-Col. T. S. Baldock will command the 10th, 26th, and 92nd Batteries to be quartered in Wellington Lines.

No. 6 Company, Western Division, R.G.A. will move to-day from Dunbar to Leith.

The Committee on Garrison Artillery met at the War Office on Thursday.

Lady Reed, whose son, Capt. H. L. Reed, 7th Battery R.F.A., has been recommended for the Victoria Cross, writes:—

"I should be grateful to any friends of our Army in South Africa if they would kindly send me some gifts for the Royal Artillery serving in the Natal Field Force. I take a deep personal interest in this gallant corps who have so bravely done their part during this war, and I should like to be able to send them some addition to their very limited kit as well as a few luxuries. Flannel shirts, cardigans, cholera belts, knitted caps and socks, tobacco and pipes, cake chocolate, meat lozenges, or money to procure the same, will be most acceptable. Parcels may be addressed to Lady Reed, 23, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin."

Lieut.-Col. H. V. Hunt is reported in an official telegram from Frere camp to be wounded and a prisoner, whilst in the first announcement he was said to be wounded only.

Lieut.-Col. H. H. Pengree, R.F.A., has been appointed to the command of a brigade division at Aldershot consisting of the 5th, 9th, and 17th Batteries R.F.A.

Cpts. H. M. Thomas and F. H. Metcalfe, R.F.A., have been selected for special service in South Africa.

Capt. P. T. C. Herbert, 87th Battery R.F.A., has been appointed Adjutant of the howitzer brigade division now mobilising at Woolwich.

Capt. A. F. S. Scott, R.G.A., has been granted a year's extension of his appointment as Adjutant of the 1st Lanark A.V.C.

Capt. H. L. Kirke, R.G.A., has been appointed acting Staff-Captain R.A., Scottish District.

Lieut. A. J. Thompson, R.G.A., has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Kent Artillery Militia.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Changes of stations, &c.:—

Col. L. F. Brown, unemployed half-pay list, to Hong Kong.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. E. W. Creswell from Meerut on leave to England.

Lieut.-Col. M. Martin, from Aden on leave to England.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. Smith-Rewse to be C.R.E., Shorncliffe. Lieut.-Col. H. d'A. Breton to be A.I.G.F., War Office.

Lieut.-Col. M. C. Barton, D.S.O., from leave, England to India.

Lieut.-Col. R. C. Maxwell, from S.M.E., Chatham, to C.R.E., 7th Infantry Division, South Africa.

Lieut.-Col. J. W. Sill, from Chatham, to be C.R.E., East Malta.

Lieut.-Col. P. T. Buston, from C.R.E., Dover Sub-District, to C.R.E., 6th Infantry Division, South Africa.

Major S. A. E. Hickson, D.S.O., to be C.R.E., York.

Major H. J. W. Jerome, from Aldershot to Chatham, ordered to South Africa.

Major W. H. Turton, from Portsmouth to the Isle of Wight.

Major F. M. Glubb, from Hilsea to Aldershot.

Major H. S. King, from Adj., 1st Hants V.R.E., to Weymouth.

Major W. M. Hodder, Adj. 1st Durham V.R.E., ordered to Portsmouth.

Major J. E. Edmonds to be D.A.A.G., Intelligence Department, War Office.

Capt. J. A. Dealy, from Quetta to Loralai.

Capt. R. F. Sorsbie, Adj. 2nd West Yorkshire Volunteers, ordered to S.M.E.

Capt. D. H. Colnaghi, Adj. Tower Hamlets Volunteers, to Home District.

Capt. H. Prentice, from Adj. 1st Middlesex R.E. Volunteers, to Aldershot.

Capt. R. A. F. Kingscote, Adj. 2nd Gloucestershire R.E. Volunteers, to Devonport.

Capt. C. de M. Franklyn, Adj. 1st Sussex R.E. Volunteers, to Dover.

Capt. G. C. Kemp, from Quetta to Mhow.

Capt. H. J. Barton, from Rawul Pindi to Murree.

Capt. A. E. G. Watherston, at Birmingham, ordered to the Gold Coast.

Capt. C. de W. Crookshank, from Ordnance Survey, Southampton, to Chatham, ordered to South Africa.

Capt. C. F. B. Pike, Adj. 1st Aberdeen R.E. Volunteers, ordered to S.M.E.

Capt. R. E. Greer, at Cork, ordered to India.

Capt. D. A. Friedrichs, from Gibraltar, to be D.A.A.G., R.E., Dublin.

Capt. A. L. C. McCormick, from Loralai, on leave to England.

Lieut. W. S. Traill, from leave, Europe to Secunderabad.

Lieut. T. D. Broughton, from Poona to Rangoon.

Lieut. A. Hardcastle, from Lydd to Chatham.

Lieut. F. R. S. Gervers, from Quetta to Rawul Pindi.

Lieut. W. E. Longfield, from Hong Kong, for service with Egyptian Army.

Lieut. J. E. E. Craster, from Sealkote to Poona.

Lieut. B. W. Mainprice, from Chitral on leave to England.

2nd Lieut. G. F. B. Goldney, from S.M.E., Chatham, to Aldershot.

2nd Lieut. W. J. W. Noble, H. E. F. Rathbone, T. T. Grove, and J. S. Barker, at S.M.E., Chatham, ordered to Portsmouth.

No. 9 (Field) Company left Southampton on Thursday in the *Goorkha* for South Africa.

The two new units to be formed at Chatham are to be termed the 46th Field Company and the 47th Fortress Company. The 47th Company is to be in readiness to embark for South Africa on Jan. 10. Major P. R. Burn-Murdoch will be in command. The 46th Company, which Capt. G. E. Smith will command, is to take up duty at Portsmouth.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—A telegram from Cape Town states that Major Count Gleichen has quite recovered from his wounds and is returning to the front.

Capt. JAMES, P.S.C. (Honours), late R.E.; Mr. E. CARLISLE, M.A. Cantab.;

Capt. M. H. GREGSON, late R.E.,

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RECENT SUCCESSES INCLUDE:— WOOLWICH, DECEMBER 1899.

The following EIGHT passed:—

H. Lovell	8445	V. E. Purcell	7779
J. N. Biggs	8434	J. C. Walford	6824
T. Donnelly	8182	O. M. Brown	6661
V. C. P. Hodson	8096	G. W. W. Tresidder	6651

PROMOTION.

Last Year FORTY-TWO OFFICERS PASSED, a large proportion of whom took "Special Certificates" and "Distinguished." This raises our total successes for this Examination to FIVE HUNDRED and SEVENTY-THREE. There has only been one failure in the past three years.

Work will be resumed in all Departments on Tuesday, January 9th.

Coldstream Guards.—The body of the late Major the Marquis of Winchester, who fell at the battle of Magersfontein, which is now on its way home from South Africa, will be received on arrival at Southampton by a detachment and the band of the regiment, and will be conveyed to Ampthorp House, the family seat near Andover, where the interment will take place. The funeral will be a military one, and nearly all the officers of the Brigade of Guards who are in England will attend. The service will be read by the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, sub-dean of the Chapel Royal, and the musical arrangements will be carried out by Mr. J. M. Rogan. Capt. Benson, 3rd Batn., left England on Wednesday for South Africa with drafts for the 1st and 2nd Batns. in place of Major Maxse, D.S.O., who has gone out on special service.

Royal Scots (1st).—Major McLachlan, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months on medical certificate.

Queen's (2nd).—Lieut. Tringham, 2nd Batn., was slightly wounded at Ladysmith on the 26th ult., when a shell fell in the mess tent of the 2nd Batn. Devonshire Regiment.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Brevet Lieut.-Cols. Sitwell and Henry, who went out to South Africa on special service, have been ordered to join the 2nd Batn. for duty.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—The 2nd Bntn. left Southampton on Thursday in the *Assaye* for South Africa.

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—The 2nd Batn. left Southampton on Thursday in the *Goorkha* for South Africa. Lieut.-Col. Roberts has been granted an extension of command for 12 months from Feb. 12. Capt. Barlow, 1st Batn. has been selected for employment in Uganda. Lieut. Grant has gone out as Adjutant, Lieut. Stringer having left for the Cape some time.

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—One of the Boer shells at Ladysmith fell the other day in the officers' mess of the 1st Batn., killing Lieut. Dalzel instantaneously and wounding seven other officers. Lieut.-Col. Park has desired the correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* to "make known his grief at the loss of a valued comrade, and his heartfelt sympathy with the relatives of the deceased." The officers wounded were Lieut. Price-Dent (since dead) and 2nd Lieut. Twiss. In a descriptive letter from Ladysmith the special correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

"The 1st Batn. Devonshire Regiment which, as one of the best here, and trusted for its steadiness in all circumstances, was given the most vulnerable point to hold, has busied itself in the formation of works that promise to make Helpmakaar Hill impregnable, though its long low spur is exposed to artillery fire from Bulwaan and Lombard's Kop, and the scrub-screened nek between them. The works there showed what can be done under difficulties by a good regiment toiling cheerfully to carry out the orders of good officers. The original breastworks were traced by engineers, who had in view rather the necessity of throwing up light defences against rifle fire than the probability that these works would be battered at by heavy artillery from one side and taken in reverse from another. It soon became evident that the entrenchments if left in that state would be untenable, and yet they could not be abandoned without serious risk that Boers might then be able to advance under cover near enough to threaten other posts, if not to command by rifle fire within 1,200 yd. or so, the heights on which naval guns are mounted. To the gallant Devonshire men was entrusted the trying duty of sticking generally to the lines traced by engineers for their outer defences, but deepening the trenches, widened the banks in front of them, building bomb-proof traverses overlaid with balks and earth to neutralise the effects of enfilading fire, and then to form for themselves dug-out huts in which to sleep, with solid earth roofs supported on railway sleepers. All this means enormous labour, carried on frequently under a galling cannonade from the enemy's smaller guns, and interrupted occasionally by the necessity of having to keep down the rifle fire that comes from a distant kopje while standing on the front of these works. But to Col. Park's splendid battalion nothing is impossible in the way of hard work and soldierly devotion. Capt. Warwick has resigned his appointment with the British Central Africa Rifles in order to join the 2nd Batn. in South Africa.

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. left Dover yesterday for Guernsey and Alderney, where it will arrive to-day and relieve the 1st Batn. Worcestershire Regiment.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—Capt. Garraway, 2nd Batn., has been appointed officiating D.A.A.G., Poona, for eight months, vice Capt. McWhinnie, Royal Irish Rifles, granted leave to England.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.—N.C.O.'s and men at home and abroad can be prepared by post for the half-yearly exams. Classes are now forming for March, 1900. Special attention is given to men who cannot attend an army school.—Randall J. Fox (ex-Army Schoolmaster), 368, Acton Lane, London, W.

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Yorkshire Regiment (19th).—Capt. Nicholson, 2nd Batn., has been appointed officiating staff officer for mobilisation at India Army headquarters.

Cheshire Regiment (22nd).—The 2nd Batn. left Southampton on Thursday in the *Braemar Castle* for South Africa. Capt. Gosset has vacated his appointment as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Gosset at Dublin in order to accompany the 2nd Batn. on service.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—The 2nd Batn. will sail from Southampton on Wednesday next in the *Bavarian* for South Africa. Lieut. Bradley has been appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Batn.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—The 1st Batn. left Southampton on Thursday for South Africa, headquarters in the *Goorkha*, and 10 officers and 395 men in the *Braemar Castle*.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th).—Lieut. Byrne was slightly wounded at Ladysmith on the 26th ult., when a shell fell in the mess tent of the 2nd Batn. Devonshire Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Best, who was wounded in action at Colenso on the 15th inst., has returned to duty.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th) left Guernsey and Alderney yesterday for Aldershot, where it will arrive to-day.

East Lancashire Regiment (30th) will leave Southampton to-morrow in the *Britannic* for South Africa. The men have received numerous gifts from the county. A fund raised at Preston by the mayor realised sufficient for the presentation to each man of half-a-guinea, while a committee of ladies have provided the men with woollen jackets, caps, socks, and mufflers in addition to tobacco and pipes. The Corporation of Jersey have also, as a token of the good feeling existing in the island towards the battalion, sent each man 1lb. of tobacco and a pipe.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (33rd).—Major Marshall has been appointed Commandant of the West African Regiment.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd).—Capt. Hall, 3rd Batn., has been appointed Acting A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Abadie, C.B., at Colchester.

Essex Regiment (44th).—Capt. Carleton, D.A.A.G., Chester, left England on Thursday for South Africa in the *Braemar Castle* as Brigade-Major 15th Brigade.

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (47th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. will leave England on Friday next for Malta, at which station it has volunteered to do duty.

Royal West Kent Regiment (50th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. left Chatham on Thursday for the Royal Albert Docks, and there embarked in the *Golconda* for conveyance to Malta, where it has volunteered to do duty. It had a most enthusiastic send off. The battalion is in splendid condition under Col. Bonhote.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—Capt. Douglas-Pennant, 4th Batn., has taken up the duties of Acting D.A.A.G., Cork, vice Capt. Oxley, appointed Brigade-Major 12th Brigade, South African Field Force. The lads of the 1st Cadet Batn., whose headquarters are at 2, Finsbury-square, have sent £100 to the Rifleman's Aid Society, for the widows and orphans of their regiment, thus setting an excellent example.

Gloucestershire Regiment (61st) left Liverpool on Monday in the *Cymric* for South Africa. Capt. Whylock does not now take up the Adjutancy of the 1st Volunteer Batn., for which he was recently selected, but has embarked with headquarters.

York and Lancaster Regiment (65th) arrived at Durban on Tuesday in the *Majestic* from England.

Hampshire Regiment (67th).—The colours were sent to Winchester on Monday to be kept in safe custody by the mayor. They were escorted by a guard of honour of 100 men and the band and drums.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (76th).—The command becomes vacant in consequence of Lieut.-Col. Belfield's appointment as A.A.G. 7th Division in South Africa. Major Trench, now second in command of the battalion, will be promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

Middlesex Regiment (77th) arrived at Durban on Tuesday in the *Mongolian*.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th).—An Army Order announces that the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) being permitted to adopt and inscribe on its colours the motto, "Faugh-a-Ballagh."

North Staffordshire Regiment (98th) will sail from Southampton on Wednesday next in the *Bavarian* for South Africa.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102nd).—Capt. Venour, who has vacated his appointment in the Egyptian Army, has been ordered to join headquarters in South Africa.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (103rd).—Capt. Shewan, who was wounded in the action at Colenso on Dec. 15, returns to duty.

Durham Light Infantry (106th).—Major Ross has left India for South Africa as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Hector MacDonald, C.B.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (108th).—Lieut.-Col. Greenfield, on appointment as A.A.G. in India, has been posted to the Madras Command.

Army Service Corps.—Nos. 12, 17, and 34 Companies left Southampton on Thursday in the *Braemar Castle* for South Africa.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—A circular has been issued stating that compounders of medicine are urgently required for service with the corps in South Africa. The conditions of enlistment are for a year or until the end of the war; the pay 3s. 6d. a day, free rations, kit, and passage, and a gratuity of two months' pay. Applications should be made to the recruiting staff officers at London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, or Edinburgh. A telegram from Orange River says:—

"Major Burtchall, R.A.M.C., captured under a flag of truce for carrying a revolver, was released after being tried by Gen. Cronje, whose wife was present during the proceedings. President Steyn had given orders that none of the Army Medical staff or of the Red Cross bearers were to be taken prisoners."

NOMENCLATURE OF OUR BATTALIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE." SIR,—Now that so large a portion of our infantry is serving together in the field, has not the time arrived when in the interest of simplicity, both as regards administration and command, in addition to their territorial titles, the old numbers should be restored to our battalions? That fine brigade of the 5th Division, the 11th Brigade, consists of the 2nd Batn. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), 2nd Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers, 1st Batn. the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), and the 1st Batn. York and Lancaster Regiment. Which designations are the simpler of the two and the less likely to cause confusion in camp or field, the above or 4th Foot, 20th Fusiliers, 40th Foot, and 65th Foot is hardly a matter for argument. Most of our battalions cherish in their hearts the memory of the old number, and still hope that the day may come when, like the British flag said to be buried at Pretoria, it may rise again. In the arduous struggle that is before us neither officers nor men would fight the worse under their old number, reminding them as it does so directly of the glorious history of the past.

Cannes. LIGHT DIVISION. P.S.—Since the above was written I have read the following: "Gen. Sir Redvers Buller wires to the Secretary of State for War: 'Referring to my telegram regarding the engagement at Colenso, the battalion of infantry which occupied Colenso Station should be Royal West Surrey, not the East Surrey Regiment.'" Comment is needless.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major A. Coleman, I.M.S.	Lieut. A. C. Fergusson, R.A.
Capt. C. T. A. Searle, 36th B.I.	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut.-Col. F. D. Raikes, C.I.E., B., special leave commuted to furl. on M.C. for 12 mo.	Lieut. A. L. Jacob, B., 7 days' extraordinary leave.
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PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut.-Col. G. L. Walker, I.M.S., M.	Major R. P. Colomb, B.
	Lieut. C. O. Halliday, R.E.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Royal Navy List Diary for 1900 (Witherby)—Debrett's Peerage 1900 (Dean)—Life and Happiness (Kegan Paul).—January Magazines: Pall Mall; Century; Macmillan's; Longman's; Cornhill; National Review; Humanitarian; Antiquary; Genealogical; United Service; Nineteenth Century; Scribner's; Harper's; Badminton.

ABRIDGED EDITION OF KINGLAKE'S "CRIMEA." The Invasion of the Crimea:

Its origin, and an account of its progress down to the death of Lord Raglan. By A. W. KINGLAKE. Adapted for Military Students. Revised by Lieut.-Col. Sir GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, K.C.M.G., R.E. Demy 8vo, 15s. net.

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CAIRO

MENA HOUSE HOTEL AT THE PYRAMIDS.—Patronised by Royal Families.—"By far the most comfortable Hotel in Egypt."—*World*, 1899.—Electric Tram to Town.—For Tariffs and Prospectus apply to Messrs. FRERES & Co., 3, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

Reviews.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

Major-Gen. F. J. Maurice has edited and in part translated from the German this ponderous and imposing book, his collaborators being Capt. Wilfred J. Long and Mr. A. Sonnenschein (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.). The work appeared in Germany to meet a popular demand at the time of the Imperial celebrations, and was produced in a manner that did great credit to the German press, the illustrations, which we believe are all reproduced in the English edition, being of very great excellence. Although popular in character, the book is serious in purpose, and is in its measure an adequate treatment of the war from the German standpoint. The work belongs to a whole series of volumes which have now been issued by various publishers in the Fatherland to foster the Imperial idea. The writers all took part in the war, or were intimately concerned with it, and know well what they are writing about. Gen. von Boguslawski, for example, deals with the armies and the war material, Gen. von Kretschman with several of the battles, and that well-known soldier, Gen. and Marshal Baron von der Goltz Pasha, with the events of St. Privat and Metz. The other writers are scarcely less distinguished, and include Gen. von Holleben, Gen. von Heinleth, Col. Cardinal von Widdern, and Capt. Stenzel, author of the section dealing with the British Navy in the series known as the "Heere und Flotten der Gegenwart." We need scarcely say that in such hands the work has been well done, and though profound students of the war will find in the book little that is new to them, it will not fail to interest, and will certainly serve to revive the memories of those who remember the war, and to inform those who do not. It is important to observe that the book steers clear of controversy in nearly every case, and that the heated arguments which have from time to time stirred the German Service press in relation to the general staff history are scarcely reflected in its pages. The political aspect of the war has been confided to Dr. Julius von Pfugk-Harttung, who is Keeper of the Royal Archives in the Secret State Department. His view of the origin of the conflict, of course, throws all the onus upon France. Gen. Maurice corrects him in relation to the notorious Ems incident, and adopts the view put forward in Bismarck's "Recollections" rather than that suggested by Dr. Moritz Busch, the ingenious private secretary and wire-puller of the press. The Prussian Government is thus represented as having had nothing really to do with the Hohenzollern candidature, and it was the mad fury of the populace of Paris that compelled M. de Gramont to demand through M. Benedetti that the candidature should be renounced *à tout jamais*. The war was thus, according to the Keeper of the Archives, forced upon Germany without her seeking, and against her will. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that this view will not commend itself to all students of the period. Space is altogether wanting to deal with the chapters which are concerned with the military operations of the campaign, and we must be content to repeat that they are good and adequate, even if they are not always quite dispassionate. The book should find many readers in England.

The appreciation of a pen-and-ink sketch of the Maharajah of Patiala by "Jehu Junior" in this week's number of *Vanity Fair* is a little discounted, so to speak, by the humorous and slightly ridiculous sketch in colour by "A. R." of the distinguished ruler of the friendly state in the Punjab, of which his predecessor as ruler rendered invaluable service—"saving service" as Lord Canning called it—in the time of the Mutiny by keeping the way open through his territories for the troops who were sent down from the Punjab and the North-West to fight at Delhi. Our contemporary describes him as generous and a good friend, a keen fighter on the field, on the polo ground, in the very first flight as a pig-sticker, a fearless and accomplished horseman, a good cricketer, with a polo team, a cricket team, and an enormous stable of racehorses. We cannot accept his riding trousers as English or his elastic head-dress as Sikh, and would have sooner seen the premier prince of the Punjab and the head of the Sikh nation as Solomon in all his glory when he appears at a grand durbar.

Several of the magazines contain articles on the war in South Africa. *Blackwood* has an interesting account of the movements of our forces, and the march of Lord Methuen's column is examined in detail by a writer who seems to have paid particular attention to the intention to move up to Kimberley by the western route. Crossing the Orange River was, he says, carefully concealed from the public until the relief column arrived at the Orange River Station on Nov. 8. The article makes the *amende* for the omission of the 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers from the accounts of the storming of Talana Hill, and ends with an appeal to the officers who are entrusted with command for greater consideration. They are asked to remember that the soldier is a man like

themselves. The writer has probably witnessed some of the fighting he describes so well. He asks a question to which there can be only one answer, "Have we not tried night fighting a little too often?" The article on British policy in South Africa takes the Imperial view of the question in a concentrated form, and shuts out everything else.

We are grateful for the *Pall Mall Magazine*, which gives its readers an article "On the Military Heroes" whose bones repose in Westminster Abbey, with illustrations of the monuments from photographs. There is a curious sketch of a Boer interior drawn from the life by one who was a little too near the subject to make his outline agreeable. Mynbeer du Plessis, whose house and family are described from the life, appears to have been a rough Huguenot "dopper" of the "sword of the Lord and Gideon" type of Boers, in whom Freiherr von Elft found nothing sympathetic or agreeable. Our ignorance of the nature of these men has probably brought about some of our trouble in the Transvaal, for we cannot understand why they hate us so bitterly, or put ourselves in their place as a chosen people of God, persecuted and hunted by Amalekites and Canaanites who are taking their heritage and their independence.

A VETERAN'S VIEW OF THE WAR.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

My old friend Major von Blutwitz and I made acquaintance as long ago as November, 1863. The date was about a fortnight before the battle of Fredericksburg, and the scene of our rencontre was a muddy ravine wherein the major with a rather scratch pack of cosmopolite ragamuffins, styling themselves so many companies of New York infantry, were on outpost duty. A good many things have happened since then; most of those that have happened to the major have been more of a military than a lucrative sort. Wounded, and invalided from Burnside's army, he turned up again in time for the finish in front of Richmond. He was with Garibaldi at Mentana, and again at Dijon in 1870. So keen was the old soldier of fortune that he could not refrain from taking a hand in various South American presidential contests, and his last exploit was in command of a band of Servian irregulars whom he vainly endeavoured to bring into some sort of fighting array during the war with Bulgaria. Now he lives retired on a very small competence and nurses his old wounds in a cottage near Hastings. "I'll interview the old fellow," thought I, "about our scrape in South Africa. Like Marshal Saxe's mule he has abundant campaigning experience; perhaps he may be able to bring some of it to bear on our present difficulty."

"Herr Gott," said the major after greetings had passed, "you want my opinion. Opinion! I have no opinion at present, I have nothing but amazement. There is no room for anything else in all my mind so long as I watch your proceedings. See here, it is well understood that you start in this war under great difficulties. So far you deserve allowance, but here at once comes the inconceivable—for mark you it is also well understood that you had, to begin with, a reasonable plan of campaign. That plan was, as I conceive, to operate from Port Elizabeth and East London, so as to secure the line Rosmead-Stormberg as an advanced base, and thence march in overwhelming force on Bloemfontein as your first objective. General White was to do his best with his relatively mobile division and fair quantity of cavalry to defend Natal south of the Tugela. If too hard pressed he was to fall back and entrench himself with abundant resources at or near Pietermaritzburg, and you relied on the general advance against the southern frontier of your enemy speedily to remove the pressure from Natal. Well, my friend, I take my map—I look. I call that a reasonable plan; but Potztausend! what could I think when so long ago as September I see White push with his Indian contingent right up to Ladysmith and Dundee into the most dangerous corner of a most difficult country, far away from all possible support, to occupy positions exposing both his flanks to the enemy's frontier—no communication with his base at Durban, but the one long line of railway and a deep and rapid river in his rear. Something new, think I; for sure the English have found out something fresh; some, in strategy, as yet untried device. Good! we have seen. Where is your device? Whyfor does White himself in Ladysmith let shut up? Why not at least send out his cavalry before the investment is complete? The slow-moving enemy seemed to me to give plenty of time.

"Well, there is White. He becomes a magnet. To disengage him, like a loadstone he draws half your army; he draws your naval guns, your sailors, battalion on battalion and brigade on brigade, and your commander-in-chief, and you are no nearer relieving him now that you stare vainly at the Tugela than if your men and your commander-in-chief were where they ought to be, at Stormberg and Rosmead or over the Orange River. As for your plan of campaign, it is gone to the devil away in the *ewigkeit*; the disposal of your forces in the theatre of war looks like the accidental arrangement of the balls after a few minutes of pyramid pool. Not content with your magnet at Ladysmith, you must start another 300 miles off at Kimberley, and there Methuen plays the identical part of iron filings to the loadstone, which after all he cannot touch for the impregnable barrier interposed to his gallant but insufficient column. Meantime your enemy rides up and down the Cape Colony not greatly incommoded by the weak and disconnected forces of French and Gatacre, which represent, I suppose, the great force which was to march irresistibly on Bloemfontein. For your strategy then, I say, you have done everything your enemy can most have desired. He prefers to see you operating on exterior lines; rigorously you have adhered to them. He wishes you not in his own country; carefully you have not only kept out of it, but out of any chance of getting into it for a long time to come, for you can do nothing effectual until you shall have complete control of the central railways.

"Then as to your tactics. Ach Himmel! I weep. Was ever so much valour, so much loyalty, so much true soldierly spirit and daring so wasted? My dear friend, in all matters hitherto connected with this most strange campaign, it seems to me you have done what you should not do, and left undone what you should do."

"Then we are in a bad way. Do you think we shall be licked?"

"Licked? You! Never no more than the Yankees were licked after losing 20,000 men at Fredericksburg. You are having a little schooling, a little punishment for neglecting the great science of war in its theory and in its application. You have in the manhood of your nation and your colonies resources you never dreamed of. They will not fail you now, but you will have to pay dearly for allowing politicians anxious about diamond mines and coal fields to suggest to soldiers such movements as those on Ladysmith and Kimberley. That soldiers originated them I will never believe."

"Endlich," said the major after a few puffs at his long pipe, "to me this war do seem for you a blessing in disguise. Reflect! What sort of a figure would you have cut had this difficulty have coincided with some easily imagined complication with a great power? Then indeed, my friend, should you, as you say, have learnt what it means to wake up too late. Now the ring at your bell does come in good time. For the trouble that now befalls you is mostly due to the fact that no War Minister, but at loss of his portfolio, could have demanded the real placing of your military machine in order. Now will the nation itself enforce it, for the lessons this struggle shall teach not easily will be forgotten. Wherefore let the British Empire address herself to the task.

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**Army & Navy Gazette.**

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1900.

THE NAVAL YEAR.

OVERSHADOWING, as it must, everything connected with the Empire, it would be surprising if our usual summary of the year from a naval point of view were not tinged and coloured by the war in South Africa. The prevailing tint of veldt and kopje is, as we are told by both Mrs. Lionel Phillips and Miss Schreiner, a dull red, and characteristically any recital of the performances of the Navy in the second Boer War must have a sombre tone. Involved as we are in a difficult war, and with a task before us which puts a severe strain upon the resources of our Army, the fact that the fleet is in a condition to guarantee the safety of our troops in their passage to the scene of action, and to offer a strong front to any who might be inclined to interfere, is entirely

satisfactory. If the war has no other effect at the moment, it has at least impressed upon the mind of the public the value of the Navy from an Imperial standpoint, and taught the nation a lesson in this respect which should make it ready for further sacrifices if needful to ensure a continued command of the sea. So far also as the actual participation of the Navy and marines in the events and incidents of the war is concerned, there is much which is a subject of congratulation. As the special correspondent of the *Times* in Natal remarks, the situation at Ladysmith was saved by the guns which Captain Lambton, of the *Powerful*, took to the front; and it was due to the ingenuity and readiness of resource of Captain Percy Scott, of the *Terrible*, that the naval guns were adapted for this purpose. Since then many similar guns mounted on Captain Scott's design have been sent to the front, and there can be no question of the immense value that they have proved both in the Cape Colony and Natal in neutralising the effect of the heavy ordnance which the Boers were able to bring to bear by means of their railway communication with Pretoria and Bloemfontein. Where also our bluejackets and marines have come in contact with the enemy, especially in the affair at Enslin or Graspan, they have fully sustained the traditions of the Navy for gallantry, dash, and discipline. We have so lately referred to the discussions which have arisen in connection with the employment of naval brigades at the Cape that it is unnecessary to recur to the subject. The emergency is sufficient explanation, if explanation is needed; it is, however, necessary in a naval retrospect to give in some detail the circumstances of the various landings. The first brigade sent on shore was that landed from the ships at Simon's Bay on October 20, consisting of the marines of the *Doris*, *Powerful*, *Terrible*, and *Monarch*, with two long 12pr. naval guns mounted as field pieces and manned by bluejackets of the *Doris* and *Powerful*, a stretcher party of stokers being also furnished by the various ships. This party, under the command of the late Commander Ethelstone, of the *Powerful*, proceeded to De Aar, and thence to Stormberg, whence after a short stay it retired to Queenstown. From the latter place it was recalled, *via* East London, to Simon's Town, with the exception of the marines of the *Terrible*, who were ordered to rejoin their ship at Durban. On returning to Simon's Town on November 19, it was reinforced by a further detachment of seamen and marines who had recently arrived from England in the transport *Briton*, and the whole brigade, under the command of Captain Prothero, of the *Doris*, was despatched to join Lord Methuen's force advancing to the relief of Kimberley. Several additional long twelves, and a couple of 4.7in. guns, all of which were mounted upon carriages constructed from the design of Captain Percy Scott, and a searchlight, also adapted for land service by the same officer, accompanied the brigade. It was this brigade which took part in the actions at Belmont, Graspan, Modder River, and Magersfontein. At Belmont the naval guns came into action rather late in the day, but were instrumental in effecting the complete dispersal of the Boer marksmen, who from their hitherto impregnable position in the kopjes had been successfully checking the advance of the British infantry regiments. At Graspan the honours of the day fell almost entirely to the naval brigade, who on this occasion had been given the post of danger, and were used as infantry. Out of a total of 365 officers and men, there were no less than 105 casualties, the brigade having to mourn the loss of a large proportion of officers and men, while many more were wounded. At Modder River, and again at Magersfontein, the guns of the naval brigade again came into action, and since the date of that battle they have been continuously employed in shelling with lyddite the enemy's

position. In Natal the honour of being first in the field from the fleet rests with the *Powerful*. This ship, it will be remembered, was on her way home from China when her course was diverted to the Cape. From the moment when he got his orders at Singapore up to the moment when, on October 30, he brought his guns in the nick of time to Ladysmith, Captain Lambton's energy and foresight have been most conspicuous. From Mauritius he brought over half a battalion of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and it is a happy coincidence that when the seamen and marines were in a tight place at Graspan it was these very men who came to their assistance. On his arrival at Durban Captain Lambton's quick grasp of the situation was again apparent. The brigade which accompanied him to Ladysmith carried also four long twelves and two 4.7in. guns mounted on the special carriages designed by Captain Percy Scott. With this party also went two engineer officers, two engine-room artificers, and sixty stokers, with an equipment of tools and material for mounting and repairing heavy guns. The sixty stokers, in addition to being of use for the repair of smashed gun carriages, or for assistance in gun mounting, also formed ammunition and stretcher parties, and it is only just that we should remind the public that under the generic title of bluejacket the stoker, as well as the seaman, is participating in the arduous and dangerous work to be found at the front, both in Natal and Cape Colony. In connection with the fortunate arrival of the *Powerful's* brigade at Ladysmith we have to record the lamentable death of her gunnery lieutenant, the late Commander Egerton, who struck down by a Boer shell, succumbed to his injuries. Although the *Powerful* and *Terrible* and their captains loom large in the story of the naval action in the war, all the other vessels have participated. With the *Terrible*, which relieved the *Powerful* at Durban, are the *Philomel*, *Tartar*, and other ships, all having men in the field with guns. They occupy various points in the lines of communication between Durban and Chieveley, and have done a large amount of useful work as well as garrisoning Durban. Moreover, some of them have, in addition, been occupied off the Portuguese coast in stopping vessels with contraband of war and treasure. The naval brigade in Natal consists of twenty-six officers and men, Captain Jones, of the *Forte*, being in command at the front, and Captain Scott, of the *Terrible*, at the base. There are also eighteen long twelves and two or more 4.7in. guns on Captain Scott's carriages on shore. Turning to the general administration of the Navy, perhaps the most striking feature in connection with the provision of material is the large number of vessels which have been launched, and which are still lying uncompleted in the public and private yards. We have before remarked upon the danger of having a large number of vessels in various stages of construction, a condition of affairs which was very characteristic of naval shipbuilding prior to 1887, and one that we trust we shall not see again. There may be reasons of which we are not aware which explain the apparent dilatoriness in forwarding naval work at the private establishments, and it would be more satisfactory if a continuance of that policy which made the speedy completion of ships a cardinal point were more obvious. During the year nineteen vessels have been put into the water, and thirty-two new ones have been begun. Of course, many of these are small, but the *Implacable*, *London*, *Bulwark*, and *Venerable* are battleships of the first class. Indeed, the six vessels of the *Formidable* class have all now been launched, and the materials for two battleships of the *Duncan* type having been delivered at Chatham and Devonport, the places vacated there have been filled with as little delay as possible. The *Duncan* class, it will be remembered, is of slightly less displacement than the *Formidable*, but with

similar armament and increased speed. Six of the vessels of this type are in hand, two at the Thames Ironworks Company, to be named the *Duncan* and *Cornwallis*, the *Exmouth* at Laird's at Birkenhead, and the *Russell* at Palmer's on the Tyne. With the *Montagu* and *Albemarle* they will form an unquestionably powerful squadron, possessing excellent fighting qualities. These two classes of ships, with the five vessels of the *Canopus* type which are still in hand, form the seventeen battleships which are returned as "building" in the parliamentary paper issued this week. The *Ocean* and *Goliath*, with machinery by Hawthorne and Penn respectively, should follow the *Canopus* fairly soon, but the *Albion*, *Glory*, and *Vengeance* are still somewhat behind-hand, judging from the length of time since they appeared in the estimates. The next most important batch of vessels are the armoured cruisers, of which fourteen are mentioned in the return as "building." The six vessels of the *Cressy* class have not made the progress that could have been wished, and the others in hand are the *Drake*, *King Alfred*, *Leviathan*, *Good Hope*, *Bedford*, *Monmouth*, *Kent*, and *Essex*. It is stated, but we have not seen it confirmed, that in the case of some of the later battleships and armoured cruisers, although the armour and machinery have been ordered, but little progress has been made, and contracts have yet to be entered into for the provision of armament. According also to another rumour, the Admiralty have been obliged in the case of one firm to undertake the completion of their contracts themselves. Of vessels other than those mentioned above there are now nine building or completing, including the two *Pandoras*. Thirty-three torpedo-boat destroyers are in hand, but many of these are in a forward state; there are also two torpedo-boats which will shortly be begun by Messrs. Thornycroft.

The increase in the various grades of officers, which side by side with that of the men has been a feature of the estimates for some years past, continues, and during the past year there has been no great difficulty in the supply. It is probable that it will not again be necessary to add to the supplemental list of lieutenants to meet the requirements of the fleet. With regard to the training of officers and men, the substitution of modern vessels for the masted ships lately forming the Training Squadron has reopened the whole question. The discussion in the press has shown a wide divergence of opinion on the subject, and there is much to be said for the demand which has been made for a committee to reinvestigate the whole subject. A boon long desired and deserved has been granted by the extension of full-pay leave on return from foreign service so that it may include all classes of commissioned and warrant officers. The rules in connection with sick leave have also been most properly extended. It is curious in this connection to note that very nearly all the complaints made some time since in connection with an agitation by naval officers have now received attention at the hands of the authorities. The system, too, under which officers of the executive branch reckon their service while on full pay for the purposes of promotion, retirement, &c., has been simplified by new regulations, which have been made retrospective for the financial year. Many changes have taken place both at the Admiralty Board and in the commands of squadrons abroad. On the retirement of Sir Frederick Richards, Lord Walter Kerr became the First Sea Lord, Sir Frederick Bedford having been previously appointed Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indies Station. He succeeded Sir John Fisher, who relieved Sir John Hopkins in command of the Mediterranean Squadron in July. The post of Second Sea Lord was filled by Admiral A. L. Douglas, who in his turn was relieved as Commander-in-Chief on the

East Indies Station by Rear-Admiral D. H. Bosanquet. Another appointment of importance at the Admiralty was that of Admiral Custance as Director of Naval Intelligence, Admiral L. A. Beaumont, who had filled that post, succeeding Admiral Palliser in command of the Pacific Squadron. An incident of some importance was the bursting of a boiler tube on board the *Terrible* during a run home from the Mediterranean, a mishap which caused the death of one man and injuries to several others. A court of inquiry followed, which attributed the accident to the tubes being welded instead of solid drawn. A discussion upon the value of water-tube boilers was reopened in consequence of this disaster, but the general consensus of opinion appeared to be largely in favour of this class of boiler, at all events for naval purposes. Another discussion of the year concerned the position of the engineers, but no steps have been taken to accede to the wishes of this class of officers, and the outcome of the change which has been brought about in the United States Navy does not appear likely to influence the authorities to make changes in the direction desired. As a result of the Peace Conference held at The Hague in May, June, and July, a convention was signed by the principal Powers for the adaptation for naval warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention of 1864.

Navy Notes.

The New Year promotions, duly announced on the 1st inst., have doubtless excited as much interest as usual, the war notwithstanding. Ten commanders, nineteen lieutenants, and twenty-six sub-lieutenants are advanced a step in rank, the proportion of lieutenants being slightly smaller than usual, though the regulations would have allowed the Admiralty a larger selection from the lieutenants' list. The authorised additions to the higher ranks of the Navy are being made so gradually that the full effect of the new Orders in Council have scarcely as yet made themselves felt, and this, of course, is a serious matter for the senior lieutenants. On the other hand, there is a slight but quite perceptible decline in the length of service of the lieutenants selected for promotion, whilst none of the newly-promoted captains has served more than 6½ years on the commanders' list. So long as the fleet can be supplied with an adequate number of executive officers it is doubtless wise to increase the senior lists gradually, thus avoiding such blocks in promotion as have wrecked the prospects of scores of capable men in the past. The satisfactory increase of junior executives, due to the large entries of cadets, will at least tend to avert the wholesale admission of officers from the merchant service, unless the strain of a maritime war should force the hand of the authorities.

Of the ten commanders advanced to the captains' list, the senior, Captain Morris H. Smyth, joined the Navy in 1867 and has thirty-three years' service. Captain Smyth is an experienced surveyor, now in command of the *Egeria*, and is forty-six years of age. Captain George H. Hewett, commanding the *Raccoon*, is two years younger, whilst three others, Captains Sackville H. Carden, R. H. Farquhar, and F. St. L. Luscombe are forty-three years of age. Five of the new captains are consequently too old to stand any real chance of further advancement on the active list in the ordinary course of service. The promotion of Captain Carden will be encouraging to officers who have made a speciality of navigation, and it is worth noting that he is promoted from a battleship which also carries a commander for executive duties. The officers in this batch who are young enough in point of age to expect to reach the active flag list are: Captains Edmund Slade (forty-one), Thomas B. S. Adair (thirty-nine), George E. Patey (forty), and Julian C. A. Wilkinson (forty). Captain Richard B. Farquhar, now in his forty-second year, may also, perhaps, reach the flag list. The ten new captains are one and all officers who have made their mark in the fleet, either by war service, constant service afloat, or by passing brilliant examinations in early life. Captain Slade was specially promoted lieu-

tenant for obtaining first classes in all subjects, and so too was Captain Lewis Bayly, whilst Captain G. Patey is one of our best gunnery men, formerly on the senior staff of the *Excellent*.

The length of service of the nineteen lieutenants selected for promotion varies between 15½ and 10½ years. Commander A. A. Lucas, the senior officer of the batch, is thirty-nine years of age, whilst Commander Thomas D. L. Sheppard, the junior selected, is fully six years younger. Between these two officers age and length of service varies much as usual, the average service as lieutenant working out at slightly under 12½ years. Six of the officers were gunnery men, only two torpedo lieutenants, five are specialists in navigation, and the remaining six are non-specialists. The selection of so many as five executive navigators is rather noteworthy, especially as compared with the number of torpedo lieutenants advanced in this batch. The executive navigator has, perhaps, better prospects of promotion to-day than the non-specialist, although there must always be a decided majority of non-specialist lieutenants on the list. Commander Bowles, now in his thirty-eighth year, has been unlucky in being detained 14½ years on the lieutenants' list, seeing that he is a gunnery officer with a good examination record behind him. These selections will undoubtedly give as much satisfaction in the fleet as promotions under the selection system can be expected to do, unless, indeed, exception be taken to the proportion of navigators advanced.

Letters from Hong Kong state that the *Orlando* has returned there from a month's cruise to Japan. On the voyage from Kobe to Nagasaki she made the outside passage, instead of going through the Inland Sea, to admit of gunnery practice being carried out. On November 21, with a view to completing the prize firing with machine guns, the steam cutter was being hoisted out, when it capsized alongside the ship and foundered, Mr. C. Varyl Robinson, midshipman, and five men who were in the boat being thrown into the water. Lifebuoys were promptly let go, two lifeboats were lowered, and the officer and three men were rescued, Robert J. Halls, an able seaman, and James Harding, a stoker, being unfortunately drowned. The *Orlando* cruised about over the spot for more than an hour, but without result, and she then resumed her voyage to Hong Kong.

The mishap to the new Royal yacht is, we may hope, not so serious as was at first reported. She has been successfully undocked after having been partially righted by placing ballast in her bottom. It was stated in the account originally published that she had met with an accident on the first attempt to float her, but, of course, this was inaccurate as she was first floated at her launch. What appears to have really happened is that when water had been admitted to the dock something occurred which prevented a sufficient supply to enable her to be water-borne, and the vessel therefore fell over on one side, her port bilge resting on the keel blocks. Doubtless considerable damage has been done, and the strains to the ship and her machinery must have been very great. It is not necessary, however, as has been hastily assumed in some quarters, that the vessel can never entirely recover her original shape unless rebuilt. If the mechanical science at the disposal of the Admiralty were not competent to meet this emergency we should be very much astonished indeed. The navigating party had already been despatched to conduct her trials when the mishap occurred, and these were to have taken place, the first between Pembroke and Plymouth for forty-eight hours at two-fifths her power, the second of similar duration at four-fifths power in the Channel and finishing at Plymouth, and the final trial for eight hours at full power was to finish at Portsmouth, where the yacht will be completed.

The council of the South-Eastern College, Ramsgate, with a view to assisting the widows and families of officers who lose their lives in South Africa, have decided to admit their sons at greatly reduced fees. Lord Wolseley is a member of the council, and has signified his personal approval of the course proposed by writing through his private secretary: "I am to say that Lord Wolseley is very much pleased to know of this action, and most thoroughly approves of so patriotic a move. He hopes that its result will be to benefit not only the individuals concerned, but the Army and the country."

Naval Personal.

H.R.H. the Duke of York makes Sandringham his headquarters during the present month.

Rear-Admiral Burges Watson's nomination to succeed Rear-Admiral Rodney Lloyd as Admiral-Superintendent at Malta is undoubtedly a disappointment to the flag officers senior to him who are expecting employment, but it is at the same time a judicious selection for such an important post. His recent services at Pembroke Dockyard were most probably an inducement to the Admiralty for selecting him, and it is a decided advantage sending him to a place where activity and ability are most important factors as administrator of our largest foreign arsenal.

Rear-Admiral H. L. Pearson, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Station, arrived at Hobart, Tasmania, on Saturday last.

Rear-Admiral L. A. Beaumont, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Station, left Magdalena Bay in the *Warspite* on Saturday last for Acapulco, accompanied by the *Leander*, *Icarus*, and *Pheasant*.

Rear-Admiral R. N. Custance and Captain H. T. Grenfell, who respectively commanded the *Barfleur* and *Royal Sovereign* during the Cretan insurrection, have each been awarded C.M.G. for their services during that troublesome period, and well deserve the honour conferred on them.

Commodore E. S. Poë's cruiser squadron is to be utilised for training purposes as well as being a fighting unit of our fleet, the Admiralty having directed that the vessels under his orders are to receive officers, young seamen, and stokers for instruction the same as obtained in the squadron of masted ships, and the usual periodical changes of ranks and ratings are to be carried out as heretofore.

Captain Leslie Stuart, of the *Tauranga*, and Captain F. C. D. Sturdee, late of the *Porpoise*, from which vessel he was promoted to his present rank in June last, have been awarded C.M.G.'s for the exceptionally hard work that fell to them during the recent troubles in Samoa. The latter officer bore the brunt of the complicated situation that obtained at those islands for a considerable time until relieved by Captain Stuart, and showed that he possessed ability in diplomacy as well as skill as a gunnery officer.

Captain J. L. Hammet's promotion to Rear-Admiral places him on the junior flag list nearly five months before attaining the age of fifty-two, thereby assuring his retention thereon until 1913. With his varied experience and success as captain, he will undoubtedly have a good share of employment as flag officer.

Captain C. J. Barlow, Captain-Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard, has been awarded the Good Service Pension vacant by the promotion of Captain J. L. Hammet to flag rank. Captain Barlow saw considerable service with the naval brigade in Burma, 1885-86, and got through a very large amount of hard work, which resulted in early promotion to his present rank.

Captains F. O. Pike, of the *Minerva*, and F. E. Brock, of the *Highflyer*, were detached on Monday from the training squadron of cruisers at Gibraltar for a week's cruise in the Mediterranean.

Captain G. F. King-Hall takes command of the *Revenge* when Captain C. J. Briggs vacates the appointment on Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel striking his flag.

Captain R. B. Farquhar, of the *Nymphe*, left Malta on Tuesday last for England to pay off. He was given his present rank from the 31st ult. in the recent batch of promotions.

Captain A. J. Pocklington, of the *Europa*, embarks a new crew for the *Ramillies* on Saturday next, and leaves the following Monday or Tuesday for the Mediterranean.

Captain H. F. S. Niblett, of the *Diadem*, arrived at the Nore on Saturday last from Las Palmas, having been relieved at that port by Captain R. K. McAlpine, of the *Cambrian*.

Captain George Neville, of the *Dido*, conveyed Major-General Lord Kitchener from Malta to Gibraltar last week in forty-six hours. As the distance covered is 990 miles the average speed per hour was 17.73 knots.

Captain William Wilson, of the *Anson*, arrived early on Friday in last week at Devonport from Gibraltar to pay off that battleship.

Captain Frank Finnis, of the *Amphion*, left St. Vincent, Cape Verde Island, on Tuesday last to pay off that cruiser.

Captain E. P. Jones, of the *Forte*, commanding the naval brigade at the front near Colenso, has a force of 340 seamen and Royal Marines, with two 4.7in. and fourteen long-range 12pr. guns, who will undoubtedly render a good account when the forward movement takes place.

A memorial tablet is to be placed in the church of Peak Forest, South Wales, in remembrance of Commander F. G. Egerton, who was killed in action at Ladysmith November 2 last.

Commander E. J. Bain, of the *Imogene*, pays off that vessel at Lemnos, the *Tyne* having left Malta with a new crew for her on Saturday last.

Lieut. - Commander R. F. Ayseough, of the *Ringdove*, who we previously announced was sent to the outlying islands of New Zealand, Auckland, Campbell, Antipodes, &c., to examine the store of provisions and necessities left there for shipwrecked crews, found the articles intact and in good condition. Exceptionally heavy weather, usual in such latitudes, was not encountered.

Lieutenant G. R. A. Gaunt, who served with Captain F. C. D. Sturdee in the *Porpoise*, and materially aided the operations at Samoa in getting native levies into fighting shape, will, it is hoped, receive ere long official recognition of the good service he rendered under unusual circumstances.

Lieutenant W. L. Williams - Mason, recently promoted from the *Rupert*, arrived at Plymouth from Port Said in the P. and O. steamship *Britannia* on Sunday last.

Midshipman C. A. E. Huddart, whose recent death at Graspan we all deplore, although comparatively a youth, displayed the noble attributes of his race while under fire. An officer states "that at the bottom of the hill Mr. Huddart was hit in the arm, and half-way up the ascent he was shot in the leg, but still pressed on. On reaching the kopje he was shot through the stomach and fell mortally wounded." The Admiralty have similarly written to his bereaved father, who in his grief has the satisfaction of knowing how his gallant son maintained the glorious traditions of Her Majesty's Navy.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Townley W. Dowding, R.M.L.I., supplementary half-pay list, should, in the vacancy arising by the death of Colonel F. V. G. Bird, Commandant, revert to the establishment as Colonel-Second-Commandant; but if he obtains promotion, he will probably be seconded and continue the duties of Inspector of Royal Marine Recruiting, which he has most ably carried out during the past two years.

Captain R. L. Bayliff, R.M.L.I., embarks in the *Europa* to command the Royal Marine forces for recommissioning the *Ramillies*, and returns to

England with the detachments paid off from that battleship.

Captain J. B. Pym, R.M.L.I., has embarked in the *Australia* in place of Captain H. E. Blumberg, R.M.L.I., who completed two years' service afloat on the 29th ult.

Captain G. H. J. Mullins, R.M.L.I., of the *Terrible*, who was landed for service in South Africa and immediately afterwards re-embarked, appears to have returned to duty on shore with a naval brigade.

Lieutenant S. P. Musson, R.M.L.I., has been allowed to join the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenants F. J. Cartwright and C. F. Barber, R.M.L.I., become Assistant-Instructors of Gunnery at the Portsmouth and Chatham headquarters respectively, in place of Captains T. H. Hawkins and H. M. Howard, R.M.L.I., recently promoted to that rank.

NAVAL STRENGTH OF THE POWERS.

A parliamentary paper has just been issued showing the fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States of America, and Japan, distinguishing the various types of vessels built and building. The return shows the date of launch, the displacement, and the armaments reduced to one common scale. The last time the return was issued was in May, 1898. Vessels which appeared on Oct. 15, 1899, in the official list of each Navy as built or building are enumerated, including under the latter head those for which on that date money had been appropriated and which were shortly to be laid down. The following tables exhibit the total number of vessels in each class belonging to each nation:—

VESSELS BUILT.

	Great Britain.	France.	Russia.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.
Battleships	53	31	12	18	15	5	3
Cruisers, armoured	17	8	10	3	3	2	3
" protected	107	36	3	13	15	14	14
" unprotected	15	14	3	21	1	6	9
Coast-defence vessels, armoured	13	14	15	11	—	19	4
Special vessels	3	1	5	3	2	1	—
Torpedo vessels	35	15	17	2	15	—	1
Torpedo-boat destroyers	75	2	1	1	—	1	8
Torpedo-boats	95	219	174	113	144	16	29

VESSELS BUILDING.

	Great Britain.	France.	Russia.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.
Battleships	17	4	12	7	4	11	4
Cruisers, armoured	14	12	2	2	4	3	4
" protected	9	4	8	4	3	7	2
" unprotected	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coast-defence vessels, armoured	—	—	1	—	—	4	—
Special vessels	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Torpedo vessels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	33	10	35	9	11	19	4
Torpedo-boats	—	47	6	—	10	14	29

France has three submarine boats built and nine building. No other Power has any vessels of this class either built or building.

A branch of the Navy League has recently been formed at Dover College. The following gentlemen form the first committee: The Rev. W. C. Compton, M.A., head master, and B. F. Hall, V. P. Jackson, A. M. Pooley, J. H. Foster, J. W. Simmons, D. F. Mackenzie, and R. J. C. Garrett.

An afternoon concert will take place at the Grosvenor Club, Bond-street, on Tuesday, 16th inst., in aid of the *Daily Telegraph* War Fund, and will be applied to the relief of the families of officers. Many distinguished artists have promised their assistance. The charge for admission will be one guinea, and the general public may purchase tickets at Messrs. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street. It is hoped that £1,000 will thus be raised.

HORSE SICKNESS, PINK EYE, INFLUENZA, &c.—To prevent horse sickness Colonial Farmers, Kaffirs, and Boers always rub a little tar or Eucalyptus oil in the nostrils of the horse when he is out on the Veldt; vide "Daily Mail," Nov. 29th, 1899. Byard's Eucalyptus Citriodora being an absolutely pure oil, put up in the smallest compass, is admirably suited for this purpose, and may be purchased at the Army and Navy Stores, or of any chemist.

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GOURDOULIS

BY SPECIAL ROYAL WARRANT



TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

SOLE CONSIGNEES.

CIGARETTES.

Navy Foreign.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau summoned together last week for the second time the French Ministers of War, the Navy, the Colonies, and Foreign Affairs, to take into consideration the question of French national defence. The result of the conference is not fully known, but the shipbuilding programme for the fleet was discussed, and the proposals of the Minister, based upon the indications of the Superior Council of the Navy, were adopted. We believe that this programme provides for the building of twelve large ships and of many destroyers, and it will presumably override the wishes of the Budget Committee. The cost involved is 450,000,000f. The programme will be submitted to the Chamber upon its assembly next week. The Agence Havas denies the rumour which has been spread that a special loan is contemplated.

Vice-Admiral Tyrtoff, commanding the Russian forces in the Black Sea, has addressed to Vice-Admiral Fournier a letter which may be interesting in relation to the Franco-Russian Alliance. He says that the visit of the French naval officers to Sebastopol was too short, but will never be forgotten, and the French Commander-in-Chief has replied in terms not less enthusiastic. The Minister of Marine in Paris has also addressed to Admiral Fournier a despatch, which has been communicated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he alludes to the warm reception offered by the Russian authorities to the officers who went to Sebastopol, and alludes in general terms to the satisfaction which has been given by the cruise in the eastern Mediterranean.

Mr. Long, Secretary of the United States Navy, has decided that San Juan, Porto Rico, Havana, and Cavite, in the Philippines, are to take rank as naval stations and to be fitted with everything that is necessary for the requirements of the fleet. Each of them will have the same organisation as the New York Yard, and will be under a captain-superintendent. There appears at present to be no intention of retaining the old Spanish station at Subig Bay, although Admiral Dewey and some other members of the Philippine Commission hold that it is incomparably better situated than Cavite, and it is not at all unlikely that this opinion may yet determine the department to change its plans. A civil engineer is to report upon the facilities presented by Subig Bay for the creation of a dock, and upon the best position for a coaling station in Manila Bay.

We learn from the *Army and Navy Journal* of New York that the official and personal correspondence which Admiral Cervera received permission from the Spanish Government to publish as a defence of his conduct in the Spanish-American War has been translated under the direction of Commander Richardson Clover, Chief Intelligence Officer, U.S.N., and been published by the Naval Intelligence Office. Many of the telegrams have already been published, especially those in which the admiral set forth the helplessness of the ships of the Spanish Navy in comparison with those of America. Of the *Viscaya*, which had been the pride of the Navy, he said on April 24, 1898, that on account of her foul bottom she was "no better than a buoy." He spoke despairingly of the task of going to the West Indies, and repeatedly informed the Government that the squadron was going to defeat and destruction. He deferred his sortie from Santiago in the belief that Admiral Schley had started to carry out his orders to blockade there. May 26, seven days after arrival, was decided on for escape, but a storm arose, and departure was postponed, despite the protests of his chief of

staff and the captain of the *Maria Teresa*. On June 8 the Spanish admiral convened the captains of his squadron to discuss the situation. Captain Concas, of the *Maria Teresa*, was of the opinion that in case the *Brooklyn* or *New York* should at any time disappear the sortie should be attempted immediately. This view the admiral repeated in a telegram to the Minister of Marine. Then the admiral spoke of the hopelessness of counting on darkness as an aid in escape, as the American ships did such effective work with search-lights. There is a note approaching despair in the communication of June 25 to General Linares, in which he says, "It is for the Captain-General to decide whether I am to go out to suicide, dragging along with me those 2,000 sons of Spain."

In his report upon the battle of Santiago to Captain-General Blanco, Admiral Cervera thus referred to the preliminary action of the flagship: "As soon as the *Teresa* went out, at 9.35, she opened fire on the nearest hostile ship, but shaped her course straight for the *Brooklyn*, which was to the south-west, for it was of the utmost importance to us to place this ship in a condition where she could not be able to make use of her superior speed." In his report Captain Eulate, of the *Viscaya*, says: "At 11.50, when we could no longer fire with a single gun, I wanted to try whether we could ram the *Brooklyn*, which was the ship that harassed us most on the port side, and which was nearest to us. To that end I put to port, but the *Brooklyn* did the same, indicating that she was going to use only her guns." The dispute among the Spaniards as to who determined that the attempt to escape would be made would seem to be settled by the correspondence, which shows that the original suggestion came from Blanco on June 22, in these words contained in a telegram to General Linares: "It is my opinion that Cervera should go out from Santiago as early as possible." Cervera was too good a sailor to accept the advice of a landsman, so he declined to make the attempt unless ordered by Marshal Blanco. Further correspondence resulting in the refusal of Admiral Cervera to take such desperate chances except under positive orders, Blanco set the case by cable before the Madrid Government. There Blanco's view was adopted. The crews, which had been sent ashore to assist in the land defence, were re-embarked on July 2, and the next day the ships put out.

STATIONS OF EMBODIED MILITIA.

ROYAL SCOTS:	
3rd Batn...	Col. E. J. Grant.....Belfast
ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Lieut.-Col. F. H. Fairtlough.....Portsmouth
EAST KENT REGIMENT (THE BUFFS):	
3rd Batn...	Lieut.-Col. T. F. Brinckman.....*
ROYAL LANCASTER REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Lieut.-Col. B. N. North.....*
4th Batn...	Lieut.-Col. W. Kemmis.....Lichfield†
NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS:	
3rd Batn...	Col. Lord A. M. A. Percy.....Portsmouth
ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT:	
5th Batn...	Lieut.-Col. B. C. McCalmont.....*
6th Batn...	Col. H. L. B. McCalmont.....Colchester†
ROYAL FUSILIERS:	
5th Batn...	Col. C. E. Lang.....Dover
LIVERPOOL REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Col. J. M. Batten.....*
NORFOLK REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Col. F. H. Custance.....*
LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT:	
4th Batn...	Col. Lord W. Cecil, M.V.O.*
DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Col. F. H. Mountstevens.....Jersey
SUFFOLK REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Col. R. Norton.....Guernsey
4th Batn...	Col. H. D. Fryer.....*
SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY:	
4th Batn...	Col. W. Long.....Portland
WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT:	
4th Batn...	Col. C. R. Pridcaux-Brune.....Aldershot
BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT:	
4th Batn...	Lieut.-Col. Viscount Cranborne.....*
ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Col. M. G. Lloyd, C.B.*
YORKSHIRE REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Col. J. Hoole.....Aldershot
LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS:	
6th Batn...	Col. F. C. Romer.....Chatham†
ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS:	
3rd Batn...	Col. W. H. Campbell.....Aldershot
CHESHIRE REGIMENT:	
4th Batn...	Col. J. M. Read.....†
ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS:	
3rd Batn...	Col. S. Sandbach.....Plymouth
SOUTH WALES BORDERERS:	
3rd Batn...	Lieut.-Col. C. Healey.....†
KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS:	
3rd Batn...	Lieut.-Col. J. K. M. Witham.....†
SCOTTISH RIFLES:	
4th Batn...	Col. A. H. Courtenay.....Glasgow
ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS:	
3rd Batn...	Col. H. H. Stewart.....Mullingar
GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT:	
4th Batn...	Lieut.-Col. S. H., Earl Bathurst.....*
EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Col. J. E. Butler-Bowder.....†
EAST SURREY REGIMENT:	
4th Batn...	Col. B. G. Haines.....Woking
DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY:	
3rd Batn...	Col. T. E. J. Lloyd.....Devonport
WEST RIDING REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Col. A. K. Wyllic.....*
BORDER REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Col. J. R. Bain.....Colchester
ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Col. the Earl of March, A.D.C. ....Brighton
HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Col. the Earl of Selborne.....†
SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT:	
4th Batn...	Col. F. Charrington.....Ireland
DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Col. J. H. Austen.....Shorncliffe
SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Col. R. I. Blackburne.....Preston†
WELSH REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Col. A. T. Perkins.....Pembroke Dock
ROYAL HIGHLANDERS:	
3rd Batn...	Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. C. W. Rollo.....Montrose
OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY:	
3rd Batn...	Lieut.-Col. E. W., Earl of Orkney.....*
ESSEX REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Lieut.-Col. A. T. D. Neave.....Warley
SHERWOOD FORESTERS (DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT):	
3rd Batn...	Col. J. H. Moore.....†
4th Batn...	Lieut.-Col. N. L. Pearse.....Manchester†
LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Col. L. Bonhôte.....Shorncliffe (for Malta)
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Col. S. G. Stopford-Sackville.....Aldershot
ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Col. J. Bonhôte.....Malta
SHERIFFSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY:	
4th Batn...	Col. E. S. Lucas.....Gravesend
MIDDLESEX REGIMENT:	
4th Batn...	Col. G. C. Helme, C.B. ....Woolwich
KING'S ROYAL RIFLES:	
8th Batn...	Col. G. W. l'Estrange.....†
9th Batn...	Col. W. Cooke-Collis.....Ireland†
WILTSHIRE REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Col. E. C. A. Sanford.....*
NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT:	
4th Batn...	Lieut.-Col. R. Mirehouse.....†
YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Col. J. G. Wilson, C.B. ....York
DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY:	
3rd Batn...	Col. R. B. Wilson.....Aldershot†
4th Batn...	Col. M. H. Lambert.....†
HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY:	
3rd Batn...	Col. W. F. Story.....Devonport
SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS:	
3rd Batn...	Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Munro, Bart., Fort George
GORDON HIGHLANDERS:	
3rd Batn...	Col. Rt. Hon. Earl of Kintore.....Edinburgh
CAMERON HIGHLANDERS:	
3rd Batn...	Col. Mackintosh of Mackintosh.....Aldershot
ROYAL IRISH RIFLES:	
6th Batn...	Col. H. W. Jameson.....Sheffield
ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS:	
4th Batn...	Col. Sir R. A. Hodson, Bart. ....Colchester
CONNAUGHT RANGERS:	
5th Batn...	Col. D. T. Hammond.....Woolwich
ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS:	
3rd Batn...	Col. the Duke of Montrose, K.T., A.D.C.†
4th Batn...	Col. A. C. D. Dick.....Dublin†
LEINSTER REGIMENT:	
3rd Batn...	Col. J. H. G. Smyth.....*
ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS:	
3rd Batn...	Col. F. W. Bell.....Dover
ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS:	
5th Batn...	Col. H. C. Gernon.....Portsmouth
RIFLE BRIGADE:	
6th Batn...	Col. J. R. Malone.....Ireland

* Stations not yet named.
† To assemble on or after the 16th inst.
‡ For South Africa.

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Obituary.

NAVY.

Admiral Sir F. Nicolson.—Admiral Sir Frederick Nicolson, who died on the 29th ult., aged 84, was the son of Major-Gen. Sir William Nicolson, the ninth baronet, by the daughter of Mr. John Russell, granddaughter of Robertson, the historian. Sir Frederick entered the Navy in 1829, became Lieutenant in 1837, Commander in 1841, Captain in 1846, Rear-Admiral in 1863, Vice-Admiral in 1870, and Admiral seven years after. He was formerly Chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board. The deceased Admiral was made C.B. in 1859.

Capt. C. F. Newland.—Capt. Charles Frankland Newland, retired, died at Midhurst on the 27th ult., aged 89 years. He became Naval Cadet, 1824; Sub-Lieutenant, 1831; Lieutenant, 1838; Commander, 1847; and retired, 1864, with the rank of Captain. As Lieutenant he saw considerable active service in China; was senior Lieutenant of the *Spiroful* in the operations against the Sultan of Borneo, 1846. In the *Isis* on the same station he conducted an expedition up the river Brune for the capture of the Sultan, but after much exploration both by water and inland he failed to secure that individual. His only service as Commander was in the Coastguard at Falmouth, 1853-59.

Col. F. V. G. Bird, R.M.L.I.—Col. Frederic Vincent Godfrey Bird, Commandant of the Chatham Division B.M.L.I., died on the 29th ult. at Chatham of paralysis at the age of 57. He joined the Royal Marines as a 2nd Lieutenant in 1860, was made 1st Lieutenant in 1863, Captain in 1877, Major in 1882, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1889, Colonel 2nd Commandant in 1895, and Colonel in 1897. He served in the battalion of Royal Marines sent to South Africa for special service in the Zulu War of 1879. As Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Royal Marines he served from August, 1893, to May, 1897, and he received the Jubilee commemoration medal. He was granted the Good Service Pension of £120 per annum only the day before he was seized with his fatal illness, and in the ordinary course of promotion he would have become Major-General in February next. The funeral took place on Tuesday last in the local cemetery. Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, Rear-Admiral S. C. Holland, Major-Gen. T. Fraser, commanding the garrison, the captains of Her Majesty's ships at the port, the colonels-commandant of the Royal Marine forces, and many officers of both Services attended to pay the last marks of respect to one whose ability as an officer and genial and gentlemanly treatment of everyone won the esteem of those who had the good fortune of serving under his command, as well as those with whom he was brought in contact either officially or socially.

Insp.-Gen. G. W. L. Harrison.—Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals Garland William Langdon Harrison, retired, died at Newton Abbot on the 30th ult., aged 62. He became Surgeon, 1858; Staff-Surgeon, 1870; Fleet-Surgeon, 1880; Deputy Inspector-General, 1890; and retired, 1893, with a step in rank. His last active service was at the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, 1890-93.

Deputy Insp.-Gen. R. Hay.—Deputy Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals Robert Hay, of the Royal Naval Hospital, Bermuda, died at that establishment on the 2nd ult., aged 58, having been invalided a few days beforehand. He became Surgeon, 1863; Staff-Surgeon, 1877; Fleet-Surgeon, 1883; and attained the rank of Deputy Inspector-General, 1894. He joined Bermuda Hospital January, 1897, and prior to that was in charge of Haulbowline Hospital.

ARMY.

Major-Gen. A. Francis.—Major-Gen. Arthur Francis, retired list, I.S.C. (12th Madras Native Infantry), died at his residence Atherstone Lawn, Cheltenham, on the 28th ult., aged 73. He joined the Army Dec. 27, 1845; became Captain Dec. 27, 1860; Major Dec. 27, 1865; Lieutenant-Colonel Dec. 27, 1871; Colonel Dec. 27, 1876; and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General Sept. 5, 1877.

Major-Gen. G. Hutchinson, C.B., C.S.I.—Major-Gen. G. Hutchinson, C.B., C.S.I., Colonel, retired list, I.S.C., died at Holmleigh, 12, Montpelier-road, Ealing, from pneumonia and pleurisy following influenza, on the 30th ult., aged 73. He joined the Army as 2nd Lieutenant, Bengal Engineers, June 7, 1844; became Captain Jan. 15, 1851; Major April 27, 1858, and then went to the Staff Corps, becoming Lieutenant-Colonel July 3, 1867; Colonel June 3, 1875; and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General

June 14, 1876. He served with the army of the Sutlej, 1846; in the Indian Mutiny as political A.D.C. to Sir Henry Lawrence in charge of a movable column before the siege of Lucknow; as an engineer officer throughout the siege, and as director of works after Havelock and Outram entered; as chief engineer to Sir James Outram throughout the occupation of Alumbagh, and in the various actions there; as Brigadier-Major of Engineers to Lord Clyde throughout the final capture of Lucknow; and as Military Secretary in Oudh during the suppression of the rebellion. He entered the Bengal Staff Corps and became Chief of Police in the Punjab. He reorganised and commanded the new force, 1861-75, (mentioned in despatches, specially reported by the Governor-General; received a special letter of approbation by the Queen and medal with two clasps). For seven years he was lay secretary to the Church Missionary Society, on whose committee he continued to act, as well as on that of the British and Foreign Bible Society, his knowledge of India being of great service in both cases.

Major-Gen. A. R. McMahon.—Major-Gen. Alexander Ruxton McMahon, Colonel, retired list, I.S.C., died at 3, Whitehall-court, on the 28th ult., aged 70 years. He joined the Army Aug. 20, 1847; became Captain Feb. 18, 1861; Major Aug. 20, 1867; Lieutenant-Colonel Aug. 20, 1873; Colonel Aug. 20, 1878; and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General May 31, 1879.

Major-Gen. E. J. Oldfield.—Major-Gen. Edward John Oldfield, retired list, late of the Northumberland Fusiliers, died of influenza and bronchitis at his residence, Highfield, Winchester, on the 29th ult., at the age of 64. He joined the Army Aug. 31, 1855; became Captain Feb. 4, 1859; Major July 5, 1872; Lieutenant-Colonel July 1, 1880; Colonel July 1, 1884; and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General July 28, 1886. He saw active service during the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-59, when he was present at the relief of Arrah and the defeat of the Dinapore mutineers before Jugdespore. He was also present with Havelock's force in various actions (medal with clasp).

Major-Gen. E. A. Saunders.—Major-Gen. Edward Augustus Saunders, retired list, I.S.C., died at Oakshade, Wandsworth Common, after a few days' illness, on the 28th ult., aged 73. He joined the Army Aug. 14, 1841; became Captain Aug. 14, 1856; Major Aug. 14, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel Aug. 14, 1867; Colonel Aug. 14, 1872; and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General Jan. 23, 1875. He served under the orders of the Commissioner of Nagpore on various occasions against the rebels in Central India in 1858-59.

Col. E. de L. Tarleton.—Col. Edward de Laval Tarleton, Major, retired list, R.A., died at his residence, Goulencour, Richmond, Surrey, on the 24th ult. He joined the Army Aug. 10, 1856; became Captain July 11, 1867; Major Oct. 29, 1875; Lieutenant-Colonel Oct. 29, 1882; and retired with the honorary rank of Colonel Nov. 26, 1883. He served in the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, and was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow (medal with clasp).

Col. W. H. Watson.—Col. William Henry Watson, retired, late R.A., died at 28, Chester-square, on the 28th ult., aged 65 years. He served in the Eastern campaign, 1854, and up to February, 1855, including the battle of Inkerman and siege of Sebastopol (medal with two clasps and Turkish medal). After obtaining his brevet as Colonel in October, 1879, he retired by commutation of pension.

Lieut.-Col. W. Handyside.—Lieut.-Col. William Handyside, Captain, retired list, late Coast Brigade R.A., died at 47, Limes-grove, Lewisham, on the 1st inst., aged 80 years. Serving throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, he was present at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, the capture of Kertch and Yennikale, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol. From July to December, 1855, he was Brigade-Adjutant to the Land Transport Corps, and Brigade-Major from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1856 (medal with three clasps and Turkish medal). He obtained his Lieutenant's commission and was promoted to Captain in the same year, 1855, being promoted to Major in 1871, and to Lieutenant Colonel in 1877. He was in receipt of a Distinguished Service Reward.

Lieut.-Col. T. N. Young.—Lieut.-Col. Thomas Newton Young, formerly of the 22nd Regiment, died at Bridford, Spring-grove, Isleworth, on the 30th ult., aged 80. Obtaining his commission as Quartermaster April 9, 1847, he became Ensign July 21, 1848, Lieutenant Jan. 3, 1854, and was appointed Paymaster Jan. 1, 1857.

Major E. Levett.—Major Edward Levett, retired list, late of the 10th Hussars, of Rowsley, Derby-

shire, died at 2, Place Duplea, Pau, France, of influenza, on the 28th inst., aged 66. He served in the Eastern campaign of 1854, and up to July 13, 1855, including the battle of Inkerman, siege of Sebastopol, and assault of the Redan on Sept. 8 (medal with clasp and Turkish medal), obtaining his Majority Oct. 16, 1860, and retired by sale of his commission.

Major H. W. Goodwyn.—Major Henry William Goodwyn, late 75th and 89th Regiments, of Milford Lodge, near Lymington, Hants, died on the 25th ult., aged 82. He joined the Army Dec. 9, 1836; became Lieutenant June 26, 1849; Captain April 3, 1849; and Major Dec. 24, 1860. He was appointed Staff-Officer of Pensioners April 1, 1857, and acted in that capacity until his retirement by sale of his commission.

Major S. M. Mason.—Major Sydney Moore Mason, I.S.C. (4th Hyderabad Lancers), died suddenly in London on the 22nd ult. The youngest son of the late Mansfield Mason of Hoddesden, Herts, he was born Sept. 29, 1860. He joined the South Staffordshire Regiment as Lieutenant Oct. 22, 1881, and was transferred to the Indian Staff Corps June 7, 1884. He served in the Burmese expedition 1886-89, mentioned in despatches (medal with clasp).

Major C. B. Harvey.—Major Charles Bateson Harvey, 10th Hussars, was killed in action at Rensburg on Thursday whilst gallantly leading his men after Major Alexander had been wounded, in pursuit of the retreating enemy. Born Jan. 13, 1859, he joined the 10th Hussars Jan. 22, 1881; became Captain July 21, 1899; and Major April 13, 1897. He served in the Soudan expedition, 1884, with the 10th Hussars, and was present at the engagements of El Teb and Tamai (medal with clasp and Khedive's star).

Capt. P. Crosbie.—Capt. Patrick Crosbie, late of the 14th Regiment, died suddenly at Upper Gloucester-place, W., on the 23rd ult., aged 51.

Capt. J. O. Cuffe.—Captain John Otway Cuffe, late of the 45th Regiment, died at Missenden House, near Amersham, on the 27th ult., aged 82 years.

Lieut. A. F. Dalzel.—Lieut. Augustus Frederick Dalzel, 1st Batn. Devonshire Regiment, was killed a fortnight ago at Ladysmith by the bursting of a shell from the Boer artillery, which fell in the officers' mess. Born Sept. 18, 1870, he joined the Devonshire Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant Jan. 27, 1892, and became Lieutenant May 19, 1895. He served in the North-West Frontier campaign, 1897-98 (medal with clasp).

Lieut. P. H. Price-Dent.—Lieut. Philip Hampton Price-Dent, 1st Batn. Devonshire Regiment, died at Ladysmith on the 31st ult. of wounds received by the bursting of a shell in the officers' mess tent on Dec. 26. Born May 4, 1870, he joined the Army May 23, 1891, and became Lieutenant Feb. 20, 1895. He served in the North-West Frontier campaign of 1897-98.

2nd Lieut. W. B. King.—2nd Lieut. Walter Buchanan King, 1st Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who was reported as missing, has been found dead by Major Burtchell, R.A.M.C. He joined the Army May 18, 1898.

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FOR CAVALRY AND FOOTGUARDS.

	Marks		Marks
Jury, Edward C.	8204	Cooper, Henry A.	5404
Brown, George W.	8003	Austin, Harold L. F.	5296
Younger, Edward J.	7265	Neilson, William	5291
Howard, Henry C. L.	7252	Dalmeny (Lord)	5217
Hardy, Sidney J.	7031	Lewney, Harold	5111
Sprot, John M. F.	6819	Sawrey-Cookson, G. R.	5076
Ingestre (Viscount)	6766	Bruce, Alexander L.	5050
Nicol, Wilfred E.	6253	Crawshaw, Richard O.	4743
Hindley, W. H. C.	6216	Vaughan, George E.	4722
Payne-Gallwey, W. T.	6213	Makgill - Crichton	
Cayzer, Harold S.	5902	Maitland, Mark E.	4669
Lechmere, N. G. B.	5708	Gregson, Lancelot M.	4641
Fuller-Maitland, W. A.	5678	Partridge, Robert C.	4616
Tomkinson, Henry A.	5473	Johnston, James C.	4611
Talbot, Douglas H.	5446	Dundas (Lord) G. H. L.	4607

FOR INFANTRY.

Ogilvie, George D.	9627	Blackwood, A. P.	7162
Reid, Alexander D.	9224	Inman, Henry B.	7160
Sparrow, Joseph J. K.	8812	Evans, Edwyn J. L.	7126
Crosthwait, Leland G.	8685	Carey, John L. R.	7117
Stacey, William R. B.	8650	Simonds, Maurice H.	7098
Stechley, Ernest F. P.	8625	Snep, John W.	7082
Mead, Anthony	8513	Cowper, Lionel I.	7064
Lewin, Edward Hale	8460	Holmes & Court, R. E.	7053
Roe, Arthur R. M.	8443	Davis, Thomas A.	7047
Lyell, Alfred G.	8260	Hobart, Guy B.	7031
Gillespie, Harold E.	8248	Barr, William A. D. R.	6970
Grosvenor (Hon.), G.	8100	Ellis, Archibald H. J.	6960
Bell, James D. K.	8023	de Moleyns, R. P. A.	6940
Chichester, Edmund B.	8011	Rosior, W. G. D. G.	6915
Ozanne, James A. F.	7904	Soames, Lancelot H.	6894
Gordon, Robert	7901	Pulley, Harry Cuthbert	6894
Gannon, Cyril B.	7873	Haslewood, Frank L.	6879
Kirkwood, C. H. K.	7873	Graham, Edgar F. K.	6846
Young, Robert C.	7869	Kerr, Alexander N.	6837
Hunter, Alan J.	7857	Selby, Beauchamp H.	6834
Graham, Charles P.	7814	Wavell, Arthur J. B.	6816
Elbrow, George L. S.	7803	Hawes, George E.	6794
Bailey, Frederick M.	7781	Bowden-Smith, W. A. C.	6789
Hensley, Frederick K.	7776	Anderson, Barton E.	6788
Brook, Thomas F.	7746	Knox, Edward V.	6718
McCudden, John H.	7744	Dunsford, Bertie W. E.	6707
Wood, Alan C. L.	7732	Cooper, Alexander S.	6699
Flint, Alban L. A.	7709	Littledale, Henry A. P.	6690
Clutterbuck, Cecil H.	7688	Quin, Henry G.	6677
Pryce, Hugh B. M.	7677	Turner, Robert V.	6665
Cunningham, C. C.	7674	Shea, Geoffrey N.	6660
Williams, Vivian P. B.	7597	Fort, Lawrence	6639
Thompson, George S.	7573	Crookenden, John	6634
Williams, Cuthbert	7549	Wilton, John E. L.	6624
Gilliat, Otho C. S.	7533	Macrae, John C.	6622
MacCarthy-O'Leary J.	7529	Davis, Charles T.	6622
Wigram, Cyril C.	7516	MacEwen, N. D. K.	6618
Hopkins, Rawdon S.	7464	Lloyd, Alfred W. K.	6614
Bois, John	7444	Harris, Thomas G. M.	6582
Shelmerdine, F. C.	7434	Goodwin, William R.	6572
Vanrenen, Deneys H.	7427	Smith, Oswald F.	6569
Ind, Henry C.	7425	Inglis, Alexander F.	6568
Bonham-Carter, A. E.	7411	Duberly, George	6556
Smith, Colin W. J.	7404	Ferguson, Bertram F.	6530
Howlett, Reginald	7402	Pott, Edward H.	6528
Padday, William H.	7384	Batten, Henry H.	6492
Evans, Christopher D.	7382	Burnett, John C.	6486
Jones, Hubert L.	7371	Delves-Broughton, A. W.	6479
Garstin, William A. M.	7360	White, Thomas M. A.	6476
Field, Donald M.	7351	Fennell, Alfred E. S.	6471
Sheridan, Henry H.	7324	Stewart, Edgar D.	6470
Shakespeare, Henry T.	7320	Lloyd, Edward R.	6464
Goad, Horace J.	7315	Umfraville, Ralph B.	6454
McLeod, Kenneth	7267	Johnston, Percy D. C.	6443
Gould, E. G. F. L.	7265	Wogan-Browne, F. T.	6427
Wingfield, C. J. T. R.	7247	Seymour, Evelyn F. E.	6411
Pardoe, Edward P. H.	7240	Keppel, Thomas R. H.	6384
Cameron, Alan C.	7237	Hartley, Alan F.	6371
Forbes-Robertson, K.	7232	Sidebottom, Robert Y.	6357
Ross, Ronald C.	7224	Beaumont, Henry	6342
Anderson, Kenneth E.	7217	Brander, Edward H. C.	6336
Starkey, John H.	7202	Watson, Louis T.	6336
Cripps, Charles W.	7200		

FOR THE WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

Holberton, Philip V.	6784	Beckett, John D. M.	6306
Wildbe, Brencley	6320	Wilson, James J. V.	6289
Macleod, Eric O.	6316		

The following Queen's Cadets and Queen's India Cadets have passed a qualifying literary examination for cadships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

QUEEN'S CADETS.		QUEEN'S INDIA CADETS.	
Wilford, Arthur L.	- 6066	Carruthers, J. H. de W.	8075
Wardell, Chas. G. V. M.	5652	Tulloch, John F. S.	- 5067
		Skene, John G.	- - 4946

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Result of examination of the 3rd Class. Recommended for commissions:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.		
C. C. Trench	A. W. Reid	M. G. Pollock
B. Walcot	A. Campbell	H. E. Day
J. F. Turner	D. Ogilvy	O. G. D. Jones
G. Thorp	G. B. Stoney	Hon. F. G. Hood
F. C. Molesworth	R. C. Ivens	G. L. Jameson
L. Lovett-Thomas	A. G. Turner	W. C. Cooper

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

W. Ommanney	C. F. Potter	C. C. Armitage
F. R. P. O'Callaghan	L. Gascoigne	A. E. Erskine
C. S. St. J. Chermiside	W. J. Standbridge	C. Herbert
C. J. Everard	J. D. Belgrave	F. W. Hill
J. D. Crowdy	J. U. Hope	H. P. Burnyeat
J. Curling	D. Reynolds	J. M. Ingram
I. Mac Ivor	E. Walter	G. St. L. Thornton
F. C. Larmour	W. V. Nugent	G. L. Popham
C. A. L. Graham	C. R. Gillett	H. W. Atcheson
H. G. Boone	T. A. F. Robinson	G. N. Hill
W. M. Fitz-Hugh	R. H. B. Clark	W. P. A. Hattersley-Smith
C. H. Saunders	W. K. Gray	N. G. M. Jervis
R. M. Powell	E. P. Cudlip	L. B. Lower
E. A. Steel	J. B. Walker	F. H. Lister
B. S. Browne	H. M. Stocker	H. J. Gillespie
W. D. Stillwell	H. F. Burke	R. A. Shaw
H. S. Eliot	J. T. C. Broadbent	J. W. Smith
C. G. H. Henderson	R. S. Cunbury	H. S. Perrott
C. H. F. Cox	C. R. Bates	W. P. Bennett
C. E. Rathbone	A. G. C. Smythe	

Successful candidates at the competitive examination held in November and December, 1899, for admission to the Academy, conditional on their passing the ordinary medical examination:—

Ingham, Oliver E. U.	12297	Rich, Charles B.	8250
North, Harold N.	12153	Donnelly, Thomas	8182
Boone, Arthur P.	12000	Gillman, Angus G.	8167
Reid, Fergus H.	11799	Hodson, Vernon C. P.	8096
Evans, Charles E.	11787	Leece, James B.	8082
Anderson, Edward P.	11556	Robertson, Norman B.	8049
Bird, Arthur J. G.	11554	King, John F.	8019
Kent, Leslie M.	11016	Schön, John	8007
Boger, Robert A.	10986	Gregory, Alfred J. R.	7998
Festing, John E. G.	10891	Wheeler, Richard V.	7894
Porter, Malcolm T.	10844	Alford, Arthur C. R.	7879
Cox, Edgar W.	10831	Boyce, Clement J.	7869
Holwell, R. V. D.	10826	Yorke, Philip G.	7869
Powell, Arthur E.	10583	Mitchell, Percy R.	7849
Weir, James L. R.	10535	Acton, William H. M.	7842
Piggott, Francis S. G.	10466	Collen, Philip E.	7782
Williams, M. S. P.	10461	Purcell, Vivian E.	7779
Farfan, Arthur J. T.	10429	Maurice, Lawrence C.	7770
Mackintosh, G. H. T.	10425	Barnwell, Archibald S.	7691
Anstey, Edgar C.	10386	Kidd, Guy E.	7671
Trenchard, O. H. B.	10323	Wingfield - Stratford,	
Wyatt, Francis J. C.	10234	Esmé, C. F.	7666
Herringham, G. W.	10203	Wells, Guy F.	7665
White, George F. C.	9993	Thorburn, John F. P.	7663
Handley, Guy F. B.	9921	Patterson, John	7654
Bister, George	9887	Oakes, George F. T.	7583
Mast, John S.	9780	Crosse, Reginald M.	7578
Bulkeley, Gilbert	9726	Haining, Robert H.	7524
Hall, Edward G.	9718	Heygate, Gerald	7501
Batchelor, Vivian A.	9706	Corbett, Frank H.	7486
Loring, Edward J.	9670	Bowen, John A. B. P.	7463
Edwards, Borlase	9621	Garforth, William	7451
Dundas, James C.	9467	Strachan, David A.	7443
Bolitho, E. H. W.	9362	Allen, Atwell H.	7432
Corry-Smith, H. C.	9324	Baylay, Edward J. L.	7413
Routh, Guy M.	9294	Ratton, Joseph H.	7354
Edmund, James H.	9233	Carden, Edward D.	7287
Burrell-Hayley, W.	9228	Palmer, Charles H.	7259
Lanyon, Owen M.	9204	Le Breton, Edward P.	7208
Iremonger, H. E. W.	9201	Roberts, William H.	7180
Joll, Harry Hawes	9197	Charles, Eric E.	7174
Meek, Charles F. U.	9161	Swinton, Arthur J.	7170
O'Malley, C. A. G.	9157	Hoyne-Fox, Bertram	7129
Syers, Thomas S.	9115	Scovell, Reginald H.	7129
Coode, Athelstan M.	9049	Scrubby, William S. J.	7105
Salvin, Herman C. J.	9047	Elphinstone-Dalrymple,	
Christie, Henry G. F.	9034	Francis N.	7061
Wood, John C. I.	8958	Moore, Harry F. B. S.	7017
Walker, Osmond A.	8957	Acland, Baldwin J. D.	6878
Crick, Frederick G.	8851	Walford, John C.	6824
Blumenthal, A. Z.	8756	Cree, William C. H.	6740
Græme, James A.	8709	Fenn, Herbert F.	6713
McQueen, John A.	8676	Parker, Oswald F.	6701
Little, Edward M.	8633	Brown, Oswald M.	6661
Morgan, H. G. St. G.	8604	Tressider, George W. W.	6651
Hibbert, Samuel E.	8594	Huysey, Alfred A.	6575
Stevens, Harold R. G.	8577	Chance, Noel R. L.	6542
Trench, Derrick le P.	8477	Yates, Arthur St. J.	6441
Longmore, Charles M.	8446	Corbett, G. R. de la C.	6406
Lovell, Edwin H.	8445	Heron, John B.	6331
Biggs, John N.	8434	Allen, Cecil	6314
Harvey, Alfred F. B.	8406	Palmer, George L.	6310
Dennis, Cyril E. B.	8387	Cotter, Richard E. S.	6311
Denison, Harry	8381	Pratt, Edward R.	6278
Body, Kenneth M.	8361	Potter, Kenneth M.	6211
Allen, Vernon M.	8351	Holmes, Hubert L.	6210

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.

Competitors declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have been successful, subject to their passing a medical examination:—

Warren, Richard D.	8743	Sheppard, Samuel T.	6174
Elliot, Hugh S. R.	8565	Baldwin, Francis E. W.	6035
Scarlett, James A.	7930	Macfie, Claud	5992
Allen, Reginald A.	7876	Gibbs, William	5985
Wilson, John P.	7742	Pope, Maurice E. W.	5971
Luckock, Russell M.	7423	Magor, Arthur C.	5813
Henderson, William A.	7233	White, Stephen G. R.	5765
Morgan-Owen, L. I. G.	7132	Robinson, Frederick W.	5696
Smithwick, Standish G.	6973	Page, Cuthbert F. G.	5628
Norman, Alfred C.	6525	Seymour, Charles R. F.	5567
Hulbert, Thomas E.	6469	Makin, Ernest L.	5228
FitzGerald, James S.	6367	Weldon, Kenneth C.	5211
Benson, Geoffrey R.	6258	Hughes, Edmund L.	4992
Macarthur-Onslow, A.	6228	Love, Edgar W. P.	4947

ANNEXING THE TRANSVAAL.—What will be the fate of the Transvaal after the war it is difficult to foresee, but one thing may be considered certain, and that is that everyone who can will take care to annex a case of that delicious liqueur, Grant's Morella Cherry Brandy, which is so great a favourite at home and abroad. Sold everywhere, also Grant's Cherry Whisky.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 2.

2nd Dragoons.—Supernumerary-Capt. Robert H. Adams to be Capt., in succession to Major H. J. Scobell, employed on service in South Africa (Dec. 30, 1899).

10th Hussars.—Lieut. Cyril Charlie Hamilton Potter, from 4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. F. Dallas-Yorke, deceased.

16th Lancers.—Lieut. Fergus Eustace Adams, from 3rd Batn. Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. L. Macalpine-Leny, promoted.

17th Lancers.—Lieut. Houston M. Shaw Stewart to be Capt., in succession to Major Hon. Herbert A. Lawrence, who holds a staff appointment; 2nd Lieut. C. L. Davis to be Lieut., vice H. M. Shaw Stewart.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieut.-Cols.:—William Tylden, vice P. H. Hammond, removed on appointment to staff (Dec. 7, 1899); Stephen D. Rainsford, on augmentation (Dec. 18, 1899).

The undermentioned Capt. to be Major:—Arthur R. Braid, Indian Ordnance Dept.; George M. Yunge-Bateman on augmentation (Dec. 4, 1899); William K. McLeod, vice W. Tylden (Dec. 7, 1899).

The undermentioned Capt. are seconded:—Frederick C. Owen, for service on staff (Dec. 20, 1899); Charles Battiscombe, for service as an Adj. of Volunteer Artillery (Dec. 21, 1899); Henry M. Thomas (Dec. 22, 1899); James F. N. Birch and Henry C. Oldnall, for service in South Africa.

Supernumerary-Capt. Frederick B. D. Broadrick to be Capt., vice C. Battiscombe (Dec. 21, 1899).

The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.:—Arthur H. Bowring, vice A. H. Short, promoted (Nov. 27, 1899); Reginald A. Bright, vice W. H. Onslow, appointed Divisional Adj. (Dec. 4, 1899).

Lieut. Thomas Bruce is seconded for service as an Adj. of Volunteers (Nov. 25, 1899).

Capt. Edward C. Sanders to be Adj., vice Major P. H. Slee, vacated on promotion (Dec. 14, 1899).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Capt. Charles J. Fisher to be Major, vice J. H. L. Dallas, resigned (Nov. 18, 1899).

The undermentioned Capt. are seconded:—Clive Behrens, for service as an Adj. of Militia (Dec. 5, 1899); Frederick Prendergast, for special service in South Africa (Dec. 22, 1899).

The undermentioned Capt. on Indian Establishment are seconded whilst going through long course of instruction at School of Gunnery:—William D. Nichol, Ralph E. Stuart, and Arthur le M. Bray (Jan. 1).

Supernumerary-Capt. Cuthbert C. Noott to be Capt., vice A. le M. Bray (Jan. 1).

The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.:—William B. Anley on seconded list; Alfred E. C. Myers, Divisional Adj.; John Chrystie on augmentation (Nov. 8, 1899); William E. Manley, Gunnery Instr.; Alfred E. Gordon on seconded list; Samuel F. Alderson, to complete establishment (Nov. 13, 1899); Andrew C. Kennedy, Frank B. H. Moore, and Harry C. Moorhouse, on seconded list; Hector M. Innes, vice W. F. T. O'Connor, seconded (Nov. 25, 1899); Alfred H. Ollivant to complete establishment (Nov. 27, 1899); Edwy F. Corbett, vice A. D. Freeland, seconded (Nov. 30, 1899); Clive G. Pritchard and Herbert E. Molesworth to complete establishment (Dec. 4, 1899); Henry C. Hall, vice C. Behrens (Dec. 5, 1899); Richard O. Marton, vice F. Prendergast (Dec. 22, 1899); John G. Austin, vice W. D. Nichol, and Charles F. Phipps, vice R. E. Stuart (Jan. 1); Francis O. Wyatt, to complete establishment.

Lieut. Donald F. Nichol is seconded for special service in South Africa (Dec. 16, 1899).

2nd Lieut. Etienne de H. Smith is seconded for service with Native Mountain Artillery in India (Dec. 18, 1899).

Ceylon-Mauritius Batn.—The retirement of Hon. Subadar-Major Farid Khan is dated Aug 1, 1899, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Aug. 1, 1899.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Brevet-Col. Frederick S. Allen, from Lieut.-Col., half pay, to be Col. to command 15th Regimental District (East Yorkshire Regt.), vice Col. D. C. de Wend, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Dec. 19, 1899).

The undermentioned temporary appointment is made:—Brevet-Col. J. H. H. S. D. Hogarth, from Lieut.-Col., half pay, to be Col. to command 17th Regimental District (Leicestershire Regt.) during absence in South Africa of Col. (local Major-Gen.) E. R. P. Woodgate, C.B., C.M.G. (Dec. 15, 1899).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. John Weddall Nelson, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. E. Fishbourne, appointed Adj.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—Sergt.-Major William Taylor to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

Royal Sussex Regt.—Lieut. Joseph Clarence Walters Anderson, from 3rd Batn. Border Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

South Staffordshire Regt.—Sergt.-Major William Birch to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 5.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Antrim Artillery (Southern Divn.).—Lieut. R. M. Hill to be Capt.
 Pembroke Artillery (Western Divn.).—Ernest William James Waycott, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Submarine Miners.

The following is substituted for the announcement which appeared in *Gazette* of Dec. 12, 1899 :—
 (Western Divn.).—Lieut. G. P. A. Phillips, from Plymouth Divn. to be Capt. (Dec. 13, 1899).

INFANTRY.

3rd and 4th Bats. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).—Eric FitzGerald Dillon, gent. (Dec. 25, 1899); and Laurence Brisco Joseph Ray, gent. (Dec. 25, 1899), to be 2nd Lieuts.

5th Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Capt. G. R. Powell to be Major.

6th Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Clarence Montague Yates, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 23, 1899).

3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt.—Lieut. H. P. G. Crosse resigns his commission (Dec. 28, 1899); Charles Maurice Jickling, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Lincolnshire Regt.—Capt. E. M. Grantham resigns his commission (Dec. 26, 1899); Frank Bellwood, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major Sir W. H. Q. Jones, knt., resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement.

3rd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.—John Scot Graham, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.—Reginald Herbert Bailey, esq., late Canadian North West Mounted Police, to be Capt. Dec. 26, 1899; Hubert Maunsell Gosling, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 1).

3rd Batn. Leicestershire Regt.—Charles John Stockley Macara-Finnie, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—George Joseph Ryan, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. J. Raynsford to be Lieut.; George Augustus Ashfordby-Trenchard, gent., formerly Lieut. Lancashire Artillery (Southern Divn. R.G.A.), to be Lieut.; Harold Bligh Nutting, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.).—Herbert de Mussenden Leathes, gent. to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 27, 1899).

3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Capt. F. James resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement (Jan. 6); Alexander Nish, gent., to be 2nd Lieut., Dec. 22, 1899.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Brevet-Col. Henry T. Curling, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on half pay (Jan. 4).

Major Arthur H. Browne to be Lieut.-Col., vice H. T. Curling (Jan. 4).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Col. Richard T. Orpen, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on retired pay (Jan. 1).

Lieut.-Col. John H. C. Harrison retires on an Indian pension (Dec. 15, 1899).

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieut.-Cols.:—George T. Jones, vice Brevet-Col. J. C. Barker, placed on half pay (Dec. 10, 1899); William D. Connor, vice J. H. C. Harrison (Dec. 15, 1899); Waldemar D. Lindley, vice R. T. Orpen (Jan. 1).

The undermentioned Capt. to be Major:—William G. R. Cordue, vice G. T. Jones (Dec. 10, 1899); James M. Wade, vice W. D. Connor (Dec. 15, 1899); Brevet-Major William J. Bythell, vice W. D. Lindley (Jan. 1).

2nd Lieut. Percy H. Campbell to be Lieut. (Jan. 1).
 Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. Alfred Hills is retained on active list as a Supernumerary to establishment of the Corps, under provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant May 30, 1899 (Jan. 4).

Superintending Clerk Charles Waldron to be Qrmr. with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Capt. A. Hills.

STAFF.

Brevet-Col. H. T. Hughes-Hallett from Lieut.-Col. half pay, to be an A.A.G. for instruction, and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army, in succession to Lieut.-Col. F. Luttmann-Johnson, placed on half pay (Dec. 29, 1899).

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 5.

MILITIA.

The undermentioned battalions of Militia Infantry having been embodied, and having volunteered for service out of the United Kingdom, viz.:—

4th Batn. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).

6th Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.

3rd Batn. Devonshire Regt.

3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.

6th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.

3rd Batn. Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.).

4th Batn. Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.).

3rd Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.

3rd Batn. Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.).

9th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.

3rd Batn. Durham Light Infantry.

4th Batn. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the voluntary offer of these battalions to serve abroad.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).—2nd Lieut. Richard Frederick Cavendish Medlicott, from 3rd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut., vice W. Haire-Forster, seconded.

Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).—Lieut. Bertram H. H. Cooke to be Adjut., vice Capt. H. E. Vernon, D.S.O., who has vacated that appointment (Sept. 30, 1899).

Army Service Corps.—Capt. Alfred Richard Lane Hayward, from half pay, to be Capt., with precedence next below Capt. A. P. Welman, to complete establishment (Dec. 21, 1899).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—The undermentioned Sergt.-Majors to be Qrmrs., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation:—James Ferguson, Frederick William Hall, Alexander Morrison.

STAFF.

The undermentioned officers to be A.D.C.'s to Major-Gen. H. H. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., Chief of Staff of Forces in South Africa:—Capt. and Brevet-Major J. K. Watson, D.S.O., King's Royal Rifle Corps; Capt. and Brevet-Major G. F. Goringe, D.S.O., B.E. (Dec. 23, 1899).

The undermentioned temporary appointment is made:—Lieut.-Col. J. W. Hind, from half pay, to be a D.A.A.G. (Dec. 16, 1899).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. John Reeves, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be Col. (Dec. 31, 1899).

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. A. L. Walker is placed on retired pay (Jan. 1).

Col. H. S. Gough, C.B., C.M.G., to be Major-Gen., vice A. L. Walker (Jan. 1).

Lieut.-Col. (temporary Col.) F. J. D. Lugard, C.B., D.S.O., is granted local rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst employed as High Commissioner in Northern Nigeria (Jan. 1).

Hon. Lieut. Charles Sowerby Coe, Insp. of Army Schools, is granted hon. rank of Capt. (Jan. 2).

Reserve of Officers.—Capt. Thomas Gerrard Collins, late 17th Lancers, to be Capt.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg.-Lieut. D. L. Hamilton resigns his commission.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Jan. 3].

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 3.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Royal Red Cross on Miss E. Ryan, Superintendent Army Nursing Service, in recognition of services rendered in Malta in connection with the nursing of the sick and wounded from Crete.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 5.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Major John W. M. Newton, from half pay, to be Major, on augmentation.

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TELEPHONE—2971 GERRARD.

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—Capt. William Campbell Anderson, retired pay, late 15th Hussars, to be Capt., under provisions of Article 509 Pay Warrant; Geoffrey Sheringham, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
 3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers.—2nd Lieuts. B. G. Bromhead, W. R. T. Clement, and Hon. E. N. Massey to be Lieuts.
 3rd and 4th Batns. Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—Thomas Berwick Stoney Menzies, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 26, 1899).
 3rd Batn. Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.).—Capt. and Hon. Major George Edward Moke Norrie, retired, is reappointed Capt. (Dec. 26, 1899).
 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.—Andley Lionel York Willis, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 21, 1899).
 4th Batn. Essex Regt.—Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood, Esq., late Lieut.-Col. Coldstream Guards, is appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of batn.
 3rd Batn. Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.).—2nd Lieut. J. N. d'A. Clark to be Lieut.
 3rd Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Capt. S. Bibbins-Allen resigns his commission (Dec. 12, 1899); William Baker Anderson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 20, 1899).
 3rd Batn. Northamptonshire Regt.—Oscar Peppercorn, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 21, 1899).
 3rd Batn. Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.).—

Henry Thomas Thornhill, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 27, 1899).
 4th Batn. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).—2nd Lieuts. S. M. L. Iredell, C. G. B. Feilmann, and A. H. Harden to be Lieuts. (Dec. 20, 1899).
 8th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Edward Bomford L'Estrange, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
 9th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Samuel Hutchins, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 21, 1899).
 3rd and 4th Batns. Manchester Regt.—2nd Lieuts. C. E. Middleton-Stewart, G. S. T. Pragnell, H. Knox, and H. O. Carroll to be Lieuts.; 2nd Lieut. G. D. P. Eykyn, from 3rd Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 30 1899).
 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.—Frederick George Augustus Henderson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 21, 1899).
 3rd Batn. Durham Light Infantry.—Henry Richardson, gent. (Dec. 21, 1899), and Christopher Leather, gent. (Dec. 23, 1899), to be 2nd Lieuts.
 3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's).—William Bacon Johnston Reid, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 22, 1899).
 4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. A. Hawes resigns his commission.
 6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Charles William Soden, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 26, 1899).

5th Batn. Connaught Rangers.—Capt. M. F. Murray is superseded for absence without leave.
 4th Batn. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—Archibald Pennock Rivett-Carnac Campbell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 22, 1899).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Lancashire Hussars.—Arthur Trevelyan Neilson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 24, 1899).
 Lothians and Berwickshire.—Supernumerary-Capt. G. Lord Binning, to be Supernumerary Major, under par. 26 Yeomanry Regulations, 1898 (Dec. 23, 1899). The following to be substituted for announcement which appeared in *Gazette* of Nov. 7, 1899:—Supernumerary-Lieut. H. B. Towse to be Capt. and to remain Supernumerary whilst Asst. Adjt. to 12th Yeomanry Brigade (Nov. 8, 1899); Sir James Percy Miller, Bart., late Capt. 14th Hussars, to be Capt. (Dec. 23, 1899).
 Northumberland Hussars.—Selwyn Percy Austin, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 21, 1899).
 Suffolk (Duke of York's Own Loyal Suffolk Hussars).—2nd Lieut. F. W. Jarvis to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Ayrshire and Galloway.—Surg.-Capt. D. Lawrie resigns his commission.

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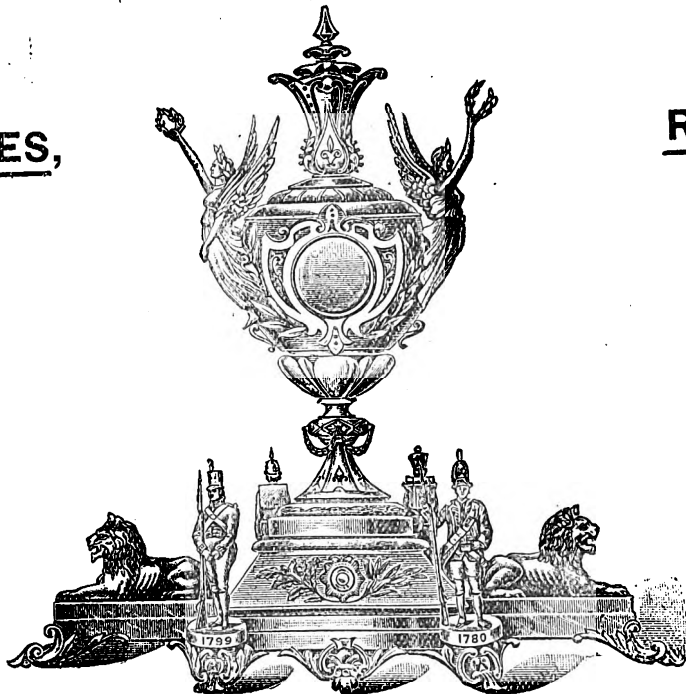
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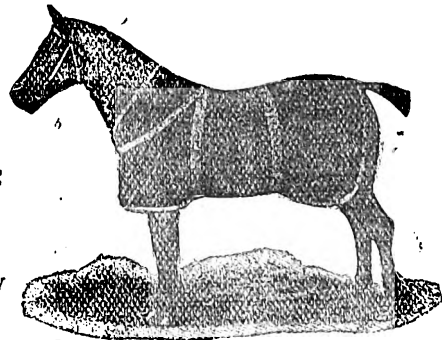
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2nd Cinque Ports (Eastern Divn. R.G.A.).—Acting Chaplain Rev. G. T. Bent, B.A., resigns his appointment.
 1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's) (Western Divn. R.G.A.).—Charles Edward Bashall, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
 1st Cumberland.—Major E. A. Thompson to be Lieut.-Col. and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations.
 1st Edinburgh (City).—Lieut. J. H. Belfrage to be Capt.
 3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal).—Lieut. C. Robinson from 6th Lancashire V.A. to be Lieut.
 3rd Lancashire.—Surg.-Lieut.-Col. A. A. Corte resigns his commission with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of corps on retirement.
 1st Lincolnshire (Western Divn. R.G.A.).—Capt. C. Battiscombe, R.F.A., to be Adjt., vice Capt. F. B. D. Broadrick, whose period of service expires (Dec. 21, 1899).
 1st City of London (Eastern Divn. R.G.A.).—Tom George Longstaff, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
 1st Monmouthshire.—Capt. D. E. Williams is granted hon. rank of Major.
 2nd Northumberland (Percy) (Western Divn. R.G.A.).—George Bolam, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
 1st Worcestershire and Warwickshire.—William Thomas Cox, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Devonshire and Somersetshire.—John Fred Keen, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
 1st Lanarkshire.—William Darling, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
 1st Lancashire.—Capt. J. R. Burrows is granted hon. rank of Major.
 1st Middlesex.—Lieut. E. E. Pearson to be Capt.; Rev. H. G. Rosedale, B.D., to be Acting-Chaplain.
 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. Emley to be Lieut.-Col. and to command under para. 55A, Volunteer Regulations.

ENGINEER AND RAILWAY VOLUNTEER STAFF CORPS.

Robert Elliott-Cooper, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., late Major, 1st West Riding of Yorkshire V.A., to be Lieut.-Col.

RIFLE.

1st V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Thomas Woodman, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—Howard Eustace Stevens, gent., is re-appointed Lieut.
 3rd V.B. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—Lieuts. M. Bessell and R. E. N. J. Seyd to be Capt.
 5th (Irish) V.B. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—2nd Lieut. J. H. Grindley to be Lieut.
 1st V.B. Lincolnshire Regt.—George Valentine Dove, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
 1st (Exeter and South Devon) V.B. Devonshire Regt.—Charles William Ham, gent., and Edward John Carter, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
 2nd V.B. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).—William Ernest Senior Smith, gent., Norman Hodgson, gent., Sydney Philipp Lassen, gent., and Richard Alexander Fawcett, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.
 3rd V.B. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).—Norman Darnton Lupton, gent., and Sydney Arthur Slater, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.
 1st (Hertfordshire) V.B. Bedfordshire Regt.—Octavius Francis Christie, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
 2nd V.B. Lancashire Fusiliers.—Charles Leonard Brierley, gent., and William Dickinson Heywood, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.
 3rd V.B. Cheshire Regt.—Gerald Cornforth Craven, gent., and Harry Lomax, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
 4th V.B. South Wales Borderers.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. W. H. Williams retires under para. 111 Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of Batn. on retirement.
 9th Lanarkshire.—Capt. G. M. Bullen-Smith, Leinster Regt., to be Adjt., vice Capt. H. F. Kays, Highland Light Infantry, whose period of service expires (Jan. 8).
 1st V.B. Worcestershire Regt.—Capt. C. E. Ross is granted hon. rank of Major.
 2nd V.B. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—Lieut. A. E. Murray to be Capt.
 1st V.B. Hampshire Regt.—Alfred Martin Moubay, gent., and Godfrey Percy Burrell, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supernumerary).
 2nd V.B. Hampshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. R. E. Lidbetter to be Lieut.
 1st V.B. South Staffordshire Regt.—Frank Broughton Webb, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
 2nd V.B. Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.).—Capt. R. K. Price, East Kent Regt., to be Adjt.,

vice Capt. R. H. Owen, South Lancashire Regt., who has vacated appointment (Jan. 1).

1st V.B. Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire) Regt.).—Charles Daniel Miller, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.).—Frederick Kesteven Selby, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).—John Hemsworth Sykes, gent., and Harold Mayman, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supernumerary).

1st Middlesex (Victoria and St. George's).—Supernumerary Capt. V. W. F. Dickens to be Capt. (Dec. 1, 1899).

5th (West) Middlesex.—Charles Ernest Cater, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

21st Middlesex.—Lieut. A. H. Henderson to be Capt., and to be seconded whilst holding appointment of Signalling Officer to North London Volunteer Infantry Brigade (Dec. 1, 1899).

1st Cadet Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—E. W. Nightingale, gent., and B. E. Sargeant, gent., to be hon. 2nd Lieuts.

5th (Glasgow Highland) V.B. Highland Light Infantry.—2nd Lieut. J. M. Steven to be Lieut.

3rd (Renfrewshire) V.B. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—William Dove Macfarlane, gent., to be Surg.-Lieut.

4th (Stirlingshire) V.B. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—Capt. H. Leckie Ewing resigns his commission. Thomas Alexander, jun., gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

16th Middlesex (London Irish).—2nd Lieut. R. Millar to be Lieut.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Jan. 6.]

AMUSEMENTS.

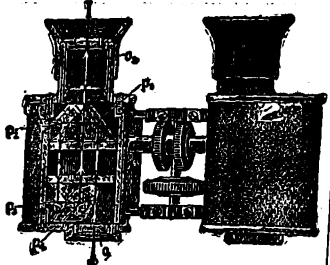
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See Back Cover.

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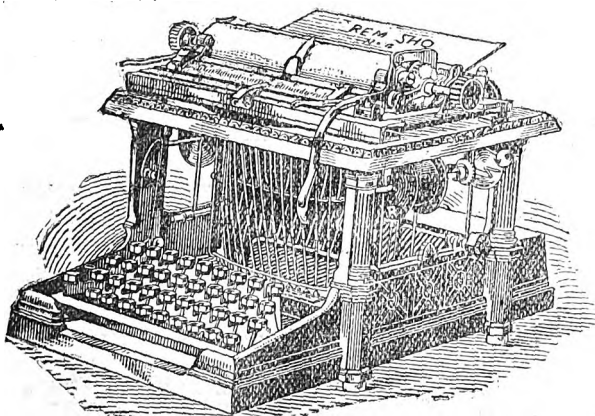
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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 29.

Royal Naval Reserve.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed officers, viz.:—William Henry Lyon and Samuel Upton to be Engrs.; Frederick William James and George Addison Williams to be Asst.-Engrs. (Dec. 1, 1899).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 30.

The following promotions have been made:—

Commanders Morris Henry Smyth, George Hayley Hewett, Edmond John Warre Slade, Sackville Hamilton Carden, Richard Bowles Farquhar, Thomas Benjamin Stratton Adair, Lewis Bayly, and Frederic St. Leger Luscombe to be Capts. in Her Majesty's fleet (Dec. 31, 1899); George Edwin Patey and Julian Charles Allix Wilkinson to be Capts. in Her Majesty's fleet (Jan. 1).

Lieuts. Armytage Anthony Lucas, Francis Alan Richard Bowles, John Dodson Daintree, Henry St. George Somerset Olive, Edward Arthur Salwey, Francis Fitzgerald Haworth-Booth, Arthur Parkinson James, Edward Herbert Moubray, Thomas Jackson, Gordon Colquhoun Fraser, Norman Craig Palmer, Herbert Granville Smith, Henry Francis Oliver, Herbert James Ogilvy Millar, and Ernest Edward Lacy to be Commanders in Her Majesty's fleet (Dec. 31, 1899). Cecil Frederick Dampier, Osmond de Beauvoir Brock, Arthur John Henniker-Hughan, and Thomas Dawson Lees Sheppard to be Commanders in Her Majesty's fleet (Jan. 1).

Sub-Lieuts. Fitzroy Henry Hall, Edward Laton Frewen, Harold Owen Reinold, Norman Hunter Carter, Harold Victor Dundas, Reginald James Newall Watson, Henry Graham Sherbrooke, Ernest Wigram, John Russell Dodington, George Knightley Chetwode, Ralph Collins, Henry Francis Dönhoff Jelf, Arthur Kemmis Betty, Mark Goodwin Newton, John Henry Florence Carey, Richard Horne, Lionel John Garfit Anderson, Theodore John Hallett, Theodore John Hardinge, Gregory Gonville Cuff Wood-Martin, Richard Forster White, Gerald Sowerby, Richard Turner Brendon, Philip Douglas Roberts West, Louis Herbert Crozier, and Sydney Harold Tennyson to be Lieuts. in Her Majesty's fleet (Dec. 31, 1899).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 1.

Capt. James Lacon Hammet has this day been promoted to rank of Rear-Adm. in Her Majesty's fleet.

The undermentioned Probationary Lieut. has been confirmed as a Lieut. on supplementary list of Her Majesty's fleet, with seniority of Oct. 1, 1898:—Kenneth Dixon.

(From Friday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 2.

In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, Commander William Douglas Morrish has been authorised to assume rank of retired Capt. (May 20, 1899).

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Paymr. George Whitcroft has been placed on retired list (Dec. 20, 1899).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 4.

Fleet-Engr. John Thomas Corner has been promoted to rank of Insp. of Machinery in Her Majesty's Fleet (Dec. 11, 1899).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 30.

Lieutenants.—A. E. Acheson to Howe; F. W. Roberts to Mars; M. G. Philpot to Rodney; J. B. Hunt to Furious (Jan. 10). G. Cookson to Prince George; P. de W. Kitcat to Resolution (Jan. 3). W. P. Koe to Boscawen for Agincourt (Jan. 1). L. W. P. Chetwynd to Ramillies (N) on recommissioning (undated); R. Webb (1st and G), H. H. Smith, C. R. Nicholl to Ramillies addl. and for recommissioning, lent to Europa (Jan. 1). A. H. Quicke to Ramillies on recommissioning; A. de Kantzow to Ramillies temp. (undated). D. R. L. Dent to Magnificent (1st and G); H. B. Meiklejohn to Caledonia; B.A. Smith to Magnificent (Jan. 1).

Lieutenants, R.N.R.—H. W. A. Clark, R. H. Graves-Burton, T. S. W. Hannah to Excellent and Vernon for short courses of gunnery and torpedo instruction; C. E. Oswald to Excellent addl. for one month's requalifying course (Jan. 2).

Acting-Lieutenants, R.N.R.—D. G. Brown, J. Roberts to Vernon and Excellent for short courses of torpedo and gunnery instruction (Jan. 2).

Sub-Lieutenants.—P. H. Trimmer to Ramillies addl. on recommissioning, lent to Europa; L. W. Patch to Victory for Star (Jan. 1).

Acting Sub-Lieutenants, R.N.R.—G. F. Hyde (Jan. 2) and A. Williams (Jan. 3) to Vernon and Excellent for short courses of torpedo and gunnery instruction.

Midshipmen.—G. F. Parsons, J. Barron, H. L. D. Craven, N. K. W. Barttelot, W. C. Maxwell to Ramillies on recommissioning (undated).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 1.

Commander.—A. E. A. Grant to Racoon.

Lieutenants.—P. Pitts to Rupert (Jan. 1). L. L. Dundas to Victory for Lightning (Jan. 9). R. E. Vaughan to Duke of Wellington (undated). S. H. Radcliffe to Vivid for Lynx in command; T. Henderson to Arrogant (Jan. 9). B. S. Evans to Victory for command of Star (Jan. 6). A. D. L. Atwood to Hotspur.

Assistant-Paymaster.—H. B. Pearson to Defiance.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 2.

Captain.—G. F. King-Hall to Revenge addl., appointment to Ramillies cancelled (Dec. 27, 1899).

Commander.—Hon. F. C. B. Addington to President for study at R.N. College (Jan. 15).

Lieutenants.—W. H. Leadbeater to Albacore (N); A. K. Betty to Vivid for Wolf.

Sub-Lieutenants.—E. C. Lucas to Speedy (N); J. F. H. Cole to Speedy (Jan. 16).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 3.

Staff-Commander.—R. G. Roe, appointed acting Staff-Captain of Devonport Yard (Sept. 9, 1899).

Lieutenants.—H. O. Reinold to Plover; T. J. Hardinge to Jackal; F. H. Halls to Mohawk; G. G. O. Woodmartin to Surprise; S. H. Tennyson to Salamander; E. L. Frewen to Revenge for Boxer; J. R. Dodginton to Royal Sovereign for Banshee; L. J. G. Anderson to Illustrious for Griffon; R. F. White to Powerful; M. G. Newton to Doris addl., all appointed on promotion (Dec. 31, 1899).

Engineers.—H. G. Summerford to Pembroke for Goliath; L. J. Watson to Pembroke for Argonaut (Jan. 2).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 4.

Commanders.—H. S. Grant to Revenge; S. A. S. Calthorpe to Vernon addl. (Jan. 3). A. H. Christian to Excellent (Jan. 2).

Lieutenants.—P. S. St. John to Devastation for Cormorant in command and torpedo-boats at Gibraltar (Jan. 15). F. W. Kinahan to Revenge for Boxer in command (Jan. 1). M. M. Lockhart to Pembroke for Sturgeon in command (Jan. 25). G. de L. O. Johnson to Pembroke for Janus in command; C. F. Corbett to Redpole in command; O. V. de Satgé to Pigeon in command (Jan. 1).

Inspector of Machinery.—J. Thomas Corner reappointed on promotion (Dec. 11, 1899).

Assistant-Paymasters.—S. Bennetts to Ramillies (undated). F. E. Adams to Ramillies addl. (Jan. 4).

Midshipmen.—G. C. Street, H. L. Woodcock, L. R. Venn to Ramillies; S. D. Tillard, J. S. Wilson, H. C. Fellow to Canopus; E. C. Cookson to Dido (Jan. 15). J. M. Jackson, J. F. Finlayson, G. F. Montagu to Royal Arthur (Feb. 1). G. Hillhouse, W. W. Hunt to Doris; B. E. Reinold, G. N. Henson, H. T. Dorling to Terrible (Jan. 15).

Naval Cadets.—R. B. McCowan, A. C. Fawcett, M. C. Bomford to Ramillies; H. C. Murdock, M. R. Glasgow, T. C. Wilson to Royal Oak; H. F. Bradshaw to Revenge; A. E. Evans, A. A. Scott, H. V. Hudson to Canopus; F. C. Skinner to Theseus; B. N. Denison to Doris; J. C. Porte, E. A. T. de P. de la Poer to St. George; C. R. Dane, G. R. de la P. Nugent, P. F. Newcombe to Minerva; Q. O. Grogan, H. P. Robinson to Juno; G. E. M. Blackmore to Cambrian (Jan. 15).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 5.

Captain.—W. des V. Hamilton to Duke of Wellington for general depot and for command of Portsmouth Fleet Reserve (undated).

Commanders.—H. F. Oliver to Niobe (Dec. 31, 1899). T. D. L. Sheppard to Eclipse (Jan. 1). E. E. Lacy to Roya. Arthur (Dec. 31, 1899). Re-appointed on promotion (N). I

Lieutenants.—G. W. Cornish to Melampus for Youghal Division of Coastguard; A. Kirke to Duke of Wellington for Portsmouth Dockyard Reserve (Jan. 25).

Fleet-Engineer.—G. T. Simmons to Ramillies (undated).

Staff-Engineers.—T. George to Theseus and as part complement of recommissioning of Ramillies; S. Aston to Pembroke for Diana (Jan. 4).

Engineer.—G. S. Holgate to Ramillies (undated).

Assistant Engineers.—P. E. Cutlack, J. M. Murray.

Probationary Assistant Engineers.—J. W. Alexander, and S. P. Start to Ramillies; J. W. Hopkyns to Northampton; H. T. G. Lobb to Resolution.

Naval Cadets.—S. E. Holder, T. F. Besant, C. M. M. Crichton to Endymion; E. H. Martin to Aurora.

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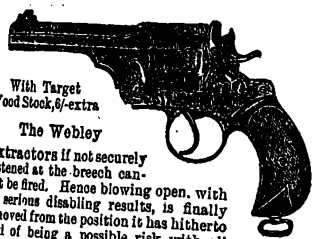
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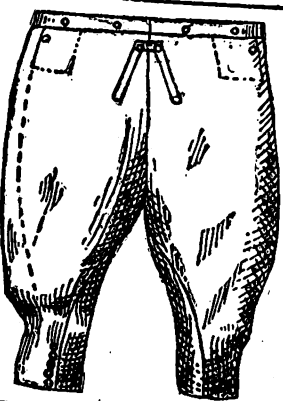
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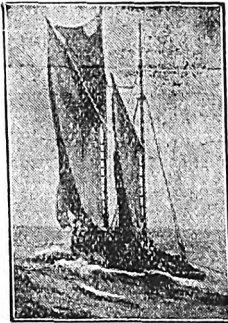
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THE MILITARY SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

EXCEPT in one important direction the news from South Africa has during the past week been of a singularly jejune and generally uninteresting character. The isolated instance to the contrary is that of Ladysmith, which on Saturday last underwent a decidedly hard experience, and, it is pleasant to add, emerged from it very creditably. Evidently beginning to find their position between Ladysmith and Chieveley a little doubtful, in view of the large reinforcements which have been steadily pouring in upon Sir Redvers Buller, the enemy projected the design of carrying Ladysmith by assault, and on Saturday proceeded to put that design into execution with singular vigour and determination. The main objective chosen was Caesar's Camp, the most advanced post held by the British garrison. It lies about three miles south of the town, and is of great tactical importance as it guards a long ridge running up at the back of it to the town, the possession of which ridge would give the enemy a serious advantage indeed, practically rendering speedy reduction of the garrison by bombardment and otherwise inevitable. The camp was held by the 1st Batn. Manchester Regiment and 2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, with the 1st and 2nd Batns. King's Royal Rifles on a ridge to the east close by. The attack was pushed with "the greatest courage and energy," and must have succeeded if it had not been met by splendidly dogged resistance. The Boers are said to have advanced three times, and on one occasion to have got up so close to our entrenchments that

the men of the Manchester Regiment and Gordon Highlanders actually repulsed them with the bayonet. Some of the entrenchments on Wagon Hill were lost and retaken three times during this desperate day's fighting, and one point in our position was occupied by the enemy the whole day, but in the evening, during a heavy rain-storm, was regained at the bayonet's point by the 1st Batn. Devonshire Regiment. It was not until 7.30 p.m. that the fighting ceased and the British force was able to feel that it had succeeded in maintaining its position. Meanwhile Sir Redvers Buller, who had been in heliographic communication with Sir George White, had sent all his available troops to make a demonstration towards Colenso. It is possible that this influenced to some extent the day's proceedings, but it is clear that it would have been of very little real moment if Sir George White's men had not held their ground and met every attack with unflinching tenacity. To the latter belongs the credit of inflicting upon the enemy what, in the circumstances, is a serious blow, a repetition of which, we should say, they are not likely to court, at any rate in the immediate future, and the present effects of which may seriously assist General Buller's advance, which is understood to be in progress as we go to press.

For some days past there has been no news from Sir William Gatacre, but it is fairly certain that he is now advantageously placed for resisting any attack such as that on the police camp between Molteno and Cyphergat on the 3rd inst., of which additional details are to hand. From these it appears that the presence of a second British battery and a few mounted men would have converted an insignificant affair into a substantial success. From General French we have now received full particulars of the counter-attack made by the enemy on the British left flank, three miles north of Colesberg, on the 4th inst. Some smart cavalry and horse artillery work was done, and the Inniskilling Dragoons contributed a fine charge to the "programme." Very much less satisfactory was an incident which occurred on the early morning of the 6th to the 1st Batn. Suffolk Regiment, a half-battalion of which had been detailed the previous evening to occupy a minor position near Rensburg. An official statement since issued says that Lieut.-Colonel Watson, commanding the battalion, "marched his force in close column to the top of the hill which he intended to hold. On arriving there he assembled his officers, and was addressing them at daybreak when the enemy poured in a volley at only thirty paces distance. The colonel, the adjutant, and two other officers were killed; the Suffolks had scarcely fired a shot. The rear fled back to the pickets, 1,000yd. away, someone having shouted 'retire.' About 150 men, with seven officers, remained. They lost heavily, and were compelled to surrender." Such is Reuter's account based on an official statement, and it is not pleasant reading. The honour of the regiment concerned seems to have been duly upheld, and in the face of the fact that Colonel Watson, a gallant and experienced soldier,

has lost his life it may appear ungracious to apply harsh criticism to a mishap which was possibly accentuated by the word "retire" having been shouted as a ruse by the enemy. But the gross ineptitude of the whole proceeding, as it appears from the account quoted, is too glaringly apparent to be passed over without comment. That a force should have approached in such formation within a stone's throw of the enemy, without seemingly taking any precautions whatever against surprise, is a marvel accentuated by the fact that Colonel Watson had passed through the Staff College and might reasonably be expected not to have committed a blunder for which a Sandhurst cadet would be gravely blamed. Since this painful misadventure General French has been mainly occupied in reconnaissances and in threatening the enemy's communications to the north. At Modder River, too, a state of continued inaction has existed owing, no doubt, to the reported ill-health of Lord Methuen.

Such is the condition of things to-day. It is scarcely one on which the Army can congratulate itself. It may be that the onus of responsibility will be relieved by the ultimate success of measures which have been forced upon the Government and the War Office as the result of their admitted incapacity to grapple with the situation as it existed four months ago. But if genuine justice is to be done, nothing in the future will effectually obscure the delinquencies of the past, the cynical indifference to grave warnings, the peddling attempts to minimise obvious difficulties, the perverse efforts to secure public approbation by showy projects of reform, while all the time the best interests of the Army were being subordinated to ideas now proved to be practically unsound. In truth the spectacle at the present moment is not a pleasant one so far as it affects that department, in which its present leaders have assured us that their own reforms—in the introduction of which they have been given a freer hand than was probably ever given to a British War Minister or Commander-in-Chief before—have wrought such a radical change. Apart from politics the *apologia* of Mr. Balfour is about as damaging an indictment of our military system as could well be formulated. Nor can we stop here. The thinly-disguised official anxiety to obscure the issue as regards our artillery which is evidenced in certain letters on the subject printed in the *Times* is proof enough that there is perturbation in Pall-mall, and that the forthcoming session is being looked forward to with very mixed feelings. As the *Times* suggests in a leading article, the tone of which is one of very significant and powerful rebuke, "thick-and-thin supporters of certain principles are very much needed just now." Few more inconvenient reminders have ever been produced than the leading journal's allusion on Thursday to the fact that the original offers of contingents from the colonies were met with the official reply, "unmounted men preferred"! Governments, not to speak of high individual officials, have in the past resigned when brought face to face with such damning proof of their mental aberration as that.

Army Notes.

The interest in the war becomes daily more absorbing. Despite a rigorous censorship, the events that are transpiring at the front are flashed to us while they are yet in progress, and, thanks to the telegraph, the whole theatre of operations seems to lie open to the eyes of the observer although 6,000 miles separate him from the actors in the strife. By common consent this war is declared to be, in its character and developments, one without a precedent *sui generis*. It is a war in which an army of mounted riflemen, assisted by powerful artillery, is pitted against a mixed force organised on the European system, and in which the bulk consists of foot soldiers. Of the developments of the campaign none have been more interesting or more instructive than the night assault and the frontal attack. By both of these summary methods the Boers were successfully assailed by our troops on many occasions during the early weeks, and driven from their selected positions. At Willow Grange on November 23 a hill strongly held was carried in the darkness at the point of the bayonet after an arduous and skilfully-managed night march. Success was complete, and the British camp at Estcourt was relieved of the enemy's presence in its vicinity. At Ladysmith on two occasions the Boers were driven from positions at night and some of their powerful guns destroyed. The defenders of Mafeking in a night sortie entered the enemy's trenches, which were drawing inconveniently close to the place, and cleared them with the bayonet. The conditions precedent for success in night attacks are absolute secrecy, so that the enemy shall be taken by surprise, and trustworthy guides well acquainted with the ground. Where these are wanting failure is the result, as was the case with General Gatacre's column at Stormberg, and Lord Methuen's assault on Magersfontein, where the Highland Brigade marching in close column was decimated. A night attack, therefore, is an operation always attended with serious risk, and one that demands the highest qualities in a leader. But the commander who successfully carries out a night attack is well repaid for the risk run; the effect on his troops is in the highest degree inspiring, while that on the beaten foe is demoralising. Moreover, the loss sustained by the assailed is usually much heavier than that of the assailants. As the war proceeds we may expect to hear from time to time of more night operations in the various parts of the theatre of war. They are the direct outcome of the character of the foe, who is sedentary by night, mobile by day, an excellent shot when he can see his object, a master of the art of concealing himself and at escaping when worsted. The best way of neutralising those characteristics is to get at close quarters if possible under cover of night. The hardships to be undergone by the troops on such occasions are usually great, but the losses in killed and wounded are proportionately small.

The prospects of the frontal attack are by no means so encouraging. They have been delivered on several occasions with striking success since the war commenced, but the latest attempts have resulted in failure. This is not difficult to understand. We commenced the war with the fixed resolve in the breast of every British soldier to wipe the stain of Majuba from our tarnished escutcheon. Hence those heroic charges at Talana Hill, Elands Laagte, Belmont, and Enslin. On the other hand, the Boers entered on the campaign with the most supreme contempt for the British soldier, and was wondrously surprised to find in him a fighter superior to himself. With that knowledge, however, has come the end of the successful frontal attack if the enemy be given time to strengthen his position with entrenchments and other artificial means of defence. The losses of the troops in the successful frontal attacks referred to were severe, but less so than might have been expected, while the gain, besides the actual positions carried and the enemy's losses, has been immense. It is no less than the established superiority of the Briton over the Boer when pitted against each other man to man in the grip of close quarters, and the final combat hand to hand. The Boer has been reached more than once on his position with the bayonet, and in his retreat with the sword and lance, and, dreading these weapons, he will no longer stay to meet the

British charge. Given a degree of mobility equal to that of the Boers, so that our troops can press their assaults home before the positions of the enemy can be fortified with entrenchments, and the frontal attack will retain its potency; but in order that losses may be minimised and the full fruits of victory reaped, the frontal attack should be accompanied by turning movements round the enemy's flank or flanks, threatening his line of retreat. An excellent example of such an operation has been furnished by the raid of Lieut.-Colonel Pilcher's mobile column from the neighbourhood of Belmont to Douglas, taking the rebel commando by surprise *en route* at Sunnyside forty-one miles from his base, gaining a victory, which although small in itself was complete, the enemy's laager being captured, and his losses considerable. This success was the direct result of a skilful combination of the frontal and flank attacks, carried out with a thoroughly mobile force and with the utmost secrecy. The active part taken by the Australians and Canadians in this exploit was most satisfactory, and has been keenly appreciated by the country and the Army.

Whatever may have gone wrong to Generals Gatacre and French credit is certainly due. Their activity and minor successes in the northern districts of Cape Colony have unquestionably relieved the tension of the suspense caused by the unavoidable inaction of the British commanders in Natal and on the western border. If their operations are subsidiary to those of the larger forces under Sir Redvers Buller and Lord Methuen, they are nevertheless both important in themselves, and eminently useful in the lessons they teach. Of these lessons, the chief one beyond all question is that the force possessing the greatest mobility has an overmastering advantage.

The recent attack on Ladysmith has brought home to the people of England, as no other event of the war has yet done, the desperate nature of the struggle in which we are engaged. Satisfaction at Sir George White's victory is shadowed by the uncertain future. That our men, weakened by disease, insufficient food, and discouragement, should have fought for seventeen hours against overwhelming numbers flushed with hope, and beaten them back three successive times, speaks well for their gallantry; but when we begin to think of the circumstances of that heroic little garrison our hearts are filled with foreboding. With nearly a day's continuous fighting Sir George White's stores of ammunition must have suffered to an alarming extent, and his losses in men, relatively small though they were, must tell on a force already weakened by disaster, sickness, and intermittent warfare. The Boer prisoners will be another strain on the resources of the camp, seeing that it is beginning to be familiar with half-rations. It is, strategically, anything but strong, and so ill adapted for defence that only for the naval guns brought up from Durban it would have been incapable of holding out at all. These things, together with the fact that it has been invested ten weeks, are not calculated to assure the public mind that Ladysmith will continue to make that gallant defence which is one of the brightest features of the war. With a foe so resourceful, so mobile, so quick to seize every opportunity, and so strong in numbers, the position will daily be growing more acute.

The Boers' action at Ladysmith was due to several causes, some of which will never be known, others may readily be guessed, even at this distance from the theatre of war. The desire of the Boers to take a place whose gallant resistance has checked all their designs on Natal must be very great. The desperate nature of the assault points to another reason. The enemy are beginning to realise that their strength is on the wane. The guard at Pretoria consists of small boys and old men; in the country the women, children, and natives are carrying on the work of the farms. It is, therefore, certain that all available men and lads above the age of thirteen years are at the front. Allowing that burgher losses have been made up by disloyal Dutch, a generous estimate, it follows as a matter of course that the members of the Boer Army are inexorably fixed. The question of horses must be pressing, and next month is likely to be more so.

The commissariat is so defective that the very necessities of life are often conspicuous by their absence. There is, however, another side to the picture. Three months of constant fighting have developed the soldierly qualities of the Boer forces until they have much of the spirit, discipline, and cohesion of a regular army. As though they had not won Majuba Hill in 1881, we were confidently told that they would not attack an entrenched position. Nevertheless they assaulted Ladysmith with the most determined courage, and though beaten back, returned to the attack again and yet again. This complete change of tactics on their part, so far as the present war is concerned, is disquieting because it may be repeated, for there is no doubt General Joubert is as well acquainted with the state of Ladysmith as General White himself, and he can bring up fresh men unshaken by defeat and as resolute as their predecessors to take the place. It is, however, more likely that the enemy will try to gain their end by investment, a slow process, which finds no favour with the younger Boers, who have little faith in General Joubert. They, as much as the necessity for doing something, and the state of Ladysmith, are responsible for the repulse of Saturday last.

Colonel Kekewich now remains the only British commander in South Africa who has had no misfortune. The disaster which has overtaken the Suffolk Regiment bears a strong resemblance to previous ones at Nicholson's Nek, Stormberg, and Magersfontein. Why our men should thus be overcome by Boer wiles is not quite clear, and it grows sadly monotonous. After so many bitter experiences the trick should be about played out or tried on the enemy by way of a change. In stratagems, clever devices, and resourcefulness we are as children compared to the Boers. The consequence is they continually surprise us with the unexpected; we play into their hands by doing exactly what they anticipate. A terrible instance was the battle of Magersfontein, detailed accounts of which have come to hand. Anything more melancholy can hardly be imagined. Hungry, tired, and drenched to the skin by a pitiless rain, the Highlanders fell into a trap which proved fatal to their nerve. They had no idea they were near the Boer trenches until the flashlight shone in their faces, and stunned by the shock, entangled in the barbed wire cunningly stretched in every direction, and demoralised by a withering fire, they fell back on hearing the word "retire," which was surely never uttered by English lips, leaving their brave general on the field and one in five of their number. They rallied again, but in half-hearted fashion, which had no effect on the fortunes of the day. Night attacks when they fail are disastrous, and Magersfontein was no exception. In a country where the very air carries news they are almost certain to be unsuccessful. One thing is almost certain; we shall gain less in this war by showy victories and frontal attacks than by raids such as Colonel Pilcher's and harassing the enemy's communications as General French is doing. We want stratagems as well as strategy, tricks as well as tactics.

The following letter from a gallant correspondent serving with Lord Methuen's force at Modder River fully bears out Colonel Hale's argument, and should have its effect in helping to silence those who are so ready to condemn the actions of commanders: "I suppose home critics will argue that our generals since this war began have made great sacrifices for very poor results, that their tactics have failed, and that they have forfeited the confidence of the public. Now I can only answer for what I have seen here. I can assure the critics, if such there be, who take this view that their line of argument is most unfair. There never was a general, I should say, who was really more thoughtful for the welfare of his men than Lord Methuen. He shows his interest in them in a hundred little ways. But Lord Methuen was in this sorry plight when he took the field. Kimberley had to be relieved. He was ordered to relieve it if possible, and relieve it he was determined to do if he could. In this object for the moment he has failed; but he would have been howled at by the very critics who doubtless are now condemning him if he had not made a vigorous effort to do something. Yet, poor man, he was completely outmatched from the start. It never seems to have entered into the

minds of any of the home officials at the outset that the Boers are a mobile force, or that they were provided with far heavier and better guns than our own. The idea evidently was that all we required to do was to meet the Boers with a force of brave infantry soldiers, and that they would then lay down their arms. The brave soldiers we undoubtedly possess. The bravest infantrymen in the world, however, are powerless if unsupported, as we have been, by cavalry and artillery. It is so very easy to say, 'Oh, the tactics of the general have been bad.' In the present instance this excuse I trust will not be trotted out, for it would be grossly unjust. I say this the more readily as I do not know Lord Methuen personally. I am simply telling you what I know to be a fact, that he has done all that mortal man could have done with the materials at his command. Had he even had the benefit of common shell things might have been different. A battery of field artillery firing shrapnel against an enemy like the Boers, strongly entrenched as they have been in the last two engagements in which I have taken part, produces about as much real effect as some half-dozen fire engines would do. To send generals into the field to face a stubborn enemy, remarkable for mobility, occupying the strongest positions and in possession of more powerful artillery, and then to condemn those generals unheard because they have failed to do impossibilities, is a proceeding which will, I am sure, be repugnant to all fair-thinking Englishmen. Knowing how apt some are to jump at hasty conclusions I venture to hope if the usual course is adopted in this case you will allow me to say a word for our brave and popular general who might have been able to relieve Kimberley, if the materials he required for the accomplishment of the task had been at hand to have enabled him to meet the enemy on anything like equal terms. It is those who watch the game who see most of the play. Having been present in the two actions already fought by Lord Methuen, I may be allowed perhaps to know as well as the home critics where faults have really existed, and I say unhesitatingly that they have not been with our general, who has done his level best if ever man did."

Major-General Yule arrived home from South Africa on Saturday last in the *Dunvegan Castle*, and at once proceeded to London. When Sir Penn Symons fell mortally wounded on the field of action the command of the troops devolved upon Major-General Yule. There was an officer present in the engagement, it is true, who was as a colonel senior to General Yule, Colonel C. E. Beckett, C.B., General Symons's Assistant-Adjutant-General. Colonel Beckett, however, was wounded too in the course of the engagement, and is now a prisoner of war at Pretoria. But even if he had not been incapacitated his seniority would not have given him command, for the battle before Dundee was fought on October 20. On October 9 Colonel Yule was promoted a local Major-General in South Africa for the purposes of the campaign, so that although his brevet did not come to him until May, 1898, and Colonel Beckett was a Colonel of August, 1896, the junior, by virtue of his command, took precedence. General Yule's health broke down completely before he left Ladysmith, and even when at length it was decided to send him to England he was so weak that he could not leave Maritzburg for some time. The services he rendered by the heroic and well-planned retreat from Dundee to Ladysmith will live in military history as an achievement of no little importance.

The *Militär-Wochenblatt* in its criticisms of Sir Redvers Buller's reverse upon the Tugela confines itself to purely military considerations, and writes in a tone of moderation. It remarks that the action brought to a close an important period of the campaign so far as the Boers were concerned, and left them in a generally favourable situation. The semi-official organ recognises that the task before the Boers is from many points of view simpler than that which we have undertaken. They know the country well, they have an excellent intelligence service, they are accustomed to the climate, and are able to make much of their opportunities. The *Wochenblatt* adds that their military ability is illustrated by the ease with which they seem to withdraw their guns from threatened positions, to bring them up again, and to use them with effect, as also by their extreme

mobility and the skill with which they plan and make their trenches. They show, moreover, independence and self-discipline. On the other hand, the *Wochenblatt* discovers that we make many errors. Our strategical mistakes find their counterpart in the tactical operations, and we proceed without proper reconnaissance, without taking the care to protect ourselves from flank attacks, and without recognising the tactical necessities imposed by the situation as it is presented in South Africa. The *Wochenblatt* concludes its article by quoting at some length from an English writer who has described the defects of our Army, and remarks that the picture given shows in the clearest possible way the qualitative difference between the British Army and the Boer commandoes.

These criticisms of the *Wochenblatt* are substantially those which are offered by most of the military papers of the Continent. Some of them profess to be absolutely unable to comprehend the utter carelessness and neglect of precautions which, despite our own drill books, we are alleged to have displayed. The *Echo de l'Armée*, which generally fills its columns with absurd vituperation, gives place to a reasonable article by M. Alfred Duquet, whose volumes upon the Franco-German War are well known. He remarks that the war proves, though there are eternal laws regulating the conduct of armies, that these laws cannot be held to be absolute, and that success or defeat must depend upon the ability of the commander to make the best use of time, locality, and men. He gives credit to General Joubert for possessing such soldierlike qualities, and says that it is because he and his associates took full account before the first gun was fired of the different hypotheses which would present themselves in case of conflict with England that they were not taken unaware and have done so well in the war. He regards it as having been a great error on the part of Sir Redvers Buller to divide his forces, since the consequence has been that our superb regiments have been overwhelmed, and he comes to the conclusion that the principles of the art of war, spoken of by Napoleon, Frederick, and Wellington, have been justified on one side of the Tugela but not upon the other. By this he means that rules are not to be blindly followed, and that the division of forces, which was wrong in us, was right on the part of the Boers.

Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil, the French officer who is with General Joubert, addressed a letter to a friend from Lorenzo Marques, which has found its way into the French press. He had been preceded, he says, by five German officers, but would endeavour to justify French military reputation. Incredible things were happening, and he took credit to himself for having divined the situation. His view is that Sir Redvers Buller's right plan would have been to concentrate on the Orange River to invade the Free State which was deprived of its defensive force, and aided by the lines from Cape Town to Bloemfontein and Kimberley, to crush the Orange Free Staters, and take Joubert in the rear if he persisted in his operations in Natal, or otherwise to force the Boer commandoes to retire upon Pretoria. Something like this was, of course, the original plan of campaign, from which unfortunate circumstances have turned us. The colonel concludes by saying that he is doing his best to serve France where he is, and that the business in hand is to tear the whole of South Africa from our empire. Quite correctly, he ends by saying that he has embarked upon an adventure.

That devoted little body of Militia officers who have been rendering such valuable service on the West Coast of Africa came in this week for well-deserved recognition. The C.M.G. is conferred upon Major A. F. Tarbet, 3rd Batn. South Lancashire Regiment, and Captains E. C. d'H. Fairtlough, D.S.O., 4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and W. S. Sharpe, 4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, and the D.S.O. upon Captain H. G. de L. Ferguson, 4th Batn. Norfolk Regiment. We congratulate not only the officers themselves but the hitherto much underrated service to which they belong on this mark of favour. To those who know the splendid example they have set to all about them it must be a source of satisfaction to find that they have been honoured as they deserve to be, and we trust it will act as an

encouragement to others in this moment of national emergency to know that at length the officers of the constitutional force are being regarded seriously. It has been too long the practice to depreciate the Militia, and we are now beginning, though late in the day, to recognise what folly it has been to allow this tried reserve to run to seed.

The Civil Service Commissioners announce that it has now been decided that the general regulations respecting open competitive examinations for situations in the Civil Service included in Schedule A of the Order in Council of June 4, 1870, shall be so modified as to allow members of the Militia, the Imperial Yeomanry, the Honourable Artillery Company, and the Volunteers, in reckoning age for competition, to deduct from their actual age all time spent on active service in connection with the war in South Africa.

The War Office has ordered that the Staff College, instead of reopening in the ordinary course after the Christmas vacation, is to remain closed until further orders.

It has been decided that the two companies of mounted infantry, 300 strong, required for the cavalry brigade now forming for South Africa shall be supplied by the line battalions stationed in Burma, these being the 2nd Batn. Duke of Wellington's Regiment at Rangoon, the 2nd Batn. South Staffordshire Regiment at Thayetmyo, the 2nd Batn. Essex Regiment at Shwebo, and the 2nd Batn. Durham Light Infantry at Mandalay.

An important step has been taken to secure efficient Militia stretcher-bearers, instructions having been given to the various Militia battalions embodied to select men in the proportion of two per company for special training. These men are to go to Aldershot for the course, which is to be given at the dépôt, Royal Army Medical Corps.

BRITISH AND BOERS.

The lectures at the Royal United Service Institution do not usually possess very much attraction for juveniles, but that delivered by Dr. Maguire at the institution on Thursday afternoon proved an exception to the rule. The subject had to do with the war in South Africa, and the address being intended specially for boys and girls the lecture theatre was well filled with ladies and children.

Dr. Maguire at the outset of his remarks characterised the situation in South Africa, not as the most interesting topic of the hour, but as the most interesting of all times. Our past relations with the Dutch and the part both nations had played in the world's history alone made it noteworthy, whilst the thousands of miles across sea that we had to transport our troops made the war unique in the history of campaigning. Sketching the story of South Africa since the end of the 17th century when the Dutch settled at the Cape with a view to having a port of call on the way to the East, he showed how after commencing by devoting their attention to agriculture they became nomadic fighters against the natives, and gradually developed into a nation of mounted infantry more mobile than France, Germany, or any other people, with the single exception of the Mongolians. Withal they were intolerant in their religious prejudices, corrupt, and cruel to the native population to a degree. Time and again the Kaffirs had appealed to this country to save them from the yoke of the Boers and place them under our own rule and protection. Too often, however, England had turned her back on the native, and by granting conventions to the Boers even gave them power to oppress her own subjects who had been drawn to the country by the discovery of the riches it possessed. The Uitlanders were taxed beyond all bounds, and attempts were at last made to redress their grievances. But the Boers would not hear reason, and at last brought matters to a climax by sending a ridiculous ultimatum to the Queen, telling us in effect to withdraw our troops from our own land and go home. So the war broke out. The extreme mobility of the Boers had given them an enormous advantage over us, but though things had not gone too well with us so far, he thought he saw the breaking of the clouds and the coming of sunshine.

After a series of lantern slides illustrating the lecture had been shown, the proceedings terminated by a vote of thanks to Dr. Maguire being passed on the motion of Sir George Chubb.

HORSE SICKNESS, PINK EYE, INFLUENZA, &c.—To prevent horse sickness Colonial Farmers, Kaffirs, and Boers always rub a little tar or Eucalyptus oil in the nostrils of the horse when he is out on the Veldt; vide "Daily Mail," Nov. 29th, 1899. Byard's Eucalyptus Citriodora being an absolutely pure oil, put up in the smallest compass, is admirably suited for this purpose, and may be purchased at the Army and Navy Stores, or of any chemist.

Army Personal.

The Duke of Connaught arrived at the North Wall, Dublin, at half-past seven on Tuesday morning to take up his new command. His Royal Highness, who was attended by Captain McNeill as Equerry and Captain Clayton, Scots Guards, A.D.C., was met by Major-General Gosset, commanding the Dublin District, and by several members of the headquarters and district staffs. Lord Athlumney, A.D.C., was present on behalf of the Lord Lieutenant. A guard of honour of the 4th Batn. Rifle Brigade was drawn up with the regimental band in the street outside the London and North-Western Company's station, and a mounted escort of the 1st Dragoon Guards. The Duke drove in an open carriage to the Viceregal Lodge, where he was received by the Lord Lieutenant. The arrival at the North Wall was witnessed by a crowd of people, who gave His Royal Highness a right loyal welcome. At a later hour in the day the Duke left the Viceregal Lodge and drove to the Royal Hospital, Kilmalsham, where he remained for some time in consultation with the heads of the staffs. His Royal Highness left the Phoenix Park at half-past two on Wednesday and accompanied the Lord Lieutenant to Dublin Castle, where he was sworn in as Commander of the Forces in Ireland and a member of the Privy Council.

General Sir Robert Biddulph will with the Queen's approval retain his position as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar for a further period of three months.

General J. T. Hill, Colonel of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, attained the age of eighty-nine on Wednesday.

Lieut.-General Sir William Stirling, R.A., has succeeded General Godfrey Clerk, C.B., as Lieutenant of the Tower of London.

Lieut.-General H. Le G. Geary, C.B., will preside at the Royal Artillery Institute, Woolwich, on Thursday next at five p.m., when Sir Robert Ball (Cambridge University) will lecture on "Weighing and Measuring the Celestial Bodies."

Mrs. Wauchope, widow of Major-General A. G. Wauchope, C.B., who fell at Magersfontein, desires it to be made known how much she appreciates the kind messages of sympathy she has received from all parts of the United Kingdom, and how sorry she is that she is quite unable to acknowledge them all personally.

Major-General Hector MacDonald, C.B., is expected to reach Cape Town on Tuesday next from Bombay to command the Highland Brigade. In a letter to friends in Aberdeen, General MacDonald says:—

"When you write just tell me what is thought at home of this war and what is thought of our generals and our soldiers, and let me ask you to remember that whatever you hear, and no matter what people say, our generals are all right, and our soldiers will pull this thing through, and right well too. Do not let anyone cast reflections on one or the other in your hearing."

We understand that the Secretary of State for War, in accordance with the powers vested in him, has requested the Chaplain-General to remain at his post during the present emergency. In ordinary circumstances Dr. Edghill would have retired on the 8th prox. on attaining the limit of age.

Colonel A. H. Wavell, A.A.G. for Recruiting at headquarters, takes over command of the 15th Brigade, South African Field Force, vacant by the death of Major-General J. E. H. Prior.

Colonel C. E. Swaine, C.B., half pay, late 11th Hussars, has taken up the duties of A.A.G. for cavalry at headquarters in the absence of Colonel Lord Erroll on active service.

Colonel Sir Thomas Holdich, R.E. will preside, at the Royal United Service Institution on Friday next at 3 p.m., when Major A. C. Yate, I.S.C., will read a paper entitled "Sixty Years of Frontier Warfare."

Colonel H. Elsdale, Commanding Royal Engineer at Hong Kong, attains the limit of age on Saturday next and will be placed on the retired list.

Colonel R. H. L. Curteis, half pay, late Bedfordshire Regiment, has been appointed Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland, vice Colonel W. F. Kelly, C.B., on active service in South Africa.

Colonel W. A. Collings, half pay, lately commanding the 1st Batn. Royal Berkshire Regiment, has taken up the duties of A.A.G. South-Eastern District, vice Colonel F. W. Benson, proceeded on active service to South Africa.

Colonel H. C. Cholmondeley, London Rifle Brigade, will sail from Southampton to-day in the Union steamer *Briton* for South Africa in command of the mounted infantry of the City of London Imperial Volunteers. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs will journey down to Southampton to witness the embarkation.

Colonel W. Clark, commanding the 51st-65th Regimental District, Pontefract, attains the limit of age on Tuesday next and will be placed on the retired list.

Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Turner, on the retired list, who was for many years on the recruiting staff, has been recalled to service at the Recruiting Depot, St. George's Barracks, vice Major H. W. Rowden, 2nd Batn. Wiltshire Regiment, on active service.

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. J. P. Napier, half pay, late 10th Hussars, has succeeded Colonel O. C. Hannay, who has gone to South Africa as A.A.G. Southern District.

Appointments of officers, Royal Engineers, made on the reorganisation of the Public Works Department in India: To the office of Director-General of Military Works, Simla, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Duperier to be Deputy Director General. Majors J. G. Day and E. C. Stanton to be Assistant-Director-Generals. To be Commanding Engineers of Districts: In the Punjab—Lieut.-Colonels H. H. Hart and J. Kellie, and Majors J. E. Dickie, J. A. Turner, A. L. Mein, and W. W. Baker. In Bengal—Colonels A. Porcelli and E. Creswell; Lieut.-Colonels J. M. T. Badgeley, M. Martin, and C. C. Ellis; Majors H. H. Barnett, G. A. Tower, and H. de H. Haig. In Madras—Colonel T. W. Shone, C.B., D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel A. Heathcote; and Majors F. Peel and A. J. Kelly. In Bombay—Lieut.-Colonels E. Glennie and E. Blunt; Brevet-Lieut.-Colonels F. H. Kelly; and Majors G. T. Jones, F. W. T. Attree, and C. B. Mayne.

Lieut.-Colonel N. P. O'Gorman, late Lincolnshire Regiment, is granted an extension of his appointment as D.A.A.G., Hong Kong, for three months from the 18th inst.

Major F. L. Nathan, R.G.A., Assistant-Superintendent, has been appointed Superintendent of the Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey, vice Colonel J. B. Ormsby, retired.

The officers who graduated at the Staff College at the end of last term were: Majors F. J. S. Cleeve, R.A.; C. S. O. Monek, Coldstream

Guards; and E. H. S. Twyford, Scottish Rifles; Brevet-Majors A. G. Hunter-Weston, R.E.; C. J. Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders; and Captains J. H. V. Crowe, A. W. Gay, G. F. Milne, J. G. Baldwin, and M. C. P. Ward, R.A.; J. S. Fowler, D.S.O., R.E.; A. L. Lynden-Bell, Buffs; C. R. Ballard and C. Ross, Norfolk Regiment; W. P. Braithwaite and A. G. Boyle, Somersetshire Light Infantry; J. H. W. Pollard, Royal Scots Fusiliers; A. H. S. Hart, East Surrey Regiment; C. B. Jervis-Edwards, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; H. C. MacTier, Hampshire Regiment; A. T. England, Derbyshire Regiment; R. W. Thompson, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment; A. W. Elles, Yorkshire Light Infantry; E. St. G. Pratt, Durham Light Infantry; F. C. Dundas, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; A. J. Chapman, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; the Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, Rifle Brigade; and W. C. Knight, D. D. Baynes, F. Rannick, and J. M. Home, I.S.C.

Major A. G. Duff, 2nd Batn. Black Watch; Captain T. Fetherstonhaugh and Lieutenant C. B. Chamley, 2nd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders; Lieutenant J. B. Gillatt, 1st Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; and 2nd Lieutenant W. P. H. Hill, 2nd Batn. Royal Fusiliers, sick and wounded, are on passage home from South Africa in the *Dunera*, which left on the 1st inst.

Brevet-Major the Hon. E. Baring, 10th Hussars, has taken up his duties as Military Secretary to Lord Curzon in India on appointment.

Captain the Hon. J. G. Beresford, 7th Hussars, will join the Duke of Connaught's staff in Ireland as A.D.C.

Captain M. McNeill, late 4th Dragoon Guards, will act for the present as Assistant Military Secretary to the Duke of Connaught in Ireland.

Captain J. I. Lang, C.M.G., R.E., left Liverpool in the Elder Dempster liner *Sokoto* on Wednesday for Lagos. Captain Lang is the British Commissioner appointed to meet Captain Toutée, the French Commissioner, to delimit the boundaries of the respective countries in Northern Nigeria. The representatives will meet about the end of February at the Ocapara River, which is at the north-east corner of the French Dahomey territory. The Commissioners start their work from the 9th parallel, and will continue north-east until the right bank of the Niger is reached. The expedition will pass through Nikka, Borgu, and other places prominently mentioned a couple of years ago before the conclusion of the Anglo-French agreement. Captain Toutée is a well-known French African explorer, and Captain Lang, who has had great African experience, is the British official who in 1892 delimited the western Gold Coast boundary in conjunction with the French Commissioners.

Captain W. Triggs, retired list, Army Pay Department, has accepted the appointment of Paymaster of the City of London Imperial Volunteers in South Africa. In Captain Triggs's absence the Army Assurance Association will be conducted conjointly by Mr. R. A. Chambers, at present branch manager at Aldershot, and Mr. E. C. Triggs, whilst Mr. Alan Burne will take over the Aldershot branch.

Captain E. F. Clayton, Scots Guards, has been selected by the Duke of Connaught to act as one of his A.D.C.'s in Ireland.

The successful candidates for admission to the Ordnance College for the two years' course are: Captains M. J. C. Dennis, M. C. Maunsell, H. G. Howarth, and H. C. H. Burton, R.A.; O. B. Pymer, 1st Batn. Durham Light Infantry, J. B. Hart, and J. B. Finlayson, R.M.L.I.; and Lieutenants C. A. Fisher, R.A., P. F. B. Hare, 1st Batn. Border Regiment, and R. ff. Willis, R.M.L.I.

Her Majesty has conferred the Decoration of the Royal Red Cross on Miss E. Ryan, Superintendent Army Nursing Service, in recognition of services rendered in Malta in connection with the nursing of sick and wounded from Crete.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.—N.C.O.'s and men at home and abroad can be prepared by post for the half-yearly exams. Classes are now forming for March, 1900. Special attention is given to men who cannot attend an army school.—Randall J. Fox (ex-Army Schoolmaster), 368, Acton Lane, London, W.

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January 13, 1900.]

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR.

Saturday, Jan. 6.

Gen. Sir Redvers Buller received from Sir George White at Ladysmith heliographic despatches indicating that the Boers were making a serious assault on his defences. The first message was sent off at nine a.m. stating that the enemy had attacked Caesar's Camp at 2.45 a.m. in considerable numbers. They had everywhere been repulsed, but fighting was at that time in full operation. The next message was sent two hours later, when Gen. White said that the enemy had been strongly reinforced from the south. At 12.15 a third despatch stated that the enemy had been beaten off for a time, but they were still round the British position in great numbers, and evidently preparing for another attack. At 3.15 p.m. Gen. White reported further fighting, adding that he was very hard pressed. The news was published in London on Monday morning, and in the afternoon it was announced from the War Office that Gen. White had succeeded in repulsing all the Boer attacks with heavy loss to the enemy. The telegram in which this intelligence was conveyed was this:—

"Frere Camp, Jan. 8.

"Message just received from Gen. White, dated two p.m., Jan. 7: An attack was commenced on my position, but chiefly against Caesar's Camp and Wagon Hill. The enemy were in great strength, and pushed their attack with the greatest courage and energy. Some of our entrenchments on Wagon Hill were three times taken by the enemy and retaken by us. The attack continued until 7.30 p.m. One point in our position was occupied by the enemy the whole of the day, but at dusk, in a very heavy rainstorm, they were turned out of this position at the point of the bayonet in the most gallant manner by the Devon Regiment, led by Lieut.-Col. Park. Col. Ian Hamilton commanded on Wagon Hill, and rendered valuable services. The troops have had a very trying time and behaved excellently. They are elated at the services they have rendered to the Queen. The enemy were repulsed everywhere with very heavy loss, greatly exceeding my side, which will be reported as soon as lists are completed."

A reconnaissance in force was made from Frere Camp during the afternoon by Lieut.-Gen. Clery's division and the mounted troops towards Colenso. The enemy's trenches were severely shelled for miles by the naval guns and field artillery, but no reply was made except a few rifle volleys directed against the Natal Carabiniers when they approached Colenso. The troops returned to camp at 6.30 p.m. The idea of the enemy was to draw our troops into a trap, as he was plainly seen moving about the hills, but could not be induced to accept action. Gen. Clery had with him two squadrons 13th Hussars, the Natal Carabiniers, South African Light Horse, Mounted Police and Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, 7th and 14th Batteries and two remaining guns of the 66th Battery R.F.A., 2nd Batn. Queen's, left half of 2nd Devonshire Regiment, 2nd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1st Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 2nd Batn. East Surrey Regiment, and 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers. Lieut.-Gen. French had to report from Colesberg an unfortunate mishap by which a company of the 1st Batn. Suffolk Regiment were taken prisoners. On Friday night four companies under Lieut.-Col. Watson advanced against a low hill a mile from camp. At dawn they made an attack, but owing to some confusion three-quarters of the troops returned to camp, obeying an order to retire, which appears to have come from the enemy's line. The remaining company held their ground till they were overpowered by numbers, when they surrendered, 70, including seven officers, being taken prisoners.

Reuter's correspondent, in a despatch published on Thursday evening, thus accounts for the unfortunate incident, showing that it was again a case of treachery:—

"The disaster to the Suffolk Regiment was not due to the rashness of the British officers. The late Col. Watson, after a most careful survey of the position and the surrounding country and of all the possibilities, expressed his conviction that his men could capture the kopje, which was two miles to the north-west of Colesberg, and the possession of which Gen. French himself considered of the utmost importance, as it commanded the whole plain and road to the north and north west of Colesberg. The fact that the kopje also commanded a great part of the town of Colesberg added greatly to its strategic importance. Accordingly Gen. French, after satisfying himself, gave his consent to Col. Watson's making the attempt, and that gallant officer advanced with four companies of his regiment on Saturday. There cannot be the slightest doubt, however, that the Boers who held the position were fully aware of the projected attack, and took measures accordingly. In the grey of the morning the Suffolks quietly ascended the hill, the plan being to carry the position with a rush. The enemy awaited the assault in perfect stillness 'till the leading companies of the Suffolks were almost within bayonet reach, when, at a preconcerted signal, the Boers opened an appalling fire, absolutely sweeping our men away. Col. Watson was wounded at the first discharge. He had just shouted the order for his men to charge when he immediately fell, riddled with bullets. At this movement the cry of 'Company retire' was raised, it is believed by the Boers. This the survivors of the Suffolks accepted as an order from their officers, and they beat a hasty retreat, which became a headlong descent of the hill, in which the British soldiers were raked by a destructive fire. The officers of the

Suffolks were, however, true to the best traditions of the British Army. They refused to retire, and of 11 officers only one returned, the others being killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Our artillery shelled the Boer position for five hours after the failure of the attack, and the enemy did not escape without some chastisement. I myself saw many of their ambulances and waggons carrying away their dead. At half-past nine a brief truce was arranged to allow both parties to collect their dead and wounded."

A telegram from Pretoria gave information that Kuruman, after a long and gallant defence, surrendered to the Boers on Jan. 1, when 120 prisoners, including several officers, were taken.

The War Office received details, furnished by Col. Baden-Powell, of the gallant sortie by a portion of the Mafeking garrison on Dec. 26. Though the troops were ultimately forced to retire, they behaved with splendid valour. The special correspondent of the *Times* said in his account published to-day:—

"At daybreak our guns opened fire and rapidly drew a reply from the enemy, our shells bursting within effective range. The enemy concentrated such an exceedingly hot fire that the advance of Capt. Vernon was almost impossible, but with remarkable heroism and gallantry Capt. Sandford and Vernon and Lieut. Paton and the scout Cooke, who guided the squadrons, and a few men actually reached the sand bags of the fort. Within 300 yd. of the area of the fort nothing living could exist, since the ground was swept by Mauser and Martini bullets. The men who had charged through this zone of fire suffered terribly, and in following their officers to capture the fort 20 men of C Squadron lost their lives. Capt. Sandford, No. 2 Troop, first fell, and Capt. Vernon, already twice wounded, and Lieut. Paton, No. 1 Troop, were killed at the foot of the fort. These two officers, climbing the ditch which surrounded the fort, thrust their revolvers through the enemy's loopholes, only to be shot themselves the next moment."

Telegram received at the War Office from the general at Cape Town:—

"Cape Town, Jan. 5, 3.5 p.m.

"Following message received from Col. Baden-Powell, dated Mafeking, Dec. 26:—

"We attacked one of enemy's works this morning, endeavouring to push back cordon northwards. Our force—three guns, two squadrons Protectorate Regiment, one Bechuanaland Rifles, armoured train, &c. Enemy had strengthened work during night and doubled garrison since yesterday's reconnaissance. Nevertheless, our attack was carried out and pressed home with greatest possible gallantry and steadiness under very hot fire, but all efforts at gaining interior by escalade failed, fort being practically impregnable; and attack only withdrew after out of our force six officers had been hit and a large number of men. Nothing could have exceeded the courage and dash displayed. General situation remains unchanged. Health and spirits of garrison very satisfactory."

"Regret to report following casualties:—

"KILLED.—Capt. Ronald James Vernon, Capt. Harry Coddington Sandford, I.S.C.; Lieut. Harold Percival Paton, Protectorate Regiment; 300 Sergt. Hugh Lockhart Ross; Corp. 63 Michael James Heery, 74 Frank Martin, 246 Godfrey Pickard; Lance-Corps. 53 Thomas Dunn, 51 William Barnard Duffy; Tprs. 116 Edward Alfred Smith, 77 George McDougall, 44 John Holling, 104 Charles Christopher Wood, 109 John Tolcher, 113 Frederick William Nicholls, 55 Joseph Walter Gibbs, 59 Alexander Frederic Gurney, 60 William Hailes, 46 John Corry, 140 Theodore Baker, 103 Alfred Joseph Wood.

"PRISONERS.—Tprs. 73 John Puctmore Lucy, 21 Arthur Frederick Wood, 96 Algernon Tucker.

"WOUNDED.—Capt. Charles FitzClarence, Royal Fusiliers; 32 Squadron-Sergt.-Major Paget; Sergts. 33 Rems Henry Barry, 75 Horace Robert Martineau; Corp. 114 Charles Phillips, 412 Charles Lecamp; Lance-Corpl. 83 Henry Montgomery; Tprs. 35 Henry Appleton, 40 Edward Ashton Dawson, 64 Hempud, 382 Henry Alexander Schulz, 398 John Ebenezer Russell King, 406 Frederick Leach, 429 Merrick Sylvester Luckin, 81 John Champion Mitchell, 244 Walter Morgan, 86 Ernest Josiah Poole, 87 Alfred Ernest Ramsden, 92 Lawrence Stephen, 446 William Patrick Carroll, 162 Charles Donovan, 165 Stephen Frank Duberley, 218 Jacob Smith; Corpl. 25 Henry George Price Metcalfe, Cape Police; Sergt. Matthews, slightly wounded."

Telegram posted at the War Office from general, Cape Town, to Secretary of State for War:—

"Cape Town, Jan. 5.

"French reports, Jan. 4, left flank, about three miles from Colesberg to the north, attacked by 1,000 of the enemy early

in the morning. Squadron of 6th Dragoon Guards, furnishing picket, charged effectively, but large numbers of Boers gaining ground by opening fire with rifles and quick-firing artillery guns, two companies of the 2nd Berkshire and four companies of the 1st Suffolk, expeditiously assisted by Royal Horse Artillery (attack them). Meantime 10th Hussars and section of Royal Horse Artillery on the right flank by their combination caused withdrawal of many, but few hundred held out on kopje. Our heavy fire prepared the advance of 150 mounted infantry, who pushed on under cover of ground, and dismounting, captured kopje and 19 prisoners. Enemy's loss 50. Boers disclosed to-day fresh position five miles from Colesberg to the north with two heavy guns. Enemy's evident effort of to-day was to reopen communication with Bacta. Casualties:—

"10th Hussars.—Killed: Major Harvey. Slightly wounded: Major Alexander. A few men hit.

"6th Dragoons.—Only known casualties: Dangerously wounded 2nd Lieut. Gibson. Three men hit.

"1st Suffolk.—Two men slightly wounded.

"Boers still in force on hills to south-east of Colesberg. Enemy's loss, Jan. 1, more than 50, including two field cornets. Many wounded. One gun damaged. Enemy reoccupied Dordrecht. Gatacre reports Boers withdrew to Stormberg. Elsewhere no change."

Appointments of officers to the City of London Imperial Volunteers announced officially:—

MOUNTED INFANTRY.—Col. H. C. Chomondeley, London Rifle Brigade; Capt. J. W. Reid, 3rd Middlesex V.A.; Capt. J. F. Waterlow, 2nd V.B. Royal West Surrey; Lieut. C. H. W. Wilson, 2nd V.B. East Yorkshire; Lieut. E. G. Concanon, 16th Middlesex R.V.C.; Lieut. W. H. Brailey, 3rd V.B. Royal West Surrey; Lieut. B. Moeller, H.A.C.; Lieut. G. Berry, 13th Middlesex R.V.C.

INFANTRY.—Col. the Earl of Albemarle, Civil Service R.V.C. (as second in command); Col. A. G. Pawle, 18th Middlesex R.V.C.; Capt. A. Reid, 1st V.B. Middlesex; Capt. C. W. Berkeley, 3rd London R.V.C.; Capt. C. Matthey, London Rifle Brigade; Capt. F. J. Cousins, 5th Middlesex R.V.C.; Capt. R. B. Shipley, 1st Middlesex R.V.C.; Capt. R. W. H. Edis, 20th Middlesex R.V.C.; Capt. A. A. Howell, 3rd V.B. Royal Fusiliers; Capt. C. A. Mortimore, 3rd V.B. Royal West Surrey; Lieut. J. H. Smith, 5th Middlesex R.V.C.; Lieut. F. R. Burnside, 3rd V.B. East Surrey; Lieut. F. R. Jeffrey, 1st Surrey R.V.C.; Lieut. E. Treffry, H.A.C.; Lieut. E. D. Townroe, 4th V.B. East Surrey; Lieut. the Hon. Schomberg McDonnell, C.B., London Rifle Brigade; Lieut. P. F. Browne, 13th Middlesex R.V.C.; Lieut. W. B. Garnett, and W. B. L. Alt, 24th Middlesex R.V.C.; Lieut. C. P. Grindle, 19th Middlesex R.V.C.; Lieut. P. Croft, 20th Middlesex R.V.C.; Lieut. B. C. Green, 7th Middlesex R.V.C.; Lieut. W. J. P. Benson, 4th V.B. Essex; Lieut. J. W. Cohen, 13th Middlesex R.V.C., and (machine-gun section) Lieut. E. V. Welby, 1st Tower Hamlets R.V.C.

A despatch from Dundee reported that Surg.-Major Daly and 30 British ambulance assistants had gone to Pretoria with 29 wounded soldiers. Lieut. Carbery, 1st Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, was still at Dundee in a precarious condition, but was receiving every possible attention. The other wounded from Dundee are being accommodated in Pretoria Hospital, where they will have every care. Major Daly and his staff proceed to Natal.

Sunday, Jan. 7.

Telegram from general, Cape Town:—

"At special request of French, Household Cavalry, 20th Battery R.F.A. and 1st Batn. Essex Regiment have been despatched to him as a temporary measure."

The Household Cavalry having reached Gen. French's column had their first outing to-day. The general reports that he took a squadron of them on a reconnaissance of the enemy's left flank two miles from railway on road to Achttertang. He drew a considerable force of the enemy, who, anxious about their communication with Norvals, withdrew their troops. Capt. Ricardo and four troopers were unfortunately taken prisoners.

Monday, Jan. 8.

The Queen telegraphed her congratulations to Sir George White on the gallantry of the troops at Ladysmith.

Announcement made of a resolve to raise a corps of gentlemen to serve in South Africa as mounted infantry and to form an integral part of the Imperial Yeomanry. The corps to be raised unit by unit throughout the United Kingdom, and to consist of civilians having the necessary qualifications as regards riding and shooting. Those who have formerly been in the Army to be eligible, but candidates need to have no present association with the Regular Services. The scheme of enrolment to be arranged so that groups of friends may have an opportunity of serving in the same corps, units not being divided, but their disposition as units to be regulated by circumstances and the organisation of the Imperial Yeomanry.

The Mansion House War Fund to-day reached and considerably exceeded the splendid total of £500,000 sterling, which was raised in 10 weeks, the original appeal by Sir John Moore, the late Lord Mayor, having been made on Oct. 23. The fund at the close of the day amounted to £512,800. It was considerably augmented by the payment of a large number of collections made in churches on Sunday in obedience to Her Majesty's mandate. In nearly every case the clergy explained that their remittance was a second offertory. The Governor of Hong Kong sent a sum of £7,500 as a first instalment of donations collected there for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association. The British Minister at Buenos Ayres forwarded a second remittance of

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£738 15s. 2d., and the British Consul at Santos, Brazil, £305.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Only report received as to position at the front from Gen. French, who reported that a reconnaissance on the enemy's east flank on the road to Achtertang, near Colesberg, caused a withdrawal of the Boers.

The Boer Government refused to allow the United States Consul at Pretoria to represent British interests in the Transvaal. The American Cabinet, our Washington correspondent telegraphs, has decided to make a strong representation on the matter to the Boer Executive.

Telegram received from Boer camp outside Ladysmith *via* Lorenzo Marques:—

"Gen. Joubert sent an adjutant into Ladysmith on Saturday to wait on Sir George White with a message to the effect that he had been informed that under cover of night, trains other than those stipulated were coming into the Intombispruit Hospital Camp. Gen. White replied repudiating the charge. Many burghers who went home for the Christmas holidays have returned. They are said to be sick of the business, the hardships being frightful."

The Times published message from its correspondent at Modder River dated the 6th inst.:—

"The behaviour of the colonial troops under Lieut.-Col. Pilcher on the 2nd inst. is described by that officer as beyond praise, and as characterised in a high degree by enthusiasm throughout. Their success is viewed with pride by every branch of the Regular Army here, and will not be without effect upon all colonists, disloyal as well as loyal."

Royal Warrant promulgated on the subject of separation allowances, laying down that from the 1st inst. such allowances shall be issued at the following daily rates:—

	s.	d.
Wife of soldier in Class 15 - - -	2	3
Wife of soldier in Class 16 - - -	2	1
Wife of soldier in Class 17 or 18 - -	1	4
Wife of soldier in Class 19 or 20 - -	1	1
Each child (girl under the age of 16 or boy under the age of 14) - - - - -	0	2

"When the family is in occupation of public quarters, and is provided with fuel and light, the wife shall, as heretofore, receive separation allowance at the rate of 4d. a day for herself and 1½d. a day for each child, subject to above conditions as to age. If the child be motherless the rate of separation allowance shall, in any case, be 4d. a day."

This document received the Queen's signature on the 8th inst.

The Secretary for War, in pursuance of the Royal Warrant, issued these instructions:—

"Paymasters will at once issue the difference between separation allowance at the above rates and any issues already made for the month of January. The new rates for families not in quarters are inclusive of allowances for lodgings, fuel, and light. Any issue of these allowances for the month of January will, therefore, be taken into account in the readjustment."

The infantry and mounted infantry sections of the City of London Imperial Volunteers paraded and were drilled at Wellington Barracks and the headquarters of the London Rifle Brigade respectively. The amount, £100,000, required for the equipment of the corps stated to have been fully subscribed.

Appointments announced to staff of the City Imperial Volunteers: Capt. the Hon. J. H. R. Bailey, Grenadier Guards, Adjutant of the infantry; Capt. Orr, late R.A., Transport Officer; and Surg.-Capt. R. R. Sleman, 20th Middlesex R.V.C. (Artists' Corps), and E. W. St. V. Ryan, 16th Middlesex R.V.C. (London Irish), Medical Officers.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Lord Roberts reached Cape Town with Lord Kitchener and members of his staff from England.

At Magersfontein Boers reported to be still extending their entrenchments, the adequate defence of which would, it is estimated, require a force of 30,000 men.

Sir Redvers Buller telegraphed that Boers claim their loss before Ladysmith on Saturday to be four killed and 15 wounded, although they admit enduring a withering fire from six masked batteries, and being beaten back at all points. The Free Staters are very dissatisfied at having been forced by the Transvaalers into the hottest corners, and suffered what they term "fearful losses."

Telegram received from special correspondent of *Standard* at Modder River:—

"All quiet here. Beyond the ordinary routine of outpost and patrol work or the occasional firing of our long-range ordnance, to which a reply is seldom vouchsafed, the column remains inactive. The enemy appears to have withdrawn a portion of their force from our immediate front. The prisoners taken by Col. Pilcher at Sunnyside, most if not all of whom are British subjects, will be taken to Cape Town to stand their trial for high treason."

Total casualties up to date given in a return as killed: Officers 89, men 938; wounded officers 259, men 3,416; missing (prisoners): officers 102, men 2,409.

Telegram received from Calcutta correspondent of *Daily Mail*:—

"The loyal spirit of the native princes in India, who are all desirous to assist in any possible way the British in South Africa, is beyond praise. In addition to those already despatched, or announced to be despatched, 800

horses which have been specially selected for regiments of the Imperial Service are to be sent as soon as ships are ready to convey them. They will be taken from almost every State which supports an Imperial regiment. The Maharajah of Kashmir has offered to supply, if required, the whole British Army in South Africa with Kashmir putties, which are the best in the world. At a large meeting of Hindus, Mahomedans, and Christians held at Jalandhar the following resolution was passed: 'This meeting heartily deprecates the loss of the only son of Lord Roberts, than whom a more dashing soldier or more brave general never visited India, and it deprecates as heartily the loss of the other British heroes in the pending war.' Instances of whole native regiments giving up voluntarily a day's pay for the Transvaal fund are reported daily, and the general spirit of the country in the present crisis is loyal to a degree."

Government accepted offer of a body of Mounted Infantry Volunteers from India, 250 strong, with horses.

Speaking at a luncheon at the Manchester Conservative Club, Mr. Balfour denied that the War Office had sent our Army into the field with guns which placed them at a hopeless disadvantage with our enemies. He did not claim that our Army system was perfect, but critics ought not to ignore the extraordinary military problem with which our War Office had to deal. There was no parallel between its problems and those with which continental headquarters staffs had to deal. The lesson to be learned from the war was that for the first time in the history of the world we had to meet an enemy entirely mounted.

Speaking at a banquet given at the Hôtel Métropole by the Association of Chambers of Commerce to its late president, Sir Stafford H. Northcote, on his appointment to the Governorship of Bombay, the Earl of Selborne gave an emphatic contradiction to rumours that attempts had been made at home to direct or interfere with the strategy of our generals commanding at the seat of war in South Africa. There were absolutely no grounds for these statements.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

Announced with the approval of the War Office that a special corps is to be raised for service, composed of men who will provide their own kit, mount, and cost of transport for service in conjunction with the Imperial Yeomanry.

Lord Wantage, V.C., published a letter giving an account of the work of the Red Cross Society in South Africa together with interesting reports from Col. J. S. Young, the society's chief commissioner at the seat of war.

Friday, Jan. 12.

A telegram received during morning at the War Office from Sir Redvers Buller to effect that he occupied the south bank of the Tugela at Potgieter's Drift yesterday morning and seized the pont. The river was in flood. The enemy are strongly entrenched about 4½ miles to the north of Gen. Buller's new position, which is considerably to the west of Colenso.

It is stated that at the battle of Modder River Lord Methuen's charger reared violently, throwing its rider, and that Lord Methuen is suffering from spinal injuries, and will probably have to vacate his command.

There is no change to report from Gen. French's field of operations. Our troops are still holding the position on the enemy's right flank commanding the Colesberg Bridge road.

The Portuguese Government at Delagoa Bay have revived the enforcement of an old law which requires all persons leaving Portuguese territory to obtain first a passport signed by the Governor-General. It is understood that applicants must guarantee through their Consuls that they are not going to the Transvaal to fight.

The Mansion House Fund for the widows and children amounted to £535,000; the *Daily Telegraph* Shilling Fund to 2,048,963 shillings, the sum of £492 8s. having been received yesterday.

Free accommodation at the Hôtel l'Hermitage, Monte Carlo, for two officers who may be invalidated home from South Africa, has been placed at the disposal of the War Office by the directors, MM. Benoist and Fourault.

NATIONAL TOAST.—"Here's to John Bull, Pat, and Sandy, in Grant's Morella Cherry Brandy." Acknowledged by all to be delicious and comforting, and well calculated by its soothing properties to make all parties work together for the benefit of the nation. Sold everywhere. Also Grant's Cherry Whisky and Sloe Gin.

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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LADYSMITH.

The list of casualties among officers in the fighting at Ladysmith on the 6th inst. was issued at the War Office yesterday afternoon:—

OFFICERS KILLED.

5th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. W. H. T. Hill.
Imperial Light Horse.—Lieuts. Adams and Pakeman.
Royal Engineers.—Lieut. Jones and 2nd Lieut. Davies.
Royal West Surrey.—Brevet-Major D. Mackworth.
1st Batn. Devonshire Regiment.—Capt. Lafone.
1st Batn. Somersetshire Light Infantry.—Lieut. C. E. M. Walker.
2nd Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Major R. S. Bowen, 2nd Lieut. F. H. Raikes, and another officer, name at present undecipherable.
2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders.—Lieut.-Col. Dick-Cunyngham wounded and subsequently died; and Major Milner Wallnutt.
2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. L. D. Hall.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

5th Lancers.—Capt. Wathen.
Imperial Light Horse.—Major Edwards, 5th Dragoon Guards (commanding); Lieuts. W. R. Codrington and J. J. Richardson, 11th Hussars (attached); and Major Karri Davies, Major Doveton, Lieuts. Masterson and Campbell.
5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. F. O. Barker.
1st Batn. Manchester Regiment.—Major A. E. Simpson, Capt. A. W. Marder and A. Menzies, and 2nd Lieut. E. N. Fisher.
2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders.—Capt. Hon. R. F. Carnegie and Lieut. W. W. Macgregor.
2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Brevet-Major G. H. Thesiger, Capt. H. M. Biddulph, S. Mills, and R. B. Stephens; Lieut. MacLachan and 2nd Lieut. C. T. Harrison.
Royal Army Medical Corps.—Major Woods.
Local Forces (Staff).—Capt. Wales.
Natal Mounted Rifles.—Lieut. Richardson.
Intelligence.—Capt. Ledome Smith.
Medical.—Lieut. Hornabrook.
Lord Ava (volunteer).
All the wounded officers are reported to be doing well.

The following casualties have been reported by Sir G. White:—

KILLED.

5310 Pte. J. Gerraghty, 1st Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, Jan. 5.

WOUNDED.

4708 Pte. A. Stafford, 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Regt. (?), slightly, Jan. 1.
4389 Pte. C. Aslett, 5th Dragoon Guards, severely, Jan. 2.
5007 Pte. W. Haywood, Leicester Regt., slightly, Jan. 3.
5050 Pte. J. Beggs (severely), 4967 Corpl. M. Arlott, 4491 Pte. D. McDonald, and 4494 Pte. E. McNerney, 1st Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, slightly, Jan. 5.

DEATHS FROM DISEASE.

January 1.

3836 Pte. J. Mason, enteric, and 5087 Pte. J. F. Chapman, dysentery, 1st Batn. Leicester Regt.
4606 Pte. F. Bottom, 1st Batn. Manchester Regt., dysentery.
4069 Pte. A. Milton, 5th Dragoon Guards, enteric.

January 2.

4484 Pte. H. Wildman, 1st Batn. Leicester Regt., enteric.
3850 Corpl. A. Everitt, 19th Hussars, enteric.
4517 Pte. J. Jones, 5th Dragoon Guards, enteric.
8835 Pte. W. Long, 2nd Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, enteric.

January 3.

4698 Pte. A. Birchmore, 1st Batn. Leicester Regt., enteric.

January 4.

4707 Pte. F. Cox, 1st Batn. Gloucester Regt., dysentery.

January 5.

Tpr. W. O. Greig, Border Mounted Rifles, dysentery.
Major C. P. Walker, R.A.M.C., dysentery.
Lieut. C. P. Russell, 1st Batn. Leicester Regt., enteric.
2nd Lieut. C. S. Platt and 4427 Pte. W. Bray, enteric;
3919 Pte. C. Butler, dysentery, 5th Dragoon Guards.
2628 Qrmmr.-Sergt. C. Huckner, and 4666 Pte. C. Read, 1st Batn. Liverpool Regt., enteric.
323 Drvr. R. R. Burke, 23rd Company R.E., dysentery.
9449 Pte. W. Silvey, 2nd Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, enteric.
4765 Pte. S. S. C. Doggett, 5th Lancers, enteric.
Tpr. H. Murray, B.B.P. Rifles, dysentery.
One South African follower died of disease.

January 6.

4506 Lance-Corpl. Fletcher and 4594 Pte. G. Bradley, 1st Batn. Leicester Regt., enteric.
9270 Corpl. C. Littleboy, 1st Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, enteric.
4987 Pte. A. Hopely and 4506 Pte. A. Hume, 19th Hussars, enteric.

January 7.

720 Armr.-Sergt. D. Delaney, 2nd Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, enteric.
19755 Gnr. Dudd, 69th Battery R.F.A., enteric.
4798 Pte. R. Taylor, 18th Hussars, enteric.
4860 Corpl. Wright, 1st Batn. Devon Regt., dysentery.
1293 Tpr. F. V. G. Ash, Natal Mounted Rifles, enteric.

January 8.

904 Pte. E. Taylor, 4th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, dysentery.
3285 Pte. J. Bryant, 2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, enteric.
5368 Corpl. F. Pulpitt, 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade, enteric.
4542 Pte. W. Rosbrooks, 5th Dragoon Guards, enteric.
9238 Pte. F. Busks, 2nd Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, enteric.
6080 Lance-Corpl. J. Sorden (? Harbin), 1st Batn. Liverpool Regt., enteric.
2188 Pte. E. O. Rosser, 1st Batn. Devon Regt., dysentery.
4421 Pte. Douglas, 5th Dragoon Guards, enteric.

January 9.

4659 Pte. M. Swift, 1st Batn. Liverpool Regt., enteric.

January 13, 1900.]

8000 Lance-Corpl. A. Chouffott, 2nd Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, dysentery.
4472 Pte. F. Bearne, 1st Batn. Gloucester Regt., dysentery.
4880 Pte. T. Crinnion, 1st Batn. Manchester Regt., enteric.
4854 (74367) Pte. D. Clifford, 5th Lancers, enteric.
6006 Pte. A. Lyons, 1st Batn. Liverpool Regt., enteric.
12740 Corpl. G. H. Tabb, 22nd Co. A.S.C., enteric.
217 Lance-Corpl. F. Ayres, 1st Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, enteric.
Civilian Edward Stewart, dysentery.

Correction to casualty list, Dec. 19: For Tpr. W. Craig, Natal Carbiniers, killed, read Tpr. W. Craighead Smith.
884 Pte. H. Jones, 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade, accidentally killed Jan. 8.

STORMBERG.

Telegram, Jan. 6, giving casualties at Stormberg on Dec. 10, in addition to those previously reported:—

74th Battery Royal Field Artillery.**WOUNDED.**

82532 Gnr. E. H. Wallace 76338 Gnr. R. Foalkes
28457 Gnr. E. Hiville 86095 Gnr. T. J. Beckett

2nd Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers.**WOUNDED.**

3079 Lance-Corpl. W. Casey 3837 Pte. G. Hedley
2306 Pte. R. Muskett 5315 Pte. J. Tinline
2717 Pte. C. R. Twelftree 5015 Pte. T. Turnbull
3924 Pte. G. Brown 3416 Pte. W. Munroe
3304 Pte. D. Delaney 3113 Pte. C. Docherty

Prisoners in hospital at Bloemfontein:

3270 Band-Sergt. J. Stone
3992 Pte. W. Wilson
2796 Pte. E. Smith
4662 Pte. I. Coates
3099 Pte. R. Foster
2747 Pte. W. Taylor
3681 Pte. J. Clark
5398 Pte. R. Wilson
3412 Pte. W. Smalley
2169 Pte. J. Baker
5270 Pte. G. Mullen
1954 Pte. O. Robinson
2792 Pte. J. Scott
5598 Pte. H. Perkins (since died of pneumonia).

2nd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.

KILLED.—5294 Pte. W. H. Clarke, 5572 Lance-Corpl. P. McCabe.

WOUNDED.

5596 Pte. W. Magill 2417 Pte. R. Roberts
5381 Pte. J. Cairns 3646 Pte. T. Savage
3818 Pte. J. Kinley 3783 Pte. M. E. Clare
3905 Pte. J. Burke
3744 Pte. R. J. Brown
5442 Pte. P. Shelly
1839 Pte. R. Scott
5456 Pte. G. Keenon
2884 Pte. H. Morrison
3452 Pte. J. McGinley
2337 Pte. J. Dalzell
2791 Pte. G. Montgomery
2911 Pte. W. Meredith

1st Batn. Rifle Brigade (Mounted Infantry).—4005 Pte. F. M. McGahey, wounded.
Cape Police.—1332 Lance-Corpl. A. J. O. Molloy, 590 Pte. Bruce Scott, wounded.

Telegram, Jan. 4, states that Col. Eagar, although still in a serious condition, is progressing satisfactorily. Major Wellman and Capt. Bell are out of danger, though recovering slowly.
Corrections to casualties previously reported:—

77th Battery Royal Field Artillery.—30144 Gnr. F. Maund, killed.

2nd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regt. (Mounted Infantry).—4866 Pte. C. Wells, killed.

COLESBERG.

Casualties at reconnaissances in neighbourhood of Colesberg, Jan. 6 and 7:—

Royal Horse Guards.

MISSING (reported as being uninjured prisoners).
Capt. W. F. Ricardo 119 Tpr. T. Ovard
630 Tpr. C. W. Hole 713 Tpr. F. Goodman
687 Tpr. H. Neill

10th Hussars.—Lieut. J. P. Milbanke, wounded.
1st Batn. Essex Regt.—2295 Pte. B. Brown, wounded.
2nd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regt.—4525 Pte. A. Gardiner, wounded.

NICHOLSON'S NEK.

The following are the names of men who were killed at Nicholson's Nek:—

1st Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.
3237 Sergt. Joseph Haseltim 250 Pte. Lawrence Gilbert
5348 Pte. Thomas Rogers 5245 Pte. Edward Gardiner
5076 Pte. Thomas Harvey 5984 Pte. Patrick Mason
5058 Pte. Hugh McKenzie 5505 Pte. Thomas Burns
5755 Pte. Edward Walsh 4847 Pte. Edmund Kelly
4774 Pte. Patrick Smith

RENSBERG.

Casualties to Gen. French's force Jan. 1 to 9:—

6th Dragoons.**KILLED.**

3079 L.-Cpl. R. D. Paterson 3775 Pte. H. Jones
3006 Lance-Sgt. W. D. Sales 3639 Pte. J. Ward
3171 Pte. J. G. Barnes 5049 Pte. J. Lawrence

WOUNDED.

3130 Saddler-Corpl. J. Jones 2908 Pte. H. Nicks
3592 Lance-Corpl. T. Tobin 4003 Pte. C. Wardroper
8471 Pte. R. Gardner 3271 Pte. R. Yacimini
3680 Pte. W. George 3286 Sergt. J. McNaghten
4871 Pte. Gardner 2982 Pte. W. Raines

10th Hussars.

KILLED.—3384 Shoeing-smith A. Greenhill, 3048 Pte. T. H. Allen.

WOUNDED.

3963 Pte. T. Sharples 3477 Corpl. W. Brisley
3247 Pte. T. Hornsey 2585 Sergt. H. Englehart
3938 Pte. A. Kent 3095 Pte. C. Smith
2838 Sergt. J. H. Fownes

MISSING.—3309 Pte. A. Barker.

O Battery Royal Horse Artillery.

KILLED.—9568 Bombdr. J. G. Cowling.

WOUNDED.

78904 Gnr. S. Carr 11444 Gnr. G. Wickens
17237 Dvr. P. Flood 69220 Bombdr. T. Cooper
98546 Gnr. F. Bristow 27014 Gnr. F. C. Feara
6671 Bombdr. A. Williams

R Battery Royal Horse Artillery.

WOUNDED.—4677 Dvr. J. Belsey, 6119 Gnr. J. Handly, 30553 Gnr. F. J. Wells.

4th Battery Royal Field Artillery.

WOUNDED.—73877 Bombdr. Collar-maker Bateman.

1st Batn. Suffolk Regiment.**KILLED.**

Col. A. J. Watson 4121 Pte. J. Murton
Lieut. F. A. P. Wilkins 3067 Pte. F. Muskett
Lieut. S. J. Carey 2064 Pte. G. Greenwood
Lieut. C. A. White 4812 Pte. G. Prigg
1509 Sergt. E. Morgan 4738 Pte. T. Seamons
3952 L.-Sgt. H. Arrowsmith 4745 Pte. W. Stock
5230 Lance-Corpl. H. Nixon 4232 Pte. W. Cuthbert
3369 Lance-Corpl. J. Attwell 2196 Pte. S. Barns
4794 L.-Corpl. W. Andsley 2299 Pte. A. Sillitoe
3887 Pte. W. Fulcher 2626 Pte. S. Pryke
2691 Pte. T. Ranson 2102 Pte. F. Thompson
2230 Pte. A. Bridge 2868 Pte. W. Baltzer
5118 Pte. A. Cooper 3090 Pte. J. Robinson
3088 Pte. C. Kidd 384 Sergt. J. Baker

WOUNDED.

Major V. W. H. Graham 1993 Pte. C. Lowe
3052 Sergt. H. Palmer 2514 Pte. G. Clarke
2409 Corpl. W. Gardner 2148 Pte. S. Racher
2290 Pte. C. Murling 5040 Pte. P. Ireland
3332 Pte. W. Laffin (?) 2336 Pte. G. Cooke
2135 Pte. J. Miller 3024 Pte. F. Wawsey (?)
4837 Pte. W. Watson 3074 F. Watson
2592 Pte. H. Goodwin 2838 Pte. S. Stearns
2990 Pte. R. Carter 2905 Pte. C. Ward
844 Sergt. West 3496 Pte. F. Forge
2725 Pte. A. Arbon 1869 Pte. G. Garwood
4674 Pte. T. Cordon 4217 Pte. W. Clarke
3424 Pte. H. Phipps 4513 Lance-Corpl. W. Pettitt

MISSING.

Capt. C. A. H. Brett 2739 Pte. W. Watling
Capt. W. G. Thomson 3270 Pte. G. E. Adams
Capt. A. W. Brown 2679 Pte. R. Doggett
2nd Lieut. A. L. Allen 3705 Pte. P. Green
2nd Lieut. F. W. Wood-Martin 3358 Pte. W. Goymer
4773 Pte. W. Hall
2nd Lieut. C. W. Butler 5177 Pte. J. Harrold
1908 Col.-Sgt. J. Handscomb 2276 Pte. T. Webb
3399 Sergt. G. Claridge 3025 Pte. T. Everett
1297 Sergt. T. Ruddock 1121 Pte. W. Reynolds
3361 Sergt. H. Briton 3298 Pte. W. J. Cawley
3796 Sergt. J. Fooks 3778 Pte. R. Laws
3546 Sergt. H. Frost 2165 Pte. A. Newman
494 Sergt. M. Hayward 4924 Pte. S. Edwards
3410 Corpl. W. Lazzell 4686 Pte. W. Hull
4293 Corpl. W. Dowe 4962 Pte. J. Mathews
3917 Corpl. F. Coleman 4651 Pte. F. Newson
3287 Lance-Corpl. Cawley 4982 Pte. W. Reade
2903 Lance-Cpl. R. Morrison 4908 Pte. W. Rogers
4145 Lance-Cpl. A. Clarke 3116 Pte. T. Taylor
1018 Dmr. J. Carter 4714 Pte. S. Woodford
4120 Pte. A. Sparkes 1185 Pte. A. Goslin
2209 Pte. T. Arnall 3015 Pte. T. Collins
2717 Pte. C. Baker 2692 Pte. J. Clarke
2554 Pte. R. Crick 2587 Pte. R. Ranner
2795 Pte. H. Larke 2165 Pte. J. J. Garner
3304 Pte. W. Hawkins 4886 Pte. G. Goulding
2251 Pte. R. Knott 4883 Pte. A. Osborne
2193 Pte. A. Smith 3587 Pte. S. Baldwin
2812 Pte. C. Smith 4216 Pte. W. Heriot
4334 Pte. J. Wayman 1543 Corpl. J. Inde
2721 Pte. H. Wallace 2334 Lance-Corpl. W. Purdy
3312 Pte. C. Willby 1576 Lance-Corpl. T. Parker
3737 Pte. G. Risby 2639 L.-Corpl. C. W. Barber
1186 Pte. A. Inger 2462 Lance-Corpl. J. Lazzell
5067 Pte. E. Griffiths 4416 Lance-Corpl. Howell
4684 Pte. C. Hackett 5070 Lance-Cpl. A. Goddard
5105 Pte. A. Lees 4827 Pte. J. Stean
5121 Pte. E. Martin 2298 Pte. J. Darley
4934 Pte. P. McCarthy 2867 Pte. H. Hodson
4767 Pte. J. Norfolk 4755 Pte. E. Audley
3305 Pte. W. Sparrow 2939 Pte. A. Case
4896 Pte. H. Russell 2767 Pte. C. Childs
2736 Pte. J. Clive 3573 Pte. W. Stollery
2469 Pte. W. Croft 2023 Pte. A. Southgate
2967 Pte. H. J. Atkin 3666 Pte. A. Beattie
4968 Pte. H. Farrow 623 Pte. J. Vaughan
2927 Pte. C. Macne 1272 Pte. R. Newson
2152 Pte. G. Pears 3404 Pte. R. Holland
5192 Pte. A. Smith 2614 Pte. H. Harper
2342 Pte. W. Radley 3191 Pte. F. Bonner
4247 Pte. C. Bedford 2948 Pte. J. Skiet
4796 Pte. R. Hester 2566 Pte. J. Brown
4734 Pte. C. Humphries 2969 Pte. F. Goose
2478 Pte. C. Kirby 2666 Pte. J. Rayment
3877 Pte. J. Skippings 4211 Pte. F. Wiles
2384 Pte. A. Lucas 3763 Pte. J. A. Alexander

1st Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—4136 Pte. T. Evans, wounded.

2nd Batn. South Wales Borderers.—4187 Sergt. L. Stanborough, wounded.

South African Reserve.—107 Pte. A. Cooper, 129 Lance-Corpl. M. Metcalfe, and 8710 Pte. B. Winkworth, wounded.

2nd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regiment.

KILLED.—2nd Lieut. A. V. West, 4691 Pte. G. Townsend.

WOUNDED.

3846 Pte. L. Green 4169 Pte. W. Bridcutt
3796 Pte. G. Wise 4645 Pte. C. Ayres
3880 Pte. A. Looken 4205 Pte. A. Middleton
3688 Pte. F. Brooker 4765 Pte. J. Quelch
4744 Pte. H. Stanley 4809 Pte. H. Lovett
4308 Pte. H. Earle Since died:
4796 Pte. M. Loveridge 5004 Pte. F. Tolhill
4749 Pte. C. Vaughan 464 Pte. C. Jones

MAFEKING.

Casualties at Mafeking which have not been previously reported:—

Protectorate Regiment.

KILLED.—Corpl. David Humphrey.

WOUNDED.

197 Tpr. W. Shepperd McRae 181 Tpr. A. H. Hodgkinson
195 Tpr. M. Lukeit 159 Tpr. H. A. Dawson
148 Tpr. Arthur Bodill 182 Tpr. F. W. Hooper
215 Tpr. Bernard Short 162 Tpr. Charles Donovan
291 Tpr. Hayes 83 Tpr. H. Montgomery
Lance-Corpl. Johnson Corpl. Christie
137 Corpl. C. Adkins Tpr. Thompson

Bechuanaland Rifles.—Tpr. West Dyke, wounded.
Cape Police.—Pte. Sydney Webb, wounded.

PRISONERS AT PRETORIA.

General of communications, Natal, telegraphed to War Office on Jan. 8: By letter received from Pretoria, dated Dec. 20, following all well:—

Royal Irish Fusiliers.

4253 Sergt. W. Rayhill 4539 Pte. J. Ryan
5677 Corpl. G. Coomber 3533 Pte. G. Longbottom
6393 Pte. D. O'Regan 3628 Pte. J. W. Dunbar
4916 Pte. P. Loughlin 3208 Pte. W. Hallisey
3675 Pte. T. Watson 6244 Pte. J. Gamble
3006 Pte. T. Montgomery 5920 Pte. J. Scmers

A further telegram on Jan. 10 states that 3109 Pte. R. D. Marney is alive and well.

2nd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Capt. D. H. A. Dick Lieut. C. F. H. Rumbold
Capt. H. H. Northey Lieut. M. E. McConaghey
Lieut. E. Christian 2nd Lieut. G. C. Biggs

A telegram from general of communications, Natal, Jan. 10, states that the following casualties have occurred in Col. Plumer's force:—

WOUNDED.—Tpr. Arthur F. Lord (Oct 26), slight wound in arm; Correspondent E. St. M. Hutchinson, M.L.C., foot; Corpl. Calder, knee; Corpl. Bullock, shin; Trooper Friedman, both thighs (Oct. 29); Tpr. McSherry, revolver accident (Oct. 28), since dead.
MISSING.—Tprs. H. Carpenter and J. McLaren (Oct. 25).

DEATHS FROM WOUNDS.

3375 Lance-Sergt. F. Talbot, 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, Rondebosch, Jan. 2.
Sergt. Baffin, Rimington's Guides.
4719 Pte. E. Halliday, 18th Hussars, Ladysmith, Jan. 4.
3836 Pte. W. King, 3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards.

DEATHS FROM DISEASE.

1736 Pte. J. Brennan, 2nd Batn. Coldstream Guards, Modder River, enteric Jan. 2.
4171 Pte. E. Rees, 1st Batn. Welsh Regiment, De Aar, enteric, Jan. 3.
9375 Pte. W. Potter and 9809 Pte. W. H. Ashdown, 2nd Batn. Coldstream Guards, Modder River, enteric, Jan. 4.
5066 Pte. S. Kenningley, 2nd Batn. Yorkshire Light Infantry, Modder River, enteric, Jan. 5.
Tpr. B. Branch, Brabant's Horse, enteric, Jan. 2.
183288 A.B. George Thomas, Terrible, Estcourt, enteric.
684 Qrmr.-Sergt. W. Hynes, 2nd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Pietermaritzburg, enteric, Jan. 7.
142 Corpl. F. W. Bruns, Post Office Corps, Pietermaritzburg, enteric, Jan. 5.
Army Nursing Sister M. Rose, Durban, dysentery, Jan. 3.
4936 Pte. J. Cockerton, 1st Batn. West Riding Regt., Queenstown, enteric, Jan. 5.
3786 Corpl. E. G. Scott, 1st Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regt., Orange River, enteric, Jan. 7.
5519 Pte. H. Brennan, 2nd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Maritzburg, abscess of liver, Jan. 7.
3382 Pte. H. Waterworth, 1st Batn. West Riding Regt., and 6123 Pte. W. Ross, 2nd Batn. Scottish Rifles, died Jan. 8; and 30556 Dvr. B. Hembery, 82nd Battery R.F.A., died Jan. 9 from pneumonia on board the *Cymric*.
3616 Corpl. J. Murphy, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, Maritzburg, Jan. 8.
5315 Corpl. W. Ward, 1st Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, Pretoria, chronic dysentery, Jan. 8.
8022 Lance-Corpl. J. Clitheroe, 2nd Batn. Coldstream Guards, Modder River, enteric, Jan. 9.
2300 Lance-Corpl. E. Henley, 2nd Batn. Coldstream Guards, De Aar, enteric.

5735 Pte. D. Kirby, 1st Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, wounded, Dec. 31.

3756 Lance-Corpl. D. Sheehan and 5893 Pte. J. Kelly, 1st Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, missing from reconnoitring patrol at Belmont, Dec. 31.

5487 Pte. T. Fox, 3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards, wounded on patrol duty at Modder River, Jan. 2.

2078 Lance-Corpl. H. Jones, 2nd Batn. Devonshire Regt., previously reported as taken prisoner, is now at base hospital, suffering from sunstroke.

Major Adey is reported to be suffering from enteric in Red Cross Hospital, Pretoria, and making good progress, Jan. 6.
8356 (73358) Pte. W. Cunningham, 2nd Dragoons, killed by a bull, Stellenbosch, Jan. 8.

6814 Pte. D. Carstairs, 1st Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, wounded at Modder River and reported as having died of wounds, embarked for home Dec. 15.

2428 Pte. J. Doran, 3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards, reported missing at Modder River, is wounded.

4468 Sergt. R. Holme, 3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards, reported dead, is wounded.

Obituary.

NAVY.

Commander G. K. Moore.—Commander George Kains Moore, retired, died at Worthing on the 31st ult., aged 56. He became Midshipman, 1858; Sub-Lieutenant, 1863; Navigating Lieutenant, 1867; Staff-Commander, 1879, and retired as Commander, 1890. His last appointment was Master Attendant of Hong Kong Yard, 1888-89, from which he was invalided, and subsequently retired in consequence of ill-health. Was Navigating Lieutenant of the *Euphrates* during the Zulu War, 1878-79, and received medal for his services.

ARMY.

Gen. D. Boyd.—Gen. Daniel Boyd, retired list, I.S.C., of Broomwood, Bournemouth, died on the 7th inst. of pneumonia, aged 81. He joined the Army Jan. 19, 1837; became Captain Aug. 19, 1847; Major Feb. 18, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel Jan. 19, 1863; Colonel Jan. 19, 1868; Major-General Dec. 31, 1880; Lieutenant-General April 1, 1882; and General Jan. 22, 1889; He was placed on the retired list July 1, 1881.

Gen. E. T. Fasken.—Gen. Edward Thomas Fasken, retired list, I.S.C., died at 214, Cromwell-road, S.W., on the 9th inst., aged 77. He joined the Army June 11, 1840; became Captain June 11, 1855; Major, Feb. 18, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel June 11, 1866; Colonel June 11, 1871; Major-General July 1, 1881; Lieutenant-General Jan. 14, 1887; and General March 1, 1891.

Major-Gen. H. T. Duncan, C.S.I.—Major-Gen. Harvey Tucker Duncan, C.S.I., Colonel, retired list, I.S.C., died at Upper Norwood on the 6th inst., aged 73. He joined the Army Dec. 30, 1847; became Captain Feb. 18, 1861; Major Dec. 20, 1867; Lieutenant-Colonel Dec. 20, 1873; Colonel Dec. 20, 1878; and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General Feb. 1, 1880.

Major-Gen. J. E. H. Prior.—Major-Gen. John Edward Hale Prior, who had been appointed to the command of the 15th Infantry Brigade, South African Field Force, died on the 8th inst. at the Queen's Hotel, Farnborough, of pneumonia following influenza, aged 52. The third son of the late Col. G. Nelson Prior, Gen. Prior had only just been gazetted a Major-General for service in South Africa from command of the 38th-64th Regimental District, Lichfield. Arriving at Farnborough to take up the duties of his command, he was attacked with influenza, and, as announced last week, became so seriously ill that his medical advisers declared it impossible for him to embark on Sunday last as had been arranged. Pneumonia supervened, and he died on Monday. Gen. Prior entered the old 80th Foot as Ensign in March, 1868, and was thenceforward associated with the South Staffordshire Regiment for the remainder of his military career. His only staff service was a short period of one year, 1878-79, during which he was specially employed at the Cape. In 1875-76 he was present as a Subaltern in the Perak expedition (medal with clasp), and in 1878-79 he served in the South African War. He was present in the operations against Sekukuni in 1878, and served with the Frontier Light Horse at the action in the Intombi Valley and with the Flying Column at the battle of Ulundi (twice mentioned in despatches, brevet of Major, and medal with clasp). From 1891 to 1895 he commanded the 2nd Batn. South Staffordshire Regiment, relinquishing it to go to Lichfield, where he remained until the 22nd ult., when he was gazetted to the command of the 15th Brigade, forming part of the 7th Division, under Lieut.-Gen. Tucker.

Major-Gen. H. E. T. Williams.—Major-Gen. Henry Ernest Thesiger Williams, Colonel, retired list, formerly of the 108th Regiment and 48th Regimental District, died at 2, Ladbroke-grove, W., on the 3rd inst., aged 71. He joined the Army Feb. 11, 1845; became Captain May 6, 1859; Major Nov. 2, 1863; Lieutenant-Colonel Aug. 15, 1869; Colonel Aug. 15, 1874; and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General May 23, 1883. He served in the Burmese War of 1852 (medal with clasp for Pegu). Served also in the Indian Mutiny, 1858-59, as Adjutant 3rd Madras European Regiment at the battle of Bando, and as Acting-A.A.G. to the Saugor Field Force in the action of Punwarrie (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp).

Deputy Surg.-Gen. D. Cullen.—Deputy Surg.-Gen. David Cullen, Surgeon-Major, retired list, A.M.S., died at Cheltenham on the 4th inst. He joined the Army Sept. 1, 1854, and retired Oct. 16, 1879, with the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General. He served with the 4th Light

Dragoons, the 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade, and the 17th Lancers. He was in the Crimean campaign, was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and with the cavalry expedition to Eupatoria (medal and clasp and Turkish medal.) He also received the medal and clasp for services during the Indian Mutiny, having been present at the final capture of Lucknow, in the action of Nawabgunge, and in other operations. He was afterwards for four years registrar at Netley.

Col. Sir J. G. McKerlie, K.C.B.—Col. Sir John Graham McKerlie, K.C.B., retired, late R.E., died at his residence, Longford-terrace, Monkstown, Dublin, on the 7th inst. The eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Robert McKerlie, of Wigton, the representative of an ancient Galloway family, he was born in 1815, entered the Royal Engineers from the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in 1833, and retired with the rank of Colonel in 1861. In 1864 he was appointed Chairman of the Irish Board of Works, a post which he held till lately. In 1841 he married Sophia Caroline, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. H. J. Savage, R.E. The interment took place on Thursday in the family vault at Duddingston Cemetery, Edinburgh.

Col. H. O. Selby.—Col. Henry Oliphant Selby, R.E., Secretary to the Government of Bombay Railway Department, died at Montreux, Switzerland, on the 2nd inst., aged 52. He joined the Royal Engineers from the Royal Military Academy Jan. 13, 1869; became Captain July 1, 1881; Major Dec. 17, 1887; Lieutenant-Colonel March 1, 1897; and Colonel April 15, 1898. He served in the Afghan War, 1879-80, including the march from Quetta to the relief of Kandahar (mentioned in despatches, medal). In 1883 he was appointed deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, and under-secretary to the Government of Bombay in the railway branch in March, 1892. In November, 1892, he was appointed deputy consulting engineer, and under-secretary for railways in January, 1894. In October, 1894, he was promoted to be secretary and consulting engineer, and was advanced to the rank of superintending engineer in March, 1895.

Lieut.-Col. R. F. Darvall.—Lieut.-Col. Roger Francis Darvall, Major, retired list, late of the Gordon Highlanders, of Rivermead, Bray, Berks, died on the 7th inst., aged 54. He joined the Army Sept. 12, 1865; became Captain Feb. 26, 1876; Major, March 12, 1884; and retired with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel Sept. 19, 1885. He served with the 92nd Highlanders in the Afghan War, 1879-80, and was present in the engagement at Charasiab on April 25, 1880 (mentioned in despatches); accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march from Kabul to Kandahar, and was present at the action of Sept. 1 (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, bronze decoration).

Lieut.-Col. A. J. Watson.—Lieut.-Col. Arthur John Watson, 1st Batn. Suffolk Regiment, was killed in action near Rensburg on the 6th inst. Born in 1853, he joined the Army as Sub-Lieutenant in the 12th Regiment Aug. 9, 1873; became Captain April 14, 1883; Major Oct. 21, 1889; and Lieutenant-Colonel Sept. 10, 1898. In 1884 he passed out of the Staff College, and in 1884-85 served as Brigade-Major in Sir Charles Warren's Bechuanaland expedition (honourable mention). During 1885 he was employed with the Egyptian Army, and in 1888 accompanied, as Brigade-Major, the Hazara expedition (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp). From 1889 to 1896 he was employed as Garrison Instructor and D.A.A.G. for Instruction in Bengal and the Punjab, being permitted meanwhile to join the Chitral relief expedition of 1895 as Road Commandant on the lines of communication (medal).

Major R. T. W. L. Brickenden.—Major Richard T. W. Lambert Brickenden, retired, late 71st Highland Light Infantry, died at 75, Kensington-gardens-square, on the 6th inst., aged 90.

Major J. H. Creagh.—Major James Henry Creagh, late of the 27th Inniskillings, died in London on the 8th inst., aged 68. Major Creagh obtained his commission Nov. 19, 1847; became Lieutenant June 21, 1850; Captain May 6, 1853; Major July 10, 1863; and afterwards retired by sale of his commission. He was youngest son of the late Gen. Sir Michael Creagh.

Major C. P. Walker.—Major Charles Pope Walker, R.A.M.C., died at Ladysmith of dysentery on the 5th inst. Born July 11, 1860, he joined the Army July 28, 1886.

Surg.-Major A. Grant.—Surg.-Major Alexander Grant, retired list, I.M.S., an Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, died at 3, Connaught-square, W., on the 3rd inst., aged 82. He was appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Queen in 1861.

Capt. H. G. Leigh.—Capt. Henry Gerard Leigh, of Kelmars Hall, late of the 1st Life Guards, who inherited only a month ago the Luton Hoo estate on the death of Mme. de Falbe, died on Sunday last. The son of the late Mr. Henry Blundell Leigh, he was born in 1856 and entered the 1st Life Guards in 1878, obtaining his Lieutenant's commission in 1880. In the Egyptian War of 1882 he served with the Composite Regiment, and was present at the engagements at El Magfar and Mahsama, at the battles of Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir, and at the capture of Cairo (medal with clasp and Khedive's star). In the Nile expedition of 1884-85 he served with the Heavy Camel Regiment and was present at the engagements of Abu Klea, El Gubat, and Metemmeh, and at the attack on the convoy on Feb. 14, 1885 (two clasps). In 1890 he was promoted to Captain, and four years later he retired to the great regret of all ranks. Capt. Leigh married in 1886 Marion Lindsay, daughter of Mr. H. L. Antrobus, of Lower Cheam, Surrey. He was on the Commission of the Peace for Bedfordshire. His death resulted from complications following on influenza.

Capt. C. E. le Quesne.—Capt. Charles Edwin le Quesne, retired list, late Royal Irish Regiment, died at his residence in Jersey on the 21st ult. of influenza. He joined the Army Nov. 12, 1873, and became Captain June 18, 1881. He served with the 18th Royal Irish in the Afghan War, 1879-80 (medal), and also served with the regiment in the Egyptian War, 1882, including the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp and bronze star).

Capt. A. H. Stanley.—Capt. Albert Hamilton Stanley, formerly of the 68th Light Infantry, died at Penny Bridge, Ulverston, on the 3rd inst., aged 50.

Capt. R. J. Vernon.—Capt. Ronald James Vernon, King's Royal Rifles, serving with the Protectorate Regiment, was killed in the sortie from Mafeking on Dec. 26. Born Jan. 25, 1866, he joined the King's Royal Rifles Jan. 16, 1889; became Lieutenant Feb. 25, 1891; and Captain May 19, 1897. He served in the expedition to Manipur, 1891.

Capt. H. C. Sandford.—Capt. Harry Coddington Sandford, I.S.C., serving with Col. Baden-Powell's force at Mafeking, was killed in the sortie from that place on Dec. 26. Born March 8, 1869, he was educated at the Royal Military Academy, and joined the Royal Artillery July 22, 1888; was transferred to the Staff Corps March 17, 1890; and became Captain July 27 last. He served in the Burmese expedition, 1892, with N.E. column (medal with clasp).

Lieut. S. J. Carey.—Lieut. Seymour James Carey, 1st Batn. Suffolk Regiment, was killed in action at Rensburg on the 6th inst. He was 26 years of age, and joined the Army Feb. 20, 1895, becoming Lieutenant May 20, 1897.

Lieut. C. P. Russell.—Lieut. Cecil Pomeroy Russell, 1st Batn. Leicestershire Regiment, died at Ladysmith on the 5th inst. of enteric fever. Born Nov. 28, 1875, the son of Col. C. J. Russell, R.E., he joined the Army June 6, 1896, and became Lieutenant April 21, 1899.

Lieut. C. A. White.—Lieut. Cecil Arbuthnot White, 1st Batn. Suffolk Regiment, was killed in action near Rensburg on the 6th inst. He was 26 years of age, joined the Army in May, 1897, and became Lieutenant May 22, 1899.

Lieut. F. A. P. Wilkins.—Lieut. and Adj. Francis Alfred Pressland Wilkins, 1st Batn. Suffolk Regiment, was killed in action near Rensburg on the 6th inst. He was 29 years of age, and joined the Army May 18, 1892, becoming Lieutenant June 19, 1895, and Adjutant Jan. 10, 1899.

2nd Lieut. A. V. West.—2nd Lieut. Archibald Vivian West, 2nd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regiment, only son of Lieut.-Col. Frederick West, was killed in action at Colesberg on the 4th inst. He joined the Army Aug. 24, 1898.

2nd Lieut. C. S. Pratt.—2nd Lieut. Cecil Sherman Pratt, 5th Dragoon Guards, died at Ladysmith on the 5th inst. of enteric fever. He joined the regiment Nov. 2, 1898.

The regiment ordered to proceed from India to Mauritius is the 27th Madras Infantry.

Newspapers and magazines for distribution amongst the troops in South Africa will be forwarded free of charge by the Pall-mall Deposit and Forwarding Company, Carlton-street, Regent-street. Parcels of papers should be sent to this address, carriage paid.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—Capt. Ricardo, with four troopers, 630 C. H. Hole, 629 H. Neill, 119 T. Ovard, and 713 F. Goodman, are reported officially to have been taken prisoners in the reconnaissance near Colesberg on Sunday last.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Stuart has arrived at Durban from India in the *Palamcottia* in charge of a draft of 70 men and 10 horses.

3rd Hussars.—Lieuts. Kortright and Madden are en route to South Africa with the 16th Lancers, with which regiment they volunteered for active service.

5th Lancers.—A private telegram from Ladysmith states that Lieut.-Col. Fawcett, who was wounded in action on Dec. 22, has lost the thumb of his left hand and was wounded in his left knee, but is now doing well and is in good health.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.—2nd Lieut. Gibson was dangerously wounded in action whilst serving with Lieut.-Gen. French's force on the 4th inst.

9th Lancers.—Capt. Stanley has arrived at Durban from India in the *Palamcottia* in charge of a draft of 24 men and 10 horses. The report is now denied that Lieut. Lord Charles Bentinck was wounded in the recent fighting before Mafeking.

10th Hussars.—Major Harvey, who lost his life last week at Colesberg, was leading two squadrons, it appears, in a charge, when his horse suddenly came against a barbed wire fence which had been cut the previous day, but had been repaired. After their gallant leader had fallen several men rushed forward to cut the wire, but were at once fired upon by the Boers and were ordered to retire. A telegram, dated Rensburg, Jan. 5, "detained by censor," says:—

"Lieut. Milbanke to-day went out with a patrol of five men in the plain north of Colesberg. They were fired on by one of the enemy's outposts and returned. The Boers galloped to intercept them, and slightly wounded Lieut. Milbanke in the thigh."

14th Hussars.—Headquarters and the main body arrived at Durban on the 6th inst. from Cape Town in the *Victorian*.

15th Hussars.—Capt. and Adj. Hambro and Lieut. Knowles left Bombay with the 16th Lancers for service in South Africa.

16th Lancers have left Bombay in the *Landula*, *Fuzilka*, and *Narrung* for South Africa. The deaths have been recorded of three more Aliwal veterans of the regiment during the past year. Thomas Allen, age 77, died May 30; Sergt. Isaac Ross, age 80, wounded at Aliwal, died Oct. 2; Trumpeter Samuel Irwin, age 83, joined the regiment in 1833, was wounded at Aliwal, died Dec. 8. This latter grand old man was throughout the Afghanistan campaign in 1838 and 1839. At the parade of veterans at Chelsea Hospital, Queen's Jubilee, 1897, he was the right-hand man of the 400 present, being the oldest warrior in the gathering. There are now only seven men left who marched out with the regiment 500 strong in December 1845.

19th Hussars.—A draft of 69 men has arrived at Durban in the *Palamcottia* from India to join headquarters.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The War Office announced on Saturday the detailed organisation of the four brigade divisions of field artillery which are being formed for South Africa, giving 72 more guns (18 of them howitzers), with 2,630 officers and men and 2,134 horses. The 12th (Howitzer) Brigade Division, composed of the 43rd, 86th, and 87th Field Batteries, each with six guns, is being mobilised, with its ammunition column at Woolwich, each battery numbering 199 officers and men and 162 horses. The batteries in the other brigade divisions are to reckon 175 officers and men, 137 horses, and six guns each, the composition being: 13th Brigade Division.—2nd Field Battery, mobilising at Shorncliffe, 8th at Hilsea, 44th at Colchester, and ammunition column at Weedon. 14th Brigade Division.—39th and 68th Batteries at Hilsea, 88th Battery and ammunition column at Weedon. 15th Brigade Division.—5th and 9th Batteries at Athlone, 17th at Woolwich, ammunition column at Chatham. The Howitzer Ammunition Column will consist of 112 officers and men, 92 horses, and 28 waggons, with 266 mules to be added in South Africa; the ammunition columns of the other brigade divisions, each of 92 officers and men, 86 horses, and 13 waggons, with 98 mules to be added. All the batteries are mobilising at their peace stations, and the divisional staff of the Howitzer Division at Woolwich, that of the 13th Brigade Division at Hilsea, the 14th at Weedon, and the 15th at Woolwich. Ox waggons for tent transport, &c., will be added as required.

J Battery R.H.A. left Bombay on Thursday in the *Ujina* for Durban.

T and Q Batteries R.H.A. arrived at Cape Town on Thursday from Liverpool in the *Manchester Corporation*.

The 83rd, 84th, and 85th Batteries R.F.A. left Aldershot on Monday for Southampton, and embarked in the *Manchester Port* for South Africa.

The 90th Battery R.F.A. will leave Longford on Monday for Aldershot, where it will arrive on Tuesday.

Capt. C. de Sausmarez and R. O. Martin and Lieut. P. H. Hay-Coghlan have been selected for special service in South Africa.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—Major Kinloch, second in command of the 3rd Batn., has been selected for the 1st Batn., vice Col. Hutton, C.B., whose extended term is about to expire. Brevet-Major Lord Edward Cecil, D.S.O., was not wounded as reports at first made out in the recent fighting at Mafeking, but he was down with fever when the last message left. Lieut. the Hon. F. C. Stanley, 1st Batn., who had been given permission to serve with the Imperial Yeomanry, has been recalled to duty with his battalion at Windsor, it having been decided that the necessities of the Service will not allow of regular regimental officers being spared for Yeomanry duty.

Coldstream Guards.—Lieut. Grant, 1st Batn., is on passage home from Cape Town in charge of invalids in the *Dunera*, which sailed on the 1st inst.

Royal Scots (1st).—Capt. Loch, 2nd Batn., has been appointed Adjutant of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Buffs (3rd).—The 2nd Batn. was due at Cape Town yesterday from Southampton in the *Gaika*. Capt. Trollope, 1st Batn., is ordered home from India to join the depot at Canterbury. Capt. McDouall has joined the 2nd Batn in South Africa on promotion. The 3rd (Militia) Batn. will leave Canterbury on Friday next for Cork, there to be quartered on embodiment.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn., strength 725, left Southampton on Thursday in the *Nile* for South Africa.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—The 6th (Militia) Batn., strength 824, left Southampton on Thursday in the *Umbria* for South Africa.

Mr. H. F. TRIPPEL, in conjunction with Capt. FULLER, late R.E., PREPARES most RAPIDLY and SUCCESSFULLY for all ARMY EXAMINATIONS at ONSLOW HALL, The Green, Richmond, Surrey.

NOTICE.—The following SEVENTY-ONE SUCCESSES were gained during the LAST TWO YEARS (December 1897 to December 1899), with an average of only TWENTY-FIVE Pupils per term, and include the FIRST PLACE on the list not less than SIX TIMES, besides other high places.

SUCCESSES, 1899.

WOOLWICH, December, 1899.

No Candidates sent up, all being under the limit of age.

SANDHURST, December, 1899.

The following NINE Candidates Passed out of a possible TEN.

	Marks.
B. C. Jury.....	FIRST CAVALRY..... 8204
J. M. F. Sprot.....	SIXTH CAVALRY..... 8219
G. D. Evans.....	47th Infantry..... 7382
W. C. Cropper.....	63rd Infantry..... 7200
T. A. Davis.....	72nd Infantry..... 7047
E. H. Pott.....	108th Infantry..... 6528
A. W. Delve-Broughton.....	111th Infantry..... 6479
T. E. H. Keppel.....	121st Infantry..... 6384
L. T. Watson.....	126th Infantry..... 6336

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, Sept., 1899.

"A. E. Ward..... FIRST UNIVERSITY..... 1843
Mr. Ward read with Captain Fuller for eight weeks only, and the subjects were entirely new to him. This result has never been surpassed.

	Marks.
"C. H. Clark.....	FIRST ARTILLERY..... 1792
"L. J. Le Fleming.....	20th Infantry..... 1582
A. Moore.....	35th Infantry..... 1485
J. C. Hooper.....	38th Infantry..... 1463
"W. B. Mitford.....	72nd Infantry..... 1310
"A. J. M. Gordon.....	76th Infantry..... 1280

SANDHURST, June, 1899.

G. B. A. Rind..... 33rd Infantry..... 7805
Passed after two failures from elsewhere, and put on over 200 marks in one term, gaining INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

R. Broadhurst-Hill..... Infantry Cadetship..... 6947
G. J. G. G. Cumine..... Infantry Cadetship..... 6923
Passed direct, age 17, after nine months' preparation.

W. L. Hogg..... Infantry Cadetship..... 6783
Passed direct on first trial, age 17.

"T. A. Davis..... Offered W.I.R..... 6432

"G. E. G. Phillips..... Offered W.I.R..... 6256

WOOLWICH, June, 1899.

Two Candidates qualified for Militia Artillery with 7928 marks and 6897 marks respectively.

MILITIA LITERARY, APRIL, 1899.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

First trial direct after four months' preparation.

CAVALRY OR INFANTRY.

"A. P. H. Trueman..... SIXTH..... 6472

"R. J. McMullin..... 31st..... 5508

"A. K. Puzey..... 56th..... 5132

"W. B. J. Mitford..... 64th..... 5009

N.B.—FIVE Candidates passed out of six sent up.
*Put on over 2000 marks in less than three months.

For further particulars apply to

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March, 1899.

	Marks.
C. E. Kinahan.....	35th Infantry..... 1674
C. Ridings.....	37th Infantry..... 1672
J. Campbell-Dick.....	49th Infantry..... 1629
W. R. Coningham.....	71st Infantry..... 1543
A. G. Hall.....	88th Infantry..... 1485
H. S. Poyntz.....	99th Infantry..... 1450
L. Jones.....	118th Infantry..... 1378
A. Moore.....	offered W.I.R..... 1294

SUCCESSES, 1898.

WOOLWICH, December, 1898.

H. G. Fitz-G. Hay..... 70th..... 7474
Passed after failure from elsewhere and put on 2000 marks in 3½ months.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

MILITIA LITERARY, DECEMBER, 1898.

C. H. Clark..... FIRST PLACE..... 8164
Mathematics, 3058; Latin, 1611; Greek, 1330.

First trial direct after three months' special preparation.

SANDHURST, December, 1898.

A. H. Huth..... THIRTEENTH INFANTRY..... 8196
Passed on first trial direct and at the minimum age, i.e., just 17, being eligible for INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Latin, 1638; Greek, 1425; French, 1361.

B. G. R. Gordon..... Infantry Cadetship..... 5754

A. Hooper..... Mil. Qual..... 4677

ROYAL MARINES.

C. B. Partridge..... 7127

INDIAN WOODS AND FORESTS.

July, 1898.

H. K. Robinson..... FIFTH..... 6384
This candidate was the only one sent up. Passed after failure elsewhere, and put on 1059 marks in Mathematics alone. Obtained 12th place for INDIAN POLICE.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, October, 1898.

G. Taylor..... SIXTH ARTILLERY..... 1536

E. L. Partridge..... 18th Infantry..... 1850

F. Mitford..... 21st Infantry..... 1823

M. O. Cantor..... 22nd Infantry..... 1815

W. D. Bain..... 98rd Infantry..... 1568

E. V. Moore..... W.I.R..... 1214

ALL AT FIRST TRIAL.

SANDHURST, July, 1898.

P. B. Kemble..... SEVENTH INFANTRY..... 9418
Failed previously from elsewhere, and put on 2245 marks in 16 weeks, gaining INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

T. O. Catty..... 30th Infantry..... 8564

G. M. Dean..... 68th Infantry..... 8047

L. G. D. Fenzi..... Infantry Cadetship..... 6385

T. E. Owen..... Mil. Qual..... 6739

MILITIA LITERARY, April, 1898.

F. J. T. U. Simpson..... 5024
Passed after three months' work and two failures from elsewhere.

A. J. M. Gordon..... 4994
Passed after 10 weeks' work and two failures from elsewhere.

J. C. Hooper..... 4980
Passed after two failures from elsewhere; 2116 marks increase in six months.

A. G. Hall..... 4815

H. S. Poyntz..... 4701

N.B.—FIVE Candidates passed out of six sent up.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March, 1898.

SEVEN COMPETERED. ALL PASSED.

C. S. Platt..... FIRST CAVALRY..... 1826

R. S. Tempest..... SECOND GUARDS..... 1619

G. D. Dixie..... THIRD CAVALRY..... 1778

T. W. Sadleir Jackson..... FOURTH CAVALRY..... 1684

G. F. de Pledge..... SEVENTH INFANTRY..... 1842

W. A. Jacobson..... 11th Infantry..... 1795

F. M. B. Robertson..... 20th Infantry..... 1760

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—PREVIOUS EXAMINATION, October, 1898.

S. B. Pope passed after one month's special tuition.

WOOLWICH, December, 1897.

C. A. R. Scott..... 67th..... 7616
Passed direct, age just 17, after only nine months' tuition.

Took up Chemistry as a new subject in January, 1897, and made 1841 marks in December.

SANDHURST, December, 1897.

G. M. Glynton..... SEVENTH INFANTRY..... 9045
Failed in July, 1897, from elsewhere. Joined Mr. TRIPPEL'S establishment on September 7 and left November 27. During this short stay of only 11 weeks he increased his former total by 2000 marks and gained INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

N. J. Parker..... Infantry Cadetship..... 7297

H. F. Elke..... Infantry Cadetship..... 7149

Passed on first trial direct after seven months' tuition, age 17.

A. Moore..... Mil. Qual..... 7146

Passed after only three weeks' tuition and failure elsewhere.

ORDINARILY SHORT PERIODS of preparation, some by candidates who passed direct from ONSLOW HALL at the EARLIEST POSSIBLE AGE, others by those who had previously failed from elsewhere, and whose case was considered absolutely hopeless, are a sure proof that Mr. TRIPPEL'S system of education is safe and sound, and thoroughly up-to-date.

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The Term has Commenced.

Telegraphic Address: "Trippel, Richmond, Surrey."

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—The colours of the 2nd Batn. were placed in the custody of the civic authorities in the Guildhall on Saturday with all ceremony. The colours, under an escort of 40 men, commanded by Capt. Lawford, reached the Mansion-house Station from Hounslow shortly after noon, and, headed by the full band, marched to the Guildhall. On the arrival of the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, and Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Treloar and Mr. Sheriff Bevan, a procession was formed at the main entrance and moved along to a dais at the east end of the hall. There were also present Major-Gen. Trotter, commander of the Home District, Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Smith, Commissioner of City Police, Sir John Monckton, Town Clerk, the Rev. Stephen Barrass, chaplain to the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Secondary Roderick. Preceded by Col. Guyon, commander of the regimental district, the colours were borne by Lieut. Hibbert and Lieut. Guyon to the front of the dais, the band meanwhile playing the National Anthem. Col. Guyon, in handing the colours to the Lord Mayor, thanked him for the honour that he had done the battalion in receiving the same, adding that he was sure they would be safe in the custody of the City of London. The Lord Mayor said that he had great pleasure in accepting, on behalf of the Corporation, the trust that day reposed in them, and the battalion might rest assured that the City would zealously and faithfully guard the colours entrusted to its keeping. The colours already recorded a great many achievements of the battalion, and it was quite probable that in future further legends might be inscribed thereon. In the meantime the colours should have in that historic hall a place of honour. At the conclusion of his address, the Lord Mayor, followed by the two sheriffs, who carried the colours, walked down the hall and took up a position opposite the Elcho Challenge Shield, which has been kept at the Guildhall for the last few years. The colours having been saluted by the escort were placed in position on either side of the shield. This done, the Lord Mayor and sheriffs returned to the dais, and after Col. Guyon had again thanked the Lord Mayor and the Corporation for accepting the custody of the colours, the ceremony was brought to a close by the singing of "God Save the Queen." Col. Guyon and the other officers afterwards lunched with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. Col. Good, commanding the 6th (Militia) Batn., has intimated to the War Office the willingness of the officers and men of the battalion to volunteer for service in South Africa.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—The 2nd Batn. is due at Cape Town on the 23rd inst. in the *Assaye* from Southampton.

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—The 2nd Batn. is due at Cape Town on the 26th inst. in the *Goorkha* from Southampton.

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—A draft of 106 men has arrived at Durban from India in the *Palamcottia* to join the 1st Batn.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—The 2nd Batn. arrived at Cape Town on Wednesday in the *Sumatra* from Southampton. Lieut. Bassett, 3rd Batn., has been selected to do duty with the batn. in South Africa. The 4th (Militia) Batn. will leave Hertford on Tuesday next for Dublin, there to be stationed on embodiment.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—The 1st Batn. arrived at Cape Town on Saturday in the *Gascon* from Southampton. Capt. Daniell, 2nd Batn., is ordered to join the 1st Batn. on service. The 3rd (Militia) Batn. left Wexford on Thursday for Aldershot, and arrived there yesterday and took over quarters on embodiment.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th).—Major Cartwright, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months on urgent private affairs.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—An Army Order was issued on Tuesday directing the embodiment of the 5th (Militia) Batn. at Bury on a date to be named, not earlier than the 22nd inst.

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st).—Capts. Dick and Northey; Lieuts. Christian, Rumbold, and McConaghey; and 2nd Lieut. Biggs, 2nd Batn., reported missing after the action of the 15th ult., are now stated in a Pretoria telegram to be quite well. They are prisoners of war.

Cheshire Regiment (22nd).—The 2nd Batn. left Southampton on Sunday in the *Britannic* for South Africa.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—The 2nd Batn. will leave Southampton to-day in the *Bavarian* for South Africa. The battalion took leave of its colours on parade at Aldershot on Tuesday morning. The colours were brought on parade, cased, and handed over to Capt. Grant and Lieut. Riddell for conveyance to the depot. They were marched past the battalion on parade and thence to the railway station. Here the band played the Welsh national hymn, "Land of My Fathers," and as the train steamed out "God Save the Queen," followed by "Auld Lang Syne." On the pole of the Queen's colour was the silver wreath of immortelles placed there by Her Majesty to commemorate the gallant

efforts of Lieuts. Melville and Coghill to save the colours after the disaster at Isandhlwana and the heroic defence of Rorke's Drift in the Zulu War of 1879. Lieut.-Gen. Ross, formerly commanding the battalion, presented the men of the battalion with 1,000 briarwood pipes, 1,000 packets of tobacco, 1,000 pairs woollen socks, and 60 patent mincing machines. In addition, Mrs. Ross has presented the regiment with 500 letter-books, with ink pencils attached. The commanding officer feels that among the numerous presents which are being made by the people of Wales and others, none will be more valued than that of an old and distinguished colonel, to whom we all tender our most cordial thanks."

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—The 1st Batn. is due at Cape Town on the 26th inst. in the *Braemar Castle* from Southampton.

Gloucestershire Regiment (28th).—A draft of 56 men has arrived at Durban in the *Palamcottia* from India. The 4th (Militia) Batn. left Cirencester on Thursday for Athlone and arrived there yesterday to be quartered on embodiment.

East Lancashire Regiment (30th) will leave Southampton to-day in the *Bavarian* for South Africa. The committee of the past and present non-commissioned officers and men's regimental dinner club have issued their annual report. We are glad to find that the club is in a satisfactory condition, and that the annual dinner is growing in popularity as it ought to do. Lieut. Wilson has relinquished his appointment in the Egyptian Army in order to accompany the battalion on service.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd).—Capt. Lewin, who has been Adjutant of the Liverpool Irish Volunteer Rifles for the last 2½ years, has been selected to proceed to South Africa on the staff of the Imperial Yeomanry, to whom he will act as commissariat and transport officer.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (33rd) is due at Cape Town to-day from Southampton in the *Orient*. The 3rd (Militia) Batn. will leave Halifax on Wednesday next for Cork where it will arrive on Thursday to be quartered on embodiment.

Worcestershire Regiment (36th) arrived at Cape Town on Monday in the *Tintagel Castle* from Southampton. Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Pain has been appointed second in command, vice Major Coningham, promoted to the command.

South Lancashire Regiment (40th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn., strength 824, is in readiness to embark at Liverpool on Monday next in the *City of Rome* for South Africa.

Black Watch (42nd).—Lieut.-Col. Carthew-Yorston is proceeding with all despatch to South Africa from India to assume command of the 2nd Batn. (73rd) on promotion, vice Lieut.-Col. Coode, killed at the battle of Magersfontein.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd) were due at Cape Town yesterday in the *Gaika* from Southampton. The 3rd (Militia) Batn. will leave High Wycombe on Wednesday next for Limerick, where it will arrive on Thursday to be stationed on embodiment.

Sherwood Foresters (45th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn., strength 780, left Southampton on Thursday in the *Umbria* for South Africa. The colours have been left behind in the care of the civic authorities at Nottingham.

Essex Regiment (56th).—It has been intimated officially that the order for the embarkation of the headquarters and the service companies for conveyance to England from Burma will not be carried out as directed, owing to the war in South Africa. The battalion was to have left Bombay in the *Dumera* on Feb. 9.

East Lancashire Regiment (59th).—Major Carey, 1st Batn. (30th), has been appointed second in command of this battalion in India, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Lake, promoted to half pay.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—Lieut. Widdrington, 2nd Batn., in charge of a draft of 77 men, has arrived at Durban from India in the *Palamcottia*. The 9th (Militia) Batn. will embark at Queenstown to-day in the *Nile* for South Africa.

Gloucestershire Regiment (61st) is due at Cape Town on the 20th inst. in the *Cymric* from Southampton.

Wiltshire Regiment (62nd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. will leave Devizes on Tuesday next for Fermoy,

where it will arrive on Wednesday to be stationed on embodiment.

Hampshire Regiment (67th) is due at Cape Town on the 23rd inst. in the *Assaye* from Southampton. "Cavalryman" writes: "Having witnessed the embarkation of the 2nd Batn. Hampshire Regiment at Southampton for South Africa, I should like to say how cruelly the men have been labelled. I never saw men settle down in better spirits, more quietly, and in more perfect order. When it is considered that they were going on active service from the shores of their own county the performance was most creditable. The critics who have written so severely are not soldiers, nor are they men of the world or they would have known better."

Durham Light Infantry (68th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn., strength 630, left Southampton on Thursday in the *Umbria* for South Africa. Lord Londonderry intended to address at Newcastle Barracks the company of 100 men of the 4th (Militia) Batn. who have volunteered for service in South Africa, and Lady Londonderry attended in his place and gave a short address to the men. In the course of a letter which was read to the men, Lord Londonderry said that although it was barely a year since he was appointed to its Honorary Colonelcy, his family and himself had been closely associated with the regiment, inasmuch as it was to a great extent raised by his grandmother and for many years commanded by his father. That their representatives of the regiment would nobly discharge their arduous duties in South Africa would be rest assured. That their duties would be arduous he feared there could be little doubt; but he was equally certain that no difficulties would appear to them to be insurmountable, nor would they be disheartened should any reverse unfortunately occur.

Royal Irish Rifles (86th).—Lieut.-Col. Eagar is stated officially to be progressing satisfactorily at Pretoria, but has been in a very serious condition. Major Welman and Capt. Bell are out of danger, though slowly recovering. Major Adye, who has been lying dangerously ill at Pretoria from enteric fever, is said to be making as good progress as can be expected. Bandmr. M'Bride, 4th Batn., has received a letter from his son, Corpl. M'Bride, in which he says: "My name was taken down after the battle of Stormberg for an act of bravery, viz., taking a wounded artillery major out of the line of fire and dressing his wounds."

Connaught Rangers (88th).—Col. Bence-Lambert has offered the services of all ranks of the 3rd (Militia) Batn. for service in South Africa or elsewhere.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—The Duke of Connaught paid a visit to Richmond Barracks, Dublin, on Wednesday morning and inspected the 4th (Militia) Batn. The men paraded under command of Col. Dick. His Royal Highness, having made a close inspection of the ranks, addressed the men, whom he complimented on their soldierlike and patriotic spirit in volunteering for service at the front. He was sure they would show bravery, endurance, good spirit, and good discipline, and that they would give a good account of themselves. He wished them a good journey, successful service, and a speedy and happy return. The battalion, strength 828, is in readiness to leave Liverpool on Monday next in the *City of Rome* for South Africa.

Gordon Highlanders (92nd).—A draft of 123 men has arrived at Durban from India in the *Palamcottia*.

Wiltshire Regiment (99th) arrived at Cape Town from Southampton in the *Gascon* on Saturday.

Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) (100th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. will leave Birr on Thursday next for Woolwich, where it will arrive on Friday to be quartered on embodiment.

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Reviews.

THE LIFE OF COMMANDER HENRY JAMES.

The late Commander James died at Brighton in the 99th year of his age, a year or two ago, and his autobiography has now been published under this title, after being edited by Lieut. E. G. Festing, R.N. The secondary title of the book is *A Midshipman in Search of Promotion*, for it is well known that the late officer, like many others of his period, serving at a time when promotion was very slow, and when it depended largely upon personal influence, grew weary, and gave up the sea as a profession when he was yet a lieutenant. He was a link with the old war, for he had been in the *Pompee* in the Mediterranean in 1812. His personal log in the *Révolutionnaire* records the news of the death of George III., and illustrates the ship in mourning by a drawing of her from the stern with the yards "a-cockbill," while another page shows her dressed, and with yards manned, firing the salute for the accession of George IV. These points are exceedingly interesting in the book, which takes us afterwards to Brazil and Peru in the *Tartar*, gives us a glimpse of the half-forgotten war with Bolivar, and describes many events and incidents of naval life in the West Indies, at home, and in India. Generally speaking, the late officer's service was uneventful, and although he was appointed in 1842 1st Lieutenant of the *Queen*, he never took up the appointment and retired. He was a man of simple character, high-minded devotion to right, retiring in his disposition, and with a charm of manner which never left him until the last, and it was his great delight to discourse about his early service and to exchange experiences with his friends. These features of Commander James's character are reflected in the placid nature of his autobiography. The record of such a long life well deserved to be printed, the more so because it deals with service in a period about which little has been written, and concerning which not much is known.

LITERATURE OF THE WAR.

The war in South Africa has been a wonderful stimulus to the press, and many books and booklets have been published which are of merit. Col. Newnam-Davis is already known as a bright and picturesque writer, and his new volume, *The Transvaal under the Queen* (Sands and Co.), will add to his reputation. It is a record of personal experience during our occupation of the Transvaal, when "he gazed on Oom Paul's rusty hat, shot at glass bottles with Piet Joubert, and was an informal A.D.C. to Col. Lanyon." It is interesting to find him remarking that the Boer is convinced that discretion is the best part of valour, and that when he was expected to go up against an entrenched position defended by men with firearms, he inspanned his oxen and went back to his farm. Col. Davis was at the time in the Buffs, but went up country with Col. Durnford, and was concerned in the making of Carrington's Horse, in which he served. That force was the very type of what we require at the present time. If they did not all ride with a formal seat the men were firm in the saddle, mounted and dismounted quickly, and got across country without giving their horses sore backs. "Carrington's Horse had always been ready to move north, south, east, or west at an hour's notice. The officers' kits were of the scantiest, and the men had with them little more than they carried on their saddles. A tin basin and a square of looking-glass was all the furniture of the officer's tent; a bucket of water poured over us by a soldier servant was our morning tub. Our beds were a layer of straw, strewed over two hollows for the hips and shoulders scraped in the ground, and our bedclothes were a couple of blankets." With this force Col. Davis saw a good deal of marching through the country, and made acquaintance both with the ignorant Boer and his more intelligent representatives, as well as with the Hollanders, who at that time were detested as much as ourselves. He gives a repulsive picture of Paul Kruger, but has a better opinion of Joubert and some others, who, he says, have the strain of Tromp's Dutchmen in them. Altogether, the book is very interesting and will well repay perusal.

Mr. W. Brodrick-Cloete has republished, through Mr. Murray, a series of lectures on "The Great Boer Trek and the Origin of the South African Republics," delivered by his Grandfather, the well-known Henry Cloete. They enable the student to understand the incompatible ideas that exist in South Africa, and to realise that, though sagacity has not always ruled our counsels, it has been a considerable achievement to tranquillise Cape Colony and Natal, and, as Mr. Cloete says, the reader's forecast of the future will not be that of a pessimist. He points out that the native question is after all the kernel of the matter, and expresses the hope that we shall not take our hands from the plough until the furrow is cut clean and true.

The Transvaal in War and Peace, by Neville P. Edwards (Virtue and Co.), is a sixpenny serial which appears to be well written, and is certainly very well illustrated from photographs. There are pictures of scenery, of Boer life, of regiments, portraits of officers, and incidents of the war in abundance.

A new edition has been published by Messrs. Macmillan of *South Africa of To-day* by Capt. Francis Younghusband, who was twice in the country as correspondent of the *Times*. The chapter written before the war broke out is printed without alteration, but it is not difficult to see what would have been the author's opinion expressed in the conditions that now prevail.

Prinsloo of Prinsloosdorp, by "Sarel Erasmus" (H. MacLeay), is a story intended to depict in no friendly colours the "slimness" of the Boer. The hero is a voortrekker from Cape Colony, who goes through the mill of Transvaal officialdom, manages to be absent both at Laing's Nek and Majuba, but is greatly in evidence at Paardekraal. The interest of the story is, of course, entirely topical.

The *Empress*, of Calcutta, a well-illustrated magazine, has published two "military numbers," depicting and describing the departure of the Indian contingent to Natal. The pictures are very good.

RHODESIA WAR (1896) DESPATCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to draw your attention to the above despatches published in the *London Gazette*, March 9, 1897, and to direct your attention especially to the errors contained in the following paragraphs which I extract therefrom:—

"Capt. Llewellyn, Bulawayo Field Force (late R.N.), July 20, during a rush on Beresford's force (in the attack on Sikombo), ran to the Maxim, which was for a moment without a firer, and remained alone on it, keeping it in action, with the enemy within a few yards," &c.

"Capt. the Hon. J. Beresford, 7th Hussars, attached to Mashonaland Relief Force, when in command of a detached force in the action against Sikombo, Aug. 5, showed much coolness," &c.

The brave action referred to in the first of the above extracts was not performed on July 20 as stated therein. Babayan's stronghold was attacked on this date. Sikombo's stronghold was not attacked on this date, but on Aug. 5, as stated in the second of the above extracts, and Capt. Llewellyn should therefore have been credited with his gallantry on this last-named date. Capt. the Hon. J. Beresford, 7th Hussars, was attached to the Matabeleland Relief Force under Lieut.-Col. Plumer and not to the "Mashonaland Relief Force" as stated in the second of the above extracts. Is it not strange, sir, that such inaccuracies as those to which I have drawn your attention should appear in despatches?

Jan. 6.

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Corpl. J. G. Faris
Sen. Cpl. R. Hamilton-Grace
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Under Officer R. S. Worsley
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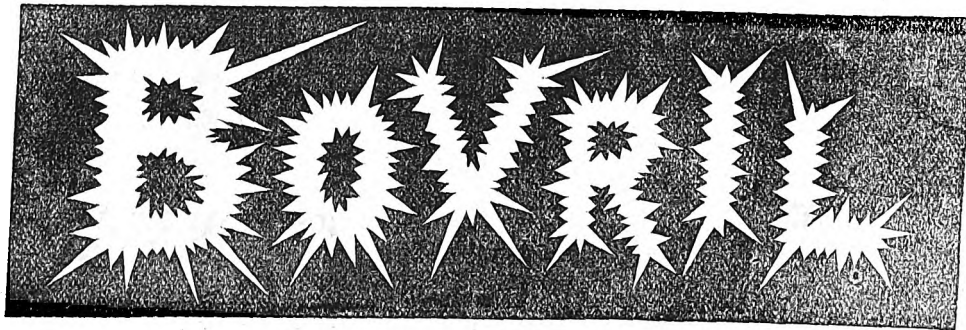
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANXIOUS INQUIRER.—Most of those sent out recently have, but those on the spot when the war broke out had not.
VOLUNTEER F. O.—There is every probability of the suggestion being acted on.
GENERAL (RETIRED).—We doubt the truth of the report.
P. L. S.—Not at present.
FIELD OFFICER.—Yes; 55 is the limit.
JUSTITIA.—We doubt the possibility.



Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1900.

MARINE OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.

IT is promised us that when Parliament re-assembles there shall be an agitation for the redress of the grievances of the marine officers. Sir John Colomb and Mr. Arnold-Forster have the matter in hand, and with their experience in the conduct of similar operations the campaign should be lively. That the complaints of the marine officers are not without foundation must be patent to our readers, since we have during the past year discussed the matter at some length, and have allowed full expression of their views to members of the corps who are well qualified to speak on behalf of their brother officers. If the discontent which exists in the marine corps can be allayed without loss of naval efficiency nobody will be more pleased than ourselves. This is indeed the problem to be solved, but, so far as we can gather from recent letters to the press, there is danger lest in their zeal for redress the spokesmen of the marine officers should mislead the public on the issue. It is essential to remember that the grievances are not shared by the rank and file of the marine corps; they have complaints of their own doubtless, but these are not just now to the fore. In saying this we do not for one moment mean that the men would not be just as delighted as their officers if they could be employed in South Africa, but this is a feeling shared by everyone in the naval and military services. If, too, it were true that the Admiralty had despatched to South Africa large numbers of bluejackets for landing purposes, the marines would certainly have reason for discontent, but the seamen have merely been sent out for the ships, and to fill vacancies in the squadron. On the general question of employing a marine battalion, Mr. Goschen's explanation should be sufficient for any but the wilfully blind.

We have already pointed out in these columns what we believe to be at the bottom of the grievances of the marine officers. It is, as Mr. Arnold-Forster has put it, that they obtain "the fewest possible opportunities of performing the more interesting duties of soldiers," and we can quite believe that a very large number of the best and most energetic officers in the corps feel this limitation of the scope of their work very keenly. But we know, too, that these officers share with us the regret we have expressed that statements should have been published which have a tendency to breed bad blood between themselves and their brethren of the Navy. It is because we feel sure that nothing is more certain to delay the redress of those grievances which have a solid foundation than the publication of distorted facts and misleading assertions that we have protested against

the charges which have been recently made. It might be supposed, for example, after reading the letters of Sir John Colomb, that the landing of mixed bodies of seamen and marines under naval officers was an innovation, and that, on the contrary, the usual custom has been to employ marines alone under their own officers. Nothing could be further from the truth, and to speak of "the growing practice" of landing naval officers and seamen for military operations is to distort facts. There never was a time in the history of the Navy when it was not the practice to land naval officers with seamen, and it is very significant that it was only when the Navy had been allowed to fall into a state of dangerous weakness that the Admiralty of the day were persuaded into allowing battalions of marines to be used in the manner which Sir John Colomb desires to see revived. Surely, too, it is a misstatement to say, as he does in the letter which we publish elsewhere, that "the State pays for elaborately training marine officers and men for land warfare, the sea training is super-added." The end and aim of the training of a marine is to make him a useful member of the sea service, otherwise it is money thrown away; for it is because of his sea training, or mainly because of that training, that he is so much more valuable than the infantryman and artilleryman of the land forces. And this training, it should not be forgotten, he gets almost altogether under naval officers and in company with the bluejackets.

It is unfortunate in the public interest that at present the only openings for the exercise of the marine officer's ability and energy should lie in land service. There is no future for him seaward, and thus it is natural to find him advocating and supporting the garrisoning of the coaling stations with the men of his corps, or their employment in brigades or battalions in the campaigns in which we are so often engaged. But because it would be to the advantage of the marine officer that a certain proposal should be carried out, it by no means follows, as is frequently assumed, that it would also be for the benefit of the State. It is a fact to be taken into consideration also that the marine himself, whether of the artillery or infantry, is by no means so eager to be "bossed" by his officer as his officer is to have the "bossing" of him. Sir John Colomb asserts that it is impossible to sneer at any attribute of which one may be proud. He is doubtless proud of having been a marine officer, but let him ask a bluejacket for his opinion on the subject, and he will learn differently. Of course, prejudice is responsible for the bluejacket's views, but then may it not have been prejudice which inspired Major Plumb's references to "the same old naval game," and was it not prejudice which led Sir John himself to forget when he wrote of the midshipman who was killed at Graspán, that there was only a difference of three or four years in the age of "this water-trained schoolboy" and that of the captain of marines who fell on the same battlefield? It is by no means certain either that in a tight place the marines would not prefer to be led by sea officers, even if they were only midshipmen. This circumstance is not the least among the many which make the problem of how to improve the career of the marine officer a difficult one to solve. There is a close similarity between this problem and that which concerns the Royal Naval engineers. And the friends of the marine officers will do well to take a lesson from the unsatisfactory ending of the engineers' agitation, which was largely due to the ill-considered course which one of its advocates took in the *Morning Post*. It will not tend to the comfort and contentment of marine officers to create dissension between them and their messmates, nor can it add to the efficiency of the Navy or the advantage of the State to encourage the idea that a marine officer should regard the seaward side of his profession as a drudgery and a nuisance to be shirked.

Naval Notes.

The parliamentary return showing the strength of the principal maritime Powers, of which we printed a summary last week, scarcely deserves the wholesale condemnation which has been showered upon it by a section of the press. These returns are distinctly useful within certain limits, and it is not so vital a matter, as some critics are pleased to contend, that obsolete ships are still allowed to figure in the lists. Our Naval Intelligence Department cannot justly be taxed with magnifying the British fleet by an undue inclusion of useless vessels, this process being common to the return as a whole. Our old broadside ironclads, for example, are certainly no weaker than several of the French and Russian battleships still reckoned in the tables, except on the ground that the main armament of these older British ships consists of muzzle-loaders. We confess we should like to see these ships eliminated, but it would be entirely illogical to do so and not to omit simultaneously foreign battleships of the seventies, which cannot by any possibility rank in the first line of defence.

The *Morning Post*, commenting on this parliamentary return, says: "Though the return contains useful information, it is none the less to be regretted that such papers should be published under the sanction of Parliament. To the man who knows anything about naval matters they give no new information. To the general public they are entirely misleading. In the eyes of many people one ship is just the same as another, and there is a tendency to rely on numbers alone. It is difficult to see the value of such returns in any case, for the information contained in them is quite insufficient to afford means of judging as to the fighting value of different ships. Indeed, this is a matter where it is most difficult to arrive at a decisive opinion, as so many factors are involved. If such returns are to be published, however, they should certainly exclude from the list of British warships a number of vessels which no one would think of sending into action on any terms whatever."

But the expert is able to draw conclusions from these returns which the man in the street cannot; and it is worth noting that their substantial accuracy has never yet been questioned by the Service members of the House of Commons. They are useful as showing at a glance the building programmes of seven naval Powers, only two of which are supposed to be hostile to this country. Without traversing over again the disputed values of certain obsolete battleships it is worth noting, for example, that our own building programme promises us but a bare equality with France and Russia in armoured cruisers. We have thirty-one of these vessels built and building as against thirty-two built and building of those Powers. The proportion will strike most naval officers as being inadequate, for here there is no room for dispute over relative values, or at least very little. Some of our older armoured cruisers, such as those of the *Australia* class, are inferior in speed and gun power to the French ships, and even apart from this consideration Great Britain ought to possess a larger number of armoured cruisers than her possible rivals. Our splendid preponderance in protected cruisers cannot be thought to compensate, the armoured cruiser being more than a match for two protected cruisers. Even a very large superiority in battleships could not justify the Admiralty in permitting France and Russia to outbuild us in this type.

Several more letters have appeared in the *Times* upon the subject of naval training, the more important being those signed by Sir John Hopkins, "Navalis," and "J. R. T." Sir John Hopkins points out, as we did recently, that the original question of masts and yards training arose when the crews of four masted steamers of obsolete type were transferred to four modern vessels, and that he maintains, and a large number of naval officers agree with him, that the education of a seaman will be as effective, if not more so, in the latter vessels than in the former. The question, therefore, did not include, as it does now, any reference to harbour training, and this widening of the subject under discussion has the appearance, at all events, of a change of front. We suppose that it

would be impossible to find a naval officer arguing that the harbour establishments and schools are not necessities, and equally impossible to find one wishing to see more men in the depôts and training academies than the educational requirements of the Service demanded. What it is really important to learn, therefore, is the amount of time which, in the opinion of the most experienced authorities, each man should during his service spend in training ashore and the amount of time he should spend afloat. As "J. R. T." says, the question of cost should not be considered by the naval authorities: "Let us be told plainly what the best system of naval training is, how far our existing system falls short of it, and what it would cost to adopt it: I know no way of answering these questions, about which it is now abundantly evident that wide differences of opinion exist, except by a full and searching inquiry; and if the Admiralty decline to institute such an inquiry, they will, in my humble judgment, incur as grave a responsibility as they fortunately escaped when the optimism of 1888 was translated into the Naval Defence Act of 1889."

What is particularly noticeable in this discussion is the way in which hasty assumptions are made by so many of the writers. A good instance of this kind of thing is referred to by "Captain, Royal Navy," who tells us of a friend of his who was wont to insist that the best gunners, torpedoists, or marksmen were those who had served an apprenticeship under masts and sail. To his astonishment, when he was able to submit the matter to a test in the case of the men who in one year passed through Whale Island, he found that he was completely mistaken. We have already pointed out that it would be well to obtain some data as to the relative number of days spent at sea or in harbour by the vessels of the Training Squadron and other ships, and also the number of hours devoted to spar and sail drill. Sir John Hopkins now asks for similar information. "It would be interesting," he says, "if someone who has the necessary statistics would give us in a tabulated form the number of men borne in the Navy year by year since, say, 1880, and the numbers at sea and in harbour respectively during that period; and I shall be surprised if the figures do not show that our proportion of seamen afloat has rather increased than decreased, despite the growth of shore establishments."

Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford will have the *Ramillies* as his flagship in the Mediterranean, and Captain R. S. Lowry, who was his commander in the *Undaunted*, recommissions that battleship. Lieutenant M. J. G. Cay, flag-lieutenant, was a midshipman of the *Undaunted* under the noble lord's command. Commander the Hon. H. L. A. Hood, appointed second in command of the *Ramillies*, recently employed on transport duty at Liverpool, attained his present rank 1898 for his services on the Nile in the expedition to Khartoum, and was promoted Lieutenant for obtaining the highest record in passing for that rank, has been awarded the Beaufort Testimonial and the Good-enough medal, and is a gunnery officer. Being only thirty-one years of age, he has a long professional career before him. Staff-Paymaster W. le G. Pullen, his lordship's secretary, is somewhat senior for such an appointment, having already served upwards of six years as secretary to commanders-in-chief, and is senior to Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher's secretary; but Mr. Pullen having accepted an appointment on Lord Charles's staff is too good an officer to allow such considerations to affect the performance of his important duties.

In a letter from Colenso a correspondent of the *Times* refers in highly eulogistic terms to the gun mountings designed by Captain Percy Scott. He says, "they worked splendidly, and we all regretted that the inventor was not there to see them. Had there been a dozen instead of only two such guns affairs would have turned out differently." Since the letter was written more guns have been sent up to Frere, where, from the telegrams, there can be no question that they are doing excellent service. That Captain Scott would like to be with them goes without saying, but he has had at Durban other work to do. The defence of that port on shore devolved upon him when the Boers were raiding Natal, and were

indeed almost within sight of Maritzburg. Had General Joubert been able to make good his threat, and to have swept the colony down to the sea, we feel sure that he would have found Durban a nut too hard to crack. Presently there will be victories, and our advancing troops will be gaining laurels in the interior. It is to be hoped that when this happens the great services of Captain Scott will not be overshadowed and forgotten. To him, perhaps more than to any other man, may be ascribed the successful holding back of the enemy not only in Natal, but in the Cape Colony as well. He it was that made possible Captain Lambton's gallant stand at Ladysmith, which place, as a correspondent of the *Times* points out, would almost certainly have fallen long ago but for the assistance rendered by the long-range and lyddite-firing naval guns. And so also on the line of advance towards Kimberley it has been the naval guns which have done most work in keeping the Boers at a distance. And all these guns are mounted on carriages designed by the Captain of the *Terrible*.

The spirited action of Captain Philip F. Tillard, of the cruiser *Magicienne*, in capturing the German steamer *Bundesrath* may or may not be upheld by the prize court at Durban, but the fact that foreign recruits for the Boer Army, actually dressed in uniform, were found on board the vessel would in itself appear to justify Captain Tillard's action. It is highly probable, too, that the ship's cargo contained munitions of war, such as saddles and other horse equipment, so that the case is of extreme interest from many points of view. The ill-feeling excited by this capture among the Hollanders and German settlers of Lorenzo Marques is hardly likely to be seriously reflected in Germany, where the principles of international law are better understood. The views of Sir Charles Dilke, confided recently to a *Daily Chronicle* representative, are somewhat discounted by this seizure. Sir C. Dilke considers that it will be almost impossible to prevent the smuggling of arms, ammunition, and men through Lorenzo Marques, save with the co-operation of the Portuguese authorities, upon which he thought it would be useless to rely. The British Navy has shown ere now that many difficulties can be overcome by vigilant action, and we may conclude that the seizure of the German steamer will produce its effect on foreign merchants. It is clearly necessary to act with caution as well as firmness in the suppression of this irritating traffic in munitions of war. As for foodstuffs, our statesmen are seemingly agreed that Great Britain can ill afford to create a dangerous precedent certain to be used against her by the Powers at the first opportunity. The chances of our acquiring Delagoa Bay from Portugal during the present war are now held to be slight. If so, the more reason is there that our cruisers should exercise the greatest vigilance in checking the smuggling of men and arms.

From the latest information about the seizures of vessels off Delagoa Bay it appears unlikely that all of these will be condemned. Two of the German vessels have already been released, and even as regards the *Bundesrath* there now seems to be a doubt. It would be a mistake to hastily assume from this that the officers responsible for stopping these vessels had acted on insufficient grounds. In the case of the *Herzog*, for example, it seems that she was carrying military stores to a Dutch man-of-war, and if, as is stated, these were incorrectly described, it is a simple explanation of the action of the naval authorities. We have never been among those who believe that a very large amount of supplies for the Transvaal Government has entered through Lorenzo Marques since the war began, for it is in the nature of things that such transactions should become exaggerated by suspicion. However, it is highly probable that the action of the men-of-war in seizing these vessels and taking them to Durban will have a deterrent effect and in this way will be productive of good. At the same time it is somewhat strange that the British Government with the resources at its disposal is unable, as it apparently is, to make certain of what kind of cargo is put upon vessels trading to Delagoa Bay before they leave European ports.

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THE ROYAL MARINES IN 1899.

It has been customary in this paper to give some slight sketch of the year's history of the corps of Royal Marines—a custom not to be neglected now since the past year has been as full of notable incident as any in their history.

The Naval Estimates authorised a small increase of 500 men to be proportionally divided between the two branches, and bringing the whole strength of the force to 18,500. The necessary extra recruits have now been nearly raised without lowering the standard, but to effect this, and owing to the increase made last year in the soldier's pay, some concession had also to be made to the marines when serving ashore, and the stoppages in respect of the ration have been materially reduced. The rush to the ranks of the Army in October, caused by the wave of war-fervour in that month, made the work of the marine recruiters slightly harder, but that difficulty was only temporary. A valued and long-asked-for concession has been made during the year to the 1st Class sergeant-instructors of infantry, musketry, and gunnery, who had previously ranked below quartermaster-sergeants and colour-sergeants, contrary to Army practice. This anomaly has been removed, and these valued and valuable non-commissioned officers now bear the title and rank of quartermaster-sergeant-instructor.

A slight addition was also made to the subalterns' and captains' lists, but not in proportion to the men added, and the corps is still very much under-officered. Hence the pressure which has long been felt in this respect at headquarters was continued, and it is hoped that the next estimates will do something to relieve it. However, on the question of promotion marine officers have certainly had no complaint to make. The flow has been exceptionally good, and majors have been promoted to lieutenant-colonel at a much younger age than has been usual in this corps—those in the Light Infantry comparing very favourably with any branch of the Service—a piece of good fortune which seems likely to continue through the coming year. In the Marine Artillery the promotion of subalterns to captain has beaten the record, the extreme youth of this year's captains having more than once been made the subject of comment in this paper.

This result has had three causes—the increase of the corps in recent years, the run of promotion in the higher ranks, and to an exceptional number of captains being seconded in Army pay. As far as can be foreseen, this run of promotion in the Royal Marine Artillery will now be followed by a corresponding block, as there will be practically no steps from compulsory retirement during the next few years, and this will tell somewhat hardly on the senior captains, who have not benefited at all from the increase to the corps since no addition has yet been made to the majors' list.

The usual battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry was employed in the military manoeuvres on Salisbury Plain and the corps secured its usual success in peaceful competitions in skill at arms. The Royal Marines' Rifle Association have had a most successful season and are much to be congratulated on their new departure—the competitions arranged on all foreign stations, where "station badges" are competed for by the detachments of all ships serving abroad. This competition has not only tended to improve the shooting of Royal Marines embarked, but also, by emulation, the rifle shooting of the whole of our fleet.

At the Agricultural Hall the Royal Marine Artillery again came out first in the bayonet exercise and physical drill, and, further, won the regimental tug-of-war. In naval field artillery work they also beat the competing guns' crews from the *Excellent* and other ships at Portsmouth in their work with the new 12pr. quick-firing field gun.

In addition to the usual inspection of the Royal Marines at Chatham and Plymouth, on October 13, those stationed at Portsmouth paraded on Southsea Common for the inspection of Sir H. B. Tuson and the First Lord of the Admiralty. They formed a brigade of four strong battalions with machine guns, and a battery of field guns manned by the Royal Marine Artillery. They numbered over 3,000 men, 800 of these being from the depôt ships alone.

These peaceful achievements, however, pale before the more serious work taken in hand by the small portion of the corps on the South African

Station. On October 20 the detachments landed at Simon's Town under Major Plumbe, R.M.L.I., and accompanied by two naval field guns were sent to the front, where they took a most honourable share in the battle of Graspan. Advancing in the first line they seized the final kopje and key of the enemy's position after suffering losses as great as any recorded in history for a successful attack. Of the forty-nine Marine Artillery present, Captain Senior and two were killed and twenty-five were wounded. The gallant leader of the battalion, Major Plumbe, was killed, two other officers were wounded, and the casualties amounted to ninety-one out of a strength of 213. The newspaper correspondents present on the field state that the Royal Marines were at once dubbed "the bravest of the brave," a compliment which was surely well deserved.

Lieut.-Colonel Gatliff, R.M.L.I., on the outbreak of war, received the important appointment of press censor at the Cape—he was held to be too senior to accompany so small a battalion. Major Aston, R.M.A., has also gone out to South Africa graded as D.A.A.G. for special service. Both these officers are Staff College graduates. Two further small detachments have been sent out, the first to refill the ships and the second to replace casualties. Needless to say the corps as a whole has been much disappointed at not being employed in a larger measure, and the Marine Artillery have been especially disappointed at not being employed as gunners. The First Lord has given an excellent reason for the retention at home of the sailors and marines, and it is only the idea that the blue-jackets have been given a better chance in work which should be the speciality of the marine that has provoked a most unfortunate discussion, which it is hoped may be buried with the advent of the New Year, and some better work be found for the marine which will reconcile him to his position in what is, after all, our first line of offence and defence—the Royal Navy.

THE USE AND MISUSE OF MARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your article, "Mr. Goschen and the Navy," on the 23rd ult., you say you agree with what the First Lord of the Admiralty aptly says, "the first thing to be maintained is the efficiency of the ships." I absolutely agree with that fundamental principle of policy, and that is my special reason for being so hotly opposed to landing naval officers and seamen while keeping marines on board. It is also my reason for protesting against large numbers of bluejackets being despatched to South Africa while keeping a corresponding number of marines at home. Unless you mean to assert that the efficiency of ships is less impaired by taking the naval officers and seamen out of them than taking the marine officers and marines, you really ought to back my protest.

Further, unless you are prepared to declare that naval officers are better trained for military warfare than marine officers I cannot see you have a leg to stand on, although you do seem to tread upon my toes, in contesting my contention that marine officers and not naval officers should command a mixed force composing a naval brigade.

As regards your article headed "Marine Grievances," you say, "as an ex-marine officer," my "warm interest in the corps does not wholly excuse" my "sneers at the 'water-trained' officers serving with the naval brigades." There is no "sneer" in the simple fact. It is the interests of the State which concern me. Now the State pays for elaborately training marine officers and men for land warfare, the sea training is super-added; it also pays for the sea training of naval officers, and incidentally they get a mere smattering of military work. If it be a "sneer" to describe a naval officer as "water-trained," then it is a "sneer" to say a marine officer is "land-trained."

No officer of the Army, Marines, Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteers would resent being described as "land-trained," and if there be in the whole naval Service one single naval officer bold enough—I will not say stupid enough—to write in his own name and tell your readers that he does not consider it an honour to be a "water-trained" officer I will really begin to wonder if my name is

JOHN C. R. COLOMB.

Dromquima, Kenmare.

Naval Personal.

H.R.H. the Duke of York was the guest of Lord Iveagh at Elvedon Hall this week.

Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, will be absent on leave from the 17th to 25th inst., and Rear-Admiral T. S. Jackson, Admiral-Superintendent of the dockyard, conducts the port duties during that period.

Vice-Admiral Sir F. G. D. Bedford, Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indian Station, left Bermuda on Monday last for the West Indian portion of his command, and calls first at St. Kitts.

Rear-Admiral Sir John Hext, retired, formerly Director of Indian Marine, in which capacity he dealt with the sea transport of troops leaving India, has offered to organise and carry out the transport department of the Imperial Yeomanry Committee, and Lord Harris has gladly accepted his services.

Commodore R. L. Groome left Montevideo on Monday last in the *Flora* for the Falkland Islands.

Captain H. C. A. Baynes, of the *Latona*, arrived at Bermuda on Saturday last with a relief crew for the *Indefatigable*.

Captain A. J. Pocklington, of the *Europa*, does not embark the relief crew of the *Ramillies* until Monday next, and probably leaves during the following week.

Captain F. H. Henderson, late of the *Fox*, and Captain Peyton Hoskyns, late Commander of the *Blonde*, have been appointed Companions of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of their services while respectively commanding those vessels during the military operations, 1898-99, in the Sierra Leone Protectorate. The former officer had previously distinguished himself on both African shores as Sub-Lieutenant of the *Vulture* and Commander of the *Raccoon* on the East Coast. and Lieutenant and Transport Officer during the Ashanti campaign, 1873-74, and recently in the northern part of our West Coast possessions, in addition to which he was Senior Lieutenant during the Egyptian operations, 1882. The latter officer became Member of the Victorian Order in 1896 for special services on the occasion of the death of H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, who served in the Ashanti expedition of that year. Both officers are to be congratulated on obtaining this distinction, but as several others were employed at the same time a more generous distribution of honours might have been made.

Captain H. F. Royle left Plymouth on Saturday last in the Orient steamship *Ophir* for Australia to assume command of the naval establishments and Reserves at Sydney, N.S.W.

Captain W. des V. Hamilton, who shortly pays off the *Ramillies* at Malta, is to relieve Captain J. L. Hammet (recently promoted Rear-Admiral) in command of the General Depot and Fleet Reserve at Portsmouth. Captain Hamilton's ability and large experience eminently fit him for this most important appointment, where the control of considerable bodies of seamen requires the tact and forethought of an officer who has had to deal with large complements and the general details and supervision of the personnel of a fleet. His services as Flag-Captain on the North American and West Indian Station, and afterwards as chief of the staff in the Mediterranean fleet, together with his gallantry in the naval brigade in South Africa, 1878-79, sufficiently show the desirability of selecting this officer, who like his predecessor at the depot will attain flag rank before the usual term of command expires.

Lieut.-Commander H. D. Wilkin, of the *Sparrow*, pays off that vessel at Sheerness on Friday next.

Lieutenant E. G. W. Davey, who has served in the Royal yacht *Osborne* for the past three years, commissions the *Speedy* at Sheerness on Tuesday next to relieve the *Harrier* on the Mediterranean Station.

Staff-Commander R. G. Roe has been compulsorily retired on account of age. For the past eighteen months he has been Acting Staff-Captain at Devonport, and was fortunate in obtaining that appointment considering the large amount of home service he has enjoyed, and that for nearly fourteen years up to the present time he has only been away from England two of that period at Jamaica.

Chaplain the Rev. J. M. Morton arrived in England on Saturday last by the Royal Mail steamer *Tagus* from Jamaica after serving the usual period in the *Urgent*.

Fleet-Engineer J. T. Corner's promotion to Inspector of Machinery over the heads of seventeen of his seniors is due to the ability he has displayed during the past twelve years as chief engineer of our largest naval yard, where he previously held a junior post for seven years. At the same time it places those above him in an undesirable position, as some of them have records of long and faithful service which deserve recognition, and may be assumed by their professional brethren in civil life that they are not worthy of promotion.

Staff-Paymaster G. W. H. Maggs and Paymaster George Whitcroft, both retired, have been appointed for transport duties at home. This is the first occasion for a very long period of retired officers of their branch being utilised for other than naval hospitals, coastguard, and hydrographic departments, and indicates that the Admiralty have not a superfluity of either senior or junior accountant officers.

Colonel H. St. G. Schomburg's appointment as Commandant of the Chatham Division implies the retention of Colonel W. P. Wright as Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Royal Marine Forces. It would be no advantage for the latter officer to accept the post of Commandant, as he becomes Major-General in October next on the retirement of Major-General Munro, who, by the way, obtains the rank of Lieutenant-General when General Sir H. S. Jones retires in February of this year.

Major Charles Clarke, R.M.L.I., of the *Revenge*, and Captain R. H. J. Meister, of the *Ramillies*, will exchange appointments on the latter vessel becoming flagship of the rear-admiral, Mediterranean fleet, it being usual for a field officer to serve in, and obtain the advantages of, a vessel with a flag officer.

Captain R. L. Bayliff, R.M.L.I., who was under orders to embark in the *Europa* to command the Royal Marine forces taking passage to the Mediterranean, has been allowed to exchange on the foreign-service roster with Captain A. E. Rombulow Pearse, R.M.L.I., Plymouth Division.

Captains J. B. Pym and J. B. Finlaison, and Lieutenant R. H. Willis, R.M.L.I., have passed the examination for admission to the Ordnance College, Woolwich, with a view of qualifying for the Army Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant J. L. Jesse, R.M.L.I., of the *Cæsar*, has been allowed to join the Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant Percy Molloy, R.M.L.I., has been appointed to the Naval Intelligence Department at the Admiralty.

At the quarterly meeting of the directors of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund, held on the 9th inst., W. H. Lloyd, Esq., M.D., Inspector-General, in the chair, the sum of £70 was distributed among the several applicants.

S. DAMBERGI & BRO.

GOURDOULIS

BY SPECIAL ROYAL WARRANT



TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

SOLE CONSIGNEES.

CIGARETTES.

Navy Foreign.

We have already given some particulars of the trials of the French submarine boat, *Goubet* No. 2, which are going forward at Toulon. The *Yacht* adds further details, remarking that the boat on the surface is handled with the greatest ease and has rapid manœuvring power. The first trial was to establish the habitability of the boat, which was found to be perfect. At nine o'clock in the morning she plunged to a depth of about 15ft., remaining attached by a cord of silk to a float upon the surface, and in this position without movement she remained until two o'clock in the afternoon. Three men were in the boat at the time, and no inconvenience was felt by them. In the second trial the *Goubet* plunged twice, and, on arriving at Balaguier, upon a given signal, disappeared for a third time. She had plunged just below the surface, and played hide-and-seek with the steam-boat which accompanied her. For twenty minutes those on the surface were scanning the water in all directions in order to discover the submarine, while the latter, with her optic tube above water, kept them in view the whole time. On the return to the port the *Goubet* proceeded at six knots, and in passing the *Bouvines* circled round twice upon herself and entered the arsenal by passing under the chains of the *Shamrock*. On another occasion the boat behaved extremely well in rough weather. The boat is to be provided with two torpedo-tubes. She has been constructed by private enterprise, but is being tried by the French Admiralty, and according to M. Duboc, who has written the account in the *Yacht*, the naval officers who have witnessed these first experiments are very well pleased with her performances.

On the other hand, some difficulties have occurred in the trials of the submersible boat *Narval* at Cherbourg, and the *Sirène* and the *Triton* of the same type have been retarded in consequence. The difficulty occurs in the plunging of the boat. Externally the hull resembles that of a torpedo-boat, and is strengthened to support the pressure of water at a great depth, while the space between the outer and inner casing is filled with water for the plunge. It is now found necessary to subdivide the shell of the boat, so that the introduction of water may be regulated methodically, and we believe this change will have to be introduced into all the boats of the *Narval* class. The correspondent of the *Yacht* at Cherbourg remarks in relation to these trials "that there is too great a tendency to exaggerate the importance of submarine and submersible boats, and that they are at present purely serviceable for coast defence."

General Jamont is paying a series of visits to the French coast defences. As is well known, under the curiously mixed system upon which the defences are administered, a large number of them are within the purview of the Minister of War and are to be occupied by military forces in case of hostilities. The *France Militaire* seems to attach a good deal of importance to the general's visit to Brest, which would scarcely seem to be a matter of mere routine, since our contemporary urges that it would have been far better to keep it secret, so that the attention of foreigners might not be attracted to what is going on. A further sum of money is to be expended by both the Naval and Military Departments upon the coast defences, and M. Lockroy, though out of office, is loudly declaring that a large vote is needed. M. de Lanessan, his successor in the Rue Royale, asks for 600,000,000f. for the coasts and naval bases, the expenditure of which is intended to be divided over a period of six

years. Some of the French papers are very bitter in regard to this matter, and charge the Minister with want of patriotism in thus proposing to defer the completion of the work, and they ascribe his action to jealousy of his predecessor.

The first vessel to be constructed at the new Russian arsenal of Libau is a protected cruiser of 6,375 tons, which belongs to the programme of 1898-1904. The length will be 413ft. and the beam 53ft. 3in. The engines will be of 20,000 horse-power, and will be supplied by water-tube boilers of French make. A thin protective deck will extend over the whole area of the ship, and the armament will include twelve 6in. guns—two forward, two aft, and eight in casemates—as well as twelve of 2.9in. and eight of 1.8in., with five torpedo-tubes, of which three will be submerged.

The German Navy Budget for the year 1900 amounts in all to a total of 121,333,580 marks. The effective borne upon the estimates is 1,195 officers, 153 surgeons, and 28,204 men, being increases respectively of 77, 11, and 153. The vote for maintenance of ships and guns, for target practice, and for ordnance shows an increase of 1,400,000 marks. In the extraordinary budget a sum of 356,700,000 marks results from the application of the Navy Law authorising the existing programme, but out of this amount a total of 178,350,000 marks is spread over a period of three years. The figures show that the expenditure contemplated has not been fully made, a circumstance due chiefly to slower progress in ship-building than was anticipated. The special ship-building votes in the new estimates include the first charges for two battleships, one large armoured cruiser, two smaller cruisers, one gun-boat, and several torpedo craft.

The German annual Navy List has lately been published, giving particulars up to November 10. Six royal personages and 3 rear-admirals were *à la suite* of the Navy, and 3 princes of the Naval Infantry. Upon the active list were one admiral, 4 vice-admirals, 14 rear-admirals (including Prince Henry of Prussia, who has just been promoted), 46 captains, 19 frigate captains, 74 corvette captains or commanders, 188 captain-lieutenants, 288 lieutenants, and 200 sub-lieutenants, giving in all a total of 830 naval officers, or an increase of 56 upon the previous year.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our recent reverses in South Africa have called forth a spirit of patriotic devotion throughout the British Empire which has in it much that is encouraging so far as the future of that Empire is concerned. That its citizens of every class should prove themselves ready to rush to arms to make good the failures of a policy which many of them condemn is a warning foreign nations will do well to lay to heart; whilst the proofs we are giving of ability to transport any number of men, any amount of material, to the most distant parts of the earth, is a guarantee to the colonies, now loyally sharing the troubles of the mother country, that in the hour of common danger they may count upon her aid and protection—an aid and protection they will, however, hardly need, since in the resistance which the Boers are opposing to the large forces we have put into the field may be read the successful defence Australia, New Zealand or Canada would make to the far smaller armies which any other European power could bring against them. Yet that patriotic devotion is in danger of aggravating the perils of the present hour. To throw into a poor country a heterogeneous mass of combatants, disciplined, semi-disciplined, or not disciplined at all, and expect that their numbers and enthusiasm will command victory, is to be blind to two obvious facts—the one, that the single-lined railways of South Africa, apart from their insecurity, are incapable of moving and

feeding more than a limited number of troops; the other, that we do not possess, and, if we possessed, could not efficiently maintain, the transport of other kinds which might free us from dependence on those railways. The change that has been made in the supreme command can do nothing to alter these facts. Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener may be the best of military organisers, but they cannot double the lines of railway along which they will have to work, nor increase indefinitely the amount of animal transport they can employ; nor yet, to touch another point round which ignorant hopes are gathering, can they make our over-weighted cavalry horses, sick with a strange climate, strange food, strange flies, a match for the hardy, native-born horses of the lightly-accounted Boers.

These opinions may seem equivalent to a confession of impotence, and their logical outcome an immediate abandonment of a struggle in which, to use the words applied by Sir Henry Durand to all wars in Afghanistan, large armies must starve and small ones be overwhelmed; and certainly, if it were essential, as some people are busy proclaiming, that it be carried on to the bitter end, *i.e.*, to the capture of Pretoria and the destruction of Boer independence, I do not see how we are to escape being impaled on one or other of the horns of that dilemma. There is, however, I am happy to say, no reason why we should go on to a bitter end when a wise one will better serve our legitimate purpose, which I take to be the re-establishment of peace throughout South Africa on a basis which shall secure fair treatment of Uitlanders and a reduction within moderate limits of the armaments of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, whilst leaving untouched the national existence which those two Republics are defending with such astonishing resolution. Were Ladysmith not in danger of starvation, I should say that that wise end is already in sight, since, by remaining in the positions we now occupy, we can compel the Boers to exhaust their strength and patience in a waiting game. Sooner or later they must fall back, for a nation cannot remain indefinitely under arms though an army can; and when once a retrograde movement, due to their own necessities, has begun, a disintegration of their military forces will follow. The relief of Ladysmith cannot, however, be safely delayed, and fortunately that task is not beyond our power, since the railway from Durban to Sir Redvers Buller's camp is entirely in our hands, and the distance from our sea base not so great as to call for a larger amount of animal transport than we can provide and maintain, however many the troops that may be required for the turning movement which alone can dislodge the Boers from their strong entrenchments. We must expect, however, that they will fall back upon some other position, carefully chosen and prepared beforehand, and that would be the point where the tactics I recommend should be applied.

To put my views into a single sentence—I believe that our chances of success lie in the exhaustion of our enemies, and that that exhaustion will set in with rapidity proportioned to the distance from their base at which we apply to them the strategy by which Wellington at Torres Vedras checked the advance of Massena's large army and then compelled it to retire utterly worsted, demoralised, and shorn of nearly half its numbers. But the success of even this strategy will depend upon the spirit in which we continue to conduct the war, and upon the amount of hope of generous treatment at its close, which we leave not only to the Dutch of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, but to those of Cape Colony, whose loyalty is being exposed to so severe and unnatural a trial. Were it not well, then, if the day that witnesses the landing at Cape Town of the two men to whom our Government have transferred the confidence which they so recently placed in Sir Redvers Buller should announce to the world our readiness to entertain reasonable proposals of peace, and our determination to eschew any solution of the South African difficulty which would condemn us to violate the principle of equal rights and liberties for all white men throughout South Africa for which we profess to be fighting?

H. B. HANNA, Colonel.

Ashcroft, Petersfield, Dec. 30, 1899.

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The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING-STREET, Jan. 8.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of services in connection with military operations in 1898-99 in Sierra Leone Protectorate :—

To be an Ordinary Member of the 2nd Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

Major-Gen. Edward Robert Prevost Woodgate, C.B., C.M.G.

To be Ordinary Members of the 3rd Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

Capt. Frank Hannam Henderson, R.N.

Capt. Peyton Hoskyns, R.N., M.V.O.

Major Alexander Francis Tarbet, 3rd Batn. Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.), late Insp.-Gen. of Sierra Leone Frontier Police.

Capt. Edward Charles d'Heillemer Fairtlough, D.S.O., 4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, District Commissioner, Sierra Leone Protectorate.

Capt. Wilfred Stanley Sharpe, 4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, District Commissioner, Sierra Leone Protectorate.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 9.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the following appointments to Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the Army, in recognition of services of undermentioned officers whilst employed in Sierra Leone, Niger Territories, or Uganda (the promotions to bear date of Jan. 10) :—

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order :—

Major Arthur Haviland Thomas, A.S.C. (Sierra Leone).

Major Richard Crofts, R.A.M.C. (Sierra Leone).

Major Cecil Buckley Morgan, West India Regt. (Sierra Leone).

Capt. Norton James Goodwyn, Devonshire Regt. (Sierra Leone).

Capt. Frederick Montgomeri Carleton, Royal Lancaster Regt. (Sierra Leone).

Lieut. Horatio Douglas Russell, West India Regt. (Sierra Leone).

Capt. H. G. de L. Ferguson, 4th (Militia) Batn., Norfolk Regt. (Sierra Leone).

Lieut. W. R. Howell, 1st Glamorganshire V.A. (Sierra Leone).

Lieut. Charles Arthur Ker, R.A. (Niger Territories).

Capt. John Thorold Evatt, I.S.C. (Uganda).

BREVET.

To be Cols.—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. G. G. Cunningham, D.S.O., Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.) (Sierra Leone); Lieut.-Col. J. W. A. Marshall, West India Regt. (Sierra Leone).

The Queen has further been pleased to approve the grant of the medal for distinguished conduct in the field to the undermentioned :—

Sergt. J. Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders (Niger Territories).

Sergt. A. G. Wells, A.S.C. (Sierra Leone).

Sergt. B. Thomas, West African Regt. (Sierra Leone).

Corpl. Greenidge and Pte. Grant, West India Regt. (Sierra Leone).

Additional Notice.

Major C. H. W. Donovan, A.S.C. (Sierra Leone), would, had he survived, have been recommended to Her Majesty for reward.

The undermentioned officer is noted for consideration for brever rank of Major on promotion to rank of Capt. :—

Lieut. R. L. McClintock, R.E. (Niger Territories).

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 9.

Corps of Imperial Yeomanry.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales, K.G., &c., to be Hon. Col.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Major James E. Dewar to be Lieut.-Col., vice J. A. Lambert, placed on half pay; Capt. and Brevet-Major William H. Persse to be Major, vice J. E. Dewar (Nov. 20, 1899).

4th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Robert James Leslie Ogilby, from 4th Batn. Suffolk Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., vice A. G. A. Jerrard, promoted.

7th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. Jestyn Llewelyn Mansel, from Royal Monmouthshire R.E. (Militia), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. S. Cayzer, promoted.

4th Hussars.—Lieut. Charles Maclean Lewin, from 7th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. L. S. Churchill, resigned.

9th Lancers.—Supernumerary-Lieut. Thomas M. H. Kincaid-Smith to be Lieut., to complete establishment.

16th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. Lionel Howard Gilliat, from 5th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. E. Tuson, promoted.

21st Lancers.—Lieut. Arthur D. Champion to be Capt., in succession to Major J. Fowle, employed on service in South Africa (Dec. 30, 1899).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Major Foster L. Cunliffe to be Lieut.-Col., vice H. V. Cowan, removed on appointment to staff (Dec. 23, 1899).

The undermentioned Capt. to be Majors :—Arthur M. Balfour (Dec. 13, 1899); Francis B. Johnstone, Charles H. Hutchinson, and Sherwood D. Browne on augmentation; Græme S. Duffus, vice S. D. Rainsford, promoted (Dec. 18, 1899).

Supernumerary-Capt. Montagu C. P. Ward to be Capt. on augmentation (Jan. 1).

The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt. :—Gerald Lewis, vice A. M. Balfour, promoted (Dec. 13, 1899); Guy S. F. Broome on seconded list; John B. Aldridge on augmentation (Dec. 18, 1899).

Supernumerary-Lieut. John W. E. Donaldson to be Lieut. on augmentation (Dec. 18, 1899).

The undermentioned Capt. to be Divisional Adjts. on

augmentation :—Algernon H. S. Goff, Arthur T. Butler Percy T. C. Herbert (Dec. 26, 1899).

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from Royal Military Academy, to be 2nd Lieuts. :—Joseph Curling, Cecil Howie Saunders, Edward Anthony Steel, William Digby Stillwell, Clarence Gordon Hume Henderson, Charles Henry Fortnom Cox, Claud Furniss Potter, Lionel Gascoigne, John Dalrymple Belgrave, Douglas Reynolds, Walter Ker Gray, Cecil Robert Bates, Charles Clement Armitage, Arthur Edward Erskine, Charles Hebert, Hugh Ponsonby Burnyeat, John Markham Ingram, Godfrey St. Leger Thornton, Gilbert Leyborne Popham, Henry Whiston Atchison, Leonard William Lower, Hugh James Gillespie, Randolph Albert Shaw (Jan. 6).

The undermentioned gentlemen, from Royal Indian Engineering College, to be 2nd Lieuts. :—Gerald Arthur Hill Hill, Norman Ramsay.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Capt. Arthur J. Breakey to be Major, vice W. H. F. Taylor, employed on special service in South Africa (Jan. 3).

The undermentioned officers are seconded for special service in South Africa :—Capt. Claude J. Perceval, Bernard M. Bateman, Arthur W. Grepe, Fenwick H. Metcalfe, Cecil de Sausmarez, William G. Lyddon, Reginald H. Manley, and Richard O. Marton; Lieuts. John H. Massie and George T. C. Dwyer; 2nd Lieut. Percy H. Hay-Coghlan (Jan. 3).

Capt. Edward C. le Pelley is seconded for service as an Adj. of Volunteer Artillery (Dec. 21, 1899).

The undermentioned Lieuts. are seconded for service with Native Mountain Artillery, India :—Frederick W. Richey, Gerald A. Jamieson (Dec. 27, 1899).

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from Royal Military Academy, to be 2nd Lieuts. :—Charles Julius Everard, James Dunscomb Crowdy, Ivar MacIvor, Frank Cordon Larmour, Cuthbert Aubrey Lionel Graham, Henry Griffith Boone, Walter Martin FitzHerbert Turner, Robert Montagu Powell, Barwick Sharp Browne, Harold Selwyn Eliot, Cecil Edmond Rathbone, William John Standbridge, John Urmsom Hope, Edmund Walter, Walter Vyvian Nugent, Charles Richard Gillett, Thomas Arthur Frank Robinson, Robert Henry Brent Clark, Eric Pender Cudlip, John Barry Walker, Harold Maurice Stocker, Hubert Francis Burke, John Theodore Crofton Broadbent, Richard Seymour Bunbury, Andrew Graham Conran Smythe, Frederic William Hill, Geoffrey Noel Hill, Wilfred Percy Ashby Hattersley-Smith, Nicholas Gordon Mainwaring Jervis, Frederic Hamilton Lister, John Weatherall Smith, Hastings Samuel Perrott, and William Pym Bennett (Jan. 6).

The undermentioned gentlemen, from Royal Indian Engineering College, to be 2nd Lieuts. :—John Dillon Byrne, Stafford Reichel Reeves, John Leisching Grinlinton, Andrew Galbraith Fleming, Charles Lyall Grant, Harold Francis Salt, Hugh Branstons Warwick, Henry Seymour Marshall, Graham Brynner Macdonald, Hattil Henry Foll, Reginald d'Arcy Anderson, George Parson, and Elystan Miles.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieut.-Col. Richard L. A. Pennington is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health.

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TELEPHONE-2971 GERRARD.

King's (Liverpool Regt.).—The undermentioned temporary appointment is made:—Lieut. Bernard St. J. W. Hastings, to be Adj. during absence in South Africa of Lieut. C. H. Harrington (Nov. 2, 1899).

Norfolk Regt.—The promotions to rank of Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated as follows:—C. F. M. Worsley to Aug. 12, 1899, vice H. P. M. White, transferred to Indian Staff Corps; H. E. M. Turner to Aug. 20, 1899, vice C. F. M. Worsley, transferred to Indian Staff Corps; A. L. Hadow to Oct. 9, 1899, vice R. W. Hare, seconded.

Devonshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. Harry Wilfrid Cuming (University candidate), from 3rd London V.B.C., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. P. H. Price Dent, promoted.

Bedfordshire Regt.—Capt. Aynsley Eyre Greenwell, from 4th Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. I. de S. Thorpe, promoted.

Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut. William H. White to be Capt., vice K. P. Apthorp, promoted (Nov. 18, 1899).

South Wales Borderers.—The promotion to rank of Lieut.-Col. of Major Hon. Ulick de R. B. Roche is antedated to Nov. 29, 1899; Capt. Jonas H. du B. Travers to be Major, vice Hon. Ulick de R. B. Roche (Nov. 29, 1899); Lieut. Francis I. Day is seconded for service under Foreign Office; Supernumerary-Lieut. William A. G. Williams, D.S.O., to be Lieut., vice F. I. Day (Dec. 20, 1899); Lieut. Robert W. Bradley to be Adj., vice Lieut. C. L. Taylor, who has vacated appointment.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Major Robert J. Romanes is placed on retired pay (Jan. 5).

East Surrey Regt.—The restoration to establishment of Supernumerary-Capt. Bernard R. James, which was notified in *Gazette* of Dec. 12, 1899, is cancelled.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.).—Major Stewart J. Trench to be Lieut.-Col., vice H. E. Belfield, removed on appointment to staff (Dec. 18, 1899); 2nd Lieut. J. R. Brunker to be Lieut., vice R. N. Bray, seconded (Oct. 28, 1899).

Dorsetshire Regt.—Capt. Oliver P. S. Ingham, from half pay, to be Capt., supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below R. H. K. Butler (Jan. 10); 2nd Lieut. I. H. Kitchin to be Lieut., vice C. Saunders, seconded (Oct. 24, 1899).

Northamptonshire Regt.—Capt. Arthur Parkin is seconded for service under Foreign Office (Dec. 20, 1899).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.).—Supernumerary-Lieut. Felix F. Ready to be Lieut., vice E. H. Blunt, promoted.

King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).—Capt. Oscar H. E. Marescaux is seconded for service on staff (Dec. 4, 1899).

Manchester Regt.—Capt. Charles L. R. Petrie is seconded for service under Foreign Office (Dec. 27, 1899).

Highland Light Infantry.—Supernumerary-Capt. Horace F. Kays to be Capt., vice A. F. Lambton, killed in action (Jan. 3).

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's).—The promotions to rank of Capt. and Lieut. respectively of Lieut. N. A. Thomson and 2nd Lieut. W. M. Thomson are antedated to Dec. 7, 1899, in succession to Capt. A. B. Ritchie, appointed Adj. 4th Batn. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.); Lieut. Charles I. Stockwell is seconded for service with Egyptian Army (Dec. 9, 1899); Lieut. George W. Murray is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health (Dec. 26, 1899).

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieut. Alderson P. Berthon is seconded for service under Colonial Office; Supernumerary-Lieut. Verelst T. Worship, D.S.O., to be Lieut., vice A. P. Berthon (Dec. 2, 1899).

West India Regt.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. H. Wilford, vice F. L. Blossie, promoted (Oct. 19, 1899); A. C. H. Dixon, vice J. E. Harden, transferred to Royal Sussex Regt. (Dec. 20, 1899).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Capt. G. A. T. Bray, from seconded list, to be Capt., vice M. L. Hughes, killed in action (Dec. 21, 1899).

Staff.—Brevet-Col. F. L. Brown, from Lieut.-Col., half pay R.E., to be a Col. on staff for R.E., and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army, vice Col. H. Elsdale, retired (Dec. 29, 1899).

Garrison Staff.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Stirling, K.C.B., B.A., to be Lieut. of Tower of London, vice Gen. Godfrey Clerk, C.B., whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Jan. 5).

Army Pay Dept.—Major J. F. Chisholm-Batten, Staff

Paymtr., is granted substantive rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army (Jan. 8).

Half Pay.—Major George F. R. Henderson, from York and Lancaster Regt., to be Lieut.-Col. (Dec. 23, 1899).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. C. Hawtrey B. Norcott (Rifle Brigade, Prince Consort's Own) to be Col. (Dec. 16, 1899).

MEMORANDA.

Major Hon. J. H. G. Byng, 10th Hussars, is granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. in South Africa whilst commanding South African Light Horse (Nov. 13, 1899).

The undermentioned officers are granted local rank of Major in South Africa:—Capt. W. R. Stewart, R.E., whilst Asst.-Director of Railways; Capt. G. S. McD. Elliot, R.E., whilst Asst.-Director of Railways; Capt. G. W. Treble, Army Post Office Corps, whilst Army Postmaster (Nov. 9, 1899).

Qrmr. and Hon. Lieut. Joseph Herbert Wolfe Beach, R.A.M.C., is granted hon. rank of Capt. (Jan. 8).

The Christian names of Qrmr. and Hon. Lieut. Prentice are Montague John, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Dec. 12, 1899.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Capt.:—Lewis Narbrough Hughes d'Aeth, Esq., late Capt. Royal Scots Fusiliers; James Robert Ewing, Esq., late Capt. 20th Hussars; Charles Henry Lord Southampton, late Capt. 10th Hussars; George James Hardress Stevenson, Esq., late Capt. 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.

To be Lieuts.:—Bernard Elliot Church, gent., late Lieut. 16th Lancers; Lieut. Walter Henry Beetles, 5th Middlesex V.B.C.

To be 2nd Lieut.:—Arthur Vernon Poynter, gent., late 2nd Lieut. Scots Guards.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 9.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Donegal Artillery (Prince of Wales's) (Southern Divn.).—William Hanna Milligan, gent., and James Workman, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

Glamorgan Artillery (Western Divn.).—Harold White Beor, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Lancashire Artillery (Southern Divn.).—2nd Lieuts. A. G. Eden, H. F. Hollins, C. S. C. Harrison, L. M. Davies, J. Morrison, and C. S. Hope-Johnstone to be Lieuts.

Pembroke Artillery (Western Divn.).—Capt. P. A. Legg is seconded for service with Sierra Leone Frontier Police.

Wicklow Artillery (Southern Divn.).—Francis Finch Freeman, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Yorkshire Artillery (Western Divn.).—Henry Algernon Cholmley Darley, gent., formerly Capt., to be Lieut.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).—Thomas Clarence Edward Goff, Esq., to be reappointed Capt. (Dec. 29, 1899).

3rd Batn. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).—Major T. Lloyd-Harries resigns his commission and is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., with permission to wear prescribed uniform on retirement (Jan. 2).

3rd and 4th Batns. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).—Capt. W. H. Feilden to be Major (Dec. 28, 1899); George Hamilton-Wilkinson, gent., Eustace Henry Melville Talbot Baines, gent., and Robert Frederick Awdry, gent. (Jan. 1), to be 2nd Lieuts.

6th Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Robert Chaine Alexander McCalmont, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 30, 1899).

5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—Hugh Montgomery, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 29, 1899).

6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—Capt. H. E. B. Newenham, Royal Fusiliers, to be Adj., vice Capt. C. F. Heyworth-Savage, who has vacated appointment (Nov. 13, 1899).

3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. A. B. Dealtry to be Lieut. (Dec. 30, 1899).

4th Batn. Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).—Walter Eldred Warde, Esq., late Capt. 4th Batn. Devonshire Regt., to be Capt. (Jan. 1).

3rd Batn. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).—Francis Edmund Lane-Fox, Esq., formerly Lieut., to be Capt. (Jan. 2).

4th Batn. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).—Oswald Erik Todd, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 28, 1899).

4th Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.—Jonathan John Russell

Peel, gent., formerly Lieut. 1st V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Lieut. (Dec. 29, 1899).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Stephen Thomas Moore, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 27, 1899).

4th Batn. Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.).—Edward Ellershaw, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th and 6th Batns. Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt. R. C. Feilding resigns his commission (Dec. 27, 1899).

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—Edward Ralph Harbord, gent., is reappointed Lieut.

4th Batn. Cheshire Regt.—Godfrey James Oakey, gent., Charles Lindsay Toone, gent., d'Arcy Richard Baker, gent. (Dec. 30, 1899), and Charles Vaughan Reece Thomas, gent. (Jan. 3), to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers.—David Lewis Hankin, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 29, 1899).

3rd and 4th Batns. Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—Alfred Forbes Lumsden, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 28, 1899).

3rd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Capt. and Hon. Major R. A. C. Forster, from Wicklow Artillery (Southern Divn. R.G.A.), to be Capt. (Dec. 5, 1899).

3rd Batn. Gloucestershire Regt.—Harold John Baskerville Whitehead, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Gloucestershire Regt.—Cyril Herbert Smith, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 28, 1899).

3rd and 4th Batns. Worcestershire Regt.—Joseph Gwyn Moore, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt.—Ernest Norman Buchan, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. East Surrey Regt.—William Henry Bulpett, Esq., formerly Capt. and Hon. Major, to be Capt. (Dec. 18, 1899).

3rd Batn. Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.).—Hyman Andrade Davis, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 27, 1899).

3rd Batn. Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.).—Arthur Hardwicke Spooner, gent. (Jan. 1), and Evelyn Stuart Parker, gent. (Jan. 2), to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Welsh Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major William Pollard, retired, late 4th Batn. West Yorkshire Regt., to be Capt. (Dec. 28, 1899).

3rd Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Robert Seton Græme Higgins, gent. (Dec. 25, 1899), and Francis Edward Blackwood, gent. (Dec. 29, 1899), to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Essex Regt.—Gilbert Horsman Soames, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 29, 1899); Cyril Moreton Wheatley, gent., late Lieut. 4th Batn. East Surrey Regt., to be 2nd Lieut.; Francis Cyril Stonor, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 2).

4th Batn. Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.).—Richard Collingwood Fenwick, Esq., formerly Capt. 3rd Batn., to be Capt.; William Gillilan Johnson, gent., late Lieut. 4th Batn. Worcestershire Regt., to be Lieut. (Jan. 1); James Herbert Mathias, gent. (Dec. 30, 1899), Edgar Nelson Turner Collin, gent., Albert Claud Hewitt, gent., John Leopold Heymann, gent., and 2nd Lieut. Henry Stewart Anderson, from 1st V.B. West Yorkshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieuts. (Jan. 1).

3rd Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. J. F. Allen and H. M. Dillon to be Lieuts. (Dec. 29, 1899); Walter Leslie, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 1).

3rd Batn. Northamptonshire Regt.—George Francis Hodgson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 2).

3rd Batn. Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.).—Jean Bates van de Weyer, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).—Henry Percy Richmond Anson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

8th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—2nd Lieut. E. D. Banks to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Batns. Manchester Regt.—Charles Arthur Booth, gent., William Kercheval Bayley, gent., and Harry Cecil Bates, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.—Cecil de Grey Murray, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 1).

3rd Batn. Durham Light Infantry.—Lieut. John Condé Williams, from 1st V.B. Buffs (East Kent Regt.), to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 29, 1899).

4th Batn. Durham Light Infantry.—George White, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. H. H. B. Cunningham to be Lieut. (Dec. 29, 1899).

5th Batn. Connaught Rangers.—Hugh Wray Biddulph, Esq., formerly 2nd Lieut. 3rd Batn. Leinster Regt., to be Capt. (Jan. 1); Lieut. C. E. P. Wallis, from 5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt., to be Lieut. (Dec. 28, 1899).

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4th Bata. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—Henry Ewen Davidson, gent., late 2nd Lieut. Cameron Highlanders, to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 30, 1899).

7th Bata. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. J. C. Henry resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement; Capt. and Hon. Major A. B. Williams to be Major; Supernumerary-Capt. C. S. Northcote to be Capt.

3rd Bata. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—William Theodore Redmond Browne, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 29, 1899).

4th Bata. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Archibald Grogan, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th Bata. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Arthur Hugh Wodehouse, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 29, 1899).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Denbighshire (Hussars).—John Hardy Wrigley, gent., and Watkin Randle Kynaston Maiawaring, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts. (Dec. 27, 1899).

Royal 1st Devon.—William Carnegie Barnes, gent. (Dec. 27, 1899), and John Reginald Upton Lord Seaton (Dec. 28, 1899) to be 2nd Lieuts.

Royal North Devon (Hussars).—Lieut. J. H. M. Kirkwood resigns his commission (Jan. 10); George Herbert St. Hill, gent., formerly Capt. Rhodesia Horse, to be Lieut. (Dec. 29, 1899); Robert William Wynne Eytton, gent., formerly Lieut. Royal East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry, to be Lieut. (Dec. 30, 1899).

Duke of Lancaster's Own.—John Kenneth Thwaites, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary) (Dec. 28, 1899).

Middlesex (Duke of Cambridge's Hussars).—Harry Cunningham Brodie, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 28, 1899).

Nottinghamshire (Southern Nottinghamshire).—Thomas Philip Barber, gent., and Henry Gordon Ley, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.; Frederick George Glyn Bailey, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary) (Jan. 1).

Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers).—Hon. George Vere Arundell Monckton-Arundell to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 1).

Westmoreland and Cumberland.—Gilbert Henry Turner, gent., late Lieut., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 30, 1899).

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Berwick-on-Tweed.—James Aitchison Young, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st City of London (Eastern Divn., R.G.A.).—Francis Cecil Shirecliffe Parker, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's) (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—John Athelstan Laurie Riley, Esq., to be Capt.

2nd Durham (Seaham) (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—Capt. E. C. de Pelley, R.G.A., to be Adjt., vice Capt. J. H. B. Johnston, whose period of service has expired (Dec. 21, 1899).

1st Gloucestershire.—Sidney Royse Lysaght, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Kent.—Edward Henry Eley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Lancashire.—William Bates, jun., gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—Charles William Brims, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Northumberland (Percy) (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—Robert Huggup, jun., gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—2nd Lieuts. H. W. Appleby and A. G. Simon to be Lieuts.

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).—William Burns, gent., Walter Ainslie, gent., and William Aitchison, jun., to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supernumerary).

1st V.B. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).—Arthur Thomas Chapman, gent., William Henry Trinder, gent., and Samuel Henry Parsons-Smith, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st V.B. Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Alexander Henry McDougall, gent., to be Surg.-Lieut.

3rd V.B. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—The resignation of Capt. C. M. W. Turner, which appeared in *Gazette* of Nov. 7, 1899, is cancelled.

4th V.B. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—2nd Lieut. C. B. Johnston to be Lieut.

5th (Irish) V.B. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—Augustus Thornhill Earle, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Lincolnshire Regt.—Thomas Walter Alfred Daman, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st V.B. Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).—Charles Talbot Foxcroft, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).—George Francis Lovibond, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).—Thomas Martin Ellis, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd (Hertfordshire) V.B. Bedfordshire Regt.—Major W. F. Wheatley is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capt. L. Smeathman is granted hon. rank of Major; 2nd Lieuts. J. Parsons, H. L. Lane, and L. C. Bullock to be Lieuts.

3rd V.B. Bedfordshire Regt.—Henry Cumberland Brown, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Leicestershire Regt.—Surg.-Major R. B. Smith to be Surg.-Lieut.-Col.

2nd V.B. Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. F. A. H. Bealey to be Lieut.

2nd (Earl of Chester's) V.B. Cheshire Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major C. Gamon to be Major.

3rd V.B. Cheshire Regt.—Thomas Ridgway, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—William Robert Wilson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Gloucestershire Regt.—Lieut. J. H. Collett to be Capt.

1st V.B. South Staffordshire Regt.—Guy Williamson Edwards, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. South Staffordshire Regt.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. W. Walker to be Lieut.-Col.

2nd V.B. Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.).—Capt. and Hon. Major W. J. Cook to be

Major; Lieuts. A. Gray, A. R. Pilkington, A. Brewis, and J. Masson to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. R. A. Pilkington to be Lieut.

6th (Fife) V.B. Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—John McKenzie, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Extra-Supernumerary).

1st (Oxford University) V.B. Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—The appointment of Capt. S. D. Maul, retired pay, reserve of officers, to be Lieut.-Col., which appeared in *Gazette* of Dec. 19, 1899, is cancelled at his own request.

1st V.B. Essex Regt.—Sidney Charles Marriott, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.; Arthur Butler Harris, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st V.B. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).—Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry C. H. Pank to be Capt.

4th Middlesex (West London).—William Done Bushell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Cadet Corps attached to 5th (West) Middlesex.—Hon. Capt. Rev. E. H. Kempson, M.A., resigns his appointment.

1st London.—Percival Cuthbert Quilter, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

2nd London.—E. Stokes and F. J. E. Welch, Lieuts., to be Capt.; Frederick John Bernan, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd London.—2nd Lieuts. P. Hastings and W. R. B. Gillespie to be Lieuts.

1st Cadet Bata. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Wilfred Steuart Miall Green, gent., to be Hon. 2nd Lieut.

3rd (Sunderland) V.B. Durham Light Infantry.—Percy Phillippo Wilson, gent., and Frederick Austin Hopper, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd (Renfrewshire) V.B. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—2nd Lieuts. R. B. Wallace, H. S. Girvan, and F. W. Colledge to be Lieuts.; William McKenzie Hepburn, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

1st Tower Hamlets.—William Henry Hamilton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

MEMORANDA.

VOLUNTEER INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Forth.—Surg.-Lieut.-Col. C. W. MacGillivray, M.D., Queen's R.V. Brigade Royal Scots, to be Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. on appointment as Senior Medical Officer to brigade, and to be seconded whilst holding appointment.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Jan. 10.]

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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 5.
Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. Morris Stanley Nicholson to be Lieut. (Jan. 2).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 6.
In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. George Frederick Glennie has this day been placed on retired list, with permission to assume rank of Commander.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 8.
In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22 and May 18, 1870, Staff-Commander Richard George Roe has been placed on retired list, with permission to assume rank of Capt. (Jan. 1).

(From Friday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 10.
In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Sept. 15, 1887, Chief-Carpenter Henry John Rundle, who was pensioned on Dec. 31, 1899, has been granted relative rank of Lieut. from date of his retirement.
Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieut. Frederick James Reid is seconded for service with A.S.C. (Jan. 2).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 11.
Robert Weatherhead, Esq., has been appointed Naval Instr. in Her Majesty's fleet (Dec. 23, 1899).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 6.
Captain.—R. N. Ommanney to Indus for duties of Staff-Captain of Devonport Dockyard and Queen's Harbourmaster of harbour of Hamoaze.
Lieutenants.—E. G. W. Davy to Speedy in command (Jan. 16). R. T. Brenden to Swallow (Dec. 31).
Sub-Lieutenants.—L. F. Maitland-Kirwan to Flora; E. H. F. Boughey to Pembroke for Ariel (Dec. 31).
Midshipmen.—C. G. Brodie to Majestic (Feb. 1). A. P. N. Thorowgood to Royal Sovereign (Jan. 5).
Naval Cadets.—G. T. S. Saundly to Aurora (Jan. 15). W. J. Foster, M. K. Horton, T. E. Greenshield, A. J. Landon, J. L. Longstaff, P. W. C. Sharpe, C. T. Wilson to Majestic (Feb. 1).
Fleet-Engineer.—H. S. Rashbrook to Pembroke for Champion (Jan. 5).
Staff-Engineer.—J. E. Jenkins to Diadem (Jan. 5).
Retired Paymaster.—G. Whitcroft to President for transport service (Jan. 8).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 8.
Captain.—F. St. L. Luscombe reappointed to Doris for service as transport officer in Natal on promotion.
Commanders.—E. A. Salway reappointed to Pembroke for duty in fleet and dockyard reserve in lieu of lieutenant; G. C. Fraser reappointed to Vernon to complete term of appointment on senior staff in lieu of lieutenant; A. P. James reappointed to Hood in lieu of Lieutenant; T.

Jackson reappointed to Victorious in lieu of Lieutenant (Dec. 31). A. W. Torlesse to Indus as assistant to captain appointed to carry out duties of Staff-Captain and Queen's Harbourmaster of harbour of Hamoaze (Jan. 6).

Lieutenants.—A. W. B. Smith to Europa temp. (Jan. 8). A. K. Waistell to Ramillies (T) (undated); H. K. Arbuthnot to Royal Oak (T); A. H. de Kantzow to Hood.

Lieutenant, R.N.R.—F. W. Fairbank to Bonaventure. Sub-Lieutenants, R.N.R.—H. Hutchinson to Terrible; E. E. Cadon to Philomel; H. W. Randall to Forte; R. G. W. Mason to Tartar; G. A. Alcock to Hermes; P. E. Dyne to Indefatigable; A. C. Baker to Pearl; W. H. Parker to Hermione; T. C. N. Thompson to Australia; A. W. M'Kellar to Hannibal; C. D. Pickering to Resolution, all for 12 months' training.

Surgeon.—G. A. S. Bell to be lent to assist Board of Army medical officers in physical examination of candidates for commissions in Royal Marines (Jan. 8 to 13 inclusive).

Paymaster.—W. H. J. Pym to Philomel (Jan. 6). Assistant-Paymasters.—J. E. Dathan to Fearless in charge; P. N. Campbell to Duke of Wellington (Jan. 6). Clerks.—G. B. Owen to Resolution; K. H. Arnold to Trafalgar temp. (Jan. 6).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 9.
Staff-Commanders.—J. D. Moulton to Collingwood (Jan. 21). R. J. Rogers to be assistant to captain appointed to carry out duties of Staff-Captain Devonport and Queen's Harbourmaster of Hamoaze (Jan. 12).

Commander.—H. G. Smith to Pheasant, reappointed on promotion (Dec. 31, 1899).

Lieutenants.—A. Lowndes to Minerva (N) (Jan. 7). J. A. Webster to Hotspur (1st and N) (Jan. 5). C. E. Hunter to Alexander (1st and G) (Jan. 6). Hon. E. H. A'Court to Prince George (1st and G) (Jan. 5). E. F. Bruen to Howe (1st and G) (undated). V. G. Gurner to Howe temp. (Jan. 7). A. H. Tremayne to Vivid for Devonport Barracks (G) (undated). S. R. Olivier to Minerva (1st). H. H. Holland to Hannibal (Jan. 11). J. Luce to Boscawen for Dolphin in command (Jan. 25).

Midshipmen.—R. N. Kempe to Jupiter (Jan. 8). H. E. Gore-Layton, G. A. Matthew, E. Manners to Highflyer (Feb. 1). H. J. R. Frischler to Doris (Jan. 15). C. C. Sherman to Highflyer (Feb. 1). B. C. Walker, H. E. Harvey to Niobe (Jan. 15). T. S. Brodie to Mars; N. A. K. Money to Hannibal; W. E. Compton (Feb. 1).

Naval Cadets.—P. B. Crohan to Highflyer (Feb. 1). S. C. Douglas, C. H. Jones to Doris; J. K. Rigg to Royal Arthur; J. N. Benbow, R. B. Kingscote to Warspite (Jan. 15). G. O. Hewett to Magnificent; E. Combe, M. R. J. Maxwell-Scott to Prince George; S. K. Smyth to Repulse; E. A. Cater, A. M. Clark, G. Herbert to Resolution (Feb. 1).

Retired Staff-Paymaster.—G. W. H. Maggs to Media for transport service at Southampton (Jan. 5).
Chief Engineer.—H. Abbott to Duke of Wellington for Pandora (Feb. 20).

Surgeons.—H. Spicer, M.B., to Duke of Wellington; M. Cameron to Northampton for Curacoa; F. C. B. Jennings to Mars (Jan. 5). G. E. Macleod to Europa for medical charge on voyage to Malta (Jan. 8), after to

Ramillies when recommissioned (undated). R. C. MacKeown, M.B., to Europa in medical charge on voyage to England (undated).

Assistant-Paymasters.—W. F. Wells to Sans Pareil (undated). H. M. Barnby to Howe (Jan. 6). H. Woodman to Severn; H. N. Jolliffe to Caledonia (undated).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 10.
Commanders.—R. G. Gregory to President for service at Admiralty (Jan. 1). C. G. S. Eeles to Vivid for Agamemnon (N) (Jan. 25). H. St. G. S. Clive to Vivid addl. for Dockyard Reserve (N) (Jan. 25).

Lieutenants.—G. H. S. Potter to Howe; J. S. Dumaresq to be lent to Sans Pareil; W. D. Paton to Ramillies addl. and on recommissioning (Jan. 9). H. J. D. Jelf to Bonaventure addl. temp. (Dec. 31, 1899). H. G. Sherbrooke to Victory for Starfish temp. in lieu of sub-lieutenant (Jan. 10).

Sub-Lieutenant.—T. E. J. Bigg to Bonaventure (Jan. 10). Midshipman.—L. G. R. Lloyd to Doris (Jan. 15). Naval Cadet.—G. O. Hewett to Ramillies addl. and on recommissioning, appointment to Magnificent cancelled (Jan. 5).

Fleet-Engineers.—F. J. Moore to Pembroke for Ajax (Jan. 4). T. Agnew to Vivid for service in Reserve Office (undated).

Assistant-Engineers.—R. A. R. Meiklem to Europa; H. H. Johnson to Vivid for Ocean; P. B. Richards to Duke of Wellington supy. for temp. service (Jan. 10).

Probationary Assistant-Engineer.—E. B. Scott to Diadem. Surgeon.—S. Keays to Ramillies on recommissioning (undated).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 11.
Captain.—M. H. Smyth to Egeria on promotion (Dec. 31, 1899).

Lieutenants.—C. A. Fountaine to Ferret (antedated from Dec. 1 to Nov. 24, 1899). H. F. C. Kitchener to Violet (antedated from Dec. 15 to Dec. 12, 1899).

Fleet-Engineer.—H. S. Rashbrook to Wildfire for Edinburgh (Jan. 10), appointment to Champion (Jan. 5) cancelled.

Staff-Engineer.—J. A. H. Hicks to Duke of Wellington for Cressy (Jan. 10).

Engineers.—F. Pring to Duke of Wellington for Glory; W. J. Leighton to Research (Jan. 10).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 12.
Commanders, Retired.—A. E. Heathcote to Medea for transport service, Southampton; C. W. P. Allen to President for transport service in Thames District (Jan. 22); W. Maitland-Dougall to Eagle for transport service at Liverpool and Birkenhead (Jan. 29); E. B. B. L. Scrivener to Eagle for transport service at Liverpool and Birkenhead; D. McPherson to Medea for transport service at Southampton; F. M. Heathcote to President for transport service at Southampton (Feb. 5).

Lieutenant, Retired.—C. W. Pleydell-Bouverie to Medea for transport service at Southampton (Jan. 29).

Lieutenant.—R. H. Curteis to Durham in command (Jan. 22).

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DEATH.

LE QUESNE.—On Dec. 31, 1899, at his residence in Jersey, from the effects of influenza, Capt. Charles Edwin Le Quesne, late of the 18th Royal Irish.

COLONEL WILLIAM MOFFAT DOUGLAS-
WILLAN, Deceased.

PURSUANT to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria, cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees," NOTICE is hereby Given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of WILLIAM MOFFAT DOUGLAS-WILLAN, late of the Town and County of Havering, a Colonel (Retired List) in Her Majesty's Army (who died on the 6th day of November, 1899, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry and of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 5th day of January, 1900, by Miss Mary Louisa Douglas-Willan, Lewis Roberts, Esq., The Reverend Charles Campbell Douglas, Esq., and Ferdinand Howard Douglas-Willan, Esq., the said Executors and Executors therein named), are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their CLAIMS and DEMANDS to us the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executrix and Executors, on or before the 10th day of February next, after which date the said Executrix and Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1900.
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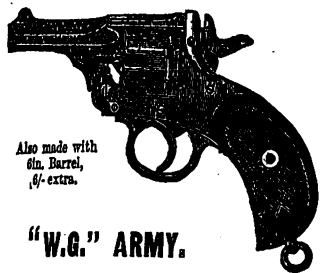
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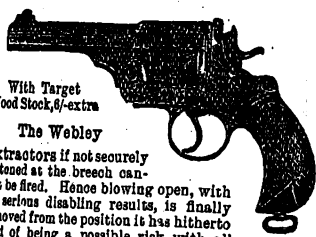
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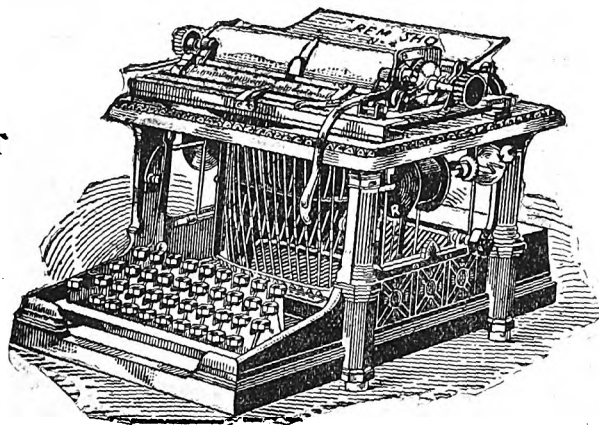
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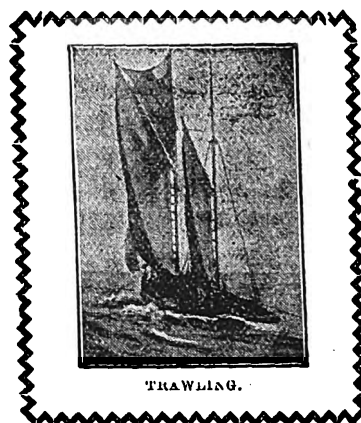
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No. 2,087.—VOL. XLI.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1900.

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PROGRESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE entrance of Lord Roberts and Kitchener on the theatre of war raised the curtain on the third act in the eventful drama passing before the gaze of the nation in South Africa. It is with mixed feelings that we contemplate the events of the pre-existing period. Gallant deeds have been so overshadowed by unexpected reverses that the remaining impression on the mind of many savoured to an uncomfortable degree rather of defeat than of victory, until Sir George White's gallant repulse of the Boers on the 6th inclined the balance in the right direction. It is most essential in following from day to day the varying incidents of the three-fold campaign now being carried on to keep a cool head. If there is no room for exultation over uninterrupted victory, there is at the same time no cause for despondency over serious defeat. We have suffered reverses, but not defeat. If to the east and west we have seen some 50,000 British soldiers blocked and checked in their progress by the mobile and entrenched Boers, we have also seen an equal or possibly a superior number of the enemy held inactive by their own operation. If the curtain fell in gloom when the British recoiled from the embattled hills of Colenso and Magersfontein, it rose again gloriously when the garrison of Ladysmith succeeded through an entire day in hurling back the Boer host from its entrenchments.

The lengthened inactivity of Sir Redvers Buller after the repulse at Colenso on December 15, notwithstanding the substantial increase of his force, and the absolute silence that has so mysteriously

shrouded the part that was being played by Sir Charles Warren, are now explained. Information reached the War Office on Thursday that General Buller had crossed the Tugela, bent upon a forward movement for the relief of Ladysmith. The movements which resulted in the crossing of the river in two places seem to have been excellently planned. Lord Dundonald and his mounted men made a dash for Potgieter's Drift on the 10th inst. Next day, covered by the fire of the naval guns which had been brought into position on Alice Hill, near Swart Kop, the main force moved across the river and took up a position on a ridge of kopjes a couple of miles on the northern side. Almost simultaneously Sir Charles Warren forced the passage of a drift six miles further to the west of that crossed by Sir Redvers Buller. He, with all arms, is established on the far side and hopes to outflank the enemy.

The first step of the movement has been effectually made. The second will probably be a great battle at a position chosen by the Boers, most likely somewhere on the great rugged plateau south of Dewdrop. Sir Redvers Buller will no doubt strive to fight this battle at once. When Sir Charles Warren continues his flanking movement, he will threaten seriously Acton Homes and the Free Staters' line of retreat to their own country by Van Reenen's Pass. If the British left is flung across this road before the Harrismith men retreat to their own borders it will necessitate their retirement with the Transvaalers and crossing into their country by one of the more northerly passes. We know that the Free State burghers are dissatisfied with the conduct of the war, and if they suffered as severely in the attack on Ladysmith as there is every reason to believe, there is a probability that the very weak tie that holds the two Republics together may be brought to breaking strain, and that the Free Staters engaged in the siege of Ladysmith may turn their faces homewards, thoroughly disgusted at having been dragged into a war which has fallen with great severity upon them.

All must recognise now the wisdom of the decision to send Lord Roberts to South Africa, and thus give Sir Redvers Buller a free hand to deal with the position in Natal. It was on the 10th inst. that the new Commander-in-Chief of the Army in South Africa reached the Cape. On the morning of the day following Sir Redvers Buller occupied the south bank of the Tugela at Potgieter's Drift. The significant sequence of these two events suggests that the active operations of the relieving force in Natal had been deferred until Sir Redvers Buller communicated by wire with Lord Roberts, and knew that he was relieved of responsibility for what was proceeding in Cape Colony. The chief interest of the country will now be divided between the force in being under Sir Redvers Buller and that in process of formation in Cape Colony under the immediate orders of the veteran Commander-in-Chief. The force under Lord Methuen's command lies for the time being entrenched and blocked at Modder River. Should Kimberley be in no immediate

danger of being starved out, it is probable that things will remain *in statu quo* at Modder River until relief to the invested garrison can be brought about by a new series of operations originating to the south of the Orange Free State. Assuming, as we now may, that the force in Natal is of sufficient strength for independent offensive action without further heavy reinforcements of British troops from home, the 6th, 7th, and 8th Divisions, with the mounted corps, should be at the disposal of Lord Roberts in Cape Colony for a bold forward movement against the Free State or such other action as his judgment may dictate. It is estimated that by the end of the first week in February some 27,000 additional troops should thus be assembled under his orders. This force would include one cavalry regiment, twelve battalions of regular infantry, seven battalions of Militia, sixty-six guns, and a considerable force of mounted infantry, but it would be exclusive of the large and varied mounted irregular corps in process of formation at home, in the colonies, and in India.

In one important direction continued efforts are required to give us the necessary strength. In all parts of the theatre of war the number of field guns is too small. A proportion of at least four per 1,000 fighting men has been generally accepted in modern times as the minimum; yet in this war, where a preponderance in artillery is so essential owing to the abnormal conditions that confront our troops, a proportion of even three per 1,000 is not attained. It is satisfactory to learn that all available naval field guns, both 15prs. and 12prs., are to be sent out to South Africa for the use of the Army. These guns are quick-firers. The former has, moreover, an effective range of 10,000yd. or more, and the latter a range nearly as long. The supply of these pieces, so superior to our existing field guns, is satisfactory even at this advanced hour, but the fact of such guns being in existence at once forces the pertinent question why the field artillery was left with an inferior weapon until war came upon the nation. In regular cavalry also we are too weak, and the unaccountable delay in the mobilisation of the additional brigade is disquieting. Is it a fact, as is suspected amongst military men, that the reservist system, which has been found so satisfactory with the infantry arm, has proved to be a failure more or less in the case of the mounted services? There would certainly seem to be fair grounds for fearing that it is so. A man passing some years of his life in civil employ becomes far more quickly out of training for mounted than for dismounted service, and the time required to render him again efficient in the riding school must inevitably cause serious delay in mobilisation. For years it has been pointed out that our Army is notoriously weak in the cavalry arm, and the system of seriously letting down its effective strength in time of peace, and relying upon a sudden influx of reservists from civil employment and untrained horses to bring the regiments up to war strength, is a makeshift arrangement fraught with danger. To meet the requirements of a modern war our cavalry regiments should be maintained at all

times in a state of perfect readiness for active service, as in India. On the outbreak of war the reservists could be assembled at the regimental depôts, and go through a proper course of training in all mounted duties and exercises, in which they would again become proficient, before there would be a call for their services at the front to make good casualties.

With the powerful and mobile force that will soon be concentrated in Cape Colony Lord Roberts will find himself, no doubt, in a position to rapidly influence the entire situation. There will be work enough before him. Colesberg has to be cleared of the enemy and the way to the Orange River laid open; Stormberg has to be taken and General Gatacre's advance made feasible; the line from Naauwpoort to Stormberg has to be freed from the enemy at Steynberg and brought into the circuit of communication with De Aar; and, finally, relief has to be given to the beleaguered garrisons either by further detachments of troops to Natal and the western border or by a rapid descent upon Bloemfontein.

FIELD ARTILLERY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE man who knows by experience the terrible difficulties under which, thanks to our system of political control, the British soldier is compelled very often to fight, is, as a rule, very chary about accusing or listening to the accusations of the press against those engaged in the almost hopeless task of making bricks without straw. When, times out of mind, one has heard of the annual estimates going back to Pall-mall with item after item, strongly recommended by every responsible authority, ruled out in red ink by the Treasury, even when these erased items destroy the continuity of works on which the country is willing to spend thousands, one can only shrug one's shoulders and congratulate one's self that the Army at any rate is free from responsibility for the losses both of money and life which will probably be incurred. It is, however, a totally different matter when men's lives are sacrificed in action and the gravest possible risk of failure in a matter of Imperial policy is incurred. That our brave troops should have been sent out to South Africa deprived of the assistance of the one arm whose support, if properly afforded, will always carry them into the heart of the enemy's position at the lowest cost to life and limb is deeply to be deplored. Briefly, our guns have been sent to the front condemned to idleness and inefficiency at the very psychic moment of the whole fight, the two minutes that precede the assault, by want of "common shell."

A few words will be needed to make the situation clearer to the lay mind and bring home a full sense of the importance we attach to this deficiency. The assault of an enemy's position, the enemy being presumed equally well armed and equally stubborn with the assailant, can only succeed as a consequence of the preparatory action of the artillery. Steady troops with equal weapons ought to be able to beat off all conceivable frontal attacks made by infantry only, but the possession of superior artillery power has always rendered it possible to the assailant to reduce the opposing force to any condition of unsteadiness, previous to launching his attack, which he may have considered necessary, and for which time was available. But experience has shown, particularly of late years, when the distances between opposing forces has become so great, that this condition of unsteadiness is not of necessity of long duration, and that if any intermission in the act of preparation is allowed to take place the assaulting force may find the apparently lifeless lines of the defender manifest its active vitality in a most embarrassing manner. The Crimea and Plevna are cases very much in point. Now every infantry soldier has been taught to rely on the maintenance of this preparatory fire up to

the very last moment, and as long as our guns, like all others, carried a fair proportion of "common shell" this support was assured to them, for with the absolute accuracy of modern field guns common shell could be fired with safety over the heads of the advancing infantry as long as the trajectory passed even 5ft. above them. With shrapnell this is no longer possible, for the best time fuse in existence cannot be relied on to burst its shell round after round within 50yd., and, moreover, to be effective each shell must be burst about 100yd. in front of its target, or the bullets have no room to spread.

Probably no battery commander would dare to continue his shrapnel when the trajectory of the shells passed less than 30ft. above the heads of the attacking infantry; but 30ft. vertically measured means a considerable delay in time to the assault, at least a couple of minutes, and these minutes a resolute enemy will know how to turn to good account. In a moment the deserted trenches will be alive again, and with the magazine rifle at present in use there is a possibility at any rate of pouring out a volume of fire which, delivered about horizontally, must sweep away any assaulting column in the world. It is at this point that, between well-matched foes, every assault has invariably failed; the essence of success has always lain in the maintenance of the artillery fire to the last, even if a few shells now and again did plump into the assailants. As far back as the storming of St. Sebastian it was only the fire of our gunners kept up over the heads of the storming column that swept the breach and rendered our entry certain, and if it was possible in those days of relatively inaccurate weapons to fire over the heads of one's own infantry, how much more possible must it be nowadays?

Nothing would be simpler than to find the man who signed the order which has thus deprived our gunners of the power of supporting their comrades at the critical moment; but, after all, would he be the proper victim? Or may it not be that here again the Army is now suffering for the sins of those who have long since passed away, though a few may still remain? Did the infantry ever insist on this maintenance of artillery fire up to the very last moment? We are afraid that the answer must be in the negative; for as with few exceptions their war experience had been entirely gained against Asiatics and savages, our generals had no idea what the value of artillery fire against an equal foe really can be. Whilst the Germans who had fought at St. Privat and the Russians who had been at Plevna were insistent in season and out of season for the necessity at all risks for the gunners to rain shells up to the last moment at all costs into the enemy's position, ours, scared by a single misadventure in China, where some Armstrong lead-jacketed shells stripped badly, had laid it down as a principle in our drill books that guns should not fire over infantry at all.

And there the matter has remained, neither the infantry nor artillery generals realising the all-importance of the maintenance of fire to the very last moment, and each throwing the blame on the other whenever the question was mooted. If one asked the gunner, his reply was always, "Oh! the infantry do not like it, they will not stand it"; if one asked the infantryman, it was, "Oh! my dear fellow, it cannot be thought of; the gunners are such bad shots"—forgetting that the guns and the shooting have both improved since the days of the Crimea and China. And the result we have already seen in South Africa, and shall probably see again when the decisive fighting really begins—the Boers lying low under cover till the rain of shrapnell ceases and then springing up to receive our assaulting forces at the shortest and most deadly ranges with a cool and deliberate fire—fire ten times more deadly than the long-range fire in

which in the absence of artillery fire they and all other troops are so prone to indulge. Theory may be opposed to the use of common shell, but letters from the front from officers of all arms make it only too evident that in the matter of artillery our generals have been placed at a most serious disadvantage. We possess, as all are agreed, the best of gunners, and they have played their part admirably on every occasion, but they have not been able to do all that was expected of them for a very simple reason—they have been outmatched in the matter of shells.

Army Notes.

If the critics, whose indignation is so hot against the War Office, would only make practical suggestions in the direction of reform instead of wasting their energies in pointing out the obvious, something might be done to benefit our system. They are disgusted with the present system, but they cannot propose anything better. Mr. Spenser Wilkinson would like the Cabinet to include an expert military member, but he neglects to tell us how that unhappy minister would make his knowledge felt so as to influence the Government's decisions. The fact of the matter is our political system is responsible for War Office incompetence, not the organisation of that periodically misused institution. "The War Office must be thoroughly reformed" cry indignant critics, unconsciously echoing their fathers and forefathers; but we have our doubts, and so has the War Office. When we have a system which is responsible in more than name the shortcomings we see plainly only in the hour of danger may be remedied. Until that time arrives we must be content to suffer the constitutional defects of our constitutional virtues. There never was a war minister, we venture to say, who was more conscientiously anxious to better the condition of our defences than Lord Lansdowne. He has done much in the direction of improvement and he has been well supported both by Mr. Brodrick and Mr. Wyndham. The Army is quite ready to admit that Lord Lansdowne has been a good War Minister, for the reforms he has introduced have been for the most part wise and well considered. The break-up of the Royal Artillery cannot, of course, be put in this category; but was Lord Lansdowne really responsible for this most foolish measure? And are the mistakes—and they have been many and great—which have to be associated with the opening stages of the present Boer War those of Lord Lansdowne only? An attempt is being made, even on the part of those who ought to know better, to make Lord Lansdowne, as head of the War Office, responsible for all that has gone wrong since we took the field in South Africa. We find that there exists among soldiers a commendable feeling of sympathy for the Minister for War in all the circumstances of the situation, for the general impression among them is that he has been more sinned against than sinning, and it is a natural feeling, as the Army knows well, that the present War Minister has been the first to recognise that faults of system existed and take steps to remedy at least some of the most glaring of them. Those who are too ready to abuse Lord Lansdowne, for the criticism in some quarters is little better than abuse, do so from ignorance of facts, which is much to be regretted. The system which the Minister has to administer may be a radically bad one, but we deny emphatically that the Minister himself has been a bad Secretary of State for War when compared with those who have preceded him in office.

It is to be hoped that the Government intend to act with vigour in the matter of reinforcements; yet there are ominous signs that their energies are being devoted to the meaningless subtleties of party strife rather than to the realities of war in South Africa. The more men sent to the front within the next two months the sooner will hostilities come to an end. Then there are eventualities which it will not do to forget. How can we tell that in six months time another field force may not be required? Nevertheless, there are no preparations being made to meet such an emergency. Moreover, every day our forces are locked up in South Africa increases the danger of foreign

complications and operates disastrously on trade, a reference to which appeared in the Czar's Rescript. True the Navy is our bulwark of safety, but we also need effective means of defence within these realms. Cavalry, artillery, and infantry are being sent to the front in such numbers that the prospect of foreign complications becomes a serious matter. Surely Militia and Volunteer regiments, and other means of defence, should be organised without loss of time, so that, should the worst happen, we are not unprepared. Why not call up more Militia battalions? Officers and men are anxious to do military duty. It is absurd to deny them the chance of doing so at such a time. We are only running serious risks by such an insane policy.

It is an excellent idea to raise a South African contingent in connection with the Imperial Yeomanry. It is a practical recognition of the fact that English Volunteer regiments must be stiffened with Volunteers who know the country. There are hundreds of men with colonial experience in war and peace who would be only too glad to enlist, and of these many have served in South African wars or as troopers in the Mounted Police. That such men can do valuable work in conjunction with cavalry and in harassing the enemy every day brings forth fresh evidence. General Babington's raid into the Free State was as admirably conceived as it was carried out. The destruction of their property is the only way to bring home to the Boers the realities of a war into which they rushed headlong. General French has also been successful with similar tactics, which are better calculated to demoralise the enemy than a pitched battle. He gives them no rest; he follows them from kopje to kopje, allowing them no time to entrench; he makes them nervous for their communications. In these circumstances it is disquieting to learn that the 4th Cavalry Brigade, which was to have sailed last week, is not to be despatched until further orders. If the situation in South Africa showed a brilliant change for the better, so that the need for reinforcements were no longer pressing, there would be no ground for complaint, but as things are to despatch the "Lord Mayor's Own" and the Imperial Yeomanry, and to keep back trained and seasoned soldiers, is a mistake. Even should our generals win great victories in Natal and elsewhere the resistance of the Boers is not likely to break down all at once. When they are driven within their own territory they will continue their guerilla tactics with a stubbornness of which only Teutonic races are capable. Hence Lord Roberts and General Buller will want all the mounted troops they can get, and to keep them back now is only to prolong the struggle indefinitely. When the guns once begin to fire economy is the costliest extravagance.

The wordy warfare of the guns is being prosecuted with almost as much vigour at home as the war is in South Africa. From private letters received by the friends of officers and men at the front, and the testimony of correspondents as revealed in London journals of standing, it is clear that the Boer artillery, manned by foreigners, has proved superior to our own. It is idle to quote Lord Wolseley's words to the effect that our field artillery is equal to the field artillery of any other of the great Powers. We are not fighting a great Power just now, but the Dutch Republics, whose armaments were imported from the continent of Europe. The discovery we are making on the South African veldt would therefore have come home to us more disastrously, there is reason to suppose, on a European battlefield. As a matter of fact the field artillery of Russia, to mention no other, is superior to ours, whatever it may have been when Lord Wolseley used the words which have been so widely quoted to reassure the public mind on the question. Lord Dunraven, in a letter to the *Times*, has put the matter in a nutshell of common sense. He says it is of no consequence whether or not the guns used by the Boers are field arms or guns of position. What we have to do is to beat them with guns of the same class. If they can move them about from point to point so can we; if they can use them effectively in the field so can we. There has been too much red tape about this war already without allowing it to strangle one of the great arms of the Service, as some would apparently desire. When we act on the assumption that war

is a game which must be adapted to conditions, not the conditions to the game, we shall emerge from the deadlock in South Africa. If the Boers have discovered that guns of position may be moved about with advantage, the sooner we also discover it the better, definitions of field artillery to the contrary. We are most ready at all times to recognise the difficulties which our War Office has to face, but when ill-advised writers come forward in defence of red tape it is not to be wondered at that practical men lose patience.

We have at length awoke to the fact that the British Army, composed as all European armies are mainly of infantry, has been called upon to subdue an army of horsemen. This alone is sufficient to account for the vastness of the forces that have been hurried to the front since the first embarkation took place on October 20. It accounts also for all the difficulties that have arisen locally in the conduct of the war and the slowness of the progress made. In personal prowess the British soldier has proved himself to be superior to the Boer; in the efficiency of his rifle he is on a par with his foe, and in its use he has learnt to be fairly proficient. The Boers have an undoubted advantage in the superior range of their guns, but the heaviest losses of the British have been due far more to the rifles than to artillery. In all our technical equipments we are immeasurably superior. But we lack that without which the most perfect equipments become of no telling importance, namely, mobility. The superior mobility of the Boers will, if not neutralised, prolong indefinitely their power of resistance; and the only way by which that advantage may be neutralised is to render our forces equally mobile, so far as that is possible. We may not, perhaps, aspire to the possession of an army of horsemen, but our constant aim and endeavour must be to approach that ideal, at least for the purposes of this war, as closely and as speedily as is possible. This power of rapid movements tells everywhere with equal force, whether in advance, in retreat, in concentration, or dispersion; in the battle also, whether in attack or in defence. That the physical character of the country does not reduce its potency may be seen from the fact that it has shown itself equally advantageous in the comparatively open veldt over which General French's mounted troops are in daily motion, and among the crags and mountains that abound where General Gatacre's less mobile troops have to face not only an active foe, but also unusual difficulties presented by the ground. Indeed, anomalous as it may seem, it is perhaps in such a country as the latter, where war with the Boers becomes one of guerilla bands, that the colonial rifleman mounted on his hardy and sure-footed pony is most formidable. Thus armed and mounted he becomes almost ubiquitous, and eludes his foe with the swiftness and dexterity of the wild game of his own hills.

The acceptance by the War Office of the services of a number of Militia battalions on active service in South Africa is to be commended. The constitutional force has been for years so sadly neglected that officers and men will rejoice at the prospect of doing something to prove their worth; not that any evidence was wanting of their devotion to duty and readiness to play their part in a national emergency. The Militia has ever been ready to do its duty; its soldierly qualities have been tried many times and it has never been found wanting when called upon to support the Regular Army in periods of war. It has become the fashion in some quarters to underrate its value, but those who do this are very ignorant of our military history. What the force did in the earlier years of the present century during the Crimean War, Indian Mutiny, and as recently as 1884-85, it will do again. The battalions embodied sixteen years ago earned the admiration of all who were associated with them; the crisis then was not of a very pressing nature, but the few battalions called up covered themselves with credit. But the service has laboured under such serious disadvantages, owing to a miserable policy of official cheese-paring, that in some districts recruiting has suffered seriously. The fault, however, can scarcely be attributed to want of enthusiasm on the part of the personnel, for officers have appealed again and again to be treated seriously, but their appeals have fallen on deaf ears at the War Office. A few representative battalions are now to be given their

chance of showing the stuff of which they are made, and we feel convinced that all ranks of the units on their way to the Cape will well maintain the credit of their service, one which could be made anything of if only those who are responsible for the administration of our Army could be brought to realise that our land forces are inadequate to the duties they have to perform. We have muddled on so long in military affairs that many earnest Militia officers have lost heart and laid aside the sword. But there is every indication now that the taxpayers have grasped the situation and are determined to force the pace, realising as they do that our military position is not what it ought to be. When the present war is over, there will be a general stocktaking of our resources and all services will benefit. The voices which have cried so ineffectually in the wilderness will then perhaps have their hearing. That the Militia battalions going to the front will acquit themselves well we feel convinced. To those who have to suffer the disappointment of not being selected for the duties of the field, we can only say be of good cheer, the days of official muddling are nearing their end, for the British taxpayer has had his eyes opened to the dangers of unpreparedness, and the British taxpayer once aroused is not easily reconciled. It will not be enough for him in future to be told that all is for the best in the best of all possible armies. He is a thoughtful man, his confidence has been rather severely shaken, and he is not likely to rest satisfied until convinced that military efficiency is not being sacrificed for the purposes of popular budgets.

The first contingent of the City of London Volunteers received a most enthusiastic send-off on Saturday last. And the demonstration was deserved for the action of the civic authorities in raising this corps, and the action, too, of the officers and men who have gone forth to fight their country's battles, mark an epoch in our history as a nation. It was fitting and right that it should be recognised that the new departure was approved by a people who are sometimes twitted with being shopkeepers only. The moral effect of these patriotic demonstrations will be all for good. In the first place, it shows that our Volunteer force is a reality, and it cannot fail, therefore, to strengthen enormously the bond of sympathy which should exist between the soldier and the taxpayer. It should, and we believe will, tend greatly to increase the popularity of the Army, and it will assist the Government materially when the moment arrives for introducing those reforms which all classes of the community are now demanding. It should cause employers of labour to look with a more friendly eye on the Militiaman and so benefit that force, and it will, at the same time—and this is the most important point of all perhaps—cause the upper and middle classes to regard the question of national defence in a different way to what it is to be feared they have hitherto done. One only has to go to Oxford and Cambridge to realise how deplorably bad the example has been which those have set who should be the leaders in all matters of defence. An old Adjutant of a University Volunteer Corps assures us that, having kept the most careful records, he finds that but 5 per cent. of those who leave the University associate themselves with the Auxiliary forces once their University course is over. Such a state of things is simply deplorable. Our correspondent goes farther and states that from his experience there have hitherto been no greater enemies of the Militia and Volunteers than the young men who have passed through the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The praiseworthy martial enthusiasm of the Volunteers who have left and are leaving for South Africa ought to put to shame those who, never having taken the trouble to bear arms themselves, ridicule the praiseworthy martial enthusiasm of those who do. We trust the day is not far distant now when men of this stamp will be scouted. No proper-minded man or woman living under the rule of our most gracious Sovereign can have sympathy with those who play a part so contemptible. We should like to think that our correspondent takes an exaggerated view, but we grieve to have to say that each day produces fresh evidence in support of what he says.

There are a great many anomalies in our system of Army rank. This is especially the case with

regard to major-generals. We have not a sufficient number of these to command brigades, their proper function in the event of the ordinary requirements of peace being exceeded. Yet there are a certain number at present unemployed. It may be assumed that no colonel is promoted to the rank of major-general unless fit to be entrusted with the command of a brigade in the field; yet, though major-generals are available to a certain extent, the bulk of our brigades are commanded by colonels with the temporary rank of major or brigadier-general. Even in time of peace many of the officers commanding bodies of troops equivalent to divisions or brigades are colonels with temporary rank. Matters will be much worse under the new arrangement, by which, beginning with 1901, no colonel will be promoted unless to fill a vacancy in a command, for then on the formation of an expeditionary force every brigade will be commanded by a colonel with the temporary rank of major-general. This is an inconvenient and objectionable practice. It is most undesirable that when a battalion is going on service there should be a change of commanding officers. Again, it renders favouritism more easy; finally, it places an officer given the temporary rank in an anomalous position. To-day he is a major-general, to-morrow he may be only a colonel. It may be said that if these temporary major-generals do well they will be confirmed in the rank; but by this means the whole system will be dislocated and mischief will be done in every way. What we ought to do is to have an establishment sufficient for peace commands, with a surplus of from twelve to twenty to meet the requirements of an expeditionary force. The new system, it seems to us, is about as bad as bad possibly could be, and will result in endless discontent, for much of which there will doubtless be a justification.

There are a number of major-generals, officers on the active list, who are yearning for employment, and there are three brigades at Aldershot to all interests and purposes vacant, to say nothing of other appointments elsewhere. Cannot some of these old officers be provided for, or are they all doomed to the same cruel fate of removal to the retired list? It would be an insult to the profession of arms to say that all the officers in the category of the unemployed are unfit to command brigades on the home establishment. Yet, unless they are held to be so, how comes it that they are left year after year on the shelf? One only has to run one's eye down the pages of the Army List to find any number of earnest, good soldiers for whom no places have been found. The opportunity now presents itself of providing billets for some of them, and it might well be taken advantage of, even if it were necessary to enforce conditions in view of the pressing claims of those who will ere long, it is to be hoped, be returning home from South Africa with the laurels of war. All that the officers to whom we allude desire, as we understand it, is to be treated with common justice. But, as they say, there is a disposition in some quarters to deny them even this, for no other reason that can be assigned than that they have served their country faithfully and find themselves where they are.

It has hitherto been considered impossible to fire dynamite from an ordinary gun with an ordinary charge of powder. Those who are accustomed to handle the explosive can easily understand the reason, and to those for whom the properties of dynamite are hidden mysteries it need only be said that the "touchiness" of the compound is such that, under ordinary circumstances, it would explode in the barrel of the gun and blow the weapon to fragments. Many attempts have been made to solve this difficulty, and many systems of solving it have been heard of at various times. Most of these systems have relied upon compressed air for their propelling force, but with this no length of range could be attained. Other systems have used gunpowder, but have so deadened down the dynamite with camphor or other material that it has been quite inert; in fact, shells loaded with mud would have been quite as effective. It has been reserved to an Australian to completely solve the problem of firing safely and effectively from any ordinary gun, with any ordinary powder, shells charged not only with dynamite, but with blasting gelatine, a much more vigorous explosive standing in relation to dynamite as 106 to 81. Not only this, but the same inventor

has devised a method of projecting rifled shells from smooth-bore guns with all the advantages of those fired from rifled cannon, and the additional ones of lightness and longevity of gun, cheapness and expedition of manufacture, greater range and penetration, and greater mobility. The inventor's claims are by no means visionary, as something like 250 shells have already been fired without one "premature," and to the astonishment of many sceptical witnesses, military and civil, who have been present at the experiments. A demonstration of both inventions is to be given in this country immediately.

Medical officers are asking why the services of officers of their corps brought back to employment from retired pay, especially those retired after twenty years' service, are not utilised for medical and surgical needs in South Africa. Article 487 of the Pay Warrant, 1897, states distinctly that the Secretary of State for War may, when he thinks fit, employ under such conditions as he shall from time to time determine officers who have retired from the Army. Surely these officers retired after twenty years are more eligible for employment on active service than civil surgeons. It is to be regretted that retired medical officers with experience of active service who are willing to proceed to South Africa should be compelled to serve only at home stations. The employment of some of these qualified officers would be attended with benefit to the Service. Indeed, we hear that the War Office may give authority for the selection of a few. We trust the rumour is well founded.

Out of evil good sometimes comes. The programme of the session of the Canadian Parliament, which will open on February 1, will include a proposal that the Government should pay the Canadian contingent in full during service in South Africa, as well as adopt measures to definitely determine Canada's responsibility in the defence of the Empire. The telegram goes on to say that both proposals are received with warm approval throughout the Dominion.

We are requested to state that the lecture delivered by the late General Sir George Chesney on "English Genius and Army Reorganisation" has, by special request, been reprinted, and appears in the January number of the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*. Non-members of the institution can obtain it on payment of 2s.

We are fully in accord with several correspondents who suggest that the War Office would do much to make the Service popular just now by promoting deserving non-commissioned officers to the commissioned ranks. They would thus provide regiments and battalions on active service with experienced officers and at the same time reward merit. To complete the establishment of officers of units proceeding to South Africa the military authorities have been at their wits' end. Immature lads from Sandhurst who have not completed the prescribed course, and Militia officers who have failed to pass the qualifying examination have been drafted into battalions in hopeless fashion of confusion, but during the whole period of the war there has not been a single promotion from the ranks. It would be a libel on the British Army to say that there are not at the present moment non-commissioned officers fully qualified to hold commissions. Many of them are

practically performing in action the duties of officers. This trial in battle is the highest test of a soldier. The policy of the War Office has been to draw on the future in a rather reckless manner. To make promotions from the ranks at the end of the campaign will, to a great extent, be an illusory reward; those then promoted will find themselves, both on the list and in point of age, junior to lads who have been brought in under an undue relaxation of the ordinary rules. They will be unfairly handicapped from the start. In the Crimean campaign the first commissions were dated from November 5—Inkerman day. Brigadier-General MacDonald, now at the head of the Highland Brigade, was promoted 2nd Lieutenant from Colour-Sergeant on January 8, 1880, for distinguished conduct in the field in the previous month. These are precedents that should be followed. A commanding officer writing to us from the front on this subject says: "I have in my battalion at least three young non-commissioned officers, all of whom I would gladly take as 2nd Lieutenants. There services would be invaluable just now. But red tape says 'No; we will fill the vacancies by the appointment of Sandhurst cadets.' It is no use anyone protesting officially, for it only results in a severe rap over the knuckles. I am sure, however, that every intelligent man will agree with me that a great mistake is being made, to say nothing of the injury which the present want of system is bound to do to recruiting." We fully endorse the views of our correspondent.

THE MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Notwithstanding the excitement caused by the recent military fever, I have been greatly struck with the dignified attitude taken by the Militia as a whole. I am sorry to say, however, that during the last week or so I have seen one or two efforts in the direction of self-advertisement which appear to me quite unworthy the traditions of the oldest military force in this country. Battalions ordered to be embodied, whether for the front, home service, or foreign stations, have gone about their business in a quiet and undemonstrative manner, which I venture to believe is characteristic of the Militia. One is therefore the more sorry to see such sentences as, "We understand that every officer and man of the 7th Bata. the Blankshire Regiment has volunteered his services for the front, but in consequence of one of the Regular battalions being at home the War Office authorities are unable to avail themselves of their services"; because it is tolerably obvious that information of this kind emanates from some member of the battalion, for which he is endeavouring to obtain a little fleeting notoriety. I sincerely trust that Militia officers who are tempted in this direction will remember the lines written by Rudyard Kipling of the general at the front:—

"And he doesn't advertise, do yer, Bobs?"

As my battalion, like most others, has been making strenuous efforts to go to South Africa I am unable to affix my name to this effusion, but I enclose my card, and am
A MILITIA C. O.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the medical arrangements for the field force in South Africa I find the following: "The senior medical officer, Royal Army Medical Corps, in each brigade whether attached to a regimental or medical unit, will act as senior medical officer of his brigade." Now there are in each brigade, including its medical units, 11 medical officers at least; and in the varying conditions of field service they will be frequently changing. One must, therefore, pity the brigadier, who will never know from one day to another who will be his senior medical officer. This will be bad for the brigade and inconvenient for the general. All this may be necessary under the present procedure, where the senior medical officer can alone issue instructions to his juniors, but why not permit the brigadier-general to place one of the doctors on his staff to deal by "his order" with all matters medical and sanitary? The seniority of the doctor will then be a matter of no importance. This system, too, would be in accordance with the spirit of paragraph 2080 Queen's Regulations. MILES.

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Army Personal.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Captain W. de Wiveleslie Abney, C.B., Director of the Science and Art Department, being appointed a K.C.B.; and Major-General E. R. Festing, F.R.S. (late R.E.), Director of the Science Museum, Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel J. R. L. Macdonald, R.E., and Lieut.-Colonel A. D. McHardy, R.E. (retired), Chairman Prison Commission, Scotland, being appointed C.B.'s. The Queen has also approved of Colonel T. P. B. Ternan, D.S.O., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, being appointed a C.M.G. for services in Uganda, Crete, and Samoa.

Major-General J. E. Boyes has been appointed to the command of the Militia battalions at Aldershot.

By his will Major-General Sir William Penn Symons, who died at Dundee on October 23 of wounds received in the battle of Glencoe, aged fifty-six, disposed of estate valued at £13,619 gross, including personalty of the net value of £1,906.

The funeral of Major-General Hale Prior took place at Lichfield on Saturday afternoon with military honours. General Prior was very much respected in Lichfield, and all business in the city was suspended for the time being, while the bells of the parish church tolled and the blinds of all private houses were drawn. The troops at Whittington Barracks, supplemented by Volunteers from the town and surrounding districts, attended. The body was borne on a gun-carriage. A special service was held at the cathedral, and was attended by the Mayor and Corporation in state and by the members of the South Staffordshire Hunt. The Rev. Canon Lonsdale officiated, and the bishop of the diocese read the lessons. From the cathedral the body was conveyed to the church of St. Chad, where the interment took place. The chief mourners were the son and daughter and two brothers (Major-General Upton Prior and Lieut.-Colonel Prior). The funeral was attended by a large number of officers, and the streets through which the procession passed were crowded.

Colonel R. Purdy, R.G.A., has succeeded Colonel W. F. Curtis as Colonel on the Staff Commanding Royal Artillery, Punjab, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Colonel F. A. Yorke, Assistant-Commandant and Secretary of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has taken up the command of the Royal Artillery, Curragh District, vice Colonel Sir C. Parsons, proceeding on active service.

Colonel R. C. B. Lawrence, late King's Dragoon Guards, Professor of Military Topography at the Staff College, takes up duty as D.A.A.G. for Remounts at Headquarters, War Office.

Colonel Viscount Valentia, M.P., has been appointed A.A.G., Major the Earl of Dudley and Captain the Hon. W. L. Bagot D.A.A.G.'s, and Lieutenant the Duke of Marlborough Staff-Captain of the Imperial Yeomanry.

Colonel A. Broadwood, half pay, Scots Guards, has been appointed Commandant of the School of Instruction for officers of the Auxiliary forces at Chelsea Barracks, with Major R. J. Cooper, Grenadier Guards, as Adjutant.

Colonel W. S. Clarke, half pay, lately commanding the 1st Batn. Worcestershire Regiment, has taken up the duties of A.A.G., Western District, as a temporary measure, vice Colonel H. Cooper, A.D.C., proceeded on service to South Africa.

Colonel J. Rogers, C.B., Director of Supplies, Egyptian Army, has been promoted to the rank of Pasha by the Khedive in recognition of his twelve years' service under the Egyptian Government.

Colonel E. L. Elliot, I.S.C., Commissary-General, Madras, is about to retire with effect from January 8.

Lieut.-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E., is about to retire on an Indian pension.

Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Mortimer, who was appointed officiating A.A.G., Meerut, on promotion to half pay from the 1st Batn. North Staffordshire Regiment, has been confirmed in that position, vice Lieut.-Colonel J. Sherston, D.S.O., killed at the battle of Glencoe.

Lieut.-Colonel M. J. Gibbs, I.S.C., Commandant 31st Punjab Infantry, has permission to retire on pension.

Brevet-Lieut.-Colonels P. W. J. le Gallais and R. T. Mahon, D.S.O., 8th Hussars; Hon. M. G. Talbot, R.E., and T. E. Hickman, D.S.O., Worcestershire Regiment; Major H. I. W. Hamilton, Queen's Regiment; Brevet-Majors M. Peake, R.A., W. R. B. Doran, Royal Irish Regiment, and C. E. G. Blunt, A.S.C.; and Captains N. M. Smyth, V.C., 2nd Dragoon Guards, C. G. Stewart, D.S.O., and H. A. D. Simpson-Baikie, R.A., J. S. Liddell, R.E., and G. R. Griffith, D.S.O. A.V.D., vacate their appointments in the Egyptian Army and proceed on active service to South Africa.

Major F. J. S. Cleeve, R.F.A., who has just passed through the Staff College, has been appointed Brigade-Major Royal Artillery, Aldershot.

Major E. Wheeler, 2nd Batn. Royal Sussex Regiment, has succeeded to a baronetcy by the death of his father, Colonel Sir Trevor Wheeler, retired list, I.S.C. Sir Trevor Wheeler was twelfth Baronet.

Major A. A. Weldon, 4th Batn. Leinster Regiment, who has been A.D.C. to Lord Wolseley since November 1, 1895, and is now in South Africa attached to the staff of Sir Redvers Buller, has succeeded to a baronetcy by the death of his father, the fifth Baronet, on Sunday last.

Major L. A. Gordon; Brevet-Majors D. Baker, O. B. S. Shore, and W. I. Ryder; Captains J. M. Camilleri, F. J. Moberly, D.S.O., W. E. E. Lloyd, R. C. O. Creagh, H. H. Cobbe, W. C. Knight, and H. H. Turner, and Lieutenants W. M. Guthrie-Smith, R. J. T. Stewart, W. A. Light, K. E. Nagle, W. T. Barry, A. St. J. Cooke, C. R. Harbord, F. D. Russell, and C. C. Newnham, all of the Indian Staff Corps, leave England to-day in the Donald Currie steamer *Kinfauns Castle* for South Africa for special service with the Army Service Corps.

Captain C. E. Spearman, Reserve of Officers, late Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been appointed D.A.A.G., Jersey. He has passed the Staff College.

Captain E. S. Cooper, R.A., has been appointed Assistant-Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory at Waltham Abbey.

Captain F. C. Dundas, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has joined the staff at Edinburgh as D.A.A.G. for Instruction, Scottish District, vice Captain W. J. Bonus, Dorsetshire Regiment, on active service.

ANNEXING THE TRANSVAAL.—What will be the fate of the Transvaal after the war it is difficult to foresee, but one thing may be considered certain, and that is that everyone who can will take care to annex a case of that delicious liqueur, Grant's Morella Cherry Brandy, which is so great a favourite at home and abroad. Sold everywhere, also Grant's Cherry Whisky.

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THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR.

Saturday, Jan. 13.

The Governor of Natal sent to Sir George White a telegram conveying the congratulations of Natal on the successful repulse of the Boers from Ladysmith and the admiration of the colonists for the noble behaviour of the troops there throughout the siege. Sir George White replied thanking the Governor for his kind telegram, and said that the message had much gratified the garrison, which rejoiced to think that it had rendered good service to Natal, a province which had shown such devotion to Imperial interests and given the garrison so splendid a contingent, with whom they held it an honour to fight as comrades.

Telegrams received from Colesberg giving Boer commander's account of disaster to 1st Batn. Suffolk Regiment:—

"After desultory fighting throughout the entire week, a most determined attack was made yesterday morning (Jan. 6) by the Suffolk Regiment on the Boer position on a range of hills situate to the north of this town, the Boer positions on the south of the town being at the same time subjected to a heavy artillery fire. The attack of the Suffolks failed, and the regiment sustained heavy losses in their vain attempt to storm the Boer trenches. Col. Watson and five officers were killed. The defending force consisted of a detachment of the Johannesburg Police, of whom Lieut. Marais and two others were killed. I have just been over the battlefield. The British losses were very severe. I counted over 50 killed, besides which there were many wounded. Eight officers and 94 men of the Suffolk Regiment were taken prisoners. Capt. Thomson, one of the prisoners, informed me that Col. Watson was among the killed. Lieut. White was dangerously wounded. Among the wounded were Lieut. Wilkins, Lieut. Carey, Capt. Brown, Capt. Brett, Lieut. Allen, and Lieut. Butler. The attack was most gallantly conducted, Col. Watson leading, but the storming party were met on reaching the summit of the ridge by a withering fire from the Mausers, by which the advance was promptly checked. Col. Watson's body was discovered surrounded by the bodies of his men, 27 corpses lying within a radius of 20 yd. The fighting was all over by noon, the attack being repulsed on all sides. The burgher losses were eight killed and 17 wounded."

The account of the fighting at Ladysmith on the 6th inst. published by the Boer commander states the total losses on his side were 54 killed and 96 wounded. It is stated that though the burghers succeeded in gaining possession of most of the British positions on the western side of the Platrand, they were finally obliged to retire from most of the ground they occupied in consequence of the determined gallantry of the British troops, who won back every inch of ground at the point of the bayonet, and could not be deterred from pressing forward by anything against them. The Gordon Highlanders, Devonshire Regiment, Manchester Regiment, King's Royal Rifles, and colonial forces are specially mentioned as having behaved so heroically that there was no facing them.

The 9th Batn. King's Royal Rifles, the first Irish Militia regiment to leave for the front, embarked at Queenstown in the *Nile*. The battalion, 695 strong, out of a total of 700, received a great send-off. The enthusiasm of the public, it is said, knew no bounds, and the men, a splendid body, were in high spirits at the prospect, as they put it, of "showing the stuff" of which the Militia is made.

The first portion of the City of London Imperial Volunteers, consisting of the mounted infantry contingent, under Col. Cholmondeley, embarked at Southampton. The march through London in the early morning was attended by a display of popular enthusiasm. They were conveyed in two trains from Nine Elms to Southampton, where the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and several prominent members of the Corporation proceeded to bid them good-bye. The civil party were entertained at luncheon by Sir F. Evans, M.P., and Sir Donald Currie, M.P. Responding to the toast of the "City Corporation," the Lord Mayor described the occasion as an historic one as it established once and for all the character of the Volunteer force. The Volunteers sailed later in the day in the *Garth Castle* and the *Briton*, Col. Cholmondeley, London Rifle Brigade (late Captain Rifle Brigade), being in command. The Prince of Wales sent an inspiring message which was read by the Lord Mayor, who addressed the troops on taking leave of them.

A special Army Order issued giving the conditions under which the services of Royal Engineers (Volunteers) are to be accepted for active service, viz., a carefully selected section of one officer and 25 non-commissioned officers and men to be raised from each Volunteer Engineer corps (Fortress), the 2nd Cheshire (Railway) Engineers being permitted to raise two such sections. The sections to be attached to units of Royal Engineers at or about to proceed to the front. Every Volunteer to enlist for one year or for the war.

The Duke of Cambridge intimated his willingness to accept the presidency of the committee of the special corps of Imperial Yeomanry for service at the front, composed of gentlemen who pay all their own expenses, for which applications for enrolment have flowed in during the week.

An offer of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal to

raise and maintain in the field a force of 400 mounted men accepted by the British Government.

Sunday, Jan. 14.

Telegram posted at War Office before midnight from Lord Roberts:—

"Methuen's cavalry reconnaissance returned Jan. 11. Went 25 miles into Orange Free State. Country clear of enemy with exception of patrols. Enemy all quiet at Modder River. French made reconnaissance round enemy's left flank Jan. 10. Advanced from Sluimger's Farm Jan. 11 with cavalry and Royal Horse Artillery to bombard the Boer laager to the east of Colesberg Junction, but was unable to outflank enemy. Reconnaissance of cavalry and mounted infantry pushed north of Bastard's Nek and examined country to north of ridge. Gatacre no change. All well at Mafeking Dec. 28."

The Central News correspondent at Cape Town wrote that Commandant de Villiers, of the Free State forces, was killed in the fighting round Ladysmith on the 6th inst. He was well known at the Cape and was widely esteemed. He had no sympathy with the parties of President Kruger and President Steyn. He would certainly have been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Free State forces but for his known friendliness to England. He did not like the war, and would gladly have seen a settlement, which he maintained would have been best for the Republics.

Zoutpansdrift, in the Free State, north of the Orange River, stated in a telegram despatched on the 12th inst. to have been occupied on the 6th inst. by Gen. Wood with a force of all arms, a post being thus established in the enemy's country for the first time in the campaign. Communication between the banks of the river maintained by means of a pontoon.

Monday, Jan. 15.

By Gen. French's orders a daring reconnaissance was successfully carried out by a force of cavalry and artillery under Major Allenby, Inniskilling Dragoons, who thoroughly explored the country between the camp and the enemy's position on the Free State frontier. The little force penetrated as far as the waggon bridge on the Orange River. There they found the enemy's laager, and our guns at once opened fire at long range. The shells repeatedly burst in the enemy's position. The Boers, though in force, did little in the way of reply. They were evidently completely taken by surprise. Major Allenby, having obtained all the information he was sent to gather, returned safely to camp without a single casualty.

The Boers at Rensburg attempted during the morning to take a hill occupied by the New Zealand Volunteers and a company of the 1st Batn. Yorkshire Regiment, but were repulsed at the point of the bayonet, leaving 21 killed on the field and many wounded. The New Zealanders behaved with signal gallantry, being well supported by the Yorkshire Regiment, who rushed forward with a cheer and sent the enemy flying in all directions.

A telegram from Durban said:—

"A recent arrival here from Bloemfontein, *via* Pretoria, states that the general opinion is that the fighting will practically be over when the British cross the Orange Free State border in force. The Free Staters are sick of the war into which they feel that they were trapped. Numbers have returned to Bloemfontein vowing they will not return unless they are forced to do so. It is believed to be an easy matter for either Gen. French or Lord Methuen to march on Bloemfontein."

The special correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed from Colesberg:—

"Col. Porter, of the Carabiniers, commanding the mounted troops, including the New Zealanders and New South Wales Lancers, has caused the enemy to leave one kopje after another. The plucky and hazardous movements of the colonials have completely nonplussed the enemy, who are not accustomed to their irregular method of fighting and their determined gallantry. Rimington's Scouts report that a small party of their body eluded the Boer pickets, entered Norval's Pont, and obtained valuable information. Gen. French and Col. Porter do not know how highly to speak of the good work of the colonials, who, though knowing no fear, proceed always with the utmost caution. Their work is a revelation."

Lord Roberts telegraphed during afternoon that "Gen. French sent out on Saturday two squadrons, two companies of mounted infantry, and two guns to shell the road bridge at Colesberg. The force returned to camp yesterday morning after having accomplished its object. There were no casualties. Position of Lord Methuen and Gen. Gatacre unchanged."

Foreign Military Attachés, accompanied by Col. Ivor Herbert, C.B., left Durban for Cape Town to join Lord Roberts's staff.

Telegram from Mafeking received by native runner, dated the 6th inst., "Well here."

Central News correspondent telegraphed: "I hear on authority which is worthy of the highest credence that there is enough ammunition at Pretoria to last for three years."

Telegram from India stated that Col. Lumsden was receiving liberal offers of support from every side for his corps to be known as Lumsden's Horse. Steps being taken in Upper India to form a fresh corps 500 strong, the recruits providing their horses and accoutrements, and the Government only being asked to furnish rifles and a free passage by sea.

Remounts from the Argentine landed at Cape Town to-day, said to be admirable, and have given great satisfaction.

The Indian Government consented to send the guns and equipment for three field batteries of 15prs., and also three corps of native transport drivers and muleteers (about 400 in all), under British officers.

An addition of 110 men made to City of London Imperial Volunteers, bringing the strength up to 1,510.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.

A reconnaissance in force made under Lord Methuen towards Brow's Drift, Modder River. Our artillery opened fire in the afternoon and shelled the enemy's trenches until sundown. The enemy fired five shells in reply, but they proved ineffective. Our infantry advanced to within some hundred yards of the enemy's trenches and fired several volleys, failing, however, to draw the Boer fire. No casualties on our side. The marksmanship of our artillery said to have been splendid.

A party of 19 Australian lancers on patrol duty was surprised by the Boers, it is believed through the treachery of a Dutch farmer. They had been scouting in the neighbourhood of Norval's Farm, and were returning to camp when a party of 60 Boers sought to cut them off. The lancers immediately made for an adjacent kopje, intending to hold it against the enemy until they were relieved. When they reached the kopje, however, they found that another party of Boers was in possession, and the unfortunate Australians were thus between two fires. The enemy proceeded to shoot the lancers' horses, though three men managed to break through and reach camp safely with the news. Six others came in afterwards, having evaded the enemy all night by lying low. Of the remaining two were killed and eight taken prisoners. Another patrol visited the spot the following morning, and found one of the party dead and one wounded, the rest having been taken prisoners. Four dead Australian horses and seven dead Boer horses were lying on the ground.

A demonstration in force was made by Lord Methuen from Modder camp. The attack was directed against the enemy's left flank, and was principally confined to artillery. The enemy was discovered in great strength with reinforcements coming from Jacobsdal. There were no casualties on our side.

Official announcement issued at the War Office just before midnight to effect that there was "no fresh news from seat of war."

The 3rd Batn. South Lancashire Regiment sailed from Liverpool in the *City of Rome* with 824 for the front, receiving an ovation both at Preston and the port of embarkation. The enthusiasm of the crowd said to have been unprecedented.

Five thousand men up to to-day had attested for the Imperial Yeomanry. It was to-day decided that first detachment of 1,500 should embark on the 27th inst. and another 1,500 on Feb. 1.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Apparently a quiet day with all three forces in Cape Colony.

The *Times* contained a long description of the battle of Colenso, extending over three columns, from its special correspondent at Chieveley Camp. The correspondent, describing the terrific fire of the Boers, says:—

"The Dublins and Connaughts advanced magnificently against the almost overwhelming fire, men falling at every step. As they approached the river the enemy's fire seemed to redouble. Every time a company rose to its feet to advance there was a perfect crash of musketry, and the plain all round them became a cloud of dust spurts. It seemed wonderful that any man could survive it; and yet there was nothing to tell where the enemy lay concealed. Not a single head even was visible; nothing but a long line of smoke, scarcely visible, and the incessant crackling roar. The batteries sent shell after shell wherever they could distinguish the line of the trenches, but they failed to silence the terrible fire."

With reference to the attempts to recover the lost guns, the correspondent writes:—

"At 9.30 Gen. Buller and Gen. Clery rode down to the guns and remained there some time under a heavy fire. It was here that both the generals were wounded. Gen. Buller was hit in the ribs by a fragment of shell, which fortunately did not penetrate his coat, but gave him a severe bruise, and Gen. Clery was grazed right across the chest by a Mauser bullet. It was here also that Capt. Hughes, R.A.M.C., staff-surgeon to Gen. Buller, was killed, being hit in the chest by a rifle bullet. Gen. Buller then

ordered the naval 12pr. battery, which had remained in action all the time, to retire. They had lost 32 oxen, and their Kaffir drivers had long since run away. With infinite difficulty it was done, but the spare ammunition waggon was left behind. A Natal farmer and transport rider, named Pringle, the owner of the waggon and span of oxen, then went out quite alone, his Kaffirs having deserted him, and under heavy shell fire at last inspanned the oxen and brought back the ammunition. A little later two exceedingly brave attempts were made to recover the lost guns. Capt. Schofield, A.D.C. to Gen. Buller, Capt. Congreve, temporarily acting as press censor, and Lieut. Roberts, A.D.C. to Gen. Clery, with about six men, harnessed two teams of horses to limbers and galloped out to the guns with them. On the way out Lieut. Roberts was wounded in three places, and Capt. Congreve was hit in the leg as he dismounted. The rest were not touched, although they were under a terrific fire, and succeeded in bringing back two guns, the only two saved from the 14th and 66th Batteries."

Statement published by Lord Mayor as to the Mansion House War Fund, which had up to date amounted to £595,000. Total amount realised from collections in churches on 7th inst. in response to Queen's appeal, £46,000. Grants already made are—to the Patriotic Fund for the widows and orphans of the officers and men killed, £250,000; the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded, £35,000; Lloyd's Patriotic Fund for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors, £45,000; the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, £90,000; to the Princess of Wales for distribution at Her Royal Highness's discretion among beneficent purposes connected with the war, £5,000; Princess Christian's Convalescent Homes at Bisley, £3,000; the Portland Field Hospital, £1,000; the Imperial War Fund, £2,100; the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, £1,000; Lloyd's Patriotic Fund for paying for treatment of the temporarily disabled in convalescent homes, £1,000; and the Central British Red Cross Committee, £5,000. From the balance of the fund placed at the Lord Mayor's discretion it is hoped that substantial aid may be given to officers' widows and orphans.

The ceremony of conferring the freedom of the City on the City Imperial Volunteers resumed in Council Chamber of the Guildhall. About 750 members of the corps attended for the purpose of enrolment.

The *Pavonia* arrived at Southampton with the sick and wounded officers and 73 men from the front. The officers on board included Lieut.-Col. Verner, staff; Major Dashwood, Northumberland Fusiliers; Major Earle, King's Own Light Infantry; Capt. Earle, Grenadier Guards; Lieut. Dobie, R.G.A.; Lieut. Cornwallis West, Scots Guards; Lieut. Fernyhaugh, King's Own Light Infantry; and 2nd Lieut. Hill, Scots Guards.

Thursday, Jan. 18.

First news arrived as to movements of Sir Redvers Buller on Tugela. Lord Roberts telegraphed to Secretary of State for War:—

"Cape Town, Jan. 18.

"I have received a telegram from Buller stating that one brigade and howitzer battery has crossed the Tugela River at Potgieter's Drift. Five miles further west, at Trichardt's Drift, Warren has thrown a pontoon bridge over the river. By this a part of his force crossed yesterday, and the remainder is expected by this morning to be on the north bank. Warren hopes that he will be able to turn the enemy's position, which five miles off to his right front is being strongly entrenched."

The advance commenced on 10th inst., when Lord Dundonald's cavalry brigade left Frere camp, and after a march of 24 miles effected without mishap occupied a position dominating Potgieter's Drift, Upper Tugela. A column of infantry followed on the same line of march, and took up another strong position. Scouts were thrown across the river, and Gen. Lyttelton's brigade, with howitzers and naval guns, crossed at Potgieter's Drift. The artillery were quickly brought into position upon a kopje known as Mount Alice, and the Boer position, five miles to the northward, was briskly shelled, but without reply. Simultaneously with this movement Sir C. Warren with his division successfully crossed the river by another drift, some miles higher up, and took up a strong position. The combined movement was developed yesterday, 17th inst.

Message issued from the War Office from Gen. Buller to Secretary of State for War:—

"Spearman's Camp, Jan. 18, 7.15 p.m.—Following message received from Gen. Warren (?) dated last night: Col. Lord Dundonald, with mounted troops, came into action this afternoon with a force of Boers to the west of Acton Homes. At seven p.m. I reinforced him with detachment of 1st Dragoons. He has occupied the kopje after a fight, and is now holding the position. Field-cornet Heilbron and 20 Boers killed and wounded, and 15 prisoners. Lieut. Shaw, Imperial Light Horse, severely wounded. Two privates, King's Rifle Corps, killed, and one private, Imperial Light Horse, wounded."

Full details published of the successful crossing of the Tugela River by Gen. Buller's force. The advance began on the 10th inst. with a splendid march by Lord Dundonald's cavalry brigade towards Swartz Kop, dominating Potgieter's Drift, a distance of 24 miles. This force was thus able to cover with artillery fire the advance of Gen. Lyttelton's brigade, which took up a strong position on Wednesday a mile to the north of the river opposite the enemy four miles further north. Another movement was carried out

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almost simultaneously by an apparently larger force under Sir Charles Warren, which effected a crossing five miles higher up the stream. The enemy were about a mile on the north side of the river, but fled to the further hills on the approach of the British force, and only a few volleys were exchanged. Gen. Buller is superintending the combined operations, and issued a spirited appeal and instruction to the forces, beginning, "We are going to the relief of our comrades in Ladysmith; there will be no turning back." The order said to have been received with enthusiasm.

A reconnoitring column under Lord Methuen yesterday found that a laager which had been discovered during Tuesday's demonstration had been removed during the night. The enemy in the vicinity were cleared out of the bush by shell and rifle fire, their response being ineffective. The naval guns shelled the enemy's position to-day. No further news from Modder River at the time of going to press.

The 4th (Militia) Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders sailed from Queenstown for the front. Both at Dublin and at the port of embarkation the battalion received a most enthusiastic send-off.

Two units of the Gentlemen's Corps of the Imperial Yeomanry ready for service. At a committee meeting, over which the Duke of Cambridge presided, it was announced that it had been found possible to reduce the cost of the outfit from £170 to £130.

Last portion of 7th Division, 83rd, 84th, and 85th Batteries R.F.A., under Lieut.-Col. Flint, left Tilbury Docks in Manchester Port en route to front.

The men of the City of London Imperial Volunteers, who embark at Southampton to-day, inspected at drill halls of London Scottish and Queen's Westminsters by Major-Gen. Trotter.

Friday Jan. 19.

Gen. Buller telegraphed to War Office from Spearman's Camp, Jan. 18, 7.15 p.m. :—

"Following message received from Gen. Warren (query dated) last night :—Col. Lord Dundonald, with mounted troops, came into action this afternoon with a force of Boers to the west of Acton Homes. At 7 p.m. I reinforced him with detachment of 1st Dragoons. He has occupied the kopjes after a fight, and is now holding the position. Field Cornet (of) Heilbron and 20 Boers killed and wounded, and 15 prisoners. Lieut. Shaw, Imperial Light Horse, severely wounded. Two privates King's Royal Rifle Corps killed, and one private Imperial Light Horse wounded."

No further news had been issued from the War Office when we went to press.

The correspondent of the *Central News* telegraphed from Spearman's Camp, Jan. 18, 7.25 p.m. :—

"All is going well. Boers continue to maintain an absolute silence in face of our artillery. Naval brigade has kept up a continuous bombardment from Mount Alice throughout the entire day. Our balloon was sent up twice to-day and signalled to the gunners the position of the enemy's lines. At the second ascent it rose to a very high altitude, and the occupants of the car were able to obtain a splendid view of the enemy's entrenchments. Part of Lytton's Brigade has passed over flat ground to-day towards the Boer position. We are now almost in touch with them, but no rifle fire worth mentioning has been exchanged. To-day Boers are plainly visible galloping up from the direction of Colenso and taking position behind kopjes where their laagers are situated. The men are in excellent spirits and good health."

Gen. Gatacre reported sundry minor movements of portions of his force, and reports that otherwise the situation is unchanged.

News from Bloemfontein shows that the Boers admit 470 killed and 800 wounded at Magersfontein, where President Steyn lost three relatives. He is stated to be greatly depressed.

Col. Brabant promoted to the rank of brigadier-general with Gen. Gatacre's force, to command brigade consisting of Brabant's Horse, Cape Rifles, and Cape Police.

Tpr. Farmer, Natal Carabiniers, stated to have been recommended for the Victoria Cross for bravery under fire at the battle of Colenso for saving the life of his officer, Lieut. Mackay, when in great danger.

Major-Gen. Sir Henry Rundle, officiating D.A.G., headquarters, named for the command of the 8th Division.

Orders issued for the immediate mobilisation at Aldershot of the 8th Division, to be thus composed :—16th Brigade : 2nd Batn. Grenadier Guards, 2nd Batn. Scots Guards, 2nd Batn. East Yorkshire Regiment, 1st Batn. Royal Canadian Regiment; 17th Brigade : 1st Batn. Worcestershire Regiment, 1st Batn. South Staffordshire Regiment, 2nd Batn. Royal West Kent Regiment, and 2nd Batn. Manchester Regiment.

Casualties in British forces in South Africa up to date estimated at :—

Officers.—Killed, 107; wounded, 297; missing, 104.
Men.—Killed, 981; wounded, 3,500; missing, 2,427.
Total killed, 1,088; wounded, 3,797; missing, 2,531.
Ladysmith losses Jan. 6, 346.
Deaths from disease, &c., 267.
Grand total, 8,029.

The Mansion House Fund amounted to £603,000, and the *Daily Telegraph* Fund to 2,121,484 shillings, £705 12s. having come in yesterday.

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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LADYSMITH.

The following casualties are reported as having occurred on Jan. 6 :—

5th Lancers.—Pte. H. Andrews killed.
18th Hussars.—Name illegible.

Royal Engineers.

KILLED.

Sergt. A. Jackson
2nd Corpl. V. Hunt
Lance-Corpl. H. Bailey
Sapper W. Simons
One name illegible.

1st Devonshire Regiment.

KILLED.

Lance-Corpl. W. Pratt
Lance-Corpl. H. Vern
Lance-Corpl. N. Ridgeon
Pte. F. Atton
Pte. J. Bibb
Pte. W. Harvey
Pte. V. Huxley
Pte. W. Fair (? G. Roper)
Pte. W. Davits (? A. Curtis)
Pte. G. Harden (?)
Pte. W. Brown
Pte. W. Nelham
Two or three names illegible.

1st Manchester Regiment.

KILLED.

Sergt. O. Roomer (?)
Sergt. T. Wood
Sergt. J. Walsh
Lance-Corpl. Butterworth (?)
5251 Pte. R. Bibby
4124 Pte. J. Broadwater
Pte. R. Davenport
Pte. W. Kelly
Pte. V. Bradshaw
Pte. A. Bostock
3736 Pte. T. Bartley
1975 Pte. W. Frampton
5060 Pte. A. Millon
4044 Pte. W. Poole
1658 Pte. R. Parker
5206 Pte. W. Cheetham
Pte. Geer (13751 P. Gee)
Pte. F. Bartley
4817 Pte. J. Guttery
4248 Pte. C. Green
4904 Pte. R. Lindsey
2339 Pte. G. Farmer
Some names illegible.

1st King's Royal Rifle Corps.

KILLED.

7410 L.-Sergt. W. Spencer
9908 Pte. S. Wilkinson
5362 Pte. F. Penny
9673 Pte. S. Baleman
1103 Corpl. F. Wolfson
Pte. H. Burton
Several names illegible.

2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps.

KILLED.

5538 Sergt. J. Hastings
7079 Pte. W. Brooks
Pte. T. Latto
Pte. G. Holtz (?)
Corpl. J. Atkinson
Pte. W. Wise
Pte. A. Williams

2nd Gordon Highlanders.

KILLED.

Sergt. H. V. Leze
Lance-Sergt. H. Reid
Pte. R. Wiggins
Pte. J. Rae
Pte. E. J. Burgon
Pte. Stewart
Pte. T. Clarke
Pte. W. Smith
Sergt. N. Wood (?)
Lance-Cpl. D. Phillips
Pte. S. Low
Pte. G. Mory
Pte. E. Evans
Pte. T. Geoffrey
Pte. W. Day (?)
Pte. G. Moir

2nd Rifle Brigade.

KILLED.

3083 Sergt. J. Wild
2807 Pte. F. Thurlow
4020 Bugler Moggeridge
Pte. J. Mogus (?) Rogers
1661 Corpl. F. Read
3216 Bugler W. Fitchew
Pte. D. Reynolds
4697 Pte. J. Lawrence
2894 Pte. C. Mills
Pte. S. Claim
Pte. E. J. Rowsell (?)
Pte. R. Densley
Pte. W. Lawrence
Pte. L. May
4717 Pte. W. Scott
Two names illegible.

Imperial Light Horse.

WOUNDED.

Sergt.-Major H. C. Greenall
Sergt. R. P. O. Flaherty
Sergt. A. Winthrop
Sergt. S. G. Burnett
Sergt. W. J. Laing
Corpl. J. Rolston
Corpl. F. T. Brice
Lance-Corpl. W. Jaggs
Lance-Corpl. W. R. Downer
Tpr. A. R. Shed
Tpr. G. Blair
Tpr. C. Attley
Tpr. H. L. Woods
Tpr. G. W. S. Ogilvie
Tpr. A. H. Marshall
Tpr. W. Edwards
Tpr. C. Keen
Tpr. C. Lester
Tpr. G. Corey
Tpr. J. E. O'Brien
Tpr. W. Swain
Tpr. E. Hargraves
Tpr. J. H. Barbour
Tpr. W. C. Reeves

Natal Carabiniers.—Tprs. H. D. Archibald, H. Archibald, and F. Larkin, wounded.

Natal Mounted Rifles.—Tprs. P. N. Told and P. Addison, wounded.

Volunteer Hotchkiss Detachment.—Gnr. C. Williams, wounded.

Natal Police.—Sergt. A. Wood, Tprs. A. Pleite and G. V. Revitt, wounded.

Naval Brigade.—Stoker J. Lewhen, killed. Engr. C. C. Sheen, R.N., *Powerful*, and C. J. R. L. Learmonth, late Lieut. R.N., wounded.

The name which was undecipherable in the casualty list of officers on Jan. 6 is now reported as Lieut. N. M. Tod, 1st Scottish Rifles, attached to King's Rifle Corps, killed.

January 9.

4682 Pte. J. Seager, 1st Devonshire Regt., died of wounds.

January 10.

4544 Corpl. S. F. Percy, 1st Liverpool Regt., died of wounds.

6176 Corpl. T. Porteus, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, died of wounds.

January 11.

5977 Pte. G. Plummer, 2nd Rifle Brigade, died of wounds.

18182 Dvr. J. Brown, 69th Battery R.F.A., slightly wounded.

Capt. the Earl of Ava, died of wounds.

627 Tpr. F. H. C. Gordon, 587 Tpr. M. C. Chadrick, and 657 Tpr. W. G. B. Sanders, Imperial Light Horse, died of wounds.

8163 Pte. R. Parkinson, 2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps, killed.

9101 Lance-Corpl. W. Hamlin, 2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps, severely wounded.

3373 Pte. T. H. Lyon, 1st Leicester Regt., dangerously wounded.

Three South African followers and one Indian follower wounded.

January 14.

416 Pte. J. Ridings, 2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps, died of wounds.

January 16.

Capt. J. B. Scriven and 4618 Pte. C. Marriott, 5th Lancers, wounded slightly.

4739 Pte. J. Cleur, 1st Manchester Regt., died of wounds.

January 17.

4634 Pte. C. Marlow, 1st Leicester Regt., wounded severely.

7748 Pte. T. Dillon, 2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps, wounded severely.

DEATHS FROM DISEASE.

January 8.

160850 A.B. Richard Harris, *Powerful*, enteric.

January 9.

4812 Pte. A. Stephens, 1st Gloucester Regt., dysentery.
2521 Col.-Sergt. J. Taggart, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, dysentery.

January 10.

4389 Pte. T. Lindsey, 1st Leicester Regt., enteric.
2724 Qmr.-Sergt. N. Whately, 3800 Pte. L. Farmer, 4417 Pte. C. Courtney, enteric; 4556 Pte. A. Sawdy, dysentery, 19th Hussars.

4624 Pte. H. Osborne, 1st Gloucester Regt., enteric.

4606 Pte. H. Dawson, 3747 Pte. A. Ganic, 4203 Lance-Corpl. I. Rees, 5th Dragoon Guards, enteric.

96653 Dvr. W. Tapsell, 13th Battery R.F.A., enteric.

147740 1st Class P.O. W. W. Truesdell, *Powerful*, dysentery.

January 11.

644 Pte. E. J. Sanders, 2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps, enteric.

27999 Gnr. C. Fountain, 51st Battery R.F.A., enteric.

4497 Pte. D. Coppard, 5th Dragoon Guards, enteric.

401 Tpr. S. W. Raw, enteric; 462 Tpr. R. W. Woody, Natal Carabiniers, dysentery.

4371 Pte. F. King, 4394 C. Edmonds, 19th Hussars, enteric.

5298 Pte. T. Thacker, 2985 Pte. W. Kennedy, 1st Liverpool Regt., enteric.

9081 Pte. A. Matthewson, 2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps, enteric.

January 12.

2208 Staff-Sergt. D. Dennard, 1st Gloucester Regt., died of enteric, Jan. 12.

January 13.

4061 Lance-Corpl. A. Pearson (? Pierson), 4005 Pte. H. Packham, 19th Hussars.

4772 Pte. G. Cornwell, 5th Lancers.

4128 Corpl. C. Orton, 5th Dragoon Guards.

4652 Pte. T. Thwaites, 2534 Corpl. A. Hill, 1st Leicester Regt.

Lieut. W. Dixon Smith, Border Mounted Rifles, enteric.

4208 Pte. R. Ellis, 2nd Rifle Brigade, enteric.

7 Pte. T. Smith and 7117 Pte. E. Reynolds, 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps, enteric.

23262 Sapper M. Kenyard, Telegraph Bn. R.E., dysentery.

4612 Pte. J. Bowie, 1st Manchester Regt., dysentery.

4879 Pte. H. Austin, 5th Lancers, enteric.

4090 Pte. W. P. Rellie, 19th Hussars, enteric.

3971 Pte. F. T. Smith, 1st Leicester Regt., enteric.

January 14.

3923 Pte. J. Walker, 1st Gloucester Regt., dysentery.

2330 Tpr. B. Dulop, Natal Police, enteric.

627 Pte. R. Hall, 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps, enteric.

4202 Pte. C. Bassett, 1st Gloucester Regt., enteric.

5004 Pte. J. C. Martin, 1st Leicester Regt., dysentery.

January 15.

Lieut. E. Stabb, Natal Police, enteric.

1386 Farrier-Qmr.-Corpl. R. Holyland, Royal Horse Guards, enteric.

4424 Pte. J. Pritchard, 5th Lancers, dysentery.

4270 Lance-Corpl. P. Goodman, 19th Hussars, dysentery.

9187 Dvr. R. B. Campbell, 69th Battery R.F.A., enteric.

8427 Pte. W. Cunningham, 2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps, dysentery.

4564 Pte. W. Hewett, 2nd Rifle Brigade, enteric.

January 16.

3934 Pte. C. Sterritt, 5th Dragoon Guards, enteric.

4504 Pte. E. Gadie, 5th Lancers, enteric.

5376 Pte. J. Haines and 5982 Pte. A. Warner, enteric.

5410 Pte. H. Shipp, dysentery, 2nd Rifle Brigade.

1017 Pte. G. Saunders, 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps, enteric.

90415 Dvr. S. Simpson, 42nd Battery R.F.A., dysentery.

January 17.

3835 Pte. J. A. Arnold, 1st Leicester Regt., dysentery.

SLINGER'S FARM.

Casualties in reconnaissance of Slinger's Farm, Jan. 16.

KILLED.—367 Troop-Sergt.-Major G. A. Griffin, 1st Australian Horse.

WOUNDED.—755 Corpl. F. Kilpatrick, New South Wales Lancers (since dead).

MISSING.—Regimental-Sergt.-Major J. E. F. Fisher, 304 Sergt. P. M'Donald, 742 Corpl. C. Hopf, 763 Pte. A. Daley, 750 Pte. G. Dowdney, 898 Pte. M. Ford, 880 Pte. R. W. Johnstone, 574 Pte. J. A. Roberts, 866 Pte. R. V. Taylor, 881 Pte. G. A. Whittington, New South Wales Lancers.

Lieut. P. V. Dowling, 323 Corpl. R. Wilson, 812 Pte. W. Eates, 680 Pte. R. Lynn, 1st Australian Horse.

2nd Coldstream Guards.—9971 Pte. G. H. Milford, 6099 Pte. C. Morrish.

1st Scots Guards.—931 Pte. F. Macdonald, 497 Pte. J. W. Thompson, 2073 Pte. G. Ringwood, 2246 Pte. W. J. Ashford.

1st Northumberland Fusiliers.—4207 Corpl. J. Kispin, 4598 Sergt. E. S. Machell, 4445 Pte. D. Fitzgerald, 4875 Pte. T. Phillis.

2nd Liverpool Regt.—4759 Corpl. A. Chappell.

2nd Royal Highlanders.—4153 Pte. L. Gundy, 3857 Pte. G. T. Harrow, 6402 Pte. D. Welch, 6714 Pte. G. Whyte, 6769 Pte. A. J. Shand, 6887 R. Davie.

1st Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—4953 Pte. W. Newey, 3356 Pte. R. Stanley, 4606 Pte. H. A. Starkey, 4197 Pte. C. Fallon, 5048 Pte. J. Platt, 4424 Armr.-Sergt. E. Davis.

2nd Northampton Regt.—3034 Pte. T. Bird, 3184 Sergt. A. Kempster.

1st Royal Berkshire Regt.—3229 Pte. D. Penny.

2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry.—4512 Corpl. F. Marshall, 5562 Pte. A. Ogly, 4506 Pte. E. Martin.

1st Highland Light Infantry.—4903 Pte. W. Kinnaird, 3825 Pte. E. Marsh, 3467 Pte. W. Barbour.

2nd Seaforth Highlanders.—3715 Lance-Corpl. T. H. Cradock.

1st Connaught Rangers.—5136 Pte. J. Long.

1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—2817 Pte. J. Wiggins, 6744 Pte. J. MacAnally, 4684 Pte. J. Rutter, 6340 Pte. J. Cairns.

Army Service Corps.—7095 Lance-Corpl. C. Harwood, 14759 Dvr. E. Reid, 11367 Dvr. C. Horn.

Medical Staff Corps.—4775 Pte. J. Tegg (99775 Pte. W. Tegg), 11341 Pte. W. Leach.

Rimington's Guides.—Tpr. F. Parker.

Imperial Light Horse.—95 Tmptr. F. Fresh.

Kaffrarian Rifles.—628 Pte. A. H. Tiller.

RENSBURG.

Casualties at Rensburg Jan. 15 :—

1st Batn. Yorkshire Regt.

KILLED.

3146 Col.-Sergt. F. Roberts 5561 Pte. A. Smith
5156 Srgt. D. Jamieson 3445 (2135) Pte. E. Ward
3149 Pte. B. Duffy

WOUNDED.

Capt. M. H. Orr, dangerous 3243 Pte. I. Hayes, severe
5914 Pte. C. Flood, dangerous 818 Pte. F. Evans, slight
2919 Pte. S. Clough, severe 3992 Pte. T. Biggs, slight
New Zealand Mounted Rifles.—119 Pte. John V. Connell, killed; 104 Sergt. H. Gourlay, wounded, since dead.

COLESBERG.

Names of men of Household Cavalry wounded (none dangerously) near Colesberg, Jan. 11 :—

1st Life Guards.—1819 Tpr. W. Harrison, 1943 Tpr. T. Roscoe, 1929 Tpr. R. Sensier.
2nd Life Guards.—2152 Tpr. C. Fisher, 2130 Tpr. E. F. Love, 2000 Tpr. C. Mason.

ALTERATIONS, &c.

COLENSO.

1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

2791 Pte. J. Gilmore 2633 Pte. G. I. Bonnett
5900 Pte. J. Barrett 5169 Pte. S. Wylie
3234 Pte. R. M'Evoy 3503 Pte. T. Mullen
6015 Pte. J. Maginess 5674 Pte. J. McClelland (previously reported missing)
3005 Pte. J. Cox

PRISONERS.

3735 Pte. R. Fullerton 3556 Corpl. J. Chambers
5701 Pte. F. McBasson (severely wounded)
4929 Corpl. G. Acheson 5998 Pte. J. McGuigan (slightly wounded)

MISSING (previously reported wounded).—2855 Pte. A. Brien, 2802 Pte. H. Smyth.

MAGERSFONTEIN.

10th Hussars.—Lieut. Portman seriously ill but progressing favourably.

Major Adye, at Pretoria, convalescent.

1st Coldstream Guards.—9789 Pte. W. Stott should be missing; 756 Pte. J. Hall, 8337 Pte. R. Walter, reported wounded, should be prisoners and wounded.

2nd Royal Highlanders.—2441 Lance-Corpl. N. McDonald, reported killed, is alive and well; 4221 Lance-Corpl. J. McDonald was the man killed.

1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—6815 Pte. D. Carstairs, wounded Nov. 28, reported since died in error, embarked for home Dec. 15.

PRISONERS.

Information received from the Identity Department, Red Cross Society, Pretoria, as to under-mentioned, who are wounded prisoners in Pretoria Hospital :—

2nd Life Guards.—2058 Tpr. T. Sedding, severely wounded.

18th Hussars.—Ptes. G. Harchant (? Marchant), G. Pir. Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieut. W. G. Thompson, O Battery, slightly wounded.

10th Mountain Battery R.G.A.—Gnr. E. Cross.

2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Pte. McMahon.

(? 1st) 2nd Gloucestershire Regt.—Lance-Corpl. F. Tye; Ptes. F. Barnut, F. Drew, W. Jones, E. Jones, H. Langley, W. Turner.

3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Ptes. Lovett, S. Adams, J. Christie.

2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Sergts. J. Barratt and Macdonald; Ptes. B. Jones, J. Lercash, H. Byrn, J. Davis.

1st Connaught Rangers.—Pte. P. Duff, L.-Cpl. J. Parslow.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Ptes. P. F. Cavanagh and R. Bryan.

Rifle Brigade.—Lance-Corpl. J. W. Brown.

1st Durban Light Infantry.—Pte. P. P. W. Dovegate.

Railway Service.—Wadau, Christian, T. Booth.

The following are reported as prisoners at Pretoria :—

1st Connaught Rangers.—Capt. G. H. Ford Hutchinson, 2nd Lieut. E. V. Jones, 2689 Col.-Sergt. E. Coglan, 3483 Pte. J. Coleman, 1367 Pte. R. Valentine, 6307 Pte. J. Pigott, 3612 Pte. M. King, 6374 Pte. Cavanagh, 3049 Pte. J. Madden, 3309 Lance-Corpl. P. Parslow, 3630 Pte. G. Murphy, and 2944 Pte. F. Kent, severely wounded, doing well; 3036 Pte. E. Pile, slightly wounded.

Following particulars have been received from Pretoria and Bloemfontein as to missing casualties, Colesberg, Jan. 6 :—

1st Suffolk Regiment.

KILLED (reported missing).—3537 Pte. W. Stollery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. A. W. Brown.

2276 Pte. T. Webb

2209 Pte. T. Arnall

4684 Pte. C. Hackett

2542 Pte. W. Radley

WOUNDED.

Severely :

Capt. C. H. Brett

2948 Pte. J. Skeet

3763 Pte. A. Alexander

2795 Pte. H. Larks

Slightly :

2nd Lieut. A. L. Allen

2nd Lieut. C. W. Butler

1908 Col.-Sgt. J. Handscomb

494 Sergt. M. Hayward

3546 Sergt. H. Frost

1543 Corpl. J. Inde

2639 L.-Corpl. C. W. Barber

2903 L.-Corpl. R. Morrison

5121 Pte. E. Martin

4211 Pte. F. Wiles

4651 Pte. F. Newson

4883 Pte. A. Osborne

2384 Pte. A. Lucas

3587 Pte. S. Baldwin

4796 Pte. R. Hester

5067 Pte. E. Griffiths

4962 Pte. J. Mathews

4924 Pte. S. Edwards

3191 Pte. F. Bonner

2469 Pte. W. Croft

4982 Pte. W. Read

2298 Pte. J. Darley

4734 Pte. C. Humphries

4755 Pte. E. Audley

DEATHS FROM WOUNDS.

3328 Sergt. N. W. Holland, 2nd Devonshire Regt., Rendsbosch, Jan. 10.

5470 Pte. J. Johnson, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regt., Wynberg, Jan. 10.

2948 Pte. J. Skeet, 1st Suffolk Regt., Colesberg, Jan. 10.

6888 Pte. J. Fox, 2nd Royal Highlanders, Wynberg, Jan. 12.

32 Sergt.-Major F. D. Paget, 33 Sergt. R. H. Barry, and 64 Tpr. S. Hempsden, Protectorate Regt., wounded at Mafeking, Dec. 26, have since died.

4059 Pte. J. McNally, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Wynberg, Jan. 13.

2726 Pte. J. Hickey, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Pietermaritzburg, Jan. 13.

5362 Pte. J. Kelly, 5169 Pte. J. Binns, 4845 Pte. Cox, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers.

7145 Pte. Underwood, 3935 Pte. S. Melbourne, 5800 Pte. J. Davies, 3rd Grenadier Guards.

4494 Pte. B. McDermott, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Wynberg, Jan. 11.

78904 Gnr. S. Carr, O Battery R.H.A., Jan. 16.

3247 Pte. F. Hornsey, 10th Hussars, Jan. 16.

DEATHS FROM DISEASE.

92630 Gnr. W. Cory, 53rd Battery R.F.A., base hospital, enteric, Jan. 11.

22231 Gnr. A. S. T. Jones, 23rd Co., Western Divn., R.G.A., Kimberley, enteric, Jan. 7.

3164 Sergt.-Master-Tailor W. E. Field, 6th Dragoon Guards, Cape Town, pneumonia, Jan. 12.

3246 Pte. G. Hillier, 2nd Royal West Surrey Regt., Dec. 16.

Pte. Horsham, Imperial Light Infantry, Pietermaritzburg, dysentery, Jan. 12.

12188 Pte. M. Haynes, R.A.M.C., Pietermaritzburg, enteric, Jan. 15.

89391 Bombr. J. Langford, No. 2 Section, Ammunition Park, R.F.A., De Aar, enteric, Jan. 13.

4015 Pte. H. Houchen, 1st Essex Regt., De Aar, enteric, Jan. 13.

4579 Pte. G. Rickett, 1st Worcester Regt., Cape Town, pneumonia, Jan. 12.

887 Staff Sergt. F. Gordon, A.O.C., attached 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, Orange River, dysentery, Jan. 13.

Major F. F. Crawford, A.V.D., Pietermaritzburg, dysentery, Jan. 16.

5405 Pte. R. R. Mackenzie, 2nd Dorset Regt., Springfield, dysentery, Jan. 13.

4598 Sergt. E. S. Machell, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, Modder River, enteric, Jan. 16.

11341 Pte. W. G. Dach, 19th Company R.A.M.C., Modder River, enteric, Jan. 17.

7086 Pte. J. Miller, R.M.L.I. (Chatham), Powerful, was shot through arm at Graspan.

Tpr. Ekstein, Cape Police, and Pte. Neilson, Railway Corps, severely wounded, Mafeking, Nov. 30.

39 Tpr. Downham (alias Bennett), Protectorate Regt., killed at Mafeking, Dec. 26.

687 Pte. A. Spreaggin, Bethune's Mounted Infantry, wounded shoulder and left leg, reconnaissance Tugela River, Jan. 15.

3925 Lance-Corpl. J. Hodgkinson, 2nd Lincolnshire Regt., missing off patrol, end of December.

Lieut. W. G. Thompson, O Battery R.H.A., and 2058 Tpr. T. Sedding, 2nd Life Guards, missing.

3722 Pte. W. McLinney, 6th Dragoon Guards, and 2564 Sergt. W. Day, 1st Essex Regt., slightly wounded at Rensburg, Jan. 13.

3680 Pte. G. Pebbly, 10th Hussars, wounded, Colesberg, Jan. 4.

3036 Lance-Corpl. J. Banning, 2nd Berks Regt., severely wounded at Rensburg, Jan. 17.

4656 Pte. W. Pratt, 2nd Bedford Regt. (Mounted Infantry), wound by stray bullet at Kloof Camp, Jan. 12.

A report from Pretoria, Dec. 23, states that 5238 Pte. P. Manifold and 3663 Pte. S. McCawley, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, were killed at Stormberg.

PREVENTION OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—For greater security have the Drainage and Water Supply of your Town and Country or temporary Residences examined and certified by the Sanitary Engineering Company (H. Carter, C.E., Manager), 65, Victoria Street, Westminster.—Fee quoted on receipt of full particulars. Established 29 years. Telegrams : "Sanitation, London."

Obituary.

NAVY.

Commander G. O'B. Carew.—Commander George O'Brien Carew, C.I.E., late Indian Navy and Royal Indian Marine, died at Eastbourne on the 6th inst. at the age of 70. He entered the late Indian Navy in 1846 and became a Lieutenant in 1855. While attached to the Honourable Company's frigate *Semiramis* he saw considerable service in connection with the suppression of piracy on the coasts of China and Borneo. During the Indian Mutiny he commanded a detachment of the Indian Naval Brigade employed in Bengal, and received the thanks of Government for his services while so employed. On the abolition of the Indian Navy he served in various posts connected with the local sea service maintained by the Government of Bombay until the formation of the Royal Indian Marine, when he was given the rank of Commander in that Service and appointed Deputy Director with charge of the Indian Marine Dockyard at Calcutta, a post he held until retired on Nov. 30, 1887. He was made a Companion of the Indian Empire Order on May 24, 1884.

Inspr.-Gen. E. T. Mortimer.—Inspr.-Gen. of Hospitals Edward Townsend Mortimer, retired, died at Southsea on the 2nd inst., aged 66. He became Surgeon 1856; Staff-Surgeon 1862; Fleet-Surgeon 1876; Deputy Inspector-General 1884; Inspector-General 1889; and retired 1894. He served in the China War from 1857, was present at the capture of Canton, and afterwards that of the Peiho forts, was specially promoted in 1862, and received medal with two clasps. Afterwards served during the Abyssinian War (medal), and took part in suppression of the East Coast slave trade. In the flagship *Euryalus* accompanied the Commander-in-Chief on a mission to the Queen of Madagascar. Was Deputy Inspector-General at Hong Kong Hospital, and distinguished himself on the occasion of an epidemic of cholera. As Inspector-General he served at the Royal Naval Hospitals at Plymouth and Haslar from 1890-94, and retired in the latter year.

ARMY.

Gen. J. E. Thackwell, C.B.—Gen. Joseph Edwin Thackwell, C.B., Colonel of the Connaught Rangers, died at Cheltenham on the 13th inst., aged 83. He was son of the late Mr. John Thackwell, of Wilton Place, Dymock, and a nephew of the late Gen. Sir J. Thackwell. He joined the Army as Ensign in the 90th Regiment June 8, 1834; was promoted to a Lieutenantancy in the 94th Regiment Oct. 22, 1839; exchanged to the 22nd Regiment Aug. 4, 1841; became Captain May 26, 1848, and wore the uniform of the regiment until promoted to a half-pay Majority, Dec. 12, 1854. He became Lieutenant-Colonel Nov. 2, 1855; Colonel June 25, 1861; Major-General March 6, 1868; Lieutenant-General Dec. 22, 1878; General July 1, 1881; and Colonel Connaught Rangers Dec. 23, 1889. He served with the 22nd Regiment in the campaign in Sind and was present at the battle of Hyderabad (medal); also in the campaign of 1844-45 in the Southern Mahratta country, including the investment and capture of Forts Panulla and Pownghur; served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55 as Brigade-Major to the 1st Brigade 2nd Division, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman (horse shot), siege of Sebastopol, repulse of the sortie on Oct. 26. On Aug. 4, 1855, he was appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General to the 3rd Division, and served with it until it was broken up in April, 1856 (medal with three clasps, brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish medal, and 5th Class of the Medjidie).

Col. the Marquis of Lothian, K.T.—Schomberg Henry Kerr, ninth Marquis of Lothian, K.T., Honorary Colonel 3rd Batn. Royal Scots, died at 92, Grosvenor-square on Wednesday. He was second son of the seventh Marquis, and was born in 1833. He commanded the 3rd Royal Scots from 1878 to 1889, when he was appointed to the Honorary Colonelcy.

Col. Sir Trevor Wheler, Bart.—Col. Sir Trevor Wheler, Bart., retired list, I.S.C., of Leamington, Hastings, Warwickshire, died at Charlcoote, Lansdowne, Bath, on the 10th inst., aged 71. Sir Trevor, who was the 11th Baronet, joined the Army Dec. 10, 1844; became Captain March 5, 1856; Major April 26, 1859; Lieutenant-Colonel Aug. 16, 1868; and Colonel Jan. 15, 1873. He served in the Sutlej campaign, 1846 (medal with clasp); in the Burmese War, 1852-53 (medal with clasp); in the Indian Mutiny, 1858-59, campaign in Oude, commanded the forces at the action of Sabadutgang, and was in command of a field force in Central India in pursuit of Ferozeshah (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, brevet of Major); in the North-West Frontier campaign, 1863, including the Umbeyla expedition (severely wounded—medal with clasp); and in the Bhootan expedition, 1855-66 (clasp).

Col. T. T. Carter-Campbell.—Col. Thomas Tupper Carter-Campbell, J.P., Lieutenant-Colonel, retired list, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, died at Farnside, Ardishaig, Argyllshire, on the 14th inst.,

aged 61. He was third son of the late Admiral John Carter, and joined the Bengal Engineers Dec. 11, 1857, becoming Captain Dec. 14, 1870; Major Oct. 1, 1877; Lieutenant-Colonel Aug. 12, 1886; and retired with the honorary rank of Colonel Jan. 9, 1887. He served in the Sikkim expedition, 1861, under Col. Gaylor (mentioned in despatches and thanked by Government of India), was employed in the campaign against the Boneyrs and other frontier tribes in 1863, including the storm and recapture of the Craig Picquet and Umbeyla, and destruction of Mulkaio (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp), served in the Abyssinian expedition as Director of the Trigonometrical Survey (mentioned in despatches, medal).

Col. M. F. Stokes.—Col. Maurice Fitzmaurice Stokes, retired list, late Royal Munster Fusiliers, died at 12b, Waterloo-place, S.W., on the 13th inst., aged 56. He joined the Army June 8, 1861; became Captain Sept. 3, 1870; Major Dec. 22, 1880; Lieutenant-Colonel Sept. 26, 1883; and Colonel July 1, 1881. He served in the Burmese expedition, 1886-88, in command of the 2nd Bata. Royal Munster Fusiliers (mentioned in despatches, brevet of Colonel, medal and clasp) and again in 1887-89 (clasp).

Lord Ava.—Archibald James Leofric Temple, Earl of Ava, eldest son of the Marquis of Dufferin, died of wounds received in action at Ladysmith on the 6th inst., never having regained consciousness. Born July 28, 1863, he was educated at Eton, and joined the 17th Lancers as Lieutenant Jan. 27, 1886, remaining with the regiment until 1893, when he retired. He served in the Bechuanaland expedition under Sir Charles Warren in 1884-85 with the Mounted Rifles, and in the Burmese expedition, 1886, as A.D.C. to his father, the Viceroy of India (medal with clasp). When the war broke out in South Africa he was very anxious to get to the front and went out as a newspaper correspondent. Ultimately a place was found for him on Brig.-Gen. Hamilton's staff, and at the battle of Elands Laagte he greatly distinguished himself by his fearless conduct under fire. He was unmarried, and Lord Terence Blackwood, a clerk in the Foreign Office, who was born in 1866 and married Flora, daughter of Mr. J. H. Davis, of New York, now becomes Lord Dufferin's heir.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Dick-Cunyngham, V.C.—Lieut.-Col. William Henry Dick-Cunyngham, V.C., 2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, who was killed in action at Ladysmith on the 6th inst., was born in 1851 and joined the Gordon Highlanders as Lieutenant Sept. 17, 1873. He first saw service in the Afghan War of 1878-80. He was present on transport duty in the advance to Kandahar and Khelat Ghilzai under Sir Donald Stewart; with the Thull Chotali Force under Major-Gen. Biddulph; under Sir Frederick Roberts in the Kurram Valley Field Force in the 92nd Highlanders, including the engagement at Ali Kheyl; and he took part in the operations round Kabul in December, 1879, including the attack on the Sherpur Pass. He was with the Maidan expedition in 1880 as Acting-Adjutant of a wing of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, including the engagement at Charasiah on April 25; accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Kandahar, and was present at the reconnaissance of Aug. 31 and at the battle of Kandahar. He was awarded the V.C. "for the conspicuous gallantry and coolness displayed by him on Dec. 13, 1879, at the attack on the Sherpur Pass, in having exposed himself to the full fire of the enemy, and by his example and encouragement rallied the men, who, having been beaten back, were at the moment wavering at the top of the hill." He served in the Boer War of 1881 as Adjutant of the 92nd Highlanders, and was subsequently D.A.A.G. at Bengal. He went to Natal last year in command of the 2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, and led them into action at the battle of Elands Laagte. He fell early in the charge, wounded by a bullet in the leg. While lying on the ground he called to his men to go on and leave him, and then calmly took out and lit his pipe, waiting for hours before being removed by the ambulance party. About a fortnight ago Sir George White reported that Col. Dick-Cunyngham had completely recovered. He returned to active duty only to be again wounded, this time mortally. Col. Dick-Cunyngham became Captain Oct. 10, 1881; Major March 11, 1891; and obtained his command Feb. 12, 1897. He was uncle to Sir William Dick-Cunyngham, the present Baronet, and fifth son of the eighth Baronet. He married in 1883 Helen, daughter of Mr. Samuel Wauchope, C.B.

Major R. S. Bowen.—Major Robert Scarlett Bowen, 2nd Batn. King's Royal Rifles, who was killed in action at Ladysmith on the 6th inst., was born March 8, 1862, and joined the Army as 2nd Lieutenant 28th Regiment on Aug. 11, 1880, being transferred immediately afterwards to the 60th Rifles. He became Lieutenant July 1, 1881; Captain Jan. 17, 1890; and Major on April 16 last.

Major F. F. Crawford.—Major Frederick Fairbairn Crawford, Army Veterinary Department, died in the base hospital, Pietermaritzburg on the 16th inst. of dysentery. He joined the Army June 14, 1873, and became Major June 14, 1893. He served with the Bechuanaland expedition under Sir Charles Warren in 1884-85 and in the operations in Zululand in 1888.

Major C. C. Miller-Wallnutt, D.S.O.—Major Claude Charles Miller-Wallnutt, D.S.O., 2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, who was killed in action at Ladysmith on the 6th inst., was born on March 30, 1861. He was only son of the late Major Wallnutt, 74th Highlanders, and joined the Gordon Highlanders from the Argyll and Bute Artillery Militia as 2nd Lieutenant April 23, 1881, and received his Lieutenancy in the July following. He took part in the Egyptian expedition of 1882 and was present at the battle at Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp and bronze star); took part in the Soudan expedition, 1884, under Sir Gerald Graham, including the battles of Teb and Temai (two clasps); in the Soudan expedition to the Nile in 1885, under Major-Gen. Earle, he received another clasp. He took part in the operations in Chitral in 1895, when he accompanied the relief force under Sir Robert Low, and was engaged in the storming of the Malakand Pass (medal with clasp); in the operations on the north-west frontier of India in 1897-98 he was engaged with the Tirah Expeditionary Force, and took part in the action of Dargai (mentioned in despatches and two clasps). He was given the D.S.O. not for the storming of Dargai, but in recognition of his gallantry when doing duty with the rear guard in the retreat from that place two days earlier. He became Captain Jan. 14, 1888, and Major May 18, 1898. Devoted to field sports of all kinds, he was much loved by the men, into whose games he always entered with spirit and enthusiasm.

Surg. R. Collum.—Surg. R. Collum, retired list, I.M.S., died at Surbiton on the 13th inst., aged 84 years. A distinguished Army surgeon, he was the only doctor who accompanied Sir Charles Napier upon his setting out for the conquest of the Sind in the cholera-stricken steamship *Zenobia* from Bombay in 1842. In eight days the bodies of 64 soldiers were thrown overboard. In addition to his medical duties Dr. Collum acted as pilot of the ship. After performing valuable services for many years in India he retired from the Service, and upon his return to England was elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons, which position he held for seven years.

Brevet-Major D. Mackworth.—Brevet-Major Digby Mackworth, Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, who was killed in action at Ladysmith on the 6th inst., was the eldest son of Col. Sir Arthur William Mackworth, C.B., sixth Baronet, and was born on May 20, 1868. He joined the Army as 2nd Lieutenant in the Queen's Sept. 14, 1887; became Lieutenant June 1, 1890; Captain Nov. 11, 1896; and Brevet-Major July 3, 1899. He served in the Burmese expedition of 1887-88 (medal with clasp) and in the West African expedition of 1897-98 in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, taking part in the operations against the Binduris (mentioned in despatches, brevet of Major). He went out to South Africa in October last on special service.

Capt. W. B. Lafone.—Capt. William Boutchen Lafone, 1st Batn. Devonshire Regiment, who was killed in action at Ladysmith on the 6th inst., was born Dec. 15, 1860. He joined the Devonshire Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant Aug. 11, 1880, and became Lieutenant July 1, 1881, and Captain Jan. 18, 1888. He served in the operations on the north-west frontier of India in 1897-98 with the Tirah Expeditionary Force, for which he had the medal with two clasps.

Capt. A. W. Brown.—Capt. Arthur Wale Brown, 1st Batn. Suffolk Regiment, who was taken prisoner near Colesberg on the 6th inst., has since died of his wounds at Pretoria. Born Oct. 4, 1867, he obtained his commission as 2nd Lieutenant Nov. 4, 1889; became Lieutenant April 26, 1893; and Captain June 23, 1898.

Capt. H. W. Raymond.—Capt. Henry Warner Raymond, late 9th Royal Irish Rifles, died at Villa Laura, San Remo, on the 17th inst. aged 38.

Lieut. C. W. O. Unthank.—Lieut. Clement William Onley Unthank, 3rd Hussars, was thrown from his horse at Lucknow on Tuesday whilst playing polo, and died from the effects, aged 25. He was eldest son of Mr. C. W. J. Unthank, of Intwood Hall, Norfolk, and joined the Army Dec. 12, 1894, becoming Lieutenant May 22, 1895.

Lieut. R. J. T. D. Jones.—Lieut. Robert James T. Digby Jones, R.E., was killed in action at Ladysmith on the 6th inst. Born Sept. 27, 1876, he joined the Royal Engineers as 2nd Lieutenant Aug. 5, 1896, and became Lieutenant in August last. Lieut. Jones was the young officer who came so prominently under notice on the occasion of the recent sortie from Ladysmith, when to him was entrusted the duty of destroying one of the enemy's guns.

Lieut. C. E. M. Walker.—Lieut. Claude Ernest Myln Walker, 1st Somerset Light Infantry, who was killed in action at Ladysmith on the 6th inst., was

born in 1875 and joined the Army as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Somerset Light Infantry from the Militia in 1897, receiving his Lieutenant's commission on July 12, 1899. He also was engaged in the operations on the north-west frontier of India in 1897-98 with the Tirah Expeditionary Force (medal with clasp).

Lieut. N. M. Tod.—Lieut. Noel Moir Tod, 1st Bata. Scottish Rifles, attached to the King's Royal Rifles, was killed in action at Ladysmith on the 6th inst. Born Dec. 21, 1875, he joined the Scottish Rifles as 2nd Lieutenant Feb. 26, 1896, and became Lieutenant March 23, 1898.

Lieut. L. D. Hall.—Lieut. Lewis Duval Hall, 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade, who was killed in action at Ladysmith on the 6th inst., was born on March 18, 1876. He received his commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade in 1897 from the Militia, obtaining his Lieutenant's commission on Oct. 22. He took part in Lord Kitchener's expedition to Omdurman in 1898, and was at the battle of Khartoum, receiving the Egyptian medal with clasp and Khedive's medal with clasp.

2nd Lieut. M. E. Aspinall.—2nd Lieut. Miles Edward Aspinall, 3rd Batn. Scots Guards, died in Dover-street, W., on the 16th inst., aged 20. He was son of Mr. R. J. Aspinall, of Standen, and joined the Scots Guards on Aug. 12, 1899.

2nd Lieut. G. B. B. Denniss.—2nd Lieut. George Barlow Bartley Denniss, R.E., was killed in action at Ladysmith on the 6th inst. Born Nov. 30, 1878, he was educated at Harrow, where he took the first mathematical scholarship. He was the eldest son of Mr. E. B. Denniss, barrister, of the Middle Temple, and joined the Royal Engineers in March, 1898.

2nd Lieut. W. H. T. Hill.—2nd Lieut. William Henry Tucker Hill, 5th Lancers, who was killed in action at Ladysmith on the 6th inst., was born on May 2, 1873, and entered the Army from the Militia in 1895. He was the senior sub-lieutenant of his regiment.

2nd Lieut. F. H. Raikes.—2nd Lieut. Francis Howard Raikes, 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade, who was killed in action at Ladysmith on the 6th inst., was born July 4, 1879, and entered the Army July 13, 1898.

THE ARTILLERY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We constantly hear of heavy Boer losses caused by our shell fire. These losses, however, are usually "estimated" or said to be reported by natives. What means natives have of knowing is a curious question. But we have some wounded Boer prisoners, and it would be well worth inquiry as to the proportion wounded by rifle and by shell fire. The inquiry might also with advantage be extended to our own wounded. The facts could easily be ascertained, as a weekly return is sent to the War Office by the P.M.O. at the base hospital, which gives the necessary information. I believe it would be found that the percentage wounded by shells is very small as compared with the percentage wounded by rifles. It may be urged, but this does not apply to our own men, that the enemy have time to carry off those wounded by artillery fire, but this applies equally to those wounded by long-range rifle fire. It will probably be found that the results of artillery fire hardly compensate for the enormous transport required, which might be far more profitably employed. As for the moral effect on the Boers it merely seems that they withdraw guns and make the men take shelter till the moment for action arrives.

Another point worthy of attention is the loss which long-range artillery fire inflicts on its own side during the attack. I have read a letter from an officer who was present at Talana Hill describing how the attack of the Royal Irish Fusiliers had to be suspended owing to the leaders being struck down by our own shrapnel. This is also said to have been the case in regard to the Rifles, as stated in an officer's letter published in the *Contemporary Review* for January. Yet in the Artillery Drill Book it was laid down that as attacking infantry approach the enemy's position, the guns should move closer to avoid firing on their friends, a most demoralising proceeding.

On the one occasion on which the artillery, two batteries and three machine guns, had an opportunity of causing really heavy loss to the Boers, they were prevented from firing, if we may believe the letter in the *Daily Telegraph* of Dec. 25, by the direct order of the general commanding, who is said to have allowed the enemy to retreat across the front at short range quite unmolested because they hoisted a white flag. But it seems hardly credible that any officer of experience would treat a retreating enemy on service as if at an Aldershot field day.

P. S. C.

Jan. 8.

MEMORIAL BRASSES.

CATALOGUES, DESIGNS, AND ESTIMATES FREE FROM THE ACTUAL MAKERS—

BENHAM & FROUD, LTD., CHANDOS STREET, LONDON, W.C.

The Army.

CAVALRY.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—Capt. Ricardo and the four troopers captured near Colesberg were sent to Bloemfontein, where they are said to have been treated with all respect.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Headquarters and three squadrons are to be moved to the Curragh from Dundalk. Capt. Robertson, D.S.O., has vacated his appointment as D.A.A.G. Military Intelligence at headquarters, having been appointed a D.A.A.G. in South Africa.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut.-Col. Sullivan has been granted an extension of command for 12 months from March 11.

5th Lancers.—Major Bailey has received leave from his staff appointment in India, and has left for South Africa to join headquarters at the front.

10th Hussars.—The latest accounts of Lieut. the Hon. G. Portman, who has been lying seriously ill at Cape Town, are, we are glad to say, somewhat more favourable.

15th Hussars.—The first regiment of the Imperial Yeomanry completed for service in South Africa by linking together the Shropshire, Worcestershire, and two Northumberland companies, in all about 520 officers and men, is to be commanded by Major F. C. Meyrick, recently retired from the regiment.

17th Lancers.—The Duke of Cambridge, Colonel-in-Chief, inspected the regiment on parade at Aldershot on Monday in a downpour of rain. The men were dismounted in review order. The proceedings, owing to the state of the weather, were very brief. The reservists paraded separately and were complimented by the Duke on their smart appearance and on the promptitude with which they had responded to the call to arms, only one man having failed to report himself. His Royal Highness said he was sure that the regiment would well maintain its high character on service. The reserve squadron remains at Ballincollig.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

In all 12 batteries R.F.A. and 72 guns will leave England within the next few days for South Africa, some 3,420 of all ranks, and 2,210 horses. The *St. Andrew*, leaving the Royal Albert Docks tomorrow, will convey Nos. 2 and 44 Batteries and an ammunition column, whilst the *American* at Southampton will embark tomorrow and at Queenstown on Tuesday the 8th and 68th Batteries. The *Ulstermore* will leave Liverpool on Monday with the 39th and 88th Batteries and an ammunition column. The *Manhattan* will embark on Thursday at the Royal Albert Dock the 5th, 9th, and 17th Batteries and an ammunition column. The *Canning* and *Englishman* will sail from the Royal Albert Dock on the 27th inst., with the 43rd, 86th, and 87th Batteries, an ammunition column, and the staff of the 12th Brigade Division.

The 10th and 26th Batteries R.F.A. from Shorncliffe and 92nd Battery from Colchester will be moved to Aldershot on Monday and Tuesday next.

The 83rd, 84th, and 85th Batteries R.F.A. embarked at Tilbury Dock on Thursday in the *Manchester Port* for South Africa.

The new 99th Battery R.F.A. is being formed at Longford as from Wednesday last, on which date it was taken on to the establishment.

The new 100th, 101st, 102nd, and 103rd Batteries R.F.A. are to be raised at once.

No. 5 Company, Eastern Division, R.G.A. left Malta on Tuesday in the *Amibia* for Gibraltar, where it will be transhipped to the *City of Rome* for conveyance to South Africa.

No. 4 Company, Southern Division, R.G.A. left Southampton on Monday for South Africa in the *Menes* for Malta.

No. 32 Company, Southern Division, R.G.A. sailed from Queenstown on Thursday in the *City of Rome* for Gibraltar, where it relieves No. 2 Company, Southern Division, which proceeds in the same transport to South Africa.

Capt. St. J. L. H. du Plat Taylor joins M Battery R.H.A. in South Africa.

Capt. W. T. Furse, R.F.A., has been selected for special service in South Africa.

Lieut. W. G. Thompson and one man of O Battery R.H.A. are stated to have been slightly wounded and taken prisoners near Colesberg on the 15th inst.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The 47th Company sailed from Southampton on Monday in the *Aurania* for South Africa.

Lieut. E. J. Durnford, doing duty at Malta, is appointed Assistant-Instructor in submarine mining at Chatham.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—There is no truth in the report which has been published to the effect that Lord Salisbury has received messages from Mafeking regarding his son, Brevet-Major Lord Edward Cecil.

The family have received no news since the investment of the town. We regret to learn that Capt. Heneage, 3rd Batn., is down with enteric fever in South Africa. Amongst the many individual acts of bravery displayed by the troops in South Africa that of Pte. Fitzmaurice, 3rd Batn., stands out prominently. During the thick of the fight at Belmont Lieut.-Col. Crabbe became detached from his men, and was immediately surrounded by Boers. Seeing his colonel's danger, Fitzmaurice rushed to his assistance. He shot two Boers, bayoneted a third, and under a heavy fire carried Col. Crabbe to the ambulance waggon. The colonel was shot in the wrist and injured in the thigh; these were the wounds he described as scratches when wiring the result. He was soon about again, and his first act was to recommend Fitzmaurice for the Victoria Cross. Fitzmaurice was one of the first to volunteer from the 1st Batn. to join the 3rd Batn.

Coldstream Guards.—The body of the Marquis of Winchester is expected to reach England on Tuesday next.

Scots Guards.—Permission has been given for the band to be increased by one sergeant, one corporal and 20 privates on the augmentation of the strength of the regiment by the addition of a 3rd Batn. Mr. Dunkerton, bandmaster, has retired from the Army after upwards of 42 years' service. During that period he acted as bandmaster for a quarter of a century. Born in the Army, the son of a colour-sergeant in the old 56th, he enlisted in 1857 at the age of 14, joining the band of his father's corps. He has had a fair share of foreign service, India (twice), all the Mediterranean stations, and Nova Scotia. After 19 years as bandmaster of the Royal Munster Fusiliers he was transferred in 1893 to the Scots Guards, and ranked as the senior regimental warrant officer bandmaster in the Service. Mr. Dunkerton is 56 years of age, and was therefore within four years of his compulsory retirement. He claimed his discharge at three months' notice. Under his care and direction the band of the Scots Guards has attained a state of efficiency.

Bufs (3rd).—The 2nd Batn. arrived at Cape Town on Sunday last in the *Gaika* from England. The 3rd (Militia) Batn. left Canterbury yesterday for Cork to take over quarters on embodiment.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—Major London, 1st Batn., has been ordered to South Africa.

King's Regiment (8th).—The 2nd Batn. at Enniskillen has been placed under orders to proceed at once to Gibraltar.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—The details of the 2nd Batn. left behind at Aldershot are to be moved to Fermoy.

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—The *Times* correspondent gives particulars of an act of heroism on the part of an officer of the 1st Batn. on the occasion of the fighting round Ladysmith. Lieut. Masterson was sent back across the fire-swept zone with a message. It was of the utmost importance. He was hit by three bullets, but struggled on and delivered his message. His wounds are doing well.

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—A service in memory of Lieut.-Col. Watson and the officers of the 1st Batn. killed at Rensburg was held at St. Mary's Parish Church, Dover, on Saturday last. Among those present were Major-Gen. Hallam Parr, C.B., and the principal officers of the district. A heavy reinforcing draft of the 1st Batn. is being prepared by the 3rd Batn. at Dover for South Africa to replace the losses sustained at Rensburg. The whole Militia battalion would go out if it could, so excellent is the spirit of officers and men. Major Mackenzie, 2nd Batn., is about to be promoted to the command of the 1st Batn., vice Lieut.-Col. Watson, killed in action, and is en route from India to take up his duties. Capt. Brown, 1st Batn., who died of his wounds received at the fight on the 7th inst., received a most impressive funeral, which was attended by many burghers and local residents at Bloemfontein. There was every feeling of sympathy shown.

East Yorkshire Regiment (15th).—The 2nd Batn. will leave Tipperary on Monday for Aldershot, where it will arrive on Tuesday.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. arrived in Dublin on Wednesday from Hertford and took over quarters on embodiment.

Leicestershire Regiment (17th).—The 2nd Batn. at the Curragh has been placed under orders for immediate embarkation for Gibraltar.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th).—Capt. Orr, 1st Batn., was dangerously wounded, we regret to learn, in action near Rensburg on Jan. 16.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—The 6th (Militia) Batn. which recently volunteered for foreign service has been placed in readiness to embark for Halifax, N.S.

Cheshire Regiment (22nd).—The colours of the 2nd Batn. were on Thursday handed over by Col. Sheringham, commanding the regimental district, to the Mayor of Chester to be deposited in the city council chamber while the regiment is on active service. The ceremony took place in front of the town hall.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—The 2nd Batn. sailed from Southampton on Saturday last for South Africa in the *Bavarian*. The details left behind at Aldershot are to be moved to Dublin. Major Palmes, 1st Batn., has been appointed second in command of the 2nd Batn.

East Lancashire Regiment (30th) sailed from Southampton on Saturday last for South Africa in the *Bavarian*. The details left behind at Aldershot are to be moved to the Curragh.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (33rd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. arrived at Cork on Thursday from Halifax and took over quarters on embodiment.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th) has been placed under orders to return home immediately from Gibraltar.

South Lancashire Regiment (40th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday in the *City of Rome* for South Africa.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd) arrived at Cape Town on Sunday last in the *Gaika* from England. The destination of the 3rd (Militia) Batn. was changed at the last moment from Limerick to Buttevant greatly to the disappointment of the officers, who had made special arrangements for the comfort of their men on arrival.

Royal Berkshire Regiment (49th).—Capt. Wigan has been appointed acting D.A.A.G., Southern District. Capt. Arbuthnot and Lieut. Maurice, doing duty with the Queen's Guard at East Cowes, dined at Osborne on Tuesday and had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty in the drawing-room afterwards.

Royal West Kent Regiment (50th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. arrived at Malta on the 12th inst. in the *Golconda* from England and took over quarters. It was most enthusiastically received.

King's Own Light Infantry (51st) is under orders to move on Thursday next from Buttevant to Limerick.

Dorsetshire Regiment (54th).—2nd Lieut. Gore-Booth, we are sorry to say, is down with enteric fever in South Africa.

Middlesex Regiment (57th).—Major Branchley, 4th (Militia) Batn., is acting as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Maurice, C.B., commanding the Woolwich District.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—The Queen sent, through Sir Arthur Bigge, a gracious message of sympathy to the Hon. G. R. Vernon and the Hon. Mrs. Vernon on the death of their son, Capt. Ronald Vernon, who was killed in the heroic sortie from Mafeking on Dec. 26 :—

"Her Majesty has heard with high praise of your gallant son, and felt proud of him and all who have so nobly resisted the siege of Mafeking. The Queen desires me to say how sincerely she sympathises with Mrs. Vernon and you in this crushing sorrow. Her Majesty knows that in such moments words can do little to bring real comfort, but Her Majesty feels that in your sadness there will be the lasting bright thought that your son gave his life in devoted and self-sacrificing service to Queen and country. The Queen would much like to have a photograph of him if you will kindly send one."

The 4th Batn. moved on Thursday from Cork to Dublin. The 9th (Militia) Batn. left Queenstown on Saturday last for South Africa in the *Nile*. Major-Gen. M'Calmont inspected the battalion before its departure, when he addressed the men and said that everyone admired the loyalty which had induced them to come forward. He was sure they would give the Boers a good deal more than they bargained for. He was entrusted by the Duke of Connaught to express His Royal Highness's high appreciation of their loyalty, and to say that though he could not see them embark he hoped to welcome them home on their return.

Wiltshire Regiment (62nd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. arrived at Fermoy on Wednesday from Devizes and took over quarters on embodiment.

Manchester Regiment (63rd).—The commissioned ranks in the 3rd (Militia) Batn. are now full for the first time since 1881, and the commanding officer has

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instituted a "waiting list," which already contains several names.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—A memorial service for the late Lieut.-Col. Dick-Cunyngham, V.C., killed at Ladysmith on the 6th inst., was held at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, yesterday and was largely attended by friends of the lamented officer and of the regiment. Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Macbean is about to be promoted to the command.

Middlesex Regiment (77th).—Lieut.-Col. Jervis-White writes from Heathfield, Wexford:—

"I desire to appeal through your columns for assistance from the county of Middlesex to send out to the battalion, one of the territorial battalions of the county, and now serving under Sir Redvers Buller in Natal, 2,000 pairs of woollen socks. I can procure serviceable ones at 8d. per pair, and shall be happy to receive subscriptions from 1s. and upwards and arrange to despatch them to the regiment."

Cameron Highlanders (79th).—The 2nd Batn. has been placed under orders to return home at once from Gibraltar.

South Staffordshire Regiment (80th).—Capt. Davidson, who was to have been A.D.C. to the late Major-Gen. Prior, will act in that capacity on the staff of Major-Gen. Wavell, Gen. Prior's successor, in command of the 15th Brigade, and left England with his chief on Saturday last for South Africa in the *Bristol*.

Royal Irish Rifles (86th).—Sir William Gatacre reported officially on the 13th inst.: "Lieut.-Col. Eagar and Major Seton still at Stormberg, the former progressing as favourably as possible, leg amputated, fingers of both hands very seriously injured by bullets; Major Seton progressing favourably." Major Abye, a prisoner of war at Pretoria, who has been seriously ill with enteric fever, was by last accounts convalescent.

Connaught Rangers (88th).—The 5th (Militia) Batn. moved on Wednesday from Woolwich to Shorncliffe and took over quarters. The colonelcy is vacant by the death of Gen. J. E. Thackwell, C.B., on Saturday last. Gen. Thackwell, who served as a subaltern of the 94th, 1839-41, was appointed to be "chief" of the regiment Dec. 23, 1889.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. sailed from Queenstown on Thursday in the *City of Rome* for South Africa.

Manchester Regiment (96th) left Dublin yesterday for Aldershot, where it will arrive to-day.

Royal West Kent Regiment (97th) has been placed under orders to leave Egypt immediately for South Africa.

North Staffordshire Regiment (98th) left Southampton on Monday in the *Aurania* for South Africa.

Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) (100th).—Headquarters and the service companies at Halifax, N.S., have been placed under orders for service in South Africa and will leave in about a fortnight's time. The 3rd (Militia) Batn. arrived at Woolwich on Friday from Birr and took over quarters on embarkment.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (104th).—In ordinary circumstances headquarters and the service companies would now be en route to England, as they were to have sailed from Bombay on the 3rd inst. and would have arrived at Southampton on the 24th, but in consequence of the war in South Africa their departure from India is postponed indefinitely.

Army Service Corps.—Nos. 6 and 10 Companies from Woolwich left Southampton on Monday in the *Aurania* for South Africa. There are now over 3,000 non-commissioned officers and men of the corps serving in South Africa. The long lines of communication and numerous depôts make the duties most arduous, but unless this important branch is efficient the rest of the Army must suffer. It is proposed to arrange the work of collecting useful articles into districts, and the following ladies will be grateful for any contributions such as caps, socks, pocket-handkerchiefs, pipes, tobacco, cigarettes, &c., or moneys to purchase the same: Mrs. Knecker, Rosecliffe, Saltash, Cornwall (Western District and Scotland); Mrs. Hadfield, Royal Barracks, Dublin (Ireland); Mrs. Clayton, Commanding Officer's Hut, Stanhope Lines, Aldershot (Aldershot and Southern District); Mrs. Parkyn, Montague House, Vanburgh Park, Blackheath, S.E. (Thames District and London); Mrs. Oughterson, A.S.C. Barracks, Woolwich (Woolwich District). Lieut.-Col. Parkyn, Headquarters, Brompton Barracks, Chatham, will be glad to hear from any other ladies in districts who will kindly assist, and also advise as to transmission of parcels, &c., &c.

Chaplains' Department.—The chaplains now serving in South Africa are: 1st Class—Revs. E. H. Goodwin (Principal Chaplain) and R. F. Collins (R.C.); 2nd Class—Revs. E. M. Morgan (R.C.), T. F. Falkner, and W. B. L. Alexander (R.C.); 3rd Class—Revs. E. Ryan (R.C.), F. B. N. Norman-Lee, A. A. L. Gedge, J. Robertson (P.), R. Armitage, W. C. Haines, and L. J. Matthews (R.C.); and 4th Class—Revs. W. F. Sorbie, C. F. Baines, E. W. M. Norris, R. J. D. Oliver, J. Beney, J. T. Bird (P.), T. Murray (P.), A. V. C. Horndean, W. S. Jaffray (P.), J. G. W. Tuckey, W. Keatinge (R.C.), F. A. Hill, S. E. Smith, J. Blackbourne. On way out—Revs. E. R. Day, H. T. Coney, and M. Jones. Under orders—Rev. F. P. Jellicoe.

Reviews.

REGIMENTAL HISTORIES.

The Welch Regiment—the old 41st—has hitherto been without an historical record well deserving of the name, and a manuscript work, entitled the "Digest of Services," has for some years been the only real source of information concerning its achievements. As long ago as October, 1893, we heard that the records of the 41st were in active preparation, and we believe that a new and handsome volume by Capt. and Adj. D. A. N. Lomax is the volume then proposed. It has just been issued under the title of *A History of the Services of the 41st, the Welch Regiment (now 1st Batn. the Welch Regiment), from its Formation in 1779 to 1895* (Devonport: Hiorns and Miller). The 41st was originally raised as a regiment of invalids, being embodied from among the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, and it was not added to the line until the end of 1787. The regiment was then employed in reducing the French possessions in the West Indies, and, after having served some 12 years in Canada, was plunged into the heavy fighting with the United States of America from 1812 to 1814. It greatly distinguished itself at Frenchtown, and after a good deal of fighting, met with what its historian describes as its *débâcle* at Moravianstadt. When the fleet had been lost on Lake Erie, Gen. Procter neglected to make proper arrangements to secure the retreat, which began on Sept. 27, 1813. The movement was very slow, and the 41st, though eager to fight, was given no opportunity, and was ultimately enveloped. The enemy's mounted riflemen broke through its ranks, and the loss was very severe, while the famous Indian chief, Tecumseh, commanding the native allies, was killed, scalped, and partly flayed. The remnant of the 41st Regiment was compelled to surrender, and suffered extreme hardships in long and arduous marches. After forming part of the Army of Occupation in France, the 41st distinguished itself in the Burma War, and was shortly afterwards entitled to assume the Prince of Wales's plume, and the famous motto, "Gwell Angau na Cywilydd," meaning "Better Death than Dishonour." The regiment fought through the war that followed the disastrous retreat from Kabul, when the 44th Regiment was annihilated, and Dr. Brydon alone of the great army carried the news to Jellalabad. Capt. Lomax describes at great length the conspicuous services rendered by the 41st in the Crimea. The regiment was exposed to a heavy fire at the Alma, as it advanced towards the burning village of Bourliouk, but it suffered less heavily than might have been expected. At Inkerman, where its colours were carried in the thick of the fight, it was the first regiment encountered by the Russians on the right flank as it advanced against a column of 4,000. In the tremendous fighting at the Sandbag Battery, which was one of the most sanguinary businesses ever witnessed in war, the 41st fought most valorously, and lost very heavily indeed. Five officers were killed and six wounded out of 21, and 126 of the rank and file were killed and wounded. The regiment was actively engaged in the trenches, and rendered great services up to the end of the war. All those who are associated with the regiment will thank Capt. Lomax for the care he has devoted to bringing together such an excellent record. He seems to have left no source of information untouched, and has been able to include many personal narratives. Mr. Milne, who perhaps knows more than any man about dress, equipment, and colours, has contributed two admirable chapters on the subject. The book is also beautifully illustrated and very well printed.

A record of the 17th Lancers in every respect adequate was written some years ago by the Hon. J. W. Portescue, but there was room for the popular narrative which has just been written by Mr. D. H. Parry under the title of *The Death or Glory Boys* (Cassell and Co.). The record of such a regiment is, of course, full of very picturesque interest, for its origin may be traced to the dying wish of Wolfe that his old friend, Col. Hale, should carry home the despatches from Quebec, and it was he who then became the father as it were of the 17th Lancers. The regiment served through most of the fighting with the American colonists, at the capture of Montevideo, and in the East, and as all the world knows in the famous charge of the Light Brigade, as well as in the pursuit of Tantia Toppe, and in the Zulu War. It is a very stirring story, well told by Mr. Parry.

SHORT NOTICES.

We had the great pleasure some time ago of drawing attention to several pamphlets written by Lieut.-Col. W. Hill James, late 31st Regiment. The gallant author's purpose was to invest with its full interest the neighbourhood of Biarritz, for it was there that the concluding actions of the Peninsular War were fought. The brochures describe the actions of the Nivelle and the Nive and Sir Roland Hill's great action at St. Pierre under the general title of *Battles Round Biarritz*. A second edition of the account of the two battles first named has just been published by Messrs. M'Lagan and Cumming of Edinburgh. Nothing could be better than the way in which the author instructs visitors how to see the ground, and his maps and pictures are excellent. When Her Majesty in the winter of 1888-89 visited Arcangues, she expressed regret that there was nothing to commemorate those who fell in the battles round the village at the beginning of the century. Col. Hill James has patriotically made good the omission, as a memorial also of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. It takes the form of the cross of the Distinguished Service Order, and lies, surrounded by a multangular framework of stone in the village churchyard. The same author has also just written an account of *Our Fighting King* (Army and Navy Co-operating Society). It tells the story of Cœur de Lion in connection with Bayonne, Toulouse, and Gascony, which was his inheritance from his mother, and was designed by Henry II. to be that part of the Imperium over which Richard should preside. The King was an excellent fighting man, with the spirit also of a troubadour, and was a Gascon of the Gascons, inspired with that spirit which has given us the word "Gasconade," though with much real quality to back him. Col. James's little book is very full of interest, and describes Richard's service in the Crusade extremely well. These little books may be heartily recommended to those who spend the winter in the neighbourhood of Biarritz.

The members of the London Stock Exchange are a very sporting body. A few months ago they testified their enthusiasm by producing a book entitled *The "House" on Sport*, and a second volume has just been issued under the editorship of Mr. W. A. Morgan (Gale and Polden). Space fails us to do any justice to this rather remarkable book, but we may say that it is upon the lines of its predecessor, and that it is full of excellent narratives of big game shooting, big horn hunting in the Rockies, chamois hunting, deer stalking, otter hunting, and other varieties of sport, besides including chapters on cricket, curling, rowing, and yachting. Among the sporting writers are Messrs. Norman B. Smith, H. E. M. Stutfield, F. Ogilvy, A. Young, and M. C. Summers, while those who contribute chapters upon games are Messrs. C. J. Burnup, R. D. Hedderwick, C. W. Kent, and A. G. Wildy. The illustrations are all good, and add a great deal to the attractions of a very interesting book. Not the least satisfactory part of this literary venture is that the profits are devoted to the *Referee* Children's Dinner Fund. Mr. Morgan tells us in the preface that a sum of £1,400 was raised in this way, and the second volume certainly deserves to be as successful.

Messrs. Vacher and Sons will publish, on the eve of the new session of Parliament, the second issue of *The Politician's Handbook*, a review and digest of current State papers, by Mr. H. Whates. The diplomatic correspondence relating to South Africa will be comprehensively digested, and the China papers, Peace Conference discussions and conventions, arbitration awards, new diplomatic instruments, and other documents of an historical character will be fully presented.

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Downfall of Spain (Sampson Low).—Among Horses in Russia (Everett).—Edinburgh Review—English Historical Review (Longmans).—Whitaker's Naval and Military Directory and Indian Army List, 1900.—A Compendious German Reader—Modern French Authors, Senior and Junior Courses—Virgil, Georgics, IV. (Blackwood).—Map of Ladysmith, No. 1,449, Revised.—(Intelligence Department, War Office).—"The Handy Man" and "The Captive Eagle" photographs (Graves).—Outlines of French History (Swan).—How to Read War News (Unwin).—Almanach für die Kriegs-Marine, 1900 (Gerold & Co., Wien).—Britain and the Boers (Simpkin).—Hart's Army List, 1900 (Murray).

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Publisher begs to announce that arrangements have been made to issue with the "Army and Navy Gazette" during the present year COLOURED MILITARY TYPES of the COLONIAL FORCES of the EMPIRE. They will be issued in a set of eight plates. The first, which will be published on April 7th, will represent types of the NATAL troops. The series will include other SOUTH AFRICAN troops, and representations of the NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA, QUEENSLAND and SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WEST COAST OF AFRICA and STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c., forces. The dates of publication and fuller particulars will shortly be announced. Meanwhile orders can be booked by the Publisher for the entire set. Price 6/-d. each, post free.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several letters on the subject of the Marine Corps are unavoidably held over.



Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1900.

AUSTRALIAN NAVAL DEFENCE.

IT was hardly to be expected that the general chorus of disapproval which in this country greeted the publication of the proposals on the naval defence of Australia by a conference which assembled at Melbourne would pass without notice in the colonies. Commander Collins, the Secretary for Defence at Melbourne, has written to the *Times* in answer to the criticisms on the proposals which appeared in our contemporary, and, as he says, in order "to remove what I regard as misconceptions on the part of the writer of the article." The *Times* article appeared on October 6 last, and Commander Collins writes under date November 29, so that he wisely for the sake of clearness places the *Times*' remarks and his own in parallel columns, but it must be confessed that the latter are not very convincing. We cannot admit as a good argument in favour of the proposals the fact stated by Commander Collins that they were approved of by the leading press of Australia, since, on the other hand, there was so far as we are aware not a single journal or naval authority on this side that approved them. It is evident, we think, that the reason for this divergence of opinion is that, as Mr. Loring points out in the *Times*, a different view has been taken of the meaning of the report here and over sea.

It is, however, of the very highest importance that there should be no doubt whatever as to the meaning of the report, and it is very necessary that this should be thrashed out without delay. It certainly seemed to us, as it has to others in this country, that it was proposed by the scheme set forth and recommended by the conference to provide a special colonial squadron manned by amateurs, serving under conditions different from those of the national Navy. Commander Collins in his notes objects to this conclusion and says, "It is not proposed to set up a separate Navy as distinct from the defence of the whole Empire. The proposal was to devise a scheme by which the colonies could assist in manning not only vessels on this station, allotted perhaps to particular and special duties, but also provide a reserve of men available for Her Majesty's naval service generally." And he goes on to say further that "It is when sons of the Empire stand shoulder to shoulder, fight together, endure together, that we have a real and effective force behind the Imperial idea and a tie to truly unite us." Just now when the colonial contingents are so gallantly aiding in the war in South Africa it is not likely that this fact or its significance will be forgotten, but at the same time it should be remembered that, as Mr. Loring aptly points out, there is no part of the working of the Navy which is not at this moment as freely open to the services of an Australian as to those of an inhabitant of the United Kingdom.

The most useful and practical form of colonial contributions towards Imperial defence, so far as the Navy is concerned, would be an annual grant towards its cost, the money to be applied by the Admiralty to the increase of the fleet without conditions or restrictions of any kind. Commander Collins condemns such a form of contribution for three reasons. First, the Australian Governments would in any circumstances make it a condition that the commerce along their coasts should not be denuded entirely of naval protection. Secondly, it would not be politic, he says, to make a money contribution until the self-governing colonies have a voice in the control of the expenditure. Finally, he declares, "a cash nexus will prove a poor means of welding the Empire." But as "Navalis" justly observes in a letter to the *Times*, the real nexus of the Empire is the Imperial Navy, while so far as the protection of commerce is concerned, if the colonies do not rely upon the services of the Navy they are putting their trust in something that must prove a weak reed. It is all very well for Commander Collins to say that it is not proposed to set up a separate Navy, but it would be difficult for him to show how his proposals could have any other effect. By the calling together of the conference it is practically admitted that the colonies are at least under a moral obligation to contribute, and there has never been in this country any wish to override the sentiments or wishes of the colonists. But as Mr. Loring puts it, "Australia is the property of the Australians, and Australia is a wealthy country to-day because the people of the United Kingdom have, without requiring any contributions from Australians, borne for forty years the entire cost of defending that country from attack. Is it too much to ask the people of Australia now to make a contribution to that defence without requiring for the first few years a representation which, by reason of the smallness of the contribution as compared with the expenditure, it would be impossible to apportion?" It is somewhat ungenerous of the colonists to forget, as they appear to do, that the Admiralty have, in the words of the Duke of Devonshire's memorandum, "accepted the responsibility of protecting all British territory abroad against organised invasion from the sea." The fleets required to fulfil this obligation will also protect seaports and commerce, and although some supplementary defence against raids may be necessary in the case of certain harbours, this cannot be given effectually

by means of local squadrons. We do not understand what Commander Collins means when he says that the defence of coasts is not a task for the Navy, for it is quite certain that any other form of defence must be wrong in principle. So far we are not aware that the Admiralty have expressed an opinion upon these proposals, but after the discussion which has taken place an exposition of their views on the subject cannot be long delayed. We make not the slightest doubt that they will express their condemnation of any scheme based on the recommendation of the conference at Melbourne, and allow no considerations, sentimental or otherwise, to bias their judgment in the matter.

Naval Notes.

Examination of the cargo of the *Bundesrath* has been completed and found to correspond with the bills of lading. It is announced, therefore, that the ship is to be released, and the Government of this country will pay full compensation to her owners. While we may regret such a termination of the incident as likely to make an argument for renewed attacks upon our naval officers in the German press, yet, on the other hand, the fact that we are ready to cheerfully pay for the mistake should set us right with all unbiased observers. It will be particularly interesting to learn on what grounds the officers of the cruisers suspected these German vessels, and this, doubtless, we shall learn in time. The *Cologne Gazette* jeers at us as having been the victims of "false reports from spies of dubious character and from agents provocateurs." This is quite possible, and Dr. Leyds may have been chuckling to himself at the clever manner in which he has misled us into seizing the wrong vessel while the real shippers of war material were running their cargoes with impunity. It is stated that the Government in announcing to the German officials that the ship will be released have given a guarantee that such incidents shall not occur again. We can hardly believe that this is the case, especially if it be true that the reason for their action is that these vessels were mail steamers, and that they are anxious that we should have similar privileges accorded to our own vessels. It is quite true that it would be more to the benefit of this country than any other to have it recognised that mail steamers are not liable to seizure, but it should not be forgotten that circumstances alter, and that it is not every Power who may be found willing to recognise the existence of such a rule, provided the neutral be unable to enforce it.

In an interesting letter from the Modder River a correspondent writes: "Naval brigades increase and multiply. Events are stronger than principles, the wills of authorities at home or on the spot. This one began in a small way; now it consists of well nigh 500 officers and men with two 4.7in. quick-firing guns with lyddite, and four 12pr. quick-firing guns. Then there is Lambton's small brigade of 230 or so at Ladysmith, and Pitcairn Jones's brigade with Buller's relieving force which seems to grow in strength continually. Such harm as we have inflicted on the enemy up to date on this side has been done by artillery fire and at small cost to the seamen. So far only five men have been hit at the naval guns. Our losses all along the line have been caused by frontal attacks over flat bare fields of fire up to entrenched positions bristling with magazine rifles. At Graspan the naval brigade, about 300 strong, got through, but at a cost of one hundred casualties, and to me the miracle is how a single one of us escaped. Critics all say the artillery has been splendidly managed, and the Commandant Royal Artillery, Colonel Hall, is making a big reputation on this side. The sappers have worked wonders in the making and mending of railways, bridges, and telegraphs. As we go along in the train a broken culvert with a truck pitched into it appears ahead. You think there will be a long block. Not a bit of it. Out hydraulic jacks, and away goes the truck, culvert repaired, and on goes the train within the hour. The Royal Engineers are mostly Kitchener's trained officers and thoroughly up to date. The commissariat has been excellent in quality and service. We know, because oftener

than not we have no supplies for officers except army rations, beef, bread, jam, biscuit, all excellent and plentiful. The drawbacks are heat, flies, and sand storms."

There have been renewed complaints in the newspapers about the Transport Department which, it is said, is unable to find sufficient vessels to take out the men who are ready to go to the Cape. It does not appear that there is any real foundation for these stories. Faults there have been in connection with the transport, no doubt, both as regards the selection of vessels and the treatment of men and horses carried by them to South Africa. But it is far from having been demonstrated satisfactorily, or in any way proved, that the responsibility for what has happened rests with the officials at the Admiralty. It is possible that investigation, when it takes place, will wholly exonerate the department, and at least credit must be given to it for having carried out with very few mistakes an operation which no other nation could have undertaken with success. The shortcomings of the department, whatever they may be, will not, we may be certain, be overlooked by the critics, but it is comparatively easy to find fault, and it would be entirely unfair not to recognise the difficulties of an undertaking wholly unprecedented, and in its magnitude unexpected at the outset.

In the long letter from the special correspondent of the *Times* describing the battle of Colenso we get some important information about the doings of the naval brigade on that occasion. The guns consisted of two 4.7in. and fourteen long-range 12prs., all belonging to the *Terrible* and on Captain Scott's mountings. They were drawn by oxen, the big ones requiring twenty-eight each. The naval contingent consisted of 254 men, 200 of whom belonged to the *Terrible*. Captain Jones, of the *Forte*, was in command. Two days before the action the naval guns began the bombardment of the Boer position at a range of 7,200yd., and the practice was extremely good. The two larger guns are fitted with telescopic sights, designed by Captain Scott, who, it will be remembered, fitted the 4.7in. of the *Scylla* with similar sights, and has for many years advocated that all guns in the Navy should be so fitted. The splendid shooting of these guns has done much to demonstrate the value of these sights. The *Times* correspondent says: "One line of entrenchments in particular had two great gaps, each about 30yd. long, knocked in it. This was done with lyddite, the power of which was terrific. Not quite so high a percentage of the lyddite shell burst as of the ordinary kind, but this is due to the fact that the fuse of a lyddite shell cannot be charged with fulminate, and so needs to strike harder ground to cause it to detonate." Next day the naval guns moved about 1,000yd. nearer the enemy, and again shelled the trenches behind Colenso. On the day of the battle six of the guns, including the two larger ones, were moved 2,000yd. nearer, the range to the kopjes north of the Tugela being now from 3,000 to 4,000yd. Six other naval 12prs. under Lieutenant Ogilvy, of the *Terrible*, were placed under the command of Colonel Long, with the 14th and 66th Field Batteries to support General Hildyard.

In describing the work of this battery of 12prs. during the action, the *Times* correspondent says:—

Colonel Long had selected a position about 800yd. from the river and 1,200yd. from Fort Wylie—more than a mile in advance of the infantry. He had scarcely given the order to unlimber when a tremendous fire began from the entrenchments on the kopjes, from Fort Wylie, and from trenches along the river, all directed upon the two field batteries. Just behind the batteries lay a small donga, and 300yd. behind that a larger one. The naval battery, drawn by oxen, was in the middle of crossing this donga when the enemy opened fire. Two guns under Lieutenant James were already across, and they got into action behind and to the left of the field batteries. Two more were in the middle of the donga, and two more had not yet entered it. When the fire began the native drivers of the last four guns at once ran away, but the sailors manned the oxen and with great difficulty brought their guns into action behind the donga. After about an hour, when the ammunition in the limbers of the field battery had become exhausted and most of the officers and men had been wounded or killed, an order was given to retire into the donga until fresh ammunition should arrive. The naval battery then continued the bombardment alone under

very heavy fire, and they remained in action entirely unsupported until nearly three hours later, when they received an order from General Buller to retire. It is extraordinary that their loss of four wounded was not greater, and there were several extraordinary escapes. Lieutenant Ogilvy after having his horse shot had three shells from a Hotchkiss pass between his legs whilst looking through his field glasses. The retirement of the naval guns was carried out with great difficulty, as they had lost thirty-two oxen and their Kafir drivers had run away. The bluejackets accomplished it, however, and only a spare ammunition waggon was left behind. This was afterwards brought in by the owner of the waggon—a Natal farmer named Pringle—who went out alone and under heavy shell fire inspanned the oxen and brought back the ammunition.

The big naval battery also did good work. It at first directed its fire entirely on Fort Wylie. Under the tremendous fire the Boers worked their guns bravely for a time, but at the end of half an hour no reply came and the bombardment ceased. One of the last projectiles fired from the 4.7in. guns, a lyddite shell, struck the corner of the fortification and knocked the whole end of the fort shapeless. It was found impossible, however, to repeat this performance on the other guns of the enemy. Several times our shells pitched right into the emplacements and burst there, and usually after that the gun was silent for from half an hour to an hour, but almost invariably at the end of that time it opened fire again. Great difficulty was found in locating many of the guns, and the position of two Hotchkiss guns could never be decided all day. As an example of the excellent practice made by the naval guns we may mention the destruction of the road bridge across the Tugela by a 4.7in. gun. At a range of 7,200yd. Chief-Petty-Officer Bates, of the *Terrible*, hit the centre span at the tenth round. As the whole span disappeared it is supposed that the shell detonated some mines which the Boers had placed there. An interesting point also is the mobility which has been given to these heavy guns by Captain Scott's inventive genius. The manner in which they are moved about is little short of marvellous. The latest accounts we have from Natal mention that some of these naval guns have accompanied General Buller in his advance across the Tugela at Potgieter's Drift, and they will no doubt play a very useful part in subsequent actions. In order also that full benefit should be taken of the quick-firing mechanism a system of anchoring the mountings has been devised; by means of a stout wire rope and grapnel the recoil of the mounting is prevented, the carriage being quite strong enough to allow of this.

Surgeon C. Marsh-Beadnell, of the *Powerful*, attached to the naval brigade with Lord Methuen's force, [whose paper on the "Decline of Scurvy Afloat" was noticed in our issue of September 16 last, contributes this month to the medical press an interesting account of the battle of Modder River, and offers various remarks regarding those employed as well as on the local surroundings. Finding that there was but little chance of any casualties with the naval brigade during the action, he obtained permission to go further to the front, where there was plenty of work to do among the wounded. To him it was a marvel that the enemy evacuated a position that was almost impregnable. Taking everything into consideration, and the fact that we got into a veritable hornet's nest, it was miraculous that our losses did not exceed 420 killed and wounded. Not many miles off, in beleaguered Kimberley, many natives are suffering from scurvy, to which they are commonly subject, but that short distance is too far for this able young naval medical officer to observe a disease that is virtually unknown in our fleet, but which he has carefully studied from the records at his disposal.

The very serious rise in the price of coal and some slight advance in the price of meat has been accepted with equanimity by the British public as a mysterious consequence of the war. In effect, these rises are purely artificial, and have little or no connection with the South African campaign. It is true the Admiralty have purchased large quantities of Welsh coal, but these purchases can only artificially affect the prices now being charged for house coal, the bulk of which comes from the north of England. How far the increased demand for ship coal may have affected the labour

of the northern miners we are not qualified to judge, but there does not seem to be any possibility of a connection, and the presumption is that the coal merchants have formed the usual ring to pillage the public in midwinter. Equally unjustifiable seems to us to be the advance in the price of imported meat, as it is absurd to suppose that the trade has been injured in the least by the chartering of transports for the Government. It will thus be seen that one of the conditions of war is a marked disposition on the part of British tradesmen to profit by the national embarrassments, and for this they will not be blamed by so commercial a nation. But these artificial profits will be keenly felt by the poor none the less. The wives and children of the men now fighting for us in Africa will have to manage with smaller fires and less meat than usual.

An interesting lecture adapted to young people was delivered recently by Commander Scott Willcox at the Royal United Service Institution on "The Growth of Our Navy from A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1900." The subject of the lecture was divided into four parts—the period of wooden ships propelled by sails, of wooden ships propelled by sails and steam, of armourclads propelled by sail and steam, and of armourclads propelled by steam only. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides thrown on a screen, affording a remarkable contrast between the various types of ships mentioned by Commander Scott Willcox. The vessels representative of the first period ranged from those in use in King Alfred's time up to the last sailing liners. In the second period there were shown the steam line-of-battleships, such as the *Duke of Wellington*, as well as the later wooden ships recently used in the Training Squadron. The period of sail and steam for armourclads began with the *Black Prince* and terminated with the *Sultan*; while the ships of to-day included the early turret ships like the *Devastation* and *Inflexible*, and modern battleships, cruisers, and torpedo craft. It will be remembered that last year Captain Eardley Wilmot delivered a similar lecture at the institution, and the council deserve public thanks for continuing this instructive series.

On Thursday the third-class cruiser *Pandora* was christened and floated out of Portsmouth Dockyard. Prayers having been said by the Rev. W. Law, dockyard chaplain, Mrs. Napier, daughter of Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, broke the customary bottle of wine over the bows of the ship. The *Pandora*, which was laid down at Portsmouth on January 3, 1898, is one of two third-class unsheathed protected cruisers now building, the other, the *Pioneer*, being under construction at Chatham. Their principal dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 305ft.; length over all, 318ft. 6in.; breadth, extreme, 37ft.; mean draught of water, 13ft. 6in.; displacement, 2,200 tons. A steel deck sloped at the sides, and varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 2in., has been worked throughout the length of the ship in the neighbourhood of the water-line, forming a watertight boundary and affording protection to the engines, boilers, magazines, &c. The *Pandora* will be propelled by twin screws, each driven by an independent set of vertical triple-expansion engines, capable of developing, at the working pressure of 250lb. to the square inch, an indicated horse-power of 3,500 or 7,000 for the two sets of engines. With this horse-power a speed of about twenty knots will be realised. Steam will be supplied by eight water-tube boilers of the Thornycroft type. These engines and boilers are being built in Portsmouth Yard. The quantity of coal carried at the above draught is 250 tons, although provision is made for stowing a much larger amount. The armament will consist of eight 4in. quick-firing guns—two being on the fore-castle, two on the poop, and the remainder in the waist of the ship—eight 3pr. quick-firing guns, and three 4.5in. Maxims. Two above-water torpedo-tubes will be carried. These tubes will be armoured, the thickness of armour varying from 1in. to 3in. The complement of the *Pandora* when commissioned will be 224 officers and men.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.—N.C.O.'s and men at home and abroad can be prepared by post for the half-yearly exams. Classes are now forming for March, 1900. Special attention is given to men who cannot attend an army school.—Randall J. Fox (ex-Army Schoolmaster), 368, Acton Lane, London, W.

Baby Personal.

Admirals Sir Henry Fairfax and Sir N. Bowden-Smith attain to-morrow the respective ages of sixty-three and sixty-two. Admiral Sir R. Tracey is sixty-three on Thursday next, and on the following day Vice-Admiral Sir J. A. Fisher completes his fifty-ninth year of age. Four flag officers, holding important appointments, thus celebrate their birthdays within the same week.

Admiral Sir J. K. E. Baird has been awarded the Good Service Pension, vacant by the death of Admiral Sir R. Macdonald. Everyone will gladly endorse this recognition of the gallant admiral's services, whose ability and good will while in command tended largely to the well being of those who were fortunate enough to serve under him.

Rear-Admiral L. A. Beaumont, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Station, and the officers of the *Warspite*, *Phaeton*, and *Icarus*, were entertained at a banquet on Saturday last by the President of the Republic of Guatemala.

Rear-Admiral Day H. Bosanquet, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian Squadron, left Calcutta on Thursday last for Trincomalee and Bombay.

Captain C. H. Adair, of the *Australia*, had the honour of dining with Her Majesty the Queen at Osborne on Monday evening last.

Captain Sir Edward Chichester, Bart., principal transport officer in South Africa, was present at a banquet at Cape Town on Tuesday in last week, which was attended by His Excellency Sir Alfred Milner and several British officers, given by the American colony of that city in honour of Mr. William Davis, Second Secretary of the Department of the Interior, United States, then on his way to Pretoria to investigate the relations between the Boer executive and the United States Consulate. Sir Edward was accorded a most enthusiastic reception by the Americans, and Mr. Davis referred in no ordinary terms of satisfaction to the friendly attitude maintained by the gallant officer when in command of the *Immortalite* at a most critical period of the bombardment of Manila by Admiral Dewey.

Captain R. S. D. Cumming, of the *Hermione*, left Singapore on Tuesday last for Borneo with the newly-appointed governor of the territories under the Chartered Company of British North Borneo.

Captain Sackville H. Carden appears from Captain Adair's work, "Promotion and Retirement," to have a better chance of further advancement than was indicated in our notes on the last batch of promotions. He will not be forty-three until May 3 next, and according to the above-mentioned book he can reach flag rank on December 22, 1911, by the retirement of an admiral on that date. We trust that Captain Adair's calculation may be verified by the event.

Captain William Wilson, of the *Anson*, pays off that battleship at Devonport on the 31st inst.

Captain H. C. A. Baynes, of the *Latona*, left Bermuda on Saturday last with the paid-off crew of the *Indefatigable* for Portsmouth.

Captain Frank Finnis, of the *Amphion*, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last to pay off that cruiser.

Captain W. Stokes-Rees, of the *Thetis*, while riding a bicycle at Durban on Friday in last week, violently collided with a jirricksha, and we regret to say sustained concussion of the brain. He was removed to his ship for treatment, and it is believed that the injury will not prove serious.

Captain Charles Wyndham, of the Royal yacht *Osborne*, is to embark H.R.H. the Princess of Wales at Genoa in the early part of the coming month for a cruise in the Mediterranean and Levant.

Captain R. B. Farquhar, of the *Nymphe*, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday last and will pay her off at that port.

Captain F. E. E. Brock, of the *Highflyer*, temporarily attached to Commodore E. S. Poë's squadron at Gibraltar, will probably return home early in February next and afterwards proceed to the East Indies to relieve the *Eclipse*. At present Captain Brock is carrying out a series of steam trials in connection with the *Minerva* to ascertain the relative merits of the boilers supplied to the respective cruisers.

Captain R. M. Ommanney's appointment to the *Indus* for duty as Staff-Captain of Devonport Yard and Queen's Harbourmaster of the Hamoaze is a new departure that largely affects the interests of those of the old navigating branch who still remain on the active list. The appointment of commanders for similar duties at Hong Kong and Jamaica foreshadowed corresponding action by the Admiralty at the home yards, and the inevitable has now been precipitated. As Captain Ommanney is borne on the books of the *Indus* he must necessarily attend courts-martial unless special proviso is made, the same as obtains with superintendents of dockyards, for attendance thereat would at times inconveniently affect the duties of the Staff-Captain's department. Being forty-seven years of age he may retain the appointment eight years, one year longer than the old navigators are allowed, as the latter hold civil appointments and are not borne on the books of any vessel. The undesirable custom of staff-captains wearing plain clothes while on duty is overcome by Captain Ommanney's appointment to the *Indus*.

Commander the Hon. H. A. Stanhope, of the *Beagle*, left Pernambuco on Saturday last for St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, homeward bound.

Commander A. H. Christian, recently serving in that rank in the *Niobe*, relieves Commander T. B. S. Adair, of the *Excellent*, on the promotion of the latter officer. Both as gunnery officer and second in command he has invariably displayed considerable ability; his selection for such an important position is therefore in every respect desirable. As gunnery lieutenant of the *St. George* he was specially promoted Commander for his services on the West and East Coasts of Africa, and if promotion from his present appointment occurs in the usual course he may expect to attain flag rank.

Commander A. W. Torlesse, recently in command of the *Royalist*, has been appointed additional to the *Indus* to fill a vacancy in the staff-captain's department at Devonport caused by the compulsory retirement of Staff-Commander R. H. Rowe. This is the second executive officer that has been detailed for duties at a home port previously performed by officers of the old navigating branch, and will probably apply to other yards as vacancies occur.

Lieutenant W. H. Cowan, D.S.O., attached to the forces in Egypt, who accompanied the Nile expedition, 1898, and was present at the action at Atbara and the battle of Khartoum, left Cairo on Saturday last for service in South Africa.

Staff-Commander R. J. Rogers, last employed at Hong Kong, has been detailed to assist the staff-captain of Devonport Yard, the Admiralty having increased the complement to three officers in that department, the same as was allowed until 1889. The duties of the staff-captain at the

western yard have been considerably increased in recent years, and will receive further additions on the completion of the extensive works and the expansion of the fleet. Staff-Commander Rogers has not been appointed to the *Indus* as Captain Ommanney and Commander Torlesse have been.

Engineer C. C. Sheen, of the *Powerful*, serving with the naval brigade at Ladysmith, was wounded last Saturday week in the general attack of the Boers on that position.

The Rev. J. H. Blunn, LL.M., Chaplain and Naval Instructor, retired, has been presented to the rectory of Frankton near Rugby.

Assistant-Paymaster W. E. R. Martin, Secretary to Commodore E. S. Poë, commanding the cruiser training squadron, obtains Paymaster's rank by seniority. He comes of a family who largely contributed to the accountant officers' branch. Until recently five were to be found on the active and retired lists; his father, who is one of them, is still active and able although on the official shelf.

Fleet-Surgeon S. Keays, of the *Ramillies*, remains in that vessel when recommissioned as flagship of the rear-admiral, Mediterranean fleet.

Mr. W. Cheyne Wilson, civil practitioner at Plymouth, son of the late Fleet-Surgeon J. Wilson, has been commissioned by the Admiralty for the instruction of naval medical officers in the application of Röntgen rays for surgical purposes. Classes are to be held at the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse.

Colonel W. P. Wright, Supernumerary Commandant R.M.L.I. and A.A.G. Royal Marine Forces, has been awarded the Good Service Pension vacant by the death of Colonel F. V. G. Bird, R.M.L.I. Colonel Wright's valuable services to the corps, both regimentally and especially in his present staff appointment, are sufficient to entitle him to this recognition. Unfortunately, after October next he will probably be condemned to a do-nothing future as the post of D.A.G. is virtually blocked to him for the next ten years, at the expiration of which period he will be near compulsory retirement unless employment is found elsewhere for such a highly-trained and experienced officer.

Major F. J. Raitt, R.M.L.I. (Chatham), has been nominated Superintendent of Gymnasia, Southern District.

Captain F. C. Edwards, R.M.L.I. (Plymouth), has been appointed Superintendent of Gymnasia at Gibraltar, in place of Captain E. E. Chown, R.M.L.I., nominated in September last to a similar appointment at the dépôt.

Captain H. D. Palmer, R.M.L.I., Adjutant at the dépôt since 1895, has been allowed to offer himself for service with the Egyptian Army.

Captain C. W. R. Walton, R.M.L.I. (Chatham), is to relieve Captain Gilbert Drage, R.M.L.I., Instructor of Musketry at Malta for the Royal Marine forces of the Mediterranean fleet.

A branch of the Navy League has recently been formed at Singapore. The following gentlemen form the first committee: The Hon. C. Stringer, the Hon. W. R. Collyer (Attorney-General), Commander C. Q. G. Crauford, R.N., retired (master attendant), J. Anderson, Esq., W. I. Napier, Esq., G. W. Butt, Esq., H. I. Chope, Esq., J. MacLennan, Esq. The honorary secretary is E. C. Ellis, Esq., 10, Collyer-quay, Singapore.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MEMORIALS, Brasses, Crosses, Gravestones, Monuments, Tablets, Windows, Fonts, Pulpits, Reredoses, Standards, Mosals, &c., of the highest class, designed, executed, and erected by THOMAS PRATT & SONS, Ecclesiastical Art Workers, Memorial Gallery, 24, Tavistock Street (facing Covent Garden), London, W.C. Illustrations free. Old Military Flags netted and arranged for preservation.

S. DAMBERGI & BRO.

GOURDOULIS

BY SPECIAL ROYAL WARRANT



TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SOLE CONSIGNEES.

CIGARETTES.

Navy Foreign.

In the report on the French Navy Estimates, just issued, the Budget Committee still declines to sanction the two battleships of 14,860 tons which are proposed to be laid down. It is believed, however, that the Superior Council of the Navy will attempt to override the wishes both of the Budget Committee and of the Minister of Marine in regard to the shipbuilding programme. An opinion widely held, is that it has been a mistake to build battleships, and that size should have given place to number. There is an article in the *Yacht* attempting to controvert this view, though only in regard to cruisers. Attention is drawn to the fact which we have often noted—that there is no continuity in the policy pursued by the Ministry of Marine. Hardly had the construction of wooden ships been abandoned when a set of small cruisers, now described as torpedo gunboats, such as the *Condor* and *Epervier*, were put in hand, but these, as is now recognised, have no real value for cruising purposes. The *Surcouf*, *Troude*, and others of like class followed about 1888, but these, again, have no proper cruising rôle, and are only of subsidiary value, according to Admiral de la Jaille. They have no value for distant service. At length, in 1890, the somewhat famous *Dupuy de Lôme* was reached, but although the admiral considers this the very best type, if greater range of action could be added, while it has won the approbation of Admiral Fournier in his book, "La Flotte Nécessaire," no other vessels of the class have been built. The cruisers of the *Charner* class are not so good, and it was only in the *Pothuau* that a speed of nineteen knots was again reached. It was then recognised that a large displacement was necessary for speed and range, and the *Jeanne d'Arc* with the *Gloire* and her sisters are the result, followed by the type cruiser of 12,400 tons now proposed in the estimates. But, apart from these, there has been a decline in the smaller ships of the *Dupleix* class from the standard reached. While this development has been going on, it is pointed out that the same thing has taken place in relation to protected cruisers. The argument of the writer in the *Yacht* is that protected cruisers are an anomaly since they are necessarily the prey of armoured vessels, except on the consideration that everything is sacrificed to steam.

The visit of General Jamont to Brest has particular relation to the proposed extension of fortifications on the island of Ushant, and possibly of Molène. Accompanied by his staff and by some naval officers, he proceeded to Ushant in the torpedo gunboat, *La Hire*, and disembarked at Lampaul, where he inspected the defences and the military establishments as well as the positions of certain forts which are intended to be built. It appears to be the opinion that the batteries are insufficient, and that heavily-armed forts judiciously situated and possessing some howitzer guns with many quick-firers of a smaller calibre would be extremely valuable. It is further suggested that Molène should be fortified as an outlying defence, since it might be seized and utilised as a victualling station for the destroyers of an enterprising enemy. The French seem to fear that we shall one day make a descent upon Ushant, and many of the preparations that are in view have relation to such a contingency. The question of fortifying the island has for some years been discussed, and when M. Lockroy visited Brest as Minister of Marine he proceeded to the place with the naval prefect and satisfied himself that defensive works were urgently necessary. This view appears to be held both by his successor in the Rue Royale and by the military authorities.

The *Popolo Romano* devotes an article to the Italian shipbuilding programme of 1899-1904. The purpose of the Government is to expedite the ships in hand in such a way that they may be completed within four years, together with two new battleships to be laid down. The Italian fleet will presently be composed of twelve battleships, of which some will only require part modification to make them completely effective and equal to the present date; but those who are most competent, the *Popolo* says, hold that it is necessary for Italy to possess twenty-three battleships. If this be taken as a sound basis, there are at present eleven wanting, though, when the ships in hand have been

completed, only four others will be required to bring the fleet up to the required strength. It appears, however, that Admiral Bettolo is in a dilemma. In the existing conditions a period of six years will be required to complete the seven ships now building, and to augment the credits in the present financial state of the country is declared to be impossible. Admiral Bettolo and Signor Bocelli appear, therefore, to contemplate a budget expedient. The Minister will be content with laying down two additional ships if the others are completed within the quinquennium ending in 1904, and if provision is made for two other ships later. In order that the work may go on, it is proposed that the Treasury shall advance money to the Navy, to be repaid in instalments out of the money voted for naval purposes up to the year 1905. In this way there would be available during the next four years for shipbuilding and refits the sum of 164,683,447 lire, of which 118,862,367 lire would be devoted to the completion of the seven ships in hand, and the rest to the two additional. In this way the Italian fleet would possess in July, 1904, twenty-one battleships fully completed.

In a later article the *Popolo Romano* illustrates further the constitution of the fleet. The twelve ships alluded to above are as follows: the *Andrea Doria*, *Dandolo*, *Duilio*, *Morosini*, *Italia*, *Lepanto*, *Re Umberto*, *Lauria*, *Sardegna*, *Scilia*, *Carlo Alberto*, and *Vettor Pisani*. These date, in order of construction, from 1877 to 1899, and the estimates of 1900 propose a partial reconstruction of the *Italia* and *Lepanto*, in order to bring them up to date, by replacing their existing armour by nickel steel, thus economising weight and enabling some addition to be made to the number of quick-firing guns. The seven ships which are in hand and being completed, and four of which will take their place in the fleet during the financial year, are the *Saint Bon*, *Emanuele Filiberto*, *Garibaldi*, and *Varese*, with the *Benedetto Brin*, *Regina Margherita*, and *Francesco Ferruccio*, which will be ready somewhat later. The two additional ships intended to be laid down for completion in 1903-4 are of a type which is being designed by Signor Cuniberti, and of which the characteristics are not fully known.

The Dutch Naval Estimates for the present year amount to 15,959,262 gulden, of which a sum of 6,755,901 gulden will be devoted to shipbuilding, and 4,321,209 gulden to the personnel. Two armoured ships of the *Holland* class are to be put in hand, and the Minister has presented a programme extending over ten years. He proposes the building of three ships of the *Kortenaar* type and five of the *Koningin Regentes* class, as well as three small coast-defence ships of 2,130 tons, 850 horse-power, and a speed of ten knots. The programme also includes seven protected cruisers, three monitors, and twenty-one sea-going torpedo-boats of the French *Forban* class, twelve smaller torpedo-boats, fourteen gunboats, and five sloops. The total expenditure involved is 74,500,000 gulden. The armoured cruiser *Noord Brabant*, built at Flushing and displacing 4,000 tons, has begun her trials, and has attained a speed of 20.1 knots with 10,067 horse-power.

The plans and details of the ship which is building at Kiel for the German Antarctic expedition has been published. The vessel will be entirely of wood, the only material sufficiently strong and elastic to resist the pressure of the ice. In general shape she will be broader and rounder than the *Fram*, and to strengthen her against pressure a deck will be constructed almost at the water-line. Protection against floating ice will be made by adding a triple layer of oak and pine, and the bows and stern will be specially protected by bands of steel. The length of the ship will be about 46 metres, the beam from 10 to 11, and the draught 5 metres. The system of construction will enable the ship to carry coal and provisions for three years, and provides accommodation for five scientific observers, five officers, and about twenty men. The ship will be provided with electric light, and will navigate either under steam or sail. She is to be completed by May 1, 1901, and the expedition is to start at the end of August in that year.

CANTEEN AND MESS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd., 23, Regency Street, Westminster.—This Society is a union of Canteens and Messes formed for mutual benefit of the Services at home and abroad. It supplies every canteen or mess requisite.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 16.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the following promotions in, and appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the 2nd Class, or Knight-Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—

Capt. William De Wiveleslie Abney, C.B., F.R.S., Director of the Science and Art Department.

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the 3rd Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—

Major-Gen. Edward Robert Festing, F.R.S. (late R.E.), Director of the Science Museum.

Brevet-Lieut.-Col. James Ronald Leslie Macdonald, R.E.

Lieut.-Col. Alexander Durness McHardy, R.E. (retired), Chairman, Prison Commission, Scotland.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING-STREET, Jan. 1.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:—

To be Ordinary Members of the 3rd Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order:—

For services in connection with the recent mutiny in Uganda—Col. T. P. B. Ternan, D.S.O., Royal Warwickshire Regt., Acting British Commissioner in Uganda.

For services in Crete—Rear-Admiral R. N. Custance, R.N., and Capt. H. T. Grenfell, R.N.

For services in Samoa—Capt. L. C. Stuart, R.N., and Capt. F. C. D. Sturdee, R.N.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 16.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Stirling, K.C.B., to be Col.-Commandant, vice Lieut.-Gen. G. H. J. A. Fraser, deceased (Nov. 16, 1899).

Royal Horse Guards.—Rdgmr. and Hon. Lieut. C. J. Ashley is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health.

1st Dragoon Guards.—The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with A.S.C.:—Lieuts. J. A. C. Hamilton and R. J. Grewing (Jan. 2). 2nd Lieut. L. S. Denny to be Lieut., vice H. F. Searight, promoted (Nov. 28, 1899).

7th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. R. Haig to be Capt., vice H. A. Lempriere, seconded; Capt. C. J. Vaughan, from Royal Monmouthshire R.E. (Militia), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. Taylor, seconded.

7th Hussars.—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.:—F. W. Wormald, in succession to Major R. L. Walter, who holds an extra-regimental appointment; C. H. Rankin, vice F. W. Wormald, seconded for service on staff; A. F. A. Imbert-Terry, vice C. H. Rankin, seconded; Hon. C. B. F. Greville, vice Hon. R. H. Marsham, seconded (Dec. 30, 1899).

10th Hussars.—Capt. C. T. McM. Kavanagh to be Major, vice C. B. Harvey, killed in action (Jan. 6).

12th Lancers.—The appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Lieut. H. B. de la P. Beresford-Peirse, from Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry, which appeared in *Gazette* of Dec. 19, 1899, is cancelled.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.:—H. J. Eaton-Evans, on seconded list; W. V. J. C. Elwes, vice S. D. Browne, promoted (Dec. 18, 1899); E. J. R. Peel and E. W. M. Powell on augmentation (Dec. 26, 1899).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

The undermentioned Capts. to be Majors:—H. S. le M. Guille, A.O.D.; E. F. Hoblyn, A.O.D.; J. W. Ormiston, Professor, Ordnance College; G. C. Dowell, Brig.-Major to Insp.-Gen. of Artillery in India; H. S. Jendwine, employed on special service in South Africa; H. E. B. Lane, vice A. H. Browne, promoted (Jan. 4).

The undermentioned Supernumerary Capts. to be Capts.:—R. St. G. Gorton on augmentation (Jan. 1); A. E. Harrison, to complete establishment (Jan. 5).

Capt. H. R. Palmer to be an Adjt. (Dec. 13, 1899).
Capt. L. B. S. Christie to be Divisional Adjt., vice Capt. J. F. Fisher, who has vacated that appointment (Dec. 9, 1899).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from R.M.A., to be 2nd Lieuts.:—C. C. Trench, B. Walcot, J. F. Turner, G. Thorp, F. C. Molesworth, L. Lovett-Thomas, A. W. Reid, A. Campbell, D. Ogilvy, G. B. Stoney, R. C. Ivens, A. G. Turner, M. G. Pollock, H. E. Day, O. G. D. Jones, Hon. F. G. Hood, G. L. Jameson, W. C. Cooper, W. Ommanney, F. R. P. O'Callaghan, C. S. St. J. Chermiside (Jan. 6).

GRENADEER GUARDS.

To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieut. A. C. Wellesley, from 4th Batn. Lincolnshire Regt., in succession to Lieut. W. A. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, died of wounds received in action; Lieut. K. C. E. Meeking, from 4th Batn. Bedfordshire Regt., in succession to Lieut. C. E. Corkran, appointed Batn. Adjt.; Lieut. C. R. C. de Crespigny, from 3rd Batn. Essex Regt., in succession to Lieut. J. A. Morrison, seconded.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

2nd Lieut. G. Stewart to be Lieut., vice F. D. Farquhar, seconded (Dec. 30, 1899).

SCOTS GUARDS.

Sergt.-Major S. W. Adderley to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col. W. Clark, commanding 51st Regimental District (King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry), is placed on retired pay (Jan. 16).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).—Capt. G. G. Loch is seconded for service as an Adj. of Indian Volunteers (Nov. 28, 1899).

Bufs (East Kent Regt.).—Capt. R. K. Price is seconded for service as an Adj. of Volunteers (Jan. 1); Lieut. G. A. Daniell, from 3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. F. S. Reeves, seconded.

Lincolnshire Regt.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—P. D. Earle, vice P. M. Peters, promoted (Oct. 9, 1899); E. E. Woodcock, vice R. H. Morant, seconded; R. F. G. Bromhead, vice H. Hodgson, seconded (Oct. 25, 1899); A. G. Galloway, vice D. H. F. Grant, appointed Adj. (Nov. 22, 1899). Lieut. A. G. Galloway is seconded for service with A.S.C. (Jan. 2).

Suffolk Regt.—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt., to complete establishment:—E. C. Doughty, Adj. (Aug. 25, 1899); P. Wilkins, Adj. (since killed in action) (Aug. 25, 1899).

East Yorkshire Regt.—The undermentioned officers are seconded for service as Adj. of Volunteers:—Capt. H. Haggard (Dec. 9, 1899); Capt. L. H. Orde (Dec. 12, 1899). The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. R. Key, vice F. H. Lock, promoted; H. E. P. Thomas, vice C. J. Tawney, promoted.

Bedfordshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. W. Muir to be Lieut., vice E. I. de S. Thorpe, promoted.

Leicestershire Regt.—Lieut. A. A. P. Butler is seconded for service in Army Pay Dept. (Jan. 3).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut. H. M. Farman is seconded for service with A.S.C. (Jan. 2); Sergt.-Major W. Bowes, from Loyal North Lancashire Regt., to be Qmrm., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

Cheshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. H. Mahony is seconded for service with A.S.C. (Jan. 2).

South Wales Borderers.—Supernumerary-Capt. C. V. R. Wright to be Capt., vice H. de C. Moody, seconded (Jan. 14).

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Capt. and Brevet-Major D. A. Macfarlane to be Major, vice R. J. Romanes, retired (Jan. 6).

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Supernumerary-Lieut. H. T. Manley to be Lieut., vice G. W. Kenny, promoted.

Worcestershire Regt.—Lieut. W. R. Chichester to be Capt., vice J. R. Gale, seconded for service in Army Pay Dept.; 2nd Lieut. J. F. S. Winton to be Lieut., vice W. R. Chichester (Dec. 11, 1899); 2nd Lieut. J. D. Buller is seconded for service with A.S.C. (Jan. 2).

East Lancashire Regt.—Capt. H. M. Browne to be Major, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Col. P. H. N. Lake, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half pay (Nov. 13, 1899).

Border Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. C. D. Spedding is seconded for service with A.S.C. (Jan. 2).

South Staffordshire Regt.—Lieut. J. S. S. Dunlop is seconded for service on staff (Oct. 14, 1899).

Dorsetshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. K. Utterson to be Lieut., vice J. C. Hewett, seconded (Dec. 1, 1899).

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.).—Capt. A. F. Bundock to be Adj., vice Capt. F. A. Dudgeon, who has completed his period of service in that appointment (Jan. 10).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.).—Qmrm. and Hon. Lieut. R. P. Cloke is placed on retired pay; Sergt.-Major R. C. Harding to be Qmrm., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Lieut. R. P. Cloke.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut. G. V. Hordern to be Capt., vice R. S. Oxley, seconded (Dec. 4, 1899); the promotion to rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. G. Makins is antedated to Nov. 27, 1899, vice H. F. W. Bircham; Lieut. H. F. W. Bircham to be Adj., vice Capt. W. H. L. Allgood, who has vacated that appointment (Nov. 27, 1899). To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieut. J. E. N. Heseltine, from 6th Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regt., in succession to Lieut. H. F. W. Bircham; Lieut. R. H. Seymour, from 7th Batn., in succession to Lieut. G. V. Hordern.

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.).—2nd Lieut. E. E. W. Conant resigns his commission.

Gordon Highlanders.—The promotion to rank of Major of Capt. C. F. N. Macready is postdated to Dec. 14, 1899.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—Lieut. Hon. A. H. Maitland to be Capt., vice F. A. MacFarlan, seconded; 2nd Lieut. W. H. McCowan to be Lieut., vice Hon. A. H. Maitland (Nov. 27, 1899).

Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. A. F. T. Hughes is seconded for service with A.S.C. (Jan. 2).

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians).—Capt. G. M. Bullen-Smith is seconded for service as an Adj. of Volunteers (Jan. 8).

West India Regt.—The undermentioned Lieuts. are seconded for service with A.S.C.:—L. G. M. Harcourt, C. E. Hills, E. Gibb (Jan. 2).

Army Service Corps.—The undermentioned officers are transferred on probation as 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieuts. F. J. Reid, Royal Marines; J. A. C. Hamilton, 1st Dragoon Guards; L. G. M. Harcourt, C. E. Hills, and E. Gibb, West India Regt.; H. M. Farman, Lancashire Fusiliers; R. J. Grewing, 1st Dragoon Guards; 2nd Lieuts. A. F. T. Hughes, Royal Irish Rifles; J. D. Buller, Worcestershire

Regt.; J. C. D. Spedding, Border Regt.; A. G. Galloway, Lincolnshire Regt.; F. H. Mahony, Cheshire Regt. (Jan. 2).

Unattached List.—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from R.M.C., to be 2nd Lieuts. with a view to their appointment to I.S.C.:—P. B. Maxwell, A. I. Fraser, A. C. P. Cochran, V. E. Gwyer, D. E. Robertson (Q.I.C.), E. E. S. Bennett, P. R. Chambers (Q.I.C.), D. R. G. Oliver, E. Carsley, H. Greenaway, M. E. Rae, P. W. Burrows, A. E. S. Scott, J. G. Faris, G. D. Pike, J. T. H. Lane, H. V. Biscoe (Q.I.C.), P. L. Kemble, I. H. Gordon, C. W. Prescott (Q.I.C.), J. B. Egerton (Q.I.C.), H. St. G. H. Harvey-Kelly (Hon. Q.I.C.), H. R. B. Reed (Q.C.), J. P. May, G. E. P. Davis (Q.C.), R. H. Howell (Hon. Q.I.C.), G. P. Sanders (Q.I.C.), H. A. Balderston (Q.C.), H. Street (Q.I.C.), C. K. Crookshank (Q.I.C.), W. B. Bailey (Q.I.C.), A. L. Smeaton (Q.I.C.), A. Marjoribanks, J. L. Murphy (Q.C.), A. N. de V. Scott (Q.I.C.).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Major A. E. J. Croly, F.R.C.S.I., is seconded for service on staff (Sept. 19, 1899); Major H. Martin, M.B., from seconded list, to be Major, vice A. E. J. Croly seconded (Sept. 14, 1899); Major F. M. Baker, M.B., is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health (Dec. 18, 1899).

STAFF.

Gen. H.R.H. A. W. P. A. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., &c., to be a Gen. on staff to Command Forces in Ireland, vice Field-Marshal Right Hon. F. S. Lord Roberts, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C., appointed Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in South Africa (Jan. 9).

Major-Gen. B. A. Combe, C.B., to be a 1st Class District Commander in India, vice Major-Gen. C. J. Moorsom, retired (Oct. 7, 1899).

Col. A. G. Wavell, from A.A.G. for Recruiting at headquarters, to be a Major-Gen. on staff to command 15th Brigade, Field Force, South Africa, and to have local rank of Major-Gen. in South Africa while so employed, vice Col. (local Major-Gen.) J. E. H. Prior, deceased (Jan. 13).

Brevet-Col. W. Aitken, C.B., A.D.C. to Queen, from Lieut.-Col. half pay, R.A., to be a Col. on staff for R.A., and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army, vice Col. H. W. Rooke, retired (Dec. 30, 1899).

Major R. B. Page, Lancashire Fusiliers, to be a D.I.M., vice Major W. L. James, King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.), deceased (Oct. 19, 1899).

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made:—

Col. R. L. H. Curtis, from half pay, to be a D.A.G., vice Col. W. F. Kelly, C.B., employed in South Africa (Jan. 7).

Brevet-Col. C. E. Swaine, C.B., from Lieut.-Col., half pay, to be an A.A.G., and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army, vice Col. C. G. Earl of Erroll, employed on special service in South Africa (Jan. 2).

Capt. R. G. Merriman, D.S.O., R.A., to be a Recruiting Staff Officer (Class III.) during absence in South Africa of Capt. J. W. J. Hardman, 1st Dragoons (Dec. 18, 1899).

Royal Military College.—Capt. E. G. Wynyard, D.S.O., Welsh Regt., to be an Instr., vice Capt. W. N. Bolton, Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.), whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Dec. 26, 1899).

Indian Staff Corps.—Col. W. Scott is transferred to unemployed supernumerary list (Jan. 3).

Army Pay Dept.—Col. T. P. Senior, C.B., Chief-Paymr., is placed on retired pay; Lieut.-Col. J. E. Kitson, Staff-Paymr., to be Chief-Paymr. with substantive rank of Col. in Army, vice Col. T. P. Senior, C.B.; Major J. Lowry, Paymr., to be Staff-Paymr., vice Lieut.-Col. J. E. Kitson (Jan. 11); Lieut. A. Morland, from Suffolk Regt., is permanently appointed to Army Pay Department with substantive rank of Capt. in Army (Jan. 23, 1899).

Ordnance Factories.—Major F. L. Nathan, R.A., Asst.-Supt. Royal Gunpowder Factory, to be Supt. Royal Gunpowder Factory, vice Col. J. B. Ormsty, retired pay (Jan. 20).

Army Veterinary Dept.—Vet.-Major G. H. Fenton retires on retired pay.

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. Samuel H. Winter, A.S.C., to be Col. (Nov. 17, 1899).

Memorandum.—Major-Gen. W. E. Montgomery is placed on retired pay (Jan. 13).

Reserve of Officers.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—B. d'A. Corbet, late Lieut. 1st Life Guards; J. L. Reid, late Lieut. 6th Dragoon Guards; W. D. P. Watson, late Lieut. 2nd Dragoons; C. B. Balfour, late Lieut. Scots Guards; Hon. G. G. Hamilton, late Lieut. Scots Guards.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg.-Lieut.-Col. W. H. G. Phelps, M.D., having attained limit of age, is removed from list of officers of Army Medical Reserve.

Surg.-Lieut.-Col. G. P. Bate, M.D., having resigned his commission in Militia, ceases to belong to Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surg.-Major W. C. James, M.D., F.R.C.S.Eng., Hon. Artillery Company of London, late Army Medical Reserve of Officers, is reappointed with rank of Surg.-Major.

INDIA OFFICE, Jan. 16.

The Queen has approved of following promotions among officers of Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and admissions to Staff Corps made by Government of India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieut.-Cols.—J. M. Candy (Nov. 2, 1899), W. Lambert, H. L. Dawson, W. G. Yate, A. B. Fenton (Nov. 12, 1899).

To be Major.—Capt. A. D. C. Pond (Nov. 1, 1899).
Lieuts. to be Capt.—A. B. Dew, E. N. Davis, M. T. Elderton, H. S. Shaw, G. B. Gough, C. C. Jackson, C. L. Haldane, I. F. R. Thompson, W. L. R. Amesbury, E. G. Jones, E. W. Grimshaw (Nov. 10, 1899).

2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.—J. C. Freeland, G. C. Morris, R. C. Gilchrist, W. F. S. Casson, M. S. McQueen, R. Mackie, C. J. B. Hay, T. MacC. Nicholson, R. H. Anderson, H. T. S. Rogers, R. C. B. Yates, F. G. E. Lumb, H. S. E. Franklin, R. A. Burrows (Nov. 4, 1899).

2nd Lieuts., from Unattached List, to be 2nd Lieuts.—Dated as below, but to rank from July 20, 1898:—C. G. Buchanan (Oct. 13, 1899); C. W. Neumann, H. W. Martin (Oct. 6, 1899); C. C. G. Walker (Oct. 14, 1899); A. P. Hughes (Oct. 13, 1899); J. H. F. Lakin (Oct. 5, 1899). Dated as below, but to rank from July 27, 1898:—A. J. H. Gray (Oct. 10, 1899); B. C. H. Drew and A. E. Johnson (Oct. 14, 1899).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Majors to be Lieut.-Cols. (Oct. 31, 1899).

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.—G. W. P. Denny, J. W. U. Macnamara, M.D., J. Sykes, and J. F. Tuohy, M.D.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.—J. C. Marsden, F. C. Reeves, and J. L. Poynder.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.—C. F. Willis, M.D.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Asst.-Surgs., with hon. rank of Lieut., to be Senior Asst.-Surgs. with hon. rank of Capt.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.—J. Dale (May 5, 1899); D. T. Baker (May 24, 1899).

1st Class Asst.-Surgs. to be Senior Asst.-Surgs. with hon. rank of Lieut.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.—W. R. McArdle (May 20, 1898).

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.—S. E. Falconer (May 5, 1899); V. J. Staggs (May 24, 1899).

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.—J. G. D'Silva (May 13, 1899).

The Queen has also approved of retirement from the Service of undermentioned officers:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Lieut.-Col. T. R. M. Macpherson (Nov. 3, 1899); Lieut.-Col. F. G. L. Mainwaring (Dec. 30, 1899); Capt. W. Browne (Jan. 14).

Bombay Infantry.—Col. R. A. Prideaux, unemployed supernumerary list (Dec. 26, 1899).

Indian Medical Service.—Lieut.-Col. F. C. Barker, M.D., Bombay Establishment (Jan. 3).

The following appointments have been made to the staff in India:—

To be A.A.G.'s:—Major E. C. Bethune, 16th Lancers, a D.A.A.G., vice Brevet-Major F. Wintour, whose tenure has expired (Sept. 10, 1899); Lieut.-Col. R. M. Greenfield, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, vice Col. F. H. Whitby, appointed A.A.G. of a command (Nov. 1, 1899).

To be D.A.A.G.'s:—Brevet-Major W. H. Bowes, Royal Scots Fusiliers, vice Major Bethune (Oct. 30, 1899); Capt. H. L. Roberts, I.S.C., vice Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. R. B. Donue, whose tenure has expired (Nov. 1, 1899).

To be A.D.C.'s:—Capt. B. J. T. Levett, Scots Guards, to Governor of Bombay (Oct. 7, 1899); Capt. G. W. Rawlins, I.S.C., to Lieut.-Governor of Punjab (Nov. 11, 1899).

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 16.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Donegal Artillery (Prince of Wales's) (Southern Divn.).—Lieut. W. F. P. Groves, from Royal Guernsey Artillery, to be Lieut.

Duke of Connaught's Own Hampshire and Isle of Wight Artillery (Southern Divn.).—Capt. W. R. Reeve-Tucker is granted hon. rank of Major.

Kent Artillery (Eastern Divn.).—R. C. Dodgson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Lancashire Artillery (Southern Divn.).—R. H. Pershouse, gent., and C. C. Bernard, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

Pembroke Artillery (Western Divn.).—The appointment of Mr. H. C. Greenhalgh as 2nd Lieut., which was announced in *Gazette* of Dec. 5, 1899, is cancelled at his own request.

INFANTRY.

3rd and 4th Bats. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).—Capt. and Instr. of Artillery A. W. H. Saunders-Knox-Gore, from Duke of Connaught's Own Sligo Artillery (Southern Divn.), to be Capt. (Dec. 30, 1899); P. F. Vane, Esq., late Capt., 26th Middlesex (Cyclist) V.R.C., to be Capt. (Jan. 1); Capt. R. R. W. FitzHerbert, from 4th Batn. Leinster Regt., to be Capt. (Jan. 10); J. T. Lodwick, gent. (Jan. 3); G. A. M. Docker, gent. (Jan. 6); L. A. Walton, gent., and 2nd Lieut. G. E. Kemmis-Betty, from 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt. (Jan. 8), to be 2nd Lieuts.

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LONDON, E.C.**

5th Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. J. B. Haddon, G. D. Martin, and R. S. MacKenzie to be Lieuts. (Dec. 12, 1899); E. F. W. Arkright, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 3).

6th Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Capt. W. H. Davenport is seconded as extra A.D.C. to H.E. Sir A. Milner, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Cape of Good Hope and its Dependencies, and High Commissioner for South Africa (Oct. 27, 1899); J. M. C. Scott, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.)—Capt. and Hon. Major C. E. Fenner resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement.

3rd and 4th Batns. King's (Liverpool Regt.)—C. H. Dinnen, gent., and C. Sanderson, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

4th Batn. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.)—Supernumerary-Capt. d'A. Swainston Strangways to be Capt.

3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. J. Dresser resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. A. J. R. MacKenzie and R. W. Woodmass to be Lieuts.; Hon. A. G. Lawrence to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.—P. A. Flower, gent., is reappointed Lieut. (Jan. 9).

3rd Batn. Leicestershire Regt.—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry C. O. Ibbetson is seconded whilst holding appointment of A.D.C. to Col. Sir F. Cardew, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sierra Leone (Nov 11, 1899).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—W. S. Caulfeild, gent., is reappointed 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 8).

5th and 6th Batns. Lancashire Fusiliers.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. R. D. Wynyard resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement (Jan. 6).

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—The appointment of Capt. W. C. Anderson, retired pay, late 15th Hussars, announced in *Gazette* of Jan. 5, is dated Dec. 30, 1899, and not as therein stated; Lieut. W. G. Ambrose to be Capt. and to remain seconded; G. L. Smyth, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Cheshire Regt.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sir J. O. Arnott, Bart., resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement (Jan. 8); Capt. E. W. Greg is granted hon. rank of Major (Jan. 17); Capt. R. M. Cadell, from 2nd V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regt., to be Capt. (Jan. 8).

3rd and 4th Batns. Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—R. Glossop, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 9).

3rd and 4th Batns. Worcestershire Regt.—G. W. Earl of Coventry is appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of regt.

3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt.—J. H. Forshaw, gent., and J. H. G. Marriott, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts. (Jan. 10).

3rd Batn. Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)—P. F. Bulteel, Esq., formerly Lieut., to be Capt. (Jan. 6).

3rd and 4th Batns. South Staffordshire Regt.—A. E. C. Wilson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Dorsetshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. T. L. Gaskell resigns his commission (Jan. 6).

3rd Batn. Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.)—Lieut. J. L. Vaughan to be Capt. (Jan. 4); Capt. R. A. Greg, from 3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt., to be Capt. (Jan. 5); Lieut. G. H. Garratt, from 2nd V.B. Cheshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 2); 2nd Lieut. D. C. L. Stephen, from 3rd Batn. Leicestershire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 7).

3rd Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—R. W. Brakspear, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 3).

3rd Batn. Essex Regt.—L. W. P. de Hochepeid Larpent, late Lieut. 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt., to be Lieut. (Jan. 9).

3rd Batn. Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.)—E. L. Bowring, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 8).

4th Batn. Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.)—The undermentioned Capt. resigns their commissions:—P. S. Stanhope (Dec. 28, 1899) and A. J. F. Platt (Jan. 4); C. E. Hutton, Esq., formerly Lieut. 4th Batn. Lincolnshire Regt., to be Capt. (Jan. 4); F. N. Fane, gent., late Lieut. 4th Batn. Royal West Kent Regt., to be Lieut. (Jan. 5).

3rd Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—G. Pilcher, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 8).

3rd Batn. Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.)—Capt. L. A. F. Weigall and 2nd Lieut. G. L. Gladwin-Errington resign their commissions.

4th Batn. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—J. F. M. Bingley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 9).

9th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt. J. H. D. Todd resigns his commission; Lieut. E. H. Hobart to be Capt. and to remain seconded; Lieut. T. W. M. Fuge to be Capt. (Jan. 6).

3rd Batn. Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.)—2nd Lieut. F. V. Hume-Kelly to be Lieut.; H. J. Bath, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Durham Light Infantry.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. Allison resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement (Jan. 3); G. T. Noel, Esq., late Capt. 1st Batn., to be Major (Jan. 4); the seconding of Lieut. R. L. Surtees for service with Egyptian Police, which appeared in *Gazette* of Dec. 29, 1899, is cancelled at his own request.

3rd and 4th Batns. Highland Light Infantry.—Lieut. R. S. Clayton resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—James Craig, jun., gent., late Cadet Corps attached to Queen's R.V. Brigade, to be Lieut.

6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—R. C. H. Shaw-Hamilton to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—H. G. Sotheby, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 6).

6th Batn. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).—Capt. and Hon. Major G. L. J. G. Nugent to be Major (Dec. 30, 1899); Capt. W. B. Ritchie is granted hon. rank of Major (Jan. 17); Lieut. R. C. Barton to be Capt. (Dec. 30, 1899).

3rd Batn. Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians).—C. J. M. Arnott, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 9).

5th Batn. Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians).—2nd Lieut. Hon. E. G. M. Gibson to be Lieut. **5th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.**—Lieut. F. H. J. Finlay to be Capt. (Dec. 22, 1899).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Cheshire (Earl of Chester's).—J. A. B. Kay, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 30, 1899).

Royal 1st Devon.—L. A. de V. Carey, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 2).

Herts.—G. Paget, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 5).

Duke of Lancaster's Own.—2nd Lieut. E. Johnson to be Lieut. (Jan. 17); T. B. Forwood, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary) (Jan. 10).

Lothians and Berwickshire.—2nd Lieuts. W. B. Stewart and A. C. Campbell to be Lieuts.

Nottinghamshire (Southern Nottinghamshire).—J. A. Crocker, gent., R. Fracklin, gent., and H. L. Birkin, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supernumerary).

Pembroke.—A. F. J. de Rutzen, gent. (Jan. 3), and D. Harrison, gent. (Jan. 9), to be 2nd Lieuts.

Shropshire.—N. E. Money, gent., late Lieut. Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 29, 1899).

Suffolk (Duke of York's Own Loyal Suffolk Hussars).—Sir Simeon H. L. Stuart, Bart., late Lieut. 5th Dragoon Guards, to be 2nd Lieut.; A. R. Buxton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary) (Jan. 2).

Yorkshire Hussars (Princess of Wales's Own).—R. B. Wilson, gent., late 2nd Lieut. 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 3); 2nd Lieut. J. B. Harrison Broadley, from 3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 4).

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

LIGHT HORSE.

1st Forfarshire.—R. H. Dalton, gent., is reappointed Lieut. (Jan. 6).

ARTILLERY.

1st Cinque Ports (Eastern Divn., R.G.A.).—A. E. C. Lane, gent., and D. Macdonald, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's) (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—C. V. Wills, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Devonshire (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—E. B. Jeune, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Durham (Seaham) (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—L. Thorman, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Durham (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—J. H. Simpson, gent., and G. T. Pearson, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st Gloucestershire (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—C. W. Todd, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Northumberland (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—Capt. J. G. H. McLoughlin and Lieut. H. T. Brackenbury resign their commissions.

1st Sussex (Eastern Divn., R.G.A.).—H. F. Holman, gent., and R. J. Messent, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

Tynemouth (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—Surg.-Lieut. J. Cromie to be Surg.-Capt.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Cheshire.—R. V. G. Adamson, gent., R. B. Dunnett, gent., and A. T. S. MacIver, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st Devonshire and Somersetshire.—D. Cameron, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Lanarkshire.—J. H. Teacher, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

Submarine Miners.

Clyde Divn.—W. Watson, jun., gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

RIFLE.

4th V.B. Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).—Supernumerary-Capt. and Hon. Major G. McCrae to be Major within establishment, vacating appointment as Supply and Transport Officer to Forth Volunteer Infantry Brigade.

1st V.B. Buffs (East Kent Regt.).—C. Hills, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—D. K. McComb, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—M. A. Shute, gent., H. D. Read, gent., A. Buckley, gent., R. G. Stokes, gent., and S. S. G. Cohen, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

2nd V.B. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—J. S. Berey, gent., and E. R. Warburton, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

4th V.B. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—P. H. Hemelryk, jun., gent., and G. Bingham, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

4th (Cambridge University) V.B. Suffolk Regt.—R. N. Coulson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).—Capt. and Hon. Major E. Noke, retired, to be Lieut.

2nd V.B. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).—H. O. Wade, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 5).

1st V.B. Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.).—A. C. Dorman, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st (Brecknockshire) V.B. South Wales Borderers.—2nd Lieut. T. L. Jones to be Lieut.

3rd (Dumfries) V.B. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—R. I. Graham, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—D. P. Shaw, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Gloucestershire Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. M. Holland resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement (Jan. 17); C. E. F. Mouat-Biggs, Esq., is reappointed Capt. (Jan. 10).

2nd V.B. Worcestershire Regt.—Capt. M. H. Nunn, Worcestershire Regt., to be Adj. vice Capt. L. E. C. Elwes, Durham Light Infantry, who has vacated appointment (Dec. 21, 1899).

1st V.B. East Lancashire Regt.—H. I. Robinson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. East Lancashire Regt.—Qrmr. W. H. Hoghton resigns his commission.

3rd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—A. L. Leicester-Penrhyn, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

1st V.B. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—H. Roberts, gent., to be Surg. Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—S. J. P. Calkin, gent., and J. G. H. Cockburn, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—E. W. Bennett, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. South Staffordshire Regt.—Surg.-Lieut. H. S. Hughes resigns his commission; T. Thompson, gent., to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st V.B. Dorsetshire Regt.—D. E. Smith, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.).—F. S. Biram, gent., A. L. Evans, gent., and W. Forster, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st (Oxford University) V.B. Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—2nd Lieut. Hon. H. E. S. S. Lambart resigns his commission.

2nd V.B. Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—C. R. L. Fletcher, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Bucks.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. E. Lord Addington resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of corps on retirement.

1st V.B. Essex Regt.—S. H. Jones, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.).—C. F. Simonds, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.).—C. H. Cripps, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.).—E. A. Belcher, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).—W. H. Sanday, gent., and A. H. Woodbridge, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

4th Middlesex (West London).—D. H. Kentish, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

21st Middlesex.—R. I. Tasker, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

22nd Middlesex.—Lieut. W. B. L. Alt to be Capt.

2nd London.—Capt. and Hon. Major F. R. Thomson is seconded whilst holding appointment of Instr. of Musketry (Jan. 17); Rev. W. H. Addison, M.A., to be Acting-Chaplain (Jan. 2).

2nd V.B. Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.).—Qrmr. J. D. R. Phillips is granted hon. rank of Capt.

4th V.B. Manchester Regt.—G. B. Hertz, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th (Ardwick) V.B. Manchester Regt.—G. B. Heywood, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th (Glasgow Highland) V.B. Highland Light Infantry.—W. McOnie, gent., and W. C. Dickson, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supernumerary).

3rd (Buchan) V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—Acting-Chaplain Rev. J. Forrest resigns his appointment.

6th V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—Surg.-Lieut. A. Grant, M.B., resigns his commission.

15th Middlesex.—Rev. H. A. Redpath, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

18th Middlesex.—A. C. Smyth, gent., and F. A. Fraser, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

19th Middlesex.—J. G. Fraser, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

MEMORANDA.

VOLUNTEER INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Clyde.—Surg.-Lieut.-Col. P. F. Robertson, M.D., 1st Dumbartonshire V.R.C., to be Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. on appointment as senior medical officer to brigade.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

London Companies.—1st Class Staff-Sergt. E. W. Herington to be Surg.-Lieut.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Jan. 17.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 19.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—

6th Dragoons.—H. Dixon on augmentation.

7th Hussars.—E. G. Woods, in succession to Lieut. A. F. A. Imbert-Terry, promoted.

12th Lancers.—E. R. O'Hara, and H. E. Connop on augmentation.

14th Hussars.—F. E. Lacey on augmentation.

HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

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15th Hussars.—Hon. J. D. Y. Bingham, on augmentation.
21st Lancers.—P. H. A. Anderson, on augmentation.
Coldstream Guards.—J. E. Gibbs, vice A. C. Burton, died of wounds received in action; G. H. Brown, in succession to Lieut. R. A. Markham, seconded.
Scots Guards.—R. W. Oppenheim, in succession to Lieut. Hon. W. P. Hore Ruthven (Master of Ruthven), promoted.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).—N. H. S. Fergus, on augmentation.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).—E. H. Lancaster, on augmentation.

Bufis (East Kent Regt.).—F. M. Ransford, in succession to Lieut. R. K. Price, promoted.

Royal Warwickshire Regt.—B. G. R. Gordon, on augmentation.

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—A. C. S. Chichester, vice G. A. Stevens, seconded; W. A. B. Daniell, in succession to Lieut. G. C. R. Overton, promoted.

King's (Liverpool Regt.).—E. J. Burdett, in succession to Lieut. A. C. Lewin, seconded.

Norfolk Regt.—C. W. Lyon, on augmentation.

Lincolnshire Regt.—H. E. Dawson, in succession to Lieut. R. H. Morant, seconded.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry.—W. Watson and R. B. C. Raban, on augmentation.

Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).—A. W. McRae, in succession to Lieut. T. N. S. M. Howard, seconded.

Bedfordshire Regt.—L. Paxton, in succession to Lieut. F. A. D. Stevens, seconded.

Royal Irish Regt.—A. C. S. Fletcher, in succession to Lieut. P. U. Vigors, seconded; A. W. M. Kemmis, in succession to Lieut. F. L. Fosbery, promoted; C. E. Denase, J. L. Cotter, and G. A. O'Callaghan (Hon. Queen's cadet), on augmentation.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—E. A. Beck (Hon. Queen's cadet), in succession to Lieut. I. V. Paton, seconded.

Cheshire Regt.—G. A. B. Hooper, in succession to Lieut. B. H. Chetwynd-Stapilton, seconded.

South Wales Borderers.—A. H. Vincent-Watson, J. F. Bill, and R. S. Gwynn, on augmentation.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—H. Cobden, C. E. W. Bland, J. B. Cook, and M. A. R. Bell, on augmentation.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—J. Fairlie, in succession to Lieut. Hon. E. B. Meade, transferred to 10th Hussars; E. P. Grant vice J. E. Thornhill, transferred to Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's); J. E. Turner, in succession to Lieut. A. H. Wood, seconded.

Gloucestershire Regt.—C. A. B. Hamilton, E. W. M. N. Noel, and L. G. Baker, on augmentation.

East Lancashire Regt.—K. C. Blair, in succession to Lieut. G. E. M. Hill, seconded.

East Surrey Regt.—L. Marshall, in succession to Lieut. J. B. Orr, seconded; Wilson, vice R. G. V. Brettell, promoted.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—O. M. Heriot, in succession to Lieut. H. Fergus, seconded.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.).—O. G. O. Harman (Hon. Queen's Cadet), vice C. H. B. Wright transferred to I.S.C.

Border Regt.—A. O. Sutherland, vice J. C. D. Spedding, seconded.

Royal Sussex Regt.—G. E. Leachman on augmentation.

Hampshire Regt.—N. E. Baxter, in succession to Lieut. F. S. Geary, seconded; F. C. Moore, in succession to Lieut. E. Harland, seconded.

South Staffordshire Regt.—W. A. Gover on augmentation.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—N. A. B. Baillie-Hamilton, vice C. W. Macrae, promoted; C. C. Lamb, in succession to Lieut. J. G. H. Hamilton, promoted.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—H. F. Ward, in succession to Lieut. C. Cator, resigned; R. V. Simpson on augmentation.

Essex Regt.—P. C. Saunders, in succession to Lieut. F. C. Winter, appointed Adj. 3rd Batn.; W. G. Charles on augmentation.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.).—K. D. M. Henderson in succession to Lieut. R. J. T. Hildyard, seconded.

King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).—F. J. M. Postlethwaite, vice L. W. Long, killed in action.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.).—C. A. Barker, in succession to Lieut. A. H. H. Wilson, seconded.

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.).—E. B. Reid, in succession to Lieut. J. Wilson, promoted.

York and Lancaster Regt.—H. V. R. Hodson, in succession to Lieut. R. M. Heath, seconded; W. G. Ruel on augmentation; M. McL. Corbyn, in succession to Lieut. M. F. Halford appointed Adj.

Durham Light Infantry.—R. S. Hamilton-Grace, in succession to Lieut. J. A. Crosthwaite promoted; H. F. Whitby, in succession to Lieut. H. B. des V. Wilkinson, promoted.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's).—K. G. Buchanan, in succession to Lieut. W. T. Gaisford, promoted; H. W. C. Wicks, in succession to Lieut. N. A. Thomson, promoted; A. D. Bell, in succession to Lieut. G. W. Murray, placed on temporary half pay; R. Horn, in succession to Lieut. C. I. Stockwell, seconded.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—L. D. G. Fenzi, in succession to Lieut. K. F. C. Marshall, promoted; K. M. Laird, in succession to Lieut. W. J. B. Tweedie, promoted.

West India Regt.—H. A. Macdonald Mosse, vice E. C. Cadman, resigned.

Unattached List.—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieuts., with a view to their appointment to Indian Staff Corps:—

H. I. Boyd, A. H. W. Elias, J. F. Allen, R. C. Ferguson-Pollock, H. F. E. MacMahon, R. D. Alexander, G. C. Wheeler, F. G. Gillies, C. R. Lyall (Q.I.C.), E. H. F. Apthorpe, E. Butterfield, C. B. D. Strettell, H. E. Reinhold, R. L. Bignell, R. G. A. Trail (Q.I.C.), R. T. McEnery,

E. Marsden, G. R. Bird, P. L. Coleridge, C. H. G. Black, G. Hewett, T. E. A. Dalyell, H. St. J. Sime (Q.I.C.), D. S. Graham, G. F. Hughes.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 19.

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Lieut.-Col. and Hon.-Col. Arthur Viscount Valentia, Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, to be an A.A.G. (for Yeomanry), with temp. rank of Col. in Army (Jan. 1).
 Lieut.-Col. H. Graham, Reserve of Officers, to be Commandant of the Base Depot.

To be D.A.A.G.'s (for Yeomanry):—
 Major E. W. D. Baird, Suffolk Yeomanry Cavalry, with temporary rank of Major in Army.

Capt. Hon. W. L. Bagot, Reserve of Officers, with temporary rank of Major in Army (Jan. 1).

Major William H., Earl of Dudley, Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, with temporary rank of Major in Army (Jan. 15).

Major H. C. Morland, Reserve of Officers.

To be Staff-Capts. (for Yeomanry):—
 Sir Simeon H. L. Stuart, Bart., late Lieut. 5th Dragoon Guards, with temporary rank of Capt. in Army.

Lieut. G. L. Derriman, half pay, with temporary rank of Capt. in Army.

Lieut. Charles R. J., Duke of Marlborough, Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, with temporary rank of Capt. in Army (Jan. 15).

To command battalions of Yeomanry:—
 Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. C. C. W., Lord Chesham, Buckinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry, with temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. C. W. H. Helyar, retired pay.

Lieut.-Col. M. A. Burke, Reserve of Officers.

Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. William K. Mitford, Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry, with temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army.

Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Frederick G. Blair, Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, with temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army.

Capt. and Brevet Major R. H. F. W. Wilson, Reserve of Officers, with temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army.

Major A. P. Crawley, Reserve of Officers, with temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army.

Major Charles R. Burn, Reserve of Officers, 3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, with temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army.

Major F. C. Meyrick, Reserve of Officers, 4th Batn. Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.) with temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army.

Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. R. G. W. Chaloner, 1st Wiltshire V.R.C., with temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Jan. 20].

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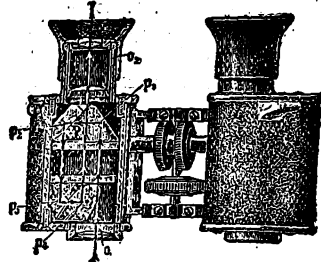
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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 8.

In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, April 30, 1877, and Feb. 26, 1897, Fleet-Engr. Henry James Lock has been placed on retired list of his rank at his own request (Dec. 28, 1899).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 11.

Asst.-Paymr. William Ernest Russell Martin to be Paymr. in Her Majesty's fleet (Dec. 20, 1899).

In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Sept. 15, 1887, Chief-Boatswain William Saunders, who was pensioned on Oct. 19, 1899, has been granted hon. rank of Lieut. from date of his retirement.

(From Friday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 16.

Sub-Lieut. Ernest Harvey Pentecost to be Lieut. (Jan. 2).

With reference to announcement which appeared in Gazette of Dec. 12, 1899, date of promotion of Fleet-Surg. William George Jack should be Oct. 1, 1899, and not Nov. 29, as therein stated.

Deputy Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets James Hamilton Martin, D.S.O., has been promoted to rank of Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets in Her Majesty's fleet (Jan. 1).

The undermentioned Fleet-Surgs. have been promoted to rank of Deputy Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets in Her Majesty's fleet:—Gerard James Irvine, Henry Thompson Cox.

The undermentioned Staff-Surgs. have been promoted to rank of Fleet-Surg. in Her Majesty's fleet:—Richard Edmund Biddulph, B.A., M.B., Gilbert Kirker, M.D., William Tait, M.B., Joseph Crowley, M.D.

In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of July 9, 1864, Feb. 22, 1870, and May 18, 1870, Fleet-Paymr. George Ernest Marcon has been placed on retired list, with permission to assume rank of Paymr.-in-Chief (Dec. 30, 1899).

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Chaplains in Her Majesty's fleet:—Rev. Arthur Arnold Carter, M.A., Rev. Ralph Granby Sadler, B.A. (Jan. 10).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 17.

Probationary Sub-Lieut. Edward Lindsey Christie has been confirmed as a Sub-Lieut. on supplementary list of Her Majesty's fleet, with seniority of Oct. 1, 1898.

In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engr. John Bate Huddy has been placed on retired list of his rank (Dec. 27, 1899).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 18.

In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Sept. 15, 1887, Chief-Boatswain Robert Gill Parrott has been granted hon. rank of Lieut. on retirement (Dec. 14, 1899).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 13.

Commander.—J. D. Daintree to Pembroke for Ariadne (N) (Jan. 6).

Lieutenants.—H. T. G. Stack to Pembroke for Apollo (N) (Jan. 3). J. F. A. Robbins to Duke of Wellington for Iris (N) (Jan. 15). J. W. Pochin to Rodney for Sheldrake in command (Jan. 22).

Fleet-Engineer.—R. Harding to Vernon for torpedo-boats and such tenders as have no engineer officers attached to them (Jan. 5).

Staff-Engineer.—T. C. E. Hughes to Duke of Wellington for Hecla (Jan. 5).

Chief-Engineer.—W. J. Anderson to Duke of Wellington for Sheldrake (Jan. 5).

Surgeon.—H. M. Hart-Smith, B.A., M.B., to Europa for voyage to Malta (Jan. 12) and to Ramillies on recommissioning.

Paymasters.—G. W. Whillier to Hibernia as secretary to Rear-Admiral B. Watson, Admiral-Superintendent of Malta Dockyard; E. H. Neat to Endymion; H. J. Britten to Daphne (Feb. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 15.

Captain.—F. C. M. Noel to Wallaroo (Jan. 12).

Sub-Lieutenant, R.N.R.—J. M. Bugge to Nile temp. (Jan. 10).

Assistant-Clerks.—W. J. A. Brown and S. R. Talbot to Pembroke addl.; A. B. S. Townsend to St. Vincent addl.; F. R. A. Williams to Duke of Wellington for duty in dépôt; E. G. Leyston to Impregnable addl.; E. C. Child, A. F. B. Livesay, H. M. Boxer to Boscawen addl.; J. H. Fenn to Alexandra addl.; R. C. Hart to Sans Pareil addl.; S. C. Marriott to Trafalgar addl.; P. Heather to Wildfire addl.; R. H. Carter to Nile addl.; J. C. Spalding to Rodney addl.; W. D. T. Morrish to Lion addl.; J. B. Shettle to Ganges addl.; H. F. B. Mayston to Howe addl.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 16.

Retired Captain.—F. J. J. Eliot to Eagle temp. for transport duties (Sept. 9, 1899).

Retired Commanders.—J. T. Hardinge to President for special duty temp. (Nov. 16, 1899). W. J. W. Barnard to Medea temp. for transport duties (Sept. 9, 1899).

Probationary Assistant-Engineer.—J. E. G. Cunningham to Vivid to be detailed for duty in Ocean (Jan. 15).

Surgeons.—C. Shepherd to Nile temp. (Jan. 15). P. H. Boyden, M.D., to Woodlark; J. A. L. Campbell to Vernon (Jan. 18).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 17.

Captain.—M. P. O'Callaghan, C.B., to Britannia (Feb. 20).

Midshipman.—G. Hart to Royal Sovereign (Jan. 15).

Assistant-Engineer.—S. W. Ramage to Cockatrice (Jan. 17).

Chaplain and Naval Instructor.—Rev. W. Highmoor to Juno (Jan. 16).

Assistant-Paymaster.—H. Rodham to Sans Pareil temp.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 18.

Captain.—Hon. A. G. Curzon-Howe, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C., to Ocean on commissioning (Feb. 20).

Acting-Engineer.—H. E. J. Reynolds to Pembroke for Sparrow (Jan. 19).

Probationary Assistant-Engineer.—H. B. O'Dougherty to Vivid supernumerary (Jan. 17).

Civil Practitioners.—D. A. Mahony, M.B., to be Surgeon and Agent at Baldoyle; W. Greene to be Surgeon and Agent at Houth and Sutton.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 19.

Staff-Captain.—H. E. Wood to Duke of Wellington for Glory (Jan. 17).

Lieutenant.—G. L. O. Johnson to Pembroke for Mallard in command; C. G. A. Lenny to Pembroke for Mallard in lieu of a sub-lieutenant temp. (Jan. 11).

Sub-Lieutenant, R.N.R.—G. W. Wellburn to Arrogant to complete 12 months' training as acting lieutenant, R.N.R. (undated).

Staff-Surgeon.—W. J. Colborne to President for service in medical department; H. B. Beatty to Boscawen for Agincourt (Feb. 1).

Assistant-Paymaster.—F. J. O'Connor to Highflyer as secretary's clerk to Rear-Admiral D. H. Bosanquet (undated).

Engineer.—A. W. Sutton to Tamar for charge of engineers' reserve store and to assist inspector of machinery, Hong Kong (Jan. 17).

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Cadetships offered at the recent examination for the Royal Military College, with a view to appointments in the Indian Staff Corps:—

QUEEN'S CADETS.—A. L. Wilford, C. G. V. M. Wardell. INDIAN CADETS.—W. A. McD. Garstin, R. M. Brind, N. M. Buller, M. S. Hewett, R. C. L. Morice, J. H. de W. Carruthers, J. F. S. Tulloh, J. G. Skene, J. S. Crosthwaite, C. O. Hay.

HONORARY INDIAN CADETS.—J. F. C. Dalmahoy, B. G. Channer.

COMPETITORS.—G. D. Ogilvie, A. D. Reid, L. G. Crosthwaite, W. R. B. Stacey, A. R. M. Roe, A. G. Lyell, C. B. Gannon, R. C. Young, C. P. Graham, F. M. Bailey, F. K. Hensley, J. H. McCudden, A. C. L. Wood, A. L. A. Flint, C. H. Clutterbuck, C. C. Cunningham, V. P. B. Williams, D. H. Vanrenan, A. E. Bonham-Carter, C. W. G. Smith, W. H. Paddy.

Lieut.-Col. R. F. Robertson writes from Bray: "May I venture to suggest that the remittances from paymasters to the wives and children of reservists should, if possible, be posted regularly every Friday so as to reach the poor women concerned on each Saturday morning in time for the purchase and laying in of provisions for the Sunday and the following days. Few of these women can obtain much credit from tradesmen when there are no husbands to fall back upon, and they will manage better with a small sum than having to wait for a larger one the end of a whole month. I have written to Lord Wolseley asking whether weekly payments could not be arranged for. It will give the paymasters a little more trouble, but the most of them are married men, so they will be glad to help these poor women."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. G. B.—(1) Yes. (2) No. (3) Yes. (4) None. ORDANCE.—We have referred to the matter already. G. B. L.—Apply to commanding officer of one of your county battalions. LIGHT INFANTRY.—No, not that we know of. VOLUNTEER C.O.—Such is the present idea.

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PURSUANT to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria, cap. 35, intitled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees," NOTICE is hereby Given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of WILLIAM MOFFAT DOUGLAS-WILLAN, late of the Town and County of Haverfordwest, a Colonel (Retired List) in Her Majesty's Army (who died on the 6th day of November, 1899, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 5th day of January, 1900, by Miss Mary Louise Douglas-Willan, Lewis Roberts, Esq., The Reverend Charles Campbell Douglas, and Ferdinand Howard Douglas-Willan, Esq., the Executrix and Executors therein named), are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their CLAIMS and DEMANDS to us the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executrix and Executors, on or before the 10th day of February next, after which date the said Executrix and Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

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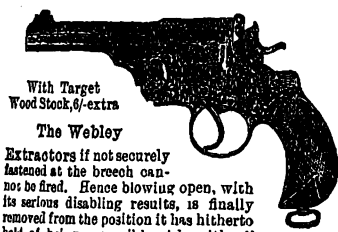
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77th (Infantry).....	*T. B. Olive	1496
6th (Cavalry)	*G. G. Middleton.....	1469
3rd (Guards)	*E. H. Weller-Poley	1395
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21st	Mhow	73rd	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
22nd	Secunderabad	74th	S. Africa (Gen. Gatacre)
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24th	Bangalore	76th	South Africa
25th	Aldershot	77th	S. Africa (Gen. Gatacre)
26th	Neemuch	78th	Woolwich
27th	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)	79th	South Africa
28th	Kirkee	80th	Nowgong
29th	Fyzabad	81st	South Africa
30th	Hyderabad	82nd	South Africa
31st	Jhansi	83rd	S. Africa (Gen. Tucker)
32nd	St. Thomas Mount	84th	S. Africa (Gen. Tucker)
33rd	Ahmedabad	85th	S. Africa (Gen. Tucker)
34th	Kurrachee	86th	Woolwich (for S. Africa)
35th	Nussersabad	87th	Woolwich (for S. Africa)
36th	South Africa	88th	Weedon (for S. Africa)
37th	South Africa	89th	Clonmel (for Aldershot)
38th	Hilsea (for S. Africa)	90th	Aldershot
39th	Bangalore	91st	Cahir (for Aldershot)
40th	Lucknow	92nd	Aldershot
41st	S. Africa (Sir G. White)	93rd	Cahir
42nd	Woolwich (for S. Africa)	94th	Leeds
43rd	Colchester (for S. Africa)	95th	Leeds
44th	St. Thomas Mount	96th	Seaford
45th	Dinapore	97th	Ipswich
46th	Ferozepore	98th	Ipswich
47th	Barrackpore	99th	Longford
48th	Belgaum	100th	
49th	Agra	101st	
50th	Rawul Pindi	102nd	
51st	Jubbulpore	103rd	

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Mountain Division.

No. 1 Bt.	Lundi Kotal	No. 6 Bt.	Jutogh
2	Khyra Gali	7	Quetta
3	Bara Gali	8	Darjeeling
4	S. Africa (Sir C. Warren)	9	Mandayal
5	Kalabagh	10	S. Africa (Sir G. White)

Eastern Division (Headquarters, Dover).

No. 1 Co.	Calcutta	No. 16 Co.	Egypt
2	St. Helena	17	Malta
3	Bangalore	18	Gibraltar
4	Kurrachee	19	Gibraltar
5	South Africa	20	Gibraltar
6	(S.T.)	21	Gibraltar
7	Moolan	22	Sheerness
8	Aden	23	(H.)
9	Alibab	24	Sheerness
10	Shoeburyness	25	Delhi
11	Gibraltar	26	Hong Kong
12	Dover	27	Bombay
13	Bombay	28	Sheerness
14	Golden Hill, I. of Wight	29	Landguard Fort
15	Dover	30	Leith Fort

Southern Division (Headquarters, Portsmouth).

No. 1 Co.	Malta	No. 9 Co.	Roorkee
2	South Africa	10	Gibraltar
3	Portsmouth	11	Roorkee
4	Malta	12	Gibraltar
5	Malta	13	Roorkee
6	Malta	14	Gibraltar
7	Malta	15	Roorkee
8	Malta	16	Gibraltar

Southern Division—continued.

No. 17 Co.	Malta	No. 30 Co.	Portsmouth
18	Aden	31	Malta
19	Malta	32	Gibraltar
20	(S.T.)	33	Thobha
21	Portsmouth	34	Trincomalee
22	Jamaica	35	Singapore
23	Quetta	36	South Africa
24	(H.)	37	Ceylon
25	Campbellpore	38	Hong Kong
26	Hong Kong	39	Golden Hill (I. of W.)
27	Gibraltar	40	Cork Harbour
28	Malta	41	Portsmouth
29	Weymouth		
	Barrackpore		

Western Division (Headquarters, Devonport).

No. 1 Co.	St. Lucia	No. 16 Co.	Aden
2	Plymouth	17	Devonport
3	Halifax, N.S.	18	Bombay
4	(T.)	19	Esquimaux
5	Rawul Pindi	20	Halifax, N.S.
6	Leith	21	Bermuda
7	Jhansi	22	Rangoon
8	Mauritius	23	South Africa
9	(H.)	24	Malta
10	Secunderabad	25	Quetta
11	Devonport	26	Mauritius
12	Port St. George	27	Pembroke Dock
13	Jersey	28	Londonderry
14	Pembroke Dock	29	Ft. Bovisand, Plymouth
15	South Africa		

LOCAL BATTALIONS OF ROYAL ARTILLERY.

HONG KONG—SINGAPORE BATTN.	CEYLON—MAURITIUS BATTN.
No. 1 Co. Singapore	No. 1 Co. Ceylon
2 Hong Kong	2 Ceylon
3 Hong Kong	3 Mauritius
4 Hong Kong	4 Mauritius
5 Hong Kong	5 Mauritius

ROYAL MALTA ARTILLERY

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

1st Co. (Fortress)	Cork Harbour	45th Co. (Fortress)	Steam Road
2nd Co. (Fortress)	Egypt	46th Co. (Field)	Portsmouth
3rd Co. (Fortress)	Bermuda	47th Co. (Fortress)	South Africa
4th Co. (Submarine)	Gosport	A Co. (Depôt)	F Co. (Depôt)
5th Co. (Field)	Aldershot	B Co. (Depôt)	G Co. (Depôt)
6th Co. (Fortress)	South Africa	C Co. (Depôt)	H Co. (Depôt)
7th Co. (Pt.)	S. Africa (Methuen)	D Co. (Depôt)	N Co. (Depôt)
8th Co. (Rail)	S. Africa (Methuen)	E Co. (Depôt)	
9th Co. (Field)	Chatham	H Co. Army Headquarters, India	
10th Co. (Railway)	South Africa		
11th Co. (Field)	South Africa		
12th Co. (Fld.)	S. Africa (Buller)		
13th Co. (Survey)	Clifton, Bristol		
14th Co. (Survey)	Dublin		
15th Co. (Fortress)	Gibraltar		
16th Co. (Survey)	Bedford		
17th Co. (Fld.)	S. Africa (Methuen)		
18th Co. (Fortress)	Halifax, N.S.		
19th Co. (Survey)	Southampton		
20th Co. (Fortress)	South Africa		
21st Co. (Submarine)	Felixstowe		
22nd Co. (Submarine)	I. of Wight		
23rd Co. (Field)	South Africa		
24th Co. (Fortress)	Malta		
25th Co. (Fortress)	Hong Kong		
26th Co. (Field)	South Africa		
27th Co. (Submarine)	Bermuda		
28th Co. (Submarine)	Malta		
29th Co. (Fortress)	Cape Town		
30th Co. (Submarine)	Plymouth		
31st Co. (Fortress)	South Africa		
32nd Co. (Fortress)	Gibraltar		
33rd Co. (Submarine)	Cork Harb.		
34th Co. (Submarine)	Gravesend		
35th Co. (Subm.)	Pembroke Dk.		
36th Co. (Fortress)	Bermuda		
37th Co. (Field)	South Africa		
38th Co. (Field)	South Africa		
39th Co. (Submarine)	Sheerness		
40th Co. (Submar.)	Halifax, N.S.		
41st Co. (Fort.)	Ceylon & Singapore		
42nd Co. (Fortress)	South Africa		
43rd Co. (Fortress)	Mauritius		

INFANTRY.

GRENADEER GUARDS:	
1st Bt.	Col. V. Hatton, C.B.
2nd Bt.	Lieut.-Col. F. Lloyd, D.S.O.
3rd Bt.	Lieut.-Col. E. M. S. Oraboe

COLDSTREAM GUARDS:	
1st Bt.	Lieut.-Col. A. E. Codrington
2nd Bt.	Lt.-Col. Hon. A. Henniker-Major
3rd Bt.	Lieut.-Col. V. J. Dawson

SCOTS GUARDS:	
1st Bt.	Col. A. H. Paget
2nd Bt.	Col. I. R. Jones
3rd Bt.	Col. T. P. Ross

ROYAL SCOTS (1ST):	
1st Bt.	Lieut.-Col. E. P. Morgan-Payler
2nd Bt.	Col. T. P. Ross
3rd Bt.	(M.) Col. E. J. Grant

QUEEN'S (ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT) (2ND):	
1st Bt.	Col. J. S. Collins
2nd Bt.	Lieut.-Col. E. O. F. Hamilton
3rd Bt.	(M.) Lieut.-Col. F. H. Fairclough

THE BUFFS (EAST KENT REGIMENT) (3RD):	
1st Bt.	Col. A. E. Ommanney
2nd Bt.	Col. R. A. Hickson
3rd Bt.	(M.) Lieut.-Col. T. F. Brinkman

KING'S OWN (ROYAL LANCASTER REGIMENT) (4TH):	
1st Bt.	Lieut.-Col. J. Rowlandson
2nd Bt.	Col. M. E. Crofton
3rd Bt.	(M.) Lieut.-Col. B. N. North
4th Bt.	(M.) Lieut.-Col. W. Kennis

NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS (5TH):	
1st Bt.	Lieut.-Col. C. G. O. Money, C.B.
2nd Bt.	Lieut.-Col.
3rd Bt.	(M.) Col. Lord A. M. A. Percy

ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT (6TH):	
1st Bt.	Lieut.-Col. W. E. G. Forbes, C.B.
2nd Bt.	Lieut.-Col. M. Q. Jones, C.B.
3rd Bt.	Lieut.-Col. A. W. F. Jackson
4th Bt.	
5th Bt.	(M.) Lieut.-Col. L. B. McCalmont
6th Bt.	(M.) Col. H. L. B. McCalmont

ROYAL FUSILIERS (7TH):	
1st Bt.	Lieut.-Col. R. P. B. Rodick
2nd Bt.	Lieut.-Col. G. E. Donald
3rd Bt.	Lieut.-Col. G. E. Briggs
4th Bt.	
5th Bt.	(M.) Col. C. E. Lang
6th Bt.	(M.) Col. H. N. B. Good
7th Bt.	(M.) Col. G. Dibley

KING'S (LIVERPOOL REGIMENT) (8TH):

1st Bt.	Lieut.-Col. L. S. Mellor
2nd Bt.	Lieut.-Col. S. H. Harrison
3rd Bt.	(M.) Col. J. M. Batten
4th Bt.	(M.) Col. C. O. Woodward

NORFOLK REGIMENT (9TH):	
1st Bt.	Lieut.-Col. J. L. Govan
2nd Bt.	Lieut.-Col. L. H. Phillips
3rd Bt.	(M.) Col. F. H. Couston
4th Bt.	(M.) Lieut.-Col.

LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT (10TH):	
1st Bt.	Lieut.-Col. F. R. Lowth, C.B.
2nd Bt.	Lieut.-Col. H. R. Roberts
3rd Bt.	(M.) Lieut.-Col. E. W. Willson
4th Bt.	(M.) Col. Lord W. Cecil, M.V.O.

DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT (11TH):	
1st Bt.	Lieut.-Col. C. W. Park
2nd Bt.	Lieut.-Col. G. M. Bullock
3rd Bt.	(M.) Col. F. H. Mountstevens
4th Bt.	(M.) Lieut.-Col. Hon. J. S. Trefusis

SUFFOLK REGIMENT (12TH):	
1st Bt.	Lieut.-Col. G. F. O. Mackenzie
2nd Bt.	Lieut.-Col. O. R. Townley
3rd Bt.	(M.) Col. E. Norton
4th Bt.	(M.) Col. H. D. Fryer

SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY (13TH):	
1st Bt.	Lieut.-Col. H. A. Walsh
2nd Bt.	Lieut.-Col. E. J. Galloway
3rd Bt.	(M.) Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. P. Gore-Langton
4th Bt.	(M.) Col. W. Long

WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (14TH):	
1st Bt.	Lieut.-Col. G. Grant-Dalton
2nd Bt.	Col. F. W. Kitchener
3rd Bt.	(M.) Col. G. J. Hay, C.B.
4th Bt.	(M.) Col. O. R. Pridaux-Brune

EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (15TH):	
1st Bt.	Lieut.-Col. O. F. Garnett
2nd Bt.	Lieut.-Col. W. W. Ward
3rd Bt.	(M.) Col. J. H. Burstall
4th Bt.	(M.) Col. O. R. Pridaux-Brune

BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT (16TH):	
1st Bt.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Riddell
2nd Bt.	Lieut.-Col. W. O. Oavenagh
3rd Bt.	(M.) Lieut.-Col. H. A. Duke of Bedford
4th Bt.	(M.) Lieut.-Col. Viscount Oramborne

LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT (17TH):	
1st Bt.	Lieut.-Col. G. D. Carleton
2nd Bt.	Lieut.-Col. A. W. McKinstry
3rd Bt.	(M.) Lieut.-Col. A. T. T. Lord Braye
4th Bt.	

ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT (18TH):	
1st Bt.	Lieut.-Col. H. W. N. Guinness
2nd Bt.	Lieut.-Col. J. B. Forster
3rd Bt.	(M.) Col. M. G. Lloyd, C.B.
4th Bt.	(M.) Col. F. Trant
5th Bt.	(M.) Col. R. O. Knox

YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (19TH):	
1st Bt.	Lieut.-Col. H. Bowles
2nd Bt.	Lieut.-Col. O. J. Spottiswoode
3rd Bt.	(M.) Col. J. Hoole
4th Bt.	(M.) Col. J. W. Richardson

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS (20TH):	
1st Bt.	Lieut.-Col. G. L. E. May
2nd Bt.	Lt.-Col. C. J. Blomfield, D.S.O.
3rd Bt.	Lieut.-Col. R. G. Brunner-Randall
4th Bt.	
5th Bt.	(M.) Lieut.-Col. F. F. Mackenzie
6th Bt.	(M.) Lieut.-Col. F. O. Romer

ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS (21ST):	
1st Bt.	Lieut.-Col. A. H. Abercrombie
2nd Bt.	Lieut.-Col. E. E. Carr
3rd Bt.	(M.) Col. W. H. Campbell
4th Bt.	

CHESHIRE REGIMENT (22ND):	
1st Bt.	Lieut.-Col. F. W. Bromfield
2nd Bt.	Lieut.-Col. W. F. Curteis
3rd Bt.	(M.) Col. A. Hill</

HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT (37TH-67TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. R. Parkinson Cherat, Punjab
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. E. Briggs S. Africa (Gen. Tucker)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. the Earl of Selborne Aldershot

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT (38TH-80TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. O. Savage Gibraltar (for England)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. N. S. Allen Burma
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. M. A. W. Brown Not embodied
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. F. Charrington Kinsale

DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT (39TH-54TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. J. Kentish Nowshera, Punjab
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. O. H. Law South Africa (Sir C. Warren)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. H. Austen Shorncliffe

SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (40TH-82ND):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. McCarthy-O'Leary S. Africa (Buller)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. F. G. Richardson Jubbulpore
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. R. I. Blackburne South Africa

WELSH REGIMENT (41ST-69TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. R. J. F. Banfield South Africa
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. F. S. L. Penno Ahmednagar
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. A. T. Perkins Pembroke Dock

THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS) (42ND-73RD):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. E. G. Grogan Sitapur
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. M. Carthew-Yorston S. Africa (Methuen)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. Hon. W. C. W. Rollo Montrose

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY (43RD-52ND):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. Hon. A. E. Dalzell South Africa
 2nd Bn. Col. F. H. Plowden Persepolis
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. E. W. Earl of Orkney Buttevant
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. O. R. Bulkeley Not embodied

ESSEX REGIMENT (44TH-56TH):
 1st Bn. Col. T. E. Stephenson South Africa (Gen. Gatacre)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. T. Stock Burma
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. A. T. D. Neave Warley
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. F. S. Walker Not embodied

SHERWOOD FORESTERS (DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT) (45TH-95TH):
 1st Bn. Col. H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O. S. Africa (Gatacre)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. D. Bulpett Malta
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. H. Moore South Africa
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. N. L. Pearce South Africa

LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (47TH-81ST):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. R. G. Kekewich S. Africa (Lord Methuen)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. B. A. Satterthwaite Malta
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. L. Bonhôte Shorncliffe (for Malta)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT (48TH-58TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Capper Allahabad
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. C. Denny South Africa (Lord Methuen)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. S. G. Stopford-Sackville Aldershot

BERKSHIRE REGIMENT (49TH-68TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. F. O. Carter Parkhurst (for Malta)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. O. Evans-Gordon S. Africa (Gen. Gatacre)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. T. J. Bowles Not embodied

QUEEN'S OWN (ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT) (50TH-97TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. W. H. Evans, D.S.O. Aden
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. E. A. W. S. Grove Egypt (for S. Africa)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. Bonhôte Malta

KING'S OWN LIGHT INFANTRY (51ST-105TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. Sir H. A. W. Johnson, Bart. Limerick
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. O. St. L. Barter S. Africa (Lord Methuen)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. T. H. Skinner Not embodied

KING'S (SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY) (53RD-85TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. O. H. Collette Poona
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. Spens South Africa
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. Sir T. Meyrick, Bart., O.B. Not embodied
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. E. S. Lucas Gravesend

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT (57TH-77TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. G. White Wellington, Madras
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. W. Hill South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. V. Rolleston Not embodied
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. G. C. Helme, C.B. Woolwich

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS (60TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. Gore-Browne, South Africa (Sir G. White)
 2nd Bn. Col. G. G. Grimwood South Africa (Sir G. White)
 3rd Bn. Lt.-Col. R. G. Buchanan-Riddell S. Africa (Buller)
 4th Bn. Lieut.-Col. E. W. Herbert Dublin

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS (60TH)—continued.
 5th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. Not embodied
 6th Bn. (M.) Col. G. A. Stell Not embodied
 7th Bn. (M.) Col. G. W. l'Estrange Not embodied
 8th Bn. (M.) Col. W. Cooke-Collis South Africa

WILTSHIRE REGIMENT (62ND-99TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. C. Harford Quetta
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. M. Carter South Africa
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. E. O. A. Sandford Fermoy

MANCHESTER REGIMENT (63RD-98TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. E. R. O'Curran S. Africa (Sir G. White)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. O. T. Reay Dublin (for Aldershot)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. O. D. Leyden Not embodied
 4th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. W. J. Bosworth Not embodied

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT (64TH-98TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. T. Currie, C.B. Subathu, Punjab
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. O. E. Bradley South Africa (Gen. Tucker)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. H. Monckton Not embodied
 4th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. R. Mirchouse Not embodied

YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT (65TH-94TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. J. Kirkpatrick S. Africa (Warren)
 2nd Bn. Col. H. Bonghey Agro
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. G. Wilson, C.B. York

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY (66TH-106TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. L. Woodland S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. de B. V. Paget Mandalay, Burma
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. R. B. Wilson Aldershot
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. M. H. Lambert Not embodied

HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY (71ST-74TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. R. Kelham S. Africa (Lord Methuen)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. R. D. B. Rutherford Ceylon
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. W. F. Story Devonport
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. J. W. Thackeray Not embodied

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS (72ND-78TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. A. Campbell Egypt
 2nd Bn. Lt.-Col. J. Hughes-Hallett, D.S.O. S. Africa (Methuen)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Munro, Bart. Fort George

GORDON HIGHLANDERS (75TH-92ND):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. A. Scott South Africa (Lord Methuen)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. South Africa (Sir G. White)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore Edinburgh

QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS (79TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. T. F. Watson-Kennedy, Cairo (for England)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. M. Hunt Gibraltar (for England)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. Mackintosh of Mackintosh Aldershot

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES (83RD-86TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. Haggard Fort William, Bengal
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. A. Bagar South Africa (Gen. Gatacre)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. R. G. Sharman-Craufurd Not embodied
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. H. D. A. Outbitt Colchester
 5th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. R. H. Wallace Not embodied
 6th Bn. (M.) Col. H. W. Jameson Sheffield

ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS (87TH-89TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. F. R. O. Carleton S. Africa (Sir G. White)
 2nd Bn. Col. J. Reeves South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. R. Jameson Not embodied
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. Sir R. A. Hodson, Bart. Colchester
 5th Bn. (M.) Col. J. Leslie Not embodied

CONNAUGHT RANGERS (88TH-94TH):
 1st Bn. Col. L. G. Brooke South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. E. Harman Meerut
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. G. L. Bence-Lambert Not embodied
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. R. L. Staunton Not embodied
 5th Bn. (M.) Col. D. T. Hammond Shorncliffe

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS (91ST-93RD):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. Wilson South Africa (Lord Methuen)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Campbell Rhaniket
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. the Duke of Montrose, K.T., A.D.C. South Africa
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. A. C. D. Dick Not embodied

LEINSTER REGIMENT (100TH-109TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. Martin, Halifax, N.S. (for South Africa)
 2nd Bn. Col. J. G. Glancy Barbados
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. H. G. Smyth Woolwich
 4th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. B. E. B. Lord Castletown Not embodied
 5th Bn. (M.) Col. O. Pepper Not embodied

ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS (101ST-104TH):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. E. S. Evans South Africa
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. P. S. Drault Dinapore
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. F. W. Bell Dover
 4th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. V. O. Viscount Castlerosse Not embodied
 5th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. J. Massy-Westropp Not embodied

ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS (102ND-103RD):
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. G. A. Mills South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
 2nd Bn. Col. O. D. Cooper South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. F. J. Tynte, O.B. Not embodied
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. R. J. Morrison Not embodied
 5th Bn. (M.) Col. H. C. Gernon Portsmouth

RIFLE BRIGADE:
 1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. E. W. Colville S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
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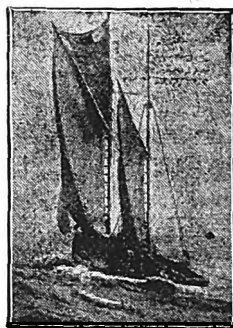
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SIR REDVERS BULLER'S POSITION.

AS we go to press a telegram reaches us from the War Office, which was despatched by Sir Redvers Buller from Spearman's Camp on January 25, at 12.5 p.m., to the effect that Sir Charles Warren had during the night abandoned his position on Spion Kop. General Buller had heard of this news, he said, with regret. It is, of course, impossible at this distance from the seat of war, and on such fragmentary intelligence, to form any accurate judgment as to the causes which influenced General Warren's action. War, it has been said, is a puzzling game, and its moves are difficult to follow and explain. It has certainly been so in the present campaign. Since the disastrous day of Colenso, when Sir Redvers Buller's bold but hazardous frontal attack on the impregnable positions beyond the Tugela failed there has been a period of patient waiting. Various have been the surmisings as to the cause of delay. On two points all, however, have been agreed: first, that a frontal attack on a position so skilfully entrenched and stoutly defended could not be repeated; and, secondly, if Ladysmith were ever to be reached in time, the relief must be effected by strategy of a higher order than any previously practised. For days before the movement for the relief of Ladysmith began, we had been prepared for a possible turning movement *via* Weenen on the road passing from Estcourt to the Tugela. It was distinctly stated in telegraphic despatches, which, however, lacked official confirmation, that Sir Charles Warren's division was on a certain date in actual movement towards

Weenen. There was some reason for this report being accepted as true, because a successful passage of the Tugela by the Weenen road and a rapid advance northwards would have placed a force directly across the left and left rear of the enemy's positions, threatening his northerly lines of retreat *via* Helpmaakar and the Biggarsberg. A military reason against a double and simultaneous turning movement by both Springfield and Weenen was manifest, having regard to the force at Sir Redvers Buller's disposal, from the risk that would be run in placing the enemy, and especially one so mobile as the Boers, on interior lines between our wings separated by some thirty-five miles. There remained the alternative of attempting a turning movement either by Springfield to the west, or by Weenen to the east. While the real intention of General Buller was to follow the former route, the outside world, including apparently the enemy, was induced to believe rather in the latter. It was not until the 10th inst., when the turning force commenced its march in a westerly direction from Frere and Chieveley that the veil was raised, and the dashing march of Lord Dundonald and his mounted brigade revealed the plan of the British commander. Leaving the infantry to follow, he seized by a rapid move the still unbroken bridge at Springfield on the Little Tugela, and pushing on beyond that point took the commanding heights of the Zwart's Kop that overlook and command Potgieter's Drift and the country on the further bank.

General Lyttelton, passing his brigade and howitzer battery unopposed over the Tugela at Potgieter's Drift during the evening and night of the 16th instant under cover of a force on Zwart's Kop, became a point of support for the right of Sir Charles Warren's force, which during the two following days crossed with slight opposition five miles to the west at Trichard's Drift, and advanced a few miles northwards, having its left covered by Lord Dundonald's cavalry feeling out towards Acton Homes, an important strategical point where converge the mountain roads from the Oliver's Noek, Bezuidenhouts, and Tintwa Passes through the Drakensbergs. From the fact that the bridge at Springfield was found intact, and both that place and the drifts unguarded, it is plain that the British general's purpose was not discovered early enough by the Boers to allow them to take effective steps for disputing the passage of either of the Tugela rivers. After the successful crossing of the drifts not a moment was lost in closing with the enemy. On the 18th, while the rear of Sir Charles Warren's column was still engaged in the passage, Lord Dundonald, moving rapidly to the left, cleared the western side of Acton Homes and took possession of some kopjes there. During the whole of the 20th and 21st Sir Charles Warren, having advanced from the river in force, maintained without intermission a steady and determined attack on the right of the Boer position, which extended eastwards from the neighbourhood of Acton Homes to a point three or four miles north of the position taken up by General Lyttelton's brigade north of Potgieter's Drift. The enemy's position consisted of a series of kopjes flanking to

the east and west the formidable and commanding hill known as Spion Kop. The results of the two days' fighting were the capture in succession of several kopjes and the swinging round of Sir Charles Warren's left, supported by General Hildyard, about a couple of miles to the eastward. General Lyttelton's brigade on Sir Redvers Buller's right thus performed during the fighting the double function of holding by active demonstration the front of the enemy's main position, and of serving as a pivot and support on which Sir Charles Warren could swing round his three brigades.

The advance, which on the second day of operations became more distinctly a turning movement round the enemy's right, was slow and arduous in the extreme. The resistance offered by the Boers was as stubborn as we have now come to expect from so formidable a foe, and the unvarying uphill character of the country, thickly strewn at every step with boulders offering excellent cover for defence, gave our infantry a task that must have tried their endurance to the utmost. Covered by a powerful artillery, which was handled with discretion and skill, and taking full advantage of the natural cover, they pressed the enemy steadily back, contesting every yard of the way. On the 23rd inst., during the course of which another kopje was cleared of the enemy, a despatch received from Sir Redvers Buller located the relative positions of Sir Charles Warren's force and of the enemy after Sunday's engagement. In front of the former the Boers were entrenched, 1,400yd. off, on commanding ground west of Spion Kop, approachable only over bare and open slopes. The British commander continued to shell the enemy, and he announced his intention of attempting that same night to seize the salient point of Spion Kop, which formed the left of the position facing Trichard's Drift. Spion Kop, of which mention has been so frequent, has an altitude of some 4,800ft. It was supposed to command the whole of the Boer entrenchments, and was pronounced by Sir Charles Warren the key of the position. News of its capture was eagerly awaited, and intense satisfaction was caused at mid-day on Thursday when a despatch from Sir Redvers Buller announced that on the night of the 23rd Warren's troops had occupied that natural stronghold, surprising "the small garrison, who fled." It may be imagined, therefore, with what feelings the public have just heard that for some reason quite unexplained General Warren thought it expedient to withdraw during the night of Thursday. We can only venture to hope that some development of the tactics of other commanders has influenced him in adopting a measure which clearly has not met with the approval of the officer in chief command, who would otherwise not have learnt, as he says, of General Warren's action with regret. The data in our possession are so meagre and incomplete that it is difficult to estimate either the actual strength of Sir Redvers Buller's army or the means he has available for reinforcing the fighting line. All that we do know at the time of writing is

that in the immediate rear of the fighting force flows the Tugela, with its numerous drifts, all of which must be properly guarded. From Springfield to Frere, the base of supply on the Natal railway, the distance is about eighteen miles. In front of Frere, five miles to the north, lies Chieveley camp, held by General Barton's brigade, detailed for the important duties of holding the enemy in his entrenched positions north of Colenso and of securing the railway to the south. A general survey of the situation compels us to doubt whether we have anything like a sufficient force at the front to ensure early and complete success, and makes us regret that we do not possess an independent and mobile division to operate north of the Tugela by Estcourt and Weenen. The effect of such a diversion could not fail to divide the enemy's forces, relieve the pressure on General Buller's front, facilitate the relief of Ladysmith, and hasten the retreat northwards of the enemy with the probable loss of his heavy guns and the capture of many prisoners. It seems to us that even yet we are quite underestimating the strength and capacity of the enemy, and Sir Redvers Buller's own despatches are not of a nature to ease the public mind. That our generals are doing their utmost goes without saying, but the public will not be satisfied, we feel sure, until they know for a fact who is responsible for the two great errors of the campaign—the insufficiency of cavalry and artillery, in comparison to which all other faults are as nothing.

From other parts of the extended field there is little to record. At Modder River the daily duel of heavy guns has lately been varied by reconnaissances in force towards the enemy's lines. The last of these was made on the 22nd inst. in the direction of Magersfontein, when the Boer position was approached to a point 1,000yd. beyond our big-gun emplacements. The enemy was found to be in great strength. The evident objects of these reconnaissances are to relieve the pressure on Kimberley, which has been bombarded lately with increased activity, and to make Cronje apprehensive of an attack in force and less disposed than he might otherwise be to detach any part of his burghers to reinforce the commandoes at Ladysmith or Colesberg. General French continues to work his way further eastwards, with the two-fold object of completing his circle of investment round Colesberg and of obtaining possession of the approach to Norval's Pont. A small column of British started on the 21st inst. from Orange River in the direction of Douglas in conjunction with a movement from Modder River. The object of this operation is not yet quite apparent. General Gatacre, being less mobile than General French, makes less progress, but he loses no ground. From the vicinity of Steynberg, through Stormberg, to Dordrecht the enemy in his front occupies a series of positions, and has lately been actively engaged in dismantling the lines of rail in the neighbourhood of those places. With infinite patience Colonel Plumer perseveres in his endeavour to push his way to the south towards Mafeking. By the 17th inst. his armoured trains and mounted riflemen had reached a point some miles south of Gaberones Station. The fort at that place was in his hands, as well as Basuto Kopje in the vicinity of the Boer position at Crocodile Pools. Should this little flying column, disregarding its base, and depending on the risky protection of armoured trains on a line that has to be repaired mile by mile as it moves along, be successful Colonel Plumer will have performed a feat that it will be difficult to beat even in this war so fertile in acts of individual boldness and resource. A survey of the situation makes it clear that even yet the British forces do little more than hold their own, and that the urgent necessity for reinforcements, particularly mounted men and guns, still continues.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

THE attacks on Lord Lansdowne continue, but the more we read in the shape of criticism of the Minister for War the more we are disposed to think that these attacks are most ill-judged, not to say unfair. We have never considered and never said that the War Office is an ideal department of State. Its faults are many; but to make Lord Lansdowne now the scapegoat, as some would do, for all its defects is monstrous. It was only two years ago that the public began to regard the affairs of its Army at all seriously. It suddenly dawned upon them at the beginning of 1898 that things were not as they should be, that the Army was not strong enough for the work it has to do, and that the time had arrived for bringing about an augmentation of our available forces. Lord Lansdowne bowed to the public will, then for the first time expressed in any definite form, and the result was a series of changes of system, all but one of which the Army heartily approved. A decision was come to to add batteries of field artillery and new battalions of infantry, some of which have already been raised. At the same time measures were adopted having for their object the reform of the War Office itself. Lord Lansdowne, we venture to think, did his best. He was seriously hampered by questions of finance, but he succeeded in inducing the Cabinet to provide some of the money required. Large votes were taken for barracks, and the condition of the soldier was materially improved, whilst an effort was also made to face the all-important question of guns. Under the pressure of public opinion the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, it will be remembered, had spoken rather glibly at the outset, was brought through Lord Lansdowne's efforts to realise that the War Office required to be supported. The difficulty in South Africa came a year later, and the War Office was unprepared, as all who had studied the subject of defence with any attention knew well it would be if difficulties arose to put a strain on our too limited resources. To say now, as his lordship's critics do, that the fault for our unpreparedness rests wholly with the Secretary of State for War is the height of injustice. Lord Lansdowne may not be the ablest Minister of War that the world has produced; he may be weak, as is contended; he may be wanting in appreciation of the responsibilities of his office. For the sake of argument, but for argument's sake only, we will grant all this; but we are satisfied to judge him from the standpoint of those who have gone before, and taking their records and comparing them with his we fail to find that he has in any way fallen short of the standard which the public have been willing hitherto to accept.

It has been Lord Lansdowne's misfortune to find himself the responsible Minister on the occasion of the first big war in which we have been involved for over forty years. During that long period of comparative inaction the nation has been satisfied enough to live in a veritable fool's paradise. The Army having been systematically neglected, successive Chancellors of the Exchequer have been allowed to make reputations for themselves and the governments to which they have belonged, and to satisfy the taxpayer by producing popular budgets. The press, which until lately has done nothing to represent the dangers of this policy, now rises in righteous indignation and affirms that it is all the fault of Lord Lansdowne. "Away with him," they cry, "he has been tried and found wanting." We can imagine no condition of things more inconsistent and lowering to our dignity as a nation. In periods of peace we are apt to be very boastful. We have created a strong and efficient Navy, and we have been satisfied to think that that was all we wanted. With it we imagined that we could face the world. It has now been brought home to us that we require an Army also, not one or two but four or five complete army corps. These we have not got; we

object to anything in the shape of enforced military service, we will not even submit to a ballot for the Militia. We are beginning to realise that we cannot go on longer as we have done accumulating wealth and adopting no proper measures for its protection. The occasion is one which demands a scapegoat, and as Lord Lansdowne happens to be Minister for War the idea is apparently to "go for him." That is what the attacks on Lord Lansdowne really come to. We say unhesitatingly that this device is a mean one and unworthy of an honourable and fair-dealing people. The fault for our present condition of unreadiness does not rest with Lord Lansdowne, it rests with the British taxpayer; and we are astonished—nay, pained—to find journals usually marked by sound judgment, papers even of the standing of the *Spectator*, which is not given to the insertion of irresponsible opinions as a rule, writing as it did on Saturday last: "Lord Lansdowne has been Minister for War for nearly five years. During that time he has been supreme; and yet during that time he has not given us an Army which can by any possibility be called an effective fighting machine." And therefore he is to be got rid of at once if he does not voluntarily resign. Could any argument be more far-fetched and absurd?

Lord Lansdowne, we venture to say, with his experience in Canada and India, would have been only too willing to have provided the Army which his critics require, but if he had proposed the measures which are necessary what would have been his fate? It would have meant one of two things—enforced military service or vastly increased expenditure. Was the nation prepared for any such heroic policy? We answer emphatically, no. The matter resolves itself into this: the Minister for War is blamed because he has not been in a position to do impossibilities. Will the critics all support the Government in bringing about the end they desire? If so all may come well. But we have our doubts. Sooner or later we shall have to look facts in the face, but we are disposed to think that many of those who are now demanding a strong and efficient Army would be found on the other side if the Government were to propose the vital reforms so urgently needed. Lord Lansdowne, we hold, has done as well as any minister could have done in the circumstances. He may not have been an ideal Minister for War, but the Army at least recognises in him a minister who has striven conscientiously to repair errors of system and meet many of its more pressing demands. There have been great faults committed in South Africa, but it has yet to be shown that the War Minister has been wholly responsible, and until that responsibility has been fixed, it is scarcely consistent with the principles of justice to lay the blame on one pair of shoulders. Nor is it wise for the press, which can do so much to educate public opinion, to go out of its way, as it is doing, to create complications. Lord Lansdowne may or may not be to blame, but when doubts exist it is not usual for practical men of the world to fix on one particular individual and demand his immediate punishment. Any case so prejudged is bound to result in disaster. What we require to do now is to keep cool heads and await the explanation which Ministers will doubtless give in the proper place and in due season. The hysterical cry of "Down with Lord Lansdowne," if persisted in, will do incalculable harm, showing as it does how unfitted some of his lordship's critics are to criticise at all, for no man who has followed the progress of Army reform for the last forty years could conscientiously say that our present Minister for War has done worse in office than those who have gone before him. On the whole we venture to say he has done better; and we hold no brief for Lord Lansdowne, our opinion being absolutely independent.

Army Notes.

The paucity of horse and field artillery guns with our commands now operating in South Africa has been brought to notice before in these columns, but the subject is one of such vital importance to the field forces at the front that no apology need be offered for again putting it prominently forward. The total number of British troops actually in South Africa at the date of writing, exclusive of garrison artillery, which forms no part of a field army, and also exclusive of the Army Service, Royal Army Medical, and Army Ordnance Corps, may be taken to be in round numbers 100,000. This force includes seven batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, having forty-two guns, and thirty-two batteries of Royal Field Artillery, having 192 guns, giving credit for the full number of guns in the 14th and 66th Batteries which were put out of action at Colenso, but may possibly have been reconstituted. The total number of guns is therefore 234 for a force of 100,000 combatants, giving the proportion of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ guns to every 1,000, or seven guns to every 3,000 fighting men. The lowest recognised proportion is nine for that number of combatants, and the lowest proportion now generally advocated is twelve; that is, four per 1,000, while some authorities on the subject go as high as five per 1,000, having regard to the enormous difficulties now facing infantry in the attack of positions defended by magazine rifles and quick-firing guns, and the absolute necessity of keeping down the defenders' fire by as powerful an artillery as can be brought to bear on the points attacked. It will be seen that at the lowest proportion of three guns per 1,000 combatants, there is an actual deficiency now at the front of sixty-six guns; and at the higher, and generally accepted proportion of four per 1,000, the deficiency reaches the serious total of 166 guns, or nearly twenty-eight batteries. It is evident that the fresh batteries now being despatched to the seat of war will fail to satisfy requirements, since they will merely furnish guns for the additional troops going out.

In addition to the batteries above referred to as actually being in South Africa, there are two horse and twelve field batteries now on their way or on the point of embarking. There will remain in the United Kingdom when they have gone no more than three horse and fifteen field batteries, having a total of 108 guns. At the same time the Volunteer Artillery, on whom the country has in the absence of the Regulars to depend for artillery defence, are without field guns, having only position guns of obsolete types, some breech-loaders, some muzzle-loaders. If it be true, as was stated, that the War Office has purchased abroad to replace at home the greater part of the batteries sent to South Africa, forty batteries, the guns of which, moreover, are not quick-firers, and therefore are not of the latest type, the arrangement can only be accepted as a proof that we have no adequate reserves of guns in this country. It has been a leading principle of the War Office for years to keep reserves at the lowest possible ebb, in view of the rapid changes and the progress being constantly made in ordnance. Another guiding principle has been to lag behind foreign governments in the matter of rearmament lest we might find ourselves with a weapon a degree inferior to that of one or other of our great military neighbours. The result of this policy of excessive caution has proved unfortunate, for we have found ourselves with a serious war sprung upon us without either a reserve of field guns or a field gun of modern type. These considerations lead us a step farther. One of the lessons already inculcated by the war is that to reduce an enemy capable of transforming hills into practical fortifications, seamed with terraced trenches and guarded by position guns, and even by heavy siege pieces securely posted on emplacements protected by heavy parapets, the artillery of the attack must possess a proportion of guns of position; that is to say, ordnance with more battering power than any field piece possesses, and throwing shells by direct fire, to demolish the gun defences of the enemy. This is a work that cannot be accomplished by howitzers with their high-angle fire but comparatively low battering power. The corps artillery of an army corps should therefore include a battery of long-range battering guns of position in addition to the howitzer battery lately added to its establishment.

Osman Digna, who was hiding in the hills near Tokar, was captured on the 19th inst. by a party sent out from Suakin by Major Godden, under Lieutenant Burges, Gloucestershire Regiment, and Mohammed Ahmed, the Chief of Police.

In an interesting letter from the front published a few days ago, a *Times* correspondent discussed the question of Kimberley and the war. Unlike De Aar and Colesberg, the town has no strategical importance; yet the efforts of the Boers in the Orange River region have been mainly directed towards its capture for fully three months. That is to say, it has been invested by a large army, under one of the ablest generals the Republics can produce, while strong positions to the south have been entrusted to small commandoes. The soldierly qualities of the Boers being so well known, it is idle to look for the cause in their plan of campaign. They have simply allowed their interests to play a subordinate part to their hatred. Kimberley is the centre of the diamond industry, the city identified with the rise of Mr. Rhodes as a financier and millionaire. In this man the Boer sees the representative of the Power they fear. He is not so much a man as the embodiment of a principle and a force. In other words, he, not Mr. Chamberlain or Sir Alfred Milner, stands to the enemy for England; hence he is hated on political rather than on personal grounds, and in such measure that he has proved a factor in the war of the first magnitude. When it was known that he was in Kimberley, fault was found with him because his presence there would inevitably attract the Boers to the town. Exactly; and seldom has a statesman unconsciously served his country better. In their anxiety to capture their arch enemy and destroy the source of his wealth the Boers forgot every other consideration, or perhaps imagined that they would capture the place immediately. Had they done so they could have destroyed the trunk railway of the old colony, when our troops would have had to march across a country as large as France, seamed with treason and destitute of water. The determined resistance of Kimberley and the tenacity of the besiegers saved us from little short of a calamity. There is a reason for the defective strategy of the Boers; can we say as much for ours? Instead of one army inactive in the neighbourhood of Kimberley there are now two.

Every general in turn has publicly complimented the colonial troops on their gallantry, and now comes the news that Trooper Farmer, of the Natal Carabiniers, has been recommended for the Victoria Cross on account of his conspicuous bravery in the battle of Colenso. Through a hail of cross fire he went to the assistance of an officer, and carried him a distance of fifty yards into a donga. He is the first V.C. of the Carabiniers, though not of Natalians, as two of them were among the most heroic of the defenders of Rorke's Drift, and were decorated with the proudest distinction a British subject can wear some months afterwards. Trooper Farmer is the sixteenth colonial V.C. Nine have been won by South Africans, two by Canadians, three by West Indian negroes, and one after Imperial legislation was passed for the purpose has been bestowed on a New Zealander. The Cape Mounted Rifles hold three, the Frontier Light Horse two, Nourse's Horse one, and the Cape Mounted Yeomanry another. The first colonial to win the V.C. was Colonel Dunn, the only one of the Light Brigade who was so decorated for bravery in the famous charge. The only colonials who, from the nature of their development, have done nothing to merit the cross of valour are the Australians. So anxious are they to win at least one on the battlefields of South Africa that £50 a year is to be paid for life to the man who earns it. Never before in their history have they had an opportunity, for the New South Wales contingent in the Soudan arrived too late to take any conspicuous part in actual fighting.

The formation of a colonial brigade under Colonel Brabant is a move of the utmost significance which we owe to Lord Roberts. It is to include the existing irregular corps and mounted volunteers in the Cape Colony, together with a further body of 1,500 light horse to be raised at once. No doubt a similar compliment will be paid to Natal, which, in addition to the number she

has already sent to the front, is eager to organise another corps from among her best colonists. It must be particularly galling to men whose homes have been ruined and property destroyed to find their advice taken only after three months of reverses and disappointments. The authorities even now seem to see less plainly than the Army at large the value of infantry; that infantry has its limitations, especially when it is not sufficiently supported by artillery. The services of the colonial troops and their excellent fighting quality have impressed thinking soldiers no less than the fighting quality of the Boers. Fortunately Lord Roberts has been equally impressed, mounted troops may be expected to do great things, especially when the campaign enters on its final stage. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State mobility and knowledge of the country which the colonials possess will be of the utmost value; for there is not the slightest doubt that the struggle will be continued with even more pronounced South African features than heretofore the moment the Boer is driven within his own territory. Looking to the future, there is stronger reason for employing every colonial who is willing and capable. When the war is over they will be the best guarantee for peace. With a large force of soldier colonists on the spot, who can be organised at a few days' notice, the danger of a future rising will be remote, and the necessity of a large garrison obviated.

The response of the country to the call for volunteers is all that could be desired, and worthy of our best traditions; but enthusiasm should not be allowed to carry away our sober sense. For a variety of reasons the Regular Army in South Africa has not been able to accomplish all that was expected of it when the war broke out. It has suffered heavy losses, and has not been able to drive the enemy within his own borders. As week succeeded week the public saw more and more clearly that, besides artillery, our generals were sadly deficient in mounted infantry and cavalry. Even more illuminating was the brilliant work done by the colonials, especially the Natal Carabiniers and Imperial Light Horse. With the call for reinforcements the nation turned to the Yeomanry. Only a few short months ago infantrymen were to carry all before them; the Boers we were assured were but men with muskets. Now all would seem to be changing. What our men suffer from is lack of mobility, want of local knowledge, and ignorance of Boer tactics. Will our Yeomanry troopers fare better in this respect? It was supposed that the superior discipline and training of our troops would compensate for the disadvantages under which they have laboured, and to a certain extent they have. The yeoman, it is true, will have mobility in his favour, but the other defects will be as marked in him as they are in the infantry soldier, if not more so. The kind of life which produces the Boer is impossible in almost any European country. This is a fact of which continental critics seem quite forgetful. The rough-riders of our colonies are the only men who can meet the Boer on equal terms and beat him. He has admitted as much himself. To be a good rider and shot at home is a very different matter from being a good rider and shot on the South African veldt, in the Australian bush, or on the vast plains of Canada. Men and horses in the colonies are fresh when an Englishman, a Frenchman, or a German and his horse would be completely done up. Moreover, the senses of a bushman are as acute as a native's, and he is in the habit of acting on his own responsibility. For these reasons too much must not be expected of the English Yeomanry at first, and for these reasons most of the continental expressions of opinion one reads on the conduct of the war are not worth the paper they are written upon.

Colonel Long has been generally blamed for having lost his guns at the battle of Colenso. It is quite unfair to criticise in this irresponsible manner. Colonel Long is one of our best-known gunners. He fully established a reputation for himself in the actions fought in 1898, both at Athara and Omdurman, having commanded the artillery on both occasions. It is complained of him now that he ought not to have taken his guns into so dangerous a position. But it has yet to be shown that he acted without orders. There is nothing to justify the supposition that

he did; indeed, there is everything to support the presumption that he did not, he being a trained artillery officer of considerable experience. Naturally he would suppose that the position which he was directed to take up had been properly reconnoitred. It is not for gunners to do the work of cavalry; what they are required to do is to handle their guns and use them with effect. That it should be said, "Oh, it was Colonel Long's fault that the action of the Colenso was lost" does seem to us to be manifestly unfair. Without official despatches before us it is, of course, impossible to fix responsibility properly, but so far as we can judge, keeping in view the true functions of artillery, we fail to see how Colonel Long can well be said to have been to blame for the disaster on the Tugela, unless, of course, some new ideas have been originated in this campaign, where so many strange things have unquestionably been done, that, in addition to their work as gunners, artillerymen are in future to combine the duties of cavalry also. If an officer commanding a brigade, division, or battery of artillery is told to take his guns and occupy a certain position, he supposes that that position has been thoroughly exploited before the instruction come to him. It is not for him in the excitement of an action to send for information on that point, he takes the fact as granted. His guns are directed to advance at all speed; and advance they do accordingly, the necessary ground scouting having been done. This is, no doubt, what happened on the Tugela; but now, because the guns were unfortunately lost, it has become quite usual for people who know nothing about warfare at all to speak in the most disparaging terms of the Royal Artillery, and say that the officers of that arm need to be taught their business. Naturally, artillery officers resent this one-sided and very unfair view, anxious as they are not to cast blame on other shoulders. Right is right, and in the absence of any official explanation that the position has been properly reconnoitred it is as well to remove erroneous impressions as to the functions of artillery in modern war, as these are evidently not as fully understood as one would have supposed them to be, and blame is made to rest by inference upon those who we are disposed to think do not deserve to bear it.

For the time "The Absent-Minded Beggar" is the overpowering music-hall anthem, the pet song and chorus of the street, the bar, and the tap-room, and it would be taken as a token of Krugerism if in any public gathering question were made of the fitness of the sentiment or of the niceness of the words of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's spirited verse. Yes! spirited indeed, but is the sentiment very dignified? Is it justly applicable to the soldiers of the Queen? Does it elevate the Army in the eyes of the world to hold up the private as a thriftless scamp whose children, if he has any, or whose wife and relatives should become objects of charity because he is "an absent-minded beggar" freed from every claim upon him when he has taken service in the ranks? A distinguished veteran, who is a soldier's friend indeed, has written an indignant protest against what he terms the "vulgarisation and depreciation" of the soldier and his status by the nauseating caddishness of the abstract idea of "Tommy Atkins" and of the concrete "absent-minded beggar," and expresses the strongest opinion that, notwithstanding the pecuniary results of extraordinary popularity, "no good" has accrued to the country from the "slap on the back," the "standing drinks," and the familiarity of the man in the street with the man in uniform. But no one can doubt the good of the *rapprochement* in the main. There are far-reaching results to be expected, but it would be unwise to accept the enthusiasm of the colonies for service against the Boers as evidence of the amalgamation of the various dominions, principalities, and powers under the Colonial Office into a federated empire. This may be the most formidable war that England was ever engaged in, as Lord Rosebery said. We do not think so by any means, because if the worst came to the worst and terms were made with the two Republics, England would not suffer such a loss as she did when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, and the thirteen rebel colonies became the United States of North America; but we admit that England has never put forth such a prodigious

force against such an inferior enemy, and that abandonment of the war with the Republics in South Africa would be felt as a grievous humiliation by our fellow subjects and as a welcome disaster by our very numerous enemies all over the world. That will never be, yet it would be as well if we did nothing to make people wish it could be, but the heat of this contest has inflamed the press and filled the columns of our papers with lava-like leaders and volumes of fiery pumice. Our soldiers may well be content with the laudations they have received from the Queen and the country.

Our correspondent who wrote to us last week on the subject of the universities and military service in a letter received on Wednesday says: "I have been assured by some old Oxford friends that I have exaggerated the situation, and that under pressure of circumstances Oxford would do its duty. Well, there is a pressure of circumstances now, and what do we find? I cut the following paragraph from the *Morning Post* of to-day:—

'Oxfordshire having failed to supply its full quota of the half-company of Volunteers required to reinforce the 1st Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry at the front, the 1st Bucks Rifle Volunteers were asked to supply twenty-five more men. The request was received in High Wycombe on Monday night, when at a muster of the local detachment of the battalion thirteen men offered themselves, though the detachment has already furnished its proper quota of the Bucks half-company.'

I ask, could anything be more disgraceful than this to the University of Oxford? I find I owe an apology to the University of Cambridge, for I hear from that seat of learning that the utmost enthusiasm prevailed when the contingent left last Saturday for the front, the whole university having turned out to see the men off, and that there the Volunteer battalion is up to strength, and it is considered anything but bad form to belong to the C.U.R.V. On the contrary, any undergraduate not doing so is thought to be a poor creature. We have to take facts as we find them. Cambridge furnished nearly a third of the whole contingent required, and would have found more if required. Oxford cannot produce anything like its quota. Learning is not everything in this world. What can the Army think of the University of Oxford? What can our colonists think? What can Englishmen generally think when such is the spirit displayed in a crisis like the present? We trust that the University of Oxford will take immediate steps to remedy a state of things which in the present state of public feeling cannot fail to injure its prestige immensely. Having regard to the efforts being made on all sides to show how deep-rooted the feeling of patriotism is throughout the Empire it is the duty of the university authorities to do something to introduce a healthier feeling among those over whom they preside. If they fail to do so we venture to say that the effect will be most injurious in more senses than one.

The exhaustive experiments made with the Colt gun at Runnymede on Tuesday have astonished the officers of the Imperial Yeomanry, many of whom were apparently unaware of its death-dealing qualities, while the *Pall Mall Gazette* pays a well-merited tribute to its mobility and destructiveness. The Dundonald galloping carriage, too—the invention of the gallant soldier whose name has been so much before the public during the last few days—came in for much admiration; the rapidity of movement and the marvellous manner in which the carriage negotiated gradients, mounds, and other natural obstacles without starting a bolt or getting damaged was commented on with amazement. Two or three important improvements have been made in the carriage, and it is now well-nigh perfect. The simplicity of the Colt construction was strikingly exemplified, the whole weapon being stripped and the parts "reassembled" in less than one minute and a half. It is still more wonderful to note the harnessing of the Dundonald carriage, which according to the following, from the pen of the *Pall Mall* expert, was a superb piece of work: "It was suggested by an artillery officer present that the horse should be supposed to be shot, and that a fresh horse should be put in its place to take the gun out of action. This was done without any previous practice or drill in under two minutes, and could be done in half the

time with practice." Further experiments will take place shortly. Meanwhile many of the Yeomanry regiments are equipping themselves with the weapon.

The committee of the Royal Military Tournament have decided that in the tournament of the present year battalions of embodied Militia shall be placed on the same footing as Regulars.

The 4th, 7th, 8th, and 16th Bengal Cavalry are about to be converted into lancer regiments.

OUR MILITARY SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the bewildering excitement caused by the state of things in South Africa, it is assumed that our military system is wholly wrong and must be wholly changed. I venture respectfully to dispute this view of the military situation. It is not our military system, but its administration, and non-administration, that are in fault. Let me give an instance of each. Our deficiencies in guns are due to maladministration, while the utterly discreditable incompleteness of our Militia as to numbers, and the total absence of a Militia reserve, are due to the non-administration of the Militia law.

As to deficiencies in guns, &c., I shall not dwell thereon further than to say that we had big field guns of position 40 years ago, whereas we have not got them now. For this, and the like, I hold the War Office in all its branches, civil and military, successive Secretaries of State for War, and successive Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to be responsible. But on the Militia deficiency I crave leave to speak more fully. Our existing military system I believe to be admirably suited to our Imperial position and wants. What is it? (1) An Army raised by voluntary enlistment liable to serve anywhere in or out of the kingdom; (2) an Army Reserve of men who have served their time in the Regular Army and have entered the Reserve—now, I believe, about 80,000 strong; and, finally, an Army Militia Reserve 30,000 strong, composed of men serving in the Militia, but liable at any time while so serving for service in the Regular Army. Further, the Regular Army can be unlimitedly increased by the offer of sufficient inducements to enlist.

Then we have the Militia itself, and lastly the Volunteers. But there is unfortunately a rift in the lute, and everything is now out of tune. And what is this rift? Why, the non-administration of our military system itself, for that which is its proper basis, on which it theoretically rests, viz., compulsory service in the Militia for home defence, is wholly wanting. Thus the whole machinery is out of gear. The Militia competes with the Army for recruits while it is itself never by 20,000 to 30,000 full. The Militia Army Reserve, intended to be in excess of the Militia, forms part of the Militia, and the power of raising a Militia Reserve of 60,000 men is never exercised. Lastly, we have the Volunteer force, the existence of which is the salve our War Office administrators, or rather non-administrators, apply to their consciences for their cowardly, vote-fearing, treasonable neglect of their duty in not applying—but annually suspending—the constitutional law of compulsory service for home defence. Now, were this ancient, but annually suspended, law put in force, even in the most modified form possible, the Militia would no longer compete with the Army for recruits, and the Militia itself would be full. We should also have a Militia Reserve of 60,000 men, while for every man who entered the Militia Army Reserve another would be raised. Further, the Volunteer force could be brought up to any required standard of efficiency, while we might also have a strong Volunteer Reserve. All difficulties, moreover, as regards the officering of the Militia and Volunteers would cease, as our golden youth would prefer serving voluntarily as officers in the Militia or Volunteers to the chance of forced service as privates in the Militia.

So pray let us not condemn our military system until it has been properly and fully administered, tried, and failed.

WEMYSS.

23, St. James's-place, S.W., Jan. 22.

P.S.—It is surely a libel on our nation to assume, as our rulers do, that the people of this free country would not submit to the enforcement of the existing constitutional military law of compulsory service for the defence and security of their fatherland and homes.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Quarterly Review (Murray).—Lean's Navy List (Witherby).—The Secret History of the Oxford Movement (Swan).—Ma'adies des Pays Chauds et Tropicaux (Paris: Baillière).—Key to the Apocalypse (Hodder).—The Imperial Russian Navy (Thacker).

NATIONAL TOAST.—"Here's to John Bull, Pat, and Sandy, in Grant's Morella Cherry Brandy." Acknowledged by all to be delicious and comforting, and well calculated by its soothing properties to make all parties work together for the benefit of the nation. Sold everywhere. Also Grant's Cherry Whisky and Sloe Gin.

Army Personal.

To-day will be laid to rest in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the remains of Major-General His Highness the Duke of Teck, who died rather suddenly at White Lodge, Richmond Park, on Sunday evening last after a long illness. The sympathy of the whole Army will have gone forth to the Duchess of York and Princes Adolphus, Francis and Alexander of Teck in their sad bereavement.

Major-General G. Upton Prior has been appointed to the temporary command of the Curragh District.

Major-General C. C. Hogg, C.B., Bombay Cavalry, is permitted to reside out of India.

Colonel F. W. Benson, late 17th Lancers, and J. C. Barker, R.E., have been appointed A.A.G.'s for transport at the Cape, and Major Count Gleichen a D.A.A.G.

A telegram has been received from Colonel Bruce Hamilton, A.A.G. to Lieut.-General Sir Francis Clery, who was wounded in action the other day, to the effect that he is going on satisfactorily and hopes to resume his duties next week.

Colonel H. D. Williams, half pay, late North Staffordshire Regiment, has been appointed to the command of the 38th-98th Regimental District, Lichfield, vice Colonel J. H. H. Prior.

Colonel W. R. le G. Anderson, I.S.C., Controller of Military Accounts, has had his appointment renewed for five years.

Lieut.-Colonel L. J. Torrie, 22nd Madras Infantry, has been granted an extension of command for two years.

Lieut.-Colonel T. R. Macpherson, I.S.C., is about to retire on a pension of £500 a year.

Major T. D. Inglis, retired list, R.A., has been appointed Brigade-Major of the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness.

Major A. H. Randolph, retired list, R.E., a major of Jan. 1, 1895, has been selected to act as Assistant-Inspector of Submarine Defence at headquarters during the absence in South Africa of Major P. R. Burn-Murdoch, R.E.

Major F. D. Lumley, 1st Batn. Middlesex Regiment, accompanied Lieut.-General C. Tucker, C.B., from India to South Africa as A.D.C.

Major G. E. Even, I.S.C., 30th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to the command of the 27th Bombay Infantry, vice Colonel W. A. Broome, vacated.

Major W. Stewart, I.S.C. (10th Bengal Lancers), is about to retire on pension.

Captain C. W. Clark, R.G.A., has been appointed Brigade-Major, R.A., South-Eastern District.

Captain W. G. Gwatkin, Manchester Regiment, is appointed D.A.A.G., headquarters.

Captain N. C. Taylor, 14th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed Adjutant of Lumsden's Horse for service in South Africa. Captains L. H. Noblett, 1st Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, and J. H. B. Beresford, 3rd Sikhs, accompany the force.

Captains F. H. B. Cmmeline, H. Patterson, C. Bailey, and A. G. Maxwell, I.S.C., are proceeding to South Africa from India in charge of 1,260 horses which have been given by sixteen native princes for the use of the British forces.

Lieutenant R. J. T. Digby-Jones, R.E., killed in action at Ladysmith on the 6th inst., was to have been recommended for the Victoria Cross for distinguished gallantry had he survived. He for some time heroically held a position with a few men against tremendous odds, shooting three men himself and clubbing a fourth, but later in the day fell mortally wounded. "His name, however, will

stand out in the history of the siege of Ladysmith," a correspondent says, "as one who set a brilliant example to all about him and brought no little credit on the corps of Royal Engineers. He did his duty nobly to the end."

To be Assistant-Principals, War Office: Mr. E. J. Riley, of the Army Contracts Department; Mr. A. C. Pealey, of the Pay Division; and Mr. F. W. Askham, of the Auxiliary Forces Division.

A VETERAN ON THE WAR.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

"I have been thinking," said Major von Blutwitz as he rammed a great fill of canaster into his long-bowled pipe and adjusted his frayed-out dressing gown to shelter his attenuated legs, "that you English people do not quite grasp one of the reasons why this South African war does all continental statesmen so greatly fascinate.

"Have you, my good friend, not at some time in your life a lecture on experimental chemistry attended? So! then have you seen the professor some various gases or fluids, from different vessels, commingle with no apparent result. Suddenly he passes an electric spark through his retort, and in an instant a new compound, with new forces and potentialities, before your eyes is evolved. Now that is what the longer heads in Berlin, Paris, and all other great capitals now behold to be taking place in the evolution of the British Empire. Great Britain and her colonies are represented by the diverse gases; the fiercely-raging contest is the electric spark generating new affinities and consequences of an unknown potency.

"For look you, be the struggle long or short, yet in one sense has it already proved the greatest possible success, the very crowning to you of the century. For a great idea which might have perished of inanition has by the baptism of blood and fire unexpectedly been cemented into a tremendous reality.

"See now how it strikes your enemies, enviers, and detractors. Do you think they do not perceive the new portent, that they do not recognise the handwriting on the wall? Not so blind, my friend, believe me. In apprehension and bewilderment is the union of Great Britain and her colonies beheld as were the awful characters blazing out on the wall in the palace of Belsazzar.

"For consider what it means to your race, your polity, your language—a supreme future before which all rivalry shall fail, wither, and collapse. Hitherto between you and your great colonies there were doubtless certain ties of interest and sentiment due to your common descent, but now the high test of war, the strain, the sacrifices, the suffering, and the glory which you share in common shall prove a bond of union faster than any statesmanship or treaty could have bound.

"*Donner und Blitzen!*" cried the major starting to his feet, "there is no cement like good blood shed in a great cause. My good friend, I drink to the true birth of the British Empire; and one word more, in case of accidents have your fleet ready."

[The above reads much like a condensation of some passages in Lord Rosebery's speech of the 23rd inst. Major von Blutwitz's observations were, however, in print before the report of his lordship's speech appeared.—ED. A. AND N. G.]

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THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR.

Saturday, Jan. 20.

The news from Natal when we went to press last week was to the effect that the important movement by Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Charles Warren to the north-westward of Ladysmith was being steadily prosecuted, and that the advancing forces had encountered no check. Early on the morning of the 18th inst. the naval guns and howitzers began a bombardment of the Boer positions. The Boer lines were found to extend about six miles in a westerly direction along a line of kopjes opposite Potgieter's Drift, considerably lower than the British position on Mount Alice, where the naval guns were placed. To the westward the enemy held Spion Kop, the highest hill in the neighbourhood, with emplacements and entrenchments extending for some miles. During the afternoon our troops advanced in extended order towards the enemy's position under cover of a heavy howitzer fire, but failed to elicit any reply, though their trenches were reported from balloon observation to be packed with men.

A telegram from Gen. Buller received at the War Office yesterday stated that Gen. Warren had reported a forward movement of importance by Lord Dundonald, who with the mounted infantry had come into action on the afternoon of the 17th inst. with a force of Boers to the west of Acton Homes. Gen. Warren reinforced him in the evening with a detachment of the Royal Dragoons, and he occupied the kopjes after a fight and held the position. The Boers lost a field-cornet and 20 killed and wounded, and 15 prisoners. The British loss was two killed and two wounded. Gen. Warren continued his westward movement yesterday, the infantry having started at five o'clock in the morning.

The name of the field-cornet of the Heilbron commando who was killed in action with Lord Dundonald's mounted troops, said to be Mentz. He was acting in place of Field-Cornet Ell, who is too old to take the field. The British and Boer forces were both making towards the same kopje, which was reached first and occupied by the Natal Carabiniers. The Boers, who numbered about 220, came on, not knowing that the hill was already taken. The number of prisoners taken 23, in addition to killed and wounded. Lord Dundonald has expressed his appreciation of the excellent work done by the local troops, who displayed remarkable dash and gallantry.

Lord Dundonald's cavalry brigade was in action on the 20th at Acton Homes. The South African Horse, under the command of Major Childe, took two kopjes. The first was a very steep hill, and Pte. Tobin, it is said, in the race for the top, got there 10 minutes before the rest, waving his hat and drawing on himself a heavy fire. Lieut. Newman was first up the second hill, which was not held very strongly by the enemy. By this time Lord Dundonald had reinforced the South African Horse. As soon as the Boers commenced shelling Major Childe was killed and four men wounded. Major Childe is said to have had a peculiarly strong presentiment that he was going to be killed, and had asked his brother officers before the engagement to put the following words over his grave: "Is it well with the child? It is well." This has already been done. Lord Dundonald read the funeral service. Lord Dundonald says that the honours of the engagement at Acton Homes lie with the South African Light Horse, the Natal Carabiniers, and the mounted infantry of the King's Royal Rifles. "Their gallantry was beyond praise."

Lord Roberts reported from Cape Town during the evening that Lieut.-Gen. French had yesterday still further extended his line to the eastward, threatening the enemy's line of communication, and had made a demonstration of cavalry and guns towards Heilbron.

The second contingent of 800 City of London Imperial Volunteers left Southampton for the Cape, the Lord Mayor and sheriffs visiting Southampton to see them off. The men left in the *Ariosto*, *Gaul*, and *Kinfauns Castle*.

The Duke of Cambridge accepted the honorary colonelcy of the special corps of Imperial Yeomanry, composed of gentlemen who pay their own expenses. The corps to be named the Duke of Cambridge's Own.

Figures published—said to have been most carefully compiled and verified, rather under than over estimated—giving details of Boer losses to date in killed and wounded:—

Mafeking	-	500	Against Gen. Gatacre	100
Belmont	-	400	Glencoe	300
Graspan	-	250	Elands Laagte	600
Modder River	-	400	Ladysmith	2,000
Magersfontein	-	700	Sundry	400
Kuuman	-	100		
Douglas	-	75	Total	6,425
Against Gen. French	-	300		

Over 1,000 men said to have joined the Pioneer Corps at Cape Town.

Lieut.-Col. Bethune's corps completed. The corps is recruited entirely from Uitlanders, and was formed and equipped in Durban. The regiment

boasts its full strength, and before going to the front spent a hard week under canvas at Pinetown, a village 12 miles from Durban. The list of the officers is:—

Officer commanding, Lieut.-Col. Bethune, 16th Lancers; Capt. and Adj. J. H. A. Annesley, 18th Hussars; Qr. and Capt. A. V. J. Lockie; Paymr., Capt. Maynard. A Company: Capt. H. A. Warren; Lieuts. Carr Wallace, M. Lanham, Parker, and Osborne. B Company: Capt. A. B. Hay; Lieuts. C. J. Collopy, F. Rowland, W. K. McBride. C Company: Capt. G. A. H. Dickson; Lieuts. G. R. Shine and W. Rapley. D Company: Capt. Minshull Ford; Lieuts. Boddam, A. Cadell, A. Slatter, and G. Webster. Regimental Sergt.-Major T. Freeman.

News received, to the great regret of all who knew him, of the death of Mr. G. W. Steevens, the war correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, of enteric fever, at Ladysmith on the 15th inst.

Telegram from Montreal, despatched last night:—

"At to-day's session of Parliament a stirring exhibition of loyalty to Great Britain was given by the Lower House. On a motion to offer more troops for service in South Africa speeches were made overflowing with patriotic sentiments, and on several occasions the House cheered itself hoarse in response to specially telling utterances. After some little discussion it was finally decided to offer to bring up the total Canadian contingent to 12,000 men. A resolution was also adopted affirming the entire loyalty of Canada to the mother country."

Telegram from Sydney, despatched last night:—

"The Premier received the following cable: 'Her Majesty's Government learn with great satisfaction of the despatch of the contingent and the patriotic feeling in New South Wales. The Queen commands me to express her thanks for these renewed expressions of loyalty.—CHAMBERLAIN.' The members of the Government, accompanied by Major-Gen. French, finally inspected the transport *Surrey* this afternoon. The utmost enthusiasm prevails and all the colonies are ready to put forward any efforts which may be necessary to assist the mother country in bringing the war to a successful conclusion."

Sunday, Jan. 21.

A despatch reached the War Office shortly after midnight from Sir Redvers Buller. It was despatched at 9.45 last night. In this Gen. Buller stated that Gen. Clery, with a portion of Sir Charles Warren's command, had been in action from six a.m. to seven p.m. He had driven the enemy before him over a distance of three miles and bivouacked on the ground thus gained, but the enemy's main position was still before him.

A second message was sent off at 6.45 a.m. In this Gen. Buller said that in order to relieve the pressure on Sir Charles Warren he had sent Major-Gen. Lyttelton to make a reconnaissance in force in front of Potgieter's Drift. The effect was to retain the enemy in their trenches throughout the day.

A third message was sent off at nine p.m., in which Gen. Buller said that Gen. Warren had been engaged all day chiefly on his left, which he had swung forward about a couple of miles. The ground was said to be difficult, and the fighting was continuously uphill, but the general believed the troops were making satisfactory progress.

Telegram received at the War Office from Sir R. Buller, dated Spearman's Camp, Jan. 21, 10 a.m. Following wounded in action near Venter's Spruit on Saturday, Jan. 20:—

OFFICERS.

Staff.—Col. B. Hamilton, thigh, slight; Major C. McGrigor, leg, slight.

2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt. R. B. Blunt, leg, very slight; 2nd Lieut. M. G. Crofton, groin, severe; 2nd Lieut. E. J. M. Barrett, neck, slight.

1st Border Regt.—Capt. C. D. Vaughan, face and chest, severe; 2nd Lieut. Muriel, heel, slightly.

1st York and Lancaster Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. H. Kearsey, chest, severe.

2nd Gordon Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. P. D. Stewart head severe.

2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Capt. C. A. Hensley, since dead; Major F. English, thigh, slight.

Non-commissioned officers and men, 279.

A small column from Orange River moved out to Rooipan to co-operate with a demonstration from Modder River, but there were no results worth mentioning.

General order issued to the forces, Cape Colony:—

"The Commander-in-Chief wishes to impress on all officers who may at any time be in charge of columns or detached commands the grave importance of doing all in their power by good and conciliatory treatment to secure compensation for the people of the country in all matters affecting either their own interests or those of the troops. In all cases in which supplies of any kind are required they must be paid for on delivery and a receipt taken. Officers will be held responsible that soldiers are never allowed to enter private houses or to molest the inhabitants on any pretext whatsoever, and that every precaution be taken to suppress looting or petty robbery by any persons connected with the Army. When supplies are absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the Army, and the inhabitants are unwilling to meet demands, commanding officers may, after careful personal investigation, and having satisfied themselves that such supplies are necessary and available, order them in such case to be taken by force and a full receipt given.—KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM."

"In acknowledgment of the splendid work done in the present campaign by the colonials," says a telegram from Cape Town, "Lord Roberts has

decided to pay them the high compliment of selecting them to form his body guard. All ranks here admit that the compliment has been honourably earned."

Monday, January 22.

From Modder River intelligence was despatched in the evening that the situation was unchanged. The effect of reconnaissances on the part of Lord Methuen's cavalry is "to keep the enemy constantly on the alert, and cause them to have a large number of men always in readiness to defend at any point a long line of entrenchments." A complete reorganisation of transport and supply arrangements is being effected. All remained quiet with Gen. Gatacre. Commandant Olivier, as the result of Mr. Winston Churchill's action, announced that he will detain in future all war correspondents who may be captured, and not entertain on any pretext applications for their release.

The *Daily Chronicle* published a telegram from its correspondent at Mafeking, dated the 10th inst., which gave an encouraging account of the situation. Erasmus, one of the Free State commanders, had gone away and taken his friends with him, sick and tired of the whole business. There were fewer Boers round the town, and those who were there seemed to be half-hearted. All was well, but much disappointment had been occasioned by news of Modder River disaster, the last news which had come to hand. The health of the garrison was fairly good and its spirits excellent. There were food supplies for three months.

Gen. French's patrols reconnoitred the country to the east and north of Bastard's Nek and found it clear of the enemy. The Boers were, however, more numerous to the north of Rhenoster Farm.

Lord Methuen made a reconnaissance with cavalry, infantry, and howitzers towards the Boer position at Magersfontein. The enemy's guns devoted their attention to the forces manœuvring on the plain, and did not reply to our naval guns. Our infantry retired at dark, but our guns during the night and in the early morning of Tuesday fired a number of shells against the Boer position, blowing up a magazine.

The appointments to the staff of the 8th Division published.

Officially announced that each battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry is to consist of four companies, each company being of a strength of 121 of all ranks. The companies are grouped into 13 battalions:—

(1) Col. Chaloner.—Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry (2); Glamorganshire detachment; Royal Gloucestershire Hussars.

(2) Col. Burke.—Lancashire Hussars; Cheshire Yeomanry (2); Warwickshire Yeomanry.

(3) Col. Younghusband.—Yorkshire Hussars; Yorkshire Dragoons; South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry; Nottinghamshire Yeomanry (Sherwood Rangers).

(4) Col. Blair.—Leicestershire Yeomanry; Derbyshire Yeomanry; Staffordshire Yeomanry; Bedfordshire Detachment.

(5) Col. Meyrick.—Northumberland Hussars (2); Shropshire Yeomanry; Worcestershire Hussars.

(6) Col. Burn.—Ayrshire Yeomanry; Lanarkshire Yeomanry; Lothians and Berwickshire Yeomanry; Fifeshire Light Horse.

(7) Col. Helyar.—Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry; Royal North Devon Hussars; North Somerset Yeomanry; West Somerset Yeomanry; Dorset Yeomanry.

(8) Col. Crawley.—Duke of Lancaster's Own; Mr. Paget's corps (2); Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry.

(9) —.—Denbighshire Hussars; Pembroke Yeomanry; Montgomeryshire Yeomanry.

(10) Col. Lord Chesham.—Royal Bucks Hussars; Berks Yeomanry; Queen's Own Oxford Hussars.

(11) Col. Mitford.—Middlesex Yeomanry (Duke of Cambridge's Hussars) (2); West Kent Yeomanry; Royal East Kent Yeomanry.

(12) Col. Wilson.—Herts Yeomanry; Loyal Suffolk Hussars; Hampshire Carabiniers.

(13) —.—Irish (Belfast) companies; Irish (Dublin) companies; Lord Donoughmore's corps.

The War Office issued an order for the assembly of Lord Lovat's corps of Highland gillies, numbering 250 officers and men.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.

Kimberley was heavily bombarded to day from Kampsersdam, Alexanderfontein, Wimbledon Ridge, and Olifantsfontein, the first-named place being north of the town, the second and third south, and the fourth east. On our side fire was opened by a new fort, constructed on a refuse heap at Wessleton to the south-east of Kimberley. The shells of the enemy seem to have done no harm, most of them falling on the grounds on which the blue diamond

clay is spread to dry. Reuter's correspondent heliographed:—

"The total white population of the town is 14,000. Owing to the wisdom and forethought of the military authorities in regulating supplies and not allowing any storekeeper to take advantage of the siege, the community is enabled to live at normal prices so far as the absolute necessities of life are concerned, although naturally eggs, fowls, vegetables, and fruit are at famine prices. All are in good spirits."

A correspondent writing from Ladysmith of the fighting there on the 6th inst. said:—

"The Imperial Light Horse deserve special mention for the splendid pluck they showed throughout the day's fight. They had to cut their way through the enemy to get into position on Caesar's Hill, and while engaged in driving one lot of Boers back another party of about 500 put in an appearance in the rear of our guns. The Imperial Light Horse here made a charge which will long hold a place in British military annals. They fought the enemy almost hand to hand, and were still engaged in their plucky attempt to clear the hill of the enemy when reinforcements came to their assistance. Sir George White does not know how highly to speak of the conduct of both these and the Natal Carabiniers."

Wednesday, Jan. 24.

A telegram despatched from Spearman's Camp at 6.20 last evening was issued at the War Office early this morning. In this Sir Redvers Buller said that Sir Charles Warren held his position. The British forces were shelling the enemy's position, Spion Kop, with howitzers and field artillery, the Boers replying with Creusot and other guns. In this duel the advantage rested with the British. An attempt was to be made on Tuesday night to seize Spion Kop.

Announced that down to last night the Mansion House Fund for widows and orphans amounted to £622,000, of which £59,000 had been remitted as the result of the collections on "Queen's" Sunday. The Lord Mayor, having communicated to Her Majesty the amount of the collections so far, received yesterday this reply from Sir Arthur Bigge:—

"I am commanded by the Queen to express to you the gratification with which Her Majesty has learnt from your letter of yesterday of the large sum which has been so generously given in compliance with the Queen's letter."

The New York correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* makes out that the two Republics are drifting into financial straits:—

"A prominent banker of this city, with important Amsterdam and Paris connections, assures me that his information is that the Boers are becoming hard up for money, and are absolutely unable to place a loan. The supplies they had on hand in the beginning of the war are, he understands, nearly exhausted. Besides buying material of war, they have had to expend enormous sums in paying the salaries of foreign officers in their employ, and the latter refuse to serve after their pay is stopped. According to my informant, banking houses having the closest relations with the Boer Republics are of opinion that all the English have to do after relieving Ladysmith and Kimberley is to maintain a rigid blockade of all the frontiers, and the Boer cause will collapse for lack of funds."

No change of any kind was reported in the situation in Cape Colony.

Thursday, Jan. 25.

A telegram from Gen. Buller was issued from the War Office during the morning to this effect:—

"Spearman's Camp, Jan. 25, 12.10 a.m.

"Warren's troops last night occupied Spion Kop, surprising the small garrison, who fled. It has been held by us all day, though we were heavily attacked, and especially by a very annoying shell fire. I fear that our casualties are considerable, and have to inform you with regret that Gen. Woodgate is dangerously wounded. Warren is of opinion that he has rendered the enemy's position untenable. The men are splendid."

The *Times* in its second edition published a telegram from its special correspondent at Pietermaritzburg, giving the contents of the field order issued on the eve of Gen. Buller's advance. The men of the relieving force were warned to be carefully on their guard as to the methods that would be employed by the enemy, including the treacherous use of the white flag, false bugle calls, &c., and were told that the only order our generals would give would be "Advance." The order concludes: "This war has been forced upon us, for the lowest and basest of motives, by an enemy who used every means—treachery, deceit, and conspiracy—to gain their ends. Let us bear ourselves as our cause deserves."

Princess Louise Marchioness of Lorne, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg, with whom were Miss Minnie Cochrane, Count Mensdorff, and Major Colborne visited the wounded at Netley Hospital. The royal party embarked in beautiful weather on board the royal yacht *Alberta* at Trinity Pier, East Cowes, and were received at Netley by the medical staff. Many wounded soldiers had just arrived, and the royal party made their visit much longer than had originally been intended in order to speak a few words to the brave fellows, who were visibly affected at the kind expressions of sympathy.

Mr. Brodrick, late Under Secretary of State for War, speaking at Newark, defended the Government from some of the charges made against them in connection with the war. He said that when the proper time arrived the Government would not shrink from the fullest investigation into its conduct. It had

CAIRO

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implicitly followed the guidance of military advice, and had in noway sought to hamper those in high military authority. It would be the duty of the Government and Parliament to see that our military organisation was made equal to the Empire's needs.

Friday, Jan. 26.

A telegram was posted at the War Office during the morning from Gen. Sir Redvers Buller (received at six a.m.):—

"Spearman's Camp, 12.5 p.m., Jan. 25.—Warren's garrison, I am sorry to say, I find this morning, had in the night abandoned Spion Kop."

Gen. French's recent movement eastward was evidently for the purpose of joining hands with Gen. Gatacre's force. A telegram from Sterkstroom, in the second edition of the *Times*, stated that a patrol under Capt. Flannigan, of Brabant's Horse, returned to camp on Wednesday from Steynberg, where a connection was effected with French's column.

The Boers are stated to be still pressing the siege of Ladysmith, and so far had shown no indications of weakening confidence. From Ladysmith we learn that the positions at Caesar's Camp and Wagon Hill have been strengthened, and the town is now considered impregnable.

Five companies of the Imperial Yeomanry, with a total strength of about 600, paraded at Albany-street Barracks during the morning for inspection by the Prince of Wales.

SERIOUS BLUNDER NOW BEING CORRECTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The fact that so little damage to the enemy has been done by the rifle fire of our troops in South Africa must have been a surprise to many people in this country. During the last two years on different occasions letters of mine have been published, in which I pointed out that the sighting of the Lee-Enfield and Lee-Enfield rifles was incorrect, but no notice was taken by the authorities. Now all at once it has been discovered that a very serious mistake has been made, and the Government factories at Enfield are working night and day, and Sundays as well, turning out new pattern sights with the V's, through which the aim is taken, cut so as to correct the error. With the rifles hitherto issued to our troops it was impossible to hit a target the width of a man's body at any distance between 200 and 800 yd., if aim was taken straight at the centre.

Some scientific individual connected with the War Office determined that as the bullet drifts slightly to the left of the point of aim at 1,000 yd., it was desirable to place the barley-corn of the foresight considerably to the left of the centre of the barrel. The result is that out of hundreds of thousands of magazine rifles made only a few are capable of hitting a man at any distance between 200 and 800 yd. The few rifles that do happen to shoot straight are generally found to have faulty wood foreparts, the warping of which has counteracted the faulty sighting of the barrel. To hit the head of a man at 300 yd. it is necessary with the Government rifle to aim about 15 in. to the left, and at 500 about 25 in. One would have thought that the Hythe School of Musketry would have long since discovered the error in the sighting. It, however, was left to the Yeomanry to bring the error under the notice of the War Office.

When testing the shooting of the Yeomanry it was found that their proficiency with the latest-pattern Lee-Enfield rifle was most unsatisfactory. It was noticed that the bulk of the hits were on the right-hand side of the target, and that misses were nearly all to the right. This fact was evidently noticed by someone who had the will and power to influence the military authorities in the matter, and already an order for 250,000 new sights has been placed at Enfield. Many of these sights have been finished, and last week nearly all the rifles in the hands of the troops in this country were fitted with them, and large consignments are to be sent to South Africa to replace those on the weapons our troops are now using out there.

I have no hesitation, as a rifle maker and expert shot, in saying that had our troops been armed with straight-shooting rifles the effectiveness of their rifle fire would have been fully three times as great. Surely someone at the War Office or School of Musketry should be severely censured for this gross carelessness, which can hardly be considered less than a crime against the country. W. J. JEFFERY.

60, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., Jan. 24.

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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GEN. BULLER'S FORCE.

Casualties on Jan. 19 :—

13th Hussars.—3654 Lance-Corpl. A. Coghlan and 4126 Pte. G. Findley, wounded.

Casualties at Potgieter's on Jan. 20 :—

Royal Engineers.—Capt. Phillips wounded, graze on forehead.

2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.

KILLED.

2867 Pte. H. Miller
4370 Pte. T. Walsh
3135 Pte. T. Haslam
4303 Pte. A. Dale
4184 Pte. J. Kenny
1407 Pte. G. Smith

1st Border Regt.—5158 Corpl. F. G. Denning, (25613) Lance-Corpl. Broughton, Lance-Corpl. Buckley, killed.

3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps.

KILLED.—6899 Pte. J. Jones and 6648 Pte. J. Smith.

WOUNDED.

9399 Corpl. E. A. Etheridge
9183 Corpl. S. Taylor
7165 Lce.-Cpl. H. Somerfield
6685 Pte. A. G. Ellis
5667 Pte. A. Tillotson
1786 Pte. J. J. Fincher
5683 Pte. C. Murphy

MISSING.—5446 Pte. W. Grady.

2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—5668 Lance-Sergt. J. Taylor, killed.

Volunteer Ambulance Corps.—Ptes. Robinson, Corkhill, and Doble, killed.

Additional casualties reported :—

Royal Field Artillery.—88666 Dvr. A. D. Baseley, 63rd Battery, and 98693 Dvr. H. Austen, 73rd Battery, killed.

2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment.—2991 Pte. J. Kennedy, killed.

South African Light Horse.

KILLED.—Major Childs.

WOUNDED.

1037 Tpr. Jas. MacDonald
1015 Tpr. C. Godder
1045 Tpr. J. Stansburg

The following are included in numbers forwarded :—

Royal Field Artillery.—23083 Gnr. S. Wilson and 23099 Gnr. F. Prest, 7th Battery, and 81645 Gnr. J. Stevens, 78th Battery, wounded.

Following officers reported wounded Jan. 20 :—

Staff.—Capt. Dallas.

2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt. Wolley-Dod, Whyte, and Ormond, and Lieut. Campbell.

1st York and Lancaster Regt.—Lieut. Halford and 2nd Lieut. Duckworth.

Additional casualties on Jan. 20 :—

1st York and Lancaster Regt.

KILLED.

3350 Sergt. Dale Good
3280 Sergt. B. Bowen
815 Pte. J. H. Read
3205 Pte. W. Millan

2277 Pte. E. Sincok
5164 Pte. J. Broughton
4893 Pte. H. Hall

Casualties on Jan. 21 :—

2nd Royal West Surrey Regt.—Capt. Raitt (since died) and Warden, Lieut. Smith and 2nd Lieut. Wedd.

Casualties reported in Gen. Hart's Brigade on Jan. 21 :—

1st Border Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. G. M. Andrews and 18 men wounded, two missing.

1st York and Lancaster Regt.—Eight men wounded.

2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—12 men wounded, six men missing.

1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Capt. D. MacLachlan and four men wounded.

2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.—Three men wounded.

2nd West Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. C. Ryall and five men killed, Lieut. Barlow and 30 men wounded.

Additional casualties Jan. 21 :—

2nd Royal West Surrey Regt.—2894 Pte. H. Roberts, 3026 Pte. E. Stevens, 2936 Pte. H. E. Bursey, 3353 Pte. H. Binning, killed.

2nd East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. Cecil P. Porch, wounded.

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DEATHS FROM WOUNDS.

2nd West Yorks Regt.—3403 Pte. G. Owen, 3197 Pte. S. Buckle.

2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.—3479 Pte. S. Greenhalgh, 5210 Pte. A. Kay, 2924(?) Pte. R. Taylor.

2nd East Surrey Regt.—5556 Pte. J. Porter.

1st Border Regt.—5287 Corpl. A. Kidd, 5211 Pte. T. Blockley, 5856 Pte. E. Sheerman, 4924 Pte. F. T. Shurety.

1st York and Lancaster Regt.—5239 Pte. C. Fields, 4946 Pte. W. O'Callaghan, 2619 Pte. J. Gribbon.

1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—6195 Pte. J. Landy.

UNWOUNDED PRISONERS.

The following missing are believed to be all unwounded prisoners :—

Bethune's Mounted Infantry.—Regimental Sergt.-Major Freeman, Trprs. Freeman, Kane, Edwards, Thomas, Hyam, Rosenthal, Bridgwater, McKae, Parry, and Stewart.

Casualties reported Jan. 24 :—

3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut.-Col. Buchanan-Riddell, Lieut. R. Grant, 2nd Lieut. French-Brewster and 10 non-commissioned officers and men killed. Capt. Beaumont (severely), Major E. W. Thistlethwaite, Major W. Kays, Capt. Briscoe, 65 non-commissioned officers and men wounded. 11 non-commissioned officers and men missing.

2nd Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—Capt. F. Murray, Capt. Walters, Lieut. Osborne, eight non-commissioned officers and men killed. Major S. P. Strong (slight), Major Ellis, (very severe), Capt. Wanless O'Gowan (severe), Lieut. H. V. Lockwood (slight), 2nd Lieut. O. M. Torkington (severe), 2nd Lieut. F. G. W. Draffen (slight), 77 non-commissioned officers and men wounded. 20 non-commissioned officers and men missing.

Indian Staff Corps.—Major Bayly, slightly wounded, point of shoulder.

Bethune's Horse.—Capt. Ford, slightly wounded.

No casualties in 1st Rifle Brigade and Durham Light Infantry.

Volunteer Ambulance Corps.—Major Walter, Lancashire Fusiliers, (severe) : Volunteers E. B. Anjell, L. Capel, S. Young, C. Russell, F. Burgess, T. Kenny, C. Smith, and R. Mo-s wounded.

LADYSMITH.

Additional lists have been received of the casualties on Jan. 6 :—

5th Dragoon Guards.—Trprs. J. Campbell, Ellis, and J. Vere, wounded.

5th Lancers.—Ptes. A. Horne and R. Wright, wounded.

18th Hussars.—3605 Sergt. H. Webb, killed; Lance-Corpl. D. Luff or Luffin, F. W. Nab or McNab, Pte. T. Davies (? 3902 T. Davis), wounded.

19th Hussars.—Pte. J. Book, wounded.

21st Battery R.F.A.—Sergt. G. Iredall, Farrier E. Nound, and J. Foy, wounded.

53rd Battery R.F.A.—Sergt. J. Boseley, Bmbrs. A. Cook, J. F. Pollard, Gmrs. and Dvrs. Pinner and J. Hopkins, wounded.

10th Mountain Battery R.G.A.—Sergt.-Farrier K. Felsy (? 10165 T. Kelsy), wounded.

Field Company R.E.—1414 Sapper W. Bland, killed.

23rd Field Company R.E.—1986 Sapper C. Catchpole, 28753 Sapper H. Rutt, 1520 Sapper W. McCarron, Sapper M. Hudson, 1531 Sapper A. Powell, wounded.

43rd Company R.E.—Sapper T. Cox, died of wounds.

1st Devonshire Regiment.

KILLED.

Pte. F. Liddon
Pte. J. Gibb
Pte. J. Banbay

Pte. R. Davidson
Pte. W. Newcombe
Pte. A. Salter

WOUNDED.

Foley
Corpl. Byng
Col.-Sergt. W. Webb
Corpl. Shapland
Corpl. Bradford
Lance-Corpl. P. Milward
Lance-Corpl. A. Venn
Lance-Corpl. E. Smith
Lance-Corpl. H. Withers
Pte. H. Palmer
Pte. L. Lemon
Pte. A. Bevan
Pte. P. Bradbury
Pte. A. Wheafon
Pte. M. Ralli
Pte. D. Nett
Pte. Flottin

Pte. S. Burn or Burners
Pte. C. Webber
Pte. E. Rochard
Pte. H. Burnett
Pte. A. Taga
Pte. M. Saunders
Pte. E. Horn
Pte. N. Oysterton
Pte. A. Woods
Pte. S. Low
Pte. H. Cox
Pte. J. Hay
Pte. O. Frodham
Pte. L. Fockstaple
Pte. E. Norman
Pte. F. Hutch or Hutchinson

1st Leicester Regiment.—C. Richardson and H. Hunt wounded.

1st King's Royal Rifle Corps.

KILLED.—314 Pte. J. Corbett.

WOUNDED.

234 Pte. H. Lacey
Corpl. T. Smith
Pte. J. May (? 714 J. May)

563 Pte. C. Davies
(? 991) Pte. J. Jackson
Pte. F. Taylor
Pte. H. Ford

1016 Pte. A. Thompson

Pte. J. Hayden (? 7571 J. Hay)

Pte. A. Brown

Sergt. J. Beck

Pte. F. Curtis

(? 1081) P. Mason

7116 F. Jago

Since died :—

7515 Lance-Corpl. A. Wileman

2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps.

WOUNDED.

Sergt. V. Oxall
Pte. W. Oswald
5748 Lance-Corpl. W. Reeves
9157 Pte. G. Garland

Pte. A. Benson
Pte. W. Hunter
Pte. W. Reeves
Pte. J. W. Hall
Pte. A. Bonnor
Pte. R. Stone

Pte. T. Scott
Pte. J. Well
Pte. G. Tyding
Pte. E. Dyer

Pte. C. Brown
8942 Pte. T. Tilston
Pte. E. Mason
Pte. T. Kelly

8616 Pte. H. Williams
Pte. A. Darby
Pte. C. Brady
Pte. C. Bennet
Pte. J. Winton

9013 Pte. J. Driamond
Pte. J. Mills

Since died :—

416 Pte. J. Ridings

1st Manchester Regiment.

KILLED.—Sergt. J. Williams, Sergt. S. James, Lance-Corpl. J. Lea, 4720 Pte. H. Leigh.

WOUNDED.

5182 L.-Corpl. A. Kennett	2095 Sergt. W. Wilkinson
Pte. J. Bear	2433 Corpl. T. Bramwell
Sergt. W. Addington	2028 Corpl. W. Crouch
Lance-Corpl. J. Kanies	L.-Corpl. D. Macdowell
4046 Pte. C. Gibbons	Pte. W. Gregory
4535 Pte. P. Scott	Pte. T. Jones
4325 Pte. J. Bond	Pte. J. Brown
4816 Pte. T. Kelly	5047 Pte. E. Vanryne
436 Pte. J. Green	Pte. T. Low
3627 Pte. H. Parker	Pte. J. Maloney
4560 Pte. A. Brown	Pte. F. Waggar
3961 Pte. T. Haney	4253 Pte. L. Castle
3353 Pte. J. Powhall	Pte. P. Gough
Pte. J. Snelling	
4294 Pte. J. Ogden	<i>Since died:</i>
Pte. J. Kaney	Pte. T. Cluer (? 4739 J. Cluer)
Pte. T. Lynn	

2nd Gordon Highlanders.

KILLED.—Pte. G. Jeffreys.

WOUNDED.

2468 Col.-Sergt. W. Pryce	Pte. T. Henderson
Sergt. T. Shepherd	6317 Pte. J. Annandale
Pte. P. Gilhooley	Pte. W. Black
6230 Pte. J. Keenan	Pte. T. Ewart
J. Vere	Pte. A. Graham
5920 Corpl. J. Thomas	Sergt. F. Glen
Lance-Corpl. W. Morris	Pte. T. Harkness
Pte. D. Scott	Pte. F. Robertson
Pte. D. Ellis	Pte. T. St. Clair, or T. Blair
6283 Pte. H. MacNeil	Pte. S. Tor
Pte. N. Connel	<i>Since died:</i>
Pte. J. Cowan	6176 Pte. (? Corpl.) T. Porteus
Pte. R. Leith	

2nd Rifle Brigade.

KILLED.—Pte. N. Gane, Pte. D. Reynolds, 4562 Pte. E. Northcott. For 3246 Bgr. W. Fitchew previously reported, read Filchew.

WOUNDED.

Pte. A. Gilbeer, or Gilbert.	3788 Pte. J. Ferris
8053 Col.-Sergt. G. Hodder	3187 Pte. C. Cotterill
4912 (? J.) A. Batty	4970 Pte. A. Pope
3647 Pte. H. Chittell	2638 Pte. F. Ludlow
5508 Pte. C. Williams	3280 Bgr. W. Richardson
6003 Pte. A. Trund	9012 Pte. J. Deevin (? 3779)
3742 Pte. F. Farrant	Pte. H. Willmott
5346 Pte. H. Adair	Pte. H. F. Osborne
Pte. T. Kenny	3790 Pte. J. Simpson
Pte. W. Lewcod (? 4694 J. Lewcock)	5352 Pte. E. Robinson
Pte. R. Hill	4036 Pte. H. Warren
Pte. S. Wynde, or Hynde	Pte. A. Sanley
Pte. T. Martin	Pte. R. Warker, or Walker
Pte. F. Hellam	Pte. W. Summer
4943 Pte. W. Tucker	G. (? E.) Izard
5808 Pte. J. (? G.) Spring	<i>Since died:</i>
	5977 Pte. R. (? G.) Plummer

Naval Brigade.—175883 Stoker John Leather, *Powerful*, killed; not Lewhen as previously reported.

Imperial Light Horse.**KILLED.**

Corpl. G. Moore	Tpr. E. Dickenson
Lance-Corpl. M. Greathhead	Tpr. G. Cameron
Tpr. R. Dawson	Tpr. G. Nettleship
Tpr. P. Brady	Tpr. F. Rogers
Tpr. E. Mocatta	Tpr. J. Beinsner
Tpr. P. Tucker	Tpr. G. Lind
Sergt. G. Howard	Tpr. W. Hogg
Tpr. A. M. Robins	Tpr. J. Preston
Tpr. G. A. Ferand	Tpr. A. Albrecht
Tpr. A. S. Dunn	Tpr. K. Mackenzie
Tpr. G. Hadden	Tpr. P. Turner

Tprs. A.W. Launder, F. Chadwick, J. Wingate, A. Gorton, and H. Gorton, died of wounds; J. Carter, dangerously wounded.

Border Mounted Rifles.—Tprs. J. Gold, B. Lawson, P. Hulley, and F. Fox, killed.

Volunteer Hotchkiss.—Gunners A. Kinlock and J. Bodker or F. R. Bodker, killed.

January 19.

Major H. Brudewold, Volunteer staff, severely wounded.
2116 Pte. W. Tylor, 19th Hussars, dangerously wounded.
5968 Gnr. J. Macdonagh, 10th Mountain Battery R.G.A., slightly wounded.
496 Pte. W. Osbaldstone, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, died from wounds received Jan. 18.
181755 A.B. George John, *Powerful*, died of wounds.

January 20.

4030 Pte. E. Donald, 2nd Rifle Brigade, slightly wounded.

January 23.

146993 A.B. Albert G. Payne was killed, and 170909 O.S. Dudley J. Wheeler, both of the *Powerful*, died from injuries through tampering with an unexploded shell of the enemy.

DEATHS FROM DISEASE.**January 15.**

Mr. G. W. Stevens, correspondent of *Daily Mail*, enteric.
Civilian Coulter, enteric.
340450 Armourer's Mate J. S. White, *Powerful*, enteric.

January 16.

186745 A.B. Harry E. Blake, *Powerful*, enteric.

January 17.

4321 Corpl. F. Cullen and 4295 Pte. J. Jones, 19th Hussars, enteric.

January 18.

3706 Pte. W. Fix, 19th Hussars, enteric.
4333 Pte. W. Hutt, 1st Leicester Regt., enteric.
8326 Pte. J. Moncrieff, 1st King's Royal Rifles, enteric.
Pte. T. York, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, enteric.

39 Tpr. R. Foley, Imperial Light Horse, enteric.
4518 Sergt. J. Pocock, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, enteric.
4701 Pte. F. Smith, 1st Gloucester Regt., enteric.
429 Pte. A. Nunn, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, dysentery.
12523 Gnr. W. Carden, 53rd Battery R.F.A., dysentery.
5117 Pte. C. Johnson and 5289 Pte. F. Hannibal, 1st Leicester Regt., dysentery.
3936 Pte. F. Stafford, 1st Manchester Regt., dysentery.

January 19.

4116 Pte. W. Taylor, 19th Hussars.
79002 Corpl. W. Saunders, 53rd Battery R.F.A., dysentery.

January 20.

5118 Sergt. J. Moir, Ammunition Column, dysentery.
4465 Pte. S. Walster, 1st Leicester Regiment, enteric.
8593 Pte. J. Connolly, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, enteric.
28503 Gnr. T. Oxtoby, 69th Battery R.F.A.
8698 Pte. W. Anderson, 2nd King's Royal Rifles.
19466 Corpl. W. Hill, Telegraph Batn. R.E.

January 21.

4766 Pte. W. French, 5th Lancers.
4491 Pte. R. Woolard, 5th Dragoon Guards.
227 Lance-Sergt. P. Burke, staff clerk section A.S.C.
Tpr. J. E. Davis, Natal Carabiniers.
Tpr. O. Coules, Border Mounted Rifles.
4327 Pte. E. Stone, 1st Manchester Regt. dysentery.
9218 Pte. A. Mansbridge, 1st King's Royal Rifles, dysentery.
8838 Pte. W. Leatherbarrow, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, enteric.
93 Pte. B. Clarke and 980 Pte. A. Wallis, 1st King's Royal Rifles, enteric.
3892 Pte. J. Butler, 5th Dragoon Guards, enteric.

January 22.

4326 Dmr. S. Reads, 1st Liverpool Regt., enteric.
5772 Pte. F. Quinn, 1st Liverpool Regt., enteric.
3543 Pte. S. North, 1st Leicester Regt., enteric.
4846 Pte. J. Sullivan, 5th Lancers, enteric.
2714 Pte. H. Martin, 1st Gloucester Regt. enteric.
Civilian J. Hocket, dysentery.

MAGERSFONTEIN.

Identity tickets and information received from Pretoria show that following reported missing were found killed and buried on the field by the enemy:—

1st Coldstream Guards.

693 Pte. J. Reid	9289 Pte. W. Johnson
9234 Pte. J. Crute	

2nd Seaforth Highlanders.

6159 Lance-Cpl. G. Marchant	3579 Pte. R. Butchart
5885 Dmr. R. Rowe	6115 Pte. J. MacKellor
5958 Pte. A. Galbraith	4287 Pte. W. Shuter
1925 Pte. R. McPhillips	

2nd Royal Highlanders.

6930 Pte. R. Clark	4605 Pte. M. Thomson
5125 Pte. T. Livingstone	7240 Pte. J. Izatt
3925 Pte. A. Dow	7017 Pte. J. Gray
3663 Pte. A. Sinclair	3729 Pte. P. Clark
3691 Pte. J. Scott	5721 Pte. W. Reeves (not previously reported)
3621 Pte. W. Stewart	<i>Previously reported wounded:</i>
5024 Pte. H. Coley	3491 Sergt. N. McMurchy
4430 Pte. W. McDonald	4685 Pte. J. Fairley
5002 Pte. W. Winsor	6774 Pte. D. Henderson
4541 Pte. J. Murray	3997 Pte. W. Morrison
4540 Pte. S. E. Bergin	6951 Pte. A. Greig
3586 Pte. W. Dargie	4551 Pte. T. (? F.) McIntosh
4319 Pte. J. Shaw	6962 Pte. J. Cameron
7040 Pte. W. Steele	6632 Pte. T. Tulloch
6653 Pte. G. Lawson	5749 Pte. D. Godfray
4499 Pte. J. C. Milne	

CHIEVELEY.

The following has been received from Gen. Barton. All are believed to have been captured unwounded during reconnaissance on Jan. 19:—

South African Light Horse.

451 Corpl. J. Eustace	37 Tpr. H. C. Gilbanks
371 Tpr. H. W. Elder	26 Tpr. A. W. M. Brown
450 Tpr. J. Jolliffe	803 Tpr. C. F. F. Lilly

Casualties at Chieveley, Jan. 23:—

Scottish Rifles.—3244 Pte. W. Fothergill, killed; 5216 Pte. H. Russell, 4003 Pte. W. F. Kiernan, 5108 Pte. W. Foster, wounded.

King's Royal Rifles.—7019 Pte. S. Davies, wounded.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Capt. C. Dalton, severely wounded.

South African Light Horse.—Capt. de Rougemont, killed; 42 Tpr. Basterfield and Bgr. Adlar, wounded.

Bethune's Mounted Infantry.—Tprs. Barton and O'Hara, missing.

MAFEKING.

The following casualties are reported from Mafeking Dec. 27:—

Protectorate Regiment.—Tpr. F. B. Slater, killed.
Tprs. D. C. McLish, W. Snow, W. H. Johnson, and E. Solomon, wounded.

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DEATHS FROM WOUNDS.

5671 Pte. T. Wilkie, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Orange River, Dec. 7.
4164 (not 464 as previously stated) Pte. C. Jones, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regt., Rensberg, Jan. 3.
6744 Pte. J. Macanally, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Wynberg, Jan. 17.
4137 Pte. A. Masterton, 2nd Royal Highlanders, Dec. 18.

DEATHS FROM DISEASE.

3399 Pte. E. Lafford, 2nd Gloucester Regt., pneumonia, ss. *Kildonan Castle*, Jan. 11.
2517 Pte. R. Quick, Jan. 11, and 1995 Pte. R. Oakley, Jan. 13, 2nd Gloucester Regt., both pneumonia, ss. *Cynric*.
14428 Dvr. C. Rye, 76th Battery, R.F.A., pneumonia, ss. *Cynric*, Jan. 17.
11355 Pte. W. Ridsen (? Rosden), 22nd Co., A.S.C., Mooi River, dysentery, Jan. 17.
2073 Pte. G. Ringwood, 1st Scots Guards, Modder River, enteric, Jan. 18.
1548 Pte. G. Tarr, Cape Police, Modder River, typhoid, Jan. 18.
7408 Pte. P. Dowling, 3rd King's Royal Rifles, Maritzburg, enteric, Jan. 19.
4994 Lance-Corpl. A. Cummings, 2nd Devon Regt., Maritzburg, sunstroke, Jan. 19.
3498 Lance-Corpl. J. Dunphy, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Maritzburg, dysentery, Jan. 19.
1475 Pte. P. Ryan, 3rd King's Royal Rifles, Maritzburg, enteric, Jan. 19.
5048 Pte. J. Platt, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regt., Modder River, enteric, Jan. 19.
2673 Pte. G. H. Mason, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, Pretoria, inflammation of lungs, Jan. 19.
7237 Staff-Sergt. Burt, R.A.M.C., Beaufort, enteric, Jan. 19.
2nd Lieut. D. B. Gore-Booth, 2nd Dorset Regt., Mooi River, enteric, Jan. 19.
13834 Pte. G. House, 38th (? 28th) Co., A.S.C., Orange River, pleurisy, Jan. 20.
8051 Pte. M. Barrett, 1st Colds'ream Guards, Modder River, enteric, Jan. 20.
9775 Pte. W. Tegg, R.A.M.C., Modder River, enteric, Jan. 20.
4837 Pte. F. Alldridge, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regt., Queens-town, enteric, Jan. 20.
443 Lance-Corpl. J. Burton, Military Foot Police, Modder River, enteric, Jan. 20.
8264 Dvr. S. Stubbington, A.S.C., Naauwpoort, enteric, Jan. 21.
3363 Sergt. W. Binfield, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Maritzburg, enteric, Jan. 21.
3746 Pte. J. Ward, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, De Aar, enteric, Jan. 21.
4789 Pte. A. Hadfield, 1st Gordon Highlanders, Orange River, enteric, Jan. 21.
2209 Squad.-Qrmr.-Sergt. G. Hall, 10th Hussars, Naauwpoort, rheumatic fever, Jan. 21.
1135 Corpl. W. Court, 2nd Gloucester Regt., Wynberg, pneumonia, Jan. 21.
8876 Sergt. B. Blair, 1st Scots Guards, Modder River, enteric, Jan. 22.
5623 Pte. R. H. Gray, 2nd Rifle Brigade, Maritzburg, dysentery, Jan. 24.

2852 Lance-Corpl. D. Smith and 2789 Pte. M. McLean, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, reported missing at Magersfontein. Several men state that they saw them killed.

For 3722 Pte. W. McLinmey, 6th Dragoon Guards, reported slightly wounded Jan. 15, read 3722 Pte. McKelvie, 2nd Dragoons.

Pte. Jones, reported killed in engagement at Sunnyside on Jan. 1 is Pte. Victor Jones, Queensland Mounted Infantry. Pte. Arthur Jones, Victorian Contingent, is alive and well.

4457 Pte. S. Hooper, killed, 5182 Pte. J. Adams, wounded, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, Nov. 23.
33 Cooper (not Cogger), South African Reserve, was killed, Nov. 23.

4990 Pte. T. Scullen, 2nd Royal Highlanders, wounded only, Dec. 11.

3289 Pte. W. Peacock, 2nd (King's Own) Yorkshire L.I., drowned in Riet River, Jan. 16.

2862 Pte. J. Guiler, 13th Hussars, drowned Jan. 17.

1865 Tpr. H. Field, 2nd Life Guards, and 5005 Pte. W. Chase, 1st Essex Regt., wounded at Arundel, Jan. 18.

Lieut. A. D. Shore, Imperial Light Horse, dangerously wounded Jan. 19, chest.

4230 Pte. G. Cotton and 4709 Pte. S. Styles, slightly wounded at Rensberg, Jan. 20.

3161 Pte. J. Barnard, 2nd Hampshire Regt., Cape Town drowned Jan. 23.

5194 Lance-Corpl. L. Cupit, 2nd West Yorkshire Regt., Maritzburg, drowned Jan. 24.

INDIA OFFICE.**ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.**

Major-Gen. G. C. Hogg, C.B.	Capt. F. J. Moberly, D.S.O.
Col. W. J. Vouden, V.C.	Capt. F. G. Beville.
Lieut.-Col. F. C. Maisey.	Capt. K. O. Burne.
Lieut.-Col. C. J. McCartie.	Capt. F. P. Webber.
Lieut.-Col. T. Grainger.	Lieut. W. N. Lushington.
Major E. W. Cunliffe.	Lieut. R. G. Devenish.
Major G. J. Younghusband.	Lieut. G. D. Bruce.
Major F. G. Bradley.	Lieut. P. S. Hicks.
Major C. P. Scudamore, D.S.O.	Lieut. G. de la P. Pakenham.
	Lieut. R. L. Carnegie.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut.-Col. A. Evans Gordon, 6 mo.	Lieut.-Col. E. Bovill, till Oct. 15.
Lieut.-Col. H. E. Porter, 6 mo.	Capt. D. B. Blackeway.
Lieut.-Col. J. C. Marsden, I.M.S., 6 mo.	Capt. H. T. Dennys.
Lieut.-Col. A. W. T. Redcliffe, 7 days.	Capt. H. J. Jones, 2 mo.
	Capt. G. Dick, 8 mo.
	Capt. B. W. Cracroft, 6 mo.
	Lieut. T. J. Bolland, till April 25.

Obituary.

NAVY.

Vice-Admiral W. H. Haswell.—Vice-Admiral William Henry Haswell died on the 18th inst. at Adamson-road, South Hampstead, at the age of 81. Entering the Service in 1830, he became Sub-Lieutenant in 1838 and served in the *Talbot* at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840, being slightly wounded and receiving the medal. Shortly after, as senior Sub-Lieutenant of the *Dolphin*, off Brazil, he was engaged in the suppression of the slave trade, and as Lieutenant, which rank he attained in August, 1845, of the *Acorn* was employed in the river Plate, Parana, and Uruguay, in Sir C. Hotham's expedition against Rosas in 1845-46. As Lieutenant and Acting-Commander of the *Penelope*, on the West Coast of Africa, he was again engaged in the suppression of the slave trade and the capture of slavers, being instrumental in the capture of no fewer than 13 slavers and the liberation of 1,300 slaves. In 1850 he was promoted to Commander. He was Commander of the *Investigator* in the expedition of Capt. (afterwards Sir Robert) M'Clure to the Arctic regions for nearly five years, from January, 1850, to October, 1854, being four years and two months frozen up in the ice, proceeding by Behring Straits and returning by Baffin's Bay, for which he had an Arctic medal. In 1857 he was in command of the *Himalaya*, sent out with troops to China, when, hearing on his arrival at Angier Point that there was a mutiny in India, he proceeded on his own responsibility to Calcutta with the troops, and landed them in time to save Lucknow. For this service he received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council twice, and afterwards those of the Lords of the Admiralty. In 1858 he was promoted to Captain, and in 1872 he retired, advancing afterwards on the retired list in 1876 to Rear-Admiral, and in 1881 to Vice-Admiral. He had enjoyed a flag-officer's Greenwich Hospital Pension since February, 1888.

Staff-Commander D. J. May.—Staff-Commander Daniel John May, retired, died at Havant on the 15th inst. aged 68. He became Master's Assistant in 1847; Master's Mate in 1854; Master in 1859; Staff-Commander 1868; retired 1877. As Master's Mate of the *Crane* took part in the Niger expedition, 1854-55, and carried out valuable surveys of the portions of that river visited by the expedition. Served in the Baltic expedition, 1855, in the *Volage* (medal). In 1856 in the *Calcutta* present at the taking of Bogue forts (China medal). In 1857-59 again employed in Niger River and walked across to Lagos to report loss of the *Dayspring*, and returned overland with supplies for his comrades. In 1860-61 fitted out the *Pioneer*, and took her out to the Zambesi, via the Cape, and joined Livingstone. From 1862-67 served in the Admiralty survey at the Cape of Good Hope. During Abyssinian campaign, 1867-61, was Harbourmaster, Annesley Bay, and specially promoted Staff-Commander for his services (medal). In 1868 commanded the *Lightning* for deep-sea observations and soundings. In 1866-67 Navigating Officer of *Ariadne* during H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's Eastern tour. Subsequently attached to the Cape Government, and was Port-Captain at Table Bay.

ARMY.

Gen. J. M. Perceval, C.B.—Gen. John Maxwell Perceval, C.B., Colonel of the Suffolk Regiment, died at Dillon House, Downpatrick, on Wednesday night, aged 85. Gen. Perceval joined the Army as Ensign in the 12th Regiment June 21, 1833; became Captain May 18, 1838; Major April 14, 1846; Lieutenant-Colonel April 2, 1850; Colonel Nov. 28, 1854; retired on half pay from the 12th Regiment Feb. 21, 1861; became Major-General Aug. 8, 1864; Lieutenant-General Feb. 14, 1873; and General Oct. 1, 1877. He was appointed Colonel of the 97th Regiment March 21, 1874, and transferred to the 12th Regiment Feb. 28, 1888.

Lieut.-Gen. W. H. Whitlock.—Lieut.-Gen. William Henry Whitlock, retired list, I.S.C., died at 36, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, on Tuesday, aged 66. He joined the Army Sept. 20, 1849; became Captain Oct. 31, 1859; Major Aug. 23, 1869; Lieutenant-Colonel Sept. 20, 1875; Colonel Sept. 20, 1880; Major-General Aug. 17, 1890; Lieutenant-General April 1, 1874. During the Mutiny he served in Bengal as A.D.C. to his father, Sir G. C. Whitlock, commanding the Saugor Field Division (medal).

Major-Gen. H.H. the Duke of Teck.—Major-Gen. H.H. the Duke of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., died at White Lodge, Richmond Park, on Sunday evening from pneumonia. The health of the Duke, who was 62 years of age, had been unsatisfactory for some time, and he had never been really well since the death of the Duchess of Teck. The Duke of Teck had been confined to White Lodge by illness for the last year. His condition latterly became so serious as to necessitate the constant attendance of a medical man, and Dr. Johnson had for some time past been living at White Lodge. At three o'clock the Duke was seized by a stroke of paralysis. Dr. Johnson at once summoned Dr. Wadd, of Richmond, and

Dr. Savage, a specialist, of London, was also called in. Medical skill was of no avail, however, and the Duke died quietly at 10 minutes past 11. Francis Paul Louis Alexander, Duke of Teck, was the son of Duke Alexander of Wurttemberg and the Countess Claudine Rhedey of Hungary, and was born in 1837, the year of Her Majesty's accession to the throne of England. In 1866 he married the Princess Mary Adelaide, cousin of the Queen. By this marriage there were four children: Princess May, married to the Duke of York; Prince Adolphus, a Captain in the 1st Life Guards, who married the Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the first Duke of Westminster; Prince Francis, a Captain in the Royal Dragoons; and Prince Alexander, a Lieutenant in the 7th Hussars. All three sons are now serving in South Africa. Before his marriage the late Duke served as a Major in the Austrian Army through the Austro-Italian campaign, 1859. He was attached to Lord Wolseley's staff in Egypt in 1882, and received the Egyptian medal and Khedive's star, and after that campaign was appointed Colonel (unattached) in the British Army, and subsequently Major-General. The late Duke took deep interest in the Volunteer movement, and was Honorary Colonel of the 24th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles and the 1st City of London Artillery.

Major-Gen. J. S. H. Algar.—Major-Gen. James Sturgeon Hamilton Algar, Colonel, retired list, King's Royal Rifles, has died at Stameen, Drogheda, at the age of 62. He joined the Army May 10, 1855; became Lieutenant May 9, 1856; Captain May 17, 1864; Major March 19, 1872; Lieutenant-Colonel Oct. 9, 1880; Colonel Oct. 9, 1884; and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General Oct. 9, 1885. He served with the 60th Rifles in the suppression of the mutiny in the Shahabad District, Bengal, in 1858 (medal); throughout the campaign of 1860 in China (medal with two clasps); and in the Boer War, 1881.

Major-Gen. A. H. Heath.—Major-Gen. Alfred Hales Heath, Colonel, retired list, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, died at Dover on Thursday, aged 74. He joined the Army Dec. 9, 1844; became Captain Aug. 27, 1858; Major July 5, 1872; Lieutenant-Colonel Aug. 1, 1872; Colonel Aug. 1, 1877; and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General Dec. 9, 1878. He served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the battles of Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat (medal with two clasps), and at the siege of Delhi in 1857 (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp).

Col. G. M. Payne.—Col. George Massey Payne, retired list, I.S.C., died at Oak Lodge, Regent's Park, on the 24th inst. He was a son of the late Capt. René Payne, Bombay Cavalry. He joined the Army Jan. 20, 1849; became Captain Feb. 18, 1861; Major Jan. 20, 1869; Lieutenant-Colonel Jan. 20, 1875; and Colonel Sept. 5, 1877.

Lieut.-Col. A. Boulger, V.C.—Lieut.-Col. Abraham Boulger, V.C., Quartermaster, retired list, late York and Lancaster Regiment, has just died in West Meath at the age of 64. Col. Boulger enlisted in the 84th Regiment in 1855, and two years later went to India, where, on the outbreak of the Sepoy rebellion, he joined Havelock's force, with which he served in its victorious march through the various disaffected villages. After taking part in many actions, Col. Boulger, then a Lance-corporal, formed one of the storming party which crossed the bridge at the first relief of Lucknow, where he shot a gunner just in the act of firing a 68pr. loaded with a miscellaneous charge of grape, canister, stones, and glass. A few days later he was the first man to force a passage through the masked battery, and subsequently was present with the grenadiers' company of 50 men at the storming of the gaol, from which 380 dead Sepoys were afterwards removed. He performed several other conspicuous acts of gallantry, and at the termination of the war received the Victoria Cross, the medal with clasp, and a year's service. In 1872 he was promoted Quartermaster, and in 1882 took part in the Egyptian campaign, including the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp, bronze star and brevet of Major). He retired Nov. 19, 1887, with the rank of Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieut.-Col. F. F. T. Hobbs.—Lieut.-Col. Frederick FitzWilliam Trench Hobbs, retired list, A.P.D., died at Olive Mount, the Scour, Carlisle, on the 20th inst., aged 63. He was a son of the late Capt. T. Hobbs, 93rd Highlanders, joined the Army as Ensign, Dec. 15, 1854, and obtaining his company in the 55th Regiment became Paymaster Dec. 9, 1864; Honorary Major Dec. 9, 1864; Staff-Paymaster Aug. 15, 1881; Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Aug. 15, 1888; and was placed on the retired list Dec. 27, 1896.

Lieut.-Col. H. F. Mackay.—Lieut.-Col. Henry Fowler Mackay, retired, formerly of the Inniskilling Dragoons, has just died at Bath at the age of 97.

Col. Mackay, who came of an old Sussex family, joined the Inniskilling Dragoons as far back as 1826, and was promoted Captain in 1830. The following year he was appointed Paymaster while on half pay as Major in 1841; became Lieutenant-Colonel June 20, 1854; and retired by sale of his commission on appointment as Chief Constable of the eastern portion of Sussex, with headquarters at Lewes. In this position he remained for over 30 years, and removed to Bath about 15 years ago. He retained his faculties to the last, with the exception of deafness, and on Christmas Day, when Col. Gwyn, Chief of Police at Bath, was talking to him of the Boer War (Col. Gwyn having a son at Ladysmith), Col. Mackay recounted the excitement which he well remembered following on Wellington's victory at Waterloo. The deceased's wife died a few years ago.

Major C. B. Childe.—Major Charles Baldwin Childe, South African Light Horse, and formerly of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), was killed in action at Potgieter's, Tugela River, on the 20th inst., aged 46. The eldest son of the late Mr. Childe-Pemberton, of Millichope Hall, Shropshire, he was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, afterwards joining the Blues, with which he served in the Egyptian War, 1882, when he was present at the night charge at Kassassin and battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp and bronze star). He retired from the Blues 15 years ago, and discontinued the name of Pemberton on succeeding to the old family estate of Kinlet in Shropshire. He married in 1884 a daughter of Mr. Montgomery, of Gothenburg, Sweden. Major Childe was one of the first to volunteer for active service in the present war, and was given command of a squadron of the South African Light Horse.

Capt. A. D. Raitt.—Capt. Arthur Douglas Raitt, 2nd Batn. the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), has died of wounds received in action in the fighting near Ladysmith on Saturday last. He was 31 years of age, was gazetted to the Queen's as 2nd Lieutenant June 28, 1890; became Lieutenant Dec. 15, 1891; and was promoted Captain Sept. 13, 1898.

Capt. C. A. Hensley.—Capt. Charles Albert Hensley, 2nd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died of wounds received in action near Venter's Spruit on Jan. 20. He joined the Army in September, 1885, and obtained his company in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers July 1, 1895. He was in his 35th year. The headquarters of the deceased officer's battalion are in Ladysmith, but a detachment to which he presumably belonged was sent down before the siege began to Colenso, subsequently withdrawing to Estcourt.

Capt. F. E. H. Allen.—Capt. Frederick Edwin Halstead Allen, R.F.A., died at Bangalore on the 19th inst. of heart disease, aged 32. He was eldest son of Mr. H. E. Allen, 7, Bickenhall-mansions, Gloucester-place, W. He joined the Royal Artillery July 24, 1886, and became Captain Sept. 1, 1897.

Capt. C. Ryall.—Capt. Charles Ryall, 2nd Batn. West Yorkshire Regiment, was killed in action on the 21st inst. whilst serving with Major-Gen. Hart's brigade in Natal. Born Jan. 2, 1869, he joined the West Yorkshire Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant May 3, 1890, became Lieutenant Feb. 10, 1892, and Captain Feb. 15, 1899.

Lieut. F. C. Fox.—Lieut. Francis Charles Fox, late of the Royal Artillery, was killed in action at Ladysmith on the 6th inst. while serving with the Border Mounted Rifles.

2nd Lieut. D. B. Gore-Booth.—2nd Lieut. Douglas Blomfield Gore-Booth, 2nd Batn. Dorsetshire Regiment, died of enteric fever at Mooi River on the 19th inst., aged 24. He was eldest son of Col. Gore-Booth.

The Pall-mall Deposit and Forwarding Company have received a telegram from their Natal agent, Mr. Cotts, of the firm of Messrs. Neven, Mitchell and Cotts, respecting the parcels of newspapers and magazines sent out for distribution amongst the troops for the front free of charge: "Chieveley Camp, Dec. 25.—Newspapers and magazines were distributed in camp by me on Christmas morning and much appreciated. Convey thanks to givers and send more."

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards.—Capt. Keith Fraser has arrived home from the Cape in the *Canada*, invalided.

2nd Life Guards.—The *Daily Mail* correspondent with Lieut.-Gen. French's column tells of an act of heroism on the part of an officer of the regiment:—

"During the advance of Col. Porter's brigade on the 19th inst. a detachment of the Household Cavalry, which formed the advance guard under Capt. Ferguson, was ordered to reconnoitre the kopjes to the north-west of Kleinfontein. The party, which was commanded by Lieut. de Crespigny, had almost reached the top of the kopjes when it was met by a heavy fire from the Boers. Tpr. Kemp's horse bolted. Tpr. Jaeger was wounded, and his horse ran off. Lieut. de Crespigny, whose horse was twice hit, took that of Shoeing-Smith Coulson, and rode back to save Jaeger. The latter was too exhausted to mount, and the lieutenant bade him hold on to the stirrup leather. Meanwhile they were subjected to a heavy fire, and the horse was twice wounded. Lieut. de Crespigny then dismounted and took the other stirrup, both men thus continuing their retreat. Another trooper then came up and took Jaeger behind him on his horse, the lieutenant waiting until Coulson came up with his wounded charger. Lieut. de Crespigny's action is spoken of as one of the most distinguished bravery.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Major Mackeson, retired list, late 5th Dragoon Guards, has been selected to do duty with the regiment. He is a major of April 25, 1893.

1st (Royal) Dragoons.—Capt. H.S.H. Prince Francis of Teck, D.S.O., left Cape Town on the 18th inst. for the front. Capt. Balfour, late of the regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the battalion of Imperial Yeomanry, under Col. Mitford, for service in South Africa. To-day is the birthday of the Emperor William, Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment. His Majesty received on Thursday a telegram from Spearman's Camp, Natal: "The Royal Dragoons send their respectful greetings on the anniversary of the birthday of their Colonel-in-Chief." To this the Kaiser replied: "The Colonel-in-Chief sends the Royal Dragoons his best thanks for their wishes.—WILLIAM, I.R."

11th Hussars.—Major Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P., has joined the staff of Lieut.-Gen. French as A.D.C.

16th Lancers arrived at Durban on Sunday and Monday from Bombay in the transports *Landula*, *Fazilka*, and *Narrung*, and left for Cape Town. The regiment before it left India for South Africa handed over its Martini carbines to the 15th Hussars, receiving 303 carbines in exchange.

17th Lancers.—Lieut. the Hon. H. Baring, Reserve of Officers, joins the regiment for duty.

20th Hussars.—Major Witham, officiating Station Staff Officer, Rawul Pindu, has been appointed officiating D.A.A.G., Lahore District.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The 2nd and 44th Batteries R.F.A. left the Royal Albert Docks on Sunday last for South Africa in the *St. Andrew*.

The 8th and 68th Batteries R.F.A. sailed from Southampton on Sunday last in the *American* for South Africa.

The 10th and 26th Batteries R.F.A. arrived at Aldershot on Tuesday from Shorncliffe.

The 17th Battery R.F.A. left the Royal Albert Docks on Thursday in the *Manhattan* for South Africa. The *Manhattan* will embark to-day at Queenstown the 5th and 9th Batteries also for the Cape.

The 39th and 88th Batteries R.F.A. sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday in the *Ulstermore* for South Africa.

The 43rd and 86th Batteries R.F.A. will embark to-day at the Royal Albert Docks in the *Englishman* for South Africa, the 87th Battery leaving in the *Canning* for the same destination.

The 59th Battery R.F.A. will leave Woolwich on Monday for Cahir, and on the same day the 91st Battery will leave Cahir for Aldershot.

The 89th Battery R.F.A. left Clonmel yesterday for Aldershot and the 94th Battery left Leeds for Clonmel.

The 92nd Battery R.F.A. arrived at Aldershot on Monday from Colchester.

Major E. R. A. Kerrison, Reserve of Officers, has been appointed Brigade-Major South-Eastern District.

Major W. E. Hardy, Reserve of Officers, has been appointed Staff-Captain for Royal Artillery, Cork.

Lieut. F. Goodson, 64th Field Battery, has left the Cape, invalided.

Royal Malta Artillery.—Farewell order by Col. Bernard, commanding:—

"The commanding officer cannot allow No. 7 Company to leave Malta for service in Egypt without one word of affectionate farewell. For the first time in the history of the regiment a portion of this local corps is proceeding for permanent duty out of Malta. The regiment is losing the services of able and smart officers, efficient non-commissioned officers, and a fine and strong set of men, well disciplined, and perfectly trustworthy. The commanding officer feels confident that wherever they may serve they

will keep up the credit of the corps to which they belong. In his parting with them Lieut.-Col. Bernard takes leave of Major Balbi, Capt. Vella, Lieut. Savona, 2nd Lieut. Gatt, and Surg.-Capt. Mifsud, of the non-commissioned officers and gunners, assuring them that they carry with them his best wishes and those of all the members of the regiment, who will always be glad to hear of their welfare."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Col. R. T. Orpen retires on an Indian pension.

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Guards.—Lieut. Grant, 1st Batn., arrived home on Thursday from South Africa in charge of invalids in the *Dunera*. Lieuts. Jenkins and Dawson and 2nd Lieuts. Heywood and Smith, 3rd Batn., proceed to South Africa to join the battalions at the front. 2nd Lieut. Beckwith, 1st Batn., has arrived home from the Cape, invalided.

Scots Guards.—Lieut. Hilton and 2nd Lieut. Brodie, 3rd Batn., proceed to South Africa to join the 2nd Batn.

Buffs (3rd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. arrived at Enniskillen on Saturday last from Canterbury on embodiment and took over quarters.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. assembled at Lancaster on Tuesday for embodiment and has taken over quarters at Lichfield. Capt. McLachland, 1st Batn., will take up the duties of Adjutant of the 1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers on March 1.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Capt. Dawkins is posted to the 1st Batn. in South Africa on restoration to the establishment.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—The 5th (Militia) Batn. assembled for embodiment on Tuesday at Warwick and has taken over quarters at Colchester. Capt. Spearman is transferred on promotion from the 1st Batn. in India to the 3rd Batn. at Malta.

King's Regiment (8th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. assembled at Warrington on Tuesday on embodiment and has taken over quarters at Preston.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—The 2nd Batn. arrived at Cape Town on Tuesday in the *Assaye* from Southampton. The 3rd (Militia) Batn. assembled at Norwich on Thursday on embodiment and takes over quarters at Fermoy. Capt. Luard is posted to the 2nd Batn. in South Africa on restoration to the establishment.

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—The 2nd Batn. was due at Cape Town yesterday from Southampton in the *Goorkha*. The 4th (Militia) Batn. will assemble at Grantham on Monday on embodiment and will take over quarters at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—The wives of Lieut.-Col. Park and Major Curry, 1st Batn., have left India for Natal so that they may be able to assist in the hospitals if required.

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—The 2nd Batn. at Quetta has started a regimental monthly, the *Suffolk Gazette*. It is produced entirely by the officers and men of the battalion, and is got up in a way which reflects the greatest credit on all who have had any hand in its production. The copy before us is excellent, and we predict for the *Suffolk Gazette* a long career of prosperity, for that it certainly deserves. The 4th (Militia) Batn. assembled at Ely on Tuesday on embodiment and has taken over quarters at Dover.

East Yorkshire Regiment (15th).—The 2nd Batn. left Tipperary on Monday for Aldershot, where it arrived on Tuesday and took over quarters.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—Capt. Milner and Daniell have been transferred on promotion from the 2nd Batn. in India to the 1st Batn. in South Africa.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—The 5th (Militia) Batn. assembled at Bury on Tuesday on embodiment and has taken over quarters at Chatham. The 6th (Militia) Batn. will leave Chatham and embark for Halifax, N.S., on Feb. 10.

Cheshire Regiment (22nd).—The 2nd Batn. is due at Cape Town on Tuesday next from Southampton in the *Britannic*. The 4th (Militia) Batn. assembled for embodiment at Macclesfield on Monday and has taken over quarters at Tipperary.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—The 2nd Batn. is due at Cape Town on Wednesday next from Southampton in the *Bavarian*. The 3rd (Militia) Batn. assembled at Brecon on Tuesday for embodiment and has taken over quarters in Dublin. Capt. Van Straubenzee is posted to the 2nd Batn. on restoration to the establishment.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th) were due at Cape Town yesterday from Southampton in the *Braemar Castle*. The 3rd (Militia) Batn. assembled at Dumfries on Wednesday on embodiment and took over quarters yesterday at Belfast. Brevet-Major Haig, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for eight months on private affairs.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers' (27th).—Capt. Buckley has arrived home from the Cape, invalided.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th).—Major Edwards is transferred on promotion to the 2nd Batn. (36th) in South Africa.

East Lancashire Regiment (30th) is due at Cape Town on Wednesday next from Southampton in the *Britannic*. The 3rd (Militia) Batn. assembled at Preston on Tuesday on embodiment and has taken over quarters at the Curragh. Capt. Lloyd-Carson, 3rd Batn., has been selected for duty with the 1st Batn. on active service.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (33rd) arrived at Cape Town on Tuesday from Southampton in the *Orient*.

Hampshire Regiment (37th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. assembled on Wednesday on embodiment and has taken over quarters at Aldershot.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th) will leave Gibraltar on Friday next for England in the *Cephalonia*, and on arrival will be quartered at Aldershot.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd).—Capt. Parke, 3rd Batn., has been selected for duty with the 1st Batn. on active service.

Sherwood Foresters (45th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. assembled at Derby on Tuesday on embodiment and has taken over quarters at Manchester.

Royal Berkshire Regiment (49th) which is to relieve the 1st Batn. South Staffordshire Regiment at Gibraltar, leaves England to-morrow in the *Cephalonia* for Gibraltar.

King's Own Light Infantry (51st) moved on Wednesday from Buttevant to Limerick.

Northamptonshire Regiment (58th).—Capt. Godley has arrived home from the Cape, invalided.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—The 8th (Militia) Batn. assembled at Carlisle on Tuesday on embodiment and has taken over quarters at Templemore. Major Boulton, 1st Batn., who was recently wounded in action, has been appointed second in command of the 2nd Batn.

Gloucestershire Regiment (61st) arrived at Cape Town from Southampton on Sunday last in the *Cymric*. Lord Roberts went on board and inspected the men, who lined up and greeted the Commander-in-Chief with hearty cheers and displayed the greatest enthusiasm. A draft of 81 men of Section D left Bristol on Monday night under command of Major Burges and Lieut. Menzies *en route* for Athlone. On Jan. 19 Lieut. Frank Burges had the good fortune to command the party sent out from Suakin which effected the capture of the famous Dervish commander, Osman Digna. He had been in hiding in the hills near Tokar. Mohammed Ahmed, the chief of police, and the local Sheikhs rendered valuable assistance. Osman was surrounded and captured at Gebel Warriba, 90 miles from Suakin, where the news of the exploit caused much excitement.

North Staffordshire Regiment (64th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. assembled at Lichfield on Wednesday on embodiment and takes over quarters at Newry. Capt. Knaggs is transferred to the 2nd Batn. (98th) on active service in South Africa on promotion.

Hampshire Regiment (67th) arrived at Cape Town from Southampton in the *Assaye* on Tuesday.

Durham Light Infantry (68th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. assembled at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Tuesday on embodiment and has taken over quarters at Aldershot.

Black Watch (73rd).—Major Duff arrived home from the Cape on Thursday in the *Dunera*, invalided. Capt. Rennie is posted to this battalion on restoration to the establishment. Capt. Hamilton is posted to the 1st Batn. (42nd) in India on promotion.

Highland Light Infantry (74th), at Colombo, has been placed under orders of readiness to return to England, being relieved in Ceylon by a native regiment from India.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—Capt. Macnab has arrived home from the Cape, invalided.

Seaforth Highlanders (78th).—Capt. Fetherstonhaugh and Lieut. Chamley arrived home from Cape Town on Thursday in the *Dunera*, invalided.

Cameron Highlanders (79th).—The 1st Batn. has been placed under orders of readiness to leave Egypt for South Africa on relief by a Militia battalion from England. The order for the return of the 2nd Batn. to England from Gibraltar has been cancelled.

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Royal Irish Rifles (86th).—A telegram dated Sterkstroom, Jan. 20, says: "Lieut. Nickerson, R.A.M.C., who has returned from Burghersdorp, reports that Lieut.-Col. Eagar, Major Welman, and Capt. Bell, and all the other wounded of the Royal Irish Rifles are progressing very favourably, but that Major Seton's progress is not so rapid. Lieut. Nickerson committed the patients to the care of an English doctor at Burghersdorp." Lord Roberts, telegraphing from Cape Town on the 21st inst., said: "Condition of officers 2nd Royal Irish Rifles.—Col. Eagar, left leg amputated, nearly healed, very satisfactory; Major Seton, weak and unsatisfactory; Major Welman, very satisfactory; Capt. Bell, wound in head almost healed, was removed to Pretoria Jan. 19."

Royal Irish Fusiliers (89th).—Capt. Coddington is posted to this battalion on restoration to the establishment.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. assembled at Stirling on Tuesday for embodiment and has taken over quarters at Dublin.

Gordon Highlanders (92nd).—A memorial service for Lieut.-Col. Dick-Cunyngham, V.C., was held at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on the 19th inst. Prebendary Montagu Villiers (the vicar), the Rev. James Baden-Powell (the precentor), and the Rev. B. D. Shaw were the officiating clergymen. The Prince of Wales was represented by Col. Sir Nigel Kingscote, and Major Evan Martin represented Prince and Princess Christian. The members of the family present included Sir William Dick-Cunyngham, Mrs. Fairholme, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dick-Cunyngham, Miss Dick-Cunyngham, and Mr. G. A. Dick-Cunyngham. Others present included the Duke of Abercorn, the Marchioness of Headfort, Lady Hay, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., Sir Charles Dalrymple, M.P., Mr. and Lady Horatia Erskine, Lieut.-Gen. Wiseman Clarke, Mr. St. John and Lady Hilda Brodrick, Major-Gen. Campbell, Sir William and Lady Brooke, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Corrie Bird, Capt. F. H. Neish, Capt. Murray, Col. and Mrs. Essex, Major C. H. Payne, and Col. and Mrs. Duncan Stewart. At the commencement of the service the hymn, "On the resurrection morning," was sung, and this was followed by the opening sentences of the Burial Service and the 39th Psalm. The lesson was read by the vicar, after which the hymn "Peace, perfect peace," was sung. The service concluded with the commendatory Litany and the hymn, "Ten thousand times ten thousand." As the congregation dispersed the organist played the Dead March in "Saul."

Connaught Rangers (94th).—Capt. Abercrombie is ordered to join the dépôt at Galway for duty. Capt. Flanagan has completed his five years as Adjutant and is succeeded by Capt. Chichester.

Manchester Regiment (96th) arrived at Aldershot on Saturday last from Dublin.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (108th).—Capt. Somerville has been appointed Paymaster, Deolali Depot, Bombay. Capt. Kenny is transferred to the 1st Batn. (27th) in South Africa on promotion.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Darell, 3rd Batn., is about to retire. Lieut. M. G. Bell, 3rd Batn., has been selected for service with the Chinese Regiment at Wei-Hai-Wei.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Major H. B. Mathias, D.S.O., who served at Atbara and Khartoum, has been selected to take charge of the Moseley Hospital. Lieut. W. H. S. Nickerson, who was taken prisoner at Stormberg, was released by Commandant Olivier on the 19th inst. Lieut. H. E. M. Douglas has arrived home from the Cape, invalided.

Army Pay Department.—Changes of stations, &c.: Chief Paymaster: Col. Johnson, Barbados to England. Staff-Paymasters: Lieut.-Cols. Churchill from Gosport, Irving from Jersey, Newbury from Belfast, and Major Dolly from Colchester to South Africa. Majors Bennett, Inverness to Barbados; Minchin, London to Belfast; and Sheehan, Malta to Woolwich. Paymasters: Major Stubbs, London to Ceylon; Winter, York to Glencorse; and Capt. Maclure, London to Jersey; Major Molyneux from Glencorse, Capt. Alexander from London, Scott from Hamilton, Hall from Devonport, Magee from Clonmel, Beadon from Aldershot, Hewlett from Colchester, Lean from Portsmouth, Prothero from Woolwich, and Harris from Cork to South Africa. The requirements of South Africa have entailed the employment of six more officers from the retired list: Lieut.-Cols. Henry, Inverness; Reid, London; Burge, Portsmouth; Kennedy, Colchester; Nagel, York; and Brockman, London.

Owing to the war in South Africa and the number of members both of the batteries and infantry of the Honourable Artillery Company proceeding to the front, the visit to the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts arranged for May next has, with much regret, been postponed.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.—N.C.O.'s and men at home and abroad can be prepared by post for the half-yearly exams. Classes are now forming for March, 1900. Special attention is given to men who cannot attend an army school.—Randall J. Fox (ex-Army Schoolmaster), 368, Acton Lane, London, W.

Reviews.

UNWRITTEN LAWS AND IDEALS.

A very interesting book is that which Mr. E. H. Pitcairn has edited under this title (Smith, Elder and Co.). Deep down in human nature there lies an instinct which we are accustomed to recognise under the names of conscience, honour, and duty, an instinct which finds its expression in the active employments of life. The idea of Mr. Pitcairn was to induce eminent men to explain the unwritten laws and ideals of their own professions. They have not all taken the same view of the work he asked them to assume. Thus Sir Edward Malet, in a chapter upon ambassadors, chiefly concerns himself with social questions and external etiquette. Very different is Rear-Admiral Penrose Fitzgerald's chapter upon the Royal Navy. Although the Queen's Regulations are particularly voluminous, no profession in the world is more strongly ruled by inherited ideals than the British Navy, and it sometimes happens, as the admiral says, that a man is compelled to choose between the dead letter of the law and the living spirit of some action great or small. The ruling idea is a very lofty one, no other than to give force and practical effect to the saying that Britannia is mistress of the seas; and the whole body of the unwritten law is bound up with the conception of duty. Thus there is an unexpressed code which makes it impossible for a man to abandon a comrade in danger, and stoker Lynch, of the *Thrasher*, obeyed it unflinchingly. The instinct comes down from the days of masts and yards, and we cannot but agree with the admiral that if some of the principles can be infused, as we are sure they are being, into the fibre of the steam navy all will be well with the Empire. The illustrations which the admiral gives are peculiarly interesting, but it would take too long to extract them in this place. Gen. Maurice has a chapter upon the British Army which is more discursive, but substantially covering the same ground, for, in truth, the idea is the same, though it may find a different expression. The general greatly insists upon the satisfaction in work that has been done together, as opposed to individual distinction, and the wish for union against disintegrating jealousy. "The man is nothing; the Service is all in all. The Service is the preservation of national life, the fulfilment of national duty, the safeguarding of national honour." Gen. Maurice believes that the day has gone by in which soldiers might say with pride, "I go where I am ordered; I never volunteer." Incidentally allusion is made, though in a veiled fashion, to the abandonment of the Prince Imperial and to the Jameson raid, the contention being that the military instinct was right in regard to those matters, while the public view was wrong. In short, Gen. Maurice has not a very high opinion of "what they say in England." An admirable chapter by Lieut.-Gen. McLeod Innes is devoted to the Royal Engineers, in which the main theme is the manner in which the abolition of purchase led to the employment of Royal Engineers in commands and staff duties to an extent never before known. The engineer is thought of too little by

people at home, who recognise neither his services nor the dangers he runs. Gen. Innes has proper pride in alluding to the services of Chard at Rorke's Drift, of Warren in Bechuanaland, of Gordon in the Soudan, of Napier, Prendergast, and Kitchener, to name no others. As will be seen, he is dealing rather with the increasing duties of his branch of the Service than with those instincts which preoccupy Admiral Fitzgerald. In a delightful chapter on the Royal Artillery Major-Gen. O'Callaghan concerns himself chiefly with discipline and with the manner in which the individual is lost in the honour and duty of his corps.

ANNUAL VOLUMES.

Debrett's Peerage, Baronage, Knightage, and Companionage (Dean) has appeared for the year 1900, and we can only give it the very warm welcome which we have always accorded to it. In manner it is, as all the world knows, exhaustive, and the information it contains is in one sense authoritative. No event in the higher circles escapes the ken of "Debrett," which now proudly boasts that it has lived under the index numbers of three centuries. There is a marvellous contrast between the old "Debrett," which was thumbed by Nelson and Wellington, and that which we have upon our table. The latter is a very imposing volume, which few who live in society, or are concerned with its interests, can dispense with. But it is quite unnecessary to do more than draw attention to the reappearance of "Debrett."

The *Royal Navy List Diary* (Witherby) is a young publication, but has already proved its value. As a diary it is all that the naval officer can desire, and the amount of useful information it contains specially applicable to his requirements is extraordinary. Nothing is wanting to the completeness of the issue, and we very heartily commend it to the attention of officers.

Hazell's Annual has changed nothing in its character, but has added to its merits. It is every man's encyclopædia upon current questions, and there is scarcely any subject of immediate interest that is not treated with competence and generally with fulness. The events of the year at home and abroad are particularly well dealt with, and the naval and military sections, both home and foreign, are given great importance. Many new maps are inserted, home affairs are brought well up to date, there are many fresh biographies, and the war is treated up to Dec. 5. There are few people who can dispense with *Hazell's Annual*.

The *Englishwoman's Year Book and Directory* (A. and C. Black) appears for the second time in its new form, edited by Emily Janes. Whatever women are concerned in or interested in has a place in its pages, and nothing seems to be wanting in its various sections, which are devoted to education, employments and professions, industrial work, medicine, science, literature, art, music, sports, pastimes, amusements, philanthropy, and kindred interests.

The *Live Stock Journal Almanack* needs no commendation to those who know its merits, and we shall excuse ourselves from saying anything about it, except that its articles are as good and varied as ever, and that Mr. Stein writes upon the cavalry officer's troubles, Sir Walter Gilbey upon polo ponies, and Dr. Fleming upon fractures in horses' limbs.

BOVRIL AFTER THE BATTLE.

EXTRACT FROM

Sir Wm. MacCormac's Report to the "Lancet," after the Battle of Tugela.

" We walked to the field hospitals of the 4th, 5th, and 6th Brigades, situated about three miles from Chieveley under the crest of a hillock, about 400 yards outside the fire zone. . . . Awaiting their turn the wounded were lying outside in rows which were being continually augmented by the civilian bearers coming in from the field.

"As each wounded man reached the hospital he was served with a hot cup of bovril, large cans of which were boiling outside the tents."

The above Report will be found in full in the "Lancet" of 20th instant, and in most of the London Daily Papers of the 19th inst.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several letters on the subject of the Grievances of the Marines are unavoidably held over.



Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1900.

ARMoured CRUISERS.

AN interesting leader in the *Times* recently, dealing with the "Cruiser Strength of the Powers," does not entirely convince us that the Admiralty are building enough armoured cruisers to ensure the superiority of the British Navy in this important though costly type of warship. Our very large preponderance of modern protected cruisers cannot legitimately be reckoned as a set-off against the armoured cruisers of rival Powers, and there is a tendency towards this reasoning in the *Times* article. It will be of interest to summarise the main facts as dealt with by the leading journal. The last parliamentary return gives our Navy seventeen armoured cruisers, the most modern of which is the *Aurora*, built thirteen years ago. The *Times* admits that most of these vessels are inferior to the more recently built armoured cruisers of France, Russia, and Germany, especially in armament. France has completed five and Russia two cruisers since 1890, whilst in these years we have, rightly or wrongly, ceased to lay down any ships of the type. By any reasonable process of classification the British Navy is, as the *Times* states, "distinctly outranged and outclassed" in the matter of armoured cruisers built and ready for service. That is admittedly the position, and we can find little consolation in

the fact that the Admiralty have knowingly permitted France and Russia combined to outbuild us in this type. True we are now building fourteen of these ships with an aggregate displacement of 167,600 tons, but this programme will not suffice to restore the relative standard. Ship for ship, England will still have one less of the type according to the present programmes of the three Powers.

So far there is no dispute as to the facts, but there is a willingness to believe that our former policy of building only protected cruisers was justified by the deliberate and well-weighed judgment of the Admiralty. We may assume, says the *Times*, "that these protected cruisers were fully capable of meeting on equal terms the contemporary armoured cruisers of other Powers." By this method of comparison a large number of deck-protected cruisers can be thrown into the scale to counterbalance a foreign superiority in armoured cruisers which is otherwise entirely obvious. Such an argument must be quite unconvincing to naval officers, who are agreed that foreign armoured cruisers of the past decade are distinctly superior in fighting power to our first-class cruisers. Hence there is no escape from the plain conclusion that our policy in ceasing to build armoured cruisers between 1887 and 1898 was, to say the least, a mistaken one, which is now admitted officially by our change of attitude. Fortunately there is still time to recover the lost ground. We should complete the cruisers of the *Monmouth* type with all possible rapidity and take care to outbuild France and Russia in the future.

There is, in our view, no doubt that if France and Russia were at war with England to-day the armoured cruisers of these allies might be able to inflict serious injury to our commerce notwithstanding our great preponderance of modern protected cruisers. The seventeen ships of the armoured type which we should have to rely upon to engage the eighteen of the allies are, for the most part, inferior in speed, guns, and protection. We could not in the early stages of such a war—if, indeed, at any period—spare battleships to drive these hornets from the trade routes. All we could do would be to attack the armoured cruisers of the allies with superior numerical force. The position is serious enough to justify increased effort in the completion of the fourteen armoured cruisers now building, though we have no desire to exaggerate the position nor to represent the disadvantage as a cause for alarm. We are quite able to recover the lost ground should the peace of Europe last two or three years longer.

OUR NAVAL STRENGTH.

PEOPLE appear to regard what Lord Rosebery calls one of the principal assets of the British nation with opinions which differ as widely as the types of ships of which it is composed. M. Lockroy, for example, tells the French people through the medium of the *Figaro* that our Navy is twice the strength of theirs, while, on the other hand, there are pessimists who write to the *Morning Post* painting a totally different picture. If we were to accept at its face value the recent manifesto of the Navy League we might feel very disturbed by the present condition of the fleet; yet, on the other hand, we have the conviction of a distinguished naval authority that it is ready to tackle the three principal continental navies, one down t'other come on. The truth is, of course, somewhere between these extremes, and while the Navy never was actually so powerful before as it is to-day, yet, looking at the work it might be called upon to do, it is not yet powerful enough. As Lord Charles Beresford pointed out the other day, the circumstance that the Navy is in its present effective strength is due to the definite and practical plan which was devised at the time that the Naval Defence Act

was introduced. Then for the first time we began to work upon a system, and with a continuity of policy based upon the maxim that our fleet must be more powerful than the next two strongest navies combined. It is a question which must receive adequate consideration presently whether the standard thus set up does not now require emendation and amplification. There has been an upgrowth of new fleets and a development of old ones which have naturally resulted from the more general and widely diffused knowledge of the uses and value of sea power. If we now examine the relative strength of the navies of the Powers and compare this with the conditions which obtained when the Naval Defence Act was drawn, we at once see the significant character of the change which has taken place in the interval. But it is unnecessary to fly into a panic because foreign nations have not stood still nor refrained from benefiting from the lessons which Colomb, Mahan, and other writers have taught them. We have still one advantage if we care to and will avail ourselves of it. We can build more expeditiously and more economically than other Powers, and in this way we can regain the lead or make up leeway. The point is, are we going to do so? As we have already shown recently, there has not been during the past two years that continuous and sustained effort to push ahead with the ships under construction which, we contend, is essential to the maintenance of our sea supremacy. We appreciate the excuses which can be made for retardation of work, and recognise that delays in delivery of material and completion of ships are not entirely the fault of the authorities; but we wish we could see further indication of improvement in this direction, because we hold fast to the belief that much better value is obtained by expenditure upon new vessels than by attempting to rehabilitate the old ones.

Naval Notes.

It will be well if the public takes to heart the warning which Lord Charles Beresford gave the other day, when he foretold that when the Navy is called upon for war there will be a multitude of little shortcomings developed. These relatively little matters to which he referred are too often pushed aside by others of greater importance or apparent moment. Nevertheless, the effect of a number of small defects or shortcomings may in the aggregate be considerable. Lord Charles Beresford, as an illustration, mentioned that there were no tactical schools for the Navy, and that men went out to handle ships in a squadron who had never had it to do before, and had never learnt anything about it. The fact is, of course, that when our present captains and admirals were midshipmen and sub-lieutenants there were no such things as torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers. The instructional flotillas which we now have at the Channel ports, and which should be established on every foreign station, are the very best schools for learning tactics which can be imagined. If the performance of fleet evolutions is not a part of the programme of these instructional flotillas then the sooner it is made so the better. Playing naval war games whether with little blocks of metal or, as has been proposed, with one or more men representing each ship may have a value, but we doubt it. But handling destroyers and putting them through the movements laid down in the evolutionary signal book as if they were really battleships means sea training which is invaluable. The study of strategy is another thing altogether, and until we have another war to give actual experience to our naval commanders it must be learnt from books and maps. It is here, too, that the war game may well come into play, and without any very extensive or extravagant provision of material. With a few pins of varying value and a good-sized chart it is not difficult for any two men to decide which of them is the better strategist.

A valued correspondent writing on the subject of naval recruiting in Scotland last year says:

"It is matter for regret that from the returns before me it seems that so far as recruiting for the Navy and Royal Marines last year, Lieut.-Colonel Crooke and his energetic staff of assistants were not as successful as they ought to have been having regard to their praiseworthy zeal. Whatever cause may be responsible for the serious falling away in recruits for service under the Admiralty, Colonel Crooke and his staff cannot be charged with want of diligence and interest in their duty, for in Edinburgh at least the recruiting officer's agents are ever on the alert, and allow no probable candidate to slip. The time was, and not so very long since, when this district's returns stood next to London in point of numbers, but those for last year, it is feared, will not compare favourably with the poorest of the other home districts. The Royal Marine enlistments and naval ratings for 1899 numbered 293, as against 344 the preceding year, and from the appended details will be gathered the centres responsible for the deficiency. Edinburgh and Leith's contribution was 174, as against 232 in 1898, and the 174 was made up from the enrolment of seventy-one stokers, twenty-seven boys, thirteen artificers, and five youths, with Royal Marine enlistments to the number of fifty-eight. Aberdeen furnished in 1898 sixty-two candidates all told; last year the total enrolments only reached fifty-five, of which eighteen entered the Royal Marines, seventeen were rated as stokers, ten as boys, eight as youths, and two as artificers. Dundee, on the other hand, improved on 1898, but the increase is, though small, significantly encouraging to justify the hope that with careful nursing and increased assistance service in the Royal Navy will yet merit a better share of that large patronage which the manhood of that port have so unstintingly bestowed on the Army. Dundee's total enrolments were sixty-four, as against fifty in 1898; naval ratings accounted for twenty-two boys, nineteen stokers, ten artificers, and five youths; but Royal Marine enlistments only numbered eight. From the above centres only eighty-four marine recruits were obtained, results which when read alongside increases in the Army enlistments from these stations must be painfully irritating to the authorities at Headquarters. The naval ratings from Edinburgh and Leith, Aberdeen and Dundee, aggregated 107 stokers, fifty-nine boys, twenty-five artificers, and eighteen youths."

Admiral De Horsey, who has just received the Canadian medal, writes to point out that in his opinion the officers and men who served in the ships of the squadron under his command in the river St. Lawrence and on lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron at the time of the Fenian raid of 1866 all appear to be entitled to this medal. He says: "Although nearly thirty-four years have elapsed, there must be many survivors of that squadron. From letters I have received there is reason to suppose that many persons failed to apply, and possibly are not even aware that they are entitled to the medal and clasp. The idea that the decoration is for the sister Service alone may well have got about, seeing that the newspapers, while mentioning Lord Wolseley, Sir Redvers Buller, and other military officers as recipients of the 1866 clasp have, so far as I am aware, never alluded to the Navy as being entitled to participation." The ships which were employed on this service were: *Aurora*, Captain De Horsey; *Pylades*, Captain Hood; *Rosario*, Commander Festing; and the hired and armoured gunboats *Canada*, Lieutenant Hooper; *Royal*, Lieutenant Vidal; *Hercules*, Lieutenant Douglas; *St. Andrew*, Lieutenant Smith; *Michigan*, Lieutenant Heron; and the *Rescue*, Lieutenant Fairlie. It is to be hoped that Admiral De Horsey's letter will be widely copied by the provincial press so as to give as much publicity as possible to his statements.

Her Majesty has graciously asked for and accepted a photograph of Mr. Cymbeline Alonso Edric Huddart, R.N., late of the *Doris*, the midshipman who was killed at Graspan. Mr. James Huddart has received a letter from Sir Arthur Bigge, in which he says: "Her Majesty read with feelings of admiration and pride the record by his commanding officer of the noble conduct of your son, Midshipman Huddart, whose heroic but untimely death the Queen deeply regrets."

Midshipman R. T. Down, of the *Terrible*, attached to the naval brigade with General Sir Redvers Buller, appears by a report from South Africa to have also shown that the youngster of the present day is in no way inferior to his predecessors in courage, dash, and ability while under fire. Mr. Down was in charge of a gun and its crew during recent operations at Colenso, and his coolness, as well as the precision of fire he maintained, were admirable. This young gentleman has only been seventeen months from the *Britannia*. Probably some of the croakers will again object to a mere boy being placed in front of the enemy. Unfortunately for their arguments the fighting qualities of the British midshipman are inherent, and nothing would hurt his feelings more than refusing to let him join the most perilous expedition. Such youngsters make the Nowell Salmons, Charley Beresfords, and others of our Navy, who cared neither for dog nor demon when they drew their swords in defence of their country. When that spirit dies out we may turn our guns into lamp-posts.

In another column of this issue we publish some of the letters we have received on the subject of the marine officers' grievances. With one of our correspondents we hoped that what we considered the unfortunate turn given to the discussion might terminate with the advent of the new year. As, however, our sense of justice has been appealed to, we have decided to allow the representatives of various phases of opinion to express their views. Sir John Colomb's further explanation will be read with interest, but it would have been additionally valuable could he have seen his way to entirely remove the impression created by his previous letters. An important issue is raised by "Fair Play" when he contends that a "seaman gunner" can be made in the barrack yard or drill shed. It is widely believed that however good a gunner may be made by such instruction, a seaman must receive his training at sea, and on second thoughts our correspondent will probably agree that there are good grounds for this belief. It is because they fear the results of a diminution in the time spent in sea training that so many persons have been alarmed at the change which has taken place in the composition of the Training Squadron. Whether "Chevron" represents a large section or not we do not pretend to determine; but his arguments do not commend themselves to our judgment. "P. M. P. T." places the discussion on a higher plane by his suggestion that a solution may be found in a reorganisation of the system of officering the marines. If we are not mistaken the suggestion has been made before, but the present time is perhaps well chosen for its consideration. We presume that our correspondent contemplates the idea of passing future officers of the marines through the *Britannia*, and permitting lieutenants as much choice in selecting the line they should follow as is now allowed to those who specialise in navigation, gunnery, &c. The trend of the discussion, it will be noticed, is away from its original text, which had special reference to the employment of marines in naval brigades. We are of opinion in this connection that much more might be said about the neutralisation of the excellence of the marines as infantry by tying them to guns and the unwisdom of using trained seamen gunners as infantry. We assume that in South Africa it was the naval guns which were wanted at the front, and naturally these were sent in charge of naval officers and seamen. Had the emergency demanded the services of infantrymen alone, the employment of seamen might have been most properly called in question.

The appointments of retired executive officers for transport duties at home indicate the necessity for reserving corresponding ranks of the active list for mobilising the fleet in the event of international complications. Although strongly advocated by Lord Charles Beresford and others interested in the defence of the Empire, affairs at present do not warrant such a measure, but readiness for that eventuality is imperative.

The directors of the Royal Seamen and Marines' Orphanage at Portsmouth beg to acknowledge receipt of £15 from canteen of *Sparrow*.

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Baby Personal.

Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel is reported to be at Borneo. The gallant old veteran flag officer taught the pirates there a sharp lesson fifty-eight years ago, and now he is visiting his old battlefields. To undertake such a journey at the age of ninety-one is almost incredible.

Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins was present on Saturday last at the embarkation of the City Volunteers at Southampton, whose departure was honoured by the attendance of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London.

Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, F.R.S., presided last week at the annual meeting of the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, of which H.R.H. the Duke of York is president. The gallant admiral, in referring to the services of the mercantile marine in transporting our troops to South Africa, was of opinion that it demonstrated very forcibly to what degree the nation relied on that particular service, a compliment which we are sure will be appreciated from such a distinguished officer.

Vice-Admiral Sir F. G. D. Bedford, Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indian Station, left St. Lucia on Thursday last in the *Crescent* for Barbados.

Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford proceeds overland *via* Genoa for the Mediterranean, and probably reaches Malta on the 4th prox., when he will relieve Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel. His lordship has recently taken advantage of the Signal and Scientific Schools at Portsmouth to aid his knowledge of the important duties he is about to undertake. As Commodore of the Royal Temple Yacht Club he has not forgotten that he will be unable to attend the annual regatta in July next, and has therefore presented a cup for competition on that occasion.

Rear-Admiral Day H. Bosanquet, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian Station, arrived in the *Eclipse* at Trincomalee on Monday last.

Rear-Admiral Burges Watson leaves for Malta on the 15th prox. to relieve Rear-Admiral Rodney Lloyd, Admiral-Superintendent, whose period of three years actually in command expires on the 20th idem.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Thomas A. Brand, retired, speaking at Eastbourne last week, remarked that when an inquiry was made as to the preparedness of our Army for war, we must not forget to insist on an equally searching investigation of the condition of our Navy.

Captain M. P. O'Callaghan's appointment to the *Britannia* gives entire satisfaction, and will be of great advantage to the young gentlemen who serve under him. The excellent state in which he will find the cadets' training establishment will undoubtedly not suffer at his hands, and to improve it after such an able administrator as Captain the Hon. A. Curzon-Howe would be no easy task. At the same time Captain O'Callaghan has in the new college for cadets an undertaking that will require something more than ordinary tact and ability at its initiatory stage.

Captain A. J. Pocklington, of the *Europa*, managed to leave Portsmouth early on Friday in last week with a new crew for the *Ramillies*. As he had nothing but a skeleton crew to prepare his ship for the reception of those about to take passage, who did not all embark until late on the 15th, three clear days is not excessive for assigning them their duties and stations now requisite in the present system of naval transport, and which was unnecessary with regular troopships. Captain Pocklington, on returning from the Mediterranean, proceeds to Australia with relief crews.

Captain E. M. J. W. Slade, of the *Algerine*, recently promoted, returns to England after paying off that vessel at Hong Kong for recommissioning.

Captain H. C. A. Baynes, of the *Latona*, is due on Monday next at Portsmouth with the paid-off crew of the *Indefatigable*.

Commander F. A. Garforth, late of the *Urgent*, arrived from Jamaica on Friday last in the Royal Mail steamer *Para*, having completed his term of foreign service.

Commander Lord M. Elibank, retired, arrived on Friday in last week by the P. and O. steamer *Peninsular* from Hong Kong, on return from a voyage for the benefit of his health. More than forty years ago the noble lord was actively engaged at the Macao fort, Canton, and the Peiho forts, while serving in the old sailing frigate *Cambrian*.

Lieut.-Commander R. M. Harbord, of the *Karrakatta*, pays off that gunboat into the Sydney Reserve, and will be relieved when a new crew is sent out to commission the *Boomerang* in her place on the Australian Station.

Staff-Captain Henry Wood's appointment as navigating officer of the *Glory* differs considerably from that which he recently declined at Devonport, where better emoluments with house accommodation are items that have rarely if ever been overlooked by those who had the opportunity of securing them. As he did not appear to appreciate those advantages the Admiralty had no option in appointing an officer from the executive list, as there was no vacancy on the staff-captains' list to which a staff-commander could be promoted.

Inspector-General of Hospitals J. Martin's promotion to that rank fulfils the intention of the Admiralty to increase the established number of that grade, and should be followed by an appointment either to Chatham or Malta, especially the former, where the number of men at the general depot has been largely increasing for some time past.

Fleet-Paymaster G. E. Marcon has been granted retirement two years before the compulsory age. Although only promoted Paymaster in the ordinary course he was exceptionally fortunate in his appointments. He secured three as District Paymaster of Coastguard, besides several as secretary at home ports. His only sea service as an accountant officer was in the *Ramillies*, 1893-96, prior to his last home appointment.

Colonel H. St. G. Schomberg, R.M.L.I., promoted Commandant of the Chatham Division, left Plymouth headquarters on Monday last to take up that appointment. Everyone at the western division, although exceedingly glad to see him promoted, regretted his departure and would have been pleased had it been possible for him to have succeeded their present commandant, Colonel Scafe, whose promotion occurs on the 10th prox.

Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Leefe, Captain G. E. Barnes, and Captain E. R. Cottingham, R.M.A.; Lieut.-Colonels W. T. Adair (Chatham), T. J. P. Evans and G. T. Onslow, Majors H. C. Money and F. White, Captains A. R. H. Hutchinson (Instructor of Signalling), (Portsmouth); and H. M. Howard (Plymouth), R.M.L.I., embark immediately for special service in South Africa. It is an unusual incident for four substantive lieutenant-colonels of marines to be detailed for other than regimental duty at the same time.

Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. J. Cheetham, R.M.A., retired, Recruiting Staff Officer, 1st Class, at Birmingham, who will complete five years' service in that appointment in July next, has been granted an extension of two years.

Captain E. H. Orlebar, R.M.L.I. (Plymouth), has been appointed Adjutant 3rd V.B. Welsh Regiment, at Cardiff, in place of Captain H. B. Phillips, Welsh Regiment, whose period of service in the Auxiliary forces expires on Wednesday next.

Captain F. R. Boyle, R.M.L.I., has qualified for field officer's rank in subjects "a" and "b."

Lieutenant F. H. Cox, R.M.L.I., embarked in the *Vivid* for the Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport, on Saturday last in place of Lieutenant F. A. Nelson, R.M.L.I., and Lieutenant R. H. Darwall, R.M.L.I., in the *Prince George* in place of Lieutenant J. A. F. Cuffe, R.M.L.I.

MARINE OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The writer of the article under the above heading on the 13th inst. explicitly states I "wrote of the midshipman who was killed at Graspan." Those who have not seen my letter will naturally conclude from what follows that I made observations personal to the gallant youth, to whose memory and conduct I observe Capt. Marchant, R.M.L.I., has officially paid a high tribute. I therefore request your insertion of this denial of the implication.

I regret the tone of the article in question tending to lower the broad question of efficiency of the naval service, which is the level on which I have always approached it, down to a personal squabble between two classes of officers of Her Majesty's fleet. The marine forces form an integral portion of the naval service, and what I strive for is that the naval service should reap to the full the advantages of special technical training imparted at the cost of the State to the officers of the marine branch of the Service.

I think the influenza must have got into your ink. In no other way can I account for the high temperature of the article and the feverish suggestion that I should ask bluejackets and marines by whom they would like to be "bossed." JOHN C. R. COLOMB.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although in one article of your issue of the 13th inst. you hope that "a most unfortunate discussion may be buried with the advent of the new year," yet in your leading article entitled "Marine Officers' Grievances," you make statements which I think require an answer from the marine officer's point of view.

The first matter to which I take objection is your direct implication that the marine obtains his training at sea and from naval officers. The marine comes into the hands of the marine officer as a raw recruit, and by him and under him in barracks ashore is made into a highly-trained soldier and seaman gunner before he ever meets a naval officer at all. Undoubtedly the man improves in experience and general handiness after embarkation, but his progress and training there, as before, are carefully watched and guided by marine officers (non-commissioned officers included), and the training he receives from naval officers is mainly confined to the admonition of the 1st lieutenant or commander as to the way some portion of the paint work or brass work under his charge has been cleaned. Thanks are indeed due to those gunnery lieutenants who help marine officers in carrying out their work, but not to those who, with misplaced zeal, only irritate by uncalled-for interference. In short, I claim that the marine is made into what he is (and do not you say you are proud of him?) by this marine officer alone, valiantly assisted by the similarly trained non-commissioned ranks of the corps.

In your remarks on my first letter you asked doubtfully if many marine officers shared my opinions. By now I think you have received a conclusive answer to that, anyhow. I never met one who did not. You now in the same spirit hint that the rank and file of the marines may prefer to be led by naval officers. It is not usual to consult with the men as to what leaders they would prefer, and doubtless a particular private of marines could be found who held this view; but I do not think he would have a good service record.

As to the differences in age between the gallant officers who fell at Graspan, this also helps our case. The commander was far younger than the major of marines serving under him, and this difference in age between the youngest marine officer and the midshipman was a very material one. There have been post captains doing well in command of their own ships at 24 years of age, but I never heard of one at 19.

Finally, the marine officer would not "regard the seaward side of his profession as a drudgery and a nuisance to be shirked" if the Admiralty and the naval officer will therein offer him a career and a scope for his legitimate ambition. FAIR PLAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your article on the marine officers' grievances which Sir John Colomb and Mr. Arnold-Forster

hope to remedy, you say that they "are not shared by the rank and file of the marine corps." If this is true, then the rank and file will have a right to complain that they are once more being left in the cold by their officers. I should like to ask Sir John Colomb and Mr. Arnold-Forster why it is that they should not take the same interest in the rank and file as in the officers of the corps. You have pointed out, what is true, that the marine officer does not inspire the same feelings of esteem and respect in those under him which prevail in other branches of the country's Service. There are exceptions, but my experience has been mostly to the contrary. Of course, this may be due to the fact that afloat the marine feels that while he is quickly in his element, his officer is often like a fish out of water. I believe that this will continue to be the case so long as the best of our officers are allowed to occupy positions on land connected with the Army and thus to forget that they belong to the naval service. If they could take the rank and file of the corps with them, they would be content, but because they are not allowed to do so they are discontented, and their discontent is reflected in their relations to those under them.

CHEVRON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After reading your article upon the grievances of marine officers, it has occurred to me that the time may be ripe for the consideration of a scheme of reorganisation of the corps. The history of the marines shows that while there has been continuous development on the part of the private soldier in the direction necessitated by naval change, the marine officers have lagged behind, and have failed to assimilate themselves to the new conditions. Originally the marine corps may be said to have had two functions; the first was that of small-arm men on board ship, and the second that of naval police. Their proved loyalty was a check upon the promiscuous crowds of seamen and landsmen who formed the crews of our ships. The first step towards giving them new duties was the creation of the artillery branch. The idea appears to have been that until the time came for using their small arms, they might work the guns on the afterpart of the upper deck. But as time went on and sea battles occurred but seldom, it was assumed that the use of the marine as a small-arm man would be but infrequent, and gradually the infantry as well as the artillery have been made proficient in naval gunnery. To-day there is not a very great difference between the usefulness of the marine and a seaman as a gunner. The seaman is perhaps, to use a popular phrase, the more handy man, but the marine is the cheaper article.

On the other hand, while it is true that the marine officer has been forced to make himself acquainted with gunnery, and he can, and generally does, take charge of one or more guns on board ship, there is no other function of the naval officer which he can well fill. The naval officer, however, is by his modern training fully competent to carry out all the essential functions of the marine. It is true that he may often lack the experience in handling men on shore which falls to the lot of the marine officer who has the opportunity of seeing service with the land forces. Whether, however, the possession of this experience is a benefit or not is a question with which I do not propose to deal. There is much to be said on either side whether the reply be in the affirmative or otherwise.

And it is here that I desire to make my point. Why should we not officer our marines with seamen? There might be some small loss of soldierlike appearance in the marine as a consequence, but in no other way should he suffer, while such a reorganisation would put an end, once and for ever, to the complaints of which we now hear so much. Naturally such a change could not be carried out at once, and it is better that it should not be; but the same process might be gone through which is gradually disposing of the old navigating branch, and which has been an unmixed blessing to the Service.

In conclusion, I deplore, sir, as much as you can the introduction of matters which can have no other result than to create discord between naval and marine officers. I allude especially to the publication of the late Major Plumb's letter. I have a great respect for Sir John Colomb, to whom the corps owes a deep debt of gratitude, but I fear that in this instance he has inadvertently done harm.

P. M. P. T.

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TO H.M. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CIGARETTES

SOLE CONSIGNEES.

Navy Foreign.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* repeats the story circulated by the *Patrie* that the gunner who has been responsible for the shooting, more or less efficient, of "Long Tom" at Ladysmith, was a sergeant of the first French Artillery, who mysteriously disappeared from Lorient after having broken his leave. Detectives were set to work to discover him, but the trace was altogether lost until he wrote from Ladysmith to a friend to describe the work which occupied him, and he explained that he had been promoted a captain of Boer artillery because of his good gunnery. This particular "P." is said to be a married man, and to have served a long time in the French artillery, both of the Army and the Marine.

The Council of Ministers in Paris has been engaged in the discussion of the plans for national defence which had been presented at earlier meetings. These plans have been submitted for investigation to M. Caillaux, who is occupied in studying the question of ways and means. When he has reported upon them they will be brought together as a complete programme, and will be presented to the Chamber. It is expected that the outlay involved, beginning next year and extended over a period which we believe has not been announced, will amount to a total sum of 750,000,000f., or about £30,000,000. One part of the programme is a great scheme for the expansion of the fleet, largely inspired by the projects of the German Emperor, and absorbing about two-thirds of the total sum. Another part of the scheme will provide for the defence of the French coast by fortified works, including also Bizerta and Mers-el-Kebir, as also of the colonial ports and coasts. The whole scheme will be completed by the increase of building and other facilities at the dockyard.

The programme for the present year is still under discussion, and it does not appear that the report of M. de la Porte will contribute much to a settlement while a new plan is being evolved by the Council of Ministers. He is asking if the programme of 1896, which provided for the building of 220 various vessels, can be considered to be abandoned. He criticises the new battleships proposed on account of deficient speed and range of action. His committee, however, invites the Minister, considering the fact that the ships proposed could not be completed for five or six years, to present some other project. Neither is M. de la Porte content with the armoured cruiser of 12,416 tons known as C 11, which is included in the programme, on the ground that she would be inferior to the *Jeanne d'Arc* in engine-power, speed, and range. Meanwhile the Minister had proposed to substitute two other cruisers of the class for the battleships which were discredited, but the committee will only sanction C 11, and permit some slight preparation to be made for the beginning of another in order to find work for the dockyard at Cherbourg. Therefore, at the present time the French ship-building programme of 1900 is completely unsettled, and we shall be curious to see what course is ultimately adopted, and what is

the nature of the greater programme which is to emanate from the Cabinet. It is all a matter of the wrangling of schools, and of definite policy there seems to be no evidence. As to M. de la Porte, his great idea is to secure defence for the coasts with a very limited range by means of torpedo-boats, submarine vessels, and perhaps of howitzer gunboats, while the *guerre de course* would be prosecuted vigorously.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

Successful candidates at the examination at stations abroad of officers for promotion (S.C. "special certificate," D. "distinguished" in any subject) :—

Royal Artillery :	
Lieut. M. D. Bell	(c), (d), (e) & (g).
" C. C. Palmer	(c), (d), (e) & (g); D. in Mil. Topog.
" R. B. Riddell	(c), (d) & (g).
" M. L. Wilkinson	Artillery.
" Hon. N. A. Hood	"
" W. E. Kemble	Organisation and Equipment.
" H. W. Gardiner	Tactics.
Royal Engineers :	
Capt. W. G. Lawrie	Mil. Law, Tactics; D. in Org. & Equip.
" J. S. Purvis	Mil. Law, Tact., Org. & Equip.
" E. C. Seaman	Mil. Law, Tactics; S.C. & D. in Org. & Equip.
Lieut. J. R. Garwood	Mil. Law, Tact., Org. & Equip.
Scots Guards :	
Capt. Hon. H. W. Trefusis	(c), (d) & (g); D. in Mil. Topog., Org. & Equip.
Royal Warwickshire Regiment :	
Lieut. P. K. Carré	(c), (d) & (g); D. in Mil. Topog.
" R. de C. Lyons	(c), (d) & (g).
Liverpool Regiment :	
Capt. H. Ross Johnson	Mil. Law, Tact., Org. & Equip.
Devonshire Regiment :	
Lieut. E. D. Young	(c), (d) & (g).
Lancashire Fusiliers :	
Lieut. J. F. V. Thorne	(c), (d) & (g); S.C. & D. in Tactics & Mil. Topog.
" H. H. Wilson	(c), (d) & (g).
" C. W. Maclean	(c), (d) & (g).
Royal Welsh Fusiliers :	
Lieut. J. A. Higgin	"
" H. Hill	"
Highland Light Infantry :	
Lieut. R. G. I. Chichester	(c), (d) & (g); D. in Tactics.
Seaforth Highlanders :	
Lieut. F. E. L. L. Daniell	(c), (d) & (g).
" C. I. Stockwell	(c), (d) & (g); S.C. & D. in Mil. Eng., Tact., Org. & Equip.
Cameron Highlanders :	
Lieut. D. N. C. C. Miers	Military Engineering.
" J. W. Sandilands	(c), (d) & (g).
Connaught Rangers :	
Lieut. H. M. Hutchinson	"
Leinster Regiment :	
Capt. N. H. C. Dickinson	"
Lieut. G. I. P. P. O'Shee	Military Law.
" H. T. Maffett	(c), (d) & (g); S.C. & D. in Tactics.
" J. R. Moffatt	(c), (d) & (g).
Royal Dublin Fusiliers :	
Capt. H. C. Smith	S.C. in Mil. Law, Tactics, Org. & Equip.
Rifle Brigade :	
Lieut. G. N. Salmon	Military Topography.
West India Regiment :	
Capt. A. E. Barchard	D. in Mil. Topog.
" H. D. Carleton	"
" E. L. V. S. Davies	Military Topography.
Lieut. A. T. de M. Martin	Military Engineering.
" S. E. C. H. Beamish	Tactics.
" A. T. Magan	(c), (d) & (g).
" W. P. Marley	"
" G. W. St. G. Grogan	(c), (d) & (g); S.C. & D. in Mil. Law, Mil. Eng., Org. & Equip.
" L. S. Denham	(c), (d), & (g).

The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 23.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—J. H. Hayes, vice W. E. D. Goff, promoted; L. Partridge, vice H. J. J. Patten, resigned.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. R. G. O. Bramston-Newman to be Capt., vice R. Sparrow, seconded; Lieut. W. M. C. du Q. Caillard, from Royal Warwickshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice R. Haig, promoted; 2nd Lieut. Forrester Colvin Watson, from 4th Batn. Essex Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. G. Jackson, promoted.

2nd Dragoons.—2nd Lieut. C. R. Pawson, from 5th Batn. Rifle Brigade, to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

4th Hussars.—Lieut. Reginald W. R. Barnes, Adj. to be Capt., to complete establishment (Dec. 31, 1899).

15th Hussars.—Lieut. James Knowles to be Capt., vice W. C. Anderson, retired; 2nd Lieut. W. P. C. Cantrell-Hubbersty to be Lieut., vice J. Knowles.

17th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. B. Gouraud, from unattached list, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. M. Shaw Stewart, promoted.

Remount Establishment.—The undermentioned temporary appointment is made :—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. R. C. B. Lawrence, Professor Staff College, to be a D.A.A.G., vice Major J. W. P. Peters, 7th Dragoon Guards (Jan. 1).

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. C. C. W. Lord Chesham, Buckinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry, is granted temporary rank of Col. in Army (Jan. 1).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Major C. M. Haggard to be Lieut.-Col., vice R. Purdy, removed on appointment to staff (Jan. 6).

Capt. Henry L. A. Jenkinson to be Major, vice C. M. Haggard (Jan. 6).

Lieut. H. Ramsden, from half pay, to be Lieut. on augmentation.

2nd Lieut. Edward H. Phillips to be Lieut. (Jan. 16).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Capt. Henry D. Larmore, C.M.G., is seconded for service in Indian Ordnance Dept. (Jan. 9).

The promotions of undermentioned Capts. are antedated as follows :—R. O. Marton to Dec. 9, 1899, vice L. B. S. Christie, appointed Divisional Adj. ; J. G. Austin to Dec. 13, 1899, vice H. R. Palmer, appointed Adj. ; C. F. Philipps to Dec. 21, 1899, vice E. C. le Pelley, seconded; and F. O. Wyatt to Dec. 22, 1899, vice F. Prendergast, seconded.

Supernumerary-Capt. Herbert G. Brett to be Capt., vice W. D. Nichol, seconded (Jan. 1).

The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capts. :—D. F. Nicholl, G. B. Mackenzie, C. J. D. Freeth, on seconded list; G. E. Tyrrell, vice R. E. Stuart, seconded; C. H. W. Owen, vice H. E. Caddell, appointed Divisional Adj. (Jan. 1); M. W. H. McCheane and G. C. Sturrock, on seconded list; W. Robinson, vice W. G. Lyddon, seconded; W. J. Fowler, vice C. J. Perceval, seconded; R. N. Lockhart, vice C. de Sausmarez, seconded; G. G. W. Corrie, vice F. H. Metcalfe, seconded (Jan. 3).

Lieut. H. C. L. Cock is seconded for service with Native Mountain Artillery in India (Jan. 9).

2nd Lieut. John S. Riccard to be Lieut. (Jan. 16).

C. U. Corbett, gent., from Royal Indian Engineering College, to be 2nd Lieut., with precedence next below H. B. Warwick (Jan. 10).

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Brevet-Col. G. P. F. Byng, from Lieut.-Col., half pay, to be Col. to command 51st (King's Own Yorkshire L.I.) and 65th (York and Lancaster Regt.) Regimental Districts, vice Col. W. Clark, retired (Jan. 16).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet-Col. G. R. R. Savage, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., is retained as a Supernumerary to establishment of the corps, under provisions of Article 103A Royal Warrant (May 30, 1899).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Major G. Frend to be Lieut.-Col., vice R. L. A. Pennington, placed on temporary half pay (Jan. 10).

LAZENBY'S SAUCE

is the only genuine Harvey's Sauce, the only one prepared from the Original Century-old Recipe. To obtain the genuine, you must ask for

Lazenby's Sauce

otherwise some inferior substitute may be offered you. Every bottle of

THE GENUINE HARVEY'S SAUCE

bears on label the signature of Elizabeth Lazenby.

Our Yeomanry Types.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is drawn to the important announcement appearing on the back cover of this week's number.

See Back Cover.

Lincolnshire Regt.—Sergt. W. J. Dugan, from Royal Sussex Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. Hodgson, seconded.

Devonshire Regt.—Supernumerary-Capt. C. S. Warwick to be Capt., vice W. B. Lafone, killed in action (Jan. 7).

Suffolk Regt.—Major G. F. C. Mackenzie to be Lieut.-Col., vice A. J. Watson, killed in action; 2nd Lieut. A. H. W. Temple to be Lieut., vice S. J. Carey, killed in action (Jan. 7).

Somersetshire L.I.—2nd Lieut. A. W. S. Paterson to be Lieut., vice C. E. M. Walker, killed in action (Jan. 7).

East Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. F. G. Poole is seconded under provisions of Army Order 150 of 1899 (Jan. 18).

Leicestershire Regt.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—T. N. Puckle, vice A. A. P. Butler, seconded (Jan. 3); F. le M. Gruchy, vice C. P. Russell, killed in action (Jan. 6).

Royal Irish Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. St. G. M. McRae to be Lieut., vice W. H. White, promoted (Nov. 18, 1899).

Cheshire Regt.—Capt. J. R. K. Birch is seconded for service on staff (Dec. 18, 1899).

East Surrey Regt.—The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of Jan. 19:—Gent. Cadet L. M. Wilson, from Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice R. V. G. Bretell, promoted (Jan. 20).

South Staffordshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. L. Curtis to be Lieut., vice J. S. S. Dunlop seconded (Oct. 14, 1899); Lieut. H. E. J. Eyre, from 4th Batn. Prince Albert's (Somersetshire L.I.), to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.)—Capt. and Brevet-Major F. Wintour is seconded for service on staff (Dec. 18, 1899); Lieut. E. L. H. James is seconded for special service in South Africa (Dec. 13, 1899).

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt. F. B. M. Henniker to be Major, vice R. S. Bowen, killed in action (Jan. 7). The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—F. H. Raikes (since killed in action), vice G. V. Horder, promoted (Dec. 4, 1899); H. H. R. White, vice Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, died of wounds received in action (Dec. 18, 1899); H. B. P. L. Kennedy, vice F. H. Raikes (Jan. 7). Lieut. S. A. G. Fitch, from 3rd Batn. Northamptonshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., vice H. B. P. L. Kennedy.

North Staffordshire Regt.—Lieut. F. H. Walker is seconded for service under Foreign Office (Dec. 27, 1899).

Seaford Highlanders.—The promotion to rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. R. S. Wilson is antedated to Dec. 9, 1899, vice C. I. Stockwell, seconded.

Gordon Highlanders.—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. F. Macbean to be Lieut.-Col., vice W. H. Dick-Cunyngham, V.C., died of wounds received in action (Jan. 9); Capt. R. S. Hunter-Blair to be Major, vice C. C. Miller-Wallnut, D.S.O., killed in action (Jan. 7).

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. H. C. Petre to be Major, vice A. B. W. Colville, promoted (Dec. 16, 1899). The promotions to rank of Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated as follows:—L. D. Hall (since killed in action), to Oct. 7, 1899, vice B. H. H. Cooke, appointed Adjt.; S. Davenport, to Oct. 22, 1899, vice C. J. H. Spence, seconded; A. R. Harman, to Nov. 16, 1899, vice Hon. C. F. H. Napier, promoted. The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—P. R. Creed, vice J. T. Burnett-Stuart, seconded (Dec. 4, 1899); B. A. Turner, vice L. D. Hall (Jan. 7). To be 2nd Lieuts.:—2nd Lieut. H. R. Sturgis, from 3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt., vice B. A. Turner; 2nd Lieut. G. M. Lindsay, from Royal Monmouth R.E. (Militia), in succession to Lieut. B. H. H. Cooke.

Unattached list.—Lieut. S. P. Mussen, from R.M.L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., with a view to his appointment to I.S.C. (Dec. 29, 1899).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—The undermentioned Sergt.-Majors to be Qrms., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation:—J. Attwood, W. Duncan, R. O. Roberts.

STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made to staff on mobilisation of 8th Division (Jan. 19):—

8TH DIVISION.

Major-Gen. Sir H. M. L. Rundle, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., to be a Lieut.-Gen. on staff to command division, with temporary rank of Lieut.-Gen. whilst so employed. Col. G. E. Harley, C.B., to be A.A.G. To be D.A.A.G.'s:—Major A. E. J. Cavendish, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Capt. G. I. Walsh, Leicestershire Regt.

Lieut.-Col. R. H. Morrison, from half pay, to be Asst.-Provost-Marshal.

Lieut.-Col. W. A. May, R.A.M.C., to be P.M.O.

Major J. W. Jerome, R.A.M.C., to be Medical Officer.

To be Chaplains:—Rev. C. F. O'Reilly, Chaplain to Forces, 2nd Class; Rev. J. F. P. Jellicoe, Chaplain to Forces, 4th Class.

Capt. C. H. Bennett, Worcestershire Regt., to be Divisional Signalling Officer.

16th Brigade.

Major-Gen. B. B. D. Campbell, M.V.O., to be Major-Gen. on staff to command brigade.

Capt. E. F. O. Gascoigne, D.S.O., Grenadier Guards, to be Brig.-Major.

17th Brigade.

Major-Gen. J. E. Boyes to be Major-Gen. on staff to command brigade.

Capt. C. B. FitzHenry, 7th Hussars, to be Brig.-Major.

The undermentioned appointments are made to the personal staff of Field-Marshal Right Hon. F. S. Lord Roberts, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C., Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in South Africa (Dec. 23, 1899):—

Commander Hon. S. J. Fortescue, R.N., to be Naval A.D.C.

Capt. Lord H. A. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 3rd Batn. Royal Scots, to be an extra A.D.C.

Capt. C. H. Lord Settrington, 3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt., to be an extra A.D.C.

Col. R. Pole-Carew, C.B., to be a Major-Gen. on staff to command 9th Brigade, with local rank of Major-Gen. in South Africa whilst so employed, and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army (Nov. 27, 1899).

Capt. F. C. Dundas, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be a D.A.A.G. (and also for instruction), vice Major W. J. Bonus, Dorsetshire Regt., who has resigned that appointment (Jan. 11).

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made:—

Brevet-Col. A. E. Duthy, from Lieut.-Col., half pay R.A., to be a Col. on staff for R.A., and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army, vice Col. J. A. F. Nutt, appointed Col. on staff for R.A., South Africa (Jan. 15).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. W. S. Clarke, from half pay, to be an A.A.G., vice Col. H. Cooper, A.D.C. to the Queen, employed in South Africa, and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army (Jan. 6).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. W. A. Collings, from half pay, to be an A.A.G., vice Col. F. W. Benson, employed in South Africa, and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army (Jan. 4).

Lieut.-Col. Hon. J. P. Napier, from half pay, to be an A.A.G., vice Col. O. C. Hanney, employed in South Africa, and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army (Jan. 5).

Lieut.-Col. F. C. Ricardo, from half pay, to be an A.A.G., vice Col. W. H. Mackinnon (Jan. 1).

Capt. W. G. Gwatkin, Manchester Regt., Staff-Capt. at headquarters, to be a D.A.A.G. at headquarters, vice Capt. W. T. Furse, R.A., employed in South Africa (Jan. 11).

Capt. V. C. Climo, West India Regt., to be a Staff-Capt. at headquarters, vice Capt. W. G. Gwatkin, Manchester Regt. (Jan. 11).

Ordnance Factories.—Capt. E. S. Cooper, R.A., from Asst.-Insp., A.O.D., to be Asst.-Supt., Royal Gunpowder Factory, vice Major F. L. Nathan, R.A., appointed Supt. (Jan. 20).

Indian Staff Corps.—The undermentioned Majors are granted temporary rank of Lieut. whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army:—J. F. Worledge (Sept. 13, 1899); G. J. Shaw, C. B. Brownlow (Sept. 27, 1899); H. J. J. Middleton (Sept. 30, 1899).

Brevet.—The undermentioned Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols.:—E. Balfe, I.S.C. (June 30, 1899); A. de V. Alexander, I.S.C. (Dec. 8, 1899); W. L. Davids, R.A. (Jan. 25).

MEMORANDA.

Col. H. Eisdale, Col. on staff, C.R.E. in China and Hong Kong, is placed on retired pay (Jan. 20).

Col. T. Gracey, C.S.I., is placed on retired list with an Indian pension (Jan. 21).

Lieut.-Col. J. Willcocks, C.M.G., D.S.O., is granted local rank of Col. whilst Commandant of West African Frontier Force (Jan. 1).

Lieut.-Col. F. Luttman-Johnson, half pay, is placed on retired pay (Jan. 22).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Capt.:—A. J. H. Carstairs, Esq., late Capt. Royal Irish Rifles; Capt. and Hon. Major G. W. H. Tudor, late 3rd Batn. Princess of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.); J. B. Clarkson, Esq., late Capt. 3rd Batn. Royal Fusiliers.

To be Lieuts.:—E. T. Dixon, gent., late Lieut. R.A.; C. L. Peacocke, gent., late Lieut. R.A.; C. A. Rumball, gent., late Lieut. R.A.; H. M. J. McCance, gent., late Lieut. Royal Scots; J. F. J. Corballis, gent., late Lieut. Royal Irish Regt.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg.-Major E. Cureton resigns his commission; Surg.-Capt. T. Tinley, M.D., 1st East Riding of Yorkshire V.A., to be Surg.-Major.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 23.

The undermentioned gentlemen (University candidates) to be 2nd Lieuts.:—

16th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. G. E. Bellville, from 4th V.B. Suffolk Regt., in succession to Lieut. A. E. Viscount Fincastle, V.C., promoted.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Lieut. H. C. K. Crawley, from Mid-Ulster Artillery (Southern Divn., R.G.A.).

GRENADEER GUARDS.

2nd Lieut. Lord Alan Ian Percy, from 2nd V.B. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), vice T. B. N. Leslie, died of wounds received in action.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Bufs (East Kent Regt.)—P. S. Harland, in succession to Lieut. H. G. F. S. Gregson, seconded; 2nd Lieut. F. W. Tomlinson, from 1st V.B. Oxfordshire L.I., in succession to Lieut. E. H. Finch Hatton, promoted.

Norfolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. R. Clarke, from 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, in succession to Lieut. R. W. Hare, seconded; 2nd Lieut. A. E. M. Ward, from 1st V.B. Oxfordshire L.I., in succession to Lieut. C. F. N. Worsley, transferred to I.S.C.; 2nd Lieut. F. de W. Harman, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. H. P. M. White, transferred to I.S.C.

Lincolnshire Regt.—E. N. French on augmentation.

Devonshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. L. Maxwell, from 1st V.B. Oxfordshire L.I., in succession to Lieut. A. F. Dalzell, killed in action.

Suffolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. N. Nicholson, from 4th V.B., in succession to Lieut. S. J. Carey, killed in action.

Somersetshire L.I.—2nd Lieut. E. W. Grigg, from 3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I., in succession to Lieut. C. E. M. Walker, killed in action.

Bedfordshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. V. P. Druce, from 1st V.B. Royal Sussex Regt., in succession to Lieut. H. I. Nicholl, promoted.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. E. Barlow, from 1st V.B., in succession to Lieut. H. M. Farmer, seconded.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. R. N. Phillips, from 16th Middlesex V.R.C., vice Hon. C. R. Clegg-Hill, seconded.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. E. F. T. Traill, from 4th Batn. Connaught Rangers, in succession to Lieut. H. A. Leverson, promoted.

Gloucestershire Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. C. Grimley, from 3rd Batn., on augmentation.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)—2nd Lieut. C. O. Jubb, from 1st V.B. Hampshire Regt., in succession to Lieut. K. A. Macleod, seconded.

Hampshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. H. Middleton, from 3rd Batn., vice G. D. McCormick, transferred to I.S.C.; Lieut. L. C. Chawner, from 1st V.B., in succession to

Lieut. H. W. Tompson, promoted; 2nd Lieut. J. S. Hooker, from 1st V.B., on augmentation.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—J. MacKenzie in succession to Lieut. N. G. Edmonds, killed in action.

Oxfordshire L.I.—2nd Lieut. E. H. Kirkpatrick, from 13th Middlesex V.R.C., in succession to Lieut. F. J. Henley, promoted.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.)—2nd Lieut. J. H. Bennett, from 1st V.B. Hampshire Regt., on augmentation.

Seaford Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. J. G. E. Craik, from 1st V.B. Oxfordshire L.I., in succession to Lieut. H. M. Blair, promoted.

Gordon Highlanders.—A. L. Davis, vice J. R. McO. Campbell, died of wounds received in action.

Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. R. C. Wilson, from 3rd V.B. Bedfordshire Regt., vice R. G. Baker, transferred to I.S.C.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt.—2nd Lieut. N. P. Brooke, from 3rd Batn. Gloucestershire Regt., in succession to Lieut. R. F. Legg, seconded.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 23.

MILITIA.

The undermentioned officers of Militia are seconded for service with line batns. in South Africa:—

Harwich Divn. R.E. (Militia) Submarine Miners.—2nd Lieut. C. E. Lawder.

Plymouth Divn. R.E. (Militia) Submarine Miners.—Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry J. H. Prior.

3rd Batn. Buffs (East Kent Regt.)—Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry C. A. Colley.

3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt.—Lieut. J. C. Hylton-Joliffe.

4th Batn. Norfolk Regt.—Lieut. F. J. E. Archer.

3rd Batn. Lincolnshire Regt.—Lieut. W. O. Grieve.

4th Batn. Lincolnshire Regt.—Lieut. R. Bastard; 2nd Lieuts. E. F. Cecil and R. Wellesley.

4th Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. G. D. Leake.

3rd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.—Lieut. F. M. Bassett.

4th Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.—Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry G. E. Marten, Lieut. E. Ashmead-Bartlett.

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut. F. J. R. Hughes, Lieut. Hon. H. R. T. G. Fitzmaurice-Deane Morgan.

4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—2nd Lieut. L. W. M. Lloyd.

5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut. F. J. Raynsford.

6th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut. S. R. Clement.

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—Capt. E. T. Logan, Lieuts. G. V. Hornby, E. R. A. Hall, and A. R. Hill.

4th Batn. Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. H. E. Welch.

3rd Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieut. H. R. Elliott.

3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers.—Capt. H. H. Bromfield, Lieuts. E. Southey and J. Wheen.

3rd Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieuts. G. G. Moir and Sir W. Jardine, Bart.

3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt.—Capt. C. J. Lloyd-Carson, 2nd Lieut. E. J. Wolseley.

4th Batn. East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. N. G. P. de C. Tronson.

3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.—Lieuts. G. Brooke and E. C. Russell, 2nd Lieut. J. C. Parker.

3rd Batn. Oxfordshire L.I.—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry G. F. Paske, Lieuts. S. R. Christie-Miller and R. M. Logan.

4th Batn. Oxfordshire L.I.—Lieut. S. G. R. White.

7th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt. J. Spottiswoode.

3rd Batn. Wiltshire Regt.—Lieut. D. Williams.

3rd Batn. North Staffordshire Regt.—Lieuts. H. R. Dyer and C. L. Prior.

4th Batn. North Staffordshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. S. J. Wilkinson.

4th Batn. Durham L.I.—Capt. H. Greathed.

3rd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. A. St. L. Goldie.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 23.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery (Southern Divn.)—R. H. O'D. Paterson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Carmarthen Artillery (Western Divn.)—2nd Lieut. H. E. E. Philipps to be Lieut.

Cornwall and Devon Miners' Artillery (Western Divn.)—S. J. H. Butler, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Dublin City Artillery (Southern Divn.)—W. T. J. L. Wall, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Duke of Edinburgh's Own, Edinburgh Artillery (Southern Divn.)—H. Bull, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 12).

Fife Artillery (Southern Divn.)—V. B. A. de Cetto, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Sussex Artillery (Eastern Divn.)—2nd Lieut. W. B. Hayley resigns his commission.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Royal Monmouthshire.—E. T. L. Jenkins, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—Capt. H. E. Walcott resigns his commission (Jan. 24); Capt. W. H. de B. Griffith, from 3rd Batn. Gloucestershire Regt., to be Capt. (Jan. 14).

3rd Batn. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—J. Challenor, Esq., late Capt. 3rd and 4th Batns. South Staffordshire Regt., to be Capt. (Jan. 15); F. S. Jackson, Esq., late Lieut. Harrow Volun. eers, to be Capt. (Jan. 16); N. E. Howell, gent. (Jan. 12), and M. G. Bayley, gent. (Jan. 15), to be 2nd Lieuts.

5th Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.—J. A. M. Bannerman, gent., and D. Eckford, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts. (Jan. 9).

5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.—H. R. Hayter, gent. (Jan. 11), and P. A. Prescott-Roberts, gent. (Jan. 12), to be 2nd Lieuts.

4th Batn. King's (Liverpool Regt.)—B. L. C. Teeling, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 17).

3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt.—W. St. J. Beale, Esq., late Capt. 4th Batn. Worcestershire Regt., to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. R. W. Hewitt and M. K. Hodgson to be Lieuts. (Jan. 10); J. N. S. Stott, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 12).

3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.—M. R. d'A. Anderson, Esq.,

late Capt. 3rd Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Capt. (Jan. 6).

4th Batn. Suffolk Regt.—F. D. S. Gethin, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 14).

3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt.—H. A. Willows, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 13).

4th Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.—C. B. Greenfield, Esq., formerly Lieut., to be Capt. (Jan. 10); I. M. M. Phillips, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 11).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—R. P. Paton, gent., and A. de T. Mouillot, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts. (Jan. 16).

3rd Batn. Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.).—2nd Lieut. E. H. F. Loneragan resigns his commission.

5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—M. R. M. McLeod, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 10).

6th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt. and Hon. Major T. Hutchings resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—H. Paine, Esq., to be re-appointed Capt. (Jan. 17); V. R. Tahourdin, gent. (Jan. 11), and A. M. Wilson, gent. (Jan. 16), to be 2nd Lieuts.

4th Batn. Cheshire Regt.—J. A. Bean, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 15).

3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers.—E. M. Steward, gent. (Jan. 13), J. S. R. Lake, gent. (Jan. 16), W. H. Amedroz, gent., and J. S. B. Gething, gent. (Jan. 17), to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Lieut. F. N. Baker, from 2nd Tower Hamlets R.E. (Volunteers), to be Capt. (Jan. 10); 2nd Lieut. J. Budden is superseded for absence without leave.

3rd and 4th Bats. Worcestershire Regt.—H. R. Ward, gent., and A. W. Agg, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts. (Jan. 15).

3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt.—K. D. Mackenzie, late 2nd Lieut. 5th Lancers, to be Lieut.; W. B. Rennie, gent., A. G. Niven, gent. (Jan. 8), L. T. Allason, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.; 2nd Lieut. A. F. J. Cox, from 5th V.B. Highland L.I., to be 2nd Lieut.; C. H. M. Toller, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 13).

3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. A. P. Palmer resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.).—Lieut. E. W. Mayor, from Humber Divn., Submarine Miners, R.E. (Militia), to be Capt. (Jan. 9); D. M. Jenkins, gent. (Jan. 13), and P. R. J. Henry, gent. (March 12), to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Border Regt.—J. W. Chamley, gent. (Jan. 9), and T. W. Pragnell, gent. (Jan. 11), to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt.—H. F. Bidder, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 9).

3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.—J. F. N. Baxendale, gent. (Jan. 11), G. W. Carpenter-Garnier, gent., and C. C. R. Black-Hawkins, gent. (Jan. 16), to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Dorsetshire Regt.—C. J. C. Browne, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 10).

3rd Batn. Welsh Regt.—G. Woodfull, gent. (Jan. 11), A. K. H. O'Brien, gent., and W. R. Carey, gent. (Jan. 12), to be 2nd Lieuts.; Lieut. D. W. Pantou is appointed Instr. of Musketry under para. 259 Militia Regulations (Jan. 11).

3rd Batn. Oxfordshire L.I.—F. J. Scott-Murray, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 9).

3rd Batn. Essex Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. M. Wheatley to be Lieut. (Jan. 3).

3rd Batn. Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.).—R. Longstaff, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 11).

3rd Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—2nd Lieut. P. M. Brooke-Hitching, from 3rd V.B. Royal Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 6).

3rd Batn. King's (Shropshire L.I.).—F. A. C. Downes, gent., and P. C. Huth, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts. (Jan. 15).

3rd Batn. Middlesex Regt.—Lieut. W. S. K. Hole resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. Wiltshire Regt.—H. F. Coddington, gent. (Jan. 9), and V. N. Johnson, gent. (Jan. 11), to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.—H. E. Sykes, gent., late Lieut. 4th Batn. Somersetshire L.I., to be Lieut.; C. A. Chaytor, gent. (Jan. 11), and R. B. Shepherd, gent. (Jan. 12), to be 2nd Lieuts.

4th Batn. Durham L.I.—S. G. Evans, gent. (Jan. 11), J. H. Wood, gent., and G. G. Sadler, gent. (Jan. 15), to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Highland L.I.—2nd Lieuts. F. H. L. Stevenson and J. W. Lichtenberg to be Lieuts. (Jan. 11).

3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders.—H. P. Burn, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 13).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut. H. C. Harvey to be Capt.

5th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—J. C. M. Mulock, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 13).

5th Batn. Connaught Rangers.—2nd Lieuts. H. N. Foster and A. E. Mahon to be Lieuts. (Jan. 9).

3rd Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—C. M. King, jun., gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 12).

4th Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—H. E. Whaley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 13); 2nd Lieut. Hon. R. Bruce (Master of Burleigh), from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 15).

5th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—2nd Lieut. Hon. A. M. Henley resigns his commission.

5th Batn. Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt.—S. N. Noble, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—K. C. Weldon, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary), without pay or allowances, under para. 11 Militia Regulations.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Herts.—S. G. Sheppard, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary) (Jan. 13).

North Somerset.—A. C. Thynne, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 16).

Nottinghamshire.—Hon. A. N. H. M. Herbert to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 12).

Westmoreland and Cumberland.—I. H. Williams, gent., O. Beddington, gent. (Jan. 10), and J. G. E. Wood, gent. (Jan. 13), to be 2nd Lieuts.

Worcestershire.—Hon. J. H. Ward to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 11).

Yorkshire Hussars.—F. H. Walker, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 12).

Yorkshire Dragoons.—E. M. Gaskell, gent. (Jan. 12), and W. P. Jeffcock, gent. (Jan. 16), to be 2nd Lieuts.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Dorsetshire (Southern Divn., R.G.A.).—J. F. Fogerty, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Durham (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—H. Wilson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Durham V.A. (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—A. F. Fitzgerald, gent., and T. G. Bell, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st Edinburgh (City).—J. Cairns, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.; Surg.-Lieut.-Col. J. J. K. Duncanson, M.D., resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of corps on retirement.

1st Forfarshire.—H. C. Colman, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st Gloucestershire (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—Rev. E. M. Lance, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

2nd Hampshire V.A. (Southern Divn., R.G.A.).—F. H. Joyce, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 24); Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. G. Boghurst retires under para. 111 Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of corps on retirement (Dec. 31, 1899); E. W. Smith, gent., to be Qrmr.

1st Kent (Eastern Divn., R.G.A.).—Lieut. G. P. Busbridge to be Capt.

5th Lancashire.—E. Leigh, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Lincolnshire (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—Capt. A. McG. Nell to be Major; Lieut. H. C. Scaping to be Capt.

1st City of London (Eastern Divn., R.G.A.).—The resignation of 2nd Lieut. A. W. Torkington, which was gazetted on Dec. 29, 1899, is cancelled.

1st Midlothian.—J. W. Thomson, jun., gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Norfolk (Eastern Divn., R.G.A.).—J. R. Robinson, gent., to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st Northumberland (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—Lieut. W. A. Hartley resigns his commission.

1st Sussex (Eastern Divn., R.G.A.).—G. A. Dell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Worcestershire and Warwickshire.—W. T. A. Claughton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—2nd Lieut. J. Murray resigns his commission.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—F. N. Priestley, gent., C. S. Walker, gent., B. F. Roberts, gent., B. O. Osborn, gent., and E. A. Lassen, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Durham.—Major J. H. Wright is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

1st Lanarkshire.—Lieut. C. L. Spencer to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. P. MacLellan and F. A. Rottenburg to be Lieuts.; G. L. Farquhar, gent., T. Kirkpatrick, jun., gent., and C. G. Mitchell, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st Lancashire.—2nd Lieut. R. D. Poulson resigns his commission.

1st London.—J. C. Jackson, gent., to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Capt. and Hon. Major W. H. Dodds to be Major; Lieut. J. E. McPherson to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. F. M. Sutherland to be Lieut.

Electrical Engineers.

Capt. A. E. Mavor is retired under para. 118 Volunteer Regulations (Jan. 13).

Lieuts. A. E. Le Rossignol, A. Bain (Jan. 13), and H. M. Leaf (Jan. 15) to be Capt.

2nd Lieuts. J. J. F. O'Shaughnessy, A. H. Pott, Hon. R. C. Craven, and J. E. Pearce (Jan. 15) to be Lieuts.

K. W. E. Edgcombe, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade, Royal Scots.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. L. Bilton and Capt. and Hon. Major J. K. Paterson resign their commissions, with permission to retain their ranks and to wear uniform of corps on retirement; 2nd Lieut. J. D. Horsburgh resigns his commission; A. M. McLeod, gent., and E. F. Harris, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supernumerary).

2nd (Weald of Kent) V.B. Buffs (East Kent Regt.).—E. H. Hoare, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—J. Bywell, gent., to be Qrmr.

2nd V.B. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—M. Field, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th V.B. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—J. A. Macfie, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th (Irish) V.B. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—J. R. McCullagh, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Lincolnshire Regt.—Capt. G. C. Sharpe resigns his commission; Surg.-Capt. J. W. Jessop resigns his commission and is appointed Capt.

2nd (Prince of Wales's) V.B. Devonshire Regt.—H. I. Fripp, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Suffolk Regt.—F. Pretty, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th (Cambridge University) V.B. Suffolk Regt.—C. F. G. Page, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (extra-Supernumerary).

1st V.B. Somersetshire L.I.—Rev. T. J. C. Gardner, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

2nd V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—C. E. Scott, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.; W. W. Sallitt, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

3rd V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—F. McC. Jowitt, gent., S. D. Kitson, gent., W. L. Illingworth, gent., B. A. Hirst, gent., and G. Adshead, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

2nd V.B. East Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. C. H. W. Wilson to be Major; Lieut. E. N. Smartt to be Capt.

2nd V.B. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—W. J. G. Ogilvie, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd (Earl of Chester's) V.B. Cheshire Regt.—C. P. Smith, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th V.B. South Wales Borderers.—Lieut. B. C. Williams resigns his commission.

1st V.B. Worcestershire Regt.—G. H. Green, gent., and W. R. Donne, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. P. H. C. Greene resigns his commission.

2nd (Westmoreland) V.B. Border Regt.—A. H. Willink, gent., V. S. Jones, gent., and J. Roper, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—R. N. C. G. Lord Zouche, formerly Lieut. 8th Sussex R.V., to be Lieut.

5th (Isle of Wight, Princess Beatrice's) V.B. Hampshire Regt.—J. C. T. Llewelyn, gent., and L. G. Roberts, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st V.B. South Staffordshire Regt.—H. Ely, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. South Staffordshire Regt.—C. Hoult, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Bucks.—W. H. Grenfell, Esq., late Capt. Harrow Volunteers, to be Major; Capt. G. F. Phillpot resigns his commission; W. W. Carille, gent., late Lieut. Bucks Yeomanry, to be Lieut.; C. E. Cobb, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.).—R. J. T. Bindley, gent., and B. Stone, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

2nd V.B. Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.).—R. Saxby, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

1st V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—O. Gillett, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Northamptonshire Regt.—H. St. J. Browne, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt.—J. C. Wardrop, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. King's Own (Yorkshire L.I.).—Lieut. J. J. Jackson to be Instr. of Musketry under para. 59 Volunteer Regulations.

1st Herefordshire.—Lieut.-Col. M. J. G. Scobie is granted hon. rank of Col.

1st V.B. Middlesex Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. S. Drew to be Lieut.

2nd V.B. Middlesex Regt.—R. A. Slee, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

5th (West) Middlesex.—Capt. W. N. Roseveare to be Major; Lieut. C. G. Tosswill to be Capt.

1st London.—2nd Lieut. D. Clark to be Lieut.; R. J. Lucas, gent., and A. O. Devitt, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supernumerary).

2nd London.—The surname of the gentleman appointed 2nd Lieut. in *Gazette* of Jan. 9 is Bernau, and not as therein stated.

1st Cadet Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—K. R. Wilson, gent., to be Hon. 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Wiltshire Regt.—E. H. Pritchett, Esq., to be reappointed Capt.

5th (Ardwick) V.B. Manchester Regt.—R. Cochrane, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st (Hallamshire) V.B. York and Lancaster Regt.—J. Wortley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th (Deeside Highland) V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—A. Reid, Esq., late Sergt., to be Capt.

6th V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—Capt. and Hon. Major W. Grant resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish).—C. W. A. Stewart, gent., and H. A. H. Newington, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

14th Middlesex (Inns of Court).—W. S. Eastwood, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

15th Middlesex.—G. A. Duffield, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

19th Middlesex.—Surg.-Lieut. M. Richards resigns his commission.

24th Middlesex.—F. T. R. Bigham, gent., H. A. B. Chapman, gent., and A. H. Chaytor, gent., to be 2nd Lieuts.

26th Middlesex (Cyclist).—J. L. Sharples, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Tower Hamlets.—2nd Lieut. F. Waterfield resigns his commission; S. M. Carson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Jan. 24.]

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FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 26.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. P. R. Denny to be Capt., in succession to Major W. H. Birkbeck, who holds an extra-regimental appointment (Dec. 30, 1899).

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. R. L. Mullens to be Capt., in succession to Major G. P. Douglas, who holds an extra-regimental appointment (Dec. 30, 1899).

9th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. Lord Frederick T. Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood to be Lieut., vice Lord Charles C. Bentinck, seconded (Oct. 9, 1899).

12th Lancers.—Lieut. J. J. Pawson, from 7th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

16th Lancers.—Lieut. C. P. Martyn, from Devon Artillery, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. W. D. Bellow, promoted.

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Major G. J. Youngusband, I.S.C., to command a batn. of Yeomanry, with temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army (Jan. 20).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Major D. E. Dewar to be Lieut.-Col. on augmentation (Jan. 23).

The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. E. James on augmentation (Jan. 1); W. J. B. Allen, vice H. C. Oldhall, seconded (Jan. 3); E. W. Alexander on augmentation (Jan. 17); C. A. Sykes and A. B. H. Clerke, on seconded list; S. F. Metcalfe on augmentation (Jan. 23).

Capt. E. C. Sanders to be Divisional Adjt. on augmentation (Jan. 1).

Capt. H. E. Vallentin to be Adjt., vice Capt. E. C. Sanders (Jan. 1).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieut. R. C. Chartres to be Capt. to complete establishment, (dated Sept. 23, 1899, but not to carry back pay and allowances prior to Jan. 10, 1900).

Lieut. J. L. Stenhouse is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health.

Supernumerary-Lieut. A. C. Russel to be Lieut. on augmentation (Jan. 2).

Capt. H. E. Cadell to be Divisional Adjt., vice B. M. Bateman, seconded (Jan. 1).

GRENADEER GUARDS.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. V. Hatton, C.B., on completion of his period of service in command of a batn., is placed on half pay (Jan. 28).

Major D. A. Kinloch to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. V. Hatton, C.B. (Jan. 28).

The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—G. F. Trotter, vice P. A. Clive, seconded; C. E. Corkran, Batn. Adjt., to complete establishment (Nov. 30, 1899).

2nd Lieut. Hon. R. Lygon to be Lieut., vice G. F. Trotter (Nov. 30, 1899).

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

To be 2nd Lieuts.—2nd Lieut. G. E. Huth, from 3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt., on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. E. G. Gillilan, from 3rd Batn. Oxfordshire L.I., on augmentation.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Supernumerary-Capt. E. M. Murray to be Capt. on augmentation.

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—Lieut. H. A. Walker to be Capt. on augmentation.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut. T. G. C. Bliss to be Capt., vice R. B. Page, promoted (Oct. 17, 1899). The restoration to establishment of Supernumerary-Capt. C. H. Hicks is in succession to Major R. B. Page, appointed to staff, and not as previously stated.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Capt. and Brevet-Major W. H. Bowes is seconded for service on staff (Oct. 30, 1899).

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Major R. L. Payne, D.S.O., from Somersetshire L.I., to be Lieut.-Col., vice R. M. Greenfield, removed on appointment to staff.

Worcestershire Regt.—Capt. M. H. Nunn is seconded for service as an Adjt. of Volunteers (Dec. 21, 1899).

East Lancashire Regt.—Supernumerary-Lieut. C. E. Wilson to be Lieut., vice J. S. Baumgartner, seconded.

Hampshire Regt.—Lieut. Alexander A. L. Collard is seconded for service in Army Pay Dept. (Jan. 12).

Dorsetshire Regt.—The precedence of Capt. O. P. S. Ingham is next below Capt. F. Fowke, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Jan. 9.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.).—Lieut. A. Chamberlayne, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., vice A. V. West, killed in action.

Highland L.I.—Lieut. R. W. H. Anderson to be Adjt., vice Capt. J. W. A. Cowan, D.S.O., killed in action (Dec. 12, 1899).

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. R. G. T. Bright to be Capt., in succession to Major H. C. Petre, Adjt. of Volunteers (Dec. 16, 1899).

Army Service Corps.—The date of transfer to A.S.C. on probation as 2nd Lieuts. of officers mentioned in *Gazette* of Jan. 16, 1900, is Oct. 2, 1899, and not as stated therein; 1st Class Staff-Sergt.—Major W. F. Box to be Qrmer., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Lieut. H. Archer, deceased.

THE CITY OF LONDON IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS.

Col. W. H. Mackinnon to be a Col. on Staff as Col.-Commandant (Dec. 22, 1899).

Lieut. E. H. Trotter, Grenadier Guards, to be Staff-Capt. with temporary rank of Capt. in Army (Jan. 1).

J. E. H. Orr, gent., late Lieut. R.A., to be Staff-Capt. for transport duties, with temporary rank of Capt. in Army (Jan. 3).

Surg.-Capt. R. R. Sleman, 20th Middlesex V.R.C., to be Medical Officer, with temporary rank of Capt. (Jan. 9).

Capt. W. Triggs, Reserve of Officers, to be Paymr (Jan. 10).

W. S. Mulvey, gent., M.R.C.V.S., to be Vet.-Surg., with temporary rank of Vet.-Lieut. (Jan. 8).

Field Battery.

Major G. McMicking, H.A.C. of London, to be Major, with temporary rank of Major in Army (Jan. 8).

Capt. C. E. D. Budworth, R.A., Adjt. H.A.C. of London, to be Capt. (Jan. 12).

To be Lieuts., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army:—Lieut. A. C. Lowe, H.A.C. of London (Jan. 8); Lieut. H. Bayley, H.A.C. of London; 2nd Lieut. J. F. Duñcan, H.A.C. of London (Jan. 12).

Surg.-Capt. A. Thorne, M.B., 2nd Middlesex V.A., to be Medical Officer, with temporary rank of Capt. (Jan. 12).

Machine-Gun Section.

Lieut. E. V. Welby, 1st Tower Hamlets V.R.C., to be Lieut., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army (Jan. 8).

Mounted Infantry.

Lieut.-Col.-Commandant and Hon. Col. H. C. Cholmondeley, 1st London V.R.C., to be Lieut.-Col., with temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army (Dec. 27, 1899).

Capt. E. Bell, Worcestershire Regt., to be Adjt. (Jan. 10).

Rdgm. and Hon. Lieut. J. Ridler, A.S.O., to be Qrmer. (Jan. 6).

To be Capts., with temporary rank of Capt. in Army:—Capt. J. F. Waterlow, 2nd V.B. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.); Capt. John W. Reid, 3rd Middlesex V.A. (Jan. 3).

To be Lieuts., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army:—Capt. C. H. W. Wilson, 2nd V.B. East Yorkshire Regt.; Capt. E. G. Concanon, 16th Middlesex V.R.C.; Capt. W. H. Brailey, 3rd V.B. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.); Lieut. B. Moeller, H.A.C. of London; 2nd Lieut. G. Berry, 13th Middlesex V.R.C.; A. Bailey, gent.; E. A. Manisty, gent.; Lieut. A. H. Henderson, 21st Middlesex V.R.C. (Jan. 8).

Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. A. F. C. Earl of Albemarle, 12th Middlesex V.R.C., to be Lieut.-Col., with temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army (Jan. 3).

Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. A. G. Pawle, 18th Middlesex V.R.C., to be second in command, with temporary rank of Major in Army (Jan. 3).

Capt. Hon. J. H. R. Bailey, Grenadier Guards, to be Adjt. (Jan. 9).

Surg.-Capt. E. W. St. V. Ryan, 16th Middlesex V.R.C., to be Medical Officer, with temporary rank of Capt. (Jan. 6).

Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. S. Firth, R.A., to be Qrmer. (Jan. 6).

To be Capts. with temporary rank of Capt. in Army:—Capt. A. Reid, 1st V.B. Middlesex Regt.; Capt. C. W. Berkeley, 3rd London V.R.C.; Capt. C. G. R. Matthey, 1st London V.R.C.; Capt. F. J. Cousins, 5th Middlesex V.R.C.; Capt. R. B. Shipley, 1st Middlesex V.R.C.; Capt. and Hon. Major R. W. H. Edis, 20th Middlesex V.R.C.; Capt. A. A. Howell, 3rd V.B. Royal Fusiliers; Capt. C. A. Mortimore, 3rd V.B. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.) (Jan. 3).

H.M.S. "THUNDERER" RELIEF FUND.

H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH, January 25, 1900.

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS in the Year 1899.
Prepared in pursuance of the Second Schedule of the Trust Deed.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
To Balance from last Account ..	£79 11 3	By Annuities to Widows ..	£194 15 0
" Treasurer Borough of Portsmouth, Repayment of 43rd and 44th Installments of Loan ..	240 0 0	" Postage ..	1 0 0
" Interest on ditto ..	89 5 0	" Advertising ..	2 2 0
" Interest on South Australian 3½ per cent. Bonds ..	24 10 0	" Cheque Book ..	1 17 0
" Interest on New South Wales 4 per cent. Bonds ..	16 0 0	" Income Tax ..	4 7 4
" Interest on Newfoundland 3½ per cent. Bonds ..	10 10 0	" Balance Jan. 1, 1900 ..	339 18 3
" Interest on West Australian 4 per cent. Bonds ..	12 0 0		
" Interest on India Stock, 3½ per cent. Bonds ..	56 0 0		
" Interest on Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Bonds ..	12 0 0		
" Income Tax recovered ..	4 3 4		
	£543 19 7		£543 19 7

MEMO.

The Assets on December 31, 1899, consisted of—

Balance of Loan to Borough of Portsmouth ..	£1,920 0 0
3½ per cent. India Bonds ..	1,600 0 0
3½ per cent. South Australian Bonds ..	700 0 0
3½ per cent. Newfoundland Bonds ..	300 0 0
4 per cent. New South Wales Bonds ..	400 0 0
4 per cent. West Australian Bonds ..	300 0 0
4 per cent. Cape of Good Hope Bonds ..	300 0 0
Cash Balance at Bank ..	339 18 3
Total ..	£5,859 18 3

(Signed) M. CULME-SEYMOUR, Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth
A. A. CHASE PARR, Captain of the Dockyard Reserve.
W. LAW, Chaplain of the Dockyard.

(Signed) W. JONES, Hon. Sec.

Audited and found correct.
(Signed) W. R. THOMAS, Auditor.
January, 1900.

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STAFF.

Col. Sir C. S. B. Parsons, K.C.M.G., to be a Col. on Staff for R.A. in South Africa (Jan. 16).

Col. H. E. Penton, I.S.C., from an Asst.-Qrmer.-Gen. in India, to be a Col. on staff in India, vice Col. H. S. Tandy, I.S.C., who has resigned that appointment (Nov. 3, 1899).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. L. R. H. D. Campbell, I.S.C., to be a Col. on staff in India, and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army, vice Col. A. H. Turner, C.B., who has vacated that appointment (Nov. 3, 1899).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. V. A. Schallch, I.S.C., to be an Asst.-Qrmer.-Gen. in India, and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army (Oct. 21, 1899).

The appointment of Capt. B. R. James, East Surrey Regt., as a temporary D.A.A.G. at headquarters, is dated Oct. 22, 1899, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Dec. 22, 1899.

The undermentioned temporary appointment is made:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. F. A. Yorke, Asst.-Commandant and Secretary R.M.A., to be a Col. on staff for R.A., vice Col. Sir C. S. B. Parsons, K.C.M.G., and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army (Jan. 17).

Army Ordnance Dept.—The undermentioned Conductors. Army Ordnance Corps, to be Asst.-Commissionaries of Ordnance, with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation:—S. Bonsor, H. W. Bueh, W. E. Netherton, W. J. Westlake, W. Hallick, C. W. Fuller, S. Mansfield, J. Kennedy, A. Baker.

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. O. V. Boddy, R.E., to be Col. (Dec. 5, 1899).

MEMORANDA.

Col. W. F. Kelly, C.B., specially employed in South Africa, to be Major-Gen., vice W. E. Montgomery, retired (Jan. 13); Col. W. H. Bayly, half pay, retires on retired pay.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Edward H. Hanning Lee, half pay, is placed on retired pay (Jan. 12).

Capt. J. I. Lang, C.M.G., R.E., is granted temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst employed as Chief British Commissioner on Anglo-French Commission for delimitation of boundary between British and French possessions to west of the Niger.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt. J. R. Ewing should have been described in *Gazette* of Jan. 9 as late 21st Hussars, and not as therein stated.

To be Capt.:—P. K. H. Coke, Esq., late Capt. 14th Hussars; J. G. le Marchant, Lord Romilly, late Capt. Coldstream Guards.

To be Lieuts.:—Hon. C. H. Wyndham, late Lieut. 1st Life Guards; W. T. F. Horwood, gent., late Lieut. 5th

Lancers; G. Hastie, gent., late Lieut. 18th Hussars; F. C. Sartoris, gent., late Lieut. Royal Fusiliers; R. S. McConnell, gent., late Lieut. 3rd Batn., Oxfordshire L.I.

To be 2nd Lieuts.:—J. ff. Hopkinson, gent., late 2nd Lieut. 6th Dragoon Guards; H. V. Knox, gent., late 2nd Lieut. Norfolk Regt.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Jan. 27].

The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 18.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. Vincent Fortescue Sparks has been placed on retired list (Dec. 20, 1899).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 19.

In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Fleet-Paymr. Clement Phillimore Penny has been placed on retired list of his rank (Jan. 5).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Acting-Sub-Lieut. Harold David Watts-Russell has been confirmed as Sub-Lieut. (April 7, 1898).

(From Friday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 22.

In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, the undermentioned Officers have been authorised to assume rank and title of Capt.:—Commanders George Richard Bethell (June 30, 1899); Frederick Papillon; Frederick John MacKenzie Grieve (Dec. 31, 1899).

In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. Wilford Frederick Forrest has been placed on retired list, with permission to assume rank of Commander (Jan. 22).

The undermentioned Engrs. have been promoted to rank of Chief Engr. in Her Majesty's fleet:—George Knowling Edwards (Dec. 12, 1899); George Percy Webster (Dec. 29, 1899).

Asst.-Paymr. Albert Greenwood has been promoted to rank of Paymr. in Her Majesty's fleet (Dec. 30, 1899).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Ernest Frederick Powys Sketchley, Anthony Mead, Edward Hale Lewin, Harold Evelyn Gillespie, James Alured Faunce Ozanne, Robert Gordon, Cuthbert Williams, Edward Percy Hamilton Pardoe, Henry Basil Inman, John Wansey Snapp, Frank Lovell Haslewood, John Evelyn Leonard Wilton, George Duberly, Bertram Fredrick Ferguson, Alfred William Delves-Broughton (Jan. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 23.

Asst.-Paymr. John Ellis Dathan has been promoted to rank of Paymr. in Her Majesty's fleet (Jan. 5).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 24.

Royal Naval Reserve.—In accordance with Regulations for Royal Naval Reserve, Lieut. Herbert Acton Blake has been placed on retired list with permission to assume rank of Commander (Jan. 22).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Col. 2nd Commandant

Herbert St. George Schomberg, C.B., to be Col.-Commandant, vice Bird, deceased (Dec. 30, 1899).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 25.

Sub-Lieut. Charles Mends Gibson has been confirmed as a Sub-Lieut. on Supplementary List of Her Majesty's fleet, with seniority of Oct. 1, 1898.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 20.

Commander.—E. H. Moubray to Howe (undated).

Lieutenants.—C. M. de Bartolomé to Excellent on senior staff (Feb. 1). E. M. Hale to Collingwood (1st) (Jan. 26). H. E. Sullivan to Australia (Jan. 23). E. A. Hinkson to Arrogant; S. R. Crabtree to Pembroke for Angler (Jan. 19). N. Carter to Empress of India; E. Wigram to Illustrious; P. D. R. West to Venus. Reappointed temp. on promotion in lieu of sub-lieutenants (Dec. 31, 1899).

Fleet-Engineers.—D. Griffin to Duke of Wellington for London (Jan. 20). J. S. Watch to Duke of Wellington for Cressy; W. J. Abbott to Duke of Wellington for Neptune (Jan. 10).

Staff-Engineer.—J. A. H. Hicks to Rodney, appointment to Cressy cancelled (Jan. 10).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 22.

Chief Gunner.—C. W. Chipp to Excellent staff.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 23.

Lieutenants.—F. N. Grant to Victory addl. (Jan. 24). J. S. Parker to Nile (Jan. 22).

Assistant-Paymaster.—J. E. Dathan to Fearless.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 24.

Staff-Surgeons.—H. B. Beatty to Gladiator for medical charge on passage to Australia (Feb. 15) and after to Royal Arthur for Katoomba for medical charge of Reserve Sydney Depot (undated). E. R. D. Fasken to Medusa (Feb. 1).

Surgeon.—J. McElwee to Boscawen for Agincourt (Feb. 1). Sub-Lieutenant, R.N.R.—C. P. Wilson to Excellent for a short course of gunnery instruction as acting lieutenant, commencing Jan. 29, to join on Jan. 27.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 25.

Captains.—P. F. Tillard to Dido; G. Neville to Australia. Commander.—N. G. Macalister to Torch addl.

Naval Instructor.—R. Weatherhead to Canopus.

Fleet-Paymaster.—C. P. Walker to Medea for transport duties at Southampton.

Assistant-Paymaster.—D. S. O. Grant to Jackal in charge.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 26.

Captain.—C. H. Adair to Royal Sovereign (Jan. 20).

Lieutenant.—J. A. Gregory to Hibernia addl. (Jan. 25) and as flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Burges-Watson, Admiral-Superintendent, Malta (Feb. 1). H. P. V. Hickman to Curacao (Jan. 25). R. N. Watson to Furious addl. temp. in lieu of a sub-lieutenant (Dec. 31, 1899).

Sub-Lieutenant.—T. F. Rose to Prince George; A. N. Gouldsmith to Mars; C. H. Woodward to Furious (Feb. 1).

Fleet-Surgeon.—E. Ferguson to Rodney (Feb. 20).

Fleet-Paymaster.—W. B. Autridge to Eagle for transport service at Liverpool (Jan. 25).

Staff-Surgeon.—J. L. Smith to Ocean (Feb. 20).

Surgeon.—E. C. Sawdry to Ocean (Feb. 20). W. Hackett, M.D., to Pique (Feb. 15). T. D. Halahan, B.A., M.B., to Plymouth Hospital (Feb. 21).

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DEATH.

WINGATE.—On Jan. 6, of wounds received in action at Ladysmith, John Pullarton Beaton Fenton Wingate, Imperial Light Horse, formerly Lieut. Royal Scots Fusiliers (3rd Batn.), eldest son of Col. T. Oliver Wingate, Indian Staff Corps.

IN MEMORIAM.—Posthumous Portraiture has long been a distinctive feature with Messrs. Dickinson, 114, New Bond Street, who can point to many appreciative testimonials to their success with commissions of this nature.

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COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON.

NOTICE.—The Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon require the services of a Royal Naval Officer (on active service) of the rank of Lieutenant of eight years' seniority at least, or of an officer of the Royal Indian Marine of similar standing, to undertake the duties of Deputy Conservator of the Port.

A thorough practical knowledge of Hydrographical surveying is an absolutely indispensable requirement in the officer holding the appointment, as he will have personally to carry out periodical surveys of the Rangoon River and its approaches, with the help of a native assistant, to whom he will be expected to impart instruction in any part of the latter's duties in which he may find his training defective.

The principal duties of the officer appointed will, however, be the control of the pilots and harbour-masters, the buoying and marking of the river, the berthing of the shipping, &c., &c.; in other words, the Marine Executive control of the Port, under the Commissioners. In these duties he will have the help of the Assistant Conservator, a certificated and experienced master in the Mercantile Marine.

The salary of the appointment is Rs. 800 a month, rising in four years to Rs. 1,000 a month, by annual increments of Rs. 50 for approved service. This rate of pay is inclusive of house allowance and all other allowances except exchange compensation allowance. The officer appointed will be required to live as near the river as possible.

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A. B. GATHERER,
Chairman, Port Commissioners.
Rangoon, December 29, 1899.

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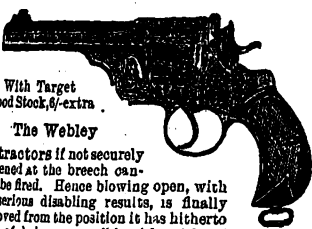
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1899. SANDHURST. 1899.

NOVEMBER.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
22nd (Infantry).....	R. C. Young.....	7869
32nd (Infantry).....	C. H. Clutterbuck	7688
40th (Infantry).....	C. C. Wigram	7516
110th (Infantry).....	A. W. K. Loyd.....	6814
— (Infantry).....	R. C. Otter.....	5998

JUNE.

23rd (Infantry).....	A. O. G. Besley	8107
29th (University).....	V. P. Druce	6898

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21st	F. I. Ford.....	5846
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—	R. E. B. Wisden	4608

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74th (Infantry).....	*T. T. Simpson.....
77th (Infantry).....	*T. B. Olive
6th (Cavalry).....	*G. G. Middleton
3rd (Guards).....	*E. H. Weller-Poley
107th (Infantry).....	*G. O. Morphet
117th (Infantry).....	*D. R. Ewing
— (Infantry).....	*T. E. Bussell

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FIRST (Cavalry).....	*R. Hamilton-Stubber.. 1692
SECOND (Infantry).....	*W. P. H. Hill
SECOND (Artillery).....	*W. E. Delves-Brough- ton.....
17th (Infantry).....	*O. C. Clifton
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THE MILITARY SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE words of confidence in which the Speech from the Throne on the reassembling of Parliament exhorted the people of these realms to sustained and renewed exertions until the war in South Africa shall be brought to a victorious conclusion are being responded to with enthusiasm throughout the Empire. Regret and disappointment at the abandonment of Spion Kop and the retreat of Sir Charles Warren's division to the south of the Tugela were, it is true, deep and sincere; but this further check has served only to stiffen the country's fixed resolve to persevere with redoubled effort. The flank movement on the western drifts by way of Springfield had been ably planned and skilfully executed by Sir Redvers Buller. All thoughts were then instinctively turned to Ladysmith, and sanguine expectations were indulged in that, possibly only a few days more of duration remained for its gallant defenders. The successful passage of the drifts was the prelude to five successive days of almost incessant fighting. From January 20 to 23 Sir Charles Warren pressed constantly forward. His progress was slow, but it appeared to be sure. Kopje after kopje on the enemy's extreme right was seized. The southern crests of the great plateau of Taba-Myana held by the Boers were occupied, and a decisive victory appeared to be in sight, when on the night of Tuesday, January 23, Spion Kop, the key of the natural stronghold, was captured at the point of the bayonet by General Woodgate's brigade and part of General Lyttelton's. In successfully scaling the almost inaccessible

sible heights of the mountain and possessing themselves of its summit our infantry had proved their daring. On the day following they were put to a still severer test, when from dawn to dark the Boers under cover of their guns pressed home successive assaults in their determined efforts to recover the lost position.

It would appear that the almost untenable character of the mountain was not known to our staff, for upon the summit—a veritable shell trap—there was found an area of some extent that was swept throughout from the crest of a hill still further to the east by the fire of quick-firing and other guns which our artillery were unable either to locate or to silence, so perfectly were they concealed. With a force of greatly increased strength and artillery available to assist the infantry the position might possibly have been held, but at a terrible sacrifice of life. As it was Colonel Thorneycroft, who succeeded to the command on the summit when General Woodgate fell severely wounded, decided that it was no longer tenable—a decision in which Sir Redvers Buller has since unreservedly concurred—and withdrew his troops during the night. Convinced, then, that the right of the Boer lines was too strong to be turned by his force, and that another attempt to take and hold Spion Kop would be useless, owing to the extent of the crest and the lack of water, coupled with the difficulty of getting up sufficiently powerful guns, Sir Redvers Buller determined to recall Sir Charles Warren's entire division. At six a.m. on the 25th ult. the withdrawal of the train began, and by eight a.m. on the 27th the force was concentrated south of the river, unmolested by the enemy and without loss of men or stores. Lord Dundonald's mounted brigade reached the south bank also on the latter date. General Lyttelton's brigade, according to unofficial information, has retained its original position on the northern bank beyond Potgieter's Drift.

The general situation in Natal has by this reverse been thrown back substantially to what it was before the turning movement began. It is worse in respect of the moral gain to the enemy, but the spirit of our troops has not been lowered and Ladysmith continues confident. If Sir Redvers Buller finds himself able to maintain his command of the western drifts by which he crossed the Tugela his move on the enemy's right flank will not have been entirely abortive. Already he contains a Boer force keeping watch on their extreme right, he has checked raiding to the south on the British left flank, and he has preserved the means of recrossing the Tugela. There are already camp rumours of another projected advance on his part. It is possible, however, that for a time Sir Redvers Buller's rôle may be to guard and patrol the line of the Tugela on its southern bank, harassing and attacking the enemy at unexpected points. Further additions to the Army in Natal, now some 40,000 strong, may be withheld, and the fresh troops landing almost daily in South Africa may be concentrated in Cape Colony for an early advance into the Free State in accordance with the original plan of campaign. As to Ladysmith,

we shall continue to be hopeful. Strict economy of food and ammunition, increasing watchfulness and entrenchment against assault, and the keeping up of a stout heart, may enable that sorely-tried place to hold out yet until relief comes to it, that perhaps from an unexpected quarter.

From Modder River, beyond occasional firing from our naval guns and nightly sniping by the enemy, there is nothing to record, save the welcome arrival of the Queen's gifts to her soldiers and that of Major-General Hector MacDonald to assume command of the Highland Brigade. While the deadlock has been complete at Modder River, the bombardment of Kimberley was resumed for several days lately with ever-increasing intensity. The undaunted garrison, however, proved equal to the occasion, replying effectively to the enemy's siege artillery with a long-range 30pr. gun manufactured in the workshops of the De Beers Company within the invested place. A fresh centre of activity is reported to have been established at Richmond, twelve miles west of Belmont, whence a mobile column of Canadians and Australians has been operating against the rebels with success at Badenhorst on the river Riet. Prieska, some eighty miles west of Orange River Station, is also stated to have been occupied by the British. Reports have been current for some days of the relief of Mafeking from the north, but they still await confirmation. We have also heard through Boer sources of an action fought near Crocodile Pool between Colonel Plumer's force and the enemy, in which the latter claim a success. Crocodile Pool being about sixty miles north of Mafeking, an action fought there would encourage the belief that Colonel Plumer is still steadily forging south towards the accomplishment of his task. Along the Orange River there are also signs of increased activity. General French has made important reconnaissances to both east and north, and on the 25th ult. he located a strong Boer force in position at Rietfontein, nine miles north of Colesberg on the road to Botha's Drift, by which, as well as by Norval's Pont, the enemy still preserve their lines of retreat intact. General Gatacre, centred at Sterkstroom, holds all the passes in his neighbourhood, and has come into touch to the west with General Kelly-Kenny, who with the 6th Division has occupied Thebus, a station on the Rosmead-Stormberg line, a few miles west of Steynsburg. We hope to hear before long of concerted movements by Generals French, Kelly-Kenny, and Gatacre, having for their immediate object the expulsion of the enemy from the invaded districts of Cape Colony. Some such measure of success is now much needed, both as an evidence of progress and as the precursor of more important forward movements. The early despatch—at length authorised—of the 4th Cavalry Brigade will greatly increase the mobility of the forces in Cape Colony now collecting under the eye of Lord Roberts, and which, when they include the 6th, 7th, and 8th Divisions, with an adequate proportion of mounted men and artillery, will become a second powerful army corps.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN DESPATCHES.

AFTER our columns were closed last week we received the official despatches dealing with the events in South Africa from the opening of the campaign up to December 28. These despatches come from three distinct sources. The first is penned by Sir George White, the second by Lord Methuen, the third by Sir Redvers Buller. Unfortunately Lord Methuen's reports do not include the battle of Magersfontein. Enough information is given, however, to enable us to form a fairly accurate judgment as to the general situation for the two months with which the official documents deal. Taking Sir George White's account first, it is now rendered clear that the retention of Dundee was entirely due to the strong recommendation of Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson, the Governor of Natal. Sir George White objected, he tells us, on strategical grounds to the maintenance of this advanced post, but allowed himself to be overruled on account of the Governor's plea of political considerations. Sir George White assumed command of the troops in Natal on October 7. It was on October 10 that he had his interview with Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson and laid before him his views. On October 12 the Boers crossed the frontier both on the north and west and hoisted the Transvaal flag at Charlestown. It will be seen how little time General White had for any preparations. He was a stranger to the country, and unacquainted with Boer methods. In all the circumstances it will be allowed that he has done remarkably well, and fully justified the reputation he gained in India as an able administrator and brave soldier. Even if he had held his own against the Governor, and given orders for Sir Penn Symons's force at Glencoe to have fallen back on Ladysmith at once, it is doubtful whether as things turned out it would have helped matters. Indeed, from what we know now there is every reason to suppose that it would not. As it was, Sir Penn Symons was able to strike a blow, and that in itself had an effect in delaying the enemy's advance, whilst the incident of the withdrawal from Dundee brought credit on all concerned. Not even the most unfriendly of continental critics has been able to find fault with the manner in which this difficult military operation was carried out by Major-General Yule. The Boers were ready, but we were not. It is idle therefore to plead as some may do that if General White had been stronger the ultimate effect would have been different. Sympathy should be felt for a distinguished soldier who accepted a great responsibility and has proved himself well worthy of the confidence reposed in him.

Lord Methuen's despatches lose much of their value inasmuch as they tell of what happened at Belmont, Enslin, and Modder River only. The matter of first importance touched upon by Lord Methuen is that of the frontal attack. Describing his tactics at Belmont, he says: "There is far too great risk of failure in making flank and front attacks in the case of a position such as lay before me at Belmont; the very first element of success is to keep touch between brigades from the first. Nor is there any question of taking the enemy in flank, as on horses he changes front in fifteen minutes." We see from this how seriously our generals have been handicapped by having to depend entirely upon infantry. Lord Methuen deplores the want of cavalry. Writing of this action at Belmont, he observes: "A brigade of cavalry and a battery of horse artillery on my right would have made good my success." And he laments also the absence of common shell. "Shrapnel," he writes, "does not kill men in these kopjes; it only frightens." Referring to the battle of Enslin we find him saying: "For the second time I longed for a cavalry brigade and a horse artillery battery to enable me

to reap the fruits of a hard-fought action." Presumably Lord Methuen would not express himself thus unless he felt he had been placed at a serious disadvantage. It is so easy for arm-chair critics sitting at home to argue that this or that ought to have been done by generals at the front. What can an unfortunate general do placed in the position in which Lord Methuen has been, brought face to face with a formidable, well-armed, and mobilised enemy, but having none of the materials necessary to follow up a victory gained after hours of fighting by gallant infantry and an admittedly efficient force of artillery, the latter firing only shrapnel shell, against men strongly entrenched? As a correspondent, whose letter we published the other day, said truly, "Lord Methuen might almost as well have had a number of fire engines as field guns using shrapnel in these actions, Belmont and Enslin."

The despatches before us are penned in that modest language which might have been expected from an officer of Lord Methuen's known character. They show beyond doubt that in the actions with which they deal the gallant general was quite prevented from securing real victories from want of three essentials—cavalry, horse artillery, and common shell. If these three requirements had been forthcoming, Magersfontein would, there is reason to suppose, never have been fought, the disaster to the Highland Brigade would not have had to be recorded, and Ladysmith might now have been relieved. We are ready to make all allowances for those in authority at home, but it is not in the interests either of the Army or the Empire that commanders at the front should be blamed for faults when they have been sent into the field to face a formidable enemy without being supplied with the means of obtaining victory. The truth is the British Army has been so accustomed to doing battle against savage enemies and underrating the more brilliant achievements of our troops before the era of small wars set in, that we have completely lost our heads, and seem to have supposed that we could carry all before us. We have, therefore, in the present campaign not even taken the trouble to observe ordinary precautions. If the war against the two republics only has the effect of putting an end to sickening bombast, and causes us to mend our ways, it will not have been entered upon in vain, disastrous as it has proved to our military prestige.

But there is the third despatch, that of Sir Redvers Buller, to be dealt with. It is to be regretted that General Buller's account is marked by a certain vagueness. He tells us that the operations began at four a.m. on December 15, when he moved off from Chieveley and Dornkop Spruit Camp with the object of trying to cross the Tugela at Bridle Drift first. If he got over his troops were to have moved down the river and helped the crossing of the main drift. If he did not succeed in effecting a passage the troops there were to have contained all the enemy on the western side, and to have covered the flank of the attack on the main drift by the bridge. The general's plans failed. Why they failed we all know too well. Unfortunately Colonel Long, who was in command of the guns, was dangerously wounded, and General Buller has been, as he says, unable to obtain his explanations. He nevertheless brings against Colonel Long a very serious charge. He states that he personally explained to him where he wished him to come into action and with the naval guns only, as the position was not within effective range for his field guns. "Instead of this Colonel Long advanced with his batteries so fast that he left both his infantry escort and his oxen-drawn guns behind and came into action under Fort Wylie, a commanding, trebly-entrenched hill, at a range of 1,200 yd., and I believe within 300 yd. of the enemy's rifle pits." As we have had no explanation yet from Colonel Long, it is only right that his recovery should be awaited before he is condemned.

Judging, however, by what has since happened, we are disposed to think that Colonel Long proved himself a friend indeed to Sir Redvers Buller. If General Buller has crossed the Tugela reinforced by Sir Charles Warren's division and been compelled to fall back on the south of the river after suffering serious losses, because the enemy's position was too strong to be assailed, what might not the consequences have been if he had succeeded in making his passage on December 15 with but half his present force? He might have succeeded in relieving Ladysmith, but we rather doubt it. Continental critics assert that he would have gone to destruction; but it has to be remembered that continental critics have all along regarded the operations of this campaign in anything but a friendly light, and we must not pay too much heed to what they say, though, unfortunately, their forebodings of evil have as yet been more than justified.

In forwarding Colonel Miles's report on the action at Zoutspans Drift on December 13, Sir Redvers Buller makes the remark, "I suppose our officers will learn the value of scouting in time, but in spite of all one can say, up to this our men seem to blunder into the middle of the enemy and suffer accordingly." This refers to a passage in Colonel Miles's report to the effect that "The party appears to have come upon the enemy somewhat suddenly, and from verbal accounts it appears that their attack was in the nature of a surprise. The attack was pushed on very rapidly, and unfortunately Captain Bradshaw was killed early in the action. . . . Captain Bradshaw was an energetic and valuable officer, and I deeply regret his loss." We quite agree with Sir Redvers Buller; the scouting has been lamentably bad in South Africa. This being so, it is difficult to explain the serious omission to which correspondents who know the Cape are continually directing our attention—the absence of Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington from the scene of action. Sir Frederick Carrington does thoroughly understand South African scouting and Boer methods. Yet not only is he not employed at the front, but it is doubtful whether his advice was called for when arrangements were made for the despatch of the field force. And yet the advice and co-operation of such a man, as we have since learnt to our cost, would have been invaluable. There is reason to suppose that it would have prevented the refusal of colonial mounted contingents at any rate, and this in itself would have been a distinct advantage, and perhaps rendered Sir Redvers Buller's complaint unnecessary.

Army Notes.

With the exception of Lord Rosebery's flash of eloquence the speeches in the House on Tuesday were disappointing to a degree. The Imperial Parliament had a great opportunity of proving that it is Imperial in more than name, and it failed to rise to the occasion. In the face of a grave Imperial crisis, who wants to hear Ministers and ex-Ministers score points against one another in a long-winded debate which scarcely rose beyond the level of mediocrity? What the nation wants is an outline of policy and unmistakable signs that the Government realises the gravity of the situation. Both Lord Salisbury's and Mr. Balfour's attitude was lowering to parliamentary prestige. That conscription is not likely to be adopted in this country at present is very true, but what about alternative proposals? In order to defend the Empire they have built up, every community which pays homage to the Queen is willing to undergo some form of compulsory service, and that it is necessary is clear from Lord Salisbury's own veiled reference to the Powers. At any moment we may have to transport troops in defence of our interests elsewhere than in South Africa. Where are they to be found? The Regular Army and nearly all our Reserves are engaged in fighting

the Boers; hence the vital necessity of organising fresh forces, strong in every arm of the Service. However friendly European Governments may be towards us, we seem to be cordially hated by every European people, with, perhaps, the exception of the Italians and the Greeks. With a protracted war in South Africa there is no telling what may happen. A strong Navy and a strong Army are therefore absolutely necessary for the defence of our interests.

On Thursday evening Mr. George Wyndham did much to clear the air by a really admirable defence of the Government delivered in a manner which all who heard were obliged to admit was masterly. It was pitched in a key of true patriotism, but was absolutely free from that spirit of boastfulness which jars on the ears of all thinking men. Mr. Wyndham's statement disposes of many mysteries in regard to the war and the failure of our preparations. It is now rendered clear beyond dispute that, notwithstanding Lord Wolseley's unfortunate statement at the Authors' Club in November last, the Government was well informed by Major-General Sir John Ardagh as to the number and extent of the Boer forces. According to the information collected by the Intelligence Department the Boers started the campaign with 110 guns, of which sixteen were large Creusot guns. The number of men they could put into the field was estimated at 59,000, which is about the figure at which competent observers now guess the strength of the two republics. While the issue of peace or war was still undetermined, the Government did not feel justified in ordering out large reinforcements from home. To have done so would have destroyed the last chance of peace. As events have turned out neither of these considerations has proved of much account, the Boers having been determined to fight. Mr. Wyndham's statement as to our forces in South Africa may be summarised thus:—

TOTAL BRITISH FORCE IN SOUTH AFRICA, INCLUDING COLONIALS.			
	Unmounted (including Artillery).	Mounted.	Total.
Original Garrison	7,600	2,000	9,600
October 9	12,600	3,400	16,000
January 1	83,600	19,800	103,400
On or about February 15	142,800	37,800	180,600
(a) Not including 8th Division or 4th Cavalry Brigade.			

On the whole, Mr. Wyndham is to be congratulated, for he has offered a most reasonable explanation, and the favour with which his speech was received may be accepted as proof that it has had the effect of removing many false impressions which have existed, and so clearing the way for progress in the real work of the war.

Although, as they have shown by their speeches in the House, Service members are keenly anxious to say or do nothing to embarrass the Government in the present crisis they are not prepared to concede that the War Office, like the King, "can do no wrong." This, we understand, made itself abundantly evident at the meeting of Service members which took place in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons when Parliament reassembled on Tuesday. The meeting was largely attended considering the number of military men which the war has left behind at Westminster. A formal resolution was carried urging on the Government the necessity for the organisation of an adequate and efficient force for home defence, and Sir James Fergusson was re-elected chairman and Major Rasch secretary of the committee. This represented the actual decisions arrived at by the committee, but it is probable that a far more drastic motion would have been passed but for the unwillingness of honourable and gallant members to hamper or harass the authorities. The resolution was, in fact, in the nature of a compromise. A resolution urging specific measures on the Government was originally proposed, but this was lost, as also was an amendment moved by Colonel Lockwood calling on Her Majesty's Ministers to make an early statement of what their intentions were in view of the present position of affairs. Lord Salisbury's intimation that the Government would not deprecate an inquiry into our military administration, when a more suitable period for such an investigation arrived, has given much satisfaction to those military experts at Westminster who have so long

clamoured in vain for a reform of the War Department. It is generally agreed that the Prime Minister was right when he said that an inquiry into the action of either the military authorities at home or the generals in the field would be incomplete and altogether unsatisfactory if held at the present moment, when those who could give us most valuable information would not be in a position to give evidence. Colonel Welby for one, however, has expressed his opinion that a thorough and searching inquiry will have to be made at the conclusion of the war, with, he hopes, advantage to the future training of our generals and the establishment of a better Army organisation. Lord Lansdowne himself is understood to be in no way adverse to an inquiry. Indeed, it is said that he is personally in favour of a complete overhauling of all the divisions and of a revision of the system of reduplication of work. He has shown himself to be a most progressive Secretary of State for War, and it is fortunate for the Empire that the War Office is now presided over by Ministers of such broad views in a moment of national anxiety. It would be difficult to find a war minister more thoroughly fitted to hold the reins of office at such a time. This the Service members thoroughly recognise.

The present war is merciless on old and cherished traditions. Science made in Europe is being driven to the wall by science made in South Africa. So far as arms are concerned we meet the Boers on fairly equal terms, but unfortunately for us they have adapted their tactics to changed conditions, whereas ours are what they were in a past which knew not smokeless powder and long-range weapons. Chesney and others, looking into the future, predicted the growing impossibility of frontal attacks, but it is the Boer who has made us realise it by sad experience. The road to success now lies in working cautiously round the enemy's flank and cutting them off in the rear. Another tradition has received a severe blow on the banks of the Tugela. When guns were dragged into action by cart-horses, an escort of infantry was told off to protect them. Now artillery is moved by horses at the gallop, and the escort of infantry is too often merely ridiculous in its efforts to keep up with dashing and impetuous gunners, though it is a fact, which infantry officers will not perhaps be able to appreciate all at once. The loss of sixteen guns at Colenso has taught thinking soldiers that mounted rifles alone can do the work properly, and if these, like the Boers, carry spades and sand bags for the erection of breastworks, their effectiveness will be all the greater. Even our ideas on the place of the bayonet in war is undergoing a change. Long-range weapons thrust it further into the background, though there can be no doubt that in a sortie, as at Ladysmith, and when our men can push an attack home, it can be used with terrible effect. Finally, the absolute necessity for thorough scouting is being proved every day, and it is a lesson our men are learning very slowly. Nearly every reverse so far has been largely due to lack of knowledge which could have been gained by throwing out scouts on the lines that Sir Frederick Carrington would have done. At Nicholson's Nek, at Magersfontein, at Stormberg, and at Colenso our men blundered into the middle of the enemy. Sir Redvers Buller says they "will learn the value of scouting in time," which leaves something to be desired in the matter of expression, but it is painfully true.

It might have been thought that after Lord Wolseley's experience in South Africa no English commander would attempt to impress the Boers with anything but deeds. "As long as the sun shines and grass grows the Transvaal will continue an integral part of Her Majesty's dominions" said Sir Garnet, and the year was hardly out when it was an independent republic. "There will be no turning back" said Sir Redvers Buller when he crossed the Tugela, and before the end of the week he was retracing his steps to Chieveley with the relief of Ladysmith still in the distance. The Empire is thus face to face with a crisis of the first magnitude. That it will be met with dignity and courage there is no doubt. The England which emerged from the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny stronger than ever will not be seized with panic merely because two little

republics are for the moment able to hold her armies in check. The duty of Englishmen at home is to sink all party differences and support the Government, while exerting pressure on it to provide for emergencies by embodying Militia unembodied units. True, Ladysmith is in no serious danger, but Cape Colony disaffection may have received fresh impetus. An enemy, however, which was recently beaten off with heavy loss by an enfeebled garrison, and could not follow us up in the retreat from Spion Kop, cannot be as full of spirit as Dr. Leyds would have us believe.

The South African despatches may be less stirring and graphic than the letters of war correspondents, but from their official character the opinions expressed and the admissions made give them a higher importance and significance. Unstinted praise is accorded to the Royal Field Artillery for heroism, endurance, and accuracy of fire, but the reports emphasise the fact that in several actions our guns were hopelessly outranged, and to be of any use had to move within ranges dangerously short, exposed to more powerful guns. Through this defect the guns of the 14th and 66th Batteries were undoubtedly lost at Colenso. How far the officer having those batteries under his command was personally responsible is not yet clear, but, apparently, there was at least a misconception of orders. Lord Methuen gives full credit to the Boers as brave and stubborn fighters worthy of our steel, but after the battle of Elands Laagte alone was the cavalry able to do any effective work. The cavalry with Lord Methuen's column were too few, and consequently too exhausted from overwork, to pursue with any effect the retreating enemy. General Hildyard's night advance to Beacon Hill and the vigorous attack on Willow Grange that followed, November 23, meet with Sir Redvers Buller's strong commendation as resulting in a strategical success of the greatest value. A force of 7,000 Boers, intended to overrun Natal, was so severely handled on the occasion by Colonel Kitchener's small force that they returned to Colenso in a manner that was more a rout than a retreat. From Lord Methuen we learn that he was committed to a frontal attack at Belmont, November 23, by the Grenadier Guards losing direction in the dark, and the consequent necessity of making the 9th Brigade conform to them. The battle of Enslin, November 25, was fought, we are told, on imperfect information. Instead of the 400 Boers expected there were in position 2,500 with several guns. Of the Modder River battle, November 28, we learn that Lord Methuen had concluded, from information received, that the entire Boer force lay at Spytfontein, and that no serious resistance awaited him at Modder River. He accordingly made dispositions for a flanking movement *via* Jacobsdal, intending to deliver his attack east of Spytfontein. He was also deceived as to the depth of the Modder and Riet rivers, which were falsely represented to be fordable. The despatches furnish us with much readable matter and remove many doubts which have existed as to the resourcefulness of the generals, who it is only too evident have done their best in circumstances of extreme difficulty.

A correspondent writes from Edinburgh: "Sufficient information is now to hand to justify the statement that recruiting for the Army in the Scottish district last year has been satisfactory, when taken in comparison with most of the immediate preceding years. In some regimental districts, however, there is room for improvement, but taken as a whole the results obtained are gratifying. It is matter for regret that what can be said with regard to Army recruiting is not applicable to Royal Marine enlistments and naval ratings, so far as Lieut.-Colonel Crooke's district is concerned, and which embraces the east and north-east of Scotland. From the returns furnished by Captain J. R. Hay, Black Watch, Staff Recruiting Officer at Edinburgh, the enlistments for last year appear to have totalled the handsome figure of 1,292, a figure never before reached in the history of the district. The year which nearest approached last year's returns was 1892, when the total enlistments effected were 882. Had Captain Hay an eye to numbers only, he could have increased his Army enlistments by more than 100 recruits, but being scrupulously conscientious

he rejected this number of otherwise suitable candidates because of their antecedents being unsatisfactory. Of the 1,292 enlistments, 731 went to the Army. The 3rd Batn. Royal Scots received 447 of the 561 Militia enlistments, the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Artillery Militia 104, and the 3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders 10. Enlistments for the Army showed that 127 entered the cavalry, 57 the Royal Artillery, 18 Royal Engineers, 10 Royal Army Medical Corps, 8 to the Army Service Corps, and 511 infantry units. The best-served cavalry regiment was the Scots Greys, who received 41 recruits, as against 19 for the 13th Hussars, 11 for the 17th Lancers, and 10 for the 14th Hussars, while fourteen other cavalry regiments divided the remainder for that branch. The Cameron Highlanders obtained the largest number of infantry recruits, 94, the Gordon Highlanders followed with 89, Seaforth Highlanders and Highland Light Infantry 83 each, Scots Guards 45, King's Own Scottish Borderers 40, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders 31, and the territorial regiment, the Royal Scots, 24. A gratifying feature of the Army enlistments is that 682 of the 731 gave their nationalities as Scottish, Midlothian (including Edinburgh and Leith) furnishing 431, Lanarkshire 55, Roxburghshire 24, Fifeshire 21, Linlithgow and Stirling shires 18 each, Aberdeenshire 16, Haddingtonshire 14, and Forfarshire 13. The number of Militiamen who transferred to the Army was 114, while the Volunteers supplied 91. Captain Hay does not attribute the great improvement in enlistment to the war, although he admits that it has had a certain amount of influence, for the first quarter's returns will compare with the last quarter. The increase in enlistments over 1898 is 543. This, it ought to be stated, is Captain Hay's first complete year in his appointment of recruiting officer at Edinburgh, and the secret of his success is not far to seek. It lies in the fact that he sticks closely to his work, and therefore not only expects but insists on those under him discharging their duty with zeal and self-respect. But great and cheering as are the results from the Edinburgh District, they are eclipsed by the returns from the 42nd (Royal Highlanders) Regimental District, which is under the command of Colonel Brickenden, and comprises Forfar (including Dundee), Perth, and Fife shires. Here the enlistments total the very substantial figure of 1,428, or an increase of 106 over the preceding year. Of the 1,428 enlistments, 689 joined the Regular Army and 739 the Militia, the 3rd Batn. Royal Highlanders receiving 552, the Forfar and Kincardine Artillery and Fife Artillery dividing the remaining 187. While this district comes next to the Glasgow recruiting district, which has the best record of any district in Scotland in point of total enlistments, its Army enlistments are below those from Edinburgh. The Black Watch has for years been most popular in its territorial district, with the result that the ranks have been and are filled with the men born in the territorial district to a greater extent than is shown to be the case with any other Scottish or Highland regiment, despite the recruiting incursions which have been made by certain units into their respective districts to raise territorial recruits by breaking down in country districts the prejudice against a soldier's life, and which happily is now disappearing. Last year, however, the popularity of the "red heckle" in its own domain seems to have had a check, for out of the 689 Army enlistments only 288 of the recruits elected to serve with the Black Watch, 208 went to other infantry corps, 74 sought cavalry service, 61 entered the Royal Artillery, 17 joined the Royal Engineers, and 23 the Scots Guards, while departmental corps profited to the extent of 18. Notwithstanding the change of front by the recruits to the territorial regiment, the Black Watch, it is safe to say, still more than holds its own among sister regiments in having in the ranks the greatest number of men born in the territorial district, for it is shown that on the 1st inst. there were 1,133, an increase of 116 over the number serving on January 1, 1899. Dundee is responsible for the larger number of recruits, having raised 774, while from such places as Perth City came 211, Kirkcaldy 89, Loch Gelly 36, Dunfermline 48, Montrose 26, Cupar 24, and Arbroath and Leven 14 each. Both in the Edinburgh and Black Watch districts the recruits were physically good and satisfactory as to education, in some instances University-bred men."

The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung*, which has been one of our sternest critics, and is still disposed to make the most of our mistakes in South Africa, cannot refrain from expressing warm praise for the fine outburst of national enthusiasm which is adding so greatly to our strength. It remarks that evidently Great Britain yet possesses an immense reserve of strength ready when the need calls, and that there is now no reason to doubt that victory will attend our cause in the end. In the dark hour of misfortune the German organ remarks that we have been true to our best traditions, while the colonies have come forward in a manner that is beyond all praise. Our contemporary has high praise for the courage and self-sacrifice of British officers, who seem, as of old, to know no fear and lead their men with the greatest intrepidity. Where the error has been made, it is held, has been with those highly placed, who seemed to believe that their new adversary was half barbaric, whereas he is, in truth, a highly-trained soldier and efficient in the use of modern weapons. The writer in the *Deutsche Zeitung* has also great praise for the rank and file, and draws attention to the long marches that are made under difficult conditions, in burning heat, often without sufficient water, followed by camping in the open on nights that are very cold and very trying. It is gratifying to discover that the splendid qualities of our troops evoke approval in those who were too ready to discover faults in their leaders.

How truly grotesque some foreign criticism of our Army is. M. Michel Delines, for instance, in the last number of the *Nouvelle Revue*, has a paper on the British Army. "The eyes of the whole world," he says, "are at the present time directed to Tommy Atkins." A certain M. Vassilevski, whose report M. Delines is discussing, has been visiting one or more of our barracks, and apparently has looked in at Knightsbridge. He was very much surprised to see the tall, well-set-up figures of the men, easy in their movements, and very active, who were engaged in outdoor exercises. Their twisted moustaches, well-dressed hair, and chins impeccably shaven, and their boots polished to such a degree "as to throw into ecstasy the whole world of bootmakers," proved to him clearly that these men were "of the *élite* and the darlings of the nursemaids in the park." He was astonished to see the energy with which they played football and other games, and he even declares that he saw them at croquet and lawn tennis, though we may remark that they would scarcely play all these games at the same season. He followed them into the interior of the barrack, and was charmed to find the air of comfort, cleanliness, and order that prevailed. The excellence of the table service, and particularly the bottles of ale and the various sauces, greatly appealed to him, and he was surprised also to find the rooms provided with electric light. In short, the comforts supplied for our soldiers were a revelation to M. Vassilevski. At the same time, his imagination conjured up the thought of the cane and the cat-o'-nine-tails. The most smiling vision, he says, which exists for Tommy Atkins arises from his traditional friendship with Mary Ann.

This surprising picture of the British private soldier is matched by one more imaginative of our officers, who are described in the *Nouvelle Revue* as wealthy aristocrats and sybaritic epicureans. The British officer, according to this writer, is the "lion of drawing-rooms and the hero of the Divorce Court." He is "perverted, capricious, and *blasé*," a reader of French novels, and a frequenter of music halls. He "dwells in a palace, has a negro for his groom and a Frenchman for his chef." He enters the Army that he may wear a brilliant uniform and live at a military club, but has no care whatever for his profession and no interest in the Service. Such is the fantastic picture which M. Vassilevski and his French exponent are presenting to the continental public. It is really astonishing to what length some writers will go in their efforts to discredit the British officer. But the present war, in regard, at least, to gallantry and devotion to the Service, should be quite as much a revelation to foreigners as M. Vassilevski's visit to the barrack was to him.

The British soldier is also discussed by the *Indépendance Roumaine*, published at Bucharest.

The Roumanian critic has, on the whole, a very good opinion of our soldiers, though he cannot but remark, in disparagement of them, that they are of a low class, and marked with the "gross and brutal character which is fundamental in the Anglo-Saxon." But the training in the Army emancipates them from the defects of their origin, and they become incomparable colonial soldiers, and, well led, will fight with courage and resolution in any part of the world and in any climate. Soldiers of this class, who are without real patriotism, but have the traditional loyalty of the Englishman, appear to the Roumanian writer to require officers of a very high order. And the British officer is described by the critic as a born chief, vigorous, gifted with endurance, trained by sport, possessed of cool bravery and of reasoned courage. Our officers "hunt the tiger in India, the elephant in Southern Africa, and the native everywhere," and are always ready for adventures. They are marvellous leaders of men in the hour of combat, and are just the officers needed for colonial troops. "For the most part they despise strategy and tactics," but they have the instinct of war and compensate for their deficiencies by their coolness and courage. "Such men as Lord Wolseley, Lord Roberts, and Lord Kitchener are few; they have, in addition to their experience of special wars, scientific knowledge of the great principles, but the good sense and discerning spirit which are with them valuable auxiliaries to success are qualities common to British officers."

These are only illustrations of the great attention which is now being directed in Europe to the British Army. There are few of our foreign contemporaries that do not recognise the sterling qualities of our officers and men. They give them credit for gallantry, courage, and endurance, and, generally speaking, have nothing but praise, except for the generals and the staff. At the same time, while confessing themselves unable to understand much of what has happened, most of the foreign military papers write in a tone of moderation, and are evidently prepared for the coming success for our arms.

We learn that Lord Roberts is desirous of obtaining the services of more Militia battalions, and that some six or eight will therefore shortly embark for active service in South Africa. It speaks well for the soldierly qualities of this much-underrated force that the difficulty of the military authorities is not to find units to go out, but rather to decide which of the many volunteering can be accepted.

Attention has been drawn to the question of promotion in the Royal Artillery. There is one point in this connection which calls for remark. No 2nd lieutenant in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers is promoted to a lieutenancy until he has three years' service. As this rule does not obtain in any other branch of the Service the 2nd lieutenants of the scientific corps are superseded by all 2nd lieutenants of the line, cavalry, &c., joining at the same time as themselves, and long afterwards. At the present moment, although there are many vacancies amongst the lieutenants of the Royal Artillery, they are not filled up. The 2nd lieutenants are thus deprived of the small advantage of the extra 1s. a day to which they would otherwise be entitled, to say nothing of the irritation occasioned by constant supersession. It is a matter which ought to be put right, for it cannot be to the good of the Service for the young officers of the Ordnance Corps to be placed at a distinct disadvantage.

We are asked to state that the honorary treasurer of the Officers' Families Fund is Colonel Gildea, 23, Queen Anne's-gate, to whom subscriptions should be sent. All applications and communications should be addressed to the Marchioness of Lansdowne, or to the honorary secretary, Mrs. Edward Hope, Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, and will be treated as strictly confidential.

The Queen has approved of the cavalry quarters at Windsor being in future named the Combermere Barracks.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.—N.C.O.'s and men at home and abroad can be prepared by post for the half-yearly exam. Classes are now forming for March, 1900. Special attention is given to men who cannot attend an army school.—Randall J. Fox (ex-Army Schoolmaster), 368, Acton Lane, London, W.

Army Personal.

Elsewhere we publish extracts from the South African despatches. The following refer more particularly to the personnel of the forces engaged. Sir George White defers his mention of individuals. Writing of the battle of Belmont, November 23, Lord Methuen says:—

"Lieut.-Col. Crabbe, 3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards, was leading with conspicuous courage, when he and Lieut. Blundell were shot by a wounded Boer. The latter officer, I regret to say, has since died.

The 1st Batn. Coldstream Guards attacked the ridge south-west of Mount Blanc. Col. Codrington handled his battalion coolly and well. Capt. Fielding, Lieut. the Hon. C. Douglas-Pennant, and Lieut. Price Jones merit praise for coolness and good company leading. The 2nd Batn. Coldstreams were well handled, Major the Hon. A. Henniker's services proving of great value; Major Shute is honourably mentioned.

At this time Major-Gen. Fetherstonhaugh, to the deep regret of all ranks, was wounded; I cannot exaggerate his loss to myself. Col. Money, Northumberland Fusiliers, took over the command, and the party on the ridge suffered from a distant, but severe, cross-fire.

By 10.30 my division was in camp, by one all my wounded were in a comfortable house being carefully tended, by five p.m. next day the hospital train conveyed the less severe cases to Orange River, the graver cases to Cape Town. This is the most perfect work I have ever heard of in war, and reflects the highest credit on Col. Townsend, R.A.M.C. The wound of the brigadier of 9th Brigade unfortunately precludes any mention of officers who distinguished themselves, nor can I help this fine brigade, for I had little occasion for noticing more than the excellent behaviour of the regiments under fire, and can only select one officer, namely, Major Earle, Yorkshire Light Infantry, whose leading, knowledge, and coolness were more noticeable.

"Capt. Bulfin, the brigade major, on whose shoulders a great responsibility rested, did admirable work. Capt. R. Brise is mentioned for good work done, and Capt. Nugent's services were of value.

"Major-Gen. Sir H. Colville has already gained my entire confidence, nothing is ever likely to shake his coolness."

Major-General Sir Henry Colville writes:—

"Lieut.-Col. Codrington's battalion was well and correctly handled. He draws particular attention to the skilful handling of his company by Capt. Fielding, the coolness displayed by Lieut. the Hon. C. Douglas-Pennant, and the complete control exercised over his company by 2nd Lieut. Price Jones. Lieut.-Col. Stopford's battalion had less severe work than the others of my brigade, but I consider its advance under fire was distinctly well performed. Lieut.-Col. Stopford particularly calls attention to the services of Major the Hon. A. Henniker-Major and Capt. Shute.

"I should like to draw the attention of the general officer commanding to the assistance rendered me by my A.D.C., Capt. G. Nugent, and my brigade-major, Capt. Ruggles Brise. The latter was entrusted with leading the two battalions to Gun Hill, a task in which he was handicapped by never having seen the ground by daylight."

With reference to the battle of Enslin Lord Methuen remarks:—

"I beg to bring to your notice No. 1843 Colour-Sergeant Waterhouse, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who at a critical moment acted with great coolness in shooting down an enemy who had been doing great execution on our men at 1,150 yds. Lieut. Taylor, A.D.C., is favourably mentioned. . . . I again draw attention to the exceptional organising power of Col. Townsend, R.A.M.C., at Swink's Pan at 11.30 p.m. I was informed that owing to all the ambulances having been used for taking the wounded to the train at Belmont, I had scarcely a field hospital mounted officer, only three ambulances, and three stretchers. I knew I had to fight next morning, so got together 50 blankets in order to carry wounded with help of rifles. I also sent to Col. Townsend to make arrangements for wounded by three a.m., a messenger having to ride seven miles to him. He met me on the field with full supply of ambulances, and I never saw anything more of him or the wounded because he had a train ready for them between Graspan and Belmont. His only complaint is that there is not much of his mules left, an observation which applies equally to men and animals."

Major-General Hildyard in his despatch dated November 24 on the operation at Willow Grange says:—

"The conduct of all ranks throughout the force engaged was exemplary. Col. Kitchener led the assaulting force with energy and judgment, and all ranks of the 2nd Batn. West Yorkshire Regiment behaved admirably. Major Hobbs of that battalion was taken prisoner owing to his remaining too long attending to the wounded. He led the first line of the assault with judgment and good sense. The

services of Lieut. Nicholson, 2nd Batn. West Yorkshire Regiment, have been specially brought to my notice for attention to duty and the situation when others were inclined to deal with matters of less importance. I recommend him for special reward. I also recommend Pte. Montgomery, 2nd Batn. West Yorkshire Regiment, for a Distinguished Conduct medal. After being wounded in one leg he continued fighting in the firing line until again wounded. Lieut.-Col. Harris, 2nd Batn. East Surrey Regiment, commanded the second line, and Major Pearse, 2nd Batn. East Surrey Regiment, the third line of the assaulting force. The behaviour of all ranks of the 2nd Batn. East Surrey Regiment when engaged was satisfactory under great difficulties.

"Col. Hinde, 1st Batn. Border Regiment, commanded the supporting force, which he moved forward by my orders to a supporting position shortly after daylight.

"Five companies of the Border Regiment, commanded by Major Pelly, were on the right, and those of the 2nd Batn. Queen's, under Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, on the left. The Durban Light Infantry, under Lieut.-Col. Meeubin, took up a position in reserve further back. Lieut. James, R.N., of the *Tartar*, commanded the naval 12pr. gun and did good service, though a Creusot gun which the enemy brought into action had the range of him.

"Major Ricketts commanded the bearer company and did good service both at the time and in connection with the removal of the wounded. My staff officers, Major Munro, brigade-major, and Lieut. Blair, A.D.C., were of good value to me.

"The services of the guide, Mr. Chapman, who was so unfortunately killed, were of the greatest value. His intimate knowledge of the ground alone made it possible to carry out the operation. I sincerely trust it may be found possible to bestow on his widow, Mrs. Chapman, of Nottingham-road, some mark of recognition of the distinguished service rendered by her late husband."

Now as to Modder River. Here Lord Methuen's mention of personal service is more general:—

"I should like to bring to notice the names of the following officers and rank and file who distinguished themselves during the day:—

"Major Count Gleichen, C.M.G., for the coolness shown by him throughout the engagement, especially in attending to the wounded under a heavy fire.

"Sergeant Brown and Pte. Martin, 3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards, who helped him, were both shot.

"Sergeant-Major Cocke, 3rd Batn. Grenadiers, displayed remarkable coolness under fire.

"Lieut. the Hon. A. Russell showed great coolness in working the machine gun, which he did with marked success.

"Major Granville Smith, Coldstream Guards, in volunteering to find a ford, which he did in dangerous mud and a strong river.

"Capt. and Adj. Steele, Coldstream Guards, for excellent service during the day.

"Sergeant-Major S. Wright, Coldstream Guards, showed great coolness when a change of ammunition carts was being made, and was of great value at a critical time.

"Native Dvr. Matthews for making the other natives stick to their carts, when they would otherwise have bolted.

"Drill and Colour-Sergeant Price, Coldstream Guards, at Belmont and at Modder River, rendered excellent service whilst commanding half a company.

"Drill and Colour-Sergeant Plunkett, Coldstream Guards, collected 150 men, and helped the 9th Brigade crossing the river under Capt. Lord Newtown Butler.

"1825 Lance-Corpl. Webb, Coldstream Guards, twice asked leave to go into the open to bind up the wounds of a Grenadier; under a heavy fire he succeeded in his object.

"Capt. Hervey Bathurst, Grenadier Guards, was of great value in rallying a number of Grenadiers and Coldstreams shaken by the fire.

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"I call special attention to Col. Paget's cheerfulness and intelligence under the most trying surroundings.

"He draws attention to Capt. Moores, R.A.M.C., who, although wounded in the hand, said nothing, but continued his duties. Also, he draws attention to the good services of the Master of Ruthven, Scots Guards. The valuable services of Capt. Nugent, A.D.C., and Capt. Ruggles-Brise are again noted.

"The names of Lieut.-Col. Barter, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and Major the Hon. C. Lambton, Northumberland Fusiliers, are mentioned for having rendered invaluable assistance to their brigadier. Capt. Bulfin, Yorkshire Regiment, did his duty admirably.

"Lieut. Percival, Northumberland Fusiliers, managed with great difficulty to establish himself with a small party on a point near the railway, from which, by his judgment and coolness, he was able to keep down the fire of the enemy, many of his small party being killed.

"3499 Lance-Corpl. R. Delaney, 4160 Pte. J. East, 4563 Pte. Segar, 4497 Pte. Snowden, Northumberland Fusiliers, under a very heavy fire picked up and brought in a wounded man of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; No. 3955 Pte. Smarley, Northumberland Fusiliers, No. 1 of a Maxim detachment, who showed great coolness and judgment when wounded.

"Major Lindsay, R.A., 75th Battery, ignored a painful wound, and continued in command of his battery. Lieut. Begbie, R.A., suddenly placed in command of his battery, led it, and brought it into action with great coolness.

"Capt. Farrell, wounded a second time, continued to do his duty, having first placed a wounded man on one of the gun carriages. Wounded gunners and drivers continued at their duty.

"Lieut. Rochford Boyd, R.A., on this, as on former occasions, showed himself reliable and capable of acting without orders.

"I personally bring to notice the value of Lieut.-Col. Rhodes's service and Major Streatfield's service in sending forward reinforcements to Major-Gen. Pole-Carew, for on this movement the result of the evening's success depended."

To the late Lieut.-Colonel Northcott, C.B., a special reference is made by Lord Methuen:—

"Lieut.-Col. Northcott, who never left me, fell mortally wounded. The Army has lost one of the ablest officers in Her Majesty's Service, and I cannot express the grief his death has caused me. He was beloved by everyone who knew him."

In the *Gazette* of Tuesday last appear the despatches of Lord Kitchener and Sir Reginald Wingate dealing with the operations which led to the defeat and death of the Khalifa in November last. The circumstances in which the capture was made are too well known to need to be recalled. The machinery of his operations appears to have been perfect. In sixty-three hours Sir Reginald and his troops covered a distance of fifty-seven miles and gained two victories. Colonel Wingate pays a tribute to the bravery of the Khalifa which was deserved.

In forwarding Sir Reginald Wingate's despatch Lord Kitchener says:—

"In connection with the conduct of the above operations I desire to specially mention the names of the following officers:—

"Lieut.-Col. Talbot, R.E., Director of Military Intelligence.

"Lieut.-Col. Jackson, commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade.

"Major Hamilton, Royal West Surrey Regiment, D.A.G.

"Brevet-Major Peake, R.A., commanding artillery.

"Capt. Gamble, Lincolnshire Regiment, commanding 1st Batn.

"Capt. O'Connell, Shropshire Light Infantry, commanding 2nd Batn., and subsequently in command of the Duem garrison.

"Lieut. Graham, Royal Lancashire Regiment, A.D.C.

"Col. Sir R. Wingate's previous services on the staff are so notorious that I need not allude to them; he has now shown himself to be the capable leader of men I felt sure he would prove himself to be should the occasion arise. The operations under him were carried out with consummate ability, energy, and determination, and he has struck the last blow at Mahdism.

"I freely endorse Col. Wingate's remarks on the good services of the officers and men he has mentioned.

"Brevet-Majors Watson, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and Wilkinson, Lincolnshire Regiment, acted as D.A.A.G. (B) and D.A.A.G. (A) respectively. The valuable qualities of these excellent staff officers are well known to you. During the recent operations they have given fresh proof of their energy and capacity, and on every occasion they proved of the greatest assistance to me. Major Watson carried my telegraphic despatch to you from the Khalifa's camp to Fach Shoya with great speed, and was accompanied on this mission by Lieut. Cowan, R.N."

"Capt. Bulkeley-Johnson, 2nd Dragoons, commanded the 7th Squadron. The comparatively small force of cavalry available rendered the duties of scouting and reconnoitring very arduous. The behaviour of the men was excellent throughout, and they showed much dash in pursuit.

"It is a very great pleasure to me to bring to your notice the excellent services performed by the artillery under Capt. Boulnois, Franks, and Simpson-Baikie, R.A. Throughout the operations they commanded their various units to the greatest possible advantage, and showed an amount of dash and gallantry which largely contributed to our success. Capt. Franks took charge of the galloping Maxims in all patrols and reconnaissances. The unflinching manner in which the guns and Maxims were served in the attack on Fedil's camp is worthy of all praise.

"Capt. Howard, A.S.C., acted as staff officer of supplies, performing general staff duties in addition, and Lieut. Hoskins, North Staffordshire Regiment, commanded the transport of over 1,000 animals. The energy and activity displayed by these two officers, and the arduous nature of their duties, which were carried out to my entire satisfaction, induce me to specially bring their good services to your notice.

"Lieut. Newall, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, acted as staff officer in charge of water supply, and in this capacity proved himself a capable and energetic officer.

"Lieut. Stallard, R.A.M.C., was in charge of the medical arrangements, and was ably assisted by Lieut. Nickerson, R.A.M.C. These officers did all that was possible, not only to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded, but were also indefatigable in attending to the Dervish wounded, large numbers of whom passed through their hands.

"Capt. Lewis, A.V.D., was in charge of the veterinary department, and carried out his arduous duties in a most satisfactory manner.

"The names of the following officers have also been brought to my notice for good services:—

"Brevet-Major Sir H. Hill, Bart., Royal Irish Fusiliers, Irregular Soudanese Battalion.

"Capt. Phipps, Dorsetshire Regiment, second in command, 13th Soudanese, and acted temporarily as staff officer to officer commanding infantry brigade; Norbury, Worcestershire Regiment, Camel Corps, second in command; Herbert, Royal Highlanders, Irregular Soudanese Battalion; and A. Cameron, Cameron Highlanders, attached to 9th Soudanese.

"Lieuts. Whishaw, South Staffordshire Regiment, 13th Soudanese; Paget, West Yorkshire Regiment, Camel Corps; Langdon, Liverpool Regiment, 13th Soudanese; McKay, Middlesex Regiment, transport; Ingle, Middlesex Regiment, acting second in command, 9th Soudanese, horse shot; Wilson, East Lancashire Regiment, attached to 9th Soudanese; and the Hon. E. Guest, 1st Life Guards, Camel Corps.

"2nd Lieuts. the Hon. A. Hore-Ruthven, Cameron Highlanders, Camel Corps; Flint, Royal Irish Rifles, transport; Scott-Barbour, Highland Light Infantry, transport; and Nicklin, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, transport.

Of those who served under him Sir Reginald Wingate reports:—

"In conclusion, I have to submit for your favourable consideration the names of the following officers and non-commissioned officers:—

"To Brevet-Col. Lewis, commanding the infantry brigade, my most cordial thanks are due. The previous good services of this gallant officer are well known. On him devolved the arduous duty of rapidly concentrating the flying column at Fachi Shoya, prior to my arrival. Throughout the recent operations he has given fresh proof of his capacity for command and to his energy and great practical knowledge of the handling of troops I attribute, in a large measure, the success which has been achieved. Col. Lewis has brought to my notice the good services performed by his brigade-major, Capt. Doughty, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and by Capt. Smyth V.O., 2nd Dragoon Guards, his intelligence officer and A.D.C.

"Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Hickman, Worcester Regiment, acted as my chief staff officer throughout the operations. On him devolved all the details of organisation of the force, and his capacity as a staff officer of exceptional ability was never more apparent. His energy, foresight, and tact mark him out as a most valuable officer.

"Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Mahon, 8th Hussars, acted as A.A.G., and was also in charge of the intelligence department. I cannot speak in sufficiently strong terms of the excellence of the services performed by this officer. I invariably placed him in general command of all the mounted troops; his personal disregard for danger, intrepid scouting, and careful handling of men all fit him for high command.

"Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Henry, Northumberland Fusiliers, was in command of the Camel Corps. During the long night marches his corps was charged with guarding the flanks, and in the reconnaissances it served as a temporary escort to the guns, pending the arrival of the infantry. In the attack on Fedil's position Col. Henry disposed his command to the best possible advantage, and the successful repulse of the determined Dervish rush towards the guns was, in a large measure, due to the steady and accurate fire of his men.

"Major Maxse, Coldstream Guards, Brevet-Major Doran, Royal Irish Regiment, and Brevet-Major Gorringe, R.E., commanded the 13th, 9th, and Irregular Soudanese Battalions respectively, and I cannot speak too highly of the excellent behaviour on the line of march, and the gallant conduct in action of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man composing this infantry brigade.

A correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, referring to Major-Gen. Woodgate, who was dangerously wounded at Spion Kop, says: "He was as brave as a Goorkha, and worked like a trooper until he fell wounded in the forehead by a fragment of a shell about two in the afternoon. Even then he protested that he was all right, and had to be held down on a stretcher. The men have the highest admiration for him. He set them an example throughout. In the advance and among the rifle firing he seemed always heedless of danger."

"The British plague," as the influenza has been termed, though as a matter of fact the epidemic has been quite cosmopolitan, after raging for months in these isles, is dying out exhausted, let us hope, by its excesses. It has been universal in the reach of its operations, and has attacked all sorts and conditions, preferring perhaps the elderly and well-to-do and handing them over to pneumonia or bronchitis, and it has not spared the physicians, who sometimes could not heal themselves. Recently the veterans of the Royal Hospital were concerned to hear news that their principal medical officer had been obliged to take to his bed. For weeks the old soldiers assembled every morning at the door of Dr. Ligertwood's quarters to hear how their honoured physician and friend was faring, and their anxiety extended to a large circle outside the building, not only in this country but wherever British soldiers were serving, as there are few stations where the relatives of pensioners are not to be found, and for thirty-three years Dr. Ligertwood has fulfilled his duties. Since his appointment he has never been absent a day save on account of some indisposition, and he has long been regarded by all as guide, philosopher, and friend, for he was all three in the discharge of his affectionate care of body and mind of those under his charge. From the gallant Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, who won his spurs in India before the Mutiny, where Dr. Ligertwood also made his mark, down to the latest inmate of the hospital, all were glad indeed to hear that, nursed by his excellent wife, his fine constitution enabled Dr. Ligertwood, after a three weeks' battle with influenza, to resume medical charge. Surely he has been strangely overlooked in the distribution of honours by the authorities? It is not too late now.

Captain E. Crawley, 12th Lancers, has been distinguishing himself on the West Coast of Africa, whither he went some time ago for service. It appears from letters just to hand that on November 15 a column left Lokoja under Captain Crawley's command, who had with him Captain W. J. H. McCorquodale, Lancashire Artillery, the object of the expedition being of a punitive nature. This column co-operated eight days march from Lokoja, at a place called Egbi in the Yagba country, with a smaller column from Ilorin under Lieutenant W. St. A. Wake, D.S.O., Middlesex Regiment. The offending town was attacked and destroyed, the mission being entirely successful. The average daily march of the columns was twenty-five miles a day, in dense bush country and over stony ground, and not a man fell out.

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THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR.

Saturday, Jan. 27.

Lord Roberts reported to-day that on the 25th Gen. French reconnoitred the enemy's position and found him strongly entrenched at Pietfontein.

A transport sailed from Halifax, Nova Scotia, with 350 men of the 2nd Batn. Canadian Mounted Rifles.

A meeting of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet was held in the afternoon at the War Office. Among the Ministers attending were Mr. Balfour, who called at the Admiralty before the meeting, Lord Lansdowne, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and Mr. Chamberlain.

Notice issued "by order" from the War Office:—

"The pressure of work renders it imperative to limit admission to the central hall of the War Office on weekdays between the hours of 9.45 a.m. and 6.45 p.m. to the staff officers of the department, to persons calling to see them on business, and to members of the Houses of Parliament. No other persons will during the session be admitted to the front hall."

A special Army Order issued intimating that the Clare Artillery, 3rd Batn. Leicestershire Regiment, and 3rd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regiment are to be forthwith embodied. The Clare Artillery on Feb. 12, and the 3rd Batn. Leicestershire Regiment and 3rd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regiment not earlier than Feb. 12.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed:—

"At a monster meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans held in the Town Hall here under the presidency of the Maharajah of Darbhanga a resolution was passed giving expression to the deep and abiding loyalty which animates all classes of the Queen's subjects and their unswerving attachment to the Throne and person of Her Majesty. It was decided also to raise subscriptions to supplement the Lord Mayor's fund and to offer prayers for the victory of the British arms in all places of worship. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and Rs.63,000 were subscribed on the spot. It is no exaggeration to say that the sympathy of all races in India is absolutely with the Government of their Queen-Empress and her Ministers."

The *Englishman* in commenting on the meeting said:—

"The spontaneous demonstration speaks for itself. The proceedings are the most flattering tribute that the Empire has yet received, and the debt of gratitude will not be forgotten when the storm has ceased to blow. Evidently among British subjects in India there is no feeling that our rule is tyrannical and unjust."

Sunday, Jan. 28.

The War Office during the afternoon issued the following despatch from Sir Redvers Buller, dated Spearman's Camp, Saturday, 6.10 p.m.:—

"On Jan. 20 Sir Charles Warren, as I have reported, drove back the enemy and obtained possession of the southern crests of the higher tableland which extends from the line Acton Homes-Honger's Poort to the western Ladysmith hills. From then to the 25th he remained close in contact with the enemy, who held a strong position in the range of small kopjes stretching from north-west to south-east across the plateau from Acton Homes through Spion Kop to the left bank of the Tugela. The actual position held was perfectly tenable but did not lend itself to advance, as the southern slopes were so steep that Sir C. Warren could not get an effective artillery position and the supply of the troops with water was a difficulty. On the 23rd I assented to his attacking Spion Kop, a large hill—indeed, a mountain—which was evidently the key of the position, but was far more accessible from the north than from the south. On the night of the 23rd he seized Spion Kop, but found it very difficult to hold, as its perimeter was too large, and water, which we had been led to believe existed, in this extraordinarily dry season was found very deficient. The crests were held all that day against severe attacks and heavy shell fire. Our men fought with great gallantry, and I would especially mention the conduct of the 2nd Cameronians and the 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, who supported the attack on the mountain from the steepest side, and in each case fought their way to the top, and the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers and 2nd Middlesex, who magnificently maintained the best traditions of the British Army throughout the trying day of the 24th, and Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, who fought throughout the day equally well alongside of them. Major-Gen. Woodgate, who was in command at the summit, being wounded, the officer who succeeded him decided on the night of the 24th-25th to abandon the position, and did so before daylight, 25th. I reached Sir C. Warren's camp at five a.m. on the 25th, and decided that a second attack on Spion Kop would be useless, and that the enemy's right was too strong to allow me to force it. Accordingly I decided to withdraw the force to the south of the Tugela. At six a.m. we commenced withdrawing the train, and by eight a.m., the 27th, Sir C. Warren's force was concentrated south of the Tugela without the loss of a man or a pound of stores. The fact that the force could withdraw from actual touch—in cases the lines were less than 1,000 yd. apart—with the enemy in the perfect manner it did is, I think, sufficient evidence of the moral of the troops; and that we were permitted to withdraw our cumbersome ox and mule transport across a river 85 yd. broad with 20 ft. banks and a very swift stream unmolested is, I think, proof that the enemy has been taught to respect our soldiers' fighting powers."

The *Upada*, the last of the Indian transports, left Bombay for South Africa, conveying 320 reserve horses, a transport section, 12 15pr. guns, and six 4.7 naval guns.

3134 Pte. J. Brown
5636 Pte. S. Hancock
2744 Pte. J. Mullin
2345 Pte. T. Bunner
3125 Pte. C. Shone
3589 Pte. M. Duckworth
2521 Pte. L. Hatch
3368 Pte. W. Lloyd
3402 Pte. H. Slater
4615 Pte. S. Gates

2114 Seret. - Drmr. C. E. McGuirke
5123 Corpl. A. Munden
2319 Corpl. J. T. Scott
5314 Corpl. B. Smith
2931 L.-Corpl. R. Clements
5544 L.-Corpl. G. Cole
5542 L.-Corpl. F. Oldfield
4012 L.-Corpl. C. Field

MISSING.

3545 Sergt. H. Borland
2157 Sergt. B. Reed
4860 Sergt. E. Jepson
5151 Lance-Sergt. A. Ford
5222 Corpl. F. Spong
2464 Lance-Corpl. J. Scott
5811 Lance-Corpl. W. Sharp
2574 Pte. J. Turner
4825 Pte. H. Kerfoot
1889 Pte. E. Monaghan
5771 Pte. H. Shanks
3641 Pte. J. Orchard
5624 Pte. A. Mann
5670 Pte. C. Aspin
5376 Pte. J. Nelson
5720 Pte. F. Arnold
2134 Pte. F. Parker
1895 Lance-Corpl. J. Dawson
5540 Pte. T. Ashcroft
5731 Pte. W. Carroll
5410 Pte. J. Fox
4240 Pte. T. Kirk
5445 Pte. H. Hackney
5558 Pte. G. Jackson

2nd Somerset Light Infantry.
WOUNDED.—4092 Pte. S. Westcott.

1st Leicester Regiment.
MISSING.—3541 Pte. H. Adcock.

2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.

KILLED.

2967 Pte. J. Heyes
2891 Col.-Sergt. R. G. Potter
2843 Pte. W. Lee
4599 Pte. R. Barlow
392 Pte. J. Rushman
3202 Sergt. R. Lightfoot
4027 Pte. G. Miller
5052 Pte. W. Ballard
5145 Pte. A. Street
5450 Corpl. J. Allen
3447 Pte. W. Swales
4399 Drmr. R. Gregg
5141 Pte. J. Burdock
4419 Pte. M. Green
3780 Pte. T. Roberts
3568 Col.-Sergt. W. Wainwright
4946 Sergt. F. C. S.
2762 Pte. W. Booth
3616 Pte. F. Horner (?)
5223 Pte. I. Crosby

WOUNDED.

4714 Pte. J. Lowe
3875 Pte. P. Madden
3984 Pte. W. Wilkinson
4880 Pte. J. Barley
4972 Pte. G. Dawes
5071 Pte. R. Sutcliffe
3522 L.-Corpl. A. Witchall
4839 Pte. W. Fallowes
4500 Pte. R. Walsh
3437 Pte. T. Green
3463 Pte. T. Grenville
3593 Pte. D. McMin
5696 Pte. G. Davis
3772 Pte. E. Smith
3769 Pte. T. Raven
4943 Pte. H. Reed
4745 Pte. W. Holden
4448 Pte. B. Johnson
5019 Pte. R. Hardiker
6334 Pte. H. Henderson
4663 Pte. J. Gorton
4899 Pte. F. Allen
4149 Pte. J. Davis
5263 Pte. J. Garvin
5492 Pte. P. Henderson
4903 Pte. J. Fletcher
4032 Pte. J. Lambert
5375 Pte. R. Wilkinson
5197 Pte. Fairhurst
4929 Sergt. M. Whitworth
2493 Pte. J. Wilson
5475 Pte. D. Pickup
4958 Pte. J. Bunting
4692 Pte. J. Margerison
4130 Lance-Sergt. J. Case
2731 Pte. P. Cody
4173 Drmr. G. Morris
4705 Pte. P. Burns
3481 L.-Corpl. W. Beckford
5034 Pte. J. Raynor
4367 Pte. J. Johnson
4492 Pte. J. Dawson
3099 (3609) Pte. C. (?) J. Allen
5367 Pte. A. Fleming
3167 Pte. W. Monk
3176 Pte. E. Latham

MISSING.

2184 Col.-Sergt. W. Evans
2818 Col.-Sgt. R. Hawkeley
3214 Col.-Sergt. A. Shoebotham
4789 Sergt. J. Canran

1591 Pte. G. Barlow
2242 Pte. J. H. Gamble
2466 Pte. G. Roberts
3131 Pte. G. M. Park
2397 Pte. G. Dansey
3148 Pte. J. W. Airey
5366 Pte. J. Carey
5761 Pte. W. Perrins
5538 Pte. J. Thompson
5434 Pte. J. Lewthwaite
1329 Pte. J. Burke
3073 Pte. J. Richards
2965 Pte. A. Walmsley
2600 Pte. H. Parkinton
651 Pte. W. Reid
5509 Pte. T. Finnigan
3333 Pte. W. Worsnop
2651 Pte. J. Sunderland
3591 Pte. S. Buckley
4575 Sergt. R. Rawlinson

Prisoners:

2014 Col.-Sergt. W. J. Jones
1710 Pte. J. H. Foster

3444 Sergt. W. Hickey
4920 Sergt. J. Riley
4470 Sergt. J. Stevens
4737 Lance-Sergt. T. Holmes
5060 Lance-Sergt. S. McWhinney
4226 Pte. W. Bowers
3861 Pte. J. E. Banks
4414 Pte. W. Rogers
2918 Pte. B. Brown
4812 Pte. J. Butler
3080 Pte. G. Burley
4787 Lce.-Cpl. T. Concannon
4439 Pte. M. Carney
4651 Pte. L. Clarke
3382 Pte. A. Clucas
7526 Pte. F. Connelly
4682 Pte. J. Crane
3960 Pte. P. Cavanagh
6398 Pte. J. Creed
6430 Pte. J. Carbury
5302 Pte. J. Clamp
4711 Pte. J. Caldwell
5289 Pte. F. Connelly
2519 Pte. W. Holt
2618 Pte. J. Hodgkinson
3838 Pte. T. Hampton
5365 Pte. J. Harrop
4217 Pte. E. Healey
5345 Pte. D. Hawley
4907 Pte. J. Henry
4676 Pte. H. Hobgen
4507 Pte. L. Houghton
2913 Pte. W. Hurst
5327 Pte. T. Ingham
3182 Pte. A. Jordon
3334 Pte. W. H. Key
4891 Pte. R. Kershaw
4549 Pte. F. Kay
4992 Pte. F. Kirby
5174 Pte. M. Killon
4249 Pte. J. Kilroy
4057 Pte. T. Levitt
3224 Pte. J. Lloyd
5161 Pte. W. Lewis
3567 Pte. J. Little
5572 Pte. F. Moulton
5205 Pte. T. Moores
5049 Pte. P. Marr
4702 Pte. W. Marshall
2646 Pte. J. Midgley
3511 Pte. J. Moore
2634 Pte. T. Mitchell
1809 Pte. J. McDermot
2069 Pte. T. McNulty
4913 Pte. W. McCormack
4769 Pte. E. McIntyre
2578 Pte. J. Morrison
4576 Pte. J. Morris
2631 Pte. J. N. Colson
3369 Pte. A. E. Noble
5685 Pte. A. O'Sheas
5328 Pte. T. O'Sheas
3392 Pte. T. O'wca
3260 Pte. E. Pedley
4388 Pte. G. Powell

J. Parker (not identified)

3239 Pte. O. Pemberton
993 Pte. C. Pepper
2557 Pte. S. Quinn
2659 Pte. T. Reynold
2741 Pte. E. Robinson
4761 Pte. J. Royer
3651 Pte. J. Reeves

2nd Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

KILLED.

3905 Sergt. T. Foley
5786 Pte. T. McKiernan
4331 Pte. G. Richardson
3393 Pte. J. McNab
6198 Pte. B. Eaves
3701 Pte. T. Nixon
3781 Pte. W. Greig
2809 Pte. J. Bray
623 Pte. W. E. Frost

WOUNDED.

4773 Sergt. C. Lawrence
2448 Sergt. W. Edwards
2804 Lance-Corpl. J. Dunn
6223 Pte. J. Haley
6232 Pte. J. Jeffrey
3198 Pte. F. Murray
3498 Pte. E. McGuigan
4626 Pte. J. Toner
3477 Pte. J. Reilly
3585 Pte. J. Conovan
3137 Pte. W. Duffy
6112 Pte. L. Harvey
2778 Pte. J. McGlinshy
3623 Pte. J. Smith
6113 Pte. G. McIntyre
5244 Pte. G. Smith
2921 Pte. W. Ferguson
5044 Pte. P. Cassidy
6175 Pte. J. Pawley
6265 Pte. F. McInnes
5458 Pte. E. Bogan
3761 Pte. A. Greenwood
2820 Pte. G. Phillips
6276 Pte. J. Strain
3719 Pte. F. Thompson
3171 Corpl. A. Simpson
3243 Pte. H. Chandler
6207 Pte. V. Kelly
3319 Pte. E. Moore

MISSING.—6373 Bglr. J. McLoughlin.

4389 Drmr. G. Hodgson
4321 Pte. J. Allen
2626 Pte. R. Andrews
4558 Pte. J. Adams
3600 Pte. J. Allen
5234 Pte. T. Rowbottom
3703 Pte. W. Ramsden
2809 Pte. W. Hatchford
4996 Pte. H. Rothwell
2453 Pte. T. Reece
2799 Pte. P. Ruth
2271 Pte. H. Smithson
3162 Pte. W. Salisbury
3133 Pte. W. Scholes
2549 Pte. J. Smith
4354 Pte. J. Smith
4159 Pte. J. Stephens
4346 Pte. E. Sculley
4655 Pte. J. Shepperd
4229 Pte. J. Smith
3751 Pte. J. Simmons
3356 Pte. J. Shipperbottom
4261 Pte. C. Singleton
3929 Pte. A. Taylor
3377 Pte. J. Taylor
3946 Pte. R. Tabner
3297 Pte. S. Taylor
3070 Pte. J. Thompson
3992 Pte. R. Tobin
3072 Pte. F. Thornton
5280 Pte. W. Tracey
5023 Pte. J. Townley
5053 Pte. C. Unsworth
2658 Pte. J. Whitehead
4794 Pte. C. Whitehead
4244 Pte. A. Walsh
4455 Pte. M. Wood
5064 Pte. H. Woodford
4430 Pte. E. Yates
4633 Pte. A. Council
3414 Pte. G. Dermott
5228 Pte. A. Davies
4438 Pte. C. Delancy
5266 Pte. J. Eales
3315 Pte. A. Edwards
2458 Pte. J. Ellison
3368 Pte. E. Ellis
5684 Pte. W. Eseritt
2564 Pte. J. Edwards
4175 Pte. A. H. Friars
2474 Pte. J. Fletcher
4966 Pte. J. Fothergill
5063 Pte. J. Foley
3644 Pte. T. Flood
4927 Pte. P. Ford
4249 Pte. A. Fleming
3344 Pte. L. Gill
4541 Pte. W. Gallagher
5329 Pte. T. Gough
3532 Pte. J. Grimshaw
6376 Pte. J. Graham
4562 Pte. H. Groves
4214 Pte. M. Gainley
5167 Pte. J. Hayes
4343 Pte. J. Hoc

Prisoners:

3571 Pte. T. Carroll
3517 Pte. R. Jackson
4909 Pte. W. Jones
3732 Pte. J. Lloyd
5111 Pte. W. Leigh
4128 Pte. J. Marry (alias Jas. Cox)
5151 Pte. J. Broderick
2207 Drmr. C. H. Bradley

2nd Dorset Regt.
WOUNDED.—4286 Pte. J. Brighton.

1st South Lancashire Regt.

KILLED.—3108 Sergt. A. Thomas, 2534 Lance-Corpl. J. Chinnery, 5692 Pte. E. Ingman.

WOUNDED.

2367 Sergt. J. Candy
4690 Lance-Sergt. A. Throp
5071 Corpl. J. Morgan
2499 Corpl. W. Norton
5049 Lance-Corpl. T. Kolan
2840 L.-Corpl. J. Callaghan
3360 Pte. M. Manning
2986 Pte. G. Dyer
3631 Pte. E. Jones
5708 Pte. G. Johnson
2919 Pte. T. E. O'Donnald
3523 Pte. J. Banks
3497 Pte. J. Cornell

3530 Pte. J. Speak
3435 Pte. T. Hughes
2765 Pte. J. Tomlinson
2830 Pte. C. Thomas
2956 Pte. T. Chorley
3003 Pte. J. Weedhall
3142 Pte. A. Brittan
2957 Pte. T. Dolan
3494 Pte. J. Metcalfe
3093 Pte. N. Halls
1976 Pte. T. Brown
5233 Pte. A. Philpott

MISSING.

3954 Sergt. G. Spencer
3098 Corpl. C. Toole
4658 Lance-Corpl. F. Smith
5641 Pte. J. Parry
4950 Pte. J. Dumbell
5590 Pte. R. Sweeney

2994 Pte. W. Walpole
4238 Pte. T. Millward
5750 Pte. J. Doyle
3929 Pte. W. Spencer
5728 Pte. P. Walsh
2783 Pte. T. Trainor

2nd Middlesex Regt.

KILLED.

1390 Band-Sgt. W. E. Howard
2738 Sergt. A. E. Foster
3018 Corpl. E. T. Maycock
3230 Corpl. W. G. Montague
3482 Corpl. H. F. Cakebread
3189 Pte. H. Wright
5601 Pte. A. Harding
3232 Pte. W. Godfrey
4960 Pte. F. Griffiths
3318 Pte. W. Brown
3068 Pte. G. C. Nash

4202 Pte. A. J. Robinson
1195 Pte. F. G. Morrall
5660 Pte. W. Poulton
24268 Pte. W. Harris
3197 Corpl. E. H. Langridge
2539 Pte. W. Adams
2866 Pte. W. T. Egerton
5231 Pte. A. Yewer
5208 Pte. A. Brown
4983 Pte. R. Grainger

WOUNDED.

5407 Pte. J. Horton
4723 Pte. W. Tharby
5713 Pte. T. Cox
3779 Pte. G. Skinner
5355 Pte. W. Fisher
2564 Pte. J. Arnold
2926 Pte. E. Fuller
5306 Pte. R. Douglas
5242 Pte. J. Rea
3292 Pte. J. Duffin
5444 Pte. E. Brown
2154 Pte. F. A. Seatt
2721 Pte. J. J. Burgess
2452 Pte. H. M. Wilkins
4081 Pte. A. Levitt
2804 Pte. J. Cole
2476 Pte. A. Humphreys
2712 Pte. J. Hearn
597 Col.-Sergt. A. Morris
2143 Sergt. J. Murphy
2698 Sergt. G. Hudson
2447 Sergt. R. Phillips
2293 Sergt. C. Leaver
3150 Lance-Sergt. H. Lunn
3752 Corpl. A. Bailey
2532 Corpl. A. E. Pescod
4214 Corpl. H. F. Arnold
2857 Corpl. W. Clements
2856 Corpl. G. Smith

MISSING.

5482 Pte. A. Rosser
5420 Pte. C. Burchett
5142 Pte. F. Carey
5641 Pte. D. Paynter
2078 Pte. D. Holland
3321 Pte. J. J. Torrence
3243 Pte. G. W. Cobb
3440 Pte. T. Charter

3200 Pte. J. Watson
5658 Pte. A. Spooner
5220 Pte. F. Tolfree
2663 Pte. A. Thomson
5250 Pte. W. Hudson
5264 Pte. W. Champness
2797 R. Gould
2794? W. C.

3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps.

KILLED.

6926 Pte. A. Maynard
7170 Pte. E. Ashworth
5853 Pte. W. Richardson
754 Lance-Corpl. J. Mozley
6309 Pte. H. Bayley
7661 Pte. P. Catt
6333 Pte. G. A. Naden
6425 Pte. W. G. Norman

6963 Pte. G. Sheldrake
5034 Pte. G. Thomas
6054 Pte. T. Jones
9599 Pte. E. Cleary
8314 Pte. F. Be-t
675 Pte. J. Scott
1275 Pte. J. Turner
6817 Pte. J. Bell

WOUNDED.

767 Col. - Sergt. J. Mc-Loughlin
4450 Col.-Sergt. F. Jones
7178 Sergt. M. McDermott
2843 Sergt. W. Connor
7042 Sergt. W. Withington
5851 Sergt. W. H. Wilcox
8365 L.-Sergt. W. Maskell
4840 Corpl. W. Hogan
6356 Corpl. H. P. Hastings
6016 Corpl. G. Ayres
850A Corpl. R. Allen
7771 L.-Corpl. J. Houlston
6231 L.-Corpl. C. B. Jones
1844 Pte. J. Geraghty
796 Pte. G. Stabler
5705 Pte. W. Ward
9678 Pte. F. O'Boyle
9681 Pte. J. Holland
6589 Pte. G. Chapman
4773 Pte. C. Marsh
6223 Pte. H. Trumper
6756 Pte. A. Apperley
6581 Pte. A. J. Bales
6244 Pte. F. James
6173 Pte. T. J. Slow

1024 Pte. J. Martin
5817 Pte. H. Wilkinson
66A Pte. R. Anderson
6348 Pte. J. Walker
4255 Pte. G. Moore
520 Pte. T. Chatteris
7636 Pte. J. Goullee
5682 Pte. W. J. Brown
5875 Pte. A. J. Farrell
6804 Pte. H. A. Hadley
2381 Pte. G. Hughes
4690 Pte. W. Dave
7166 Pte. J. A. Keenes
7457 Pte. A. Wiggins
9515 Pte. D. Buchanan
5762 Pte. H. Smith
6160 Pte. R. Bannister
990 Pte. W. Fradley
9559 Pte. H. Martin
8007 Pte. J. W. Guest
5902 Pte. G. Baker
6832 Pte. R. C. Goodman
5595 Pte. H. Osborne
305 Pte. W. Wallace
9970 Pte. J. Murray
6665 Pte. A. Aubrey

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9563 Pte. W. Kingswell
6232 Pte. F. B. Limbrick
5717 Pte. J. Bower
813 Pte. J. Cowell
1456 Pte. J. Smith
6100 Pte. N. W. H. Webb
MISSING.—8918 Pte. S. Foster.

1st York and Lancaster Regt.

WOUNDED.

5601 Corpl. J. Coyne
4733 Pte. M. Morris
2223 Pte. W. Morton
4549 Corpl. H. Wisby
2956 Pte. T. Russell

Imperial Light Infantry.

KILLED.

937 Pte. Davies
47 Pte. Harrison
110 Pte. Nisbett
824 Pte. J. Smith
481 Lance-Sergt. Campbell
14 Pte. B. Clarke
453 Pte. C. Devin
487 Pte. C. A. H. Baddely
493 Pte. G. C. Murray
629 Pte. C. F. Smith
590 Pte. C. E. Vasee
555 Pte. F. J. Potter
717 Pte. S. J. Nash
724 Pte. T. Griffiths
737 Pte. J. J. Nixon

WOUNDED.

342 Pte. Thomas
34 Pte. Winder
778 Pte. Law
55 Pte. Macdonald
69 Pte. Napper
17 Pte. Murphy
393 Col-Sergt. Mullen
398 Lance-Corpl. Tudhope
430 L.-Corpl. M. E. Telegale
388 Lance-Corpl. Martin
506 Pte. L. A. Park
476 Pte. C. Woke
451 Pte. W. H. Spearer
315 Pte. R. H. Heath
315 Pte. W. Mather
291 Pte. W. Robertson
572 Pte. D. Dewar
599 Pte. W. J. Garner
603 Pte. W. Inglis
Corpl. G. Davis
Pte. J. Shore
138 Pte. W. J. White
816 Pte. J. Halsted
960 Pte. F. Ball
554 Pte. A. Brant
718 Pte. P. J. Thompson
552 Pte. J. Rigby
756 Pte. J. Nash
714 Pte. W. F. Jones
531 Sgt. W. E. N. Reynolds
576 Sergt. J. G. Little
538 Corpl. J. A. Davidson
597 Pte. W. Hobby
593 Pte. H. French
563 Pte. F. Crosbie

MISSING.

33 Pte. Turnbull
10 Corpl. Chapel
836 Sergt. Burgess
333 Lance-Corpl. Rogers
860 Pte. Graham
558 Pte. McIlhenny
837 Pte. More
562 Pte. Oliver
636 Pte. Farrer
924 Pte. Renfrew
267 Pte. Mawley
197 Pte. Bell
314 Pte. Quiney
910 Pte. Smith
3899 Pte. R. Birtwhistle
3207 Pte. J. Bradley

Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.

KILLED.

2822 Sergt. J. C. R. Milns
8153 Corpl. P. Hetherington
6081 Pte. E. C. Little
5985 Pte. A. Pegg
3393 Pte. A. R. Ablett
1014 Pte. J. Gregory
2389 Pte. F. A. Warren
8062 Pte. J. Parry
5183 Pte. H. Manders
665 Pte. G. F. Brymer

WOUNDED.

5431 Sergt. G. Just
5355 Sergt. G. Mason
9480 Sergt. E. Dickson
5860 Sgt. W. H. Shackleton
9886 Sergt. H. M. Sperling
4966 Corpl. G. Grant
716 Corpl. B. B. Goodwin
8677 Corpl. W. Carbis
6744 Corpl. J. A. Mayne
8444 Corpl. F. Field
226 Pte. G. Matthews
4954 Pte. M. Holst
5093 Pte. C. F. Young
5009 Pte. R. Patrick
2543 Pte. H. C. Steadman
6269 Pte. E. B. Grant
1830 Pte. J. E. McAdam
4907 Pte. R. Scott
4020 Pte. J. Bryce
3249 Pte. P. McDonald
4182 Pte. C. Hitchings

1654 Pte. J. Wilcock
5256 Pte. W. Stevens
1067 Pte. A. Hinsley
7352 Sergt. G. Taylor
Since died :
1439 Pte. H. Hollings
MISSING.—8918 Pte. S. Foster.

1942 Pte. G. F. Rann
1910 Pte. L. G. Frith
2459 Pte. A. E. Crossland
5206 Pte. A. Brown
5272 Pte. J. A. Wiseman

3343 Pte. W. A. Hill
4148 Pte. R. McKenzie
9877 Pte. B. Baker
4532 Pte. J. Dawson
3111 Pte. C. Fawcus
6420 Pte. H. A. Russell
1759 Pte. W. Temperley

MISSING.

3274 Pte. J. Caples
1236 Pte. R. Hutchence
2432 Pte. R. Meredy
739 Pte. P. L. Reid

Prisoner :

4138 Pte. A. Squires

VENTER'S SPRUIT.

Return of casualties, 5th Division and mounted troops, Jan. 17, 19, and 20, in action at Venter's Spruit :—

63rd Battery R.F.A.

WOUNDED.—Sergt.-Tmpt. T. H. Wilmot.

2nd Royal Lancaster Regt.

WOUNDED.

4264 Pte. J. Devine
2986 Pte. A. G. Harrison
2838 Pte. J. O'Malley
5612 Pte. G. Worthington
2639 Pte. J. Heagan
5180 L.-Corpl. G. A. Clarke
2790 Pte. J. Williams

Since died :

3687 Pte. J. W. Morris

2nd Devon Regt.

KILLED.—5187 Pte. E. Perry, Jan. 17.

2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

4656 Sergt. E. Smith
4572 Pte. J. Mason
4046 Pte. C. Riley
4831 Pte. M. Bartlett
4299 Pte. J. Macallister
3845 Pte. W. Birkes
5054 Pte. C. Boardman
5115 Pte. C. Crooke
3215 Pte. J. Upton
5459 Pte. J. Chadwick
4378 Pte. W. Clayton
4821 Pte. J. Pendlebury
5163 Drmr. J. Williams
4819 Pte. H. Walton
4142 Pte. W. Lord
4307 Pte. D. Russell
3409 Pte. M. Burns
5299 Pte. J. Cleworth
4330 Pte. F. Glover
2602 Pte. A. Granahan
(alias Walsh)
5190 (? 5101) Pte. W. Wilde
5022 Pte. W. Rogers
5154 Pte. F. Moffatt
4302 Sergt. J. Collier
2359 Pte. J. H. Edwards
5406 Pte. T. Kavanagh
4431 Lance-Corpl. J. Astley
2439 Pte. T. Lloyd
6906 Pte. F. Redhead
4444 Pte. T. Smith
5738 Pte. A. Conlon
5043 L.-Corpl. A. Christie
3784 Drmr. H. Rouse
5194 Pte. W. Hesketh
3945 Pte. W. Haines
4954 Pte. J. Kelly
5017 Pte. J. Aspden
3411 Pte. W. Platt (alias Joseph Roberts)
3546 Pte. W. Hulme

1st South Lancashire Regt.

WOUNDED.

2841 Corpl. A. Johnson
3334 Pte. J. Brown
5561 Pte. A. Cooper
2749 Pte. J. Aldred
3470 Pte. F. R. Keeley

1st Border Regt.

WOUNDED.—5498 Pte. C. Moore, Jan. 17.

1st York and Lancaster Regt.

WOUNDED.

2608 Pte. S. Hulley
2380 Pte. G. Fennell
3003 Pte. J. W. Precious
2569 Pte. H. Taylor
2717 Pte. J. A. Brearley
2606 Pte. W. Gaskell
1200 Pte. G. Shirliff
2143 Pte. A. Gilbank
2732 Pte. J. Plackett
5331 Drmr. A. F. Watson
5055 Lance-Corpl. W. Swift
2803 Pte. J. H. Thomas
5329 Pte. N. Sunderland
3460 Pte. H. Gardner
4651 Pte. J. E. Edley
4975 Pte. W. Warden
1630 Sergt. J. W. Flemming
2597 Pte. J. H. Linley
2179 Pte. J. Smith
2401 Sergt. J. Connoles
3088 Corpl. A. A. Driver
2868 Pte. G. Jaques
1326 Pte. T. Myers
2682 Pte. J. J. Payne
3410 Pte. W. Coleman
4775 Corpl. W. A. E. Clarke
4314 Pte. J. T. Davies
2267 Sergt. G. W. Clare
3895 Pte. S. Johns
4894 Pte. L. Baxter
2830 Pte. D. Smith
2825 Pte. R. H. Quigley
4623 (?) Pte. F. K. Manster

1st Connaught Rangers.

WOUNDED.—3259 Sergt. J. Rigby.

2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.—6310 Pte. B. Gibney, Jan. 17.

Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.

WOUNDED.—2045 Pte. H. S. Hasson (? Henderson).

Volunteer Ambulance Corps.

WOUNDED.—W. Pearson, Karlsson, Blix.

Casualties to officers in Gen. Hart's brigade :—

1st Border Regiment :

KILLED.—2nd Lieut. H. W. Garvey (Jan. 23).
WOUNDED.—Capt. E. G. Sinclair-McLagan (Jan. 22).

Casualties to officers on Jan. 24 :—

Royal Engineers :

KILLED.—Major H. H. Massy.
WOUNDED.—Lieut. Falcon.

Casualties in action on Jan. 20 :—

7th Battery R.F.A.

WOUNDED.—23083 Gnr. S. Wilson and 23009 Gnr. F. Prest.

78th Battery R.F.A.

WOUNDED.—81645 Gnr. F. Stevens (since returned to duty).

83rd Battery R.F.A.

WOUNDED.—98693 Dvr. H. Austin.

1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

4819 Lance-Sergt. L. Case
2612 Pte. Chas. Critcher

1st Border Regt.

KILLED.—5744 Lance-Corpl. Thos. Lane, 5796 Lance-Corpl. Jas. Buckley, 3238 Pte. Robt. Parker, 5520 Pte. Thomas Green, and 5705 Pte. J. Slater.

WOUNDED.

5504 Pte. Harry Painter
2708 Pte. John Hicks
5613 Lance-Corpl. A. Broughton
4651 Pte. Jas. (? H.) Hedges
4718 Pte. Henry Harford
3663 Pte. Henry Jelly
5755 Pte. Charles Mills
5566 Pte. G. D. Roberson
5159 Pte. John E. Airey
4377 Pte. Arthur Martin
5253 Pte. Arthur O'Connor
4365 Pte. Harry Phipps
3560 Pte. Geo. Lingard
5662 Pte. Geo. R. Long
5874 Pte. Archibald Love
5321 Pte. William Shields
5971 Pte. Victor Vicary
5961 Pte. Frank Douglas
5646 Pte. J. Wilson
3176 Lance-Corpl. S. Block
4781 Pte. Edward Devaney
3343 Corpl. W. H. Lawrence
4208 Corpl. Thomas Price
5158 Corpl. F. G. Denning
2634 Lance-Corpl. W. Asher
4767 Pte. Albert G. Cadman
5409 Pte. Henry C. Pannell
5702 Pte. Patrick Nulty
4279 Drmr. Edward Glynn
5737 Pte. Davis J. Thomas
5841 Pte. Peter Sidebottom
4000 Pte. Arthur Malhauch
5498 Pte. Charles Moore
5905 Pte. (? S.) Moran
4730 Pte. Percy Nevard
4952 Pte. Edward Phipps
2672 Pte. H. A. Carwood
3194 Pte. Joseph Thompson

MISSING.—5168 Pte. A. Tarns.

1st Connaught Rangers.

WOUNDED.—4045 Pte. Alfred Gaw.

2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

KILLED.—5668 Lance-Sergt. J. Taylor.

WOUNDED.

3862(?) L.-Corpl. M. Kelly
6105 Lance-Corpl. N. Kidd
5797 Pte. Thos. Burke
6285 Pte. Michael Healey
3141 Sergt. Wm. Rooney
4644 Pte. J. Burke
3106 Pte. Peter McEvoy
5997 Pte. Frederick Davis
5458 Pte. J. Burke

5873 Pte. J. Hunt
5659 Pte. W. Walcs
2784 Pte. T. Rouke
5069 Pte. T. Lee
6121 Pte. P. Brien
5650 Corpl. A. Vernall
4810 Pte. D. Hagarty
6659 Pte. J. Conroy.

The following casualties occurred in the 2nd Division in the action of Jan. 21 :—

2nd Devon Regt.

WOUNDED.—3036 Pte. John Down, 2815 Pte. Wm. Jarvis.

2nd West Yorkshire Regt.**KILLED.**

3917 Pte. Samuel Buckle 3403 Pte. Geo. Owen
5010 Pte. Thomas Crosier 2679 Pte. Ernest Kershaw
5364 Pte. William Gascoigne

WOUNDED.

3394 Pte. Thos. Robinson 2958 Pte. Alfred Newton
2533 Pte. John Gater 3250 Pte. Jas. Carr
4932 Pte. Wm. Ashworth 2059 Pte. G. Baker
2927 Pte. Jesse Homewood 686 Sergt. Geo. Woodcock
2193 Sergt. Harry Tew 4998 Pte. John Durkin
2819 Pte. Edward Flanagan 5246 Pte. Samuel Stringer
4897 Pte. Thomas Hill 4778 Pte. James Moran
5048 Pte. John Lyons 2549 Pte. Harry Vesey
5066 Pte. Jesse Davis 2752 Pte. Benjamin Leaf
2920 Pte. H. Page 2144 Lance-Corpl. C. Ellison
5496 Pte. Fred Hurworth Corpl. Jonathan Wild
2304 Sergt. Geo. Warland 2995 Pte. Geo. Wilding
802 Pte. Geo. Wilson 5321 Pte. Herbert Houghton
5030 Lance-Corpl. T. Hey 5463 Pte. James Fallon
2534 Pte. Alfred Ames 5246 Pte. James Flynn
5231 Pte. Edward Inman 5221 Pte. John Keating.
2120 Pte. Wm. Kelley
2307 Pte. Thos. O'Neill
2921 Pte. Joseph Sellars
2865 Pte. Sol. Mottershaw
4483 Pte. Jas. Woodhams

Since returned to duty:

2946 Pte. Hy. McCormick
1809 Corpl. Peter Sutton
5269 Lance-Cpl. C. Furlong

1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.—4303 Pte. James Wiggins, 4608 Pte. Chas. West, and 5975 Pte. Francis McBride.

2nd East Surrey Regt.**KILLED.**

2886 Pte. Henry J. Keep 5506 Pte. Henry Austin
5381 Pte. Charles George 2324 Pte. R. James Smith

WOUNDED.

3571 Pte. Chas. Carvey 3297 Pte. William Johnson
3284 Pte. Samuel Topping 2942 Pte. Jas. Marten
2431 Lance-Corpl. S. Copey 3023 Pte. Frederick Bruce
3935 Pte. Chas. Clarke 2483 Pte. Albert Seward
5371 Pte. Arthur Busby 3514 Pte. John Mason
3749 Pte. Wm. Ford 3799 Pte. James Soper
2724 Pte. Jas. Corbett 3663 Pte. John Arnold
2366 Lance-Corpl. H. Sharp 3519 Pte. Harry J. Wiles
3357 Lance-Corpl. W. Taylor *Since returned to duty:*
5224 Lance-Corpl. C. Gilbert 3067 Pte. Sam Eade
5303 L.-Corpl. W. Brunning *Since died:*
2603 Pte. Thos. Patterson 5556 Lance-Corpl. J. Porter

1st Border Regt.**WOUNDED.**

5656 Pte. A. Knight 3074 Pte. E. Saunderson
5285 Pte. Chas. Ambrose 5827 Pte. Wm. Bleuman
Fairhead 951 Corpl. B. McAuley
2617 Pte. Patrick Byrne 3380 Pte. Saml. Peck
5724 Pte. James Ironside 4732 Pte. Jas. Burns
5401 Pte. C. A. Phillips 5749 Pte. Edwd. Eames
5953 Pte. E. Sanderson 3038 Pte. John Weston
5350 Pte. Nicholas Slack 5172 Pte. Robert Killick
5357 Pte. George Hall
5531 Lance-Corpl. J. Dunlop
3310 Corpl. A. Fleetwood

Since died:

4924 Pte. F. T. Shurety

1st Connaught Rangers.

WOUNDED.—3259 Pte. John Rigby

2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.**WOUNDED.**

2892 Lance-Sergt. J. Ryan 2190 Pte. Myles Heffernan
5636 Corpl. John Horsford 6391 Pte. W. Richardson
4636 Corpl. John Reynolds 6366 Pte. Jas. Molloy
6330 L.-Corpl. B. Matthews 3501 Pte. Jas. Donegar
4898 L.-Corpl. T. Walker 6546 Pte. P. Long
6047 Pte. Richard Cole 4106 Pte. John Lee
5724 Pte. Edward Edwards 5900 Pte. O. Mason
4368 Pte. John Gethens

MISSING.—6358 Pte. C. Duggan, 6267 Pte. J. McCarthy.

Casualties in action on Jan. 22:—**2nd Devonshire Regiment.**

WOUNDED.—2815 W. C. Jarvis, 4453 Pte. T. Boyle (both returned to duty).

1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.—2886 Pte. J. Kelly.

2nd East Surrey Regiment.

WOUNDED.—2526 Pte. H. J. Smith.

1st Border Regt.

KILLED.—5643 Pte. T. FitzHenry.

WOUNDED.

3366 Lance-Cpl. E. M. James 5028 L.-Cpl. F. G. Hatton
5849 Pte. D. O'Neil 2887 Pte. C. Gordon
4660 Pte. W. Mitchell 5860 Pte. T. Garnett
5444 Pte. H. Watson 4936 Pte. P. Parsons
5664 Pte. W. H. Douglas 3217 Pte. E. Fuller
2989 Pte. J. Barry 284 Pte. J. Jones
5680 Pte. W. R. Taylor
5661 Pte. W. Edwards 4232 Pte. V. J. Davies

1st Connaught Rangers.

MISSING.—679 Lance-Corpl. M. Staunton.

2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.—5056 Pte. E. London.

Casualties in action on Jan. 23:—**7th Battery R.F.A.**

WOUNDED.—70933 Gnr. W. H. Smith.

2nd Devonshire Regt.

WOUNDED.—2833 Pte. W. Gates.

1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

KILLED.—5542 Pte. W. Devenney.

WOUNDED.—2683 Pte. Thomas H. Irvine.

1st Border Regt.**WOUNDED.**

2915 Dmr. John Cain 3926 Dmr. Henry Smith
4650 L.-Cpl. W. G. Devereaux 4378 Lance-Sergt. R. Bethel
4701 Pte. W. Anson 5280 Pte. T. H. Robinson

2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.**WOUNDED.**

4796 Pte. C. Murray 4689 L.-Sergt. J. O. Higgins
4384 Pte. S. Ring 5888 Pte. P. Kenny
6454 Pte. M. Duffey

Casualties on Jan. 24:—**7th Battery R.F.A.**

WOUNDED.—77493 Gnr. T. Collins, 7867 Dvr. P. Duffey.

17th Company R.E.**KILLED.**

19410 Sapper W. Elliot 1945 Sapper A. F. Shoobridge
2361 Sapper A. Potter

WOUNDED.

28766 Sapper H. Nokes 285 Sapper H. L. Swain
18025 Comp. Sergt.-Major S. 2436 Sapper W. Piller
Plumley

2nd West Yorkshire Regt.

WOUNDED.—2668 Lance-Corpl. C. Burton.

1st Border Regt.

KILLED.—2863 Pte. F. W. Collins.

WOUNDED.

3823 Pte. Alexander Cargill 3960 Pte. Michael Gubby
5521 Pte. Robert Griffiths

2nd Dublin Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.—4459 Cpl. P. W. Burns, 3558 Pte. P. McCrossan.

Casualties on Jan. 25:—**61st Battery R.F.A.**

WOUNDED.—22597 Gnr. G. Eames.

1st Border Regt.**WOUNDED.**

5845 Pte. Thomas Kinsella 6020 Pte. John Starkie
2610 L.-Corpl. John Oddie 2717 Pte. George Maddock
5060 L.-Cpl. James Higgins 4463 L.-Sergt. John Bone
5480 Pte. James Sherlock

2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.—5882 Sgt.-Dmr. G. Smith, 6292 Pte. W. Crosbie.

Casualties on Jan. 26:—**2nd East Surrey Regt.**

WOUNDED.—3164 Cpl. W. R. Wilkinson (returned to duty).

1st Border Regt.

WOUNDED.—5864 Pte. R. Gouge, 5292 Pte. E. White.

The following additional casualties occurred in the 5th Division, Jan. 22, 23, 25, 26, and 27, 1900:—

1st Royal Dragoons.

KILLED.—4290 Pte. W. Court.

2nd Royal Lancaster Regt.

WOUNDED.—4731 Pte. H. Lancaster.

1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.—4284 Pte. P. Howard.

1st South Lancashire Regt.**WOUNDED.**

3362 Pte. J. Dunmore 5734 Pte. R. Kerwick
5238 Pte. P. Hayden 5732 Pte. J. Stevens

1st York and Lancaster Regt.**WOUNDED.**

Capt. J. H. Armstrong (severely).
1204 Pte. A. E. Yates 2341 Pte. J. Tunncliffe
3016 Pte. H. Jacques 4671 Pte. W. Savage
3272 Pte. J. Shirlcliffe 1922 Sergt. R. Nolan
4795 Pte. G. G. Mallender 3304 Corpl. J. Baxter
3286 Pte. A. Hinchliffe 3018 Pte. G. Wooster
2802 Pte. W. Piper 2539 Pte. P. Connor
5230 Pte. J. Hindley 784 Pte. P. Kelly
5246 Pte. P. Keys 5109 Pte. T. Wilson
2817 Pte. F. Tufnell
2926 Pte. F. Smith
4268 Pte. A. Lavender 4509 Corpl. J. Ainsworth

Since died:

4509 Corpl. J. Ainsworth

South African Light Horse.

WOUNDED.—1506 Corpl. J. Marchant, 4621 Corpl. H. Bell, and 416 Armr.-Sergt. T. F. Adlard.

Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.

WOUNDED.—1799 Sergt. B. S. Betts.

Volunteer Ambulance Corps.

WOUNDED.—Pte. H. Howcroft and Pte. C. Finlayson.

LADYSMITH.**January 20.**

813 C. A. F. M. Lilley and 571 H. W. Eldridge, South African Light Horse, severely wounded, and prisoners at Pretoria.

January 22.

4356 Pte. H. Gibbs, 2nd Rifle Brigade, slightly wounded.
Tpr. J. Carter, Imperial Light Horse, died of wounds.
4158 Pte. H. Woodley, 18th Hussars, died of wounds.

January 23.

3325 Pte. H. W. Stanton, 5th Lancers, slightly wounded.
8509 Pte. J. Barry, 1st King's Royal Rifles, wounded.

January 25.

4936 Pte. W. Darlison, 2nd Rifle Brigade, killed.
9547 Pte. T. Booth, 1st King's Royal Rifles, wounded.
4778 Pte. A. Bevan, 1st Devon Regt., died of wounds.

January 28.

9504 Lance-Corpl. T. Scott, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, died of wounds.

January 31.

3878 Pte. G. Wright and 4975 Pte. F. Cooper, 1st Leicester Regt., slightly wounded.

DEATHS FROM DISEASE.**January 22.**

175300 O.S. Henry Trevett, Powerful, enteric.
5084 Pte. J. Stewart, 1st Manchester Regt., rheumatism.
5008 Pte. T. Brown, 1st Leicester Regt., enteric.
4485 Pte. A. Norloth, 1st Devon Regt., enteric.

January 23.

335 Pte. W. Holt, 1st King's Royal Rifles, enteric.
4950 Pte. C. W. Prince, 5th Lancers, enteric.
1059 Pte. A. Benfield and 8054 Lance-Corpl. T. Harte, 1st King's Royal Rifles, enteric.
4394 Pte. A. Marsh, 1st Devon Regt., dysentery.
452 Tpr. C. Campbell, Imperial Light Horse, enteric.

January 24.

4589 Pte. J. Ryan, 1st Manchester Regt.
1631 Pte. A. Nunn and 3694 Pte. W. Conaber, 1st Devon Regt.
119 Pte. A. Hall, 2nd King's Royal Rifles.

January 25.

4173 Pte. A. Young, 1st Devon Regt.
4539 Pte. F. Campbell, 19th Hussars.
9796 Pte. F. Barton, 2nd King's Royal Rifles.
2901 Sergt. F. W. Bason, Army Ordnance Corps.
4096 Pte. R. Hodgson, 11th Hussars.
4541 Pte. J. Cockerill, 1st Leicester Regt.
4092 Pte. W. Cullis, 5th Lancers.
5486 Pte. A. Allday, 1st Liverpool Regt.
14023 Dr. J. Sartain, A.S.C.
2344 Squad.-Qrmr.-Sergt. H. Thomas, 5th Dragoon Guards.

January 26.

3693 Bombr. F. Goodey, 69th Battery R.F.A.

January 27.

5110 Pte. F. Edge, 1st Leicester Regt.
4478 Pte. F. Almons, 19th Hussars.

January 28.

1167 Pte. J. Heaton, 1st King's Royal Rifles.
4490 Pte. S. Hardington, 5th Dragoon Guards.
13284 Qrmr.-Sergt. J. Egerton, 67th Battery R.F.A.
2119 Tpr. E. Beaumont, Natal Police.

RENSBURG**Casualties at Rensburg, Jan. 25:—**

2nd Royal Berkshire Regt.—3649 Pte. J. McNamara, killed.

2nd Wiltshire Regt.**WOUNDED.**

2112 Sergt. J. Cope 5228 Pte. W. H. Cook
2690 Lance-Corpl. J. Farley 3241 Pte. A. Lane
3122 Lance-Corpl. J. Perrett 2244 Pte. J. Pinchin
1390 Pte. J. Rice

Since died:

2705 Pte. F. W. Baldwin 4566 Pte. F. G. Payne
2726 Pte. H. Newman

New Zealand Mounted Rifles.—116 Pte. H. Booth, killed.

Casualties at Bastard's Nek, Jan. 25:—**2nd Wiltshire Regt.****MISSING.**

4760 Lance-Corpl. J. Jacobs 3535 Pte. T. Ryan
3529 L. Corpl. S. Goulding 2880 Pte. A. Bodman
4922 L.-Corpl. T. Mahoney 3928 Pte. F. J. Chaffey

Casualties at Rensburg, Jan. 28:—

2nd Royal Berkshire Regt.—Capt. E. H. Blunt and 4759 Pte. A. Walker, severely wounded; 2549 Sergt. G. Lainsbury, slightly wounded.

DEATHS FROM WOUNDS.

Tpr. H. Adlard, South African Light Horse, Jan. 31.
2817 Pte. J. Wiggins, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Wynberg.

DEATHS FROM DISEASE.

Capt. W. A. Hebden, 1st Essex Regt., De Aar, enteric.
Capt. C. G. Mackenzie, R.A., De Aar, enteric, Jan. 24.
8955 Pte. F. J. Portway, 1st Scots Guards, Modder River, enteric, Jan. 25.
4147 Pte. J. McDonald, 1st Gordon Highlanders, Cape Town, inflammation of liver, Jan. 25.
5112 Pte. J. Almond, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regt., Orange River, enteric, Jan. 26.
6201 2nd Class Staff-Sergt. G. W. Jarvis, R.A.M.C., Pietermaritzburg, enteric, Jan. 28.
5261 Pte. E. Bogan, 1st Border Regt., Pietermaritzburg, dysentery, Jan. 28.
5043 Pte. B. Sloan, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Mooi River, pneumonia, Jan. 27.
3203 Pte. P. Baird, 1st Gordon Highlanders, Orange River, enteric.
4562 Pte. H. South, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regt., sunstroke.
Tpr. Vanroyan, Brabant's Horse, East London, enteric, Jan. 23.
Corpl. Clough, Kaffrarian Rifles, Stormberg, enteric, Jan. 7.
Pte. Holland, Kaffrarian Rifles, Stormberg, enteric, Jan. 8.
Pte. Williams, Kaffrarian Rifles, Stormberg, enteric, Jan. 13.
A. Osborne, Kimberley Town Guard, enteric, Jan. 16.
W. Stenson, Kimberley Town Guard, enteric, Jan. 17.
2762 Pte. J. Steele, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, Pretoria, Jan. 19.
3748 Pte. A. Griffiths, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, Pretoria, Jan. 21.
3784 Pte. A. Coles, 1st Gloucester Regt., Pretoria, Jan. 24.
Sergt. C. Fisher, Prince Alfred's Vol. Guards, pneumonia, Jan. 19.
4072 Pte. T. Thompson, 2nd Dragoons, Wynberg, dysentery, Jan. 28.
3021 Corpl. F. Mead (?), 6th Dragoons, Rondebosch, pneumonia, Jan. 27.
2903 Corpl. T. Ward (?), 1st Leicester Regt., Cape Town, pneumonia, Jan. 27.
2125 Pte. J. Cawte, 2nd Wiltshire Regt., Cape Town, pneumonia, Jan. 28.
3750 Sergt. P. Broderick, 1st Royal Irish Regt., Cape Town, pneumonia, Jan. 29.
8327 Pte. J. Bamberg, R.A.M.C., Modder River, enteric, Jan. 28.
7858 Dmr. W. Prior, 2nd Coldstream Guards, Modder River, enteric, Jan. 28.

2789 Pte. M. McLean, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, reported missing at Magersfontein, is now reported dead.
3157 Pte. J. Deas, 5th Lancers, severely wounded, Ladysmith, Dec. 14. Not dead as previously reported.
3482 Pte. R. Davidson, 1st Devon Regt., killed at Ladysmith Jan. 6, should be W. Davidson.
Tpr. F. A. Steatley, Rimington's Guides, missing, Venterstad, Jan. 22.
2056 Tpr. T. Sedding, 2nd Life Guards, wounded, Colesberg.
Sergt.-Major C. E. Fisher, 17th Lancers, attached to New South Wales contingent, missing.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN DESPATCHES.

The first official despatches received by mail from the seat of war were issued on the night of the 26th inst. They are sent home by Sir Redvers Buller, and include reports from Lieut.-Gens. Sir George White and Methuen, dealing with the actions at Glencoe, Elands Laagte, Rietfontein, Willow Grange, Belmont, Enslin, Modder River, and Colenso.

WHY GLENCOE WAS HELD.

The first report is from Sir George White, dated Ladysmith, Nov. 2. Sir Redvers Buller, in his covering letter, which was written at Cape Town seven days later, says the despatch was handed to him on Nov. 8 by Lieut.-Gen. French on his arrival from Durban. "It does not," says Gen. Buller, "seem to call for any remarks from me." Sir George White first of all mentions that he reached Durban and assumed command of the forces in Natal on Oct. 7, proceeding direct to Maritzburg. After describing the distribution of the troops, Imperial and Colonial, then in the colony, Gen. White says:—

"The information available regarding the positions occupied by the armies of the two Dutch Republics showed the great bulk of the forces of the Orange Free State were massed near the passes of the Drakensberg mountains, west of Ladysmith. The troops of the South African Republic were concentrated at various points west, north, and east of the northern angle of Natal. On Oct. 10 the Governor informed me that Her Majesty's Government had received an ultimatum from that of the South African Republic, and that the outbreak of war on the evening of Oct. 11 might be regarded as certain. Since my arrival in the colony I have been much impressed by the exposed situation of the garrison of Glencoe, and on the evening of Oct. 10 I had an interview on the subject with His Excellency the Governor, at which I laid before him my reasons for considering it expedient, from a military point of view, to withdraw that garrison, and to concentrate all my available troops at Ladysmith. After full discussion His Excellency recorded his opinion that such a step would involve grave political results and possibilities of so serious a nature that I determined to accept the military risk of holding Dundee as the lesser of two evils. I proceeded in person to Ladysmith on Oct. 11, sending on Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Penn Symons to take command at Glencoe.

"The Boers crossed the frontier both on the north and west on Oct. 12, and next day the Transvaal flag was hoisted at Charlestown. My great inferiority in numbers necessarily confined me strategically to the defensive, but tactically my intention was and is to strike vigorously whenever opportunity offers. Up to Oct. 19 the enemy from the north were engaged in moving down on the Biggars-Dundee line in three columns. The main column, under Gen. Joubert, occupied Newcastle, and marched south by the road leading thence on Glencoe Junction. A second column under Viljoen crossed Botha's Pass and moved south over the Biggarsberg, cutting the railway from Glencoe Junction to Ladysmith on Oct. 19 at Elands Laagte, where they took up a position. A third column under Lucas Meyer crossed the Buffalo River, marching west on Dundee, and arrived within striking distance of that place on the night of Oct. 19. Meanwhile the Free State forces west of Ladysmith contented themselves with occupying the country at the foot of the Drakensberg Range, without approaching within striking distance of Ladysmith."

TALANA HILL.

Gen. White then deals with the advance of the Boers and the battle of Talana Hill. He thus describes the capture of a squadron of the 18th Hussars:—

"The 18th Hussars received orders at 5.40 a.m. to get round the enemy's right flank and be ready to cut off his retreat. They were accompanied by a portion of the mounted infantry and a machine gun. Making a wide turning movement they gained the eastern side of Talana Hill. Here Lieut.-Col. Möller halted with one squadron 18th Hussars, the machine gun, and the mounted infantry, sending his other two squadrons farther to the east. These two latter squadrons took part in the pursuit of the enemy, who retreated eastward, but Lieut.-Col. Möller and the troops with him appear, so far as can be ascertained, to have pursued in a northerly direction, to have come in contact with superior forces not previously engaged, and to have been surrounded and forced to surrender."

ELANDS LAAGTE.

Of the battle of Elands Laagte Sir George White says:—

"The Boer losses were heavy, being estimated at over 100 killed, 108 wounded, and 148 prisoners. Two of their guns were captured and brought into Ladysmith. Our own losses were also considerable, consisting of four officers and 37 men killed, 31 officers and 175 wounded, and 10 men missing. The Imperial Light Horse and the 2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, who encountered the severest resistance during the progress of the attack, suffered the most severely."

THE RETREAT FROM DUNDEE.

Sir George White continues:—

"Turning now to affairs at Dundee, which I have already described up to the evening of Oct. 20. On the morning of Oct. 21 it was ascertained that the enemy had cleared off from the east of that place, but very large bodies were reported to be advancing from the north and north-west. Gen. Yule moved his camp on this day to a more defensible position to the south of the previous camp, but the enemy, bringing up heavy artillery to the shoulder of the Impati mountain, rendered the site untenable, and another move was made to a site still further south. On Oct. 22 Gen. Yule decided to effect a junction with the troops at Ladysmith. The troops therefore moved off by the Helpmakaar road, reaching Beith on the 23rd, and Waschbank Spruit on Oct. 24 at 9.30 a.m. Knowing of Gen. Yule's approach,

I moved out this day to Rietfontein to cover his flank from attack, and there fought an action which will be described later. Meanwhile Gen. Yule, hearing my guns in action, halted his infantry at Waschbank Spruit, and moved west with his artillery and mounted troops, in hope of being able to participate in the action. The distance, however, was found to be too great, and he rejoined his infantry at Waschbank Spruit, halting there for the night. On the morning of Oct. 25 Gen. Yule's force marched to Sunday's River, whence it reached Ladysmith on Oct. 25, being joined *en route* by a force detached by me to meet it."

RIETFONTEIN.

"Reverting to my action at Rietfontein on Oct. 24, I may mention in general terms that my object was not to drive the enemy out of any positions, but simply to prevent him crossing the Newcastle road from west to east, and so falling on Gen. Yule's flank. This object was attained with entire success, the enemy suffering severely from our shrapnel fire, which was very successful in searching the reverse slopes of the hills on which he was posted. Our own loss amounted to one officer and 11 men killed, six officers and 97 men wounded, and two missing. The details of this action, as well as the various plans and returns, which should accompany a despatch, will be forwarded later; but I am anxious that this report should be sent off at once, as it is very doubtful whether any communications by rail with Pietermaritzburg will remain open after to-day. For the same reason I have omitted all personal mention of the very many officers and men who have performed services of the utmost gallantry and distinction. In a further despatch I hope to bring those services prominently to your notice."

COLENZO.

In a despatch from Chieveley Camp, dated Dec. 17, Gen. Buller says:—

"I have the honour to report that I moved off from Chieveley and Doornkop Spruit camps at four a.m. on the 15th inst.

"Colenso Bridge is the centre of a semi-circle surrounded by hills, the crests of which dominate it by about 1,400 ft. at a distance of about 4½ miles. Near the bridge are four small lozenge-shaped steep-sided, hog-backed, hills, each as it is further from the river being higher and longer than the next inner one. These hills, the first of which is known as Fort Wylie, were very strongly entrenched with well-built, rough stone walls along every crest line that offered; in some cases there were as many as three tiers. It was a very awkward position to attack, but I thought that if I could effect a lodgment under cover of Fort Wylie, the other hills would to a great extent mask each other, and shell fire and want of water would clear them out in time. All visible defences had been heavily shelled by eight naval guns on the 13th and 14th, but though some of the defences were damaged and accurate ranges obtained, we failed to induce the enemy to disclose his own position or to reply in any way to our fire. My idea was to try and cross the Bridle Drift first; if we got over, the troops would move down the river and help the crossing at the main drift; if we did not get over, the troops there would contain all the enemy on the western side, and would so cover the flank of the attack on the main drift by the bridge.

"Gen. Hart advanced to the attack of the Bridle Drift, but did not find it. (I heard afterwards that a dam had been thrown below it and the water made deep.) Watching his advance, I saw his troops pressing on into the salient loop of the river. I saw at once that if he got there he would be under a severe cross-fire, and sent to tell him to recall them. In the interval he had become heavily engaged, and I sent two battalions of Gen. Lyttelton's brigade and Col. Parsons's brigade division R.F.A. (two batteries) to help extricate him. This they did, and subsequently, as ordered, came to the right to support the main advance. At the same time Gen. Hildyard was advancing on the bridge, and as I was proceeding in that direction to superintend the attack and also to ascertain what Col. Long's brigade division, which was very heavily engaged on the right, was doing, I received a message that he had been driven from his guns by superior infantry fire. I believed at the moment that the six naval had shared the same fate, and I at once decided that without guns it would be impossible for me to force the passage. I directed Gen. Hildyard to divert the right of his two leading battalions to the east of the railway and direct it upon the guns, his left battalion to advance on Colenso, but not to become too hotly engaged."

THE LOSS OF THE GUNS.

"These orders were admirably carried out by the Royal West Surrey and the Devonshire Regiments, but Fort Wylie, which had been silenced by the fire of the 14th and 66th Batteries, was reoccupied, and the fire was so heavy that no troops could live in the open by the guns. At the first attempt to withdraw them, Capt. Schofield, R.A., Capt. Congreve, Rifle Brigade, and Lieut. Hon. F. Roberts, King's Royal Rifles, with Corpl. Nurse, and Dvrs. H. Taylor, Young, Petts, Rockall, Lucas, and Williams, all of the 66th Battery, brought off two guns, but the enemy then found out what was being done, and such a deadly fire was kept up that although several attempts were made to cover the fatal 500 yd. either horses or men, or both, were killed before they got to the guns. A final most gallant attempt was made by Capt. H. L. Reed, of the 7th Field Battery, who came down with three teams to see if he could help. He and five of the 13 men were wounded and one killed, and 13 horses killed out of 22, before they got half-way up to the guns. After that I could not allow another attempt and the guns were abandoned.

"Fortunately the naval guns had not reached the position taken up by the 14th and 66th Batteries when fire was opened; their drivers, however, bolted, and their oxen were stampeded or killed, but by dint of hard work all the guns and the ammunition waggons were hauled out of range. All worked well, and Lieut. Ogilvy, *Tartar*, and Gnr. Wright, *Terrible*, particularly rendered excellent service. These guns, however, had been rendered immobile for the day. During all this time and throughout the day the two 4.7 in. and four 12 pr. naval guns of the naval

brigade and Durban Naval Volunteers, under Capt. E. P. Jones, R.N., were being admirably served, and succeeded in silencing every one of the enemy's guns they could locate.

"Col. Long, R.A., has been dangerously wounded, and I am unable to obtain his explanation. His orders were to come into action covered by the 6th Brigade, which brigade was not, as he knew, intended to advance on Colenso. I had personally explained to him where I wished him to come into action, and with the naval guns only, as the position was not within effective range for his field guns. Instead of this he advanced with his batteries so fast that he left both his infantry escort and his oxen-drawn naval guns behind, and came into action under Fort Wylie, a commanding trebly-entrenched hill, at a range of 1,200 yd., and I believe within 300 yd. of the enemy's rifle pits. The men fought their guns like heroes and silenced Fort Wylie, but the issue could never have been in doubt, and gradually they were all shot down. I am told that 2nd Lieut. Holford, 14th Field Battery, displayed particular gallantry when all were good.

"After this, I directed a withdrawal to our camps. It was accomplished in good order. There was no pursuit, and the shell fire was negligible and controlled by our naval guns. The day was fearfully hot, the sky cloudless, the atmosphere sultry and airless, and the country waterless in most parts."

GALLANTRY AT COLENZO.

In a despatch from Chieveley Camp, dated Dec. 16, Gen. Buller says:—

"I have the honour to bring the following cases of distinguished services in the field to your notice:—

"At Colenso, on Dec. 15, the detachments serving the guns of the 14th and 66th Batteries R.F.A. had all been either killed, wounded, or driven from their guns by infantry fire at close range, and the guns were deserted. About 500 yd. behind the guns was a donga, in which some of the few horses and drivers left alive were sheltered. The intervening space was swept with shell and rifle fire.

"Capt. Congreve, Rifle Brigade, who was in the donga, assisted to hook a team into a limber, went out and assisted to limber up a gun; being wounded he took shelter, but seeing Lieut. Roberts fall badly wounded he went out again and brought him in. Some idea of the nature of the fire may be gathered from the fact that Capt. Congreve was shot through the leg, through the toe of his boot, grazed on the elbow and shoulder, and his horse shot in three places.

"Lieut. Hon. F. Roberts, King's Royal Rifles, assisted Capt. Congreve. He was wounded in three places.

"Corpl. Nurse, R.F.A., 66th Battery, also assisted. I recommend the above three for the Victoria Cross.

"Dvrs. H. Taylor, Young, Petts, Rockall, Lucas, and Williams, all of the 66th Battery R.F.A., rode the teams; each team brought in a gun. I recommend all six for the medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field. Shortly afterwards Capt. H. L. Reed, 7th Battery R.F.A., who had heard of the difficulty, brought down three teams from his battery to see if he could be of any use. He was wounded, as were five of the 13 men who rode with him; one was killed, his body was found on the field, and 13 out of 21 horses were killed before he got half-way to the guns, and he was obliged to retire.

"I recommend Capt. Reed for the Victoria Cross, and the following non-commissioned officers and men, 7th Battery R.F.A., for the medal for Distinguished Service in the Field: 86208 Corpl. A. Clark (wounded), 87652 Corpl. R. J. Money, 82210 Acting-Bombdr. J. H. Reeve, 28286 Dvr. C. J. Woodward, 22054 Dvr. William Robertson (wounded), 22061 Dvr. William Wright (wounded), 22051 Dvr. A. C. Hawkins, 26688 Dvr. John Patrick Iennox, 22094 Dvr. Albert Nugent (killed), 23294 Dvr. James Warden, 32067 Dvr. Arthur Felton (wounded), 83276 Dvr. Thomas Musgrove, 26523 Tmptr. William W. Ayles (wounded).

"I have differentiated in my recommendations, because I thought that a recommendation for the Victoria Cross required proof of initiative, something more, in fact, than mere obedience to orders, and for this reason I have not recommended Capt. Schofield, R.A., who was acting under orders, though I desire to record his conduct as most gallant."

LORD METHUEN'S ADVANCE.

Lord Methuen describes successively the battles of Belmont, Graspan, and Modder River. In the last-named he reports that from information he received he came to the conclusion that the entire force of the enemy had assembled at Spytfontein, and that he would not meet with any determined resistance on the Modder. Furthermore, he states in a footnote that all his information was to the effect that the Modder and Riet rivers were fordable anywhere—information which proved quite incorrect.

"We all believed," Lord Methuen says in another paragraph, "that the force in our front was fighting a retiring action, and had no idea that 8,000 Boers had been brought from Spytfontein to oppose us." In no case was it possible to turn the enemy's position by a wide detour. Lord Methuen started at four in the morning, and it was not until 10 minutes past eight that a sudden and very heavy fire announced that the enemy held the river in great strength, and perfectly concealed. Lord Methuen, it seems, received his flesh wound at half-past five in the afternoon, and then handed over the command to Major-Gen. Sir H. Colville. In concluding the descriptive report of the battle, Lord Methuen says:—

"Col. Hall (of the artillery) points out it would have been better that he should have known the point of attack, but the truth is that as no one can get on a horse with any safety within 2,000 yd. of the enemy orders cannot be conveyed; and personally, I am first to admit I was for most of the day in positions I had no right to be in because I could only see how the fight was progressing by going to the front."

It is noteworthy that Lord Methuen mentions for special praise about as many non-commissioned

officers and men as he does commissioned officers. With some of his officers he does not appear to be wholly satisfied. For instance, he remarks that "Two companies Scots Guards fell back by order of a brigadier to a reservoir to secure the right flank, which, I think, was quite secured, as a matter of fact, by my mounted troops."

BELMONT.

From Lord Methuen's description of the battle of Belmont he states that the losses were no greater than were to be expected.

"To keep in extended order," he argues, "covering an enormous front, to get to the enemy's position at daybreak, saves you in the first instance from flanking fire, and in the second place from great losses in the plain. There is far too great risk of failure in making flank and front attacks in the face of a position such as lay before me at Belmont. The very first element of success is to keep touch between brigades from the first, nor is there any question of attacking the enemy in flank, as on horses he changes front in 15 minutes, as will be shown in my next fight. Shrapnel does not kill men in these kopjes, it only frightens; and I intend to get at my enemy."

It appears that in the battle of Belmont one battalion lost direction, and suffered heavy loss.

GRASPAN.

After describing the battle of Graspán, Lord Methuen says:—

"I found I had taken the whole Boer force in flank, and had entirely cut them off from their line of retreat. My guns played upon the masses of horsemen, but my few cavalry, dead beat, were powerless, and for the second time I yearned for a cavalry brigade and a horse artillery battery to let me reap the fruits of a hard-fought action."

THE TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED.

Gen. Methuen says at the conclusion of his despatch:—

"I am glad to have been slightly wounded, because in no other way could I have learnt the care taken of the wounded, and there was nothing officer or private soldier required that was not provided at once, and the medical officers never tired in their endeavours to alleviate suffering."

THE VALUE OF SCOUTING.

In forwarding a report by Col. H. S. G. Miles on the action at Zoutspans Drift, which took place on Dec. 13, Gen. Buller says:—

"I suppose our officers will learn the value of scouting in time, but in spite of all one can say, up to this, our men seem to blunder into the middle of the enemy, and suffer accordingly."

BOER ATROCITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to draw your attention to a few points connected with the war which appear to me to have been often exaggerated by a large proportion of the English press. A large number of stories in regard to Boer atrocities have appeared in different papers. It is true that some of them are authenticated descriptions of what has really taken place, but it is more than probable that many of them are untrue. The most common of these often contradictory statements are those in which the Boers have been described as in the habit of firing on ambulances in the field. Has it, however, always been possible to prove that this has been deliberately done? In the heat of an engagement the ambulances very often get mixed up with the combatants themselves, and if it is possible to distinguish one from the other it is doubtful whether such a distinction would in certain cases lead to a cessation of fire. At the battle of Colenso I saw some of our retreating troops on more than one occasion intermingled with their ambulances. The Boers continued firing on the retreating troops, and some of their shells undoubtedly went dangerously near the ambulances in question. It is, however, doubtful whether they saw the latter, and it is also an open question whether, if they did, they would have been justified in stopping their fire. If a similar case had occurred on the other side it would probably have been promptly seized upon as another example of the way in which the Boers protect themselves. As it was, however, the confusion was due to the sudden retirement of a portion of our force. Under these conditions, would it not be well for us to be careful how we accuse our enemies? It is a difficult thing at any time to get conclusive proofs of a preconceived intention to do wrong, but in war, as may be seen from the case I have quoted, it is harder still. The Boers have already proved themselves to be worthy of our respect in many ways, and whenever our wounded have fallen into their hands they appear to have been treated well. Then, in other instances, when some of our men have assisted wounded Boers they have been cordially thanked for their kindness. Under these conditions, would it not be well for us to try to get rid of much of that bitter feeling which at present is only fanned by sensational rumours in the press? The Boers must, of course, be beaten, and be beaten well. If, however, we wish to put an end to racial strife once the war has been brought to a close, it would be well for us to do what we can to prevent the use of unnecessary recriminations now.

Natal, Jan. 2.

C. HOLMES WILSON.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—Capt. Lord Sudley is about to leave England for South Africa in command of reinforcements for the composite regiment.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Morley, late of the regiment, has been selected for employment on remount duty in South Africa.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).—Lieut. Conolly has resigned his appointment in the Egyptian Army and proceeds to join headquarters in South Africa.

4th Hussars.—Mr. Winston Churchill has been appointed to a commission in the Imperial Light Horse.

8th Hussars.—Headquarters and the remaining squadrons arrived at Aldershot on Thursday from Ireland and joined the 4th Cavalry Brigade on mobilisation. Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Le Gallais left England on Saturday last for South Africa on special service. Capt. Greathed, 4th Batn. Durham Light Infantry, has rejoined the regiment for duty in the present emergency.

12th Lancers.—Col. Wardrop, C.B., late of the regiment, has been granted a two years' extension as Military Attaché at Vienna, with effect from April 9.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The 59th Battery R.F.A. left Woolwich on Monday for Cahir, where it arrived on Tuesday and took over quarters.

The 91st Battery R.F.A. left Cahir on Monday for Aldershot, where it arrived on Tuesday and took over quarters.

Three new field batteries are at once to be formed at Shorncliffe from to-day, these being the 104th, 105th, and 106th. A new company of Garrison Artillery—the 30th—will be formed at Dover from Wednesday next.

Capt. M. C. P. Ward has joined the staff of the Intelligence Department at headquarters as Staff-Captain.

Capt. R. G. Merriman, D.S.O., has been appointed a temporary D.A.A.G. for Recruiting at the War Office.

Lieut. R. F. Johnson has arrived in South Africa from India to take up a R.G.A. command.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut. G. E. J. Durnford has been appointed Assistant-Instructor S.M.E., Chatham.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—Major the Hon. G. Legh, 2nd Batn., is allowed to leave England for South Africa in charge of reinforcements.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. which mobilised at Lancaster on the 23rd inst. has been placed under orders to embark for South Africa about the 9th inst. The 4th (Militia) Batn. has arrived at the Cape in the *Nile*.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn., stationed at Portsmouth, is under orders to embark on Friday next for service in the Mediterranean. Lieut. Wood has resigned his appointment in the Chinese Regiment at Wei-Hai-Wei and proceeds to South Africa to take up the duties of Adjutant of the 2nd Batn.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—At church parade at Colchester on Sunday the 5th (Militia) Batn. were briefly addressed by Col. McCalmont, who remarked that a short time ago he told the men he might one day ask them to volunteer for active service. He now asked any men who were not willing to go to South Africa to fall out. There was not a movement in the ranks, the colonel remarking, "Just what I expected—not a single man." The 6th (Militia) Batn. arrived at Cape Town on Monday in the *Umbria* from Southampton.

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie left Bombay on Sunday last in the *Upada* for South Africa to assume command of the 1st Batn. on promotion, vice Lieut.-Col. Watson, killed in action. A telegram from Pretoria states that Capt. Brett, 1st Batn., a prisoner of war, has now entirely recovered. Capt. A. M. Leslie, Reserve of Officers, has been selected for service at the dépôt, Bury St. Edmunds. Capt. the Hon. G. Cadogan, 4th (Militia)

Batn., A.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has been selected for special service in South Africa.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—Lieut.-Col. Bromfield, D.S.O., 2nd Batn., was unfortunately wounded and taken prisoner at Spion Kop, on the 24th ult. but we are glad to learn by last accounts that he, was being well cared for and was doing well.

Cheshire Regiment (22nd).—The 2nd Batn. arrived at Cape Town from Southampton on Saturday evening in the *Britannic*.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—The 2nd Batn. has arrived at Cape Town this week in the *Bavarian* from Southampton.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—The 1st Batn. arrived at Cape Town on the 26th ult. from Southampton in the *Braemar Castle*.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th).—Major Sanders has been appointed second in command, vice Major Charley, who was killed in action at the battle of Colenso. Major Mackenzie is about to leave home to join headquarters in South Africa.

East Lancashire Regiment (30th) has arrived at Cape Town this week in the *Bavarian* from Southampton.

East Surrey Regiment (31st).—Capt. Ionides is about to leave the dépôt for service with the 2nd Batn. (70th) in South Africa.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th) was to have left Gibraltar yesterday in the *Cephalonia* for England, and on arrival on Tuesday next will proceed to Aldershot.

Welsh Regiment (41st).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. at Pembroke Dock has been placed under orders to embark for South Africa.

Sherwood Foresters (45th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. arrived at Cape Town on Monday evening from England.

Royal Berkshire Regiment (49th) left Parkhurst on Sunday last and proceeded to Southampton, where it embarked in the *Cephalonia* for conveyance to Gibraltar. The battalion arrived on Thursday and has relieved the 1st Batn. South Staffordshire Regiment.

Essex Regiment (56th).—300 mounted infantry have been despatched to Natal from Burma mounted on Burmese ponies, 100 men being furnished by the 2nd Batn. West Riding and Essex Regiments, and Durham Light Infantry respectively. Major Cruickshank, Essex Regiment, is in command of the 300, and Capt. Copeman in command of the "Pompador" detachment, with Lieuts. Barlow and Stirling with him.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—The 9th (Militia) Batn. has arrived at the Cape from Queenstown in the *Nile*.

North Staffordshire Regiment (64th).—Addressing the 4th (Militia) Batn. on parade in Newry Barracks on Sunday last, Col. Mirehouse asked those who were willing to serve in South Africa to hold up their right hand. All the men present, numbering 500, put up their hands. Col. Mirehouse thanked the battalion for this token of loyalty and promised to report the matter to the War Office.

Durham Light Infantry (68th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. arrived at Cape Town on Monday evening from England. The 4th (Militia) Batn., which arrived at Aldershot on embodiment, has volunteered for active service in South Africa. The men are a splendid body, mostly miners and iron workers.

Seaforth Highlanders (78th).—Major Hatton, Reserve of Officers, has been selected for duty at the dépôt, Fort George.

Cameron Highlanders (79th).—Brevet-Major Burden has been appointed Assistant-Resident in Northern Nigeria.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn., embodied at Dublin, unanimously volunteered on Monday for active service in South Africa.

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Reviews.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

Under the title of *The Imperial Russian Navy: its Past, Present, and Future* (Thacker and Co.) Mr. Fred T. Jane has written a book, very full indeed of information, which may be regarded generally as an encyclopædia concerning its subject. Mr. Jane looks upon this country as having been "the nurse, doctor, schoolmaster, and foster-parent" of the Russian Navy. He is alluding to the experience Peter the Great gained in England, and to the service of many Englishmen in the Russian fleet during the reigns of Peter and his successor Catherine, among whom was the famous Admiral Greig. Those who know Admiral Bridge's book, "The Navy of Peter the Great," will not be surprised to discover how very large was the number of our countrymen who entered the Russian Service at that time. The grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, to whom Mr. Jane's book is dedicated, has helped him very largely in the preparation of his pages, which are distinguished by vigour and courage, and will be particularly welcome to naval students. The historical portion is somewhat brief, but it is sufficient for the purpose, and throws a good deal of light upon some events concerning which there is very little knowledge in this country. The author regards the battle of Sinope not as a massacre, but as having been justified by the exigencies of policy, and he describes it as a brilliantly conceived and executed surprise. Probably the Society of Friends will learn with surprise from Mr. Jane that their peace-loving embassy to the Czar Nicholas was at the root of the ingrained distrust of England which, he says, is still found in every member of the house of Romanoff! The view taken is that the Czar looked upon the mild-mannered gentlemen who visited him as officially representing the British Government, and, therefore, when England declared war he was naturally surprised. Hence, says Mr. Jane, an expression on the part of our Government of a desire for any understanding is regarded "as a danger signal that England meditates a war." He asserts that this curious belief is prevalent in Russia. There seems to be something inconsistent in his remark that the Russian ships, during the war, wisely kept inside their ports, when we find him immediately afterwards asserting that it was purely a matter of fortune that Prince Mentschikoff decided to fight on land. "Otherwise the transports must have been more or less annihilated. He cannot be free from the suspicion of having been filled with a desire to obtain military glory at the expense of sound strategy." Mr. Jane gives a very full account of the Russian Navy, describing the ships in historical sequence, and illustrating the chapters with many pictures, of which a number are taken from his book, "All the World's Fighting Ships." His account of the system of equipages for the fleet is extremely interesting and valuable. He was empowered to visit the Russian dockyards through the Grand Duke Alexander, and gives a full description of the slips upon which the ships are built. Owing to the climatic conditions they are very carefully housed in, and are quite important buildings. From the New Admiralty yard, he proceeded to Galernii Island, and was uncertain as to its ownership, but suspected that it belonged to a Franco-Russian company. Some doubt as to their real proprietorship also assailed him at the Baltic works, though he was led to believe the Russian Admiralty were the chief shareholders. Mr. Jane also visited the Cronstadt yard and some smaller establishments, and has much to say about them. Incidentally he offers the opinion that Port Arthur is rather a weakness than a strength for Russia. He does not give an impression of very great activity as prevailing in the Russian yards, and has some rather sarcastic remarks about the "insanity" shown in compiling comparative tables of warships, in which the Russian fleet is generally made to include several phantom vessels. Generally speaking, Mr. Jane gives a very pleasing account of the Russian officers, who, he says, are inspired by a simple devotion to duty without any thought of glory. In his general conclusions he tells us that the Russians firmly believe in masts and yards for training purposes, and will have none of "the silly modern fad." But the Russian sailor has short service and little sea-time, and he is not very intelligent, any more than he is personally very clean. The officers are drawn from a good class, but the engineers come from a lower grade, and are not any better than the locomotive engine drivers on shore. Russian officers are very keen in playing Mr. Jane's war game, and we gather from him that they are greatly interested in all questions concerning strategy and tactics. Some very interesting things are in his appendices to the book, especially the short biographies of Russian officers, and of many Englishmen and Scotchmen like Gordon, Greig, and Saunders who have served in the Russian fleet. We have said enough to show that Mr. Jane's book is valuable, and it is certainly very instructive. He has written with accurate knowledge of his subject, and has treated it with spirit, though he offers some opinions to which we cannot give our sanction.

TWO BOOKS ON FIGHTING.

How Soldiers Fight is the title of a book by F. Norreys Connell (James Bowden). The purpose which the author has endeavoured with much success to fulfil has been to represent, in a brief and popular way, the manner in which military tactics and character have grown. He approaches the subject historically, and very briefly traverses long periods, with generalisations which may not always be correct. He is, however, quite right in saying that the British soldier of to-day may even be superior to the old war dogs, while the British officer is not a whit short of his progenitors in personal gallantry, and is infinitely more deserving of the confidence of brave men. After this discussion, Mr. Connell proceeds to gossip in a very pleasant fashion about the duties of the staff and the characteristics of the various arms of the Service. He certainly knows how to write well, and he has written what should be very popular at a time when the public are a good deal interested in fighting.

Things I Have Seen in War, by Irving Montagu (Chatto and Windus), is a popular volume consisting of a number of chapters which have a little the air of having been collected. Whether that be so or not, they are pre-eminently readable. They carry us through the Russo-Turkish War to Plevna and the last stand of Osman, with many incidents and particulars of Turkish life. Indeed, Mr. Montagu's experience seems to have been very largely in Eastern Europe. He has the pen of a ready writer, but we have not a great opinion of the illustrations which he has added to the book.

The second volume has appeared of Mr. W. H. Fitchett's *How England Saved Europe* (Smith, Elder and Co.). It is really the story of the great war from 1793 to 1815, the subject of the present volume being "Nelson and the Struggle for the Sea." When the first volume appeared we expressed great admiration for the author's picturesque style of writing. He is something of an artist in words, and his impressionist sketches are based nearly always upon an adequate knowledge of facts. The second volume is just as good as the first, but we must be content to say of it that it embodies a vigorous survey of operations extending from the Peace of Lunéville to the Battle of Trafalgar, and more briefly to the year 1808. It is something of a hasty generalisation to say that in 1803-4 Napoleon sacrificed his fleet to the flotilla, though there is something of truth in the statement; but the fact is that Napoleon, though a great strategist, never truly understood the conditions underlying the exercise of sea power, and that he was completely out-manœuvred and never had any real chance of success. We are glad to see that the account of Trafalgar bears the impress of the late Admiral Colomb's recent discussion of the subject. No book could be better fitted than Mr. Fitchett's to place in the hands of boys, who will learn from it in a most pleasant way how England confronted the great projects of the French Republic and Empire.

We heartily welcome what may be described as an *édition de luxe* of the *Almanach du Drapeau* 1900 (Hachette et Cie.). There is nothing like this book in England. The amount of information and of interest embodied in its pages is not less than astonishing. The publishers say that the little volume contains 3,000,000 letters, 71 maps, and 1,930 pictures.

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A VETERAN ON ARITHMETIC.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

"What to the logical Teutonic mind," said Major von Blutwitz, "does most surprising seem is that in matters military you English will not recognise that two and two must four inevitably make. As regards your Navy you see facts clearly enough, but so soon as the great principles regulating the efficiency for war of your Army claim attention it would seem as if some enchantment the whole nation into a fool's paradise betrays. Take now your deficiency in artillery. At this moment in a great crisis you have actually not enough guns for your Army in the field, and your arsenals are denuded. Observe the ineptitude, the want of conduct and foresight, which alone can have brought about such a situation. With whom lies the fault? With A shrieks one, with B cries another, with this department yells a third, with that howls a fourth; and I listening impartially to the clamour say not with one but with all, and with the mental habits of the nation at large the fallacy must be found. The English would not hear the truth, therefore by their officials, wise in their generation, has the truth not been told them.

"Reflect. Apart from your present troubles, what was the situation as regards this very point before the present contest surprised you? For your regular Army you had a force of field artillery calculated on a lower scale than the experience of war admits in any continental State. But what was the case as regards your Auxiliary forces of Militia, Volunteers, and Yeomanry? What provision was made for their needs in this vital matter of field and horse artillery? A few slow-moving batteries of position, and here and there some machine guns with the Volunteers and Yeomanry constituted all your supply.

"How different would have to-day been your position had the people of England really believed that infantry and cavalry are useless without field guns, and that this applies with double force to the case of troops which at the outset of a campaign must of necessity be less solid than the regular regiments. Of two things, one. Either it must have been supposed that some special interposition of Providence would in your case abrogate the ascertained conditions of warfare, or else you must have supposed that your Auxiliary forces would never really be required in the field, that the whole thing was in fact a comedy—a playing at soldiers. Somehow or other you would at any rate by no means allow that two and two inevitably make four.

"To your miserable deficiency in cavalry the same thing applies—and see how the matter works out in detail. Read Lord Methuen's despatch in which he bewails the fact that for want of a brigade of cavalry and some horse artillery he lost the fruits of the victory by your indomitable infantry achieved. And now, however, consider what would have been the fate of a Ministry which a year or two, or even a few months, back had resolutely told Parliament the truth in these matters and demanded the doubling of your field batteries and the necessary increase of your cavalry. They would not for a moment have been believed, because that in matters military two and two make four you English cannot understand."

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

How to Get a First Class in Seamanship (Griffin).—The 95th (Derbyshire) Regiment in the Crimea (Swan).—The Golden Book of India (Sampson Low).—The Politician's Handbook (Vacher).—February Magazines: Humanitarian; Cornhill; Pall Mall; Longman's; Century; Macmillan's; Nineteenth Century; Blackwood; English Illustrated.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

THE INCREASE OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

THE Emperor William has declared that the future of Germany "lies upon the water." Those who have watched the development of naval policy in the Fatherland were not in any degree surprised by this utterance, now adopted as a watchword, nor are we by the presentation to the Reichstag of the new Navy Bill, which gives further practical expression to it and is to double the fleet. It was foreseen that when the German Emperor proclaimed the "Weltreich," and threw himself so enthusiastically into the "Welt-Politik," that he could not be satisfied without the possession of a great fleet. His enthusiastic temperament leads him to look back with a fervent admiration to the times of the Hanseatic League, when the ships of the German ports were upon almost every known sea. Until he came to the throne no German ruler of modern times had made any definite preparation for hostilities with the greater naval Powers. The work of internal consolidation, and the rise of Prussia to the hegemony among the German States, leading ultimately to the proclamation of the Empire in the Hôtel des Glaces at Versailles, were sufficient for the politicians of the last generation. So engrossed were Germans in internal affairs that they had no care for a greater outlook, and the colonies were coldly regarded. They did not understand the meaning of maritime power, and many a time their representatives in the Reichstag refused to grant the credits which the Government demanded. The Government itself

designed a fleet which was purely serviceable for home defence. It consisted of a few heavy battleships and a number of small coast-defence armoured-clads, and the cruisers put in hand were very few and in no way commensurate with the commercial development of the country. But there has been a great movement to educate the people and to produce a large body of public opinion, so that it can no longer be said, as we said a few years ago, that Germany is blind to the importance of sea power. By the special order of the Emperor, Captain Mahan's book has been translated into German. It is in every German warship and has had a large sale in the country. The press has been inspired to advocate the creation of a fleet for foreign service, and the Aldeutsche-Verband and the Deutscher Flottenverein, or German Navy League, have been working very energetically to stimulate the public interest in naval concerns. At the present day the latter body numbers not less than 101,546 members, of whom it is significant to learn 9,590 have joined within a month. This large membership is independent of local affiliated bodies, so that directly and indirectly the members of the league may be estimated at more than a quarter of a million.

The new bill has met with the approval of the Federal Council. Its intention is to increase the battleships from nineteen to thirty-eight, the large cruisers from twelve to twenty, and the smaller vessels from thirty to forty-five. The non-recurring expenditure involved for construction and armament is estimated at 1,600,000,000 marks, with the addition of 261,000,000 marks for docks and harbours, while the ordinary expenditure will show an average increase of 5,400,000 marks per year. The addition which will be required for the personnel will be 33,746 men. The intention is to increase the ships in commission by a flagship and two squadrons, each of eight battleships, and to have two large and eight small cruisers with the fleet in home waters, and five of each class on foreign stations. In the reserve will be two additional battleships, and one large and two small cruisers. The *Siegfried* class of vessels will be replaced by eight battleships in due course, and two squadrons of battleships will be in commission and two in reserve. In regard to the building of the ships thus proposed to be employed, the bill states that during the next sixteen years three large and three small ships will ordinarily be placed on the stocks yearly, but no time is definitely fixed for the completion of the programme.

This proposed increase of the German fleet will have to be taken account of in this country, and must seriously occupy the attention of the Cabinet. If Germany doubles her fleet as is proposed, this country must make the response which is implied by the principle adopted that we shall be at least equal to any two navies that might come against us. In the view of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, if the new Navy Bill were submitted to a *plébiscite* it would meet with the absolutely enthusiastic assent of the majority of the people. We do not feel the smallest doubt that it will be accepted by the Legislature, and that within a measurable period the German fleet, as proposed to be created by the bill of 1897, will be doubled. In the memorandum which accompanies the new bill it is pointed out that the existing programme did not provide for the possibility of a naval war against a great naval Power, though we may point out that this limitation of scope was not alluded to when the bill of 1897 was presented. It appears now that the desire is to secure the execution of the original scheme of 1872 in the form of thoroughly modern ships, with the addition of a number of battleships sufficing for at least one double squadron. The fleet now existing and in hand might, in the words of the memorandum—

"Render a blockade difficult, especially in the first stage of a war, but could never prevent it."

... German mercantile shipping on every sea would be at the mercy of a superior adversary. An enemy's cruisers on the chief trade routes, in the Skagerak, in the English Channel, on the northern coasts of Scotland, in the Straits of Gibraltar, at the entrance to the Suez Canal, and at the Cape of Good Hope could make German navigation almost impossible. . . . It is not absolutely necessary that the German Navy should be as strong as that of the greatest naval Power. A great naval Power will in general not be able to concentrate its whole strength against us. But even if such a Power succeeded in meeting us in very superior strength, it would be so seriously weakened by having had to beat a strong German fleet that, in spite of its victory, its own position would not in the immediate sequel be secured by the possession of an adequate fleet."

The bill will doubtless be considered very carefully in the secret sittings of the parliamentary committee, and we shall hope later on to give a full account of it. The measure is presented with a series of appendices illustrating the increase of German foreign trade by 16 per cent. between 1896 and 1898 and of the development in the coasting trade and of the commerce at the ports, together with particulars of mercantile shipbuilding.

It would be neither right nor generous to deny that a great commercial Power like Germany is well justified in building a fleet. It is a right which we have exercised, with the result that we are the greatest naval Power in the world. This is a position from which we cannot allow ourselves to be displaced. There has not lately been that rapid progress in shipbuilding in this country which we should have liked to see, but the time has arrived when the Admiralty must consider the position, and in preparing the estimates for the coming financial year the great development of the German fleet cannot be overlooked. We were never able quite to credit the view officially put forward by the German Government that the Navy Bill of 1897 possessed a definitive character. It seemed strange at the time that there should be any limit placed to the expansion of the fleet, and although Admiral Tirpitz at the time denied the schemes of a boundless expansion which were popularly attributed to his department, we are not in any way surprised that a new wave of expansion is beginning. A few years ago Germany was a Power of small maritime importance. She has now discovered that her vast Army is useless for over-sea operations against a nation strong afloat; she sees her growing commerce a possible prey, and she has resolved to make the effort that is called for. If it were not that certain aggressive indications have marked the initiation of the new programme we should view the purposes with a not unfriendly eye. But in any case it would be, and is, the duty of the Government to shape its policy accordingly.

Naval Notes.

There have been a succession of rumours during the week to the effect that it is intended to mobilise a portion of the Reserve in the dockyards. The *Daily Chronicle* is responsible for the statement that at its meeting last Saturday the Cabinet devoted much discussion to the subject, and that it was settled "until further security to our shores is obtained by naval preparations the 8th Division is not to be despatched to South Africa." We cannot believe that this is correct, as to do so would be to assume that our Ministers consider a kind of interchangeable value for defence purposes to exist between a squadron of ships and a division of infantry, &c. It is true that some sort of ground is to be found in the Queen's Speech, where we find it stated that "at a time when several other nations are perfecting their naval preparations at the cost of increasing efforts and sacrifices, the solicitude with which you have provided for the efficiency of our Navy and of our coast defences will assuredly not be relaxed." There is an ambiguity about the latter phrase which is somewhat ominous at a time when there appears to be a strong disposition on the part of a hysterical section of the public to fall into a panic at the supposed deficiencies of our protection

at home. It is pitiable to read the letters which well-meaning scaremongers have written to the papers and thoughtless editors have published. We would not have believed that there could be so many presumably intelligent people who have failed to appreciate, and benefit, by the writings of Mahan, Clarke, Thursfield, the late Admiral Colomb, and other writers on the influence of sea power. It is possible, of course, that to quiet the fears of the "old ladies" another flying squadron may be commissioned, but except for some such reason it is not at all clear why it should be necessary to hoist an additional pennant.

The *Latona* arrived at Portsmouth last Saturday from Bermuda with the paid-off crew of the *Indefatigable*. On the 19th of last month the *Latona* fell in with the barque *Oxford*, bound from Sapelo to Swansea with pitch pine. The *Oxford*, laden with timber, had encountered bad weather, her rudder posts being smashed by the heavy seas, and she was making a good deal of water. When the cruiser was sighted signals of distress were made, and Mr. Neilsen, the master, and his crew of fifteen hands were taken off by the *Latona's* boats. The Azores, the nearest land, being distant 900 miles, it was considered impracticable to tow the *Oxford* to port, so as soon as the safety of the crew had been provided for a working party was sent to set fire to the merchantman to prevent her from becoming a danger to navigation. The crew of the *Oxford* were landed at Portsmouth on the arrival of the *Latona* in port.

The trials of the *Highflyer* and *Minerva* having been concluded, it is to be hoped that the public will not be long left in doubt as to the result. It is reported that the former ship burned about 25 per cent. more fuel than did her sister, which may have been the case, and yet without any important bearing on the matter to be determined. These two ships are of the same displacement, 5,600 tons, but while the Scotch boilers of the *Minerva* are supposed to give a horse-power of 9,600 and a speed of 19.5 knots, the water-tube Belleville boilers of the *Highflyer* are nominally equal to 10,000 indicated horse-power, with natural draught only, giving a speed of 20.5 knots. The *Highflyer* is far and away the better ship in the way of guns, carrying eleven 6in. quick-firers to five of the *Minerva*, and, unless the official expectations are unrealised, in the way of steaming power also. She is to come home to make good her defects and to complete with stores before leaving for Bombay to take the place of the *Eclipse*, the flagship on that station.

The following additional officers have been landed in Cape Colony: Commander W. L. Grant, of the *Doris*; Lieutenant J. A. Fergusson, of the *Barrosa*; Surgeon T. T. Jeans, of the *Monarch*; Gunner James Canuon, of the *Monarch*; and Midshipmen George H. Lang and James Menzies, of the *Doris*.

A recent letter to the *Times* from Captain H. Pearson, R.N., throws interesting light upon the "right of search" as viewed by German naval officers at the time of the civil war in Samoa. Captain Pearson was at Samoa when a German warship sent an armed boat's crew on board a British mail steamer to rifle the cargo in search of contraband goods. In that instance the cargo consisted chiefly of tinned meats, and the Germans ran their bayonets through the tins. This action was protested against by the then captain of the *Royalist*, but his protest was ineffectual. A few weeks later, when Captain Kane, of the *Calliope*, was the senior naval officer in the port, the Germans again attempted to exercise the "right of search," but were prevented by Captain Kane. He sent a party of armed seamen on board the British mail steamer with orders to resist the search. Now these facts are exceedingly interesting at the present time when Germany has made a successful demand for compensation upon the British Government for the detention of the *Bundesrath*. The native kings of Samoa were at war, and Germany had sided with one party. Her naval officers, it will be seen, claimed the right under international law to prevent a British ship from landing a cargo of provisions. In the one case this supposed right was admitted under protest; in the second it was firmly resisted by Captain Kane. Technically, Germany was not even at war. How, then, could

her officers sequester or destroy a British cargo? It is quite certain again that these incidents did not lead to a demand for compensation on the part of the British Government. Thus the case proves nothing, but it is very instructive and suggestive.

The liability of foodstuffs, carried by neutral vessels, to seizure by the belligerent Powers is in effect an international question of the greatest delicacy. A great deal of rubbish has been printed on this subject in the continental press, there being no ground for the assertion of many German papers that Great Britain arrogates to herself the right of search without restriction. Our policy has been considerably modified since the Napoleonic Wars, and there is an obvious disposition on the part of the present Government to adopt no action that may interrupt our own food supplies should we be forced in war with a maritime coalition. With this cautious attitude many naval officers in this country will be wholly out of sympathy; and many critics, naval and civilian, will agree that the probable action of a strong maritime coalition against England would be the treatment of all foodstuffs as contraband. There is little room for doubt, however, that such a decision would be illegal as international law stands at present, except in special cases. The existing law of nations on the point has been very clearly stated by Mr. Thomas Barclay in a letter to the *Times*. We can do no more than indicate his conclusions here. Basing his conclusion upon the international conference of 1896, Mr. Barclay states in effect that foodstuffs are held liable to sequestration (not to forfeiture) provided the government that sequesters be willing to pay compensation. This principle strikes at the very root of Great Britain's ancient claims, and is in accord with those of the Declaration of Paris. The matter is gravely complicated in this instance by the neutrality of Delagoa Bay, and it is likely that the most eminent jurists will be found to differ in their judgment.

Five of the twelve thirty-knot destroyers recently ordered are to be attached to the Devonport Command. These are the *Falcon* and *Ostrich*, building at Glasgow; the *Lively* and *Sprightly*, under construction at Birkenhead; and the *Vixen*, now on the slips at Barrow-in-Furness. The destroyers are to be delivered at the end of this year. Of the destroyers previously ordered, the *Fervent* and *Zephyr*, twenty-seven-knot vessels, building at Paisley; the *Viper*, 35½-knot vessel, building at Newcastle-on-Tyne; and the *Express*, thirty-three-knot vessel, to be launched at Birkenhead, are to be delivered at Devonport before July. The remainder of the thirty-knot boats will go to Portsmouth and Chatham, and in time will form part of the instructional flotilla at those ports.

From Messrs. H. Graves and Co. we have received an advance proof impression of their new naval publication, "The Handy Man," by Mr. R. Caton Woodville, a companion to that artist's drawing "The Absent-Minded Beggar." The drawing is a capital one and has been reproduced in the highest style of photo-mezzotint by R. W. Hester. The painting is that of a gunner's mate, who is pointing out the effect of a shell from a 4.7in. gun, but from the dress of the bluejacket it is not clear whether it is intended that the incident should be located in South Africa or not. The technical points of the drawing, we are told, have been passed by "an informal committee of some half-a-dozen admirals and captains." Two hundred treble *remarqué* proofs are to be published, signed by Rudyard Kipling and R. Caton Woodville, although why Mr. Harold Begbie's name does not appear is not explained. The *remarqués* consist of a midshipman with, on his right and left respectively, the heads of Captain Percy Scott and Captain Lambton.

On the arrival of the General Steam Navigation's Company's steamer *Capulet* at Great Yarmouth the other day, she reported having picked up at sea eight of the crew of the *Mallard*, destroyer, who were found adrift in a small boat. The men left their vessel to land mails at Southend, when a strong wind and a heavy sea carried them away and half filled the boat with water. The oars and rudder were lost, and the boat drifted for two hours and a half until she was picked up.

Naval Personal.

Vice-Admiral Sir Compton E. Domville, Admiral-Superintendent of Naval Reserves, has been selected to relieve Vice Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour as Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, and will hoist his flag in the *Glory*, now being prepared at Portsmouth, which battleship is to relieve the *Centurion* in the Far East. Sir Compton's selection indicates the appreciation by the Admiralty of his services as second in command of the Mediterranean fleet as well as in his present appointment. As he is comparatively young and has displayed marked ability as a flag-officer the China Command will undoubtedly be in desirable hands.

Vice-Admiral Sir H. H. Rawson, commanding the Channel fleet, is to rendezvous the vessels under his orders now at the home ports off the Eddystone on Monday, and proceed to Bantry Bay for a fortnight's exercises, harbour drills, and other evolutions. He will afterwards proceed with the vessels to the coast of Spain.

Rear-Admiral E. Neville Rolfe presides on Tuesday at the Founders' Day dinner of the Royal Naval Club, 1765-85, to be held at the Hôtel Métropole.

Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford left London on Thursday for Malta, *via* Genoa, to join the Mediterranean fleet.

Rear-Admiral Day H. Bosanquet, Commander-in-Chief of the East India Station, left Trincomalee on Saturday last for Bombay in his flagship, the *Eclipse*.

Captain A. J. Pocklington, of the *Europa*, left Malta on Tuesday last with the paid-off crew of the *Ramillies* for Portsmouth.

Captain Frank Finnis, of the *Amphion*, pays off that cruiser at Devonport on the 13th inst.

Captain Henry C. Reynolds commissions the *Pique* on the 15th inst. for the China Station.

Captain Sir Alfred Jephson, whose health necessitated his departure to the South of France last autumn, has moved from Monte Carlo to Cannes.

Captain William Wilson, of the *Anson*, paid off that battleship at Devonport on Tuesday last.

Captains A. L. Winsloe, of the *Niobe*, and H. C. B. Hulbert, of the *Pelorus*, detached from

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the Channel fleet to South Africa, are to return at an early date to Devonport, where their respective commands will be refitted and leave given to their crews.

Captain R. C. Prothero, of the *Doris*, who was wounded at Graspán in December last, has sufficiently recovered to admit of his return to the flagship.

Captain L. E. Wintz, of the *Furious*, now at Las Palmas on patrol duty, returns to Chatham to refit that cruiser and give leave to his ship's company, on being relieved by Captain A. W. E. Prothero, of the *Arrogant*.

Captain Sir Alexander Milne, Bart., of the *Venus*, arrived last week at Genoa to await Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who probably embarked yesterday for Malta to take up his appointment as second in command of the Mediterranean fleet.

Captain E. P. Jones, of the *Forte*, commanding the naval brigade in northern Natal, is highly commended by General Sir Redvers Buller in his despatches for the manner in which he fought his guns and silenced every one of the enemy's that could be located at Colenso on December 15 last.

Captain R. B. Farquhar, of the *Nymph*, pays off that sloop at Portsmouth on Monday next.

Commander F. S. Miller arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last in the P. and O. steamer *Victoria* from the *St. George* at Gibraltar.

Commander Oliver Young, retired, M.P. for Wokingham (East Berks), in speaking at the Constitutional Club at Maidenhead on Monday last, stated that if war rendered necessary a general mobilisation of our fleet he would volunteer, and should not hesitate to resign his seat in the Legislature to serve in the Royal Navy.

Commander the Hon. H. A. Stanhope, of the *Beagle*, left Las Palmas on Tuesday last for Devonport to pay off that sloop.

Commander R. P. Cochran, of the *Phoenix*, having served three years abroad, will be relieved when that vessel is paid off at Hong Kong and recommissioned.

Lieut.-Commander E. G. W. Davey, of the *Speedy*, left Sheerness on Saturday for the Mediterranean to relieve the *Hussar*.

Lieutenant J. A. Fergusson, of the *Barrosa*, has proceeded to the front from East London with a naval detachment.

Lieutenant A. E. Acheson, invalided from the *Furious* at Las Palmas, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last in the Castle Company's steamer *Arundel Castle*.

Lieutenant F. C. A. Ogilvy and Mr. Joseph Wright, of the *Terrible*, serving in Captain E. P. Jones's naval brigade in Natal, took part in the action at Colenso on December 15 last, and are mentioned in despatches by General Sir Redvers Buller for particularly rendering excellent service on that occasion. When the oxen teams of their guns had either stampeded or were killed these officers by dint of hard work got the guns and ammunition out of range of the enemy's fire.

Lieutenant C. S. Smith, retired, H.M. Consul at Bilbao, has been appointed Consul-General at Odessa. He commenced his consular career in 1883, and after seventeen years' service, and at the age of forty-two, has the good fortune to secure one of the principal appointments in that department. We hope for his further progress in the diplomatic service.

Lieutenant Douglas E. R. Brownrigg, senior of the *Astræa* in the Mediterranean, succeeds to a

baronetcy by the death of his father, Sir Henry Moore Brownrigg, of White Waltham, Maidenhead.

Lieutenant W. H. Cowan, D.S.O., commanding the gunboat flotilla on the Nile, accompanied the expedition as staff-officer against the Khalifa in November last. The Sirdar, Colonel Sir R. Wingate, in his despatches speaks of the valuable services rendered by Lieutenant Cowan, and that by his zeal and energy he afforded the Sirdar much assistance during the operations.

Lieutenant H. L. H. Fell was Commandant at Fachi Shoya during the operations against the Khalifa, and the Sirdar states that he carried out his duties to his (the Sirdar's) satisfaction. In our issue of December 30 last we referred to the gallantry of Lieutenant Fell in saving the life of a native who had fallen overboard from a gunboat in the Nile, and for which the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society was awarded.

Lieutenant H. Escombe, who was serving with Lieutenant Fell, is also mentioned by the Sirdar for ably assisting him in his duties at Fachi Shoya.

Lieutenant Douglas F. Robinson, late R.N., has been appointed Captain 6th (Militia) Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.

Lieutenant George Plunkett England, junior of the *Terrible*, commands the 4.7in. gun with which the Colenso bridge was successfully destroyed. The manner in which he and his gun's crew worked at the battle of Colenso is specially mentioned in the reports of the affair. It appears that when Lieutenant England reported the fact that the bridge was blown up to General Clery and Captain Jones, those officers could hardly believe it at first as it was $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. General Clery thanked him and his gun's crew for their splendid work.

It has been pointed out to us that in referring to the circumstance that Staff-Captain H. E. Wood had declined the appointment of Staff-Captain at Devonport Dockyard we may inadvertently have misled some of our readers. We should have quoted as his reason for so doing the statement which we made in our issue of December 9 last that he was obliged to forego the advantage then offered him in consequence of ill-health. We are glad to have been able to correct the error, and feel sure that Captain Wood himself will understand that it was merely the result of an oversight.

Sub-Lieutenant W. B. W. Grubb, of the *Majestic*, has been promoted Lieutenant after eighteen months' service in the junior rank, under Clause 9 of the Educational Regulations for Acting Sub-Lieutenants. But for a 2nd-Class certificate in gunnery his promotion would have come six months earlier. At the same time he deserves the congratulations of his brother officers as being included in the *alumni* of the Royal Naval College.

Fleet-Paymaster C. P. Penny has been allowed to retire in consequence of ill-health.

Captain F. Edwards, R.M.L.I., embarked in the Cunard steamship *Cephalonia* on Saturday last for Gibraltar to take up his appointment as Superintendent of Gymnasium.

Lieutenant J. A. M. A. Clark, R.M.L.I., Assistant-Instructor of Musketry, Plymouth Division, and Lieutenant F. A. Nelson, R.M.L.I., recently employed at the general dépôt, Devonport, are about to proceed to South Africa.

Captain G. A. Cox, R.M.L.I., undertakes the duties of Camp Adjutant at Fort Tregantle, near Plymouth, in place of Lieutenant J. A. M. A. Clark, R.M.L.I., ordered to South Africa.

Navy Foreign.

The scheme of national and colonial defence, which has been long under deliberation in France, has now taken shape after having been discussed in detail by the Cabinet. As our readers will be aware the group of measures now presented to the Legislature is the outcome of the scheme of M. Lockroy, now revived and enlarged in scope, and in view of the situation in South Africa and the new German programme we have little doubt that the proposals will be adopted. The gross outlay will be something like £30,000,000, and M. Caillaux hopes to distribute the huge sum over a period of seven years. The bill for the improvement of coast defences, which involves an expenditure of 140,000,000f., provides for the work to be carried out in the forts and arsenals to enable them to meet the requirements of the fleet, as it will be after the completion of the new ship-building programme. These works include jetties, graving docks, electric lighting, water supply, magazines and barracks, and other improvements. Among other things, the measure provides for the transformation of Bizerta into a first-class port and arsenal, the creation of dockyards at Saigon and Dakar, and the defence of Mers-el-Kebir and Corsica. The shipbuilding programme provides for the laying down, beginning this year, of six battleships, five armoured cruisers, twenty-eight destroyers, 112 torpedo-boats, and twenty-six submarine or submersible boats; altogether 177 new vessels. The reorganised fleet will consist of twenty-eight battleships, or four squadrons of six, with one in reserve for each squadron. There will be twenty-four first-class cruisers, divided as a rule into eight divisions, but subject to the exigencies of special service. The smaller vessels of the new fleet will be fifty-two destroyers, 263 torpedo-boats, and thirty-eight submarine boats. The 177 vessels still to be built will cost altogether 476,136,000f., to which must be added a sum of 235,000,000f. for the completion of vessels on the stocks on January 1 last. The total expenditure will amount to 711,500,000f. The new ships are expected to be all completed by 1907, but it is anticipated that two of the six ironclads, three of the six cruisers, twenty of the twenty-eight destroyers, seventy-six of the 112 torpedo-boats, and all the submarine boats will be ready for sea for 1905. The constructions already in hand on January 1 will be finished by 1903.

Many difficulties attend the increase of the Italian fleet, and while General Tarditi, owing to a difference with General Pelloux upon financial questions, has resigned the portfolio of war, the Minister of Marine is also confronted with complications. Just as in France, the battle of types of ships is going on. We gave recently an account of the general proposals as to the constitution of the fleet. Now Signor Vittorio Cuniberti, who was one of the first to introduce liquid fuel in warships, has presented his project for the building of battleships of medium size. They are not to exceed 8,000 tons, and to possess great speed and coal capacity with sufficient armouring, and are to carry not less than twelve 5in. guns, twelve 3in., and twelve 1.8in., all quick-firers. The horse-power would be 19,000 and the range with liquid fuel would be 15,000 miles at an economical speed. Signor Cuniberti believes that two such vessels, each of about half the size of the *Majestic*, would be much more powerful than the single ship either for defence or offence. Many writers in Italy support his views, and, however, opposed very strongly by the Admiralty, the well-known naval writer, and by other naval men who hold that vessels of 8,000 tons, however well armed and protected, could not compete with the more powerful ships built abroad. This was exactly the line of argument taken by Admiral Gervais when some time ago the question of moderate displacements was discussed in France.

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BY SPECIAL ROYAL WARRANT



TO H.M. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SOLE CONSIGNEES.

GOURDOULIS

CIGARETTES.

In relation to the intended increase of the German fleet, the Navy League in Berlin is displaying the greatest activity, and Professors Delbruck, Sering, Schmöler, and others, who have been standing aloof from the league, have now joined it. There has been a well-attended meeting at Munich to protest against the assertions of North German papers that South German States, and especially Bavaria, are opposed to the Government proposals. The Americans appear to be viewing with a good deal of attention the naval movement in progress in Germany, though there is so far no disposition on the part of the Navy Department to change its building programme, which authorises the building of twenty-one ships for the fleet, in addition to those already existing.

Some ideas in regard to the Russian Navy have lately been expressed in an interview published in the *Rossya* of St. Petersburg by General Baranoff, whose name was prominent in the Turkish War. The general's opinion appears to be that the possession of battleships is more of a danger than a salvation to Russia. "We must at sea be not in front of our enemy but behind his back, and for this we must have a fleet of swift cruisers. If instead of armoured ships, she would for a long time secure the power of doing the greatest possible damage to her maritime enemies with the least possible injury to herself, thereby approaching a solution of the problem which modern generals and admirals regard as the most important in warfare." We do not, however, discover that these military views are reflected in the building operations of the Russian Government.

The Russians have lately been very unfortunate with their ships at sea. It was found quite impossible to raise the *Gangut*, which foundered off the coast of Finland, though a great sum was expended upon the attempt. The *General Admiral Apraxine* lies still, we believe, in a position of some danger upon the rock upon which she lately grounded at Hogland in the Gulf of Finland. The most recent addition to the list of mishaps is the case of the new battleship *Poltava*, which ran ashore on the 16th inst. near Libau and was in a position of some danger, though she was successfully floated and anchored at the port. There was a mishap also lately in the harbour at Odessa, where the auxiliary cruiser *Vornesh* came into collision with the *Moskva* of the same fleet. The injured vessel had to be put in hand for repair.

At the port of Cherbourg two new submarine boats of the *Morse* class are to be put in hand. This type seems to have satisfied the French Admiralty, though it is recognised as possessing only local value. The trials of the *Narval* are being continued and are likely to last a long time. There is yet no certainty that this submersible type will turn out satisfactorily. At Cherbourg also one of the new armoured cruisers proposed in the new estimates is expected to be put in hand. At Toulon the squadron will remain for some time with the view of economising the expenditure upon coal. The *Gaulois* and *Charlemagne* have joined the squadron from Brest, and on their way put in at Marseilles in order to make a trial of rapid coaling which is said to have been very successful.

MARINE OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."
SIR,—As a retired officer of the Royal Marines I have been much interested to find in your issue of the 13th ult. no less than three references to this gallant corps. Will you allow me to make a few remarks on these references, taking them in the following order:—

(1) *The Royal Marines in 1899.*—This record for the year is excellent reading, and no one who has

either served in or been associated with the corps can but rejoice to see the exceedingly high standard which officers and men have reached in the past year, and it must, I think, be clear to the British public that in the 18,500 officers and men who form the two branches of the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry they have a sterling reserve of force to fall back upon whether for sea or land service. It appears almost without doubt that this high efficiency can but be due to the officers of the corps and to the immense *esprit de corps* that animates all ranks.

(2) *The Use and Misuse of Marines.*—The letter of Sir John Colomb which contains the contention that marines should be used in their legitimate "land training" in more numbers in the present war under their own officers seems perfectly sound, for if so many bluejackets can be spared from Her Majesty's ships surely Marines can be spared too. Bluejackets are excellent gunners and might be employed in this land duty, but to use them as infantry in preference to the marines seems to me to throw away the excellent courses of infantry, musketry, and gunnery the marine goes through under his own officers at headquarters. And if gunners are wanted surely the Marine Artillery are as good as the bluejacket, to judge by the quarterly competitions. Why naval officers should command marines on board ship and on shore, and the marine officer not command bluejackets on board ship and on shore, is one of those anomalies one cannot understand, seeing that the Navy do not mind the regular officer commanding them on shore.

(3) *The Grievances of Marine Officers.*—It is pleasant to think that such a strong champion of the corps as your highly esteemed journal has always been should admit the grievances of the officers of the marines, as regards their non-employment in legitimate duties, though you argue that the benefit of the State in any remedy that may be suggested should come before the remedy of the marine officers' grievances. Surely it is to the benefit of the State to have this grievance of employment and command set at rest once for all, and, though you say "there is no future for them seawards," surely it is here that the remedy should be applied. Give the marine officer on board a man-of-war his proper duties of command and utility, and I am sure the question whether the marine officer commands the bluejacket or marine, or the naval officer commands the marine or bluejacket, once set at rest would remove a very long-standing grievance. The marine officer would then be told off to his share in the duties of the man-of-war as is the marine himself. If a naval brigade were landed, let the marine officer be in command, if entitled to it, just as much as the present naval brigades landed for service in the war come under the military officers' command. Give the marine officer his status with the naval officer in all things military, and put him in the same position as the regular officer is placed, and the friendship that has existed for so many years will be still further cemented. The alternative, unless the corps is to be disbanded, would be to utilise the corps, now 18,500 strong, as a reserve to the Navy, by letting properly trained battalions under their own officers occupy coaling stations and embarking the men by detachments for gunnery duties, very much as is done in the Reserve Squadron with the present Naval Reserve. This could be carried out in each station, and would supply a great reserve of force to the admiral on the station. It would appear that if the War Office needs overhauling by a strong organiser, so does the Admiralty, to get rid of the intense amount of conservatism that exists and to make all the branches of the Service take their proper position in the work of the Navy in these modern times, instead of having a service teeming with grievances in every branch and made unpopular to those serving in it.

I hope I may remark upon two expressions in your article which seem to want some explanation. You say, "It is a fact to be taken into consideration also that the marine himself, whether of the artillery or infantry, is by no means so eager to be bossed by his officer as his officer is to have the bossing of him." I read this with feelings of astonishment, as I cannot conceive that is the true feeling of the corps, nor could the writer of the article have knowledge of the great *esprit de corps* that exists, unless this latter feeling has been undermined by too much service on board ship. Then you say, "It is by no means certain either that in a tight place the marines would not prefer to be led by sea officers, even if they were only midshipmen." I have never heard such an

aspersion cast upon the officers of the corps by the rank and file. If such a feeling could be possible, then it is only common sense to say that the sooner this fine corps, with all its glorious traditions, is separated from duties which generate such a feeling, or cause such a remark to be made, the better it will be for the State. In conclusion, as regards the non-employment of the corps of Royal Marines in the South African war in its legitimate duty of land training, I trust I may quote Lord St. Vincent's well-known remark, "If ever the hour of real danger should come to England, the Marines will be found the country's sheet-anchor." Possibly the Government and the present Board of the Admiralty have this remark in their mind, and really appraise the corps at its proper worth, and prefer to know they have this strong and loyal reserve in hand under its own officers to fall back upon.

RECTA BREVIORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the intended agitation for placing the marines under the War Office, can you find space for the following extract from the special correspondence of the *Globe*:—

"Sir John Colomb seized hold of the wrong end of the stick in his letters to the *Times* about the employment of marine officers with the naval brigade. He was in error about the *Terrible's* marines and officers. The latter were recalled from the Kimberley Relief Force, or rather from the border of the Orange Free State, because their ship was ordered to Durban and they were wanted in Natal, so that Sir John Colomb's opinion that they were 'dancing with rage' on board the *Terrible* is due to his frantic zeal for the employment of marine officers, and has no justification by the facts of the case. The object of landing the combination of bluejackets and marines as a whole naval brigade or 'unit' was that the marines should form, as infantry, an escort or covering party for the seamen who are acting as artillerymen. The marine officers are carrying out their own particular duties at the front, and are not interfered with in the charge of their men. Only a little tact and mutual consideration are needed for the smooth conduct of affairs when two different classes of people are brigaded together, and there is no reason for any difference on shore any more than when marines are embarked on board ship."

It seems to me that it shows that however much Sir John Colomb's efforts may be appreciated at home, they have not met with unqualified approval at the Cape. I am old enough to remember a previous agitation for the same purpose, and that failed as I believe this will. The result of any such change as is contemplated cannot but be detrimental to the public interest. A force cannot act in two capacities at the same time. The marines cannot, for example, be at once a reserve for the fleet and a garrison for the coaling stations. It must be one thing or the other, or there must be loss of efficiency. The Admiralty of that day made a great mistake when they permitted the force to be used as it was in the Soudan. By so doing the Navy was weakened to an extent which no mere landing of a small body of seamen and marines as a naval brigade could effect. As a soldier I have a high appreciation of the Royal Marines, and I trust no step will be taken which will impair its effectiveness as an integral part of the Navy.

A MILITARY OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the above it would seem to me that P. M. P. T., whose letter appears in your issue of last Saturday, is quite right when he says that the time "is ripe for the consideration of a scheme for the reorganisation of the corps." He also indicates the right direction that such a reorganisation should take, namely, that afloat marines should be officered by naval officers, and there need be no "loss of soldierlike appearance in the marines as a consequence," for the depôts can still remain in charge of military officers, specially selected for instructional purposes from the Royal Artillery, for drill purposes from infantry regiments. Men enlisting for the marines would, as now, receive military instruction prior to going afloat, and could return to the depôts for a period of military training after a commission. Naval officers to command marines would be officers selected and qualifying for the duty as they now do for torpedo and gunnery work, and they would naturally be landed for naval brigade work in preference to officers not so qualified.

H. L. S.

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Obituary.

NAVY.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Wells, R.M.L.I.—Lieut.-Col. William Henry Wells, R.M.L.I., died at 94 North-side, Clapham Common, on the 24th ult. at the age of 57. He joined the Chatham Division as a 2nd Lieutenant in December, 1859; became Captain July 20, 1877; Major May 29, 1882; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Dec. 23, 1887; and retired in February, 1889.

ARMY.

Major-Gen. G. G. Cunliffe.—Major-Gen. George Gordon Cunliffe died at The Lodge, Bloxworth, Dorsetshire, on the 29th ult., aged 70. He joined the Army March 20, 1847; became Captain Oct. 26, 1860; Major March 20, 1867; Lieutenant-Colonel March 20, 1873; Colonel March 20, 1878; and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General Sept. 23, 1883. He served as a Volunteer in the Nynne Tal Militia, raised for the protection of that place from June 3 to Dec. 26, 1857, and assisted in the surprise and defeat of a body of rebels belonging to Khan Bahadur Khan that had occupied Huldwaree; commanded a detachment of the Kemaon Levy at the action of Churpoorah and a portion of a field force at the action of Surpoorah, succeeding to the command of the force on Capt. S. Brown being severely wounded (charger disabled by sword cuts—thanked by the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief for gallant conduct, medal).

Lieut.-Col. R. G. Buchanan-Riddell.—Lieut.-Col. Robert George Buchanan-Riddell, 3rd Batn. King's Royal Rifles, was killed in action in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith on the 24th ult. Col. Buchanan-Riddell was a son of the late Rev. Canon John Charles Buchanan-Riddell, rector of Harrietsham, Kent, by his marriage with Frances Sophia, daughter of Mr. J. S. Cholmondeley, a nephew of Sir Walter Buchanan-Riddell, 10th baronet and brother of Sir John Walter Buchanan-Riddell, the present baronet, and of Major Henry Edward Buchanan-Riddell, also of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was severely wounded at Ladysmith on Oct. 30 last. He was born on Sept. 15, 1854, and joined the King's Royal Rifle Corps as Lieutenant from the West Kent Militia on Nov. 20, 1875; was Instructor of Musketry to the battalion from Nov. 6, 1878, to March 31, 1883; and in 1881 took part in the Boer War in the Transvaal. Gazetted a Captain Sept. 9, 1884, he was Adjutant of the 4th West London R.V. from May, 1890, to May, 1895; obtained his Majority June 10, 1892; and was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel Dec. 29, 1898.

Lieut.-Col. C. M. Browne.—Lieut.-Col. Charles Michael Browne, retired list, Bombay Infantry, died at Link House, Westward Ho, North Devon, on the 24th ult., aged 57. He joined the Army June 8, 1861; became Captain Feb. 4, 1871; Major June 8, 1881; and Lieutenant-Colonel June 8, 1887.

Major H. H. Massy.—Major Hampden Henry Massy, R.E., was killed on the 24th ult. at Spearman's Camp, Natal. He was born Aug. 11, 1858, and joined the corps of Royal Engineers Oct. 9, 1877. He became Captain May 26, 1888, and Major Aug. 6, 1896. He left Aldershot recently in command of the 17th Field Company.

Major G. D. King-Harman.—Major George Douglas King-Harman, retired, late of the Queen's, died on the 25th ult., aged 54. He was fourth son of the Hon. L. H. King-Harman, of New Castle, Ballymahon, and Rockingham, Ireland.

Major A. J. J. Ross.—Major Archibald John Joseph Ross, 2nd Batn. King's Own Regiment, was killed in action at Spion Kop on the 24th ult. Born Feb. 9, 1859, he joined the 4th Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant May 11, 1878; became Lieutenant March 6, 1880; Captain March 24, 1886; and Major May 2, 1894. He was an Adjutant of Volunteers 1887-92.

Major A. O. White.—Major Arthur Ogilvie White, retired list, late of the Scottish Rifles, died at 23 Drummond-place, Edinburgh, on the 28th ult., aged 41. He joined the Army May 11, 1878; became Lieutenant Jan. 7, 1880; Captain June 23, 1886; Major Oct. 26, 1898; and retired at the beginning of last year on retired pay. From Nov. 1, 1895, up to the time of his retirement he was Adjutant of the 3rd Batn. Scottish Rifles. He served with the 90th Light Infantry in the Zulu war of 1879, and was present at Zungen Nek, Kambula, and Ulundi.

Major S. P. Strong.—Major S. P. Strong, 2nd Batn. Scottish Rifles, who was reported wounded in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith, was stated in a telegram from Sir Redvers Buller received at the War Office on Monday night to have died of his wounds. He joined the Army as 2nd Lieutenant in the 90th Light Infantry on Jan. 30, 1878; obtained his company in September 1883, and Majority Oct. 16, 1892, becoming second in command Dec. 22, 1897. He served with the 90th in the Gaika War, including the operations in the Perie Bush; and also in the Zulu War of 1879, when he took part in the action at Zungen Nek, the engagement at Kam-

bula, and the battle of Ulundi (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp).

Surg.-Major A. C. A. Alexander.—Surg.-Major Alexander Charles Archibald Alexander, 1st Coldstream Guards, died on the 23rd ult. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered the Army Medical Service in July 29, 1892, afterwards joining the Brigade of Guards. He served with the 1st Batn. Coldstream Guards in the Suakin expedition in 1885, including the action at Hasheen, attack on convoy on March 24, and action at Tamai (medal with clasp, bronze star). Last year he returned from Gibraltar on sick leave, having had a slight sunstroke, from which unfortunately he never entirely recovered. It was a source of great grief to him that he was unable to accompany his battalion on their present South African campaign. Surg.-Major Alexander succeeded to the estate of Boydstone on the death of his father, some 12 years ago.

Capt. C. L. Davy.—Capt. Charles Leigh Davy, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), died at Brighton on the 27th ult., aged 54.

Capt. C. G. Mackenzie.—Capt. Cortlandt Gordon Mackenzie, R.A., died at De Aar on the 24th ult. from enteric fever. He joined the Royal Artillery as Lieutenant Feb. 14, 1883, at the age of 20 years; was promoted to the rank of Captain Feb. 19, 1892, and became Adjutant in the following August, holding that position until February, 1894. He was appointed Staff-Captain, Remount Establishment, in July, 1898.

Capt. N. H. Vertue.—Capt. Naunton Henry Vertue, The Buffs, Brigade-Major to the 10th Brigade (Major-Gen. Woodgate), has died of wounds received in action at Spion Kop, Natal, on the 24th ult. Born in 1863, he joined the Army Feb. 6, 1884, and became Captain March 22, 1893. He was Adjutant of his battalion for four years and passed the Staff College four years ago.

Capt. M. W. Kirk.—Capt. Maurice Wrottesley Kirk, 2nd Batn. King's Own Regiment, was killed in action at Spion Kop on the 24th ult. He was in his 34th year. He joined the Army Nov. 16, 1887, becoming Lieutenant Dec. 18, 1889, and Captain Nov. 13, 1897.

Capt. G. M. Stewart.—Capt. Gilbert Macdonald Stewart, 2nd Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers, was killed in action at Spion Kop on the 24th ult. In his 27th year, he joined the Army Oct. 25, 1893, and obtained his company Oct. 9, 1899. He served in the Sudan expedition under Lord Kitchener, and was present at the battle of Khartoum (medal with clasp and Khedive's medal).

Capt. F. Murray.—Capt. Fergus Murray, 2nd Batn. Scottish Rifles, was killed in action in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith on the 24th ult. Born Feb. 3, 1868, he joined the Scottish Rifles as Lieutenant March 2, 1892, and obtained his company in October, 1897; he was Adjutant 1895-99.

Capt. C. Walter.—Capt. Charles Walter, 2nd Batn. Scottish Rifles, was killed in action in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith on the 24th ult. Born Nov. 7, 1872, he joined the regiment as 2nd Lieutenant Oct. 12, 1892; became Lieutenant Dec. 18, 1894; and Captain Feb. 18, 1899.

Capt. C. G. F. G. Birch.—Capt. Charles Grant Francis Grey Birch, 1st Batn. South Lancashire Regiment, was killed in action at Spion Kop, Natal, on the 24th ult. Born Nov. 18, 1866, he was gazetted to the South Lancashire Regiment from the Militia Dec. 8, 1888, became Lieutenant May 31, 1899, and Captain April 20, 1898.

Capt. W. A. Hebden.—Capt. Wilfrid Arthur Hebden, 1st Batn. Essex Regiment, is reported to have died in the hospital at De Aar, Cape Colony, of enteric fever. Born Feb. 16, 1867, he joined the Essex Regiment Jan. 30, 1886, and became Captain July 8, 1897.

Capt. C. L. Muriel.—Capt. Charles Leslie Muriel, 2nd Batn. Middlesex Regiment, was killed in action at Spion Kop on the 24th ult. He was in his 34th year. Joining the Army Feb. 5, 1887, he became Lieutenant May 11, 1889, and Captain Oct. 7, 1895. He was Adjutant of his battalion 1895-99.

Capt. H. W. de Rougemont.—Capt. Harold Wake de Rougemont, South African Light Horse, was killed in action on the 23rd ult. at Chieveley, Natal, aged 22. He was the son of the late Commander de Rougemont, R.N., of Bradwell, Oxon.

Capt. C. Michell.—Capt. Charles Michell, late of the King's Royal Rifles, died at Forcett Park, Dartington, on the 25th ult., aged 50 years.

Capt. the Hon. J. H. L. Petre.—Capt. the Hon. Joseph H. L. Petre, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, was killed in action at Spion Kop on the 24th ult.,

aged 33. He was fourth son of the late William Bernard, 12th Lord Petre.

Lieut. A. P. C. H. Wade.—Lieut. Alexander Price Conolly Herschell Wade, 2nd Batn. King's Own Regiment, was killed in action at Spion Kop, Natal, on the 24th ult. He was third son of the late Sir Thomas Wade, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. He joined the East Yorkshire Regiment Jan. 27, 1892; became Lieutenant Oct. 16, 1895; and was transferred to the King's Own Feb. 24, 1897.

Lieut. J. J. R. Mallock.—Lieut. James James Raymond Mallock, 2nd Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers, was killed in action at Spion Kop, Natal, on the 24th ult. He was in his 27th year, obtained his commission in the Lancashire Fusiliers May 29, 1895, and became Lieutenant April 6, 1898. He served in the Sudan expedition of 1898 under Lord Kitchener, and was present at the battle of Khartoum (medal with clasp and Khedive's medal).

Lieut. E. Fraser.—Lieut. Eric Fraser, 2nd Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers, was killed in action at Spion Kop, Natal, on the 24th ult. He was 21 years of age, joined the Army May 7, 1898, and became Lieutenant May 24, 1899.

Lieut. H. F. Pipe-Wolferstan.—Lieut. Humphrey Frank Pipe-Wolferstan, 1st Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers, was killed in action at Spion Kop, Natal, on the 24th ult. Born March 12, 1874, he joined the King's Own Scottish Borderers March 7, 1894, and became a Lieutenant May 19, 1897. He served with the Chitral Relief Force under Sir Robert Low in 1895, and was present at the capture of the Malakand Pass, the passage of the Swat River, and the engagement at Panjkura (medal with clasp); was also in the North-West Frontier campaign (India) in 1897-98 under Sir W. Lockhart, being present at Dargai, the forcing of the Sampgha and Arhanga passes, and in the operations in the Bara Valley (mentioned in despatches, two clasps).

Lieut. J. W. Osborne.—Lieut. John Woodburne Osborne, 2nd Batn. Scottish Rifles, was killed in action in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith on the 24th ult. Born June 25, 1873, he joined the Scottish Rifles Nov. 27, 1895, and became Lieutenant Nov. 2, 1897.

Lieut. F. M. Raphael.—Lieut. Frederick Melchior Raphael, 1st Batn. South Lancashire Regiment, was killed in action at Spion Kop, Natal, on the 24th ult. Born April 24, 1870, he received his commission in the South Lancashire Regiment Oct. 10, 1891, and became Lieutenant Feb. 26, 1894.

Lieut. R. J. Grant.—Lieut. Robert Josceline Grant, 3rd Batn. King's Royal Rifles, was killed in action in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith on the 24th ult. He was the son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Grant, K.C.B., R.E. Born Aug. 16, 1877, he joined the King's Royal Rifles as 2nd Lieutenant Jan. 13, 1897, and became Lieutenant Feb. 8, 1899.

Lieut. the Hon. N. W. Hill-Trevor.—Lieut. the Hon. Nevill Windsor Hill-Trevor, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, was killed in action at Spion Kop, Natal, on the 24th ult. He was the fourth son of Lord Trevor, and was born in 1869. He served in the 2nd Life Guards from 1893-97, and at the time of his death held a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the Shropshire Yeomanry.

Lieut. H. S. McCorquodale.—Lieut. Hugh Stewart McCorquodale, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, was killed in action at Spion Kop on the 24th ult., aged 24. He was son of the late George McCorquodale, Newton-le-Willows, and Gladys, Isle of Wight.

2nd Lieut. H. A. C. Wilson.—2nd Lieut. Harold Alfred Cobbe Wilson, 2nd Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers, was killed in action at Spion Kop on the 24th ult. He only joined the regiment in June last.

2nd Lieut. H. W. Garvey.—2nd Lieut. Henry Wiltshire Garvey, 1st Batn. Border Regiment, was killed in action at Spion Kop, Natal, on the 24th ult. Aged 23, he joined the Border Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant Sept. 5, 1896.

2nd Lieut. W. G. H. Lawley.—2nd Lieut. William George Hodgson Lawley, 2nd Batn. Middlesex Regiment, was killed in action at Spion Kop on the 24th ult. He joined the regiment March 3, 1897.

2nd Lieut. H. G. French-Brewster.—2nd Lieut. Henry Gerald French-Brewster, 3rd Batn. King's Royal Rifles, was killed in action in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith on the 24th ult. He only joined the regiment on Oct. 18 from the 3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regiment.

MILITARY MEMORIALS IN "LATTEN" BRASS OR MARBLE, &c.—Special Illustrated Military Price List on application to GAWTHORPE, 16, Long Acre, W.C., and 19, Castle Street East, W., London, Craftsman in Metals to H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Patronised by the War Office, Lord Wolsley, Sir Francis Grenfell, the Guards, Cavalry, and most Regiments of the Line. See Memorials to Officers killed at Ladysmith, Omdurman, Khartoum, Khyber Pass, Crete, &c., and in the Boer War of 1880-81.

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THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

[WITH COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.]

The Honourable Artillery Company, which is now much in the public mind, has a history different from that of any other corps in the kingdom. It has always been identified with the patriotic and military spirit of the City of London, and in sending out to South Africa the contingent which has accompanied the City of London Imperial Volunteers it maintains in force the traditions with which it began. The history of the company may, indeed, be traced to the mediæval bowmen of the city, many of whom served in the wars, and whose successors were incorporated under the style of the Fraternity or Guild of St. George in 1537. At the same time the Fraternity of Artillery in Great and Small Ordnance—a company of "Gunners of the Tower"—was formed, and the two corps continued to use the same ground in the Artillery Garden, a matter that afterwards led to disputes between them. In Captain Raikes's excellent history of the Honourable Artillery Company the confused proceedings of the time are elucidated. So grievous became the disputes that Charles I. addressed a letter to the "Alderman President of the company exercising arms in the Artillery Garden" and its members, urging them not to be hasty in disbanding the corps, for, he said, "You are not only become ready and skilful in the knowledge and use of arms and military discipline, but from thence, as from a fruitful nursery, all the trained bands of our City of London and divers of the companies of the counties adjoining have been supplied with fit and able leaders and officers, whereby our service has received much advantage and the kingdom in general a very great benefit." The military zeal was extraordinary at the time, and according to Blackwell must have equalled that which we now see. The company, he says, attained great proficiency in the use of arms, and it was held to be a most laudable exercise for diversion in use and practice among the citizens, who had an universal taste for, and pleasure in, military achievements or exercises, "so that not to be a complete soldier was not to be a man of note fit for the best company and conversation." The company became an example to the country and its popularity grew, and in 1641 the Prince of Wales (afterwards Charles II.), Charles Count Palatine and Duke of Bavaria, and James Duke of York (afterwards James II.), became members. Since that time either the King or the Prince of Wales has almost always held command of the company under the old title of captain-general.

During the Civil War elections to the company were partially suspended, but it supplied officers to the trained bands which fought for the Parliament, while six regiments of auxiliaries were raised. The country trained bands were disbanded in 1663, but those of London were retained until 1794, when they were changed into Militia. The Artillery Company itself continued to assemble at the old artillery ground, Moorfields, and the new ground in Bunhill Fields until about 1658, when the armoury was transferred to the present ground, then known as the New Artillery Garden. During the Commonwealth the company partly declined, but it incorporated with it the Finsbury Archers, and Skipper was its captain, succeeded in 1660 by Monk, with the Duke of York as "Commander-in-Chief." Pepys, who was a steward of the company in 1677, records in 1699 that the ordnance officers were accustomed to try their great guns on the old artillery ground, and that he went there to see the trial of Captain Dean's new gun, known as "Punchinello," because of its "shortness and bigness." The Artillery Company was first described as "Honourable" in 1685. It continued its exercises and marches, with varying fortunes, in the reigns of William III. and Anne, and its condition improved under George I. It was trained in the use of the firelock, the pike, and the halbert. At the grand march of March 2, 1727, there were pioneers "to clear the route," a company of grenadiers in buff, two "grand divisions" of fusiliers in scarlet with sashes, and two "grand divisions" of pikemen, also in scarlet; and the officers and officials of the company included the general, lieutenant-general, and major-general, each carrying a half-pike, several "briviates" and "bringers-up," the beadle, and others. The prosperity of the

company continued, and in 1735 the armoury was complete.

Meanwhile the Pilgrim Fathers had carried much military fervour with them, and several of the early settlers, who had been members of the Honourable Artillery Company, established a similar company in Massachusetts in 1639, which was the first organised military force in America. As the "Ancient and Honourable Company of Boston, Massachusetts," it exists to this day, and looks with pride and affection to its English original. The most friendly feelings exist between the two corps, and visits have been exchanged between them. More conservative than the City force, the patriotic company of Boston still retains the esponsions and halberts of a former day. The Honourable Artillery Company of London continued to progress in military efficiency, but had many disputes in regard to its ground, and in 1799 it quarrelled with the Lord Mayor and expelled him from its fold. It rendered good service during the Gordon riots. The Matross, or artillery division, with cannon, was formed in 1781, and upon the outbreak of war in 1803 the enthusiasm was very great. The numbers largely increased, and exercises were constantly taking place, so that the corps became very efficient, and it continued to flourish during the reign of George IV. A decline followed, and early in Her Majesty's reign the court of the company came into conflict with the military authorities, when the old privilege of electing officers and non-commissioned officers was taken away. The company had a double character, being both civil and military, and some members acted as if they had a desire to thwart the operations of the Royal Warrant, and there were some irregular proceedings. However, all differences were accommodated, and the officers became proud to possess Her Majesty's commission. Since that time the Honourable Artillery Company has regained all its prosperity, and has progressed greatly in military efficiency. It is now a force of much value, and the patriotic spirit with which many of its members have gone out to South Africa to fight for Queen and country is ample evidence that the famous company possesses that spirit of devotion to the national welfare and that zeal for efficiency with which it began.

ARMY COMMISSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The drain of the South African War is such that officers are much required for the Army. The vacancies cannot be filled by cadets from Sandhurst because they are too numerous and cadets in many cases are too young for service in the field. A certain number of officers of Militia and Volunteers may be transferred to the line, a number may be promoted from the ranks, but it would be well to have a supply of full-grown, educated men prepared to accept commissions and take the field. A great number of gentlemen too old to enter the Service by competitive examination are longing to serve their country—members of the University, men who have been sixth-form boys at the great public schools, men who have stood well in engineering and agricultural colleges, men who have qualified for commissions, lawyers, surveyors, sportsmen, captains of cricket elevens, captains of football teams, rowers, athletes, marksmen, yachtsmen, riders, and others. All that they want is a little military training to make them valuable subalterns; entrance examinations are unnecessary. The Staff College is now closed but might be opened as a military school, from which two batches of officers could be passed in a year, each batch consisting of 60 or 80 students who would undergo a course of drill, Dutch, field fortification, modern military history, riding, tactics, topography, and the use of arms. If Government would open such a school they would secure a supply of 120 to 160 excellent officers a year, of a class that is now excluded from the Army, while suitable fees being charged to the students, the school could be maintained at little or no cost to the Government. In the college are suitable lecture halls and quarters for 60 officers, and lodgings are to be found in the neighbourhood, so that a school could be set going in a very short time with little trouble to the War Office.

K. C. B.

EXAMS.

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The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 30.

The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with Imperial Yeomanry:—

MILITIA.

4th Batn. Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.).—Major F. C. Meyrick.

3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders.—Major C. R. Burn.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Buckinghamshire (Royal Bucks Hussars).—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. C. C. W. Lord Chesham.

Leicestershire (Prince Albert's Own).—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. F. G. Blair.

Middlesex (Duke of Cambridge's Hussars).—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. W. K. Mitford.

Oxfordshire (Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars).—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. A. Viscount Valentia, Lieut. C. B. J. Duke of Marlborough.

Suffolk (Duke of York's Own Loyal Suffolk Hussars).—Major E. W. D. Baird, 2nd Lieut. Sir S. H. L. Stuart, Bart.

Worcestershire (Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars).—Major W. H. Earl of Dudley.

VOLUNTEERS.

1st Wiltshire V.R.C.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. R. G. W. Chaloner.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 30.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Carmarthen Artillery (Western Divn.).—Algar Henry Stafford Howard, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Cork Artillery (Southern Divn.).—Joseph Worthington Atkin, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 17).

Dublin City Artillery (Southern Divn.).—Lieut. Frederick Vincent Montgomery Pryor, from 2nd Middlesex V.A., to be Lieut.

Duke of Edinburgh's Own, Edinburgh Artillery (Southern Divn.).—2nd Lieut. C. H. Blackwood resigns his commission; Charles Guy Salter Hilton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Glamorgan Artillery (Western Divn.).—2nd Lieut. Clifton Wyndham Hilary Skinner, from 1st V.B. Hampshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut.

Suffolk Artillery (Eastern Divn.).—Richard Sutton Rothwell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Yorkshire Artillery (Western Divn.).—Josslyn Vere Ramsden, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).—Capt. F. G. Parsons to be Major.

3rd Batn. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).—Super-numerary-Capt. G. D. Timmis to be Capt. on establishment (Jan. 31); Hugh Augustus Bagot-Chester, late Lieut. Norfolk Artillery Militia, to be Lieut. (Jan. 20); Herbert Reginald Oldham Carter, gent., to be Lieut. (Jan. 22); Edward Guy Warner, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 18).

3rd Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Noel Tudor Lloyd, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 19).

5th Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Launcelot Mellish Fane Gladwin, Esq., formerly Lieut., to be Capt. (Jan. 20); John Lisle Hackett, Esq., formerly Lieut. 4th (now 6th) Batn., to be Capt. (Jan. 21); 2nd Lieut. R. S. MacKenzie is seconded for service with line batn. in South Africa (Jan. 31); Seaton Dunham Massy, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 18).

5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—Lieut. H. Sidney resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—Geoffrey William Hay, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 22).

4th Batn. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—Forbes Irvine Bingham, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 17).

4th Batn. Lincolnshire Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Cyril Henry Newcome Hardinge (Jan. 17), William Arthur Cosier (Jan. 18), and Richard William Francis Cecil (Jan. 22).

4th Batn. Devonshire Regt.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. M. Craigie Halkett and C. H. M. Imbert-Terry; 2nd Lieut. W. F. S. Edwards to be Lieut. and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieut. N. E. Lloyd to be Lieut.; Charles Beauchamp Vyvyan, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Hugh Powell Williams, late 4th Batn. King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), to be Major; Ronald Mackenzie Dowie, Esq., formerly Lieut. 4th Batn., to be Capt. (Jan. 22).

4th Batn. Suffolk Regt.—Henry Cecil Alexander Barkly, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 22).

4th Batn. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).—Henry William Price, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 22).

3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt.—Edward Norman Gilliat, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 19).

3rd Batn. Leicestershire Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. A. Bamford resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.).—2nd Lieut. George Lockwood Dorman, from 1st V.B., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 11).

4th Batn. Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.).—Lieut. W. B. Hunton resigns his commission.

5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Philip Geoffrey Benson Cooke (Jan. 19) and Arthur Edward Henry Scobell Bourne (Jan. 22).

6th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—Douglas Francis Robinson, Esq., late Lieut. R. N., to be Capt. (Jan. 16).

3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut. A. Earl of Cassillis to be Capt. (Jan. 7).

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—Charles Hilditch Toler, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Michael Ballantine Rimington (Jan. 21) and Hon. Denys Scott (Jan. 22).

3rd Bata. South Wales Borderers.—Lieut. J. Dundas to be Capt. (Jan. 24). The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Robert Thelwall Gwilym Salusbury (Jan. 17); James Augustus Maurice FitzGerald (Jan. 23).
3rd Bata. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—William Fergus Graham, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 19).
4th Bata. Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—Harold Boyd-Rochford, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 23).
3rd Bata. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Capt. and Hon. Major R. A. C. Forster to be Instr. of Musketry under para. 259 Militia Regulations (Jan. 18).
4th Bata. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Walter Brocas Lindesay, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 16).
3rd Bata. East Lancashire Regt.—Blennerhassett John Foster Skeffington, gent., late Lieut. 3rd Bata. South Lancashire Regt. to be Lieut.; Harry Charles Conant, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 18).
3rd Bata. East Surrey Regt.—Singleton Bonner, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 17).
4th Bata. East Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. Elphinstone is seconded for service with line batn. in South Africa (Jan. 31); Richard Aubrey de Burgh Rose, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 16).
3rd Bata. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—Capt. A. E. G. Graves is seconded for duty with headquarters of Imperial Yeomanry.
3rd Bata. Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Edward Nugent Meredith Martin (Jan. 15), E. Eric Crawford Ogilvie Ross (Jan. 16), Reginald Palmer and John William Cranley Onslow Glencross (Jan. 19).
3rd Bata. Hampshire Regt.—Robert Hollands Evans, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 18).
4th Bata. South Staffordshire Regt.—Lieut. P. W. Brooks, from 3rd Bata. Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Lieut. (Jan. 23).
3rd Bata. Dorsetshire Regt.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. N. Meares, G. E. W. Morris, L. E. Mercier, E. A. H. Fell, and B. G. Peel (Jan. 18).
3rd Bata. Welsh Regt.—Harold Ernest Berry, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 19).
3rd Bata. Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.).—John Radford, gent., is reappointed Lieut. (Jan. 22). The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Cecil Leslie Stranach (Jan. 22) and John Bertram Jackson (Jan. 23).
4th Bata. King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).—The undermentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. F. H. Fernie and 2nd Lieut. W. S. R. Cox.
3rd Bata. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. R. Withers, P. B. Davis, L. F. Passy, J. H. Broadwood, and F. J. E. Hodder (Jan. 31). Malcolm Stephenson Furlong, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 20).
4th Bata. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—James Charles Phillips (Jan. 18) and Vere Loraine Nuthall Pearson (Jan. 19).
7th Bata. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt. H. S. Follett (Major, retired, late 7th Dragoon Guards) is seconded for service with 7th Dragoon Guards.
3rd and 4th Bata. Manchester Regt.—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—W. L. Beales and F. R. de Brindano (Jan. 31). Reginald Mander, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 15).
4th Bata. Durham Light Infantry.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Charles Hutton Wilkinson (Jan. 18) and Harold Danvers (Jan. 23). Capt. J. E. Bush, Durham Light Infantry, to be Adj., vice Capt. C. N. Evelyng, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, whose period of service expires (Feb. 19).
3rd Bata. Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's).—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. E. Hathorn-Johnston-Stewart, C. S. Cameron, M. B. Duncanson, D. J. B. McMahon, W. F. Mackenzie, D. G. Melvin, C. S. Nairne, and R. Laing (Jan. 18).
3rd Bata. Connaught Rangers.—Neville Dermot Leeper, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 18).
3rd Bata. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—Capt. and Hon. Major Sir W. Orr-Ewing, Bart., resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement (Jan. 16); John Lesmoir Gordon, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 26).
5th Bata. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—William Bernard Branton and Maurice Edward Rayner (Jan. 24).
6th Bata. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Herbert Coventry Basset Osborne (Jan. 19) and John Patrick Glandore Crosbie (Jan. 20).
3rd Bata. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Adrian Beare Ingleton-Webber, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 22).
5th Bata. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. John Leslie Weston, from 1st V.B. Gloucestershire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 21); Ferdinand Henry Kunhardt, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 22).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Derbyshire.—Capt. H. C. Dugdale is granted hon. rank of Major.
West Kent (Queen's Own).—Lieut.-Col. C. E. Warde is granted hon. rank of Col.
Duke of Lancaster's Own.—James Arthur Berry Heap, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary) (Jan. 20).
West Somerset.—Brinsley FitzGerald, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 18).

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Cheshire and Carnarvonshire.—Surg.-Lieut. W. G. Owen, M.B., resigns his commission.
1st Cumberland.—Capt. G. Falcon to be Major.
1st Devonshire (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—James Lewis Wolfstan, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
1st Hampshire (Southern Divn., R.G.A.).—Henry Charles Verner, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
1st Kent (Eastern Divn., R.G.A.).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Thomas Edward Dexter, William Collingwood Cary, Charles Pulteney Cullerne,

and Frederick Ivo Neame. Acting-Chaplain Rev. F. A. Gardiner, M.A., resigns his appointment, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of corps on retirement.

6th Lancashire.—2nd Lieut. R. M. Gardner to be Lieut.
1st Newcastle-on-Tyne (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—Major A. C. Kayll is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. H. J. C. Firth to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. J. G. Bainbridge resigns his commission (Jan. 31); Augustus Henry Eden Allhusen, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 9).
2nd Northumberland (Percy) (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—Edwin Coleman Paynter, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield).—Frederic Arthur Kelley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Submarine Miners.

Tay Divn.—Louis Grimond Macintyre, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Electrical Engineers.

John Hamilton Stubbs, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

RIFLE.

1st V.B. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).—Thomas Francis Devane, gent., to be Surg.-Lieut.
3rd V.B. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).—Henry Maxwell Bathurst, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
1st Cadet Bata. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).—A. C. Elliman, gent., to be Acting-Surg.
1st V.B. Buffs (East Kent Regt.).—Edmond Algernon Brackenbury, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
1st V.B. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).—Frederick Eckstein Hun, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
1st V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Robert Howard Hodgkin, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.; Acting-Chaplain Rev. T. E. Crawhall, B.A., resigns his appointment.
3rd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Basil George Bryant and Edward Alexander Morgan Bindloss.
2nd V.B. Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Alfred Charles le Poer Trench, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
1st V.B. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—Harold Leopold Cohen, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
4th V.B. Norfolk Regt.—William Chapman Gaymer, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).
1st (Exeter and South Devon) V.B. Devonshire Regt.—Colin Percy Tremlett, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
2nd (Prince of Wales's) V.B. Devonshire Regt.—Lieut. S. C. Chapman resigns his commission.
1st V.B. Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).—John Herbert Cadogan, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
2nd V.B. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supernumerary):—Robert Clough, jun., and Henry Lyon Anderton.
3rd V.B. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).—The undermentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. J. Mackillop and 2nd Lieut. S. A. Slater.
1st (Hertfordshire) V.B. Bedfordshire Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supernumerary):—Norman McMullen, Henry Page Croft, and John Henry Smith.

3rd V.B. Lancashire Fusiliers.—William John Heslop, gent., to be Surg.-Lieut.
2nd V.B. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Robert Morris MacEwan Buntine, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
4th V.B. Cheshire Regt.—Ernest Sumner, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
5th V.B. Cheshire Regt.—Philip Doyle Swanwick, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
1st (Brecknockshire) V.B. South Wales Borderers.—Hubert Williams, gent., to be Surg.-Lieut.
4th V.B. South Wales Borderers.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. Goss to be Lieut.-Col. and to command undr para. 55A Volunteer Regulations.
3rd (Dumfriesshire) V.B. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Capt. and Hon. Major J. S. Millar resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement; Francis Xavier Maxwell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
Galloway.—Lieut. J. Stewart resigns his commission.
4th V.B. Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Robert Edward Young and John McMorland Mitchell. James MacLaren Young, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).
2nd V.B. Gloucestershire Regt.—Ernest Alfred Hooper, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
1st V.B. Worcestershire Regt.—Hastings Edward Grainger, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
2nd V.B. Worcestershire Regt.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. Dixon and T. K. Pardoe (Jan. 19).
3rd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Harry Tabor Brooks and Charles Dudley Somers. Linley Unsworth Green, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).
3rd V.B. Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.).—Norman Butler Moriner, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
1st (Cumberland) V.B. Border Regt.—Lieut. E. V. Manger resigns his commission.
2nd (Westmoreland) V.B. Border Regt.—William Dillworth Cawdson, jun., gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
1st V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—William Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne Findlay, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
3rd V.B. South Staffordshire Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major J. F. Brewer to be Major.
1st V.B. Dorsetshire Regt.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. H. Palmer, B. F. Ramsay, and H. L. Kitson.
1st V.B. Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.).—Lieut. G. R. Cressfield to be Capt.
2nd V.B. Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.).—Arthur Claude Willcocks, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
3rd V.B. Welsh Regt.—Lieut. H. D. Blessley resigns his commission.
1st Bucks.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Humphry John Wheeler and James William Gray.
1st V.B. Essex Regt.—Herbert Henry Raphael, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood).—2nd Lieut. J. E. Blackwall resigns his commission.

1st V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Edward Lawrence and William Lawrence.

1st V.B. Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.).—Henry Erskine Tyser, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Herefordshire.—Harry Spencer Horsfall Bickham, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd (South) Middlesex.—Capt. E. W. Lewis is granted hon. rank of Major (Jan. 31); Capt. and Hon. Major A. J. Phillips resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of corps on retirement; Lieut. W. R. J. McLean to be Capt., 2nd Lieut. A. H. Kingswell to be Lieut. (Jan. 16); Charles Octavius Sich, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th (West) Middlesex.—Henry Robert Summers, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.; John Marshall, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

21st Middlesex.—Laurence Everard Jones, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary); Ven. Archdeacon W. M. Sinclair, D.D., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st London.—Harold Hyslop, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

3rd London.—Allan Dyson Laurie, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Manchester Regt.—Oswyn St. Leger Davies, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Sutherland (Sutherland Highland).—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Mackay resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of corps on retirement; 2nd Lieut. R. G. Campbell to be Lieut.

15th Middlesex.—Capt. H. R. Barker resigns his commission.

16th Middlesex (London Irish).—Ashley William Barrett, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

19th Middlesex.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—G. C. B. Miéville and J. E. Moberly. The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Bertram Pemberton St. dail, Frank Maitland May, Henry de Lancy Houseman, and Arthur Wilden Knight.

24th Middlesex.—Capt. J. Barrett-Lennard resigns his commission.

1st Tower Hamlets.—Surg.-Capt. J. P. Simpson, M.D., resigns his commission.

2nd Tower Hamlets.—2nd Lieut. E. H. Hanks to be Lieut.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Jan. 31].

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 2.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers and non-commissioned officer, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval for their conspicuous bravery at the battle of Colenso, as stated against their names:—

Capt. W. N. Congreve, Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own) at Colenso on Dec. 15, 1899, the detachments serving the guns of the 14th and 66th Batteries, R.F.A., had all been either killed, wounded, or driven from their guns by infantry fire at close range, and the guns were deserted. About 500 yd. behind the guns was a donga in which some of the few horses and drivers left alive were sheltered. The intervening space was swept with shell and rifle fire. Capt. Congreve, Rifle Brigade, who was in the donga, assisted to hook a team into a limber, went out, and assisted to limber up a gun. Being wounded, he took shelter; but, seeing Lieut. Roberts fall, badly wounded, he went out again and brought him in. Capt. Congreve was shot through the leg, through the toe of his boot, grazed on the elbow and the shoulder, and his horse shot in three places.

Lieut. Hon. F. H. S. Roberts (since deceased), King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieut. Roberts assisted Capt. Congreve. He was wounded in three places.

Corpl. G. E. Nurse, 66th Battery R.F.A. Corpl. Nurse also assisted.

Capt. H. L. Reed, 7th Battery R.F.A. Capt. Reed, who had heard of the difficulty, shortly afterwards brought down three teams from his battery to see if he could be of any use. He was wounded, as were five of the 13 men who rode with him, one was killed; and 13 out of 21 horses were killed before he got half-way to the guns, and he was obliged to retire.

The Queen has further been pleased to approve the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned soldiers in recognition of their services at the battle of Colenso:—

Royal Artillery.—Corpls. A. Clark and R. J. Money, Acting-Bomb. J. H. Reeve, Drvrs. H. Taylor, H. G. Young, J. E. Petts, G. Rockall, E. W. Lucas, F. Williams, C. J. Woodward, W. Robertson, W. Wright, A. C. Hawkins, J. P. Lennox, A. Nugent (killed in action), J. Warden, A. Felton, and T. Musgrave, and Trmpt. W. W. Ayles.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING-STREET, Jan. 31.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:—

To be an Ordinary Member of the 3rd Class or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Brevet-Major Charles Herbert Philip Carter, Royal Scots, in recognition of his services while in command of the Niger Coast Protectorate Force in the operations in the Kwo Ibibio Country and the Benin Territories in 1899.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 2.

Manchester Regt.—Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. V. H. Bowles to be Col., vice Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. R. Norman, K.C.B., deceased (Dec. 17, 1899).

5th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. James Miller Gibson-Watt, from 3rd Bata. South Wales Borderers, to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

7th Dragoon Guards.—The restoration to establishment of Supernumerary-Capt. William D. McSwiney is antedated to Aug. 1, 1899, in succession to Major R. Cooper, employed under Foreign Office; the promotion to rank of Capt. of Lieut. M. F. Gage is antedated to Sept. 19, 1899, vice B. R. Dietz, promoted; Lieut. Hugh Alfred Cholmley, from Fife Artillery, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. Sparrow, promoted.

3rd Hussars.—2nd Lieut. P. J. V. Kelly to be Lieut., vice C. W. O. Unthank, deceased (Jan. 17).

6th Dragoons.—Sergt. Trevor Parker to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

14th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. W. R. Campbell to be Lieut. on augmentation (Dec. 13, 1899).

17th Lancers.—Lieut.-Col. H. Fortescue is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health. The undermentioned temporary appointment is made:—Lieut. Col. James R. P. Gordon, from 15th Hussars, to be Lieut.-Col., vice H. Fortescue.

Remount Depots.—To be Orms., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation:—Sergt.-Major Charles John Diggory, from 4th Dragoon Guards; Sergt.-Major Charles Innes, from 11th Hussars; Sergt.-Major James Barry, from 1st Dragoon Guards; Qrmr.-Sergt. Alexander Clarke, from 17th Lancers.

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

The undermentioned officers to command batns. of Yeomanry, with temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army:—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. H. R. L. Howard, Denbighshire Yeomanry; Major B. E. Spragge, D.S.O., Reserve of Officers.

To be Seconds in Command of batns. of Yeomanry:—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. A. F. G. B. Earl of Scarbrough, Yorkshire Dragoons, with temporary rank of Major in Army; Major E. L. Braithwaite, Reserve of Officers; Major Hon. G. L. Bryan, Reserve of Officers; Capt. Percy K. Hale Coke, Reserve of Officers, with temporary rank of Major in Army; Major W. B. Mynors (late Shropshire Yeomanry), Lieut. Reserve of Officers, with temporary rank of Major in Army; Duncan H. Macpherson, gent., late Lieut. Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's), with temporary rank of Major in Army; N. P. Snowden, Esq., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army; Herbert Samson, gent., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army.

To be Capt. in Army:—Capt. Thomas Earl of Longford, 2nd Life Guards; Major H. S. Dalbiac, late R.A., with temporary rank of Capt. in Army; Capt. Arthur B. Crabbe, 4th Batn., Royal Irish Regt.; Capt. H. C. Dugdale, Reserve of Officers, Derbyshire Yeomanry.

To be Capt. in Army:—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Lancelot Rolleston, Nottinghamshire (Southern Nottinghamshire) Yeomanry; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sydney L. Parry, Denbighshire Yeomanry; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Gerald C. Ricardo, Berks Yeomanry; Capt. and Hon. Major Harry L. W. Lawson, Buckinghamshire Yeomanry; Capt. and Hon. Major Lord Arthur H. Grosvenor, Cheshire Yeomanry; Capt. George Kemp,

Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry; Capt. William Bromley-Davenport, Staffordshire Yeomanry; Capt. W. de Winton, Buckinghamshire Yeomanry; Capt. John B. Gilliat, Herts Yeomanry; Capt. Oswald M. Leigh, Cheshire Yeomanry; Capt. Matthew S. Dawson, Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers) Yeomanry; Capt. Gordon E. B. Wood, Shropshire Yeomanry; Capt. William H. Parkin, Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry; Arnold Butler, gent.

To be Lieuts. in Army:—Majors J. H. W. Eyton and L. E. Starkey, Reserve of Officers; Capt. T. R. A. Stannus, 4th Batn. Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians); Capt. W. C. de M. Viscount Milton, 4th Batn. Oxfordshire L.I.; Capt. S. Reynolds, 4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Capt. Richard G. Viscount Ennismore, 4th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers; Capt. John T. Ludley, 3rd Batn. Worcestershire Regt.; Lieuts. Hon. George H. W. Walsh, E. C. H. Kennard, T. Lord Denman, G. E. Prideaux-Brune, and J. L. Reid, Reserve of Officers.

To be Lieuts. with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army:—Major W. F. McDonnell, late Bengal Light Horse; Capt. and Hon. Major L. Noble, Oxfordshire Yeomanry; Capt. C. H. Simpson, Yorkshire Dragoons; Capt. R. L. Birkin, Nottinghamshire (Southern Nottinghamshire) Yeomanry; Capt. George R. Smith-Bosanquet, Herts Yeomanry; Capt. Cecil A. Grenfell, Buckinghamshire Yeomanry; Capt. Henry M. Harcastle, Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry; Capt. H. J. Selwyn, Worcestershire Yeomanry; Capt. Lionel G. Gisborne, Derbyshire Yeomanry; Capt. Arthur W. Huntington, Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry; Capt. Cecil W. Boyle, Oxfordshire Yeomanry; Capt. Alfred M. Knowles, Nottinghamshire (Southern Nottinghamshire) Yeomanry; Lieut. Robert W. D. Phillips, Cheshire Yeomanry; Lieut. Sir George C. A. Arthur, Bart., Herts Yeomanry; Lieut. William Moat, Staffordshire Yeomanry; Lieut. Charles E. Wynne-Eyton, Denbighshire Yeomanry; Lieut. Thomas A. Wight-Boycott, Staffordshire Yeomanry; Lieut. Augustus W. Byron, Leicestershire Yeomanry; Lieut. Horace O. Peacock, Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers) Yeomanry; Lieut. Hon. R. V. Grosvenor, 13th Middlesex V.R.C.; Lieut. G. Nettlefold, Worcestershire Yeomanry; Lieut. Eric A. Knight, Worcestershire Yeomanry; Lieut. Richard T. Jones, Shropshire Yeomanry; Lieut. Robert T. O. Sheriffe, Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers) Yeomanry; Lieut. Hon. E. E. Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, Oxfordshire Yeomanry; Lieut. Hugh Gurney, Shropshire Yeomanry; Lieut. Philip Perceval, Buckinghamshire Yeomanry; Lieut. Herbert H. Wilson, Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers) Yeomanry; Lieut. Geoffrey Lubbock, Herts Yeomanry; Lieut. Herbert C. Gardiner, Staffordshire Yeomanry; Lieut. Gerard A. Clay, Staffordshire Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. Arthur V. Poynter, Reserve of Officers; 2nd Lieut. Uredale H. Tristram, Nottinghamshire (Southern Nottinghamshire) Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. Robert Barbour, Cheshire Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. William M. C. G. Bagshawe, Derbyshire Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. Charles H. Bibby-Hesketh, Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. Stephen A. Smith, Yorkshire Dragoons; 2nd Lieut. Claude W. H. Lowther, West-

moreland and Cumberland Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. John H. Wrigley, Denbighshire Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. Watkin R. K. Mainwaring, Denbighshire Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. Noel E. Money, Shropshire Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. Gerald C. S. Paget, Herts Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. Ifah H. Williams, Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. Claude Beddington, Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. James G. E. Wood, Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. William P. Jeffcock, Yorkshire Dragoons; Acting-Qrmr. Giles Ayres, Berks Yeomanry; John H. W. Rennie, Esq., late Capt. 5th Lancers; Arthur W. Daniel, Esq., late Capt. 5th Lancers; M. C. F. Lord Norreys, late Capt. 3rd Batn. Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.); H. C. Villiers Stuart, Esq., late Capt. Waterford Artillery Militia; Alexis C. Doxat, Esq., late Capt. 7th Batn. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own); William F. E. Massey, Esq., late Capt. 3rd Batn. Prince of Wales Own (West Yorkshire Regt.); H. J. A. Eyre, Esq., late Capt. Berks Yeomanry; W. H. Bishop, Esq., late Capt. Berks Yeomanry; P. A. O. Whitaker, Esq., late Capt. Suffolk Yeomanry; A. C. Bailie, gent., late Lieut. R.A.; H. Connop, gent., late Lieut. 4th Batn. Devonshire Regt.; Henry C. C. Beaumont, gent., late Lieut. Scots Guards; John C. Blackburne, gent., late Lieut. Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.); A. Heap, gent., W. S. Power, gent., A. Williams, gent.

To be Adjts. in Army:—Capt. J. R. Ewing, Reserve of Officers; Capt. W. C. Anderson, 3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.; Lieut. H. B. de la P. Beresford-Peirse, Yorkshire Hussars, with temporary rank of Capt. in Army; J. M. Vereker, Esq., late Capt. 4th Dragoon Guards, with temporary rank of Capt. in Army; C. P. Crane, gent., with temporary rank of Capt. in Army; G. S. Leslie, gent., with temporary rank of Capt. in Army.

To be machine gun commanders, with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army:—Major E. Vaux, 1st Durham V.A.; Lieut. A. H. M. Jamieson, Midlothian V.A.; T. Brocklebank, gent., Basil FitzHerbert, gent., Sidney Paget, gent.

To be Qrmrs. in Army:—Major O. S. Martindale-Vale, 4th Batn. Worcestershire Regt.; Qrmr. and Hon. Lieut. T. Humphreys, Reserve of Officers; Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. E. J. Piper, 1st V.B. King's (Shropshire L.I.), with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army; Lieut. R. K. Blair, Midlothian V.A., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army.

To be Medical Officers, with temporary rank of Capt. in Army:—Surg.-Lieut.-Col. W. J. Naismith, M.D., Ayrshire Yeomanry; H. Manders, M.D. (Capt. and Hon. Major, 1st V.B. Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt.); H. A. Lownds (Capt. 2nd V.B. York and Lancaster Regt.); Robert Craig Dun, gent., M.B.; Douglas Percival, gent.; Charley Smith, gent., M.D.; R. Mervyn Wilson, gent., M.D.

To be Veterinary Officers with temporary rank of Vet.-Lieut. in Army:—Vet.-Lieut. W. G. Dixon, Lancashire Hussars; Vet.-Lieut. W. C. B. Revill, Herts Yeomanry; Vet.-Lieut. J. McL. Young, Fifehire Volunteer Light Horse; W. T. Aulton, gent.; Frederick Douthwaite, gent.; T. M. P. Parker, gent., M.R.C.V.S.; E. Muter, gent., M.R.C.V.S.

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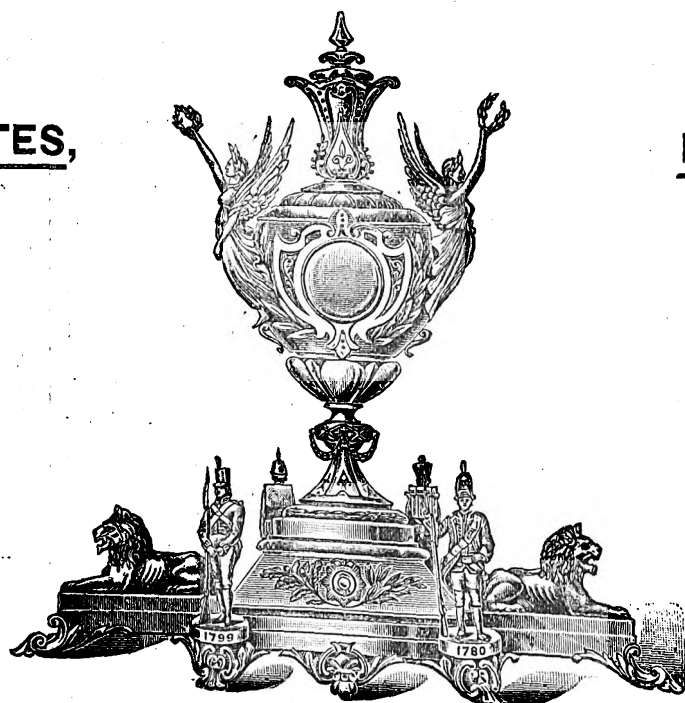
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Chief-Paymr. and Hon. Col. H. W. Feilden, retired pay, to be Paymr.
 Capt. H. J. Stafford, 4th Middlesex, V.R.C., to be Transport Officer, Base Depot, with temporary rank of Capt. in Army.
 M. B. Currie, gent., to be Qrmr., Base Depot, with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army.
 J. A. La, gent., M.B., to be Medical Officer, Base Depot, with temporary rank of Capt.
 David Cro'e, gent., to be Veterinary Officer, Base Depot, with temporary rank of Vet.-Lieut.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

The undermentioned Capt. to be Majors:—Halford C. V. Harrison, on augmentation (Jan. 17); Charles T. Caulfield, John U. Coates, Arthur H. Hussey, and Hans S. White, on augmentation. Brevet-Major Norman E. Young, D.S.O., vice D. E. Dewar, promoted (Jan. 23).
 Supernumerary-Capt. Stephen Lushington to be Capt., vice F. E. H. Allen, deceased (Jan. 20).
 Capt. Edward S. Nairne to be Divisional Adj. on augmentation (Jan. 1).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

The undermentioned officers are seconded:—
 Lieut. Rowley R. Hill, for service with Native Mountain Artillery in India (Jan. 22); Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. Samuel Firth for service in South Africa (Jan. 6).
 Capt. Christopher R. Buckle, to be Divisional Adj. on augmentation (Jan. 16).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major Edward H. Bethell to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. G. R. R. Savage, retained as a supernumerary to the establishment of corps (Jan. 24).
 Capt. Bernard R. Ward to be Major, vice E. H. Bethell (Jan. 24).
 2nd Lieut. Arthur R. C. Sanders to be Lieut. (Jan. 18).

GRENADE GUARDS.

The undermentioned temporary appointment is made:—
 Lieut. George S. Clive to be Batn. Adj., vice Capt. E. F. O. Gascoigne, D.S.O. (Jan. 17).

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Brevet-Col. H. D. Williams, from Lieut.-Col. half pay, to be Col. to command 38th (South Staffordshire Regt.) and 64th (Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt.) Regimental Districts, vice Col. (local Major-Gen.) J. E. H. Prior, deceased (Jan. 26).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Capt. James F. Riddell to be Major, vice G. Friend, promoted; Supernumerary-Capt. Arthur W. C. Booth to be Capt., vice J. F. Riddell (Jan. 10); Lieut. Charles M. A. Wood to be Adj., vice Capt. C. Yatman, who has resigned that appointment (Dec. 17, 1899).

Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Major Herbert E. Irwin to be Lieut.-Col., on augmentation.

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—Major Francis C. Annesley to be Lieut. Col., on augmentation.

Lincolnshire Regt.—Lieut. Charles Raymond Bent Aked, from 3rd Batn. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

Suffolk Regt.—Capt. L. Julius Shadwell to be Major, vice G. F. C. Mackenzie, promoted (Jan. 7).

Bedfordshire Regt.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—D. G. Ridgeway, vice G. P. Appleby, seconded; G. H. Rogers, vice R. M. Stallard, seconded (Jan. 17).

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—The restoration to establishment of Supernumerary-Capt. H. S. Sykes is vice Brevet-Major W. H. Bowes, seconded, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Nov. 14, 1899.

Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. Warren H. Anderson to be Capt., vice J. R. K. Birch, seconded (Dec. 18, 1899).

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.).—2nd Lieut. G. R. A. J. Trotter to be Lieut., vice P. W. T. H. Wortham, seconded (Nov. 29, 1899).

South Staffordshire Regt.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—E. Milford, vice E. C. P. Bridges, promoted (Nov. 30, 1899); R. C. C. Frankland, vice G. W. R. Stacpoole, seconded (Dec. 30, 1899).

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.).—Lieut. William B. B. Long to be Capt., vice Brevet-Major F. Wintour, seconded; 2nd Lieut. W. H. Annesley to be Lieut., vice E. L. H. James, seconded (Dec. 13, 1899).

King's Own (Yorkshire L.I.).—The promotion to rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. C. P. Deedes is antedated to Oct. 9, 1899, vice H. E. Trevor, promoted; Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. William Nice is placed on retired pay.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Major William P. Campbell to be Lieut.-Col., vice R. G. Buchanan-Riddell, killed in action (Jan. 25). To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieut. Ivor Sainte Croix Rose, from 3rd Batn. Oxfordshire L.I., in succession to Lieut. R. J. Grant, killed in action; Gent.-Cadet Frederick Victor Yeats Brown, from Royal Military College, vice H. G. French-Brewster, killed in action.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.).—Capt. Richard W. C. Brook retires on retired pay.

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.).—2nd Lieut. W. J. Locker to be Lieut., vice F. H. Walker, seconded (Dec. 27, 1899).

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians).—Lieut. George I. P. P. O'Shee to be Capt., vice K. M. Drummond, promoted; 2nd Lieut. R. M. Raynsford to be Lieut., vice G. I. P. P. O'Shee.

West India Regt.—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.:—Albert T. de M. Martin, in succession to Major F. T. Henstock, who holds an extra-regimental appointment (Dec. 16, 1899); Herbert J. Thompson, vice A. G. M. Tozer, retired (Dec. 30, 1899).

Army Service Corps.—The undermentioned 1st Class Staff-Sergt.-Majors to be Qrmrs., with hon. rank of Lieut.

on augmentation:—John Charles Perry, Ambrose George Rose, Thomas Edwin Wordley, George Charles Beazley Salter, John Caddy, Samuel Houching Evans.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The undermentioned Sergt.-Majors to be Qrmrs. with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation:—Forbes Bruce, Walter George Holway, Edward Pegden Offord, Henry Joseph Francis Audus.

STAFF.

Capt. E. S. Bulfin, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), to be Brig.-Major, 9th Brigade, South Africa (Nov. 13, 1899).

Capt. C. S. Davidson, South Staffordshire Regt., to be A.D.C. to Col. (local Major-Gen.) A. G. Wavell, commanding 15th Brigade, South Africa (Jan. 13).

Lieut. C. E. Heathcote, King's Own (Yorkshire L.I.), to be a Superintendent of Gymnasia, vice Lieut. C. J. Simpson, Gordon Highlanders, who has resigned that appointment (Jan. 13).

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made:—

Major-Gen. G. U. Prior to be Major-Gen. on Staff to command Troops in Curragh District, vice Major-Gen. Sir H. C. Chermiside, G.C.M.G., C.B., employed in South Africa (Jan. 20).

Lieut.-Col. Frederic Cooper Turner, retired pay, to be a Recruiting Staff Officer (Class II.), vice Major H. W. Rowden, Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.) (Jan. 15).

Capt. M. C. P. Ward, R.A., to be a Staff-Capt. at Headquarters, vice Lieut. A. M. Seton, R.A. (Jan. 19).

School of Gunnery.—The undermentioned temporary appointment is made:—Major T. D. Inglis, Reserve of Officers, to be Brig.-Major, vice Major P. J. R. Crampton, R.A. (Jan. 23).

Indian Staff Corps.—Major-Gen. Francis Henry Vanderzee is transferred to Unemployed Supernumerary List; Col. (temporary Major-Gen.) Sir Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B., to be Major-Gen. (Jan. 18).

Army Chaplains' Dept.—Rev. R. Moseley, M.A., Chaplain to Forces, 4th Class, to be Chaplain to Forces, 3rd Class (Feb. 1).

Army Ordnance Dept.—The undermentioned Conductors, Army Ordnance Corps, to be Asst.-Commissionaries of Ordnance, with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation:—Charles James Stevens, Frederick Hayes (Jan. 27).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. F. C. Ricardo is granted temporary rank of Col. whilst employed on Staff as an A.A.G. (Jan. 1).

The date of placing on half pay of Lieut.-Col. Frederick Luttman-Johnson is Jan. 1, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Dec. 19, 1899.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Lieuts.:—Arthur Ritchie, gent., late Lieut. Cameronians (Scottish Rifles); Capt. Hugh Tunbridge

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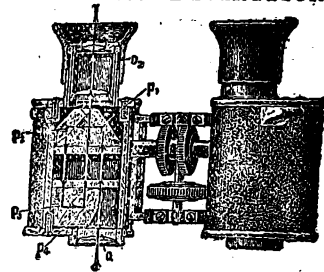
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ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg.-Lieut. A. Macdonald, M.B., to be Surg.-Capt. [Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Feb. 3.]

The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 26.

Sub-Lieut. Walter Bousfield Watkins Grubb has been promoted to rank of Lieut. in Her Majesty's fleet (Jan. 15).
Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. Lewis Austin Millard to be Lieut. (Jan. 23); Asst.-Engr. Alfred William Batley has been promoted to be Engr. (Jan. 17).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 27.

In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. Herbert Bayley Dillon has been placed on retired list, with permission to assume rank of Commander (Jan. 25).

(From Friday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 29.

Royal Naval Reserve.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Sub-Lieuts., viz.:—Charles Kellock Roberts and Walter Heaver Abraham Sugden (Jan. 23).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 30.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Toynley Ward Dowding from supplementary half-pay list, to be Col. Second Commandant (Insp. of Marine Recruiting, Supernumerary), vice Schomberg promoted. Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Roger Pine Coffin, from supplementary half pay list, to be Col. Second Commandant, vice Dowding, supernumerary (Dec. 30, 1899).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 1.

Rev. John Bernard Hall, B.A., has this day been appointed Chaplain in Her Majesty's fleet.
Asst.-Paymr. Reginald Robinson Lee has this day been placed on retired list of his rank.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 27.

Commanders.—A. J. Heniker-Hughan to Ocean (Feb. 20). R. G. Fraser to Phoenix addl. (Feb. 15) and on recommissioning.

Midshipmen.—C. J. Crocker, B. F. C. O. F. Mitford, H. E. Foster-Barham, G. M. R. Rayne, E. J. Hardman-Jones to Diadem temp. (Feb. 1).

Staff-Paymasters.—W. A. Green to Colossus (Jan. 26). C. E. G. Johnston to Katoomba on recommissioning and for Steam Reserve at Sydney; C. S. Moore to Ringarooma on commissioning (undated) and to Gladiator for voyage to Australia (Feb. 15). C. E. C. Webb to Gladiator for voyage to England (undated).

Paymaster.—A. Greenwood to Mildura (Feb. 15).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 29.

Lieutenants.—E. M. Hale to Royal Arthur for command of Boomerang when commissioned, his appointment to Collingwood as 1st Lieutenant cancelled (Feb. 15). G. F. T. F. Ellis addl. (N), S. Collins addl., E. H. Rideout addl. (in lieu of sub-lieutenant) to Mildura; B. W. Drummond addl. (1st), A. M. Dawson addl. (N), G. F. Youel addl., E. Secretan addl. (in lieu of sub-lieutenant) to Wallaroo (Feb. 1). E. Stevenson to Collingwood (Jan. 25). N. McC. Lewis to Pembroke (Feb. 13).

Surgeon.—K. E. Jones, M.B., to Pembroke addl.; H. E. Raper to Repulse; J. M. G. Swainson to Trafalgar (Jan. 27).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 30.

Captain.—H. C. Reynolds to Pique (Feb. 15).
Commanders.—C. G. F. M. Cradock to Alacrity (Feb. 1). H. A. Hatchard (N) to Duke of Wellington for Neptune (N) (Feb. 15).

Lieutenants.—A. G. Alston to Phoenix (N), H. B. Gellibrand to Phoenix (1st) (Feb. 1), T. J. Hallett to Phoenix (Feb. 20); all to be lent to Edgar (Feb. 20) for duty on voyage to China. A. W. Abbott to Antelope (N); R. Riddle to Black Prince (Feb. 1). C. H. Daniel to Edgar (N), lent; F. A. Whitehead to Edgar (G) (Feb. 20). T. A. Williams to Gladiator (N) and to Ringarooma (N) (undated); G. H. T. Steen to Gladiator and to Ringarooma (undated); J. H. F. Carey to Gladiator in lieu of a sub-lieutenant, and to Ringarooma, in lieu of a sub-lieutenant (undated); W. J. Scott to Duke of Wellington (Feb. 15). W. C. Easton, J. P. Shipton, and H. G. Grenfell reappointed on commissioning of Katoomba (undated); F. F. B. Whyte to Torch for 1st Lieutenant's duties; G. Stapleton to Torch (N); C. Seymour to Torch (Feb. 15); all to be lent to Gladiator for duty on voyage out (undated); A. B. Barker to Pembroke (Feb. 14). N. L. W. Williams-Mason to Boscawen for Minotaur (Feb. 1). L. T. P. Jones to Boomerang (N) (undated); W. S. Bowman to Europa (N); M. H. Cobbe to Europa (G) (Feb. 15). E. F. Gregory to Duke of Wellington (Feb. 1) for Gladiator (N) (Feb. 15). C. C. Peaty to Nile (G) (Feb. 15).

Chaplain.—Rev. J. B. Hall, B.A. to Sans Pariel temp. (Feb. 2).

Chief-Engineers.—F. M. D. Spry to Dido; W. M. Lawrence to Salamander (Jan. 29).

Sub-Lieutenants.—G. O. Stephenson to Ramillies lent to Ocean; E. C. Kennedy to Barfleur lent to Edgar (Feb. 20). A. L. Popham to Royal Arthur lent to Europa (Feb. 15).

Engineers.—A. S. Crisp to Duke of Wellington for Chamois (undated).

Chief-Gunner.—J. Drewitt reappointed on commissioning of Katoomba (undated).

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 31.

Captain.—C. H. Bayly to Monarch (Feb. 1).

Lieutenants.—C. G. R. Brandon (N); C. L. Maclean, R. E. Chilcott, to Pique; C. A. Craufurd to Howe (Feb. 15). F. Stapleton to Vivid for Sirius (N) (Feb. 1). A. G. Craufurd to Victory for Lightning; R. Palmer to Vivid for Seal (Feb. 5). A. S. Chambers to Algiers (undated); G. Duncan, addl., and S. Robinson (N) to Algerine, lent to Edgar for voyage to China station (Feb. 20). F. N. Grant to Australia for Leda (N) (Feb. 8). A. H. Nelson to Melampus (Feb. 12). P. D'A. de Saumarez (N); J. C. Lev (1st and G); F. H. M. Jackson (T); A. A. Edwards, A. Cochrane, G. R. B. Blount, N. A. Sullivan to Ocean (Feb. 20). M. E. L. Thompson (1st); W. V. Butler (G) to Sans Pareil; E. B. Compton to Galatea (Feb. 15). W. Speke to Magnificent (Feb. 1). P. E. M. Humphrey to Vivid for R. N. Barracks (Feb. 13). A. W. B. Smith to Collingwood (1st) (Feb. 15).

Sub-Lieutenants.—W. H. S. Thompson to Pique (undated); R. J. Howard to Pembroke for Bittern; M. J. Grant to Victory for Fawn; P. H. White to Panther; F. P. Norman to Wildfire for Thrasher; F. E. K. Strong to Locust (Feb. 5). J. May to Ocean (undated).

Midshipmen.—G. B. Lewis, G. Hamilton, A. G. Leslie, A. F. W. Howard, W. A. Selby, G. A. Thompson, G. P. Sherston to Ocean (Feb. 20).

Naval Cadets.—R. L. Hamer, J. P. Landon, D. F. Lawrence, R. C. Turner all to Ocean (Feb. 20).

Assistant Paymasters.—J. T. Wright to Centurion, addl. for service, Wei-hai-Wei in charge; W. J. K. Miller to Hannibal (Feb. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 1.

Commander.—C. H. Simpson to the Warspite, addl., and for Egeria on recommissioning (Feb. 1).

Lieutenant.—E. La T. Leatham, to Pembroke for Bittern, in command (Jan. 23). G. K. Chetwode, reappointed to Esk on promotion (temp.), in lieu of Sub-Lieut. (Dec. 31, 1899); H. N. Hunter to Vivid for Fairy, in command; C. A. Fountaine to Vivid for Fairy; G. E. Corbett to

Vivid for Osprey, in command; S. H. Radcliffe to Vivid for Locust, in command (undated). E. F. Gregory to Pembroke for Diana (Feb. 1), and after to Diana (N) (Feb. 15), appointment to Gladiator cancelled. L. L. P. Willan to Cruiser (undated). H. Stack, lent to R. N. College for compass course; H. Cavley to Vivid for Æolus (N) (Feb. 5).

Sub-Lieutenants.—W. R. Alexander to Theseus (Feb. 15). H. T. Walwyn to Illustrious, P. S. Rickcord to Venus, E. J. N. Bennett to Thetis (Feb. 6). A. C. Golden to Esk, to be lent to Edgar for voyage out (Feb. 20). G. L. Massey to Crescent for Quail (Feb. 1). P. R. Thresher to Boomerang when commissioned, and appointed to Diana when commissioned for voyage out (Feb. 15). H. W. C. Hughes to Jason (Feb. 5). N. Rankin to Vivid for Osprey; H. W. C. Hughes to Vivid, for Locust (undated). A. N. Gouldsmith to Pembroke for Bittern (Jan. 23).

Midshipman.—P. Walsh to Prince George (Feb. 1).

Fleet-Engineers.—W. H. Pibworth to Duke of Wellington for Naiad (Jan. 30). C. W. Thorne to Pique (Feb. 15).

Fleet-Surgeon.—G. W. Bell to Haslar Hospital (Jan. 30). Staff-Paymaster.—A. E. Cubitt to Edgar (Feb. 20).

Chief-Engineer.—G. T. J. Ludlow to Duke of Wellington for Gladiator (Jan. 30); and to Gladiator (Feb. 15).

Assistant-Engineers.—J. H. Harrison to Howe (Jan. 31). H. R. S. Hughes to Vivid for Pique (Jan. 31); and to Pique (Feb. 15).

Assistant-Paymasters.—V. H. T. Weeks to Pembroke for Chatham Yard (Jan. 29). G. P. Wilson to Torch addl. (Feb. 15). C. F. Withell to Vivid for R.N. barracks, undated. H. R. Russell to Impregnable (Jan. 29). J. T. Gedge to Resolution (Feb. 4). W. Cooper to Lion, temp. (Feb. 6); and to Monarch, addl. for service at Ascension (Feb. 15). H. Rodham to Vivid (Feb. 6).

Assistant-Engineer.—W. E. Longland to Majestic (Jan. 31).

Probationary Assistant-Engineers.—W. C. G. R. J. Grant to Pique (Feb. 15). F. W. Sparrow to Polyphemus (Jan. 31). Gunners.—J. Bull to Vivid for Fairy; A. Horbury to Vivid for Osprey; J. Hayes to Vivid for Locust, undated. T. Hulme lent to Diana (Feb. 15).

Clerk.—A. W. B. Messenger to Prince George (Jan. 31). Assistant-Clerks.—A. B. S. Townend, F. R. Williams, and S. C. Marriott, to Royal Arthur, addl. (Feb. 15). R. H. Carter, W. D. T. Morrish, and C. S. Johnson, to Centurion, addl. (Feb. 20).

The Prince of Wales has signified his intention of being present at a grand evening concert given by the Imperial Institute Amateur Orchestra in aid of the Transvaal War Fund, in the Great Hall of the Imperial Institute, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at nine p.m.

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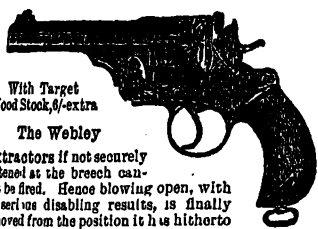
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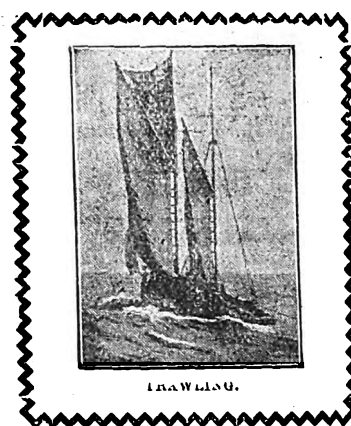
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clothing also purchased.

of the continued resolve to maintain your Majesty's supremacy in the town." Those words of loyalty from men enduring with fortitude and unflinching devotion the dangers of bombardment and the increasing hardships of investment must have fallen reproachfully on some ears in that assembly.

In the great national crisis now confronting us, it is of the very first importance that all ranks, classes, and parties present an undivided front. This is no time for recrimination and reopening old sores. The country is engaged in a great and very costly war. Thousands throughout the land already mourn for the fallen, and the duty of all is to further the prosecution of the war to a successful issue with the utmost vigour. The time for overhauling the policy antecedent to the outbreak of hostilities has not yet come, nor yet the time to seek scapegoats for any shortcomings in the military arrangements, whether departmental or executive. What the country demands, and will continue to demand from day to day, is that Government shall freely use the ample resources of the Empire, both at home and in the colonies, to press on the serious war to an early and victorious conclusion. We have learnt at length the quality of the enemy in the field, his fighting power, his deadly and powerful armaments, his great mobility, his defensive skill, all of which we underrated. The Under-Secretary of State for War, in his recent brilliant speech, told the House of Commons that the numerical fighting strength of the two Republics was estimated by the Intelligence Department last year to be nearly 60,000, including 9,000 for possible Dutch rebels and foreign mercenaries combined. The most recent estimates at the present time set the total at 80,000. These latter estimates come from sources likely to be well informed, and it would be prudent to accept the higher figure rather than run the risk of again underrating the enemy. If it be refreshing to be able to record indications of general activity at the front, it is no less agreeable to refer to the existing evidence of an increased activity at home in making provision for the requirements of the war commensurate with the gravity of the occasion. This may be accepted as the immediate outcome of the settled and declared resolve of the Government to atone for past shortcomings, and to prosecute the war with the energy that the country has so long and so loudly demanded. As these lines are being penned, some 15,000 men and 108 guns are on their way to South Africa, and between the 8th and the 12th inst. 13,000 more will leave these shores. The last of these reinforcements, which together aggregate 28,000 men, will be due at Cape Town by March 4. The number of the forces, British and colonial, dispersed over the whole field of operations will then be 194,000, as Mr. Wyndham has informed the House of Commons, and the mounted portion of the same may be expected to reach nearly 40,000, the strength of an army corps. It will be seen, therefore, that if mistakes were made at first in under-estimating the force necessary to prosecute the war with success, the Government have lately displayed an admirable desire to meet the demand for adequate reinforcements. When they all arrive and come into the fighting line matters will begin to assume a different aspect.

Army Notes.

Apparently Lord Roberts intends to move on the Free State, which lies open before him. The head of his army will be the forces of General Kelly-Kenny, who, having occupied Thebus on the railway between Steynsburg and Rosmead Junction, is now in a position to join hands with General Gatacre. Together they should be able to drive the Boers from Stormberg and secure the command of Bethulie Bridge. Should General French be able to advance on Norval's Pont Bridge, the two columns could threaten either Bloemfontein or Fauresmith. Not only is the nature of

the country in their favour, but they are well led and fairly mobile. In the Cape Colony Lord Roberts with Lord Kitchener is organising the main army. Burnham, the scout in the Matabele War of 1894, is on his staff, and his body guard is to be largely composed of colonial irregulars. He has also accepted the South African corps to be raised in England by the Royal Colonial Institute. In Canada "Lord Strathcona's Own" is being raised among the roughriders of the North-West and the Bushmen's Corps in Australia. Meantime reinforcements are arriving, and the colonial contingents sent by the Australian and Canadian Governments are on the way. Therefore Lord Roberts should shortly be in command of an army ready to go anywhere and do anything, even in South Africa. That the Boers fear the British Regular only when he is charging with the bayonet they themselves admit, and so they take precious good care to keep him at a distance. The colonial irregular, on the other hand, they fear at all times, because they never know what he will do. He is no more familiar with "book tactics" than themselves, and harasses them with the science of the bush. He can do with a horse what they can, he can seek cover as readily, he is a first rate scout and marksman. And to think that such men were refused at the beginning of the war. Fortunately Lord Roberts is wiser. It has been said of him always that he is a man of no cranks and no prejudices, and certainly in this campaign in South Africa he would seem to be fully justifying his reputation, for he has found a place for everybody, and is thus binding the defensive services of the Empire together in a manner which cannot fail to produce the best possible effect so far as the future of the Empire is concerned. "Now is your opportunity," says Lord Roberts, "to put the martial enthusiasm and soldierly qualities of all your heterogeneous forces to the test. Take full advantage of it. By this means you will do more to stamp out those petty prejudices so injurious to the wellbeing of the Empire." These are the lines upon which Lord Roberts is proceeding and the wisdom of his policy cannot be denied.

Signs are not wanting that the Boers are getting tired of the war. The occupation of Vryheid to cover a possible retreat into the Transvaal is significant; and the rumours as to the Free State discontent are too persistent not to have some foundation of truth. Moreover, the long southern summer is advancing and grass is getting scarce. The Boer, whose whole system of fighting is built up on a recognition of the fact that he must always be ready to take the road home, must be thinking of the long stretches of veldt which lie between him and his beloved farm. How is he to travel where there is no grass? For, like the prairie horse in Canada and the Australian bush horse, the horse of the South African veldt is not stall-fed. Therefore no provision has been made for sending fodder to the front, and it may be doubted whether such arrangements can be made. Without good horses the mobility of the enemy is gone and the wonderful ability to concentrate and disperse, which was the despair of our men until they were reinforced by cavalry and irregulars. It is, however, unlikely that the Boers will wait for the main source of their strength to leave them. Already there are rumours of an earnest wish for peace on the part of the Free Staters, who, unlike the Macdonalds of immortal fame, do not desire the place of honour in battle, and the absurd protest sent by President Kruger and President Steyn to Lord Roberts points to the fact that those astute gentlemen begin to see that the war is about to be carried into the Republics. That it will be the long and arduous business it proved in Natal and the Cape Colony is not anticipated, though Burnham, the American scout, and others equally well qualified to judge, have predicted difficulty in taking Pretoria.

Our continental critics, who are so certain that they could have conducted the South African War to a successful issue long ago, should read "Boer Fighting and British Warfare," a review by General von Schmelting of a book by Major François, the commandant of the forces in German South-West Africa. Both officers admit that the fighting methods of the Boers are peculiar, and must be met by similar methods. Without special training "any European Army would have had to buy its experience" as we have done. Against an enemy who is a past master in the art of keeping

himself invisible, laying ambushes, and leaving an entrenched position so that it is not discovered until later, European strategy and tactics are useless. Major François's account of bush fighting is admirable; nothing so good has yet been done by an Englishman. What is more, he draws accurate conclusions from his knowledge of both systems. Testimony from such a man is worth the criticism of all the parade-ground generals in Europe put together. General von Schmelting has not studied the Boers on their own ground, but he is so deeply impressed by his brother-officer's book as to be convinced that no European army would have done any better in South Africa than the British? Would it have done as well? In the first place, no great Power but ourselves could have transported across 6,000 miles of sea sufficient troops, stores, and munitions of war in three months. In the second place, no country in Europe can draw upon irregular forces such as ours. The conditions in old and thickly-populated countries do not admit of the training necessary to produce a roughrider. They have no vast unsettled areas which develop men who, in addition to possessing constitutions of iron, are the most cautious yet daring soldiers in the world, and fine scouts. Without such as these to fall back on, the experience of a European Army in South Africa would indeed be bought at tremendous cost. If our continental critics would confine themselves to pointing out that in spite of one hundred years of Boer and Kaffir warfare we are only now beginning to take its lessons to heart, they would do well. In any other respect they are merely wise on paper or after the event.

There is one thing brought out clearly by the present campaign in South Africa, viz., that the success of 1881 was due far more to bad tactics on our part than good shooting on that of the Boers. This was very plainly pointed out by the German military writer, Von Boguslausk. It was doubtless soothing to our pride to say that we were beaten by the good shooting of the Boers, but those who candidly examine the facts cannot but help admitting that the Boer shooting was wonderfully aided by our own blunders, which were of such a gross nature that they would probably have been equally severely punished by an ordinary European enemy. At Laing's Nek we attacked in column up a valley with a hot hostile fire being poured not only into the head of the column, but also into its two flanks. The only wonder was that our troops pushed in so close to the enemy as they did. At Majuba Hill the main body was kept inactive in camp instead of attacking the Boers, and the detachment on the hill had for its firing line one man to every 10yd., and who were so placed that they could not see down the side of the hill to fire on the Boers, who, finding that our main body in camp were not going to move, boldly attacked the detachment on the hill. This detachment was practically surprised as they did not expect the unseen Boer advance and assault. At Laing's Nek there was nothing to prevent a flank attack being made on the left of the enemy's line, and at Majuba Hill it is hard to understand why the main body was not made use of to act in conjunction with the detachment, especially as the latter was exhausted by a heavy and fatiguing night march up a precipitous slope. Besides these facts we know from experience that when our troops and the Boers met in friendly shooting contests at targets our men almost invariably won. The Boer is certainly a good shot, but only at the ranges at which he has to shoot game, that is up to 300 or 400yd., and he is a very good judge of distance up to the same limit. It is altogether a false idea to attribute our reverses to the Boer shooting alone. We made great—indeed, enormous and inexcusable—tactical blunders within the range of the shooting powers of the Boer, and we suffered accordingly in 1881. We made the common mistake of despising our enemy and met with the consequent result, and we have done the same thing again. For years past the British Army, we grieve to say, has been given over to petty jealousies. Cavalry and artillery being the weaker arms have been placed under a disadvantage. Our disasters in South Africa are largely, if not wholly, due to this fact, and one has not to read the despatches of the generals at the front very attentively to recognise how completely the value of cavalry and artillery must have been underrated when the forces were made up for service.

There seems to be much ignorance on the subject of the Boer. It may be well, therefore, to explain what the personnel of the Army is against which our troops are just now pitted. The Boer is not a soldier; he is essentially a stock farmer, who only cultivates a small area near the homestead sufficient for providing vegetable food for home consumption. He is a heavy smoker, but otherwise is very temperate in what he consumes, drinking almost nothing but black coffee all day long. His personal habits are anything but cleanly to our ideas. He rises at the first streak of daylight to turn out and count his stock, but retires early, soon after nine p.m., and while he reposes he is a very heavy sleeper. Every Boer learns to handle a rifle from childhood, and as ammunition is expensive he soon learns to economise it by good shooting. Every Boer also has a horse which is treated and cared for as a friend. These horses are hardy, somewhat small in size and well trained to stand fire. The Boer farmers are, for military purposes, organised in each district into a "commando" of about 200 men, which is officered by a commandant and two field cornets or subalterns, selected from among the wealthiest farmers of the district. The discipline is good so far as it goes, the commandant's word being law. Each commando falls in in sections of three, which same formation is used on the line of march. Each man has to provide his own horse, food, rifle, and ammunition. The food that is carried is known as "biltong," or sun-dried and salted ox flesh, and rusks. Thus equipped, a commando can move about forty miles a day when it is not accompanied by transport. Hitherto the Boers have not had any regular system of supplies, but this defect in their military system has been made good in the present campaign under the guidance of European instructors. The tactics that the Boers have invariably made use of are very simple. On arriving at the position chosen to be defended every man of a commando dismounts and secures good cover for himself and his horse, and is then ready for action. The Boers as a military force are essentially mounted infantry well trained in skirmishing duties only. Apparently they fight with all their men in one extended line with their horses near at hand, on which they can mount and rapidly retreat or pursue as circumstances may dictate. If they are accompanied by waggons, these are packed some miles in rear of the position taken up for defence. As the Boers know the country so well in which they operate, they are not easily followed up by a pursuing force unless they are hampered with transport.

In the Boer War of 1881 every Boer had orders to fire on a certain individual and to keep on firing until he was hit; hence the large proportion of casualties among officers. They were to select to fire at first the officers, then the non-commissioned officers, and lastly the privates. Every Boer is most anxious to keep his horse out of danger, because if the horse is shot not only is his owner's means of retreat cut off, but the horse being private property he also loses its pecuniary value; besides this the Boer almost looks on his horse as a near relative. The Boer Intelligence Department in the field has proved to be a very efficient one indeed, and this fact, combined with their accurate knowledge of the country and their great rapidity of movement, makes it more necessary that our troops should be kept together in strong bodies, or else if moved in small detachments they are almost certain to be attacked and overwhelmed by superior forces. In our present campaign the first consideration should have been—how many mounted men can be put in the field, and then how many guns? But these requirements were evidently thought of last of all—in fact scarcely thought of at all until disaster after disaster came to bring home to us the impossibility of doing anything with bodies of infantry against such a foe. And whilst we have been discovering what all the world knew but our own military authorities at home, the Boers have been quietly entrenching themselves in almost impregnable positions. It is only right that these facts should be borne in mind at a moment when attempts are being made to cast doubts upon the capacity of the generals at the front, who are thousands of miles away and quite unable to defend themselves. When the public realise how impossible the position of our commanders has been, they will be more ready perhaps to make allowances for them.

In the present campaign excellent work has been done by irregulars. Sir Redvers Buller, Sir George White, General French, and Colonel Baden-Powell have all borne handsome testimony to the gallantry and admirable discipline of locally-raised troops, who, have shown military qualities of a high order at Elands Laagte, Ladysmith, Dordrecht, Mafeking, and Kimberley. We are ready to admit that we should have preferred to see the Boers defeated without recourse to outside aid. We should have desired to find the Army strong enough to meet all demands made upon it; but we have to take facts as we find them, and having regard to the really brilliant achievements of the irregular troops on the several occasions upon which they have been brought into action against the enemy, it is only fair that they should have the credit which is their due. They have acquitted themselves admirably at the outset of the campaign and assisted materially in saving the situation. This being the case, it is not to be wondered at that the Government should have decided to encourage the martial spirit which has manifested itself throughout our colonies. Officers at the front write in terms of unstinted praise of the colonials, who we are told have "taken to the business of war"—we quote from a letter of an experienced staff officer—"in a spirit of gallantry and devotion which has earned for them the respect of all with whom they come in contact. They are splendid fellows, never so happy apparently as when they have to face the music of the enemy's guns." Expressions of opinion like this from those in the field cannot be disregarded, and would seem fully to justify the action of the military authorities. For ourselves, we admit, as we say, that we should have been more satisfied if the Army could have brought the campaign to a successful conclusion without extraneous aid, but whilst taking that view we are ready to recognise the benefit which will accrue to the Empire if the experiment of employing irregulars proves successful to the end, as we trust it will do. Already it has had this good effect—it has established between the mother country and the self-governing colonies a bond of sympathy which will help materially to bring about that system of Imperial defence, which when once started on a proper basis will add enormously to our influence and prosperity as an empire. But it would have been impossible for the home Government to have allowed the game to be altogether one-sided. This fact was appreciated by the Government, and it was on these grounds, we understand, that it was determined to yield to the pressure of events and employ a certain proportion of Yeomanry and Volunteers. The step is a bold one, but in all the circumstances of the situation it will be seen that there was some justification for a procedure which some are disposed to regard with anxiety—not to say disfavour. It would never have done for us to have accepted the proffered support of the colonies and not to have utilised the services of those at home who came forward so patriotically to help the Government in a moment of difficulty. As it is the Government can say, "What your young bloods are doing ours are doing also. Yours are leaving their offices and workshops to fight the battles of their Queen-Empress. You see that ours are not behindhand; they are equally ready, and we are ready to employ them, relying upon their soldierly enthusiasm, as we rely upon the contingents which you have produced." Thus matters are placed on a fair basis which they would not have been had the views of a few narrow-minded critics been accepted. Hence the action of London's civic authorities may not, after all, be so ridiculous as is sought to be made out, for in matters of this kind the City of London has a part to play, and the long-headed merchants of the capital of the Empire are deserving of commendation, not censure, for having come forward as they have done to further the cause of Imperial defence, which promises to become a reality as the result of the present, in some respects, unfortunate campaign in South Africa.

Our misfortunes in South Africa do not, of course, appease the bitterness of our foreign Service contemporaries; but it is gratifying to find that, having expounded at such length and on so many occasions the defects of our methods, they do now really recognise the difficulties of our operations, and the fact that flank marches in such a country are not quite so easy as some of them

supposed. The *Militär-Wochenblatt* is even glad that "Sir Buller" has at length made a flank march, and it draws attention with some pleasure to his movement upon the Upper Tugela although it considers that he has not yet sufficiently considered the important questions of space and time. His movements have been too slow to satisfy the *Wochenblatt* and some other of our foreign critics. The *Belgique Militaire*, which is generally very bitter against us, though writing with competence, remarks that the movement upon Trichard's and Potgieter's Drifts was well conceived but lacked celerity, so that it lost the character of a true surprise. "This is the first occasion in the course of this campaign upon which a British general has left the railway line and manœuvred, and it is annoying that the enterprise was not crowned with success." The foreign military papers do not seem to be inclined to forecast the progress of events.

Many of them are beginning to draw lessons from the war. Thus, in the *Wochenblatt*, Baron von der Goltz discusses the character of operations required in such a country as South Africa in relation to the constitution of the Turkish Ilahe battalions, in which he is specially interested. General Philibert, in the *France Militaire*, makes the war a text for laying stress upon the great importance of musketry training in the French Army. The *Progrès Militaire* is particularly interested in the working of the Army Medical Corps, and it urges that the French Government should send out a medical commission in order to report upon the system adopted both by ourselves and the Boers in order that France may profit fully by the experience. It is rather amusing to find that our contemporary thinks Sir William Thomson went out in order to make good the supposed deficiency of our medical officers at the base hospitals near Cape Town. The *Progrès* introduces its argument with an allusion to the bitter experiences of the French in the Madagascar campaign of 1895, of which it says the history has yet to be written. The fact that the sickness rose at one time to 100 per cent., with a mortality of 75 per cent., leaving available only one-quarter of the entire force—though with slight fever, but accounted valid—should be enough, the *Progrès* says, to attract the attention of all French medical officers to what is now taking place in South Africa. Quite a deplorable picture is drawn of the lack of preparation which was so terrible in its effect in Madagascar, though the *Progrès* evidently is not informed as to the very admirable system we have created, and which is now doing such good work for our sick and wounded soldiers. The commission it advocates is to investigate the manner in which we employ our medical resources, the methods of transport adopted, the situation of the hospitals in relation to the operations and the base, the composition of the personnel, the apparatus supplied, and the practice used in removing the sick and wounded to England after treatment in the military hospitals at the Cape.

At the beginning of next week Parliament and the country will be placed in possession of the Government's scheme of national defence. The ministerial statement which is promised on the subject is naturally awaited with very keen interest in military circles. The War Office has kept its secret well, and nothing definite has been allowed to leak out with regard to its intentions. Service members are not without hope, however, that the resolution passed by their committee last week may carry weight with the Government. The fact that the forces remaining in the United Kingdom are not organised as an efficient field army is patent to everybody, and we cordially associate ourselves with the Service members in their hope that the Government will take steps to create a home army equipped with cavalry, artillery, and train. The guns at present supplied to the Auxiliary forces are quite inadequate, and we look to see them provided with mobile artillery of a kind that shall place them on something approaching a footing with the Regulars. If additional barrack accommodation is needed, moreover, the country, we are certain, will not begrudge the expense.

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HORSES FOR THE ARMY IN THE FIELD.

At a time when endeavour is being made to provide our mounted forces in South Africa with suitable horses for the work they have to do, it may be useful to refer to some conditions which should be borne in mind in obtaining the required supply. There is perhaps no subject regarding which there is more difference of opinion than that of the horse and his equipment for military service, and it is often the case that appearance and charger-like qualities are preferred to those more useful for the actual work to be undertaken in the field of operations at the time being. Nothing short of practical experience with horses of various classes under the actual conditions of war, or under circumstances very analogous thereto, will admit of a correct judgment being arrived at regarding this difficult question.

The horses, or rather ponies, which the Boers use are mostly small, 14 to 14.2, though very many are below the former standard. They are wiry, active animals, with great endurance, requiring comparatively little food, and being capable of carrying heavier weights over longer distances than would appear possible from their size. Large numbers of these used to be obtainable in the Colsberg and Craddock districts before the war for from £10 to £15 each. They were not regarded as suitable for our British cavalry, which required much larger horses, and these were obtained at prices between £30 to £40, of about 15 to 15.1 hands in height.

In the regulations recently published regarding the Yeomanry service for South Africa it is said that preference will be given to small horses, with those who may bring their own. It might perhaps have been as well to add that ponies would not be objected to. What is termed a small horse in England, say 15 hands, is regarded as a comparatively large one in the Cape and Natal. The class of smart-action pony cob, of 13.2 to 14.2 in height, often seen in butchers' and bakers' carts in the streets at home, would prove excellent mounts for scouting in South Africa. Animals that will clamber in and out amongst rocks, and up and down hills, and that are very easy to mount and dismount, are much more valuable for service than horses possessing many of the qualifications which will command high prices for the hunting field and elsewhere. As it is probable that some of the Yeomanry and mounted infantry may be provided with horses now being sent from India to South Africa, it may be useful to describe what they have to expect in this direction. The sources from which the horses will be drawn are those of the Government of India and its remount establishments, the native cavalry, which are mounted on the sillidar, or ownership, principle, and those from the independent native princes and states. All these, however, have horses mainly selected from three classes; these are Australians or "Walers" (country-breds), Arabs, and Persians.

Australians are imported into India in large numbers annually, as from this source the requirements of the British forces, artillery and cavalry, are mostly met. The shipments usually arrive during the months of November to January, and as the voyage is only about twenty-six days the horses land in very fair condition, particularly those which are carried on the upper decks. Many of these are drafted from the ports of embarkation to the service direct, but the majority are sent to the up-country remount depôts, where they enjoy a period of rest and acclimatisation varying from three months to a year. This is very necessary, for the seasons being reversed in Australia and India, many horses would break down under hard work if called upon to undergo it at once. As the South African climate is, both in season and temperature, much more like that of Australia than India, the importations now being made direct from the colonies will probably have less detrimental effect on them than those made to India.

The Australian horse, as used for the British mounted branches in India, is about 15.1 to 16.1 in height. He makes a splendid remount, and after acclimatisation and breaking leaves little to be desired. He is, however, when in an unbroken condition often very hard to manage and difficult to ride. Notwithstanding the constant assurances of the shippers that most of their animals are perfectly quiet to ride and drive, they

have probably never worn a bridle, saddle, or collar, or have ever been backed. In consequence of harsh treatment with stock whips, and during shipment and elsewhere, they are exceedingly timid, and the work of getting on a saddle or bridle is only exceeded in difficulty by getting on the man and of keeping him there when mounted. With kind treatment, however, the horses soon quiet down, and after a few days' perseverance they become amenable. It is often the case that the very worst buck-jumper to begin with ends in proving the sweetest-tempered mount. The native syce, or groom, in India is exceedingly gentle with these horses, with the best results. Even under the most favourable conditions it is necessary to remember the fact that an unbroken Australian horse requires a longer time to handle and break in than the hunter or charger in this country.

The prices paid in India for these horses drafted to the British Service average £50. The native cavalry, which are mostly horsed on the sillidar principle, pay about £22 to £25, but their horses are smaller, though of a very useful sort, averaging 14.3 to 15.1 in height. Of these there are great numbers in Australia, the supply being practically unlimited. Small, compact horses of this class are likely to be of much more use in South Africa to Volunteers, Yeomanry, and mounted infantry than larger and more expensive remounts. They are highly thought of by the Indian cavalry regiments, which, however, cannot afford to purchase them in large numbers, as their fixed regimental price is only about £16, the sum usually paid for country-breds, on which these regiments are mainly mounted.

The country-bred is a horse got by an imported stallion, either T.B.E., H.B.E., Australian T.B., or Arab. In some cases British cavalry are almost entirely mounted on these horses, but they are more suitable for the lighter weights of the native cavalry. They are useful, hardy horses and do not need the acclimatisation of the Australian. They would probably do excellent work in South Africa, where some of them have already been drafted from native cavalry regiments. The best of them are the small, compact horses, 14.3 to 15.1 in height. Greys are not in favour for obvious reasons. They are not purchased at all if the numbers required can be secured without them. The country-bred is an easy horse to break and ride, and has many excellent qualities, but is wanting in the wiry, strong legs of the Australian. Some of the best polo ponies in India are country-bred, 13.2 to 13.3. They are very quick and active, and are often used pig-sticking; they would probably be as useful in scouting and volunteer work in South Africa as other horses of a larger class. The Basuto pony is as good a mount for this purpose as anything of the kind which can be imported into the country, and it is to be hoped that this will be recognised instead of resorting in preference to horses of a larger class at a much greater cost from home, America, India, and the colonies.

The Arab, which is also being sent from India, will be found a very suitable horse for the work required. According to the English standard and general idea he is but a pony, but one with immense endurance, and capable of doing on little where others would die. The well-known march of the 19th Hussars with the desert column in Egypt is an example of what he can accomplish under heavy weights when well handled. He is much in favour with the native princes of India, who, as a rule, prefer him to most other horses. Their polo teams and favourite pig-stickers are mainly selected from amongst these horses. Those who have enjoyed the magnificent sport and hospitality provided by Indian princes, such as Jodhpore and others, and have hunted the boar and followed the polo ball with them, can best say of what the Arab is capable, even when in competition with some of the best horses of other breeds.

The Yeoman or Volunteer who finds himself in

South Africa provided with an Arab will probably not regret it, for although by no means perfect, the little horse has a combination of good points rarely possessed by any other type of the noble animal. Amongst the many volumes which have been published regarding the horse and his rider, that of Major-General Tweedie, C.S.I., on the subject of the Arab is conspicuous for its scholarly research and description. He quotes Cromwell as having said, "if a man has not good weapons, horses, and harness, he is as nought." The saying has some application to those now in the field in South Africa, and those who secure Arab horses and test their docility and endurance in time of need may have occasion to remember the sayings in the Kurân and of the Prophet: *Al khair mâ-kûd fi nawasi'l khail, i lâ yau-mi'l ki ya-ma*—i.e., "Weal is knotted in the forelocks of horses till the day of judgment."

The mobility of mounted forces in mountainous and rocky countries does not depend on large and speedy horses, but rather the reverse. Celerity of movement from place to place, cover, and accuracy of fire are more readily obtained when mounting and dismounting is easy, and when the horse's paces are smooth, than with the rough gallop of the ordinary troop horse. Even with the best-trained cavalry horses and men the operations of dismounting and mounting for fire on foot is one which affords food for reflection, with a view to improvement. In an enclosed country where obstacles have to be negotiated and cleared, doubtless the cavalry troop horse is best; but on the veldt, and amongst rocks and kopjes, the shuffle of the Boer pony is better in many ways; he will usually stand to be mounted, and presents a smaller mark for fire.

It is an ill wind that blows no one good, and the blast is now much in favour of the horse dealer. Those who may have to make their own purchases, either in this country or elsewhere from these individuals, may usefully inquire, when the list of qualifications of the proffered animal is exhausted, "Can he stand still?" A fidgetty, restless horse is more easily obtainable than one with the quiescent virtue, but the latter quality is invaluable for scouting, and when mounting and dismounting have to be rapidly done.

The subject of saddlery and horse equipment is another story, and much might be written about it. Strength, durability, and lightness, with a good fit, are the main essentials. The Service saddlery is made in three sizes, and it is usually supposed that these will fit any horse. Those who have tried them with Arabs, small country-breds, and Walers know well that this is not the case. Doubtless what is requisite in this respect is being provided by the authorities for the many small horses which will be used, but for those who have to supply their own horse equipment mistakes in this respect will prove vexatious and galling in more ways than one. The horses being sent from India, selected from the native cavalry and native states, will probably be provided with their own saddlery and gear; this will be of much advantage, for it is a mistake to suppose that any saddle will fit any horse. A sore man is more easily cured than a sore horse, and it is therefore better that the latter should be well fitted than the former, but as this cannot always be done it is at least desirable that the saddle selected by the Yeoman or Volunteer should be such as he can sit in comfortably. It will be found a good plan to allow 11lb. for the ordinary saddle up to 14lb. for every stone of the rider's weight, and the shape may be said to be a matter of individual taste, so long as the requirements of the particular kit to be carried, and the conditions of service are remembered and met. In the matter of horse clothing and line gear the cavalry patterns cannot be improved on, and should be adopted. They are the result of great practical experience and trials. "Fads" and experiments in this direction are dangerous, and are likely to result in stampedes from pickets—very trying to the horse and to the temper.

These remarks may possibly be regarded as mere platitudes, as they are the A B C of the lesson to be learnt by the horseman in the field. It is, however, extraordinary what simple matters are sometimes overlooked, and how Englishmen, with their intense love of horses, dislike to admit they have anything to learn on the subject. Some of those going to the front as volunteers, good men and true, may not have had the opportunity of learning, and perhaps they may find some of these remarks worth bearing in mind.

CAIRO

MENA HOUSE HOTEL AT THE PYRAMIDS.—Patronised by Royal Families.—"By far the most comfortable Hotel in Egypt."—*World*, 1899.—Electric Tram to Town.—For Tariffs and Prospectus apply to Messrs. FERREUX & Co., 3, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

Army Personal.

The Duke of Connaught left London on Monday morning for Dublin. He was accompanied by the Duchess. In the suite travelled the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, Captain Malcolm McNeill, Military Secretary, and Captain the Hon. F. Beresford, 7th Hussars, A.D.C. The Duke and Duchess travelled by the half-past eight Irish express from Euston. Their Royal Highnesses left Dublin yesterday evening for London.

Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart has left Chelsea Hospital for the Riviera to recuperate after his severe attack of influenza.

General Sir William Lockhart, the Commander-in-Chief in India, we regret to say, is seriously ill. His condition is considered so grave that a dinner which was to have been held at Government House, Calcutta, on Thursday evening was postponed.

General W. C. Hadden, as Colonel-Commandant Royal Engineers, attained the age of eighty-seven on Wednesday. On the previous day General W. H. Bradford, Colonel of the Royal Irish Rifles, had become eighty-five years of age.

Lieut.-General W. H. Bowles, who is appointed to the Colonelcy of the Manchester Regiment, served with the 1st Batn. the old 63rd from 1849 to 1874. He succeeded to the command of the regiment on the death of Colonel W. F. Carter, July 28, 1867, and exchanged to the 37th Regiment with Colonel H. R. Browne, December 1, 1874. He was with the regiment in the Crimea, and took part in the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and the capture of Kinburn (mentioned in despatches, medal with four clasps, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

Major-General L. J. Oliphant has been appointed to the command of the Militia at Aldershot.

Major-General D. Makgill-Crichton-Maitland, retired list, leaves England to-day for South Africa in the *Norman*.

Brigadier-General G. Simpson, I.S.C., D.A.G., Madras, has been appointed the officer in command of the Rangoon district, vice Brigadier-General S. E. Rolland.

The Queen has been pleased to grant to Colonel Sir Francis Reginald Wingate, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, her Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Osmanieh of the 2nd Class, conferred upon him by H.H. the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by H.I.M. the Sultan of Turkey, as a promotion in that Order, in recognition of his services in connection with the recent operations in the neighbourhood of Gedid.

The Queen paid a visit to Colonel R. S. S. Fetherstonhaugh, the wounded Commander of the 9th Brigade (Lord Methuen's force), at his residence at Ryde on Monday, and remained in conversation with him for over half an hour. Her Majesty was accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg. Colonel Fetherstonhaugh, who arrived home from South Africa on Friday, received the Royal visitors at the door, and Her Majesty accepted a bouquet from his little daughter.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* forwards a very interesting report of the progress of our wounded at Ladysmith. Many of the instances of recovery that he cites border on the marvellous:—

"Colonel C. E. Beckett (staff), Major F. Hamersley (staff), Captains Silver, Pike, Royal Irish Fusiliers, and others of those wounded at Dundee, are doing well. Major H. Mullaly, R.E., Lieutenants Crichton, Maitland, MacGregor of the Gordons, and Bond, Rifle Brigade, are out of danger.

"Major Hoare, 5th Dragoon Guards, had a badly fractured skull, which was completely riddled. At first bad symptoms showed themselves, but the wound has nevertheless now nearly healed.

"Captain G. Paley, Rifle Brigade, who received a bullet wound through both hips, is recovering rapidly, and examination of his injury under the Röntgen rays shows the growth of new bone where the left leg was badly shattered near the hip joint. The surgeons hope that this leg may still be useful.

"Captain Lowndes, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was wounded in the same night attack when the

enemy's guns on Surprise Hill were destroyed, was regarded as having been very dangerously hit. It was thought that amputation alone could save him, but he is now making rapid progress towards complete recovery.

"Lieutenant Biron's shattered limb is also healing well. Captain S. Mills, Rifle Brigade, had a narrow shave, a bullet passing through a part of the lung and breaking the bone of the spinal column. Wonderful as the statement may sound, he is likely to suffer no permanent injury, and is mending fast.

"Lieutenant Campbell, of the Imperial Light Horse, who received a bullet through the mouth and the base of the skull, is also rapidly approaching a sound state.

"Lieutenants J. E. T. Masterson, H. R. Gunning, Fisher, Barker, Stephens (? Captain M. F. M.), Meiklejohn, and Richardson, Captain Bishdult (? J. D. T. Bishop), Lieutenants (? A. B. P.) Harrison, Tungham (?), and MacLachlan are fit for light duty."

A correspondent, "Gunner," writes: "How much all friends of Colonel Long, R.A., will appreciate the very generous and forcible remarks in your article last week on the South African despatches with reference to the loss of the guns at the battle of Colenso. As you know, doubtless, as well as I can tell you, there is not living, according to the estimate of all artillery officers, a braver, better soldier, and a truer-hearted comrade than Colonel Long. It is impossible to suppose that he would or could be willingly guilty of disobedience to orders. On the very day that your criticism appeared the following from the pen of Mr. Winston Churchill was published in the *Morning Post*, which I trust you will let me quote in full:—

"In regard to Colonel Long, though doubtless he committed an error of judgment in the engagement at Colenso by pushing his batteries too near the river, where they came under a heavy rifle fire, it should be remembered, firstly, that it was believed that there were no Boers on this side of the Tugela; and, secondly, that the batteries thus advanced got underneath the fire of the enemy's great guns, and into a position where their own fire was most effective, silencing Fort Wylie completely and remaining in action for over an hour. The consequences of Colonel Long's error were serious, but the error itself arose neither from rashness nor from incapacity. Colonel Long belongs to the best type of dashing horse gunner, and he is a devoted believer in, and a great authority on, artillery. At the battle of Atbara he rammed his guns into the attack with the infantry, and greatly aided the assaulting columns. The Sirdar entrusted him with the task of rearming the Egyptian batteries, and his beautiful weapons, similar to those recently purchased by the Lord Mayor, materially contributed to the victory at Omdurman. When terribly wounded at Colenso Colonel Long behaved with devoted gallantry, urging his gunners to fight their pieces to the last. He shares with General Hildyard the credit of not abandoning Estcourt when Joubert was advancing in November, and of thus reducing the area of Natal ravaged by the Boers. His condition is now a sad one, as a grave operation was performed on January 25, and his internal injuries are severe. The public and the press, when recognising where the mistake lay, must judge generously and moderately an officer of an iron constitution and a distinguished career, whose health and reputation were stricken in an hour through an error of judgment which is not the greatest that this war records. Moreover, under present conditions the artillery can ill afford to lose the knowledge, enterprise, and energy of this brave and able soldier."

It would be natural to suppose that gunners would be sore at the loss of guns in action, but the character of Colonel Long stands far too high in the estimation of the "Royal Regiment" for

there to exist any doubt as to his action. Therefore all must agree with you. Explanation from the wounded officer should be awaited before the case is prejudged."

Colonel Sir T. H. Holdich, K.C.I.E., R.E., will be placed on the retired list on Tuesday next on attaining the age limit.

Colonel G. Henry, R.E., has been appointed Officiating D.A.G., Madras.

Colonel T. G. Crawley, half pay, formerly of the King's Regiment, will be placed on the retired list on Monday next on attaining the limit of age.

Colonel G. W. N. Rogers completes his term of command of the 18th Regimental District, Birr, on Saturday next.

Colonel J. Courtney is granted a further extension of his appointment as A.A.G. in Ireland until April 28.

One senior colonel is disposed of by the voluntary retirement of Colonel W. H. Bayly, who commanded the 50th Regimental District, 1894-99. Colonel Bayly obtained his present rank December 23, 1889.

Colonel T. R. Cowie, I.S.C., will be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list on Monday.

There appears to have been some misunderstanding as to who commanded the 2nd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders at the battle of Magersfontein, where the regiment suffered so severely. We are in position to state that the battalion was then led by Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Hughes-Hallett, D.S.O., and that the report that he was sick in hospital at the time is entirely erroneous.

Lieut.-Colonel L. A. Hope, C.B., A.A.G. in Egypt, has vacated his appointment and left for South Africa to join the staff in Cape Colony.

Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Sloggett, R.A.M.C., in charge of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, will leave Southampton to-day in the *Norman* for South Africa.

Major B. R. Ward, R.E., has been appointed Professor of Fortification and Geometrical Drawing at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, vice Lieut.-Colonel R. W. D. Connor, R.E., appointed to duty at Dover.

Major J. A. Carleton, 2nd Batn. King's Own Regiment, returned as missing at Spion Kop, is one of four brothers who went to South Africa for the present campaign, sons of Colonel G. Carleton, retired list, Royal (late Madras) Artillery. The eldest son, Lieut. Colonel F. R. G. Carleton, a Staff College graduate, commanding the 1st Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, is a prisoner of war in Pretoria, having been present at Nicholson's Nek. The second, Lieut.-Colonel G. D. Carleton, also a Staff College graduate, commands the 1st Batn. Leicestershire Regiment at Ladysmith. Major G. A. Carleton is the third son, and Captain L. R. Carleton, 1st Batn. Essex Regiment, who also has the Staff College certificate, the fourth. Captain F. M. Carleton, King's Own Regiment, A.D.C. to Major-General Woodgate, who was slightly wounded at Spion Kop, is a son of Major-General H. A. Carleton, C.B., R.A. The two families have given between them nine sons to the Army.

Major A. G. Balfour, 2nd Batn. Highland Light Infantry, is appointed Inspector of Musketry in the Home and Woolwich Districts as a temporary arrangement.

Captain H. J. Jones, I.S.C., has been selected for employment with the Egyptian Army.

Captain H. A. Lempiere, 7th Dragoon Guards, has relinquished his appointment as Brigade-Major of the Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot, in order to accompany his regiment on active service.

Captain G. S. C. Swinton, retired list, late Highland Light Infantry, has been appointed to headquarters for temporary duty as a Staff-Captain.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.—N.C.O.'s and men at home and abroad can be prepared by post for the half-yearly exams. Classes are now forming for March, 1900. Special attention is given to men who cannot attend an army school.—Randall J. Fox (ex-Army Schoolmaster), 888, Acton Lane, London, W.

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THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR.

Saturday, Feb. 3.

The *Court Circular* notified that the Queen was much touched and gratified at receiving yesterday morning the following telegram, forwarded by runner from the Mayor of Mafeking, dated Jan. 27:—

"Mafeking, upon the 100th day of siege, sends loyal devotion to your Majesty, and assurance of continued resolve to maintain your Majesty's supremacy in this town."

The New Zealanders, Rimington's Guides, and a squadron of the Life Guards occupied positions on the extreme right flank in the neighbourhood of a large force of the enemy in a most audacious manner. The New Zealanders made a sweep of the neighbouring hills in company with the Guides, while the Carabiniers under Col. Porter co-operated on flank and front. Potfontein and several hills were reconnoitred and occupied, and finally a kopje which the enemy has been occupying for some time past was rushed and taken, the enemy clearing out after offering a very slack resistance. One of the New Zealanders was wounded. In the meantime the Carabiniers were sweeping the country further north, as far as Ratelpoort and Hebron. Very few Boers were encountered, but small parties were seen retreating in the distance. The operations took up the whole day.

The Royal Engineers stated to have begun the building of a bridge across the Modder River at its confluence with the Riet, which will render our camp independent of the ford which has been used for transport, but which has frequently been impassable owing to the flooding after rain. They are also sinking wells near the river bank, and have found beautifully cool water. The waters of the Modder and Riet were found to be unwholesome.

Lieut.-Gen. French was at Cape Town, having gone there to consult with Lord Roberts.

Lieut.-Col. Girouard, R.E., Director of Military Railways, who had been hard at work since his arrival from Egypt, had left for De Aar junction.

Col. A. S. Wynne, C.B., D.A.G. in Natal, stated in telegram to have been appointed to command the 10th Brigade in Sir Charles Warren's Division, in succession to Major-Gen. Sir E. R. Woodgate, severely wounded, and Col. H. S. G. Miles, M.V.O., selected to succeed Col. Wynne, as D.A.G. to Sir Redvers Buller.

Monday, Feb. 5.

There was a complete dearth of news to-day. The War Office stated at midnight that it was without information from any of the centres of activity.

Brig.-Gen. Brabant, commanding the Colonial Division, addressed one of the regiments on parade at Queenstown during the morning. He said they were leaving next morning for the front, not to return, he hoped, till the task entrusted to him by Lord Roberts was successfully accomplished. He could not disclose the plan of operations, but if his intentions were carried out the greatest glut of fighting among them would have his fill.

The *Daily Telegraph* published a despatch from its Cape Town correspondent:—

"Gen. French has now got 7,000 Boers practically shut up in the hills around Colesberg. The enemy have removed their laager to the centre of the kopjes just beyond range of our artillery. Common shell is much needed at the front, as shrapnel is useless when used against concealed hill entrenchments. Throughout the north of Cape Colony the enemy are becoming alarmed. At Stormberg they see our force being strengthened, in front of them being Gen. Gatacre, while on their flank is Gen. Kelly-Kenny, and presently Gen. Brabant will be endangering their communications. In fact, our strategic plans are maturing on every side under Lord Roberts's hands."

Major-Gen. MacDonald, in command of the Highland Brigade, the 9th Lancers, and a field battery, executed an important flanking movement to the right of the Boer position at Magersfontein. The force left Lord Methuen's camp on Sunday, and advanced to Koodoosberg Drift on the Riet River, which was reached after a trying march. The Highland Light Infantry bivouacked for the night on the north bank, and at daylight on Monday the cavalry advanced northward. Shots were exchanged with scattered parties of the Boers; but no resistance of a serious kind was offered. The infantry were not engaged in any way. Koppiesdam commands the roads from Kimberley to Hopetown and Douglas, and is within striking distance of the Boer laagers at Kameel's Hoek and Griquatown. It would appear to lie north-west of Spytfontein.

The Lord Mayor received telegram from Lord Roberts:—

"Cape Town, Feb. 5.—To the Lord Mayor, London.—I can assure your lordship we heartily welcome as comrades the City of London Imperial Volunteers, who are a valuable addition to our force. The mounted infantry portion proceeds shortly to the front, as will the remainder of the corps after their arrival. All ranks will, I am confident, worthily uphold in South Africa the traditions of the great city they represent.—ROBERTS."

Tuesday, Feb. 6.

Morning Post published a despatch from Mr. Winston Churchill from Spearman's Camp:—

"Sir Redvers Buller's speeches to the troops have produced a profound effect on all ranks. The soldiers are not in the least dispirited, but await with confidence and impatience the moment for the renewal of the attack. During the impending operations it is probable that no press telegrams will be permitted to leave here, but people at home must believe that everyone is trying to do his best for their sake and for gallant, suffering Ladysmith. The fighting power, moral and material, of the Army was never higher than now."

The *Standard's* correspondent at Spearman's Camp said in a telegram:—

"Major-Gen. Woodgate's condition remains about the same. It seems that his injuries were caused, not by a bullet, but by some fragments of a shell, which inflicted an ugly wound over his left eye. Sixty more or less serious cases are under treatment at the main station hospital. Originally there were 800 patients there, but most of them have since been drafted down country. The Boers have been indulging in some blasting operations near Spion Kop. Presumably they are making a road for their big guns, preparatory to putting them in position on the hills. We learn from Ladysmith that our artillery fire smashed up seven of the Boer guns."

Presidents Kruger and Steyn said to have addressed to Lord Roberts an extraordinary protest against the alleged devastation of Boer farms and other acts of violence by British troops. Lord Roberts has replied repudiating the charge and intimating that British soldiers are not accustomed to indulge in such misconduct.

Writing from Rensburg the *Times* correspondent reported:—

"Owing to Gen. French's excellent selection of positions and brilliant tactics we have been enabled to keep in check a large force of the enemy round Colesberg. The situation is unchanged. Lyddite shells have been seen from Coles Kop to-day bursting in the Boer laager, north-west of Slingersfontein, with great accuracy."

Princess Christian and her daughter Princess Victoria of Schleswig Holstein visited the sufferers from the war at Netley Hospital. Six extra companies of Imperial Yeomanry sanctioned.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The silence which has been maintained for several days in regard to the movements of Gen. Buller was broken during the evening by the issue of an official announcement:—

"The War Office has received information that Sir Redvers Buller crossed the Tugela on Monday. The operations are still in progress, but there is no information as to the result."

According to published accounts the movement began at daybreak, one brigade making a strong feint on the left while two battalions of infantry covered the advance of the field artillery starting from near Potgeiter's Drift, and moving towards the Boer centre. This force skirmished steadily on towards the enemy's main position, drawing a heavy fire upon them. Then the main attacking force was thrown forward, being admirably covered by the naval guns and a mounted battery placed on Zwarts Kop.

The field batteries operating advanced rapidly despite a heavy flank fire from two Creusot guns. The gunners, it is said, cared for nothing but to get at the enemy, and nothing could restrain the dash of our men. A heavier fire was poured in upon the Boers, and the men went on and carried Vaal Krantz with a magnificent rush at the point of the bayonet. The afternoon was then drawing to a close, and the infantry gave all their attention to making their position secure, and this work was further proceeded with on Tuesday. The naval guns were busy all day.

There was some skirmishing near Sterkstroom to-day between Gen. Gatacre's advanced outposts and a Boer force, which, however, after making threatening demonstrations, retired on the approach of British reinforcements.

Announced that the 4th Cavalry Brigade, which it had been intended should be supplied with mounted infantry from the battalions in Burma, is to draw contingents from the 2nd Batn. Leicestershire Regiment, 1st Batn. Royal Berkshire Regiment, 1st Batn. Yorkshire Light Infantry, 4th Batn. King's Royal Rifles, 2nd Batn. Manchester Regiment, and the Rifle Brigade, with a machine-gun section from the 2nd Batn. Liverpool Regiment. The battalion, 300 strong, to mobilise at Aldershot.

Thursday, Feb. 8.

Up to midnight no further news of Gen. Buller's movements had come to hand.

A despatch to the *Natal Witness*, dated from Spearman's Camp on Wednesday evening gave, however, some details as to the fighting on Monday and Tuesday, the result of which is said to be that "Gen. Buller has gained possession of the first turning key in the road to Ladysmith." The message concludes with the statement that all efforts to drive the British from the captured position have proved unavailing.

The *Times* special correspondent at Spearman's camp telegraphing on Wednesday evening describes the attack by the 1st Batn. Durham Light Infantry, which carried the hill, as most brilliant, and adds that the loss incurred in making it was very slight.

A first list of casualties sent by Gen. Buller and issued by the War Office showed that the regiment

had two officers killed and six wounded, and about 86 rank and file killed and wounded. The 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade lost five officers wounded, and about 70 rank and file killed and wounded. The casualties among the other battalions engaged were few.

From Modder River it was reported that Gen. MacDonald maintained his position at Koodoosberg.

Friday, Feb. 9.

The position of affairs at the front at the time of going to press was this:—

Major-Gen. MacDonald's brigade, which on Sunday seized Koodoosberg, has been ordered to retire. The Boers to Gen. MacDonald's north made an attack on his position on Monday afternoon, but it was not driven home. There was desultory fighting on Tuesday, whilst on Wednesday the Boers appear to have made a serious effort to dislodge the Highlanders. Fighting was going on practically all day, the Boers being finally repulsed. Our losses were about 50 killed and wounded. The 2nd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders and 1st Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders seem to have borne the brunt of the fighting, and are reported to have conducted themselves admirably.

Some further details of the fighting beyond the Tugela on Monday and Tuesday had been received, but there was no information as to Gen. Buller's subsequent movements.

Nothing whatever was known in official circles of the rumour which was again current during the morning that Ladysmith had been relieved.

Lord Roberts, it seems, left Cape Town for the north on Tuesday night. He was accompanied by his staff, and by his personal body guard of 40 colonial Volunteers.

The supplementary estimate of the further amount required in the year ending March 31 in consequence of the war in South Africa was placed on the table of the House of Commons yesterday. The amount asked for is £13,000,000. The Army Votes under which the amount will be accounted for are:—

1. Pay, &c., of the Army	-	£2,400,000
2. Medical establishments: pay, &c.	-	70,000
3. Militia: pay, &c.	-	250,000
4. Yeomanry cavalry: pay and allowances	-	5,000
5. Volunteer corps: pay and allowances	-	15,000
6. Land and sea transport, purchase of remounts and transport animals	-	5,000,000
7. Provisions, forage, field allowances, and other services	-	3,000,000
8. Clothing services	-	500,000
9. Warlike and other stores	-	1,600,000
10. Engineer services	-	150,000
13. War Office: telegrams and additional temporary staff	-	10,000
Total	-	£13,000,000

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. T. Grainger, I.M.S., B.	Capt. W. G. Walker.
Lieut.-Col. F. R. Ditmas.	Lieut. C. H. K. Chauncy.
Major F. M. Drury.	Lieut. A. Skeen.
Capt. C. E. Belli-Bivar.	Lieut. R. G. Munn.
Capt. R. H. D. Thring.	2nd Lieut. T. M. Little.
	2nd Lieut. C. J. G. Bird.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Col. B. L. P. Reilly, 4 mo.	Capt. P. E. Ricketts, 6 mo.
Col. C. W. J. Hingston, till June 3.	Capt. W. C. S. Prince, 6 mo.
Major E. H. Rivett Carnac, till April 10.	Lieut. A. M. S. Elsmie, 6 mo.
Capt. C. H. Peterson, 4 mo.	Lieut. E. H. Payne, to July 20.
Capt. C. A. W. Ford, 4 mo.	Lieut. H. W. Stace, 4 mo.
Capt. C. H. Bensley, 4 mo.	Lieut. M. H. Andorse, 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Col. J. E. Broadbent, C.B.	Capt. C. A. Kemball.
Lieut.-Col. J. W. Clarkson.	Capt. J. T. Bruce, I.M.S.
Lieut.-Col. R. H. Light.	Capt. C. F. Dobbie.
Lieut.-Col. F. Stevenson.	Capt. C. S. Stack.
Major Hon. C. G. Bruce.	Capt. G. A. Hawkins.
Major E. T. Paul.	Lieut. G. H. Taylor.
Major P. Hehir.	Lieut. C. Prissick.
Major S. H. Henderson, I.M.S.	Lieut. F. P. James.
Capt. E. D. Money.	Lieut. A. L. Tarver.
Capt. W. W. Warner.	Lieut. J. S. Bogle.
Capt. N. P. O'G. Lalor.	Lieut. R. E. Travers.
Capt. J. R. L. Gordon.	Lieut. F. T. Duhan.
Capt. G. M. Audain.	Lieut. E. A. Fagan.
Capt. C. H. Bedford.	Lieut. F. P. Rouse.
Capt. G. A. Ward.	Lieut. F. H. Goldthorpe.
	Engr. B. C. Banyer.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, Retired," writes: "At present there is a good deal of controversy on rifles and rifle shooting. As you are aware, there is a force of as fine material as can be had for the purpose—the Militia artillery of the three kingdoms. This force of gunners are armed with Lee-Netford carbines, which they would be expected to use in case of an attack on them by infantry. I regret to say they would be quite incapable of doing so as not a single unit of the whole force has ever been put through a course of musketry, not a man ever fired a shot out of his carbine, and still these men would be expected to shoot straight if required to do so. The excuse the War Office give is that the time of training is too short; this I would say could be remedied by the department that makes it an excuse."

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MAGERSFONTEIN.—IMPORTANT ALTERATION.

A telegram has been received from the general of communications, Cape Town, dated Feb. 2:—

"Referring to my telegram Jan. 21, information [has been] received from Pretoria that error has been made, and that the men belonging to 1st Coldstream Guards, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, and 2nd Black Watch first reported missing after Magersfontein, Dec. 11, and afterwards reported in above telegrams as found killed and buried by the enemy on Dec. 12, are alive at Pretoria."

The following is the telegram referred to:—

Identity tickets and information received from Pretoria that following, reported missing Magersfontein Dec. 11, were found killed and buried on the field by the enemy:—

1st Coldstream Guards.

693 Pte. J. Reid
9234 Pte. J. Crute

2nd Seaforth Highlanders.

6159 L.-Corpl. G. Marchant
5895 Drmr. R. Rowe
6958 Pte. A. Galbraith
1925 Pte. R. M'Phillips

2nd Royal Highlanders.

3491 Sergt. H. M'Carthy
6030 Pte. R. Clarke
4540 Pte. S. E. Bergin
5125 Pte. R. Livingstone
3586 Pte. W. Dargie
3925 Pte. A. Dow
4319 Pte. J. Shaw
3663 Pte. A. Sinclair
7040 Pte. W. Steele
3691 Pte. J. Scott
6653 Pte. G. Lawson
3621 Pte. W. Stewart
4499 Pte. J. C. Milne
5024 Pte. H. Coley
4605 Pte. M. Thomson

9289 Pte. W. Johnson

3579 Pte. R. Butchart

6115 Pte. J. Mackellor

4287 Pte. W. Shuter

4430 Pte. W. M'Donald

7240 Pte. W. Isatt

5002 Pte. W. Windsor

7017 Pte. J. Gray

4541 Pte. J. Murray

3729 Pte. P. Clark

5749 Pte. D. Godfray

5721 Pte. W. Reeves

4685 Pte. J. Fairley

6774 Pte. D. Henderson

3997 Pte. W. Morrison

6951 Pte. A. Grieg

4551 Pte. T. (F.) M'Intosh

6926 Pte. J. Cameron

6632 Pte. T. Tulloch.

GEN. BULLER'S FORCE.

POTGIETER'S DRIFT.

Casualties in action, Potgieter's Drift, up to noon, Feb. 6:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Col. A. J. Montgomery and Capt. H. F. Dawson, wounded.

87th Battery R.F.A.—Eight men wounded.

17th Company R.E.—One man slightly wounded.

37th Company R.E.—Four men wounded.

Pontoon Troop R.E.—Three men wounded.

2nd Devonshire Regt.—One man killed, about 14 wounded.

2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers.—One man wounded.

2nd Scottish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. E. B. Ferrers, wounded.

2nd East Surrey Regt.—One man wounded.

1st South Lancashire Regt.—Six men wounded.

3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut. R. F. M. Sims and three rank and file wounded.

1st York and Lancaster Regt.—One man killed, 23 wounded.

1st Durham Light Infantry.—Major T. R. Johnson-Smyth and 2nd Lieut. C. D. Shafto killed. Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald, Capt. W. C. Lascelles (severely), Lieut. Blake and 2nd Lieut. R. R. Lambton, C. L. Matthews, and E. W. Appleby slightly wounded. About 80 rank and file killed and wounded.

1st Rifle Brigade.—Capt. G. P. Tharp and F. G. Talbot, Lieut. C. O. B. Blewitt, Ellis, and Sir T. A. A. M. Cunningham, Bart. wounded. About 70 rank and file killed and wounded.

ALTERATIONS, &c.

2nd Royal Lancaster Regt.—2014 Col.-Sergt. W. J. Jones, 1710 Pte. J. H. Foster, 5761 Pte. W. Perrins, reported missing, are wounded prisoners. 9759 Pte. G. Walden, 4966 Sergt. T. Livock, 3364 Pte. E. J. O'Connor, 3368 Pte. W. Lloyd, have died from wounds. 4240 Pte. T. Kirk, reported missing, has returned. 5222 Lance-Corpl. F. W. Spong, dangerously wounded.

2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.—3431 Lance-Corpl. W. Beckford, 3945 Pte. W. Haynes, 3384 Lance-Corpl. T. Powell, have died from wounds. 3414 Pte. G. Dermott, 4249 Pte. A. Fleming, 4966 Pte. J. Fothergill, 3532 Pte. J. Grimshaw, 5511 Pte. J. Moore, reported missing, are wounded prisoners. 2207 Drmr. G. H. Bradley, reported missing, was killed. 3374 Pte. F. Pollett, dangerously wounded.

2nd Camerons (Scottish Rifles).—3244 Lance-Corpl. W. Fothergill died from wounds.

1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Capt. D. MacLachlan died from wounds Feb. 1.

2nd East Surrey Regt.—3934 Pte. C. Lush wounded.

1st Border Regt.—5168 Pte. J. A. Tarns, reported missing, has returned. 4924 Pte. F. T. Shurety is in Base Hospital, Maritzburg, suffering from gunshot wound in chest.

1st South Lancashire Regt.—5233 Pte. A. Philpot killed.

2387 Sergt. J. Candy, 3631 Pte. E. Jones, 2957 Pte. T. Dolan, died from wounds. 4658 Lance-Corpl. J. Smith, 1976 Pte. T. Brown, reported missing, are dead.

2nd Middlesex Regt.—4081 Pte. A. Levitt died from wounds. 4983 Pte. B. Grainger, reported missing, was killed.

3rd King's Royal Rifles.—796 Pte. G. Stabler, 520 Pte. T. Chatteris, reported missing, were killed. 5446 Pte. W. Grady, reported missing, was killed.

Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry.—4138 Pte. J. R. Squires, reported missing, is a wounded prisoner.

Imperial Light Infantry.—Pte. J. Shore, reported wounded, should be J. Shaw.

LADYSMITH.

3016 Sergt. E. Makinson, 18th Hussars, died from injuries received from fall from horse Jan. 2.

Capt. Sidney Mills, 2nd Rifle Brigade, died Feb. 2 from wounds received Jan. 6.

172753 A.B. Albert E. Ward, *Powerful*, was severely wounded Jan. 6.

3929 Pte. J. Linthwaite and 3553 Pte. G. Marston, 1st Leicester Regt., severely wounded Jan. 31.

4795 Pte. F. Page, 1st Devon Regt., died from wounds Jan. 31.

5138 Pte. E. Warren, 1st Leicester Regt., slightly wounded Feb. 1.

Pte. E. Glaisger, 19th Hussars, missing since Jan. 27.

91284 Gnr. H. Crown, 42nd Battery R.F.A., slightly wounded, Feb. 5.

DEATHS FROM DISEASE.

January 28.

7434 Pte. G. Cluley, 1st King's Royal Rifles.

6226 Pte. G. Scarr, 2nd Rifle Brigade.

5245 Pte. W. Day, 1st Liverpool Regt.

January 29.

Lieut. W. R. P. Stapleton Cotton, 19th Hussars.

Ptes. 3601 J. Warsop and 5125 H. Mellers, 1st Leicester Regt.

4953 Pte. E. Squires, 1st Gloucester Regt.

4747 Pte. W. Alderson, 2nd Rifle Brigade.

9995 Pte. W. Heelis, 1st King's Royal Rifles.

Tpr. K. M. Greenteel, Natal Carabiniers.

Tpr. W. Anderson, Border Mounted Rifles.

19557 Corpl. J. Stedman, 23rd Field Co. R.E.

Transport Conductor J. Valentine.

January 30.

4512 Pte. W. Crouch, 18th Hussars.

156 Sapper A. Drew, 23rd Co. R.E.

27805 Sapper G. Finch, Balloon Section R.E.

47762 Battery-Sergt.-Major J. Hitchman, 67th Battery R.F.A.

Tpr. W. Holman, Border Mounted Rifles.

Farrier-Sergt. W. Burroughs, Imperial Light Horse.

3665 Lance-Corpl. W. Harlow, 1st Leicester Regt.

January 31.

4256 Pte. J. Linane, 19th Hussars.

525 Pte. H. Neville, 7919 Pte. J. Brogden, and 5981 Pte. R. Bennett, 2nd King's Royal Rifles.

5354 Pte. J. Cronin and 4452 Pte. R. Beamish, 1st Manchester Regt.

5787 Pte. A. Southall and 3989 Pte. T. Burns, 1st Liverpool Regt.

95110 Gnr. P. Fay, 10th Mountain Battery R.G.A.

February 1.

1358 Sapper H. Manders, 23rd Field Co. R.E.

5465 Pte. J. Tucker (? 4357 Pte. J. A. Tugger), 1st Leicester Regt.

5064 Pte. A. Fogg, 1st Liverpool Regt.

3441 Pte. J. Mayes, 19th Hussars.

February 2.

Tprs. A. G. Hogem and 357 F. Pearce, Border Mounted Rifles.

4058 Sergt. F. Austin, 5th Lancers.

4170 Pte. A. Coley, 19th Hussars.

5317 Pte. E. Harris, 2nd Rifle Brigade.

159658 A.B. Hans-Alfred Lister, *Powerful*.

2nd Lieut. F. O. Barker, 5th Lancashire Fusiliers, attached A.S.C.

February 3.

4925 Pte. R. Rea, 5th Lancers.

5231 Pte. W. Capel, 1st Leicester Regt.

5471 Pte. P. Byrne, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers.

February 4.

Capt. K. L. Tupman, 1st Liverpool Regt.

4401 Pte. J. Almeida, 1st Manchester Regt.

28933 Sapper C. Snuggs, 23rd Co. R.E.

7893 Pte. A. Dobbins, 2nd Rifles (? K.R.R.).

4025 Corpl. H. Whitbread, 2nd Rifle Brigade.

92182 Gnr. T. Perkins, 69th Battery R.F.A.

29330 Gnr. J. E. Haley, 10th Mountain Battery R.G.A.

February 5.

8524 Gnr. T. Levett, 67th Battery R.F.A.

9029 Corpl. W. Stacey, 2nd Rifles (? K.R.R.).

5488 Pte. J. Lannigan, 1st Liverpool Regt.

5059 Pte. H. Collett, 1st Leicester Regt.

32573 Gnr. T. Clapp, Ammunition Column R.A.

8696 Pte. H. Allsopp, 2nd Rifles (? K.R.R.).

4566 Pte. W. Holt and 4286 Pte. H. Clark, 5th Dragoon Guards.

4455 Pte. E. Plane and 5487 Pte. J. Shields, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers.

5928 Pte. R. Watson, 1st Liverpool Regt.

9857 Pte. J. Priestly, 1st Rifles (? K.R.R.).

186322 O.S. Charles H. Arscott, *Powerful*.

6207 Pte. H. Newman, R.M.L.I. (Chatham), *Powerful*.

February 6.

9785 Pte. C. Brown, 2nd King's Royal Rifles.

4377 Pte. E. Evans, 2nd Rifle Brigade.

3312 Pte. J. Gregory, 1st Liverpool Regt.

4452 Pte. G. Garland, 1st Gloucester Regt.

9920 Lance-Corpl. J. Burns, 1st King's Royal Rifles.

6088 Pte. J. Fielding, 2nd Gordon Highlanders.

4355 Pte. F. Burns, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers.

February 7.

3871 Lance Corpl. D. Speare, 1st Devon Regt.

2017 Staff-Sergt.-Farrier T. Parker, 5th Dragoon Guards.

DEATHS FROM DISEASE.

4582 Pte. J. Milne, *Lismore Castle*, pneumonia, Jan. 26.

3327 Sergt. J. Dudgeon and 5606 Pte. E. Oglesby, 1st Royal Scots, Sterkstroom, enteric.

24343 Gnr. J. Flaherty, 36th Co., Southern Division, R.G.A., pneumonia, De Aar.

3348 Lance-Corpl. J. Neale (? 3397 H. J.), 2nd Royal Warwickshire Regt., De Aar, enteric.

4576 Pte. A. Dodd, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regt., Orange River, enteric.

123 Pte. E. Warburton, Militia Medical Staff Corps, Cape Town, pneumonia.

5204 Staff-Sergt. J. Macrow, A.S.C., Sterkstroom, enteric.

4077 Pte. H. Hold, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's L.I., Orange River, enteric, Jan. 29.

9629 Pte. B. M'George, A.S.C., Modder River, enteric, Jan. 30.

3940 Pte. T. Marley, 1st Durham L.I., Maritzburg, debility, Feb. 2.

9978 F. Dickson, A Battery R.H.A., Durban, pneumonia, Jan. 29.

1944 Sergt. T. Eaton, 2nd Royal Warwick Regt., Britstown, enteric.

2358 Pte. D. Tracey, 9th King's Royal Rifles, Cape Town, pneumonia.

1671 Pte. A. D. Overton, 2nd Norfolk Regt., Orange River, sunstroke.

57797 Gnr. J. Atkins, 64th Battery R.F.A., Rondebosch, Feb. 1.

32040 Gnr. C. Wilson, 38th Battery R.F.A., Orange River, enteric, Feb. 2.

12289 Dvr. F. J. Keyes, 5th Co. A.S.C., Queenstown, enteric, Feb. 1.

Qrmr. and Hon. Lieut. J. Chase 1st Scots Guards, died suddenly at Modder River, Feb. 3.

3365 Pte. M. Stack, 1st Connaught Rangers, Pietermaritzburg, enteric, Feb. 4.

3767 Pte. N. Wright, 13th Hussars, Pietermaritzburg, dysentery, Feb. 4.

2427 Pte. A. Loughton, 2nd Northampton Regt., Modder River, enteric, Feb. 2.

4959 Pte. R. Priest, 2nd Yorkshire L.I., Modder River, enteric, Feb. 2.

9200 Sergt. H. Hurst, 1st Scots Guards, Modder River, enteric, Feb. 3.

3544 Pte. W. Balton, 2nd Royal Highlanders, Modder River, enteric, Feb. 4.

Sergt. A. M. Phillips, Cape Mounted Rifles, Sterkstroom, enteric, Feb. 3.

29824 Sapper A. Hayes, Balloon Section R.E., Wynberg, enteric, Feb. 3.

1866 Sapper D. O'Keefe, 10th Co. R.E., De Aar, enteric, Feb. 3.

3111 Pte. W. A. Franklin, 2nd Royal Warwick Regt., De Aar, Feb. 4.

4580 Pte. H. (? 4581 W.) Clarke, 2nd South Wales Borderers, Cape Town, pneumonia, Feb. 4.

3767 Pte. T. Dunne, 1st Royal Irish Regt., Rensburg, pneumonia, Feb. 1.

87054 Bombr. S. Hayes, 73rd Battery R.F.A., Mooi River, Feb. 3.

2947 Col.-Sergt. R. Wayne, 2nd Dorset Regt., Mooi River, Feb. 4.

8721 Pte. W. Shohm, 13th Co. A.S.C., Sterkstroom, enteric, Feb. 4.

4624 Corpl. W. White, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regt., Queens-town, enteric, Feb. 4.

7157 Pte. W. E. Farley, Royal Canadian Regt., Orange River, enteric, Feb. 4.

2652 Pte. G. Averies, 2nd Gloucester Regt., Naauwpoort, pneumonia, Feb. 5.

1180 Pte. G. Gouch, 4th Rifle Brigade Mounted Infantry, East London, Bright's disease, Feb. 4.

2891 Pte. E. O'Neill, 1st South Lancashire Regt., Frere, Jan. 20.

3435 Lance-Corpl. A. Croft, 2nd East Surrey Regt., Frere, Jan. 22.

5587 Pte. W. Pickwick, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, Frere, Jan. 26.

135747 1st Class P.O. E. B. Horner, *Terrible*, Frere, enteric, Feb. 5.

32040 Gnr. C. Wilson, 38th Battery R.F.A., Orange River, enteric, Feb. 2.

23604 Gnr. H. Sampson, 20th Battery R.F.A., Orange River, enteric, Feb. 6.

3297 Pte. William Ross, 2nd Dragoons, Orange River, acute rheumatism, Feb. 5.

5727 Pte. J. McAteer, 1st Highland L.I., Modder River, sunstroke, Feb. 6.

Capt. E. Dillon, 9th Batn. King's Royal Rifles, Wynberg, sunstroke, Feb. 7.

T. Butler, Town Guard, Kimberley, typhoid, Feb. 2.

15893 Gnr. G. C. Kilpin, 23rd Co., Western Division, R.G.A., Kimberley, Feb. 2.

8253 2nd Corpl. S. Wheeler, A.S.C., Sterkstroom, enteric, Feb. 7.

4959 Pte. J. Waldron, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, Mooi River, Feb. 7.

(? 4379) 3425 Corpl. W. Turner, 18th Hussars, Mooi River, Feb. 6.

4031 Pte. D. Braden, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Mooi River, Feb. 6.

1026 Corpl. J. Lapping, 1st South Lancashire Regt., Pietermaritzburg, Feb. 8.

1502 Tpr. A. Lockyer, 2nd Life Guards, severely wounded at Colesberg Jan. 2

Obituary.

NAVY.

Admiral L. E. H. Somerset.—Admiral Leveson Eliot Henry Somerset died suddenly on the 7th inst. at his residence in Curzon-street. The second son of Lord Granville Somerset, M.P., he was born in 1829 and entered the Navy in 1843, obtaining his Lieutenant's commission in 1851. As Gunnery-Lieutenant of the *Duke of Wellington* he served in the Russian War in the *Baltic*, landing with the naval brigade at the capture of Bomarsund and being employed in the battery that breached Fort Nottich in 1854. In the following year he was present at the bombardment of Sveaborg, when he commanded a rocket boat during the night attack, and for his services in the war he received the Baltic medal. In 1856 he was promoted to Commander. In 1862 to Captain, in 1878 to Rear-Admiral, in 1884 to Vice-Admiral, and in 1888 to Admiral. In 1891 he was placed on the retired list. From September, 1875, to February, 1878, he was Superintendent of Bermuda Dockyard, and from November, 1876, to February, 1878, he was a naval A.D.C. to the Queen. Admiral Somerset was second in command of the Channel Squadron from June, 1880, to June, 1881.

Major-Gen. Sir C. Louis, R.M.L.I.—Major-Gen. Sir Charles Louis, R.M.L.I., died at Mentone on the 6th inst. Sir Charles Louis was the son of Admiral Sir J. Louis, and was born in 1818. He joined the marines in 1837, and served in Syria at the storming of Sidou, and at d'Jouni, also with the Baltic expeditions in 1854-55, including the action with a battery at the mouth of the Narva on June 18. On June 21 he was severely wounded by the explosion of an infernal machine. Gen. Louis retired from the service as a Colonel-Commandant in 1873, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1893. Sir C. Louis was twice married, first, in 1856, to Jane, daughter of Mr. J. McKay, and, secondly, to Ada Georgiana, daughter of the Rev. J. C. Napleton. He is succeeded by his son, Mr. Charles Louis, who was born in 1858.

Capt. the Hon. A. Hay Drummond.—Capt. the Hon. Arthur Hay Drummond died at Mentone on the 28th ult. at the age of 66. He joined as Naval Cadet 1846, became Sub-Lieutenant 1852, Lieutenant 1853, Commander 1856, and retired in 1871 with the rank of Captain. His last appointment was Flag-Lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Sir George F. Seymour, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, from which he was promoted Commander, but did not serve again. In 1855 he assumed the name of Drummond in lieu of the family patronymic Hay, on succeeding to the Cromlix and Inverpeffray estates.

Commander W. F. Gregory.—Commander William Filmer Gregory, retired, died at Ryde on the 20th ult., aged 70 years. He became Naval Cadet 1843, Sub-Lieutenant 1850, Lieutenant 1853, and retired with the rank of Commander in 1867. He was Sub-Lieutenant of the *Thetis* 1850-52, Lieutenant of the *Duke of Wellington* 1853-55, during the Baltic expedition, when he distinguished himself by cutting out a Russian boat at Bomarsund (medal), Lieutenant of the *Russel* 1855-57, *Hamibal* 1858-60, *Blenheim* 1861-62, and retired in 1867 with the rank of Commander.

Commander W. H. Payne.—Commander William Henry Payne, retired, died at Wootton Bridge on the 21st ult., aged 84 years. He became Naval Cadet 1830, Sub-Lieutenant 1837, Lieutenant 1845, and retired with the rank of Commander in 1862. From 1853-62 he was Naval Agent on board contract mail steam vessels.

Capt. T. M. Nelson, R.M.L.I.—Capt. Thomas Morice Nelson, R.M.L.I., retired, died at Haslar Hospital on the 23rd ult. He was son of the late Insp.-Gen. Thomas Nelson, whose last service was at that establishment, and joined as Lieutenant 1882; became Captain in 1892; and retired in 1895 on account of ill-health.

ARMY.

Col. W. L. K. Ogilvy, C.B.—Col. William Lewis Kinloch Ogilvy, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel, retired list, late King's Royal Rifles, died suddenly on Saturday last at Malvern. Born in 1840, the second son of the late Mr. J. B. Ogilvy, he entered the Army June 18, 1857, and obtained his Lieutenant's commission June 15, 1858, and his company Dec. 11, 1866. He became Major Aug. 21, 1878. He served in the Zulu War of 1879 (medal) and in the Boer War, 1881. In the Egyptian War of 1882 he served with the 3rd Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, being present in the reconnaissance in force from Alexandria on Aug. 5, at the engagement at Tel-el Mahuta and the battle of Kassassin, and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir he was in command of his battalion (medal with clasp, 4th Class of the Osmanieh, and Khedive's star). In the Soudan expedition under Sir Gerald Graham in 1884 he served with the 3rd Batn. King's Royal Rifles Corps, was appointed Commandant of the base at Trinkitat, and was present at the engagement at Tamai (mentioned in despatches, two clasps, and the 3rd Class of the Medjidie). In 1885 he was promoted to Colonel, served as A.A.G. of the Cork District from 1898 to 1891, and was placed on retired pay in

the latter year. He had passed the Staff College. Col. Ogilvy married in 1889 Lucy, daughter of the late Mr. W. Wickham, M.P., of Binsted Wyck, Hampshire.

Col. J. G. Cockburn.—Col. James George Cockburn, retired list, late Royal Warwickshire Regiment, died at Bromley, Kent, on the 30th ult. of pleurisy following influenza, aged 60. Joining the 6th Regiment as Ensign April 15, 1856, he was Adjutant 1859-64; became Captain May 3, 1864; Brevet-Major Oct. 1, 1877; Major Nov. 26, 1878; Lieutenant-Colonel April 3, 1883; Colonel April 3, 1887; and being placed on half pay April 3, 1889, was A.A.G., Thames District, Feb. 16, 1890, to Feb. 16, 1895. He was placed on the retired list Sept. 16, 1896. He served as Brigade-Major to the 2nd Brigade of the Hazara Field Force of 1888, including the subsequent operations in the Black Mountain (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp). Served in the Lushai campaign of 1871-72 as A.D.C. to Brig.-Gen. Brownlow (mentioned in despatches, clasp).

Col. G. F. S. Chambers.—Col. George Frederick Stanley Chambers, retired list, R.A., died at 1, Archery-chambers, Jersey, on the 28th ult., aged 61. He joined the Army April 7, 1856; became Captain Sept. 7, 1866; Major April 1, 1875; Lieutenant-Colonel April 1, 1882; and retired with the honorary rank of Colonel April 1, 1886.

Col. E. W. Cuming.—Col. Edward William Cuming, retired list, late of the 79th Cameron Highlanders, died at Crover, co. Cavan, on the 30th inst. He joined the Army July 24, 1846; became Captain Oct. 8, 1854; Major Dec. 14, 1868; Lieutenant-Colonel Oct. 1, 1877; and Colonel July 1, 1881. He served in the 79th Highlanders throughout the Eastern campaign, 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Balaclava, siege and fall of Sebastopol, assaults of June 18 and Sept. 8, expedition to Kertch and Yenikale (medal with three clasps, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

Col. J. H. Alexander.—Colonel John Henry Alexander, retired list, R.A., died on the 3rd inst. at the Views, Rickling, Essex. He was born in 1839 and entered the Army in 1858. As a Lieutenant-Colonel he commanded the Royal Artillery at Ipswich for five years. Col. Alexander retired from the Army in 1891. He was married in 1880 to Katharine Mary, second surviving daughter of Gen. J. F. Francis, I.S.C.

Col. C. R. Richardson.—Col. Christopher Rowland Richardson, retired list, late of the 76th Regiment, died at Southsea on the 6th inst. from paralysis. He entered the Army Feb. 16, 1844, and served throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46 with the 9th Regiment, taking part in the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon (medal with two clasps). He was actively engaged in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49 with the 61st Regiment, and was present at the action of Ramnuggur, the passage of the Chenab, the battles of Sadorlapore and Chillianwallah, and with the field force in pursuit of the Afghans to the Khyber Pass in March, 1849 (medal with two clasps). During the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-58 he was also actively employed, taking part in the siege, assault, and capture of Delhi in 1857 (medal and clasp). He became Captain Sept. 24, 1855; Major Aug. 14, 1866; Lieutenant-Colonel Dec. 23, 1875; and retired with the honorary rank of Colonel Nov. 10, 1877.

Major A. W. Cockburn.—Major Alexander William Cockburn, retired list, R.E., died at Heathside, Blackheath, on the 28th ult. He joined the Army Aug. 2, 1871; became Captain Aug. 2, 1883; and Major July 20, 1889. He served in the Burmese expedition, 1886-87 (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp).

Major L. A. de V. Maunsell.—Major Lucius Augustus de Vere Maunsell, 9th Batn. King's Royal Rifles, died at sea on board the *Nile*, on passage to South Africa with his regiment, on the 24th ult., aged 36. He joined the Army as Lieutenant in the Leicestershire Regiment May 23, 1885; became Captain Jan. 28, 1894, and retired for service in the Militia, and was appointed Major 9th Batn. King's Royal Rifles July 25, 1898.

Major T. R. Johnson-Smyth.—Major Thomas Roger Johnson-Smyth, 1st Batn. Durham Light Infantry, was killed in action at Potgieter's Drift, Natal, on the 6th inst. Born June 12, 1857, he joined the Durham Light Infantry on appointment from the Militia Sept. 14, 1872; became Lieutenant April 30, 1879; Captain Feb. 12, 1885; and Major Aug. 25, 1896. He served with the 2nd Batn. in the Soudan 1885-86 with the Frontier Field Force, including the actions of Ginniss (medal and bronze star).

Capt. B. L. Guinness.—Capt. B. Lee Guinness, late of the Royal Horse Guards, of Ballard, Coombe,

Kingston-on-Thames, died at Bournemouth on the 2nd inst. of pneumonia.

Capt. W. Knatchbull.—Capt. Wyndham Knatchbull, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, died at Babington, Somerset, on the 3rd inst., aged 70.

Capt. H. F. Massy.—Capt. Hugh Francis Massy, late of the 19th Regiment, died at his residence, Newcourt, Bray, on the 3rd inst.

Capt. C. H. Harris.—Capt. Charles Harrington Harris, late of the 24th Regiment, died at 106, Marine-parade, Worthing, on the 2nd inst., aged 63.

Capt. D. Maclachlan.—Capt. Donald Maclachlan, 1st Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on the 1st inst. of wounds received in action at Venter's Spruit, Natal. He was son of the late George Maclachlan, of Maclachlan, Argyllshire. Born March 3, 1866, he was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st Dragoon Guards Nov. 16, 1887, from the Argyll and Bute Artillery Militia, and was transferred to the 21st Hussars Dec. 7, 1887; became Lieutenant Aug. 21, 1890; was promoted to a troop in the 5th Dragoon Guards Nov. 28, 1898, and exchanged to the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers Feb. 4, 1899.

Capt. E. Dillon.—Capt. Edward W. Cotter Dillon, 9th Batn. Rifle Brigade, died at Wynberg of sunstroke on the 7th inst. He joined the regiment as 2nd Lieutenant Feb. 15, 1892; became Lieutenant Jan. 20, 1894; and Captain May 27, 1897.

Capt. S. Mills.—Capt. Sydney Mills, 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade, died at Ladysmith on the 2nd inst. of wounds received in action. He was born July 5, 1867, and joined the Rifle Brigade as 2nd Lieutenant Jan. 23, 1889; became Lieutenant Nov. 18, 1891, and Captain May 20, 1896. He served in the Nile expedition, 1898, under Sir Herbert Kitchener, and was present at the battle of Khartoum (medal with clasp and Khedive's medal).

Capt. C. H. Saunders-Knox-Gore.—Capt. Cecil Henry Saunders-Knox-Gore, Thorneycroft's Horse, was killed in action at Spion Kop on the 24th ult., aged 37. He was third son of Major-Gen. Saunders-Knox-Gore, of Belleek Manor, Ballina, co. Mayo, and Ardmore, Torquay, and served previously in the Inniskilling Dragoons and Queen's Bays.

Capt. K. L. Tupman.—Capt. Kenneth Lyon Tupman, 1st Batn. the King's Regiment, died at Ladysmith on the 4th inst. He joined the Army Oct. 29, 1890, and became Captain Nov. 27, 1893.

Lieut. W. R. P. Stapleton-Cotton.—Lieut. Wellington Robert Paul Stapleton-Cotton, 19th Hussars, died of enteric fever at Ladysmith on the 29th ult. Born Aug. 30, 1872, he joined the Army March 12, 1892, and became Lieutenant Feb. 20, 1894.

Lieut. J. Chase.—Lieut. James Chase, Quartermaster, 1st Batn. Scots Guards, died suddenly at Modder River on the 3rd inst. Born July 29, 1858, he served in the ranks for nearly nine years, and was then promoted Sergeant-Major. He was promoted Quartermaster May 13, 1891. He served in the Egyptian expedition, 1882, and was present in the action of Mahuta and battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp and bronze star).

Lieut. F. O. Barker.—Lieut. Frederick Oswald Barker, 5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers, doing duty with the Army Service Corps, died at Ladysmith on the 2nd inst. He joined his regiment Sept. 27, 1895, and became Lieutenant Oct. 26, 1898.

Lieut. P. F. Newnham.—Lieut. Percy Forbes Newnham, I.S.C., was killed in action at Spion Kop, Natal, on the 24th ult., whilst serving with Thorneycroft's Horse. He was youngest son of W. H. Newnham, Moston, Weybridge. Born June 21, 1870, he joined the Lancashire Fusiliers as 2nd Lieutenant Jan. 20, 1892, became Lieutenant April 7, 1893, and joined the Indian Staff Corps July 10, 1895.

2nd Lieut. C. D. Shafto.—2nd Lieut. Charles Duncombe Shafto, 1st Batn. Durham Light Infantry, was killed in action at Potgieter's Drift on the 6th inst. He joined the Army Feb. 16, 1898.

FOREIGN.

Rear-Admiral Walrond.—Rear-Admiral Walrond, who lately died in Vienna, whither he had gone to recruit his health, held at the time the command of the Russian Mediterranean Squadron, in which he had succeeded Admiral Skrydloff. He was an officer greatly esteemed, who had held many staff and executive appointments, and his death was greatly regretted in the Russian Navy. The late admiral came of an English stock, and appears to have been descended from one of those officers who left this country to take service with Peter the Great or his successor, Catherine. Admiral Walrond has been succeeded in command of the Russian Mediterranean Squadron by Rear-Admiral Biriloeff.

MEMORIAL BRASSES.

CATALOGUES, DESIGNS, AND ESTIMATES FREE FROM THE ACTUAL MAKERS—
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The Army.

CAVALRY.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers).—A correspondent writes to us from the front:—

"On Dec. 7 the regiment with two companies of mounted infantry and the New Zealand Mounted Rifles started from Naauwpoort to reconnoitre the enemy's position beyond Arundel. The reconnaissance that day got as far as Arundel; our patrols came under the enemy's fire, and Adj. Muller of the Boer Army was captured by the Carabiniers' picket. The troops bivouacked that night on the veldt. The following morning, the 8th, the reconnaissance was pushed on to the enemy's main position, a natural stronghold called Taiboshlaagte. The position of the enemy was located and his strength estimated. The regiment came under the fire of the enemy both from his musketry, machine guns, and shells. A wing of the regiment on each flank pushed the reconnaissance well round the flanks of his position. The force then went into camp at Arundel, where it still remains and where it has been joined by other troops. On Dec. 12 a patrol under Lieut. Collis was fired on from the farm of Jagersfontein near the eastern extremity of the Boer position. Lieut. Collis and several men had their horses shot. Sergt. Freeman and Pte. Ross, both of whom were wounded, were taken by the Boers. In the afternoon this farm was shelled by us and entered by some of our men. On the following day, the 13th, an attack was made on our camp at Arundel at a very early hour. Lieut. Moncrieff's patrol discovered the enemy's movement about four a.m. and reported it. Our force turned out at once. The Boers had sent out three parties of 100, 500, and 500 and three guns, and he intended to move round a low line of kopjes on the east of our camp, and either to shell the camp or to cut the railway in our rear. Our force consisted of the Carabiniers, two squadrons of the Inniskilling Dragoons, two squadrons of the 10th Hussars, R. Battery R.H.A., 300 of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, two companies of mounted infantry, the New Zealand Mounted Rifles, and the New South Wales Lancers, and it was in action from five a.m. till four p.m. In the end the enemy retired to Taiboshlaagte without having accomplished anything. He had been reinforced during the day and it is believed that he had 1,700 men out. Our guns made excellent practice, silencing the Boer guns at once, and inflicting some loss in men and horses upon the enemy. The cavalry acting, both mounted and dismounted, threatened the enemy's flanks and held him in check until he retired. One squadron of the Carabiniers with two guns held the detached hill called Vaal Kop during the day. The Carabiniers had 10 horses killed and four men wounded, one of whom, Pte. Webb, died the next day. The other men wounded are Lance-Corpl. Pickings and Ptes. Carmell and Underwood. These are doing well. We find ourselves face to face with an enemy who is posted in a strong natural position at Taiboshlaagte, which has the road and the railway to Colesberg. It is not possible for us to advance or to assault him until we get reinforcements. The enemy's numbers are estimated at 3,000 to 4,000, and he is entrenching himself strongly. Besides this he has long-range guns, one of which carries some 6,000 yds., machine guns, and quick-firing guns throwing small shells."

7th Dragoon Guards.—Headquarters and the service troops left England on Thursday in the *Armenian* for South Africa. Major Peters has relinquished his appointment on the remount staff in order to accompany headquarters to the front.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).—Lieut. Conolly left England on Saturday last for South Africa in the *Canada* to join headquarters for duty with the Egyptian Army.

3rd Hussars.—Lieut. Chinnery is about to retire. **7th Hussars.**—Capt. Brooke, D.S.O., has been appointed second in command of the South African Light Horse.

8th Hussars.—Headquarters and two squadrons will take passage for South Africa in the *Norseman*, which sails from Liverpool to-day. One squadron leaves the Royal Albert Docks on Wednesday next in the *Sicilian*.

10th Hussars.—There has just been erected in the south choir aisle of York Minster a mural tablet to the memory of the late Major, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, who for a long period was a familiar figure at the minister services when the regiment was quartered at York. The tablet is of white Carrara marble on a slab of Belgian red marble, and has been designed by the Dean of York. It represents a chaplet of bay leaves suspended from a coronet by noble knights round their helmets in mediaeval times, and is so depicted on many of the recumbent effigies throughout England. The idea of the present memorial is simply the coronet of the soldier Prince, bound with sprays of bay and the cross, hung up on the wall of the cathedral church where he attended so frequently during his sojourn in York. Within the wreath is the following inscription in gold: "To the Honoured Memory of H.R.H. Albert Victor Christian Edward, K.G., Duke of Clarence and Avondale, Major 10th Hussars, and stationed in this Prince, a constant friend. This tablet is placed in the Cathedral Church of York by the Dean, January 14, 1900." Major Kavenagh has left this week for South Africa in the *Canada* to join headquarters at the front.

13th Hussars.—Capt. Collins, Reserve of Officers (late 17th Lancers), is en route to South Africa in

charge of a draft of the regiment to join headquarters.

15th Hussars.—Lieut.-Col. Gordon has left India for the Cape, having been selected to command the 17th Lancers during the time that it is in the field in South Africa. 2nd Lieut. Cantrell-Hubbersty, who was lately bitten by a mad dog in India, has arrived in Paris for treatment at the Pasteur Institute.

16th Lancers.—The officers who arrived in South Africa from India with the regiment were: Lieut.-Col. Aylmer; Major Oswald; Capt. MacEwen, Bagwell-Purefoy, Macalpine-Lenzy, Tuson, Bellow, and Eccles; Lieuts. Campbell, Heskeith, MacCulloch, Harris, and Vander-Byl, and H. Hart (Quartermaster); and 2nd Lieuts. Neave and Fowler.

17th Lancers.—Headquarters and the service troops will leave Tilbury Docks in the *Victorian* for South Africa on Wednesday next. Major Ricardo has returned to duty after his recent serious accident. Sir Francis Burdett accompanies the regiment on service.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The 2nd, 4th, 8th, 39th, 68th, and 88th Batteries, R.F.A., are due at Cape Town in the course of the ensuing week from England.

No. 10 Company, Eastern Division, and Nos. 2, 6, and 10 Companies, Western Division, R.G.A., are en route to South Africa, having left on Saturday last for the front.

No. 30 Company, Eastern Division, was taken on to the establishment of the regiment at Dover, and No. 30 Company, Western Division, at Devonport from Tuesday last.

Lieut.-Col. J. M. S. Brunker has been appointed to a Field Artillery command in India on promotion from R.H.A.

The officers R.G.A. who left England on Saturday last for South Africa in the *Canada* were: Col. C. M. Western; Lieut.-Col. P. Saltmarsh; Majors F. W. G. Tothill, C. E. Jervois, F. A. Curteis, G. T. F. Talbot, and F. E. Kent; Capt. G. V. Davidson, H. C. Marshall, and H. L. Kirke; Lieuts. A. S. P. McGhee, R. T. Russell, and J. A. FitzGibbon; and 2nd Lieuts. J. T. Pegg-Thompson, A. F. Mackenzie, E. N. Tandy, G. T. A. Drought, R. Hoskyn, P. J. Spicer, F. E. Andrews, G. P. MacClellan, C. H. Clark, W. A. B. Parken, and E. F. Johnson. There left in the *German* on the same day Majors M. B. G. Jackson and W. L. Brook Smith; Capt. E. C. Harrington and R. E. Warden; and Lieuts. W. H. Ravenhill, G. N. Rawson-Scott, and F. W. Barron.

Lieut. E. H. Collen, No. 6 Mountain Battery R.G.A., has arrived at South Africa from India on special service. He is son of Major-Gen. Sir Edwin Collen.

Lieut. F. T. Brown, 36th Battery R.F.A., is a candidate for the Army Pay Department, and joins at a home station on probation.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Changes of stations, &c.:—

Col. L. F. Brown, from half pay, to be Colonel on staff as C.R.E., China.

Col. J. C. Barker, from unemployed half pay, to be special service officer, South Africa.

Col. T. R. Main, C.R.E., Plymouth, to command 8th Infantry Division.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. L. Campbell to be C.R.E., Cairo.

Lieut.-Col. W. D. Connor, Professor R.M.A., Woolwich, to be C.R.E., Dover.

Major L. B. Friend from Cairo to be C.R.E., Alexandria.

Major H. W. J. Jerome from Chatham to South Africa.

Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. M. Sinclair from Bengal to South Africa.

Major F. Peel from Belgum on leave to England.

Major H. H. Barnet from Barrackpore to Allahabad.

Major P. R. Burn-Murdoch from Assistant I.S.D., War Office, to South Africa.

Brevet-Lieut.-Col. F. H. Kelly from leave, England, to Loralai.

Major W. Russell from leave to Shoeburyness.

Major J. Dallas from Simla to Calcutta.

Major R. S. MacLagan from leave, England, to South Africa.

Major C. H. Cowie from India to South Africa.

Capt. B. E. Morony from Newcastle-on-Tyne to Aldershot.

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Capt. J. I. Lang, G.M.G., from Assistant-Instructor S.M.E., Chatham, to special duty, West Africa.

Capt. J. S. Purvis from China to be Assistant to C.R.E., 8th Infantry Division, Aldershot.

Capt. P. Ashworth from Madras to Akola.

Capt. C. F. Close, C.M.G., from Ordnance Survey, Cork, to South Africa.

Capt. H. A. A. Livingstone from Cork to South Africa.

Capt. W. A. Liddell from leave, England, to India.

Capt. G. S. Cartwright from Plymouth to Chatham.

Capt. H. E. G. Clayton from Portsmouth to South Africa.

Capt. G. C. Kemp from Mhow to Fort Sandeman.

Capt. H. J. M. Marshall from Burma to Bangalore.

Capt. A. E. G. Wetherston to special duty, Gold Coast.

Capt. C. de W. Crookshank from Chatham to South Africa.

Capt. D. A. Friederichs from D.A.A.G., R.E., Dublin, to the War Office, London.

Lieut. A. H. Dumaresq, Assistant Instructor, Electricity, S.M.E., ordered to South Africa.

Lieut. W. D'O. Barrington from Fermoy to South Africa.

Lieut. R. S. Walker from the Carragh to South Africa.

Lieut. R. P. T. Hawksley from Adjutant, 1st Lanark V.R.E., to Cork.

Lieut. R. B. D. Blakenay, D.S.O., from special duty, Egypt, to Aldershot.

Lieut. A. Hardcastle from Chatham to South Africa.

Lieut. S. G. Lock from Umballa to Malakand.

Lieut. B. W. Y. Danford from Bermuda to Halifax, N.S.

Lieut. H. W. Buckle from the S.M.E., Chatham, to South Africa.

Lieut. G. H. Willis, at the Isle of Wight, ordered to India.

Lieut. G. E. J. Durnford, at Malta, ordered to Chatham.

Lieut. R. H. Thomas from Dera Ismail Khan on leave to England.

Lieut. C. S. A. Akerman from Gravesend to Chatham.

Lieut. F. C. Puller from special course, Midland Railway, Sierra Leone.

Capt. F. L. Lloyd, Chief Instructor at the Plymouth School of Submarine Mining, has been selected to go out to South Africa in charge of the detachment of the corps of Electrical Engineer Volunteers accepted for service, which will be joined later on by Major Crompton, commandant of the corps.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—Lieuts. Maxwell and Vaughan, 3rd Batn., have arrived home from South Africa invalided.

Coldstream Guards.—The remains of Major the Marquis of Winchester, who was killed at Magersfontein, arrived at the Royal Albert Docks on Monday evening on board the *Sicilian*, and were interred on Thursday at Amport St. Mary, Andover, with military honours, after cremation at Woking. The ceremony of cremation took place on Tuesday afternoon, Col. Vesey Dawson being present to represent the regiment. The ashes were placed in an urn, surmounting which was a silver plate with the inscription: "Augustus John Henry Beaumont Paulet, 15th Marquis of Winchester. Born Feb. 6, 1858; killed in action Dec. 11, 1899." The urn was placed in an oak coffin, the wood of which was grown on the deceased officer's estate. The funeral took place on Thursday with full military honours. A detachment of the regiment arrived early in the morning to take part in the ceremony. Later a special train conveyed a large party of mourners from London to Andover. Included in the party were the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, and the choir of the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Queen was represented by Col. the Hon. H. Legge and the Duke of Cambridge by Major-Gen. the Hon. H. F. Eaton. There were eight pall-bearers—the Hon. G. Ormsby Gore, Col. the Hon. H. C. Legge, Lord St. Oswald, Sir J. Gladstone, Col. Vesey Dawson, Col. D. Dawson, Col. the Hon. H. W. L. Corry, and Major-Gen. Viscount Falmouth. The mourners included the present Marquis of Winchester (brother), the Marchioness of Winchester, Lady Lilian Wemyss (sister), Lord Sandys, Vice-Admiral Sir H. Stephenson, Gen. the Hon. Sir P. Feilding, Gen. Sir R. Gipps, Col. Sir E. Antrobus, Capt. Sir W. Corbet, Viscount de Vesci, Capt. A. Lovell, Lord Romilly, Col. Ricardo, the Earl of Ilchester, the Hon. H. Bourke, the Earl of Pembroke, and Viscount Coke. Among those who attended as officially representing the Coldstream Guards were: Major Frederick; Capt. Lambton, McNeile, and Case; and Lieuts. Grant and Hanbury-Tracy.

Scots Guards.—Major the Hon. N. Dalrymple-Hamilton, 1st Batn., has arrived home from South Africa invalided, having had his left arm amputated. Major Erskine, 3rd Batn., has been appointed Acting Brigade-Major, Home District, vice Capt. Gascoigne, D.S.O., Grenadier Guards, proceeding on service.

Queen's Regiment (2nd).—Major Dunne, retired list, has been appointed to the command of the dépôt at Guildford.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. leaves Southampton to-morrow for South Africa in the *Majestic*.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. leaves England to-day for Malta in the *Pavonia* to relieve the 1st Batn. Royal Sussex Regiment. Lieut. and Adj. Fishbourne, 1st Batn., has arrived home from South Africa invalided.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—The new 4th Batn. is being raised at Colchester; having been

taken on to the strength of the Army from the 1st inst.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—Steps are to be taken at once to raise the proposed 4th Batn. The *Cephalonia* has brought home 140 men from the 3rd Batn. at Gibraltar, which are to form a nucleus for the new unit. Capt. Hickie, 1st Batn. left England for South Africa on Saturday last in the *Canada*.

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—Lieut.-Col. Roberts completes his four years in command of the 2nd Batn. in South Africa on Saturday next. He has been granted an extension for 12 months.

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—Mrs. Bullock, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Bullock, 2nd Batn., now a prisoner at Pretoria, has received a letter from her husband. Writing of his officers, Col. Bullock says:—

"Nothing could have been more gallant, cool, and skilful than the way they all behaved. They advanced through a terrific fire and brought their men on most gallantly, and never flinched or showed a moment's consideration for themselves. Poor Goodwin was hit just as he reached the last trench, and lay for hours in extreme pain, never showing a sign of it, like a gallant English gentleman. Walter was equally cool and brave, and when ordered a short advance, he, Bonham and Smyth-Osbourne led their men on under a ghastly fire."

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—Major Graham has been appointed second in command of the 2nd Batn. in India, vice Major Mackenzie, promoted to the command of the 1st Batn. in South Africa. Major Lloyd and Lieuts. Frankland and Foster, 1st Batn., Capt. Keates and Lieut. White, 2nd Batn., and Capt. the Hon. G. O. Cadogan, 3rd Batn., left England on Saturday last in the *Canada* for South Africa to join the 1st Batn. at the front. Capt. Hopkins has vacated his appointment in the West African Regiment in order to join the 1st Batn. in South Africa.

Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th).—Major Napier-Clavering, 2nd Batn., has been appointed second in command of the 1st Batn. in India, vice Major Payne, D.S.O., who has been selected for the command of the 2nd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—At Beggars Bush Barracks, Dublin, on Saturday last, Col. Lord Cranborne called upon the men of the 4th (Militia) Batn. to volunteer for active service in South Africa. Every man responded, and Lord Cranborne said it was only what he expected of the men of Herts.

Leicestershire Regiment (17th).—The 2nd Batn. left Queenstown on Wednesday in the *Dunera* for Alexandria to relieve the 2nd Batn. Royal West Kent Regiment.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—Capt. Edgeworth-Johnstone, Superintendent of Gymnasia at the Curragh, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant-Inspector of Gymnasia at Aldershot.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—The 6th (Militia) Batn. leaves the Royal Albert Docks to-day for South Africa in the *Malta*. Capt. Armstrong, 1st Batn., has been selected for employment with the Egyptian Army.

Cheshire Regiment (22nd).—Lieuts. Hayter and Dyer, 1st Batn., have arrived in South Africa from India for duty with the mounted infantry.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—The 2nd Batn. arrived at Cape Town, all well, in the *Batavia* from Southampton on Saturday last. The 3rd (Militia) Batn. is to be conveyed to South Africa in the *Cheshire*, which sails to-morrow.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th).—Col. Lord Charlesmont, C.B., has placed the services of the 4th (Militia) Batn. unreservedly at the disposal of the Government for service or otherwise.

East Lancashire Regiment (30th) arrived at Cape Town, all well, in the *Batavia* from Southampton on Saturday last. The 3rd (Militia) Batn. is to be conveyed to South Africa in the *Servia*, which sails on Monday.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (33rd).—Major Marshall left England on Saturday last for South Africa to join headquarters at the front.

Border Regiment (34th).—Major Barkworth has been appointed Brigade-Major at Aldershot.

Royal Sussex Regiment (35th), on relief at Malta by the 3rd Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, will leave in the *Pavonia* for South Africa. The *Pavonia* sails from Southampton to-day for Malta with the Fusiliers on board. The battalion has established a quarterly regimental list, the first number of which has reached us. It is published at the *Malta Chronicle* office, Valletta, and is edited by the second in command, who deserves the thanks of all who are or have been connected with the regiment

for the care with which he has carried out his duties. We have seen many regimental publications, but this one may fairly be said to stand before all others in completeness.

Hampshire Regiment (37th).—Capt. Jackson, D.S.O., D.A.A.G., Bombay, has been granted leave from India to England for eight months on private affairs.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. leaves England to-day in the *Arundel Castle* for South Africa.

Welsh Regiment (41st).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. leaves England to-morrow in the *Majestic* for South Africa. The colours of the 3rd Batn. were conveyed to Cardiff on Saturday last and placed under the care of the civil authorities. Capt. Tindal left England on Saturday last in the *Canada* for South Africa to join headquarters at the front.

Northamptonshire Regiment (48th).—Lieut. Stuart is a candidate for the Army Pay Department and joins at a home station on probation.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (52nd).—Capt. Childers has left Ireland this week for South Africa with a draft of 300 to join the 1st Batn. (43rd) at the front.

Seaforth Highlanders (72nd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. leaves England to-day in the *Simla* for Egypt to relieve the 1st Batn. Cameron Highlanders.

Black Watch (73rd).—Details will be moved from Ballater to Aberdeen on Wednesday next. 2nd Lieut. Innes has arrived home from South Africa invalided.

Highland Light Infantry (74th).—Capt. Stockwell and Lieut. Murray left for South Africa on Saturday last in the *Canada* to join the 1st Batn. (71st) at the front.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—Lieut. Allan has left the depot and embarked this week in the *Canada* for South Africa to join headquarters.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (76th).—Capt. Thursby-Pelham is a candidate for the Army Pay Department and joins at a home station on probation.

Seaforth Highlanders (78th).—Major Mackintosh and Capt. Bradford left England on Saturday last in the *Canada* for South Africa to join headquarters at the front. Lieut. Waterhouse has arrived home from South Africa invalided.

Cameron Highlanders (79th).—The 1st Batn. will be conveyed from Egypt to South Africa in the *Simla*, which leaves England to-day with the 3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders as relief. Capt. Sorel-Cameron, 1st Batn., has been selected for employment with the Egyptian Army.

South Staffordshire Regiment (80th).—Lieut. Dunlop has been appointed A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

Royal Irish Rifles (86th).—Brevet-Major Festing, D.S.O., Capt. Spencer and Spottiswoode (7th Batn. King's Royal Rifles, attached), Lieuts. Kennedy and Low, and 2nd Lieut. Bowen-Colthurst are en route to the Cape in the *Canada*, which left England on Saturday last to join headquarters at the front.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—Lieut. Akers-Douglas, second son of the First Commissioner of Works, had a marvellous escape at the battle of Magersfontein. He was shot in several places through the sleeve of his khaki frock and his belt was shot off, but he sustained no personal injury. During the retirement of the Highland Brigade, however, he was knocked down and rendered unconscious. He lay on the ground for some hours before he recovered, and then he managed to make his way back to camp.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (93rd).—Capt. Sutherland has been selected for employment with the Egyptian Army.

Derbyshire Regiment (95th).—Capt. Slessor has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Oxford University Volunteers, 1st V.B. Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Royal West Kent Regiment (97th) will leave Egypt on the 24th inst. for England in the *Dunera* and is due at Southampton on March 4. It will go to Aldershot for mobilisation.

North Staffordshire Regiment (98th) arrived at Cape Town, all well, in the *Aurania* from Southampton on Saturday last.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102nd).—The 5th (Militia) Batn. will leave Southampton on Monday next in the *Servia* for South Africa.

King's Own Light Infantry (105th).—Lieut. Ackroyd has arrived home from South Africa invalided.

Durham Light Infantry (106th).—Capt. Luard and Lieuts. Way and Ashburner, do duty with the mounted infantry section en route from Burma to South Africa for service with the 4th Cavalry Brigade.

West India Regiment.—Lieut. Russell has been selected for employment with the Egyptian Army.

A VETERAN'S ADVICE.

BY AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

As usual I found Major von Bludwitz solacing himself with a long pipe, at his elbow the usual table littered with books, maps, a protractor, and a pair of compasses; but to my surprise the immediate object of his study was not South Africa, but a chart of the Nile regions about Khartoum and upwards.

"Ancient history, eh?" said I, seating myself. "Well, it is pleasant to think that with the fall of the Khalifa and the capture of Osman Digna all our Egyptian and Soudan troubles are laid to rest."

"So," quoth my old friend gazing at me rather whimsically from behind his *pince-nez*; "always optimist—well, confidence is a fine thing in the right place, no quality do I more admire; only somehow a few questions into my mind will come. See here now, is it for certain sure that in Egypt so much loyalty and affection has by you been inspired that in some possible events grave embarrassments for you may yet not there suddenly develop?"

"Good heavens!" said I, "have we not conferred every possible benefit upon Egypt and its inhabitants? Have we not redeemed its finances from bankruptcy and the fellahen from the *corvée*? Have we not purified its administration and secured its frontiers? Egypt is bound to us by every possible tie of self-interest, let alone gratitude—really, my dear major, I have no anxiety on that score."

"So be it," rejoined the major, "and Lord Cromer has much prescience, and General Wingate is doubtless a most competent officer, and yet—yet it does seem to me that before you send your last drummer to South Africa a little examination of the actual situation not altogether out of place may be. Of intrigue Egypt is the chronic nursery. Who knows in such a forcing ground what noxious plant may in favourable circumstances unexpectedly appear. To me, a foreigner, an outsider, as you say, regarding with a certain detachment the crisis through which your Empire now is passing, it does seem that a little forethought, possibly, inconvenient as it may be at this moment, a certain reinforcement of your English garrison not altogether unadvisable may be."

"You are not, perhaps, my good friend, so dearly beloved in Egypt as doubtless you deserve to be—it is not absolutely certain that your distant troubles may not give a signal by which your enemies may seek to profit. Alarmist! no, I would not be that—but 'forewarned is forearmed.' Your last division and your last cavalry brigade must go to South Africa. Well, your people know best—in that case perhaps a few Goorkha battalions and some Indian cavalry to Suez might meet all needs, but do not for want of a little prevision tempt fortune over much."

THE ARTILLERY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."
SIR,—Referring to my letter, which you were good enough to publish on Jan. 20, I should like to bring to notice the two following facts in confirmation of the views therein expressed, viz., the comparatively small effect of artillery fire in the field and its danger, when used at long ranges, to its own infantry. First, in the *British Medical Journal* of Jan. 20, there is published a report of the wounded in Gen. Hart's brigade at the repulse at Colenso, which gives a total of 309 wounded, of which only eight were by shells, less than 3 per cent. of the total. Yet we are constantly told that the Boer guns are superior to ours. Second, in the *Times* of Jan. 18, page 10, in the account of Gen. Gatacre's reverse, it is clearly shown that the disaster was caused in great part by our artillery firing in an uncertain light at long range on our own infantry, mistaking them for the enemy and bringing our attack to an end.

Jan. 22.

P. S. C.

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Reviews.

THE DOWNFALL OF SPAIN.

To some other excellent work Mr. H. W. Wilson has now added under this title (which we do not consider particularly happy) a naval history of the war between Spain and the United States (Sampson Low). So much has already been written upon the subject that there was room for a volume which should bring a record of the operations within moderate compass, and be written with competence and a sense of proportion. We are not sure that Mr. Wilson has closely investigated the Spanish evidences concerning the war, chiefly embodied in the proceedings of the courts-martial upon the officers who had been in chief command; but otherwise he gives an admirable picture of what occurred, and though there are a few slips, he appears to have fallen into no great errors. His volume opens with a brief account of the blowing up of the *Maine* in the harbour at Havana, and he takes entirely the American view of the cause of that disaster. At the same time he would absolve the Spanish authorities from complicity, for he holds that they might have been justified in placing some safe form of mine at the berth occupied by the *Maine*, and that presumably the unauthorised hand of some traitor caused the detonation. A chapter follows upon the strength of the two fleets, and extremely high credit is given to the officers and men of the American Navy, with the remark that the converse of all that is said was found in the Spanish personnel. Nelson, as we all know, was accustomed to express great contempt for "the Dons," and Mr. Wilson echoes his censures, without, however, in the smallest degree dissenting from the very high opinion generally held as to the high personal character and intrepidity of the Spanish officers. It would take us too long to follow Mr. Wilson's careful and lucid account of the operations, which we have no hesitation in commending very heartily. The Spanish fleet, he says, would truly have been "in being" if it had succeeded in capturing or destroying the *Oregon*. But Admiral Cervera was not ready to move in time, and to us it seems doubtful whether, in any case, he would have had a great chance of success. The cruise to Santiago had no real strategic purpose, and success was impossible where evasion came to be the object. Sooner or later the Spaniards were bound to be defeated, and the only wonder is that the Americans were so greatly alarmed and that the prospect of attack completely upset the plans of the Board of Strategy. Mr. Wilson draws attention to Admiral Sampson's wish to attack Havana. It seems clear that the Navy Department was perfectly right in prohibiting such an operation, for the loss or the disabling of one or two ships might have been serious at the time. It has often been said that Admiral Sampson's bombardment of San Juan, Porto Rico, was unjustifiable on the same grounds, but we remark that Mr. Wilson minimises the affair and speaks of it only as a "reconnaissance." He gives a very suggestive account of the conditions set up at Santiago as revealed by Admiral Cervera's letters, and illustrates the want of harmony between the naval and military authorities. Incidentally he discusses the somewhat curious movements of Admiral Schley. We must be content to say that the chapters upon events at Manila are as good as those which deal with the events in the West Indies. The illustrations are particularly excellent, and the plans and charts add very much to the value of the book, which is admirable in style, and good, sufficient, and capable in substance.

SOME MAGAZINES.

The magazines generally are so full of the war that it is pleasant to find that *Blackwood* knows how to combine lighter with more serious elements. There are some quite delightful articles in the February number which should be read. The war, of course, receives a good deal of attention, and a military writer expounds, for popular understanding, the conditions that attend the use of firearms in general, with the ballistic questions of velocity, flight, and energy. It may surprise many to read that the Lee-Metford rifle of the present day has not half the energy of the arquebuse which compassed the death of the Chevalier Bayard. The sensible remark is made that the conditions of the present war, where all probability exceptional, and that weapons suited to fighting in the open must in the future, as in the past, form the principal armament of our troops. The deadliness of these weapons is checked so soon as the enemy entrenches, but no campaign can ever be won by remaining on the defensive. The operation, in which the general contention is that we have fought with troops and a military system quite unsuitable, and have spent some millions and many soldiers' lives in learning what common sense should have taught us. A third article upon the war is occupied with the political prospects. The *English Historical Review* has several learned articles, of which the most interesting to us is the Rev. George Edmonson's upon the Dutch power in Brazil, including an excellent exposition of the naval

conditions with which it began. In one of the notes Prof. Morris throws some doubt upon the famous story of Gen. Wolfe's reciting Gray's "Elegy" as he floated down the river St. Lawrence on the morning when he met victory and death.

Among many articles in the *Edinburgh Review* there is, of course, one upon the war, which consists of description mingled with criticism, the subject being treated at great length. The colonial governments and the Intelligence Department are absolved from blame, and our misfortunes are attributed, not to want of men, but to want of forethought due to very inadequate appreciation of the fighting capacity of the Boers: "Preliminaries and concentration were not in harmony, because no scheme of operations had been worked out. Had this been done, the danger of isolating a detachment at Glencoe, the insecurity of Ladysmith, and the unprotected condition of the railways would have been so strongly impressed upon the Natal Government that Sir George White would have found the whole of the field force concentrated, the stores collected at Estcourt or Pietermaritzburg, the railway bridges covered by bomb-proof blockhouses, and the 'ponts' over the river in his own hands."

It is for the proprietors of the American magazines to know how they can afford to produce numbers so well illustrated at the price. *Scribner* is particularly good this month, and has capital articles upon "The War in South Africa," "Oliver Cromwell," and "Life in Havana." The *English Illustrated Magazine* is improved, and generally the magazines keep a high level.

The *United Service Magazine* for the month gives first place to the seventh and last chapter of Judge O'Connor Morris's essay on Marlborough, dealing with the last campaigns and the fall of the great commander, and an account of the operations of Villars against his formidable rival and Prince Eugene in 1709, with a particular narrative of the events of what the author terms "the great and terrible battle of Malplaquet."

SHORT NOTICES.

Col. Brunker's *Chart of the Boer War* (W. Clowes and Sons) was soon found to be indispensable by all who were closely following the course of events in South Africa. It is wholly excellent, and many will be very glad to know that a third and enlarged edition, brought up to date, has just been issued. It contains the staffs of all units, full lists of officers, a diary of events, an estimate of the strength of available forces, particulars of the organisation and equipment of the Boers, a coloured map, &c. Nothing better can be imagined than this handbook to the war.

We have received the eighth edition, rewritten, of *The Breechloader and How to Use it*, by W. W. Greener (Cassell and Co.). Mr. Greener is a practical gunsmith, and thoroughly understands what he is talking about. His explanation of sporting guns is particularly good, but the book is already famous.

We have also received *Social Chess* (Horace Cox), by James Mason, being a little book containing a series of short and brilliant games in the style of what the late Mr. Ruskin styled "social chess," as distinguished from the severe scientific competition between professional players. It is probably true that most people will derive more pleasure from a

simple game than from the arduous work of the scientific chess board, and therefore this little book may be welcome to many.

Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. are publishing in England the series of "Beacon Biographies of Eminent Americans" now being issued at Boston, U.S.A. They are brief lives of American notabilities, consisting of less than 150 pages, very well printed and illustrated, and daintily produced. Two of them are upon our table—*Robert E. Lee*, by William P. Trent, and *David G. Farragut*, by James Barnes. The great Confederate soldier and the famous Federal seaman, whose life has been so ably told by Capt. Mahan, are thus presented in a picturesque and popular way to their many admirers.

Other little books upon our table are *Sergeant Webb* (Mowbray and Co., Oxford), being the story of the life of a very earnest and excellent man of the Sherwood Foresters, whose career is commended by Lord Chelmsford as an example to others; and *His First Day's Work*, a railway story by G. J. Bridges (Nisbet).

Mr. John Bloundelle-Burton's new novel, *The Seafarers*, will be published almost immediately by C. Arthur Pearson and Co. in London, and by Appleton and Co. in New York, and there will be a large edition for the colonies. In this story—which is laid in the present day—the popular author has gone to absolute facts for the main features of his story, which are concerned with the total casting away of a vessel, on board of which the crew have all been stricken by a terrible calamity that renders them powerless to control the ship. As on board this ship are also the hero, his rival, and the heroine, our readers may feel perfectly sure that Mr. Bloundelle-Burton will be quite at his best.

The council of the United Services College, Westward Ho, offer 12 exhibitions at their school of the total value of £500 per annum, to be awarded in such amounts as individual cases seem to require, in aid of the education of the sons of officers of the Navy and Army (including every corps, whether British or colonial, permanent or temporary, in the South African field force) who may either be killed in action or die on active service. This offer is retrospective as regards sons of officers killed in action or who have died on active service in India and Africa during the past five years, i.e., since Jan. 1, 1895. No exhibition will be of less value than £30 per annum. Application to be made to any of the special war fund agencies for the benefit of officers' widows and orphans; or to Rev. F. W. Tracy, head master, United Services Colleges, Westward Ho, or to Lieut.-Col. C. Russell, secretary.

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" As each wounded man reached the hospital he was served with a hot cup of bovril, large cans of which were boiling outside the tents."

The above Report will be found in full in the "Lancet" of 20th ultimo, and in most of the London Daily Papers of the 19th ultimo.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

THE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

IN a few days it is expected that Mr. Goschen will introduce a naval estimate, or possibly indicate in some way how the present situation is to be met from an Admiralty point of view. In either case the details of his scheme will be awaited with intense interest and even with some anxiety. It must be acknowledged that the country is right in maintaining that there shall be no relaxation of our efforts to maintain our supremacy afloat. The circumstances of the moment demand that this should be the case. But, in addition, the efforts which others are making call for further endeavours on our part to prevent us being outstripped in the race. It is just as well to recollect at this moment that we cannot extemporise a fleet, nor draw upon the patriotism of our people or the colonies for help in this direction. To make ourselves secure against even ordinary possibilities we must have a large margin of strength, for surely this is borne in upon us as one of the lessons of the war. Those responsible for national defence are, then, as it were, on their trial; they will have to show to the satisfaction of the country that they have really appreciated and understood the new conditions which have been revealed by events in South Africa and elsewhere. Confidence in the Board of Admiralty has not been shaken by the mistakes and delays which have been attributed to the Transport Department. Confidence in the Navy has rather been strengthened by the gallant actions of our bluejackets and marines in Natal and the Cape Colony. A belief prevails that the War Office officials have been drawing largely upon the stores of munitions of war which the foresight of their naval colleagues has provided, a belief which has at least good foundation in the presence of the naval guns at all the principal centres of operations. But the policy of weakening the Navy in order to provide for deficiencies of the Army may easily be carried to a point which would endanger the efficiency of the former arm. The feeling of anxiety will therefore deepen into apprehension, or worse, if it should unfortunately be demonstrated that the subject of national or, as we should prefer to call it, Imperial defence has not been considered as a whole, and with due regard to every form of protection relative to its value in the general scheme.

The fact that we have sent more than 150,000 of our troops some 7,000 miles across the sea has

already had an effect which might have been anticipated, and which without clear official leading may have lamentable results. From a certain section of the public a cry has arisen, "To whom shall we look for the protection of these islands now that they are denuded of Regular troops, and the cream of the Yeomanry and Volunteers?" The replies to this question which have appeared in the press have had at least one point of similarity. Their writers have uniformly disregarded that all-important factor the Navy. It has been suggested, indeed, to mobilise our Naval Reserve and call out the Coastguard, but the advocates of these measures do not appear to have sufficient faith in their own proposals to leave well alone. They and others are full of schemes of conscription, Militia ballot, rifle clubs, compulsory military education and the like, while here and there voices are raised for the reinstitution of naval volunteers, or the establishment of various forms of so-called "coast defence." It is noteworthy that among all these advisers not one appears to calculate the cost of carrying out his suggestions or deems it worth a moment's thought. Seeing the necessity that has arisen for largely increasing our Regular forces both by land and sea, it will probably be expedient, if our military expenditure is to be kept within bounds, to limit it to this purpose. In any case if money is spent for other purposes it should only be after thorough investigation, and on something more than a mere presumption of an adequate return. We drew attention last week to a phrase in the Queen's Speech which appeared to need special notice from all who are interested—and who is not?—in the provision of effective and efficient protection for Imperial interests. We were glad to see a letter in the *Times* on Thursday from "Navalis" on the same subject. There is a passage in Mr. Goschen's speech on the amendment to the Address which seems to us equally remarkable and equally ominous. The First Lord was describing how Mr. Wyndham and Lord Lansdowne were elaborating plans which it was believed would place the country in the necessary state of defence. Then he went on to say, "we are working at those plans, and with the Navy as it is and those preparations the country need entertain no feelings of insecurity." Nor was this the only reference to a state of content and self-satisfaction in which the Government apparently regards the Navy "as it is," for Mr. Goschen also pointedly remarked that "while the Navy is in its present position" there is no reason for apprehension. Coupled with the baleful introduction of the phrase "coast defence" in the Queen's Speech these remarkable utterances of the First Lord of the Admiralty appear to us to indicate the possibility of a most unsatisfactory state of affairs. If Mr. Goschen is quite contented with the Navy "as it is" we may be sure that everybody else in the Cabinet will be only too happy to be of the same frame of mind, and if he has been lulled into this state of security by some promise of "coast defence," then indeed we may soon be within measurable distance of panic, and all that it means.

This week we have received the report of the Navy League for the year 1899, which is to be presented to that body in May next. We congratulate the league upon its satisfactory financial condition, and particularly so at the present moment when there are signs which appear to indicate that a great and a real demand will be made upon its services. The functions of the league are, we have been told, partly educational and partly executive. That the league has fulfilled the former rôle with marked success is evident from this report, and it appears to have fully deserved the praise of Sir Vesey Hamilton for having "got to work in public schools in order that the rising generation may not grow up as ignorant of naval affairs as their forefathers were." But the time seems to be at hand when the league

may have something more to do than to teach, when its organisation will be put to the test, and it will have to show that it can originate a great movement of public opinion and thus justify its existence. If Mr. Goschen is really satisfied with the Navy "as it is" the time for teaching him and his naval advisers that the country does not share their views is at hand, and in the meantime the league might do worse than issue a little explanatory pamphlet exposing the fallacies inherent in all schemes of so-called "coast defence." As "Navalis" points out, our field army has been grossly neglected as a result of the insensate craze for fortifications, "which have been permitted to absorb millions urgently needed for objects of primary importance." That the Navy has suffered as much or more than the Army in order that sums might be lavished on "coast defence" is well known to all who have given any thought to the subject. Every one recognises that some guns may be wanted for harbour protection, but these are merely subsidiary to the defence given by the fleet. To quote "Navalis":—

"The present war has already supplied a cruel object lesson of the inevitable evils which arise from the abandonment of a primary object for the pursuit of subsidiary ends. National policy must follow the analogy of naval and military strategy. If, as we are assured, 'several other nations are perfecting their naval preparations,' every pound that we divert from the sea-going fleet and the field army to what is popularly and erroneously known as 'coast defence' deducts from the strength of the Empire. Earnestly trust, therefore, that we are not about to witness a fresh violation of first principles."

If the comfortable idea has really any foothold at the Admiralty, that because the Navy is in "its present position" we may rest on our oars, it is high time that pressure should be brought to bear to uproot it. The *Times*, for example, on Thursday pointed out a few directions in which progress was needed, and the list can easily be supplemented. We must wait for the official exposition of the new plans, but if it then be found that the Government is about to fail in its duty, the Navy League, with the rallying cry that in the fleet lies our only effectual means of coast defence, will find plenty of influential support for its crusade.

Naval Notes.

Mr. Goschen's explanation of the accident to the new yacht *Victoria and Albert* when at Pembroke Dock is, as might be expected, perfectly candid and clear. An error has occurred in connection with the calculations upon which the design of the yacht was based, many of the weights being under-estimated, while the circumstance that the masts were lengthened for the purpose of improving her appearance accentuated the unstable condition which resulted. Sir William White, who, as Mr. Goschen said, has throughout his long and distinguished career had conspicuous success in producing ships which invariably almost exactly fulfilled their design, accepts full responsibility for the mistake, for which at present he is unable to account. The matter is to form the subject of a full and careful inquiry as soon as the necessary calculations to establish the actual facts have been completed. The damage to the vessel is now being made good at Portsmouth, and the cost is to be kept separate; but until the fresh calculations are made it is not possible to say exactly what the increase to the estimate will be or what alterations will be necessary to ensure satisfactory conditions of stability. The First Lord promises that the greatest care shall be taken to interfere as little as possible with either the comfort or appearance of the vessel, or with her efficiency in any way. It seems probable that the masts and funnels may have to be shortened, and a large quantity of silicate cotton which had been used for the purpose of deadening sound will have to be removed, as well as some part of the upper works. On the voyage round from Pembroke with 270 tons of coal and 550 tons of ballast on board she showed herself to be an excellent sea-boat, so that it is to be hoped that no very radical alteration will be necessary.

The Channel Squadron has left Portland for Berehaven in order to carry out some exercises there before proceeding on its cruise. The opportunity will probably be taken to make a further demand for the commissioning of the ships of the first Reserve at their full strength. We cannot see that there is any occasion for such a step, and trust that the Government will not allow their hands to be forced by any panic cry or demand. To proceed to any act of mobilisation at the present time would not only upset the arrangements of training classes at the educational establishments, but it would also dislocate trade in a manner which is quite uncalled for at the present time. Not only this, but the coastguardmen would have to be called out, and the expense would be very heavy without any corresponding return sufficiently valuable to warrant such a proceeding. Those who are demanding a mobilisation, and the calling up of all the reservists and pensioners, seem to forget that in addition to the men under training in the schools this would affect from 30,000 to 35,000 persons, if not a larger number, and that even if war were declared against us by some European Power, it would not be necessary to draw upon all these reserves immediately.

Some experiments which are bound to be interesting, and should give valuable results, are to be carried out shortly by the officers of the *Vernon* at Portsmouth. These experiments will be instituted for the purpose of endeavouring to establish by means of a balloon wireless telegraphic communication between vessels at sea and the shore. The French have frequently used balloons at sea for reconnoitring, and the Germans also experimented in this direction both with ships and torpedo-boats. In this country, however, we have not yet used the balloon in our Navy, and it appears to be still uncertain whether it is now intended to utilise the services of the balloon afloat. If it be true that Signor Marconi has arrived at the conclusion that it is unnecessary to have the receiver at a height above the deck, it is possible that messages may be taken in afloat without recourse to the services of a balloon. On the other hand, it would appear desirable to have something of the kind if it is proposed to reply to the messages thus received. According to the *Times* experiments at Portsmouth will be conducted by Lieutenant Arnold-Forster. It may also be mentioned in this direction that it is by no means certain that in the Marconi system we have the best possible. The Trinity House is said to have been offered another method, and the Americans are now making trials with a third, described as of very simple construction.

The annual meetings of the Institution of Naval Architects will begin on April 4 in the hall of the Society of Arts, and the Earl of Hopetoun will preside. The council of the institution has resolved to present a gold medal to any person, not being a member or associate member of the council, who shall at the spring meeting read a paper which in the judgment of the council shall be deemed to be of exceptional merit. The council has also expressed its willingness to present a premium of books or instruments to the reader of any paper, not being a member or associate member of the council, which paper shall in the judgment of the council merit this distinction. The annual dinner of the institution will take place in the evening of the opening day of the meeting at the Hotel Cecil.

Admiral Sir George Elliot and Captain R. B. Nicholls in recent letters to the *Morning Post* advocate the re-establishing the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, which force it is assumed, had it not been disbanded, would now have had an available strength of nearly 25,000 officers and

men. The latter officer, who is a prominent member of the Navy League, emphasises the necessity for such a measure from the paucity of the Royal Naval Reserve, whose ranks are weakened by the unusual number of aliens in the mercantile marine. The Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers might undoubtedly have been an important addition to the personnel of the Navy had it not become clear to authority that its continued existence involved certain disabilities and disadvantages for which its possible value was not sufficient compensation. It would be more beneficial to the country, we believe, if these officers turned their energies in another direction. Captain Nicholls asks if our Navy is ready in case of a national emergency. Mr. Goschen in his speech in the House of Commons on Friday in last week assured the public of its efficiency, and that his department is conscious of the responsibility devolving on it in regard to the service afloat. We should have a better chance of forming an estimate of the value of this assertion in a very few days.

The rumour that a firm in Cardiff has contracted to supply some foreign Government with 400,000 tons of the best Welsh coal does not appear to have been confirmed, and whether the statement be correct or not, Mr. Goschen was able to assure General Russell that the Admiralty had made provision for a sufficient supply of coal for naval requirements in any emergency. That the subject is an important one is unquestionable, and we are not surprised that Mr. Trower, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Navy League, should have thought it necessary to appeal both to members of Parliament and the public generally to press upon the Government the necessity of taking steps to prevent large quantities of stores so essential to the efficiency of the fleet from passing out of the country into the hands of possible enemies. Mr. Trower says:—

"Smokeless coal is the breath of empire. There is no substitute. Its use confers on the admiral of a fleet possessing it advantages over a fleet compelled to use smoky coal only comparable to the relative advantages of smokeless powder over the ordinary black variety. Except the Pocahontas coal measures in Virginia, there is virtually no other source of supply outside Great Britain. The practical monopoly of smokeless coal which would be obtained by our fleets if its sale were forbidden under the supreme law that governs wise nations and common-sense men is a prospective reinforcement of our natural strength in time of war too obvious to need comment."

Whether it be necessary to take such a step as is here indicated and altogether prohibit the exportation of smokeless coal we cannot say, and in all probability only the Government and the naval advisers in its confidence would be able to determine. But we hope there would be no hesitation in taking such a measure if it became necessary in the public interest.

Admiral Field, M.P., asked, on behalf of Commander Oliver Young, on Monday last, if despatches had been received from the officers commanding naval brigades, descriptive of their proceedings at the battles of Graspan and Colenso; if so, when would they be published, the same as the military reports on those actions. The First Lord admitted their receipt at the Admiralty, but as they came through the naval Commander-in-Chief at the Cape it was uncertain whether the generals in command during such engagements were acquainted with their contents; he had, therefore, telegraphed for information and hoped that their publication would soon follow. We are aware that all ranks of the naval service are anxious for accounts of their comrades engaged at the front.

Writing to a contemporary under date January 4, Captain E. P. Jones, of the cruiser *Forte*, fur-

nishes a complete list of the officers then serving in the naval brigade with the Natal Field Force. This brigade, under Captain Jones, seems to be a purely naval force consisting of guns' crews. There were in all twenty guns at the date in question, of which eighteen were 12pr. field guns and the remaining two 4.7in. on Captain Scott's mountings. Captain Jones alludes to the mistake commonly made in the press that the 4.7in. guns landed in Africa came from the *Terrible*. These guns, he writes, have in nearly all cases been drawn from the dockyard at Simon's Bay. The officers originally in charge of guns under Captain Jones included the following: Lieutenants James (*Tartar*), Halsey (*Philomel*), Steel (*Forte*), and Ogilvie (*Terrible*). The officers who have joined the brigade since are as under. From the *Forte*: Lieutenant Hunt, Staff Surgeon Lilley, Lieutenant Melville, and Gunner Holland. From the *Terrible*: Commander Limpus, Lieutenants Richards, England, and Wylde, Surgeons Lomas and MacMillan, Engineer Arthur, Gunners Cole, Wright, and Williams, and Midshipmen Willoughby, Boldero, Down, Troup, Hutchinson, Ackland, Sherwin, Whyte, Hanwright, and Hodson. From the *Philomel*: Lieutenants Halsey, Deas, and Burne, Sub-Lieutenant Clutterbuck, and Clerk Hollins. From the *Tartar*: Sub-Lieutenant Newcombe and Engineer Murray.

An interesting case arising out of the *Sans Pareil* collision, which occurred at 11.10 p.m. on August 7, 1899, was tried before Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes this week. The action is brought by the owners of the vessel which was run down. The importance of the case is due to the fact that the question is raised of the right of merchantmen to cross or pass through the lines of a fleet of men-of-war in motion. The facts are not substantially in dispute, but the Attorney-General contended that the *East Lothian* and her tug were under no necessity to pass through the fleet, and it was faulty navigation for them to do so. They must be to blame for not paying due regard to the special circumstances of the case and for omitting to take proper precautions. The plaintiff was also to blame for allowing her tug to exhibit a misleading steering light in breach of the regulations. Mr. Joseph Walton, for the plaintiff, contended that the breach of the regulations with respect to the steering light could not by any possibility have contributed to the collision, which was due to defective look-out in the *Sans Pareil*. The light was not misleading. There was no obligation on the plaintiff to avoid passing through the fleet. The Attorney-General replied. At the conclusion of the arguments the court reserved judgment.

The members of the Royal Navy Club, 1765-85, dined at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on the 6th inst., to commemorate "Founders' Day." Rear-Admiral Ernest N. Rolfe, C.B., presided, and the guest of the evening was Major-General the Hon. H. F. Eaton. There were present:—

Admirals R. F. Hammick, R. G. Kinahan, Sir W. Kennedy, A. C. H. Paget, J. Child Purvis, and W. H. C. St. Clair.

Captains A. B. Blennerhassett, R. Watts Davis, H. L. Fleet, R. W. Hope, S. H. Login, Horatio Nelson, A. Phillpotts, M.P., R. J. Symonds, W. Spratt, A. G. Tate, H. H. Washington, and Herbert A. Warren.

Commanders J. Murray Aynsley, G. L. Bennett, W. J. Casberd-Boteler, Hon. Cecil Cadogan, C. E. E. Carey, W. H. Grove, G. W. Higgins, W. M. Latham, H. Savory, H. C. Sayce, G. W. Smith, and A. W. Waymouth.

Fleet-Paymaster E. M. Roe, secretary.

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Admiral of the Fleet the Earl of Clanwilliam has added a mural tablet to Dromore Cathedral in memory of his distinguished father, the third Earl, who will be remembered by those who served under his gallant son's command during the first commission of the *Hercules*.

Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, is not, for the present, to have his official residence remodelled and enlarged as suggested by his predecessor, Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, and officially endorsed by the Admiralty. The admiral's secretary has been provided a residence and offices for his clerks in an adjacent house purchased for the purpose by their Lordships. The Commander-in-Chief will conduct his official duties in that building, and the portion of his house hitherto used for offices, waiting-rooms, &c., will be adapted to domestic requirements. When the money can be spared (!) the original alterations will be carried out; but as the amount involved is not considerable it is a mistake to defer the work, as it is well known that the port-admiral's house of the Western Command compares unfavourably with those of his brother flag officers at other home stations.

Admiral F. Anstruther Herbert, although well in the seventies of life, was able to leave Southampton in the Union steamship *German* on Saturday last for a cruise to Teneriffe.

Vice-Admiral Sir F. G. D. Bedford left Granada for Trinidad in his flagship, the *Crescent*, on Wednesday last.

Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford arrived at Genoa on Saturday last and embarked in the *Venus* the same day for Malta, where he arrived on Monday and relieved Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, second in command of the Mediterranean fleet. The latter officer left for Naples in the *Royal Sovereign* on Wednesday for England. Lord Charles's flagship, the *Ramilles*, will be replaced by the *Goliath* during the current year.

Rear-Admiral Bouverie F. Clark, Director of Transports at the Admiralty, has undoubtedly great difficulty in securing proper steam-vessels to convey additional troops and horses to South Africa. This has given rise to questions in Parliament relative to the delay in sending off the Imperial Yeomanry. It is therefore gratifying to see that the Marquis of Lansdowne on Tuesday last in no way attributed it to the department controlled by the gallant admiral.

Captain Sir Richard Poore's appointment from the *Illustrious* to the Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport, implies that there is no prospect of Captain H. T. Grenfell, the present holder of that command, obtaining flag rank before the 9th prox., the day on which he attains the age of fifty-five, and must, in consequence, be compulsorily retired. Sir Richard's seniority entitles him to such an appointment, and it is in every way advantageous to the Service that an officer of his ability should be offered a position where tact and judgment are necessary in dealing with the large and varied body of men that serve at the general depot. Of his services we need only point out that he has belonged to four different naval brigades, and on each occasion managed a very large amount of hard work.

Captain Leslie C. Stuart, of the *Tauranga*, pays off that cruiser into the Reserve at Sydney, N.S.W., and returns home. Captain F. St. G. Rich commissions the *Ringarooma* in her place on the Australian Station. Captain F. C. Noel, who recently relieved Captain A. M. Farquhar, pays off and recommissions the *Wallaroo*. Captain Henry Leah, of the *Mildura*, pays off that vessel, and, having served three years abroad, returns to England in command of the *Diana*. Captain H. C. A. Baynes, who brings out the

latter vessel, recommissions the *Mildura*. The reliefs will be effected by the *Europa* and *Diana*.

Captain J. E. Bearcroft, of the *Philomel*, commanding the naval forces at the Modder River, has informed Rear-Admiral Sir R. Harris, his Commander-in-Chief, that it is the unanimous wish of the men of his brigade that the generous gift of £100 sent by the Mayor of Portsmouth as a Christmas present shall be devoted to their comrades who were incapacitated for further service by wounds received in action, as well as the absolutely dependent relatives of those who were killed.

Captain A. W. E. Prothero, of the *Arrogant*, left Plymouth on Friday in last week to relieve Captain L. A. Wintz, of the *Furious*, on patrol duty at Las Palmas, instead of proceeding to Bantrey Bay with other vessels of the Channel fleet.

Captain H. C. A. Baynes, after paying off the *Latona* on Thursday last, commissions the *Diana* on Thursday next to convey relief crews to Australia, and on arrival at Sydney takes command of the *Mildura*.

Captain P. F. Tillard, appointed last week to the *Dido*, was mentioned, on returning from command of the *Magicienne* at Sierra Leone last summer, as the future flag captain to Vice-Admiral Sir J. A. Fisher in the Mediterranean. It does not appear, however, that the intention is to be realised. Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, of the *Powerful*, was chief of the staff-elect for the same station, but, being unfortunately locked up at Ladysmith, it is uncertain when he will be able to assume that important appointment. In the meantime the Commander-in-Chief of the largest fleet in the world carries out the duties of his station without the addition to his retinue that was so strongly advocated after the loss of the ill-fated *Victoria*.

Captain H. N. Dudding, of the *Iphigenia*, returns to Portsmouth with that cruiser to pay off on being relieved by Captain H. C. Reynolds, of the *Pique*.

Captain Percy M. Scott, of the *Terrible*, commanding at Durban, has transported a 47in. gun, mounted on one of his special carriages, by rail to Chieveley.

Commander Cortland H. Simpson recommissions the *Egeria*, surveying vessel on the Pacific Station, Captain Morris H. Smyth, at present in command, having completed three years' service in her. Commander Simpson is son of a retired vice-admiral, who, although he had not the opportunity of serving as flag officer, was successful in his career of thirty-eight years. He was largely engaged in suppressing the West African slave trade from the early part of his active service until the traffic was virtually extinct, and made several important captures. His son, who has invariably worked hard and displayed good ability as a surveyor, has not at the age of forty-five attained captain's rank, which possibly might have come to him at an earlier period had he not devoted himself to science.

Lieutenant P. J. Tillard, relieved from command of the *Cormorant* and torpedo boats at Gibraltar, and Lieutenant W. S. Bowman, relieved from the *Minerva*, after three years' service in their respective appointments, arrived on Saturday last at Plymouth in the *Wye*.

Fleet-Surgeons G. J. Irvine and H. T. Cox have been promoted Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospitals in the vacancies caused by the death and retirement respectively of Deputy Inspectors-General Hay and Martin. Mr. Irvine obtains his step by seniority, but Mr. Cox has the good fortune to be selected in preference to five of his seniors, two of whom have distinguished services. As it has recently been rumoured that promotion to the

higher ranks of the naval medical service would be awarded those who had displayed exceptional skill in surgery, probably Mr. Cox's services in naval hospitals have contributed to his advantage.

Staff-Surgeon W. E. Home, relieved from the *Tamar*, after two years' service at Hong Kong, arrived home by the P. and O. steamship *Japan* on Friday in last week.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Townley W. Dowding, R.M.L.I. (supplementary half pay), Inspector of Marine Recruiting, has been brought on the establishment as Second Commandant, vice Colonel H. S. G. Schomberg, promoted Commandant, and placed on the supernumerary list to continue his recruiting duties, which he has undoubtedly carried out hitherto with great advantage to the Royal Marine forces. In the present state of the corps list Colonel Dowding should be promoted Commandant in October next, from which rank he will probably be retired at the expiration of three years in that appointment.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel R. P. Coffin, R.M.L.I., obtains promotion to Second Commandant, vice Dowding, at the age of fifty-three, and will according to the present roster become Commandant December, 1901, eventually retiring therefrom after the usual period, unless exceptional vacancies place him on the active list of general officers.

Lieut.-Colonel C. B. G. Dick, manager of the theatre of the Plymouth Division, R.M.L.I., assisted by Captains F. R. Godfrey and L. W. Miller, and Lieutenants G. R. S. Hickson and B. C. S. Waller, R.M.L.I., gave a theatrical performance at headquarters, Stonehouse, last Monday and Tuesday in support of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, officers' branch. Several ladies and officers of the Western District assisted in this desirable object.

Major H. W. L. Holman, R.M.L.I., of the Naval Intelligence Department, has been granted an extension of service without appointment.

Captain H. la T. Darley, R.M.L.I., embarks in the *Edgar* on the 20th inst. at Devonport in command of detachments of Royal Marine forces proceeding to and returning from China.

Captain J. A. Tupman, R.M.L.I., of the *Niobe*, relieves Captain H. D. Palmer, R.M.L.I., as Adjutant at the Royal Marine Depot, the latter officer having accepted an appointment in the Egyptian Army. Captain C. E. F. Drake-Brockman, R.M.L.I., takes Captain Tupman's place in the *Niobe*.

Lieutenant W. T. C. Jones, R.M.L.I., late of the naval brigade with Lord Methuen's force, who was wounded at Enslin in November last, arrived at Southampton in the White Star steamship *Majestic* on Saturday last.

THE NAVIES OF FRANCE, GERMANY, AND ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Capt. Mahan, in his classical monograph on the influence of sea power upon history, very distinctly states "That it is so far an open question which of the military navies of France or of England is the more powerful. Practically, France and England are of equal strength in material for a sea war." Published on Jan. 25, the new German Navy Bill proposes not alone almost to double the number of its battleships and armed cruisers, but also to actually add nearly 34,000 men to the personnel of its military navy. What is to be the English prospective programme to keep pace with our foreign rivals?

J. LAWRENCE-HAMILTON.

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TO H.M. THE PRINCE OF WALES

SOLE CONSIGNEES.

CIGARETTES.

Navy Foreign.

Last week we dealt with the German ship-building programme chiefly in relation to the general conditions that attended its presentation to the Reichstag. As we have explained, there are to be two double squadrons. These, including two flagships, will comprise thirty-four battleships, with eight large and twenty-four small cruisers and eighty torpedo-boats, in addition to one battleship for every squadron, and one torpedo-boat for every division as a reserve in case vessels should be lost or disabled. The complete scheme for the laying down of ships extends up to the year 1917. It is estimated that before that time seventeen battleships, ten large and twenty-nine small cruisers, and twelve divisions of torpedo-boats will have become obsolete. In this list are included some of the newest vessels now afloat and some cruisers which are even yet on the stocks. As the ships in question become superannuated others are to be laid down to take their places.

This work will, of course, be quite independent of the contemplated increase, which involves the laying down, within the same period, of eleven battleships, eight large and sixteen small cruisers, and four divisions of torpedo-boats. Therefore, in the year 1917 the German fleet is to consist of twenty-eight battleships, eighteen large cruisers, forty-five of smaller classes, and sixteen divisions of torpedo-boats built or laid down. The average annual expenditure upon shipbuilding and armament will be 87,600,000 marks. Step by step with the increase of the matériel of the fleet the strength of the personnel is to be augmented, and by the year 1920, when the last of the contemplated ships should have been launched, the total addition will have been 35,551, or at the rate of 1,776 yearly. The augmentation will consist of 1,212 executive officers, 283 engineers, 188 medical officers, 122 paymasters, and 33,746 men.

The proposals of the French Government are also very interesting, and manifestly the object is to secure greater continuity of policy. It is very important, says the *projet de loi*, that the programme should be voted once for all, in order that the fleet may attain homogeneity and that the private shipbuilding yards may be assured of continuous work, while greater economy would result than is the case with the piece-meal policy now pursued. The programme does not bear the impress of the ideas propounded by M. Lockroy and his friends, but is the outcome of the deliberations of the Superior Council of the Navy, which, in 1896, in 1898, and again last November, decided that France needs twenty-eight battleships (forming four squadrons of six ships each, and including four now growing obsolete), twenty-four armoured cruisers (eight divisions, each of three ships), fifty-two destroyers or torpedo gunboats, and 263 torpedo-boats, with thirty-eight submarines or submersibles. In order to complete this establishment it is necessary to lay down six battleships, five armoured cruisers, twenty-eight destroyers, 112 torpedo-boats, and twenty-six submarine vessels. The expenditure will in all be about £30,000,000, and will be spread over a period

extending up to 1907. Considerable progress will, however, have been made by the year 1905.

The account given of the type of battleship adopted is instructive. A displacement of 14,865 tons has been decided upon. The plans were prepared by M. Bertin, and adopted after long discussion and after considering complaints which have been made by certain admirals in regard to the armament and protection of existing vessels as compared with those built abroad. "Most rigorous trials have made it clear that it is impossible to unite in one ship sufficient speed and range of action with proper protection and armament of adequate value without having recourse to large dimensions. It is through ignoring or not recognising this scientific fact that we have constructed battleships inadequately armed, less satisfactorily protected, and less stable than certain similar ships built for foreign navies, and that we have put in hand armoured cruisers whose armament and protection may appear insufficient." It is upon these grounds that a battleship of great displacement and an armoured cruiser of 12,600 tons will be the types of the vessels intended to be constructed. In order to justify the decision the Minister cites the example of England, Russia, and Japan.

It is scarcely to be supposed, however, that the clamorous party of the *jeune école* will be satisfied with his arguments, and we may be quite sure that the battle of the types will be waged again. The Minister, in fact, proceeds in his memorandum to forestall, as it were, some of the things that are likely to be said. He remarks that it is not only for the protection of ports and for general engagements that battleships are required. They are equally necessary to support the cruisers in their operations against smaller vessels in such waters as the Mediterranean and the Channel, and he adds that those officers who advance so forcibly the value of the *guerre de course* recognise that the success of the commerce-destroying vessels in the open seas can only be depended upon if they are sustained by larger ships upon which they can retire. Such officers, he says, even assign to slower battleships the duty of facilitating the issue and return of commerce-destroyers by diversions made against the blockaders. In this way the *projet de loi* argues against the disciples of Admiral Aube, and proceeds to show how the big cruiser will even fall into their schemes.

One of the most perfect field glasses we have yet seen is the Goerz Trieder binocular, which is entirely different both in make and in principle to anything hitherto submitted. The purpose of all such glasses is, of course, to render every detail of a distant field of observation distinct. This the Goerz Trieder binoculars certainly do. We strongly recommend officers going to the front to test these glasses, for they appear to fulfil every requirement.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. L.—There is no foundation for the statement.
PARENT.—It would take fully six months' careful research in order to give you the information you require.
POLICE OFFICER.—Certainly.
AN OLD VOLUNTEER.—The matter is now under consideration.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 6.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.:—Percival N. Kent, in succession to Major J. H. Aspinwall, who holds an extra-regimental appointment (Dec. 30, 1899); Richard W. Longfield, vice W. E. D. Gough, seconded (Feb. 7).

5th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. Ean Francis Cecil, from 4th Batn. Lincolnshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

6th Dragoons.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. E. Amphlett, vice E. C. Holland, promoted; T. G. Gibson on augmentation (Oct. 24, 1899).

8th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. E. G. Woods, from 7th Hussars, to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. Richard William Levinge, from 6th Batn. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

15th Hussars.—Lieut. Robert Jameson, from 3rd Batn. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. H. C. Bald, promoted.

16th Lancers.—Lieut. William John Shannon, from Donegal Artillery, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. J. Eccles, promoted.

Remount Depots.—To be Qrmrs., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation:—Sergt.-Major George Duncan, from 2nd Dragoons; Qrmr.-Sergt. Roland Pillinger, from 10th Hussars.

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. R. B. Colvin, Suffolk Yeomanry, to be D.A.A.G. (for corps raised outside headquarters of existing Yeomanry regts.), and to have temporary rank of Major in Army.

Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. George W. Forbes, Montgomeryshire Yeomanry, Reserve of Officers, to be second in command of a batn. of Yeomanry.

To be Capt.:—Major J. A. Orr-Ewing, Reserve of Officers, Capt. Warwickshire Yeomanry; Capt. and Brevet-Major J. C. Ker-Fox, Reserve of Officers; Capt. R. B. Firman, Reserve of Officers; Capt. C. L. Bates, Reserve of Officers; Capt. C. L. Marks, 4th Batn. Highland Light Infantry.

To be Capt., with temporary rank of Capt. in Army:—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. E. Frewen, Royal East Kent Yeomanry; Major R. F. T. Gascoigne, Yorkshire Hussars; Capt. W. K. Hamilton-Campbell, Ayrshire Yeomanry; Capt. J. E. B. Seely, Hampshire Yeomanry; Capt. A. Coats, Lanarkshire (Queen's Own Royal Glasgow) Yeomanry; Capt. W. E. T. Bolitho, Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry; Capt. T. E. Harrison, Leicestershire Yeomanry; Capt. E. T. Hill, Gloucestershire Yeomanry; Capt. J. R. Harvey, Suffolk Yeomanry; Llewellyn H. Jones, Esq., late Capt. 5th Lancers; Sir James P. Miller, Bart., late Capt. 14th Hussars; W. B. C. Hodge, Esq., late Capt. 12th Lancers; George W. Graves, Esq., late Capt. 3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt.; G. B. Rickards, gent., late Lieut. Royal Munster Fusiliers.

To be Lieuts.:—Major C. Heseltine, 7th Batn. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.); Capt. R. W. Purvis, South-East of Scotland Artillery Militia; Capt. F. D. J. Annesley, Reserve of Officers; Capt. W. W. S. Clarke, 4th Batn. Worcestershire Regt.; Capt. C. Erle, 3rd Batn. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.); Capt. L. A. Graham-Clarke, Reserve of Officers; Lieut. E. D. Miller, Reserve of Officers; Lieut. E. H. Place, Durham Artillery Militia; Lieut. J. M. S. Crealock, Reserve of Officers; Lieut. J. M. Wilson, Prince of Wales's Own Norfolk Artillery Militia.

To be Lieuts., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army:—Capt. and Hon. Major G. E. Earl Sondes, Royal East Kent Yeomanry; Capt. W. R. Greene, Suffolk Yeomanry; Capt. M. de Las Casas, Royal North Devon Yeomanry; Capt. J. Mackillop, 3rd V.B. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.); Capt. H. Kidd, Lothians and Berwickshire Yeomanry; Capt. O. E. Boulton, Ayrshire Yeomanry; Capt. J. D. Boswell, Ayrshire Yeomanry; Capt. W. H. Playne, Gloucestershire Yeomanry; Capt. C. G. M. Adam, Gloucestershire Yeomanry; Capt. G. S. Clayton, Northumberland Yeomanry; Capt. Hon. Henry A. Miles, Royal East Kent Yeomanry; Capt. Sir J. P. Dickson Poynder, Bart., Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry; Capt. R. A. Johnson, 1st V.B. Hampshire Regt.; Capt. H. B. Towse, Lothians

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and Berwickshire Yeomanry; Lieut. R. B. Charteris, Warwickshire Yeomanry; Lieut. E. S. Pilkington, Lancashire Hussars; Lieut. Sir T. Fowler, Bart., Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry; Lieut. J. S. Forbes, Warwickshire Yeomanry; Lieut. F. B. T. Stapleton-Bretherton, Lancashire Hussars; Lieut. R. O. Kerrison, Suffolk Yeomanry; Lieut. S. F. Wombwell, Yorkshire Hussars; Lieut. W. Byron, Leicestershire Yeomanry; Lieut. G. B. Guthrie, Middlesex Yeomanry; Lieut. D. A. Wauchope, Lothians and Berwickshire Yeomanry; Lieut. J. R. Ramsay, Lothians and Berwickshire Yeomanry; Lieut. G. Heseltine, Hampshire Yeomanry; Lieut. K. H. M. Connal, Lanarkshire (Queen's Own Royal Glasgow) Yeomanry; Lieut. W. P. Donaldson, Lanarkshire (Queen's Own Royal Glasgow) Yeomanry; Lieut. J. Gilmour, Fifeshire Volunteer Light Horse; Lieut. J. Simpson, Fifeshire Volunteer Light Horse; Lieut. Hon. P. C. Evans-Freke, Leicestershire Yeomanry; Lieut. J. W. Ritchie, Leicestershire Yeomanry; Lieut. M. R. C. Backhouse, Northumberland Yeomanry; Lieut. J. St. J. Graham, Lanarkshire Yeomanry; Lieut. George St. H. Hill, Royal North Devon Yeomanry; Lieut. R. W. Wynne Eytton, Royal North Devon Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. G. L. A. Dodd, Reserve of Officers; 2nd Lieut. J. J. Bell, Ayrshire Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. Lord A. G. Thynne, Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. C. M. Thornton, Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. H. E. Crawley, Suffolk Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. W. Burton Stewart, Lothians and Berwickshire Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. G. C. Buxton, Suffolk Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. C. S. Paulet, Warwickshire Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. R. F. Flower, Warwickshire Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. B. E. Greenwell, Hampshire Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. C. S. Awdry, Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. H. G. C. Carr-Ellison, Northumberland Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. R. Grey, Northumberland Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. W. F. Martin, Leicestershire Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. Hon. W. E. Guinness, Suffolk Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. W. J. Marshall, Lanarkshire Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. R. J. Few, 2nd V.B. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.); 2nd Lieut. L. A. de Vic Carey, Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. Abbott R. Buxton, Suffolk Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. Richard B. Wilson, Yorkshire Hussars; W. J. Lumore, Esq., late Capt. 7th Dragoon Guards; Hon. Robert B. F. Robertson, late Capt. 4th Batn. Derbyshire Regt. (Sherwood Foresters); Walter Arthur Powell, gent., late Lieut. 11th Hussars; Thomas Lyster Halls, gent., late 2nd Lieut. 21st Hussars; James Lewin, gent., late 2nd Lieut. Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.); John Birch, gent.; W. A. L. Fletcher, gent.; Arthur Sinclair Vernon Hume, Esq.; Norman Stewart, gent.; Frank Summers, gent.; A. S. Trevor, gent.

Capt. John M. Gordon, Reserve of Officers, to be Adjut. E. E. Hutton, gent., to be Machine Gun Commander, with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army.

The appointments of N. P. Snowden, Esq., and Herbert Sampson, gent., should have been to rank of Qrmer., and not as stated in *Gazette* of Feb. 2.

To be Qrmers.:—Lieut.-Col. J. M. Evetts, Reserve of Officers; Charles Grant, gent., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army.

To be Medical Officers with temporary rank of Capt.:—A. C. Fry, gent., M.R.C.S., and E. T. Vint, gent., M.B. To be Veterinary Officers with temporary rank of Vet.-Lieut.:—Alfred Bate, gent., M.R.C.V.S., and H. C. Jagger, gent.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col. Edward H. Fitzherbert, 4th Regimental District (King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt.), is placed on half pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).—Lieut. Robert A. Gordon to be Capt., vice G. G. Loch, seconded; 2nd Lieut. A. F. S. Leggett to be Lieut., vice R. A. Gordon.

Bufs (East Kent Regt.).—Supernumerary-Capt. Julian Hasler to be Capt., vice R. K. Price, seconded (Feb. 5).

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).—Lieut. Algernon T. H. K. Betty is removed from Army, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

King's (Liverpool Regt.).—2nd Lieut. H. N. Robinson to be Lieut., vice B. St. J. W. Hastings, appointed Adjut. (Nov. 2, 1899).

Norfolk Regt.—Supernumerary-Lieut. Ronald H. Buxton to be Lieut., vice W. F. L. Gordon, appointed Adjut. (Feb. 7); 2nd Lieut. G. W. Burton to be Lieut., vice J. B. Orr, seconded (Oct. 23, 1899).

Lincolnshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. O. M. Dyke to be Lieut., vice A. G. Galloway, seconded (Jan. 2).

Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).—Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. Francis Pye is placed on retired pay; Sergt.-Major Charles Richards to be Qrmer., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Capt. F. Pye (Feb. 4).

East Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. Francis G. Poole to be Capt., vice H. Haggard, seconded (Dec. 9, 1899); Lieut. Cecil S. Wood to be Capt., vice F. G. Poole, seconded under provisions of Army Order 160 of 1899 (Jan. 18).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—W. D. Bain to be Lieut., vice H. M. Farmer, seconded (Jan. 2).

South Wales Borderers.—Lieut. Walter E. Lawrence to be Capt., vice J. H. du B. Travers, promoted (Nov. 29, 1899); 2nd Lieut. T. C. Greenway to be Lieut. vice R. W. Bradley, appointed Adjut. (Jan. 10).

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.:—William H. Barton, vice F. Murray, killed in action; Richard Oakley, vice C. Walter, killed in action; James G. Chaplin, Adjut., to complete establishment (Jan. 25). The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. W. Edden, vice A. H. Wood, seconded (Dec. 30, 1899); D. S. Gilkison, vice N. M. Tod, killed in action (Jan. 7).

Worcestershire Regt.—Capt. Edward Bell is seconded for service in South Africa (Jan. 10).

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.).—Capt. Charles V. Humphrys to be Major, vice S. J. Trench, promoted (Dec. 18, 1899).

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—2nd Lieut. W. P. Nunneley to be Lieut., vice J. G. H. Hamilton, promoted (Dec. 12, 1899).

Northamptonshire Regt.—Lieut. George A. Trent to be Capt., vice A. Parkin, seconded; 2nd Lieut. F. Pope to be Lieut., vice G. A. Trent (Dec. 20, 1899).

King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).—Capt. Robert C. Money to be Major, vice P. W. A. A. Milton, killed in action (Dec. 12, 1899).

King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.:—John A. Strick, vice O. H. E. Marescaux, seconded; Hugh L. Smyth, Adjut., to complete establishment (Dec. 4, 1899).

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—2nd Lieut. G. H. Martin to be Lieut., vice R. J. Grant, killed in action (Jan. 25); Sergt.-Major William John Wilkins to be Qrmer., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

York and Lancaster Regt.—Capt. Edward F. Woodford to be Major, vice G. F. R. Henderson, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half pay (Dec. 23, 1899).

Highland Light Infantry.—2nd Lieut. A. J. Marten to be Lieut., vice R. W. H. Anderson, appointed Adjut. (Dec. 12, 1899); 2nd Lieut. T. A. Pollok to be Lieut., vice T. MacG. Twynam, appointed Adjut. 4th Batn. (Jan. 1).

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Bufs, Duke of Albany's).—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. J. Hall, vice E. Cox, killed in action (Dec. 12, 1899); Hon. Charles H. M. St. Clair, vice G. W. Murray, placed on temporary half pay (Dec. 26, 1899). The appointment of 2nd Lieut. J. G. E. Craik (University candidate), from 1st V.B. Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is vice W. R. Cowie, killed in action, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Jan. 23.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—Capt. Thomas Irvine to be Major, vice A. Wilson, promoted; Lieut. Alexander H. Maclean to be Capt., vice T. Irvine; 2nd Lieut. G. A. McL. Scales to be Lieut., vice A. H. Maclean (Dec. 12, 1899).

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.:—Harold W. Higginson, vice H. J. Kinsman, seconded for service under Colonial Office (Dec. 16, 1899); Arthur V. Hill, vice C. A. Hensley, died of wounds received in action (Jan. 22).

Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).—Lieut. Anthony D. Boden to be Capt., vice R. G. T. Bright, seconded for service under Foreign Office (Dec. 16, 1899); 2nd Lieut. Ralph Verney, from 3rd Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. D. Boden (Feb. 7).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.:—George E. F. Stammers, Charles F. Wanhill, Wilfrid E. Hudleston, Martin P. Corkery, Frederick J. Gaine, Leonard Addams Williams, Malcolm MacG. Rattray, M.B., John H. Power, Richard E. G. Phillips, Thomas H. M. Clarke, M.B., D.S.O., Edwin W. P. V. Marriott (Jan. 28).

CITY OF LONDON IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS.

Hon. Col. C. G. Boxall, C.B., 1st Sussex V.A.C., to be Depot Commandant, with temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army.

Edward Morgan, gent., M.R.C.V.S., to be Vet.-Surg., Field Battery, with temporary rank of Vet.-Lieut.

STAFF.

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made:—

Lieut.-Col. C. Crutchley, D.A.A.G. for Recruiting at headquarters, to be A.A.G. for Recruiting at headquarters, vice Col. (local Major-Gen.) A. G. Wavell, appointed to command 15th Brigade, South Africa (Jan. 13).

Major F. J. S. Cleve, R.A., to be a Brig.-Major, R.A., in succession to Major H. C. Slater, R.A., employed in South Africa (Jan. 9).

Major A. H. Randolph, Reserve of Officers, to be Asst.-Insp. of Submarine Defences at headquarters during absence in South Africa of Major P. R. Burn-Murdoch, R.E. (Jan. 15).

Capt. R. G. Merriman, D.S.O., R.A., to be D.A.A.G. for Recruiting at headquarters, vice Lieut.-Col. C. Crutchley (Jan. 22).

Army Ordnance Dept.—Major E. F. Nelson, R.G.A., from an Asst.-Insp., to be Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, on augmentation (Jan. 15); Conductor Alfred Leamy, Army Ordnance Corps, to be Asst.-Commissary of Ordnance, with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation (Jan. 27).

Army Veterinary Dept.—Vet.-Major Richard Rowe is placed on retired pay.

Brevet.—Capt. R. G. T. Bright, Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), to be Major in recognition of his services during recent operations in Uganda (Dec. 17, 1899).

Memorandum.—Col. William Gordon, half pay, is placed on retired pay (Feb. 6).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Capt.:—Horace Walter Calverley, Esq., late Capt. 5th Dragoon Guards; Henry Thomas Hall, Esq., late Capt. 18th Hussars; Alfred Campbell Bald, Esq., late Capt. Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

To be Lieuts.:—Samuel Pearson Yates, gent., late Lieut. 11th Hussars; George William Taylor, gent., late Lieut. Coldstream Guards.

To be 2nd Lieut.:—Francis Stirling de Montalt Maude, gent., late 2nd Lieut. Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.).

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg.-Capt. Simon Linton, M.B., 1st Fifeshire V.A., to be Surg.-Capt.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 6.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Antrim Artillery (Southern Divn.).—Henry Robert Aytton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 28).

Cork Artillery (Southern Divn.).—Thomas Frederick Poole Morgan, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

South-East of Scotland Artillery (Southern Divn.).—The appointment of Mr. C. G. Risley as 2nd Lieut., which was gazetted on Dec. 19, 1899, is cancelled at his own request; Cyril Holmes, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Duke of Connaught's Own Hampshire and Isle of Wight Artillery (Southern Divn.).—2nd Lieut. C. S. Knight to be Lieut.

Limerick City Artillery (Southern Divn.).—Godfrey Bloomfield Hunt, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Yorkshire Artillery (Western Divn.).—Ralph Christopher Simpson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).—Sir Duncan Edwyn Hay, Bart., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 25).

3rd Batn. Buffs (East Kent Regt.).—George Arthur Emerson Chapman, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 26).

3rd Batn. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).—2nd Lieut. J. R. G. Adam resigns his commission (Feb. 7). The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Algernon George Mowbray Frederick Howard (Jan. 26), John Black (Jan. 30).

3rd Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Algernon Edward Percy Littleton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 23).

5th Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Gerald Middleton Holland, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 24).

3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. B. Harcourt and D. Webb (Jan. 24).

3rd Batn. Lincolnshire Regt.—Gerald Christopher Wray, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Devonshire Regt.—Reginald Francis William Hill, gent., is reappointed Lieut.

3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt.—Charles Adrian Joseph Stourton Langdale, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 23).

3rd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.—Lieut. A. Byrne is seconded for service with a remount depot.

4th Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.—Gerald Carew Sladen, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 25).

3rd Batn. Leicestershire Regt.—Lieut. H. P. Cross resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Arnold Stearns Nesbitt, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 24); Supernumerary 2nd Lieut. W. H. Goodwin, from 4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 27).

5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut. W. D. Byrne to be Capt. and to remain seconded.

3rd Batn. Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.).—2nd Lieut. H. de M. Leathes to be Lieut.

5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—John Henry Reginald Yardley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 23).

6th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—The resignation of Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. R. D. Wynyard should have been dated Jan. 17, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Jan. 16.

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. T. G. Bayley-Worthington resigns his commission.

4th Batn. Cheshire Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major H. M. Nicholls to be Major (Feb. 7); Joseph Thomas Hartford, Esq., late 1st Batn. Royal Irish Regt., to be Capt. (Jan. 29). The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Dudley Radford, Felix William Woolnough (Jan. 25).

4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. R. G. V. Duff to be Lieut.

3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers.—Lieut. E. M. Parry, from 4th Batn. Manchester Regt., to be Lieut. (Jan. 27); Lieut. B. N. Shaw, from 3rd Batn. South Staffordshire Regt., to be Lieut. (Jan. 30).

3rd Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—2nd Lieut. P. W. Dudgeon is seconded for service with a line batn. in South Africa (Feb. 7); John Collier Stormonth-Darling, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 25).

3rd Batn. Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—William Malcolm Russell, Esq., late 1st Dumbartonshire V.R.C., to be Lieut.

4th Batn. Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—Ronald Foster Forbes, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 30).

4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Clements George Stewart, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 26).

5th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Francis Cecil Lorraine Veasey, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 24).

3rd Batn. Gloucestershire Regt.—Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry G. H. Burges to be Capt.

3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—James Sargent (Jan. 23); William Frederick Williamsen (Jan. 26).

3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt.—Harry Granville Gordon Gray, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. East Surrey Regt.—Capt. W. H. Bulpett is granted hon. rank of Major.

3rd Batn. Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.).—Sydney Fox Marriner, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 26).

4th Batn. Border Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major R. Dixon, from 4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, to be Capt. (Jan. 25).

3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt.—Robert Spencer Follett, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 29).

4th Batn. South Staffordshire Regt.—James MacAlpine Stewart, late 2nd V.B. Royal Scots, to be Lieut. (Jan. 29). The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Harry Clover, John Henry Rymer, Geoffrey Chase Deans, Albert Leslie Martin (Jan. 26), Philip Leslie Russell, Lionel Dalton Ingfield (Jan. 29).

3rd Batn. Dorsetshire Regt.—Walter Gerald Paul Young, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 27).

3rd Batn. Welsh Regt.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. H. Nash, A. H. Hobbs, G. H. S. Williams (Jan. 24). The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Ernest Edward Ruddell (Jan. 25), Philip Geoffrey Powys Hill, Duncan Lorne Campbell, Alfred Kenneth Budge (Jan. 27).

3rd Batn. Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—Supernumerary-Lieut. Sir E. A. Stewart-Richardson, Bart., to be Capt., and to remain seconded; Lieut. W. H. Viscount Strathallan to be Capt.

3rd Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Robert Bush Black, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 25).

3rd Batn. Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.).—Langton Sacheverell Coke, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 25); the surname of the gentleman gazetted as 2nd Lieut. on Jan. 30 is Stranack, and not Stranach, as therein stated.

3rd Batn. Northamptonshire Regt.—Capt. C. A. Markham resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).—Lieut. B. J. Russell to be Capt.; Ernest Arthur Ash, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.).—2nd Lieut. F. I. Ford to be Lieut.

3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.—William Thomas Payne-Gallway, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 25).

4th Batn. Highland Light Infantry.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. A. Pagan, late 3rd Batn., is appointed Major.

3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's).—Charles Julian Maitland-Makgill-Crichton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 28).

6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. C. W. Soden to be Lieut.

4th Batn. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Bertram Charles Riall (Jan. 22), Ralph Gowland Webber (Jan. 25).

3rd Batn. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—Lieut. J. D. Graham to be Capt., 2nd Lieut. A. C. Cunningham to be Lieut. (Feb. 7); Cecil Pryce Harrison, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 29).

5th Batn. Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians).—Capt. T. G. Collins, retired pay, late 17th Lancers, is seconded for service with 5th Lancers in South Africa.

5th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—John Henry Augustus Warburton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Edgar David Galbraith, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 25).

5th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. G. B. C. Irving, from 4th Batn. Worcestershire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 29).

MILITIA MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Surg.-Lieut.-Col. C. B. Stoney, M.B., 3rd Batn. Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear prescribed uniform on his retirement.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Denbighshire (Hussars).—Ernest Edward Hutton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 29).

Derbyshire.—William Sayer Power, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

West Kent (Queen's Own).—George Montague Style, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

Nottinghamshire (Southern Nottinghamshire).—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—P. C. Sherbrooke, G. N. Charlton, and U. H. Tristram.

North Somerset.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supernumerary):—Frederic Lord Wolverton and John Arthur Cooke-Hurle (Jan. 29).

West Somerset.—Claud Edward Levita, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 24).

Royal Wiltshire (Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regt.).—Robert Chaloner Critchley Long, gent., is reappointed 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 15).

Yorkshire Dragoons (Queen's Own).—Thomas Brooke, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Aberdeenshire.—William Riddoch, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Ayrshire and Galloway.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Robert Goudie, jun., William Baynham Cuthbertson.

1st Cumberland.—Surg.-Lieut. George Martin resigns his commission and is appointed Capt.; Arthur Darling Nicholson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Dorsetshire (Southern Divn., R.G.A.).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Frank William Dodd, Stuart Milligan Anderson.

1st Edinburgh (City).—Arthur Alexander White, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Essex (Eastern Divn., R.G.A.).—Francis Joseph Tolhurst, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Glamorganshire.—Lieut.-Col. J. W. Williams is granted hon. rank of Col.

2nd Glamorganshire.—Surg.-Lieut. C. H. D. Morland, M.B., resigns his commission.

5th Lancashire.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Malcolm Ferguson, George Fisher Toulmin, Charles Clifford Furness, Robert Hartley Smith, William Arthur Smith, Harry Wilding.

1st Lincolnshire (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—Thomas Maudsley Howkins, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st City of London (Eastern Divn., R.G.A.).—2nd Lieut. A. C. Wroughton resigns his commission.

1st Middlethian.—Capt. H. L. Sanderson is granted hon. rank of Major.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—Capt. A. G. Neesham resigns his commission.

1st Northumberland (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Thomas Norman Sample and Victor Parker. Robert Anderson Nesham, gent., to be Surg.-Lieut.

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—Lieut. H. E. Hanson to be Capt. The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—F. B. Moss-Blundell, D. Pudsey.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—Charles Tudor Trevor, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Cheshire.—Thomas Eastwood, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Devonshire and Somersetshire.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—William Henry Goodman, James Henry Commin.

1st Gloucestershire.—2nd Lieut. A. P. S. Newman to be Lieut.

1st Hampshire.—Lieut. C. G. Falkner resigns his commission (Feb. 7); 2nd Lieut. H. Fulton to be Lieut. (Jan. 28).

1st Lancashire.—James Glencairn Armour, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.; Henry Halton, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st London.—Ernest William Moir, M.Inst.C.E., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne.—2nd Lieut. G. C. Pollard to be Lieut.

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade, Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).—Lieut. J. H. Cooper to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. J. G. Simpson to be Lieut.

6th V.B. Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).—Robert Boyd Boyd, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

8th V.B. Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).—Capt. E. Peterkin is granted hon. rank of Major.

1st V.B. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).—Major C. Morris is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Harry Cuthbert William Wilkinson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Robert Temperley, Esq., late Capt. 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers, to be Capt. The appointment of Mr. B. C. Townshend as 2nd Lieut., which was gazetted on Dec. 19, 1899, is cancelled.

1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—Duncan Vaughan Smith, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th V.B. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Francis Howard Bacon, Charles Arthur Bean.

6th V.B. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Ernest Gerard Finch, James Harrison, John Percy Thomas, William Joseph Low.

2nd V.B. Norfolk Regt.—Anthony William Maunsell Atthill, gent., from Hon. Capt. 1st Cadet Batn., to be Capt.

1st V.B. Suffolk Regt.—William Catchpole, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).—James Herbert Evans, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.; Frederick James Bird, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

1st V.B. East Yorkshire Regt.—Bede Farrell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

1st (Hertfordshire) V.B. Bedfordshire Regt.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. P. Thomson and A. Trethewy (Jan. 23).

1st V.B. Cheshire Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—William John Newton, Charles Stuart Edgar, George Williams, and Charles Hamilton Williams.

3rd V.B. Cheshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. Bernard Hale Woodyatt resigns his commission and is appointed Surg.-Lieut.

5th V.B. Cheshire Regt.—George Noah Heath, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Charles Arthur Bamford, gent., is reappointed Lieut. (Jan. 31).

1st Lanarkshire.—James Dykes Black, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

2nd V.B. Gloucestershire Regt.—Major J. C. Griffith to be Lieut.-Col. and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations; Reginald Herbert Penley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.).—Edward Percy Chambers, Esq., to be Capt. The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—John Elliot Lamb, William Ambrose Laxton.

Cadet Corps attached to 2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—Hon. Capt. C. Marsh resigns his appointment; H. Rowe, Esq., to be Hon. Capt.

2nd V.B. Hampshire Regt.—George Henry Weston, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th V.B. Hampshire Regt.—Roger Cyril Hans Sloane Stanley, Esq., late 2nd Lieut. 1st Life Guards, to be Capt.

1st V.B. South Staffordshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. H. Webb resigns his commission.

1st V.B. Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Henry Gordon Roberts, Charles Leigh Williamson, Thomas Murray Broadbent.

2nd V.B. Welsh Regt.—Surg.-Lieut. A. W. Sheperd to be Surg.-Capt.

1st (City of Dundee) V.B. Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—Charles Ernest Crawford Walker, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

2nd (Angus) V.B. Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supernumerary):—Robert Adam Smith, Charles John Mill Wilkie.

4th (Perthshire) V.B. Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—Rev. D. G. Manuel, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

6th (Fife) V.B. Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supernumerary):—John Reid, Andrew Malcolm.

1st (Oxford University) V.B. Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Acting-Chaplain Rev. Michael Bolton Furze resigns his appointment and is appointed Major; 2nd Lieut. H. C. de Jacobi du Vallon resigns his commission.

1st Bucks.—Major A. Gilbey to be Lieut.-Col., and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations; Gerard Yorke Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Essex Regiment.—Daniel Mowat, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut.

2nd V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Algernon Harcourt Clare Haslam and Colin Kynaston Potter.

1st V.B. Northamptonshire Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Thomas Henry Walker and Danby Cogan.

3rd V.B. Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Archibald Henry Jennings and Cyril Irlam Barlow.

1st V.B. King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).—2nd Lieut. C. H. Cowling to be Lieut.

1st Herefordshire.—Lieut. A. M. Hutchins resigns his commission.

1st V.B. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Harold Chatham Simpson and Harold Fife Whinney.

2nd V.B. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).—Thomas Christopher Cummins, gent., to be Surg.-Lieut.

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster).—Hubert Charles Sidney Foley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

1st London.—Lieut. N. C. King to be Capt. The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—G. H. Foster and E. D. Johnson.

2nd London.—Albert Alfred George Kindell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd London.—Lieut. W. Casson, from 3rd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Lieut.

1st Wiltshire.—2nd Lieut. W. R. A. Dawes resigns his commission.

1st Cadet Batn. Manchester Regt.—Hon. Lieut. J. Y. Ricketts to be Hon. Capt.

2nd V.B. Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.).—Geoffrey Edmund Cookson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st (Hampshire) V.B. York and Lancaster Regt.—Gilbert Elliot, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd (Blythwood) V.B. Highland Light Infantry.—Capt. J. C. Alexander is granted hon. rank of Major.

5th (Glasgow Highland) V.B. Highland Light Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. J. Menzies resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of batn. on his retirement.

1st (Ross Highland) V.B. Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's).—James MacKean Fraser, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—Robert Anderson Henderson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

6th V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—William James Grant, late Capt. 3rd Batn., to be Capt.

3rd (Renfrewshire) V.B. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—2nd Lieut. J. Gibson to be Lieut.

16th Middlesex (London Irish).—Charles Rowe Colville, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

18th Middlesex.—Lewis Edmund Croke, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.; James Davidson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

2nd Tower Hamlets.—Thomas Newman West, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Feb. 7].

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 9.

5th Dragoon Guards.—The appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Capt. J. M. Gibson-Watt, from 3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers, which appeared in *Gazette* of Feb. 2, is cancelled.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Robert Hutchison, from 5th Artillery, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. G. O. Bramston-Newman promoted.

2nd Dragoons.—The restoration to establishment of Supernumerary-Capt. R. H. Adams is cancelled; Supernumerary-Lieut. Thomas Conolly to be Lieut. on augmentation.

12th Lancers.—The appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Gent.-Cadet E. R. O'Hara, from Royal Military College, which appeared in *Gazette* of Jan. 19, is cancelled.

18th Hussars.—Supernumerary-Lieut. Cecil D. Field to be Lieut. on augmentation (Oct. 12, 1899); Lieut. Harold Twyford, from 4th Batn. Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.), to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

19th Hussars.—Supernumerary-Lieut. Herbert A. Porter to be Lieut., vice W. R. P. Stapleton-Cotton, deceased (Jan. 30).

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Capt. K. R. Balfour, Reserve of Officers, to be second in command of a batn. of Yeomanry, with temporary rank of Major in Army.

The name of Capt. W. A. W. Lawson, Reserve of Officers, is substituted for that of Capt. and Hon. Major H. L. W. Lawson, Buckinghamshire Yeomanry, which appeared in *Gazette* of Feb. 2.

Capt. Hon. Egremont J. Mills, West Kent Yeomanry, to be Capt. with temporary rank of Capt. in Army.

To be Lieuts. with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army:—Capt. Francis Bingham Mildmay, West Kent Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. Sir Samuel E. Scott, Bart., West Kent Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. R. B. Pott, West Kent Yeomanry; Edward P. Gundry, Esq., late Capt. 3rd Batn. King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).

F. J. Dalgety, Esq., late Capt. 15th Hussars, to be Adj., with temporary rank of Capt. in Army.

Reginald Brooke, gent., late Lieut. 1st Life Guards, to be Quar., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army.

Lieut. C. L. Peacocke, Reserve of Officers, to be Machine Gun Commander.

C. B. Howse, gent., M.R.C.S., to be Medical Officer, with temporary rank of Capt.

W. B. Wallis, gent., to be Veterinary Officer, with temporary rank of Vet.-Lieut.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Capt. Montagu C. P. Ward is seconded for service on staff (Jan. 19).

The promotions of the undermentioned Capt. are antedated as follows:—R. A. Bright, to Dec. 2, 1899, in succession to Major J. H. V. Crowe, temporarily employed on staff; G. Lewis, to Dec. 4, 1899, vice W. H. Onslow appointed Divisional Adj.; H. J. Eaton-Evans and G. S. F. Broome to Dec. 13, 1899, on seconded list; J. B. Aldridge, to Dec. 13, 1899, vice A. M. Balfour, promoted; E. J. R. Peel to Dec. 18, 1899, on augmentation; J. E. James to Dec. 26, 1899, on augmentation; W. J. B. Allen to Jan. 1, on augmentation; E. W. Alexander, to Jan. 3, vice H. C. Oldnall, seconded; C. A. Sykes and A. B. H. Clarke to Jan. 9 on seconded list; S. F. Metcalfe to Jan. 9, in succession to Major F. J. S. Cleve, temporarily employed on staff.

The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt. s.:—Herbert C. Sheppard, on seconded list; David D. Arderne, on augmentation (Jan. 17). George A. S. Cape, on seconded list; Alexander W. Hewetson, vice M. C. P. Ward, seconded; Godfrey Gillson, on seconded list; Lyonel J. Hext, on augmentation (Jan. 19).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Capt. Downward P. L. Birch to be Major, on augmentation (Jan. 19).

The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt. s.:—Albert J. R. Greene, vice R. H. Manley, seconded; Charles W. Stulpnagel, vice R. O. Marton, seconded; Robert B. Riddell, to complete establishment (Jan. 3). John C. Hanna, Divisional Adj.; Maurice L. Wilkinson, vice H. D. Larmore, C.M.G. seconded (Jan. 9). Ivor B. F. Currie, vice C. R. Buckle, appointed Divisional Adj. (Jan. 16). Edward B. Scott, vice D. P. L. Birch, promoted; Richard G. Westropp on augmentation (Jan. 19).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt. William R. Stewart to be Major, vice H. H. Massy, killed in action (Jan. 25).

2nd Lieut. George M. Oldham to be Lieut. (Feb. 3).
The precedence of 2nd Lieut. Hon. Francis G. Hood is next below 2nd Lieut. George L. Jameson, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Jan. 16.

GRENADIER GUARDS.

Capt. E. F. O. Gascoigne, D.S.O., is seconded for service on staff (Jan. 19).

Lieut. Edward H. Trotter is seconded for service in South Africa (Jan. 1).

Lieut. Arthur William James Cecil, from 4th Batn. Bedfordshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Hon. E. H. Lygon, appointed Adjt.

Lieut. (now Capt.) Charles E. Corkran to be Batn. Adjt., vice Capt. M. Earle, who has resigned that appointment (Oct. 22, 1899).

The temporary appointment as Adjt. of Lieut. George S. Clive is dated Jan. 19, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Feb. 2.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Lieut. Arthur George Maule, Earl of Dalhousie, from Fortar and Kincardine Artillery, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. A. G. King, appointed Adjt.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Lincolnshire Regt.—Sergt. John Noel Phillips, from Devonshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

Suffolk Regt.—Superannuated Capt. John R. G. Hopkins to be Capt., in succession to Major L. J. Shadwell, who holds a staff appointment.

Bedfordshire Regt.—Sergt. Harold Younghusband, from South Wales Borderers, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. P. Appleby, seconded.

Leicestershire Regt.—Capt. George I. Walsh is seconded for service on staff (Jan. 19).

Worcestershire Regt.—Capt. Charles H. Bennett is seconded for service on staff (Jan. 19).

South Staffordshire Regt.—Lieut. Vernon G. W. Kell is seconded under provisions of Army Order 150 of 1899 (Jan. 18).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—Capt. Frederick C. Dundas is seconded for service on staff (Jan. 11).

West India Regt.—Capt. Verschoye C. Climo is seconded for service on staff (Jan. 11). The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. E. Fitzgerald, vice A. T. de M. Martin, promoted (Dec. 16, 1899); E. L. T. Grant, vice H. J. Thompson, promoted (Dec. 30, 1899); R. Harrison, vice L. G. M. Harcourt, seconded; H. J. Willis, vice C. E. Hills, seconded; P. A. Wilson, vice E. Gibb, seconded (Jan. 2).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Capt. Henry Arthur Berryman, from half pay, to be Capt., with precedence next below K. M. Cameror, M.B., vice A. L. Borradaile, M.B., promoted (Jan. 24); Sergt.-Major Hugh Bradley to be Qmtr., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

STAFF.

Major F. J. Raitt, R.M.L.I., to be a Supt. of Gymnasia, vice Capt. A. J. H. Luard, Norfolk Regt., who has resigned that appointment (Jan. 16).

Lieut. G. A. Armytage, King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be a Supt. of Gymnasia, vice Lieut. F. G. Tait, Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), who has resigned that appointment (Nov. 25, 1899).

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made:—Major T. H. B. Forster, Reserve of Officers, to be a D.A.A.G. at headquarters (Jan. 15); Capt. M. McNeill, Reserve of Officers, to be Asst. Military Secretary to Gen. H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., &c., Commanding the Forces in Ireland (Jan. 9).

School of Submarine Mining.—The undermentioned temporary appointment is made:—Lieut. G. E. J. Durnford, R.E., to be an Asst.-Instr., vice Capt. G. P. A. Ackworth, R.E., employed in South Africa (Feb. 3).

Army Ordnance Dept.—The undermentioned Insprs. of Ordnance Machinery, from Capt. and District Officers, R.A., to be Insprs. of Ordnance Machinery, 1st Class, with hon. rank of Capt.:—F. Lane and R. L. Clarke (Jan. 24).

Army Veterinary Dept.—Vet.-Major Robert Francis Frost, half-pay, retires on retired pay (Feb. 10). Vet.-Capt. Frederick J. Short to be Vet.-Major (Jan. 24).

MEMORANDA.

Col. Thomas Prickett, on completion of his period of service on staff, is placed on half-pay (Jan. 8).

Brevet-Col. R. O. Lloyd, Chief Engr. Military Works, Bombay Command, from Lieut.-Col. R.E., to have substantive rank of Col. in Army (Oct. 1, 1899).

Lieut.-Col. G. F. R. Henderson is granted the local rank of Col. whilst employed as Director of Intelligence in South Africa (Jan. 10).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Capt.:—Edwin Greenwood Hardy, Esq., late Capt. 1st Dragoons.

To be Lieuts.:—Harry Jacob Smith, gent., late Lieut. 6th Dragoon Guards; Bernard Cave-Browne-Cave, gent., late Lieut. Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.).

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 9.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned Officers are seconded for service with Imperial Yeomanry:—

MILITIA.

INFANTRY.

4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Capt. A. B. Crabbe, retired pay.

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—Capt. W. C. Anderson, retired pay.

4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Capt. S. Reynolds.

3rd and 4th Batns. Worcestershire Regt.—Major O. S. Martindale-Vale and Capt. J. T. Lutley.

4th Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Capt. W. C. de M., Viscount Milton.

4th Batn. Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians).—Capt. T. R. A. Stannus.

4th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Capt. R. G. Viscount Ennismore.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Ayrshire (Earl of Carrick's Own).—Surg.-Lieut.-Col. W. J. Naismith, M.D.

Berks.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. C. Ricardo; Acting Qmtr. G. Ayres.

Buckinghamshire (Royal Bucks Hussars).—Capt. W. de Winton; Capt. C. A. Grenfell; Lieut. P. Perceval.

Cheshire (Earl of Chester's).—Capt. and Hon. Major Lord A. H. Grosvenor; Capt. O. M. Leigh; Lieut. R. W. D. Phillips; 2nd Lieut. R. Barbour.

Denbighshire (Hussars).—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. H. R. L. Howard; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. S. L. Parry; Lieut. C. E. Wynne-Eyton; 2nd Lieuts. J. H. Wrigley and W. R. K. Mainwaring.

Derbyshire.—Capt. H. C. Dugdale and L. G. Gisborne, 2nd Lieut. W. M. C. G. Bagshawe.

Herts.—Capt. J. B. Gilliat and G. R. Smith-Bosanquet; Lieuts. Sir G. C. A. Arthur, Bart., and G. Lubbock; 2nd Lieut. G. C. S. Paget; Vet.-Lieut. W. C. B. Revill.

Duke of Lancaster's Own.—Capt. G. Kemp; Capt. H. M. Hardcastle and A. W. Huntington; 2nd Lieut. C. H. Bibby-Hesketh.

Lancashire Hussars.—Vet.-Lieut. W. G. Dixon.

Leicestershire.—Lieut. A. W. Byron.

Nottinghamshire (Southern Nottinghamshire).—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. L. Rolleston; Capt. R. L. Birkin, and A. M. Knowles; Lieut. U. H. Tristram.

Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers).—Capt. M. S. Dawson; Lieuts. H. O. Peacock, R. T. O. Sheriffe, and H. H. Wilson.

Oxfordshire (Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars).—Capt. and Hon. Major L. Noble; Capt. C. W. Boyle; Lieut. Hon. E. E. Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes.

Shropshire.—Capt. G. E. B. Wood; Lieuts. R. T. Jones and H. Gurney; 2nd Lieut. N. E. Money.

Staffordshire.—Capt. W. Bromley-Davenport; Lieuts. W. Moat, T. A. Wight-Boycott, H. C. Gardner, and G. A. Clay.

Westmoreland and Cumberland.—Capt. W. H. Parkin; 2nd Lieuts. C. W. H. Lowther, I. H. William, C. Beddington, and J. G. E. Wood.

Worcestershire (Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars).—Capt. H. J. Selwyn, Lieuts. G. Nettlefold and E. A. Knight.

Yorkshire Hussars (Princess of Wales's Own).—Lieut. H. B. de la P. Beresford-Peirse.

Yorkshire Dragoons (Queen's Own).—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. A. F. G. B. Earl of Scarborough; Capt. C. H. Simpson; 2nd Lieuts. S. A. Smith, and W. P. Jeffcock.

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VOLUNTEER CORPS.

LIGHT HORSE.

1st Fifehire.—Vet.-Lieut. J. McL. Young.

ARTILLERY.

1st Durham (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—Major E. Vaux.
1st Midlothian.—Lieuts. R. K. Blair and A. H. M. Jamieson.

RIFLE.

1st V.B. Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.).—Capt. and Hon. Major H. Manders.
1st V.B. King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).—Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. E. J. Piper.
4th Middlesex (West London).—Capt. H. J. Stafford.
13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster).—Lieut. Hon. R. V. Grosvenor.
2nd V.B. York and Lancaster Regt.—Capt. H. A. Lownds.

MEMORANDUM.

The following officers are borne as supernumeraries in their Volunteer Corps whilst serving in City of London Imperial Volunteers:—

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.

Major G. McMicking; Lieuts. E. Treffry, B. Moeller, H. Bayley, and A. C. Lowe; 2nd Lieut. J. F. Duncan.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

2nd Middlesex.—Surg.-Capt. A. Thorne, M.B.
3rd Middlesex.—Capt. J. W. Reid.

RIFLE.

2nd V.B. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).—Capt. J. F. Waterlow.
3rd V.B. Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.—Capt. C. A. Mortimore, and W. H. Brailey.
3rd V.B. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—Capt. A. A. Howell.
2nd V.B. East Yorkshire Regt.—Major C. H. W. Wilson.
1st Surrey (South London).—Capt. F. R. Jeffery.
3rd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Capt. F. R. Burnside.
4th V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. E. D. Townroe.
1st V.B. Essex Regt.—Capt. F. B. Marsh.
4th V.B. Essex Regt.—Capt. W. J. P. Benson.
1st V.B. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).—Capt. A. Reid.
1st Middlesex (Victoria and St. George's).—Capt. R. B. Shipley.
5th (West) Middlesex.—Capt. F. J. Cousens and J. H. Smith.
Prince of Wales's Own, 12th Middlesex (Civil Service).—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. A. C. Earl of Albemarle.
13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster).—Lieuts. P. F. Browne, and J. W. Cohen; 2nd Lieut. G. Berry.
21st Middlesex.—Capt. A. H. Henderson.
22nd Middlesex.—Capt. W. R. L. Alt.
1st London.—Lieut.-Col.-Commandant and Hon. Col. H. C. Cholmondeley; Capt. C. G. R. Matthey; Lieut. Hon. S. K. McDonnell, C.B.
3rd London.—Capt. C. W. Berkeley.
7th Middlesex (London Scottish).—Lieut. B. C. Green.
16th Middlesex (London Irish).—Capt. E. G. Concanon; Surg.-Capt. E. W. St. V. Ryan.
18th Middlesex.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. A. G. Pawle.
19th Middlesex.—Lieut. C. P. Grindle.
20th Middlesex (Artists').—Capt. and Hon. Major R. W. H. Edis; 2nd Lieut. P. Croft; Surg.-Capt. R. R. Sleman.
24th Middlesex.—Lieut. W. B. Garnett.
1st Tower Hamlets.—Capt. E. V. Wellby.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Feb. 10.]

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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 1.
Royal Marine Artillery.—2nd Lieut. Daniel Rivers Wright is permitted to resign his commission at his own request (Jan. 31).ADMIRALTY, Feb. 2.
In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, April 30, 1877, and Feb. 26, 1897, Fleet-Engr. Joseph Monk has been placed on retired list (Jan. 22).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieuts. Charles Walton Unwin (Jan. 30) and William Robertson le Mare (Jan. 29) to be Lieuts.

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 5.
The undermentioned Asst.-Engrs. have been promoted to rank of Engr. in Her Majesty's fleet:—Edward Vernon Waud (Dec. 1, 1899), Cyril Edward John Hammond (Dec. 27, 1899), Charles James Mitchell Wallace, Edward Pitt Soper, John Stanley Hare, George Hoare Jeffery, Ivor Edward Stephen Roberts (Jan. 1).

(From Friday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 6.
In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Sept. 15, 1877, Chief-Boatswain William E. Abrams has been allowed to assume hon. rank of Lieut. on retirement (Nov. 16, 1899).ADMIRALTY, Feb. 7.
The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieuts. have been confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut. in Her Majesty's fleet:—Arthur Goodenough Craufurd, Malcolm Kenneth Grant, Frederick Pollet Norman, Robert John Howard, Humphrey Thomas Walwyn (Dec. 15, 1898), George Lawrence Massey, Alexander Robinson Palmer, Archibald Campbell Gooldeen, Philip Henry White, Percival Scott Rickord, (Jan. 15, 1899), Philip Robert Thresher, Frederick Edward Ketelbey Strong, and Frederick Cathcart Guy St. Clair (March 15, 1899).

The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. have been promoted to rank of Lieut. in Her Majesty's fleet:—Arthur Goodenough Craufurd (Dec. 15, 1899), Alexander Robinson Palmer (Jan. 15).

Royal Marine Artillery.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Harold Edward William Iremonger, Frederick Graham Crick, and Harold Godfrey St. George Morgan (Jan. 1).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Capt. Frederick Charles Edwards is seconded for service as Superintendent of Gymnasia, Gibraltar (Jan. 28).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 2.
Captains.—H. C. A. Bayne to Diana (Feb. 15) and to Mildura (undated). H. Leah to Diana (undated). E. J. Fleet to Edgar (Feb. 20). F. St. G. Rich to Royal Arthur addl. and to Ringarooma on recommissioning (Feb. 15). F. R. S. C. Stopford to Pearl (Jan. 29).

Commander.—R. H. J. Stewart to Algerine addl. in command (Feb. 15).

Lieutenants.—G. E. Nares to Dart (1st) and H. W. H. Helby to Penguin (1st) (Jan. 26). T. A. Williams (N), G. H. T. Steer, and J. H. F. Carey (in lieu of a sub-lieutenant) all to Royal Arthur addl. and for Ringarooma on commissioning (Feb. 15), their appointments to Gladiator cancelled.

Mid-shipman.—P. Reynolds to Mars (Feb. 1).

Fleet-Engineer.—C. H. Steward to Wallaroo when recommissioned (undated).

Staff-Engineer.—J. G. L. Baker to Mildura when recommissioned (undated).

Engineer.—E. J. Weeks to Torch addl. and for recommissioning (Feb. 1).

Assistant-Engineer.—D. H. W. Bain to Wallaroo temp. when recommissioned (undated).

Fleet-Paymaster.—H. W. Paul to Ocean (Feb. 20).

Assistant-Paymaster.—D. G. Hewlett to Ocean (Feb. 20).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 3.

Lieutenants.—W. R. Macdonald to Pique (1st) (Feb. 15). L. C. O. Mansergh to Pembroke temp. (Feb. 2).

Fleet-Engineer.—W. H. Michell to Edgar (Feb. 20).

Staff-Engineer.—S. Aston to Diana (Feb. 15).

Fleet-Surgeons.—F. A. Jeans to Ramillies; J. D. Henwood to Benbow (Feb. 7).

Staff-Surgeons.—H. B. Beatty to Diana for medical charge on voyage to Australia (Feb. 15), appointment to Gladiator cancelled. J. H. Thomas to Diana for medical charge on voyage home; R. F. Bowie to Europa for medical charge on voyage home; J. H. Stonehouse to Edgar for medical charge on voyage home (undated).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 5.

Lieutenants.—A. Gillespie to Mildura (1st), lent to Europa on voyage out (Feb. 15). C. E. W. Pyddoke to St. Vincent (1st) temp. (Feb. 4).

Fleet-Engineer.—W. Sharp to Ocean (Feb. 20).

Chief Engineer.—G. K. Edwards to Royal Arthur for service in Katoomba on recommissioning (Feb. 15).

Engineer.—R. J. Block to Ocean (Feb. 20).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 6.

Captains.—F. Finnis to Collingwood; F. W. Fisher to Illustrious (Feb. 27). Sir R. Poore, Bart., to Vivid for command of R.N. barracks and as flag captain (March 9).

Sub-Lieutenant.—F. C. G. St. Clair to Pembroke for Cynet (Feb. 15).

Chaplain.—Rev. T. Austin, M.A., to Deliance (Feb. 6).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 7.

Commander.—R. Anstruther to Edgar (Feb. 20).

Lieutenants.—A. E. M. Hook to Melampus for Gossamer (Feb. 8). W. B. W. Grubb to Pembroke for Sturgeon (Feb. 8). J. O. Graham to Seagull addl. (Feb. 12) and vice Blount (Feb. 20).

Fleet-Engineer.—J. J. Walker to Royal Arthur for Ringarooma (Feb. 15).

Engineers.—H. P. Sparkes to Duke of Wellington for Teazer (undated). J. J. G. G. Peacey to Excellent for Wizard (Feb. 6). K. B. Ayers to Vernon for Starfish (Feb. 6). P. Bingham to Royal Arthur for Boomerang (Feb. 15).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 8.

Commanders.—F. A. R. Bowles to Excellent for command of Hero (Feb. 6). G. W. Smith to Diana (Feb. 15).

Lieutenant.—W. Nunn to Duke of Wellington for Sybille (N) (Feb. 20).

Fleet-Engineer.—J. Kerr to Duke of Wellington for Latona on paying off (Feb. 8).

Chief Engineers.—F. A. Alden, F. G. Jacobs to Royal Arthur for Katoomba on recommissioning (Feb. 15).

Engineers.—F. S. Moss to Cambridge for Ferret; F. G. Dawson to Cambridge for Shark; W. W. Pearce to Defiance for Lynx; D. Hatche to Vivid for Fairy; H. B. Moorshead to Vivid for Osprey; S. J. Drake to Vivid for Locust (Feb. 2). W. Toop to Melampus for Gossamer (Feb. 15). R. W. Parry to Vivid for Opossum; V. E. Snook to Wildfire for Zebra (undated). E. Edwards to Wildfire for Desperate (undated). H. P. Sparkes to Excellent for Teazer (undated).

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RANGOON.NOTICE.—The Commissioners for the
Port of Rangoon require the services of a
Royal Naval Officer (on active service) of the rank
of Lieutenant of eight years' seniority at least, or
of an officer of the Royal Indian Marine of similar
standing, to undertake the duties of Deputy
Conservator of the Port.A thorough practical knowledge of Hydro-
graphical surveying is an absolutely indispensable
requirement in the officer holding the appointment,
as he will have personally to carry out periodical
surveys of the Rangoon River and its approaches,
with the help of a native assistant, to whom he
will be expected to impart instruction in any part
of the latter's duties in which he may find his
training defective.The principal duties of the officer appointed will,
however, be the control of the pilots and harbour-
masters, the buoying and marking of the river, the
berthing of the shipping, &c., &c.; in other words,
the Marine Executive control of the Port, under
the Commissioners. In these duties he will have
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to live as near the river as possible.Applications, stating particulars of service, ex-
perience, and age, should be addressed to the under-
signed so as to reach Rangoon on or before May 1,
1900.A. B. GATHERER,
Chairman, Port Commissioners,
Rangoon, December 23, 1899.PUBLIC APPOINTMENT.—The
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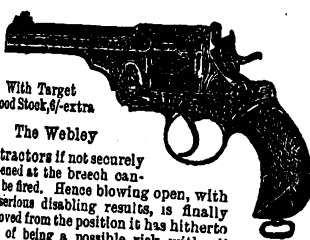
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NAVY

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FORCES.

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THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

THE statements so anxiously awaited by all classes of the community as to the intentions of the Government under the head of military defence were made in both Houses of Parliament on Monday last. No one who knows anything at all about modern armies can profess to be satisfied with the programme of the Government as it stands. At the same time allowances have to be made, and soldiers will be the first to make those allowances, for Ministers who found themselves driven into a corner by the circumstances of the present war and were obliged to do something, on the spur of the moment, to meet the almost unanimous demand of the public for an increase of numbers and improvement of war material. The programme of the Government shows on the face of it that it has been hastily put together. This being the case it would be unfair to take it too seriously and dwell on its manifest defects. As a first instalment in the direction of improvement in our military condition it will be accepted with thankfulness, but in this sense only can it satisfy those who have studied the subject of war with even ordinary attention. The man in the street knows better than to suppose that a scheme of this kind will meet the pressing requirements of a wealthy and scattered empire like ours. To tell him that it will do so would be to write him down a fool, which, whatever he has been in the past, he is not now, after the cruel awakening he has had during the last three months. Already it is clearly indicated by the verdict of all sections of the lay press that the

indignation of the taxpayer is fairly aroused, and that any half measures of Army augmentation and reform will be indignantly rejected by a sober-minded and practical people, who have begun to recognise how little confidence is to be placed in the assurances of those of their representatives at St. Stephen's, who have for years been satisfied to vote with any government which would pledge itself to keep down estimates. It has been to this miserable and pettifogging policy that all our disasters in South Africa are due, and no amount of platform eloquence, we are glad to think, will be of avail for some time to come in persuading sensible men otherwise.

It may suit the purpose of some, of course, who put personal and party interests before every other consideration, to endeavour to make out that other causes have been at work to bring about the crisis in which the nation finds itself; but the one and primary cause of all mischief, we assert, has been false economy. In saying this we are not alone, for our critics of the Continent see matters in the same light, and express astonishment that any body of intelligent statesmen should have been found to pass year after year Army Estimates which have been glaringly inadequate, having regard to the fact that they provided for the requirements of a system in which enforced military obligation forms no part. We have to recognise, as we say, that the War Office proposals are more or less a makeshift. Indeed, Mr. Wyndham admitted this on Monday. We cannot afford, as he truly remarked, to throw our whole military system into the melting pot whilst engaged in the first big campaign of the last forty years. Nevertheless, something was absolutely necessary to be done to satisfy the country that the Government is alive to the military barrenness of the land. The Government proposals are simply emergency measures, and it would be the height of folly to regard them in any other light. As Mr. Wyndham explained, our military establishments are required just now to fulfil three purposes: First, to supply the waste caused by battle and disease in the ranks of the Army in the field, and to reinforce the Indian and foreign stations; secondly, to provide home garrisons; thirdly, to furnish a force which would be able to strike at the enemy wherever he was found. For the first and third duties we are to depend mainly, though by no means entirely, upon an increased Army of Regulars; for the second, chiefly upon what the War Office hopes to make an improved and augmented force of Auxiliaries. These are the two leading features of the Government scheme, and it will be seen that a most praiseworthy attempt has been made—but it is only an attempt be it remembered—to grapple with both without in either case embarking upon a violent departure from existing arrangements such as even the Militia ballot would be.

To summarise as briefly as possible the steps which it is suggested that we should take to increase our Regular Army, it is proposed, first and foremost, that we should at once proceed to create a number of new field batteries. To the Royal Horse Artillery seven are to be given, to

the Royal Field Artillery thirty-six. Four new line cavalry regiments are to be raised, though as it would appear by the rather doubtful expedient of reducing numbers. Twelve new battalions of infantry are to be added, and there is furthermore a proposed increase in the Royal Engineers and Army Service Corps. These new units are to be made up by means of men left at home by corps now on active service, by inducements offered to old soldiers to rejoin, and by recruiting, which is now, fortunately, very brisk. The Militia is to be embodied as a whole at the earliest possible date, for three months at least, and this splendid force, which has so long been systematically discouraged and made to feel itself a veritable nobody's child, is in future, we rejoice to say, to be treated properly and raised to the position we have always urged that it should fill—of a real and effective reserve to the Army. Every possible endeavour is to be made to bring it up to its full establishment. Its rank and file are to receive the same pay as line soldiers, whilst its officers are to be properly educated and are to be made to feel themselves soldiers in something more than name. The Yeomanry are to be encouraged to become good mounted infantry instead of indifferent cavalry. Volunteer artillery are to be taken seriously in hand. As a first step it is intended to issue to them up-to-date guns. Batteries of position are to be armed with 4.7in. guns, and some of the batteries with guns of the most modern type. Commissions in the Army are to be offered on more liberal terms to officers of the Auxiliary forces, and a Volunteer reserve is to be created.

Such are the Government proposals, and he would be a captious critic indeed who would find fault with them in all the circumstances in which they are submitted. It is not to be supposed that they will be regarded as a final settlement of all the difficulties and all the needs of our military position, but Lord Lansdowne deserves credit at least for having laid down certain general lines of policy which cannot fail to commend themselves to those who are sensible of our military wants, which have recently been made so apparent as to have roused the whole nation to a feeling of righteous indignation against their legislators at St. Stephen's, who have for years been satisfied to pass annual estimates without troubling themselves to think of consequences so long as no serious questions were raised to jeopardise their seats and prove their unfitness to represent national interests in an Imperial Parliament. We are ready to admit that we see much in these proposals of the Government which is open to question, not to say objection, but the present is scarcely the moment for raising side issues, more particularly after what Mr. Wyndham said on Tuesday, when in committee on the Army Estimates he took steps to remove erroneous impressions created by his explanations of the previous evening. We believe the scheme to have been conscientiously prepared in the best interests of the nation—if it can be considered to its interest that it should still put off the evil day, as some think it would be, when it will have to face the unpleasant fact that

liability to service is the one and only means by which its prosperity can be maintained. Evidently, from the remarks of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman on Monday, a large number of our legislators are still unprepared for any real measure of national self-protection, and it is unfortunately the case that politicians of the easy-going type always carry weight with the more flabby section of the community. We have to take the present proposals as they stand, and it is the duty of soldiers to accept what, after all, is but a tentative scheme of reform in the spirit in which it is offered. There will be time enough to examine its many weak points when our military authorities have been afforded an opportunity of perfecting it in detail. The Government doubtless knows—we do not—how far it is prepared to go in a financial sense in order to secure the object it has in view, the staving off of compulsory service. We quite appreciate the difficulties of the position in which it is placed. We should be sorry, therefore, to add to those difficulties, recognising as we do the incalculable injury which is invariably done by irresponsible talk and ill-considered criticism. So long as people with the enormous interests that we have at stake resist, and pride themselves on resisting, all forms of enforced service, and go out of their way to assume an air of superiority in consequence, they cannot complain if a government placed in the position that ours is at the present moment does its best to produce what it so urgently requires, a more or less mobile and efficient Army on the most antiquated principles. This is what Lord Lansdowne has been asked to do, and has done, all things considered, to the best of human ability we are disposed to think, much as we question the ultimate success of some of the proposals to which the War Office is committed.

THE MILITARY SITUATION SOUTH AFRICA.

BEHIND the impenetrable veil of the censor events have rapidly matured in the British camp at Modder River, and at length that for which all have long and ardently wished has taken place. On Thursday morning the gratifying news was published that Lord Roberts had invaded the Orange Free State from the west and that five Boer laagers had been captured by General French, whilst yesterday came the news that Kimberley had been relieved. The operations commenced with the advance on Sunday last of a brigade of mounted infantry under Colonel Hannay from Orange River Station to Ramdam, a hamlet on the Riet River, twelve miles due south of Jacobsdal. Colonel Hannay reached and held the point, encountering but slight opposition. On Monday General French with the cavalry division seized De Keil's Drifts on the Riet, apparently about eighteen miles south-east of Jacobsdal, and prepared the way for the passage of the 6th and 7th Infantry Divisions, which crossed and encamped on the right bank of the river on Tuesday. On the morning of the same date General French pushed on from the drifts across the open veldt with three brigades of cavalry, horse artillery, mounted infantry, and colonial contingents, and forced a passage at Klip Drift on the Modder River, twenty-five miles to the north, turning the Boer position at Jacobsdal. He occupied the hills north of the drift and captured three of the enemy's laagers. At the same time Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, 15th Hussars who had just arrived from India, with another mounted brigade seized Roudevaal Drift, four miles to the west, as well as an intermediate drift, and captured two more laagers. This brilliant operation was carried out in excessive heat accompanied by a blinding dust storm, which probably aided in its success. Owing to the unexpected character and celerity of the move-

ment it met with but slight opposition on the part of the enemy, who were wholly unprepared to meet an attack from that quarter. On Wednesday the two infantry divisions advanced northwards from the Riet in support of the cavalry. By this able strategical move Lord Roberts has placed a force of about 30,000 men in rear of General Cronje's positions lying between Spytfontein and Modder River, cutting the enemy's direct line of communications with Bloemfontein. The splendid achievement by which Kimberley has been relieved will have the effect of further enhancing the reputation which General French has made for himself during the present war.

The operations on the western border should exercise an immediate and powerful influence over the entire theatre of war. The successes recorded during the last two days come opportunely after the recent disappointment caused by the withdrawal from Vaal Krantz. So far as Natal is concerned it is incumbent on us to resume our former attitude of patient waiting on events, bearing in mind that henceforth the operations in the several spheres of action should be looked at with reference to each other, and according to their respective degrees of importance relatively to the main advance. As was to be expected, the failure of General Buller's last attempt to break through to Ladysmith has produced much elation in the Boer Army, and has been followed by increased aggressiveness. A strong commando was lately reported south of the Tugela within an hour's ride of Chieveley, and cavalry skirmishes took place on Monday and Tuesday with the enemy, beyond the eastern and western flanks of the British camps at Chieveley and Springfield. The first accounts of Sir Redvers Buller's recent operation having been rather vague, a brief recapitulation in the light of more accurate knowledge will not be out of place. We have been made aware that the reason—no doubt sufficient and convincing—that determined him to withdraw from Vaal Krantz was the impossibility of either making the position secure by entrenchments, or of subduing the superior heavy gun-fire by which it was dominated. On the 5th inst. General Wynne's brigade, supported by six batteries, advancing from Potgieter's Drift, made a feint attack on the front of the Boer position on the Brakfontein hills, which lay across the road passing by Dewdorp to Ladysmith. At the same time General Lyttelton's and Hildyard's brigades were so disposed as to induce the belief that they were intended to support General Wynne, whose batteries became soon hotly engaged with the Boer artillery. The engineers, working under a heavy gun-fire, had promptly thrown a pontoon bridge across the river at Munger's Drift, a place, like many another of interest in the war, not named on the maps, but lying presumably about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Potgieter's Drift. From this point General Lyttelton's brigade, covered by the naval guns on Zwart Kop, and by a heavy field-artillery fire, made the real attack. Crossing by the pontoons he advanced due north against the Vaal Krantz ridge and gallantly carried the heights, the 1st Batn. Durham Light Infantry leading. On the day following the Boers, strongly reinforced, made a determined attempt to recover the hill, but were repulsed at every point. After its capture the real character of the position became revealed. It was seen to be commanded from the west by the guns on Spion Kop, from the east by masked batteries of heavy ordnance, discovered by balloon observations, concealed among the crags of Doorn Kloof, while on the left front rose the Brakfontein ridges strongly entrenched and armed. Accordingly on the night of Wednesday, the 7th inst., the troops were withdrawn in perfect order. The crossing had been expected by the enemy at Skiet's Drift, a point a few miles to the east lying directly under the masked guns of Doorn Kloof, on which the Boers were massed to repel the assault. It is evident

therefore, that a well-planned advance had been made with conspicuous success and with slight loss into the very heart of the Tugela lines, and it is much to be regretted that the accumulating obstacles should have proved insurmountable. Thus has the third attempt to reach Ladysmith failed, and chiefly owing to the same dominating cause that wrecked the two previously made, namely, insufficient force. The endeavour to storm by a frontal attack the Boer position at Colenso on December 15 was little better than a forlorn hope, doomed to failure, in all probability, even had the destruction of the two field batteries never occurred to mar the operations. At that date Sir Redvers Buller had but 20,000 British troops in his command, and the number actually in the fighting line was considerably less. Since then the British force in Natal, outside Ladysmith, has gradually swelled to some 35,000, but in neither of the attacks on the Boer right were there probably more than 20,000 engaged. Only with troops possessed of the rarest courage and the finest discipline could such advances into and withdrawals from a series of entrenched and mutually supporting positions have been undertaken with so small a force without serious risk of disaster. To storm such a defensive line with a well-founded hope of success would be legitimate work for 60,000 combatants attacking simultaneously at two or three points, and with the resolve to push through in spite of heavy losses. By that means alone could the power, which the Boers by their mobility possess, of reinforcing the assailed point with superior numbers be neutralised.

It should not be forgotten that the duty of Sir Redvers Buller has been not only to compass the relief of Ladysmith if possible, but also to safeguard Natal south of the Tugela, facing, holding in check, and harassing the main Boer army, while the general plan of operations of the Commander-in-Chief developed elsewhere. Looked at from this standpoint, these failures to pierce the enemy's lines after partial success assume a different aspect. They may be credited with other objects besides the immediate relief of Ladysmith, and with results that derive their importance from their bearing on the military movements in the central and western areas. To keep, if possible, the bulk of the Boer army between the Tugela and the beleaguered town, unable to detach reinforcements either to Magersfontein or to the Orange River districts, has been for some weeks, and is still, a matter of the highest importance.

Thus all minor operations must be held subordinate to the chief plan designed to achieve the decisive result. The flank movement of General MacDonald with the Highland Brigade to seize the Koodoosberg Drift on the west of Modder River Camp is a case in point, because its primary object may have been to deceive Cronje as to the direction from which Lord Roberts intended to advance against him. The immediate results of the operation were moreover highly beneficial. On the 7th inst. the enemy in force attacked the position he had taken up north of Koodoosberg Drift, and were repulsed with loss. Being then reinforced with cavalry MacDonald assumed the offensive, and would doubtless have gained a more decided victory had not the Boers beaten a hasty retreat. By this success he frustrated the apparent intention of the enemy to pass to the south of the Riet for the purpose of menacing the British line of communications. The operation had also the effect of raising the spirits of the Highland Brigade, restoring their confidence in themselves, and causing them and their new general to know and understand each other. In Zululand, following close on the capture of the police station at Nqutu, the Boers have taken possession of the Inkandhla magistracy, and a hostile move was expected on Eshowe, but thirty

miles distant. It is very satisfactory, however, to learn that the flying column of colonial scouts has forestalled the enemy, and now guards that important point, having reached it by a forced march from north Zululand. This column has had already some stirring experiences, having been surrounded by the Boers more than once, and having been extricated from their difficulties by the skill of a commander in whom they have implicit confidence. On the whole, the general situation must be pronounced to have materially improved, and before many days are over we may look for fresh evidence that at last the tide has steadily turned in favour of the British arms in the war being waged against the two South African Republics.

Army Notes.

As we go to press we learn that Her Majesty will be advised to at once take steps to recognise the brilliant services rendered during the present campaign in South Africa by Lieut.-General French, more especially in connection with the relief of Kimberley, and that an early gazette will probably contain an announcement of his promotion to the rank of Major-General for distinguished services in the field. It may be pointed out that General French, although a Lieutenant-General locally in South Africa, is but a Colonel on the active list of the Army. It will be admitted that an officer who has rendered the signal service that he has done merits immediate recognition, for it has to be remembered that to him was due the credit of defeating the Boers at Elandslaagte. He has shown himself to be a commander of the first rank, and it is fitting and right that his reward should not longer be delayed. It is not unlikely, we understand, that the name of Lieut.-Colonel Keke-wich will also be submitted for some mark of Royal favour in consideration of the very heroic manner in which he has conducted the defence of the town for a period of 122 days, during which period his garrison has displayed the best qualities of soldierly devotion.

Mr. Frank Harris has a theory, which he has expounded in a brilliant little pamphlet called "A Conversation in Hades." He thinks that quality, not numbers, should be our ideal in South Africa, and argues his case from parallels furnished by history. The great point in war is to have a good weapon and to use it well. When we have obeyed this cardinal principle we have been successful, when we have neglected it we have been defeated. So says Mr. Harris; but, unfortunately, he is so possessed by his theory that he loses sight of other considerations. Because our bowmen drove the finest chivalry in Europe in utter rout before them, and the pikemen of the Rebellion proved more than a match for the Royalist cavalry, it does not follow that our many defeats in America and South Africa were due to defective weapons. Mr. Harris maintains the contrary, and proves it by leaving out any parts which do not support his theory. The defeat of Braddock at Fort Duquesne, of Abercromby by Montcalm at Carillon, of Murray by De Lévis at Ste. Foy, were certainly not due to an inferior British weapon. Bad generalship and lack of cavalry are generally held to be the cause of our disasters in the American Revolution, but Mr. Harris says it was the superiority of the colonial arms. In the war of 1812 he maintains that our naval defeats on the lakes were due to the modern cannon of the Americans, and triumphantly asks if this is not "a new fact." It certainly is. Most people believe that the supineness of Sir George Prevost in allowing the enemy unhindered to build a fleet at Presqu' Isle was the cause of our misfortunes, but it is just possible Mr. Harris may be right. As much cannot be said for his account of the British defeat at New Orleans. If the raw American Militia were able to rout twice their number of Wellington's veterans, how is it that English Regulars and Canadian Militia, with the same weapons, were able to defeat seasoned American soldiers two and three times more numerous? When Mr. Harris answers that question satisfactorily he will see

that something more than a good weapon is required in war, or we should not have been defeated at Isandhlwana, Laing's Nek, and Majuba Hill. He does, indeed, point out that our school of military training should have been based on methods learned in our colonial wars, but he appears to think that our disasters in America and South Africa were caused more by bad weapons than by bad tactics and strategy, whereas the reverse was the case. We should have learned our science in the British Empire and the United States, not in Germany or the Crimea. The main cause of our reverses in the colonies was our European-made knowledge, which despised experience on the spot. Up to the arrival of Lord Roberts in South Africa the old story was repeated over again.

Mr. Julian Ralph's fine pen-picture of the war in South Africa as it really is should be a revelation to the arm-chair critic at home. In picturesque phrase he says that the inactivity at the Modder River has been caused, not by the enemy or our own necessities, but by modern weapons, which have reduced the military science of Wellington, Napoleon, and Moltke to absolute ineffectiveness. Had Lord Methuen been able to follow up the battle of Belmont he could have prevented the Boers entrenching themselves at Magersfontein; but as they would at once have fallen back on Spytfontein their end would have been served equally well. Pluck and dash in face of magazine rifles and artillery are wasted, for one man behind breastworks is a match for at least ten of the enemy. Hence frontal attacks in these days spell nothing but disaster. Magersfontein is simply a system of trenches raised on a wide plain; nevertheless, it is impregnable to European science. It can only be taken by starving its defenders out or attacking them in the rear. That the foe is seldom or never visible is another trying condition to an Army trained as ours has been. Mr. Ralph says that a few score Boers were seen after Belmont and a smaller number after Graspan, but while an engagement is going on they are absolutely invisible, and there is now no black veil of smoke to reveal their whereabouts. At Modder River our men did not know whether the enemy was on the north or south side of the river, and many of them have never yet seen a Boer. Such facts as these are illuminating. For the first time two forces equally well armed by modern science have come into collision, only to prove that what the world believed to be impossible is a fact. The armies of Europe, which looked so formidable on paper and on the parade ground, will have to unlearn as much as they will have to learn. When peace is declared in South Africa the finest fighting machine in the world will not be the German Army, but the British Army. Intelligence, transport, money, and staying power are likely to be the great factors in the wars of the future, brute courage and dash sinking further into the background. An army will not only have to "move on its belly," but it will have to fight on its belly.

There has been a scarcity of saddles and rifles for the Imperial Yeomanry, and the department that should have provided them is taken severely to task. To those who have come reluctantly to understand our military policy of late years the depletion of our storehouses causes no surprise. In view of the vastness of European armies it has come to be accepted as an article of political faith that the active participation of Great Britain in military operations on the continent of Europe has become a thing of the past. Our true and only rational policy, we have been taught, must be to strengthen and rely upon our fleet to assure for us an undisputed command of the seas, while maintaining for military purposes only a sufficient army to meet exchanges in our Indian and colonial garrisons. That policy has been dinned into our ears again and again by governments pledged to economy. It is not a matter for wonder, therefore, that the calls for further equipments of all kinds pour in upon the Ordnance Department in such volume and with such frequency that supply by manufacture fails to meet them. But we fail to see how the War Office can properly be held responsible; the responsibility rests with those governments which have been unmindful of our possible requirements.

The present cavalry saddle was adopted in 1891 after years of experimental trials, during which the stores of former patterns were allowed to run down. At the date named the saddle in use had been condemned, being weak in material, having flat iron arches, and being of faulty construction. The entire cavalry and other mounted services requiring riding saddles had to be re-equipped before any reserve stores could be laid in. Then the storehouses for the war proportions of three army corps had to be filled in accordance with the last general military scheme, which had reference chiefly to home defence. Hardly had these requirements been met when the Transvaal War came upon us. If not an European war it is a big war, and it has found us unprepared. We are now about to mobilise an eighth division which represents the second division of a third army corps. Every effort is, of course, being made to procure from the trade and the ordnance factories fresh supplies of saddles. Some delay may be inevitable, and in the existing emergent circumstances delay is *prima facie* censurable. The taxpayers should, however, be careful that the policy that has rendered such a state of things possible shall not escape its full share of the blame. Failure in the reserve of rifles, as alleged, would proceed from similar causes.

The first pattern of the magazine rifle was introduced also in 1891, superseding the Martini-Henry single-shooter. As in the case of the saddle, long and exhaustive experiments with various designs of breech action and calibre preceded the adoption of the powerful weapon the Army at present possesses. During the experimental period the accumulation of a reserve naturally fell into abeyance, to be taken up after the completion of the rearmament of the forces. These included both military and naval forces, active and in reserve, Regular and Auxiliary, at home, in India, and in the colonies. The total number required for this rearmament runs into a large figure, considerably exceeding half a million. The manufacture of the required arms proceeded year by year with a respectable show of expedition, consistently with our accepted policy of self-exclusion from the European theatre of war. The absence of a sufficient reserve of rifles at the present moment, if the allegation be correct, and there is every likelihood that it is so, must in this case also be laid at the doors of the baneful policy already referred to, which, refusing to provide adequately for the world-wide obligations and responsibilities of empire in the matter of military requirements, has rendered it necessary for the nation and its colonies to rise and show to the world the latent power that is in them, and this in no spirit of bravado, but with the grim determination to overcome all obstacles that oppose them, and to succeed, notwithstanding the proved shortcomings of the regularly-constituted guardians of the nation's interests.

The mistake made by the War Office a few months ago in upsetting the organisation of the Royal Artillery is now making itself felt. The general officer who was formerly Deputy Adjutant-General of the Artillery at the War Office having been removed, there is no longer any authoritative head to whom the Commander-in-Chief can turn for advice in regard to matters of technical concern. The duties of the former Deputy Adjutant-General have been divided in rather arbitrary fashion between two staff officers, one of whom has been placed in the Adjutant-General's department and the other in the Military Secretary's branch; but both these staff officers are too junior in rank to be able to speak and act with the necessary authority at the present time. Moreover, the division of responsibility is inconvenient, cumbrous, and slow of action. The former system under which artillery administration was consolidated in one office was excellent, and had never been called in question until Sir Redvers Buller, when Adjutant-General, took a dislike to an organisation which seemed to him to make the artillery department less dependent on the Adjutant-General's office than he considered desirable. The present scheme was worked out by General Buller before he left the War Office, and was subsequently adopted by the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Evelyn Wood, but it is working so badly under war pressure that when time permits there ought to be a return to the previous system.

As was always anticipated by those who had studied the question, the attempt to separate the artillery into two branches (field and garrison) has failed directly it was tested by war service. The new and rather pompous title of "Royal Garrison Artillery" given to the garrison batteries to distinguish them from the "Royal Field Artillery" has become a misnomer, seeing that a number of these so-called "garrison" batteries are being sent into the field with position guns, and will be brought into line side by side with the lighter batteries. The experience of the war in South Africa is showing what we have repeatedly urged in these columns, that it is impracticable to draw a hard-and-fast distinction between field and garrison guns, and between field and garrison artillerymen. Officers and men should be trained for all-round work as artillerymen regardless of these conventional branch distinctions, so that they may be available for all kinds of artillery duties wherever required. Our Boer opponents, who have given us a lead in the matter of artillery, certainly recognise no such artificial differences, and it was a grievous error to encourage our artillery officers in so false a belief and reorganise our small force of artillery on such an unsound basis.

There is a general consensus of opinion that the admirable work performed by the few Colt guns at the front has been made too little of by the chroniclers of the war. The telegram from Chieveley should make the authorities at home open their eyes, as it is certain that in the reconnaissance of the 13th and the subsequent retreat the Welsh Fusiliers would have suffered terribly had it not been for the covering fire of the Colt section, which, to quote the *Manchester Guardian* correspondent, "swamped the Boer fire." It was most unfortunate that the two Maxims had become jammed, an accident almost impossible with the Colt, which besides requires no water belt. Perhaps after this experience the wonderful statements of this deadly weapon's doings in the Spanish-American War will command more attention from our War Office than they seem to have done.

On the House going into committee of supply on the Supplementary Army Estimates on Tuesday, on the vote for 120,000 men of all ranks for service at home and abroad, Mr. Wyndham was afforded an opportunity of removing some false impressions which his statement on the previous night had created. He said that thirty-five guns and 1,100 men had been borrowed from the Navy during the war in South Africa, but as to officers he thought some effort should be made not to close the door of the Army, and certainly not of the cavalry, on every man who did not enjoy a private income. It was nothing less than a scandal and a danger to the country that young men could not be got for the cavalry unless their friends were able to give them a large allowance. The Government had been working at that problem, and an important committee, presided over by General French, had sat last summer on the question. As to the proposed Volunteer encampments, he stated that the Government merely offered facilities and did not exact service, and that the conditions of the several corps would be considered. A meeting of Yeomanry and Volunteer commanding officers had been convened by the Government, and they would be invited to give the fullest expression of opinion with regard to the Government proposals. He gave figures to show how much of the scheme was permanent and how the 120,000 men were made up. As to the former, he said that the fifteen battalions and the depôts involved a permanent increase of £785,000; the capital charge for barracks would be £1,500,000; the seven battalions of horse artillery and the thirty-six battalions of field artillery would form an annual charge of £535,000. Speaking of compulsion, he repeated that the scheme was one of invitation and encouragement. The Government did invite, and they hoped the invitation would be cordially responded to.

The Government's military plans have not been very favourably received by Service members in the House of Commons. At a meeting of the Service Members' Committee, which was held on Tuesday, a resolution was unanimously carried declaring that "this meeting of the Service Members' Committee in accepting the Government proposals for the present emergency doubt their

adequacy, and wish to put on record that they regard their support as not in any way pledging any member of the committee with regard to the future reorganisation of the Army system." This certainly does not indicate any excessive enthusiasm for the Government's proposals on the part of the military experts in the House. As may have been gathered from the debates that have taken place, they regard the scheme as much too conjectural. But a rather erroneous impression has nevertheless got abroad as to the actual attitude of the Service members towards the scheme propounded by Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Wyndham in their respective Houses on Monday. They are not so entirely dissatisfied with the Government's programme as has been assumed in some quarters. On the contrary, they regard many of the proposals as a step in the right direction. Indeed, several of the proposed changes have actually been suggested by Service members themselves and have been received with corresponding satisfaction. But they do not in any sense regard the proposals as anything more than temporary measures. The war, it is urged, has shown the urgent need that exists for a thorough overhauling of the War Office system and fears are entertained lest the public, which is the only body which can insist on such an overhauling, should be lulled into a feeling of false security by the showy programme that has been put forward. There is a strong feeling in the country in favour of a thorough reorganisation of the Army system, and the military experts at the House are anxious to take full advantage of it. For the rest, not a few Service members make no secret of it that they hoped to see some system of compulsory service proposed. Those who express this wish are naturally looking with rather kindly feeling on the motion which Lord Wemyss will move in the House of Lords on Tuesday. His lordship will ask the House to declare that "inasmuch as our military system rests on the Militia ballot, it is essential, looking to military efficiency and the permanent safety of our country, that the ancient constitutional law of compulsory military service for home defence, and for home defence only, be at once put in force in such modified form as will effect its purpose without weighing unduly upon the people."

It is just possible that the question of compulsory service may come up in the House of Commons in the course of the present session. Major Rasch, the honorary secretary of the Service Members' Committee, proposes, we understand, to introduce a bill dealing with the subject. The measure is described as one to make better provision for the raising of the Militia, and to remove doubts which have arisen as to the powers of lieutenants of counties to raise militiamen by ballot. Major Rasch has framed his bill on the lines of that introduced by Major Grice-Hutchinson in 1896. It provides that where the necessary quota of militiamen is not made up in a particular district by voluntary enlistment recourse shall be had to the ballot. Any one not coming under the exemptions mentioned in the existing Militia Acts would be liable to service under the bill, except he be a Peer of the Realm, a member of Parliament, a resident member of a University, a clergyman, or person "engaged in any fixed or regular trade, calling, profession, or employment for gain or otherwise." The privilege conceded in some countries to persons chosen by the ballot of providing a substitute does not find favour in the eyes of Major Rasch, Sir James Fergusson, and other Service members associated in introducing the bill, and is not provided for in the measure. It is only proposed, however, to make compulsory service applicable to home defence.

We hear so much of the hatred with which this nation is regarded from one end of the Continent to the other that it is particularly agreeable to come across something in the nature of an antidote. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* supplies it. Telegraphing on Monday evening he said: "Not only is the prospect of a continental coalition for the purpose of coercing Great Britain into concluding peace with the Boers more remote than ever, but the confusion among the great Powers themselves resulting from the British reverses in South Africa is undeniable. Few sensible Englishmen attach undue importance to what continues to be written about foreign alliances and ententes. It serves its purpose in the exchange of international amenities, which, of course, is

something. At no period within my recollection has the necessity of England occupying a prominent position in Europe been so generally felt as it is at present. All eyes are turned her way. In fact, there is good reason to believe that at least one powerful continental State has been endeavouring within the last couple of weeks to effect a closer *rapprochement* with England than existed before, and I may add that I do not refer to Austria-Hungary. Hitherto the course of events has been turned to account by one Power only, namely, Russia. The rest have come to regard England's present embarrassment as likely to be detrimental to their own interests. This is a fact beyond dispute." One only has to read the move influential of continental papers to recognise the absolute truth of what the *Times* correspondent says. It is fast becoming recognised on all sides, even in France among the better classes, that the success of the Boers would be a dire calamity not only to Europe, but to civilisation.

The comments of our military contemporaries upon the Continent concerning the war in South Africa are not particularly fresh or instructive. They seem, indeed, to be reflective of the criticisms offered in this country, sharpened sometimes by a little sarcasm, and by some hard sayings at our expense. In many cases they appear to be based upon imperfect knowledge, and they touch very largely upon defective intelligence, the frontal attack, and strategic error. The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* gives General Buller credit for sound strategic insight in his flank march, but is convinced that he had insufficient force for what it describes as a great strategic operation. The *Militär-Wochenblatt* devotes its articles largely to description, with the general view that we made a great initial error, which is working out its consequences in our various theatres of operation.

We have always regarded M. Alfred Duquet, the historian of the Franco-German War, as a sound critic, but he has given himself up to the campaign against us conducted by the *Echo de l'Armée*. We hope he does injustice to Captain d'Amade, the French military attaché with our forces, for otherwise that officer appears to have committed an indiscretion. It is not justifiable for an accredited attaché to make public the opinion he may form of the forces to which he is attached, but to do the officer justice, M. Duquet confesses that he learned the opinion by chance. It chiefly concerns the discipline of the troops, which is declared to be very bad, the soldiers only doing what they please. Moreover, when Captain d'Amade left Natal, they were, he asserts, "completely demoralised," and, according to the captain's interpreter, he is now questioning in what state they must be at the present time. Again, it appears that our troops present a pitiable aspect from a military point of view, being entirely ignorant of their duties. So bad is the condition, we read, that if the Boers had been properly organised they would have annihilated our Army in Natal some time ago. These supposed opinions are so utterly at variance with known facts that we would fain believe that they have been attributed to Captain d'Amade and not really expressed by him.

General Tricoche, in the *France Militaire*, professes to have something like exclusive intelligence that when President Kruger filled his arsenals with excellent French guns, he was careful to gather to his standard many Dutch gunners. These gunners are not numerous, and are probably too old, so that they are ignorant of the handling of modern guns, while the officers who direct them are not *au courant* with the new methods of fire. Therefore, says General Tricoche, it is not surprising to find that, in the matter of artillery, complete incompetence paralyses the effects of "the good intentions of President Kruger." It is rather surprising to find a French gunner condemning the very men who have won credit amongst those disposed at home to criticise the War Office, for, though the argument has chiefly been in regard to artillery material, the effect of guns can never be disassociated from the men who handle them.

In an editorial article the *France Militaire* likens Spion Kop to Majuba, and makes the curious remark that between the two events the value of our soldiers has very greatly declined,

while there is only one constant factor, "the incurable presumption of Sir Redvers Buller." Our readers will discern that many of these criticisms are, as we have said, the outcome of imperfect knowledge tinged with a considerable spice of Anglophobia.

It is a remarkable coincidence that in the two last wars in which the regiment has been engaged, and both in South Africa, the commanding officer of the 17th Lancers has been unable to accompany it. Shortly before the date appointed for leaving England for Zululand, the late Colonel Gonne was accidentally shot at Hounslow at revolver practice. Colonel Drury-Lowe, who had but a short time previously relinquished the command, was then restored to the active list, and commanded the regiment during the campaign. The present commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Fortescue, is unable from serious illness to take the regiment to South Africa. The appointment of Lieut.-Colonel Gordon is a somewhat unusual step. He commands the 15th Hussars stationed in India. The second in command of the 17th Lancers has two years more service than Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, and in the rank of Major was senior to him. All his service has been in the 17th Lancers, and he was present at the battle of Ulundi.

The Commissioners of the Royal Patriotic Fund are being criticised severely in view of a recent incident. A lady, whose husband fought as a volunteer in the Imperial Light Horse and was killed at Ladysmith, applied for assistance, explaining that she was not in need of immediate help, but wished to know if she and her son of four years old might hope to benefit by the fund, and was sent one of the usual forms, showing her pecuniary circumstances, together with a postal order for £6 for immediate needs. The feelings of the lady should, no doubt, have been considered by the acting secretary, and it can hardly be asserted that the form set apart for officers' widows ought to have been sent, nor should she have been asked to send the details of her poverty to the commissioners in an open envelope, "not to be sealed or stamped," through the post office of the village where she lived. The lady, whose immediate needs have been provided for privately, returned the money and has published the case in the *Morning Post*.

The editor of the *Daily Telegraph* makes an earnest appeal for additional funds to enable him to continue his charitable work for the relief of the widows and orphans of non-commissioned officers and men who have been killed or died of their wounds in South Africa. The demands on the *Daily Telegraph* fund have been greater than was expected, and it is to be feared that many who would have supported the appeal for the sufferers from the war have been influenced prejudicially by articles in the press which, however well-intentioned, have undoubtedly resulted in mischief rather than good. It would be an immense pity if the public were dissuaded from giving by reason of doubts which unfortunately exist as to the disbursement of the money already forthcoming. Of two of the war funds we can speak with confidence—the *Daily Telegraph* and the Imperial. Their books are open to the inspection of all who are interested in the matter, while their system of administration is so simple that overlapping is impossible. Lists are published from time to time of the cases relieved, and no grant is made which has not been fully approved by commanding officers of regimental districts or others in authority. Expenses are kept down to the very utmost limit and everything that it is possible to do is done to guard against fraud or deception. This being the fact it would be an immense pity if ill-considered criticism were to influence the charitable against lending their support to a most praiseworthy effort to render assistance to the victims of the war. The management of these two funds is so excellent that we have no hesitation in commending them to favourable notice.

We welcome the announcement of Mr. Wyndham in the House of Commons that the Government have desired Lord Roberts to submit the names of deserving and qualified non-commissioned officers for promotion to the commissioned ranks.

This step on the part of the authorities we recently advocated. We are confident that the War Office will by judicious selection assist the commanding officers at the front materially, there being many smart young non-commissioned officers of good education who would be invaluable as officers just now, when the want of experience of those sent from home is so much complained of.

The counties of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine, i.e., the territorial district of the Gordon Highlanders, have formed from amongst their deputy lieutenants a recruiting committee for the Gordon Highlanders. The veteran Colonel Innes of Learney, "The Grand Old Man of the North," is convener of the committee, and has with him several ex-officers of the three battalions.

Her Majesty has approved of the Queen's (Royal West Surrey), Devonshire, Yorkshire, Royal Scots Fusiliers, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Dorsetshire, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, and Gordon Highlanders bearing the word "Tirah" on their colours and appointments.

The Secretary for War has approved of extra duty pay at 1s. 8d. per day being issued to adjutants of embodied Militia battalions, having regard to the fact that paragraph 481 (v.) Militia Regulations does not apply to embodied Militia. The officer selected must be in possession of a Hythe certificate.

A number of officers now serving with infantry depôts at home have been placed under orders for service in South Africa, their places being filled by Reserve officers.

It has been decided under certain conditions to offer direct commissions in the Royal Artillery to one officer from each artillery Militia regiment. Candidates are to be under twenty-five years of age, must have served one training or its equivalent, and be in possession of a School of Instruction certificate. They must also be unmarried and will be required to pass a medical examination as to fitness for service. Commissions will be offered in both the field and garrison artillery.

The 16th Madras Infantry left India on the 30th ult. for Singapore, where it has relieved the 1st Batn. Royal Lancaster Regiment, ordered home. The 9th Madras Infantry left for Ceylon on the 7th inst. to relieve the 2nd Batn. Highland Light Infantry, also ordered home.

Brevet-Major Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, King's Royal Rifles, had a narrow escape during the late movement for the relief of Ladysmith. He was acting as A.D.C. to Major-General Hildyard, and was knocked down by the concussion of a 100lb. shell bursting on a rock near which he was sitting, but he behaved with the utmost composure and refused to relinquish his duties.

THE ARTILLERY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following extract from a report on the wounded at the Wynberg Hospital, taken from the *British Medical Journal* for Feb. 10, page 343, still further confirms the view taken of the limited effect of the Boer artillery, notwithstanding its so frequently urged superiority: "A few of the patients have injuries from shell splinters, one or two injuries from the Nordenfolt projectile, and, once in a way, wounds inflicted by shrapnel are met with."

Feb. 12.

P. S. C.

The coastguard ships *Colossus*, *Collingwood*, *Benbow*, and *McLampus* are to go at the end of the month to Portland to carry out annual prize firing. They will arrive at Devonport about April 1 for their annual refit and docking.

The *Cheerful*, torpedo-boat destroyer, built by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie and Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was inspected by Admiral-Superintendent S. C. Holland on Saturday last, and passed into the Medway Fleet Reserve.

TO MILITARY MEN AND OTHERS.—PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED BY PICKERING'S "BLANCO" for Whitening Belts, Helmets, Gloves, &c. "Blanco" removes stains and discolorations, and ensures evenness of colour, and a soft silky surface. Does not dust or soil. Much better, more convenient, and cheaper than pipeclay. No trouble of preparation. "Blanco" is sold everywhere in cup-shaped blocks, in six non-corrosive boxes. Manufacturers: JOSEPH PICKERING and SONS, Sheffield.

Army Foreign.

The United States have their artillery difficulty as well as ourselves. The Commander-in-Chief, General Miles, has made a report to the War Department insisting that urgent necessity exists for the increase of the artillery branch of the Army. He states that over one-third of the artillery force is now on duty in the Philippines, that part is serving in Cuba and Porto Rico, that the costly guns at the sea-coast defences are rapidly deteriorating through neglect, and that along the whole coast-line of America, from Maine to California, there are only 8,000 men to look after the defences, with bad guns and ineffective fort works. General Miles calls for an addition of 10,000 men to the artillery force, with a large increase in coast-defence guns. War Secretary Root will place the report before the Congress, which will not, it is said, grudge the appropriations necessary to carry out General Miles's plans. On all sides it is recognised that the possible Anglo-European complications arising from events in South Africa make it advisable for the United States to be well equipped in her defences.

The United States War Department has begun work on the somewhat extensive fortifications which it proposes to put at various points at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. The first batteries installed will be at Cape Henry. After a careful consideration of the conditions existing between the capes, it has been definitely decided that for the present it will be impracticable to lay mines in the channel at that point. Hence the main defences will continue to be at Fort Monroe, where a formidable array of batteries have been installed. The surveys now being made at Cape Henry are only preliminary to those to be made at Cape Charles. The actual work of construction has not as yet begun. It is the intention of the chief of engineers to have this entrance one of the strongest fortified points on the Atlantic coast.

The German military budget for 1900 amounts to 630,946,998 marks, being an increase upon the ordinary estimates of 21,496,449 marks. It is intended to continue the expansion of the forces provided for by the quinquennial law. The new units will be three squadrons of mounted orderlies, nineteen horse batteries, a third *Abteilung* or group for instruction in the School of Field Artillery, and an addition of thirty-three men to the 14th battalion of train. Certain administrative changes are also provided for, but are not of great importance. The extraordinary budget amounts to 124,484,807 marks, and includes charges for constructive work at the military centre, such as barracks, magazines, and clothing stores. A sum of 1,900,000 marks is set aside for the purchase of land for a training camp for the 15th Army Corps in Alsace-Lorraine.

It is stated that the new artillery material intended to replace the Italian 7cm. field and mountain guns will certainly be adopted in the course of the present month. The last series of trials took place at Nettuno with different guns presented by Krupp, and by the factories at Naples, Turin, and elsewhere. It is stated that all gave excellent results, and General Afan Di Rivera, Inspector-General of Artillery, has presented a report upon the subject to the Minister of War.

The *Matin* states that the Belgian Special Military Commissioners have decided that the Belgian-Krupp field artillery being no longer up to the level of the latest improvements should at once be replaced. The Commissioners are in favour of the adoption of the Belgian Nordenfolt-Cockerell gun.

Lieut.-Colonel Rivera y López Don Jose, of the General Staff of the Spanish Army and Military Attaché to the Spanish Embassy, died in St. George's-road, S.W., on the 5th inst., greatly regretted.

EXAMS. Important to Examination Candidates. **PELMA'S SYSTEM OF MEMORY TRAINING.** The Editor of "Great Thoughts," writes:—"The system appeals to all suffering from weak or defective memory; it is almost indispensable to examination candidates and to the student of languages." Taught by correspondence, the system in no way interferes with other studies. Easily and quickly learned. Prospectus free. Address, THE SECRETARY, SCHOOL OF MEMORY TRAINING, 70B, Belfrage Street, London, W.

Army Personal.

The Queen paid a second visit on Wednesday to Colonel R. S. R. Fetherstonhaugh, late King's Royal Rifles, who was severely wounded in action on the Modder River. The Queen, who was accompanied by Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Ena of Battenberg, remained in conversation with Colonel Fetherstonhaugh for about half-an-hour.

The Queen's sympathy with those who have suffered by the war was shown at Maidstone on Tuesday when she stood as godmother to a child of Mrs. Denne-Denne, which was born within a few days of the death of her husband, Major Henry William Denne-Denne, Gordon Highlanders, at the battle of Elandslaagte. Her Majesty was represented by Mrs. Metcalf, of the Priory, Winchester, and she forwarded as a gift to the child a bronze bust of herself, bearing the inscription, "Presented to Victor Alexander by his godmother, Victoria, R.I., 1900."

A worthy correspondent writes to us from Dublin:—

"The departure from Ireland of Lady Roberts is something more than the withdrawal of a lady of prominent position, of whom the man in the street knows little. It is of her public work, as the wife of the distinguished Field-Marshal Commanding in South Africa, that I wish to treat. As vice-president of the Irish branch of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, Lady Roberts has performed her duty in an estimable and businesslike manner. During the four years of her residence in Ireland she has presided over the various committees, inquired into innumerable cases, passing doubtful ones rather than do the injustice of refusing one genuine case. Every winter she inaugurated concerts, and by other means raised annually substantial sums for the association. When I mention that yearly no less than 6,000 garments were collected and distributed your readers will in some measure be able to appreciate the extent of the work. The correspondence which was conducted by the Hon. Aileen Roberts would surprise many an adjutant-general. When the present war in South Africa began Lady Roberts addressed a touching appeal to the Irish public. Up to the beginning of this month she received a response of £15,825. Since the beginning of the campaign, 1,542 women and 2,077 children have been relieved monthly. In addition 1,067 persons, parents chiefly, who were dependent upon their sons, have received assistance. The numbers have been largely increased by the embodiment for active service of the Militia. The amount required to meet these monthly disbursements is £3,077. To her successor Lady Roberts has handed over a balance of £10,865. Such is a noble work. It necessitated great labour and unremitting attention. Lady Roberts personally visited a large number of widows and orphans in the hour of their distress, and, as the mourning mother of a gallant soldier, she to-day has the sincere sympathies of many an honest heart in the humble homes of our soldiers, whether it be in barracks, camp, or cottage. They have reason to regret the withdrawal of her directing hand and they fully recognise all that they owe her."

General Sir George Willis, G.C.B., the veteran Colonel of the Middlesex Regiment, has been confined to his bed at Bournemouth suffering from a sharp attack of malarial fever, but is now on a fair way to recovery.

The condition of General Sir William Lockhart, a Calcutta telegram states, continues to improve, and all the alarming symptoms have disappeared.

A telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Chieveley Camp states that Lieut.-General Sir Cornelius Clery is suffering from blood poisoning and has been obliged to vacate his command and proceed to Maritzburg, and that Major-General the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton has taken his place in command of the 2nd Division. Lieut.-Colonel C. H. B. Norcott, Rifle Brigade, has assumed command of Major-General Lyttelton's brigade. Telegraphing to his brother, Mr. John W. Clery, of Westborough, Cork, on Monday, in reply to an inquiry, General Clery said: "Mooi River, 9.55 a.m.—Received 12.32 p.m.—Slight injury leg, possibly tedious, but nothing."

Lieut.-General A. Nugent, who has been Colonel of the 7th Dragoon Guards since April, 1892, will, we understand, be offered transfer to the Colonelcy of the Scots Greys, vacant by the death of General G. C. Clarke. General Nugent wore the uniform of the Greys from 1852 to 1880.

He succeeded to the command of the regiment February 3, 1867, and remained at its head until June 21, 1880. In the event of General Nugent's transfer, General A. G. Montgomery-Moore, Colonel of the 18th Hussars, would, there is reason to believe, be afforded an opportunity of associating himself once again with the Black Horse, in which he received his first commission in 1850 and served with until November 10, 1856.

Major-General Wauchope's charger, "Lady Mayoress," from which he was shot at the battle of Magersfontein, has been brought back to this country. The deceased general expressed a wish that this should be done, and his faithful man, Jobson, carried out the instructions most satisfactorily, the beautiful mare having arrived in perfect condition.

Major-General E. T. H. Hutton, C.B., A.D.C., commanding the Canadian Militia, has been selected to proceed at once to South Africa on special service, and has left for England. The Canadian press, in referring to his departure, pays a high tribute to his abilities as a military reformer, and considers his withdrawal "a distinct loss to the force over which he has presided with such admirable tact and wonderful ability."

Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington, K.C.B., proceeds to South Africa at once to take up an appointment. The command of the Belfast District thus falls vacant. In the district itself there is a feeling in favour of Colonel F. J. Graves being appointed to act temporarily, more than one correspondent writing to say that no better or more popular appointment could be made; Colonel Graves having done wonders in popularising soldiering in Belfast, and bringing a good class of recruits to the colours of both line and Militia battalions.

New appointments were announced in orders at the Modder River on Monday: Major-General Sir H. E. Colville has been appointed commander of the 9th Division. Major-General Pole-Carew leaves the 9th Brigade in order to command the Guards' Brigade, and is succeeded in the command of the 9th Brigade by Colonel Douglas.

Surgeon-General W. Taylor, C.B., A.M.S., P.M.O. in India, has been granted a Distinguished Service Reward. He has upwards of thirty-five years' service, during which period he has been as many as seven times on active service, viz., the Jowaki expedition of 1877; the Burmese expedition, 1885-86; the Hazara expedition, 1888; the Burmese expedition, 1888-89; the Ashanti expedition, 1895-96; the Nile expedition, 1898; and he was attached to the headquarters of the Japanese Army during the war between Japan and China in 1894-95. He has been on three occasions mentioned in despatches, especially for his services as Principal Medical Officer of the expedition to Khartoum in 1898, for which he received the honour of a C.B. and the order of the Medjidie. Amongst his other decorations for these numerous campaigns he wears the Japanese War medal, awarded him with thanks for his valuable services to the Japanese Army in 1894-95.

Sir Reginald Wingate has clearly plenty to do do just now, and it must not be supposed that the

work of administration is over. With reference to the recent insubordination of the Soudan troops at Omdurman the *Times* Cairo correspondent says: "The departure of Lord Kitchener and other experienced officers distressed the black troops, whose loyalty has always been personal. The recent incident, though not in itself serious, may prove useful by suggesting to the authorities to take precautionary measures. The great size of the Army and its concentration at Omdurman have hitherto been necessary; but the desirability of changes, which were always expected after the pacification of the Soudan, will, doubtless, be considered presently. General confidence is felt in the Sirdar's discretion, for Sir Reginald Wingate's knowledge of native character is unique."

The Queen has approved the appointment of Colonel H. Jekyll, C.M.G., R.E., to be an Assistant-Secretary of Embassy, Paris.

Colonel F. D. Cochrane, C.B., half pay, late of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, has taken over the duties of A.A.G. Belfast District, in the absence of Colonel G. E. Harley, C.B., on active service in South Africa.

Colonel H. H. Settle, C.B., R.E., has this week taken over command at Orange River with the local rank of Major-General.

Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Grierson, R.A., Military Attaché at Berlin, has been called from his post in order to proceed on special service to South Africa.

Lieut.-Colonel H. M. E. Brunner, retired list, late Scottish Rifles, whose "Notes on Organisation and Equipment" are a popular guide for those preparing for examination, has brought out a third edition of his excellent work, "The Boer Wars, 1889-1900" (London: Messrs. Clowes and Sons). The new edition has been brought thoroughly up to date and contains a map of the seat of the war.

Lieut.-Colonel W. Johnston has taken up duty as Assistant-Director Army Medical Service, Victoria-street.

A private letter from Cape Town published in the *Daily News* says that since his arrival Lord Kitchener has discovered that Mafeking largely owes to Brevet-Major Lord Edward Cecil, Grenadier Guards, the possibility of its long defence. Ascertaining on the eve of the outbreak of war that the Government contractor had orders to send to Mafeking a certain quantity of stores, the Premier's son on his own responsibility, and pledging his private credit, directed that the quantity should be increased fourfold. This was done, and gallant little Mafeking abundantly provisioned.

Mr. Frederick Treves, the eminent surgeon, who was present at the battle of Colenso in his capacity as Consulting Surgeon to the Forces, has sent an interesting letter from Frere, written a few days after the battle, to the *British Medical Journal*. Mr. Treves, in referring to the death of Lieutenant the Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, tells of an act of the truest heroism on the part of an Army medical officer. He says:—

"After a heavy afternoon on the field I returned to Chieveley field hospital in the evening, but had hardly got in when a galloper arrived to ask me to see Lieutenant Roberts, who had just been brought back. I returned at once with a full equipment of instruments, and much regret that that valiant soldier was from the first quite beyond the reach of surgery. He was pulseless. I slept outside his tent that night, and saw him up to Chieveley on Saturday morning. He never rallied nor regained a pulse, and died on Saturday at midnight. Before he was brought in he had been lying for seven hours in the sun in a donga. Here he was attended to by Major Babbie, R.A.M.C., who rode into the donga through a hail of bullets, and whose horse was killed under him. Major Babbie kept by the many wounded men in the donga until the battle was over, and as he alone had water in his water-bottle he doled out water to each man in a minim measure, one drachm to each. The courage and daring of Major Babbie on this occasion calls for some recognition from the medical profession if not from the military authorities."

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THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR.

Saturday, Feb. 10.

On the rising of the House after midnight, Mr. Balfour—it had previously been stated that the War Office had no advice—said: "Our information points to the fact that Buller is not pressing his advance from the position he occupied on Wednesday. We have not thought it right to press him for details of operations in progress, nor if he gave us such information do we deem it right to make it public till the operations are completed."

It appears that in the course of Wednesday afternoon, the 7th inst., the balloonist reported that the enemy had developed extraordinary artillery strength on Doorn Kloof, having got in position at least a dozen heavy guns, some fitted with disappearing mountings and all masked. The guns completely commanded the road which Gen. Buller proposed to take to Ladysmith, and rendered advance impossible except at terrible sacrifice and the possibility of defeat. At the same time it was out of the question to mount guns on the captured kopjes, the men being exposed to a galling shell fire without any chance of making an effective reply. In the circumstances Sir Redvers Buller determined to retire, the movement being carried out in perfect order.

Lord Roberts and staff arrived at Modder River yesterday and received a most enthusiastic reception.

It was explained during the evening that Major-Gen. MacDonald's retirement from the Koodoosberg Drift—news of which reached London yesterday afternoon—was due to the fact that position was found to be too difficult to hold. The withdrawal was ordered from headquarters. All accounts are agreed as to admirable manner in which both the advance and retirement were carried out, the whole affair reflecting, it is said, "The greatest credit on Gen. MacDonald's tactics, and showing beyond doubt the implicit confidence which all ranks of the Highland Brigade have in the soldierly qualities of their popular commander." Lord Roberts visited the camp of the Highland Brigade this morning and addressed a brief speech to each battalion. He referred to his past associations with their regiments in India, where, he said, they helped to make him. He had never campaigned without Highlanders, and he would not like to be without them now. He was glad Gen. MacDonald had reported well of them. He recalled how the Seaforth's once made a long and arduous march with him. They would have a shorter one now, he said, but it would not be a "walk-over." Nevertheless, he did not doubt that it would be a successful one. The brigade gave three cheers for the Commander-in-Chief, and another for Lady Roberts. Lord Roberts, acknowledging the compliment, said that Lady Roberts was doing for them at home what was, perhaps, better work than his for she was helping the welfare of their wives and families.

The Boer losses at Koodoosberg are said to have been considerable. Twelve dead were found which the enemy had left in the hurry of their retreat, and it is known that others were buried and carried off.

Sunday, Feb. 11.

The War Office issued despatches during the evening, conveying the intelligence that the Boers had increased their forces round Kimberley, where the construction of trenches has begun.

Major-Gen. Clements reported to-day, from Rensburg that on Friday the Boers tried to turn his right flank, but they were beaten off and the position was retained. Casualties were small.

Eight transports left England yesterday and to-day, seven conveying troops and one horses.

Monday, Feb. 12.

According to a telegram from Lord Roberts, which was issued from the War Office late on Wednesday night, an important movement for the invasion of the Orange River Free State began to-day, when the cavalry division under Lieut.-Gen. French seized the crossing of the Riet River at De Kail's Drift, Col. Hamay with a brigade of mounted infantry having marched the previous day from Orange River to Randam, which lies to the south of Jacobsdal. Gen. French, it appears, left De Kail's Drift in the morning with three brigades of cavalry, several batteries of Royal Field Artillery, and numerous colonial contingents. In the evening he reported that he had forced a passage, and had occupied the hills on the north of the river, capturing three Boer laagers with their supplies. Meanwhile Lieut.-Col. Gordon, 15th Hussars, leading a cavalry brigade, made a feint on Rondevaal Drift four miles to the west, and seized that and a second drift towards Klip, besides capturing two more laagers. The losses in these brilliant operations were small. The 6th Division was last night on the north bank of the Riet at Waterval Drift, and was moving up in support of the cavalry, while the 7th Division was at De Kail's Drift with Lord Roberts. The heat was intense and several officers and men had to be sent back suffering from prostration. Lord Roberts describes Gen. French's operations as brilliant "con-

sidering the excessive heat and blinding dust storm which raged during the latter part of the day," and necessitated four officers and 53 men being sent during the evening back to the line of railway prostrate with heat exhaustion.

Two small cavalry actions took place to-day in Natal. In one of them, near Springfield, Capt. the Hon. A. Hamilton-Russell and five men, Royal Dragoons, were wounded, and 2nd Lieut. Pilkington and six men taken prisoners. Lord Dundonald made a reconnaissance from Chieveley Camp, forcing the Boers to retire from some high ground.

The Hamilton Board of Trade to-day held a meeting to consider the Vancouver proposal to offer 10,000 troops for service in South Africa. A resolution was adopted to the effect that Canada should offer to increase the Canadian contingent to whatever extent may be found necessary by the Imperial authorities.

At a meeting of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund, held to-day, it was reported that the Lord Mayor had transferred £250,000 of the Transvaal War Fund to the commissioners of the fund; that 287 widows and 290 children had been granted immediate relief in anticipation of permanent allowances; that 139 widows were already receiving permanent allowances; and that 31 dependent relatives had been granted donations.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.

Telegrams published to-day from the front from Lord Roberts, Modder River, Feb. 11, 12.55 p.m.:—

"I have received the following telegram from Buller, dated Feb. 9: 'It was necessary, after seizing Vaal Krantz, to entrench it as the pivot of further operations, but I found, after trying for two days, that owing to the nature of the ground this was not practicable. It was also exposed to fire from heavy guns which fired from positions by which our artillery was dominated. It is essential to troops advancing on Ladysmith by Harding or Monger's Drift to hold Vaal Krantz securely, and accordingly we are not pressing an advance by those roads as I find we cannot make it secure.'"

From Modder River by Renter's agency, Feb. 11:—

"Lord Methuen ordered the withdrawal of Gen. MacDonald's force from Koodoosberg under instructions from headquarters. In the view of military men Gen. MacDonald's move, which was only a reconnaissance, had a most excellent effect."

A Reuter's despatch from Rensburg stated that the Boers yesterday showed in great force westward of that place, drove in our pickets, and ultimately compelled a retirement of our troops from Coles Kop and all the posts around it. The enemy mounted a 40pr. gun on Bastard's Nek, and this commanded the whole of the surrounding country. Gen. French now holds no position west of Rensburg. "The men," the despatch says, "are chafing at the necessity for the retreat, but there are not troops enough to hold the position."

Our troops at Rensburg were to-day attacked by the Boers in force, and Lieut.-Col. Coningham, 2nd Batn. Worcestershire Regiment, was severely wounded and has since died. Other casualties are given elsewhere.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Col. Plumer, from news which came to hand during the day, does not appear to be able to make much headway towards Mafeking from the north. The Crocodile River is again in flood and delaying his progress, and the Boer forts at Gaberones have not been captured.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent in Ladysmith sent a message dated Feb. 9, in which he said that the town is practically impregnable, and that the garrison regrets that no second assault has been delivered upon it. President Steyn, during his recent visit to the Boer lines, is reported to have been threatened by many of the older burghers for dragging their country into war, of which they are getting quite tired.

Thursday, Feb. 15.

No further news of any importance came to hand from Lord Roberts up to midnight.

Col. Plumer and Col. Nicholson had forwarded to the Cape copies of telegrams received from Col. Baden-Powell at Mafeking up to the 3rd inst. In these it is stated that the garrison is healthy and cheerful. There are stores enough to last until June.

Friday, Feb. 16.

News reached London in the early hours of the morning from Lord Roberts that Lieut.-Gen. French had relieved Kimberley. The information was contained in a telegram to the War Office from Lord

Roberts, dated Jacobsdal, Feb. 16, two a.m., which ran as follows: "French with horse artillery, cavalry, and mounted infantry, reached Kimberley this evening (Thursday)."

The siege of Kimberley has lasted exactly 122 days. It was on Oct. 15 that it was completely isolated, and on the evening of Feb. 15 Gen. French, with his cavalry and horse artillery, entered the town. The defence of the town has been successfully carried out by Lieut.-Col. Kekewich, 1st Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. The garrison consisted of a wing of that battalion, aided by the Kimberley Rifles and Diamond Fields Horse, the Diamond Fields Artillery, and a strong local corps, specially raised and officered by special service officers. There have been severe engagements outside the town, the principal having taken place on Oct. 24, Nov. 23, and Nov. 28. The Boers have succeeded in bringing up several heavy guns, and have continuously bombarded the town, but with little result. Four engagements for the relief of the town were fought by Lord Methuen's force at Belmont (Nov. 23), Enslin (Nov. 25), Modder River (Nov. 28), and at Magersfontein (Dec. 11). Early in January the garrison and townsfolk were reduced to rations of horseflesh, and the pressure was evidently so strong that Lord Roberts was induced to hasten preparations for an advance to its relief. This movement has been partially carried out by General French, but it cannot be said to be complete till the Boers, who occupy the strong position between Kimberley and the Modder River, have either retired or been displaced.

Reuter's correspondent furnishes some particulars of French's march, which shows it to have been a feat of a brilliant character. The rapidity of his movements, in spite of all difficulties, thoroughly outwitted and surprised the enemy, who were forced to retire precipitately.

From Cape Town it was reported that the Boers are leaving Magersfontein to reinforce other positions, but 7,000 to 10,000 of the enemy were said to remain in their old quarters.

A Reuter's telegram from Arundel, dated Wednesday, stated that the British force under Gen. Clements fell back from Rensburg upon that place during the night. The enemy promptly followed, and reoccupied their old positions in the Taai Bosch Hills. Some artillery fire followed, our guns making fairly accurate shooting.

A *Central News* telegram from Cape Town described the evacuation from Rensburg as a purely military proceeding. During the retirement the enemy were charged by the Inniskilling Dragoons with great dash, the Boers suffering severe loss.

An additional detachment of New South Wales Lancers left Sydney for South Africa. The force consists of picked men and horses.

AMERICAN CRITICISM.

The *Army and Navy Journal* of New York, writing of the war in South Africa, says:—

"'Fighting, and as much of it as possible,' was the recipe given by an English officer of the Peninsula for learning the art of war. English officers are now getting their training in this hard school, and no doubt they will profit by it. That they badly need war training is shown by the statements of their own officers, and among them General Gatacre, who, in a lecture delivered last May before the Royal United Service Institution, expressed his disbelief in scouts, holding that each regiment should be required to look after itself. In commenting on this lecture, Major-General Gosset, C.B., said: 'Anyone who follows the action of Crauford's Light Division in the Peninsular War realises that the secret of its success lay in the fact that every man was a trained skirmisher. We are apt in peace-time to gradually forget the lessons learnt in war, and this, I take it, is the reason that skirmishing has gradually been eliminated from our drill book and become a lost art.' General Gosset further stated that the principles laid down in the English drill book, while theoretically perfect, have failed practically; and individuality, which is the keynote of the firing line, is non-existent in many battalions of the English Army."

There is much outspoken criticism in England of the management of military affairs in South Africa, and much more that is not spoken except in whispers. On the Continent the criticism of English methods is very general. . . . The military officers have been, no doubt, hampered, as are our officers in this country, by the domination of political and civilian control over matters which should be left to the exclusive management of the military authorities to secure military success. Still, this is one of the conditions controlling military men in a free country, and they must accommodate themselves to it and resign their offices if they do not see their way to do so. The strong and capable man will always get his way. The policy of 'it is not me, it's the other boy,' may, answer in the nursery, but will carry little weight with practical men in these days."

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CAIRO

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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

POTGIETER'S DRIFT.

List of casualties in action at Potgieter's Drift, Feb. 5 to 7:—

7th Battery R.F.A.—89950 Gnr. T. Wilkinson, wounded.
19th Battery R.F.A.—17298 Corpl. H. Blazier, 31469 Dvr. W. Kenning, 76183 Dvr. W. Burrell, wounded.
61st Battery R.F.A.—79713 Gnr. F. H. Dalton, wounded.
63rd Battery R.F.A.—69629 Corpl. Shoeing-Smith J. B. Cox, wounded.
73rd Battery R.F.A.—27446 Bombr. H. W. Marsh, 85080 Cpl. J. Montgomerie, 88457 Dvr. F. Booth, wounded.
78th Battery R.F.A.—9047 Gnr. A. Swanson, wounded.
4th Battery, Mountain Divn., R.G.A.—15418 Acting-Bombr. A. W. Sandells, wounded.
17th Co. R.E.—597 Sapper D. Fulton, wounded.
37th Co. R.E.—2994 Sapper F. Jordan, 26359 Sapper J. Pollard, 27417 Lance-Corpl. J. Finlay, 2624 Sapper F. Tomkins, wounded.
"A" Pontoon Troop R.E.—27233 Sapper J. Crosby, 1906 Sapper J. Harrington, 709 Sapper E. Lewis, 2075 Sapper W. Wharton, wounded.

2nd Royal West Surrey Regt.

WOUNDED.

2821 Pte. F. Reynolds
3038 Pte. J. Pilbrow
2124 Corpl. C. Thomas
4930 Corpl. J. Hampton
4082 Corpl. F. Fox
4489 Corpl. A. Hobbs
3245 L.-Cpl. W. C. Burstow
2882 Lance-Corpl. P. Pinfold
2788 Pte. H. F. Randford
2495 Pte. J. Davis
5631 Pte. P. J. R. Ward
2040 Pte. W. Farncombe
2462 Pte. H. Bond
2763 Pte. F. Tappin
3068 Pte. F. C. Screech
3336 Pte. F. Sageman

2078 Pte. J. Wills
3228 Pte. W. Milam
2103 Pte. F. W. Patrick
2739 Pte. W. Hawley
4059 Pte. C. Dibbins
2143 Pte. T. Roberts
2099 Pte. J. Connell
3454 Pte. J. H. Laker
3458 Pte. J. Jordan
2911 Pte. G. C. Revill
2077 Pte. W. Jones
3417 Pte. W. Ledger

Died of wounds:

5129 Pte. F. Peters
4996 Pte. G. Harris

2nd Devonshire Regt.

KILLED.—4925 Pte. W. Sawyer, 3280 Pte. F. Boughton.

WOUNDED.

4891 Pte. J. Evans
1301 Pte. W. Squance
3177 Pte. J. Elliott
3515 Pte. H. Baker
3472 Lance-Corpl. G. Jones
4612 Pte. A. Angus
3492 Pte. J. Horswill
2922 Pte. G. Johnson
1628 Pte. J. Thomas
2023 Pte. T. Andrews
3693 Pte. C. Barker
3446 Corpl. A. Beale
2533 L.-Corpl. J. W. Davis
2151 Pte. O. G. Wiltshire
2333 Pte. W. Lambe
2276 Pte. R. Taylor

2934 Pte. J. Jeffery
3449 Pte. T. Chadband
3018 Pte. R. Brooking
2024 Pte. J. Larby
2623 Pte. A. Worboys
2849 L.-Cpl. C. W. Vanstone
2298 L.-Corpl. H. Bending
2473 Lance-Corpl. J. Pyne
2480 Pte. R. Simmonds
5069 Pte. H. Johnson
2925 Pte. T. Fitzgerald
3987 Drmr. C. E. Downes
3689 Pte. S. Marshall
2246 Pte. A. H. Cunningham
2461 Pte. W. Taylor
1089 Corpl. S. Lawrence

2nd West Yorkshire Regt.

WOUNDED.

2nd Lieut. C. C. Bicknell.
2779 L.-Corpl. J. E. McGinn
2659 Pte. C. Brown

2nd Scottish Rifles.

KILLED.—3044 Pte. A. McHattie, 3331 Pte. A. Fry.

WOUNDED.

3147 Pte. F. Hanlon
2870 Pte. W. McLeavey
4738 Corpl. A. Peters
2860 Pte. J. Hughes
6291 Pte. A. Odell
2843 Pte. P. Lynch
1702 Pte. T. Quinn
3122 Pte. W. Campbell
3804 Pte. C. Scandrett
3006 Pte. R. Wade
6305 Pte. M. Calder
5406 Pte. J. Caldwell
3169 Pte. J. A. Sutcliffe

2902 Pte. P. Ross
3264 Pte. W. Stansfield
3784 Pte. H. Sayers
3631 Pte. G. H. Field
4475 Pte. E. Welsh
4172 Pte. W. Turner
3355 Pte. H. Woodrow
6364 Pte. J. Ralston
6460 Pte. H. Sugden
2567 Bugler J. Brown
3257 Pte. G. J. Reid
3640 Pte. L. Whitney
6260 Pte. R. O'Brien

2nd East Surrey Regt.

KILLED.—3303 Pte. L. Barteloni, 5515 Pte. J. Juniper.

WOUNDED.

Capt. F. White.
2685 Col.-Sergt. H. Clay
3190 L.-Corpl. J. W. Warner
2306 Pte. W. Green
3019 Pte. W. Jackson
2741 Pte. H. Hogan
3255 Pte. E. Chamberlain

3029 Pte. E. Lyons
Since returned to duty:
4176 Pte. J. H. Tripp
3664 Pte. F. J. Boyes
3403 Pte. C. Dell
2553 Sergt. A. Cavell

MISSING.—653 Pte. T. Reader.

1st South Lancashire Regt.

WOUNDED.

3385 Pte. J. Campbell
5390 Pte. H. Goodier
3220 Pte. T. Lawson

3300 Pte. T. Riley
2925 Pte. J. Golding

3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps.

WOUNDED.

6200 Pte. J. Tomlinson
9379 Pte. G. Collins
5211 Pte. T. Sheen
1378 Pte. W. Flynn
6503 Pte. J. Hughes
6253 Pte. G. Taylor
5617 Pte. R. Preston
8191 Pte. F. H. Bailey
5262 Pte. W. Vicery
1220 Pte. A. Whittle

1548 Pte. J. Pollintine
6881 Pte. J. Melling
620 Bugler G. Snarey
5580 Pte. J. H. Clouder
6370 Pte. T. Dutton
6890 Pte. F. Hichon
6777 Pte. C. Ward
1212 Pte. J. Danks
8920 Pte. C. Crothers
8277 Pte. C. Hemmings

1st Durham Light Infantry.

KILLED.

4032 Pte. J. Roving
3632 Pte. W. Blair
6493 Pte. D. Graham
3356 Pte. J. Fawcett
4006 Pte. J. Hudson

3413 Sergt. W. Hardwick
6261 Pte. H. Sellars
2888 Pte. W. Howard
6083 Bugler K. Cumming
3902 Pte. G. Manser

WOUNDED.

5996 Pte. R. Madden
6465 Pte. A. Tickle
6285 Pte. M. Kelly
2739 Corpl. J. Ryan
3220 Pte. G. Chatterton
3871 Pte. J. O'Hara
4079 Pte. C. Hartlebury
3904 Pte. J. Prinn
6142 Pte. Smith
4214 Pte. A. Ritson
5030 Sergt. T. Colpitts
3566 Pte. A. Solan
6300 Pte. J. Thirkell
2892 Pte. R. Brown
3225 Pte. F. Ince (? Mee)
6113 Pte. P. Jackson
6310 L.-Corpl. W. Haworth
2014 Pte. Lec
6262 Pte. W. Browne
6289 Pte. T. Murray
5849 Corpl. W. Gilchrist
3219 Corpl. J. Swaby
3178 Pte. J. Sadler
3558 Pte. Morris
5908 Pte. F. O. White (? 5408 J. White)
3936 Pte. H. Letts
4031 Pte. R. Cordingley
3986 Pte. A. Brooke
2885 Pte. W. C. E. Rose
5485 Pte. Franklin (? 5815 Pte. T. Franklin)
2609 Pte. J. Moraghan
4119 Pte. J. Ibbotson
4685 Pte. F. Davis
6453 Pte. J. Thacker
6271 Pte. J. Coulthard
4295 Pte. J. Brown
5707 Pte. F. Parker
4587 Col.-Sergt. E. Baugh
6571 Pte. B. Jones

6263 Pte. J. Barrett
6366 L.-Corpl. E. Morgan
6175 Pte. T. Brennen
6142 Pte. W. Smith
3989 Sergt. J. W. Haigh
5287 Sergt. J. Gray
4848 Bugler S. Martin
5840 Pte. Winfield
3046 Pte. W. Skipp
4007 Pte. J. Cant
3812 Pte. F. Woodward
416 Sergt.-Major J. Freel
3536 Pte. C. Long
6107 L.-Corpl. W. Bedford
6221 L.-Corpl. C. Trollope
3884 Pte. H. Stansfield
5955 Pte. R. Miller
5331 Bugler F. Witts
3567 Pte. F. Pearson
6201 Pte. E. Ryan
6526 Pte. J. Robertson
6298 Pte. R. Devine
5268 Bugler R. Bainbridge
2095 Pte. W. Ingre
4725 Pte. H. Maaghan
4600 Pte. S. Lascelles
3386 Pte. H. J. Dealey
3715 Pte. M. Darrick
3793 Pte. W. Haines
6066 Pte. J. Norwood
3428 Pte. G. White
4075 Pte. J. White
3393 Pte. T. Kemp
5492 Lance-Sergt. A. Monks
3588 Pte. C. Morris
5905 Pte. F. White
2978 Pte. A. Blunt

Died of wounds:

4207 Pte. A. Bates
6570 Pte. H. Fletcher

1st York and Lancaster Regt.

KILLED.—2722 Pte. G. Emery.

WOUNDED.

4048 Lance-Sergt. C. Booth
5111 Pte. J. Creaser
5748 Pte. J. Lilley
2645 Pte. J. W. Shaw
2992 Pte. J. Connorton
5025 Pte. A. E. Hobson
2309 Pte. W. Martindale
5313 Pte. W. F. Barker
3077 Sergt. F. Allsop
3056 Corpl. E. Thompson
2639 Pte. G. Cauling

1755 Corpl. J. Mahar
2265 Pte. H. Genn
3027 Pte. J. Hagan
2859 Pte. J. Jordan
3427 Pte. B. Mulready
3407 Pte. H. Randall
3450 Pte. C. Short
5684 Pte. R. Raby
1021 Col.-Sergt. H. Hulley
3677 Pte. C. Wilson

1st Connaught Rangers.

WOUNDED.—3227 Pte. J. Kelly, 3575 Pte. W. McCormack, and 6447 Pte. J. O'Donnell.
MISSING.—3878 Pte. G. Duncan, 3064 Pte. J. Penman, and (? 912) 1910 Pte. J. Tighe.

2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—4679 Pte. E. Bowen, killed.

1st Rifle Brigade.

KILLED.

1366 Corpl. A. Douce
1247 Pte. S. Malloy

WOUNDED.

2732 Pte. A. Darkins
1151 Pte. A. Wright
1821 Pte. J. Petherick
685 Pte. S. Banks
460 Pte. F. Downing
1482 Pte. F. White
1081 Pte. A. Armstrong
616 Pte. J. Bosworth
5748 L.-Corpl. A. Porterfield
5992 Pte. W. Lewis
1889 Pte. W. Hartshorn
876 Pte. H. Hollingshead
9237 Pte. C. Wilson
3756 Pte. A. Freeman
1669 Pte. H. Egling
2359 Pte. G. Thicke
635 Pte. W. Haly
1848 Pte. A. Fielder
2000 Sergt. J. Farley
695 Sergt. E. Darnley
5014 L.-Corpl. T. Gregory
5248 L.-Corpl. F. Tillet
9684 L.-Corpl. W. Fitch
790 Pte. J. Brown
1511 Pte. J. Butterfield
5289 Pte. J. Clarke
999 Pte. H. Down
1063 Pte. R. Strotten
2376 Pte. G. Walker
2573 Pte. H. Winmill
5935 Pte. A. Hurr
68 Pte. P. Reilly
2873 Bugler L. Best
64 Pte. H. Cuthbert
6159 Pte. J. Hefferman
2156 Pte. W. Redknap
673 Pte. T. Trineman
631 Pte. G. Turvey

1996 Pte. W. Rothwell
1370 Pte. G. Bocci
582 L.-Corpl. R. Harvey
1412 Pte. W. Allen
1790 Sergt. H. Hyett
5010 L.-Corpl. E. Dove
5270 L.-Corpl. H. Pauley
5618 Pte. T. Blackley
130 Pte. H. Carrington
2406 Pte. A. Howlett
832 Pte. J. Murfit
1298 Pte. W. S. Sanderson
714 Pte. J. Stanton
4976 Pte. A. Grove
1839 Pte. G. Edgson
2315 Pte. W. Nicholas
5774 Sergt. F. Bradshaw
4251 Pte. O. Carey
231 L.-Corpl. A. Burnop
4907 L.-Corpl. G. Best
1997 Pte. C. Burtles
1526 Pte. E. Dwyer
1223 Pte. A. James
6098 Pte. E. Pont
5452 Pte. H. Souch
5308 Pte. G. Beer
1004 Pte. A. Ede
477 Pte. G. Clayden
1566 Pte. J. Lamborne
5785 Pte. R. Roots
1112 Pte. E. Tarrant
625 Pte. H. Reece
1425 Pte. J. Harrison
2151 Pte. O. G. Wiltshire
4612 Pte. Angers
2892 Pte. R. Brown
2416 Pte. R. A. Hopper
6260 Pte. O'Brien
1245 Pte. Davey
170 Pte. J. Sullivan

MISSING.—1644 Pte. F. Sill.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Major A. S. Rose, slightly wounded.

Gen. Buller reports that following patrol sent out from a picquet Feb. 10 is missing:—

2nd King's Royal Rifles (Mounted Infantry).—6819 Corpl. W. Taylor, 8955 Pte. A. Strangeway, 8628 Pte. E. Tee.

Additional casualties reported in reconnaissance of Hussar Hill, Colenso, Feb. 12:—

South African Light Horse.

WOUNDED.

7131 Bugle-Major W. Burrows
1047 Corpl. E. H. Simpson
14 Tpr. T. Paton

54 Tpr. W. Pankhurst
879 Corpl. C. Baker
813 Lance-Corpl. C. Jackson
1001 Tpr. J. P. Clarke

Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.

WOUNDED.—22737 Pte. H. E. Manning.

Additional casualties reported in reconnaissance near Spearman's Hill, Feb. 12:—

1st Royal Dragoons.

WOUNDED.

4295 Pte. T. Taylor
4111 Pte. J. Payne

4335 Pte. L. Culham
2850 Pte. T. G. W. Patient

MISSING.

4005 Pte. J. Archer
3974 Lance-Corpl. F. Fenton
3805 Pte. T. Goss
3782 Pte. O. Greenman

4112 Pte. F. Fitch
Prisoners:
3534 Sergt. A. Vermeneen
3842 Pte. H. Gillman

RENSBURG.

CASUALTIES ON FEB. 7.

6th Dragoons.—3955 Pte. J. W. Cowderry and 4007 Pte. E. Whanstall, wounded; 3778 Pte. G. Murray, injured by horse falling; 5030 Corpl. C. Grattage (probably 3167 Corpl. C. Grattage, Army Reserve 1st Dragoons, transferred to 6th Dragoons on mobilisation), 3720 Pte. W. Groves, 3569 Pte. J. Hosie and 3522 Pte. F. Clarke, missing.

Royal Horse Artillery.—70423 Sergt. W. Wilson, J. Battery, died from wounds.

Cape Mounted Rifles.—Pte. Andrews, killed; Pte. Morgan, wounded.

CASUALTIES ON FEB. 9.

Australian Mounted Infantry.—96 Pte. M. Conway, killed; 100 Sergt. G. Hensman, 97 Tpr. G. Ansell, 51 Tpr. L. France, 104 Tpr. W. Bird, wounded.

Tasmanian Contingent.—15 Pte. Victor Peers, wounded, 54 Lance-Corpl. C. Hynes, 30 Pte. A. Button, 50 Pte. C. Brothers, 53 Pte. W. Sutton, 50 Pte. A. Gillham, and 9 Pte. M. H. Swan, missing.

CASUALTIES ON FEB. 10 AND 12.

6th Dragoons.

KILLED.—5056 Corpl. H. Karl (probably 3114 H. Karl, Army Reserve, 2nd Dragoons, transferred to 6th Dragoons on mobilisation).

WOUNDED.—2877 Lance-Corpl. R. Coltman and 3256 Pte. R. Winston.

MISSING.—3703 Corpl. W. Coleman.

4th Battery R.F.A.—WOUNDED: 33047 Gnr. A. Howell.

2nd Bedford Regt.

MISSING.—6315 Lance-Corpl. R. H. Lee and 3291 Pte. C. Chettle.

2nd Worcester Regt.

WOUNDED.—Lieut.-Col. C. Coningham (since dead); Capt. B. H. Thomas, dangerously; Lieut. U. Fitzh. Ruxton, severely; 2nd Lieut. M. R. Carr.

MISSING.—Brevet-Major A. K. Stubbs, wounded. Names of non-commissioned officers and men will follow.

2nd Wiltshire Regt.

WOUNDED.—Lieut. W. S. Brown, severely. Names of non-commissioned officers and men will follow.

Australian Regt.

KILLED.—Major G. R. Eddy, second in command.

South Australians.

KILLED.—Lieut. J. Powell.

Victoria Mounted Rifles.

KILLED.

Sergt. Grant
Pte. Stock
Pte. Willson

Corpl. J. Rop
Pte. J. McCance
Pte. C. E. Williams

WOUNDED.

Lieut. J. C. Roberts (since dead) Lieut. Gamble and Lieut. A. J. Tremaine.

Corpl. D. McCawley
Pte. Williamson
Pte. A. Lamborn
Pte. F. H. Wallace
Pte. J. Elms
Pte. H. Buss

Pte. H. J. Colley
Pte. H. W. Hagan
Pte. E. Peters
Pte. W. Edwards
Pte. R. J. Byers

MISSING.

Capt. T. M. McInerney.

Wounded prisoners:

Pte. T. J. Maxwell
Pte. F. M. Meagher
Pte. G. Hamilton

Prisoners:
Corpl. E. J. Mawley
Pte. R. Roberts

3453 (?) Tpr. A. Bell, 6th Dragoon Guards, wounded, Feb. 2.

Men of Brabant's Horse reported as missing from Penhoek Feb. 7: Sergt. H. F. Clarke, Tprs. E. A. Dampier (since reported killed), M. Holmes, J. Becher, D. Bullock, J. H. Hallcode.

Tpr. Steat, French's Guides, killed, Feb. 8.

KODOOSBERG RECONNAISSANCE.

WOUNDED ON FEB. 7.

Royal Horse Guards.—763 Pte. J. Covington.
1st Highland Light Infantry.—3349 Sergt. W. Keegan and 4426 Pte. J. Dobbs.

2nd Seaforth Highlanders.—2930 Pte. R. Clarke, 2940 Pte. G. McAskil, 3691 Pte. Swanson, 3379 Pte. R. Brady, and 1700 Sergt. P. Munro.

WOUNDED ON FEB. 8.

3rd Grenadier Guards.—4540 Pte. G. Simms.
2nd Coldstream Guards.—Pte. M. Donoghue, 8936 Pte. W. Fudge.

Capt. C. Ekin, 2nd Royal Highlanders, and 6131 Pte. A. Purvis, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, died from wounds, Feb. 8.

6599 Pte. C. Nelson, 1st Highland Light Infantry, severely wounded in the wrist, Feb. 10.

SPION KOP CORRECTIONS.

2nd Dragoons.—3726 Pte. J. Twynholm, wounded.
 2nd Royal Lancaster Regt.—Major G. A. Carleton, reported missing, is an unwounded prisoner at Pretoria.
 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.—7619 (Sergeant A. J. Peirce and 5141 Pte. J. Burdock, reported killed, and 4159 Pte. J. Stephens, reported missing, are wounded prisoners.
 Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.—1236 Tpr. R. Hutchinson, reported missing, since found dead.
 2nd Camerons.—5458 Pte. E. Bogan died from wounds.

A telegram from general of communications, Cape Town, Feb. 12, states that officer commanding 2nd Royal Irish Rifles reports that Col.-Sergeant G. Edwards, prisoner at Pretoria, states that the following were killed at Stormberg, not previously reported:—

2nd Royal Irish Rifles.—2341 Pte. J. McDonnell, 4999 Pte. J. Earles, 5548 Pte. J. Welsh. 3153 Lance-Corpl. P. Smith, reported killed, is a prisoner.

LADYSMITH.

552 Tpr. F. F. Baldwin, Imperial L. H., wounded, Feb. 6.
 4665 Pte. W. Ingram, 2nd Rifle Brig., wounded, Feb. 7.
 5361 Pte. E. Ashwell, 1st Leicesters, wounded, Feb. 8.
 Pte. Glaisher, 19th Hussars, missing Jan. 27, is found.
 4449 Col.-Sergeant H. Boxall, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, died Feb. 7 of wounds received Jan. 6.

DEATHS FROM DISEASE.

February 3.

4095 Pte. W. Andrews, 19th Hussars.
 3563 Bugler P. Willis, 2nd Rifle Brigade.
 4017 Pte. J. E. Yates, 1st Manchester Regt.
 4312 Corpl. J. Kennedy, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers.

February 5.

5326 Pte. W. Blaker, 2nd Rifle Brigade.
 6671 Pte. H. Riley, 1st Liverpool Regt.

February 7.

4018 Lance-Corpl. S. S. Panther, 19th Hussars.
 3450 Pte. C. Short, 2nd King's Royal Rifles.
 6403 Gnr. G. Lambert, 21st Battery R.F.A.
 2775 Pte. J. Ward, 3976 Pte. J. Drinkwater, 2nd Rifle Brig.

February 8.

8944 Pte. M. O'Hearne, 2nd King's Royal Rifles.
 (4312) Corpl. S. Harp, 1st Manchester Regt.
 94794 Bombdr. W. Rowe, 10th Mountain Battery R.G.A.
 14566 Gnr. R. Wooldridge, 67th Battery R.F.A.

February 9.

87775 Gnr. J. Wilson, 42nd Battery R.F.A.
 Tpr. Cyril Charman, Natal Carabiniers.

DEATHS FROM WOUNDS.

Capt. MacLachlan, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Field Hospital, Spearman's Hill, Feb. 1.
 3634 Pte. S. Openshaw, 2nd Lancs. Fusiliers, Frere, Feb. 10.
 9399 Corpl. E. Etheridge, 3rd King's Royal Rifles, Mooi River, Feb. 9.
 497 Pte. J. W. Thompson, 1st Scots Gds., Wynberg, Feb. 10.
 3450 Pte. C. Short, 1st York and Lancaster, Frere, Feb. 10.
 5189 Pte. J. Hartley, 1st York and Lancaster Regt., Mooi River, Feb. 11.
 3682 Pte. A. Mears, 1st Royal Dragoons, Frere, Feb. 14.
 Col. Egar, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, Burghersdorp, Feb. 13.
 5189 Pte. J. Hartley, 1st York and Lancaster Regt., Mooi River, Feb. 11.
 2406 Pte. A. Howlett, 1st Rifle Brigade, Mooi River, Feb. 13.

DEATHS FROM DISEASE.

32964 Gnr. J. Clark, 78th Battery R.F.A., Maritzburg, Feb. 9.
 3287 Pte. J. White, 2nd Middlesex, Frere, fever, Feb. 10.
 6049 Pte. J. Wingate, 3rd King's Royal Rifles, Frere, dysentery, Feb. 11.
 4233 Pte. Mason, 1st Rifle Brigade, dysentery, Feb. 9.
 5946 Lance-Corpl. C. Grimes, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, Orange River, enteric, Feb. 9.
 3183 Gnr. T. Richardson, 38th Battery R.F.A., Orange River, enteric, Feb. 9.
 5361 Pte. C. Henry (? H. Chantler), Orange River, pneumonia, Feb. 9; 3356 Pte. R. Stanley, Wynberg, abscess on liver, Feb. 10; both 1st Loyal North Lancs. Regt.
 Sergeant Lineham, 2nd R. Dublin Fus., Pretoria, Dec. 16.
 3855 Pte. J. Phillips, 12th Lancers, Orange River, enteric, Feb. 10.
 10909 Dnn. W. Langstone, 41st Company A.S.C., Orange River, enteric, Feb. 11.
 3177 Pte. X. Leonard, 12th Lancers, De Aar, enteric, Feb. 11.
 3264 Pte. I. J. Purcell, Royal Canadian Regt., De Aar, enteric, Feb. 11.
 4233 Corpl. A. Maxwell, 1st Gordon Highlanders, Orange River, enteric, Feb. 11.
 24523 Gnr. Morris, R.A., Frere, fever, Feb. 12.
 3798 Pte. T. Parkinson, 1st East Lancashire Regt., Cape Town, influenza, Feb. 13.
 6064 Pte. W. Sharp, 2nd Yorks. L. I., De Aar, enteric, Feb. 13.
 6498 Pte. J. Bett, 1st Gordon Highlanders, Orange River, enteric, Feb. 13.
 27492 Corpl. A. G. Chambers, 7th Co. R.E., Modder River, enteric, Feb. 10.
 6594 (76966) Pte. A. Samson, 2nd Royal Highlanders, Modder River, enteric, Feb. 10.
 1204 Pte. J. Park, 2nd Coldstream Guards, Modder River, enteric, Feb. 10.
 4868 Pte. H. Gillespie, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, Modder River, enteric, Feb. 10.
 4271 Pte. J. Blacow, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regt., Modder River, enteric, Feb. 10.
 2922 Pte. E. Smith, 10th Hussars, Modder River, enteric, Feb. 11.
 820 Pte. T. Scorer, 1st Coldstream Guards, Modder River, enteric, Feb. 11.
 4797 Sergeant J. Thompson, 1st Highland L. I., Modder River, enteric, Feb. 13.
 3838 Pte. J. Nixon, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regt., Modder River, enteric, Feb. 13.
 3608 Pte. T. Mamion, 2nd King's Own Lancaster Regt., Pietermaritzburg, Feb. 14.
 9481 Pte. G. Edmunds, 1st Rifle Brigade, slightly wounded in action near Chieveley, Feb. 5.
 Thomas Usher, recruit for irregular corps, accidentally killed on railway, Matjesfontein, Jan. 30.

Obituary.

NAVY.

Capt. W. Menzies.—Capt. William Menzies, retired, died at Ryde on the 3rd inst., aged 66. He became Naval Cadet 1845; Sub-Lieutenant 1852; Lieutenant 1854; Commander 1862; and retired with rank of Captain 1873. He commanded the *Osprey* in China from 1864-65, and served afterwards in the coastguard at Padstow, 1870-73, when he retired.

ARMY.

Gen. G. C. Clarke, C.B.—Gen. George Calvert Clarke, C.B., Colonel of the Royal Scots Greys, died at Church House, Uckfield, on the 8th inst., aged 85. Gen. Clarke joined the Army as Ensign, 89th Regiment, May 30, 1834; became Lieutenant Oct. 7, 1836; Captain Sept. 30, 1839; and exchanging to the Greys in 1845 was promoted Brevet-Major Nov. 11, 1851; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Dec. 12, 1854; Major Feb. 26, 1858; Brevet-Colonel April 23, 1860; Lieutenant-Colonel March 31, 1866; Major-General June 1, 1873; Lieutenant-General Oct. 1, 1877; and General July 1, 1881. He was appointed Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) Oct. 4, 1880, and was transferred to his old regiment Sept. 23, 1891. He served with the Greys in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, and distinguished himself in the Heavy Cavalry charge at Balaklava, in which he was badly wounded (medal with three clasps, brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

Lieut.-Col. G. B. Paton.—Lieut.-Col. George Blagrove Paton, Major, retired list, late Lincolnshire Regiment, died at 2, Hyde-park-terrace, on the 15th inst., aged 50. He joined the Army Nov. 24, 1869; became Captain Aug. 7, 1880; Major May 3, 1886; and retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel June 7, 1893. He served in the Perak expedition against the Malays in 1875-76 with the 10th Regiment (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp).

Lieut.-Col. C. Coningham.—Lieut.-Col. Charles Coningham, 2nd Batn. Worcestershire Regiment, has died of wounds received in action at Riet River on the 12th inst. Born Aug. 14, 1851, he joined the Royal Dublin Fusiliers as Sub-Lieutenant March 23, 1872; became Captain Feb. 1, 1882; was promoted into the Worcestershire Regiment as Major Dec. 9, 1891; and succeeded to the command of the 2nd Batn. Worcestershire Regiment as recently as Dec. 11 last. He served in the Soudan, 1885-86, with the Frontier Field Force (medal and bronze star).

Lieut.-Col. A. H. Bircham.—Lieut.-Col. Ambrose Humphreys Bircham, Major, retired list, late King's Royal Rifles, died at the Pines, Fleet, Hants, on the 12th inst., aged 55. He was third son of Francis T. Bircham, of Burhill, Surrey. He joined the Army June 28, 1864; became Lieutenant March 8, 1867; Captain May 13, 1875; Major July 1, 1881; and retired on retired pay with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel Dec. 31, 1884. He served with the 3rd Batn. King's Royal Rifles in the Zulu War, 1879, and was present at the action of Ginginhlovo, relief of Ekowe (medal with clasp).

Lieut.-Col. H. A. Egar.—Lieut.-Col. Henry Averell Egar, 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, is officially reported to have died on the 13th inst. at Burghersdorp from wounds received in action. He was born April 17, 1853, and received his commission in the Royal Irish Rifles through the Militia Dec. 2, 1874; becoming Captain Jan. 18, 1882; Major Dec. 28, 1889; and Lieutenant-Colonel Nov. 25, 1896. He was wounded and taken prisoner on Dec. 10, since which time he has been lying seriously ill, having had to submit to amputation of his leg and several fingers.

Capt. H. J. Wallack.—Capt. Henry J. Wallack, late of the 9th and 77th Regiments and Gentlemen-at-Arms, died at 46, South Lambeth-road on the 12th inst., aged 75. He served with the 9th Regiment throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46 and was present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon.

Capt. C. Eykyn.—Capt. Cecil Eykyn, 2nd Batn. Black Watch, died of wounds received in action at Koodoosberg on the 8th inst. He was the fourth son of the late Mr. T. Eykyn, of 47, Hyde-park-gate. Born June 6, 1867, he joined the Black Watch from the Militia July 6, 1889; became Lieutenant Jan. 29, 1891; and Captain Nov. 30, 1898.

Capt. M. W. Dickson.—Capt. Matthew Williams Dickson, late 77th Regiment, died at Buckhurst Hill, Essex, on the 9th inst., aged 68.

Capt. R. E. Foley.—Capt. Reginald Edward Foley, I.S.C. (45th Sikhs), died at Mooltan on the 7th inst. He was the son of Admiral the Hon. F. Foley, of Packham, Fordingbridge, Hants. Born Sept. 5, 1864, he joined the Shropshire Light Infantry as Lieutenant Sept. 7, 1885, and was transferred to the Indian Staff Corps May 29, 1887. He served in the Hazara expedition, 1888 (medal with clasp).

Lieut. R. W. Bell.—Lieut. Reginald William Bell, R.E., died at De Aar, South Africa, of enteric fever on the 11th inst. He was elder son of the Rev. W. Bell, vicar of Cranbrook, late head master of Dover College. Born April 26, 1874, he joined the Royal Engineers July 25, 1893.

Lieut. W. St. A. Wake.—Lieut. William St. Aubyn Wake, D.S.O., Middlesex Regiment, died on the 4th inst. at the house of his mother of blackwater fever, contracted on service in West Africa, aged 24. He was son of the late Admiral Charles Wake. He joined the Middlesex Regiment in 1892, and served on extra-regimental duty in the operations in the Niger territories in 1898, including the Benin hinterland and Siama expeditions (wounded—mentioned in despatches, medal, and D.S.O.).

Lieut. C. E. de V. Beaulecker.—Lieut. Charles Edward de Vere Beaulecker, King's Royal Rifles, doing duty with the Uganda Rifles, died at Victoria Nyanza of fever on Jan. 14. He was the son of Mr. de Vere Beaulecker, of 100, Lexham-gardens, S.W. He was 24 years of age and joined the Army Oct. 10, 1894. He had been two years in the Uganda Protectorate and was on his way to the coast on sick leave when he succumbed to blackwater fever.

THE NEW MILITARY PROGRAMME.

FORCES AT HOME AT PRESENT MOMENT.

Regulars	-	-	-	98,000
Reservists	-	-	-	12,000
Yeomanry	-	-	-	7,000
Militia	-	-	-	77,000
Volunteers	-	-	-	215,000
Total	-	-	-	409,000

TO BE RAISED.

Cavalry	-	-	-	4 regiments.
Horse Artillery	-	-	-	7 batteries.
Field Artillery	-	-	-	36 batteries.
Line	-	-	-	12 battalions.
Line (Reserve emergency)	-	-	-	17 battalions.

ROYAL ENGINEERS AND ARMY SERVICE CORPS.
 Sufficient for two more army corps to be raised.

MILITIA.

Pay to be placed on a par with that of the Regulars.

The whole force to be embodied for three or four months, instead of one.

Regimental transport to be added.

YEOMANRY.

Regiments to be invited to go under canvas for a month.

Regiments to be invited to give a troop apiece to form a brigade of mounted infantry for this year.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

To be provided with 47-in. guns and modern guns, and to be encouraged to train up to three months annually.

VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Volunteer battalions may enlist up to 1,000.

Where in excess of or approximately 1,000 a second battalion to be formed.

Increased capitation grant.

The whole force to be encouraged to train under canvas for a month annually.

More ranges to be opened.

Hired transport to be paid for by Government.

A mounted infantry detachment of each battalion to be encouraged, where it will not interfere with Yeomanry recruiting.

OFFICERS.

Commissions in the Army to be offered to Militia officers, the colonies, the universities, and some public schools.

Officers to be taken from the Reserve.

MEN.

A larger proportion to be taken on three years' engagements.

NET RESULT IN FIGURES.

Additions to Regular Army	-	-	-	30,000
Additions to auxiliary forces	-	-	-	50,000
Total	-	-	-	80,000

PREVENTION OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—For greater security have the Drainage and Water Supply of your Town and Country or temporary Residences examined and certified by The Sanitary Engineering Company (H. Carter, C.E., Manager), 65, Victoria Street, Westminster.—Fee quoted on receipt of full particulars. Established 23 years. Telegrams: "Sanitation, London."

MEMORIAL BRASSES.

CATALOGUES, DESIGNS, AND ESTIMATES FREE FROM THE ACTUAL MAKERS—

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—A story of the gallantry of Lieut. the Duke of Roxburghe in an engagement at Rensburg is told in a letter from a trooper to his sister at Farnham. He says:—

"Gen. French ordered one squadron of the Blues to go out on reconnaissance to find the enemy. Well, after some time we did find them, but they were in too strong a position, and we only numbered 80. The bullets began to whistle round and the shells to drop, and our position becoming dangerous we had the order to retire, which took a little time as we were all dismounted on top of a big hill, and the horses were a little way off. By the time we had reached the bottom of the hill someone had galloped off with my horse, so I was left without a mount. The firing was getting rather thick, and I thought my last day had come, for I had no chance of getting away alone. But the Duke of Roxburghe came back for me and I got up on his horse behind him, and he carried me in safety away from fire. So I owe my life to him."

1st (Royal) Dragoons.—Capt. the Hon. A. Hamilton-Russell has been wounded and 2nd Lieut. Pilkington taken prisoner this week in a reconnaissance on the Tugela.

8th Hussars.—Headquarters and two squadrons left Queenstown on Tuesday in the *Norseman* for South Africa. The remaining squadron left the Royal Albert Docks in the *Sicilian* on Wednesday.

17th Lancers left the Tilbury Docks on Wednesday last in the *Victorian* for South Africa. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge sent farewell messages wishing the regiment all success and a safe return.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

M Battery R.H.A. was to have left Queenstown on Wednesday in the *Pinemore* for South Africa, but had to be put back in consequence of "pink eye" among the horses.

The new V, W, and X Batteries R.H.A. are in course of formation at Woolwich, Y Battery at Aldershot, and Z and AA Batteries at the Curragh with effect for the 13th inst.

No. 3 Depot Battery R.F.A. has moved from Woolwich to Weedon.

The new batteries of R.F.A. which come into existence from the 13th inst. are the 107th, 108th, and 109th at Woolwich, 110th, 111th, and 112th at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 113th and 114th at Colchester, 115th at Weedon, 116th and 117th at Woolwich (temporarily), 118th at Coventry, 120th at Exeter, and 121st at Dorchester.

The Clare Militia assembled at Ennis on Monday and left the same day for Devonport, where it arrived on Tuesday and took over quarters.

Lieut.-Col. A. H. C. Phillpotts has been appointed to the command of the 12th Brigade Division which is being formed at Shorncliffe, consisting of the 104th, 105th, and 106th Batteries R.F.A. Among his officers are: Capt. Nixon-Eckersall, W. J. K. Rettie, Lieuts. A. M. Perreau and E. J. Dixon.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major A. C. MacDonnell will lecture at the Royal Engineering Institute on Thursday next at 5.30 on "Progress in the Art of Surveying." Major E. H. Hemming read a paper on Thursday on the "Latest Ideas on Barrack Design."

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—Lieut. Swaine, 2nd Batn., has been selected for special service in Natal.

Royal Scots (1st).—Lieut. Stuart, 2nd Batn., has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Protheroe, C.B., commanding the Burma District.

Queen's (2nd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. at Portsmouth has been placed under orders of readiness to embark for South Africa.

Bufs (3rd).—Capt. McDouall has joined the 2nd Batn. in South Africa on promotion from the 1st Batn. in India.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—The 1st Batn. will leave Singapore on Monday next in the *Delaware* for England, where it is due on March 25. The 3rd (Militia) Batn., under command of Lieut.-Col. North, left home on Monday last in the *Majestic* for South Africa. Major Carleton, 2nd Batn., who was reported missing after the action at Spion Kop, is, it turns out, a prisoner of war unwounded at Pretoria.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Two new line battalions are about to be added to the regiment, to be known as the 3rd and 4th, the present 3rd (Militia) Batn. becoming the 5th Batn. The augmentation is to take effect from the 12th inst. The nucleus of the new units will be raised at Portsmouth. The 5th (Militia) Batn. left Southampton on Saturday last in the *Pavonia* for Malta, there to be stationed.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—The new 4th Batn. is being formed at Dover and comes on to the establishment of the Army from the 8th inst. Capt. England, 1st Batn., has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Boyce Combe, C.B., commanding the Rawul Pindi District.

Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. at Portland has been placed under orders of readiness to embark for South Africa.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—Capt. Fosbery, Milner, and Daniell have joined the 1st Batn. on active service in South Africa on promotion from the 2nd Batn. in India.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—The 5th (Militia) Batn. will assemble at Bury on Monday next on embodiment and proceed to Chatham to be stationed. The 6th (Militia) Batn., 24 officers and 628 men, under command of Lieut.-Col. Romer, sailed from Southampton on Saturday last in the *Malta* for South Africa.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. left Queenstown on Wednesday in the *Cheshire* for South Africa. So much has been written lately regarding the absolute necessity for good field glasses as part of the kit in the present warfare, that it is with pleasure we record that this regiment has been presented with a dozen Zeiss magnifiers for the use of the officers and non-commissioned officers by Lieut.-Gen. Ross, who commanded the 2nd Batn. for upwards of 10 years.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th).—Capt. Thompson, Reserve of Officers, has been selected for duty at the depot.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th).—Details moved on Monday from Devonport to Aldershot.

East Lancashire Regiment (30th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. left Queenstown yesterday in the *Servia* for South Africa.

Royal Sussex Regiment (35th) will leave Malta to-morrow in the *Pavonia* for South Africa.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. left Queenstown on Monday in the *Arundel Castle* for South Africa.

Welsh Regiment (41st).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. left home on Monday last in the *Majestic* for South Africa.

Black Watch (42nd).—In place of the relief movement originally decided on, an exchange is being effected between the right and left wings stationed at Seetapore and Benares respectively. Headquarters remain at Seetapore.

Royal Berkshire Regiment (49th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. will assemble on Monday next for embodiment, and will be stationed at Kilkenny. Col. Bowles, commanding the battalion, has issued this appeal throughout the county for recruits:—

"I invite all old Militiamen who have passed through the ranks to rejoin their old regiments and do their duty to their country, also all old soldiers of the Royal Berks Regiment. I further hope that all eligible young men in the county will avail themselves of this opportunity of serving their country. The Royal Berks Militia have always done their duty nobly in the past, notably during the Crimean War, and have always been well reported on. For Queen, country, and the Royal county."

Border Regiment (55th).—Lieut. Brooke has been selected for employment with the Chinese Regiment at Wei-Hai-Wei.

Wiltshire Regiment (62nd).—Capt. Forbes will take up the duties of Adjutant of the 3rd V.B. Somersetshire Light Infantry on the 4th prox. for five years.

North Staffordshire Regiment (64th).—Capt. Holland, late of the regiment, has been selected for duty at the depot, Lichfield.

Welsh Regiment (69th).—Lieut. Channer has been appointed to the British South African Police.

Seaforth Highlanders (72nd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. left home on Sunday last in the *Simla* for South Africa.

Highland Light Infantry (74th).—Headquarters and the service companies will leave Ceylon to-day in the *Jelunga* for England.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Burney, Professor at the Royal Military College of Canada, has been ordered to proceed forthwith to South Africa, having been selected for the appointment of second in command, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Macbean promoted to the command.

Seaforth Highlanders (78th).—The wife of Major Mackenzie, who has been missing since Dec. 21, has received a letter from Sir Arthur Bigge, stating that the Queen has sent instructions that nothing is to be left undone to clear up the mystery surrounding her husband's fate, and that a telegram has been sent to the Cape by the Under-Secretary of

State to have every possible inquiry made. Replying to a question of Mr. Weir in the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Wyndham said:—

"Endeavours have been made to obtain information in regard to Major Mackenzie, and information has at length been received from Pretoria that he is not a prisoner there, and that the Transvaal Government is trying to find out whether he was killed and buried on the field of battle. It would further appear that the enemy secured the identity tickets only of their prisoners, and not of the dead Highlanders, who were buried on the spot, and I am afraid that it must be assumed that those of the men reported missing who have not since been accounted for were killed and buried there."

Capt. Bradford has vacated his appointment as A.D.C. to Gen. Sir F. Grenfell at Malta in order to join the battalion on active service.

South Staffordshire Regiment (80th).—Capt. Chads has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 1st V.B. Gloucestershire Regiment at Bristol.

Royal Irish Rifles (83rd).—Lieut. Brennan has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 2nd V.B. Bedfordshire Regiment at Great Berkhamstead.

Royal Irish Rifles (86th).—Majors Seton and Welman are reported from Pretoria to be doing well. The former, in fact, is stated to be convalescent.

Scottish Rifles (90th).—Capt. Northey has joined in South Africa, from India, on promotion from the 1st Batn. (26th).

Leinster Regiment (100th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. at Woolwich has been placed under orders of readiness to embark for South Africa.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102nd).—The 5th (Militia) Battalion left Southampton on Wednesday last in the *Servia* for South Africa.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Dawson, 4th Batn., has been selected for employment with the mounted infantry in South Africa.

West India Regiment.—Lieut. Russell, D.S.O., has left England to take up his appointment in the Egyptian Army.

Army Service Corps.—No. 3 Company left Aldershot on the 8th inst. for Southampton and embarked in the *Armenian* for South Africa.

Army Pay Department.—Promotions, changes, &c.: Col. Senior, C.B., Chief Paymaster, to retired pay; Lieut.-Col. Kitson to be Chief Paymaster, vice Senior, and Major Lowry, Staff Paymaster, vice Kitson. Col. Johnston, Chief Paymaster, to Devonport; Major Sheehan, Woolwich, to Clonmel; Capt. Constable, Portsmouth, to Rifle Depot. On probation: Capt. Field, Natal; Lieut. Thompson, Norfolk Regiment (Dec. 29). From retired pay: Major Utermarck, at Home District, temporarily employed; Major Chisholm-Batten, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel (Jan. 8). Lieut. Morland, Suffolk Regiment, appointed to the depot from Jan. 28, 1899.

PROMOTION EXTRAORDINARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I noticed in a recent gazette the following announcement which was so peculiar that I have taken note of subsequent gazettes to watch the development of the promotion made in the announcement referred to, which runs as follows:—"Regt. The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt. to complete establishment: (italics are mine) "— and — (since killed in action)." The "since killed," &c., refers to the last-named. The officer described as "since killed" was killed in action 10 days before his promotion is gazetted. I therefore fail to see where the "since" comes in. To a layman it seems natural to suppose that as these two gentlemen were promoted "to complete establishment," and that as one of them has now been dead for some weeks, the man next for the step would have got it, but as several gazettes have subsequently appeared with no intimation of such promotion, I ask myself what it can all mean. It is another instance of "how not to do it," for which I understand our military authorities are somewhat famous. If you can help me to a solution of this mysterious and extraordinary promotion of a man long dead at date of his promotion you would greatly oblige one who is sorely

PERPLEXED.

THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Successful candidates for commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps at the recent examination in London:—

	Marks.		Marks.
Biggam, T.	2554	Adye-Curran, W. J. P.	2185
Richardson, H.	2532	Powell, J.	2156
Carr, C. H.	2490	Argles, R. L.	2099
Baker, W. L.	2462	Foster, J. G.	1975
Cotton, F. W.	2320	Lauder, F. P.	1970
Bennett, E.	2275	Ford, E. G.	1803
Parry, F. M.	2248	Walker, F. S.	1802
Dinnis, B. R.	2221	Purser, L. M.	1800
Twigg, J. S.	2185		

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.—N.C.O's and men at home and abroad can be prepared by post for the half-yearly exams. Classes are now forming for March, 1900. Special attention is given to men who cannot attend an army school.—Randall J. Fox (ex-Army Schoolmaster), 368, Acton Lane, London, W.

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Reviews.

OUTLINES OF MODERN TACTICS.

Col. E. Gunter's *Outlines of Modern Tactics* (Clowes and Sons) is a volume that immediately commended itself as of great utility to officers of all arms. The third edition is practically a new book, and is not less than admirable in its appreciation of the conditions set up by the introduction of modern arms, and in the excellent way in which the subjects are treated. It covers the whole ground of tactics, dealing with outposts, patrols, the attack in its many forms, defensive operations, scouting, the combination of the three arms, and much else. Practically it embraces the fruit of experience gained up to November last in South Africa, and it speaks much for the discernment of the author that a great deal of what he says seems specially applicable to events that have since occurred. He lays particular stress upon the importance of scouting and of escorts for artillery, and discusses the question of frontal attacks, the importance and character of entrenchments, and the advantage conferred chiefly upon the defence by the introduction of the magazine rifle and smokeless powder. Among other points, Col. Gunter dwells upon the importance of the open-order formation as indispensable in modern war. He points out the conditions in which night attacks are practicable, and his remarks upon skirmishing are particularly good. Altogether the book is very suggestive and full of practical value. We have great pleasure in recommending it most heartily.

THE 2ND WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

The history of the West India Regiment is exceedingly interesting, for the black troops have done much gallant service for the Empire in earlier times and in quite recent days. The history of the 1st Bn. was written by the late Col. Ellis, and if he had lived he would probably have told the story of the 2nd West India Regiment. Col. Caulfield has taken up the work, and his volume, entitled *One Hundred Years' History of the 2nd Bn. West India Regiment* (Forster, Groom and Co.), has lately been published, and many who are interested in the corps will be very glad to possess it. It is more in the nature of a chronology than a history, but there is a great deal of interesting matter in it, though it might well have been fuller. A black corps formed from free blacks and slaves purchased from the planters was enrolled in 1795 by Col. Seaton, and was placed upon the establishment of the British Army, forming the 2nd West India Regiment. The early service of the corps was against the Caribs in St. Vincent, and the black troops did excellent work with varied fortune at that time, and gained great credit from Gen. Hunter for their zeal and activity. The regiment was moved about in the islands and in 1801 arrived at Jamaica, arousing a storm of indignation. The project of raising black troops had been received in some quarters with great disfavour, and the Jamaican House of Assembly prayed the home authorities to remove the newcomers, whom they regarded as enemies in disguise. This policy was not palatable to the Government at home, but a proposal was made that if the colony would support the entire force stationed in the island, the black troops would be withdrawn. The prejudice rapidly disappeared, for the valuable qualities of the soldiers came to be recognised. A striking incident was noted in September, 1809, when the regiment, having been driven by the weather into Jacmel, the light company volunteered to march more than 300 miles over the mountains to join the British forces then before the enemy, and when this was found impracticable they wished to subscribe 400s. each out of their pay to hire a vessel to carry them round. The headquarters went to West Africa in 1819, and from that time forward the West India regiments have been closely associated with the maintenance of our position on that coast. The black troops are hardy, frugal, and brave, and they are the very men for campaigning in that malarious country. Their excellent qualities have greatly commended them to the military authorities, and the establishment has been increased. The West India Regiment has been often engaged against the Ashantis and in all disturbances among the native tribes on the Gold Coast. An instance of particular gallantry was the storming of Sabaggee in 1856, when they rushed up to the enemy's stockade, and opened a heavy fire through its loopholes. Col. Caulfield records many other gallant episodes in the history of the West India Regiment.

SHORT NOTICES.

Whitaker's Naval and Military Directory and Indian Army List (J. Whitaker and Sons) is now well known, and the new issue is a distinct improvement upon its predecessor. Space has been found for seniority lists of naval and military officers, and an excellent feature is a colonial army list appended to the volume, useful when so many colonial contingents are now in South Africa. We notice some other improvements which add to the value of the volume. *How to Get a First Class in Seamanship*.—Lieut. Frederic C. Dreyer, R.N., has written an excellent book under this title which should be in the hands of

every midshipman (Griffin, Portsmouth). It is full of the author's experience derived from his own service, though he modestly says that that experience is limited. In any case he has condensed into a small volume just the information that is required to gain a first-class certificate, and those who study his book will avoid many pitfalls and learn how to make the best use of their time afloat. The diagrams illustrating construction could not be better, and the book seems complete in every respect.

We have also received the following: *The Naval Word Book*, by N. W. Thomas, M.A. (Lipsius and Tischer, Kiel), an excellent English and German vocabulary of naval subjects, practically upon the lines of Mr. Delbos' "Nautical Terms" in English and French, and Mr. Thomas, who dates his book from Kiel, has done good service, and his book is very welcome. We can only find space to mention *Britain and the Boers* (Simpkin), by Lewis Appleton, an exposition of the Government policy; *The Transvaal War Album* (Newnes), a series of very fine plates illustrating the forces in South Africa, published in sixpenny parts; *The Transvaal in War and Peace* (Virtue), a well-illustrated record of facts and experiences, now being issued serially; *The War and its Lessons* (African Review Office), an illustrated issue which is kind enough to quote from our columns, but nevertheless contains some fallacious views, particularly in relation to the invasion of this country; the first part of *Britain's Sea Kings and Sea Fights*, a new popular work being issued by Messrs. Cassell, and containing a brightly-written story of naval achievement from the days of Drake to the present time by some well-known writers; *Feilden's Magazine*, which has for its motto "Militantly British," and promises extremely well, being a technical issue largely resembling the American *Cassier's Magazine*, and being full of instructive matter, extremely well illustrated; *The Secret History of the Oxford Movement*, by Walter Walsh (Sonnenschein), a new edition; and the first part of *Der Krieg in Süd-Afrika*, by Lieut.-Col. von Müller (Liebel, Berlin), second edition, containing the early history of the Boer States, and an account of the opening of the present operations.

A VETERAN ON A CERTAIN HYPOCRISY.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

"If you wish," said Major von Blutwitz, "to understand how and by what methods and arguments continental opinion on the South African question is against you into fury fanned, read carefully the fifty-one pages wherein the case, in the *Revue des deux Mondes* for February 15, most fully is discussed.

"Here shall you find the British Empire and its leaders in all this matter tried, found guilty, and without mercy condemned. Read it, my friend. The arrows which the author, Dr. Kuyper, shoots at you are very sharp, they are steeped in venom. Some of them the mark do fairly hit. For instance, touching on the fact that the Boers do not altogether relish the idea of the blessings which British civilisation to their corner of South Africa might probably import, you will at page 520 of the *Revue* find a passage which your good religious folk in England may most profitably study. "More than the bubonic plague at Delagoa Bay," says the writer, 'do the Boer medical men dread the importation of a certain preventable malady whose ravages so largely your Indian Army do afflict.'

"He quotes the admissions of Lord George Hamilton in the House of Commons on January 25, 1897, that in 1895 the number of your troops in India so affected rose to 522 per 1,000, and that the number rendered for duty ineffective did daily to 46 per 1,000 actually amount.

"Here, my good friends, we have a reminder of the effects of your besetting national sin—a sort of despicable hypocrisy—a refusal to look patent facts in the face—which in this sad matter, so effectively invoked by your enemies, enables them in the eyes of Europe your efforts to discredit and your name to blacken.

"Some remedy has, you say, since the date named been applied to this scandal. So be it. I rejoice to hear you. None the less does the

object lesson furnished by your former shameful neglect to protect your troops from such a calamity reveal how fatally considerations, false, unpractical, and unmilitary, in all sorts of ways the efficiency of your armies may affect."

THE COLONIAL FORCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being on a visit from New Zealand, I think the present juncture, when every thought of the Empire is centred on the doings and wellbeing of our Army, a fitting time to make a few suggestions, which I sincerely hope will meet with the consideration of the authorities, for I am convinced these suggestions, if carried out, would tend to cement with indissoluble bonds the strong affection felt by all the colonies for our beloved Queen and our mother country, and of which the colonies have, we are rejoiced to know, given no small proof by sending their sons to fight for the Empire. This has been done with no grudging measure, and as long as they find their men are of use and that there is work for them they will continue sending them to battle for Britain's rights. What I wish to say is that no doubt when this war is over it will be necessary, for some years at least, to keep a strong military force in South Africa. Our standing Army will have to be increased, and as in all recent wars mounted infantry have become a necessity, why not maintain them as a permanent and separate arm of our service? This being so, would not the present time be a splendid opportunity for raising a permanent mounted infantry regiment from each of the colonies as an integral part of our Regular Army? In times of peace it might not be possible to recruit from the different colonies, but at any rate arrangements could be made for remounts from them and in time of war. I venture to say suitable recruits would come in from colonial Militia and Volunteers. I will not enter into details as your space is valuable, but will proceed to my second proposition, which is that arrangements might be made so that the colonies, especially New Zealand with its splendid climate, might be used as a kind of half-way house where regiments returning from India and other tropical climates could be sent for a couple of years before returning to the severer climate of England. I believe there is no doubt that this could be most desirable from a medical point of view, and to my personal knowledge it would have a most beneficial effect on the efficiency and discipline of the colonial forces to be brought in contact with well-drilled and thoroughly-disciplined regiments of the line; it would also stimulate the martial ardour of young colonial boys. I have written more than I intended, as my object was merely to start the ball rolling, and I hope that others more powerful than myself will take the matter up, for there is more in it than might appear at the first glance.

J. V. SHEPHERD.

THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I suggest that while those in authority have serious intentions of adding to the Regular Army, the useful and efficient body of Royal Irish Constabulary should likewise receive their attention, and be substantially increased in numbers, by which means fewer regiments of Regulars would be needed in Ireland.

J. P.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Publisher begs to announce that arrangements have been made to issue with the "Army and Navy Gazette" during the present year COLOURED MILITARY TYPES of the COLONIAL FORCES of the EMPIRE. They will be issued in a set of eight plates. The first, which will be published on April 7th, will represent types of the NATAL troops. The series will include other SOUTH AFRICAN troops, and representations of the NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA, QUEENSLAND and SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WEST COAST OF AFRICA and STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c., forces. The dates of publication and fuller particulars will shortly be announced. Meanwhile orders can be booked by the Publisher for the entire set. Price 6/- each, post free.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1900.

THE FLEET AND HOME DEFENCE.

THE references to the Navy, and to its work, duties, and responsibilities, which are scattered through Mr. Wyndham's speeches on presenting the Supplementary Army Estimates cannot be said to be completely reassuring. Mr. Wyndham assures us that he belongs to the "blue-water school," but, regarded from a naval point of view, there are too many traces of what we are minded to call "parochial" influence or teaching to make us feel satisfied that he is thoroughly orthodox on this point. As the writer on the military scheme in the *Times* puts it, "When he came to speak of the conditions of national defence the Under-Secretary showed no grasp of his subject and no clear idea of the nature of our requirements. 'We must contemplate the possibility of raids' when the fleet is 'away.' This is unquestionably true; but we have not to contemplate invasion unless our naval position is such as to render invasion unnecessary. 'We should be much happier,' said Mr. Wyndham, 'if we had an additional 120,000 men or more as an additional guarantee against small raids.' But, as was pointed out, we have already no less than 400,000 men in this country in spite of the heavy drain caused by the war, and if this number is incapable of protecting us against 'small raids,' no imaginable force can do so. It is not numbers that we need, but qualities and organisation."

Mr. Wyndham began his speech with the assertion that because of the magnitude of the expedition sent to South Africa, the resources available "for home defence" had been reduced to an altogether inadequate level. And he went on to say that against the contingent risks, whatever they may be, military home defence provides one-half the insurance. Presumably, therefore, according to his view, the Navy provides the other half, an aspect of the position which is altogether novel and entirely unsatisfactory. Later on he defined the nature of the risk against which we are to be insured by stating "that in the event of apprehended invasion we should not have one Regular soldier to put into an arsenal, dockyard, or commercial port, however great the interests involved." As, however, he had previously informed the House that there are at least thirty-two companies of Militia garrison artillery and eighty-eight battalions of Militia infantry remaining in the country, not to mention the Volunteer artillery and infantry which can be spared from defending "the great ridge of hills surrounding this city, the heart of the Empire," it does not appear that we are without some force competent to perform these duties. That the task of the Under-Secretary of State for War was most difficult everyone must admit, but it would have been considerably simplified had he made an all-powerful Navy the foundation of his proposals. The introduction indeed of so much, as Sir Charles Dilke said, about "fixed defences, home army, home defences and invasion," is incompatible with Mr. Wyndham's profession of faith in what the "blue-water school" regards as the real military needs of the Empire, aptly summarised by Sir John Colomb as: First, supremacy at sea; and secondly, a mobile army to strike.

Although Mr. Wyndham did not use, so far as we have been able to discover, the actual words "coast defence" in his speeches, he tells us that it is the intention of the Government "to overhaul the armaments and ammunition of our forts in this country," and that it is proposed to lay a scheme for the purpose before Parliament later in the session. It is to be hoped that before this scheme sees the light of publicity it will be submitted to a board of naval officers. The views of the War Office authorities upon what is required in this direction are evidently of the vaguest, since, as a writer in the *Times* points out, the official conception of the raids to which we may be liable is so elastic that it apparently includes "such a trivial operation as the attempt to destroy a signal station and so gigantic an enterprise as the attempt to invest London." The leading article in which this passage occurs is a most able and thorough exposition of the creed of those whom Mr. Wyndham has called the "blue-water school." "In coast defence there is no protection against invasion." "The only sure defence of an island state is a naval force supreme at sea." "No enemy will ever attempt invasion until he has first challenged that supremacy and overthrown it." That our ports require a few guns and garrisons goes without saying, but the requirements in each case should be settled by naval authority and naval authority alone. To quote the *Times*: "The efficiency of our coast defence ought to be measured not by its magnitude nor by its lavish local distribution, but by its adaptation to certain definite and purely subsidiary purposes, and by its strict subordination to a policy of national defence which rests upon sea supremacy as its fundamental datum. If the forthcoming proposals of the Government are found to satisfy these essential conditions well and good. They will do no harm, and they may serve, as Lord St. Vincent said, 'to calm the fears of the old ladies' of both sexes. On the other hand, we trust that the House of Commons and the country will not give their

consent to any proposals based on any form of the pestilent theory, which has cost us so dear in the past, that fixed, passive, and sedentary defences can at any time, or in any place, or in any circumstances, take the place or do the work of a mobile sea-going and sea-keeping force."

NAVAL TRAINING.

LORD GRAHAM, writing to the *Times* from Port Said, briefly considers some of the defects of the Training Squadron pointed out by various correspondents who have supported the abolition of that squadron. Lord Graham retorts ably enough upon those who differ from him, but seems to display a somewhat exaggerated belief in the value of exercises under sail to the modern bluejacket. Like all advocates for the retention of the squadron, his lordship is forced to lay undue stress upon the qualities developed by drill aloft. In effect this reasoning amounts to sentiment, for nothing is easier than to over-estimate the results of such training. Beneath all such pleas lies the suggestion that we cannot turn out men of strong nerves and active bodies except by a course of gymnastics aloft. But that this is a fallacy appears to be proved by the work done by the gallant young officers and bluejackets taking part in the present war. Lord Graham is correct in his estimate that far more than 30 per cent. of the bluejackets could be trained in a squadron composed of six ships, but he has to admit that even six ships would not suffice with our expanding personnel. This, however, is not a vital point, or it only becomes so because the Admiralty attached such slight importance to the training that they constantly neglected to enlarge the squadron. If the supporters of the old system of training have appeared from the recent correspondence to be more numerous than the opponents, this is evidently due to the fact that the younger school of naval officers and the senior officers who welcome the change feel that the supporters have been flogging a dead horse and struggling to avert the inevitable. Lord Graham's views are entitled to respect, but he adds nothing fresh to his former arguments, and shows besides that his experience of the system is by no means recent. The system might have survived a few years longer had the squadron consisted of genuine sailing ships. But the screw was ever ready for use in emergencies, and there is no doubt that it was used often enough to discount what little value the system possessed. To us it appears quite improbable that training under sail will be revived.

In connection with this subject Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins has also replied to a letter from "Navalis," in which the latter condemned and deplored the increasing tendency to withdraw lieutenants and sub-lieutenants from sea service to undergo training in the gunnery and torpedo schools. The diminution of sea training, if it can be proved to have actually diminished, is undoubtedly a serious matter, but the figures given by "Navalis" do not settle the point conclusively. He shows that in 1880 4 per cent. of the lieutenants and 27 per cent. of the sub-lieutenants were undergoing shore training, whilst in 1900 the percentages have risen to 9 and 41. "Navalis" is undoubtedly correct in judging that the increased proportion of officers under training in the several shore establishments is drawn from the lists of those on full pay, but he makes insufficient allowance, as Sir John Hopkins points out, for the fact that the expansion of the fleet involves the special training of a higher proportion of specialist lieutenants. The Admiralty have never departed from the principle of regulating the supply of specialists in gunnery, torpedo, and navigation by the bare requirements of the squadrons in commission. The expansion of the personnel necessarily involves the withdrawal of more lieutenants from the sea-going ships, but does not

affect the length of sea service if we take the lieutenants' list *en bloc*. On the contrary, there has never been a period of peace service in which so high a proportion of lieutenants was employed constantly on full pay and in sea-going vessels. The increase in the percentage of sub-lieutenants under training in the shore establishments must, we fancy, be obtained by some inaccuracy in the figures of "Navalis," seeing that the Greenwich course has been materially cut down since 1880, whilst the gunnery and other courses have not been lengthened. But whether or not "Navalis" is correct in his data Sir J. Hopkins supplies a pertinent and valuable commentary. Whilst fully alive to the importance of sea training, he urges that there is nothing "deplorable or alarming" in the measures taken by the Admiralty for the training of officers in such work as must be learned in the schools. If the Admiralty were training a needlessly large proportion of specialist lieutenants and withdrawing these from the fleet by so doing, the alarm of "Navalis" would be justified. It is not so long, as Sir J. Hopkins observes, since the Admiralty were blamed for failing to educate naval officers to the European level. Now that they are being more fully trained in the scientific side of their profession it is somewhat inconsistent to raise the cry of too much shore service.

Naval Notes.

It hardly needed the assurance given by Mr. Goschen to Mr. Bond last Monday to make it certain that the attention of the Admiralty has been constantly directed to reducing the danger of fire on board men-of-war in action. But while we believe that an endeavour has been made to reduce the wooden fittings in ships to the narrowest limits compatible with comfort and habitability, we are not sure that something further might not be done in this direction, particularly in the case of the older vessels. It would be altogether a mistake to judge our ships by what occurred to the Chinese at Yalu or the Spaniards at Santiago. In the first place the standard of discipline is very different, and in the second there can be no question but that we pay a great deal more attention to the efficiency of our fire service. The fire mains and connections should, indeed, in all cases be below the protected deck, and where possible they should be duplicated. But so far as the iron or steel decks are concerned, the fact that they are covered with planking should not necessarily be a source of danger, so long as the wood work of the cabins and other fittings can be easily removed and thrown overboard. At the battle of Santiago it was shown that the most frequent cause of fire was the unburnt pellets of powder which, acting like case shot or shrapnel balls, penetrated the wood work and then burst into flame. We assume that all wooden bulkheads and partitions or articles of furniture between decks would be removed before going into action, and that, therefore, we should not have to fear the occurrence of similar outbreaks.

When the patriotic impulse is so largely stirring the Empire it would indeed be surprising if we did not find some reflection of its sentiment and power in the naval section of the civil population—the section, that is, which is composed of men who have served Her Majesty afloat, but who, for various reasons, have retired from active service. It is only natural, then, to learn that a proposal has been made to form a battery of six long 12prs. for service in South Africa, these guns to be manned by qualified seamen-gunners who have served their time in the Navy, and officered in a similar manner from the same source. The officers who have proposed this scheme are Lieutenants L. E. Traherne and Lord Gillford, both of whom, although they have resigned their commissions, have the necessary knowledge and experience to carry out their plan. The former was a gunnery-lieutenant, and at one time Inspector of Warlike Stores under the Admiralty, while the latter has also seen considerable service, having been at one time Flag-Lieutenant to the late Sir George Tryon. We have no doubt that the scheme is a perfectly feasible one, and that both the funds necessary to supply the equipment and the gunners would

have been forthcoming if the necessary encouragement had been given by the authorities. Naturally such a force would have to be under the control of the military commander-in-chief, and it is understood that for the present the War Office officials have refused to entertain the application for permission to raise the force on the grounds that "they have garrison artillery gunners available to the full numbers for the guns to be sent out."

The *Warrant Officers' Journal* states that Mr. Fred Jane was recently invited to represent the claims of that body in the House of Commons, and was approached by a deputation to that end. Mr. Jane expressed his willingness to seek election and no lack of sympathy with the ambitions of the warrant officers, but his views were not, it seems, sufficiently in accord with those of the warrant officers to render the selection desirable on either side. The warrant officers wish to run a candidate who is willing to agitate, if the word may be forgiven, precisely to order, whilst Mr. Jane has his own views on the pay and promotion of warrant officers and is not disposed to modify them. He was liberal enough to say that had it been possible to come to an agreement with his proposed patrons he would have been content with the payment of his election expenses. This was a more liberal offer than the warrant officers can expect to receive in many quarters, but they naturally desire that their representative should strictly represent their views. For our own part we very much doubt if the voting power of the warrant officers at any of the home ports is numerous enough to secure the election of a candidate committed to a particular line of agitation. The dockyard vote can always turn the scale at the home ports, as shown by the election of Messrs. Kearley, Clough, and Sir J. Baker. Mr. Jane was willing to press for the promotion of deserving warrant officers to the supplementary list of lieutenants, but the warrant officers think it preferable to ask for rank and pay equivalent to that of Army quartermasters, considering that the social difficulty can thus be avoided.

The following additional officers have been landed in Natal: Lieutenant Drummond, of the *Terrible*; Lieutenant Dooner, of the *Monarch* (temporarily); Messrs. Skinner and Kirby, midshipmen, of the *Terrible*; and Surgeon Jeremy, of the *Terrible* (temporarily).

An announcement in the *Times* that Lieutenant Charles Austen has, "by permission of the authorities, opened a recruiting office for the Navy at the Windsor Guildhall" may take some people by surprise, for, as a rule, we are not accustomed to associate naval lieutenants with recruiting, and in any case the Windsor Guildhall seems to be not altogether appropriate to the situation. As a matter of fact, although we can find no allusion to the matter in the official Navy List, the paragraph alluded to does not appear to presage any new departure. Most of the recruiting for the Navy is done at the recruiting stations presided over by officers of the Royal Marines, but there are in addition two, and perhaps more, honorary lieutenants employed on the same duty. Lieutenant Austen, who retired with that rank from the chief boatswains' list, has been appointed recruiting officer for Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire, and the magistrate's room at the Windsor Guildhall has been temporarily given him as an office. A blue flag with the words on it "Recruiting Office for the Royal Navy" is displayed outside the building. Presumably Lieutenant Austen, who may be remembered by his own shipmates as the boatswain of the *Superb* at the bombardment of Alexandria, has offices also at Oxford and Buckingham, but we should imagine that never before, or at all events not since the days of the last great naval war, has the Royal borough of Windsor seen a naval recruiting flag displayed within its walls.

It is officially announced that the Shadwell prize, which was founded in 1888 by a number of his brother officers in memory of Admiral Sir Charles F. A. Shadwell, has been awarded to Lieutenant Denis B. Crampton, of the *Proserpine*. This officer was promoted for taking five firsts at Greenwich, and already holds the Goodenough

medal and Beaufort testimonial. As a lieutenant of the *Thrush* he served in the naval brigade landed for the Brass River expedition, and was also present at the bombardment of the Sultan of Zanzibar's Palace on August 27, 1896. The Shadwell testimonial is bestowed annually on the officer of a rank not higher than lieutenant and who has never been classed as an assistant-surveyor, who has sent in through his captain the most creditable plan of an anchorage or other marine survey, accompanied with sailing directions recently executed by himself.

The *Pegasus* appears to have been in collision with the merchant ship *Trefusis* off Montevideo last week. The latter vessel sustained considerable damage, but what happened to the cruiser has not been made known.

The *Niji*, a thirty-one-knot torpedo-boat destroyer, built for the Japanese Government by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., left the West India Docks on the 7th inst. for Greenhithe, where she remained for the adjustment of compasses until the 11th when she left for Japan. The day was specially selected by the Japanese authorities as it was the anniversary of the accession to the throne of the present Japanese Dynasty 2,560 years ago, which has thus been unbroken since B.C. 660. The present Emperor is the 121st of his race.

The paucity of senior accountant officers is indicated by the transfer of Paymaster F. C. Leonard from the *Brisk* in China to the *Pique*, commissioned on Thursday last at Devonport, on the latter reaching the Far East, as his place in the *Brisk* is to be taken by an assistant-paymaster, and an officer of the latter junior rank performs the accountant officer's duties while the *Pique* is on passage to her station. The active list of fleet and other paymasters is undoubtedly short of the requirements even when there is no unusual number of vessels in commission. In the event of war we would have to do what Admiral of the Fleet the Earl of Clanwilliam, then Rear-Admiral Lord Gillford, suggested in 1877-78 as Junior Naval Lord, when the vessels commissioned in consequence of the Russo-Turkish War absorbed every available officer and man of the accountant branch, "dispend with accounts."

How much truth there is, or whether there is any at all, in the story which comes from Cape Town about the ducking of an editor it is, of course, impossible at present to determine, but we may be sure that naval officers would not have taken such a course except under gross provocation. According to the report, certain remarks appeared in a local paper which were considered to be inimical to the interests of Her Majesty's naval service, as well as libellous of the naval commander-in-chief, whereupon Admiral Harris's flag-lieutenant and four junior officers of the *Doris* invited the editor to Admiralty House at Simon's Town and there demanded an apology. This was refused, upon which the editor was marched down to the jetty and there "ducked," and he is now said to be bringing an action for damages placed at £1,000. There is more than one point in the story which makes us inclined to doubt it, but it does remind us of the British bluejackets who at Auckland, New Zealand, when a local editor spoke lightly of the valour of their comrades in the Maori War, took somewhat similar measures to those here described in order to procure an apology. A rope was passed round the small detached office, which was at once the editorial sanctum and composing room, and the Jacks manned the fall. The boatswain stood ready to pipe "Haul away," but the threat was sufficient and the apology was ample. We never heard of any civil action then.

On Christmas night when a large number of liberty men were ashore at Montevideo from the British squadron, a brawl occurred between two bluejackets in a public-house where thirty or forty petty officers and men had assembled. The landlord called in the police, and the liberty men put them to flight. The British Minister was unable to make any impression upon the bluejackets, and went to fetch Captain Inglefield, of the *Swallow*, who succeeded in reducing the seamen and marines to submission. The rioters were locked up for the night and part of next day, and several petty officers were disrated.

Naval Personal.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Nowell Salmon, V.C., attains the age of sixty-five on Tuesday next. He was born ten years to the day after the late Admiral of the Fleet Sir Geoffrey Phipps Hornby. Vice-Admirals H. G. Andoe and Ernest Rich reach the ages of fifty-nine and sixty on Monday and Saturday next respectively.

Admiral the Hon. F. A. C. Foley, well remembered for his long period of active service, will, we are sure, be accorded the sympathy of his numerous old naval friends at the loss of his son, Captain R. E. Foley, 45th Bengal Infantry (Rattray's Sikhs), who died last week at Mooltan (Punjab).

Admirals Sir W. M. Dowell and Sir A. H. Hoskins, as members of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund, were present at a meeting of that institution on Monday last. Interest is now naturally directed to this special fund in the present necessity for distribution of charity, and with two such distinguished officers the claims of the naval service could not be in better keeping.

Admiral Sir F. E. Nicholson, Bart., left estate in the United Kingdom valued at £22,058.

Admiral L. E. H. Somerset and Commander W. F. Gregory, whose obituaries we recorded last week, served together as lieutenants in the *Duke of Wellington* during the Baltic expedition, 1855.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Stephenson attended on Thursday in last week the funeral of Major the Marquis of Winchester at Amport, Hants.

Rear-Admiral A. L. Douglas, Second Naval Lord of the Admiralty, in replying to the toast of the Navy at a dinner given by the Worshipful Company of Pavors on Monday last, remarked that the Service of which he had the honour of being a member had attracted considerable attention lately on account of the excellent shooting of the naval brigades in South Africa. As the officers and men of the Navy were accustomed to fire at moving targets when at sea, it was consequently "mere child's play" to them to hit the mark when firing projectiles on shore. The gallant Naval Lord is a distinguished gunnery officer as well as an able commander-in-chief; his opinions are, therefore, valuable on such an important subject.

Captain C. S. Adair, of the *Australia* (appointed to the *Royal Sovereign*), and Commander R. Purefoy Fitzgerald, of the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, had the honour of dining with Her Majesty the Queen at Osborne on Friday in last week.

Captain R. B. Farquhar paid off the *Nymph* yesterday at Portsmouth.

Captain A. J. Pocklington, of the *Europa*, who returned to Portsmouth last week from Malta with the paid-off crew of the *Ramillies*, is to leave again on Tuesday next with the reliefs for the Australian Station.

Captain Percy Scott, of the *Terrible*, has tested another naval gun on his specially-devised carriage at Durban with most satisfactory results. It has, like the troops, gone to the front.

Captain Frank Finnis paid off the *Amphion* on Tuesday last and has been appointed from the following day to the *Illustrious*, thus giving him continuous employment. The satisfactory commission of the *Amphion* in the Pacific which has just terminated, together with the period he commanded the flagship *Royal Arthur* on the same station after the death of Captain F. P. Trench, are recognised in his new appointment, which his numerous friends will in every way appreciate.

Captain the Hon. A. G. Curzon-Howe commissions the *Ocean* on Tuesday next to relieve

Captain A. C. Corry, of the *Hood*. The latter vessel left Malta, homeward bound, on the 8th inst.

Commander Reginald G. O. Tupper, of the *Pylades*, who has had good experience of the Australian Station, recently conveyed His Excellency Earl Beauchamp and staff to Norfolk Island, a settlement not often visited by the Governor of New South Wales, although within his jurisdiction.

Commander E. W. E. Wemyss's appointment to the *Impregnable* places his abilities as second in command in an important branch of the personnel of the Navy. Comparatively early promotion for service as executive officer of the *Intrepid* during an important period of her recent commission on the North American and West Indian Station, prior to which he served with distinction in the Cape flagship, tends largely to his advantage in carrying out the duties in the senior officer's ship of the boys' training service.

Commander F. G. Egerton, who succumbed to the wounds received in action at Ladysmith in November last, died intestate, and his estate, valued at £2,964, goes to his brother.

Lieut.-Commander Marcus Ward, of the *Hussar*, now homeward bound to pay off, was honoured with the presence of the King and Queen of Greece at a musical entertainment.

Lieut.-Commander C. E. Monro, recently senior Lieutenant of the *Rambler*, has been appointed to command the *Dart* in place of Commander J. F. Parry, who has served in her since November, 1895. Lieutenant Monro, like several of his brother officers, was four years a Sub-Lieutenant and has served nearly fifteen in his present rank, which is a long period of expectation for promotion when the arduous duties of the Surveying Department are considered, and to which he has been attached for the past sixteen years.

Sub-Lieutenants A. G. Craufurd and A. R. Palmer have both been promoted Lieutenant, after one year's junior commissioned service, for meritorious examination at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

General Sir Howard S. Jones's compulsory retirement from the Royal Marine forces on Saturday last closes the active service career of one of its most valuable and distinguished officers. An able commandant, he afterwards brought his ability to bear in the more important position of D.A.G. with a success that largely operated to the advantage of both branches of the corps. The award of K.C.B., followed by a Good Service Pension in 1897, is sufficient proof of his value as an officer and a gentleman during a career of more than forty-six years.

Colonel C. H. Scafe, Commandant, Plymouth Division R.M.L.I., received official notification of his promotion to Major-General on Saturday last, and formally took leave of the officers, warrant officers, and non-commissioned officers at their respective mess-places, thanking them for the loyal support they had invariably afforded him in carrying out the duties of his command. Colonel F. Baldwin has relieved Colonel Scafe as Divisional Commandant, but as his health is at present indifferent, he will probably proceed on leave at an early date, and during his absence Colonel R. P. Coffin, recently appointed Second Commandant, will command the division.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel C. G. Gordon, R.M.L.I., relieves Colonel A. D. Corbet, second in command at the dépôt, on the promotion of the latter to Second Commandant at Chatham.

Major H. G. Cotterill, R.M.L.I. (Plymouth), Instructor of Musketry at the dépôt, is advanced to the senior majors' list, and will be relieved in his staff appointment by Major A. G. B. Urnston, R.M.L.I., of the *Powerful*, now at the front in South Africa. Until the latter returns Major

Cotterill will continue to perform his present duties at Walmer.

Lieutenant A. P. Grattan, R.M.L.I. (*Leander*), obtains promotion to Captain by the recent alterations in the senior list at a comparatively early age—25½ years—for officers of the Light Infantry division.

Lieutenant H. J. Coles, R.M.L.I., has been detailed to relieve Captain F. E. C. B. Chichester, R.M.L.I., in the *Hibernia* at Malta on promotion.

NAVAL PENSIONS.

An Order in Council, made on Jan. 29, is published in the *Gazette*, approving of certain proposals of the Admiralty, in consequence of the changes that have taken place in the numbers of officers on the lists since the existing Naval and Greenwich Hospital pensions were established, to rearrange the number so as to equalise as far as possible the percentages of pensions allotted to the various ranks below that of flag officer. Mr. Goschen and his colleagues suggested that the rearrangement should include alterations in the number and designation of pensions now authorised for certain ranks; alterations in the arrangement of the pensions authorised for certain ranks, and the provision of one pension for warrant officers of the Royal Marines.

The following are the number of pensions established for commissioned officers of the Royal Navy in lieu of those given by Article 2126 of the Regulations for the Navy: Flag officers, 4 naval pensions of £150 each; captains, 12 naval pensions of £100 each; commanders, 25 naval pensions of £65 each; lieutenants, 32 Naval and 17 Greenwich Hospital pensions of £50 each; staff-captains, four Greenwich Hospital pensions of £80 each; staff-commanders and navigating lieutenants, 13 Greenwich Hospital pensions of £50 each; chaplains and naval instructors, 8 Greenwich Hospital pensions of £50; inspectors-general and deputy inspectors-general of hospitals and fleets, 2 Greenwich Hospital pensions of £100 each; fleet and staff-surgeons, 15 Greenwich Hospital pensions of £50 each; paymasters-in-chief, fleet, staff, and paymasters, 15 Greenwich Hospital pensions of £50 each; chief inspectors and inspectors of machinery, 2 Greenwich Hospital pensions of £100 each; fleet, staff, and chief engineers, 19 Greenwich Hospital pensions of £50 each.

On the promotion to flag rank of a captain retired from the active list of captains, he is not in future to be required to relinquish the Naval or Greenwich Hospital Pension of which he may be in receipt. The following is to be the number of Greenwich Hospital pensions for chief gunners, chief boatswains, chief carpenters, gunners, boatswains, carpenters, and chief officers of coastguard: Chief gunners, chief boatswains, and chief carpenters, 17 pensions of £35 each; gunners, boatswains, and carpenters, 41 pensions of £25 each; chief officers of coastguard cruisers, Royal Naval Reserve batteries and stations, and senior mates of cruisers, nine pensions of £25 each. The pensions for chief gunners, chief boatswains, and chief carpenters are to be grouped, and as vacancies arise they will be allotted to such individual rank within the group as may seem to the Admiralty to be desirable, having regard to the number of officers on the list at the time. The pensions for gunners, boatswains, and carpenters are to be similarly grouped and dealt with. A Greenwich Hospital pension of £25 a year will now be established for warrant officers of the Royal Marines, the qualification for such pension to be five years' service as warrant officer, subject to such modification as may seem to the Admiralty desirable. The following are the number of Greenwich Hospital pensions established for commissioned officers and warrant officers of the Royal Marines: Field officers and captains, 10 pensions of £65 each; quartermasters, two pensions of £50 each; warrant officers, one pension of £25. Officers who have received severe wounds in action, or disabling injuries on actual service, or officers retired for physical unfitness which arose in, and was directly due to, the service are to be exempted from the rules as regards time of service to render them eligible for a naval or Greenwich Hospital pension. The reappointment of the naval and Greenwich Hospital pensions is to be carried out in such a manner as may seem to the Admiralty to be suitable. It is also announced that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have concurred in the arrangements proposed.

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TO H.M. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CIGARETTES.

Navy Foreign.

The debate upon the new naval bill in the Reichstag has been extremely interesting, though not profoundly instructive. Indeed, Admiral Tirpitz, who is rather a ponderous debater, somewhat plaintively asked the members if they expected him to say anything that was new. The fact is that the magnitude of German commerce, the expansion of the colonies, and the responsibilities of empire have already been exploited most thoroughly in the conduct of the naval "scare." The most serious communication which the admiral made had reference to what has been somewhat veiled, namely, the ultimate purpose of the Government. Expressions of hostility have been carefully avoided, but many points have indicated that the German fleet in its measure is intended to rival our own—a fact which will not, of course, escape the attention of the Admiralty or the Government. The German fleet, said Admiral Tirpitz, may be weak as regards the number of ships, but it must be adequate to keep open the North Sea, and its numerical weakness is to be counterbalanced "by the inner strength which will be attained by excellent training and perfect organisation." Apparently the German Navy Department counts upon possessing a monopoly of these essentials. Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, forced Admiral Tirpitz to make a declaration in regard to a possible conflict with England, and the admiral declared that such a conflict would be a great misfortune for Germany, but he concluded, "I cannot see what it has to do with the increase in the strength of the Navy."

A vast amount of literature is being published in Germany in relation to the subject of naval expansion. The Navy Department is circulating a statement of comparative strength and expenditure, and a host of pamphlets have lately been printed. The latest contribution to the discussion is a brochure by General von Janson on the strategical and tactical co-operation of the Army and the fleet. He says he derived his inspiration a quarter of a century ago from General von Stosch, the first chief of the Admiralty, and his manifest purpose is to interest military men in naval expansion. He shows the necessity of the relationship between the two forces and the nature of their co-operation in various circumstances. Altogether, the present movement in Germany is exceedingly interesting.

The proposals of the French Minister of Marine are now being greatly discussed, and when they are brought before the Chamber a good deal of opposition will, no doubt, be raised. On the whole, they have met with less hostility than might perhaps have been expected. M. de Lanessan appears to have won over to his view some who have hitherto held different opinions. He has shown conclusively that the requisite qualities of armament, protection, speed, and range can only be secured by adopting a large displacement, whence the Superior Council of the Navy has developed the conception of the big battleship and the large armoured cruiser. A writer in the *Yacht* points out that M. Lockroy's ideal armoured-clad would fail to secure the requisite conditions and could only attain some of them by sacrificing others. It is certainly curious to reflect that shortly after the close of the Peace Conference, which was opened with the dream of a reduction of armaments, we see the continental nations—including Russia herself—embarked upon vast schemes of naval expansion. The French labour under many disadvantages, and they are confronted with the fact that their commercial flag is not seen with the frequency that was the case a few years ago—a fact to which M. Marc Landry draws attention in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*.

A very singular incident attended with loss of life lately occurred on board torpedo-boat No. 112 at Cherbourg. The facts deserve to be noted. The boiler of the boat had received an internal coat of lime, and in order—according to the *Moniteur*—to give this the qualities of a kind of enamel, a chafing dish had been lighted from which carbonic acid being disengaged would produce the desired effect. The process should have been allowed forty-eight hours to complete, but a petty officer entered through a man-hole before the carbonic acid had been wholly absorbed. He was immediately asphyxiated without being able to

make even a cry. A chief artificer, not knowing what had occurred, followed the unfortunate man and was overcome in the same way, and another artificer who went to his help also became insensible. An alarm was spread and an opening made, and when the three unfortunate men were got out, the first of them was dead and the two others in a state of great danger.

From time to time we have referred to the difficulties that have arisen from the law providing for the amalgamation of the executive and engineer branches in the United States Navy. Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed recently with the Navy Department's construction of certain details of the law. In consequence of this feeling a delegation of members of the House Committee on naval affairs called upon the Secretary of the Navy and directed his attention to the failure of the department to construe the law as its makers had intended. They referred him to a letter of instruction issued by Rear-Admiral Sampson dealing with the law as applied to officers on board ship, showing that duty in the engine-room was to be performed by all executive officers as well as by former engineer officers. It seems that this has not been the view of the department. Several months ago a general order was issued relieving all commissioned officers from watch duty below deck, and thereby entrusting the important task usually devolving upon engineer officers to warrant officers and men. Secretary Long promised to investigate the matter immediately, and has since announced that the policy of the department, in order to carry out the spirit of the Personnel Bill, is to give former engineer officers, who are hereafter to perform executive duties, relief from engineer duties at sea, in order that they may have every opportunity to prepare themselves to pass the examination required for executive duties. Then, further, a policy pursuing the same end is to provide that at least one officer in every ship who has always been of the executive branch shall be assigned to duty in the engine-room, so that he may get that experience. In other words, former engineer officers, who are hereafter to do executive duty, may learn executive duty, and executive officers may learn to do engineer duty. This letter of the secretary's has created a great deal of comment. It is stated that he has not fully answered questions asked by the committee, for complaint and criticism come from the fact that no commissioned officers are now discharging the duties of the watch officer in engine-room.

MISS HICHENS, Cert. Med. Rubber and Hospital-Trained Nurse, VISITS Patients mornings, RECEIVES from 1 to 6 p.m. or by appointment.—(1st flat) 5, Vernon Place, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

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The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 13.

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

To be Seconds in Command of batns. of Yeomanry:—Major A. F. Eric Smith, Reserve of Officers; Major George D. de V. Earl of Essex, Herts Yeomanry, with temporary rank of Major in Army.

To be Capt. :—Major W. H. Wyndham-Quin, Reserve of Officers; Capt. F. A. Deare, Reserve of Officers. To be Lieuts. :—Capt. J. W. Yardley, Reserve of Officers; Capt. J. H. Ensor, Reserve of Officers; Capt. J. H. Pritchard Rayner, Royal Anglesey R.E. (Militia).

To be Lieuts., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army :—Capt. W. J. R. Marsh, 4th V.B. South Wales Borderers; H. W. Ryan, gent., late 2nd Lieut. 19th Hussars; H. J. Fuller, gent., late 2nd Lieut. 3rd Batn. Buffs (East Kent Regt.); Granville Baker, gent.; A. FitzGibbon, gent.; J. G. Kennedy, gent.; H. Abbot Lempriere, gent.; D. Marriott, gent.

Lieut. J. L. Reid to be Adj., with temporary rank of Capt. in Army.

David Crole, gent., who was appointed Veterinary Officer, Base Depot, in *Gazette* of Feb. 2, should have been granted temporary rank of Vet.-Capt.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Capt. Robert M. B. Ruthven is seconded for service as an Adj. of Militia (Jan. 25).

The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt. :—Charles M. Nuttall, vice R. M. Ruthven (Jan. 25); Stuart O. Boyd on augmentation; John H. Massie, on seconded list; Thomas M. Luke on augmentation (Feb. 1).

Lieut. Charles I. Harrison resigns his commission.

2nd Lieut. James Hayes-Sadler is seconded for service with Native Mounted Artillery in India (Feb. 3).

GRENADIER GUARDS.

The promotion to rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. Hon. R. Lygon is antedated to Nov. 24, 1899, vice Hon. E. H. Lygon, appointed Adj.

2nd Lieut. E. G. Spencer-Churchill to be Lieut., vice G. F. Trotter, promoted (Nov. 30, 1899).

2nd Lieut. Ian Onslow Dennistoun, from 3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut., vice E. G. Spencer-Churchill.

LINE BATTALIONS.

East Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. Darcy George Wrangham, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. E. Cobb, promoted.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Major Frederick Hammersley to be Lieut.-Col. on augmentation (Feb. 3).

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Supernumerary-Capt. Percy Wildman-Lushington to be Capt., vice Brevet-Major D. A. Macfarlane, promoted (Feb. 13).

Worcestershire Regt.—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt. :—Cardon H. Seton, vice M. H. Nunn, seconded; Edward S. C. Hobson, vice C. H. Seton, seconded for service as an Adj. of Indian Volunteers (Dec. 21, 1899); Alexander T. Jackson, vice E. Bell, seconded; Hugh J. Bartholomew, vice A. T. Jackson, seconded for service under Colonial Office; E. C. F. Wodehouse, Adj., to complete establishment (Jan. 10). The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—J. D. Buller, vice E. S. C. Hobson (Dec. 1, 1899); E. W. Moss, vice J. D. Buller, seconded for service with A.S.C. (Jan. 2); G. M. C. Davidge, vice H. J. Bartholomew (Jan. 10).

Royal Sussex Regt.—Lieut. Robert C. Griffin is seconded for special service in South Africa (Dec. 13, 1899).

South Staffordshire Regt.—Lieut. Thomas Ormsby is seconded for service in A.P.D. (Feb. 4).

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.).—The promotion to rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. W. H. Annesley is antedated to Oct. 30, 1899, vice W. H. B. Long, seconded for service with mounted infantry in South Africa.

King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).—Lieut. Charles E. Heathcote is seconded for service on staff (Jan. 13).

Durham Light Infantry.—Lieut. Bryan C. Fairfax is seconded for service with Chinese Regt. (Dec. 7, 1899).

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's).—Supernumerary-Capt. Evelyn R. Bradford to be Capt., vice J. R. Clarke, killed in action (Jan. 20).

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. William Harold Goodwin (University candidate), from 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. A. C. Taylor, seconded.

STAFF.

Col. J. A. F. Nutt to be a Col. on staff for R.A. in South Africa (Dec. 30, 1899).

Major L. Munro, Hampshire Regt., to be a D.A.A.G. lines of communication in South Africa (Dec. 6, 1899).

Capt. H. E. Gogarty, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Brig.-Major, 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, South Africa, vice Major L. Munro, Hampshire Regt. (Dec. 6, 1899).

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made :—

Capt. E. D. Cameron, R.A., to be a D.A.A.G. (and also for instruction), vice Major L. E. Kiggell, Royal Warwickshire Regt., employed in South Africa (Oct. 14, 1899).

Capt. C. E. Spearman, Reserve of Officers, to be a D.A.A.G., in succession to Major C. C. Monro, Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.) (Feb. 3).

Indian Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officers are transferred to unemployed supernumerary list :—Col. Evelyn Swinton Skinner (Jan. 29), Lieut.-Col. Leslie Trevor Bishop (Jan. 31).

Unattached List.—The undermentioned Gent. Cadets, from Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieuts. with a view to their appointment to Indian Staff Corps :—George Lambert Farran (Queen's India Cadet); George Herbert Young (Hon. Queen's India Cadet); Charles David Webster and Harold Dawson Spence Keighley (Queen's India Cadets); Harold Saunders and William Elton Home (Queen's India Cadets); James Simpson (Queen's Cadet);

Edward Patrick Alexander Melville, Hugh Middleton Davidson, Hugh St. George Boulton, and Adrian Francis Hugh Sibbald Simpson (Queen's India Cadets).

Army Ordnance Dept.—The undermentioned temporary appointment is made:—Major E. H. Seymour, Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class, to be Ordnance Officer, 2nd Class, with temporary rank of Lieut.-Col., whilst serving at Royal Army Clothing Depot (Jan. 4).
Army Pay Dept.—Lieut.-Col. C. E. Souper, Staff-Paymr., retires on retired pay.

MEMORANDA.

Col. Thomas G. Crawley, half pay, is placed on retired pay (Feb. 12).

Capt. Henry E. Wise, half pay, retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Qmrr. and Hon. Lieut. Fritz P. Reger, Royal Irish Regt., is granted hon. rank of Capt. (Feb. 12).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Capt. :—George William Dundas, Esq., late Capt. 20th Hussars; Capt. and Hon. Major Harry Thomson, late 5th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.

The appointment to a Lieutenantcy of F. C. Sartoris, gent., late Lieut. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), which was notified in *Gazette* of Jan. 26, is cancelled.

To be Lieut. :—Eugene Felix Simeon Aron, gent., late Lieut. 3rd Hussars.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—To be Surg.-Lieut.-Col. :—Surg.-Major J. H. Hay, M.D., Surg.-Major T. Fort.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 13.

The undermentioned officers to be 2nd Lieuts. :—

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—Lieut. Cyril Henry Wickham, from 3rd Batn. Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.), on augmentation.

Suffolk Regt.—Lieut. Thomas Sisson Fleetwood Pratt, from 4th Batn. Essex Regt., in succession to Lieut. C. A. White, killed in action.

East Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. Edward Francis Green, from 5th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, in succession to Lieut. H. A. N. Forte, promoted; Lieut. Frederick Allan Maclean, from Royal Anglesey R.E. (Militia), in succession to Lieut. Charles J. Tawney, promoted; Lieut. Richard Hartley Sagar Wilkinson, from 3rd Batn. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), in succession to Lieut. F. H. Lock, promoted.

Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut. Edmund Hamerton Kennefick, from 3rd Batn. Essex Regt., in succession to Lieut. E. F. Milner, promoted; 2nd Lieut. George Oswald Michael Farnell, from Limerick City Artillery, in succession to Lieut. E. H. E. Daniell, promoted.

Worcestershire Regt.—Lieut. John North Woolcombe, from 4th Batn. Devonshire Regt., in succession to Lieut. E. C. F. Wodehouse, appointed Adjt.; 2nd Lieut. Arthur Joseph Fisher, from 3rd Batn. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), in succession to Lieut. B. O. Richards, seconded.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Lieut. Ronald Mackenzie Logan, from 3rd Batn., on augmentation; Lieut. Stephen George Raymond White, from 4th Batn., on augmentation.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. Richard Josiah Smyth, from 5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), on augmentation.

Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut. Reginald Heaton Locke Cutbill, from 4th Batn., in succession to 2nd Lieut. A. F. T. Hughes, seconded.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 13.

MILITIA.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the voluntary offer made by the undermentioned sections of the Royal Engineers Militia, and by embodied Militia battalions, to serve at stations out of the United Kingdom, viz. :—

A section of the Royal Anglesey, Royal Engineers (Militia).

A section of the Royal Monmouthshire, Royal Engineers (Militia).

3rd Batn. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).

3rd Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers.

3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers.

3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt.

4th Batn. South Staffordshire Regt.

3rd Batn. Welsh Regt.

3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's).

5th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 13.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Cardigan Artillery (Western Divn.).—Supernumerary-Lieut. G. H. Oughterson to be Lieut.; Capt. W. McGil-downy, R.G.A., to be Adjt., vice Capt. S. Lushington, whose period of service expires (Feb. 16).

Clare Artillery (Southern Divn.).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. :—Thomas Jenkins, Joseph Norman Masterson (Feb. 2).

Cork Artillery (Southern Divn.).—Henry Badham-Thornhill, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Kent Artillery (Eastern Divn.).—Lieut. and Instr. of Artillery C. E. Schlesinger is seconded for service with Royal Artillery in South Africa.

Limerick City Artillery (Southern Divn.).—William Henry Lee, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Mid-Ulster Artillery (Southern Divn.).—Capt. E. W. M. Walker, R.G.A., to be Adjt., vice Capt. J. B. Parry, whose period of service expires (Feb. 20).

Waterford Artillery (Southern Divn.).—Capt. R. M. B. Ruthven, R.G.A., to be Adjt., vice Capt. R. C. Chartres, who has vacated the appointment (Jan. 25).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Royal Monmouthshire.—Capt. and Hon. Major A. Leatham, late 13th Hussars, is seconded for service with 13th Hussars; Lieut. A. R. P. Viscount Southwell to be Capt. The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—C. F. J. Galloway, K. E. Digby.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).—William James Grant, Esq., late Capt. 3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, to be Capt. (Feb. 6).

3rd Batn. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).—Major C. E. Every-Halsted resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement (Feb. 3); Capt. and Hon. Major Francis Edward Fitzherbert, retired, late Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, to be Major (Feb. 5); Lieut. H. R. O. Carter resigns his commission (Feb. 14). The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. :—Idris Havard Joseph Williams (Feb. 4), Warrington Roys Tylden-Wright (Feb. 5).

4th Batn. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—J. E. Mackay, L. Marton, G. E. Kemmis-Betty (Jan. 21).

5th Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry H. E. du C. Norris is seconded for service in South Africa (Feb. 14). The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. resign their commissions :—S. D. Massy (Feb. 5), D. Eckford (Feb. 14). Charles Edward Coursoles Jones, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 6).

6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—Lieut. R. H. FitzRoy resigns his commission; Henzell Case, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt.—Reginald Burton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 5).

4th Batn. Lincolnshire Regt.—William Evans, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 3).

3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.—The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with line batn. in South Africa :—Lieut. C. A. R. Stower, Lieut. N. G. B. Halhed.

4th Batn. Suffolk Regt.—The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with line batn. in South Africa :—Lieut. J. G. Black, Lieut. D. Ashby (Feb. 14). Walter Lancelot Wayman, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 6).

4th Batn. Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).—2nd Lieut. O. T. Bentley to be Lieut. (Feb. 14); Philip Edwin Bradney, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 5).

4th Batn. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).—Duncan Grant Dalton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 30).

3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt.—John Leaper Fisher, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 31).

3rd Batn. Leicestershire Regt.—William Lawford Rolph, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 5).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Herbert Fitzmaurice Mills, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 2); Edward Horner Boxwell Thompson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 5).

4th Batn. Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.).—Henry Percy Pulleine, Esq., late Lieut. 1st Batn. South Wales Borderers, to be Capt.; Edward Ainslie Locock, Esq., late 2nd Lieut. West India Regt., to be Capt.

6th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—Major F. L. Sanders, from 3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt., to be Major (Feb. 1);

Capt. H. A. T. Lord Rosmead, retired pay, from 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be Major (Feb. 4); Capt. and Hon. Major T. Hutchings, whose resignation was announced in *Gazette* of Jan. 23, is permitted to retain his rank and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement; Capt. P. H. Atkin, from 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be Capt. (Feb. 6).

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. A. V. Richardson is seconded for service with a line batn. in South Africa.

4th Batn. Cheshire Regt.—Major C. H. Beck to be Lieut.-Col., and to command, under para. 44 Militia Regulations, 1898 (Feb. 7); Henry Stapylton Marshall, Esq., Reserve of Officers, late Capt. Cheshire Regt., to be Capt. (Feb. 6); Frederick William Von Herbert, Esq., late Capt. Turkish Army, to be Capt. (Feb. 7); John Francis Arthur St. Maur-Shiel, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 2).

3rd Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Hugh Ince Webb-Bowen, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 1).

3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers.—The undermentioned Capt. are granted hon. rank of Major :—H. F. Woodgate, G. Turner (Feb. 14). David Charles Sackville Gwynne, Esq., to be reappointed Lieut. (Feb. 4); Heyworth Potter Lawrence Heyworth, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 1).

4th Batn. Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—Capt. D. C. Burns Macdonald, from West of Scotland Artillery, to be Capt. (Jan. 31); Albert Harold Seagrim, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd and 4th Batn. Worcestershire Regt.—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt. :—A. P. Custance, W. Berington.

3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt.—Major J. W. R. Parker is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Feb. 14); Capt. R. L. Broad, from Durham Artillery (Western Divn., R.G.A.), to be Capt. (Jan. 31).

3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt.—Alister Maxwell MacDonell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.).—2nd Lieut. F. C. Stonor, from 3rd Batn. Essex Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 3); Arnold Stancomb Wills, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 5).

3rd Batn. Border Regt.—Lawrence Henry Little, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 6).

3rd Batn. South Staffordshire Regt.—Lieut. C. T. V. Fosbery resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—Ivor John Douglas Philipps, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 31).

3rd Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. :—Gny Elliot Harcourt (Feb. 1), Frederick John Boyle (Feb. 2).

4th Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. :—Bernard Thomas Hutton Croft, Philip Godsal, Maurice Elliott Rhys Wingfield.

3rd Batn. Essex Regt.—Capt. J. B. O'Reilly to be Major.

4th Batn. Essex Regt.—Hubert de Burgh FitzGerald Townshend Stephens Townshend, Esq., late Lieut. 3rd Batn. East Kent Regt., to be Capt. (Feb. 5); Lieut. A. H. P. Rose is seconded for service with a line batn. in South Africa.

3rd Batn. Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.).—Tom Brodie Chatteris, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 1).

4th Batn. Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.).—Edward Burdon Bailey, Esq., to be reappointed Capt. (Jan. 11).

3rd Batn. Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.).—Capt. P. F. Fletcher resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).—Henry Howell Hewlings, Esq., late Lieut. Mid-Ulster Artillery, to be Capt.

7th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Major Thomas Edward Milborne-Swinnerton-Pilkington, retired, late King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Major; Lyndon Howard Smith, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd and 4th Batns. Manchester Regt.—Capt. G. M. L. Irvine-Moore is seconded for service with a line batn. in South Africa; Capt. T. R. de Bertodano is seconded for service with a line batn. in South Africa; George Summerson Skinner, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.).—Charles Harry Lyon, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 5).

4th Batn. Durham Light Infantry.—Walter Andrew Fraser, Esq., late Capt. I.S.C., to be Capt. (Jan. 31). The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. :—Percy Dixon and Hugh Wesley Glenn (Feb. 1).

4th Batn. Highland Light Infantry.—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry N. A. Jarvie is seconded for service with line batn. in South Africa.

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3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut.-Col. R. G. Sharman-Crawford is granted hon. rank of Col.; Lieut. S. O. Rowan-Hamilton is seconded for service with a line batn. in South Africa.

5th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut.-Col. R. H. Wallace is granted hon. rank of Col.

6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. resign their commissions:—T. W. Hanmer, H. R. L. Ford. The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—E. T. Welchman, W. Eastwood, and R. C. Slacke.

5th Batn. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).—Andrew Ernest Beattie, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 30).

4th Batn. Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Reginald George Petre Wymer, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 5).

4th Batn. Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians).—John Godley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieut. B. V. S. Domville to be Capt. (Feb. 14); Sydney Dawson Nash, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 2).

5th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Capt. W. FitzG. Plummer is seconded for service with a line batn. in South Africa.

5th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Robert Harvey St. Clair Cootte Robinson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 3).

5th Batn. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. Winch, J. E. H. Platt, F. W. L. Edwards, H. C. Richmond, A. E. H. Fenning, and G. A. Dick-Cuningham. Charles Bonham Southey, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

6th Batn. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).—Hon. Nigel Roger Plantagenet Joseph Stourton to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 29).

MILITIA MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Surg.-Major W. W. Lake to be Surg.-Lieut.-Col.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Gloucestershire (Royal Gloucestershire Hussars).—Chandos Edward Van-Notten-Pole, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Wiltshire (Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regt.).—Henry Buckley Bingham Smith-Bingham, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary) (Feb. 5).

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

2nd Devonshire (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—The appointment of Mr. J. L. Wolferstan as 2nd Lieut., announced in *Gazette* of Jan. 30, should have been to 2nd, not to 1st, Devonshire V.A.

4th Durham (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. G. Lauder, S. B. Olsen, R. W. Vick, jun., and A. W. Clarke.

1st Edinburgh (City).—William Campbell Callender, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Essex (Eastern Divn., R.G.A.).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Alan Joseph Nelson, Victor Edward Castellan, and Leslie Henry Robert Hollebone.

2nd Hampshire V.A. (Southern Divn., R.G.A.).—Edward Flowers, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Kent (Eastern Divn., R.G.A.).—George Charles Hancock, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Kent.—Capt. and Hon. Major A. C. Woodley resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of corps on retirement; Lieut. P. O. Thomas to be Capt.

1st Lanarkshire.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Robert Andrews Raeside, Charles Malloch Bayne, John Porter, jun., Andrew Charles McMorland, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

1st Lancashire.—John Westgate, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

9th Lancashire.—Roger Gladstone Higgin, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Middlesex.—James Patterson Jolly, gent., late Sergt. 3rd Middlesex V.A., to be Lieut.

1st Midlothian.—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.:—C. Mackinlay, W. H. Anderson.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—Geoffrey Price Denton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Northumberland (Percy) (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—Charles Herman Merivale, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Worcestershire and Warwickshire.—George Harry Taylor, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

2nd Cheshire (Railway).—Lieut. C. R. Nash resigns his commission; 2nd Lieut. E. H. Godson to be Lieut.; William Fleetwood Black, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supernumerary):—Frederick Arnold Lemon, Christian Gibson Phillips.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield).—Capt. S. E. Howell is granted hon. rank of Major.

RIFLE.

1st V.B. Buffs (East Kent Regt.).—Eskricke Sidney Phillips, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—John Clay, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—Colley Edmund George Hume Grattan, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

2nd V.B. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—William Wilson Moyers, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th V.B. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—Edward Lucas Hughes, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.; Thomas Shera Wills, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

1st (Exeter and South Devon) V.B. Devonshire Regt.—Landor Fitzherbert Fenton Walcott, Esq., is reappointed Capt.

5th (Hay Tor) V.B. Devonshire Regt.—Herbert Clumpitt Loveys, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).—Cyril Alexander Higgett Baily, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).—Alexander Talbot Baines, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Bedfordshire Regt.—Herbert Edwin Vipan, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—John Duncan Cameron, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Cheshire Regt.—Geoffrey Meadows Frost, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

4th V.B. Cheshire Regt.—Edgar Enfield Dowson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th V.B. Cheshire Regt.—The undermentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry H. Backhouse, Lieut. R. Charlton. William Hartington Whiston, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. S. Smith-Twort resigns his commission.

2nd (Berwickshire) V.B. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Surg.-Lieut. D. R. Dobie, M.D., to be Surg.-Capt.

4th V.B. Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—Bertram Fenwick Taylor, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

1st (City of Bristol) V.B. Gloucestershire Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—William Sefton Clarke, Charles Douglas Home.

2nd V.B. Gloucestershire Regt.—John Manners, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Worcestershire Regt.—James Howard Wilkinson, gent., to be Surg.-Lieut.; Rev. P. C. Thomas, B.A., to be Acting-Chaplain.

2nd V.B. Worcestershire Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. E. Webb resigns his commission; Edwin Hawkins Wedgwood, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. East Lancashire Regt.—Lionel Fortescue Wells, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—William Muir, George Rowland Blades, Harry Launcelet Etherington Smith, Raymond Broadley Etherington Smith, Nicholas St. Vincent Nepean. Walter Hyslop, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

3rd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supernumerary):—Stephen Troyte Dunn, Noel de Forges Garland, Trevor Castle.

2nd V.B. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Frederick William Sturge, Alan Penrose Coode.

2nd V.B. Hampshire Regt.—George Alfred Ernest Hussey, Esq., to be Major.

3rd (Duke of Connaught's Own) V.B. Hampshire Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Arthur John Coleridge Mackarness, Harry William Taylor.

3rd V.B. South Staffordshire Regt.—Stewart Jack le Poer Trench, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.).—Major H. J. Widdows resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement.

3rd V.B. Welsh Regt.—Capt. E. H. Orlebar, R.M.L.I., to be Adjt., vice Capt. H. Bannerman-Phillips, whose period of service expires (Feb. 1).

4th (Perthshire) V.B. Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—Lieut. D. Y. Proudfoot resigns his commission; Lieut. P. M. Dewar to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. G. Rorie to be Lieut.

1st (Oxford University) V.B. Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—2nd Lieut. H. S. Taggart resigns his commission; Norman Godfrey Frank, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th V.B. Essex Regt.—Capt. G. T. B. Cobbett to be Major.

1st V.B. Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.).—2nd Lieut. F. A. C. Wright to be Lieut. (Feb. 5).

1st V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Francis Montpeller Bennett, George Barber, George Harold Orrell.

3rd V.B. Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.).—Ronald William Borissow, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).—Capt. and Hon. Major Algernon Heber-Percy, retired, late Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry, to be Capt.; Stephen Ralph Unwin, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supernumerary):—Waring Finch, jun., Gordon Cuthbert.

4th Middlesex (West London).—Lieut. A. W. Izard to be Capt. The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. E. Newnham, J. A. Hamilton, R. J. Cowen, A. W. M. Weld, A. Lesser.

Prince of Wales's Own, 12th Middlesex (Civil Service).—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. B. H. Tytheridge to be Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. H. A. Weeks resigns his commission.

22nd Middlesex.—George Wilton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st London.—Henry Burrell Prior, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

2nd London.—Egbert Goddard, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Highland Light Infantry.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Robert Moffatt Wilson, Hugh John Orr, Walter Douglas Eekhout, Robert Munro, William Ramage Carstairs. The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supernumerary):—Ramsay Hannay Young, Peter Greig, David Ernest Craik Easson, James Dykes Shearer.

3rd (Blythswood) V.B. Highland Light Infantry.—Daniel Douglas McDougall, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th (Deeside Highland) V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—Surg.-Capt. J. H. Anderson, M.D., to be Surg.-Major.

4th (Stirlingshire) V.B. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—Theodore Edgar Keyden, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th V.B. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—Capt. J. N. Mactaggart is granted hon. rank of Major.

7th (Clackmannan and Kinross) V.B. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—Lieut. R. W. Hepburn to be Capt.

18th Middlesex.—Arthur Knill Buer, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

24th Middlesex.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supernumerary):—Frank Owen, Thomas Gabriel Lumley-Smith, Maurice Richard Martineau.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the disbandment of 1st Cadet Batn. Norfolk Regt., and to accept resignations of officers at present serving therein.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Feb. 14.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 16.

2nd Life Guards.—Capt. Thomas, Earl of Longford, is seconded for service in South Africa (Feb. 3).

1st Dragoon Guards.—The promotions to rank of Capt. and Lieut. respectively of Lieut. H. F. Searight and 2nd Lieut. L. S. Denny are antedated to Nov. 22, 1899.

7th Hussars.—Lieut. Allan Bingham Pollok from 3rd Batn. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) to be 2nd Lieut., vice E. G. Woods, transferred to 8th Hussars.

8th Hussars.—Lieut. Lothian Graeme Scott, from Suffolk Artillery, to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Capt. L. Sandwith, 8th Hussars, to command a batn. of Yeomanry, with temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army.

Major T. R. F. B. Hallows, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt.

To be Capt., with temporary rank of Capt. in Army:—Lieut. Lord Alwyne F. Compton, Reserve of Officers; R. A. Maude, gent., late Lieut. 1st V.B. Buffs (East Kent Regt.).

To be Lieuts.:—Lieut. F. H. Fernie, Reserve of Officers (Feb. 7); Capt. Hon. Ferdinand C. Stanley, Grenadier Guards; Capt. G. W. Dundas, Reserve of Officers; Lieut. Hon. Gavin G. Hamilton, Reserve of Officers.

To be Lieuts., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army:—W. S. R. Cox, gent., late Lieut. 4th Batn. King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) (Feb. 7); Capt. Sir John E. C. Power, Bart., 5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.; Capt. Robert Lyon Moore, 4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Capt. Hugh F. Montgomery, 4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles; Henry A. M., Earl Cowley, late Lieut. Gloucestershire Yeomanry; David Rutledge, gent.

GRENADIER GUARDS.

Capt. Wilfred G. H. Marshall to be Major, vice D. A. Kinloch, promoted (Jan. 28).

Lieut. Hon. Edward D. Loch, D.S.O., to be Capt., vice W. G. H. Marshall (Jan. 28).

Lieut. Hon. Ferdinand C. Stanley to be Capt., vice Hon. E. D. Loch, D.S.O., seconded for service on Staff (Jan. 28).

Lieut. Hon. John F. Gathorne-Hardy is seconded for special service in South Africa (Feb. 3).

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Lieut. Ronald A. Markham to be Capt. in succession to Major J. R. Hall, Regimental Adjt. (Dec. 12, 1899).

Lieut. Lawrence C. Garratt to be Capt., vice R. A. Markham, seconded for service in Egyptian Army (Dec. 12, 1899).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Kings Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).—Capt. Antoine D. Thorne to be Major, vice A. J. J. Ross, killed in action (Jan. 25).

Northumberland Fusiliers.—The undermentioned Majors to be Lieut.-Cols. on augmentation:—Hon. Charles Lambton, D.S.O., Thomas G. L. H. Armstrong.

King's (Liverpool Regt.).—The undermentioned Majors to be Lieut.-Cols. on augmentation:—Percy Schletter, O'Donnell C. Grattan.

Lincolnshire Regt.—Capt. Cuthbert C. L. Barlow is seconded for service under Foreign Office (Jan. 24).

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).—Capt. H. Cokayne Frith to be Major, vice R. L. Payne, D.S.O., promoted into Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (Jan. 27).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut. John V. Timmis is seconded for service under Foreign Office (July 22, 1899). The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.:—Eustace C. Brierley, vice T. G. C. Bliss, seconded for service in Army Pay Dept. (Oct. 17, 1899); John V. Timmis, vice G. M. Stewart, killed in action; Hamlet B. Toller, vice J. V. Timmis, seconded for service under Foreign Office; John F. V. Thorne, Adjt., to complete establishment (Jan. 25).

The promotions to rank of Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated as follows:—G. A. Duncan to July 22, 1899, vice J. V. Timmis; G. W. Robinson to July 29, 1899, vice T. G. C. Bliss, seconded; H. R. Payzant, to Aug. 9, 1899, vice H. S. S. Harden, resigned; L. E. O. Charlton, to Sept. 1, 1899, vice W. E. Oakshott, promoted; D. F. Campbell, to Sept. 27, 1899, vice G. H. B. Freeth, promoted; W. D. Bain, to Oct. 9, 1899, vice G. S. Adams, promoted. The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. C. Dunn, vice E. C. Brierley (Oct. 17, 1899); E. Hewlett, vice H. M. Farman, seconded (Jan. 2); E. I. M. Barrett, vice J. J. R. Mallock, killed in action; G. H. Hastings, vice E. Fraser, killed in action (Jan. 25). Qrmr. and Hon. Lieut. Benjamin Stannard from half pay, to be Qrmr.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut. Francis E. Buchanan to be Capt. in succession to Major A. W. Thorneycroft, who holds a staff appointment (Oct. 9, 1899). The promotion to rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. C. H. I. Jackson is antedated to Oct. 9, 1899, vice F. E. Buchanan. 2nd Lieut. N. McD. Teacher to be Lieut., vice I. V. Paton, seconded (Nov. 13, 1899).

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—2nd Lieut. H. Armstrong to be Lieut., vice H. F. Pipe-Wolferstan, killed in action (Jan. 25).

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—Capt. Lionel Combe to be Major, vice S. P. Strong, died of wounds received in action (Jan. 29).

Worcestershire Regt.—The undermentioned Majors to be Lieut.-Cols.:—Murray V. Hilton, vice C. Coningham, died of wounds received in action (Feb. 15); Brevet-Lieut.-Col. George W. H. Pain, on augmentation (Feb. 17).

Hampshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. Fox to be Lieut., vice A. A. L. Collard, seconded (Jan. 12).

South Staffordshire Regt.—Capt. Charles Steer Davidson is seconded for service on staff (Jan. 13).

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.).—Lieut. Eustace J. Clarke-Jervoise to be Capt., vice G. G. F. Birch, killed in action (Jan. 25). The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. T. Cotton, vice E. J. Clarke-Jervoise; R. D. Jennings, vice F. M. Raphael, killed in action (Jan. 25).

Essex Regt.—Lieut. William K. Legge to be Capt., vice W. A. Hebdon, deceased (Jan. 29).

Northamptonshire Regt.—Lieut. Harry H. S. Knox is seconded for service under Foreign Office (Jan. 19).

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).—Major E. Vernon Bellers to be Lieut.-Col., on augmentation (Feb. 17); Lieut. Arthur C. J. Campbell to be Capt., vice C. L. Muriel, killed in action; Lieut. Hamilton W. E.

Finch, Adj., to be Capt., to complete establishment (Jan. 26).

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.).—Lieut. Frederick W. Stoddart is seconded for service with Chinese Regt. (Jan. 20).

Manchester Regt.—Major John P. Gethin to be Lieut.-Col. on augmentation.

Durham Light Infantry.—Capt. John E. Bush to be Major, vice T. R. Johnson-Smyth, killed in action (Feb. 7); Capt. Henry B. des V. Wilkinson is seconded for service on staff (Jan. 14); Qmr. and Hon. Capt. James A. Parkes retires on retired pay.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's).—Capt. Hon. Douglas Forbes-Sempill to be Adj., vice A. W. M. Brodie, killed in action (Dec. 12, 1899).

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Major Benjamin R. Hawes to be Lieut.-Col. on augmentation.

West India Regt.—Lieut. Sackville E. C. H. Beamish to be Capt., vice E. L. V. S. Davies, transferred to Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.) (Dec. 30, 1899).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Major M. T. Yarr, F.R.C.S.I., from seconded list, to be Major, vice T. Dorman, M.D., deceased (Feb. 15). The undermentioned temporary appointment is made: Lieut.-Col. W. Johnston M.D., retired, to be an Asst.-Director A.M.S., vice Lieut.-Col. W. L. Gubbins, M.B., employed in South Africa (Dec. 23, 1899).

STAFF.

Col. (temporary Brig.-Gen.) F. W. Hemming, now a Col. on staff, to be a Major-Gen. on staff to command a cavalry brigade at Aldershot, and to have temporary rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed.

The temporary appointment of Major A. H. Randolph, Reserve of Officers, as an Asst.-Insp. of Submarine Defences at headquarters is dated Jan. 20 and not as stated in *Gazette* of Feb. 6.

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made:—

Major-Gen. L. J. Oliphant, M.V.O., to be a Major-Gen. on staff to command a brigade at Aldershot (Feb. 8).

Col. R. H. Murray, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C. to the Queen, to be a Major-Gen. on staff to command an infantry brigade at Aldershot, and to have temporary rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed (Jan. 31).

Major W. E. Hardy, Reserve of Officers, to be a Staff-Capt. for R.A., vice Capt. R. D. Gubbins, R.A., employed in South Africa (Jan. 9).

Royal Military Academy.—Lieut.-Col. L. E. Coker, from R.G.A., to be Asst.-Commandant and Secretary, vice Col. F. A. York, appointed a Col. on staff (Feb. 1).

Army Chaplains' Dept.—Rev. G. Smith, Chaplain to Forces, 2nd Class, to be Chaplain to Forces, 1st Class (Feb. 10).

Army Ordnance Dept.—The name of Hon. Capt. R. L. Clark, Insp. of Ordnance Machinery, 1st Class, is as now stated and not as described in *Gazette* of Feb. 9.

Army Pay Dept.—Major H. A. Eyre, Paymr., to be Staff-Paymr., vice Lieut.-Col. C. E. Souper, retired (Feb. 14).

BREVET.

To be Col.:—Lieut.-Col. William T. Adair, R.M.L.I. (Feb. 7); Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Roberts, Lincolnshire Regt.

MEMORANDUM.

Hon. Lieut. J. B. B. Proctor, Cape Garrison Artillery Corps, is granted local rank of Capt. in South Africa whilst employed as Staff Officer in charge of prisoners of war (Jan. 1).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Major William Eden Evans-Gordon, late I.S.C., to be Major.

Capt. and Hon. Major Charles Aprilis Sutton Warde, late 7th Batn. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be Capt.

Lieut. W. A. d'A. Norris is removed from List of Reserve of Officers.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 16.

The undermentioned gentlemen (University candidates) to be 2nd Lieuts.:—

7th Hussars.—William Gibbs, in succession to Lieut. F. W. Wormald, seconded.

16th Lancers.—Arthur William Macarthur Onslow on augmentation.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.—2nd Lieut. James Alexander Scarlett, from Yorkshire Artillery; Lieut. Frederick Winwood Robinson, from 6th Lancashire V.A. Royal Garrison Artillery.—Outhbert Frederick Graham Page.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Hugh Samuel Roger Elliot, in succession to Lieut. F. D. Farquhar, seconded.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Buffs (East Kent Regt.).—Francis Edward William Baldwin, in succession to Lieut. R. McDonall, promoted.

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).—Russell Mortimer Luckock, in succession to Lieut. S. R. Fletcher, deceased.

Lincolnshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. Richard Dunn Warren, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. D. H. F. Grant, appointed Adj.

Bedfordshire Regt.—Reginald Henry Sedgwick Whitchurch, in succession to Lieut. R. M. Stallard, seconded.

Leicestershire Regt.—Geoffrey Ralph Benson, in succession to Lieut. B. C. Dwyer, seconded.

Royal Irish Regt.—James Stephens Fitzgerald, in succession to Lieut. W. H. White, promoted.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. Reginald Seymour Allen, from 2nd Middlesex V.R.C., on augmentation.

South Wales Borderers.—2nd Lieut. Llewellyn Isaac Gethin Morgan-Owen, from 4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, on augmentation.

Hampshire Regt.—Charles Richard Foster Seymour and Edward Prowett Blencowe on augmentation.

Dorsetshire Regt.—Horace Akroyd Case, in succession to Lieut. H. S. Codrington, promoted.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Alfred Cecil Norman, in succession to Lieut. K. R. Hamilton, promoted.

Northamptonshire Regt.—Edmund Locock Hughes, in succession to Lieut. W. T. Layard, seconded; David Watson Powell, in succession to Lieut. H. Shipley, resigned.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.).—Thomas Ernest Hulbert on augmentation.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.).—Arthur Curgenven Magor, in succession to Lieut. E. Evans, appointed Adj.

Manchester Regt.—Ernest Llewellyn Makin, in succession to Lieut. A. G. Tillard, promoted; Hubert Greenhill Chapman, in succession to Lieut. G. A. J. Godbold, seconded; 2nd Lieut. Cecil Morley, from 3rd V.B. Suffolk Regt., in succession to Lieut. J. H. M. Jebb, appointed Adj.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's).—2nd Lieut. Claude Macfie, from 3rd V.B. King's (Liverpool Regt.), in succession to Lieut. E. Cox, killed in action.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—William Alexander Henderson, in succession to Lieut. H. C. Macdonald, promoted.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. William Hamilton Supple, from 4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt., in succession to Lieut. H. W. Higginson, promoted; Standish George Smithwick, in succession to Lieut. R. C. Henry, killed in action; 2nd Lieut. Kenneth Charles Weldon from 4th Batn., in succession to Lieut. A. V. Hill promoted.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 16.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with Imperial Yeomanry:—

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Durham Artillery (Western Divn.).—Lieut. E. H. Place.

Prince of Wales's Own Norfolk Artillery (Eastern Divn.).—Lieut. J. M. Wilson.

South-East of Scotland Artillery (Southern Divn.).—Capt. R. W. Purvis.

INFANTRY.

7th Batn. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—Major C. Heseltine.

3rd and 4th Batns. Worcestershire Regt.—Capt. W. W. S. Clarke.

3rd Batn. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry C. Erle.

4th Batn. Highland Light Infantry.—Capt. C. L. Marks.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Ayrshire (Earl of Carrick's Own).—Capt. W. K. Hamilton-Campbell, O. E. Boulton, and J. D. Boswell; 2nd Lieut. J. J. Bell.

Denbighshire (Hussars).—2nd Lieut. E. E. Hutton.

Royal 1st Devon.—Capt. W. E. T. Bolitho; 2nd Lieut. L. A. de V. Carey.

Royal North Devon (Hussars).—Capt. M. de Las Casas; Lieuts. G. H. St. Hill and R. W. W. Eyton.

Gloucestershire (Royal Gloucestershire Hussars).—Capt. W. H. Playne, C. G. M. Adam, and E. T. Hill.

Hampshire (Carabinieri).—Capt. J. E. B. Seely; Lieut. G. Heseltine; 2nd Lieut. B. E. Greenwell.

Royal East Kent (Duke of Connaught's Own).—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. E. Frewen; Capt. and Hon. Major G. E. Earl Sondes; Capt. Hon. H. A. Milles.

Lanarkshire.—Lieut. J. St. J. Graham; 2nd Lieut. W. J. Marshall.

Lanarkshire (Queen's Own Royal Glasgow).—Capt. A. Coats; Lieuts. K. H. M. Connal and W. P. Donaldson.

Lancashire Hussars.—Lieuts. E. S. Pilkington and F. B. J. Stapleton-Bretherton.

Leicestershire (Prince Albert's Own).—Capt. T. E. Harrison; Lieuts. W. Byron, Hon. P. C. Evans-Freke and J. W. Ritchie; 2nd Lieut. W. F. Martin.

Lothians and Berwickshire.—Capt. H. Kidd, H. B. Towse and Sir J. P. Miller, Bart.; Lieuts. D. A. Wauchope, J. R. Ramsay, and W. B. Stewart.

Middlesex (Duke of Cambridge's Hussars).—Capt. G. B. Guthrie.

Montgomery.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. W. Forbes.

Northumberland (Hussars).—Capt. G. S. Clayton; Lieut. M. R. C. Backhouse; 2nd Lieuts. H. G. C. Carr-Ellison and R. Grey.

Suffolk (Duke of York's Own Loyal Suffolk Hussars).—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. R. B. Colvin; Captains W. R. Greene and J. R. Harvey; Lieut. R. O. Kerrison; 2nd Lieuts. H. E. Crawley, G. C. Buxton, Hon. W. E. Guinness, A. R. Buxton.

Warwickshire.—Capt. J. O. Orr-Ewing (Major, Reserve of Officers); Lieut. R. B. Charteris and J. S. Forbes; 2nd Lieuts. C. S. Paulet and R. F. Flower.

Royal Wiltshire (Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regt.).—Capt. Sir J. P. Dickson-Poynder, Bart.; Lieut. Sir T. Fowler, Bart.; 2nd Lieuts. Lord A. G. Thynne, C. M. Thornton, and C. S. Awdry.

Yorkshire Hussars (Princess of Wales's Own).—Major R. F. T. Gascoigne; Lieut. S. F. Wombwell; 2nd Lieut. R. B. Wilson.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

LIGHT HORSE.

1st Fifehire.—Lieuts. J. Gilmaur, jun., and J. Simpson.

RIFLE.

2nd V.B. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).—2nd Lieut. R. J. Few.

1st V.B. Hampshire Regt.—Capt. R. A. Johnson.

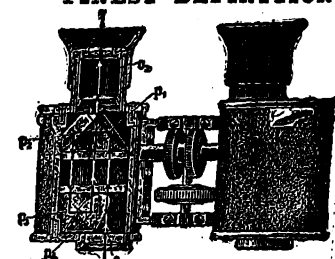
[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Feb. 17.]

ERRATUM.

In our last issue in the *Gazette* paragraph relating to the 3rd Dragoon Guards the name "Goff" was misprinted "Gough."

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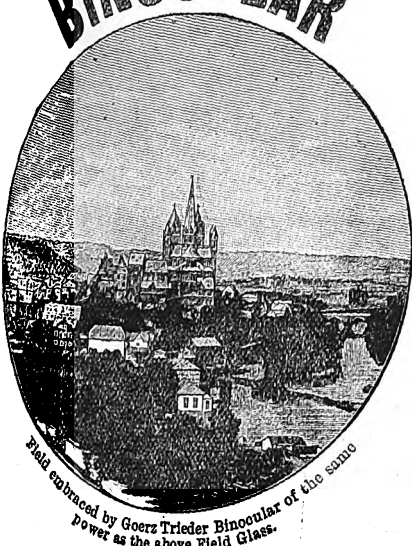
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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 9.

The undermentioned Staff-Engrs. have been advanced to rank of Fleet-Engr. in Her Majesty's fleet:—Ernest Frank Ellis (Jan. 4), George Edward Bench (Jan. 9).

The undermentioned Chief-Engrs. have been advanced to rank of Staff-Engr. in Her Majesty's Fleet:—Alfred Hart (Jan. 1), George Clark Bath (Jan. 2), John David Rees (Jan. 5), Sidney George Haddock (Jan. 24).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Gen. Sir Howard Sutton Jones, K.C.B., is placed on retired list on account of age, under provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Nov. 29, 1881 (Feb. 10).

Lieut.-Gen. Samuel James Graham, C.B., to be Gen., vice Jones, retired (Feb. 10).

Major-Gen. Gustavus Francis Munro to be Lieut.-Gen., vice Graham, promoted (Feb. 10).

Col.-Commandant Charles Harington Scafe to be Major-Gen., vice Munro, promoted (Feb. 10).

Col. 2nd Commandant Frederick Baldwin to be Col.-Commandant, vice Scafe, promoted (Feb. 10).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Arthur Domville Corbet, C.B., to be Col. 2nd Commandant, vice Baldwin, promoted (Feb. 10).

Major Edwin Loftus McCausland to be Lieut.-Col., vice Corbet, promoted (Feb. 10).

Capt. David Augustus Hailes to be Major, vice McCausland, promoted (Feb. 10).

Lieut. Frank Evelyn Chichester Burnard Chichester to be Capt., in lieu of Major Raitt, extra-regimentally employed (Jan. 17).

Lieut. Francis John William Harvey to be Capt., vice Edwards, seconded (Jan. 28).

Lieut. Arthur Phayre Grattan to be Capt., vice Orlebar, seconded (Feb. 1).

Lieut. Joseph Arthur Myles Ariel Clark to be Capt., vice Hailes, promoted (Feb. 10).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 10.

Asst.-Engr. John Michael James Murphy has been promoted to rank of Engr. in Her Majesty's fleet (Jan. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 12.

Asst.-Engr. William Henry Murray has been confirmed in rank of Engr. in Her Majesty's fleet, with seniority of Jan. 1, 1898.

The undermentioned Staff-Paymrs. have been advanced to rank of Fleet-Paymr. in Her Majesty's fleet:—Edward George Edwards (Nov. 23, 1899); Robert Lang Dymott (Jan. 7).

The undermentioned Paymrs. have been advanced to rank of Staff-Paymr. in Her Majesty's fleet:—Edward Walter Lloyd Street (Dec. 21, 1899), James Elliot Vowler Morton (Jan. 7), George William Whillier (Jan. 8), Scarlett de Verde Taylor (Jan. 11), Stanley Edward Elliott (Jan. 12).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. Charles Edwin Starck to be Lieut. (Jan. 15). The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed officers as—Engr.: Michael Robert Murphy; Asst.-Engrs.: James Gillespie, James Currie Craig (Jan. 31).

(From Friday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 13.

In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Fleet-Engr. Andrew Spalding has been placed on retired list of his rank, at his own request (Feb. 12).

Royal Marine Artillery.—The name of 2nd Lieut. Logan Deare Passy has been withdrawn from list of officers, R.M.A. (Feb. 9).

Royal Naval Reserve.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Sub-Lieuts.:—Walter Harry Wilkes, William Frederick Inskip, Frank Lavington Moth, William Holmes Hossack, Robert Findlay (Feb. 9).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 14.

The undermentioned clerks have been promoted to rank of Asst.-Paymr. in Her Majesty's fleet:—Alfred Ernest Aylen (Oct. 26, 1899); Victor Octavius Padwick (Nov. 20, 1899); Ernest Alexander Couper (Jan. 10); Arthur Reeve Cowman (Jan. 24).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—The promotion to rank of Capt. of Lieut. Frank E. C. B. Chichester is dated Jan. 16, instead of as notified in *Gazette* of 13th inst.

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 15.

Sub-Lieut. Harry Tylden Mosse has been promoted to rank of Lieut. in Her Majesty's fleet (Feb. 15).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 9.

Captain.—F. Finnis to Illustrious (Feb. 14).

Lieutenants.—H. J. T. Marshall to Diana and Ringarooma (1st) (Feb. 15). W. E. Woodward to Vivid for R.N. Barracks; W. E. Oliver to Galatea (N) (Feb. 8). E. C. Hardy to Warspite for Egeria (1st) (Feb. 15). F. H. Walter to Warspite addl. and to Egeria (N) (Feb. 26). W. Q. P. Wilson to Warspite addl. and to Egeria (Feb. 15). J. R. Lay to Warspite addl. and to Egeria (March 12).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 10.

Lieutenants.—J. A. Waugh to Triton; H. P. Douglas to Research (Feb. 15).

Lieutenant, R.N.R.—W. C. Leader to Caesar to complete his training (Feb. 10).

Fleet-Engineer.—C. W. Thorne to Vivid for Charybdis, appointment to Pique cancelled (Feb. 15).

Chief-Engineers.—A. T. Webb to Pique (Feb. 15). H. L. Manning to Vivid addl. as engineer overseer at works of Messrs. Doxford, Sunderland and Palmer's Shipbuilding Company at Jarrow; A. E. Cox to Pembroke for Scylla (Feb. 10).

Surgeons.—P. H. Bannister, M.B., to Benbow (Feb. 9). H. N. Stephens in medical charge of ratings on passage in Dominion liner *Vanowmer*, leaving Liverpool March 8.

Engineer.—J. A. Reynolds to Pembroke for Skipjack in lieu of Chief-Engineer (Feb. 10).

J. J. T. Whog to be Surgeon and Agent at Crookhaven and Schall.

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 12.

Commander.—E. W. E. Wemyss to Impregnable (Feb. 15).

Lieutenant.—C. E. Monro to Dart in command (March 1).

Sub-Lieutenant.—C. E. Cundall to Empress of India (Feb. 20).

Surgeon.—R. S. Osborne to Tamar addl. and to Robin on commissioning to take passage in Edgar for duty if required (Feb. 20).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 13.

Captain.—W. W. Hewett to President for study at R.N. College (Feb. 20).

Fleet-Surgeon.—A. J. J. Johnston to Edgar for medical charge on voyage to England and after to Plymouth Hospital (undated).

Staff-Surgeons.—A. F. Harper to Edgar for medical charge on voyage out to China (Feb. 20) and after to Victorious (undated). J. H. Whelan to Thunderer (March 4).

Chief-Engineer.—J. H. Watson to Diana (Feb. 15).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 14.

Captains.—W. H. M. Daniell to Vernon for retired officers' torpedo course (Feb. 20) and after to Cambridge for gunnery course (April 30). H. R. Adams to Cambridge for retired officers' gunnery course (April 30).

Commanders.—A. T. Target and E. H. Davenport to Defiance for torpedo and gunnery courses (Feb. 26 and April 30). H. J. Gedge to President for study at R.N. College (Feb. 15). A. Dodgson to Basilisk (March 22).

Lieutenants.—F. H. E. Shipton to Excellent for retired

officers' gunnery course (April 30). A. E. H. Marescaux to Excellent for short course of gunnery (Feb. 24). H. C. R. Brocklebank to Pembroke for Ariel in command (March 1). B. H. Smith to Benbow (Feb. 20). H. T. Mosse to Royal Sovereign addl. in lieu of a sub-lieutenant (Feb. 15).

Sub-Lieutenant.—R. Fitzmaurice to Royal Oak (Feb. 20).

Surgeon.—J. E. Powell to Centurion addl. supernumerary (Feb. 13).

Staff-Paymaster.—C. H. Jones to Doris addl. (Feb. 12).

Assistant-Paymasters.—H. M. Barnby to Doris addl. (Feb. 12); W. R. Hodder to Howe (undated).

Naval Instructor.—E. W. Fitch to Britannia (Feb. 13).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 15.

Captain.—H. M. T. Tudor to Venus (Feb. 14).

Lieutenants.—F. J. O. Plumer to Colossus for Milford division of Coastguard; A. W. Howe to Collingwood for Sligo division of Coastguard (March 5). H. F. Young lent to R.N. College for compass course (Feb. 9).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 16.

Lieutenants.—E. C. Hardy to Warspite for Egeria on recommissioning (March 6). J. A. Slec to Severn; A. J. M. Sarel, W. P. H. Holmes, R.N.R., to Alexandra; J. C. Powles, D. F. Murray to Rodney (March 1).

The *Basilisk* is to take the place of the *Beagle* on the South-East Coast of America Station, and will commission at Sheerness on March 22.

The sloops *Shearwater* and *Vestal* were floated out of No. 2 Dock at Sheerness Dockyard on Saturday last in the presence of Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, Capt. R. F. H. Henderson, and other officers. These vessels have been built from the designs of Sir W. H. White, and were begun on Feb. 1 last year. Their principal dimensions are: Length, 180ft.; breadth, 33ft.; mean load draught, 11ft. 6in.; displacement at load draught, 980 tons. Their armament will consist of six 4in. quick-firing guns, four 3pr. Hotchkiss quick-firing guns, and two 45in. Maxim guns.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Napoleon's Mother (Swan Sonnenschein).—Our Greatest Living Soldiers; Dora Myrl, The Lady Detective; A Court Tragedy (Chatto & Windus).—Horncastle's Manual (Horncastle).—Tales of Ancient Thessaly; The Transvaal Question (Blackwood).—Lord Roberts of Kandahar, V.C. (Part-ridge).—African Incidents (Murray).—Sell's Dictionary of the World's Press; In the Land of the Boers (Everett).—Boer War, 1899-1900, a Chart by Col. Brunner (Clowes).—The Redemption of War (Longmans).—British War Songs (Sheard).—How England Saved Europe (Smith Elder).—Magazines for February: Feilden's; Genealogical; Antiquary.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

V. C.—The possession of the decoration makes no difference whatever.

X. Y. Z.—Apply at the headquarters Regimental District.

JERSEY.—Such is the present arrangement.

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LIEUTENANT CLARE BASIL SCHREIBER,
DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of Lieutenant CLARE BASIL SCHREIBER, of the 66th Battery Royal Regiment of Artillery, late of No. 6, Queen's Gate Place, South Kensington, who died at the battle of Tugela River, Natal, South Africa, on the 15th day of December, 1899, are hereby required to send in the particulars to the undersigned on or before 13th day of March next, after the expiration of which time the Executrix will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executrix shall then have had notice, and the said Executrix will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person of whose claim she shall not have had such notice as aforesaid. —Dated this 13th day of February, 1900.

HUNTERS & HAYNES, 9, New Square,
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said Executrix.

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CAVALRY.

1st LIFE GUARDS	Lieut.-Col. C. N. Miles	Windsor
2nd	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Neeld	Regent's Park
3rd	Lieut.-Col. G. G. G. Lord Binning	Hyde Park
4th	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)
5th	Lieut.-Col. H. M. Owen	Dublin
6th	Lieut.-Col. J. E. Dewar	York
7th	Lieut.-Col. U. G. C. de Burgh	Dundalk
8th	Lieut.-Col. G. F. Sullivan	Rawul Pindi
9th	Lieut.-Col. St. John O. Gore	S. Africa (White)
10th	Col. T. C. Porter	South Africa (Gen. French)
11th	Lieut.-Col. W. H. M. Lowe	South Africa
12th	Lieut.-Col. J. F. Burn-Murdoch	S. Africa (Buller)
13th	Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. Alexander	S. Africa (French)
14th	Lieut.-Col. F. W. N. Wogan-Browne	Lucknow
15th	Lieut.-Col. W. A. Ramsay	Bangalore
16th	Lieut.-Col. J. F. M. Fawcett	S. Africa (White)
17th	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Page	S. Africa (French)
18th	Lieut.-Col. Hon. R. T. Lawley	Norwich
19th	Lieut.-Col. P. L. Clowes	South Africa
20th	Lieut.-Col. B. Gough	S. Africa (Lord Methuen)
21st	Lieut.-Col. R. B. W. Fisher	S. Africa (French)
22nd	Lieut.-Col. E. R. Courtenay	Cairo
23rd	Lieut.-Col. D. S. W. Earl of Airlieth	S. Africa (Methuen)
24th	Lieut.-Col. H. J. Blagrove	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
25th	Lieut.-Col. G. Hamilton	S. Africa (Methuen)
26th	Lieut.-Col. J. R. P. Gordon	Meerut
27th	Lieut.-Col. H. L. Aylmer	South Africa
28th	Lieut.-Col. J. R. P. Gordon	South Africa
29th	Lieut.-Col. B. D. Miller	S. Africa (Sir G. White)
30th	Lieut.-Col. O. W. W. Jenkins	S. Africa (White)
31st	Lieut.-Col. H. G. P. Beauchamp	Mhow
32nd	Lieut.-Col. W. G. Crole Wynham	New-ridge

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

ROYAL HORSE AND ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

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B	South Africa	P
C	South Africa	Q
D	South Africa	R
E	South Africa	S
F	South Africa	T
G	South Africa	U
H	South Africa	V
I	South Africa	W
J	South Africa	X
K	South Africa	Y
L	South Africa	Z
M	South Africa	AA
N	South Africa	AB

Royal Field Artillery (Headquarters, Woolwich).

1st Bn.	South Africa	82nd Bn.	S. Africa (Methuen)
2nd	South Africa	83rd	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
3rd	South Africa	84th	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
4th	South Africa	85th	South Africa
5th	South Africa	86th	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
6th	South Africa	87th	S. Africa (Sir G. White)
7th	South Africa	88th	South Africa
8th	South Africa	89th	S. Africa (Sir G. White)
9th	South Africa	90th	Bareilly
10th	South Africa	91st	Mooltan
11th	South Africa	92nd	Bellary
12th	South Africa	93rd	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
13th	South Africa	94th	S. Africa (Gen. Gatacre)
14th	South Africa	95th	S. Africa (Methuen)
15th	South Africa	96th	South Africa
16th	South Africa	97th	S. Africa (Gen. Gatacre)
17th	South Africa	98th	South Africa
18th	South Africa	99th	South Africa
19th	South Africa	100th	South Africa
20th	South Africa	101st	Hilsea
21st	South Africa	102nd	Hilsea
22nd	South Africa	103rd	Hilsea
23rd	South Africa	104th	Shorncliffe
24th	South Africa	105th	Shorncliffe
25th	South Africa	106th	Shorncliffe
26th	South Africa	107th	Woolwich
27th	South Africa	108th	Woolwich
28th	South Africa	109th	Woolwich
29th	South Africa	110th	Newcastle-on-Tyne
30th	South Africa	111th	Newcastle-on-Tyne
31st	South Africa	112th	Colchester
32nd	South Africa	113th	Colchester
33rd	South Africa	114th	Colchester
34th	South Africa	115th	Woolwich
35th	South Africa	116th	Woolwich (temp.)
36th	South Africa	117th	Woolwich (temp.)
37th	South Africa	118th	Coventry
38th	South Africa	119th	Exeter
39th	South Africa	120th	Exeter
40th	South Africa	121st	Dorchester
41st	South Africa	122nd	Dorchester

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Mountain Division.				ROY
..... Lunai Koral	No. 6 Batt.	 Jutogh	1st	2nd
..... Khya Gali	"	 Quetta	2nd	3rd
..... Bars Gali	"	 Darjeeling	QUE	1st
(Sir C. Warren)	"	 Mandalay	QUEST	2nd
..... Kalabagh	" 10	S. Africa (Sir G. White)	3rd	2nd
ern Division (Headquarters, Dover.)				
No. 1, Dover: No. 2, Great Yarmouth.				
No.16 Co.		 Egypt	THE	
..... St. Helena	" 17	 Malta	1st	
..... Bangoon	" 18	 Gibraltar	2nd	
..... Kurraooh	" 19	 Gibraltar	3rd	
..... South Africa	" 20	 Gibraltar	KING	
..... Shoeburyness	" 21	 Sheerness	1st	
..... Mooltan	" 22 (H.)	 Sheerness	2nd	
..... Aden	" 23	 Shoeburyness	3rd	
..... Allahabad	" 24	 Delhi	4th	
..... Shoeburyness	" 25	 Hong Kong	NORTH	
..... Gibraltar	" 26	 Bombay	1st	
..... Dover	" 27	 Sheerness	2nd	
..... Bombay	" 28	 Landguard Port	3rd	
..... Wilt. I. of Wight	" 29	 Leith Port	4th	
..... Dover	" 30	 Dover	5th	

Southern Division (Headquarters, Portsmouth).

Depôts: No. 1, Port Rowner, Gosport; No. 2, S. Africa Bks., Liverpool.	
No. 1 Co.	Malta
" 2	South Africa
" 3	Portsmouth
" 4	Malta
" 5	Agra
" 6	Roorkee
" 7	Weymouth
" 8	Bermuda
" 9	Roorkee
" 10	Gibraltar
" 11	Roorkee
" 12	Singapore
" 13	Malta
" 14	South Africa
" 15	(S.T.) South Africa
" 16	South Africa
" 17	Malta
" 18	Aden
" 19	Malta
" 20	(S.T.) Fort Fareham
" 21	Portsmouth

CLARE ARTILLERY (MILITIA) Devonport

Western Division (Headquarters, Devonport).

Depôts: No. 1, Citadel, Plymouth; No. 2, Scarborough.	
No. 1 Co.	St. Lucia
" 2	Plymouth
" 3	Halifax, N.S.
" 4	(T.) Ferozepore
" 5	Rawul Pindi
" 6	South Africa
" 7	Jhansi
" 8	Mauritius
" 9	(H.) Trimulgherry
" 10	South Africa
" 11	Port St. George
" 12	Jersey
" 13	Pembroke Dock
" 14	South Africa
" 15	(S.T.) South Africa

LOCAL BATTALIONS OF ROYAL ARTILLERY.

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No. 1 Co.	Singapore	No. 1 Co.	Ceylon
" 2	Hong Kong	" 2	Ceylon
" 3	Hong Kong	" 3	Mauritius
" 4	Hong Kong	" 4	Mauritius
" 5	Hong Kong		

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3rd Co. (Fortress)	Bermuda	48th Co. (Submarine)	Ochamth
4th Co. (Submarine)	Gosport	A Co. (Depôt)	Ochamth
5th Co. (Field)	Aldershot	B Co. (Depôt)	Ochamth
6th Co. (Fortress)	South Africa	C Co. (Depôt)	Ochamth
7th Co. (Field)	S. Africa (Methuen)	D Co. (Depôt)	Ochamth
8th Co. (Rail)	S. Africa (Methuen)	E Co. (Depôt)	Ochamth
9th Co. (Field)	South Africa	G Co. (Depôt)	Ochamth
10th Co. (Railway)	South Africa	H Co. Army Headquarters, India	
11th Co. (Field)	South Africa	M Co. (Submarine)	Ochamth
12th Co. (Field)	S. Africa (Buller)		
13th Co. (Survey)	Clifton, Bristol		
14th Co. (Survey)	Dublin		
15th Co. (Fortress)	Gibraltar		
16th Co. (Survey)	Bedford		
17th Co. (Field)	S. Africa (Buller)		
18th Co. (Fortress)	Halifax, N.S.		
19th Co. (Survey)	Southampton		
20th Co. (Fortress)	South Africa		
21st Co. (Submarine)	Felixstowe		
22nd Co. (Submarine)	L. of Wight		
23rd Co. (Field)	S. Africa (White)		
24th Co. (Fortress)	Malta		
25th Co. (Fortress)	Hong Kong		
26th Co. (Field)	South Africa		
27th Co. (Submarine)	Bermuda		
28th Co. (Submarine)	Malta		
29th Co. (Fortress)	South Africa		
30th Co. (Submarine)	Plymouth		
31st Co. (Fortress)	South Africa		
32nd Co. (Fortress)	Gibraltar		
33rd Co. (Submarine)	Cork Harb.		
34th Co. (Submarine)	Gravesend		
35th Co. (Subm.)	Pembroke Dk.		
36th Co. (Fortress)	Bermuda		
37th Co. (Field)	South Africa		
38th Co. (Field)	South Africa		
39th Co. (Submarine)	Sheerness		
40th Co. (Submar.)	Halifax, N.S.		
41st Co. (Fort.)	Ceylon & Singapore		
42nd Co. (Fortress)	South Africa		
43rd Co. (Fortress)	Mauritius		
44th Co. (Fortress)	Chatham		
45th Co. (Fortress)	Steam Road		
Transport	South Africa		

TELEGRAPH BATTN.

1st Div.	South Africa
2nd Div.	Newgate Street

BRIDGING BATTN.

A Troop	South Africa
B Troop	Aldershot
C Troop	South Africa

FIELD DEPÔT R.E. TROOPS, ALDERSHOT

1st Field Park	South Africa
Balloon Depôt	Aldershot
Balloon Sections	South Africa

COAST BATTN. (Submar. Miners)

Sect. 1 (Tyne)	N. Shields
" 2 (Severn)	Cardiff
" 3 (Olyde)	Greenock
" 4 (Humber)	Paull
" 5 (Tees)	Middlesbrough
" 6 (Thames)	Bromley Ferry
" 7 (Forth)	Leith, H.M.S. Dido
" 8 (Mersey)	Liverpool
" 9 (Falmouth)	Falmouth
" 10 (Weymouth)	Weymouth

LOCAL COMPANIES ABROAD

Singapore (Subm.)	Singapore
Hong Kong (Subm.)	Hong Kong
Ceylon (Subm.)	Trincomalee
Mauritius (Subm.)	Mauritius
Sierra Leone (Subm.)	Sierra Leone
W. India (Subm.)	Jamaica
W. India (Fort.)	Jamaica and St. Lucia.

INFANTRY.

GRENADE GUARDS:	
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. D. A. Kinloch
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. Lloyd, D.S.O.
3rd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. M. S. Orabie
COLISTREAM GUARDS:	
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. E. Oodington
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. O. F. Hamilton
3rd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. V. J. Dawson
SCOTS GUARDS:	
1st Bn.	Col. A. H. Paget
2nd Bn.	Col. I. R. Jones
3rd Bn.	
ROYAL SCOTS (1ST):	
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. P. Morgan-Payler
2nd Bn.	Col. T. F. Ross
3rd Bn.	Col. E. J. Grant
QUEEN'S (ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT) (2ND):	
1st Bn.	Col. J. S. Collins
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. O. F. Hamilton
3rd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. H. Fairclough
THE BUFFS (EAST KENT REGIMENT) (3RD):	
1st Bn.	Col. A. E. Oodington
2nd Bn.	Col. R. A. Hickson
3rd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. T. F. Bruckman
KING'S OWN (ROYAL LANCASTER REGIMENT) (4TH):	
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Rowlandson
2nd Bn.	Col. M. E. Crofton
3rd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. B. N. North
4th Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Kemmis
NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS (5TH):	
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. G. O. Money, C.B.
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Freund
3rd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Lambton, D.S.O.
4th Bn.	Lieut.-Col. T. G. L. H. Armstrong
5th Bn.	Col. Lord A. M. A. Percy

ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT (6TH):

1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. E. G. Forbes, C.B.
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. Q. Jones, C.B.
3rd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. W. F. Jackson
4th Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. E. Briggs
5th Bn.	Lieut.-Col. B. C. McCalmont
6th Bn.	Col. H. L. B. McCalmont

ROYAL FUSILIERS (7TH):

1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. P. B. Rodick
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. G. Donald
3rd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. E. Briggs
4th Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. O. Annesley
5th Bn.	Col. O. E. Lang
6th Bn.	Col. H. N. B. Good
7th Bn.	Col. G. Dibley

KING'S (LIVERPOOL REGIMENT) (8TH):

1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. L. S. Mellor
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. H. Harrison
3rd Bn.	Col. J. M. Batten
4th Bn.	Col. O. C. Woodward

NORFOLK REGIMENT (9TH):

1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. L. Govan
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. L. H. Phillips
3rd Bn.	Col. F. H. Custance
4th Bn.	Lieut.-Col.

LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT (10TH):

1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. R. Lowth, C.B.
2nd Bn.	Col. H. R. Roberts
3rd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. W. Willson
4th Bn.	Col. Lord W. Cecil, M.V.O.

DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT (11TH):

1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. O. W. Park
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. M. Bullock
3rd Bn.	Col. F. H. Mountstevens
4th Bn.	Col. Hon. J. S. Trefusis

SUFFOLK REGIMENT (12TH):

1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. F. C. Mackenzie
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. O. A. Townley
3rd Bn.	Col. R. Norton
4th Bn.	Col. H. D. Fryer

SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY (13TH):

1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. A. Walsh
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. J. Galloway

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY (32ND-46TH):

1st Bn. Col. O. F. A. Turnbull Lucknow
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. Aldworth, D.S.O. South Africa
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. T. E. J. Lloyd Devonport

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S WEST RIDING REGIMENT (33RD-76TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. G. E. Lloyd, D.S.O. S. Africa (Kelly-Kenny)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. S. J. Trench Rangoon
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. A. K. Wyllie Cork

BORDER REGIMENT (34TH-55TH):

1st Bn. Col. J. H. E. Hinde South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wood Bareilly
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. R. Bain Colchester
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. A. W. D. Lewis Not embodied

ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT (35TH-107TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. B. D. A. Donue for South Africa
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. C. Young Seakote
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. the Earl of Murch, A.D.C. Brighton

HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT (37TH-67TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. R. Parkinson Cherat, Punjab
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Briggs S. Africa (Gen. Tucker)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. the Earl of Selborne Aldershot

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT (38TH-80TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. O. Savage Aldershot
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. N. S. Allen Subathu, Punjab
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. M. A. W. Brown Not embodied
 4th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. F. Charrington South Africa

DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT (39TH-54TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. J. J. Kentish Nowshera, Punjab
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. O. H. Law South Africa (Sir C. Warren)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. H. Austen Shorncliffe

SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (40TH-82ND):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. McCarthy-O'Leary S. Africa (Buller)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. F. G. Richardson Jubulpore
 3rd Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. R. I. Blackburne South Africa

WELSH REGIMENT (41ST-69TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. R. J. F. Banfield South Africa
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. R. S. L. Penno Ahmednuggur
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. A. T. Perkins South Africa

THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS) (42ND-73RD):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. E. G. Grogan Sitapur
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. M. Cartwright-Yorston S. Africa (Methuen)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. O. W. Rollo Montrose

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY (43RD-52ND):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. Hon. A. E. Dalzell South Africa
 2nd Bn. Col. F. H. Plowden Ferozepore
 3rd Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. W. Earl of Orkney Buttavant
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. O. B. Bulkeley Not embodied

ESSEX REGIMENT (44TH-66TH):

1st Bn. Col. T. E. Stephenson South Africa (Gen. Gatacre)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. T. Stock Burma
 3rd Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. A. T. De Neave Warley
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. F. S. Walker Not embodied

SHERWOOD FORESTERS (DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT) (45TH-95TH):

1st Bn. Col. H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O. S. Africa (Gatacre)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. D. Bulpitt Malta
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. H. Moore Manchester
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. N. L. Pearce South Africa

LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (47TH-81ST):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. R. G. Kerkewich S. Africa (Lord Methuen)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. B. A. Satterthwaite Malta
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. L. Bonhôte Malta

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT (48TH-58TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Capper Allahabad
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. C. Denny South Africa (Lord Methuen)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. S. G. Stopford-Sackville Aldershot

BERKSHIRE REGIMENT (49TH-66TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. F. O. Carter Gibraltar
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. Evans-Gordon S. Africa (Gen. Gatacre)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. T. J. Bowles Kilkenny

QUEEN'S OWN (ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT) (50TH-97TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. O. W. H. Evans, D.S.O. Aden
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. E. A. W. S. Grove for England
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. Bonhôte Malta

KING'S OWN LIGHT INFANTRY (51ST-105TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. Sir H. A. W. Johnson, Bart. Limerick
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. O. St. L. Barter S. Africa (Lord Methuen)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. T. H. Skinner Not embodied

KING'S (SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY) (53RD-85TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. O. H. Collette Poona
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. Spens South Africa

KING'S (SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY) (53RD-85TH)—continued.

3rd Bn. (M.) Col. Sir T. Meyrick, Bart., O.B. Not embodied
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. E. S. Lucas Gravesend

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT (57TH-77TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. G. White Wellington, Madras
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. W. Hill South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. V. Rolleston Not embodied
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. G. C. Helme, O.B. Woolwich (for South Africa)

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS (60TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. Gore-Browne, South Africa (Sir G. White)
 2nd Bn. Col. G. G. Grimwood South Africa (Sir G. White)
 3rd Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. P. Campbell South Africa (Buller)
 4th Bn. Lieut.-Col. E. W. Herbert Cork
 5th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. G. Astell Not embodied
 7th Bn. (M.) Col. G. W. L'Estrange Templemore
 8th Bn. (M.) Col. G. W. Cooke-Collis South Africa

WILTSHIRE REGIMENT (62ND-97TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. O. Harford Quetta
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. M. Carter South Africa (Gen. Gatacre)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. E. C. A. Sanford Fermoey

MANCHESTER REGIMENT (63RD-96TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. E. R. Curran S. Africa (Sir G. White)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. T. Reay Aldershot
 3rd Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. C. D. Leyden Not embodied
 4th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. W. J. Bosworth Not embodied

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT (64TH-98TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. T. Currie, C.B. Jhansi
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. O. E. Bradley South Africa (Gen. Tucker)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. H. Monckton Not embodied
 4th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. R. Mirehouse Newry

YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT (65TH-84TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. J. Kirkpatrick S. Africa (Warren)
 2nd Bn. Col. H. Boughy Agria
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. G. Wilson, C.B. York

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY (68TH-106TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. L. Woodland S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. G. B. V. Paget Mandalay, Burma
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. R. B. Wilson South Africa
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. M. H. Lambert Aldershot

HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY (71ST-74TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. R. Kelham S. Africa (Lord Methuen)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. R. D. B. Rutherford Ceylon (for England)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. W. F. Story Devonport
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. J. W. Thackeray Not embodied

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS (72ND-78TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. A. Campbell Egypt
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. Hughes-Rallett, D.S.O. S. Africa (Methuen)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Munro, Bart. South Africa

GORDON HIGHLANDERS (75TH-92ND):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. A. Scott South Africa (Lord Methuen)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. F. Macbean South Africa (Sir G. White)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore Edinburgh

QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS (79TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. T. F. Watson-Kennedy South Africa
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. M. Hunt Gibraltar
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. A. D. Mackintosh of Mackintosh Aldershot

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES (83RD-86TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. Haggard Fort William, Bengal
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. G. G. Sharman-Orawford Not embodied
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. R. G. Sharman-Orawford Not embodied
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. H. D. A. Cutbill Not embodied
 5th Bn. (M.) Col. R. H. Wallace Not embodied
 6th Bn. (M.) Col. H. W. Jameson Sheffield

ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS (87TH-89TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. F. B. C. Carleton S. Africa (Sir G. White)
 2nd Bn. Col. J. Reeves South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. R. Jameson Not embodied
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. Sir R. A. Hodson, Bart. Colchester
 5th Bn. (M.) Col. J. Leslie Not embodied

CONNAUGHT RANGERS (88TH-94TH):

1st Bn. Col. L. G. Brooke South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. E. Harman Meerut
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. G. L. Bence-Lambert Not embodied
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. R. L. Staunton Not embodied
 5th Bn. (M.) Col. D. T. Hammond Shorncliffe

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS (91ST-93RD):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. Wilson South Africa (Lord Methuen)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Campbell Rhaniket
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. the Duke of Montrose, K.T., A.D.C. Dublin
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. A. C. D. Dick South Africa

LEINSTER REGIMENT (100TH-109TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. Martin Halifax, N.S. (for South Africa)
 2nd Bn. Col. J. G. Glancy Barbados
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. H. G. Smyth Woolwich (for South Africa)
 4th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. B. E. B. Lord Castletown Not embodied
 5th Bn. (M.) Col. O. Pepper Not embodied

ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS (101ST-104TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. E. S. Evans South Africa
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. F. S. Druiett Dinapore
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. F. W. Bell Dover (for South Africa)
 4th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. V. C. Viscount Castlerosse Not embodied
 5th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. J. Massy-Westropp Not embodied

ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS (102ND-103RD):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. G. A. Mills South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
 2nd Bn. Col. O. D. Cooper South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
 3rd Bn. (M.) Col. F. J. Tynte, C.B. Not embodied
 4th Bn. (M.) Col. R. J. Morrison Not embodied
 5th Bn. (M.) Col. H. C. Gernon South Africa

RIFLE BRIGADE:

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. E. W. Colville S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. T. E. Metcalfe S. Africa (Sir G. White)
 3rd Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. R. Kenyon-Slaney Rawul Pindi
 4th Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. E. Pemberton Dublin
 5th Bn. (M.) Col. J. W. Lee Not embodied
 6th Bn. (M.) Col. J. R. Malone Not embodied
 7th Bn. (M.) Col. H. C. Viscount Hardinge Not embodied

WEST INDIA REGIMENT:

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. L. Bayley Bermuda
 2nd Bn. Col. D. M. Allen Jamaica
 3rd Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. Bor Sierra Leone

HONG KONG REGIMENT:

Lieut.-Col. J. M. Betalio, I.S.C. Hong Kong

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA RIFLES:

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Manning, I.S.C. Central Africa
 2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. E. J. Brake, R.A. Mauritius

WEST AFRICAN REGT. Lieut.-Col.

CHINESE REGIMENT:

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. Bower, I.S.C. Wei-Hai-Wei

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Headquarters of Companies:—

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			Aldershot	32		South Africa
2 Ditto.... Woolwich	17	(Supply dépôt)		33		South Africa
3 South Africa			Aldershot	34	....	South Africa
4 South Africa	19	....	South Africa	35	....	South Africa
5 South Africa	20	....	South Africa	36	....	South Africa
6 South Africa	21	....	South Africa	37	.....	Aldershot
7 South Africa	22	....	South Africa	38	(Supply Co.)	
8 South Africa	23	....	South Africa			South Africa
9 South Africa	24	....	South Africa	39	(Transport dépôt)	
10 South Africa	25	....	South Africa			Derwent
11 South Africa	26	....	South Africa	40	....	South Africa
12 South Africa	27	....	South Africa	41	....	South Africa
13 South Africa	28	....	South Africa	42	....	South Africa
14 South Africa	29		South Africa	43	(Remount) Wool	
15 South Africa	30		South Africa	B		Derwent

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2	Aldershot	9	Colchester	16	Cork
3	Aldershot	10	Chatham	17	Ouragh
4	Netley	11	Dover	18	London
5	Netley	12	Woolwich	19	Chester
6	Portsmouth	13	Edinburgh		
7	Devonport	14	Dublin		

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 Middlesex Company Herbert Hospital, Woolwich
 Surrey Company Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot
 Eastern Counties Company Depot, R.A.M.C., Aldershot
 Kentish Company Depot, R.A.M.C., Aldershot

ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

Headquarters of Companies:—

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2	South Africa	6	South Africa	10	South Africa
3	South Africa	7	Egypt	11	South Africa
4	South Africa	8	Gibraltar	12	South Africa

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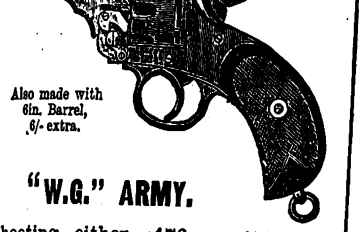
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23rd (Infantry)	A. C. G. Besley	8107
29th (University)	V. P. Druce	6898
32nd (Infantry)	C. H. Clutterbuck	7688
40th (Infantry)	C. C. Wigram	7516
110th (Infantry)	A. W. K. Loyd	6814
— (Infantry)	R. C. Otter	5998
Queen's Cadet	A. d'E. Knox	5229

† Indian Staff Corps.

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MARCH.**

FIRST on the	*H. F. L. Grant	1955
whole List		
7th (University)	*Lord A. I. Percy	1899
56th (Infantry)	*J. S. Woodruff	1805
62nd (Infantry)	*E. V. Jenkins	1588
74th (Infantry)	*T. T. Simpson	1499
77th (Infantry)	*T. B. Olive	1498
8th (Cavalry)	*G. G. Middleton	1469
8rd (Guards)	*E. H. Weller-Poley	1395
107th (Infantry)	*G. C. Morphet	1378
117th (Infantry)	*D. R. Ewing	1349
— (Infantry)	*T. E. Bussell	1327

MILITIA COMPETITIVE.**SEPTEMBER.**

FIRST (Cavalry)	*R. Hamilton-Stubber	1892
SECOND (Infantry)	*W. P. H. Hill	1873
SECOND (Artillery)	*W. E. Delves-Brough-	
	ton	1542
17th (Infantry)	*O. C. Clifton	1622
28th (Infantry)	*R. G. Clarke	1522
66th (Infantry)	*L. E. C. W. Wilmer	1830
8th (Cavalry)	*O. K. Chance	1356
Colonial Candidate	*C. D. Macklem	1308
— (Infantry)	*E. T. F. Hood	1187
— (Infantry)	*O. F. Lloyd	1179
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THE MILITARY SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE invasion of the Free State in force by Lord Roberts has had an effect almost electrical. In addition to raising the siege of Kimberley it has, as we fully anticipated, automatically relieved the pressure on the British positions in both the eastern and southern portions of the theatre of war. So far-reaching has been the effect that for some days the centre of interest again shifted to the Tugela, whence news may now at any time come that Ladysmith has been relieved. Meanwhile, since the 16th inst., an almost uninterrupted struggle has been proceeding between the armies of Lord Roberts and General Cronje, the latter forced into laager and standing fiercely at bay on the hills of Paardeberg, thirty miles south-east of Kimberley. On October 11 the war commenced. Since that day four weary months passed marked by fitful successes alternating with painful reverses to the scattered British forces. On January 10 the arrival of Lord Roberts and Kitchener at Cape Town was welcomed with acclamation as the herald of better things. We have not been disappointed, although a most difficult situation had to be faced. It was a herculean task which Lord Roberts undertook, but a month sufficed for its accomplishment, as on February 10 the reorganised forces 50,000 strong lay between Modder River Camp and Enslin ready for immediate advance. The morning of the 11th saw the advance begun.

As we write Bloemfontein is the first objective of the western army, Ladysmith that of the army of Natal. On Monday while Lord Roberts

at Paardeberg, twenty-five miles north-east of Jacobsdal Camp, and flanking the direct road to the Free State capital, was still engaged with Cronje's forces, Sir Redvers Buller assaulted and captured Hlangwane Hill, commanding Colenso and searching the Boer positions north of the Tugela. In the operations leading up to this advantageous situation there has been abundant evidence of concerted action. On the 14th inst., while the powerful cavalry force under General French was sweeping round the rear of Magersfontein, driving in the enemy and capturing his laagers, and while three British infantry divisions, following the route so brilliantly opened for them by the distinguished cavalry leader, were engaged in seizing the drifts of the Riet and the Modder, Sir Redvers Buller was co-operating, 300 miles away, by commencing operations against the enemy's positions lying east of Colenso and south of the Tugela. On that day Hussar Hill was taken and the camp of the British general established upon it. This hill, which approaches the Inhlawe range, is not shown on the maps, and the name given to it has probably been lately adopted to mark some local incident. The three days that followed were occupied chiefly in shelling the enemy's position from the hill that had been taken, preparatory to an advance in force on Monte Cristo, the dominating point of the Inhlawe hills. The attack on Monte Cristo was delivered in force on Sunday with three infantry brigades and a cavalry brigade by a simultaneous advance on three sides, Brigadier Norcott's brigade (4th) operating against the west, General Hildyard's (2nd) against the south, and General Barton's (6th) against the east, while the cavalry stretching further away to the east swept round the enemy's extreme left flank as far as the banks of the Tugela. The day closed with the capture of the position and the hurried retreat of the routed Boers across the river, abandoning laagers, ammunition, and stores.

The capture of Hussar Hill and Monte Cristo gave General Buller commanding points for guns to bear on Hlangwane Hill, the key to the enemy's main position beyond the river on Grobler's Kloof, and on Monday a successful assault on Hlangwane was made by the Fusilier Brigade. On Tuesday morning the rest of the force advanced towards the Tugela. Colenso was found to have been evacuated, and was occupied by the brigade of General Hart, who after encountering a slight resistance from the rear guard of the Boer forces which appeared to be in full retreat, pushed his advanced guard to the northern bank. On Wednesday Sir Charles Warren's 5th Division crossed the Tugela by a pontoon bridge—at what point we are not informed—and drove back the enemy's rear guard, the naval 12pr. silencing all the Boer guns. The head of Sir Redvers Buller's column was then within ten miles of Caesar's Camp, the main bulwark of the Ladysmith garrison to the south. A strong position still lay in front on the Asvogelkrantz Hill, a place not shown on the maps, barring the way between Colenso and Ladysmith. It commands the railway to Nelthorpe and takes the Boer position on Bulwane Mountain in reverse.

Meanwhile General Cronje on the road to Bloemfontein is pressed hard by Lord Roberts's army. Hampered by his ponderous train of ox-drawn waggons the Boer commander has been placed at serious disadvantage, but is stoutly maintaining an heroic defence. To delay the British in their pursuit as long as possible was manifestly his best policy, so that in his rear and in front of the capital a fresh force drawn from the commandos in Natal and Cape Colony might be collected and entrenched to resist our advancing army. The strength of the reinforcements that could reach him cannot well be estimated, but it is surmised that some 10,000 may have been drawn in from Cape Colony and another contingent of equal strength from the Tugela, besides what may be sent by rail from Pretoria. We know that Commandant Botha from Natal assailed the British attacking Cronje on Monday and was defeated. Our advance on Bloemfontein it is clear is to be fiercely contested, and before that point is reached there will probably be many more days of heavy fighting, for the Boer is a determined and a brave foe. The most striking features about the British advance from the western border were the daring character of General French's march, coupled with a celerity that enabled him to cover ninety miles in four days, the arduous and excellent work of the transport, and the fine marching of the infantry. The adroitness and success of General Cronje's retreat from Magersfontein with his cumbrous ox train of 1,000 waggons also merit our admiration. He is reported to have moved out of his impregnable position on the evening of the 15th inst. with all possible rapidity to Rondevaal and Koodoosrand Drifts on the Modder, and to have been overtaken by General Kelly-Kenny near Klip Drift as he was seeking to gain the Bloemfontein road. On Sunday a heavy action was fought. The Boers were attacked in laager by three brigades and the mounted infantry; they lost 800 in killed and wounded, but maintained their ground. On Monday the attack was renewed, and on the following day Lord Roberts, to avoid the heavy loss that an assault on Cronje's position would entail, decided to confine himself to shelling the laager of the Boer general while the troops fell upon the reinforcements arriving to assist him. The result was the dispersion and defeat of the reinforcements with heavy loss. The latest unofficial telegram from Paardeberg, the scene of the struggle, states that the Boer general was surrounded and had asked for a truce of twenty-four hours to bury his dead. As this delay might have been fatal to the issue of the campaign the request was refused, and the battle is being fought out to a finish.

The events that have occurred in northern Cape Colony concurrently with those of greater moment recorded above have been of an entirely subordinate character. The nature of the situation there is distinctly due, however, to the exigencies of the operations in chief. The recent falling back of our advanced posts first from their encircling positions around Colesberg, and subsequently from Rensburg, after the successful tactics of General French for many weeks, occasioned

surprise and disappointment. It was not recognised at the time that the activity of the British mounted troops so apparent about Colesberg, and the reported advance of British infantry in overwhelming force to seize Norval's Pont, were intended to draw the Boers from Modder River and Ladysmith, and to concentrate attention on the Orange River. In the success attending this ruse, and in the celerity and secrecy with which General French with his cavalry, and General Kelly-Kenny with his division of infantry were transferred from the north of Cape Colony to Modder River Camp, we must recognise the masterful mind that had been preparing for the successful invasion of the Orange Free State. General Brabant has been doing good service in the disaffected district around Dordrecht, which place he occupied on Sunday. Brisk skirmishing from various points took place on Tuesday between our colonials and a Boer commando still in the neighbourhood of Arundel, but the enemy, who were not more than 1,000 strong, retired on the arrival of British reinforcements. News to the 12th inst. has been received from Mafeking, which is still buoyant and hopeful, and prepared, if necessary, to hold out for another four months. Colonel Plumer's efforts to reach the town are still persevered in, but have not so far been crowned with success. Fighting took place on the 12th inst. between his force and the enemy near Crocodile Pools, where he attempted to carry a Boer fort by storm in a night attack, but failed owing to the insurmountable nature of the defences. In Zululand the flying column of colonial scouts has been reinforced, but the bulk of the Boer force has withdrawn towards Dundee and Helpmakaar, following the tendency to retire now manifest in the Transvaal Army in Natal. The entire withdrawal of the Boers from Zululand is much to be desired in the present temper of the Zulu people, as that warlike race cannot be expected to stand quietly by while their kraals and cattle are looted. In deference to the representations of the resident British magistrates they, as well as the Basutos, have hitherto maintained a strictly passive attitude, but we have it on the highest authority that if native territories are deliberately invaded the natives will undoubtedly rise, and if they do it will be against the Boes, not against us. On the whole, we have every reason to be encouraged at the progress of events in the theatre of war.

THE AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.

THE more carefully we look into the details of Lord Lansdowne's scheme for the improvement of our military condition the more we are disposed to regard it with favour, its weak points notwithstanding. It is the second really practical attempt which has been made to bring about an admittedly much-needed increase in our military establishments, the first having been associated with the session of 1898. But the scheme of this year has a great advantage over that of 1898—its provisions are to be put into force at once as a test of the capabilities of our existing system. The augmentation proposed in 1898 was spread over three years. Endeavours are to be made to produce the present increase without delay. It was only, it may be remembered, on Monday, the 12th inst., that Parliament was placed in possession of the Government proposals, yet on the following Saturday, the 17th inst., the Army Order was issued intimating that the twelve new battalions were to be brought into existence forthwith, whilst on Monday last the Royal Warrant was issued authorising the creation of the new Royal Reserve battalions. Prompt action of this kind is so completely at variance with the usual red-tape procedure of Government departments that it cannot fail to meet with the approval of every sensible and right-thinking man throughout the kingdom.

Those who a few weeks ago were denouncing Lord Lansdowne as a *dilettante* War Minister because, as they said, he had held office for "five years"—he has only been at the War Office for four years, be it remembered—without doing anything to better the condition of our land forces, will now be brought to see, we hope, how groundless and unjust their charges were. Soldiers, fortunately, do not require to be told, for they know how much the Army owes to the present Minister for War, who has done more than any Secretary of State who has ever held office in Pall-mall to improve the soldier's condition and render the military service attractive. He has now gone one step farther, and in obedience to the popular demand has determined to set about the raising, if he can, of a number of the new regiments, batteries, battalions, &c., which are so necessary in order to place our Army in some sort of condition of readiness to take the field in an emergency.

It will be disappointing to the critics of the War Office, perhaps, to find that much-abused department moving as it is doing in the direction of progress; but in face of such commendable activity there ought to be a better understanding than it is to be feared exists between Westminster and Pall-mall. A Minister of Lord Lansdowne's vigour and capacity deserves support. The War Office may fail signally in the attempt to bring the new units into existence, but if it does the fault will scarcely rest with it. The War Office, after all, can only do its best with the material it finds to its hand. It can no more fill the ranks of regiments and battalions than the man in the street, who used to imagine that Pall-mall was responsible for every shortcoming of our Army. Happily for the country the man in the street is now being brought to recognise where the fault really rests for all that is really wrong in our military system. It cannot be too frequently and too forcibly impressed upon the public that the War Office is powerless to produce a strong and efficient Army unless Parliament gives it encouragement and support. But, after what has occurred lately at St. Stephen's still further to shake the public confidence, it is to be doubted whether any good is to be expected from our legislators there assembled until some dire disaster has come to prove more conclusively than ever how much injury is done by party politics. The present was an occasion when it might reasonably have been expected that all parties in the Imperial Parliament would have shown a desire on grounds of patriotism to have assisted the Minister for War to have launched his scheme successfully. It has become, however, so much the custom for certain honourable members to set personal and party interests before everything that not even Lord Lansdowne, who has been such an able and conscientious Minister for War, could apparently command support in a matter of first importance.

The endeavours that Lord Lansdowne is making to raise the establishment of the Army may not, as we say, produce the desired result, but they are nevertheless called for, and in the interests of the Empire it is deeply to be deplored that a better feeling does not exist in the House of Commons. There can be but one ending to the present policy. Soon the good sense of the people of the country will rise in indignant protest against the scandal—for scandal it is fast becoming—of party politics. Already there are indications of deep-rooted dissatisfaction at the general conduct of public business. Once let that feeling assert itself and it will go badly with those who are satisfied to make party the be all and end all of their political existence. The wealth of the country is enormous, and it has to be properly protected. The taxpayers have been brought to realise the risks they run whilst placing the question of national defence in the hands of a body of political buffoons who oppose every measure affecting the

defences of the country simply for the sake of opposition, whilst meanwhile the whole continent of Europe is looking on in amazement at the enormity of the farce which is being enacted—a farce the consequences of which the nation will assuredly have to pay, as it deserves to do, a big price for before many years are over our heads. There are few continental journals more friendly to this country, as a rule, than the *Tageblatt* of Vienna. And what says that paper with regard to the recent debate in the House of Commons? That "it was a disgrace to the British Parliament, and showed the level to which some statesmen will sink even in once respectable England in order to ventilate their political spleen." And again:—

"England is a great and wealthy Empire. . . . Every other great Power has recognised the necessity of introducing conscription, but England calmly ignores the united wisdom of her neighbours, and would have gone on in blissful ignorance of her appalling weakness if the war with the Boers had not shown her how utterly insignificant her military power has become. If England desires to retain her position then she must introduce conscription as the only means of so doing. It is a question of conscription, vastly increased estimates, or national and commercial ruin. There is no mistaking this fact, no evading the responsibilities of the choice. The sooner the Government gives up its half-measures and boldly proposes this only possible solution of the military problem which Great Britain has to solve the better. If radical measures are postponed too long they may be too late."

The *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* holds that "England must make up her mind whether she is to continue working with an Army system which is entirely obsolete and altogether unsuitable for the conduct of war on a large scale, or whether she can reconcile herself to the idea of universal service." All continental critics are agreed that we have to face one of two alternatives—either to bring in conscription or double our military expenditure by making service in the ranks really attractive and so raising our available forces to twice their present strength. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will not countenance conscription. What will he say to largely-increased estimates? It is just possible he may oppose these too; and still, we suppose, he would desire prudent business men to regard him seriously and not put him in the category of the impossible. "We don't want to fight," Sir Henry says, "we want to go on making money and living in amity with all men." When a statesman at the end of the nineteenth century argues in this way—and that statesman an ex-Minister for War—what can the world think?

Army Notes.

True it is that nothing succeeds like success. The moment Kimberley was relieved the whole theatre of war in South Africa—east, west, and south—gave welcome signs of activity. Consequently speculation is now rife as to the possible duration of the war. So far nearly all the predictions made with regard to the Boers have been falsified, but as they were based on ignorance this was inevitable. Predictions based on knowledge of the climate and country are perhaps more likely to prove correct. As in Australia so in South Africa, the year is practically divided into winter and summer, the former of which will begin in another month. Already the grass on the veldt has been dried up by the drought, and there will be no more till next October. Neither Transvaalers nor Free Staters have supplies of fodder to fall back upon, as their system of warfare is devised to secure the utmost mobility. How scarce grass is in the northern Republic during the winter months may be gathered from the fact that the burghers, until they seized part of Zululand, were in the habit of driving their herds into Natal to graze on the sweet grass of the lower veldt. Nor is this all. The Boer is not well constituted to bear cold. Hence all operations in the high altitudes of the Drakensberg are out of the question, so that the commandoes now in Natal are not likely to risk the dangers of holding Laings Nek and Van Reenen's Pass against the British. All the many wars carried on by the Boers against

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THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c.

the natives were begun early in October, and if by January their end had not been attained they returned for the winter, beginning a fresh campaign the following season. It will be remembered that President Kruger's ultimatum was delayed on account of the state of the grass, which was not high enough to serve as food for the horses. Already these are in miserable condition; with a bare veldt there will soon be none at all. A Boer without a horse is an unthinkable quantity, and so it is difficult to see how he is to continue the war, or, willing as he might be to postpone further military operations until next summer, he will not be allowed.

If the Empire has cause to be proud of the defence of Kimberley it has equal cause for pride in its relief, notwithstanding the fact that during the past forty years English and colonial troops have performed some notable marches. South Africa has been described by a cynical traveller as a desert with remarkably rich oases scattered over it, and to-day these are parched by the heat. To travel over the heavy sand of the veldt under a broiling sun requires the finest qualities, for cold helps to brace a soldier on the march, heat enervates him. Moreover, his sufferings from want of water are not to be described, and the greyish-yellow shining surface of the sand dazzles his eyes. When to these afflictions are added a dust storm, thunder, lightning, and rain, the cheerfulness and determination of those who followed General French were worthy of admiration.

If Commandant Ferreira, whose death in the field is reported in a recent despatch, was the doughty partisan chief who played a distinguished part in Natal and South Africa in the troubled relations of Dutch, Zulus, British, and natives forty years ago, a very courageous, wily, and able leader has disappeared from the scene of his constant activity. We do not know if he was well treated by our Government or not for his aid in Transvaal difficulties, but it is understood that he complained of us, and it is certain that he rendered Lord Wolseley very efficient assistance in the expedition against Secocoeni. In the assault on the "Fighting Kopje," of which General Sir H. Brackenbury gave a most interesting account a short time ago in *Blackwood*, Ferreira led the column on the right of our array in person and stormed the heights most gallantly, very much interested in securing some of the chief's fat cattle, and in honour and reward for himself. He was a revival or survival of the old soldier of fortune, and the fear of his name was widespread among the native tribes.

The circumstances connected with the return of Lieut.-Colonel Gough to England from the command of the 9th Lancers on the Modder after the action at Enslin will no doubt be fully investigated, and in justice to a gallant officer who bears a name honoured in the Service and for the sake of the distinguished regiment, from the command of which he has been removed in such an extraordinary manner in the presence of the enemy, we think there should be no avoidable delay in doing so. Meantime it would be advisable to stay the flow of idle and ignorant gossip which has been let loose in the clubs and in society in relation to the matter. Lord Methuen did not send Colonel Gough back to England, nor did he make any charge against him for disobedience of orders nor for any refusal to carry out his instructions in the field, nor for anything else. The day after the battle his lordship simply informed Colonel Gough that he was not satisfied with the manner in which the cavalry were employed in guarding the camp, and he then and there took the extreme step of ordering Colonel Gough to make over the command of his regiment to Major Little and to report himself at Cape Town. Lieut.-General Sir F. Forestier-Walker gave Colonel Gough to understand on his arrival there that he had received no instructions with regard to him. The lieutenant-colonel of the 9th Lancers, placed in a situation as intolerable as it was novel, took passage for England, where he remains awaiting the action of the War Office, before which he laid a statement. In the meantime he has been offered employment by the authorities, but he has not accepted service. It has not been stated in the press accounts of the action that the cavalry Lord Methuen had at his disposal at the action was dismounted and served as infantry,

and the charge which Gough delivered was not seen by the general, who was in another part of the field: "The horses were 'dead beat'; I could not follow in pursuit."

Owing to the rapid change which has come over the situation in South Africa, it appears scarcely necessary to cite the various opinions expressed by our foreign military contemporaries, which are nearly all based upon imperfect knowledge or are merely echoes of what has been said by the press at home. The *Militär-Wochenblatt*, which seems to have abandoned its bitter attitude against us, is occupied wholly with our operations on the Tugela, and the chief fault it finds with us is that we have been ignorant of topography and have attacked where success was scarcely possible. The *Belgique Militaire* has an article which looks rather foolish since it speaks of the "retreat" of Colonel Pilcher from Douglas as having had a serious effect upon the campaign on that side, with the result, in the view of this critic, that Kimberley was almost in extremis. The Boer raid in Zululand appears to give great pleasure to the *Belgique Militaire*. But the foreign military papers appear generally to have tired a little in their attempt to describe circumstances in which their opinions have so often proved wrong. Our very excellent contemporary, the *Revue du Cercle Militaire*, continues to give a useful chronicle of events without comment.

Mr. Wyndham's reply to Mr. Drage a few days ago was a notable announcement. The delegates who are about to visit this country in connection with the Australian Federal Bill are to be invited to give their views on the reorganisation of the Army on an Imperial basis. Here we have distinct evidence that the Government are rising to a great opportunity. However "informal" the proposals of the colonies may be, they yet mark a distinct advance towards unity and the beginning of better things. The colonies have always recognised their obligations in the matter of defence, but advantage has never been taken of it by the home authorities to formulate an acceptable scheme. The truth of the matter is they feared to raise the question of representation, which is the real difficulty in creating an Imperial Army. The colonies will not contribute to the cost of it unless they have also a voice in its control, and the same is true of the Navy. The Government is thus face to face with the grandest opportunity of consolidating the Empire which has presented itself for two generations. The colonies are willing—nay, eager—to accept a share in the burden of defence, and have proved the value of their military services on the battlefields of South Africa. That their whole relations to the mother country have been changed by the war is as clear to them as it is to Lord Roberts, who with the foresight of the soldier and the insight of the statesman raised a colonial division, under a colonial brigadier, and his own body guard among picked men on the spot. What is required now is constructive statesmanship on England's part and a frank recognition of the changed order of things. She has within her grasp a position such as no other Power since time was ever held. Will she let it slip in babble, or will she rise to its responsibilities? Her choice will alter the whole future of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The Queen's letter to the Commander-in-Chief touches a true note. Like all those brief but pregnant messages to her people which have marked the great events of her reign, it appeals to loyalty, a sentiment which is stronger in the breast of the average man than the philosophical school of political thought imagined. That the letter will attract greater attention than a War Office proclamation there is no doubt whatever. The beloved Queen, for whom thousands of soldiers have died in the past, will not appeal in vain to old soldiers who are living. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates who have served their Sovereign Lady in years gone by will regard it not so much a duty as an honour to give another year's service. The response to Her Majesty's dignified and politic letter should be overwhelming.

The proposal of the Government to form a certain number of battalions composed of ex-soldiers under forty-five years of age of good character is, at all events, an honest endeavour to

utilise our dormant resources. The direct invitation of the Queen will do much to secure success, and this appeal will show that Her Majesty considers herself what all soldiers like to consider her as the personal head of the Army. No amount of War Office invitation would have been so promising of success as the Queen's request to her former warriors, whose welfare has always been so dear to her, to rally round her in the present emergency. Sentiment goes far, especially with soldiers and sailors, and these would make great sacrifices to please their beloved Sovereign. Already many hundreds of men have applied to the War Office for instructions, and if popular officers be selected we have no doubt that many thousands will follow the example of the hundreds. Of course out of the perhaps 200,000 men who have served and are under forty-five years of age, enormous deductions must be made for physical disability, for emigration, and for indifferent character. Of the remainder many men hold such good and responsible positions that they can hardly be expected to revert to the comparative discomfort of barracks or camp, even though it be but for a year. In some cases the men themselves might be willing, but their employers might be unwilling to keep their places open for them. Almost all employers have behaved hitherto admirably in this respect, but there is a limit to self-sacrifice, and they might not be disposed to practically give the men in their employment leave of absence for a whole year. Opinions differ very much on this point, but our own conviction is that if the War Office will be content with 25,000 men they will probably get them.

The question of compulsory service has been a good deal to the fore in Parliament this week. Lord Wemyss's motion proposing the revival of the Militia ballot, to which we referred last week, led to a full-dress debate in the House of Lords. The fate of the motion was never in question, but Service members of the Lower House who are in favour of some scheme of modified conscription had hoped that the majority against it would not have been as heavy as it actually was. One effect of the debate and the division has been to cause the abandonment by Major Rasch of his intention to bring in a bill dealing with the question in the House of Commons. There had, of course, been no intention of seriously proceeding with such a measure, it being frankly admitted by its supporters that the time is not ripe for such an innovation. The bill was intended rather as a *ballon d'essai*, and as such it would have been useful. In view of Lord Salisbury's speech Major Rasch has decided not to proceed with it. Service members, however, are firmly of opinion that the Government will have to submit some far more drastic proposals to Parliament than the temporary measures they have brought forward to meet the immediate situation created by the war. The boom in recruiting will not continue for long after the termination of hostilities unless the conditions of service are still further improved. It would cause no surprise if the Government eventually decide to increase the rate of pay to all branches and ranks of the Army. It is pointed out that while during the past few years the wages of agricultural labourers and of workmen generally have shown a steady advance, there has been no corresponding increase in the pay of our soldiers. Another reform which commends itself to some members is the introduction of some form of short service for officers. This would, of course, effect a revolution in the method of promotion which would have to be closely watched. A simplification of the Army entrance examination is also advocated on the contention that the present course of study necessary keeps many young men out of the Army who would make excellent officers.

The action of the Government in regard to the Royal Patriotic Fund is to be commended. Lord Lansdowne said in the House of Lords the other night that "it could not be denied that there had been a certain amount of dissatisfaction—he did not say that it was well founded—at the proceedings of the Royal Commissioners in recent years." As regards the £250,000 of the Transvaal War Fund transferred by the Lord Mayor, to have expended only £3,000 in relieving 319 widows and 315 children seems a very inadequate proportion in view of the heavy losses which the war has already entailed. Other funds are

being distributed much more liberally. The very multiplicity of funds for widows and orphans occasioned by the war supplies evidence of the indisposition of the nation to trust more money to the Royal Patriotic Commissioners. This being the case the Government have been well advised in deciding on the appointment of an independent committee of inquiry to be presided over by that sound lawyer, Lord Justice Henn Collins. The other members will be Lord Northbrook, the Right Hon. William Lidderdale, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Whitmore, M.P., Mr. Robson, Q.C., M.P., the Rev. Cosmo Lang, and Colonel Twynam. The terms of reference are: "To consider with the assistance of the managers of the various charitable funds available for the relief of persons who have served or are serving in the field, or of the families of such persons, how these funds may be distributed with the least waste, and to the best advantage of those for whom they were intended." Here for the moment the matter must rest; but pending the issue of the committee's report there will be no falling off, we trust, in the support which the public have been giving to the several funds for the benefit of the widows and children of our brave soldiers.

Lord Roberts has applied to the War Office for a large number of officers for special service in South Africa in addition to those already appointed, and it is understood that about forty more will be sent out.

It is estimated at the War Office that the call just made by the Queen's Royal Warrant for ex-soldiers between twenty-two and forty-five to re-enlist for twelve months' home service in the Royal Reserve battalions about to be formed will produce about 45,000 men.

The cavalry reserve squadrons from which it is proposed to raise the four new cavalry regiments are those of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) at Canterbury, Royal Dragoons at Shorncliffe, Scots Greys at Edinburgh, Inniskilling Dragoons at the Curragh, 10th Hussars at Woolwich, 12th Lancers at Colchester, 13th Hussars at Hounslow, and 14th Hussars at Newbridge. All these regiments are in South Africa.

Official inquiries are being made in Birmingham and other large centres of industry as to what buildings there are available for the permanent accommodation of large numbers of Militia. It is especially desired that a return should be made of all large premises, such as void factories, which may be acquired by purchase or lease. A communication has also been received from the officer commanding the Midland Regimental District at Lichfield asking what accommodation there is in the city for billeting Militia.

An official intimation is published to the effect that: "An instance having recently occurred of an officer on sick leave in England applying for employment on active service in South Africa, the War Office has intimated that the Commander-in-Chief greatly deprecates such requests, as he considers it the duty of officers on sick leave to use every endeavour to regain their health with a view to their returning to their units to resume the duty which their ill-health has thrown on others."

The Junior Naval and Military Club, 96, Piccadilly, will open its doors on Monday next. It has been established with a view of meeting the requirements of the large body of officers who are awaiting election to the older Service clubs. The club-house, which has been newly decorated and furnished throughout, contains a ladies' dining-room on the first floor and a number of bedrooms for the convenience of members, with a lift from the basement to the top of the building.

From all parts of the country reports come showing that the Queen's appeal to her old soldiers is being splendidly responded to, and that the Royal Reserve battalions will be speedily made up after the day appointed for re-enlistment.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved of the arrangements for holding the Bisley meeting of the National Rifle Association this year from July 9 to 21.

Army Personal.

The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée on behalf of the Queen at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, the 7th prox., at two p.m.

A telegram from Calcutta, dated Wednesday, says: "The health of General Sir William Lockhart continues to improve."

Lieut.-General French makes the fourteenth general officer now on the active list who has been promoted to the rank of Major-General on the establishment for distinguished service in the field. The others are: Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley, April 1, 1874, and Lord Roberts, V.C., November 20, 1880; Generals Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., May 21, 1884, Sir William Lockhart, September 1, 1891, and Sir Henry Brackenbury, June 15, 1885; Lieut.-Generals Sir George White, V.C., July 1, 1881, Sir Francis Grenfell, August 3, 1889, Lord Kitchener, September 25, 1896, Sir Archibald Hunter, November 18, 1896, Sir Leslie Rundle, November 18, 1896, Sir Bindon Blood, May 20, 1898, the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, November 16, 1898, and Sir Herbert Chermiside, November 23, 1898.

No general officer comes under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, so far as age and non-employment rules go, in the course of next month, but on April 1 General H. S. Anderson, C.B., I.S.C., and Lieut.-Generals J. H. Hall and G. H. Moncrieff will complete five years of waiting and will have to retire in the event of employment not coming to them in the meantime.

The Rev. J. C. Edghill would in ordinary circumstances have retired from his position as Chaplain-General to the Army on the 8th inst. His decision to retain his appointment until the close of the war in South Africa, as the Secretary of State desired, has occasioned great satisfaction, not alone on account of Dr. Edghill's great popularity, but it settles once and for all the question of his successor, as under no conditions whatever could the vacancy now be filled by an outsider.

Brigadier-General St. J. Michell, I.S.C., has been transferred from the Allahabad to the Rohilkund District, vice Brigadier-General Sir W. Meiklejohn, proceeded on leave.

Colonel H. B. Kingscote, Colonel on the Staff Commanding Royal Artillery at Halifax, N.S., attains the age of fifty-seven on Wednesday next and will be placed on the retired list.

No fewer than six colonels on the active list attain the age limit next month, viz.: Colonels G. M. Fox, A.A.G., at York on March 4; H. Moore, Recruiting Staff, St. George's Barracks, on March 7; J. E. Blundell, late Hampshire Regiment, on March 12; C. P. Temple, D.S.O., A.A.G., Cork, on March 13; H. S. Brownrigg, late Rifle Brigade, on March 18; and G. MacDonald, R.E., on March 21.

The colonels on the Indian establishment who come under the fifty-seven years' rule next month are Colonels M. J. King-Harman on March 1 and C. E. Shepherd on March 22.

Colonel A. Wilkinson, commanding the 19th Regimental District, Richmond, will complete his term of appointment on March 25.

The regimental commands falling vacant next month are those of the 4th Dragoon Guards (Lieut.-Colonel G. D. F. Sullivan) on March 17; 9th Lancers (Lieut.-Colonel B. Gough, extended term) on March 15; 1st Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers (Lieut.-Colonel C. C. H. Thorold) on March 4; and 2nd Batn. King's Royal Rifles (Colonel G. G. Grimwood) on March 18. Colonels Sullivan and Thorold are granted extensions, and Colonel Grimwood, whose battalion is on active service, may be seconded unless other employment has been found for him in the meantime so as not to retard regimental promotion for a longer period, as this is scarcely the time at which to order a good and tried commanding officer from the seat of war.

Colonel J. H. Laye, late of the Scottish Rifles, who has been A.A.G. at headquarters since October 9, 1899, when he was transferred from Portsmouth as a temporary measure, has now taken over the duties of Major-General Sir Henry Rundle as D.A.A.G., and operates in that capacity until further orders.

Colonel E. S. Browne, V.C., commanding the 24th Regimental District, will succeed Colonel G. M. Fox as A.A.G. of the York District with effect from the 4th prox.

Colonel R. G. Kekewich, 1st Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, the hero of Kimberley, comes of an old Devonshire family established at Peamore, near Exeter. He is a relative of Mr. Justice Kekewich and Sir George Kekewich, the Permanent Secretary of the Education Department. He happened to be stationed at Cape Town when it was decided to strengthen the Kimberley defences by half a British regiment, and he was therefore sent on there with headquarters and four companies of the Loyal North Lancashire, which distinguished corps will be certain to perpetuate the memory of the siege by having in due course the word "Kimberley" added to the honours they now bear.

Colonel J. G. Maxwell, D.S.O., will embark in the *Mexican* to-day for South Africa on special service.

Colonel H. C. B. Farrant, late Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, A.A.G. Dublin, has been transferred in a similar capacity to Army headquarters as a temporary arrangement.

Lieut.-Colonel G. F. Davidson, Recruiting Staff Officer, Birmingham, has been appointed Chief Recruiting Staff Officer in London with the rank of Colonel, vice Colonel H. Moore, who is about to be placed on the retired list.

Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Walker, Scottish Rifles, has joined the Intelligence Department at headquarters as an attached officer.

Major J. F. Daniell, R.M.L.I., who has been an instructor since January, 1898, succeeds Colonel L. G. Fawkes, R.A., as Professor of Military Topography at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Captain H. A. L. Tagart, 15th Hussars, has been appointed Brigade-Major to Major-General Dickson, C.B., who assumes command of the 4th Cavalry Brigade in South Africa.

Captain E. H. W. Stafford, R.E., is appointed an Instructor in Fortification and Geometrical Drawing at the Royal Military Academy, vice Major B. R. Ward, R.E., who has become professor.

Captain A. D. Furse, late of the West India Regiment, will read a paper at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, on Friday next at three p.m. on "Artificial Cover for Troops in the Field."

Lieutenant R. B. D. Blakeney, R.E., D.S.O., Sub-Inspector of the Traffic Department of the Egyptian Railway Administration, has been telegraphed for by Lord Kitchener, and will proceed as soon as possible to the Cape.

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THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR.

Saturday, Feb. 17.

Lord Roberts telegraphed to the Secretary of State for War:—

"Jacobsdal, Feb. 17, 5.50 a.m.

"Kelly-Kenny's brigade captured yesterday 78 waggons laden with stores, two waggons with Mauser rifles, eight boxes full of shells, 10 barrels explosives, and large quantity of stores, all belonging to Cronje's laager, which was still being shelled by our artillery when Lord Kitchener despatched the messenger."

Telegraphing to the Lord Mayor his lordship expressed his delight at the behaviour of the City Imperial Volunteers at the taking at Jacobsdal, they having been in the forefront of the battle under Col. Cholmondeley, and behaved with great gallantry.

Sunday, Feb. 18.

Brig-Gen. Brabant reoccupied Dordrecht, the Boers taking to flight. Gen. Brabant, with the colonial division of his mounted troops, first occupied the hills to the south. Finding rifle fire ineffectual he decided upon a night attack, and the enemy were driven out at the point of the bayonet. Our losses were eight killed and four wounded.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News*, in a telegram from Modder River sent off during the morning, said:—

"The whole of the enemy's force, under the command of Cronje, is now in flight. The suddenness of our appearance seems to have astounded the enemy and thrown them into a state of panic. All their positions were hurriedly evacuated, and the big guns at Magersfontein and Kimberley left. Cronje moved his transport, consisting of many hundred waggons, along the bank of kopjes north of the Modder towards Koffyfontein. Their transport got past our mounted infantry, but owing to weariness had to stop. Our artillery immediately opened on it. The main body of the Boer force kept up a running fight the whole day, vainly trying to escape. Each time their advanced guard advanced, our mounted infantry galloped round and checked them."

Monday, Feb. 19.

Telegram received at the War Office from Sir Redvers Buller:—

"Chieveley Camp, Feb. 19.

"I yesterday moved round the enemy's flank. The Queen's, who had bivouacked on the northern slope of Gingslo, crossed the nek, and, supported by the rest of the 2nd Brigade under General Hildyard, assaulted and took the southern end of Monte Cristo, the 4th Brigade on the left slope, the western. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, supported by the rest of the 6th Brigade, assaulted the eastern flank of the enemy's position, while the 2nd Brigade of Cavalry on the extreme right watched the eastern slopes of Monte Cristo, and drove back those of the enemy who went there to escape from our artillery fire. Assaulted by a heavy artillery fire on their front and flank, and attacked on their flank and rear, the enemy made but slight resistance, and abandoning their strong position, were driven across the Tugela. I have taken several camps and wagon-load of ammunition, and several of stores and supplies, and a few prisoners. The weather has been intensely hot, and the ground traversed exceedingly difficult. The energy and dash of the troops have been very pleasant to see, and all have done well. The work of the irregular cavalry, the Queen's, the Scots Fusiliers, and the Rifle Brigade was perhaps most noticeable, while the excellent practice of the artillery and the naval guns and the steadiness of the gunners under, at times, a very accurate fire, was remarkable. The accurate fire of the naval guns from Chieveley was of great assistance. Our casualties are not, I think, heavy."

Writing from Jacobsdal yesterday evening Reuter's correspondent said:—

"Gen. French's march deserves to be reckoned as one of the finest ever made. The mounted troops and horse artillery in four days covered a distance of 90 miles, fought two small engagements, and finished by relieving Kimberley. The rapidity of their movements helped to solve one of the problems of the war, and will enable us now to disregard Boer entrenched positions wherever the country permits of cavalry movements. The whole movement was made up of different combinations, all of which dovetailed exactly, in spite of several obstacles which it was impossible to foresee."

"Early on the 11th the concentration of French's division began, and it was completed on the same day at Ramdam. As the infantry appeared in sight early next morning Gen. French moved forward and seized two drifts on the Riet. Gen. Tucker's division followed, doing a splendid march, while close behind came Kelly-Kenny's division. Both of these divisions arrived at the Riet before Gen. French left. The drift was almost impassable for the transport, which was obliged to park on the south side of the river. It was found impossible for a team of mules to draw its load up the steep north bank, and it therefore became necessary to run relays of oxen, which were hitched on in addition to the mules, and thus the loads were dragged over all through the night in the midst of a terrible dust storm. At four o'clock next morning most of the transport was on the north side of the river. Unforeseen delay in the advance of the columns had occurred, but the magnificent work done by the transport service overcame all difficulties."

"Lord Kitchener accompanied Gen. Tucker's division, which marched to within three miles of Jacobsdal, being obliged to keep to the river on account of the water. Here the division stayed till the arrival of Gen. Kelly-

Kenny, who then moved straight towards Klip Drift on the Modder. Gen. French was awaiting the infantry there, and left for Kimberley immediately on the arrival of the division. Lord Methuen was opposite Magersfontein and Gen. Tucker held Jacobsdal, with Gen. Colville's division close at hand, ready to move wherever required, and Gen. Kelly-Kenny holding the Klip and Rondevaal drifts on the Modder. Gen. French had meanwhile arrived at Kimberley. Gen. Cronje had thus been completely outflanked, and the position of the Boer army at Spytfontein was untenable. Starvation or retreat was the only alternative. The Boer general chose retreat, but we are still uncertain whether it is his whole force which is retreating by way of the Modder to Bloemfontein, or only a portion of it while the rest is going away to the north of Kimberley. According to the latest reports Gen. Kelly-Kenny is pressing hard on Cronje's rear guard, following him, and harassing his retreat. A big gun, said to weigh 29 tons, is supposed to be still in the neighbourhood of Kimberley, unless the Boers have been able to move it with them in their retreat."

"There are three striking points to be noted in connection with the movements, namely, Gen. French's mobility, the efficiency of the transport arrangements, and the splendid marching of the infantry. So far the relief of Kimberley has not cost us 50 men. The transport arrangements have been above praise. The long marches were made across deep sand without water. Progress was necessarily slow, and four divisions had to be fed while they were cut off from their primary base. Added to all the work of the day was the duty of issuing stores during the night, so that the transport officers toiled continuously and sleeplessly. This they did with the utmost cheerfulness."

Tuesday, Feb. 20.

Lord Lansdowne, midst cheers, read to the House of Lords a telegram from Sir Redvers Buller:—

"Given in at Blowsfarm Feb. 20, 4.10 p.m., received War Office 3.44 p.m., sent out for delivery 3.45 p.m."

"The Fusilier Brigade yesterday took Hlangwane Hill, the right of the enemy's position, and commanding Colenso, the rest of the force advancing towards the Tugela this morning. The enemy had withdrawn all his troops north of the Tugela, and has practically evacuated Colenso. Today Hart has occupied Colenso after a very slight resistance by a weak rear guard, and we hope (hold) the line of the Tugela on the south side from Colenso to Eagle's Nest. The enemy seem to be in full retreat, and are apparently only holding a position which they occupy across the Colenso-Ladysmith Railway, where it is close to the angle of the Tugela, with a weak rear guard. Gen. Hart's advance guard is crossing at Colenso. Our casualties yesterday and to-day have, I hope, been few.—BULLER."

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

No news came to hand.

Thursday, Feb. 22.

Lieut.-Col. Page-Henderson with a squadron of Inniskilling Dragoons and two guns made a reconnaissance from Arundel to-day westward to Mooifontein Farm on the direct road between Colesberg and Hanover. He got close up to the Boers in the hills and was fired upon, but quickly getting his guns into position he shelled the hills and eventually drove out the enemy. The Boers retired northwards. They came under the fire of two other guns supported by a company of Australians near our western post on Dragoon Hill. Col. Page-Henderson proceeded to Mooifontein and now occupies it. Our patrols from Hanover road came out as far as Mooifontein.

The Boers are reported to be recrossing the Orange River into the Free State in large numbers, "all being most anxious to return to their farms and make peace, if only their leaders will give up what is regarded as quite a hopeless enterprise."

Friday, Feb. 23.

Up to the hour of going to press the latest news was contained in a telegram from Lord Roberts, issued from the War Office yesterday, in which his lordship said that he was satisfied by a careful reconnaissance in force of the enemy's position that he could not assault it without a very heavy loss, which he was most anxious to avoid. Accordingly he decided to bombard Gen. Cronje with artillery and to turn his attention to the enemy's reinforcements, which were rapidly arriving. The result was that the Boers were driven off in all directions, losing a good many killed and wounded and about 50 prisoners, who stated that they arrived from Ladysmith two days previously by railway.

This telegram was sent by Lord Roberts from Paardeberg at six o'clock on Wednesday morning. According to the parliamentary correspondent of the *Daily News* (Mr. H. W. Lucy), the telegram as published was not exactly as received. "Lord Roberts's telegram from Paardeberg was," says Mr. Lucy, "to use Mr. Wyndham's delicate phrase, 'reviewed' before it was read in the Lords by the Prime Minister and

in the Commons by the First Lord of the Treasury. I am informed by one who has seen the text of the original despatch that in the versions read it is considerably toned down. According to my informant, Lord Roberts's message conveys the impression that Cronje is held as in a vice, that his reinforcements are dispersed, and that British reinforcements are steadily coming up."

That Gen. Cronje was indeed held in a vice is evident from a wonderfully graphic message sent by Reuter's special correspondent from Paardeberg Camp on Tuesday evening. This correspondent describes the fight on Sunday, and proceeds to show how the Boer position was completely surrounded by the British forces during Monday. During that day Gen. Cronje asked for an armistice, which Lord Kitchener absolutely refused to grant. Thereupon Gen. Cronje intimated that he was ready to surrender, but on Lord Kitchener proceeding to the Boer laager he was informed that it was all a mistake, and that the Boers would fight to the death. Lord Roberts, who had reached the British headquarters, nevertheless gave the Boers every chance to surrender. This they did not do, and on Tuesday afternoon a fearful bombardment was opened upon the Boer laager. The wonderful pluck of the Boers in withstanding the rain of lyddite, shrapnel, and common shell—over 50 guns pounding away at a space not more than a mile square—evoked great admiration among the British troops. At nightfall on Tuesday the bombardment temporarily ceased, and the wearied soldiers sank to rest.

In concluding his account, Reuter's correspondent says:—

"I am writing in the middle of the sleeping camp. Not a sound disturbs the heavy slumber of the tired soldiers. Down in the river-bed not a fire is to be seen, not a cry heard. There is something tragic in the stern resistance which Cronje is hopelessly offering. It is impossible not to admire his pluck, but all condemn the wickedness of uselessly sacrificing the lives of his brave followers."

Speaking of the situation on Tuesday night the correspondent says:—

"This (Tuesday) is the third day of Cronje's imprisonment and stubborn resistance. Early in the morning the infantry engaged the enemy in the bed of the river, driving them back a short distance. The morning sun disclosed the Boers working like ants on their entrenchments round the laager. A few shells were fired to prevent them going on. Most of the day passed quietly. We heard Gen. French's artillery to the east, presumably engaging the Boer reinforcements. Every opportunity was given to the enemy to surrender, but when towards the afternoon they still gave no sign of doing so Lord Roberts determined to crush Cronje's resistance once for all. On the south bank he placed in position, at a range of 2000 yds., the 18th, 62nd, and 75th Field Batteries and two naval 12prs.; and on the north bank, enfilading the whole of the river-bed, the 65th (howitzer), 76th, 81st, and 82nd Field Batteries and three naval 4in. guns. Then followed the most wonderful scene it has ever been my lot to witness. Once before, in Thessaly, I have seen 110 guns in action, but never such a number of powerful guns concentrating their fire on a spot about a mile square. The lyddite shells raised great clouds of green smoke which filled the bed of the river, where shrapnel burst along the edge of each bank, except for a small space where the proximity of our infantry would have made the artillery fire dangerous to them. Our shells searched every bush and every ravine on the river banks."

Major-Gen. MacDonald has been wounded in the foot, but not very severely. It is hoped that he may ere long be able to return to the duties of his command.

An official list reaches us too late for publication giving the names of the rank and file killed in the fighting at Paardeberg Drift last Sunday. Altogether 147 men were killed. The 2nd Seaforth Highlanders had 35 killed, the Canadian Regiment 18 killed, the 1st Yorkshire Regiment 17 killed, the 1st West Riding Regiment 15 killed, 2nd Black Watch 13 killed, and 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry 11 killed.

The Boers opposing Gen. Buller's advance on Ladysmith have retreated from Colenso to Pieters, the next station on the line of railway. Here they are under the Boer guns at Bulwana, and it is the position, if they intend to fight again, as it is believed they will, where a stand will probably be made. Their position is stated to be a strong one.

The War Office last night issued a detailed list of the casualties of the war up to Saturday last. The total shows 136 officers killed, 396 wounded (of whom 29 subsequently died), and 171 missing; and 1,273 rank and file killed, 5,273 wounded (of whom 239 are since dead), and 2,446 missing or prisoners.

A list of deaths in Ladysmith between Saturday last and Wednesday has been forwarded to the War Office. Thirty-six men have died mainly from enteric fever, one was killed in action, and four wounded. Among the deaths from fever was that of Lieut. G. W. G. Jones, R.A.M.C.

The Mansion House Fund amounted to £711,000. The amount of the *Daily Telegraph* Fund had been brought up to 2,538,940 shillings, of which £1,443 12s. was received on Thursday.

SPORT IN EAST AFRICA.—For full information apply to HOUSTEAD, RIDLEY & CO., BANKERS and SHIPPING AGENTS, MOMBASA, and 34, CRAVEN STREET, LONDON, W.C. Caravans equipped for Uganda and all places in the interior. Provisions, &c., provided.

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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MODDER RIVER.

Casualties in the neighbourhood of Modder River, Feb. 11 :—

2nd East Kent Regt.

WOUNDED.—3433 Pte. R. Solley, 5656 Pte. J. Theobald.
MISSING.—3068 Corpl. A. Hughes, 2649 Pte. W. J. Home, 3202 Pte. A. H. Ford.

2nd Bedford Regt.

WOUNDED.—31 Lance-Corpl. Giar (?), 6313 Pte. J. Knighley, 3476 Pte. Brew (? 4476 Pte. H. Drew).

MISSING.

Lieut. Jebb (? 2716) Col.-Sergt. (C. T.) Miller
2588 Sergt. E. Whelan
4166 Sergt. J. Costello
5242 Corpl. F. Fowler
3946 Pte. H. Parkes
(? 3234) Pte. (A.) Thurlow
3356 Pte. Farrow
3644 Pte. J. Noah
3523 Pte. G. R. Read
4099 Pte. W. Hallett
4449 Drmr. R. Guy
(? 5617) Drmr. J. Potgee

1st Royal Irish Regt.

WOUNDED.—6249 Pte. M. Delohery, 6255 Pte. D. Fitzgerald.

MISSING.—3501 Pte. E. Lovely, 2442 Pte. M. Shaughnessy, 3391 Pte. W. Noctor, 4782 Pte. G. Ripon.

2nd Cheshire Regt.

WOUNDED.—5059 Pte. J. Noon, 3227 Pte. G. Hannaway.

2nd Worcester Regt.

WOUNDED.—4725 Pte. H. Edwards.
MISSING.—4818 Pte. G. Brown.

1st Welsh Regt.

PRISONER.—2566 Pte. Cherrley (wounded).

1st Essex Regt.

KILLED.—2746 Pte. E. Saltmarsh.
WOUNDED.—3957 Lance-Corpl. W. Byford, 4898 Pte. G. Turner, 2031 Pte. W. Harris.

PRISONERS.

2627 Pte. J. A. Thornton	2568 Pte. L. Stclair
3616 Pte. J. Newman	2302 Pte. A. Wentworth
2903 Pte. J. Doe	1780 Pte. J. Underwood
2926 Pte. A. Hume	(severely)
Wounded :	2457 L.-Corpl. W. Speller
2305 Pte. W. Austin	

1st Gordon Highlanders.

KILLED.—4770 L.-Sergt. J. Walker, 2091 Cpl. W. Ferguson.

WOUNDED.

5334 Corpl. J. Sutherland	4572 Pte. D. Woll
5035 Lance-Corpl. W. Riddel	4252 Pte. J. Bennett
4556 Pte. W. Watson	6698 Pte. J. Allison
6475 Pte. G. McLuggan	

Rimington's Guides.—Cpl. Gumley, wounded (missing).
Native Guides.—Charles Spooner, killed.

JACOBSDAL.

The following casualties occurred before Jacobsdal Feb. 14 :—

2nd East Kent Regt.

KILLED.—2769 Pte. H. Cox.
WOUNDED.—2853 Pte. Clawton, 2478 Col.-Sergt. H. Hopps, 2775 Pte. S. Moon, 5538 Pte. J. Celes.

2nd Cheshire Regt.

5119 Pte. C. Flynn	3395 Pte. W. Thomas
3230 Pte. J. Pedley	3003 Pte. W. Butcher
4638 L.-Sergt. T. Patchet	5704 Pte. P. Findley
5477 Corpl. E. Leyland	5571 Pte. T. Randles
5796 Pte. F. Clarke	2858 Pte. E. Hodgkinson

MISSING.—3801 Pte. E. Pace.

2nd Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—3433 Pte. Summerfield missing.

2nd Shropshire L.I.—4584 Pte. J. N. Shaine missing.

The following wounded were found in Jacobsdal Feb. 14, all doing well :—

8th Hussars.—4055 Pte. E. Nell, 2486 Pte. A. T. Bannon.
Coldstream Guards.—756 Pte. J. Hall.
2nd Seaforth Highlanders.—3842 Pte. W. King.

Casualties on Feb. 15 :—

2nd South Wales Borderers.

KILLED.—3786 Pte. D. Sharrow.

WOUNDED.

5702 Corpl. A. Walker	3488 Pte. W. Collier
1851 Pte. A. Edmunds	5991 Pte. E. Murphy
3490 Pte. W. Batman	

2nd North Stafford Regt.

WOUNDED.—3142 Corpl. F. Bright, 1303 Pte. H. Haynes, 5761 Pte. H. Ellwood.

City of London Imperial Volunteers.

WOUNDED.—Sergt. A. J. Rouse, Pte. C. F. Nesham, Pte. G. Edwards.

KIMBERLEY.

Casualties at Kimberley, Feb. 14, 15, and 16 :—

OFFICERS.

DIED OF WOUNDS.—2nd Lieut. Hon. W. McClintock Bunbury.
WOUNDED.—Lieut. R. D. Fordyce, 2nd Lieut. W. Long.

9th Lancers.

WOUNDED.—Capt. E. R. Gordon, Lieut. H. M. Durand, 2nd Lieut. P. F. Brassey.

16th Lancers.

KILLED.—Lieut. A. E. Hesketh.
WOUNDED.—Capt. G. E. Tuson.

Q Battery R.H.A.

WOUNDED.—Capt. G. Humphreys, slightly.

U Battery R.H.A.

KILLED.—Lieut. E. G. Garbutt.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

2nd Dragoons.

KILLED.—4338 Corpl. J. Stirrat, 3517 Pte. A. Watson,

3352 Pte. F. Lynn.

WOUNDED.—3007 Corpl. J. Cochrane, 3711 Pte. D. Jones,

4216 Pte. W. Watt.

MISSING.—3860 Pte. J. Engisch, 4395 Pte. H. McHugh,

4374 Pte. J. Smith.

9th Lancers.

WOUNDED.

3215 Sergt. J. Beetchley	3578 Pte. W. Rice
3247 Pte. S. Moxon	4162 Pte. G. Webster
3625 Pte. J. Turnbull	3772 Pte. S. Taylor
4041 Pte. J. Jeffers	4067 Pte. Goulding
3868 Pte. W. Price	3758 Pte. G. Dower
4206 Pte. S. Caister	3766 Pte. W. Bacon
2868 Corpl. J. Ford	

16th Lancers.

KILLED.—4358 Pte. A. Fitzgerald, 4400 Pte. S. G. Edgeley.

WOUNDED.

3505 Corpl. J. Tapper	(?) Pte. W. Silvester
4365 Pte. Clark	3890 Pte. D. E. Monaghan
4375 Pte. Moylett	3585 Pte. Scott
3775 L.-Corpl. C. Fletcher	2588 Pte. Wide
2769 Sergt. A. Holloway	4337 Pte. Macfarren
4327 Pte. W. Smith	

Royal Artillery.

MISSING.—74272 Shoeing-Smith B. Alcorn.

No. 2 Section, Ammunition Park, R.F.A.

WOUNDED.—65698 Sergt.-Farrier S. Trout.

WATERVAL.

Casualties at Waterval, Feb. 15 :—

2nd Lincoln Regt.

WOUNDED.—3587 Pte. G. Fields.
MISSING.—5195 Pte. W. Cank, 5084 Pte. W. Hagan, both wounded.

1st King's Own Scottish Borderers.

WOUNDED.

2917 Pte. H. Darling	3666 Pte. G. Wells
2735 Pte. J. Pearson	3893 Pte. J. Pagan
3592 Pte. E. Jones	3785 Pte. G. Keil

MISSING.—2841 Pte. A. Glen, 3158 Pte. J. Smith.

1st East Lancashire Regt.

WOUNDED.—1856 Pte. S. Connery.

MISSING.—2648 Pte. J. Mason.

2nd Hampshire Regt.

WOUNDED.—2nd Lieut. H. R. Jones, 5069 Lance-Corpl. C. Wells.

2nd North Stafford Regt.

MISSING.

Lieut. H. W. Ritchie	2888 Pte. F. Palmer
3638 Sergt. J. Murray	3157 Pte. J. Mould
3043 Corpl. J. Murphy	3016 Pte. H. Roper
3179 Pte. T. Austin	3536 Pte. J. S. Walton
2813 Pte. W. Adams	4232 Pte. J. Webb
1548 Pte. W. Edwards	4005 Pte. C. Vickers
2786 Pte. J. Mulloy	3798 Pte. D. Yapp

1st Gordon Highlanders.

KILLED.—3006 Pte. A. McGuire.

WOUNDED.

4717 Drmr. J. Reid	4535 Pte. W. Graham (? 4334 W. A.)
3589 Pte. Alex Bowie	
4989 Pte. D. Dorman	3522 Pte. Frank Neill

Kitchener's Horse.

WOUNDED.

Pte. B. C. Tucker	Pte. J. Nichol
Pte. Thornton	Pte. A. Miller
Pte. B. Raefield	Qrmr.-Sergt. Bree

MISSING.

Tpr. H. A. Hall	Tpr. J. Clarke
Tpr. H. L. Hedderhorn	Tpr. C. Allen

Taken prisoners at Riet River Feb. 15 :—

1st East Lancashire Regt.

2724 Corpl. J. Hancock	4578 Pte. J. Dawson
3504 Pte. J. Lang	2874 Pte. Gannon

Reported missing Feb. 16 :—

Army Service Corps.

5293 Staff-Sergt. Wheeler	8452 Dvr. G. Sidwell
T. Wilshire	9317 Sergt. W. Hoar
8755 2nd Cpl. W. H. Lanham	11809 Dvr. A. Orchard
13069 Dvr. H. Stentiford	7978 Sergt. J. Acheson

Also Conductors Gibson, Nugent, and Banks.

PAARDEBERG.

Casualties reported between Feb. 16 and 18 :—

OFFICERS.

WOUNDED.—Major-Gen. Knox; Major-Gen. H. A. MacDonald, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., severe.

81st Battery R.F.A.

MISSING.—Capt. Lennox.

2nd Buffs (East Kent Regt.).

WOUNDED.—Capt. A. D. Geddes, slight.

Norfolk Regt. (Mounted Infantry).

DIED OF WOUNDS.—Lieut. J. C. Hylton-Joliffe.

1st Yorkshire Regt.

KILLED.—2nd Lieut. A. C. Neave.

WOUNDED.—Lieut.-Col. H. Bowles; Major T. D. Kirkpatrick, severe; Capt. A. C. Buckle, South Stafford, attached, severe; Lieut. C. V. Edwards.

2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

KILLED.—Lieut.-Col. W. Aldworth, D.S.O.; Capt. E. P. Wardlaw and B. A. Newbury.

WOUNDED.—Capt. J. H. Mander, slight; 2nd Lieut. J. W. C. Kirk, severe; Lieut. H. W. Fife; 2nd Lieut. R. M. Grigg.

1st West Riding Regt.

KILLED.—Lieut. F. J. Siordet.

WOUNDED.—Capt. F. J. de Gex and H. D. E. Greenwood, slight.

2nd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

WOUNDED.—Lieut.-Col. A. M. Carthew-Yorston; Major Hon. H. E. Maxwell; Major T. M. M. Berkeley, severe; Capt. J. G. H. Hamilton, slight.

1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

KILLED.—Lieut. A. R. Bright; 2nd Lieut. W. A. Ball.

WOUNDED.—Major C. R. Day, dangerous; Capt. R. E. Watt, slight; Lieut. S. F. Hammick, slight.

2nd Shropshire Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.—Capt. R. R. Gubbins and R. A. Smith; Lieut. E. R. M. English; 2nd Lieut. H. W. Kettlewell; all slight.

4th King's Royal Rifles (Mounted Infantry).

KILLED.—Lieut. E. Perceval.

DIED OF WOUNDS.—Capt. E. J. Dewar.

2nd Seaforth Highlanders.

KILLED.—2nd Lieut. R. H. McClure.

DIED OF WOUNDS.—2nd Lieut. D. B. Moneyppenny.

WOUNDED.—Capt. G. C. Feilden and E. A. Cowans; Capt. G. M. Lumsden, severe; Lieut. J. P. Grant, severe; 2nd Lieut. A. R. Moncrieff, severe.

1st Gordon Highlanders.

WOUNDED.—2nd Lieut. W. B. J. Mitford, slight.

1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

KILLED.—Lieut. G. E. Courtenay.

WOUNDED.—Lieuts. C. N. Macdonald and G. Thorpe; 2nd Lieuts. G. A. Akers-Douglas, severe; and F. G. G. Cunningham, slight.

Canadians.

WOUNDED.—Capt. H. M. Arnold, dangerous; Lieut. J. C. Mason, slight.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

WOUNDED.—Capt. J. E. C. Canter; Lieut. Goddard, attached, severe.

HUSSAR HILL.

Gen. Buller reports the following casualties at Hussar Hill, Feb. 14 :—

28th Battery R.F.A.—20142 Gnr. W. E. Platt, wounded.

2nd Royal Fusiliers.

KILLED.—3845 Pte. A. H. Williams.

WOUNDED.—9730 Pte. Redgrave, 3400 Pte. W. Carter.

2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.—2506 Lance-Sergt. A. Owens, 5079 Pte. A. Caldwell.

1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

5796 Pte. W. A. Jones	2930 Pte. R. C. Roberts
3774 Pte. R. Jones	5895 Pte. S. Harris
6045 Pte. A. Davies	3336 Pte. C. Bills
5829 Pte. D. Rees	5836 L.-Corpl. W. O'Brien
5854 Pte. E. Vipond	

2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps.

WOUNDED.—Lieut. C. D. Petre and 4 men.

2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.—563 Colour-Sergt. G. Reville, 6166 Pte. A. Stewart.

Casualties reported, Hussar Hill, Moord Kraal, and Monte Cristo, Feb. 15 to 18 :—

4th Mountain Battery R.G.A.

WOUNDED.—Capt. R. E. Tylor, slightly.

2nd Royal West Surrey Regt.

KILLED.—Five men.
WOUNDED.—Capt. A. F. Sillem and H. R. Bottomley; Lieut. R. H. Mangles; 50 N.C.O's and men.

2nd Devonshire Regt.

WOUNDED.—15 N.C.O's and men.

2nd West Yorkshire Regt.

KILLED.—Capt. T. H. Berney and five men.
WOUNDED.—Lieuts. Porch and J. C. Grettton, 50 N.C.O's and men.

2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers.

KILLED.—4368 Pte. A. Lamonte.

WOUNDED.

2186 L.-Sergt. W. McCulloch	3124 Corpl. F. Williams
3456 L.-Sergt. N. Thurston	2392 Pte. J. Eddyshaw
2447 Pte. P. Quinn	3112 Pte. W. Drummond
2963 Pte. W. Clark	

1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.—5881 Pte. J. Barsby.

2nd East Surrey Regt.

WOUNDED.—Three men.

1st Durham Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

6282 Pte. J. Shanks	3789 Pte. J. Burns
6496 Pte. J. Brooks	2897 Pte. P. Woodall
3331 Pte. T. Staunton	5897 Pte. Dixon
5512 Corpl. C. Northam	

2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

2631 Col.-Sergt. E. O'Brien	2911 Pte. J. Conolly
5282 Corpl. Ring	405 Pte. Reilly
5716 Pte. M. Cox	6569 Pte. E. Nolan

MISSING.—3069 Pte. J. Phillips, 5608 Corpl. Robinson.

2nd Scottish Rifles.

WOUNDED.—2nd Lieut. J. M. Colchester-Wemyss.

1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.—2976 Pte. T. G. Iliffe.

2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.—3801 Pte. Patrick Foster and 3135 Pte. A. A. Adams.

Casualties on Feb. 20 :—

1st Rifle Brigade.

WOUNDED.—Lieut. W. R. Wingfield Digby and 11 men.

Casualties on Feb. 21 :—

2nd Somerset Light Infantry.

KILLED.—Capt. S. L. V. Crealock, Lieut. V. F. A. Keith-Falconer, 2nd Lieut. J. C. Parr.

WOUNDED.—Capt. C. G. Elger.

2nd Dorset Regt.

WOUNDED.—2nd Lieut. F. Middleton.

2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.—Col. J. Reeves (staff), Capt. H. G. C. Phillips.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.—Capt. R. E. Holt.

Approximate number of men killed, 9; wounded, 86; missing, 5.

RENSBURG.

Additional casualties, &c. at Rensburg, Feb. 10 and 12 :—

1st Royal Irish Regt.

MISSING.—6511 Pte. T. Wall.

2nd Worcester Regt.

KILLED.

Major A. K. Stubbs.

2308 Sergt. F. R. Wood
2558 Sergt. E. Watkins
2026 Sergt. J. E. Carter
4292 Pte. W. Mason
4383 Pte. C. Wheeler
2803 Pte. J. Morris
4444 Pte. S. Davey
2851 Pte. A. Lammass
3086 Pte. E. Danks

WOUNDED.

3198 Corpl. H. Nash
3563 Pte. J. Ward
3688 Pte. H. Dyer
4126 Pte. M. Cochlan
4326 Pte. W. Fielder
4627 Pte. C. Marshall
3334 Pte. G. Carter
2863 Pte. G. Green
2908 Pte. W. Waldron
3554 Pte. J. Cooling
4133 Pte. F. Hanley
3090 Pte. A. Moore
4146 Pte. J. Walker
4937 Pte. H. White
5002 Pte. H. Roberts

MISSING.

4586 Lance-Corpl. G. Jobson
4672 Pte. F. Deverill
4134 Pte. J. Adams
4478 Pte. J. Gilks
3770 Pte. H. Jeffs
4600 Pte. W. Johnson
4918 Pte. W. Pimm
3935 Pte. W. Weissner
4772 Pte. C. Earle

2nd Wiltshire Regt.

KILLED.—5308 Pte. F. J. Butler, 1938 Pte. H. Singleton.

WOUNDED.

2896 Pte. R. Nash
5185 Pte. F. Tandervin
2244 Pte. J. Pinchin
2298 Pte. F. Payne
3025 Pte. F. Ponting
2526 Pte. A. G. Noake

Victorian Rifles.—78 Pte. J. McCance, reported killed, is a wounded prisoner; Lieut. Gamble, wounded, should be Pte. Gamble.

List of casualties at Rensburg, Feb. 15 :—

2nd Bedford Regt.

WOUNDED.—4380 Pte. J. Dodkin.

2nd Wiltshire Regt.

KILLED.

1744 Col.-Sgt. H. Herrington
2160 Sergt. E. Walkley
2793 L.-Corpl. F. Chapman
5059 L.-Corpl. G. Coombs
4521 Drmr. F. Andrews
3013 Pte. C. Johnston

DIED OF WOUNDS.—Major F. R. Macmullen.

WOUNDED.—978 Pte. J. Ellis.

PRISONERS.

2nd Lieut. C. F. Thornton.
1123 Col.-Sgt. T. Bainbridge
4558 Corpl. T. Osborne
2300 L.-Corpl. J. Halliday
2737 Pte. A. Brickell
2137 Pte. G. Matthews
2567 Pte. F. Tilley
5105 Pte. J. Williams
2817 Pte. A. Chapman
2183 Pte. A. Dunn
2940 Pte. W. B. Hood
2422 Pte. F. Webb
1392 Pte. J. Wilson
4932 Pte. G. Vallis
4661 Pte. E. T. Wort
4636 Pte. K. Bodkin
3291 Pte. A. Painter
2711 Pte. G. R. Whatley
3085 Pte. E. Sanson

2587 Pte. A. H. Coop
2958 Pte. G. Newry
2708 Pte. W. Philpott
4307 Pte. J. C. Mitchell

2623 Pte. C. Jeffries
2146 Pte. W. Martin
2316 Pte. F. Catchmie
2688 Pte. J. Vany

MISSING.

Major H. A. Stock, Lieut. J. H. Prior (Plymouth Divn. R.E. Militia).

1019 Sergt. F. Eattell
434 Sergt. J. Wootton
2547 L.-Sergt. F. Goodridge
2167 Corpl. W. Davis
1059 L.-Corpl. H. Emery
2506 Drmr. J. Sutton
2860 Pte. H. Amor
4319 Pte. C. Borley
5194 Pte. W. H. R. Baines
5211 Pte. H. A. Bird
2286 Pte. D. T. Barnes
3379 Pte. A. H. Carpenter
5224 Pte. H. Bibben
3018 Pte. W. Duck
2371 Pte. T. Ellison
5233 Pte. S. Ford
4991 Pte. A. Giddings
2428 Pte. C. Grainger
2624 Pte. H. Nutland
2589 Pte. C. Musgrove
2759 Pte. D. C. Netton
2366 Pte. W. Nugent
2542 Pte. H. G. Pike
2470 Pte. A. J. Pike
2543 Pte. H. Potter
2190 Pte. F. Potter
5232 Pte. A. Trimsell
2162 Pte. W. Tylee
5004 Pte. A. West
4613 Pte. H. Varnsberry
5215 Pte. T. Maxwell
3259 Pte. L. Herne
5222 Pte. W. Hudd
5231 Pte. J. H. Hazzard
546 Pte. J. Hathrill
2853 Pte. F. W. Holky
2894 Pte. A. Harding
2211 Pte. A. Higgs
2622 Pte. R. Hargrave
2476 Pte. W. Hatter
3629 Pte. J. Heath
2553 Pte. J. Higgings
2761 Pte. S. Harding
2727 Pte. E. Hiscock
2776 Pte. R. Haskins
2947 Pte. H. G. Hickman
2912 Pte. W. J. Higgins
1527 Pte. J. E. Jones
2269 Pte. A. J. Kempster
5153 Pte. J. Krent

2626 Pte. H. Lyne
2158 Pte. A. Mabey
778 Pte. H. Amor
2772 Pte. F. Bristow
2210 Pte. W. Ball
2131 Pte. W. Barnes
2444 Pte. G. D. Bell
2905 Pte. J. Brown
2771 Pte. C. Barnes
2139 Pte. J. Brinkworth
2681 Pte. W. Cook
1907 Pte. J. Carpenter
2767 Pte. W. J. Cox
2696 Pte. J. Cox
2047 Pte. W. H. Jolliffe
4268 Pte. C. Jarvis
3362 Pte. M. J. Murphy
4146 Pte. F. J. Mizen
5269 Pte. J. E. Mee
5023 Pte. R. Pike
2105 Pte. J. Smith
3015 Pte. J. Sadler
3019 Pte. A. Smith
2159 Pte. J. Smith
3459 Pte. A. South
2742 Pte. T. Smith
5234 Pte. A. Trimby
2064 Pte. C. J. Thomas
4749 Pte. J. Targett
2421 Pte. C. Turner
1770 Pte. A. Turtell
5262 Pte. A. Willis
3059 Pte. H. Wakely
2140 Pte. F. Willis
2338 Pte. J. Webber
2747 Pte. A. Wheeler
5191 Pte. W. Hue
631 Pte. G. S. Moody
2292 Pte. E. Orchard
2501 Pte. G. Roberts
2921 Pte. F. Morse
5221 Pte. W. G. Keeble
2042 Sergt. J. Harman
2143 Sergt. G. Eagleton
4340 L.-Sergt. H. W. Coate
2674 Corpl. A. Baby
4839 L.-Corpl. E. Adlam
1541 L.-Corpl. G. J. Finlay
2591 Drmr. E. E. Northeast

Additional casualties at Koles Kop, Jan. 4 :—

1st Suffolk Regt.

WOUNDED.—2983 Pte. A. Howe, 2614 Pte. A. Jones, and 2792 Pte. W. Linwood.

All have now recovered.

At Plevman, Jan. 2, 3236 Pte. W. Chapman, 1st Suffolk, severely wounded; now recovering.

Casualties near Colesberg, Feb. 12 :—

2nd Worcester Regt.

KILLED.—4918 Pte. William Pimm and 3935 Pte. W. Weissner.

WOUNDED.—3724 Pte. E. Stubbs, 4444 Pte. Samuel Davey, and 3770 Pte. Henry A. Jeffs.

THE ADVANCE ON DORDRECHT.

Casualties at Bird's River, Feb. 16 :—

Brabant's Horse.

KILLED.

Capt. Crallan
Lieut. Chandler
Saddler-Sergt. Burke

WOUNDED.

Sergt. J. H. Wienck
Tpr. Nourse
Tpr. Aldred Purser

Cape Mounted Rifles.

KILLED.—Corpl. Sinclair.

WOUNDED.—Corpl. Geare and Tpr. David.

Casualties on Feb. 17 :—

Brabant's Horse.

WOUNDED.—Pte. H. Hensworth and Corpl. E. Gilbert.

LADYSMITH.

Feb. 10.—5448 Pte. H. Phillips, 1st Liverpool.
Feb. 11.—5342 Pte. J. Beach, 2nd Rifle Brigade, and 672 Pte. J. Ford, 1st K.R.R.C., died of wounds.

Feb. 13.—Major D. E. Doveton, Imperial Light Horse, died of wounds, and 199 Tpr. S. P. Duafuy (regiment not stated), slightly wounded.

Feb. 15.—4555 Pte. A. Butler, 2nd Rifle Brigade, severely wounded.

Feb. 18.—4299 Pte. F. Dowsett, 5th Lancers, drowned.

Weekly progress report (Feb. 15): Wounded all doing well except following—8767 Corpl. T. G. Smith, 1st K.R.R.C., 4341 Pte. E. Hornsby, and 4719 Pte. W. Bamfield (? Banfield), 1st Devon; 93936 Gnr. F. Pollard, 53rd Battery R.F.A.; 330 Lance-Corpl. W. G. Downer, Imperial Light Horse; 5341 Pte. E. Gilbert, 2nd Rifle Brigade.

DEATHS FROM DISEASE.

Feb. 9.—3400 Gnr. W. Saunders, 1054 Gnr. E. Biffen, 21st Battery R.F.A.; 61866 Pte. G. Bird (? 5213 J. Bird), 1st Liverpool; 1524 Pte. T. Donegan and 7479 Pte. W. Kneen, 2nd K.R.R.C.

Feb. 10.—4311 Pte. C. Toommy (?), 1st Manchester; Tpr. E. Holthe, Sergt. J. Hancock, Border Mounted Rifles; 873 Pte. W. Mason (? D. Meek), 2nd K.R.R.C.; 4746 Lance-

Corpl. Arthur Hill, 5th Lancers; 8779 Pte. J. Johnson, A.S.C.; R. Norton, private servant to Col. Rawson, R.E.

Feb. 11.—4163 Pte. R. Jarvis, 1st Manchester; 9277 Pte. J. O'Toole, 1st K.R.R.C.; 4604 Pte. H. T. Davison, Pte. E. Swonnell, 1st Devon; 19129 Dvr. A. Ham, Ammunition Column; 4106 Pte. F. Hambley, 5943 Pte. W. Seager, 2nd Rifle Brigade; 4495 Pte. J. Watson, 5th Lancers; 3966 Pte. E. Cousins, 19th Hussars.

Feb. 12.—1394 Pte. T. Kitching, 934 Pte. F. Clarke (? 924 W. Clarke), 2nd K.R.R.C.; Col.-Sergt. D. Dennard, 1st Gloucester, enteric.

Feb. 13.—28838 Sapper J. J. Mudd, 23rd Co. R.E.; 5007 Pte. C. Waite, 1st Gloucester; 3450 Sergt. J. Craig, 19th Hussars; 4461 Pte. W. Woodenden, 1st Leicester; 4534 Lance-Corpl. H. Gosage (?), 5th Dragoon Guards; 68 Gnr. C. Hamilton, Natal Navy Volunteers; 169637 Seaman E. F. Dunn, *Powerful*, enteric.

Feb. 14.—4868 Pte. J. Butler, 5th Lancers; 89736 Dvr. J. Barry, 42nd Battery R.F.A.; 1083 Pte. W. Nicoll, 1st K.R.R.C.; 5192 Lance-Corpl. C. Stainer, 1st Gloucester; 4239 Pte. A. Fincher, 1st Manchester.

Feb. 15.—4345 Pte. E. Oakes, 18th Hussars; 2840 Sergt.-Farrier R. Fraucis, 69th Battery R.F.A.; 9024 Pte. S. Iggleton, 2nd K.R.R.C.; 4819 Pte. J. Southern, 3146 Pte. J. Crone, 1st Liverpool; 1002 Pte. W. Mynott, 1st K.R.R.C.; 3691 Pte. G. Lister, Gloucester.

Feb. 16.—3861 Pte. G. Smith, 5th Dragoon Guards; 4365 Lance-Corpl. A. Nixson, 5th Lancers; 5190 Pte. R. Greaves, 4991 Pte. C. Payne, 1st Manchester; 6457 Pte. R. Matherson, 2nd Gordon Highlanders; 40552 Gnr. Wall, Ammunition Column.

Feb. 17.—2nd Lieut. W. A. Orlebar; 3861 Sergt.-Farrier R. Kemp, 3815 Pte. E. Palmer, 19th Hussars; 4389 Pte. T. Coughlan, 4601 Pte. A. Grocott, 5th Lancers; 4083 Pte. R. Cooper, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers; 4558 Pte. J. Tiebsett, 5th Dragoon Guards; 4438 Corpl. A. Hensman, 2nd Rifle Brigade; 4387 Pte. E. Embrey, 1st Manchester; 3268 Sergt. E. Wills, 1st Liverpool; 9244 Pte. W. Harding, 1st K.R.R.C.

The following has been received at Cape Town from Pretoria :—

3522 Pte. F. Clark, 6th Dragoons, killed, Feb. 6, Colesberg (previously reported missing).

W. Dawson, Gen. French's Scouts, wounded Feb. 9.

R. Stent, Rimington's Guides, wounded, Feb. 9.

A. F. A. Donsanquet, Cape Mounted Rifles, wounded, Feb. 9.

A. G. Hales, *Daily News* correspondent, hurt by falling from horse, Feb. 9.

W. J. Barrows and A. E. Gifford, Victoria Mounted Rifles, wounded Feb. 10.

4910 Pte. H. King, 1st Gloucester, has died.

The following are unwounded prisoners: Lieut. T. D. Pilkington, 1st Royal Dragoons; 2974 Sergt. J. Freeman, 6th Dragoon Guards.

DEATHS FROM DISEASE.

Feb. 3.—Sergt. W. O. Phillips, Cape Mounted Rifles, Sterkstroom, enteric.

Feb. 4.—8722 Pte. W. Strohm, A.S.C., Sterkstroom, enteric.

Feb. 7.—8253 2nd Corpl. T. Wheeler, A.S.C., Sterkstroom, enteric.

Feb. 8.—23604 Gnr. H. W. Samson, 20th Battery, R.F.A.; 2287 Col.-Sergt. H. Hobbs, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's L.I., both at Orange River, of enteric.

Feb. 9.—3183 Gnr. T. Richardson, R.A., Orange River, enteric.

Feb. 11.—Pte. W. Bailey, 2nd North Stafford, Koffyfontein, sunstroke.

Feb. 12.—914 Col.-Sergt. C. Blake, 1st East Lancashire, Dekiel's Drift, sunstroke.

Feb. 13.—Lieut. C. A. P. Tarbutt, South African Light Horse, Pretoria, typhoid; 111 Pte. J. Chappell, 14th Hussars, Modder River, enteric; 5272 Pte. W. Maude, 3rd Grenadier Guards, Orange River, dysentery.

DEATHS FROM WOUNDS.

Capt. B. H. Thomas, 2nd Worcester, Rondebosch, Feb. 20.

629 Pte. P. Crosbie, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Mooi River, Jan. 26.

6265 Pte. R. Mulholland, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Mooi River, Feb. 14.

2406 Pte. A. Howlett, 1st Rifle Brigade, Pietermaritzburg, Feb. 15.

3244 Pte. W. Fothergill, 2nd Cameronians, Mooi River, Feb. 4.

1015 Tpr. C. Godden, South African Light Horse, Mooi River.

2110 Pte. R. Higo, 2nd Lancaster, Mooi River.

2359 Pte. G. Thick, 2nd Rifle Brigade, Mooi River, Feb. 17.

3074 Pte. W. Jones, 2nd Lancaster, Mooi River, Feb. 17.

26359 Sapper J. Pollard, 37th Co. R.E., Pietermaritzburg, Feb. 19.

3205 Pte. J. Broom, 3360 Pte. C. Floyd, 1st Oxford L.I., Klip Drift, Feb. 17.

3096 Pte. A. Wilkinson, 1st West Riding, Klip Drift, Feb. 17.

6334 Pte. H. Henderson, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, Mooi River, Feb. 19.

The death of Capt. Blair, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, and Lieut. F. G. Tait, 2nd Royal Highlanders, at Koodoosberg is officially confirmed.

Casualties at Gaborones Feb. 12 :—Royal Irish Regt.: Capt. French, killed; British South Africa Police: Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. F. White, slightly wounded, and Major Straker, severely wounded.

Addition to Potgieter's Drift, Feb. 5 to 7 :—6002 Bugler W. Lamb, 1st Durham L.I., killed.

Lance-Corpl. G. E. Winn, Mounted Police, reported missing.

Tpr. J. Deamen, 1st Life Guard, drowned (Feb. 15).

3528 Lance-Corpl. J. Foreman, 2nd Dragoons, accidentally shot himself at Jacobsdal (Feb. 12).

785 Pte. S. C. Aitchison, New South Wales Co. Australian Mounted Infantry, killed at Arundel (Feb. 20).

Obituary.

NAVY.

Admiral T. H. Mason, C.B.—Admiral Thomas H. Mason, C.B., who died this week at Ipswich at the age of 88, was son of the late Rev. Thomas Mason. He was born in 1811, entered the Navy in November, 1822, obtained his Lieutenant's commission in June, 1837, that of Commander four years later, and Captain's rank in November, 1849. During the war in China in the middle of the century he was in command of the *Algerine* during the operations at Canton and at the capture of that city and Amoy, being five times mentioned in despatches and receiving the medal. He reached the rank of Rear-Admiral in April, 1866, that of retired Vice-Admiral in 1873, and that of Admiral in 1878, having been created a C.B. in 1875. Admiral Mason had been in receipt of a flag officer's Greenwich Hospital pension of £150 a year since September, 1894.

Vice-Admiral G. Wodehouse.—Vice-Admiral George Wodehouse died last week at Southsea after a short illness in his 90th year. He was the second son of the Rev. the Hon. William Wodehouse and grandson of the first Baron Wodehouse. He entered the Navy in 1823, and as a Midshipman was present in 1827 at the battle of Navarino, receiving the medal. In 1833 he became a Lieutenant and in 1844 a Commander. In 1854, as Commander of the *Rosamund*, he served with the Baltic fleet and received the medal. Admiral Wodehouse afterwards successively occupied the posts of Deputy Controller of Coast-guard and Captain-Superintendent of Haslar Hospital. He retired in 1870 with the rank of Rear-Admiral, and became a retired Vice-Admiral in 1876. Admiral Wodehouse married Eleanor C., daughter of Mr. A. M. Drummond, and was left a widower in 1888.

ARMY.

Major-Gen. C. McC. Cotton.—Major-Gen. Charles McCottock Cotton, Colonel, retired list, formerly of the 20th Hussars, died at Brunswick-square, Hove, Brighton, on the 18th inst., aged 78. He joined the Indian Army March 3, 1842; became Lieutenant Oct. 17, 1846; Captain Nov. 23, 1856, and joining the 20th Hussars on the formation of the regiment in 1862 became Major March 7, 1867. He succeeded the late Gen. Stannus in command April 20, 1873, and remained at the head of that regiment until June 30, 1878, when he retired on half pay, afterwards commanding a brigade depot. He obtained the rank of Colonel April 30, 1878, and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General July 8, 1880. He served in the Gwalior campaign of 1843-44, including the battle of Maharajpore (bronze star).

Major-Gen. G. W. C. Plowden.—Major-Gen. George Ward Chicheley Plowden, retired list, I.S.C., died at Tenby, South Wales, on the 14th inst., aged 62. He joined the Army April 4, 1854; became Lieutenant Nov. 23, 1856; Captain May 6, 1865; Major April 4, 1874; Lieutenant-Colonel April 4, 1880; Colonel April 4, 1884; and Major-General Sept. 20, 1894. He served in the Punjab Irregular Cavalry during the Mutiny of 1857-58, and took part in the campaign in Oude (mentioned in despatches, medal with three clasps). From 1862 to 1871 he served with the 21st Hussars, being appointed to the Staff Corps in February of the latter year.

Col. W. Kemmis.—Col. William Kemmis, retired list, R.A., has died at Ballinacor, Rathdrum, co. Wicklow. Born Aug. 8, 1836, he joined the Royal Artillery April 6, 1856; became Captain April 5, 1866; Major Jan. 16, 1875; Lieutenant-Colonel Jan. 16, 1882; and Colonel Sept. 16, 1884. He retired in 1886, when he succeeded to Ballinacor as the heir to his late uncle, Mr. William Kemmis. From 1872 to 1877 Col. Kemmis acted as Captain-Instructor and Assistant-Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Department at Woolwich, and twice obtained the gold medal and once the silver medal of the Royal Artillery Institution.

Col. H. J. Savage.—Col. Henry John Savage, formerly of the 91st Highlanders, died at Valetta, Southsea, on the 9th inst., aged 83. He joined the Army in 1835; became Captain in 1843; Major in 1854; Lieutenant-Colonel in 1860; and Colonel in 1867. He served with a detachment of the 91st Highlanders in the expedition against the insurgent Boers beyond the Orange River in 1845, and in the Kaffir Wars, 1846-47 and 1852-53 (medal).

Lieut.-Col. T. A. Freeman.—Lieut.-Col. Thomas Arthur Freeman, Major, retired list, late East Surrey Regiment, died at Bombay on the 19th inst. He joined the Army Sept. 14, 1866; became Lieutenant June 22, 1870; Captain Oct. 17, 1878; Major June 21, 1885; and retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel July 12, 1892. He served in the Sudan expedition, 1885, with the 2nd Bata. East Surrey Regiment, and was present at the engagement at Hasheen, at the attack on the convoy on March 26, and in the subsequent advance to Temai (medal with clasp and Khedive's star).

Lieut.-Col. W. Aldworth, D.S.O.—Lieut.-Col. William Aldworth, D.S.O., 2nd Bata. Duke of Corn-

wall's Light Infantry, has been killed in action in the fighting near Paardeberg. Born Oct. 3, 1855, he joined the 16th Regiment as Sub-Lieutenant June 13, 1874, and was Adjutant 1877-81. Gazetted June 13, 1874, and was Adjutant 1877-81. He served as a Captain March 30, 1881, he served with the Burma expedition from Jan. 14, 1885, to March 3, 1886, as A.D.C. and acting military secretary to Sir Harry Prendergast, first as a Major-General in Madras and then as general officer commanding in Upper Burma (mentioned in despatches, D.S.O., and medal with clasp). He also took part in the Isazai expedition in 1892, and in February, 1893, was gazetted a Major. In 1895 he served with the Chitral Relief Force under Sir Robert Low with the 1st Batn. Bedfordshire Regiment, and took part in the storming of the Malakand Pass and the engagement near Khar (medal with clasp). Again he was on active service in 1897-98, under Sir William Lockhart, in the campaign on the north-west frontier of India with the Tirah Expeditionary Force as D.A.A.G., he being present at the forcing of the Sampagha and Arhanga Passes and the operations against the Chamkanis and the Bazar Valley (mentioned in despatches, brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, and two clasps). He was promoted to the command of the 2nd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry Oct. 12, 1898.

Lieut.-Col. M. E. H. O. Welch.—Lieut.-Col. Malcolm Edward Hales Owen Welch, I.S.C., died at Bordighera on the 10th inst. of pneumonia following influenza. Born Dec. 2, 1850, he joined the Army as Ensign in the 11th Regiment July 20, 1870; became Lieutenant Oct. 28, 1871; exchanged to the 89th Regiment Nov. 12, 1873; and was appointed to the Indian Staff Corps Feb. 5, 1874, becoming Captain July 20, 1882; Major July 20, 1890; and Lieutenant-Colonel July 20, 1896. He was Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, Madras, 1885-86, and was appointed an A.A.G. July 22, 1898.

Major J. Forbes.—Major James Forbes, formerly of the 11th and 91st Regiments, died at 54, Onslow-square, S.W., on the 21st inst., aged 85.

Major F. R. Macmullen.—Major Francis Richard Macmullen, 2nd Batn. Wiltshire Regiment, has died of wounds received in action at Rensburg. He was born May 12, 1855, and joined the 62nd Foot from the Militia as a 2nd Lieutenant Aug. 15, 1877; obtaining his Lieutenantcy on July 13, 1878; company April, 1885; and Majority January, 1898. He served in the Egyptian War of 1882, taking part in the action at Kassassin and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp and Khedive's star). He was employed with the Army Pay Department from 1884 to 1888, and was Adjutant of the 2nd V.B. East Yorkshire Regiment at Beverley 1895-99.

Major W. Kiddle.—Major Walter Kiddle, R.A.M.C., has been treacherously murdered by the Was tribe at Monghem. He was born Feb. 27, 1864, and joining the Army July 28, 1888, became Major July 28, 1898. He was medical officer of the Burmese-Chinese Boundary Commission, and the attack was made upon him and Mr. Sutherland, Political Officer, without any warning.

Brevet-Major A. K. Stubbs.—Brevet-Major Arthur Kennedy Stubbs, 2nd Batn. Worcestershire Regiment, reported at first as missing and wounded after the fighting at Rensburg last week, was stated officially on Saturday last to have been killed. Born Dec. 8, 1867, he joined the Worcestershire Regiment March 23, 1889; became Captain May 10, 1899; and Brevet-Major July 1, 1899. He served in the operations in the Niger Territories, West Africa, 1898, including the Benin hinterland and Siama expeditions (wounded—mentioned in despatches and brevet of Major).

Capt. H. Kirk.—Capt. Hugh Kirk, late 14th Hussars, died suddenly at 1, Lansdowne-square, Brighton, on the 20th inst., aged 40.

Capt. T. S. C. Broadley.—Capt. Thomas Stephen Charles Broadley, 1st Batn. Royal Scots, died at Sterkstroom of enteric fever on the 18th inst. Born Jan. 10, 1868, he joined the Royal Scots from the Militia Jan. 4, 1890; became Lieutenant April 26, 1893; and Captain Feb. 8, 1897.

Capt. W. L. Thurnburn.—Capt. Walter Levinge Thurnburn, 2nd Batn. Royal Fusiliers, was killed in action with Sir Redvers Buller's force in Natal on Saturday last. Born June 13, 1870, he became 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers Sept. 9, 1891; Lieutenant March 23, 1893; and Captain Jan. 13, 1899.

Capt. S. L. V. Crealock.—Capt. Standling Louis Vaughan Crealock, 2nd Batn. Somersetshire Light Infantry, was killed in action in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith on the 21st inst. Born July 2, 1860, he served in the ranks for over five years, and received his commission in the Somerset-

shire Light Infantry Sept. 20, 1884, becoming Captain June 14, 1890 (medal with clasp). He served in the Burmese expedition, 1886-87.

Capt. T. H. Berney.—Capt. Thomas Hugh Berney, 2nd Batn. West Yorkshire Regiment, was killed in action during the operations between Feb. 15 and 18 near Colenso. He was the eldest son of Sir Henry Hansom Berney, ninth Baronet; was born Oct. 17, 1866, and entered the West York Regiment from the Militia on May 4, 1887, obtaining his Lieutenantcy in May, 1889, and his Captaincy in September, 1896. He took part in the Ashanti expedition in 1895-96, for which he had the star. Capt. Berney married in 1892 Fridyweide Katherine, daughter of Lieut.-Col. F. W. Bell, of the Stand House, near Fermoy.

Capt. S. G. French.—Captain Sampson Gough French, Royal Irish Regiment, was killed in action at Ramontea, South Africa, on the 12th inst. The eldest son of Savage French, born Jan. 23, 1870, he joined the Royal Irish Fusiliers as 2nd Lieutenant on March 25, 1891; became Lieutenant on Feb. 4, 1892; and Captain Aug. 12, 1895. He went on special service in South Africa on Oct. 23 of last year, and was a captain in Col. Plumer's relief forces, who were endeavouring to fight their way to Mafeking.

Capt. B. H. Thomas.—Capt. Berkeley Hardinge Thomas, 2nd Batn. Worcestershire Regiment, was killed at Ronsbosch by a gun accident on the 20th inst. He was born Jan. 10, 1865, and joined the Worcestershire Regiment from the Militia Nov. 16, 1887, becoming Lieutenant Nov. 6, 1889, and Captain Dec. 9, 1896.

Capt. E. P. Wardlaw.—Capt. and Adj. Edgar Penrose Wardlaw, 2nd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, was killed in action near Paardeberg at the end of last week. Born Nov. 23, 1866, he joined the Duke of Cornwall's from the Militia as 2nd Lieutenant Nov. 16, 1887; became Lieutenant April 23, 1890; and Captain April 15, 1895. He had been Adjutant since May 1, 1897.

Capt. B. A. Newbury.—Capt. Bertram Archdale Newbury, 2nd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, was killed in action near Paardeberg at the end of last week. Born Feb. 16, 1885, he joined his regiment as 2nd Lieutenant Aug. 13, 1884, and served with it in the Nile expedition, 1884-85 (medal with clasp and bronze star). He was Adjutant Jan. 26, 1890, to July 25, 1894, and was promoted Captain July 26, 1893.

Capt. H. E. West.—Capt. Henry Ellison West, half pay, Derbyshire Regiment, died in London after a lingering illness on the 13th inst. Born Sept. 29, 1859, he joined the Army from the Royal Canadian Military College as 2nd Lieutenant in the 26th Regiment Aug. 25, 1880; became Lieutenant July 1, 1881; was promoted to a company in the Derbyshire Regiment by selection Nov. 26, 1890; and was placed on half pay in consequence of ill-health Nov. 6, 1897. He had passed the Staff College, and was A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Middleton, commanding the Militia of the Dominion of Canada, 1884-89. He served in the campaign on the north-west frontier of Canada, 1885, as A.D.C. to Gen. Middleton, commanding, and was present in the engagements of Fish Creek (wounded) and Batoche (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp).

Capt. E. J. Dewar.—Capt. Edward John Dewar, 4th Batn. King's Royal Rifles, serving with the mounted infantry, died of wounds on the 20th inst. received in action on the 18th inst. at Paardeberg. He was born Feb. 25, 1863, and joined the King's Royal Rifles as Lieutenant from the Militia Dec. 5, 1887, becoming Captain July 1, 1891. He served in the Manipur expedition, 1891 (medal with clasp).

Capt. H. M. Blair.—Capt. Hugh Maxwell Blair, 2nd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders, was killed in action at Koodoosberg on the 7th inst. He was eldest son of the late Alexander Blair, Advocate Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles. Born Jan. 31, 1872, he joined the Seaforth Highlanders as 2nd Lieutenant Nov. 7, 1891; became Lieutenant July 16, 1894; and Captain Nov. 4, 1899. He was employed on special service on the West African frontier February, 1898, to April, 1899. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders in the operations in Chitral, 1895, including action at Mamagai (medal with clasp).

Capt. H. G. Majendie.—Capt. Henry Grylls Majendie, Rifle Brigade, died on the 12th inst. of wounds received in action on the Riet River, Orange Free State, aged 34. He was the only son of the late Sir Vivian Dering Majendie, K.C.B., joined the Rifle Brigade May 9, 1885; was Adjutant 1891-95; became Captain April 4, 1894; and was employed with the Egyptian Army from Dec. 31, 1897, until he proceeded to South Africa at the end of last year on special service. He served in the Burmese

MEMORIAL BRASSES.

CATALOGUES, DESIGNS, AND ESTIMATES FREE FROM THE ACTUAL MAKERS—

BENHAM & FROUD, LTD., CHANDOS STREET, LONDON, W.C.

expedition, 1888-89 (medal with two clasps), and in the Nile expedition, 1898, including the battles of Atbara and Khartoum (mentioned in despatches, 4th Class of the Medjidie, medal with clasp, and Egyptian War medal).

Capt. E. C. H. Crallan.—Capt. Ernest Charles Harmer Crallan, Brabant's Horse, second son of the late Rev. T. E. Crallan, M.A., was killed in action at Bird's River, South Africa, on the 6th inst.

Capt. R. H. E. Holt.—Capt. Robert Hughtrode Edward Holt, R.A.M.C., died on the 21st inst. of wounds received in action in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith. Born July 6, 1866, he joined the Army Jan. 30, 1892, and became Captain Jan. 30, 1895.

Lieut. A. E. Hesketh.—Lieut. Ernest Algernon Hesketh, 16th Lancers, was killed in action in the operations round Kimberley on the 14th-16th inst. He was the son of the late Capt. W. P. Hesketh, formerly of the 42nd Highlanders and 18th Hussars, and was in his 26th year. He joined the 16th Lancers as 2nd Lieutenant Feb. 20, 1895, and became Lieutenant Jan. 28, 1899.

Lieut. E. G. Carbutt.—Lieut. Edward Goddard Carbutt, U Battery R.H.A., was killed in action at Kimberley last week. Born Sept. 8, 1871, he joined the Royal Artillery as 2nd Lieutenant July 24, 1891, and became Lieutenant July 24, 1894.

Lieut. V. F. A. Keith-Falconer.—Lieut. Victor Francis Alexander Keith-Falconer, 2nd Batn. Somersetshire Light Infantry, was killed in action in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith on the 21st inst. Born Oct. 27, 1869, he joined the Somersetshire Light Infantry as 2nd Lieutenant March 1, 1890; became Lieutenant Aug. 7, 1893; and was Adjutant 1894-98. He served under Sir W. Lockhart in the campaign on the north-west frontier of India in 1897 with the Mohmand Field Force as Adjutant to the 1st Batn. Somersetshire Light Infantry (medal with clasp).

Lieut. F. J. Siorde.—Lieut. Frederick John Siorde, 1st Batn. Duke of Wellington's Regiment, was killed in action at the end of last week near Paardeberg. Born Dec. 23, 1871, he joined the Duke of Wellington's as 2nd Lieutenant May 2, 1891, and became Lieutenant Jan. 30, 1895.

Lieut. F. G. Tait.—Lieut. Frederick Guthrie Tait, 2nd Batn. Black Watch, was killed in action at Koodoosberg on the 7th inst. He was son of Prof. Tait, of Edinburgh, and was widely known as a golf player, having twice won the championship. Born Jan. 11, 1870, he joined the Army as 2nd Lieutenant in the Leinster Regiment Oct. 29, 1890; became Lieutenant April 15, 1893, and was transferred to the Black Watch Jan. 20, 1894. He was Superintendent of Gymnasia, Eastern District, July 1, 1898, to September 15, 1898, and was then transferred to Edinburgh, vacating his position in October last in order to accompany his regiment on active service. He was wounded at Magersfontein.

Lieut. A. R. Bright.—Lieut. Ashley Rowland Bright, 1st Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry, was killed in action at the end of last week near Paardeberg. Born Nov. 3, 1872, he joined the Oxfordshire Light Infantry as 2nd Lieutenant from the Militia Dec. 12, 1894, and became Lieutenant Nov. 17, 1897.

Lieut. E. Percival.—Lieut. Edward Percival, 4th Batn. King's Royal Rifles, serving with the mounted infantry, was killed in action. He joined the King's Royal Rifles as 2nd Lieutenant March 16, 1898, and became Lieutenant Oct. 21 last.

Lieut. G. E. Courtenay.—Lieut. George Edward Courtenay, 1st Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, was killed in action at the end of last week near Paardeberg. Born March 25, 1875, he joined his regiment as 2nd Lieutenant Feb. 25, 1895, and became Lieutenant Oct. 5, 1897.

2nd Lieut. the Hon. W. McClintock-Bunbury.—2nd Lieut. the Hon. William McClintock-Bunbury, Royal Scots Greys, has died of wounds received in action in the fighting round Ladysmith on the 14th inst. He was the eldest son of Lord Rathgreys in January, 1899, from the Royal Monmouthshire Engineers.

2nd Lieut. W. A. Orlebar.—2nd Lieut. William Anbrey Orlebar, 19th Hussars, died of disease at Ladysmith on the 17th inst. Born March 9, 1879, he joined the Army May 7, 1898.

2nd Lieut. E. C. Packe.—2nd Lieut. Edmund Christopher Packe, 2nd Batn. Royal Fusiliers, was killed in action on the Tugela on the 19th inst. Born Nov. 14, 1877, he joined the Royal Fusiliers as a University candidate on Oct. 18 last.

2nd Lieut. J. C. Parr.—2nd Lieut. John Clements Parr, 2nd Batn. Somersetshire Light Infantry, was killed in action in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith on the 21st inst. He received his commission in the regiment Feb. 11, 1899.

2nd Lieut. J. M. Colchester-Wemyss.—2nd Lieut. John Maurice Colchester-Wemyss, 2nd Batn. Scottish Rifles, was killed in action on the Tugela on the 19th inst. Born March 20, 1880, he joined the Scottish Rifles as 2nd Lieut. from the 4th Batn. South Staffordshire Regiment on Oct. 18 last.

2nd Lieut. V. A. Ball-Acton.—2nd Lieut. Vere Annesley Ball-Acton, 1st Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry, was killed in action near Paardeberg at the end of last week. Born April 22, 1879, he joined the Oxfordshire Light Infantry Feb. 11, 1899.

2nd Lieut. R. H. M'Clure.—2nd Lieut. Robert Hamilton M'Clure, 1st Batn. Seaforth Highlanders, was killed in action near Paardeberg at the end of last week. Born March 30, 1881, he obtained his commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the Seaforth Highlanders on Aug. 12 last.

2nd Lieut. D. B. Monypenny.—2nd Lieut. Douglas Blackwell Monypenny, 2nd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders, serving with the mounted infantry, died of wounds received in action at Paardeberg on the 18th inst. Born May 28, 1878, he was appointed to the Seaforth Highlanders from the 3rd Batn. North Lancashire Regiment on Oct. 18 last.

FOREIGN.

Vice-Admiral M. Senoret.—The death of Vice-Admiral Manuel Senoret, of the Chilean Navy, is reported from Valparaiso. He had seen much active service, and was one of the officers who captured the Peruvian cruiser *Huascar* during the war of 1879. Besides service medals, he received decorations from the French Government and the King of Sweden.

RE-ENLISTMENT FOR HOME SERVICE.

A special Army Order has been issued containing the Royal Warrant and Instructions on the above subject:—

ROYAL WARRANT.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF EX-SOLDIERS FOR HOME SERVICE.

VICTORIA R.I.

Whereas We deem it expedient to make further provision for the defence of the United Kingdom during the present emergency:

It is Our Will and Pleasure that ex-soldiers shall be invited to return to the colours for one year's service, at home only, under the following conditions:—

1. They must have served continuously for at least three years, and be, at the date of re-enlistment, between the ages of 22 and 45.
2. They must not have borne a "very bad," "bad," or "indifferent" character.
3. Infantrymen will be formed into Reserve battalions. Other men will be posted for service at home with the arm in which they formerly served.
4. They will, if accepted, rejoin in the rank which they held upon discharge, and in addition to the pay of such rank will receive messing allowance, and resume the rate of good-conduct pay of which they were in receipt at the time of their discharge. Each man will receive a free kit.
5. The families of married men will receive separation allowance, and in the case of men who rejoin from Government employment, half pay, under the same conditions, as the families of Reservists recalled to the colours. (Army Order 202e of 1899.)
6. Men not in receipt of pension will receive a bounty of £12 on re-enlistment, with an additional £10 on discharge—i.e., a total of £22. Pensioners may elect either to draw their pension, or to receive bounties as above, when more advantageous to them.

Given at Our Court at Osborne, this 17th day of February, 1900, in the 63rd year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's command,
LANSDOWNE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

1. As enlistments will not take place until on or after 7th March, candidates should not present them-

WELL-ARRANGED FIREPROOF FAMILY FLATS.

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AT MODERATE RENTALS.

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Apply to the Resident Agent, Mr. PHILIPS, at the Estate Office, FitzGeorge Avenue, Kensington.

selves, but should apply in writing to the following officers:—

Former Service in	Apply to
Household Cavalry -	Officer Commanding the Regiment.
Cavalry of the Line -	Officer Commanding 2nd Cavalry Brigade, Canterbury.
Royal Artillery -	Officer in Charge Royal Artillery Record Office, Woolwich.
Royal Engineers -	Assistant-Superintendent Royal Engineer Record Office, Chatham.
Foot Guards -	Officer Commanding Regiment, Horse Guards, Whitehall, London, S.W.
Infantry of the Line -	Officer Commanding Depot (of regiment to which they formerly belonged).
Army Service Corps -	Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Army Service Corps, Woolwich Dockyard.
Royal Army Medical Corps	Deputy Assistant-Director Army Medical Service, War Office.
Army Pay Corps -	Staff-Paymaster, War Office, London, S.W.
Army Ordnance Corps -	Officer Commanding Army Ordnance Corps, Red Barracks, Woolwich.

2. The officers enumerated will send to the War Office daily a list of the number of men of each rank who volunteer to rejoin and fulfil the prescribed conditions.

Further instructions will be issued by the War Office for the medical examination, attestation, and posting of the men accepted for service. The medical examination will be as to fitness for home service only.

3. Candidates ordered to proceed for medical examination will receive a railway warrant to the place appointed, and a return warrant in the event of rejection. Pay and ration and messing allowances will be granted for days of travelling and detention, whether the candidate is accepted or rejected.

4. In the case of pensioners, the further service with the colours will qualify for increase of pension under the usual conditions. Pensioners who are accepted, and who elect to draw bounty under Article 6 of the above Royal Warrant, will not be required to refund any balance of pension drawn in advance.

WOLSELEY, F.M.,
Commander-in-Chief.

The War Office issued on Tuesday a letter addressed by Sir Arthur Bigge to the Commander-in-Chief:—
Osborne, Feb. 17, 1900.

My Dear Lord Wolseley,

As so large a proportion of the Army is now in South Africa, the Queen fully realises that necessary measures must be adopted for home defence.

Her Majesty is advised that it would be possible to raise for one year an efficient force from her old soldiers who have already served as officers, non-commissioned officers, or privates.

Confident in their devotion to country and loyalty to her Throne, the Queen appeals to them to serve once more in place of those who for a time are absent from these islands and who, side by side with the people of her colonies, are nobly resisting the invasion of her South African possessions.

Her Majesty has signified her pleasure that these battalions shall be designated "Royal Reserve Battalions" of her Army.

Yours very truly,
ARTHUR BIGGE.
Field-Marshal the Viscount Wolseley, K.P.,
Commander-in-Chief.

The question of bulk as well as weight should be well considered when selecting a glass for service. Many of the glasses which are now being taken out to South Africa will never be used at all, owing to the nuisance of having a big leather case bumping about on the shoulders. The patent pocket field glass, however, which Messrs. Aitchison, the opticians, have made, will prove one of the most useful accessories which a scout can possess, as it can be carried readily in the pocket, can be brought into use very quickly owing to the system of rapid focus used, and is at the same time more powerful than many glasses three times its size.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.—N.C.O.'s and men at home and abroad can be prepared by post for the half-yearly exams. Classes are now forming for March, 1900. Special attention is given to men who cannot attend an army school.—Randall J. Fox (ex-Army Schoolmaster), 368, Acton Lane, London, W.

EXAMS. Important to Examination Candidates. **PELMAN'S SYSTEM OF MEMORY TRAINING.** The Editor of "Great Thoughts," writes:—"The system appeals to all suffering from weak or defective memory; it is almost indispensable to examination candidates and to the student of languages." Taught by correspondence, the system in no way interferes with other studies. Easily and quickly learned. Prospectus post free.—Address, THE SECRETARY, SCHOOL OF MEMORY TRAINING, 70B, Berners Street, London, W.

The Army.

A special Army Order says:—

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of each of the undermentioned regiments of infantry being increased by two line battalions, which will be numbered the 3rd and 4th Batns. respectively:—

The Northumberland Fusiliers.
The King's (Liverpool Regiment).
The Worcestershire Regiment.
The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).
The Manchester Regiment.
The Royal Munster Fusiliers.
Her Majesty has been further pleased to direct that the Militia battalions of the above-named regiments shall be renumbered as follows:—
3rd Batn. the Northumberland Fusiliers as the 5th Batn.
3rd and 4th Batns. the King's (Liverpool Regiment) as the 5th and 6th Batns. respectively.
3rd and 4th Batns. the Worcestershire Regiment as the 5th and 6th Batns. respectively.
3rd and 4th Batns. the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment) as the 5th and 6th Batns. respectively.
3rd and 4th Batns. the Manchester Regiment as the 5th and 6th Batns. respectively.
3rd, 4th, and 5th Batns. the Royal Munster Fusiliers as the 5th, 6th, and 7th Batns. respectively.

CAVALRY.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—Capt. Ricardo, who was taken prisoner lately and is now in Pretoria, has telegraphed home to say that he is well and as comfortable as can be expected.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Quicke, who is rendering such useful service with Major Gibbons's Cape to Cairo expedition, will be granted an extension of leave, as there is no prospect of his rejoining on the 15th prox.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—The regiment moves from York to Aldershot, where a detachment of two officers and 100 men has already arrived.

1st (Royal) Dragoons.—Lieut.-Col. Burn-Murdoch is stated to have been appointed to the command of the Imperial Cavalry Brigade with Sir Redvers Buller. Major Lindley arrived home on Monday in the *Assaye* from South Africa, invalided.

4th Hussars.—Capt. and Adj. Barnes, who was Adjutant of the Imperial Light Horse and was severely wounded at Elandslaagte, has now entirely recovered and has been acting lately as an intelligence officer with Lord Macdonald's brigade.

8th Hussars.—Capt. Sandwith, Adjutant of the 2nd Yeomanry Brigade, has been appointed Adjutant of the 15th Batn. of Imperial Yeomanry for service in South Africa.

16th Lancers.—Capt. Gough has been given temporary rank as Major in South Africa and appointed to command a composite regiment of irregulars.

17th Lancers.—Mr. Wyndham, in answer to Mr. Wingfield-Digby, stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday that the 17th Lancers and other regiments of the 4th Cavalry Brigade were short of officers on embarkation for South Africa chiefly because some of their officers were already serving out there. These officers might be ordered to join their units at the discretion of the general officer commanding. Vacancies were being filled up as far as possible by officers of the Reserve, Yeomanry, or other force. In one case three such appointments had been made.

18th Hussars.—Major Marling, V.C., has been seriously ill and is now stated to be convalescent in the Intombi Camp hospital, near Ladysmith.

19th Hussars.—Mr. R. C. Gregg, late of the regiment, has sailed for South Africa with his three sons. Their intention is to join Thorneycroft's Horse.

20th Hussars.—Lieut. and Qrmer. Talland has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months on medical certificate.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Army signalling instruction is to be discontinued in the case of batteries of heavy artillery in India.

No. 2 Depôt Battery R.F.A. left Woolwich yesterday for Glasgow and No. 5 Depôt Battery for Dublin to be stationed.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The new 49th, 50th, and 51st (Fortress Companies) are to be added to the establishment at Chatham on Thursday next.

INFANTRY.

Royal Scots (1st).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. will leave Belfast about the 4th prox. for active service in South Africa.

Queen's (2nd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. left Southampton on Tuesday in the *Cephalonia* for South Africa. Capt. Pain, Reserve of Officers, has joined the depôt at Guildford for duty.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—The 1st Batn. sailed from Singapore on Monday in the *Dilwara* for conveyance home. Major Bonomi, Reserve of Officers, has joined the depôt at Lancaster for duty.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—The 4th Batn. being raised at Dover is given a nucleus of four companies. Capt. Davies is posted to the 3rd Batn. at Gibraltar and Capt. Walker to the 1st Batn. in India on promotion.

King's Own Regiment (8th).—Capt. Nicholson, 2nd Batn., has taken up the duties of Acting D.A.A.G. at headquarters, Ireland.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. will leave Queenstown in the *Orotava* on Monday next for South Africa.

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—The Queen inspected the 4th (Militia) Batn., under command of Col. Lord William Cecil, M.V.O., at Osborne on Thursday, and expressed her great satisfaction at its smart and soldierlike appearance. Capt. Hall and Lieut. Nevill, 4th (Militia) Batn., in charge of the Queen's Guard at East Cowes, dined at Osborne on the 15th inst. and had the honour of being presented to the Queen in the drawing-room in the evening.

Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. will leave Southampton on Friday next in the *Kildonan Castle* for South Africa. Major Little, 2nd Batn., arrived home from South Africa in the *Assaye* on Monday, invalided.

West Yorkshire Regiment (14th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. sailed from Tilbury Docks on Monday in the *Austral* for South Africa, strength 20 officers and 479 men, under Col. Prideaux-Greene.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. will sail from Queenstown on Tuesday in the *Goorkha* for South Africa. Lieut.-Col. Riddell completes his four years in command of the 1st Batn. on Monday next and will enter upon his extended term.

Leicestershire Regiment (17th).—The 2nd Batn. arrived in Egypt on Monday last from the Curragh and took over quarters at Alexandria, relieving the 2nd Batn. Royal West Kent Regiment. The 3rd (Militia) Batn. assembled on Tuesday at Leicester on embodiment and has proceeded to Ireland and taken over quarters at the Curragh. Lieut.-Col. Lord Braye had left England for a tour up the Nile, but returns to take over command. The battalion is sadly in want of officers, and furnishes another instance of the error of system which gives field officer's rank in the Militia to members of Parliament without seconding them. Such an arrangement is to be deprecated. Brevet-Major Woodward, 2nd Batn., has joined the staff at headquarters for temporary duty.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—Capt. White is transferred on promotion from the 2nd Batn. in India to the 1st Batn. in South Africa.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. will sail from Southampton on Wednesday next in the *Assaye* for South Africa. Capt. Mercer, Reserve of Officers, has been appointed to the depôt for duty.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—Capt. Farman, 1st Batn., has been appointed A.D.C. to Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, Governor of Malta.

Cheshire Regiment (22nd).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. will sail from Queenstown for South Africa on Monday. Capt. and Adj. Hopkins handed over the colours of the battalion to the Mayor of Macclesfield on Tuesday. The ceremony took place at the Town Hall in the presence of the clergy, magistrates, Town Council, and other public personages, the day being observed as a holiday by workpeople. Mrs. Graham, wife of Major Graham, will receive and forward any articles that may be sent to her address, 18, Prince of Wales-terrace Kensington, London, S.W., for the 2nd Batn. now in South Africa. The War Fund account, 2nd Cheshire Regiment, continues open with Messrs. Cox and Co., 16, Charing-cross, for subscriptions or donations. This fund is for the purpose of sending out such articles as the officer commanding deems most needed for the comfort of the non-commissioned officers and men. Further subscriptions will be gladly received.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. will leave Ireland about the 4th prox. in the *Kildonan Castle* for South Africa. Major Macfarlane is transferred from the 2nd Batn. in India to the 1st Batn. in South Africa. Capt. Hope, Reserve of Officers, has joined the depôt at Berwick-on-Tweed for duty.

Scottish Rifles (26th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. left Southampton on Tuesday in the *Cephalonia* for South Africa.

East Surrey Regiment (31st).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. has received orders to leave Woking for South Africa.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (33rd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. will sail from Queenstown on Tuesday next in the *Goorkha* for South Africa.

Royal Sussex Regiment (35th).—Headquarters and the service companies sailed from Malta on Monday last in the *Pavonia* for South Africa.

Worcestershire Regiment (36th).—Capt. Chichester has been transferred to the 1st Batn. (29th) at Aldershot on promotion.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th).—Major Steward, from the depôt at Lichfield, joins headquarters in South Africa.

Welsh Regiment (41st).—Major Cook, Reserve of Officers, has taken over command of the details left behind at Pembroke Dock.

King's Own Light Infantry (51st).—Lieut. Warden has been selected for employment with mounted infantry in South Africa.

Middlesex Regiment (57th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. sailed from Tilbury on Monday in the *Austral* for South Africa, strength 23 officers and 511 men, under Col. Helme.

Manchester Regiment (63rd).—Major Bertram, Reserve of Officers, has been selected for remount duty in South Africa.

North Staffordshire Regiment (64th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. will leave Ireland about the 4th prox. in the *Kildonan Castle* for South Africa.

York and Lancaster Regiment (65th).—Major Quill has been selected for special service in South Africa.

Black Watch (73rd).—Capt. Bald, Reserve of Officers, has been selected for duty with the battalion in South Africa.

Highland Light Infantry (74th).—Headquarters and the service companies sailed from Ceylon on Saturday last in the *Jelunga* for conveyance home. The Ceylon papers are unanimous in saying that the news that the battalion is to leave Ceylon has been received with unfeigned regret. One paper says:—

"From the gallant soldier, Col. Rutherford, who commands the battalion, down to the humblest private, they have not only our good will, but our affection and esteem. They have, during their only too short stay in Ceylon, upheld the most honourable traditions of the British Army, and it must be no little consolation to Col. Rutherford and his officers to have it said that for general good conduct there has never been quartered in Ceylon a regiment which in this particular has surpassed the 2nd Batn. Highland Light Infantry."

Cameron Highlanders (79th).—Four hundred reservists are en route to Egypt to join the 1st Batn.

Royal Irish Rifles (86th).—Major Tobin is ordered to join headquarters in South Africa from the depôt to assume temporary command. The correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Sterkstroom writes:—

"It having been arranged that Lieut.-Col. Eagar should be exchanged for Commandant Pretorius, Lieut. Nickerson, R.A.M.C., proceeded to Burghersdorp to bring back the wounded colonel of the Royal Irish Rifles. Col. Eagar had succumbed, however, after a relapse, and died on the morning of the 13th inst. at 8.30. The residents of Burghersdorp provided a handsome coffin, and covered it with wreaths. After a special service had been held, at which the hymn 'Days and moments quickly flying' was sung from specially-printed leaflets, Lieut. Nickerson conveyed the body in a buggy to Molteno Station, whence an armoured train brought it to Sterkstroom. The body was interred this afternoon in the cemetery with impressive ceremony."

Connaught Rangers (88th).—Lieut. Brooke, who was recently severely wounded in action, arrived home from Natal on Monday in the *Assaye*.

Royal West Kent Regiment (97th).—Headquarters and the service companies left Egypt on Tuesday in the *Dunera* for England.

Leinster Regiment (100th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. will leave Southampton on Friday next in the *Kildonan Castle* for South Africa.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (101st).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn., which was to have embarked at the Royal Albert Docks on Tuesday for South Africa, did not go on board the *Sumatra* until yesterday. The *Sumatra* sailed from the Royal Albert Docks during the evening.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102nd).—The official *Court Circular* of Monday says:—

"Her Majesty this morning saw Bugler John Dunne, 1st Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and presented him with a silver-mounted bugle to replace that lost by him on the field of battle at Colenso on Dec. 15, 1899, when he was wounded. H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg and their Highnesses Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Victoria Eugénie were present with the Queen. Lieut. Knox, 3rd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was in charge of Bugler Dunne, had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty by Major-Gen. Sir John McNeill, Equerry in Waiting."

The bugle was manufactured specially by Messrs. Rudall, Carte and Co., of Berners-street, and bore an inscription: "Presented to Bugler John Francis Dunne, 1st Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, by Queen Victoria, to replace the bugle lost by him on the field of battle at Colenso on Dec. 15, 1899, when he was wounded."

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Reviews.

AT SCHOOL AND AT SEA.

This is the title of a genial book, which is further described as giving us "life and character at Harrow, in the Royal Navy, and in the trenches before Sebastopol" (John Murray). The author has chosen the pseudonym of "Martello Tower," and we shall not attempt to penetrate his not very obscure disguise. The purpose of the book is admirably developed in its pages, which are full of most excellent description, and of very racy and characteristic humour. The gallant author is evidently never so well pleased as when recalling the incidents of his boyhood's days at Harrow and in the old ship which he names the *Cuba*, now, he says, not exactly "to the fore," but still existing as a school-ship in the middle of a potato field, to which she was floated up from salt water by a trench afterwards filled up, thus cutting her off from her native element. But before the author takes his readers on board the *Cuba*, he has a great deal to say about the régime of Wordsworth and Vaughan at Harrow—the bushy and ineffective birches of the former and the more slim and stinging tools of the latter—about the code of school-boy honour, the fights with the "chaws" or cads, and the achievements of the "swots," who carried off the honours. Fagging in the abstract and the concrete is glorified with a full chapter to itself. At length the time came for joining the *Cuba*, and there is a most amusing account of the preliminary ordeal under the presidency of a certain captain who, having had fractions as his own personal enemies, cut them out of the examination, while the medical test exacted the ability to eat ship's biscuit and to hop along the ward-room deck, a performance which so amused a listless young officer that he jumped up exclaiming "By jove! what fun! by jove!" In this ship the author traversed a good part of the globe, picking up experience wherever he went, and thoroughly enjoying the life among messmates whom he now most wittily describes. It is a perfect gallery of characters which would do no discredit to Marryat or James Hannay. In short, these chapters are delightful reading, and the accounts of places visited and of things observed are extremely interesting. There is a particularly racy description of the ceremonies observed at the crossing of the line, of which the humour is quite irresistible. Incidentally, the author introduces a valuable unpublished account of the coming of Napoleon on board the *Bellerophon*—

"And now came the little great man himself, wrapped in his grey coat buttoned up to the chin, three-cornered cocked hat, and hussar boots, without any sword, as probably emblematic of his changed condition. He was received with every mark of respect, but not that due to a crowned head. . . . He showed us what one little human creature like ourselves could accomplish in a span so short. The fire of his intellect communicated like electricity to all around him, and while under its influence men performed actions quite beyond themselves."

The story is told from the narrative of a midshipman of the *Bellerophon*, who recorded what he saw. But we must hasten forward over many pages that tempt us to pause in order to get up to the service of the author in the Crimea. The experience had largely been in Australian waters, with visits to Fiji and other islands, followed by service on the South American coast, but it was in a ship described as the *Olympus* that "Martello Tower" went to the Black Sea. In May, 1854, he passed his examination and received his commission as "acting-mate," and he temporarily served as an aide-de-camp. He has a great deal to say about the cholera, and describes the battle of the Alma, which he saw from the poop of his ship. Although he tells us that the sailors sympathised with the sister service in their deprivations, he condescendingly adds that they were, at the same time, of opinion that a little hardship and experience in campaigning would do them a great deal of good. "A genuine man-o'-war's-man was almost as good a soldier as a soldier himself in some things, and a far better campaigner. He was certainly a better hand at knocking about big guns than any artilleryman in all the United Kingdom." There is a very good account of how the naval guns were got up from the ship; the author describes how the utmost emulation prevailed, and how it was scarcely possible to prevent those of another to the great peril of the passers-by of all sorts. The narrative of events in the batteries and the trenches is extremely interesting. "Martello Tower" was just laying his gun, waiting for the flash aside by the lieutenant in command of his sub-mortally wounded. He recalls how, years afterwards, at the launching of a lifeboat at North Berwick, he felt himself gently pushed aside by one who proved to be the holder of a Scottish title to which he had succeeded by the death of the gunner at Sebastopol. The author had striking experiences at Inkerman, Lushington to Mr. Hewitt across an open space of 400 yds. ploughed up by shot and shell of all sorts. A vivid picture is given of the hardships suffered by our soldiers in that terrible winter, and we shall

quote what the author has to say about the recent utterances of Admiral Maxse:—

"While rejoicing in the vigorous, straightforward way with which he has dealt with and cleared up several points, notably the splendid services of Sir Edmund Lyons and his relations to Admiral Dundas, I cannot but deplore his virulent attack on the *Times* and its correspondent. Whatever else may be said, it is certain that to them the nation was indebted for the truth about the state of the Army; without them the real condition of things, in all its dreadful reality, would never have come out. Admiral Maxse, it must be remembered, was on the staff at headquarters. Well do I remember the fortunate young officer, who was an excellent naval A.D.C.; but if he had had a few weeks' experience of real work in the trenches, of a few 'Araba guards,' &c., he might have realised a little more keenly what was really the condition of the Army than he appears to have done. 'How different would have been the tale of Mr. Russell if he had been welcomed as a guest at headquarters,' Admiral Maxse writes. Well, then, I am extremely thankful he wasn't. The question is not: Did Russell and the *Times* make themselves unpalatable in high places? But: Did they courageously and conscientiously, on the whole, reveal to John Bull the truth? Certainly they did, and, as a servant of John Bull, who served actively afloat and ashore before, during, and after the Crimean War, I repudiate and lament Admiral Maxse's attack."

We have no space to deal further with this admirably instructive book. We leave the author undergoing his course in the gunnery training ship, and finding his name among the successful candidates who became what he calls "full-blown lieutenants." We are extremely glad to see that he only needs an invitation to tempt him into a further record of his experiences, and we have great pleasure in cordially encouraging him once more to take up his pen.

The *North American Review* for February may be described as a Transvaal number, for it pursues its set of articles upon "The War for an Empire." Lieut.-Gen. John F. Owen, R.A., describes the situation from a British standpoint. He touches upon the political considerations that prevented military preparations on a large scale, the circumstances that determined the holding of Ladysmith and other such matters, and expresses the opinion that it would have been better to carry out the original plan of campaign at all costs, because the other policy has left our strategy up to a recent date under the domination of the enemy. Gen. Owen has a high opinion of the Boer strategy, but he remarks that their advance into Natal, south of the Tugela, lacked dash and determination, and that they fell into errors which were salvation to Lord Methuen. A longer article is by the well-known German military critic, Capt. Fritz Hoening, who discusses the whole of the circumstances, though we are not sure that his views will entirely commend themselves. He begins by assuming that our political attitude had an offensive character, and that our military action did not keep pace with it. He cites Moltke's opinion that we always undervalue our adversaries and accuses us of being thoroughly wrapped up in our belief in professional soldiers, and he asserts that we are ever prone to belittle every army based on universal conscription. All our mistakes are, therefore, attributed to misjudging the political conditions and underrating the enemy.

Capt. Hoening considers that we omitted to take elementary measures of precaution to prevent the Boers overrunning northern Cape Colony. In Natal he thinks we ought to have been prepared to seize the passes *via* Newcastle (Laing's Nek). As is well known, the northern angle of Natal was abandoned on military grounds, and perhaps Capt. Hoening's opinion is influenced by his belief that we have really contemplated marching upon Pretoria by way of Laing's Nek. It may be observed that there is no evidence that such a plan has ever been entertained. Many hard things are said at the expense of Sir Redvers Buller. "Buller was not content with dividing his forces. He went on to disorganise them, with the result that he found himself ultimately unable to command, at any single point, the needful numerical superiority." On the whole, in the view of this critic, it would have been better to leave Ladysmith to its own resources. An article by an American officer, Major-Gen. Howard, shows considerable prescience in regard to Lord Roberts's strategy, and is very interesting. The number also contains several articles on the rivalry of races in South Africa, including one by Mr. Montagu White on "The Blunders of the British."

Mr. W. W. Greener, the author of several works on firearms, will issue almost immediately *Sharp-shooting for Sport and War*, to which Mr. Wirt. Gerrard has contributed a preface on the armed civilian and his place in all schemes of national defence.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Brig.-Gen. S. E. Rolland.	Capt. N. T. Parker.
Lieut.-Col. J. Lewtas, I.M.S.	Capt. W. H. Prendergast.
Major J. T. W. Leslie, I.M.S., B.	Capt. S. C. F. Jackson, D.S.O.
Major D. G. Crawford, I.M.S., B.	Capt. A. L. Phillips.
Major R. M. Maxwell.	Capt. F. A. Smith.
Major F. A. Blyth.	Lieut. W. FitzA. Stewart.
Capt. W. W. Chitty.	Lieut. R. L. van der Gucht.
	Lieut. L. S. Bayley.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

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Lieut.-Col. R. C. Hadow, D.S.O., 6 mo.	Capt. G. H. Boisragon, V.C., 3 mo.
Major R. R. Weir, I.M.S., 4 mo. M.C.	Capt. C. E. H. Erskine, 6 mo.
Major P. Hehir, I.M.S., 6 mo.	Capt. Hugh Bennett, 6 mo.
	Lieut. C. Prissick, 3 mo.
	Lieut. F. P. James, 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

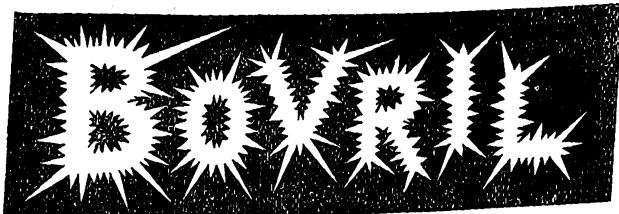
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Ramsay.	Capt. D. M. Moir, I.M.S.
Major F. H. R. Drummond, C.I.E.	Lieut. F. C. Tregear.
Major F. S. Peck, I.M.S.	Lieut. W. F. Bainbridge.
Major St. G. L. Steele.	Lieut. Hugh Miller.
Capt. C. P. G. Griffin.	Lieut. A. E. Stoddard.
Capt. H. R. Brander.	Lieut. F. Martin.
Capt. L. M. Foster.	Lieut. W. H. L. Darley.
Capt. E. Brandreth.	Lieut. H. B. D. Campbell.
Capt. C. O. O. Tanner.	Lieut. C. B. L. Greenstreet.
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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1900.

THE FIRST RESERVE FLEET.

THE order for the ships of the First Reserve to assemble at Portland next Thursday has undoubtedly caused satisfaction throughout the kingdom. The squadron is called together for a month's exercise in gunnery and torpedo exercises, and the Admiralty have announced that the ships will disperse on April 1. In these circumstances the assembling of the home fleet cannot possibly be regarded as a menace by the most susceptible of foreign Powers, although it may with reason be regarded as a precautionary measure which the Government is entirely justified in taking in time of war. In this latter light it will probably be regarded by the country at large. With the departure of the Channel Squadron from its usual station at home, it might be unwise, considering the alarmist tone of a portion of the press, to neglect a precautionary measure which can now be taken without fear of misconstruction. The assembly of Sir C. Domville's fleet might so easily have been misconstrued had the order been given at a more critical time, and might thus have accentuated diplomatic difficulties which are but too liable to arise at the shortest notice. Our openly-avowed naval policy for the protection of the Mediterranean route to the East is perfectly familiar to the world at large. Our so-called Channel Squadron becomes at the first hint of maritime war a strong reinforcement for the Mediterranean fleet, thus giving us eighteen modern battleships in the narrow seas. That policy is sound and is approved by the unanimous voice of the Navy, but it is only rendered possible by the existence of the strong squadron of relatively modern battleships which we hold in readiness for assembly in the Channel at a few days' notice. The country has good

reason in the present situation to plume itself upon the readiness of the Navy to face any probable strain. Ten years ago, or even five years, our First Reserve Fleet was far weaker than it is to-day. The Admiralty have systematically strengthened it by the substitution of efficient battleships for those of obsolete type, and the good results of this excellent forethought and wise policy are to be seen and appreciated to-day by all. So far as can be judged, the turn of the tide of war in South Africa has largely decreased the probabilities of attempted foreign interference, but the nation is in no mood to submit to any suspicion of dictation from the Powers with respect to its South African policy or any other political issue. In any case we are prepared, and it is therefore interesting to consider the composition of the British and foreign fleets in northern waters. In the Mediterranean our superiority can be assured by the junction of our Mediterranean and Channel fleets, and given more cruisers, this combined squadron has nothing to fear from the southern fleets of the allies. We assume, of course, that the six Russian battleships confined by treaty to the Black Sea would essay to pass the Dardanelles and effect junction with the Toulon fleet.

That a movement of this importance could be effected by the allies with such secrecy and rapidity as to surprise our admirals in the Mediterranean is highly improbable, and in effect this is the only serious risk we should have to face in the Mediterranean. In northern waters France has six battleships in commission, two of which are of the latest types. This northern squadron must be credited with the usual efficiency of a sea-going fleet, but it could hardly be strengthened without our knowledge. To prevent a junction between this fleet and the Russian forces in the Baltic would thus be the important task devolving upon our First Reserve Fleet, and here there is just sufficient element of risk to justify the strengthening of Sir C. Domville's fleet. This Reserve squadron, consisting of ten battleships, three armoured and one protected cruiser, would not enjoy a sufficiently obvious margin of superiority to render the destruction of the northern fleets of the allies a practical certainty. It is not, we must admit, a homogeneous fleet, consisting as it does of units of widely-differing types, speeds, armaments, two or three of which are especially deficient in speed and coal capacity. The flagship, *Alexandra*, launched as far back as 1875, still carries muzzle-loaders and is quite unworthy to bear the admiral's flag for that reason. With the exception of the *Thunderer*, which was launched in 1872, the remaining battleships all date from the eighties, the *Colossus* and *Collingwood*, launched in 1882, being the oldest ships of the squadron. The *Thunderer*, however, despite her age, may be reckoned efficient, since she has been rearmed and re-engined within the past seven years. A stronger flagship than the old *Alexandra* ought to carry the flag, and we shall have one ready to hand in the *Hood*, which will shortly be home from Malta with an experienced crew to man her. Unfortunately there is not, at the moment, a single first-class battleship in the home ports wherewith to strengthen either fleet in case of emergency, unless we except the *Glory* now being fitted as flagship for the China Station. Of battleships of the older types we have plenty out of commission, but these are mostly armed with muzzle-loaders, and require more men than could be spared for such vessels. The *Sultan*, renovated at enormous cost, may perhaps be ranked as a second-class ship, and she, we note, is being coaled at Portsmouth with some other obsolete vessels. To render the First Reserve Fleet efficient as a fighting force it would have to be supplied with some twenty modern cruisers, a flotilla of destroyers, which is ready to hand, and, as we

have said, a newer flagship. The ships, it must be remembered, are only partially manned, and the complements have to be filled up either from the coastguards or from the depôts. In a general way, too, this Reserve squadron is assembled but once a year for exercise in the summer manœuvres, so that a week or two would inevitably elapse before the crews could be perfected in their work, and a preliminary cruise would be essential to efficiency in manœuvring. The manœuvres have taught us beyond the possibility of doubt that a hastily-assembled mass of ships does not constitute a fighting fleet. In modern war the nation that is ready to strike the first blow, whether by land or sea, may be said to grasp the skirts of victory. There is much to be done before our fighting squadrons can be fit to undertake the work which would devolve upon them in the event of war. Until supplied with their proper proportion of "eyes and ears" they cannot be described as completely organised forces.

Naval Notes.

The Naval Estimates will probably be introduced on Monday next, as the sitting on that day is to be occupied in discussing the motions on going into committee of supply. Sir John Colomb will ask the House to declare that, having regard to changes in the constitution of the personnel of the fleet, necessitated by the abandonment of masts and yards, and complete reliance on machinery, it is desirable that the Royal Naval Engineer and Royal Marine branches of the naval service should be directly represented on the Board of Admiralty. Sir Fortescue Flannery also wishes to discuss the status and conditions of service of Royal Naval Engineer officers. One sitting will in all probability suffice for the discussion of these matters, and the House ought to get to the first vote on Tuesday. The circumstance that there is no exponent of the views of the executive branch of the Navy in the House save the official spokesmen, who, of course, have to allow for political influences, must give to these discussions an academical bearing and an air of unreality which considerably detracts from any real value they might otherwise have. More valuable time, too, will probably be wasted in reopening the boiler controversy.

The First Lord's announcement on the subject of the estimates is awaited with some not unnatural apprehension lest recent significant remarks should be found to have concrete expression. We cannot forget Lord Salisbury's reference to the power of the Treasury nor Mr. Goschen's apparent contentment with the Navy "as it is." The demand also for so-called "home defence" seems to demonstrate a want of confidence on the part of the country in its fleet which is of ill omen if, as has happened before, the need for larger expenditure on the Army should mean starving the Navy. The fact that such a large number of persons should be prepared to support heroic measures for supplementing the work of the fleet augurs ill for any real hold which the teachings of the Navy League have upon the people. It is true that this is due partly to ignorance and partly to misapprehension, but the feeling is there nevertheless. Lord Wemyss, in moving his resolution in the House of Lords on Tuesday on compulsory military service, declared that "Naval men wrote and spoke as if the Navy alone was sufficient to protect the country from invasion," and he went on to assert that this was not the use of the Navy, and that if his suggestions were not carried out the power of the Navy would be reduced by reason that a large portion of it would be anchored to our shores in order to prevent invasion. Here we seem to have a most fallacious idea of the purpose of the fleet and of the first principles of national defence. We have never heard of any naval officer who held the opinions which Lord Wemyss ascribes to members of the sea profession. Certainly the late Admiral Colomb, who was the foremost exponent of the views on national defence of what Mr. Wyndham has called "the blue-water school," never did, as his writings and speeches will abundantly prove. What he did hold was that, provided certain land

defences and military forces which he specified were supplied, the protection of these islands might safely be entrusted to an effective fleet. Moreover, he strenuously combated the notion that any kind of defence on land could be an equivalent to defence afloat. Had his advice been taken we might not now have been in a difficulty so far as the supply of more trained soldiers for service abroad is concerned, since it was always his contention that the indispensable complement of an efficient fleet was a mobile force to carry out offensive military operations over sea.

That the Naval Estimates will be regarded with a jealous eye and submitted to keen scrutiny and careful criticism goes without saying. It is, however, rather to those critics who are outside the House than to members of Parliament that we shall look for insistence upon a proper recognition of our naval requirements should it turn out that the Government has fallen short of its duty in this respect. Several of the more influential of the London dailies, notably the *Times* and *Morning Post*, have spoken out already with a plainness which is very reassuring. The Navy League, too, has issued its manifesto, in which it is asserted that to render our position secure we require at least twenty more battleships and thirty cruisers, with a reserve of seamen not less in number than 100,000. The Navy League, however, and most people, will be contented with something less than this. We have already a very large number of vessels in various stages of construction; altogether something like sixteen battleships and fourteen armoured cruisers. We doubt if it be possible to put more battleships on the stocks at once, unless it be on the Clyde and at Barrow. If, however, the First Lord promised that as the slips and docks at present occupied by battleships were vacated similar vessels should be put in hand, we should feel that he adequately realised the position. There is no reason also why ten more armoured cruisers should not be begun, and this would be much better than tinkering with the ancient craft in the basins at the home ports. Something more than a promise is required, however, as regards the policy of rapid construction which Mr. Goschen has always insisted that he makes his own; we have been drifting for the last two years into a condition characteristic of something very different. There are other matters connected with the supply of colliers, repairing ships, and the like upon which the country will expect to hear from the First Lord. And while he is on this subject it would be well if he were to explain exactly for what nature of stores, and to what amount, the War Office is indebted to the Admiralty for loans during the progress of the war. We have heard, of course, about guns and men, but there are also rumours about lyddite, projectiles, fuses, &c., and it would reassure the public to learn that the supply of these articles for the Navy has been replenished.

With reference to the charge which has been brought against British naval officers at Cape Town, the *Daily Telegraph* special war correspondent telegraphing on Monday says that "the case against Lieutenant Kennard and Mr. Robert Harris, son of Admiral Sir Robert Harris, for assaulting Mr. William Timbrell, came on before the resident magistrate at Simon's Town this morning. The prosecutor is proprietor of the *Simon's Town Chronicle*, which reprinted an extract from the *Daily Telegraph* containing a statement about Admiral Harris's reluctance to afford facilities for the defence of Natal either in guns or men from his ships. The statement was reproduced and later on amplified by the *South African Review* under the heading 'Mysterious case of Admiral Harris.' The prosecutor quoted it, and the defendants are alleged to have invited Timbrell to Admiralty House, where they read a statement to the effect that the officers of the fleet were indignant at the article, which was scurrilous and full of lies from start to finish, and called for a repudiation and an apology. This being refused, the prosecutor, it is asserted, was compelled to walk to the steps of the adjoining pier, whence Lieutenant Kennard pushed him into the shallow water of the bay, declaring that honour was now satisfied. Evidence to this effect was given, and the case was adjourned for a week, owing to the absence of a witness—one of the three other

officers present at the assault. The prosecutor asserted, but no evidence was tendered to prove the allegation, that the admiral was cognisant of the proceedings which occurred at his house. Admiral Harris was present during the hearing."

In connection with a contract entered into by the British North Borneo Company for the construction of a railway sixty miles in length to connect the harbour of Gaya with Brunei Bay, it is pointed out that Gaya and Sapangar Bays have recently been visited by Sir Edward Seymour, in the *Centurion*, and by Captain Hardinge, in the surveying ship *Rattler*. At Brunei Bay, as in Labuan, there is fairly good coal, and this fact, taken in connection with the supposed strategic value of Gaya Bay as a naval base, gives to these visits a significance which they may not really deserve. Naturally the Borneo company's officials would like to see the place become a naval base, so that it is not surprising to learn from this source that, "in the opinion of experts, the position of Gaya, its proximity to coalfields which the railway will exploit, its configuration, and the general facilities it affords, render it of far greater strategic importance than Wei-Hai-Wei, which is situated at the extreme end of the trade route to China and Japan, Gaya being in a position to command the most important portion of the China Sea, and, at the same time, afford shelter for our shipping in time of war. The selection of Gaya as a naval base would be a set-off against the French naval base at Saigon, which at present dominates all our trade routes in the China Sea." How a naval base can "dominate" a trade route is not explained.

The new torpedo-boat destroyer *Viper*, with the special steam turbine machinery, has made a speed of 35½ knots. The vessel is 210ft. long, 21ft. beam, 12ft. 9in. depth moulded, and displaces 350 tons. These dimensions differ little from those of the destroyers fitted with the ordinary reciprocating engines—the displacement is 25 tons more than the heaviest of the 30-knot boats—and it becomes interesting to note, says *Engineering*, the increase in power for each successive addition to speed. The first boats of 26 knots had 3,200 indicated horse-power at command, then 27 knots required an increase to from 4,000 to 4,200 indicated horse-power. When 30-knot boats were built, it was found that the power had to be 6,000 indicated horse-power; for 32 knots the power had to be close upon 9,000 indicated horse-power, and the turbine-propelled *Viper* has, it is said, attained her speed of 35½ knots with 11,000 indicated horse-power. In other words, according to our contemporary, the power for 26 knots was 12½ indicated horse-power per ton of displacement; for 27 knots, 15¼ indicated horse-power per ton; for 30 knots, 20 indicated horse-power per ton; for 32 knots, 24½ indicated horse-power per ton; and for 35 knots, 31½ indicated horse-power per ton. There are two shafts on each side of the centre line of the ship, with two sets of compound steam turbines. The arrangement on both starboard and port sides is that the high-pressure turbine drives the outer and the low-pressure turbine the inner shaft. On the inner shaft a reversing turbine is also fitted; it runs idle when the boat is going ahead, and when it drives the vessel astern the forward turbines are idle. The speed astern is 15 knots. On each shaft two propellers are mounted, the after having a slightly larger pitch than the forward propeller. There are thus eight propellers.

In our issue of the 10th inst. we referred to Mr. Goschen's promise of the early publication of the despatches from the commanding officers of the naval brigades at the battles of Graspan and Colenso as soon as the opinions of the general officers in command at those actions had been ascertained. On Monday evening last a non-naval M.P. questioned the First Lord on the subject, and was informed that as important issues were involved the question of publishing them was still under discussion with the War Office. We are sure that delay in their production will in no way be attributable to the Admiralty.

Mr. Winston Churchill, war correspondent of the *Morning Post*, in his account, published by our contemporary on Saturday last of the action at Spion Kop, states that the question arose as to

whether guns could be brought up the hill that the troops had so bravely secured. Artillery officers examined the track and said "No." Two long-range naval 12prs., much heavier than the field guns, had arrived. The naval lieutenant in charge said "he would go anywhere, or would have a try any way. He was quite sure that if he could get on top of the hill he would knock out the Boer guns or be knocked out by them, and that was what he wanted to make sure of." Mr. Churchill believes that the attempt would not have been successful. We regret that the name of the naval lieutenant is not mentioned in the report, but he is undoubtedly an officer of opinions identical with those of the gallant Thornton Bate, captain of the *Actæon*, 1856-57, who considered that impossibilities are unknown in the British Navy.

The first volume of a new series of the House of Lords manuscripts, 1693-95, is now issued, and includes the dissolution by the King of William and Mary's Parliament, the period having been marked by successive misfortunes to the nation on sea and land, and which was referred to in the Speech from the Throne, His Majesty recommending an inquiry concerning the disasters to the Navy. "The want of cruisers was very manifest at that time." History repeats itself at the conclusion of the nineteenth century. The Mediterranean fleet of eleven battleships has only eight cruisers, while the Channel fleet has eight battleships and nominally six cruisers, but only one of them is with the command. Nelson's cry, "Give me more frigates" (cruisers are the frigates of the present Navy), is still with us, but statesmen ignore the warning note of our greatest admiral and naval strategist.

The *Morning Post* gives plenty of sea room to a pessimistic contributor who condemns the engineering branch of the Navy in no measured terms. His indictment can carry little weight in this form, though some of his statements are worth attention. The branch is short of officers, we know; whether it is equally short of artificers and stokers may be questioned, and the Admiralty deny that there is difficulty in making up the regulation complements. As regards the lack of officers, it is necessary to consider that well-trained artificers are expected to undertake watchkeeping in the engine-room, and are usually quite competent for this work. Hence if a small cruiser like the *Pelorus* carries but two commissioned engineer officers, it does not follow that the staff is dangerously weak, though we should prefer to have a larger one in time of war.

NAVAL BRIGADE TOBACCO AND PIPE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many of your readers will be glad to hear I have received a letter from Admiral Harris saying: "The first consignment of pipes and tobacco has come to hand. It has been placed in the control of the naval victualling officer here, and through him will be distributed to the naval brigades in due proportion, as well as some to the crews of the cruisers who have hard and arduous duties off Delagoa Bay and no chance to get ashore as their naval brigade comrades have. I think they all will enjoy the kind present you have been instrumental in obtaining for them, and I hope also be grateful."

I have also a letter from my nephew, Commander Horsey, from Modder River, with the naval brigade, and he says: "I have seen in the papers your efforts on behalf of the sailors, and I know they are very grateful for the trouble you have taken. Re non-smokers—they are so few that I do not think anything can be done; not one in 30 do not smoke, and this sort of life teaches the minority to begin." I am awaiting Admiral Harris's advice as to further consignments, as he will know best what, in addition to the £500 worth of stuff he has already received, will be needed in future.

May I be permitted to say that I have also, with the help of only 12 private lady friends, sent out to Admiral Harris for the naval brigades in front, for officers as well as men, 3,500 stamped envelopes, each with a good sheet of note-paper folded up inside, and many gross of indelible pencils; so I hope an equal number of anxious mothers, sweethearts, and wives will receive letters, free of all charge, from their Jack or Joe at the front, which they could not otherwise get. I have another box to go which is not quite full, and if a few ladies like to send me a dozen or two of square stamped envelopes I will gladly forward them with mine for the use of the naval brigade.

ANDREW A. W. DREW.
St. Antholin's Vicarage, Peckham Rye.

Navy Personal.

Admiral of the Fleet the Earl of Clanwilliam, in responding for the Navy at the dinner of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom at the Métropole last week, spoke of the readiness of our ships for mobilisation and the ability to man them without a moment's delay. Regarding re-arming vessels that now had muzzle-loaders he did not see the advantage thereof, as it would only be a makeshift. It would be better to spend money on new ships with modern armaments and let the old ones remain as they are, as they would be useful to go out and pick up the disabled vessels of the enemy. The noble earl suggested that a committee of offence as well as of defence should be attached to the Cabinet. Some of the older vessels referred to by his Lordship are to be prepared for service—the *Nelson* is one of them.

Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, had the honour of dining with Her Majesty at Osborne on Friday last.

Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, proceeded on leave on Monday, after transferring the port duties to Rear-Admiral T. S. Jackson.

Vice-Admiral Sir F. G. W. Bedford, Commander-in-Chief, North-American and West Indian Station, arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, on Saturday last in the *Crescent*. As this is Sir Frederick's first visit to the colony, a generous welcome has been prepared for him and those under his command.

Rear-Admiral L. A. Beaumont, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Station, arrived on Saturday last at Coquimbo, where our only depôt in the South Pacific is stationed, and intended leaving that port yesterday for the south.

Rear-Admiral H. L. Pearson, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Station, left Hobart for Sydney, N.S.W., on Saturday last.

Rear-Admiral Polham Aldrich, Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth Yard, was honoured with a command to dine with Her Majesty at Osborne on Thursday in last week.

Captain Alvin C. Corry, of the *Hood*, arrived at Gibraltar on Friday in last week, and will remain there until the *Ocean* reaches that port.

Captain C. H. Bayly left Southampton in the Castle steamship *Dunvegan Castle* for the Cape to assume command of the portguard ship *Monarch*, in place of Captain R. D. B. Bruce, who has completed three years' foreign service.

Captain R. D. White, relieved from the *Vulcan*, and Captain C. J. Briggs, late Flag-Captain to Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, arrived at Plymouth on Friday in last week by the British India steamer *Mombassa* from the Mediterranean.

Captain Lewis E. Wintz, of the *Furious*, reached Chatham on Friday in last week from Las Palmas to refit the cruiser under his command and give leave to the ship's company.

Captain J. H. T. Burke, of the *Orlando*, had the misfortune to be badly handled last month by some Chinese ruffians when returning from Victoria Peak to the lower town of Hong Kong. Such assaults still obtain in the colony in spite of an improved police force and other preventive measures. Some years ago an administrator unwisely relaxed certain restrictions from the native section, but his generosity operated adversely on the white inhabitants. With such a cosmopolitan population it is almost impossible to get at the rascals who waylay Europeans returning from the mountain residences.

Captain the Hon. A. Curzon-Howe hoisted his pennant in the *Ocean* at Devonport on Tuesday last for the Mediterranean Station in place of the *Hood*. Her commission under such a gallant and distinguished officer will unquestionably prove as satisfactory, and in every way as pleasurable, as that of the *Cleopatra* while he was Commodore of the Newfoundland Fishery Station, an account of which was published in book form by her medical officer, Staff-Surgeon W. Tait, who stated that every officer and man in the ship regretted being paid off from her.

Commander B. Currey, of the *Royal Arthur*, won the Lady Brassey cup for sailing boats at Hobart on the 15th ult. against twenty competitors of the squadron over a course of twelve miles.

Commander J. F. Parry is about to conclude his command of the *Dart* after a period of more than four years on the Australian survey. His last important hydrographic work was the discovery of several dangerous rocks (two of them exceptionally so) in the mail steamer track between Queensland and the Far East, information of which will be largely appreciated by everyone who navigates in those waters.

Commander G. R. Bethell, retired, M.P. for Holderness (East Yorks), which he has represented since 1885, appears by his attitude toward the Government in the present war to have alienated himself from a large number of his constituents who have supported him for such a long period. He saw a good deal of service while on the active list and is not a stranger to South Africa.

Lieut.-Commander the Hon. G. A. Hardinge, of the *Rattler*, is to return home and pay off that vessel at Sheerness, where she was originally commissioned in May, 1887, and has since then served continuously on the China Station. He will probably leave the latter before the arrival of the *Rosario*, to be commissioned on the 20th prox. to replace the *Rattler*.

Lieut.-Commander Marcus R. Hill, of the *Hussar*, arrived at Plymouth on Monday last and will pay off there, after three years' service in the Mediterranean.

Lieutenant W. O. Lyne, second in command of the *Triton*, surveying vessel, is to command the *Waterwitch* when recommissioned at Hong Kong to continue surveys in the Far East. He became Sub-Lieutenant 1883, and attained his present rank two years later. His career as a surveyor commenced sixteen years ago, and like his colleague and contemporary, Lieut.-Commander C. E. Monro, recently appointed to the *Dart*, he has worked hard in the cause of science for nearly half a generation.

Sub-Lieutenants J. C. W. Henley and H. J. Orr have been promoted Lieutenants, after serving twelve and eighteen months respectively in the junior rank, for meritorious examination at the Royal Naval College.

Sub-Lieutenant A. R. Palmer, of the *Seal*, had the misfortune, during the difficulties with the torpedo-boat destroyer flotilla at Falmouth last week, to entangle his foot in the chain cable while weighing the anchor, and was in consequence landed for treatment.

Sub-Lieutenant H. T. Mosse, of the *Royal Sovereign*, attains the rank of Lieutenant after eighteen months' junior service in consequence of meritorious examination at the Royal Naval College.

Deputy Inspector-General E. E. Mahon, C.B., Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, who was medical officer of the naval brigade at Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill (1881), and specially promoted for his gallantry in those actions, attended at the Royal Clarence Yard Station on Tuesday last with Lieutenant W. T. C. Cole and the gunners

and privates of the Royal Marine forces wounded in South Africa, now patients at Haslar, who were able to be present and brought to the notice of Her Majesty at her disembarkation for Windsor.

Fleet-Paymaster Charles Farwell has been placed on the retired list in consequence of physical unfitness for further service. While belonging to the *Anson* he had the misfortune to seriously injure his foot in November last. His retirement, therefore, is not at his personal request. Optional retirement is suspended for the present. Fleet-Paymasters C. P. Walker and W. B. Autridge having both been refused that privilege. Fleet-Paymaster G. E. Marcon was recently retired on account of ill-health.

Paymaster A. R. Parker, late Secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, and Assistant-Paymaster E. B. Swan, Secretary's Clerk, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last by the Orient steamship *Cuzco*.

Major-General J. I. Morris, R.M.L.I., relieves General Sir Henry B. Tuson, R.M.A., as D.A.G. of the Royal Marine Forces on Thursday next, and will become Supernumerary to the establishment of his rank; Colonel C. S. F. Fagan, Commandant Portsmouth Division R.M.L.I., becomes Major-General; Colonel Second Commandant R. B. Kirchoffer, R.M.L.I., obtains promotion to Commandant; and Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel A. E. Chapman, R.M.L.I., attains the rank of Second Commandant. Major H. C. Money is next on turn for the substantive grade of Lieutenant-Colonel R.M.L.I.

Colonel W. G. Tucker, Commandant R.M.A., and Colonel C. S. F. Fagan, Commandant R.M.L.I., Portsmouth, had the honour of dining with Her Majesty at Osborne on Thursday in last week.

Colonel F. Baldwin, Commandant R.M.L.I., Plymouth, who relieved Major-General C. H. Saxe on promotion last week, proceeds on long leave of absence in consequence of impaired health.

Lieutenant W. T. C. Cole, R.M.L.I., late of the naval brigade, with Lord Methuen's force, who was wounded at Enslin in November last, and now a patient in the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, being sufficiently recovered to admit of temporary removal, was taken to the Royal Clarence Yard Station on Tuesday last on the occasion of the Queen disembarking from the Royal yacht for her journey to Windsor, and had the honour of being introduced to the presence of Her Majesty, who was graciously pleased to inquire of him regarding the nature of his wound and her Royal wish for his speedy recovery. Her Majesty extended similar consideration to the wounded rank and file of the Royal Marine forces present with Lieutenant Cole.

Lieutenant W. P. Arbuthnot, R.M.L.I., embarks in the *Diana* to join the *Ringarooma* at Sydney, N.S.W.

Lieutenant C. H. Hood, R.M.L.I., has been appointed A.D.C. to Brigadier-General H. C. Smith-Dorrien (commanding 1st Batn. Derbyshire Regiment) in South Africa, and proceeds at once to join that officer.

Lieutenant A. H. French, R.M.L.I., borne in the *Doris*, son of Lieut.-General Arthur French, R.M.A., has been landed for service in South Africa. It is much to be regretted that such an able artilleryman as his gallant father is not at the front.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MEMORIALS, Brasses, Crosses, Gravestones, Monuments, Tablets, Windows, Fonts, Pulpits, Reredoses, Standards, Mosals, &c., of the highest class, designed, executed, and erected by THOMAS PRATT & SONS, Ecclesiastical Art Workers, Memorial Gallery, 24, Tavistock Street (facing Covent Garden), London, W.C. Illustrations free. Old Military Flags netted and arranged for preservation.

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BY SPECIAL ROYAL WARRANT

SOLE CONSIGNEES.

GOURDOULIS



TO H.M. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CIGARETTES.

Navy Foreign.

It was not to be supposed that the programme elaborated by the Superior Council of the French Navy would pass unchallenged by the acrid critics who are never tired of assailing the *féodalité maritime*. Lieutenant Duboc, who writes in the *Yacht*, has one great fault to find with it. He does not think that the battleships proposed could be better, but, granting them to be necessary, he considers it absurd to build only six of them if they are intended to be used against this country. He enforces with a good deal of cogency the opinion that, build as Frenchmen may, they can never build in adequate numbers to cope with our power. He therefore insists that it is necessary to find another means of overthrowing what the French are rather pleased to describe as *le Colosse aux pieds d'argile*. Of course, his mind turns to the torpedo-boats and submarine vessels upon which a certain school of French officers build so much. It is undoubtedly true that the British Navy, in the words of M. de La Porte, is the logical resultant of the necessities of the country, but M. Duboc is quite convinced that the necessities of France are not the same.

A similar view is expressed in the *Marine Française*. The programme is reasonable, we are told, if the lessons of La Hogue, the Nile, and Trafalgar are forgotten, if the fate of France is to be staked upon one or two battles or throws of the dice, if confidence is felt in the war of squadrons, if it is held that battleships can only be met by battleships, if there is no faith in the torpedo-boat, if the submarine vessel and the howitzer gunboat are despised, if there is no intention of resorting to the *guerre de course*, if, in a word, the exponent of the policy outlined is a reactionary. Is it reasonable to suppose, says this writer, that France can defeat England because the tricolour in 1907 will float over six more battleships than in 1900? The scheme of the French Admiralty is pronounced to be perfectly logical, but it must be carried to its logical end, and a huge fleet must be built, whereas the application of the principle adopted is pronounced to be absurd. The authors of the programme, says the *Marine Française*, have not read the celebrated lecture of the late Admiral Colomb, in which he endeavoured to prove—or, as the critic says, demonstrated—that destroyers would be more dangerous for British squadrons than battleships. The *Marine Française* has a programme of its own, which includes eight divisions of 24-knot commerce-destroyers, fifty gunboats propelled by turbine machinery and armed with howitzers throwing melinite shells of large capacity, one hundred turbine 30-knot torpedo-boats, one hundred submarine vessels, of which fifty for offence and fifty for defence, and a large number of tugs and flat-bottomed boats assembled in the Channel ports for the purpose of conveying an army to our shores. We are inclined to think that the French Admiralty does not contemplate anything so ambitious, that, in a word, it is more reasonable than some writers in the French press, that it

recognises no insuperable barrier to friendship with this country, and that it should occupy itself in preparations for dealing with some other adversary.

The example of Germany, “flourishing and prosperous Germany, guided by an Emperor conscious of historic verity and resolved to make his country a great maritime Power,” has stirred the enthusiasm of Lieutenant Maurice Loir, who writes in the *Moniteur de la Flotte* under the name of Marc Landry. He sees the expanding fleet, the commercial navy growing, the shipyards busy, the colonial dominion expanding; and he attributes the principal merit in the new state of things to the present Emperor of Germany, who has proclaimed the watchword “Our future is on the sea.” Germany has shown docility in listening to the inspiring voice of her ruler, has grasped the essentials of her duty, the conditions of her future and what is her greatness, and has marched without hesitation upon the road indicated with patient obstinacy and the *vis durans* of Tacitus, which is the single condition of success. It appears to Lieutenant Loir that France—if she had a good heart and good rulers, if she were forethoughtful and possessed with noble ambitions—could rival in the sphere of naval expansion the fortunate subjects of William II. He does not indicate England as the example because her present sea supremacy is the outcome of two centuries of naval activity; but he holds up Germany, which is a continental Power like France, in some position of disadvantage, and with a shorter coast-line, as an illustration of the things that are essential for France, and he concludes by citing the words of Count von Bülow, who said lately, “In the twentieth century the Powers which are not strong at sea will fall into the background like the inferior actors in a drama.”

It is asserted by the *France Militaire* that the French battleship *Bouvet* has received certain fittings for her big guns by which the rate of loading has been doubled. According to this authority the same mechanism is to be fitted to the guns of the *Iéna* and the *Valmy* and to all the battleships sooner or later. We have not seen any description of this particular mechanism.

Another Russian coast-defence ship of the *General Admiral Apraxine* class is to be put in hand at the smaller Admiralty Yard, St. Petersburg. She will displace 5,950 tons, and will be protected by side armour and a plated deck. Her chief armament will consist of 8in. guns, several of them being placed coupled and singly in turrets. The *Aurora* is almost ready to be launched at the New Admiralty Yard, where a transport collier of 7,200 tons will be laid down.

The 7th Hussars have just sent out to Maritzburg a latten brass memorial to the non-commissioned officers and men who were killed in action and died in South Africa, 1895-98. Designed and engraved by Mr. Gawthorp of Long-acre, London, it bears a list of 30 names surmounted by the crown and cypher and enclosed within a neat border, the size of the whole being 3ft. 6in. by 2ft.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 20.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions in the Army, in recognition of services of undermentioned officers in connection with relief and defence of Kimberley:—

To be Major-Gen. (Supernumerary) for distinguished service in the field:—Col. (local Lieut.-Gen.) J. D. P. French, commanding cavalry division, South Africa.
Brevet.—To be Col.:—Lieut.-Col. R. G. Kekewich, Loyal North Lancashire Regt.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 20.

7th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. Harold Twyford, from 4th Batn. Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.), to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

1st Dragoons.—2nd Lieut. Arthur Hamilton Cooper, from 3rd Batn. Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

8th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. C. J. McI. Lomer to be Lieut. vice P. A. T. Jones, seconded.

18th Hussars.—The appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of 2nd Lieut. H. Twyford, from 4th Batn. Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.), which appeared in *Gazette* of Feb. 9, is cancelled.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

To command batns. of Imperial Yeomanry:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. M. Ridley, Reserve of Officers; Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. A. M. Brookfield, 1st Cinque Ports V.R.C., with temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army.

Capt. P. J. Browne, Dorset Yeomanry, to be second in command of a batn. of Imperial Yeomanry, with temporary rank of Major in Army.

The undermentioned Capt. of Imperial Yeomanry are granted temporary rank of Capt. in Army:—Arthur B. Crabbe, Capt. 4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt. (Feb. 3); C. L. Marks, Capt. 4th Batn. Highland Light Infantry (Feb. 7).

Capt. C. S. Keith, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt.

The undermentioned Lieuts. of Imperial Yeomanry are granted temporary rank of Lieut. in Army:—T. R. A. Stannus, Capt. 4th Batn. Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians); W. C. de M. Viscount Milton, Capt. 4th Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry; S. Reynolds, Capt. 4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Richard G. Viscount Ennismore, Capt. 4th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers; John T. Lutley, Capt. 3rd Batn. Worcestershire Regt. (Feb. 3); C. Heseltide, Major 7th Batn. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.); R. W. Purvis, Capt. South-East of Scotland Artillery Militia; W. W. S. Clarke, Capt. 4th Batn. Worcestershire Regt.; C. Erle, Capt. 3rd Batn. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.); E. H. Place, Lieut. Durham Artillery; J. M. Wilson, Lieut. Prince of Wales's Own Norfolk Artillery (Feb. 7); J. H. Pritchard Rayner, Capt. Royal Anglesey R.E. (Militia) (Feb. 14).

To be Lieuts., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army:—Capt. R. Alexander, 5th Batn. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own); A. P. Lane, Esq., late Capt. 3rd Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers; C. M. Robin, Esq., late Capt. Royal Jersey Militia; Montague Martin, gent.

Capt. W. C. Anderson, 3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt., Adj. of a batn. of Imperial Yeomanry, is granted temporary rank of Capt. in Army (Feb. 3).

Qrmr. O. S. Martindale-Vale, Major 4th Batn. Worcestershire Regt., is granted temporary rank of Lieut. in Army (Feb. 3).

To be Adjts.:—Capt. E. G. Hardy, Reserve of Officers; Capt. E. R. Robinson, 4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, with temporary rank of Capt. in Army.

To be Machine-Gun Commanders:—Lieut.-Col. J. D. Mansel, Reserve of Officers; Lieut. H. J. Smith, Reserve of Officers.

To be Qrms., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army:—A. C. E. Locke, Esq., late Capt. West Somerset Yeomanry; Harold E. Dickinson, gent.

To be Medical Officer, with temporary rank of Capt.:—F. A. Hadley, gent., M.B.

To be Veterinary Officers, with temporary rank of Vet.-Lieut.:—Vet.-Capt. J. Rowe, Dorset Yeomanry; Edgar A. L. Fenner, gent., M.R.C.V.S.

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LORD LOVAT'S CORPS.

Capt. and Brevet-Major Hon. Andrew D. Murray, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Commandant.
Capt. Archibald W. McDonald, 3rd Batn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Adjt., with temporary rank of Capt. in Army.

Mounted Infantry.—Major Simon J. Lord Lovat, 1st V.B. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Capt., with temporary rank of Capt. in Army; Capt. E. C. Ellice, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut. To be 2nd Lieuts., with temporary rank of 2nd Lieut. in Army:—Lieut. Edward G. Fraser-Tyler, 1st V.B. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, E. Grant, gent., Rowland Hunt, gent.

Infantry.—Capt. W. Stewart, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. To be Lieuts., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army:—2nd Lieut. Kenneth L. McDonald, 3rd Batn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; Ian A. M. Brodie, gent., late 2nd Lieut. Scots Guards; Sir Arthur John Campbell-Orde, Bart.; W. Fraser-Tyler, gent., to be 2nd Lieut., with temporary rank of 2nd Lieut. in Army.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

The restoration to full pay of Lieut. H. Ramsden from half pay is antedated to Jan. 22.

Superintending-Clark Joseph Washington Read to be Qrmt., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Brevet-Col. William J. Fowler, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on retired pay (Feb. 20).

Lieut. Edward A. Saunders is seconded for service on staff (Jan. 3).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Anthony C. Cooke, C.B., to be Col.-Commandant, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Graham, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., deceased (Dec. 18, 1899).

In consequence of the promotion of Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. R. O. Lloyd to rank of substantive Col. in Army, the promotions of undermentioned officers are antedated as follows:—Lieut.-Cols. G. H. Sim to Oct. 1, 1899; H. Finnis to Oct. 4, 1899; J. A. Ferrier, D.S.O., to Oct. 27, 1899; J. D. Fullerton, to Nov. 3, 1899; G. T. Jones, to Nov. 15, 1899; W. D. Conner to Dec. 10, 1899; W. D. Lindley, to Dec. 15, 1899; E. H. Bethell, to Jan. 1, 1900; Majors L. Jones, to Oct. 1, 1899; S. L. Craster, to Oct. 4, 1899; F. A. Molony, to Oct. 27, 1899; W. du C. Luard, to Nov. 3, 1899; W. G. B. Cordue, to Nov. 15, 1899; J. M. Wade, to Dec. 10, 1899; W. J. Bythell, to Dec. 15, 1899; B. R. Ward, to Jan. 1, 1900; W. R. Stewart, to Jan. 24, 1900.

Major Frederick W. T. Attree to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. G. R. R. Savage, retained as a supernumerary to establishment of corps (Jan. 24).

Capt. Gilbert S. McD. Elliot to be Major, vice H. H. Massey, killed in action (Jan. 25).
The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt. under provisions of Article 30 Royal Warrant, May 30, 1899:—Bertram H. Rooke, Alan M. Henniker, William M. Pyne, Robert S. Muter, Charles G. Falcon, Frederick M. Westropp, Hugh A. Cameron, Charles W. Gwynn, D.S.O., Frederick G. Guggisberg, William G. Hibbert, Algernon H. Dumaresq (Feb. 15).

2nd Lieut. Valentine Giles to be Lieut. (Feb. 22).

GRENADEER GUARDS.

To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieut. William Drury Drury-Lowe, from Northumberland Artillery, in succession to Lieut. G. S. Clive, appointed Adjt.; 2nd Lieut. Edward Murray Colston, from 4th Batn. Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.), in succession to Lieut. Hon. F. C. Stanley, promoted.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

The promotion to rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. G. Stewart is antedated to Dec. 12, 1899, vice L. C. Garratt, promoted.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).—Lieut. Arthur Mudge to be Capt., vice Brevet-Major J. G. King-King, seconded (Nov. 21, 1899).

Bufs (East Kent Regt.).—Ralph Bulkely Manners Wood, gent. (late Hon. Queen's Cadet, Royal Military College), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. Godfrey-Faussett, promoted.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt. :—Henry E. B. Leach on augmentation;

John A. C. Somerville, vice H. E. B. Leach, Adjt. 4th Batn. King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry); Arthur J. B. Percival on augmentation; Charles E. Fishbourne, Adjt., to complete establishment; Lieut. Edward Pius Arthur Riddell, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. A. C. Somerville.

Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Capt. Arthur S. Toogood is seconded for service in South Africa (Feb. 1). The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. (Jan. 24, 1900):—D. H. V. Bengough, vice W. M. C. du Q. Caillard, transferred to 7th Dragoon Guards; E. G. S. Truell on augmentation.

Devonshire Regt.—Lieut. James E. I. Masterson to be Capt., vice P. H. Price-Dent, died of wounds received in action (Jan. 1).

Suffolk Regt.—Supernumerary-Capt. Edward P. Prest to be Capt., vice A. W. Brown, died of wounds received in action (Feb. 1).

Bedfordshire Regt.—Lieut. Francis Marshall Bassett, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

Leicestershire Regt.—Capt. and Brevet-Major Edward M. Woodward is seconded for service on staff (Feb. 6).

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—2nd Lieut. A. G. Ritchie to be Lieut., vice W. H. Barton, promoted (Jan. 25).

Worcestershire Regt.—Lieut. Archibald Douglas Hussey Ray, from 4th Batn. Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

Royal Sussex Regt.—2nd Lieut. R. St. P. Mosgrove to be Lieut., vice C. J. K. Maguire, promoted (Oct. 26, 1899).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.).—Lieut. Eustace G. Lees is seconded for service in Army Pay Dept. (Feb. 10).

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.).—2nd Lieut. J. O. Greenwood to be Lieut., vice E. L. H. James, seconded (Dec. 13, 1899).

Manchester Regt.—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt. :—George A. J. Godbold, vice C. L. R. Petre, seconded; Walter W. C. Stevenson, vice G. A. J. Godbold, seconded for service in South Africa; Joshua H. M. Jebb, Adjt., to complete establishment (Dec. 27, 1899).

Durham Light Infantry.—Lieut. d'Arcy W. Mander to be Capt., vice H. B. des V. Wilkinson, seconded (Jan. 14).

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The undermentioned officers to be 2nd Lieuts. to complete establishment:—Capt. Basil Sholto Anne Douglas-Hamilton, from 3rd Batn. Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.); Capt. Ion Richard Staveley Shinkwin, from 3rd Batn. Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.); Capt. Herbert William Allan Collum, from 3rd Batn. Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.); Lieut. Waldron Harold Fletcher Kelly, from 3rd Batn. Bufs (East Kent Regt.); Lieut. William Gordon Huskisson, from 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.; Lieut. Albert Kenlis North, from 4th Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Lieut. Bertram Langdon Beddy, from 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.; 2nd Lieut. John Forsyth Grant, from 3rd Batn. Durham Light Infantry; 2nd Lieut. Henry Chester, Allin, from 9th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieuts., to complete establishment:—Richard Stanley Worsley, Walter Diarmid Vere Oldham King, Arthur Uredale Udall, Edmund Walter Alderson, Errol Robert O'Hara, Alexander John Anderson, Charles William Macleod, Cuthbert Forester Lucas, Rivers Berney Worgan, Charles Edward Cox.

John Pinder Wilson, gent. (University candidate), to be 2nd Lieut., to complete establishment.

STAFF.

Capt. W. R. Robertson, D.S.O., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be a D.A.A.G. in South Africa (Jan. 15).

Capt. Hon. J. G. H. H. Beresford, 7th Hussars, to be A.D.C. to Gen. H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., &c., Commanding the Forces, Ireland (Jan. 9).

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made:—

Major A. G. Balfour, Highland Light Infantry, to be a District Insp. of Musketry, vice Major M. G. Wilkinson, King's Own Scottish Borderers, employed in South Africa (Feb. 3).

Capt. and Brevet-Major E. M. Woodward, Leicestershire Regt., to be a Staff-Capt. at headquarters, vice Capt. C. Ross, Norfolk Regt., who has vacated that appointment (Feb. 6).

Capt. G. Wemyss, Reserve of Officers, to be a D.A.A.G.

at headquarters, vice Capt. W. R. Robertson, D.S.O., 3rd Dragoon Guards (Jan. 15).

Capt. W. Edgeworth-Johnstone, Royal Irish Regt., to be Asst.-Insp. of Gymnasia, in succession to Capt. S. P. Rolr, York and Lancaster Regt., employed in South Africa (Feb. 6).

Capt. G. S. C. Swinton, Reserve of Officers, to be a Staff-Capt. at headquarters (Jan. 17).

Army Chaplains' Dept.—Rev. Daniel Lane to be Chaplain to Forces, 4th Class (dated July 20, 1898, such antedate not to reckon towards promotion, precedence, or increase of pay prior to Jan. 7, 1899, and not to carry back allowances).

Half Pay.—Major Berkeley C. Quill, from York and Lancaster Regt., to be Lieut.-Col.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Owen Edleston Wheeler, Esq., late Capt. Leicestershire Regt., to be Capt.

Richard Harold St. Maur, gent., late 2nd Lieut. 14th Hussars, to be 2nd Lieut.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Sir Thomas H. Holdich, K.C.I.E., C.B., half pay R.E., is placed on retired list with an Indian pension (Feb. 13).

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 20.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—

1st Dragoons.—Percy Forbes Leith and Lord Alastair Robert Innes-Ker on augmentation.

7th Hussars.—John Mann Thomson, in succession to Lieut. Hon. C. B. F. Greville, promoted.

9th Lancers.—Hon. Archibald Ronald Armadale Macdonald on augmentation.

12th Lancers.—Charles Montagu Truman on augmentation.

Grenadier Guards.—Conway Victor Fisher-Rowe, in succession to Lieut. E. H. Trotter, seconded.

Scots Guards.—Hon. Thomas William Coke, in succession to Lieut. W. S. Gosling, promoted.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Bufs (East Kent Regt.).—Edward Herbert Lynch, in succession to Lieut. W. H. Trevor, promoted.

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—Hugh Evelyn Allen on augmentation.

Lincolnshire Regt.—Thomas Studdert on augmentation.

East Yorkshire Regt.—Algernon Roderick Kino, in succession to Lieut. C. S. Wood, promoted.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Charles Reginald Thompson Hopkinson, vice L. Carden, deceased.

Cheshire Regt.—John Linton Shore, in succession to Lieut. B. Leicester, promoted; Alexander FitzGerald Ramsay (Hon. Queen's Cadet), in succession to Lieut. Austin S. Cooper, promoted.

South Wales Borderers.—Herbert Charles Harford Woronzoff Moffat, in succession to Lieut. R. W. Bradley, appointed Adjt.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—Herbert Charles Hyde Smith, in succession to Lieut. N. M. Tod, killed in action.

Worcestershire Regt.—William Beresford Gibbs, vice J. F. S. Winnington, promoted.

East Lancashire Regt.—George Chester Douglas Kempson, in succession to Lieut. Ralph D. Cheales, seconded.

Hampshire Regt.—William George Stanhope Kenny on augmentation.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.).—Archibald Davidson, in succession to Lieut. C. R. S. Woods, seconded; Edmund Wilbraham Everard Milman, in succession to Lieut. A. Solly-Flood, seconded.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Arthur Charles Drought Thorne on augmentation; Bertie Hatfield Shaw, in succession to Lieut. L. F. Scott, seconded.

Essex Regt.—Bryan Norman Abbay, in succession to Lieut. W. K. Legge, promoted.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.).—Edward Downes Bally, in succession to Lieut. S. H. Shaw, seconded.

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.).—Herbert Samuel Richards on augmentation; Charles Edward Edward-Collins on augmentation.

Durham Light Infantry.—Lionel Phillips on augmentation; Arthur Hugh Maunsell Bowers, in succession to Lieut. A. E. M. Bacon, promoted.

Highland Light Infantry.—Lewis Henry Gibson, in succession to Lieut. T. MacG. Twynam, appointed Adjt. 4th Batn.

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THE UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, Jan. 27, 1900, says on The Question of Field Glasses:—It is unquestionable that a very large number of the bulky and heavy Field Glasses which are being so generously purchased for our volunteers, and which have to be carried across the shoulders or at the belt, will never see the front at all. If not discarded at Cape Town, very few will get further than the chief depots. It is astonishing how deceptive the weight is. Have the glass weighed before you buy it, and you will often find that one which you would estimate at half a pound weighs 18 to 20 ounces, and the hard leather case 50 per cent. more. Here the Aitchison Patent Pocket Field Glass comes in. It weighs five ounces, and closes to one inch thick, and its power and definition are equal to many glasses four times the size sold at three times the price. It will stand an astonishing amount of rough usage.

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West India Regt.—Hugh Edwards, in succession to Lieut. A. B. Murison, deceased.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 20.

Honourable Artillery Company of London.—William Elam, gent., to be Qrmr.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Clare Artillery (Southern Divn.).—Charles Randal Armstrong MacDonnell, Esq., is reappointed Capt. (Feb. 13). The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Cecil Bruce Blake, George Beauchamp Greer (Feb. 7), Patrick Albert Forbes Winslow à Beckett (Feb. 9).

Devon Artillery (Western Divn.).—2nd Lieut. R. S. Lucy to be Lieut.

Lancashire Artillery (Southern Divn.).—Capt. and Instr. of Artillery A. J. Budd is seconded whilst employed with Royal Artillery in South Africa (Feb. 8).

Mid-Ulster Artillery (Southern Divn.).—William Harald Barker, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Duke of Connaught's Own Sligo Artillery (Southern Divn.).—Lieut. L. C. F. Wynne to be Capt.

South-East of Scotland Artillery (Southern Divn.).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Stuart Carey Houston and Reginald Ashley Renshaw.

Waterford Artillery (Southern Divn.).—Matthew Ernest O'Connell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Wicklow Artillery (Southern Divn.).—Capt. and Hon. Major William Henry Kinsey, retired, late Antrim Artillery, to be Capt.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. King's Own (Cannon Regt.).—Lieut. H. A. Bagot-Chester to be Capt. (Feb. 6).

5th Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Richard George Beatty and John Garlick.

6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—Raymond Guy Miller, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—Henry Wolsley Hutson, Esq., late Lieut., to be Capt. (Feb. 13).

4th Batn. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—Capt. H. B. de V. Tupper, from 1st Royal Guernsey Militia, to be Capt.; Capt. J. B. Jobling is seconded for service with a line batn. in South Africa. The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—William Henry Fowler and Robert Dudley Innes Ackland.

3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt.—Lieut. A. C. F. G. Bernard is seconded for service with line batn. in South Africa.

4th Batn. Norfolk Regt.—Major E. R. A. Kerrison, retired, late R.A., to be Lieut.-Col., and to command, under para. 44 Militia Regulations (Feb. 3).

4th Batn. Devonshire Regt.—Charles Venables Beresford, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.—Capt. F. E. Allfrey to be Instr. of Musketry under para. 259, Militia Regulations, vice Capt. M. B. Burnand, who resigns appointment.

3rd Batn. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).—Percival Henry Stevenson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 7).

4th Batn. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).—Col. Adolphus James Price, C.M.G., half pay, late West Yorkshire Regt., to be Lieut.-Col. (Supernumerary), and to command (Feb. 14); R. E. (Militia) N. W. F. Baynes, from Royal Monmouthshire R.E. (Militia), to be 2nd Lieut.; Roger Montague Radcliffe Lamb, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 7).

3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt.—Thomas Edwin Bennett, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 9).

3rd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.—Supernumerary-Lieut. J. F. N. Price to be Lieut. (Dec. 15, 1899).

4th Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Francis George Alston, Joseph Wingfield (Feb. 12).

3rd Batn. Leicestershire Regt.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. W. Blunt, F. C. Naper (Feb. 21). The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Walter Harold Gribbon, Percy Standish Hore (Feb. 10). The appointment of Mr. C. J. S. Macara-Finnie as 2nd Lieut., which appeared in *Gazette* of Jan. 5, is cancelled at his own request.

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. S. Caulfeild to be Lieut.

5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Geoffrey Edward Blake, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.).—Major W. E. C. Ellis is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.;

Capt. and Hon. Major M. J. B. Tomlin resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement. The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. F. Howard, F. G. O. Sanderson, E. G. C. Bagshawe, W. M. Saurin, B. C. D. Nash.

5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut. D. H. Parker is seconded for service with line batn. in South Africa. (Feb. 21). The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—George Dudley Rhu MacMahon; Almeric Bayford Wigley (Feb. 7); John Frederick Edward Bowring (Feb. 9).

6th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. L. Spafford, A. P. A. Easton (Feb. 8).

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—Alfred Leonard Tate, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Cheshire Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major C. W. Willis to be Major (Feb. 9).

3rd Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. G. T. Gatherer and F. C. R. Price (Feb. 21).

3rd Batn. Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—John Alexander Kinglake Clayton Lewis, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 10).

4th Batn. Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be Capt.:—Harold Harvey Smith, late Capt. 3rd Batn. South Staffordshire Regt. (Feb. 10); Arthur Fitzhenry Townshend, late Lieut. 2nd Batn.; Robert Walter Melhish, late Lieut. Northumberland Artillery Militia (Feb. 12). The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Francis Henry Bridgman (Feb. 7); David Hay Thorburn (Feb. 9); James Dalgliesh Anderson, Basil Charles Montague Maxwell-Heron (Feb. 10).

3rd and 4th Batns. Worcestershire Regt.—Lieut. C. Lord Hindlip to be Capt. and to remain seconded.

3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—2nd Lieut. H. N. B. Harrison is seconded for service with a line batn. in South Africa.

3rd Batn. Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.).—George Cranmer Goldie, Esq., late Capt. 3rd Batn. King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), to be Capt. (Feb. 9).

3rd Batn. Border Regt.—Lieut. O. M. Crakanthorpe is seconded for service with line batn. in South Africa.

3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.—Stanley Jones, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 12).

3rd Batn. South Staffordshire Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be Capt.:—George James Mitton, late Lieut. Needles Divn. R.E. (Militia) Submarine Miners; Edward de Rosen Jervis, formerly Capt.

3rd Batn. Welsh Regt.—Capt. Hon. Major W. Pollard resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement; Lieut. H. H. Esplin to be Capt.; Malcolm Ogilvy Boyd, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 10).

3rd Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—John Crampton Morton Doran, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 10).

3rd Batn. Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.).—Major Hon. A. N. Curzon is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; 2nd Lieut. H. B. T. Hume to be Lieut.

3rd Batn. Northamptonshire Regt.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—N. B. C. B. Grounds, G. J. Hamilton, H. E. Lavie, M. E. Lloyd.

3rd Batn. Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Laurence Cail Nicholson (Feb. 9), Claude Whitfield Hemp (Feb. 12).

3rd Batn. King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—Hon. E. A. C. Weld-Forester and W. J. Brooke.

4th Batn. King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).—Capt. P. M. L. Carew is granted hon. rank of Major (Feb. 21); Arthur George Money, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 8).

3rd Batn. Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.).—Lieut. E. H. Nicholson is seconded for service with line batn. in South Africa (Feb. 21); 2nd Lieut. H. F. Coddington resigns his commission (Feb. 9).

3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. H. Cathcart, H. E. Morritt, C. D. Eyre, and H. C. Oxley.

4th Batn. Durham Light Infantry.—Charles Richard Shirreff, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 7).

4th Batn. Highland Light Infantry.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Frederick Carpenter Anderson, Hugh Mackay Coghill.

3rd Batn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—Capt. K. J. Mackenzie resigns his commission and is granted hon. rank of Major, with permission to wear prescribed uniform on retirement; 2nd Lieut. C. H. Antrobus is seconded for

service with line batn. in South Africa (Feb. 21). The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Ewen James Brodie (Feb. 10) and Alexander William John Livingston (Feb. 12).

4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Edwin Miller Gilliland McFerran, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut. E. T. Welchman resigns his commission (Feb. 21); Herbert Jocelyn Usher Wilkins, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 9).

5th Batn. Connaught Rangers.—Lieut. R. W. G. Harrison to be Capt. (Dec. 6, 1899).

3rd Batn. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—Robert Macneil Ker, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 8).

3rd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Andrew Hubert Watt, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th Batn. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).—Capt. Richard Batcliffe, from 1st V.B. Northamptonshire Regt., to be Capt.

6th Batn. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).—The following announcement is substituted for that on the same subject which appeared in *Gazette* of Dec. 5, 1899, viz.:—Major H. S. L. Stein retires under para. 78 Militia Regulations, 1898, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement (Jan. 15).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Royal North Devon (Hussars).—Basil Thomas Fanshawe, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Hampshire (Carabiniers).—Sir Richard Nelson Rycroft, Bart., to be 2nd Lieut.

West Kent (Queen's Own).—The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with Imperial Yeomanry:—Capt. F. B. Mildmay and Hon. E. J. Mills; 2nd Lieuts. Sir S. E. Scott, Bart., and R. B. Pott.

Lancashire Hussars.—2nd Lieut. A. T. Neilson resigns his commission.

Montgomeryshire.—Frederick James Walton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers).—William Younger, Esq., late Lieut. 16th Lancers, to be Capt. (Supernumerary); Arthur Cole Williams, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Staffordshire (Queen's Own Royal Regt.).—Eric Chaplin, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Wiltshire (Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regt.).—Ulric Oliver Thynne, gent., late Lieut. King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Lieut. (Feb. 10).

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Ayrshire and Galloway.—Surg.-Lieut. H. A. Pattullo, M.B., resigns his commission.

1st Caithness.—Samuel Davidson, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st Cheshire and Carnarvonshire.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—T. C. Harrison, C. J. Luya. The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Henry Rudolf Reichel, James Gibson, John Alfred Green, Vincent Hamilton Dickson, George Henry Hindley.

1st Cinque Ports (Eastern Divn., R.G.A.).—Rev. E. D. S. Ram, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

2nd Devonshire (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Walter Edward Northy, Wilfrid Maxwell Opie, Rupert William Trevan Fox-Male, Tom Stanley Stanning.

1st Edinburgh (City).—William Cowan, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Glamorganshire.—Lieut. G. H. C. Wilkins, R.G.A., to be Adjt., vice Capt. F. W. Dent, whose period of service has expired; Lieut. G. H. C. Wilkins, R.G.A., is granted rank of Capt. whilst serving as Adjt. (Jan. 25).

2nd Kent.—Capt. J. Williams to be Major (Feb. 21); Lieut. O. C. Griffith to be Capt. (Feb. 13).

1st Lanarkshire.—2nd Lieut. J. Lightbody to be Lieut.; William Kinnear, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary); Robert Wardrop Forrest, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

6th Lancashire.—Henry Winwood Robinson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Middlesex.—Lieut. P. E. Battersby to be Capt.

1st Northumberland (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—Capt. A. Simpson is granted hon. rank of Major; Qrmr. W. Morrison is granted hon. rank of Capt.

2nd Sussex.—Bernard William Hutton Moss, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire (Western Divn., R.G.A.).—Lancelot James Foster, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne.—William Henry Dick, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The Troops in South Africa.

THE PUBLISHER of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE begs to announce that he has Coloured Pictures of each BRITISH Regiment (or YEOMANRY Corps) in, or ordered to, South Africa, and will be pleased to supply same on application. Price 6d. each regiment, post free to any part of the World. These types have been favourably Noticed by Hundreds of Newspapers.

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1st West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield).--John Batty Langley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade, Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).--Lieut. F. J. MacGillivray resigns his commission. The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supernumerary):--Thomas Trotter and George Sang.

6th V.B. Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).--The undermentioned Surg.-Lieut.-Cols. resign their commissions, with permission to retain their rank, and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement:--A. Ballantyne, M.D., and C. J. Allan. The undermentioned Surg.-Lieuts. to be Surg.-Capt.:--G. Melville, M.B., and J. Cameron.

3rd V.B. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).--Herbert Arthur Steward, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Buffs (East Kent Regt.).--Lieut. A. G. L. Hendry, from 4th V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt., to be Lieut.; Rev. S. G. H. Sargent to be Acting-Chaplain.

Cadet Corps attached to 2nd V.B. Buffs (East Kent Regt.).--William George Smith, Esq., to be Hon. Capt.

3rd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.--Alfred Appleby, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Warwickshire Regt.--Leslie Guy Hallwright, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).--Capt. D. M. McLachlan, Royal Lancaster Regt., to be Adjnt., vice Major G. M. Mackenzie, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who has vacated appointment (Feb. 5).

2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).--Lloyd John Hollis Oldmeadow, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut.; Acting-Chaplain Rev. J. G. Lambert, B.A., resigns his appointment.

3rd V.B. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).--The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:--G. A. Child, S. J. White, R. W. Cooper, and H. O. Seyd.

1st V.B. King's (Liverpool Regt.).--Thomas Malcolm Webster, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. King's (Liverpool Regt.).--Eustace James Harrison, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th V.B. King's (Liverpool Regt.).--Percy Rosenheim, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

2nd (Prince of Wales's) V.B. Devonshire Regt.--2nd Lieut. W. E. Lancaster to be Lieut.; William Edward Manderson Corbett, gent., to be Surg.-Lieut.

4th V.B. Devonshire Regt.--Nathaniel Samuel Manning, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

2nd V.B. Suffolk Regt.--Edward Rosslyn Tillard, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.; Sidney Hillier, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut.

4th (Cambridge University) V.B. Suffolk Regt.--The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supernumerary):--Henry Hebb Sills, Frederic Donnison Bruce.

1st V.B. East Yorkshire Regt.--Carl Erik Theilmann, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

2nd V.B. Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.).--Rev. E. B. Drew, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st V.B. Cheshire Regt.--Charles Denton Toosey, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

4th V.B. Cheshire Regt.--The undermentioned officers resign their commissions:--Capt. E. R. McClure, 2nd Lieut. F. Rivett.

1st V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.--The undermentioned Capt. to be Major:--E. J. Swayne, A. E. Johnson. Surg.-Capt. John Edward Henry Davies resigns his commission and is appointed Capt. The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.:--G. L. Jones-Parry, O. J. Bell. John Jenkins, Esq., to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. T. L. S. Carrington resigns his commission. The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:--Theodore John Rouw, George Richard Mayes, William Maurice Griffith. Surg.-Lieut. R. Drinkwater to be Surg.-Capt.

2nd V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.--William John Cooney, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th V.B. South Wales Borderers.--Creagh Ivor Massy, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Worcestershire Regt.--Francis Ambrose Walsham How, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. East Lancashire Regt.--John Baron Dickinson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.; Surg.-Lieut. C. E. R. Bucknill to be Surg.-Capt.

1st Surrey (South London).--William Francis Morris, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

2nd V.B. East Surrey Regt.--Ralph Key Harvey, Esq., formerly Capt., to be Major.

3rd V.B. East Surrey Regt.--2nd Lieut. T. B. Simpson to be Lieut.

2nd V.B. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.--Rev. R. J. Roe, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

2nd V.B. Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.).--Rev. G. S. Edgecombe, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Cumberland V.B. Border Regt.--The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:--T. A. Milburn, E. A. Strickland. Thomas Rigg, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.; Rev. T. Armstrong to be Acting Chaplain.

2nd V.B. South Staffordshire Regt.--Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. H. Nickols resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement.

3rd V.B. South Staffordshire Regt.--Arthur Maling Manby, Esq., formerly Major, to be Capt.

2nd V.B. Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.).--William Norman Pilkington, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd (Dundee Highland) V.B. Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).--John Cruickshank, jun., gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th (Perthshire Highland) V.B. Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).--Allan Cameron, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st (Oxford University) V.B. Oxfordshire Light Infantry.--Frederick Cyril Nugent Hicks, gent., late Colour-Serjt., to be Lieut.

2nd V.B. Oxfordshire Light Infantry.--Alfred Fletcher Theodosius, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Bucks.--George Owen Wheeler, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Essex Regt.--The undermentioned gentlemen

to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supernumerary):--Ernest Gray, Gerald George Wood, William Bertram Wood.

1st V.B. Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.).--The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:--Percy William Lewis, Horace Montague Clifford.

1st V.B. Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.).--Capt. and Hon. Major H. Manders to be Major and to remain seconded; Ernest Henry Earle, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

1st V.B. Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.).--The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:--Frederick Norton Garrard, Herbert Benjamin Cohen.

2nd V.B. Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.).--The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:--William Francis Marchant, James Savers.

1st Herefordshire.--Percival Anthony, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).--Alfred Edward Fitzgerald Dalton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

4th Middlesex (West London).--Howard Stratten Thompson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster).--The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:--N. B. Tyrwhitt, J. R. McClean. 2nd Lieut. G. Berry to be Lieut. and to remain Supernumerary.

21st Middlesex.--Ernest Sydney Smart, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

2nd London.--2nd Lieut. M. H. Schwessee to be Lieut.

1st Wiltshire.--John Callaway, gent., late Lieut. 2nd V.B. East Kent Regt., to be Lieut.

2nd V.B. Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.).--Lieut. G. Evans resigns his commission.

1st V.B. Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.).--Francis William Knight, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Durham Light Infantry.--Francis Ivan Leslie Ditmas, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

1st V.B. Highland Light Infantry.--Capt. E. J. Gunn, from 1st V.B. Seaforth Highlanders, to be Capt.

3rd (Blythswood) V.B. Highland Light Infantry.--Capt. J. Coats resigns his commission; John Duncan Macdonald, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Gordon Highlanders.--Francis Alexander Garden, Esq., late 2nd Lieut. 3rd Batn., to be Capt.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish).--William Nairne Clark, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

15th Middlesex.--Claude Lawrence Roper, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

18th Middlesex.--The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. (supernumerary):--Walter Henry Wellsman, John Reginald Best, and Guy William Marshall Pontifex.

20th Middlesex (Artists').--Frank Pott, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Feb. 21.]

NAVY CONTRACTS FOR FRESH BEEF & VEGETABLES.

TENDERS will be received until NOON on Tuesday, the 27th February, for the supply, at the following places, of FRESH BEEF for *Six Calendar Months* from the 1st APRIL next; and of VEGETABLES for *One Year* from the same date.

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Berwick	†Great Grimsby	†Netley	†Ramsgate
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Oswes	†Harwich	Penzance	Sheerness
Dartmouth	†Holyhead	†Plymouth (Oxen & Sheep)	†Shields, North
Deal and in the Downs	†Hull, Hawke Roads and in the Humber	Poole	Southampton
Dover	†Lowestoft	†Portland (Cattle and Sheep)	†Sunderland
Falmouth	Milford Haven, Pembroke, and Pater	†Portsmouth (Oxen and Sheep)	Torbay
Felixstowe			Yarmouth, Great
Gravesend			

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Aberdeen	Greenock	Kirkwall	Queensferry
Campbeltown	Inverness	Lerwick	†Stornoway
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IRELAND.

Bantry	Castletown (Berehaven)	Killybegs	Queenstown
†Belmullet	Dublin	Kingstown	Rathmullen
Buncrana	Foynes and Tarbert	Kinsale	Waterford
Carrickfergus	Galway	†Moville	

† At these Ports Tenders for Vegetables are not required.

‡ Vegetables only at Netley.

Forms of Tender,* containing Conditions of Contract and all particulars, may be obtained on personal application at this Office, or by Letter addressed to "Director of Navy Contracts, Admiralty, London, S.W."

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* Applications for Forms of Tender should state for what place an article it is desired to tender.

Contract Department, Admiralty, London, S.W., February 1900.

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SOUP SQUARES

The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 16.
Asst.-Paymr. Frederick Belling has been promoted to rank of Paymr. in Her Majesty's fleet (Feb. 5).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 17.
Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Capt. Evelyn Henry Orlebar is seconded for service as Adj. of Auxiliary Forces (Feb. 1).

(From Friday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 17.
In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Fleet-Paymr. Charles Farwell has been placed on retired list of his rank (Feb. 5).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 19.
Sub-Lieut. Hugh James Orr has been promoted to rank of Lieut. in Her Majesty's fleet (Nov. 15, 1899).
Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Capt. Harry Douglas Palmer (Superannuated list) is seconded for service with Egyptian Army (Feb. 15).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 20.
The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieuts. have been confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut. in Her Majesty's fleet:—Raymond Fitzmaurice (Dec. 15, 1898); Joseph Charles Walrond Henley, Charles Ewer Cundall (Jan. 15, 1899).

Sub-Lieut. Joseph Charles Walrond Henley has been promoted to rank of Lieut. in Her Majesty's fleet (July 15, 1899).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 21.
Carpenter John George Winsborough Chitson has been promoted to rank of Chief Carpenter in Her Majesty's fleet (Feb. 20).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 22.
Acting-Sub-Lieut. Archibald Charles Cole has been confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut. in Her Majesty's fleet (March 15, 1899).

In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, April 30, 1877, and Feb. 26, 1897, Fleet-Engr. John Moysiey has been placed on retired list of his rank (Feb. 9); Fleet-Engr. Matthew Richard Miller has this day been placed on retired list of his rank at his own request.

Staff-Engr. James Lane, on retired list, has been advanced to rank of Fleet-Engr. in Her Majesty's fleet (Jan. 10).

The undermentioned Surgs. have been promoted to rank of Staff-Surg. in Her Majesty's fleet:—Johnston Hamilton Acheson, M.B., John McElwee, M.D., d'Arcy Harvey, M.B., Reginald Thomas Alexander Levinge, B.A., John Christopher Ferguson, B.A., M.B., Edward Pain Mourilyan, M.B. (Feb. 22).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 17.
Lientenants.—W. O. Lyne to Waterwitch in command (Feb. 16). A. J. Mackenzie-Grieve to Waterwitch addl. (undated). E. A. Constable to Waterwitch (1st) addl. (Feb. 16). H. C. Pocock to Thunderer (March 1). G. G. Webster to Robin (Feb. 12). G. W. Mason, W. J. Scott to Benbow; R. Collins to Collingwood; G. C. Echlin to Colossus; R. J. N. Watson to Melampus (March 1).

Lientenants, R.N.R.—G. W. Banks to Thunderer (March 1). M. S. Nicholson to Excellent for one month's course of gunnery (Feb. 24).

Sub-Lientenants.—H. D. Warburg to Waterwitch addl. (Feb. 16). E. G. Durrant to Collingwood (acting) (March 1). Assistant-Paymaster.—C. E. Lynes to Cambridge (undated).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 19.
Lientenants.—E. C. Carver to Galatea (G) (March 1). H. J. T. Marshall to Diana (Feb 15) and to Ringarooma (1st and G) (undated).

Naval Instructor.—A. J. Parish, M.A., to Hermes (Feb. 27).

Sub-Lieutenant.—F. C. G. St. Clair to Pembroke for Porcupine (Feb. 15).

Acting-Sub-Lieutenant, R.N.R.—C. E. H. Aylen to Magnificent for 12 months' training (Feb. 19).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 20.
Captains.—W. D. Morrish to Defiance and Cambridge for retired officers' courses of torpedo and gunnery instruction, commencing Feb. 26 and April 30 respectively; E. G. Rason to Vernon and Excellent for courses of torpedo and gunnery, commencing Feb. 26 and April 30 respectively.

Commanders.—L. F. C. Jackson to Vernon and Excellent, A. Whitehouse to Defiance and Cambridge, for retired officers' torpedo and gunnery courses, commencing Feb. 26 and April 30 respectively; J. E. Gregory to Excellent for retired officers' gunnery course, commencing April 30.

Lieutenant.—J. W. G. Innes to Alexandra as Flag-Lieut. to Vice-Adml. Sir C. E. Domville (March 1).

Acting-Adml. Sir C. E. Domville (March 1).
Acting-Sub-Lieut. R.N.R.—V. B. Webster, T. Brown to Excellent and Vernon; A. E. Moscrop to Cambridge and Defiance for short courses gunnery and torpedo, commencing Feb. 26.

Surgeon.—A. G. Eastment lent to Yarmouth Hospital for survey of stores from March 12 to 31.

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 21.
Lientenants, R.N.R.—W. C. Leader to Thunderer to complete 12 months' training, appointment to Caesar cancelled (Feb. 1). G. W. Banks to Caesar for a second

period of 12 months' training, appointment to Thunderer cancelled (Feb. 19).

Engineers.—J. S. Constable to Collingwood; H. E. J. Reynolds to Colossus (acting) (March 1).

Assistant-Engineers.—G. Morthey to Severn; J. W. Milner to Benbow temp. (March 1).

Probationary Assistant-Engineer.—H. P. O'Dougherty to Melampus (March 1).

Assistant-Paymasters.—C. H. Rowe lent as secretary to Vice-Adml. Sir C. E. Domville on assuming command of Reserve Squadron; P. B. Stevens lent to Alexandra as secretary's clerk to Vice-Adml. Sir C. E. Domville (March 1).

A. E. Stack to Severn temp. (undated).

Clerk.—P. C. C. de Larné to Diadem (Feb. 21).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 22.

Captain.—Hon. C. J. Colville, C.B., to Crescent as Flag-Captain (March 1).

Commander.—C. A. W. Hamilton to Rosario (March 20).

Lieutenant.—F. W. Loane to Vivid for Sharpshooter in command (March 1).

Engineers.—H. T. Knapman to Basilisk in lieu of chief engineer (March 22). H. G. Andrews to Pembroke for Avon in lieu of chief engineer (undated).

Civil Practitioner.—H. N. Baron to be surgeon and agent at Orfordness (Feb. 21).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 23.

Lieutenant.—J. C. W. Henley to Victory for Crane (Feb. 15).

Engineer.—C. Laughton to Melampus for tender Gossamer in lieu of Chief-Engr.; W. Toop to Vivid for Gipsy, in lieu of Chief-Engr. (Feb. 23).

Chaplain.—Rev. J. B. Hall, B.A., to Sans Pareil temp. (Feb. 21).

Naval Instructor.—E. T. Goldsmith to Ramillies (Feb. 15).

Mr. J. H. Steward, of 406, Strand, received an order for a considerable number of large telescopes on stands from the War Office for transmission to South Africa. The telescopes vary in power from 50 to 90 diameters, and in the majority of cases have object glasses of 2½ in. to 3½ in. diameter, and all passed the Government tests. Over 20 of these glasses were delivered at Woolwich within four days of receipt of order. The despatch of the Yeomanry made a large call for binoculars, and Mr. Steward made specially, in batches of 100 and 200, no less than 500 field glasses in 14 days, complete in leather sling cases, besides a number of larger sizes ordinary form and prism binoculars.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

From Cape Town to Ladysmith, by G. W. Stevens (Blackwood).—Records and Badges of the British Army, second edition (Gale and Polden).—The Fight for the Flag in South Africa (Hutchinson).—Public Schools Year Book (Swan).—Field-Marshal Lord Roberts (Melrose).—Vickers Newspaper Guide 1900.—The Absent-minded Mule, (7, Cecil-court, W.C.).—Dizionario Nautico e Tecnico, Vol. I., Supplement (sold in London by Dulau, 37, Soho-square).

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The recipient must be a child of a Naval Medical Officer in necessitous circumstances, and under 15 years of age on the day of election.

Full particulars of the claim must be forwarded in writing, with a certificate of birth, on or before March 14 next, to the Honorary Secretary Domville Memorial Gift, Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar.

HENRY C. WOODS, M.D., R.N., Hon. Sec.

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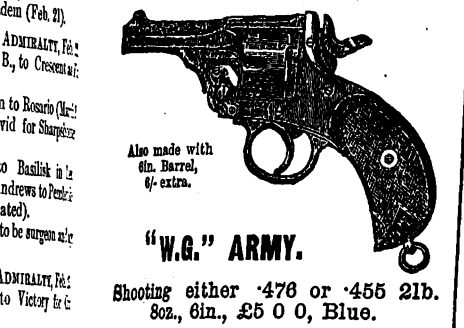
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THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

TUESDAY, February 27, the nineteenth anniversary of Majuba, dawned inauspiciously for the cause of the Transvaal and the Free State. At daylight, as Lord Roberts in his brief despatch from Paardeberg informed the Secretary of State for War in the morning, General Cronje capitulated unconditionally with all his force, and became a prisoner in the British camp. On Thursday came the further most welcome news that Ladysmith was relieved on the previous day. Sir Redvers Buller may well be proud of his achievement, and of the splendid troops which made it possible. It comes as a fitting sequel to Lord Roberts' success, of which in a measure it is a consequence. To both commanders the whole empire offers its tribute of gratitude and admiration. Besides Cronje's great laager and its stores 4,300 prisoners, including forty-six officers, and six guns fell into Lord Roberts' hands. The determining cause that compelled the Boer General to put an end to an heroic but hopeless defence, was the gradual closing in of the British upon his lines by means of trenches thrown forward at night, while the bombardment was intensified by the accession of a siege battery of 6in. howitzers. At three o'clock a.m. on the day of the capitulation a lodgment was effected within thirty yards of the enemy's trenches by the Canadian Volunteers and Royal Engineers, supported by the 1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders and the 2nd Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry. This forward movement placed the British within bayonet charge of the Boers, and to prevent so dire an event as an assault in force upon his position, General Cronje at daylight sent in his submission to Lord Roberts. This important event on the Modder has

set the crown of complete success upon the able strategy of the British Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, and has given the finishing touch to a situation which, for dramatic effect, has rarely been equalled in war. Well might Lord Roberts indulge in the hope that the event would prove satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government, reminding them at the same time of the remarkable coincidence of the anniversary on which it fell. The general satisfaction aroused by it has been shared by all classes of the Queen's subjects, and has been all the greater from the very unfriendly, not to say cruel, attacks made upon our generals by irresponsible critics, who have completely failed to recognise the enormous difficulties they had to face in the earlier stages of the campaign.

The surrender of General Cronje, the ablest commander in the Army of the Transvaal, with a force equalling in numbers a British brigade, after eight days of almost continuous fighting, cannot fail to have a great effect on the future course of the war. It is quite possible that its direct consequence may be the early collapse of the resistance of the Orange Free State, on the capital of which a powerful British Army is now marching. From the moment that the Boer General, halting in his flight, formed laager, to save if possible his cumbrous train, his fate was sealed. Scorning to yield, he bore day by day with the utmost determination the concentrated fire of fifty guns and howitzers, in the hope that relief might reach him. Heavy reinforcements acting in concert, and striking simultaneously might possibly have drawn off the British sufficiently to have opened a way of escape, but the actual numbers that endeavoured to burst through the cordon around the Boer laager were hopelessly inadequate, and arriving independently at different times they were easily beaten off in detail. Detachments arrived from Natal from the 20th and 23rd ult., and to General French's mobile column fell chiefly the task of repelling their attacks, while British Infantry blocked all approach to the great laager that lay on the north bank of the river, covering an area of about a square mile. Trenches had been hastily dug around on every side by the Boers, and the bed of the river itself was strongly occupied by sharpshooters skilfully entrenched. It is difficult to locate the position exactly, maps being so untrustworthy, but it lay somewhere between Koodoos-Rand and Paardeberg, in the vicinity of which places there are several drifts.

To avoid the loss that direct assault would entail, and to force surrender by shell-fire, three British field batteries with two naval 12-prs took post south of the Modder 2,000 yards from the laager, while three more field batteries, one howitzer battery, and three 4.7in. naval guns on the north bank enfiladed the river bed and swept the position with terrific effect at a range of 1,000 yards. By a skilful convergence of the British divisions Cronje had been hemmed in on all sides. The sixth division,

taking a north-easterly course from Klip Drift, occupied a ridge east of the Boer laager, cutting it off from reinforcements that might come from either north or south. The ninth division, with the Highland Brigade and the Canadian regiment, making a forced march of twenty miles from Jacobsdal, arrived at midnight of the 17th ult. On the 18th the arrival of General French from Kimberley completed the investment. On that day the Boers endeavoured to burst through on the east side, held by the sixth division, but were repulsed with the bayonet, the loss on both sides being heavy. On the 19th the British force was reinforced by the seventh division and the Naval Brigade. Throughout the bombardment of the doomed laager the endurance of the Boers excited the admiration of our force, and pity became the predominant feeling for brave men condemned to such a fate. On Saturday some ammunition waggons placed for security in the bed of the river were located by a balloon and blown up by the artillery. On Sunday a last attempt was made by the enemy to break out, but was repulsed, and on Tuesday the end came.

In the eastern portion of the theatre of war fortune has been equally lavish with her favours. In other words, the relief of Ladysmith so long ardently desired has been accomplished. On the night of Wednesday Lord Dundonald, with the Natal Carbineers and a composite regiment, entered Ladysmith, and Sir Redvers Buller was moved next day on Nelthorpe, the country between him and Ladysmith being reported clear of the enemy. Substantial progress had been made by Sir Redvers Buller on Tuesday, when by a partial turning movement he captured by storm the lofty craggs of Pieters Hill, and subsequently the enemy's main position, after heavy fighting. The British right wing was then within six miles of Caesar's Camp, five miles of Bulwana Mountain lying due north, and three or four miles east of Onderbrook Hill. To gain this very important position it was found necessary to re-pass the Tugela and again cross the river at a point nearer to Pieters Station. This difficult and delicate movement was made successfully on Monday. Co-operating in the assault of the Boer position there were the 4th, 6th, and 11th Brigades, all under Sir Charles Warren's command. Sixty prisoners were captured, and the enemy scattered in all directions. The relief of Ladysmith has been a brilliant achievement, carried out in the face of stupendous difficulties. For fifteen days Sir Redvers Buller's army has been engaged in almost continuous fighting. His advance was throughout deliberate, careful, and well planned. It was pressed forward with extraordinary pertinacity, every advantage being taken of the possession of a superior artillery. Sir George White is reported to have made a sortie on the 20th ult. in co-operation—as far as possible—with the army of relief, and to have captured many of the enemy's waggons. The vicinity of Pieters Station was the scene of sanguinary fighting on the 22nd and 23rd. On the latter date Hart's Irish Brigade

(4th), advanced under cover of the guns at Colenso and on Hlangwana. The Irish regiments distinguished themselves as they always do, and the 1st Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers have been specially mentioned for a brilliant attack made under a deadly fire. Despite the desperate nature of the defence, the brave Irishmen held on during the day to the ground taken. Nothing would shake their determination to uphold the high character of their historic regiments. They renewed the fight next day but failed to capture the position by a frontal attack, and a change in the dispositions became necessary. The British front then extended for miles over broken and hilly country admirably adapted for Boer warfare. Meanwhile Lord Dundonald was active, with what result the world knows.

The fruits of Lord Roberts' strategy are being rapidly reaped in many quarters. On Tuesday, the eventful day of Paardeberg, Barkly West on the Vaal was occupied by a force detached from Lord Methuen's command at Kimberley. Subsequently several other places in that disaffected district were visited—to the great joy of the loyal portion of the inhabitants. In northern Cape Colony General Brabant's bold seizure of Dordrecht has been followed by that of Jamestown, whence he threatens Burghersdorp, a town lying thirty miles to the west on the enemy's line of retreat from Stormberg. The recent determined attempt of the Boers to turn the British left flank at Arundel has been promptly checked by the advance of General Clement's troops, and the reoccupation—also on Majuba Day—of Rensburg, and of Colesberg, with Colesberg Junction the day after, when the enemy were reported to be retreating on Norval's Pont. Lord Kitchener has been visiting at Arundel. His presence may account for the increased activity recorded in this part of the field. The rebels in Barkly East are disposed to surrender, and a general disposition is apparent among the enemy to move northwards towards the Free State and passages over the Orange River. General Gatacre gives the rebels at Stormberg little rest. On the 22nd and 23rd ult. he again reconnoitred their position. In the skirmishing that ensued a valuable officer was lost to the Service in the death of Captain de Montmorency, V.C. From Mafeking comes news of determined assaults by the Boers on Saturday and Sunday last, which the garrison repulsed at all points. Colonel Plumer on the 21st ult. received reinforcements from Rhodesia, which may enable him to strike the Boer commando at Crocodile Pools with better hope of success. Two of the three invested places have now been happily relieved. All thoughts will henceforth turn to the brave band who have so long rallied round the gallant Baden-Powell, and all will eagerly await their restoration to liberty.

Meanwhile, the war will be prosecuted with vigour, but to ensure its early successful termination a constant supply of men and an unlimited number of fresh horses will be indispensable. These, it is satisfactory to learn from Lord Lansdowne's statement in the House of Commons on Thursday night, the Government has decided to send out, arrangements being made for the early embarkation of the 8th Division, now being mobilised at Aldershot under Lieut.-General Sir Leslie Rundle. On the whole the British Army is to be congratulated, for its honour has been well vindicated during the last few days. It is not for us to exaggerate the ability of our generals and the gallantry of our troops, but this we can say with perfect fairness—That at no time in the history of the British Army has a force taken the field in more difficult circumstances, and that never have officers and men fought more heroically.

Let Continental critics say what they may to the contrary, the performances of our arms during the last fortnight have been of the highest order, and show clearly that the martial spirit of our race is not dead yet, though some seemed disposed lately to imagine it was, because our generals met with reverses in their efforts to do impossibilities.

Army Notes.

The question of special promotions in recognition of the defence and relief of Ladysmith, we are informed, is under consideration. It is feared that some difficulty may arise in rewarding at once the services of General Sir Redvers Buller, owing to his present rank and status in the Army; but it is more than probable that steps will be taken immediately by Her Majesty to mark her appreciation of the magnificent services rendered to the British Empire by Lieut.-General Sir George White by his promotion to the rank of General for distinguish service in the field, a reward which is clearly due to him in consideration of the enormous responsibilities he has had to bear and the wonderful courage and determination he has displayed since his arrival in South Africa nearly six months ago. Lord Dundonald, who has established his claim to be classed as a Cavalry leader of the first rank, will be promoted a Major-General for distinguished service in the field. When in due course Sir George White's dispatches reach England, steps will be taken to distribute honours among that heroic band of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men to whose indomitable pluck we owe it that Ladysmith been enabled to hold out all these months against the attack of a brave, stubborn, and well-organised enemy. It is known already that Sir George White is very sensible of the support he has received from all ranks serving under him, and it would be in the nature of a national scandal if any red-tape routine were allowed to retard the issue of honours to the heroes of the Ladysmith siege. This view, we are glad to learn, is held very strongly at headquarters, so that the Army may look forward with confidence to the issue of a Ladysmith honours Gazette at a not very distant date, though at present it would be impossible to do anything like justice to those who have taken part in a siege which will live in history associated with the name of the distinguished soldier who recently filled for five years the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India. Sir George White's dispatches will doubtless be in the hands of the Minister for War before the end of the month. As soon as they are dealt with, we are assured, an endeavour will be made to duly recognise those who have been most conspicuous during the earlier phases of the operations in Natal.

We have sought in past weeks to indicate in these columns the views obtaining amongst Service members as to the lines upon which future reorganisation of the Army should proceed. When the House goes into Committee on the Estimates hon. and gallant members will have an opportunity of expressing their ideas, and unless we are mistaken they will be able to remove the accusation unjustly made against them that, whilst criticising some of the proposals made, they have no constructive plans of their own to offer. Major Rasch proposes, we understand, to submit a comprehensive motion on the subject of military defence, whilst Sir Charles Dilke intends to call attention to the failure to provide an adequate supply of cavalry and artillery for the forces in South Africa. General Russell, too, will have something to say regarding the Intelligence Department, a branch of the Service to which it is to be hoped more attention will be given in the future than in the past. Sir James Fergusson also promises us an interesting discussion. He intends to move that it is highly expedient for the physical and moral development of the youth of the country, and that it would conduce to national defence, that boys of school age should be regularly instructed in military drill, and he will ask the House to declare its opinion that such instruction should be an obligatory part of the curriculum in all schools aided by public grants. With regard

to this last proposal we are glad to learn that the War Office has approached the Education Department with a view of introducing sergeants to teach boys drill in elementary schools. Physical exercises are, of course, already encouraged at the schools, but they might undoubtedly be still further promoted.

The Army Estimates for 1900-01, which have now been published, are naturally of more than usual interest, and, as might have been expected, they give us some rather startling figures. The net estimate for the military expenses of the year is £61,499,400 as against £21,777,700, the sum which would have been necessary for normal services, including additions to establishment, under existing programmes. We have thus to thank the present war for an addition of nearly forty millions sterling under the head of military expenses alone. The principal items under which the increase occurs are:—Pay of Army, £15,200,000, showing an increase of £8,691,000 on the estimate for the financial year now drawing to a close, less the Supplementary Estimates voted in October and February; transports and remounts account for £10,000,000, increase £9,210,000; provisions, forage, and supplies, £13,100,000, increase £9,674,000. It is explained that a portion of this increase is due to the rise in the price of bread and meat rations, and of household coal at home, as well as to the additions of men and horses to the Army. The increase of a little over a quarter of a million for Volunteer pay and allowances is mainly nominal, as provision is made for full charge of capitation allowances due last year were met by means of the Supplementary Estimate. The sum of £330,000 has been provided for special measures for increasing the strength and training of the Volunteer force during the year. The pay, &c., of the South African local forces is put down at £3,000,000; of the Colonial contingents from elsewhere, £300,000; of the Imperial Yeomanry, £350,000; of the City of London Imperial Volunteers, £50,000—sums which strike one as scarcely adequate. The recruiting expenses are naturally much heavier than usual, being £234,000 in place of £28,000.

The Boers reaped nearly all the advantages of their peculiar military organisation before the relief of Kimberley. Since then they have begun to reap the corresponding disadvantages, a process accelerated by the surrender of General Cronje. As long as there was a prospect of success and the operations of the campaign were being carried on in British territory, it was possible for the enemy to hold together with the adhesion of a regular army; with defeat staring them in the face, and the theatre of war transferred to Boer territory, the looseness of their military organisation daily becomes more apparent. This is especially true of the Free Staters, who, from the beginning, have been more lukewarm in the cause than the Transvaalers. More than one commando has left Natal for the Free State without leave, no doubt with some vague notion of defending their country from the invader. That this homing instinct, so strongly developed in the Boer as to dominate all his military ideas, will tend still further to disorganise the forces of the Republic is almost a certainty. Neither Free Stater nor Transvaaler will stay in Natal the moment Bloemfontein and Pretoria are seriously threatened by the victorious march of the British. Another instance of disorganisation in the ranks of the enemy was the manner in which they attempted to relieve General Cronje. Though they knew his situation was hopeless, they went to his assistance as half-heartedly as if it were a matter of little consequence. Not since the outbreak of the war have they shown such a complete lack of generalship. For, instead of concentrating their strength on one point, and drawing reinforcements from the Orange River region, they attacked Lord Roberts' army in detachments so weak that they were bound to be repulsed. After General Cronje's desperate resistance, and the difficulty General Buller finds in relieving Ladysmith, it would not be safe to predict a speedy collapse of the war; but there is little doubt that the worst is over, so far as the Free State is concerned. What the Transvaal may do remains to be seen. Perhaps, as usual, it will be the unexpected which will happen, and the unexpected is a demand for an unconditional peace.

As South Africa is a country which has enjoyed only brief intervals of peace during the last hundred years, and limited its operations to particular seasons of the year, the present war has given rise to several remarkable coincidences. The Battle of Colenso was fought on December 15, the eve of Derigaa's Day, and as it ended in a British reverse, it was regarded by the Boers as an omen favourable to themselves. General Cronje was first reported to be in danger of defeat and capture on the eve of the Free States independence Day. The spot on the Modder, where he made his gallant stand, is not far distant from Boomplaat, where the Boers were decisively beaten by Sir Harry Smith in 1847. Even more dramatic was his surrender to the British on the anniversary of Majuba Day, second only to Deringaan's Day in the estimation of the Boers. The depressing effect it must have on the Republics can be measured only by the elation with which the news has been received throughout the British Empire. Not only have they lost their best general, but the "Old Guard" of the Transvaal, the very flower of the Boer Army. Such a disaster on such a day will no doubt be read by simple burghers in a manner peculiar to themselves. When President Burgers failed to take Sekukuni's stronghold they came to the conclusion that "the Lord was against him," and, in spite of his despairing appeals to their patriotism, went home. Like the natives, and all partially-civilised people, they are strong only in the face of success. General Cronje to the contrary; and so whether they look at his surrender from the Biblical standpoint or no, they will be thoroughly depressed by the news. All that could have been done by man was done by him to avert disaster. The retreat from Kimberley was carried out in a masterly manner. The resistance in the bed of the Modder was heroic, and continued for days, when a trained and disciplined force would not have held out for as many hours. The resourcefulness of the defence was magnificent. Nevertheless on the anniversary of the day when nineteen years ago 400 British soldiers were defeated through military and political blundering, 4,000 Boers, under a brilliant general, surrender to the British.

Have the Boer accounts of their losses in the west been correct? For months General Cronje's force successfully resisted Lord Methuen's Army, and at Belmont, Graspan, the Modder River, and Magersfontein, claimed victory; yet, when it surrendered to Lord Roberts it numbered only 4,000 men. True the losses before Kimberley in the various engagements with the relieving columns, and in the masterly retreat which ended at Paardeberg, must have been heavy, and the number of Free Staters, who stole away to their homes, too, must have been considerable, or the Transvaal prisoners would not outnumber the Free Staters nearly two to one; nevertheless it is impossible to account for the ten or fifteen thousand Boers who were supposed to have been behind the trenches at Magersfontein. The truth is, as we underestimated the strength of the Boers on the outbreak of the war, so we have overestimated their strength since the investment of Ladysmith. The enormous losses due to our artillery fire, which figured so largely in official despatches, had no existence except in our imagination. As Mr. Ralph, with American shrewdness, pointed out some time ago, if the artillery fire of the enemy does us little or no damage, it is more than likely that our artillery was no more effective in the Boer trenches, which have been swept so often on paper. The fact modern weapons of precision favour defensive tactics enormously, as the successful resistance of Mafeking and Kimberley prove beyond question. The smallness of General Cronje's force illustrates the same lesson. It was only overcome by superior strategy and tactics, large masses of men, and greater mobility. If the numbers of the Boer Army were something of a surprise, the absence of German officers, who are legion according to not a few critics, is more so. General Albrecht is indeed a German, but he is a naturalised Free Stater, and has a distinguished Colonial career.

By this time our troops in South Africa have a pretty extensive acquaintance of and large practical experience with the names of places in Natal and Cape Colony, and they will enlarge

their knowledge by and by in the Orange River Free State and in the Transvaal. The jumble of Dutch, English, Hottentot, Bantu, Kaffir, &c., is curious. The British colonists were fond of flattering governors and eminent persons by naming rudimentary towns after them or their wives, and so Harrismith, Ladysmith, Kimberley, Newcastle, Durban, Molteno, Frere, Colenso, Elizabeth, &c. The Dutch set the example, and in the Cape Colony and Natal their treks were marked by a semi-Biblical Dutch and native *olla podrida* nomenclature—"burg," "stat," "strom," "spruit," "borg," "dorp," "kloof," "kop," &c., and echoes from the old country, Dordrecht, Heidelberg, Middelburg, Amsterdam, &c. The Tugela, which began to be known to British people at home at the time of Lord Chelmsford's first crossing of it in the invasion of Zululand in Sir Bartle Frere's war against Cetawayo, became painfully familiar after the disaster at Isandhlwana, and was associated with the feat of arms at Rorke's Drift, but no historical incident occurred after the action at Boomplaat till the annexation of the Transvaal by Shepstone, which was followed by the Boer rising—Ingogo, Laing's Nek, Majuba, and the rehabilitation of the South African Republic. The present war has led our arms to new regions, and the country north of the Orange River is now for us and for Europe the scene of an eventful operation of war. Paardeberg ("Zebra Mountain"—"paard" being the Dutch for "zebra") is marked on the map north of the road from Jacobsdal to Bloemfontein by Petrusburg and south of the Modder, and in the old time the zehras must have had a hard time of it if one is to judge by the names, "Wolf Spring," "Lion's Vlei," &c., not far distant. Koodoo and other antelopes abounded, and jagersfonteins, or "hunters' springs," abound. The nomenclature generally is quaint in the Orange River territory. "Dams" mark artificial banks at the neck of valleys to form reservoirs, and near Honey Nest Kloof are places named after Abraham, Jacob, and Scripture names—Bethane, Emmaus, Peterstown, Edentown. The veldt between the Modder and the Orange River over which the Dutchmen retreated from Magersfontein under Cronje is very badly watered. Dams and "pans" are numerous, and the only considerable stream between Paardeberg and the Orange is the Riet, and the country would be barren were it not for the rainfall which makes it a land of plenty.

We have not yet read any opinions of the foreign military Press upon the latest events in South Africa, but they have some interesting considerations to offer concerning what had already occurred. The *Militär-Wochenblatt* devotes an article to the Boer war in relation to European armies, and, although laying great stress upon the very special conditions that prevail in the present theatre of operations, it has arrived at the important conclusion that the existing conception of the attack must be greatly modified. In the presence of modern weapons it appears to the *Wochenblatt* practically impossible to make frontal attacks with success, or even to gain an ascendancy over the defending artillery. From the events of Magersfontein, and again of Colenso, Spion Kop, and Vaal Krantz, our contemporary arrives at the conclusion that the *moral* of the Boers was not broken by the tremendous fire to which they were subjected. In Germany, as elsewhere, the first phase of an attack has taken the form of conquering the enemy's gun-fire, followed by an attempt to demoralise the fighting line of the defenders by heavy shelling, so that it might be possible for infantry to advance in fairly favourable conditions. The lesson to be drawn from events in South Africa, according to the *Wochenblatt*, is that this view of the attack can no longer be held, since modern weapons have given something like absolute ascendancy to the tactical defensive. The German organ does not, however, hold that the defensive can finally prevail. It reproaches the Boers for their want of means to assume the offensive, and points out that even if Ladysmith had surrendered, and the relieving column in Natal had been destroyed, it would still have been impossible for General Joubert to operate successfully against the large forces Lord Roberts has in the field.

The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* still questions why General Buller has attacked places which

it was impossible to capture and hold. Either his intelligence was very defective and he was in ignorance of the actual force and position of the Boers, or he was ordered by Lord Roberts, in his later operations on the Tugela, to attack in order to cover larger developments on the western or southern frontier. The *Heeres-Zeitung* then plunges into a hopeless attempt to describe the constitution and command of the various brigades and divisions in the field, and confesses to at least one *lapsus memoriae*. The line of the Boers is described as resembling an elastic ring, and Sir Redvers Buller had discovered that it could not be broken by direct attack, and that the special character of the country made turning movements almost impossible. Our contemporary is scarcely happy in the considerations it offers concerning the operations on the western side, for it attributes great strength to the position which General Cronje occupied there, and was under the impression that our railway communications were in some danger.

M. de Villebois-Mareuil, the French Colonel who is with the Boers, has confided some of his impressions to the French Press, and has given a very interesting account of the manner in which the agents of the Creusot factory have moved the guns in Northern Natal. Unfortunately, he says, a large part of the order which had been given to the French factory had not been executed when war was declared, but he says that the guns brought up to Ladysmith, including four long 6-in. of the Canet system, caused greater regret to be felt at the absence of the rest. According to the Colonel, a large part of the success which has attended the use of these guns has arisen from the marvellous aptitude of the Boers for appreciating distances. Of our enemy as a fighting man he speaks very highly. The Boers go into action with perfect steadiness and with their eyes open; they move easily, and are so alert that they multiply themselves, and they use their rifles with murderous effect, never wasting ammunition, and always retaining their fire until the decisive moment. In this way, being masters of their strength, they are men apart. Possessing such extraordinary coolness, resolution, and endurance, they belong to "a species of military *élite* long since disappeared." This, at least, is the view of Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil. "Around these men the world has progressed, but they have remained what their fathers were 200 years ago, when they carried to the Cape their traditions and their faith." In a letter to his brother, the Count de Villebois-Mareuil, the Colonel has expressed a high opinion of Commandant Botha, whom he styles the "Victor of Colenso," and he has a high opinion also of Cronje, Lucas Meyer, and Delarey.

The inaccuracy of the maps of South Africa is a source of much perplexity to chroniclers of the war, and the general vagueness as to places in the letters of correspondents renders it a matter of the utmost difficulty to locate events. In some maps—to take an example—Paardeberg is placed to the south of the Modder River, in others to the north of it. Again, Klip Drift is variously placed east or west of Paardeberg according to the whim of the compiler, or is altogether omitted. As a rule the greatest confusion appears to exist as to the position of drifts. We have, of course, nothing to do with the surveys of the Republics, but as regards Cape Colony and Natal, of which the published maps are equally inaccurate, it is a reproach that at such a time this source of information should so signally fail. Nor is the loss felt alone by those who at home are endeavouring to follow correctly the daily incidents of the war. It is one that keeps our officers in the field in a state of constant uncertainty as to the country lying in their front and occupied by the enemy. Correct maps on a convenient scale are as important to an officer scouting as field-glasses. There is little doubt that in their slowness to appreciate the value of handy field-maps our military authorities are far behind those who direct the instruction and equipment of the German Army. Indeed, the art of good scouting, together with all its accessories, appears still to be in its infancy in our service. The present war is teaching us many lessons of great value, and none of more value than that to which we now allude.

There is another matter of real importance to which attention may usefully be called once more. We refer to the probable combined strength of the forces of the Dutch Republics. The numbers given to the world from time to time range in an ascending scale from 40,000, which was generally accepted before the war as likely to be approximately correct. The Intelligence Department fixed the total last year at 59,000, including 9,000 for probable rebel Dutch from our own colonies and foreign mercenaries. A German estimate published since the outbreak of hostilities set the total number down at 100,000, giving full details. Since then the more recent estimates, coming from apparently good sources in South Africa, made the total 80,000. The latest statement on the subject is said to come from Commander De Wet. According to this Boer authority there are 57,000 Transvaalers, 26,000 Free Staters, and 90,000 foreigners and rebels, making a total of 173,000 men. What the actual strength of the forces arrayed against us is we probably shall never know. But this we do know, that after four months of the war our armies, operating on a wide front, and numbering upwards of 180,000 men, have only begun to force the enemy back by slow degrees, and after weeks of almost continuous fighting. Already the waste day by day of men and horses, but especially the latter, must be considerable, and as the armies advance the lines of communication will lengthen, and increasing numbers must be detached from the fighting force to guard them. These considerations show the urgent necessity that exists for maintaining a constant stream of reinforcements, so that the progress of the war may not be delayed, and that the end for which all so ardently wish may be brought into view as soon as possible. As the armies advance, moreover, they leave in their rear, flanking the lines of supply, the Dutch of our Colonies whose loyalty is in proportion to the power of the British in their districts to hold them in check. As to the strength added to the Boer armies by foreign mercenaries, we shall possibly not fully realize it until we arrive at Pretoria. Strong suspicions rest still on Delagoa Bay as a constant channel for recruits, and, notwithstanding official disclaimers, a jealous and vigilant eye should be kept upon it.

The public can have no sympathy with the firms of contractors who may be struck off the list—as Mr. Powell Williams informed the House of Commons the other day—for supplying unserviceable stores for the use of the troops in South Africa. There has been too much of this sort of thing, it is to be feared, in the past, and it is satisfactory to know that the system of inspection has improved sufficiently to cause frauds to be detected. There is no excuse for such villainous proceedings, and it seems almost a pity that Mr. Powell Williams did not feel justified in making known the names of the firms which have been guilty of such scandalous conduct. It is to be hoped that no undue leniency will be shown; for people who will be guilty of such an offence once may do so again, and it is unfair, alike to the taxpayers and the Army, that the War Office should attempt to screen fraud. The attention which has been directed to the matter ought to produce its effect. Doubtless the War Office is well advised in the steps it is taking. At the same time, a statement in Parliament of a more detailed character might have been expected, for it is scarcely right that honest people should suffer, perhaps by inference, for the faults of others who have been guilty of one of the very worst forms of rascality—an attempt to fill their pockets in a time of war—in the hope that the pressure on the departments whose duty it is to pass stores, might enable them to palm off inferior goods with impunity. The fact that the irregularities have been brought to light shows clearly that our system of inspection has greatly improved. This is an aspect of the affairs upon which the public may be congratulated.

A private letter from Halifax, alluding to the excitement there over the large mounted corps that arrived from the Far West, says, "it is composed of as fine a body of men as could be seen anywhere, and of which our country and Queen might justly be proud, good horsemen and pleasant, open-hearted fellows." Most of the so-called "cow-boys" are sons of gentlemen from

the ranches all over the north-west provinces, some of them very wealthy. Amongst the 250 who embarked at Halifax on January 27 were seven doctors, all going as "privates." One elderly man of fifty years, brother of Bishop Baldwin, accompanies them, because three of his sons made up their minds to go. "The Queen," says our correspondent, "could get 5,000 instead of 1,000 from that part of the country just now did she so wish, for there is a war enthusiasm in Upper Canada just as great as in England. Canada will stand by the flag to the end." The troops looked well in their khaki uniforms and Oliver equipments. They wore their field service-uniform, leg putties, food bags, and carried the rifles in dark blue leather slings across their backs.

The "Scientific Corps" have been very much in evidence in Natal and in the operations of war in South Africa—railroad making and repairing, bridge construction, pontooning, ballooning, and fortifying, and their officers have come well to the front. As to the Royal and Colonial Artillery, it would be difficult indeed to say where we should be now but for their skill, courage, zeal, and energy. The proud motto, "Ubique," has been writlarge in South Africa.

We are indeed glad to learn from the statement of Mr. Wyndham in the House of Commons on Tuesday that the War Office now has it in contemplation to embody a number of Militia Artillery regiments. The Artillery is such a valuable branch of the Constitutional force, and its higher training is so essential that it is difficult to account for its systematic neglect by the War Office, and the wiser counsels now prevailing will tend, it is to be hoped, to give the Militia gunners that encouragement they have hitherto asked for in vain. There could be no better proof of the value of the Militia than that all ranks regard disembodiment in the present emergency as a cruel slight. The fact that this feeling exists ought of itself to convince the War Office that the days are past and gone when it can afford to regard this splendid force in the light of a sort of military feeding-bottle only.

Mr. Powell Williams, answering a question by Captain Norton, in the House of Commons on Monday, stated that at the present moment there are twelve vacancies among the officers of the Army Veterinary Department, for which there is difficulty in obtaining candidates. But the conditions of service are under consideration, and we are glad to learn that there is every prospect of their being improved. It is scarcely to be wondered at, as matters stand at present, that service in the Department should be unpopular, some officials in Pall Mall having gone out of their way to place its staff at a serious disadvantage in respect to all other departments of the Army. However, there is every prospect, we are glad to learn, of this being made right and the officers receiving the recognition they deserve.

Steps have at length been taken to deal with the cases of some of the officers who are removed from duty with their regiments by reason of their being prisoners of war. The first officers of senior rank to fall into the hands of the enemy were Lieut.-Colonel B. D. Möller and Major A. F. Greville, and Captain and Adjutant W. M. P. Pollok, and Vet.-Lieutenant F. H. Shore, 18th Hussars; Lieutenant B. J. Medjidie, 1st Batn. King's Royal Rifles; and Captain M. P. Lonsdale, and Lieutenants F. A. Lé Mesurier, C. Garvue, and C. T. W. Grimshaw, 2nd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, after Sir Penn Symons' action at Talana Hill on Oct. 20 last.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Last night were issued the Army Estimates for the coming financial year, 1900-1901. They provide for an increase in the establishment to 430,000 men, and a total net expenditure of no less than £61,499,400, as against an establishment of 184,853 men and an expenditure of £20,617,200 originally voted for the current financial year, showing an increase in numbers of 245,147, and in expenditure of £40,882,200. It must be borne in mind, however, that the foregoing figures for the current year are those of the original Estimates only, and that there have since been two Supplementary Estimates, one last October for ten millions sterling and an additional 35,000 men; and the second, on Feb. 8 last, for thirteen

millions sterling and 120,000 men. The total establishment votes during the current year is, thus, 339,853 men, and the total net expenditure £43,617,000.

The Estimate of £61,499,400 for the coming year is made up as follows:—

ABSTRACT OF ARMY ESTIMATES, 1900-1901.

Votes.	Net Estimates.	Increase on Net Estimates.
	1900-1901.	1900-1901.
I.—Numbers.		
A Number of men on the Home and Colonial Establishments of the Army, exclusive of those serving in India	Total Numbers. 430,000	Numbers. 245,147
II.—Effective Services.		
1 Pay, &c., of Army (General Staff, Regiments, Reserves, and Departments)	£15,200,000	£8,691,000
2 Medical Establishments: Pay, &c.	555,000	249,200
3 Militia: Pay, Bounty, &c.	2,288,000	1,717,000
4 Yeomanry Cavalry: Pay and Allowances	144,000	69,000
5 Volunteer Corps: Pay and Allowances	1,230,000	65,800
6 Transport and Remounts	10,000,000	9,210,000
7 Provisions, Forage, and other Supplies	13,100,000	9,674,500
8 Clothing Establishments and Services	4,680,000	3,593,200
9 Warlike and other Stores: Supply and Repair	8,000,000	5,469,000
10 Works, Buildings, and Repairs: Cost, including Staff for Engineer Services	2,670,700	1,458,800
11 Establishments for Military Education	113,800	2,700
12 Miscellaneous Effective Services	66,900	6,700
13 War Office: Salaries and Miscellaneous Charges	275,000	23,500
Total Effective Services	£58,323,400	£40,770,400
III.—Non-Effective Services.		
14 Non-Effective Charges for Officers, &c.	£1,611,000	£56,000
15 Non-Effective Charges for Men, &c.	1,379,000	53,500
16 Superannuation, Compensation, and Compassionate Allowances	186,000	2,300
Total Non-Effective Services	£3,176,000	£111,800
Total Effective and Non-Effective Services	£61,499,400	£40,882,200

In an explanatory memorandum, published last night, Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, says:—

The Estimates have been framed under the following abnormal conditions:—

(a) Provision has to be made for carrying on the war in South Africa.

(b) It has been decided to make at once an addition to the permanent strength of the Army.

(c) Temporary measures have been authorised for the purpose of increasing the number and efficiency of the force available for the defence of the United Kingdom.

Having recapitulated the steps to be taken under these three heads, all of which have already been stated in Parliament, the memorandum states:—

As regards the vote for men, 212,449 may be regarded as permanent, the balance being due to the war in South Africa and to the special measures for home defence.

The estimated expenditure of £61,499,400 is accounted for as follows:—

Normal estimate £21,777,700

Permanent addition to the Army 1,925,000

Special temporary measures for home defence 6,228,000

War charges 31,568,700

The war charges are based on the assumption that the full field force will be maintained in South Africa till Sept. 30, and a reduced force for the remainder of the year, but the estimate contains no provision for terminal charges, such as the transport home of the troops and gratuities on mobilisation.

Explanations are then given of the various Votes; and with reference to Vote 6 (transport and remounts), Lord Lansdowne remarks:—

Very large amounts are required for land and sea transport, a large proportion of the latter being to meet liabilities incurred during the present financial year. Arrangements have been made for the retention of a number of transports partly in South African waters, for the transfer of troops from one portion of the seat of war to another, and partly for the conveyance home of invalids and wounded, and for the despatch of reinforcements and of drafts to make good the waste among the troops in the field. It is also necessary to provide for conveyance of further consignments of supplies, stores, and animals to South Africa. The item for land transport provides not only for the conveyance of troops and stores by railway, but also for the hire of ox transport in the field.

On Vote 13 (War Office), the statement explains that the increase is almost entirely due to the war, and more than half is due to the charge for foreign telegrams.

Army Personal.

The Queen held a private Investiture of the orders of knighthood at Windsor Castle on Thursday.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg and the Duke of York, proceeded to the Green Drawing at three o'clock. The following, among others, received the insignia of the orders to which they have been gazetted. C.B. (Civil): Capt. W. de W. Abney, Director of the Science and Art Department; Maj.-Gen. E. R. Festing, R.E.; Lieut.-Col. J. R. L. Macdonald; Lieut.-Col. A. B. M'Hardy.

The Queen has granted to Mrs. Sherston, widow of Lieut.-Colonel John Sherston, who was killed at the battle of Glencoe, the set of apartments at Hampton Court Palace formerly occupied by General Sir Thomas Denny.

The Queen, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, has appointed Captain Herbert D. Terry, late of the Royal Scots, Chief Constable of Northumberland, to be Inspector of Constabulary for England and Wales on the retirement of Captain Francis J. Parry.

The Queen, with Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, paid a visit to Netley Hospital on Tuesday, to see the wounded soldiers from South Africa. Those who had sufficiently recovered were drawn up in the corridors, along which the Royal party were conducted. Her Majesty and the Princesses then went over the wards, and spoke words of sympathy and kindness to the men occupying the beds, each of whom was presented with a bunch of flowers brought from the conservatories at Frogmore. Her Majesty and the Princesses spent an hour and a-half in the hospital, and afterwards returned by special train to Windsor.

The Prince of Wales has consented to open the Royal Military Tournament at Islington, on Friday, May 18.

Lieut.-General Sir Leslie Rundle arrived at Aldershot on Tuesday, and took over command of the 8th Division, which is to embark for South Africa directly transport is available. Sir Leslie will leave Southampton for Cape Town on Saturday next accompanied by Colonel G. E. Harley, C.B., Lieut.-Colonels R. H. Morrison and W. H. May, and other members of the Staff.

The wounds of Major-General Hector Macdonald would appear to be more severe than was at first reported. General Macdonald was leading the Highland Brigade to the attack at Paardeberg when he was struck below the cap of the knee by a Mauser bullet. The bullet went round behind the knee, and travelling upwards emerged just below the hip. The bullet then penetrated the saddle and killed the General's horse. The wound is not regarded as serious, and General Macdonald is confident that he will soon be able to take the field again, but for the time being perfect rest and quiet are imperative. The disappointment of all ranks of the Highland Brigade is said to be intense at the second misfortune which has befallen them.

A Standard telegram, dated near Pieters Station, Feb. 23, says:—"Close and determined fighting has been in progress since yesterday. The Lancashire Brigade are now holding a line of kopjes on the left of Pieters. They gained the position by fighting of the fiercest description. The enemy, who fought in the most stubborn manner, delivered counter-attacks until nine o'clock last night, but were beaten back each inch. In one of their rushes on the position Major-General Wynne was wounded. He was succeeded in the command by Colonel Crofton, 2nd Batn. Royal Lancashire Regiment. General Wynne's wound is severe but not dangerous."

Major-General W. de W. Thackwell, C.B., has retired from his command of the Lancashire Infantry Volunteer Brigade, and Major-General C. Eccles from that of the Northern Counties Brigade. General Thackwell was appointed Oct. 17, 1888, and General C. Eccles in July, 1888.

Major-General C. E. Knox, commanding the 13th Brigade, who was wounded in action near Paardeberg on the 21st ult., was shot, it is officially reported, in the chest, but is said to be doing well.

Colonel St. Gill Kirks, half-pay, has been appointed Colonel on the Staff Commanding R.E., Scottish District, vice Colonel G. MacDonald.

Colonel R. G. Kekewich, 1st Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, the defender of Kimberley, desires to thank his numerous friends for their kind telegrams offering congratulations.

Colonel J. B. Lynch, I.S.C., has been granted permission to retire.

In an Egyptian Army Order of the 11th ult. appeared the notice of Colonel Maxwell Pasha, D.S.O., having been struck off the strength of the Army. Sir Reginald Wingate, in bidding farewell to his old friend, said:—

"The Sirdar wishes to express his great regret at the retirement from the Egyptian Army of El Lewa Maxwell Pasha, D.S.O., who has served with His Highness troops for nearly fourteen years, during which time he has taken part in the following campaigns and actions in which the Egyptian Army has been engaged, viz.:—Ginnis, Toski, Gemaizeh, Firket, Hafir, Athara, and Khartoum; and in several of the above commanded a brigade of Egyptian troops. El Lewa Maxwell Pasha, D.S.O., has held the appointment of Aide-de-Camp, Assistant Military Secretary, Commandant Halfa District, Governor Omdurman Province, Deputy Governor-General of the Soudan. In each of these appointments the excellence of his work has been most conspicuous. The Sirdar feels sure that he is only expressing the feelings of the whole Egyptian Army in wishing Maxwell Pasha every success in his future career."

Colonel G. M. Fox will vacate his appointment as A.A.G., York, to-morrow, on attaining the limit of age, and be succeeded by Colonel E. S. Browne, V.C., from command of the 24th Regimental District, Brecon.

Colonel H. Moore, late of the King's Own Regiment, will be placed on the retired list on Wednesday next, on attaining the limit of age, and be succeeded as Chief Recruiting Staff Officer, St. George's Barracks, by Lieut.-Colonel G. F. De B. Davidson, Recruiting Staff Officer, Birmingham.

Colonel C. P. Temple, D.S.O., late Royal Berkshire Regiment, who attains the limit of age on the 16th inst., and should therefore be placed on the retired list, is to be allowed to retain his appointment as Assistant-Adjutant-General, Cork District, as some difficulty is experienced at the present moment in finding a successor.

Colonel H. W. French, half pay, lately commanding 1st Batn. Leinster Regiment, has been appointed to the command of the 100th Regimental District, Birr, vice Colonel G. W. N. Rogers, whose five years have expired.

Colonel J. T. Skinner, C.B., A.S.C., is to retain his appointment as A.Q.M.G. at the Horse Guards in the present emergency.

The Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of Mark Masons of England, has appointed Colonel J. G. Kelly, C.B., A.D.C., commanding at Sialkot, to be District Grand Master for the Punjab, in succession to Colonel C. F. Massy, whose term of office has expired.

Colonel C. H. C. Dyce, I.S.C., from command of the Bannu-Tochi Force, has been appointed in command of the Allahabad District for eight months, vice Brigadier-General St. J. Michel, I.S.C., transferred to the Rohilkund District.

Lieut.-Colonel H. V. Hunt, R.A., Major H. Capel Cure, D.S.O., 1st Batn. Gloucestershire Regiment; Major W. Adye, Royal Irish Rifles; and Lieutenant M. B. C. Carbery, 1st Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, who have been suffering from wounds and serious illness, will, it is stated in a telegram from the Cape, be released immediately, receiving passports from Pretoria to the border, with a view to their immediate transport to England.

Lieut.-Colonel G. F. R. Ostrehan, 39th Garwhal Rifles, and H. C. O'Donnell, 9th Goorkhas, have been permitted to exchange battalions.

Lieut.-Colonel S. B. Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers, succeeds Colonel Sir Howard Melliss, I.S.C., as Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops. The Viceroy, when visiting lately at Gwalior, referred to Sir Howard Melliss's retirement, and bore handsome testimony to the good service he has rendered both to the Government and the Native States. Anyone who knows the difficulties which have had to be overcome in working out the schemes planned by Lord Dufferin in 1887 will admit that the reference was a timely one. The Imperial Service Troops and Transport Troops are now in a highly efficient state. This is mainly due to the steady and persistent efforts of the Inspector-General and the picked officers associated with him.

Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Martyr, D.S.O., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, has been appointed to command a brigade of mounted infantry with Lord Roberts's force in South Africa, and took up his duties last week.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. E. M. Dalrymple-Hay, 1st Batn. West India Regiment, has been selected for special service in South Africa.

Major (Captain) P. M. Sykes, 2nd Dragoon Guards, who has been Consul at Kerman since November, 1894, has been appointed Military Attaché at the British Legation, Teheran, vice Major G. F. Chenevix Trench, I.S.C., appointed British Agent at Seistan.

Major A. D. Addison, reserve of officers, has taken up the appointment of Staff Captain R.A., Southern District.

Major G. G. Tarry, Leicestershire Regt., has left the Army in order to take up the appointment of Chief Constable of Leeds.

Brevet-Major (Kaimakam) W. H. Persse Bey, 2nd Dragoon Guards, has been appointed to the command of the Egyptian Cavalry.

The appointment of Brigade-Major of the Clyde Infantry Volunteer Brigade is vacant by the resignation of Lieut.-Colonel A. R. C. de Hamilton, 5th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, and formerly 7th Hussars.

By the death of Captain the Hon. R. H. L. de Montmorency, V.C., 21st Lancers, killed in action near Dordrecht last week, Captain the Hon. W. J. H. de Montmorency, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, doing duty with the Egyptian Army, becomes heir to his father, Major-General Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, K.C.B.

Captain M. F. Gage, 7th Dragoon Guards, has reached England after two years in Uganda, returning via Fort Berkeley to Khartoum through the difficult Sudd. He leaves immediately for South Africa.

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WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, Feb 24.

A telegram received from Sterkstroom, stating that during a reconnaissance of the Boer position there yesterday a party of scouts came into contact with a number of the enemy, and the two parties fired at each other at a distance of only 50 yards, Capt. de Montmorency, V.C., and Lieut.-Col. Hoskier being killed.

"A Divisional Order, issued by Gen. Gatacre recorded the General's deep regret at the news of the death of Capt. Montmorency, V.C., commanding Montmorency's Scouts, and of Lieut.-Col. Hoskier, 3rd Middlesex Volunteer Artillery, who were killed. 'By their deaths,' the order concluded, 'the Division has lost two very valuable officers.'"

Sunday, Feb 25.

Major-Gen. Clements to-day made a strong reconnaissance from Arundel, compelling the enemy to retreat to Kielifontein.

Monday, Feb. 26.

Lord Roberts, in a telegram issued by the War Office last night, stated that parties of Boers from Natal again attacked our outposts in force on Friday, but lost a good many killed and wounded and nearly 100 prisoners. Our casualties were nine killed, three officers and 26 wounded, and two missing. Lord Roberts added that Lord Methuen had reported that Barkly West was occupied by our troops on the 22nd, and that the country to the west of the Cape Town and Kimberley Railway was gradually settling down.

The only information from Sir Redvers Buller was that he was gradually strengthening his position.

Lumsden's Horse, the force of Mounted Volunteers raised in India for service in South Africa, sailed from Calcutta midst a scene of great enthusiasm.

Tuesday, Feb. 27.

Lord Roberts telegraphed from Paardeberg at 7.45 a.m.:-

"General Cronje and all his force capitulated unconditionally at daylight this morning, and is now a prisoner in my camp. The strength of his force will be communicated later. I hope her Majesty's Government will consider this event satisfactory, occurring as it does on the anniversary of Majuba."

At 11.20 a.m. a second message was despatched to this effect;:-

"From information furnished daily to me by my Intelligence Department it became apparent that Cronje's force was becoming more depressed and that discontent among his troops and discord among the leaders were rapidly increasing. This feeling was doubtless accentuated by the disappointment caused when the Boer reinforcements which tried to relieve Cronje were defeated by our troops on the 23rd inst. I resolved, therefore, to bring pressure to bear on the enemy. Each night trenches were pushed forward towards the enemy's laager, so as to gradually contract his position, and at the same time I bombarded it heavily with artillery, which was yesterday materially aided by the arrival of four 6-in. howitzers, which I ordered up from De Aar. In carrying out these measures the captive balloon gave great assistance by keeping us informed of the dispositions and movements of the enemy. At 3 a.m. to-day a most dashing advance made by the Canadian Regiment and some Engineers, supported by the 1st Gordon Highlanders and 2nd Shropshire, resulted in our gaining a point some 600 yards nearer the enemy, and within about 80 yards of his trenches, where our men entrenched themselves and maintained their position till morning—a gallant deed, worthy of our colonial comrades, which, I am glad to say, was attended with comparatively slight loss. This apparently clinched matters, for at daylight a letter signed by Cronje, in which he stated that he surrendered unconditionally, was brought to our outposts under a flag of truce. In my reply I told Cronje that he must present himself at my camp, and that his force must come out of their laager after laying down their arms. By 7 a.m. I received General Cronje, and despatched a telegram to you announcing the fact. In the course of conversation he asked for kind treatment at our hands, and also that his wife, grandson, private secretary, adjutant, and servants might accompany him wherever he might be sent. I reassured him, and told him his request would be complied with. I informed him that a general officer would be sent with him to Capetown to ensure his being treated with proper respect en route. He will start this afternoon under the charge of Major-Gen. Pretymann, who will hand him over to the General commanding at Capetown. The prisoners, who number about 3,000, will be formed into commandos under their own officers. They also will leave here to-day, reaching the Modder River to-morrow, whence they will be railed to Capetown in detachments."

FEB. 27, 1.5 P.M.

"Boer prisoners amount to about 4,000, of whom 1,150 are Free Staters, the remainder Transvaalers. The officers are as follows:—

"TRANSVAALERS.—General Piet Cronje. Chief Commandant M. J. Wolverans. Commandants F. J. Roos, J. T. Maartens. Assistant Commandants R. Woest and J. P. G. Verster. Camp Commandant W. J. Jooste. Field Cornets Alberts and Vande, J. H. L. Bosman, W. A. Lemmer, H. J. Badenhorst, Fris (who is a Scandinavian), D. H. Battings, and Venter D. J. Terblanche. Acting Field Cornets P. V. de Villiers, G. J. Du Plessis. Assistant Field Cornet R. J. Sneyman. War Commissioner Arnoldi.

Assistant do. B. J. Jooste. Magazine Master A. K. Enslin, Adjutant J. M. A. Wolverans, A. D. W. R. Jolwerans, A. Uing, M. S. Marel, J. A. Botha, and G. H. Grobler (in charge of Artillery), Farrier Thomas Moodie.

"FREE STATERS.—Commandants J. P. Wordaan, J. K. Kok, J. C. Villiers, R. J. Sneyman, S. Meintzes, J. Greyling, Smith. Field Cornet J. Cronje, C. Oosthuisen, C. Van Lyl, J. Nicuvenhal, M. Kvick, J. Kvick, J. Van der Walt. Commandant of Artillery, Major Albrecht. Lieutenants Vaen Heister, Van Dewitz, Van Angerstem. Guns captured are as follows:—From Transvaal: three 7.5 centimetre Krupp 9-pounders (?) and one Maxim. From Orange Free State: one 7.5 centimetre Krupp, one Maxim."

The Queen caused an announcement to be made in the official *Court Circular* to the effect that Her Majesty had that morning received the gratifying news of the unconditional surrender to Lord Roberts of General Cronje's force. Her Majesty telegraphed her congratulations to Lord Roberts on the success of his operations and her sense of the splendid conduct of the troops under his command. A second telegram was despatched to Sir Redvers Buller in these terms:—"I have heard with the deepest concern of the heavy losses sustained by my brave Irish troops. I desire to express my sympathy and my admiration of the splendid fighting qualities they have exhibited throughout these trying operations."

Her Majesty telegraphed to Lord Roberts on Tuesday morning on learning of the surrender of General Cronje:—"Accept for yourself and all under your command my warmest congratulations on this splendid news." And also a telegram to Sir Redvers Buller:—"I have heard with the deepest concern of the heavy losses sustained by my brave Irish soldiers. I desire to express my sympathy and my admiration of the splendid fighting qualities which they have exhibited throughout these trying operations." Lord Roberts replied:—"All under my command are deeply grateful for your Majesty's most gracious message. The congratulation of the Queen is an honour soldiers dearly prize." Sir Redvers Buller replied:—"Sir Redvers Buller has on the part of the Irish Brigade to thank the Queen for her gracious telegram of sympathy and encouragement."

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs that Cronje was in daily heliographic communication with Commandant de Wet, who was supposed to be bringing up reinforcements. On Monday Cronje heliographed that unless he were relieved immediately he would have no alternative but to surrender. Early on Tuesday De Wet replied with cheering messages, urging him to hold out as he would soon be relieved. De Wet, however, totally failed to effect any diversion in favour of the "Fighting General," a Fighting Field Marshal having been one too many for him, and rendered him quite powerless.

Princess Louise Marchioness of Lorne telegraphed to Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada:—"I desire to express, on Cronje's surrender, effected by gallant Canadian aid, my deep sympathy for their losses. I am proud to have lived among them."

Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Lord Roberts telegraphed to Lord Lansdowne:—

"Paardeberg, Feb. 28, 11.55 a.m.—Cronje, with his family, left [here] yesterday in charge of Major-General Pretymann, and under an escort of the City Imperial Volunteers Mounted Infantry. Later in the day the remaining prisoners left under the charge of the Earl of Errol, and escorted by the Gloucestershire Regiment and 100 mounted City Imperial Volunteers. The women and children are all being sent to their homes. I understand that grave dissatisfaction was felt by the Boers at Cronje's refusal to accept my offer of a safe conduct to the women and children and medical care of his wounded, 170 of whom are now in our hospital. Very many of them are in a terrible plight from want of care at an earlier stage. I inspected the Boer laager yesterday, and was much struck by the ingenuity and energy with which the position was made almost impregnable to assault. Rensburg was reoccupied yesterday by Clements."

General Sir R. Buller telegraphed:—

"Headquarters, Hlangwane Plain, Feb. 28, 8.5 a.m.—Finding that the passage of Langewachte Spruit was commanded by strong entrenchments I reconnoitred for another passage of the Tugela. One was found for me below the cataract by Col. Sandbach, R.E. On the 25th we commenced making an approach to it, and on the 26th, finding that I could make a practicable approach, I crossed guns and baggage back to the south side of Tugela, took up the pontoon bridge on the night of the 26th, and relaid it at the new site, which is just below the point marked cataract. During all the time the troops had been scattered crouching under hastily-constructed small stone shelters and exposed to a galling shell and rifle fire, and throughout maintained the most excellent spirit. On the 27th Gen. Barton, with two battalions 6th Brigade and the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, crept about one-and-a-half miles down the banks of the river, and, ascending an almost precipitous cliff of about five hundred feet, assaulted and carried the top of Pieters Hill. This hill, to a certain extent, turned the enemy's left, and the 4th Brigade, under Col. Norcott, and the 11th Brigade, under Col. Kitchener, the whole under Gen. Warren, assailed the enemy's main position, which was magnificently carried by the South Lancashire Regiment about sunset. We took about sixty prisoners, and scattered the enemy in all

directions. There seems to be still a considerable body of them left on and under Bulwana Mountain. Our losses, I hope, are not large. They certainly are much less than they would have been were it not for the admirable manner in which the artillery was served, especially the guns manned by the Royal Navy and the Natal Naval Volunteers."

Thursday, March 1.

A notice was posted at War Office during the morning:—
"From Sir Redvers Buller to Secretary of State for War."

"Lyttleton's Headquarters, March 1, 9.5 a.m.—Donald, with Natal Carbineers and composite regiment, entered Ladysmith last night. The country between me and Ladysmith is reported clear of the enemy. I am moving on Nethorpe."

Some hours elapsed before any further official telegrams were issued, but about seven p.m. a message, showing that Gen. Buller himself had visited the garrison of Ladysmith, was posted at the War Office. It was despatched from Nethorpe (5.20 p.m.), March 1, and ran thus:—

"I have just returned from Ladysmith."

"Except a small rearguard north of Surprise Hill the whole of the enemy lately besieging it have retired in hot haste, and to the south of the town the country is quite clear of them. The garrison were on half a pound of meat a day, and were supplementing their meat ration by horses and mules."

"The men will want a little nursing before they are fit for the field."

Both the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales telegraphed their congratulations to Sir Redvers Buller and Sir George White during the day.

The Prince of Wales yesterday sent the following message to Sir Redvers Buller:—"Sincerest congratulations."—ALBERT EDWARD.

Congratulatory messages during the day reached the Queen from the Kaiser, the Emperor Francis Joseph, the King of Italy, and the Sultan.

Crowds visited the London residences of Lady Audrey Buller and Lady White and cheered them and their gallant husbands to the echo.

Lady Audrey Buller sent a message for publication:—"I have read with profound thankfulness the news of the relief of Ladysmith, and the heartiness of the congratulations which I have received from all parts give me the deepest gratification.—Lady Audrey Buller, Government House, Aldershot."

Lady White wrote:—

"All the world is in sympathy with me, and to-day I am in sympathy with all the world. I am most happy to make public my cordial, my warmest thanks to the multitude of sympathisers with me during the trying period of Ladysmith's long siege; and I may add that to-day I am delighted—supremely delighted—at the joyful news of the relief of the beleaguered garrison and the happy intelligence that my husband is well and safe at last. As a wife I can say no more. What happy wife could say more?"

Friday, March 2.

The latest news up to time of going to press is that the Boers are in full retreat from Natal, and are reported to have entirely deserted Zululand.

Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener visited Kimberley yesterday. In reply to an address of welcome, Lord Roberts expressed the great pleasure it gave him to have assisted Kimberley in its time of trouble.

The Boers appear to have made a raid on Klipdam and Windsorton, damaging much property. A portion of the enemy's force has moved to Barkly West, which place they were shelling yesterday.

A large force of Boers is reported as operating about 10 miles from Paardeberg, on the right front of Lord Roberts's army.

All the hills round Colesberg are now found to be clear of the enemy, and have been taken possession of by our troops.

Gen. Cronje, with his family, will be accommodated on board the flagship at Cape Town. Under an escort of the City Imperial Volunteers he reached Modder River on Wednesday afternoon, when a guard of the Royal Artillery and 1st Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regt. received him with becoming ceremony and presented arms, the bugles sounding a general salute. After lunching at the local hotel the General walked to the train.

The prisoners who surrendered number 4,300. They expressed their delight at being free from the horrors of war.

Gen. Cronje, it appears, had no idea that we should follow him with a large self-contained mounted force, his view being that we would stick to some railway system. He was quite taken aback to discover how mobile Lord Roberts's force had become.

The competitive examination of Militia Subalterns for commissions in the Regular Forces will not be held next month, in consequence of the number of candidates serving at home being less than the number of commissions offered. Candidates, who, having completed the number of trainings required by the amended regulations, and who, having produced the requisite certificate, have been accepted for that examination, will be medically examined, and if found fit will be commissioned in due course.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise specified the names are those of Privates.)

THE PAARDEBERG FIGHTING.

The following telegram, dated Feb. 22, has been received at the War Office from the General of Communications, Cape Town, giving the names of non-commissioned officers and men killed at Paardeberg Drift, Feb. 18:—

2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

2547 Sergt. G. J. Jordan, 5263 Lance-Corpl. W. Murrin, 2603 W. Bannister, 5991 C. Haythorpe, 3080 B. Evans, 3385 W. J. Taylor, 5512 A. Downes, 4142 A. Rumball, 5274 A. King, 3900 W. H. Kinnersley, 5446 E. Webber, 3759 Lance-Corpl. R. Godwin.

2nd Seaforth Highlanders.

3567 Col-Sergt. W. Ledbrook, 2899 Col-Sergt. W. Wallace, 2711 Sergt. T. Fedarb, 4193 Lance-Sergt. T. McKay, 3200 Corpl. J. Crout, 5584 Lance-Corpl. W. Graham, 5882 Lance-Corpl. C. Thomson, 5032 Lance-Corpl. J. Benton, 2986 Lance-Corpl. J. Monro, 3352 J. Davis (p. 3522 J. G. Davies), 2864 A. Wilson, 2592 J. Lawrie, 3828 P. McLean, 1773 C. Burgess, 6423 J. Connell, 2933 W. Johnston, 6059 J. McDonald, 2614 D. Sinclair, 6217 A. Farmer, 3459 H. G. Paine, 1076 G. Dickinson, 2690 W. Gray, 4557 A. Morrison, 2733 W. Davidson, 2648 D. McArthur, 3655 J. Cheesby, 4230 P. Coleman, 3415 J. Murdock, 3885 W. Warren, 2819 A. Forbes, 1685 J. Gore, 4405 J. Morrison, 6254 G. Fisher, 1682 A. Ross, 4829 P. Rose.

2nd Royal Highlanders.

2363 Col-Sergt. W. Mitchell, 3014 Col-Sergt. J. Robertson, 4583 Sergt. J. McCrone, 6142 Corpl. P. G. Cameron, 6760 G. Dryburgh, 3629 J. Candy, 5077 C. Lander, 4564 J. McKnight, 5652 D. King, 4030 F. Stark, 7153 T. Simpson, 4525 J. Bremner, 6083 J. Mulholland.

Canadian Infantry.

7204 Sergt. W. Scott, 7636 Corpl. R. Goodfellow, 7069 W. E. Jackson, 7074 A. Maundrell, 7113 J. Todd, 7105 J. A. Somers, 7236 J. Smith, 7188 J. A. Donegan, 7255 W. White, 7339 J. H. Findlay, 7371 W. T. Manion, 7506 Z. R. E. Lewis, 7455 O. T. Burns, 7500 C. E. E. Jackson, 7068 C. H. Barry, 7654 C. Lester, 7670 F. McQueen, 7993 Roland Dennis Taylor.

1st Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

6044 Lance-Corpl. R. Wain, 5040 Lance-Corpl. H. Walters, 3880 J. Giffethar, 6435 T. Lamie, 6029 J. Seeley, 3820 M. Delanty, 3421 A. E. Sweeney, 4857 J. Graham, 6551 J. McDonald, 6147 J. Macbeth, 2930 J. Merrilees, 6599 J. Russell, 4557 W. Patterson.

1st Essex Regt.

4113 Corpl. C. Walsham, 4818 J. Morgan, 5716 W. Raggles, 5102 G. C. Field, 3232 G. Mansfield, 3981 W. H. Aldridge, 5206 T. Lake, 5607 J. Woller, 4936 Lance-Corpl. H. Wright, 4189 Sergt. T. Mason.

38th Field Co. R.E.—2648 Sapper R. Clarke.

2nd East Kent Regt.—2261 Col-Sergt. J. Todd.

1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
F. 5455 Lance-Corpl. J. Batt, 3301 J. Goldswain, 3538 F. Terby, 5939 W. Rudge, 2994 R. Page.

1st Yorkshire Regt.

3920 Col-Sergt. P. Hughes, 3160 Sergt. R. Tata, 3231 Corpl. J. H. Kearns, 2579 S. Greetham, 2593 D. Trinder, 6254 E. Horton, 2931 J. Brown, 4847 R. W. Trinker, 1264 R. Ward, 5677 H. Johnson, 7661 P. Langan, 5003 W. Mulligan, 4667 H. Newton, 2815 F. Carley, 2258 O. O'Shaughnessy, 1103 D. W. Davis, 2739 Drummer A. Coombs.

1st West Kent Regt.

2619 Sergt. R. Cook, 3520 Sergt. J. Cadman, 4781 Lance-Sergt. A. Worsnop, 1199 Corpl. J. Finnigan, 5813 A. Fitton, 5228 G. Carter, 2863 G. Medley, 2850 J. Longley, 2899 F. Morran, 5743 T. Carney, 5422 J. Shackleton, 5432 J. Hill, 4209 J. White, 5574 W. Oldham, 5740 P. Howe.

2nd South Wales Borderers.—4640 E. Davies,
2nd Scottish Rifles.—6123 E. Brooks.
2nd Bedfordshire Regt.—5204 Corpl. A. Williams.
1st Gordon Highlanders.—4748 G. Birnie.
2nd Lancashire Regt.—2708 J. Beattie.
Kitchener's Horse.—3050 H. P. Thomson.

The War Office further announces that Lieut. J. G. Grieve, New South Wales Forces, attached to Royal Highlanders, was killed in the fighting near Paardeberg, Feb. 16 to 18; and that Lieut. Houstoun, R.N.A., was slightly wounded at Paardeberg, Feb. 21.

THE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH.

The following casualties at Ladysmith are reported by the General of Communications, Natal:—

The following have died from enteric fever:—
Feb. 18.—2nd Rifle Brigade.—7734 Sergt. A. Dalton, 6022 J. Clarke, 5542 Actg.-Corpl. A. Bridger. 11th Hussars attached 5th Dragoon Guards.—3322 R. Foster. 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers.—4353 W. Flynn. 23rd Co. Royal Engineers.—399 Dvr. W. Cross. Corps of Guides.—Civilian Blake. 1st Manchester Regt.—4010 J. Neul. 1st Devonshire Regt.—4722 J. Vern, 3913 G. Boles (?). 2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps.—4644 Lance-Corpl. S. Young, 9826 W. Grice, 7724 T. Partridge. 1st Leicestershire Regt.—3913 G. Boles (?). 3613 V. Bown. Feb. 19.—1st King's Royal Rifle Corps.—9961 F. Spencer. 1st Leicestershire Regt.—4963 J. Williams. 2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps.—8475 T. Greenfield. 2nd Gordon Highlanders.—6364 H. Suter. 1st Manchester Regt.—4221 A. Saville. Naval Volunteers.—80 Gunner A. J. Stehn. Feb. 20.—1st Manchester Regt.—5288 A. White, 5th Lancers.—4844 F. Hewer. 2nd King's Royal Rifle

Corps.—8627 A. Browning. Medical Staff Corps.—Lieut. G. W. G. Jones. Natal Carbineers.—R. Duke.

The following have died from dysentery:—

Feb. 19.—18th Hussars.—4007 Lance-Corpl. A. Wills, 1st Gloucestershire Regt.—4150 F. Farr. 19th Hussars.—4370 G. Tanner.

Feb. 21.—19th Hussars.—4558 W. Taylor. 2nd Gordon Highlanders.—6092 Lance-Corpl. C. Bryden.

5358 J. Curtis, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, died of heart disease, Feb. 21. 4898 T. Whitehead, 1st Leicestershire Regt., was killed, Feb. 21. 3419 Corpl. S. Biggs, 18th Hussars, was severely wounded, Feb. 19. 4487 W. Fell, 5th Dragoon Guards, was slightly wounded, Feb. 21. 3702 A. Dix, 1st Leicestershire Regt., was wounded Feb. 21, and has since died. 4341 E. Hornsby, 1st Devonshire Regt., died Feb. 13 from wounds received Jan. 6. 4719 W. Banfield, 1st Devonshire Regt., died Feb. 20, from wounds received Dec. 28.

General Buller, in a telegram dated Feb. 22, reports the following further casualties:—3860 J. Watson, 14th Hussars, accidentally drowned at Springfield on Feb. 18. 3072 H. R. Ford, 14th Hussars, died from dysentery, Feb. 19. 11714 H. Durrant, A.S.C., died from enteric fever, Feb. 19. 6194 Collinson, 1st Rifle Brigade, died from enteric fever, Feb. 19. 230 Tipping, 1st Rifle Brigade, died from enteric fever, Feb. 20.

The General of Communications, Natal, reports the following further deaths in Natal:—5650 Corpl. E. Conolly, 1st Rifle Brigade, of dysentery in the base hospital, Pietermaritzburg, on Feb. 22. 5406 T. Kavanagh, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, of gunshot wound, right thigh, at Mooi River, Feb. 21. J. Harrop, Natal Mounted Rifles, of dysentery, Jan. 8. J. H. J. Calville, Natal Carbineers, of enteric fever, Jan. 20. Gnr. J. S. Bennett, Natal Naval Volunteers, of enteric fever, Jan. 23. G. Thomas, Natal Naval Volunteers, of enteric fever, Jan. 24.

A despatch from the General of Communications, Cape Town, reports the following deaths:—13368 Bombr. W. Ryan, 14th Battery Western Division R.A., phthisis, East London, Feb. 21. 5485 H. Cooper, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regt., enteric fever, Orange River, Feb. 21. 118 W. E. Smith, South Australian Company, Australian Mounted Infantry, killed at Arundel, Feb. 21. 5591 J. Smith, 2nd North Staffordshire Regt. killed by accident, Jacobsdal, Feb. 20.

2974 Sergt. J. Freeman, 6th Dragoon Guards, D Squadron who was reported killed at Naauwpoort, is an unwounded prisoner at Pretoria.

NORTHERN FRONTIER.

The General of Communications, Cape Town, reports that the following casualties occurred at Gaberones, Feb. 12:—

Rhodesia Regt.

Killed.—Corpl. S. Isherwood, D. Whitfield, F. Reid.
Wounded.—Robert Tudor Fleming, G. J. Alleyne, H. R. Vimfany, Smith, F. P. Wedon, T. W. Cockcroft, P. Lowe, W. Grieve, T. Lee, G. F. H. Johnstone, W. C. Dyaston, T. R. Paterson, A. S. Cox.

British South Africa Police.

Killed.—B. Garner.
Wounded.—G. P. Grendon, E. J. Jones.
Prisoners and Wounded.—Corpl. W. F. Jones, F. T. Simpson, A. C. Winder, A. Martin, C. Stone.

Local Forces.

Wounded.—Sergt.-Major R. B. Lough, W. F. Cowan.

The General of Communications, Cape Town, reports the following additional casualty at Rensburg, Feb. 14:—2817 A. Chapman, 2nd Wiltshire Regt., is wounded and a prisoner.

SIR R. BULLER'S ADVANCE.

The following telegram, reporting casualties, has been received at the War Office from Sir Redvers Buller:—

Following casualties reported Feb. 22:—

Staff.

Wounded.—Major-Gen. A. S. Wynne, C.B.
3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Killed.—Lieut. Hon. R. Cathcart.
Wounded.—Lieut. D. H. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell.

2nd Royal Lancaster Regt.

Killed.—Lieut. R. H. C. Cox, 2nd Lieut. N. J. Parker.
Wounded.—Major E. W. Weathered, Lieut. A. R. S. Martin, Lieut. F. C. Davidson, Lieut. R. G. D. Parker.

2nd East Surrey Regt.

Wounded.—Lieut.-Col. R. H. W. H. Harris, Major H. L. Smith, Major H. P. Treeby.

1st South Lancashire Regt.

Wounded.—Capt. B. R. Goren, Lieut. H. R. Kane.

2nd Devonshire Regt.

Wounded.—Lieut. E. J. F. Vaughan.

2nd Royal West Surrey Regt.

Wounded.—Lieut. B. H. Hastie.

1st Rifle Brigade.

Wounded.—2nd Lieut. C. D'A. Baker-Carr.
Owing to the continuous fighting it is not possible at present to give number of men killed and wounded.

THE RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.

The following has been received from the General of Communications, Cape Town:—
Casualties Klip Krail, Feb. 16:—

1st East Kent Regt.

Wounded.—Capt. W. H. Trevor, 2678 C. Williams, 3292 H. Booker, 3714 Col-Sergt. W. R. Birrell, 2462 O. H. Sherwood.

2nd Gloucestershire Regt.

Wounded.—Lieut. G. M. Shipway, 3414 D. Burke, 1305 M. Quinn, 4566 W. Fitzpatrick, 624 G. Poole, 5434 J. Orchard, 2625 Ryan (? 2845 M. Regan), 2420 L.-Corpl. H. Pullin, 2677 E. Watts.

1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Wounded.—3571 W. Lines, 3641 J. Kearley, 3205 T. Broome, 3360 C. Lloyd, 3529 G. Crouch (since dead), 5748 G. Bridger, 2954 W. Grace, 3596 F. Crawford, 3352 A. Reeves, 2619 T. Boyce, 1243 C. Cox, 1018 G. Snook, 3372 W. Lundie, 3251 F. North, 5514 C. Cook, 3505 S. J. Papfield, 3026 Sgt. J. Turner, 3348 L.-Corpl. C. Grace, 3232 A. Charman, 2930 W. Ransley, 3518 A. Davis, 3649 W. Postle, 3051 J. Cox, 3910 G. Cripps, 5930 A. Emery, 3130 W. Folland, 5898 C. Valentine, 3516 A. Rawlings, 3636 F. Harris, 2225 F. Barnes.

1st West Riding Regiment.

Wounded.—3096 A. Wilkinson, 4721 Corpl. T. Waldo, 5067 W. Knowles, 5355 T. Gannon, 2739 A. Wright, 3332 J. Littlewood, 3011 W. E. Norton, 1941 J. Gunning, 4419 E. Hunceman, 5723 T. Lawler, 1168 J. T. Howorth, 5791 W. Griffiths, 4099 Sergt. J. Britton, 2669 E. Jones, 4749 W. Sharpe, 2772 C. Warwick, 5198 W. Rowan, 2496 R. Robinson, 3049 J. Bravery.

Royal Artillery.

Wounded.—Lieut.-Colonel J. McDonnell.

2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Wounded.—5909 F. C. Walker, 2512 J. Willie, 3943 W. Smith.

76th Battery Field Artillery.

Wounded.—76955 Driver Sivey.

81st Battery Field Artillery.

Wounded.—33772 Sergt. S. Twyford, 72521 Gnr. J. Bayliss.

1st King's Own Scottish Borderers (Mounted Infantry).

Wounded.—5682 B. W. Coates, 3694 C. Kennedy, 3638 J. Woolstencroft (? 2nd Lincoln Mounted Infantry), 6317 F. Ennis.

1st Royal Irish Regt.

Wounded.—6186 P. Freeman.

Kitchener's Horse.

Wounded.—3012 A. Hachlong, L. Torrison.

18th Hussars.

Wounded.—3418 F. Graves.

New South Wales Mounted Infantry.

Wounded.—29 Clive Flint.

THE KOODOESBERG RECONNAISSANCE.

The War Office has issued the following list of casualties at Koodoesberg Drift on Feb. 7:—

2nd Seaforth Highlanders.

Killed.—Cpl. E. Mullings, D. McIntyre.
Wounded.—A. Purvis (since dead), Col-Sergt. W. Smith, Lance-Corpl. J. Allan, Lance-Corpl. J. Griffith, A. McDonald, J. Nicholson, Sergt. W. Sutherland, Lance-Corpl. D. Mackay, G. Henderson, D. Sneddon, W. Shand, D. McLeod, J. Thompson.

2nd Royal Highlanders.

Killed.—R. Chambers.
Wounded.—J. Devaney, G. Archer, J. Smith, W. Barrett, J. Ruddick, T. W. Torkington, J. Scott, G. Gallagher.

1st Highland Light Infantry.

Killed.—W. Johnstone.
Wounded.—J. Carwell, J. Russell.

1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Wounded.—Capt. Kirk Corpl. R. Syme, L.-Sergt. J. W. Phillips, C. Jacks, J. McLaughlan, G. Frankum.

Royal Horse Guards.

Wounded.—Corpl. G. Robb, P. Northover, W. Howard.

2nd Life Guards.

Wounded.—H. C. Seenan, W. Bryant, W. J. Hooks, R. Wilson.

9th Lancers.

Wounded.—Sec. Lieut. F. S. Cavendish, W. Solliers, J. Huxham, T. Kelly, J. Bayley, A. Frost.

12th Lancers.

Wounded.—S. Bennett.

Royal Horse Artillery.

Wounded.—Gunner G. Pennington.

Army Service Corps.

Wounded.—Capt. Studdert.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Wounded.—Lieut. Mackenzie.

SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

The General of Communications, Cape Town, reports that 3777 A. Brazier, 2nd Worcestershire Regt., was dangerously wounded on Feb. 12; and that 4383 O. Wheeler, of the same battalion, who was reported killed at Rensburg on Feb. 12, is severely wounded and a prisoner. 4133 F. Hanley, 2nd Worcestershire, previously reported wounded, should have been reported as missing.

E. Simpson, E Squadron Rhodesian Regt., died of wounds, Feb. 12.

The following casualties have occurred at Gaberones:—Sergt. Allan, C. Winder, and Corpl. W. F. Jones, British South Africa Police, died of wounds, Feb. 14. C. Stone and A. Martin, reported as wounded and prisoners, have been exchanged. A. Martin, reported severely wounded, is slightly wounded. Lieut. Blunt and M. Norton and J. Kelly, Rhodesian Regt., were wounded Feb. 16.

The following deaths from disease are reported from Cape Town:—Capt. R. A. E. Benson, 1st Coldstream Guards, dysentery, at Wynberg, Feb. 19. 2391 Bombr. C. M. Halls, Field Artillery, pneumonia, at Cape Town, Feb. 21. Major C. H. Blount, 20th Battery Field Artillery, dysentery, at Wynberg, Feb. 23. 4323

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Lance-Corpl. J. Kirwin, 2629 S. Cook, 5123 A. Marjoram, 3820 E. Marshall, 4629 Bandsman H. Newby, 4607 Bandsman, J. Weston, 5201 Bandsman W. Whiteley, 3065 T. Brook, 4169 Bandsman E. Gilbard.

1st East Essex Regt.

Wounded.—5582 F. G. K. Swift, 4374 W. Harris, 2415 G. Scott, 2875 S. Stroud, 3290 W. Price, 3485 T. Humble, 5487 J. Knight, 2745 J. Wright, 5024 T. Watts, 2854 E. H. Parker, 2698 W. H. Arnold, 1820 J. G. Chattington, 5400 G. Hales, 3009 J. Redman, 4907 H. Boorman.

1st Welsh Regt.

Wounded.—5758 T. Williams, 5359 C. Stephens, 4963 T. Thomas, 6499 J. Broome, 5776 R. Rankin, 5447 T. Driscoll, 5724 Lance-Corpl. E. Stannard, 4914 S. Sheppard, 5570 A. Jones, 4899 T. Jones, 7866 T. Wintle, 9134 T. Carthy, 5579 Lance-Corpl. F. Barter.

1st Essex Regt.

Wounded.—4900 T. Young, 2578 J. Fergusson, 2487 D. Joyce, 2559 Haynes, 3163 H. Tilbrook, 3281 C. Daly, 5661 W. Clarke, 4983 A. T. Blunden, 4901 C. Gregory, 674 C. Harrington, 2634 J. W. Rawlinson, 2486 W. Smith, 2318 Bignell, 3839 Lance-Corpl. F. Cook, 5293 G. E. Plumridge, 2902 S. Barnard, 2909 H. Brunning.

2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Wounded.—2603 W. Bannister (since dead), 4227 W. Viney (since dead), 3888 C. Ewers (since dead), 3450 A. Bentley, 2877 W. Washbrook, 3630 C. Retallick, 3166 W. Fry (5582 B. Fry), 3166 J. Horan, 3058 Corpl. H. Cooper, 3992 Corpl. F. Coleman, 3212 Bgr. W. Woolcott, 3481 Corpl. A. W. Bedford, 3500 H. Unsworth, 2837 E. Smith, 1849 E. Skinner, 2286 H. Gregory, 3174 E. Harfield, 4825 Lance-Corpl. J. Brewer, 5533 H. Woodnutt, 2343 W. T. Porter, 2996 T. Webster, 3089 E. Harding, 3051 W. Garrett, 2866 G. W. Perry, 2786 F. Tyler, 4936 W. Glen, 3088 W. Farndon, 2570 W. Broadway, 2840 Bgr. G. Best, 2971 E. T. Payne, 4580 W. Potter, 5524 H. Westcott, 2715 G. Sutton, 5073 Lance-Corpl. E. Blake, 5012 Lance-Corpl. J. Peter (? 5072 J. Packer), 3069 Sergt. R. Shadhoit, 2849 Corpl. F. Greenaway, 3631 L. W. Roberts, 5575 J. Woster, 5277 T. Whiting, 4043 C. Wood, 5284 G. Parkhurst, 4146 Bgr. A. Stangroom, 5438 H. Head, 2284 Sergt. W. Roberts, 4013 Lance-Corpl. W. Stodden, 2682 R. Strong, 3003 J. Hubble, 4644 Warr, 2341 T. J. Reid, 3781 T. Jones, 5340 Lance-Corpl. A. T. Chambers, 2348 W. Smith, 5485 G. French, 4828 J. Smith, 3148 C. Golding.

2nd Seaforth Highlanders.

3097 Lance-Corpl. G. Ferguson, 5626 A. Gallie, 1817 McKenzie, 3519 T. Ashfield, 6172 A. F. Vidler, 6013 Lance-Corpl. M. Liddle (since dead), 1645 J. Hunter (since dead), 5739 J. Rogers (since dead), 3983 W. T. Baker, 3345 J. Robertson, 3754 J. Jarvis, 2912, P. Bryce, 2845 A. Stark, 3623 Lance-Corpl. J. Smart, 3164 Lance-Corpl. J. Smith, 3096 Lance-Corpl. R. Connelly, 6269 Lance-Corpl. A. McMorran, 2352 Lance-Corpl. C. McDonald, 3457 P. Mounatt, 3199 J. Flaws, 638 Sergt. J. MacNeil, 4405 W. Richardson, 1330 J. Head, 5526 Corpl. J. Macleod, 1206 Sergt. A. Robertson, 2890 R. McDonald, 6268 D. Wilson, 6198 M. McKendrick, 5991 D. Graham, 3241 J. Stewart, 5996 J. Grahame, 3697 G. Ferguson, 2689 C. Wolley, 3023 J. Smart, 3825 F. Conway, 6313 D. McGruer, 3358 A. McKenzie, 5192 J. Collier, 5843 Dmr. A. Brunton, 3270 J. Henry, 2744 K. McLean, 5873 C. Young, 1096 Redmond, 2020 Grant, 1398 J. Broadbent, 1679 Lance-Sergt. J. Wilson, 3059 Lance-Sergt. T. Wyllie, 2756 Lance-Sergt. B. Gallacher, 2950 Corpl. R. Butters, 4292 J. Wallace, 4833 W. McBeath, 3632 R. Gregory, 6287 Lance-Corpl. J. Craig, 4441 Bdsman. J. Caton, 2741 W. Stewart, 3830 McFarlane, 3568 J. Burns, 2126 Sergt. W. McKenzie, 6281 W. Sword, 3020 S. Cowan, 5842 B. Badler, 5955 P. Money, 3525 R. Someville, 4028 M. Gordon, 5516 A. Gallien, 585 Hamilton, 5407 Bentland, 1457 J. Lauder, 2411 W. Russell, 2668 A. Morrice, 5585 Sergt. Ferguson, 2284 Sergt. R. Bremner, 6335 Sergt. R. Murray, 6107 Lance-Corpl. P. Murdoch, 3728 Lance-Corpl. Macdonald, 2114 Lance-Corpl. Watt, 353 Lance-Corpl. W. Mash, 4530 Lance-Corpl. A. McLeod, 6297 Lance-Corpl. L. C. J. Canty, 3807 G. H. Word, 3346 D. McGwynne, 3601 A. McLean, 2952 J. McIver, 2929 Sergt.-Cook J. Love, 1341 McHale, 4013 R. F. Goodfellow, 5551 T. Redmonds, 6257 A. Thomson, 3327 Corpl. J. Sharp, 1672 Col.-Sergt. Mathieson, 2329 Burnside, 2895 J. W. Weston, 2803 J. McLean, 3764 T. Lowrie, 5145 Sergt. D. Nelson, 4789 W. Anderson, 3518 J. H. Shuler, 6270 N. Mackay, 3784 D. McKay, 5883 W. Brown, 1883 Clr.-Sergt. D. Fraser, 6584 Lance-Corpl. C. B. Mitchell, 3773 A. Giles, 4277 A. Latt, 5527 N. McLeod, 5840 A. Cameron, 2458 Sergt. W. Johnstone.

1st Yorkshire Regt.

Wounded.—1103 Bandsman D. W. Davis (since dead), 6798 W. G. Rogers (since dead), 2294 W. Allen (since dead), 2739 Drummer A. Coombs (since dead), 4899 Lance-Corpl. W. Holdsworth, 3284 Sergt. A. Ackinson, 4667 J. Barker, 1622 R. Mixon, 5718 C. Raymond, 3140 N. Cooling, 2457 W. J. Skipsey, 5660 J. W. Carson, 5544 J. Winzar, 2535 J. Woodman, 1428 J. Lipton, 2131 D. Taylor, 5940 F. Moore, 3250 F. Lown, 5551 J. H. Helling, 5777 H. Parker, 3741 G. Spence, 5897 C. Riley, 3372 E. T. Brown, 3171 S. Francis, 4534 A. Root, 3635 J. Mee, 2720 T. Cave, 5905 T. Keilly, 4593 J. Best, 5836 L. Sharp, 5709 Parker, 5795 T. Marchant, 3349 W. Meelham, 5055 J. L. ly, 6012 W. Murray, 2782 W. S. Fowler, 5939 G. Benson, 3115 J. Ainslie, 1346 H. Powell, 5518 L. Ricci, 2633 F. Cole, 5741 G. Challie, 1671 A. Hopwood, 3552 P. Bartley, 3110 H. Buggaley, 2906 H. Plenty, 2425 J. H. Smith, 2328 R. Hand, 398 W. Inglison, 5875 S. Thompson, 5946 J. Jefferson, 5827 W. Simmonds, 5506 W. Rushworth, 3214 T. W. Swift, 2486 A. Smith, 2661 G. Nolan, 5681 T. H. Wimbledon, 5781 J. Kennedy, 5718 T. Raynor, 5912 H. Booth, 2495 W. Rose, 2556 H. Sutters, 4503 Lance-Corpl. Barratt, 1819 Corpl. Henderson, 2550 Corpl. E. Albany, 4916 Corpl. Wiles, 2135 Corpl. T. Taylor, 2898 Corpl. G. Collins, 5819 Lance-Corpl. G. Dullingham, 5684 Lance-Corpl. Hutton, 4856 F. Bingley, 5734 Lance-Corpl. Venscon, 2384 T. Prest, 3277 D. Jones, 5447 J. Williams, 5448 J.

Robinson, 4173 J. McGann, 2716 J. Mullen, 3039 H. Harrison, 3348 J. Elliot, 3171 Francis, 1157 R. Donald 5960 A. Bruce, 5940 F. Moore, 2647 J. Harrison, 3508 J. Lacey, 2744 Stanley, 5671 C. Rawlings, 1957 W. Bradbury, 2170 E. Perkins, 5267 Corpl. W. Stalker, 4633 Corpl. G. H. King, 4525 Corpl. H. Garside, 3182 Corpl. J. Burroughs, 3685 Corpl. M. Pargon, 5376 Corpl. Wood, 5679 H. Rolfe, 1533 G. L. Ondon.

1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Wounded.—3271 W. Roy (since dead), 4759 J. McKean (since dead), 3423 W. Glossop, 2858 J. Fawkes, 6763 W. Mulholland, 3555 J. Bateman, 1645 Clr.-Sergt. J. Pringle, 4053 Corpl. E. A. Williams, 5924 Sergt. J. Medine, 5801 Lance-Corpl. G. Jones, 6433 Lance-Corpl. G. Roberts, 5282 Lance-Corpl. W. Birkett, 3976 Lance-Corpl. R. Dick, 3277 Lance-Corpl. F. Franklin, 6332 Bandsman J. Williamson, 4224 D. Keir, 4316 W. J. Ward, 3173 A. Pake, 3279 C. A. Fowler, 6114 Oliver (? 4162 C. A. Oliver), 5213 T. McKenzie, 5514 C. McGhee, 6153 H. Fraser, 3982 J. Parker, 3868 Harrison, 3148 J. Campbell, 4116 W. Harris, 2778 G. Lowrie, 2980 J. McGregor, 2887 H. Smith, 4028 W. Martin, 5386 T. Turnbull, 3416 N. Stewart, 3807 E. Fell, 3458 W. Seabrook, 6253 A. Ewing, 6252 J. Hay, 3311 H. W. Hamblin, 6749 T. Drummond, 6052 J. Cunningham, 6628 J. Rankin, 3788 E. Eburn, 4149 J. Drysdale, 6298 F. Travers, 4232 T. Doyle, 5316 W. McGuinness, 3362 J. Farrell, 4521 J. McClane, 3219 Lance-Sergt. P. Cross, 3765 Lance-Corpl. W. R. Weller, 3221 R. H. Skinner, 6871 E. Paterson, 4256 J. A. Buchanan, 2815 J. Drummond, 3059 J. Auld, 4182 W. H. Simms, 4113 J. Lineham, 6075 J. Spiers, 2745 J. Reid, 3985 C. Stewart, 5301 J. Tedford, 6620 W. Gilmour, 2791 A. Notman, 3383 A. Stewart, 5093 J. McKilroy, 6617 A. Brown, 3268 J. McLellan, 6377 J. Russell, 4140 W. J. Dormer, 6141 J. Howden, 6798 J. Gallacher, 3800 T. Granger, 2788 E. Crawford, 6073 Stewart.

2nd Shropshire Light Infantry.

Wounded.—5244 Lance-Corpl. T. Avery, 3041 Col.-Sergt. L. Lea, 3758 Corpl. Williams, 5782 W. Moore, 2787 G. Morgan, 5970 W. Smith, 5800 R. Chinnery, 2717 A. Moss, 3054 A. Clayton, 3240 E. Cooke, 1165 Morris, 3137 A. Dingley, 3675 W. Rhodes, 4186 Corpl. F. Clark, 4347 Bandsman L. Harding, 5596 T. Gavin, 5961 E. W. Wilson, 2223 C. Mills, 1997 E. Riley, 3029 E. Jones, 1635 (? 2735) A. Davis, 1827, Gilbert, 3229 T. Stroud, 3142 W. Fugl, 1467 D. Griffiths, 3459 E. Williams, 2997 D. Tague, 5513 W. Olnor, 4102 J. Pugh, 4246 R. Meredith, 5815 J. Johnston, 5466 W. Lowe, 5619 J. Stanley, 5423 Corpl. A. Peel, 2418 Thomas, 3114 Corpl. W. Knowles.

2nd Royal Highlanders.

2082 Dickson, 4112 J. Douglas, 5184 McCormack, 4178 F. Clarke, 5047 G. McGregor, 4325 A. Hedly, 6693 J. Livingston, 4467 J. Brown, 5657 R. McGregor, 5154 T. Moyes, 5911 H. Phillips, 3927 J. Connor, 6745 W. Forrest, 6973 J. Cowper, 6197 W. Flatt, 3648 J. McInnes, 3618 A. Grieve, 6824 D. McTavish, 4255 R. Purdie, 6568 P. Robinson, 6967 W. Walker, 6915 J. McCabe, 7176 J. Garvie, 4192 W. Benson, 4598 Low, 4217 T. A. Huggett, 6874 B. McNally, 7282 W. Wilson, 4579 T. Dobson, 3887 J. Bell, 4447 S. Brown, 4699 T. Fairburn, 3412 P. Irons, 6994 J. Armit, 3619 Lance-Corpl. J. Faichney, 3626 T. Moore, 4204 Corpl. A. Wilson, 4723 Corpl. H. Pritchatt, 4188 Sergt. T. Morgan, 6902 Lance-Corpl. J. Teviotdale, 6301 Lance-Corpl. J. McIntosh, 3509 Sergt. A. Wilson, 2031 Lance-Sergt. G. Gaynor, 4422 Sergt. E. Grinstead, 4007 Sergt. A. Miller, 4813 R. Ormonde, 6540 J. Elliott, 7144 A. Mercer, 6931 G. Kelman, 5881 D. Scott, 3876 H. Shaw, 4028 J. Lindsay, 3976 R. Billy (? 3979 S. Dilly), 4483 J. Dickson, 3866 J. Dalziel, 5949 D. Watt, 5636 D. Collins, 3610 R. Chambers, 5560 A. Clark, 3208 A. Howden, 3007 McAllister, 3551 P. Shaw, 3668 D. McPherson, 3710 W. Clark, 4269 E. F. Jackson, 7010 W. Burnett, 6996 J. Mackie, 6893 P. Quinn, 5171 D. Nash, 6875 R. Menzies, 3827 W. Batchelor, 6859 J. Brannan, 4126 W. McGillivray, 6890 Lance-Corpl. A. Campbell, 6649 Lance-Corpl. R. Collier, 5098 Drummer G. Moran, 6995 S. Barrie.

Canadian Regt.

Wounded.—7960 P. McCreary (since dead), 4111 Clr.-Sergt. C. H. Thompson, 7393 Corpl. M. Stewart, 7256 Corpl. J. Smith, 7017 H. Andrews, 7021 A. C. Beech, 7046 F. Finch-Smiles, 7070 A. O. Lohman, 7084 H. Niebergall, 7111 C. C. Thompson, 7041 W. J. G. Dickson, 2500 Lance-Corpl. L. Power, 7211 C. D. McLaren, 7225 A. E. Paddon, 7218 V. Marintette, 3115 E. Baugh, 7356 J. Kennedy, 7406 S. M. Warde, 4105 R. McLaughlin, 7397 J. F. Usher, 7462 J. S. H. Bradshaw, 7475 C. P. Clarke, 7527 A. Macaulay, 7474 J. D. Coleman, 7697 A. P. Thomas, 7689 A. C. Shaw, 7777 J. A. Scott, 8001 J. F. Wayne, 8105 G. Johnstone, 8151 W. J. Regan, 7872 W. Downing, 7659 T. Moore, 7152 Sergt. G. Sippi, 5062 Sergt. Shrieves, 5124 Corpl. Moody, 6559 Sergt. Utton, 7043 C. W. Duncalfe, 7082 H. McKenzie, 7252 A. Wheatcraft, 7197 W. J. Green, 3206 J. Kingswell, 7180 J. B. Corley, 7182 J. Day, 7398 W. J. Vanderwater, 7363 L. McGiverin, 7392 J. H. Sutton, 7336 E. C. Day, 7510 A.

Laird, 7493 C. A. Gibson, 7542 W. G. Ritchie, 5094 D. R. McGill, 7671 W. Iver, 7702 A. J. Turner, 7637 J. F. Gorman, 7685 G. B. Roberts, 7829 W. Hunter, 7818 L. Larue, 7861 J. A. Hudson, 6579 H. P. McLaughlin, 8001 (?) B. Gifford, 7943 J. Johnson, 8054 W. F. Adams, 8128 B. McCallum.

Royal Engineers.

Wounded.—1618 Sapper E. Harling, 2687 Sapper H. Evans, 2636 Sapper J. Jennings, 2433 Sapper C. May, 2819 Dvr. J. Hout.

Royal Artillery.

Wounded.—13879 Bomdr. Mobbs, 36701 Sergt. J. C. Jackman, Gnr. F. Pinn, 68173 Gnr. H. Thomas, 67144 Gnr. T. Garvin, 12740 Gnr. E. Rushworth, 71046 Sergt. Starren.

Royal Horse Artillery.

Wounded.—37100 Dvr. J. Dwyer.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Wounded.—11333 G. Fowler.

Kitchener's Horse.

Wounded.—3165 Tpr. H. Gloyne, 3137 Tpr. E. Stokes, 3077 Tpr. J. P. Mason, 3130 Tpr. Godmark, 2164 Tpr. K. Kennedy, 3013 Tpr. J. Wesson.

New South Wales Mounted Infantry.

Wounded.—12 Corpl. Owens, 23 G. Chesser.

The following deaths are reported by the General of Communications, Natal:—Major E. W. Yeatherd, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regt., of gunshot wound, head, on Feb. 26, at base hospital, Pietermaritzburg. 5543 J. Brown, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, of gunshot wound, head, groin, and thigh. 2545 A. C. Donaldson, 2nd Royal West Surrey Regt., of gunshot wound, abdomen. 5473 Dmr. F. Rothwell, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regt., of gunshot wound, right thigh. Capt. G. S. Walker, R.A.M.C., died of enteric fever at Ladysmith, Feb. 23.

The death is officially confirmed of Lieut. Field, 1st Devonshire Regt., killed in attack on Wagon Hill, Jan. 6.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

Able-Seaman Frederick Doyle, 114651, of the *Monarch*, died of wounds Feb. 26. Bugler William J. O'Brien, Ply.-8458 R.M.L.I., of the *Doris*, was wounded Feb. 26.

THE INVASION OF THE FREE STATE.

Telegrams have been received at the War Office from the General of Communications, Cape Town, reporting the following casualties in Lord Roberts's force:—

Between Kimberley and Paardeberg, Feb. 14:—

9th Lancers.

Killed.—3936 C. Turner.
Wounded.—3837 W. Prescott.
Missing.—2952 Corpl. F. Elliot, 4079 Lance-Corpl. J. Holman, 4363 Callaghan, 4003 P. Kion, 3038 J. Martin, 3764 W. Robson, 3270 J. Lears, 3482 J. Ingram, 4157 W. Carter, 4104 Lance-Corpl. H. Print, 4037 H. Hinds.

10th Hussars.

Killed.—3822 J. Standen, 2938 T. Matley.
Wounded.—3330 W. Braithwaite, 3911 C. Vincent, 3744 E. O'Brien, 3777 H. McKay, 3804 C. Creton, 3305 E. Stone, 3544 B. Broomfield, 3297 A. Burford, 3350 J. Byrne, 3952 F. James.

2nd Dragoons.

Wounded.—3612 J. W. Sutherland, 3237 D. McGinn.

6th Dragoons.

Wounded.—3912 T. Crowe, 3540 W. Walker.

Missing.—2486 W. Bannon, 4059 F. Neal.

6th Dragoon Guards.

Wounded.—8175 T. Hignell (reported missing Feb. 19)

Royal Horse Guards.

Wounded.—395 A. Giles.

Royal Horse Artillery.

Wounded.—20392 Trumptr. R. Harna, 65698 Sergt. S. Trout, 26818 Dvr. F. D. Wilkinson (O Battery), 23924 Dvr. L. Hammond, 78631 Dvr. S. Senior (?), Dvr. A. Shale (?).

U Battery R.H.A.

Wounded.—7044 Corpl. G. W. Lewis, 24824 Acting-Bombr. J. Gosden, 31808 Gnr. H. Bartlett, 15325 Gnr. W. Huff, 9840 Gnr. C. Holman, 78184 Gnr. J. G. Russell, 73600 Gnr. D. White, 70131 Gnr. Wood, 31335 Dvr. T. Berry.

Q Battery R.H.A.

Wounded.—67353 Sergt. F. Parey, 5295 Acting-Bombr. J. Harley, 7280 Trumptr. E. F. Brightwell, 32719 Dvr. W. Hek, 23654 Dvr. R. Melling, 77267 Dvr. W. Seviour 14585 Gnr. W. Murden.

Missing.—70442 Acting Bombr. T. Williams.

T Battery R.H.A.

Wounded.—2016 Acting Bombr. Machin.

Additional casualties at Paardeberg, Feb. 18:—

2nd Royal Warwickshire Regt.

Killed.—Lieut. H. M. A. Hankey.

1st Gordon Highlanders.

Killed.—6328 Lance-Corpl. J. Pollock.

Wounded.—3298 J. Dickson.

2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Killed.—(? 5969) E. Southby.
Wounded.—2512 J. Wiley, 3943 W. W. Smith, 3554 R. Smith, 2549 J. Lockley, 5495 A. Freeman, 2984 H. G. Vinnicombe, 2855 G. Allen, 3350 (? 3450) A. Benton (since dead), 2259 W. Atkins (since dead), Ewers (since dead).

2nd Seaforth Highlanders.

Killed.—3626 E. Cheshire, 2505 W. Sutherland, 3313 Lance-Corpl. G. Reid.

Wounded.—1817 C. McKenzie, 6258 D. Wilson, 3345 J. Robertson.

1st West Riding Regt.

Killed.—4989 H. Williams, 5242 W. Parks, 799 P. Best, 2654 J. Balk, 3892 F. Curran.

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Wounded.—4652 A. Martin (since dead), 1427 Clr. Sergt. H. Drawhurst, 3084 W. Rushworth, 866 A. Newby, 5067 W. Knowles, 994 Wood, 4752 W. Horsley, 4309 J. Morgan, 3090 A. Wilkinson, 5046 W. Hollowell.

2nd Shropshire Light Infantry.

Killed.—3827 Sergt. J. Machell, 1481 Sergt. F. Robson, 3371 Lance-Corpl. E. Howarth, 5120 E. Lees, 5914 J. Metcalf, 5794 T. Bradbury, 2870 W. R. Jones, 1704 F. Giffes.

Wounded.—3465 E. Giles.

1st Essex Regt.

Killed.—2164 A. Sell.

Died from Wounds.—4900 Young.

Wounded.—Capt. T. W. Milward, 2674 Sergt. Willsher, 4647 Corp. W. Brown, 4749 Corp. R. Pearce, 4511 Dmr. J. H. Ravenhill, 3053 N. Baines, 2820 F. Arnold, 5343 W. Wells, 5186 F. Baker, 3187 D. O'Brien, 5172 R. Gander, 2717 A. Saunders, 2691 J. Rainbird, 2599 F. Greenwood, 3435 A. Saunders, 3048 A. Mastin, 2301 H. Willis, 5770 H. Smith, 3420 G. Digby, 4942 A. Pope, 5083 J. Thorgood, 3136 J. Harris, 4939 Lance-Corpl. Jeffreys, 4941 Lance-Corpl. B. Saich, 4436 Corp. C. Clarke, 2748 Lance-Corpl. G. Harris.

Missing.—5094 W. Ember, 4915 E. W. Tucker, 1514 S. Edwards.

76th Battery R.A.

Killed.—6510 Bombr. A. Keynton.

81st Battery R.A.

Killed.—20398 Acting Bombr. Cook.

East Surrey Regt.

Wounded.—Capt. A. H. S. Hart.

2nd Lincolnshire Regt.

Wounded.—2nd Lieut. Dockray-Waterhouse, 2850 T. Mahoney, 1557 H. Wells, 3638 J. Wolstencroft.

1st Yorkshire Regt.

Wounded.—2nd Lieut. W. G. Tarbet, 2384 W. Hamley.

2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Wounded.—Capt. R. Fanshawe.

2nd Bedfordshire Regt.

Wounded.—Capt. R. W. Walby, Lieut. H. D. Selous, 4226 Sergt. H. Cooper, 3395 E. A. Tuberry, 2478 R. Cobendon, 5174 A. Adams.

2nd Norfolk Regt.

Wounded.—Lieut. W. E. Cramer-Roberts, 5129 G. A. Jarvis.

1st Scottish Rifles.

Wounded.—4769 E. Brown, 5948 R. McHardie, 3497 D. Douglas.

2nd Wiltshire Regt.

Wounded.—4260 A. Newton, 5184 W. G. Dunkerton, 4645 A. W. Humphries.

2nd Cheshire Regt.

Wounded.—3145 M. Moran.

1st Royal Irish Regt.

Wounded.—3892 (24993) Sergt. W. Pebbles, 3623 Lance-Corpl. R. Foster, 9442 M. Shaughnessy, 5386 M. Connell, 6186 P. Freeman, 6317 F. Ennis.

1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Wounded.—2579 Colr.-Sergt. E. A. Stretch.

1st Connaught Rangers.

Wounded.—3175 Lance-Corpl. G. Graham.

1st Royal Scots.

Wounded.—4857 G. Gunn.

2nd Dorsetshire Regt.

Wounded.—4121 B. Probert.

1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Wounded.—4082 Lance-Corpl. J. McQueen.

1st Welsh Regt.

Wounded.—1228 M. Jones, 4782 W. Jones, 4008 R. James, 2810 A. Reeves, 2831 C. A. Williams.

1st King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Wounded.—3473 H. Baybutt, 6418 W. Kirkwood.

2nd Hampshire Regt.

Wounded.—3456 Sergt. J. Williams, 1205 Corp. E. Stone, 5074 W. Guyett, 2009 H. Crouch, 3645 S. G. Farrant, 5070 H. Hearridge.

4th King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Wounded.—7921 Sergt. T. Bampton, 9756 Lance-Corpl. A. Hey, 9052 C. Owen.

3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Wounded.—9241 W. Bake.

1st Rifle Brigade.

Wounded.—7516 Lance-Corpl. W. Wheeler, 1431 Lance-Corpl. E. Harris, 3974 Lance-Corpl. C. Lingham, 3981 J. Goddard.

4th Rifle Brigade.

Wounded.—1186 Corp. A. Mitchell, 1173 A. Marvel.

1st Berkshire Regt.

Wounded.—4261 A. Brown.

2nd South Wales Borderers.

Wounded.—3276 J. Smith.

1st East Kent Regt.

Wounded.—5024 E. Watts (since dead).

City Imperial Volunteers.

Wounded.—321 Lance-Corpl. Nixon.

76th Battery R.F.A.

Wounded.—31101 Gunner A. Melton, Gunner B. Dunsday, 67926 Gunner W. Millar.

82nd Battery R.F.A.

Missing.—2209 Driver W. Palmer.

65th Battery R.A.

Wounded.—2943 Acting Bombr. Winchcombe, 29611 Driver C. Wilson.

Maj. C. R. Day, 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, wounded near Paardeberg, Feb. 13, has since died of his wounds.

Corrections to casualties previously reported:—6905 Driver Avery, R.A., previously reported wounded, has died. For 72521 Driver Bugl'm, R.A., reported wounded, read 72521 Driver J. Bayliss.

Erase from list of missing:—

1st Yorkshire Regt.

1428 J. Lipton, 3741 G. Spence, 5960 A. Bruce, 5905 T. Keilty, (?) B. Carkey, 1619 R. Nixon.

The following officers were slightly wounded at Paardeberg, Feb. 20-21:—

Royal Engineers.

Capt. C. W. Crookshank.

4th Lincolnshire Regt.

2nd Lieut. R. Wellesley (attached to 2nd Lincoln).

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Lieut. and Adj. D. J. Glasford.

The following casualties occurred among the non-commissioned officers and men:—

2nd Lincolnshire Regt.

Killed.—1776 Pioneer Sergt. H. Randall.

2nd Batn. Lincolnshire Regt.

Wounded.—2130 Corp. G. Howard, 4592 Blake, 5149 H. Tyler, 2625 Sergt. J. Kerr, 2942 W. Tooley, 2081 W. Sharpe, 3985 Corp. G. Storr, 2441 F. Taylor, 2809 J. Hough, 968 G. White, 3480 J. Catley, 2672 F. Skinner. Missing.—2203 J. Skrimshaw, 5079 C. Kellman.

2nd Life Guards.

Wounded.—1830 Corp.-Major Hiddem.

9th Lancers.

Wounded.—3626 Lance-Corpl. E. Cabbadge.

Royal Engineers

Wounded.—29817 Drummer Bushnell, 2938 Sapper Brogan, 24085 Sapper Hales.

1st King's Own Scottish Borderers.

4534 Sgt. J. Watson, 2674 W. Elliot, 2937 J. Fisher, 1731 N. McLindon, 5078 W. Panton, 3374 H. Fray, 2589 J. Martin, 3470, Sgt. W. Copland, 1488 Lance-Cpl. W. Smart, 3566 P. Cannon, 629 W. Douglas, 3502 J. Hawley, 6527 J. Raffin.

Canadian Infantry.

Wounded.—7827 Downings, 7412 Bglr. Holland, 7357 Kidner, 8142 Parker.

Mounted Infantry, South Wales Borderers.

Wounded.—3553 G. Clarke.

Royal Horse Guards.

Wounded.—564 Corp. G. Ward. Missing.—657 Tpr. J. Gellatly, 684 Tpr. D. McLennan.

Royal Horse Artillery.

Wounded.—6466 Bombr. Bailey, 78912 Gunner Boaditch.

2nd Worcester Regt.

Wounded.—2635 Bullen.

2nd Shropshire Light Infantry.

Wounded.—3675 W. Rhodes, 2488 Thomas.

1st Essex Regt.

Wounded.—5135 H. Speller, 2645 G. Woodbridge, 4646 C. Davidson.

PAARDEBERG, Feb. 21.

1st Essex Regt.

Killed.—4266 A. Welham. Wounded.—2699 H. Clarke, 4893 Bandsman T. E. Trump.

PAARDEBERG, Feb. 23.

1st West Kent Regt.

Wounded.—Lieut. L. H. Hickson (attached 2nd East Kent Regt.).

2nd Lincolnshire Regt.

Wounded.—Capt. H. M. Gardner.

PAARDEBERG, Feb. 24.

2nd Norfolk Regt.

Killed.—2762 L. V. Osbourne.

Wounded.—2591 J. Butler.

1st West Riding Regt.

Wounded.—5835 C. Binns.

The following were killed by lightning Feb. 22:—

2nd Gloucestershire Regt.

3913 Kitchener.

Q Battery R.H.A.

31903 Gunner T. Stapley.

The General of Communications, Cape Town, also reports that 4365 Col. Sergt. Yendall, 1st Welsh Regt., has been dangerously wounded; and that 2940 J. Kettle, 1st Essex Regt., has died from wounds.

SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

The following casualties are reported from Arundel:—

FEBRUARY 19.

6th Dragoons.

Missing.—5035 A. E. Horne.*
*Probably 3300 A. E. Horne, Army Reserve, 1st Dragoons, transferred on mobilization.

CAIRO

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French's Scouts.

Wounded.—Tpr. S. Hudlestone.

FEBRUARY 22.

1st West Riding Regt.

Killed.—Capt. A. F. Wallis.

Wounded.—2nd Lieut. Wilson.

6th Dragoons.

Killed.—3997 E. Ventham.

Wounded.—2nd Lieut. E. C. S. Jervis.

Missing.—Lieut. and Adj. G. K. Ansell.

Injured.—Horse falling. 2740 Sergt. A. Hanwill.

FEBRUARY 24.

1st West Riding Mounted Infantry.

Killed.—G. Pennington.

Wounded.—3522 Lance-Sergt. J. Firth, (24693)

Lance-Corpl. Blackman, 3144 Sergt. F. Davidson, 3562

Sergt. T. Teesdale, 3756 Corp. J. Hutchinson, 5270

A. Clark.

6th Dragoons.

Wounded.—3495 Corp. H. Hamilton.

2nd Bedfordshire Regt.

Wounded.—2486 J. Lee, 4780 H. Logsdon.

Prince Alfred's Volunteer Guard Mounted Infantry.

Wounded.—606 T. F. Turner, 765 Lance-Corpl. W. Langford.

Missing.—674 Sergt. F. L. (no name) (?) Hand, 465

Sergt. G. Kidd, 732 Corp. A. E. Conradi, 888 G. Milne,

490 R. H. Scheltz, 722 H. B. F. Reid, 964 A. R. Caithness,

989 G. Barry, 129 W. M. Taylor, 823 C. Enmesh (C. Davey).

French's Scouts.

Wounded.—Tpr. E. Simpkin.

Missing.—Tpr. B. Morristy, Tpr. J. Allnberg.

THE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH.

The following deaths have occurred at Ladysmith:—

Died of wounds received Jan. 6:—2nd Rifle Brigade, 5341 A. E. Gilbert, on Feb. 23; 5th Dragoon Guard, 3918 W. Bearon, on Feb. 22.

Died of enteric fever on Feb. 23:—2nd Rifle Brigade, 2589 A. Higgs, 4644 T. Neale.

Died of dysentery Feb. 23:—2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps. 9942 B. Fell. 9407 Gnr. A. Moffatt, 10th Mountain Artillery, and one African follower were slightly wounded Feb. 21. 4087 M. Howard, 6th Dragoon Guards, was dangerously wounded Feb. 22.

The following died of disease:—Feb. 20.—Natal Carabineers.—Tpr. E. H. Shaw. Feb. 21.—1st King's Royal Rifle Corps, 90, Lance-Corpl. H. Gathard. Feb. 22.—1st Gloucester Regt., 448 W. Acott; 6th Lancers, 3811 Corp. E. Mearman; 21st Battery Field Artillery, 7908 Corp. E. Cornell.

The following were killed:—Feb. 21.—5th Lancers, 4226 A. W. Rader; Imperial Light Horse, 664 Tpr. Ledingham. Feb. 22.—2nd Rifle Brigade, Lieut. R. W. Pearson.

Other deaths in Natal are reported as follows by the General of Communications:—

Died of gunshot wound, chest, on Mooi River on Feb. 26:—3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps—6702 G. H. Fletcher. Gunshot wound head, on Feb. 27:—2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment—2099 L. W. Cook.

Died of gunshot wounds, abdomen, Feb. 27, at Base Hospital, Maritzburg:—1st Inniskilling Fusiliers—771 T. Armstrong. Died of enteric, Feb. 27:—14th Hussars—3112 Shoeing-Smith F. L. Hyde.

Died of gunshot wound, chest, on Feb. 25, hospital train: 2nd Devon Regiment—2497 Sergt. E. Carr. 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—3024 Sergt. H. G. Turner died of gunshot wound right side, Feb. 25.

Died at base hospital, Maritzburg, on Feb. 26:—2nd Royal Lancashire Regt.—2709 Colr.-Sergt. J. Fletcher. 2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps—44 W. J. Dennis, died of wound in chest at Mooi River, Feb. 26.

Gen. Sir R. Buller reports the following deaths on Feb. 25:—

3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps.—5169 J. J. Stanley (enteric). Imperial Light Infantry.—557 Sergt. W. Lancefield (dysentery).

The General of Communications, Cape Town, reports as follows:—

The following deaths have occurred:—Nasauport, Feb. 26.—1554 Sergt. G. Britten, 2nd Wiltshire Regt. (enteric); 3146 P. Eustace, 1st Royal Irish Regiment (dysentery). Orange River, Feb. 26.—C. G. Taylor, Cape Volunteer Medical Staff Corps (enteric). Runderbosch, Feb. 25.—2892 G. Appleton, 1st Yorkshire Regt. (paralysis). Orange River, Feb. 26.—3384 Sergt. C. Wilkins, 12th Lancers (dysentery). Orange River, Feb. 25.—74 T. Smith, New South Wales Medical Staff Corps (enteric).

Died of peritonitis on board steamship *Goth*, Feb. 10:—4596 Trumptr. E. Grainger-Denham, 41st Company (Hants) Imperial Yeomanry.

93 Trooper B. Morristy, French's Scouts, reported missing, has been brought in dangerously wounded.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

Midshipman Struan Robertson, of H.M.S. *Doris*, died at Modder River Feb. 25, of enteric fever. 1st Class Petty Officer, Frank Camble Triggs, 143439, of H.M.S. *Powerful*, died from dysentery, Feb. 21, at Ladysmith.

Henry Helman, O.S., 186172, and Charles Nelson Weirp, A.B., 159620, of H.M.S. *Terrible*, previously reported wounded on Feb. 23 at Colenso, are now reported to be slightly wounded.

MILITARY MEMORIALS IN "LATTEN"

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers).—Lieut. Hopkinson, Reserve of Officers, late of the regiment, has been selected for the remount duty in South Africa.

7th Dragoon Guards.—The transport *Armenian* with the regiment on board arrived at Cape Town on Thursday night from England.

16th Lancers.—This regiment has been well maintaining its high reputation since it joined the field force in South Africa. It had a sharp fight with a number of mounted Boers the other day. It was first thought the Boers had broken out of Cronje's laager, but it transpires that they were part of a relieving force from the South. "The gallant Lancers," writes a correspondent, "were not to be moved, their scouting was excellent, and after some hard fighting, during which the Lancers displayed the highest fighting qualities, the Boers finding the position too strong for them, scattered, losing a great many killed, wounded, and prisoners."

21st Lancers.—Reuter's correspondent wrote from Sterkstroom on Saturday last:—"The reconnaissance in force yesterday, under Gen. Gatacre personally, to Stormberg, was of the highest value, and would have been of a most satisfactory nature had it not been marred by the fate of the unfortunate party of scouts under Capt. de Montmorency, who, while racing for the possession of a kopje, came into close contact with the enemy. Our men took all the cover available, but the severe rifle fire which was poured into them at close range soon told a sad tale, and one by one officers and men dropped. The ill-fated party lost four killed and many wounded. The intelligence cast quite a gloom over the camp, the men being all favourites."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Changes of stations, &c.:

Major H. Appleton from Jhansi to Raipur.

Major W. A. Gale from Cawnpore to Mhow.

Major F. M. Gubb from Aldershot to South Africa.

Major H. S. King from Weymouth to Portsmouth.

Major W. M. Hodder from Portsmouth to Weymouth.

Major B. R. Ward, appointed professor of fortification, R.M.A., Woolwich.

Capt. H. B. H. Wright from Aldershot to South Africa.

Capt. G. L. Fanshawe, from Falmouth to Chatham, ordered to Malta.

Capt. F. L. Lloyd at Plymouth, ordered to South Africa.

Capt. P. H. du P. Casgrain, Ordnance Survey, Bedford, ordered to South Africa.

Capt. T. C. Skinner from Dover to Chatham, ordered to Gibraltar.

Capt. G. S. Cartwright from Chatham to I.G.F.'s Office.

Capt. W. F. Tilley from Bombay to Hoshangabad.

Capt. P. G. Twining from Allahabad to Jhansi.

Capt. E. M. Paul at Harwich, ordered to Chatham.

Capt. E. H. W. H. Stafford appointed instructor, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Capt. H. O. Iathbury from Murree to Rawal Pindi.

Capt. E. H. Haig from Portsmouth to Plymouth.

Capt. G. O. Bigg from Adj. London Volunteer R.E. to Home District.

Capt. C. H. Versturme from Perth to Woolwich.

Capt. J. F. H. Carmichael from Edwardesabad, on leave to England.

Capt. R. E. Greer from Cork to India.

Capt. G. Walker from Kirkee to I.G.F.'s Office, War Office.

Lieut. O. T. O'K. Webber from G. P. O. Tel., Exeter, to South Africa.

Lieut. R. H. Turner from Kurrachee to Kindat.

Lieut. G. A. Beazley from Mussoori to Attock.

Lieut. C. A. Elliott and C. B. L. Greenstreet from S.M.E., Chatham, to India.

Lieut. J. P. Mackesy from Sierra Leone to South Africa.

Lieut. H. Wood from Dehra Dun to Kindat.

Lieut. M. O'C. Tandy from Khyber Brigade to Meerut.

Lieut. G. H. Willis from the Isle of Wight to India.

Lieut. G. E. J. Durnford from Malta, to be asst. inst. S.M.E., Chatham.

Lieut. A. S. Evans from Malta to India.

2nd Lieut. C. W. Biggs from special course, Midland Railway, to South Africa.

2nd Lieut. L. A. Sherrard from Aldershot to South Africa.

2nd Lieut. F. G. S. Cotton from Gosport to South Africa.

2nd Lieut. C. M. Browne, H. L. Lewis, F. H. Bushell, and B. K. Molesworth at S.M.E., Chatham, ordered to India.

INFANTRY.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—The 1st Batn. which left Singapore on Saturday for England in the *Jelunga* will be quartered on arrival at Lichfield as now arranged.

King's Regiment (8th).—The new 3rd and 4th Batns. are being formed at Dublin as from the 21st ult. Capt. Glynn, 2nd Batn. has been selected for special service in South Africa.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. left Queenstown on Sunday last in the *Orotava* for South Africa.

Somersetshire Light Infantry. (13th).—Writing of the operations on the 21st ult., near Colenso, the correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says: "From early morning until late at night we kept pegging away at them. Despite the caution exercised during our advance, a portion of the Somersets got into a very warm corner. They advanced to some kopjes on the right front and marched to within easy range of the entrenched Boers on Grobler's Kloof. The latter opened a heavy rifle fire, which our men endeavoured to return. Though our men sustained casualties numbering nearly 100, including three officers killed, they held their positions until dark, when they retired. The enemy fired volleys upon the vacated positions during the night. The conduct of the Somersetsmen was worthy of the best traditions of the old fighting 13th. There was simply no wavering. All ranks stood their ground like a band of heroes." The colours of the 4th Batn. were received at Taunton on Monday, and were deposited in the officers' mess of the regimental district for safe keeping during the time the battalion is on active service. The Batn. is to leave Southampton on Tuesday next, in the *Kildonan Castle* for the Cape.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. left Queenstown on Tuesday in the *Goorkha* for South Africa. Major-Gen. Gosset, C.B., inspected the 4th (Militia) Batn. at Dublin on Monday. The battalion mustered 32 officers and 470 men, under command of Col. Lord Cranborne, M.P. At the close of the inspection Gen. Gosset complimented all ranks on their soldierlike appearance.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. left Southampton on Wednesday in the *Assaye* for South Africa.

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. moves from Aldershot to Glasgow. Lieut. Ravenhill, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Pay Department, and has joined the pay office at Hamilton on probation.

Cheshire Regiment (22nd).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. left Queenstown on Sunday last for South Africa in the *Orotava*.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. will leave Queenstown on Friday next in the *Kildonan Castle* for South Africa. Lieut. Balfour, Reserve of Officers, has been selected for employment at the depot, Berwick-on-Tweed.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th).—The new 3rd and 4th Batns. are being formed at Aldershot, as from the 23rd ult.

East Surrey Regiment (31st).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. left the Royal Albert Docks on Wednesday in the *Orotava* for South Africa.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (33rd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. left Queenstown on Tuesday in the *Goorkha* for South Africa.

Northamptonshire Regiment (43th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. moves from Aldershot to Portland.

Royal Berkshire Regiment (49th).—The Queen inspected and took leave of the detachment of Imperial Volunteers of the 1st V.B., about to proceed to South Africa, at Windsor Castle, on Wednesday morning. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg with her children, the Duke and Duchess of York with Prince Edward, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Hon. Colonel of the Volunteer Battalion, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, with the ladies and gentlemen in attendance, inspected the detachment, which was formed up in line in St. George's Hall, under the command of Capt. Ewen, who with Lieuts. Alleyne and Clarke, the subaltern officers of the detachment, had the honour of being presented to the Queen. Major-Gen. H. C. Borrett, Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces and Recruiting, Col. Dixon, Commanding 49th Regimental District, and Col. Walter Commanding the Volunteer Battalion, were present and had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty. The detachment was provided with refreshments in the Waterloo Chamber, where three cheers for the Queen were given.

King's Own Light Infantry (51st).—Major Money is acting as D.A.A.G. Curragh District.

Middlesex Regiment (57th).—In answer to Major Rasch, Mr. Wyndham said in the House of Commons on Tuesday:—"The 4th (Militia) Batn. Middlesex Regiment, embarked for South Africa with black helmets, which were provided with khaki covers. Other battalions have been treated in the same way. This was entirely due to the inability of the trade to keep pace with the large demands for khaki helmets."

East Lancashire Regiment (59th).—Lieut. Ludington has been appointed Adjutant of the 3rd (Militia), vice Capt. Goff, whose five years have expired.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—Major Kay, 3rd Batn., has been appointed Commandant of the Mounted Infantry of the 4th Cavalry Brigade in South Africa.

North Staffordshire Regiment (64th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. will leave Queenstown on Friday next with *Kildonan Castle* for South Africa.

Seaforth Highlanders (72nd).—Capt. Gascoigne has been selected for the adjutancy of the 4th V.B. Norfolk Regiment, at Norwich, and will take up his duties in April. Lieut. Radcliffe, Reserve of Queens, has been selected for employment at the depot, Fort George.

Highland Light Infantry (74th).—It is proposed that the battalion on arrival home from Ceylon in the *Delwara* shall be quartered at Devonport.

Seaforth Highlanders (78th).—A history of the regiment from 1793 to 1881 by Major Davidson, on the retired list, will appear in August, published by Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston, of Edinburgh. It has been compiled from the MSS. of the late Major C. Mackenzie, official and other sources, the illustrations having been specially prepared by Mr. R. S. Simkin.

South Lancashire Regiment (82nd).—Major Moggridge has passed in India the examination qualifying for the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Wiltshire Regiment (99th).—General Dunne, the Hon. Colonel of the regiment, writes to the Colonel of the Regimental District in Wiltshire, where everyone is much distressed at the late misfortune to their county corps:—"I need hardly tell you, and all connected with our regiment, how deeply I have deplored the almost unaccountable disaster that has befallen the two companies near Rensburg. Until the written despatches on the subject arrive at the War Office it is useless applying there for a clear explanation. But it is as evident as it was on the day of Balaklava that somebody blundered! and knowing full well, as we both do, the real good reliable stamp of Wiltshire men in the corps, it can hardly possibly be credited that it was through their fault that 158 of them were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The Boers, at all events, give them credit for the way they fought in their dire distress, and say that most of the prisoners were wounded. That is as it should be, and nearly always was with our soldiers in the past. Of course, it will be my duty for the credit of the regiment and the country to see that the exact truth about the matter is ultimately elucidated. My delicate son—never intended for soldiering—has started as a trooper in the Dorset Yeomanry, because he considered it the bounden duty of every capable young man to serve his country in this time of need. So what the old Colonel of the Wilts preached to the country some time ago he has now practised!"

Leinster Regiment (100th).—In reply to Mr. P. O'Brien in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Wyndham said: "The 3rd Batn. is not at Birr, but at Woolwich, and is going to South Africa. Their volunteering for that service was in accordance with the usual procedure, which has been explained more than once to the House. The full strength of the corps is 520 all ranks, and of these 518 volunteers." "One of the Rank and File" writes to us: "I wish that you would allow me to express the disgust of myself and of all my friends here at the action of a disreputable section in the House of Commons who are trying to bring the Irish soldiers into discredit by inferring that they do not want to fight against the sworn enemies of their Queen and country. We do want to fight, and if the persons I refer to would only visit the barracks of any Irish Battalion I think I can answer for the reception they would receive. Why should the character of Irish soldiers be blackened by paid agitators? Some of these gentry would, no doubt, only be too glad for the Irish regiments to be robbed of all chances of gaining glory for themselves in the field, but for the 3rd Batn. Leinster Regt. I can answer without any hesitation; if it gets only a chance it will soon let its traducers in the Houses of Parliament see whether it wants to go on active service or not. We are all delighted to go, and we certainly do not want to take part in a picnic in South Africa. If this business goes on every Irish soldier will rise in indignation against the scoundrels who are attempting to fill their pockets at the expense of the Army's honour and good name." The Batn. will leave Southampton on Tuesday next for South Africa.

Rifle Brigade.—Satisfactory news of Capt. Tharp's progress was received by his family at Florence last Tuesday, and his uncle, Gen. A. Lyttleton, has been informed by telegram that his nephew will be fit for duty presently.

West India Regiment.—Lieut. Nightingale, 1st Batn., has been selected for employment with the West African Regiment.

It has been decided to erect hospital huts at Aldershot. Boards of officers will assemble at the Cambridge and Connaught Hospitals to report on proposed sites.

TO MILITARY MEN AND OTHERS.—PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED BY PICK RING'S "BLANCO" for Whitening Belts, Helmets, Gloves, &c. "Blanco" removes stains and discolorations, and ensures evenness of colour, and a soft silky service. Does not dust or soil. Much better, more convenient, and cheaper than pipeclay. No trouble of preparation. "Blanco" is sold everywhere in cup-shaped blocks, in zinc non-corrosive boxes. Manufacturers: JOSEPH PICKERING and SON, Sheffield.

Obituary.

NAVY.

Rear-Admiral J. B. Barnett.—Rear-Admiral John Barker Barnett died at his residence, Cavendish Park, Barrow-in-Furness, on Sunday last. Entering the Navy in Nov., 1848, he obtained his Lieutenant's commission in Nov., 1854, and served as mate and midshipman in the Naval Brigade in the Crimea from the day of its formation (Oct., 1854) until its final re-embarkation (Sept., 1855) after the fall of Sebastopol. During his service with the Naval Brigade he was one of the scaling ladder party in the attack on the Redan of June 18, and was the only officer with Lieut. Kidd when he was mortally wounded, assisting, with two privates, to bring him in under cover of the trenches. He had the Crimean and Turkish medals, with the Inkermann and Sebastopol clasps, received the Knighthood of the Legion of Honour, and the 5th Class of the Medjidie.

Paymr. H. A. Dyer.—Paymr. Harry Arthur Dyer died at Bedminster, Dorset, on 25th ult., aged 37. He joined 1878, became Assistant-Paymaster 1883, paymaster 1896, and retired the following year in consequence of failing health. Was clerk of the *Inconstant* during the Egyptian Expedition 1882 (medal), served as Assistant-Paymaster with H.R.H. the Duke of York in the *Canada*, and was afterwards with his Royal Highness when he commanded the *Thrush* and the *Melampus*. He served at the Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport 1891-93, and the *Jackal* 1893-94, which latter vessel he left in consequence of prolonged indisposition. He was son of Capt. H. Dyer, R.N., whose book "The West Coast of Africa as Seen from the Deck of a Man-of-War," may still be remembered in the Naval Service.

ARMY.

Gen. H. A. Carleton, C.B.—Gen. Henry Alexander Carleton, C.B., Colonel Commandant (late Bengal), Royal Artillery, of Clare, Tipperary, and Greenfields, co. Cork, died at 12, Marlborough Buildings, Bath, on the 22nd ult., aged 85 years. He joined the Bengal Artillery June 11, 1850, became Captain June 11, 1845; Brevet-Major, Dec. 5, 1855; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, July 26, 1858; Colonel, March 10, 1863; Major-General, March 6, 1868; Lieutenant-General, Oct. 1, 1877; and General, July 16, 1879. He was appointed a Colonel-Commandant April 26, 1882. He commanded the Bengal Artillery Divisional Siege Train at the siege and capture of Lucknow in 1858; commanded the artillery in the action of Nawabgunge, twice mentioned in despatches, Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, C.B., and medal with clasp.

Major-Gen. J. Dunn.—Major-Gen. Josias Dunn, Lieutenant-Colonel, retired list, late Royal Irish Fusiliers, of Twyn Bell, Llanbadoc, Usk, Monmouthshire, died suddenly on the 23rd ult., after an attack of influenza, aged 62. He joined the Army Feb. 9, 1853; became Captain April 11, 1862; Major Oct. 21, 1875; Lieutenant-Colonel Aug. 12, 1881; Colonel Aug. 12, 1885; retired with the hon. rank of Major-General Aug. 12, 1887.

Major-Gen. E. N. Norton.—Major-Gen. Edward Nugent Norton, Colonel, retired list, Indian Staff Corps, died at Eastbourne Lodge, Ealing Dean, the 27th ult., aged 71. He joined the Army June 16, 1845; became Captain July 1, 1859; Major June 16, 1865; Lieutenant-Colonel June 16, 1871; Colonel June 16, 1876; and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General Dec. 27, 1881.

Major-Gen. A. R. Fraser.—Major-Gen. Alexander Robert Fraser, Colonel, retired list Indian Staff Corps, died at 2, Catherine Place, Bath, on the 23rd inst., aged 79. He joined the Army Oct. 5, 1837; became Captain Oct. 5, 1852; Major Feb. 18, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel Oct. 5, 1863; Colonel Oct. 5, 1868; and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General. He was on field service in the Southern Mahratta country during part of 1845.

Col. O. C. Hannay.—Col. Ormelie Campbell Hannay, late of 1st Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who has been commanding Mounted Infantry, is officially reported from Cape Town to have been killed in action at Paardeberg on the 18th ult. Born Dec. 23, 1848; he joined the Army as Ensign in the 93rd Highlanders Oct. 5, 1867; became Lieutenant Oct. 28, 1871; Captain Nov. 17, 1878; Major Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Jan. 1884; Lieutenant-Colonel Jan. 27, 1893; and Colonel Jan. 27, 1897. He served in the Zulu wars, 1879 (medal with clasp). It will be remembered that he was specially brought to notice lately in Lord Roberts's despatch for the ability and dash he had displayed in command of the Mounted Infantry in the operations round Kimberley.

Lieut.-Col. C. C. H. Thorold.—Lieut.-Col. Charles Cecil Hayford Thorold, 1st Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was killed in action in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith at the end of last week. Born Dec. 26, 1852, he joined the Royal Welsh Fusiliers from the Militia June 13, 1874; was Adjutant 1882-87; became Captain Oct. 25, 1882; Major July 18, 1890; and Lieutenant-Colonel March 4, 1896. He was an Adjutant of Volunteers 1887-92.

Lieut.-Col. T. M. G. Thackeray.—Lieut.-Col. Thomas Martin Gerard Thackeray, 1st Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, was killed in action in the advance on Ladysmith at the end of last week. Born June 23, 1849, he joined the 16th Regiment as Ensign Nov. 25, 1868; became Lieutenant Oct. 27, 1871; exchanged to the 1st West India Regiment Jan. 5, 1876; was promoted to a company in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers March 23, 1881; became Major Dec. 1, 1889; and Lieutenant-Colonel Feb. 1, 1897.

Lieut.-Col. F. H. Hoskier.—Lieut.-Col. F. H. Hoskier, 3rd Middlesex Volunteer Artillery, was killed in action at Schoernan's Farm, near Stormberg, on the 24th ult. Colonel Hoskier, who was the son of Mr. Herman Hoskier, of Coney Hill, Hayes, Kent, took a keen interest in all military affairs, had for years attended the manoeuvres of foreign armies, and was well and favourably known in military circles on the Continent. He was 39 years of age, and commanded the 3rd Middlesex Artillery since August, 1898.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. G. H. Sitwell, D.S.O.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Claude George Henry Sitwell, D.S.O., 2nd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, was killed in action in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith at the end of last week. Born Oct. 18, 1858, he joined the 85th Regiment from the Militia Sept. 14, 1878; became Lieutenant Oct. 1, 1881; Captain Sept. 13, 1886; was promoted to a Major-General in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers by selection Oct. 19, 1898; and received a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Oct. 4, 1899. He was employed with the Egyptian Army 1892-95, and in the Uganda Protectorate 1895-99. He served in the Afghan War, 1879-80; with the Kuram Division, including the Yarmusht Expedition (medal); in the Egyptian War, 1882, including the defence of Alexandria, occupation of Kafr Dowar, and surrender of Damiatta (medal with clasp and bronze star); in the Nandi Expedition, 1895-96 (mentioned in despatches); and in Uganda, 1897-98; in February and March, 1898, in command of operations against the Mwanga; action near Katonga River and other engagements (mentioned in despatches, D.S.O., and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel).

Major C. H. Blount.—Major Charles Hubert Blount, Royal Field Artillery, died of dysentery at Wynberg on the 23rd ult. Born July 22, 1855, he joined the Royal Artillery Aug. 19, 1875; became Captain Aug. 20, 1884; and Major Sept. 2, 1892. He was in command of the 20th Field Battery, with which he recently proceeded to South Africa from Ipswich.

Major E. W. Yeatherd.—Major Ernest Walter Yeatherd, 2nd Batn. King's Own Regiment, died of a gunshot wound in the head, received in action, at the base hospital, Pietermaritzburg, on the 26th ult. Born March 12, 1852, he joined the King's Own as Sub-Lieutenant Nov. 13, 1872; he passed the Staff College in 1881, obtained his Captaincy in October of that year, and was subsequently selected for Staff service. From March 29, 1885, to May 31, 1887, he was D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Dublin District, and from June 1, 1887, to April 5, 1890, D.A.A.G. at Hong Kong, &c. He became Major Feb. 24, 1892, and had been second in command of the battalion since Aug. 21, 1896.

Major F. A. Sanders.—Major Francis Alexander Sanders, 1st Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, was killed in action in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith at the end of last week. Born Dec. 30, 1855, he joined the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers as 2nd Lieut., on appointment from the Militia, Feb. 16, 1878; became Lieutenant Nov. 18, 1878; was Adjutant 1879-86; was promoted Captain Feb. 2, 1885; Major April 8, 1896; and succeeded to the duties of second in command on Major Charley dying of his wounds on Dec. 16 last.

Major E. L. Guilding.—Major Edward Lamson Guilding, Essex Regt., D.A.A.G., Bombay Establishment, died at Chengmai, Siam, of fever, on the 14th ult. Born Aug. 18, 1858, the son of E. W. Guilding, of Hemingford, Guildford, he joined the 40th Regt. as 2nd Lieutenant Aug. 13, 1879; became Lieutenant Jan. 28, 1881; was Adjutant 1884-86, was promoted to his company Sept. 18, 1885; and to his Major Jan. 8, 1899. Having passed the Staff-Major he was D.A.A.G. in Egypt 1890-95, a 1st Class station Staff officer in India 1897-99, and became D.A.A.G. Bombay on Feb. 4, 1899. He served in the Soudan Expedition, 1884 (medal and bronze star).

Major C. R. Day.—Major Charles Russell Day, 1st Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has died of wounds received in action near Paardeberg on the 12th ult. Born April 19, 1860, he joined the Oxfordshire Light Infantry from the Militia Jan. 28, 1882; became

Captain July 27, 1889; and Major Oct. 23, 1899. He was an Adjutant of Volunteers 1892-97.

Major L. J. Howell.—Major Llewellyn James Howell, I.S.C., 16th Bengal Cavalry, died at Lahore on the 22nd ult., aged 42. He was second son of the late Mr. F. Howell, of Ethy, Cornwall, and joined the Army as 2nd Lieutenant in the 43rd Light Infantry, Jan. 22, 1879, becoming Lieutenant July 1, 1881, and joining the Staff Corps, Jan. 31, 1885. He was promoted Captain Jan. 22, 1890, and Major Jan. 22, 1899. He had not seen any war services.

Capt. the Hon. R. H. L. J. de Montmorency, V.C.—Capt. the Hon. Raymond Harvey Lodge de Montmorency, V.C., commanding de Montmorency's Scouts, who was killed in action near Stormberg on the 24th ult., was the eldest son of Major-Gen. Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, K.C.B. He was born Feb. 5, 1867, joined the Army on Sept. 14, 1887, as 2nd Lieutenant in the Lincolnshire Regiment, was promoted to a Lieutenantancy in the 21st Lancers Nov. 6, 1889. In this rank he served in the campaign in the Soudan in 1898, and was present at the battle of Khartoum, and was awarded the Victoria Cross for the following services:—"At the battle of Khartoum on Sept. 2, 1898, Lieut. de Montmorency, assist the charge of the 21st Lancers, returned to assist 2nd Lieut. R. G. Grenfell, who was lying surrounded by a large body of Dervishes. Lieut. de Montmorency drove the Dervishes off, and, finding Lieut. Grenfell dead, put the body on his horse, which then broke away. Capt. Kenna and Corpl. Swarbrick then came to his assistance and enabled him to rejoin the regiment, which began to open a heavy fire on the enemy." In addition to being mentioned in despatches and receiving the V.C., he also had the British medal and Khedive's medal with clasp. He was promoted Captain Aug. 2, 1899, having in the previous October been despatched on special service to South Africa, when he raised and commanded the special body of scouts whose gallant services have under him been so frequently referred to in connection with the operations in the neighbourhood of Stormberg and Dordrecht. A soldier of the highest merit and courage—a *preux chevalier* of the finest type.

Capt. R. A. S. Benson.—Capt. Richard Arthur Starling Benson, 1st Batn. Coldstream Guards, died at Wynberg on the 19th inst., of dysentery. Born Dec. 14, 1869, the only son of Colonel S. M. Benson, late 17th Lancers, he joined the Coldstream Guards from the Militia, July 2, 1890, became Lieutenant Jan. 1, 1894, and Capt. Feb. 5, 1899.

Capt. F. Godfrey-Fausset.—Capt. Fermor Godfrey-Fausset, 2nd Batn. Buffs, is officially reported from Cape Town to have died on the 21st ult., having been accidentally shot. Born Sept. 14, 1870; he joined the Buffs from the Militia Sept. 23, 1892; became Lieutenant July 1, 1895, and Captain Nov. 14, 1899.

Capt. A. F. Wallis.—Capt. Alexander Frederic Wallis, 1st Batn. Duke of Wellington's Regiment, was killed in action near Arundel on the 22nd ult. Born Jan. 18, 1867, he joined the Duke of Wellington's Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant Feb. 5, 1887; became Lieutenant July 8, 1889; and Captain March 28, 1896. He served in the operations in South Africa in 1896.

Capt. A. T. England.—Capt. Alick Thorndor England, 1st Batn. (Sherwood Foresters) Derbyshire Regiment, died at Sterkstroom, South Africa, on the 24th ult., of enteric fever. Born March 6, 1869, he joined the Derbyshire Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant Aug. 22, 1868; became Lieutenant July 20, 1890; and Captain July 31, 1895.

Capt. C. L. Boileau.—Capt. Charles Lestock Boileau, late of the Manchester Regiment, died at 57, Thornlaw Road, West Norwood, on the 18th ult., aged 36. He joined the Army May 14, 1884; became Captain Sept. 10, 1890; was Adjutant 4th Batn. 1891-96, and afterwards retired.

Capt. S. C. Maitland.—Capt. Stuart Cairn Maitland, 2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith at the end of last week. Born Oct. 19, 1873, he joined the Gordon Highlanders as 2nd Lieutenant May 20, 1893; became Lieutenant August 17, 1896, and Captain Oct. 22, 1899.

Capt. G. S. Walker.—Capt. George Stanley Walker, R.A.M.C., died of enteric fever at Ladysmith on the 22nd ult. Born May 13, 1865, he joined the Army July 27, 1892, and was gazetted a Captain July 27, 1895.

Capt. A. J. Heath.—Capt. Alan Jasper Heath, Indian Medical Service, has just died at Exminster, Devon, aged 34. The second son of Mr. Christopher Heath, of Cavendish Square, the celebrated clinical surgeon, who was President of the Royal College of

MEMORIAL BRASSES.

CATALOGUES, DESIGNS, AND ESTIMATES FREE FROM THE ACTUAL MAKERS—

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Surgeons in 1895, Capt. Heath obtained his commission in March, 1890, and was Assistant Civil Surgeon, Poona, previous to coming home on sick furlough.

Lieut. F. C. D. Davidson.—Lieut. Francis Coventry Dudfield Davidson, 2nd Batn. King's Own Regiment, has died of wounds received in action in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith. Born Aug. 18, 1874, he joined the King's Own Regiment, Mar. 6, 1895, and became Lieutenant Jan. 1, 1897. His father, Col. Davidson, now of Her Majesty's Gentlemen-at-Arms, is well known in the Service and in Ireland, where he was Adjutant of the South Cork. Messages of sympathy from all parts of the world have come to express the regret of comrades and friends at the death of the gallant young officer who left his father's house at Dover not many weeks ago.

Lieut. R. H. C. Coe.—Lieut. Robert Henry Courtland Coe, 2nd Batn. King's Own Regiment, was killed in action on the 22nd ult. in Sir Redvers Buller's operations for the relief of Ladysmith. Born Oct. 9, 1876, he joined the King's Own as 2nd Lieutenant Feb. 20, 1897, and became Lieutenant March 23, 1898.

Lieut. H. M. A. Hankey.—Lieut. Hugh Martin Ales Hankey, 2nd Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment, was killed in action at Paardeberg on the 11th ult. Born Nov. 27, 1872, he joined the Royal Warwickshire Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant Feb. 22, 1892, and became Lieutenant Jan. 9, 1898. He was employed with the Egyptian Army Dec. 27, 1897, to May 16, 1898.

Lieut. H. N. Field.—Lieut. Henry Norman Field, 1st Batn. Devonshire Regiment is officially reported to have been killed in the attack on Wagon Hill on Jan. 6. Born June 20, 1873, he joined the Devonshire Regiment Feb. 25, 1893, and received his Lieutenantcy on July 5, 1896. He served in the Campaign of the North-West Frontier of India in 1897-98, under Sir William Lockhart with the Mohmand Field Force as Assistant-Superintendent of Army Signalling, and took part in the engagement at the Badmanai Pass (mentioned in despatches). He also served with the Tirah Expeditionary Force in the same capacity, including the capture of the Sampagha and Arhangha Passes (mentioned in despatches, medal with two clasps.)

Lieut. F. A. Stebbing.—Lieut. Frederic Anderson Stebbing, 2nd Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was killed in action at the end of last week whilst serving with the 1st Batn. in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith. Born June 5, 1876, he joined the Royal Welsh Fusiliers as 2nd Lieutenant, Sept. 7, 1896, and became Lieutenant Oct. 1, 1898.

Lieut. H. V. Lockwood.—Lieut. Harry Vernon Lockwood, 2nd Batn. Scottish Rifles, died of enteric fever on board the *Nubia* on the 25th ult. Born June 23, 1875, he joined the Royal Munster Fusiliers as 2nd Lieutenant from the Militia May 15, 1897, was transferred to the Scottish Rifles, August 17, 1898, and was promoted to his Lieutenantcy, Oct. 9, 1899.

Lieut. W. O. Stuart.—Lieut. Walter Ochiltree Stuart, 1st Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, was killed in action in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith at the end of last week. Born Nov. 6, 1877, he joined the Inniskilling Fusiliers from the Militia Dec. 1, 1897, and became Lieutenant Dec. 31, 1898.

Lieut. J. C. Angell.—Lieut. John Charles Angell, 1st Batn. Welsh Regiment, was killed in action at Paardeberg on the 18th ult. Born Feb. 8, 1874, he joined the Welsh Regiment from the Militia, March 24, 1897, and became Lieutenant Feb. 4, 1899.

Lieut. the Hon. R. Cathcart.—Lieut. the Hon. Reginald Cathcart, 4th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, was killed in action on the 22nd ult. in Sir Redvers Buller's operation for the relief of Ladysmith. He was the fourth son of the third, the present Earl Cathcart, by Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Samuel Crompton, Bart. He was born Nov. 9, 1870, was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and entered the Army as a 2nd Lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifle Corps Nov. 25, 1891. He obtained his Lieutenantcy Jan. 9, 1895, and from Nov., 1896, till Nov. last was Superintendent of Gymnasias at Malta.

2nd Lieut. N. J. Parker.—2nd Lieut. Norman James Parker, 2nd Batn. King's Own Regiment, was killed in action in the neighbourhood of the Tugela in Sir Redvers Buller's operation on the 22nd ult. Born April 17, 1879, he joined the King's Own Feb. 11, 1899.

The Secretary for War, with the concurrence of the Treasury, has decided to allow pensioners serving in the Imperial Yeomanry, or in the forces raised from the volunteers for service in South Africa, to continue to draw their pensions, in addition to pay and allowances.

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THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

[WITH COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.]

The creation of the Egyptian Army has been a triumph for the British officers who undertook and have completed the task. It may be doubted if the world has ever witnessed a more remarkable development than the regeneration of the forces disbanded in 1882. The troops, who had thrown down their arms and fled, were to reappear as disciplined, steady, and courageous forces, ready to take their part in the final conflict with Mahdism, and in the destruction of the Dervish power. It was certainly a difficult task, but Lord Dufferin acted wisely in determining to entrust the defence of the country to its own inhabitants. The names of Sir Evelyn Wood's associates are living testimony to the high qualities that went to the making of the Egyptian Army, and Kitchener, Grenfell, Hallam Parr, Wodehouse, Rundle, and others were assisted in their admirable efforts by some Turkish and native officers to form the army that Baker Pasha was not permitted to organize. It is true that there was good material in the fellah. He is docile and without initiative, but he is capable of responding to the efforts of good leaders who know and appreciate his qualities. He is healthy, active, hardy, and possessed of solid courage when he has been taught the supreme quality of confidence in himself. For the fellah good leadership, as Sir Alfred Milner has said, is everything, and men of the old Army, well led, behaved like good soldiers, as in the defence of El Obeid, Kassala, and Sinkat.

The first necessity was to provide for the soldier's comfort. Lord Dufferin's original demand was for 6,000 men, and the men were well fed, well clothed, well housed, well cared for, and regularly paid. The fellah became keen in the matter of drill, and smartness and efficiency followed. It was astonishing how soon a regular organised army grew up. Originally it was not contemplated that the new force should concern itself with the Soudan. When, however, in 1884, Lord Wolseley pushed up the Nile, Sir Evelyn Wood claimed a share of the work, and his Egyptians were employed in guarding the communications from Assiut to Korti. In the next year Sir Francis Grenfell, the new Sirdar, had a Frontier Field Force composed equally of British and Egyptians, and the latter had a substantial part in the victory of Ginnis. The Egyptians, having shown their ability to resist Dervish onslaughts, were entrusted in 1886 with the defence of the frontier post of Wadi Halfa, and the British reserve was gradually withdrawn, and presently the defence of Suakin was taken over. This increase of duties called for an increase of strength, and the eight battalions received, in May, 1884, the addition of a battalion of Soudanese negroes, mostly of the Shilluk and Dinka tribes of the Upper Nile. The experiment proved fully successful, and by November, 1888, five Soudanese battalions had been added, composed of men not remarkable for smartness of drill or discipline, but mostly excellent fighting fellows, who have been generally the best of friends with the British soldier. By this accession of strength the Egyptian Army became far more valuable. The position at Wady Halfa was peculiarly trying owing to Dervish raids, but the advance of Wad el Njumi in 1889 gave the Egyptian Army new opportunities of service, and the fellahen and blacks became in their measure famous for their exploits, the former for steady courage and the latter for dashing qualities. Lord Kitchener—General Kitchener as he then was—who had been ten years in the Egyptian Army, became Sirdar in 1892, and the subsequent course of events is still fresh in memory. It must suffice to say that the Egyptian forces, in the arduous operations by which the Soudan was recovered to the influences of civilisation, amply justified the expectations of their original organisers, and at Omdurman they responded to every call made upon their pluck, and endurance, and soldierlike qualities, proving to be an admirable military machine.

It is not perfectly easy to estimate the strength of the Egyptian Army, now reinforced by many who formerly were in the Mahdi's ranks. In May, 1892, the establishment was 12,902 officers and men, and the actual strength 12,547. Now the Army numbers over 20,000 men. There are twelve Fellahen infantry battalions and nine Soudanese. The cavalry, artillery, and camel

corps are recruited from the fellahen. Four of the fellahen infantry battalions have native officers, while British officers are with the others, and with all the Soudanese battalions. Egyptian officers have charge of half the camel corps and half the cavalry. British officers join the Army with the rank of bimbashi (major), and their intercourse with their native subordinates is by means of Arabic, words of command being in Turkish. Promotions and staff appointments are made by selection. The fellahen soldiers, who serve for six years with the colours and six with the reserve, or police, are selected with care from the large number of young men who become available. In the Soudanese battalions no limit has been laid down for service. It may be added that the organisation of the Egyptian War Office is wholly English, and that the high administrative offices and commands are held by British officers, the Sirdar being supreme, though he may receive general instructions from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General. The Khedive is titular head and commander-in-chief, but the Sirdar is executive commander-in-chief, and controls the whole organisation and administration, and, as Sir Alfred Milner has well said, "The maintenance of the authority of British officers, not by virtue of their numbers, but of their character, capacity, and experience, will remain for some time longer essential to the well-being of the Army, and the safety and repose of Egypt."

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are all giving of our means to funds for providing "comforts" for our Soldiers and Volunteers in the field. We are also unloosening our purse strings to provide for the maintenance of the wives and children of the brave men who have gone to fight their country's battle. The Government ought to have intervened in both cases, but we cannot attempt all at once to unravel the accumulation of years of red tape; and there the matter must rest for the present. Yet there is one other point which is of paramount importance to our troops, and which, so far as I have seen, has not yet been brought directly before the public. What are our maimed and invalided soldiers and Volunteers to do when they return from the campaign? They will be duly cared for until they are fit to be "discharged," and then, mayhap, they will be the recipients of a pension which will not suffice to keep their bodies and souls together, to say nothing of those of their families. It is notorious that veterans of battles within living memory have passed their days in misery and poverty, and have finally been borne to a pauper's grave at the expense of a grateful country! Public opinion has ever rebelled against this, and I am confident that any national scheme under Government auspices for making the necessary provision would be cordially and generally supported. But I am not very optimistic as to Government action, and I therefore feel compelled to draw attention to the imperative need of establishing a fund which the public will directly furnish and in which the public will be personally interested. There may not be any immediate hurry—other claims are more pressing at the moment—but the time will come when we must do something if we as a nation are not to be the subject of everlasting reproach. I hope the matter will be taken up. The war may be short, or it may be long; but we may rest assured that there will be deserving applicants for some form of permanent aid before many months are over. It is all very well to volunteer for your country, with the promise of a situation to be kept until your return. It is another thing to return minus a limb, or shattered in health, and incapable of doing the work to which you have been brought up.

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Pay at the rate laid down for a "man" will be issued to Militiamen between the age of 16 and 18 years, during embodiment. Previous orders as to paying them as boys are cancelled.

The War Office has called for the names of Militia Subalterns who are willing to accept service with the Uganda Rifles. Pay will be at the rate of £500 a year, and officers appointed will be seconded in their regiments.

It is announced that, owing to the war, the ordinary arrangement for the training of Yeomanry cavalry officers cannot now be carried out.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

MR. GOSCHEN made his statement explanatory of the Naval Estimates on Monday, and since then no fewer than three evenings have been devoted to the discussion of methods and matters connected with the Navy. Needless to say, there has been much loose talk, but on the whole the time has not been wasted if only the country should have arrived at a clearer knowledge of the difficulties which hamper and limit the provision of an adequate fleet. A more inopportune time for the introduction and calm consideration of naval problems could not well be conceived, synchronising as it does with the moment of our first successes in South Africa. It is not surprising if the man in the street is thinking more of the surrender

of Paardeberg and the relief of Ladysmith, than of the construction of battleships and cruisers. As Mr. Goschen himself said, there is nothing sensational or alarmist in the estimates which he has had to submit, and yet we seem to recognise a note of something like despair in his references to what he called the deplorable failure of the contractors to earn the money which he was ready to spend with them. The situation which he presents is indeed sufficiently grave for very serious attention, such attention as we fear at the present juncture it is not likely to receive. We are far from saying that there is cause for alarm, because we believe that Mr. Goschen is as much alive to the serious aspect of the state of things he refers to as anyone. This is the third year in which the Admiralty have found themselves unable to spend the money which the country has given them for the construction of additional ships. In 1897-98 the sum unexpended was upwards of two millions, in the following year more than £800,000 could not be spent, and last year again nearly a million and a half remained to be expended. Thus in the three years since 1897 nearly four millions and a half, which should have been put into new ships has been diverted into other channels, and this in spite of the fact that in each successive year Mr. Goschen has seriously informed the country that his estimate was the very lowest necessary for securing an adequate provision of new ships. Moreover, each year we have been told, as one of the reasons for not increasing the shipbuilding vote, that we were able, to build more rapidly than our rivals and possible adversaries. Another way in which to look at these facts is to consider what would have been the feeling of the country if in each successive year, when announcing his estimates, Mr. Goschen had limited the sum asked for new construction to that actually expended instead of that which he proposed. Would the country have been satisfied? We doubt it. Are we during the ensuing financial year to assume that a similar reduction in the money spent will be made? If so, then indeed there is cause for alarm; but, looking to the causes to which Mr. Goschen attributes the under-expenditure and retardation of progress, we are inclined to hope there will be a great improvement. The First Lord tells us that owing to labour difficulties and to difficulties in securing adequate numbers of workmen, with the necessity for laying down new plant, the delays in delivery of material are due. Surely these are not insurmountable difficulties if the Admiralty will make up its mind to surmount them. The trouble and dispute in the engineering trade, and the need for substituting Krupp plates for those treated on the Harvey system were matters which no amount of forethought or prevision on the part of the naval authorities could have prevented. But when it comes to a question of whether the British Admiralty shall be served first or last in the competition with foreign powers and mercantile shipbuilders there is a way of solving the problem in the interests of the nation which should be taken, or the nation ought to know the reason why.

Coming to the programme of the estimates itself, we find much with which we are satisfied. The provision in regard to personnel appears to be entirely adequate. There is an increase in numbers of 4,240, the total number for which provision is made, including the Reserves, being 150,000 officers and men. Of this number 114,880 is the number of officers, seamen, and boys, coast-guard and Royal Marines, to be voted for the year. The increased numbers are almost wholly in the ratings of petty officers and scamen, a very

necessary provision at the present time. Fortunately also, Mr. Goschen was able to tell us that recruiting has been fully up to expectation, and that there is every anticipation of obtaining whatever number of men we may need. Satisfactory, too, in its way is the statement in regard to the reserves, of which it is intended to form two new classes, one of Marines, which sounds very hopeful. There has indeed been a decrease in the number of men entered, and also in those embarked for training, but this is doubtless due to removable causes connected with recent alterations in the regulations. We note with satisfaction that a strenuous effort is to be made to solve the problem of creating a colonial reserve of seamen in Australia and Canada. The proposals for improving the position of the engineer officers have rather taken the wind out of the sails of those who have raised questions connected therewith in Parliament. The engineers have not indeed got all that they asked for, but it is the substance and not the shadow. On the whole they will probably be satisfied, at least for a time, with the improved prospect both as regards pay and position which is presented to them. Executive titles, the power of punishment, and direct representation on the Board of Admiralty may come in time, although it must be confessed that the results of recent legislation in the United States cannot be considered as encouraging. We do not quite gather from Mr. Goschen whether he proposes to grant a committee of inquiry into the present methods of training officers and men with view to suggested alterations and improvement. The subject is a very large one, and the retention, or re-establishment, as it should perhaps be more properly called, of the Training Squadron is but a small part of it.

The programme of new construction provides for two battleships to be built respectively at Chatham and Devonport, but from the estimates of money to be spent on these vessels it is obvious that they are little more than a promise to lay down new ships when the slips in those dockyards are vacated. The sums allotted to these two vessels are not more than sufficient to pay for about one-twenty-fifth of the material required in each case, and apart altogether from their armaments and ordnance stores. The programme also contains six first-class armoured cruisers, of which two are to be built at Portsmouth and Pembroke respectively, and for these vessels it is estimated to spend about one-tenth of their cost during the financial year; so that it is evident that very little progress will be made with them. For the remaining four, which are to be built by contract, the sum taken in each case is equal to about a fiftieth part of her cost. In all probability, therefore, tenders for the construction of these vessels will not be called for until the early part of next year, if then. Other vessels in the programme are:—A second class cruiser, which is to take the place of the three third-class cruisers, for which a sum of £72,969 was taken in last year's estimates. This vessel will have £85,887 spent upon her, and will be laid down at Devonport, and two sloops to be built at Sheerness. The remaining vessels are two gunboats and two torpedo-boats, which will be built by contract. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, we are not inclined to take much exception to the promise of this programme, believing that it will be much better if the Admiralty will devote the greatest energy to completing most rapidly the fifteen battleships and fourteen armoured cruisers already under construction. There are three vessels of the *Canopus* class which are still some way off completion. These are the *Glory*, *Albion*, and *Vengeance*. These three vessels and the first

three of the *Formidable* class, the *Formidable*, *Irresistible*, and *Implacable*, should be finished and ready for sea during this financial year. In his memorandum Mr. Goschen merely expresses a hope that this will be the case. It ought to be made a certainty. With regard also to the armoured cruisers, there should be no real difficulty, if the Admiralty are in earnest, in getting a least four of the *Cressy* class completed during the financial year, and it is with considerable regret that we notice Mr. Goschen's expectations go no further than that two of them shall be delivered by their builders, which is a totally different thing to completion. Our much-vaunted celerity of construction will at this rate disappear entirely. In connection with the programme of construction, the most important point made in the various discussions that have taken place was that contributed by Mr. Stuart Wortley, who represents the Hallam Division of Sheffield. Speaking for the armour-plate manufacturers, Mr. Wortley was able to state without fear of contradiction "that they were able to meet any possible requirements of the British service." All the manufacturers asked for is "a guarantee of continuity of policy, and they were prepared to do all that their country required of them." This assurance that there will be a continuity of policy—which, by the way, was demanded by many of the speakers in the debate—seems to argue a want of confidence in the national determination to keep the Fleet at an adequate strength. The manufacturers are evidently apprehensive lest they should be led into a larger expenditure of capital for plant than would be fairly remunerative. Whether there is ground for the apprehension it is impossible to say; but at present there is no sign of a weakening on the part of the public in connection with naval efficiency, and, on the contrary, from the tone of most of the commentary upon Mr. Goschen's statement, a decided inclination to keep the Government up to the mark.

Navv Notes.

Captain Mahan has been speaking about the possible results of the war, and what he has to say is as usual both interesting and instructive. In his opinion whatever the issue of the war in South Africa, Great Britain will be a greater power than it could ever have possibly been before the war took place. When the war is over, he says, Great Britain will be able to transmit to any part of the world more rapidly than ever before a great force. It will be a land force, but it will be moved by sea, and to an extent never before possible. The power of the immediate future must be a sea power, and he prophesies that the war of the future is going to be a struggle between the power on land and the power on the sea. He spoke also of the singular effect which their two wars had had in the development of the sea power of the two great English-speaking nations. He considers that the Philippine war will force the United States to become a great sea power. America, he said, would be compelled to become what Great Britain is at present; she must have a standing navy, and the most essential thing to a navy is men, not ships, but men trained and habituated to ships. Captain Mahan's words find an echo in many of the American papers, and are considered to be especially *apropos* to the discussion about the best method of defending the Nicaraguan canal.

The removal of the *Ganges* from Falmouth to Harwich has caused, it is stated, a considerable amount of distress in the former place, the absence of the ship being a direct loss to a number of small traders. The unfavourable effects of the removal of the ship upon the trade of the place has been made a reason by those interested in urging the Admiralty to station some other vessel at the port, and it has been suggested by Mr. Horniman, M.P., that a second-class

cruiser should be stationed there. In reply to this proposition the Admiralty have very properly pointed out that the stationing of ships must be in accordance with the requirements of the naval service, and quite apart from any question of any advantage accruing to local trade from their presence at any particular port. In this instance the Admiralty regret that the exigencies of the Service will not admit of compliance with the request of the Falmouth authorities.

Apropos of the alleged cause of the under-expenditure for new construction, it is noteworthy that the Admiralty have entered into a contract with a private firm to construct a new building slip at Chatham Dockyard with the necessary workshops and other accommodation. It is proposed to spend about £150,000 for this purpose, and the slip will be of such dimensions as will permit the construction thereon of the largest battleships and cruisers. The slip will be so placed in the extension ground as to admit of vessels being launched without risk of grounding on the opposite shore of the river. It was quite time that Chatham had further facilities for the construction of the largest type of vessels, and it is to be hoped that the contractors have been told to expedite the work in order that the country should have the use of the new slip at the earliest possible moment. There can be no question that if we cannot get our vessels built by private enterprise we must largely increase the public resources in this direction, and there should be no hesitation in pushing ahead with the new slip and occupying it as soon as possible.

In connection with the remarks which Mr. Goschen made upon the subject of naval auxiliaries, a proposition of Rear-Admiral Highborn's has special interest. The Chief Constructor of the United States Navy believes that a good system of colliers specially built should take the place of permanent coaling stations, which he says are expensive to maintain and difficult to protect, and which, moreover, add to the hazardous situation of a country at war with a naval power. Admiral Highborn apparently contemplates coaling at sea, for he suggests that the special colliers he would build should be equipped in such a manner that they should be able to tow the men-of-war while transferring the fuel from their holds to the latter's bunkers. For a nation like Great Britain with an ample provision of coaling stations the question of providing colliers as a substitute does not arise, or at least has not the importance which it might have in the case of a power less favourably situated. Apart from this, however, it does not appear to us necessary to make special provision for coaling at sea, and certainly not to put into the special colliers any more machinery or appliances in the shape of engines or boilers than is necessary to give them a speed which will enable them to make their voyages expeditiously. It has to be remembered that any additional machinery placed in the vessel must reduce her coal stowage, and if adequate arrangements are made for insuring that the vessel will arrive safely at her destination, it is more to the purpose to have her full of coal than anything else.

Commenting upon Admiral Highborn's proposals, a naval writer says:—"The coaling station question is one upon which the recent war threw little light, and in the absence of experience in a great naval war the actual practicability of such stations remains in a cloud of theory and surmise. It is probable, however, that the system of fixed coaling stations will never prove a decisive factor in naval warfare for the reason that before they will have become important the supremacy of the seas between the belligerents will already have been decided in one or two great naval battles. Future wars on the seas will be decided quickly. The opposing fleets will at once seek one another as in the Chino-Japanese and Spanish-American Wars. The issue of battle will be determined by other factors than coal. The fleet that is defeated will abandon the seas to its enemy, and the victorious fleet will be as easily supplied by colliers as by coaling stations. Every coal heap owned by the defeated side would then become a point of danger to the ships of the nation owning it, because it would attract the enemy's

cruisers as a flame attracts moths and other insects." This view is not novel, but at the same time we fail to see that the recent wars give support to the theory that future wars on the sea will be decided quickly. It cannot be said of the Chinese fleet, or of the Spanish, that it made any attempt to find its adversaries' naval force for the purpose of fighting a decisive battle. In both cases the movements of the beaten fleets in the actions which ensued were governed by some subsidiary purpose. Both Admiral Ting and Admiral Cervera were forced to fight against their will. Instead of a naval war being decided quickly, it is quite as likely that where the adversaries were more fairly matched some considerable time might elapse during which either side would be endeavouring to secure some strategical advantage before a decisive battle took place.

The Commander-in-Chief at the Nore is energetically promoting the establishment of a Royal Sailors' Home at Chatham, of which that important naval depot stands greatly in need. The Admiralty have promised liberal support, and the rank and file, whose interests Sir Nathaniel Bowden-Smith so largely advocates, have not been backward with their share. The Home is to be on the lines of those at Portsmouth and Devonport, where men can obtain their beer, a beverage, we are glad to say, much more in demand at those institutions than spirits. Unfortunately interests clash at Chatham. The Bishop of Rochester advocates a temperance institution as preferable to the scheme of naval officers. We commend to that eminent divine the opinion of his brother, the Bishop of Newcastle, one of our great promoters of temperance, who, while Vicar of Portsea and Canon of Winchester, was on the committee of the Portsmouth Sailors' Home, and asserted that of two evils choose the least. It were better to supply men with unadulterated liquor at the Home than let them swallow the poison that unscrupulous people retailed outside.

Admirals Sir W. Hunt-Grubbe, Sir Richard E. Tracy, President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and E. S. Adeane, were present, on Friday in last week, at the seventy-ninth annual meeting of the Seamen's Hospital Society, held in Moorgate Place, E.C., and found the finances of this valuable institution in a satisfactory condition. The addition of a wing in connection with the London School of Tropical Medicine is a memorable feature of the past year, as valuable opportunities occur in the hospital for studying this important science. Special interest from a naval point attaches itself to this establishment for the mercantile marine of all nations. Its career commenced on board the old line-of-battle-ship *Dreadnought* in 1821. When old age unfitted her for further use, she was replaced by a sister ship, the *Caledonia* (renamed *Dreadnought*) whose last sea service was in the Mediterranean 1848-51. When Greenwich Hospital ceased to be the resting-place of old naval pensioners in 1872, the second *Dreadnought* was sent to Chatham to be broken up, and the patients in her removed to the infirmary previously used for the old seamen and mariners, which stands in the grounds of the great naval establishment allotted by their Majesties William III. and Mary in 1694 for disabled men of their fleet. Admiral Sir W. Hunt-Grubbe preceded Sir R. Tracey at the Royal Naval College, and is, therefore, well acquainted with the Seamen's Hospital, while Admiral Adeane not only takes an interest in the latter, but is also a Governor of the Marine Society, whose training-ship, the *Warspite*, is not far below Greenwich.

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March 3, 1900.]

Navy Personal.

The Duke of York was present at Southampton on Monday last when the hospital ship, *Princess of Wales*, arrived from South Africa with wounded officers and men.

Admiral Sir Michael Culme Seymour and Captain Horatio Nelson have been elected Vice-Presidents of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society, a report of which institution has just been issued. From this we learn that the receipts for 1899 do not compare unfavourably with those of the preceding year, and 125 applicants have been relieved by the distribution among them of £1,521. On the whole, this ancient and excellent society appears to be flourishing, and the committee, while thanking all those who have so kindly supported them during the past year, again appeal to their brother officers who have not yet become members to show their sympathy with this old-established naval charity by contributing to its funds.

Admiral Field paid a very graceful tribute to Mr. Goschen on Monday last when he stated that on his, the constitutional, side of the House of Commons they were all friendly critics of anything the right honourable gentleman placed before the House, because they all recognised—and he voiced the opinion of the naval service in saying—that no man who ever presided at the Admiralty was more highly respected than the present First Lord.

Vice-Admiral Sir F. G. D. Bedford, Commander-in-Chief of the North-American and West-Indian Station, arrived at Bermuda on Sunday last in the *Crescent*, and will remain there until about the third week in May next.

Rear-Admiral A. W. Moore, Junior Naval Lord of the Admiralty, had the honour of dining with Her Majesty, at Osborne, on Saturday last.

Captain Arthur M. Farquhar, invalided from the *Wallaroo*, arrived at Plymouth on Friday in the *P. and O.* steamship *Arcadia*, from Sydney, N.S.W.

Captain Sir Alfred Jephson has, we are sorry to say, had a relapse, and is in a critical condition at Cannes.

Captain F. J. Foley, of the *Pactolus*, is actively employed in the somewhat unintellectual work of landing and bringing off liberty men and conveying mess stewards to and from the shore. As he commands the only cruiser at present with the Channel fleet there is no reason why a couple of third-class cruisers should not be added to Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson's force for the less important duties of his command.

Commander (retired) J. G. Heugh, D.S.O., embarked in the Union steamship *Mexican* on Saturday last at Southampton as senior subaltern officer of the second troop of Lord Loch's mounted contingent for South Africa. This gallant officer comes of an old Cape family, distinguished for their loyalty to the British rule and their generosity to officers of both services.

Commodore G. A. Giffard, commanding the Newfoundland fishery stations, is to return to Devonport in the *Comus*, and commission the *Charybdis* at that port in her place. The exchange is highly desirable from a defensive as well as tactical point, but the old "C" class corvette being sheathed with wood, and containing far less iron than the other, is decidedly the more comfortable of the two during the early part of the fishing season, when vessels during June are often in wintry weather. We remember the *Sirius* many years ago enduring almost Arctic rigour when she reached the fishing ground in that month.

Captain H. C. A. Baynes, of the *Diana*, left Plymouth on Thursday with relief crews for Australia.

Captain Alvin C. Corry, of the *Hind*, is to pay off that battleship at Chatham.

Commander G. R. Bethall's differences with his constituents at Holderness, which we referred to last week, have assumed a more acute form, the gallant officer having declined to resign his seat for that division of the East Riding.

Lieutenant W. H. Cowan, D.S.O., who left Cairo on January 15, last, for South Africa, has arrived there and joins Lord Kitchener at the front. He served under his Lordship in the Nile Expedition, 1898, and afterwards at the action at Atbara, and the battle of Khartoum.

Lieutenant J. H. E. Allen, who served as Flag-Lieutenant to Admiral Sir W. M. Dowall, while Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, 1888-90, and subsequently resigned his commission during the following year, is now Major, 3rd Highland Light Infantry (Militia Bn.), and attached to the personal staff of Lieut.-General Sir W. F. Butler, Commanding the Western District (Devonport).

Lieutenant Hon. A. L. O. Forbes-Sempill, of the *Victorious*, serving temporarily in the *Tweed*, has recently been employed in the West River, Southern China, punishing the pirates, which are too numerous in that waterway for the expansion of trade and the safety of those engaged therein. The mercantile press describe the proceedings of this officer as a sharp encounter with the natives. As he only attained his present rank on June last, he has had an early opportunity of showing his fighting ability.

Sir A. J. Durston, Engineer-in-Chief, is in future to hold the relative rank of Rear-Admiral. This concession on the part of the Admiralty is in every way desirable, as it has hitherto appeared inconsistent that the head of the steam department of the greatest naval power of the world should only hold the same naval rank as those serving under him.

Fleet-Surgeon E. E. Saunders, relieved from the *Niobe* at the Cape of Good Hope after three years' service in that cruiser, arrived on Saturday last at Plymouth in medical charge of invalids and wounded brought in the Castle steamship, *Kildon Castle*, from South Africa, and now takes up his appointment to the *Lion* boys' training ship at Devonport.

Paymaster W. B. Penny, paid off from the *Nymph* on 16th ult., after three years' foreign service, left Southampton on Saturday last in the Union steamship, *Mexican*, for South Africa for special service under the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

Captain J. F. Daniell, R.M.L.I., p.s.c., who has served as Instructor in Military Topography at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, for the past two years, is appointed Professor of that department of study in place of Colonel J. G. Fawkes, who has completed three years at that post.

Mr. Goschen's introductory speech on the Navy estimates, made on Monday last to almost empty benches of the House of Commons, reminds us of a remark of the late Lord Henry Gordon Lennox in that assembly when he called attention to the absence of Members, and pointed out that while indifference attended the passing of votes where no exceptional measure was proposed, a different complexion would be accorded Naval expenditure were a national emergency imminent. Hon. Members would then troop down in scores and vote millions in as many minutes.

It has been notified from the War Office that no steps can at present be taken with regard to the examination of field officers as to their tactical fitness for command since, as at present arranged, there will be no Cavalry at Aldershot before the end of March.

The Royal Army Clothing Factory will in future be administered by the chief ordnance officer, R.A.C.D., under the instructions of the Director-General of Ordnance. The office of Director of the Royal Army Clothing Factory has been abolished.

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ABSTRACT OF NAVY ESTIMATES.

The following is an abstract of the Navy Estimates for 1900-1901, and a comparison, showing increases and decreases, with the corresponding votes for last year:—

Votes.	Net Estimate.	
	1900-1901.	1899-1900.
	Total Numbers.	Total Numbers.
I.—Numbers.		
A Total number of officers, seamen, boys, Coastguard, and Royal Marines ...	114,880	110,640
II.—Effective Services.	£	£
1.—Wages, &c. of officers, seamen, and boys, Coastguard, and Royal Marines.	5,527,000	5,242,700
2.—Victualling and clothing for the Navy ...	1,715,300	1,606,700
3.—Medical establishments and services ...	208,800	176,600
4.—Martial law ...	13,300	12,200
5.—Educational services ...	92,300	90,600
6.—Scientific services ...	66,900	69,500
7.—Royal Naval Reserves ...	271,100	271,000
8.—Shipbuilding, repairs, maintenance, &c. :—		
Section I.—Personnel ...	2,512,000	2,417,000
Section II.—Material ...	4,084,000	3,799,000
Section III.—Contract Work ...	6,329,000	6,601,000
9.—Naval armaments ...	3,004,700	2,710,800
10.—Works, buildings, and repairs at home and abroad	845,800	795,100
11.—Miscellaneous effective services ...	271,200	248,200
12.—Admiralty office ...	287,100	261,600
Total effective services	25,208,500	24,302,000
III.—Non-effective Services.		
13.—Half-pay, reserved and retired pay ...	786,700	774,700
14.—Naval and Marine pensions, gratuities, and compassionate allowances ...	1,123,600	1,116,000
15.—Civil pensions and gratuities ...	343,500	341,500
Total Non-effective Services ...	2,253,800	2,232,200
IV.—Extra Estimate for Services in Connection with the Colonies ...		
16.—Additional naval force for service in Australasian waters—annuity payable under ...	60,300	60,300
	27,522,600	26,594,500
Net increase ...	£928,100	

PROGRAMME, 1900-1901.

The following are the main features of the naval proposals embodied in Mr. Goschen's statement:—

Estimated expenditure, 1900-1 ...	£27,522,600
Total increase on 1899-1900 ...	928,110
Total increase for personnel ...	447,600
Total increase for ordnance ...	293,900

PERSONNEL.

Number voted, 1900-1 ...	114,880
Increase on 1899-1901 ...	4,240
Total voted, including Naval Reserves ...	150,000

The additions to the regular personnel are composed as follows:—

- 220 Officers.
- 3,050 Petty Officers and Seamen.
- 150 Engine-room Staff.
- 200 Miscellaneous.
- 300 Marines.
- 320 Apprentices (Artizan ratings).

4,240

Two new classes of Naval Reserves to be created, and Colonial Naval Reserves to be formed.

NEW SHIPS.

Estimated expenditure, 1900-1 ...	£8,640,000
Increase on actual expenditure, 1899-1900 ...	1,131,179

It is proposed to lay down in 1900-1:—Two battleships, six first-class armoured cruisers, one second-class cruiser (improved *Hermes*), two sloops (twin-screw), two light draught gunboats, two torpedo boats.

SHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

The following ships will then be under construction in the course of the financial year:—17 battleships, 20 armoured cruisers, 1 first-class protected cruiser, 2 second-class protected cruisers, 1 third-class cruiser, 8 sloops, 2 light-draught gunboats, 4 torpedo boats, 21 torpedo boat destroyers, 1 royal yacht.

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The Gazettes.

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 23.

2nd Life Guards.—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.:—Algernon R. Trotter, vice Thomas, Earl of Longford, seconded. William, Lord Kensington, vice A. R. Trotter, seconded for service on Staff. 2nd Lieut. Sir George L. L. B. Prescott, Bart., to be Lieut. vice William, Lord Kensington (Feb. 14).

Royal Horse Guards.—Lieut. John G. Marquis of Tullibardine, D.S.O., to be Capt., vice W. F. Ricardo, missing. 2nd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. B. E. Church, Reserve of Officers, is granted temporary rank of Capt. in Army whilst employed with regt.

6th Dragoons.—2nd Lieut. A. J. G. Meek to be Lieut., on augmentation. (Oct. 24, 1899).

8th Hussars.—Lieut. Charles Ellerton Soames, from 4th Batn. Essex Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

12th Lancers.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.: John N. P. Wood, on augmentation, Oct. 22, 1899; Hon. J. D. Hamilton, vice M. H. Tristram, a prisoner of war.

18th Hussars.—Major Eustice C. Knox is granted temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.: Charles H. Leveson, in succession to Lieut.-Col. B. D. Möller, a prisoner of war; Emil C. Haag, in succession to Major H. A. F. C. F. S. Greville, a prisoner of war.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Capt. G. B. H. D., Lord Rodney, Reserve of Officers, to command a Batn. of Imperial Yeomanry, with temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army.

To be Capt. with the temporary rank of Capt. in Army:—Lieut. R. L. Moore, Capt. 4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. George C. Hall, 3rd Batn. Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.); Capt. R. W. H. W. Williams-Wynn, Montgomeryshire Yeomanry; Capt. Sir Elliott Lees, Bart., Dorset Yeomanry; Capt. and Honorary Major Edward Cropper, Pembroke Yeomanry; S. W. K. Cradock, Esq., late Capt. 5th Dragoon Guards; H. W. Harris, Esq., late Capt. 3rd Batn. Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.); T. J. de Burgh, gent., late Lieut. 5th Dragoon Guards.

To be Lieuts.:—Capt. H. A. Cartwright, Reserve of Officers; Capt. C. P. W. Kindersley, Reserve of Officers.

To be Lieuts. with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army:—Capt. Ernauld E. Richardson, Carmarthen Artillery; Capt. W. C. Newton, 4th Batn. Connaught Rangers; Capt. Herbert Davies-Evans, Carmarthen Artillery; Capt. E. W. Kirkby, 5th V.B. South Wales Borderers; Lieut. J. Craig, 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles; Lieut. Hon. Ivor Guest, Dorset Yeomanry; Lieut. Charles L. Ward-

Jackson, Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry; Lieut. G. Fitz-Hugh, Montgomeryshire Yeomanry; Lieut. G. P. Rayner, Montgomeryshire Yeomanry; Lieut. A. M. Myburgh, West Somerset Yeomanry; Lieut. H. Stanley, West Somerset Yeomanry; Lieut. R. C. Batley, Dorset Yeomanry; Sir Andrew H. Armstrong, Bart., late Capt. 3rd Batn. Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadian); Charles Hunt, Esq., late Capt. 4th Batn., Northamptonshire Regt.; Christopher C. Mahoney, Esq., late Capt. 3rd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers; Frederick T. Middleton, gent., late Lieut. 12th Lancers; J. G. B. Lethbridge, gent., late Lieut. 3rd Hussars; F. F. Rogers, gent., late Lieut. 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.; B. Fitzgerald, gent.; Alfred G. N. Henderson, gent.; Basil H. Jones, gent.; C. E. Livita, gent.; G. Wall, gent.; F. J. Walton, gent.

Lieut. A. de A. Donisthorpe, 1st V.B. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), to be Machine Gun Commander, with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army.

The appointments of undermentioned gentlemen as Medical Officers, with temporary rank of Capt. are cancelled:—H. Manders, M.D. (Major 1st V.B. Princess Charlotte of Wales's, Royal Berkshire Regt.) R. C. Dun, M.B., C. Smith, M.D., A. C. Fry, M.R.C.S., E. T. Vint, M.B., C. B. Howse, M.R.C.S.

Francis Welford, gent., M.B., to be Medical Officer with temporary rank of Capt.

The appointment of E. Muter, gent., M.R.C.V.S., as Veterinary Officer, with temporary rank of Vet.-Lieut., is cancelled.

H. G. Westgate, gent., to be Veterinary Officer, with temporary rank of Vet.-Lieut. (Feb. 9).

Base Depot.—Capt. S. B. Moore, Reserve of Officers, to be Major, with the temporary rank of Major in the Army; Capt. J. Howard, Royal East Kent Yeomanry, to be Capt., with the temporary rank of Capt. in Army.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Major and Brevet-Col. Arthur G. Creagh, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col., on augmentation (Feb. 3).

The undermentioned Capt. to be Major, on augmentation (Feb. 3):—Robert St. C. Lecky, Arthur D. Young, Algernon D'A. King, Arthur W. Gay, William C. A. Radcliffe, Indian Ordnance Dept.; Russell D. Gubbins, employed extra-regimentally.

The undermentioned Capt. to be Major (Feb. 3):—Henry H. Butler, vice Brevet-Col. A. G. Creagh, C.B.; Robert F. Fox, on augmentation.

The undermentioned Capt. to be Major, on augmentation (Feb. 13):—Evelyn R. H. J. Cloete, William A. Macbean (Brig. Major), Charles C. Owen, Richard W. Brecks, George F. Herbert, Algernon H. S. Goff, James Berkeley, Henry M. Ferrar, Arthur R. Knox, Phillip E. Gray, John E. W. Headlam, Edmund P. Smith.

Capt. Ewart D. Cameron is seconded for service on staff, Oct. 14, 1899.

Supernumerary Capt. Henry L. Powell to be Capt., on augmentation (Feb. 13).

The promotions of undermentioned Capt. are antedated as follows:—G. McC. Campbell, to Oct. 4, 1899, vice E. D. Cameron; A. U. Stockley, to Oct. 21, 1899, on the Seconded List; R. T. Marsden, to Oct. 21, 1899, in succession to Major G. E. Benson, employed on special service in South Africa; A. H. Bowring, to Oct. 23, 1899, in succession to Major C. M. T. Western, who holds a Staff appointment; R. A. Bright, to Nov. 27, 1899, on augmentation; G. Lewis, to Nov. 27, 1899, vice A. H. Short, promoted; H. J. Eaton-Evans, to Dec. 2, 1899, on Seconded List; G. S. F. Broome, to Dec. 2, 1899, on Seconded List; J. B. Aldridge, to Dec. 2, 1899, in succession to Major J. H. V. Crowe, who holds a Staff appointment; W. V. J. C. Elwes, to Dec. 4, 1899, vice W. H. Onslow, appointed Divisional Adj. E. J. L. Peel, to Dec. 13, 1899, vice A. M. Balfour, promoted; E. W. M. Powell, to Dec. 18, 1899, vice S. D. Browne, promoted; J. E. James, to Dec. 18, 1899, on augmentation; W. J. B. Allen, to Dec. 26, 1899, on augmentation; E. W. Alexander, to Dec. 26, 1899, on augmentation; C. A. Sykes, to Jan. 1, on Seconded List; A. B. H. Clarke, to Jan. 1, on Seconded List; S. F. Metcalfe, to Jan. 1, on augmentation; H. C. Shepherd, to Jan. 3, on Seconded List; D. D. Arderne, to Jan. 3, vice H. C. Oldnall, seconded; G. A. S. Cape, to Jan. 9, on Seconded List; A. W. Hewitson, to Jan. 9, in succession to Major F. J. S. Cleve, who holds a staff appointment; G. Gillson, to Jan. 17, on Seconded List; L. J. Hext, to Jan. 17, on augmentation.

The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.:—Henry E. T. Kelly, on Seconded List; Robert D. Wyde, vice M. C. P. Ward, seconded; Edward H. Willis, on augmentation (Jan. 19); Arthur W. Curtis, on augmentation; Leonard T. Ashworth, vice J. U. Coates, promoted; Robert N. Greathead, vice A. H. Hussey, promoted; Charles Stirling, vice H. S. White, promoted; William B. Browell, vice N. E. Young, D.S.O., promoted; G. B. FitzR, Talbot, on augmentation; Philip G. Lest, on augmentation (Feb. 23).

The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt., on augmentation (Feb. 3):—William G. H. Manly, Claud F. P. Parry, John F. Barlow, Abindon R. Bayly, Lionel L. Parker, Henry M. Drake, on Seconded List, Arthur M. R. Mallock.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Lionel G. Fawkes, from the staff, to be Lieut.-Col., vice W. J. Fowler, retired.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieut.-Cols.:—Albert H. Callwell, on augmentation (Jan. 16); Gerald T. Kelaart, vice L. E. Coker, removed on appointment to staff (Feb. 1).

The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. D. P. L. Birch is antedated to Jan. 13, vice A. H. Callwell.

The undermentioned Capt. to be Major:—Alfred B. Denne, on augmentation (Jan. 10); Harry D. Grier,

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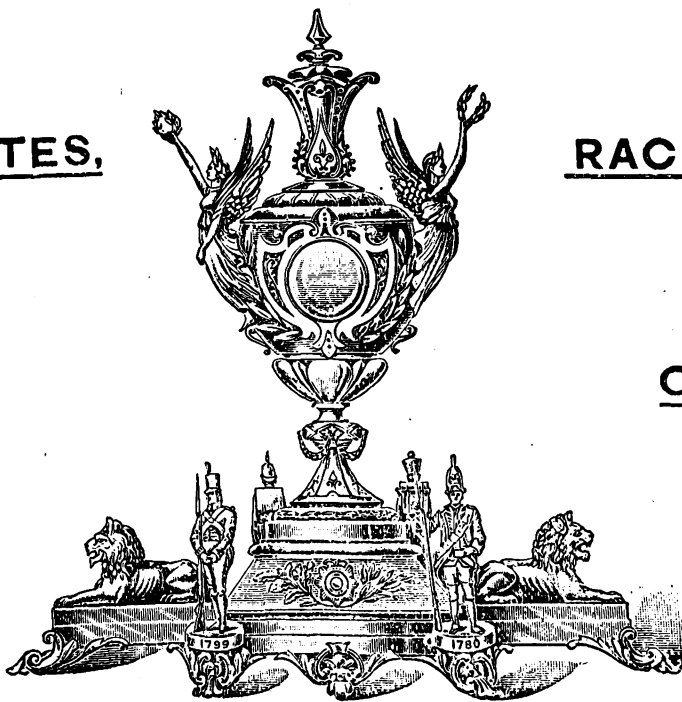
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vice G. T. Kelaart (Feb. 1); Herbert A. K. Jennings, Indian Ordnance Dept.; Hugh R. Adair, Army Ordnance Dept.; Robert C. Stevenson, on augmentation; Llewellyn H. Parry, on augmentation (Feb. 7).

The undermentioned Capt. are seconded:—Richard C. Westropp, for service with Egyptian Army (Jan. 19); William McGilowry, for service as an Adjnt. of Militia Artillery (Feb. 16); Edward W. M. Walker, for service as an Adjnt. of Militia Artillery (Feb. 20).

Supernumerary Capt. James P. Parry to be Capt., vice E. W. M. Walker (Feb. 20).

The promotions of undermentioned captains are antedated as follows:—E. B. Scott, to Jan. 16, vice D. P. I. Birch promoted; C. M. Nuttall, to Jan. 19, vice A. B. Deane; S. O. Boyd, to Jan. vice R. G. Westropp; J. H. Massie, to Jan. 25, on the Seconded List; T. M. Luke, to Jan. 25, vice R. M. B. Rathven, seconded.

The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt., on augmentation (Feb. 1):—John A. FitzGibbon, Courtemay R. Kelly, Philip L. Holbrooke, Henry R. V. de Bury, Chennell W. Collingwood.

Supernumerary Lieut. (District Officer) Francis Chesvalley to be Capt. (District Officer), on augmentation (Feb. 16).

SCOTS GUARDS.

Qrmer. Sergt. George Payne to be Qrmer., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Lieut. J. Chase, deceased.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).—Supernumerary Capt. Herbert M. Cowper to be Capt., vice A. D. Raitt, died of wounds received in action (Feb. 8).

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt. (Jan. 25):—James G. T. Bruce, vice A. D. Thorne, promoted; John M. A. Graham, vice M. W. Kirk, killed in action; Aylmer K. S. Martin, Adjnt., to complete establishment; Hugh Galloway, vice J. G. T. Bruce, seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept.; John H. Lloyd, Adjnt., vice H. Galloway, seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Francis S. B. Johnson, to complete establishment. The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—E. F. Thrupp, vice A. P. C. H. Wade, killed in action; H. K. Clough, vice F. S. B. Johnson (Jan. 25); O. C. Borrett, vice A. T. H. Betty, removed from Army (Feb. 7). Sergt.-Major George Wilson to be Qrmer., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Qrmer. Sergt. Thomas Coyne to be Qrmer., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

King's (Liverpool Regt.).—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.:—Francis Hyslop, vice K. L. Tupman, deceased; Llewellyn M. Jones, Adjnt., to complete establishment; 2nd Lieut. R. W. Macfie to be Lieut., vice F. Hyslop, promoted (Feb. 5).

Devonshire Regt.—Major Herbert Batson is granted temporary rank of Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. Maurice H. Grant to be Capt., in succession to Lieut.-Col. G. M. Hullock, a prisoner of war (Feb. 24). The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—D. H. Blunt, vice A. F. Dalzell, killed in action (Dec. 28, 1899); H. R. Gunning, vice J. E. I. Masterson, promoted (Jan. 1st).

Suffolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. H. Walford to be Lieut., vice C. A. White killed in action (Jan. 7).

Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).—Supernumerary Capt. Conwyn Mansel-Jones to be Capt., in succession to Major Herbert T. de C. Hobbs, a prisoner of war.

East Yorkshire Regt.—Sergt. Cecil Maxwell Leatham, from Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. H. Wilson, appointed Adjnt.

Leicestershire Regt.—Major George G. Tarry retires on retired pay, Capt. and Brevet-Major Vesey T. Buntury, D.S.O., to be Major, vice G. G. Tarry (Feb. 24). The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt. (Jan. 19):—Henry S. Logan, vice G. I. Walsh, seconded; William Bryce, vice H. S. Logan, seconded for service on the Staff.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Major Charles D. Wallington is granted temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. (Feb. 24); Capt. James H. Gideon to be Major, vice F. Hammersley, promoted (Feb. 3). The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.:—Horace H. Wilson, vice H. B. Toller, seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept.; Vice H. A. Awdry, vice H. H. Wilson, seconded for service in Egyptian Army (Jan. 25); Christopher J.

Griffin, in succession to Major J. H. Gideon, Adjnt. of Militia, (Feb. 3); Lieut. Claude Edward Majoribanks Dansey, from 6th batn., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt., Feb. 24:—Sydney A. Mott, vice D. H. A. Dick, a prisoner of war; Harry S. Ravenhill, vice H. H. Northey, a prisoner of war. The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. N. Kempthorpe, vice S. A. Mott (Oct. 30, 1899); O. H. Delano-Osborne, vice C. F. H. Rumbold, a prisoner of war.

Cheshire Regt.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. D. Broughton, vice A. S. Cooper, promoted; C. C. Redfern, vice W. H. Anderson, promoted.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Lieut. Edward S. Carey to be Capt., vice D. MacLachlan, died of wounds received in action (Feb. 2).

Gloucestershire Regt.—Major Charles J. Vines is granted the temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.:—Harold E. Platt, in succession to Major W. R. P. Wallace, a prisoner of war; Frank Burges, vice S. Duncan, a prisoner of war; Charles N. Hunter, vice A. Conner, a prisoner of war. The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—P. S. Vassall, vice A. Bryant, a prisoner of war; A. A. McLeod, vice F. C. Nisbet, a prisoner of war; G. H. Matthews, vice J. O'D. Ingram, a prisoner of war; H. C. W. Theobald, vice R. M. M. Davy, a prisoner of war; J. Fane, vice C. S. Knox, a prisoner of war.

Worcestershire Regt.—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.:—John M. Reddie, vice C. H. Bennett, seconded (Jan. 19); Harry D. Milward, vice Brevet-Major A. K. Stubbs, killed in action (Feb. 13).

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.).—Hon. Queen's Cadet Alfred Spry Caryon, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

South Staffordshire Regt.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. A. J. Barker, vice V. G. W. Kell, seconded (Jan. 18); R. W. Morgan, vice T. Ormsby, seconded (Feb. 4).

Dorsetshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. L. Moulton Barrett to be Lieut., vice F. W. Radcliffe, missing.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt. (Feb. 9):—Edwyn S. Dawes, vice C. Eykyn, died of wounds received in action; John G. Collins, Adjnt., to complete establishment.

Essex Regt.—The undermentioned Second Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. I. Ryan, vice W. K. Legge, promoted (Jan. 29); R. M. C. Kuxton, vice W. F. Bonham, a prisoner of war (Feb. 24).

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.).—Lieut. Rudolph H. Keller to be Adjnt., vice Lieut. F. Casswell, who has resigned that appointment (Feb. 1).

King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).—Lieut. Raymond B. Boulton to be Capt., vice C. R. I. Brooke, seconded (Feb. 24). The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—L. Simpson, vice S. C. Taylor, promoted, Oct. 21, 1899; F. J. G. Agg, vice C. A. L. Yate, promoted, Nov. 4, 1899.

King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).—Lieut. Godfrey Meynell to be Capt., vice J. A. Strick, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers; 2nd Lieut. E. A. Underwood to be Lieut., vice G. Meynell (Dec. 4, 1899).

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Charles R. Simpson, from the Lincolnshire Regt., to be Lieut.-Col., on augmentation. The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—G. Lewis-Lloyd, vice F. A. Galbraith, missing; P. E. Swainson, vice G. Lewis Lloyd, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Supernumerary Lieut. W. A. I. Kay to be Lieut., vice B. J. Majendie, a prisoner of war (Feb. 24). The promotions to the rank of Lieut. of the undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated as follows:—G. Makins, to Nov. 25, 1899, vice G. A. Armytage, seconded for service on the Staff; F. H. Raikes (since killed in action), to Nov. 27, 1899, vice H. F. W. Bircham, appointed Adjnt.; H. H. R. White, to Dec. 4, 1899, vice G. V. Hordern, promoted; H. B. P. L. Kennedy, to Dec. 18, 1899, vice the Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, died of wounds received in action; G. H. Martin, to Jan. 7, vice F. H. Raikes, killed in action; Gent. Cdt. Geoffrey

Trollope Lee, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice G. Makins.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.).—Lieut. Walter S. Brown to be Capt., vice R. W. C. Brook, retired (Feb. 3).

Manchester Regt.—Major Lawrence L. Steele, from the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.), to be Lieut.-Col., on augmentation.

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.).—Supernumerary-Lieut. Arthur K. Hoskins to be Lieut., vice H. W. Ritchie, missing.

York and Lancaster Regt.—Lieut. Thomas T. Gresson to be Capt., vice E. J. Woodley, Adjnt. 3rd Batn. (Oct. 23, 1899).

Gordon Highlanders.—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.:—Charles J. Simpson, vice A. S. Wingate, died of wounds received in action (Dec. 12); David R. Younger, vice C. F. N. Macready, promoted (Dec. 14).

Royal Irish Rifles.—Major Frederick J. Tobin is granted the temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. (Feb. 24); Supernumerary Capt. Archibald C. D. Spencer to be Capt., in succession to Lieut.-Col. H. A. Eagar, died of wounds received in action (Feb. 14); Brevet Major Arthur H. Pesting, from Supernumerary Capt., to be Capt., in succession to Major H. J. Seton, a prisoner of war; Supernumerary Capt. FitzRoy E. P. Curzon to be Capt., vice H. Wellman, a prisoner of war; Lieut. William James Norman Cooke-Collis, from 9th Batn. the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be 2nd Lieut., vice L. G. B. Rodney, missing.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).—Major Claude R. Rogers is granted the temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.:—Charles Conyers, in succession to Lieut.-Col. F. R. C. Carleton, a prisoner of war; Frederick A. Greer, vice C. Conyers, seconded for service as Adjnt. 1st Guernsey Militia; Edward W. Shawell, vice F. A. Greer, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army; Philip Gould, in succession to Major F. H. Munn, a prisoner of war; Malcolm Wilson, vice A. R. Burrows, a prisoner of war; Robert A. Gray, vice M. Wilson, seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Colin Dick, Adjnt., vice R. A. Gray, Adjnt. 4th Batn.; Supernumerary-Lieut. S. R. Paul to be Lieut., vice M. Wilson, seconded. The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—William Haile-Forster, vice A. E. S. Heard, a prisoner of war; M. B. C. Carbery, vice W. Haile-Forster, seconded for service in South Africa; C. M. Gibbon, vice C. E. Southey, a prisoner of war; V. H. Kavanagh, vice W. G. B. Phibbs, a prisoner of war; C. J. Daly, vice H. B. Holmes, a prisoner of war; H. C. W. H. Wortham, vice A. H. C. MacGregor, a prisoner of war; M. J. Funnell, vice A. L. J. M. Kelly, a prisoner of war.

Connaught Rangers.—Lieut. William A. Hamilton to be Capt., vice G. H. Ford-Hutchinson, D.S.O., a prisoner of war; Supernumerary Lieut. Arthur L. Keogh to be Lieut., vice W. A. Hamilton.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. R. L'E. McKerrill is vice A. Wilson, promoted, and not as stated in the Gazette of Dec. 19, 1899. The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. T. Irvine is post-dated to Dec. 13, vice S. L. Robinson, died of wounds received in action. The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt. (Jan. 11):—James Johnston-Stewart, vice F. C. Dundas, seconded; Fraser G. Newall, vice J. Johnston-Stewart, seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Duncan J. Glasfurd, Adjnt., to complete establishment; Henry B. F. Baker-Carr, vice F. G. Newall, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Major Richard S. H. Moody, from the Buffs (East Kent Regt.), to be Lieut.-Col. on augmentation.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt. (Feb. 24):—George N. Cory, vice M. P. E. Lonsdale, a prisoner of war; Percy Maclear, Adjnt., to complete establishment. The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. F. Stirling, vice H. W. Higginson, promoted (Dec. 16); A. Brodhurst-Hill, vice F. N. Le Mesurier, a prisoner of war; J. C. Halahan, vice C. Garvice, a prisoner of war; A. H. D. Britton, vice C. T. W. Grimshaw, a prisoner of war.

Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).—The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. B. A. Turner is ante-

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dated to Dec. 16, 1899, vice A. D. Boden, promoted; 2nd Lieut. the Hon. James A. Crichton to be Lieut., vice L. D. Hall, killed in action (Jan. 7).

West India Regt.—Superannuated Capt. Ernest L. Cowie to be Capt., vice V. C. Climo, seconded (Feb. 26). The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. R. Harrison is antedated to Dec. 30, 1899, vice S. E. C. H. Beamish, promoted; 2nd Lieut. T. L. Ball to be Lieut., vice L. G. M. Harcourt, seconded (Jan. 2).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Major John Semple retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity (Feb. 24).

STAFF.

Col. J. B. B. Dickson, C.B., to be a Major-Gen. on the Staff to command the 4th Cavalry Brigade, South Africa, with the local rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed (Feb. 9).

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made:—

Col. J. H. Laye, temporary Asst.-Adjt.-Gen. at headquarters, to be Deputy Adjt. Gen. to the Forces, and to have the temporary rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed, vice Major-Gen. (temporary Lieut.-Gen.) Sir H. M. Leslie Dundie, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., appointed to command the 8th Division.

Col. H. C. B. Farrant to be Asst.-Adjt.-Gen. at headquarters, vice Col. J. H. Laye.

Royal Military Academy.—Capt. E. H. W. H. Stafford Royal Engineers, to be an Instr., vice Major B. R. Ward, Royal Engineers, appointed a Prof. (Feb. 16).

Army Ordnance Department.—The date of the appointment of Major E. H. Seymour as a temporary Ordnance Officer, 2nd Class, with the temporary rank of Lieut.-Col., is Feb. 4, 1900, and not as stated in the Gazette of Feb. 16.

Army Pay Department.—The undermentioned Officers to be Payms. and to have the provisional rank of Capt., whilst serving with the Army Pay Department:—Lieut. (now Capt.) H. B. Toller, Lancashire Fusiliers, March 22, 1899; Lieut. M. Biddulph, Royal Artillery, April 25, 1899; Lieut. (now Capt.) T. G. C. Bliss, Lancashire Fusiliers, April 29, 1899.

BREVET.

Capt. C. W. Gwynn, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, to be Major, in recognition of his services during the expedition against the Sofas, 1893 (Feb. 16).

MEMORANDUM.

William Robert Ecclestone, gent., Canadian Postal Contingent, is granted the local rank of Capt., whilst employed in South Africa (Jan. 20).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Lieut.-Col.:—Lieut.-Col. Lambert John Browne, late Indian Staff Corps.

To be Capt.:—Major John Gretton, 2nd V.B. the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.); Capt. Walter Francis Ainslie Wadham, 1st V.B. the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).

To be Lieuts.:—Henry Hutton Vignoles, gent., late Lieut. 5th Dragoon Guards; Andrew Jackson Moseley, gent., late lieut. 19th Hussars; Lieut. Arthur Corbett Smith, 19th Middlesex V.R.C.; Lieut. Wilfred Reginald Stephenson, 24th Middlesex V.R.C.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg.-Lieut.-Col. C. B. Stoney, M.B., having resigned his Militia appointment, ceases to belong to the Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 23.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Sections in South Africa:—Capt. Frank D. Price, 1st Durham Royal Engineers (Volunteers); Capt. E. S. Sinnott, 2nd Gloucestershire Royal Engineers (Volunteers); Lieut. George Barnsley, 1st Yorkshire (West Riding) Royal Engineers (Volunteers); Lieut. William J. Heley, 1st Sussex Royal Engineers (Volunteers); Lieut. Ralph Q. Henriques, 1st Middlesex Royal Engineers (Volunteers); Lieut. William Thompson, 2nd Yorkshire Royal Engineers (Volunteers); Lieut. Edwin S. Payton, 1st Devon and Somerset Royal Engineers (Volunteers); Lieut. Robert C. Weld, 2nd Tower Hamlets Royal Engineers (Volunteers); Lieut. Henry Fulton, 1st Hampshire Royal Engineers (Volunteers); Lieut. George C. Pollard, 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne Royal Engineers (Volunteers); 2nd Lieut. Harold J. Cullin, 1st London Royal Engineers (Volunteers).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.), Capt. R. W. Campbell, 5th V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. M. W. Henderson, 8th V.B.; 2nd Lieut. R. G. W. Adams, Queen's Rifle V.B.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).—Capt. Leonard S. De La Mare, 1st V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. G. A. B. Carr, 4th V.B.; Lieut. E. A. Heriot, 2nd V.B.

Buffs (East Kent Regt.).—Capt. Graham Gosling, 1st V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. R. J. A. T. Slaughter, 1st V.B.; 2nd Lieut. Harold Norfolk, 1st V.B.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—The undermentioned officers

are granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Companies in South Africa:—Capt. Robert C. Hadley, 1st V.B.; Capt. Robert H. M. B. Atkinson, 3rd V.B. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Companies in South Africa:—Lieut. G. F. Fisher, 1st V.B.; Lieut. F. Manford, 3rd V.B.; 2nd Lieut. H. Beale, 2nd V.B.; 2nd Lieut. W. E. Stephenson, 2nd V.B.

King's (Liverpool Regt.).—Capt. and Hon. Major Joseph J. Thomas, 1st V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Capt. A. Kyrke-Smith, 4th V.B.; Lieut. W. H. Kenyon, 2nd V.B.

Lincolnshire Regt.—Capt. Herbert E. Newsum, 1st V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. Capt. Harold Stephenson, 1st V.B.; Capt. R. F. Lee, 2nd V.B.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).—Capt. Edward J. Whitting, 3rd V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. J. R. Dawson, 1st V.B.; Lieut. D. S. Watson, 2nd V.B.

Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).—Capt. Cecil E. Wood, 1st V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. W. L. Bousfield, 3rd V.B.; Lieut. A. W. Lupton, 2nd V.B.

Bedfordshire Regt.—Capt. Alfred L. Green, 3rd V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. Arthur Braithwaite, 2nd V.B.; Lieut. Arthur Trethewy, 1st V.B.

Leicestershire Regt.—Capt. William A. Harrison, 1st V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. H. N. Rowlatt, 1st V.B.; 2nd Lieut. C. H. Jones, 1st V.B.

Royal Irish Regt.—Capt. Thomas W. Williams, 5th (Irish) V.B. the King's (Liverpool Regt.), is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. J. Goffey, 5th (Irish) V.B. the King's (Liverpool Regt.); Lieut. J. B. Grindley, 5th (Irish) V.B. the King's (Liverpool Regt.).

Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.).—Capt. Maurice H. L. Bell, 1st V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Capt. R. W. T. Ewart, 1st V.B.; Lieut. F. C. Houseman, 1st V.B.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Capt. Cecil G. Dickie, 1st V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. G. D. Porteous, 2nd V.B.; Lieut. J. MacL. Frew, 1st V.B.

Cheshire Regt.—Captain Samuel Thornely, 2nd V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. J. Bates, 4th V.B.; Lieut. J. S. Craig, 1st V.B.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Capt. Thomas M. Keene, 2nd V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. G. L. Jones-Parry, 1st V.B.; Lieut. C. A. Bamford, 1st V.B.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Capt. Andrew Haddon, 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. M. Craig-Brown, 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk V.R.C.; 2nd Lieut. E. Stoddart, 2nd V.B.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—Capt. R. Young, 4th V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—2nd Lieut. A. A. Kennedy, 1st Lanarkshire V.R.C.; 2nd Lieut. G. W. S. Clarke, 3rd Lanarkshire V.R.C.

Gloucestershire Regt.—Capt. Charles E. F. Mount-Biggs,

2nd V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—2nd Lieut. H. S. Lawson, 1st V.B.; 2nd Lieut. J. H. Bryan, 2nd V.B.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.).—Capt. Edgar Dewhurst, 3rd V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. H. S. Atkinson, 1st V.B.; Lieut. H. Wilson, 2nd V.B.

Border Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major John Thompson, 2nd V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. J. F. Haswell, 1st V.B.; Lieut. E. W. Wakefield, 2nd V.B.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.).—Capt. F. M. Appleton, 1st V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. H. H. Lewis, 2nd V.B.; 2nd Lieut. E. Robson, 2nd V.B.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—Capt. and Hon. Major Robert H. Millar, 2nd V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. A. Valentine, 1st V.B.; Lieut. H. K. Smith, 3rd V.B.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.).—Capt. Turner Lee, 1st Nottinghamshire V.R.C., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. R. K. Ellis, 4th V.B.; 2nd Lieut. F. A. C. Wright, 1st V.B.

Northamptonshire Regt.—Capt. William Hughes, 1st V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. W. B. S. Hickson, 1st V.B.; Lieut. A. T. Page, 1st V.B.

Princess Charlotte's of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.).—Capt. and Hon. Major Arthur F. Ewen, 1st V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. W. P. Alleyns, 1st V.B.; Lieut. R. J. Clarke, 1st V.B.

King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).—Capt. T. W. Simpson, 1st V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. C. A. Mackenzie, 1st V.B.; 2nd Lieut. R. H. Ellis, 1st V.B.

King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).—Capt. William H. Trow, 1st V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. B. Head, 2nd V.B.; Lieut. J. F. Cutler, 1st Herefordshire V.R.C.

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.).—Capt. Gerald W. Laybourn, 1st V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. H. Johnson, 1st V.B.; 2nd Lieut. E. T. Hodson, 2nd V.B.

York and Lancaster Regt.—Capt. Edward A. Marples, 1st V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. H. B. Chalmer, 1st V.B.; Lieut. C. V. B. Boyle, 2nd V.B.

Durham Light Infantry.—Capt. John Turnbull, 4th V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. H. Rows, 1st V.B.; Lieut. J. R. Ritson, 4th V.B.

Highland Light Infantry.—Capt. D. S. Morton, 1st V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. J. R. Leisk, 5th V.B.; Lieutenant J. Shearer, 2nd V.B.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's).—Capt. Charles E. Johnston, 3rd V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. R. G.

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Campbell, 1st Sutherland V.R.C.; 2nd Lieut. J. O. Black, 1st V.B.
Gordon Highlanders.—The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Companies in South Africa:—Capt. Aubrey W. Buckingham, 7th (London Scottish) Middlesex V.R.C.; Capt. John B. Buchanan, 1st V.B. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Companies in South Africa:—Lieut. F. J. O. Mackinnon, 1st V.B.; Lieut. H. Forbes, 4th V.B.; Lieut. W. A. Duguid, 5th V.B.; Lieut. A. M. Robertson, 6th V.B.
Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—Capt. James Cook, 2nd V.B., is granted the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army whilst serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieut. J. Hunter 4th V.B.; Lieut. A. J. Macarthur, 5th V.B.

INDIA OFFICE, Feb. 23, 1900.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Depts., and Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors:—Capt. Edward Frere Marriott (Aug. 22, 1899); Capt. Claude Cambridge Tennant (Nov. 26, 1899).

To be Capt.:—Capt. George Olof Ross-Keppell, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers (dated Sept. 19, 1897, but to rank from Sept. 1, 1895).

Lieuts. to be Capt.:—Harry de Burgh Codrington (Nov. 23, 1899), Augustus Hodson Coke (Dec. 5, 1899), William Christian Anderson (Dec. 6, 1899), George Davenport Latham Chatterton, Lancelot Hamilton R. L. L., Herbert Hastings Harrington, William Edward Gordon Lillingston, George Aubrey Strahan, Godfrey Lambert Carter, Reginald Merton Barff, Guy de Herrioz Smith, Richard Anson Firth (Dec. 8, 1899).

To be Lieuts.:—Lieut. Vivian Edward Musprat, from the Royal West Kent Regt. Dated Oct. 7, 1899, but to rank from Oct. 1, 1897. Lieut. Norman Dudley Horsford, from the Norfolk Regt. Dated Sept. 29, 1899, but to rank from Dec. 6, 1897. Lieut. Geoffrey Francis Evans Wardell, from the South Staffordshire Regt. Dated Sept. 15, 1899, but to rank from Feb. 23, 1898. Lieut. Charles Fleetwood Mant Worsley, from the Norfolk Regt. Dated Aug. 20, 1899, but to rank from Aug. 12, 1899. (This cancels this officer's admission as notified in the London Gazette of Dec. 19, 1899.) 2nd Lieut. Herbert Cleland Nicolay, from the Border Regt., Oct. 4, 1899.

2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—Francis Arthur Magniac (Jan. 3, 1899), Archibald MacFavish (April 20, 1899), Robert William de Clanay Rennie (July 3, 1899), Henry Bialol Chayne (Oct. 2, 1899), Frederik Francis Innes Lillingston (Oct. 2, 1899), Hector Campbell (Oct. 9, 1899), Lawrence Balfour Cloete, Philip Howell, Bertrand Richard Moberley, Mervyn Robert Howo Webber, Cyril Norman MacMullin, William George Broughton Ischia Hawley (Nov. 4, 1899), Theobald Mathew (Nov. 21, 1899).

To be 2nd Lieut.:—2nd Lieut. Eustace Ball Mauncell, from the Gloucestershire Regt. (Aug. 30, 1899, but to rank from Sept. 8, 1897).

2nd Lieuts., from the Unattached List, to be 2nd Lieuts. Dated as below, but to rank from July 20, 1898:—Herbert Claude McWatters (Oct. 5, 1899), Cecil William Archibald Holmes (Oct. 13, 1899), Henry Rowsell Watson (Oct. 5, 1899), Arthur Salisbury Browne Roberts (Oct. 10, 1899), Fraser George Mellis, Harry Dalzell McLaughlin (Oct. 13, 1899), George Craster (Oct. 16, 1899), Ashton Brandreth Eckford (Oct. 24, 1899), Leonard Sueton Hirsch Smithers (Oct. 7, 1899), Charles Holme Morbury (Oct. 24, 1899), Arthur Franklyn Lushington (Oct. 31, 1899), Ernest Regina'd Hayes-Sadler (Oct. 9, 1899), Harold Middleton Drury Shaw (Oct. 19, 1899), Walter James Evans (Oct. 3, 1899), Thomas Timbrell (Oct. 9, 1899), Benjamin Hubert Finnis (Oct. 6, 1899), George Tri-gram Van der Gucht (Oct. 7, 1899), Ern'e Francis Drummond Money (Oct. 28, 1899), Guy William Cuswell Lucas (Oct. 10, 1899), Hugh Laurens Chenevix Talbot (Oct. 5, 1899). Dated as below, but to rank from July 27, 1898:—Frank Eustace George Talbot (Oct. 13, 1899), Edmund Malet Nixon (Oct. 11, 1899), Orvil William Er kine Bannerman (Oct. 13, 1899), Charles Kirk atrick (Oct. 20, 1899), Edmond Claude Elles (Oct. 16, 1899), John Henry Vere Barr, Oliver Wardlaw White (Oct. 11, 1899), Charles John Gwynne Bird (Oct. 28, 1899), Arthur Deane Molony (Oct. 17, 1899), A. Leon Hugh deClervey (Oct. 14, 1899), Maurice Eustace Stanley Johnson (Oct. 18, 1899), Hercules Neville Francis McDonnell (Oct. 19, 1899), Gerald Leslie Paps (Oct. 17, 1899), John George Cadell (Nov. 2, 1899), Napier George Marras Goodfellow (Oct. 16, 1899), Henry Charles Swinburne Ward (Oct. 12, 1899), Walter Edward Wilson-Johnston (Oct. 19, 1899), John Arthur Campbell-Hennessy (Nov. 11, 1899), Geoffrey Edward Holt Wilson (Oct. 17, 1899), Richard Lockington Birdwood (Nov. 3, 1899), Edgar Claude Kensington (Oct. 15, 1899), James Lillie Costello (Oct. 29, 1899), John Gerald McConaghy (Oct. 22, 1899), George Elliot Minchin Hogg (Oct. 25, 1899), Charles Richard Capel Sundys (Nov. 10, 1899). Dated Nov. 18, 1899, but to rank from Aug. 10, 1898:—Frederick Fraser Hunter.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Senior Asst.-Surge, with the hon. rank of Lieut., to be Senior Asst.-Surge, with the hon. rank of Capt.:—William Hyde (Sept. 5, 1899), Timothy Baptist (Sept. 26, 1899), Isaac Burns (Sept. 26, 1899).

First-class Asst.-Surge to be Senior Asst.-Surge.

with the hon. rank of Lieut.:—William Thompson (Sept. 5, 1899), George Garstin (Sept. 26, 1899).

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY (Oct. 6, 1899).

Asst.-Commissaries, with the hon. rank of Lieut., to be Dep.-Commissaries, with the hon. rank of Capt.:—James Lacey, Henry Staff.

Dep.-Asst.-Commissary, with the hon. rank of Lieut., to be Asst.-Commissary:—Joseph Henry Wilbond.

Conductors to be Dep. Asst.-Commissaries, with the hon. rank of Lieut.:—Thomas John Scott, Robert William Dyer.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Conductor Allen Mitcham to be Dep.-Asst.-Commissary, with the hon. rank of Lieut. (Sept. 24, 1899).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

The promotion of the undermentioned officers notified in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 17, 1899, is antedated to April 4, 1899:—

Asst.-Commissary, with hon. rank of Lieut., Alfred Cooper Lord.

Deputy Asst.-Commissary, with hon. rank of Lieut., John Edward Patton.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Col. Geffery Lawrence Eliot (Jan. 8); Lieut-Col. Mosson Innis Gibbs (Feb. 9); Capt. William Nevinson Macdonald Cooke, half-pay (Jan. 31).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieut-Col. William Flood Murray, Bengal Establishment (Dec. 18, 1899); Lieut-Col. Andrew Duncan, M.D., Bengal Establishment (Feb. 1); Lieut-Col. Edward Fawcett, Madras Establishment (Dec. 28, 1899).

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.—Senior Asst.-Surge, with hon. rank of Major, James Forsyth (Oct. 17, 1899); Senior Asst.-Surge, with hon. rank of Capt., Henry Isaac Finnamore (Oct. 11, 1899); Senior Asst.-Surge, with hon. rank of Capt., Patrick Barrett (Sept. 5, 1899).

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy-Commissary, with hon. rank of Capt., Joseph Harrison, Ordnance Dept., Bengal (Sept. 5, 1899); Deputy Asst.-Commissary, with hon. rank of Lieut., John Joseph Young, Public Works Dept., India (Aug. 4, 1899); Deputy Asst.-Commissary, with hon. rank of Lieut., Patrick Sweeney, Ordnance Dept., Madras (Nov. 1, 1899); the retirement of Asst.-Commissary, with hon. rank of Lieut., John Kelly, Public Works Dept., Madras, notified in *London Gazette* of Nov. 17, 1899, is antedated to April 4, 1899.

The Queen has also approved of the removal from the Service of the undermentioned officer:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Capt. Robert Venour Davidson (Jan. 22).

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

Capt. T. A. Harrison, I.S.C., to be an Asst.-Secretary, Military Dept., Government of India, vice Major H. F. S. Ramsden, vacated (Nov. 21, 1899).

Brevet Col. S. H. P. Graves, I.S.C., to be Asst.-Adjt.-Gen., vice Lieut.-Col. E. A. Young, whose tenure has expired (Dec. 15, 1899).

Capt. A. P. Medey, I.S.C., to be a Deputy-Asst.

Adjt.-Gen., Headquarters of a command, vice Major G. F. H. Dillon, vacated (Nov. 11, 1899).

Major the Hon. E. Baring, 10th Hussars, to be Military Sec. to the Viceroy and Gov.-Gen., vice Lieut.-Col. A. E. Sandbach, who has resigned, Dec. 11, 1899.

Appointments in the Judge-Adv.-Gen. Dpt., Dec. 20, 1899:—

Lieut.-Col. E. Balfe, I.S.C., to be Judge-Advocate-Gen. in India, vice Lieut.-Col. W. H. F. Macmullen, whose tenure has expired.

Major R. F. H. Anderson, I.S.C., to be a Deputy-Judge-Advocate-Gen., vice Lieut.-Col. Balfe.

Capt. H. C. B. Dann, I.S.C., to be an Asst.-Judge-Advocate-Gen., vice Major Anderson.

ERRATA.

The names of the undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. of Unattached List, whose Admissions to Staff Corps were notified in *London Gazette* of Dec. 19, 1899, and Jan. 16, 1900, respectively, are as follows, and not as stated in those *Gazettes*:—Walter Fellows Cowan Gilchrist; Arthur James Herbert Grey.

The date of appointment of Brevet-Major E. W. S. Maconchy, D.S.O., I.S.C., to be Deputy-Asst. Qrmr.-Gen., Intelligence Branch, Qrmr.-Gen's Dept., is Aug. 31, 1899, and not as stated in *London Gazette* of Nov. 17, 1899.

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing promotions and appointments bear date Feb. 24.]

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE Feb. 27.

2nd Life Guards.—Lieut. Hugh Cecil Sam Ashton, from 5th Batn. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), to be 2nd Lieut., vice Sir George L. L. B. Prescott, Bart., promoted.

Royal Horse Guards.—Lieut. Allan James Reginald Mackenzie, from 3rd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. G. Marquis of Tullibardine, D.S.O., promoted.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Supernumerary Capt. Henry A. Tempriere to be Capt. vice C. W. Battino, transferred to 15 Hussars.

5th Hussars.—Capt. Harold A. L. Tagart is seconded for service on the Staff (Feb. 19). Capt. Cecil William Battino, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt., vice H. A. L. Tagart.

17th Lancers.—Lieut. Maurice Edward Weston Pope (Univ. Candidate), 3rd Batn. Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.), to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. A. G. Lucas, Suffolk Yeomanry, to be Deputy Adjt.-Gen. for Imperial Yeomanry, with the temporary rank of Col. in Army.

To be Asst. Adjt.-Gens. for Imperial Yeomanry, with temporary rank of Col. in Army; Col. the Hon. H. G. L. Crichton, commanding Portsmouth Volunteer Infantry Brigade; Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. H. C., Earl of Lonsdale, Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry; Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. the Right Hon. G. R. C., Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Royal East Kent Yeomanry; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. E. W. Beckett, Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry.

To be Capt.:—Major W. M. Sherston, North Somerset Yeomanry.

To be Lieuts.:—Capt. G. A. Gibbs, North Somerset Yeomanry; Lieut. T. R. Symons, North Somerset Yeomanry; 2nd-Lieut. A. C. Thynne, North Somerset Yeomanry; 2nd-Lieut. J. A. Cooke-Hurle, North Somerset Yeomanry.

The appointment of H. A. Lownds (Capt. 2nd V.B. York and Lancashire Reg.) as Medical Officer, with the temporary rank of Captain is cancelled.

GRENADEER GUARDS.

Capt. Hon. Ferdinand C. Stanley is seconded for service in South Africa (Feb. 17).

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

2nd Lieut. H. A. Herbert-Stepney to be Lieut. vice F. D. Farquhar, seconded (Dec. 30, 1899).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Lancashire Fusilier.—2nd Lieut. M. G. Crofton to be Lieut., vice V. H. A. Awdry, promoted (Jan. 25).

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. H. N. Kempthorne is dated Feb. 24, 1900, and not as stated in *Gazette* Feb. 23.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—Lieut. Samuel Lawrence to be Capt., in succession to Major L. Combe, Adjt. of Volunteers in India (Jan. 29).

Durham Light Infantry.—Lieut. Bryant C. Fairfax to be Capt., in succession to Major J. E. Bush, Adjt. 4th Batn. (Feb. 19).

Seaford Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's).—Lieut. John P. Grant to be Capt., vice Hon. D. Forbes-Sampill, appointed Adjt. (Dec. 12, 1899).

STAFF.

Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commanding the Troops in the Belfast District, to be a Lieut.-Gen. on the Staff to command a force in South Africa, and to have the local rank of Lieut.-Gen. whilst so employed.

Capt. H. A. L. Tagart, 15th Hussars, to be Brigade Major, 4th Cavalry Brigade, South Africa (Feb. 19).

The temporary appointment of Major W. E. Hardy, Reserve of Officers, as a Staff Capt. for R.A., is dated Feb. 9, 1900, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Feb. 16.

The undermentioned temporary appointment is made:—Major E. W. Fleming, R.A., is to be a Brigade Major for R.A., vice Major L. H. Ducrot, R.A., who has vacated that appointment (Feb. 8).

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 27.

MILITIA.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the voluntary offer made by companies of the undermentioned units of Militia Artillery, and by embodied

HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

Bottled in Cognac.

Messrs Jas. Hennessy & Co.

hold the largest stocks of

Genuine Brandy in the World.

Militia Batns, to serve at stations out of the United Kingdom, viz. :—

- A Co. Antrim Artillery (Southern Divn., R.G.A.).
- A Co. Donegal Artillery (Prince of Wales's) (Southern Divn., R.G.A.).
- A Co. Duke of Edinburgh's Own, Edinburgh Artillery (Southern Divn., R.G.A.).
- A Co. Durham Artillery (Western Divn., R.G.A.).
- 3rd Batn. Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).
- 3rd Batn. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).
- 3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt.
- 4th Batn. Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).
- 4th Batn. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).
- 4th Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.
- 3rd Batn. Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.).
- 4th Batn. Cheshire Regt.
- 3rd Batn. King's Own (Scottish Borderers).
- 4th Batn. Cameronian (Scottish Rifles).
- 3rd Batn. Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.).
- 6th Batn. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).
- 4th Batn. Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.).
- 3rd Batn. Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians).
- 5th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.

WAR OFFICE,

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Clare Artillery (Southern Divn.).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be Capt. :—Frederick Colpoys Keane, late Capt. Carmarthen Artillery; Harward Patrick Curtis O Farrell, late Lieut. 6th Dragoon Guards; Joseph Alexander Lockhart Firmstone, late Lieut. 4th Batn. the Highland Light Infantry, to be Lieut. (Feb. 22).

Devon Artillery (Western Divn.).—Edmund Standish Lucy, gent., to be Second Lieut.

Dublin City Artillery (Southern Divn.).—Capt. F. W. D. McClean is seconded for service with the Sierra Leone Frontier Police; William Francis Christian, Gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Durham Artillery (Western Divn.).—William Basil Pope Tugwell, Gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Forfar and Kincardine Artillery (Southern Divn.).—2nd Lieut. F. B. Nixon to be Lieut.

Kent Artillery (Eastern Divn.).—Charles Berthold Bullough, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 23); Lieut. A. J. Thompson, R.G.A., to be Adj. vice Capt. R. G. Merriman, D.S.O., who has vacated the appt. (Feb. 13); Lieut. A. J. Thompson, R.G.A., is granted the rank of Capt. whilst serving as Adj. (Feb. 13).

Duke of Connaught's Own Sligo Artillery (Southern Divn.).—George Marshall Griffith, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Sussex Artillery (Eastern Divn.).—Walter Lewis Robbins Graham Everitt, gent., to be 2nd Lieut., Feb. 14.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Royal Anglesey.—Capt. J. H. Pritchard Rayner is seconded for service with the Imperial Yeomanry.

Submarine Miners.

Western Divn.—Lieut. F. S. N. Macrory to be Instructor of Musketry, under paragraph 259 Militia Regulations; Capt. Thomas Adams, from the 2nd Devonshire Volunteer Artillery, to be Lieut.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).—Lieut. E. L. Strutt to be Capt. (Feb. 20).

3rd Batn. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).—Charles William Blake, Esq., late Lieut. 3rd. Batn. Middlesex Regt., to be Capt. (Feb. 17). The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. :—James Kennedy North Verasturme; Henry Etlinger (Feb. 16); William Albert

3rd Batn. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).—Henry Wadham Spens Fayrer, gent., late Lieut. Sussex Artillery (Militia), to be Lieut. (Feb. 21).

4th Batn. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. :—Leonard Ralph Barker, Eustace Arthur Maude (Feb. 18).

5th Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Charles Frederick Whitley-Deans-Dundas, Esq., late Capt. 3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, to be Capt. (Feb. 19).

6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—Capt. V. R. Bland-Hunt is seconded for service with a Line Batn. in South Africa.

5th Batn. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—2nd Lieut. E. A. Robinson to be Lieut.

3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.—Russell Nicholls Darbishire, Esq., late Capt. 3rd Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt., to be Capt. (Feb. 13); Lieut. F. A. S. Sealy-Vidal resigns his commission; Lieut. R. W. R. Onslow is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa (Feb. 28).

4th Batn. Suffolk Regt.—Henry Evan Thomas, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 17).

4th Batn. Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).—Charles Herbert Thomas, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 17).

3rd Batn. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).—Capt. A. S. Whiteley is seconded for service with a Remount Depot.

4th Batn. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).—The undermentioned officers resigned their commissions on account of ill-health; and are permitted to retain their rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on their retirement :—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Gott; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. T. Lee (Feb. 15). The undermentioned officers to be majors.—Capt. and Hon. Major A. C. Bennett; Capt. and Hon. Major Sir W. H. Mahon, Bart. The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Captains :—A. W. Speyer, J. C. D. Birtwhistle (Feb. 16).

3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt.—Frederick Thomas Lesley Gaskell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.—Thomas Walter Colby Carthew, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 19).

3rd Batn. Leicestershire Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. :—Fitzroy Augustus Beauchamp Johnstone, William Marton Townshend, Leicester Varley Owsen (Feb. 16).

5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Capt. Sir J. E. C. Power, Bart., is seconded for service with the Imperial Yeomanry.

3rd Batn. Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.).—The undermentioned Capt. resign their commissions :—A. E. Leary (Feb. 19), F. H. Hodge (Feb. 28). The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt. :—E. L. Sanderson (Feb. 18), H. de M. Leathes (Feb. 19), Noel Monckton, gent., late Lieut. 3rd Batn. Northamptonshire Regt., to be Lieut. (Feb. 22). The undermentioned Gentlemen to be 2nd Lieut. : Edward Wilberforce Leather (Feb. 15), Frank Jeffcott Dymond (Feb. 17); Charles Ramsay White (Feb. 18).

4th Batn. Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.).—Frank Adams Bagley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Charles Thorburn, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 20).

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. V. R. Tahourdin resigns his commission; George Harold Absell Ing, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Cheshire Regt.—Francis Cyril Dunn-Gardner, Esq., late Lieut. 6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers to be Capt.; Lieut. G. R. Barton, from the 6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, to be Lieut. (Feb. 19).

3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers.—Evan Leigh Croslegh, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 9).

3rd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Tristram Carlyon, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 13).

4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Capt. R. L. Moore is seconded for service with the Imperial Yeomanry.

3rd Batn. Gloucestershire Regt.—Guy Cyril de Domballe, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th and 6th Batns. Worcestershire Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. :—Henry Francis Mostyn Walker, Mervyn Crawshaw.

3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt.—James Brooke Fairbairn, Esq., late Capt. 3rd Batn. Durham Light Infantry, to be Major; Walter John Seton, Esq., late Capt. 7th Middlesex V.R.C., to be Capt.

3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry C. J. Pike is seconded for service with the line batn. in South Africa (Feb. 28); James Edward Salusbury Trelawny, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 15).

3rd Batn. Border Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. Graham to be Lieut., Archibald Jenner Ellis, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 17).

4th Batn. Border Regt.—Herbert Harry Blaker, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt.—Capt. F. W. E. Blake is seconded for service with a Line Batn. in South Africa. Capt. C. H. Lord Settrington, is seconded whilst serving as Extra A.D.C. to Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. F. S. Lord Roberts, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C.; Lieut. A. R. R. Davey resigns his Commission.

3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. C. Parker to be Lieut., and to remain seconded. The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—F. W. Earle, R. C. Greenwood.

3rd Batn. South Staffordshire Regt.—John Burnaby Atkins, gent., to be Lieut. (Feb. 19).

4th Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Cecil Markham Annesley Samuda, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Essex Regt.—Herbert Murray Tufnell, gent., late Lieut. 4th Batn., to be Lieut. (Feb. 14).

4th Batn. King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).—Major G. C. Bourne is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

5th Batn. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. :—John Hugh Morris, Geoffrey Pearson.

6th Batn. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—W. I. Webb-Bowen, H. E. Large, C. B. Oldfield, D. Mildred, Gillam, gent., late Capt. 5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, to be Lieut. (Feb. 17); Douglas Walter Churchill, gent. to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 19).

7th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt. W. W. Rhodes is seconded for service in South Africa; Harold Randleston Pape, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th and 6th Batns. Manchester Regt.—Capt. W. F. Hobdell is seconded for service with a Line Batn. in South Africa; Ernest Basil William Solano, to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.).—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—I. R. Limbert, A. M. Stapylton, F. O. Koebel (Feb. 19).

4th Batn. Durham Light Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. Charles Waring Darwin, retired pay, late Durham Light Infantry, to be Major (Feb. 15).

3rd Batn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—Major and Hon. Lieut. Col. A. B. Douglas is seconded for service in South Africa.

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut. H. W. Reeve is seconded for service with line batn. in South Africa.

4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Captain H. F. Montgomery is seconded for service with the Imperial Yeomanry.

5th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt. O. E. H. Barrett-Hamilton to be Instructor of Musketry, under paragraph 259 Militia Regulations, vice Capt. C. H. Edey, who vacates the appointment; 2nd Lieut. H. R. Goodman is seconded for service with line batn. in South Africa; Claud George Cole-Hamilton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut. C. W. Soden to be Capt.; Lieut. W. Eastwood is seconded for service with line batn. in South Africa.

3rd Batn. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).—Philip Godfrey Barrett, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).—2nd Lieut. B. C. Riall resigns his commission.

5th Batn. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).—William Bagot Stack, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Connaught Rangers.—Arnold Henry Burslem Wright, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Connaught Rangers.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. :—Pierce Charles Joyce, Robert Geoffrey Browne.

5th Batn. Connaught Rangers.—Capt. J. W. Smith resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians).—Major W. F. J. P., Earl of Huntingdon, resigns his commission (Feb. 28); Lieut.-Col. Frederick Lutman-Johnson, retired pay, late York and Lancaster Regt. to be Major (Feb. 16); Lionel Francis Abingdon Cochran, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 15).

5th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Roger William Oldnall, Esq., late Lieut. Cambridge University V.R.C., to be Capt.; Stephen Hamilton Dix, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 14).

7th Batn. the Royal Munster Fusiliers.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—H. C. Hall, J. Fitzmaurice, G. R. FitzGerald.

4th Batn. the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Major T. C. Sennett, from the 5th Batn., the Lancashire Fusiliers,

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to be Capt.; Francis William George Leland, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
6th Bn. Rifle Brigade (Prince of Consort's Own).—Lieut. J. B. M. H. L'E. Malone resigns his commission (Feb. 28). The undermentioned gent. to be 2nd Lieut.;—Lennox Cunningham Brodie (Feb. 16); Joseph Brabazon Theobald Grant, gent. (Feb. 19).
7th Bn. Rifle Brigade (Prince of Consort's Own).—Capt. D. K. Macpherson resigns his commission. Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry H. J. F. Newbould to be Capt. (Feb. 28). Edward Trevor Aspinall, gent., is re-appointed Lieut. The undermentioned gent. to be 2nd Lieut.:—Robert Spencer Hobhouse Walpole; Herbert Vesey Scott (Feb. 15).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Buckinghamshire (Royal Bucks Hussars).—Edgar Allend Bucknall, gent., to 2nd Lieut.
Royal North Devon (Hussars).—2nd Lieut. A. R. Chichester resigns his commission; Morland John Greig, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
Hampshire (Carabiniers).—William Cory, Esq., is re-appointed Capt., and is made supernumerary, under paragraph 26, Yeomanry Regulations; Henry Herbert Gordon Clark, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
Herts. —Major G. D. de V., Earl of Essex, is seconded for service with the Imperial Yeomanry.
Leicestershire (Prince Albert's Own).—Frank Chaplin, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
Staffordshire (Queen's Own Royal Regiment).—Capt. W. Bromley-Davenport is granted honorary rank of Major.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Ayrshire and Galloway.—Sir Andrew Noel Agnew, Bart., to be 2nd Lieut.
1st Durham Western Div. R.G.A.—Norman Simpson Cor, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
1st Essex (Eastern Div., R.G.A.).—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Harold Jolly, Bertie Charles Edwards.
2nd Glamorganshire.—Robert Henry Kenneth Adams, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.; Charles Octavius Parsons, gent., to be Surg.-Lieut.; Edward Tenison Collins, to be Surg.-Lieut.
1st Gloucestershire (Western Div. R.G.A.).—Alexander Duffett Snow, gent., is reappointed Lieut.
Highland.—John Kyle MacKintosh, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).
1st Kent (Eastern Div. R.G.A.).—Sydney Edwin Thomas, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal).—Hon. Seymour FitzRoy Ormsby Gore, late Lieut. 4th Bn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Capt. (Feb. 20).
2nd Lancashire.—George Lewis Walker, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
6th Lancashire.—William Thomas Blackledge, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.
8th Lancashire.—Qrmer. David Charles Pugh resigns his commission, and is appointed 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 7). The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—William Paul, Charles Arthur Rathbone (Feb. 8); Arthur Henry Ridgway Southam (Feb. 15).
1st City of London (Eastern Div., R.G.A.).—Lieut.-Col. J. Mollery is granted the honorary rank of Col.
1st Newcastle-on-Tyne (Western Div., R.G.A.).—Stephen Ernest Fairbairn, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).
1st Northumberland (Western Div., R.G.A.).—Lieut. R. H. Muir to be Capt. Noel Llewellyn Parmeter, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
1st Shropshire and Staffordshire (Southern Div. R.G.A.).—John Cobley Slaney, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
2nd Sussex.—John Allcock, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire (Western Div. R.G.A.).—2nd Lieut. E. Allen resigns his commission.
2nd East Riding of Yorkshire (Western Div., R.G.A.).—2nd Lieut. E. Allen resigns his commission.
1st North Riding of Yorkshire (Western Div., R.G.A.).—Frederic Stockton Gowland, gent., late Lieut. 1st V.B., West Yorkshire Regt., to be Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Cheshire.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. (supernumerary):—Robert John Harvey-Gibson; Herbert Parry Malpas Jackson; Rev. A. H. King, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.
2nd Cheshire (Railway).—Jerome Joseph Canepa, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary); Surg.-Capt. T. C. Bailey resigns his commission.
1st Devonshire and Somersetshire.—George Hinton Lake, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary).
2nd Gloucestershire (Bristol).—Rev. W. J. F. Robberds, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.
1st Middlesex.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Randolph Littleton Aston, Henry Robert Hume.
1st Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Hugh Kipling Denton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary).
2nd West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds).—Acting Chaplain the Rev. H. J. Sharp, B.A., resigns his appointment.

RIFLE.

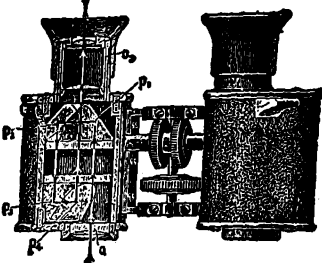
2nd V.B. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).—Surg.-Lieut. C. D. Minchin to be Surg.-Capt.
4th V.B. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).—Capt. J. McNish to be Instr. of Musketry, under paragraph 59 Volunteer Regulations, vico Capt. A. E. Colley, and to be seconded whilst holding the appointment.
3rd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry H. H. Blair to be Capt. The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—John Locke Lovibond, Robert May Lindsay. The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. (supernumerary):—John Wheatley Morrison, James Douglas Lindsay, Surg.-Lieut. W. H. Vickery to be Surg.-Capt.
1st V.B. Royal Warwickshire Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Murray Newton Phelps, Herbert Espin Pitman.
2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—Philip Francis Morton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
1st V.B. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—Lieut. A. J. Parrott resigns his commission.
2nd V.B. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—Lieut. G. S. Porter resigns his commission.
6th V.B. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—Capt. W. H. Smith resigns his commission.
1st V.B. Norfolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. L. Clabburn to be Lieut.
1st V.B. Lincolnshire Regt.—Herbert Arthur Howes, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
2nd (Prince of Wales's) V.B. Devonshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. K. J. Reede resigns his commission.
5th (Hay Tor) V.B. Devonshire Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—John Windeat and John Kenworthy.
1st V.B. Suffolk Regt.—Malcolm Forty Mason, gent., to be 2nd Lieutenant.
3rd (Cambridgeshire) V.B. Suffolk Regt.—William Fitzroy Ackland, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary).
4th (Cambridge University) V.B. Suffolk Regt.—Frederick Margetson Rushmore, Esq., from Col.-Sergt. to be Captain.
3rd V.B. Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).—Capt. J. F. Forbes, Wiltshire Regt., to be Adjt., vice Capt. R. Brocklehurst, Somersetshire Light Infantry, whose period of service expires (March 5).

2nd V.B. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).—D'Arcy Bainbridge Carter, gent., to be Surg.-Lieut.
1st V.B. East Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. H. D. Lloyd resigns his commission.
2nd V.B. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Robert Paton Mac-lachlan, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary). Surg.-Capt. J. Moir resigns his commission.
1st (Brecknockshire), V.B., the South Wales Borderers.—John Price, gent., to 2nd Lieut.
4th V.B. South Wales Borderers.—Capt. W. J. R. Marsh is seconded for service with the Imperial Yeomanry.
2nd Berwickshire V.B., the King's Own Scottish Borderers.—The Rev. A. Hay to be Acting Chaplain.
3rd (Dumfries) V.B. the King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieut. W. J. Millar to be Capt. The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Charles Adam Bell, Samuel Milligan, Mungo Bryson.
2nd V.B. East Lancashire Regt.—Henry Dewse, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
2nd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Charles James Dixey, gent., is re-appointed Lieut.
4th V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. R. Serjeant resigns his commission.
1st V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—Eamund Alfred Rollo George, Viscount Dupplin, to be 2nd Lieut., Thomas Rowand Harker, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
1st V.B. Hampshire Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. (supernumerary):—Walter Robertson Hoare, George Miles Bailey, Lewis Frazer, Charles Godfrey.
1st V.B. Dorsetshire Regt.—George Habgood, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
1st Pembrokehire V.B. Welsh Regt.—George Meyrick Price, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
3rd V.B. Batn. Welsh Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Rhys David Griffiths, Charles Thomas Jones.
6th (Fifeshire) V.B. Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—Qrmer. (Hon. Major) T. Brown resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear the uniform of batn. on his retirement.
1st (Oxford University) V.B. Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Spencer Duncan Maul, Esq., Capt., retired pay, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut.-Col., and to Command, under para. 55A, Volunteer Regulations, Feb. 28. Capt. A. K. Slessor, Derbyshire Regt. to be Adjt., vice Capt. E. G. Wynyard, D.S.O., Welsh Regt., who has vacated the appointment, Feb. 15.
4th (Eton College) V.B. Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. W. Durnford resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of batn. on retirement. Edward Littleton Vaughan, gent., to be Qrmer.
1st V.B. Essex Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major Arthur Moseley, retired, is re-appointed Capt. The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Arthur Evelyn Scott Curtis, Malcolm William Galloway. Ronald Alfred Ramsay, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary). Surg.-Lieut. A. B. Harris, M.B., resigns his Commission.
Cadet Corps (Forest School, Walthamstow) attached to the 1st V.B. Essex Regt.—Hon. Capt. I. G. Lloyd-Jones resigns his appointment.
2nd V.B. Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.).—Hubert Ashcombe Wheatcroft, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary).
1st V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. M. Palmer resigns his commission.
2nd V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Robert Boyle, jun., gent., to be 2nd Lieut.
1st V.B. Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.).—William Cuthbert Lewis, Esq., late Capt. Indian Rifle Volunteers, to be Lieut.
2nd V.B. Batn. Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.).

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—Arthur Moore, gent., late 2nd Lieut. 13th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Lieut. George Robert Fabris Stilwell, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

3rd V.B. Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.).—Thomas Gustav Moll, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. F. Mayman to be Lieut.-Col. and to command, under paragraph 55A Volunteer Regulations.

17th North Middlesex.—Hugh Tiavers Adams, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Middlesex (West London).—The undermentioned Gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Percy Alfred Hopkins, Harry Haines Collet.

The Prince of Wales's Own, 12th Middlesex (Civil Service). 2nd Lieut. E. W. Neales to be Lieut. Albert Ernest Saunders, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Super-numerary).

1st London.—Evelyn Penn Lucas, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (super-numerary).

2nd London.—Capt. and Hon. Major (Instructor of Musketry) F. R. Thompson resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd London.—Robert Fenner, gent., to be Surg.-Lieut. 2nd V.B. Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.).—Henry John Phillips, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Manchester Regt.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—George Benjamin Behrens, Harrison Macdonald Blair, Edward Mark Phillips, Basil George Wolf Milner, and William Bindloss.

3rd V.B. Manchester Regt.—William Hobson Andrew, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.).—Kennard Laurence Wedgwood, Esq., to be Capt.

2nd V.B. Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.).—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. H. Ridge, W. Sydenham, E. T. Hodson.

3rd (Sunderland) V.B. Durham Light Infantry.—Alfred Henry Podd, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. Surg.-Lieut. J. C. Fenwick to be Surg.-Capt.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish).—2nd Lieut. G. C. Ford to be Lieut.

14th Middlesex (Inns of Court).—Lieut. H. Pollock to be Capt.

15th Middlesex.—Frederick John Oxley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

16th Middlesex (London Irish).—Lieut. C. T. Hunt-Helmley to be Capt.

18th Middlesex.—2nd Lieut. H. D. Kimber resigns his commission.

24th Middlesex.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Georgie deoffrey Robinson, Arthur Maxwell.

VOLUNTEER INFANTRY BRIGADES.

Clyde.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. R. Cole-Hamilton, 5th Batn. the Royal Irish Rifles, resigns the appointment of Brigade Major.

Lancashire.—Col. W. de W. R. Thackwell, C.B. (Hon. Major-Gen., retired pay) retires from the command of the Brigade, under para. 111, Volunteer Regulations.

Northern Counties.—Col. C. Eccles (Hon. Major-Gen., retired pay) retires from the command of the Brigade, under para. 111, Volunteer Regulations.

Surrey.—Lieut. H. P. Travers, 3rd V.B. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), is appointed to the command of the Supply Detachment, and is granted the temporary rank of Capt. whilst holding the appointment.

[Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Feb. 28.]

A MEDAL FOR THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to suggest that the authorities should show their appreciation of the loyalty and services of the Colonial troops serving in South Africa by having a medal designed and struck at once, so that each corps, as it re-embarks at the end of the war, may receive them, and so return to their homes in their fighting kit decorated by a grateful mother country. The medal might be issued without name, many medals have been so issued on previous occasions.

Feb. 22.

MODERN WARFARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A discussion arose in the *Spectator* a short time ago on which I venture to ask you to allow me space to say a few words. Mr. Oman laid it down that the two most essential qualities of an army, though rarely found in one and the same, are mobility and solidity. Especially as regards modern warfare, which in a sense only dates from 1793, I would add the quality of missile power. Take the most perfect tactical machine that we know of in history, Napoleon's army, and for its application the familiar instance of Waterloo. There you have the missile power in his numerous artillery, destroying to a large extent the solidity of his opponent, the solidity in the dense columns of his infantry, and solidity and mobility combined in the sweeping serried masses of his

horsemen. It is at least doubtful whether they would not have broken the sorely-shaken centre of the allies, had, say, a division been disposable in answer to his agonised cry for "More infantry!" But the Roman legion combined missile power in its *Principes* and *levis armatura* with solidity coupled with great mobility in its lines (not columns) of *Hastati* and *Triarii*, being, I venture to think, superior to the Phalanx and the French columns (unnecessary with the veteran troops of Waterloo, and not imperative as with the comparatively raw levies in the Peninsula), and superior by reason of this very greater flexibility and lessened exposure to the enemy's missiles. Lake broke the Mahratta power in India by a happy combination of mobility and missile power, two light-horsed guns, called "gallopers," being permanently attached to, and accustomed to keep pace with, each cavalry regiment, while careful to keep the solidity in the shape of British infantry well within call. The whole subject will be found clearly and graphically treated in "Three Military Questions," by the late Sir H. Havelock (1867), where also the formation of the existing trained Reserves and conversion of the whole of the Yeomanry and Mounted Infantry, now being done at the eleventh hour, are strongly advocated. Lastly, I hope Mr. Oman will forgive me if I say that *pace tanti viri* it is only modern firearms that made so much entrenchment necessary, and that in the present struggle we at least seem to be suffering rather from the breach of the principle than its observance.

METFORD BULLET.

The Hon. Secretary of the Imperial War Fund, of which H.M. the Queen is Patron, has forwarded a cheque for £200 to Netley Hospital for the temporary assistance of disabled soldiers on being discharged from the Service by reason of wounds or disease contracted in the South African War. The Imperial War Fund is working in concert with Lloyd's Patriotic Fund in this matter, the latter fund taking over the cases as regards the question of permanent aid. The Imperial War Fund has paid out up to date in connection with South Africa, over £4,000. It has received in subscriptions £3,200, of which £2,100 was received from the Lord Mayor of London, and £500 from the Lord Mayor of Liverpool. It has therefore paid out £800 more than it has received, this excluding the Officer's branch.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Magazines for March:—Pall Mall, Century, Longman's, Macmillan's, Cornhill, Humanitarian, Blackwood, Badminton, Harper's. Books:—Kelley's Hand Book to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes, 1900 (Kelly); The Boer States (Methuen).

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The Chair will be taken by
General Sir HENRY W. NORMAN, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., C.I.E., I.S.C.

By order of the Council,
R. HOLDEN, Lieut.-Colonel, Secretary.

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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 23.
In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1st, 1881, Surgeon Eric Edward Kershaw has been allowed to withdraw from Her Majesty's Naval Service with a gratuity.
Royal Naval Reserve.—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts., viz.:—Alfred John Coad, Orry Andrew de Lissa Cowin (Feb. 17).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 26.
The undermentioned Engrs. have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engr. in Her Majesty's Fleet. Thomas Stapleton Guyer (Jan. 23); George Ernest Wheatley (Feb. 7).

(From Friday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 27.
In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, April 30, 1877, and Feb. 26, 1897, Fleet-Engr. Andrew Spalding has been placed on retired list, at his own request, with permission to assume rank of Insp. of Machinery (Feb. 12). The notice of this officer's retirement, which appeared in the Gazette of Feb. 16, is hereby cancelled.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—Arthur Reginald Maxwell, Claude Leonard, Eyre Muntz, Alexander Allen Cordner, John Reginald Heath Gattay, Charles Burnett Partridge, Edward Tootell, Robert Charles Scafe, Bernard Frederic Trench, Kenneth Edward Lawrance, Tylden Locke, George Llewellyn Parry (Jan. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 28.
Rev. Walter McLeod Tod, M.A., has been appointed Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet. Feb. 28.

Royal Naval Reserve.—In accordance with the regulations of Royal Naval Reserve (Officers):—Lieut. Harry Lewis Wilson has been placed on retired list at his own request (Feb. 5).

Sub-Lieut. Reginald Michell Reynolds to be Lieut. (Feb. 17).

APPOINTMENTN.

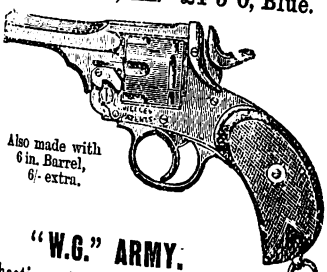
ADMIRALTY, Feb. 24.
Lieutenants.—W. Nunn, lent to R. N. College, for a compass course, commencing (March 5). E. Wigram to Illustrious (Feb. 22). J. L. Wells to Boscawen, temp. (March 1).
Surgeons.—F. M. McDougall to Bodney; J. Roche to Alexandra (March 1).

Arms, Ammunition, &c.

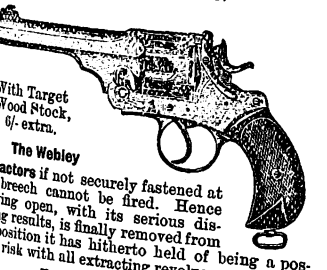
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Assistant-Paymaster.—A. E. Wyllys to Egeria, and recommissioning (Feb. 24).
Assistant-Engineer.—H. Lyon to Sans Pareil (Feb. 24).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 26.
Lieutenants.—W. Browell to Northampton (March 26). G. W. Williams to Severn (March 15). L. G. Preston, to Rosario (1st); B. S. Noake to Rosario (N); D. Campbell, to Rosario, all on commissioning (March 20).

Sub-Lieutenant.—A. C. Cole, to Rodney, for Shel-drake (N) (March 6).

Chaplain.—Rev. J. B. Hall, B.A., to Ocean (Feb. 27).
Surgeon.—J. P. H. Greenhaigh, M.B., lent to Marine Infirmary, Plymouth (Feb. 26).

Assistant-Engineer.—W. J. Ford, to Northampton, temp. (undated).

Probationary Assistant-Engineers.—J. W. Hopkyns; H. F. Russell, to Barfuier (Feb. 24). E. H. T. Messon, to Vivid, for Albion (March 24).

Gunner.—J. Puckey, to Rosario (March 20).
Retired Lieutenant.—R. Carew, to Vernon and Excel-lent, for courses of torpedo and gunnery instruction (commencing Feb. 26).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 27.
Commander.—N. C. Palmer to Minerva (Feb. 26).

Lieutenants.—G. Trewby (as 1st) to Basilisk (March 22). C. W. Beckwith to Basilisk (N) (March 1). A. W. Tomlinson to Basilisk (March 22). A. J. Payne to Resolution; V. G. Gurner to Vivid for Seal in com-mand; C. M. Gibson to Trafalgar (March 1). C. P. Bealy-Pownall to Pembroke for Spitfire in command, H. B. Wilson to Pembroke for Spitfire (Feb. 7). T. S. W. Hannah (R.N.R.) to Excellent and Vernon, addl. for short courses (G and T) (Feb. 24).

Sub-Lieutenant.—N. K. Ranken to Basilisk (March 22).

Engineer.—J. Mountfield lent to R. N. College (Feb. 23).

Assistant Engineers.—P. D. Church lent to High-flyer (Feb. 26). F. B. O'Dogherty lent for service at Admiralty (Feb. 23).

Gunners.—T. Beale to Basilisk (March 22). H. J. Rose to Eclipse for charge of to pedo boats in reserve at Bombay (Feb. 27). G. W. Blackman to Pembroke for Spitfire (Feb. 7). F. G. Worley (acting) to Alexandra for Spanker, Q.D.D. (Feb. 27). E. W. Edmonds (act-ing) to Duke of Wellington for Nymph (undated).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 28.
Lieutenants.—K. Dixon to Boscawen for Dolphin (N). F. W. Harran to Boscawen, for Wanderer (N) (March 15).

Midshipmen.—G. B. Riley, T. C. O. F. Mitford, H. E. Foster-Barham, G. M. E. Rayne, E. J. Hardman-Jones to Boscawen, for Dolphin. E. F. Pitcairn, R. T. W.

Ferrand to Boscawen for Seaflower, G. A. D. Hay, A. T. Muir, P. Whitfield, G. Collinge, M. L. Goldsmith to Boscawen for Wanderer; R. N. Pike, W. L. Dodgson to Nautilus; V. Marryatt, J. L. Cather to Impregnable for Pilot, (March 15). H. H. Stewart, F. G. S. Peill to St. Vincent, for Martin, (March 15).

Fleet Engineer.—R. Hamm to Duke of Wellington for Iris (Feb. 27).

Chief Engineer.—E. A. Short to Vivid for tender Sharpshooter (March 1).

Engineer.—F. D. Thompson to Repulse (Feb. 27).
Chief Gunner.—C. W. Chipp to Daring on commis-sioning (undated).

Gunners.—W. Sledge to Excellent staff (undated); G. E. Lea to Pembroke for Hawk (Feb. 26); E. Pears to Vivid for Apollo; A. Wallace to Sappho; R. Cole to Terpsichore (Feb. 27); W. J. Wallace to Duke of Wellington for Pandora (March 23).

ADMIRALTY, March 1.
Staff-Surgeon.—R. W. Anderson, to Caledonia (March 22).

Surgeons.—F. Bolster, M.B., B.A., to Rosario (March 20); T. E. Honey, M.D., to Basilisk (March 22); E. Haines, to Humber (Feb. 28).

Assist.-Engineer.—F. J. Roskrige, to Pembroke, suppy. temp. (Feb. 17).

Boatswain.—J. W. McCauley, to Devastation, for Cormorant (March 1).

Civil Practitioner.—J. Heffernan, to be Surg. and Agent at Bonmahon (March 1).

ADMIRALTY, Mar. 2).
Commander.—A. T. Stuart, to Benbow, lent tempy. (Feb. 28).

Lieutenants.—B. H. Fanshaw to Pembroke for Blen-heim (N) (Mar. 23); A. R. Jones to Pembroke for Grafton (N) (Mar. 26); J. B. Hancock to Pembroke for Vindictive (Mar. 30); W. E. Allenby to Duke of Wel-lington for Intrepid (N) (Mar. 12); C. H. R. Slingsby to Vivid for Retribution (N) (Mar. 23); G. N. Tomlin to Vivid for Rainbow (Mar. 18).

Sub-Lieutenants.—T. B. Scott to St. Vincent for Martin; H. N. Key to Boscawen for Seaflower; H. L. Boyle to Impregnable for Nautilus; E. L. B. Lockyer to Impregnable for Pilot (Mar. 15).

Surgeons.—F. Bradshaw, B.A., to Bellona (Feb. 28); J. C. Ferguson, B.A., M.B., to Wallaroo addl. (Feb. 28); and on recommencing. Lent Europe for duty on voyage.

Engineers.—G. F. Thomson to Excellent for Daring on coming; L. G. Stephens to Duke of Wellington for Conflict. H. P. Sparks to Duke of Wellington for Teazer, all in lieu of Chief Engineer (undated).
Gunner.—J. Brown (acting) to Defiance, suppy. (Feb. 28).

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

AFTER the capture of Cronje and his force on Majuba Day Lord Roberts moved his invading army a few miles in a north-easterly direction to Oosfontein, with the double object of resting the troops on camping ground more salubrious than the vicinity of Cronje's wrecked laager, and of presenting a front to a strong Boer force concentrating athwart the Modder at Poplar Drift to bar the British advance. On Wednesday he joined battle with the enemy. They held a series of strong entrenched positions on a range of kopjes extending four miles to the north of the river and eleven to the south of it. In three divisions and the Guards' Brigade, with the cavalry, mounted infantry, and horse artillery on the flanks, the British, 45,000 strong, advanced to the attack. The Ninth Division moved on the north side of the river, the Seventh and Sixth on the south. While the infantry held the enemy's front, the Cavalry Division under General French, sweeping round by a wide detour, turned the Boers' left, and cut their line of communication with Bloemfontein. The result was immediate and decisive. At noon the enemy were in full retreat, scattering to north, east, and south, leaving behind them large quantities of forage and tents with one gun, and having the cavalry on their heels in hot pursuit. In the evening the headquarters of the British general were fixed at Poplar Grove, ten miles to the north of Petrusburg, a point on the direct road to the Free State capital and less than fifty miles from it. The apparent ease, due to able generalship, with which this victory was gained, makes one regret that the enemy were enabled to effect their escape, and induces the belief that

the opposition the Burgher forces are capable of offering to an advance on Bloemfontein is less serious than was anticipated. On Thursday two brigades of cavalry, with horse artillery, and the Sixth Division, advanced ten miles on the road to the capital of the Free States.

As the overwhelming invasion of the Free State by Lord Roberts rendered possible the forcing of the Boer lines on the Tugela, by drawing off a portion of Joubert's army to the relief of Cronje, so the seizure of the strong and commanding part of Pieter's Hill on the day of Majuba, actually raised the siege. Surely and rapidly does effect follow cause in a series of well-planned operations, even over a very extended field. On Saturday, the 3rd inst., Sir Redvers Buller set the seal upon his great success when he made his formal entry into Ladysmith at the head of his victorious army. In this pageant the place of honour at the head of the infantry was fittingly accorded to the 1st Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, in consideration of their heavy losses and the conspicuous gallantry which has gained for them and the other Irish regiments the special recognition of the Queen, with the privilege of wearing their national emblem, a recognition and distinction on which we heartily congratulate them. The raising of this memorable siege changed the whole aspect of the situation. At home and in the colonies long pent-up anxieties found immediate relief. With the entry of the Army of Natal into Ladysmith, and the flight of the encircling Boers, the first grand objective of the war was secured. The so-called "entanglement of Ladysmith," that disturbing cause vitiating the whole initial plan of campaign, was removed, and the operating forces set free for the further conduct of the war in closer accordance with the laws of strategy. While we admit the embarrassing influence on the early operations of the investment of Kimberley, and the inconvenience at the time of the diversion of a force for its attempted relief, we cannot but think that it is the siege of Ladysmith that will be recognised, *par excellence*, as the main pivot around which the past and future of the war will have turned. In the past we have seen series or groups of spasmodic actions, dictated by the pressing necessities of the moment, disconnected and isolated, but yet bearing a curious resemblance to each other. Three such groups present themselves. The first falling in Natal commenced October 20, and embraced the actions of Glencoe (or Talana Hill), Elandsplaagte, Rietfontein, and Farquhar's Farm, three successes culminating in the disaster of Nicholson's Nek. The second group took place on the western border and included the desperate encounters of Belmont, Enslin, Modder River, and Magersfontein, again three victories followed by a repulse. Thirdly came the Tugela battles of Sir Redvers Buller, again four actions, Colenso, Spion Kop, Vaalkrantz, and Pieter's Hill, but this time failure and success in the order of their incidence changed places, for three repulses were

succeeded by a victory so complete that the results far surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the British General. On the 28th ult., the day following the battle of Pieter's Hill, General Buller found the further positions that lay between him and Ladysmith clear of the enemy, and on the night of the 1st inst. the formidable Bulwana Mountain was abandoned, no trace of the Boers being left nearer than the top of Van Reenen's Pass.

The battle of Pieter's Hill presents the most perfect instance in the war so far of the combined frontal and flank attack. Its success is all the more striking and valuable as a lesson, since it was the outcome of a series of purely frontal attacks made between the 22nd and the 25th ult. which failed to carry the position, and resulted in heavy loss to the Irish Brigade. While this dauntless brigade, together with Brigadier Norcott's Light Brigade, still clung to the low kopjes they had previously seized along the front of the main position, the Fusilier Brigade of General Barton, with Brigadier Kitchener's Lancashire Brigade, again crossed to north of the Tugela on the morning of the 27th by the new pontoon bridge. A general attack on the Boer left and centre under cover of an overpowering artillery fire followed. Barton's Brigade marching north from the river made the turning movement. Our heavy guns searched the enemy's position from the heights of Monte Christo and Hlangwane south of the river, preparing the way for the turning force, which changing its course from north to west completely enfiladed the trenches of the enemy. By six o'clock two miles of fortified hills, the left and centre of the Pieter's position, were captured, in spite of a desperate and stubborn defence. By this able turning movement, which alone made victory possible, the whole of the entrenched lines north of the Tugela embracing the lofty crests of Doorn Kop in the west, Grobler's Kloof in the centre, and Pieter's Hill in the east, fell at one blow into General Buller's hands, with vast quantities of ammunition, herds, and stores. Numerous tents left standing, and trenches stocked with food and equipment of all sorts, testified to the suddenness and completeness of the enemy's flight. Thus was Ladysmith saved, and thus was vindicated the opinion of those who, in the face of much adverse comment and many amateur lessons in correct strategy, maintained that the existing circumstances rendered the retention of the place imperative. We now have it from the lips of Sir George White himself, as recorded by an able war correspondent, that Ladysmith was the first great objective of the combined Boer armies, and that its capture, of which the enemy never entertained a doubt, was to be the signal for a general rising of the Natal Dutch. He considered that had he evacuated it to hold the Tugela, he would have been turned by superior forces, and Pietermaritzburg, not Ladysmith, would have become the scene of his defence and struggle.

This is the view we have always taken of the situation. As far back as December 16 last we ventured to express our opinion that, notwithstanding the absurd contentions of foreign critics, Sir George White was right in all the circumstances in the action he had taken. The bulk of Sir Redvers Buller's army now lies encamped on the hills lately held by Joubert's forces north of Ladysmith, while the road to Van Reenen's Pass is being searched by a mounted column. The country round is clear of the enemy, who are supposed to have taken up a fresh position on the Biggarsberg range, twenty miles to the north.

Distinct progress has lately been made in northern Cape Colony, and the enemy are being steadily pushed back into the Free State. General Clements has advanced to the Orange River, and occupies Norval's Pont. General Brabant's recent successes have led to the evacuation of Stormberg and Burghersdorp, and the latter town was occupied by General Gatacre on Tuesday. Mafeking was subjected to a fresh attack on the 16th ult., which was repulsed with loss. Later news of the 18th shows that the garrison is now enduring serious privations. Colonel Plumer on the 25th occupied Crocodile Pools, the Boers having gone south towards Lobatsi. The relieving column was then within eighty miles of Mafeking. In Zululand the scouts have been again active, having crossed the Transvaal border from Melmoth and engaged with success a commando of the enemy. Viewed as a whole the military situation is highly satisfactory. One thing alone is there to cause any disquietude, and that is the undoubted spread of rebellion in certain of the western districts of Cape Colony. The prompt and energetic action needed for the suppression of this dangerous movement will, we have no doubt, be at once applied.

THE INVASION OF THE REPUBLICS.

"EVERY day," said the leading journal last Saturday, "brings fresh evidence of the value of sound strategy, though our just satisfaction at the results is tempered with sorrow for the loss of thousands of brave men sacrificed in pursuance of strategy radically unsound." To attempt to obscure the value of Lord Roberts's service is the last thing that the most devoted partisan of General Buller or of Lord Methuen would desire any friend of theirs to do. What was possible in February could not have been attempted, we honestly believe, at the end of October or in mid-November. Kimberley has been relieved from an investment of no very great astringency, and Ladysmith has been delivered from the pressure of an army which made but one strenuous attempt to carry the position by assault. Natal is now clear of the levies which invaded the colony, Cronje has capitulated with a small body of the burgher army which had been resisting the advance of Lord Methuen's force on the Modder. Stormberg has received General Gatacre once more, this time with open arms, and Colesberg, which had a vacillating existence, now British and now Boer, has for the time become, and, we feel assured, in permanency, a fixed possession of Her Majesty as paramount Sovereign and Suzerain of British South Africa. The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief is resting, and probably will remain for a few days more to make his preparations for another attack upon the Boer Army. It is not necessary, we think, to accompany this happy change in the campaign which commenced so disastrously with comments which appear to

us to be unjust. The results may be due to causes which did not exist at the time of the change to which recent successes are ascribed. Sir George White has given expression to his views of the pressure put upon him in the disposition of the troops under his command. We have not, as yet, had any disclosure of the reasons which led Sir Redvers Buller to persist in his determination to release the garrison of Ladysmith. The Government at home declared he was quite his own master. It may be that he was acting on his own judgment. It might be asked by a candid critic why Generals should be blamed for a policy which assuredly they could not have put in force when the burghers were pouring down the passes of the Drakensberg. Buller, Methuen, Gatacre would have been bold, indeed, had they dared to adventure an army, which had neither artillery, cavalry, or transport, in the veldt in a wild endeavour to pounce upon Bloemfontein, and to carry the capital of the Transvaal, with hundreds of miles from bases of supply. "People talk," says the *Times*, "of General Buller relieving Ladysmith, but as a matter of fact it was Lord Roberts who relieved General Buller and Ladysmith together." But General Buller, when he was called upon to clear Natal of the enemy, had not the means of doing what Lord Roberts did, any more than Sir George White, when he fell back on Ladysmith, could have marched to the Boer capitals.

Army Notes.

The Queen has surpassed herself! For sixty years she has been one of the main factors in the growth of the Empire, the only constitutional link left between the Colonies and the Mother Country. Never since time was has a Sovereign Lady called forth such passionate devotion from men who have never seen her face. The only discordant note came from Ireland's political representatives, though, at the same time, Irish soldiers were winning the admiration of the world at the front. Such a contrast could not fail to strike a Sovereign, who is also a woman, with that sound judgment, exquisite tact, and unselfish devotion to duty, which have made her the mother of her people. She is endeavouring to tune the Irish harp into harmony with the Imperial lay. That, at her advanced age, she should, at her own free will, announce her intention of visiting Ireland, will touch the Irish heart as a generation of good government never could. The new Army Order, permitting men of all ranks in the Irish Regiments to wear a sprig of shamrock on St. Patrick's Day in memory of the gallantry displayed by Irish soldiers on the battlefields of South Africa, is equally tactful. Hitherto for an Irish soldier to display his country's emblem on the day of his country's patron saint has been regarded as a breach of discipline. Both the new Army Order and the Queen's desire to visit Ireland are complimentary to Ireland in a fashion whose subtlety leaves no room for carping.

The meeting of Service members which was held in one of the Committee-rooms of the House of Commons on Thursday, may be fraught with important results in the future. The Committee had under consideration a draft letter from Lieut.-Colonel Welby dealing with the question of Army reform. This letter has been referred to a sub-committee of five members in the hope, we understand, that there may be evolved from it some definite scheme of Army reform, which Service members may unite in pressing upon the Government. Colonel Welby's draft letter lays it down that to ensure the defence of this country and the safety of the Empire it will be necessary, when the war is ended, to remove by a thorough reform of our military system the defects which the war has disclosed. The lines which this reform should take is indicated in some detail. The field Army, maintained in readi-

ness for an immediate call, whatever its numbers may be, must in organisation, preparation, armament, and training be the equal of a force of the same numbers any other nation can place in the field. The auxiliary forces, maintained for home defence and emergency, must in addition to the troops required for garrisoning our coaling stations, seaports, and defences provide an organised force equivalent at least to three foreign army corps, duly proportioned in all arms, especially in artillery, and provided with cadres of transport, ammunition, trains and services, ready to be filled up in time of need, to complete the force and render it mobile in the field. The draft letter which has been referred to the sub-committee further suggests that in the re-apportionment of work amongst the members of the Consultative Council of the Secretary of State for War the duties of administration should be distinctly separated from all duties whereby the executive is directed or carried into effect; that the Commander-in-Chief should be relieved from supervision of the military administrative departments of the War Office, and be responsible to the Secretary of State for the executive and for the preparation of the Army for war; and that in the consideration of policy or greater matters affecting the executive, general officers employed in carrying the executive into effect should be summoned into council. It is urged, moreover, that the selection, training, and supervision of staff officers should be systematised and placed in charge of a general officer of high rank who would be responsible for the efficiency of the staff as a whole. In conclusion the letter states that the promotion of all regimental and departmental officers should be on the recommendation of the Army Board, with the advice of those under whose command the officer is serving. Some of these proposals are, of course, very controversial, and the scheme will probably emerge from the Committee to which it has been referred in a greatly altered condition. Still, Colonel Welby has laid down a good basis upon which reformers at the House may go to work, and he will have done his colleagues an excellent service if, as a result, the Service Members' Committee decide on a definite programme which they may press on the Government.

The House of Lords, it seems, is to have its Committee of Service Members as well as the House of Commons. As a result of negotiations which have been going on a Committee has been formed, having for its object the advancement of the interests of the Navy, Army, and Auxiliary forces. The Duke of Bedford has consented to act as chairman, and Lord Blythwood will be the hon. secretary. The attempt which is to be made to secure concerted action on the part of those who take an interest in naval and military matters in the House of Lords will be watched with interest. The Committee will not have the same scope in the Upper Chamber for airing its views as obtains in the Lower House. But though their lordships have no controlling voice in the voting of money for the Army and Navy, it is not difficult to inaugurate a debate in the "Gilded Chamber." As some of the members of the Committee are understood to hold strong views with regard to the Government's latest military proposals, it should not be long before this fact is taken advantage of.

Mr. Wyndham, we are glad to hear, is now on the high road to recovery. The Under-Secretary for War has been absent from Westminster for quite a number of days. It is hoped, however, that he will be sufficiently recovered to take up his Parliamentary duties on Monday, when the Army Estimates are down for discussion. There is no truth in the report that Mr. Wyndham's health has broken down as a consequence of over-work. The Under-Secretary has undoubtedly had a very busy time of it since the war broke out, but he has stood the strain well. He has simply been suffering from loss of voice consequent upon a slight affection of the throat.

We have been told, with a great show of authority, that the High Commissioner and Governor of Natal were responsible for "the entanglement of Ladysmith," that they urged political considerations on Sir George White until he allowed his military judgment to be overruled. According to Mr. Winston Churchill's interview with the hero of Ladysmith, this was

not the case. He occupied Ladysmith because, in his opinion, it was the only thing to be done, and there is little doubt that history will justify him. No one knew better than he that to have attempted to hold the line of the Tugela with the force at his command was to court disaster. The enemy were in overwhelming numbers, mobile, and aided by the disloyal Dutch. The colony was not prepared for invasion, for there was not a single gun of position on the western border. Ladysmith, as a railway centre, and as an Imperial dépôt, was regarded by the Boers as a place of importance. Therefore, in occupying it Sir George White obeyed the sound military axiom of doing what the enemy least desired. When the history of the war comes to be written it will be seen that the futile efforts of the Boers to take Mafeking, Kimberley, and Ladysmith, served our purpose better than the early strategy of our generals in the field. Sir George White recognises this, perhaps, more clearly than his critics at home, when he says that the occupation of Ladysmith saved Natal from being ravaged, and Maritzburg from investment. The Boers were kept in front of Ladysmith, whereas they might have overrun the whole colony. That their anxiety to take the town destroyed their plan of campaign is admitted even by themselves. It caused them to make the disastrous attack on Wagon Hill, of January 6. It held them in Natal when they should have been hurrying to the relief of General Cronje. No doubt the investment of Ladysmith was responsible for the division of our forces, and consequent weakness, but, on the whole it has done more harm to the Boers than it has done to us.

The Home Government has requested the Australasian colonies to raise a Bushmen's Corps, 2,000 strong. Nothing more clearly marks the strides we have taken towards Imperial unity since the outbreak of the war. Six months ago colonial aid was accepted with an indulgent smile; three months later it was accepted with condescension; last week, for the first time in our history, it was asked. That the colonies will respond with enthusiasm there is not the slightest doubt. From the purely military point of view, also, the wording of Mr. Chamberlain's telegram is significant, for the new corps is to be raised for service "outside the limits of the Cape Colony and Natal." Apparently the Government anticipate guerilla warfare, or the condition would have been unnecessary. In the remoter districts of the Transvaal, especially the Zoutpansberg, bordering on Rhodesia, small bodies of the enemy may hold out for months. That the confidence of the main army will stand repeated shocks of defeat is not at all likely. Therefore the Australasians are to be employed, not only as soldiers, but as policemen, for the duties of which their training fits them admirably. When the first corps was being raised to send to the front its soldierly qualities were doubted. As a mounted police force its efficiency is unquestioned. The eye and ear of a bushman are as keen as those of a Boer. He is accustomed to ride enormous distances over just such a country as the Transvaal, and in just such a climate. He is able to find his way anywhere without the aid of a map, and to act on his own responsibility. The difficulties of transport are nothing to him. Loneliness is a familiar condition of his life. Hardship and danger he faces often enough to develop his powers of endurance. In truth, he will find the conditions of existence in the Transvaal easier than they are in the Australian bush. So that if the war drags on in guerilla fighting the bushman is the man of all others to bring it to an end.

It surely is time that the public were placed in possession of the despatches of Sir William Gatacre dealing with the disastrous action at Stormberg and those of Lord Methuen on the subject of his equally unfortunate operations at Magersfontein. These actions were fought on Dec. 10 and 11, just three months ago. Is it to be supposed that the despatches have not yet reached England? If so, there has been a great irregularity; and if they have, their non-appearance would seem to be a rather unaccountable omission. The failure of the War Office to issue the documents is naturally creating a good deal of comment. It has never yet been clearly explained how two companies of the 2nd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers

were taken prisoners at Colenso on Dec. 15. These are all matters of such general interest that it is difficult to understand the reasons which actuate the authorities in withholding information which is eagerly awaited by those who are endeavouring to follow the course of the campaign. We trust, therefore, that steps may be taken to produce the despatches on an early date.

The foreign Service papers, which have so long been denouncing our methods in South Africa, have not very much to say about our successes, though they fully recognise their almost decisive character. The *France Militaire*, chronicling in one column "A British Defeat," is constrained to admit in the next that Cronje's position when it wrote was absolutely desperate. The same paper deals at some length with the military lessons to be drawn, chiefly depending upon German authorities. It appears that Captain Fritz Hoenig, to whose recent discussion of the war in the *North American Review* we have referred, has been passing unfavourable judgments upon our gunners. The guns, he says, should be in the right place at the right time, and should be served well, and in these matters he thinks we have not been efficient, attributing the want to our system of training and to the instruction given to the men. It does not appear that Captain Hoenig is well informed as to what our gunners have actually been doing in South Africa. On the whole he does not seem to have a very high opinion of the value of guns, which he believes have proved rather disappointing on the whole. Major Albrecht, the captured German gunner, wrote a letter on December 17 to the *Anhaltsche Staatsanzeiger*, in which he made the remark that the artillery upon the defensive had no very brilliant role, and that in the attack its effect had been over-estimated. The guns make a great noise, and may have a considerable moral effect, but they are not decisive, and the result is achieved by the actual combat of infantry or cavalry. "In ten minutes the result of the battles of Colenso and Magersfontein was decided; in five minutes Buller lost his guns," therefore, says Major Albrecht, "the victory falls to efficient rifle-fire, and by no means to the long-range work of artillery."

The *Progres Militaire* records our success without special comment, remarking that the Boers are withdrawing their forces to find a better position to resist the invader. The first act of the war seems to have been played in two scenes—the victorious but partial occupation of Natal by the Transvaal and Free State Boers, and the complete repulse of the enemy's forces by the British, "who have cleverly replaced an expectant defensive by a bold offensive policy." For the rest, the *Progres* is content to reproduce the despatches.

The *Militar-Wochenblatt* discusses at some length, and with approval, the strategy of Lord Roberts, though its article was written before that strategy had attained its full effect. The German organ was "afraid" that the movement made by General MacDonald to Koodoosberg had attracted Cronje's attention too much to his right flank, and that he rather overlooked the great danger that threatened his communications. The *Wochenblatt* devotes a great deal of attention to the operations on the Tugela, which had not, as it wrote, resulted in the relief of Ladysmith, and has many hard things to say as to the way in which the troops were handled. Sir Redvers Buller was not guided by the German maxim "Erst wagen, dann wagen." His knowledge of the country, whether proceeding from defective maps or from insufficient intelligence, was inadequate, and, at Spion Kop, the details of the operation were not properly co-ordinated. Similar considerations are offered in regard to the attack on Vaal Krantz, and the *Wochenblatt* was of the opinion that our various retirements were the least part of the evil, for that great dangers attended our position on the river, our communications being open to attack. At the same time the *Wochenblatt* suggests that Sir Redvers Buller's assault may have been dictated by the idea of retaining the Boers outside Ladysmith while Lord Roberts's operations were being prepared on the other side, but it remarks that he paid very dearly for his success in this matter.

We confess that we do not at all like that part of the Government proposals which comes under the head of Royal Reserve Battalions. To offer old soldiers a grant of £22 to return to the colours for twelve months seems rather an extravagant way of augmenting the Army. It will take fully three months before it can reasonably be expected that the units thus to be raised will be effective; nine months afterwards they will presumably be disbanded. Having regard to the liberal terms offered, the men will, of course, be forthcoming, but this feature of the scheme is admittedly only a makeshift, and makeshifts are always objectionable. The fact that such an idea for raising men has had to be suggested shows at once how little the Militia is appreciated and understood at the present time at the War Office, for these 45,000 men could all have been obtained for £5 a head at the outside, and for six years at least, if the advice of the Militia officers had been called for. It is a detail of the Government scheme which the Service Members, we are glad to learn, are not losing sight of. We trust, nay, believe, that in the end good will result from this departure. This certainly will be the case if the members of the Service Members' Committee are true to themselves. It is for them now to accept the proposals of the Government in a proper spirit. They can only be viewed as experiments. The value of these experiments will depend, of course, upon the manner in which they are carried out. That they will cost a considerable sum of money goes without saying, but makeshift expedients invariably do. The general scheme for the reorganisation and augmentation of the Army has still to be drawn up, and for all we know the formation of reserve battalions may have been decided upon as a means to an end. At any rate we trust so, as the expenditure on other grounds would appear scarcely to have been justified. It is hoped that it will add some 45,000 men to the strength of our available forces, but the very cost of them ought to convince any reasonable man that there is something radically wrong in the military affairs of the nation. If our Army were equal to the wants of our Empire, such extravagance would be unnecessary. However, we are satisfied to wait the outcome of events, feeling confident that Parliament, having had its eyes opened, will not rest satisfied when the war is over until the affairs of the Army are placed on a sounder and more practical basis. We could have no stronger proof of the absolute rottenness of the existing system than the fact that there is at present no Militia officer at the headquarters staff to act as adviser to the Minister for War. Had there been, the Royal Reserve Battalions would scarcely have been suggested, we venture to think.

The initial steps have been taken for raising the new Line Battalions. Majors the Hon. C. Lambton, D.S.O., and G.T.L. Armstrong are promoted to the command of the new 3rd and 4th Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers; Majors P. Schletter and D'O. C. Grattan, of the 3rd and 4th Batns. King's (Liverpool) Regiment; Brevet-Lieut. Colonel G. W. H. Pain, of the 3rd Batn. Wiltshire Regiment; Major E. V. Bellers, of the 3rd Batn. Middlesex Regiment; Major J. P. Gethin, of the 3rd Batn. Manchester Regiment; and Major B. E. Hawkes, of the 3rd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers; whilst three special selections are made: Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Simpson, 1st Batn. Lincolnshire Regiment, being promoted to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 4th Batn. Middlesex Regiment; Major L. L. Steele, 1st Batn. Wiltshire Regiment, to that of the 4th Batn. Manchester Regiment; and Major R. S. H. Moody, 1st. Batn. of the Buffs, to that of the 4th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers. It will be seen that the War Office is losing no time in bringing the new units into existence. Other appointments will be made in due course. In making these, advantage will be taken of the opportunity for giving promotion to officers of other regiments whose progress has been retarded. The new 4th Batns. of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Royal Fusiliers and Lancashire Fusiliers, sanctioned in 1898, are also being raised. Major H. E. Irwin has been selected for the command of the 4th Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Major F. C. Annesley for that of the 4th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, and Major

F. Hammersley for that of the 4th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers. The formation of fifteen battalions will naturally have the effect of helping on promotion all round for the next few years.

It is to be regretted that Lord Lansdowne's new proposals for augmenting the mobile artillery of the Army do not include the provision of some heavy field batteries. The proposal to re-arm the Volunteer position batteries with 4.7 quick-firing guns will not meet the case, which seems to have been made out for taking a proportion of heavy batteries into the field to act side by side with the lighter batteries of horse and field artillery. Something more advanced is now required than the primitive methods adopted in Natal for carrying the Naval guns packed on waggons drawn by oxen. The necessity for having a certain number of permanent heavy batteries specially equipped and horsed so as to ensure a maximum amount of mobility would seem to be one of the lessons taught by General Buller's battles on the Tugela. The difficulty under the present War Office organisation is to know to whom to look for initiating improvements in artillery equipment, seeing that there is now no Deputy-Adjutant-General for Artillery, and the Commander-in-Chief and other heads of the War Office, even if they are artillery officers, have no time to devote to technical questions of this nature.

All interested in the subject of military maps would do well to read the lecture delivered by Colonel Sir Thomas Holdich, R.E., at the Royal United Service Institution on Wednesday. Sir Thomas was for years employed on survey work in India, and has only just retired. He is in favour of the plane table, which, he contends, is a much more practical instrument for rough surveys than the prismatic compass or the theodolite. The work done in India under the head of survey has been stupendous; but, as the lecturer on Wednesday made clear, under the Indian system large tracts of country can be properly "mapped" in the course of a few months, whereas the Ordnance Survey would take years to do the same work. It would be done more perfectly, of course, by the Ordnance Survey Staff, but that is not all that is required. Had the Indian system been in operation in South Africa our Generals and Staff Officers would not have laboured under some at least of the disadvantages which they have done—disadvantages that are not at once apparent to home critics, but which have had much to do with the failure of plans of campaign, nevertheless, as Sir William Gatacre learnt to his cost in his attack on the Boer position at Stormberg.

An Army Order was issued on Tuesday, intimating that "Her Majesty the Queen is pleased to order that in future, upon St. Patrick's Day, all ranks in Her Majesty's Irish regiments shall wear, as a distinction, a sprig of shamrock in their headdress, to commemorate the gallantry of her Irish soldiers during the recent battles in South Africa."

Mr. T. G. Bowles put a question to the Under-Secretary of State for War, on Tuesday evening which was "satirical like." He desired to know on what dates Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, General French, Lord Dundonald, and Major-Gen. Hector MacDonald passed from the Staff College. Evidently Mr. Bowles does not quite believe in the Staff College training. Now, no graduate of the College would desire it to be supposed that generals are made at Camberley. What the Staff College aims at is to fit officers for the duties of the Staff. This it does. Their curriculum of study might hitherto have been of the most practical kind; but it has to be remembered that the small wars in which our Army has been engaged of late years have not done much to help the College, for there have been few deductions to be drawn from them. In South Africa our Army is gaining experience of a most useful kind, and it may reasonably be expected that the lessons of our present campaign will be taken to heart. If they are, it will tend greatly to assist our military authorities in reforming the Staff College, as other departments of the Army will doubtless be reformed as a natural consequence of the first big war in which British troops have played a part for close on forty-five years.

Having contended many times that the training of the Staff College was open to objection, we are now disposed to question this contention of those who complain that it has not produced all the good that has been expected of it. Generals, it has been said, truthfully, are born not made. So, too, are staff officers. It was on these grounds that a decision was come to some years ago to provide a list of officers who had been noted for special fitness for staff service in the performance of staff duties in the field. Those in this category have most of them done remarkably well afterwards in any positions in which they have been tried. The Staff College, however, has its uses, and to argue that the money spent upon it is wasted would be as much as to say that the study of their profession by officers is a thing to be discouraged, and there are few, we believe, who would care to go so far. It will be well for Mr. Bowles and those who think with him to await the outcome of the Boer War. They will find then, no doubt, that the Staff College will rise to the occasion, and institute changes in its system which many of the best-known graduates have long thought to be necessary. Our duty for the moment is to watch and wait.

The Counties Volunteer Development Association is a body to be encouraged despite the length of its name. Its object, as defined at the Westminster Guildhall on Tuesday, when the Association had its birth, is to secure the proper development and equipment of the Volunteer force by such means, whether out of national or other funds, as may be from time to time determined, and to press upon Parliament and the Government the adoption of such measures as may ensure the absolute efficiency of the Volunteer force so as to enable them to promptly take their place beside the regular and militia forces in time of emergency. The movement has support of forty-four County Councils, and judging from the fact that several members of both Houses of Parliament were present at its inauguration on Tuesday of a good many influential persons besides. The Earl of Dartmouth was appointed chairman, and Sir A. Acland Hood vice-chairman, and it was decided to press on the Government the necessity of amending the Military Lands Act in order to invest County Councils with compulsory powers to acquire ranges, ground for drill halls, and the like.

THE RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are many officers on the Reserve List most anxious for employment. May I ask in your columns why their services are not made use of by the War Office? By giving them employment it would enable officers of the Regulars now holding appointments on the staff, Volunteer adjutancies, &c., in England, to rejoin their battalions in South Africa, where the casualties have been considerable, and experienced men, not boys, are absolutely required.

March 1, 1900.

AN OFFICER.

A Royal Warrant was promulgated by the Secretary for War, which states that, it being deemed expedient to make provision for the grant of gratuities at a higher rate to soldiers awarded medals for distinguished conduct in the field, the Queen has ordered that such soldiers shall, on discharge or transfer to the Reserve, receive a gratuity of £20 if not granted an extra pension under Article 1,166 or an annuity under Article 1,251 of the Royal Warrant for the pay and non-effective pay of the Army.

The following gentlemen have consented to become Vice-Presidents of the Navy League:—Rear-Adm. H. H. Beamish, C.B., Gen. Right. Hon. Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B., Major-Gen. H. G. Degacher, C.B., Adm. Sir George Elliott, G.C.B., Rear-Adm. A. D. Fanshawe, Lieut.-Gen. G. W. Forbes, R.M., Gen. Sir W. A. Gibb, K.C.B., Sir Roger Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Hills-Johnes, V.O., G.C.B.R.A., Adm. Sir John Ommanney Hopkins, K.C.B., Rear-Adm. Charles Johnstone, Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird, Rear-Adm. Marcus Lowther, Sir Lewis McIvor, Bart., M.P., Rear-Adm. H. M. Miller, Adm. Sir H. F. Nicholson, K.C.B., Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., L.L.D., Right Hon. the Earl of Wharncliffe, Robert Yerburch, Esq., M.P.

Order promulgated in the District Orders at Aldershot:—"As the welfare of the patients in hospital is in a great measure dependent on the class of men detailed for duty as orderlies thereto, the General Commanding desires that the greatest discrimination should be exercised in the selection of these men, and only those of good character, and who can read and write, are to be employed on this important duty."

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, March 3.

The relieving force, headed by Sir Redvers Buller, marched through Ladysmith to-day. The streets were lined by the garrison, and there was a great display of Union Jacks. Sir George White and his staff stood in front of the Town Hall as the force marched past. Sir Redvers Buller halted and exchanged greetings with the defender of Ladysmith. The column was headed by the Fusilier Brigade, the 2nd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers leading the way, followed by the 2nd Batn. Royal Irish, 1st Batn. Royal Welsh, and 2nd Batn. Scottish.

Gen. Buller issued a general order in regard to the relief of Ladysmith, saying:—

"Two forces have, during the last few months, striven with conspicuous gallantry and splendid determination to maintain the honour of their Queen and country. The Ladysmith garrison, during four months, held its position against every attack with complete success, and endured many privations with admirable fortitude. The relieving force had to force its way through an unknown country, across an unfordable river, over almost inaccessible heights, in face of a fully-prepared, well-armed, and tenacious enemy. By the exhibition of the truest courage, the courage that burns steadily, besides flashing brilliantly, the force accomplished its object and added a glorious page to the history of the British Empire. Ladysmith has been successfully held and relieved. Sailors and soldiers, colonial and homeborn, have done this, united by one desire, inspired by one patriotism."

In conclusion, Gen. Buller congratulated both forces on the martial qualities which they had displayed, thanked them for their determined efforts, and expressed sincere sympathy with the relatives and friends of their gallant comrades who had fallen.

Sunday, March 4.

Lord Roberts, in a despatch from Osfontein, dated yesterday morning, reported the departure of the Boer prisoners from Modder River, and mentioned that Gen. Cronje and Comdt. Wolmarans had expressed their acknowledgment of the kind treatment they and their men had received.

Monday, March 5.

Stormberg was reoccupied to-day. Gen. Gatacre informed Lord Roberts yesterday that the number of Boers occupying that place had been of late daily reduced. Early that morning it was found that the Boers had entirely evacuated the place, taking with them all their guns. Later in the morning Gen. Gatacre entered the town unopposed. The possession of Stormberg put Gatacre in railway communication with Gen. Clements at Colesberg. The Boers had partially wrecked the railway between the two places, but it is being rapidly repaired.

Brig.-Gen. Brabant gained a complete victory over the Boers this morning at Labuschaghes Nek, about six miles from Dordrecht. His force consisted of about 1,800 men, made up of Colonials, with a small leaven of Regulars. He moved from Dordrecht on Saturday, and having secured a strong position which the Boers had temporarily vacated, thoroughly reconnoitred the surrounding country during Sunday, and the enemy returning to the hill, they were met with a heavy fire; a stiff engagement ensued, in which our artillery did excellent work. After a day's fighting the enemy beat a retreat, leaving many dead on the field. Gen. Brabant reports that all ranks on our side fought splendidly.

Sir Redvers Buller reported that Natal was practically clear of the enemy, and that he could not hear of any formed body anywhere. The Boers left behind some ambulances full of their sick and wounded, the mules having been taken away for transport purposes.

Tuesday, March 6.

Lord Roberts telegraphed during the morning that Gen. Gatacre occupied Stormberg yesterday, and that Gen. Clements was at Joubert's Siding, one station beyond Colesberg. Scouting parties which had pushed forward towards Norval's Pont had found the enemy still occupying the hills on the south side of the Orange River, both the bridges being intact. Railway communication between Colesberg and Cape Town had been reopened.

Wednesday, March 7.

Lord Roberts achieved another signal success by routing the Boer forces which had collected in extensive and strongly-entrenched positions a few miles east of Osfontein. The first intimation of the victory was contained in a despatch from Lord Roberts dated from Osfontein at 4.30 p.m., saying that the operations of the day promised to be a great success. The enemy occupied a position extending four miles north and 11 miles south of the Modder. Lord Roberts placed one infantry division on the north bank and two more, with the cavalry division, on the south bank. The cavalry succeeded in turning the enemy's left flank, opening the road for the 6th Division, which advanced without for some time being obliged to fire a shot. The enemy took to flight towards the north and east, being closely followed by the cavalry, horse artillery, and mounted infantry, under Gen. French, while the 8th

[March 10]

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C.M.G., late Inniskilling Dragoons; H. P. T. Fisher, A.S.C.; and N. O. Thynne, late King's Royal Rifles; Lieut. G. A. Burgoyne, 3rd Dragoon Guards, &c.

Mr. Frederick Treves, F.R.C.S., consulting surgeon with the Forces, in a letter to the *British Medical Journal*, from Spearman's Camp, on the Tugela, Feb. 7, 1900, writes:—"I am sorry to say that Major-General Woodgate is not progressing favourably, and is indeed losing strength. I had to remove the damaged eye. The General is free from pain, but is seldom really conscious, though he recognises his friends and answers a few questions."

Colonel J. H. Yule, invalided from Ladysmith just before the siege, has arrived at Cimiez with Mrs. Yule. He is still in bad health, but rest and change of air had produced a good effect.

Colonel J. E. Blundell, C.B., half-pay, late of the Hampshire Regiment, will be placed on the retired list on Monday next, on attaining the age limit. His last employment was as A.A.G., Madras, 1882-87.

Colonel A. A. Garstin, commanding the 5-68th Regimental District, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been selected for special service in South Africa.

Colonel C. S. Gordon, half pay, late 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed to the command of the 5th—68th Regimental District, Newcastle-on-Tyne, vice Colonel Garston, proceeding to South Africa.

Lieut-Colonel H. Finn, half-pay, late 21st Lancers, has been appointed Commandant of the Local Forces, Queensland, with the rank of Colonel, vice Colonel H. Gunter, whose five years are about to expire.

Lieut.-Colonel H. U. C. Walker, R.A., Professor of Artillery, Staff College, has been appointed Chief Instructor, School of Gunnery.

Major C. C. Douglas, Reserve of Officers (late Scottish Rifles), has been appointed D.A.A.G., Southern District.

Major L. Dundas, D.S.O., late of the King's Regiment, Deputy Governor of Portland Prison, has been appointed Governor of Maidstone Prison.

In honour of Lord Roberts, and in sympathy with him on the loss of his only son, the residents of Hampton placed on Wednesday numerous wreaths on the grave in Hampton Churchyard of his mother, Lady Roberts, who died at Hampton Court Palace on March 7, 1882, aged eighty-three.

Major R. P. M. Syngé, Reserve of Officers (late Highland Light Infantry), has taken up duty with the Provisional Battalion at Shorncliffe.

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Three of the eight battalions of the Royal Reserve Battalions came into being yesterday at Aldershot. No. 2 Batn. Badajos Barracks—Major. J. Griffiths, commanding division; Capt. C. Randolph, adjutant; J. J. O'Neill, quartermaster; and Major F. Kenyon-Slaney and Capt. C. Hervey-Bathurst and F. Ford-Mellor. No. 8 Batn., Barossa Barracks—Col. Cafe, commanding; Capt. H. Cardew, adjutant; Majors A. Hemmell, C. Mansell, W. Standish, and F. Fraser. No. 3 Batn. Inkerman Barracks, Woking—Col. T. Spurgin, commanding; Capt. J. Silver Miorne, adjutant; Capt. C. J. Fitzpatrick, quartermaster; and Majors F. Geldard and C. Orman and Capt. W. Pain and R. Mounsey Heysham.

MISS HICHENS. Cert. Med. Rubber and Hospital-Trained Nurse, VISITS PATIENTS mornings, RECEIVES from 1 to 6 p.m., or by appointment.—(First Flat), 5, Vernon Place, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died).

GEN. BULLER'S FORCE.

OFFICERS on Feb. 22, 23, 24, and 27:—

Staff.—Wounded: Maj.-Gen. Barton.

61st Battery R.F.A.—2nd Lieut. J. H. C. King wounded Feb. 24.

2nd Royal West Surrey Regt.—Lieut. B. H. Hastie killed Feb. 23. Capt. H. Warden wounded Feb. 24.

2nd Royal Lancaster Regt.—Wounded: Capt. G. L. Palmes, Lieut. E. A. Vaughan, 2nd Lieut. C. W. Grover.

1st Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Killed: Lieut. H. L. Mourilyan.

2nd Royal Fusiliers.—Wounded: Lieut. H. B. Macartney.

2nd Devon Regt.—Capt. P. W. W. Vigors wounded Feb. 27.

2nd West Yorkshire Regt.—Wounded: Capt. C. Mansel Jones, Capt. C. C. B. Tew, Lieut. L. H. Spry, Lieut. M. Boyall.

2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Killed: Brevet-Major V. Lewis, Capt. H. S. Sykes, 2nd Lieut. F. J. T. U. Simpson. Wounded: Lieut.-Col. E. E. Carr, Capt. C. A. Hull, Capt. E. E. Blaine, Lieut. C. H. I. Jackson, 2nd Lieut. H. C. Fraser, 2nd Lieut. F. R. W. Metaxa wounded Feb. 27.

1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Wounded: 2nd Lieut. G. R. V. Steward.

2nd East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. C. H. Hinton killed Feb. 23. 2nd Lieut. S. D. Brancker wounded Feb. 27.

1st South Lancashire Regt.—Killed: Lieut.-Col. W. McCarthy O'Leary. Wounded: Major T. Lamb.

2nd Derbyshire Regt.—Wounded: Lieut. H. S. Pennell, V.C.

2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Killed: 2nd Lieut. C. J. Daly. Wounded: Major F. Hill, Lieut. A. G. Knockner, 2nd Lieut. A. Hamilton, 2nd Lieut. V. H. Kavanagh, Lieut. F. A. M. Welsh.

2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Wounded: Lieut. J. M. Hastard, 2nd Lieut. De B. Bradford.

1st Leinster Regt.—Lieut. L. R. G. Bell, slightly wounded.

1st Rifle Brigade.—Wounded: Capt. and Adj. S. C. Long, 2nd Lieut. J. L. Buxton.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieut. H. B. Onraet killed Feb. 27.

Casualties among non-commissioned officers and men, Feb. 14—27:—

1st Royal Dragoons.—Wounded: 3313 Corpl. B. Harman.

13th Hussars.—Wounded: 3698 J. Pike.

7th Battery R.F.A.—Wounded: 9900 Sergt. C. S. Davies, 22955 J. C. Sheridan, 29479 H. Fisher, 82662 J. Woolley.

19th Battery R.F.A.—Wounded: 74707 C. Scott.

28th Battery R.F.A.—Wounded: 71971 H. Longhurst, 58069 Sergt. J. Russell, 70842 G. Hall, 95773 R. McAllister, 8326 G. Arundel, 78452 H. E. Pepperell.

61st Battery R.F.A.—Killed: 77377 J. Fisher, 18953 T. Humphreys. Wounded:—78952 Sgt. E. Wilson, 2055 J. Hurley, 82639 O. Haines, 18072 Acting Bomb. W. B. Turner, 75660 G. Barnes, 79299 W. Henning.

64th Battery R.F.A.—Wounded: 83846 J. Lindsay, 228 D. T. Weller, 34019 H. Harvey.

73rd Battery R.F.A.—Killed: 5822 J. Tucker. Wounded:—85317 J. Feeney.*

78th Battery R.F.A.—Wounded: 333076 J. Stevens, 69975 D. Cross, 8754 Sh.-Smith R. Robertson, 85132 A. Gushwood.

16th Co. R.G.A.—Wounded: 5273 T. Walters.

"A." Pontoon Troop R.E.—Killed: 3338 G. Holt, 5491 W. Cuthbertson. Wounded: 329 A. Fell, 29772 A. D. Howells.

2nd Royal West Surrey Regt.

Killed: 3090 F. Williams, 3271 A. Gander, 2873 J. Allen, 4602 W. Munday, 4139 C. Jones, 2944 W. Lezmore, 4157 G. Stebbings.

Wounded: 2515 J. Chadwick, 2703 W. Rowland, 3120 W. Poole, 2393 G. Norcot, 5857 W. Blunden, 2147 G. Linegar, 4054 Sergt. E. A. Cox, 5574 Corpl. S. C. Hannay, 2766 Lance-Corpl. A. Howe, 4978 H. Bail, 5670 C. Howlett, 5793 W. White, 2630 R. Ware, 2882 J. Laxon, 2931 W. J. Daniels, 493 Col.-Sergt. T. S. Robion, 4369 Sergt. J. Bucknell, 4559 G. W. Doust, 2685 W. Lines, 3464 J. Smith, 2063 H. Lark, 2966 E. Smith, 5503 W. H. Jater, 5753 Lance-Corpl. A. Guy, 3456 W. Wickens, 5361 W. Delmont, 5066 W. Hahn, 3206 Bandman J. Jukes (since dead), 2778 Corpl. C. Hopkins, 5449 Lance-Corpl. J. Harrington, 5452 Lance-Corpl. W. Lang, 3448 P. Standen, 3931 F. Treliving, 2876 J. Longhurst (2086 P. Langhurst), 520 F. Bates, 2952 T. Wicks, 2903 H. W. Carter, 3117 Lance-Corpl. J. Willis, 2466 F. Dewdney, 3320 Lance-Corpl. T. Batchelor, 5391 W. Friend, 4810 H. Cheal, 3366 C. Goodyer, 1942 Col.-Sergt. W. Chapman, 826 Sergt. G. Lunn, 4192 Sergt. J. Richardson, 4797 Corpl. D. West, 4708 Sergt. G. Eggar, 5044 C. Chillum, 3538 G. Punter, 2819 W. Breakpear, 5285 E. Watts, 2401 H. F. Moule, 4489 Corpl. R. Morrant, 2490 J. Lear, 5720 H. Clarke, 5716 J. Lamport, 3394 W. Jennings, 5754 A. Walker, 5489 Corpl. G. Dalton, 4189 J. Davis, 2786 W. E. Weller, 5332 J. Adams, 3379 S. Prodder, 4079 H. Andrews, 2016 J. Castleton, 5459 F. Alford, 2799 A. Roberts, 4063 Lance-Corpl. F. H. Branson, 2132 J. Hammond, 3248 H. Clements, 2033 E. A. Triggs, 5457 J. Shea, 5718 (?) A. Eve, 2428 A. Payne, 4495 E. Richards, 2649 Corpl. M. Kelcher, 3421 R. T. Nash, 4706 Sergt. J. Ives, 2560 J. M. Apps, 2659 H. Haines, 2313 (?) J. Woods, 2545 A. C. Donaldson, 2059 W. Read, 5608 H. Day, 3314 H.

Bell, 3549 W. H. Johnson, 2403 A. Lewis, 5147 H. Denman, 3405 J. Moore, 3446 H. Potter, 5501 G. Allen, 5539 H. Christopher, 5544 H. Dunn, 2537 W. Talman, 2271 Lance-Corpl. A. E. Reid, 4991 W. F. Adams, 4226 (?) 4027 H. Ayley, 3307 S. Benfold, 3382 Corpl. J. Clifford, 5447 G. Collis, 3361 A. Roff, 5542 W. Smith, 3367 Lance-Corpl. H. Baker, 368 J. Carney, 3192 C. Church, 2183 C. Woods, 2404 W. Simpson. Missing: 3600 A. Simpson, 5643 T. Wheeler.

2nd Royal Lancaster Regt.

Killed: 741 Lance-Corpl. G. Knowles, 2039 Drummer F. Foran, 2512 A. Moran, 3217 P. Higgins, 4541 J. H. D. Murray, 5796 W. Jolly, 5594 T. Powell, 5545 R. Craig, 5372 Corpl. A. Hill, 3531 J. Cannon, 2523 H. Parkinson, 3085 E. Wood, 2923 T. Marcroft, 3481 F. Burgess, 2882 G. Johnson, 3365 A. Roberts, 1080 T. Hall, 3102 A. Hare, 5531 W. Wilson, 1688 A. Wietlesbach, 3607 Col.-Sergt. J. Whithead, 2643 J. Wilson, 2891 W. McGowen, 1154 Haliday, 3427 T. Bundle.

Wounded: 3260 W. Edmundson, 2853 W. Fay, 2280 T. Hodges, 3748 Sergt. R. Cheetham, 3570 Corpl. J. Stevens, 3181 W. Kelsal, 4497 J. Humphrey, 5836 J. Bond, 5160 S. Wilson, 5473 Drummer F. Rothwell, * 5872 J. Barratt, 3434 J. Callaghan, 3929 J. Smith, 3634 E. Bamford, 3829 A. Daly, 2745 J. Burgess, 5452 Drummer J. Garratt, 5609 A. Waite, 3305 W. Crow, 2401 H. Haslam, 4204 W. Armstrong, 3019 C. Almond, 3198 J. B. Williams, 5194 Lance-Sergt. G. McLeod, 2225 J. Murray, 1063 Col.-Sergt. D. Tyson, 4529 E. Cooper, 2978 J. Brady, 2220 D. Redford, 2859 W. McGowan, 1624 Sergt. T. McCall, 2755 Sergt. S. Davis, 2569 R. Glass, 5696 F. Bedford, 5600 J. Holmes, 4284 W. Taylor, 2155 Sergt. H. Griffen, 5508 J. Conway, 2490 J. Hughes, 2533 W. Carter, 5078 J. Chapman, 3035 P. Chapman, 1936 R. Parker, 5521 E. Knott, 6131 W. Harris, 4473 Lance-Corpl. H. Hardacre, 5517 G. J. Smith, 2317 J. Toft, 2550 Lance-Corpl. F. Lang, 5650 H. Taylor, 5717 P. Moran, 5501 J. Lloyd, 1957 W. Bartley, 3462 Drummer R. Pickup, 2579 G. Faulkner, 1543 Col. Sergt. W. Shearer, 2552 Lance-Corpl. T. Butters, 3500 F. Williams, 3014 E. W. Jones, 3122 G. Bunting, 3393 E. Wilkinson, 2284 J. Wignell, 3358 L. G. Carroll, 2802 T. Lowe, 1203 T. Quigley, 2472 S. Halliday, 2788 J. Earls, 2332 Corpl. A. Lawton, 2535 J. T. Reynolds, 4654 G. Oakley, 4975 A. Roberts, 5234 T. Connor, 2924 Sergt. T. Grace, 2741 H. Dilley, 2224 G. Hawes, 2432 J. Proudman, 2517 J. Fletcher, 2808 Corpl. F. W. Sears, 5536 J. Fouracre, 2338 A. Purkis, 2769 Col.-Sergt. J. Fletcher, * 3022 G. Smith, 2611 C. Lilley, 3037 J. R. Cartledge, 5738 Lance-Corpl. R. Johnson, 982 W. Lee, 3741 Lance-Corpl. H. Sandland, 2219 W. Humphrey, 2721 W. Moore, 5563 J. Connor, 5614 J. Baines, 5616 G. Jackson, 3158 E. Martin, 5802 G. Loder, * 2722 E. Gething, 2504 Rosebery Henderson, 5835 J. Beattie, 3804 W. Garlington, * 4775 Lance-Corpl. A. Banning, 3290 T. Mather, 5749 J. Brotherton, 2380 A. J. Franklin, 2828 W. Clarke, 5745 H. Andrews, 3322 G. Donough, 2700 J. Wassall, 4292 E. Smith, 3862 Sergt. A. Evans, 4699 Lance-Corpl. D. Yeardon, 2408 J. Fairclough, 5778 W. Braithwaite, 5696 F. Gibson, 2469 J. Brownlow, 2624 J. Clark, 6130 J. McCarty, 5834 Lance-Corpl. W. Harrison, 5765 T. Moor, 3540 J. Hardwick, 3156 C. Sack, 3317 D. Murphy, 6128 J. Palmer, 3172 G. Jones, 5480 D. Caldine, 3381 Sergt. H. Deveney, 5605 Lance-Corpl. F. Kuxor, 5601 H. Herbert, 4407 E. Mason, 2537 E. Irving, 2949 H. A. Holmes, 5744 T. Flood, 3418 E. Hagan, 2374 C. Dawson, 2732 Corpl. T. Castle, 5608 G. King, 3591 J. Lee, 5611 J. Engstrom, 3369 J. J. Green, 587 G. Burgess, 5516 J. Brewerton, 3160 J. Faulkner, 2335 J. Brady, 4078 A. Tidman, 5818 J. Woolven.

Missing: 5588 W. Mitchell, 3339 H. Robinson, 5235 C. Craft, 5742 C. Maloney, 5635 J. Birks, 3221 J. J. Connell, 5735 S. Moore, 2372 S. Sparrow, 3154 J. Duval, 2280 S. Morgan, 3007 H. Malove, 2632 J. Maloney, 3098 L. W. Cook, 1949 O'Neill, 5768 H. Watmough.

2nd Royal Fusiliers.

Killed: 5808 H. Martin, (?) 33489 McGovern. Wounded: 4191 Braisby, 2915 Maxwell, 3316 Hodgins, 5101 Campbell, 5532 Lance-Corpl. Monaghan, 3140 Corpl. R. H. Sheppard, 3157 E. E. Atwood, 7110 Winwright, 5991 E. Crispin, 2068 W. Eltham, 3867 Corpl. C. Smith, 1412 F. Bingle, 4620 F. Madden, 7181 E. Cellis, 3901 F. Gallan, 5137 F. Witherington, 4060 C. Geigling, 3565 A. E. Lucas, 6969 R. Hill, 4781 Dmr. W. Sloper, 3903 Dmr. T. McDonald, 1069 Dmr. B. Seigenberg, 9464 Dmr. A. Sayers, 5006 Lance-Corpl. W. Rolfe, 2136 W. Davidson, 3797 J. Doyle, 5804 J. Field, 9135 S. Hanson, 3038 A. Cooper, 3341 E. Allen, 4806 E. Beach, 3494 Lance-Corpl. G. Wareham, 5666 C. Cross, 6830 Lance-Corpl. C.

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Bell, 7083 A. Lodge, 9664 Neighbour, 4942 J. Stevens, 5820 R. Gudgeon, 3904 J. Blomer, 3445 J. Atkinson, 4622 Clarke (Manchester Regt., attached), 2987 Dudley, 945 C. Fowler, 4937 Corpl. Scully, 5003 Sgt. A. Oakford, 3313 Lance-Corpl. T. C. Kraseman, 7633 G. Trooper, 3500 G. Greaves, 4942 J. Stevens, 9546 J. Lee, 3252 W. Fisher, 1111 J. Godleman, 4408 G. Bonner, 3711 J. G. Clarke, 3753 R. Carter, 3607 G. H. Grantham, 3032 J. Jacques, 3257 C.-Sergt. W. Headley, 3362 W. Davis, 8110 Ashmore, 5454 Lance-Corpl. S. Gribben, 2969 Goldstein, 3088 Payne, 5801 E. Clarke, 4372 G. Holt, 3368 T. Dilkes.

2nd Devon Regt.

Killed: 3414 E. Glov (? Glover), 3848 J. Jordan, 2398 S. Mariner, 1846 Sgt. C. Palmer, 2213 R. H. Wilmott, 1786 F. Barnes.

Wounded: 3210 E. Buckbitt, 1927 G. Beetles, 3267 R. G. Dyer, 5116 J. Lenihan, 5112 J. Pope, 2742 A. S. Barnes, 2502 R. E. Bradford, 5186 G. Northey, 50 E. Hazel, 3244 A. Saville, 1342 F. Nelstrip, 3840 Dmr. S. Critchard, 1747 J. Burge, 2518 J. Taylor, 3066 J. Willis, 1378 S. Furze, 4601 G. Marks, 5173 W. Barkwill, 2730 C. Moss, 2497 Sergt. E. Carr, 4430 S. Gregory, 2060 J. Field, 3292 A. Jennings, 2289 J. Saunders, 2027 E. Phillips, 5227 T. Sussex, 4276 J. Gerry, 2325 H. R. Robinson, 1998 H. W. Watson, 1966 H. Field, 2822 Lance-Corpl. A. E. Bradford, 2418 H. Sharland, 2721 C. Johns, 2961 E. Crocker, 2441 A. C. S. Sexton, 2444 T. A. Cook, 2443 F. Lambert, 2219 H. W. Roberts, 2695 J. Kimble, 2997 G. Pack, 5150 W. C. Newberry, 2927 J. W. Palfrey, 2416 C. Pragnell, 2455 H. W. Smith, 4188 F. Smith 3041 T. J. Hucker, 4788 G. Welch, 4862 C. Cockran, 2556 H. Emery, 3430 R. S. Sutton, 2699 H. G. Berry, 5029 W. Cox, 1843 F. Tucker, 4416 Salmon, 3036 W. Lang, 2579 J. Jermy, 3447 Sergt. C. Worth, 930 S. Keetch, 4649 Corpl. H. McEvansoneya, 2009 W. Hoare, 3165 A. Palmer, 1879 T. Sparkes, 5298 T. Satchell, 4983 W. Trickey, 4709 Dmr. W. G. Brown, 4907 W. Copp, 3263 Lance-Corpl. W. Baginall, 2210 J. Newman, 2758 E. O. Jouxson, 2658 M. Dymond, 2124 T. Pym, 4111 (?) C. Ward, 4824 W. Reynolds, 2733 F. Norgate, 4974 W. Miller, 3493 L. Crocker.

2nd Somerset L.I.—Wounded: 5061 T. Edwards, 5487 Lance-Corpl. H. Allswood, * 5083 Lance-Corpl. R. Norris.*

2nd West Yorkshire Regt.

Killed: 5022 J. Vaughan, 3544 F. Friele, 2105 C. Follon, 1750 Sergt. F. Poplar, 5504 W. Hague, 4782 Lance-Corpl. J. Mathers.

Wounded: 4726 Corpl. J. H. Silcock*, 5395 J. Chadwick, 5099 P. Dewhurst, 3407 G. Lendley, 5424 J. House, 2562 P. McGuire, 1577 T. Reeves, 5181 J. Robinson, 4835 F. Swaby, 2140 W. Clarke, 5074 Lance-Corpl. H. Rende, 1032 Ward, 3199 J. Howith, 4968 Willett, 3117 Lance-Corpl. F. Roebuck, 5034 J. Tanser, 5184 R. Mildon, 5168 W. Kirk, 2227 E. Clark, 2385 Corpl. J. Martin, 1144 W. Brass, 2567 F. Wilson, 5516 T. Rogan, 4433 L. Horsfield, 2490 J. Pickard, 691 J. W. Ish, 5071 F. Casey, 4926 A. Wright, 5262 A. Cole, 5309 F. White, 5318 R. Peacock, 4793 Corpl. J. Gill, 5359 W. Watson, 5064 A. Middleton, 2495 A. Johnson, 2118 E. Martin, 719 J. Longstaff, 3329 Lance-Corpl. A. Marriott, 2209 J. W. Atkinson, 797 J. Wilson, 5339 W. Watson, 5199 J. Stahepe, 5083 A. Priestly, 5378 C. Moger, 2525 Sergt. W. Warwick, 5124 Lance-Corpl. M. Loftus, 2422 J. Leach, 2261 E. Hughes, 5149 A. Smith, 5470 L. Pegg, 2504 D. Coghlan, 3480 Corpl. C. Golding, 2113 W. Kelvington, 2352 S. Brown, 5075 J. Gott, 3051 H. Ogram, 5049 W. Thompson, 5211 G. Wicks, 1106 Carney, 4855 Lance-Corpl. M. Till, 3626 Hewston, 4989 J. Smith, 3020 P. Murphy, 5374 R. Mudd, 3272 A. Carle, 1847 J. Barton, 2174 Corpl. H. Sampson, 3142 B. Bryne, 3958 Corpl. G. Wade, 5070 W. Pitton, 5053 E. Fernside, 2387 D. Burns, 2393 F. Saunders, 3209 H. Spur, 5156 (25149) Lance-Corpl. A. Smith, 2905 R. Walker, 5182 J. W. Wood, 2963 G. Boyne, 2803 J. Melia, 5332 F. Richardson, 281 Col.-Sergt. J. Armstrong.

Missing: 4835 F. Swaby, 4650 Lance-Corpl. B. Turner. 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Wounded: 2738 R. Wallace, 2506 Lance-Sergt. Aorvus.*

1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Killed: 2502 G. Cox, 5721 S. Pike, 5528 R. Birkett, 2862 Corpl. J. Evans, 5834 E. Evans, 2518 R. Joyce, 5627 W. Jephcote, 5538 W. Williams

Wounded: 2518 G. H. Hughes, 5585 W. Dawson, 5645 J. Anthony, 5674 J. Smith, 5622 E. Sullivan, 3456 Sergt. G. Tyler, 3317 J. W. Clarke, 3490 A. Duckham, 5787 Evan Evans, 2033 T. Cooper, 2954 D. Jones, 4088 Corpl. E. Riley, 5797 O. Lloyd, 2019 W. Reading, 3244 J. R. Griffiths, 2119 E. Simmonds, 5481 H. W. Hudson, 2786 D. Roberts, 3640 T. Sexton, 960 J. Parry, 2057 J. Brown, 5476 J. Wilkinson, 4337 A. Bowles, 5751 L. Williams, 3127 R. Jones, 5118 W. Riley, 2581 Corpl. W. Hambridge, 5627 J. Lovall, 4085 Corpl. W. Roberts, 5966 P. Johnson, 2351 Sergt. E. Fisher, 5833 A. Ellis, 2778 W. W. Morris, 5765 D. Thomas, 3329 A. Leedham, 3012 Lance-Corpl. J. Vaughan, 2010 R. Gardner, 3200 W. Palmer, 2434 J. Parslow, 5729 T. Thomas.

Missing: 2576 M. Nolan.

2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Killed: 3478 Corpl. R. Black, 3382 R. Tierney, 3405 W. McGran, 3538 H. Hunter, 974 D. Turley, 1242 B. Rice, 5713 R. Smith, 5362 J. Robertson, 5852 F. Winder, 3326 J. McIntyre, 2129 R. Summers, 5699 W. Cook, 384 Sergt. W. Farmer, 1268 P. Rieley, 5789 M. Monaghan, 3017 W. Johnston, 1327 J. McKiver.

Wounded: 425 J. Walters, 5928 J. Johnstone, 2772 Col.-Sergt. R. Smith, 5513 H. Luxford, 1059 A. McPherson, 5367 T. Hoey, 5980 G. Jackson, 629 J. Thompson, 2457 McCallum, 2271 J. Hay, 3092 J. Wilson, 2384 W. Macgie, 1375 Col.-Sergt. J. Forrest, 5751 Lance-Corpl. A. Ingram, 5373 G. Logan, 5769 J. Gordon, 4691 J. Harvey, 5963 E. Ross, 4995 P. Coan, 5762 J. Robertson, 3626 B. Knowles, 5568 Lance-Corpl. F. Pike, 6107 T. Burns, 5704 J. Darroch, 853 J. Lang, 3486 W. Lawrie, 2058 A. MacIntosh, 2205 J. McWilliams, 5106 W. Metcalf, 2789 J. Wilson, 3340 D. Copland, 5691 J. McLaughlin, 5243 Lance-Sergt. T. Woodfield, 5706 W. Wilson.

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J. Rooney, 6473 G. Reilly, 6575 J. Power, 2095 J. Sweeney, 3016 S. Hanley, 456 J. Whelan, 6351 G. Cotter, 3085 M. Delaney, 3935 H. Doherty, 6089 P. Finnegan, 5008 Lance-Corpl. J. Harris, 2938 J. Rillcline, 2986 M. McCabe, 4547 T. Sheen, 6365 J. Swift, 1867 Col.-Sergt. D. Doody, 4093 Sergt. J. Fitzgerald, 3370 C. Feeney, 3276 J. Maher, 474 E. Mulvehill, 2551 P. Murray, 4779 G. Dowler, 6016 R. Brown, 1145 J. Buckling, 3224 J. Clarke, 6361 C. Graham, 4014 G. Geoghean, 5992 M. Hughes, 3197 J. Keegan, 3007 D. Kedham, 9111 W. Mulcherg, 3714 S. McManus, 6529 D. Roohford, 6333 Lance-Corpl. L. O'Loughlin, 3217 J. Larkin, 5129 D. O'Connor, 2823 P. Tansey, 797 A. Storey, 3559 F. Donohue, 6498 E. Clifford.

Missing: 1291 J. Morgan, 6378 A. Carberry, 1166 S. O'Donnel, 1872 J. Kelly, 3336 M. Heggarty, 2392 T. McDonogh, 4009 J. Healy, 5367 Dmr. E. White.

2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Killed: 4743 T. Reid, 2872 Wade, 4012 J. Armstrong, 3003 Timmens, 2037 Whelan, 4261 Corpl. A. Seymour, 4871 J. White, 5359 J. B. Galbraith, 5073 P. Kinsella, 1749 Sergt. T. Brennan, 6296 J. Allen, 5618 T. Purcell, 1717 C. Sherwin, 2327 Grimes.

Wounded: 5167 M. McDonnell, 214 T. Oldam, 5928 W. Pender, 4791 J. O'Connor, 4817 C. H. Iliffe, 4559 M. McCabe, 2426 P. Obeirne, 3699 J. Lambert, 6522 J. Ryan, 5461 Lance-Corpl. J. Dennehy, 5387 J. Brangan, 4771 H. Johnson, 5765 T. Ward, 4557 J. McCarthy, 5811 F. Ryan, 3925 H. Cunningham, 2921 G. Thompson, 6269 A. Whyte, 6355 M. Fagan, 148 P. Metcalf, 2096 J. Farrell, 1557 P. Kinsella, 4530 E. Brown, 5684 K. Hetherston, 6333 F. Newsome, 3631 J. McDonald, 1997 P. Brady, 6110 W. Kelly, 2387 J. Strain, 5069 T. Lee, 4424 M. Mulvaney, 4621 J. Hyland, 5836 J. Cullen, 3313 M. Concannon, 6498 J. Flannagan, 1741 P. Burks, 2432 J. Morgan, 1823 P. Finnigan, 3215 J. Byrne, 2787 W. Brien, 4325 D. Curran, 6108 F. Bernes, 5320 M. Brady, 5838 J. McDonnell, 1881 P. Reynolds, 4015 J. Lynch, 2348 P. Maddox, 4029 J. Quirk, 6278 J. Valentine, 3881 P. Talbot, 6314 T. Early, 5224 J. McNeill, 4277 T. Mack, 3994 P. Nocktor, 3648 J. Norton, 3441 P. O'Grady, 5982 W. Tighe, 347 J. Doyle, 6130 J. Mason, 5141 M. Kerwan, 3068 Dmr. W. Adams, 3323 W. Howard, 4569 Colour-Sergt. T. Gorman, 5399 M. Connor, 5828 J. Kegney, 857 R. Mangan, 1716 M. Quinn, 5716 M. Leahy, 5981 W. Broad, 5698 C. Twomey, 5830 P. Holsham, 350 P. Murphy, 1846 J. Kealy, 4741 G. Moore, 4903 Corpl. W. E. Marshal, 5379 Corpl. J. Pryor, 2368 M. Byrne, 5745 P. Brady, 4878 W. Clarke, 6524 P. Quaide, 1554 T. Brennan, 5757 P. Kelly, 5284 P. Farrell, 3361 J. Brady, 1769 J. Fagan, 6429 P. Fox, 4777 L. Mullane, 3253 R. Mellington, 639 J. Whelan, 5280 P. Daly, 6139 J. Dignam, 2917 P. Ferris, 3242 J. McHale, 3266 J. Evans, 1377 J. Farrell, 4474 M. McLoughlin, 5200 C. Hart, 6113 B. McCormack.

Missing: 3282 P. O'Brien, 1846 J. Gradwell, 174 P. Lawless, 6100 S. Fleming, 3106 J. Wheeler, 1284 J. Molloy, 3818 C. Burke, 3439 J. Brien, 1508 J. Donnally, 5704 P. Kennedy, 2236 J. Tuite, 5349 P. Bracken, 4317 J. Carpenter, 2112 J. Kelly, 2395 J. Smith, 6478 P. Mullen, 5259 P. O'Toole, 6299 J. Kelly.

1st Rifle Brigade.

Killed: 2620 A. Townsend, 2950 Actg.-Corpl. S. Higgins, 5287 E. Midlane, 690 H. Smith, 184 J. Ray, 5266 F. Ab-l, 931 E. Dodge, 9791 A. Mechet, 2116 L. Chilton, 531 E. Edge, 3395 F. Lennard, 400 C. Crouch, 156 W. Hickson, 9558 C. S. Moon.

Wounded: 1712 A. G. Shepherd, 9823 C. Partridge, 599 E. H. Block, 3302 Sergt. P. Shaw, 5971 T. Gill, 8006 Sergt. T. Hill, 820 G. Osmond, 4993 Corpl. H. Radcliffe, 211 H. Bird, 1354 G. Wooley, 6243 A. Clarke, 1450 H. Exer, 5279 H. Hubbard, 9906 G. Simmons, 2452 C. White, 1445 W. Goff, 3660 J. Little, 6148 H. Peach, 3262 Sergt. J. Alderson, 6215 W. Thornton, 747 A. J. Adams, 9846 W. Baker, 9929 W. Gill, 956 G. Moon, 1146 H. Sprague, 1502 Corpl. F. Sherwood, 1657 J. Duffell, 4879 C. Bret, 5337 A. Coles, 867 J. Crabb, 9797 Sergt. H. Lewin, 14052 Sergt. H. G. Cutler, 1557 Sergt. F. Collinson, 7665 A. Godson, 1250 A. White, 2305 J. Andrews, 5376 W. Loake, 1479 C. Davies, 1667 J. Donovan, 5883 A. Roberts, 2000 C. Foster, 640 W. Bullock, 894 R. Dillon, 6326 W. Rodwell, 326 Sergt. Denton, 2478 Sergt. W. E. L. Coombes, 3700 Sergt. A. Cheeseman, 84 Sergt. H. Austin, 2481 Corpl. A. Henderson, 3942 Bglr. R. Dewey, 432 H. Hughes, 9958 A. Clayton, 660 A. E. Allen, 5199 W. Skinner, 1055 A. Davey, 5659 J. Field, 9880 F. Soper, 9870 W. Hall, 5787 H. Sloane, 1680 A. Bicknell, 1632 W. Steward, 5704 W. Knight, 1579 A. G. William, 4688 Bglr. G. Widdis, 396 A. Stairs, 1042 W. Baker, 1324 A. Wheaton, 630 Sergt. R. Nicholls, 1237 P. Stevenson, 4552 Actg.-Corpl. J. Saville, 517 C. Packer, 5683 Actg.-Corpl. J. Cook, 1691 F. Vie, 791 R. Wiltshire, 2108 Corpl. E. J. Longley, 2467 W. T. Wake, 973 J. Hosken, 31 J. Andrews, 1078 W. Godliman, 9592 Corpl. C. W. Wood, 9789 Lance-Corpl. J. T. Wilson, 9616 R. C. Dowdall, 793 W. G. Harris, 1957 F. F. Hall, 9809 M. Mansell, 1290 R. A. Dean, 200 R. Gowenlock, 9849 C. Faulder, 9479 W. M. Williams, 2639 W. Smith, 234 T. Ashley, 9212 S. Attaway, 259 A. G. Caines, 9969 T. J. Crawford, 238 D. J. Donovan, 262 W. C. Gregory, 9976 H. Koller, 9971 W. C. Saunders, 9157 J. Belsey, 124 W. Wells, 294 A. W. J. Cox, 205 A. Bourne, 8844 Sergt. F. Day, 4600 Acting-Corpl. R. Jennings, 4542 J. Brindley, 4701 G. Wells, 9774 W. Pilbeam, 5446 A. Ellis, 4853 E. Rawden, 189 Acting-Sergt. W. Bradshaw, 213 A. E. Southon, 2892 H. Salter.

Missing: 626 W. Walters, 1496 J. Bays, 288 W. Crook, 175 G. Ward, 9861 D. R. Harris, 8973 R. Ferguson.

1st Leinster Regt.—Death: 7103 J. Adams (dysentery).

Wounded: 7778 Sievert.*

Military Foot Police.—Wounded: 556 Lance-Corpl. Major.

Cape Mounted Rifles.—Wounded: 2479 Corpl. C. H. F. Jenner.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Wounded: 7827 Lance-Sergt. J. Bright.

STORMBERG.

Casualties in reconnaissance, Stormberg, Feb. 23:—

Montmorency's Scouts.—Killed: Lieut. - Col. F. H. Hoskier (3rd Middlesex V.A.), Capt. Hon. R. de Montmorency (21st Lancers), Corpl. Weatherley.

Military Mounted Police.—Killed: Corpl. A. R. Rudd, F. Collett, L. Maarsdorp. Wounded: Corpl. E. MacDonald, S. Kriel. Missing: Lieut. Hackley, S. Selby, R. Kriel, W. Cooper, H. Powell, A. Meiring.

Capt. Cameron, Tasmanian Mounted Infantry, slightly wounded and taken prisoner at Rensburg on Feb. 24.

Casualties at Paardeberg, Feb. 18:—

1st Welsh Regt.

Wounded.—Lieut.-Col. Banfield, Major Ball.

1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Wounded.—Capt. Malcolm.

Capt. Godfrey-Faussett, 2nd East Kent Regiment, accidentally shot, died Feb. 21.

It is now reported from Paardeberg that Col. Hannay was killed in action on Feb. 18.

The following additions and corrections to casualties are reported:—

2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Reported wounded has died.—2877 W. Washbrook.

1st Yorkshire Regt.

Killed (reported missing).—4106 C. Scruton.

Rejoined (reported missing).—5782 J. McCan.

Wounded.—2844 H. Buckle.

1st King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Reported wounded has died.—4517 R. Johnstone.

9th Lancers.

Wounded.—3222 A. Rowle.

75th Battery Royal Field Artillery.

Wounded.—24890 Gnr. G. Martin.

Rimington's Scouts.

Wounded.—Tpr. S. Brown.

2nd East Kent Regt.

Killed.—3168 S. J. Bryce.

1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Killed (reported Wounded).—2745 J. Reid and 141 J. Howden.

12th Lancers.

Reported missing has rejoined.—3582 W. Brownley.

2nd South Wales Borderers.

Died of Wounds.—3334 B. Lansdowne.

Reported missing should read: Killed.—3563 F. Hemmings, 3121 C. Glidden, 3479 J. Murray.

Wounded.—1667 H. Banks, 3251 R. Clarke, 3602 H. Chandler, 3714 L. D. Hopkins, 2858 J. Shelham, 3290 (?) Em Stus*, 3714 L. D. Hopkins, 1704 J. Gibbs, *3290 is J. Smith.

Prisoners.—3033 Lance-Sergt. A. E. Jellyman, 3301 Corpl. H. Craddock, 2323 D. Maudy, 3688 W. J. Prescott, 2921 T. Phillips, 1424 E. Edwards, 3590 R. Busteed, 2550 A. Phillips, 3802 G. Oakley, 3386 J. Perrin, 2813 C. W. Long, 3233 G. Clarke (wounded).

Reported missing has returned.—1526 E. Thomas.

16th Lancers.

Wounded (reported killed).—4358 Fitzgerald.

Roberts's Horse.

Wounded.—Lieut. A. Grant, Sergt. F. T. Campot, 2513 Tpr. H. Myram, Sergt. Cayshaw, Corpl. Kaissan, 2482 Tpr. J. E. Drummond.

The following were wounded at Kimberley between Feb. 10 and 15:—

1st North Lancashire Regt.

2814 Sergt. H. Hellard, 5174 T. Jones, 539 T. Haley, 3984 A. Kirby.

The following were wounded February 19:—

1st East Lancashire Regt.

1856 S. Connery.

1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

3589 H. Selwood, 3134 T. Mayne.

Northamptonshire Regt.

3123 A. H. Simper, 3276 F. Craze, 3177 J. T. Staughton.

The following are additions to casualties Klip Kraal, February 16:—

2nd Gloucestershire Regt.

Wounded.—3413 W. Matty (dangerous), 952 S. Hunt (severe).

Missing.—2318 E. G. Edmonds.

1st East Kent Regt.

Killed.—3434 A. Webb.

1st West Riding Regt.

Killed.—4743 Corpl. G. Newman.

Wounded.—Capt. O. A. A. Taylor, Capt. O. Harris, 2153 Colour-Sergt. A. J. East, 4225 Sergt. R. Theed, 2993 E. Atkinson, 4797 J. Buckley, 4185 Corpl. D. E. Burnwood, 4459 J. Burke, 4709 T. Plant, 3054 W. Dawson.

1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Killed.—4240 Lance-Srgt. W. Meggs, 5686 Lance-Corpl. W. Coleman, 3743 A. Davis, 785 C. Woodley.

4791 J. Quelch, 3719 J. Comber, 3027 T. A. Cripps, 5878 C. Cripps, 1460 J. Steward.

Wounded.—Lieut. P. H. Stapleton, 3909 Sergt. F. C. Walker, 5988 Lance-Corpl. R. Caudrey, 3261 J. Dickenson, 3539 J. Gilder, 3493 J. Piddington, 5414 Bugler C. Cooke, 3177 Corpl. F. R. James, 5426 Lance-Corpl. G. A. Parmiter, 3484 A. Mundy, 3089 W. Gibbond, 3233 H. Taylor.

1st Telegraph Division R.E.

Missing.—29324 Lance-Corpl. H. Richards, 29276 Dvr. E. Davis.

New South Wales Mounted Infantry.

Wounded.—70 T. Ball, 99 W. Tweedie.

1st East Lancashire Regt.

Missing.—2724 Corpl. J. Hancock, 3504 J. Lang, 2874 J. Gannon, 2648 Mason.

The following were wounded at Paardeberg February 26:—

2nd Norfolk Regt.

2465 W. Bleach (since dead), 3214 J. Salmon (severe), 1662 W. Holmes (severe).

1st West Riding Regt.

2652 Sergt. B. J. McIlroy, 4713 T. Hurlin.

2nd Hampshire Regt.

3225 Lance-Corpl. F. Brown (slight).

Maj. F. J. Eveleigh (1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, reported missing, lost his way at Waterval Drift. It is believed that he is a prisoner.

Canadian Contingent.

Additions and corrections to casualties on Feb. 27:—

Killed.—6582 J. B. Scott, 7944 J. M. Johnston.

Dangerously Wounded.—7463 Corpl. W. S. Brady

(since dead), 7708 F. Wasdell (since dead), 7864 A. Roy (since dead), 7502 Lance-Corpl. F. J. Living (reported slight), 7778 J. Sievert (reported slight), 6363 M. J. Quinn (reported killed), 7553 Corpl. C. T. Thomas,

7920 W. Donahue, 7782 O. Matheson.

Severely wounded (reported slightly).—7915 Corpl. F. W. Coombs, 7868 Sgt. W. Peppett, 7836 Pte. H. Proulx,

7399 Pte. J. K. Vickers, 7841 Pte. A. Bagot.

Severely Wounded.—7950 Pte. H. Leavitt.

Slightly Wounded.—Maj. O. C. Pelletier, 7871 Corpl. D. Macdonald, 5136 Corpl. T. E. Baugh, 7497 C. Holland, 7822 C. Harrison, Lieut. C. J. Armstrong, 7803 A. J. Sutherland, 7935 J. A. Harris, 7985 A. Simpson,

2929 H. Fradsham. Capt. H. M. Arnold has since died of wounds.

SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

ARUNDEL, Feb. 26.

Australian Mounted Infantry.

Wounded.—Lieut. F. F. A. Dore.

New South Wales Company.

Missing.—129 Lance-Corpl. J. E. Fraser, 51 S. Goat-sall, 18 F. C. Brack, 385 D. Fraser, 83 S. McLennan.

Following officers and men were left to guard a well between Riet and Modder River, Feb. 13, and have not since rejoined. It is believed that they are prisoners; inquiries being made:—

Kitcheners Horse, E Squadron.—Lieut. J. Sampson,

2nd Lieut. W. J. A. E. Horne, 2nd Lieut. N. A. N. Black,

2nd Lieut. L. A. Myburgh, 3143 Sergt. H. H. Doherty,

3453 C. H. Hogan, 3433 H. Beswick, 3432 R. E. Breen,

3443 J. Coetzee, 3529 W. Hampshire, 3420 G. Johnston,

3478 R. R. Keatley, 3481 A. Lewis, 3514 E. G. Lucas,

3430 J. Miller, 3486 M. Napier, 3482 G. Thompson, 3423

E. Thompson, 3442 J. Wharram, 3521 C. J. Holt, 3424

V. T. A. Batten, 3485 F. J. Bourne, 3553 J. Brown, 3527

A. Buxton, 3434 J. Easton, 3489 G. Frost, 3513 W. A.

Liggitt, 3475 J. Murphy, 3522 A. Shaw, 3494 B. Squire,

3526 F. W. Waring, 3551 J. White, 3530 W. C. Zie-

derberg, 3526 Sergt. G. W. Chambers, 3545 L. L. Lovell,

3540 W. A. Kensley, 3483 J. W. Inglis, 3548 R. H. Foster,

3554 J. Thompson, 3493 C. Closs, 3499 D. J. Glover, 3555

S. F. E. Spurgin, 3436 C. Bernstein, 3438 F. Tate, 3439

G. R. Pippard, 3479 A. Pippard, 3476 C. H. Haggis, 3518

A. Clark, 3503 W. Hockley, 3524 H. Thompson, 3504 G.

W. Reid, 3457 R. W. Fullarton, 3418 H. Keys, 3440 J.

Hodgkins, 3516 J. Vingoe, 3498 J. R. Thomas, 3490 C. J.

Corbett, 3535 W. King, 3492 K. H. Mays, 3528 J. P.

Itter, 3536 N. J. Hair, 3421 J. H. Best, 3460 A. E. Muir-

head, 3511 H. J. Cruywager, 3450 J. Kinder, 3487 C.

Baldwin, 3512 W. H. Walker, 3469 J. Thurling, 3426 N.

J. Jansen, 3525 J. Jefferies, 3501 B. Doherty, 3422 N.

Williams, 3507 C. D. Davis, 3523 Tpr. J. H. Inglesby.

Casualties reported from Achttertang.—3703 Corpl.

W. Coleman, 6th Dragoons, reported missing was killed

4918 W. Pimm, 2nd Worcester, reported missing, was

killed; 3553 J. Hodgson, 1st West Riding, wounded,

Feb. 26; the body of 2501 G. Roberts, 2nd Wilts, found

March 3; 65 A. H. Baker, wounded, 81 M. Ashmore,

missing, West Australian Mounted Infantry, March 4;

1220 H. D. McCredie, N.S.W.M.I., broken ankle,

March 4.

Casualties at Dordrecht, March 5:—

Cape Mounted Rifles.—Killed: Sergt. J. Reynolds, J.

W. Chrystal, F. Cass, Corpl. F. Haines, E. J. M. Span,

R. Hewitt, S. Morris. Wounded: Sergt. C. Perry,

Sergt. W. H. Turnley, Corpl. A. E. Lurch, R. E. Kay,

Obituary.

NAVY.

Rev. John Cawston, D.D., R.N., hon. chaplain to the Queen, late chaplain of the Fleet, who died very suddenly at Blackheath on Saturday last at the age of 76, was the only son of the late Rev. A. W. Cawston, and entered the Navy in 1853. He served in H.M.S. *Bellerophon* during the early part of the Russian War, and was present at the bombardment of Sevastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal), and later in the Baltic expedition in H.M.S. *Centaur* (medal). In 1876 he was appointed chaplain of the Fleet and chaplain of Greenwich Hospital, and held that post until his retirement from the service in 1882. He was one of the recipients of the Queen's Jubilee medal.

ARMY.

Gen. Edward James Lawder, retired list, Indian Staff Corps, died at 36, Campdenhill Gardens, W., on the 2nd inst., aged 78. He joined the Army June 18, 1839, became Captain May 1, 1854; Major July 30, 1858; Lieutenant-Colonel June 18, 1865; Colonel June 18, 1870; Major-General July 1, 1881; Lieutenant-General Jan. 14, 1887; and General March 1, 1891. He served as an Acting-D.Q.M.G. of the Army with the Sangor Field Division during the whole time it was in the field in 1858-59, and was present at Jheeghur, Kubrai, relief of Kirwee (Dec. 25), when the horse artillery and cavalry marched 84 miles in 37 hours and stormed Punwarree. (Brevet of Major, medal with clasp).

Inspr.-Gen. Thomas Guy, retired list, Army Medical Department, died at Shoebury Lodge, Dover, on the 2nd inst., aged 81. He joined the Army June 28, 1842; became Surgeon, July 1, 1853; Surgeon-Major, Jan. 28, 1862; Deputy Inspector-General, Aug. 15, 1868; and attained the hon. rank of Inspector-General, Nov. 23, 1872. He served in the expedition to Abyssinia in 1868 as Superintendent of Hospital Ships, and P.M.O. (mentioned in despatches, promoted Deputy Inspector-General and medal).

Col. Henry Elsdale, lately commanding Royal Engineers at Hong Kong, died at San Francisco of typhoid fever on the 25th ult., on his way home, on retirement. Born Jan. 20, 1843, he joined the Royal Engineers Jan. 15, 1864, became Captain Oct. 1, 1877; Major Jan. 15, 1884; Lieut.-Colonel Aug. 5, 1891, and Colonel Aug. 5, 1895. He served with Sir Charles Warren's Expedition to Bechuanaland in 1884-85 (honourably mentioned). He was commanding Royal Engineer at Exeter, 1889-92, at Maritzburg, 1892-95, and in the latter year went at Hong Kong.

Lieut.-Col. W. McCarthy O'Leary, 1st Batn. South Lancashire Regiment, was killed in action at Nelthorpe, outside Ladysmith, on the 27th ult. Born Jan. 6, 1849; he joined the 82nd Regiment as Ensign, April 17, 1863; became Lieutenant, Feb. 15, 1871; Captain, March 20, 1878; Major, Aug. 13, 1883; and Lieutenant-Colonel, Nov. 11, 1896. He was a J.P. for the County of Cork. He leaves a widow and large family. Col. O'Leary was a man of splendid physique, and he was much beloved by all ranks of his regiment. One of the finest men in the service, a most charming companion, an excellent officer.

Brevet-Major Vernon Lewis, 2nd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, was killed in action at Nelthorpe, outside Ladysmith, on the 27th ultimo. Born Sept. 4, 1871, he joined the Royal Scots Fusiliers as 2nd Lieutenant Jan. 27, 1892, became Lieutenant March 26, 1894, Captain Oct. 9, 1899, and Brevet-Major Oct. 10, 1899. He served with the Chitral Relief Force in 1895, under Sir Robert Low as signalling officer (medal with clasp). In 1897 he was selected for service with the West African Frontier Force, and from Nov. 27 till Sept. 23, 1899, was employed on staff service, taking part in 1898 in the operations on the Niger, including the expedition to Lapia (mentioned in despatches, honourably mentioned by the Colonial Office and recommended to promotion; medal with clasp and brevet of major.)

Capt. Richard Wartyr Waldy, 2nd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt. died on the 22nd ult. of wounds received in action near Paardeberg on the 18th ult. Born Dec. 4, 1868, he joined the Bedfordshire Regt. from the Militia Dec. 21, 1889; became Lieutenant March 29, 1892; and Captain July 1, 1899. He served in the Isazari Expedition, 1892, and in the operations in Chitral, 1895, with the relief force (medal with clasp).

Capt. Henry Cecil Lowry Cole, Hampshire Regt.,

died at Sandown Park on the 6th inst. as the result of an accident. Born Oct. 23, 1862, he joined the Leicestershire Regt. as Lieutenant, September 9, 1882, and was promoted to a Company in the Hampshire Regt. Feb. 10, 1892, and had been Adjutant of the 3rd Batn. of his regiment since Jan. 17, 1898.

Capt. Herbert Scholfield Sykes, 2nd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, was killed in action at Nelthorpe, outside Ladysmith, on the 27th ult. Born June 2, 1863; he joined the Royal Scots Fusiliers from the Militia, May 6, 1885, becoming Captain Aug. 25, 1894. He was Adjutant 1st V.B. Royal Scots Fusiliers Nov., 1894, to Nov. 1899.

Lieut. David Johnstone Keswick, 12th Lancers, was killed in action on the 7th inst. in Lieut.-Gen. French's operations against the Boers near Osfontein. Born Oct. 14, 1876, he joined the Army as 2nd Lieutenant in the 12th Lancers, Feb. 20, 1897, and became Lieutenant May 11, 1898.

Lieut. Basil Hepburn Hastie, 2nd Batn. the Queen's, was killed in action on the 22nd ult., in the advance on Ladysmith. Born May 23, 1874, he joined the Queen's from the Militia July 22, 1896, and became Lieut. March 5, 1898.

Lieut. Hubert Lionel Mourilyan, 1st Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment, was killed in action at Nelthorpe, on the 27th ult. Born Nov. 28, 1875, he joined the West Yorkshire Regiment as 2nd Lieut. March 6, 1895, and was promoted to a Lieutenantancy in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment August 24, 1898. He served with the 2nd Batn. West Yorkshire Regiment in the Ashanti Expedition, 1895-96 (bronze medal), and took part in the operations in Sierra Leone in 1898-99, including the Karene Expedition, and the Protectorate Expedition, in the latter as orderly officer.

Lieut. Henry Dyson Selous, 2nd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt., was killed in action near Paardeberg on the 18th ult. Born July 19, 1863, he joined the Bedfordshire Regt. as 2nd Lieutenant, March 7, 1894, and became Lieutenant Sept. 30, 1896.

Lieut. Claude Harrington Hinton, 2nd Batn. East Surrey Regt., was killed in action in the advance on Ladysmith on the 23rd ult. Born April 19, 1873, he joined the East Surrey Regiment Feb. 25, 1893, and became Lieut. Nov. 14, 1894.

Lieut. Reginald William Pearson, 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade, was killed in action in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith on the 22nd ult. Born May 6, 1876, the son of Rear-Admiral H. L. Pearson, Commander-in-Chief on the Australian Station, he joined the Rifle Brigade from the Militia July 21, 1897, and became Lieutenant Aug. 16, 1899. He served in the Nile Expedition 1899, including the battle of Khartoum (medal with clasp and Egyptian medal).

Lieut. H. B. Onraet, R.A.M.C., was killed in action in the attack of Pieter's Hill, on the 27th ult. Born Oct. 9, 1871, he joined the Medical Service on July 28 last.

2nd Lieut. Percy Frederick Brassey, 9th Lancers, was killed in action in the advance on Kimberley on the 16th ult. Born Dec. 10, 1876, the son of Mr. Albert Brassey, M.P., of Heythrop, Oxon, he joined the 9th Lancers May 27, 1899.

2nd Lieut. Francis James Thomas Uniacke Simpson, 2nd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, was killed in action at Nelthorpe, on the 27th ult. Born Nov. 26, 1879, he only received his commission as 2nd Lieut. in the Royal Scots Fusiliers from the 5th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers on Oct. 18 last.

2nd Lieut. Charles Patrick Marjoribanks Craigie-Halkett, 1st Batn. Highland Light Infantry, was killed in action on the Modder River on the 15th ult. Born Aug. 25, 1876, he joined the Highland Light Infantry Feb. 20, 1897.

2nd Lieut. Cornelius Joseph Daly, 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, was killed in action at Nelthorpe, on the 27th ult. Born Feb. 19, 1878, he joined the 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers from the 4th Batn., Jan. 4, 1899.

Corpl. Fraser Carlton Armstrong, of the British South African Police, died of enteric fever at Mafeking on the 13th ult. He was the eldest son of Lieut.-Col. F. H. Armstrong, now commanding the Army Service Corps in the Southern District, and had served in the 20th Hussars and in the Donegal Artillery. He was a splendid soldier and a keen sportsman, having been for two years in Central Africa a record shot, and winning, for two successive years, the shield at Bisley for his Regiment. He was a special favourite in the little garrison of Mafeking, plucky and popular. The effect of his Maxim gun will be remembered—by the Boers—for many a long day.

Died from enteric fever at Ladysmith:—
Feb. 24.—4272 W. Howes, 2nd Munster Fusiliers (attached 2nd Gordons); 5803 W. J. McRae, 2nd Gordon Highlanders; 4094 J. Daley, 2nd Rifle Brigade; 9089 W. Hill, 2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps; 4165 H. Smith, 1st Gloucestershire Regt.; Trooper L. S. Melville, Border Mounted Rifles; Civilian F. Little. Feb. 25.—370 Drv. C. Cheshire, Telegraph Battn. R.E.; 4230 H. Ferminger, 1st Devonshire Regt., died of dysentery, Feb. 24; 14490 W. Gregory, 1st Gloucestershire Regt., died of enteric fever, Feb. 23; 8634 G. Brown, 2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps, died of enteric fever, Feb. 23; 7763 Drv. A. Fraser, 21st Battery Field Artillery, died of enteric fever, Feb. 24; 28964 Spr. J. Carroll, 23rd Co. R.E., died of dysentery, Feb. 23; 5052 G. Day, 1st Manchester Regt., has been missing since Feb. 6.

All wounded doing well except the following:—93936 Gunner F. Pollard, 53rd Battery Field Artillery; 3853 J. Pownall, 1st Manchester Regt.; 4087 P. F. Howard, 5th Dragoon Guards; Tpr. E. P. Revitta, Natal Police; 4821 J. Pandiebury, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, Feb. 28, of wounds at Mooi River; 3508 R. Pennington, 1st South Lancashire Regt., Feb. 20, of wounds at Mooi River; 3242 Lance-Corpl. F. Mortimer, 1st Border Regt., died of dysentery at the base hospital, Pietermaritzburg, Feb. 27; 8792 J. Russell, 18th Hussars, died of dysentery at the base hospital, Pietermaritzburg, Feb. 28; 3471 H. W. Curdler, 2nd East Surrey Regt., died of wounds at Mooi River, Feb. 27.

Deaths reported at Ladysmith:—Feb. 26.—Corpl. A. Priestley, 1st K.R.R.C. Feb. 27.—4392 E. Griffin, 1st Leicestershire, enteric; 5855 Sgt. J. Cronin, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, dysentery; 4592 F. Wath, 1st Devon, pneumonia; 2398 W. P. Gracey, Natal Police, enteric; 9107 H. Cooper, 2nd K.R.R.C., enteric; 8962 A. Hill, 2nd K.R.R.C., dysentery; 17511 D. A. Stirling, 42nd Battery R.F.A., enteric; 1114 A. Leach, 1st K.R.R.C., enteric; two civilians, E. W. Cozens and M. Tongbridge, enteric, Feb. 28.—8193 T. McHugh, 2nd K.R.R.C., enteric; 4007 E. Farmer, 19th Hussars, enteric; 5493 L. Corpl. J. McKie, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, enteric; 4220 W. Fiddo, 1st Gloucester, dysentery; and J. F. Willis (civilian), scurvy. March 1, 282698 Stoker H. W. G. Gardner, Powerful, enteric.

Ladysmith, Mar. 1, Lieut.-Col. G. Pickwood, R.A., slightly wounded.

Deaths from disease at Ladysmith:—March 2: 5039 Drummer G. Downie, and 5929 H. Twelvtree, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, enteric; 4211 P. Mulrooney, 1st Royal Fusiliers, enteric; 5731 F. Pilling, 2nd Rifle Brigade, enteric; 81846 Bomb. R. Cross, 21st Battery, F.A., dysentery; 745 J. Stroud, 1st Liverpool, dysentery; 4567 F. Willis, 19th Hussars, dysentery. March 3: 3790 A. Thompson, 19th Hussars, enteric; civilian hospital orderly C. Williamson, enteric; 2nd class P.O. T. Hanniffin, 148100, Powerful, enteric.

Casualties at Ladysmith, March 1:—3903 R. Gurd, broken thigh, 5th Dragoon Guards; 4840 R. Movier, 4310 T. Taylor, wounded, 1st Devon; Sub-Insp. W. E. Little, H. O. Smith, wounded, Natal Police.

Deaths from disease at Ladysmith:—Feb. 25.—4528 E. Bigby, 5th Dragoon Guards, enteric; 29128 D. Leigh, 13th Battery F.A., enteric; 12033 J. Fletcher, 1st Brig. Div. Ammunition Column, enteric; 9947 J. Whitehead, 1st K.R.R.C.; 7005 J. Columbell, 2nd K.R.R.C., inflammation liver. Feb. 26.—4533 Lance-Corpl. Canham, 5th Dragoon Guards, enteric; 4676 W. Hastie, 1st Manchester, enteric; 4981 E. Seares, 1st Leicestershire, dysentery. Feb. 27.—1st Class P.O. G. Knott, 144624 Powerful. March 3.—7742 C. Wheeler, 2nd Rifle Brigade, enteric; 2162 C. St. J. Maynard, Natal Police, enteric; 4482 M. Edwards, 1st Gloucester, enteric; 552 Armr. Sergt. P. Richards, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, scurvy; 11510 R. Wilcox, 10th Mountain Battery G., dysentery. March 4 17170 F. McGeogh, 53rd Battery F.A., enteric; 43077 Bomb. F. Gwynne and 85978 T. Farey, 67th Battery F.A., dysentery.

General Officer Commanding at Modder River notifies that Capt. Waldy, 2nd Bedford Regt., died of wounds, Feb. 22; Lieut. H. D. Selous, 2nd Bedford Regt., reported wounded, is killed; 2nd Lieut. Craigie Halkett, 1st Highland L.I., killed, Feb. 15; Lieut. E. Atchison, Shropshire L.I., slightly wounded, Feb. 27; 5509 T. Owens, 1st Welsh Regt., reported missing, is killed; 6394 Kennedy and 5083 A. Grant, 2nd Bedford Regt., Mounted Infantry Company, missing.

The following reported missing are wounded, and belong to 16th Lancers, and not to 9th Lancers, as previously reported:—Corpl. F. Elliott, Lance-Corpl. J. Holman, J. Lears, J. Martin, W. Robson, J. Ingram, and W. Carter. Lance-Corpl. H. Print and A. Hinds are missing.

With reference to the casualties at Spion Kop, Jan. 24, Gen. Buller reports that Lieut. V. H. A. Awdry, Lancashire Fusiliers, should be added to the missing; also that 5208 A. Brown, 2nd Middlesex Regt., reported killed, is a patient in hospital at Wynberg.

Deaths from Wounds.—24890 G. Martin, 75th Battery R.F.A., March 1. 3983 W. Baker, 6172 A. F. Violer, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders. 2028 J. Dixon, 2nd Royal Highlanders. 4316 W. J. Ward, 3423 W. Glossop, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. 5960 A. Bruce, 1st Yorkshire. 5582 J. Swift (? 5524 or 5622 F. Smith), 2nd East Kent, Feb. 27.

The body of 9840 C. Holman, U Battery R.H.A., has been found two miles from Klip Drift, shot through the head.

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Reviews.

SOME MAGAZINES.

We have no space to-day to deal with the magazines, which nevertheless maintain a high level and are generally interesting. In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Sidney Low expresses the opinion that our system of voluntary enlistment has broken down, and that the proposals of the Government are astounding, if they are not merely an emergency programme. He has great faith in the Militia ballot as a remedy. Lord Northbrook points out in a brief note the fallacy implied in the figures presented by Lord Lansdowne to the House of Lords on February 12. Lord Denman devotes an article to Mounted Infantry, of which he thinks we have a great need. His view is that the mounted infantryman must be both a scout and a skirmisher, and that once he has been put on horseback he will disdain the routine work of infantry, and must be despatched forthwith to a special class of the reserve. In *Blackwood* there is a proposal for amalgamating the Dutch Republics in British territory, dividing the whole into provinces, each with a governor appointed by the Crown, and a Legislative Assembly, and with a Governor-General aided by a Council to have supreme control over the civil and military affairs of all the provinces, there being a Secretary of State for Africa with an Advisory Council at home. The Military contributor continues his criticisms, the tone of which will be inferred from his remarks: "Are there no heads left in Natal? It would seem so. If there are, the Boers have the monopoly." "Our generals must now move with the age and try to get a bit 'forwarder.' The lessons of the Peninsula must be rewritten with a quick-firing pen." The critic has the supreme satisfaction of recognising the splendid work of Lords Roberts and Kitchener, and of recording the result. *Harper and Badminton* are both good illustrated numbers, and the former has an article upon Pretoria and the aggrieved Boer, as well as a very interesting paper by Mr. Poultney Bigelow on "Germany's First Colony in China." *Feilden's Magazine* is distinguished by a capital article from the pen of Mr. H. L. Swinburne, upon "The Balloon as a War Machine," which is extremely instructive. We specially commend an admirable article in *Macmillan* by Lieut.-Col. Wilmoughby Verner on the "Naval Brigade at Graspan," and another by Mr. David Hannay on "The Sanity

of Wellington," which may be commended to those who are inclined to depreciate the great general. In the *Cornhill*, Sir John Robinson's "South African Reminiscences" are interesting. The *Pall Mall Magazine* has produced an excellent number, which includes capital articles on the "King's Royal Rifles," and on "Ambulance Nursing, Past and Present," all very well illustrated. We have also received *Longman's Magazine*, the *English Illustrated Magazine*, the *Humanitarian*, the *Genealogical Magazine*, the *Antiquary*, and some others. The *United Service Institution Journal* for February is a particularly good number, and has practical value in containing a *précis* by Lieut.-Col. Gunter of Von Löbell's "Reports on Military Progress" in regard to the tactics of the various arms.

The *United Service Magazine*. The present number is full of interesting matter. Mr. O'Connor Morris continues his valuable series of papers on "Marlborough." He treats now of Eugene and Villars. Denain, the Peace of Utrecht, the Peace of Baden, the state of Europe and France after the war, and the last years and death of Marlborough. "The War Medals of Sixty Years," are treated of by Capt. G. F. MacMunn, R.A., "Some Aphorisms of Napoleon," by Capt. R. G. Burton, I.S.C., show the writer to have studied carefully the life of the great general. "The Militia, Past, Present, and Future," by Major Telfer-Smollett, appears opportunely at a time when the old constitutional force is again playing its part so admirably, and promises to emerge from the ordeal of active service with fresh credit. "The French Army under the Empire," by Major-Gen. F. H. Tyrrell, gives an immense amount of useful information, which can only have been attained from careful study. "The Empire and the War," by Mr. C. de Thierry, is marked by that grasp which might be expected from this thoughtful and able writer, who is thorough in all he does in a literary sense. Capt. F. Green, Yorkshire Dragoons, treats of the "Future of the Yeomanry," offering some practical suggestions which ought not to be disregarded when the hour of reform comes. "Our Disasters and Their Causes," by Major-Gen. F. W. Stubbs, defends our generals, and shows what valuable lessons are to be learnt from the war. Major-Gen. G. E. Turner, R.A., is always readable, and in dealing with "Molke's Strategy in Dealing with the French Republic," he proves once again how closely he has followed the events of the period. Major J. H. Wylly describes the "Colt Gun and Dundonald Gun Carriage," both of which seem destined to play an important part in future warfare.

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10 " " Thursday, 3rd May, "	
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10 " " Thursday, 8th November, "	

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1900.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD

THE important case in connection with the *Sans Pareil* collision, to which attention has already been drawn in the columns, passed into another stage last week, when judgment was pronounced by Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes. The facts in connection with the case do not appear to have been seriously in dispute. On August 7, 1899, a collision occurred between the *Sans Pareil* and the sailing vessel *East Lothian*, the latter vessel being at the time in tow of the tug *Sir W. T. Lewis*. The tug was exhibiting the usual lights for a tug having a vessel in tow, except that the white light she showed abaft the mainmast for the sailing vessel to steer by should not have been visible forward of the beam, whereas in fact it was visible to some extent forward of the beam. The *East Lothian* had the regulation lights. The *Sans Pareil* was one of a fleet proceeding up Channel, there being about thirty ships in all in the fleet, arranged in the following formation:—"The ships were in four lines, the distance between each ship was about eight cables, and the distance from the bow of one vessel to the bow of the vessel behind her was about two cables. The outer lines were formed by cruisers and the inner of battleships. The *Sans Pareil* was the leading ship of the more southerly line of battleships. She had all the lights prescribed by the Queen's regulations burning." All the vessels in the fleet were proceeding on the same course, S. 72 deg. E., at a speed of about ten knots. The tug and tow sighted the fleet when about six miles distant, and broad on the port bow. The two ships kept their course and speed, thus

standing right across the track of the fleet, with the certainty that if all the vessels involved held on to their course a collision was highly probable. The tug and tow cleared the *Europa*, which was leading the starboard or southernmost line of cruisers, that vessel porting her helm to pass astern of the *East Lothian*. As they drew near to the *Sans Pareil* this vessel also ported to pass under the stern of the tug, but the officer of the watch, being under the impression that the *Sir W. T. Lewis* was a steamer proceeding alone, starboarded his helm as soon as the battleship was in a position to pass clear of her, and this was done. Shortly afterwards he saw the red, or port, light of the *East Lothian*, and although he put his engines full speed astern, it was too late to prevent a collision, and the sailing vessel was sunk, happily without loss of life.

The defence of the Admiralty to the claim for damages was twofold. In the first place that the tug infringed the regulations by exhibiting a light to guide the vessel astern which showed forward of the beam instead of only abaft the beam. In regard to this point the Court held that the tug had infringed the regulations, but Mr. Justice Barnes stated that he was advised by the Trinity Masters, who sat with him as assessors, that this circumstance could by no possibility have contributed to the collision, and therefore he could not make the infringement of the rule a ground for blame. The second portion of the defence is much more important; it was in effect that the tug and tow infringed the regulations by standing on across the track of the fleet. The ordinary rule of the road is, as every seaman knows, that when two steam vessels are crossing so as to involve risk of collision the vessel which has the other on her own starboard side is to keep out of the way of the other, while the other is to keep her course and speed. But there are several rules which modify this one, and particularly one that says that due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation and collision, and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from the rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger. The contention of the Attorney-General, who represented the Admiralty, was that for the tug and tow to continue their course across the bows of a fleet of thirty vessels was a violation of the last-named regulation, the circumstances being of the special nature specifically referred to therein. Moreover, he was able to support this contention by reference to a notice issued by the Board of Trade, in which masters of ships are warned to take measures for keeping out of the way of, and to avoid passing through, a fleet of warships. The Court, however, after having taken the opinion of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, disallowed the contention of the Admiralty, and held "that the position and movements of the fleet did not constitute such a danger of navigation or collision, or such circumstances as to render it necessary for the tug and tow to wait till the fleet had passed, or to starboard and go under the stern of the fleet; in other words, they do not consider that the tug and tow acted improperly in this case in proceeding as they did, and that the *Sans Pareil* and the other vessels of the fleet could, without difficulty or danger, though possibly not without some inconvenience, have avoided them." Judgment was, therefore, given against the *Sans Pareil*. This decision will, in all likelihood, be made the subject of appeal, and accordingly it is not permissible at present to offer any criticism upon it. At the same time the importance of the questions raised is indisputable. It might have been supposed that, as a matter of ordinary precaution, the master of any merchantman who saw that he was running the risk, perhaps of collision,

but in any case of disorganising a fleet of men-of-war, would, if the circumstances permitted, stand out of their way. Such, however, is not the case, and it is altogether exceptional for a merchant ship to attempt anything of the kind. Nor would a rule or prohibition to the contrary be of value unless it was accepted by all maritime Powers, and when such was proposed at the Washington Conference it was rejected. At that time, however, there were several Powers whose fleets were not on the same scale as it is now contemplated to make them, and it is possible that this circumstance might have its weight. It is possible, too that, had the decision of the Judge been in favour of the *Sans Pareil*, an opening might have been given for once more consulting the Great Powers with a view to bringing about an international agreement on the subject.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

THE publication of the text of the Nicaragua Canal Treaty has not given great satisfaction in the United States. It was hoped to win from the Clayton-Bulwer arrangement exclusive control in peace and war over that waterway which was to bind the two coasts together, but the principle of strict neutralisation having been conceded, it now appears to some American Naval writers that England, with her greatly superior Naval force, will have effective control of the canal in the event of war. In the Senate the chief opposition is raised by Senators Hoar and Hawley, who base their hostility to the Treaty upon the ground that the canal might almost as well be made by England for all the special value it will afford to the United States. The navigation of the canal is to be entirely unrestricted both in peace and war; it is never to be blockaded; no act of hostility is to be committed within it; the vessels of belligerents are to pass through with the least possible delay—not using it to re-victual or take in stores, "except so far as may be strictly necessary"; and no belligerent is to embark or disembark troops or warlike materials in the canal, except in case of accidental hindrance, and then the "transit is to be resumed with all possible despatch."

It must be confessed that there is something very elastic in these conditions, and that, after all, in case of war—when, as the *Army and Navy Journal* says, "treaties shrivel up like parchment in the flames"—real control of the canal must naturally fall to the superior Sea Power. Such conditions, however, attend all international agreements dealing with like matters, and, in practice, a great deal must be left to the Powers concerned, for no means of controlling their action is in existence. At the same time, the public sense will generally lead to the observance of Treaty clauses, and the United States themselves, like the Spaniards, held to the provisions of the Declaration of Paris during the recent war when either of them might have disregarded them at will.

A great deal has been made of the provision prohibiting fortification of the canal, but an American Naval officer has pointed out with much cogency that such fortifications would prove valueless in time of war, and he declares that the protests against the prohibition of defence are based on misapprehension or ignorance. His argument is that forts and batteries are useless to protect a waterway, and he affirms that they could not prevent a blockade, or defend the interior locks and dams. His general conclusion is that command of the sea is the only logical and real defence, and that the key of the situation will be found in the Caribbean Sea. "Ships, not forts mobility of movement, not immobility, mus

therefore dominate the situation." Therefore the United States must own an adequate Navy, and one strong in battleships and armoured cruisers, it being always borne in mind that the parties concerned in any dispute as to the canal will be the great Powers. According to Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, it would take from 50,000,000 dollars to 80,000,000 dollars to fortify the canal, and this sum would be thrown away upon useless fortifications, while it might be very much better spent in strengthening the Navy. We have so often expressed similar views ourselves that we cannot differ from Senator Davis, and meanwhile, according to the provisions of the Treaty, fortification of the canal is prohibited.

Naval Notes.

The Ladysmith Naval Brigade consisting of the officers and 250 men, arrived at Durban on Thursday and were accorded a most enthusiastic reception. The station was lined with men from the *Terrible*, and the meeting of old comrades gave rise to many touching scenes. An enormous crowd had assembled outside the station, and when the seamen marched into the street, headed by the band and flags of the *Terrible*, and carrying the tattered Union Jack from the *Powerful*, which had flown throughout the siege, the cheering was tremendous. In a shed adjacent to the station, which was appropriately decorated, an excellent lunch had been prepared, and of this all the men heartily partook. The majority looked well, though they showed signs of the rough work and privations which they had undergone. The officers were the guests of Captain Scott at the Navy Club. In the course of the proceedings the Mayor of Durban cordially welcomed the brigade back, and fittingly acknowledged their gallant services to the colony, and particularly to Ladysmith, which was enabled, by their noble efforts to withstand the hottest bombardment and attack of the enemy. The Mayor also announced that Captain Scott now ceases to act as commander at Durban, as the *Terrible* was proceeding to China forthwith.

If rumour is to be trusted, the fiat will shortly go forth to withdraw all the naval brigades from South Africa. Such a course can surprise no one, since the emergency which called for their services is now admittedly past. The brigade under Captain Lambton which was locked up in Ladysmith, has already been withdrawn, with the exception of those men who were too unwell to travel. That under Captain Jones will probably follow very quickly, since its guns can no longer have the value in the altered circumstances which they have hitherto possessed. In the western sphere of operations similar conditions will presently rule, as it is hardly likely that Lord Roberts will want to drag the naval guns about with him in his hurried marches. But, although we may feel that the time has come for withdrawing the seamen and marines, we should be very sorry to see a hard and fast line laid down against the employment of Naval brigades for service on shore, such as Sir John Colomb appeared to suggest the other day. The commander-in-chief on each station, or the senior Naval officer present must in each instance be guided by his instructions and by circumstances. There was not the least reason to suppose that demands would be made upon the services of the ships on the Cape station other than they could have fulfilled with reduced crews.

Cases may even occur where, without loss of efficiency, ships may be even left with a still smaller proportion of officers and men on board. We recall two important instances where vessels were left with barely a third of their company. In 1863 the Gold Coast Artillery mutinied, and shortly afterwards the Ashantees invaded the territory. A Naval force was landed, and after providing for its wants the Commodore in his flagship with only 120 officers and men proceeded to Ascension to obtain further supplies.

Again, in 1879, the Commodore in the *Active* at the Cape had barely 100 men to work his flagship in the boisterous weather that sometimes obtains off the African coast. Their comrades were in Zululand. It would be a mistake to lay down any stringent rule to govern such cases. Lord Mansfield remarks in his commentaries that commanders in time of war must, in the interests of the nation, resort to extreme measures and exact implicit obedience. In the present day we should hope that no captain of a British man-of-war would hesitate in his duty even if he had more than half his ship's company employed in operation on shore.

Referring to our remarks in last week's issue relative to the proposed Royal Sailors' Home at Chatham clashing with the institution on temperance lines contemplated by the Bishop of Rochester, Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, informed the *Morning Post* on 3rd inst. that the home he is interested in is not a rival scheme to the Naval Church Institute; that there is room for both, and they are patronised by Rear-Admiral S. C. Holland and himself. We trust that with such excellent and distinguished support the two establishments may prove successful. The late Vice-Admiral P. H. Colomb, in a letter to the *Times* of July 10 last called the attention of the lord-bishop to the exceedingly good moral tone that obtained at the Portsmouth Home, although intoxicating liquors were procurable; and preferred the method pursued there to the system of "welcomes" and "soldiers' institutes" favoured by his lordship. Admiral Colomb believed he had the support of the Bishop of Newcastle, who was for many years one of the leaders of the reforming committee who put a moribund institution on its legs and made it a prosperous undertaking. The Bishop of Rochester and the naval officers of the Nore command are working for the promotion of the comfort of many thousands of men passing through the Eastern dépôt, and although their methods differ, everyone will hope for the success their efforts deserve.

The good shooting of our naval gunners ashore in South Africa has already been referred to in these columns. A correspondent of one of the morning papers in describing the battle of Pieter's Hill, mentions an instance perhaps still more remarkable than those already cited. He says that on two occasions a gunner was told to bring down a man, and he did it in each instance. It would be a puzzle to determine what became of the men. One was a Boer who got out of a trench and was standing upon a low wall in front coolly firing at the advancing infantry. The gunner was asked to bring down the bold Boer—with the 4.7in. gun, too. He did it, the shell striking the wall under the man's feet, and bursting on its impact, blew away the parapet and the man. Another Boer emulating the one who had disappeared in lyddite, executed the same heroic deed. The next moment the gunner scattered his remains on high. The correspondent adds:—With shooting like this, the experience of those behind the trenches must have been truly awful. It was a grand exhibition from our side of the destructive power of massed artillery.

Martial law in Durban appears to be carried out with a strictness which might conceivably be followed with advantage elsewhere. Early in last month a local paper published a leader commenting on the reverse at Spion Kop. We have not the paper before us so cannot say what line was taken by our colonial contemporary, or in what way it transgressed. Action, however, was prompt. The Commandant of Durban, Captain Percy Scott, despatched an officer to the newspaper building with the following instructions:—"Clear out the people, seize all copies of the papers, obtain the keys, lock up and close the building." A bluejacket wrote "Shut" in chalk on the door, the editor was put in prison, and thus without any fuss justice was satisfied. Apparently they understand how to deal with the Press in Durban, and the world would probably be none the worse if similar treatment were accorded one or two busybody papers in this country.

The case for the retention of a training squadron, of which so much has lately been

heard, was mentioned in Parliament by Mr. Gibson-Bowles, and his criticisms drew an interesting explanation from the First Lord. Mr. Goschen admitted that he personally was disposed to favour the retention, but had been influenced by the views of his naval advisers, including three naval Commanders-in-Chief. Officers of great experience have reported that they find no difference in the smartness of men who have not passed through the training squadron, and it is evident from Mr. Goschen's explanation that the weight of naval opinion is in favour of the abolition. Mr. Goschen also defended the entry of older recruits for the seaman branch by stating that such recruits had been most favourably reported upon. The increased age of entry for *Britannia* cadets and the curtailment of the *Britannia* course was also touched upon. Our junior officers afloat have been found just as capable by commanding officers, whilst the curtailment of the training at Dartmouth has materially augmented the supply of young officers. It is possible, however, that the Admiralty may be inclined to revert to two years' training at Dartmouth when the executive lists have been sufficiently strengthened.

In reply to a point raised by Mr. Bowles the First Lord has promised to lay on the table the instructions given to the captains of ships engaged in search for contraband of war off Delago Bay. These should be of great interest, although, as Mr. Goschen said, the circumstances in which this search have had to be conducted are very exceptional. After all, the detention and search of a few foreign vessels which proved to be guiltless is not a vital matter. Other Powers have frequently exercised the rights of search with greater rigour.

The members of the Royal Naval Club, 1765, 85, dined at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metro pole, on the 6th inst., to commemorate the Battle of St. Vincent, 1797, Rear-Admiral Henry Rose presided, and the invited guest of the evening was Major-General Sir Joseph Phillips, K.C.B., R.M.L.I. There were present:—

Admirals W. A. D. Acland, J. H. Bainbridge, Sir Cyprian A. G. Bridge, K.C.B., Bouverie F. Clark, Edmund C. Drummond, C. C. P. Fitzgerald, E. St. John Garforth, C.B., Chas. Johnstone, Sir W. R. Kennedy, K.C.B., Sir Lambton Loraine, Bart., W. F. S. Mann, Thos. Saumarez, C.B.

Captains T. B. S. Adair, A. Blennerhassett, Orford Churchill, H. A. Digby, W. C. C. Forsyth, W. Des Vœux Hamilton, H. B. King, H. W. A. Littledale, Spencer H. Login, E. MacArthur, A. MacLeod, C. J. Norcock, Robt. Pitman, C. C. Rising, P. K. Smythies, R. G. Symonds, A. G. Tate, A. C. Wood, H. Warren, H. H. Washington.

Commanders A. De C. Crawford, C. E. E. Carey, R. E. Berkeley, Hon. Cecil Cadogan, C. I. Dampier, I. D. Daintree, W. H. V. Grove, W. S. P. Graves, G. V. Hegan, A. Hayes-Sadler, C. G. May, R. O. Orme-Webb, A. W. Waymouth, Reginald Yonge. Fleet Paymaster, E. M. Roe, R.N., Secretary.

Ascension Island is now in direct telegraphic communication with Europe, the Eastern Telegraph Company having completed the cable from St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands to our naval establishment on the South Atlantic on the 22nd ult. Messages from South Africa will be greatly facilitated, and the time in transmission considerably reduced.

The following are the notes which appeared in the First Lord's memorandum on the subject of the Engineers:—

The promotion, status, and pay of Engineer Officers have been recently considered by a Committee of the Board, with the result that the following changes have been approved:—

The list of Chief Inspectors of Machinery has been increased from 5 to 8, and that of Inspectors of Machinery from 8 to 13.

The Engineer-in-Chief has been given the relative rank of a Rear-Admiral.

The rank of Staff-Engineer has been abolished. Chief Engineers will rank with Lieutenants of and above 8 years' seniority, while Engineers on promotion will rank with Lieutenants of less than 8 years' seniority, instead of as now, with but after Lieutenants.

In other respects the relative rank of Engineer officers remains unchanged.

Engineers will be given a new scale of pay, viz.:—
On promotion 10s. a day.
After 4 years 11s. "
After 8 years 12s. "
And the allowance of 1s. a day at present paid to Senior Engineers for all ships will be replaced by a scale varying, according to responsibility, from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a day.

Navy Personal.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir J. E. Commerell, V.C., Admirals Sir E. Ommanney and the Right Hon. Sir John Hay, Bart., and Captain H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, attended the annual meeting of the Royal United Service Institution on Saturday last, at which the Duke of Cambridge presided. Lord Chelmsford, in seconding the adoption of the report, referred to the regret felt at the death of Vice-Admiral P. H. Colomb, one of the oldest members of the institution, and one who had largely devoted himself to its interests.

Vice-Admiral C. S. Cardale, whose retirement on the 3rd inst. gives Captain H. J. Grenfell flag rank, instead of being placed on the retired list, need not have left the active list until April next year. Devonport is largely indebted to him for his assistance in its principal charitable institutions, and it is hoped that he will be able to continue such generous aid for many years in the future of that important port.

Lord Charles Beresford was re-elected Commodore of the Royal Temple Yacht Club last week. His lordship was entertained at dinner on Saturday last by the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers at Malta.

Rear-Admiral Sir R. Harris, Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, has been informed by the Admiralty that the Board desire to express to the Naval and Marine officers and the bluejackets and marines who have been engaged in the successful operations in Natal and the Cape Colony, the sense of their lordships' great admiration of the splendid manner in which they have upheld the traditions of the service and added to its reputation for resourcefulness, courage and devotion.

Captain G. A. Giffard, of the *Comus*, left Barbados on Saturday last to pay off that vessel and commission the *Charybdis* at Devonport.

Captain H. T. Grenfell, of the Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport, Captain Peyton Hoskyns, and Captain F. C. D. Sturdee had the honour of being decorated by Her Majesty, on Thursday in last week at Windsor, with the Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Captain G. Le C. Egerton, of the *Majestic*, is laid up with influenza, and obliged to absent himself from duty.

Captain E. J. Fleet, of the *Edgar*, left Plymouth last week for China with relief crews of vessels on that station, and proceeds via the Suez Canal, and not by way of the Cape of Good Hope, as reported.

Captain Percy Scott's mountings for naval guns at the front in South Africa have won for him golden opinions. He served in the Active on the Cape station from 1873-7, under Commodore Sir William Hewitt, but there were no wars then in South Africa. It was reserved for him to find a large field for his ability nearly half a century afterwards in Natal.

Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton and the Naval Brigade left Ladysmith on Tuesday last to join the *Powerful* in Simon's Bay. Lieutenants A. W. Heneagh and M. H. Hodges, and Midshipman A. Stokes are left behind, not having sufficiently recovered from enteric fever.

Captain J. H. Henderson, of the *Hermes*, found himself off Cates I., Bahamas, last week, with a propeller shaft of that vessel broken and her boilers defective. The *Crescent* and *Proserpine* from Bermuda were immediately sent to his assistance, and he reached Nassau, on Monday last. The *Hermes* will have to remain at the outer anchorage.

Captain H. C. Reynolds, of the *Nigel*, which is to relieve the *Iphigenia* in China, has been delayed at Devonport in consequence of a merchant steamer colliding with the cruiser while at anchor in Plymouth Sound last week and causing considerable damage.

Captain A. J. Pocklington, of the *Europa*, is to leave Portsmouth next Saturday with relief crews for the Australian station.

Captain F. C. M. Noel for the *Wallaroo*; Captain F. St. G. Rich for the *Ringarooma*; Commander N. J. Macalister for the *Torch*; Lieut.-Commander E. M. Hale for the *Boomerang*; and Lieut.-Commander C. E. Monro and Lieutenant G. E. Nares for the *Dart*, left Plymouth on Saturday in the Orient steamship *Cusco* for Australia, to join their respective ships when re-commissioned on that station.

Lieut.-Commander Philip Walter, of the *Harrier*, arrived at Devonport on Friday in last week to pay off that vessel.

Lieut.-Commander Marcus R. Hill pays off the *Hussar* at Devonport on Monday next.

Lieutenant R. H. Thom, relieved from the *Hood* after three and a half years' foreign service, Lieutenant (T.) H. E. Browne, from the *Highflyer*, and Midshipman R. G. Talbot, invalided from the *Renown*, arrived on Saturday last on the P. and O. steamship *Polawan* from the Mediterranean.

Lieutenant Viscount Kelburne, late of the *Ramillies*, whose serious illness from Malta fever caused anxiety while he was a patient in the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, has greatly improved in health, and attended the recent wedding of an old messmate, Lieutenant H. C. R. Brocklebank, lately paid off from that battleship.

Staff-Commander C. H. R. Robinson, of the *Wye*, leaves Sheerness on the 8th prox. for Ascension, and is due again at Plymouth on June 3 next.

Deputy Inspector-General H. C. Woods, M.V.O., of the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, arrived at Windsor on Friday in last week. He had the honour of dining with Her Majesty on Sunday last.

Major-General C. H. Scafe, R.M.L.I., recently promoted from Commandant of the Plymouth Division, was entertained at dinner on Thursday last week by his successor, Colonel F. Baldwin, and the officers of that division the headquarters mess. It was a memorable day for the gallant general officer, as, in addition to being the guest of the officers who recently served under him, he had the satisfaction of hearing of the relief of Ladysmith, where his son, a Lieutenant 2nd Devon Regiment, had been since the siege commenced.

Major C. H. Kennedy, R.M.L.I., Adjutant 2nd V.B. Scottish Rifles, is advanced to the senior list of his rank by the promotion of Major H. C. Money.

Captain Claude W. Robertson, R.M.L.I., of the *Katoomba*, port guard ship at Sydney, N.S.W., leaves that colony as captain in the Bushmen's contingent for South Africa.

Lieutenant A. G. Troup, R.M.A., left in the *Edgar* on Friday week, to join the *Royal Oak*, instead of Lieutenant H. C. Martin, R.M.L.I., previously selected, to take the place of Lieutenant C. H. Hood, R.M.L.I., ordered to South Africa to serve under Colonel H. L. Smith-Dorrien (Derbyshire Regiment), commanding detachments of local forces in South Natal. Lieutenant Troup was substituted for Lieutenant Martin as there was no officer of the artillery branch serving in the *Royal Oak*.

Lieutenant W. T. C. Jones, R.M.L.I., who was wounded at Enslin in November last, and returned to England for treatment, was discharged last week from the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar.

The annual course of field training for infantry battalions at Aldershot commences on the 15th inst., and will be completed by July 24. The annual musketry course for infantry commenced on Tuesday, and will be continued up to and including June 28. The course will be taken in half-battalions, that half to go through the course first that has fewest numbers of recruits.

CANTEEN AND MESS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd., 23, Regency Street, Westminster.—This Society is a union of Canteens and Messes formed for mutual benefit of the Services at home and abroad. It supplies every canteen or mess requisite.

The Gazettes.

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, March 2.

2nd Dragoons.—The restoration to establishment of Supernumerary Lieut. Thomas Conolly is antedated to Dec. 30, 1899.

5th Lancers.—The appointment to a Second Lieutenant of 2nd Lieut. E. F. Cecil, from 4th Batn. Lincoln Regt., which was notified in *Gazette* of Feb. 6, is cancelled.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

To be Capt., with temporary rank of Capt. in Army:—Capt. James F. Humby, 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles. Major E. H. de Freville, late 11th Hussars.

To be Lieut. with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army:—Capt. Francis J. Montgomery, 4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles; Capt. James R. Mitchell, 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles; Capt. A. Gillon, 4th Batn. Highland L.I.; Lieut. Charles, Earl of Leitrim 5th Batn. Rifle Brigade. Sir Edward H. Hulse, Bart., late Capt. Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry; Crawford S. Donnelly, late Capt. 4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles; C. Marwood Tucker, late Lieut. Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry; Cecil Banbury.

The surname of Lieut. C. E. Levita is as now described, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Feb. 23.

The name of G. H. St. Hill, Royal North Devon Yeomanry, who was appointed to a Lieutenantcy in *Gazette* of Feb. 6, is as now stated, and not as described therein.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Majors to be Lieut.-Cols. on augmentation:—Harry A. D. Curtis, Henry O'B. Owen, Ellis C. F. Holland, Francis W. Boteler, Arthur S. Pratt, William E. Blewitt (Feb. 13).

The surname of Capt. J. Berkley, who was promoted Major in the *Gazette* of Feb. 23, is as now stated and not as described therein.

Capt. to be Majors, on augmentation:—William H. Onslow, John G. Geddes, Alexander L. Walker, Henry C. Williams-Wynn, the Hon. Francis R. Bingham, Lochinvar A. C. Gordon, Hector Corby, Lawrence G. F. Gordon, Herbert G. Smith (Feb. 13).

Capt. to be Majors:—Henry G. Sandilands, vice W. E. Blewitt; Brevet-Major William A. Robinson, vice H. A. D. Curtis; Stephen Lushington, vice H. O'B. Owen; Charles H. Ford, vice E. C. F. Holland; Harry N. Schofield, employed on the Staff, vice Boteler; Henri M. Campbell, vice A. S. Pratt (Feb. 13).

Supernumerary Capt. Hugh D. White-Thompson to be Capt., vice H. M. Farrar, promoted (Feb. 13).

Lieuts. to be Capt.:—Lionel A. Smith, vice R. St. C. Lecky, promoted; Charles H. Wilson, vice A. W. Gay, promoted; Bertrand Gosselin, on the seconded list; Robert F. Ruck-Keene, vice R. F. Fox, promoted; Edwin F. Delaforce, on seconded list; Hugo D. De Pré, in succession to Major R. D. Gubbins, employed extra-regimentally (Feb. 3).

Lieuts. to be Capt. on augmentation:—William R. N. Madocks on Seconded List, Henry H. Tudor, Cyril E. Palmer on Seconded List, Bertram R. Kirwan, Lennox C. Livingstone-Learmouth, Harry A. Boyce, Frederic C. Lane on Seconded List, Arthur M. Perreau, Henry L. Cottingham, Sholto W. Douglas, Cecil F. G. Washington, William O. Holloway on Seconded List, Geoffrey H. A. White, Henry N. Packard, Philip W. B. Henning, George J. Henderson, David B. Stewart, Michael Biddulph on Seconded List, Collingwood Ravenhill, George Baillie, Charles C. Robertson on Seconded List, John Henry, William A. Short, George A. Smyth, Raymond England (Feb. 13).

Lieuts. to be Capt.:—Hugh M. de F. Montgomery, vice E. R. H. J. Cloete, promoted; Samuel S. Browne, vice W. A. Macbean, who holds a Staff appointment; Edmund W. Plummer, vice C. C. Owen, promoted; John W. E. Donaldson, vice R. W. Brecks, promoted (Feb. 13).

2nd Lieut. Stephen T. Hardwick is seconded for service in South Africa (Feb. 17).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Capt. seconded for service in South Africa:—Alfred E. C. Myers, Charles H. Ziegler (Feb. 17), John C. Burnett, Walter H. Robinson (Feb. 24).

Supernumerary Capt. Reginald J. Macdonald to be Capt. to complete establishment (Feb. 7).

Lieuts. seconded:—George H. C. Wilkins, for service as an Adj. of Volunteers (Jan. 25); Aubrey J. Thompson, for service as an Adj. of Militia (Feb. 13); Geoffrey T. Brierley, for service in South Africa (Feb. 17).

Capt. Hon. Maxwell R. C. Ward, from Seconded List, to be Divisional Adj., vice Capt. W. E. Rumbold, who has vacated that appointment (Feb. 28).

Major H. Scott, 1st Northumberland V.A., is granted temporary rank of Major in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Battery in South Africa.

Capt. J. C. Wedgwood, 1st Northumberland V.A., is granted temporary rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Battery in South Africa.

Officers, 1st Northumberland V.A., granted temporary rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Battery in South Africa:—Lieuts. H. S. Bell and W. C. Macartney; 2nd Lieut. F. G. D. Johnson and R. W. Wilson.

Surg.-Capt. J. Wreford, 1st Northumberland V.A., is granted temporary rank of Capt. whilst serving with Volunteer Battery in South Africa.

Vet.-Lieut. W. Dotchin, 1st Northumberland V.A., is granted temporary rank of Vet.-Lieut. whilst serving with Volunteer Battery in South Africa.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Officers granted temporary rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Sections in South

Africa:—Capt. and Hon. Major James Lang, 1st Lanarkshire R.E. (Volunteers); Lieut. Robert A. Duthie, 1st Aberdeen R.E. (Volunteers).

Coldstream Guards.—Lieut. Herbert W. Studd, to be Capt. vice R. A. S. Benson, deceased (Feb. 20).

Scots Guards.—Lieut. James A. G. King, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (Dec. 1).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—Capt. Donald M. McLachlan is seconded for service as an Adjt. of Volunteers (Feb. 5).

Liverpool Regt.—Major Reginald L. C. Brooker, from half-pay, to be Major, with precedence next below Major H. J. W. Guise, vice P. Schletter, promoted.

Lincoln Regt.—Lieut. Alan H. Johnson is seconded for service Chinese Regt. (Jan. 3rd) 2nd Lieut. Eau Francis Cecil, from 4th Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. G. Galloway, seconded.

Devon Regt.—Gent. Cadet Charles Edward Edward-Collins, from R.M. College, to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. J. E. I. Masterson, promoted.

Somerset L.I.—Supernumerary Capt. Robert Brocklehurst to be Capt., vice S. L. V. Creaklock, killed in action (March 4th). Gent. Cadet Edward Downes Bally, from R.M. College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice J. C. Parr, killed in action.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Captains seconded for Service with Egyptian Army:—Edgar H. Armstrong, Beresford C. M. Carter (Feb. 9).

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Major John H. Verschoyle to be Lieut.-Col., vice W. Aldworth, D.S.O., killed in action; Lieut. James H. T. Cornish-Bowden to be Capt., vice B. A. Newbury, killed in action (Feb. 19).

West Riding Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. V. Jenkins to be Lieut., vice F. J. Siordet, killed in action; Lieut. Ernle Rumbold Taylor, from 4th Batn. South Wales Borderers, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

Royal Sussex Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major Sir Walter G. Bartelot, Bart., 2nd V.B., is granted temporary rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Company in South Africa. Officers granted temporary rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Capt. S. W. G. Tamplin, 1st V.B., Lieut. A. F. A. Howe, 1st Cinque Ports V.R.C.

Dorset Regt.—Lieut. Henry L. Kitson, 1st V.B., is granted temporary rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers granted temporary rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Company in South Africa: Lieut. R. Lano, 1st Dorset V.A.; 2nd Lieut. M. J. Wheatley, 1st V.B.

Welsh Regt.—Supernumerary Lieut. Francis H. Howe to be Lieut., vice J. C. Angell, killed in action (Feb. 19).

Oxford L.I.—Lieut. W. Marriott-Dodington to be Adjt., vice Lieut. R. M. Fielden, whose previous appointment has expired (Mar. 1).

Northampton Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. Cartwright to be Lieut., vice H. H. S. Knox, seconded (Jan. 19).

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt. William H. Salmon to be Major, vice W. P. Campbell, promoted (Jan. 25). Lieuts. to be Capt.:—Cecil C. Herbert-Stepney, vice F. B. M. Henniker, promoted; Henry C. R. Green, Adjt., to complete establishment (Jan. 7); Hon. Reginald Cathcart (since killed in action), vice W. H. Salmon, promoted (Jan. 25); Gent. Cadet Austin Henry Huth, from R.M. College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. M. Crum, a prisoner of war; Capt. George Morphey, 2nd V.B. (Royal West Kent Regt.) is granted temporary rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Company in South Africa. Officers granted temporary rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Company in South Africa: Capt. C. N. Watney, 1st V.B. Royal West Kent Regt.; Lieut. W. G. Morris, 2nd V.B., Royal West Kent Regt.

Wiltshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. W. F. Ricketts to be Lieut., vice F. W. Stoddart, seconded. The appointment of Gent. Cadet E. D. Bally, from R.M. College, to a 2nd Lieutenancy, which was notified in *Gazette* of Feb. 20, is cancelled.

North Staffordshire Regt.—The appointment of Gent. Cadet C. E. Edward Collins, from R.M. College, to a 2nd Lieutenancy, which was notified in *Gazette* of Feb. 20, is cancelled.

Durham L.I.—The promotion to rank of Capt. of Lieut. B. C. Fairfax is antedated to Feb. 7, vice J. E.

Bush, promoted. Lieuts. to be Capt.:—Edward A. C. Blake, vice B. C. Fairfax, seconded for service with Chinese Regt.; Alexander K. Robb, in succession to Major J. E. Bush, Adjt. 4th Batn. (Feb. 19). 2nd Lieut. H. P. Watts to be Lieut., vice B. C. Fairfax, seconded (Dec. 7, 1899).

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Capt. and Brevet Major Hon. Andrew D. Murray is seconded for service in South Africa (Feb. 21).

West India Regt.—Capt. Hepworth A. Hill to be Major, vice M. C. Smith, retired (March 3); Lieut. Horatio D. Russell, D.S.O., is seconded for service with Egyptian Army (Feb. 7).

Army Service Corps.—Supernumerary Capt. Henry F. T. Fisher to be Capt. to complete establishment.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Surg.-Major Robert T. A. O'Callaghan, F.R.C.S.I., 1st Flintshire R.E. (Volunteers), is granted temporary rank of Major whilst serving in South Africa.

STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. H. V. Cowan, A.D.C., to be Asst. Military Secretary to Field-Marshal Right Hon. F. S., Lord Roberts, K.P., &c., Commanding-in-Chief in South Africa (Dec. 23, 1899).

Capt. C. H., Lord Settrington, 3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt., extra A.D.C., to be A.D.C. to Field-Marshal Right Hon. F. S., Lord Roberts, K.P., &c. (Dec. 23, 1899).

Lieut. E. A. Saunders, R.A., to be A.D.C. to Col. (local Major-Gen.) R. Pole-Carew, C.B., commanding 9th Brigade, South Africa (Jan. 3).

Temporary appointments:—

Brevet-Col. W. F. D. Cochrane, C.B., from Lieut.-Col. half-pay, to be an Asst. Adjt.-Gen., vice Col. G. E. Harley, C.B., appointed to 8th Division, and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army (Feb. 21).

Lieut.-Col. E. O. Sullivan, Reserve of Officers, to be a Brig.-Major for R.A., vice Major W. G. Massy, R.A., employed in South Africa (Feb. 19).

Major H. A. S. Barkworth, Border Regt., to be a Brig.-Major (Feb. 17).

Major C. C. Douglas, Reserve of Officers, to be a D.A.G., and also for Instruction, in succession to Capt. H. G. C. Phillips, Welsh Regt., employed in South Africa (Feb. 26).

Capt. E. M. Dunne, Reserve of Officers, to be a Brig.-Major (Feb. 20).

School of Gunnery.—Major A. Handley, R.A., to be an Instr., vice Major G. R. T. Rundle, R.A., who has vacated that appointment (Feb. 16).

Schools of Submarine Mining.—Capt. E. H. Haig, R.E., from an Asst. Instr., to be a Chief Instr., vice Capt. F. L. Lloyd, R.E., who has vacated that appointment (Feb. 19).

Ordnance Factories.—The appointment of Major F. L. Nathan, R.A., as Supt., Royal Gunpowder Factory, is dated Jan. 21. The appointment of Capt. E. S. Cooper, R.A., as Asst. Supt., Royal Gunpowder Factory, is dated Jan. 21.

Indian Staff Corps.—Officers transferred to Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Lieut.-Gen. Frederick Lance, C.B. (Feb. 21); Col. Thomas Renny Cowie (Feb. 12); Lieut.-Col. William Wolfe Macbay (Feb. 23); Major-Gen. Arthur Gore Handcock, C.B., to be Lieut.-Gen. (Feb. 21); Col. Charles Frederick Hughes, C.B., to be Major-Gen. (Feb. 21).

Army Pay Dept.—Major E. A. H. Webb, Staff-Paymr., is granted substantive rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army (Feb. 27); Capt. N. P. M. Hadow, from West India Regt., is permanently appointed to Army Pay Dept., retaining his substantive rank (April 24, 1896).

Half-Pay.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Finn, from 21st Lancers, to be Lieut.-Col. (March 2).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. William H. Riddell, Bedford Regt., to be Col. (Feb. 26).

MEMORANDA.

Col. Sir W. G. Nicholson, K.C.B., is granted local rank of Major-Gen. in South Africa whilst employed as Military Secretary to Field-Marshal Right Hon. F. S., Lord Roberts, K.P. &c., Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa (Dec. 23).

Col. H. H. Settle, C.B., D.S.O., is granted temporary rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst Insp.-Gen. of Lines of Communications in South Africa.

Col. George M. Fox, A.A.G., N.E. District, is placed on retired pay (March 4).

Col. Henry B. Kingscote, C.R.A., Canada, is placed on retired pay (Feb. 28).

Lieut.-Col. H. Finn, half-pay, is granted local rank of Col. whilst employed as Commandant of Local Forces in Queensland (March 2).

Major W. F. Nash, Border Regt., is granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. in South Africa whilst commanding Imperial L.I. (Nov. 21, 1899).

Lieut. B. H. O. Armstrong, R.E., is granted local rank of Capt. whilst C.R.E., West Coast of Africa (Feb. 27).

2nd Lieut. H. W. Ramsay-Fairfax-Lucy, Reserve of Officers, is granted temporary rank of Lieut. whilst employed in Remount Dept.

Reserve of Officers.—Major James Reid Peplow, late Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Artillery, to be Capt.; Lieut. J. Barrett-Lennard resigns his commission; Lieut. James Richard Forbes Elsmie, 1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders (late 2nd Lieut. Royal Warwick Regt.), to be Lieut.; Maurice Falkinner Dennis, gent., late 2nd Lieut. Seaforth Highlanders, to be Lieut.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg.-Capt. John Arnall Jones, 2nd V.B. Welsh Regt., to be Surg.-Major. [Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date March 3.]

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, March 6.

1st Life Guards.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts., to complete establishment:—Geoffrey T. Marquis of Headfort, E. H. Brassey, L. E. H. M. Darell.

Royal Horse Guards.—2nd Lieut. A. Rose, to be Lieut., vice J. G., Marquis of Tullibardine, D.S.O., promoted (Feb. 24).

5th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. C. P. Parker, from 4th Batn. North Stafford Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. C. H. Anderson-Pelham, from 4th Batn. Lincoln Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Capt. R. St Leger Moore, late 5th Lancers, to command a Batn. of Imperial Yeomanry, with temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army.

To be Seconds in Command of Batns. of Imperial Yeomanry:—Major G. S. C. Jenkinson, Reserve of Officers; Major H. Le Roy-Lewis, Hampshire Yeomanry, with temporary rank of Major in Army.

Capt. W. M. Sherston, Major North Somerset Yeomanry, is granted temporary rank of Capt. in Army (Feb. 28).

W. T. Roden, late Capt. Yorkshire Dragoons, to be Capt. with temporary rank of Capt. in Army.

Lieuts. granted temporary rank of Lieut. in Army:—G. A. Gibbs, Capt.; T. R. Symons, Lieut.; A. C. Thynne, 2nd Lieut.; J. A. Cooke-Hurle, Second Lieut.; all North Somerset Yeomanry (Feb. 28).

To be Lieuts., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army:—Capt. C. C. Mandowell, Devon Artillery; Capt. C. Langford, 4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.; Capt. H. J. Cunley, 15th Middlesex V.R.C.; Lieut. E. H. Jarvis, 3rd V.B. East Surrey Regt.; Lieut. C. J. Dyke, 7th Middlesex V.R.C.; F. J. Mitchell, late Lieut. 3rd Hussars; A. J. Earl of Fingall, late Lieut. 5th Batn. Leinster Regt.; W. H. Partridge, late Lieut. Royal Monmouthshire R.E. (Militia); E. A. Cunningham, late Lieut. 4th Batn. Gloucester Regt.; J. B. Cunliffe, late Lieut. Shropshire Yeomanry.

Lieut. C. Banbury, to be Adjt., with temporary rank of Capt. in Army.

To be Qrms., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army:—Qrmer. T. A. Blake, 5th V.B. Liverpool Regt.; F. W. Butler.

To be Medical Officers, with temporary rank of Capt.:—E. Hopkinson, H. Reynolds, H. Lookwood, M.R.C.V.S., to be Veterinary Officer, with the temporary rank of Vet.-Lieut.

Colonel Lumsden's Corps.

Lieut.-Col. D. McT. Lumsden, Assam Valley Light Horse Volunteers, to be Commandant, with temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army.

Lieut.-Col. E. Showers, late Commandant Surma Valley Light Horse Volunteers to be Second in Command, with temporary rank of Major in Army.

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Hampshire Regt.—Lieut. E. F. Falkner, from 3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I., in succession to Lieut. A. A. L. Collard, seconded.

Dorset Regt.—Lieut. W. E. Roe, from 4th Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, in succession to Lieut. H. A. Mansel, promoted.

Welsh Regt.—Lieut. H. C. Davies, from 4th Batn. South Wales Borderers, in succession to Lieut. F. L. Prothero, promoted.

Royal Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. R. G. Webber, from 4th Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, on augmentation.

Royal West Kent Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. K. Grant, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. E. L. H. James, seconded.

Manchester Regt.—2nd Lieut. K. E. Kirkpatrick, from 6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, on augmentation.

North Stafford Regt.—Capt. J. F. Giffard, from 3rd or South Regt. Royal Jersey Militia, on augmentation; Lieut. J. Carnegie from 3rd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, on augmentation.

Durham L.I.—2nd Lieut. Hon. J. E. J. Preston, from 5th Batn. Leinster Regt., in succession to Lieut. D'A. W. Mander, promoted; 2nd Lieut. D. H. Evans, from 6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, in succession to Lieut. C. D. Shafto, killed in action.

Highland L.I.—Lieut. F. H. L. Stevenson, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. R. W. H. Anderson, appointed Adjt.

Seaforth Highlanders.—Lieut. D. G. Methven, from 3rd Batn., vice D. B. Monypenny, died of wounds received in action; Lieut. R. Laing, from 3rd Batn., vice R. H. McClure, killed in action.

Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. H. R. Goodman, from 5th Batn., in succession to Lieut. E. J. Christie, missing.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut. E. Browne, from 4th Batn., in succession to Lieut. A. L. J. M. Kelly, a prisoner of war; Lieut. A. E. Mahon, from 5th Batn. Connaught Rangers, vice R. J. Kentish, a prisoner of war; 2nd Lieut. H. J. Atkinson, from 1st (East) Regt. Royal Guernsey Militia, vice C. E. Kimahan, a prisoner of war.

Connaught Rangers.—Lieut. H. N. Foster, from 4th Batn., vice E. V. Jones, a prisoner of war.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Lieut. A. B. Brown, from 4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, vice W. B. King, killed in action.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Lieut. A. W. Newton, from 7th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, in succession to Lieut. F. N. Le Mesurier, a prisoner of war; Lieut. E. St. G. Smith, from 5th Batn. Leinster Regt., in succession to Lieut. C. Garvice, a prisoner of war.

INDIA OFFICE, March 6.

The Queen has approved following appointments to H.M. Indian Medical Service:—

To be Lieuts.—A. C. MacGilchrist, J. W. D. Megaw, E. O. Thurston, G. Browne, C. M. Goodbody, R. Steen, F. F. Elwes, I. L. MacLennan, E. A. C. Matthews, L. P. Stephen, L. Gilbert, T. G. N. Stokes, H. M. Mackenzie, M. H. Thornely, F. V. O. Beit, W. O'S. Murphy, M. Corry, C. C. Murison, H. A. Williams, W. C. Long, G. C. Beamish (Jan. 27).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, March 6.

MEMORANDUM.

Officers are seconded for service, with Imperial Yeomanry.

Carmarthen Artillery (Western Div. R. G. A.).—Capt. E. E. Richardson. Capt. and Instr. of Artillery H. Davies-Evans.

3rd Batn. North Stafford Regt.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. C. Hall.

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut. J. Craig, jun.

4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt. E. R. Robinson.

4th Batn. Connaught Rangers.—Capt. W. C. Newton.

5th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Capt. R. Alexander.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Dorset.—Capt. Sir E. Lees, Bart., Capt. P. J. Browne, Lieut. Hon. I. C. Guest, Lieut. R. C. Batley, Vet.-Capt. J. Rowe.

Montgomery.—Capt. R. W. H. W. Williams-Wynn, Lieuts. G. FitzHugh, G. P. Rayner.

Pembroke.—Capt. and Hon. Major E. D. Cropper.

West Somerset.—Lieuts. A. M. Myburgh, H. T. Stanley.

Yorkshire Hussars.—Lieut. C. L. Ward-Jackson.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RIFLE.

1st V.B. (West Yorkshire Regt.).—Lieut. A. de A. Donisthorpe.

5th V.B. South Wales Borderers.—Capt. E. W. Kirkby.

1st Cinque Ports V.R.C.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. A. M. Brookfield.

1st V.B. (Royal Berkshire Regt.).—Seconding of Capt. and Hon. Major H. Manders for service with Imperial Yeomanry, announced in Gazette of Feb. 9, is cancelled.

Officers are seconded for service with Lord Lovat's Corps:—

3rd Batn. Cameron Highlanders.—Capt. A. W. McDonald; 2nd Lieut. K. L. MacDonald.

1st V.B. Cameron Highlanders.—Major S. J. Lord Lovat; Lieut. E. G. Fraser-Tytler.

MEMORANDUM.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RIFLE.

Officers borne as Supernumerary whilst serving with Volunteer Companies in South Africa:—

Queen's R.V. Brigade Royal Scots.—2nd Lieut. R. G. W. Adame.

5th V.B. Royal Scots.—Capt. R. W. Campbell. 8th V.B.—Lieut. M. W. Henderson.

1st V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Capt. L. S. De La Mare. 2nd V.B.—Lieut. E. A. Heriot. 4th V.B.—Lieut. G. A. B. Carr.

1st V.B. East Kent Regt.—Capt. G. Gosling; Lieut. R. J. A. T. Slaughter; 2nd Lieut. H. Norfolk.

1st V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Capt. (Instr. of Musketry) R. C. Hedley; Lieut. G. F. Fisher. 2nd V.B.—2nd Lieut. H. Beale; 2nd Lieut. W. E. Stephenson. 3rd V.B.—Capt. R. H. M. B. Atkinson; Lieut. F. Mansford.

1st V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major J. J. Thomas. 2nd V.B.—Lieut. W. H. Kenyon. 4th V.B.—Capt. A. Kyrke-Smith. 5th (Irish) V.B.—Capt. T. W. Williams, Lieuts. J. Goffea, J. H. Grindley.

1st V.B. Lincoln Regt.—Capt. H. E. Newsum, H. Stephenson. 2nd V.B.—Capt. R. F. Lee.

1st V.B. Somerset L.I.—Lieut. J. R. Dawson. 2nd V.B.—Lieut. D. S. Watson. 3rd V.B.—Capt. E. J. Whitting.

1st V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. C. E. Wood. 2nd V.B.—Lieut. A. W. Lupton. 3rd V.B.—Lieut. W. L. Bousfield.

1st (Hertford) V.B. Bedford Regt.—Lieut. A. Trethewy. 2nd (Hertford) V.B.—Lieut. A. Braithwaite. 3rd V.B.—Capt. A. L. Green.

1st V.B. Leicester Regt.—Capt. W. A. Harrison, Lieut. H. N. Rowlett, 2nd Lieut. C. H. Jones.

1st V.B. Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. M. H. L. Bell, Capt. R. W. T. Ewart, Lieut. F. C. Houseman.

1st V.B. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Capt. C. G. Dickie, Lieut. J. MacL. Frew. 2nd V.B.—Lieut. G. D. Porteous.

1st V.B. Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. J. H. Craig. 2nd V.B.—Capt. S. Thornely. 4th V.B.—Lieut. J. Bates.

1st V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Capt. G. Jones-Parry, Lieut. C. A. Bamford. 2nd V.B.—Capt. T. M. Keene.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk.—Capt. A. Haldon, Lieut. M. Craig-Brown.

2nd Berwick V.B. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—2nd Lieut. R. Stoddart.

1st Lanarkshire.—2nd Lieut. A. A. Kennedy.

3rd Lanarkshire.—2nd Lieut. G. W. S. Clark.

4th V.B. Scottish Rifles.—Capt. J. R. Young.

1st V.B. Glouce. Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. S. Lawson. 2nd V.B.—Capt. C. E. F. Mouat-Biggs; 2nd Lieut. J. H. Bryan.

1st V.B. West Riding Regt.—Lieut. H. S. Atkinson. 2nd V.B.—Lieut. H. Wilson. 3rd V.B.—Capt. E. Dewhurst.

1st (Cumberland) V.B. Border Regt.—Lieut. J. F. Haswell. 2nd Westmoreland V.B.—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Thompson. Lieut. E. W. Wakefield.

1st V.B. South Lancashire Regt.—Capt. F. M. Appleton. 2nd V.B.—Lieut. H. H. Lewis, 2nd Lieut. E. Robson.

1st Dundee V.B. (Royal Highlanders).—Lieut. A. Valentine.

2nd Angus V.B.—Capt. and Hon. Major R. H. Millar.

3rd Dundee Highland V.B.—Lieut. H. K. Smith.

1st V.B. Derby Regt.—Lieut. F. A. C. Wright.

1st Nottingham V.B.—Capt. T. Lee.

4th V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—Lieut. R. K. Ellis.

1st V.B. Northampton Regt.—Capt. W. Hughes, Lieut. W. B. S. Hickson, A. T. Page.

1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major A. F. Ewen, Lieuts. W. P. Alleyne, R. J. Clark.

1st V.B. Yorkshire L.I.—Capt. T. W. Simpson, Lieut. C. A. Mackenzie, 2nd Lieut. R. H. Ellis.

1st V.B. Shropshire L.I.—Capt. W. H. Trow. 2nd V.B.—Lieut. B. Head.

1st Herefordshire.—Lieut. J. F. Cutler.

1st V.B. North Stafford Regt.—Capt. G. W. Laybourn, Lieut. H. Johnson. 2nd V.B.—Lieut. E. T. Hodson.

1st V.B. York and Lancaster Regt.—Capt. E. A. Marples; Lieut. H. B. Chalmer. 2nd V.B.—Lieut. C. V. B. Boyle.

1st V.B. Durham L.I.—Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry H. Bowes. 4th V.B.—Capt. J. Turnbull; Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry, J. R. Ritson.

1st V.B. Highland L.I.—Capt. D. S. Morton. 2nd V.B.—Lieut. J. Shearer, jun. 5th (Glasgow Highland) V.B.—Lieut. J. R. Leisk.

1st (Ross Highland) V.B. Seaforth Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. J. O. Black.

1st Sutherland. Lieut. R. G. Campbell.

3rd (Moray) V.B. Seaforth Highlanders.—Capt. C. E. Johnston.

1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—Capt. J. B. Buchanan, Lieut. F. J. O. Mackinnon. 4th (Deeside Highland) V.B.—Lieut. H. Forbes. 5th Deeside Highland V.B.—Lieut. W. A. Duguid, 6th V.B.—Lieut. A. M. Robertson.

2nd (Renfrew) V.B. Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.—Capt. J. Cook. 4th (Stirling) V.B.—Lieut. J. Hunter.

5th V.B.—Lieut. A. J. Macarthur.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish).—Capt. A. W. Buckingham.

WAR OFFICE March 6.

Hon. Artillery Company of London.—2nd Lieut. to be Lieuts.:—T. J. Cartland, C. D. W. Archer.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Cardigan Artillery (Western Div.).—Capt. W. Jenks is granted hon. rank of Major; Lieut. G. H. Oughterson, to be Instr. of Artillery, vice Capt. W. Jenks, who vacates appointment.

Cork Artillery (Southern Div.).—E. E. Roberts to be 2nd Lieut.

Donegal Artillery (Southern Div.).—To be 2nd Lieut.:—J. Kerr, R. E. Barton.

Durham Artillery (Western Div.).—Capt. P. S. Ashford is seconded for service in South Africa; Lieut. E. H. Place to be Capt. and to remain seconded; G. A. Murphy, is reappointed Capt.

Edinburgh Artillery (Southern Div.).—C. A. Lambton, to be 2nd Lieut.

Fife Artillery (Southern Div.).—Capt. D. Burgess is seconded for service with a Line Batn. in South Africa; C. J. A'Court, to be 2nd Lieut.

Kent Artillery (Eastern Div.).—Major W. Elliot is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Limerick City Artillery (Southern Div.).—S. J. Braiser-Creagh, late Assam Valley Light Horse Volunteers, to be Capt.

Londonderry Artillery (Southern Div.).—C. A. French, to be 2nd Lieut.

Norfolk Artillery (Eastern Div.).—2nd Lieut. Hon. E. Coke is seconded for service in South Africa; R. F. Gurdon to be 2nd Lieut.

Pembroke Artillery (Western Div.).—Lieut. W. R. Macfarlane resigns his Commission; R. V. Farish to be 2nd Lieut.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Royal Scots.—Col. G. G. Gordon, C.B., formerly Commanding, is appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of Batn.

3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Capt. H. W. G. Crofton, from 3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt., to be Capt. (Feb. 20).

3rd Batn. East Kent Regt.—Capt. R. A. Reith is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa.

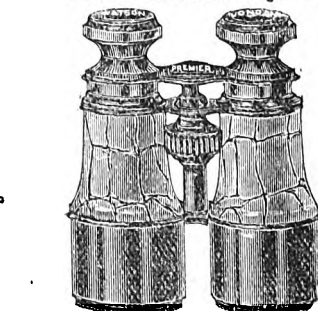
Capt. J. E. Shaw to resign his Commission.

5th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. Col. B. C. McCalmont is granted hon. rank of Col.

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5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.—R. A. H. Wortham, to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 17); 6th Batn. Lieut. S. M. Castle is seconded for service in South Africa.

3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt.—R. C. Hamilton, late Lieut. 6th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt., to be Lieut. (Feb. 21). To be 2nd Lieuts.—P. E. Hawksley, H. Burnand (Feb. 27). 4th Batn. Lincoln Regt.—V. de Hoghton, to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 21); Surg.-Lieut.-Col. G. W. Shipman, Militia Medical Staff, resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement.

4th Batn. Suffolk Regt.—C. S. Wilson to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 22).

3rd Batn. Somerset L. I.—Officers seconded for service in South Africa.—Capt. S. E. O. Owen-Swaffield (March 7); 2nd Lieut. E. J. FitzG. King (March 7); 4th Batn. W. E. L. Long, late Lieut. 4th Hussars, to be Lieut. (Feb. 20).

3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.—W. G. Leekie-Ewing, H. S. Wright.

3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.—C. Wade, J. A. H. Britton.

3rd Batn. Bedford Regt.—Capt. B. P. Newbolt is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa; 2nd Lieut. H. H. Grigg to be Lieut. (March 7). 4th Batn.—To be 2nd Lieuts.—C. H. C. Selby-Lowndes (Feb. 22); F. H. Barton (Feb. 22).

4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. Vesian-Pic to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieut. L. W. M. Lloyd to be Lieut., and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieut. Hon. F. R. D. Pritto to be Lieut.; J. P. Bagwell, to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Yorkshire Regt.—A. Carstairs, late Capt. Royal Irish Rifles, to be Capt. (Feb. 20); 4th Batn., Lieut. B. B. Burton, from 1st V.B., to be Capt.

3rd Batn. Royal Scot Fusiliers.—Lieut. D. S. Browne is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa.

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—A. C. Robinson to be 2nd Lieut.; Lieut. E. R. Harbord is seconded for service in South Africa (March 7); 4th Batn. Major C. W. Willis resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement; Capt. W. Woodward to be Major; Capt. M. P. Bathbone, from 2nd V. B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Capt. (Feb. 22); Gentlemen, late of Imperial Yeomanry, to be Capt.; F. C. Turner, G. M. Hannan (Feb. 23); E. B. Flanagan, to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 20).

3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers.—H. W. G. M. Griffith to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 25).

3rd Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Hon. F. W. Scott-Napier to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 26).

4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—F. G. Waddington to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Gloucester Regt.—L. R. Manners to be 2nd Lieut. 4th Batn.—Capt. C. E. F. Henry is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa.

3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt.—H. S. L. Hemming to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 22).

3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Capt. G. M. Conran is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa.

3rd Batn. (West Riding Regt.)—Capt. and Hon. Major E. L. Cordes to be Major (Feb. 23). 3rd Batn.—Major H. E. Heydenann resigns his commission, is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., with permission to wear prescribed uniform on retirement (March 7). Appointment of Mr. P. R. J. Henry as 2nd Lieut. which appeared in Gazette of Jan. 23, is cancelled on account of ill health, A. C. Adams to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 23).

3rd Batn. Border Regt.—Officers seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa.—Capt. J. Congreve; Capt. A. E. C. J. Stourton. 4th Batn.—W. G. H. M. Verdon to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt.—R. H. Higgins, to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 22).

3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.—Capt. A. C. Cox is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa.

3rd Batn. South Stafford Regt.—T. S. Timmis, to be Lieut.

3rd Batn. Dorset Regt.—Lieut. G. E. W. Morris is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa.

3rd Batn. Welsh Regt.—K. L'E. H. M. Heath, to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 27).

3rd Batn. Royal Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. P. L. Moubay is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa (Mar. 7); C. A. de G. Dalglish, to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 20).

4th Batn. Essex Regt.—Capt. E. L. Calverley is seconded for service in South Africa; P. W. Huskisson, to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Derbyshire Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.—S. J. Rouse, W. N. White (Feb. 27).

3rd Batn. Northampton Regt.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. W. H. Markham resigns his commission on account of ill-health, with permission to retain his rank and to wear prescribed uniform on his retirement. A. M. Julian, Earl of Westmoreland, formerly Capt., to be Major. Lieut. H. M. Lutwyche resigns his commission (March 7). W. E. Guinness, to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 22).

3rd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regt.—N. E. Winthrop to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 19).

7th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—2nd Lieut. L. G. M., Lord Brooke is seconded for service with a Line Batn.; A. C. Charrington to be 2nd Lieut. 9th Batn.—Capt. R. S. Brasier-Creagh to be Major, vice Maunsell, deceased; Lieut. J. Creagh to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. J. M. MacKenzie to be Lieut. (Jan. 25).

5th and 6th Batn. Manchester Regt.—Lieut. C. E. Middleton-Stewart is seconded for service with Line Batn.; W. C. Clark to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. North Stafford Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.—R. N. D. Ryder (Feb. 23), J. C. C. Thomas, P. Lyon (Feb. 26).

3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.—Capt. R. B. Leavro is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa.

3rd Batn. Highland L.I.—Capt. A. W. Jones is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa. 4th Batn.—A. D. Gilmour to be 2nd Lieut.

6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. M. J. D'Arcy resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement.

3rd Batn. Connaught Rangers.—A. Webber to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 27). 5th Batn.—Officers seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa.—Capt. W. H. Bidulph, Lieut. D. L. Thornton.

3rd Batn. Leinster Regt.—Capt. J. W. H. FitzGerald is superseded for absence without leave (Feb. 27). Capt. and Hon. Major (Instr. of Musketry) W. E. A. Barry, from 5th Batn., to be Capt. (Feb. 28). 2nd Lieut. V. D. Shortt to be Lieut. (Feb. 22). To be Lieuts.—R. G. T. Currey, formerly Clifton College Cadet Corps (Feb. 23); R. R. Smyth. To be 2nd Lieuts.—R. G. H. Martelli; G. B. Scott (Feb. 24).

6th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. E. J. Rice, resigns his commission with permission to retain his rank and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement; H. Andrews to be 2nd Lieut. 7th Batn.—Lieut. J. Browne, 3rd V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Lieut.

4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Capt. F. J. A. Skeet is seconded for service in South Africa.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Montgomery.—G. H. Mytton, to be 2nd Lieut. Nottingham.—Sir H. Bromley, Bart., formerly Capt., to be Supy. Capt., under par. 26, Yeomanry Regulations, 1898.

Suffolk.—2nd Lieut. Sir S. H. L. Stuart, Bart., to be Capt.; Surg.-Major A. Cooper to be Surg.-Lieut.-Col.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Artillery.

1st Aberdeen.—F. W. Kay, to be 2nd Lieut. 1st Caithness.—2nd Lieut. G. T. Mackenzie, from 1st Orkney V.A., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Cinque Ports (Eastern Div. R.G.A.).—C. E. Lart, to be 2nd Lieut.

1st City of London (Eastern Div., R.G.A.).—To be 2nd Lieuts.—W. H. D. Barnes, F. Hatchard, G. J. Morgan.

2nd Durham (Western Div., R.G.A.).—Capt. E. White is granted hon. rank of Major.

3rd Durham (Western Div., R.G.A.).—To be 2nd Lieuts.—W. Armstrong, jun., R. Chapman.

1st Forfar.—To be 2nd Lieuts.—J. W. Scott; F. E. Garriock.

1st Glamorgan.—To be 2nd Lieuts.—S. E. Guilment; F. H. Edwards.

2nd Hampshire (Southern Div., R.G.A.).—M. F. Hall, late Capt. 4th West Riding of Yorkshire V.A., to be Lieut.

1st Lancashire.—C. B. Gleadell, to be 2nd Lieut. 5th Lancashire.—W. C. Macara to be 2nd Lieut.

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3rd Middlesex.—A. L. Marlow, late 1st Gloucester V.A., to be Capt.
 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne.—A. P. B. Barker, to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).
 1st Sussex.—R. M. Gloyne, to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).
 Submarine Miners (Tees Div.).—F. W. Kirby, to be 2nd Lieut.
 Electrical Engineers.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—A. P. Trotter, H. F. Bigge, E. R. Clarke.
 2nd Northumberland (Western Div., R.G.A.). L. G. Bain to be 2nd Lieut.
 1st Sussex (Eastern Div., R.G.A.).—B. M. B. H. G. Murray to be 2nd Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Cheshire.—F. P. Maxwell to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).
 1st Devon and Somerset.—D. J. White to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.); A. S. Wohlmann, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut.
 1st Lanark.—J. C. M. Kerr to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).
 2nd Lancashire.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—J. Shaw, jun., A. Robinson.
 1st Middlesex.—H. E. T. Agar to be 2nd Lieut.

RIFLE.

3rd V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—H. F. Previte, to be 2nd Lieut.
 1st V.B. East Kent Regt.—G. K. Barge to be 2nd Lieut.
 3rd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—P. N. B. Haggie to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).
 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers.—H. M. Given-Wilson to be 2nd Lieut.; A. B. C. Francis to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).
 3rd V.B.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—J. R. Hobson, R. Galloway.
 1st V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Capt. J. Southward resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of Batn. on retirement. 2nd V.B.—C. N. Watson to be 2nd Lieut. To be 2nd Lieuts. (supy.): H. F. Busch, E. H. Brooklehurst. 5th Irish V.B.—W. D. Thompson to be 2nd Lieut. 6th V.B.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—A. L. Radford, R. J. Hall, H. Johnston.
 3rd V.B. Norfolk Regt.—G. F. Cross, to be 2nd Lieut.
 1st V.B. Lincoln Regt.—Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. P. P. Dickinson retires under para. 111, Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of Batn. on retirement.
 1st V.B. Devon Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—H. Townsend, L. Pollard. 4th V.B.—A. P. Kent, to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).
 3rd (Cambridge) V.B. Suffolk Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—E. Rhodes, E. Stanley, I. M. D. English.
 4th (Cambridge University) V.B.—Capt. R. A. Tijou resigns his commission; Lieut. S. Moorhouse to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. E. W. G. Masterman resigns his commission.
 1st V.B. Somersetshire L.I.—E. M. Bailly, to be 2nd Lieut. 3rd V.B.—S. C. Smith to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).
 2nd (Hertford) V.B. Bedford Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capts.:—C. W. McG. Compton, J. Parsons.
 2nd V.B. Lancashire Fusiliers.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—J. K. Lees, J. A. C. Roy. 3rd V.B.—F. H. Smith-Carington to be 2nd Lieut.
 1st V.B. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—G. H. Wilson to be 2nd Lieut.
 2nd V.B. Cheshire Regt.—E. D. Dickson to be 2nd Lieut.
 3rd V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Officers resign their Commissions:—Major O. Thomas, Lieut. W. D. Henderson, Qrmer. T. B. Farrington.
 5th V.B. South Wales Borderers.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—J. M. Howell, J. R. A. Davis. A. O. Davies to be Surg.-Lieut. Rev. W. M. Roberts, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk.—W. H. Calvert, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut. Rev. R. J. Thompson to be Acting Chaplain.
 4th V.B. Scottish Rifles.—Surg.-Capt. G. McIntyre, M.B., resigns his commission.
 2nd V.B. East Lancashire Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—H. H. Heys, G. Townsend, G. Lay, to be Qrmer.
 2nd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts. (supy.):—T. H. Medill, J. B. Franklin-Adams. 4th V.B.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—F. E. W. Tapson, W. E. Reymes-Cole, R. G. Cornford, T. W. Bullock, R. H. Harrison Archbald, E. W. Bateman.
 1st V.B. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—G. Read to be 2nd Lieut.
 3rd V.B. West Riding Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—W. H. Hudleston, H. E. Ramsden, W. Pullan, H. K. Bracewell, W. H. Arnold-Forster.
 1st (Cumberland) V.B. Border Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—J. Graham, W. F. Lee.
 2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—G. R. R. Paine to be Surg.-Lieut.
 1st Cinque Ports.—J. W., Lord Monk Bretton to be 2nd Lieut.; H. C. Willmott to be 2nd Lieut.
 3rd V.B. Welsh Regt.—H. G. G. Cook to be 2nd Lieut.
 5th V.B. Royal Highlanders.—Surg.-Lieut. E. L. Paton, M.B., to be Surg.-Capt.
 1st (Oxford University) V.B. Oxford L.I.—Lieut. A. A. David, from 2nd V.B. Royal Warwick Regt., to be Lieut.
 3rd V.B. Essex Regt.—Capt. J. B. Dumbell is granted hon. rank of Major.

Cadet Corps (Derby School) attached to 1st V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—Hon. Capt. C. L. Stranack resigns his commission.
 1st V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Capt. G. V. Edwardes resigns his commission.
 2nd V.B. Shropshire L. I.—V. E. Vickers, to be 2nd Lieut.
 2nd V.B. Middlesex Regt.—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry G. H. Jupp, resigns his commission. Capt. E. Prismall is appointed Instr. of Musketry under para. 59, Volunteer Regulations, 1899, Lieut. S. C. Buckland to be Capt., L. C. Dams, to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).
 17th Middlesex.—Officers resign their commission:—Capt. J. M. Doughty, Lieut. R. W. St. L. McCary.
 2nd Middlesex.HCapt. H. E. Griffiths is granted hon. rank of Major.
 13th Middlesex.—S. C. Probyn, A. F. Gilchrist.
 22nd Middlesex.—A. G. E. Symes to be 2nd Lieut.
 4th V.B. Manchester Regt.—C. J. Slade to be 2nd Lieut.
 1st Cadet V.B. Manchester Regt.—Hon. 2nd Lieut. C. P. Campbell to be Hon. Lieut.
 3rd V.B. Highland L.I.—Lieut. G. McNish to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut J. Menzies to be Lieut.; W. Douglas, jun., to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).
 2nd V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—Lieut. S. Davidson resigns his commission. 3rd (Buchan) V.B.—Acting Chaplain Rev. R. S. Kemp, from 4th V.B., to be Acting Chaplain.
 3rd (Renfrew) V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—J. Cook to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).
 1st Dumbarton.—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry R. Kyle resigns his commission.
 16th Middlesex.—G. Aylmee, to be 2nd Lieut.
 24th Middlesex.—Lieut. F. W. Grantham to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. E. A. Thomas to be Lieut.
 1st Tower Hamlets.—Officers resign their commissions:—Lieut. E. J. Slaughter, 2nd Lieut. G. J. Dowse. To be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.):—G. E. Colebrook, C. E. Thomas, R. Edmondson; Surg.-Capt. W. D. Waterhouse to be Surg.

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, March 9.

7th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. F. B. Leyland to be Lieut., vice F. W. Wormald, seconded.
 16th Lancers.—Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. Hon. C. M. Evans-Freke is antedated to Oct. 13, 1899, vice E. F. Mcnaghten deceased; Cap. A. C. Cox, from 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation;
 18th Hussars.—Lieut. J. H. Gosselin to be Capt., vice C. H. Leveson, seconded for service with West African Regt. (Feb. 24.)

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Major Sir A. Lamb, Bart., late 2nd Life Guards, to be second in command of a Batn. of Imperial Yeomanry, with temporary rank of Major in Army.
 The appointment of Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. C. Hall, 3rd Batn. (North Stafford Regt.), to be Capt., with temporary rank of Capt. in Army, is cancelled.
 To be Capts., with temporary rank of Capt. in Army:—Lieut. W. W. S. Clarke, Capt. 4th Batn. Worcester Regt., Lieut. A. S. V. Hume.
 To be Capts.:—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. Barton, Reserve of Officers, Capt. and Brevet Major R. H. Alexander, late R.M., Capt. A. D. Fraser, Reserve of Officers.

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To be Capt., with temporary rank of Capt. in Army.—Capt. and Hon. Major Sir Saville B. Crossley, Bart., Norfolk Artillery, Capt. and Hon. Major G. F. Davis, late 4th Batn. East Surrey Regt.

Lieut.-Col. Sir J. E. G. Sinclair, Bart., 1st Caithness V. A., to be Lieut., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army.

Capt. H. C. Carden, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut. To be Lieuts., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army.—Capt. A. C. Perry, 4th Batn. Manchester Regt.; Capt. C. Brook, Yorkshire Dragoons.

Lieut. L. F. A. Barlow, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut.

To be Lieuts., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army.—Lieut. J. W. Brooke, Yorkshire Dragoons; A. H. T. Wadmore, late Lieut. North Gloucester Militia; L. D. Passy, late 2nd Lieut. Royal Marines; L. St. John Brodick, E. Christie, C. Speke, and W. M. Swinbourne.

To be Adjts.—Major Hon. H. V. Duncombe, 2nd V.B. Yorkshire Regt., with temporary rank of Capt. in Army; Capt. S. C. Stance, Reserve of Officers.

To be Machine Gun Commanders, with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army.—J. H. T. Lord Kesteven, late Lieut. Leicester Yeomanry; B. Smith-Bingham.

Lieut. Sir J. P. Dickson-Poynder, Bart., Capt. Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, to be Qrmer.

Qrmer. E. H. Pickering, 1st V.B. West Yorkshire Regt., to be Qrmer., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army.

To be Medical Officers, with temporary rank of Capt.—A. E. Vidler, M.R.C.S., Lieut. 1st Cinque Ports V.B.C.; E. T. Shorland.

To be Veterinary Officers, with temporary rank of Vet. Lieut.—Vet. Lieut. J. P. Spanton, the Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars; T. A. Husband, gent., F.R.C.V.S.; H. C. Taylor, gent., M.R.C.V.S.

Base Depot, Capt. H. W. Calverley, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt.

COLONEL LUMSDEN'S CORPS.

Capt. Louis H. Noblett, Royal Irish Rifles, to be a Company Commander (March 7).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Warrant Officers to be Lieuts. (District Officers), on augmentation. Superintending Clerk J. Wells, Sergt.-Majors W. J. Beardsley, T. R. Griffiths, C. T. Rolph, C. H. Turner, and F. Windrum, Superintending Clerk P. R. N. Orford, Sergt.-Major R. W. Dale, 2nd Class Master Gunner G. A. Guthrie, Sergt.-Major W. MacDonald.

Royal Horse and Field Artillery.—Major Hon. A. Sidney, from half-pay, to be Major, vice C. H. Blount, deceased (March 1).

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Supy. Capt. W. Arthy to be Capt., in succession to Major A. Handley, appointed to

Staff (March 1); Lieuts. to be Captains: R. H. McVittie, on Seconded List; G. E. Carter, vice R. C. Stevenson, promoted; W. Loring, on augmentation; C. N. Ewart, on Seconded List; C. Howard-Vyse, on augmentation (Feb. 7); G. A. Hope, to complete establishment (Feb. 12); E. N. Waters, vice W. McGildowny, seconded (Feb. 16).

Ceylon-Mauritius Batn.—Jemadar Mohummad Ali Khan to be Subadar, vice Farid Khan, retired (Aug. 1, 1899).

Royal Engineers.—Brevet Col. P. Haslett, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., is retained as a Supernumerary to the establishment of Corps, under the provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant May 30, 1899; Capt. C. Godby to be Major in succession to Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. P. Haslett (March 1); Lieut. W. M. Thompson to be Capt., under provisions of Article 30, Royal Warrant May 30, 1899 (March 3); 2nd Lieut. R. P. Skinner to be Lieut. (March 8); Capt. E. E. Ricketts, 1st Gloucester R.E. (Volunteers), is granted temporary rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Section in South Africa.

Grenadier Guards.—Lieut. J. F. Hubbard, from 3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Hon. J. F. Gathorne Hardy, seconded.

LINE BATTALIONS.

East Kent Regt.—Lieuts. to be Captains: F. S. Reeves, vice F. Godfrey-Paussett, deceased; G. B. De M. Mairis, vice F. S. Reeves, seconded for special service in South Africa (Feb. 22).

Norfolk Regt.—Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. W. Halpin retires on retired pay.

Suffolk Regt.—Lieut. W. H. Bowden to be Capt., vice H. E. Olivey, seconded for service under Foreign Office (Feb. 24). Capt. George F. Whitmore, 3rd V.B., is granted temporary rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Company in South Africa. Officers granted temporary rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Company in South Africa; Lieut. P. Hudson, 3rd V.B., Lieut. G. H. Mason, 4th V.B.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut. Harold B. Roffey to be Capt., vice E. H. Armstrong, seconded (Feb. 9).

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut. Alban D. Lewes to be Capt., vice H. S. Sykes, killed in action (Feb. 28).

Gloucester Regt.—Lieut. G. G. Pomeroy, from 4th Batn. Somerset L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. O'D. Ingram, a prisoner of war.

Worcester Regt.—The promotion to rank of Lieut.-Col. of Major M. V. Hilton, is antedated to Feb. 14, vice C. Coningham, died of wounds received in action. Major A. G. Chesney, from South Stafford Regt. to be Lieut.-Col. on augmentation.

South Stafford Regt.—Capt. H. S. Denton, 3rd V.B., is granted temporary rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving

with Volunteer Company in South Africa. Officers granted temporary rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Company in South Africa: Lieut. J. A. P. Crumpton, 1st V.B., 2nd Lieut. E. Smith, 2nd V.B.

Oxford L.I.—Capt. M. F. Lathy, 1st V.B., is granted temporary rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Company in South Africa. Officers granted temporary rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Lieuts. L. C. Hawkins and C. A. Barron, 1st Buckingham V.R.C.

Derbyshire Regt.—Capt. A. K. Slessor is seconded for service as an Adj. of Volunteers (February 15).

Royal West Kent Regt.—Lieut. C. G. Pack-Beresford to be Capt., vice W. H. B. Long, seconded for service in South Africa (Dec. 18, 1899).

Yorkshire L.I.—Sergt.-Major H. Graham to be Qrmer., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Capt. W. Nice, retired.

Middlesex Regt.—Lieut. F. L. C. Scott, from 4th Batn. South Wales Borderers, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. E. Pemberton, promoted.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Gent. Cadets, from R.M.C., to be 2nd Lieuts.: F. L. Pardoe, in succession to Lieut. C. C. Herbert-Stepney, promoted; R. N. Abadie, in succession to Lieut. Hon. R. Cathcart, promoted.

Wiltshire Regt.—Capt. J. F. Forbes is seconded for service as an Adj. of Volunteers (March 5).

Durham L.I.—Qrmer. Sergt. W. Y. Splaine to be Qrmer., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Capt. J. A. Parkes, retired.

Gordon Highlanders.—Capt. S. Thomson to be Major vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. Macbean, promoted (Jan. 9).

Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt. L. H. Noblett is seconded for service in South Africa (March 7); Lieuts. to be Captains (Feb. 24); G. W. Eckford, vice F. J. H. Bell, a prisoner of war; O. C. Baker, vice A. V. Weir, missing. Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantcy of Lieut. R. H. L. Cutbill, from 4th Batn., is cancelled.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Capt. A. Sutherland is seconded for service with Egyptian Army (Feb. 14).

Rifle Brigade.—Lieuts. to be Captains: V. N. Percival, vice G. M. N. Harman, seconded (Jan. 19); G. L. Lysley, vice S. Mills, died of wounds received in action (Feb. 3).

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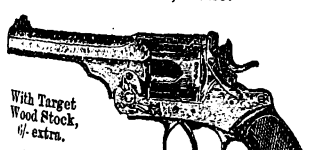
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Gent. Cadets, from R.M.C., to be 2nd Lieuts.:—H. M. Wilson, in succession to Lieut. R. W. Pearson, killed in action; J. B. Jenkinson, in succession to Lieut. G. L. Lysley.

Army Service Corps.—Lieut. P. M. Davies to be Capt., vice W. H. Foster, deceased (Feb. 19).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Officers granted temporary rank of Capt. whilst serving in South Africa:—Surg.-Capt. C. E. Douglas, 6th V.B. Royal Highlanders; Surg.-Capt. G. G. Oakley, 1st V.B. West Riding Regt. Officers granted temporary rank of Lieut. whilst serving in South Africa:—Surg.-Lieut. R. W. Mitchell, 4th V.B. Suffolk Regt.; Surg.-Lieut. J. C. Taylor, 9th Lanark V.R.C.

City of London Imperial Volunteers.—Field-Marshal Right Hon. Frederick S. Lord Roberts, K.P., &c., Commanding-in-Chief in South Africa, to be Hon. Col.; Lieut. W. W. Grantham, 14th Middlesex V.R.C., to be Depot Adj., with temporary rank of Capt. in Army.

Royal Military Academy.—Major J. F. Daniell, R.M.L.I., from an Ins't. to be Professor, vice Brevet Col. L. G. Fawkes, who has resigned that appointment (Feb. 24); Lieut. K. D. Hutchinson, R.A., to be Lieut. of a company of gentlemen cadets, vice Capt. J. G. Austin, R.A., who has vacated that appointment (Feb. 21).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. H. H. R. Heath, I.S.C., to be Col. (Jan. 22); Capt. G. de H. Smith, I.S.C., to be Major, in recognition of his services during operations against the slave-trading Arabs in British Central Africa Protectorate (Dec. 9, 1899).

Memoranda.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. D. Fetherstonhaugh, half-pay, retires on retired pay (March 10); The retirement from the Service receiving a gratuity of Capt. H. E. Wise, half-pay (since deceased), is antedated to Feb. 12.

Reserve of Officers.—To be Capt.:—Lieut. D. F. D. Neill, Major Clyde Division R.E. (Volunteers); M. M. Weekes, late Capt. R.A. To be Lieuts.:—F. A. Ferguson-

Davie, late Lieut. Royal Highlanders; C. H. Walker, late Lieut. 5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date March 7.]

The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, March 2.

Acting Sub-Lieut. J. G. P. Ingham has been confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut. in H.M.'s Fleet (Nov. 15, 1898.)

The following qualified Candidates for Naval Medical Service have been appointed to be Surgs. in H.M.'s Fleet:—H. E. C. Fox, M.B., J. G. Wallis, M.B., W. P. Walker, M.B. R. W. G. Stewart, M.B., J. O'Hea, R. R. Fasson, M.B., J. R. Muir, M.B., L. S. Whitlam, M.B., A. F. Fraser, M.B., A. S. Frank, M.B., H. R. H. Denny, R. B. Ainsworth, J. St. J. Murphy, A. J. Hewitt, G. M. Eastment, H. I. Rogers, B.A. M.B., A. C. Renwick, M.B., W. P. Dyer, T. H. Vickers, R. R. Horley (Feb. 26).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Col.-Commandant C. S. F. Fagan to be Major-Gen., vice Morris, to be supernumerary on appointment as D.A.G., Royal Marines; Col. 2nd Commandant R. B. Kirchhoffer to be Col.-Commandant, vice Fagan, promoted; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. A. E. Chapman to be Col. 2nd Commandant, vice Kirchhoffer, promoted; Major H. C. Money to be Lieut.-Col., vice Chapman, promoted; Capt. C. N. Trotman to be Major, vice Money, promoted; Lieut. N. FitzE. G. Sampson-Way to be Capt., vice Trotman, promoted (March 1).

ADMIRALTY, March 3.

In accordance with provisions of H.M.'s Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, April 30, 1877, and Feb. 26,

1897, Fleet Eng. J. Leighton has been placed on Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume rank of Insp. of Machinery (March 2).

In accordance with provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of April 1, 1881; Surg. E. A. Shaw, B.A., M.B., has been allowed to withdraw from H.M.'s Naval Service with a gratuity.

ADMIRALTY, March 5.

Vice-Adm. C. S. Cardale has been placed on retired list, at his own request (March 3).

Consequent thereon the following promotions have been made from same date, viz.:—Rear-Adm. A. T. Powlett to be Vice-Adm., Capt. H. T. Grenfell, C.M.G., to be Rear-Adm.

In accordance with provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870.—Lieut. G. G. Haswell has this day been placed on retired list, with permission to assume rank of Commander.

(From Friday Evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, March 5.

Gentlemen appointed Naval Instrs. in H.M.'s Fleet:—Edward William Fitch, B.A., Edward Thomas Goldsmith, B.A. (Feb. 8).

ADMIRALTY, March 6.

Sub-Lieut. Charles Mends Gibson has been promoted to rank of Lieut. on Supplementary List of H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of Oct. 1, 1899.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.: Vernon Lauder, John William Drewery (March 2). Mr. William McDonald to be Asst.-Engr. (March 3).

ADMIRALTY, March 7.

In accordance with provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Commander Tom Bowden Triggs has been placed on Retired List of his rank, at his own request (March 6).

Sub-Lieut. promoted to Lieut. in H.M.'s Fleet:—Edward Astly Rushton, Kenneth Gilbert Balmain Dewar (Feb. 15).

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Summary of the Report presented at the Fifty-first Annual Meeting, held on March 1, 1900.

ORDINARY BRANCH.—The number of Policies issued during the year was 65,470, assuring the sum of £6,355,850, and producing a New Annual Premium Income of £352,003.

The Premiums received during the year were £3,144,464, being an increase of £176,963 over the year 1898.

The Claims of the year amounted to £1,225,906. The number of Deaths was 5,899 and 3,963 Endowment Assurances matured.

The number of Policies in force at the end of the year was 570,414.

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.—The Premiums received during the year were £5,168,958, being an increase of £208,202.

The Claims of the year amounted to £2,059,340. The number of Deaths was 209,807 and 2,239 Endowment Assurances matured.

The number of Free Policies granted during the year to those Policyholders of five years' standing, who desired to discontinue their payments, was 72,611, the number in force being 663,250. The number of Free Policies which became Claims during the year was 14,533.

The total number of Policies in force at the end of the year was 13,433,785: their average duration exceeds eight and three-quarter years.

The Assets of the Company, in both branches, as shown in the Balance Sheet are £36,832,059, being an increase of £3,232,351 over those of 1898. A supplement, showing in detail the various investments, is published with this Report.

The Staff Provident Fund, which was founded two years since for the benefit of the outdoor staff, shows a very satisfactory increase for the year, the total amount standing to the credit of the Fund being £73,085.

Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths & Co. have examined the Securities, and their certificate is appended to the Balance Sheets.

THOS. C. DEWEY,
WILLIAM HUGHES,
FREDERICK FISHER, } Joint General
Managers.

W. J. LANCASTER, Secretary.

The full Report and Balance Sheet can be obtained upon application to the Secretary.

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E. COZENS SMITH, General Manager

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By Order,

STEPH. SANDERSON,

Clerk of the Standing

Joint Committee.

The Moothall,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
March 6, 1900.

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"THE RANGE QUESTION."

By Major H. T. CROOK (1st Lancashire R.E. Volunteers).

The Chair will be taken at 3 p.m.

By order of the Council,

R. HOLDEN, Lieut.-Colonel Secretary

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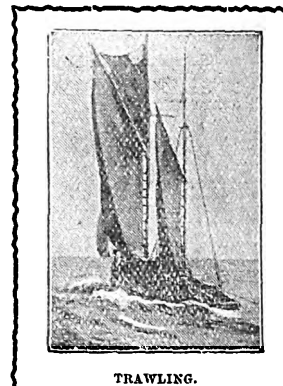
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THE OCCUPATION OF BLOEMFONTEIN.

"BY the help of God and by the bravery of Her Majesty's soldiers the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein." Thus telegraphed Lord Roberts from Bloemfontein to the Secretary of State for War at 8 p.m. on Tuesday. The British flag then flew over the Presidency, vacated the evening before by Mr. Steyn, late President of the Orange Free State. The Mayor, with the Landdrost and other officials, met the British Commander-in-Chief four miles from the town, and presented him with the keys of the public offices. The enemy had withdrawn from the neighbourhood, and all seemed quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontein gave the troops a cordial welcome. When Lord Roberts on Tuesday, at the head of the Gordon Highlanders, a cavalry brigade, and three batteries of horse artillery, took possession of the capital of the Orange State, the first grand objective of the war, he completed half of the heavy task allotted to him. From the very moment that he crossed the enemy's border his advance assumed the character of a triumphal progress, in which he handled a powerful force, mobile beyond precedent in British armies, with a masterly strategy that bore down all opposition. This great event closes a chapter in the records of the campaign, the brilliancy of which has been dulled by no disaster. In rather less than a month Kimberley and Ladysmith have been set free; the Boer general Cronje and his army after heavy fighting captured, and are on the way to St.

Helena; two battles on Free State soil have been fought and won, the enemy scattered in disorganised flight, and the capital occupied. Monday, the 12th inst., saw the British general at Ventersvlei, eighteen miles from Bloemfontein, with General French's cavalry ever well in advance, lying across the southern railway six miles below the town. By midnight of the same day, acting under orders from the Commander-in-Chief, General French had seized a couple of hills overlooking the town and its railway, thus preparing the way for Lord Roberts' triumphal entry on the morrow, and the unfurling there once more of the British flag after a lapse of nearly half a century.

The engagement of the 7th inst. on the Modder near Poplar Grove, if not a great victory, had the important result of demonstrating the practical feebleness and loss of cohesion of the Free State Army. The Boer force was estimated at 14,000 men. Their position was very extended, naturally strong, and entrenched with their usual skill. A frontal attack was expected by them, but Lord Roberts, strong enough to guard against any menace to his own communications, preferred to outflank the position by moving towards the south. This strategy gave him victory without loss, and drove the enemy, always mindful of their line of retreat, into precipitate flight, unable as they confessed, to stand against such a formidable force of well-led cavalry. Ammunition, stores, and two guns were the spoils of the fight, and if few prisoners were captured, the incompleteness of the victory on that score is to be attributed to the fact that nature has set limits for the physical endurance of men and horses. Our cavalry after making a wide detour round the enemy's left flank, were too much exhausted for pursuit. The rout of the Boers was nevertheless complete, for despite the earnest entreaties of Presidents Kruger and Steyn, who were witnesses of their flight, the burghers declined to slacken their speed or attempt a rally. We have learned, however, that retreat, even though it resembles a rout, is but a prudent act of self-preservation in the Boer code of tactics, and by no means proves inability to fight again. Accordingly on Saturday, the 10th inst., the British general, after advancing thirteen miles further to the east, found his way barred by a Boer force entrenched among the kopjes of Driefontein, but so skilfully concealed that opposition from that quarter was unexpected. The British Army at the time was advancing in three columns on a wide front of about sixteen miles. The left or northern column, comprising General Kelly-Kenny's (6th) Division and Colonel Porter's Cavalry Brigade, followed the course of the Modder. General Tucker's (7th Division) on the Southern flank with a cavalry brigade, advanced by the Petrusberg - Bloemfontein road, and formed the right. In the centre, under Lord Roberts' immediate command, were General Colville's (9th) Division, the Brigade of Guards, and Colonel Broadwood's Brigade of Cavalry. Colonel Broadwood, moving some dis-

tance in front of the infantry, first came in contact with the enemy at their centre, and became hotly engaged. The Sixth Division, changing its direction towards the south-east came to his support at about 1 o'clock, having marched twenty miles over the burning veldt, and thenceforward for six hours bore the brunt of the fight, which terminated as day fell in a brilliant bayonet charge by the 1st Batt. Welsh Regiment, clearing the main position. The enemy's retirement, which followed, was then converted into a rout by a flank movement of Colonel Broadwood's cavalry, which, passing between the kopjes, got round to the rear of the Boers' position. The 9th Division with the Guards Brigade arrived too late to take part in the action. The excellent practice of the artillery with shrapnel shell in this action caused heavy loss to the enemy. After the engagement the left and central columns united for a further advance. The right column appears to have continued its more southerly course by the Petrusberg-Bloemfontein road.

The actions of Poplar Grove and Driefontein differed essentially as regards the tactics employed by the British General. In the former, while a frontal attack was avoided the infantry being withheld, the enemy's left flank was successfully turned to the south by the British cavalry. The result was an immediate and headlong flight. In the latter, which was apparently an unexpected encounter, the British central column maintaining its course came full upon the Boers' centre holding a group of kopjes arising out of the plain. The result was a prolonged defence, and a determined attack which was only terminated by the British infantry coming to close quarters with the bayonet. This was assisted by a partially successful turning movement by a portion of the cavalry. In both actions the mobility of the Boers enabled them to effect their retreat and carry off most of their guns. From Driefontein by Asvogel Kop to Ventersvlei the British line of advance trended more towards the south, following the course of the Kaal Spruit, and getting rather below the direct road to Bloemfontein. By taking this direction Lord Roberts turned any fresh positions in which the enemy may have entrenched themselves to delay his onward march. The central position now held at Bloemfontein by the main British Army increases the importance of the operations in progress along the Orange River, it being highly desirable to open the railway from the south. This would immensely reduce the difficulty now attending the supply, partly by wagon transport and partly by rail, of 40,000 men so many hundred miles from their base. The Army would then cover directly its line of communications, and become independent of the western railway. With this object in view 2,000 guards were despatched from Bloemfontein southwards by rail on Thursday, and were advancing rapidly without opposition. Of the three columns working northwards through Cape Colony, and which are now in touch with one another, the left under

General Clements is at Norval's Pont facing the broken railway bridge; the centre, under General Gatacre, has crossed the Orange River at the Bethulie waggon bridge; and the right, under General Brabant, having seized Aliwal North has driven a Boer force from a position within the Orange State four miles to the north. The strategical line of rail from De Aar to Stormberg is again free, as well as the lines passing from its points of junction to the sea bases at Port Elizabeth and East London. On Monday a portion of Lord Methuen's command occupied Boshof, twenty-five miles due east of Kimberley in the Orange State. A British garrison at this point will both protect the northern flank of Lord Roberts' present line of supply across the veldt and also increase the hold we have already gained on the enemy's territory.

There is nothing noteworthy to record from northern Natal beyond a reconnaissance to Pomeroy on the road to Helpmakaar by Colonel Bethune's Horse, which showed the Boers to be entrenched in force on the Biggarsberg range. To turn their positions, instead of forcing them, either by a movement to the east across the Buffalo River, or by the northerly advance of Lord Roberts' army on the Vaal, should not be impossible. Meanwhile, there is a lull in the activity of Sir Redvers Buller's army, but we shall probably before long hear that he has established communications with the Commander-in-Chief through Van Reenan's Pass and Harismith. This would transfer to the British the great advantage derived from interior lines, hitherto possessed and strikingly utilised by the enemy. The sea has been our only means of inter-communication between the Colonies, and pending the issue of Lord Roberts' advance on Bloemfontein, Sir Charles Warren's Division was held on board the transports in Durban harbour awaiting orders to proceed to Cape Colony. It has since returned under countermanding orders to Sir Redvers Buller's command, in view of a possible renewal of activity in Northern Natal. Mafeking, we write it regretfully, still struggles on against adversity, awaiting relief. Ever resourceful, the garrison have produced a gun which they use with effect, and continue to push out their counter entrenchments. Colonel Plumer, according to the latest news, was, on the 6th inst., at Lobatsi, less than fifty miles to the north, and—if report be true—had succeeded, while drawing off the investing force, in getting a wagon-load of provisions within Colonel Baden-Powell's lines. It has also been reported that a strong mounted force with guns left Kimberley a fortnight ago to cover the 120 miles to Mafeking from the south. The Boers in those quarters are stated to be retiring on Zeerust in the Transvaal. They are now opposed not only by the British, but also by the native chief Linchwe, acting on his own initiative in retaliation for unprovoked incursions and looting in his territory. Rebellion is still rife in the western districts, but its suppression is in the hands of General Settle, a vigorous officer, who may be trusted to lose no time in crushing it. In the eastern districts the rising may be said to have collapsed. Deserted by the Boers who induced them to rise, the rebels are laying down their arms wholesale in indignation and disgust.

THE WAR OFFICE PROGRAMME.

WE have nothing to do with the political aspect of the big national question that Mr. Wyndham dealt with so ably on Monday night when making his statement on the Army Estimates. It is our duty to regard the War Office proposals from the standpoint of practical

administration, and viewing the matter in that sense only, we are bound to give the Government credit for having done its best to meet the demand for an increase of available military establishments. Mr. Wyndham was careful to impress upon the House of Commons that the scheme, the details of which were explained with statesmanlike grasp, is an emergency measure, framed with the object of supplying pressing needs, and at the same time testing the capacity of our present system. In these respects the proposals are commendable, showing as they do that the War Office is sensible of its duty to the nation. In past years there has been an unfortunate tendency for officials in Pall Mall to assume an attitude of indignation whenever attempts have been made to question any acts of theirs. "Everything," the arguments have been, in effect, "is for the best in the best of all possible armies: we say so, and that is enough." Mr. Wyndham has reversed this policy. Much, he admits, requires to be done to improve our military position. The War Office is sensible of this, and is anxious to mend matters. What it is doing now it is doing tentatively. The larger reforms which are so urgently needed must come later on, so Mr. Wyndham puts it. The attitude of the War Office has so completely changed that we are disposed to regard the situation hopefully, and doing so are the less willing to hamper those at the helm by questioning the wisdom of certain of their ideas for the development of the system, doubtful though the success of those measures may seem to be. If Parliament accepts the proposal now submitted in the spirit in which it was offered, *i.e.*, as a pledge that the department is sensible of its duty, and will not seek to shirk responsibility later, all may come well. The present is scarcely a time, as Mr. Wyndham has properly explained, to launch new systems. General improvement can only come when the war in which we are engaged has been brought to a conclusion, and we are able, with the experiences of the campaign to guide us, in putting our fingers on those weak features of organisation and routine, armament and equipment, which have been brought to light during the progress of operations.

We at the present moment may be said to be taking stock of our Army. For a period of close on half a century no opportunity has been afforded us of testing our system on a large scale. There may be much in it that is bad. We are among those who believe that there is, but it would be absurd to expect any department to say offhand what is worth keeping and what is not. It will be for the Generals in active command at the front to decide questions of this kind, when having ended their labours, they have time to formulate their reports, drawing their deductions from what they have seen of the working of existing methods whilst actually engaged in the business of war. There is nothing easier than to sit at home and discuss the operations of a campaign in an arm-chair with perhaps the scantiest of telegrams to influence one's judgment. There are a hundred small details of which the General in command has to take account before he feels himself justified in moving from his base, and it is the presence or absence of these very details which proves the perfection of system or the reverse. Who of all the many critics of the War Office is in a position to determine the extent of failure or measure of success of our administrative system from practical knowledge in the present war? The Generals are still at the front. They only can know by actual experience where the system is at fault, and until they are with us again, to tell their own tale, it would be the height of folly for the responsible

heads of the War Office to embark on any heroic plan of reform. By doing so they would possibly put the whole system out of gear, and thus hamper the very men who it is their duty to support in every possible way. Holding these opinions, as we do strongly, we trust that good sense will prevail, and that the policy of the Government will meet with support, that policy being to delay the larger scheme of improvement until such time as the Generals now conducting operations in South Africa have returned home and are able to assist with their counsel and advice.

The Government, be it remembered, is not altogether idle. Already it has taken steps to raise four new Cavalry regiments, seven batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, thirty-six field batteries, and twelve Howitzer batteries, 2,038 of all ranks for the establishment of the Royal Engineers, twelve line battalions, 2,220 (twenty-nine companies) for the Army Service Corps, 450 (eight companies) for the Army Ordnance Corps, not to mention the Royal Reserve Battalions. This marks a considerable advance in our available forces. The men required for all these additional units may not be forthcoming, but a vigorous attempt is to be made to obtain them. It is something surely for the nation to know that those in legislative authority are showing themselves anxious to meet their wishes, which have been expressed with no uncertain voice. Prior to 1898 there was no disposition on the part of the War Office even to admit that the Army was unequal to the needs of the Empire, though every soldier and every thinking taxpayer knew that to be the case. Successive War Ministers were satisfied to see the nation living from hand to mouth, submitting to the will of those whose aim it has been to make popular Budgets the be-all and end-all of their political existence. The war in South Africa came to demonstrate the folly of such pettifogging "statesmanship," and the War Office has been only too ready to take action, once its hands have been freed. It ought not, however, to be hampered by frivolous censure now, when it is moving in the direction which public opinion approves. It is to be regretted, of course, that action was not taken earlier than 1898, but the blame for the mistakes of the past must rest on the shoulders of those who failed to realise the extent of our weakness, now rendered so apparent as to be beyond all question. Matters have turned out just as the much abused critics predicted they would should our system be submitted to any considerable pressure. The action of the critics has been more than justified, but the same critics should at least be generous now, and not retard progress by ill-considered condemnation of those who are doing their best to render our Army more efficient for the purposes for which it is maintained.

Army Notes.

The Ameer's latest pronouncement, unlike the speeches of most Oriental rulers, is something more than commonplace wrapped up in fine phrases; it goes to the very heart of the Central Asian question. His manner of laying bare the weak spot of the Russian Empire will hardly please the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg, which realises it only too well. It is, in truth, the skeleton at the Russian diplomatic feast, and, though never forgotten, is kept securely in the diplomatic closet. The shadow of Nadir Shah, and the Tartar princes, who held Muscovy in fief for centuries, is not likely to lift in presence of Mohamedan dislike of Russia and the growing restlessness of the Moslem world. The Ameer sees it as clearly as the Ministers of the Czar, and calmly defies the Muscovite to do his

worst, apparently confident that neither India nor Afghanistan will suffer. This is striking, and with all his laboured efforts to prove his loyalty, which he says is twenty years old and unbroken. no doubt he is "willing" to send 50,000 troops to South Africa, but, as he admits that the difficulties in the way are insuperable, one sadly fears he spoke for effect. The assertion that he is always willing to fight for England on land, hardly tallies with facts. In the late Tirah campaign, when his assistance would have been of the utmost value, he stood aloof, and it was more than suspected that he inclined to the enemy instead of to us. It is curious, to say the least of it, that when his aid was required it was not forthcoming; when it is not required, he calls heaven and earth to witness how anxious he is to give it. The truth is, the Ameer will never be a staunch ally unless he is threatened by a Power which will destroy the independence of Afghanistan. On the frontier of India he will never be reliable, as we have proved to our cost over and over again. This will, perhaps, not matter greatly if we are certain of his policy in Central Asia. That it will be in harmony with our Indian policy is more than probable, not because he loves this country, but because his interest demands it.

The arming of the native regiments in India with the Lee-Enfield rifle is a new departure, which will be watched with interest. In the late frontier campaign the Goorkhas were armed with the Lee-Metford rifle; but their case was exceptional. Up to the issue of the Viceroy's new order, it was an axiom of our Indian policy to arm the English soldier with a weapon superior to that with which the Indian troops are armed. Apparently the loyalty of Sikh, Goorkha, Pathan, and Hindoo, is regarded as so completely proved that they are now to be armed as well as the regulars from this country. Another axiom of the policy, handed down to us from the troubled times of the Indian Mutiny, was the necessity for mixed native regiments. This has long been neglected, so that many corps entirely consist of troops belonging to the same caste. At the present moment too, a rule, which has hitherto been strictly observed, is being broken. The British soldiers do not outnumber the native soldiers two to one, for even before the outbreak of the South African War the Army in India was below its usual strength. There is, however, no cause for alarm in the gradual abandonment of a policy which was brought into existence to meet special circumstances. It must be remembered that, with the railway and telegraph all over the country, the suppression of a native revolt would be a simple matter compared to what it was in 1856. Moreover, the white population has largely increased, and white volunteers of excellent fighting quality are always on the spot. If they can be of service in South Africa they can in time of danger be of service in India. Not that it would be wise to allow the British Army in India to fall below a certain standard. But it is possible to do it on occasion without disastrous consequences.

There is much to be said in favour of the views of the "military critic" of the *St. James's Gazette*, who, in an article on "Permanent Army Reform," has suggested that any permanent reorganisation of our forces should specially aim at increasing the proportion of cavalry and artillery. And we are quite in accord with the writer when he urges upon the Government of India the importance of reconsidering the constitution of its present European garrison in the direction of an increase in mobile troops. There is no disputing the importance of mobility in a field force. It has been demonstrated clearly in South Africa that the advantages to be gained by the possession of mounted men is enormous. It is a fact that we have endeavoured for years past to press on our War Office, but without effect. As cavalry and artillery officers know to their cost, the policy of Pall Mall has been more or less antagonistic to their arms. Cavalrymen have been conspicuous by their absence at headquarters, and as to the artillery, the recent abolition of the office of Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, and the break-up of the Royal Regiment of Artillery may be accepted as convincing evidence of the want of foresight of those in authority, to say nothing

of the ill-advised conversion, a few years ago, of a number of batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, which was carried out in opposition to the advice of every cavalry and artillery officer who was qualified to express an opinion. We have seen in the cases of Lord Methuen and Sir William Gatacre how powerless infantry generals are in face of modern guns and firearms when called upon to operate in the field with forces of "foot soldiers" only. The mounted arms, as the writer in the *St. James's Gazette* says truly, are always popular, and if the Government of India could be induced to institute an inquiry, it would find, we believe, that in the long run it would benefit greatly by augmenting the mounted arms and reducing the establishment of infantry. It has to be remembered that in case of emergency infantry could be brought on to the scene of operations with far greater ease than cavalry and artillery, and a reduction of the infantry would enable the home authorities to perfect considerably their arrangements for the despatch of a army corps or two if necessary. In adopting this proposal the Indian Government would be following out the ideas of a distinguished officer, whose name will ever hold a foremost place in the annals of Indian administration, General Sir George Chesney, whose paper, just reproduced in the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, may be regarded as a monument to the genius of the writer. As Sir George Chesney shows, in the wars of the future, success will be assured to that army which can reckon on mobility as the first essential to field efficiency. It is a lesson which the Boers would seem to have taken thoroughly to heart. To our failure to grasp this first principle of modern warfare our reverses in the early stages of our present campaign in South Africa may be said to be wholly due. This being the case, it is to be hoped that those directly responsible for the defence of our Indian possessions will not show any disposition to regard lightly a question of vital importance, upon the early consideration of which so much may depend, should difficulties arise on the frontier. The carrying out of the idea might be found on full inquiries to be impossible, but it ought not to be dismissed as impracticable until fully discussed, for to practical soldiers it cannot fail to present many solid features of common sense.

A telegram from India announces that the Secretary of State will shortly sanction an increase in the Indian Staff of ninety-two officers. The *Pioneer*, of Allahabad, hopes this will be only the first instalment. Presumably most of the vacancies thus to be created will be filled by transfers from regiments on the Indian Establishment. In any case the augmentation would represent an addition of nearly a hundred to the number of candidates for commissions in the Regular Army, and this at a time when the military authorities are already brought face to face with a difficulty of no small moment. Unfortunately the ways of the Education Department have not always been marked by that foresight which is so necessary in an Army officered as ours is by the middle and higher classes. There has been a great improvement of recent years, it is true, since Colonel Delavoye assumed the direction, but it is not quite easy to all at once adopt a common-sense policy. That, however, will have to come. For the moment we have to deal with the augmentation of the Indian Staff Corps. It is not necessary for us to say how cordially we approve that step which we have advocated for years. Lord Roberts has always held that the native regiments are seriously under-officered; but it has been left for the Boer War to establish that fact beyond dispute. The addition of ninety-two officers to the Indian establishment is a most wise step. But the *Pioneer* is perfectly right in expressing a hope that it will only be a first instalment. Our respected contemporary might even have gone further and predicted that this would be the case, for after what we have seen recently in South Africa, it would be folly to send native regiments into action with the small number of officers they now possess. But unfortunately there has been as yet no proper settlement of the difficult problem of how to create a reserve of officers for the Indian Army. Various schemes have been submitted, it is true. Have any of them been of a sufficiently practical character to ensure adoption? We believe not.

Steps have at length been taken to deal with the cases of some of the officers who are removed from duty with their regiments by reason of their being prisoners of war. The first officers of senior rank to fall into the hands of the enemy were Lieut.-Colonel B. D. Möller and Major A. F. Greville, and Captain and Adjutant W. M. P. Pollok, and Vet.-Lieutenant F. H. Shore, 18th Hussars; Lieutenant B. J. Medjendie 1st Batn. King's Royal Rifles; and Captain M. P. Lonsdale, and Lieutenants F. A. L. Mesurier, C. Garvice, and C. T. W. Grimshaw, 2nd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, after Sir Penn Symons' action at Talana Hill on Oct. 20 last. The disaster of Nicholson's Nek—in which Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. C. Carleton, Majors F. H. Munn and C. Skincaird, three Captains, and ten Subalterns of the 1st Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers; and Majors S. Humphery, H. Capel Cure, and W. R. P. Wallan, two Captains and several Subalterns of the 1st Batn. Gloucestershire Regiment were captured—occurred ten days later. Since then—for four months—the War Office would seem to have been wondering what was best to be done in order to make up the loss so far as the units immediately affected were concerned. It has been decided, and rightly so, to second those who, for no fault of their own, are unable for the moment to render effective service with their regiments and battalions. In the case of the 18th Hussars, Major E. C. Knox, the second in command, is given the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he having been in responsible command of the regiment in Ladysmith since the date of his superior's capture; two subalterns, Lieutenants C. H. Leveson and E. C. Haag, have been at the same time promoted to troops in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Möller and Major Greville, the latter also being a prisoner. In the Gloucestershire Regiment, Major C. J. Vines, second in command of the 2nd Batn., is promoted a temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, as there is a difficulty, of course, in giving substantive promotion to Major Humphery, who, in ordinary circumstances, would have succeeded Colonel Welford, killed in action, in command of the 1st Batn., whilst Lieutenant H. E. Platt becomes a Captain in succession to Major W. R. P. Wallace, a prisoner of war; and Lieutenants F. Burges and C. N. Hunter, vice Captains S. Duncan and R. Conner, also absent from the same cause. In the Royal Irish Fusiliers Major C. R. Rogers, second in command of the 2nd Batn., is given the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to command the 1st Batn., vice Lieut.-Colonel Carleton, Lieutenant C. Conyers being made a Captain in succession, and Lieutenant M. Wilson in succession to Captain A. R. Burrowes, likewise a prisoner of war. In the same way Lieutenant the Marquis of Tullibardine, D.S.O., gets his troop in the Royal Horse Guards, vice Captain W. F. Ricardo, "missing." In the Devonshire Regiment Major H. Batson is accorded the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and Lieutenant M. H. Grant obtains his company by reason of Lieut.-Colonel Bullock having become a prisoner of war. In the West Yorkshire Regiment Captain C. Mansel-Jones is brought into the establishment from the seconded list in succession to Major H. T. de C. Hobbs, a prisoner of war. In the Lancashire Fusiliers Major C. D. Wallington, 1st Batn., now a second in command, is made a temporary Lieutenant-Colonel to command the 2nd Batn., vice Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Blomfield, D.S.O., a prisoner of war. In the Royal Irish Rifles Major F. J. Tobin is accorded the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel—Major H. J. Seton, second in command, is also a prisoner at Pretoria—to command his battalion, vice Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Eagar, who has died of his wounds.

It is satisfactory to find that a matter of some importance affecting the interests of units in the field has thus been settled, but all these promotions are dated February 24. Now, surely it was due to the officers promoted that their rank should have been given from the day following that upon which the vacancies occurred. Excuses may fairly be made for the military authorities, as it has been so unusual of recent years for British officers to fall into the hands of the enemy. In the circumstances it is reasonable to suppose that they did not know exactly what the best course of procedure was to be adopted in order to meet the claims of those who were

left in rather invidious positions, performing higher duties but with no recognised status. Officers brought from other battalions may have no grounds of complaint, but with Lieut.-Colonels Knox, 18th Hussars and Batson, 2nd Batn. Devonshire Regiment, it is different. The duties and responsibilities of command devolved upon them from the date upon which their seniors became prisoners of war, and their rank should therefore have been antedated, for it is distinctly wrong that they should suffer by reason of the fact that no provision had been made for possible contingencies. The command of a regiment or battalion on active service is a very weighty responsibility. The work and anxieties of Lieut.-Colonel Knox for instance, at the head of a cavalry regiment during a siege, must have been enormous. Yet for four months whilst the authorities were making up their minds he has laboured in Ladysmith as a Major second in command, and when at last measures are adopted to recognise his claims to higher rank and status, all his services, during these four months, are ignored, for no other reason seemingly than that Treasury officials could not be induced, notwithstanding all evidences of the failure of their methods, to act graciously. As matters stand the settlement of a difficult question cannot be said to be all that could be desired. Doubtless the War Office has been only too ready to obtain the authority of the Treasury to do something; but so far as some few of those are concerned who are now actually in command, we do not think the arrangements made are of a nature to produce satisfaction, giving evidence as they do of that spirit of cheeseparing which is unfortunately a feature of all Treasury proceedings.

At the present time the foreign military papers form an interesting subject of study. Most of them have been so busily chronicling our reverses and foretelling disaster to our arms that it is curious to observe how they receive the news of our successes. The *Militär-Wochenblatt* cheerfully recognises that at last the tide has turned. It thought Cronje had an efficient intelligent service, and that he knew what we were about, and is completely surprised at his inability to anticipate Lord Roberts's strategy, and at the extreme carelessness which led him to disaster. So far as we are concerned, the *Wochenblatt* remarks that the new development was prepared with the utmost secrecy, and it ventures to assert that even the officers engaged did not know exactly what was going forward. Cronje is praised for the celerity of his movements, but the *Wochenblatt* is of the opinion that General French moved too rapidly, and that the relief of Kimberley might have followed the entrapping of Cronje before he escaped into the Free State. An Austrian officer—Count Adelbert Sternberg—who was with the Boers at Magersfontein, and was present when General French's flank movement began, confirms in the *Neue Freie Presse* all that the *Wochenblatt* says as to the blindness of the Boers, who laughed at the very idea of any flank march being made by us.

The German semi-official organ discusses the matter dispassionately and from a reasonable point of view, but the same can scarcely be said of the *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*. It seems to us rather pitiable to witness the grudging spirit in which this organ admits our successes. On March 3 it presented to its readers a picture of the tide of Boer invasion in Cape Colony which was about to sweep us beyond the great Karoo. The condition at Colesberg was painted in dark colours, and Lord Roberts's communications were seriously menaced, with the result that his operations on the Western side would be greatly influenced. General MacDonald's expedition to Koodoosberg had been "unfortunate," and altogether our position was most unsatisfactory. But, before the *Heeres-Zeitung* had finished its article, it received some intelligence as to the occupation of Jacobsdal and the relief of Kimberley, and, seizing upon a number of points, threw doubt upon the accuracy of the intelligence and the success of the operation, for it expected Lord Roberts to meet with such reverses as it has recorded earlier on. When, therefore, complete intelligence arrived as to our success, the *Heeres-Zeitung*

explained its attitude by an allusion to our monopoly of the cables which made all our reports untrustworthy. But, again, before completing its article, the Berlin organ was driven unwillingly to admit our success, and it has the bad taste to sneer at Lord Roberts's telegram announcing the capitulation of Cronje.

The French papers have not very much to say, but like the German organs are completely taken by surprise. The *Belgique Militaire*, which has always discussed the war rationally—if from an anti-English point of view—now frankly confesses that we have done well, and that the ability with which Lord Roberts has conducted his operations is worthy of all praise. In relation to the relief of Kimberley, our contemporary hazards a similar remark to that made by the *Militär-Wochenblatt*. The *Belgique Militaire* proceeds to criticise Cronje harshly for having allowed himself to be surprised, and for having been so foolish as not to foresee that larger developments were pending than those which had been possible to Lord Methuen. Cronje might have escaped if he had abandoned his convoy, but could he have abandoned it? Would his men, on whose personal goodwill all depends, since they have no proper military organisation, have consented to abandon their wives and children? The fact is, as the *Belgique Militaire* remarks, that Cronje had really sacrificed his liberty of movement by persisting in his attack upon Kimberley. Two legends, the Brussels organ concludes, have been destroyed by the fate of Cronje. It can no longer be said that the Boers were informed as to our movements and even our intentions, and it is remarkable that they have always been surprised more or less completely by strategic operations on a large scale. The other legend is in regard to Boer mobility. This advantage is theirs as mounted infantry on the field of battle, or for operations of restricted character, but it vanishes entirely when movements are extended over a large area, or a considerable period of time. This at least is the view of the *Belgique Militaire*, which bases its argument upon the huge train of vehicles which accompanies a Boer commando. A correspondent of the *Nieuw Rotterdamse Courant*, who was secretary to the Field Cornet in the march upon Mafeking at the opening of hostilities, states that a force of 181 men to which he belonged had twenty-four waggons with from six to twelve oxen each, or one vehicle to every seven or eight men, and our contemporary remarks that an army can neither go far nor quickly which has such a clog tied to its leg.

Among the deaths reported from Ladysmith on March 9, was that of 5631 Sergeant P. Brind, 2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders. Sergeant Brind was a son of the late General Sir James Brind, V.C., R.A., who commanded the siege train at Delhi. Not being able to obtain a commission in the ordinary way, young Brind joined the ranks. A Commanding Officer writes to us anent Sergeant Brind's case:—"I have in my regiment two sergeants, both sons of old and distinguished officers, whom I have recommended for commissions; but, alas, my battalion is embarking on active service, and these two young men are going out as non-commissioned officers whilst youngsters from everywhere are being brought in as 2nd Lieutenants. It is almost impossible to find words sufficiently strong to condemn such a system. I trust the service members will keep the matter in view, for it cannot be for the good of the Army for the feeling to get abroad that sons of old officers have no prospect of promotion through the ranks." We quite agree with this view. Letters are continually reaching us from officers pointing out the desirability of giving promotion to qualified non-commissioned officers.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, always ready to do anything to assist the cause of naval and military charities, has made an appeal on behalf of the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society," of which she is president. The society is now in process of organisation. Princess Christian took up the question of the provision of Homes for the nation's defenders before the present war broke out. Since then the necessity for some such organisation has been much em-

phasised. Lord Pirbright has presented a site of eight acres of freehold land at Bisley, a sum of £7,174 has been subscribed by the public for the erection of the Homes, and the Allied Building Trades of Great Britain have, with splendid generosity, given six Homes, fully equipped, including a house for the superintendent, recreation-room, workshops, infirmary, and electric-light plant, the money value being £25,000, as a gift to the nation and a memorial of the present war. These facts afford, as the Princess points out, most convincing proof that the public recognise the necessity of providing permanent Homes for the soldiers and sailors who have been disabled in their country's cause. When the Homes are completed they will provide accommodation for at least 230 men, and it is estimated that the annual cost of maintenance will not be less than about £3,000, representing a capital sum of £100,000. The "Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society" is directed to a want only partially supplied by existing Institutions. It is intended, by means of this organisation, to do for soldiers and sailors what some foundations do for their widows and children. Princess Christian's Society will take in hand the soldier or seaman himself and endeavour to establish him in life, and prevent him from becoming a burden on the public. It will be part of the scheme to endeavour to find suitable employment for him when he leaves the Home; and in doing so it will render a most valuable service, both to the Army, the Navy, and the public. The scheme deserves all support, and we should be glad to see the Government leading the way when the war is over with a donation of £250,000 to the funds of the Society. If it could see its way to do that in recognition of the gallantry of those who have fought during the campaign, it would be an indiscreet to the charitable to assist in a national movement.

The War Office has warned all Militia units which have not already been called up, that they will be embodied on or about May 1, for three months. The assembly of all units simultaneously will afford the military authorities an opportunity of taking stock of the force, and too much care cannot be exercised during the period of its general embodiment to ascertain what changes are desirable in order to increase its popularity. It is a subject which cannot be allowed to stand over. There is no doubt that the exercise of even a modicum of common sense would do much to improve the condition of the Service. Its value is proved by the manner in which it has come through the ordeal of official neglect. The treatment the Militia has received in the last thirty years has been disgraceful from every point of view. Now, however, that the Service members have taken its case in hand, there is a prospect, perhaps, of its being regarded seriously. No longer will it be permissible for high officials to say "It is only the Militia. Anything is good enough for that." The indignation of the public has been aroused against the systematic disregard of this valuable reserve, and it will go badly with any administration in future, we are glad to think, which fails to keep Militia regiments up to their full establishment both of officers and men.

The efficacy of the Colt gun is being demonstrated in a practical way from the front in South Africa, the company having received orders to supply at once two guns and galloping carriages to the Cavalry Brigade, three guns and carriages to the Bushmen Contingent, and guns and carriages to the West Australian and New South Wales contingents. Sir F. Carrington also has taken out a battery with him. It is a matter for surprise that the War Office authorities have not long ago sent out a consignment to the troops in South Africa.

Complaints are made that the Boers fire upon our ambulance parties. Is it not possible, however, that sometimes this is done by accident? Our own stupidity may account for some cases, for it is impossible to conceive of anything more characteristic of the stupidity of red tape than the putting the ambulance men and Medical Corps into the same uniform as the combatant forces. Khaki is admirably suited to the latter;

but surely the object of the uniform of the men under the Red Cross should be to make them as conspicuous as possible. The red cross on the sleeves of the men cannot be seen at any distance. Some more sensible uniform might be found for the hospital attendants than khaki.

The decision with regard to the wearing of the shamrock by Irish soldiers will put an end to a long-standing cause of friction. No one will grudge the favour, for Ireland has borne her full share in the present war. Ireland has furnished two Cavalry regiments—the 5th Lancers and the 6th Dragoons—and a third, the 8th Hussars, left England recently with the 4th Brigade. The eight Irish Infantry regiments have furnished no fewer than nine battalions for the fighting force as follows:—1st Batn. Royal Irish, 1st Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, 1st and 2nd Batns. Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1st Batn. Connaught Rangers, 1st Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, and 1st and 2nd Batns. Royal Dublin Fusiliers. And there will soon be another Irish battalion at the front—the 1st Leinster—for South Africa from Halifax. The remaining six battalions are in India, with the exception of the 2nd Batn. Leinster, which is at Barbados.

Now that Reorganisation is likely, attention may well be called to the useless hampering of officers commanding regiments of the Guards with unwieldy brigades of infantry Volunteers, the result being that the brigadiers have not the time to give proper attention to the Volunteers, while the latter suffer for that lack of supervision which they require. The Guards Brigadiers are rarely seen at the parades, or rifle ranges, or orderly rooms of the Volunteer battalions, except at their Easter (or Aldershot) training and at the annual inspection; and brigade or half-brigade drills and field days, though annually put in orders, are, as a rule, cancelled. The remedy is at hand—viz., to place the brigades, of not more than four battalions apiece, under ex-Colonels of the Guards on their promotion to Major-General, and let these report direct to the General Officer Commanding the Home District. To mention only Major-Generals, J. B. Sterling, Lord Falmouth, and the Hon. F. H. Eaton will prove what excellent men are ready to hand, and the money would indeed be well spent. A Volunteer Brigade-Major and the requisitioning of the most central headquarters as brigade headquarters, where commanding officers could see the Brigadier at suitable hours to them, would pretty well complete details. There would be thus more constant supervision and more intimate connection between the Brigadier and his battalions, to the great benefit of a large fraction of the Volunteer Force. The present arrangement is just about as bad as any arrangement could be.

The establishment of Royal Army Medical Corps messes in India, to which a Government grant of 100 rupees and 80 rupees per mensem respectively, where ten or eight officers form the mess, is recorded with satisfaction, and thus a long-standing grievance is removed.

A correspondent writes: "Sir,—Are the mules that bolted at Nicholson's Nek the real saviours of Ladysmith? In other words, would the provisions have held out with over 1,000 additional mouths to fill? Or would Sir G. White have been able in that case to operate so effectually on the enemy's rear as to have converted defeat into victory at Colenso or Spion Kop? I doubt; but what says military opinion?"

Messrs. Richard Dickeson and Co., of Dover, have opened a branch establishment in Highbury Street, Portsmouth.

An Army Order just issued directs that, when it is necessary in any exceptional case concerning the separation allowance to verify the marriage of a soldier or the birth of any of his children, the cost of the certificate shall be charged against the public.

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Army Personal.

The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée on Her Majesty's behalf at St. James's Palace on Monday, April 2.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Cannes on Tuesday evening, accompanied by Colonel Fitz-George.

Lady Audrey Buller and Lady White were among the Queen's guests at Windsor Castle on Monday night, and remained at the Palace.

General Sir William Lockhart has been taking a sea trip after his recent serious illness, and was to have returned to Calcutta yesterday. He will proceed to Simla if the improvement in his health is confirmed.

General Sir Arthur J. Lyon-Fremantle and Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Sloggett, R.A.M.C., has been appointed with her Majesty's sanction Knights of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

In a paragraph the week before last, under the heading of "Regimental Intelligence," mention was made of "General A. Lyttleton" in connection with the satisfactory progress of Captain Sharp, who was wounded at Ladysmith, and several correspondents have called our attention to an error in it, which we are happy to correct. There is no "General A. Lyttleton" in the Service. There are thirteen Annesleys in the Army List, none of General's rank. There is only one "Lyttleton-Annesley," and that officer, Lieut.-General Arthur Lyttleton-Annesley, is Colonel of the "12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers," practically shelved, although he is known to be one of the most intelligent, zealous, and accomplished officers in the Service. He was retired under one of those Procrustean rules which inflict injury upon the Army and are unjust to the individual; in similar cases we see a Cavalry officer, of whom there are not many of equal experience, none of greater, with long and varied service, especially in India, without a letter to his name, condemned for the rest of his life, apparently to professional inactivity, and wonder!

Lieut.-General Sir F. Carrington leaves Southampton to-day in the *Aurania*, to take up his command of the Rhodesian Field Force. Among those who accompany him are Colonel G. J. C. Whittington, A.P.D.; Majors G. A. L. Carew, D.S.O., 7th Hussars; C. D. Learoyd, R.E.; A. V. Jenner, D.S.O., Rifle Brigade, and C. L. Josling, R.A.M.C.; Captains W. E. Lawrence, South Wales Borderers; E. Peach, F.S.C.; R. G. Partidge, A.O.D.; and 2nd Lieutenants C. S. Rome, 11th Hussars, and C. H. Dillon, Rifle Brigade.

Major-General W. Thackwell, C.B., has handed over the command of the Lancashire Volunteer Infantry Brigade. In a farewell order he stated that during the eleven years of his command over 40,000 men had been in camp, and during that long time not a single instance of misbehaviour had been brought to his notice, the discipline of the brigade being as perfect as discipline could be.

Major-General A. G. Wauchope, of Niddrie Marischall, Midlothian, who was killed in action

at Magersfontein on December 11 last, aged 53 years, left personal estate in England and Scotland valued at £82,742 6s. 6d.

Major-General Sir Reginald Wingate—for Sir Reginald has been given local rank in Egypt by virtue of his appointment as Sirdar—is made a K.C.B. Colonel D. F. Lewis, C.B., is appointed A.D.C. to the Queen, Majors and Brevet Lieut.-Colonels B. T. Mahon, D.S.O., 8th Hussars, and St. G. C. Henry, Northumberland Fusiliers, and Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel T. E. Hickman, D.S.O., Worcestershire Regiment, are promoted Brevet Colonels, Major F. J. Maxse, Coldstream Guards, and Brevet Majors W. R. Doran, Royal Irish Regiment, and G. F. Gorrington, Royal Engineers, Brevet Lieut.-Colonels and Captain F. J. L. Howard, A.S.C., a Brevet-Major in recognition of their services in connection with the pursuit and the defeat of the Khalifa in November last; while Lieutenant A. R. Hoskins, North Staffordshire Regiment, is noted for a brevet-majority in due course. It will be allowed that these rewards have been well earned for the services rendered by the officers were of a very valuable nature. Sir Reginald Wingate finds himself a K.C.B. at the early age of thirty-eight, Colonel Lewis is forty-five, Colonel Mahon is thirty-seven, Colonel Henry thirty-nine, Colonel Hickman forty, Lieut.-Colonel Maxse thirty-seven, Lieut.-Colonel Doran thirty-eight, and Lieut.-Colonel Gorrington thirty-two.

Major-General J. E. Boyes and staff of the 17th Brigade—Captain A. Foster, 1st Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, A.D.C., and Captain C. B. FitzHenry, 7th Hussars, Brigade Major—left Southampton yesterday for South Africa.

Colonel F. C. Burton, A.A.G., Rawul Pindi, comes home on six months' leave.

Colonel G. E. Money, Central India Horse, has been confirmed as A.A.G., Presidency District.

Two colonels on the half-pay list have retired voluntarily without waiting for employment—viz., Colonels F. S. Allen, late 2nd Batn. Worcestershire Regiment, and J. D. Fetherstonhaugh, late 2nd Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Colonel Fetherstonhaugh had been on half-pay since July 23, 1898, and Colonel Allen since Dec. 11 last.

Colonel C. F. A. Turnbull, 1st Batn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, has arrived home from India to take over command of the 32nd Regimental District at Bodmin, which became vacant some time ago by the appointment of Colonel E. C. Knox to the command of the 13th Infantry Brigade in South Africa.

Colonel R. G. Kekewich, 1st Batn. North Lancashire Regiment, has left Kimberley quietly for the Coast to recruit his health after the strain of the recent siege.

Colonel H. Comerford, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Dover, who was under orders to exchange duties with Colonel C. A. Maunsell, at Bombay, will probably remain in England instead of taking up duties in India.

Lieut.-Colonel C. Wood, just promoted to the command of the 1st Batn. Essex Regiment, was the oldest Major on full pay, and was fourteen years a regimental Major. He passed for direct commission by purchase in 1870, was a student at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in 1871, was in the West Essex Militia in 1872, joined the 73rd Regiment in 1872, was transferred to the 56th Regiment in 1875, became Captain in the 1st Batn. Essex Regiment in 1882, Major 1886, Adjutant (4th Batn.) in 1887, and now Lieut.-Colonel 1st Essex in 1900. This is almost a record in these days of slow promotion.

Lieut.-Colonel A. Masters, 2nd Central India Horse, is granted an extension of command until February 15, 1901.

Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Sparkes, Welsh Regiment, has taken up the duties of our Assistant Adjutant General, Egyptian Army, on appointment. Major O. H. Pedley, Connaught Rangers, is also appointed an Assistant Adjutant General.

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Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Burney, Gordon Highlanders, has vacated his appointment on the staff of the Royal Military College of Canada, and proceeds to South Africa to take up the appointment of second in command to a battalion of his regiment in the field.

Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Jackson, late Gordon Highlanders, Governor of Berber, has taken up the duties of Civil Secretary to the Government of the Soudan. He was to have been succeeded at Berber by Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Nason, D.S.O., Scottish Rifles, but the death of Major S. P. Strong in action in Natal has recalled Colonel Nason to regimental duty as second in command of the 2nd Batn.

Among officers struck off the strength of the Egyptian Army on proceeding on active service to South Africa were Brevet-Lieut.-Colonels P. W. J. Le Gallais and B. T. Mahon, D.S.O., 8th Hussars; Brevet-Major H. G. Fitton, D.S.O., Royal Berkshire Regiment; Captains R. N. Gamble, Lincolnshire Regiment, and G. A. T. Bray, R.A.M.C.; and Lieutenants T. Conolly, Royal Scots Greys; A. G. Stevenson, and E. O. A. Newcombe, R.E.

In Major C. R. Day, 1st Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry, who was dangerously wounded at Paardeberg on the 18th ult., and has since died of his wounds, the Army has lost an officer of great ability. When in India he devoted himself to a study of Indian music, the result of his labours being a handsome volume, illustrated by Mr. William Gibb (Novello and Co.). It was he who prepared the catalogue of the wind instruments shown in the Military Exhibition at Chelsea. Major Day was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, a member of the Duke of Edinburgh's Committee of the Vienna Exhibition, 1892, and of the Committee of Advice to the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition this year. He seemed destined to make an ideal commandant at Kneller Hall, for which position he certainly had done everything to qualify himself.

Majors E. J. Tickell, D.S.O., 14th Hussars, G. Wright, R.G.A., A. Paris, R.M.A.; Brevet Major P. Moir-Byres, and Captains J. Ponsonby and C. E. Pereira, Coldstream Guards, R. A. Arbuthnot, Royal Irish Regiment, H. J. Madocks, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and C. W. Kennard, 3rd Batt. Gordon Highlanders, have been selected for special service under Sir Frederick Carrington in South Africa.

Brevet-Major J. J. Asser, Dorsetshire Regiment, attached to the Egyptian Army has been appointed A.A.G. Omdurman West; and Captain P. R. Phipps, Dorsetshire Regiment, D.A.A.G.; and Captain E. L. Herbert, Black Watch, Staff Captain at the same station.

Captain P. G. Elgood, Devonshire Regiment, has succeeded Brevet-Major O. H. Pealey, Bedfordshire Regiment, as Commandant at Assuan.

Captains K. Chesney, 18th Bengal Lancers; H. C. Ricketts, 15th Bengal Lancers; and C. E. Macquoid, Hyderabad Contingent, have been selected to accompany 2,000 water carriers from India to the Cape.

An Edinburgh telegram states that, although only a few days have elapsed since the proposal to institute a fund for the purpose of providing a golfers' memorial to the late Lieutenant F. G. Tait, of the Black Watch, the golf champion, killed at Koodoosberg on Feb. 7, the necessary money has already been raised for the equipment of a bed in the Scottish South African base hospital. The surplus funds will be devoted to a permanent hospital.

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SOUTH AFRICAN DESPATCHES.

The despatches of Lord Methuen and Sir William Gatacre, dealing with the events of December 10 and 11—the actions of Magersfontein and Stormberg—to the non-publication of which we referred last week, were issued yesterday evening. Lord Methuen writes from Modder River under date February 15, his original dispatch having miscarried.

His lordship's account of the disaster to the Highland Brigade is this.—The night march was ordered for 12.30 a.m., the bearings and distance having been ascertained at great personal risk by Major Benson, R.A., D.A.A.G. The distance was 2½ miles, and daybreak was due at 3.25 a.m. The Brigade was led with perfect accuracy to the point of assault by Major Benson.

Before moving off, Major-Gen. Wauchope explained all he intended to do and the particular part each battalion of his Brigade was to play in the scheme.

The Brigade was to march in mass of quarter columns, the four battalions keeping touch, and if necessary ropes were to be used for the left guides; these ropes were taken, but I believed used by only two battalions.

The three battalions were to extend just before daybreak, two companies in firing line, to companies in support, and four companies in reserve, all at five paces interval between them.

What happened was as follows:—Not finding any signs of the enemy on the right flank just before daybreak, which took place at 4 a.m., as the Brigade was approaching the foot of the kopje, General Wauchope gave the order for the Black Watch to extend, but to direct its advance on the spur in front, the Seaforth Highlanders to prolong to the left, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders to prolong to the right, the Highland Light Infantry in reserve. Five minutes earlier (the kopje looming in the distance), Major Benson had asked General Wauchope if he did not consider it to be time to deploy. Lieut.-Colonel Hughes-Hallett states that the extension could have taken place 200 yards sooner, but the leading battalion got thrown into confusion in the dark by a very thick bit of bush about 20 to 30 yards long. The Seaforth Highlanders went round this bush to the right, and had just got into its original position behind the Black Watch when the order to extend was given by General Wauchope to the Black Watch. The Seaforth Highlanders and two companies of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders were also moving out, and were in the act of extending when suddenly a heavy fire was poured in by the enemy, most of the bullets going over the men. Colonel Hughes-Hallett at once ordered the Seaforths to fix bayonets and charge the position. The officers commanding the other battalions acted in a similar manner. At this moment someone gave the word "Retire." Part of the Black Watch then rushed back through the ranks of the Seaforths. Colonel Hallett ordered his men to halt and lie down, and not to retire. It was now becoming quite light, and some of the Black Watch were a little in front, to the left of the Seaforths. The Artillery, advancing to the support of the attack, had opened fire from the time it was light enough to see. No orders having been received by the Seaforths, the Commanding Officer advanced the leading units to try and reach the trenches, which were about 400 yards off; but the officers and half the men fell before a very heavy fire, which opened as soon as the men moved. About ten minutes later the Seaforths tried another rush, with the same result. Col. Hughes-Hallett then considered it best to remain where he was till orders came. Meanwhile the 9th Lancers, the 12th Lancers, G Battery R.H.A., and Mounted Infantry were working on the right flank. At 12 noon, I ordered the battalion of "Gordons," which was with the supply column, to support the Highland Brigade. The trenches, even after the bombardment by lyddite and shrapnel since daybreak, were too strongly held to be cleared. The "Gordons" advanced in separate half battalions, and though the attack could not be carried home, the battalion did splendid work throughout the day.

At 1 p.m. the Seaforth Highlanders found themselves exposed to a heavy crossfire, the enemy trying to get round to the right. The Commanding Officer brought his left forward. An order to "Retire" was given, and it was at this

time that the greater part of the casualties occurred. The retirement continued for 500 yards, and the Highlanders remained there till dusk. Col. Downman, commanding Gordons, gave the order to retire, because he found his position untenable, so soon as the Seaforth Highlanders made the turning movement to the right.

This was an unfortunate regiment, for Col. Hughes-Hallett had received instructions from me to remain in position until dusk, and the enemy were at this time quitting the trenches by tens and twenties.

I have made use of Col. Hughes-Hallett's report (the acting Brigadier) for the description of the part the Highland Brigade took in this action.

Major-Gen. Wauchope told me, when I asked him the question, on the evening of the 10th, that he quite understood his orders, and made no further remark. He died at the head of the Brigade, in which his name will always remain honoured and respected. His high military reputation and attainments disarm all criticism. Every soldier in my Division deploras the loss of a fine soldier and a true comrade. The attack failed; the inclement weather was against success; the men in the Highland Brigade were ready enough to rally, but the paucity of officers and non-commissioned officers rendered this no easy matter. I attach no blame to this splendid brigade. From noon until dark I held my own opposite to the enemy's entrenchments. "G" Battery, R.H.A., fired hard till dark, expending nearly 200 rounds per gun.

Nothing could exceed the conduct of the troops from the time of the failure of the attack at daybreak. There was not the slightest confusion, though the fight was carried on under as hard conditions as one can imagine, for the men had been on the move from midnight, and were suffering terribly from thirst. At 7.15 p.m. fighting ceased, the Highland Brigade formed up under cover, the Guards Brigade held my front, the Yorkshire Light Infantry secured my right flank, the Cavalry and guns were drawn in to behind the Infantry. The men carried half ration, they had half ration given them from the Supply Column, and they had a lot of rum served out, as well as a good supply of water.

Of the unfortunate affair at Stormberg there is little fresh to be told by Sir William Gatacre. The cause, however, is thus explained:—

"I was aware that the column, when it moved off from Roberts's farm about 12.30 a.m., Dec. 10, was moving too much to the west, and I questioned the guide and Sergt. Morgan, Cape Mounted Police, who were leading us, but both declared they knew the way perfectly, and that they were taking us by a road which, although slightly longer, would enable us to avoid wire and a bad piece of track which the guns would find a difficulty in getting over at night."

"The column therefore proceeded, but half an hour after moving off the Officer Commanding 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles (whose regiment was leading) reported to me that he thought the guide had lost his way. I immediately questioned Sergeant Morgan again, but he assured me that the guides (two Europeans and two natives—police) knew the road accurately, and that he also was positive about it. I made Sergt. Morgan himself go to the head of the column and lead it. I moved myself with the leading battalion and constantly questioned the guide, but was as constantly assured by Sergt. Morgan that we were moving on the right road, though it was further than he had estimated."

"Just before dawn he pointed out to me the kopje which he said was our objective, but it was then I should say about two miles off. I considered that as he reported the remainder of the road to be very good going, it was better, notwithstanding the fatigue of the men, to push on and seize the position. It became a question of doing this, or of retracing our steps to Molteno. The dawn was just breaking when the column was suddenly fired into, before the Mounted Infantry, who were kept behind the Infantry during the night march, had pushed out to cover the front. What happened afterwards is known only too well."

PREVENTION OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—For greater security have the Drainage and Water Supply of your Town and Country or temporary Residence examined and certified by The Sanitary Engineering Company (H. Carter, C.E., Manager), 65, Victoria Street, Westminster.—Fee quoted on receipt of full particulars. Established 23 years. Telegrams: "Sanitation, London."

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, March 10.

Lord Roberts's forces, advancing from Poplar Grove towards Bloemfontein, came into collision with the Boers to-day, and some hard fighting ensued. In a message to the War Office, dated from Driefontein at 7.15 a.m. this morning, Lord Roberts stated that the enemy opposed him during Sunday's march, and gave considerable trouble; but owing to the admirable conduct of the troops, they were unable to prevent our force from reaching its destination. The brunt of the fighting fell on the 6th (Gen. Kelly-Kenny's) Division, two units of which, the 1st Batns. Welsh and the Essex Regiments, drove the Boers out of two strong positions at the point of the bayonet, but two officers were killed and 11 wounded. The Boers suffered heavily, 102 of their dead being left on the ground, and we captured about 20 prisoners. The cavalry, it seems, unexpectedly found the kopjes at Driefontein, eight miles south of Abraham's Drift, strongly occupied in the morning by the enemy. An attempt was at once made to outflank the position, which was found to be very strong—the Boers keeping up a heavy artillery fire. At 1.30 p.m. the Sixth Division arrived, and the 13th and 18th Brigades proceeded to clear the kopjes under a hot fire. Our artillery made magnificent practice, though outranged by some of the enemy's guns. The engagement was signalled by many acts of bravery, the storming of the Alexander kopje by the Welsh Regiment being a particularly fine piece of work. The ridge was finally cleared by a bayonet charge, the Boers barely escaping under a heavy fire. Their mobility in moving their guns is pronounced remarkable. The New South Wales Mounted Infantry made a gallant, but unsuccessful, attempt to capture a gun.

Lord Roberts to-day addressed to the Presidents of the two Republics from Driefontein a telegram stating that as another instance has occurred of a gross abuse of the white flag and of the signal of the holding up of the hands in token of surrender, it is his duty to announce that if such abuse occurs again he will most reluctantly be compelled to order his troops to disregard the white flag entirely. The instance occurred on one of the Driefontein kopjes on Saturday evening, and was witnessed by several of Lord Roberts's staff officers, as well as by himself. Lord Roberts also complains of the finding of large quantities of explosive bullets among captured Boer stores, and adds that such breaches of the recognised usages of war and of the Geneva Convention are a disgrace to any civilised Power.

The *Standard* correspondent, wiring from Venterslei at 5.30 on Monday, describing the fighting on Saturday, says the Welsh and Essex Battalions charged in most gallant style, and drove the Boers before them at the point of the bayonet, killing a considerable number and taking eighteen prisoners. Brigadier Stephenson was warmly congratulated on the conduct of his brigade. The Buffs and the Gloucester Regiment gave valuable assistance in the operations. The Ninth and Sixth Divisions and the Guards Brigade performed a magnificent march of seventeen miles under very hard conditions.

Sir George White met with an enthusiastic reception on his arrival at Pietermaritzburg yesterday, and, though suffering from fever, made a brief response to an address of welcome from the corporation, referring to the courage with which the garrison of Ladysmith had borne the privations of the siege. He mentioned that the Boers had sent trucks to take the garrison as prisoners to Pretoria, but the trucks had returned without them. The sufferings of the defenders of Ladysmith during the last month of the siege were far greater than has yet been realised, and their behaviour furnishes a record of the most noble endurance, heroic resistance, and uncomplaining self-devotion on the part of all, of which the Empire should be proud.

Sunday, March 11.

A telegram reached the War Office from Lord Roberts at Aasvogel Kop in the early morning of Monday, to the effect that his troops had to-day advanced twelve miles in the direction of Ladysmith unmolested. Sir William Gatacre reported to Lord Roberts that to-day he was within a mile of Bethulie railway bridge. The bridge has been partly destroyed and the enemy were holding the opposite bank. Aliwal North was occupied to-day by Brig.-Gen. Brabant after some sharp fighting, in which the British casualties were about twenty.

Monday, March 12.

By Lord Roberts's orders the cavalry divisions pushed on during the morning and seized the railway six miles south of Bloemfontein. Lieut.-Gen. French was afterwards ordered to advance with the object of occupying the railway station itself, and thus securing the rolling-stock. He was vigorously opposed, but succeeded in seizing two hills close to the station which commanded the town.

Sir William Gatacre was on the move to-day. He left Burgersdorp during the morning with several batteries of artillery and mounted infantry, and pushed on towards Bethulie railway bridge over the

Orange River. The bridge had been destroyed, and the enemy were preparing to demolish the Waggon Bridge, when they were disturbed and obliged to beat a hasty retreat. They took up a position on the banks on the Cape Colony side, and a fierce artillery duel began which lasted until sundown, our guns, it is said, being worked with "splendid effect."

Tuesday, March 13.

Lord Roberts early in the morning set out from Venterslei, 18 miles distant from Bloemfontein, with 3rd Cavalry Brigade and Mounted Infantry, called up from 7th Division near Petrusburg yesterday to reinforce Gen. French, directing the rest of the force to follow as quickly as possible. In his telegram to War Office, Lord Roberts said:—"Venterslei, March 12, 9.30 p.m.—Our march to-day again unopposed. There are 320 wounded men and about 60 or 70 killed and missing. The wounds are, as a rule, more serious than usual, owing to expanding bullets having been freely used by the Boers."

Wednesday, March 14.

Despatch from Lord Roberts to the Secretary of State for War, received at the War Office at 7.30 p.m.:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, March 13, 8 p.m.—By the help of God, and by the bravery of Her Majesty's soldiers, the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein. The British flag now flies over the Presidency, vacated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late President of the Orange Free State. Mr. Fraser, member of the late Executive Government, the Mayor, the Secretary to the late Government, the Landdrost, and other officials met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices. The enemy have withdrawn from the neighbourhood, and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontein gave the troops a cordial welcome."

The *Daily Mail* correspondent was the first to send through any striking particulars of the entry into the Free State capital. In his account published on Thursday morning he said:—

"Overnight General French seized the railway north and south of Bloemfontein, while Lord Roberts despatched a prisoner on parole with a message that he would bombard the city at once unless it surrendered. Thereupon the townsmen, mostly proprietors, grew alarmed, and all the enemy's organisation disappeared. President Steyn evacuated the place hastily, accompanied by the chief members of the Executive, and proclaimed Kroonstad as the capital. He himself fled to Winburg. At last only 3,000 fighting men remained, and in the morning many, finding themselves so weakened, broke their guns, while others, still fearing confiscation, fled north of the Modder, the majority returning to their farms. The remnant still shelled General French at dawn, but the opposition soon collapsed, and at noon the Landdrost Poppinust (? Papenfust) formally came to meet Lord Roberts outside the town. Our General then perambulated the pleasant city, and was received with cheers. The hoisting of the British flag over the Presidency was at once carried out. Eight locomotives and much rolling stock have been taken. Major-General Pretymann has been made Military Governor. Lord Roberts, accompanied by his Staff, has ridden through the town, and been everywhere cheered, while 'God Save the Queen' was enthusiastically sung. The shops are gladly opening, and there is general rejoicing. This is a pleasant country, and it is lovely weather."

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent states that Lord Roberts entered the town at half-past one o'clock, followed by the Gordon Highlanders, a cavalry brigade, and three batteries of Horse Artillery.

The war bulletin issued by the Government of the Transvaal was to this effect:—"Yesterday Bloemfontein was occupied by the British after our burghers had retired in a northerly direction. The seat of Government of the Free State had already been transferred to Kroonstad."

Thursday, March 15.

Lord Roberts telegraphed during the evening that Sir William Gatacre crossed the Orange River in the morning and occupied Bethulie. Major-Gen. Pole-Carew, with 2,000 men of the Guards Brigade, two guns, and a small body of mounted infantry, left Bloemfontein by train during the day to join hands with Gens. Gatacre and Clements. By 4.30 p.m. he had passed Bethany without meeting any opposition. Patrols of Gen. Clements's force effected a juncture with Gen. Gatacre's troops near Burghesdorp, and a patrol left Bethulie Bridge Camp in the direction of Aliwal North, to effect a union with Gen. Brabant's column.

CAIRO

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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died).

LORD ROBERTS'S ADVANCE.

Additions and corrections to casualties in the operations between Kimberley and Paardeberg:—

6th Dragoon Guards.—3175 T. Hignell (reported missing, since rejoined).

38th Co. R.E.—Killed: 24801 Sapper F. Lane.

2nd East Kent Regt.—Missing: 3390 H. Foot.

2nd Lincoln Regt.—Missing: 4448 C. Storr, 2203 J. Scrimshaw (since rejoined), 5079 G. Kellman (since rejoined).

2nd Bedford Regt.—Missing: 6394 C. Kennedy, 5803 C. Grant.

1st Royal Irish Regt.—Missing: 6165 P. Cassidy.

1st Yorkshire Regt.—Killed: 4684 Lance-Corpl. G. Horton, 3224 A. Robinson, 2613 W. Diplock, 3356 J. McHale, 4913 J. Watson, 3422 F. Jones, 3174 G. Smith, 2544 G. Sowerby, 5823 F. Turvey, 3264 Sergt. A. Atkinson,* 3110 H. Baggaley,* 5939 G. Benson.* Wounded: 3352 B. Bartley. Missing: 1233 Corpl. T. Frankland, 2754 E. Wilkinson, 1315 J. Brown, 4308 N. Barrett, 1079 P. Carroll, 2985 J. Finney, 3210 C. Chaplin, 4012 P. Lockley, 3119 J. Webb, 2453 W. Norris, 5554 J. Windsor, 5919 H. Poole, 2636 B. Holden.

2nd South Wales Borderers.—Missing: 3083 Lance-Sergt. A. E. Jellyman, 3301 Corpl. H. Craddock, 3643 Corpl. C. Withers, 2323 D. Mandry, 2952 F. S. Say, 2233 G. Clarke, 1424 E. Edwards, 4558 W. Williams, 3802 G. Oakeley, 3638 W. J. Prescott, 2966 H. Sergeant, 3386 J. Perrin, 3694 E. Eeles, 2921 T. Phillips, 2813 C. W. Long, 3196 E. Bowler, 2664 C. Eaglestone, 3590 R. Busted, 2550 A. Phillips.

2nd Gloucester Regt.—Missing: 2318 F. Edmonds.

2nd Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Wounded: 3116 J. Horan. Missing: Lieut. A. H. Romilly (Mounted Infantry).

1st West Riding Regt.—Missing: 5573 R. Lee, 5228 J. Jephson, 4606 C. Beard, 2775 T. Smythe.

1st Welsh Regt.—Wounded: 4702 W. Jones. Missing: 2404 Sergt. E. Roberts, 3440 J. Evans, 5053 A. Barrett, 4940 J. Phillips, Lieut. R. H. Metge, 2401 Lance-Corpl. A. Gowan, 3057 J. Scott, 3394 Whelan, 4284 C. Murphy, 2579 P. Kuhane.

1st Essex Regt.—Missing: 5094 W. Ember, 4915 E. Tucker.

2nd Yorkshire L.I.—Killed: 5293 T. Tuson.

2nd Seaforth Highlanders.—Killed: 4048 Lance-Corpl. McKenzie. Missing: 4186 J. McGregor.

Royal Canadian Regt.—Wounded: 7815 G. Theriault, 8501 Johnston*, 7553 Corpl. Thomas*, Lance-Corpl. Living*.

1st Rifle Brigade.—3111 Lance-Corpl. J. Thompson. Kitchen's Horse.—Missing: Capt. Arnold, Capt. Vaughan, Sergt. Flycroft, 1315 Sergt. Freeman, 3166 Corpl. Williams, 3061 Corpl. Hunter, Lance-Corpl. Galloway, Thackral, Huentayn, Lillycrop, F. Hoyt, N. Smith, 3209 F. Kerwin, 3170 A. Pallis, 3149 Langston, 3153 Emberson, 958 Lurcher, 3078 Kayster, 3098 Hunter, 3040 McLeod, W. Swan.

SUNDAY'S RIVER, March 7.

13th Hussars.—Killed: 3939 Lance-Corpl. M. Watt. Wounded: Lieut. J. T. Wigan, 3632 James Rugg.

POPLAR GROVE, March 8.

2nd Life Guards.—Killed: 2331 W. Jones. Wounded: 2082 J. Burden.

Royal Horse Guards.—Wounded: 696 J. Macdonald, 164 Corpl. of Horse H. Jakeman.

9th Lancers.—Wounded: 3594 H. Pyke, 3802 B. Morgan, 3949 R. Thickpenney, 3618 Sergt. G. Herrick, 3149 W. O'Byrne, 3358 R. Clark, 3553 J. Ottley, 3770 J. Reid, 3492, Sergt. F. Draper.

10th Hussars.—Wounded: 3423 Corpl. T. Milstead, 3513 Corpl. W. Burdett, 3313 T. Speed, 3554 J. Mann, 3034 J. Kingsford.

12th Lancers.—Killed: 3176 Corpl. W. G. Goldwing.

16th Lancers.—Wounded: 4189 Lance-Corpl. J. Dumbrell.

R.H.A. "O" Batt.—Wounded: 30189 A. Dickeson. "P" Batt.—Wounded: 94526 Bombs. Collarmaker T. Calvert, 89898 W. Taylor, 78661 H. Withington. "Q" Batt.—Wounded: 45763 Corpl. F. G. Storrie. "R" Batt.—Wounded: 32537 A. Brown, 45001 Sergt. J. Hogg.

1st Northumberland Fusiliers (Mounted Infantry).—Wounded: 4844 R. Etheridge, 4402 J. Sharman.

2nd Warwick Regt. (Mounted Infantry).—Missing: 2869 T. McDonald. Wounded: Lieut. E. J. Harvey, 1552 J. Birks, 3058 C. Newman, 3855 F. Mousley, 4886 W. Overton. Missing: 2755 Lance-Sergt. T. Gascoigne, 2500 J. Warner, 3534 H. Cook.

1st Suffolk Regt.—Wounded: 4403 T. Wallace.

2nd Gloucester Regt.—Wounded: 1680 Lance-Corpl. W. Mitchell, 2724 C. Tuberville.

1st West Riding Regt.—Wounded: 2073 Sergt. J. Watterson.

2nd Shropshire L.I.—Wounded: 5895 F. Brown.

New South Wales Mounted Infantry.—Wounded: 358 C. Wargalt, 210 J. McCracken.

Roberts's Horse.—Wounded: Corpl. Davidson.

Protectorate Regt.—Wounded: Sergt. Jones, Neville, K. White.

BRITSTOWN, MARCH 6.

City of London Imperial Volunteers.—Wounded: 599 W. Wilkinson, 364 Bugler A. Kaye, 343 A. Saunders, 381 T. Dudley, 360 N. Hamilton, 1537 Col.-Sergt. L. Taylor, 268 Lance-Corpl. Self, 1022 A. E. Taylor. Missing: 255 Sergt. A. C. Monk, 261 C. Henderson, 260 A. J. Humphreys, 253 L. Peterson, 249 S. C. Rapson, 248 P. F. Voller. Medical Staff.—Wounded Civil Surg. H. Moore, left foot, slightly.

GEN. BULLER'S FORCE.

A telegram from Sir R. Buller, dated Ladysmith, March 12, reports the following amendments to casualties:—

Reported wounded, were killed: 2550 Lance-Corpl. F. Lang, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regt.; 5646 C. O'Shea, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers

Reported missing, was un wounded: 3282 P. O'Brien, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Reported missing, was unwounded patient in hospital: 3600 A. Simpson, 2nd Royal West Surrey Regt.

Reported missing, are wounded prisoners: 3470 A. McKay, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; 8451 T. Hawthorne, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Further casualties at Aasvogel Kop, March 12.

Essex Regt.—Killed: Lieut. F. N. Parsons, 2nd Lieut. A. B. Waddington.

Wounded:—2nd Lieut. G. H. Raleigh.

Welsh Regt.—Wounded: Lieut. C. Berkeley, 2nd Lieut. Lloyd.

LADYSMITH.

Deaths from wounds:—3648 T. Norton, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, March 2; 214 J. Oldham, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, March 3.

Midshipmen H. S. W. Boldero and G. L. Hodson, who were landed in Natal from the *Terrible*, and are now sick, have been transferred to the *Forté*.

Names of those of the *Powerful's* Brigade left behind at Ladysmith owing to sickness:—Lieut. A. W. Heneage, 2nd class Petty Officer 148136 W. A. Wolfe, Leading Seaman 132067, G. Gladman, A.B.'s. 166323 A. Musgrove, 161746 C. Boyce, 183311 T. S. Jones, 165456 J. E. Pettit, 167357 C. F. Land, 136135 C. Barham, 162386 A. C. Bartlett, 126651 J. Bradford, 186793 R. S. Bone, 186778 J. F. Annett, 162263 Ordinary Seaman W. C. C. Read, Armourer's crew, 340131 F. Johnson, Stokers 153771 A. Clapp, 282713 A. P. Rolls, 283932 T. French.

Deaths reported:—4312 G. Huntley, 19th Hussars, enteric, March 4; 21291 Sergt. W. Burtenshaw, Balloon Section, R.E., enteric, March 9; 5039 Drmr. G. Downie and 5929 H. Twelvtree, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, enteric, March 2; 5631 Sergt. P. Brind, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, enteric, March 4; 7509 W. Wrecks, 3rd K.R.R.C., dysentery, March 9; 2731 F. Pilling, 2nd Rifle Brigade, enteric, March 2; 9771 G. A. Harris, 2nd K.R.R.C., Bright's disease, March 8; 2001 C. Porter, 1st Leicester, dysentery, March 9.

Deaths from enteric:—4097 J. Kenyon, 1st Manchester, March 4; 5843 G. Cannon, 2nd Rifle Brigade, March 14; 97043 Gnr. J. Fowler, 21st Batt. R.F.A., March 4; 4974 J. O'Neill, 1st R. Irish Fusiliers, March 5; Lieut. Cyril Arkwright, 5th Lancers, March 9; 5631 Sergt. P. Brind, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, March 4; 5065 E. Emery, 1st Gloucester, March 4; 3933 A. Gausden, 5th Lancers, March 5; 5785 E. Woolmer, 1st Leicester, March 5; 3544 J. Cunningham, 1st Devon, March 2. From dysentery:—6361 Lance-Corpl. A. Duncan, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, March 11; Lieut. A. W. Curtis, 10th Mountain Batt. R.G.A., March 9; 5765 P. McCarthy, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, March 7; 4620 C. Lusty, 1st Gloucester, March 8; 3356 W. Miller, 4th Hussars, March 9; Trpr. K. M. Vivian, Border Mounted Rifles, March 9; 4973 W. Holden, 1st Manchester, March 12; 4310 Halliday and 3838 G. Paget, 1st Gloucester, March 13; 5082 J. Fanning, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, March 13. From dysentery:—3370 A. Croll, 1st Leicester, March 10; 5527 W. Joyce, 1st Liverpool, March 11; Walsall, 19th Hussars, debility, March 13; 6013 W. Ross, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, fever, March 9; 1st Class Petty Officer W. J. Brock, 124780, *Philomel*; 282960 Stoker D. Paton, *Powerful*, enteric, March 6; Seaman H. W. Pennifer, 186287, *Powerful*.

PIETERMARITZBURG.

Deaths at the base hospital:—Lieut. R. E. Meyrick, R.E., enteric; 2783 Sergt. H. Gregory, 2nd Batt. Middlesex, dysentery; 6971 D. Ropley, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, dysentery; 3233 G. Cheetam, 1st South Lancaster Regt., wound, spine; Lieut. E. A. P. Vaughan, 2nd Royal Lancas regt.; 4407 G. Mason, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regt.; 6299 J. Kelly, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Died of Enteric: 5317 W. Maher, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Estcourt, March 8; 30959 J. H. Lewis, 7th Batn. R.F.A., Mooi River, March 8.

Deaths reported:—Lieut. S. D. Barrow, R. E., gastric fever, Modder River, March 8; Capt. E. D. Thornton, A.S.C., enteric, Wynberg, March 10; 1835 J. Parker, 2nd Gloucester, dysentery, Kimberley, March 7; 4680 G. Ellis, 1st North Lancashire, enteric fever, Rondebosch, March 8; 3737 J. Wills, 2nd Northampton, drowned, Modder River, March 6; 2583 J. Buckley, 9th K.R.R.C., killed by railway train, Steynsburg, March 7; 8265 W. Glasgow, M.S.C., enteric, Naauwpoort, March 6; 3080 A. Fensome, 3rd Grenadier Guards, enteric, Rondebosch, March 9; 6748 W. Birrell, 1st Highland L.I., found drowned, Modder River, March 9; F. Dockett, Duke of Edinburgh's Own Vol. Rifles, fever, Towns River March 8; 8359 E. Battson, 5th Co., A.S.C., enteric, Sterkstroom, March 9; 9099 A. Fry, 35th Co., A.S.C., enteric, Orange River, March 9; 888 J. Cordwall 1st Yorkshire, wounds, Modder River, March 9; 3749 T. Batten, 6th Dragoon Guards, enteric, Orange River, March 9; 2968 W. McHugh, 3rd Durham L.I., heat apoplexy, East London, March 8; 5244 Lance-Corpl. W. Beavan, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, enteric, Modder River, March 8; 6050 H. Esmond, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, enteric, Pretoria, March 9; 3729 Corpl. A. W. Barnard, 1st Royal Dragoons, enteric fever, Mooi River, March 12; Bearer Clifton, Vol. Amb. Corps, disease, base hospital, March 11; Tanner, 2nd Somerset L.I., enteric fever, Chieveley, March 9. 27238 D. Minnett, 64th Batt.

R.F.A., Mooi River, March 12; 2478 Lance-Corpl. N. Foy, 2nd Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers, of wounds, Estcourt, March 13; 12159 A. Jarvis, A.S.C., enteric, March 14; 3531 J. Cannon, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regt., gunshot wounds, left thigh amputated at the Base Hospital, Maritzburg, March 14; 7563 Sergt. F. Smith, 32nd Co. A.S.C., syncope, March 13; 4111 P. Leary and 3640 P. Murray, 1st Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, drowned, Colenso, March 12; 2609 Sergt. Robert Ferguson, 7th Hussars (Sergt.-Major Natal M.R., slightly wounded, Helpmakaar engagement, March 9.

Deaths reported from Natal:—9768 Sergt. J. Lyons, 14th Co. A.S.C., enteric, Mooi River, March 4; 4674 F. Norrington, 2nd Cameronians, wounds, Mooi River, March 4; 3176 Sergt. J. Shorer, 14th Hussars, enteric, Frere, March 5; 374 Yates, 45th Field Co. R.E., enteric, Frere, Feb. 28; 5622 L. Carr, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, enteric, Pietermaritzburg, Feb. 28. 2729 J. Horlock, 2nd East Surrey, dysentery, Feb. 28. 3414 J. Batt, 2nd Dorset, enteric, Estcourt, March 1. 3648 G. Norron, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, of wounds, Pietermaritzburg, March 2. 2767 P. Ward and 2989 T. McManus, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, were wounded at Colenso Feb. 23 and are now prisoners of war at Pretoria. 8572 Sergt. H. Bringnow, R.A.M.C., enteric, Frere; 5755 Lance-Corpl. T. Gilligan, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, wound, Mooi River; 3386 G. Smith, 2nd Cameronians, wounds, Mooi River; 1479 C. Davies, 1st Rifle Brigade, wounds, Mooi River; 3369 J. Sutcliffe, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, wounds, Mooi River, March 1; 5497 R. E. Kelley, 2nd East Surrey, wounds, Pietermaritzburg; 2205 J. McWilliams, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, wounds, Pietermaritzburg; 1289 D. East, 1st Rifle Brigade, enteric, Pietermaritzburg; March 2. 5037 C. Poulton, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 3503 T. Mullen, Royal Munster Fusiliers, wounds, Chieveley, March 4. 9943 W. Hodson, 1st Rifle Brigade, peritonitis, Mooi River, March 6. 82207 C. Stevens, R.F.A., enteric, Mooi River, March 5. 34118 McDermott, R.F.A., enteric, March 4. 3658 R. Knight, 2nd East Surrey, wounds, Pietermaritzburg, March 3. 1971 R. Jones, 1st South Lancashire, enteric, Mooi River, March 3.

Deaths from enteric:—Feb. 28.—6262 T. Kenney, 3489 H. Prickett, Rifle Brigade; Feb. 28. H. Davin, 1st Gloucester; 9488 E. Mason, 7944 Corpl. E. Sims, 2nd K.R.R.C.; 25987 R. Marden, 23rd Field Co. R.E. March 1.—4194 G. Brett, 1st Manchester; F. Brattan, Natal Carbineers.

Deaths from dysentery:—Feb. 28.—4784 T. Ellise, R.H.A. (attached 42nd Battery R.F.A.), March 1.—4895 P. Mead, 1st Devon; 4612 W. Welsh, 5th Dragoon Guards; 20651 R. Driver, 67th Battery, R.F.A.

Deaths are reported from Natal:—6375 W. Wilson, 2nd Scottish Rifles, dysentery, Pietermaritzburg, March 7; 1434 W. Barney, 1st Rifle Brigade, Pietermaritzburg, March 7; 3900 W. Fairhurst, 21st Lancers, dysentery, Mooi River, March 7; 19998 S. Vivian, Battery R.F.A., dysentery, Frere, March 6.

Deaths reported from Cape Town:—March 3.—Capt. R. Price, 1st Welsh Regt., blood poisoning, Modder River, March 4.—3266 M. Ryves, Cape Mounted Rifles, enteric, Queenstown; 2555 F. Wand, 1st Essex, wounds, Modder River, March 5.—234 F. Carter, 1st Colas, wounds, enteric, Orange River; 4047 H. Reynolds, 2nd Berkshire, pneumonia, Rietfontein; 2nd Lieut. J. W. C. Wadling, 2nd Berkshire, enteric, Naauwpoort; 3212 Bugler W. Woolcott, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's, wounds, Wynberg; 3744 A. Garvey, 1st Loyal North Lancashire, enteric, Orange River, March 6.—5218 (? 5218) A. J. Jenkins, 3rd Grenadiers, dysentery, Wynberg; 3271 G. Denny, 2nd Northampton, enteric; Rondebosch; 7641 W. G. Ross, Royal Canadian Regt. of Infantry, enteric, Wynberg.

Deaths reported from Cape Town, March 11:—3327 Lance-Corpl. W. Liddemore, 1st West Riding, wounds, Wynberg, March 10; 5627 G. Russell, 1st Derby, dysentery, East London, March 10; 2466 Squadron Sergt.-Major S. Bastin, 10th Hussars, enteric fever, East London, March 10; 4596 A. Cook, 1st Essex, enteric fever, Modder River, March 9; 1121 A. E. Owens, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, wounds, Mooi River, March 11; 2843 F. Smith, A.C.C., dysentery, Durban, March 10; 2502 Sergt. E. J. Nash, 1st Connaught Rangers, enteric, Chieveley, March 10; 2843 Col. D. Connolly, 1st South Lancashire, wounds, Mooi River, March 9; 2075 T. Callaghan, 2nd West Yorkshire, dysentery, Mooi River, March 10; 23749 Bombr. F. Whitelock, 19th Batn. R.F.A., enteric, Chieveley, March 10; Bearer G. Newman, Vol. Amb.

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Corps, enteric, Maritzburg, March 9; 2267 J. Foley, 2nd Somerset L.I., enteric, Chieveley, March 10; 5766 J. Rylands, 1st North Lancashire, wounds, Maritzburg March 11; 5892 F. Goodman, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, enteric, Mooi River March 9; 2278 J. Luden, 1st York and Lancaster, enteric, Chieveley, March 10; 233 W. B. Warden, Imp. L.I., wounds Chieveley March 10. Assist.-Surg. Jackson, typhoid, Pretoria, March 9; Civil Surg. W. E. Grigg, enteric, Wynberg, March 12; Rev. Cathell Kerr, Presbyterian Acting Chaplain, enteric, Kimberley, March 11; 100 Sergt. G. Hensman, West Australian Mounted Infantry, wounds, Rondebosch, March 12; 1473 Shoeing-smith W. McKie, 1st Life Guards, enteric, Kimberley, March 11; 1236 G. W. Cooper, C.I.V., meningitis, Cape Town, March 10; 815 H. A. Miller, C.I.V., dysentery, Orange River, March 11; 8375 Bombr. J. Hunter, G. Batt. R.H.A., enteric, Modder River, March 10; 4380 H. Turner, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, enteric, Modder River, March 10; 5378 H. Dunn, 2nd Gloucester, wounds, Modder River, March 10; 33258 E. A. W. Morgan, G. Batt. R.H.A., enteric, Wynberg, March 11; 5804 Corpl. W. Fagan, 1st Royal Irish Regt., enteric, Naauwpoort, March 11.

Deaths from enteric:—2744 C. Parker, 8th Co. R.E., De Aar, March 11; 9589 E. Kenenly, R.A.M.C., Wynberg, March 12; 5804 Corpl. T. Baker, 3rd Grenadier Guards, Modder River, March 13; 35 A. L. Cameron, N.S.W. Mounted Infantry, Naauwpoort, March 13; 2264 W. Walter, 2nd Northampton, Orange River, March 13; 10590 A. L. Lutman, 8th Co. A.S.C., De Aar, March 13.

Deaths reported in Cape Colony:—Feb. 27: 753 Sergt. Major W. Wood, 2nd Seaford Highlanders, enteric, Modder River, Feb. 27; 14882 T. Cotter, 38th Co. A.S.C., enteric Modder River, Feb. 28; 11822 W. Davies, 36th Co. A.S.C., enteric, Modder River; Lance-Corpl. W. Wiggins, 29th Co. A.S.C., enteric, Orange River; G. Savage, Cape Volunteer, M.S.C., congestion of lung, Cape Town; 5357 F. Wyndham, 2nd Northampton, enteric, Modder River, March 1; 2010 D. Creedon, 9th K.R.R.C., Naauwpoort; 2766 V. Hagen, 2nd Northampton, enteric, Modder River; 6153 P. Mulcahy, 1st Royal Irish Regt., enteric, De Aar; (?) 1274 E. White, 1st K.R.R.C., debility, Wynberg, March 2; 4666 C. Thompson, 3rd Durham L.I., drowned, East London, March 3; 4940 Corpl. A. Bond, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's L.I., enteric, Orange River; 3776 R. Willcock, 1st Royal North Lancashire, enteric, Orange River; 8151 Corpl. G. Watson, 26th Co. A.S.C., enteric, Rondebosch; 2506 F. Palmer, 2nd Northampton, aneurism, Modder River; 11643 T. Seath, M.S.C., dysentery, Orange River; 4404 F. Burke, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, phthisis, Cape Town, March 4; 5833 W. Peach, 2nd Shropshire L.I., enteric, Cape Town; 3765 C. Haig, 2nd Dragoons, enteric, Cape Town; 4612 F. Beard, 1st Loyal North Lancashire, enteric, Orange River; 3926 T. More, 2nd Royal Highlanders, wounds, Orange River, 5367 Lance-Corpl. J. Turnbull, 2nd Northampton, abscess of liver, Rondebosch, Feb. 27. 13840 H. Hipperson, 20th Co. A.S.C., enteric and diphtheria, Orange River, Feb. 23. 23148 Bombr. H. Hostler, 88th Battery R.F.A., enteric, Cape Town, Feb. 28. 3044 J. Davis, Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles, acute mania, Cape Town, Feb. 28.

Deaths in Cape Colony:—31662 J. Flahive, 10th Co., Western Div., R.G.A., pneumonia, Beaufort West (March 4); 2604 W. Elliott, 1st K.O.S.B., wounds, Modder River (March 6); 3892 G. Blumfield, 12th Lancers, enteric, Modder River (March 3); 5192 G. E. Newcomen, 2nd Northampton, enteric, Modder River (March 6); 11260 J. Linton, M.S.C., enteric, Orange River (March 7).

The following have died from pneumonia at sea on s.s. *Cheshire*:—3030 J. Butchart, 2nd Royal Highlanders, Feb. 19; 2007 Sergt. D. Matthews, Feb. 21; 1628 Col.-Sergt. T. Williams, Feb. 24, Permanent Staff, 3rd South Wales Borderers; 5582 D. Connor, 3rd South Wales Borderers, Feb. 25.

The following men of 1st Suffolk Regt., reported wounded and missing at Coles Kop on Jan. 6, died at Colesberg Jan. 7:—3546 Sergt. H. Frost, 4755 E. Audley, and 4924 S. Edwards.

The following men of Tasmanian Mounted Infantry are reported missing, Achertang, March 5:—41 Corpl. J. H. Whitelaw, 70 A. Dennis, 27 A. Gillies, 69 W. Duncie, 31 J. Wright.

4294 W. Senior, 2nd Yorkshire L.I., accidentally killed, Kimberley, March 7.

6278 Sergt. G. Vassie, Imp. Yeomanry (Hospital Staff), killed on railway, Worcester, March 3.

3244 P. Foulkes, Cape Mounted Rifles, killed in action, Dordrecht, Feb. 16.

3838 G. Holt and 5491 W. Cuthbertson, reported killed Feb. 19 and as belonging to "A" Pontoon Troop R.E., belonged to 2nd Scottish Rifles.

The following men of 2nd East Surrey Regt., reported killed on Feb. 22 in Natal, were wounded only:—4250 F. Cotton, 2332 H. Blake, 2783 C. Watkins, 2458 P. Berry, 2860 J. W. Colman.

4550 G. Batt, 1st West Riding Regt. (Mounted Infantry), missing.

68333 W. Kelly, 79861 C. Simmons, 92685 W. Scudder, T Battery R.H.A., wounded March 3, first two severely and the last slightly.

7201 G. C. Campbell, 81st Battery R.F.A., died of diarrhoea March 1.

Saddler J. G. Sitken, New Zealand Mounted Infantry, is reported missing at Ofontein.

3935 W. Weissner, 2nd Worcester Regt., previously reported killed at Colesberg Feb. 12 and missing at Rensburg Feb. 15, is killed.

Lieut. Grant, Roberts' Horse, died of dysentery, Kimberley, Feb. 21.

The Admiralty report that Ordinary Seamen Charles Ernest Minshaw, 182623, of *Powerful*, died of enteric fever, Feb. 25.

Obituary.

ARMY.

Major-General Melmoth Alister Douglas Orchard, retired list, I.S.C., died at his residence, the Esplanade, Tenby, South Wales, on the 7th inst., aged 68. He joined the Army Jan. 21, 1850, became Captain Jan. 21, 1862, Major Jan. 21, 1870, Lieutenant-Colonel Jan. 21, 1876, Colonel Jan. 21, 1881, and Major-General Oct. 8, 1890. He served during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, and was present in the actions of July 5 and Oct. 10, 1857, at Agra (medal).

Col. William Henry Davis, Major, Retired List, late 27th Inniskilling Fusiliers, died suddenly at 71, Rue Souveraine, Brussels, on the 10th inst. He joined the Army July 9 1852, became Captain Sept. 6, 1861, Major Oct. 31, 1871, Lieutenant-Colonel Oct. 1, 1877, and retired on pension with the hon. rank of Colonel July 13, 1878. He served in the Euzotai Expedition on the north-west frontier of India 1857, as orderly officer to Lieut.-Col. Vaughan, served with the 27th Inniskillings on the north-west frontier during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-59 (medal).

Lieut.-Col. C. E. E. Umphelby, who commanded the Victorian portion of the Royal Australian Regiment of Artillery, has died of wounds received in action in the fighting on the 10th inst. on the road to Bloemfontein. He was 46 years of age, and joined the Victorian Militia Garrison Artillery in 1884. In the following year he was appointed Lieutenant in the Permanent Artillery, was promoted Captain in 1888, Major in 1893, and Lieutenant-colonel in 1897. Col. Umphelby was sent to England by the Victorian Government in 1889, and passed through various artillery courses, including the long course at Shoeburyness. He was attached to the staff of Major-General Mansfield Clarke, at Aldershot, from June to August, 1890. He was as popular as he was enthusiastic, and had the fullest confidence of all ranks serving under his command.

Capt. Champagne L'Estrange, retired, R.A., at Malta on the 5th inst. He was the son of Sir George Burdett L'Estrange, and was born in County Cavan. At the age of 16 he entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, as a gentleman cadet, receiving his commission in the Royal Regiment of Artillery five years later. In 1854 he was ordered to the Crimea. Joining the field battery in the light division, he went through that campaign, taking part in the Siege of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal). He retired on pension in 1871. In 1872 he was appointed Resident Magistrate at Mohill, County Leitrim. Five busy years were spent there. Subsequently he was transferred to Tullamore, King's County. He arrived in Downpatrick in 1886, and remained there for 11 years, when he retired.

Capt. Alexander Rowland Eustace, 2nd Batn., the Buffs, was killed in action near Driefontein on March 10. Born Aug. 8, 1853, he joined the Buffs from the Militia July 29, 1882, and became Captain March 22, 1893.

Capt. Rhys Price, 1st Batn. Welsh Regiment, died at Modder River of blood poisoning on the 3rd inst. Born June 30, 1865, the second son of the Rev. J. Price, Rector of Lanpagan, he joined the Welsh Regiment from the Militia as 2nd Lieutenant Dec. 8, 1888; became Lieutenant August 22, 1890; and Captain June 14, 1899.

Capt. David Alexander Napier Lomax, 1st Batn. Welsh Regiment, was killed in action near Driefontein on the 10th inst. Born August 22, 1868, he joined the Welsh Regiment from the Militia Dec. 8, 1888; became Lieutenant Nov. 19, 1890; and Captain June 14, 1899. He was appointed Adjutant Dec. 28, 1898.

Capt. Gilbert Lewis Parker, 1st Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, died at Stockton Rectory, near Rugby, on the 11th inst. Born Feb. 19, 1868, he joined the North Lancashire Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant Feb. 11, 1888; became Lieutenant July 19, 1885; and Captain July 1, 1895.

Capt. Claude William Culley Cass, 1st Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry, died at Poona on the 8th inst. Born Oct. 23, 1861, the second son of the late Rev. F. C. Cass, of Monks Hailey, Herts., he joined the Army from the Militia, July 29, 1882, and became Captain Jan. 1, 1890. He served with the Shropshire Light Infantry in the Sudan expedition, 1885 (medal with clasp and bronze star).

Capt. Angus Norman Mackintosh, 3rd Batn. Cameron Highlanders, died at Los Angeles, California, on the 5th inst., aged 46.

Capt. Edward Evelyn Danvers Thornton, Army Service Corps, died at Wynberg on the 10th inst. of enteric fever. Born July 14, 1867, he entered the Army as a 2nd Lieutenant Dorsetshire Regiment Feb. 11, 1888, was transferred to the Royal Munster Fusiliers immediately afterwards, and on Dec. 18, 1889, to the Army Service Corps. He obtained his Lieutenantcy Dec. 19, 1890, and his Captaincy July 7, 1893. In 1895-96 Captain Thornton served with the Ashanti Expedition under Sir Francis Scott, for which he won the bronze star.

Lieutenant Cyril Arkwright, 5th Lancers, died at Ladysmith of enteric fever on the 8th inst. Born March 14, 1874, the third son of Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Arkwright, of Thorby Priory, Brentwood, he joined the 5th Lancers as 2nd Lieutenant Oct. 10, 1894, and became Lieutenant July 1, 1896.

Lieut. Robert Evelyn Meyrick, R.E., died at Base Hospital, Maritzburg, of enteric fever, on the 8th inst. He became 2nd Lieutenant Nov. 17, 1894, and Lieutenant Nov. 17, 1897.

Lieut. Stephen Douglas Barrow, R.E., died at Modder River of gastric fever on the 8th inst. Born July 10, 1876, he joined the Army March 29, 1896, and obtained his Lieutenantcy March 21, 1899. He had been acting as Adjutant to Col. Rochfort Boyd.

Lieut. Esmac Allan Peers Vaughan, 2nd Batn. King's Own Regiment, died at Base Hospital, Maritzburg, of gunshot wound, right arm, the 7th inst. Born Aug. 20, 1877, he joined the King's Own as 2nd Lieutenant Feb. 16, 1898, and became Lieutenant Nov. 2, 1899.

Lieut. Francis Newton Parsons, 1st Batn. Essex Regiment, was killed in action in the fighting on the road to Bloemfontein on the 10th inst. Born March 23, 1875, he joined the Essex Regiment Feb. 29, 1896, and became Lieutenant March 1, 1898.

2nd Lieut. Astur Bertrand Coddington, 1st Batn. Essex Regiment, was killed in action in the fighting on the road to Bloemfontein on the 10th inst. Born Oct. 8, 1877, he was appointed to the regiment Feb. 16, 1898.

ROYAL RESERVE BATTALIONS.

The battalions are being made up thus:—

Royal Guards Reserve Regiment. Headquarters (London).—Foot Guards.

Royal Home Counties Reserve Regiment (Aldershot).—Royal West Surrey Regt., Royal Fusiliers, East Surrey Regt., Oxfordshire L.I., Royal Berkshire Regt., and Middlesex Regt.

Royal Northern Reserve Regiment (Woking).—Northumberland Fusiliers, Royal Warwickshire Regt., West Yorkshire Regt., East Yorkshire Regt., Leicestershire Regt., Yorkshire Regt., Cheshire Regt., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, South Wales Borderers, Gloucestershire Regt., Worcestershire Regt., West Riding Regt., Border Regt., South Staffordshire Regt., Welsh Regt., Derbyshire Regt., Yorkshire L.I., Shropshire L.I., North Staffordshire Regt., and Durham L.I.

Royal Rifles Reserve Regiment (Portsmouth).—King's Royal Rifles, and Rifle Brigade.

Royal Southern Reserve Regiment (Portsmouth Hill).—East Kent Regt., Devonshire Regt., Somersetshire L.I., Duke of Cornwall's L.I., Royal Sussex Regt., Hampshire Regt., Dorsetshire Regt., Royal West Kent Regt., and Wiltshire Regt.

Royal Lancashire Reserve Regiment (Preston).—Royal Lancaster Regt., Liverpool Regt., Lancashire Fusiliers, East Lancashire Regt., South Lancashire Regt., North Lancashire Regt., Manchester Regt., and York and Lancaster Regt.

Royal Scottish Reserve Regiment (Fort George).—Royal Scots Regt., Royal Scots Fusiliers, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Scottish Rifles, Royal Highlanders, Highland L.I., Seaforth Highlanders, Gordon Highlanders, Cameron Highlanders, and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Royal Eastern Counties Reserve Regiment (Aldershot).—Norfolk Regt., Lincolnshire Regt., Suffolk Regt., Bedfordshire Regt., Essex Regt., and Northamptonshire Regt.

Royal Irish Reserve Regiment (Curragh).—Royal Irish Regt., Royal Irish Rifles, Connaught Rangers, and Leinster Regt.

Royal Irish Fusiliers Reserve Regiment (Belfast).—Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Royal Munster Fusiliers, and Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

The 2nd Batn. of the British Central African Rifles has been moved from Mauritius to Somaliland.

MILITARY MEMORIALS IN "LATTE" BRASS OR MARBLE, &c.—Special Illustrated Military Price List on application to GAWTHORP, 16, Long Acre, W.C., and 19, Castle Street East, W., London, Craftsman in Metals to H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Patronised by the War Office, Lord Wolseley, Sir Francis Grenfell, the Guards, Cavalry, and most Regiments of the Line. See Memorials to Officers killed at Laing's, Omdurman, Khartoum, Khyber Pass, Crete, &c., and in the Boer War of 1880-81.

The Army.

CAVALRY.

Household Cavalry.—It has been decided that the three regiments shall remain at their present stations this year, instead of making the usual changes.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Burgoyne has left England for South Africa on special service.

7th Hussars.—The squadron at Colchester moves to Aldershot on Monday next.

9th Lancers.—Lieut. Stirling has arrived home from South Africa this week, invalided for wounds. He was struck in the arm by a bullet, which inflicted a serious wound, but is making a good recovery.

11th Hussars.—Capt. Kenrick has been appointed to the Egyptian Cavalry.

15th Hussars.—Lieut. the Hon. H. Edwardes has been appointed A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle, commanding the 8th Division in South Africa.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The 96th Battery R.F.A. moved on Thursday from Seaford to Birmingham.

Six new batteries are being added to the establishment with effect from the 15th inst, viz., the 122nd, 123rd, and 124th at Woolwich, 125th at Fermoyle, 126th at Limerick, and 127th at Waterford.

Lieut.-Col. A. S. Pratt, on promotion from the 82nd Field Battery, has been appointed to Exeter.

Major F. A. Fanshaw is appointed to the command of the new W. Battery R.H.A. at Woolwich, and Major R. M. Rodwell, of the Y Battery at Aldershot, Capt. S. H. Hooper, and Lieut. G. H. F. Tallyour are posted to V. Battery at Woolwich.

Postings to new Field Batteries:—Majors H. L. A. Jenkinson to the 102 Battery at Hilsa; H. C. V. Harrison to the 104th Battery at Shorncliffe; C. T. Caulfield, to the 105th Battery at Shorncliffe; A. H. Messey, to the 106th Battery at Shorncliffe; H. S. White, to the 107th Battery at Woolwich; N. E. Young, D.S.O., to the 108th Battery at Woolwich; A. G. Johnson, to the 116th Battery at Woolwich; and J. W. Coates, to the 121st Battery at Dorchester.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The 5th (Field) Company left Aldershot on Monday for South Africa. The 46th Company left Chatham on Thursday for Salisbury Plain. Strong detachments of the 44th Fortress Company and the 48th Submarine Mining Company are to be held in readiness at Chatham to embark for Esquimaux. Capt. T. E. Naish is ordered to join at Chatham to take charge of the detachments.

A gallant deed is reported to have been done by Brevet-Major A. G. Hunter-Weston at Bloemfontein on Monday night. This officer, accompanied by ten men, passed the Boer lines, and succeeded not only in cutting the telegraph line, but in blowing up the railway north of the town. On the following morning a few Boers were discovered on the kopjes south of Bloemfontein, but they were easily dispersed, losing eight killed.

Capt. P. G. Grant performed a signal act of gallantry at Bethulie Waggon Bridge, over the Orange River, on Monday night. To quote the Reuter's correspondent:—

"Under cover of darkness last night, Capt. Grant, R.E., emulated the daring of the Derbyshires in the earlier part of the day. He made his way towards the bridge, which the Boers were jealously watching, and, unobserved, took the charge of dynamite out of the borings prepared by the enemy and dropped them into the river. At the same time he removed the other connecting wires, all danger to the bridge from the mines being thus averted."

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—The Queen, on leaving Windsor Castle for her customary afternoon drive on Wednesday, proceeded to the Victoria Barracks to inspect the hundred men who sail to-day to reinforce the 3rd Batn, at the front. It was not in any sense a formal inspection, but rather a gracious and kindly visit to say "Good-bye and Good-speed." The men in their khaki equipment were drawn up in the centre of the east side of the barrack square, while the 1st Batn. and reservists, with the band and drums and fifes, were paraded around three sides of the ground. The officers present included Major-General Trotter, A.D.C., Col. Richardo, commanding the regiment, Major St. Aubyn, in command of the 1st Batt., and Capt. Earle. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenburg, in an

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open landau, drove into the square a few minutes after four o'clock, the band playing the National Anthem and the troops saluting. The troops marched passed in fours, returning gave a royal salute. This was followed by three hearty cheers at the call of Major St. Aubyn. 2nd Lieut. Hermon-Hodge, who goes out with the draft to South Africa, having been presented, the Queen made several inquiries respecting the men. Addressing them, her Majesty said:—

"You are going on a long voyage to a distant part of my Empire to emulate the deeds of your brave comrades. I feel sure that I can look to you with confidence to maintain the honour of the gallant regiment to which you belong."

Major St. Aubyn, in reply, said:—

"I have the honour to express to your Majesty the great gratification and pleasure which your Majesty's words have given to the men of the draft. Those words will never be forgotten, and will be repeated to their comrades in South Africa to show how your Majesty appreciates the services of the 3rd Batn. They will regard those words as a token of your Majesty's appreciation of those services during the present campaign, and as the greatest possible inducement to them to continue to furnish proofs of their devotion to your Majesty and their country."

Again Major St. Aubyn called for "Three cheers for the Queen," which were given with even more heartiness than before as the Royal party drove off the ground. The 2nd Batn. was to have left England on Wednesday for South Africa, but its departure was delayed until yesterday, when it sailed from Southampton. The 2nd Batn. will leave Southampton on Monday next in the *Dunera* for South Africa. Her Majesty inspected and took leave of the officers and men of the battalion and 2nd Batn. Scots Guards in the garden at Buckingham Palace, on Saturday afternoon last. The Queen was accompanied in a carriage by Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. The battalions, which were in khaki marching order, were formed up in line of quarter columns, under the command of Major-Gen. Trotter. Major-Gen. Barrington Campbell was present. Lieut.-Col. F. Lloyd, D.S.O., and Col. Inigo Jones were in command of the battalions. Her Majesty drove round the columns, after which the troops marched past by fours, re-formed line, and gave three cheers for the Queen. The line then advanced in review order, and halted close to her Majesty's carriage, the officers were called to the front and presented to the Queen. Her Majesty afterwards addressed the troops thus:—"I rejoice to be able to see you before you leave for South Africa. My thoughts will always accompany you wherever you go, and I know you will always do your duty as you have ever done." Major-Gen. Trotter, on behalf of the officers and men of the two battalions, made a reply. A man from each of the battalions, together with a piper of the Scots Guards, were then paraded before her Majesty. Major Marshall is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Batn. on promotion.

Coldstream Guards.—Capt. Garratt has been transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Batn. on promotion.

Scots Guards.—The 2nd Batn. left Southampton on Thursday in the *Britannia* for South Africa. The recently-formed 3rd Batn. is being increased from four to its full establishment of eight companies. The officers posted to it are Lieut.-Col. Hon. N. de C. Dalrymple-Hamilton, Majors Harbord (second in command), Drummond and Erskine; Capt. Manners and Hon. W. P. Hore-Ruthven; Lieuts. King (adjutant), Southey, Sparke, and Romilly; 2nd Lieuts. Brodie, Hon. W. A. Trefusis, McNeill, Earl of Granard, Lord Falconer, Oppenheim, Earl Dalhousie, and the Hon. T. W. Coke.

Royal Scots (1st).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. is due at Cape Town on Wednesday next in the *Oriental*. Capt. Gordon is transferred on promotion from the 1st Batn. in South Africa to the 2nd Batn. in India.

Queen's (2nd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. has arrived at Cape Town from England.

Bufs (3rd).—Details arrived at Shorncliffe on Saturday last from Londonderry. Capt. Hasler is posted to the 1st Batn. in India, on restoration to the establishment.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—The 1st Batn. on arrival home from Singapore about the 29th inst., will be stationed at Aldershot, not Lichfield, as previously arranged. The colours of the 2nd Batn. were taken on the 9th inst. from Bowerham Barracks, Lancaster, and deposited in the parish church. Canon Bonsey, who received the colours, paid a high tribute to the regiment, mentioning that the colours were presented by the Queen previous to the battalion embarking for the South African Campaign of 1878. Major Thorne is transferred on promotion from the 1st Batn. on passage home, to the 2nd Batn. in South Africa.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. Lambton takes command of the 3rd Batn., and Lieut.-Col. Armstrong of the 4th Batn., on promotion. Capt. Dawkins is transferred from the 2nd

to the 4th Batn., and Lieut. Moulton-Barrett from the 1st to the 3rd Batn.

Royal Warwickshire Regt. (6th).—Major Landon has been appointed second in command of the 2nd Batn. in South Africa, vice Major Cockburn, transferred to 1st Batn. Major Cockburn has arrived home from India invalided. Capt. Diver, Leader, and Murray have been transferred to the new 4th Batn. at Colchester.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—Capt. du Maurier, Batt, Davies, and Walker, Lieuts. Macnaghten, Villiers-Stuart, and 2nd Lieuts. Chichester and Daniell are posted to the new 4th Batn. at Dover.

King's Regt. (8th).—The 5th (Militia) Batn. left Preston on the 9th inst. for Dublin, where it will be quartered until further orders.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. arrived at Cape Town on Thursday in the *Orotava*.

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—Major Graham has arrived home from South Africa this week invalided for wounds. He has just been appointed second in command of the 2nd Batn. in India, vice Major Mackenzie promoted to the command of the 1st Batn. Capt. Prest and Hopkins are posted to the 1st Batn. in South Africa on restoration to the establishment.

Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th).—Major Napier Clavering has been appointed second in command of the 1st Batn. in India.

East Yorkshire Regiment (15th).—The 2nd Batn. left Southampton on Wednesday in the *Nile* for South Africa.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. is due at Cape Town on Tuesday next in the *Goorkha*. Details arrived at Shorncliffe on Saturday last from Dublin.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. is due at Cape Town on Tuesday next in the *Assaye*.

Lancaster Fusiliers (20th).—Major Sir Robert Colleton has been transferred as second in command from the 3rd Batn. at Malta to the new 4th Batn. at Chatham and will act as commanding officer, in the absence of Lieut.-Col. Hammersley. Brevet-Major Walter, 2nd Batn., has arrived home from South Africa this week, on leave, to recover from the wound in the leg received at Spion Kop. Capt. Armstrong 1st Batn. and Carter 3rd Batn., have joined at Cairo, and taken up duty with the Egyptian Army on appointment.

Cheshire Regiment (22nd).—Details arrived at Colchester yesterday. The 4th (Militia) Batn. arrived at Cape Town on Thursday in the *Orotava*.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—Details arrived at Lichfield on Saturday last from Dublin.

Scottish Rifles (26th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. has arrived at Cape Town. Capt. Barton is transferred on promotion to the 2nd Batn. (90th) in South Africa.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th).—Lieut. Gibbons has arrived home from South Africa this week. He had a wonderful escape during the fighting on the Tugela, having been hit four times in the space of a few minutes.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th) leaves Tilbury Docks to-morrow in the *Braemar Castle* for South Africa. Lieut.-Col. Hilton is posted to the new 3rd Batn. on promotion.

East Surrey Regiment (31st).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. left Woking on the 9th inst. for Ireland, and on arrival on Saturday last proceeded to Londonderry, where it took over quarters.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (33rd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. is due at Cape Town on Tuesday next in the *Goorkha*.

Royal Sussex Regiment (35th) is due at Cape Town to-day in the *Pavonia* from Malta.

Worcester Regiment (36th).—Lieut.-Col. Pain is appointed to the command of this battalion on promotion. Capt. Hobson and Bartholomew, are transferred to the 1st Batn. (29th) on promotion.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th) leaves Southampton to-day in the *Aurania* for South Africa.

Sherwood Foresters (45).—Reuter's correspondent sends an account of an act of the greatest heroism performed by 2nd Lieut. Popham and a party of men of the battalion on Monday last. The correspondent says:—

A number of incidents of a most exciting character, which will undoubtedly be handed down in history, occurred on Monday evening. For the last day or two the Boers had been engaged in mining Bethulie Waggon Bridge over the Orange River, the operation being carried out under a heavy shell fire from our artillery. Under cover of our guns, Lieut. Popham performed a truly gallant deed. Notwithstanding the hail of shot and shell, he managed to cross the bridge unobserved by the enemy, and cut the connecting wires for firing the mines, thus rendering the plan of the Boers abortive. On advancing through the trenches Lieut. Popham discovered several boxes filled with dynamite. He immediately returned to the British lines, and along with a party of Derbyshires again made his way towards the bridge. Although exposed to a brisk rifle fire from the enemy, the gallant Sherwood Foresters managed to suc-

cessfully convey the explosives back to camp. This feat is a piece of daring of which we all are tremendously proud in camp. Throughout the day the bridge was nobly held by the Foresters, who resisted all attacks of the enemy to oust them from their position.

Essex Regiment (56th).—Capt. Legge is transferred on promotion to the 1st Batn. (44th) in South Africa.

Middlesex Regiment (57th).—The new 3rd and 4th Batns. are being raised at Woolwich, having been brought on to the Establishment of the Army from the 15th inst.

Manchester Regiment (63rd).—Lieut.-Col. Gethin is posted to the command of the new 3rd Batn., and Lieut.-Col. Steele, of the 4th Batn. on promotion.

Highland Light Infantry (71st).—A telegram from the front published a few days ago stated that "the Gordons have now been incorporated with the Highland Brigade, which now consists of five kilted regiments. The Highland Light Infantry, who do not wear kilts, join Col. Smith-Dorrien's force." "Colonel," writing to the *Times*, says that, rightly or wrongly, in the eyes of the British public the Highland Brigade has come to be looked on as a *corps d'élite*, and to turn a battalion out of it is to insult that battalion. He points out that the Highland Light Infantry are the second senior Highland regiment in the service, and they bear on their colours more battles, not only than any other Highland regiment, but than any other regiment in the Army, with the one exception of the 60th Rifles, who have four battalions to their two. Having said this much "Colonel" ventures to doubt the accuracy of the report quoted above.

Highland Light Infantry (74th).—On arrival home from Ceylon, in the *Jelunga* on Tuesday next, the battalion will be stationed at Aldershot, not at Devonport, as had been arranged.

Seaforth Highlanders (72nd).—The officers of the 1st Batn. entertained a number of their friends to lunch at the Citadel on the 24th ult., on the occasion of the presentation of the British Sudan medals to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment. The presentation of medals by Major-Gen. the Hon. R. A. J. Talbot, C.B., took place on the regimental parade-ground. The 3rd (Militia) Batn. arrived in Cairo from Alexandria on the 25th ult. The *Egyptian Gazette* says:—

The Militiamen are a fine lot of men. The battalion looked, so far as physique is concerned, a great deal more like a Line battalion on its way home after a long period of service in India with a large proportion of time-expired men in its ranks. It compared most favourably, in point of age and physique, with any Line regiment we have seen. It is a great shame, and one which we trust will soon be remedied, that the War Office have not seen fit to clothe the Militia battalions in their full regimentals. It detracts from their soldierly appearance that the men should not yet be supplied with their kilts and khaki. In the warm weather, which is within measurable distance of us, it will be impossible for the men to parade without a khaki outfit, and so we must suppose the military authorities intend them to be supplied with it here.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—Lieut.-Col. Macbean has taken over command of this battalion of which he has been second in command, on promotion, and Lieut.-Col. Scott remains in command of the 2nd Batn. (92nd) thus reversing the order of things, as indicated in the *London Gazette*.

Seaforth Highlanders (78th).—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Monro has been appointed temporary second in command, vice Major Mackenzie, who has been missing since the battle of Magersfontein.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th).—A letter was lately received by a lady resident of Alexandria from Mrs. Munn, whose husband is a prisoner in Pretoria, begging friends to help her particular fund for the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Mrs. Munn is buying all the necessaries she can in time to send them out to meet the poor fellows on their release, as they have lost absolutely everything. Money, however, can be telegraphed to them, and as the shops are excellent in Pretoria this would appear the more practical plan when the happy moment arrives. Mrs. Munn received two interesting communications. One was from Her Majesty, who desired Sir Arthur Bigge to write and tell her "how very sorry Her Majesty was to think of Major Munn being a prisoner in Pretoria, and how she felt for Mrs. Munn under these unhappy circumstances." The other communication was a message to her from Lord Roberts before sailing: "Say, with God's blessing I hope for brighter days for the brave Royal Irish Fusiliers." It was also interesting to hear on such good authority that it was owing to Capt. Connor's bravery that Talana Hill was taken. He and Lieut. Hills were shot on the very top of it. Capt. Connor's last words were "Come on, boys." "Faugh-a-Ballagh" (*Anglice*: "Clear the way.") Major Davison was shot through both legs, and Lieut. Carbery very dangerously. The latter is still in hospital. Capt. Silver has had his arm amputated. Capt. Rice is still lame. Major Kincaid, Capt. Pike, Mr. Wortham, and Mr. Dooner are all convalescent in Ladysmith, whilst Mr. Kentish and Mr. Southey have recovered from their wounds in Pretoria. . . . They all feel their position acutely.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (89th).—The colours which were left behind at Colchester when the battalion

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embarked for South Africa will be conveyed to-day from Colchester to London for safe keeping at the Tower.

Derbyshire Regiment (95th).—Major Watts has been selected for special service in South Africa.

Manchester Regiment (96th), left Southampton yesterday in the *Bavarian* for South Africa.

Royal West Kent Regiment (97th), left Southampton yesterday in the *Bavarian* for South Africa.

North Staffordshire Regiment (98th).—The details left behind at Newry when headquarters left for South Africa arrived at Lichfield on Saturday last, and took over quarters.

Leinster Regiment (100th).—Major Foulerton, Adjutant of the 4th Batn., has been appointed second in command of this battalion.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (101st).—The new 3rd and 4th Bats. are being raised at Portsmouth. The 5th (Militia) Batn. has arrived at Cape Town in the *Sumatra*.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (103rd).—It was this, not the 1st Batn. (102nd), which was accorded the post of honour by Sir Redvers Buller when the relieving force marched into Ladysmith. The honour, in the opinion of Sir Redvers, was fairly earned by the splendid gallantry of the battalion throughout the operations for the relief of the garrison.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (103rd).—Capt. Higginson is transferred to the 1st Batn. (102nd), on promotion.

Army Service Corps.—The Secretary for War has approved of a limited number of Militia officers being attached as subalterns, with a view, if suitable, to their being eventually granted commissions in the Corps. They must have served two trainings, or for a period at a depot, or with an embodied Militia or Infantry Battalion, and be under twenty-five years of age, medically fit for service at home or abroad, mounted or dismounted, unmarried, and specially recommended by general officers commanding districts. The 37th, 43rd, and 44th Companies leave Southampton to-day in the *Gaika* for South Africa.

Army Pay Department.—Changes of Stations, &c.—Lieut.-Col. Dowdall, Dublin to Clonmell. Majors Sheehan, Woolwich to Galway; Lodwick, Chester to Guernsey. Majors Sherrard and Lindop, and Capt. Harvest, Blunt, Moline, and Cooper King to South Africa. Probationers.—Capt. Ravenhill, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to Hamilton; and St. George, West India Regiment, to Portsmouth. Eight more retired officers, are temporarily employed. Cols. Feilden to South Africa, Kneller to London, Caine to Aldershot, Souper to Warley, Drage to Warwick, and Campaign to Chester, Capt. St. John to Hounslow, and Triggs to South Africa. Probationers finally appointed to the Department.—Capt. Bliss, Lancashire Fusiliers, April 29, 1899, and Toller, Lancashire Fusiliers, March 22, 1899; Lieut. Biddulph, R.A., April 25, 1899.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—The medical units of the Eighth Division for South Africa have been made up thus:—No. 21 Bearer Company: Major M. O. D. Braddell, Capt. F. S. Brereton, and Lieut. A. C. Lupton, Royal Army Medical Corps. No. 22 Bearer Company: Major D. M. O'Callaghan, Capt. G. S. Mansfield, Lieut. L. Adams-Williams, R.A.M.C. No. 21 Field Hospital: Surg.-Major G. S. Robinson, Scots Guards; Capt. R. M. Le H. Cooper, R.A.M.C.; and Messrs. E. C. Taylor and C. C. Parsons, civil surgeons. No. 22 Field Hospital: Major D. Stiehl and Capt. P. Evans, R.A.M.C., and Messrs. S. V. Robinson and C. Collier, civil surgeons. No. 23 Field Hospital: Major H. Corr, R.A.M.C.; Surg.-Capt. G. G. Oakley, Halifax Volunteers; and Messrs. K. M'K. Skinner and G. Arnutt, civil surgeons.

In a letter received by the Lord Mayor from Lord Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa says:—"The troops as a whole are looking extremely well and are in good spirits, but I have no finer or keener material under my command than that which has been enrolled in the ranks of the City of London Imperial Volunteers."

The General Purposes Committee of the London County Council report that their attention has been called to the question whether any allowance of pay should be made to persons in the employment of the Council who may join the Royal Reserve. They think that, having regard to the fact that the Royal Reservist receive a bounty from the Government of £22, the position of such men is different to that of those Reservists who are obliged to rejoin the colours on being called upon to do so. They have accordingly decided that men in the employment of the Council who join the Royal Reserve must do so on the understanding that their places will be kept open for them, but that no allowance of pay will be made to them during their service with the colours.

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Reviews.

THE 19TH HUSSARS.

Col. John Biddulph has found some very interesting things to say in his history of an excellent regiment now serving with Sir George White. *The Nineteenth and Their Times* (John Murray) is really an account of the four cavalry regiments which have borne the number 19, and of the campaigns in which they served. Two of them are dismissed very briefly—the first, raised in Ireland in 1759, and known as Drogheda's Horse, having lost its number in 1763; and the second, raised in 1759, which had a brief and uneventful history. The third regiment, which began its existence as the 23rd Light Dragoons, was raised in 1781 for service in India, and it was the first British cavalry regiment that went to that country. It was renumbered as the 19th in 1783, and for 14 years continued the single British cavalry regiment in India. The regiment, when it left this country, was under the command of Sir John Burgoyne, and it is curious to read that he received instructions that his officers should avoid all manner of disputes with the officers of the East India Company, and should use their utmost endeavours to live with them in the greatest harmony. The admonition was necessary, though it might have been more suitably addressed to the Madras Government, for the early history of the 19th illustrates the curious conditions that arose. The greatest jealousy of the King's troops existed, and differences detrimental to the public service ensued. A quarrel was fast ripening in 1783, when Burgoyne's regiment, being reported fit for service, was ordered to take the field, but did not move. The Madras Council thereupon, notified that it was to proceed without its commanding officer, but Burgoyne resolved to act solely under the instructions of Gen. Stuart. The Madras Government was very jealous of Sir Eyre Coote also, and took the curious step of ordering Stuart to march, so that his troops might be far distant when Coote arrived. A letter was addressed by the magnates of Madras to Sir Eyre Coote when he was dying which brought down upon them the sledge hammer of Warren Hastings, and, as Col. Biddulph says, produced a censure that was calculated to penetrate the most pachydermatous self-conceit, though it had no effect on Lord Macartney and his Council. Although Burgoyne was nominated by the Madras authorities to succeed Stuart upon his supercession by the Court of Directors, he himself came under great displeasure, and was very angry at the treatment meted out to his regiment. At last Burgoyne himself was superseded, and, in his indignation, he assembled the King's officers in his tent, and related what had passed, declaring that he would give over the command of the Company's troops but not that of the King's soldiers to any person not regularly authorised by His Majesty. He won his way, but the breach grew wider, and at length he was tried by Court-martial for disobedience, but was honourably acquitted upon every point. These conditions would not have seemed favourable to the operations of the British troops, but as soon as the 19th came into the field their presence inspired respect. Before the first campaign against Tipoo had lasted six months their reputation had penetrated all Southern India, and, as long as they remained in the country, they continued to evoke an amount of interest and attention bestowed upon no other regiment in the Service. One of those who charged with these Light Dragoons at Assaye and Argaum, and who fought his way with them into Vellore, wrote of the 19th that they were "a fine specimen of what a regiment ought to be." "They call themselves the 'Terrors of the East'; and, when at last they embarked for England in 1806, the whole black town of Madras was empty to see them off." The regiment afterwards served in the war with the United States, and was disbanded at the reduction of the forces in 1821. Col. Biddulph devotes three chapters to the services of the present 19th, the "Princess of Wales's Own" Hussars, who were raised in India at the outbreak of the Mutiny, and received their present number on the transfer of the forces to the Crown. They have fought with great gallantry in Egypt in 1882, and particularly distinguished themselves in Sir Gerald Graham's expedition of 1884 and suffered very heavy losses at El Teb (in the *mélée* in which, of those who lost their horses, Col. Barton alone escaped alive) and again at Tamai. They formed part of the Nile Expedition of 1885, being the only horsemen that accompanied the force. The headquarters were with the desert column at Abu Klea, while a squadron was with the river column at Kirbekan, and a third portion of the regiment saw heavy fighting at Suakin. It was for these services in 1885 that the 19th Hussars received their present distinctive title. The history of the regiments well deserved to be written, and Col. Biddulph's admirable volume merits to rank high amongst regimental histories. It is very well illustrated, and has for a frontispiece a charming portrait of the Princess of Wales.

Dr. Miller Maguire has reprinted from the *United*

Service Magazine his trenchant article on "Our Art of War as made in Germany" (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.). Very many will be glad to possess it, with its additional notes and many illustrations. As our readers know, Dr. Maguire strongly holds that we have had too much of the German generals, that our tables groan too loudly "beneath the ponderous and dreadfully dull tomes of a generation of writers who seem to thrive on a knowledge of the minutest details of only two campaigns," and that well-written accounts of our leading operations in Africa and Afghanistan would be far more profitable to British officers than all German military history put together.

Col. Witte's account of recent progress in the matter of Military Weapons, published in Berlin, by Liebel, under the title of *Fortschritte und Veränderungen im Gebiete des Waffenwesens*, has appeared in a second edition. It has gained great reputation as giving an excellent account of modern weapons, and it is very well illustrated with diagrams. The book takes account of the arms of all the great Powers and is completed up to date. From the same publisher we have received several parts of a book on the Russian Army, *Die russische Armee in Einzelschriften* by Baron von Tettau. He deals at length with the constitution and training of the various branches of the Service, their tactics and regulations, and has a good deal that is of interest to say, especially about the Cossacks.

Several publications connected with the war have reached us. Messrs. Methuen are publishing the *History of the Boer War* in shilling parts, of which the first deals with the preliminary operations, and we can only say that it is well printed and illustrated, and promises to be sufficient in its character. *Who's Who at the War* (A. and C. Black) is a most useful little book now in its 10th thousand, being got up just in the form of the well-known "Who's Who," and containing a good deal concerning the personalities of prominent actors in the military drama. In many ways it is quite up to date, but it is not quite accurate in regard to the location of the troops. *Thankful Tommy* (Dean and Son) is a poem by R. Adams Foster, of which we should have liked to quote a verse, capitally illustrated by A. S. Forrest. The verses are excellent, and are the reply of Thankful Tommy to the Absent-Minded Beggar. The little booklet should be very popular.

Miss Mary Louisa White has written, and Mr. Williams, of 32, Great Portland Street, is publishing a "Transvaal War Symphony" for the piano, in three parts, of which Part I. is now ready, price 2s. 6d. nett. The profits realised by the sale of this work will be given to the Mansion House War Fund for so long as the war lasts.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900.

RIFLE PRACTICE IN THE FLEET.

THE usual abstract of returns of rifle practice in Her Majesty's Fleet has recently been issued by the Admiralty. The abstract is in two sheets, one of which gives particulars of the practice by the seamen, the other dealing with the scores of the stokers. The averages made by the ships' companies of 126 commissioned vessels are tabulated in order of merit, and some five-and-forty other ships, including those of the Channel Squadron, are ear-marked as having sent in no returns. Thirty of these are stated to have had no opportunities of carrying out the practice, and it must be assumed, we suppose, that the remaining fifteen were in the same case. It is regrettable that so many ships' companies should have been afforded no opportunities of firing at the ranges during the year 1898-99, the more so because the marksmanship of our seamen with the Lee-

Metford rifle displays a low average of merit. The average was somewhat higher with the Martini-Henry, owing, no doubt, to the larger number of ranges which were available for practice. It was to be expected that the average would fall on the introduction of the new rifle, but it is decidedly disappointing to note that the general average has declined since the last returns were published. Considering first the practice of the seamen we get the following statistics:—

	Average points.	Total men.	Marksmen.
1897-98 ...	143.53	11,626	1,623
1898-99 ...	130.25	13,189	1,175

The decline of the general average thus amounts to 13 points, which represents a very distinct falling off, due, no doubt, to preventable causes.

Besides this, it must be added that the shooting in 1897-98 was below the standard of efficiency attained with the Martini. Another point which will at once strike naval officers as being unsatisfactory is the proportion of seamen, including petty officers, that is returned as having fired at the ranges. The number is larger, it is true, than in the preceding year, but 13,189 men does not represent one half the strength of the whole seamen class, nor does the elimination of forty-five ships in commission fully account for the balance. It should be possible, we consider, to ensure that every ship's company should fire with the rifle at least once a year, and nothing short of this ought to content the Admiralty. Even then, one could not expect a high average of marksmanship to be achieved, and if the Admiralty aim at producing real efficiency it will clearly be necessary to afford the seamen a great deal more practice than they now obtain. Rifle shooting is by no means so important a branch of the blue-jacket's training as gunnery, and it would be quite possible to waste time in perfecting the shooting with the rifle. Still, the Navy is constantly required to land brigades for punitive expeditions in distant quarters of the world, and such brigades should be able to use the rifle with at least moderate skill. The deficiency of rifle ranges near the home ports may account for the indifferent shooting of many of the vessels tabulated in this return. Yet it seems a pity that the men of the Channel Squadron, who usually serve two years in that fleet, should obtain no rifle practice. The Gibraltar ranges are monopolised by the military, but there is a good one near Bantry Bay which the Squadron might utilise.

Turning to individual ships, one finds a high average of scoring among those heading the list. The gunboat *Niger* has the honour of heading the list with an average of 174.84; the *Northampton*, *Jason*, *Curaçoa*, and *Goldfinch*, averaged between 160 and 165 points; and eleven other ships averaged over 150 points. After this, the averages gradually decline. Forty ships are credited with averages of 120 points and under, that is less than half points, and one cruiser brings up the rear with the bad average of 93.2. The proportion of marksmen among the seamen is 9 per cent., and might well be higher, but some of the individual scores are extremely good. Leading Seaman R. Wright was the best shot for the year, with a total of 217 points, and there were several others with scores exceeding 200 points. Curiously enough, the best shot among the stokers, G. Carter, who scored 208 points, was also serving on board the same ship—the *Indefatigable*. The order of merit of the several squadrons was as under:—East Indies, average 142.84, 601 men; Coastguard and Tenders, average 141.3, 530 men; Particular Service, average 138.86, 447 men; North American, average 138.1, 785 men; Pacific, average 135.3, 357 men; Australia, average 129.9, 754

men; China, average 128.3, 2,485 men; Port Guardships, average 127.2, 692 men; Mediterranean, average 123.7, 5,477 men; Cape and West Coast, average 115.07, 886 men; South-East Coast, average 106.87, 175 men; Daymen, average 120.54, 984 men.

The shooting of the stokers, separately tabulated, also shows a decline in efficiency. A comparison with the previous year is appended:—

	Average points.	Total men.	Marksmen.
1897-98.....	120.66	4,651	255
1898-99.....	116.6	5,522	145

Here, again, one is glad to be able to note an increase in the actual numbers that fired, although 5,522 men does not represent much more than a third of the total number of stokers on the active list. The fall in the average is less conspicuous than in the case of the seamen, but the proportion of marksmen has fallen from 5 to 2.6 per cent. The stokers of the *Goldfinch* head the list with an average of 154.35, this little vessel boasting five marksmen out of fourteen men who fired. It is significant that the cruiser whose seamen have the lowest average also brings up the rear in the case of the stokers. In this ship, which shall be nameless, the seamen's average was, as already mentioned, 93.2, whilst that of the stokers was 91.3. An examination of the lists shows further that bad shooting is in a great many other instances common to seamen and stokers in the same vessels, whilst in several of the ships the good averages of both classes seem to point unmistakably to exceptional zeal on the part of the officers. We are sure, however, that Naval officers generally have only to be convinced of the importance of good rifle shooting in the Fleet to be stimulated to greater exertions.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

A DETERMINED attempt is being made by a certain section of American politicians, who are strong in the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, to upset the treaty which has been agreed upon by Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote in relation to the Nicaragua Canal. That treaty, as our readers are aware, would have for its effect to neutralise the waterway; but the Foreign Relations Committee has adopted an amendment which would make it a treaty really of Americanisation. A false analogy has been set up between the new waterway and the Suez Canal, and the agitation is active among the jingoes, the yellow journals, and the exponents of the Monroe Doctrine. Among the latter is Captain Mahan, who contributes to *Leslie's Weekly* an article upon the Monroe Doctrine and the Navy, in which he says that the doctrine in question is opposed to other nations, especially European nations, using the Canal for the support of their interests in gaining positions. He adds that the Monroe Doctrine does not depend upon legal right, but upon what he calls "the moral right of our indispensable interests, deriving its chief support from the fact that it is not worth while to incur our enmity, pushed, perhaps, to the extent of war."

It is, however, contrary alike to diplomatic precedents and to the comity of nations to endeavour to Americanize the Canal, and the analogy set up with the Suez Canal is not less than absurd, for it cannot be pretended that the United States stand in the same political and territorial relation to a canal constructed in the independent states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua as does Turkey to the Suez Canal. Neither Costa Rica nor Nicaragua is an American vassal State, and it has to be remembered that the nations of Europe, and not England only, may have a word in the settlement.

The amendment as proposed by the Foreign Relations Committee would provide that nothing contained in the treaty "should apply to measures which the United States may find necessary to take for securing by its own force the defence of the United States and the maintenance of public order." This clause would, of course, make it permissible for the United States in the event of war to bar the use of the Canal against foreigners. All now depends upon President McKinley. It would have been possible for him to stop the discussion, but it appears to be in the hands of political wire-pullers. The Democrats complain loudly that the Republicans are far too friendly to England, and a public agitation against the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty is an excellent "plank in their platform." We can only hope that wisdom may rule the President's counsels, and nothing may occur to ruffle the calm relations which exist between the two countries.

Navv Notes.

The Companionships of the Bath which have been conferred upon Captain Lambton, of the *Powerful*, and Captain Scott, of the *Terrible*, have certainly been well deserved, and this recognition of their work in Natal will be received with great satisfaction by their brother officers as well as throughout the service. It was mainly due to the energy and resourcefulness of these two officers that the tide of Boer rebellion and raid was kept back, and to them also it was owing that the relief of Ladysmith was made possible. Lieutenant F. C. A. Ogilvie, Torpedo and Senior Lieutenant of the *Terrible*, is promoted Commander for his services with the Naval Brigade in Natal. His daring and gallantry under fire, and the personal example set by him to those under his orders during the action at Colenso on Dec. 15 last, were mentioned in Sir Redvers Buller's dispatches. The General stated that when the oxen teams of their guns had either stampeded or were killed, these officers (Lieutenant Ogilvie and Mr. Joseph Wright), by dint of hard work got the guns and ammunition out of range of the enemy's fire, this devotion to duty has now been met by immediate promotions, and every one in the Naval service will hope that further advantages will attend the career of such a valuable and brilliant officer. We conclude that the officers of these two vessels have been selected at the present moment for reward, as they are leaving the Cape station, and that others will be remembered later on. Most cordial has been the recognition accorded to the officers and men of the Naval Brigade from Ladysmith by the citizens of Durban and Capetown. Addresses to the officers and comforts for the crew have been the order of the day, the loyal people everywhere giving the seamen a hearty welcome, and showing the greatest enthusiasm in honouring them.

In the current number of *Macmillan's Magazine* there is an interesting article on the Naval Brigade at Graspan by Lieut.-Colonel Willoughby Verner. The kindly criticisms which Colonel Verner makes upon the handling of the seamen and Marines deserves special attention as coming from an experienced observer. The moral he draws that it is sheer waste to employ highly-trained and highly-specialised seamen and Marines in performing duties which are essentially those of infantrymen is one with which it is impossible not to agree. Colonel Verner describes the advance of the Naval Brigade as having been carried out in the approved method, portions of the successive extended lines advancing by short rushes and then lying down so as to obtain what shelter they could while they reopened fire. Presently, however, the Brigade lost its extended formation, becoming what is commonly called "bunched," and he attributes this to the circumstance that the seamen and Marines lacked the necessary practice and experience which would have taught them the best way to continue an advance with as little loss as possible.

It is not a little curious to read this criticism in the light of what happened at Magersfontein and

elsewhere, and it is significant that the Colonial officers have made exactly the same remark in regard to the behaviour of our soldiers, while from what the majority of correspondents have told us it would appear that only dearly bought experience has led to our regular troops adopting other tactics and taking full advantage of a scattered formation and all available cover. In reference to this particular engagement it is noteworthy, too, that other military observers have attributed the "bunching" of the attack to the V-shaped formation of the ground, which forced the men, as they advanced, to close in on one another as they approached between the spurs leading to the kopje on which was the enemy. The initial mistake in any case remains with those who ordered the frontal attack to be made.

Several of Colonel Verner's pen pictures and quotations are very happy. He says, "In the breathing space between the rushes of the assailants one conspicuous figure was to be seen standing erect and marking the station taken up by the Naval Brigade. This was their commanding officer, Captain Prothero, R.N., a man of great stature and immense physique, who elected thus to stand leaning on his walking-stick, while his men, lying prone, gathered breath for another rush. How many scores of Mauser bullets were directed against him it would be hard to say. Eventually the inevitable occurred and he was seen to drop, happily only wounded and out of action for a time." Elsewhere Colonel Verner refers to the circumstance that the conspicuous dress of the officers made them an easy target for the enemy, but he adds that all who saw the advance are agreed that no amount of assimilation in dress could have rendered the Naval officers less conspicuous. It was their general bearing and reckless gallantry that caused to be concentrated on them the fire of the Boer marksmen.

Referring to the difficulty in which a military commander sometimes finds himself in regard to the use of a Naval Brigade, Colonel Verner says: "In the instance before us, the Naval Brigade, save and excepting those who formed the guns' crews, had not seen 'much of the fun', (to use their own expressive phrase) two days previously, and in consequence were proportionately dissatisfied. Technically supposed to act as an escort to the guns—a position which, save in unusual circumstances, is a passive and uninteresting one—they one and all yearned for an opportunity to show the soldiers what they could do in the field. The peculiar views of the sailors on this point are well shown by a blue-jacket's retort to a soldier's kindly meant hint that it would be better if the sailors would open out a bit so as not to offer such easy targets to the foe. Quoth the bluejacket, 'Oh, well, you see, after all we don't get such a show as this every day.' They had one and all, from captain to seaman, and from major to private of Marines, come out to take part in the show; and a leading part they certainly took. As the victorious British force stormed over the hill and the artillery crowned the heights to shell the main body of the flying Boers, now some 8,000 yards distant, a staff officer near me said to the commanding officer of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, 'How splendidly your men went up that hill.' The Colonel, while acknowledging the well-merited compliment, added: 'But did you watch the Naval Brigade? By Heaven, I never saw anything so magnificent in my life!' There was no man there that day who will not echo these words."

Commenting upon Mr. Goschen's statement that he was of opinion that in war time the wastage of ships would be faster than the wastage of men *Engineering* remarks that it would be satisfactory to learn whether this is an expression of the First Lord's own opinion, or whether he was speaking for his naval colleagues. The exact phrase used by Mr. Goschen was "A ship, in these modern days, with the machinery and engines of every kind involved, may easily be put out of action without the crew suffering severely at all." It must be acknowledged that if we take experience as our guide, the greater number of sea fights have been decided, like those which occur on land, by casualties amongst the men. But

there have been such great changes in the nature of ships of war that possibly experience even in recent times may be a fallacious guide. At the same time it is difficult to understand how the motive power of a ship can be destroyed, or her guns silenced without at the same time she suffers large loss of life. As our contemporary says:—"The putting of a ship out of action by a mishap to the machinery without a crew suffering at the same time could hardly be more than a defect of an accidental nature which could probably soon be remedied by the engineering staff, or by the aid of one of those floating factories of which we have some hope from Mr. Goschen's speech. The machinery of a warship is generally too well-protected to stand the chance of serious injury, whilst the crew remain unscathed. With the enormous powers of offence of modern weapons, especially the quick-firing and machine guns, neither ships nor crews will go through a close action without suffering severely. If vessels are lost, the crews will probably go with them; and if they are brought into port, it will take far less time to repair the ships than to train fresh men to take the place of those killed or disabled." We seem to remember that Sir William White some time since expressed a similar opinion to Mr. Goschen, and on the whole, while it can hardly be expected that the crews of modern ships will not suffer severely, it is quite possible that the injuries to a vessel may be sufficient to prevent her going into action again for some time while leaving a relatively large proportion of her crew fit for further duty.

A valued correspondent asks if we can tell him why there is no naval officer on the committee appointed to inquire into the administration of the Patriotic Fund. He points out that it is particularly in regard to the naval funds that charges of misapplication have been brought, and that it is still a scandal that the cost of administering these funds should be what it is. We are unable to answer this question, or another he puts to us. Can we, our correspondent writes, tell him of any one instance in which the Navy has had adequate representation upon a joint committee or commission appointed to inquire into matters which indirectly concern the sea service? "To-day, after all that has been done in the way of improving the material and increasing the personnel, the officers and men, with few exceptions, are in exactly the same position so far as pay and prospects and such matters are concerned, as they were at the time the agitation for naval reform was begun. There is much in the papers at the present time about the necessity for increasing the pay of military officers, improving the prospects of Tommy Atkins, and giving the civilian who volunteers to handle a rifle a pension in his old age, but I have not seen any similar propositions with regard to our seamen. Considering his responsibilities, the hardships of his life, and the calls upon his pocket, the naval officer is quite the worst paid servant of the State, and so he is likely to remain until by hook or by crook he can get representation in Parliament."

What may be done in this direction received demonstration last week when the sailors in the House tackled the question of naval rations and urged that the matter should be referred to the consideration of a departmental committee. In our opinion such a course would merely mean shelving the matter, and we are glad to see that Mr. Goschen would have nothing to do with it. The matter of naval dietary is far better dealt with by naval men on the active list. There is then less likelihood of faddists interfering and a greater probability that Jack will be dealt with liberally. As we have often pointed out it is not so much in regard to the quality of the provisions supplied that a change would be generally appreciated. That a fourth meal is highly desirable is amply demonstrated by the way in which both bluejackets and marines now spend their money in the canteen. There might also be a greater variety introduced in the ration with corresponding advantage. It is to be hoped that something will be done in the matter soon, since the existing state of things has for a long time been a cause of discontent and dissatisfaction.

In connection with the discussions which have taken place as to the expediency of the Government controlling the export of Welsh coal, an interesting letter from the Agent-General of New

Zealand appears in the *Times*. Mr. Reeves calls attention to the excellence of the coal which is found in the Westport district in New Zealand, coal which is as nearly as smokeless as the best South Wales, and equal to the best quality of that fuel as a generator of steam. He reminds us that Admiral, then Captain, Kane attributed the preservation of the *Caliope* in the hurricane at Apia Bay to the fact that the bunkers were supplied with Westport coal. We believe there is no question that this coal is held in high esteem by naval engineers, but there have been difficulties in the way of obtaining it, principally due to its price. Mr. Reeves states that great harbour improvements have recently been carried out at Westport, and that at the present time a steam collier drawing 18ft. and able to carry 3,500 tons of coal could easily and safely enter the port and be berthed there. The price, too, he states, is appreciably lower than that now charged at Cardiff. In these circumstances it would certainly appear that, as he says, price, quality, and accessibility combine to make the Westport coal worth the attention of all those interested in the efficiency of the Imperial Navy.

The finding of a Naval Court which was held on board the *Furious* at Puerto de la Luz last month to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the transport *Denton Grange*, of London, while on a voyage from Southampton to Capetown, has been issued by the Board of Trade. According to the report, the transport arrived off Las Palmas at night. The master, with the consent of the pilot, weighed anchor and attempted to enter the harbour. Before he could get steerage way on his ship, she being still broadside on to the sea and wind, she was set towards the shore. Finding this, and that she would not answer her helm, he anchored again at once. In swinging she tailed on to and struck an uncharted rock, the sea swinging her head round and sweeping her up on to the reef. The Court, having regard to these circumstances, found that the master, in his anxiety to carry out his orders to coal and proceed on his voyage to South Africa with the utmost possible despatch, committed an error in judgment in entering the port under the conditions of wind and sea prevailing at the time, whereas under ordinary circumstances he should have remained outside till daylight. The Court further found that the officers and crew conducted themselves properly and that no blame attaches to them. The Court, whilst refraining from dealing with the master's certificate, has ordered that he be more careful in future.

The question of Sir Charles Dilke as to the relative powers of French and British guns, apparently based on the writings of M. Claudinon and General de la Roque would not, we believe, have attracted as much notice as it has if Mr. Goschen had been a little less cautious and official in his reply. The French gun referred to as compared with the gun of similar calibre in our service, has, we understand, somewhat greater muzzle velocity, and therefore a lower trajectory and greater penetration at short ranges. Naturally, with an armour-piercing gun, such an advantage is considerable, and is not compensated for by the circumstance that our gun carries further and hits harder at the greater distance. Moreover, it is in dispute whether these advantages do lie with our gun. But admitting that this particular French gun has, on trial, given better results than the similar gun in our service, it does not necessarily follow that we should be alarmed. It merely shows that what has happened before will happen again, that there is no such thing as finality about artillery improvement, and that we must keep moving if we wish to be up to date. It was only the other day that we were ahead of France with the 6in. quick-firer; now they have scored a point. But to get real value they must mount their new weapon afloat as quickly as we did the 6in. Meanwhile the Director of Naval Ordnance is not the man to let the grass grow under his feet, and even if the Ordnance Committee do hamper his efforts, he should, with the assistance of the Vickers and Elswick firms, be able before long to make a counter-move and restore the equilibrium.

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Naby Personal.

The Queen will, according to present arrangements, embark at Holyhead in the Royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, for Kingstown, on the 3rd prox., escorted by the Royal yacht *Osborne* and the cruisers *Australia* and *Galatea*. The ships of the Channel Squadron will, it is reported, meet the Royal flotilla in the Irish Sea, and remain in Dublin Bay during the Queen's visit.

H.R.H. the Duke of York intends making the Cottage at Sandringham his headquarters until the first week in May.

Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, went to Naples last month on short leave of absence, and is delayed there through indisposition. An improvement in his health, we are glad to say, now assures an early return to his port duties.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, commanding the Channel fleet, is not likely to leave the coast of the United Kingdom for some time, the usual cruise of the vessels under his orders to the Mediterranean having been further deferred.

Vice-Admiral H. C. St. John will, we are sure, receive much sympathy at the loss of his son, Lieut. Percy St. John, who died this week at Gibraltar. He only relieved Lieut. Tillard last month in command of the *Cormorant*, depot ship, which appointment includes the care of torpedo boats in commission as well as those in the Reserve, and displayed ability in carrying out those duties at that important naval base. He became Lieut. in 1887.

Rear-Admiral Sir R. H. Harris, Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, recently opened a Sailors' and Soldiers' Home at Simon's Town, the Naval headquarters, and in an effective speech reviewed the necessity for such institutions whenever naval and military forces were stationed at seaports, either in or out of the United Kingdom.

Rear-Admiral H. L. Pearson, Commander-in-Chief in Australia, lost, we regret to say, his eldest surviving son, a Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, at Ladysmith on the 22nd ult. We are sure that the sympathy of all ranks of the Naval Service will be accorded this distinguished flag officer in his sad bereavement.

Rear-Admiral L. A. Beaumont, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Station, left Valparaiso on Sunday last. The gallant Admiral is promoting the formation of a club at Esquimalt for the warrant officers serving under his command, and has asked the Admiralty to assist in its initiatory stage such a desirable undertaking.

Rear-Admiral Burges Watson, left yesterday in the P. and O. steamship *Palawan*, for Malta, to relieve Rear-Admiral Rodney Lloyd, Admiral Superintendent at that naval establishment.

Captain the Hon. A. Curzon-Howe, of the *Ocean*, left Devonport on Tuesday last for Gibraltar to relieve the *Hood* on the Mediterranean station. The good-will and excellent discipline that always obtained in previous commands of this gallant and distinguished officer will undoubtedly prevail with all who now have the pleasure of serving under him.

Captain F. H. Henderson, of the *Hermes*, arrived on Monday at Jamaica in that cruiser, she having been towed from Nassau, Bahamas by the *Crescent*, which latter vessel left for Bermuda on Wednesday. Captain Henderson will refit his ship at Jamaica, but Bermuda would not have been a much longer journey, where greater facilities exist for important repairs.

Captain G. A. Giffard, of the *Comus*, is due at Devonport early next week for transfer to the *Charybdis*, to which cruiser the majority of his present officers are appointed.

Captain L. E. Wintz, of the *Furious*, is relieved by Captain F. J. Foley, of the *Pactolus*, and commissions the *Goliath* on the 27th inst. to replace the *Victorious* on the China station. Captain Anson Schomberg will bring the latter vessel to

Malta and pay her off, after which she will be re-commissioned by Captain G. F. King-Hall and the officers and crew of the *Revenge*. Captain Schomberg will return to England in the *Revenge* with the ship's company late of the *Victorious*.

Captain H. P. Routh, of the *Calliope*, and the officers and men serving under him were accorded a very pleasurable reception at Barcelona last week.

Captain Fitz-Haugh E. Crowe (retired) left Southampton on Saturday last for South Africa in the Union steamship *Moor*, to take up the appointment of British Consul for the Delagoa Bay district, at which important post his services will undoubtedly prove advantageous. This gallant officer, in addition to a large share of hard work while on the active list, accompanied the late Sir William Hewett, while Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the East India Station, on a mission to the King of Abyssinia, 1884.

Captain R. S. W. Cumming, of the *Hermione*, rendered valuable assistance to the French mail steamer, *La Seyne* (Messageries Maritimes) while ashore near Singapore in January last. The owners have, according to the local press, given one thousand dollars—about £97—to the War Relief Fund, in recognition of the aid so generously accorded them by Captain Cumming and those under his command.

Commander Herbert Lyon, of the *Curacoa*, was well to the front in a cricket match at Las Palmas at the end of last month, between a team from that cruiser and one from the *Arrogant*. Unfortunately, a good score on the part of the gallant officer was prematurely ended by an accident, but he had the satisfaction of knowing that his side were the victors.

Commander A. H. Limpus, of the *Terrible*, with the Naval Brigade under his command, recently employed with General Sir Redvers Buller's force, arrived at Durban on Monday last for re-embarkation, and were most enthusiastically received.

Commander F. H. P. W. Freeman, of the *Mohawk*, had the honour of conveying Lieut.-General Sir George White, V.C., the gallant defender of Ladysmith, from Durban to East London this week.

Commander Hon. H. A. Stanhope, of the *Beagle*, paid off that vessel on Wednesday last at Portsmouth.

Commander C. H. Simpson, appointed to the *Egeria*, left Liverpool on the Dominion steamer *Vancouver* on Friday in last week for Canada, with a new crew for his future command and naval ratings for the Pacific station, and proceeds to Esquimalt by the Canadian Pacific route.

Lieut.-Commander Philip Walter, of the *Harrier*, pays off that vessel at Devonport on Saturday next.

Sub-Lieutenants E. A. Rushton and R. G. B. Dewar have been promoted Lieutenants after one year's junior commissioned service for meritorious examinations at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and the Scientific Schools at Portsmouth.

Lieutenant J. Anderton, commanding a battery of Natal Naval Volunteers, with General Sir Redvers Buller's force, reached Durban last week, and stated that when he went to the front the Volunteers found their guns too small and short of range to be of any use against the enemy. Thanks, however, to Captain Percy Scott, they were placed in possession of practically perfect guns with which they were very proud to be entrusted. We hope later on to have fuller accounts of the good work done by the Naval Volunteers of "gallant little Natal," as it is evident that with proper artillery they proved themselves worthy comrades of our Naval brigades.

Captain J. H. Abrahall, R.M.L.I. (Plymouth), and Captain N. F. Sampson-Way, R.M.L.I. (Chatham), have been allowed to exchange divisions.

Army Foreign.

The total number of conscripts for the French Army last year shows a reduction of nearly 15,000 on that of the previous year. This noticeable drop has caused some uneasiness. The fundamental cause of the diminution is doubtless due to the stationary state of the population, but it is also a fact that there has been a special cause at work. The medical examination of the conscripts has been far more severe than for several years past. In 1894 General Mercier, alarmed at the dwindling of the annual contingent, ordered the military medical board—the *conseils de revision* as they are termed—to pass men who, though they would not be fit to make active soldiers, might yet be utilised for duties that do not involve actual fighting. Their presence in the ranks would thus set free a number of men capable of going to the front, but whose occupation would make them non-combatants in the event of war. There have since been complaints that some of the men passed as the result of General Mercier's instructions suffered in health in consequence of their incorporation. M. de Freycinet, in response to public opinion, decided to return to the old system, and the military doctors have, therefore, had to show themselves much stricter. The resulting deficit that has to be faced is, however, a serious matter.

The Italian Government has now made a definite announcement concerning the extraordinary credits which are to be demanded for the Army. The purpose is to complete the preparations for National defence by new fortifications and armaments, by providing modern guns for the artillery, with an adequate supply of munitions, and to organise a system of mobilisation which has been laid down by the Defence Committee. The total sum proposed to be expended is 393,180,000 lire, or, in round figures, £16,000,000—the outlay being spread over a period of twenty-five years, and a sum of about £5,000,000 being expended during the first quinquennium. The first investigations, which were made at the Ministry of War, fixed the necessary outlay approximately at 425,000,000 lire, but the successive inquiries of the Defence Committee reduced it to 400,000,000 lire, and the present proposal is based upon a further reduction introduced by General Peloux. The difference between the two figures results chiefly from the fact that the first proposals contemplated the creation of twenty-five batteries of Field howitzers (personnel and material), while the present scheme will constitute these batteries by simply transforming twenty-five field batteries. In other words, it was intended to make an organic increase of twenty-five batteries, but that idea has been abandoned.

General Février, formerly Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, and an officer of high repute, lately addressed a very singular letter, at the request of a correspondent, to the *Echo de Paris*. His subject was the present state of the French Army, and he said that though he might be influenced by his recollections of its former state, he desired to be impartial. He considers that the intentions of the French Government are too plainly indicated. The events of the past year mark the commencement of a plan conceived in view of the transformation of the Army. He believes it to be as clear as day that the men who are responsible for the external policy of France dream of universal peace, and renounce all thought of military activity abroad. Of this the humiliations lately suffered are ample proof. The Army, therefore, is not a force to meet external foes, but is directed against the country itself; it becomes a sort of civic guard for the defence of institutions which are dear to the Government and costly to the country. These leaders would destroy the military spirit and respect for discipline, discredit the chiefs, and break the confidence of the soldier. The military code of justice is expected by General Février presently to disappear, when the Army will become more civil than military. Then will everything become possible, for the Army, changed into a political instrument, will be used by one side and the other, and anarchy will be the normal condition, while abroad France will become a negligible quantity. The General concludes by saying that since he left the Grand Chancellorship he has retired into his tent and only craves oblivion.

Naval Foreign.

The French have lately had two mishaps with their torpedo craft. The Mediterranean Squadron was engaged in evolutions, and the boats were running torpedoes. The *Cyclone* was towing a target at 10 knots with a cable of 230 yards, but two torpedoes, discharged by the *Flibustier*, proved very erratic. One torpedo, with a range of about 500 yards, instead of reaching the mark, passed ahead of the *Cyclone*, while the second struck that boat in the bows, breaking a hole into the forward compartment. She was able to proceed to Toulon for repairs. The deviation of the torpedoes has caused a good deal of comment, but it does not seem to be known whether the fault was in themselves, or in defective aim, or in a combination of both causes. The other mishap was in the case of the *Hallebarde*, which, during the evolutions of the squadron, came into collision with the *Gaulois*, a compartment on the starboard side being broken into. The *Hallebarde* proceeded to Toulon, escorted by the *Dunois*.

The Germans are about to establish at Dar-es-Salaam, near Zanzibar, on the East African coast, a fortified coaling or refitting station. A contract has been signed for the construction of a floating dock capable of receiving the largest cruisers and merchant ships, and it is to be so arranged that it can be enlarged at need. The provision of coaling and repairing facilities in the Indian Ocean or on its borders is necessarily important to Germany, since she has a large commerce in that region and her new possessions in China to provide for.

It is stated that the Russian battleship *Sinope*, in the Black Sea, is to be provided with Belleville boilers fitted with economisers. Boilers of the Niclausse type are being fitted in the Russian ships building at Philadelphia. It appears that the cruiser *Askold*, intended to be of 6,500 tons, will have an increased displacement owing to the intention of adding largely to the bunker capacity in order to more than double the range of action, which was considered to be too restricted. In effect, as originally designed, the cruiser could only steam at forced draught for fifty hours, with her normal provision of coal. The *Askold* is in hand at the Germania Yard, Kiel. It is stated from St. Petersburg that eleven destroyers of the *Sokol* type, but a little larger, 350 tons and thirty knots, which are in hand, have received the names of *Baklan*, *Bekass*, *Diatol*, *Brozd*, *Gorlitz*, *Gratch*, *Kubik*, *Perepel*, *Shtchegol*, *Skvoretz*, and *Stvige*.

The Italian papers were not well pleased with the new battleship, *Regina Margherita*, 13,500 tons, which is in hand at Spezia, and it is stated that her quick-firing armament will be increased. It is now seen that the original provision was insufficient, and did not take account of the lesson of recent wars. To the four guns of 12in. calibre, and to the four quick-firers of 9in. calibre, twelve of 6in. and eight smaller will be added, to be placed in the battery and be additional to the small calibre guns on the superstructure. The intention is evidently to add greatly to the gun-fire of the ship, which must be something of a compromise, if it be true that her protection has been sacrificed to her speed of twenty-one knots. The *Yacht* states that the constructive department persists in wishing to bring together incompatible elements and that a hybrid type must result.

The *Kronstantzki Viestnik* publishes the following list of Russian warships on foreign stations:—Nagasaki: *Navarin* and *Cissoi Veliki*, battleships; *Admiral Kormlov*, cruiser. Mozanpo: *Rossia*, *Rurik*, *Dmitri Donskoi*, and *Zabiaka*, cruisers; *Vaadmik*, torpedo gunboat. Port Arthur: *Vladimir Monomach*, cruiser; *Korietz* and *Sivutsh*, gunboats. Hong Kong: *Razbojnik*, cruiser. Shanghai: *Gremiaschitchi*, gunboat. Fusan: *Boler*, gunboat; *Gaidamak*, torpedo gunboat. Fuchai: *Mandshur*, gunboat. Chemulpo: *Otvajni*, gunboat. On the way to the Far East: *Petropavlovsk*, battleship, and *Gilyak*, gunboat (Aden); *Admiral Nachimov*, cruiser (Kiel). Returning from the Far East: *Pamyat Azoba*, cruiser (Suez). Pola: *Imperator Alexander II.*

battleship. Toulon: *Khabry*, gunboat. The Piraeus: *Abrek*, torpedo gunboat; and torpedo boat No. 119. Patras: Torpedo boat, No. 120. Smyrna: *Zaporzetz*, gunboat. Atlantic: *Herzog Edinburgski* and *Djighit*, cruisers.

We have more than once drawn attention to the irregularities which have existed in the status of French Lieutenants. There was up to June, 1896, a special list of officers who were assigned to shore-going billets, but, inasmuch as no regulation of their position existed, they had to be restored to the general list, whence many hardships occurred in regard to promotion, and a good deal of bitterness ensued. The lieutenants on the general list found themselves suddenly confronted in the promotion lists with comrades who had renounced prospects of promotion in exchange for the comforts of the shore. The Minister of Marine has, therefore, just presented a bill to the Chamber to regulate the matter afresh. The shore-going list is to be re-instituted, and a provision will be made that those officers who elect to be placed upon it can in no case be restored to the general list. The Commanders renounce all claim to promotion in the general list, while the Lieutenants rank for promotion upon the system of one-half rising by seniority and the other by selection. The provisions of the new measure will regulate the promotion and retirement of these officers, so that no further trouble may occur. Their position is somewhat analogous to that of British officers who join the Coast Guard.

The annual American publication of "Notes on Naval Progress" has been issued from the office of Naval Intelligence. In an introductory note it is explained that the delay in the appearance of the volume, which should have gone to press in July, was due to the Spanish war and the demand on officers for duty elsewhere. The first place is given to Lieut.-Commander George H. Peters's article on "Recent tendencies of foreign naval development and the effect thereon of the recent war with Spain." Lieutenant S. E. W. Kittelle, U.S.N., discusses the creation and maintenance of a German battle fleet, and writes some notes on boilers and turbines. Other contributors are Lieutenant C. C. Marsh, Lieut.-Commander W. H. Driggs, Lieutenant W. L. Howard, while Naval Constructor Sussenguth, of the German Navy, writes on the "Principal Navies of the world in 1898."

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Magazines: Scribner's.—Books:—Military Law, Pratt (Kegan Paul); Mr. Thomas Atkins (Unwin); Derbyshire Regiment Campaign Series, No. 2, The Derbyshire Regiment in Central India; No. 5, The 2nd Batn. in Tirah (Swan); parcel of Music (Orpheus Music Publishing Company). Cease Fire! (Methuen); South Africa and the Transvaal War (Jack, Edinburgh); The Egyptian Campaigns, 1882 to 1899 (Hurst and Blackett); The Transvaal in War and Peace (Virtue); Savrola (Longmans); Household Brigade Magazine, March.

TURKISH BATHS AT HOME.

WITH THE CENTURY IMPROVED THERMAL SELF-PURIFYING BATH CABINET



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NAVAL TRAINING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the question of doing away with the Training Squadron is being discussed, I think it would not be out of place to call attention to the training of our officers, more especially the young Lieutenants who now do all the watch keeping in our Fleets. In former days the officer of the watch was a most important person and responsible for the ship directly to the Captain; all watch drills and exercises were carried out by him, and in the old masted ships the making and shortening of sail, shifting of spars, &c., gave him good experience and confidence; and he as a rule had the Captain at his elbow to help him with his advice, from which he could learn much. Now all this is changed; the officer of the watch seldom comes in contact with the Captain, has little to do with the men, and rarely gives an order to the watch; all the watch drills and exercises are carried out by the executive officer, who has in fact quite usurped the duties of the officer of the watch, much to the detriment of the latter. The gunnery and torpedo specialists also give much less chance to the Lieutenants gaining experience in those departments, and I have no hesitation in saying that in the majority of our ships the teaching and training of our junior commissioned officers is not sufficiently studied considering its importance. Captains should see that they do their legitimate work, such as watch drills, divisional drills, &c., and give them, where possible, more responsibility.

COMMANDER R.N.

The total area of land acquired by the Government for military purposes on Salisbury Plain is forty-one thousand acres.

The Secretary for War has just approved revised regulations for recruiting for the Regular Army and Militia, cancelling the regulations promulgated in 1895 and many subsequent orders concerning them, and the new regulations are now being issued.

The 2nd Manchester Regiment, which leaves Aldershot this week for the seat of war, has deposited its regimental colours in the Town Hall, at Manchester, and has sent the whole of its regimental plate for safe custody to the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company.

In consequence of the great demand for officers for Army service, it has been decided to offer at once two commissions in the Royal Artillery to each Militia Artillery corps, and two in the Line Infantry to each Militia battalion, whether embodied or not. Also Army commissions as second lieutenants are to be given to officers selected from many corps of the Volunteer service. Instructions have been given for names of candidates to be submitted to the War Office as early as possible.

A return showing the establishment of each Militia regiment in the United Kingdom, and the numbers present, absent, and wanting to complete, as well as the number of Militia Reserves enrolled and effective at the training of 1899, was issued yesterday. It gives the total number enrolled of all ranks as 109,551, which leaves a net total of 20,249 to complete the establishment. The number of men of the Militia Reserve effective at inspection was 29,498, and the number enrolled for Militia Reserve since the previous training is 4,608. The full total of Militiamen of all ranks who were present at training was 93,123.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Every evening at 7.50.—The most comfortable and elegant place of amusement in England. Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORTON.

A ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of the lessons which has been taught us by the present campaign in South Africa is the value of competent reserves in all branches of the services. The arrangements made by the Army Medical Department have been highly praised, but it was found necessary, almost from the start, to make a large call on civilian doctors. In a purely naval war, however, the same extraneous help could not be obtained with equally satisfactory results, for many civilians would be severely handicapped on board ship and in proportion useless, however willing. The sea demands a certain habit and a certain knowledge of maritime ways and customs which is only acquired by long voyages. Great inducement has been held out, of late years, to the officers of the large mail companies to join the Royal Naval Reserve with most excellent results. It has therefore occurred to me that, at the present juncture, a movement for the establishment of a Royal Naval Medical Reserve would meet a similar want, and indeed with similar success. There are numbers of medical men, who have passed several years of their career in the service of one or another of the mail lines, who are used to the sea, have a thorough knowledge of the medical aspects and hygiene of medical life, who are experienced in tropical diseases, and thoroughly inured to rapid changes of climate. With very little expense to the State these men would surely form a most serviceable reserve, to be drawn on in case of emergency. A minimum of, say, two consecutive years at sea, with a period of drill, a special test examination and an age limit of thirty-eight—being ten years above that required for entrance into the service—would form a suitable basis for the elaboration of conditions. I shall be very pleased to receive communications from persons in sympathy with such a movement, or who have suggestions to offer concerning it.

LOUIS VINTRAS, M.D., B.Sc.

Medical Officer, R.M.S. *Orinoco*.

19A, Hanover Square, W.

The Worshipful Company of Mercers have given a donation of twenty-five guineas to the funds of the Navy League.

Ex-soldiers reporting themselves for Royal Reserve Battalions, even without having received the necessary orders, are to be supplied with food and accommodation.

Men invalided from South Africa who elect to go to private convalescent homes, when discharged from hospital, will be on furlough during their stay in such homes, and will, therefore, be entitled to ration and messing allowance.

A Royal Warrant provides that men granted medals for distinguished conduct in the field, and who on discharge or transfer to the Reserve are not awarded extra pension or annuity, are in future to receive a gratuity of £20.

All militia units not already called out will be embodied about the 1st of May. Embodied units of Artillery, Engineer, and Infantry Militia are to be granted sums in aid of the establishment of the regimental mess, viz., officers' mess, £100; sergeants' mess, £30.

The Secretary for War has issued orders to the Royal Carriage Department requiring all vehicles used for Army services, except ambulances and waggons for hospital work which are marked with a red cross, to be painted khaki colour for peace as well as for war service.

SPORT IN EAST AFRICA.—For full information apply to BOUSTEAD, RIDLEY & CO., BANKERS and SHIPPING AGENTS, MOMBASA, and 31, CRAVEN STREET, LONDON, W.C. Caravans equipped for Uganda, and all places in the interior. Provisions, &c., provided.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, March 13.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz., Col. (local Major-Gen.) Sir Francis Reginald Wingate, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., in recognition of his services during the pursuit and defeat of the Khalifa in November last.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz., Capt. Hon. Hedworth Lambton, R.N., Capt. Percy M. Scott, R.N., in recognition of their services during the War in South Africa.

WAR OFFICE, March 13.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the following appointment and promotions in the Army, in recognition of services of undermentioned Officers during the final pursuit and defeat of the Khalifa, in the Soudan, in November, 1899; to bear date March 14, 1900.

To be (extra) A.D.C. to the Queen:—Col. D. F. Lewis, C.B., employed with Egyptian Army.

BREVET.

To be Cols.:—Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. E. Hickman, D.S.O., Worcester Regt.; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. B. T. Mahon, D.S.O., 8th Hussars; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. St. G. C. Henry, Northumberland Fusiliers.

To be Lieut.-Cols.:—Major F. I. Maxse, D.S.O., Coldstream Guards; Capt. and Brevet Major W. R. B. Doran, Royal Irish Regt.; Capt. and Brevet Major G. F. Gorrings, D.S.O., R.E.

To be Major:—Capt. F. J. L. Howard, A.S.C., employed with Egyptian Army.

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

The undermentioned Officer is noted for consideration for Brevet rank of Major, on promotion to rank of Capt.: Lieut. A. R. Hoskins, North Stafford Regt.

The Queen has further been pleased to approve the grant of the medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned: Colour-Serpts. G. E. Seabright and F. E. Saddon and Sergt. F. J. Sears, R.M.A., Staff-Sergt. S. W. McConnell, Army Gymnastic Staff.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the grant of the medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned soldier, in recognition of his gallant conduct in the presence of the enemy, near Arundel, on December 13, 1899: Pte. G. H. Day, 6th Dragoon Guards.

WAR OFFICE, March 13.

Royal Horse Guards.—Capt. C. H. Villiers is seconded for service in South Africa.

1st Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. A. M. Turner, from 4th Batn. East Surrey Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. F. Langton, promoted.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—To be Capt.:—G. F. Thompson, vice H. W. W. Iherforce, seconded; E. S. Dickin, vice H. P. Sykes, seconded (December 30, 1899).

7th Dragoon Guards.—J. Loddell, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

5th Lancers.—J. H. Anketell-Jones to be 2nd Lieut., vice W. H. T. Hill, killed in action.

7th Hussars.—Capt. Hon. J. G. H. H. Beresford is seconded for service on Staff (Jan. 9).

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YEOMANRY AND MILITIA OUTFITS,

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8th Hussars.—R. W. Allen to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

17th Lancers.—To be 2nd Lieuts., on augmentation:—R. A. Coote, G. C. B., Lord Vivian.

18th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. G. V. Clarke to be Lieut., vice E. C. Haag, promoted (Feb. 24).

Remount Dept.—Temporary appointment:—Lieut.-Col. U. G. C. de Burgh, from 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be an Asst. Inspr. of Remounts, vice Col. B. Stevenson, employed in South Africa (March 10). Sergt.-Major J. E. Darby, from 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Temporary Lieut.-Col. G. B. H. D., Lord Rodney Commanding a Batn. of Imperial Yeomanry, resigns his commission.

Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. R. B. Colvin, Suffolk Yeomanry, from D.A.A.G. (for Corps. raised outside Hdqrs. of existing Yeomanry Regts.), to command a Batn. of Imperial Yeomanry, with temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army; Capt. A. C. Nicholson, Hampshire Yeomanry, to be Capt., with temporary rank of Capt. in Army. To be Lieuts., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army:—Capt. C. W. E. Duncombe, Yorkshire Hussars; Lieut. R. Lamb, 1st V.B. Hampshire Regt.; 2nd Lieut. Sir R. N. Rycroft, Bart., Hampshire Yeomanry.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.—Gent. Cadets, from R. M. College, Kingston, Canada, to be 2nd Lieuts. (March 14):—R. C. Keith, A. Piddington, R. W. S. Burrill. Rdg.-Mr. and Hon. Lieut. T. H. Brogan is granted hon. rank of Capt. (Sept. 14, 1899).

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Capt. H. B. Strange is seconded for special service in South Africa (March 12). Capt. seconded for service in South Africa:—H. B. Dodgson, M. J. C. Dennis (March 3); H. H. Harvest, C. E. Hill, W. F. T. Corrie (March 10); Supy. Capt. C. R. B. Owen to be Capt., vice H. B. Strange (March 12); Lieuts. seconded:—E. H. E. Collen, for special service in South Africa (Jan. 4); D. Hutchison for service on Staff (Feb. 21); Supy. Lieut. E. Kemble to be Lieut., vice E. O. Wyatt, promoted (Dec. 23, 1899).

LINED BATTALIONS.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. P. Whetham to be Lieut., vice A. Mudge, promoted (Nov. 24, 1899); H. D'A. M. Cooke, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. B. H. Hastie, killed in action.

East Kent Regt.—Capt. and Brevet-Major E. C. J. Williams to be Major, vice R. S. H. Moody, promoted into Royal Munster Fusiliers (Feb. 24); Supy. Lieut. F. J. Engelbach to be Lieut., vice G. B. DeM. Lairis, promoted (March 14); Qmr. and Hon. Capt. J. W. Colley is placed on retired pay (March 13).

Royal Lancaster Regt.—Capt. C. G. Barton to be Major, vice E. W. Yeatherd, died of wounds received in action (Feb. 27). Lieuts. to be Capt.:—J. G. Constable, vice D. M. McLachlan, seconded; D. L. Whittington, vice J. G. Constable, seconded for service in Army Pay Dept. (Feb. 5). Promotions to rank of Lieut. of under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated a follows:—O. C. Borrett to Feb. 5, vice T. D. L. Whittington; N. J. Parker (since killed in action) to February 7, vice A. T. H. K. Betty, removed from the service. 2nd Lieut. J. A. Nixon to be Lieut., vice N. J. Parker, killed in action (Feb. 23); T. C. R. Higgins, to be 2nd Lieut., vice J. A. Nixon.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. M. Gibbes, vice J. A. C. Somerville, promoted; H. R. Sandilands, vice A. J. B. Percival, promoted (Feb. 21).

Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. A. J. Poole to be Capt., vice A. S. Toggood, seconded (Feb. 1). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—G. A. F. A. Whitehead, vice A. J. Poole (Feb. 1); J. H. D. Costeker, vice H. M. A. Hankey, killed in action (Feb. 19); W. M. Darvill, vice H. L. Mourilyan, killed in action (Feb. 28).

Liverpool Regt.—Capt. A. D. Plomer to be Adjt., on augmentation.

Devon Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—E. D. Young, in succession to Major J. MacN. Walter, a prisoner of war; W. M. Goodwyn vice E. D. Young, seconded for service with Egyptian Army (Feb. 24); 2nd Lieut. S. T. Hayley to be Lieut., vice H. N. Field, killed in action (Jan. 7).

Somerset L.I.—2nd Lieut. H. G. R. Burges-Short to be Lieut., vice V. F. A. Keith-Falconer, killed in action (Feb. 22).

Leicester Regt.—Lieut. H. S. Smith to be Capt., vice Brevet-Major E. M. Woodward, seconded (Feb. 6).

Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. G. V. Hornby, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—Hon. C. R. Clegg-Hill, vice F. A. Stebbing, killed in action; D. Powell, vice Hon. C. R. Clegg-Hill, seconded for service with Mounted Infantry in South Africa (Feb. 25).

South Wales Borderers.—Restoration to establishment of Supy. Capt. B. W. S. Van Straubenzee is antedated to Nov. 29, 1899, vice W. E. Lawrence, seconded for service on staff.

Gloucester Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—R. M. S. Gardner, in succession to Major S. Humphrey, prisoner of war; C. B. Messiter, vice F. Burges, seconded; R. E. Rising, vice C. N. Hunter, seconded for service in Army Pay Dept. 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. C. Gabourel, vice F. A. Breul, prisoner of war; A. W. Pagan, vice P. H. Short, prisoner of war; H. M. Harrison, vice W. A. M. Temple, prisoner of war (Feb. 24).

Worcester Regt.—2nd Lieut. P. S. G. Wainman to be Lieut., vice J. M. Reddie, promoted (Jan. 19).

West Riding Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—W. Fanshaw, in succession to Major C. V. Humphreys, an Adjt. of Volunteers. F. J. Sordet (since killed in action), vice B. W. Fanshaw, seconded for service in Army Pay Dept. (Dec. 18, 1899); H. W. Cobb, vice F. J. Sordet, killed in action; L. R. Acworth, vice H. W. Cobb, seconded for service under Colonial Office (Feb. 19); A. J. Tyler, vice A. F. Wallis, killed in action (Feb. 23).

South Stafford Regt.—Lieut. C. A. Carruthers to be Capt., vice C. S. Davidson, seconded (Jan. 13).

Welsh Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. L. Veal to be Lieut., vice R. H. Meigs, missing (Feb. 24).

Royal Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. S. A. Innes to be Lieut., vice E. S. Davies, promoted (Feb. 9).

Oxford L.I.—Capt. D. J. Barton to be Major, vice C. R. Day, died of wounds received in action (Feb. 27).

Essex Regt.—Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. J. Tudway to be Major, vice E. L. Guilding, deceased (Feb. 15).

Middlesex Regt.—Capt. to be Majors:—G. W. W. Savile, vice E. N. Bellers, promoted (Feb. 17). L. G. Oliver and C. R. Dyer, on augmentation. To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Capt. A. Kingston, from 4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, in succession to Lieut. F. A. Galbraith, missing; H. E. L. Glass, vice W. G. H. Lawley, killed in action. Capt. C. S. Roche, 17th Middlesex V.R.C., is granted temporary rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Co. in South Africa. Officers granted temporary rank of Lieuts. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Co. in South Africa:—Lieut. A. R. Grylls, 1st V.B.; Lieut. C. D'O. A. C. Bowers, 2nd V.B.

Wiltshire Regt.—Capt. to be Majors:—C. H. M. Kirkwood, F. R. Macmullen, died of wounds received in action (Feb. 22); E. H. J. Reay, vice L. L. Steele, promoted into Manchester Regt. (Feb. 24). Lieuts. to be Capt.:—H. Shaw, vice C. H. M. Kirkwood; E. Evans, Adjt., to complete establishment; A. H. H. Wilson, vice S. H. Shaw, seconded for special service in South Africa; P. Hasler, vice A. H. H. Wilson, seconded for service with Mounted Infantry in South Africa (Feb. 22); E. U. Bradbridge, in succession to Major H. A. Stock, missing (Feb. 24).

Manchester Regt.—V. C. Gauntlett and D. A. Vanrenen to be 2nd Lieuts. on augmentation.

York and Lancaster Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—H. P. Thurnall, vice T. T. Greeson, seconded for special service in South Africa; M. F. Halford, Adjt., to complete establishment; 2nd Lieut. H. R. Headlam to be Lieut., vice H. P. Thurnall (Nov. 2, 1899).

Gordon Highlanders.—Lieut. H. S. Wedderburn to be Capt., in succession to Major R. S. Hunter-Blair, Adjt., 3rd Batn. (Jan. 7); Lieut. F. L. R. Gordon, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. J. Simpson, promoted.

Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—E. H. Saunders, vice E. J. Christie, missing; A. F. T. Hughes, vice P. G. W. Eckford, promoted (Feb. 24).

Connaught Rangers.—Qrmr.-Sergt. T. O'Shea to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. B. J. Lang to be Lieut., vice H. B. F. Baker-Carr, promoted (Jan. 11).

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Capt. A. H. Rutherford to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. G. H. Sitwell, D.S.O., killed in action (Feb. 25); 2nd Lieut. J. D. McKay to be Lieut., vice A. V. Hill, promoted (Feb. 24).

Rifle Brigade.—2nd Lieut. C. H. Dillon to be Lieut., vice G. L. Lysley, promoted (Feb. 3).

Army Service Corps.—First-class Staff Serg.-Major P. J. Gleeson to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Capt. G. Lemon, retained as a Supernumerary to Establishment, under provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant May 30, 1899.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Surg.-Capt. C. Stonham, Middlesex Yeomanry Officer in command and Chief Surg. Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital, is granted temporary rank of Major whilst serving in South Africa. Surg.-Capt. granted temporary rank of Capt. whilst employed in South Africa:—A. Watson, 2nd V.B. East Lancashire Regt.; C. A. MacMunn, M.D., 3rd South Stafford Regt.; J. K. Butter, M.D., 2nd V.B. South Stafford Regt. Surg.-Lieuts. granted temporary rank of Lieut. whilst serving in South Africa:—Black, 2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.; J. R. Atkinson, 2nd Cheshire R.E. (Volunteers); A. E. Morison, 1st V.B. Durham L.I. Staff.—Col. E. S. Browne, V.C., from 24th Regt. Dis. (South Wales Borderers), to be an A.A.G., vice Col. G. M. Fox, retired (March 4); Capt. F. C. Edwards, R.M.L.I., to be Supt. of Gymnasia, vice Capt. E. E. Chown, who has vacated appointment (Jan. 28). Temporary appointments:—Major D. C. Dean-Pitt, Reserve of Officers, to be a Brig.-Major for R.A., in succession to Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. A. Adey, R.A., employed in South Africa (March 5); Capt. H. P. de la Bère, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be a D.A.A.G., in succession to Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. S. Ewart, Cameron Highlanders, employed in South Africa (Nov. 1, 1899).

School of Gunnery.—Capt. C. G. Vereker, R.A., to be an Instr. (Feb. 20).

Ordnance College.—Temporary appointment:—Major E. V. Elwes, Reserve of Officers, to be an Instr., vice Capt. C. R. B. Owen, R.A., employed in South Africa (Feb. 27).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. G. D. F. Sullivan, 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Col. (March 11).

Memoranda.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. R. Blundell, C.B., half-pay, is placed on retired pay (March 12); Lieut.-Col. C. Crutchley is granted temporary rank of Col. whilst temporarily holding appointment of A.A.G. for Recruiting at Hdqrs. (Jan. 13); Major D. G. Prinssep, R.F.A., is granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst commanding R.A. in Egypt.

Reserve of Officers.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. Reid, late 4th Batn. the Durham L.I., to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. J. Grant, 1st Lanark V.R.C., to be 2nd Lieut.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg.-Capt. to be Surg.-Majors:—J. W. Cook, M.D., James Mill, M.B.

INDIA OFFICE, March 13.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among Officers of Staff Corps and Admissions to Staff Corps made by Government of India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Col.:—Major M. T. Lyde (Jan. 21).

Capt. to be Majors:—G. S. Hogg, H. R. Brander, B. W. Cracroft, C. Davidson, Brevet-Major H. B. Borradale, D.S.O., H. Welman, D. M. Thompson, G. Murray, R. T. Crowther, C. E. Mardall, D. C. Phillott, A. V. Hatch, J. W. Cowley, W. R. Little, Brevet-Major Southey, A. E. Aitken, F. J. B. Campbell, H. D. McIntyre, W. B. Mullins, C. G. Parsons, H. V. Cox, F. W. J. Caulfield (Jan. 14).

To be Capt.:—Lieut. W. C. Anderson (Dec. 8, 1899). (This cancels this officer's promotion as notified in *Gazette* of Feb. 23.) Lieut. G. S. Sheppard (Dec. 22, 1899).

To be Lieuts.:—Lieut. F. L. S. Clarke, from Scottish Rifles (Oct. 14, 1899, to rank from Oct. 9, 1897); Lieut. L. E. L. Burne, from Wiltshire Regt. (Nov. 14, 1899, to rank from March 11, 1899).

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Second Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. D. Hitchins, W. L. Maxwell, T. C. Burke, W. P. M. Sargent, A. H. E. Mosse (Nov. 4, 1899), E. B. Maunsell, J. H. W. Morgan, J. P. Stockley (Dec. 8, 1899).

Second Lieuts., from Unattached List, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Hon. A. C. Murray (Nov. 7, 1899, to rank from July 20, 1898), R. Johnson (Nov. 19, 1899, to rank from July 27, 1898), I. M. Little (Lieut. in Army) (Dec. 12, 1899, to rank from Nov. 9, 1898).

The Queen has also approved of the restoration of undermentioned officer from Half-Pay List to Effective List:—

Indian Medical Service.—Lieut.-Col. H. McCalman, M.D., Bombay Establishment (Dec. 12, 1899).

The Queen has also approved of retirement from the Service of undermentioned officers:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Lieut.-Col. A. B. Mein (March 3). Indian Medical Service.—Lieut.-Col. W. A. C. Roe, Bengal Establishment (Feb. 27).

The Queen has also approved of resignation of his commission by undermentioned officer of Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—2nd Lieut. G. P. S. Scutt, Cavalry (Jan. 8).

The following appointments have been made to Staff in India:—

Major A. J. W. Allen, East Kent Regt., a D.A.A.G., to be an A.A.G., vice Col. T. Prickett, whose tenure has expired (Jan. 7).

Major E. Witham, 20th Hussars, to be a D.A.A.G., vice Major Allen (Jan. 8).

To be A.D.C.'s.—Capt. W. McL. Campbell, Royal Highlanders, to Viceroy and Governor-Gen., vice Capt. F. L. Adam, resigned (Dec. 28, 1899); Capt. H. B. D. Wilkinson, Durham L.I., to Viceroy and Governor-Gen., vice Capt. C. Wigram, resigned (Jan. 14); Capt. F. C. Logan-Hume, I.S.C., to Governor, Madras, vice Capt. W. McL. Campbell, vacated (Dec. 19, 1899); Lieut. A. N. Hood, I.S.C., to Lieut.-Governor of Bengal (Dec. 17, 1899); Lieut. L. A. G. Hammer, I.S.C., to Lieut.-Governor of Punjab (Jan. 5).

WAR OFFICE, March 13.

MEMORANDUM.

Officers seconded for service with Imperial Yeomanry:—

MILITIA.

4th Batn. Highland L.I.—Capt. A. Gillon.
3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry J. F. Humby; Capt. J. R. Mitchell.
5th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. C. Earl of Leitrim.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Royal East Kent.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Right Hon. G. R. C., Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
North Somerset.—Major W. M. Sherston; Capt. G. A. Gibbs; Lieut. T. R. Symons; 2nd Lieut. A. C. Thynne and J. A. Cooke-Hurle.
Loyal Suffolk Hussars.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. A. G. Lucas.

Westmoreland and Cumberland.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. H. C. Earl of Lonsdale.
Yorkshire Hussars.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. E. W. Beckett.

VOLUNTEERS.

Portsmouth Volunteer Infantry Brigade.—Col. Hon. H. G. L. Crichton.

2nd V.B. York and Lancaster Regt.—Seconding of Capt. H. A. Lownds, announced in Gazette of Feb. 9, is cancelled.

WAR OFFICE, March 13.

MILITIA.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Carmarthen Artillery (Western Div.)—Capt. A. G. Parke resigns his commission.

Cornwall and Devon Miners Artillery (Western Div.)—Lieut. R. H. Thompson is seconded for service with A.S.C. in South Africa.

Donegal Artillery (Southern Div.)—W. C. Mitchell to be 2nd Lieut.

Durham Artillery (Western Div.)—2nd Lieut. J. de la H. Swainston-Strangways resigns his commission; R. E. Harriss, to be 2nd Lieut.

Fife Artillery (Southern Div.)—B. S. Ward to be 2nd Lieut.

Glamorgan Artillery (Western Div.)—H. A. Hildebrand to be 2nd Lieut.

Kent Artillery (Eastern Div.)—Capt. and Hon. Major J. H. G. M., Lord Athlumney, is seconded for service in South Africa.

Lancashire Artillery (Southern Div.)—Supy. Capt. W. J. H. McCorquodale to be Capt. on establishment.

Limerick City Artillery (Southern Div.)—Capt. D. D. R. H. Heather to be Instr. of Artillery; Capt. F. C. H. Campbell, from 3rd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Capt. 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—E. T. Gelston, H. H. Finch, N. D'A. Fitzgerald, E. S. Hancock.

Londonderry Artillery (Southern Div.)—A. J. B. McD. D. Chichester to be 2nd Lieut.

Sussex Artillery (Eastern Div.)—E. Mayfield to be 2nd Lieut. (March 2).

Waterford Artillery (Southern Div.)—Capt. W. R. Penrose resigns his commission.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Submarine Miners.

Harwich Div.—F. C. Grimley to be 2nd Lieut.

INFANTRY

3rd Batn. Royal Scots.—Capt. A. A. Douglas is seconded for service in Egypt.

3rd Batn. East Kent Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—L. M. Oliver (Feb. 27); V. T. D. Palmer, late 2nd Lieut., Coldstream Guards; J. F. Thomson (March 7).

3rd Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. T. Chapman, from 1st V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 27). 4th Batn.—Capt. H. H. Jones resigns his commission on account of ill-health.

3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. E. Dealtry, H. T. Dempster, C. M. E. Deatry. To be 2nd Lieuts.:—F. A. McDougall (Feb. 27), C. R. Logan (March 2).

3rd Batn. Somerset L.I.—2nd Lieut. J. C. C. Reid is seconded for service with a Line Batn. in South Africa.

4th Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—W. E. Frankish to be 2nd Lieut. (March 4).

4th Batn. Bedford Regt.—E. C. Talbot to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 28).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut. H. V. Shortland is seconded for service in Southern Nigeria.

4th Batn. Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. H. Chapman is seconded for service in South Africa.

4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—G. A. S. Williams, H. de B. Edwards.

4th Batn. South Wales Borderers.—W. J. Corbett-Winder to be 2nd Lieut. (March 4).

3rd Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieut. G. D. Dixie resigns his commission (March 3rd). A. McC. Jameson to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 27).

3rd Batn. Scottish Rifles.—Capt. A. J. Bowman resigns his commission.

4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Capt. G. M. L. Irvine-Moore, from 5th Batn. Manchester Regt., to be

Capt. 5th Batn.—Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry F. McGlade to be Capt. (Feb. 27).

3rd Batn. Gloucester Regt.—Lieut. E. J. Samuel is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa.

3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. F. G. Sharp resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. West Riding Regt.—W. B. Goddard to be 2nd Lieut. (March 1).

3rd Batn. Border Regt.—Capt. L. H. Caird, retired pay, late Border Regt., to be Capt. (March 1). 4th Batn.—G. J. V. McCuaig, to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. South Stafford Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. B. MacKenzie, E. F. S. Henderson, A. F. de Trafford. 4th Batn.—R. C. Dunn-Gardner to be Lieut. (March 1).

3rd Batn. Dorset Regt.—Lieut. B. G. Peel is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa.

3rd Batn. Welsh Regt.—R. B. Woosnam to be 2nd Lieut. (March 6).

3rd Batn. Oxford L.I.—F. F. Tarver to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 26). 4th Batn.—T. R. Brooke, to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Essex Regt.—E. C. J. Gilman to be 2nd Lieut. (March 5). 4th Batn.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—E. O. Warden, J. E. Hopwood.

3rd Batn. Northampton Regt.—Announcement to be substituted for that which appeared in Gazette of 6th inst.:—A. M. J., Earl of Westmorland, formerly Capt., to be Major (March 7).

8th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—H. W. Deedes to be 2nd Lieut. (March 3).

3rd Batn. Wiltshire Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—B. H. E. Davies, A. A. Crossley, P. S. Rowan (March 1).

5th and 6th Bats. Manchester Regt.—Seconding of Capt. G. M. L. Irvine-Moore, announced in Gazette of Feb. 13, is cancelled at his own request; Lieut. H. H. Newson-Smith to be Capt.

3rd Batn. North Staffordshire Regt.—Lieut. H. F. Gretton to be Capt.; H. Ettinger to be 2nd Lieut. 4th Batn.—2nd Lieut. S. J. Wilkinson to be Lieut., and to remain seconded (March 14). To be 2nd Lieuts.:—C. W. Moore, N. Mosley (March 5).

3rd Batn. Highland L.I.—Capt. A. O. L. Kindersley is seconded for service in South Africa. 4th Batn.—Major J. R. Peploe, retired, late Edinburgh Artillery Militia, to be Capt.

3rd Batn. Cameron Highlanders.—H. L. Kemble to be 2nd Lieut. (March 1).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—G. Craig to be 2nd Lieut. 4th Batn.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—P. S. Murray, F. C. Grey (March 14). 5th Batn.—Capt. T. Carson, Royal Irish Rifles, to be Adjt., vice Capt. A. C. D. Spencer, who has vacated appointment (Feb. 22). 6th Batn.—Capt. J. Rosborough is seconded for service with Southern Nigeria Constabulary.

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Major J. Tyrwhitt-Walker, retired pay, late Dorset Regt., to be Capt. (March 6); Lieut. C. H. D. St. Clair to be Capt. (March 7).

5th Batn. Connaught Rangers.—E. T. E. Di C. de B. Wickham to be 2nd Lieut. (March 3); E. D. S. Robertson to be 2nd Lieut. (March 6).

3rd Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—C. P. James, to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 28).

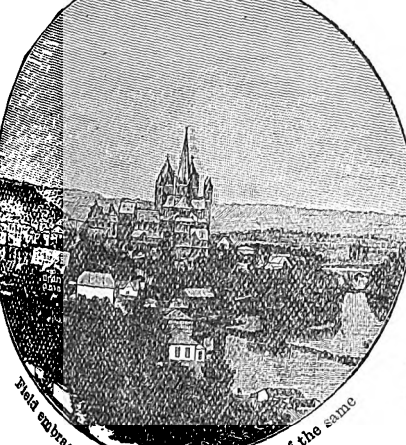
3rd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—H. C. Thompson to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—A. D. Lang, late Capt. 1st V.B. Hampshire Regt., to be Capt.; C. J. Cameron, late Lieut. 3rd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Capt.; A. C. L. McEnery, to be 2nd Lieut.

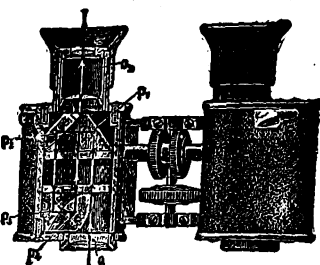
5th Batt. Rifle Brigade.—Surname of Gentleman transferred as Capt. from 1st V.B. Northampton Regt., in

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Gazette of Feb. 20, is Ratliffe, and not as therein stated. C. E. Pym to be 2nd Lieut.

6th Batt. Rifle Brigade.—G. S. H. Herbert-Stepney to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 24).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Royal East Kent.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. S. Hardy is re-appointed Major; Capt. and Hon. Major F. A. MacKinnon is re-appointed Capt.; Lieut. F. G., Earl of Guilford, to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. H. Ingram to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. B. S. Ingram to be Lieut.; H. J. P. Sidney, Lord Teynham, to be 2nd Lieut. To be 2nd Lieuts.:—F. E. Speed, G. B. H. Wheler.

Middlesex.—Major F. A. Heygate-Lambert is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; G. L. T. L. Lampson to be 2nd Lieut.

Loyal Suffolk Hussars.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. F. H. G. Cruickshank to be Lieut.-Col., and to command, under para. 32, Yeomanry Regulations, 1898.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Artillery.

1st Cornwall (Western Div. R.G.A.).—A. C. H. B. Wight-Boycott to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Durham (Western Div. R.G.A.).—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—A. Smart, R. C. Annand.

1st Edinburgh (City).—J. Inches to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Fifehire.—W. Shepherd, late 1st Forfar R.V.C. and 1st Fife Volunteer Light Horse, to be Capt.

2nd Kent.—W. Bridges to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Lancashire.—F. N. J. Darbyshire, late Lieut. 4th V.B., Liverpool Regt., to be Capt.

4th Lancashire.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—F. W. Rathbone, J. A. Wolf, A. B. Cleaver.

5th Lancashire.—Surg.-Lieut. T. W. Butcher, M.B., to be Surg.-Capt.

6th Lancashire.—J. D. Bulcock to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Middlesex.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—R. Cameron, H. Woolner, A. F. Bowker.

2nd Sussex.—C. F. Adam to be 2nd Lieut.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire (Western Div. R.G.A.).—E. F. C. Rahtkens to be 2nd Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

2nd Gloucester.—Lieut. E. J. L. Gardiner to be Capt.

1st Hampshire.—Lieut. H. Fulton is borne as Supy. whilst serving in South Africa; 2nd Lieut. H. J. Martin to be Lieut.

1st Lancashire.—H. W. Wilson to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Lancashire.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—J. H. Fox, G. A. Oppenheim, T. C. Broom.

1st London.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—J. Reid, B. P. Everett, C. Ford, R. S. Bale. Rev. J. Cullin, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne.—H. W. Taylor to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

1st West Riding of Yorkshire.—J. Bassett to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire.—W. S. Dawson, formerly Lieut., to be Capt.

Submarine Miners.

Tees Div.—2nd Lieut. T. C. Davidson is granted hon. commission; 2nd Lieut. to be Lieuts.:—G. Hedley, R. Stephenson.

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade Royal Scots.—Major J. Gibb to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. L. W. Dickson to be Major.

Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. T. R. Wilson, W. K. Anderson, jun. 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. B. Jamieson, W. Frazer.

3rd V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Lieut. J. G. Parker to be Capt. 4th V.B.—J. W. Pace to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—J. J. Pybourn to be 2nd Lieut. 3rd V.B.—J. S. Manford is re-appointed Capt. To be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.):—H. O. Roberts, J. W. Leech.

1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers.—B. D. Byfield to be Second Lieut. (Supy.). 3rd V.B.—H. F. Sleep to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. J. U. Alder to be Capt. 2nd V.B.—To be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.):—J. H. Temple, G. Barnsley. 1st Cadet Batn.—H. T. Hancock to be Hon. 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Lincoln Regt.—J. F. Porter to be 2nd Lieut. 2nd V.B.—Lieut. T. W. Iggulden resigns his commission. To be 2nd Lieuts.:—H. V. Iggulden, V. G. Stapleton, C. Atter, E. C. Richardson.

3rd (Cambridgeshire) V.B. Suffolk Regt.—L. H. Ludington to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

4th (Cambridge Univ.) V.B.—Lieut. H. Bacon resigns his commission.

3rd V.B. Somerset L.I.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. E. Armstrong resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of Batt. on retirement; C. de M. Leathes to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

Cadet Corps (Bath College) attached to 1st V.B.—F. N. Gambridge to be Hon. Lieut.

3rd V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—S. C. Fitch to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. East Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. A. Easton to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. R. W. Aske to be Lieut.; A. K. Wilkinson to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

1st V.B. Leicester Regt.—T. Blunt to be 2nd Lieut. To be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.): T. C. P. Beasley, J. Atter, J. Harrison.

1st V.B. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Surg.-Lieut. T. Hamilton, M.B., resigns his Commission; J. R. Turner to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Cheshire Regt.—To be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.):—M. T. Cramer-Roberts, J. A. Pemberton. 5th V.B.—Lieut. H. S. Greg to be Capt.

3rd V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. to be Lieuts.:—W. R. H. Hunter, W. E. Darbishire.

4th V.B. South Wales Borderers.—H. J. Willcox to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (Border).—J. B. Hamilton to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Lanark.—C. H. Barnett is granted hon. rank of Major.

3rd Lanark.—W. S. Bertram to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

2nd V.B. Worcester Regt.—F. H. Hobbs to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. East Lancashire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—P. S. Parker, J. C. Pollard, F. E. Button; W. Turnbull to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. G. Garrett to be Lieut.

Cadet Corps (Lancing College) attached to 2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—J. L. Watson, Gent., to be Hon. Capt.

1st Cinque Ports.—J. Jefferson to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

2nd V.B. Hampshire Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.: H. M. Evans, K. C. Hankinson, O. T. Stephenson, to be Surg.-Lieut. 3rd V.B.—To be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.):—E. H. Pollock, A. E. Dixon.

1st V.B. Dorset Regt.—L. H. T. Chave to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Welsh Regt.—S. W. Jenkins to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Royal Highlanders.—Capt. D. Lamb is granted hon. rank of Major. 3rd V.B.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—J. McL. Tosh, G. S. Rae, J. Wylie, D. A. Wylie. 4th V.B.—

Acting Chaplain, Rev. J. T. F. Farquhar resigns his appointment. 6th V.B.—Lieut. J. G. Johnstone resigns his commission; 2nd Lieut. A. M. Lornie to be Lieut.

2nd V.B. Oxford L.I.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—A. D. Godley, A. H. W. George.

1st V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—W. B. Campbell to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal West Kent Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—L. Phillips, A. E. Phillips. 3rd V.B.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—H. C. L. Bremner, A. J. Dodd, A. Harston, E. N. Mason, J. G. Geddes, W. D. Geddes.

1st V.B. Shropshire L.I.—J. P. Kitson, to be 2nd Lieut.

17th Middlesex.—Capt. J. G. Stevens is seconded whilst holding appointment of Inst. of Musketry.

4th Middlesex.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—W. G. Adams, W. T. W. Idris.

5th Middlesex.—C. L. Bushell to be 2nd Lieut.

21st Middlesex.—To be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.):—F. S. Hammond, F. C. Hanbury, S. Read.

1st London.—Lieut. Hon. R. E. C. Guinness is seconded for service in South Africa.

2nd London.—Lieut. C. C. Esson to be Capt.; W. F. Mildren to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd London.—H. M. Ryland to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Manchester Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. Ramsay is superseded for absence without leave. 3rd V.B.—T. J. Barlow to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. North Stafford Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—L. V. Solon, J. Cadman, R. L. Johnson.

1st V.B. Durham L.I.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. L. Johnson, H. R. Dixon. 2nd V.B.—D. Dewar, to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

1st V.B. Highland L.I.—Capt. W. Drew, jun., resigns his Commission; W. L. Harrick, to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Sutherland. Lieut. J. Milligan to be Capt.

4th V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—J. Dawson, to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Cameron Highlanders.—T. Gibson, to be 2nd Lieut.

7th Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.—Capt. J. Stewart is granted hon. rank of Major; C. H. H. Moreton, to be 2nd Lieut.

16th Middlesex.—P. W. McDougall to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

26th Middlesex.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—R. C. Grant, C. H. Walton.

2nd Tower Hamlets.—S. Stallard to be 2nd Lieut.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Manchester Companies.—F. D. Woolley to be Surg.-Lieut.

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date March 14.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, March 16.

9th Lancers.—Lieut.-Col. B. Gough, on completion of his period of service in command of Regt., is placed on retired pay. Major Malcolm O. Little to be Lieut.-Col., vice B. Gough (March 15).

16th Lancers.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. Neave, vice A. E. Viscount Newcastle, V.C., promoted (Oct. 17, 1899); R. N. Fowler, vice R. W. D. Bellew, promoted (Oct. 28, 1899); G. Hutton-Riddell, vice C. J. Eccles, promoted (Nov. 8, 1899); N. C. Upton vice A. E. Hesketh, killed in action (Feb. 17).

21st Lancers.—Capt. James G. Fair to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Finn, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay (March 2).

Imperial Yeomanry.—Lieut.-Col. A. G. Holland, from half-pay, to be second in command of a Batn. of Imperial Yeomanry (Feb. 21); W. B. DuPre, gent., late Lieut. King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Lieut., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army (Feb. 21); Capt. Hon. Lewis A. Milles, 3rd Batn. Yorkshire L.I., to be Lieut. To be Lieuts., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army; Lieut. John E. Hext, 5th V.B. Devon Regt.; P. Cazenove, late Lieut. 3rd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regt.; J. H. Paterson; J. C. Fauvel; Capt. H. T. Promfret, 1st Cinque Ports V.B.C., to be Qrmmr., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army.

Lord Strathcona's Corps.—To be Lieuts., with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army:—H. B. D. Ketchen, late 2nd Lieut. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; M. H. White-Fraser, late Inspr. Canadian N.W. Mounted Police; F. Harper, Inspr. Canadian N.W. Mounted Police; G. H. Kirkpatrick, G. E. Laidlaw, and H. S. Tobin, Graduates R.M. College, Kingston, Canada; 2nd Lieut. I. R. Snider, Canadian Militia, to be Transport Officer, with temporary rank of Lieut. in Army.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.—Officers to be 2nd Li-uts.:—Lieuts. W. F. P. Groves, from Donegal Artillery; C. F. Hawkins, from Durham Artillery; J. A. Henderson from Donegal Artillery; E. J. Jervis-Smith, Kent Artillery; H. J. P. King, from Northumberland Artillery; G. Masters, from Glamorgan Artillery; D. J. C. E. Sherlock, from Dublin City Artillery; E. S. Hay, from Fife Artillery; H. E. C. Ditmas, from Durham Artillery; G. V. T. Layton, and C. E. S. Bower, from Suffolk Artillery; A. G. Eden, from Lancashire Artillery. 2nd Lieuts. L. W. N. Thompson, from Dublin City Artillery; J. C. Dunbar, from Clare Artillery; A. A. S. Younger, from West of Scotland Artillery; Hon. D. A. Forbes, from Wicklow Artillery; V. M. Ferguson, from West of Scotland Artillery; R. L. D. Whitfield, from Royal Guernsey Artillery; C. W. Spinks, from Antrim Artillery.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Officers to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Capt. G. S. Burt n, from Wicklow Artillery; Lieut. M. D. Wall, from Royal Guernsey Artillery; R. G. Angus, from Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Artillery; A. M. Matthews, from Fife Artillery; F. E. Koebel, from Sussex Artillery; J. Morrison, from Lancashire Artillery; R. S. Lucy, from Devon Artillery; N. D'A. FitzGerald, from Limerick City Artillery; 2nd Lieuts. C. A. Johnstone-Smith, from Duke of Connaught's Own Sligo Artillery; J. Martin from Mid-Ulster Artillery; G. H. Redfern, from Antrim Artillery; H. R. Adams, from Kent Artillery; R. H. A. Ellis, from Norfolk Artillery; J. A. Gardner, from Londonderry Artillery; E. S. Armstrong, from South-East of Scotland Artillery; C. H. Scott, from Royal Jersey Artillery; G. E. Edmondson, from Yorkshire Artillery; F. W. F. Jackson, from Cork Artillery; C. R. S. Bromley, from Cornwall and Devon Miners Artillery; F. Carey, from Royal Guernsey Artillery; W. M. Hunt, from Limerick City Artillery.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Officers of Electrical Engineers R.E. (Volunteers), granted temporary rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Section in South Africa:—Capts. A. Bain and H. M. Leaf.

Officers of Electrical Engineers R.E. (Volunteers) granted temporary rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Section in South Africa:—Lieuts. J. J. F. O'Shaughnessy and A. H. Pott.

2nd Lieut. J. H. Stubbs, Electrical Engineers R.E. (Volunteers), is granted temporary rank of 2nd Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Section in South Africa.

Grenadier Guards.—Capt. M. Earle to be Regtl.-Adjt., vice Capt. F. R., Viscount Kilcoursie, who resigns that appointment.

Coldstream Guards.—2nd Lieut. W. M. Beckwith to be Lieut., vice H. W. Studd, promoted (Feb. 20).

Scots Guards.—Capt. F. J. Heyworth to be Major, vice Hon. N. de C. Dalrymple Hamilton, promoted; Supy. Capt. F. H. de Kierzkowski-Stewart to be Capt., vice F. J. Heyworth (March 7).

Regimental District.—Brevet Col. H. W. Trench, from Lieut.-Col. half-pay, to be Col. to command 100th Regt. District (Leinster Regt.), vice Col. G. W. N. Rogers, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (March 1).

LINE BATTALIONS.

East Kent Regt.—The appointment to a 2nd Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. N. E. T. Bosanquet, from 7th Batt. Rifle Brigade, which was notified in *Gazette* of March 6, is cancelled.

HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

Genuine Brandy.

Bottled in Cognac.

MENT OF ARTILLERY.
Field Artillery.—
P. P. Groves, from
from Durham Artillery; E. J. Jerv
ing, from Northumberland
Hammergun Artillery; E. J.
H. E. C. Dumas, from
T. Layton, from
k Artillery; A. G.
ry, 2nd Lieut., from
City Artillery; J. C.
A. S. Younger, from
D. A. Forbes, from
on, from West
de, from Royal
from Artillery
—Officers to be
cklow Artillery; J.
Artillery; R. G. J.
in Edinburgh; J.
Artillery; F. I.
Morrison, from
Devon Artillery;
City Artillery; N.
Duke of Connaught
From Middlesex
in Artillery; E. J.
I. A. Dillon, from
London; J. J.
East of Scotland
y Artillery; G. L.
F. W. F. Aker
umley, from Corn
Carey, from Royal
nt, from Lincol
NINEERS.
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Africa.—Capt.
neers R.R. (1st
Lieut. in Army
South Africa.
H. Pitt.
Electrical Engineer
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Lieutenant. See
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L. H. W. (2nd
commanding
Col. G. W. J.
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Northumberland Fusiliers.—Capt. to be Majors:—
Cyril H. L. James, vice Hon. C. Lambton, D.S.O., promoted; E. S. Heard, vice T. G. L. H. Armstrong, Lieut. to be Capt.;—S. M. Binny, vice C. H. L. James; E. M. Moulton-Barrett, vice S. M. Binny, seconded for service in Army Pay Dept.; C. M. A. Wood, Adj. to complete establishment; H. T. Crispin, in succession to Major E. S. Heard, who holds an extra-regimental appointment (Feb. 17); S. S. Flower, on augmentation. Capt. C. S. M. Trench, from 4th Batn. Leinster Regt. to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.
Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—O. E. Etches, vice L. E. Morrice, promoted (Feb. 3); G. N. B. Forster and W. C. Christie, on augmentation.
Royal Fusiliers.—Capt. C. F. Heyworth-Savage to be Major, on augmentation. To be 2nd Lieuts. on augmentation:—D. H. Evans, from 6th Batn.; G. D'A. Elliott-Cooper, from 7th Batn.
Norfolk Regt.—Promotion to rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. A. L. Hadow is antedated to September 29, 1899, vice N. D. Horsford, transferred to Indian Staff Corps.
Lincoln Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. G. Spring to be Lieut., vice A. H. Johnson, seconded for service with Chinese Regt. (Jan. 3).
Devon Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. W. F. Twiss, vice M. H. Grant, promoted; E. S. C. Willis, vice G. N. T. Smyth-Osbourne, a prisoner of war (Feb. 24).
Suffolk Regt.—Lieut. C. C. E. Murphy to be Capt., vice W. G. Thomson, missing; 2nd Lieut. J. K. Knowles to be Lieut., vice W. H. Bowden, promoted (Feb. 24).
East Yorkshire Regt.—Promotion to rank of Capt. of Lieut. C. S. Wood is antedated to Dec. 12, 1899, vice L. H. Orde seconded; Lieut. W. E. Baily, from East Lancashire Regt., to be Capt., vice S. G. Poole, seconded.
Bedford Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—G. P. Appleby, vice R. W. Walby, died of wounds received in action; G. E. F. Fitzgerald, vice G. P. Appleby, seconded for special service in South Africa (Feb. 23).
Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt. C. M. Brunker to be Major, on augmentation. The appointment to a 2nd Lieutenant of 2nd Lieut. G. D'A. Elliott-Cooper, from 7th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, which was notified in *Gazette* of March 6, is cancelled.
Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—H. M. Trenchard, vice A. L. Lewes, seconded for service under Foreign Office; W. L. D. Baillie, vice Brevet Major B. Lewis, killed in action (Feb. 28).
South Wales Borderers.—Lieut. F. W. Gray to be Capt., vice V. Ferguson, seconded (Nov. 30, 1899).
Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Capt. J. Somerville is seconded for service as Paymr. of Deolali Depot (March 16).

Worcester Regt.—Sergt.-Major A. Whitty to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.
East Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. L. Murray to be Lieut., vice C. H. Hinton, killed in action (Feb. 24).
Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Capt. R. Stewart to be Major, vice G. A. Ashby, promoted (March 1). 2nd Lieut. R. N. Macpherson to be Lieut., vice J. H. T. Cornish-Bowden, promoted (Feb. 19).
South Stafford Regt.—Promotions to rank of Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated as follows:—A. H. C. James to Sept. 15, 1899, vice G. F. E. Wardell, transferred to Indian Staff Corps; J. L. Curtis to Oct. 9, 1899, vice L. C. Kettle, promoted.
South Lancashire Regt.—Major R. H. Hall to be Lieut.-Col., vice W. McCarthy-O'Leary, killed in action (Feb. 28); Capt. W. V. Hume, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.
Royal Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. D. C. E. ff. Comyn, from East Surrey Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. G. Tait, killed in action.
Essex Regt.—Major C. Wood to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. T. E. Stephenson, retained as supernumerary, under provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant, May 30, 1899 (March 13).
Royal West Kent Regt.—Promotions to the rank of Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated as follows:—L. H. Hickson, to Oct. 7, 1899, vice V. E. Muspratt, transferred to Indian Staff Corps; W. H. Annesley to Oct. 22, 1899, vice R. J. T. Hildyard, seconded. Certificates which appeared in *Gazette* of March 2 should have been inserted under Royal West Kent Regt., and not under King's Royal Rifle Corps:—Capt. G. Morphew, 2nd V.B., is granted temporary rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Co. in South Africa (March 3). Officers granted temporary rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Co. in South Africa (March 3):—Capt. C. N. Watney, 1st V.B.; Lieut. W. G. Morris, 2nd V.B.
Manchester Regt.—Sergt.-Major D. Walkley to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.
Durham L.I.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenant of 2nd Lieut. D. H. Evans, from 6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, which was notified in *Gazette* of March 6, is cancelled.
Highland L.I.—Lieut. H. G. N. de Berry to be Capt., in succession to Major A. G. Balfour, who holds a Staff appointment (Feb. 3).
Seaforth Highlanders.—Lieut. A. C. B. Alexander to be Capt. in succession to Major K. R. Mackenzie, missing (Feb. 24).
Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. C. S. Dixon to be Lieut., vice A. F. T. Hughes, seconded for service in A.S.C. (Feb. 24).

West India Regt.—Lieut. A. T. Morgan to be Capt., vice H. A. Hill, promoted (March 3).
Army Service Corps.—Corpl. F. B. Delavoye, from Imperial Yeomanry, to be 2nd Lieut., to complete establishment.
Royal Army Medical Corps.—Sergt.-Majors to be Qmrs., with the hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation, E. Houghton, R. Scott, A. Wilson, H. W. Glover. Surg.-Major E. J. Lawless, 4th V.B. East Surrey Regt., is granted temporary rank of Major whilst serving in South Africa; Surg.-Lieut. John K. Tomory, 1st Sutherland V.R.C., is granted temporary rank of Lieut. whilst serving in South Africa.
STAFF.
Lieut.-Col. G. F. de B. Davidson from a Recruiting Staff Officer (Class 1), to be Chief Recruiting Staff Officer, and to have substantive rank of Col. in the Army, vice Col. H. Moore, retired.
Officers to be extra A.D.C.'s to Field-Marshal Right Hon. F.S., Lord Roberts, K.P., G.C.B., &c., Commanding-in-Chief in South Africa:—Lieut. H. W. E., Earl of Kerry, Grenadier Guards; Lieut.-Col. J. J. Byron, Royal Australian Artillery; Capt. and Brevet Major S. J. A. Denison, Royal Canadian Regt.; Capt. J. H. H. Watermeyer, Cape Town Highlanders (Jan. 25).
Surname of Officer appointed temporarily a Brig. Major for R.A. in *Gazette* of March 2, is Lieut.-Col. E. O. O'Sullivan, and not as therein stated.
Temporary appointment:—Major H. C. S. Goldfrap, Reserve of Officers, to be a D.A.A.G. (March 1).
Indian Staff Corps.—Col. M. J. King-Harman is transferred to Unemployed Supernumerary List (March 1).
Army Pay Dept.—Lieut.-Col. W. Montgomery, Staff Paymr., retires on retired pay.
MEMORANDUM.
Col. M. W. Wilson, C.B., from half-pay, to be Major-Gen., vice Sir C. F. Clery, K.C.B., placed on Supernumerary List, whilst retained under provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant May 30, 1899 (Feb. 13).
RESERVE OF OFFICERS.
Capt. Hon. L. A. Miles, 3rd Batn. Yorkshire L.I., late Capt. 16th Lancers, to be Capt.
To be Lieuts.:—G. J. Metcalf, late Lieut. 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. W. T. Odam, 3rd Kent V.A.; and R. T. Osborne, 3rd Kent V.A.
[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date March 17.]
WAR OFFICE, March 16.
Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the voluntary offer made by the undermentioned embodied Militia Batn. to serve out of the United Kingdom, viz.:—3rd Batn. Buffs (East Kent Regt.).

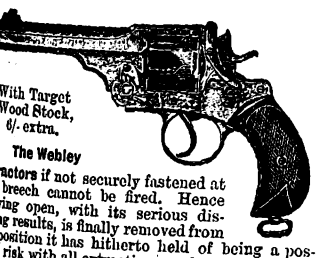
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A RIFLE BALL AND SHOT GUN
FOR FEATHER, FUR, AND BIG GAME
SHOOTING.

SHOOTS BALL UP TO 100 YARDS
with the accuracy of an Express Rifle, and shot with the pattern and penetration of a Shot Gun.
REFLECTS WITH ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
The "EUOPLIA" being rifled throughout the barrels, has very little recoil.
THE BEST GUN FOR INDIA & COLONIES
Made in 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 Bores.
Weight of a 12-bore about 7lb.

TESTIMONIAL.
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"I consider that your 'EUOPLIA' Gun is just the thing for this country, where at this season of the year all the shooting is snap-shooting, and is quite capable of accounting for anything from a guinea fowl to a lion. I have tried it on a giraffe, and it was quite satisfactory."
Price £20 and £25.
Hammerless, £35; Ejector, £40.

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RED WHITE & BLUE

Coffee.

DELICIOUS FOR BREAKFAST & AFTER DINNER.

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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, March 7.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Orders in Council of June 26, 1867, and Feb. 22, 1870, Staff Commander William John Bullmore has been placed on Retired List, with permission to assume rank of Commander (Feb. 23).

ADMIRALTY, March 8.

Acting Sub-Lieuts. confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut. in H.M.'s Fleet:—Harry Lumsden Boyle (June 15, 1898) Edward Astley Rushton, Hugh Seymour, Llewellyn Evan Hugh Llewellyn, Cyril St. Clair Cameron, Kenneth Gilbert Balmain Dewar, William Henry Philpot Bourne (Feb. 15, 1899), Gerald Aylmer Wells (March 15, 1899), Harold Needham Key, Edmund Laurence Braithwaite Lookyer, Thomas Bodley Scott, Henry George Homer Adams (April 15, 1899), Hugh William Innes Lillingston, David Charles Herbert Dalrymple (May 15, 1899).

ADMIRALTY, March 9.

Royal Naval Reserve.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed officers:—G. Clay, J. M. Smith, to be Engrs.; W. T. Tucker, J. G. McKay, G. A. Vine, to be Asst.-Engrs. (Feb. 17).

ADMIRALTY, March 12.

Lieut. F. C. A. Ogilvy has been promoted to rank of Commander in H.M.'s Fleet, in recognition of his distinguished services as Senior Lieut. in Naval Brigade serving under Gen. Sir Redvers Buller in South Africa (March 9).

Royal Naval Reserve.—S. Gordon to be Asst.-Engr. (March 7). The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed officers:—W. Stevenson, S. Scott to be Hon. Payms.; A. E. Davies, J. Hunter, W. H. Walton to be Hon. Asst.-Payms. Hon. Asst.-Paymr. G. R. Col-

bourne has been promoted to rank of Hon. Paymr. (Jan. 27).

ADMIRALTY, March 12.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Major-Gen. John Ignatius Morris is appointed D.A.G., Royal Marine Forces (March 1).

ADMIRALTY, March 13.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. H. A. Cottrell to be Lieut.; W. H. Atkins to be Engr. (March 10).

ADMIRALTY, March 14.

Probationary Lieuts. confirmed as Lieuts. on Supplementary List of H.M. Fleet, with seniority of Oct. 1, 1898:—G. E. Newell, F. Thorndick.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, March 10.

Commanders.—C. W. S. Leggett to Severn (to April 12). A Henderson to Colossus, for coastguard at Liverpool (Feb. 17).

Lieutenants.—R. G. Corbett to Tamar, for destroyers in reserve, in command (March 27), and lent to Janus, in command, for voyage out (undated). W. Bowden-Smith to Victory, for Chamois, in command (March 15).

Acting Lieutenants R.N.R.—M. J. Rhodes to Venus, E. Kemp to Barham, C. E. A. Newby to Pactolus, M. O'Connor to Arethusa, each for 12 months' training (March 12).

Sub-Lieutenant.—A. T. Blackwood to Barfleur for Fame, lent to Goliath for Janus, for duty on voyage (March 27).

Acting Sub-Lieutenants R.N.R.—J. Park to Basilisk (March 22). B. O. Jones to Alexandra (March 12).

ADMIRALTY, March 13.

Lieutenants.—E. V. C. Dugmore to Pembroke, for Pioneer (N.) (March 6). H. A. P. Glossop to Cossack (as 1st) (March 29). G. H. S. Potter to Diadem; L. C. O. Mansergh to Howe (March 15). C. J. Collins to Charybdis (as 1st); P. C. Pearson to Charybdis (N.); Hon. R. C. N. Gathorne-Hardy, S. F. Rowe, G. H. Bevan, to Charybdis, addl., on commissioning (undated).

Sub-Lieutenant.—H. T. Hammond to Victorious, recommissioning at Malta; G. W. Barry to Revenge (undated).

ADMIRALTY, March 14.

Captains.—G. F. King Hall, to Renown, addl. as Chief of Staff (March 13). Hon. H. Tyrwhitt, to Renown, as Flag Captain (March 19).

Midshipmen.—D. Errington, R. H. Downes, to Magnificent (March 15). C. A. Carey, J. H. Knight to Jupiter (March 15). H. Walsh, C. W. E. Whish, F. A. Beasley to Diadem (March 15). J. K. B. Birch, G. Rashford to Prince George (March 15). A. G. H. Bond, F. H. Brabant to Mars (March 15).

Fleet Engineer.—R. B. Priston to Goliath (March 27).

Chief Engineer.—F. Kingsworth, to Vivid for Harrier (undated); W. Duffell, to Goliath for tender Janus, for passage to China Station, in lieu of chief engineer (March 27), and after to Tamar for Janus (undated); M. Sennett, to Vivid for Phoebe, in lieu of chief engineer (March 12). C. F. B. Pendleton to Vivid, for Otter, in lieu of chief engineer (March 12). G. W. Baldwin to Duke of Wellington, for Surly, in lieu of chief engineer (undated). J. H. Jenkin to Vivid, for Falcon, in lieu of chief engineer (undated). J. A. Cook to Vivid, for Hussar, in lieu of chief engineer (March 13). H. G. Summerford, H. J. Loveridge to Goliath (March 27).

ADMIRALTY, March 15.

Captain.—E. E. Bradford, to President, for transport service in Thames District (March 16).

Lieutenant.—H. T. G. Stack to Vivid for Apollo (N.) (Feb. 27).

Midshipmen.—A. E. F. Bedford, F. L. Tottenham, F. R. Willis, E. Culme-Seymour, K. MacLeod, L. E. H. Royle, C. D. Longstaff, C. G. Ramsey, R. St. John, A. N. Lubbock, to Charybdis on commission (undated).

Sub-Lieutenant R.N.R.—C. P. Wilson to Vernon for a course of torpedo instruction as Acting Lieutenant (March 24).

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By Order,

STEPH. SANDERSON,

Clerk of the Standing Joint Committee.

The Moot Hall,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
March 6, 1900.

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3rd "	Lieut.-Col. George, Lord Binning	Hyde Park
4th "	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)
5th "	Lieut.-Col. H. M. Owen	Dublin
6th "	Lieut.-Col. J. E. Dewar	York (for Aldershot)
7th "	Lieut.-Col. U. G. C. de Burgh	Curragh
8th "	Col. G. D. F. Sullivan	Rawul Pindi
9th "	Lieut.-Col. St. John C. Gore	S. Africa (White)
10th "	Col. T. C. Porter	South Africa (Gen. French)
11th "	Lieut.-Col. W. H. M. Lowe	South Africa
12th "	Lt.-Col. J. F. Burn-Murdoch	S. Africa (Buller)
13th "	Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. Alexander	S. Africa (French)
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15th "	Lieut.-Col. W. A. Ramsay	Bangalore
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19th "	Lieut.-Col. P. F. Clowes	South Africa
20th "	Lieut.-Col. M. O. Little	S. Africa (Lord Methuen)
21st "	Lieut.-Col. R. B. W. Fisher	S. Africa (French)
22nd "	Lieut.-Col. E. R. Courtenay	Cairo
23rd "	Lt.-Col. D. S. W., Earl of Airli	S. Africa (Methuen)
24th "	Lieut.-Col. H. J. Blagrove	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
25th "	Lt.-Col. G. H. C. Hamilton	S. Africa (Methuen)
26th "	Lieut.-Col.	Meerut
27th "	Lieut.-Col. H. L. Aylmer	S. Africa (Lord Roberts)
28th "	Lieut.-Col. J. R. P. Gordon	South Africa
29th "	Lieut.-Col. B. D. Moller	S. Africa (Sir G. White)
30th "	Lieut.-Col. C. Wolseley-Jenkins	S. Africa (White)
31st "	Lieut.-Col. H. G. P. Beauchamp	Mhow
32nd "	Lt.-Col. W. G. Crole Wyndham, C.B.	for Aldershot

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No. of Coy.	No. of Coy.	
I. 1st. Col. R. G. W. Chalmers, M.P.	XI. 1st. Col. R. H. Wilson.	
2. Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry.*	42. Hertford.*	
3. Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry.*	43. Suffolk.*	
4. Glamorgan Detachment.*	44. Suffolk.*	
5. Gloucestershire Yeomanry.*	45. Hampshire Carabineers†	
6. 1st. Col. M. A. Burke.	XII. 1st. Col. W. K. Mitford.	
7. Lancashire Hussars.†	33. Royal East Kent.*	
8. Cheshire Yeomanry.†	34. Middlesex.*	
9. Cheshire Yeomanry.†	35. Middlesex.*	
10. Warwick Yeomanry.†	36. West Kent.*	
11. 1st. Col. G. J. Young.	XIII. 1st. Col. B. E. Spragge, D.S.O.	
12. Yorkshire Hussars.†	45. Irish (Dublin) Co.	
13. Yorkshire Hussars.†	46. Irish (Belfast) Co.	
14. North Notts.†	47. Irish (Belfast) Co.*	
15. Notts (Sherwood Rangers).†	48. Lord Donoughmore's Corps (Duke of Cambridge's Own).*	
16. 1st. Col. F. G. Blair.	XIV. 1st. Col. A. M. Brookfield, M.P.	
17. Leicester Yeomanry.*	55. Northumberland.*	
18. Derby Yeomanry.†	56. Northumberland.*	
19. Stafford Yeomanry.†	57. Royal East Kent.*	
20. Bedford Detachment (Compton's Horse).†	58. Sussex.	
21. 1st. Col. F. C. Meyrick.	59. Middlesex.	
22. Northumberland.†	XV. 1st. Col. T. Sand.	
23. Northumberland.†	56. Bucks.*	
24. Shropshire.†	57. Bucks.	
25. Worcestershire.†	58. Berks.	
26. 1st. Col. C. B. Burn.	59. Oxford.*	
27. Ayrshire Yeomanry.*	XVI. 1st. Col. H. M. Ridley.	
28. Lanark Yeomanry.*	63. Wilts.*	
29. Lothian and Berwickshire.*	64. Hants.	
30. 1st. Col. F. H. Blair.	65. Leicester.	
31. 1st. Col. C. W. H. Helyar.	66. Yorks.*	
32. 1st. Col. F. A. Crawley.	XVII. 1st. Col. St. Leger Moore.	
33. Duke of Lancaster's Own.*	60. North Irish, Belfast.	
34. Mr. Paget's Corps.	61. South Irish, Dublin.	
35. Mr. Paget's Corps.	62. South Irish, Dublin.	
36. Westmoreland and Cumberland.*	XVIII. 1st. Col.	
37. 1st. Col. H. R. Howard.	67. Sharpshooters.	
38. Denbigh.	68. Manchester.	
39. Pembroke.	69. Paget's Corps.	
40. Montgomery.	70. Paget's Corps.	
41. Montgomery.	71. Paget's Corps.	
42. 1st. Col. Lord Chesham.	72. Colvin.	
43. Buckingham.†	XIX. 1st. Col.	
44. Berkshire.†	73. Roughriders.	
45. Oxford.†		

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B. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
C. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
D. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
E. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
F. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
G. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
H. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
I. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
J. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
K. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
L. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
M. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
N. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
O. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
P. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
Q. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
R. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
S. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
T. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
U. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
V. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
W. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
X. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
Y. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
Z. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
AA. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	
BB. 1st. Col. A. D. Neeld	S. Africa (Gen. French)	

Royal Field Artillery (Headquarters, Woolwich).

1st Batt.	for Ahmednuggur	65th Batt.	South Africa
2nd "	South Africa	66th "	" S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
3rd "	Campbellpore	67th "	" S. Africa (Sir G. White)
4th "	" S. Africa (Gen. French)	68th "	" S. Africa (Sir G. White)
5th "	South Africa	69th "	" S. Africa (Sir G. White)
6th "	Cawnpore	70th "	" Bareilly
7th "	" S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)	71st "	" Mooltan
8th "	South Africa	72nd "	" Bellary
9th "	South Africa	73rd "	" S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
10th "	Aldershot	74th "	" S. Africa (Gen. Gatacre)
11th "	Meeran Meer	75th "	" S. Africa (Methuen)
12th "	Jullundur	76th "	" South Africa
13th "	" S. Africa (Sir G. White)	77th "	" S. Africa (Gen. Gatacre)
14th "	" S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)	78th "	" South Africa (Buller)
15th "	Meerut	79th "	" South Africa
16th "	Kirkee	80th "	" Nowgong
17th "	South Africa	81st "	" South Africa
18th "	" S. Africa (Methuen)	82nd "	" South Africa
19th "	" S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)	83rd "	" S. Africa (Buller)
20th "	" S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)	84th "	" S. Africa (Gen. Tucker)
21st "	" S. Africa (Sir G. White)	85th "	" S. Africa (Gen. Tucker)
22nd "	Mhow	86th "	" South Africa
23rd "	Trimulgherry	87th "	" South Africa
24th "	Peshawur	88th "	" South Africa
25th "	Bangalore	89th "	" South Africa
26th "	Aldershot	90th "	" Aldershot
27th "	Neemuch	91st "	" Aldershot
28th "	" S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)	92nd "	" Aldershot
29th "	Kirkee	93rd "	" Aldershot
30th "	Fyzabad	94th "	" Calcut
31st "	St. Thomas Mount	95th "	" Clonmel
32nd "	Jhansi	96th "	" Leeds
33rd "	Hyderabad	97th "	" Birmingham
34th "	Almedabad	98th "	" Ipswich
35th "	Kurrachee	99th "	" Ipswich
36th "	Nusseerabad	100th "	" Longford
37th "	South Africa	101st "	" Athlone
38th "	South Africa	102nd "	" Hilsea
39th "	South Africa	103rd "	" Hilsea
40th "	Bangalore	104th "	" Hilsea
41st "	Lucknow	105th "	" Shorncliffe
42nd "	" S. Africa (Sir G. White)	106th "	" Shorncliffe
43rd "	South Africa	107th "	" Shorncliffe
44th "	South Africa	108th "	" Woolwich
45th "	for Burrackpore	109th "	" Woolwich
46th "	Dinapore	110th "	" Woolwich
47th "	Ferozepore	111th "	" Newcastle-on-Tyne
48th "	for St. Thomas Mount	112th "	" Newcastle-on-Tyne
49th "	Belgaum	113th "	" Newcastle-on-Tyne
50th "	Agra	114th "	" Colchester
51st "	Rawul Pindi	115th "	" Colchester
52nd "	Jubbulpore	116th "	" Weodon
53rd "	" S. Africa (Sir G. White)	117th "	" Woolwich
54th "	Meerut	118th "	" Woolwich
55th "	Saugor	119th "	" Coventry
56th "	Egypt	120th "	" Exeter
57th "	Meeran Meer	121st "	" Exeter
58th "	Kamptee	122nd "	" Dorchester
59th "	Calcut	123rd "	" Woolwich
60th "	Allahabad	124th "	" Woolwich
61st "	" S. Africa (Sir C. Warren)	125th "	" Woolwich
62nd "	" S. Africa (Methuen)	126th "	" Fernoy
63rd "	" S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)	127th "	" Limerick
64th "	" S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)		" Waterford

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Mountain Division (Depot, Newport).			
No. 1 Batt.	Rawul Pindi	No. 6 Batt.	Jutogh
" 2 "	Khyra Gali	" 7 "	Quetta
" 3 "	Bara Gali	" 8 "	Darjeeling
" 4 "	S. Africa (Sir C. Warren)	" 9 "	Mandalay
" 5 "	Kalabagh	" 10 "	S. Africa (Sir G. White)
Eastern Division (Headquarters, Dover).			
Depots: No. 1, Dover; No. 2, Great Yarmouth.			
No. 1 Co.	Calcutta	No. 16 Co.	Egypt
" 2 "	St. Helena	" 17 "	Malta
" 3 "	Rangoon	" 18 "	Gibraltar
" 4 "	Kurrachee	" 19 "	Gibraltar
" 5 "	South Africa	" 20 "	Gibraltar
" 6 "	Dover	" 21 "	Sheerness
" 7 " (H.)	Mooltan	" 22 " (H.)	Sheerness
" 8 "	Aden	" 23 "	Shoeburyness
" 9 "	Calcutta	" 24 "	Delbi
" 10 "	South Africa	" 25 "	Hong Kong
" 11 "	Gibraltar	" 26 "	Bombay
" 12 " (S.T.)	Dover	" 27 "	Sheerness
" 13 "	Bombay	" 28 "	Landguard Fort
" 14 "	Golden Hill, I. of Wight	" 29 "	Leith Fort
" 15 "	Dover	" 30 "	Dover
Southern Division (Headquarters, Portsmouth).			
Depots: No. 1, Fort Rowner, Gosport; No. 2, Seaforth Bks., L'pool.			
No. 1 Co.	Malta	No. 22 Co.	Jamaica
" 2 "	South Africa	" 23 "	Quetta
" 3 "	Portsmouth	" 24 " (H.)	Campbellpore
" 4 "	Malta	" 25 "	Hong Kong
" 5 "	Agra	" 26 "	Gibraltar
" 6 "	Roorkee	" 27 "	Malta
" 7 "	Weymouth	" 28 "	Weymouth
" 8 "	Bermuda	" 29 "	Barrackpore
" 9 "	Roorkee	" 30 "	Portsmouth
" 10 "	Gibraltar	" 31 "	Malta
" 11 "	Roorkee	" 32 "	Gibraltar
" 12 "	Singapore	" 33 "	Attock
" 13 "	Malta	" 34 "	Ceylon
" 14 "	South Africa	" 35 "	Singapore
" 15 " (S.T.)	South Africa	" 36 "	South Africa
" 16 " South Africa (Buller)		" 37 "	Ceylon
" 17 "	Malta	" 38 "	Hong Kong
" 18 "	Aden	" 39 "	Golden Hill, I. of Wight
" 19 "	Malta	" 40 "	Cork Harbour
" 20 " (S.T.)	Port Grange	" 41 "	Portsmouth
" 21 "	Portsmouth		

CLARE ARTILLERY (MILITIA)

Depots: No. 1, Citadel, Plymouth; No. 2, Scartorough.

No. 1 Co.	St. Lucia	No. 16 Co.	Aden
" 2 "	South Africa	" 17 "	South Africa
" 3 "	Halifax, N.S.	" 18 "	Bombay
" 4 "	(T.)	" 19 "	Esquimalt
" 5 "	Ferozepore	" 20 "	Halifax, N.S.
" 6 "	Rawul Pindi	" 21 "	Bermuda
" 7 "	South Africa	" 22 "	Rangoon
" 8 "	Jhansi	" 23 "	South Africa
" 9 "	Mauritius	" 24 "	Malta
" 10 "	Trimulgherry	" 25 "	Quetta
" 11 "	South Africa	" 26 "	Mauritius
" 12 "	Fort St. George	" 27 "	Pembroke Dock
" 13 "	Jersey	" 28 "	Londonderry
" 14 "	Pembroke Dock	" 29 "	Plymouth
" 15 "	(S.T.)	" 30 "	Devonport
	South Africa		

LOCAL BATTALIONS OF ROYAL ARTILLERY

HONG KONG—SINGAPORE BATN.: No. 1 Co. Singapore	CEYLON—MAURITIUS BATN.: No. 1 Co. Ceylon
" 2 " Hong Kong	" 2 " Ceylon
" 3 " Hong Kong	" 3 " Mauritius
" 4 " Hong Kong	" 4 " Mauritius
" 5 " Hong Kong	" 5 " Mauritius
SIERRA LEONE COMPANY.	JAMAICA COMPANY.
	ST. LUCIA COMPANY.

ROYAL MALTA ARTILLERY

1st Co. (Fortress), Cork Harbour	48th Co. (Submarine), Chatham
2nd Co. (Fortress), Egypt	49th Co. (Fortress), Chatham
3rd Co. (Fortress), Bermuda	50th Co. (Fortress), Chatham
4th Co. (Submarine), Gosport	51st Co. (Fortress), Chatham
5th Co. (Field), en route S. Africa	A Co. (Depot), Chatham
6th Co. (Fortress), South Africa	B Co. (Depot), Chatham
7th Co. (Fld.), S. Africa (Methuen)	C Co. (Depot), Chatham
8th Co. (Rail.), S. Africa (Methuen)	D Co. (Depot), Chatham
9th Co. (Field), South Africa	E Co. (Depot), Chatham
10th Co. (Railway), South Africa	F Co. (Depot), Chatham
11th Co. (Field), South Africa	G Co. (Depot), Chatham
12th Co. (Fld.), S. Africa (Buller)	H Co. Army Headquarters, India
13th Co. (Survey), Clifton, Bristol	
14th Co. (Survey), Dublin	
15th Co. (Fortress), Gibraltar	
16th Co. (Survey), Bedford	
17th Co. (Fld.), S. Africa (Buller)	
18th Co. (Fortress), Halifax, N.S.	
19th Co. (Survey), Southampton	
20th Co. (Fortress), South Africa	
21st Co. (Submarine), Felixstowe	
22nd Co. (Submarine), I. of Wight	
23rd Co. (Fld.), S. Africa (White)	
24th Co. (Fortress), Malta	
25th Co. (Fortress), Hong Kong	
26th Co. (Field), South Africa	
27th Co. (Submarine), Bermuda	
28th Co. (Submarine), Malta	
29th Co. (Fortress), South Africa	
30th Co. (Submarine), Plymouth	
31st Co. (Fortress), South Africa	
32nd Co. (Fortress), Gibraltar	
33rd Co. (Submarine), Cork Harb.	
34th Co. (Submarine), Gravesend	
35th Co. (Subm.), Pembroke Dock	
36th Co. (Fortress), Bermuda	
37th Co. (Field), S. Africa (Buller)	
38th Co. (Field), South Africa	
39th Co. (Submarine), Sheerness	
40th Co. (Subm.), Halifax, N.S.	
41st Co. (Fort.), Ceylon and Singapore	
42nd Co. (Fortress), South Africa	
43rd Co. (Fortress), Mauritius	
44th Co. (Fortress), Chatham	
45th Co. (Fortress), Steam Road	
Transport, South Africa	
46th Co. (Field), Salisbury Plain	
47th Co. (Fortress), South Africa	

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

1st Co. (Fortress), Cork Harbour	48th Co. (Submarine), Chatham
2nd Co. (Fortress), Egypt	49th Co. (Fortress), Chatham
3rd Co. (Fortress), Bermuda	50th Co. (Fortress), Chatham
4th Co. (Submarine), Gosport	51st Co. (Fortress), Chatham
5th Co. (Field), en route S. Africa	A Co. (Depot), Chatham
6th Co. (Fortress), South Africa	B Co. (Depot), Chatham
7th Co. (Fld.), S. Africa (Methuen)	C Co. (Depot), Chatham
8th Co. (Rail.), S. Africa (Methuen)	D Co. (Depot), Chatham
9th Co. (Field), South Africa	E Co. (Depot), Chatham
10th Co. (Railway), South Africa	F Co. (Depot), Chatham
11th Co. (Field), South Africa	G Co. (Depot), Chatham
12th Co. (Fld.), S. Africa (Buller)	H Co. Army Headquarters, India
13th Co. (Survey), Clifton, Bristol	
14th Co. (Survey), Dublin	
15th Co. (Fortress), Gibraltar	
16th Co. (Survey), Bedford	
17th Co. (Fld.), S. Africa (Buller)	
18th Co. (Fortress), Halifax, N.S.	
19th Co. (Survey), Southampton	
20th Co. (Fortress), South Africa	
21st Co. (Submarine), Felixstowe	
22nd Co. (Submarine), I. of Wight	
23rd Co. (Fld.), S. Africa (White)	
24th Co. (Fortress), Malta	
25th Co. (Fortress), Hong Kong	
26th Co. (Field), South Africa	
27th Co. (Submarine), Bermuda	
28th Co. (Submarine), Malta	
29th Co. (Fortress), South Africa	
30th Co. (Submarine), Plymouth	
31st Co. (Fortress), South Africa	
32nd Co. (Fortress), Gibraltar	
33rd Co. (Submarine), Cork Harb.	
34th Co. (Submarine), Gravesend	
35th Co. (Subm.), Pembroke Dock	
36th Co. (Fortress), Bermuda	
37th Co. (Field), S. Africa (Buller)	
38th Co. (Field), South Africa	
39th Co. (Submarine), Sheerness	
40th Co. (Subm.), Halifax, N.S.	
41st Co. (Fort.), Ceylon and Singapore	
42nd Co. (Fortress), South Africa	
43rd Co. (Fortress), Mauritius	
44th Co. (Fortress), Chatham	
45th Co. (Fortress), Steam Road	
Transport, South Africa	
46th Co. (Field), Salisbury Plain	
47th Co. (Fortress), South Africa	

COAST BATN. (Submar. Miners):

SUFFOLK REGIMENT (12TH):

1st Bn. Lt.-Col. G. F. Mackenzie S. Africa (Gen. French)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. R. Townley Quetta
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. R. Norton Guernsey
4th Bn. (M.) Col. H. D. Fryer Dover

SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY (13TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. A. Walsh Rawul Pindi
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. E. J. Gallwey S. Africa (Sir C. Warren)
3rd Bn. (M.) Lt.-Col. Hon. H. P. Gore-Langton Not embodied
4th Bn. (M.) Col. W. Long en route to South Africa

WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (14TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. G. Grant-Dalton Kurrachee
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. O. Kitchener South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. C. J. Hay, C.B. Not embodied
4th Bn. (M.) Col. A. J. Price, C.M.G. South Africa

EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (15TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. F. Garnett Belgium
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. W. Ward en route to S. Africa
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. H. Burstall Not embodied

BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT (16TH):

1st Bn. Col. W. H. Riddell Mooltan
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. O. Cavenagh S. Africa (Gatacre)
3rd Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. H. A. Duke of Bedford Not embodied
4th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. J. E. H. Viscount Cranborne S. Africa

LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT (17TH):

1st Bn. Lt.-Col. G. D. Carleton S. Africa (Sir G. White)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. W. McKinsty Alexandria
3rd Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. A. T. T. Lord Braye Curragh

ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT (18TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. W. N. Guinness South Africa
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. B. Forster Mhow
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. M. G. Lloyd, C.B. Aldershot
4th Bn. (M.) Col. F. Trant Not embodied
5th Bn. (M.) Col. B. C. Knox Not embodied

YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (19TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. Bowles South Africa (Roberts)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Spottiswoode Umballa
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. Hoole South Africa
4th Bn. (M.) Col. J. W. Richardson Not embodied

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS (20TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. G. L. E. May Crete
2nd Bn. Lt.-Col. C. J. Blomfield, D.S.O. S. Africa (Warren)
3rd Bn. Lieut.-Col. R. G. Brunner-Randall Malta
4th Bn. Lieut.-Col. F. Hammersley Chatham
5th Bn. (M.) Col. F. F. Mackenzie Chatham
6th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. F. C. Romer Malta

ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS (21ST):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. H. Abercrombie Peshawar
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. E. Carr South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. W. H. Campbell Glasgow

CHESHIRE REGIMENT (22ND):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. F. W. Bromfield Secunderabad
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. F. Curteis S. Africa (Gen. Gatacre)
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. A. Hill Not embodied
4th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. C. H. Beck South Africa

ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS (23RD):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. Hon. R. H. Bertie Hong Kong
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. S. Sandbach Plymouth
4th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. A. L. J. Evans Not embodied

SOUTH WALES BORDERERS (24TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. G. Mainwaring Chakrata
2nd Bn. Lt.-Col. Hon. U. de B. Boche S. Africa (Roberts)
3rd Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. C. Henley South Africa
4th Bn. (M.) Col. C. E. Ramsbottom-Isherwood Not embodied

KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS (25TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. W. Godfrey S. Africa (Gen. Tucker)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. G. T. W. Hewat Cawnpore
3rd Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. J. K. M. Witham en route to S. Africa

CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES) (26TH-90TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. S. H. Lomax Lucknow
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. E. Cooke South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. G. Farie Not embodied
4th Bn. (M.) Col. A. H. Courtenay South Africa

ROYAL INNSKILLING FUSILIERS (27TH-108TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. R. L. Payne, D.S.O. Meeran Meer
3rd Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. H. L. Stewart Mullingar
4th Bn. (M.) Col. C. M. Alexander Not embodied
5th Bn. (M.) Col. B. J. Barton Not embodied

GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT (28TH-61ST):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. S. Africa (Sir G. White)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. R. F. Lindsell South Africa (Roberts)
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. W. A. Hill, C.B. Not embodied
4th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. S. H. Earl Bathurst Athlone

WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT (29TH-36TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. O. H. Oakes en route to South Africa
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. Pain South Africa (Gatacre)
3rd Bn. Lieut.-Col. M. V. Hilton Dublin
4th Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. G. Chesney Not embodied
5th Bn. (M.) Col. A. W. Hooper Not embodied
6th Bn. (M.) Col. E. H. Bearcroft Not embodied

EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (30TH-59TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. J. A. Wright S. Africa (Gen. Tucker)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. G. Watson Banihet
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. E. Butler-Bowdon South Africa
4th Bn. (M.) Col. B. G. Haines Londonderry

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY (32ND-46TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. G. A. Ashby Lucknow
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Verschyle South Africa (Roberts)
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. T. E. J. Lloyd Devonport

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S (WEST RIDING REGIMENT) 33RD-70TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. G. E. Lloyd, D.S.O. S. Africa (Kelly-Kenny)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. S. J. Trench Rangoon
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. A. K. Wylie South Africa

BORDER REGIMENT (34TH-55TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. H. E. Hinde South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wood Bareilly
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. R. Bain Ferozpor
4th Bn. (M.) Col. A. W. D. Lewis Not embodied

ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT (35TH-107TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. B. D. A. Donne South Africa
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. C. Young Sealkote
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. C. H. Earl of March, A.D.C. Brighton

HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT (37TH-67TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. R. Parkinson Cherat, Punjab
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. E. Briggs S. Africa (Gen. Tucker)
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. W. W. Earl of Selborne Aldershot

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT (38TH-80TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. C. Savage en route to South Africa
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. N. S. Allen Subathu, Punjab
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. M. A. W. Brown Not embodied
4th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. F. Charrington South Africa

DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT (39TH-54TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. J. J. Kentish Nowshera, Punjab
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. H. Law S. Africa (Sir C. Warren)
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. H. Austen Kinsale

SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (40TH-82ND):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. E. H. Hall South Africa (Buller)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. G. E. Richardson Jubulpore
3rd Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. E. I. Blackburne South Africa

WELSH REGIMENT (41ST-69TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. R. F. L. Banfield S. Africa (Roberts)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. E. L. P. nno Ahme-lugger
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. A. T. Perkins South Africa

THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS) (42ND-73RD):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. E. G. Grogan Sitapur
2nd Bn. Lt.-Col. A. Carthew-Yorke S. Africa (Methuen)
3rd Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. C. W. Rollo Montrose

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY (43RD-52ND):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. Hon. A. E. Dalzell S. Africa (Roberts)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. F. H. Plowden Ferozpor
3rd Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. E. W. Earl of Orkney Buttevant
4th Bn. (M.) Col. C. B. Bulkeley Not embodied

ESSEX REGIMENT (44TH-56TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. Wood S. Africa (Gen. Gatacre)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. T. Stock Burma
3rd Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. A. T. D. Neave Warley
4th Bn. (M.) Col. F. S. Walker Not embodied

SHERWOOD FORESTERS (DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT) (45TH-95TH):

1st Bn. Col. H. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O. S. Africa (Gatacre)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. D. Bulpett Malta
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. H. Moore Manchester
4th Bn. (M.) Col. N. L. Pearse South Africa

LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (47TH-81ST):

1st Bn. Col. R. G. Kekewich S. Africa (Lord Methuen)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-B. A. Satterthwaite Malta
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. L. Bonhôte Malta

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT (48TH-58TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Capper Allahabad
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. C. Denny S. Africa (Lord Methuen)
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. S. G. Stopford-Sackville Portland

BERKSHIRE REGIMENT (49TH-66TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. F. C. Carter Gibraltar
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. Evans-Gordon S. Africa (Gatacre)
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. T. J. Bowles Kilkenny

QUEEN'S OWN (ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT) (50TH-97TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. W. H. Evans, D.S.O. Aden
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. E. A. W. S. Grove en route to S. Africa
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. Bonhôte Malta

KING'S OWN LIGHT INFANTRY (51ST-105TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. Sir H. A. W. Johnson, Bart. Limerick
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. St. L. Barter S. Africa (Methuen)
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. T. H. Skinner Not embodied

KING'S (SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY) (53RD-85TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. H. Collette Poona
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. Spens South Africa
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. Sir T. Meyrick, Bart., C.B. Not embodied
4th Bn. (M.) Col. E. S. Lucas Tipperary

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT (57TH-77TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. G. White Wellington, Madras
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. W. Hill South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
3rd Bn. Lieut.-Col. E. V. Bellers Woolwich
4th Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. E. Simpson Not embodied
5th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. W. Rolleston South Africa
6th Bn. (M.) Col. G. C. Helme, C.B. Not embodied

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS (60TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. Gore-Browne S. Africa (Sir G. White)
2nd Bn. Col. G. G. Grimwood S. Africa (Sir G. White)
3rd Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. P. Campbell South Africa (Buller)
4th Bn. Lieut.-Col. E. W. Herbert Cork
5th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. Not embodied
6th Bn. (M.) Col. G. Astell Not embodied
7th Bn. (M.) Col. G. W. P. Estrange Templemore
8th Bn. (M.) Col. G. W. Cooke-Collis South Africa
9th Bn. (M.) Col. W. Cooke-Collis South Africa

WILTSHIRE REGIMENT (62ND-99TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. C. Harford Quetta
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. M. Carter S. Africa (Gen. Gatacre)
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. E. C. A. Sanford Fermoy

MANCHESTER REGIMENT (63RD-96TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. E. R. Curran S. Africa (Sir G. White)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. T. Reay en route to S. Africa
3rd Bn. Lieut.-Col. G. P. Gethin Aldershot
4th Bn. Lieut.-Col. L. L. Steele Aldershot
5th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. C. D. Leyden Not embodied
6th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. W. J. Bosworth Not embodied

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT (64TH-98TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. T. Currie, C.B. Jhansi
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. E. Bradley S. Africa (Gen. Tucker)
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. H. Monckton Not embodied
4th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. R. Mirehouse en route to S. Africa

YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT (65TH-84TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. J. Kirkpatrick S. Africa (Warren)
2nd Bn. Col. H. Boughie Agra
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. G. Wilson, C.B. Newry

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY (68TH-106TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. L. Woodland S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. de B. V. Paget Mandalay, Burma
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. R. B. Wilson South Africa
4th Bn. (M.) Col. M. H. Lambert Aldershot

HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY (71ST-74TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. B. Kelham S. Africa (Lord Methuen)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. R. D. Rutherford en route to England
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. W. F. Storey Devonport
4th Bn. (M.) Col. J. W. Thackeray Not embodied

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS (72ND-78TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. A. Campbell Egypt
2nd Bn. Lt.-Col. J. Hughes-Hallett, D.S.O. S. Africa (Methuen)
3rd Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Munro, Bart. Cairo

GORDON HIGHLANDERS (75TH-92ND):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. F. Macbean S. Africa (Lord Methuen)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. A. Scott S. Africa (Sir G. White)
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore Edinburgh

QUEEN'S OWN CAMBRIAN HIGHLANDERS (79TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. T. F. Watson-Kennedy South Africa
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. M. Hunt Gibraltar
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. A. D. Mackintosh of Mackintosh Aldershot

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES (83RD-86TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. Haggard Fort William, Bengal
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. S. Africa (Gen. Gatacre)
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. R. G. Sharma-Crawford Not embodied
4th Bn. (M.) Col. R. D. A. Cutbill Not embodied
5th Bn. (M.) Col. H. D. Wallace Not embodied
6th Bn. (M.) Col. H. W. Jameson Sheffield

ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS (87TH-89TH):

1st Bn. Lt.-Col. F. R. C. Carleton S. Africa (Sir G. White)
2nd Bn. Col. J. Reeves South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. R. Jameson Not embodied
4th Bn. (M.) Col. Sir E. A. Hodson, Bart. Colchester
5th Bn. (M.) Col. J. Leslie Not embodied

CONNAUGHT RANGERS (88TH-94TH):

1st Bn. Col. L. G. Brooke South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. E. Harman Meerut
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. G. L. Bence-Lambert Gravesend
4th Bn. (M.) Col. R. L. Stanton Not embodied
5th Bn. (M.) Col. D. T. Hammond Shorncliffe

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS (91ST-93RD):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. Wilson S. Africa (Lord Methuen)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Campbell Rhaniket
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. the Duke of Montrose, K.T., A.D.C. Dublin
4th Bn. (M.) Col. A. C. D. Dick South Africa

LEINSTER REGIMENT (100TH-109TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. H. Martin Halifax, N.S.
2nd Bn. Col. J. G. Glancy Barbados
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. J. H. G. Smyth en route to South Africa
4th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. B. E. B. Ld. Castletown Not embodied
5th Bn. (M.) Col. C. Pepper Not embodied

ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS (101ST-104TH):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. E. S. Evans South Africa
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. P. S. Druitt Dinapore
3rd Bn. Lieut.-Col. B. R. Hawes Portsmouth
4th Bn. Lieut.-Col. B. S. H. Moody Portsmouth
5th Bn. (M.) Col. F. W. Bell South Africa
6th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. V. C. Viset, Castlerosse Not embodied
7th Bn. (M.) Lieut.-Col. J. Massy-Westropp Not embodied

ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS (102ND-103RD):

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. G. Mills S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
2nd Bn. Col. C. D. Cooper S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
3rd Bn. (M.) Col. F. J. Tynte, C.B. Not embodied
4th Bn. (M.) Col. R. J. Morrison Not embodied
5th Bn. (M.) Col. H. C. Gernon South Africa

RIFLE BRIGADE:

1st Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. E. W. Colville S. Africa (Buller)
2nd Bn. Lieut.-Col. C. T. E. Metcalfe S. Africa (White)
3rd Bn. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Kenyon-Slaney Rawul Pindi
4th Bn. Lieut.-Col. A. E. Pemberton Dublin
5th Bn. (M.) Col. J. R. Lee Not embodied
6th Bn. (M.) Col. J. R. Malone Not embodied
7th Bn. (M.) Col. H. C. Viscount Hardinge Not embodied

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15	South Africa	37
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18	(Supply depot)	40
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Bloemfontein has become for a time the focus of the war; a strategical point of vast importance. It occupies geographically the centre of the British advanced front as at present traced, a vast crescent stretching from Warrenton on the Vaal, forty-five miles north of Kimberley, to Ladysmith, the chord of the arc measuring 300 miles. Putting on one side for a moment the claims of the three heroic sieges, the most striking episodes of the war, so far, have been the determined efforts, four times repeated, by Sir Redvers Buller to burst through the Tugela lines, and the masterly strategy that gave Bloemfontein into the hands of Lord Roberts. To compare these two is impossible, so essentially do they differ in all details; but to say that they were complementary to one another would only be to state the truth. If the invasion of the Free State from the west drew 4,000 or more Free-Staters from the investment of Ladysmith, and made Sir Redvers Buller's heavy task more possible, so the pressure of the British Army of Natal upon the Tugela held 16,000 Boers in fortified hills who otherwise might have swelled the force sent through the Drakensbergs to the relief of Cronje. When all the circumstances are taken into account it will be allowed that the honours of these great achievements falling to the Eastern and Western armies must be equally divided. Thanks to the rapidity of General French's advance after the battle of Driefontein, on the 10th inst., the remainder of Lord Roberts's march on the capital was unopposed. A strong entrenched position had been held by the burghers at Brand Kop, five miles south of the town and lying across the railway, but it was hurriedly vacated when the unlooked-for presence of our cavalry on its flank rendered it untenable, and Bloemfontein was abandoned by its President and his armed forces. Moreover, in other ways the fates were unpropitious. General Joubert, with 2,000 burghers from Natal, due at Bloemfontein in the early morning of the 13th, was prevented from reaching that place through the bold act of Major Weston, R.E., who penetrated in the darkness through the enemy's lines and blew up a culvert on the railway north of the town. As a result of this achievement much rolling-stock was secured. Joubert's force and the retreating Free State burghers are expected to make their first stand at Randfont, thirty-three miles to the north, but it is at Kroonstad, some eighty miles still further north, now declared the capital of the Orange State, that the most serious opposition south of the Vaal may be looked for, unless all further attempt to defend the Free State should be abandoned as hopeless.

pontoons near to Norval's Pont. The road bridge at Bethulie was saved from destruction by the gallantry of 2nd Lieutenant Popham, of the Sherwood Foresters, who crossed the bridge and disconnected the wires under fire, and of Captain Grant, R.E., who removed the charges and threw them into the river. On Sunday, the 18th General Gatacre's Division was established at Springfontein, whence a detachment had occupied Smithfield. General Clements had advanced a considerable distance into the Free State, making for Bloemfontein, *via* Phillipolis and Fauresmith. General Brabant was already on the north bank of the river beyond Aliwal North, and has since pushed on with his mounted column occupying Rouxville on Monday. He will probably move northwards along the Basutoland border. The Scots Guards hold the railway at Edenburg. By these well-timed and simultaneous movements, together with the despatch of a cavalry brigade from Bloemfontein towards Thabachu to receive the submission of the burghers, the whole of the Orange Free State south of a line drawn from Jacobsdal to Ladybrand is being enclosed as in a net. All Boers contemplating further resistance are moving north of that line, while to the south the burghers in large numbers are making their submission, giving in their arms and returning to their neglected farms under the conditions of Lord Roberts's proclamation. Except at the wrecked railway bridges spanning the Orange River, through communication now exists between Bloemfontein and the seaports of Cape Colony, and the first great act of preparation for a further advance has been accomplished. Lord Roberts is now practically independent of the western line, and his land transport has become available for the forward move.

The temporary lull in the operations of the main British army does not extend to the force under the orders of Lord Methuen in and around Kimberley. A column detached from this force, pushing northwards, had a sharp engagement with the enemy on the 16th inst. at Fourteen Streams, where the destruction of the railway bridge by the Boers was prevented, and the Pont secured. Further fighting also occurred at the same place on Sunday. Fourteen Streams is a strategically important point on the Vaal forty-five miles north of Kimberley, being a starting-point for operations either due north towards Mafeking, or north-east into the Transvaal. There was a report, still needing confirmation, that British troops had occupied Christiana on the latter line, twenty miles from Fourteen Streams. A column working along this line towards Klerksdorp would eventually threaten the right of any positions taken up by the Boers on the north bank of the Vaal. The co-operation of such a flanking column with the main army advancing northwards from Bloemfontein, could not fail to render the enemy's defence of the Vaal impracticable.

Sir Redvers Buller, like Lord Roberts, is for the moment holding his hand, apparently inactive

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN
SOUTH AFRICA.

BLOEMFONTEIN, occupied on the 13th inst. by Lord Roberts after the surrender of its citizens, bears no signs of a vanquished town. Already it wears a smiling aspect, and has returned, apparently with a sense of relief, to the ordinary avocations of peaceful life, and British bands playing their national airs in the market-square are greeted by cheering and sympathetic crowds. With the silken banner, the work of Lady Roberts, waving over the place, at once the external symbol of conquest and the reminder of duty, the Commander-in-Chief lost no time in taking measures for securing the internal administration of this pleasant town, a very haven of rest to his troops after their arduous labours, heavy marches, and real privations in the waterless and inhospitable western veldt. He has appointed as its military governor Major-General G. T. Pretymann, C.B., an artillery officer of tried experience, who has seen much distinguished service in other lands, under his Lordship's command. Already markets have been established, the country-folk showing every desire to co-operate and bring in their produce. A special police force composed of young burghers from the neighbourhood, has been formed, and the Law Courts have resumed their sittings. This condition of quietude within the capital of the Orange State is only rendered possible, however, by the presence of 40,000 British troops encamped on the surrounding plains resting now for a brief space, but soon to resume their advance for the completion of the stern work that still lies before them.

Mindful of the importance of securing the railway from Bloemfontein to the Orange River, Lord Roberts on the 15th inst. despatched 2,000 of the Guards' Brigade with gun and mounted infantry by rail, southwards, to join hands with Generals Gatacre and Clements, both of whom crossed the Orange River on the 15th, the former by the road bridge at Bethulie, and the latter by

but watchful, biding the time when his army, acting in co-operation with that of the Commander-in-Chief, although operating independently, can again strike the enemy with full effect.

Natal is not yet, after more than five months of warfare, cleared of the enemy, and the frowning crests of the Biggarsberg, strongly entrenched, bar the way. It is unlikely, however, that the British General will accept battle, as the enemy would desire, by a frontal attack. Wide turning movements are possible to both east and west, which in the application of sound strategy would cause the northern passes to become automatically open. The British army now occupies widely extended camps from Acton Homes and Dewdrop in the west, to Elandslaagte and Sundays' River in the east, with outposts pushed forward towards Van Reenen's Pass on the one side, and Helpmakaar on the other. The patrols on both sides are in touch, and indulge in daily sniping. The Boers are supposed to have 14,000 men and twenty guns in the Biggarsberg. They have also been found by Lord Dundonald to be in force in Van Reenen's, Tintwa, and De Beer's Passes, and are reported to have destroyed the town of Pomeroy by fire.

As the months roll on, the British forces in South Africa swell to ever vaster dimensions, and shortly a new column of colonial horse, 5,000 strong, to be known as the Rhodesian Field Force, will start for the front under the command of General Sir F. Carrington. Its sphere of operations will lie in the far north, and its duty will be to prevent a Boer trek into Rhodesia. By degrees the Transvaal will feel the tightening grip by a ring of armed power that must prove crushing and irresistible.

The central military situation affords legitimate grounds for satisfaction. The recent progress of the war has been rapid and its results decisive. The submission of the occupied portion of the Orange State is almost complete. Rebellion in the eastern districts of Cape Colony has collapsed, and that in the west is in a fair way to being stamped out by Lord Kitchener. Prieska was reoccupied on Monday by his colonial troops without resistance, the rebels laying down their arms. The district of Carnarvon has been swept to a point beyond Van Wyk's Vlei, where the rebels were reported to be in force, and several were captured by the New Zealanders. One spot alone in the whole theatre of war still rivets the anxious and sympathetic attention of all. Mafeking still endures the daily increasing miseries attending a prolonged investment. Cape Town is confident that any moment may bring news of its release, and has decided to celebrate the happy event by a public holiday. But, on the other hand, General Snyman, assuming the offensive, has advanced against Colonel Plumer's camp at Lobatsi in considerable force, and a smart engagement took place on the 15th inst. In the absence of news of a co-operating relief force from Kimberley this is somewhat disquieting. Still, the latest word, dated the 10th inst., from the little "hamlet in the far-off western veldt," showed it to be yet undaunted, and, with energies renewed by the Queen's recent gracious message, resolved to hold out to the last.

Army Notes.

The death of General Sir William Lockhart is a great loss, not alone to the Indian Army, but the British Empire. As the Viceroy has said in a *Gazette* extraordinary:—"In a military career of exceptional brilliancy in many parts of the Empire, Sir William Lockhart has shown him-

self to be a brave soldier, an intrepid explorer, and a natural leader of men." He knew the Indian frontier as few others knew it, for he had served for years on the Staff of the Punjab Frontier Force, which he ultimately commanded and raised to the highest degree of fighting efficiency. Loved by officers and men alike, his qualities were those which commanded the admiration of all with whom he was associated. His ability was recognised by everybody with whom he had official dealings, and the difficulties which arose on the North-West Frontier in 1897 gave him the opportunity of establishing his reputation. He was in England at the time the troubles occurred, his health having been impaired by years of devotion to duty. The doctors recommended a course of treatment at a German bath. There he had proceeded, when he suddenly received a call to at once return to India and assume the direction of affairs. Like the good soldier he was, he obeyed promptly, and in a few days was on his way to the scene of operations. It was a herculean task he accepted, but General Lockhart was fully equal to it, and within a few weeks of his assumption of command, the chiefs who had taken up arms were unhorsing his carriage, dragging it to the railway station at Rawul Pindi, and promising to do all in their power to maintain order—a promise they loyally fulfilled. Returning to England, a natural anxiety was shown to honour the General who had rendered such a signal service, but General Lockhart refused to be lionised. As he said more than once in reply to urgent appeals for him to attend public banquets: "I appreciate the kind feelings which have prompted your invitation, but I have only done my duty, and I should prefer to recruit my health and return to India quietly." And return he did at the end of 1898 to take over from Sir George White the high office of Commander-in-Chief. Of his fitness for that position there was no question. Only three months ago an officer on his Headquarters Staff wrote in a private letter: "Sir William Lockhart is astonishing everybody by his wonderful grasp of every detail of administration. It is a real pleasure to have to execute his orders, for one feels that in him one is dealing with a thoroughly conscientious, able, and appreciative chief. He is a man in a thousand, for he seems to be master of every fact brought before him. The benefits which will accrue to the Army of India by his enlightened policy will be immense. I only hope that he may be spared to complete the term of his command; his loss would be an irreparable one. He is simply loved by all about him, and his worst enemy, if he has an enemy, which I doubt, could say nothing worse of him than that he is too full of earnest desire to promote the best interests of those acting under his orders, regardless of the enormous strain he is putting on a constitution which has been severely tried by years of indomitable zeal. A better soldier, a truer hearted man I never met. No wonder he is beloved; he deserves to be." This tribute to the gallant and distinguished officer who is now being mourned by all ranks of the Army in India was penned by one who was well qualified to pass judgment on the qualities of a chief with whom he had been brought into the closest bonds of comradeship during many years of trying and difficult campaigning.

Sir William Lockhart had what the Hindoos call the "great gift," and nowhere is it more quickly recognised than in India. During the greater part of his career he had no superior as a commander on the frontier, a reputation which he brilliantly sustained. The enthusiasm with which he inspired native troops was remarkable, and crowned with victory the most harassing North-West campaign of recent years. At the present moment the loss of such a man will be severely felt in India, confronted as it is by famine and the necessity for carrying through a great military measure. Sir William Lockhart, like the greatest of our Indian Empire soldiers, was more than a general; he had the insight and constructive ability of the statesman. No one understood the Pathan character better than he, and no one better appreciated it as a factor in frontier defence. His policy, therefore, aimed rather at making the mountain tribes our willing allies than our conquered subjects. As a leader of native

troops he was unsurpassed. Consequently, more than once in the North-West he was able to dispense with the aid of the British soldier. In the carrying out of the scheme of frontier defence reform his experience and prestige would have proved invaluable.

The despatches of Lord Methuen and Sir William Gatacre on the disasters at Magersfontein and Stormberg are interesting, though melancholy reading. It is only too evident to all who peruse the documents carefully how it came about that the "plans of campaign" failed in both instances. There has been such a disposition shown to blame the unfortunate Generals in command that it is but fair that the question should be asked—Does all the responsibility for failure rest with them? No impartial person could answer in the affirmative. Certainly, so far as Lord Methuen is concerned, he appears to have adopted every possible precaution to ensure success. He was lamentably deficient both in cavalry and guns. He was told that Kimberley had to be relieved, and he was expected to relieve it, if possible, by means of a series of frontal attacks; and Sir William Gatacre was pretty much in the same position. At Aldershot, as we know, cavalry and artillery have not stood for much during the last eighteen years, the idea having been, according to the theories of war as existing in this country, that mounted troops and guns are overrated in value. The Boers were in strong positions both at Magersfontein and Stormberg. Lord Methuen and Sir William Gatacre, had they possessed a sufficient force of cavalry and horse artillery, might have done what Lord Roberts and General French has been able to do—outflank the enemy. Not having these arms in proper strength—General Gatacre was even in a worse plight than Lord Methuen in this respect—they were compelled by very stress of circumstances to adopt those heroic tactics better described, perhaps, as of the "bull at the gate" order. It may be said that they should not have done anything. What would have been thought of them then? They were to all intents and purposes on the horns of a dilemma. If they had remained idle they would have been accused of want of enterprise. They attempted to drive the enemy from his strongholds in strict accordance with the theories of war which have found favour at Aldershot and Camberley, and their plans missed fire.

The test of generalship was not, however, a fair one. The Boers have been essentially mobile; yet in the earlier stages of our present campaign mobility on our side was a feature conspicuous by its absence. This having been the case, and reliance having been placed entirely on the power of infantry to win victory by means of the frontal attack, it is in the highest degree unjust to condemn the Generals because they did not succeed in accomplishing the impossible. It is to be regretted, of course, that General Gatacre should have entered upon his night march on such faulty information as to the distance, but the General might, we believe, had he desired to defend himself, have had not a little to say on the subject of maps, and the fact of his not having done so is much to his credit. Having now read the despatches with all possible care and attention, and with some knowledge of actual facts, we trust the public will take a more generous view than they have done, leaving it to those in authority to decide, as they alone can, how far the responsibility rests with the Generals, for we feel assured that they, knowing what war is, will be only too ready to make all due allowances for gallant and distinguished officers who, in the earlier stages of a trying campaign, have done their best to secure victory in circumstances of great difficulty. It is now admitted that the capacity of the enemy was underestimated. It would, therefore, be cruelly wrong to cast aspersions on the character of general officers who were called upon to take the field hampered by inadequate materials for bringing about the end that was desired. If cavalry and artillery were not necessary for the accomplishment of our object, how comes it that these arms have been so largely augmented during the last three months? And if they are required now, what must the position of Lord Methuen and Sir William Gatacre have been at the end of last year, when they were operating with forces of

brave infantry only? In view of what has happened lately, the public can afford to be generous. The generals, we are convinced, did their best to secure victory whilst opposed to a stubborn enemy, who had made himself master of the situation, and taken every advantage of his opportunities whilst our reinforcements were being hurried over the seas.

Since our remarks above were penned we have read an article by a German military critic in a Berlin weekly paper, published on Saturday last. The contention of the writer is that the attacks on Lord Methuen and Sir William Gatacre have been unmanly, seeing that nothing but disaster could have followed upon the operations of generals placed in the position in which they were. The success of the cavalry and Royal Horse Artillery is pointed to as an example of the increased value of these arms. To General French's Cavalry Division, it is held, all the victories of our troops in South Africa are directly due. The relief of Kimberley was effected by forced marches and surprises, General Cronje's capitulation by the blocking of the road to Bloemfontein, and the capture of Bloemfontein itself was due to a wide flanking march. Lady-smith was relieved because General French's victory over Cronje had rendered the Boers' position untenable. The activity shown by French's division is highly interesting, the writer admits, as no examples can be cited from former wars of a similar use of cavalry divisions, which are, in fact, a fairly modern idea. Although it is impossible to measure altogether European needs by the standard of South African conditions, these facts convey, we are told, some notion of the further development of the organisation and duties of cavalry divisions. They have hitherto been used mainly to reconnoitre ahead of the army, protecting the flanks during battle, and pursuing the enemy. In future they will probably have to be provided with additional guns, and utilised for the offensive. This can be best realised by more efficient training in fighting on foot, by increasing the horse artillery, and, perhaps, by employing bodies of mounted riflemen. But if cavalry and horse artillery are to play in future the important part which all military students are prepared now to concede to them, there surely will have to be a complete reversal of policy at our own War Office, and when that comes generals will not be placed in the position that Lord Methuen and Sir William Gatacre were in the middle of last December, when the actions of Magersfontein and Stormberg were fought.

It is to be hoped that, for his own sake, Mr. Rhodes will contradict the statements contained in an interview, published by the *Daily Mail* a few days ago. It is almost impossible to believe that an Englishman in his position would allow himself to speak with such a total lack of dignity and responsibility. No one has attempted to minimise his services in connection with the defence of Kimberley. Full justice has been done to his practical generosity, energy, and princely schemes for keeping the natives employed, as well as the readiness with which he placed the resources of the De Beers Company at the disposal of the military authorities. His indirect influence on Boer strategy has been admitted over and over again; but as a defender of Kimberley he will never be remembered in history. That honour belongs to Colonel Kekewich, of whom, unless Mr. Ralph reports him falsely, Mr. Rhodes has spoken in the most disparaging terms. It was not statesmanship or even organization that saved the Diamond City from falling into the hands of the Boers, but military skill. That is to say, it could have dispensed with the services of Mr. Rhodes, but not with the services of Colonel Kekewich. The strength of England does not consist in the genius of a few great leaders, but in the character of her population generally. Hence, in her history, with the hour comes the man. The Union Jack floats over the tin roofs of Mafeking as proudly as it floated over the stately edifices of Kimberley, and a personality like Mr. Rhodes is not included among its defenders, nor the machinery of a great mining industry among its resources. The real glory of the Diamond City defence lies in the magnificent work done by its citizen soldiers, and

the extraordinary ability with which Colonel Kekewich held his own against the superior artillery of the enemy. It must be remembered that the 15-pounders he begged the Cape Government to send him, only reached De Aar when President Kruger launched his ultimatum. He had, therefore, to fight the heavy Creusot and Krupp guns of the Boers with 7-pounders. That he came out of the contest victorious, is one of the most remarkable feats of arms on record. The big gun constructed by the engineer of the De Beers Company belongs to the later days of the siege, and had little bearing on the fortunes of the defence.

There was an interesting letter from its Lady-smith correspondent in the *Standard* of Tuesday last. It is a commentary on the *precis* of special information supplied by the Intelligence Department to Generals at the front, and, owing to the abandonment of the British Camp at Dundee, common property. It proves conclusively that, whatever reasons induced the Government to blunder into war unprepared, ignorance was not one of them. Not only did the best abused Department of the War Office procure fairly accurate information, but it even hinted at the possible course of the campaign. Its statements may have lacked precision, and emphasis, but they would have been suggestive enough to the man in the street; how much more meaning, then, must they have conveyed to the military authorities in Pall Mall? True, it was not expected that the Orange Free State would unite itself with the Transvaal until the outbreak of war, but its ultimate belligerency was never doubted, nor the concentration of a large Boer force in Natal. Nothing could have been nearer the mark than the official estimate of the number of men the enemy could put into the field, 54,239, which, when allowances were made for sickness, caretakers, police, garrison, and border duty, was reduced to 33,000. Intelligence Department assumptions, however, proved incorrect. Johannesburg never needed 5,000 men to guard it, for the simple reason that all its inhabitants were ordered to leave the country on the outbreak of war, nor, with the British bearing the white man's burden in South Africa, was it necessary to defend the Free State border from the Basutos. The number of disloyal Dutch was estimated at 4,000, but then it was never imagined that the borders of British Colonies would be held by the enemy for four months. The information supplied to the War Office with regard to arms and ammunition was remarkably full and accurate, but, unfortunately, the mobility of the Boer guns of position was not foreseen. As a matter of fact they were described as "quite unsuitable for travelling over roads." Yet our troops were familiar with "Long Toms" from Ladysmith to Kimberley. Of the insufficiency of the force with which Sir George White was expected to hold Natal the War Office must clearly have been aware from the first. The mistakes at the beginning of the campaign were evidently political rather than departmental.

It will not be forgotten that at the outbreak of hostilities the *Militar-Wochenblatt* assumed a very bitter attitude towards this country, and that, being a semi-official organ, its remarks gave rise to some unpleasantness. Now, of all our more important foreign critics, it appears to be the most open-minded, recognising most fully the success we have achieved. It remarks that, the significance of the operations of Lord Roberts and their consequences, can only be understood when their influence upon the other theatres of war, and in Cape Colony, are considered. The districts are far distant from one another, but the blow struck at Cronje bore its effect in every part of the scene of operations. The *Wochenblatt* remarks that the result arose from the numerical inferiority of the Boers, though in an earlier stage they had known how to make the most of their peculiar situation by a rapid transfer of force from one frontier to another, and our contemporary awards them great praise for the skill with which they operated upon interior lines. But, with the growth of our strength, their division of forces turned against themselves, and they had no reserve of strength upon which to call. The semi-official organ points out that one of the greatest blows inflicted upon the Boers was when Lord Roberts

advanced into the Free State and compelled them to withdraw their men from the Orange River, thus depriving them of all the advantages they possessed in stirring up disaffection among the sympathetic farmers in Northern Cape Colony, upon whom they counted so much. The *Wochenblatt* goes on to enforce the influence of Lord Roberts's operations upon the situation at Ladysmith and the task that lay before "Sir Buller." It is, indeed, rather surprised at the bad fighting which preceded the relief of Ladysmith, for it seems to consider that pressure was being so rapidly reduced that the relief operation would in a few days have been less difficult.

The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* is often unfortunate in its criticising, and we cannot say that it adds much light to military criticism, being indeed too prejudiced against us fully to appreciate any merit whatever in our Generals. It believes that Lord Roberts narrowly escaped a catastrophe, and that it was good fortune only that saved him—that good fortune being the sporadic efforts which the Boers made to relieve Cronje. Prominence is given to the assertion that the Boers got away all their heavy guns from Magersfontein, and the *Heeres-Zeitung* ends its criticism of operations in that theatre of war by dwelling upon the fact that, with the capitulation of Cronje, we secured only 4,000 men, "and what an apparatus did Lord Roberts employ for this small purpose!" It is impossible, however, even for the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* not to recognise that another chapter of the war has closed, and has closed disastrously for the Boers.

The French papers are a curious subject of study, but their comments must not detain us. The military papers are mostly content to give a record of events by no means accurate—interspersed with laudation of the Boers, sneers at our Generals, and attempts to minimise the fighting qualities of our soldiers, and the importance of our successes. Thus the *France Militaire* remarks upon our vanity in celebrating the surrender of Cronje, and adds that the honours of "that superb fall belonged to Cronje and not to Lord Roberts, who has no other merit than that of knowing how to employ a crushing numerical superiority to glorify the valiant resistance of a rear-guard of 4,000 men at the most." The *France Militaire* is, however, glad to seize upon the late Captain de Montmorency, claiming him apparently as a Frenchman, and as "the valiant descendant of an illustrious race." As to the *Echo de L'Armée*, it continues its tirades, and is greatly agitated at our imagined purpose of capturing Madagascar. It pretends to have information that the French General Staff possesses an official document of English origin, which proves up to the hilt that England was preparing for war when the trouble in South Africa began, and that we contemplated completing the capture of Pretoria by annexing Lorenzo Marques and laying hands upon Madagascar, a design of which, it is needless to say, no one on this side knew anything. The blindness of French organs of opinion is truly astonishing, and we quote this remark merely as an illustration of the extreme gullibility of certain writers on the French Press, whose folly, unfortunately, is not unmingled with a strong spirit of Chauvinism which makes it dangerous.

Colonel A. G. Raper, A.Q.M.G. at Headquarters attained the age of fifty-seven yesterday, and to prevent the loss to the Service of so valuable an officer, he will, we understand, be retained provisionally under Art. 103A Royal Warrant, and remain eligible under Art. 27 for promotion. The arrangements for mobilising the Army Service Corps for service in South Africa reflect the highest possible credit upon Colonel Raper, and point to his being, not only an officer of exceptional ability, but to be possessed of organising power of no ordinary degree. Such an officer could scarcely be spared from the War Office just now. According to the new Army Estimates, the Army Service Corps is to be largely increased, certainly not before such increase was required. With this in view, and the solution of many possible reforms as the result of experience in South Africa, it is highly desirable that the services of Colonel Raper should not be lost. He has every detail of organisation at his fingers' ends, and

knows full well what changes are actually needed to place the Supply and Transport Services on a sound basis. The senior officers of the Army Service Corps have long urged that their chief should be raised to the grade of Deputy-Quartermaster-General, and hold the rank of Major-General. With the pending increase in the corps, this demand is naturally strengthened. The opportunity is afforded to pay a graceful compliment to the Army Service Corps, who have done such stupendous work, and with such marvellous results, in South Africa. The raising of the responsible Staff Officer at Headquarters to the status of Deputy Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Major-General, would be highly appreciated, and at the same time fitting reward for Colonel Raper, who has not only done such good work, but possesses the full confidence and respect of the corps he represents. His ability and unflinching courtesy, we hear spoken of on all sides.

When Mr. Wyndham announced in the House of Commons that it had been decided that there should in future be a "separate official and a separate department at the War Office to deal with all matters connected with the Auxiliary Forces," he seemed to infer that this was a new departure. As a matter of fact, it is only a return to the old arrangement which existed prior to August, 1894, when General Sir Francis Grenfell, who succeeded General Sir A. Lyon Fremantle as Deputy-Adjutant-General for Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, in May, 1892, was called upon to take over the duties of Inspector-General of Recruiting also, for purposes of economy. We could have no better evidence of the pettifogging spirit in which our Army has been administered in the past than the determination arrived at in 1894 to unite two offices of such first importance as these. We said at the time the amalgamation was carried out that it would end in disaster, and that the decision would have to be reversed directly a war came. But the policy of the War Office hitherto has been to set itself in opposition to everybody and expect such a proceeding to answer. The whole Service recognised that the amalgamation of the two offices was a huge administrative blunder; but that did not matter so long as the Department gained credit for having reduced the estimates by the salary of one Headquarters official. The interests of the Army, Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers were of secondary consideration. It was not foreseen that the result might be to throw two important offices into chaos directly a strain was put upon them, and send the principal members of their staffs on to the sick list at the moment their services were most urgently required. A more miserable arrangement could scarcely have been imagined. The only wonder is that it should have lasted so long.

A correspondent, "An Irish General," writes:—"In Mr. Winston Churchill's interview with Sir George White, reported in the *Morning Post*, the General says the only one thing he regrets is Nicholson's Nek. Of course he does. But why? Because of the disaster that befel two of our most famous British battalions. Now Sir George White, knowing the feeling there would be in England at their capture, most nobly at once took all responsibility for their loss on his own shoulders. But had the staff officers who saw them off, and their own leaders, taken every possible precaution for keeping up some sort of communication with Ladysmith, so that their first misfortune in the night could have been made known to the General many hours before they were surrounded and surrendered, he would doubtless have altered his plans for the day, and would have saved them. 'Ireland's worst enemy can scarcely accuse her of being altogether without the fighting quality. Ireland alone amongst the nations of the earth can claim that within her borders it does not take two to draw out the militant in man, for in default of a more sociable party, an Irishman will play "double dummy" with his own shadow rather than let such a festive occasion as St. Patrick's Day pass in the dull monotony of perfect peace.' Since these words of Sir George White's were uttered on St. Patrick's day last year, he and his soldier countrymen have had enough battling with the solid substance of the Boer to satisfy the most bellicose 'bhoys' amongst them, without resorting to the shadow 'diversion' in the future."

The Government proposals for the improvement of the Militia may be summed up thus:—It is proposed (1) to increase the bounty and make the force available without volunteering for service abroad; (2) to train Militia recruits for six months; (3) to replace the present so-called Militia reserve by a real reserve; (4) to provide a complete regimental transport; (5) to offer facilities for officers to improve their professional knowledge and become generally more efficient; (6) to create at headquarters a new Staff Officer to be designated Assistant-Adjutant-General for Militia. All these decisions are to be commended. But Mr. Wyndham, in making the intentions of the Government known, failed to state that the new departures have been recommended for years past by the best-known Militia officers. The Militia owes a deep debt of gratitude to Lord March, Lord Raglan, Lord Selborne, Colonels Davis, Gordon, Hay, Man, Stuart, Stewart, Holden, and Hamilton, not to mention others, who have been foremost in pressing on successive Governments the desirability of placing the constitutional force on a sounder footing, and thereby enabling it to discharge the duties which it was recognised that it would be required to perform if consequences arose. All warnings fall, however, on deaf ears at the War Office. It had become so much the practice to regard the Militia with disfavour that appeals to the common-sense of those in authority appeared only to produce increased opposition. It was not until the War came in South Africa the Government became sensible of its duty to the nation. We have now been brought to realise how great our responsibilities are. Mr. Wyndham's assurances that advantages are to be taken of the opportunity to remodel our military system generally, are consoling, and the scheme he has explained for the bettering of the condition of the Militia is, at first sight, wise and well considered. As yet, however, we have only the outlines of that scheme presented for our judgment; the details have still to be worked out. The success of the official programme must largely depend upon the choice of the officer selected to advise. This being so, it is essential that he should be a strong man; one who knows what the real wants of the Militia are, and who will be satisfied to do his duty without fear and without favour. If such a man is found, good will undoubtedly result. The interests involved are so great that we trust no attempt will be made to fill the new office by a pliable figurehead. An appointment of this kind would bring no satisfaction and no benefit to anybody.

We are authorised to state that the usual programme of reliefs for British troops in India will not be issued up for the present, pending the progress of the war in South Africa, as the home authorities cannot yet settle their programme. The reliefs of native regiments have been prepared in the usual course.

After prolonged discussion the Indian Polo Association has practically adopted the Bangalore Committee's rules in their entirety, with trifling modification. The corner bit has been abolished, and the Hurlingham rules for the penalty for a dangerous foul have been passed, 30 yards from the goal being substituted for the 25 yards' radius. The decision of the goal referee is not to be final, and these can, when in doubt, appeal to the umpires. No player is to strike his pony with the head of his stick. Local committees are empowered to stop or postpone a match when circumstances render this desirable. These are among the principal changes. The new rule comes into force on April 1.

The proposals of Major-General Tyler, Inspector-General of Artillery, for the artillery rearmament in India have been sent home to the Secretary of State.

It has been decided to add to the Headquarters Staff of the Army a Military Transport officer for duty at the Admiralty, the want of such an official having been much felt during the last few months. This officer will be graded as an Assistant-Quartermaster-General, and will draw £800 a year.

THE Secretary for War has approved of the Eton College Volunteer Corps (4th V.B. Oxfordshire L.I.) being increased from four to six companies.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University has recommended the following gentlemen to the War Office for Commissions in the Army, as under:—

IN THE CAVALRY.—F. Henderson, Christ Church; B. D. Fisher, New College; F. Close, B.A., Christ Church; J. J. Dobie, Oriel; N. M. Whitaker, Oriel; C. R. McClure, B.A., Magdalen; G. J. L. Batchelor, Brasenose; E. W. Hermon, Christ Church; E. C. Coates, Exeter.

IN THE ARTILLERY.—R. Longstaff, New College; G. H. Foster, B.A., Magdalen; H. C. Wray, Christ Church; H. W. T. Smith, B.A., Worcester; M. A. Girdlestone, Magdalen; A. W. Bartholomew, Trinity; F. E. S. Jacobm Hood, Christ Church; C. de B. Gidley, St. John's; L. W. Joyce, Merton; C. J. Ingram, Brasenose.

IN THE INFANTRY.—A. P. D. Birchall, Magdalen; J. A. Davenport, University; J. D. Greenshields, Oriel; C. Martin, Worcester; H. D. Backhouse, Christ Church; R. W. Fox, B.A., Hertford; C. W. Grant, Exeter; B. Ussher, Wadham; H. Harrington, B.A., Exeter; N. B. Lindsay, Oriel; C. H. Gould, Exeter; G. E. Weatherhead, B.A., Keble; W. A. Odling, Worcester; O. C. Morant, Exeter.

IN THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—W. H. Bray, University; H. R. Lever, B.A., New College.

The following gentlemen have been selected by the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University to be recommended for Commissions in the branch of the Service specified below:—

IN THE CAVALRY.—F. D. Alexander, Trinity; H. H. Atterbury, Clare; T. Balfour, Trinity; H. Bull, B.A., Trinity; J. E. D. Holland, Clare; A. F. Holman, M.A., Clare; E. W. P. Love, Trinity Hall; E. L. Lyon, Trinity; E. Northen, Trinity; F. S. D. Rose, Trinity.

IN THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—A. L. Clover, Pembroke; R. B. Cousins, Clare; A. C. H. Duke, St. Catharine's; H. J. A. Evans, Clare; H. T. Gillies, LL.B., Trinity Hall; F. C. L. Grieve, Trinity; A. J. C. Heriz-Smith, Pembroke; E. O. Lewin, King's; W. F. Ingpen, B.A., Pembroke; N. Patterson, Jesus; H. C. Pearson, Sidney; S. C. Peck, M.A., Sidney; E. S. Phillips, B.A., Christ's; R. H. Sanderson, Trinity; W. S. Tresawna, Sidney; T. R. Udsell, Jesus; L. S. Wood, St. Catharine's.

IN THE INFANTRY.—L. O. T. Baines, Trinity Hall; W. Barker, B.A., Corpus; C. E. Borton, Selwyn; E. J. Brodie, B.A., Trinity; J. Boyd-Carpenter, St. Catharine's; D. C. H. Chisholm, Caius; C. B. L. Dashwood, B.A., Pembroke; D. P. H. Fraser, Pembroke; F. A. Forster, Trinity; E. M. Gee, Trinity; H. L. Harkness, Pembroke; H. L. P. Heywood, Trinity; R. J. W. Heale, B.A., Trinity; J. B. Lambard, B.A., Corpus; G. A. Lloyd, Trinity; A. D. Macdonald, B.A., Trinity; C. H. Marsden, B.A., Clare; J. H. A. Payne, B.A., Trinity Hall; J. Sterndale-Bennett, St. John's; H. R. Sparenborg, Caius; H. P. Weaver, Trinity.

IN THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—S. J. Donovan, B.A., Sidney; H. A. Jones, Jesus; G. H. Harvey, B.A., Pembroke.

The Vice-Chancellor gives notice that of the Commissions in the Army offered to members of Cambridge University there still remain 22 for which no recommendation has yet been made—viz., three in the Royal Artillery, 15 in the Cavalry, four in the Infantry. In selecting for these commissions he will have regard to the claims of those candidates who have already sent in their names, but he will also receive additional applications until Tuesday, April 24. Such applications must be made through a tutor of the candidate's college, subject to the conditions laid down in the Vice-Chancellor's circular of March 8.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. A. W. D. Campbell.	Capt. W. C. R. Stratton.
Lieut. Col. W. A. Simmonds.	Capt. R. A. Kane.
Major (Hon.) J. J. Horton Bennett.	Lieut. L. R. Vaughan.
Capt. E. J. Lugard, D.S.O.	Lieut. G. Wilkinson.
Capt. C. P. Egerton, I.S.C.	Lieut. R. Cooper.
Capt. B. P. S. Rooke.	Lieut. H. A. H. Rice.
	Lieut. L. E. Fagan.
	Lieut. C. C. A. Hughes.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Col. H. A. Vincent, I.S.C., B., 1 mo.	Capt. C. U. Price, 6 mo.
Capt. P. S. Harvey, 9 mo. furl.	Capt. H. S. Hazelgrove, 3 mo.
Lieut. Col. E. S. Hastings, D.S.O., 3 mo.	Lieut. S. D. Vale, till arrival of the <i>Clive</i> .
Major F. M. Drury, 9 mo.	Lieut. N. B. Dunscombe, 3 mo.
Major H. M. Morris, I.M.S., 9 mo.	Hon. Lieut. J. Watson, 3 mo.
Capt. J. Bourke, 3 mo.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major J. P. Doyle, D.S.O.	Lieut. W. M. Fenning.
Capt. H. T. Denny, I.S.C.	Lieut. A. K. Hudson.
Capt. H. W. C. Colquhoun.	Lieut. G. G. P. Humphreys.
Capt. O. W. Carey.	
Lieut. S. G. Halliday.	

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

From the front (Sands).—Our South African Empire (Pearson).—North American Review, March (Heinemann).—Pink and Scarlet (Heinemann).—As you Like it (Blackwood).—Lessons of the War, Spencer Wilkinson (Constable).—First Dutch War, Vol. 2 (Navy Record Society).—The Natal Campaign, Bennet Burleigh (Chapman).

Army Personal.

The Queen visited the Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, on Thursday, to see the sick and wounded soldiers who have returned from South Africa. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by Princess Christian and her daughter, Princess Victoria, travelled by special train from Windsor to Woolwich Arsenal. On arriving at the hospital, the Queen went through the wards, asking each of the patients where he received the wounds or had become invalided. To each man, by direction of the Queen, a bunch of flowers was given. Some of the corridors were lined with soldiers who were recovering. To each of them the Queen addressed a few kindly words. The Royal party left the hospital at a quarter-past five.

The Duke of Connaught has decided to inaugurate his assumption of the duties of his command in Ireland by a tour of inspection, which began on Thursday, when he saw the troops at Belfast and Holywood, under command of Colonel F. J. Graves. The Duke was entertained at luncheon by the citizens. In proposing the health of his Royal Highness, Lord Dufferin referred to the privilege which the Queen had extended to her Irish regiments of wearing the shamrock as homage paid to their noble ardour, valour, and endurance. The Duke of Connaught, in reply, expressed his appreciation of the great gallantry displayed by the Irish regiments. With regard to the Queen's visit, he said it was entirely of her own free will, and with no political object, that Her Majesty was coming among them, and he hoped she would spend at least three weeks in Ireland.

The Commander-in-Chief will preside at the annual meeting of the Militia Rifle Association, to be held at the Royal United Service Institution, on Wednesday next, March 28, at 3.30. Militia officers are invited to attend.

General A. Montgomery-Moore, commanding the troops at Aldershot, will attain the age limit on the 6th prox., but an arrangement has been made by which he will be allowed to retain his command. For this purpose he will be placed on the supernumerary list. Lieut.-General G. D. Barker, C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda, becomes a General in succession.

General H. S. Anderson, C.B., I.S.C., will be placed on the retired list on the 1st prox. for non-employment.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston opened the Indian Legislative Council on Wednesday with a speech in which he feelingly referred to the death of General Sir William Lockhart, which was, he said, a severe blow to the country. The late Commander-in-Chief, the Viceroy observed, was no speechmaker. He was essentially a leader of men, and would hold a high place on the roll of Indian captains. India had been deprived of a brave and gallant soldier, a chivalrous and noble-minded gentleman, and a most lovable man.

Lieut.-General Sir George White arrived at Cape Town on Monday from Maritzburg, but in such a reduced state of health that it was decided by his doctors that it was desirable he should return to England at once.

Lieut.-General Sir George White will sail for England by the mail boat leaving on Wednesday next, as will Major Treherne, R.A.M.C., and Captain Lyon, R.A. The other members of Sir George's staff have joined Lord Roberts's. Sir George White is improving in health, and has promised to attend a public function prior to his departure.

Lieut.-General Sir Edwin Markham, K.O.B., will attain the age of sixty-seven on Wednesday next. This in ordinary circumstances is the limit for a General or Lieutenant-General, but Sir Edwin will not be disturbed, as under the terms of his appointment as Governor of the Royal Military College he is allowed to complete four years in his present position before he can be disturbed.

Lieut.-Generals J. H. Hall and G. H. Moncrieff will have passed five years out of employment on the 31st inst., and will be placed on the retired

list under the terms of the Royal Warrant. Major-General (local Lieut.-General) Sir G. B. Wolseley, commanding the Madras Army, will become Lieutenant-General to fill one of these vacancies.

It is not quite certain yet who the new Commander-in-Chief in India will be, but everything points to the selection of Lieut.-General Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, who earned such a high character as an administrator during his two years' command in Madras. Sir Mansfield Clarke dined with the Queen and Royal Family at Windsor on Monday.

Lieut.-General Sir Leslie Rundle and the Staff of the 8th Division are due at Cape Town on Wednesday next.

Lieut.-General Sir Robert C. Stewart becomes General, and Major-General W. W. Biscoe, C.B., Lieutenant-General on the Indian Local List, in consequence of the death of General Sir William Lockhart.

Lieut.-General H. M. Nicholson, C.B., I.S.C., will vacate the command of a second class district, Bombay, on the 1st prox. on promotion, on which date Major-General Sir Richard Westmacott will succeed him.

Lieut.-General Sir Henry Colville and Major-General J. M. Babington, Colonel C. W. H. Douglas, A.D.C., Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Hall, and other officers come in for special mention in Lord Methuen's despatch on the Battle of Magersfontein. Lord Methuen writes:—

I have to express my appreciation of the clear orders given out, and the careful arrangements made by Col. Douglas, A.D.C., my Chief Staff Officer, for the attack. Major-Gen. Sir Henry Colville showed coolness and judgment throughout two trying days. The same remark applies to Major-Gen. Babington. I again recognise the business-like manner in which Lieut.-Col. Hall, commanding Royal Artillery, carries out his duties in the field. Major Bannatine Allason performed splendid work, and assisted greatly in checking the enemy on the right of our attack. Lieut. Cuthbert, Scots Guards, my extra aide-de-camp, showed considerable coolness in taking a message from me to the Gordon Highlanders. A volley was fired at him, killing his horse; he took off wallets and saddle and returned, letting me learn from others how he had behaved. Major Milton, commanding Mounted Infantry, behaved gallantly, and was shot three times before he died; he was making a successful effort to rally some men of the Highland Brigade. Lieut.-Col. the Earl of Airlie did excellent work with two dismounted squadrons, when good service was much needed. Major Little, in the firing line, did good work all day. Lieut. Allhusen, 9th Lancers, and Lieut. Macnaghten, 12th Lancers, did good work with their Maxims. Major Maberley, R.H.A., acting galloper to Major-Gen. Babington, after rallying 30 or 40 men of different regiments, was severely wounded. Major O'Donnell, R.A.M.C., and Lieut. Delap, R.A.M.C., were indefatigable in attending wounded under fire. Lieut.-Col. Codrington, officer commanding Coldstream Guards, though wounded, insisted on remaining in command of his battalion till nightfall. Major the Hon. W. Lambton, Coldstream Guards, refused to be carried because the bearers were exposed to fire. He remained on the ground thirty-seven hours without food or water. Capt. the Master of Ruthven, Scots Guards, performed, as on several other occasions, valuable services. Major the Marquis of Winchester was killed whilst displaying almost reckless courage. Sergeant Wilkinson, 2nd Batn. Coldstream Guards,

showed courage in collecting ammunition. Corporal Bartlett, 2nd Batn. Coldstream Guards, under a very heavy fire went 1,000 yards to get a stretcher for Major Milton. Corporal Webb, 2nd Batn. Coldstream Guards, showed great courage in taking messages. The brigade-major, Capt. Ruggles-Brise, and the A.D.C. of Sir H. Colville's staff, again earn honourable mention, not only in delivering orders, but also for their clear and accurate description of the position. Capt. A. Campbell, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, displayed great coolness throughout the day, and helped to dress the wounds of Capt. Gordon under a hot fire. Lance-Corporal Ray, No. 6766, and Private Phipps, No. 3724, specially mentioned by Major-Gen. Babington as having helped him to rally men and taking them into the firing line. Lieutenant Douglas, R.A.M.C., showed great gallantry and devotion, under a very severe fire, in advancing in the open and attending to Captain Gordon, Gordon Highlanders, who was wounded; also attending to Major Robinson and other wounded men under a fearful fire. Corporal Gayner, Black Watch, rallying men, and by his example encouraging his comrades. Private A. Bettington, Cape Mounted Rifles, attached to Cape Medical Corps, and Private Johnson, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, were instrumental in removing a wounded Highlander from the front under a heavy fire.

Major-General Hector Macdonald, C.B., has arrived at Bloemfontein. His wound has now nearly healed.

Colonel Viscount Downe, who went to South Africa as A.D.C. to Lord Roberts, has been selected to command a Brigade of the Imperial Yeomanry, and Lieut. the Hon. R. F. Molyneux, Royal Horse Guards, will act as his aide-de-camp.

Colonel H. Dove, R.E., who was placed on half-pay in December last, retires voluntarily on pension.

Colonel Lord Algernon Gordon-Lennox, according to a telegram from Cape Town, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Lord Roberts (unpaid).

Colonel R. E. Allen, late of the East Yorkshire Regiment, who has been A.A.G. to Lieut.-General Sir William Gatacre since his arrival at the Cape, has been appointed to the command of a Brigade, consisting of the 1st Batn. Royal Scots, 2nd Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, 1st Batn. Sherwood Foresters, and 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.

Colonel G. G. Cunningham, C.B., 1st Batn. Sherwood Foresters, has been appointed A.A.G. to Lieut.-General Sir William Gatacre, in South Africa, vice Colonel R. E. Allen, selected for a brigade.

The citizens of Kimberley have decided to present Colonel R. G. Kekewich with a sword of honour in recognition of his services during the siege.

Lieut.-Colonel G. G. Chalice, A.S.C., left England on Thursday for duty at St. Helena in connection with the issue of the increased supply of food and stores rendered necessary by the banishment to that island of General Cronje and the Boer prisoners of war. He will be followed immediately by Army Service Corps men and a large quantity of supplies from Woolwich Dockyard.

Major R. Hoare, 4th Hussars, has joined the staff of Lieut.-General Sir George Luck, commanding the Bengal Army, as Assistant Military Secretary.

Lieut.-Colonel E. M. Baker, R.A., has taken up the duties of A.A.G., Dublin District, on appointment.

Major G. A. Porter, retired list, late of the Buffs, is acting as D.A.A.G., Headquarters, Ireland, vice Captain L. A. Stopford, Derbyshire Regiment, employed in a similar capacity at the Horse Guards.

Major H. C. S. Goldfrap, retired list, late Lincolnshire Regiment, is employed as D.A.A.G., Aldershot, as a temporary measurer.

Major H. C. B. Gray, 2nd Batn. Welsh Regiment, has been promoted to the command of the 1st Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, by selection. Promotion has been slow among the Field officers

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of the Welsh Regiment. Major Gray got his majority as far back as April, 1891. In June next he would have come under the fifty-seven years' rule.

Major J. G. Adamson, retired list, late King's Own Light Infantry, is employed as D.A.A.G. for Instruction, Dublin District, vice Major R. N. R. Reader, Shropshire Light Infantry, in South Africa.

Major F. P. Hutchinson, I.S.C., has been appointed to the command of the 1st Batn. 2nd Goorkhas.

Sir James R. A. Clark, Bart., son of the late Sir Andrew Clark, goes to South Africa as chief executive officer of the Edinburgh and East of Scotland Field Hospital. Sir James Clark was until recently a Surgeon-Major in the Army Medical Staff.

Captain P. S. Grant, R.E., has succeeded Lieutenant A. J. McNeill, Seaforth Highlanders—who has taken the late Captain de Montmorency's place at the head of the Scouts—as A.D.C. to Lieut.-General Sir William Gatacre. It was Captain Grant who so distinguished himself lately in preventing the blowing up of the Bethulie waggon bridge over the Orange river after it had been mined by the Boers.

Lieutenant the Hon. E. C. Gordon-Lennox, 2nd Batn. Scots Guards, accompanies Major-General Barrington Campbell to South Africa as A.D.C.

The *Irish Times* states that 2nd Lieutenant Popham is an Irishman. Our readers, our contemporaries, must not run away with the idea that because the hero of Bethulie Bridge belonged to the 1st Batn. Derbyshire Regiment he was, therefore, a Derbyshire man. 2nd Lieutenant Robert Stewart Popham is an Irishman *pur sang*. Son of Mr. Benjamin Popham, of Long Quay, Kinsale, and named after our own Sir Robert Stewart, he was born and bred in Ireland, and educated in Trinity College. Lieutenant Popham passed his military examination just a year ago.

Lieutenant Popham is also claimed by the *Irish Times* as a Calaisien. He was (says the *Temps*) born at Calais, and later on attended the "Ecole d'Artillerie a Wolwich." His father is a much-respected manufacturer of tulle at Calais.

Lieutenant H. W. Poyntz, 2nd Batn. Derbyshire Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the 1st Nottinghamshire R.V.O.

ARMY OFFICERS' PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The air is full of military reforms. The wise civilian will leave them to experts. But there is one reform which is a matter upon which every parent and every schoolmaster may fairly express an opinion. Young officers in the Army cannot live on their pay. The Army is the profession of rich men. The pay of a subaltern is extremely small; barely enough to pay his mess bill. Two things ought to be done for young officers. They should be paid more and their necessary expenses should be made less. No harm, but much good, would be done by enforcing habits of simplicity and thrift. It is hardly fair to urge the objection that the supply of young officers is already greater than the demand. It may be so. But who can count the homes which are straitened by help given out of humble resources to the "soldier boy," who is serving the Queen and is worthy of his hire? The supply may be greater than the demand. Is that a fair reason for underpaying the subaltern? The State is an employer of labour. Why should that be honourable in the State which is mean in an individual?

Harrow School, March 19. JOSEPH WOOD.

THE C.I.V.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Just four years ago in your columns under the headline, "An Army as Well as a Navy," I advocated a system of selecting the most efficient Volunteers in the various corps for service with brigades and divisions of the Regular and Militia forces.

The idea was much scouted in certain quarters at the time. Has it not recently been carried out in the formation of the City of London Imperial Volunteers for the war in South Africa? OLD GUARD.

WAR SUMMARY.

Sunday, March 18.

Lord Roberts telegraphed from Kimberley during the afternoon that the Guards Brigade had returned from Norval's Pont, and that many burghers had laid down their arms to Major-Gen. Pole-Carew at Edenburg and other places. Another 9-pounder gun had been handed over to the officer commanding at Colesberg Road Bridge. A Brigade of Cavalry had been dispatched to Thabanchu, half way towards Basutoland to reassure the inhabitants. The proclamation laying down the terms on which burghers will be allowed to return to their homes was being eagerly sought after, and seemed to be thoroughly appreciated. Lord Methuen going northwards from Kimberley, reached Warrenton on the 16th just in time to save the bridge from destruction and secure the position on the Vaal. The regular railway severed between Cape Town and Bloemfontein was being reopened.

Lord Roberts had issued an Army Order to this effect:—

"On February 12 this force crossed the boundary of the Free State; three days later Kimberley was relieved; on the 15th day the bulk of the Boer army under one of its most trusted generals was made prisoner; on the 17th day news came of the relief of Ladysmith; and on March 13, twenty-nine days from the commencement of the operations, the capital of the Free State was occupied. This is a record of which any army would be proud—a record which could not have been achieved except by earnest, well-disciplined men, determined to do their duty, whatever the difficulties and dangers. Exposed to the extreme heat of the day, bivouacking under heavy rain, marching long distances, often on reduced rations, all ranks have displayed an endurance, cheerfulness, and gallantry which is beyond all praise."

Lord Roberts adds that he desires especially to refer to the heroic spirit with which the wounded have borne their suffering. No word nor murmur of complaint has been uttered. The anxiety of all when succour came was that their comrades should be attended to first.

Monday, March 19.

There was an almost complete lack of news. Statistics of the siege of Ladysmith, published by special correspondent of the *Standard*:—On Nov. 2 the garrison consisted of 572 officers and 12,924 men. On March 1 it had been reduced to 403 officers and 9,761 men. Their patients in hospital on March 1 numbered 1,996, 708 of whom were suffering from enteric fever, 341 from dysentery, and 189 from wounds. Other figures were: Died of wounds, 59; killed in action, 18 officers, 193 men; killed in assaults and sorties, 17 officers and 160 men; killed by the bombardment, two officers and 33 men; wounded in assaults and sorties, 45 officers and 352 men. On Nov. 2 there were 5,309 horses and 4,539 mules. At the end of the siege the horses numbered 2,900, of which only 500 were considered fit for duty; of mules there were 3,713. Their ammunition in November consisted of 566 rounds for 4.7 Naval guns, 1,036 for Naval 12-pounders, 887 for howitzers, and 11,437 for Field Artillery. On March 1 the figures were respectively 42, 252, 102, and 7,200.

Recruiting the Corps of Imperial Bushmen said to be proceeding most satisfactory in Australian Colonies. The numbers on a population basis is fixed thus—New South Wales 722, Victoria 62.6, Queensland 270, South Australia 198, Tasmania 95, Western Australia 89. The Premier of Western Australia has desired, however, that his colony may be allowed to send a full unit of 125.

Tuesday, March 20.

Lord Roberts, in a telegram to the War Office received during afternoon, stated that Lord Kitchener occupied Prieska yesterday without resistance, the rebels laying down their arms, and the Transvaalers escaping across the river; 33 prisoners were taken, as well as 200 stand of arms and a quantity of ammunition and explosives. Lord Roberts added that Mr. Steyn is circulating by despatch riders a notice in

reply to his lordship's proclamation, setting forth that any burgher who signs the declaration that he will not fight against us will be treated as a traitor and shot. Lord Roberts reported that the Boers along the Basutoland border were beginning to surrender.

Lord Roberts gave a banquet at Bloemfontein in the evening, at which there were present the commanding officers and the foreign attaches. In proposing the health of the foreign attaches, Lord Roberts complimented them upon the manner in which they had borne the privations necessitated by their arduous march, and in conclusion expressed the hope that he might entertain them next at Pretoria. The Russian Attaché, replying, said he was proud to have had the honour in sharing in so magnificent a march.

Wednesday, March 21.

There was an absence of official news. It transpired that three bridges on the most important lines to Kroonstad had been blown up by the Boers during their retreat. This is regarded as a sign of the intention of the Transvaalers to abandon the defence of the Free States. A corps of young Boers had arrived at Bloemfontein from the surrounding farms and had been detailed, under the command of an Imperial officer, for police work in the neighbourhood, to prevent looting by Kaffirs. Rouxville has been occupied without resistance by the Kaffrarian Rifles, under Major Cumming. Large quantities of rifles, ammunition, and stores were found in the town. The Boer commandment Olivier has retired from Smithfield. The Free State burghers from the southern district are surrendering their arms in considerable numbers. An Imperial Yeomanry Brigade is rapidly concentrating at Kimberley under Lord Chesham's command, the discipline of the men being, it is said, beyond all praise.

Lord Roberts telegraphed to the War Office from Bloemfontein, 4.20 p.m.:—

"So many burghers have expressed their desire to surrender under the terms of the last proclamation that I have sent small columns in various directions to register names and take over arms. A Cavalry Brigade has gone eastwards to Thabanchu. A detachment from Springfontein has occupied Smithfield, where some Transvaalers and a waggon with arms and ammunition were captured. The Scots Guards are at Edenburg and Reddersburg. Clements' Brigade is marching to this, via Philippolis and Fauresmith. Sir George White, who is now at Cape Town, starts for England in a day or two."

Thursday, March 22.

The day would seem to have been uneventful.

Friday, March 23.

There is no news yet of the relief of Mafeking. The news both from British and Boer sources shows that Snyman, on the 15th inst., leaving a weak force to work the guns and man the trenches round Mafeking, marched up the line to meet Col. Plumer's force. Col. Bodle, reconnoitring, found the enemy at Pitsani, and, falling back, was only in time to prevent his camp, at a siding on the railway, from being surprised. The enemy, moving on, attacked Col. Plumer at Lobatsi. If Snyman fails to turn Col. Plumer's one vulnerable flank, or to beat him back by a frontal attack, Mafeking will be relieved, just as Ladysmith was, by a battle fought at a distance which precluded the besieged garrison from taking part in it.

Philippolis and Fauresmith, which are the two main towns of the route by which Gen. Clements and his brigade are marching to join Lord Roberts, are both places of importance. The first is the village at which the wagon roads from Colesburg and Bethulie join, and Fauresmith is the principal town in the south-west of the Free State.

The rebels in the north-west of the Cape are now between Lord Kitchener and Sir Charles Parsons. The former is at Prieska; the latter is marching north from Carnarvon.

Pomeroy, on the Zululand border road, has been burned by the Boers. The only importance of the news is that it shows that Colonel Bethune is as active to the east of Ladysmith as Lord Dundonald is to the north. Both these leaders of mounted men are feeling the way for the advance, which will be made in Natal as soon as Lord Roberts gives the signal in the Free State.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Prieska to the effect that Lord Kitchener and Gen. Settle joined forces at Doornberg Nek on Tuesday. The Boers evacuated the town shortly before the arrival of Lord Kitchener's cavalry on the 19th inst. The enemy are reported to be dispersing, and the rebellion seems crushed. Neither Lord Kitchener nor Gen. Settle encountered any opposition en route. They found the farms deserted.

The Mansion House Fund amounted to-day to £809,000, and the *Daily Telegraph* Fund to 2,896,817 shillings, £743 13s. having been received yesterday.

MOORLAND SCOTCH WHISKY.—ALTERATION IN PRICE. Owing to the action of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in raising the Duty on Whisky to meet a portion of the required War Expenses, MESSRS. R. B. SMITH & SON (of Perth, N.B.), have thought it better to raise the price of their various marks 6d per gallon or 1s. per dozen, rather than reduce either the age, quality or strength of their whiskies, and they do this in full assurance and expectation that their numerous customers will uphold them in carrying out this alteration. (See Advertisement on Leader page.)

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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died).

LORD ROBERTS'S FORCE.

DRIEFONTEIN, March 10.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Wounded: 3254 J. Lee.
2nd Dragoons.—Wounded: 2423 Sergt.-Trmptr. H. Inkster, 4394 H. Harris.
9th Lancers.—Wounded: 3671 J. Elms.
10th Hussars.—Wounded: 2578 Sergt. S. Sanders, 3756 C. Neville, 1845 J. Williams, 3719 W. Smith.
"H" Battery R.H.A.—Wounded: 23280 Sergt. R. Aspin, (?) 74587 Bomb. A. E. Forth, 70055 W. Keep, 74159 H. Ham, 33495 J. Seagrave.
76th Battery R.F.A.—Killed: 81438 Corp. J. T. James. Wounded: 26799 T. Kerr, 20013 Trmptr. S. Goodman.
81st Battery R.F.A.—Killed: 22867 A. Lacey. Wounded: 2nd Lieut. T. E. P. Wickham, 94227 Corp. O. Battye, 33709 W. Beadle, 13000 Dvr. H. Hester.
38th Co. R.E.—Wounded: 23615 J. O'Mara, 32604 F. F. W. Dean.

2nd East Kent Regt.

Killed: 3958 Sergt. T. Bowen, 3643 Sergt. A. W. Kirby, 3484 Corp. S. Abram, 3400 Corp. E. Wilson, 2389 J. G. Ballard, 3938 E. Bain, 4197 E. Minter, 2523 J. Butler, 3560 J. Miller, 2981 W. Shephard, 5973 A. Morgan, 5415 W. Haigh, 3587 G. Holdstock, 5806 P. Jones, 5836 F. Davis, (?) Dobbs, 3370 W. H. Stanford, 3004 A. Collard.
Wounded: Capt. F. W. B. Dyne, 1600 Col.-Sergt. W. R. Stainforth, 3184 Sergt. A. Clifford, 3052 Sergt. H. Sayer, 2921 Dmr. J. Culmer, 982 A. Simmonds, 1404 F. Walsh, 4210 J. Wilson, 2810 G. Weeks, 3050 Lance-Sergt. L. W. Bangle, 4055 Lance-Sergt. F. A. Johns, 4936 Corp. H. R. B. aumont, 5025 F. Jeffrey, 531 S. Hornby, 5455 J. Mills, 5305 T. Chambers, and 1380 J. Montgomery; 5220 Lance-Corps. A. Jones, 3925 E. Carter, 5706 C. Laing, 4731 E. Littlejohn, 5845 C. Paul, 5790 A. Ryan, and 4580 F. Weller; 5632 S. Storer, 5622 E. Sheller, 5678 H. Francis, 3070 G. A. Fletcher, 2894 F. C. Taylor, 5492 W. Cole, 5554 T. Donovan, 3544 W. Butler, 3428 A. A. Bonham, 3002 C. J. Epps, 5643 W. Cameron, 1327 E. Drew, 5402 F. Rogers, 3549 T. J. Kelly, 3765 W. Sunnuck, 3932 T. Barton, 3285 A. Stonell, 3067 E. Carter, 1875 W. Dowson, 2515 H. J. Westbrook, 5786 W. Carey, 2915 E. G. Hunt, 3786 F. C. Joyce, 3113 C. Lee, 1287 H. Cooper, 2412 W. Quinsterton, 5654 G. Weir, 3021 E. Dalby, 3810 H. M. Reed, 5826 W. Hodges, 3351 T. Mumford, 5559 J. W. Bowers, 2757 H. Smith, 3499 A. B. Town, 3323 G. Lee, 3827 T. Street, 5386 L. Jarrett, 5614 C. Skinner, 4139 W. Coppins, 5613 F. H. Foster, 5721 A. J. Davies, 2411 E. Collins, 2966 W. J. Vaughan, 5849 H. Ellis, 2942 F. Shurrock, 3246 T. Suggett.
Missing: 3518 Sergt. D. Hunt, 4710 Dmr. R. Pearce, 2760 W. Foster.

1st Yorkshire Regt.

Killed: 1121 (?) J. Bolton, 3252 G. Birks.
Wounded: 4992 D. Smith, 3407 Sergt. H. Mackay, 3620 Lance-Sergt. F. G. Hutton, 5863 J. Castle, 4997 W. H. Jones, 5685 J. W. Rimmington, 5941 J. Wootton, 3879 F. Carroll, 3337 G. E. Davis, 2882 F. C. Burgess, 4062 J. W. Lister, 5348 M. Hughes, 3323 E. Bennett, 2417 J. Lockwood, 5993 S. Townsend, 5754 W. Munyard, 2869 J. Clancy, 3279 B. Keeley, 1532 J. Bennett, 1182 J. Duffy, 2616 J. Lynch, 2302 F. Brown, 6015 G. T. Newton.
The following reported missing have been accounted for:—Killed in action: 1233 Corp. T. Frankland. Rejoined: 2754 E. Wilkinson, 1315 J. Brown, 1079 P. Carroll, 2085 W. Finney, 4012 P. Lockley, and 2636 B. Holden. Wounded and in hospital: 5554 J. Windsor.
2nd South Wales Borderers.—Wounded: 2922 W. Price, 2951 W. Price.

2nd Gloucester Regt.

Killed: 468 Col.-Sergt. P. H. Channon, 2936 G. Wheeler, 5398 E. Willis, 3322 G. Turner.
Wounded: 3222 L. J. Hockey*, 2614 Sergt. J. R. Fry, 2912 Sergt. W. Cheese, 2447 Sergt. W. Glanville, 702 A. Hamblin, 2348 T. Nicholls, 1314 J. Attwood, (?) F. Parkins, 5364 A. Smith, 4836 H. G. Turner, 3746 W. Smart, 3085 A. Williams, 2698 G. Hale, 5444 G. Mayo, 4314 A. Libon, 3367 J. Telling, 2511 C. Matthews, 2993 F. Hawkins, 5013 W. Greenwood.
1st West Riding Regt.—Previously reported missing, have rejoined: 5228 (?) W. Jephson, 5573 R. Lee, 4606 C. Beard, and 2775 T. Smythe.
2nd West Riding Regt.—Wounded Prisoner: 3175 F. Wilmot.
2nd Hampshire Regt. (Mounted Infantry).—Killed: 4149 G. Hudson.

1st Welsh Regt.

Killed: 2109 Corp. J. Davies, 5598 T. Hughes, 2402 G. Williams, 2440 A. Busby, 3056 H. Davies, 6374 J. Roberts, 3661 E. Wall, 833 G. Watts, 3798 Mahoney, 4715 C. Smart, 5630 T. Griffiths, 5305 E. Trigg, 5780 G. Farthing, 5699 H. Jones, 5557 D. Shea, 2664 S. Smedley, 7843 Morgan, 5225 Corp. C. Lewis, 5448 D. R. Thomas, 6654 G. Small, 5547 J. Bales, 8866 H. Davies.
Wounded: Lieut.-Col. W. G. Giffard, 3710 Sergt. D. Sansbrook, 8151 W. J. Evans, 2897 Col.-Sergt. R. Hill, 4741 Sergt. E. Sydenham, 4769 J. Stewart, 777 T. Griffiths, 2962 J. A. Jackson, and 5858 A. G. Smith (?) 5828 A. Smith; 2403 Lance-Sergt. A. F. Sneyd; 2918 Corp. J. Armstrong, 5786 W. Carter, 6015 T. Evans, 4317 G. Hicks, 3875 W. Warrior, and 2894 C. H. Roberts; 2398 Lance-Corpl. C. Doble, 5345 Dmr. E. Barratt, 6299 Evans, 5758 T. Williams, 3452 J. Gray, 5773 W. Brooks, 3274 R. Watkins, 8313 P. Gilmore, 5760 E. Davies, 2268 R. Thomas, 5645 J. Lewis, 9517 G. Meenan, 5512 C. Cornish, 2475 E. Evans, 2436 W. Williams, 5378 D. Morgan, 4844 G. Evans, 8236 Jones, 7779 Harrison, 2373 E. Whitcombe, 4155 R. Preston, 2705 L. Morgan, 2809 E. Poulson, 5404 C. French, 4549 R.

Sergeant, 5074 A. Eynon, 5142 J. Budge, 3214 L. Cosgrave, 5419 R. Way, 3631 H. Kelly, 5461 K. Kendall, 5571 J. McLean, 2405 T. E. Clift, 5488 T. Grattan, 5435 D. Drummond, 2958 G. Perrott, 7718 C. Ricah, 5767 T. Matthews, 5312 G. Barnett, 3055 A. Collman, 3138 C. Ruston, 2875 J. Opie, 5580 E. Jones, 9080 D. Griffiths, 5682 T. Murphy, 5572 E. Evans, 5585 E. Lilly, 3443 J. Jones, 8109 B. Jones, 9019 L. Evans, 5454 T. Nicolas, 7478 S. Parson, 5014 B. Lewis, 5458 H. Davies, 4227 A. Barlow, 3351 R. Davies, 4763 J. Williams, 5699 H. Jones, 5771 F. Payze, 6987 W. Smith, 2433 T. Cross, 5337, W. Harding, 3776 T. Murphy, 2397 J. Harrington, 2318 J. Edwards, 5447 J. Sullivan, 1718 Roal, 6654 G. Small, 9358 T. Burke, 2881 W. A. Kyte, 2528 T. Gillard, 5537 W. Harris, 2851 J. Matthews, 2572 G. Argent, 2457 J. Davies, 5591 T. Powell, 5600 J. James, 5279 T. Ryan, 8434 H. Ivino, 5400 A. Edwards, 5415 A. W. White, 4427 J. Hurst, 5643 M. George, 5343 W. Wilson, 5787 D. Crowley, 5319 R. Collins.
Missing: 2238 H. Meadows, 3015 T. Wray, 3321 Dmr. J. A. Elliot.
2nd Batn.—Wounded: 2nd Lieut. C. F. L. Wimberley.*

1st Essex Regt.

Killed: 5141 Lance-Corpl. J. Scudder, 1370 Lance-Corpl. W. Whittaker, 3630 Dmr. J. T. Songhan, 4837 A. Cardy, 2704 G. Pearce, 2353 C. Emberson, 2657 D. Weller, 4468 W. Considine, 3302 J. Kelly, 3317 P. Noble.

Wounded: 3472 Sergt. W. Franklin,* 5246 N. Kettle,* (5414 ?) H. Bentic,* 3697 D. Wellin,* 4155 Sergt. E. S. West, 3949 Lance-Sergt. J. Wood, 5609 Lance-Sergt. C. Plowden, 3793 Corp. B. Bowtle, 4443 E. J. Clayton, 4459 A. Morgan, 3243 A. Blanks, and 2990 A. Trickey; 4827 Lance-Corps. W. Demsey, 2878 J. Gandy, and 2778 R. Poole; 3984 Dmr. A. Yearsley, 2968 E. Burton, 5164 B. Pearson, 3291 G. Dean, 5687 F. Payne, 3315 W. A. English, 4703 H. Clarke, 3784 J. Miston, 2915 H. Darey, 2795 F. Ketley, 2843 T. Richardson, 2264 J. Southernwood, 4740 T. Brooks, 4000 A. Welham, 4824 J. Webb, 5722 H. Haken, 5085 A. Weston, 5694 J. Rogers, 5693 W. Woodall, 2347 E. Last, 2560 E. A. Albion, 2452 C. Wilkin, 3397 P. Jones, 2434 R. Rippingale, 2602 T. Wood, 5071 C. Banks, 3016 J. Berryman, 3214 W. Hardy, 864 E. Munson, 3864 C. A. Smith, 5740 F. Prior, 3049 G. Carey, 3036 G. Goldstone, 3006 H. Smith, 3877 J. Rodgers, 5077 H. Wilson, 1829 J. F. Jarvis, 5126 F. C. Haplin, 2730 C. Whitbread, 4930 C. Arthey, 3045 J. Bartlett, 2878 W. Stearn, 3002 W. Colledge, 3994 J. Malone, 2703 W. Logsdale, 2616 E. D. Huskie, 5281 P. Stewart, 3113 C. G. Passaway, 3292 J. Fennell, 3110 E. B. White, 2440 F. Bull, 2826 J. Frost, 5205 J. Firney, 1306 J. Allen.
Missing: 3310 S. Nelson, 5161 J. Haynes, 5010 R. Abbott, 2382 J. Poole.

Roberts's Horse.—Wounded: 1714 C. Hansen, 2012 Sergt. J. Z. Tulford (missing).

Canadian Infantry.—Wounded: 5102 Sergt. W. Hayes.
Australian Horse.—Wounded: 50 S. Parry, 811 Taylor.
New South Wales Mounted Infantry.—Killed: 15 W. Abrahams. Wounded: Capt. A. J. Bennett, 245 Davidson, 151 Woods.

WOUNDED IN BLOEMFONTEIN.

The following, found wounded in Bloemfontein Hospital, March 16, are all doing well:—

12th Lancers.—4378 J. Thompson, 3469 W. D. Lambert.
2nd Northumberland Fusiliers.—3438 Sergt. E. Atkinson, 2478 Corp. C. H. Laxon, 4146 Lance-Corpl. W. Wilkinson, 3992 W. L. Wilson.
1st Suffolk Regt.—3191 F. J. Bonner, 2795 H. A. Larke, 4734 C. Humphries, 4651 F. Newson, 4755 E. Audley.
2nd Worcester Regt.—3770 H. Jeffs, 4444 S. Davey.
2nd Royal Highlanders.—6605 E. Ramsay.
2nd Wiltshire Regt.—2483 Sergt. A. Dunn; 2940 Lance-Corps. W. B. Hood, 2300 J. C. Halliday, and 2316 F. Catchmie; 1123 Col.-Sergt. T. Bainbridge, 2623 C. Jefferies, 3036 S. H. Burrell, 4307 J. C. Mitchell, 2708 W. Philpott, 3126 J. Deacon, 2699 A. R. Brown, 2414 E. Gale, 3085 E. Sanson, 2688 J. Viney, 2715 G. Brown, 2146 W. Martin, 1392 J. Wilson, 2958 G. J. Avery.
2nd Royal Irish Rifles.—2347 J. Robinson, 2911 W. Meredith, 5688 M. Hoskins, 5639 T. Spence, 3100 J. McCaffery, 5105 S. Rappelle.
Victoria Mounted Infantry.—85 T. J. Maxwell, 80 F. Meagher.
French's Scouts.—1292 Corp. A. F. G. Bosanquet.
Prince Alfred's Volunteer Guards.—732 Corp. A. E. Conradi.

Between KLIP DRIFT and OSFONTEIN, March 6:—
New South Wales M.I.—Lieut. G. A. H. Holbrow, 140 Corp. R. T. Munro, 303 Bglr. C. T. Bice, 519 S. Bathurst, wounded.
Queensland M.I.—41 G. A. Avis, wounded.
Additions to wounded at Poplar Grove, March 7:—
2nd Warwick M.I.—4874 Alcott.
2nd Shropshire L.I.—4693 Bglr. C. Carter.
Australian Horse.—1074 I. Palmer.
Bethulie Bridge, March 11:—
Cape M.R.—Erasmus,* 180 K. Schroeder, wounded.
Derbyshire Regt.—4276 Lance-Corpl. N. Nichols, 2548 A. Lenton, wounded.
Royal Scots Regt.—1st, 6304 H. Kane, wounded.

SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

Aliwal North, March 11:—

12th Co. R.E.—Wounded: Sec-Corpl. T. Downard.
Cape Mounted Rifles.—Killed: 328 J. M. S. Cartin. Wounded: Lieut. G. A. Taplin, 1917 Sergt. F. H. Robinson, 2058 Corp. H. W. Miles, 1238 W. H. Weston, 2079 F. Johns, 2995 H. Richardson, 3093 M. Black, 3290 W. G. Dunning, 3422 A. Christmas, 2978 Bliss.
Brabant's Horse.—Killed: Corp. Weir, Longdergut, G. S. Saunders. Wounded: Neilson,* R. Gibbs,* E. McNamara, E. O. Cockroft, F. E. Penn, R. Corston.
*Are prisoners.
Kaffrarian Rifles.—Killed: 977 T. H. Caldwell. Wounded: Capt. E. Muller.

De Beers Pass, March 13:—

South African Light Horse.—1072 E. Cullum and 1172 W. McLean, wounded and taken prisoners.

CAPE TOWN.—From General of Communications:—
City of London Imperial Volunteers.—J. Humphreys is now in our camp well, having been left behind sick by Boers. He states that the remaining five prisoners C.I.V. were well when he last saw them, and Pte. Henderson, who was wounded in arm, is recovering.

Hampshire Regt. (Mounted Infantry).—3267 Lance-Corpl. S. Bishop, severely wounded, March 4.

Officers discharged hospital for week ended March 11:—

6th Dragoons.—Lieut. C. E. Amphlett, 2nd Lieut. E. C. S. Jarvis.
15th Co. Siege Train, R.A.—2nd Lieut. G. H. W. Dobbys.

Remounts.—Lieut. S. F. Wombwell.
Royal Engineers.—Lieut. R. G. Earle.
3rd Grenadier Guards.—Lieut. G. C. Hamilton.
2nd West Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. J. S. Bartrum.
2nd Bedfordshire Regt.—Lieut. J. Leader.
3rd South Wales Borderers.—Lieut. J. Wheen.
2nd Gloucestershire Regt.—Lieut. G. M. Shipway.
1st West Riding Regt.—Capt. J. A. C. Gibbs, Capt. O. A. A. Taylor.
1st Oxford L.I.—Capt. H. L. Ruck-Keene.
2nd Shropshire L.I.—Capt. R. R. Gubbins.
4th Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Capt. F. J. A. Skeet.
Indian Staff Corps.—Capt. F. H. B. Commeline.
Civil Surgeons.—Smith, Cole, and Eaves.

LADYSMITH.—Return of officers discharged to duty for week ending March 9:—

2nd Royal Lancaster Regt.—Lieut. A. R. S. Martin.
2nd Devonshire Regt.—Lieut. J. D. Ingles, 2nd Lieut. R. J. Milne.
2nd West Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. A. Porch.
2nd Scottish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. E. B. Ferrers.
2nd East Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. S. D. Branker.
2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut. M. B. C. Carbery.
1st Rifle Brigade.—Capt. G. P. Thrapp, Lieut. A. P. B. Harrison.
South African Light Horse.—Capt. A. O. Molyneux, Lieut. F. Davies, Lieut. E. Marshall.
Bethune's Mounted Infantry.—Lieut. A. M. Slatter.
Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry.—Lieut. A. Howard.

Amendments to lists of casualties; reported missing were wounded:—

Royal Lancaster Regt.—2nd, 1949 P. O'Neill, 5535 J. Birks, 5758 H. Watmough.
Scottish Rifles.—2nd, 3878 C. Duncan, 3064 J. Penman.
East Surrey Regt.—2nd, 5655 W. Roche, 5139 A. Browning.
Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—2nd, 147 E. Lawlevi, 2236 M. Tuit, 1508 J. Donnelly, 1284 J. Molloy, 5704 P. Kennedy, 4317 F. Carpenter, 2395 J. Smith, sick in hospital.

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R.G.A., 16th Co. Southern Division, casualties on Feb. 17 are now reported, original return having mis-carried:—

Killed:—23936 A. Gollop. Wounded:—59951 Corpl. J. McHugh, 97630 P. Bolton, 96835 P. Dorney, 15208 J. Mulrooney, 17996 A. Simms, 23868 D. J. Taylor.

Corrections to previous lists:—
East Kent.—1st, 3004 A. Collard is not killed.
Welsh Regt.—1st, 5699 H. Jones, 6654 G. Small, reported killed, are wounded.

Essex Regt.—1st, 5084 P. Russell add to wounded.
Lieut. L. R. G. Bell, Leinster Regt. (attached to Inniskilling Fusiliers), reported as slightly wounded, should have been severely wounded.

The announcement that Lieut. Romilly, Duke of Cornwall's L.I., was missing is reported to have been made in error.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Royal Horse Guards.—1077 Corpl.-Major A. Blair, enteric, Kimberley, March 16.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—4042 Corpl. W. Peters, enteric, Kimberley, March 16.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. R. H. Kinnear, enteric, March 16; 4527 R. Crouch, peritonitis, March 16; 4595 G. Jones, rheumatic fever, March 12; 653 Armr.-Sergt. H. Wright, enteric, March 10; 4581 E. Wilson, enteric, March 8; 4574 W. Doyle, enteric, March 17—all at Ladysmith.

5th Lancers.—4813 E. Bull, diarrhoea, Ladysmith, March 20.

6th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. F. N. Dent, drowned, Norval's Pont, March 15; 3954 A. Reading, enteric, Faauwpoort, March 15.

10th Lancers.—3474 H. Stone, enteric, Kimberley, March 17.

12th Lancers.—3832 H. Vincent, enteric, Kimberley, March 12; 4381 G. Littlechild, dysentery, Kimberley, March 13.

13th Hussars.—4313 H. Vincent, enteric, Ladysmith, March 16; 3011 G. Fletcher, enteric, Ladysmith, March 19.

14th Hussars.—A. Diamond, remittent, March 13; 3465 Trmpr. F. Swaine, enteric, Pietermaritzburg, March 16.

18th Hussars.—4466 H. Dean, enteric, March 15.

19th Hussars.—4140 J. Coles, enteric, Ladysmith, March 16; 3421 Corpl. H. De Clifford, enteric, Chieveley, March 19; 3804 Shoeing-Smith G. Warren, diarrhoea, Ladysmith, March 16; 4573 J. Curle, enteric, Ladysmith, March 17; 3555 G. Goodwin, enteric, Mooi River, March 20.

R.H.A. "O" Battery.—90311 Dvr. W. Greenslade, enteric, Kimberley, March 12.

R.F.A. 4th Battery.—99356 H. Blackmore, Naauwpoort, March 15; 13th.—17221 W. Neads, dysentery, Ladysmith, March 6; 21st.—7949 Dvr. W. Dawkes, enteric, Ladysmith, March 13; 37th.—86670 W. Gammons, dysentery, Wynberg, March 17; 42nd.—92944 E. Wanhill, dysentery, Ladysmith, March 7; 53rd.—9415 Bombr. W. Bailie, scurvy, Ladysmith, March 8; 23157 Dvr. J. Ryatt, Ladysmith, March 10; 69th.—10743 Dvr. J. Barthrop, enteric, March 14; 29627 Dvr. A. Burrell, dysentery, March 16, both at Ladysmith. 73rd.—Dvr. Dempster, drowned. 10th Mountain.—27976 T. Bigmore, enteric, Ladysmith, March 17. Ammunition Col.—32689 Dvr. J. Noden, enteric, March 12; 36615 J. Morgan, dysentery, March 7; 96350 Bombr. F. Leigh, abscess of liver, March 10, last three at Ladysmith.

R.E.—6th Co., 24893 Lance-Corpl. W. Bartlett, enteric, De Aar, March 17; 23rd.—2119 A. George, enteric, March 13; 2119 Dvr. G. Arthur, enteric, Ladysmith, March 13; Tel. Bata.—458 A. Hawkins, enteric, Orange River, March 13.

Coldstream Guards.—1st., 9715 G. Elford, enteric, Cape Town, March 15; 9496 Corpl. T. Field, enteric, Kimberley, March 16.

Scots Guards.—1st, 2505 F. Barrett, enteric, Kimberley, March 17; 1868 F. Kelly, enteric, Wynberg, March 17; 466 T. Butterworth, enteric, Orange River, March 17.

Royal Scots.—1st, 4776 G. Pratt, 5463 H. Carter, enteric, Sterkstroom, March 16; 2930 A. Emsley, Sterkstroom, March 15; 3rd., 8155 J. Pentland, influenza, Cape Town, March 15.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—2nd, 2504 R. Henderson, Feb. 25, and 5765 Lance-Corpl. T. Moore, Feb. 27, both from wounds, Pietermaritzburg; 2550 Lance-Corpl. F. Lang, killed Feb. 22, previously reported wounded.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—1st, C. Underwood, enteric, De Aar, March 16.

Royal Warwick Regt.—2nd, 5234 H. Lynn, enteric, Kimberley, March 15.

Royal Fusiliers.—2nd, 1279 T. Barrett, enteric, Chieveley, March 17.

Liverpool Regt.—1st, 4939 J. Yates, enteric, March 9; 5616 R. Stacey, dysentery, March 16, both at Ladysmith.

Norfolk Regt.—2nd, 4900 G. Tyrrell, enteric, Cape Town, March 13; 4630 R. Cawdron, enteric, Kimberley, March 16.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd, 2623 Sergt. J. Kerr, wounds, Wynberg, March 14.

Devon Regt.—1st, 4467 T. Sullivan, dysentery, Ladysmith, March 17.

Somerset L.I.—2nd, 4938 A. Legg, wounds, Chieveley, March 2; 5222 J. Wood, enteric, on board *Nubia*.

Bedford Regt.—2nd, 4614 F. Bellamy, enteric, Naauwpoort, March 17; 6231 A. Couldrey, enteric, Kimberley, March 14.

Leicester Regt.—1st, 4438 C. Vulliamy, dysentery, March 19; 3552 J. Cave, enteric; 5856 F. Sanders, dysentery, March 18, all at Ladysmith.

Yorkshire Regt.—1st, 5465 J. Cameron, enteric, Wynberg, March 17.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd, 4549 T. Moore, dysentery, Pietermaritzburg, March 17; 6th, C. Lyons, pneumonia, at sea, March 3.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—1435 Lance-Corpl. H. Smith, at sea in *Avoca*, Feb. 20.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—1st, 5757 T. Stevens, at sea in *Avoca*, Feb. 12.

K.O.S.B.—1st, 4667 Piper W. Lomas, enteric, Kimberley, March 16.

Scottish Rifles.—2nd, 1628 Sergt. F. Davidson, at sea in *Avoca*, Feb. 18; 4126 J. Radley, wounds, Mooi River, March 19.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—1st, Capt. W. L. P. Gibton, dysentery, Ladysmith, March 19; 4943 J. Gallagher, wounds, Mooi River, March 18.

Gloucester Regt.—1st, 734 Colr.-Sergt. C. Pittaway, Ladysmith, March 11; 2nd.—5309 T. Regan, enteric, Kimberley, March 3; 5008 W. Trotman, dysentery, Kimberley, March 15.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd, 3868 D. Harbone, enteric, Wynberg, March 14; 2733 Lance-Corpl. J. Horter, enteric, De Aar, March 16.

West Riding Regt.—1st, 3065 T. Brook, wounds, Wynberg, March 14; 3071 H. Heigold, wounds, Jacobsdal, March 13; 2nd.—3175 Willmott (previously reported wounded and prisoner) killed.

Border Regt.—1st, 5444 H. Watson, wound, Mooi River, March 20.

Dorsetshire Regt.—2nd, 5643 W. Deeks, enteric, Pietermaritzburg, March 20; 3567 W. Forward, enteric, Mooi River, March 19.

South Lancs. Regt.—1st, 6839, C. Robertson, of wounds, Mooi River, March 4; 1287 P. Rilev, of wound, Mooi River, March 14; 4690 Sergt. A. Throp, enteric, Pietermaritzburg, March 15; 2425 W. Higgins, enteric, Mooi River, March 17; 1821 Sergt. T. Orr, wounds, Chieveley, Feb. 22; J. Armitage, wound, Mooi River, March 30.

Welsh Regt.—1st, 3710 Colr.-Sergt. Parsbrook, wounds, March 15; 8151 Evans, wounds, March 15; 7463 E. Llewellyn, wounds, Feb. 27; 3287 C. Busby, enteric, Wynberg, March 14; 3912 E. Russell, dysentery, Kimberley, March 15; 5268 T. Wilkinson, wounds, March 4.

Royal Highlanders.—2nd, 7222 J. Boyes, dysentery, Orange River, March 16.

Oxfordshire L.I.—1st, 4471 J. Wade, dysentery, Wynberg, March 13.

Essex Regt.—1st, 3225 E. Kemp, enteric, Kimberley; 3248 A. Kettle, enteric, Wynberg, March 14.

Royal North Lancashire Regt.—1st, 4004 Lance-Sergt. J. Morley, enteric, De Aar, March 14.

Berkshire Regt.—2nd, 4104 F. Hughes, enteric, Queenstown, March 14.

Royal West Kent Regt.—2nd, (? 5574) Corpl. Sidney Hanney, wounds, Chieveley, Feb. 18.

Yorkshire L.I.—2nd, 3160 E. Whelan, enteric, Kimberley, March 14.

Middlesex Regt.—2nd, 977 A. Jackson, enteric, Pietermaritzburg.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—1st, 729 F. Smith, dysentery, March 8; 7102 H. Dawson, enteric, March 12; 3 J. Thompson, dysentery, March 13; 9176 H. Bailey, dysentery, March 19; 1016 A. Thompson, wound, March 14; 7534 Corpl. W. Young, enteric, March 14; 9620 E. Fisk, enteric, March 16; 1118 T. Gilbert, enteric, March 17, all at Ladysmith. 2nd.—Major H. E. Buchanan-Riddell, enteric, Pietermaritzburg, March 16; 9921 Corpl. F. Malcolm, at sea, in *Avoca*, Feb. 11; 9529 F. Sloan, liver complaint, Ladysmith, March 16; 5849 Sergt. G. Leach, enteric, on board *Nubia*, March 17; 8527 H. Sparshott, March 8; 890 G. Baxter, March 9; 7928 J. Etherington, March 11; 7827 F. Pepper, March 15; 8836 H. Gooch, March 15; 950 G. Smith, enteric, March 7; 897 Sergt. T. Lucas, March 14; 6381 Corpl. T. Hope, March 14—the last eight of enteric at Ladysmith; 9336 C. Kimpton, dysentery; 750 E. Thomas, fever, both at Ladysmith on March 17. 3rd, 6343 Bellamy, enteric, Pietermaritzburg, March 15.

Manchester Regt.—1st, 3553 Corpl. J. Elder, at sea in *Avoca*, Feb. 5; 3835 A. Davis, 4380 H. Fletcher, dysentery, March 15; 5166 M. Carey, enteric, March 16; 1671 Col.-Sergt. T. Curtis, enteric, March 7; 3835 A. Davis, enteric, March 15; 4867 T. Peel, dysentery, March 19, last six at Ladysmith.

York and Lancaster Regt.—1st, 5055 Lance-Corpl. W. Swift, wound, Estcourt, March 16.

Durham L.I.—1st, 3986 G. Ashmore, abdominal sarcoma, on board *Maine*.

Gordon Highlanders.—2nd, 4976 P. G. Mutch, diarrhoea, March 14; 6151 Lance-Corpl. J. McRae and 6263 R. Grieve, dysentery, March 16; 6285 T. Faulds, enteric, March 12; 6411 Lance-Corpl. N. Mathison, enteric, March 16, last four at Ladysmith.

Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd, 316 Corpl. W. Williams, enteric, Sterkstroom, March 5; G. McCouville, enteric, Sterkstroom, March 13.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—1st, 1279 L. Trow, pneumonia, Cape Town, March 17; 6611 H. Thomson, enteric, Kimberley, March 15.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—1st, 3171 T. Morley, disease, Estcourt, March 18. 2nd, 5349 W. Bracken, wounds, Pietermaritzburg, March 6; 4714 T. O'Donoghue, enteric, Ladysmith, March 20.

Rifle Brigade.—2nd, 6115 W. Foxall, enteric, March 12; 5332 F. Shipp, dysentery, March 13; 4935 J. Castle-dine, scurvy, March 15; 4972 A. Cooper, dysentery,

March 19; 2445 E. Ross, enteric, March 8; 5348 Corpl. J. Barton, debility, March 20. All at Ladysmith.

Army Service Corps.—12117 W. Hemming, enteric, Pietermaritzburg, March 14; 12125 W. Farrell, enteric, Kimberley, March 13; 12892 Lance-Corpl. F. Bamford, enteric, Wynberg, March 16; 38th Co., 11074 W. Morrison, enteric, Sterkstroom, March 15.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Major J. Minniece, enteric, Ladysmith, March 17; 2758 E. Gale, Pietermaritzburg, March 18.

Volunteer Medical Corps.—Lieut. A. W. Hall, enteric, Ladysmith, March 20.

Army Ordnance Corps.—3080 H. Surtees, railway accident, Naauwpoort, March 15; 2424 Corpl. J. Davidson, enteric, Ladysmith, March 17. 2nd Co., 3596 M. Hunt, enteric, Wynberg, March 16.

New South Wales M.I.—297 E. B. Campbell, enteric, Cap. Town, March 14.

Natal Carbineers.—J. Cohen, dyspepsia, Ladysmith, March 6.

Border Mounted Rifles.—A. Alborough, March 13; G. Beherens, March 16, both from enteric at Ladysmith.

Natal Naval Volunteers.—Gunner A. Adrian, enteric, Ladysmith, March 11.

West Australian Horse.—1007 H. W. Gilchrist, enteric, Kimberley, March 13.

Victorian Mounted Infantry.—Capt. R. W. Salmon, enteric, Naauwpoort, March 16.

South African Light Horse.—866 J. Bray, dysentery, Ladysmith, March 15.

Roberts's Horse.—5428 W. Smith, consumption, Orange River, March 17.

Imperial Light Horse.—430 R. Tate, enteric, Ladysmith, March 18.

H.M.S. POWERFUL.

Left behind in Natal sick, in addition to those communicated on the 14th inst.:—Stoker W. E. Gatehouse 283450, A.B. L. Smith 180083, A.B. J. Connell 157046.

The following are in Simons Town Hospital:—Lieut. Hodges, Gunner W. Sims, A.B. A. E. Ward 172753, Stoker J. Crowley 174377, Stoker C. W. Ludlow 175358, Carpenter's Mate S. T. Sadler 148053.

Major Urnston, R.M.L.I., invalided home.

Deaths: 166323 A.B. A. Musgrove, enteric, Ladysmith; 156220 F. Roche, enteric, Modder River, March 4. H.M.S. *Monarch*.—A.B. E. Moat, 169955, enteric, March 20; A.B. F. Roche, 156220, enteric, Modder River, March 4.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The urgency of our need is my excuse for venturing to ask you to insert this letter in your paper. It is an appeal for money for the Church of England Soldiers' Institute in the Guards' Camp at Pirbright. The facts of the case are as follows:—When Gen. Philip Smith was commanding the Home District he was anxious to have an institute built in the camp for the use of the troops, to be run on the same broad lines as those on which the Institute at Aldershot was being worked so successfully, and begged the committee to undertake the work. The War Department itself selected the site and leased it to the committee. An institute was built and opened by Lord Methuen in 1892. Its success was phenomenal, and its benefit, both to the troops and the neighbourhood, at once became apparent. After two seasons it had to be enlarged to double its original size, and was reopened by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who has again and again publicly expressed his appreciation of the work it is doing. In 1898 further extensive alterations were made to provide additional accommodation, and only last April a large hall was added. Imagine our dismay at now being told that our buildings interfere very much with the field firing, and that they must be moved. Sir Redvers Buller, in making this decision known to us, regretted the necessity, and very kindly promised to make the move as easy for us as he possibly could. A new site has been given to the committee, but the cost of taking down, moving, and re-erecting the fabric will amount to probably £1,000. The Institute must be taken down, and the committee earnestly appeal to the public for the money required to put it up on the new site. It rests with the public to decide whether the debris of the building should be packed away, thus depriving our brave men on their return home of the advantages the Club and Institute afforded, which they so valued in the past, and which has been the means of doing untold good in the Camp. We feel sure our fellow-countrymen who have done, and are still doing, so much to lessen the hardships of our gallant men will not let so good a work suffer for what is, after all, so small an amount, and no better memorial could be found to commemorate the dead. Contributions will be thankfully received, and reports sent by Col. Llewellyn Wavell, Hon. Sec. Church of England Soldiers' Institute, Aldershot. Contributions will also be received at any of the branches of the London and County Bank.

GEORGE H. MONCRIEFF,
Lieut.-General, Chairman of the Committee.

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CAIRO

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Obituary.

NAVY.

Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, died somewhat suddenly on Tuesday, at Naples, whither he had gone on leave of absence. It was only last week that we stated he had sufficiently recovered from his indisposition to warrant an early return to his duties at the western port. The Admiral, who was a son of Col. Sir Henry Fairfax, was born on Jan. 21, 1837, and on Dec. 7, 1850, entered the Navy, seeing service on board the *Amphitrite* in two voyages to the Arctic. As a Lieutenant of the *Ariel*, he distinguished himself on the S.E. coast of Africa in the capture of a piratical slaver, and was specially promoted to the rank of Commander on Nov. 4, 1862. As a Captain, in which rank he was made on April 3, 1868, he served as a member of the Foreign Office Committee on the Slave Trade, and in 1872-73 accompanied Sir Bartle Frere as naval attaché on a mission to the Sultan of Zanzibar. Capt. Fairfax next served as private secretary to Mr. Goschen, then the First Lord of the Admiralty, and was then appointed to the command of the *Volage*, the vessel which conveyed to Kerguelen the astronomical expedition for the observation of the transit of Venus. He remained on the S.E. coast of America as Senior Officer until, in 1877, he returned home to take command of the *Britannia*, at the time that Prince Albert Victor and Prince George were studying on board her. In 1878 he was made C.B. (civil), F.R.G.S., and A.D.C. to the Queen. On July 11, 1882, when in command of the *Monarch*, he was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, and subsequently was in command of the naval and marine forces which seized and occupied Port Said. For these services he was granted the Egyptian medal, the Khedive's Bronze Star, the Osmanieh of the Third Class, was made a C.B. of the Military Division, and, on leaving Port Said, received, through Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, the thanks of the Egyptian Government "for the manner in which public security and the preservation of order had been maintained." On July 1, 1885, he was promoted to flag rank, and from Feb., 1887, until Sept., 1889, served as Commander-in-Chief on the Australian Station. On Oct. 24, 1889, he became a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, holding office until May, 1892. On June 20, 1891, he was promoted to Vice-Admiral, and was a member of the committee appointed to take evidence and report upon the manning of the Navy. His next appointment was in command of the Channel Squadron, in which he hoisted his flag on May 10, 1892, and hauled it down on May 10, 1894. During this period he twice commanded the "Red" Fleet during the naval manoeuvres. The stranding of one of the ships of the squadron, in the entrance to Ferrol Harbour on Nov. 2, 1892, led to the Admiral being brought to trial by Court-martial on a charge that he had, by negligence or default, hazarded the ships under his command, "whereby Her Majesty's ship *Howe* was stranded on a rock to the south of the entrance to the harbour." The circumstances were very unusual and created much interest at the time. The Admiral was acquitted, for it was proved that the shoal upon which the *Howe* struck was not marked in the charts supplied by the Fleet to the Admiralty. On Her Majesty's birthday, May 25, 1896, he was made a K.C.B. On May 10, 1899, he was promoted to Admiral and later in the year was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth. Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax was a most popular officer, and he will be much regretted by the Service of which he was so distinguished a member. Great sympathy will be felt for Lady Fairfax, who was to have opened a bazaar at Paris this week. He possessed a refinement of manner and address that impressed everyone brought in contact with him, and since he assumed command of the Plymouth Station invariably displayed a genial desire to promote the professional as well as social interests of the western community.

ARMY.

Gen. Sir William Lockhart, G.C.B.—A telegram reached England early on Monday morning from Calcutta announcing that his medical advisers had decided that Gen. Sir William Lockhart's health was so weak that it was inadvisable for him to remain in India. He was, therefore, to leave Calcutta on Tuesday, travel by easy stages to Bombay, and embark to-day for Europe. A telegram arrived later during the morning to the effect that "Gen. Sir William Lockhart, the Commander-in-Chief, died at a quarter-past eleven o'clock last night. His illness suddenly assumed a dangerous form yesterday afternoon, when high fever declared itself. This was the

third bad attack of fever within the last six weeks, his strength growing less on each occasion. At night his temperature rose to 108, and the doctors' efforts to reduce it being unavailing, death supervened." Sir William Lockhart was the third son by the first marriage of the Rev. L. Lockhart, of Milton Lockhart—a Scottish laird-parson, descended of an ancient house. All three brothers were in the Service; the eldest, Gen. Lockhart of Milton Lockhart, survives. The second—both were considerably older than Sir William—was Lawrence, the writer and novelist. They were nephews of John Gibson Lockhart, of "The Life of Scott," and "The Quarterly." Born in 1841, Sir William Lockhart joined the Indian Army as Ensign in the 44th Bengal N.I. Oct. 4, 1858, in time to see the close of the Mutiny. His war services may be thus summarised:—Served with the 5th Fusiliers in Oude in December, 1858, and January, 1859; throughout the Bhootan campaign, 1864-66, as Adjutant 14th Bengal Lancers (medal with clasp). As A.D.C. to Brigadier Gen. Merewether commanding Cavalry Brigade in the Abyssinian campaign, and was present at Arogee and the fall of Magdala (mentioned in despatches, medal). As D.A.Q.M.G. 2nd Brigade with Hazara Field Force in the Black Mountain Expedition in 1868 (mentioned in despatches, clasp); in the Dutch war in Acheen in 1875-77, including capture of Lambada (mentioned in despatches, Dutch war medal with clasp); in the Afghan war in 1879-80 as Road Commandant in the Khyber from Sept. to Nov., 1879, and afterwards as A.Q.M.G. to Major-Gen. Roberts's Division, and was present in the operations around Cabul in Dec., 1879, including the investment of Sherpore (mentioned in despatches, C.B., medal with clasp). With the Burmese Expedition in 1886-87 in command of a Brigade (received the thanks of the Government of India, mentioned in despatches, K.C.B., and clasp); with Nuranzai Expeditions (1st and 2nd), 1891, in command of the forces (mentioned and commended in Government despatches, clasp, and promoted Major-General for distinguished service in the field); in the Isazai Expedition, 1892, in command of the forces; with Waziristan Expedition, 1894-95, in command of the forces; (mentioned in Government of India despatch, clasp, K.C.S.I.); in operations on North-West Frontier, 1897-98, in chief command (received the thanks of the Government of India, and even acknowledged by Her Majesty's Government, G.C.B., medal and two clasps). His first staff employment was as D.A.Q.M.G., Bengal, 1869-75. Subsequently he was A.Q.M.G., Bengal, 1875-80; A.Q.M.G., Afghan Campaign, May to September, 1880; D.Q.M.G., Military Intelligence, 1880-85; Special Service work, Chitral Mission, June, 1885, to July, 1886; Brigadier-General, Burma, 1886; Assistant Military Secretary for India Affairs, Horse Guards, 1889-90; Ensign, Oct. 4, 1858; Captain, Dec. 16, 1868; Major, Brigadier-General, Punjab Frontier Force, 1880-92; Major-General Punjab Force 1892-98, Lieutenant-General Punjab 1895-98, and General Commander-in-Chief East Indies, Nov. 4, 1898. The General's commissions bore date—Ensign, Oct. 4, 1858; Lieutenant, June 19, 1859; Captain, Dec. 16, 1868; Major, June 9, 1877; Lieutenant-Colonel, June 6, 1879; Colonel, April 6, 1883; Major-General, for distinguished service in the field, Sept. 1, 1891; Lieutenant-General, April, 1894; and General, Nov. 9, 1896. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon, and was attended by Lady Lockhart, the Viceroy, the members of the Council, and all the high officials. The procession, which included a large number of military officers, was escorted by a field battery, the Viceroy's bodyguard, the Calcutta Light Horse, the 14th Bengal Lancers, the 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Regiment, and the Calcutta Volunteers. The coffin was covered with wreaths, including tributes from Lord and Lady Curzon. The route to the cemetery was lined by the 7th and 12th Bengal Infantry, and was thronged by Europeans and natives. The Viceroy and all the civil heads of Government offices met the cortege at the cemetery, where the service was conducted by Dr. Welldon, the Bishop of Calcutta. The Viceroy in Council issued a *Gazette* extraordinary, in which he referred to the loss sustained by the Army, and said:—

"In a military career of exceptional brilliancy in many parts of the Empire Sir William Lockhart had shown himself to be a brave soldier, an intrepid explorer, and a natural leader of men. Upon the frontier his name was not more widely known than respected, and native soldiers, no less than their British comrades, will mourn in him both a captain of their choice and a personal friend. The Civil Service unites with the military in deploring the death of a great soldier and a distinguished servant of the Crown."

The Queen telegraphed to the Viceroy: "I am deeply grieved to hear the sad news. It will be a great loss. Pray express my sympathy to Lady Lockhart." The Secretary of State for India cabled: "I have heard the news with deep sorrow. The British Army has lost a most distinguished and gallant soldier, a born leader of men. Please convey to Lady Lockhart my deep sympathy and sorrow." Reuter's correspondent wires: "The entire Press of India, English and native, eulogises the late Sir William Lockhart. He was a man who was everywhere loved for his splendid qualities, and nowhere more than among his faithful frontier forces, who would have followed him anywhere."

Col. Richard Blackwood Price, retired List, R.A., died at 15, Norfolk Crescent, Hyde Park, W., on the 17th inst., aged 81. He joined the Army June 18, 1836, became Captain April 13, 1846, Lieut.-Colonel May 26, 1857, and Colonel July 1, 1881.

Lieut.-Col. James Lorne Govan, 1st Batn. Norfolk Regiment, died at Colaba, Bombay, on the 11th inst. Born Nov. 16, 1858, the eldest son of Major-Gen. Govan, R.A., he joined the Norfolk Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant Jan. 30, 1878, became Captain March 26, 1884, Major Aug. 20, 1894, and Lieut.-Colonel May 1, 1898. He served in the Afghan War, 1878-80, including the operations around Judduluk, Relief of Sherpur, again at Pardabad (mentioned in despatches, medal and clasp).

Major Henry Edward Buchanan-Riddell, 2nd Batn. King's Royal Rifles, died in the Base Hospital, Maritzburg, on the 16th inst., of enteric fever. Born Jan. 25, 1860, he joined the 60th Rifles as 2nd Lieutenant from the Militia Aug. 13, 1879, became Lieutenant July 1, 1881, Captain Oct. 10, 1888, was Adjutant 1889-92, and obtained his Majority Sept. 18, 1895. He served in the Boer War 1881; in the Egyptian Expedition 1882, including reconnaissance at Ramleh, affair at Tel-el-Mahuta, action of Kassassin, and Battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal with two clasps and bronze star); in the Soudan Campaign 1884, including Battle of Teb and Tamai (two clasps), and in the Soudan in 1885 at Suakim.

Major James Minniece, R.A.M.C., died of enteric fever at Maritzburg on the 17th inst. Born May 9, 1859, he joined the Army Feb., 1887, and became Major in Feb., 1899. He had been serving with the 5th Dragoon Guards in South Africa, having proceeded with that regiment from India.

Capt. Robert Weir, Riding Master late Royal Horse Guards, retired list, died at Ribblesdale, Aldersmead Road, Beckenham, on the 17th inst., aged 53. He was promoted to the riding-mastership April 13, 1881; and promoted hon. Captain April 13, 1891; and retired on pension in 1893.

Capt. William Lionel Perre Gibton, 1st Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died of dysentery at Ladysmith on the 19th inst. Born Feb. 26, 1865, he joined the Royal Inniskillings from the Militia March 23, 1887; became Lieutenant May 8, 1889; and Captain Oct. 1, 1896.

Lieut. Arthur John Tyler, 1st Batn. Duke of Wellington's Regiment, serving with Col. Plumer's force, was killed by a shell last week. Born June 22, 1871, he joined the Duke of Wellington's Regiment on June 18, 1892, and obtained his lieutenancy Sept. 11, 1895. On Sept. 23 last year he was seconded for special service in South Africa with Col. Plumer's Mounted Infantry.

2nd Lieut. Francis Noel Dent, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, was accidentally drowned while bathing in the Orange River at Norvals Pont on the 15th inst. Born Dec. 10, 1877, youngest son of the late Stanley Dent and Mrs. Dent, 115A, Sloane Street, S.W., he joined the Inniskilling Dragoons as 2nd Lieutenant from the 5th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Oct. 19, 1899.

2nd Lieut. John William Cottingham Wadling, 2nd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regiment, died at Naauwpoort, South Africa, on the 5th inst., of enteric fever. Born Sept. 22, 1878, the only son of Lieut.-Col. J. C. Wadling, Northumberland Fusiliers, he joined the Royal Berkshire Regiment from the Militia, June 25, 1898.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—Major Vaughan-Lee is in the civil hospital at Kimberley under treatment for enteric fever. He is stated to be doing well. Capt. Rose has been selected for special service in South Africa.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Major Hoare is on passage home from South Africa, in the *Maine*, invalided.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).—The President of the Board of Agriculture has received favourable news from his son, 2nd Lieut. Long, who, after taking part in the relief of Kimberley, was wounded in an action with the Boers outside that town. He was wounded in the left arm, and is likely to come home shortly in order that the limb may have special surgical treatment. He writes, however, from Wynberg Hospital that, all things considered, he is going on well. Lieut. Long is particularly gratified that he "settled" the enemy to whom he owes his wound. The Boer was only 10 yards away when he fired. Lieut. Long, notwithstanding his wound, drew upon him twice with his revolver, missed him at the first shot, but killed him with the second. It may be noted that the young officer only obtained his commission in May last, and he is naturally very proud of having already passed through such thrilling experiences in war.

4th Hussars.—Lieut. Hogg is about to be seconded on appointment as wing officer, Niger Coast Protectorate forces.

9th Lancers.—Mr. MacNeill asked the Under Secretary for War whether any investigation was to be made into the charges against Lord Methuen brought by Col. Gough, and whether an inquiry demanded by Col. Gough had been assented to by the War Office. Mr. Wyndham, in reply, said: "No charges have brought against Lord Methuen by Col. Gough or any other officer. Col. Gough has been informed that an inquiry will be held into his case, but that it cannot be held while the officers who have to report are at present actively engaged in conducting operations in the field." Mr. MacNeill: "As a matter of fact, is Col. Gough at present at home?" Mr. Wyndham: "I do not know. I do not think that arises out of the question." Lieut. the Hon. D. M. P. Carleton left Cape Town in the *Greek* invalided for England on the 15th inst. Lieut. Fox is also a passenger in the *Greek*.

10th Hussars.—Major Levett, formerly of the regiment, of Rowsley, near Bakewell, Derby, who died recently, left property of the value of £179,995 11s. 8d.

12th Lancers.—Lieut. Bailey, who was wounded the other day in the operations near Bloemfontein, is reported to be convalescent, and has gone to Cape Town.

16th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. Neave, who is in hospital at Kimberley, is reported to be doing well.

19th Hussars.—Lieuts. Campbell and Wingfield are on passage home from Durban, in the *Maine*, invalided.

21st Lancers.—Major Fowle has been appointed second in command, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Fenn, promoted to a half-pay Lieut.-Colonelcy.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

It is notified that the depot of the Royal Field Artillery having been divided into five depot batteries, the stations of these depot batteries will be:—No. 1 Depot Battery, Woolwich; No. 2, Glasgow; No. 3, Weedon; No. 4, Bristol; No. 5, Dublin.

Major E. M. Perceval, 77th Battery R.F.A. is specially mentioned in Sir William Gatacre's despatch on the disaster at Stormberg in December last. Gen. Gatacre says:—"Major Perceval, though severely wounded, continued to command his battery till the end of the day, and I would wish to bring his name prominently to notice in this connection."

Major W. G. Phillimore, retired list, is employed as Staff Captain R.A. North-Western District, and Captain C. G. Neish, retired list, as Staff Captain R.A. Eastern District.

Sir Redvers Buller, at church parade at Ladysmith on Sunday last, presented the Victoria Cross to Capt. H. L. Reed and Corpl. Nourse, who were decorated in recognition of their gallantry at the action of Colenso.

Capt. J. Kempson and H. L. Griffin and Lieut. J. A. Robinson, R.G.A., have been selected for special service in South Africa.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The new 52nd (Fortress), and 54th, 55th, and 56th (Field) Companies will be formed at Chatham on April 1.

Capt. G. P. A. Acworth is on passage home from the Cape invalided, having sailed on the 15th inst.

Lieut. R. G. Earle has been in hospital at the Cape, but has now returned to duty.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—The date of departure of the 2nd Batn. was again changed at the last moment, and

it left Southampton on Saturday instead of Sunday, as had been ordered, in the *Dunera* for South Africa.

Coldstream Guards.—The will of Major the Marquis of Winchester, of Amport St. Mary's, Hants, who was killed in action at Magersfontein on Dec. 11th last, aged 41 years, has been proved under £377,156 18s. 11d. gross, including personal estate of the net value of £293,721 19s. 10d. Lord Winchester desired that his body should be cremated, and that his funeral should be as simple and inexpensive as possible. He bequeathed to the trustees of the Guards' Industrial Home for the purposes of the institution, £2,000; and in trust for the purchase of a life annuity for the benefit of Col.-Sergt. Walter Dyble, of the Coldstream Guards, £250. Nearly all his servants and many personal friends are remembered, among the latter Sir John Robert Gladstone, Major-Gen. Sir John Carstairs M'Neil, V.C., Col. Reginald Pole-Carew, C.B., who are to receive £1,000 each. The remains of Capt. Benson, who died at Wynberg on Feb. 19th, of dysentery, were interred at Brompton Cemetery on Monday. The first part of the service took place in the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack. The full band of the regiment was present under Mr. J. Regan. The mourners included Col. and Mrs. S. M. Benson (parents), Mr. W. J. Benson, Miss Gladys Benson, Mr. P. Benson, Judge Wightman Wood and Mrs. Wood, the Hon. Armine Wodehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Wingfield, Major-Gen. Cooke, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. and Mrs. Pleydell-Bouverie. Among those present were Major-Gen. Trotter, Col. the Hon. H. Corry, Col. Vesey Dawson, Major Hall and Lieut. the Hon. G. A. C. Crichton. The band headed the procession at the cemetery, where a firing party of 100 men under Capt. Case was drawn up. The "Last Post" was sounded by the regimental buglers.

Bufs (3rd).—Reuter's correspondent at Mafeking, telegraphing on March 6, said:—"The engineering operations during the siege have been under Major Vyryan, who was Sir F. Carrington's Brigade Major in Matabeleland, and has displayed the most untiring and restless energy. This officer's services are certain to be specially mentioned, for his work has been invaluable." Capt. Lynden Bell is on passage home from the Cape on the *Greek*, invalided, having sailed on the 15th inst.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—In his despatch on the disaster at Stormberg, in December last, Sir William Gatacre writes:—"I bring the names of Lieut. Duncombe-Shafto, No. N.F. 2270 Band-Sergt. J. Stone, No. N.F. 1989 Colr.-Sergt. A. Landen, No. N.F. 3923 Pte. G. Benson, 2nd Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief."

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—The 5th (Militia) Batn., which has been embodied at Dover since Dec. 18, moved on Wednesday to London, and took over quarters at the Tower.

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—Capt. Gloster and Lieut. Gunning, 1st Batn., are on passage home from Durban in the *Maine*, invalided.

Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th).—Details have been moved from Portsdown Forts to Parkhurst.

West Yorkshire Regiment (14th).—Capt. Tew, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from Durban in the *Maine*, invalided.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. has arrived at Cape Town this week from England in the *Goorkha*.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—The 1st Batn. arrived at Kimberley on Saturday last, and marched through the streets headed by its band. It is said to have won the admiration of all by its soldierlike appearance.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th).—Major Skene Thomson, 2nd Batn., has been appointed Commandant of the Kasauli Depot. Lieut. Caffin, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from Durban in the *Maine*, invalided.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—Five officers and 119 men of the 3rd Batn. arrived home from Malta on Tuesday in the *Jelunga*, and proceeded to Chatham, to form the nucleus of the new 4th Batn. Capt. and Adj. Blunt, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from the Cape, invalided, having sailed on the 15th inst.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—Brevet-Major Hamilton, 2nd Batn., has taken up the duties of Station Staff Officer, Cawnpore, for eight months, in the absence of Capt. Kane, Royal Sussex Regt., on leave in India.

Gloucestershire Regiment (28th).—Major Capel Cure, D.S.O., is on passage home from Durban, in the *Maine*, invalided.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th) left Tilbury Docks on Sunday for South Africa in the *Braemar Castle*.

East Surrey Regiment (31st).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. has arrived at Cape Town this week from England in the *Oriental*.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (33rd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. has arrived at Cape Town this week from England in the *Goorkha*.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th) left Southampton on Saturday last for South Africa in the *Aurania*.

South Lancashire Regiment (40th).—Details have been moved from Preston to Bradford.

Welsh Regiment (41st).—Maj. Harkness left Cape Town on the 15th inst. for England, on the *Greek*, invalided.

Essex Regiment (44th).—Major Massy down with dysentery at Kimberley.

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (47th).—Lieut. Bingham and 2nd Lieuts. Wiltshire and Fitzpatrick, sailed from Cape Town on the 15th inst. for England in the *Greek*, invalided.

East Lancashire Regiment (59th).—Major Hamilton, D.S.O., on appointment as D.A.A.G. Bengal Establishment, has been posted to the Nerbudda District.

Gloucestershire Regiment (61st).—Lieut. Shipway, who has been in hospital at the Cape for treatment for wounds, has been discharged convalescent.

North Staffordshire Regiment (64th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. is due at Cape Town to-morrow from England in the *Kildonan Castle*.

East Surrey Regiment (70th).—Details left Woking on Monday last for Ireland, and have taken over quarters at Holywood, Belfast.

Highland Light Infantry (71st).—In his despatch on the battle of Magersfontein, Lord Methuen writes:—"Major Garland performed good service throughout the day. Major the Hon. H. Anson performed good service throughout the day. Capt. Richardson and Capt. Wolfe Murray were wounded, but remained in the front with their companies. Capt. and Adj. Cowan, D.S.O., gallantly led and rallied his men, and was killed at close quarters. Sergt.-Major Stevens rallied men. 4050 Sergt. M'Donald, gallant behaviour specially brought to notice for carrying messages to guns, and to medical officer under heavy fire. 4896 Lance-Corpl. Fraser, 4653 Sergt.-Piper Ross, and 4741 Piper M'Lellan specially brought to notice for their cheery conduct under fire and helping to rally men. 3113 Corpl. Shaul brought to notice for several specific cases of bravery when in charge of the stretcher bearers of the battalion. 3269 Pte. Peat, 3426 Pte. Richmond, and 1674 Pte. Stewart, excellent service and setting a good example to their comrades."

Black Watch (73rd).—In his despatch on the battle of Magersfontein, just issued from the War Office, Lord Methuen expresses regret that he is unable to include a list of those of the Black Watch who distinguished themselves, in consequence of no list having come in at the time he wrote, but he calls special attention to the heroism of Lieut. Hore-Ruthven and Corpl. Munro, who carried the Marquis of Winchester out of action after he had been mortally wounded, at great risk to themselves.

Highland Light Infantry (74th) arrived at Southampton in the *Jelunga* on Tuesday from Ceylon. It consisted of 21 officers and 938 men, and proceeded by rail to Aldershot.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—In his Magersfontein despatch Lord Methuen says:—

Capt. Towse, recommended for special reward by his commanding officer for his gallantry and devotion in assisting the late Col. Downman when mortally wounded in the retirement, and when close up to the front of the firing line. He endeavoured to carry Col. Downman on his back, but, finding this not possible, supported him till joined by Colr.-Sergt. Nelson and Lance-Corpl. Hodgson. The conduct of these non-commissioned officers is described as admirable.

Lieut. Ingilby left Cape Town on the 15th inst. for England on the *Greek*, invalided.

Seaforth Highlanders (78th).—In his despatch on the battle of Magersfontein, Lord Methuen brings to notice several names. He writes:—

I would mention the conspicuous and gallant manner in which Capt. the Hon. Forbes Sempill rallied and led his men straight up to the front. Lieut. Grant did good service, taking messages to the front from Col. Hughes-Hallett under a heavy fire. Lieut. Lindsay's very gallant and conspicuous behaviour when in charge of the Maxim gun was worthy of all praise. Band-Sergt. Hoare, conspicuous for his coolness and gallantry during the day in helping Dr. Ensor to succour wounded. Personally carried Capt. Fetherstonhaugh (wounded) on his back some 800 yards to the dressing station."

York and Lancaster Regiment (84th).—Capt. Daniell has been granted an extension of his appointment as Adjutant for six months, from the 16th inst.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th).—Lieut. Carbery is on passage home from Durban, in the *Maine*, invalided.

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March 24, 1900.]

Royal Irish Fusiliers (89th).—A party arrived at the Tower of London early on Saturday afternoon from Colchester, with the colours which had been at the headquarters of the Eastern District since the battalion went to South Africa. The sergeants forming the colour escort were from details remaining at Colchester with the 4th (Cavan Militia) Batn., but there were no 2nd Batn. officers at home to take charge of the party, and their places were taken by Capt. Madden, 5th Batn., and Lieut. St. Clair, 3rd Batn. The colours, which were received by Lieut. Gen. Milman, Major of the Tower, for safe custody until the battalion returns, are those which were presented by the Queen at Windsor, in June, 1899, that being the third occasion on which Her Majesty had presented colours to the battalion. The first occasion was in 1833, and the second at Aldershot in 1866. Major-Gen. George Cox, who commanded the battalion when the present colours were given to the corps, was at the Tower on Saturday when they were lodged in the Constable's quarters.

Scottish Rifles (90th).—Lieut. Macallan is on passage home from the Cape in the *Greek* invalided, having left on the 15th inst.

Argyll Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—2nd Lieut. Akers-Douglas left Cape Town for England on the 15th inst. in the *Greek*, invalided.

Gordon Highlanders (92nd).—Capt. and Adj. Streetfield is on passage home from Durban in the *Maine*, invalided.

Connaught Rangers (94th).—Lieut. Wise, attached to the 1st Batn. (88th), is on passage home from Durban in the *Maine*, invalided.

Leinster Regiment (100th) will leave Halifax, N.S., to-morrow for England in the *Vancouver*. The 3rd (Militia) Batn. is due at Cape Town to-morrow from England in the *Kildonan Castle*.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102nd).—The two battalions at Ladysmith having sent a message to the Queen expressing their deepest loyalty, Her Majesty has replied to Col. Cooper, 1st Batn., the Senior Lieutenant-Colonel:—"The Queen thanks her Dublin Fusiliers for their loyal message. Windsor Castle, March 18." The regiment was paraded on Tuesday, and received the message with enthusiastic cheers.

King's Own Light Infantry (105th).—Major Hunt is on passage home from the Cape in charge of invalids in the *Greek*, which sailed on the 15th inst. Lieut. Fox also takes a passage in the *Greek*, invalided.

Royal Sussex Regiment (107th).—Capt. Kane, Station Staff Officer, Cawnpore, has been granted leave to England for eight months on medical certificate.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (108th).—Lieut. Byrne, attached to the 1st Batn. (27th) is on passage home from Durban in the *Maine*, invalided.

Army Service Corps.—The 37th, 43rd, and 44th Companies left Southampton on Saturday last in the *Gaika* for South Africa. Capt. W. H. Harrison left Cape Town for England in the *Greek* on the 15th inst., invalided.

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Reviews.

THE 95TH IN THE CRIMEA.

The Derbyshire Campaign Series is the title of a set of five volumes, of which the first two are before us. "Lest we Forget" is the motto, and behind the title is a note from a letter of famous old General Pennefather. "Ah! the dear old 95th awakens a thousand thoughts of our glorious old times." It is a fine idea of the committee or the individual directing this set of volumes to devote them individually to the campaigns in which the 95th, now the 2nd battalion of the Derbyshire Regiment has been engaged. Major H. C. Wyly has written the first volume, *The 95th (the Derbyshire) Regiment in the Crimea* (Swan Sonnenschein and Company) and there is an introduction by Gen. Maurice. The second volume is devoted to the Derbyshires in Central India, and is written by that well-known and popular old 95th man, General Sir Julius Raines, K.C.B., Colonel of the Buffs. Other parts will give particulars of the services of the regiment in Egypt, 1882, Sikkim, 1888, and Tirah, 1897-98, the authors being Major E. A. G. Gosset, Capt. H. A. Iggulden, and Capt. A. K. Slessor. If the succeeding volumes are as good as those now issued, the books are just what they should be; they tell the story of the Crimea and Mutiny briefly, with the 95th always in the foreground. The regiment formed part of Pennefather's Brigade in Sir de Lacy Evans's Division. Of course when the 95th set foot in the Crimea, the transport arrangements were wholly inadequate, and the men had no more than they were able to carry on their persons, the tents, packs, and kit-bags being on board the transports, and the baggage animals left behind at Varna. The 95th played a notable part at the Alma, and the confusion that occurred had a considerable influence in the action. At one time the regiment got divided into two portions and was losing heavily. The 95th indeed were overlapped by the Light Division, and the disturbance of the two brigades had much to do with the perilous movement of the Light Division in broken order across the river. Lord Raglan described the losses of the 95th as "immense;" the casualties amounted in all to 238. The regiment was also engaged in a notable manner at Inkerman in the operations about the Sandbag Battery. For some reason or other Pennefather gave no orders concerning the colours, and those of the 95th were brought on the field, and were a great source of anxiety to those who had charge of them, for there was a constant fear that they would be "rushed." The Guards and the 95th together attacked the Sandbag Battery, drove out the Russians, and there planted their colours. The struggle was furious, and the whole of the 95th, except 100 who remained under Champion, charged exultantly down the Quarry Ravine. It is well known how terribly they suffered, and with what difficulty they got back. On that day the Battery was taken and retaken several times, and the 95th contrived to have a share in every one of the events. The 100 men under Champion also charged down upon the Russians, and drove them off triumphantly, but the achievement bore no fruit. It was an unequal fight for the Second Division, and the 95th covered

itself with honour, while Pennefather was inspiring his men with all his energy, and, as Major Wyly says, "the grand old boy's favourite oaths could be heard roaring out from the smoke and mists." The rest of Major Wyly's book is occupied with an account of the siege, and in a series of Appendices we have lists of officers and men who served in the campaign, with a nominal roll of the light company, the names of killed and wounded, and other details adding to the value of the excellent little volume. Sir Julius Raines has done his work equally well. He writes as one who loves the dear old regiment, and the tale of its exploits in 1857, 59 is told in a true soldierly spirit. We shall speak later on of the other volumes that have been published.

SHORT NOTICES.

The Politician's Hand-Book, by H. Whates (Vacher and Sons). Mr. Whate's *Review and Digest of State Papers*, diplomatic correspondence, reports of Royal Commissions, Select Committees, treaties, &c., was highly approved upon its first appearance. The new volume, devoted to the session of 1900, enhances our opinion of its utility. Mr. Whates makes a principle of reproducing literally parts of documents that are of historical value, and his system of summarising the rest is well carried out. In the political section a vast amount of information is embodied, chiefly concerning foreign policy and events abroad, and including a great deal of matter, for example, concerning the settlement of the Sudan, and the dispute with the Transvaal. The section is a perfect mine of information in regard to public affairs that have been officially noticed during the period covered by the volume, and we heartily commend the book to every writer and Member of Parliament. The commercial section, though less important, is equally good, and will be found of great use by political economists and the mercantile community.

There has long been needed something in the nature of a "Debrett" dealing with the ruling classes of British India, and the *Golden Book of India, with an appendix for Ceylon*, by Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E. (Sampson Low and Company), seems to answer the need, and will doubtless improve with each succeeding issue. A great deal of information has been derived from princes, noblemen, and gentlemen in the Indian Empire, but the work of compilation has been difficult, for India stands alone among civilised nations in possessing no special department, college, or chancery charged with the duty of recording and certifying honours and titles, of regulating their conferment, and controlling hereditary devolution. Sir Roper Lethbridge, than whom no better editor could have been found, remarks that the result has been deplorable, and that the difficulty must soon be faced by the Indian Government. His volume contains a vast amount of information concerning the native nobility and gentry, and will be found of great use in this country, but more by those who are brought into contact with the higher classes of native society.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1900.

THE RETURN OF THE POWERFUL.

THE circumstance that Lord Roberts has inspected the Naval Brigade under Captain Bearcroft at Bloemfontein may be an indication that the seamen are to return to their ships as well as an exhibition of the tact and courtesy for which the Field-Marshal commanding in South Africa is noted. The inspection was held on a plain outside the town in the presence of many of the inhabitants of what used to be called the Orange Free State. And it must have been to those present a peculiar and striking illustration of the long reach of Sea power. As the Bluejackets and Marines with their freshly-painted guns paraded in front of Lord Roberts, the representatives of the Empire who compose his force cannot fail to have recognised these seamen as a symbol of that factor which binds the Commonwealth together. After the inspection Lord Roberts, in addressing the men, referred to the excellent work they had done during the campaign, and especially to the opportune arrival of Captain Lambton and the *Powerful* brigade in the nick of time to secure the defence of Ladysmith. Opportune, indeed, as this was, and useful generally as has been the work of the seamen and Marines, more striking still, to many is the mobility of the heavy guns which were carried across from the Modder River to Bloemfontein. If the naval brigades had done nothing else than this they would have left an indelible mark on the campaign, and, indeed, in all probability, upon military tactics. No longer will military Powers be contented with 12 and 15-pounders as field guns, since British seamen have shown them that even a 100-pounder can be made to accompany the passage of an army. To Captain Scott primarily belongs the credit for having enabled the seamen to accomplish this task, but we are glad to notice that the Admiralty have not forgotten to reward his assistant in working out the details of his carriages. Mr. F. J. Roskrige, one of the

engineers of the *Terrible*, helped in this way, but his health breaking down he has had to return to England, and has now been given an appointment at Woolwich in recognition of his ability.

The return of the *Powerful* with the naval brigades from Ladysmith and the Modder River is most properly to be made the occasion for a public recognition of the services rendered by Captain Lambton and his shipmates. Although it is not definitely announced that the seamen will be brought to London, it is at least under consideration to have them inspected in the metropolis by the Lords of the Admiralty. It is quite possible, also, that Her Majesty, who is ever ready to show her appreciation of the work performed by her sea service, may follow the precedent set in the case of those who took part in the Benin Expedition. In any case, we may be sure that London will wish to show that it can recognise the value of its sailors, and the exceptional duties they have performed on this occasion. We cannot go as far as the *Globe* does in suggesting that the *Powerful* should be brought up the Thames in order that the people of London should see the ship and her guns as well as the men; it will suffice if the men could march through the streets of the capital. At Portsmouth there is to be a public reception, which, as the vessel is expected about April 8, should take place in Easter week or thereabouts. The suggestion is that the men should be marched through the streets to the Town Hall and there entertained, the route being lined by Volunteers, on arrival, while a torchlight procession is proposed on their return to the boats. No plan, however, appears to have been definitely fixed, but at least we may be sure that the demonstration will be really popular and thoroughly spontaneous. It is noteworthy that Lord Roberts, in his address, is reported to have wished good luck to those who were about to rejoin their ship, while he hoped the rest would be present at the entry into Pretoria. We trust that this does not indicate an intention of sending the Bluejackets back and keeping the Marines on shore in the manner which has been suggested, and which, as a writer in the *Globe and Laurel* states, has stirred up "jealousy between Marines and Blues" which never before existed. We cannot believe that whatever political influence may have been brought to bear upon the authorities at home that Lord Roberts will give his sanction to any such invidious and discontent-breeding scheme.

THE GERMAN NAVAL PROPAGANDA.

IT is scarcely possible to take up a German paper without recognising that the people are at last fully alive to the importance of the fleet, and even those who oppose the Government seem to recognise that they are fighting in a lost cause. Perhaps the most significant point to be noticed is that the German Army—or, at least, many of its officers—has taken up the question, and is advocating the expansion of the fleet as earnestly as the Naval enthusiasts could desire. Baron von der Goltz, the well-known German General and Marshal of the Turkish Army, has lately published in the *Deutsche-Rundschau* an article upon "Naval Power and Continental War," in which he emphasises the great and growing importance of the fleet to Germany. His chief point is that a blockade of the German coasts would immediately bring about a commercial and industrial crisis. The country can no longer feed itself, and in the period from 1888 to 1897 the necessities of life were imported for nine millions out of forty-three millions of inhabitants. Since that time the population has grown by three millions, and it may be expected to increase until,

by the middle of the twentieth century, it will number ninety millions. At the present time the German people draw their food from abroad for eighty-eight days out of the 365, and the demand upon foreign production will grow greater and greater. Therefore, says Baron von der Goltz, the crisis is one of exceptional gravity, for the fleet has been neglected too long, and there is not an instant to be lost, since otherwise Germany will lose her position, and if this should happen the Germans of to-day will be culpable.

The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* adopts a similar line of argument, and boldly sets up England as the future adversary. Germany has become our most powerful rival, and the Berlin organ points to the names of Fashoda and the Transvaal as to the fatal writing upon the wall, adding that we had much less to fear from France or the South African Republic than we may yet have to encounter from Germany. We are weak in the matter of military preparation, according to this critic, and therefore it would be to Germany's advantage to be able to land men upon our shores, though we are credited with having made provision for such an eventuality by strengthening our Channel Squadron, and—which sounds very German—by fortifying our coasts and harbours. The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* will not, therefore, encourage the German Government to attempt an invasion, but points out the fate of Spain as a lesson to be profited by, since the Spaniards lose very much more than it would have cost them to maintain a sufficient fleet.

We shall not follow our German contemporary in its account of the defensive and offensive duties assigned to the German Navy. The geographical conditions of the ports satisfy the Berlin organ that it would be very difficult actually to blockade them, or to interfere with the coastwise commerce, though upon the high seas German merchandise would be seriously imperilled. The writer goes on to say that the country must not expect much from its allies of the Triple Alliance, and remarks that if Germany should be embroiled with Russia or France, she could not expect us to help her. A strong point is made of the fact that according to the weakness of the fleet must be the strength of the troops detailed for the work of coast defence. Therefore, both from the naval and military points of view, is a strong fleet supremely important to Germany, and it depends upon the possession of such a fleet, says our contemporary, whether she shall remain a great Power or sink into the second rank, and if she falls as a World Power, it would not be long before she lost all that three great wars have given her.

Navv Notes.

It is now settled definitely that the Channel Squadron will proceed to Kingstown at the time of the Queen's visit, and will remain there during the time Her Majesty remains in Ireland. Before leaving Berehaven for this purpose, the ships of the squadron by sub-divisions will proceed to Queenstown in order to give leave, and also that an opportunity may be taken on the voyage to exercise at night quarters. The average stay of each pair of battleships will be four days, including the time of passage. The ships are also to go to Bantry for rifle exercise at the ranges and for torpedo practice. No statement has as yet been issued in connection with the movements of the squadron on leaving Kingstown, but our correspondents consider that it is highly unlikely that the Mediterranean trip will be made as originally proposed.

On Wednesday next a meeting is to be held by the Navy League in the Queen's Hall "to protest against the statement by the First Lord of the Admiralty that the resources of the country are unequal to further increase of Naval defence."

Whether a resolution to this effect is to be proposed is not clear from the public announcement by the League, but it is at least doubtful whether Mr. Goschen would admit that he said that "the resources of the country are unequal to further increase of Naval defence." As it stands there cannot, we imagine, be any question as to the possibility of enlarging the programme of Naval construction, provided that the Admiralty be willing to agree to terms. Herein lies the crux of the situation. Is the emergency so urgent as to necessitate heroic measures? At the present moment there is plenty of work of all kinds for such firms as are on the Admiralty list of contractors. Doubtless it is true that at a price and on certain terms the Clydebank Works, now owned by Sir John Brown and Co., as well as Palmer's at Jarrow, and Armstrong's at Elswick, have slips on which could be constructed more battleships, while several smaller firms could undertake cruisers. Seeing, however, that there are so many vessels in various stages of construction, it is at least a matter for serious consideration whether any real benefit to the State would result from taking advantage of the fact to lay down more vessels. What we understand Mr. Goschen to mean is that he cannot get the vessels already begun finished, because he has to wait for armour and machinery; and this although the production of the former article has already been doubled. It would seem, therefore, that the efforts of the Navy League would be better directed towards forwarding the completion of ships already in hand than in forcing the Government to commence the construction of more ships.

The Parliamentary paper which has been issued containing correspondence concerning the seizure in East African waters of certain German ships has considerable interest for Naval men. Its contents must have a certain bearing upon their conduct in any circumstance of a similar nature which may hereafter arise. It will also necessitate, we should imagine, a revision of the "Manual of Naval Prize Law," a work issued under the authority of the Admiralty and quoted in support of the German case. Lord Salisbury says of this manual that it is neither an exhaustive nor authoritative statement of the views of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, but merely consists of directions sufficient for practical purposes in the case of past wars, but inapplicable to a war with an inland State whose only communication with the sea is over a few miles of railway to a neutral port. Lord Salisbury, in referring to the detention and search of the *General*, remarks that until the detailed reports are received the Government "cannot decide whether the British Naval officers in any respect exceeded the right of search accorded by international practice to belligerents." It was in regard to this ship that Count Hatzfeld adopted a language and tone which Lord Salisbury referred to as "very unusual in diplomatic correspondence," and to which he made the following reply:—"I received with some surprise a communication from the representative of a Power with whom Her Majesty's Government believe themselves to be on the most friendly terms—worded in so abrupt a manner, and couched in language which imputed to Her Majesty's Naval commanders that they had shown a disrespect to international law, and placed unnecessary impediments in the way of neutral commerce. There is no foundation for these imputations." It would appear that the remark of Sir Edward Chichester to Admiral Dewey, "You see, sir, the Germans have got no sea manners," might really be given a wider application.

The mishap which occurred on board the *Conqueror* on Tuesday, and which resulted in injuries to three men, appears to have been somewhat exaggerated. The vessel which acts as tender to the gunnery ship *Devonport* was outside the breakwater for practice with a seven-pounder gun, when a premature explosion of one of the charges occurred, injuring the men. Two were severely wounded about the arm and hand, while the third was considerably cut and burnt. A surgeon is always on board these ships when they go out for practice, and his services being available on this occasion, the men's injuries received prompt attention. The reason for the charge exploding is not clear, but it is conjectured that,

although the gun had been sponged, some fire was still left in the bore.

An interesting account of the Battle of Graspán, with a sketch, is supplied to the *Globe and Laurel* by Lieutenant Jones, R.M.L.I., who was wounded in the action. He mentions the curious circumstance that the first three Marines who were wounded were hit by our own shrapnel bullets, a shell having burst prematurely. With reference to the alleged "bunching" of the Brigade he says, "In places the line seemed to be a bit crowded, but from what I could see the accurate extension was four paces." He also remarks, "There was something very fine about the men; they did not want leading in the rushes, but only wanted someone to give them the tip as to whether it was time to get on: if you did get up a bit before time then all seemed to follow like clockwork—there was no hesitation with them. They drilled beautifully, and this was their nature, as there was no cover; so when the line was halted to fire you could distinctly see that wave of men closing up into line, and so keeping the line firm." In reference to another matter there are a few sentences which we commend to the attention of Sir John Colomb.

"The Naval Brigade all through had behaved well, both Blues and Marines, and stokers (stretcher men), and it was with great regret that we afterwards read in the papers letters touching on and stirring up jealousy between Marines and Blues which never existed. The first accounts of Enslin gave very little mention of the Marines, using the word Naval Brigade, which the newspaper correspondents and general public naturally take to mean Bluejackets; thus full credit of the victory was not given to us. Then came the casualty lists, which speak for themselves, and it was gradually understood that the Marines of the Naval Brigade had borne the brunt of the fighting, but not before several letters had been written in the papers, some of which were not in good taste, and which tended to arouse a spirit of jealousy which happily did not exist with us. Do not Marines and Bluejackets, making up a Naval Brigade, belong to one and the same Service? Anyhow, in the small Naval Brigade with Lord Methuen we had all the tactical and disciplinary command we required. Is it not a thousand pities that petty differences should be brought forward and haggled over by people who, too often, do not grasp the situation accurately, and which might with advantage be left till after the one main object, the defeat of the enemy, has been achieved?"

This is better advice than that contained in quotations from dead men's letters about "old naval games" and "bossing the show," or misleading comparisons between the capabilities for command of naval and marine officers.

The statistical report of the health of the Navy for 1898 has just been issued. The returns for the total force serving afloat show that the aggregate number of cases of disease and injury recorded for the year furnishes a ratio of 906.09 per 1,000. This is an increase of 11.28 per 1,000 on that of 1897, but a decrease of 60.04 per 1,000 when compared with the average of the previous ten years. The death-rate, 4.91 per 1,000, was the lowest since 1856, when the reports in their present form were first prepared. There were eight cases of plague, affecting seven persons, and of these four proved fatal. They all occurred on the East Indies and China Stations, although three cases with one death appear in the returns of the irregular force. The average number of men sick daily was 3,176.65, or 38.35 per 1,000. The lowest sick rate was on the North America and West Indies Station, and the highest on the East Indies Station.

Replying recently to criticisms on the weakness of the Royal Naval Reserve, Mr. Goschen laid much stress upon the ability of the Admiralty to utilise the services of all naval and marine pensioners below the age of fifty-five. Whilst it is desirable to retain this power of increasing the Reserves in an emergency, it must be perfectly obvious that elderly men, verging upon fifty, are far too old in most cases to be effectively employed in sea-going vessels in time of war. There are some duties in the ports, coast guard stations, and the like which they may be capable of performing, and thereby releasing a number of younger men for sea service; but we should be sorry to trust to elderly men to fight the guns of modern battleships and cruisers. The pensioner reserve, which consists of 4,500 seamen and only half that number of Marines, must be assumed to include all, or nearly all our thoroughly able-

bodied pensioners. The proposed formation of another small reserve from the seamen and Marines who quit the service at the end of their first engagement does not appear to have made much progress.

When the *Europa* leaves, Chief Inspector of Machinery J. A. Bedbrook, now specially employed at the Admiralty, will proceed as far as Port Said, and may go on to Point de Galle. His purpose is to overlook the water-tube boilers of that cruiser while on passage, and endeavour to effect more economical working of this pet aversion of the hon. member for Gateshead. Considering that the *Europa's* skeleton engine-room staff is merely supplemented by men for passage to Australia, many of whom have but slight experience of stoking in such a large vessel at sea, economy of fuel can hardly be expected. If it cannot be effected in properly manned warships, it is not likely to be attained only with a "scratch" crew. Probably Mr. Bedbrook's ability and long experience may evolve some measure that will appease the official mind, now somewhat exercised at the enormous consumption of fuel.

The Government is being pressed to appoint a committee to inquire into the probable duration of the Welsh coal, as it is doubted by some mining engineers whether the wholesale export of a coal so valuable to the Navy can be continued indefinitely. The question is, of course, of the first importance, for although it does not seem probable that the Welsh mines could be exhausted within the next fifty years, still it may be desirable, and even necessary, to put some check upon its export. The Admiralty confessed themselves hampered by the strike of miners two years ago, and the same difficulty may easily recur unless the reserves of coal in the home dockyards and coaling stations are materially increased. It is true the Admiralty make their contracts with the coal dealers for long periods, and the dealers are theoretically bound to continue the supplies at contract price. Yet in practice there might be great difficulty in enforcing the contracts during a prolonged strike, and if so this would lead to serious embarrassment in peace and to actual danger in war. Enormous as is our annual output from the mines, it is well known that neither coal merchants nor miners find it lucrative to overstock the market. The demand regulates the supply, and in the case of an obstinate strike the high prices charged are not wholly artificial. In the last extremity the Admiralty would, perhaps, be empowered to purchase their own mines and work them; but any such scheme would involve complicated organisation such as could hardly be set going by a public department on the eve of war. Any attempt to limit the export of British coal would no doubt be resented by the colliery owners and the trade in general as a restriction upon our cherished Free Trade principles; yet, if we are within measurable distance of exhausting smokeless coal, the Government would surely be justified in checking the export. Failing other means of so doing, why should not some of the Welsh coal mines be purchased by the Government?

A kindly appreciation of Admiral Rodney Lloyd appears in the *Malta Chronicle* on the occasion of his being succeeded in the post of Superintendent of the dockyard at that place by Admiral Burgess Watson. Our contemporary remarks that:—"It is needless to say that the departure of the gallant officer will be deeply regretted by all. The wonderful changes in the dockyard since he took charge must have been apparent to every one. There has been one steady wave of improvement in all the different branches under an ever-increasing pressure of work, and it has fallen to the lot of no previous Admiral Superintendent to have done so much towards the public service and the public good. A firm ruler—but kind and considerate to all alike—Admiral Lloyd leaves the Island with the very best wishes of the whole community for the future welfare of his family and himself."

The Treasury has fixed for quarter commencing April 1, 1900, the rate for the issue of the dollar at Hong Kong, in the Straits Settlement, and in the China Station at 1s. 11d. This rate is fixed for regulation payments, which would be made in sterling in the United Kingdom.

Navy Personal.

Admiral Edward Field, M.P., responded to the toast of the Navy last week, at the fortieth annual dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, held at the Hotel Metropole, and spoke very strongly on the help given by the Associated Chambers in recognising the needs of the Navy. The gallant Admiral, who, we are sorry to say, gave himself credit for being only an extinguished officer, must have had in mind a general meeting convened some years ago by the Lord Mayor, when the voices of those interested in the prosperity of the Empire were raised in no uncertain sound to support the Naval Defence Act.

Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, who died on December 15 last, left estate valued at £3,021.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, Commanding the Channel Fleet, is to leave Bantry on the 31st inst. with the vessels under his orders, for Kingstown, and await the arrival of Her Majesty, about the 3rd prox., remaining there during the Queen's stay in Ireland.

Rear-Admiral A. L. Douglas, Second Naval Lord of the Admiralty, had the honour of dining with Her Majesty at Windsor Castle on Monday last.

Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the Mediterranean Fleet, one of Erin's bravest sons, entertained at dinner on Saturday last at Malta upwards of four hundred Naval and Military officials, also the officers of the Imperial Japanese warship then at that port. His lordship explained that in taking this opportunity of celebrating St. Patrick's Day he also took advantage of the occasion to commemorate Her Majesty's gracious permission to her troops to wear the shamrock, as well as to recognise the daring and gallantry of the Irish troops in South Africa.

Captain H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence, has been granted the use of Frogmore House, near Windsor Castle, by Her Majesty as a temporary residence.

Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, of the *Powerful*, left Simon's Town for Portsmouth on the 15th inst. His last remarks on his departure from the Cape were that "the successful defence of Ladysmith was attributable to Lieut.-General Sir George White and the Colonial Forces, especially the Light Horse." As no information of the proceedings of the gallant Captain and his brave followers of the Naval Brigade has been afforded to the public, the account of how they helped to defend Ladysmith for nearly five months will be eagerly looked for when they reach their home-port.

Captain Fritz Hauch Crowe should have been mentioned in our last issue as British Consul-General, and not Consul, for the Portuguese possessions in East Africa, to reside at Lorenzo Marques.

Captain Percy Scott, of the *Terrible*, left the Cape on Tuesday last for China, after five months' stay, during which he has displayed marked ability as an artilleryman, and effected invaluable aid to the forces at the front. Captain Sir William Peel, of the *Shannon's* naval brigade in India, in transporting his 8in. 65cwt. guns to Lucknow, showed the world the ability of the Navy at that period of grave emergency. Captain Scott has followed the path of his great and gallant predecessor, and given another proof that the nation may rely on the officers and men of its fleet. The correspondent of a daily contemporary states that one of the naval brigades in South Africa, with their 4.7in. guns, covered sixty-four miles in seventy-two hours. Such a feat is unrivalled in Military history.

Captain A. J. Pocklington, of the *Europa*, had the misfortune, on Sunday evening last, while proceeding on board his ship alongside Portsmouth Dockyard, to fall from the prow, or gangway communication, to the staging between the vessel and the boundary wall, a drop of 14ft. to the crosspiece of the stage, against which he struck his head, and then fell to the bottom of the floating stage. It was found on taking him on

board the cruiser that his right leg was fractured, and he remained unconscious throughout the night. He was removed to Haslar Hospital the next morning, and although suffering from the shock and concussion entailed by the fall, has since showed signs of improvement.

Captain H. C. Reynolds, of the *Pique*, whose departure for China was delayed by the cruiser under his command being struck by a passing steamer in Plymouth Sound, left Devonport on Friday in last week to relieve the *Iphigenia*.

Captain Gerald C. Langley, of the *Nile*, has been awarded the good service pension, vacant by the promotion to flag rank of Captain H. T. Grenfell, and obtains it in the ordinary course of seniority. He has seen considerable service, and was for three years Naval Attaché at Washington.

Captain G. F. King-Hall's appointment as Chief of the Staff, and Captain the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt's as Flag Captain to Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher, are events that have been deferred too long in the interests of the Service. It was understood that Captain Hon. Hedworth Lambton, of the *Powerful*, was to be given the principal post on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. But if affairs in South Africa required his presence there was no reason why the officer commanding the largest fleet in the world should, even for a short period, be left without a Chief Staff Officer, when every one has seen the necessity, both prior and subsequent to the loss of the ill-fated *Victoria*, for the Admiral or Vice-Admiral having a recognised deputy at his elbow. As effect has now been given to the recommendation of 1893, there should be no falling back to the double-barrelled position of Chief-of-the-Staff and Flag-Captain that has obtained up to the present period, and was incompatible with the dignity of the more important of the two appointments.

Captain Sir Richard Poore, Bart., does not relieve Captain, now Rear-Admiral, H. T. Grenfell at the Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport, until the expiration of Sir Richard's leave on full pay.

Captain A. J. Horsley relinquished his studies at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, on Monday last, and joined the *Europa* at Devonport on Wednesday evening, in place of Captain A. J. Pocklington, leaving for Australia on the following morning.

Captain Alvin C. Corry, of the *Hood*, left Gibraltar on Saturday last for Portsmouth to pay off that battleship.

Captain F. J. Foley, of the *Pactolus*, who replaces Captain Jarvis Wintz in the *Furious*, was entertained last week by the officers of the *Pactolus* at a farewell dinner.

Commander R. Bouchier S. Wrey, of the *Brisk*, succeeds to a baronetcy by the death of his father, the tenth baronet, of Tavistock Court, North Devon. Sir Robert wears the Zulu war medal and clasp, 1879; Egyptian war medal, 1882; and the India-Burma war medal and clasp, 1885-7.

Commander Claud A. W. Hamilton commissioned the *Rosario* on Tuesday last at Sheerness to relieve the *Rattler* in China. He has had large experience of that station, and now commands a sloop well adapted to the Naval requirements of that class of vessel in the Far East.

Commander the Hon. Seymour Fortescue, Naval A.D.C. to Field Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C., hoisted the Union Jack at the recent occupation of Bloemfontein. The flag, of silk, was made by Lady Roberts, and contained a four-leaved shamrock in one of its corners.

Commander T. B. Triggs, who voluntarily retired on the 6th inst., has been appointed superintendent of the Marine Society's ship *Warspite* at Woolwich by the Governor of that association. Lieutenant H. T. A. Bosanquet (retired), who has recently been connected with the society, is now attached to the secretariat.

Lieut.-Commander H. F. Shakespear, of the *Dwarf*, has been awarded the bronze medal of the

Royal Humane Society for jumping overboard at the mouth of the Limpopo River, East Africa, and attempting to save a seaman who had fallen into the water from that vessel.

Lieutenant M. H. Hodges, of the *Powerful*, and late of the Naval Brigade, appears to have been left at R.N. Hospital, Simon's Town. Lieutenant R. F. White, Surgeon C. Marsh-Beadnell, and Midshipmen G. E. Lewin and T. C. Armstrong, of that cruiser, are still at the front in South Africa.

Deputy-Inspector-General H. C. Woods, of the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, was relieved in medical attendance at Windsor Castle by Sir James Reid on Saturday last, and returned to duty at Portsmouth.

Staff-Paymaster F. W. J. Airey arrived at Plymouth on Friday in last week from the *Minerva* at Gibraltar by the P. and O. steamship *Arabia*, to join the *Goliath* when commissioned on Tuesday next.

Colonel W. S. Wright, R.M.L.I., Supernumerary Commandant, and Assistant-Adjutant-General, Royal Marine Forces, obtains promotion by the compulsory retirement of Major-General John Cairncross, R.M.L.I., who attained the age of sixty-five on the 14th inst. Unfortunately, there is, in the present conditions of the service, no prospect of employment for Colonel Wright as a General officer.

Colonel W. T. Adair, R.M.L.I., *p.s.c.*, on special service in South Africa, is mentioned as his successor at the Admiralty, but, although a most valuable and efficient officer, it would be as unfair to confer the appointment on him, as to have replaced General Sir Henry Tuson by Lieut.-General Arthur French when the Deputy-Adjutant-General's post fell vacant.

Colonel W. G. Tucker, Commandant R.M.A., the youngest officer of his rank in the Royal Marine Forces, obtains the good service pension, vacant by the promotion of Colonel W. S. Wright. Colonel Tucker, while Captain and Brevet-Major, was given substantive rank in the latter grade as a special recognition of his services at El Teb and Tamai. On Saturday last the gallant Colonel gave shamrocks to those under his command at Eastney, and asked them to remember Field-Marshal Lord Roberts and his brave followers in South Africa.

Rev. Samuel Shone, LL.D., Chaplain, Portsmouth Division R.M.L.I., succeeds Rev. William Law at Portsmouth Dockyard. This is the second home-yard that Dr. Shone has been fortunate enough to obtain, having served at Devonport from 1888-92, and has held his present appointment since 1895.

Major A. Paris, R.M.A., *p.s.c.*, Naval Intelligence Department, has been allowed to join the staff of Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington's force for service in South Africa, but did not accompany that distinguished officer on Saturday last in the Cunard steamship *Aurania*, having remained behind with other artillerymen to bring on the field guns. Major Paris has qualified as interpreter in German. Major W. S. Drury, R.M.L.I., whose professional as well as literary ability are well known, takes Major Paris's place at the Admiralty.

Captain R. J. Saumarez, R.M.L.I., has embarked in the *Rodney* to relieve Captain F. H. Morres, R.M.L.I., who will act as D.A.A.G. of the Royal Marine Forces, in place of Major J. H. Bor, R.M.A. The latter performs A.A.G.'s duties until Colonel W. P. Wright's successor is appointed.

Messrs. Lamley and Co., Exhibition Road, S.W., are publishing in booklet form Mr. Harold Begbie's verses on the service rendered by the Naval Brigade during the defence of Ladysmith, with original drawings by Mr. Caton Woodville and Mr. Everard Hopkins. The proceeds are for the benefit of sailors and soldiers disabled in South Africa. Copies can be obtained from the publishers and all booksellers at 6d. each.

CANTEEN AND MESS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd., 23, Regency Street, Westminster.—This Society is a union of Cantens and Messes formed for mutual benefit of the Services at home and abroad. It supplies every canteen or mess requisite.

Navy Foreign.

Orders have been issued that upon the French Mediterranean squadron returning to Toulon one division shall be dispatched to take in coal at Marseilles. The *Gaulois* and *Charlemagne* recently proceeding from Brest to the Mediterranean, coaled at that port, where it is intended to increase the Naval establishment and form a large coaling and victualling station. A rear-admiral is now in command there, and the Naval establishments are growing in importance. The purpose is to relieve the pressure upon the port of Toulon by enabling Marseilles to take a part in supplying the fleet. A special intention is to create at the port a special establishment for the dispatch of Naval stores to the dockyard at Saigon and for the division on the China station. The Naval Prefect at Toulon has been instructed to investigate the matter and to lay a report upon the subject before the Minister of Marine, embodying full details and a definite scheme for the work to be done at the place. The staff at Marseilles will have to be increased, and new magazines and storehouses will be built. Opinions are rather divided upon the wisdom of this step, which will probably involve increased expenditure, though there will be some advantage in facilitating the work at Toulon.

Orders have been received at that port to give effect to the decision to strike off from the list of effective vessels the old *Colbert*, *Trident*, and *Richelieu*, in the construction of which wood has been used. It may be remembered that the Minister explained to the Chamber the reasons for having retained these vessels upon the list so long. He said that their purpose in case of hostilities was to lie within the moles at Bizerta and to take part in the defence of that place, which at the time had no proper forts. It appears that Captain Merleaux-Ponty, commandant at the port, asked the Ministry that these vessels should be so employed. Now, however, the necessity for retaining them in the service has disappeared.

The *Novoe Vremya* has lately published some details of experiments with wireless telegraphy, which have taken place at the island of Hogland. The point chosen was so situated that it was not masked by any other land in the direction of Kotke at a distance of twenty-three miles, where the second station was established. The height upon which the apparatus was established was about eighty feet above the level of the sea, and the mechanism was connected with a transmitter and receiver at the top of a high mast. The trials appear to have been moderately successful, though the *Novoe Vremya* states that at one time the messages transmitted from Hogland could not be deciphered at Kotke, while on the other hand Kotke could talk without any difficulty to the station at Hogland.

There is something like a crisis in regard to the engineering branch in the French Navy. The officers are aggrieved and not yet in sufficient numbers for the needs of mobilisation, and the various engine-room ratings never continue longer in the service than their obligation enforces, so

that the staffs are reduced to an alarming degree. The difficult question of the status of the engineer officer has also become acute. The engineering staff consists of one engineer as inspector general, six engineer inspectors, twenty chief engineers, 100 engineers, and 200 assistant engineers. The *Masséna* alone has four engineer officers and five are required for cruisers like the *Guichen*, and four for those like the *Cécille*. In short the engineers' list is insufficient and the officers are hard-worked, while their chances of promotion are restricted. They enter the Navy with high hopes, but are quickly disappointed, and they do not receive that consideration on board which they consider due to their responsible position. Some of these facts are cited in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*. There are two camps in the Navy and outside in regard to the position of the engineer. "An Admiral cannot become an engineer, but an engineer may become an Admiral," says M. Charles Allard, deputy for the Var. And thus speaks M. Claveau in the *Figaro*: "Why do you not ask an Admiral to be a shoemaker and repair the seamen's boots? Do you reproach an engineer because he is not a mason? If Nelson came to life again and commanded a British squadron he would not despise machinery, but he would say to his engineers, 'Go ahead!' and it would be he and not they who would win the battle of Trafalgar."

NAVAL DESPATCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of March 10 you commented on the non-publication of despatches on the actions of Maersfontein and Stormberg, and in your following number those despatches are published. May I ask why you make no comment on the non-publication of the naval despatches of the Brigade which accompanied Lord Methuen's column, and which so distinguished itself at Graspan? A question was asked in the House on this subject, but the reply was eminently unsatisfactory. Surely, considering the time that has elapsed, they should be published without further delay. Capt. the Hon. H. Lambton and Percy Scott have been made Companions of the Bath, and I am much mistaken if it is not the almost universal feeling of the British public that their eminent services with the Naval Brigades on the Natal side have not been adequately rewarded. But what about Capt. Prothero and his conspicuous bravery in leading his men until he was wounded? What about poor Commr. Ethelston, the dearly beloved of all his comrades. The *Powerful*? What of Major Plumbé, and all the other officers and men of the Brigade? Not even "mentioned" in despatches as far as the British public know.

March 17.

UBIQUE.

Messrs. Norman and Stacey, Limited, have contrived a plan by which all their customers who have gone to the seat of war are relieved from any further payments for goods supplied by them until returning to England, when the original arrangement will be resumed. Further, Messrs. Norman and Stacey undertake to give a receipt in full discharge to the next-of-kin of those killed or dying of wounds received on active service, and the receipt will be accompanied by a cheque for all payments made to date.

The Guards' camp at Pirbright is to open for the musketry season next Wednesday, the 28th inst. The first parties of recruits from the Coldstream Guards will go to the camp on Saturday, March 31.

THE DISABLED SOLDIER.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

A set of six homes, accommodating one hundred disabled soldiers, and equipped with everything that modern requirements demand, are being erected at Bisley under a scheme formulated by Mr. Edwin O. Sachs, the architect, whose name is frequently associated with the organisation of economic institutions. His idea was that the builders, the builders' merchants, and their workmen, would readily combine to put up a block of buildings which would form the nucleus of a permanent miniature "Chelsea," and he has not been disappointed, seeing that in the six short weeks in which the scheme was mooted, materials and cheques to the value of £14,000 have been brought together out of a total of £25,000 required. Perhaps the most interesting feature is the enthusiasm of the workmen who are contributing towards paying for the labour necessary in putting the materials collected together. One well-known firm sent a cheque for £80, representing the contributions of over 2,000 workmen, and similar cheques, large and small, come in from all sides.

Frequently, the workmen prefer to organise some entertainment rather than to give their pence direct, and we thus find the United Trades Unions of a town like Leicester organising a concert with sixpenny and shilling seats this week, and bringing up a total of nearly £200 towards the fund. On the other hand, we must not forget that some of the donors of materials have really contributed royally; thus, there is one donation of 750,000 bricks, which would mean £1,500, and another by a well-known furnishing firm of the whole of the furniture for one home; whilst half a dozen other firms combine to do the entire roofing; and each of the great sanitary firms are attending to the sanitation for one of the homes.

The site of the homes is at Bisley, the land having been presented by Lord Pirbright in connection with the Princess Christian Homes scheme, and the buildings, which have been picturesquely designed by Mr. Sachs on the bungalow principle, are grouped in a semi-circle, in the centre of which stands a recreation house. This contains a large mutual hall, workshops, class-rooms, and everything else that would go towards making an old soldier's life happy. The homes themselves, six in number, each accommodate sixteen men, and each pair of homes has a mutual service block.

H.R.H. the Princess Christian has now also made an appeal for the maintenance of these homes, and the first response, it is interesting to see, comes from Drury Lane Theatre, where an interesting *matinée* is to take place, under patronage of the Royal Family on May 15, the Ladies' Committee in charge having Lady Edward Spencer Churchill as Chairwoman, and Miss Amy Bence as Honorary Secretary. The Duchess of Bedford, the Duchess of Northumberland, and the Duchess of Marlborough are on this committee. It is the money from this special *matinée* that is going to ensure the proper up-keep of the buildings so generously given by the building trades, and which will serve as a monument to the gallant deeds done by Tommy Atkins in the Transvaal war.

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The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, March 20.

3rd Hussars.—Lieut. M. Chinnery is removed from the Army, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

8th Hussars.—Capt. C. Lord Hindlip, from 5th Batn. Worcester Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

12th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. A. Grant to be Lieut., vice D. J. Keewick, killed in action (March 8).

13th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. W. A. Kennard, from Royal Monmouth R.E. (Militia), to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

17th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. P. L. Russell, from 4th Batn. South Stafford Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

18th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. J. G. Dugdale to be Lieut., vice J. H. Gosselin, promoted (Feb. 24).

19th Hussars.—C. R. I. Hull to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. N. F. Uniack, seconded.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Capt. and Hon. Major H. A. Anderson, late Royal Fusiliers, to be Second in Command of a Batn. of Imperial Yeomanry, with temporary rank of Major in Army.

Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. A. Peake, Leicester Yeomanry, to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

To be Capt. :—Capt. A. A. C. Nelson and H. Barlow, Reserve of Officers.

To be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army :—Capt. F. E. Lane-Fox, 3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt., E. Fisher, late Capt. West Somerset Yeomanry, J. G. Mignon, late Lieut. Leicester Regt.

To be Lieuts., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army :—Capt. J. H. Crane, Worcester Yeomanry; Capt. R. B. Muir, Leicester Yeomanry; Lieut. E. F. H. Evans, 3rd Batn. Worcester Regt.; Lieut. E. B. Jones, 4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut. L. C. Larking, 1st V.B. Bedfordshire Regt.; 2nd Lieut. F. A. Bellville, Leicester Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. N. S. Brettell, Berkshire Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. Sir Frederick P. C. Fowke, Bart., Leicester Yeomanry; C. B. Challinor, late Capt. 1st V.B. North Stafford Regt.; L. F. Ricardo, late Lieut. 8th Hussars; E. O. Ward, late Lieut. 5th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles; T. T. Whitehurst, late Lieut. 4th Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt.; W. A. S. H. Kevill-Davies, late 2nd Lieut. 4th Batn. Oxford L.I.; H. Dales.

F. Colin, Viscount Maitland, late Lieut. Scots Guards, to be Adjut., with temporary rank of Capt. in Army.

Lieut. L. C. H. Coles, 5th Middlesex V.R.C., to be Qrm., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.

T. Walcott, F.R.C.S., to be Medical Officer, with temp. rank of Capt.

Lord Strathcona's Corps.

Capt. J. A. Benyon, Canadian Militia, to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieuts. (District Officers) to be Capt. (District Officers), on augmentation :—J. Christain, on Seconded List, W. Robson.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Capt. to be Majors, on augmentation :—R. Casement, J. P. Du Cane, Brevet Major C. E. Lawrie, D.S.O., L. Graham, J. McC. Maxwell, D. J. M. Fasson, J. C. Wray (March 15).

Lieut. C. E. C. G. Charlton to be Capt., vice A. W. Curtis, deceased (March 10).

Lieuts. to be Capt., on augmentation :—E. B. Ashmore, B. Vincent, H. S. Browning on Seconded List, J. G. Dennistoun, W. Evans, A. H. N. Devenish, A. A. Montgomery, V. E. Hine-Haycock (March 15).

Lieuts. to be Capt. :—K. J. Kincaid-Smith, vice J. P. Du Cane; H. C. T. Hildyard, vice Brevet-Major C. E. Lawrie, D.S.O.; S. F. Gosling, vice J. McC. Maxwell; B. Atkinson, vice D. J. M. Fasson; A. F. Becke, vice J. C. Wray; H. J. P. Jeffcoat, vice R. Casement (March 15).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Capt. seconded :—C. G. Vereker, for service on Staff (Feb. 20). R. H. Parker, for service as a Gunner Instr., India (Feb. 22). H. B. Roberts, for special service in South Africa (March 7).

Capt. seconded for service in South Africa :—H. L. Griffin, J. W. Kempson (March 16). A. Ellershaw, M. D. Bell (March 17). C. W. J. Orr.

Lieuts. to be Capt. :—C. A. Fisher, Instr. in Range-Finding. R. H. Galwey, vice C. G. Vereker (Feb. 20). A. Thorp, vice R. H. Parker (Feb. 22). J. F. Tyrrell, vice M. J. C. Dennis, seconded (March 3).

Lieut. J. A. P. Robinson (March 16), and 2nd Lieut. G. L. Johnstone (Nov. 9, 1899), are seconded for special service in South Africa.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots.—2nd Lieut. J. G. L. Sebright to be Lieut., vice G. S. Tweedie, promoted (Dec., 1899).

Royal Warwick Regt.—Capt. V. S. Smith to be Major, on augmentation.

Liverpool Regt.—Captains to be Majors :—L. St. C. Nicholson, vice O'D. C. Grattan, promoted (Feb. 17); H. Swann, on augmentation (March 21). Capt. T. G. P. Glynn is seconded for special service in South Africa (Feb. 28). Lieuts. to be Capt. :—C. L. Parmiter, vice T. G. P. Glynn (Feb. 28); V. T. Bailey, vice A. D. Plomer, appointed Adjut. (March 14); F. J. Austin and L. F. Leader, on augmentation. C. H. Harington, vice L. F. Leader, seconded as an Adjut. of Volunteers; C. L. Armitage, vice C. H. Harington, seconded for special service in South Africa; G. H. Brush and T. W. Sheppard, on augmentation. B. St. W. Hastings, Adjut., to complete establishment; W. R. Pinwill, on augmentation.

West Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. C. Bicknell to be Lieut., vice L. H. Spry, promoted (Feb. 22). Initials of Lieut. Bousfield, 3rd V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in *Gazette* of Feb. 23, are H. D., and not as therein stated.

Royal Irish Regt.—Capt. R. N. A. Flanagan is retained as Supy. to establishment, under provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant, May 30, 1899 (March 4).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Promotion to rank of Capt. of Lieut. V. H. A. Awdry (since reported missing), which was notified in *Gazette* of Feb. 23, is cancelled; Promotion to rank of Capt. of Lieut. H. B. Roffey, is antedated to Jan. 25, vice H. H. Wilson, seconded; Capt. A. C. Adair to be Adjut., on augmentation.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—J. C. Whigham, vice M. E. McConaghey, a prisoner of war; F. E. W. Metaxa, vice H. S. Ravenhill, promoted; A. St. L. Fetherstonhaugh, vice E. Christian, a prisoner of war (Feb. 24).

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Major H. C. B. Gray, from Welsh Regt., to be Lieut.-Col. (March 21); Capt. H. O. D. Hickman to be Major, vice F. A. Sanders, killed in action (Feb. 25); 2nd Lieut. F. Fitz R. Vallings to be Lieut., vice E. S. Carey promoted (Feb. 2).

Worcester Regt.—Capt. to be Majors :—Brevet-Col. T. E. Hickman, D.S.O., vice M. V. Hilton, promoted (Feb. 14); G. N. Monro, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. W. H. Pain, promoted (Feb. 17). Lieuts. to be Capt. :—R. K. W. Bacon, vice Brevet-Col. T. E. Hickman, D.S.O., who holds an extra-regimental appointment (Feb. 14); H. A. Carr, vice G. N. Monro (Feb. 17); P. C. N. Alderson, vice B. H. Thomas, died of wounds received in action (Feb. 21).

Hampshire Regt.—Lieut. W. Fox is seconded for service with the A.S.C. (Feb. 1); Capt. P. W. Seward, 3rd V.B., is granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Co. in South Africa. Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Volunteer Co. in South Africa :—Capt. J. T. Perkins, 2nd V.B.; Capt. A. T. Bonham-Carter, 1st V.B.; Lieut. H. Nicholson, 2nd V.B.

Welsh Regt.—Supy. Capt. H. Bannerman-Phillips to be Capt., vice R. Price deceased (March 4).

Essex Regt.—2nd Lieut. L. O. W. Jones to be Lieut., vice F. N. Parsons, killed in action (March 11).

Royal West Kent Regt.—Lieut.-Col. C. W. H. Evans, D.S.O., retires on retired pay.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. G. G. Grimwood, on completion of his period of service in

command of a Batn., is placed on retired pay (March 18) 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—R. G. Stirling, vice C. C. Herbert-Stepney, promoted (Jan. 7); G. J. Acland Troyte, vice R. J. Grant, killed in action (Jan. 25); A. R. Leith, vice F. M. Crum, a prisoner of war (Feb. 24).

Manchester Regt.—Lieut. B. A. Wright to be Capt., vice W. W. C. Stevenson, seconded for service under Colonial Office (Dec. 27, 1899).

Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. E. W. C. Monro to be Lieut., vice O. C. Baker, promoted (Feb. 24).

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Lieut. R. B. Graham to be Capt., vice A. Sutherland, seconded (Feb. 14).

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. F. B. Lane to be Lieut., vice J. D. McKay, seconded for service under Foreign Office (Feb. 24).

Army Service Corps.—2nd Lieut. (now Lieut.) Walter Fox, Hampshire Regt., is transferred on probation as a 2nd Lieut. Nov. 1, 1899. Gent. Cadets from R.M. College, Kingston, Canada, to be 2nd Lieuts., to complete establishment :—V. D. Denison, H. C. Reid, R. Simpson, C. Milson.

Hong Kong Regt.—Subadar-Major Firoz Khan is placed on retired pay on account of ill-health (Jan. 10).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Capt. C. F. Wanhill, from Seconded List, to be Capt., vice R. H. E. Holt, died of wounds received in action (Feb. 23); Surg-Major E. L. Freer, 1st V.B. Royal Warwick Regt., is granted temp. rank of Major whilst serving in South Africa. Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. whilst serving in South Africa :—Surg-Lieut. A. H. McDougall, 1st V.B. Royal Warwick Regt.; Surg-Lieut. J. Cay M.B., 2nd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.

CITY OF LONDON IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS.

Mounted Infantry.—Appointment of A. Bailey, as Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army, notified in *Gazette* of January 26, is cancelled; D. G. Baillie to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (Feb. 18).

STAFF.

Brevet-Col. R. Purdy, from Lieut.-Col. R.A., to be a Col. on Staff for R.A. in India, with temp. rank of Brig-Gen. whilst so employed, and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army, vice Col. W. F. de M. Curtis, retired (Jan. 6).

Major H. N. C. Heath, Yorkshire L.I., to be A.A.G., Lines of Communication, South Africa (Nov. 22, 1899).

Temporary appointment.—Major A. D. Addison, Reserve of Officers, to be a Staff Capt. for R.A., in succession to Capt. W. A. M. Thompson, R.A., employed in South Africa (March 3).

School of Gunnery.—Temporary appointment.—Lieut.-Col. H. C. C. Walker, Professor Staff College, to be a Chief Instr., vice Lieut.-Col. T. Perrott, R.A., employed in South Africa (March 1).

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. (temporary Lieut.-Gen.) Sir H. M. Leslie Rundle, K.C.B., D.S.O., is granted local rank of Lieut.-Gen. whilst commanding 8th Division South African Field Force (March 10).

Col. G. McDonald, Col. on the Staff C.R.E., Scottish District, is placed on retired pay.

Col. H. S. Brownrigg, half-pay, is placed on retired pay (March 18).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. Dove, half-pay R.E., retires on retired pay.

Qrm. and Hon. Lieut. J. A. Walter, Middlesex Regt., is granted hon. rank of Capt. (March 19).

Reserve of Officers.—To be Capt. : C. W. Cottrell-Dormer, late Capt. 18th Hussars; Capt. J. W. Evans, 1st London R.E. (Volunteers). Lieuts. resign their Commissions.—F. N. Barker, C. E. Earle.

MEMORANDUM.

Officers seconded for service with Imperial Yeomanry : MILITIA.

Devon Artillery (Western Div. R.A.) Capt. C. C. Macdowell.

Norfolk Artillery (Eastern Div. R.G.A.)—Capt. and Hon. Major Sir S. B. Crossley, Bart.

4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry C. Langford.

5th and 6th Batns. Manchester Regt.—Capt. A. C. Perry.

What is Lazenby's Sauce?

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this distinctive name having been adopted as a protection against worthless imitations.

FIELD GLASSES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

THE UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, Jan. 27, 1900, says on The Question of Field Glasses.—It is unquestionable that a very large number of the bulky and heavy Field Glasses which are being so generously purchased for our volunteers, and which have to be carried across the shoulders or at the belt, will never see the front at all. If not discarded at Cape Town, very few will get further than the chief depots. It is astonishing how deceptive the weight is. Have the glass weighed before you buy it, and you will often find that one which you would estimate at half a pound weighs 18 to 20 ounces, and the hard leather case 50 per cent. more. Here the Aitchison Patent Pocket Field Glass comes in. It weighs five ounces, and closes to one inch thick, and its power and definition are equal to many glasses four times the size sold at three times the price. It will stand an astonishing amount of rough usage.

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YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Hampshire.—Major H. Le Roy-Lewis.
Yorkshire Dragoons.—Capt. C. Brook; 2nd Lieut. J. W. Broeke.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Caithness.—Lieut.-Col. Sir J. B. G. Sinclair, Bart.

RIFLE.

5th V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Qrmer. T. A. Blake.
1st V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—Qrmer. E. H. Pickering.
2nd V.B. Yorkshire Regt.—Major Hon. H. V. Duncombe.
3rd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. E. H. Jarvis.
1st Cinque Ports.—Lieut. A. E. Vidler.
7th Middlesex.—Lieut. C. J. Dyke.
15th Middlesex.—Capt. H. J. Curley.
3rd Batn. North Stafford Regt.—Seconding of Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. C. Hall for service with Imperial Yeomanry, which appeared in *Gazette*, March 6, is cancelled.

MEMORANDUM.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Officers seconded for service with Royal Artillery:—
Cardigan Artillery (Western Div.).—Lieuts. G. H. Oughterson, and H. R. S. Stradling.
Devon Artillery (Western Div.).—Lieuts. J. F. B. Moody and J. Coe.
Donegal Artillery (Southern Div.).—Lieut. L. F. Allan.
Fife Artillery (Southern Div.).—Capt. A. Moubray.
Forfar and Kincardine Artillery (Southern Div.).—Lieut. F. B. Nixon.
Hampshire and Isle of Wight Artillery (Southern Div.).—Capt. H. G. Watson; Lieut. M. Lane.
Kent Artillery (Eastern Div.).—Capt. B. Lewis-Barned; 2nd Lieut. G. L. Hoare.
Lancashire Artillery (Southern Div.).—Capt. G. E. Joseph.
Limerick City Artillery (Southern Div.).—Lieut. E. T. Gelston and E. S. Hancock.
Londonderry Artillery (Southern Div.).—Capt. W. I. Leatham.
Mid-Ulster Artillery (Southern Div.).—Capt. W. Browne; Lieut. Y. R. P. Burges.
Norfolk Artillery (Eastern Div.).—Lieut. R. F. Boileau.
Northumberland Artillery (Western Div.).—Lieuts. H. A. Bros and H. MacDonald.
South-East of Scotland Artillery (Southern Div.).—Capt. W. H. S. Heron-Maxwell and W. J. Oliver.
Suffolk Artillery (Eastern Div.).—Capt. E. C. Moor; Lieut. S. K. G. Mackenzie.
Tipperary Artillery (Southern Div.).—Lieut. H. W. Jones.
Waterford Artillery (Southern Div.).—Capt. L. A. Bryan; Lieut. J. J. O'Neill-Power.
West of Scotland Artillery (Southern Div.).—2nd Lieut. E. W. H. Pritchard.
Yorkshire Artillery (Western Div.).—Lieut. A. W. White.

MEMORANDUM.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RIFLE.

Officers borne as Supernumerary whilst serving with Volunteer Companies in South Africa:—
3rd (Cambridge) V.B. Suffolk Regt.—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry G. F. Whitmore, Lieut. P. Hudson.
4th (Cambridge Univ.) V.B.—Lieut. G. H. Mason.
1st V.B. South Stafford Regt.—Lieut. J. A. P. Crompton.
2nd V.B.—2nd Lieut. E. Smith. 3rd V.B.—Capt. H. S. Dent.
1st (Oxford Univ.) V. B. Oxford L.I.—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry M. F. Lathy.
1st Bucks.—Lieuts. L. C. Hawkins and C. A. Barron.

MEMORANDUM.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RIFLE.

Officers borne as Supernumerary whilst serving with Royal Army Medical Corps in South Africa:—
4th (Cambridge Univ.) V.B. Suffolk Regt.—Surg.-Lieut. R. W. Michell, M.B.
1st V.B. West Riding Regt.—Surg.-Capt. G. G. Oakley.
6th V.B. Royal Highlanders.—Surg.-Capt. C. E. Douglas, M.B.
9th Lanark.—Surg.-Lieut. J. C. Taylor, M.B.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Clare Artillery (Southern Div.).—T. H. Brady-Browne to be 2nd Lieut. (March 12).
Cork Artillery (Southern Div.).—G. N. Herrick to be 2nd Lieut.
Dublin City Artillery (Southern Div.).—To be 2nd Lieut.:—T. F. K. Dunne, W. St. G. Ashe, J. C. McDonogh.
Edinburgh Artillery (Southern Div.).—D. L. Bruce to be 2nd Lieut.
Glamorgan Artillery (Western Div.).—E. M. Peel to be 2nd Lieut.
Hampshire and Isle of Wight Artillery (Southern Div.).—To be 2nd Lieut.:—W. C. Harrild, A. G. Dalgety.
Kent Artillery (Eastern Div.).—W. V. Packe to be 2nd Lieut.
Limerick City Artillery (Southern Div.).—G. Goldie-Taubman to be 2nd Lieut.
Norfolk Artillery (Eastern Div.).—2nd Lieut. L. G. Buxton to be Lieut. Following is substituted for announcement which appeared in *Gazette* of March 6:—Hon. B. F. Gurdon to be 2nd Lieut. (March 7).
Pembroke Artillery (Western Div.).—R. Miller, late Capt. Devon Artillery (Western Div., R.G.A.), to be Capt.
Sligo Artillery (Southern Div.).—A. F. Cole to be 2nd Lieut. (March 8).
Suffolk Artillery (Eastern Div.).—E. Corbould-Warren to be 2nd Lieut.
West of Scotland Artillery (Southern Div.).—2nd Lieut. E. W. H. Pritchard to be Lieut.
Wicklow Artillery (Southern Div.).—Capt. and Hon. Major C. R. D. Gun-Cunningham, retired, is re-appointed Capt. (March 21). To be 2nd Lieut.:—F. W. S. Locke (March 6), T. J. D. Thompson (March 9).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Submarine Miners.

Plymouth Div.—G. S. Eckford, late 2nd Lieut. 5th Batn. (now 7th Batn.) Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Lieut.

INFANTRY

3rd Batn. East Kent Regt.—Lieut.-Col. T. F. Brinckman is granted hon. rank of Col.
4th Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt.—Transfer of Capt. R. B. W. Fitz Herbert, from 4th Batn. Leinster Regt., announced, *Gazette*, of Jan. 16, should have borne date Dec. 14, 1899, and not as stated therein.
5th Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers.—G. P. Nunneley to be 2nd Lieut. (March 10).
5th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. H. Lutwyche to be Capt.
5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.—L. St. P. Beynon to be 2nd Lieut. (March 9). 6th Batn.—Capt. F. L. Swan, reserve of officers, late East Surrey Regt., to be Lieut.-Col.
6th Batn. Liverpool Regt.—E. H. Le M. Sinkinson to be 2nd Lieut.
4th Batn. Norfolk Regt.—G. T. Hunter-Gray to be 2nd Lieut. (March 7).
3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.—Capt. Hon. G. O. Cadogan is seconded for service in South Africa (March 21). To be 2nd Lieut.:—W. Temple, J. C. Hughes-Bonsall (March 7).
3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. to be Lieut.: B. Evans, H. F. C. A. Cradock, C. B. F. Bennett (March 21). 4th Batn.—2nd Lieut. T. Whaley, from 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut. (March 9).
3rd Batn. Bedford Regt.—R. R. G. Crookshank, late Lieut. Behar Light Horse Vols., to be Capt.

3rd Batn. Leicester Regt.—T. R. Badger to be 2nd Lieut. (March 12).

5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Seconding of 2nd Lieut. F. J. Raynsford, announced in *Gazette* of Jan. 23, is cancelled on account of ill-health.

4th Batn. Yorkshire Regt.—To be Lieut.:—F. L. Puxley, late Matabeleland Police; H. H. Hobson, late Lieut. 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers; R. S. Pearson, late 2nd Lieut. 1st V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.; A. C. Lupton, late 4th V.B. Oxford L.I. To be 2nd Lieut.:—E. C. Clegg, R. J. T. Bindley.

5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. K. Luttman-Johnson, from 2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. (March 12).

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. B. Gosset to be Lieut. To be 2nd Lieut.:—L. A. Jackson, F. R. Savage. 4th Batt.—Capt. and Hon. Major E. W. Greg resigns his commission on account of ill-health, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear prescribed uniform; Capt. W. McKay resigns his commission on account of ill-health.

3rd Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—C. L. Threman to be 2nd Lieut. (March 10).

3rd Batt. Scottish Rifles.—To be 2nd Lieut.:—H. M. Lawrence, D. C. Sward. Supy. 2nd Lieut. E. W. B. Love, from 3rd Bats. East Surrey Regt., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—A. Cochran to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Gloucester Regt.—H. R. P. Salmon to be re-appointed Lieut.

5th and 6th Batn. Worcester Regt.—Lieut. W. A. Gordon to be Capt.

3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt.—To be 2nd Lieut.:—G. Lee, R. D. de Q. Child. 4th Batn.—Capt. and Hon. Major F. L. C. Thomas resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear prescribed uniform.

3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Lieut. C. J. Pike to be Capt. and to remain seconded. Officers seconded for serve with Line Batn. in South Africa:—Capt. C. B. Scott. Lieut. R. N. Hunt (March 21). To be 2nd Lieut.:—E. B. Ward, A. F. Holman (March 12).

3rd Batn. West Riding Regt.—P. R. J. Henry to be 2nd Lieut. (March 12).

3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt.—C. G. H. Alers Hankey to be Capt. (March 21). Hon. J. S. B. Tufton, late 2nd Lieut. 1st Life Guards, to be Lieut. (March 9).

3rd Batn. South Stafford Regt.—Lieut. E. F. S. Henderson is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa; Lieut. A. F. de Trafford is seconded for service in South Africa (March 21). 4th Batn.—A. Whitehead to be 2nd Lieut. (March 9).

3rd Batn. Welsh Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major E. P. Dashwood resigns his commission on account of ill-health, with permission to retain his rank and to wear prescribed uniform.

3rd Batn. Royal Highlanders.—Capt. S. R. Robertson is seconded for service with Remount Dept.; 2nd Lieut. A. E. Parker is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa.

3rd Batn. Essex Regt.—Lieut. W. R. D. C. Boyle to be Capt. (March 11); A. B. Plant to be 2nd Lieut. (March 9).

3rd Batn. Royal West Kent Regt.—To be 2nd Lieut.:—A. P. Stone, C. M. Allfrey.

5th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—H. C. J. White to be 2nd Lieut. 7th Batn.—J. Wormald to be 2nd Lieut. (March 21). 9th Batn.—To be 2nd Lieut.:—R. C. Hill, G. K. Sullivan (March 8).

3rd Batn. Wiltshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. A. W. Hawker to be Lieut.

5th and 6th Bats. Manchester Regt.—F. G. Jackson to be Capt. (March 5); R. A. Rackham-Bullard to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. North Stafford Regt.—K. E. Milford to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.—R. E. Key to be 2nd Lieut. (March 9).

4th Batn. Durham L.I.—Lieut. C. C. Scott is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa.

3rd Batn. Cameron Highlanders.—Lieut. J. Brander-Dunbar to be Capt. and to remain seconded. 2nd Lieut. to be Lieut. and to remain seconded:—C. H. Antrobus,

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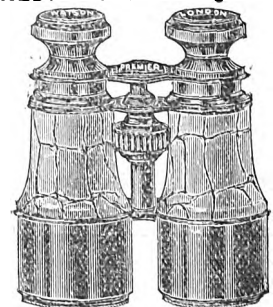
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K. I. MacDonald. 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—Hon. H. Robertson, C. L. Patton-Bethune.

4th Bn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut. J. R. Torrens to be Capt.

3rd Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut. E. H. S. Thomas is appointed Instr. of Musketry, vice Capt. C. H. D. St. Clair, who vacates appointment (March 21).

4th Bn.—P. E. H. Patey to be 2nd Lieut. (March 10).

3rd Bn. Connaught Rangers.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—P. W. Smyly (March 5), L. M. Browne, S. T. Grey (March 10). 5th Bn.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—Sir H. C. Grattan-Bellew, Bart., from 4th Bn. (March 9); J. H. McNab (March 18). C. J. O'Sullivan to be 2nd Lieut. (March 8).

6th Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—E. P. Waldo to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—L. Pilkington to be 2nd Lieut. 4th Bn.—B. S. J. McMurray to be 2nd Lieut. (March 21). 5th Bn.—H. Emerson to be 2nd Lieut. (March 12).

6th Bn. Rifle Brigade.—W. W. Roche to be 2nd Lieut. (March 10).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Yorkshire Dragoons.—G. B. Holdsworth to be 2nd Lieut.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Cinque Ports (Eastern Div. R.G.A.).—W. B. Kennett to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Cornwall (Western Div. R.G.A.).—Capt. and Hon. Major C. A. Tucker, retired, is reappointed Capt.

1st Devon (Western Div. R.G.A.).—W. J. Harper to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Devon Western Div. R.G.A.—Lieut. W. W. H. Phillips to be Capt.

1st Dorset (Southern Div. R.G.A.).—Hon. Col. G. E. Eliot resigns his commission as Hon. Col. of Corps.

1st Durham (Western Div. R.G.A.).—H. A. Taylor to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Durham (Western Div. R.G.A.).—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—R. H. Charlton, F. W. Cluff.

1st Edinburgh.—2nd Lieut. F. O. Stewart resigns his commission.

1st Fife.—2nd Lieut. J. L. Brown to be Lieut.

1st Lanark.—W. J. Taylor to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).

6th Lancashire.—G. E. Bradbury to be 2nd Lieut.

Surg.-Major J. B. Oliver resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of corps.

2nd Middlesex.—F. A. Snape to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st Midlothian.—E. B. Cunynghame to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Monmouth.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—T. W. Pearson, G. H. Oswald, J. Hurley to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st Norfolk (Eastern Div., R.G.A.).—To be 2nd Lieuts.: D. S. Bayfield, E. L. Argyle.

1st Northumberland (Western Div. R.G.A.).—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. C. Macartney, H. G. Atkinson Clark, F. G. D. Johnston.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire (Western Div. R.G.A.).—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—W. L. Buxton, R. L. Grigg.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

2nd Gloucester.—J. L. Burbey to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Middlesex.—H. H. S. Marsh to be 2nd Lieut.

Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps.—Lieut.-Col. J. Conacher resigns his Commission.

RIFLE.

1st V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—C. E. L. Crowley to be 2nd Lieut. 2nd V.B.—Lieut. B. M. Johnson to be Capt. 3rd V.B.—Lieut. A. L. Perry to be Capt.; F. M. S. Parker to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. W. McG. Gracie to be Capt. 2nd V.B.—G. Buckley to be Qrmer. 3rd V.B.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—E. Baddeley, W. G. Finch, W. M. L. Bower.

Rev. J. E. Woodrow to be Acting Chaplain. 4th V.B.—Lieut. E. K. Yates to be Capt. 6th V.B.—Lieut. M. J. Mahony to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. B. G. Finch to be Lieut.

1st V.B. Lincoln Regt.—W. S. Simpson to be Qrmer.

1st V.B. Devon Regt.—H. W. Dale-Glossop to be 2nd Lieut. 4th V.B.—J. Paton to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).

2nd V.B. Suffolk Regt.—Rev. MacD. Munro, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain. 4th (Cambridge Univ.) V.B.—H. Brown to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd (Hertford) V.B. Bedford Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—J. K. Riggall, J. G. Weall, R. M. Roberts, G. Cross, R. G. R. Finch, H. C. G. Allen, W. J. Gallop; C. A. Rumbold to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).

2nd V.B. Yorkshire Regt.—V. Fowler, jun., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—J. Alexander, J. Findlay-Robertson. 2nd V.B.—Rev. S. C. Fry to be Acting Chaplain.

1st V.B. Cheshire Regt.—Surg.-Lieut. C. T. Green to be Surg.-Capt.

4th V.B. South Wales Borderers.—Capt. and Hon. Major G. F. Colborne to be Major. Lieuts. to be Capt.:—L. J. Walford, H. G. Kemmiss. Lieut. H. R. Hall resigns his commission. 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. L. Baker, A. G. S. Batchelor, F. M. Steel, J. H. Addie.

2nd V.B. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—2nd Lieut. H. L. Roberts resigns his commission.

2nd V.B. Gloucester Regt.—Capt. L. D. Winterbotham to be Major; Li ut. F. B. Pottinger to be Capt.

1st V.B. Worcester Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—G. V. Evers, W. E. Boucher.

2nd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—R. G. H. Williams to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.); J. Dunbar-Brunton, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut. 4th V.B.—A. Larking to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.). To be Surg.-Lieuts.:—T. M. Morton, W. H. F. Young.

2nd V.B. West Riding Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.: C. P. Floyd, A. Moore.

1st V.B. Border Regt.—A. R. Sale to be 2nd Lieut. 2nd V.B.—2nd Lieut. T. B. Boardman resigns his commission.

1st Cinque Ports.—To be 2nd Lieuts. (Supp.): H. Stott R. W. Stent.

1st V.B. Hampshire Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.: F. P. Longman, W. H. Colman. 2nd V.B.—Surg.-Major R. T. Caesar to be Surg.-Lieut.-Col.

1st V.B. Stafford Regt.—Capt. G. W. F. R. Traneker resigns his commission. 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.: J. H. Yates, S. W. Tonks. 2nd Lieut. F. B. Webb resigns his commission.

2nd V.B. South Lancashire Regt.—W. D. Chamberlain to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Royal Highlanders.—J. Sim to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.) 4th V.B.—Rev. A. Ritchie to be Acting Chaplain. 5th V.B.—J. Anderson, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st Bucks. C. N. Lacy, late Lieut. 16th Middlesex V.E.C., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Essex Regt.—A. B. Harris to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).

1st V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—A. R. Robotham to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Nottingham.—Capt. and Hon. Major A. W. Brewill is appointed Instr. of Musketry, vice Capt. T. Lee, who vacates appointment.

1st V.B. Northampton Regt.—Lieut. A. E. Ray to be Capt. 1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt.—A. H. Worrall to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).

2nd V.B. Royal West Kent Regt.—Capt. G. A. Ridley resigns his commission. To be 2nd Lieuts.:—C. D. Clark, jun., T. L. Price, J. P. Trousdell. 3rd V.B.—Qrmer. J. McCall resigns his commission.

17th Middlesex.—A. N. A. Pinkey to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).

1st Middlesex.—H. D. Kimber, late Lieut., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).

21st Middlesex.—E. J. G. Doré to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).

2nd London.—Capt. A. G. Spottiswoode to be Instr. o Musketry, and to be seconded whilst holding appointment.

1st Wiltshire.—2nd Lieut. C. G. H. MacGill to be Lieut. G. R. Blake to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).

1st V.B. Manchester Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—C. Fletcher, R. H. Leech. 2nd V.B.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—W. G. Hockin, G. S. Routley, H. D. Lowe. 4th V.B.—P. Henderson to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Durham L.I.—Lieuts. resign their commissions:—A. B. Cowan, G. S. R. Stritch, J. W. Simpson.

5th V.B.—Capt. R. Crosby resigns his commission.

3rd V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—J. Douglas to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.). 4th V.B.—Surg.-Capt.

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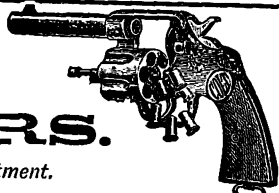
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A. D. Fraser, M.D., to be Surg.-Major. 7th V.B.—Capt. R. Haig to be Major; Lieut. A. Gray to be Capt. To be 2nd Lieuts.:—A. J. Ross, C. W. L. Ross.

14th Middlesex.—Lieut. W. W. Grantham is borne as Supy. whilst serving in City of London Imperial Volunteers.

15th Middlesex.—2nd Lieut. H. A. Dipple resigns his commission.

16th Middlesex.—Capt. P. W. D'Alton is granted hon. rank of Major; J. E. B. Loftus to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

2nd Tower Hamlets.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—D. Spero, H. C. Hudson, A. L. Lance.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date March 21.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, March 23.

Royal Horse Guards.—Lieuts. to be Capts.:—Hon. A. H. C. Hanbury-Tracy, vice C. H. Villiers, seconded; E. B. Charteris, vice Hon. A. H. C. Hanbury-Tracy, seconded for special service in South Africa (March 14).

2nd Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. N. St. C. Allfrey to be Lieut., vice R. L. Mullens, seconded for service in South Africa, Dec. 30, 1899.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Major J. H. Aspinwall to be Lieut.-Col., vice U. G. C. de Burgh, removed on appointment to Staff (March 10).

2nd Dragoons.—2nd Lieut. T. Parker, from 6th Dragoons, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hon. W. McClintock-Bunbury, died of wounds received in action.

5th Lancers.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. H. T. Hill (since killed in action), on augmentation (Oct. 9, 1899); R. G. Hooper, vice W. H. T. Hill, killed in action (Jan. 7); S. S. Williams, vice C. Arkwright, deceased (March 10).

7th Hussars.—Lieuts. to be Capts.:—H. A. Johnstone, vice J. Vaughan, seconded (Dec. 30, 1899); J. H. E. Holford, vice Hon. J. G. H. Beresford, seconded (Jan. 9). G. Robarts to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. H. E. Holford.

11th Hussars.—Capt. H. W. M. Kenrick is seconded for service with Egyptian Army (Jan. 22).

14th Hussars.—T. James to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Lieut.-Col. T. A. Hill from half-pay to be Capt.

Lieut. Hon. H. A. Miles, Capt. Royal East Kent Yeomanry, has been permitted to assume the surname of Miles-Lade.

Surname of Lieut. W. M. Swinburne is as now described and not as stated in *Gazette* of March 9.

Surname of Lieut. J. H. Patterson is as now described and not as stated in *Gazette* of March 16.

Name of Lieut. C. J. Fauvel is as now described and not as stated in *Gazette* of March 16.

To be Lieuts., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army:—Capt. F. J. St. John, 24th Middlesex V.R.C.; Lieut. L. E. Pilkington, 2nd V.B. South Lancashire Regt.; Lieut. J. H. Torrance, 7th Middlesex V.R.C.; 2nd Lieut. S. A. Slater, 3rd V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.; Capt. and Hon. Major J. V. Johnson, late 6th Middlesex V.R.C.; W. N. Clark, late Capt. 7th Middlesex V.R.C.; T. Bell, late Lieut. I.S.C.; H. Andrew, late Lieut. Royal Highlanders; W. L. Thursby, late Lieut. 4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Sir W. F. Miller, Bart., late Lieut. 3rd Batn. Yorkshire Regt.; H. B. Magniac, late Lieut. 3rd Batn. Bedford Regt.; H. de Freville, H. Hotchkiss, H. Magniac, C. Sheppard-Cross, Hon. W. G. Thesiger, A. Peach.

J. Ernest Martin, M.B., to be Medical Officer, with temp. rank of Capt.

Remount Depot.—W. McKie, M.R.C.V.S., to be Veterinary Officer, with temp. rank of Vet.-Lieut.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Warrant Officers to be Lieuts. (District Officers).—2nd Class Master Gunners: A. J. Wild, P. O'Sullivan, and G. Lee, on augmentation; Superintending Clerk, W. E. Cockland, vice W. Robson, promoted.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.: R. W. St. L. Gethie, H. F. Stopford, H. B. W. Smith-Rewse, W. H. Bartholomew, F. Rainford-Hannay, D. H. Gill, R. H. Peckham, W. M. Warburton, M. C. J. Hartland Mahon, H. A. L. Mundy, N. St. C. Campbell, S. G. E. Willis, G. N. Wyatt (March 23).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieut. I. S. Cobbe is seconded for service with Native Mountain Artillery, India (March 15).

2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—E. de H. Smith, on seconded list, T. T. N. Hardinge, O. L. Price, C. N. Kenneway, O. C. Nevin, C. D. Crozier, W. K. Harvey, J. T. Dreyer, H. St. J. Cruickshank, C. J. L. Allanson, J. Hayes-Sadler, on seconded list, J. S. Angus, M. L. McDonnell (March 23).

2nd Lieut. A. I. Drysdale, from Kent Artillery, to be 2nd Lieut. (March 17).

Capt. J. C. de K. Bruce-Kingsmill, from seconded list, to be Divisional Adj. on augmentation (March 8).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Hon. Milo G. Talbot to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. P. Haslett, retained as a Supy. to establishment of Corps (March 1).

Lieut. G. B. Macaulay to be Capt., under provisions of Article 30, Royal Warrant, May 30, 1899 (March 8).

2nd Lieut. A. F. S. Hill to be Lieut. (March 23).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. H. Bennett to be Lieut., vice B. H. Hastie, killed in action (Feb. 24).

Royal Lancaster Regt.—Capt. J. M. A. Graham is seconded for special service in South Africa (March 3). Lieuts. to be Capts.:—A. McN. Dykes, in succession to Major G. A. Carleton, a prisoner of war (Feb. 24); W.

A. L. Lethbridge, vice C. G. Barton, promoted (Feb. 27); 2nd Lieut. E. F. Hausburg to be Lieut., vice E. H. C. Coë, killed in action (Feb. 23).

Royal Warwick Regt.—Restoration to establishment of Supy. Capt. E. M. Murray is antedated to Jan. 17.

Royal Fusiliers.—Capt. R. C. Batt to be Adj., on augmentation.

Norfolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. P. L. Mostyn to be Lieut., vice R. W. Hare, seconded.

Lincolnshire Regt.—Major W. L. Cox, from half-pay, to be Major, with precedence next below Major H. B. Hainwaring, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. R. Simpson, promoted into Middlesex Regt. (Feb. 24).

Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. A. V. Richardson, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

South Wales Borderers.—Restoration to establishment of Supy. Lieut. W. A. G. Williams is antedated to Nov. 30, 1899, vice F. W. Gray, promoted. Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. T. C. Greenway is antedated to Dec. 10, 1899, vice F. I. Day, seconded.

Gloucester Regt.—O. Symons to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. R. M. M. Davy, a prisoner of war.

Worcester Regt.—To be Majors, on augmentation:—C. R. E. Malone, H. de B. Hovell (March 24). 2nd Lieut. M. E. Carr to be Lieut., vice H. D. Millwood, promoted (Feb. 13).

Northampton Regt.—Capt. A. H. C. Kenney-Herbert is seconded for special service in South Africa (Sept. 22, 1899). Promotion to Capt. of Lieut. G. A. Trout is antedated to Sept. 22, 1899, vice A. H. C. Kenney-Herbert. Promotions to Lieut. of the undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated as follows:—F. T. Williams, to Sept. 22, 1899, vice G. A. Trent; C. W. Barton, to Oct. 1899, vice H. Shipley, resigned; E. Pope, to Nov. 8, 1899, vice W. T. Layard, seconded.

Royal West Kent Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. D. Luard to be Lieut., vice W. H. B. Long, seconded (Dec. 18, 1899).

Middlesex Regt.—Lieut. H. F. Spence, from Local Military Forces, Cape of Good Hope, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation; Sergt.-Major W. Fulcher to be Qmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

Manchester Regt.—Garrison Sergt.-Major J. J. Fox to be Qmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

Highland L.I.—Capt. G. C. I. Stockwell is seconded for special service in South Africa (Feb. 3).

Gordon Highlanders.—Capt. D. S. Miller, from 1st Lanark R.E. (Volunteers), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. D. R. Younger, promoted.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Capt. F. A. Greer is seconded for service with Mounted Infantry in Egypt and not as stated in *Gazette* of Feb. 23.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Lieut. R. H. Marsh, from 3rd Batn. Lincoln Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. T. W. Grimshaw, a prisoner of war.

STAFF.

Capt. D. P. Sellar, 4th Dragoon Guards, to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. H. McCalmont, C.B., commanding troops in Cork District (Nov. 15, 1899).

Lieut. Hon. E. C. Gordon-Lennox, Scots Guards, to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. B. B. D. Campbell, M.V.O., commanding 16th Brigade South African Field Force (March 10).

Temporary appointments:—

Major W. G. Phillimore, Reserve of Officers, to be a Staff Capt. for R.A., vice Capt. W. C. Staveley, R.A., employed in South Africa (March 16).

Major J. G. Adamson, Reserve of Officers, to be a D.A.A.G. for instruction, in succession to Major E. N. R. Reade, Shropshire L.I., employed in South Africa (March 16).

Capt. E. J. Buckley, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be a D.A.A.G., vice Major A. E. J. Cavendish, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, employed in South Africa (March 12).

Capt. P. R. E. Thompson, Reserve of Officers, to be a D.A.A.G. (Feb. 26).

Army Ordnance Dept.—Conductor W. A. Simons, Army Ordnance Corps, to be Asst.-Commissary of Ordnance, with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation (Jan. 27).

Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. D. F. Bignell, I.S.C., to be Col. (July 7, 1899).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Undermentioned officers having exceeded limit of age laid down in Article 663, Royal Warrant May 30, 1899,

are removed under provisions of that Article from Reserve of Officers:—Capts. W. C. Dickenson, W. E. Ker Fox, and J. Hoole; Lieut. B. E. B., Lord Castletown.

Capt. A. Todrick resigns his commission.

To be Lieuts.—R. C. Smith, late Lieut. 2nd Life Guards; P. N. Q. Shulldham, late 2nd Lieut. 13th Hussars and Capt. West Somerset Yeomanry; Capt. P. Carlebach, 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers.

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date March 24.]

The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, March 12.

Acting-Lieut. E. G. Durrant has been confirmed as a Lieut. on Supplementary List of H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of March 19, 1899.

ADMIRALTY, March 16.

In accordance with provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870:—Fleet Paymr. R. P. Hawshaw has been placed on Retired List of his rank (March 1).

Royal Marine Artillery.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. F. C. Foster, B. A. Hill, F. G. Tanqueray-Willams, G. C. Woodcock, A. F. Salkeld, E. Wright, O. C. H. Harrington, G. Mathew, E. H. Barr (July 1, 1898).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Major-Gen. J. Cairncross is placed on Retired List on account of age, under provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Nov. 29, 1881. Col.-Commandant W. P. Wright to be Major-Gen., vice Cairncross, retired (March 14).

ADMIRALTY, March 17.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Name of 2nd Lieut. A. W. D. Broughton is as now stated, instead of as published in *Gazette* of Jan. 25.

ADMIRALTY, March 19.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Engr. T. S. Smith to be Senior Engr. (March 14).

(From Friday Evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, March 14.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Major W. P. Drury is appointed to Naval Intelligence Dept., vice Major A. Paris, R.M.A., selected for special service in South Africa (March 16).

ADMIRALTY, March 20.

Probationary Lieuts. confirmed as Lieuts. on Supplementary List of H.M.'s fleet, with seniority of October 1, 1898:—R. H. Fraser, R. A. Preston.

Acting Sub-Lieut. A. T. Blackwood confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut. in H.M. fleet (April 15, 1899).

ADMIRALTY, March 21.

Engrs. promoted to rank of Chief Engr. in H.M. fleet:—W. H. Pallett (Feb. 10), J. R. Roffey (Feb. 13).

In accordance with provisions of H.M.'s Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870; April 30, 1877; and Feb. 26, 1897:—Fleet Engr. C. W. Thorne has been placed on retired list of his rank, at his own request (March 20).

ADMIRALTY, March 22.

Staff Paymr. W. C. A. J. Robinson advanced to rank of Fleet Paymr. in H.M. fleet (Feb. 9).

Paymr. H. Cleveland advanced to rank of Staff Paymr. in H.M.'s Fleet (Feb. 11).

Staff Paymr. A. H. L. Giles advanced to rank of Fleet Paymr. on Retired List (March 5).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, March 16.

Captain.—C. H. Coke to Eagle as Divisional Transport Officer (March 19).

Commander.—J. E. Daintree to Pembroke for Argonaut (undated).

Lieutenants.—H. V. Dundas to Melampus, temporary (March 12); R. Stirling to Duke of Wellington for Ariadne (undated).

Chaplains.—Rev. C. Archer, M.A., to Collingwood (March 20); Rev. T. Ravenshaw to Revenge, Rev. A. G. Kealy to Furious, Rev. T. Roberts to Colossus, Rev. W. C. Bouchier to Sans Pareil, Rev. H. S. Wood to Howe (March 24).



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Surgeon.—J. P. Willis to Pembroke, addl. (March 22), and lent to Deptford Victualling Yard for Survey of Stores (April 3 to May 5 inclusive).
 Assistant-Paymasters.—V. H. Alton to Vernon, V. O. Padwick to Trafalgar (March 15).

ADMIRALTY, March 17.
 Captain.—C. Burney to President, for study at R.N. College (March 20).

Surgeons.—H. R. Gardner, M.B., to Thunderer; A. W. B. Livesey, M.B., to Pembroke, for Chatham Dockyard; R. J. MacKeown to Excellent (March 30).

Assistant Paymaster.—O. L. Penfold to Hibernia, as Secretary's Clerk to Rear-Adm. B. Watson, C.V.O. (undated).

Torpedo Gunner.—G. Henly to Charybdis (T.), on commissioning (undated); J. Ore (Acting T.) to Duke of Wellington, for Iris (undated).
 Boatswain.—S. Ball to Goliath, Q.D.D. (March 27).

ADMIRALTY, March 19.
 Commander.—M. E. F. Kerr to Pembroke for Cheerful (March 9).

Lieutenants.—M. M. Lockhart to Pembroke for Cynthia in command, W. B. Watkins Grubb to Pembroke for Cynthia (March 9); C. W. G. Cranford to Highflyer (T.) (March 17); W. Bowden-Smith to Victory for Sylvia in command; H. G. G. Sherbrooke to Sylvia temp. in lieu of sub-lieutenant (March 17).

Sub-Lieutenant.—H. V. T. Proctor to Pembroke for Cheerful (March 9).

Surgeons.—A. H. Pritchard lent to Research, N. Robertson, M.B., lent to Triton (March 28).

Gunners.—F. S. Lowlett to Victory for Sylvia (March 17); H. Williams to Pembroke for Cheerful (March 9); H. J. Martin to Pembroke for Cynthia (March 9).

Boatswain.—G. Payne to Calliope (April 15).

ADMIRALTY, March 20.
 Captains.—A. J. Horsley, to Europa (March 20). C. H. Cross, to Revenge (March 22).

Commander.—H. J. O. Millar, to Pembroke for Chatham Dockyard Reserve (March 29).

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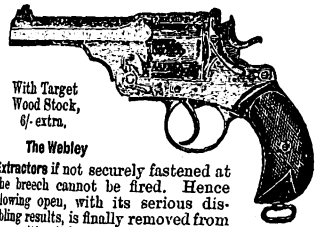
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SPECIAL ATTENTION is drawn to the announcement appearing on the back cover of this week's number.

See Back Cover.

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TIONS to meet current expenditure.

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Street, S.W.

Gunners.—W. Dale, C. Cassford, W. B. Fuller, F. H. Tull, to Excellent, staff (March 19).

Boatswains.—T. MacDermott, to Duke of Wellington for Ariadne. J. H. Drew, to Pembroke for Argonaut (undated). W. Roberts, to Vivid for Implacable (March 20).

ADMIRALTY, March 21.

Captains.—R. W. White to Galatea (March 22). G. E. Patey, P. B. Farquhar to Excellent, addl. (March 24) for senior officers' course of gunnery instruction (March 26).

Commanders.—A. L. Duff, C. G. Treherne to Excellent, addl. (March 24), for senior officers' course of gunnery instruction (March 26).

Lieutenant.—F. C. Learmouth to Research (March 24).

Sub-Lieutenant.—C. L. L. Young to Rambler (March 21).

Boatswain.—E. Carr to Victory (undated).

ADMIRALTY, March 23.

Sub-Lieutenant.—H. W. Innes Lillingston to Vivid, for tender Leven (undated).

Chief Engineers.—A. Hills to Charybdis, on commissioning; A. Short to Vivid, for Comus (undated).

Engineers.—A. S. Crisp to Duke of Wellington, for Chamois, in lieu of Chief Engineer; W. C. S. P. Bartwell to Victory, for tender Sylvia (March 17).

Staff Surgeon.—W. J. Colborne for Admiralty Medical Department (April 1).

Surgeon.—H. W. G. Green to Plymouth Hospital (April 1).

Fleet Paymaster.—G. V. Rashleigh to Charybdis, on commission (undated).

Staff Paymaster.—C. H. Jones to Ganges (April 1).

ERRATUM.

In last week's ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE there was a paragraph in "Army Personal" correcting the misprint of the name of an officer in which the name of Lieut.-Gen. Arthur Lyttelton Annesley was again misspelt. The name should be Arthur Lyttelton Annesley, not Lyttleton Annesley.

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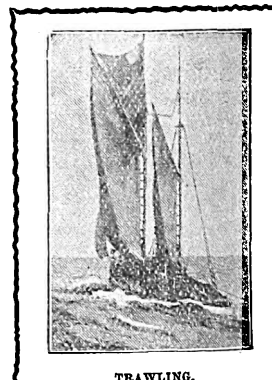
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THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

THE scanty intelligence that filters through from Bloemfontein day by day continues to be of a peaceful character save for an occasional affair of outposts. In some respects the news is distinctly bucolic. Refreshing rains have fallen, and new grass is springing up on the veldt. The farmers from the surrounding country are filling the town, bringing in their waggons laden with produce, which they sell freely to the troops. With the 14th Infantry Brigade, a Brigade of Cavalry, half the Brigade of Guards and the Gordon Highlanders encamped north of the town near the Modder River and guarding his front, Lord Roberts behind the curtain of the censor, now again closely drawn, is still engaged in the necessary work of recuperating the over-wrought powers of his army, securing his flanks and rear preparatory to an onward move, inspecting his brigades, reorganising his transport, and forming depôts of supply. The long and rapid marches from Paardeburg, with heavy fighting under a tropical sun and without water, were trying almost beyond endurance to the troops. The wear and tear of horseflesh is a serious factor to be faced, and one that will continue in an increasing ratio until the end of the war, as the lines of advance lengthen out, necessitating, as we have frequently urged, an unstinted and continuous supply of remounts, as well as a substantial increase of the veterinary staff. At Kroonstad, the Boer headquarters, 120 miles to the north, 20,000 Boers are said to be concentrating for a determined stand, but a preliminary fight at Brandfort is not improbable. Continuous arrivals

of hostile commandoes and the holding of councils of war at Kroonstad are reported. That place would appear to be one favourably situated for defence, being covered by the Valsch River flowing across its front, and backed by a range of mountains. The position is no doubt being strongly entrenched on a wide front by the Boers, according to their wont, as they seem hardly yet to have appreciated the new power developed in the British Army since the creation of mobile columns conferring the ability to avoid a frontal attack on their impregnable trenches, and to work round their flanks.

The general attitude and intentions of the Boer leaders appear to be full of uncertainty, which is likely to be increased by the death of General Joubert, their ablest strategist and most chivalric soldier. President Kruger is said to have constituted himself Commandant-General of the Boer Army, and owing to the dissensions now existing between the Free Staters and Transvaalers, it is possible that no serious resistance may be offered to Lord Roberts's advance until he attempts the passage of the Vaal River. There is now no doubt that Commandant Olivier, trekking with a force said to be 6,000 strong, with numerous waggons, the retreating commandoes from Colesberg and Stormberg, has eluded General French's column, which with worn-out horses was unable to pursue, and has passed to the north along the Basuto border. He is reported to have reached a point north of Winburg, and to be far on the road to Kroonstad, after resting his force, prostrated by incessant marching day and night, at Clocolan for forty-eight hours. General French has rejoined Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein from Thabanchu without fighting, but having captured a number of the enemy's waggons with supplies. He left Colonel Broadwood to hold that place, as well as the Leenw River flour-mills twenty-five miles farther east. Colonel Pilcher, whose raid against the Sunnyside rebels and Douglas on the western border in December and January, will be remembered, has appeared at Ladybrand. Descending like a meteor with a small party upon the place on Monday, he captured its Landdrost, but was subsequently obliged to withdraw before a superior force of the enemy, which may have been the rear-guard of Olivier's commando covering the movement of his convoy towards Senekal, a town sixty miles to the north. The taking and holding of Ladybrand by the British is necessary to complete Lord Roberts's chain of posts across the Orange State from Jacobsdal to the Basuto border, and we shall no doubt hear very shortly of its effective occupation. Generals Clements, Gatacre, and Brabant have apparently accomplished their work in the occupied districts north of the Orange River. General Clements, marching towards Bloemfontein in several columns from Philipopolis, entered Fauresmith and the neighbouring mining town of Jagersfontein on Tuesday, and was well received. Fauresmith is the chief town in the south-western part of the Orange

Free State, situated at an important junction of main roads. A garrison has been placed there, the retention of the place being necessary for the pacification of the districts of which it is the centre. A commando was stated to have been entrenched at this point, and to be determined to offer a stubborn resistance, but General Clements entered without opposition. With the dispersal of this commando—if it existed—all organised Boer forces have disappeared from the south of Bloemfontein. General Gatacre's column, marching north by the east side of the railway from Springfontein where he has been chiefly occupied in receiving the submission of the Burghers, reached Bloemfontein on Tuesday.

General Brabant's column of colonial horsemen, based on Aliwal North, is available either for an advance northwards along the Basutoland border, or for return, if necessary, to the districts of Cape Colony where rebellion so lately reared its head. On Saturday Sir Alfred Milner reviewed General Brabant's command at Aliwal North, and expressed his admiration at the appearance of the men, and his appreciation of the excellent work they had done in crushing the rebel movement in the eastern portion of Cape Colony, and in assisting to free the invaded districts. On Tuesday the High Commissioner arrived at Bloemfontein, where he was given a cordial reception by the townsfolk. Rebellion is still more or less active in the west. A rebel commando was reported on the 23rd inst. to be entrenched between Van Wyk's Vlei and Kenhart, but to have since crossed the river into Gordonia. Sir Charles Parsons' column, sweeping through the country, was moving against them in the direction of Kenhart. Further north the Transvaal Boers, augmented in numbers since the relief of Kimberley, have re-occupied Griquatown, commandeering and looting. Bodies of rebels, moreover, have been seen again near Barkly West. It is evident that constant vigilance and the operation of mobile columns will be required for a considerable time yet, before the turbulent spirits among the Dutch subjects of the Queen return to a state of complete allegiance. A commando of 800 Boers with four guns still holds the position on the north bank of the Vaal at Fourteen Streams, and a sharp attack was made on the British force at Warrenton on the south bank on Wednesday morning, but without inflicting any serious loss on our troops. The latest message from beleaguered Mafeking, is dated the 16th inst., and is more reassuring, although the task of freeing the garrison appears to be at present beyond the power of Colonel Plumer's force. Encircled by its trenches the place continues both to bid defiance to the enemy's continuous bombardment, and to develop its own internal resources, having established an ordnance factory capable of producing shells, fuzes, and gunpowder of serviceable quality, in addition to a 5½ in. howitzer—a truly remarkable performance. Now that Colonel Plumer has been checked at Lobatsi by superior forces, there is all the more

pressing need for increased effort to reach Mafeking from the south. Meanwhile there is some reason to think that the resources of the place will enable it to hold out until relief comes, the difficulty of feeding the natives having been got over by some means not yet explained.

News from Natal as to the strength, position, and intentions of the Boers there are conflicting, and notwithstanding all that we have heard of the fortifying of the Biggarsberg, it appears now to be possible that, instead of defending that formidable line of mountains, the Boers may decide to vacate them and defend the passes only. On the 20th inst. the Boer line along the Biggarsbergs extended from Cundyclough in the west resting on the Drakensbergs to Beith in the east, a distance of forty miles. Its strongest portion lay across the Newcastle road, with advanced posts at Waschbank and Meran ten miles north of Elands Laagte, where Sir Redvers Buller holds the rail-head. On the Free State side the enemy hold the passes of the Drakensbergs from Olivier's Hoek to Cundyclough, their main force being at Van Reenen's Pass. On the Zululand border a commando was stationed to guard the left flank. The total strength of the Boers in this part is now estimated at 10,000—a small force, notwithstanding their mobility, to defend so extended a line. The main army of the Transvaal is supposed to be massing at Kroonstad to oppose Lord Roberts, and it is not impossible that the reports of deserters may prove to be correct, and that the Biggarsberg range may be found to have been evacuated in favour of the passes when the British again advance. The flying column of Colonial scouts is reported to have had a sharp skirmish with the Boers in Zululand about the 20th inst., and to have captured much cattle. The steady flow of reinforcements to South Africa continues unabated. Some 30,000 men have landed there during the current month. The Eighth Division is expected to disembark shortly at Port Elizabeth and East London to take the shortest lines of advance to the front. The total numbers in the field, even when supplemented by the further 26,000 to be despatched in April, will be none too much to secure that rapid and effective prosecution of the war which is so great a desideratum. The task yet to be performed by Lord Roberts is one of great magnitude, when the distances to be traversed and the areas to be occupied are considered. The western rebellion is still far from being crushed, and many small garrisons will be required both east and west to prevent the recrudescence of disloyalty, who have taken up arms, and the amount of compensation due to loyalists for losses sustained are matters lying outside his province. It is essential, however, for the future prosperity of South Africa that the Queen's authority be vindicated, and that the loyalty of those who are standing so nobly by the mother country in the war be given no cause for disappointment and discouragement.

Army Notes.

"When I joined Sir Colin Campbell's headquarters at Cawnpore early in February, 1858," writes W. H. R., "the Commander-in-Chief's personal staff, of whom Sir Archibald Alison, and Sir David Baird are, I think, the only survivors, was very small, and the members of it dined with Sir Colin. There was a large tent for the staff mess to which I belonged, and not many of the officers whom I met there are now alive. Major Donald Stewart, of whose lamented death I have just heard with great regret, was D.A.G. My place at the mess table was between him and George Allgood, who was, when I last had any information about him, living

on his paternal acres in Northumberland. Four of the men in that camp lived to become Field-Marshal, of whom two—Stewart and Napier—belonged to the old Indian Army, and three—Sir Colin, Sir R. Napier, and Major Roberts—lived to be peers of the realm. Major Stewart had just made a name by a remarkable ride with despatches from Agra to the British force before Delhi through a district swarming with the enemy, which he never voluntarily mentioned, and was spoken of as one of Sir Colin's favourite Indian officers; but he certainly never gave himself any airs or pretensions, and was sociable and pleasant to all around. Alert and active, he united with devotion to soldiering a taste for sport, shooting, fishing, of which he was a devotee, up to an advanced period of his life; and young as he was he had collected an immense amount of information, and was not above astonishing his friends by a bit of Latin from some classical author. He had a shrewd humour and a keen sense of the ludicrous, which he exercised occasionally at the expense of the members of the staff. At that time Sir Donald's soldierly appearance marked him even amongst the *beaux-sabreurs* at Cawnpore—Toombs Probyn, and others whose names I forget. Many years afterwards I saw him at the camp before Delhi during the Prince of Wales's visit—a Major-General in command of the Lahore district. The next time we met he was Field-Marshal—a passenger on board a steamer from New York, returning with his friend Sir Charles Brownlow from a fishing expedition in Canada, and if time had left some traces on his face and figure it had in no degree impaired the agreeable qualities which had distinguished the young brevet-major in the camp at Cawnpore in 1857."

The meeting of the Militia Rifle Association, at which Lord Wolseley presided on Wednesday last, was a remarkable gathering in more than one respect. In point of mere numbers, and in the fact that nearly every representative Militia officer left in the country was present, it contrasted favourably with previous assemblies. But what we desire to emphasise was the sympathetic, business-like attitude of the Commander-in-Chief. His lordship candidly admitted that upon the Militia the country is now—as it was of yore—to a great extent dependent in times of national stress. Nothing could have been more frank than Lord Wolseley's recognition of the part the Militia battalions have already played—without fuss or flurry, be it said—in the present emergency; nothing could have been better than the well-balanced speeches of the officers who took part in the discussion. Those who addressed the meeting knew indeed the requirements, and were well in touch with the feelings of their branch of the service. They evidently carried their hearers with them, and gave voice to the opinion of all thinking soldiers. For our own part, however, we have seen aspirations of equally reasonable quality too frequently strangled by out-of-date prejudices to feel absolute confidence that common-sense treatment of the old constitutional force will suddenly be resorted to. Yet, as the chief military adviser of the Government has spoken with no uncertain sound, and as Lord Lansdowne is believed to have an open mind on the subject, we join in the hope eloquently expressed by the Earl of March that "after the glamour of this war has passed, the recollection of what the Militia has been proved capable of doing—of what it has done—will not pass also."

So far our arms have gone—and no farther as yet than they were last week in the Free State. General French and his great cavalry force have returned to Bloemfontein. Olivier has apparently evaded them, but it does not seem clear whether he is a helpless fugitive with a fast-diminishing band of runagates, or whether he is a force to be reckoned with. There are large bodies of troops under Clements, Gatacre, and Chermiside, of whose actual operations we have no precise account, and Buller with his fine army is still as they were, apparently, in North-East Natal; while the Boers are said to be preparing to defend the Drakensburg from Van Reenen's Pass to Lang's Nek. There are soothsayers in Pall Mall who affirm that our flag will float over Pretoria before the middle of May

—so it is said. One great battle, of which the result cannot be doubtful, must be fought to give the *coup de grace* to the forces of the Transvaal. It is not impossible that it will need one other before the Boers disappear from the field as an organised enemy, and the Transvaal lowers its flag for ever.

It is not easy to find a suitable adjective for the occurrence near Bloemfontein yesterday week, which Lord Roberts describes as "unfortunate." The encounter with a party of the enemy in which the officers commanding the Grenadier and the Coldstream Battalions, Lieut.-Colonel Crabbe and Lieut.-Colonel Codrington were wounded, Captain Trotter (Grenadiers) had his right arm shattered, and Lieutenant Hon. E. Lygon (Grenadiers) was killed, was unpremeditated. It is absurd to suggest that the Boers "ambushed," "lured," or "entrapped" them. How could they know that our officers would go "a-codnelling," as Hudibras says, so incautiously outside their lines? When Sir Colin Campbell commanded at Balaclava he gave positive orders that no one was to be allowed outside his lines, and he gave Colonel Sullivan, of the Greys, and Feraal, 4th Light Dragoons, a severe wiggling for their venturing to shoot duck and snipe on the Tchernaya, although they had a whole line of pickets between them and the Russians. The *Times* correspondent says that they "were out foraging at farms" eight miles north of Glen Camp, where the Guards were stationed in advance of Bloemfontein. Now, looking at the circumstances, it is apparent that there were elements in this case which removed it from mere marketing excursions. The enemy were known to be near, the people in a state of sullen submission. But the party entered a railway cutting "to examine the telegraphic communication." It might have been supposed that the orderly would have been ordered to ride on ahead to see that the coast was clear. At all events, they rode out of the siding, and seeing four Boers ride off "they conceived the idea of catching them, and divided on both sides of the kopje," two and two. The officers had only their revolvers. The Boers at once shot down every one of the party; but when one of them managed to hold a white handkerchief aloft they came to the wounded men—"did," says Lord Roberts, "all they possibly could for them, attending to their wounds and getting them conveyed to the nearest farm, where they were taken care of during the night," while news of the "unfortunate occurrence" was sent by the Boers to the Guards' camp. They suffered severely for their confidence and courage. At all events, "they did not turn and fly." It is very doubtful if our friend, Major Von Bludwitz, would have approved of it, or any German, French, or Russian general. Colonel Crabbe and Colonel Codrington are officers of judgment and experience, and we shall know all the facts presently.

The General of Communications has to contribute week after week the inevitable death-rolls from the hospitals in South Africa, where the dreadful camp-follower, Enteric, is in active rivalry with the casualties caused in war by rifle, cannon, and steel. Capetown, Wynberg, Naauwpoort, Kimberley, East London, Modder River, De Aar, Maritzburg, Mooi River, Chieveley, &c.—every regiment in each branch of the Service furnishes its victims—enteric, dysentery, wounds, but it would seem as if Colonials were comparatively immune from the general maladies. The torrential rains, which are flooding the camps and converting the camp grounds into swamps and the spruities into roaring torrents, are not for betterment of the situation in a sanitary or military sense, and the corps of medical officers and nurses now on their way to South Africa will be needed over and over again. In addition to the demands on the R.A.M.C. and its auxiliaries, there is now a serious outbreak of enteric among the Boer prisoners on board the transports at Simon's Bay, which will probably extend to the prisoners on shore, and we should like to hear of some improvement there.

If there is any officer who must feel that the present war has demonstrated his insight in advocating the use of Mounted Infantry, it is Major-General Hallam-Parr, now in command at Shorncliffe, who years ago and for

many years worked at his "hobby," as it was called, and devoted his best energies to the training of infantry men who were on show at many reviews, were much praised, and then quietly "dropped as exponents of an interesting 'fad.'" Now, according to some of our military reformers, there is no salvation for an army but "mounted infantry." "Mobility" is the *sine qua non* of South Africans. We doubt whether Lord Roberts or any soldier of experience will approve of the wholesale conversion which General Hallam-Parr never ventured to advocate, but that Mounted Infantry, although they have not carried positions or decided important engagements, in this war have proved their immense power and value in dealing with Boer commandoes is incontestable.

The Press correspondents who have hard and unsatisfactory times of it under the censorship, and leave it to the editorial staff of the papers they serve to clothe the dry bones of their despatches with the flesh of print and dress them with gigantic headlines "Buller's Advance," "Plumer's Retirement," and similar decorations, have been conspicuously unanimous in the vagueness of treatment exhibited in their despatches with regard to the Royal Artillery R.F.A. and R.H.A. batteries, being set down without numbers or letters when the details of a column are given, although the other components, Cavalry and Infantry regiments, are accurately designated. The numbers of Field, and the letters of Horse batteries are as interesting and useful as the names of Infantry and the numbers of Cavalry regiments.

The accounts we have seen of the strain to which the Field Artillery was subjected in South Africa are not pleasant. A battery is ordered to march to the front. After a march of twenty miles it arrives at a halting-place at noon and is about to water and feed when it is ordered to proceed full speed ten miles farther. When it reached the scene of action six horses had to be cut from the waggons, three of which died immediately and two soon after, the men having been for twenty-seven hours without any food except emergency rations, bivouacked on the ground in pouring rain. No wonder the horses were pumped next day. Other batteries had the same experience, and horseflesh has suffered terribly in the Orange River Free State.

The detailed accounts of the relief of Ladysmith show at once how creditable the behaviour of Sir George White's troops was. Unlike Kimberley, Ladysmith was merely a garrison town; hence it had no resources to fall back upon such as those afforded by the De Beers diamond industry. It was commanded on every side by hills, and was invested by the main army of the Republics, under their ablest general. That a position strategically so weak should have held out for over four months is due to a combination of British naval resource, British military skill, and British endurance such as the world has not witnessed since the Indian Mutiny. From Sir George White, the chivalrous commander, to the women who pluckily refused to avail themselves of the privileges of the neutral camp, every one of the defenders was animated by the same spirit. What they suffered is only now beginning to come home to us. The constant bombardment of the town alone must have tried their nerves severely. To face death in the heat of battle is a very different thing from dodging him day after day, week after week, and month after month in the depressing atmosphere of a besieged town. Of the privations endured for want of sufficient food gaunt faces and hollow eyes told a silent, though eloquent, tale. The lack of good water, which Kimberley had in abundance, was another misery of daily life. When to these sufferings were added insanitary conditions, monotony, deferred hope, and the depressing effect of being cooped up in a narrow space, some idea may be formed of the pluck required to keep the flag flying above the town. Towards the end of the siege the slaughtered horses being borne to the meat market must have been another trial. The defence of Ladysmith is not only one of the great events of the present war, it is one of the great events in the history of the British Empire.

It would appear that the question of carrying ammunition has been the subject of inquiry, not only at the War Office but also at the front. The results of these two independent investigations point towards a system of bandoliers, and the War Office, taking time by the forelock, has actually despatched many thousands of woven bandoliers, of a quality superior to leather, to the troops in South Africa. The Special Correspondent of the *Times*, writing from the Modder River after the battles, on Jan. 31, said: "I saw a heap of ammunition lost out of the men's pouches, and picked up on the battlefield of Enslin, hardly less than 1,200 rounds." The chief argument for the retention of the wallets is that their weight balances the weights carried on the back. Even this recommendation would of course cease to exist if the latter burdens are removed. The matter is of the first importance, and the experience gained now should be collected at once. Before leaving the subject it may be added that the soldier's habit of throwing a handful of cartridges beside him when firing leads to waste, and is only necessary because of the impossibility of getting ammunition easily from the present pouches. We believe that the prompt action of the War Office will lead to a sufficient supply of cartridges to the firing line in action by enabling men to carry extra bandoliers into that advanced position. A Captain of the Highland Brigade just home, wounded, from all Lord Methuen's battles, writes:—"There were no complaints from either officers or men of the Service magazine rifle, but there was difficulty in keeping the firing line supplied with cartridges, as the men soon fired away their 200 rounds." Of course men have to lie down under the withering fire of magazine rifles, especially when the shower of bullets come from trenches; it follows, therefore, that the men distributing a further supply to the line lying down, are exposed to almost certain death; hence we believe we shall hear of firing lines carrying extra bandoliers into action.

The special correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Bloemfontein in a despatch dated Saturday last, draws attention, to the enormous losses among the horses of the Field Force owing to what he speaks of as "the cheeseparing policy adopted by the War Office towards the Veterinary Department." We are told that "the veterinary surgeons are everywhere overworked." The introduction of civil assistance is condemned, "valuable time being necessarily wasted in learning the details of routine, and friction unavoidable." He expresses a hope that in any new scheme brought forward by the War Office "provision will be made for placing the Veterinary Department on a more ample and secure footing. The correspondent of the *Morning Post* is not alone in taking this view, for more than one cavalry officer has written to us on the same lines of sympathy and condemnation. The devotion of the Veterinary Staff, we are assured, "has been beyond praise, but the department is so under-officered that its staff have been quite unable to cope with the work they have had to do." Meanwhile, the War Office is still "considering" the terms of a long-promised warrant. We are at war, horses are being shipped to the scene of action by thousands, veterinary officers are urgently required; yet the Service has been rendered so unpopular, by reason of a recent statement in the House of Commons, that candidates are not forthcoming to fill vacancies. It is not to be wondered at. At the same time, it is to be regretted that the War Office should have gone out of its way to create a difficulty which ought to have been foreseen. It is in its power now to put matters right, and in the interests of the Service we trust it will do so promptly, seeing how seriously the pocket of the taxpayer is affected.

The lion of the Transvaal is dead. The one Boer leader who, through all the miserable history of the past twenty-three years, retained the respect of this country, has gone to his account. Unlike the men among whom his lot was cast, he was of Huguenot descent, a fact which revealed itself in his alert, if massive, figure, his racy humour, and his openness to ideas. In the purest sense of the term he was a patriot; his integrity has never once been questioned by anybody.

He was the only one of the Boer leaders who refused a position and a salary under the British administration in 1877. It is, however, a mistake to suppose that he was more friendly to England than President Kruger. His attitude up to the hour of his death was the same as it was in 1877; but having a fairly good education, and widened his views by travel, he saw clearly that his life-long rival, on public and personal grounds, was driving the country to ruin. Unfortunately the burghers rejected him for the Presidency in 1893, a mistake as disastrous for the Transvaal as the rejection of Mr. Fraser in the Orange Free State. Though General Joubert was undoubtedly the greatest of the Boer Generals, having gained his experience in a dozen native wars, and proved his capacity in the first Transvaal war, he has steadily lost ground with the younger Boers during the present war. There is little doubt the plan of campaign was his, following as it does the main outlines of that of 1880-1, which was also his, but the modifications of it, which resulted in the raiding and looting expeditions beyond the Tugela and the disastrous attack on Ladysmith of January 6, were entirely against his better judgment. Of all the Boer commanders in the field General Joubert alone was never accused of violating the usages of civilised warfare. Perhaps the best tribute which can be paid him is General White's: "He was a soldier, a gentleman, and an honourable foe." He was all these things, and his memory will be respected by all ranks of the British Army.

The success which has attended the operations of Lord Roberts reminds the *Miktar-Wochenblatt* of the very different conditions that prevailed a short time ago. It remarks that our reverses at Magersfontein, Sterkstroom, and Colenso were independent incidents of the campaign, whereas the recent misfortunes of the Boers—their retirement from Cape Colony, and their abandonment of the siege of Ladysmith, were a direct result of the rapid and well-ordered advance of Lord Roberts. The characteristic distinction between the two conditions enforces the very great importance of numerical superiority in war. It is to our great strength that the *Wochenblatt* attributes our recent victories, and it points out that the Boers, even when they had secured their advantages, were not in sufficient force, or sufficiently well led, to assume the tactical offensive with success. Our contemporary questions whether the strategical offensive adopted by the Boers in three distinct theatres of the war was wise. It criticises our adversaries also for some of their "eccentric objects." The result was that their advance in Cape Colony, where they depended largely upon a rising among the colonial farmers, was undertaken with insufficient force, and it is the view of the *Wochenblatt*, which seems reasonable, that the Boers should have made a determined attack upon our line of communications between De Aar and Kimberley before the main body of our reinforcements could arrive. It was also an error on the part of the Boers to remain so long inactive at Magersfontein. The *Wochenblatt* adds that the advantage of the Boers lies in their individual character, and that their organisation is imperfect and probably made it impossible for them to assume the tactical offensive successfully. Their greatest failure in this matter was in Natal, where they should have attempted to attack Sir Redvers Buller in force, but the chief command was weak, and though excellent use was made of their qualities as riflemen, they were not properly employed in offensive operations.

The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* devotes an article to the attack upon fortified positions in relation to the war, and proposes to pursue the subject. It remarks that this matter is supremely important, and that it is eminently desirable to draw lessons from the operations in order that the peace training of the army may be supplemented by the fruit of experience. The difficulty of the attack has grown with the increased efficiency of weapons, and the advantage of the defensive is now very considerable. Everything in the course of the war, which tended more and more to become a war of positions, has shown how enormously the power of modern armaments surpasses that of the weapons of a few years ago; and the *Heeres-Zeitung* remarks that we have failed in all our attacks upon well prepared positions, and that we

should have suffered a good deal if the Boers had been able or willing to act on the offensive after our reverses. The geographical conditions of South Africa, as the Berlin organ says lend themselves in an extraordinary degree to defensive operations, and we have constantly been obliged to attack under difficulties. In the German army, we are told, the spirit of the offensive is very strong and, notwithstanding the greater difficulties that are now found in the attack, that spirit must be maintained. The events in South Africa have brought no surprises to Germans, whose peace operations and trials had demonstrated to them the conditions that are now so clearly seen. The first thought of the assailant is naturally that he must attempt no frontal attack, but it has so happened in South Africa that frontal attacks have been made with great loss, and in Natal, when we attempted to turn the position, we found that the Boers, owing to their mobility and excellent intelligence service, had been able practically to change front to meet us. There, says the *Heeres-Zeitung*, the enemy showed their best qualities on the defensive, and remarks that their fault was in not advancing to make a decisive counter-attack. Our contemporary is full of admiration for the personal qualities of the Boer as a soldier, and it concludes that Mounted Infantry, such as the enemy's forces were largely composed of, are the arms most likely to be wanted in modern wars.

Mr. Balfour's promise of a Parliamentary inquiry into the alleged cases of fraud in connection with Army contracts has given general satisfaction. It is reassuring to find that the Government has at last come to realise the strength of feeling that has been excited not only in Service circles, but in the country generally, by the revelations to which we have of late been treated. When questioned on the subject last week Mr. Powell Williams, we were sorry to see, gave the soft official answer that fails to turn away wrath. With the Commander-in-Chief complaining of the quality of the boots furnished to the troops, and others raising an outcry with regard to the forage that had been shipped, it was useless for the representative of the War Office to hold up his hands and tell us it was all very dreadful. Indeed, the Financial Secretary to the War Office made things look blacker even than they had looked. When members heard the strange story of contractors being struck off the lists and then reappearing under an alias, they felt that there must be something rotten in the War Office system. Publicity kills suspicion, and it is felt that the matter is so serious that it ought to be sifted to the very bottom, and effectual means devised to prevent a recurrence of such abuses as have been found to exist. We do not want a repetition of the contract scandals of the Crimean War, and it is to be hoped that the Government will not only hold an inquiry but act on its recommendations. Of course, nothing can be done in the matter till the Law Officers of the Crown have given their opinion as to whether legal proceedings can be taken against the defaulters. If so, the legal process will precede the Parliamentary investigation, but in any case it is essential that the latter should be held. Mr. Balfour, when he promised the inquiry, said, "A most erroneous idea had gained currency that there are facts to conceal, and that there had been a desire to conceal them." We sincerely hope that the idea is erroneous, but there can be no denying that there are ugly suspicions afloat which "in justice to the War Office" it is desirable either to have proved or else disproved.

Mr. Wyndham has effectually disposed of the suggestion that a slight had been put on the Colonies by offering them commissions in the Infantry only. It was argued that the men who are likely to be attracted by the offer of service in the home Army would be particularly suited for the Cavalry, and the old "anything-good-enough-for-the-Line" slur was duly trotted out. The Under-Secretary for War has replied to the objectors by pointing out that the reason why no cavalry commissions are being offered to the Colonies is because the War Office has been led to believe that they would rarely be acceptable. Everyone knows that officers in the Regular Army in

England cannot live on their pay, and the fact that a commission in a cavalry regiment is a more expensive luxury than one in the infantry is a consideration which is likely to weigh in the Colonies. If, however, any suitable application is made from a colony for a cavalry in lieu of an infantry commission, the War Office will be quite ready to entertain it. Meanwhile, the effect the granting of direct Army commissions is likely to have on cadets at Woolwich and Sandhurst is beginning to exercise the minds of the Service members. If young men entering the Army in this way are to get their commissions over the heads of those who have already passed their examinations at Woolwich and Sandhurst, the latter will certainly have a grievance. We are glad to learn that the matter has been engaging attention. A small committee of the Service members, consisting of Sir James Fergusson, Major Grice-Hutchinson, and Major Rasch, has been formed to go into the subject, and hopes are expressed that a way out of the difficulty will be found.

That Militia officers in South Africa should take rank below the officers of junior forces like the Imperial Yeomanry and the Volunteers is simply absurd. Lord Lansdowne, we note, admitted the grievance when his attention was called to the matter by Lord Raglan, on Thursday. The Secretary of State for War was not, however, prepared to suggest any remedy. He put it down as one of those minor difficulties which always spring up in the course of a war. When the War Office decided to avail itself of the aid proffered by the Volunteers at the commencement of the hostilities in South Africa the fact had to be faced that the commissions of Volunteer officers did not confer upon them any command outside the limits of the United Kingdom. It was decided, therefore, to give them temporary commissions in the Regular Army. These commissions last only during the continuance of the war, and on the termination of the campaign the holders revert to their old position. But this does not do away with the fact that whilst at the front the Volunteer and Imperial Yeomanry officers supersede officers in the Militia. It may be as Lord Lansdowne says, that instances of the question of precedence arising are likely to be few and far between, but even the possibility of such a thing ought to have been avoided.

The question as to whether the time has not come when some change should be made in the general service uniform for the Regular Army has often been mooted. It is now, it would seem, actually engaging the attention of the War Office itself. A suggestion has been made that khaki should be introduced as the uniform of the Volunteers. What is suitable for South Africa is not necessarily desirable in England—quite the contrary; but there is certainly a good deal to be said for the contention that if any change is to be made in the colour or material of uniforms no better time could be found for introducing it than the present, when recruits are pouring into both the Regular and Auxiliary forces. We are glad, therefore, to hear that the authorities are seriously considering the matter in so far as it affects the Regular Army.

The conditions upon which commissions in the Regular Cavalry will be granted to Yeomanry officers were explained by Lord Lansdowne in answer to a question put to him by Lord Newton on Thursday night. One commission is to be given to each Yeomanry Brigade. The age of the candidates must be between twenty and thirty, and there is a stipulation that they shall be unmarried. It goes without saying, of course, that they must be medically fit to enter the Regulars. They will have to submit themselves for examination in this respect before the Medical Board in London.

Mr. Wyndham stated the other night in answer to a question in the House of Commons, that it was the intention to institute inquiries into the case of Lieut.-Colonel Gough. As, however, Colonel Gough has been placed on retired pay, it is doubtful whether much benefit will result to the gallant officer should such inquiry be made. We cannot bring to mind any case in which an officer once retired has been reinstated, and we very

much doubt whether that of the late commanding officer of the 9th Lancers is likely to be made an exception; but he has the satisfaction at least of knowing that among cavalry officers he has many sympathisers, for it is, unfortunately, only too evident that the capacity of horses is much overrated, and the functions of mounted troops very much misunderstood. In almost every letter we receive from South Africa we find surprise is expressed that in our present campaign there has been such absolute ignorance displayed as to the value and capabilities of Cavalrymen; one Staff Officer, and he is an infantryman, who writes, tells us that the ignorance under this head has made him "blush more than once and wonder at the success of our arms, seeing that one day horses have been worked to death and on other days expected to perform quite impossible tasks, as poor Colonel Gough was called upon to do."

The military proposals of the Government of India for the year 1900 are of a very progressive character. They include the rearmament of the Native Army and Volunteers with the magazine rifle, the provision of the necessary apparatus for making lyddite in India, the rearmament of the Mountain Batteries, an important improvement in the military factories, the addition of ninety-two officers to the native regiments of the Punjab and Bengal, the re-organisation of the Horse, Field, and Mountain Batteries, the conversion of heavy batteries into Howitzer Batteries, and an improvement of the transport and ambulance services. Experiments will be made with war balloons, and a reserve of transport drivers will be created. About 90 lakhs of rupees are provided for these purposes in the Estimates for next year.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. Wyndham has laid on the table of the House of Commons an explanatory statement of the details of the Supplementary Army Estimate of £23,000,000. The amount is divided into thirteen votes. The pay of the Army will absorb £3,400,000, including—

The pay of the general staff	£100,000
Regimental pay	680,000
Regimental allowances, extra duty and working allowance	65,000
Pay of the Colonial contingents	70,000
The pay of corps of Imperial Yeomanry	800,000
The pay of the City Imperial Volunteers	10,000
Recruiting expenses, and bounty to ex-soldiers rejoining the Royal reserve	210,000
The wages of the Army Service Corps and subordinate establishments	500,000
Chaplain's department and officiating clergy	3,000

Vote 2 comprises the medical establishment pay amounting to £120,000, £15,000 being devoted to the pay of the Army Medical service, £50,000 to the pay of civil medical practice, and £40,000 the cost of medicine and instruments.

Vote 3 includes the total Militia pay and bounty, which amounts to £500,000, and regimental pay, £450,000.

Vote 4 is Yeomanry Cavalry pay and allowance, £5,000.

Vote 5. Volunteer corps capitation grants, £15,000.

Vote 6. Transport and remount, £9,900,000—namely, United Kingdom land and coast transport, £120,000; land transport, colonies, £1,380,000; sea transport, £5,400,000; and purchase of remounts and transport animals £3,000,000.

Vote 7. Forage and provisions, £4,900,000.

Vote 8. Clothing, £1,150,000.

Vote 9. Warlike and other stores, £2,750,000; £250,000 being devoted to guns, £1,050,000 to ammunition, and £80,000 to small arms.

Votes 10, 11, and 12, for £250,000, cover the cost of military works, buildings, and repairs, and

Vote 13, for £10,000, provides for War Office contingencies.

The War Office has called for returns showing the approximate number of Militia recruits volunteering to join their units abroad, and who will by April 1 fulfil the conditions of age and service to qualify them for joining their units.

In consequence of the small number of troops in London (two Guards' battalions instead of the normal five) the Bank of England and Royal Mint guards have been reduced, the former now consisting of one officer and 24 of other ranks. The duties at the Tower and the Mint are now supplied by the 5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, which have arrived at the Tower from Dover.

Army Personal.

The Duke of Cambridge attained his 81st year on Monday, having been born March 26, 1819. His Royal Highness is about to proceed to Malta on a visit to General Sir Francis Grenfell.

The Duke of Connaught has taken into his own hands all the military arrangements in connection with Her Majesty's visit to Ireland next week, and the result has been that every attempt will be made to bring the appearance of the streets of Dublin into a line with the pageant that marked the Queen's procession from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's on Diamond Jubilee Day in 1897. The journey from Kingstown to Dublin will be about eight miles in length.

Arrangements have been made, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, for the temporary continuance of Lord Wolseley in the office of Commander-in-Chief beyond November 1. It is not known whether Lord Roberts—whose succession to the position is inevitable—will then have arrived in England. Lord Roberts has, in fact, made known to the Government—and his resolution is approved of—that he prefers to remain in South Africa until his part in the resettlement of the two States has been completed. In his Lordship's absence Lord Wolseley's continuance in office would be determined upon.

Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Marshall, K.C.M.G., Colonel of the Royal Dragoons, was a passenger to South Africa, where he served in command of a Cavalry Brigade during the Zulu War in 1879, on board the *Briton* on Saturday. The Brigade, however, was chiefly used by Lord Chelmsford on the lines of communication, and General Marshall was deprived of the means of turning his fine force *en bloc* as a cavalry power, to his great chagrin. His son, Major Marshall, who, up to the time of his promotion, was Captain of the Queen's Company of the 1st Batn. Grenadier Guards, went out a short time ago with the 2nd Batn. for South Africa. The General's eldest daughter is married to Captain Lawson, of the Scots Guards, who is also in the field, and his second daughter is the wife of Captain de Winton, who is also serving against the Boers, so that there is a good area of family interest to engage Sir Frederick Marshall's thoughts at the seat of War.

Lieut.-General E. Hopton, C.B., has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the Connaught Rangers, which has been vacant since the death of General J. E. Thackwell, C.B. General Hopton received his first commission in the 88th, October 27, 1854, and commanded it from December, 1880, to December, 1884.

Lieut.-General Sir Leslie Rundle, and Staff of the 8th Division, arrived at Cape Town on Wednesday from England.

Major-General R. T. Thynne, C.B., has received a further extension of his term of command of the North-Eastern District, until September 30.

Major-General F. T. Lloyd, C.B., is permitted to retain his appointment as Governor and Commandant of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, until August, 1902, to complete five years.

Major-General A. E. Turner, C.B., lately A.A.G. for Royal Artillery at Headquarters, has taken up the duties of Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces on the separation of the office from that of Inspector-General of Recruiting.

Major-General E. P. Leach, V.C., C.B., R.E., has been appointed to the command of the Belfast District, vice Lieut.-General Sir F. Carrington, embarked for South Africa.

Brigadier-General Norman R. Stewart, I.S.C., commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, has succeeded to the baronetcy by the death of his father, Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart. He was born September 27, 1851, joined the 68th Light Infantry December 31, 1871, joined the Staff Corps as a Captain October 29, 1879, and became Colonel, March 23, 1890. He served in the Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal with clasp), mentioned in despatches, and Brevet-Majority and the Soudan Expedition, 1885 (mentioned in

despatches, medal with two clasps, bronze star, and brevet of Lieut.-Colonel).

The appointment of P.M.O. Madras Army, in place of Surgeon-General C. McVittie, I.M.S., who retires this month, passes to a medical officer of the Bombay Presidency, it having been ruled that this Madras appointment should go alternately to Bombay and Madras. Surgeon-General McVittie belonged to the Madras Army, and served for some time in the Hyderabad Contingent. It was believed that Colonel Branfoot, I.M.S., also a Madras officer, would succeed.

Colonel Mildmay Willson, C.B., half-pay, late Scots Guards, has passed to the establishment as a Major-General over the heads of five other Guardsmen who are senior to him, viz., Lord Algernon Gordon-Lennox, Lord Arthur Wellesley, Colonels the Hon. H. W. L. Corry, H. Fludyer, H. Ricardo, and Sir Edmund Antrobus. This has occasioned surprise. The explanation is that Colonel Willson in the Soudan Expedition of 1884-5 exercised a most difficult command at Gubat with marked ability. He was mentioned in despatches and received a C.B. in recognition of his services. This was held by the Promotion Board to constitute a claim to advancement.

Colonel C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A., as was expected, has been given the appointment of Consulting Officer for India on the Ordnance Committee, which has been vacant since the retirement of Colonel J. G. Stone. Colonel Scott, who has been an Inspector-General of Ordnance in India since June, 1895, has been continuously connected with the department since November, 1878, when he joined it as a Subaltern.

Colonel R. K. S. Parke, half pay, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, leaves England to-day for South Africa in the *Galeka*, in command of the sharpshooters of the Imperial Yeomanry, for service under Sir Frederick Carrington.

Colonel H. Paget, C.B., half pay, late 7th Hussars, has accepted command of a battalion of Imperial Yeomanry.

Colonel A. W. Anstruther-Duncan, after having been on half pay for fifteen months, succeeds Colonel R. W. Rainsford-Hannay as Colonel on the Staff, commanding the Royal Artillery, Cork, on the latter's departure for South Africa.

Colonel H. P. Leach, C.B., D.S.O., R.E., has been appointed to the Second-class District Command, Punjab, vacant by the retirement of Colonel H. S. Brownrigg, but continues for the present to officiate in command of the Presidency District.

Colonel E. C. Browne, is to retain command of the 21st Regimental District, Ayr, until September 30.

Colonel R. C. Hare, from the 63rd Regimental District, Manchester, succeeds to the command of the 24th Regimental District, Brecon, vice Colonel E. S. Browne, V.C., who has gone to York as A.A.G. Colonel Hare commanded a battalion of the Cheshire Regiment.

Colonel F. F. Roupell, half-pay, late East Surrey Regiment, has been appointed to the command of the 6th Royal Reserve Battalion at Preston.

Colonel T. E. Stephenson, 1st Batn. Essex Regiment, has been selected by Lord Roberts for a Brigade command in the Field Force in South Africa.

Colonel P. H. Murray, half-pay, late Shropshire Light Infantry, has been appointed to the command of the 4th Regimental District, Lancaster, vice Colonel E. H. Fitzherbert, vacated.

Colonel J. H. S. Craigie, late Highland Light Infantry, A.A.G., Army Headquarters, India, is officiating in command of the Sinde District.

Colonel H. G. Grant, who has been on half pay since his return from India in July, 1897, has succeeded Colonel R. H. Murray, C.B., in command of the 72nd-79th Regimental Districts, Fort George.

Colonel P. S. Gwatkin, I.S.C., who was Military Secretary to the late Sir William Lockhart, has been appointed A.A.G. Peshawur District, vice Colonel R. K. Ridgeway, V.C., vacated.

Three Lieutenant-Colonels complete their terms of command next month, viz., Lieut.-Colonels H. J. Aylmer, 16th Lancers, on April 1; W. F. Curteis, 2nd Batn. Cheshire Regiment, on April 21; and W. W. Ward, 2nd Batn. East Yorkshire Regiment, on April 29. All three officers are on active service in South Africa.

Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Money-Graham, Retired List, R.A., has passed at headquarters Ireland as Officiating D.A.A.G. during the present emergency.

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Daniel, retired list, late East York Regiment, has passed at Aldershot for temporary employment as D.A.A.G.

Lieut.-Colonel W. Heaten, retired list, late South Wales Borderers, has been appointed to the command of the 10th Royal Reserved Batn. at Belfast.

Lieut.-Colonel H. T. W. Allcott, retired list, late of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, has been appointed to the command of the 1st Royal Reserve Batn. at Aldershot.

Major N. Legge, D.S.O., 20th Hussars, had vacated the appointment of Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Cavalry when the mail left India, and had been succeeded by Major C. P. Campbell, 1st Central India Horse, who was first named for the post.

Major Morse, 2nd Batn. Leicestershire Regiment, takes up on Thursday next the duties of Superintendent of Recruiting at Leeds.

Major C. A. de P. Burroughs, retired list, late 1st Batn. South Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed Commandant of the West African Regiment.

Major L. L. Nicol, Rifle Brigade, whose term of appointment as Adjutant of the 7th Batn. would expire in August next, has been selected to succeed Colonel Davidson, transferred to St. George's Barracks, as Superintending Officer of Recruiting in Birmingham.

Mr. A. H. Gunter, Indian Civil Service, the District Judge at Peshawur, who was murdered by a mad fanatic on Sunday last, was a young administrator of great ability. He had held for the last two years the important post of Deputy-Commissioner of Bannor, on the Waziri frontier, necessitating incessant vigilance, and had previously been for two years in the Secretariat. He served as Assistant Political Officer with Sir Bindon Blood's Force in the campaign of 1897, for which he obtained the medal and clasp. He was a son of Lieut.-Colonel E. Gunter, late D.A.A.G. for Instruction S.E. District, whose many friends in the service will sympathise with him in this tragic termination to his son's career of brilliant promise. Mr. Gunter had been eight years in the Indian Civil Service, and was shortly to have proceeded home on furlough.

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WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, March 24.

In a telegram despatched last night to the War Office, Lord Roberts stated that there was no special news to report. The country south of Bloemfontein was generally settling down. Numbers of arms had been delivered up, and the people were beginning to recognise the advantage of bringing in supplies for sale. The movements of the troops in the western district were being attended with good results.

Telegraphing this evening, Lord Roberts reported that an unfortunate mishap occurred on Friday to four officers—Lieut.-Col. Crabbe, Capt. Trotter, and Lieut. Lygon, Grenadier Guards, and Lieut.-Col. Codrington, Coldstream Guards—who were riding eight or nine miles beyond their camp on the Modder River without escort, except a single trooper. They were fired at by a party of Boers; Lieut. Lygon was killed, and all the other members of the party were wounded. The Boers took them to the nearest farmhouse, where they were attended to. They were subsequently conveyed to Bloemfontein, and are doing well. An unofficial account of the affair said:—

"A curious and deplorable incident has occurred about twelve miles away from Bloemfontein. Lieut.-Col. Crabbe, Lieut.-Col. Codrington, Capt. Trotter, and Lieut. the Hon. E. Lygon, with an orderly accompanying them, while riding in the neighbourhood of the camp espied five Boers. Though almost unarmed the officers at once gave chase, and the Boers rode off at full speed and took refuge on a kopje where three other Boers were already stationed. The Boers, opening fire on their pursuers, within a few minutes succeeded in killing Lieut. Lygon and wounding all the other members of the party. On one of the wounded officers waving a white handkerchief, the Boers left the kopje, dressed our men's wounds, and carried them to a neighbouring farmhouse, behaving throughout with the most humane consideration. All are doing well, but Capt. Trotter's wound is serious."

The death of Major-Gen. Sir Edward Woodgate from the effects of wounds received in action at Spion Kop on Jan. 24 was reported from Mooi River.

Sunday, March 25.

A cavalry reconnaissance was made from Bloemfontein towards Brandfort to-day. The 16th Lancers by skirmishing drew the Boers from their position into the open, when the 9th Lancers attempted to outflank the enemy while engaged from the front by a dismounted section of the 16th Lancers. Our casualties few.

Telegraphing from Bloemfontein during the evening the *Times* correspondent stated that the conditions existing in the occupied territory render imperative the somewhat prolonged halt at Bloemfontein. It is necessary that the effect of the proclamation should have time to make itself felt, and danger of annoyance to the line of communications may be apprehended unless the territory behind the advancing forces is rendered absolutely secure. The military régime is being conducted with great smoothness, but recent investigations show that caution must be exercised in dealing with persons apparently loyal.

Monday, March 26.

A small force under Lieut.-Col. Pilcher entered Ladybrand during the morning after driving in the Boer outposts. The enemy attacked in strength, and Col. Pilcher retreated, taking with him the Landdrost.

According to semi-official information from the Transvaal, President Kruger is determined to continue fighting to the end, though many burghers are beginning to be very doubtful as to the use of doing so. Provisions, except groceries, are still plentiful in the Transvaal. In spite of the publication of official Boer figures as to their losses, trustworthy informants agree that about 2,000 Boers have been killed in action since the outbreak of the war. Including wounded, sick, and prisoners, their total loss must, on the most moderate estimate, exceed 15,000, without reckoning several thousand Free Staters and rebels who have returned to their farms. It is doubtful whether the Republics can now muster 30,000 men to oppose Lord Roberts's and General Buller's advance.

Great popular indignation is said to be felt at Bloemfontein (says the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) against President Kruger for issuing the proclamation annexing the State to the Transvaal and menacing the burghers who accept Lord Roberts's terms. Ex-President Steyn protested strongly against this step. The late allies are now bitter foes. So strong is popular feeling that, were it desirable, a large body of Free State burghers would take the field and fight immediately against their late allies, independent of what they consider their rights, as President Kruger, they recognise, has simply made use of them to serve his own ends.

Tuesday, March 27.

There was no news from Lord Roberts to-day.

The death of Gen. Joubert, announced from Pretoria, to the great regret of all ranks of the British Army, who had learnt to recognise his

merits as a Commander and humane conduct in all situations.

The full text of a report from Col. Baden-Powell has been received in London through Bulawayo. Writing on Tuesday, the 13th inst., the gallant commander at Mafeking said:—"All well here. During past few days cordon been much relaxed. Our patrols have been active, rushing one entrenchment and putting an effective fire into the gorge of the next. We captured 26 head of the enemy's cattle and killed 12 Boers. Our loss was two killed and three wounded. Webb, of the Cape Police, has been killed during reconnaissance. He had a narrow escape the day before."

Lieut.-Gen. Sir George White was presented with an address by the Mayor of Cape Town. The Central News correspondent says:—

"In acknowledging the token of the citizens' goodwill, he delivered an eloquent speech. At the outset he thanked the citizens on his own behalf, and as the representative of the gallant garrison of Ladysmith. He proceeded to explain the reasons why he allowed the late General Sir W. Penn Symons to strike the first blow at the advancing enemy. The Boers, he said, then had overweening confidence, engendered by having been successful in some small engagements like Majuba, aided as they were by a combination of fortuitous circumstances. This confidence, however, was very soon shattered by the brilliant victories of General Symons and General French at Talana Hill or Elands Laagte. These engagements showed the Boers that British soldiers could push them from the strongest positions at the point of the bayonet, despite their superior numbers. War, however, General White pointed out, was a game of 'ups and downs.' He decided to make an effort to defeat absolutely the Boers, and he was just about to put it into execution when the unfortunate disaster at Nickolson's Nek occurred. Nickolson's Nek, he explained, was the only outlet through which his cavalry could go to conclude the work of the infantry. Everything depended upon holding that position. The plan failed, and he alone took the responsibility. He afterwards decided to hold Ladysmith as a shield to protect the colony, confident as he was that the 'great sleepy giant,' who they knew was behind them, would ultimately waken, stretch out his arms, and rescue them. He referred at some length to the repulse of the Boers on January 8, and specially eulogised the services rendered by Colonel Ian Hamilton. As an instance of the bravery of the troops on that occasion, he said that sixteen soldiers of the Manchester Regiment held a position without any officers to guide and direct them, from three o'clock in the morning until nightfall. When the roll call was taken after the enemy had been completely beaten back, fourteen of those brave men were found to have been killed, another was wounded, and only one escaped unscathed. He gave as another instance the gallantry of Sergeant Hope, of the Royal Artillery. As his battery was going into action he was struck by a shell, which carried away his arm and leg. As his helpless and almost lifeless body fell across the trail of the gun, he urged his comrades to do their duty, and shouted to them, 'Throw me out of the way, boys.' Sir George declared that General Joubert was a soldier, a gentleman, and a brave and honourable opponent. The Imperial Light Horse, recruited in the colony, was the finest fighting material that he ever had under his command. In conclusion, Sir George White expressed his thanks to the civil community of Ladysmith, who were as anxious as the military to hold up the grand old flag of England."

Sir Alfred Milner arrived at Bloemfontein in the evening.

Lord Kitchener's column returned from Prieska to De Aar on Tuesday, having received the submission of about 200 rebels. Others decamped across the Orange River.

A large Boer force attached the British position at Warrenton at daybreak, but only one man was wounded on our side, though some horses and cattle were killed.

Lord Methuen has returned to Kimberley, from Barkley West.

Wednesday, March 28.

A Reuter's despatch from Pretoria reached London during the afternoon, announcing that Gen. Piet Joubert, the Transvaal Commander-in-Chief, died in that town on Tuesday night from some internal complaint. His death is said to have plunged Pretoria into mourning.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir George White sailed from Cape Town for England, receiving a most enthusiastic send-off.

Thursday, March 29.

A despatch from Lord Roberts was issued from the War Office, reporting Gen. Clements's occupation

of Fauresmith, and stating that a nine-pounder gun and a Martini Maxim were discovered there in a mine-shaft, and also a large quantity of ammunition which had been buried. Arms are being gradually surrendered, and the inhabitants are settling down.

Reuter correspondent wrote from Bloemfontein that Boer patrols had been seen near Brandfort. The military authorities have discovered half-a-million's worth of realisable securities in the Government's chest.

Friday, March 30.

There was little fresh news. Gen. Joubert's funeral was to have taken place to-day. The British officers at Pretoria have sent a wreath of flowers as a tribute of their admiration, respect, and regret.

"The Cape Town correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the 8th Division, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle, lands at East London, and will go on to the front immediately.

Trooper Morris, of the Singleton (N.S.W.) half-squadron, now in South Africa, has been recommended for the decoration of the V.C. for having rescued an officer under fire.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died).

DRIEFONTEIN.

Additions to the wounded at Driefontein, March 10:—

Royal Engineers.—39th Co., 2107 G. Clarke. East Kent Regt.—2nd, 4542 T. Bones,* 4800 Lance-Sergt. F. E. Taylor, 5603 E. Arnold, 5658 W. Hanley, 3424 W. Bellingham, 2052 H. Gardner. Erase from previous list 3285 A. Stonell.

Yorkshire Regt.—1st, 5392 Lance-Corpl. G. M. Woodhead, 3586 W. Wilson, 3355 G. Watson. Erase from previous list 5754 W. Munyard.

Gloucester Regt.—2nd, 3059 A. Golding.

Welsh Regt.—1st, 4453 C. Ladwick, 5587 J. Williams, 2413 Lance-Corpl. J. Furber, 6045 Lance-Corpl. E. Withers, 4868 J. Turner, 5603 E. Arnold, 2906 J. Bransfield, 550 H. Avery, 5674 J. J. Bayliss, 5725 J. Davies, 2966 J. Evans, 8434 H. Evans, 2708 J. Lewis, 3807 W. Smith, 7036 T. Williams. Erase from previous lists 4741 Sergt. S. Sydenham, 5645 J. Lewis, 7718 C. Rich, 5760 E. Davies, 2809 E. Poulson, 2528 T. H. Gillard, 3015 T. Wray, reported missing at Driefontein, March 10, is not missing. 5603 E. Arnold, reported wounded is not wounded.

Essex Regt.—1st, 5396 (f4393) Corpl. T. Cooper* 3255 J. Ennals,* 5193 J. Hennessey,* 5077 T. Norris,* 4639 B. Smith, 5065, W. G. Cuell, 5253 J. Gust, 5088 E. Jones, 4648 A. Shear, 2410 A. Vice, 5138 J. Warricker, 2466 Lance-Sergt. H. Boffin, 4184 Lance-Corpl. A. Butcher, 5720 H. Connor, 4141 H. Nears. Erase from previous lists 2873 J. Gaudy, 4824 J. Webb, 5693 W. Woodhall, 2697 D. Wellin, reported killed, March 10, was not killed; 5310 S. Nelson and 5161 J. Haynes, reported missing at Driefontein, March 10, were not missing.

Reconnaissance near Warrenton, March 18:—Kimberley Mounted Corps.—Wounded: 175 G. Pratt, 149 B. Gerras, 1:99 S. W. Turner, 49 J. Harding.

CAPE TOWN.

Following missing reported:—2nd Life Guards.—1788 H. Ryan, since February 22 (to March 23).

9th Lancers.—4084 J. Fitzpatrick, since March 11 (to March 23).

12th Lancers.—4174 Coleman, missing March 5 (to March 22).

A.S.C., 42nd Co.—14061 S. Palmer, missing from near Riet River since February 14 (to March 24).

March 28.—Previously reported missing, have rejoined:—

Bedfordshire Regt.—2nd, 5803 C. Grant. Royal Irish Regt.—1st, 6165 P. Cassidy. Yorkshire Regt.—1st, 2453 W. Norris. Gloucestershire Regt.—2nd, 2318 E. Edmonds. Welsh Regt.—1st, 4940 Phillips.

LADYSMITH.

Reported missing, are wounded in hospital:—Royal Lancaster Regt.—2nd, 5410 J. Fox. Somersetshire Light Infantry.—2nd, 3821 B. Byden. East Surrey Regt.—2nd, 2966 J. Balkwell. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—2nd, 1846 J. Gradwell, 3934 O'Brien.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—2nd, 2632 James Maloney, reporting missing, is in hospital suffering from dysentery. Scottish Rifles.—2nd, 4836 F. Burns, reported killed, is wounded in hospital.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 26.

16th Lancers.—Capt. R. F. A. Sloane-Stanley slightly wounded in an affair of outposts north of the Modder River, March 25.

R.F.A.—83rd Bn., 8048 A. Mathers missing since March 13.

Royal Scots Mounted Infantry.—1st, 5150 W. Cameron, 1230 R. Thompson, 4935 J. Anderson missing since March 10.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—1st, 259 R. Floyd, wounded, March 22.

Lincolnshire Regt. (Mounted Infantry)—2nd, 4033 J. Paine and 2831 J. Waring, missing since Feb. 18.

Bedford (Mounted Infantry).—2nd, 6491 A. Elmer, 3331 F. Stratton missing since March 11, 3390 W. Sinfield wounded, March 15.

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Shropshire L.I.—2nd, 2478 Newey missing since March 9.
A.S.C.—Civilian Conductors Nugent, Gibson, and Banks; 2nd Corp. H. Lanham, previously reported missing, have rejoined.
City Imperial Volunteers.—1146 F. Hodgkinson missing since March 20; J. Burton missing since March 5; H. Turner, wounded, Grahamstown, March 23.
Kimberley Light Horse.—299 John Smith, wounded.
Kitchener's Horse.—For 3050 H. P. Thomson, reported killed at Paardeberg, Feb. 18, read 3050 Archibald Thomson; 3376 C. Merive and 3375 A. Williams, missing since March 7.
Royal Canadian Regt.—7999 J. Wannamaker, missing since March 7.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Major-General Sir E. R. P. Woodgate, from wounds, Mooi River, March 23.
1st Life Guards.—1947 R. Follett, March 19; 2031 R. McQuid, March 21; 1704 A. Gibbons, March 25, all from enteric, at Kimberley.
2nd Life Guards.—2135 H. Millard, enteric, Kimberley, March 18.
Royal Horse Guards.—634 F. Gunn, Kimberley, March 21; 87 H. Taylor, Naauwpoort, March 27, both enteric.
5th Dragoon Guards.—3579 H. Mason, Mooi River, March 24; 4529 A. Pindar, March 26, on board *Lismore Castle*, both dysentery.
6th Dragoon Guards.—3458 J. Atkinson, enteric, Kimberley, March 21.
1st Royal Dragoons.—4199 W. Mitchell, enteric, Ladysmith, March 20; 3671 J. Thompson, killed, Waschbank Station, March 22; 4163 J. Newman, enteric, Chieveley, Feb. 28.
2nd Dragoons.—3333 R. Kilgour, dysentery, Kimberley, March 25.
5th Lancers.—4109 R. Jeffreys, Ladysmith, March 22; 4440 J. McGrath, Chieveley, March 24, both enteric; 4887 H. Webber, dysentery, Chieveley, March 26.
9th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. P. F. Brassey, killed near Kimberley, Feb. 14-16, previously reported wounded; 4275 A. Richardson, enteric, Kimberley, March 18.
10th Hussars.—3871 J. Oates, March 21; 2615 J. Marobant, March 22; 2627 Farrier-Sergt. J. Ratcliffe, all enteric, Kimberley.
12th Lancers.—3474 Corp. A. Yates, enteric, Kimberley, March 22.
13th Hussars.—3669 H. Miles, dysentery, Ladysmith March 21; 3819 T. Gilham, enteric, Chieveley, March 24.
14th Hussars.—2922 W. Wood, enteric, Pietermaritzburg, March 24.
19th Hussars.—Jervis, enteric, Ladysmith, March 11; 4398 C. Green, dysentery, Chieveley, March 27; 4188 T. Wilson, enteric, Chieveley, March 27.
Imperial Yeomanry, 39th (Berks.) Co.—6083 Shoeing-Smith W. Milam, accidentally drowned, Barkly West, March 26.
Royal Horse Artillery.—67144 T. Garvin, wound, Modder River, March 17. "E" Batt.—25018 T. Hanley, enteric, Kimberley, March 21. "O."—77194 A. Cull, March 20, 32990 C. Wilkes, March 21, both enteric, Modder River.
Royal Field Artillery.—38th Batt.—8875 H. Rix, 71592 A. Lucas, both enteric, Kimberley, March 21. 61st.—29323 H. Cook, March 26. 67th.—15680 C. Peverell, both enteric, Ladysmith, March 21. 76th.—26799 T. Kerr, wounds, March 20, Cape Town. Ammunition Co., 3rd Div.—76560 B. Barber, East London, March 18. 5th Div.—1206 J. Purtil Pietermaritzburg, March 26, both enteric.
Royal Garrison Artillery.—15th (Western Div.)—30612 J. Thompson, enteric, De Aar, March 25.
Royal Engineers Field Park.—28890 T. Swaffield, Modder River, March 24. 8th Co.—24362 A. Hunt, Modder River, March 17. 10th.—24 Bgr. W. Moreland, Naauwpoort, March 18. 11th.—17317 Sergt. J. Holden, Orange River, March 19, all enteric. 38th. 28540 Shoeing-Smith W. Hillman, dysentery, Wynberg, March 19. 42nd.—21580 Sergt. Phillips, enteric, Naauwpoort, March 19.
Grenadier Guards.—3rd, 3090 H. Brightwell, sickness, Kimberley, Feb. 24.
Coldstream Guards.—1st, 8503 W. Darling, Modder River, March 17; 9551, J. Mackay, Wynberg, March 25; 8570 G. Williams, Orange River, March 25. 2nd, 9213 A. King, De Aar, March 26, all enteric.
Royal West Surrey Regt.—2nd, 5447 G. Collis, enteric, Pietermaritzburg, March 28.
East Kent Regt.—2nd, 3901 Corp. A. Giles, March 26, and 5930 J. Sullivan, March 27, both from enteric, at Bloemfontein.
Royal Lancaster Regt.—1st, Lieut. T. D. Legh Whittington, malarial fever and meningitis, at sea on *Sumatra*, March 12. 2nd, 3291 J. Lee, enteric, Pietermaritzburg, March 28.
Northumberland Fusiliers.—1st, 4466 Corp. W. Chip-pett, enteric, Kimberley, March 19; 7450 Bgr. D. Robertson, pneumonia, Cape Town, March 19; 4078 W. Bryant, enteric, Kimberley, March 26.
Royal Warwickshire Regt.—2nd, 2500 J. Warner, killed, Britstown (previously reported missing); 347 W. Lea, dysentery, March 21; 3545 A. Biddle, enteric, March 22, both at Kimberley.
Norfolk Regt.—2nd, 2202 T. Wright, epilepsy, Bloemfontein, March 22.
Devonshire Regt.—2nd, 965 H. Hewitt, disease, Pietermaritzburg, March 25.
Somersetshire L.I.—2nd, 5061 T. Edwards, enteric, Mooi River, March 25; 3538 C. Morris, enteric, on board *Nubia*, March 28.
Leicester Regt.—1st, 4711 W. Forbes, dysentery, Ladysmith, March 19.
Royal Irish Regt.—1st, 4227 C. Daly, enteric, Cape Town, March 23.
Yorkshire Regt.—1st, 3432 J. Conroy, dysentery, Kimberley, March 19; 5827 W. Simmonds, enteric, Wynberg, March 24.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd, 1375 J. Lane, 1008 F. Everitt, at sea on *Tantallon Castle*. 6th, 5540 J. Jackson, Cape Town, March 18; 7027 J. Appleton, Orange River, March 19; 6258 J. McNamara, Cape Town, March 22, all pneumonia.
Cheshire Regt.—2nd, H. Upton, Naauwpoort, March 21, 5619 R. Makin, Kimberley, March 22, both enteric.
Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—1st, 5787 E. Evans, enteric, Pietermaritzburg, March 23.
Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—1st, 3320 T. Darley, found dead on railway line, March 20; 2932 J. McClavin, wound, Mooi River, March 27.
Gloucestershire Regt.—1st, 4288 Lance-Corp. H. Pigeon, dysentery, Cape Town, March 26.
Worcester Regt.—2nd, 4526 V. Greenwood, Bloemfontein, March 20, 2571 Lance-Corp. H. Adams, Naauwpoort, March 22, both from enteric; 3782 J. McNaughton and 4565 A. Turley, previously reported missing at Rensburg, Feb. 12, were killed and buried on the field by the enemy on that date.
Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd, 25 12, J. Wiley, wound, Modder River, March 17.
West Riding Regt.—1st, 3092 R. Mitchell, wound, Wynberg, March 18; M. Morkran, dysentery, Bloemfontein, March 20.
Border Regt.—5577 T. Gardner, enteric, Ladysmith, March 18.
Royal Sussex Regt.—1st, 2980 W. Kenyon, Feb. 15; 3205 A. Reeves, pneumonia, March 12; 1589 R. West, missing, March 12, supposed fell overboard in bad weather; all at sea on *Pavonia*.
Hampshire Regt. (Mounted Infantry).—5431 O. Wren, enteric, Bloemfontein, March 26.
South Staffordshire Regt.—3454 H. Hancock, March 26, 2209 R. Constable, March 27, both from pneumonia at St. Vincent.
Dorsetshire Regt.—2nd, 3301 M. Mullins, dysentery, March 26; 4406 Sergt. W. Collins, March 22; 5481 (?) W. Haskell, March 24; 5437 G. Sanger, March 26; 5481 W. Betts, March 26; 5526 J. Black, March 27; last five from enteric; all at Pietermaritzburg.
South Lancashire Regt.—1st, 5767 A. Canning, pneumonia, at sea on *Tantallon Castle*; 3064 H. Warren, wounds, Ladysmith, Feb. 27; 3651 J. Neilson, sunstroke, Pietermaritzburg, March 23; 5624 P. Webster, March 25; 3239 Sergt. G. Gray, 4146 J. Quigley, 5312 J. Leslie, 3151 P. Hogan, March 26; 4425 J. Garlick, March 27; last six enteric, Pietermaritzburg. 3rd, 340 G. Travers, March 19; 986 W. Wood, March 23, both dysentery, at Naauwpoort.
Welsh Regt.—3rd, 2417 Sergt.-Major W. Murphy, dysentery, De Aar, March 18.
Royal Highlanders.—2nd, 6967 W. Walker, enteric, Wynberg, March 22.
Oxfordshire L.I.—1st, 4629 F. Rickson, enteric, Cape Town, March 23; 3469 W. Quarterman, dysentery, Bloemfontein, March 17; 2963 J. Sawbridge, dysentery, Kimberley, March 24.
Essex Regt.—1st, Major H. T. Massy, enteric, Kimberley, March 23; 5744 H. Willis, wound, Wynberg, March 24; 2265 (P2256) W. Newell, sickness, Kimberley, March 21.
Derby Regt.—1st, 3180 T. Burns, enteric, East London, March 23.
Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—1st, 4817 P. Moore, enteric, Orange River, March 19.
Northamptonshire Regt.—2nd, 2814, A. Timpson, enteric, Wynberg, March 25.
Berkshire Regt.—2nd, 4515 J. Dicker, Kimberley, March 23; 5149, W. Reynolds, Naauwpoort, March 22, both enteric.
Yorkshire L.I.—2nd, 5320 Bgr. F. Bartle, enteric, Kimberley, March 19.
Middlesex Regt.—2nd, 2368, G. Smith, Pietermaritzburg, March 22; 5585 A. Stevens, Chieveley, March 26; 4245 J. Gavon, Pietermaritzburg, March 27; 2717 R. Flinn, Naauwpoort, March 26; all enteric. 4th. 3518 A. Campin consumption, Cape Town, March 25.
King's Royal Rifle Corps. 1st, 7350 R. Glover, Ladysmith, March 18, 7114 G. Hammond, Chieveley, March 21, both enteric; 8058 H. Pearson, typhoid, Pretoria, March 17; 8767 Corp. T. Smith, wounds, Chieveley, March 24; 4635 F. Blythe, dysentery, Mooi River, March 26; 7923 S. Horton, enteric, Mooi River, March 27; 2nd.—8391 T. Butler, Ladysmith, March 19, 8444 G. Johnson, Chieveley, March 23, both from enteric; 8109 H. Mye, pneumonia, Eshowe, March 25; 7626 M. Woodcock, dysentery, Chieveley, March 27.

Wiltshire Regt.—2nd, O. Tarvis, wounds, Colesberg, Feb. 15; 4251 H. Johnson, and 3804 G. Thatcher, enteric, Naauwpoort, March 26.
Manchester Regt.—1st, 5247 W. Burgess; 5205 Lance-Corp. H. James, both enteric, at Chieveley, March 24.
Durham L.I.—1st, 4438 J. Cox, enteric, on board *Lismore Castle*, March 27.
Seaforth Highlanders.—2nd, 3825 F. Conway, wound, Wynberg, March 25.
Gordon Highlanders.—9265 J. Knight, enteric, Ladysmith, March 21.
Royal Irish Fusiliers.—1st, 4995 T. Daggy; 5306 B. Conaty, March 17; 5973 C. Brady, March 19. 2nd 5450 H. Esmond, March 17; all typhoid, Pretoria.
Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—1st, 4537 M. McMillan, pneumonia, Kimberley, March 22.
Rifle Brigade.—1st, 1223 A. James, wound, Mooi River, March 23; 5014 Acting-Corp. T. Gregory, Pietermaritzburg, March 25. 2nd, 6276 A. Cottis, Ladysmith, March 18, last two enteric.
Army Service Corps.—12235 A. Wright, March 19, 11072 G. Harman, March 20, both enteric at Kimberley. 6th Co.—11059 R. Isaacs, dysentery, Pietermaritzburg, March 25. 7th.—14926 B. Fox, enteric, Naauwpoort, March 24. 20th.—11026 J. Wooderson, enteric, Rondebosch, March 24. 30th.—10834 F. Attwood, enteric, Sterkstroom, March 26. 36th.—11822 W. Davies, sickness, Kimberley, March 21. 38th.—5990 A. Anderson, enteric, De Aar, March 27.
Royal Army Medical Corps.—12064 N. Lamb, Mooi River, March 22; 11143 H. Hunnisett, Modder River, March 17; 8005 G. Farwell, Orange River, March 18; 8139 Corp. A. Miles, Cape Town, March 22; 8644, W. Abbott, De Aar, March 22; 8115 W. Proberts, Wynberg, March 24; 10257 R. Cowland, Pietermaritzburg, March 26; all enteric; 2nd class Staff-Sergt. Willmott, Pietermaritzburg, March 23. Bearer Co. 15th Brig.—5673 G. Koniger, De Aar, March 24; last two dysentery.
Army Ordnance Corps.—2981 B. Banks, enteric, Mooi River, March 27.
Army Nursing Reserve.—Nursing Sister Chown, March 23.
Cape Garrison Artillery.—802 W. Waatman, Cape Town, March 26.
Imperial L.I.—803 J. Fisher, wounded, Mooi River, March 22; 723 G. Catt, dysentery, Pietermaritzburg, March 22; 269 J. Hunter, enteric, Chieveley, March 27.
New South Wales Mounted Infantry.—305 H. Budd, enteric, Naauwpoort, March 18.
New South Wales Medical Staff Corps.—29 G. Harrison, enteric, Cape Town, March 18.
New Zealand Mounted Infantry.—53 J. J. Jenks, enteric, Rondebosch, March 21.
Queensland Mounted Infantry.—180 T. Cumner, enteric, Kimberley, March 19.
Diamond Fields Horse.—J. Tabuteau, enteric, Kimberley, March 19.
Roberts's Horse.—2440 J. Parson, dysentery, Wynberg, March 25; 1104 W. Herbert, sickness, Kimberley, March 23.
Cape Police.—2031 L. Gerardy, enteric, East London, March 23.
City of London Imperial Volunteers.—41st Co.. 4581 G. Barton, Britstown, March 21.
Victorian Infantry.—Capt. W. F. Hopkins, enteric, Naauwpoort, March 27.
Volunteer Ambulance Corps.—A. T. Chamberlain, enteric, Pietermaritzburg.
St. John's Ambulance Corps.—148 J. Walkin, Cape Town, March 19. 131 A. Woodham, Orange River, March 24, both from enteric.
Kimberley Ambulance Corps.—J. Gluyas, enteric, Kimberley, March 25.
Army Post Office Corps.—Sergt. T. Watson, Modder River, March 17, 283 Sergt. C. Minards, Pietermaritzburg, March 24, both of enteric.
Civilian Transport.—Conductors C. Penty, dysentery, March 22, W. Tasker, enteric, both at Kimberley.
Naval.—Fleet-Paymr. W. H. F. Kay, enteric, H.M.S. *Powerful*, March 26; A.B. J. Hill, 185614, H.M.S. *Barrosa*, enteric, Kimberley, March 14.
Natal Naval Volunteers.—J. Jokes, dysentery, Pietermaritzburg, March 27.

Somerset L.I.—2nd, 4968 S. Smith reported as having died on Feb. 24 at Chieveley, is still alive, but in a critical condition at hospital, Mooi River.
Kitchener's Horse.—H. L. Hedderburn, reported missing at Waterval Drift, Feb. 15, should be 3565 F. L. S. Wedderburn.
Diamond Fields Horse.—Wounded: 56 Corp. J. Smith, 768 T. Palmer, near Fourteen Streams, March 16.

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All discharges by purchase from Militia units, whether embodied or disembodied, are suspended until further orders.

It has been decided to increase the firing accommodation at the Bulford Camp, Salisbury Plain, by the addition of six targets to each of the present ranges.

Orders are promulgated with reference to the Government's decision to extend the Volunteer camps this year to twenty-eight days. The regulations are framed in a generous spirit, and "the Commander-in-Chief trusts that Volunteer commanding officers will appeal to the patriotism of all ranks under their command to attend in large numbers, and to remain as long as possible in camp, so as to avail themselves of this opportunity of gaining instruction."

SPORT IN EAST AFRICA.—For full information apply to BOUSTEAD, RIDLEY & CO., BANKERS AND SHIPPING AGENTS, MOMBASA, and 31, CRAVEN STREET, LONDON, W.C. Caravans equipped for Uganda, and all places in the interior. Provisions, &c., provided.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SOLDIERS' INSTITUTES.

The Annual Meeting of this Association was held at the Church House, the Rev. Dr. Edghill, in the chair. The report showed that nine institutes were established and at work—a tenth is to be built at once at Shorncliffe Camp, and an eleventh is projected on Salisbury Plain. Grants during the year had been made of £1,698 from the General Fund towards founding institutes, besides £1,777 received for special institutes and paid over *in toto*. The total receipts had been £1,966, and the working expenses £280, for the year 1899.

In his opening address the Chaplain-General said that the report showed progress everywhere. The Diocese of Exeter, for instance, is actually paying for a chaplain out at the front in South Africa, to help look after their soldiers. The Church has begun to realise her duty towards soldiers, and if the Church is to touch the democracy, the best thing is to begin with the Army.

Col. R. H. Jelf, C.M.G., moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, and, speaking for his own garrison of Colchester, was thankful for the help given by the Association. Although their plans had been much upset by the removal of regiments to the war, still their Institute was in constant use and employment.

Lieut.-Col. F. O. Barrington Foote seconded the resolution, and emphasised the Chaplain-General's remarks as to the harmony that had distinctly reigned wherever soldiers' institutes were in existence. He also rejoiced that these institutes were becoming more numerous for the sake of continuity in garrison life. The institutes were managed on the same lines everywhere, so that a man seeing Church of England Soldiers' Institute over the door knew at once the home-like surroundings he would find within the building, also what he might or might not do therein, and what are the privileges and regulations. Speaking of his own Institute at Woolwich, Col. Foote was glad to report that they had added a splendid concert and entertainment room thereto at a cost of £2,000, all of which had been paid. Then as to the human side of the work. In January no less than 1,500 letters were written in the small writing room. On Sundays there is no cooking, and only penny articles of food are sold, but on a recent Sunday evening £3 10s. worth of penny things were consumed, which represents a very large number of men coming in for wholesome food instead of spending their money less usefully. An average of fourteen men came to daily prayers, and of thirty to fifty to the Wednesday Guild meeting. Then hymn singing on Sunday evening is delightful, and affords a great chance for making friends. Some people in going over the Institute remark, "I do not see much religion going on here;" especially is this said in the billiard room. The answer is, that if anyone drops in at stray and unexpected times, he will never hear a word of bad language. If soldiers are taught to be self-controlled and guard their language, and if the whole atmosphere of the place induces to good, is not that religious work? Then again, songs are sung in the concert room which are often of a frivolous description, but nothing is allowed that is not perfectly clean and pure.

The Rev. W. H. Kewley, chairman of the Salisbury Committee, thanked the Association for the £50 granted for their Canvas Institute. They had raised nearly £700 locally, but were stuck for the last £70, so that the grant just about pulled them through. The work which the Institute were able to do last summer was remarkable indeed. At Bulford Camp Institute there were an average of 600 letters a day written. All on the spot were struck with the appreciation shown by the soldiers at the efforts made by the Diocese on their behalf. The local committee were most anxious that the permanent institute should be built at the same time as the new barracks. An appeal had been made for £2,000, but he (Mr. Kewley) thought it should be put at £3,000 to provide an adequate building. The Canvas Institutes will have to be used again this year, as there are 17,000 troops expected to be at Salisbury Camp, mainly Militia and Volunteers. They in Salisbury are full of gratitude to the Association, and are glad to co-operate with it. Having got accustomed to the soldier they have found him a good fellow, much better than the people of Salisbury Plain were disposed to expect. They were now changing their opinion entirely, and find the soldier ready and willing to be helped by those who show sympathy and kindness.

The report was adopted, and elections to the executive committee took place, on which the two new members are Lieut.-Gen. H. Geary, C.B., and Rev. A. W. Watson, Chaplain to the Forces.

It has been decided that the Royal Military Repository at Woolwich shall be abolished as soon as practicable after May 1. All instructional courses for redrilling the permanent staff of Militia and Volunteer Artillery are to be suspended from that date till Oct. 1, except at the Leith School of Instruction, which will proceed as usual.

UNCLAIMED SOLDIERS' MONEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. Kipling, in his stirring verses, describes the average British soldier as an "Absent-minded Beggar," and probably he is not very far wrong. An instance of such absent-mindedness is given in a letter published in the Press some years ago. "A Soldier" wrote as follows complaining of the little publicity given to the lists of soldiers' unclaimed balances:—

"A soldier dies. The chances are he has made no will, and that the address of his relatives is unknown. He has saved a few pounds. What is to be done with them? The fact of his death and the particulars of the money are advertised. But in what? In a daily paper that is likely to come under the notice of his relatives or friends? No! but in the "Army List." And how many of the relatives of the rank and file ever see this interesting work? Not one in a hundred."

He then gives the result of seventy-one cases after repeated publication in the "Army List." Only nine representatives put in claims. It is not surprising therefore to find that since the passing of the Regimental Debts Act, 1863, no less than £155,033 has been handed over to the Patriotic Fund Commissioners for distribution among other soldiers' widows and orphans. Few persons realise the fact that it is possible for even a "private" soldier to save money. The following cases are extracted from some recent lists of unclaimed balances:—

	£	s.	d.
Pte. John Sherry	207	13	10
Sergt. M. O'Meara	325	15	2
Col. A. F. Connell	153	13	9
Sapper William Smith	159	1	7
Pte. George Lovelock	117	5	0
Sergt. David Galt	295	9	0
Band-Sergt. Charles E. Farrell ...	258	16	6

The late Sir Walter Barttelot, M.P., moved for a return of these unclaimed soldiers' balances before they were handed over to the Patriotic Fund Commissioners, and he succeeded in obtaining a return for seven years only, but the Government declined to publish it owing to its great length. Surely the length of the document conclusively proved the need of greater publicity? If the particulars now published in the *London Gazette* and *Army List* were advertised in newspapers likely to be seen by soldiers' kin, many families would be the richer. Moreover, on the fact becoming widely known that it is possible for even "absent-minded" Tommy Atkins to save money, a great spur to recruiting—just now much wanted—would be given. One word more. The Government has in hand the sum of £76,803 in respect of the balance of unclaimed army prize money. Why should not the names of persons entitled to £10 and upwards be published?

SIDNEY H. PRESTON.

27, Chancery Lane, W.C.,

ARMY RECRUITING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following plan might help to get the most desirable kind of recruits for the increased establishment that has been voted for the Army. Let every man who, within a certain time of joining, shows proficiency in military exercises, and obtains a certain school certificate, be taught a trade. Let these men be employed increasing the comfort of the Army generally. Dividing up barrack rooms with cubicles, and perhaps adding refectories and swimming baths. Some could be taught market gardening, and grow things which could be sold to soldiers and their families at wholesale rates. All the expenditure involved would be amply met by the fact that with an Engineer officer in command of a company of tradesmen, and in charge of works, the now so costly R.E. Department could be reduced to a mere central direction of works. Such a plan is, of course, particularly suited to an Army like ours, whose system of enlistment makes it necessary to keep men a long time with the colours, to maintain the establishments, and far longer than is necessary to train a diligent man as a soldier; it would be limited only by the fact that it should always remain a privilege to be trained in a trade, so that diligence in military and voluntary work could be obtained of those who are. On a large scale, however, it would present difficulties, both military and social. Service in climates where Europeans cannot work would then be a serious problem for solution. Many different trades would have to be taught; besides those above-mentioned, regiments would have to make different ones specialties, according perhaps to the industry of their districts, and their movement might be somewhat restricted to stations where the plant exists for their work. An interested outcry would inevitably be raised in the trades, backed by all the malcontents whose object is to spread the belief that our social system is so rotten that evil can result in it of teaching men to be skilful and diligent workmen. The experiments would therefore be better tried on a scale that would involve no difficulties, and give no more excuse for complaint than does the fact of soldiers cooking their own meals. UNIQUE.

MILITIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PRIZE WINNERS FOR 1899.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN'S CHALLENGE CUP.—For the best shooting battalion in the Militia service. Won by 3rd Batn. Gloucestershire Regiment.

BEST SHOOTING COMPANY CUP.—For best shooting Company in the Militia service. Won by "B" Company, 3rd Batn. North Staffordshire Regiment (Major R. H. Hargreaves).

OFFICERS' CUP.—For highest score at 200, 500 and 600 yards. Won by Lieut. and Qrnr. W. Sandland, 3rd Batn. North Staffordshire Regiment. Score, 94. Number of entries, 19.

VICTORIA CUP.—For company officers, official course. Won by Lieut. W. McCall, 3rd Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers. Score, 75. Number of entries, 14.

OFFICERS' REVOLVER CUP.—20 yards. Won by Capt. R. A. Greg, 3rd Batn. South Lancashire Regiment. Score, 65. Number of entries, 4.

PERMANENT STAFF CHALLENGE SHIELD.—Annual course. Won by 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regiment.

PERMANENT STAFF INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.—For highest scores at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Highest possible score, 105:—

Sergt. J. of M., G. Blackwell, 6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers (£3)	99
Colr.-Sergt. H. Anderson, 6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers (£2 10s.)	98
Coy.-Sergt.-Major J. Coates, Royal Monmouth Engineers (£2)	94
Number of entries, 44.	

SERGEANTS NOT ON THE PERMANENT STAFF.—Official Course:—

Sergt. L. Lanahan, 3rd Batn. West Riding Regt. (£2)	80
Sergt. H. Pain, Falmouth Division, R.E. (£1 10s.) ...	73
Sergt. T. Dewhurst, 7th Batn. Rifle Brigade (£1 5s.) ...	71
Sergt. H. Ellis, 3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt. (£1 5s.) ...	70
Sergt. R. M. James, 3rd Batn. K.O. Scottish Borderers (£1)	70
Sergt. J. Craven, 3rd Batn. Gloucestershire Regt. (£1)	69
Sergt. J. Barnes, 3rd Batn. Gloucestershire Regt. (15s.)	69
Sergt. W. T. Valentine, 6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers (15s.)	69
Sergt. H. Legg, 3rd Batn. West Riding Regt. (10s.) ...	67
Sergt. J. Evans, 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt. (10s.) ...	66
Number of Entries, 41.	

YOUNG SOLDIERS' TEAM PRIZES.—Recruits' Course:—

6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers (£4), 10s. to each of the team	1357
3rd Batn. K.O. Scottish Borderers (£3), 7s. 6d. to each of the team	1355
5th Batn. Rifle Brigade (£2), 5s. to each of the team	1353
Royal Monmouth Engineers (£2), 5s. to each of the team	1305
3rd Batn. North Staffordshire Regt. (£2), 5s. to each of the team	1269
3rd Batn. Gloucestershire Regt (£2), 5s. to each of the team	1265
3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt. (£2), 5s. to each of the team	1237*
7th Batn. Rifle Brigade (£2), 5s. to each of the team	1230
3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt. (£1 4s.), 3s. to each of the team	1222*
3rd Batn. West Riding Regt. (£1 4s.), 3s. to each of the team	1222

* One Recruit Officer fired in this team.

WHERE TO GO AT EASTER.—If the consensus of opinion of celebrities like Napoleon, Tennyson, Ruskin be worth anything, then Torquay is the most picturesque place in England, and especially attractive at Easter, for, being the Italy of England, it will be warm at Torquay if it is warm anywhere. Apart from scenic superiority and warmth, it has countless attractions in beautiful walks and drives, sea and landscapes, pier, pinewoods, and acres of pleasure grounds facing the sea. At Easter, Torquay may be said to be *en fete*, for, besides the theatre, Palm Court, concerts, bands, golfing, cycling, boating, lawn tennis, roller skating, &c., it will have its steeplechases for valuable prizes. It is accessible from London in 5 hours; Manchester 8 hours; York, 8½ hours; Newcastle, 11 hours; Bradford, 9 hours; Leeds, 8½ hours; and Birmingham, 5½ hours. The Great Western Railway, with its accustomed liberality, makes special arrangements with other lines for passengers to travel to Torquay from many parts of the Kingdom at reduced fares. West-End tickets are issued and excursion trains run, consequently everything points to Torquay as the place of places at this season.

The Patriotic Fund Commissioners have decided to grant pensions to all widows of soldiers and sailors who took part in the Russian war and who were married before March 30, 1856. The concession will affect about 200 widows living at Portsmouth.

Obituary.

ARMY.

Field-Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., died at Algiers at 3.30 a.m. on Monday, having gone there recently from Chelsea Hospital for the benefit of his health, which had been failing since his recent severe attack of influenza. Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing on Monday morning, said:

At midday yesterday Sir Donald Stewart grew much worse, and a few hours later it was evident that the end was approaching. After a period of syncope he recovered consciousness towards two o'clock in the morning, and recognised those who were at his bedside, addressing a few words to his wife, son, and daughter. The aged Field-Marshal breathed his last at half-past three. Capt. Donald Stewart, British Resident at Kumasi, son of Sir Donald, telegraphed at once to the Queen, and then to the War Office, Lord Salisbury, and Lord Curzon. The Field-Marshal succumbed to asthma, from which he had been suffering for some time. The body was to be placed in the English Church in Upper Mustapha, pending removal to England. In the absence of the Governor-General of Algeria the General Secretary to the Government has expressed his condolences to the family.

Sir Donald Stewart was born March 21, 1824, and was educated at Aberdeen University. Joining the Indian Army Oct. 12, 1840, he was appointed to the 9th Bengal N.I. March 5, 1841, becoming Lieutenant, Jan. 3, 1844, Captain, June 1, 1854, Brevet-Major, Jan. 19, 1858, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, July 28, 1858. On the formation of the Staff Corps in 1861, he was appointed to it as substantive Major; obtained the rank of Colonel, July 20, 1863; Major-General, Dec. 24, 1868; Lieutenant-General, Oct. 1, 1877; General, July 1, 1881; and was created a Field-Marshal May 26, 1894. He first saw Staff Service as D.A.A.G. Delhi Field Force, July 2 to Dec. 29, 1857; was A.A.G. Headquarters, Bengal, 1857-62; D.A.G. Headquarters, Bengal, 1862-67; Brigadier-General, Abyssinia, 1867-68; Brigadier-General, Bengal, 1868-69; Governor of the Andamans, 1869-76; Major-General, Bengal, 1876-78; Lieutenant-General commanding Southern Afghanistan, 1878-80; Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, 1880-81; Commander-in-Chief in India, 1881-85; and Member of Council of India, 1885-95, and from 1895 to the time of his death. He was appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital, March 6, 1885. In 1854-5 Capt. Stewart served in campaigns against the hill tribes on the Peshawur frontier, gaining mention in despatches. But his first chance of real distinction came with the Mutiny. Its outbreak found him in command of a company of the 9th Bengal Infantry at Aligarh, which joined the mutineers. Communication between Agra and Calcutta was still maintained, but had ceased between Agra and Delhi, and the Upper Provinces were thus practically cut off. Capt. Stewart resolved to get through to Delhi somehow in order to seek active employment there, and he informed Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor, of his intentions. The peril was obvious to every one, but Mr. Colvin was glad enough to find someone who would undertake to carry important despatches. Capt Stewart accordingly started, and fell in with a civilian, Mr. Ford, who had two good horses. The two made their way to Delhi in the end, but their ride is worthy of an honourable place in the thrilling story of the Mutiny. Again and again they only just escaped destruction; once they actually found themselves in a village where some mutineers were encamped, and only escaped through the help of a loyal taksildar, who contrived to convey them out in secrecy. Even when they reached Delhi the prospect was almost as menacing; the enemy's pickets and scouting parties were all around them, and once more they owed their safety to a native, a repentant budmash, who got them through to the British lines, though they had to bluff a patrol of the enemy which they encountered on the way. Capt. Stewart at once received a staff appointment, and, first as D.A.A.G., afterwards as A.A.G., served through the siege of Delhi, at the taking of Lucknow, and through the Rohilkund campaign. Promotion and mentions in despatches, as well of course, as the medal with two clasps, rewarded these services. In 1867 Col. Stewart commanded the Bengal Brigade in the Abyssinian campaign, and was for some time in command at

Zulla. It was largely owing to him, in conjunction with the future Lord Roberts, that the plan of sending off each regiment thoroughly equipped with transport and stores on its own ship was now first adopted. The amount of delay and confusion on landing this saved it would be difficult to over-estimate. The despatches again made high mention of him, and he received his C.B., and the Abyssinian medal. After a brief period in command of the Peshawur Brigade, he became Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In the Andamans he introduced a number of useful reforms into the penal system, and took the first steps towards the change which subsequently rendered it possible for "lifers," who were not professional criminals, to secure release at the end of 20 years. His tenure of office was saddened by the assassination of Lord Mayo at Port Blair almost before his eyes. In 1876 he received the command of the Meean Meer Division. Then came the Afghan campaign, in which he achieved his most splendid feats. He commanded the Southern Field Force sent to capture Kandahar when hostilities with Shere Ali had begun, and carried out the difficult piece of work triumphantly. The march through the Bolan and over the Khojak, where there was practically no road, and with enormous transport difficulties, was very trying, and its success was a most notable event. It was followed up by most tactful conduct in the work of pacifying Southern Afghanistan, in which he wisely availed himself of the services of all the existing officials whom he could trust. The murder of Cavagnari and the consequent renewal of hostilities left Southern Afghanistan comparatively quiet, thanks to his firm grip. He had now to make his magnificent march from Kandahar to Kabul, through a country bristling with hostility, absolutely cut off from any base or line of communications, and with the battles of Ahmed Khel and Urzoo to fight on the way. It was a splendid achievement. Subsequently, he held supreme command in Afghanistan, despatched Lord Roberts on his march to Kandahar, where the relaxation of Stewart's grip had been followed by disaster, played an important part in the task of establishing Abdur Rahman Khan as Ameer, and finally carried out a most brilliant and bloodless withdrawal of 6,000 men from Afghanistan. His unselfishness in leaving to Roberts the splendour of the great march deserves especial mention. For his earlier services in Afghanistan he had received the thanks of Parliament and his K.C.B.; he now again received the thanks of Parliament, his G.C.B., and a baronetcy. Towards the end of 1880 he became a Member of the Viceroy's Council, and in the following year was promoted to the rank of General and appointed Commander-in-Chief in India. On the expiration of his command in 1885, he received the exceptionally warm thanks of the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, and returned home to become a Member of the Council of India. Sir Donald Stewart was a D.C.L. of Oxford, and LL.D. of his own University. He married, in 1867, Marina, daughter of Commander T. D. Dabine, R.N., and leaves two sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Col. N. R. Stewart, who succeeds to the baronetcy, was born Sept., 1851. The younger son, Capt. Donald William, C.M.G., served in the Gordon Highlanders, was severely wounded on the march from Kabul to Kandahar, served in the Boer war, at Suakin, and as Political Officer with the Ashanti expedition of 1895-6, having previously taken the ultimatum to Prempi. He is now British Resident at Kumasi. The remains were removed on Tuesday from Mustapha to Algiers and deposited in the vaults of the English church. The funeral procession included several detachments of troops, all the officers of the General Staff, and the Consular body. The chief mourners were Capt. Stewart, son; Mr. St. Hay Newton, the British Consul; Gen. Grissot, commanding the 19th Army Corps; and Capt. Leve, representing the Governor-General of Algeria. The coffin was wrapped in the Union Jack, and the funeral car was covered with the British and French flags. The spectators all along the entire route uncovered as the cortege passed. H.M.S. *Juno* left Gibraltar on Wednesday to convey the remains of the deceased Field-Marshal to England.

Major-General Sir Edward Woodgate, K.C.M.G., C.B., died at Mooi Hospital, Natal, on the evening of the 23rd inst. He was dangerously wounded in his forehead by a shell at Spion Kop on Jan. 24, when in command of the Lancashire Brigade under Sir Charles Warren, and his recovery was hardly expected at that time. But, after an operation by Dr. Treves, and his subsequent removal to Mooi Hospital, he appeared to improve, and his friends and relations considered him to be so far out of danger that they were expecting him home in the summer. However,

it appears that paralysis suddenly supervened towards the end of last week, and the gallant officer gradually sunk. Sir Edward Woodgate was the second son of the late Canon Woodgate, Rector of Belbroughton, and was educated at Rugby and Sandhurst. He was born in 1845, and entered the Army as an ensign in the 4th King's Own Regiment in 1865. He first saw active service under Lord Napier in the Abyssinian War in 1868, being present at the capture of Magdala, when he carried the colours of his regiment. He was engaged in the Ashanti War of 1873-74, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, and took part in the battle of Amoafu, and was mentioned in despatches. He served as staff officer in the Zulu War of 1879, and was present at the battle of Ulundi (medal with clasp and brevet of Major). From 1880 to 1885 he was Brigade-Major in Jamaica, and commanded the 1st Batn. 4th Regiment from 1893 to 1897. On the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee he was made a Companion of the Bath. In 1897-98 he commanded the 4th Regimental District, and in the latter year was sent on special service to take command of the troops in Sierra Leone, in which colony the tribes were in a state of rebellion. Col. Woodgate suppressed the revolt, and captured the rebel chief Bey Buri. He was invalided home in Feb., 1899, and in the following June was created a C.M.G. in recognition of his services on the West Coast, being promoted K.C.M.G. in January last. He commanded the 17th Regimental District from July to November last year, when he was appointed to command the 9th Brigade of the 5th Division (Sir Charles Warren's) in South Africa. In the operations for the relief of Ladysmith Sir Edward Woodgate was selected to attack Spion Kop. In this engagement he was severely wounded, but despite his wounds he persisted in leading his men, until he was forcibly placed on the stretcher by order of the medical officer.

Col. Lacy Bowring Bance, retired list, I.S.C., died suddenly at 185, Piccadilly, W., on the 27th inst., aged 61. He joined the Army, Sept. 10, 1856; became Captain, Sept. 10, 1868; Major, Sept. 10, 1876; Lieutenant-Colonel Sept. 10, 1882; and Colonel, Sept. 10, 1886. He was present at the capture of Copul on June 1, 1858; served with the Bellary Moveable Column under Brigadier Spottiswoode in 1858 (medal); served in the Afghan war, 1880 (medal), and served with the Burmese Expedition, 1886-88 (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp).

Col. Martin Pierce Blake, retired list, late 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), of Holly Park, co. Galway, died at Brighton on the 27th inst. Born Feb. 17, 1839, he joined the Army, March 23, 1860; became Lieutenant May 17, 1861; Captain Feb. 1, 1868; Major Oct. 31, 1871; Lieutenant-Colonel October 1, 1873; and Colonel Nov. 7, 1884.

Lieut.-Col. Lionel Septimus Henry James, Major retired list Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, died at Hyères on the 10th inst., aged fifty-seven. He joined the Army Dec. 11, 1858; became Captain Aug. 1872; Major Feb. 1, 1880; and retired with the hon rank of Lieutenant-Colonel Aug. 15, 1887.

Major George James Maillard, Captain, retired list, 17th Regiment, died at Southsea, on the 25th inst., aged fifty-seven. He joined the Army April 9, 1861; became Lieutenant May 31, 1864; Captain March 25, 1871; and retired with the rank of Major Oct. 10, 1882.

Major Samuel Dicken Nichols Grinsell, Quartermaster, retired list, late of the Royal West Kent Regiment, has just died at his residence in Dean Terrace, Edinburgh, at the age of sixty-four. He was promoted Quartermaster Aug. 9, 1871; became Captain Aug. 9, 1881; and retired with the hon. rank of Major June 28, 1882. He served in the campaign of 1854-5; in the Crimea, being present at the battle of Inkerman and the siege of Sebastopol (medal with two clasps and Turkish medal). He also took part in the New Zealand War, 1863 to 1866, including the actions at Rangiawhia, Nukumar, and Kakarama (medal).

Capt. Arthur William Curtis, R.A., died at Ladysmith on the 9th inst., of enteric fever. Born March 3, 1870, the second son of the Rev. G. J. Curtis, Rector of Coddington, Ledbury, he joined the Army Feb. 14, 1890; became Lieutenant Feb. 14, 1893; and Captain, Jan. 23 last. He served in the Isazai expedition, 1892.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Sellar has been confirmed in his appointment as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. McCalmont, C.B., commanding the Cork District.

8th Hussars.—Capt. Mussenden, who has been serving for the last three months with Brabant's Horse, has rejoined the regiment on its arrival at Norvals Pont.

9th Lancers.—Mr. Wyndham has promised Mr. MacNeill that a full inquiry will be instituted into the case of Lieut.-Col. Gough as soon as the necessary witnesses are available.

11th Hussars.—The vacancy caused by the seconding of Capt. Kenrick, on appointment to the Egyptian Army, is absorbed.

16th Lancers.—Capt. Sloane-Stanley was slightly wounded on Sunday last in an outpost affair north of the Modder River.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

No. 6 Company Southern Division R.G.A., from Dover, will leave Southampton to-day in the *Goth* for South Africa.

Lieut.-Col. T. S. Baldock has succeeded Lieut.-Col. W. Tylden, removed to Aldershot, in command of the Field Division, R.F.A., at Athlone.

Major F. R. Thackeray, R.G.A., has been appointed Commandant of the hill camp at Landour for the ensuing hot season.

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Guards.—2nd Lieut. Roundell, 2nd Batn., has arrived home from South Africa, invalided.

Bufs (3rd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. arrived at Cape Town on Wednesday from England.—Col. Ommanney has been granted an extension of command of the 1st Batn. for twelve months from May 23 next.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—The 1st Batn., strength 18 officers and 960 men, arrived at Southampton on Monday morning in the transport *Dilwara* from Singapore, and on disembarkation proceeded to Aldershot, where it has taken over quarters.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Lieut.-Col. Frend, 2nd Batn., has arrived home from South Africa, invalided.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—Major Hunter completes his three years as Superintendent of Recruiting at Leeds on Thursday next, and leaves the district greatly respected.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—Major Reid, 2nd Batn., has been appointed Commandant of the hill station camp at Naini Tal for the ensuing season.

Gloucestershire Regiment (28th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn., embodied at Athlone, having volunteered for active service, will leave Queenstown on Monday next, in the *Goth*, for South Africa.

East Surrey Regiment (31st).—Major Bowles has been appointed Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Bengal Establishment.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd).—Major Hollway has been appointed second in command, vice Major Verschoyle, promoted. Capt. Burder, Station Staff Officer, Lucknow, has been transferred in a similar capacity to Delhi.

Royal Sussex Regiment (35th).—One officer and 162 men arrived at Southampton on Monday in the transport *Dilwara* from Malta, having been left behind when headquarters embarked for South Africa.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th).—Lieut. Loder-Symonds has been wounded in action on the Gubara River north of Lokoja, West Africa. The operation resulted in the destruction of the enemy's war camp.

Dorsetshire Regiment (39th).—Capt. Hammond has been appointed Signalling Officer, Khyber Moveable Column.

Black Watch (42nd).—Major Burton has been appointed to command the standing camp at Ranikhet for the ensuing season.

Northamptonshire Regiment (48th).—Major Compton has been appointed Commandant of the hill camp at Pachmarhi for the ensuing season.

King's Own Light Infantry (51st).—Major Money has taken up the duties of the acting D.A.A.G., Curragh District.

Middlesex Regiment (57th).—Major Longe has assumed command of the 3rd and 4th Batns. at Woolwich pending the arrival of Lieut.-Cols. Bellers and Simpson from India.

Gloucestershire Regiment (61st).—Lieut.-Col. Lindsell has resumed command of his battalion at the front, having entirely recovered from his wound received in action.

Royal Berkshire Regiment (66th).—Major McClintock has arrived home from South Africa, invalided.

Durham Light Infantry (68th).—Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald has returned home from South Africa, invalided for wounds.

Highland Light Infantry (71st).—Details left behind at Devonport when the battalion embarked for South Africa, are about to join the 2nd Batn (74th) at Aldershot. The 3rd (Militia) Batn. is under orders to leave Devonport for Dublin. Col. C. E. Boyle writes to the *Times*:—

"The list contained in your correspondent's letter as to the brigading of regiments in Lord Roberts's army furnishes what I submit may be taken as a very satisfactory reason for the removal of the Highland Light Infantry from the Highland Brigade, a circumstance that has given rise to some adverse comment. This is, that an opportunity was taken to place them in a Light Brigade, including the other light infantry regiments, the Cornwall and Shropshire, the old 46th and 85th. With the latter of these and the 68th (now Durham) it was that the 71st was first trained as a light infantry regiment at Ashford, Kent, about the year 1809, the three battalions subsequently forming the Light Brigade of the army sent to Walcheren, while the 46th, although the regiment only became light infantry when amalgamated with the 32nd in 1881, had a light company in the American war, who dyed their feathers red as a distinguishing mark in order that others might not suffer from the determination of the enemy to give that particular company no quarter after the manner in which they had suffered in a night attack carried out mainly by it. Under any circumstances, unprejudiced persons will fail to see that it is less distinguished to serve in the Light Brigade than in the Highland Brigade of a British Army."

Capt. Noyes has arrived home from South Africa invalided.

Black Watch (73rd).—2nd Lieut. the Hon. M. C. A. Drummond has arrived home from South Africa, invalided.

Seaforth Highlanders (78th).—Lieut. Hall has arrived home from South Africa, invalided.

Cameron Highlanders (79th).—The 1st Batn. arrived in South Africa on the 23rd inst. from Egypt, in the *Simla*, and landed at East London.

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (81st).—Lieut. Newton is appointed Superintendent of Gymnasias, South-Eastern District.

South Lancashire Regiment (82nd).—Capt. Prendergast has been appointed Station Staff Officer Roorkee.

York and Lancaster Regiment (84th).—Major Broughton has been selected for the command of the hill camp at Darjeeling during the summer.

Royal Irish Rifles (86th).—The fund which was lately closed by the Marchioness of Waterford has now been reopened by Mrs. Beresford, of Greenacres, Belfast. The Marchioness of Waterford wishes to thank all those who so generously contributed, and to say that she was able to send out altogether 440 shirts, jerseys, vests, and cardigans, 2,633 pairs of socks, 400 tins cocoa, bovril, &c., 121lb. tobacco, 110 pipes, 936 pairs bootlaces, 282 caps, 117 comforters, over 2,000 pocket handkerchiefs, and a large variety of other things.

Connaught Rangers (94th).—Major Hume is appointed Commandant of the standing camp at Kailana for the ensuing season.

Wiltshire Regiment (99th).—Major Rowden has been appointed second in command of the 1st Batn. (62nd) in India, vice Major Steele, promoted to the command of the 4th Batn. Manchester Regiment.

Leinster Regiment (100th).—which forms part of the Eighth Division, under Sir Leslie Rundle, left Halifax, N.S., in the *Vancouver*, for Liverpool, leaving behind one company, which is to join the 2nd Batn. (109th) in the West Indies.

Army Veterinary Department.—Capt. Jessel asked the Under-Secretary of State for War the other day if he could explain why the vacancy which occurred in November last in the rank of Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel had not been filled up, and whether it is usual to keep open appointments in the higher ranks for so long a period. Mr. Wyndham stated that there is no officer at present qualified under the regulations.

TO MILITARY MEN AND OTHERS.—PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED BY PICKERING'S "BLANCO" for Whitening Belts, Helmets, Gloves, &c. "Blanco" removes stains and discolorations, and ensures evenness of colour, and a soft silky surface. Does not dust or soil. Much better, more convenient, and cheaper than pipeclay. No trouble of preparation. "Blanco" is sold everywhere in cup-shaped blocks, in zinc non-corrosive boxes. Manufacturers: JOSEPH PICKERING and SONS, Sheffield.

Capt. Thomas Duncan Legh Whittington, 1st Batn. King's Own Regiment, died at sea on the *Sumatra*, on the 12th inst. Born Aug. 5, 1873, the son of Canon Whittington, he joined the King's Own as 2nd Lieutenant from the Militia Aug. 8, 1894; became Lieutenant Nov. 5, 1895; and Captain Feb. 5, 1900.

Capt. John Wilson, 1st Batn. North Staffordshire Regt., died at Umballa, on the 19th inst., of enteric fever. He was eldest son of the late Surg.-Gen. J. W. Wilson, I.M.S. Born April 16, 1871, he joined the North Staffordshire Regt. as 2nd Lieutenant May 2, 1891; became Lieutenant Feb. 3, 1894, and Captain Dec. 13, 1899. He served in the Dongola Expedition, 1896 (medal and Egyptian medal with clasp).

Lieut. the Hon. Edward Hugh Lygon, 3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards, was killed in the neighbourhood of the Modder River on the 23rd inst. He was the second son of Frederick, sixth Earl Beauchamp, by his first wife, Lady Mary Catherine Stanhope, daughter of the fifth Earl Stanhope, and brother and heir presumptive to the present Earl Beauchamp, Governor of New South Wales. Born July 17, 1873, he joined the Grenadier Guards from the 3rd Batn. Worcestershire Regiment, June 2, 1894, and became Lieutenant Nov. 27, 1897. The Modder River has been unfortunate for him, as he was wounded there in November last, while his half-brother, the Hon. Robert Lygon, also of the 3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards, was wounded at Belmont on Nov. 23. Lieut. Lygon was appointed Adjutant, vice Lieut. Fryer, killed in action at Belmont, on Nov. 24 last.

2nd Lieut. Robert Hill Kinnear, 5th Dragoon Guards, died of enteric fever at Ladysmith on the 16th inst. Born Feb. 15, 1876, he was appointed to the 5th Dragoon Guards from the 3rd Batn. Black Watch, May 20, 1899.

WAR SERVICES.

It has been laid down in the Army Orders that the war services of officers engaged in the operations on the North-West Frontier during 1897-98 will be recorded in "The Official Army List," as detailed below:—

TIRAH, 1897-98.

1. "Tirah, 1897-98," for those who served with the Tirah Expeditionary Force, followed when necessary by a reference to any of the particular actions or engagements mentioned below, and by a note of any decoration granted for such services: Action of Chagru Kotai; action of Dargai; capture of the Sampagha Pass; capture of the Arlanga Pass; reconnaissance of the Kharmana Defile and action of November 7, 1897; reconnaissance of the Saran Sar and action of Nov. 16, 1897; operations in the Waran Valley and action of Nov. 16, 1897; operations at and around Dwatoi and action of Nov. 24, 1897; operations against the Khani Khel Chamkanis; operations in the Bara Valley, Dec. 7 to 14, 1897; operations in the Bazar Valley, Dec. 25 to 30, 1897; affair at Shinkamar, Jan. 29, 1898.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA, 1897-98.

2. "North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98," followed by the word—(a) Tochi, (b) Malakand, (c) Mohmand, (d) Utman Khel, (e) Buner, for those who served with these forces, and by a note of any decoration granted for such service.

3. The following particular incidents will be recorded under the heading mentioned in paragraph 2 above:—

(A.) "Action at Maizar, June 10, 1897," to precede the word "Tochi."

(B.) Defence of Malakand, Relief of Malakand, Defence of Chakdarra, Relief of Chakdarra, Action of Landakai, Operations in Bajaur, Operations in the Mamund country.

The first four will be entered immediately after the general heading "North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98," and the remaining three will follow the word "Malakand."

(C.) Following the word "Buner" will be entered, "Attack and capture of the Tanga Pass."

(D.) The following will be entered immediately after the general heading "North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98":—Engagement near Shabkadr, Aug. 9, 1897; action of the Ublan Pass, Aug. 27, 1897; operations on the Samana and in the Kurram Valley during Aug. and Sept., 1897; defence of the Samana Forts; relief of Gulistan; operations of the Flying Column in the Kurram Valley under Colonel Richardson, Aug. 20 to Oct. 1, 1897.

4. Officers commanding units will forward direct to the War Office an amended return, in manuscript, of all officers under their command who served in the operations referred to.

5. Officers other than those serving in a regimental capacity, will forward a similar return, which must, however, be certified as correct by the officer under whom they were serving at the time.

6. The envelope will be marked "Army List" in the upper left-hand corner, and the return will be rendered strictly in accordance with the details given in this order.

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CAIRO

Reviews.

LITERATURE OF THE WAR.

Our table almost groans with the weight of literature concerning the war which has poured from the press, and shows no signs of diminishing its volume. Unfortunately, we must deal very briefly with a number of volumes, though many of them are extremely full of interest and will commend themselves. To this class belongs the *Natal Campaign*, by Bennet Burleigh (Chapman and Hall). Mr. Bennet Burleigh, as everyone knows, is the able and experienced correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, whose vigorous pen-pictures of his experiences in Natal have been latterly such a notable and interesting feature in the columns of that paper. Mr. Burleigh is among the most enterprising of correspondents, and at the very beginning of hostilities found the opportunity of entering the Transvaal, calling upon President Kruger, visiting the Boer camps, and investigating the condition of affairs. He even travelled down to the Natal border in a commando train, and at Standerton had, as he says, the "audacity" to get the station-master to stop General Joubert's own train, whereupon he boarded the General's own saloon, and travelled down with him to the big camp at Sandespruit. It is unnecessary to say, after this experience, that Mr. Burleigh's pages are very full of interest. He describes, with the hand of a ready writer, a great deal of what he saw in Natal, and though he appears not to have stayed for the relief of Ladysmith, he left with the certainty that it would be accomplished over the old Colenso ground, which he consistently maintained should never have been left. An appendix by Mr. McHugh completes the story. Such a book, vivid with the impressions of the moment, is sure to command, as it deserves, success.

Another book that deals with Natal, from the point of view of the defence of Ladysmith, is *From Cape Town to Ladysmith* (Blackwood and Sons), by that lamented writer, Mr. G. W. Stevens, who died during the siege. It is written in the style which won him such wide popularity as a brilliant descriptive writer. He was a journalist of great promise and of considerable achievement, and his impressionist pictures of the time in Ladysmith are quite characteristic of his manner. The book has already sold largely, and we have very great pleasure in recommending it.

A book of an analogous class, recording impressions by an intelligent and experienced writer is *Lesson of the War, being Comments from Week to Week to the Relief of Ladysmith*, by Spenser Wilkinson (Constable and Co.). We do not believe that it is possible to draw lessons from the war that are of real value with the information immediately at hand from telegraphic reports, although, of course, there is value in the appreciations of an intelligent and trained observer. Mr. Spenser Wilkinson has been daily elucidating the operations, generally with despondent comments, in the *Morning Post*, and he has contributed a weekly review of the war to the *Morning Leader*. This review has been collected to form the chapters of the volume, and appears to have been scarcely altered, for it has all the character of weekly journalism. The Boer Commander-in-Chief grasped the situation; the British Army was hampered by a lack of sound strategy and of sound tactics; Lord Roberts is revealing to his countrymen the nature of fundamental principles. This is the line of Mr. Spenser Wilkinson's comments which, for the rest, many will be very glad to have in book form.

The Fight for the Flag in South Africa, by Edgar Sanderson (Hutchinson and Co.), is a thin volume recording the operations up to the advance of Lord Roberts, carefully and intelligently compiled, well written, and abundantly illustrated from drawings by Messrs. Caton Woodville, Melton Prior, Stanley L. Wood, Seppings Wright, and others. Not less than three books are devoted to lives of soldiers, and two of them wholly to the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa. *Field Marshal Lord Roberts*, by Horace G. Groser (Melrose), is well written, interesting, and produced at the very cheap rate, for it is neatly bound in cloth, of 1s. *Lord Roberts of Kandahar*, by Walter Jerrold (Partridge and Co.), deserves commendation as being a well compiled and generally interesting book, doing much justice to Lord Roberts's career. The illustrations are tolerably good, and the portrait of the veteran Field Marshal is excellent. *Our Greatest Living Soldiers*, is by Charles Lowe, M.A. (Chatto and Windus), a brilliant writer of wide repute, whose present volume stands head and shoulders above many of the class. It was well worth while to reprint the newspaper articles which form this volume. The chapters are devoted to Lord Wolseley, Sir Redvers Buller, Lord Roberts, Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir George White, Sir Donald Stewart, General MacDonald, and, finally, to two Royal dukes, the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Connaught, and to a group of generals, including such men as Sir Francis Grenfell and Sir Baker Russell. We shall say nothing about the book, except that it justifies its author's reputation, and that each of its chapters is a capable, clever, and convincing portraiture of its subject.

The Boer States, Land, and People, by A. H. Keane (Methuen and Co.), is a volume of character and distinction. Its author is known as an authority both upon Indian history and French literature, but he has evidently been at great pains to investigate the racial conditions which are the dominant factor in the South African problem. Mr. Keane's views may not commend themselves to every reader, but all must recognise that he has entered upon an earnest and interesting study. He has gone back to the beginning, showing us the racial elements of the Boers—Dutch, French, and German—moulded in their new environment. There can be no doubt that the Boers are a race apart, and have many qualities in them that go to the making of peoples, as well as to the establishment of States. It is, therefore, extremely useful to have such a study as Mr. Keane has presented to us. He admires the Boers, and yet recognises to the full a certain mental obliquity which characterises them, producing in them that peculiar element of subtlety known popularly as "sliminess," upon which they pride themselves. Mr. Keane is not well pleased with the manner in which we have treated the Boers in the past, and he argues strongly that Mr. Gladstone's policy was based upon want of knowledge, and that deplorable oversights existed in the methods by which it was given effect. Mr. Keane has just as little patience with the despotism at Pretoria as he has with the apathy which he ascribes to the Colonial Office. He is something of an admirer of Dr. Jameson, whose action he seeks to defend. It is a matter into which we shall not enter, though Mr. Keane's views on this point are not likely to command general approval.

We have also received *The Transvaal in War and Peace*, by Neville Edwards (Virtue and Co.), which is mostly remarkable for its many admirable illustrations. Nearly all are from photographs beautifully reproduced and depict the country and the people, the troops engaged, and the incidents that have attended their departure from England and their arrival in South Africa, besides many other things of interest. Mr. Edwards has succeeded in making an excellent story not about the war but about the country, the places of interest, the history of development, resources, and other such matters. We have also before us *The Redemption of War*, sermons by Dean Paget of Christchurch, Oxford (Longmans), in which the nobility of war is ably expounded; *In the Land of the Boers*, by Oliver Osborne (Everett and Co.); *The History of the Boer War* (Methuen and Co.), a well produced volume appearing in fortnightly parts; and *Cease Fire! a Story of the Transvaal War of '81*, by J. Maclaren Cobban (Methuen and Co.), being a novel dealing dramatically with the events of that time by a well-known author.

SHORT NOTICES.

Records and Badges of the British Army, by H. M. Chichester, late 85th Light Infantry, and G. Burgess-Short, late Major 3rd Batn. Manchester Regt. Second Edition London (Gale and Polden). A most useful volume this, which we can recommend again to the notice of those who take an interest in Military History. Mr. Chichester unfortunately died before the first edition appeared, and Major Burgess-Short had only just completed the revision of his last proofs for the second edition when he suddenly succumbed to a long illness. But the volume before us may be regarded as a monument to their industry, and it is printed in Messrs. Gale and Polden's best style. It is embellished by a number of excellent engravings, the work of that high authority, Mr. Percy Reynolds, a guarantee of the correctness of detail.

Mr. William Tinsley, who was for many years a prominent London publisher, is about to publish his *Random Recollections*. These bid fair to be interesting, as Mr. Tinsley's knowledge of affairs literary, theatrical, and social note was wide and varied. He published the first books of Miss Braddon, Ouida, Mr. William Black, Mr. Justin McCarthy, and numerous other well-known writers, and was also founder of *Tinsley's*

Magazine. The work will be in two volumes, and issued by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co., in a few days.

How to Read War News (T. Fisher Unwin). The idea of this little book is very good. It proposes to inform its readers concerning persons, places, and things, mentioned in despatches and letters from the seat of war. No doubt a second edition will be better than the first, for, without denying that there is a great deal of information in the pages, we have looked for many things that we could not discover, and we found some things for which we were not prepared. The author is a little of a doctrinaire upon some points, and wastes space, for example, in discoursing about the functions and status of lieutenants in the Navy which might have been devoted to saying something concerning Springfield Junction, Warrenton, and other places, or about Boer commandants whose names appear rather frequently in the papers.

THE CAVALRY BRIGADIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What has become of Generals Babington and Brabazon, who were appointed to command Cavalry Brigades in South Africa? In the relief of Kimberley one Cavalry Brigade was commanded by Colonel Porter, a second by Colonel Broadwood, a third by Colonel Gordon, but where were the regular Cavalry Brigadiers? Of General Brabazon nothing has been heard since the war began.

A FIELD OFFICER.

[We hear that the Brigadiers Brabazon and Babington have been detached to organize the Yeomanry and Colonial Cavalry.—ED. "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."]

ROYAL ARTILLERY PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Surely under present circumstances, when such an enlarged circle of youths are being given military rank, the rule under which 2nd Lieutenants in the Royal Artillery can only be promoted after three years in that rank will work very cruelly and unfairly. In the last *Gazette*, of 13 Line 2nd Lieutenants promoted not one had the service of the senior Royal Artillery 2nd Lieutenant, and one of them was of less service than the whole of the Royal Artillery 2nd Lieutenants in the October "Army List," in which I am posting promotions. In that "Army List," while 131 Lieutenants of the Royal Artillery have been promoted Captain in the Garrison Artillery, only 14 2nd Lieutenants have been promoted. This is not just.

ANXIOUS FATHER.

March 22.

[We agree with you, but we do not profess to set things right, or to consider that all this is right. It may be like the War itself—inevitable.—ED. "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."]

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Might I suggest as a fitting memento of Her Most Gracious Majesty's visit to Ireland, which will be an historic event, that Her Majesty's Jubilee medal, in bronze or silver, should be conferred on all troops and police taking part in her entry into Dublin? No more valued or prized distinction could be received by them, and it would accentuate the importance of the occasion; which should prove to be the opening of a new era of prosperity to Ireland.

AN IRISHMAN AND SOLDIER.

Dublin, March 22.

* [But why or how the "Jubilee" Medal?—ED. "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."]

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1900.

WITH MASTS AND YARDS.

IN the discussion which has recently taken place on the subject of the Training Squadron, its abolition or re-establishment, what may be called the voice of the Service afloat has had little direct expression. There is nothing strange about this, it being the result of the regulations which prevent officers on full pay from making their opinions known through the medium of the press. It is in order that the country may get an expression of the views of men on active service that we have suggested that a committee should be appointed to take evidence, and that officers of all grades be requested to help in the general enlightenment. We say "of all grades" because it is more than probable that many of the older officers will have a bias which may not exist in their younger comrades. The importance of the question to be decided cannot be over-estimated. It means, indeed, the whole system of training Her Majesty's Navy, so far as, what we have hitherto called, the seaman classes are concerned. It is not only ridiculous, therefore, but wicked to discuss the matter as if it was merely one relating to the composition of what

we have been accustomed to style the Training Squadron. As everybody knows, who has looked into the matter at all, only a very small proportion of our officers and men went through the perfunctory kind of training given in the four masted ships which until recently formed that squadron. If the training thus given is essential to any and every seaman it is obvious that the number of masted ships must be considerably augmented. Nor is this all, for at present the system of education for the Navy is such that it does not include experience under sails as a necessity, and considerable changes must be made in the methods of training both for officers and men if it is to be made so. It is only natural, looking at the importance and probable complexity of the changes needing to be carried out (should it be authoritatively decided that mast and yard drill and exercise with sails are essential to adequate naval training) that the voice of the active Service should be heard before the step is taken. Pending, therefore, the convening of a committee to receive opinions it is interesting as an instalment to obtain the views of so prominent an officer as Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel. He has, as is generally known, recently vacated the post of Second in Command of the Mediterranean Squadron, in which office he was relieved by Lord Charles Beresford, and in the April number of the *United Service Magazine* he tells us what he thinks on the subject.

Sir Gerard Noel plunges into the controversy with characteristic vigour. Premising that the most prominent expressions of opinion on the subject hitherto have been "those of officers whose day has passed, or of men possessing a very limited knowledge of what is best for the Navy," he plumps at once, and as strongly as possible, for the employment of masted training squadrons. "Steamship training," he says, "how to battle with the elements at sea, is the one thing that makes the executive of the Navy supreme, and gives it a knowledge and power not to be acquired in any other way." Some people may consider that this is begging the question, since it has been clear throughout the discussions that both sides might subscribe to this statement. Everything depends, of course, upon what is meant by the phrase "seamanship training," while the Admiral's definition "how to battle with the elements at sea" still leaves one a choice of weapons. Sir Gerard Noel, however, leaves us in no doubt as to what he means. The "discipline of masts and sails," he declares, must not be relinquished until an equally effective substitute is found, and he will not admit that up to the present the Navy has been successful in this direction. Being at sea "in a steamship" will not, in Sir Gerard's opinion, assist one to attain the attributes of a seaman, nor does exercise in steamship squadrons do very much to conduce to vigilance, alacrity, readiness of resource, activity, and smart obedience of orders. "In fact, to train and bring the executive up for duties in modern warships in war time, it is better to employ them in masted ships than in the ships they have to fight." This is a strong line to take, and it may be that some of his friends will think that Sir Gerard Noel has done more harm than good to the cause by such apparently extravagant and anomalous advocacy. But the article which the Admiral has written must be read as a whole. It contains his recommendations, which are characteristically thorough. He explains clearly not only how the executive should be taught, but what should be the system of training for the engineers, the marines, and the non-combatants. He is not for one moment content with four masted ships. He wants, at least, a score in order that every officer and man

may undergo "the discipline of masts and sails." Even if the position and ability of the writer were not certain to assure widespread attention for this article, its dogmatic and controversial nature could hardly fail to do so. His concluding sentence will probably range against him every member of the Navy League—"Great Britain must at all costs maintain her supremacy at sea, and as the *matériel* and the numbers of the *personnel* may be considered satisfactory, it is only by inadequate or defective training that her supremacy could be imperilled."

FRENCH SHIPS AND GUNS.

CONSIDERABLE satisfaction fills the minds of those Frenchmen who have read what General de la Roque has written in the *Revue des deux Mondes*, and have heard what has been said in the Chamber by M. Claudinon. It were to be wished that Mr. Goschen had been able to give a more conclusive answer to the statements made by the Deputy as to the alleged inferiority of British guns. It certainly does not appear that M. Claudinon's attempt to demonstrate this matter was conclusive. We are not inclined to believe that the French 12in. gun is 15 per cent. better in regard to dynamic energy than the British gun. Manifestly, M. Claudinon has lost sight of some factors in the problem, though we are by no means disposed to undervalue his criticism. What is certain is that his comparison takes no account of our latest gun, and that, even if his facts were admitted, our new ships would still be superior in the matter of their heaviest armament to those which France is building. The matter, however, is one that demands earnest consideration by the gunnery authorities, and it is greatly to be hoped that we shall presently learn officially what are the actual facts.

General de la Roque was formerly Director of Artillery at the Ministry of Marine in Paris, and therefore his words should carry weight. His opinion also is that the superiority of French guns is very great, and incontestable from every point of view. They are more powerful in character, he says, and more simply constructed than those of any other Power, "and in particular than those of England." We should have been more disposed to attach value to this opinion if it had not been accompanied by a clearly absurd estimate of the qualities of French warships. General de la Roque has not the least hesitation in affirming that French ships can engage our own with success, not only in equal number, but in the ratio of three to five. In other words, we suppose, the three latest French battleships will be equal in offensive and defensive power to five *Magnificents*. The General went on to say, contrary to what has lately been alleged by the best authorities, that the French coasts are exceptionally well defended by their batteries and by torpedoes and mines.

The late Director of Artillery is evidently a confirmed optimist, but his convictions are not shared by all French Naval critics—indeed perhaps by very few. Thus, M. de Duranti, in the *Yacht*, considers the statement to be too vague, and desires that at this particular moment, when the new shipbuilding programme is so much before the public, it should be treated as Utopian, since, if the members of the Legislature thought that three French ships were equal to five British, the plans of the Admiralty would not be likely to reach fulfilment. The swing of the pendulum, which lately made Frenchmen so downhearted about their Navy, seems now to be bringing them to a measure of full satisfaction. The Minister of Marine himself, in expounding the merits of the proposed new battleships to the

Chamber, declared that they would be the most formidable engines of war which have ever been constructed. These opinions of various authorities are at least interesting, and deserve to be recorded.

Navy Notes.

What practical result will follow the action of the Navy League at its meeting on Wednesday will appear in time; but at least it was clearly shown by the letter of the Elswick Company that we have not yet come to the end of our resources for warship building. In letters from Sir William Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., dated as late as the 15th inst., the firm says that so far as it is concerned "We could just now put down two or three battleships and two large cruisers if these were required." And, further, in reply to a question as to the time of delivery, they add, "We could deliver all the warships referred to within three years from the date of receiving the order." It seems rather a pity that as these vessels can be built, the services of the Elswick Company are not employed for the purpose, especially as the money required would be about the four millions which has been three times voted by the House of Commons for shipbuilding but not so used. It would, no doubt, regain for us whatever has been lost in the interval. The resolution proposed by Sir Henry Nicholson was to the effect "That this meeting protests against the statement by the First Lord of the Admiralty, that the resources of the country are unequal to further increase of naval defence," and this resolution was adopted, as well as another referring to the circumstance that the citizens of London were "dismayed at the repeated failure of the Admiralty to carry out works and constructions officially declared to be necessary." This seems to us to be a little beside the mark, seeing that, as we said last week, it was manifestly Mr. Goschen's meaning that his statement was to be taken only with certain qualifying limitations.

As important as the question of shipbuilding is that connected with the supply of guns and ammunition. In this connection the letter which Sir Charles Dilke wrote to Mr. Trower is particularly interesting, although so far as gun construction is concerned, the pith of his communication lies in the postscript. After pointing out that it had been claimed for the French naval gun that it had a superiority of velocity varying from 15 to 32 per cent., he adds:—"Since writing the above I learn that an improved 12in. is now ordered, and that the first ship to carry it will be the *Irrisistible*." More to the point are his remarks on the subject of explosives. He declares that at the present moment picric acid is not made in the United Kingdom, and yet picric acid is the base of all high explosives. There can be no reason why this chemical should not be manufactured in England, and the fact that it is not so made may have something to do with the scarcity of lyddite, which is virtually the same thing. There can be no question that the military authorities at the commencement of this war found that they were short of much war material and many warlike stores which were absolutely necessary. Lyddite was wanting, cordite too, and fuses for shells. In each case the War Office borrowed from the Admiralty, and only in this way were able to cover up their deficiencies.

The outcome of the transference of Naval stores to the Army has not been altogether satisfactory. In an article in the *Times* of Wednesday a correspondent refers to the consternation that has been caused in official circles by the discovery of a spontaneous ignition of cordite on board one of Her Majesty's ships, and he arrives at the conclusion that if such an accident occurred it must have been owing to the special nature of the particular cordite in question, and was in all probability due to impurities in that special lot because it had been hurriedly made. If we are right, the ship referred to in the *Times* is the *Revenge* in the Mediterranean, on board of which vessel some occurrence of the kind took place some little time back, but it was by no means certain that cordite was to blame in that instance; nor has it been satisfac-

torily proved that the cordite on board had been manufactured in a hurry. The circumstance in any case is sufficient to cause alarm and to make a thorough investigation necessary. It is obvious that the question raised is a grave one, and that it is quite possible to ensure that badly manufactured cordite shall not be distributed to our ships. If it had not been for the depletion of our reserves of military stores, it would not have been necessary to appropriate Navy material for War Office purposes, and the gist of the matter is, therefore, that in future, sufficient quantities of war material should be kept in store.

Lord Brassey in a letter to the *Times* pleads for further consideration of the report of the Colonial Naval authorities on Naval Reserves. He briefly reviews the circumstances which led to the conference, pointing out that the Admiralty had consented to the enrolment of a Colonial Naval Reserve, and that the matters needing special deliberation were (a) the scale of pay, and (b) the obligation to serve for six months in a ship of war. It was for the purpose of settling how best to surmount the difficulties connected with the latter point that the conference assembled. The Naval authorities suggested an alternative. It was that six months' continuous service should not be compulsory, and that drills afloat at frequent intervals should be accepted, with occasional cruising at sea for periods of two or three weeks. The alternative proposal of the committee led to observations on the best type of vessel in which the drills and instruction afloat should be given. This it was that led to a suggestion that modern cruisers should be lent by the Imperial Government, the Colonial Government being responsible for maintenance and repairs. Lord Brassey is convinced that there was no intention to advocate a scheme of defence for Australia local and separate from that afforded by the Imperial Navy. He now suggests that the Commander-in-Chief on the Australian Station should be authorised by the Admiralty to take the members of the conference into consultation, and with them to work out a plan suitable to colonial conditions.

The decision of Sir John Fisher to form a torpedo training squadron from the available vessels of the Mediterranean fleet affords further proof, were any needed, of the energy and capacity of the new Commander-in-Chief of that important station. The squadron is to comprise the *Vulcan*, presumably as Commodore's ship, the *Polyphemus*, the third-class cruiser *Barham*, three torpedo gunboats, five destroyers, and eight torpedo boats. The work of this squadron should afford excellent opportunities of special training in all forms of torpedo exercise which will keep the seamen well up to their duties, whilst many young lieutenants, subs, and warrant officers will obtain practice in handling the boats and destroyers. The scheme promises to be a far more extensive one than the organisation of the little flotillas of destroyers which already manœuvre in the Channel, since these vessels do not in themselves constitute a modern torpedo squadron. The parent ship is needed to supply the boats and destroyers with coal and water, to act as a moving base from which organised attacks can be carried out. The scheme should help to convince Naval officers of the old school that we have modern methods of training which promise to produce results quite as good as can be expected from a small squadron of masted cruisers.

At a meeting of the United Wards Club in the City last week an interesting paper was read by Mr. G. Haysom on the subject of "Citizens as Naval Defenders." The lecturer traced the growth of the Navy, urging that it owed its inception as an efficient fighting force to the City, whose merchants of old fostered the maritime power of the country, and whose citizens took a share in the expeditions which opened up trade and commerce. Later came the measures which placed the Navy beyond the pale of private enterprise. Then, after dwelling upon the value of the Naval service as the protector of Imperial interests and British trade, Mr. Haysom proceeded to inquire why it was that the City of London had no Naval auxiliary force. The weakness of the Navy, he considered, was its want of auxiliary forces,

The Royal Naval Reserve was the only force of the kind, and, although this contained the cream of the merchant service, it was not, in his opinion, sufficient. In 1891 the Naval Artillery Volunteers were abolished, a step that he characterised as a great blunder. The force was self-supporting, and he asked: Why should not this force be resuscitated, and designated the City of London Naval Artillery Volunteers? If the Lord Mayor would support the movement he felt certain it would prove very popular. We can sympathise with Mr. Haysom in his desire that the younger citizens of London may be provided with the opportunity of "associating themselves with the sea-arm of the defensive force of the country," but not with his proposal to resuscitate the R.N.A.V. The City has its military auxiliaries, now acquitting themselves with honour in the field, but if it really seeks closer connection with the Navy it will be wiser to find it by the provision of material than by trying to revive a force which was clearly shown to fulfil no useful purpose.

At the meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects on Wednesday next, after the address by Lord Hopetoun, the principal paper will be read by Rear-Admiral C. C. P. Fitzgerald on "The Japanese Navy." Special interest appertains to this owing to the Admiral having so recently returned home from the post of second in command on the China Station. The other papers on Wednesday are by Mr. B. Martell and Captain G. Russo, Royal Italian Navy. On Thursday the papers read will be "On Large Cargo Steamers," by Professor J. H. Biles; "The Practical Results of some Innovations in Modern Shipbuilding," by Mr. A. B. Wortley; "The Strength of Elliptical Sections under Fluid Pressure," by Captain G. W. Hovgaard; "On Yacht Measurements," by Mr. H. C. Vogt; "On the Balancing of Steam Engines," by Herr Otto Schlick; "The Engines of the corvette *General Baquedane*," by M. Sandison; and "On the Uniformity of Turning Moments of Marine Engines," by Professor Lorenz. On Friday also the subjects are mainly technical, and the authors of the several papers are Professors H. S. Hele-Shaw and G. H. Bryan, Major Guiseppe Rota, Royal Italian Navy, Signor Roberto Schanzer, and Mr. A. Scott Younger. The annual dinner of the institution will take place as usual on the evening of the opening day of the session.

Officers commanding regimental districts have been called upon to forward a return showing the approximate number of Militia recruits who volunteer to join their units abroad, and who fulfil the conditions of age and service for those units.

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Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, A.D.C., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and the officers serving under his orders have decided to entertain Captain Hon. Hedworth Lambton and the officers of the *Powerful* at dinner shortly after they reach that port.

Admiral Lord Charles T. M. D. Scott's appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Plymouth station having received the gracious approval of Her Majesty, he assumes the duties of Port-Admiral at Devonport nearly two years before that event would have happened in the ordinary course of employment, and may now retain his command for the usual period of three years. Lady Charles Scott will be the second daughter of our great island continent, Australia, to hold social sway at the Admiralty House of the western port during the latter half of the last decade of the nineteenth century.

Admiral Sir Henry F. Nicholson presided at a meeting of the Imperial Institute on Monday last, when a paper was read by Mr. H. F. Wyatt on "The Navy and the Empire." Mr. Wyatt asserted that the present strength of the Navy was demonstrably inadequate to the needs of the Empire. Successive Governments, irrespective of party, had neglected their duty regarding national defence, except when public opinion obliged them to act. Governments of all shades of politics deprecated agitation, yet when neglect was proved they asserted they could not improve matters without the aid of the people. Hence the justification of the Navy League.

Vice-Admiral Sir J. A. Fisher, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet, is, according to Malta advices, to be transferred to the Portsmouth command when it becomes vacant in August next.

Vice-Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, Commander-in-Chief in China, has been invited to witness the contemplated manoeuvres of the Imperial Japanese fleet in the Far East.

Rear-Admiral Bouverie F. Clark, Director of Transports, is in future to have a military colleague, with the rank of Assistant-Quartermaster General, at the Admiralty as consulting officer for Army transport. Since the South African war commenced Rear-Admiral Clark has been aided, temporarily, in those particular duties by a Colonel from the headquarter's staff, and the appointment now assumes permanent form.

Rear-Admiral T. S. Jackson, senior officer in command at Devonport, directed a religious service to be held on Wednesday forenoon last, in memory of the late Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax, whose remains have been brought home for interment at Ravenswood, Melrose, N.B. The flag of the deceased flag officer, which had been flying half-mast from the port-guardship *Nile* since his death, was finally struck under a salute of seventeen guns at the conclusion of the memorial service.

Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, late second in command of the Mediterranean fleet, was received in audience, on Thursday in last week, by His Majesty the King of Italy.

Rear-Admiral A. P. Hastings becomes Vice-Admiral by the death of Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax. Both officers were brought to court-martial in connection with the stranding of the *Howe* in 1892.

Captain R. W. Craigie, of the *Cambridge*, is now, at the age of fifty, the senior of his rank on the active list; but unless an exceptional vacancy occurs will not be promoted flag officer until the compulsory retirement of Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., in March next year.

Captain J. A. Gifford, of the *Comus*, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last to pay off that vessel and commission the *Charybdis* in her place for service on the Newfoundland Fishery stations.

Captain Hon. Hedworth Lambton, of the *Powerful*, was due at Las Palmas on Thursday last, where a telegram awaited him from the Mayor of Portsmouth, asking whether Tuesday

or Wednesday in Easter week would be convenient for the reception at that port of himself and those serving under his command. The Durham City Council intend to present the honorary freedom of the city to Captain Lambton, whose brother, the Earl of Durham, is the Mayor, as well as Lord Lieutenant of the county. They also propose to give the Captain of the *Powerful* a public reception when he arrives within the municipality. He left St. Helena on the 24th inst., and arrived at Ascension on the 26th inst., where he had the misfortune to lose, from enteric fever, one of his officers, Fleet Paymaster W. H. F. Kay who had shared the privations of beleaguered Ladysmith with his brother officers and shipmates.

Captain W. M. Moore, of the *Research*, is relieved after commanding that vessel since April, 1895, and will remain unemployed unless a post can be found for him in the Hydrographic department at the Admiralty. He has had but little relaxation from surveying duties since he was placed in command of the *Alacrity* on the Australian station, in 1876, and the large amount of scientific work he has got through in nearly a quarter of a century should not be forgotten.

Captain Percy Scott, of the *Terrible*, did not leave Durban for the Far East until Monday last. As he parted company from the scene of his recent arduous and most valuable services, he signalled "Good-bye to Durban, we hope by the time we get to Hong Kong the Vier Kleur will have been pulled down at Pretoria and replaced by the flag which Natal has so gallantly assisted to uphold." Every one will endorse the gallant officer's wish and trust in its eventual fulfilment.

Captain Anson Schomberg, of the *Victorious*, left Hong Kong for Malta on Monday last to pay off that battleship, and return home in the *Revenge*.

Captain Sir Alfred Jephson, who has been seriously ill in the South of France for the past three months, is now, we are glad to hear, out of danger and improving in health.

Captain R. S. D. Camming, of the *Hermione*, left Shanghai on Monday for Taku, on the Peiho River, in consequence of the disturbed state of the Tien-tsin district.

Captain G. H. Cherry, of the *Juno*, is fortunate in obtaining command of the first-class cruiser *Argonaut*, which he commissions on the 19th prox., to relieve Captain A. C. Clarke, of the *Undaunted*, after three years' service on the China station.

Captain T. P. Walker, of the *Warspite*, will, if report is correct, bring that flagship to England in consequence of serious engine defects, although only a year in commission. The inconvenience to Rear-Admiral L. A. Beaumont, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Station, would be considerable, as, should her successor be the *Imperieuse*, she will not be ready until May. It is peculiar that the utility of these sister vessels has hitherto been largely divergent. While the *Imperieuse* has served nearly nine years abroad, and is now being refitted for further service, the *Warspite* has only completed one foreign commission and is now reported "broken down."

Captain S. A. Johnson, of the *Colossus*, attained the age of fifty-five on Sunday last, and is in consequence compulsorily retired. He is relieved in command by Captain J. E. C. Goodrich, who recently returned from the *Pearl* in the West Indies, regretted by his brother officers as well as those who have had the pleasure of serving under him.

Captain M. P. O'Callaghan assumed command of the naval cadets' training ship *Britannia* this week. The erection of the Cadets' College at Dartmouth is to be expedited, which will demand considerable attention from the gallant officer in addition to his ordinary duties at this important establishment. Everyone in the service knows his ability to meet such requirements.

Lieut. - Commander Warren D'Oyly, of the *Thrush*, arrived at Delagoa Bay on 20th inst. with a number of French-Madagascar subjects, whom he took from Europa Island, off the S.W. coast of Madagascar, where they were wrecked

in December last, and remained for nearly three months.

Lieutenant Hughes Lockyer, senior Lieutenant and Navigating Officer of the *Hood*, about to be paid off at Chatham, has compiled a reference chart of the English Channel that should prove of great interest to those who navigate in that waterway. Lights and buoys are given, together with a general topography of the coast, and clearing marks of the several dangers are shown in clearly defined and distinct colouring to admit of the eye easily finding its way through the intricacies that abound off the southern shores of the British coast.

Midshipman Wilfrid A. Egerton, of the *Doris*, employed with the Naval Brigade in the Cape Colony, is, we regret to say, reported seriously ill at Kimberley with typhoid fever.

Paymaster-in-Chief J. W. M. Ashby's only son leaves shortly for South Africa with a detachment of Imperial Yeomanry. It is a long time—twenty-two years—since this veteran secretary was officially shelved, but several of his numerous friends are still with us, and will, we are sure, hope that his gallant boy may return safely to his father's pleasant residence at Battle, Sussex.

Fleet-Paymaster R. S. Hawkshaw, late of the *Victorious*, has been retired in consequence of continued ill-health.

Paymaster F. R. Waymouth, late secretary to Rear-Admiral Rodney Lloyd, at Malta, is to remain temporarily at that establishment in view of further developments of the Vella scandals, Mr. Waymouth being an important witness against the delinquent ex-secretary of the dock-yard officials.

Major H. O. Perceval Wright and Captain F. E. B. Eagle, R.M.L.I. (retired), have both been appointed in their respective ranks to the Reserve of Officers of Her Majesty's Army.

Major A. G. B. Urnston, R.M.L.I., of the *Powerful*, who disembarked from that cruiser with the Naval Brigade and was subsequently detailed for duty with the military forces, has been invalided from South Africa.

Captain E. K. Story and Lieutenant F. S. Lindesay, R.M.L.I., embark in the *Argonaut* when that cruiser is commissioned on April 19 next to relieve the *Undaunted* in China.

Captain T. H. Hawkins, R.M.L.I., has qualified in subjects "c" and "d" for promotion to field rank.

Lieutenants W. W. Godfrey and H. F. Montgomery, R.M.L.I., relieve Lieutenants M. F. Bennett and Prescott Sandilands at the R.N. Barracks, Devonport, on the 2nd prox., after one year's service at the General Depot.

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THE NAVAL DESPATCHES.

(From last night's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, March 28.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Rear-Admiral Sir Robert H. Harris, K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa, reporting proceedings of Naval Brigade from the time of reaching Lord Methuen's headquarters to the Battle of Graspan:—

Doris, Simon's Bay, Dec. 4, 1899.

SIR,—In accordance with your orders I left Simon's Bay on Sunday, Nov. 19, and arrived with the Naval Brigade at Lord Methuen's headquarters at about 1 o'clock on the 22nd. On reporting myself to Lord Methuen I received orders to accompany him that afternoon to Belmont. Having to wait for transport from Orange River, which arrived very late in the evening, I could not manage to leave until the brigade had already marched some hours. Having packed waggons and harnessed mules I marched at 8.30 to Belmont. Being a long column it was necessarily a very slow march, and the mules were troublesome.

On arriving within one mile of Belmont I received orders through a staff officer to go back along the road, and to be in Belmont by 3 o'clock next morning to report myself to the General. On arriving at headquarters at 3 a.m., I received orders to communicate with Col. Hall, commanding Royal Artillery; having met him, I marched out of Belmont by road in company with Col. Hall's battery of field artillery. After clearing Belmont kopjes we turned off the road on the open veldt; day was just dawning, and we could see the top of the line of kopjes held by the enemy. We were then advancing towards the centre of his position, over very rough ground intersected with dykes. This tried our gun-mountings very severely. Unfortunately one gun capsized, but was soon righted, and I was relieved to find that there was no damage done, and that the dockyard work stood the test so well. On proceeding to higher ground a view of the Boers' position was then obtained. A long line of kopjes, which looked very much higher at dawn of day than they really were, the light being very bad indeed, and the sun coming up behind the kopjes cast dark shadows, which made it very hard to distinguish any objects. In addition to this there was a mist round the lower part of the kopjes.

Firing was now going on in our front, the Boers evidently having been repulsed. Col. Hall here turned away to his left, and to the left of the Boer position, on the understanding that I should take up a position across the railway line on higher ground, and he would soon communicate with me. This I did, but had great difficulty in taking my heavy ammunition waggons and guns across the railway line, finally succeeding. I here brought the battery into action to try the range of the extreme depth of the Boer position, but after firing a range-finding shot and not seeing it pitch, I limbered up.

Hearing heavy firing on the right of the position, and not having had any communication from Col. Hall, I determined, if possible, to get the battery in range of the large kopje, which a battery of the Royal Artillery were shelling. The guns not being mobile, and having to cover heavy ground, I was unfortunately too late to take part in shelling the top of the kopje, which the Guards carried.

I then turned to the left between two kopjes, and found the Boers on the rear kopje firing upon advancing infantry. I immediately got the battery into action, and at 1,700 yards shelled the Boers who were firing on our troops, the practice being excellent. The Boers were very soon silenced and retreated.

I received orders from the General to take my guns, if possible, on to a low kopje about 800 yards from my front, so as to shell the retreating Boers from their position. I limbered up and advanced as quickly as possible over very rough ground, and advancing well ahead myself to survey the kopje. I found, when I arrived on top, that it was impossible to take wheels over it, so reluctantly had to give it up. Here my officers, men, and mules were almost dead heat and the battle over. Having watered my mules I returned to camp with the remainder of the troops.

At 3 p.m. next day the whole Brigade marched out of Belmont to the railway station, where our guns were entrained. The gun mules were handed over to Col. Hall to save his horses. The guns and ammunition were left entrained under command of Lieut. Dean, with his half-battery and officers to guard them. The remainder of the Naval Brigade marched at the head of the column to the next bivouac. At 10.30 p.m. I received orders from Gen. Methuen that next morning the Naval Brigade would lead the attack on the enemy's position, supported by the Yorkshire Light Infantry, the attacking force being under the command of Brig.-Gen. Money. We paraded at 3 a.m., and, marching at the head of the column, came up to the left of the enemy's position at daylight, the Field Artillery engaging the right and left of the enemy's position and shelling the top of the kopjes. The armoured train with naval guns in rear was steaming up on the left of our advance. I observed one of our guns in action firing at the extreme left of the Boer position, which rested on the railway line. The infantry marching away to the right, I had no further opportunity of observing the action of the guns after that.

The Brigade was deployed into line single rank four paces interval, and advanced on the enemy's position. The disposition of officers was as follows:—Major Plumbe, R.M.L.I., in command of the left, Commander Ethelston, in command of the right, myself in the centre. When in front of the kopje to be attacked the line was wheeled, the right brought up, and the Brigade advanced to the attack immediately. The enemy opened fire on the Brigade at about 600 yards, a very heavy front fire. The Brigade still advanced steadily by rushes, and in a short time a very heavy cross fire was opened from our left flank, but in spite of the murderous fire the behaviour of our officers and men was beyond all praise. They all showed great courage and cool determination. Although losing heavily both in officers and men, I had the satisfaction of seeing, after being wounded and being carried to the rear, our bluejackets and marines in possession of the enemy's position. To give some idea of the heavy fire, several times I saw a man hit three times before he reached the ground, but there was never the slightest hesitation in the advance from beginning to end.

After the death of Commander Ethelston, Lieut. Boyle led his bluejackets into the enemy's position. Capt. Marchant also, after the death of Major Plumbe, led his marines into the enemy's position. When the conduct of all officers is of such a quality it is impossible to single out any particular instance, but I may mention Lieut. Jones, R.M.L.I., who, although wounded in the thigh, did not stop until he led his men into the enemy's position.

I herewith embody two reports: the first from Capt. Marchant, R.M.L.I.; the second from Lieut. Dean of his action on the left of the position, which I did not see, as he was some miles off, but he and

his officers and men must have behaved excellently to have done what they did.

R. PROTHERO, Captain and O.C. R.N. Brigade,
Rear-Admiral Sir R. H. Harris, K.C.M.G.,
Commander-in-Chief.

Royal Naval Brigade, in camp at Esland Station,
Nov. 26, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the Naval Brigade was in action yesterday morning at the battle of which you have had telegraphic information.

The officers, petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men behaved with conspicuous gallantry, but I regret to inform you that the losses in killed and wounded were exceptionally heavy for the small number of men forming the Naval Brigade.

I enclose a report from Lieut. F. Dean, who was in command of the guns during the action, as I did not see what the movements of the guns were during that stage of the action.

The remainder of the bluejackets who were not with the guns and all the marines formed part of the firing line, and were under the command of Capt. Prothero. They advanced with other troops, and attacked a very strong position held by the Boers, who were in large force, and had large guns with them. About 400 yards from the foot of an almost inaccessible hill, from which the enemy had to be driven, the line was fired on from two positions, and it was here that so heavy a loss was sustained. I regret to inform you that at this point Commander A. P. Ethelston, Major J. H. Plumbe, R.M.L.I., and Capt. Guy Senior, R.M.A., were killed whilst gallantly leading their men, and Midshipman C. A. E. Huddart was mortally wounded. Capt. Prothero, both before and after he was wounded, behaved with great gallantry and coolness. Lieut. W. T. C. Jones, R.M.L.I., who was wounded in the hip by a bullet which has not yet been extracted, was also wounded at this stage, but undeterred charged to the top of the hill, where his wound was dressed. The conduct of this officer is deserving of the highest praise, and I strongly recommend him to your notice. Midshipman Wardle also showed great gallantry, and remained with Major Plumbe and several dead and wounded men, and attended to them and dressed their wounds under a heavy fire.

Lieut. the Hon. E. S. H. Boyle and Lieut. F. J. Saunders, R.M.L.I., Gunner Lowe, R.N., and Midshipman W. W. Sillem, also charged to the top of the hill, gallantly leading their men all the time under a very heavy fire, and all are deserving of special mention.

At the top of the hill I collected as many men as possible and advanced to the farthest position, driving the enemy before us until the position was finally captured and the Boers in full retreat with their horses and waggons.

Lieut. F. Dean, Lieut. G. W. McO. Campbell, Sub-Lieut. White (who was in charge of the ammunition supply), and Midshipman Armstrong, who were with the guns, behaved with great gallantry in a very exposed position, which was commanded by the enemy's guns, and where they were subjected to a heavy Artillery fire, which proved so accurate as to wound six men of the guns' crews.

Fleet-Surg. James Porter, who was with the firing line, and Surgeon Beadnell with the guns did gallant and most excellent service under trying conditions, under fire nearly the whole time.

It is with deep regret that I have to report the death of Midshipman Huddart, who behaved magnificently, and still advanced after he had been twice wounded until he was finally struck down mortally wounded.

Midshipman Sillem was stunned half-way up the hill and remained unconscious for some time.

Gen. Lord Methuen came specially to see me, and ordered the men to fall in, and complimented them

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on their behaviour, and expressed his regret at the heavy losses we had sustained in officers and men. After the action was over, being the senior officer present, I collected the men, marched into camp, and took command of the brigade.

A. E. MARCHANT, Captain, R.M.L.I.,
Commanding Royal Naval Brigade.
The Commander-in-Chief, H.M. Ships,
Cape of Good Hope.

Gras Pan, Nov. 26, 1899.

SIR,—In compliance with your orders of this date, I have the honour to submit for the information of the Commander-in-Chief a report of my proceedings with the four naval guns and four half guns' crews under my command yesterday.

Arrived at Gras Pan at 5.45 a.m., and observing the enemy in an apparently strong position, 5,000 yards in advance, I detrained two guns—not having enough men to handle more—and at 5.55 a.m. fired one round to test range. I then waited till the Royal Artillery with six guns took up a position on my right front and opened fire on the enemy. I did the same, and subsequently advanced to ranges of 4,000 and ultimately 2,800 yards, acting from time to time on requests I received from the officer commanding Royal Artillery, who was attacking the same position, viz., two strongly fortified kopjes on either side of the railway with a well protected gun in each.

About 8 a.m. I received verbal orders to retire from my position, as the Royal Artillery were about to move away to the right, and it would then be untenable for my two guns. The Royal Artillery were already moving off when I got the order, and the Boer guns, having got our range accurately, were pouring on us such an effective shrapnel fire that I judged it impossible to carry out the order without either leaving the guns or suffering very heavy losses, both amongst our own men and the company of Royal Engineers who were helping us, if we attempted to retreat with them. I, therefore, continued to fire as briskly as possible at the Boer guns, with such effect that we continuously put them out of action, first one and then the other, for as much as 15 or 20 minutes at a time. Their shells burst with utmost accuracy, and both our guns and ammunition trolleys were splattered all over with shrapnel balls; but, owing to my system of making all hands lie down when we saw their guns flash and remain till the shell burst and the balls flew by, we had only six men wounded when, at 9.30 a.m., the Boers finally ceased firing and abandoned their position.

I beg that you will submit to the Commander-in-Chief that Lieut. Campbell and Mr. Armstrong, midshipman, displayed marked coolness and courage in controlling the fire of their guns and inspiring the men, who all worked splendidly. I would recommend for favourable consideration Petty Officers first class Ashley, H.M.S. *Doris*, and Fuller, *Monarch*, who under the trying circumstances laid their guns with the greatest accuracy. I am confident that, had the Boer guns been exposed as ours were, we should have not only silenced but captured them.

On Friday night I found Surgeon Beadnell at Belmont Station; he had been invalided by a medical board that day, and was waiting for the hospital train. Though in bad health he gladly accepted my order to remain with the guns in view of the pending engagement, and on Saturday he rendered invaluable aid to our wounded, working close up to the guns where shrapnel balls were showering every other minute.

F. W. DEAN, Lieutenant, R.N.
Capt. Marchant, R.M.L.I.,
Commanding Naval Brigade.

Monarch at Simon's Bay, Dec. 5, 1899, 569/747.

Forwarded for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, observing that, as expressed in my cable, the conduct of the Naval Brigade at the Graspan action was most gallant and heroic, and I am very proud of the conspicuous gallantry they showed. The wounded men who returned here have continued to exhibit the most excellent courage and fortitude. I deeply lament the sad losses the Service has sustained in the death of Commander Ethelston, Major Plumble, Capt. Senior, and Mr. Huddart, midshipman, and the brave seamen and marines who fell with them. I am glad to say that the wounded officers and men are doing well; most excellent work is being done at the Naval Hospital, the medical officers of which derive great assistance from Mr. Elliott, torpedo gunner, who has the Röntgen apparatus. Capt. Prothero reported to me verbally that Fleet Surg. Porter on the field of Graspan was well up to the front with his bearers and did very fine service for the wounded.

R. H. HARRIS, Rear-Admiral.

Chieveley Camp, Dec. 16, 1899.

SIR,—I beg to report that the whole force under Sir Redvers Buller advanced at 4 a.m. yesterday intending to take the positions of the enemy on the other side of the Tugela. The brigade under my command was disposed as follows:—Two 4 7/16 in. guns and four 12prs., which were on the outpost line in a position 10,000 yards from the main works of the

enemy, from which place we had been shelling them on the previous day, advanced to a small rise about 5,000 yards from the entrenched hills across the Tugela. Six 12prs., under Lieut. Ogilvy, with Lieut. James, of *Tartar*, and Lieut. Deas, of *Philomel*, were attached to the Field Artillery under Col. Long, and placed under his orders, to work down towards Colenso on the opposite side of the railway, which was on our right. Two 12prs., under Lieut. Burne, held the kopje from which we advanced. For details of what occurred to the six 12prs. under Lieut. Ogilvy, I refer you to his report, enclosed.

My guns, supported by the King's Royal Rifles and Scottish Rifles, came into action about 5.30 a.m., and commenced shelling the enemy's rifle pits and gun positions, but did not draw a single shot. Meantime, the Brigades of Generals Hart and Lyttleton on the left, and those under Generals Hildyard and Barton on the right, with the Cavalry further out, were working round to cross the river above and below Colenso respectively. After we had been shelling for about half-an-hour, and the troops had got within range, the enemy opened a tremendous fire from every imaginable direction from miles of rifle pits along the river and on three ridges behind entrenchments, and kept up a continuous fire from guns planted everywhere right in the middle of a plain and on every ledge and hillock commanding every approach. We kept our guns going on any gun positions that offered and on the trenches, Gen. Buller being with us and directing the fire for an hour or so. I think we silenced a few guns, and am told the lyddite did tremendous execution in the trenches that we could get at. Their heaviest gun, and one that did tremendous damage to our troops in both directions, was placed very cunningly behind the three hills upon which their principal positions were, commanding a broad valley on each side of them, running down towards the river without being visible from our guns. At an early stage Gen. Hart's Brigade, which had suffered tremendously from a front and flank fire, retired, and Col. Lyttleton's brigade were ordered to cover their retreat. The artillery under Col. Long, which had approached to within 500 yards of the trenches before a shot was fired, were raked at that range as they came into action, and, after a short time, were driven from their guns, taking refuge in a "donga." They lost eight guns and most of their officers and many men.

Away on our left the Field Artillery with Hart's Brigade were so roughly handled that they were also driven back, leaving two guns, which were afterwards recovered. Gen. Hildyard's Brigade pushed on doggedly and got into Colenso; and I was ordered to keep up as hot a fire as possible on the rifle pits to enable him to carry out the withdrawal which was subsequently ordered. The withdrawal appeared to be as hot a business as the attack, and took a good long time.

About noon I was ordered to withdraw the two 4-7 in. guns, and, as soon as the retreating brigades were abreast of us—everyone else having gone back—the remainder of the guns were ordered to be withdrawn, and we arrived at the kopje we occupied the day before about 2.30 p.m. The enemy did not devote much attention to us, being, I suppose, too busy with the troops. Only two guns, that I could discover, were firing at us, and none of their shell did us any damage. We silenced both. It was extremely difficult to discover where the guns were fired from. The guns were beautifully concealed, and were mostly firing smokeless powder. We fired at ranges from 3,000 to 11,000 yards. The firing was good, and the lyddite shell burst well. It was blazing hot, and all hands worked well.

E. P. JONES,
Captain Commanding Naval Brigade.
Rear-Admiral Sir Robert H. Harris, K.C.M.G.,
Commander-in-Chief.

Chieveley Camp, Dec. 16, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following account of the part taken by the 12pr. guns forming the battery under my command during the action in front of Colenso. Acting on orders received from Capt. Jones, R.N., I reported myself to Col. Long, C.R.A., who directed me to attach myself to him until the guns had been placed in a suitable position. I therefore directed Lieut. James, of *Tartar*, to lead the battery behind the Royal Artillery field guns, and told him that we were to form up on the left of the Royal Artillery guns when they came into action. About 6 a.m., the guns being in column of route march with Naval guns in the rear, I was riding in front beside Col. Long, about 450 yards from Colenso Station, when he directed Col. Hunt to bring his guns into action just in front of a deep "donga" running across our front at right angles to the railway. He then told me to come into action on the left, and proceeded to arrange our different zones of fire, while the Royal Artillery guns were getting into position. In front of us was a line of trees up to which our skirmishers had advanced, also a few artillery outposts. Just as I was about to direct my guns where to go, and as the Royal Artillery were unlimbering, the outposts turned sharply and a murderous fire, both rifle and shell, was opened on the guns and ammunition column. I immediately galloped back to my guns and found that

the fire had caught them just as the two centre guns were going through a drift across another donga, parallel to the before-mentioned one, but about 400 yds. in the rear. When I arrived I found that all the native drivers with the exception of those for Lieut. James' gun teams had bolted. These guns had just crossed the drift, so I directed him to take up a position on the left and opened fire on Fort Wyllie, from which the majority of the shell fire appeared to come. About this time my horse was shot through the shoulder by a rifle bullet. The two rear guns under Lieut. Deas, of *Philomel*, not having crossed the drift, I directed him to take ground to the left and open fire also on Fort Wyllie. The two centre guns under Mr. Wright, gunner, of the *Terrible*, were unfortunately jammed with their ammunition waggons in the drift, the wheels of the waggons being locked and the oxen turned round in their yokes. I managed by the aid of some artillery horses to extricate these guns from the drift and to bring them into action on each side of the drift to the rear of the donga, one of the horses being shot whilst doing this. I could not manage to move the ammunition waggons as the rifle and shell fire was too severe at the time, a 14pr. Maxim Nordenföldt being particularly attentive, and sending three shells into the drift at every discharge. Repeated messages for more men came back from the Royal Artillery batteries, and these were sent to the front by a Royal Artillery sergeant in charge of the ammunition column. After about half-an-hour's firing, as I should judge, the Royal Artillery guns were silenced, nearly all the men being apparently killed or wounded. Soon after this the fire from Fort Wyllie slackened considerably. The Commander-in-Chief now rode up and directed me to move our guns and ammunition as soon as I could. The guns were got away each by a team of Artillery horses, who galloped them up the hill to the rear. The waggons were far more difficult owing to their weight, the large circle they required to turn in, and to the fact that they had to be got out from the drift and turned round by the guns' crews before the horses could be put on. About this time a most brilliant feat was performed by two teams of Artillery, who galloped to the front, against a most murderous fire, limbered up, and rescued two guns; a similar attempt by one other team, at least, resulted in the entire team, as far as I could see, being destroyed. The advance of the Infantry on an open plain, with little or no cover against a most heavy rifle fire from entrenched positions was also a magnificent sight. The conduct of our men without exception was particularly fine, the day being a very hot one and the work hard. The way Nos. 1 and 2 guns' crews of the *Terrible* got their waggons out of the drift under heavy fire from shell and rifle was quite up to the standard expected of all seamen. I cannot conclude without mentioning the way Lieut. James of the *Tartar* selected the best suitable position, and opened fire with great effect. Lieut. Deas, of the *Philomel*, unfortunately had a gun capsized as they were moving off to the left to come into action, but managed to mount it quickly and brought both guns into action. After the first few minutes these two officers took entire charge of their respective guns and brought them safely out of action; Lieut. James coming again into action on the left under the direction of Capt. Jones. Mr. Wright, gunner, worked his guns well, and was of great assistance in withdrawing them. Surg. Macmillan, R.N., Lieut. Palmer, R.A.M.C., were conspicuous in their attendance to the wounded. Our loss was very small, three wounded, one of them very slightly, and I attribute this to (1st) the Fort Wyllie guns and rifle fire being directed principally on the R.A. guns, which were some 300 yards nearer than we were; (2nd) to the enemy directing most of their fire on our ox teams and waggons, they being so much more conspicuous than the guns. Twenty-eight oxen were killed, wounded, or lost.

I might mention that Mr. Boldero and Mr. Hodson, midshipmen, and Mr. Hollins, clerk, were attending on me noting ranges and carrying messages between the guns during the four hours we were working at the drift.

F. C. A. OGILVY,
Lieut. Commanding six 12-pr. guns
attached to Second Division.
Captain E. P. Jones, R.N., Commanding
Naval Brigade.

EXTRACT from letter dated Jan. 3, 1900, from the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Cape:—

The report of Capt. Jones on the attack on the enemy's position at Colenso is attached. The officers and men with the guns seem to have behaved with gallantry; I conclude that the General Commander-in-Chief will also refer to their services.

The furlough allowed to soldiers retransferred to the Army Reserve on the demobilisation of the South African Field Force, will be extended to a period of seven days for each complete month of service beyond six months given with the colours since mobilisation.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, March 27.

Connaught Rangers.—Lieut.-Gen. E. Hopton, C.B., Commanding Troops in Jersey, to be Col., vice Lieut.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. J. E. Thackwell, deceased (Jan. 15).

7th Dragoon Guards.—To be 2nd Lieuts. on augmentation:—C. A. Shaw, Lieut. M. E. Lindsay, from New Zealand Local Military Forces.

1st Dragoons.—Surname of 2nd Lieut. P. F. Forbes-Leith as now stated, and not as described in Gazette, Feb. 20.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

To command Batns. of Imperial Yeomanry:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. R. K. Parke, from half-pay; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. H. Paget, C.B., from half-pay.

Major E. Chadwick, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. To be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army:—Capt. and Hon. Major C. H. Colvin, 4th Batn. Essex Regt.; Capt. the Hon. T. A. Brassey, West Kent Yeomanry.

To be Lieuts. with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army: Major J. W. A. Parr, 1st Tower Hamlets V.R.C.; Capt. D. H. McLean, North Somerset Yeomanry; Capt. F. B. Williams Wynn, Montgomery Yeomanry; Capt. J. W. F. W. Ashby, 1st Cinque Ports V.R.C.; Lieut. E. J. Cory, 1st Cinque Ports V.R.C.; E. A. Digby, R. T. Vyner.

Reginald Wynne, late 2nd Lieut. Pembroke Yeomanry, to be Qrmer. with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.

D. C. Barningham, M.R.C.V.S., to be Vet. Officer, with temp. rank of Vet.-Lieut.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Majors to be Lieut.-Cols. on augmentation:—C. E. Maberley, C. V. B. Kuper (March 15).

Capt. W. T. Furze, D.A.A.G., Headquarters, to be Major, vice C. E. Maberly (March 15).

Supy. Capt. F. N. Birch to be Capt., in succession to Major W. T. Furze, who holds a staff appointment (March 15).

To be 2nd Lieuts.:—C. B. Fry, P. A. Meldon, A. J. Pinto-Leite, R. A. Tjouw, E. J. Skinner, F. Brousson, H. E. O'B. Traill, D. C. Spencer-Smith, J. de Vere Bowles, A. Willis, H. A. Boyd, H. B. Bartram, C. W. Nixon, M. Muirhead, E. V. Sarson, C. S. Young, H. R. Lawrence, J. H. Gibbon, J. L. Phillips, R. C. Alabaster, W. L. Y. Rogers, J. H. Harvey-Pirie, R. A. E. Hill, N. A. Stebbing, G. M. Ormerod, C. W. James, T. C. Sinclair.

Capt. F. T. Ravenhill to be Adjt., vice Major C. T. Caulfield, who has vacated that appointment on promotion (March 1).

Sergt.-Major H. W. Naylor and Battery Sergt.-Major A. Benbow to be Ridingmrs. with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieuts.:—2nd Lieut. S. W. Egerton, from Dublin City Artillery; Lieut. A. C. Heaslop, from 1st V.B. Oxford L.I.; 2nd Lieut. A. E. Murray, from 4th V.B. Scottish Rifles; 2nd Lieut. T. C. Fraser, from Fourth Division R.E. Vols.

To be 2nd Lieuts.:—J. Thomson, E. A. Gainesford, R. B. Tyrrell, H. C. Travers, C. G. Sladen, H. M. Kemble, L. C. Adams, H. Nelson, E. M. Bosanquet, S. M. Toppin, P. Elliston, S. Perry, G. L. Knowles, M. R. C. Nanson, W. F. Lumsden, J. H. Bateson, J. A. Geary.

Scots Guards.—Capt. E. B. Fennie to be Major, on augmentation.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col. A. Wilkinson, on completion of his period of service in command of 19th Regimental District (Yorkshire Regt.), is placed on half-pay (March 25).

Temporary appointment:—Brevet-Col. C. S. Gordon, from Lieut.-Col. half-pay, to be a Col. to command 5th (Northumberland Fusiliers) and 68th (Durham L.I.) Regimental Districts, vice Col. A. A. Garstin, employed in South Africa (March 16).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—Capt. W. A. Main, 1st V.B., is granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa. Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa:—Lieuts. A. H. Kennedy and J. Caddy, 1st V.B.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Promotions to Capt. of unmentioned Lieuts. are antedated to Feb. 17:—H. E. B. Leach, J. A. C. Somerville, A. J. B. Percival, C. E. Fishbourne, Adjt., S. S. Flower. Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated to Feb. 17:—A. M. Gibbs, H. R. Sandilands; Qrmer.-Sergt. J. Wallace to be Qrmer., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Capt. A. D. Fleming, 1st V.B., is granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa. Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa:—Lieuts. G. H. du Cros and A. P. Smith, 2nd V.B.

Royal Fusiliers.—Capt. W. S. Friedberger, 2nd V.B., is granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa. Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa:—Lieuts. W. F. Rielly, 3rd V.B., A. A. Lyle, 1st V.B.

Liverpool Regt.—Promotion to Capt. of Lieut. V. T. Bailey is post-dated to March 21, on augmentation. Appointment of Capt. A. D. Plomer as Adjt. is cancelled. Capt. V. T. Bailey to be Adjt., on augmentation.

Norfolk Regt.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. Diver, 2nd V.B., is granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa. Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa:—Lieuts. H. L. Willett, 4th V.B.; B. H. L. Prior, 1st V.B.

Devon Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. I. Storey to be Lieut., vice W. M. Goodwyn, promoted (Feb. 24). Capt. W. H. Speke, 4th V.B., is granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa. Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa:—Lieuts. F. K. Winder, 5th V.B.; R. D. Marshall, 2nd V.B.; W. B. Dart, 4th V.B.; W. E. Lancaster, 2nd V.B.

East Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. F. S. Kent to be Capt., vice W. E. Bailey, seconded for service in Egyptian Army.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—H. Shaw, vice E. H. Armstrong, seconded; A. J. Allardice, vice B. C. M. Carter, seconded (Feb. 9). Capt. and Brevet-Major J. T. Wood, 2nd V.B., is granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa. Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa:—Lieuts. J. Milnes, 1st V.B.; O. Baron, 2nd V.B.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—F. E. Thornton, vice H. M. Trenchard, promoted; R. Q. Crauford, vice W. L. D. Baillie, promoted (Feb. 28).

South Wales Borderers.—Capt. L. J. Phillips, 2nd V.B., is granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa. Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa:—Lieuts. H. G. Kemmis, 4th V.B.; H. A. Kirkby, 5th V.B.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Capt. and Brevet-Major A. E. Haig resigns the appointment of Adjt.

Gloucester Regt.—H. Needham to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. A. M. Temple, a prisoner of war.

Worcester Regt.—Sergt.-Major J. J. Ryder to be Qrmer., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation. Capt. W. B. Bucknall, 1st V.B., is granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa. Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa:—Capt. F. Checketts, Lieut. T. K. Pardoe, 2nd V.B.

East Lancashire Regt.—Capt. V. H. Woodhouse, 2nd V.B., is granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa. Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa:—Lieuts. J. Craven, F. A. Howard, 1st V.B.

East Surrey Regt.—Capt. G. F. Collyer, 4th V.B., is granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa. Officers granted temp.

rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa:—Lieuts. C. L. Longstaff, 2nd V.B.; S. F. Brooks, 3rd V.B.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Capt. E. A. Jackson, 1st V.B., is granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa. Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa:—Lieuts. G. E. S. Smith, 1st V.B.; E. G. Cowland, 2nd V.B.

West Riding Regt.—Promotion to Capt. of Lieut. A. J. Tyler (since died of wounds received in action), vice A. F. Wallis, killed in action, is post-dated to Feb. 25; Lieut. P. B. Strafford to be Capt., vice A. J. Tyler, seconded for service in South Africa (Feb. 25).

South Stafford Regt.—Capt. H. C. Chads to be Major, vice A. G. Chesney, promoted Lieut.-Col. in Worcester Regt. Lieuts. to be Capt.:—T. Ormsby, vice H. C. Chads; E. R. Whishaw, vice T. Ormsby, seconded for service in Army Pay Dept.; H. Danks, vice E. R. Whishaw, seconded for service in Egyptian Army (March 10).

Welsh Regt.—Capt. R. W. P. Evans, 1st V.B., is granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa. Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa:—Lieuts. G. B. Williams, 3rd Glamorgan V.R.C.; F. H. Gaskell, 3rd V.B.

Essex Regt.—Capt. J. C. Lawrie, 2nd V.B., is granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa. Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa:—Lieuts. H. E. Crocker, 1st V.B.; W. Bowra, 4th V.B.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Capt. B. Musgrave, 2nd V.B., is granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa. Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa:—Lieuts. G. Hesketh, 2nd V.B.; F. W. Foley, 1st V.B.

Shropshire L.I.—Supy. Capt. W. S. W. Radcliffe to be Capt., vice C. W. C. Cass, deceased (March 13).

Middlesex Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—E. A. Haviland, vice A. C. J. Campbell, seconded for service with Hong Kong Regt. (Jan. 25); H. N. Blakeney, vice G. W. W. Savile, promoted (Feb. 17); L. S. Rooms, vice L. G. Oliver, promoted (March 14); J. H. Hall, vice C. R. Dyer, promoted (March 14); H. E. Foster, on augmentation. Sergt.-Major F. Piens to be Qrmer., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt. W. J. Y. Warren, 2nd London V.R.C., is granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa.

Wiltshire Regt.—Major Jacob, Viscount Folkestone, 1st Wiltshire V.R.C., is granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa. Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa:—Lieuts. R. H. Kendle, 1st Wiltshire V.R.C.; W. C. Luce, 2nd V.B.

Manchester Regt.—Capt. B. C. P. Heywood, 2nd V.B., is granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa. Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa:—Capt. E. H. Howe, 3rd V.B.; Lieut. H. C. Darlington, 1st V.B.

Durham L.I.—2nd Lieut. Hon. L. J. P. Butler, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. B. C. Fairfax, seconded.

Rifle Brigade.—2nd Lieut. A. A. Dorreain-Smith to be Lieut., vice R. W. Pearson, killed in action (Feb. 23).

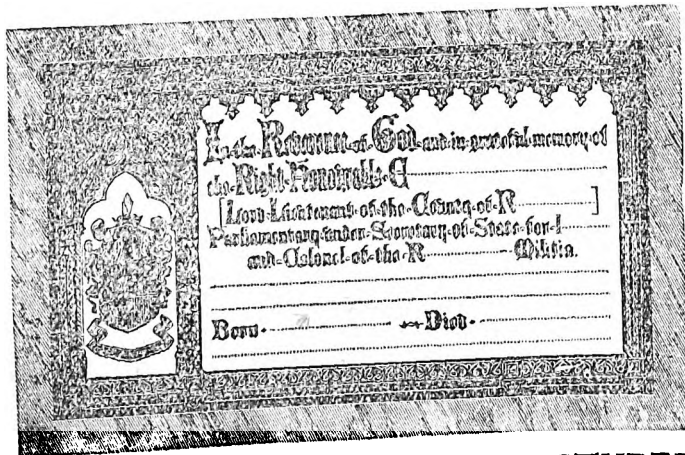
Army Service Corps.—To be 2nd Lieuts., to complete establishment:—Lieut. R. H. L. Cutbitt, from 4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles; Lieut. P. Edgcombe, from 4th Batn. Essex Regt.; Lieut. C. E. Scott from 6th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt.; Lieut. W. C. Musgrave, from 5th Batn. Liverpool Regt. (Feb. 21).

STAFF.

Major-Gen. A. E. Turner, C.B., R.A., to be Insp.-Genl. of Auxiliary Forces at Headquarters (March 26).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Hector A. Macdonald, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. to the Queen, to be a Major-Gen. on staff to command 3rd Brigade, South African Field Force, with local rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed, and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army, vice Major-Gen. A. G. Wauchope, C.B., C.M.G., killed in action (Jan. 4).

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Temporary appointments:—Lieut.-Col. E. M. Baker, from half-pay R.A., to be an A.A.G., vice Col. H. C. B. Farrant, and to have temp. rank of Col. whilst so employed (March 6); Lieut.-Col. W. H. Daniel, Reserve of Officers, to be a D.A.A.G. (March 17).

School of Gunnery.—Capt. P. K. Lewes, R.A., to be an Instr. (March 21).

Royal Military College.—Temporary appointment.—Major S. P. F. Freeth, Reserve of Officers, to be an Instr., vice Capt. A. Foster, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (March 2).

Indian Staff Corps.—Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army:—Major W. K. Downes, D.S.O. (Oct. 11, 1899); Brevet-Major G. F. H. Dillon (Nov. 11, 1899); Major A. E. Leslie (Nov. 13, 1899); Major W. B. Piers (Nov. 25, 1899). Capt. granted temp. rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Commandants or Seconds in Command, Indian Army:—W. E. Brett (Sept. 27, 1899); A. A. Jones (Oct. 16, 1899).

Army Pay Dept.—Capt. L. Dorling, Paymr., is granted substantive rank of Major in Army (March 27).

BREVET.

To be Col.:—Lieut.-Col. A. G. Hipwell, A.S.C. (Feb. 13); Lieut.-Col. R. G. W. Hepburne, R.F.A. (March 25); Lieut.-Col. J. Stacpole, D.A.A.G., Southern District. Major J. S. Cowans, Rifle Brigade, D.A.Q.M.G., Headquarters, to be Lieut.-Col.

Capt. Hon. A. H. C. Hanbury-Tracy, Royal Horse Guards, to be Major in recognition of his services during recent operations in Uganda (March 15).

MEMORANDUM.

Lieut.-Col. E. A. Young, I.S.C., is granted substantive rank of Col. in Army (Dec. 15, 1899).

Qemr. and Hon. Lieut. J. D. Bennell, Dorset Regt., is granted hon. rank of Capt. (March 26).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Major:—Major H. O. P. Wright, late R.M.L.I. To be Capt.:—Capt. F. E. B. Eagle, late R.M.L.I.; Lieut.-Col. H. C. Wilson, 2nd Cinque Ports V.A. To be Lieut.:—L. A. Williams, late Lieut. 3rd Batn. Yorkshire L.I.

Appointment of Major J. R. Peploe, late Edinburgh Artillery, to a commission as Capt., which was notified in *Gazette* of March 2, is cancelled.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg.-Capt. J. Moir, having resigned his Volunteer appointment, ceases to belong to Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surg.-Lieut. F. H. Thompson, 1st V.B. Shropshire L.I., to be Surg.-Capt.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the voluntary offer made by the undermentioned embodied Militia Bn., to serve out of United Kingdom, viz., 4th Batn. Gloucester Regt.

MEMORANDA.

Officers seconded for service with Imperial Yeomanry:—

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Hampshire.—Capt. A. C. Nicholson, 2nd Lieut. Sir B. N. Bycroft, Bart.

Yorkshire Hussars.—Capt. C. W. E. Duncombe.

MILITIA.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Yorkshire L.I.—Capt. Hon. L. A. Milles.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RIFLE.

5th V.B. Devon Regt.—Lieut. J. E. Hext.

1st Cinque Ports.—Capt. H. T. Pomfret.

1st V.B. Hampshire Regt.—Lieut. R. Lamb.

Officers borne as Supernumerary whilst serving with Volunteer Battery in South Africa:—

1st Northumberland V.A. (Western Div. G.A.).—Major H. Scott; Capt. J. C. Wedgwood; Lieuts. H. S. Bell, W. C. Macartney, F. G. D. Johnston; 2nd Lieut. R. W. Wilson; Surg.-Capt. J. Wreford; Vet.-Lieut. W. Dotechin.

Officers borne as Supernumerary whilst serving with the Volunteer Sections in South Africa:—

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

1st Aberdeen.—Lieut. R. A. Duthie. 1st Devon and Somerset.—Lieut. E. S. Payton. 1st Durham.—Capt. F. D. Price. 1st Gloucester.—Capt. E. E. Ricketts. 2nd Gloucester.—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry E. S. Sinnott.

1st Lanark.—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Lang. 1st London.—2nd Lieut. H. J. Cullin. 1st Middlesex.—Lieut. R. Q. Henriques. 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Lieut. G. C. Pollard. 1st Sussex.—Lieut. W. J. Heley. 2nd Tower Hamlets.—Lieut. R. C. Weld. 1st West Riding of Yorkshire.—Lieut. G. Barnsley. 2nd West Riding of Yorkshire.—Lieut. W. Thompson. Electrical Engineers.—Capt. A. Bain, H. M. Leaf; Lieuts. J. J. F. O'Shaughnessy, A. H. Pott; 2nd Lieut. J. H. Stubbs.

Officers borne as Supernumerary whilst serving with Volunteer Companies in South Africa:—

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Dorset (Western Div. R.G.A.).—Lieut. R. Lano.

RIFLE.

1st V.B. Dorset Regt.—Lieut. H. L. Kitson; 2nd Lieut. M. J. Wheatley. Royal Sussex Regt.—1st V.B.—Capt. S. W. G. Tamplin. 2nd V.B.—Capt. and Hon. Major Sir W. Bartelot, Bart. 1st Cinque Ports.—Lieut. A. F. Howe. Royal West Kent Regt.—1st V.B.—Capt. C. N. Watney. 2nd V.B.—Capt. G. Morphey; Lieut. G. Morris. 1st V.B. Yorkshire L.I.—2nd Lieut. F. Hind. Middlesex Regt.—1st V.B.—Lieut. A. R. Grylls. 2nd V.B.—Lieut. C. D'O. A. C. Bowers. 17th (North) Middlesex.—Capt. C. S. Roche. 1st V.B. Yorkshire L.I.—Announcement in *Gazette* of March 6, that Lieut. C. A. Mackenzie is borne as Supy. whilst serving with Vol. Service Co. in South Africa, is cancelled.

Officers borne as Supernumerary whilst serving with Royal Army Medical Corps in South Africa:—

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Middlesex.—Surg.-Capt. C. Stonham.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

2nd Cheshire (Railway).—Surg.-Lieut. J. R. Atkinson. 1st Flint.—Surg.-Major R. T. A. O'Callaghan.

RIFLE.

2nd V.B. East Lancashire Regt.—Surg.-Capt. A. A. Watson. 4th V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Surg.-Major E. J. Lawless. 2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—Surg.-Lieut. G. Black, M.B. South Stafford Regt.—2nd V.B.—Surg.-Capt. J. K. Butter, M.D. 3rd V.B.—Surg.-Capt. C. A. MacMunn, M.D. (March 28). 1st V.B. Durham L.I.—Surg.-Lieut. A. E. Morison, M.B. 1st Sutherland.—Surg.-Lieut. J. K. Tomory, M.D.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

London Companies.—Surg.-Lieut. E. W. Herrington. Manchester Companies.—Surg.-Lieut. J. W. Smith, M.B.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Antrim Artillery (Southern Div.).—W. F. Austin, formerly Capt. Fifth Artillery, to be Capt. Cork Artillery (Southern Div.).—2nd Lieut. A. Quain to be Lieut.; J. T. B. Mayne to be 2nd Lieut. Donegal Artillery (Southern Div.).—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—J. C. Fullerton, A. B. Fullerton. Durham Artillery (Western Div.).—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—A. C. Berghelm, H. R. A. Whythead (March 28). Capt. F. E. Freeth, Reserve of Officers, late R.A., to be Adj. vice Capt. A. E. Harrison, R.A., who has vacated appointment (March 13).

Edinburgh Artillery (Southern Div.).—C. C. Marshall, to be 2nd Lieut.

Kent Artillery (Eastern Div.).—Capt. B. de B. Hassell is seconded for service with Remount Dept.; G. B. Oliver to be 2nd Lieut.

Limerick City Artillery (Southern Div.).—H. B. Wills to be 2nd Lieut.

Londonderry Artillery (Southern Div.).—J. B. Jenkins, formerly Lieut. 3rd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regt., to be Capt.

Norfolk Artillery (Eastern Div.).—Walter E. G. L. Viscount Bury to be 2nd Lieut.

Northumberland Artillery (Western Div.).—2nd Lieut. H. J. Rofe to be Lieut.

West of Scotland Artillery (Southern Div.).—J. A. C. Younger, late Queen's R.V. Brigade, to be Capt.

Yorkshire Artillery (Western Div.).—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—E. H. Arkwright, J. P. Fell. Y. Lloyd-Greame is reappointed Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Royal Anglesey.—G. C. Harvey to be 2nd Lieut. Royal Monmouth.—Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry E. J. S. Price to be Capt.

INFANTRY.

Royal Warwick Regt.—5th Batn.—E. C. Longworth to be 2nd Lieut. 6th Batn.—S. R. A. Hankey to be 2nd Lieut. (March 19).

Royal Fusiliers—5th Batn.—Capt. H. W. Compton is seconded for service with a Line Batn., South Africa. 6th Batn.—Officers seconded for service at Base Depot, South Africa:—Col. H. N. B. Good, Capt. R. H. E. Helpman. H. G. Lyall to be 2nd Lieut. 7th Batn.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—W. McD. Allardice, T. E. Friar.

4th Batn. Norfolk Regt.—L. St. J. Prieoleau to be Lieut.

3rd Batn. Lincoln Regt.—A. K. M. C. W. Savory to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—E. Combe, J. C. Metcalf.

3rd Batn. Bedford Regt.—G. B. Young, late Behar Light Horse, to be Capt.

3rd Batn. Leicester Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—T. P. Mills (March 11), C. E. Morgan (March 13).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—M. C. Fowke to be 2nd Lieut. (March 19).

3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—T. S. Mason to be 2nd Lieut. (March 17).

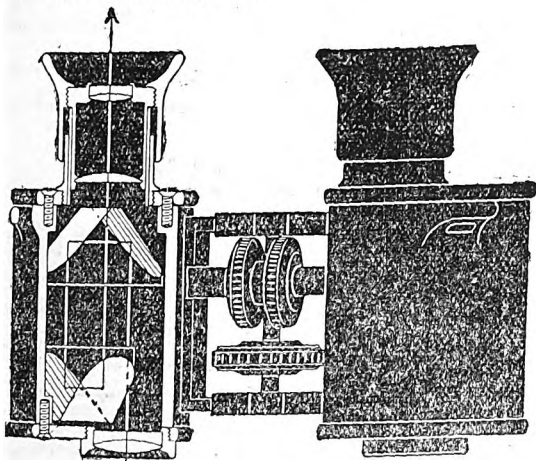
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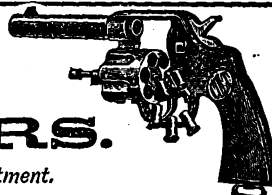
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Cheshire Regt.—3rd Batn., G. W. G. May to be 2nd Lieut. (March 28).—4th Batn., F. A. B. Pook to be 2nd Lieut. (March 13).

4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Capt. G. R. Owen resigns his commission.

4th Batn. South Wales Borderers.—G. B. Fielding to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Scottish Rifles.—C. H. Young to be 2nd Lieut.

5th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—To be 2nd Lieuts.—T. G. Cochrane, P. L. Ravis.

5th and 6th Batns. Worcester Regt.—Capt. seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa:—A. G. Steward, W. F. H. Morgan, H. Beck.

3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut.-Col. J. E. Butler-Bowdon resigns his commission on account of ill-health, with permission to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform on retirement.

3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt.—G. C. Drinan to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Hon. D'A. Lambton, late Lieut. R.N., to be Capt. (March 22). To be 2nd Lieuts.: B. J. G. Woods, H. H. Gribbon (March 13).

1st Batn. Royal Sussex Regt.—2nd Lieut. R. A. R. Wilkinson resigns his commission (March 28). C. E. G. Leveson-Gower to be 2nd Lieut. (March 14).

3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.—John T. Lord Manners, formerly Lieut. Grenadier Guards, to be Capt. (March 18); F. H. Gould to be 2nd Lieut. (March 13).

3rd Batn. South Stafford Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—C. A. W. Anderson, J. F. B. Vandelaar.

3rd Batn. Dorset Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—H. L. Ovens (March 18); J. B. Batten (March 30).

4th Batn. Essex Regt.—Surname of gent appointed 2nd Lieut. in *Gazette* of March 13 is Hopgood, and not Hopwood, as stated therein.

3rd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. B. B. Kent, B. G. A. Townshend, F. C. Mitchell.

3rd Batn. Yorkshire L.I.—Officers seconded for service with a Line Batn. in South Africa:—Major R. Hayes-Sadler, Capt. H. B. Ryder. H. L. Roache to be 2nd Lieut.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—2nd Batn., Capt. and Hon. Major D. C. W. Lysons, retired, is reappointed Capt.; Lieut. F. R. Gosling to be Capt. (March 28). 9th Batn. To be 2nd Lieuts.:—A. E. Gallagher, P. Z. Paulson (March 13).

5th and 6th Batns. Manchester Regt.—Lieut. C. H. P. O'Hagan is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa.

North Stafford Regt.—3rd Batn. To be 2nd Lieuts.:—B. White, H. G. Harrison. 4th Batn., J. E. Page to be 2nd Lieut. (March 19).

3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.—J. V. M. Biscoe to be 2nd Lieut. (March 18).

4th Batn. Durham L.I.—Lieut. T. P. Mossman to be Capt.; Lieut. C. C. Scott to be Capt., and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—S. Pershouse, J. B. Dand. To be 2nd Lieuts.:—P. C. du S. Leather, F. J. Roberts, W. B. Greenwell (March 16).

4th Batn. Highland L.I.—R. F. N. MacDonald to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Cameron Highlanders.—D. N. Nicol to be 2nd Lieut. (March 16).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. C. M. Gayford to be Lieut.

4th Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut. W. A. T. Cole-Hamilton is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa (March 28); H. B. Ward to be 2nd Lieut. (March 19).

3rd Batn. Connaught Rangers.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—C. E. Tayleur (March 15); A. C. Gore (March 20). 4th Batn. Capt. A. G. V. Chichester, Connaught Rangers, to be Adj. vice Capt. R. N. A. Flanagan, Royal Irish Regt., whose period of service has expired (March 13). 5th Batn. H. P. B. White to be 2nd Lieut. (March 17).

6th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—M. R. Leeson-Marshall, formerly Lieut. 2nd Gloucestershire R.E. (Vols.), to be Capt.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—4th Batn, Capt. and Hon. Major R. A. Aylmer, retired, late 3rd Batn., to be Capt. (March 28). 5th Batn.—E. V. M. Shelley to be 2nd Lieut. (March 19).

7th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—E. G. S. L'E. Malone to be 2nd Lieut.

MILITIA MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

H. E. Dalby to be Surg.-Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Hampshire.—D. Marriott to be 2nd Lieut.

Middlesex.—H. B. Butler to be 2nd Lieut.

Montgomery.—W. M. Dugdale to be 2nd Lieut. (March 19).

Shropshire.—G. L. Greenshields to be 2nd Lieut.

Yorkshire Dragoons.—J. L. Ingham to be 2nd Lieut.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Ayrshire and Galloway.—Resignation of Surg.-Capt. D. Lawrie, M.B., which appeared in *Gazette* of Jan. 5, is cancelled; A. Young, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st Cheshire and Carnarvonshire.—Major J. Jones resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to continue to wear uniform of corps on his retirement. Acting Chaplain Rev. F. S. M. Bennett, B.A., resigns his appointment.

1st City of London (Eastern Div., R.G.A.).—Surg.-Lieut. A. Allport to be Surg.-Capt.

1st Cumberland.—F. R. Hill to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Devon (Western Div., R.G.A.).—Major P. R. Hockin is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

1st Durham (Western Div., R.G.A.).—H. B. Sale to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.)

1st Edinburgh (City).—A. Macmillan to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Glamorgan.—Surg.-Lieut. B. R. C. Simons to be Surg.-Capt.; A. Bird to be Surg.-Lieut.

Highland.—2nd Lieut. M. Morrison resigns his commission.

3rd Kent.—C. M. H. Howell to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Lancashire.—Capt. G. Callis and S. Jackson resign their commissions.

6th Lancashire.—2nd Lieut. J. P. Reynolds to be Lieut.

8th Lancashire.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—H. S. Winter, F. E. Phillips.

3rd Middlesex.—Capt. E. V. Wilkin resigns his commission.

1st Monmouth.—Lieut. R. J. Wallis-Jones to be Capt.; R. Wyman, to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Northumberland (Western Div. R.G.A.).—To be 2nd Lieuts. (Supp.):—W. R. Hindmarsh, R. Middlemas, jun.

1st Orkney.—2nd Lieut. J. Scott resigns his commission.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Devon and Somerset.—F. J. W. Crowe to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.); Rev. C. F. De Salis, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Durham.—Qrmr. H. Gunn is granted hon. rank of Capt.

1st Lancashire.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—A. H. Robinson G. P. Whitaker, G. Bolo.

RIFLE.

Royal Scots.—6th V.B., Capt. and Instr. of Musketry D. W. Anderson and Lieut. J. L. Cockburn resign their commissions; 2nd Lieut. J. C. Fraser to be Lieut. 8th V.B., Surg.-Lieut. R. C. Macdonald, M.B., resigns his commission.

2nd V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—J. C. Waithman to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. East Kent Regt.—A. Mac I. Hilton to be 2nd Lieut. To be 2nd Lieuts. (supp.):—J. H. Hamilton, W. Griffin, A. Atkinson, G. H. W. Reece, G. S. Chittenden, L. J. Crowdy, J. Bwies; C. K. Bowes, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut.

3rd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. H. C. Armstrong resigns his commission.

Royal Warwick Regt.—1st V.B., Lieut.-Col. Commandant W. S. Jervis (Hon. Col. retired pay) resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement; Lieut. G. F. Nicholls to be Capt. 2nd V.B., E. Rotherham to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers.—E. R. Davies to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).

Liverpool Regt.—4th V.B., to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supp.):—A. Hughes, J. D. Glass, H. A. Bennet. 5th V.E., J. J. L. Ferris to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—Resignations of Capt. J. Mackillop and 2nd Lieut. S. A. Slater, which were announced in *Gazette* of Jan. 30, are cancelled. To be 2nd Lieuts. (Supp.):—J. A. A. De Macedo, J. B. Redmayne.

1st V.B. Bedford Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts. (Supp.):—C. Gold, jun., R. F. Bury, W. M. Pryor.

1st V.B. Yorkshire Regt.—R. M. St. J. Booth to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—H. G. Ker to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).

Cheshire Regt.—1st V.B., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.):—H. M. Foster, C. E. Procter, G. Kenion. 4th V.B., T. N. C. Stiff to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—R. S. Kelly is reappointed Lieut. Lieut. A. B. Thomson, from 1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders, to be Lieut.

Cadet Corps attached to 1st V.B. South Wales Borderers.—Hon. Capt. D. W. E. Thomas resigns his appointment.

3rd V.B. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Surg.-Capt. W. D'O. Grange, M.D., to be Surg.-Major.

1st Lanark.—Capt. and Hon. Major W. Begg resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of corps on retirement. Lieut. J. M. Grierson to be Capt.

2nd V.B. Scottish Rifles.—Capt. and Hon. Major R. Gray resigns his commission with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement.

3rd Lanark.—Capt. J. Johnston, jun., resigns his commission and is granted hon. rank of Major, with permission to wear uniform of corps on retirement.

Gloucester Regt.—1st V.B., Capt. H. C. Chads, South Stafford Regt., to be Adj. vice Capt. J. D. J. Bishop, Gloucester Regt., who has vacated appointment (March 5). 2nd V.B.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—C. P. Allen and A. W. Previté.

1st V.B. Border Regt.—Rev. W. Taylor to be Acting Chaplain.

2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—W. H. Gorrings is reappointed Capt.

1st V.B. Hampshire Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts. Supp.:—F. W. Davy, A. F. St. C. Stapleton.

1st V.B. South Stafford Regt.—F. W. Yates, jun., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Dorset Regt.—W. T. Fletcher to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Welsh Regt.—Lieut. A. W. Shen, M.D., resigns his commission, and is appointed Surg.-Lieut. To be 2nd Lieuts.:—E. N. Lewis, W. F. Dyke, D. L. Treharne, I. B. Morgan.

3rd V.B. Royal Highlanders.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—J. D. Milne, J. Dunn.

1st V.B. Essex Regt.—J. A. McMullen to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B., Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—E. N. Garnet to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. J. D. Cave, from 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).

Royal West Kent Regt.—1st V.B., B. Crosbie-Hill, to be 2nd Lieut. 2nd V.B., Surg.-Capt. H. W. Roberts to be Surg.-Major.

1st V.B. Yorkshire L.I.—Capt. and Hon. Major H. Firth resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement.

17th Middlesex.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—C. A. Wheeler, W. T. C. Rust. 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—S. N. Spira, F. J. Meadows, E. A. Baker.

13th Middlesex.—Lieut. J. L. Morgan resigns his commission. 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—E. B. Glasier, A. E. Towle.

2nd V.B. Manchester Regt.—C. S. Worthington to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. North Stafford Regt.—Lieut. S. M. Haig resigns his commission; 2nd Lieut. P. C. Goodwin to be Lieut.

Durham L.I.—1st V.B.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—T. G. Wrightson, G. G. Plant, G. H. Coates, G. O. Spence, G. W. N. Hopper to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.). 5th V.B., Lieut. J. B. Bowman to be Capt. E. T. Nicholson to be 2nd Lieut.; J. A. Kendall, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut.

Highland L.I.—1st V.B., Capt. J. D. Outram is granted hon. rank of Major. Lieut. A. B. Ronaldson resigns his commission. 5th V.B., 2nd Lieut. T. A. Anderson to be Lieut.

1st Sutherland.—2nd Lieut. J. R. Muir resigns his commission.

1st V.B. Cameron Highlanders.—R. S. Fraser to be 2nd Lieut.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—1st V.B., to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supp.):—L. V. Fulton (March 5); F. Lyle 7th V.B.—J. Philp, to be 2nd Lieut.

7th Middlesex.—2nd Lieut. E. Hepburn to be Lieut.

14th Middlesex.—P. N. Fawcett to be 2nd Lieut.

18th Middlesex.—A. E. J. Legge, late Lieut. 24th Middlesex V.R.C., to be Lieut.; Surg.-Lieut. E. U. F. MacW. Bourke to be Surg.-Capt.

19th Middlesex.—Lieut. G. Tolley to be Capt.

1st Tower Hamlets.—W. G. Watson to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date March 27.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. S. C. (Boston Mass).—We have no knowledge of any such invention.

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J. H.—All depends, but as near as possible Gd. a day.

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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, March 23.
In accordance with provisions of H.M.'s Orders in Council of August 5, 1875, and Jan. 29, 1900, following promotions have been made:—Capt. C. Vesey, H. Phelps, J. E. Bickford, A. Morrell, J. H. Bushnell, G. Palmer, E. B. H. Franklin, T. P. W. Nosham, to be Adms. on retired list (Jan. 29).
The notice of promotion of Capt. A. Morrell to rank

of Rear-Adml. on retired list, which appeared in *Gazette* of Sept. 26, 1899, is hereby cancelled.

ADMIRALTY, March 26.
Acting-Sub-Lieut. C. L. L. Young has been confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut. in H. M.'s Fleet (Feb. 15).
The announcement contained in *Gazette* of March 6, of withdrawal of Surg. E. A. Shaw, B.A., M.B., is hereby cancelled.

(From Friday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, March 27.
In accordance with provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. H. E. Kellett has this

day been placed on retired list, with permission to assume rank of Commander.

ADMIRALTY, March 28.

Consequent on death of Adml. Sir Henry Fairfax, K.C.B., on March 20, the following promotions have been made:—Vice-Adml. Right Hon. Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, K.C.B., to be Adml. in H.M.'s Fleet; Rear-Adml. Alexander Plantagenet Hastings, C.B., to be Vice-Adml. in H.M.'s Fleet; Capt. Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, Bart., C.M.G., to be Rear-Adml. in H. M.'s Fleet (March 21).

Consequent thereon the following promotions take place from same date:—Vice-Adms.:—James George,

T. BLAND & SONS, GUN AND RIFLE MAKERS.

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Mead, William Henry Maxwell, to be Adms. on retired list.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Alexander Lennox to be Asst.-Engr. (March 23).

ADMIRALTY, March 29.

Asst.-Engr. R. Davis has been promoted to rank of Engr. in H.M.'s Fleet (March 1).

Asst. Engr. H. H. Ricketts has been promoted to be Acting Engr. in H.M.'s Fleet (March 7).

In accordance with provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Chaplain and Naval Instr. Rev. W. Law, B.Sc., has this day been placed on retired list.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Acting Sub-Lieut. T. H. Belamy has been confirmed as Sub-Lieut. (Dec. 17, 1898).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, March 24.

Staff Surgeons.—V. G. Thorpe to Argonaut (April 19). H. F. D. Stephens, M.B., to Furious (April 6).

Staff Engineer.—A. W. Turner to Argonaut (April 19).

Engineers.—T. W. Cleave to Pembroke for Argonaut (March 23). R. Spence to Vernon, addl., for charge of machinery of steam boats and torpedo boats, and for electric light duties, and instruction of engineer officers and engine-room artificers in electric light apparatus (March 23). L. J. Watson to Pembroke, supy. (March 23). T. Cleave to Argonaut, on commissioning (April 19).

Assistant Engineers.—J. B. Wilshin to Pembroke, addl. (March 23) and after to Argonaut (April 19). H. C. Hearn to Pembroke (March 23), and after to Argonaut (April 19). G. H. Scullard to Australia (March 23). G. Jones to Pembroke, addl., for temp. service (March 23), and after to Argonaut (April 19). P. B. Richards to Furious (March 23). J. D. W. H. F. Cranley to Diadem (March 23).

Probationary Assistant Engineer.—F. Ranken to Pembroke (March 23), and after to Argonaut (April 19).

Surgeon.—S. H. Woods, M.B., B.A., to Argonaut (April 19).

Assistant Paymaster.—M. W. Whyham to Impregnable, temp. (March 23).

ADMIRALTY, March 26.
Captains.—E. D. St. Andrew Ommanney to Northampton for Calliope (March 28). H. P. Routh to Juno (March 26). G. H. Cherry to Pembroke (March 26) and after to Argonaut (April 19).

Commander.—J. D. Daintree to Pembroke for Amphitrite (N.) (March 5).

Lieutenants.—T. Brandreth to Pembroke for Argonaut (N.), E. L. C. Muntz to Argonaut (as 1st), F. C. Brown to Argonaut (G.), W. J. B. Law to Argonaut (T.). F. Payne-Galloway, R. S. J. Wigram, H. B. Mullenoux to Argonaut (April 19). B. R. S. Winter to Cambrian (March 26). W. N. England to Melampus (as 1st) (April 5). P. V. Oliver to Trafalgar (G.) (April 19). C. P. Beatty-Pownall to Pembroke, for Desperate, in command; H. B. Wilson to Pembroke, for Desperate, in lieu of Sub-Lieutenant (March 13).

Sub-Lieutenants.—A. V. Ross to Argonaut (undated). F. C. Harvey to Duke of Wellington, for Violet (March 23); and after to Argonaut (April 19).

Sub-Lieutenant (R.N.R.)—G. T. Pickford to Excellent, for a short course of gunnery instruction, as Acting-Lieutenant (March 24, commencing March 26).

Midshipmen.—W. C. Lucas, J. O. Elliott, K. Stobart, F. B. Coppin, C. C. Bell, M. B. Birkett, W. J. S. Green, H. G. O'Brian to Argonaut (April 19).

ADMIRALTY, March 27.

Captains.—R. C. Sparkes to President addl. for study at R.N. College (March 20). J. E. C. Goodrich to Colossus (25).

Commanders.—S. F. Dean-Pitt to Alexandra addl. for Exmouth Division of Coastguard. J. F. Stuart to Melampus addl. for Wexford Division of Coastguard (March 27).

Fleet Engineer.—W. H. C. Gale to Vivid for Amphion (Feb. 14).

Assistant-Paymasters.—A. R. Tothill to Highflyer. W. E. Wallis to Majestic (March 26).

ADMIRALTY, March 28.

Admiral.—Right Hon. C. Lord M. T. D. Scott, K.C.B., to Commander-in-Chief at Devonport (March 21).

Lieutenant.—F. C. Vaughan to Pelorus in lieu of sub-lieut.; E. B. Lucas to Speedy (N.), H. F. Sadler to

Canopus for Bruiser, temp. in lieu of sub-lieut.; A. D. Barrow to Proserpine in lieu of sub-lieut.; E. A. E. Nixon to Crescent for Columbine, R. E. Gosset to Magpie; J. C. H. Lindsay to Arrogant temp. in lieu of sub-lieut., on promotion (April 1).

Inspector of Machinery.—W. Olive to President, add. (March 24).

ADMIRALTY, March 29.

Captain.—L. Bayley to Vernon, addl. (March 28).

Lieutenants.—F. Wray to Royal Sovereign (G.); C. H. Bonham-Carter to Collingwood (G.) (April 1).

Midshipman.—A. Thomas to Argonaut (April 19).

Chaplains.—The Rev. A. Baker, M.A., to Galatea; Rev. C. W. C. Ingles, M.A., to Minotaur (March 29).

Chief Engineers.—J. Richardson to Doris for service on transport staff (March 28); C. E. Shorey to Pembroke for Prometheus (March 2).

Engineers.—C. H. Stinton to Pembroke for Stag, in lieu of chief engineer (March 28). G. C. Nicholson to Pembroke for Sturgeon, in lieu of chief engineer (undated). H. W. Irish to Alexandra for Spanker, in lieu of chief engineer (March 28). E. Hayes to Duke of Wellington, supy. (March 16), and after to Victory for Lightning, in lieu of chief engineer (March 8). W. A. Wallis to Duke of Wellington for Condit, in lieu of chief engineer (March 29). L. J. Stephens to Victoria and Albert for Elfin (March 29).

Staff Surgeon.—W. A. Whitelegge, B.A., M.D., to Phoenix, on promotion (Aug. 17, 1899).

Surgeon.—O. Rees, M.D., to Royal Marine Depot at Deal (April 1).

ADMIRALTY, March 30.

Hon. L. J. O. Lambart to Vivid, as Flag Lieut. to Adml. Lord C. T. M. D. Scott, K.C.B. (March 28); C. A. Buckland to Melampus, addl., for Waterford Division Coastguard; R. A. Cathie to Collingwood, for Ballycastle Division Coastguard (April 1).

Chief Engineers.—G. T. Kerswell to Galatea, for tender Alarm (Feb. 13); E. W. Rodet to Vivid for Speedwell (March 22); G. G. Knight to Tamar, for Hart (March 18).

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THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE state of quietude that had existed for more than a fortnight at Bloemfontein was disturbed on the 29th ult. when an engagement, of which intelligence was received after we went to press last week, took place near Karee Siding, twenty miles to the north beyond the Modder River. The enforced inactivity of the British had encouraged the enemy to assume an aggressive attitude, and to throw forward part of their force to a point fourteen miles south of Brandfort, whence more effective pressure could be exerted against the burghers in the vicinity who had returned to their farms, with a view to compel them to again take up arms. The Boers, 5,000 strong, had established themselves on kopjes lying across the railway, and affording strong positions along a front some three miles in length. A superior force, consisting of General Tucker's (7th) Division, two brigades of mounted infantry, and the 1st and 3rd Cavalry Brigades, with artillery, was sent forward to clear the kopjes, and, if possible, surround and capture the enemy's force. The action took the form of an enveloping movement. The mounted infantry, under Colonel Le Gallais, was directed against the left of the position, General French's cavalry against the right, and the two infantry brigades, under Generals Chermide and Wavell, advanced on the centre. While wide detours were being made by the mounted troops to turn both flanks, the infantry brigades, covered by Kitchener's Horse, made a front attack under cover of the 74th and 62nd Field Batteries. The action

commenced with an assault by the 2nd Batn. Norfolk Regiment on the left of the enemy's position, which they seized. The artillery shelled the main body holding a kopje on their right, and prepared the way for a gallant charge by the 1st Batn. East Lancashire Regiment which cleared the position, and forced back the retiring enemy into a converging fire from the guns of General French's and Colonel Le Gallais' out-flanking columns. The Boers, however, effected their retirement in good order, and withdrew their guns with their usual skill. The kopjes that formed the position were very favourable to the defence, being in parts thickly wooded, and covered along their front by rough ground over which the troops, especially the artillery, moved with difficulty. Although no very serious loss was sustained by the enemy in this action, the victory conferred substantial advantages on the British in advancing their front some twenty miles to the north of Bloemfontein, opening the country as far as Brandfort, and covering the repair of the broken railway bridge over the Modder River.

While this action was in progress, the enemy was developing a well-conceived movement farther to the east along the British strategic front, which led to serious and deplorable loss to our arms, recalling the disasters of Stormberg and Colenso. The point whence the chief danger threatened was Ladybrand, where, since Colonel Pilcher's recent daring visit, the Boers were known to be in increasing strength. Ladybrand occupies the extreme right of the line passing from Jacobsdal in the west to the Basuto border in the east, and its occupation in some degree of force as well as that of Thaba N'chu is necessary for the complete security of the British right flank against such operations as those we are about to describe. On Friday, the 30th ult., Lord Roberts was apprised by Colonel Broadwood, who held the post of Thaba N'chu, thirty-eight miles east of Bloemfontein, with a mounted force, that the enemy were approaching in two columns from north and east, and that if hard pressed he would retire to the Waterworks, seventeen miles nearer to Bloemfontein, where there was a British detachment. During the night he accordingly effected his retirement to Sanna's Post, situated near the Waterworks, between the Modder River and the Kloon Spruit. At dawn on Saturday he was shelled by the enemy, and was attacked simultaneously from three sides. Deploying his little force with admirable judgment to oppose the main advance of the enemy, he retired his two batteries with his baggage-train towards Bloemfontein. Two miles from the Waterworks the scouts passed through a drift, presumably crossing the Kloon Spruit, without perceiving that the banks concealed a force of the enemy, who allowed the train and guns to descend into the drift, and then opened upon them a murderous fire at short range. Seven out of twelve guns and the whole of the convoy were captured, and the total loss in the action amounted to 350 casualties, 200 being

returned as missing. It would appear from the dispositions of the Boer forces that they not only advanced in force on Thaba N'chu westward from Ladybrand, and southward from the direction of Winburg, but also detached a commando from Brandfort which established itself in an ambush in the Koon Spruit on Colonel Broadwood's direct line of retreat, and within twenty miles of Lord Roberts's headquarters. Serious as the loss proved to be, it might have been considerably greater, but for the timely arrival, on Saturday afternoon, at Sanna's Post while the action was in progress, of General Colville's (9th) Division, after a magnificent march from Bloemfontein, whence it was despatched with the utmost promptitude by Lord Roberts at daylight, followed by General French with two cavalry brigades. The enemy succeeded in destroying the Waterworks at Sanna's Post; but as there is a sufficient supply of drinking water at Bloemfontein from the springs it is hoped that the inconvenience may not prove serious. General Broadwood's command consisted of the Household Cavalry, 10th Hussars, Q and U Batteries Royal Horse Artillery, and Colonel Pilcher's battalion of mounted infantry—in all about 1,400 men, a force that certainly was none too strong to hold the important flanking post of Thaba N'chu, thirty-eight miles from Bloemfontein, with a mobile enemy in considerable strength hovering about the country to both north and east within a two days' march. The enemy's strength was estimated at 7,000 men, with guns. It is a satisfaction to know that, notwithstanding the heavy odds against them, the troops acted with the greatest gallantry, Roberts's Horse and the gunners of Q Battery particularly distinguishing themselves. We had hoped, however, that past experiences in this war had rendered such surprises in carefully selected death-traps well-nigh impossible, by the exercise of a more thorough and intelligent system of scouting than at first obtained. Such details as have been received of the part taken by the Ninth Division and General French's cavalry on arrival on the field show that Colonel Smith-Dorrien's (19th) Brigade at once advanced to engage the enemy, who declined to come to close quarters and retired precipitately, but they are reported to have taken up a strong position in considerable force commanding the Waterworks on the right bank of the Modder River, whence they will doubtless be dislodged later on. Meanwhile the 9th Division and the cavalry returned to Bloemfontein, it being useless to attempt pursuit. There is reason to believe that the mobility of the mounted troops is still impaired through the want of fresh horses, but as there is now a steady flow of remounts to the front, this defect should soon disappear. The present aggressive movements of the Boer commandoes against the British advanced line are consistent with President Kruger's recent boast that he would recapture Bloemfontein, and their plan is in keeping with the usual Boer

method of attack by means of enveloping wings making wide detours. Thus, while a force was advanced from Brandfort to menace Lord Roberts's centre, the enemy's left wing swooped down on the exposed right flank of the British at Thaba N'chu, and, preparatory possibly to a similar movement of the enemy's right, a commando is reported to be in position in the west at Paardeberg, near the site of Cronje's discomfiture. At the same time the appearance of laagers in the Barkly West district, as well as in the massing of Boers about Fourteen Streams and along the north bank of the Vaal, are evidence of a desire to push south again in the direction of Kimberley and Jacobsdal, a state of affairs sufficient to account for Lord Methuen's recent and sudden recall to Kimberley from Barkly West. The increased aggressiveness on the part of the enemy, who have become more daring since their success on Saturday, may result in a general action being fought very shortly around Bloemfontein, in which the British commander would, for the first time in the war, have the great advantage conferred by interior lines.

From the rest of the theatre of war there is little to record. Rebellion has disappeared from the north-east of Cape Colony, the scene of General Brabant's recent vigorous operations, and that commander is reported to have occupied Wepener, on the Basuto border, moving from Rouxville, where his 1st Division was on the 30th ult. Had circumstances permitted General Brabant to push on rapidly in the wake of Olivier's retiring commandoes, Ladybrand might now be in Lord Roberts's possession. The general condition of the western districts is fairly satisfactory. With the exception of a gathering of farmers in arms at Upington, the rising in those districts has been suppressed by Lord Kitchener and Colonel Parsons, the former of whom is reported to have returned to Lord Roberts, after leaving a garrison at Prieska. General Clements, whose column came in touch with Bloemfontein on Tuesday, has been moving northwards through the western part of the Orange State, his left feeling out towards Koffy-Fontein on the Jacobsdal road. General Gatacre, based on Springfontein, the junction of the Port Elizabeth and East London lines, both dominates the south of the Orange State and keeps in touch with Bloemfontein, guarding the railway, which is said to be threatened by a commando near Springfontein, where an early action is probable. At Mafeking all was well on the 27th ult. The investment continued, but the Boers had evacuated a portion of their trenches, the pressure on the town was less, and the outlook brighter. The garrison, bold and resourceful as ever, have nevertheless braced themselves up for a further prolonged wait if need be. Colonel Plumer, active still, had invaded the Transvaal to within twelve miles of Zeerust to threaten the communications of the force investing Mafeking, but, finding none of the enemy, had returned.

A rigid silence shrouds the doings of the Natal Army Corps. Sir Redvers Buller is said to be massing troops about his advanced posts at Elands Laagte, and to be obtaining 1,000 water-carriers from India, which may be taken as signs of a probable early advance. Ladysmith has, as a precautionary measure, no doubt, been strengthened by the arrival of six siege howitzers of 6-inch calibre. The acquisition of these powerful pieces before the now historic siege began would have been of untold value. The importance of Sir Redvers Buller's forward position cannot be over-estimated. Geographically it is sixty miles further north than Bloemfontein, and when the general advance recommences this fact cannot but have a disturbing effect on the com-

mandoes operating in the Orange State. A new and interesting feature is developing in the extreme north-east of the great theatre of war. Beira, the natural port of Rhodesia, although belonging to the Portuguese, is about to be utilised again, as it was during the Matabele rebellion of 1896, for the debarkation of men and stores for Rhodesia, under treaty rights existing with the Government of Portugal since 1893. A portion of the Bushmen's Corps is now on its way from Capetown to Beira, and that port will probably be used for disembarking the force destined to operate in Rhodesia under Sir F. Carrington. The use of the port of Beira under this treaty will confer on the British advantages of the first importance, among the earliest of which will probably be found an unexpected means of relieving Mafeking. The distance from Beira to Mafeking, *via* Salisbury in Rhodesia, is not less than 1,030 miles, but, with the exception of some 270 miles between Salisbury and Bulawayo, the whole is traversed by rail. The general effect of this move on the operations of the war and on the dispositions of the enemy will be watched with the keenest interest.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTILLERY.

THE field guns of most nations at the present time fire projectiles nearly five times as effective in man-killing power as those of the German field artillery in 1870. So said an artillery expert recently.* The splendid services rendered by our field artillery in South Africa and the excellent shooting of our field guns as regards accuracy, have won general admiration, while the close support of our gallant infantry in critical moments by their brave comrades in arms of the artillery, has aroused a sympathy with and enthusiasm for the latter arm, that we may rest assured will never die out. What is then meant by the present outcry against the shortcomings of our artillery? While it is allowed, that the British field gun is excellent of its kind and that there is no doubt of the ability as well as intrepidity of our artillery officers and men, it is said the material is not on a par with those of foreign armies, and that the 15pr. projectile carried by our field batteries cannot compete with the Russian, French, or German field guns, carrying projectiles weighing from 28lbs. to 16½lbs. Of course, it is a question of mobility *versus* fire effect. Yet it is stated that the weight behind the team of our field gun is greater than that of foreign guns of greater calibre. Again, there is the question of quick-firing field guns.

The French artillery is being rearmed with quick-firing guns, and the Germans have also been given a new gun which is called a quick-firer. The British artillery authorities have been as usual waiting to find out which is the very best of the many systems, and probably also whether our quick-firers cannot be made cheaper at Woolwich, instead of being purchased of Armstrong, Vickers-Maxim, &c. In any case we have hesitated so long that the South African War burst upon us before we were prepared with quick-firing field guns, although our authorities were warned in 1898 by artillery experts that they were as necessary as magazine rifles if our army was to be looked on as able to compete with those of foreign powers. Some prize essays of remarkable ability were contributed to our Royal Artillery Institution journal, showing that our artillery officers were fully alive to the importance of this question. Among the contributors were officers of standing and of recent experience in war.

*See Major May's "Achievements of Field Artillery" and other professional papers.

But all that was done was a sort of makeshift by which, towards the end of last year, our field guns were converted into quickloaders by an arrangement connected with the gun-carriage. This was cleverly designed by Sir George Clarke, and appeared the most economical plan. Whether it would have been true economy to purchase outright from British firms, or, if they could not supply sufficient, from foreign firms, the number of modern quick-firing field gyps required is a question worth going into. Volunteer field artillery, as well as guns of position, are required for the defence of the United Kingdom, and if our field artillery had been re-armed, the existing field artillery guns might have been utilised for the Volunteers. The table below, extracted from German reports in 1898, gives particulars showing some of the chief characteristics of quick-firing field guns at that date, but of course progress has been made since. The Vickers-Maxim, the Swiss gun, and the Swedish guns are omitted from the table. The Creusot quick-firing guns are probably the same as those used by the Boers.

Nordenfeli.—Calibre, 2.95 ins.; weight of shell, 14 lbs. 4 ozs.; length of gun, 6 ft. 7 ins.; weight of gun, 6 cwt.; weight of gun limbered up, 31 cwt.; muzzle velocity, 1,640 ft. per sec.; number of rounds in limber, 50; number of bullets in shell, 159; weight of bullets, 7½ drs.

Cail.—Weight of shell, 15 lbs. 11 ozs.; length of gun, 7 ft. 3 ins.; weight of gun, 6 cwt. 2 qrs.; weight of gun limbered up, 27 cwt. 2 qrs.; muzzle velocity, 1,722 ft. per sec.; number of rounds in limber, 36.

Canet (long).—Calibre, 2.95 ins.; weight of shell, 11 lbs. 6 ozs.; length of gun, 7 ft. 10 ins.; weight of gun, 6 cwt. 2 qrs.; weight of gun limbered up, 30 cwt. 2 qrs.; muzzle velocity, 1,968 ft. per sec.; number of rounds in limber, 35.

Hotchkiss.—Calibre, 2.95 ins.; weight of shell, 15 lbs. 1 oz.; length of gun, 7 ft.; weight of gun, 7 cwt.; weight of gun limbered up, 31 cwt.; muzzle velocity, 1,738 ft. per sec.; number of rounds in limber, 48.

Creusot.—Calibre, 2.95 ins.; weight of shell, 19 lbs. 1 oz.; length of gun, 8 ft. 2 ins.; weight of gun, 6 cwt. 2 qrs.; weight of gun limbered up, 34 cwt.; muzzle velocity, 1,837 ft. per sec.; number of rounds in limber, 36.

Krupp.—Calibre, 2.95 ins.; weight of shell, 16 lbs. 7 ozs.; length of gun, 7 ft.; weight of gun, 7 cwt. 3 qrs.; weight of gun limbered up, 34 cwt. 3 qrs.; muzzle velocity, 1,640 ft. per sec.; number of rounds in limber, 30; number of bullets in shell, 250; weight of bullets, 6 drs.

Armstrong (Elswick).—Calibre, 3 ins.; weight of shell, 13 lbs. 11 ozs.; length of gun, 7 ft. 10 ins.; weight of gun, 7 cwt. 4 qrs.; weight of gun limbered up, 36 cwt. 1 qr.; muzzle velocity, 1,970 ft. per sec.; number of rounds in limber, 36; number of bullets in shell, 185; weight of bullets, 7 drs.

The 12c.m. (4.7in.) and 15c.m. (5.9in.) Creusots are field howitzers used as position guns. The 4.7in. field-howitzer is about 5ft. long. It fires a 44lb. shell, and has a muzzle velocity of 1181 f.s. It is, therefore, not a superior gun to the British 5in. field-howitzer, which is an excellent weapon. Its Lyddite 50lb. shells have proved most effective, and it is not understood why, its excellence having been proved in the field at Omdurman, more of these howitzers were not ready, and three brigade divisions sent out with the Army Corps instead of dribbling out single batteries afterwards, as the necessity for them must have been foreseen. Even now there are not sufficient of these, so some Armstrong field-howitzers of 4.7 calibre carrying a shell of 45lb. weight are being ordered. The inconvenience of having different sorts of howitzers and ammunition in Brigade Divisions is evident. Perhaps, however, they are to be used for the siege train. The siege train howitzers are 6in. breech-loaders, eight of these and four 4.7in. quick-firing guns form the siege train at present sent out to South Africa. These howitzers fire a shell weighing 122½lb., and are formidable weapons.

The armament of our coast batteries undoubtedly leaves much to be desired; and if the great public interest which has been shown in this vital question of our armament as regards artillery, as evinced by the many able letters in the *Times* on the subject, leads to a searching inquiry as to the

cause of the insufficiency of our artillery material for the defence of our great Empire, and that inquiry be conducted without prejudice, free from the self-satisfied optimism of officials on the one side, and from the pessimistic opinions of possibly interested manufacturers on the other, and, above all, if prompt action be taken thereon to re-arm our artillery with weapons of the most efficient kind irrespective of cost, so that we may be able to take the field at the shortest notice anywhere for the defence of our wide-spreading responsibilities, the public voice will not have spoken in vain. As far as they go our 15-pr. field-guns are good and shoot straight, and Sir George Clarke's converted carriage is said to have given satisfaction on service so far. The rate of fire obtained has been about six rounds per gun per minute, but the extreme range for shrapnel is 4,000 yards, and with common shell about 5,500 yards. No common shell were taken out by the batteries to South Africa. People have been asking why no guns of position were sent out. Have we any modern guns of position? They are not mentioned among the guns of an army corps, nor are they to be found in the organisation tables of foreign armies. They are used for special purposes of defence. Whether they should be manufactured and used as well as our 5-in. howitzers is a question for artillery experts. Hitherto we have had too many kinds of guns. What is wanted is guns thoroughly up to date and plenty of them.

Army Notes.

The dastardly attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales as his saloon carriage was leaving the railway station at Brussels, on Wednesday, happily failed. But for a merciful Providence the British Empire would have been plunged into the deepest mourning. The Prince, who was on his way to Copenhagen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, behaved with soldier-like courage and coolness in a trying situation. His Royal Highness is almost as well known on the Continent as he is at home, and wherever he goes his invariable courtesy and unaffected kindness of heart are appreciated and acknowledged. It is a rude shock to find that in the capital of Belgium, of all countries, there could exist even a single Socialist fanatic capable of conceiving so monstrous a project as that to which the most popular Prince in Europe might have fallen a victim. We completely agree with the Brussels newspapers that Sipido is technically mad, in so far as there is not a single honest Belgian who does not repudiate the outrage and deplore that it should have happened on Belgian soil. Fortunately the annals of our Royal Family are comparatively exempt from crimes of this description, though Her Majesty has on more than one occasion been the object of attempts on her life. In each case, however, the perpetrator has been proved to be insane. A remarkable immunity has hitherto attended the Prince of Wales, who has journeyed hither and thither in the United Kingdom and throughout Europe, trusting only to the protection which follows his always genial presence. But the penalty even of popularity has to be paid, and it has been left for this miserable Belgian youth to bring discredit upon a chivalrous nation between whom and ourselves the most friendly relations exist. We can only feel thankful that the Prince has escaped the fate which so recently overtook President Carnot and the Empress of Austria.

We do not think that any Minister who served the Crown since the Stuart days would have ventured to propose the formation of a regiment of Irish Guards. The Queen alone, with the generous confidence of her womanly heart in the loyalty of the race whose gallantry in the field had excited her admiration, could have done that. All the suspicions, traditions, and apprehensions which for two centuries had closed the ranks of the British Army to the Irish soldier unless he could be vouched for as a loyal Protestant, were

disposed of in an instant by a royal pen. There were, of course, Irishmen, as there were Irish regiments, in the days of Queen Anne and of the Georges, but they were composed of the carefully selected minority, and "Irish Papists" were most carefully excluded from the household troops. There is yet to be seen in the archives of the Grenadier Guards the stringent, precise orders that no recruits of that description were to be on any account enlisted in the battalion. The late Commander-in-Chief, ready as he was to acknowledge the good quality of these Irish soldiers, was not at all in favour of national regiments, and expressed the opinion that they should always be judiciously blended with Scotchmen, Englishmen, and Welshmen in the companies. Without any desire to justify the policy, it may be admitted that it was not without reason. It was natural that William III.—who would not even trust an English guard, and relied on his Dutchmen as his "Maison du Roi"—should exclude the people who were loyal to King James, and Queen Anne never evinced any feeling for the turbulent race who were almost as devoted to the House of Stuart as the Scottish Clans despite the Act of Union, 1750. The action of the Irish Volunteers, all Protestant as they were, was not at all calculated to inspire English statesmen with enthusiasm, even if they could have raised an Irish regiment at the time, and nothing but the strong martial ardour of a people, described long ago as "bello gaudentes, prælio ridentes," could have broken through the prejudice against race and religion, and enabled them to exhibit on many a battlefield the conspicuous gallantry which their descendants show to-day, and the splendid courage which the Queen has recognised in a manner which will immortalise her name in every Irish home, and act, as we hope and believe, as an irreparable link stronger than any Acts of Parliament between the countries which are under the auspicious reign of Victoria.

It is regrettable that Colonel Broadwood should be held responsible for the disaster at Koven Spruit. That there was blundering somewhere is only too clear, but it is neither just nor creditable to blame the wrong officer, especially one whose career as a cavalry leader is so distinguished. As a matter of fact, Colonel Broadwood appears to have been engaged in a rear-guard action miles distant from the convoy. Hence, whoever is responsible for its loss, he is not the man. From all the published accounts of the disaster it is clear that the old mistake has been repeated, as though we had not suffered sufficiently in prestige and material loss at Nicholson's Nek, Colenso, Stromberg, and Magersfontein. Apparently nothing will teach some of our officers one of the elementary rules of warfare. It was known that the enemy were in force somewhere in the neighbourhood, and that the loyalty of the Free Staters was not above suspicion; yet no precautions were taken to avoid surprise. A valuable convoy was allowed to enter a water-course with as little concern as though it were an English valley. The ground may have been reconnoitred, but one does not get that idea from the various accounts of the disaster, and the mounted infantry may have been ahead of the artillery and transport waggons, but the sudden loss of the battery makes this improbable. It therefore amounts to this, that neither the necessity for effective scouting, nor the use of mounted infantry as feelers, is as thoroughly taken to heart by some of our men as they should be. In spite of all their bitter experience, they despise a mobile enemy in his own country. Lord Rosebery, in an able speech on Tuesday last, pointed out that unless we profit by the lessons taught us by the war, so as to improve the organisation and administration of the Army and the Empire, it would have been in vain. Apparently, the most dearly-bought lesson of all has not been learned by some of our officers on the spot. It is to be hoped that the authorities six thousand miles distant will prove more teachable.

The people who grumble at Lord Roberts's delay at Bloemfontein know nothing of new countries, or indeed of any British colony. Like Canada and Australia, South Africa is a territory of "magnificent distances," or, in plain English, is thinly settled, and only half-reclaimed from the wilderness. When a colonial

or an American comes to England, the first thing that strikes him is the excellence of the roads, both in town and country. Even in the oldest British colonies good roads are the exception; in a pastoral country like the Free State they are conspicuous by their absence. In dry weather, travelling over country roads in South Africa is hard on waggons and beast; in wet weather it is next to impossible. With the late rains, which are a feature of the present season, the camps are little better than swamps; what chance then is there for waggon transport? Again, South Africa is an area nearly as large as Europe without Russia, but with a white population no larger than two great manufacturing cities combined. Where, then, are our transport officers to buy mules, horses, and oxen? It has been estimated that not less than 10,000 of these animals have been lost since Lord Roberts sent General French to the relief of Kimberley. Thousands were captured in the Riet, and the rest died of exhaustion in the forced marches which led to the surrender of General Cronje. In densely populated Europe transport animals and horses could be easily replaced; in South Africa it is a slow and difficult business, as most of them have to be conveyed literally from the four corners of the earth. When the bad roads, the long distances, the nature of the country, and the growing scarcity of oxen and remounts are taken into consideration, one must wonder, not that our men have done so little, but that they have done so much. Unfortunately the disaster at Koven Spruit is likely to have the same ill effects on Lord Roberts's advance as the loss of the convoy on the Riet.

The agreement which Her Majesty's Government has just concluded with Portugal is finding little favour on the Continent. It defies International Law, shrieks our rivals, but seeing the use they have made of Delagoa Bay since the outbreak of war, one sadly fears that they are animated more by hatred of this country than by respect for the obligations of neutrality. For twenty years that foreign port has been used as the back door of an inland State with the avowed purpose of destroying British interests. It has certainly been the chief means of prolonging hostilities in the present war. Would any other of the Great Powers but ourselves have quietly submitted to such a thing for a month? We have borne it for six, and only now take advantage of our position to make a counter-stroke. Ultimate destination being a vague term, it is difficult to understand why we have not been able to use the Beira-Umtali Railway under previous agreements with Portugal, unless indeed the Transvaal is able to exert pressure at Lisbon greater than our own. From the evidence before the Berne arbitrators in connection with the Delagoa Bay Railway this is only too likely. With the success of Lord Roberts's march to Bloemfontein the attitude of Portugal has changed. She now shows an inclination to range herself on the winning side. Up to the present loyal Rhodesia has been isolated, and our Generals forced to attack the Republics on the east, west, and south, where the nature of the country and the presence of rebel Dutch render the task one of great difficulty. On the north the frontier of the Transvaal is open, and with such a force as General Carrington has at his command, excellent work should be done to facilitate the advance of Lord Roberts, Sir Redvers Buller, and Lord Methuen. It should even be possible to prevent the burghers establishing themselves in the Zoutpansberg as guerilla fighters. If only we had been able to use the Beira-Umtali Railway for the transport of men and supplies a few months earlier, Mafeking would now be relieved and the tension in Natal and on the western border relaxed long ago. Even as it is, much may be expected from a South African General with the record of Sir Frederick Carrington.

The accounts of the relief of Ladysmith which have appeared in the *Times* and *Standard* are painful reading. Despair was doing its worst on February 26, the beleaguered garrison having almost lost hope. The 27th came, and still there was no sign of the advancing force. The strain had become almost unbearable, but comfort soon came, for the enemy later was found to be in retreat, a retreat which might have been taken full advantage of if General Brocklehurst had been able to command the service of his cavalry.

The garrison was therefore rendered powerless. It may well be imagined what the feelings of officers and men were. Their disappointment was not to be borne for long, as a little later on "a few khaki-clad horsemen appeared over the bluff across the valley," the fan of an advancing guard spread out, and with "a giant cheer"—we quote from the admirable letter of the *Times* correspondent—the whole of Ladysmith "surged down to the drift upon the river" to welcome Lord Dundonald and his gallant force, which had been quietly operating for weeks in order to accomplish a feat of arms which will live in the annals of British cavalry. We had hoped that long ere this Lord Dundonald would have received the recognition which is due to him for his splendid achievement. But red tape has asserted itself once more, and the honours are to be deferred until such time as officialdom can bring itself to see what great injustice has been done. The public will scarcely be able to realise the fact, but it is a fact nevertheless, that Lord Dundonald, the man who relieved Ladysmith, is still only a Colonel, whereas all the other cavalry officers who command brigades in South Africa—all his juniors—hold the rank of Major-General, one of them, the very man in Cavalry command with Sir Redvers Buller, being ten years his junior. Sir George White is now on his way home. Directly he arrives we trust that our good Commander-in-Chief, who is as sensible as any man living of the services which have been rendered by our troops, will take steps to hasten the issue of a Ladysmith *Gazette*. The defence and relief of Ladysmith mark a distinct epoch in the history of the war in South Africa, and they ought to be treated accordingly. We have the procedure of the Crimean War to support our contention. Those who did their duty so heroically under Sir George White, and those, too, who have shed their blood so willingly under Sir Redvers Buller, deserve every consideration. It ought not to be possible for red tape to obtain such an ascendancy in these days as to deny the justice which was freely extended to their fathers and grandfathers who fought their country's battles in 1854-55. Red tape raised no absurd objections then; if it did they were not listened to. Why should it do so now? But from statements made by Mr. Wyndham in the House of Commons it would seem that the demon is determined to hold sway and prevent any distribution of honours until the war is at an end. Such a course is to be deprecated. On every ground it is desirable that the rewards should be distributed promptly.

Mr. Wyndham has announced the steps which it is intended to take to fill the commissioned ranks of the Army. In all 1,211 appointments are to be made, and they are to be distributed thus by direct appointment:—From the Militia, 312; the Volunteers, 172; the Malta Artillery, 2; the Malta Regiment, 4; the Yeomanry, 20; the Colonies, 276; the Universities, 345; the public schools, 30; and on the recommendation of Lord Roberts, 50; these numbers being, of course, subject to minor variations. It is evident that for some time to come the way will be made easy for young men both at home and in the Colonies who desire to adopt arms as a profession. There ought to be no lack of candidates, but some points naturally suggest themselves. If young men are to be taken under such a general scheme, what are the intentions of the War Office with regard to their instruction once they are gazetted? for presumably there will be no relaxation of qualifying tests so far as examinations for promotion are concerned. The casualties of the war, the augmentation of our forces, and the increase of the Indian Staff Corps have combined to create a considerable demand for officers. The Empire will prove itself equal to that demand. Of that we are convinced, but the fact that such a large influx of new blood is necessary will throw a great amount of extra work on the department of military education, and it is as well that we should be prepared for present and future contingencies. It is not to be supposed that all the aspirants to commissions will be able to guarantee that they can supplement their pay by liberal allowances. What is to be their pay by liberal allowances? Three done to help them to bear the burden? Three things seem to be urgently required, the partial "equipment" of regimental messes, the furnishing of officers' quarters, and an annual Government grant for messes and bands. These con-

cessions would tend greatly to relieve the expenses of regimental officers, and the time is now fast approaching when something will be required to be done in these directions to render the Service possible for poor men.

When Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief, and Sir Evelyn Wood, the Adjutant-General, of the Army, crown the tomb of a civilian writer for the Press with epistolary laurels, it may be taken as an extraordinary tribute to the personal qualities of the man—as well as a unique testimony to the correspondent of a newspaper. To the *Daily News* itself Archibald Forbes's services were priceless. The editor with good reason wrote to Lord Wolseley, who hastened to express the high opinion he had of them—testimony all the more valuable to the individual, as Lord Wolseley had not hesitated to pass judgment upon correspondents *en bloc* in his excellent "Pocket Book" as the curse of modern armies; a judgment toned down, and, indeed, reversed, we may say, on many occasions. "Cool under fire," "of great physical endurance," and of true military instinct, a friend of soldiers, "one of the very best correspondents who ever accompanied an army in the field." It was, in some measure, a misfortune for Forbes that he was too young when he began "to bump a trooper's saddle" to see any part of the great war with Russia in 1854-55-56, and his experience of campaigning and of battlefields, large as it was and varied in its nature, was chiefly acquired in accompanying Russian, German, or other foreign armies in the field, in which, although he was well read and solidly educated as an English *litterateur*, the difficulties of his calling were increased by his want of knowledge of French or German. When Lord Wolseley was halting on the Tugela, in his attempt to reach Crealock's camp at Fort Durnford, Forbes, riding from the battlefield of Ulandi, managed to send from a cross station the news that Cetewayo was defeated, and the Zulu power destroyed for ever. Sir Evelyn Wood, the Adjutant-General, also wrote to the *Daily News*, begging the editor "to allow him to record his impression on his late friend, Archibald Forbes, gathered from personal knowledge of over twenty years." He was, says Sir Evelyn, keen-sighted, sagacious, and discreet. A good comrade, a brave man, he was a master of the art of "describing war in pure English." Such testimonials would have served a soldier better, perhaps, than laudatory mention in despatches and the highest recommendations from victorious commanders. To a civilian journalist they brought no rank, emolument, or honour. Forbes' breast was bright and glistening with stars, crosses, medals, and brilliant ribbons; but they were Russian, Prussian, Servian, French, &c., and we do not think he ever received a British decoration. His services were rendered to his paper, and through it to the world at large. People did not care to think of the labour with which Forbes dug his facts out with the point of his steel pen, at the expense of his iron constitution compelling nature to obey his will and to overcome hunger and cold, heat and fatigue, bodily ailments, official opposition, and caste dislike in the discharge of his duty to his employers. He was a soldier journalist, "tam marti quam mercurio."

The proposals of the Government in regard to the increase of the Army find many critics in the magazines, and the April number of the *Nineteenth Century* has quite a number of articles devoted to considerations arising out of the war. Sir George Clarke, with his customary lucidity, set forth a suggestion in regard to the proper precautions for Imperial safety. After making it plain that the Naval question lies at the very root of national defence, he touches upon the effect of Lord Roberts's strategy, comparing it in its influence with examples of Naval strategy which he cites. The real purpose of his article is to enforce the value of the Militia. Our military organisation, as it existed when the campaign in South Africa began, was not based, he says, upon any great principles, nor in accordance with any broad view of the demands of war. He points out that the governing condition, that our foreign garrisons must be composed of men voluntarily recruited, is special to us only in the sense that the proportion of our troops serving abroad is immensely greater than in the case of any

other army. Like Mr. Arnold-Forster, who follows him in the review, he has little appreciation of the linked battalion system, if its essential feature is the maintenance of an equal number of battalions at home and abroad. Sir George Clarke's idea is that we should have regular forces for the garrisons in India, Egypt, and certain foreign stations, and 40,000 men at home for any emergency. We must then, he argues, constitute a real second line or Landwehr, and in the Militia, with its ancient constitution and great traditions, we have the means ready to our hands. The Militia alone of our auxiliary forces has been able to send out organised battalions in the emergency, while the Volunteer system can never provide the organised field troops which a great Army demands. Sir George Clarke refers to the Swiss Militia as a type, and advocates the doubling in strength of our own force. The Militia, as we all know, serves as a regular feeder for the Army, but it is not so well understood that the strength of the old constitutional force is in direct counter-proportion to the vigour of the Volunteer movement in certain localities. Thus, in Ireland, where there is no competition with Volunteers, the proportion of Militiamen is very great; while in Scotland, where the competition is generally less, it is still much higher than in England and Wales. The contention is that the Volunteers deplete the Militia without giving adequate compensation. Sir George Clarke believes that it would be sound policy to cut down the strength of the Volunteers to 100,000 and to transfer the balance to the Militia. He suggests an organisation for this force in eighteen divisions available for any service, and capable of being mobilised in a fortnight, while the Yeomanry and Volunteers would be relegated purely to home defence work.

Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster holds a different view, though he is equally displeased with the proposals of the War Office. As to the temporary provisions he thinks it disheartening that they should be necessary at all, and he does not see anything very glorious in our having raised 90,000 effective troops with an annual expenditure of £20,000,000. He is pleased with the proposed additions to the artillery, but gravely doubts whether the men can be obtained, and he thinks the demands made upon the Volunteers are excessive and imply too great a sacrifice to be capable of fulfilment. In regard to those parts of the War Office programme which are intended to make a permanent addition to the numbers and efficiency of our land forces, Mr. Arnold-Forster strongly holds that the Government is deliberately committed by its scheme to the perpetuation of practices which have been mischievous in the past and are self-condemned. It is idle, he says, to expect the recruits to come forward in the numbers expected by Mr. Wyndham. Instead of seeking to gather an excessive number he argues that it would be better to take step by step those men, or the majority of them, in ranks to the proportion of about 48 per cent disappear entirely, and through one or another are lost to the nation, and none of ever go into the reserve though all have paid for. Again, the critic is not satisfied with a system that leaves the Army unprepared for war, and which has a reserve which he deems as not really a reserve at all, but as part of a fighting line. He ridicules the system of linked battalions, and thinks that one day the author will recognise that a general service army for the defence of the Empire at home and abroad is necessary, with another short service army for the defence of these islands.

The military contributor of *Blackwood* continues his trenchant criticisms, though he reviews events in the Orange State far more placidly than he contemplated the happenings in Natal. "With the appearance of a field army, which the organising talents of Lord Kitchener had created, 'kopje tactics' disappeared, and Lord Roberts was able to select his point of attack. The mobility of our column was equal to that of the Boers, and railways were relegated to their proper place in the rear." After picturesquely discoursing upon South African drifts, the critic follows Lord Roberts in his march to Bloemfontein. The cavalry horses were tired at Poplar Grove, but he thinks, if the cavalry had made a slightly more extended circle, they would have cut off the fugitives, and that the pla-

of the General would have been more completely successful. The writer believes that, with the oncoming of winter, the Boer, possessing no stock of forage, will be unable to fight, unless he fights on foot, and that the time, though it will hrow a great strain upon our transport, will lace strategy and tactics upon our side. He axes sarcastic at "the military jargon" known as "preparation by fire," and has a well deserved tribute for the splendid operations of the Army Service Corps. "Whatever faults have been found, none have been heard about the Army Service Corps. To feed an army of perhaps 40,000 men and 5,000 horses, and to carry the belongings of these combatants along 500 miles of a single line of rails with 100 more to follow across an almost trackless desert, is what Lord Roberts asked of the Army Service Corps; and he was not disappointed. Nor were the men disappointed; it is the soldiers who know all about these quiet business-like men who carry them and their baggage, who feed them with such regularity that of the 200,000 men in Africa how few have gone without their breakfast! Whatever faults exists in our Army organisation, the Army Service Corps stands out a marvel of hard work."

Major-General Turner having now taken up his duties as Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces, it is earnestly to be hoped that the officers elected to assist him may be chosen one each from the Militia, the Yeomanry, and the Volunteers. The present is a fitting opportunity for the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-Generals for these forces on the headquarters staff of the Army. We cannot but think that it will be the lot of the Auxiliary Forces themselves if long-standing grievance be not now redressed, for surely it is a gross anomaly, some half-million of men are now, have hitherto been, wholly unrepresented on the administrative staff in Pall Mall any officer of their own services. This at once offers an explanation of the whole supercession of Militia officers by officers of Volunteers and Imperial Yeomanry now in the field in South Africa, and to which "gross injury," Lord Raglan called attention in the House of Lords last week. We would here state that the noble lord failed apparently to state the full extent of the grievance, as the full, under certain conditions, of honorary rank on field officers and of Militia, places them at a very serious disadvantage.

Government proposals for the improvement of the Militia, &c., by no means exhaust the measures that will have to be adopted ere long. We will here mention another that is embraced within this category—viz., that far more care will have to be exercised in the selection of officers of the Regular Forces, for appointment to adjutancies and this observation will apply in like manner to the selection of sergeants for duty with the permanent staff of Militia units. A *propos* of this, will be remembered that a distinguished Colonel of Militia, now deceased, in a lecture delivered by him some few years ago at the Royal United Service Institution, declared that the authorities to all intents and purposes posted up the barrack gates of Militia regiments this notice: "Rubbish may be shot here." We imagine that to-day many commanding officers would a tale unfold in corroboration of this.

The ignorance of the public regarding the Militia and its signal services rendered to the State may be condoned, but what is to be thought of the Commander-in-Chief who, when presiding a few days ago at the annual meeting of the Militia Rifle Association, so far forgot his duty as to make the amazing pronouncement that the present is "the first time in history that Militia battalions had ever been sent to the seat of war." Lord Wolseley, however, was immediately restored to orthodoxy on the subject by the Colonels of Militia present at the meeting, who showed that the exact reverse was the case, he at once apologised for his lapse of memory. The bare facts are that since the close of the last century, and up to to-day, no Militia Army, when engaged in the more important operations of the period could have kept the field against the enemy but for the Militia-

men sent in their tens of thousands to support the regular troops, and who—the Militiamen, clothed and equipped and armed as such—fought and died on many a field, notably at Talavera, in upholding the honour of the realm side by side with their brethren of the Regulars. We would suggest that the committee of Service members in the House of Commons should strike the iron while it is hot, and urge upon the Secretary of State for War the adoption of measures for the improvement of the Militia which it is now recognised must be made more of a military reality than hitherto it has been allowed to be under the very short-sighted policy which has prevailed at the War Office. When a Commander-in-Chief displays such complete ignorance as to the past history of the force that Lord Wolseley did last week, it is not to be wondered at perhaps that the force has been allowed to drift into the condition that it is.

The foreign military opinions upon the war do not seem to us at the present time particularly interesting. They mostly consist of a narrative of events with a very grudging admission of our success. Thus the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* remarks of the victory of Poplar Grove that it was a tactical failure, and it has some remarks which seem in bad taste concerning the British "jingo organs," which rejoiced in the battle on the Kaalspruit as a "victory." It is amusing to see how niggardly is the Berlin paper in its admission of our success. There was no victory; it was merely an expression of superior strength. Even if the Boers cannot hope for final success, this paper trusts and believes that they will be able to carry on their defence for some months longer, by which time we may hope that the Germans will have learnt something concerning the art of war in modern conditions. As to the French papers, strangely enough, when they are contrasting us with the Boers, they find in our Army neither homogeneity nor cohesion, and one of them—the *Echo de l'Armée*—is persuaded that Lord Roberts enjoys his sojourn at Bloemfontein too much to wish to get further forward. It is unnecessary to cite more of this kind of stuff.

We are glad to learn that the sick and wounded officers' fund, under the able Presidentship of the Duke of Abercorn, is now in full working order. The object of the fund is to afford medical and surgical aid to all officers returning from South Africa whose means are not sufficient to provide them with the best medical attendance and nursing. Our readers are no doubt aware that the State practically takes no interest in the sick officer, and from the day he lands in England, invalided from the seat of war, or indeed from India, or any of our colonies, he is thrown on his own resources, and till he reports himself twenty-one days before the expiration of his leave a grateful country knows nothing, and apparently cares less, regarding his progress towards health. It is true that the War Office "saves its face" by having a few beds for sick officers at Netley, but the arrangements there are not very acceptable, as is proved by the fact that so few take advantage of them. Shortly after the war broke out, the Duke of Abercorn started the fund in question, and the arrangements connected with it are now complete, and the scheme is a going concern. An immense number of the leading consulting surgeons and physicians of London and the provinces joined the general committee, and have most generously given their valuable services gratis. This committee meets periodically at Hampden House to have laid before it the details of the working of the Executive Committee, consisting of the Duke of Abercorn as chairman, Mr. Lyttelton Sell, Dr. Hood, Mr. J. L. Morgan, Mr. Alexander Johnston, and Surgeon-General Hamilton, with the Hon. Arthur Broderick as honorary secretary. Briefly, the system of working is as follows:—Circulars have been sent out to General Officer Commanding, Capetown, for distribution to sick and wounded officers on board the returning transports and hospital ships, and officers wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of the fund can send telegrams free from St. Vincent or Madeira. On arrival at Southampton or London these officers can at once proceed to selected surgical or medical Homes, where they are taken charge of and attended by one of the consultants of the general committee, all charges for chloroformists, masseurs, nursing, board, &c., being borne by the

fund; or else they can (and many naturally prefer this arrangement) proceed home first to visit their friends and subsequently take advantage of the committee's arrangements. Besides this, numerous ladies and gentlemen, both at home and abroad, have most generously placed accommodation at the disposal of the committee where convalescent officers can be sent on the termination of their medical or surgical treatment. Up to the present a considerable number of invalided officers have taken advantage of these arrangements, and it is expected that later on, when the stream of sick and wounded increases—which it is certain to do—that the committee's resources will have much work and expense thrown on them. The public have so far been very generous with subscriptions and assistance, and no doubt many military and naval officers (for the benefits of the fund are open to both services) will desire to assist the good work now being carried on. Subscriptions can be forwarded to the hon. secretary of the fund, Hampden House, Green Street, by whom they will be duly acknowledged.

After lengthy consideration the Law Officers of the Crown have come to the conclusion that there is not sufficient ground for a criminal prosecution of the Army contractors against whom allegations of fraud are made in connection with the supply of stores for the troops in South Africa. The announcement of the decision arrived at, which was made by Mr. Balfour in reply to a question put to him on the subject by Major Rasch on Thursday, has been received with universal regret. The matter, however, is not to be allowed to rest here. Major Rasch and other public-spirited men who have taken this matter up in Parliament have suggested the advisability of appointing a Committee to examine and report on the frauds alleged to have been committed, and to this proposal the Government have agreed. It will not, of course, be possible for the Committee to get to work before Easter, but when it does enter upon the task we hope that its inquiry will be thorough. The public generally, and those interested in military matters in particular, are anxious to get to the bottom of all the insinuations and innuendoes that have been thrown out in various quarters. There is an ugly suspicion, which we hope and believe will be proved to be unfounded, that some of the officials at the War Office are not altogether blameless for some of the abuses that have come to light. No one has any doubt as to the integrity of the gentlemen at the head of the civil and political departments of our military administration; but it would be useless to assert that the same complete confidence prevails in respect to their subordinates. We do not ourselves give any credence to the idea that seems to prevail in some circles that there are men at the War Office who are anxious to avoid inquiry into this unfortunate business; nor shall we give any credence to it until some proof is forthcoming. But we welcome the prospect of a Parliamentary inquiry and the promise that inquiry holds out of the whole matter being probed to the bottom. Whether there is any object in the Committee having its inquiry with a view to issuing an early report is, however, an open question. There is much to be said in favour of settling the question at once; but on the other hand it may be pointed out that much salient evidence would have to be omitted if the Committee closed its inquiry and presented its report before the war is over. A good many defects in the stores intended for South Africa were detected before they were sent out of England, but we venture to think that the men at the Cape who were charged with receiving and distributing them will be able to speak with stronger force than anyone on this side of the waters.

Messrs. Thomas Bland and Sons, the well-known gun and rifle makers, contractors to H.M. War and India Offices, have, in consequence of the expiration of their lease of No. 430, West Strand, removed from that address to the adjoining premises, No. 2, King William Street.

The Royal Eastern Reserve Regiment has taken up garrison duty at Warley Barracks. There are in all six officers and 850 rank and file, under the command of Major Hennell. About 100 of the men at one time belonged to the Essex Regiment, and others have been in either the Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Bedfordshire, or Northamptonshire Regiments.

Army Personal.

The body of the late Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart was embarked on the Moss liner *Rameses* at Gibraltar on Thursday, with full military honours, for conveyance to England.

General A. G. Montgomery-Moore will retain command of the Aldershot District until September 30.

Lieut.-General Sir Corrie Bird, K.C.I.E., C.B., I.S.C., becomes a General, and Major-General A. R. Badcock, C.B., a Lieutenant-General, by the retirement of General H. S. Anderson, C.B., with effect from the 1st inst.

Major-General C. C. Egerton, C.B., I.S.C., is officiating in command of the Punjab Army, vice General Sir Power Palmer, who is acting as Commander-in-Chief in India pending the appointment of a successor to the late Sir William Lockhart.

Major-General the Hon. R. A. J. Talbot, C.B., commanding the troops in Egypt, has arrived at Massowah, in order to confer with Signor Martini, Italian Commissioner for Erythrea, on matters relating to reciprocal relations between Erythrea and the Soudan.

A memorial service for the late Major-General Sir Edward Woodgate was held on Thursday in the parish church, Grateley, Hants, and was largely attended.

Major-General E. S. Brook has been appointed to the command of a Brigade at Aldershot.

Profound regret was caused at Bloemfontein when the news arrived of the death of Colonel the Hon. G. H. Gough, C.B., at Norvals Point on the 29th ult., for the gallant officer was well known, he having been so long associated with Lord Wolseley at headquarters in the capacity of private secretary. To say that he was respected would be inadequately to express the feelings entertained for him. By order of Lord Roberts the remains were conveyed to Bloemfontein for burial in the cemetery there. The funeral took place on the 30th ult., with full military honours. Among those who followed the gun-carriage, upon which the coffin was carried to the grave, were Lord Roberts and the whole of his staff. A former colleague writes to us:—"I cannot tell you how shocked we all are to hear the news of Colonel Gough's death. A truer-hearted and more upright and honourable gentleman, a better soldier and more courteous and industrious official, never served on the Staff at headquarters. To know him was to feel affection for him, to be associated with him in office was to admire the abilities which were hidden under that quiet yet manly exterior. He was an officer who was capable of anything, for like most quiet men he was blessed with wonderful powers of judgment, whilst his knowledge of the duties and requirements of his own arm of the Service was exceptional. In his death the Army has indeed sustained a great loss, and throughout the War Office he will be sincerely mourned."

Colonel W. Wood, having served in what is now the Essex Regiment from March 31, 1863, to September 10, 1895, was naturally anxious to become associated once more with his old corps. The expiration of the term of command of Colonel Ravenhill at Warley gave him this opportunity, so he has readily accepted transfer from the command of the 87th Regimental District at Armagh, to which he was appointed a year ago, to that of the 44th Regimental District at Warley with effect from the 16th inst.

A correspondent, writing from Ladysmith, states that General Warren, addressing the troops recently, paid a high tribute to the conduct of the following officers and men:—

"Lieut.-Colonel Hill, 2nd Batn. Middlesex Regiment, went and under a heavy fire brought in a wounded man of the Scottish Rifles who had fallen exhausted; Trooper J. Gillmore formed men into a section, personally taking command and supervising that section for two hours; Private G. Richardson picked up a live shell and threw it over the rocks before it burst; Colonel Nash, of the Imperial Light Infantry, reports that

Corporal Weldon refused to surrender, and was killed outside the trenches; Private B. Jones was five times wounded, yet was returning to the firing line, but was prevented by those dressing his wounds. With regard to the 2nd Batn. Dorsetshire Regiment (said Sir Charles Warren), "I have mentioned the great service that was rendered in carrying down large quantities of ammunition in the dark, which would otherwise have fallen into the enemy's hands. I also wish to particularly mention the conduct of the Dorset Regiment during the burial of the dead. I have heard their conduct spoken of by several different persons, and all in the most favourable light. I shall not fail to bring their gallantry and devotion to duty, reflecting as it does the greatest credit on all ranks."

Dr. Randall, headmaster of Charterhouse, speaking at the school sports distribution on Saturday, referred to Colonel Baden-Powell's association with the school, pointing out that there were 220 Old Carthusians at the front. He was delighted, he said, to think that one of such indomitable resource and gallantry, who had become the veritable darling of the nation, should have received his early training at Charterhouse, where his name would ever be honoured, and serve as an incentive to rising generations to do their duty.

Colonel T. A. St. Quintin, lately Assistant Inspector of Remounts in Ireland, has left England for South Africa to join the staff of the Imperial Yeomanry as Remount Officer at the base.

Colonel C. H. Scott, R.A., has arrived home from India to take up his duties as member of the Ordnance Committee.

Colonel H. Cantley, retired list, R.E., has been appointed Commanding Royal Engineer Perth Sub-District, with effect from March 9, vice Colonel F. Gosset, who has completed his five years in the rank as Lieut.-Colonel.

Colonel J. C. R. Glasgow, late Suffolk Regiment, has vacated his appointment as A.A.G., headquarters Bengal, and returns to England, being succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Greenfield, late Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, A.A.G., Burma District.

Colonel R. G. Kekewich, 1st Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, has so far recovered from the strain of the Kimberley defence as to have joined the Mafeking relief force at Fourteen Streams. Colonel Kekewich telegraphed last week that he was well and fit.

Colonel C. J. B. Stewart, Retired List, late 2nd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Scottish Reserve Battalion at Fort George.

Colonel Stacpole, on his recent promotion to a Brevet-Colonelcy, received a telegram from H.R.H. the Duke of York, dated Sandringham, March 30:—"My best congratulations on your promotion after five months' valuable service at Southampton."

Colonel Sir Howard Vincent has returned to England full of his experiences in South Africa. He was met on his arrival in London by Lord Wolseley, and he has since had several interviews with the Marquis of Lansdowne and other chiefs

of the War Office. Sir Howard looks all the better for his trip to the Cape, but he now admits the justice of the medical verdict which deprived him of his command in the C.I.V. The gallant Colonel during his stay in South Africa visited all our armies, camps, and military establishments. He was with his old regiment, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers through three days' fighting before the relief of Ladysmith. He was also present at the surrender of General Cronje, and saw a good deal of Lord Methuen in the field. He has, in fact, come back full of interesting information on matters military. Some of his experiences he related at a private meeting of the Service members at the House of Commons on Monday. He stated that the sick and wounded were well looked after, and the British troops generally well fed. Of the transport arrangements and of the work of the Army Service Corps he spoke highly. The organisation at the base of operations likewise came in for his commendation. The Boer habit of taking cover and the facility with which they moved their big guns excited admiration. Sir Howard, like others who have watched the operations in South Africa, thinks the British officers are too prone to expose themselves in action. This is an error on the right side; but there is no doubt that it explains the heavy casualties amongst officers in the War. The Slade-Wallace equipment he regards as very unsatisfactory. He vividly illustrated the general difficulty of the campaign by saying it was like transporting 200,000 men from Calcutta to Marseilles, and then sending them to fight at Hanover. There was undoubtedly too little cavalry sent out in the first instance, but the War Office, he said, had now mounted 40,000 men.

Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Hunter, I.M.S., will retire on pension with effect from April 15.

Major F. H. Crampton, R.A., has been appointed Professor of Artillery at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Major the Hon. C. R. W. Colville, late Grenadier Guards, took up on Monday the duties of Commandant of the School of Instruction for officers at Chelsea Barracks.

Major W. F. Cahusac, I.S.C., has been appointed Commandant 21st Bombay Infantry, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Meen.

Captain E. J. Buckley, 1st Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, has taken up duty, temporary D.A.A.G., Dublin District, vice Major A. E. J. Cavendish, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, proceeded on field service.

Captain J. Rosborough, 6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, has been selected for service with the Southern Nigeria Constabulary.

Captain H. H. Bingley, 7th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed D.A.A.G., Simla, vice Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Watkins, I.S.C., term expired.

Risaldar Major Hafiz Mahomed Nawaz Khan, 15th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed British Agent at Cabul in succession to Nawab Ghafur Khan. He will start for Cabul in April.

Appointments to Adjutancies, Militia, and Volunteers:—Captain F. J. Winter, retired pay, R.A., to the Lancashire Artillery; Captain S. J. Murray, 2nd Batn. Connaught Rangers, to the 1st V.B. Suffolk Regiment; Captain G. A. Taylor, 2nd Batn. Leinster Regiment, to the 4th Batn. Leinster Regiment; and Captain W. F. A. Wallace, retired pay, Shropshire Light Infantry, to the 2nd V.B. Shropshire Light Infantry.

There are so many brands of Scotch whisky before the public that the public sometimes has difficulty in selecting the good brands out of the many. There is, however, one brand that can safely be recommended. Messrs. James Martin and Co., of Leith, supply a special Scotch whisky which is a blend of some of the oldest and finest Highland whiskies now distilled. Messrs. Martin, who supply the Royal Navy, guarantee their special Scotch whisky to be absolutely pure, of great age, and thoroughly matured; and certainly their guarantee is well justified.

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Army Foreign.

In the French Chamber, on Monday, General de Galliffet, speaking on the Colonial Army Bill, remarked that on account of diplomatic incidents writers had raised a cry of alarm, substituting the peril on the west for the peril on the east. The country might thus have believed that the arsenals and trading posts were liable to seizure by surprise. The gunners of the 350 coast batteries, manœuvring on stationary platforms, were said to be incapable of firing on ships in motion. It was time to dispel these misgivings, which should not exist in a great country anxious for peace but resolved and able to defend itself. On taking office nine months ago he had been five years away from all sources of military information, and, in spite of his scepticism respecting military writers, he was not without uneasiness. But examination of the measures taken and conferences with the head of the General Staff enabled him to render homage to the sagacious patriotism of his two predecessors and restored his confidence. He could honestly declare that the arsenals and ports were free from all danger, the garrisons sufficient, and the gunners well trained. All the coast, both of France and Algeria and Tunis, had nothing to dread, though he did not say that no improvement was needed.

"There is no doubt, for instance," said the General, "that new batteries will be required with perfected guns of a surprising rapidity and precision. Still more will be necessary, for we must, as far as possible, protect human life. The General Staff has to study everything, the probable as well as the improbable, and we can study, therefore, the question of invasion. It is an excellent exercise for our officers, but I persist in affirming that the invasion of a country by the coasts would become dangerous only if the country were also invaded from another side. It is said also that steam navigation facilitates a landing, but railways have come to render an operation of this sort almost impossible if not ridiculous."

The Minister of War went on to demonstrate that the country with the strongest fleet can without the intervention of the land army defend its coasts, and that the country with the weakest fleet can count only on its troops to defend its soil. General de Galliffet suggested that a country attacked in these conditions will, of course, organise its defence as far as the troops were concerned. It was absolutely necessary, however, that all such troops should be under one command, and not dependent on two Ministries. "I cannot say," said he, "whether you will find in this country a Minister of Marine ready to fight with one foot on land and another in the water. But it will be difficult, I think, for you to find a Minister of War resolved on defending a house the doors of which have not been entrusted to him." This, said General de Galliffet, was also General Saussier's opinion.

The Austrian Army manœuvres will take place this year in the neighbourhood of Jaslo-Krasno, not far from the Russian frontier in Galicia. They will be held on a scale hitherto unprecedented in Austria-Hungary. There will be no less than 130,000 Infantry in the field, besides 150 squadrons of Cavalry, and 72 batteries of Artillery with 300 guns. These figures are exclusive of supplementary troops, ambulance, Army service, and so forth. Two Armies will be formed, as usual, which will carry on a regular campaign against one another. It is believed that the Heir-Presumptive, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, will be in command of one of the Armies. The Emperor Francis Joseph will attend the manœuvres.

General Otis has telegraphed from the Philippines to Washington that a number of important insurgent officers are surrendering, and that the situation is gradually becoming more pacific.

The Barracks on Salisbury Plain are to be built on similar lines to those at Aldershot, and the special feature of the scheme will be the accommodation for Artillery. The construction of the barracks is to be supervised from Aldershot, and the work will probably be taken in hand towards the end of the present year.

FORTHCOMING MILITARY MEETINGS.—Royal Military Tournament, London, May 17 to 31; Aldershot Rifle Meeting, July 2 to 5; Army Sixty Meeting, July 6 to 7; Bisley Meeting, July 9 to 21. The Bronze Medal Tournament will be held at Aldershot at her late in April or early in May. Militia are, for the purposes of competition, classed as Regulars in all these meetings.

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, March 31.

Telegram from Lord Roberts issued from the War Office late last night:—

"Bloemfontein, March 30.

"Owing to activity of enemy in our immediate front and their hostile action towards burghers who had surrendered under terms of my proclamation, I found it necessary to drive them from some kopjes they occupied near the Karee Siding Station, few miles south of Brandfort. Operation was successfully carried out by 7th (Tucker's) Division, assisted by 1st and 3rd Cavalry Brigades under French, and Le Gallais's Regiment Mounted Infantry. Enemy retreated to Brandfort, and our troops now hold kopjes. Our casualties were:—Scottish Borderers—Killed: Capt. Going. Wounded: Capt. Sellar and Lieuts. Young (since dead) and Coulson, slight flesh and spine wounds, severe. Norfolk Regt.—Wounded: Capt. Luard and Peebles, with slight flesh wounds. South Wales Borderers—Wounded: Capt. Curgenven. Lincoln Regt.—Wounded: Capt. Edwards. Hampshire Regt.—Wounded: Lieut. French. Nature of these wounds not signalled. About 100 rank and file."

President Kruger, in a speech at Pretoria yesterday, stated that the last desire expressed by Gen. Joubert was that Louis Botha should follow him as Commander-General of the Republic.

Message sent by Lord Roberts to President Kruger, on hearing of the death of Gen. Joubert:—

"I have just received the news of Gen. Joubert's death and desire at once to offer my sincere condolence to your Honour and the burghers of the South African Republic on the sad event. I would ask you to convey to Gen. Joubert's family the expression of my most respectful sympathy in their sad bereavement, and to assure them also from me that all ranks of Her Majesty's forces serving in South Africa share my feeling of deep regret at the sudden and untimely end of so distinguished a General, who devoted his life to the service of his country, and whose personal gallantry was only surpassed by his humane conduct and chivalrous bearing under all circumstances."

"ROBERTS."

Sunday, April 1.

Army Order issued at Bloemfontein declaring the title "Free State Railways" to be abolished, and that of "Imperial Military Railways" substituted.

News reached London during the evening of an unfortunate mishap which befel a British force in the neighbourhood of Bloemfontein at dawn yesterday morning, when part of the force under Col. Broadwood, marching from Thaba N'chu, was led into an ambush. The official account was given later from Lord Roberts, thus:—

"Bloemfontein, April 1, 6.10 p.m.

"March 31.—I received news late yesterday afternoon from Broadwood, who was at Thaba N'chu, 38 miles east of this, that information had reached him that the enemy were approaching in two forces from the north and east. He stated that, if the report proved true, he would retire to the Waterworks, 17 miles nearer Bloemfontein, at which place we had a detachment of two companies of Mounted Infantry for the protection of the works. Broadwood was told in reply that the 9th Division, with Martyn's Mounted Infantry, would march at daylight to-day to support him, and that if he considered it necessary he should retire on the Waterworks. He moved there during the night, and bivouacked. At dawn to-day he was shelled by the enemy and attacked on three sides. He immediately despatched his two Horse Artillery batteries and his baggage towards Bloemfontein, covering them with his Cavalry. Some two miles from the Waterworks the road crosses a deep nullah or spruit, in which during the night a force of Boers had concealed themselves. So well were they hidden that our leading scouts passed over the drift without discovering them, and it was not until the waggons and guns were entering the drift that the Boers showed themselves and opened fire. Many of the drivers and artillery horses were at once shot down at short range, and several of the guns were captured. The remainder galloped away covered by Roberts's Horse, which suffered heavily. Meanwhile, Lieut. Chestmaster, of Rimington's Scouts, had found a passage across the spruit unoccupied by the enemy, by which the remainder of Broadwood's force crossed and reformed with great steadiness, notwithstanding all that had previously occurred. Broadwood's report, which has just reached me, and which contains no details, stated that he lost seven guns and all his baggage. He estimates his casualties at about 350, including over 200 missing. On hearing this morning that Broadwood was hard pressed, I immediately ordered French with the two remaining Cavalry Brigades to follow in support of the 9th Division. The latter, after a magnificent march, arrived on the scene of action shortly after two p.m. Broadwood's force consisted of the Household Cavalry, the 10th Hussars, Q and U Batteries the Royal Horse Artillery, and Pilcher's Battalion of Mounted Infantry. The strength of the enemy is estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 men with guns, the number of which is not yet reported."

Further despatch:—

"Bloemfontein, April 1, 8.15 p.m.

"Referring to previous telegram—In Q Battery Capt. Humphreys, Lieuts. Peck, Ashmore, Murch are wounded, and the two latter are missing. One gunner was (P) killed, 40 non-commissioned officers and men are returned as wounded and missing. Of U Battery all are missing except Major Taylor and the Sergeant-Major.

The battery has lost five guns and Q Battery two. The two cavalry regiments did not suffer so much. A report has just come in that the enemy have retired towards Ladybrand, leaving twelve wounded officers and some seventy men at Waterworks. We are now sending ambulance for them."

Capt. Haldane, Gordon Highlanders, and Lieut. Le Mesurier, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who escaped some time ago from Pretoria, stated to have arrived at Lorenzo Marques after some rough experiences.

Tuesday, April 3.

Telegraphing from Bloemfontein to-day, the war correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says Col. Porter, with ninety Carbineers and Greys and two guns, performed a brilliant deed on Sunday. They charged a large body of Boers and rescued ninety-one British prisoners, including eleven officers, who were taken prisoners on Saturday. There were no casualties on our side. Among the rescued men were two Dutch attachés, one of whom was badly wounded by shrapnel. The enemy fled in confusion. Two of the City Imperials, who were lost on the veldt on Saturday, took refuge on a kopje, and next morning attacked six unsuspecting Boers. They killed two of the enemy, seized the horses of the others, and returned.

Friday, April 6.

As we go to press we receive a message from the War Office to the effect that "Lord Methuen telegraphs from Boshof that he has surrounded General Villebois and body of Boers. None escaped. Villebois and seven Boers killed, eight wounded, fifty-four prisoners."

Lord Roberts reports capture by the enemy of a party of infantry near Reddersburg, a little to the east of Bethany Railway Station. The force included three companies 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, two companies 9th Regt. Mounted Infantry. The force is stated to have been surrounded by a strong body of the enemy with five guns. They held out for 21 hours, and only surrendered when all hope was gone.

The situation may be summarised thus:—Lord Roberts's movements are practically paralysed by the want of remounts. The operations since the relief of Kimberley have been very costly in horses, and the hard work imposed on those since hurried to the front has worn out large numbers of them.

The enemy appears to be pushing forward to the south-east. They have occupied Thabanchu, and have been firing on General Brabant's outposts at Wepener. They are also said to have been located near the railway at East Springfontein, where they will probably be engaged very shortly by General Gatacre.

News has been received from Mafeking up to the 23rd ult., and, through Boer sources, as late as last Saturday. Col. Plumer has apparently not been relaxing his efforts to relieve the town, and the Boer commandant Snyman has also been exerting himself to keep the Rhodesians at arm's length. Snyman advanced against him at Lobatsi, but Plumer evacuated the town and made a raid into the Transvaal as far as Zeerust. He appears then to have pushed on to Ramatlabama, but of this movement we have no account from him. According to the Boer reports there was a concerted attack on their position by the Mafeking garrison and Plumer last Saturday. Both attacks are said to have been repulsed, Plumer losing 20 killed and 14 prisoners. These statements, however, require confirmation.

Gen. French has moved from Waterval to Bosman's Kop, which is now the easternmost outpost of Lord Roberts's position.

Twenty thousand Boers are within 20 miles of Bloemfontein. They are still receiving reinforcements and the Free Staters have been re-armed.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, in a despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Bloemfontein, says:—

"I have visited the remnant of U and Q Batteries R.H.A. All that remains of U is one gun, Major Taylor, a sergeant-major, a shoeing-smith, and a driver, four in all. Major Taylor was actually at the edge of Koor Spruit, and saw the lines of Boers drawn up under the brink. He was called upon to surrender several times, and had to dismount. The Boers were polite, but firm. He moved away among the guns, which were in column, two side by side, to warn Colonel Rochfort, and possibly save Q Battery from coming further on. No one had any suspicion that the Boers were in the spruit, when suddenly firing began, brisk streams of bullets pouring from two directions. The horses were stampeded, either by the fusillade, or else they were flicked by the dismounted drivers. The animals galloped wildly in all directions, until the teams were shot or dropped exhausted."

Q Battery, continues the same correspondent, took advantage of the confusion to gallop off to a distance of 1,200 yds., and then grandly wheeled, engaged the enemy, and fought from about six in the morning until noon. It appears that Major Taylor had a wonderful escape. He walked deliberately away a few yards, and found a horse which had been knocked over his own. This he led by its bridle up to where Q Battery was firing. The greatest hardihood was shown during the fighting by the eight guns. Four of them were served towards the last, two with creman apiece, and the others with but two at each. A fifth gun had several men.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

KAREE SIDING STATION, March 29.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Wounded: Captain W. M. Marter, Brigade Major.*

Royal Field Artillery.—62nd Battery: Killed: 36840 Sergt. W. D. Smith.

Norfolk Regt.—2nd: Killed: 809 Col.-Sergt. J. Hendry. Wounded: Capt. E. Peebles, A. H. Luard; 4203 Lance-Corpl. C. Brither, 4351 H. Perowne, 2973 B. Turvey, 1313 C. Crampion, 1264 J. Aadms, 2336 H. Page, 2235 Lance-Corpl. J. Newson, 4751 Drmr. H. Clayton, 737 R. Bloom, 2258 F. Hastings, 4593 F. Gray, 2231 J. Bartram, 2346 W. Laccohee, 2234 J. Sharman, 1577 R. Kirby, 1059 J. Burgess, (963 ?) D. Freestone, 4731 Lance-Corpl. F. Mayes.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: Killed: 2011 C. Shore, 5295 J. Carr. Wounded: Captain L. Edwards, 803 Lance-Sergt. W. Vickers, 5128 J. Beck, 2655 J. Hunt, 2717 R. Ringwood.

Cheshire Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 5683 Lance-Sergt. W. Worthington, 5985 J. Gasby, 3459 J. Prentice, 5443 H. Carroll, 6130 J. Goodwin, 1340 R. Keating, 4199 Sergt. S. Bowker, 8170 Lance-Sergt. J. Dickson, 1040 Lance-Sergt. P. Huson, 3317 Lance-Corpl. J. Steel, 1670 W. Davies, 5469 S. Harvey, 5780 S. Clowes, 6044 T. Machin, 3333 W. Gibbons, 3296 W. Wright, 2016 H. Waring, 3664 J. Windle, 2931 A. Troth, 2441 W. Bellamy, 3033 T. Waldron, 2033 A. Patterson.

South Wales Borderers.—2nd, Killed: 1585 Lance-Corpls. F. Brown, 2454 D. Prosser. Wounded: Lieut. W. C. Curgenven, 3611 A. Dawson*, 2018 Col.-Sergt. D. Thomas, 5911 W. Hughes, 1758 T. Hopkins, 797 T. Malsome, 2747 G. Martin, 2395 C. Higgs, 5927 J. Roberts, 3235 W. Poxon, 4775 J. Davies, 4474 Lance-Corpl. H. Spencer, 4170 Drmr. W. Smith, 3908 Drmr. E. Grey, 3942 W. McHarter, 6054 G. Irving, 5983 M. Regan, 2877 J. Jackson, 5648 R. Aldrich, 3165 H. Morgan, 4601 H. S. Hutton, 5726 C. Jones, 3743 J. Chapman, 2313 H. Cavill.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—1st: Killed: Capt. A. C. Going, 2255 Col.-Sergt. G. Armstrong, 6415 Lance-Corpl. F. Rose, 3811 H. White, 2721 R. Lappan, 6310 J. Beech, 1427 W. Shearer, 2893 E. Reid, 3304 P. Kellan, 3694 W. Carleton, 3776 A. Downie, 2678 Dickson. Wounded: Lieut. E. M. Young, 2nd Lieut. B. J. Coulson, Capt. W. D. Sellar, Lieut. A. J. Welch, 6607 H. Holden*, 2810 R. Ingles*, 1671 H. Gaynor, 6696 R. Mason*, 6583 H. Wyllie*, 4575 J. Galloway*, 4672 Sergt. S. Castles, 3587 Sergt. G. A. Lord, 6395 Lance-Corpl. J. Middleton, (2613 ?) Lance-Corpl. J. McMultry, 4815 Lance-Corpl. W. Geoghan, 3817 D. McEllenney, 6690 A. C. Low, 6760 S. Johnstone, 1166 H. Carter, 6698 O. Gray, 1520 J. McCabe, 3138 W. Rawden, 3340 M. Pitt, 6623 W. Walters, 3338 J. Blythe, 6620 T. Logan, 5965 P. Moore, 3557 T. Widdop, 3003 P. McAuley, 3073 A. O'Hara, 3415 S. Weston, 2843 T. O'Hallaren, 1254 G. Gallantry, 2720 J. Conaghan, 3475 W. Walker, 2350 A. Pass, 6281 J. Donachie*, 4813 Sergt. J. Armitage, 5921 Corpl. W. Douglas, 3420 Corpl. F. Hector, 2939 R. Wilson, 1523 J. Campbell, 3720 T. Patterson, 6656 Kennedy, 1963 J. Beattie, 6474 T. Geggie, 6472 J. Romaines, 6087 A. Scowby, 1352 E. Sykes, 3744 A. Meikle, 9613 R. O'Brien, 6589 R. Proudfoot, 3963 J. Campbell, 3711 W. Murray, 6574 J. Shannon, 5129 A. Barney, 2802 G. Whillans, 2291 G. Wright.

East Lancashire Regt.—1st: Killed: 3216 J. Day, 5875 J. Banberry. Wounded: 3461 Corpl. E. Carey*, 649 W. Birtwistle*, 2526 T. Dooley*, 2782 W. Blendie*, 3018 A. Clowes, 5782 P. Dorrington, 5433 Corpl. H. Bamher, 8184 E. Carroll, 5430 W. Davis, 2380 H. Devey, 5416 W. King, 5008 G. Preston, 4970 J. Taylor, 3155 J. Coulson, 3241 J. Gibney.

Hampshire Regt.—2nd: Wounded: Lieut. C. N. French, 3328 D. J. Prior, 2318 Col.-Sergt. J. Weavell, 3599 Sergt. G. Giddens, 4821 Corpl. R. Vosper, 3343 Corpl. W. Holmes, 2978 A. Lunn, 3368 G. Gates, 4896 D. Parmenter, 1010 G. Sexton, 5384 L. Stroud, 5271 W. Walder.

2nd Wilts Regt. (Mounted Infantry).—Wounded: 4631 H. Cassell.

R.A.M.C.—Wounded: 12591 J. Andrews. Kitchener's Horse.—Wounded: 3346 Sergt. M. Clark, 2650 V. Meadows, 3395 J. Stacey. Native Driver.—Wounded: 557 I. Classen.

COL. BROADWOOD'S FORCE.

Near Bloemfontein Waterworks, March 31.

Royal Horse Guards.—Wounded: Lieut. Hon. A. V. Meade.

10th Hussars.—Missing: Lieut. Hon. D. R. H. Anderson Pelham; Lieut. C. W. H. Crichton.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Wounded: Brevet-Col. A. N. Roc-fort (Staff). Missing: Capt. Wray (Staff), Capt. H. House, Lieut. G. H. A. White, Lieut. F. H. G. Stanton, Lieut. F. L. C. Livingstone-learmonth. Q. Batt.: Wounded: Capt. G. Humphreys, Lieut. E. B. Ashmore, H. E. Peck, D. J. Murch, J. K. Walsh, Tasmanian Artillery (attached).

Northumberland Fusiliers.—1st: Killed: Brevet-Major A. W. C. Booth. Wounded: Lieut. C. H. Hall (Mounted Infantry). Missing: Lieut. H. S. Toppin.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd: Missing: Lieut. H. T. Cantan.

Essex Regt. (2nd) Mounted Infantry.—Wounded: Major D. T. Cruickshank.

Royal West Kent Regt.—Missing: Lieut. R. J. T. Hildyard.

Yorkshire L.I.—1st: Missing: Capt. G. G. Ottley. Shropshire L.I. (Mounted Infantry).—Wounded: Lieut. P. C. Grove.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (Mounted Infantry).—Wounded: Lieut. F. Russell-Brown.

Royal Army Medical Service.—Killed: Lieut. F. S. Irvine (attached to R.H.A.).

Roberts's Horse.—Killed: Lieut. P. Crowle. Wounded: Major A. W. Pack Beresford, Capt. H. Carr Engton (? Carrington), Lieut. H. A. Darley, W. H. M. Kerkwood. Missing: Capt. P. D. Dray (wounded), Lieut. and Qrmr. Hawkins (wounded), Lieut. H. R. Horne.

MAFEKING.

Casualties at Mafeking December 28, not previously reported:—

Protectorate Regt.—Killed: 224 J. N. Wood (Oct. 10), Wagon-driver P. Van Buren (Nov. 13). Wounded: W. Shepherd (Oct. 14), King (Oct. 24), Bernard (Oct. 24), P. Constable (Oct. 27), W. Southwood (Dec. 7), C. Puddy (Dec. 7), T. F. McSherry (Dec. 7), Hosp. Sergt. Dowling (Dec. 9), J. Adams (Dec. 20). Missing: T. Powell (Oct. 27), F. Aurel (Oct. 27), Sergt. Bolton (Dec. 28), Bicycle-rider Fisher, attached (Oct. 14). Wounded Accidentally: Sergts. Hosking (Dec. 9), Mathews (Dec. 26). Died in Hospital: 216 W. Ewart (Dec. 24).

Cape Police.—Wounded: Lance-Corpl. Jago (Dec. 21), S. Richards (Dec. 22), Eckstein (Nov. 25).

Bechuana Rifles.—Wounded: Westdyke (Nov. 6), A. Littlewood (Nov. 25).

Town Guard.—J. Gerrane (Dec. 6), C. Green (Dec. 6).

LEEUEW RIVER, March 26.

10th Hussars.—Wounded: 3918 Miller. Missing: 2696 Sergt. H. Baker, 3173 Sergt. T. Jukes, 2899 J. Barker, 3647 R. Harrison, 2229 F. Simons.

GLENBRIDGE, March 25.

9th Lancers.—Wounded: 3502 Sergt. F. Andrews, 4096 Lance-Corpl. T. Allen, 4270 G. Hill, 2994 J. Browrigg, 4195 J. Jones. Missing: 4321 A. Stephens, 4232 A. Warren, 2901 J. Dawson.

116th Lancers.—Wounded: 4283 Lance-Corpl. D. Hudson, 3474 F. (? G.) Dewey. Missing: 2725 Staff-Sergt. Farrier Kennerson, 3557 Fuller, 3589 W. Gurr.

Three last were taken prisoners while attending wounded.

LIEUT.-COL. CARLETON'S COLUMN, Oct. 30. Royal Garrison Artillery.—10th Mount. Batt.: Killed: 15848 F. Harrington, 93113 F. James. Wounded: 10136 A. Chapman, 11290 D. Mahoney, 30582 G. Bloye, 10264 J. Jeckells, 15113 Trump. W. Kelly.

Gloucester Regt.—1st: Wounded: 5079 F. Ridout, 4805 William Hazell, 5320 H. Thomas, 3935 S. Venn*, 4151 J. Pickett*, 2697 Sergt. A. Leeson*, 1792 Corpl. W. White*, 4703 W. Davis*.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—1st: Wounded: 5405 Lance-Corpl. J. Pergin, 4790 C. Canavan, 5213 C. Fagan, 5976 John Donoghue*, 5003 Bernhard Hill.

LOMBARD'S KOP, Oct. 30.

Corrections casualty list:—

Leicester Regt.—1st: 3902 J. Robertson, add to killed; 4705 A. Ball, remove from missing, having rejoined; 3503 W. Ball, wounded, previously reported missing, now rejoined.

K.R.R.—1st: 1973 Sergt. H. Boyden, add to wounded and remove from missing.

ELANDSLAAGTE, Oct. 21.

Died of wounds received in action:—

Manchester Regt.—1st: 3894 John Poyser, Nov. 4. Gordon Highlanders.—2nd, 4794 Lance-Corpl. A. Fricker, Nov. 15.

LADYSMITH.

Additional casualties at Ladysmith, from Oct. 30 to Nov. 22:—

1st Life Guards.—1990 G. Holsgrove, enteric, Naauwpoort, April 1.

Royal Horse Guards.—689 H. Neill, Pretoria. 5th Dragoon Guards.—Killed: 4374 G. Page, Nov. 3. 5th Lancers.—Wounded: 4488 T. Stapleton M. Butler, 3344 Sadler, Corpl. W. Horton, Lance-Corpl. J. Saunders, 4052 D. Andrews.

18th Hussars.—Wounded: 4600 H. Walker, 4336 J. Robertson, 4758 C. Hart, 4568 W. Cawthorne, 4744 E. Austin.

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19th Hussars.—3866 Lance-Corpl. W. Tucker. Royal Field Artillery.—67th Batt.: Wounded: 10603 Bombr. J. Claridge.

Imperial Light Horse.—Killed: F. Dearlove. Wounded: Sergt. A. Apps, Corpl. E. Kirk, Corpl. F. Lance, G. Grove, 668 J. Gluckman, J. Stewart, T. H. Taylor, N. McLeod, A. Shortt, J. Robertson, A. Lewis, 418 J. James. Natal Carbineers.—Wounded: C. Miller, A. Paine. Natal Mounted Rifles.—Wounded: Corpl. H. Silburn, G. Schraam.

Liverpool Regt.—Killed: 5076 Lance-Sergt. S. McDonnell. Wounded: M. Doolan*.

Devon Regt.—1st: Killed: 4267 C. Humphrey. Wounded: 4774 H. Bidwell, 4586 H. Turner, 5553 W. Pirouet.

Leicester Regt.—1st: Wounded: 4399 G. Parker*, 5026 W. Tite, 3497 A. Partridge, 4328 H. Harding.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—2nd: Killed: 8420 T. Martin.

Manchester Regt.—1st: Killed: 5212 Lance-Corpl. S. Whitehead, 4634 F. MacCabe, 3707 W. Jackson. Wounded: 4356 Sergt. H. Danvers, Drmr. F. Higgins, 4643 D. Leach, 5314 W. Hughes, 5297 T. Forshaw, 5253 S. Townhill, 5121 J. Quinlivan, 4112 G. Harris, 4742 J. Stewart, 5001 W. Marsland, 2920 A. Butterworth*, 5269 J. Josephs, 3737 J. Fittin, 4082 J. Harper, 4657 A. Harris, 4870 S. Barratt, 4317 J. Darey.

Gordon Highlanders.—2nd: 3078 Sergt. T. Marr.

Rifle Brigade.—2nd: Wounded: 3053 Col.-Sergt. G. Hodder, 3639 B. Carter, 3386 G. Keech, 5550 W. Jackson, 5691 R. Rushmore, 3003 C. George, 2632 E. Freeman.

Army Service Corps.—Missing: Corpl. W. Bateman (mentally deranged, escaped from hospital).

DEATHS REPORTED.

Col. the Hon. G. Gough, Norval's Pont, March 28.

5th Lancers.—4096 W. Vanbek, dysentery, on board *Orcana*, April 1; 2740; Sergt. S. Ryan, enteric, March 28.

6th Dragoons.—3152 E. Potter, enteric, Naauwpoort, March 31.

12th Lancers.—3869 H. Bowyer, enteric, Modder River, March 31, 4551 Burnett, C. ? 4451 A. Burrit.

13th Hussars.—3246 G. Shailer, enteric, March 27; 3872 S. Whatman, dysentery, April 2—both Ladysmith.

19th Hussars.—4257 G. Pearce, meningitis, Ladysmith, Nov. 15; 4129 A. Beckett, enteric, Chieveley, April 4.

Imperial Yeomanry.—21st Co. (Cheshire): 1811 Shoeing Smith G. Bradshaw, enteric, Cape Town, April 1. 32nd Co.: 8889 Saddler E. Hitchcox, Britstown, March 28.

Kimberley Mounted Corps.—175 J. Pratt, wounds, March 23.

Bethune's Mounted Infantry.—Lance-Corpl. E. Havelock, dysentery, Feb. 12.

Natal Police.—2427 J. Priestly, enteric, Maritzburg, March 27.

Brabant's Horse.—J. O'Reilly, killed, Labuschaganes, March 3.

Kitchener's Horse.—1133 Lance-Corpl. H. French, enteric, Kimberley, March 31.

Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.—Lieut. B. J. Rose, March 30, 7325 A. Tyzack, Nov. 19, both enteric, Maritzburg.

Royal Field Artillery.—18079 J. Callare, enteric, Maritzburg, Feb. 17, 99237 G. Clarke, enteric, Cape Town, March 31. 4th Batt.: H. Atkins, debility, Kimberley, April 1. 21st: Copeland, enteric, Ladysmith, Nov. 18. 42nd: 14398 C. Goddard, dysentery, Ladysmith, Nov. 14. 44th: 65617 T. Williams, drowned, Prieska, April 2. 79th: 4046 G. Mumford, enteric, Sterkstroom, March 31. 82nd: 405 Horton, enteric, Cape Town, Feb. 15.

Ammunition Col., 3rd: 82762 R. Goodwin, enteric, Springfontein, March 31. 7th: 14847 Bomb. B. Kendale, dysentery, Naauwpoort, March 29.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—10th Mountain Batt.: 15710 T. Coulstock, enteric, Mooi River, April 3. 2nd Co. (West. Div.): 31636 S. Robinson, drowned, Ladysmith, March 31. 10th Co. (West. Div.): 6912 Acting-Bombr. P. Ryan, phthisis, Cape Town, April 1.

Cape Garrison Artillery.—294 J. Culverwell, dysentery, Rondebosch, April 2.

Royal Engineers.—12th Co.: 26496 Sergt. G. Murphy, enteric, Sterkstroom, April 1. 38th: 25934 A. Flaherty, enteric, Bloemfontein, March 23. 1st Tele. Div.: 553 W. Williams, enteric, Orange River, April 2.

Coldstream Guards.—1st: 8974 C. Amos, March 30, 852 J. Evans, March 28, Bloemfontein, 461 W. Mullinger, Wynberg, April 2; 2nd: 8268 H. Brown, March 16, 5809 Col.-Sergt. F. Band, March 20, 8273 H. Pryer, March 20, all Bloemfontein, 1882 G. Welsh, Naauwpoort, April 1, 9804 Lance-Corpl. F. Turner, Modder River, April 2, all enteric.

Scots Guards.—1st: 683 A. Connell, enteric, Bloemfontein, March 24.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—2nd: Lieut. Du Buisson, wound, Maritzburg, April 2; 3260 E. Wassall, enteric, Ladysmith, April 1.

East Kent Regt.—2nd: 3004 A. Collard, wounds, Cape Town, March 15, 6008 M. Sleewan, enteric, Kimberley, April 2.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—2nd: 3318 J. Coonan, March 30; 3862 Sergt. A. Evans, April 3, both enteric, Maritzburg.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd: 5554 W. Salisbury, enteric, Sterkstroom, March 31, 4804 Corpl. J. Stott, enteric, Sterkstroom, April 1, 2214 G. Aldridge, 3347 H. Gavius, 4471 Corpl. F. Hicknott, last three at Pretoria, April 1.

Royal Fusiliers.—2nd: 9061 W. Guest, April 2, 5035 G. Ea-le, April 4, both enteric, Maritzburg.

Liverpool Regt.—1st: 5369 A. Halesworth, debility, Mooi River, April 1, 3891 T. Ellis, dysentery, Estcourt, April 2.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: 4952 F. Blake, wound, Wynberg, April 2.

The rate for the adjustment of accounts between the Imperial and Indian Governments for the year commencing April, 1900, has been fixed at 1s. 4d. the rupee. This rate applies also to payment in Ceylon and Mauritius for service payable in sterling in the United Kingdom.

WITH THE ARTILLERY IN NATAL.

By CAPT. C. HOLMES WILSON, R.A.

Ladysmith, March 5.

I beg to send you a few rough notes on some of the deductions to be drawn from the operations for the relief of Ladysmith. They are penned under the disadvantages of campaigning, and I must, therefore, beg that excuses may be made for their crudeness. I only write them in the interests of the Service.

The effect of artillery fire is, perhaps, disappointing. It has scarcely produced that annihilating effect that some of its more ardent supporters have constantly claimed as one of its special characteristics; but then we can scarcely judge the value of some of its peculiar properties at present. The Boer guns have never been massed, and the Boer shells have fortunately been more often blind than not. In the last engagement, however, we had ample proof of what our artillery can do, and it is due to them and the effect of their fire that we are in Ladysmith now. The fight by Monte Cristo, the capture of Hlangwane, and the occupation of Colenso led up to the bombardment of the Pieter's Hill position and the relief of Ladysmith. Colenso, that had defied us, Hlangwane, that had frowned on us, were left smilingly behind, and the Tugela crossed with the feeling that it would no longer be a formidable obstacle across our forward path. It was not, however, till the river had been crossed that the strength of the Boer position could be realised in full. Whether viewed from the Ladysmith road or the kopjes behind Colenso, the difficulties of the task attempted on December 15 were equally plain. Standing in a gun emplacement close to the road, in which the Boers had had two Creusot guns, the plain below could be clearly seen as far as the camp at Chieveley. On the hill there was scarcely a kopje that had not been used for cover, whilst the road was studded with sangars, and the ground below it crossed by trenches, against which it would have been hard to produce very much effect with shrapnel shell. Even under the river bank the ground was hollowed out into holes in which the enemy must have been completely sheltered during the artillery attack. From their side the Boers must have seen every movement on the plain below. The dongas, the tracks, and even stones were clearly visible on the ground across which the column had advanced to Colenso on December 15. In addition to this the windings of the river are enough to deceive the most careful students of the maps, and it is doubtful whether the position of the drifts were perfectly understood when the advance began in the first attack on the Boer position before Colenso.

At the second engagement the situation was reversed. The artillery that had fought at Colenso on December 15 had been supplemented by the addition of a howitzer battery and several other heavy guns, so that the contest on the Tugela on February 27 was a very different action from the one-sided affair that had ended in our retirement two months and a half before. The weight of metal had turned the scale, and experience had taught us how to deal with an enemy whose real strength lay in his extraordinary mobility and the power it gave him in regard to the choice of positions and repulse of flank attacks. To deal with the artillery without praising the infantry would, however, be impossible. The artillery prepared the way for the infantry, but it was the infantry who completed the task and turned the half-finished fight into a victory; it was the infantry who dashed madly on across the bullet-swept plateau towards the trenches from which the death hail was belched forth by the Boers. It was the infantry who held the position when it was captured; it was they who spent the night in sangars without any other cover than their thin khaki; it was they who suffered, and it was they who lost; it was they who stuck to their march, and won us one of the most remarkable battles that has ever been fought by the British Army since Waterloo.

The Boer position was a strong one. Flanked on the left by Cingalo and Monte Cristo, it ran over Hlangwane across the Tugela to Grobler's Kloof on the right. Opposite Colenso a line of low kopjes faces the river, and behind it a higher bank of broken hills shoots out from one of the spurs of Grobler's Kloof, and runs parallel to

the stream as far as Monte Cristo, where it culminates in a pointed crag on the opposite bank. Viewed from Chieveley, the Boer position as a whole looked perfect; from right to left it rested on important heights, and in front of Colenso it was protected by the river and flanked by Hlangwane, which was strongly held. It, however, had its weak spot, a spot that even artificial fortification could not overcome. The Tugela divided the position in two; the broad stream, with its mimosa covered banks which sweeps past Colenso in a silvery streak swerves sharply to the left a mile below the town and separates Hlangwane and Cingalo from the kopjes near Colenso and the heights behind them. Consequently, once Cingalo was captured and Monte Cristo turned, Hlangwane stood alone an isolated outpost on the southern bank of a rapidly-running stream. On the other hand, if Hlangwane had been attacked at first the enemy's front would not have been broken, he would still have held the heights on the opposite bank of the river and the hills on our right. Cingalo and Monte Cristo were consequently the *points d'appui* of the attack—the only keys that were likely to lead to the capture of the position.

On February 14 the battle began with the occupation of Hussar Hill, a low-lying ridge to the south of Monte Cristo and Cingalo. On the 15th we had two 5-inch guns and five naval 12-pounders on Hussar Hill, in addition to the field batteries which were under cover near at hand. The Boers then occupied a flat-topped plateau, which connected Monte Cristo with Hlangwane and formed an important part in their general line of defence. This hill was heavily bombarded on the 16th and the 17th, and on the 18th it and the heights of Monte Cristo, to the right, were carried and the Boer position turned. On the 19th our army wheeled to the left and pressed the enemy back towards the river, and on the 20th the Boers vacated Hlangwane and retired across the Tugela. The first stage of the attack had now been brought to an end, and the way for a further advance prepared. The original Boer position had been turned, the kopjes in front of Colenso rendered untenable, and the enemy pushed across the river. The ground they had vacated was strongly entrenched. Hlangwane itself was a network of entrenchments, and every point of importance had evidently been strongly held. The trenches were very deep and hollowed out on the side next the enemy; the parapets were strengthened by the use of sand-bags, and were strong enough to resist artillery. In these works the Boers must have been absolutely safe from shrapnel fire. They could remain under cover during the artillery preparation, and come out to oppose the advance of the infantry as soon as the general attack began. The trenches themselves were very dirty, while the camps in rear of them were absolutely filthy. When these trenches are seen and their strength considered, the wonders performed by our infantry may be properly understood. No praise is high enough for them.

Throughout this period the part played by the artillery was far from being devoid of interest. The Boers brought up a heavy gun, but removed it as soon as their line of retreat was threatened. The most remarkable feature of their artillery tactics was, however, the successful manner in which they managed to conceal their guns and "pom-poms." The "pom-pom" was always to the fore whenever the infantry attack commenced, and the "pom-pom," though it has never been considered very formidable before, has at present more than earned a reputation fitting it to be classed in the category which covers that miscellaneous collection of pieces usually described as field guns. The "pom-pom" is a remarkable weapon. It has never been seen. It troubles our men more than any field gun the Boers possess, and it embodies all the principles of a quick-firing field gun without possessing any of the disadvantages that have prevented the adoption of this description of *matériel* in our Service. The knowledge of its existence is demoralising, because our guns have never yet succeeded in putting any particular piece out of action for any length of time, whilst the rapidity of its fire has on more than one occasion led to serious loss. Here we have the quick-firing field gun embodied in a minor degree, and there is not a man who has seen the fighting in Natal who can say that the "pom-pom" is not the most destructive of the destroying weapons—next to the rifle—

possessed by the Boers. It is in a lesser degree what we might expect on a larger scale from a properly constructed quick-firing field gun. It can act at the decisive moment—act once, twice, thrice, and yet be ready to act again. Yet, on the other hand, there is no necessity to throw away this power. It is a power that can be nursed and hurled forth at the proper time; it is a power that may repulse an attack or decide a fight; it is a power that we as a nation cannot afford to ignore. If any doubt me, I would beg them consider the other side of the question. If we take our field gun as it is, consider our enemy always as likely to be Boers, who protect themselves by earthworks, see what the result will be. Field guns against earthworks are out of place. If in the future we have to contend in this campaign against an enemy who shelters himself perpetually behind trenches, I say, without hesitation, that the day for 15-pounders has passed. The only way to deal with such a foe as our present is to approach him by parallels in which siege guns have been placed.

In the present war we, of course, can only view the quick-firing question from the opposite side. We have always attacked, and rarely been attacked, except when our infantry have been unsupported, as at Vaal Krantz. Now, it is obvious that it would be useless to use a quick-firing field gun against entrenchments if every shell that was fired was useless. Look at the question from the other side. Take our advance on Colenso on December 15; our attack on the heights to the left of Spion Kop on January 20, or our feint in front of Brakfontein on February 5. In all these cases quick-firing field guns properly placed would have reaped a harvest worth the threshing. Viewing the matter from another standpoint, improvements in firearms have undoubtedly increased the use of cover. Cover is not always easy to find. Cover for a six-gun battery is a *rara avis*, unless guns are put behind a hill; cover for a few guns is often easily found. If a few guns—say three—can be made to do as much as six, why use the six? It only gives the enemy a larger target. This applies to the attack as well as to the defence. In the defence the Boers have proved to us that a few guns in carefully selected places are hard to silence; in the attack we have seen that batteries have often had to be exposed, whereas a few pieces might have sufficed to provide for all that had to be done. In our lengthy struggles in Natal the artillery duel has often dragged out over days. On some of these days many of the batteries brought into action have never fired a round, though they were liable to be fired on themselves. What was the reason of this? The officers in command were not to blame, but they had to use all their guns whether they were exposed or not, because they could not rely upon a few being able to do the work, though they might have been concealed and kept out of danger. The guns were unequal to the occasion, and if any sudden emergency had arisen they would have failed. The result was that long lines of batteries had often to be exposed when under more favourable circumstances they might have been concealed. The quality of the Boer shell often saved us, though they sometimes managed to secure an "effective" shrapnel fire. There is a strange tendency among our men to shun the use of cover. If you put a soldier on a hill, he will more probably than not stand up. If you put any guns on a kopje they will run up on to the sky line and never think of digging. Give the Boer sufficient time and similar conditions, and he will sneak up under the hill or cover his gun with twigs, and make an epaulment for it besides. In such an unequal contest we are bound occasionally to suffer losses besides those incurred in making attacks. It is difficult to make the Britisher understand anything in the shape of what I may call tricky tactics. He has been taught to do his fighting in a thoroughly straightforward way, and even when his life is at stake he refuses to take advantage of what appear to him to be mean devices. If the relieving force had shown any weakness it would not have been able to fight four pitched battles, one of which lasted for a week, whilst another extended over a period of more than fourteen days. Both, however, have done well, particularly the infantry, whom the nation has every cause to be proud of. As to the remainder of the fighting, I hope you will permit me to describe it later.

Obituary.

ARMY.

Gen. Henry Renny, C.S.I., Colonel of the 2nd Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regt., died at 34, Evelyn Gardens, S.W., on the 4th inst. Gen. Renny was born Sept. 9, 1815, and joining the 81st Regt. as Ensign Dec. 27, 1833, became Lieutenant Aug. 7, 1835; Captain, May 29, 1844; Major, Nov. 17, 1848; Lieut.-Colonel, May 27, 1853; Colonel, Nov. 28, 1854; Major-General, Feb. 2, 1867; Lieut.-General, Dec. 5, 1874; and General, Oct. 1, 1877. He was appointed Colonel of the 81st Regt. June 9, 1879. He commanded the 81st Regt. throughout the Indian Mutiny, and for his important services received the C.S.I. and medal. He commanded the 1st Brigade in the Sittana Expedition of May, 1858, under Sir Sydney Cotton (mentioned in despatches and medal with clasp).

Col. the Hon. George Hugh Gough, C.B., late 14th Hussars, died at Norval's Pont on the 29th ult. Born July 25, 1852, the second son of the late Viscount Gough, his military career began Oct. 28, 1871, when he was appointed Cornet in the 14th Hussars, of which he held the adjutancy for nearly four years until July 23, 1879, when he was promoted Captain. He became Brevet-Major, Nov. 18, 1882; Major, Dec. 16, 1885; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, June 15, 1885; Lieutenant-Colonel 14th Hussars, July 1, 1891; Brevet Colonel, Dec. 16, 1889; and substantive Colonel, July 13, 1898. Col. Gough passed through the Staff College in 1883 after serving as A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-General commanding the Expeditionary Force in Egypt in 1882. Among his staff appointments was that of private secretary to the Commander-in-Chief (Lord Wolseley), which he took up Jan. 26, 1897. His war services included the Boer War of 1881, when he was A.D.C. to the officer commanding the base and the lines of communication; the Egyptian Campaign of 1882 and the Sudan Expedition of 1884-85. In the former his horse was killed under him at Tel-el-Kebir, and he was mentioned in despatches. He received the Order of the Medjidieh (4th class), the bronze star, and the medal with clasp. In the Sudan Expedition, where he was in command of the Mounted Infantry, Col. Gough was again mentioned in despatches, having greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Abu Klea, where he was wounded. He vacated his appointment on Lord Wolseley's staff early in the present campaign in order to proceed on service, and was appointed A.A.G. to Lieut.-Gen. French, but he has been holding a more or less independent command. He was one of the most popular officers, and devoted to his profession. Col. Gough married in 1884 Hilda Eva, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George Moffatt, M.P., of Goodrich Court.

Col. John Briggs, Retired List, formerly of the 9th, 26th, and 82nd Regiments, died at St. Leonards-on-Sea on the 30th ult., aged 69. Col. Briggs served in the 9th Regiment in the Crimea from Nov., 1854, including the siege of Sebastopol and capture of the cemetery and suburbs under Gen. Eyre (medal with clasp, and Turkish medal); in the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, occupation of the Alumbagh under Outram, with the several engagements there, fall of Lucknow, relief of Azimghur, capture of Jugdespore, and subsequent operations (medal with two clasps and a year's service); and in the expedition in North China in 1860, when he was present at the capture of the Taku Forts and the surrender of Peking (medal with two clasps). He was promoted to a Commission as Ensign, Jan. 28, 1856; became Lieutenant, March 17, 1858; Captain, March 18, 1862; Major, July 29, 1875; Lieutenant-Colonel, July 1, 1881; and retired with the hon. rank of Colonel, Oct. 29, 1881. A younger brother, Lieut.-Col. William Briggs, died on Oct. 24, 1898. Thus two members of the family raised themselves by merit from the ranks to the position of Field Officer.

Col. Frederick Knowles, Retired List, Indian Staff Corps (2nd Bengal Lancers) died at 29, Tisbury Road, Brighton, on the 1st inst., aged 64. He took part in the Indian Mutiny Campaign in the action at Badulee-ke-Serai, and as an Assistant Field Engineer at the siege and capture of Delhi, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and the relief of Azimghur, and in the subsequent operations in the Azimghur district and in Oudh, being wounded (medal with two clasps). He received a commission in the 19th Foot in Sept., 1860; was appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps in 1863; and received his Major's commission in August, 1871. He served with the 2nd Bengal Cavalry in the Egyptian War of 1882, was present at the action at Kassassin on Sept. 9, at the battle at Tel-el-

Kebir, and the capture of Cairo (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, 3rd Class of the Medjidieh, Khedive's Star, and brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel). He became Colonel in 1886, and was placed on the retired list in 1889.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Percival Pennefather, Major, Retired List, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, died at 21, Dalrymple Crescent Grange, Edinburgh, on the 28th ult., aged 58. He was youngest son of the late Major R. P. Pennefather, H.E.I.C.S. He joined the Army June 10, 1859; became Captain Jan. 14, 1871; Major Oct. 1, 1877; and retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel June 15, 1885. He served as Assistant Engineer to the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867-68 (mentioned in despatches, medal).

Major Richard Molesworth, Retired Pay, late Adjutant Royal Lancashire Militia, a Military Knight of Windsor, died at his residence, Salisbury Tower, Windsor Castle, on the 2nd inst. He served in the Eastern Campaign with the 19th Regiment from May, 1855, and was present in the attack on the Quarries on June 7, and those on the Redan on June 18 and Sept. 8, severely wounded (medal with clasp and Turkish medal).

Major Hugh Ingoldsby Massy, 1st Batn. Essex Regt., died of enteric fever at Kimberley on the 22nd ult. Born Jan. 22, 1853, he joined the Essex Regt. from the Militia as Lieutenant Nov. 20, 1875; became Captain, Aug. 30, 1882; and Major, July 6, 1891.

Brevet-Major Arthur William Calvert Booth, 1st Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, was killed in the fighting near Bloemfontein Waterworks on the 31st ult. Born June 21, 1867, he joined the Northumberland Fusiliers as Lieutenant Aug. 25, 1886; was Adjutant 1891-95; obtained his company Jan. 21, 1895, and was promoted to a Brevet-Majority, July 8, 1899. He was employed with the West African Frontier Force, Dec., 1897, to Oct., 1899. He served in the Hazara Campaign, 1898 (medal with clasp), and in the West African operations on the Niger 1897-98 (mentioned in despatches, brevet of Major).

Capt. William Maurice Marter, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, Brigadier-Major 14th Brigade 7th Division, died at Bloemfontein on the 3rd inst., of wounds received in the battle of Karee. He was the only surviving son of Major-Gen. G. Marter, late King's Dragoon Guards, of Walton, Epping. Born Jan. 1868, he joined the Army as 2nd Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers Feb. 5, 1887, became Lieutenant Feb. 18, 1891, was transferred to the King's Dragoon Guards April 23, 1892; and became Captain March 11, 1896; he had passed the Staff College and was appointed D.A.A.G. York District, March 16, 1897. That position he vacated in order to proceed on active service.

Capt. Amyot Maitland Augustus Lennox, Royal Artillery (81st Battery R.F.A.), who has been "missing" since the action of Paardeberg on Feb. 18, has now been reported as killed. Born Oct. 19, 1867, the eldest son of the late Major-Gen. A. H. F. Lennox, R.A., he joined the Army, Feb. 17, 1886, and became Captain April 1, 1896.

Capt. Alexander Charles Going, 1st Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers, was killed in action in the operations near Brandfort, outside Bloemfontein, on the 30th ult. Born Sept. 10, 1866, he joined the King's Own Scottish Borderers, from the Militia, May 9, 1888; became Lieutenant Dec. 11, 1889; and Captain May 8, 1897.

Capt. William Cunninghame - Cunninghame, formerly of the 79th Highlanders, and Gentleman-at-Arms, died at 2, Alfred Place, Bath, on the 25th ult., aged 74. He served with the 79th Highlanders in the Crimea in 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Balaklava and the siege of Sebastopol (medal with three clasps and Turkish medal). After retiring from the Army he was appointed to the Royal Guard, Aug. 18, 1867.

Capt. Charles Morris Kemble, Army Service Corps, died at Bloemfontein, of enteric fever, on the 29th ult. Born June 5, 1870, he joined the Yorkshire Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant, from the Militia June 28, 1890; became Lieutenant Dec. 31, 1893; was transferred to the Army Service Corps April 1, 1894; and became Captain Sept. 7, 1898. He served in the Khartoum Expedition of 1898 (medal and Egyptian medal with clasps).

Lieut. Eric Henry Ernest Green, Royal Engineers, was killed at Calcutta by a mad fanatic on the 26th ult. Born March 5, 1871, he joined the Army, July 25, 1890, and became Lieutenant, July 25, 1893. He served with his company of the Bengal Sappers and Miners in the North-West Frontier operations, 1897-98 (mentioned in despatches and medal with clasp).

Lieut. Francis Stephen Irvine, Royal Army Medical Corps, was killed in the fighting near Bloemfontein Waterworks on the 2nd inst. Born Dec. 26, 1873, he joined the Army Nov. 17, 1899.

FOREIGN.

Ghazi Osman Pacha, the hero of the defence of Plevna, who had been confined to his bed for some time, died Wednesday night at Constantinople. The funeral was solemnised on Thursday with great pomp, several Ministers and State dignitaries being present. The body was interred in the Sultan Mohammed Mosque. The "ever victorious" Osman—"the greatest General of the age," as Skobelev, his famous antagonist, called him—was the most remarkable soldier Turkey has produced in modern times. Born at Amassia, in Epirus, either in 1832 or in 1837, little appears to be known of his origin. Entering the Army at the age of 16, he was a Captain in the Imperial Guard at 20. This rapid promotion was won in the Crimea, where he achieved distinction as a staff officer. He saw no further active service until the Cretan Insurrection. He was then a Colonel, and in 1867 was in command of one of the battalions which suppressed that troublesome outbreak. Another decade of inactivity followed; but in 1876 the great epoch of his life began. When the Turco-Servian War of that year broke out, he was given the command of a division, and achieved considerable distinction by his capture of Zibchar. Hardly had he time to recover from the fatigues of the campaign, when in April, 1877, Russia declared war against Turkey. In July he was placed in command at Plevna. The town commanded the junction of several roads which it was of vital importance that Russia should be able to pass. So long as the Turks held it, a further advance was impossible. Osman Pacha had with him 40,000 men, with a large complement of guns; but Plevna was not, properly speaking, fortified. General Schildner-Schulder endeavoured, on July 20, to capture Plevna with a brigade of infantry, but was cut to pieces. By this time Osman had been reinforced, and when the second battle was fought, eleven days later, he had under his command about 60,000 men. From the moment of his arrival his troops had been hard at work constructing earthworks, redoubts, and shelter-trenches, and in a few days the town had become practically impregnable. An entire Russian Army Corps, a Division and a Brigade, with three Brigades of Cavalry, and 160 guns, advanced towards Plevna on July 31, with results which fully justified Gen. Krüdner's protest against any attempt to take it by storm. The assailants were completely defeated, with a loss of 16,000 killed and wounded. A month later Osman made a desperate attack, supported by 25,000 men, against the Russian left centre, but lost 3,000 men and was driven back. In September the Prince of Roumania had taken the command before Plevna, having under him 75,000 men and 442 guns, and on Sept. 7 the preliminary bombardment of Osman's position began. On the 11th an assault was delivered, which resulted in the capture of the formidable Grivitza Redoubt, which cost the Russians and Roumanians 15,000 men. On the 18th an attempt was made upon the second Grivitza Redoubt, but the Turkish fire was so terrific that Prince Charles was compelled to withdraw. It now became clear that it was hopeless to attempt to capture Plevna by a frontal attack, and it was decided to undertake a siege. Todleben was sent for, and by the middle of November Osman was completely cut off from the outer world. The siege lasted for nearly five months. On the night of Dec. 9 Osman left Plevna, crossing the river Vid, with 26,000 Infantry and 6,000 Cavalry. The Russians had been warned by their spies and were prepared; yet at first the Turks scored some successes, and broke through the first circle of the besiegers. The Russians rallied, and in a short time the fate of the beleaguered army was sealed, and shortly after noon on the 10th the white flag was hoisted over Plevna. Osman himself was wounded in the leg, and his horse was killed under him. Osman's sword was returned to him as a tribute to his magnificent defence—it was, the Grand Duke Nicholas told him, "one of the most splendid military feats in history." When peace came he was made War Minister, a post which he held for many years, and afterwards Marshal of the Palace. During the Greco-Turkish war he was nominated to a high command, but never really took the field.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards.—The band under Mr. J. Englefield left Windsor on Sunday last for Dublin, where it remains during Her Majesty's visit.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).—Major Hippisley has arrived home from South Africa invalided. He is on a fair way to convalescence, having derived great benefit from the voyage.

7th Hussars.—Capt. and Adj. Norton has been appointed Acting Brigade-Major of Cavalry at Aldershot vice Capt. Lempriere, 7th Dragoon Guards, on active service in South Africa.

12th Lancers.—A telegram from Cape Town says:—"Lieut.-Col. the Earl of Airlie has gone to the front."

16th Lancers.—Capt. Sloane-Stanley, who was reported as having been slightly wounded in an affair of outposts north of the Modder River, March 25, is now stated to have been severely wounded, having received a gunshot wound in the head.

17th Lancers.—The regiment has left Cape Town this week for the front.

21st Lancers.—The medals granted by the Queen for the Khartoum Expedition were presented to the regiment at church parade at the Curragh on Sunday by Major-Gen. Upton Prior, commanding the district. Before distributing the medals Gen. Prior addressed the Lancers, eulogising their gallantry and expressing a hope that officers and men would long be spared to wear the decorations so worthily earned. During the presentation the non-commissioned officers and men who particularly distinguished themselves during the campaign were brought to the notice of the General. The officers receiving medals were: Lieut.-Col. Crole Wyndham, C.B., Major Eadon, Capt. Cordeaux, Capt. and Adj. Clerk, Lieuts. Nesham and Brinton, and Capt. and Qrmr. Graham. The total number of medals was 346.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Four more field batteries were added to the establishments of the regiment yesterday, the 128th, 129th, and 130th being in course of formation at Brighton, and the 131st at Chatham.

Two new companies of Garrison Artillery have been formed from the 1st inst.: the No. 31, Eastern Division, at Shoeburyness, and No. 31, Western Division, at Plymouth.

Sergt. Booley (Bodley?), who lost an arm and a leg at Ladysmith on Jan. 6, and was mentioned for his splendid act of gallantry by Sir George White in his recent speech at Cape Town, left that place on Sunday, in the *German*, for England. Before the steamer sailed, the Mayor and a few leading citizens hurriedly and unostentatiously collected £350 and sent it to him on board, together with a letter expressing their admiration of his heroism, of which the whole regiment of Royal Artillery may well be proud.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Changes of stations, &c.:—

Col. J. F. Garwood from leave, England, to Ootacamund.

Col. St. G. M. Kirke to be commanding R.E., Scottish District, Edinburgh, vice Col. G. Macdonald.

Lieut.-Col. M. Martin from leave, England, to Agra.

Lieut.-Col. J. Kellie from Lahore to Meeran Meer.

Lieut.-Col. E. Blunt from Mhow to Meerut.

Lieut.-Col. T. Digby from leave, England, to Calcutta.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. Tyler from commanding R.E., Fermoy, to Curragh.

Col. R. A. Wabab, C.I.E., from Massoorie to Attock.

Major G. M. Porter from Bombay to Karachi.

Major J. E. Dickie from Naini Tal to Peshawar.

Major F. D. F. MacCarthy from commanding R.E., Curragh, to Fermoy.

Major E. Agar from Colchester to South Africa.

Major T. A. Cregon from Curragh to Chatham.

Major H. L. C. H. Stafford from Colchester to Chatham.

Major C. D. Learoyd from Weedon to South Africa.

Major S. G. Burrard from leave to Dohra Dun.

Major S. L. King from Portsea to Chatham.

Major B. F. Allen from leave to Aden.

Major W. G. C. Swayne from Amrooti to Hyderabad.

Major S. L. Craster from Rawul Pindi to Nowshara.

Major W. G. R. Cordue from leave (England) to Secunderabad.

Capt. B. E. Morony from Aldershot to South Africa.

Capt. T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour from Bangalore to Burmah.

Capt. C. S. Rose from Quetta to Mooltan.

Capt. H. Broke from Gibraltar to South Africa.

Capt. C. H. Roe from Bangalore to Secunderabad.

Capt. S. H. Powell from Chitral to Aldershot.

Capt. C. R. Stevens from Netley to India.

Capt. C. C. Perceval from Ordnance Survey, Southampton, to Dublin.

Capt. E. M. Paul from Harwich to Chatham, and ordered to Gibraltar.

Capt. T. Fraser from leave (England) to South Africa.

Capt. E. P. Brooker from Ordnance Survey, Bristol, to South Africa.

Brevet-Major R. A. P. O'Shee from Ordnance Survey, Edinburgh, to Cork.

Capt. W. H. Rotherham from Ordnance Survey, York, to Dublin.

Capt. H. F. Thuiller from Umballa to Harwich.

Capt. G. F. A. Whitlock from Ordnance Survey, Carlisle, to Chester.

Capt. S. H. Close, from Bombay on leave to England.

Capt. G. T. Scott from leave, England to Quetta.

Lieuts. W. M. Thompson and G. B. Macauley to be Capt.

Lieut. P. Maud from Chitral to Roorkee.

Lieut. L. W. S. Oldham from Umballa to Jubbulpore.

Lieut. G. E. Elkington, from Ordnance Survey, Bedford, to Southampton.

Lieut. R. H. Lewis from Ceylon on leave to England.

Lieut. A. H. Tyler from Intelligence Department, War Office, to South Africa.

Lieut. J. W. S. Sewell from Gibraltar to South Africa.

Lieut. R. B. D. Blakeney, D.S.O., from Aldershot to South Africa.

Lieut. W. H. Jones from Gibraltar to South Africa.

Lieut. A. H. Crozier from Egypt to Woolwich.

Lieut. S. H. Wilson from Gibraltar to South Africa.

Lieut. T. E. Kelsale from Limerick to South Africa.

Lieut. B. W. Mainprize from leave, England, to Rawul Pindi.

Lieut. E. G. Meyricke from Jamaica to Aldershot.

Lieut. C. C. H. Hogg from Cork Harbour to South Africa.

Lieut. W. S. Douglas from Aldershot to South Africa.

Lieut.-Col. J. R. L. Macdonald, C.B., has been instructed to attend the International Congress at Paris (in connection with the Exhibition), on Ballooning, Automobilmism, and Railways; and Major G. A. Carr, Instructor in Electricity at the School of Military Engineering, is to attend the Congress on Electricity.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—The 2nd Batn. is due at Cape Town on Tuesday next from England in the *Dunera*. In consequence of the reduced number of officers left for duty with the 1st Batn. at Windsor the following have been called up from the reserve of officers for service:—Capt. Sir A. F. W. E. Webster, A. H. O. Lloyd, H. H. Heywood-Lonsdale, St. J. H. Coventry, and C. W. Darby-Griffith; and Lieuts. D. F. Loftus, E. K. B. Tighe, and G. M. de V. Beauchamp. Lieut. Reeve acts as Adj. of the 1st Batn. in the absence of Lieut. Clive in South Africa. Lieut. Cameron, 3rd Batn., has been appointed Signalling Officer Home District.

Scots Guards.—The 2nd Batn. arrived at Cape Town from England on Wednesday on the *Britannic*. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. N. de C. Dalrymple Hamilton, 3rd Batn., has been granted a gratuity of £480 on account of wounds received at the Battle of Belmont, when serving as second in command of the 1st Batn. Capt. Sergison, 1st Batn., who had been dangerously ill with pneumonia in South Africa, is now almost recovered, and will arrive home next month on leave. Lieut. Larking, 1st Batn., has arrived home from South Africa, invalided. He has almost regained his health, having benefited greatly by the voyage.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—A telegram from Warrenton says that Lieut.-Col. Barter, Yorkshire Light Infantry, has succeeded Lieut.-Col. Money, Northumberland Fusiliers, in command there.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—Major-Gen. Trotter made his marching in inspection of the 5th (Militia) Batn. at the Tower on Wednesday on its arrival in the Home District from Dover. The battalion was in good strength and splendid order, under command of Col. Lang. The men are winning golden opinions by their admirable behaviour.

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—Major Herapath, 2nd Batn., has been appointed second in command of the 1st Batn. in India, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Simpson, promoted to the command of the 4th Batn. Middlesex Regiment.

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—The *Devon and Exeter Gazette* says that Her Majesty telegraphed to Lady-smith: "Greatly admire the conduct of the Devonshire Regiment." The men were, it is stated, so pleased and proud with this expression of admiration

from their Sovereign that they are ready to go anywhere and do anything to show their loyalty.

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—The Queen has approved of the facings of the regiment being changed from white to yellow, which was the authorised colour prior to July 1, 1881.

West Yorkshire Regiment (14th).—The Queen has approved of the regiment adopting buff facings, which were worn by it from 1685 to 1881.

East Yorkshire Regiment (15th).—The 2nd Batn. arrived at Cape Town on Tuesday from England in the *Nile*.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—Lieut. Woodcock, 3rd Batn., has been selected for service with Mounted Infantry in South Africa.

Gloucestershire Regiment (28th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn., instead of going to South Africa, has been selected for duty at St. Helena, where it will be employed in guarding the Boer prisoners. It sailed from Queenstown on Monday in the *Goth*; strength, 20 officers and 600 men.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th) is due at Cape Town on Monday from England in the *Braemar Castle*.

East Lancashire Regiment (30th).—The eighth annual dinner of past and present non-commissioned officers and men of the old 30th and 59th Regiments, will take place at the Horse Shoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 7.30 p.m.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th) is due at Cape Town to-day from England in the *Aurania*.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd).—A resolution, moved by Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, M.P., and seconded by Col. Goodall, in favour of the establishment of a county regiment, was carried unanimously at Bucks Quarter Sessions on Tuesday.

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (47th).—Col. Kekewich who went to the coast to recruit his health after the relief of Kimberley, is now entirely recovered, and has resumed his military duties.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—Col. Mathias, commanding the 75th Regimental District at Aberdeen, has received a letter from Lieut.-Col. Hall, commanding the 2nd Batn. (Prince of Wales's Own) Goorkhas, stating that all the members of both Goorkha battalions have watched South African events with the keenest interest, especially the doings of their old comrades of the 60th Rifles and Gordon Highlanders. Their admiration of their comrades' work was expressed first in a desire to aid them, and then in a voluntary donation of a day's pay for the families of those killed. The amount subscribed, over £35, is divided equally between the two regiments.

Middlesex Regiment (77th).—A ball will be given in aid of the fund for the sick and wounded of the battalion at the Whitehall Rooms on May 1. Among the patrons are Gens. Sir G. H. S. Willis and Sir William Olpherts, Lieut.-Gens. Sir Baker Russell and Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, Major-Gen. J. F. Maurice, Col. Sir Richard Rowley Martin, late 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, Col. F. Mortimer, late R.A., and Col. A. Tichell, late Middlesex Regiment.

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (81st).—Capt. Pine-Coffin and Lieut. Brithwaite have been selected for duty with Mounted Infantry in South Africa.

Derbyshire Regiment (95th).—Lieut. Attfield has been selected for duty with Mounted Infantry in South Africa.

Manchester Regiment (96th) was due at Cape Town yesterday from England in the *Bavarian*.

Royal West Kent Regiment (97th) was due at Cape Town yesterday from England in the *Bavarian*.

Leinster Regiment (100th).—The Dominion Line steamship *Vancouver* arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning with Headquarters and the Service Companies on board, under command of Col. Martin, from Halifax, N.S. The men, who wore khaki helmets, scarlet tunics, and knee boots, subsequently left for Aldershot, which was reached in the evening. The reservists of the Battalion will join from the depot and bring the Battalion up to strength before it embarks for South Africa on the 18th inst.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (108th).—Major Murray has been appointed second in command of the 1st Batn. (27th) in South Africa, vice Major Sanders, killed in action.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—In consequence of the great demand for Army surgeons in South Africa the War Office has sanctioned the employment of four civil doctors with the troops in London and two at Windsor, each being paid at the rate of £270 a year. In answer to Mr. Weir, Mr. Wyndham stated in the House of Commons on Monday that the highest rate of pay and allowances drawn by officers of the Army Medical Staff in South Africa is £1,752 per annum, and the lowest rate £336 17s. 6d. The remuneration of all civil medical practitioners in South Africa except consulting surgeons is £428 17s. 6d. a year; consulting surgeons are paid at the rate of £5,000 a year. Considerably over 3,000 applications have been received from doctors for employment in South Africa, but no record has been kept to show how many offered their services gratuitously. The gratuitous services of Sir Thomas Fitzgerald and of the late Dr. Grigg were offered and accepted.

THE
SATURDAY
For APRIL 7
will contain a
REVIEW
SPECIAL ARTICLE
As to the proposed arrangements for the
Governorship of Sandhurst.
THE SATURDAY REVIEW, 6d. Weekly.
Publishing Office: 38, Southampton St., Strand, W.C.

Reviews.

THE MAGAZINES.

So great is the pressure upon our space that we shall deal at the moment very briefly with the magazines, though nearly all of them contain a good deal that is interesting. We shall find an opportunity of dealing elsewhere with certain special articles of military interest in the *Nineteenth Century*, *Blackwood*, and perhaps some others of the monthlies. The first named magazine is, indeed, full of suggestive articles, including contributions from Sir George Clarke, Mr. Arnold Forster, M.P., Mr. W. S. Lilly, and others. Mr. H. W. Wilson, writing from the point of view of the Navy League, asks:—"Are we mislead about the Fleet?" He has no hesitation in saying, in view of the hostility of the Continent, that something must be done, and he has very little patience with Mr. Goschen's failure to carry out the shipbuilding programme for the last three years. The Navy League has interrogated shipbuilders and armourplating manufacturers and has proved that our building sources are not exhausted. Again, in regard to readiness for war, Mr. Wilson is alarmed at the irresponsibility of the Admiralty Board, and he concludes by alluding to quite a number of matters which may be regarded as defects, but which happily are remediable. The Earl of Camperdown expresses very strongly the feeling that the Boers must pay for the war, whether they be embodied in the British Empire or not, and Canon Wirgman, of Grahamstown, contributes a second article upon the question of settlement, writing in a tone of great hostility to the Boers and proclaiming that our cause is righteous and true, and that we are waging a holy war in the cause of freedom and justice. The *Nineteenth Century* has also an interesting article upon the French Army, by M. Paul Bettelheim, which presents a picture very different from that offered by MM. Gohier and Dècle.

An anonymous writer in *Blackwood* takes for his subject Russia's sea power, basing his remarks largely upon what Sir George Clarke has written, but being convinced of the deeply-rooted hostility which Russia manifests towards us, and that there must be no vacillating, halting, or half-and-half policy on our part. Under the title of "The Riders of the Plains," Mr. C. Hanbury-Williams gives an excellent account of his experiences in the North-west territory of Canada among the rough-riders, of whom he gives a splendid account, leaving no doubt that they will make excellent soldiers. The military critic continues his discussion on the war in South Africa.

In the *United Service Magazine* Mr. O'Connor Morris concludes his account of Marlborough. Major John Macartney writes suggestively about the value of Mounted Infantry and the method of equipping and employing them. Major A. C. Yate is loud in his praise of the excellent spirit shown by the nation in the war, which, he rightly says, will be a great lesson to foreigners. His article embodies something of an attack upon the Press, which seems to us to be unnecessary. Lieut.-Gen. F. H. Tyrrell continues his account of the French Army under the Empire. Other military articles are upon the Chinese Army, the last French charge of Waterloo, by Lieut.-Col. E. M. Lloyd, and the Canadian Factor in Imperial Defence, by Capt. William Wood, of the Canadian Militia. There is an important naval article by Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel upon the question of steamship training. He is an unflinching advocate of the employment of masted training squadrons, and says most emphatically that the discipline of masts and sails must not be given up until an efficient substitute is found, which is not yet the case.

We have also received *Macmillan's Magazine*, in which there is an exceedingly interesting contribution in the shape of a letter written at the time by Sir Humphrey Senhouse, describing the battle of Trafalgar, which he witnessed as lieutenant on board the *Conqueror*, and all who are interested in the great action should read what that officer wrote; the *Cornhill*, in which Lieut.-Col. F. N. Maude has an article on "Mistake in War," pointing out to the man in the street that Sir Redvers Buller, Sir George White, Sir William Gatacre, and others have not escaped the common lot of military commanders; and also the *Pall Mall Magazine*, which is of average excellence. A good number of the *Badminton*; *Longman's* containing much that is interesting; *Harper's Magazine* and the *Century*, both of them in many ways excellent, though a little unequal; the *Genealogical Magazine*, the *Antiquary*, and the *Humanitarian*.

The *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* for March, is a very good number. It contains the lectures of Major A. C. Yate on "Sixty Years of Frontier Warfare," and of Mr. Fred Jane on the "Tactics of His War Game," as well as two valuable translations, and an exceedingly interesting set of naval and military notes. The translations we refer to are the following:—"How is Fire Superiority to be Attained in the Infantry Attack," by Lieut.-Gen. Von Rohne, from the *Militär Wochenblatt* by Mr. F. H. A. Bex, and an "Introduction to the Study of

Naval Tactics," by Capt. Nepvou de Carfort, rendered from the *Revue Maritime*, by Fleet-Engineer T. J. Haddy, R.N.

SHORT NOTICES.

We have received *Outlines of French History*, by J. A. Joerg, one of the instructors at the well-known establishment at Earl's Court Square (Swan Sonnenschein and Company) being a capital little volume for use in schools and for private study; *A Compendious German Reader, especially Adapted for the use of Army classes*, by G. B. Beak, M.A. (Blackwood and Sons), wherein is an excellent selection of extracts from German authors, mostly concerning military and political events for translation at sight, being "German Historical Unseens," with an outline of German History; *Select Passages from Modern French authors*, compiled by L. E. Kastner, B.A. (same publishers), forming two volumes for junior and advanced pupils; *Virgil-Georgics, Book IV.*, by George Sergeaut, M.A. (same publishers), an addition to the series of "Blackwood's Classical Texts"; *News of the World Almanac and Encyclopedia*, 1900 (30, Bouverie Street), a volume packed full of miscellaneous information, political and general; and a *Key to the Apocalypse* by H. G. Guinness, D.D. (Hodder and Stoughton).

We have also a good deal of minor war literature upon our table. M. Naville, the eminent Egyptologist, has published a brochure concerning the war for the information of his Swiss countrymen, and his able pamphlet has been translated under the title of the *Transvaal Question from a Foreign Point of View* (Blackwood). Such calm and statesmanlike writing should be calculated to remove something of the unreasonable prejudice felt against us abroad, and Professor Naville entirely refuses to have the Transvaal compared with his own Switzerland. *Our South African Empire and How We Made It*, by Arthur Goodrich (Pearson) is a satisfactory little volume, more historical than political, which should be useful at the present time. *The Absent-Minded Mule and other Occasional Verses* by T. W. H. Crosland (7, Cecil Court, W.C.), is a bright book of small dimensions. The piece which gives it its title is, of course, a parody upon "The Absent-Minded Beggar," and is really very clever, and some other verses upon the same lines, both instructive and amusing, are included. Several of the pieces have already appeared in *The Outlook*, and there is a good deal of sparkling wit, irony, and cynical satire in what Mr. Crosland writes. *British War Songs* (Sheard and Co.) published at 1s., contains many old favourites, with some things that are new and have won modern popularity. We have received, from the Glasgow Book and Stationery warehouse, a very neat khaki-coloured leather pocket writing case, containing letter cards and an indelible pencil, with pocket for papers, admirably adapted for the use of soldiers and sailors in the field.

ROYAL ARTILLERY PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR.—The letter in your paper of this date from "Anxious Father" is very much to the point. Is there no Service member in the Commons who will call the attention of the Secretary of State for War to the injustice of keeping 2nd Lieutenants in the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery for three years in that rank, notwithstanding the number of vacancies existing in the rank of Lieutenant? It certainly is an act of injustice that these young officers should be superseded by so many linesmen, Militiamen, and Yeomanry. We know the state of chaos at the War Office—where the Royal Artillery is unrepresented, the post of A.G. for Artillery having been abolished last year. And nothing from there may be expected in the form of redress; but I hope that other parents, as well as myself, will give utterance to their dissatisfaction, and it may possibly have some good result.

March 31.

SPECTATOR.

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MUSKETRY IN 1899.

The annual report of Lieut.-Colonel Hopton Acting Commandant at Hythe, is on the whole satisfactory on the musketry training of the Regular forces serving at home, including the School of Musketry, the Militia, Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteers during the year 1899. The average regimental figure of merit in the cavalry was 77 (an aggregate) for the compulsory individual firing, and 34 (a percentage) for the compulsory collective practices. The average battalion figure of merit in the infantry was 90 (an aggregate) for the individual, and 50 (a percentage) for the collective. The results generally are pronounced "very satisfactory."

As regards the Militia, Col. Hopton maintains that no real progress in musketry can be expected from this force, whilst the time allowed for the training is so short and the amount of work expected from the Militiaman in that short time is so extensive. The present average battalion figure of merit, 38 for individual and 37 for collective, is only regarded as fairly satisfactory but the fault does not rest with officers and men. In the case of the Yeomanry the results are classed as "satisfactory." Col. Hopton adding that, from a musketry standpoint, he would like to see the whole force turned into mounted infantry and armed with the rifle instead of the carbine, a view which many have with him.

Among the Volunteers trained, 37,266, or 26 per cent., were classified as marksmen, 20,780, or 15 per cent., as first-class shots, 79,526, or 59 per cent., as second-class shots, and 219, or below 1 per cent., remained in the third class. No detailed remarks on the training of the Volunteers during the past year are submitted, owing to the extensive changes which are to be introduced next season, and which include the doubling of the 21 rounds which are now compulsory. Col. Hopton anticipates a great improvement in the musketry efficiency of the Volunteers from these changes, and is quite confident that Volunteer commanding officers will have no difficulty in meeting the additional requirements of Government. Considerable emphasis is laid on the benefit likely to accrue from the new system coming into force this year, by which non-commissioned officers of Militia and Volunteers, other than permanent staff, are to be allowed to go through courses at the Hythe School of Musketry. In relation to field firing, a special note is added to the effect that great credit is due to many Volunteer battalions for the time and trouble expended by them in their efforts to carry out this important musketry practice.

In the course of his general report, Col. Hopton makes some interesting remarks as to the probable value of the South African campaign from a musketry point of view. It is, he observes, already apparent from information received of the shooting by our men in this war that musketry generally must have made vast strides in the interval which has elapsed since the last time we were engaged with an enemy in that part of the world. No doubt some of this improvement is due to the better shooting powers of the Lee-Netford and Lee-Enfield rifles as compared with the Martini-Henry, but the chief improvement is due to the far greater care and trouble now taken with musketry training throughout the Army, and to the great advance made in the fire discipline of all ranks. Many points will be most interesting to note in this connection. For instance, what kind of fire was most generally used and found most effective, whether "individual," "independent," or "volley;" also what were the most generally adopted "positions"—i.e., "standing," "kneeling," "sitting," or "lying;" at what distances most of the firing took place, and whether long-range fire was much used and found effective; the uses to which machine guns were put, and their general behaviour; what revolvers were found the most suitable; also whether the present bayonet was much used and found to answer well, etc.



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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1900.

THE NAVY AND THE COLONIES.

THE publication of the naval despatches reporting the proceedings of the Naval Brigades in the Cape Colony and with General Buller, makes it all the more odd that there should have been hesitation in giving them to the country. Apparently the actual cause of the delay was merely another manifestation of the red tape which rules at the War Office. Also, from a reply made by Mr. Wyndham in Parliament, there is a difference in regard to the naval and military procedure customary in these matters. Whereas in the Navy each officer in command makes his own report, and the whole of these despatches are forwarded to the Admiralty with a covering letter from the senior officer, it is usual in the Army for the senior officer to re-write the reports of his juniors, and to keep back from the War Office their individual communications. As to which is the better way, we should think there could be no question. There is not much that is new in regard to the despatches reporting the proceedings in Cape Colony.

Captain Prothero begins the story, Captain Marchant, of the Marines, takes it up from the time when Captain Prothero was wounded, and Lieutenant Dean supplements their accounts with a description of the action on his guns on the left of the position. The Flag-Captain mentions as an illustration of the terribly heavy fire with which the Brigade was met at Graspan that he saw on several occasions a man hit more than once, and as many as three times before he reached the ground. Lieutenant Dean's explanation of why it was he had only six men wounded, and Lieutenant's Ogilvy's commendation of his guns' crews at the battle of Colenso, are incidental word pictures of the highest value. It is to be hoped that we shall not have to wait as long for the further Naval despatches as we have had in this instance. That from Captain Lambton describing the defence of Ladysmith should assuredly be issued not later than next week.

The determination of the Naval authorities to reduce the number of seamen and Marines ashore in South Africa is obvious; but beyond a notice affecting certain of the officers of the *Powerful* no official intimation to this effect has been issued. It is rather interesting in this connection to see that both from Australia and from New Zealand members of Naval Volunteer corps are serving at the front with mounted troops. The circumstance is one that naturally recalls attention to the subject upon which Lord Brassey wrote a letter to the *Times* last week. But while his lordship asks for a further consideration of the proposal of the Naval conference held at Melbourne, he does not suggest any clear course for avoiding the difficulties with which the project bristles. It seems to us that, if it were possible, it would be a simple solution of the problem to arrange that the colonies make their contribution to defence other than naval. It has been shown by the course of this war in South Africa that it is necessary and essential to an adequate protection of Imperial interests that we should have a very much larger army than has hitherto been thought necessary. The colonies have shown, too, that they are perfectly competent and ready to supply a large proportion of such an army. If Canada, New South Wales, and the other self-governing colonies were each to maintain a military force of which one portion was always ready for service, while by means of Militia and Volunteer systems expansion could quickly take place, the need for a large increase of the Army at home might be, at least in part, obviated. There would then be less reason to add to the Army Estimates by so many millions, while the assistance thus given by the colonies would be looked upon as their contribution in kind to Imperial defence. The Navy would remain an Imperial force binding and connecting the parts of the Empire together, but wholly paid for at home, and directed from the Admiralty. The sons of colonial born citizens would still be welcomed in the ships as officers or men, and, indeed, entry might be simplified. On the other hand, the need for increased land forces would have been met, and in a manner which would in all probability commend itself more highly to the colonies at large than any scheme by which they they could provide a Naval Reserve. If, too, some arrangement could be made by which the colonies could assist to officer the Marines and draw their military instructors and commandants from this force, another troublesome difficulty might be surmounted. We claim for these suggestions that they are entirely novel, that they offer a medium of settlement which should be satisfactory to all members of the partnership, and that they might provide on an economical basis an effective fleet and that efficient Army for

general service over sea which is now recognised as an essential factor in Imperial defence.

FRENCH NAVAL POLICY.

IT is not often that the historian descends into the arena to demonstrate in a practical fashion the lessons which his researches may bear. Even Professor Seeley and Captain Mahan were content to allow the teachings of history almost to enforce themselves; and, if we recognise the practical bearing of what they have written, it is not so much because of a didactic method employed, as through the masterful skill and convincing force with which their subjects have been presented. Captain Chevalier, the French naval historian, adopts a method more direct and argumentative. His books upon the Navy of France under the Consulate and the Empire are well known, and MM. Hachette have just published from his pen a third and concluding work, bringing up the story to the present time. In the last chapter of the new book there is a philosophical treatment of the question of naval war, and in particular of war between France and England. Captain Chevalier recognises that we have almost always been largely superior in strength, and his purpose is to discover what should be the policy of a weak Navy confronted with one that is strong. Our object has been in war to seek out and destroy the enemy wherever he might be found; what should be the rôle of a Power too weak to undertake like operations? This is the question that has divided the minds of Frenchmen, that has thrown them into the arms of conflicting schools, and that is largely responsible for the want of homogeneity in their fleet. Captain Chevalier holds that it is really to the advantage of England, having defeated the main force of her opponent, to prolong a war; and it is worth while to note that just the same view is expressed in the preamble to the new German Navy Bill, which demands peace at sea—"not peace at any price, but peace with honour."

Captain Chevalier insists that a defensive policy is imposed upon France, but it is to be a defensive policy accompanied at the very outset, and then more than at any other time, by determined aggressive action against our commerce. He clearly sees that trade is the life-blood of England, and that the only hope of France must rest in her attempt to destroy it. He demonstrates this thesis at great length and with much sagacity. The object must be to avoid useless battles, to attack only when there is decisively superior force, and to carry on a sustained commercial war. "So long as the weaker Navy is in a position to attempt important operations, England, ignorant of its projects and unaware of its particular aims, will be obliged to maintain an adequate force to watch or blockade the ships remaining in port, and to pursue them if they attempt to get out; and, in these conditions, England will be incapable of operating on land as effectively as if she had all her forces at her disposal." It might be supposed from what has been said that Captain Chevalier advocates the *guerre de course*, but this would imperfectly indicate his view. He recognises that a battle fleet is essential to France, for he points out that the success which attended the operations of Jean Bart, Surcouf, and their comrades, was in proportion to the strength of the French Navy, which made their achievements possible. To fight a battle for the sake of fighting, in the words of Vauban echoed by Captain Chevalier, is "a vanity." The historian proceeds to indicate that it is very important for a Navy that is weak to have ships that are strong, and therefore

French ships must be proportionately stronger than ours. He may therefore be regarded as a supporter of the policy now proclaimed at the Ministry of Marine, where it is alleged that the new ships will be individually superior in all respects to any we possess.

Navy Notes.

Although, owing to the threatening appearance of the weather, the Royal yacht crossed the Irish Channel rather earlier than was originally intended, the ships of the Channel Squadron in Dublin Bay were not caught napping. No sooner did the *Victoria* and *Albert* with her naval escort appear in sight than the vessels were dressed and the salute followed as usual. In the evening also, the illumination of the squadron was watched with interest by a very large number of spectators on the shore. A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* thus describes the scene:—"With dramatic, startling suddenness the whole fleet was outlined in soft amber lights, and stood in dazzling brightness against the sky; the outline was perfect, hulls, spars, funnels, fighting tops, conning towers, were all traced in exquisite glowing outline, flashing and dancing with the slight swell there was outside. It was easy to distinguish the stately lines of the *Magnificent* and *Majestic*, even had there not been the Admiral's flags ablaze in red and white. Then a pretty sight followed. Rockets were fired from the ships, and a long procession of boats passed round the harbour. Presently the lights became red, and round the harbour the procession circled, making a beautiful serpentine curve of crimson flame, which was caught and reflected in the water. It was a charming evolution, carried out with all the neatness and precision of the 'handy man.'"

Sir William White has been down to Portsmouth to have a look at the new Royal yacht, and as a result, the work is being pushed on with great rapidity. As we supposed, the statement that the yacht had been condemned for purposes of Royalty, and was to be converted to Admiralty uses, is inaccurate. The alterations now being made, will, we understand, have the effect of improving not only the seaworthiness, but the beauty of the vessel. It is anticipated that she will be ready for her steam trials in about two months' time, and these will be of an exhaustive character, involving seven or eight runs at $17\frac{1}{2}$ knots and upwards for periods of from forty-eight to eight hours at full power. There are to be two runs of forty-eight hours each, each of $17\frac{1}{2}$ knots, and should the second trial prove a failure the first trial will, after the necessary readjustments, be run again. The same principle will be observed in each set of trials. According to the latest estimate, the yacht will not be ready for sea earlier than next February.

From the answer which Mr. Goschen has given to Sir C. Cameron, it is evident that, as we assumed last week, the statement about a fire in the magazine of one of H.M. ships referred to the occurrence which took place on board the *Revenge*. This matter was mentioned by the First Lord in reply to Admiral Field early in February, but it does not appear that the cause of the explosion has so far been satisfactorily explained. It is certainly startling enough that a cordite cartridge should spontaneously ignite, setting fire to others in the same box, even although the other boxes of cartridges in the magazine were not affected. It would be interesting to learn what time is supposed to have elapsed between the moment of ignition and the discovery of what had occurred, since it is evident that this must have considerable bearing upon the question of whether the result might not have been much worse. From Mr. Goschen's answer it is evident that there is not the slightest atom of foundation whatever for the imputation that this occurrence was due to hurried manufacture to meet the present demands. The cordite which ignited was made as long ago as 1894, and there was no new cordite on board the *Revenge*. Mr. Goschen said further that the position of the Navy as regards the supply of cordite had not been such as to require the placing of any special or hurried orders, but he did not explain the effect of the

War Office borrowing upon the reserve for the Fleet. It is satisfactory, however, to learn that orders for 1899-1900 were placed in June last, and those for the current year will be placed almost immediately. Presumably, therefore, the material which is known to have been made in a hurry is to be used in South Africa.

It is a pity in a way that Sir Charles Dilke, before writing his letter to the chairman of the Navy League, did not put the question to the First Lord of the Admiralty, to which he received an answer on Tuesday. Mr. Goschen told him that it was quite true, as stated by Mr. Vickers, that the Admiralty had bought a new 12-in. gun, and that the pattern had been approved for some time. Several of these guns are on order, and some have been delivered, and it is anticipated that they will be mounted and tried in the *Formidable* during the year. With regard also to picric acid, Mr. Powell Williams was able to tell Sir Charles Dilke that with the exception of a small quantity recently ordered to meet present urgent demands all the supplies obtained both for land and sea service have been manufactured in this country. From these replies it would appear that the authorities responsible for naval ordnance and supplies have not been so remiss as was suggested at the Navy League meeting. Seeing also that the Admiralty have decided to largely increase the amount hitherto granted as prizes for good shooting, it would certainly seem that, in this connection at all events, they are better entitled to the confidence of the nation than the state of things as pictured by certain critics appeared to warrant.

From a correspondent at Durban, we learn that on March 7 the distribution of naval guns with the force in South Africa was as follows:—Lord Methuen had two 4.7-in. guns on wheel mountings, and four 12-pounders; General Gatacre had two 4.7-in. guns on wheel mountings; and there were present with General Buller's force one 6-in. wire-wound gun on wheel mountings, two 4.7-in. guns on wheel mountings, one 4.7-in. in a railway truck, three 4.7-in. guns on platform mountings, and sixteen 12-pounders on field carriages. The whole of the mountings for the above guns were designed by Captain Percy Scott, of the *Terrible*.

Mr. Goschen was asked in Parliament on Tuesday last if it was intended to fill the coming vacancy of Storekeeper-General of Naval Ordnance by the transfer of an officer from the War Department or some other source. The First Lord replied that as the appointment would not be vacant for some time the question was premature. We hope, however, that the control and working of this department will eventually be placed entirely with Naval artilleryists, who have solely devoted themselves to the science of gunnery since they attained the rank of Lieutenant, and are undoubtedly preferable to officers of the sister Service for such high professional duties. Rear-Admiral Brand recently remarked that when Army affairs came under revision, after the war was over, it would also be necessary to consider the requirements of the Navy. Then will be the opportunity for placing the Naval Ordnance Department on a proper footing, and selecting a staff of Naval officers to deal with it.

The plea of ignorance set up by the engine-room artificers of the Channel Squadron who recently omitted to salute the Admiral and two of his captains, was not altogether convincing. The incident occurred at Bantry Bay, and resulted in the stoppage of leave of all the artificers in the squadron—a punishment which was fully justified by the fact that the offenders did not have the manliness to come forward and admit their fault. Since then Sir Harry Rawson has very good-naturedly remitted the punishment, being content to warn the engine-room artificers that the offence must not be repeated. There is a possibility, no doubt, that petty officers and men of the engine-room department may find it a little difficult to recognise the captains and officers of other ships, but the failure of any man to acquaint himself with the appearance of the Admiral savours of negligence. Besides this, it is barely possible for any man who happens to be enjoying a day's leave at Berehaven, to fail to identify, in a general way, the officers of his squadron. If in plain clothes, as

was the Admiral on the occasion in question, officers still may be known in such a place as Berehaven by the simple fact that they are dressed like English gentlemen. The salute should, therefore, be given as a matter of course, even in doubtful cases, and, as this is understood by the seamen, there is no reason why the engine-room ratings should fail in courtesy to officers. We noticed with regret, though without surprise, that the engine-room artificers lost no time in airing their alleged grievance in the newspapers. Had the Admiral found it necessary to stop the leave of twenty or thirty executive petty officers, we venture to say that less would have been heard of the matter.

The members of the Royal Navy Club 1765-85 dined at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on the 3rd inst., to commemorate Lord Rodney's action (April, 1782). Rear Admiral C. C. P. Fitzgerald presided, and the guest of the evening was Mr. James R. Thursfield. There were present:—

Admirals E. S. Adeane, C.M.G., Sir Cyprian A. G. Bridge, K.C.B., Reginald N. Custance, C.M.G., Archibald L. Douglas, Sir Walter Hunt-Grubbe, G.C.B., Right Hon. Sir J. D. Hay, Bart., K.C.B., Sir W. R. Kennedy, K.C.B., T. Saumarez, C.B.

Captains G. L. Atkinson, A.D.C., A. H. Anson, T. B. S. Adair, E. E. Bradford, A. Blennerhassett, H. T. Clanchy, W. Collins, R. F. H. Henderson, C.B., A.D.C., Spencer H. Login, G. H. C. MacArthur, R.S. Symonds, H. E. Walters, C. R. Wood, H. Warren.

Commanders Selby Ash, Hon. F. C. B. Addington, J. Murray Aynsley, O. de B. Brock, C. E. E. Carry, G. D. Daintree, Geo. Higgins, A. Hayes-Sadler, M. E. F. Kerr, W. M. Latham, G. H. B. Mundy, W. H. Nicholson, J. R. Prickett, F. H. Peyton, J. P. Rolleston, E. A. Salwey, H. C. Sayce, H. W. Savory, C. E. Tower, and

Fleet-Paymr. E. M. Roe, R.N., secretary.

CRONJE'S SURRENDER.

The following extract from an interesting letter by a Naval correspondent with Lord Roberts's force has been kindly supplied to us for publication:—

"Stickfontein Kopjes, March 25:—We have been doing better lately. Last Monday Capt. Probyn, R.A.M.C., who is with the Gordon Highlanders, came to me about 5 p.m. and informed me that there was to be an attack that night on Cronje's laager and that there would in all probability be heavy work for the doctors. I asked him to get me to the front, as of course, the Naval guns would not be in action. At 2 a.m. I took my stretcher bearers down to the river side, and we crept up to our trenches. Then we silently advanced towards the Boer laager in the dark, rested a few minutes, and commenced to entrench ourselves within 50 yds. of the enemy.

"At early daybreak a Boer was just below us washing something in the river, and a pebble could have been dropped on his head from our position. Suddenly the trenches just ahead opened a terrific fire on us. We replied. I was with the Colonials at this time, and as they were losing heavily I had plenty of work to do, and the Gordons not being under so severe a fire, I remained where I was. The Boers presently appeared in some force on our right flank, and completely enveloped us. We had such a warm time of it I thought we should mostly be wiped out, though we took every advantage of what cover we had. Fortunately this state of affairs did not last long, a force of ours on the left bank of the river coming up and driving off the enemy. We were again only subject to the fire from our front, which more than satisfied us.

"A white flag was now hoisted from the trench in front, and a Boer walked in to our lines and had a confab with our leader and then returned, when almost immediately the whole of the enemy's trenches became alive with men standing up without arms, and they had surrendered.

"As soon as all my wounded had been attended to I advanced with my bearers and found numbers of wounded Boers, most of them able to speak English. A Field Cornet, Piet Nielsen by name, came and thanked me profusely for attending to his men, and soon after brought me some hot coffee, for which I was very grateful. Their wounded from previous battles were in a terrible state, in many cases the wounds had not been dressed for five days, and then had only tobacco leaves placed over the entrance and exit. One poor fellow had a bullet from a 4.7-in. shrapnel through his lungs, and mortification had set in, the hectic flush in his face showing that he had but few hours to live; the sights were most painful. The poor animals, hundreds of wounded oxen, horses, donkeys, and sheep, in almost every stage of death, and the ground literally thick with the dead, while the stench was too awful for description. To make matters worse, there were several women and children in the place."

Navy Personal.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has presented to the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, through Captain D. N. Welch, a former Commanding Officer of one of the yachts, an autograph portrait of himself in the uniform of Admiral of the Fleet, to be placed in the headquarters of the Institution at Shadwell, London, E.

H.R.H. the Duke of York is now the proud possessor of three sons, the last happy addition having occurred at Sandringham on Saturday last.

Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, has suggested to the Right Worshipful the Mayor of that town that the date of the reception of the *Powerful's* Naval Brigade should not be decided until after the arrival of that cruiser. It was intended to hold it on Easter Monday, but as that is a general holiday much inconvenience might arise in getting the men, when railway traffic is unusually congested and irregular on such occasions, as several of them would obtain leave to visit their friends directly after they arrived at the port, and could not therefore be expected to return almost immediately afterwards. The Mayor has, in consequence, decided to wait until he can personally consult Captain Hon. Hedworth Lambton, and select a day convenient for bringing the men together for this patriotic entertainment.

Admiral Sir James E. Erskine, who relieves Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, in August next, will only retain that appointment until October, 1902, when he becomes Admiral of the Fleet by the compulsory retirement of the Earl of Clanwilliam.

Admiral Lord Charles Scott, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, although he has only formally assumed the port duties, directed the *Vivid* to proceed to Holyhead, where he hoisted his flag in her, to await the embarkation of Her Majesty on Tuesday last, and had the honour of being presented to the Queen on her arrival at that seaport. No portion of the Irish coast is included in the Plymouth command, as erroneously stated by some of the daily papers.

Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, will be relieved at the expiration of eighteen months from the date of his appointment, in July next, that being the usual term allowed a Vice-Admiral if promoted Admiral while his flag is flying at Sheerness.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson and Rear-Admiral A. W. Fanshawe, with their respective staffs, and the Captains of the Channel fleet, were received on Monday last by His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, prior to the arrival of Her Majesty at Dublin.

Vice-Admiral Sir Compton Domville finally dispersed the Reserve Squadron on Saturday last at Portland after a month's cruise under his command.

Vice-Admiral Sir Compton E. Domville, Admiral-Superintendent of Naval Reserves, completes three years in that appointment on the 11th prox.; Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, who was Director of Naval Intelligence from 1889 to 1894, is spoken of as his successor, and undoubtedly would be a most admirable selection for that important post.

Rear-Admiral Rodney Lloyd, late Admiral Superintendent at Malta, who has done excellent service at that establishment during the past three years, becomes a younger Brother of the Trinity House.

Rear-Admiral W. H. Henderson, recently relieved as Commodore at Port Royal, has, with Her Majesty's sanction, been called to the Privy Council of Jamaica, and in addition thereto appointed Member of the Legislative Council of that Government.

Rear-Admiral (retired), Henry M. Miller, has been appointed, by the Lord Lieutenant of Kent, Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

Commodore E. S. Poe, commanding the Training Squadron, was to leave Gibraltar on Thursday last for Madeira and Las Palmas, returning to the former port at the end of the month. Captain R. K. McAlpine, of the *Cambrian*, on being relieved at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, by Captain H. P. Routh, of the *Juno*, rejoins the Commodore's broad pendant.

Captain W. De V. Hamilton did not relieve Rear-Admiral Lacon Hammett, in command of the General Depot at Portsmouth, until Thursday in last week, the latter officer, although promoted to flag rank in January last, having retained the appointment until the expiration of his successor's leave on full pay.

Captain C. J. Norcock, of the Naval Reserve Department, obtains the Good Service Pension vacant by the promotion of Captain H. J. Grenfell to flag rank. Captain Norcock's services entitle him to the award even if he were not next but one in seniority to the last recipient of that distinction.

Captain F. R. Pelly, of the *Psyche*, has gone to Bluefields at the request of our Consul, in consequence of British interests being jeopardised by the revolutionary party of that portion of Nicaragua. Captain J. L. Burr, of the *Andromeda*, while in command of the *Intrepid*, managed to smooth the troubled waters for a time, but that happened more than a year ago, and the opposition section now considers another outbreak justifiable.

Captain G. A. Gifford paid off the *Comus* on Saturday last at Devonport, and commissioned the *Charybdis* with the officers and ship's company of the former vessel. As the *Charybdis* is fitted for a flag officer, superior accommodation will be afforded Captain Gifford in carrying out his duties as Commodore on the Newfoundland Fisheries Station.

Captain G. H. Cherry, of the *Juno*, arrived at Algiers on the 29th ult., and the following day embarked the remains of the late Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Bart., for Gibraltar, where they arrived on Sunday, and have been landed for conveyance to England.

Captain F. E. Brock, of the *Highflyer*, arrived at Devonport on Sunday last from Gibraltar to refit that cruiser for the relief of the *Eclipse* flagship in the East Indies.

Captain Percy Scott, of the *Terrible*, reached Mauritius on Monday last, en route for the Far East.

Captain R. W. White, recently appointed to the *Galatea*, will shortly be transferred to the command of the *Rodney*.

Commander Claud Hamilton, of the *Rosario*, left Sheerness on Friday, in last week, for China, to relieve the *Rattler*. As the latter vessel is to await the arrival of her relief, Lieut.-Commander Hon. G. A. Hardinge will have to make the passage across the Indian Ocean against the monsoon.

Lieutenants A. W. Heneage and R. W. White, Surgeon C. Marsh-Beadnell, Midshipmen George E. Lewin, T. C. Armstrong, and E. G. Chichester, and Major A. G. B. Urmston, R.M.L.I., all of the *Powerful*, who were left behind when that cruiser sailed from the Cape for England, are coming home in the hired transports, *Pindari*, *German*, and *Oratava*. Everyone, we are sure, will hope that these gallant officers will arrive in time to join their brother officers and comrades at the receptions that are to be accorded the *Powerful's* Naval Brigade at Portsmouth, and also in London by the Admiralty. Surgeon Marsh-Beadnell was in the action at Modder River, and finding that there was but little, if any chance, of casualties among the men of his Brigade, gallantly offered his services to the Army Medical Officers, who were terribly handicapped with wounded soldiers, and glad to have the valuable aid of their Naval colleague.

Sir Henry Norbury, Medical Director-General, is the historian of the "Naval Brigade in South Africa" during the Zulu War 1877-78-79. He was Staff-Surgeon of the *Active*, flagship of

Commodore Sir Francis Sullivan, and in addition to medical duties with his own men at the front, attended the military forces brigaded with them. Possibly an officer of literary ability will be found to record in book-form the brave deeds of Naval officers and gallant seamen and marines recently employed in the Cape Colony and Natal, as well as those whom Lord Roberts hopes will be with him when our flag is hoisted at Pretoria. It will not be difficult to combine the doings of the respective brigades in one book, and we trust that the attempt will be made of letting the nation know what was done by the Royal Navy and Royal Marines to maintain the integrity of the Empire in one of the hardest campaigns in which the Naval Service has been engaged.

Engineer E. E. Bond (1892) has been promoted Chief Engineer for the valuable services he rendered Major-General Lord Kitchener's Expedition on the Nile, 1898. He was awarded D.S.O., Medjidie 4th class, and noted for promotion. We regret that he has had to wait nearly two years for the latter.

Staff-Paymaster W. Le G. Pullen, Secretary to Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, becomes secretary to Admiral Lord Charles Scott, at Devonport, nearly two years before he expected that desirable appointment. He previously served under Lord Charles Scott in Australia. Paymaster J. A. Keys, of the *Curacoa*, was secretary's clerk on the latter station with Mr. Pullen, and now takes his place on Lord Charles Beresford's staff. The arrangement is in every way desirable, as Mr. Pullen has had large experience in his junior days at Devonport, and since then he served nine years as secretary to flag officers, while Mr. Keys' training for the secretariat has been with an able master and should meet the requirements of the Rear-Admiral of the Mediterranean fleet.

Staff-Paymaster T. Harrison-Smith continues as Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport until the arrival of his successor. He had only recently settled down in the official residence lately allotted the Port-Admiral's secretary at Mount Wise, and would, but for the lamented death of Sir Henry Fairfax, have remained there nearly two years. It is not probable that such a valuable secretarial officer will remain long unemployed.

Assistant-Paymaster T. H. Millett, late Secretary to Commodore W. H. Henderson at Jamaica, arrived home on Friday in last week by the Royal Mail Steamship *Orinoco*.

Captain J. A. Tupman, R.M.L.I., has been allowed to proceed to South Africa to join the military forces under Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C.

Lieutenant A. E. Syson, R.M.L.I., embarked in the *Sans Pareil* on Monday last in place of Lieutenant James Hazel.

Captain W. J. Whiffin and Lieutenant H. C. Morton, R.M.L.I., and Lieutenant J. D. H. Shaw, R.M.A., embarked last week with the detachment of the Royal Marine forces on board the *Goliath*, commissioned for China.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Brig.-Gen. Sir W. H. Meiklejohn, K.C.B., C.M.G.	Capt. J. A. Gibbon.
Major B. B. Grayfoot.	Capt. H. J. Sherwood.
Major L. G. Fischer.	Capt. E. P. Carter.
Major R. V. Garrett.	Capt. H. J. K. Bamfield.
Capt. C. B. Harrison, I.M.S., M.	Capt. W. F. Newnham.
Capt. E. S. Jackson.	Capt. C. B. Harrison.
	Lieut. F. C. A. Parsons.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major E. Marriott, 5 days.	Capt. W. E. Wimble, 2 mo.
Major Reginald Williams, 6 mo.	Capt. W. M. Southey, 6 mo.
	Capt. H. W. Lowry, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut.-Col. W. W. Lean.	Capt. A. G. Peyton.
Lieut.-Col. R. C. G. Mayne.	Capt. G. W. Lilly.
Major B. B. Russell.	

CANTEEN AND MESS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd.,
23, Regency Street, Westminster.—This Society is a union of Cantens and Messes formed for mutual benefit of the Services at home and abroad. It supplies every canteen or mess requisite.

Baby Foreign.

Several vessels of the French Navy are now undergoing trials with success. At the preliminary trial of the recently completed battleship, *St. Louis*, it was found that certain small modifications were necessary. The stipulated speed of the ship is eighteen knots, which was attained by her sisters, the *Charlemagne* and *Gaulois*. The new battleship in one of her early trials attained satisfactorily, and without special effort, a speed of 17.61 knots, and no doubt is felt that she will prove equal to the others of the same class. She has Belleville boilers, and three vertical engines driving as many screws. The so-called commerce destroyer *Châteaurenault* has also been under trial with natural draught, and on March 19, with 19,000 horse-power, attained a speed of 22.7 knots, the machinery working very smoothly. It is expected that at the third trial she will easily attain the contract speed of twenty-three knots with 23,000 horse-power. Her boilers are on the Normand-Sigaudy principle, which has given good results in several torpedo-boats and in the destroyers *Dunois* and *Lahire*. The trials of the *Lahire* gave great satisfaction; but she has proceeded to Havre, where certain modifications are to be made at the yard of the Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée. At Toulon the submarine boat *Gustave Zédé* is still under trial, and continually making plunges in the roadstead. All is said to work well, and some confidence is expressed that the boat will prove a success. The *Goubet* No. 2, which has not yet been accepted by the Government, is also being tried, and a Naval Commission has been appointed to report upon her performance.

Signor Franchetti has presented his report upon the Italian Navy estimates. It was originally intended to lay down four ships of the new type designed by Colonel Cuniberti, which embody many of the features of the battleship with the speed and some of the characteristics of the armoured cruiser. The financial situation of the country makes it impossible at present, however, to put in hand more than two of these ships. These are to be completed by the year 1903, and the cost, including armament will be about 40,000,000 lire for the two of them, bringing up the estimates for construction during the quadrennium, 1899-1903, to 186,000,000 lire in round figures. The ships now in hand, in a state more or less advanced, are the *Emanuele Filiberto*, *Saint Bon*, *Regina Margherita*, *Benedetto Brin*, *Francesco Ferruccio*, *Garibaldi*, and *Varesse*, with the small cruisers *Agordat*, *Coatit*, and *Puglia*, and ten destroyers and three first-class torpedo boats. Although Signor Franchetti does not consider the new programme at all extravagant, he finds occasion to propose the cutting down of the estimates in certain particulars. A great deal of attention is now being directed by Italian writers and journalists to the necessary increase of the fleet. We have received a pamphlet by Signor Benucci entitled "L'Alleanza Anglo-Italiana," published at Rome, in which the author, recognising the financial difficulties of his country, argues that it would be of mutual advantage to Great Britain and Italy to enter into a kind of offensive and defensive alliance. He thinks that if we retain Egypt we shall need an army, and that the Italian army is the only one available. On the other hand, it would be extremely useful to Italy to be able to depend upon the British Navy, and the writer adds that we might find it an advantage to supplement the resources of Malta by securing the means of sending our ships for repair to Genoa, Spezia, Taranto, or Messina. These are interesting, though rather academic, views.

The Austrian Naval estimates for the year 1900 amount upon the ordinary votes to 25,556,050 crowns (an increase of 3,365,530 crowns) and on the extraordinary charges to 13,910,450 crowns (an increase of 2,417,450 crowns). Among the ordinary votes provision is made for completing the torpedo cruiser *Zenta*, 2,250 tons, for continuing work upon the *Aspern* and another torpedo cruiser known as "C," of the same class, though with 100 tons more greater displacement, and for beginning a cruiser "E" of about 7,000 tons to replace the old *Radetzky*, as well as a small mining vessel. The extraordinary charges include provision for completing six sea-going torpedo boats, for further work upon the

Kaiser Karl VI. and the coast defence battleships (8,340 tons) "I" and "II," and for laying down a third ship of the same class. There are votes for the armament of the vessels and for mines, torpedoes, and torpedo nets, as also for work at the coaling and torpedo station at Teodo, the enlargement of the magazines at Vallerunga, and additions to the mining establishment at Fisella, besides sundry other works.

Baron von Maltzahn, Director of the German Naval Academy, has been promoted to Rear-Admiral, and among recent promotions to the rank of Captain we notice the name of Commander Cöerper, Naval Attaché in London.

An individual of curious research in the Rue Royale has discovered that the Naval establishments at Brest are too costly, and that a wasteful policy is pursued in the local administration. He has drawn the attention of the Minister of Marine to the fact, and the result of his inquiry is a singular illustration of the details that lay such a heavy charge upon M. de Lanessan. The Minister has pointed out to the Prefect at Brest that, whereas there are only thirteen Naval cats at Toulon, and only two at Cherbourg in the general magazine, exclusive of a number of animals which are not fed at the public charge, not less than ninety-one animals are in the various victualling and other stores at Brest, a sum of 1,377 francs being annually charged for their supply of cat's meat. The Prefect is accordingly instructed to charge upon the public funds the keep of only one or two cats, and, if more are needed, to find some other means of feeding them.

THE CAPE TRADE ROUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On June 24, 1899, THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE published an appreciative leader summarising the arguments advanced in *Commercial Intelligence*, April 1 and May 20, 1899, concerning our trade routes to the East, and dealing particularly with the proposed transfer in war of our trade *via* the Suez Canal to what is sometimes called the open ocean route *via* the Cape. At the conclusion of the leader the Editor remarks that "it follows that if, from the reasons which Lieut. Bellairs assigns, it will be impossible to make this transfer, then we must be prepared to take such steps, Naval or otherwise, as will enable us to maintain the trade through the Canal at all hazards." I think that the present state of affairs at the port of Cape Town fully proves the contention that it will be impossible to make this transfer. The article in *Commercial Intelligence* gave reasons for calculating that it would require about 12,000,000 tons of shipping to carry on the present trade *via* the Suez Canal if it is to be forced round the Cape. Using the average tonnage of a Suez Canal steamer, this works out to 100 steamers per week clamouring for coal and accommodation at the port of Cape Town. This tonnage is over and above the seven steamers calling there per week in 1898, the coasting steamers, and any steam tonnage used to replace sailing vessels laid up as the result of war. Apart from all this congestion there is a natural nervousness, caused by the fog of war, about proceeding to sea. Let us, however, instead of recapitulating all the arguments concerning the unsuitability of the Suez Canal tramps for the ocean route, and the comparatively wretched accommodation of that route, remember the saying that an ounce of practice is worth a

ton of theory, and see what is happening at the present moment at Cape Town. I hasten to quote the following telegram from the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, dated March 12, 1900, Cape Town:—

"The delay in discharging cargo consigned to merchants here from London and other ports owing to the extreme pressure on the docks caused by military necessities, led to a warm debate in the Chamber of Commerce to-day. . . . Some vessels have been lying undischarged since December."

Just imagine a delay of three months coming on top of a month caused by the time occupied in traversing the longer route. Remember, too, that this delay has been caused by a strain on the route owing to military exigencies, which is not one tenth as great as that which would be caused by diverting the Suez Canal trade round the Cape. Under these circumstances, may not those of us who are students in the old-fashioned school which still believes in facing our difficulties instead of running away from them because of some fanciful strategical reasoning ask the pertinent question whether the block on the "open" ocean route is not a barrier which it would take engineering skill many months to remove; while that of "the shipload of bricks" sunk a few feet in the Canal, in spite of the vigilance of our guard, is a mere temporary block which the same engineering skill can remove in a few days? In any case no skill in this world will remove the stain of ignominy clinging to the nation that resorts to the desperate expedient of blocking an international highway neutralised under the most solemn guarantee. The support which the policy of scuttling has met with among leaders of public opinion induced the Chamber of Commerce in 1893 to allow the policy to be urged at a special meeting, which went so far to support it as to allow the arguments of its advocates to pass unchallenged. Writing to *Commercial Intelligence*, June 10, 1893, Sir John Colomb says that "he can only attribute the tolerance of such a theory to a want of accurate knowledge of the laws and circumstances which govern the conditions of our commercial and shipping transactions over the sea." Yet at that time two of the largest shipowners supported the shifting of the routes as an event which must follow the outbreak of war as a matter of course. Sir John Colomb was kind enough to refer to my arguments as likely "to have a considerable determining influence upon those who glibly talk of 'blocking the Suez Canal' and of 'abandoning the Mediterranean' as the first move on the outbreak of war." I simply followed Sir John's lead in the matter. We are now no longer dependent on theories. We have, through this unfortunate South African War a demonstration on a large scale which ought to carry with it the conviction that the project of shifting the routes is impossible in execution and suicidal to attempt.

Clevedon.

CARLYON BELLAIRS.

It is notified that should any publican refuse to serve soldiers in uniform, officers commanding are to furnish an immediate report to the chief staff officer of the District, giving full particulars.

Efforts are to be made to enlist tailors for service in the Army. Having in view the large increase in the Service, men now enlisting stand a good chance of promotion to Sergeant-master-tailor.

The Order of Merit is awarded to eighteen men of the 27th Bombay Infantry for gallantry and devotion displayed in Africa in October, 1898, when guarding the rear of Lieutenant Hannington's detachment against an overwhelming force of the Soudanese.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved the proposal to hold again this year the usual rifle meeting for troops of the Home District. The marching and shooting competitions for the Regulars and Volunteers of the district will, therefore, be held at Bisley on Saturday, May 5.



Lemco

(Liebig Company's Extract.)

ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

The quantity of Liebig Company's Extract (now labelled Lemco) already supplied to the British Forces and the Red Cross and Yeomanry Hospitals in South Africa is sufficient to provide

6,424,192

BREAKFAST CUPS.

This quantity represents the product of a herd of 5,000 Bullocks.

THE SERVICE RIFLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As your valuable journal is so widely read by the officers and men of our Imperial Army, which includes the Colonial and Indian forces, I would thank you if you would allow me, to warn them against the attempts of Mr. Baillie-Grohman in the London Press to set them against their excellent Service rifles in favour of German rifles using the clip system, as it produces an immense expenditure of ammunition, though not so great as the detachable magazines of our Service rifles would do if issued to the troops and carried in bandoliers. Mr. Baillie-Grohman goes so far as to head an article in a London magazine "One Cause of our Defeats." He thus seeks to advance his German cause by seeking to make our soldiers dissatisfied with their rifles while struggling against a determined foe, mostly ensconced in trenches with piles of cartridges alongside them. I wish your readers, both officers and soldiers, to understand that Mr. Baillie-Grohman is a civilian, and, as far as I can ascertain, has never been in action. He is, however, ready to dictate to everyone, and insist on this German system. He evidently knows nothing of detachable magazines carried in bandoliers, with which the 10th Hussars made a fine display at Wimbledon some years since, when the Small Arms Committee were deciding on a rifle for the Service. I knew the members of the Committee very well, and saw the German rifles with them. I can say that waste of ammunition weighed much with them, hence Mr. Baillie-Grohman's Germans were set aside, and also the detachable magazines, unless their use should be called in by experience. These detachable magazines hold ten rounds each against the German five, hence they only require one move in loading to the German two moves. The detachable magazine system belongs to the War Office, it can be issued when the authorities please. There are, however, weighty considerations in the matter of ammunition supply to the firing line. Your readers will understand that British troops advance much in the open, while the enemy squat in trenches, the piles of cartridges being carefully prepared alongside each man. Mr. Baillie-Grohman appears to know nothing of this; that our English firing lines should soon fire away all their cartridges is quite beyond his ken. Yet officers returning from the war point out the difficulties of supplying the firing line, in which the men soon expend their 200 rounds.

One great instructor also says "one has heard quite enough of the shooting done during the campaign." Has he? To counteract this great authority allow me to quote from yesterday's *Daily Mail*:—"The writer in a Boer diary found near Ladysmith notes that we have marksmen of marvellous accuracy," and states that in an attempt to leave cover at a point opposite one of our outposts two men in succession were killed. The writer "had to wait till dusk to get away." I close this letter by saying that I enquired after the Tirah campaign from staff and regimental officers, and they told me they heard no complaints about the rifle which had given much satisfaction. I am now making enquiries from officers, returned wounded, from the front, and they have heard, they assure me, no complaints though in the thick of all Lord Methuen's battles.

EDWARD PALLISER,

Major Canadian Militia, late Captain 7th Hussars.
Army and Navy Club, April 5.

It is officially notified that Militiamen not at the time enrolled in the special service section, or belonging to the Reserve, on embarkation for service abroad or for the Channel Islands, receive a bounty of £1, and, provided they remain abroad or in the Channel Islands for so long a period, will receive a similar bounty on the anniversary of the date of embarkation.

WOUNDED ANIMALS IN WARFARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are some things they do better in America. The reply of our War Office to a request that men might be allowed to be sent out to attend to animals left wounded on battlefields, is an expression of sympathy with the object, but a refusal on the plea that the men would not be under military control, and that, doing such work, they would not be protected by the terms of the Geneva Convention. The reply of the American Military authorities to a similar request is the general order by Nelson A. Miles, Major-General commanding the U.S. Army: "With a view to avoid extreme suffering among wounded horses or mules on the field of battle, it is hereby ordered that a veterinary surgeon, or some other person detailed by the commanding officer, will accompany troops in an engagement, whose duty it will be to put an end to the agonies of horses or mules that in his judgment are suffering to a degree requiring such action on his part." There is a refreshing absence of Red Tapeism, and clear evidence of manly readiness to undertake initiative and personal responsibility, about this action of the commander of the U.S. Army, that is worthy of imitation.

Furzebrook, Wareham, Dorset, April 4.
LAURENCE W. PIKE.

THE "ROYAL CANADIANS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The colonies seem to be only too anxious to be represented in the Imperial service in defending the Empire on the battlefield. During the past few months hundreds of smart young Canadians have been turned away from the recruiting depôts for the contingents recently organised with the answer, "No more wanted." Several applicants have offered to pay their own expenses to Halifax if assured that they would be sent to the front. In view of all this, Canadians are beginning to wonder why all the energy which has been displayed in various ways and forms for the repatriation of the 100th Regiment as the Prince of Wales's "Royal Canadians" has not borne fruit. There can be no question that the people of Canada are in favour of having a purely Canadian regiment in the Imperial service, recruited solely from depôts established in Canadian cities, and officered with graduates from the Royal Military College at Kingston. Surely no better time could arrive than the present to carry out the wishes of the Canadian people in this respect. With the settlement of the South African War hundreds of young Canadians will return here imbued with a military spirit that will undoubtedly make them desire for further service; all that is open for them here is the Canadian Militia, and while many will rejoin their old Militia battalions hundreds would prefer to be serving in a Canadian regiment in the Imperial service. Notwithstanding that a prominent officer here has said that the British soldier's pay would not be a sufficient inducement for Canadians to join the British Army, there is no question that the brave adventurous spirit of the young Canadian would not consider the question of pay when the opportunity of getting travelling experience and the prospect of adventure presented itself, in the shape of service in a purely Canadian regiment in the Imperial Army. Moreover, the British soldier can see considerably more fun for his pay than the men of the Canadian permanent Militia can for theirs. A Canadian regiment in the Imperial service is most desirable and would certainly tend to cement a firmer feeling between this colony and the mother country. Canadians are largely the offsprings of old military stock of two famous fighting nations, the British and French, consequently their qualities for soldiering cannot be doubted. With such a people anxious to

serve the Empire, it would certainly seem to be a great mistake if the present circumstances are not taken advantage of, and the desire of the people for the repatriation of their old regiment, the 100th, is not favourably considered and acted upon. Canadians attached to British regiments will undoubtedly fight well for the Empire, but a Canadian regiment in the Imperial service would have a far higher motive to carry their colours to glory, and that would be for the honour and glory of their native land, for Canada in the "British red line." No one in any way connected with military matters in Canada can fail to see the great desire for this change. Hundreds of stalwart young Canadians leave Canada every year for the United States. Many join the United States Army who would certainly prefer to join the Imperial service. Most boys are born soldiers, and all that is required here in Canada is the facilities for enlistment, and a Canadian regiment in the Imperial service would be easily supplied with young men who would be the greatest credit to the Empire. We sincerely hope that those with the necessary influence both at London and at Ottawa will favourably consider this desire of the Canadian people, and at once re-establish the old 100th Regiment as the Prince of Wales's "Royal Canadians," and that the Beaver and the Maple Leaf will become an everlasting factor in the Empire's Imperial service.

JOHN R. GRAY, Secretary,
Her Majesty's Army and Navy Veterans' Society.
Toronto.

CAVALRY BRIGADIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was not surprised to see the letter of "Field Officer" on this subject in your last week's issue. It does indeed seem a hardship that whilst nominal Brigadier-Generals were appointed to two of the three Cavalry Brigades with Lord Roberts last October, and scarcely heard of since, another acting-Brigadier (Col. Porter) has actually done all the hard work of the 1st Brigade for six months, but has not even now been gazetted officially, although the 3rd Brigade has not even one of these official paper Brigadiers!

FAIR PLAY.

THE ROYAL RESERVE.

It is announced in an Army Order that the Queen has approved of the formation of four regiments of Cavalry, to be designated respectively "Her Majesty's Reserve Regiment of Dragoon Guards," "Her Majesty's Reserve Regiment of Dragoons," "Her Majesty's Reserve Regiment of Hussars," and "Her Majesty's Reserve Regiment of Lancers." The establishment of each regiment is to be 23 officers, two warrant officers (one, the bandmaster, being attached from one of the regiments in South Africa), 43 sergeants, six trumpeters, and 520 rank and file, inclusive of corporals, shoeing-smiths, saddlers, and saddle-tree makers; total of all ranks, 594. The horse establishment for each regiment is to be 411 for riding and six for draught.

It is also ordered that the establishments for the new Line battalions now being formed and for the Royal Reserve battalions shall be:

Line battalion serving at home: Twenty-four officers, two warrant officers, 39 sergeants, 16 drummers, buglers, &c., 40 corporals, and 760 privates—total, 881.

Royal Reserve battalion: Twenty-eight officers, one warrant officer, 48 sergeants (including transport sergeant and machine gun sergeant), 16 drummers, buglers, &c., 40 corporals, and 873 privates—total, 1,006. The Royal Scottish Reserve battalion will have in addition one sergeant piper and eight pipers.

To each battalion an armoured sergeant will be attached.

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The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, April 3.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Capt. W. R. Robertson, D.S.O., to be Major, vice J. H. Aspinwall, promoted (March 10); Capt. R. W. Longfield is seconded for service under Foreign Office (Feb. 7).

4th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. D. Plenderleath Sellar is seconded for service on staff (Nov. 15, 1899).

8th Hussars.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts., on augmentation.—J. C. Holford, Sir B. Lowther, Bart. (Feb. 13).

9th Lancers.—Capt. F. F. Colvin to be Major, vice M. O. Little, promoted (March 15).

16th Lancers.—Lieut.-Col. H. L. Aylmer, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on half-pay; Major S. Frewin to be Lieut.-Col., vice H. L. Aylmer (April 1).

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

To be Seconds in Command, with temp. rank of Major in Army.—Capt. T. J. de Burgh, Capt. R. E. Golightly, D.S.O., Reserve of Officers, G. T. C. Paget.

To be Capt.—Major C. W. Warden, Reserve of Officers.

To be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in the Army.—B. H. Piercy, late Lieut. 12th Lancers.

Appointment to a Lieutenancy of G. Wall, which was notified in *Gazette* of Feb. 23, is cancelled.

Designation of 2nd Lieut. W. N. Clark, 7th Middlesex V.B.C., appointed Lieut. in *Gazette* of March 23, is as now stated, and not as therein described.

To be Lieuts., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.—G. A. Onslow (Feb. 3); Lieut. T. Chrisp, 2nd Northumberland V.A. (Feb. 7); Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. Moore, 5th Batn. Middlesex Regt.; Major J. W. S. Dalrymple-Clark, Surma Valley Light Horse Vol.

Capt. T. G. Pirie, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut. To be Lieuts. with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.—

Capt. H. C. Harvey, 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles; Lieuts. T. M. Greer, 6th Batn. Manchester Regt.; F. Sowler, 7th Lancashire V.A.; A. A. Hopkinson, R. H. Cawley, C. E. Pilkington, 2nd V.B. Manchester Regt.; E. D. Johnson, 1st London V.B.C.; F. A. B. McCrea, late Capt. 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.; Hon. A. le N. Brabazon, late Capt. 5th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers; O. N. Segrave, L. H. Webber, P. L. A. Gabbett.

K. F. MacLachlan, late Capt. B.A., to be Adj. with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

Lieut. T. E. Topping, 5th Lancashire V.A., to be Machine Gun Commander, with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.

G. F. Shaw to be Qrmr., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army. Base Depot.—W. H. Forbes Musgrove to be Lieut.; A. C. Webb to be Vet. Officer, with temp. rank of Vet.-Lieut.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Capt. E. S. Cleeve is seconded for service on staff (Feb. 7).

Battery Sergt.-Major J. Hagan to be Ridingmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

Capt. F. Warren is seconded for service as an Adj. of Volunteers (Feb. 13).

Officers seconded for service in South Africa:—Lieuts. I. de L. Pollard-Lowsley, A. G. Haig; 2nd Lieuts. A. F. U. Green, C. L. Hinckling, C. J. Tanner (March 24).

Capt. C. B. Simonds to be Divisional Adj., vice Lieut. E. A. Saunders, who has resigned that appointment (March 12).

Royal Malta Artillery.—Lieut. (with local and temp. rank) O. M. Carbonaro to be Capt. (with local and temp. rank), to complete establishment.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt. R. L. Hutchinson, 1st Cheshire R.E. (Vols.), is granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Section in South Africa.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Lieut. Hon. E. C. Gordon-Lennox is seconded for service on staff, 2nd Lieut. A. Bredie to be Lieut., vice Hon. E. C. Gordon-Lennox (March 10).

2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts., on augmentation.—R. S. Tempest, C. Alexander, A. E. S. Clarke, Hon. W. A. Trefusis.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col. G. W. N. Rogers, on completion of his period of service in command of 100th Regt. District (Leinster Regt.) is placed on half-pay (March 1).

LINE BATTALIONS.

East Kent Regt.—Capt. C. L. Porter to be Adj., vice Capt. R. F. Pearson, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (April 1).

Royal Lancaster Regt.—Lieut. G. R. Stephens to be Capt., vice J. M. A. Graham, seconded (March 3).

Northumberland Fusiliers.—A. F. Douglas to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. J. B. R. Bacchus to be Capt., vice V. S. Smyth, promoted (March 21); Lieut. C. G. M. Blomfield is seconded for service with Mounted Infantry in South Africa (Feb. 20). Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated as follows:—J. H. D. Costeker, vice C. E. Etches, pro-

moted (Feb. 3); W. M. Darvill, vice H. M. A. Hankey killed in action (Feb. 19) 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. H. Smythe, vice C. G. M. Blomfield (Feb. 20); C. H. A. Powlett, vice H. L. Mourilyan, killed in action (Feb. 28).

Royal Fusiliers.—Supy.-Capt. J. F. Wolseley to be Capt., on augmentation (March 1); P. Chapman to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. R. P. Fox to be Capt., vice H. Swann, promoted (March 21); Qrmr.-Sergt. C. Roberts to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

Suffolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. D. G. Robinson to be Lieut., vice C. C. B. Murphy, promoted (Feb. 24).

West Yorkshire Regt.—Restoration to establishment of Capt. C. Mansel-Jones is antedated to Feb. 19, vice T. H. Berney, killed in action. Promotion to Capt. of Lieut. L. A. Spry is dated Feb. 24, in succession to Major H. T. de C. Hobbs, a prisoner of war, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of March 6.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut. W. J. Woodcock is seconded for service with Mounted Infantry in South Africa (Feb. 20). Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. M. G. Crofton is vice H. B. Roffey, promoted, and not as stated in *Gazette* Feb. 27.

South Wales Borderers.—2nd Lieut. D. Le G. Pitcher to be Lieut., vice R. W. Bradley, appointed Adj. (Jan. 10).

Scottish Rifles.—Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated as follows:—G. Grice to Oct. 14, 1899, vice F. L. S. Clarke, transferred to I.S.C.; H. W. Eden to Oct. 24, 1899, vice W. M. J. White, seconded; D. S. Gilkison to Dec. 30, 1899, vice A. H. Wood, seconded; A. G. Ritchie to Jan. 7, vice N. M. Tod, killed in action.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Capt. E. J. Buckley is seconded for service on staff (March 12).

Gloucester Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—F. E. Johnson, in succession to Lieut. F. A. Breul, a prisoner of war; J. L. F. Tweedie, in succession to Lieut. A. H. Radice, a prisoner of war.

Worcester Regt.—Capt. J. M. Reddie to be Adj., on augmentation.

Border Regt.—Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. W. Richards retires on retired pay.

Royal Sussex Regt.—Major R. Gore is placed on retired pay (March 12).

Hampshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. G. Ravenhill to be Lieut., vice W. Fox, seconded (Feb. 1).

South Lancashire Regt.—Capt. D. G. Prendergast to be Major, vice R. H. Hall, promoted; Lieut. A. Solly-Flood to be Capt., vice D. G. Prendergast (Feb. 28).

Welsh Regt.—Capt. J. H. Goodwyn to be Major, vice H. C. B. Gray, promoted into Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (March 21).

Oxford L.I.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—A. J. F. Eden, in succession to Major F. J. Eveleigh, a prisoner of war;

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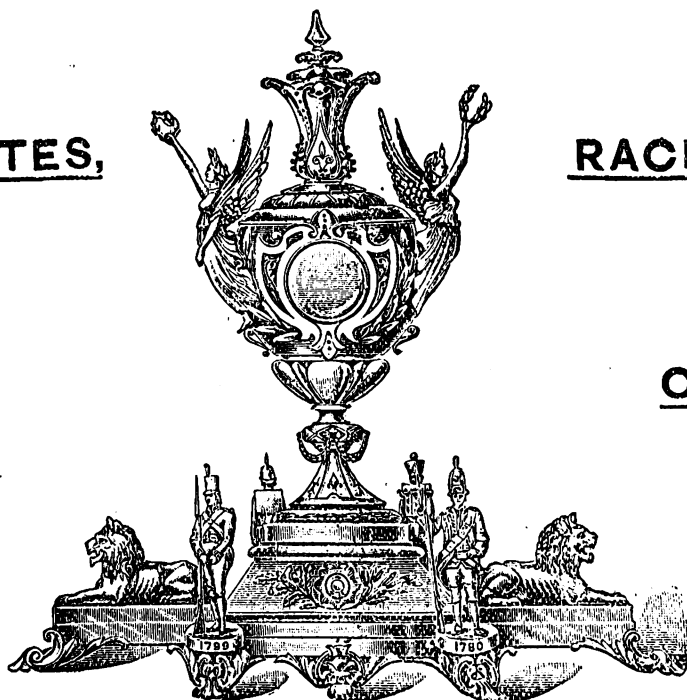
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B. M. Feilden, vice A. J. F. Eden, seconded for service under Colonial Office; 2nd Lieut. J. F. C. Fuller to be Lieut., vice B. M. Feilden (Feb. 24). 2nd Lieut. F. J. Scott-Murray, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., vice V. A. Ball-Aston, killed in action.

Derbyshire Regt.—Lieut. H. K. Atfield is seconded for service with Mounted Infantry in South Africa; Supy. Lieut. P. M. Dove to be Lieut., vice H. K. Atfield (Feb. 20).

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Major Henry G. Purdon is placed on retired pay (April 2). Officers seconded for service with Mounted Infantry in South Africa:—Capt. J. E. Pine-Coffin, Lieut. F. J. Braithwaite. Supy. Capt. J. H. Anley to be Capt., vice J. E. Pine-Coffin; Supy. Lieut. H. A. Robinson to be Lieut., vice F. J. Braithwaite (Feb. 20).

Northampton Regt.—Lieut. R. W. Rawlins to be Capt., vice A. Parkin, seconded (Dec. 20, 1899). Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. H. Cartwright is antedated to Dec. 20, 1899, vice R. W. Rawlins; 2nd Lieut. R. E. Gordon to be Lieut., vice H. H. S. Knox, seconded (Jan. 19).

Middlesex Regt.—D. C. Percy-Smith to be 2nd Lieut., vice H. A. C. Wilson, killed in action.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt. and Brevet-Major A. Blawie to be Major, vice H. E. Buchanan-Riddell, deceased (March 17). Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa:—2nd Lieut. R. F. Davis, 1st Middlesex V.R.C.; 2nd Lieut. G. R. Wyld, 13th Middlesex V.R.C.

Wiltshire Regt.—Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated as follows:—F. H. Damsy to Nov. 24, 1899, vice L. E. L. Burne, transferred to I.S.C.; H. W. F. Ricketts to Nov. 24, 1899, vice S. H. Shaw, seconded; 2nd Lieut. R. D. Majoribanks to be Lieut., vice W. S. Brown, promoted (Feb. 22).

North Stafford Regt.—Lieut. A. R. Hoskins to be Capt., vice J. Wilson, deceased (March 20).

York and Lancaster Regt.—Lieut. F. P. Howlett is removed from the Army, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

Highland L.I.—Lieut. C. E. Andrews to be Capt., vice G. C. I. Stockwell, seconded. 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. P. M. Craigie Halkett (since killed in action), vice H. G. N. de Berry, promoted; W. B. C. Bridge, vice C. E. Andrews (Feb. 3). C. T. Martin, vice C. P. M. Craigie Halkett, killed in action (Feb. 16).

Seaforth Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. H. F. Baillie to be Lieut., vice A. C. B. Alexander, promoted (Feb. 24).

Gordon Highlanders.—Lieut. P. S. Allan to be Capt., vice S. C. Maitland, killed in action (Feb. 24).

Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt. T. S. Fox-Strangways is seconded for service in South Africa (Oct. 22, 1899).

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Lieut. C. N. Perreau to be Capt., in succession to Major A. H. Rutherford, who holds an extra-regimental appointment (Feb. 25).

West India Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. J. Birkbeck is removed from Army under provisions of Article 100, Royal Warrant May 30, 1899.

Army Service Corps.—Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. A. E. Loader is placed on half-pay in consequence of ill-health Oct. 22, 1899. Notification substituted for that which appeared in Gazette of Nov. 3, 1899:—Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. A. E. Loader, half-pay, retires on retired pay (Nov. 4, 1899).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Surg.-Lieut. J. P. G. Macnaught, 1st Life V.B., is granted temp. rank of Lieut. whilst serving in South Africa.

STAFF.

Brevet-Col. St. G. M. Kirke, from Lieut.-Col. half-pay R.E., to be a Col. on Staff for R.E., and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army, vice Col. G. McDonald, retired (March 21).

Major R. B. Gaisford, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be an A.A.G. in South Africa, and to have local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst so employed (Feb. 5).

Capt. A. Foster, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. J. E. Boyes, commanding 17th Brigade, South African Field Force (March 1).

Temporary appointments:—Lieut.-Col. H. S. Murray-Graham, Reserve of Officers, to be a D.A.A.G. for R.A., vice Major J. T. Johnston, R.A., employed in South

Africa (March 19); Major G. A. Porter, Reserve of Officers, to be a D.A.A.G., in succession to Capt. L. A. M. Stopford, Derbyshire Regt. (March 21).

Indian Staff Corps.—Col. C. E. Shepherd is transferred to Unemployed Supernumerary List (March 22).

Army Schools.—Army Schoolmaster S. G. Goater to be Insp. of Army Schools, with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation (April 1).

BREVET.

Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols.:—A. A. Pearson I.S.C.; F. Stevenson, I.S.C. (Feb. 8); G. Hawkes, I.S.C. (Feb. 19); E. H. Walker, A.O.D.; A. R. Fraser, R.G.A.; J. W. T. Spencer, R.F.A. (April 1).

Capt. G. B. Macaulay, R.E., to be Major, in recognition of his services during operations in Soudan, 1898 (March 9).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Markham, K.C.B., R.A., Governor and Commandant R.M. College, Sandhurst, is placed on retired pay; but is retained in his appointment under Article 104, Royal Warrant May 30, 1899 (March 28).

Lieut.-Gens. placed on retired pay—J. H. Hall, G. H. Moncrief.

Deputy Surg.-Gen. H. Cayley, retired list, I.M.S., is granted the temp. rank of Col. whilst employed with Scottish National Red Cross Hospital.

Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. G. D. More Nisbett, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Major C. A. P. Burroughs, from retired pay, to be Lieut.-Col. on appointment as Commandant of West African Regt. (March 10).

Capt. H. De B. De Lisle, D.S.O., Durham L.I., is granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. in South Africa, whilst commanding 6th Regt. of Mounted Infantry (Jan. 30).

J. Greer, G.P.O., is granted temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst in charge of the Army Postal Service in South Africa (March 24).

Lieut. D'A. P. Consett, half-pay, is placed on retired pay (March 13).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Capt.:—Hon. Major J. C. O'Neal, late Leicester

Yeomanry, and formerly Capt. 6th Dragoons; Major E. G. B. Palmer, late 3rd Batn. Leicester Regt. To be Lieuts.—2nd Lieut. H. W. R. F. Lucy, 2nd Lieut. J. Hopkinson.

Officers to be 2nd Lieuts.:—

4th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. H. L. Cautley, from 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt., in succession to Lieut. A. G. Jerrard, seconded.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. S. Harwood-Banner, from 5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers, vice C. S. Platt, deceased.

16th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. H. Gilmour, from 3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, in succession to Lieut. A. E. Hesketh, killed in action.

21st Lancers.—2nd Lieut. C. B. Pape, from 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt., in succession to Lieut. E. H. Lewis, seconded.

East Kent Regt.—Lieut. L. W. Lucas, from 5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. E. C. Norman, from 3rd Batn. Royal West Kent Regt., on augmentation.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieuts. G. A. Woods, from 5th Batn.; J. H. Henderson, from 3rd Batn. Border Regt.; L. W. P. De Hochepeid Larpent, from 3rd Batn. Essex Regt.; H. C. Oxley, from 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt., all on augmentation.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. A. R. S. Allen, from 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt., in succession to Lieut. H. L. Mourilyan, killed in action; Lieut. C. B. Hore, from 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt., in succession to H. M. A. Hankey, killed in action.

Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut. C. B. Gosse, from 3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt., on augmentation.

Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. J. Radford, from 3rd Batn. Derbyshire Regt., in succession to Lieut. B. St. J. W. Hastings, appointed Adj. t.

Norfolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. D. Buzzard, from 5th Batn. Worcester Regt., on augmentation.

Devon Regt.—Capt. H. J. L. Cary, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. W. M. Goodwyn, promoted; 2nd Lieut. J. C. Pearce, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. G. N. T. Smyth-Osbourne, a prisoner of war.

East Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. L. G. Hill, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. F. F. Poole, seconded.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut. A. E. H. Fenning, from 5th Batn. Rifle Brigade, in succession to Lieut. J. R. B. Mallock, killed in action; 2nd Lieut. G. H. Soames, from 3rd Batn. Essex Regt., in succession to J. V. Timmis, seconded.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut. F. C. Rose, from 3rd Batn., vice F. J. T. U. Simpson, killed in action; 2nd Lieut. A. Nish, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. S. A. Mott, promoted.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Lieut. C. J. R. Walker, from 4th Batn., vice T. A. D. Best, missing.

Gloucester Regt.—Lieut. H. C. Richmond, from 5th Batn. Rifle Brigade, in succession to Lieut. P. H. Short, a prisoner of war.

Worcester Regt.—Lieut. F. J. E. Hodder, from 5th Batn. Middlesex Regt., vice J. D. Buller, seconded; 2nd Lieut. R. A. De B. Rose, from 4th Batn. East Surrey Regt., in succession to Lieut. H. J. Bartholomew, promoted.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Lieut. J. E. S. Trelawny, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. J. H. T. Cornish-Bowden, promoted.

Royal Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. C. J. P. MacA. Grant, from 3rd Batn. Scottish Rifles, in succession to Lieut. E. S. Dawes, promoted.

Essex Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. A. D. F. Cunningham, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. F. N. Parsons, killed in action.

Manchester Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. C. Stuart, from 3rd Batn. South Lancashire Regt., on augmentation.

York and Lancaster Regt.—2nd Lieut. D. M. Oakes, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. H. P. Thurnall, promoted.

Gordon Highlanders.—Lieut. D'A. D. Alexander, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. H. S. Wedderburn, promoted.

Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut. S. F. Bristow, from 4th Batn., in succession to Lieut. O. C. Baker, promoted.

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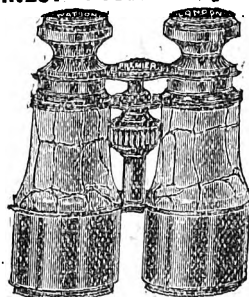
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Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut. C. E. P. Wallis, from 5th Batn. Connaught Rangers, in succession to Lieut. C. J. Daly, killed in action. Lieut. H. H. B. Cunningham, from 6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, vice R. W. R. Jeudwine, a prisoner of war.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. S. Langton, from Needles Div. Submarine Miners, R.E. (Militia), in succession to Lieut. H. B. F. Baker-Carr, promoted.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Lieut. F. B. Knox, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. G. N. Cory, promoted.

MEMORANDA.

Officers seconded for service with Imperial Yeomanry:—

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Berks.—2nd Lieut. N. S. Brettell.
Leicester.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. A. Peake, Capt. R. B. Muir, 2nd Lieuts. F. A. Belleville, Sir F. F. C. Fowke, Bart.

Royal Wiltshire.—2nd Lieut. H. B. B. Smith-Bingham.
Worcester.—Capt. J. H. Crano.

MILITIA.

3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. F. E. Lane-Fox.
4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieut. E. B. Jones.
5th Batn. Worcester Regt.—Lieut. E. F. H. Evans.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

STAFF.

3rd V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. S. A. Slater.
1st V.B. Bedford Regt.—Lieut. L. C. Larking.
2nd V.B. South Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. L. E. Pilkington.

5th Middlesex.—Lieut. L. H. Coles.
7th Middlesex.—Lieut. J. H. Torrance.
24th Middlesex.—Capt. F. J. St. John.
Officers seconded for service with Line Batns. in South Africa:—

4th Batn. Lincoln Regt.—Capt. E. K. Cordeaux.
3rd Batn. Devon Regt.—2nd Lieuts. J. C. Pearse, O. M. T. Frost.

3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. A. Windham, 2nd Lieut. L. G. Hill.

3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Capt. G. J. Ferguson-Buchanan.

4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieut. C. P. Holroyd.

4th Batn. East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. H. A. Neild.

3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd Lieuts. E. E. Barrow, J. E. S. Trelawny.

3rd Batn. Border Regt.—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry, E. W. H. Woodburne.

3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.—Lieut. F. W. Earle.

3rd Batn. Dorset Regt.—Lieut. E. A. H. Fell.

3rd Batn. Royal Highlanders.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. A. Scott (Brigade Major, Surrey Volunteer Infantry Brigade), 2nd Lieut. D. Campell.

5th and 6th Batns. Manchester Regt.—Capt. C. A. Vanderzee, D. C. Ansted.

6th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Capt. H. P. Macell.

7th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. E. T. Aspinall.

Officers borne as Supernumerary for service with Volunteer Companies in South Africa:—

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RIFLE.

1st V.B. Hampshire Regt.—1st V.B.: Capt. A. T. Bonham-Carter. 2nd V.B.: Capt. J. T. Perkins, Lieut. H. Nicholson. 3rd V.B.: Capt. P. W. Sward.

3rd V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—Initials of Lieut. Bousfield, who was made supernumerary in *Gazette* of March 6, are H. D., and not as therein stated.

Officers borne as Supernumerary whilst serving with Royal Army Medical Corps in South Africa:—

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RIFLE.

2nd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Surg.-Lieut. J. Clay M.B.

1st V.B. Royal Warwick Regt.—Surg.-Major E. L. Freer, Surg.-Lieut. A. H. McDougall.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Antrim (Southern Div.).—R. Boyd to be 2nd Lieut.
Carmarthen (Western Div.).—To be Capt.:—H. F. B. Viscount Emllyn, C. L. Dillwyn-Venables-Llewellyn, G. P. Roch; 2nd Lieut. H. E. M. Lewis to be Lieut.

Cork (Southern Div.).—T. A. W. Drought to be 2nd Lieut.

Cornwall and Devon Miners (Western Div.).—P. J. B. Heelas to be 2nd Lieut.

Devon (Western Div.).—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—St. J. W. Belcher, C. T. S. Paul.

Dublin City (Southern Div.).—Seconding of Capt. F. W. D. McClean for service with Sierra Leone Frontier Police, announced in *Gazette* of Feb. 27, is cancelled.

Durham (Western Div.).—K. B. McKenzie to be 2nd Lieut.

Fife (Southern Div.).—L. B. Moubray, formerly 3rd V.B. Bedford Regt., to be Lieut. To be 2nd Lieut.:—C. H. Lumley, J. R. Hutchison, J. H. Elverson.

Kent (Eastern Div.).—M. L. Slaughter to be 2nd Lieut.

Lancashire (Southern Div.).—Capt. R. H. Earle resigns his commission.

Mid-Ulster (Southern Div.).—R. K. Tallyour to be 2nd Lieut.

Norfolk (Eastern Div.).—H. H. Hutton to be 2nd Lieut.

Northumberland (Western Div.).—G. H. I. Grey to be 2nd Lieut.

Suffolk (Eastern Div.).—N. J. Waller to be 2nd Lieut. (March 22).

West of Scotland (Southern Div.).—J. L. Roberts, formerly 2nd Lieut. 2nd V.B. King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be Lieut.

Wicklow (Southern Div.).—J. V. Campbell to be 2nd Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Royal Anglesey.—2nd Lieut. L. Hepworth to be Lieut.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. T. Chapman resigns his commission.

5th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt.—H. E. O. Bacchus to be 2nd Lieut. (March 23).

Royal Fusiliers.—6th Batn: Lieuts. H. Fox-Adams and W. E. R. Richmond-Parry resign their commissions.

E. C. Randall to be 2nd Lieut. 7th Batn.: R. F. Faulder to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Somerset L.I.—N. A. H. Campbell to be 2nd Lieut.

West Yorkshire Regt.—3rd Batn.: H. B. N. S. Burlton, formerly Lieut., to be Capt. (April 4). 4th Batn.: F. H. Hawley to be 2nd Lieut. (March 22).

3rd Batn. Bedford Regt.—W. B. Shannon, late 2nd Lieut. 2nd V.B. South Stafford Regt. to be 2nd Lieut. (March 22).

3rd Batn. Leicester Regt.—Major B. G. Humfrey is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—J. W. R. de la Poer to be 2nd Lieut.

South Wales Borderers.—3rd Batn.: Lieut. B. G. Bromhead resigns his commission. 4th Batn.: W. H. D. Wilson to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—2nd Lieut. H. S. Gladstone to be Lieut.

3rd Batn. Scottish Rifles.—A. B. Rombulow-Pearse to be 2nd Lieut.

Gloucester Regt.—3rd Batn.: W. P. S. Foord to be 2nd Lieut. (April 4). 4th Batn.: Lieut. W. J. P. Marling to be Capt. (March 23).

3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt.—Major R. H. Milne-Radhead to be Lieut.-Col., and to command, under par. 44 Militia Regulations, 1893 (Feb. 16). G. S. Topham to be 2nd Lieut. (March 22).

4th Batn. East Surrey Regt.—P. H. Bancroft to be 2nd Lieut. (March 24).

3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Seconding of Capt. G. V. Conran for service in South Africa, announced in *Gazette*, of March 6, is cancelled; F. L. Wilson to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. West Riding Regt.—A. White to be 2nd Lieut. (March 23).

4th Batn. Border Regt.—G. S. Scaife, D.S.O., formerly Capt. 4th Batn. West Yorkshire Regt., to be Capt.

3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt.—R. E. Henderson to be 2nd Lieut. (March 22).

3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major H. F. B. Archer, whose resignation appeared in *Gazette* of January 21, 1896, is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement.

3rd Batn. South Stafford Regt.—W. J. N. Smees to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Dorset Regt.—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry C. R. E. Radclyffe is seconded for service in South Africa.

Appointment of Mr. H. L. Ovens, as 2nd Lieut., which appeared in *Gazette* of March 27, bears date March 31, and not as therein stated.

4th Batn. Oxford L.I.—Lieut. Hon. A. Anneley to be Capt.

3rd Batn. Essex Regt.—W. A. C. Duke, to be 2nd Lieut. (March 22).

4th Batn. Derby Regt. Major G. A. E. Wilkinson is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

3rd Batn. Yorkshire L.I.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—F. Martineau, A. C. Benson.

7th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt. F. R. Gelling is appointed Instr. of Musketry; P. A. Duff, to be 2nd Lieut. (March 27).

3rd Batn. Wiltshire Regt.—Major B. Barclay is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

3rd Batn. North Stafford Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. Etlinger, from the 3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt., to be 2nd Lieut.

Highland L.I.—3rd Batn.: To be 2nd Lieuts.:—A. C. MacG. Finlay (March 21); H. G. C. Fowler (March 23).

4th Batn.: Capt. H. J. Bunbury, from 2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt., to be Capt.

3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders.—O. F. D. Osmond-Williams to be 2nd Lieut. (March 23).

4th Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.—C. G. D. Huggins to be 2nd Lieut. (March 21).

3rd Batn. Connaught Rangers.—Lieut. F. O. Bowen to be Capt. (March 22).

4th Batn. Leinster Regt.—G. H. Atkinson to be 2nd Lieut.

5th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—A. Arnott, formerly Lieut. Royal Scots, to be Capt. (March 22).

6th Batn.: Capt. and Hon. Major A. Blennerhassett to be Major.

3rd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—E. I. Manders to be 2nd Lieut. 4th Batn.: Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. R. J. Morrison resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement. To be 2nd Lieuts.:—W. H. Whyte, A. L. P. Jesson. 5th Batn.: Lieut. L. N. Murphy to be Capt. (April 4); G. W. Willock to be 2nd Lieut. (March 24).

Rifle Brigade.—5th Batn.: W. Judkins to be 2nd Lieut. (March 27). 6th Batn.: 2nd Lieut. J. P. G. Crobbie resigns his commission.

MILITIA MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Surg.-Capt. L. W. A. Keiffenheim-Trubridge, M.D., resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Denbigh.—B. H. Piercy, late Lieut. 12th Lancers, to be Capt.

Dorset.—G. H. Digby to be 2nd Lieut.

Lancashire.—C. Dewhurst to be 2nd Lieut.

Suffolk.—Capt. Prince F. V. Duleep Singh is made Su. y. whilst holding appointment of Assist. Adj. to 7th Yeomanry Brigade (March 19).

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Aberdeen.—Capt. F. Warren, R.G.A., to be Adj. vice Capt. A. Bayspoole, who has vacated appointment.

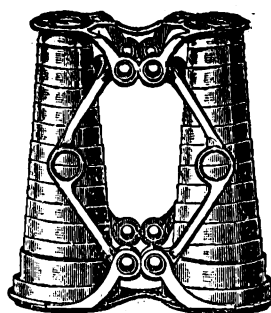
1st City of London (Eastern Div., R.G.A.).—A. F. Daniel to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Fife.—Major P. R. S. Lang is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.: Capt. W. Balfour is granted hon. rank of Major.

1st Forfar.—E. B. Scott to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Hampshire (Southern Div., R.G.A.).—C. E. Matthews to be 2nd Lieut.

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2nd Lancashire.—Lieut. F. H. Parrington to be Capt.
4th Lancashire.—Capt. A. Melly is granted hon. rank of Major.
3rd Middlesex.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—W. L. Lucas, G. R. Rickett, F. N. C. Bennett.
1st Renfrew and Dumbarton.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—P. C. Macfarlane, J. H. Harvey.
1st Shropshire and Stafford.—Capt. W. C. Hyslop is granted hon. rank of Major; J. W. Spanton to be 2nd Lieut.
2nd East Riding of Yorkshire (Western Div., R.G.A.).—H. B. Allen to be 2nd Lieut.
1st North Riding of Yorkshire (Western Div., R.G.A.).—T. D. H. Stubbs to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).
4th West Riding of Yorkshire (Western Div., R.G.A.).—W. Sales to be Qrmer.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Durham.—Lieut. M. Hill to be Capt.
1st Hampshire.—H. D. Gilbert to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).
1st Sussex.—Rev. H. McDonald, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.
2nd Tower Hamlets.—2nd Lieut. W. S. Hair resigns his commission.
Severn Div. (Submarine Miners).—H. M. Jacob to be 2nd Lieut.
Electrical Engineers.—F. P. Williams to be 2nd Lieut. (March 26).

RIFLE.

Royal Scots.—4th V.B.: Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. W. U. Martin, retired, lately commanding, is appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of Batn. 7th V.B.: To be 2nd Lieuts.:—T. W. Turnbull, G. Macphail; A. J. Grant, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut.
4th V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—A. Radford to be 2nd Lieut.
1st Cadet Batn. East Kent Regt.—Hon. Lieut. A. Linnell resigns his appointment; Hon. 2nd Lieut. E. L. Dunne to be Hon. Lieut.
Liverpool Regt.—2nd V.B.: Capt. granted hon. rank of Major.—T. W. Baker, G. H. F. Robertson. 3rd V.B.: A. Warde to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.). 5th V.B.: A. A. Black to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).
Norfolk Regt.—1st V.B.: To be 2nd Lieuts. (Supp.):—W. Smith, R. Kinder. 4th V.B.: To be 2nd Lieuts. (Supp.):—H. B. Parker, G. Candler (April 4); Lieut. C. C. O. Gascoigne, Seaforth Highlanders, to be Adjt., vice Major W. F. Percy, Norfolk Regt., whose period of service has expired; Lieut. C. C. O. Gascoigne, Seaforth Highlanders, is granted rank of Capt. whilst serving as Adjt. (April 2).
3rd V.B. Devon Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. James, J. Kennaway.
1st V. Somerset L.I.—H. Carter to be 2nd Lieut.
1st V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts. (Supp.):—J. W. McConnell, L. W. Huffam.

2nd V.B. East Yorkshire Regt.—W. Green to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Bedford Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts. (Supp.):—E. J. Dwight, C. P. N. Raikes.

1st V.B. Leicester Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. S. D. MacCormac resigns his commission.

2nd V.B. Yorkshire Regt.—A. C. Blair to be 2nd Lieut.

Cheshire Regt.—2nd V.B.: G. Holand to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B.: A. O. C. Longridge to be 2nd Lieut. 4th V.B.: Lieut. G. H. Leah to be Capt., Surg.-Lieut. R. B. Sidebottom to be Surg.-Capt. 5th V.B.: H. L. Moir to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Capt. A. T. A. Sarson to be Major.

2nd V.B. South Wales Borderers.—Lieut. M. F. Jones to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. H. T. Crane to be Lieut.

3rd Lanark.—Lieut. W. Moodie to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. J. D. Forrest to be Lieut. J. H. McGrouther to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).

1st V.B. Worcester Regt.—E. M. Adam to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts. (Supp.):—H. M. Veitch, W. Blomesfield. 3rd V.B.—E. B. Lawford, late Capt. 3rd V.B. Royal West Kent Regt., to be Capt.

1st V.B. Border Regt.—Capt. S. Carson resigns his commission; Lieut. G. Dixon to be Capt.

2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—H. R. G. Homfray to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).

Hampshire Regt.—1st V.B.: F. A. Wells to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.). 2nd V.B.: 2nd Lieut. H. B. Barrett resigns his commission. 3rd V.B.: M. R. W. Foster to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.); Rev. R. A. E. White, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain. 4th V.B.: S. G. Smith to be 2nd Lieut. 5th V.B.: F. Nicholson to be 2nd Lieut.

South Stafford Regt.—2nd V.B.: J. S. Robinson to be 2nd Lieut. 3rd V.B.: F. Holcroft to be 2nd Lieut.

6th V.B. Royal Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. J. Henderson resigns his commission.

1st (Oxford Univ.) V.B., Oxford L.I.—To be 2nd Lieuts (Supp.):—H. J. Hale, G. D. Barne, F. K. Rooke.

Essex Regt.—1st V.B.: P. B. Simpson to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.). 2nd V.B.: To be 2nd Lieuts.:—J. B. Hawkins, W. P. N. Ridley, D. S. Smith, C. C. F. Harrison, S. S. Baxter, S. Courtauld; J. H. Rice to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.). 3rd V.B.: Capt. and Hon. Major J. B. Dumbell to be Qrmer. 4th V.B.: J. H. Jones, jun., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—Major J. B. Wheeler to be Lieut.-Col., Capt. and Hon. Major W. B. Woodforde to be Major.

1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt.—Lieut. J. Walter to be Capt., 2nd Lieut. C. G. Carter to be Lieut.

3rd V.B. Royal West Kent Regt.—Capt. J. G. Macqueen resigns his commission.

1st V.B. Yorkshire L.I.—Supp. Capt. and Hon. Major T. R. Maddison to be Capt. on the Establishment.

1st V.B. Shropshire L.I.—G. H. D. Coates to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Middlesex Regt.—Major H. F. Bowles (Hon. Lieut.-Col. in Militia) to be Lieut.-Col., F. A. French to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.). 2nd V.B.: Lieut. H. I. M. Blamey to be Capt., 2nd Lieut. A. E. M. Paget to be Lieut.

1st Middlesex.—A. Pixley to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Middlesex.—Capt. H. Ferguson is granted hon. rank of Major.

4th Middlesex.—F. H. Ware to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).

5th Middlesex.—Lieut. H. J. Smalpage to be Capt. To be 2nd Lieuts.:—H. S. Montgomerie, K. N. Stephens, G. Beach; A. G. Bartholomew to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).

Cadet Corps attached to 5th Middlesex.—E. Johnson to be Hon. Capt.

13th Middlesex.—J. A. W. Rogers to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).

1st London.—Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry H. S. Howard to be Capt., and to be seconded whilst holding appointment of Instr. of Musketry; Lieut. Hon. S. K. McDonnell, C.B., to be Capt. and to remain Supp.; Rev. C. C. Gull, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

2nd London.—Lieut. H. Q. Witt resigns his commission.

2nd V.B. Wiltshire Regt.—L. Raven-Hill to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. North Stafford Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. J. S. Munro, from 1st V.B. Seaforth Highlanders, to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Durham L.I.—C. E. Thompson, jun., to be 2nd Lieut.

Highland L.I.—2nd V.B. E. G. Tidd to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.). 5th V.B.: R. B. G. Greig to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).

1st Sutherland.—Surg.-Capt. J. B. Simpson resigns his commission, and is appointed Lieut.

1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—2nd Lieuts. J. Cook, jun., and A. G. Ross, resign their commissions.

1st Dumbarton.—W. M. Bremner to be 2nd Lieut.

7th Middlesex.—W. H. Erskine to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).

2nd Tower Hamlets.—2nd Lieut. W. R. Foskett resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEER INFANTRY BRIGADE.

East Yorkshire.—Capt. A. Brearley, 1st V.B. Yorkshire L.I., from command of Supply Detachment, is appointed Supply and Transport Officer to Brigade, vice Capt. and Hon. Major T. R. Maddison, 1st V.B. Yorkshire L.I., who resigns his appointment.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date April 4.]

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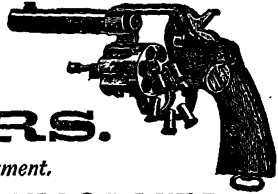
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FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, April 6.

Royal Horse Guards.—Ridingmr. and Hon. Capt. W. H. King from 21st Lancers to be Ridingmr. vice Hon. Lieut. C. J. Ashley, placed on temporary half-pay.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. H. F. Wickham to be Capt. on augmentation.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Capt. H. W. Wilberforce to be Major on augmentation.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Capt. F. J. Ryder to be Major on augmentation.

7th Hussars.—Capt. G. L. Holdsworth to be Major on augmentation. Lieuts. to be Capt.: H.S.H. Prince Alexander A. F. W. A. G. of Teck, K.C.V.O., on augmentation; L. Rawstone, in succession to Major G. L. Holdsworth, who holds a special extra-regimental appointment.

19th Hussars.—Lieut. H. A. Porter is seconded for service under Colonial Office (March 21).

21st Lancers.—Capt. D. Bowly to be Major, on augmentation (April 7); Lieut. E. H. Lewis to be Capt., in succession to Major J. G. Fair, who holds an extra-regimental appointment (March 2).

Remount Establishment.—Capt. R. W. Burton-Phillipson, Reserve of Officers, to be a Staff Capt. (March 24).

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Col. T. A. St. Quintin, retired pay, to be an A.A.G. for Imperial Yeomanry (Feb. 28).

Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Henry, Duke of Norfolk, K.G., 2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt., to be Capt. (Supy.), with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

Name of Lieut. J. N. Hotchkis is as now stated and not as described in *Gazette* March 23.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. M. Bonham, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut.

To be Lieuts., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army:—Capt. and Hon. Major G. J. G. C. Codrington, Gloucester Yeomanry; Capt. J. C. Ward, 4th V.B. Liverpool Regt.; Lieut. A. F. Watt, Yorkshire Yeomanry; Lieut. J. B. H. Goodden, Dorset Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. T. M. Broadbent, 1st V.B. South Lancashire Regt.; A. McD. Calwell, T. S. Murland.

Lieut. J. Browne, 7th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Adjt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

J. A. G. Hamilton to be Qrmr., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.

H. Whyte, M.B.C.S., to be Medical Officer, with temp. rank of Capt.

F. Gregory, M.B.C.V.S., to be Vet. Officer, with temp. rank of Vet.-Lieut.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Supy. Lieut. E. B. Macnaghten to be Lieut. on augmentation (March 22).

2nd Lieut. C. E. Vickery, from Donegal Artillery, to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Brevet-Col. H. T. Lugard, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., is retained as a Supy. to Establishment, under provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant May 30, 1899 (April 5).

Major A. Keene, D.S.O., to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. H. T. Lugard (April 5).

Capt. M. Taylor to be Major, on Augmentation (April 1).

Lieuts. to be Capts.:—B. J. M. Locke, vice H. B. Roberts, seconded; R. H. Goodwin, in succession to Major G. Wright, employed in South Africa (March 7); G. T. Brierley, on Seconded List; H. G. Sargeant, vice H. H. Harvest, seconded; C. P. Roberts, vice C. E. Hill, seconded (March 10); H. T. Hart, vice J. W. Kempson, seconded (March 16).

J. C. Bassett to be 2nd Lieut.

The following notifications should have appeared under Royal Garrison Artillery, and not as stated in *Gazette* of April 3, 1900:—

Capt. F. Warren is seconded for service as an Adjt. of Volunteers (Feb. 13).

Officers seconded for service in South Africa:—Lieuts. I. de L. Pollard-Lowsley, A. G. Haig; 2nd Lieuts. A. F. U. Green, C. L. Hickling, C. J. Tanner (March 24).

Capt. C. B. Simonds to be Divisional Adjt., vice Lieut. E. A. Saunders, who has resigned that appointment (March 12).

Grenadier Guards.—Temporary appointment:—Lieut. J. S. Reeve to be Batn. Adjt. (March 24).

Scots Guards.—Surg.-Major G. S. Robinson to be Surg.-Lieut.-Col. (March 6).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Superintending Clerk A. Cornwall to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut. on augmentation.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—T. B. Olive, vice C. J. Griffin, promoted (Jan. 25); M. J. Hamilton, vice H. Shaw, promoted (Feb. 9).

Oxford, L.I.—Lieuts. to be Capts.:—P. B. Osborn, D.S.O., in succession to Major D. J. Barton, Adjt. of Volunteers; W. Marriott-Dodington, Adjt., to complete establishment; L. J. Carter, vice P. B. Osborn, D.S.O., seconded for service under Foreign Office (Feb. 27); Supy. Lieut. C. H. Richards, from half-pay, to be Lieut., with precedence next below Lieut. C. F. Henley, vice L. J. Carter.

Royal Berkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. T. E. C. Hunt to be Lieut., vice E. G. Lees, seconded (Feb. 10).

Shropshire L.I.—2nd Lieut. C. A. Howard is seconded for special service in South Africa (Feb. 23).

Manchester Regt.—Capts. to be Majors:—R. D. Vizard vice J. P. Gethin, promoted (Feb. 17); L. H. Frieleau on augmentation (April 7).

York and Lancaster Regt.—Capts. to be Majors:—A. S. Halmer, vice B. C. Quill, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay; S. P. Rolt, vice A. S. Palmer, made Supy. under provisions of Article 396A, Royal Warrant May 20, 1899 (Feb. 21).

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. C. R. Hall to be Lieut., vice E. P. Thomson, appointed Adjt. (Dec. 4, 1899).

Army Service Corps.—Lieut. J. W. H. Maturin to be Capt., vice E. D. Thornton, deceased (March 11). Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. R. P. S. Elderton is antedated to Sept. 20, 1899.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Majors to be Lieut.-Cols.:—F. R. Barker, M.B., A. Keogh, M.D., C. B. Hill, H. J. Michael, A. W. P. Inman, M.B., T. M. Corker, M.D., T. B. Moffitt, C. A. Webb, H. Martin, M.B., A. E. J. Croly, R. O. Cusack, W. B. A. Cowen, R. H. Forman, M.B., S. J. Flood, J. Watson, M.D., O. Todd, M.B., J. D. Day, M.B., J. G. Harwood, R. D. Donaldson, M.D., H. L. E. White, A. H. Burlton, E. North, G. F. Poynder, G. F. A. Smythe, H. L. Battersby, A. Hewett, P. Mulvany, T. F. MacNeece, A. P. O'Connor, D. Wardrop, M.B., G. T. Goggin, J. M. Jones, A. Ashbury, F. B. Maclean, R. W. Barnes, J. L. Hall (March 6).

Staff.—Major L. L. Nicol, Rifle Brigade, to be Recruiting Staff Officer (Class II.), in succession to Col. G. F. de B. Davidson, appointed a Chief Recruiting Staff Officer (March 29).

School of Musketry.—Temporary appointment: Capt. A. H. L. Bagot, Reserve of Officers, to be an Asst. Instr. (March 16).

Royal Military Academy.—Major F. H. Crampton, R.A., to be a Professor, vice Major S. B. Von Donop, R.A., who has resigned that appointment (March 17).

Indian Army.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard C. Stewart, K.C.B., Madras Cavalry, to be Gen.: Major-Gen. W. W. Biscoe, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieut.-Gen.; Col. Sir W. H. Meiklejohn, K.C.B., C.M.G. to be Major-Gen. (March 19).

MEMORANDUM.

Officers granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst employed on Railway Staff in South Africa:—Major R. S. MacLagan, R.E., Major C. H. Cowie, R.E. (Jan. 1).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Capt.:—Major F. G. Langham, 1st Cinque Ports V.R.C.

To be Lieuts.:—Capt. E. H. Langham, 1st Cinque Ports V.R.C.; Lieut. E. S. Graham, 1st City of London V.A.

[Where not otherwise specified the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date April 7.]

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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, March 29.

Engrs. promoted to rank of Chief Engr.—G. T. Kerswell (Feb. 13), E. W. Rodet (Feb. 22), G. G. Knight (March 18).

Engr. E. E. Bond promoted to rank of Chief Engr. for special services in Egypt (March 2).

ADMIRALTY, March 30.

In accordance with provisions of Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, April 30, 1877, and Feb. 26, 1897, Fleet Engr. J. B. Wright has been placed on Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume rank of Insp. of Machinery (March 27).

ADMIRALTY, March 31.

Sub-Lieuts. promoted to rank of Lieut.:—C. L. Brendon, H. F. Sadleir, J. C. H. Lindsay, F. C. Vaughan, A. E. A. Nixon, P. H. Waterer, M. R. Best, E. C. Lucas, A. D. Barrow, R. E. Gosset, J. D. Nares (April 1).

ADMIRALTY, April 2.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Officers placed on Retired List:—Lieut. J. Bullock (March 28), Lieut. J. H. C. Boig, Sub-Lieut. B. Burt to be Lieut. (March 31).

(From Friday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, April 3.

In accordance with provisions of Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Jan. 29, 1900, Naval Instr. J. Morton Pask, B.A., has been placed on Retired List, at his own request (April 30).

ADMIRALTY, April 4.

Acting Sub-Lieut. F. C. Harvey confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut. (March 15, 1899).

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Staff Surgs. promoted to Fleet Surgs.:—W. M. Lory, W. S. Lightfoot (March 31).

Royal Naval Reserve.—In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve Lieut. F. A. Lovell has been placed on Retired List of his rank (March 28). Sub-Lieuts. promoted to Lieut.:—J. D. Spain (March 22), C. K. Sergeant (March 24), A. E. S. Hambleton (March 26).

ADMIRALTY, April 5.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Acting Sub-Lieuts. confirmed as Sub-Lieuts.:—H. Calder (Oct. 5, 1896), W. L. Kelly (Nov. 12, 1897). E. O. Burn to be Engr. (April 2).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, March 30.

Commanders.—M. T. Parks to Argonaut, for tender Coquette, in command; R. Huddleston to Highflyer, for tender Orwell, in command; A. A. Lucas to Benbow (April 19).

Lieutenants.—R. G. D. Dew to Highflyer, for Sunfish, in command; H. H. Smyth to Highflyer, for Hardy, in command (April 19). H. V. Dundas to Lion (April 5). W. R. Hewett to Ganges (as First), (April 5). S. D. Forbes to Cruiser (April 15). P. H. Waterer to Juno (April 1). R. N. Lawson to President, for compass course of instruction at R.N. College (April 30).

Staff Paymaster.—W. Le G. Pullento to be Secretary to Adm. the Hon. Lord Charles T. M. D. Scott, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Devonport (March 30).

Paymaster.—J. A. Keys, to be Secretary to Right Hon. Lord C. W. D. Beresford, C.B., Rear-Adm. in Mediterranean Fleet (March 30).

Acting Gunner.—G. Needley to Furious (Q.D.D.), (March 30).

Boatswain.—J. Smith to Northampton, as instructing boatswain (March 30).

Artificer Engineers.—G. Davidson to Pembroke, for Vestal; G. Dewy to Alexandra, for tender Spanker (March 31). E. H. Richards to Defiance, addl (temp.) (April 1 to Sept. 30). W. H. Nancollas to Cambridge, for Curlew (April 1).

ADMIRALTY, April 2.

Lieutenants.—F. G. St. G. Brooker to Royal Arthur (1), W. B. W. Grubb to Indefatigable (April 9), F. O. Lewis to Britannia, B. Sparks to Trafalgar, C. E. Le Mesurier to Victory for Violet, in command (April 29).

Gunner.—D. Havard to Boscawen for Minotaur (April 2).

Acting Gunner.—W. D. Williams to Australia for Leda (April 2).

Boatswains.—D. Keohane to Duke of Wellington addl. Q.D.D. (April 2), J. H. Tubb to Enchantress; S. Cox to Duke of Wellington for Hercules (April 24).

ADMIRALTY, April 3.

Midshipmen.—B. T. Coote, S. Bland to Mars (April 3), F. L. Tottenham to Magnificent (his appointment to Charybdis on commissioning cancelled) (April 3).

ADMIRALTY, April 4.

Lieutenants.—M. R. Best to Victory for Violet (April 1). F. Wray, lent to Argonaut, for command of Cygnet, temp., for voyage out; L. N. Turton, lent to Argonaut, for command of Hornet, temp., for voyage out; E. Stevenson, lent to Highflyer, for command of Skate, temp., for voyage out (April 19). G. C. Pigou to Pembroke, for Ariel (April 10).

Sub-Lieutenants.—M. H. Anderson to Lion, for Liberty (N.) (April 3). W. L. Allison to Magnificent; F. W. Grayson to Jupiter; E. H. Boughy to Repulse (April 10). R. H. Waring to Highflyer, for Orwell; S. T. H. Wilton to Argonaut, for Coquette; A. E. H. Ley to Highflyer, for Sunfish; W. R. C. Moorson to Highflyer, for tender to Hardy; F. C. Harvey lent to Cygnet, for voyage to Malta; D. C. H. Dalrymple lent to Hornet, for

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voyage to Malta; C. St. C. Cameron lent to Skate, for voyage to Malta (April 19).

Chaplain.—The Rev. W. M. Tod, M.A., to Forte (March 27).

Naval Instructor.—E. Lawton, B.A., to Charybdis, on commissioning (undated).

Chief Engineer.—J. B. Roffey to Duke of Wellington for Pallas (April 4).

Engineers.—C. V. Hardcastle to Duke of Wellington, for service with gunboats at Haslar; W. A. J. Davis to Royal Arthur for Katoomba, addl., for service on shore at Sydney (April 4).

Boatswain.—W. H. Bennett to Argonaut (April 19).

Carpenters.—T. Bellchamber to Charybdis on commissioning (undated). J. Matheson to Vivid for Comus (undated).

Artificer Engineer.—C. H. Holston to Seagull (April 4).

ADMIRALTY, April 5.

Staff Engineer.—S. Aston to Pembroke for Terpsichore (March 28).

Staff Paymaster.—J. Green to Argonaut (April 19).

Assistant Paymasters.—A. E. Stack to Severn, P. B. Stevens to Argonaut (April 19).

Gunner.—T. Mynard to Indefatigable (April 5).

ADMIRALTY, April 6.

Captain.—F. W. Fisher to Alexandra (April 16).

Commanders.—J. F. Murray-Aynsley to Argonaut (April 19); C. R. de C. Foot to Thunderer (April 30).

Fleet Engineer.—W. H. Bramsdon to Duke of Wellington for Sultan (April 4).

Paymaster.—H. A. Horsey to Curacoa (April 4).

Col. Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., commanding the Queen's Westminster Rifles, has been granted permission by the War Office to increase the establishment of the corps from 12 to 16 companies. The four new companies will be formed at headquarters, and the corps (numbered as the 13th Middlesex) will thus be raised to a two-battalion establishment.

It is announced that:—"The Commander-in-Chief does not consider it desirable to check the enlistment of ex-soldiers who apply to re-enlist. It is, therefore, possible that some may be posted to units in excess of the barrack accommodation available. In another month's time there will be no difficulty in accommodating any such excess under canvas; but until the camping season commences the strain on barrack accommodation will be reduced, as far as possible, by granting furloughs to any soldiers or ex-soldiers who desire it up to May 1; or, in the event of their not desiring furloughs, by billeting them or hiring the necessary accommodation. All ex-soldiers should be clothed before being granted furlough."

THE RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is apparently a hard and fast rule of the War Office that Reserve Officers, even although employed continuously for long periods with the colours, are absolutely debarred from promotion to a higher rank. They become the junior officer of the rank they hold, or held when they were placed upon the reserve list, and apparently even although repeatedly employed at various intervals, always revert to the bottom of the rank they held when they joined the Reserve. In my own case I left the Service as a Lieutenant within a measurable distance of obtaining my Company, and am now employed as a Line Officer again, but, of course, much junior to my position on the list when I left the Service. Now, Sir, ought not the Service have given count towards promotion to a higher rank, adding it to the previous Army Service? Ought not a Reserve Officer, if considered suitable for employment, also be considered suitable for the rank (at any rate in the junior ranks) of men of the same age as himself? Would not the best plan be to fix an age, say thirty or thirty-five, when a Reserve Officer should be promoted from Lieutenant to Captain, and so on in a scale? I feel sure, judging by myself, that this plan would ensure a much larger number of Reserve Officers. If the addition was made that each officer must be employed in each rank before promotion to a higher one, this would ensure inefficiency. I should like to hear the opinion of other Reserve Officers on the subject.

EX LINESMAN.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. S., BELFAST.—Certainly it takes precedence.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.—We understand that all will be made right shortly.

FUSILIER.—Not prior to July 1, 1881.

PRIZE ESSAY.—We are so informed.

A board of officers, consisting of President, Major-Gen. R. H. Murray, C.B., commanding 1st Brigade; members, Col. Goldie, C.R.E., Lieut.-Col. Hind, D.A.A.G., a field officer R.F.A., a field officer R.A.M.C., and officer A.V.D., the officer in charge of barracks, Aldershot District, assembled at Aldershot on Saturday last to inspect and report upon a suitable site for the erection of huts for the accommodation of eight battalions of infantry and a brigade division R.F.A.

THE ALDERSHOT DISTRICT BEAGLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE." SIR,—We should be very much obliged if you would kindly insert the enclosed letter from the late Captain Berney, 2nd West Yorks Regiment, who was killed at Hussar Hill, South Africa, in action. We have the sanction of his relatives for its publication, and they are very anxious for it.

C. WARD, Lieutenant-Colonel, A.F.D., Hon. Treasurer Aldershot District Foot Beagles. The Warren, South Farnboro'.

P.S.—There has been a fair local response to appeals for funds, but more is still required.

"Spearman's Hollow, Natal, South Africa.

"SIR.—Owing to the present war the Aldershot District Beagles find their regular subscribers all at the front, and are face to face with great financial difficulties, which from what I hear are likely to result in the breaking up of the pack. For over twenty years this pack has given much pleasure to generations of officers in Her Majesty's service, and one or two at least of present Masters of Hounds have learnt their trade with the A.D.B. I therefore venture to appeal from this far-off corner of the Empire to any old follower of the A.D. Beagles, or other brother sportsman, who may wish to save the pack, to send their mite to the hon. treasurer, Aldershot District Beagles.

"Tom H. BERNEY, Captain 2nd West Yorks Regiment, Master A.D. Beagles."

"The Warren, South Farnboro', Hants."

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

April Magazines:—Blackwood, Longman, Century, Cornhill, Macmillan, Pall Mall, Humanitarian, Harper, Badminton, United Service, Nineteenth Century. Antiquary, Genealogical, Royal United Service Institution Journal, National Review, Scribner. Books:—A Jaunt in Japan (Thacker); The Book on Golf and Golfers (Longman); Towards Pretoria (Pearson); Sharp-shooting for Sport and War (Everett); Army Administration (Constable); The Punters (Sands); The Right to Bear Arms, 2nd ed. (Stook); Surgical Operating Table for the Horse (Edinburgh: Douglas); Reply of the Finnish Estates at the Diet of 1809 (Bye and Spottiswoode); Die Flottenführung im Kriege, (Berlin: Mittler).

AMUSEMENTS.

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Superintendents in the Telegraphs Department,
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the Traffic Department, Indian State Railway.
For Particulars apply to Secretary at College.

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LECTURE at 3 p.m., MONDAY, April 9, 1900,
"PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS AND IM-
PRESSIONS ON THE FORCES AND
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS NOW
IN SOUTH AFRICA."

(To be followed by a discussion.)
By Colonel Sir C. E. HOWARD VINCENT,
K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.,
Commanding Queen's Westminster Rifle
Volunteers.

The Chair will be taken by Major-General J. F.
MAURICE, C.B., R.A., p.s.c., Commanding the
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of the Council)

TO-DAY, Saturday, April 7, 1900, at 3 p.m.

By order,

G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

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THE HALT AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

THE prolonged but unavoidable halt at Bloemfontein has had inconvenient consequences. The Boers, taking advantage of the apparent inability of the British commander to push his advance, have detached a part of their forces concentrating at Kronstad, and, adopting the guerilla method of warfare, in which they are adepts, have sent commandoes, lightly equipped, to overrun the whole south-east of the Orange State. This movement is having considerable success for the time being. To it must be attributed our disaster of the 31st ult. at Koorn Spruit, and that at Reddersburg on the 4th inst. Commandoes which suddenly reappeared, as if starting from the ground, attacked the portion of General Brabant's force which is at Wepener, on the Basuto border, on Monday, but were repulsed with loss. The fight was renewed on the following day; but the position being strongly entrenched and well provided with stores, no anxiety was felt for the safety of the defenders, who, Lord Roberts reported on Tuesday, "were holding out bravely." A commando was also posted near Aliwal North, apparently to keep reinforcements from reaching Wepener. There is no cause, doubtless, for disquietude. Lord Roberts holds a commanding central position at Bloemfontein with an army of 50,000 men, his numbers increase daily, and his line of communications is carefully guarded. Nevertheless, the capture of some hundreds of British infantry

at Reddersburg, occurring but a few days after the loss of guns, train, and men at Koorn Spruit, gives rise to chastening reflections. These events afford direct evidence of the superior astuteness of the foe, the swiftness of his movements, the completeness of his information, the meagreness of our own, the unreality of the supposed submission of the Free Staters, the general inefficiency of our scouting, and the inadequacy of our arrangements for the support of detachments.

On the morning of the 4th three companies of the 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles and two companies of mounted infantry were compelled to surrender after a gallant resistance lasting nearly twenty-four hours, their ammunition having been expended, and no relief being at hand. Returning to Bethany Station from De Wet's Dorp, forty miles east of the railway, where they had been receiving the arms of Burghers, the hollowness of whose submission we are beginning to understand, they found themselves intercepted, and presently surrounded, by a very superior force with guns. They rushed a kopje and held it determinately until all hope of relief had to be abandoned, and surrender became the only alternative to annihilation. Bethany lies on the railway but eight miles to the west of the scene of conflict. It was the base whence the little column would look for support; but at the critical moment none was forthcoming, and the British Army is, in consequence, the poorer by some 500 brave and seasoned combatants. Reinforcements were, it is true, despatched by Lord Roberts's orders at the earliest possible moment, from both Springfontein and Bloemfontein, to Reddersburg and Bethany, but they arrived too late and in insufficient force. On the day following there came a seasonable if a small success, as a sort of solatium, though by no means a compensation for losses so serious in themselves and possibly preventable. Lord Methuen, with a mounted force of the Imperial Yeomanry and the Kimberley Mounted Corps, surrounded and captured, in the neighbourhood of Boshof, a small body of the enemy commanded by the French Colonel de Villebois Mareuil, the able officer whose skill had served the Boers so well on December 15 at Colenso. The commander and seven others were killed, eleven were wounded, and fifty-one made prisoners of war; not one of the little commando, which was composed almost entirely of mercenaries, escaped.

Wednesday, the 11th inst., saw the sixth month of the war run to its close. The present is an appropriate time, therefore, for a brief review of results so far, and of our present position. On October 11 the prospects of Cape Colony and Natal were well-nigh desperate. With less than 20,000 combatants in isolated posts hundreds of miles apart, the British stood at bay, while the enemy in resistless force poured over the borders flushed with visions of early and easy conquest. The stirring incidents and the chequered fortunes of the past six months are too fresh in the memory to need detail here. Natal, the garden colony,

was overrun and plundered to within twenty miles of Pietermaritzburg; Cape Colony for months suffered the indignity of invasion; and rebellion was rife over a wide extent of country. For four anxious months, while our strength grew, the balance of advantage inclined to the enemy. The invasion of the Free State on February 11 caused the tide to turn, and during the month that followed our arms were carried steadily—at times almost impetuously—forward. Kimberley and Ladysmith were relieved; the invaders rolled back to the Biggarsberg; General Cronje and 4,000 Boers captured, and the capital of the Orange Republic occupied in force. The cost of these achievements in fighting men, though considerable in itself, has been by no means excessive in proportion to the admirable work done and the difficulties overcome. Viewed relatively to the great object to be secured—namely, the victorious and early termination of the war—the most embarrassing loss sustained has been in horses. General French's brilliant dash to Kimberley round Cronje's flank, and his subsequent rapid operations, culminating in the capture of Bloemfontein, were carried out at such a cost in horses that for a time the mounted portions of Lord Roberts's Army were placed practically hors-de-combat. The loss of efficiency, though serious, was but temporary, and is rapidly disappearing. From the great remount establishment at Stellenbosch, near Cape Town, more than 10,000 English horses have been forwarded to the front, and upwards of 30,000 horses are coming from America, none too many to make good a wastage estimated at some 5,000 a month. If it be true that these valuable animals are packed like bullocks in cattle trucks, and despatched without proper supervision for the journey, a great evil exists that demands immediate remedy, for it is no exaggeration to say that without a very large force of well-mounted horsemen this war cannot be carried to a successful issue. The neglect of the Army Veterinary Department in past years has produced its result, as every Cavalry officer well knew it would. We can only hope, however, that the lesson, costly as it promises to be, will be taken to heart at Headquarters. So far as the strategical situation is concerned the offensive movement of the Boers southwards has broken the British strategical line across the Orange State, the retreat from Thaba N'chu having left its right at Bloemfontein exposed. To the west the line has, on the other hand, been thrown forward by Lord Methuen's advance through Boshof towards Hoopstad. To restore the security of his line in the east Lord Roberts will doubtless when ready take steps to crush or roll back the raiding commandoes, and extend his right as far as Ladybrand.

Since the relief of Ladysmith the Army of Natal has rested, with Colonel Burn-Murdoch's cavalry forming a screen to the north beyond Elands-laagte, and that of Lord Dundonald reconnoitring in the west towards the Drakensbergs. The eastern flank has been covered by Colonel Bethune's mounted column, which on the 8th ult.

advanced from Greytown with the object of seizing Helpmakaar, reported to be unoccupied. The enemy were, however, found there in force with guns and holding a strong position, and Bethune, having no artillery, retired after a sharp engagement. Signs of renewed activity on the part of the enemy in northern Natal are not wanting. On Tuesday a heavy cannonading took place from a position four miles north of Elandslaagte, which the Boers have recently occupied in advance of the Biggarsbergs. The British camp at Sunday's River was shelled, and the right flank threatened during a change of position. The attack was renewed on the following day without success. To afford means of giving an effective reply to this challenge, General Buller had sent forward some 4.7in. and 6in. guns, which eventually silenced the enemy and forced them to retire. The activity of the Boers is due to the continued inaction of the Natal Army, which is guided, doubtless, by the state of affairs in the Orange State. It is there that the stress of the war is now most acutely felt, and a portion of Sir Redvers' force is being diverted, it is supposed, to the western sphere of operations to support Lord Roberts.

The latest news from Mafeking is dated the 30th ult., when all was well. On the 27th occurred the most vigorous bombardment of the siege, and an assault from two quarters was attempted but proved abortive, the enemy not caring to advance to close quarters. The garrison, over-sanguine in their belief of a relieving column coming from the south, looked upon the attack as a final attempt of the enemy to take the place before abandoning the siege. Meanwhile the prospect of relief from the south appears to grow daily more and more remote, and the eyes of the gallant little garrison will possibly before long turn towards Beira as a more hopeful source of succour. Of Colonel Plumer's column we have definite news to the 31st ult., when he was heavily engaged with the Boers near Ramathlabama, six miles only from Mafeking. The place was then actually within sight, but he failed to reach it, being attacked by greatly superior numbers, before whom he was compelled to fall back on his base with heavy loss, being himself among the slightly wounded.

With the reoccupation of Upington on the 5th inst., the western rebellion has apparently been stamped out, and Colonel Parsons has accordingly returned with his column from Kenhardt and Van Wyk's Vlei to Carnarvon. Beira has become a new centre of activity. Troops and stores are daily arriving there from the Cape and the Australian colonies, and Sir F. Carrington is on his way thither to take up his command. The 8th Division, commanded by Sir Leslie Rundle acting under fresh orders, has been diverted from the western line to Springfontein, in consequence of the unsettled condition of affairs on the flanks of the central railway. As the long halt at Bloemfontein draws to a close, no effort is being spared to render the position of Bloemfontein and its line of communications with the south absolutely secure.

Army Notes.

It is announced from South Africa that Lieut.-General Sir William Gatacre has been recalled to England, and that Major-General Sir Herbert Chermiside has been selected to succeed him in his divisional command. It is further stated that Major-General R. Pole-Carew, C.B., has been appointed to the command of the 11th Division, with, of course, the rank of Lieutenant-General; and that Colonel Inigo Jones, who lately left England in command of the 2nd Batn. Scots

Guards, succeeds to the command of the Guards Brigade. There has been an almost complete rearrangement of commands in South Africa recently. So far as is known the Brigades and the Divisions are now commanded thus:—

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Lieut.-Gen. J. D. P. French commanding.

- 1ST BRIGADE (Cape):
Col. (Brig.-Gen.) T. C. Porter, 6th Dragoon Gds.
- 1ST BRIGADE (Natal):
Lieut.-Col. (Brig.-Gen.) J. F. Burn-Murdoch,
1st Dragoons.
- 2ND BRIGADE (Cape):
Col. (Brig.-Gen.) R. G. Broadwood, 12th Lancers.
- 2ND BRIGADE (Natal):
Col. (Major-Gen.) J. F. Brocklehurst, M.V.O.
- 3RD BRIGADE (Cape):
Col. (Brig.-Gen.) J. R. P. Gordon, 17th Lancers.
- 3RD BRIGADE (Natal):
Col. (Major-Gen.) Lord Dundonald C.B., M.V.O.
- 4TH BRIGADE (Cape):
Col. (Major-Gen.) J. B. B. Dickson, C.B.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Col. (Major-Gen.) I. S. M. Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O., commanding.

- 1ST BRIGADE:
Col. (Major-Gen.) E. T. H. Hutton, C.B., A.D.C.
- 2ND BRIGADE:
Col. (Brig.-Gen.) C. P. Ridley.

1ST INFANTRY DIVISION (Cape).

Lieut.-Gen. Lord Methuen, K.C.V.O., C.B., commanding.

- 1ST BRIGADE:
Col. (Major-Gen.) C. W. H. Douglas, A.D.C.
- 20TH BRIGADE:
Col. (Major-Gen.) A. H. Paget, Scots Guards.

2ND DIVISION (Natal).

Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Clery, commanding.

- 2ND BRIGADE:
Major-Gen. H. J. T. Hildyard, C.B.
- 4TH BRIGADE:
Col. (Brig.-Gen.) C. D. Cooper, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

3RD DIVISION (Cape).

Lieut.-Gen. R. Pole-Carew, C.B., commanding.

- 22ND BRIGADE:
Col. (Major-Gen.) R. E. Allen.
- 23RD BRIGADE:
Col. (Major-Gen.) W. G. Knox, C.B., R.A.

4TH DIVISION (Natal).

Lieut.-Gen. Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, C.B., commanding.

- 7TH BRIGADE:
Col. (Brig.-Gen.) W. F. Kitchener, West Yorkshire Regiment.
- 8TH BRIGADE:
Col. (Major-Gen.) F. Howard, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.

5TH DIVISION (Natal).

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., R.E., commanding.

- 10TH BRIGADE:
Col. (Major-Gen.) J. T. Coke.
- 11TH BRIGADE:
Col. (Major-Gen.) A. S. Wynne, C.B.

6TH DIVISION.

Lieut.-Gen. T. Kelly-Kenny, C.B., commanding.

- 12TH BRIGADE:
Col. (Major-Gen.) R. A. P. Clements, D.S.O., A.D.C.
- 13TH BRIGADE:
Col. (Major-Gen.) A. G. Wavell.

7TH DIVISION (Cape).

Lieut.-Gen. Tucker, C.B., commanding.

- 14TH BRIGADE:
Col. (Major-Gen.) J. G. Maxwell, D.S.O.
- 15TH BRIGADE:
Col. (Major-Gen.) C. E. Knox.

8TH DIVISION.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle, K.C.B., R.A., commanding.

- 16TH BRIGADE:
Major-Gen. B. B. D. Campbell, M.V.O.
- 17TH BRIGADE:
Major-Gen. J. E. Boyes.

9TH DIVISION (Cape).

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Colville, commanding.

- 3RD (HIGHLAND) BRIGADE:
Col. (Major-Gen.) H. A. MacDonald, C.B., A.D.C.
- 19TH BRIGADE:
Col. (Major-Gen.) H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O., Sherwood Foresters.

10TH DIVISION (Natal).

Command vacant.

- 5TH BRIGADE:
Major-Gen. A. F. Hart, C.B.
- 6TH BRIGADE:
Major-Gen. G. Barton, C.B.

11TH DIVISION (Cape).

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., commanding.

GUARDS BRIGADE:

Col. (Major-Gen.) I. R. Jones, Scots Guards.

18TH BRIGADE:

Col. (Brig.-Gen.) T. E. Stephenson, Essex Regt.

The soldier of fortune has fared badly in South Africa. Colonel Schiel was taken prisoner at Elands Laagte; Major Albrecht surrendered at Paardeberg; Count Steinberg, to save himself the consequences of capture, imposed on our officers as a military *attaché*, and is now in Europe; Colonel Villebois de Mareuil, the most distinguished of them all, was one of the killed in Lord Methuen's recent victory. That the Boers have benefited by the latter's services there can be no doubt. He is said to have been the guiding spirit of the forces which faced General Buller on the Tugela, and to have received the thanks of the Executive for his aid at Colenso. Nevertheless, it is possible to over estimate his services. According to his own testimony he had to exercise great tact in giving his criticism and suggestions, for, valuable as they were, coming from a brilliant officer trained in Europe, they were regarded with a certain amount of distrust. In the first place the Boers are suspicious of foreigners; in the second place they understand defensive tactics so thoroughly as to be shy of taking advice except from their own leaders. Hence, Colonel Villebois de Mareuil was not so useful to the enemy as he would like to have been. That he was a gallant soldier, a courteous gentleman, and a patriot there can be no doubt. Soldier of fortune he certainly was; but we, who have given more soldiers of fortune to the world than any other nation, should be the last to judge him harshly. To say that men who take an active part in a quarrel which does not concern them should be severely treated is to condemn some of the bravest soldiers known to fame. General Galiffet, questioned in the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday, stated that permission would be granted to officers of the French Army to attend the memorial service of the deceased, recognising "that if the Army had been in danger De Villebois Mareuil would have been one of the first to come forward to defend it." It is a decision which every British soldier will approve. Brave men are men to be honoured always, and De Villebois was one of the bravest of the brave.

Many of the disasters and delays in the war, so far, can be traced to neglect of the cavalry and artillery arms. In defiance of modern conditions our Army was organised on the assumption that infantry was to play its old part until the end of time. In this way the training of the cavalry and mounted infantry left much to be desired, as our Generals in the field have discovered to their cost over and over again. One of the mysteries of the defence of Ladysmith was the inability of the cavalry to follow up the enemy, or to aid the relieving columns by sorties. The fact was the horses were not in a condition for active operations on the broken country in the vicinity of the town. According to a correspondent of the *Times*, they were kept ready for emergencies all day long, than which nothing is more exhausting, and at night, when they should have been resting, they were exercised. If half of them had been saddled and harnessed at one time, the same end would have been attained, with an enormous saving of horseflesh and consequent maintenance of the offensive strength of the garrison. In the west the lack of remounts, which has proved so disastrous to Lord Roberts's plan of campaign, need not have assumed its present proportions had our men given their horses greater care, and our officers not demanded marching impossibilities. In this, as in some other minor respects, we might profitably learn from the Boer, who, having no Remount Department to fall back upon, is as careful to seek cover for his pony as for himself. He rarely rides for more than two and a half hours without a halt. His equipment is as light as he can possibly make it. Our men, though their horses are not so hardy as the Boer pony, persistently ignore these rules. They needlessly expose their horses as well as themselves; they ride long distances without a rest; the weight they often carry is too great; their

saddles are sometimes ill-fitting and clumsy, causing galls and sore backs. There is not the slightest doubt that, with common-sense precautions, the mortality among the horses and transport animals in Lord Roberts's advance on Bloemfontein need not have been anything like so serious.

"Who is to blame" is a question that has been frequently asked, when our troops have met with a reverse in South Africa. We venture to suggest, in fairness to all concerned, that it is not so much any individual who is at fault, as our military (so-called) training, which is and has been condemned by all regimental officers for years past. Instead of the main object of instruction being to perfect officers and men in the art of war, it may be said, without any exaggeration, that for every hour's practical soldiering done by any officer, five or six are spent in clerical work or in carrying out various irritating duties of a subordinate character. A man in the present day might be the best regimental officer, but unless he is also a good accountant, can keep a coffee shop or canteen on a sound and profitable basis, and has a knowledge of all sorts of other things, he can never expect to make headway in the Service. Practical musketry, which should be the most important part, at all events of the infantry soldier's training, is quite of secondary consideration, and the total amount of time spent annually by the British soldier in shooting averages about five hours; and consequently as each yearly course commences, he is as great a stranger to the use of his rifle as when he started his recruits' course. Very few soldiers know the value of their rifles or are made to understand that success in battle considerably depends upon each individual's shooting. Our present foes are infinitely better at soldiering than the majority of Englishmen in their self-satisfaction can believe, and it surely is no disgrace that our Army has been temporarily checked by them. Though merely farmers, and without training or discipline, the Boers naturally possess better fighting qualifications than the ordinary private soldier. They have exceptional keenness of sight and hearing, are self-reliant, cool, about the best scouts in the world, and so mobile that only the most perfect reconnoitring has saved our troops from continual surprises. As a nation we owe the Boers a debt of gratitude for so plainly showing the necessity of a thorough reorganisation of our Army and the substitution of a purely military training for the existing one, which may be called a cross between that of a schoolboy, accountant, public lecturer, and general tradesman, with a dash of practical soldiering thrown in now and then.

A well-known German military authority wrote before the war in South Africa commenced:—"The British Army is, taken all round, one of the best manned in the world. Officer for officer and man for man it is unequalled." But it has been given over to faddists, men who have obtained all their experience of war in little expeditions against nigger enemies, and who have consequently never properly been in touch with modern military progress, or appreciated the advance which science has produced on all sides since the days when last English troops fought on European principles in the Crimea. It has been so much the custom for cavalry and artillery to be decied on English soil, that if war with the Boers were to come it would prove a revelation and a blessing to the British War Office." This expression of opinion was prophetic. One only requires to read recent debates in Parliament to recognise how completely even our legislators at St. Stephen's fail to appreciate the strides which the last thirty years have produced in the affairs of armies. However, our eyes are being opened, and when the present war is over there will have to be a complete revisal both of policy and of system.

To run after an enemy who is also a crack shot is a vastly different affair from running after the hounds. This is a lesson the enemy has taught our men several times in our present war in South Africa. It is, however, possible to exaggerate the incapacity of the Englishman to see danger and to exaggerate the value of Boer tactics. Undoubtedly modern weapons of precision will force the soldier of the future to seek cover more than he has hitherto done; but the principle might be carried too far, with a demoral-

ising effect on the courage of our men. After all, the inability of the Englishman to realise danger is one of the secrets of his success, and, however desirable in the abstract caution may be, defiance of it has helped him to build up the greatest Empire the world has ever known. If the born rulers of men this little island has produced had been able to see how utterly inadequate were the resources at their disposal to attain their end we should have neither colonies nor dependencies to add to our strength. India was won by a handful of Englishmen, as, relatively speaking, it is governed by a handful. The same is true of the Canadian North-West, Matabeleland, Nigeria, and Malaysia. Our history glows with the magnificent heroism of single individuals, who, like Sir Stamford Raffles, gained their end simply by walking into the midst of the enemy. However anxious we may be that our men should not risk their lives unnecessarily, it should never be forgotten that the picture has another side.

No one who knows the Yeomanry ever doubted, of course, that the force would do its duty well in South Africa; but it was scarcely supposed by anybody that it would so well uphold the honour of the Service as it did the other day in the action under Lord Methuen. But it only shows once again how contemptible the conduct has been of those at home who have for years spoken slightly, in Parliament and elsewhere, of the force, and suggested its disbandment on the plea that it was an "aristocratic sham." If only an end is put to this form of irresponsible criticism the lives of our gallant yeomen who fall in South Africa will not have been lost in vain. Lord Methuen has spoken of the splendid behaviour of the Imperial Yeomanry before the enemy at Pietfontein, and now those who were on board the *Montrose* and *Winkfield* on the occasion of the disaster to the *Mexican* come in for their share of recognition. Nothing, we are told, could have been better than the thoroughly disciplined manner in which all ranks set to work to assist those in distress. An officer present states that "he was struck by the perfect order which prevailed, and would willingly go into battle any day with men who could so well conduct themselves in circumstances of so trying a character." These are the men who only a few weeks ago ignorant and spiteful critics were referring to as "undisciplined amateurs."

Captain Jessel and Captain Norton, both old cavalry officers, have espoused the cause of the Army Veterinary Staff in the House of Commons, and from the answers given to their inquiries it would appear that Mr. Wyndham is fully alive to the necessity of something being done promptly to increase the popularity of this important service. One of the special correspondents of the *Morning Post* lately referred to the lamentable condition of things in South Africa owing to the under-officering of the Veterinary Department. By the last mail from the Cape a letter reached us from a cavalry field officer, in which it was said, "I do hope that some friends in Parliament will take up the case of that deserving body of officers—the veterinary surgeons. They have been working like so many niggers here and literary breaking down owing to the strain. Before we left England we, to our great regret, learnt from the lips of Mr. Wyndham that it had been decided to do them the greatest possible injustice. The War Office decision was arrived at in opposition to the views of every cavalry officer of any intelligence, for no sane man could have failed to recognise the mischief which would result and the enormous losses which would be involved. Having myself written to you in protest against the War Office decision at the time, I had hoped that ere this something would have been done to correct the mistake. But apparently there has been no new warrant issued, for the condition of things here now is deplorable. One officer is doing five and six officers' work, and in addition to this is frequently required to teach civilian practitioners their duties in face of a mobile enemy. Meanwhile valuable horses are dying for want of attention, and the mounted arms are left powerless to do anything. We could have no better example of the mismanagement of our military affairs, and Lord Lansdowne ought to find out who his advisers have been in this matter, and be careful that they never are

allowed to advise him again, for their incompetence is beyond question." We are sorry to say that our valued correspondent is by no means alone in his condemnation. Every cavalry and artillery officer we hear from writes in the same strain. Captains Jessel and Norton, therefore, are fully justified in heckling the Under-Secretary of State for War; the matter is very pressing, though Pall Mall officials, being ignorant of the management of horses on field service, may not readily recognise the fact.

An account published by the *British Medical Journal* last Saturday of the work done in a Field Hospital on the Modder River in one week will show at once that the much-abused Army doctor has plenty to occupy his attention once he comes in face of the enemy. In the week ending February 23 the numbers treated in one hospital alone were: Officers fifteen, of whom thirteen were wounded; men 267, of whom 231 were wounded (twelve deaths). Of these, five officers and 136 men were sent to the nearest stationary hospital, others were discharged to duty, and ninety wounded men remained till well enough to proceed also towards the base. As regards the nature of the wounds, the following details are interesting (all were rifle wounds):—

Head, face, and neck	...	Officers 3, men 22*
Chest	...	" 2, " 14
Abdomen	...	" 2, " 13†
Back and spine	...	" —, " 15†
Upper extremities	...	" 5, " 79
Lower	...	" 2, " 88

* 1 fatal. † 6 fatal. ‡ 3 fatal.

Service Club blackballers might do well to note these facts, for maybe some of their own kith and kin are trusting just now to the exertions of these same doctors to heal their wounds and carry them through trying illnesses. We have had such a long spell of peace that many had come to disregard the lessons of a big war. Hence, in a large measure, the disfavour with which the Army doctor has been regarded in the last decade.

The arrangements for the embodiment of those Militia units not yet called up have now been made known, and all corps in this category will assemble on May 1. The war in South Africa is likely to result in many benefits to the Army, but perhaps the greatest of all is to be found in the prominence into which the Militia has been brought. For years past its officers have been protesting, with the best reason, against the systematic neglect of their services. Their appeals to the common sense of those in authority have, however, been as systematically disregarded. But the Service has, nevertheless, more than justified the confidence of those who have appreciated its value. The moment may not have arrived for instituting sweeping changes in our system of defence, but we are delighted to think that in any scheme of Army reform to be submitted by the Government, the claims of the "constitutional force" cannot be set aside. The treatment to which it has been subjected has been in the highest degree reprehensible, and the Service members have made such a determined stand against the continuance of past methods that there is reason to hope for a more enlightened administration of its affairs in the future. Meanwhile, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men will, we feel sure, do their duty as they ever have when the chance has been afforded them of proving their worth. The battalions now embodied are earning the goodwill of all who are brought in touch with them. Colonel Stacpole, the Embarkation Officer at Southampton, has reported in the highest possible terms on those which have been shipped to South Africa; and from Aldershot and other stations we hear nothing but good of the officers and men called up for garrison duty. As one General Officer in command writes to us in a private letter: "I cannot speak too highly of the Militia, of all ranks. It is a service which could be made anything of if only it were encouraged, and it is astonishing that so valuable a force should have been for years so shamefully neglected. But for the admirable spirit which pervades its commissioned ranks the result might have been disastrous, but I am pleased to say that the foundation of soldierly enthusiasm is so eminently solid and sound that under proper management a reserve can be provided, the value of which it would be impossible to overrate." Once

again we say to our good friends of the Militia, Be of good cheer, the days of mismanagement are fast nearing their end.

The Reserve Battalion idea is almost a bigger farce than it was expected it would turn out to be, if we may judge from the present condition of these new units. In many districts the men have responded to the call splendidly, which was not, perhaps, to be wondered at in all the circumstances. But battalions are sadly deficient in officers, in some cases only three or four being posted, and these Field officers. Of arms and accoutrements there are none forthcoming. Thus the men are left more or less to their own devices, and it is not unnatural, perhaps, that canteens and local publicans are driving a roaring trade. It does not, however, say much for the administrative ability of those who conceived the idea of raising these battalions, when the slightest modicum of forethought would have prevented the reckless waste of public money, and have produced an arrangement by which the services of the men could have been made available for military duty from the day of joining at less than half the expense. One would almost imagine that the scheme had been framed by some enemies of the War Office with the object of bringing that department into discredit.

The foreign military papers continue to discuss the military situation with more or less knowledge of the circumstances. The *Militar-Wochenblatt* now gives a very impartial account of what happened. It tells its readers that after the occupation of Bloemfontein a very great work lay before Lord Roberts in settling the country and preparing for other operations, and that thus delay was necessarily imposed. It refers also to the difficulty of operating across the veldt and to the complex question of the supply of horses. Our contemporary is convinced that the Boers will fight hard, knowing that they are fighting for existence, and it draws attention to some of our dangers and difficulties, including the very great length of the line of communications, remarking incidentally that Sir Redvers Buller and Lord Methuen in regard to their communications were long in a very critical situation.

In the *Revue du Cercle Militaire*, which is the only French military paper we are acquainted with that has maintained an impartial attitude, there is an article by Lieut.-Colonel Focard upon the defensive and offensive. He begins by saying that it is much too early to come to any definite conclusions concerning the military events in South Africa. He remarks of our officers that they belong to the upper classes, and bring to their daily duties an activity and a tenacity which are special to the British people, with personal bravery which cannot be too highly praised. He expresses the opinion that the bold, strategic offensive adopted by the Boers has failed because of want of co-ordination between the Transvaal and Free State forces. To General White great praise is given for having used every possible effort to retard the offensive movements of the enemy. He asks why the Boers made no attempt to throw a great force into Cape Colony, and there foment a general rising. Like the writer in the *Militar-Wochenblatt*, he believes that the war will be long, difficult, and arduous. The veldt, he adds, is inhospitable, and the line of communications grows longer, while time is terribly destructive for the invader. The same, he thinks, would not apply in European war, because the States of Europe could not long support the arrest of economic life which an invasion would cause. Colonel Focard's most interesting point is that the events do not discredit the tactical offensive prepared and conducted as it should be. He bases his argument upon the fact that our losses, if spread over the whole force engaged, have not been severe, and that we have always, by dint of energy, captured the enemy's position and occupied it. Wherever the attack has been well managed, success has been attained, and this applies not only to sudden rushes, but to attacks of some duration. Therefore, says Colonel Focard, the tactical offensive has certainly not spoken its last word. Another point made is that war can be learnt, and that a school is necessary in which it can be taught. There must be a permanent body of officers to study it for the

training of generations to come, in order that in the hour of battle these may know how to be victorious.

The *France Militaire* has an article entitled "Malheur au Vaincu," which may be read in one sense as a defence of Sir Redvers Buller. Our contemporary remarks that, though Lord Roberts assumed the supreme command in South Africa, Sir Redvers Buller remained at the head of his troops in Natal, and pursued his task with a stubbornness which no check could weaken. The General's reverses were many, and the *France Militaire* believes that however many victories he may yet secure he will remain "le grand vaincu de cette guerre nefaste." "Sir Redvers Buller has made mistakes; but if abroad no one has looked kindly upon his fate, if his operations have been severely criticised, and those of his adversaries applauded, it has not been on account of supposed faults of generalship—which cannot easily even now be rightly appreciated—but because he is a British citizen, the General in command of the Army of an egotistical and rapacious people. This is why the tactics of the British generals have been judged with such severity." It is interesting to discover that the criticisms, at least of the French military journals, are not those of military critics but of violent and unreasonable Anglophobes.

Out of the remains of the two Field Batteries, 14th and 66th, nearly destroyed at Colenso, when Sir R. Buller first attempted, on December 15, to cross the river Tugela, it is satisfactory to find that the 66th Field Battery has been reformed, brought to the front again, and took part in the action on February 20, when General Hart crossed the Tugela and occupied Colenso. At the beginning of February, Captain C. Cunliffe Owen, R.F.A., was appointed to organise, equip, and command this 66th Field Battery. The men were made up from forty of the former 66th Field Battery, twenty of the 14th Field Battery, and others belonging to batteries in Ladysmith. Horses were obtained from remounts, some English, some Walers, and others Colonial. They had to be shod and branded, all to be broken to saddle, and most to harness, but with the help of two subalterns, Lieutenants Howell and Grylls, these things were successfully carried out in a short time. The equipment (in pieces), 15-pr. guns, carriages without spade attachment, waggons, ammunition, &c., came packed from India. The harness, no holes punched, came packed; and fitting it on to raw horses must have been a difficult job with only one collar-maker, but in this matter the Ordnance gave most useful assistance. Before moving to the front the battery, which was very short of non-commissioned officers, had been supplied fortunately with a full complement of officers. Besides Captain C. Cunliffe Owen, since promoted to Major, commanding, there were Captain R. M. Johnson, Lieutenants Hawkes, Grylls, and Howell, with Lieutenant Hannay, attached. Lieutenants Hawkes and Grylls belonged to the former 66th Field Battery, and were with it in the Colenso disaster. The officers and men must have worked very hard to get the battery into working order in about three weeks, the sultry weather, with blazing sun and a plague of flies, being most trying, as they have been to our troops in most of the recent operations.

A correspondence has been going on in the columns of the *Times* on the withdrawal of the 1st Batn. Highland Light Infantry from the Highland Brigade at the Cape. It seems to be imagined by some that a slur has been cast on the old 71st, a regiment which is justly proud of its history. The explanation, however, is easy enough to find. It was desired to render the Highland Brigade essentially Highland, i.e., to make it up of battalions wearing the kilt. The Highland Light Infantry stand far too high in the estimation of all soldiers, and especially those from North of the Tweed, for them to suppose for a moment that it will have felt slighted. On the contrary, there is, we venture to say, not an officer, non-commissioned officer, or man of the Brigade under Major-General Hector Macdonald who will not have parted company with that distinguished regiment with feelings of deep regret.

The fifty commissions placed at the disposal of Lord Roberts are to be given, it appears, to all classes of troops under his lordship's command irrespective of rank or corps. In addition Lord Roberts has been asked to nominate a few deserving non-commissioned officers for promotion for good service. These will be exclusive of any who may hereafter be recommended for distinguished service in the field. And, further, a total of eighteen non-commissioned officers who were noted as candidates for promotion have recently been selected for commissions and will be gazetted as they are reported medically fit.

In spite of apparently serious news from Ashanti, we are assured officially that there is no cause for alarm. The isolation of the Governor and his wife at Kumassi is the result of trouble among the natives themselves, not of united action against ourselves. Fortunately since the death of Prempeh they have had no recognised leader, so that a rising may be readily put down. The incident is a familiar one in our tropical dependencies, the inhabitants of which seldom realise the blessings of good government all at once. Under the savage tyrants who ruled them previous to British occupation, inter-tribal war was impossible; mistaking the character of our administration, they may imagine that such is not the case now. That there will be any organised rebellion is most unlikely; the work done by the expedition of a few years ago was too thoroughly done. The Haussas will, no doubt, be quite equal to the occasion, or they will fall below their own standard in Nigeria, where they beat back overwhelming masses of their co-religionists in magnificent style. If, as the *Times* correspondent says, the natives cut the telegraph wires to provide themselves with bracelets, the incident loses much of its significance, so that the discipline of the Haussas should soon be the means of establishing order in the colony.

The French have been watching with a good deal of care the operations of our armoured trains in South Africa, and they believe they have effected a great improvement. The factories at Indret have sent to Cherbourg a rolling fortress, which, according to one paper, is likely to become celebrated. Instead of being rectangular and separate, the trucks of this armoured train are cylindrical, and are fitted into one another at the ends. The engine has a conical form, and when the whole train is put together its length is 148ft., the general form resembling that of a fish, or rather of an enormous steel cigar mounted on wheels. It is completed at each end by a point, and the speed attainable will approach fifty miles an hour. The *Moniteur de la Flotte*, which gives these particulars, does not describe the armament, nor give any details concerning the engine.

The statement of Mr. Wyndham that already steps are being taken to secure designs for a war medal may be accepted as evidence that the War Office recognises the necessity of being prepared. It is early yet, perhaps, to talk of the issue of a medal for the war for South Africa; but when, in the fulness of time, measures may have to be adopted to recognise the gallantry of our troops, it is only right that no delay should occur in striking the decoration which the sons of the Empire have so fairly earned. In these matters the graciousness of the acknowledgment is considerably detracted from if years elapse between the promulgation of the Army Order and the issue of the medal. The War Office, it is gratifying to know, is for once showing itself sensible of its duty to the Army.

A large increase has taken place in the commissioned ranks of the Volunteer force. Between January 1 and March 31 last there were 930 appointments, against 128 resignations. This is as it ought to be. The present is no time for young men physically fit to hold aloof from military service.

Regulations are about to be issued sanctioning exchanges between captains in the British Service and the Indian Staff Corps. Meanwhile applications from officers can be sent to Army Headquarters in India for disposal.

Army Personal.

The French authorities in Algeria displayed the greatest courtesy and good feeling towards the British Army on the intelligence reaching them of the death of Sir Donald Stewart. Sir Donald died at the English Club. There were therefore two distinct ceremonies. First, when the remains were removed from the club to the English Church; second, when the *Juno* embarked the remains for "Gib." At the first the general commanding at Algiers turned out with a brilliant staff and about 3,000 troops of all arms—cavalry, artillery, Zouaves, line and marines. The coffin was laid on a gun carriage decorated with palm branches and the French and British flags. Numbers of the French officers attended the service, and each regiment marched past the coffin in conclusion at the salute. On the occasion of the second ceremony the church was surrounded by French troops. Through their midst marched the bluejackets from the *Juno* and a company of British Marines. Then the gun carriage with the coffin was handed over to the British, and again escorted by the French troops, was drawn through the city to the Admiralty pier, and carried by a launch on board the *Juno*. Ordinary business was at a standstill throughout the afternoon in the city. Mr. Buchanan asked the First Lord of the Treasury, on Monday, whether Her Majesty's Government had thanked the French Government for the respect paid by the military authorities in Algeria to the memory of the late Field-Marshal. Mr. Balfour replied in the affirmative. The cordial thanks of Her Majesty's Government had, he said, already been conveyed to the French Government. He was not, however, aware that any offer was made for the conveyance of the body in a ship of the French Navy. The remains were removed by H.M.S. *Juno*, first-class cruiser, to Gibraltar, and had since been placed on H.M.S. *Rameses* for conveyance to England. On the receipt of the news of Sir D. Stewart's death steps were at once taken to accord a military funeral befitting his rank, after ascertaining the wishes of his family with regard to his interment. We learn that Lady Stewart and her daughter only just arrived in time to see the last of the deceased Field Marshal. He only lived about twelve hours after they reached his bedside, but he was conscious and knew them, and was so pleased. One of the first things he asked his wife was, "How is George?" and she could not think what he meant, and turning to the nurse she said, "Perhaps you understand him better than I, what is it he is asking?" It turned out that he was perfectly conscious, and wanted the latest news of his friend Sir George White, for whom he had the greatest admiration. The funeral service will take place to-day (Saturday) in the chapel of Chelsea Hospital, and will follow generally the lines of the ceremony observed at the funeral of his predecessor, Sir Patrick Grant. The service will be held at 12 o'clock, and the remains will be interred at Brompton Cemetery.

Lieut.-General Sir George White will arrive at Southampton this morning, and will be received by the Mayor and Corporation, in State. Sir George has telegraphed home accepting the offer of the freedom of the Clothworkers' Company, which will be presented to him at a banquet at the Company's Hall, in Mincing Lane, on a date hereafter to be named.

Lieut.-General B. L. Foster, R.A., will be placed on the retired list on the 30th inst. on completing five years of non-employment.

Lieut.-General A. Nugent, who has been Colonel of the 7th Dragoon Guards since April 30, 1892, succeeds the late General Clarke as Colonel of his old regiment, the Royal Scots Greys; and is himself succeeded by Major-General Sir Henry Ewart, K.C.B.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, who was taken prisoner by the Boers in the neighbourhood of Stormberg, and was ultimately released, writing from that place on March 13, pays a high tribute to Sir William Gatacre. He says:—

"The enemy fell back from Stormberg cowed by the British General's tactics. Had they remained there another twenty-four hours Gatacre would have

had them in a ring of iron, but the Boer General is no fool. He saw his danger, and like a wise man, he dodged it. Gatacre's generalship was simply superb. Let the idiotic band of critics who sit in safety in England howl to their hearts' content; Gatacre deserves well of his country. Had he dashed recklessly into this hornet's nest he would have sacrificed four-fifths of his gallant officers and a host of his men. Had I to write his military epitaph to-day I should say that 'he won with brains what most generals would have won with blood.'"

Major-General H. M'Calmont, C.B., commanding the Cork District, has been granted a Distinguished Service Reward. General M'Calmont entered the Army June 23, 1865, and served for five years in the 9th Lancers, and afterwards in the 7th Hussars and 4th Dragoon Guards. He has held several Staff appointments, and has taken part in seven campaigns. During the Red River Expedition of 1870 he was employed to carry despatches from Fort Garry to the Government. He took part in the Ashanti War of 1873, and the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, as British Military Attaché at the headquarters of the Turkish Army in Armenia. He was present at the Siege of Kars (Turkish War medal and Brevet-Majority). He also was in South Africa in 1879, during the operations against Sekukuni (mentioned in despatches, and promoted Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel). He was again mentioned in despatches for his services in the Afghan War, 1879-80. He was twice mentioned in despatches for the Egyptian Expedition, 1882 (medal with clasp, the Khedive's star, and 3rd Class of the Medjidie). During the Nile Expedition of 1884-85 he commanded the Light Camel Corps (mentioned in despatches, C.B., promoted Brevet-Colonel).

Lord Basil Blackwood, who has been appointed Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General in South Africa, is the third son of the Marquis of Dufferin, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple less than three years ago. It will be his duty, as Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General, to advise the military authorities on questions of law and procedure arising out of courts-martial. The position is a most responsible one, for obviously the interests of the Empire may be affected by the character of the advice which Lord Basil Blackwood gives.

Colonel R. K. Parke, half-pay, lately commanding the 3rd Dragoon Guards, is en route to South Africa in the Union-Castle steamship *Galeka*, in command of his battalion of Imperial Yeomanry.

Colonel Ian Hamilton, C.B., having arrived at Bloemfontein from Ladysmith, has been appointed to a new command. It has been decided to reorganise the Mounted Infantry and form them into a division of two brigades. Of this division Colonel Hamilton takes supreme command, with Colonel E. T. H. Hutton, C.B., and Colonel C. P. Ridley in charge of brigades. There will be four corps in each brigade. The first corps will be commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Alderson; the second by Captain De Lisle; the third by Lieut.-Colonel Pilcher; the fourth by Lieut.-Colonel Henry; the fifth by Lieut.-Colonel Dawson, Indian Staff Corps; the sixth by Major Legge, 20th Hussars; the seventh by Captain Bainbridge, East Kent Regiment; the eighth by Major Ross, Durham Light Infantry. This organisation will include the whole of the Mounted

Infantry, both Regulars and Volunteers, a command of about 10,000.

It was Colonel the Hon. G. M. Talbot, R.E., Director of Military Intelligence, who arrived at Massowah on the 3rd inst., and not Major-General the Hon. R. Talbot, C.B., commanding the Army of occupation, as the telegram from Cairo stated last week.

Colonel D. A. Blest, half-pay, late 2nd Batn. Essex Regiment, has been appointed to the command of the 87th Regimental District, Armagh, vice Colonel W. Wood transferred to Warley, with effect from Monday next.

Colonel J. H. S. Craigie, late Highland Light Infantry, A.A.G. Army Headquarters, Simla, has been selected to officiate as a 2nd Class District Commander, and is posted to Sind District, vice Brigadier-General H. S. Brownrigg, retired.

Colonel F. H. Plowden, 2nd Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been appointed A.A.G., Headquarters Bengal, vice Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Greenfield, late Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, transferred to Army Headquarters in a similar capacity, in succession to Colonel J. H. S. Craigie.

Lieut.-Colonel M. C. Barton, D.S.O., R.E., has succeeded Colonel H. P. Leach, C.B., in command of the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Lieut.-Colonel E. J. A. Balfour, commanding the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers, has been granted an extension for four years, dating from the 28th inst. Colonel Balfour's retirement would be a distinct loss, not alone to the London Scottish, but the whole Volunteer Service, the best interests of which it has been his constant aim to promote, and that on most progressive lines.

Major J. G. Fair, 21st Lancers, is to retain his appointment as Adjutant of the Cavalry Depot, Canterbury, on promotion.

Major R. H. Murdoch, on his retirement from the Royal Artillery after continuous service of nearly forty-four years, has been granted a Distinguished Service Reward of £300 a year. Major Murdoch joined the Royal Artillery as gunner and driver during the Crimean War, served in Bengal as Sergeant-Major 1858-60, and was commissioned as Quartermaster in 1873; was appointed Superintendent of Records in 1873, promoted Captain in 1879, Major in 1887, and retired in 1899. He was Secretary of the War Office Committee on Army Records and Army Pay Accounts, and is author of several treatises on military history and archaeology. His many friends will rejoice at this recognition of long and meritorious services.

Major L. G. Drummond, 1st Batn. Scots Guards, who vacated the Military Secretaryship to Lord Minto in order to accompany the first Canadian contingent to South Africa, is on his way back to Ottawa from the Cape, having been selected to succeed Colonel Hutton in command of the Dominion Militia.

Captain R. J. G. Elkington, R.A., on vacating his appointment as A.D.C. to Lieut.-General Nicholson, at Mhow, has taken up the duties of D.A.A.G., R.A., Bengal, vice Captain H. H. Butler, vacated.

Captain the Hon. M. Ward, R.A., is appointed A.D.C. to Lieut.-General Lord William Seymour, commanding the troops at Halifax, N.S.

Captains C. H. Armitage, 3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers, and P. H. Leggett, 5th Batn. Worcestershire Regiment, Assistant Inspectors Gold Coast Constabulary, are stated by Renter's correspondent to have been wounded in the disturbance at Kumasi. Captain Armitage has been acting as private secretary to the Governor, Sir F. Hodgson.

Captain W. E. K. Money, 2nd Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry, has been appointed Governor of the military prison at Colchester.

Captain T. A. Harrison, I.S.C., has been appointed an Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, vice Major H. F. S. Ramsden, vacated.

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Army Foreign.

The troops taking part in the Russian army manoeuvres this year will consist of 150 battalions of infantry, seventy squadrons of cavalry, with a brigade of Cossacks in addition, and 348 guns. The manoeuvres will be held in the Moscow and Minsk military districts. They will consist first of all in the rapid massing of the troops at the most important points, with the object later of crossing the Dnieper in the supposed presence of the enemy, and of defending the railway line from Smolensk to Briansk. The Russian General Staff also intends to reproduce some of the operations which have taken place in the war in South Africa, and in this reproduction the field telegraph, the telephone, the war balloon, pigeon post, and wireless telegraphy will be brought into play and experimented with.

The *Belgique Militaire* states that the commission formed two years ago at Brasschaet to examine the various types of field gun submitted to it as suitable for adoption by the Belgian artillery has at last decided on a 3in. gun constructed by a Belgian firm, the Société John Cockerill, on the system of Nordenfelf of Paris. The breech is closed by a concentric screw, the carriage is rigid, having neither hydraulic brake nor a spade at the end of the trail, though there is a brake on the wheels. The total weight of the gun, including carriage and limber and forty rounds of ammunition, is 1½ ton. The weight of the projectile is 14 lb., and the muzzle velocity 1,716ft. per second.

It is announced that the new French 12-pounder quick-firing field batteries are to be of four guns only. The matter has been a great deal under discussion lately, and French gunners have been divided into two camps in the discussion. The *Armée Territoriale*, which gives this information, has been at pains to learn the considerations which have moved the Superior Council of War, after a year's hesitation, to express an opinion favourable to this reorganisation. It appears that the change is to be made upon the evidence of the reports of the battery commanders who, since the adoption of the quick-firing guns, have been engaged in training the troops. They say that, in view of the increased rapidity of fire, it is impossible for them properly to control and direct the fire of more than four guns. All details concerning the new arm are regarded as confidential, but a further reason for reducing the number of guns in a battery has relation to the question of ammunition supply. A principal argument adopted by those who favoured the change has been that the increased rapidity of fire has rendered a four-gun battery equal to one of six guns of the old pattern, and that it is better to increase the number of batteries by diminishing the establishment of guns hitherto assigned to them. On the other hand, those who have opposed the change have based themselves upon the contention that the increased efficacy of guns is no reason for reducing the quality of a battery, and that it would be far better to take measures to obtain the fullest effect from a six-gun quick-firing battery.

A board of officers, under the presidency of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Chesney, has been so engaged at Salisbury Plain, inspecting and reporting on suitable sites for hutments for eight infantry battalions and three brigade divisions R.F.A.

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WAR SUMMARY.

Sunday, April 8.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphed from Bloemfontein:—

"Major-Gen. Pretzman has succeeded in establishing excellent order in the town. Indeed, Bloemfontein presents the appearance of an ordinary town, except for the presence of a great number of soldiers, whose behaviour is above reproach. The military authorities have issued stringent orders forbidding civilians to be out after eight in the evening. Lord Roberts addressed a temperance meeting the other day, at which he stated that he was proud to command the best behaved Army in the world. And his lordship's statement was no exaggeration."

Writing from Bloemfontein to-day a correspondent said:—

"Remounts for the Cavalry are anxiously awaited. The scheme for the construction of divisions of three brigades has been abandoned. The 18th Brigade has been finally disavowed from the 6th Division, and Gen. Clements's Brigade replaces it. Gen. Clements's Brigade arrived at the camp early this morning after a fifteen days' march through an almost deserted country. The men stood the long journey well."

Monday, April 9.

Wepener, in the Free State, near the Basutoland border, garrisoned by a force—some 2,000 men—of Gen. Brabant's Colonial Division, was attacked by the Boers to-day. There was hard fighting all day. The Boer force consisted of three commandoes with artillery.

News reached London from Mafeking dated March 26. All was going well there at that time. On the night of the 23rd the enemy abandoned their fortified position on the Brickfields, which was then occupied and dismantled by the garrison. The result was to free the town from rifle fire. On the 26th two guns emplaced near the abandoned works opened fire on the main line of the Boer trenches, silencing the enemy's siege gun. The garrison had learned of the occupation of Bloemfontein, and was stated to be "in high spirits."

Tuesday, April 10.

The enemy opened fire during the morning with five guns on Sir Redvers Buller's camp, situated south of Sunday's River. An artillery duel ensued, in which we lost four killed and eight wounded. Musketry fire was exchanged, but the whole affair partook of the character of a reconnaissance by the Boer General.

The Special Correspondent of the *Times* thus describes the affair:—

"Though it was reported by Kaffirs on the previous evening that an attack was intended, only the usual precautions were taken, and the first shell came as a complete surprise. The Durham Light Infantry, who were drilling in front of the camp, were shelled, and one man was wounded. The first few shells fell among the 2nd Division, one passing through the West Yorkshire Regiment's mess tent while the officers were at breakfast. The fire was then concentrated on the Naval camp. The Naval guns were still lashed behind the waggons, the usual method of transport, and took some time to get into action. Some opened from the Naval camp, while the rest were being dragged to the emplacements previously built. In half an hour all the Naval guns were in action and the enemy's fire was checked. Firing remained brisk for about two hours, during which half a battalion of the West Yorkshires advanced to a kopje close to the river west of the Dundee road, where they came under a heavy shell and Maxim-Vickers fire. They were also subjected to musketry fire and were lucky in having only three casualties. About midday it appeared as if the enemy were about to envelop us. On the east they came round till they were in touch with our Mounted Infantry patrolling on the other side of the river immediately in front of the railway bridge. However, they retired after exchanging a few shots. On the west the Boers were seen, having crossed the river, to be making for Jononos Kop. The South African Light Horse and Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry were sent out and came in contact with them. Our 5in. guns shelled them from near Elandslaagte Station, and Sir C. Warren also advanced his infantry to the lower slopes of Jononos Kop. In the evening the Boers were seen trekking towards the north-west with their waggons. Kaffirs came in later reporting that the enemy were retiring, but their guns were still on the hills."

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Lord Roberts telegraphed from Bloemfontein that the garrison at Wepener was holding out bravely, and had inflicted severe losses on the enemy yesterday. Our casualties on that occasion were eleven killed (including Major Springer, Cape Mounted Rifles) and 41 wounded.

It was stated that the Rhodesian Force, under Sir Frederick Carrington, will detrain at Marrandelles, on the Mashonaland Railway, and thence proceed south-west to Victoria, towards the Transvaal frontier.

A proclamation issued by Lord Roberts warning the inhabitants of the northern districts of Cape Colony that, if further acts of hostility are reported, the offenders will be treated with the utmost rigour of Martial Law.

Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Chermiside left Bloemfontein with his staff to relieve Lieut.-General Sir William Gatacre in command of 3rd Division.

Wednesday, April 11.

Details come to hand from Col. Plumer's column which was actively engaged on the 31st ult., six miles from Mafeking. Col. Plumer was obliged to fall back to prevent himself from being outflanked, and lost in the operation three officers and seven men killed, and three officers and 24 men wounded, besides 11 "missing." Col. Plumer was slightly wounded in the right arm. He retired to Ramathlabama, thence towards Gaberones.

News came from Wepener. The enemy stated to have lost heavily in the recent fighting. Yesterday one of their big guns was knocked over. Lord Kitchener paid a visit to Aliwal North during the afternoon and inspected the positions across Frere Bridge, in company with Gen. Brabant and his staff. He sent a sympathetic message to the Wepener garrison, hoping for an early change in their circumstances. He left Aliwal North during the evening.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter arrived at Durban to-day from Ladysmith with a large number of troops, including the Somersetshire Light Infantry, Connaught Rangers, and Royal Dublin Fusiliers. They embarked on board transports, their destination being unknown.

Thursday, April 12.

Lieut.-General Sir Leslie Rundle and staff said to have reached Springfontein.

A revised official statement of casualties reported since the beginning of the war, up to and including the 7th inst., shows these results:—

Officers killed	211
Officers died of wounds	48
Officers died of disease	47
Officers died of accidents	3
Non-commissioned Officers and Men killed	1,960
Non-commissioned Officers and Men died of wounds	465
Non-commissioned Officers and Men died of disease	1,485
Non-commissioned Officers and Men died of accidents	34
Total deaths	4,253
Officers wounded	627
Non-commissioned Officers and Men wounded	9,863
Total wounded	10,510
Officers missing and prisoners	168
Non-commissioned Officers and Men missing and prisoners	3,722
Grand total	18,653

To these, however, must be added 29 officers and 1,828 men who have been invalided home sick (as distinct from wounded). The proportion of deaths from disease again shows a marked increase. It amounts to a fraction over 36 per cent. this week, as against 33.8 last week. The proportion of deaths from wounds has also gone up slightly, being now 5.1 per cent. of the total injured.

Friday, April 13.

According to latest intelligence Col. Dalgely's force was still maintaining its position at Wepener. Cannonading recommenced on Thursday morning, but was not very heavy. It is stated that the enemy have two or three fresh guns in position.

The *Times* correspondent wrote last night:—"Our troops are carefully husbanding their ammunition, and our guns are making excellent practice. The Boers are believed to be short of ammunition. A strong patrol returning last night from the direction of Smithfield met only a few small groups of the enemy."

It is proposed that officers who served in India under the late Lieut.-General Sir Penn Symons, K.C.B., should join in placing in the Umballa church a brass to his memory. Subscriptions, limited to 5 rupees, will be received in India by the Punjab Banking Company, Meeran Meer branch, for the "Symons Memorial Fund," and in England by Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., at 45 Pall Mall, London, S.W., the English subscriptions being fixed at 5s.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

KOORN SPRUIT, Mar. 31.—

1st Life Guards.—Wounded: 1658 Cpl. of Horse H. Jackson. Missing: 1581 Cpl. of Horse T. Longthorn, 1556 A. Brooks, 1636 S. Card, 1936 J. Collett, 1882 P. Fox, 1596 F. Jordan, 1953 R. Moon, 1968 C. Norman, 1939 J. Adlam, 1966 H. Bonnard, 2083 E. Dibbell.

2nd Life Guards.—Wounded: 1324 Cpl. of Horse C. Bursey. Missing: 1620 F. C. Porter, 1811 G. Alingham, 2139 J. C. Stewart, 1691 F. Barker, 2055 C. R. Doubell, 2030 S. G. Bull, 1995 C. Lovejoy, 1622 Shoeing-Smith J. Conlon, 2058 C. Loscombe.

Royal Horse Guards.—Wounded: 265 Cpl. of Horse W. Potter. Missing: G. Smith, 240 G. Wheeler, 633 E. Greenback, 625 W. Crowther, 442 W. Girdle.

10th Hussars.—Killed: 3339 C. Waite. Wounded: 3296 E. James, 4312 J. Selman, 3076 Sgt. H. Palmer, 2907 T. Hanlon, 3184 W. Govey. Missing: 1985 Qrmer-Sgt. C. Mogford, 2625 L. Sgt. J. Gould, 2746 Sgt. S. Gouldstone, 3391 L. Sgt. W. Bennett, 1942 Robt. Moseley, 3540 G. Wigmore, 3435 A. Brown, 3308 J. Redding, 4004 W. Rawson, 3929 W. Darke, 2666 D. Kidew, 2970 (?) C. Thomas, 3021 J. Hardie, 2957 T. Finch, 3431 S. Lightfoot, 2930 T. Farmer, 3452 J. Brown, 3478 T. Herlity, 3792 J. Sowerby, 2883 J. P. Ring, 3559 F. Parker, 2829 A. Williams.

12th Lancers.—4011 F. Garland.

Military Mounted Police.—Missing: 367 Cpl. T. Roberts.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Staff: Wounded: 2401 Sgt. Trumper. G. H. Cornish. "Q" Batt.: Wounded: Capt. G. Humphries, 53722 Sgt. E. Armstrong, 60609 Sgt. J. H. Murray, 63690 Sgt. R. Shimmans, 63729 Sgt. J. Galpin, 8497 Cpl. W. Birch, 529 Cpl. E. Fullerton, 24138 Bombr. F. J. Harrington, 10083 Bombr. J. E. Stoddart, 14585 Bombr. W. Murden, 12823 Act-Bombr. T. Jarmon, 72585 W. Triggs, 11193 H. M. Spencer, 11482 G. Gatehouse, 15103 A. Deloee, 75995 J. Howarth, 81763 A. H. Tyler, 76198 J. Smith, 71119 C. Allcock, 82849 S. Dart, 2831 C. Balderstone, 69169 J. Dicker, 50235 J. B. Peters, 69862 F. Gray, 60912 H. Howard, 33286 H. Glascock. Missing: 4971 Cpl. Ollar-maker R. Frost, 10372 Bombr. A. E. Hannan, 9373 J. Smith, 30756 H. Dyson, 25694 R. J. Williams, 14551 W. Lloyd, "T" Batt. (attached to "Q" Batt.): Wounded: 9915 E. Chapman, 24059 Lei, 91290 W. Farrington. "T" Batt. (attached to "U" Batt.): Missing: 83374 Act-Bombr. C. Cobb, 84508 Act-Bombr. W. Nobles, 3446 C. Batten, 10708 H. Howill. "U" Batt.—Missing: Sgts. 68332 C. Garner, 36008 C. McStocker; Cpls. 97538 A. J. Lodge, 83655 F. Langrish, 72991 A. Rogers, 4287 F. Wright; Bombrs. 19794 G. H. Colson, 91351 J. Hennell, 7524 A. Hillman, 15635 C. Spearman; Act. Bombrs. 17214 F. Costello, 15137 J. G. Goodey, 28891 H. Smith, 26025 J. Whitehead, 15446 C. Waller; 72053 Cpl. collar-maker A. Whitehead, 73818 Cpl. wheeler J. Town; 7569 Bombr. wheeler H. Harper; 72799 Cpl. shoeing-Smith H. Hibbard; 99303 Shoeing-Smith G. H. Wade; 86948 Trumper. A. V. Marsh, 24299 G. Gammon; 16526 H. Anley, 74483 J. Anderson, 15942 H. Bostock, 29285 W. Buffham, 75463 D. Cherr, 33439 W. T. Edwards, 33530 E. G. Godwin, 31587 T. Gourlay, 7747 J. Gibson, 74883 J. Hickey, 71405 E. Hill, 45186 T. Jacques, 16912 H. King, 71102 T. Kenny, 90045 A. King, 15933 G. Lavery, 32580 D. Mullin, 25552 W. J. Mills, 63915 C. Mynott, 15729 F. Orris, 69280 W. Osborne, 28657 A. W. Parker, 24307 W. Pope, 19521 L. Ruhl, 84956 J. Russell, 69814 C. Record, 31531 S. Standley, 32444 G. Wilbar, 25855 A. York, 71187 J. West, 96037 A. Peterson, 13462 T. Kerr, 69892 R. Ward, 86124 J. Hogg, 80562 A. Webb, 71379 Act-Bombr. C. Guard, 76717 Act-Bombr. T. Heathcote, 70586 J. Blower, 35718 Qrmer-Mr.-Sgt. J. Whitehead, 49354 Sgt.-Farrier J. Preastner, 75462 Sgt. J. Cherry, 66448 Sgt. J. S. Kingsley, 1735 Sgt. J. Codd, 1049 E. W. Beavan, 14966 D. S. Barrett, 24303 F. Barrett, 19183 F. Broadley, 27079 R. Buckle, 31335 T. Berry, 76801 J. Davis, 78188 E. W. Davis, 83637 J. Dunn, 78100 C. Gelling, 26287 A. Green, 33374 J. Griffen, 31895 H. Gale, 18496 A. E. Hill, 76681 W. Heathcote, 81405 A. Haggart, 81869 A. Hodgson, 78174 H. Hawker, 81935 W. C. Hawker, 23669 A. E. Hider, 78525 A. Hersey, 81474 F. Joyes, 73633 F. J. Kayes, 72138 A. Lake, 27032 M. Mussett, 78743 J. Moulder, 76836 T. Newton, 1595 C. W. North, 72281 A. O'Neill, 53377 B. Osborne, 78523 C. Orchard, 2142 R. Peachem, 33580 A. E. Pimble, 23471 T. Scott, 27113 W. Squires, 19775 E. Skelton, 26215 F. Taylor, 28212 C. K. Taylor, 3516 T. L. Treece, 94917 J. Wilkinson, 68827 C. Wilmhurst, 22640 T. Williamson, 33708 A. Wilmott, 20430 J. Watkins, 73160 J. Weatherall, 81431 W. Frost, 83459 W. Phillips, 70883 F. Heath, 71831 W. Mills. 1st Brigade Div.—Missing: 20281 Sgt. S. Wood, 83145 T. W. Dave, 81455 W. Barnes, 2586 Fraser, 33039 W. J. Sandford.

Roberts's Horse.—Killed: 2094 B. Hallows, 907 F. Baker, 2192 A. Dunsford, A. T. Walton. Wounded: 2189 L.-Cpl. J. W. Spencer, 2204 Keytor, 1179 A. Turnbull, 2133 Pearce, 963 Cpl. Bawn, 11875 Cpl.-Farrier T. Jones, 2032 Sgt. Younger, 2459 K. Kane, 2116 Randall, 961 Chettenden, 901 Elliott-Adamson, 2152 Gaery, 2115 Edwards, 2429 McLeod, 4098 Squad Sgt.-Maj. Parsons 2488 Squad-Sgt.-Maj. Godwin, 2502 T. Lee. Missing: 1087 Qrmer-Sgt. Dowling 1149 Sgt. Hearden, 1122 Cpl. Glass, 1177 Cpl. Wash, 1153 L.-Cpl. Drew, 1106 Honey, 1144 Hutchins, 1120 Robertshawe, 1106 Woodhouse, 1165 Dunlop, 1188 Rapion, 1235 Rode Meyer, 1289 Vano, 1224 Giles, 2004 Cpl. Osborne, 2114 L.-Cpl. Cave, 2064 Knott, 2109 Gordon, 2141 Meilikamp, 2119 Johnson, 2152 Squad Sgt.-Maj. Garwood, 2211 Squad Qrmer-Sgt. Wesenthal, 2075 Thomas, 2232 Speed, 2240 Wake, 2312 Bywater, 2393 Fraser, 2167 Herman, Cpl. Stranger, 2405 Esmopinal, 2436 Williams, 2390 Zurcher, 2255 Richards, 2372 Johnstone, 2245 Gibbon, Anderson,

909 Hanson, 955 Turpin, 916 Dickie, 929 T. Jones, 2481 Salford, P. H. Somerton, 931 Qrmer-Sgt. Lambard, 2216 Reid, 2047 R. Blakeley, 1230 J. Allen, A. Macalister.

Queensland Mounted Inf.—Killed: 56 Cpl. G. B. Conley, 165 H. L. Reece. Wounded: 55 C. J. Strong, 187 T. Logan. Missing: 46 S. M. R. Brezdon, 8 Bombr. G. Weich, 61 B. Spurway, 62 H. Johnson, 132 R. H. Staines.

New Zealand Mounted Inf.—Missing: 101 Qrmer-Sgt. P. Berland, 40 Saddler Sgt. W. Harris, 149 C. Jewell, 77 G. B. Miller, 52 F. R. Pope, 92 G. Rowell, 71 L. M. Tarrant, 38 H. Valentine, 91 J. W. Wyllie, 194 A. Butters, 118 J. Catticall, 123 M. Cossar, 200 W. Franklin, 145 L. Heenan, 169 D. Prosser, 171 E. H. Palmer, 191 D. H. Waldie.

Rimington's Scouts.—Wounded: Sgt. Duntze, Kiogh, Cusse, Bussilian, A. Arnold, H. Van Wyke. Missing: E. Prosser, Cpl. Siton, Burn, Lansley, Hopkins.

Royal Engineers (Field Troop).—Missing: 28272 S. Miles, 22907 J. Parsons.

Royal Scots.—1st: Missing: 5432 G. Slaughter.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—1st: Wounded: 4439 Cpl. H. Sinclair, 4996 L.-Cpl. J. Murray, 4831 H. Evans, 3668 A. Lee, 5121 W. Rymill, 3706 J. Robbins, 4173 W. Naish. Missing: 4222 Sgt. W. Smith, 4368 L.-Cpl. W. Barr, 4866 L.-Cpl. A. Wilson, 5158 J. Ward, 4744 W. Raynham, 4569 E. Downes, 3164 T. Precious, 4913 P. Thornton, 4494 J. Amslie, 4373 T. King, 4485 J. Crosbie, 4853 E. Ainsworth, 4034 J. Nicholson, 4777 J. Hendon, 2813 J. A. Hutchinson, 4220 E. Douglas, 4010 A. Green, 4005 T. Warden, 3305 Girkin, 2577 C. Pratt, 4701 W. Gent, 4976 W. Rix, 2392 R. Dunworth. 2nd: Wounded: 5124 F. Williams, 3666 F. Cross.

Norfolk Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 3888 G. Chivers.

Devon Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 1273 (P5363) L. Newton, Missing: 3861 Cpl. W. Charman.

Royal Irish Regt.—1st: Wounded: 5490 M. Cain, 5218 J. Everett.

Yorkshire Regt.—1st: Wounded: 2336 E. Holland, 4571 J. Gamble, 5632 A. Carter.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Wounded: 3003 P. McCauley.

Worcester Regt.—1st: Missing: 4617 G. Mills, 3417 J. Griffiths.

East Lancashire Regt.—1st: Missing: 5103 L.-Cpl. J. Biggs, 1418 J. Mullen.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd: Missing: 1517 Sgt. G. Busecumbe, 2927 L.-Cpl. E. Chapman, 5376 J. Woolcott, 5350 G. Pope, 3001 W. Jones, 2556 J. L. Bickford, 3883 C. Satchwell, 2737 W. Sterry, 1567 Sgt. A. Price, 3196 J. Duke, 2396 G. Short.

West Riding Regt.—2nd (Burma Mounted Inf.): Wounded: 3749 L.-Cpl. G. Whitefoot. Missing: 2215 Col.-Sgt. A. Butterworth, 2901 Sgt. L. Taylor, 3600 J. Swift, 3946 J. Culham, 4106 T. Barraclough, 3335 A. Dobson, 4135 W. Rowlands, 3163 J. Noakes, 3412 M. Moorhouse.

Dorset Regt.—2nd: Missing: 4685 C. Davies.

Essex Regt. (Burma Mounted Inf.).—1st: Missing: 5089 W. Skipper (attached Roberts's Horse). 2nd: Missing: 3762 Sgt. Webb, 3444 L.-Cpl. Hammond, 4300 L.-Cpl. Cassall, 3343 Sgt. Hill, 4277 C. Brown, 4853 Underwood, 3693 Chittock, 3455 Groves, 4476 J. Smith, 4421 A. Wallao, 3541 Woodcock, 4013 Swan.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—1st: Missing: 2513 Sgt. F. O'Donnell, 4471 A. Walker, 5049 G. Hickey, 5041 G. Moss, 4969 J. Eddlestone, 5175 W. Drew, 4908 W. Addison, 4198 T. Schofield, 4653 R. Hughes, 4559 E. Davison.

Northampton Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 3061 R. Worman. Missing: 2219 L.-Cpl. W. McAllister, 3363 B. G. Hamilton, 3376 H. C. Morley, 2779 W. King, 2976 J. Bennett, 2560 C. Warner, 2733 C. Deacon, 2709 H. Ansett.

Berkshire Regt.—1st: Wounded: 1639 G. London. Missing: 4624 J. Lanley.

Royal West Kent Regt.—2nd: Missing: 4677 W. E. Austin, 4247 C. Town.

Yorkshire L.I.—2nd: Wounded: 4346 W. McGeachie, 4373 L.-Cpls. C. Rotherforth, 3726 T. Bowley, 5238 C. Murgatroyd. Missing: 3893 Cpl. H. Revitt, 4418 J. Lee, 6032 E. Lloyd, 4015 J. Prestidge, 4968 T. Grose, 3882 W. Hallgath, 4860 J. Darwin, 5103 T. Lannery, 4782 E. Navy, 6081 W. Wilson, 4863 J. Young.

Shropshire L.I.—2nd: Wounded: 5240 H. Boucher, (P) 101 J. Gilks. Missing: 3093 J. Roberts, 3296 Sgt. E. Glover, 5377 R. Jones, 5262 T. Dawson, 4561 J. Doody.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—3rd: Killed: 6275 J. Goff. Wounded: 9517 L.-Cpl. G. Fisher, 8104 A. Hargreaves, 8237 G. Anthony, 8226 J. Loughman. Missing: 8124

L.-Cpl. H. Hutchinson, 8493 Bugler G. Rowell, 8244 W. Blake, 7201 G. Smith, 8320 H. Dodgson, 9486 T. Duffy, 6763 S. Ashley. Mounted Inf.: Missing: 8147 L.-Cpl. A. Lowe, 4th: Wounded: 8701 J. Hawker. Missing: 8815 S. Collinson, 9425 W. Pitman, 892 H. Hilsden.

Wiltshire Regt.—2nd: Missing: 4286 J. Hoare.

Manchester Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 2825 Sgt. H. Ashton, Missing: 1324 Sgt. J. Maloney, 2768 F. Swallow.

York and Lancaster Regt.—1st: Missing: 4779 W. Coates.

Durham L.I. (Burma Mounted Inf.) 2nd:—Wounded: 5908 Pickford, 5002 L.-Cpl. Edgar, 5904 Horton. Missing: 5973 Clements, 4498 Telford, 4772 Watson, 5778 Gosling, 4833 McVane, 5618 Keenan, 5983 Christie, 5187 Dow.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—1st: Wounded: 8897 J. Stevenson, 6616 W. Telford.

Rifle Brigade.—1st (Mounted Inf.): Wounded: 9928 Sgt. W. Fry, 1621 S. Potter, 3593 W. Churchill, 2094 Mahoney, 3201 J. Cramp. Missing: 9722 B. Dawes, 5868 C. Fallon, 4532 E. Houldsworth, 3812 W. Timperley. 4th: Missing: 3316 Sgt. E. Tait, 797 F. Leader, 1003 H. Sales, 2312 W. Penfold.

Army Service Corps.—Missing: 2586 Sgt.-Maj. E. Briscoe, 10679 Sgt. G. Green, 9121 Staff-Sgt. Farrier J. F. Thacker, 13261 Cpl. A. W. Sears, 9853 Cpl. Chisner, 10th Co.—Missing: 11376 Shoeing-Smith W. Farmer, 14306 G. Gowan. 13th: Missing: Lieut. Croxford (civilian), 6385 Sgt. T. Dorman, 12538 G. Gibbs, 11885 H. Maynard Civ.-Con. Willis. 20th: Missing: 10620 Sgt. F. Craufield, 11176 Cpl. W. Hoar. 23rd: Missing: 4128 Sgt. J. Woolley. 30th: Missing: Lieut. E. J. Stewart, (S.S.C. attached), 8778 C. Barker, 12537 H. Massey. 36th: Missing: 12067 Cpl. H. Pettifer. 41st: Missing: 12918 A. Leggett.

Supply Branch.—Missing: 12441 Sgt. F. Houston, 5244 W. White, 8655 B. St. J. Roberts, 13864 McNamara.

South African Reserve.—Wounded: (P21) W. Metherell, 27 Monk (late 6625 K.R.R. Missing: 26 Becroft (late 7635 K.R.R.), 30 E. Terries (late 7074 K.R.R.).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Wounded: 8467 Sgt. J. Hampton.

SANNA'S POST.

The Lieut. Irvine reported killed should be Lieut. G. H. Irvine (A.M.S. attached to R.H.A.), and not Lieut. F. S. Irvine, as formerly stated.

Capt. P. D. Dray, Roberts's Horse, reported wounded and missing, should read Capt. P. D. Bray.

PIETFONTEIN, near Boshof, Apr. 5.

Imperial Yeomanry.—Killed: 4810 Sgt. Patrick Campbell. Wounded: 7967 Sgt. F. Gibbard, 768 Sgt. D. Turner, 4992 Cpl. A. Little, 744 C. Fisher, 8023 G. Strutt, 1234 Col.-Sgt. Cole, 8025 B. Throckmorton, 745 E. Christian.

Kimberley Mounted Corps.—Wounded: C. H. Judd, D. Hurst.

A further telegram from Lord Roberts reports that the name of the officer killed in the encounter near Boshof was Lieut. A. D. Williams.

Reported missing since Mar. 31:—

Royal Engineers (1st Telegraph Div.).—22453 Sgt. E. Shergold, 644 L.-Cpl. R. Williams, 29251 J. Hay, 24194 C. Preston 342 G. Clarke is reported missing since Feb. 13.

GLEN, Mar. 28.

1st Australian Horse.—Killed: 912 W. Bonner. Wounded: 106 Cpl. D. H. L. Booth, 454 H. B. Martin, 1092 T. V. Wessells.

New South Wales Lancers.—Wounded: 925 Cpl. E. F. Hopkinson.

Additions to list of Mar. 25:—

9th Lancers.—4039 L.-Cpl. F. Lapworth, 4247 G. Charlton, taken prisoners.

16th Lancers.—3891 L.-Cpl. F. Glodwin, taken prisoner.

DONKERHOCK, Apr. 8.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Killed: 3644 K. H. Best. Wounded: 4809 J. W. Cox.

BEESTER'S KRAAL, Apr. 6, reported missing.

Border Horse.—Lieut. A. Bonsey, Alexander Cameron, F. A. Fletcher (believed to be killed).

LABUSCHAGNE'S NEK, Mar. 5, additional casualties.

Border Horse.—Wounded: Saddler-Sgt. L. Levey.

Royal Engineers.—12th Co.: Wounded: Capt. A. L. Schreiber.

WESSEL'S NEK Reconnaissance, Apr. 5.

13th Hussars.—Missing: 3214 G. Morris, 3636 W. Hazel.

REDDERSBURG, Apr. 3 and 4.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Killed: Capt. F. G. Casson, 2nd Lieut. C. R. Barclay.

Royal Irish Rifles.—Wounded: Capt. W. P. Dimsda, Lieut. E. C. Bradford.

Royal Artillery.—Captured: Capt. Tennant.

Durham L.I.—Captured: 2nd Lieut. Butler, attached to Northumberland Fusiliers.

Royal Irish Rifles.—Captured: Capt. W. J. McWhinnie, A. C. D. Spencer, Kelly; 2nd Lieut. E. H. Saunders, Bowen-Colthurst, Soutry.

Lieut. Stacpole (? Stacpole) slightly wounded, left for-arm, with General Gatacre's force on 4th.

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COL. PLUMER'S FORCE, Mar. 31.

Rhodesian Regt.—Killed: 426 M. B. Davis, 394 D. Robertson,* 349 C. Webster, A. Baldwin, J. Schulz. Wounded and Prisoners: Capt. K. MacLaren (13th Hussars), Capt. Frederick Crewe,* Wounded: Col. Plumer, Majr. Weston-Jarvis, Capt. S. P. Rolt, James Stackbergh, 470 Sgt. W. B. Thompson, 427 W. C. Dyason, 456 T. Lees, 310 W. Savage, 62 W. J. Curle, 155 D. Jackson, 16 G. Berg, 242 P. Peachey, 171 J. Lawson, J. Bentley, 223 A. McIntyre, 302 D. Scott, 291 J. T. Scott, 78 M. Davies, 285 E. J. S. Lesage, 65 G. Coleman, 27 E. R. Brendall, W. A. Sayer, E. J. Stacey, W. P. Howard. Missing: Lieut. Frank Milligan (believed to be killed), 109 Armr.-Sergt. C. Granville, 330 G. Urlwin, 290 J. Scott, 31 W. Budd, 13 J. Bentley, 317 J. H. Turlton, 263 J. A. Reiley, Henry Bridge.

British South African Police (1st Div.).—Wounded: Cpl. E. D. Hanay, G. H. Going, G. Potter. (2nd): Wounded: 971 Sgt. W. H. Irwin, 1035 Sgt. M. J. Murray. Missing: J. Hertz.

Volunteers.—Wounded:—J. Harper, W. Hereford, A. L. Jones.

Most of the missing are slightly wounded.

WARRENTON, Mar. 28.

20th Batt. Royal Field Artillery.—Wounded: 72255 G. F. Showering.

11th Co. Royal Engineers.—Wounded: 24897 S. Deegan.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—1st: Wounded: 3643 L.-Cpl. T. Baker, 259 R. Floyd.

KAREE SIDING, Apr. 6.

New South Wales Mounted Inf.—1802 Cpl. A. Allen was severely wounded.

KIMBERLEY.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Q. Batt.: 70442 Act.-Bomb. Williams, previously reported missing, is here doing duty with R.F.A.

3214 G. Morris, 13th Hussars, previously reported missing, is prisoner at Pretoria, wounded through knees.

LADYSMITH, Apr. 5.

Following, reported missing, were in hospital:—

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—2nd: 3037 A. Loney (returned to duty).

Connaught Rangers.—1st: 1291 J. Morgan, 1005 J. Healey, 3336 M. Heggarty (all returned to duty).

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—1st: 5854 E. Vipond has died from wounds.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—2nd: 3007 H. Malone, reported missing, was killed.

Following, reported missing, were wounded, and are now in hospital:—

Connaught Rangers.—1st: 1872 J. Kelly, 2392 T. Mc Donagh.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Apr. 6.

Capt. G. G. Ottley, 1st Yorkshire L.I., missing Mar. 31, was in ambulance with broken collar bone caused by fall from horse the previous day.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Life Guards.—1st: 1963 G. Russell, Naauwpoort, Apr. 8; 1886 W. Humphries, Kimberley, Apr. 11, both enteric.

Royal Horse Guards.—509 A. Weeks, enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 8.

1st Royal Dragoons.—4444 W. Andrews, enteric, Mar. 31; 3581 G. Hand, dysentery, Apr. 8, both Ladysmith.

5th Lancers.—4926 H. Sleigh, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 3.

10th Hussars.—3244 G. Wood, Naauwpoort, Apr. 7.

13th Hussars.—3396 F. Ramsden, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 3.

14th Hussars.—2842 W. Underhill, enteric, East London, Apr. 2.

Imperial Yeomanry.—22nd Co.: 1721 E. Pritchard, enteric, De Aar, Apr. 10; 40th: 3084 W. Fawcett, dysentery, De Aar, Apr. 6.

Canadian Mounted Rifles.—1st: 274 D. Ramsay, peritonitis, Cape Town, Apr. 8.

South Australian Mounted Inf.—96 F. Matthews, enteric, Dralfontein, Apr. 7.

Imperial Light Horse.—581 R. Whittle, enteric, on *Lismore Castle*, Apr. 10.

Colonial Scouts.—C. Glew, pleurisy, Melmoth, Mar. 21.

Eastern Province Horse.—130 B. Miller, enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 4.

South African Light Horse.—9594 W. Swion, enteric, Maritzburg, Apr. 5; 100 H. Brooks, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 7.

Roberts's Horse.—7242 A. Douglas, enteric, Rondebosch, Apr. 4.

South Australian Mounted Rifles.—13 T. Marsden, pneumonia, Britstown, Apr. 3.

Royal Horse Artillery.—"A" Batt.: 92041 Bomb. J. Warwick, enteric, Ladysmith, Mar. 22.

Royal Field Artillery.—2nd Batt.: 18125 H. Brown, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 1. 7th: 20572 J. Nunn, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 4; 2483 W. Hunt, Estcourt, 8th: 43221 J. Dowsett, Naauwpoort. 19th: 78581 W. Read, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 3. 21st: 16554 Captecoat, dysentery, Mooi River, Apr. 5. 44th: 65617 T. Williams, drowned, Orange River, Apr. 2. 61st: 18868 P. Alsford, enteric, Mooi River, Apr. 8. 64th: 1592 Sgt. T. Hollis, enteric, Ladysmith, Mar. 29. 77th: 2357 Bomb. J. Kitchener, enteric, Sterkstroom, Apr. 6. Ammunition

Cpls.—5th Div.: 26146 Bomb. H. Wade, enteric, Lady-

smith, Mar. 28. 7th Div.: 72591 Batt.-Sgt.-Maj. G. Beresford, enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 5. 13th Brig. Div'l Staff: 2756 O. Rattey, Naauwpoort, Apr. 10.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—2nd Co. (Western Div.): 31636 S. Robinson, drowned, Ladysmith, Mar. 31.

Royal Engineers.—1st Co. Telegraph Div.: 28665 C. Farrell, enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 6. Balloon Section: 27706 R. Elliott, dysentery, Ladysmith, Apr. 8. 9th Co: 29506 J. Dillon, Naauwpoort, Apr. 10. 17th Co.: 21548 Cpl. H. Kellond, enteric, Mooi River, Apr. 8. 37th: 27178 W. Charles, dysentery, Ladysmith, Mar. 29.

Grenadier Guards.—3rd: 5790 T. Evans, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 2.

Coldstream Guards.—2nd: 9728 G. Baldwin, Cape Town, Apr. 5, 9285 H. Walker, Bloemfontein, Apr. 4, both enteric.

Scots Guards.—1st: 9130 G. Austin, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 3. 2nd: 1775 A. Brown, pneumonia, on board *Britannia*, Mar. 26.

East Kent Regt.—2nd: 5614 G. Skinner, Apr. 3; 5624 F. Philpott, Apr. 3; 4509 W. Wright, Mar. 31; 3181 H. Price, Apr. 10; all enteric, Bloemfontein; 2764 F. Wells, consumption, Cape Town, Apr. 7.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—1st: 4111 Sgt. A. Albany, enteric, Kimberley, Apr. 8.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—2nd: 4001 W. Godfrey, Estcourt, Apr. 8; 5239 L.-Sgt. W. Nightingale, Ladysmith, Apr. 3. 4th: 393 J. Clarke, Rondebosch, Apr. 8. All enteric.

Royal Fusiliers.—5th: 9135 Hanson, enteric, Mooi River, Apr. 6.

Liverpool Regt.—1st: 6065 T. Kearns, diarrhoea, Ladysmith, Apr. 2; 4088 Cpl. T. Cane, enteric, Maritzburg, Apr. 6; 5599 H. Holt, dysentery, Mooi River, Apr. 8; 5768 G. Walker, enteric, Durban (on *Orcana*), Apr. 7.

Devon Regt.—1st: 4564 H. Ridd, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 3. 2nd: 535 G. Rendall, dysentery, Estcourt, Apr. 8; 3143 W. Pine, dysentery, Apr. 6; 2393 W. Bickford, lung disease, Apr. 6. Vol. Co.: 5585 G. Piper, enteric, Apr. 8. Last three Ladysmith.

Suffolk Regt.—1st: 3271 D. Peters, typhoid, Britstown, Apr. 4.

Somerset L.I.—2nd: 2461 C. Robbins, Chieveley, Apr. 5; 2515 F. Carpenter, Mar. 27; 5054 J. Cross, Mar. 27; 4469 J. Bending, Apr. 3; 5054 J. Cross, Apr. 2. All enteric. Last four Ladysmith.

West Yorkshire Regt.—2nd: 1893 R. Hewsley, enteric, Estcourt, Apr. 11.

East Yorkshire Regt.—2nd: 5727 T. Callaghan, Apr. 3; 5825 J. Gofton, Apr. 8, both Cape Town; 1550 W. Turner, Mar. 26; 4867 W. Hemming, Mar. 30; 1613 J. McDonald. All pneumonia. Last three on board *Nile*.

Bedford Regt.—1st: 5708 A. Franklin (attached 2nd Gordon Highlanders), enteric, Ladysmith, Mar. 31. 2nd: 6224 W. King, enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 3.

Leicester Regt.—1st: 4495 S. Warner, peritonitis, Colenso, Apr. 4; 4077 L. Weston, dysentery, Ladysmith, Apr. 6; 3742 L.-Cpl. E. Walsh, enteric, Chieveley, Apr. 7.

Royal Irish Regt.—1st: 5672 Drmr. M. Wall, Naauwpoort, Apr. 7.

Yorkshire Regt.—1st: 3820 G. Wilson, dysentery, Rondebosch, Apr. 3; 2898 Cpl. G. Collings, enteric, Deelfontein, Apr. 5.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—2nd: 6233 P. Smith, dysentery, Ladysmith, Mar. 28.

Cheshire Regt.—2nd: 3701 Cpl. H. Littler, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 7.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—1st: 2402 C. Jenkins, enteric, Mooi River, Apr. 6; 5979 W. Hawkins, dysentery, Ladysmith, Mar. 30.

South Wales Borderers.—2nd (M.I.): 5018 H. McGuffin, found drowned, Rhenoster Spruit, Mar. 3.

Scottish Rifles.—2nd: 5210 H. Moore, dysentery, Mar. 23; 5212 Cpl. J. Smith, enteric, Apr. 6, both Ladysmith.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—1st: Lieut. G. W. Morley, Mooi River, Apr. 10; 4323 Sgt. A. Windrum, Apr. 6; 1183 W. Nolan, Apr. 3. All enteric. Last two Ladysmith.

Gloucester Regt.—1st: 1607 T. William, enteric, De Aar, Apr. 5; 3482 Hooper, disease, on board *Orcana*, Apr. 5; 3551 C. Bygrave, Pretoria, Apr. 9. 2nd: 4566 W. Chappell, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 6.

Worcester Regt.—2nd: 4887 W. Bennitt, wound, Rondebosch, Apr. 4.

East Lancashire Regt.—1st: 3724 Cpl. H. Price, typhilitis, Bloemfontein, Apr. 4. 3rd: 9845 G. Bannon, De Aar, Apr. 6.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd: 5499 L.-Cpl. G. Tarbox, Bloemfontein, Apr. 7; 2741 G. House, Cape Town, Apr. 10. Both enteric.

West Riding Regt.—1st: 3096 A. Wilkinson, wounds, Mar. 30, 5688 S. Hudson, Apr. 3; 2529 J. Conlan, Apr. 8. Last two dysentery, Bloemfontein.

Border Regt.—1st: 4186 H. Chilvers, Maritzburg, Apr. 7; 4456 Drmr. G. Harman, Ladysmith, Mar. 29. Both enteric.

Hampshire Regt.—2nd (M.I.): 4705 L. Stammers, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 1.

East Surrey Regt.—2nd: 5054 J. Wheatley, Mooi River, Apr. 5; 3498 J. Shade, Mar. 31; 5534 S. (? 4512 A.) Howlett, Apr. 2; 5038 L.-Cpl. C. Butler, Apr. 8; 5678 P. Sayer, Apr. 9. Last four Ladysmith. All enteric.

South Lancashire Regt.—1st: 4271 L.-Sgt. J. Whittaker, Apr. 7; 5704 J. Jeffries, Apr. 9, enteric, Maritzburg. 3rd: 6710 A. Follett, Rondebosch, Apr. 3; 6584 A. Schofield, Apr. 6; 1769 G. Mullinson, Apr. 8. All dysentery. Last two Naauwpoort.

Oxford L.I.—1st: 5604 G. Townsend, Naauwpoort, Apr. 6; 2939 H. Bateman, 2645 Sgt. C. Clarke, Apr. 4, all enteric; 3414 T. Cook, dysentery, Mar. 17. Last three Bloemfontein.

Essex Regt.—1st: 3083 W. Marshall, killed by lightning, Bloemfontein, Apr. 5; (? 4295) C. Harris, enteric, Wynburg, Apr. 7.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—5150 J. Starkie, enteric, Kimberley, Apr. 6.

Northampton Regt.—2nd: 2425 W. Curtis, Apr. 5; 4245 Warner, Apr. 4; 5542 L.-Cpl. J. Reynolds, Apr. 9. All enteric, Kimberley.

Yorkshire L.I.—2nd: 3471 C. Booker, found dead, Kimberley, Apr. 4.

Middlesex Regt.—2nd: 5357 G. Taylor, enteric, Maritzburg, Apr. 9.

King's Royal Rifles.—1st: 8058 H. Pearson, typhoid, Pretoria, Feb. 21; 4881 H. Clancy, enteric, Estcourt, Apr. 9. 2nd: 9702 E. Vicars, diarrhoea, Ladysmith, Apr. 2; 8187 B. Golding, enteric, Mooi River, Apr. 3; 626 F. Wooliscroft, enteric, Chieveley, Apr. 9. 3rd: 8912 Hale, dysentery, Apr. 8; 8936 W. Holmes, enteric, both Mooi River; 6418 B. Bryant, enteric, Mar. 22; 7059 C. Coldwell, enteric, Mar. 24; 6437 L. Schelts, dysentery, Apr. 4. Last three Ladysmith. 9th: 2773 T. Daly, enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 3.

Manchester Regt.—1st: 2399 F. Perkins, enteric, Apr. 3; 5051 J. Banks, dysentery, Apr. 3; 3740 A. Scott, diarrhoea, Apr. 7, all Ladysmith; 3853 J. Pownall, enteric, Cape Town, Apr. 8; 5781 L.-Cpl. F. Ladyin, enteric, on *Lismore Castle*, Apr. 11; 4814, F. Thomson, dysentery, Chieveley, Apr. 11. Vol. Co.—4830 L. Fletcher, dysentery, Mar. 16; 5166 M. Carney, enteric, Mar. 16; 7105 G. Mackay, dysentery, Mar. 31. All Ladysmith.

North Stafford Regt.—1st: 2803 H. Sheaf, Naauwpoort, Apr. 7.

York and Lancaster Regt.—1st: 5296 T. Williams, Apr. 8; 4867 J. Cook, Apr. 11, both enteric, Maritzburg.

Durham L.I.—1st: 4863 T. Collins, enteric, Mooi River, Apr. 4; 1627 J. MacEwan, enteric, Estcourt, Apr. 11. 2nd: 5271 J. Dorking, killed by lightning, Bloemfontein, Apr. 5.

Highland L.I.—1st: 6518 A. Mayne, enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 4.

Gordon Highlanders.—1st: 1592 G. Revill, enteric, Orange River, Apr. 5. 2nd: 6151 L.-Cpl. J. Mackae, dysentery, Mar. 16; 5128 J. Knight, enteric, Mar. 21; 5247 J. Bruce, dysentery, Apr. 7. Last three Ladysmith. 6110 A. Duncan, enteric, Chieveley, Apr. 10.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—1st: 5893 Cpl. F. Woods, Apr. 3, 4211 P. Maloney, Feb. 23, both enteric, Ladysmith. 2nd: 5362 J. Rochford, Apr. 5, 3371 J. Balfe, Apr. 6, both enteric, Mooi River; 5650 L.-Cpl. P. Smith, dysentery, Mar. 25; 3774 J. Hodgkins, enteric, Mar. 31; 5342 A. Doherty, dysentery, Apr. 2. Last three Ladysmith.

Connaught Rangers.—1st: 983 R. Gell, enteric, Mar. 27; 3234 T. Higgins, dysentery, Mar. 30; 2058 Cpl.-Sgt. T. McGarry, enteric, Apr. 4, all Ladysmith; 4675 Sgt. G. Worrod, Chieveley, Apr. 10.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—1st: 6517 J. Paterson, enteric, Orange River, Apr. 9. 4th: 1733 Cpl. T. Kidney, enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 8.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—1st: 1346 M. Handlon, enteric, Maritzburg, Apr. 5. 2nd: 5150 E. Tobin, Mar. 22, 5909 J. Dixon, Mar. 25, both dysentery; 5909 J. Dixon, Mar. 25. All Ladysmith.

Rifle Brigade.—1st: 5949 T. Murray, peritonitis, Mooi River, Apr. 4. 2nd: 4447 L. Smedley, enteric, Apr. 3; 6084 G. Evans, dysentery, Apr. 3; 5051 J. Banks, enteric, Apr. 4; 6115 W. Foxall, enteric, Mar. 12; 6276 A. Cottes, Mar. 18; 5441 W. Godsland, Mar. 31; 2445 E. Ross, Mar. 8; 5332 F. Shipp, dysentery, Mar. 13; 4973 A. Cooper, dysentery, Mar. 19; 4935 J. Castledine, scurvy, Mar. 15; 5343 Act.-Cpl. J. Barton, debility, Mar. 20; 389 C. Hughes, enteric, Apr. 6. All Ladysmith.

Army Service Corps.—4th Co.: 12051 C. Osmond, Ladysmith, Apr. 2. 10th Co.: 2320 G. Hennessey, De Aar, Apr. 4. 27th Co.: 13379 A. Matthews, Ladysmith, Mar. 28. 38th Co.: 9851 J. Newton, Naauwpoort, Apr. 5. All enteric.

City Imperial Volunteers.—1510 W. A. Walker, enteric, Orange River, Apr. 5, 1131 J. Appleford, dysentery, Wynberg, Apr. 6.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—12503 W. Marklow, Maritzburg, Apr. 6; 1596 S. Marsh, Ladysmith, Apr. 7, both enteric.

8th Bearer Co.—10413 J. Foster, enteric, Ladysmith, Mar. 26.

Army Nursing Service.—Sister F. Bell, enteric, Kimberley, Apr. 8.

Army Nursing Reserve.—Sister G. M. Gardner, dysentery, Maritzburg, Apr. 8.

Army Ordnance Co.—3547 E. Smith, enteric, Kimberley, Apr. 6. 10th Co.: 2900 Sgt. C. Park, enteric, De Aar, Apr. 6; 2945 H. Quintrell, De Aar, Apr. 10.

Victoria Militia Medical Staff Corps.—Capt. Hall Owen, enteric, Chieveley, Apr. 5.

NAVAL.

Deaths reported.—2nd Class Petty Officers: W. A. Wolfe, 148136, *Powerful*, Chieveley, Apr. 8; R. J. Fugler, 155812, *Terrible*, Durban, enteric and pneumonia, Apr. 4; Stoker A. P. Rolis, 282713, *Powerful*, Chieveley, Apr. 7; A. B. C. Boyce, 151746, *Powerful*, dysentery, Mooi River, Apr. 9.

ELANDSLAAGTE, April 9.

Killed.—Able Seamen: J. Parkinson, 171640, F. Wilkes, 166872, *Philomel*.

Wounded slightly.—Acting Lieut. John M. Steel, *Forté*; Ord. Seaman G. J. Davis, 191397, *Armourer's Mate A. Forsey*, 340545, *Philomel*.

PREVENTION OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—For greater security have the Drainage and Water Supply of your Town and Country or temporary Residence examined and certified by the Sanitary Engineering Company (H. Carter, C.E., Manager), 65, Victoria Street, Westminster.—Fee quoted on receipt of full particulars. Established 23 years. Telegrams: "Sanitation, London."

Obituary.

NAVY.

Capt. Peter Astle Scott, for 25 years Nautical Adviser to the Dominion of Canada, has died at Balham at the age of 84. He entered the Service in February, 1829, passed his examination in 1835, and from 1839 until promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on his return to England in October, 1843, was employed under Capt. Francis Rawdon M. Crozier as mate in the *Terror* on her voyage to the Antarctic Ocean for purposes of magnetic research and geographical discovery. Capt. Crozier recommissioned the *Terror* in March, 1845, and, in company with the *Erebus*, departed under the command of Sir John Franklin to make a fresh attempt to explore the North-West passage through Lancaster Sound and Behring Strait. Fortunately for himself, the deceased Capt. Scott did not accompany his old vessel, which, it will be remembered, never returned, being subsequently appointed to the *Columbia*, steam surveying vessel, serving on the coast of North America.

ARMY.

Gen. John William Sidney Smith, Colonel of the South Staffordshire Regiment, died at his residence, Thirlmere, Leamington, on the 11th inst., aged 86. Joining the 38th Regiment as Ensign, Feb. 3, 1832, he became Lieutenant, Aug. 4, 1837; Captain Aug. 29, 1844; was appointed to the command of a dépôt battalion, May 1, 1856; was promoted Colonel, Sept. 2, 1858; Major-General, March 6, 1868; Lieutenant-General, Oct. 1, 1877; General, July 1, 1881; was appointed Colonel of the Gloucestershire Regiment Jan. 20, 1883, and transferred to the South Staffordshire Regiment Jan. 26, 1897. He commanded a detachment of the 38th Regiment in co-operation with a Naval expedition, under Captain Loch, in the ascent in boats of the river St. Juan de Nicaragua, in 1848, including the assault and capture of the port of Serapiquí, and the surrender of the forts of Castello Viljo and St. Carlos. He also accompanied Captain Loch to the town of Grenada, and was present at the deliberations and conclusions of a peace treaty with the Nicaraguan Commissioners. Served in the Eastern Campaign 1854-55, including the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, Siege of Sebastopol, capture and occupation of the Cemetery and Suburbs on June 18, and was Senior Officer of the 38th at the close of the war. (Medal with three clasps, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Fourth Class of the Medjidie, Turkish Medal, and C.B.)

Lieut.-Gen. Henry Wray, C.M.G., Major-General retired list, R.E., died at Bournemouth on the 6th inst., of pneumonia. Born Jan. 1, 1826, he joined the Army Dec. 20, 1843; became Captain, Feb. 17, 1854; Major, Nov. 18, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel, July 6, 1867; Colonel, July 6, 1872; Major-General, April 26, 1882; and retired with the rank of Lieutenant-General, Nov. 5, 1887. He was sent on special service to Japan in December, 1863, as commanding R.E. under the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir Augustus Kuper. Was sent by him in August, 1864, to reconnoitre the batteries at Simonsaki Straits, and was afterwards present with a detachment of Royal Engineers in the action of Sept. 5, 1864, and subsequent operations (mentioned in despatches, Brevet of Major).

Col. William Raymond Llewellyn, Lieutenant-Colonel, retired list, Royal Artillery, died at 27, Lowndes Street, S.W., on the 9th inst., aged 66. He joined the Army April 11, 1854; became Captain May 4, 1860; Major, July 5, 1872; Lieutenant-Colonel, July 1, 1880; retired with the honorary rank of Colonel, July 1, 1884. He served in the Abyssinian Expedition 1867-68 (medal).

Lieut.-Col. William Thurlow Baker, Major, retired list, late Indian Staff Corps, died at Mecorah, Iowa, U.S.A., on the 24th ult., aged 75. Previous to his retirement in May, 1866, he commanded the 4th Goorkhas.

Lieut.-Col. John Alexander Scott, retired list, Royal Army Medical Corps, died suddenly at Nahun Sirmur, State Punjab, on the 4th inst. He joined the Army Oct. 11, 1859, and retired Aug. 20, 1890. He served in the New Zealand War 1861-62, and in the South African War 1881.

Major William Morrison Bell, formerly of the 3rd Hussars, of Thor, Birrington, Isle of Thanet, died at his residence at Banchurch, Isle of Wight, on the 6th inst., aged 65. After obtaining his Majority in the 3rd Hussars, Oct. 18, 1864, he retired from the Army by sale of his commission.

Major Charles Campbell Hook, formerly of the 7th Madras Cavalry, and afterwards Adjutant 2nd Batn. Perthshire R.V., died at Great Heath, Coventry, on the 4th inst., aged 78 years.

Major C. F. Sprenger, Cape Mounted Riflemen, was killed in the fighting round Wepener on the 9th inst. His first war service was in the operations against Langalibalele in 1873. He also took part in the Galek and Gaika campaigns in 1877-78, and in the operations against Moiroso in 1879. At the capture of Moiroso's stronghold he led the storming party, and was promoted Captain for distinguished service. Major Sprenger subsequently served in the operations in Basutoland in 1880-81.

Capt. Ferdinand George Casson, 2nd Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, was killed in action in the engagement near Reddersburg, on the 4th inst. Born March 5, 1864, he joined the Northumberland Fusiliers as Lieutenant, August 29, 1885, and became Captain Oct. 17, 1894.

Capt. William Thorburn, late of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has died at Dawson City, Klondyke, according to a telegram just received. He was a son of the late William Thorburn, 12, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh, and of Mrs. Thorburn, now of 20, Murray Park, St. Andrews; was 34 years of age; joined the Army August 23, 1884; became Captain August 23, 1893; and retired two years ago.

Capt. Wilfred Philip Dimsdale, 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, died of wounds received in action on the 4th inst. near Reddersburg. Born April 4, 1870, the youngest son of the Hon. Baron Dimsdale, of Essendon, Herts, he joined the Royal Irish Rifles as 2nd Lieut. Nov. 9, 1889, became Lieut. July 1, 1893, and Capt. Aug. 22, 1898.

Capt. Thomas Lloyd, formerly of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, and late of Prospect, Castle Connell, Co. Limerick, died at Norwood, after much suffering, on the 1st inst., aged 70.

Capt. Ernest Eardley-Wilmot, I.S.C. (45th), Sikhs, died in London on the 7th inst. Born Sept. 27, 1868, youngest son of the late C. Eardley-Wilmot, and last surviving child of Mrs. Eardley Wilmot, of 26, Lee Terrace, Blackheath. He joined the Army as 2nd Lieutenant, Durham Light Infantry, Feb. 11, 1888; became Lieutenant March 11, 1890; was transferred to the Staff Corps Sept. 19, 1891, and became Captain Feb. 11, 1899.

Capt. Cecil Boyle, Oxfordshire Yeomanry, was killed in action at Prieska on the 4th inst., went to the front in December, and took with him thirty of his own horses for active service. He was a popular and enthusiastic officer, and had recently built a magnificent residence at Avon Dassett, Warwickshire. He was well known with the Warwickshire Hounds, and his death is much regretted in the Midlands.

Lieut. George Edmund Stevenson Salt, 1st Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died of enteric fever at Modderspruit, near Ladysmith, on the 3rd inst. Born Feb. 19, 1873, the third son of Sir Thomas Salt, Weeping Cross, Stafford, he joined the Royal Welsh Fusiliers as 2nd Lieutenant from the Militia, Dec. 7, 1895, and became Lieutenant, March 2, 1898.

Lieut. Edward Maule Young, 1st Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers, died of wounds received in action in the operations near Brandfort on the 30th ult. Born July 11, 1879, he joined the Army as 2nd Lieutenant in the King's Own Scottish Borderers Jan. 7, 1891, and became Lieutenant March 1, 1893.

Lieut. George Wheeler Morley, 2nd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, attached to the 1st Batn., died at Mooi River, Natal, on the 10th inst., of enteric fever. Born June 13, 1872, the son of Lieut.-Col. G. L. Morley, A.S.C., he joined the Army as 2nd Lieut. in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers Dec. 23, 1893, and became Lieutenant May 7, 1897. He served in the campaign on the North-West Frontier of India, under Sir William Lockhart, in 1897-98, with the 2nd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, with the Tirah Expeditionary Force, including the operations in the Bara Valley, and the occupation of the Khyber Pass (medal with two clasps).

Lieut. Percival Charles Grover, 1st Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry, has died of wounds received in action near the Bloemfontein Waterworks on the 31st ult. Born March 18, 1875, he joined the Army, Feb. 20, 1895, and became Lieutenant, March 5, 1899. He served in the operations on the North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98, with the Malakand Field Force, in Bajour and the Mahmud country; with the Utman Khel column of Kohat Field Force, and operations of Buner Field Force, including attack and capture of the Panga Pass (medal with clasp).

2nd Lieut. Claude Seaton Du Buisson, 2nd Batn. Queen's Regiment, died at Maritzburg on the 2nd inst. of wounds received in action. Born Feb. 4, 1876, he joined the Queen's July 6, 1898.

2nd Lieut. Charles Roger Barclay, 2nd Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, was killed in action in the engagement near Reddersburg, on the 4th inst. Born Jan. 9, 1878, he joined the Northumberland Fusiliers as 2nd Lieutenant from the 4th Batn. Bedfordshire Regiment, on Nov. 15 last.

THE LATE SIR W. LOCKHART.

Lord Curzon, at the meeting of the Indian Legislative Council, on the 21st ult., referred to the death of General Sir William Lockhart. He said:—

"Before we proceed to the business of the sitting I must say a few words concerning the sorrowful fatality which has robbed us, since our last meeting, of one of our most distinguished members of this Council, the late Commander-in-Chief. Sir William Lockhart had only been for less than a year and a half a member of this body. So far as I remember, he never once spoke here, and I daresay, had his life been spared to the full limit of his term of office, he would never have spoken. He did not care for speech-making. He was essentially a man of action, whose character had ripened and whose reputation had been won on the battlefield and in the camp. It was among the wild tribes of the frontier, and amid the soldiers of the army whom he loved and led to so many victories, that the gift of leadership which he combined with a singular gentleness of disposition was best seen and was most widely known. By force of this ascendancy he rose to the great position of Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India, an office which he filled not merely by titular appointment, but in an equal degree by popular acclaim. He has not lived to continue to the Army in his exalted station the services which he had already rendered to it in so many campaigns. In the prime of life and in the plenitude of his powers, an inscrutable destiny has struck him down. But he leaves a record of combined gallantry and judgment in the field, and of the power of inspiration over his followers which are among attributes of great commanders, and which entitle him to a high place in the illustrious roll of Indian captains. It may be permitted to myself, who had known him for many years, long before a happy fortune made me his colleague in the Government of India, to add that, by his premature death, we have lost not only a brave officer and gifted general, but a chivalrous and noble-minded gentleman and a most lovable man."

ARMY COMMISSIONS.

Gentlemen selected for the commissions placed at the disposal of the Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin, by the War Office:—

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—B. T. J. MacDermot, R. J. Craig, E. J. McAllister.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—E. J. Cummins, H. C. Clifton, B.A., G. G. J. Walshe, B.A., F. J. Lynch, W. Mac C. Burden.

INFANTRY.—L. F. Bodkin, W. J. Sinclair, D. J. Quinn, R. J. Barniville, F. G. Swayne, J. A. Ferguson, E. W. Macdermott, F. W. Knight, J. Moran, W. J. Moore.

"A YEAR'S SERVICE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As several times lately and in the obituary service notices in your paper the grant of a year's service is included in rewards given to those who served with Lord Clyde at the relief and capture of Lucknow in November, 1857, and March, 1858, I beg to state that this very unique distinction was conferred only on the old garrison of Lucknow, 1857, which defended the Residency for 87 days until the arrival of Outram and Havelock's column, Sept. 25, commonly called the 1st Relief of Lucknow. This force having continued the defence of the Residency until Lord Clyde's Relief, was also granted the distinction of a year's special service. ONE WHO KNOWS.

MILITARY MEMORIALS IN "LATTEN" BRASS OR MARBLE, &c.—Special Illustrated Military Price List on application to GAWTHORP, 16, Long Acre, W.C., and 19, Castle Street East, W., London, Craftsman in Metals to H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Patronised by the War Office, Lord Wolseley, Sir Francis Grenfell, the Guards, Cavalry, and most Regiments of the Line. See Memorials to Officers killed at Ladysmith, Magerfontein, Omdurman, Khartoum, Khyber Pass, Crete, &c., and in the Boer War of 1880-81.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS,
REREDOSSES, &c.
Manufacturers and Artists:
W. B. SIMPSON & SONS,
97 and 99, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

MEMORIAL BRASSES.
CATALOGUES, DESIGNS, AND ESTIMATES FREE FROM THE ACTUAL MAKERS—
BENHAM & FROUD, LTD., CHANDOS STREET, LONDON, W.C.

The Army.

CAVALRY.

2nd Dragoon Guards moved to Aldershot on Saturday last from York, and is quartered in the West Cavalry Barracks.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Mathew-Lannowe has arrived home from Natal, invalided.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Major Hoare and Capt. Kennard have arrived home from Natal, invalided. Lieut. the Hon. R. L. Pomeroy left Cape Town for England on the 5th inst. in the *Austral*.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers).—The regiment took part in all the operations round Colesberg up to Feb. 3, when it left Rensburg and proceeded to Naauwpoort, and thence sailed to Orange River. On Feb. 9 it marched with Col. Hannay's column, *via* Rameh and Ramdam, to De Key's Drift, and then to Klip Drift. It there joined the 1st Cavalry Brigade and took part in the engagement at Klip Drift on the morning of Feb. 15, and in the subsequent relief of Kimberley on the same evening. Two squadrons formed the advance guard on that occasion, and they were the first to come into contact with the parties sent out by the defenders. Subsequently the advance guard went on that night to the suburbs of Kimberley, and Col. Kekewich, the commander of the defence, came out and conversed with the officers. The regiment took part in the affair of Dronfield next day, and on Feb. 17 two squadrons under Major Sprot joined Broadwood's Brigade in his march to Koodoosrand Drift to head back Cronje and his army, and confine him in his laager at Paardeburg. In the operations round Paardeburg, culminating in Cronje's surrender on Majuba Day, the regiment also took part. On the 6th the regiment started on the march towards Bloemfontein, and was present at the actions of Poplar Grove and Abraham's Kraal on the 7th and 10th; and on March 12 it helped to seize the kopjes outside Bloemfontein, which surrendered on the morning of the 13th.

5th Lancers.—Lieut. and Adj. Hulse, and Lieuts. McTaggart and Hooper have arrived home from Natal, invalided.

13th Hussars.—Major Murphy has been invalided to England from Natal, and left Durban in the *Insizwa*, on March 11.

16th Lancers.—Capt. Dallas left Cape Town on the 31st ult. for England, invalided, in the *Orotava*.

18th Hussars.—Capt. the Hon. H. S. Davey is a passenger home from Cape Town in the *Orotava*, invalided. Lieut. Cape has arrived home from Natal, invalided. Lieut. McLachlan left Cape Town for England on the 5th inst. in the *Austral*.

19th Hussars.—Major Marsh has arrived home from Natal, invalided.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. J. Hotham has arrived home from India with troops, in the *Shannon*. He has been appointed to the command at Newbridge.

Lieut.-Col. C. M. Haggard, on promotion from the 24th Battery R.F.A., has been appointed to the command R.A., Mooltan.

Major R. W. Breeks and Lieut. W. G. Thompson are *en route* to England from the Cape in the *Austral*.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The 49th and 50th Companies for Gibraltar and the 51st Company for Malta embarked on Wednesday at Gravesend on the P. and O. steamer *Bombay*.

The new 52nd, 54th, 55th, and 56th Companies are in process of formation at Chatham, having been taken on to the establishment of the corps with effect from the 1st inst.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—By far the largest proportion of men from any battalion of the Brigade of Guards who are to form the nucleus of the new Irish Regiment of Guards will be furnished by the 1st Grenadier Guards, stationed at Windsor, about 200 being Irishmen, including the Queen's Company, who are famous for their height and proportions. The battalion at Windsor is 2,500 strong, the largest number ever known in the history of the regiment. The 2nd Batn. arrived at Cape Town on Wednesday from England in the *Dunera*. Lieut.-Col. Eyre Crabbe, 3rd Batn., who was wounded near Bloemfontein, is progressing favourably. His arm has not been amputated, and he hopes to rejoin in a fortnight's time.

Coldstream Guards.—Capt. Marker left England on Saturday last for South Africa in the *Scot*.

Scots Guards.—Major Drummond has been appointed second in command of the 1st Batn., vice Major the Hon. N. de C. Dalrymple-Hamilton who has been promoted to the command of the new 3rd Batn. Capt. Adam has arrived home from Natal, invalided.

Capt. Stirling, having vacated his appointment in the Egyptian Army, is about to proceed to South Africa to join the 2nd Batn.

Bufs (3rd).—Major Daughlish, Capt. Trollope, Lieut. Engelbach, and 2nd Lieuts. Ransford, Harland, and Tomlinson, 2nd Batn., left England on Saturday last for South Africa to join headquarters. Capt. Marriott, 2nd Batn., has arrived home from South Africa, invalided.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—Major Powell, 5th Batn., left England on Saturday last for South Africa to join headquarters.

King's Regiment (8th).—Major Cotton, 1st Batn., has arrived home from Natal, invalided. Lieut. Brush is on passage home from Cape Town in the *Orotava*, to join the 4th Batn.

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—Lieut.-Col. Park, who commanded the 1st Batn. at Ladysmith during the siege, has been invalided after enteric fever, and left Durban on Saturday last in the hospital ship *Oceana*.

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—Major Kemble, 1st Batn. left Cape Town for England on the 31st ult., invalided, in the *Orotava*.

Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th).—Capt. Platt, 1st Batn., has been detailed for duty at the depot, Taunton, and has arrived home from India to join.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—Major (temporary Lieut.-Col.) Wallington has been appointed second in command of the 2nd Batn., of which he is in temporary command in South Africa. Major Fleming has been appointed second in command of the 3rd Batn. at Malta, vice Sir Robert Colleton, transferred to the new 4th Batn. at Chatham.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. will leave Devonport for Salisbury Plain in time to encamp by May 1.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—Capt. Casson, 1st Batn., has left the depot and sailed for South Africa on Saturday last to join the 2nd Batn. Capt. Van Straubenzee, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on the 5th inst. for England in the *Austral*, invalided.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th).—Lieut.-Col. Payne, D.S.O., who was promoted to the command of the 2nd Batn. (108th), from the 1st Batn. Somersetshire Light Infantry in January, has been transferred to this battalion in South Africa in succession to Lieut.-Col. Thackeray, killed in action in the operations of Feb. 23-24 before Ladysmith. Capt. Hancocks and Lieut. Lowry have arrived home from Natal, invalided.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th) arrived at Cape Town on Sunday last from England in the *Braemar Castle*.

East Lancashire Regiment (30th).—2nd Lieut. Bonnyman left Cape Town on the 5th inst. for England, invalided, in the *Austral*.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. will leave Devonport for Salisbury Plain in time to encamp by May 1. Lieut.-Col. Verschoyle has taken over command of this battalion in India on promotion.

Border Regiment (34th).—Col. Hinde has been invalided from South Africa.

Royal Sussex Regiment (35th).—Lieut. Griffin sailed from Cape Town for England on the 31st ult., invalided, in the *Orotava*.

South Lancashire Regiment (40th).—Major Lamb has been appointed second in command, vice Major Hall promoted to the command. Major Lamb and Capt. Upperton and Waters have arrived home from Natal, invalided.

Welsh Regiment (41st).—Major Ball, second in command, has arrived home from the Cape, invalided. Captain Charleton has left the depot, and embarked on Saturday last for South Africa to join headquarters.

Essex Regiment (44th).—Lieut. Churchill sailed from Cape Town on the 31st ult. for England, invalided, in the *Orotava*. 2nd Lieut. Thomson has arrived home from South Africa, invalided.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (46th).—Lieut.-Col. Ashby has assumed command of this battalion, in South Africa, on promotion. 2nd Lieut. Grigg left Cape Town on the 5th inst. for England, invalided, in the *Austral*.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (52nd).—The command becomes vacant in consequence of Col. Plowden's selection for the staff employment in India.

Essex Regiment (56th).—Capt. Chawner has left the depot and sailed for South Africa on Saturday last on active service.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—Lieut.-Col. Gore-Brown, 1st Batn., has arrived home from Natal, invalided.

North Staffordshire Regiment (64th).—Lieut. Wyatt has arrived home from India with troops in the *Shannon*.

Welsh Regiment (69th).—Major Dickirson has been appointed second in command, vice Major Gray, promoted to the command of the 2nd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

East Surrey Regiment (70th).—Major Smith left Cape Town on the 31st ult. in charge of invalids for England in the *Orotava*. Major Treeby also left in the *Orotava*, invalided.

Highland Light Infantry (71st).—2nd Lieut. Fraser is a passenger home from the Cape, invalided, in the *Orotava*.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—2nd Lieut. Mitford is on passage home from the Cape in the *Orotava*, invalided.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (76th).—Capt. Thursby-Pelham is a candidate for the Army Pay Department, and has joined the Pay Office at the Curragh, on probation.

Middlesex Regiment (77th).—The ball to be given in aid of a fund for the relief of the sick and wounded of the battalion will be held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, May 1. Tickets, one guinea each, may be obtained of Mrs. Hill, Dodo House, Chichester; Mrs. Elphinstone Maitland, 8, South Street, Thurloe Square; Miss Collison, 26, Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington; Miss Mortimer, 9, Queen's Gate Gardens; and Major Longe, The Depot, Hounslow.

Seaforth Highlanders (78th).—Capt. Cowans sailed from Cape Town on the 31st ult. in the *Orotava*, invalided. Lieut. Waterhouse has arrived home from South Africa, invalided.

Cameron Highlanders (79th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. is about to be moved from Aldershot to the Mullingary.

South Staffordshire Regiment (80th).—Major Raitt has been appointed second in command of the 1st Batn. (38th) in South Africa, vice Major Chenev, promoted to the command of the 4th Batn. Worcestershire Regiment.

Royal Irish Rifles (86th).—Major Seton and Capt. Bell left Cape Town on the 5th inst. for England, invalided, in the *Austral*.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th).—Capt. Silver and Pike have arrived home from Natal, invalided.

Connaught Rangers (88th).—Lieuts. Harling and Hutchinson have arrived home from Natal, invalided.

Scottish Rifles (90th).—Major Twyford and 2nd Lieut. Torkington have arrived home from Natal, invalided.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—Lieut. Muir and 2nd Lieut. Cunningham have arrived home from South Africa, invalided.

Connaught Rangers (94th).—Capt. Lawson has arrived home from India with troops in the *Shannon*.

Royal West Kent Regiment (97th) arrived at Cape Town in the *Bavarian* from England on the 6th inst.

Leinster Regiment (100th) will embark at Southampton on Wednesday next in the *Dilwara* for South Africa.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102nd).—Capt. Hill and Lieut. Perreau and 2nd Lieut. Lane have arrived home from Natal, invalided.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (104th).—A party of 16 sergeants, eight buglers, and 20 corporals having arrived home from India to join the proposed new battalions of their regiment, it has been decided to invite those of the party who are of Irish nationality, and who are otherwise suitable, to volunteer for service in the Irish Guards.

King's Own Light Infantry (105th).—2nd Lieut. Luther is on passage home from the Cape, invalided, in the *Orotava*.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (108th).—Lieut.-Col. Gray has been posted to the command of this battalion, in India, on promotion from the 2nd Batn. Welsh Regiment.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Gosling, 3rd Batn., has arrived home from India with troops in the *Shannon*.

Army Service Corps.—Capt. S. L. Reynolds left Cape Town on the 31st ult. for England, invalided, in the *Orotava*.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Majors S. C. Pilson, L. P. Mumby, G. H. Barefoot, and J. C. Morgan, Capt. C. J. Healy, C. E. Pollock, and M. Swaley, have arrived home from India with troops in the transport *Shannon*. Major F. A. Harris left Cape Town on the 31st ult. in charge of invalids for England in the *Orotava*. Major R. E. Molesworth sailed from Cape Town on the 5th inst. in charge of invalids taking passage to England in the *Austral*.

An influential county meeting, convened by Col. the Hon. O. W. Craven, commanding the Berkshire Yeomanry, was held at Reading last week to consider the best means of carrying out the instructions contained in the recent Army Order on the training of Yeomanry for this year. Col. Craven, in his circular, expressed his anxiety to increase materially the strength of the regiment and render it worthy of the county. He was supported at the meeting by most of the officers, the Mayor of Reading, and others. After discussion a committee was formed to assist the commanding officer in carrying out the object of the meeting.

Reviews.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGNS.

Some years ago Mr. Charles Royle, late R.N., and now a judge of the Egyptian Court of Appeal, published a volume upon events in Egypt up to the death of Gordon and the withdrawal of our forces to the north. That book has now reappeared under the title of *The Egyptian Campaigns* (Hurst and Blackett), and, by a certain amount of judicious compression, it has been found possible to continue the narrative up to the death of the Khalifa. The book is therefore one of great utility, because it records events from our first operations in 1882 and includes a narrative of the rise and fall of the Arabist and Mahdist movements, as well as of the incidents of our intervention. Mr. Royle is one of those who see Egypt growing up from youth to the manhood which will enable it to control its own destiny. In other words, although he recognises that it would be little short of criminal for us to leave our work half achieved, he foresees a time when he believes that it will be wise and expedient to leave Egypt to itself. This is a matter upon which there may legitimately be two opinions, and our place in Egypt, in the view of many, is ruled by larger conditions than those which are concerned with the internal development of the country. Up to 1885 there had been many errors in our policy. Our intervention to suppress the rising of Arabi had been dilatory, and when the Mahdi rose as a new danger we reduced the Army of Occupation, and left Egypt single-handed to cope with the revolt. The events which surrounded the death of Gordon are still fresh in the public mind, and it must suffice to say of Mr. Royle's book that it gives us a sufficient narrative of all the events up to that time. The latter part of his book is an excellent compilation from authoritative sources, and his narrative is well balanced and well written. Indeed, we do not know where anything so good can be found dealing with the whole course of these important events. Mr. Royle defends Lord Kitchener from the charges made against him and pays a high tribute to the orderly administration of the country which has been provided for. He believes that, under the improved conditions, the Sudan will yet become a prosperous dependency of Egypt.

NAPOLEON'S MOTHER.

To most readers, and certainly to most English people, Letitia Bonaparte is a somewhat shadowy picture. She has a very small place in the life of her son, and even in the great work of Thiers but a single page is devoted to her. Yet she was a remarkable woman and well deserved a special biography. *Napoleon's Mother*, by Clara Tschudi, is one of a series of volumes dealing with the great women of the Napoleonic age, and has been translated from the Norwegian by E. M. Cope (Swan, Sonnenschein and Co.). The book was received in Norway as entertaining, instructive, and edifying, and in its English dress it well deserves that description. Napoleon himself said that to his mother, and to her good principles, he owed his fortune and everything that was good that he possessed, and Letitia's own character is marked by her saying that to fall is nothing if the end is noble, but to fall is everything if the end is crime. Letitia loved her children and watched them grow up with a mother's pride. It cannot be said that she was surprised by the rise of Napoleon, though, like many others, she had misgivings when he assumed the Imperial purple; and, when she found herself the mother of an emperor, three kings, a queen, and two reigning princesses, she used to complain that she had not the companionship of any one of them. She greatly disliked official ceremony, and it did not please Napoleon that she remained so long away from the Court. The slowness with which she made her preparations to start for Italy showed how slight was her wish to occupy the place assigned on the right hand of her son. Her official position had been settled with a great deal of difficulty, and, though Joseph and his family called her "Impératrice Mère," Napoleon himself always addressed her as "Madame," while the people knew her as "Madame Mère." Thus Letitia came little into public view during the Empire, but she was active in unostentatious charity, though always very careful about expenditure, and was commonly regarded as mean. After the fall of the Empire and in exile she showed great stability of character, and lived long persecuted and regretful. Towards the end of her life she was as a recluse, and died in 1836. The book which Madame Tschudi has written should have many readers. She does not always take the view that we are familiar with in England, but she has a fresh and open mind, and has presented to us her subject with a good deal of force and originality. The translation has been well done, and the work is acceptable, entertaining, and informing.

THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

Mr. Thomas Atkins is a volume by the Rev. E. J. Hardy, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces (T. Fisher Unwin), devoted to the life and character of the British soldier. It is certainly extremely interesting and contains a vast amount of information concern-

ing military service and life. Mr. Hardy, of course, knows his subject well, and he is a picturesque and attractive writer, with a great fondness for "the lad in red." His chapters are devoted to such subjects as recruiting, the inside of barrack-rooms, "barrack-room babble," nicknames in the Army, marks of distinctions, manoeuvres, recreation workshops, regimental sports, hospitals, religion in the Army, gentlemen rankers, home and foreign service, &c. One interesting chapter is devoted to the special honours indicated in the dress of soldiers, such as the custom in the Somersetshire Light Infantry of the Sergeants wearing their sashes in the same way as the officers, because, when all the officers were killed at Culloden, the Sergeants took their places, and the curious distinction of a badge on the back of helmet in the Gloucester Regiment, because at Alexandria they were attacked at the same time both in front and rear. Mr. Hardy gives a very pleasing picture of the soldier, and tells us that our troops set out for the present war as if they were going to a picnic. He has keen sympathy with them, and fills one chapter with extracts from their letters. We heartily commend his book, and hope it will have a great sale, the more so because he tells us that the profits are to be given to help soldiers disabled and the families of those who are killed.

SHORT NOTICES.

The third volume of Mr. Fitchett's *How England saved Europe*, devoted to the war in the Peninsula (Smith, Elder, and Co.), is admirable. Our readers are well aware that he is a bright and vigorous writer, who knows how to tell a story picturesquely and attractively. His history is good and his narrative most reliable. The history of the great war, 1793-1815, could not be conveyed to young people in any better fashion than in Mr. Fitchett's volumes.

We have received the 11th edition of *Elements of Modern Tactics*, by Lieut.-Col. W. J. Shaw, M.A., and the 14th edition of *Military Law: Its Procedure and Practice*, by Lieut.-Col. Sisson C. Pratt, late R.A., both in the series of "Military Handbooks," originally edited by Gen. Brackenbury (Kegan Paul, and Co.). These are well known volumes which have attained a great success, and we are very glad to welcome them in their present form, which is the old one with some emendations, and they are thoroughly brought up to date, and include particulars of the many changes which have been introduced since they last appeared.

Shooting for Sport and War, by W. W. Greener (R. A. Everett and Co.), is a little volume enforcing the great importance of marksmanship to the nation, and full of hints and practical instruction for the beginner. Volunteer riflemen, not less than those who handle the rifle for sport, will find the book very full of interest.

Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed and Official Classes (Kelly's Directories, Ltd.), is the 26th annual edition of a most useful book. All its particulars are contained in one alphabetical arrangement, and though they are sometimes brief, they are generally sufficient. We have found the book extremely useful and nearly always accurate. The particulars are brought down to a recent date. Much useful information concerning the Royal Family, the Houses of Parliament, Foreign Ministers and Consuls in London, British Ministers abroad, and other such matters are included.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Edinburgh Quarterly, English Historical, North American Review. The War to Date (Unwin)—Encyclopædic Dictionary, English-German and German-English, Muret-Sanders (Gravel)—Fare and Physio of a Past Century (Edinburgh: Douglas)—How England Saved Europe, Vol. 4 (Smith Elder)—The Relief of Ladysmith (Methuen)—A Battleship Commander's Order Book (Griffin)—The Ship's Baby, and other Naval Tales (Griffin).

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WAR AND DISABILITY PENSIONS.

An Army Order has been issued making the alterations and additions in the Queen's Warrant for the pay, promotion, &c., of the Army:—

Article 1,173 shall be amended to read as follows:—
1,173. If not eligible by service for ordinary pensions non-commissioned officers or men discharged as unfit for the duties of a soldier in consequence of disabilities other than those specified in Article 1,169 or 1,172, but caused by military service, may be allowed temporary pensions according to the following daily scale:—

	Europeans.				Non - Europeans referred to in Article 1,160.	
	Disability due to climatic disease or exposure in the field.		Disability due to other causes.			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Class I. to III. ...	0 8	to 1 6	0 8	to 1 0	*0 2½	to *0 4
Class IV. ...	0 6	to 1 3	0 6	to 1 0	*0 2	to *0 3½
Class V. ...	0 6	to 1 0	0 6	to 0 8	to 1½	to 10 2½

* Or rate of Class V. if more advantageous.

† In addition to any rate of good conduct pay received at time of discharge.

The rate awarded in any particular case will be determined according to the extent to which the man is incapacitated from contributing to his own support and the length and character of his service.

The pensions shall be issuable for the following periods:—With not more than six years' qualifying service—not exceeding 18 months; for every year beyond six years up to 14 years—an additional period not exceeding three months for each year of qualifying service.

The following shall be added as Article 1,176A:—

1,176A. Special campaign pensions may be granted, under the following conditions, to discharged European soldiers who have given war service:—(a) The recipient must have received a war medal. (b) He must be adjudged to be in necessitous circumstances. (c) He must not be in possession of any other Government pension in respect of the same service; or, if in receipt of a deferred pension under previous regulations, must surrender such pension. (d) He must be 65 years of age and upwards. (e) The daily rates of pension shall be as follows:—Sixteen years' service and upwards, 1s.; 14 years' service and under 16 years', 10d.; under 14 years' service, 9d.

OFFICERS' DAUGHTERS.

The annual general meeting of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army was held at the Royal United Service Institution on Saturday last. Lord Wolseley had promised to preside, but was prevented from doing so at the last moment. In his absence, Lord Stanhope occupied the chair, and among those present were the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, Lord Chelmsford, Gen. Sir J. J. H. and Lady Gordon, Maj.-Gen. Blake, &c.

The Committee's annual report stated that the financial state of the school was not so satisfactory as could be wished, the expenditure exceeding the income by £337. Thanks were due to the Commander-in-Chief for £150 from the profits of the Military Tournament Fund. As the struggle in South Africa roused the country's sympathy for soldiers on active service, the Committee called the attention of friends of the school to the fact that additional funds would enable them to offer increased help to officers' families suffering through the war. Army and marine officers with small incomes may have their daughters admitted to the school at £15 a year to receive a first-rate education combined with personal comforts. On Jan. 1, 1899, there were 115 pupils on the books, and in January, 1900, the number was 121.

The report was adopted, and the vacancies on the governing bodies were filled.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1900.

THE NAVY.

LORD HOPE TOUN'S presidential address to the Naval Architects was, as usual, very interesting, and an able summary of recent ship-building the world over. In the construction of merchant ships the United Kingdom has beaten its own records, the total output for the past year reaching the enormous figures of 1,416,791 tons, representing an increase of 49,000 tons. This activity is not stated to have affected warship construction, a matter with which the President dealt at some length and with natural gravity. Accepting the explanations of Mr. Goschen, Lord Hopetoun considers that some steps must be taken by the Admiralty to accelerate the building of ships of war. Two courses, he said, were open to the Government: Either to extend, by means of orders guaranteed over a series of years, the number of firms capable of supplying armour plates, or, failing this, for the State to

undertake its own manufacture. This conclusion has been reached for some time past by all competent critics, and has been expressed by the Navy League. In effect, there is no present need for the Government to embark upon the commercial experiment of manufacturing armour, such an experiment being fraught with all manner of difficulties of a most serious character. The wiser policy must be to stimulate the natural productive sources of the kingdom, which can readily be accomplished by guaranteeing more extensive orders to the manufacturers. This policy ought to have been set in motion at least five years ago, but it is not too late to overcome the delays that have been, at least in part, caused by lack of provision at the Admiralty. Mr. Goschen is an able First Lord in many directions, and there has been none abler for many years, but his impenetrable optimism cannot suffice to protect our battleships from foreign shot and shell.

We are glad to note also that Lord Hopetoun alluded to the failure of the Admiralty to take active steps to remove all superfluous woodwork from our fighting ships. Notwithstanding the lessons of the Spanish-American War, we have been slow to remove inflammable woodwork from our ships. To take precautions in the cases of new ships still building will by no means suffice, for there is scarcely a vessel in the Channel or Mediterranean squadrons that is fit to go into action, owing to the amount of woodwork with which she is hampered. The only excuse for the delay is that we cannot afford to lay up our ships wholesale whilst the required alterations in internal structure are effected. One by one, however, the ships could and should be taken in hand. It is quite true, as Lord Hopetoun said, that we should remember that our vessels have to keep the sea longer than those of other nations, and that therefore health and habitability must receive great consideration. But after all, these are secondary to the essential matter of efficiency for war, and although, as we have more than once pointed out, the conditions in our Navy and in those of the navies of China and Spain are dissimilar, yet no precautions should be omitted which may render our ships and their fittings less inflammable.

The maritime world will look forward with great interest to the conference of naval architects and engineers which is to be held in Paris during the coming Exhibition. Owing to that assembly, there will be no summer meeting of our naval architects in England. In referring to this matter we do not see that the President at the Institution of Naval Architects made any reference to an important statement which Commander Beehler, of the United States Navy, made at the first annual meeting of the sister society at Berlin, a statement which appeared to call for some notice. He is reported as saying that in his opinion the German department of Naval Construction is now superior to the Naval schools in Great Britain and France, and that he had advised the United States Government to send their young Naval constructors there, rather than to the schools in this country or in Paris. The subject is one that might well be discussed at the forthcoming Conference.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

THE paper which was read by Rear-Admiral FitzGerald before the Society of Naval Architects upon the Japanese Navy drew new attention to a very important political fact, for, as he said, the rise and development of that Navy was probably without precedent in the world's history. As all who follow Naval movements are aware, a number of battleships,

armoured cruisers, and torpedo destroyers have been built and are building in this country, while several other vessels are in hand abroad. When the torpedo depot ship of the *Vulcan* class, certain torpedo-boats, and a few third class cruisers have been built, the whole of the ship-building programme will have been completed, and Japan will be possessed of a fleet certainly without a rival in Eastern waters. The marvellous power of assimilating new ideas entirely foreign to their national traditions which has been exhibited by the Japanese has attracted the attention of the world, but only those, as Admiral FitzGerald said, who have seen the ships in commission and visited the dockyards in working hours can fully realise the significance of the wonderful strides the Japanese have made since they set to work to create and maintain a modern navy. Their zeal, their earnestness, their close attention to small but essential details, as well as their power to grasp broad principles, must be seen, as the Admiral says, to be appreciated.

Although the most important Japanese ships have been built abroad they have large dockyards of their own which are being developed. Of these, the best known is Yokosuka, which was established in 1866, French officers being employed until 1875 to train the Japanese workmen and to supervise the operations conducted. British officers have also been asked to undertake and organise the systematic training of the Japanese personnel, and Admirals Sir Richard Tracey, Wilson, Douglas, and Ingles are among those whose talents are reflected in the present state of the Japanese Navy. Up to the present time the limit of size at Yokosuka has been about 5,000 tons, but the dockyard is to be enlarged to build cruisers of the largest class, and eventually battleships also. In regard to construction at home, however, Japan at present labours under the disadvantage of having to purchase all materials, even for cruisers, from abroad, and it is therefore as yet more economical to order large ships to be built in foreign yards. The other dockyards in Japan are Kure on the inland sea, and Sasebo, both of them easily defensible, and the first of them capable of being made impregnable against attacks from the sea. A fourth dockyard on the north-west coast of the main island is also in course of construction at Maitsuru.

The Japanese Navy is certainly a dominant factor in the politics of the Far East, and even the possession of Port Arthur and the development of the Russian squadron in the Pacific do not give Russia anything like equal strength. Fortunately the trend of international politics brings Japan to our side, and the British and Japanese together in the Far East would be equal to any combination. The friendly feeling that exists between the two countries is illustrated in many ways, and not least in the readiness of Japan to place her largest shipbuilding orders in the hands of British builders. We shall, therefore, regard with gratification the great review of Japanese ships which is to take place before the Emperor during the present month. It is intended more for mobilisation purposes than as a mere display, and it is interesting to know, and not without significance either, that the entire naval force of the country will be in commission, and will engage in manoeuvres. Perhaps this demonstration in force is not without relation to the rumour that it is the intention of Russia to lay hands upon a port in Korea.

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Navy Notes.

The reception of the *Powerful* at Portsmouth on Wednesday was all that might have been expected on such an occasion. The preparations were most complete, although it was officially announced that, so far as the officers and crew were concerned, it was not intended to give the affair other than a private character. The shore was lined with sightseers, and all the fortifications with troops, who cheered the ship as she passed up to the harbour. There the men-of-war were dressed and manned, and the Blue-jackets and Marines vied with their comrades of the Land Service in the welcome to the gallant defenders of Ladysmith and the heroes who fought at Graspan. The public reception takes place at Portsmouth on the 24th, and it can scarcely be doubted that it will be followed by a similar function in London. The Blue-jackets and Marines who have distinguished themselves in South Africa, and won the admiration of the English-speaking world by their exhibition of the same adaptability and resourcefulness which their forefathers exhibited, deserve all the welcome that the country can give them. We shall miss, it is true, some of those who have added lustre to the record of the Navy, notably Captain Scott of the *Terrible*, to whose ingenuity it was largely owing that Captain Lambton was able to play such an important part in the defence of Ladysmith. But if the public cannot extend their congratulations to all the members of the Naval Service who have done such good work in South Africa, they can at least show their appreciation of these achievements and gallant deeds by their greeting to the representatives who have returned.

Sir John Colomb's lecture at the Royal Colonial Institute on "British Defence" deserves more detailed consideration and thoughtful attention at the hands of the public than it has yet received. Such a paper is most timely just now, and as regards his audience the lecturer could not have wished for better fortune, but in a matter such as this it is more than desirable that the people should be reached and interested. How little real confidence is felt in certain influential quarters in the ability of the Fleet to perform its duty is manifested by the very general demand for the further provision of land forces to defend this island at the present crisis. We were all proud of the composure exhibited by the country at the time of the Fashoda business, but it would now seem that it was due to something more than confidence in the Navy. When therefore there is so much evidence of a determination on the part of the nation that the question of Imperial defence shall be settled, not in any mere parochial spirit, but with the co-operation of the colonists who have given us such a splendid demonstration of their loyalty and military aptitudes, it will be a matter for the deepest regret if the practical expression of the people's wishes should be based on incorrect principles. There can be no question that, as Mr. Chamberlain said the other night in the House of Commons, and as Mr. Barton said again on Tuesday, we must proceed very cautiously in matters of this kind, and it is as well to wait before deciding on any system of common action for the colonists to make the first advances. On the other hand, the more suggestions and the more discussion the better. Faith in the virtue of an all-powerful Navy is very strong in the colonies if somewhat weak at home, and Sir John Colomb would have us take advantage of this. As he pointed out, it could not be too often repeated that we did not owe to Trafalgar, in 1805, that long maritime peace which was the conspicuous characteristic of the last century; but we owed it to the fact of our immediately following up that victory with a special and enormous increase of expenditure on the fleet, and increasing it progressively through long years until competition by other maritime Powers became hopeless.

It is for the mother country and the colonies alike, said Sir John Colomb, to mark the grim features of modern wars, and that they had become progressively bolder and more sinister. Roughly sketched, they were, in their maritime aspects: Wholesale wastage of ships of the inferior power, more than retail wastage of men by the

superior force; certainty of the destruction of the weaker fleet; irrevocable nature of defeat; and quickness with which all was over. He considers that the teachings of modern experience present a programme of cardinal requirements somewhat as follows:—(1) Immediate arrangements for the gradual devolution and redistribution of manufacturing and sustaining power in respect of ships, appliances, and armaments of war, so that a "world"-State should not be so wholly dependent as it is now on a single island for the production and supply of all things necessary for Imperial security in war. (2) The maintenance and the distribution of reserves of ships, naval and military armaments, supplies, and warlike stores, in each district of the world regulated by circumstances relating to our position in war and that of foreign Powers. What the war has taught us is that, granted the perfect safety of the sea, the time in which a given military force can be thrown on any shore from over-sea is not so much a question of sea distance as of the number and variety of the ports of collection, embarkation, and the wharfage and shipping arrangement of such ports.

We must therefore be careful not to base arrangements for British defence on too ready assumptions that foreign Powers could make formidable and sudden military descent on our coasts at home or abroad. The money spent and the force allocated to purely military defence must be regulated by reasonable possibilities, not by vague fears or by exaggerating dangers. All departmental rules differentiating between rank, status, and place of colonial forces and their units from those of the United Kingdom respectively, must be swept away. For the rest, the following main principles suggested themselves as those which must prevail and rule if British military power was to be really promptly available for the general defence of the Empire in war:—(1) The Regular Army and its Reserves must be the nucleus of the Imperial Army. (2) The Imperial Army for the great defensive wars should consist of the Army and its Reserves, augmented by such portion of home and colonial territorial forces as volunteered, and prepared in peace to hold themselves available for general service in war. (3) The acceptance of a binding obligation between the Governments of all parts of the Empire to secure similarity in armament, warlike stores, and all things really essential to such uniformity as was necessary to secure that when the Imperial Reserves furnished by territorial forces, by different parts of the Empire, were brought together in the field, complication and confusion should be avoided.

The sad accident which occurred at Brighton on Tuesday afternoon, and by which several of the men of the torpedo boat destroyer *Desperate* lost their lives, seems to have been one of those accidents of the sea which no amount of forethought and precaution can entirely prevent. It appears that four destroyers of the Chatham Division anchored off Brighton on Tuesday morning, and towards the afternoon a boat was launched from each vessel. Two of them reached the shore in safety, but owing to the rough sea another was blown towards the West Pier and upset, its occupants being thrown into the sea. The intention was to land at the head of the West Pier, the flotilla being anchored about half a mile eastward. The accident had no sooner happened than assistance was forthcoming. A boat at once left the pier, two more left the destroyers, and the Brighton lifeboat was promptly launched. The result of these efforts at rescue was that all the men were picked up except two, but unfortunately four of them, all of whom are said to belong to the *Desperate*, were drowned before help could reach them. A fifth body was washed ashore later in the day, the clothing on the body being marked R. E. Wells. The names of the four men drowned are believed to be G. Smith, C. P. Fennar, J. Stewart, and W. Hailstone. One man was rescued by the Brighton lifeboat in an insensible condition, three were picked up by the pier boat, while another man swam ashore, and appeared to be little the worse for his tremendous exertions. Without a further knowledge of the circumstances it would be unfair to attempt any kind of criticism, but it does seem somewhat reckless to have attempted the passage in the rough weather which is reported to have prevailed at the time.

Lecturing at Portsmouth, Mr. J. A. Yates, Chief Constructor at that dockyard, indulged in an interesting forecast of what the British Navy might become twenty years hence. He said that probably most of the battleships of which we were now so proud would be obsolete, and in their place we would have a magnificent fleet of ships of quite another type. In his opinion, instead of trying to put every variety of weapon of defence and means of defence in one vessel, we shall have fleets composed of groups of vessels of different types. Each of these groups would have one particular mode of offence, and the skilful Admiral would arrange for each to deal its blow at the proper time. For example, one group might have nothing else to think of but firing guns, and it would be well provided with those weapons. A second group might have nothing else to do but fire torpedoes, and would have to be protected so as to run the gauntlet of the enemy's guns, thinking only of its own deadly weapons. A third group might be arranged for ramming only, and would come into play against partially disabled vessels of the enemy. This grouping of forces would be something analogous to that of the Army, composed of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. His principal reason for believing that this sub-division of offence would come was the impossibility of one man being able to control such a complex weapon as a modern battleship. If, however, a ship had only one thing to do, every man on board would know what that one thing was, and would be ready to dare and do all that was required.

The general abstract of the cost of provisions, victualling, stores, and seamen's clothing for the year 1898-99 has just been issued. It appears that in the financial year ended March 31 last there was an increase of £4,130 on the expenditure of the previous year. It has to be noted that while the annual outlay in the Deptford victualling-yard, fell from £53,891 in 1897-98 to £42,702 in 1898-99, there was an increased expenditure in the other two home victualling-yards. In the Gosport yard the expenditure rose from £14,442 to £18,902, and in the Plymouth yard it rose from £6,159 to £16,439. There was only a small increase in the Malta victualling-yard, the expenditure in 1897-98 being £8,328, as against £8,907 in 1898-99. On this occasion the Comptroller and Auditor-General reports that the points which have arisen are not of a nature to call for any special remarks, and no doubt those who are responsible for the accounts feel that happy is the department which does not make history.

The athletic sports of the cadets in the *Britannia* was held on Wednesday afternoon. The wet and cold weather somewhat marred the success of the sports. Sixteen events took place, with results as follows:—

Place kicking. Rugby football.—Chapman 1, three goals; Stoker 2, two goals.
 Throwing the cricket ball.—E. T. Chambers 1, 93 yards 1ft.; Layard 2.
 Hundred yards, open.—Lloyd 1, Codrington 2, Stow 3—time, 12sec.
 Hundred yards, under 5ft. 3in.—Coburn 1, Ridgway 2, Philips 3—time, 13sec.
 Drop-kicking and punting.—Chapman 1, four goals; Boyle 2, three goals.
 Quarter-mile, open.—Wilkinson 1, Baddeley 2, Whitworth 3—time, 61.4-5sec. Won by four yards.
 Quarter-mile, under 5ft. 3in.—Philips 1, Coburn 2, Carew 3. Won easily, time, 63.4-5sec.
 Long jump.—Powlet 1, Bossier 2, Boyle 3—distance 16ft.
 Half-mile handicap.—Philips, 20 yards, 1; Harvey 20 yards, 2; McKinnon, 120 yards, 3—time 2min. 27sec. About 60 cadets competed; won by six yards.
 High jump, under 5ft. 3in.—Pennington 1, 4ft 2in., Chisholm 2.
 Hurdles, open.—Long 1, Lloyd 2, Cloete 3—time 23sec.
 Hurdles, under 5ft. 3in.—Pennington 1, Norcock 2—time 31.2-3sec.
 High jump, open.—Collins 1, 4ft. 10in.; Powlet 2, Chambers 3.
 Mile.—Woodhouse 1, Baddeley 2, Wilson 3—time 5min. 58sec. Won easily.
 Obstacle race, open.—Lund 1, Lloyd 2, Cloete 3.
 Obstacle race, under 5ft. 3in.—Weston 1, Pennington 2.

TO MILITARY MEN AND OTHERS.—PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED BY PICKERING'S "BLANCO" for Whitening Belts, Helmets, Gloves, &c. "Blanco" removes stains and discolorations, and ensures evenness of colour, and a soft silky surface. Does not dust or soil. Much better, more convenient, and cheaper than pipeclay. No trouble of preparation. "Blanco" is sold everywhere in cup-shaped blocks, in zinc non-corrosive boxes. Manufacturers: JOSEPH PICKERING and SONS, Sheffield.

Navy Personal.

The Queen has sent the following telegram to Captain the Hon. H. Lambton, commanding the *Powerful*:—"I sincerely welcome you all on your return home, and heartily congratulate you on the gallant and valued services which you have rendered in South Africa. I hope to see you all shortly after my return to England.—V.R.I."

The Duke of York also telegraphed:—"My warmest welcome to the *Powerful* on your safe return home. I congratulate you, officers, and ship's company most heartily on the splendid services you have rendered to the Queen and country. Hope you are well.—GEORGE."

Admiral Lord Charles Scott re-hoisted his flag as Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, and assumed the duties of Port Admiral, on Wednesday last, in succession to the late Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax. His lordship relieved the gallant deceased Flag officer on the Australian station when he was recalled to assume the portfolio of Second Naval Lord in 1889.

Admiral Sir A. H. Hoskins presided at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday last, when Captain Sir John Colomb (late R.M.A.), M.P., read a paper on British Defence, 1800-1900.

Vice-Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, has been invited to attend the State ball at Tokio in honour of the marriage of the Crown Prince of Japan, Yoshi Hito, on the 12th prox. His Royal Highness was born August 31, 1879, and came of age 1897. His mother was Madame Yanagisawa Aiko, the Empress having failed with an heir male. It will be interesting to hear if the ball takes place in one of the Imperial palaces, or at the Imperial apartments reserved in the Roku-Mei-Kwan (Tokio Club), where the Minister for Foreign Affairs gives a yearly ball, on November 3, in honour of the natal day of his Royal master the Emperor. Royal palaces in Japan are rarely opened for public functions.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Stephenson is in attendance on the Prince of Wales during His Royal Highness' visit to the Danish Court.

Vice-Admirals Sir Harry Rawson and Sir John R. T. Fullerton, and Rear-Admirals Atwell P. M. Lake and A. W. Fanshawe had the honour of being included at the Vice-Regal dinner party on Friday, in last week, when H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught was the guest of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant at Dublin Castle.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson was honoured on Tuesday last with a visit on board the *Majestic* from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and proceeded to sea from Dublin Bay, with seven battleships in company, for steam tactics. After three hours' manœuvring the fleet returned to Kingstown. A distinguished party accompanied the Viceroy, some of whom were the guests of Rear-Admiral A. D. Fanshawe on board the *Magnificent*, while others were entertained on board the *Hannibal* by Captain Sir Baldwin Walker, Bart.

Rear-Admiral T. S. Jackson, as senior Naval officer at Devonport, on Monday last presided at a meeting of Naval officers of the Western command to consider the desirability of a suitable memorial to the late Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax. It was decided that a room should be furnished in the new Sailors' Home at Devonport, and a brass tablet placed in that institution to record this memorial to the deceased Commander-in-Chief of the Plymouth station. Captain Gerald Langley and Staff-Paymaster F. W. Mortimore (hon. treasurer), of the *Nile*, Inspector-General J. Fasher, Royal Naval Hospital, and Chief Inspector of Machinery W. J. Canter, undertook to form a committee to carry out the proposal.

Rear-Admiral Rodney Lloyd is returning from Malta in the *Tyne*. That vessel has been obliged to go to Corcubion through stress of weather. Staff-Paymaster W. Le G. Pullen, secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, is also a passenger.

Captain A. C. Corry, of the *Hood*, pays off that battleship at Chatham on the 28th inst., after three years' foreign service.

Captain H. W. S. Gibson, relieved from the duties of Senior Officer of the Naval Establishment at Sydney, N.S.W., after three years' service, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last on the P. and O. steamship *Oceana*. He will be compulsorily retired in April next year.

Captain F. S. Inglefield, of the *Devastation*, who has been detached a considerable time from Gibraltar, returns there this week from Malta to resume his Port duties, and relieves Captain J. L. Burr, of the *Andromeda*.

Captain Sir Richard Poore, Bart., assumed command of the Royal Naval Barracks and the duties of Flag Captain to the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport on Tuesday last, in place of Captain H. T. Grenfell, promoted to flag rank.

Captain A. L. Winsloe, of the *Niobe*, arrived at St. Helena on Tuesday last with the transport *Milwaukee*, containing the first batch of Boer prisoners deported from Simon's Town.

Captain R. N. Ommanney, Staff Captain at Devonport, and Commander A. W. Torlesse, his assistant, are, by the Articles of War, obliged to sit at courts martial should their seniority necessitate attendance thereat. This leaves Staff-Commander R. J. Rogers, Junior Assistant to the Staff Captain, who is not borne, like his colleagues, on the books of the *Indus*, the only officer to conduct the duties of the department at both Devonport and Kenham yards. Should he be ill or on leave when the other two officers are summoned to a court martial, an officer must be called in to do the work, and paid for extra duty, or the Boatswain of the yard must perform it. This state of things did not obtain while the Staff-Captains' department was entirely officered by the old navigating branch, and it should not be the case now that executive officers are appointed, as constant attention to the duties is more imperative in the present development of the Navy than has hitherto been requisite. The regulations by which Captains who are superintendents of dockyards are not to be summoned to courts martial without Admiralty authority should be extended to executive officers when appointed as Staff-Captains.

Captain Percy Scott, of the *Terrible*, left Mauritius for China on Sunday last.

Commander Arthur Dodgson, of the *Basilisk*, left Portsmouth on Saturday last in that sloop to replace the *Beagle* on the south-east coast of America. The latter vessel was recently paid off at Portsmouth.

Lieut.-Commander R. A. Cathie, of the *Traveller*, at Devonport, who has held that appointment for the past eight and half years, is transferred to Bally Castle coastguard station as Inspecting Officer in place of Lieutenant C. A. Buckland. Lieutenant Cathie was awarded a commission in his present rank for the gallantry he displayed at the battles of El Teb and Tamaai, 1884.

Lieutenant R. D. Scott, of the *Pheasant*, was fatally wounded on Saturday, at Esquimaux, by a sentry; having, as the latter states, failed to answer his challenge. The unfortunate officer, however, asserted that he replied, but his answer could not have been heard by the sentinel. He has since succumbed to his wounds.

Lieutenant (G) F. W. Dean, of the *Monarch*, employed with the Naval Brigade in South Africa, has been invalided, and replaced by Lieutenant (G.) P. C. Back.

Staff-Commander C. R. H. Robinson, of the *Wye*, left Plymouth on Thursday last for Las Palmas, Sierra Leone, and Ascension, and is due in Devonport June 3 next. He embarked four Military officers and details for Sierra Leone, and Assistant-Paymaster W. Cooper and various Naval ratings for Ascension. It may be pleasing information for the honourable member for Gateshead that this vessel has not been re-boilered since she was purchased for the Royal Navy in 1873, and that while on her last voyage she steamed

11.5 knots, a speed not exceeded in her early days.

Midshipman Wilfrid A. Egerton, of the *Doris*, employed with the Naval Brigade, who has been seriously ill at Kimberley, is, we are glad to say, improving in health.

Midshipman W. W. Sillem, who was mentioned in despatches, is son of Mrs. Richard Kinahan, and stepson of Vice-Admiral Kinahan.

Fleet-Paymaster Charles Vawdrey has been appointed additional in his rank to the *Impregnable*, for the purpose of revising the Regulations for Boys' Training Ships.

Major-General W. S. Wright, A.A.G. Royal Marine Forces, has been informed by the Admiralty of their Lordships' appreciation of the manner in which he performed his duties while holding that appointment at Whitehall.

Lieut.-Colonel Francis Lean (late R.M.L.I.), has, we regret to learn, been obliged to discontinue the editorship of "Lean's Royal Navy List," a work which he originated and has carried on for upwards of twenty years. His state of health, we understand, compels Colonel Lean to retire altogether from literary work.

Captain E. K. Story, R.M.L.I., who was under orders to embark in the *Argonaut* on Thursday next, has been allowed to exchange on the foreign service roster with Captain T. H. Hawkins.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following appeared in the *Standard* of the 10th inst., headed "The Prisoners at Pretoria":—"A Royal Irish non-com. in Pretoria has smuggled a letter to a Belfast friend, giving a pitiable account of the situation there:—"The food consists of Indian meal porridge for breakfast and supper, and a small quantity of bully soup, without bread or meat, for dinner, their guards having to exist on similar fare. The imprisoned soldiers have no clothing but their (thin cotton) khaki uniform, no work to do, and no amusement save to wash and patch their clothing."

Well, sir, considering the thousands of our soldiers who are suffering bitterly as prisoners in the Transvaal, and concluding from the Under Secretary of War's reply in the House of Commons recently, that there is no present intention of exchanging prisoners; also the fact that the cold weather will soon be very severe, and keenly felt by our poor "Absent-Minded Beggars" with insufficient food and well-patched thin cotton khaki clothing, I would ask are these brave men, suffering so sadly in the line of duty and the misfortunes of war, to be so forsaken and forgotten as to be left in so pitiable a condition on the charity and mercy of the Boers, our enemies, and to the tender-hearted Boer mothers who come to gaze on them? Surely, sir, the officials at the War Office well know where the British prisoners are located and their miserable condition: and that if they sent parcels of warm clothing for them to Pretoria, the authorities, though Boers, would not refuse the humane act of distributing the same to our suffering prisoners. Indeed, if this has not already been thought of and provided, the authorities at the War Office will certainly merit the title of absent-minded officials. Doubtless, the imprisoned officers, by their private means and through the kind thoughtfulness of their relatives and friends, will be well provided with needful comforts; but poor "Tommy Atkins" has a right, I think, to look to the War Office for, at least, the necessary warm clothing, if not to a grateful country for other comforts, and probably the Transvaal War Fund might stretch out a hand to help them.

While on the soldiers' subject, I would like to ask, through the powerful medium of your columns, if any provision exists for the allotment and remittance of their pay, while at the front, to relatives and friends, and thereby save them from all unnecessary loss, trouble, and anxiety; for, a short time ago, I read in one of our daily papers that on the arrival of some of our transports at the Cape, from one ship alone, on the hurried disembarkation of the troops, some £400 was handed over to one of the missionaries, who (though absolute strangers) visited the ship, and who hurriedly took down the addresses to whom the money was to be sent, and kindly promised to remit the several sums to the relatives and friends of the men. Surely, sir, as in the Navy, facilities should be given to the troops through their regimental officers for the periodical remittance and allotment of their wages, and eventually distributed, without cost and loss of time, to their friends and relatives, much to the comfort and convenience of our poor Absent-minded Beggars.

W. COPE DEVEREUX,
Ealing, April 10. Retired Fleet Paymaster, R.N.

Navy Foreign.

The discussion upon the Colonial Army in the French Chamber has brought something like dismay to the Navy. General de Galliffet, the Minister of War, used a line of argument which relegated the Naval defences of France to a very minor position, and the logical conclusion of his argument, according to M. Maurice Loir, is that the Navy practically has no place in the defence of the country, since batteries are sufficient protection against bombardments and the Army against disembarkation. Therefore the Government is wrong in making its great demand for outlay on account of the Navy. Of course, M. Loir's article is academic, and we can scarcely take him seriously when he says in the *Moniteur de la Flotte* that the hour is near when the Minister of Marine will disappear in the department of War, and that a vast organism will be created under the title of the Ministry of National Defence.

He asserts that this change will be demanded because of the assumed necessity of unity of command. General de Galliffet and General Sausier seem agreed that such unity of direction is desirable. To achieve it, however, will seem to practical politicians impossible. It may be reasonable in the case of a country like Austria to unite the naval and military forces under one ministry, but for a nation like France to attempt such a union would seem nothing less than absurd. M. Lockroy asked one question which is conspicuously true, and which has not yet received an answer. Where, he said, is the intelligence sufficiently vigorous and far-seeing as to provide at once for the defence of the Eastern frontier, to prepare for war with the troops of Italy, Austria, and Germany, to safeguard the security of the country, and at the same time of the whole of the colonial empire? Where is the intelligence capable of preparing for war throughout the whole of the colonial territory, and, if it ever were possible, with England? "As Jules Simon once said, in one of his most admirable addresses, I ask you—Where is the man?"

A terrible accident has taken place in the French torpedo-boat No. 228, under command of Lieutenant Pioger. She is a new boat built by the Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée, and was under trial at the time. A great part of the programme had been gone through at Cherbourg, a speed of $25\frac{1}{2}$ knots having been attained, and the engineers were full of satisfaction, for the French Admiralty was to give a bounty of 20,000 francs for every half knot above the contract speed. All at once there was a violent shock, and the stokehold and boiler-room were filled with steam. A piston rod had broken and the cylinder cover had given way. Five men were very seriously burnt and many in lesser degree. A panic ensued, and one man, unable to bear the agony, threw himself into the sea and was lost. Signals of distress were made, and the boat was towed into the dockyard at Cherbourg.

When the *Kearsarge* and the *Kentucky* were designed great doubt was expressed in many circles, and still exists, as to the wisdom of placing four guns in the double turret. Those who advocated the plan held that the arrangement would give a commanding fire, while those who were opposed to it urged that a single shell might result in putting four guns out of action. It was questioned also whether the arrangement of the superposed turret could be made to work, and whether the turret would be sufficiently strong for the great shock caused by the firing of so many guns. The *Kearsarge* has, however, gone through some trials with success, though, of course, they can throw no light upon the wisdom of adopting this principle of gun-mounting. It appears that the firing of the *Kearsarge's* guns does not affect the stability of the turret or cause any inconvenience to the ship. The firing of one gun does not injuriously affect another, and when three guns were fired together the turret suffered no damage. It was intended to try all four pieces at once but the electric installation for one was not ready. The two pairs of 8-inch guns were fired together, and Admiral Sampson has declared that in his opinion the *Kearsarge* is superior to any battle-ship afloat.

EMBODIMENT OF THE MILITIA.

Her Majesty the Queen having been graciously pleased by Royal Proclamation, dated Oct. 26, 1899, order the Secretary of State for War to give the necessary directions for embodying all or any part of the Militia, all Militia units not hitherto embodied will be embodied at their respective headquarters. The units now undergoing their annual training and the Western Division, Submarine Miners, will be embodied on April 14; the Thames Division, Submarine Miners, on April 23; the Milford Haven and the Humber Divisions, Submarine Miners, on May 1; and the remaining units on dates to be hereafter notified, but not earlier than May 1.

Commanding officers of the undermentioned units will comply with the instructions contained in Sections 21 and 22 of the Militia Act, 1882, as soon as the notification of embodiment reaches them.

Paragraphs 4 to 37 of Army Order 208 (a) of 1899, as amended by Army Orders 57, 87* and 89* of 1900, will apply to the following units, except that the amounts issuable for the formation of the officers' and sergeants' messes of the Antrim Artillery, the Donegal Artillery, the Durham Artillery, and the Edinburgh Artillery will be reduced by the amounts already issued for the companies proceeding to South Africa.

The units will be required to serve on embodiment at the stations specified below:—

ARTILLERY.

Eastern Division—	
Kent Artillery ...	Shorncliffe, T.
Norfolk Artillery...	Sheerness, B.
Suffolk Artillery...	Landguard, T.
Sussex Artillery ...	Newhaven, B and T.
Southern Division—	
Antrim Artillery ...	Lough Swilly, T.
Cork Artillery ...	Cork Harbour, T.
Donegal Artillery ...	Harwich, T.
Dublin City Artillery	Portsmouth, T.
Edinburgh Artillery ...	Buddon Camp (Forfarshire), T.
Fife Artillery ...	Portsmouth, T.
Forfar and Kincardine Artillery...	Montrose, B. and T.
Hants and Isle of Wight Artillery...	Isle of Wight, H. and T.
Lancashire Artillery ...	Portsmouth, T.
Limerick City Artillery...	Chatham, T.
Londonderry Artillery ...	Lough Swilly, T.
Mid-Ulster Artillery ...	Plymouth, B. and T.
Sligo Artillery ...	Portsmouth, T.
South-East of Scotland Artillery ...	Isle of Wight, T.
Tipperary Artillery ...	Plymouth, B. and T.
Waterford Artillery ...	Plymouth, B. and T.
West of Scotland Artillery	Buddon Camp (Forfarshire), T.
Wicklow Artillery ...	Portsmouth, T.
Western Division—	
Cardigan Artillery ...	Tenby, T.
Cardiff Artillery ...	Tenby, T.
Cornwall and Devon Miners Artillery	Falmouth, T.
Devon Artillery ...	Plymouth, B. and T.
Durham Artillery ...	Tynemouth, T.
Glamorgan Artillery ...	Lavernock Point, Cardiff, T.
Northumberland Artillery	Plymouth, B. and T.
Pembroke Artillery ...	Tenby, T.
Yorkshire Artillery ...	Scarborough, B. and T.

ENGINEERS.

Royal Monmouthshire ...	Monmouth, Bil. and T.
Royal Anglesey ...	Beaumaris, T.
Submarine Miners—	
Portsmouth Division ...	Gosport, B.
Needles Division ...	Port Victoria, Isle of Wight, B.
Plymouth Division ...	Plymouth, B.
Thames Division ...	Gravesend, B.
Medway Division ..	Sheerness, B.

* Special Army Orders B and D of March 13, 1900.

Submarine Miners continued—

Harwich Division...	Harwich, H. and Bil.
Milford Haven Division...	Pembroke Dock, B. and T.
Western Division...	Cork, B. and T.
Humber Division...	Paull-on-Humber, B. & T.
Falmouth Division ...	Falmouth, B. and L.

INFANTRY.

6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers ...	Dover, B.
7th Batn. Royal Fusiliers ...	Salisbury Plain, T.
6th Batn. Liverpool Regt....	Fermoy, B.
4th Batn. Norfolk Regt. ...	Colchester, T.
3rd Batn. Lincolnshire Regt.	Salisbury Plain, T.
4th Batn. Devonshire Regt.	Portland, B.
3rd Batn. Somersetshire I.I.	Devonport, B.
3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt. ...	Strensall, T.
3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt. ...	Strensall, T.
3rd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.	Colchester, B.
4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.	Aldershot, B.
5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.	Salisbury Plain, T.
4th Batn. Yorkshire Regt...	Strensall, T.
3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt. ...	Aldershot, T.
4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fus.	Devonport, B.
4th Batn. South Wales Borderers ...	Aldershot, T.
3rd Batn. Scottish Rifles ...	Hamilton, T.
4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers ...	Aldershot, B.
5th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers ...	Salisbury Plain, T.
3rd Batn. Gloucestershire Regt. ...	Salisbury Plain, T.
5th Batn. Worcestershire Regt. ...	Aldershot, B.
6th Batn. Worcestershire Regt. ...	Aldershot, T.
3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt.	Salisbury Plain, T.
4th Batn. Border Regt. ...	Fermoy, B.
3rd Batn. South Staffordshire Regt...	Lichfield, B.
4th Batn. Oxfordshire L.I...	Gosport, T.
4th Batn. Essex Regt. ...	Colchester, T.
3rd Batn. Yorkshire L.I. ...	Strensall, T.
3rd Batn. Shropshire L.I. ...	Tipperary, B.
5th Batn. Middlesex Regt...	Dover, B.
5th Batn. King's Royal Rifles	Buttevant, B.
7th Batn. King's Royal Rifles	Aldershot, B.
5th Batn. Manchester Regt.	Aldershot, B.
6th Batn. Manchester Regt.	Aldershot, T.
3rd Batn. North Staffordshire Regt...	Manchester, B.
4th Batn. Highland L.I. ...	Barry Links, N.B., T.
3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles	Newry, B.
4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles	Finner (Ballyshannon), T.
5th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles	Eaniskillen, B.
3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fus.	Dublin, B.
5th Batn. Royal Irish Fus.	Devonport, B.
4th Batn. Connaught Rangers ...	Gravesend, B.
4th Batn. Leinster Regt. ...	Salisbury Plain, T.
5th Batn. Leinster Regt. ...	Aldershot, T.
6th Batn. Royal Munster Fus. ...	Gosport, T.
7th Batn. Royal Munster Fus. ...	Salisbury Plain, T.
3rd Batn. Royal Dublin Fus.	Gosport, T.
4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fus.	Shorncliffe, T.
5th Batn. Rifle Brigade ...	Chatham, B.
7th Batn. Rifle Brigade ...	Shorncliffe, B.

B. Barracks. T. Tents. Bil. Billets. L. Lodgings. H. Huts.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. P.—Apply to Messrs. Clowes and Co., Charing Cross.
 PERPLEXED.—The 2nd Batn. King's Own (Yorkshire) Light Infantry is, of course, meant.
 LANCE-SERGEANT.—Apply through officer commanding.
 P. H. L. (Belfast).—Not at present, certainly.
 LOOKER-ON.—It is intended to constitute Brighton a station for Field Artillery.
 A. T. W.—Yes.
 LIGHT BRIGADIER.—There is no such provision.



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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

HONOURS FOR NATIVE REGIMENTS.

The Queen-Emress has been pleased to permit the corps named below to bear on their colours and appointments the distinctions specified in commemoration of their gallant conduct and distinguished services during the operations on the North-West Frontier of India in 1897-98:—

- 3rd Bengal Cavalry.—“Punjab Frontier.”
6th (Prince of Wales's) Bengal Cavalry.—“Punjab Frontier.”
9th Bengal Lancers.—“Punjab Frontier.”
11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Malakand.”
13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers.—“Punjab Frontier.”
18th Bengal Lancers.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Tirah.”
Central India Horse.—“Punjab Frontier.”
No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Tirah.”
No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Tirah.”
No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Tirah.”
No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Malakand.”
Bengal Sappers and Miners.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Tirah.”
“Queen's Own” Madras Sappers and Miners.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Malakand,” “Tirah.”
Bombay Sappers and Miners.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Tirah.”
9th Goorkha (Rifle) Regt. of Bengal Infantry.—“Punjab Frontier.”
12th (Khalat-i-Ghilzai) Bengal Infantry.—“Punjab Frontier.”
15th (Ludhiana Sikh) Bengal Infantry.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Tirah.”
20th (Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Bengal Infantry.—“Punjab Frontier.”
22nd (Punjab) Bengal Infantry.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Malakand.”
24th (Punjab) Bengal Infantry.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Tirah.”
30th (Punjab) Bengal Infantry.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Tirah.”
31st (Punjab) Bengal Infantry.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Malakand.”
34th (Punjab) Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).—“Punjab Frontier.”
35th (Sikh) Bengal Infantry.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Malakand.”
36th (Sikh) Bengal Infantry.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Samana,” “Tirah.”
37th (Dogra) Bengal Infantry.—“Punjab Frontier.”
38th (Dogra) Bengal Infantry.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Malakand.”
39th (Garhwal Rifle) Bengal Infantry.—“Punjab Frontier.”
45th (Rattray's Sikh) Bengal Infantry.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Malakand.”
1st Goorkha (Rifle) Regt.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Tirah.”
2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Goorkha (Rifle) Regt. (Sirmoor Rifles).—“Punjab Frontier,” “Tirah.”
3rd Goorkha (Rifle) Regt.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Tirah.”
4th Goorkha (Rifle) Regt.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Tirah.”
5th Goorkha (Rifle) Regt.—“Punjab Frontier.”
Corps of Guides (Queen's Own).—“Punjab Frontier,” “Malakand.”
3rd Sikh Infantry.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Tirah.”
2nd Punjab Infantry.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Tirah.”
21st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).—“Punjab Frontier,” “Tirah.”
28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).—“Punjab Frontier,” “Tirah.”
No. 1 (Cashmere) Imperial Service Mountain Battery.—“Punjab Frontier.”
Sirmoor Imperial Service Sappers.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Tirah.”
Maler-Kotla Imperial Service Sappers.—“Punjab Frontier.”

- 1st Patiala Imperial Service Infantry.—“Punjab Frontier.”
Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Tirah.”
Nabha Imperial Service Infantry.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Tirah.”
Kapurthala Imperial Service Infantry.—“Punjab Frontier.”
Jeypore Imperial Service Transport Corps.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Tirah.”
Gwalior Imperial Service Transport Corps.—“Punjab Frontier,” “Tirah.”

ROYAL RESERVE REGIMENTS.

An Army Order has been issued, dated the 7th inst., to this effect:—

“Issue of Separation Allowance, &c., to the Families of Ex-soldiers Re-enlisted for Home Service:—

“1. With reference to Paragraph 5 of the Royal Warrant, dated Feb. 17 (Army Order 48 of 1900), separation allowance and half-pay, when issuable, will be paid to the families of the ex-soldiers re-enlisted for Army Service by the paymasters who issue separation allowance to the wives and families of mobilised reservists of the unit to which the re-enlisted soldier formerly belonged, except in the case of re-enlisted ex-soldiers:

“(a.) Of the Household Cavalry, whose families will be paid by the Chief Paymaster, Home District.

“(b.) Of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, whose families will be paid by the Chief Paymaster, Devonport.

“(c.) Of the Royal Marine Artillery, whose families will be paid by the Chief Paymaster, Portsmouth.

“2. Officers commanding Royal Reserve regiments and officers commanding all other units to which men have been posted under Paragraph 4 of Army Order 78 (Special Army Order, dated March 7) of 1900, will at once furnish the paymasters concerned with nominal rolls showing the number, rank, and name of each married soldier, the Christian name and full postal address of his wife, and the sex and ages of children (if any). Officers commanding will be held responsible that any casualties affecting this roll are immediately notified to the paymasters issuing the separation allowances.

About 500 ex-soldiers of the Inniskilling, Irish, Munster, and Dublin Fusiliers have joined the 10th Royal Irish Fusilier Reserve Regiment at the Palace Barracks, Holywood, Belfast. Of this number 190 belonged to the Dublin Fusiliers.

The hon. secretary of the Imperial War Fund (Col. Tully, 20, Bucklersbury) reports that the number of cases relieved are now between 700 and 800. The amount disbursed to representatives of non-commissioned officers and men is upwards of £7,000, exclusive of the officers' wives and widows. This fund is admirably administered.

The War Office desires it to be known that Army pensioners in receipt of permanent pensions, who enlist in Reserve battalions, will, on their return to civil life, continue to draw the pensions of which they were in receipt prior to their enlistment. During their year's service in the Reserve battalions they will elect either (1) to draw their pension for the year (in addition to any Army pay they may receive as enlisted soldiers), or (2) to take the £12 bounty on enlistment and the £10 bounty on discharge. In the former case they will, on the completion of their year's service, receive their original pension, together with any increase for which their further service may have qualified them. In the latter case they will receive only their original pension.

THE HORSE AND THE EMPIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.”

SIR,—I shall be glad if you will kindly allow me space to say a few words on a very important subject, viz., a national stud. I do not think too much attention can well be given to it at the present time, nor can the public mind learn too much about it. “We can always buy horses from other people” we are told; but could we in the event of a great European war when everybody was trying to do the same thing? No. There is no doubt that an annual supply of young horses bred by ourselves as a certainty, and with all their work in front of them, would be of untold value to the country, an enormous security, and cheap at any price. If this is a fact—and it is established that it is better to do things for ourselves than depend on other people—the question comes up as to what line would be the best line to take up. There is only one answer to that in my opinion, and that is to place the question in the hands of the Hunters Improvement Society, and let them thresh it out at the expense of the Government. The society is doing excellent work, it has some of the best men in England behind it, it encourages and establishes the very horse that is most suited for soldiers' work, for the horse that can carry a man over the Quorn country in a severe run is the same horse that can carry a man through a long march or a trying flanking movement, and it further has a theory of breeding that is nothing less than a means of saving the Empire from destruction. The course is clear, then, if only the two could be brought together. The result could not fail to be a success. It only wants trying. Let the Government put 10,000 mares in the hands of the society, and stand behind them, either in taking farms or making an arrangement with the farmers to each take a mare: there is no question but what it could be made to work, and that a grand type of horse could be produced. And the question of the theory of breeding, there is a great deal more in it than the ordinary public understand. Ask General French if there isn't. Ask him if he would rather not have a horse bred from a strain of good stayers than a horse bred from a soft and bad family. Ask him which he could most depend upon in a long march or dashing cavalry movement. I don't think he would be long giving you an answer. It is all very well for the Government to encourage the sires, as they are doing in England and Ireland, but we want the mares and foals as well. It is no fun breeding stock for foreign Governments. It is our cavalry we want to mount, not the enemy's. This question, then, is a very important one. For heaven's sake let us face it.

W. PHILLPOTTS WILLIAMS.

Llangarran, Salisbury.

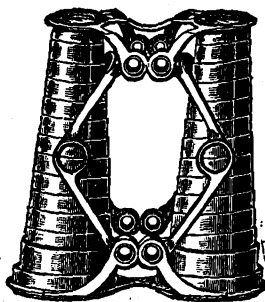
A Royal Warrant has been issued amending the regulations as to pay and retired pay of officers of the embodied Militia who have retired from the Regular Army on retired pay or gratuity. The issue of pay and retired pay to such officers is to be subject to the following conditions: (a) During embodiment they shall be allowed to draw their retired pay, or shall be excused the deduction from their effective pay prescribed by Article 489 of the Pay Warrant, for a period equal to that of the annual training of their unit. (b) They shall be allowed to reckon their embodied service, except the period referred to in (a) as service for retired pay, &c. (c) On disembodiment they shall be granted either the increase of retired pay or gratuity for which they may be eligible in virtue of their additional service, or the gratuity provided for other officers of the embodied Militia by Article 601c of the Pay Warrant.

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ONLY WEIGHS 5 OUNCES, ONLY 1 INCH THICK CLOSED.

The Army and Navy Gazette, Feb. 24th, 1900, says:—“The question of bulk as well as weight should be well considered when selecting a glass for service. Many of the glasses which are now being taken out to South Africa will never be used at all, owing to the nuisance of having a big leather case bumping about on the shoulders. The Patent Pocket Field Glass, however, which Messrs. Aitchison, the opticians, have made, will prove one of the most useful accessories which a scout can possess, as it can be carried readily in the pocket, can be brought into use very quickly owing to the system of rapid focus used, and is at the same time more powerful than many glasses three times its size.”

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PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF THE WAR.

Col. Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., read a paper at the Royal United Service Institution on Monday on "Personal Observations and Impressions of the Forces and Military Establishments now in South Africa." Major-General Maurice, commanding the Woolwich District, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. In the course of a long address Sir Howard Vincent, who recently visited the various armies, camps, and military establishments in South Africa, said that no great army in the field had ever been fed so well and with such extraordinary regularity as the British force in South Africa, which now numbers about a quarter of a million persons, with 40,000 horses and 30,000 mules. It was no less true that no army had ever been better doctored. Stomach, spine, and head wounds had alone proved serious, and it remained to be seen if invention could not find some portable protection, such as the Boynton shield, against some of these in the next war. Protection against enteric fever demanded even greater attention. The City of London and Great Britain had reason to be amply satisfied with the performances of their Volunteer forces, and so had the colonies. The Volunteer troops in the field numbered some 26,000, and it was not too much to say that the honours so far rested mainly with them. As to the Regulars, their bravery, endurance, and courage had been that of Blenheim, of the Peninsula, of Waterloo, of the Crimea, and of the Indian Mutiny. After all had been said, the Boers had taught us and all the world valuable lessons in the art of war. Their mobility, their power of moving heavy ordnance to and from distant parts of the country, and their command as much of artillery as of rifle fire were extraordinary, and they had shown the extreme value of entrenchments and the scientific utilisation of cover. The war had shown that the day of cavalry was now and had still to come, that the battle was to the swift as distinguished from the impetuous, that the day of the sword, save as an emblem, was over, that the question of armament was a pressing one with us, and that tactics and formations would have to be revised. A discussion followed.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. C. W. Owen, C.I.E., C.M.G.	Capt. E. H. Wright.
Major L. G. Fischer, I.M.S., B.	Capt. Mc.L. J. Gordon.
Major B. B. Grayfoot, I.M.S., B.	Capt. H. A. Browning.
Major G. W. B. Swiney.	Lieut. E. P. Campbell.
Capt. C. G. Nurse.	Lieut. G. H. Sawyer.
	Lieut. E. N. Heale.
	Sub-Lieut. G. H. S. La Touche, R.I.M.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major M. J. Tighe, D.S.O., + mo.	Capt. T. S. Young, 3 mo.
Capt. C. R. Pearce, 6 mo.	Lieut. G. K. Channer, 6 mo
Capt. E. H. Boome, 14 days.	Lieut. R. L. Van der Gucht 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut.-Col. C. J. L. Stuart.	Capt. C. R. Elliot.
Capt. J. W. Wolfe, I.M.S., B.	Capt. E. St A. Wake.
Capt. R. L. Kennion, B.	Capt. M. N. Turner.
Capt. W. J. P. Kaye.	Capt. Hon. H. D. N. pier.
Capt. H. J. Sheewood.	Lieut. R. S. St. John.
	Hon. Lieut. G. H. Nelson.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETIES,
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Every evening at 7.50.—The most comfortable and elegant place of amusement in England. Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORTON.

THE OFFICERS' FAMILIES FUND.

The general committee of the Officers' Families Fund have just held their fifth monthly meeting at Lansdowne House, when there were present, among others, Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Lady Audrey Buller. Gen. Godfrey Clerk reported that the executive committee had met ten times since the last general meeting and dealt with 99 fresh applications as compared with 76 during the previous month; 48 former cases had been reconsidered, and it had been found advisable to renew almost all weekly and monthly allowances, the circumstances of few of the recipients having improved. Amongst the grants made were three to officers' widows, and a presentation to the Bath School for Officers' Daughters had been purchased for the motherless child of a distinguished officer killed in action. Assistance had been rendered to 14 widowed mothers of officers, who, depending usually upon allowances their sons were able to make them in times of peace, were suffering severely from the war, which made such allowances impossible. Important donations recently received included a picture presented by Mr. Caton Woodville, which had been sold for £210. Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn had collected a sum of £326 at an entertainment given by them at the Queen's Hall. A collection of pictures presented to Lady Lansdowne had been sold at the Amateur Art Exhibition and had brought in £230. Altogether, though subscriptions were not coming in as plentifully as hitherto, the financial position continued a satisfactory one. It was also announced that Princess Henry of Battenberg and the Duchess of York had consented to become vice-presidents of the fund. Lady Lansdowne stated that the managers of the Alhambra were getting up a *matinée* on May 1 for the benefit of the fund. It was hoped that it would be largely patronised, and it would probably bring in a considerable sum. Lady Audrey Buller made known a similar generous offer from Mr. George Alexander, who had promised to organise a *matinée* at the St. James's Theatre on May 10. All communications, as hitherto, should be made to Lady Lansdowne or the hon. secretary, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, and donations should be sent to the hon. treasurer, Colonel G. Ide, C.B., 23, Queen Anne's Gate.

PROMOTION R.A. AND R.E.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I entirely agree with the views expressed by "Anxious Father" and "Spectator" in your late issues as to the gross injustice of keeping 2nd Lieutenants of these scientific corps for three years in that rank, in consequence of which ruling they are superseded by so many Linesmen—Militiamen and Yeomanry. Can nothing be done by Service members to induce the Secretary of State for War to remedy this grievance?

April 7.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RETIRED.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool, on the requisition of the Chamber of Commerce, the Mersey Dock Board, and all the large commercial associations of the city, lately called a town's meeting "to consider the question of the defences of Liverpool, which the requisitionists declared to be a matter of urgent importance." The meeting was to have taken place on Monday last. A private meeting, however, was held previously at the Town Hall, the Lord Mayor presiding, and it was unanimously resolved, "That, having had the opportunity of consulting the Major-General commanding the North-West District regarding the defences of the port of Liverpool, this meeting of requisitionists and others resolves that there is no longer a need for a public meeting being held, and requests the Lord Mayor of Liverpool to rescind the notice calling the public meeting."

THE RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I fully agree with what your correspondent "Ex-Linesman" says in his letter in your issue of the 7th inst., but I think when drawing attention to the point of promotion he should also have mentioned the following:—That there should be separate lists for officers who have served in the Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers. Under the present Royal Warrant Captains or Field Officers of the Militia who have served in seven annual trainings may be gazetted Captains in the Reserve of Officers. This, with his preliminary drill, will probably mean that he has passed about twelve months at odd times actually doing duty with his regiment. In many cases, doubtless, he has done much more time with the colours, as there are many ways in which a Militia Officer can do duty with his Regimental Depot, &c., but by the Regulations the seven trainings is the only condition to fulfil. As in your correspondent's case such a Militia Reserve Officer would be senior to him, though, retiring as a fairly senior subaltern, he doubtless had six or seven years' service as a regular officer. Is this fair or to the good of the Service? Can the Militia Captain of twelve months' colour service know as much as the regimental subaltern of six years or more?

Officers of the Reserve should go back to the Service in which they served, Militia officers to Militia regiments and Volunteer officers to Volunteer regiments. I also cannot see the value to the Service in appointing officers who still hold commissions in the Militia or Volunteers to the Reserve of Officers. At the present time all Militia officers who are not yet embodied will be so on or about May 1, and therefore they become unavailable for duty as Reserve officers, as with the present dearth of officers surely they will be wanted with their own regiments. Therefore, by appointing officers serving in the Auxiliary forces to the Reserve of Officers the authorities are only constituting a paper force, as their names would appear in two places, (1) as belonging to their own regiments, (2) as officers of the Reserve of Officers. In answer to this it may be said that they will never be required for both positions at once, but how about the present time, when it is notorious that all the Royal Reserve regiments have hardly any officers at all?

A REGULAR RESERVE OFFICER.

The 5th Yeomanry Brigade, consisting of the Shropshire and Worcestershire Regts., commanded by Lord Windsor, is the first in the kingdom to definitely settle the place and time of the month's permanent duty training under the scheme recently promulgated by the War Office, and has decided to hold a camp of instruction at Ross, in Herefordshire, commencing in the middle of May. The brigade is expected to muster between 500 and 600 men and horses, and has, in addition, about 150 officers and men serving with the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa. Recruiting for the force has been very brisk lately, and an excellent class of young men have joined the ranks.

At a meeting of the council of the Polo Pony Society at 12, Hanover Square, a resolution was unanimously passed upon the motion of the president, Sir Richard Green Price, seconded by Lord Arthur Cecil, to this effect:—"That, in the opinion of the council of this society, the formation of a mounted pony corps as an addition to the Regular Army of Great Britain would prove a national advantage, and ought to be put into practice." Sir Richard, in submitting the resolution, referred to the valuable scouting work done with ponies during the present war. It was essential that in future their use should become a regular part of the work. The object of the society was to make the pony of England the very best that could be found, and its use in the Army would greatly help what they had in view.

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The following are some of the Officers' Messes supplied in 1893-9, from which they have received several testimonials,
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COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

An examination of candidates for the Army will be held on June 26 and following days.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

There will be 160 cadetships at the Royal Military College awarded, namely: 20 for Cavalry, 10 for Foot Guards, 125 for Infantry, and 5 for West India Regiment. The Cavalry and Foot Guards candidates will be taken on one list, and no candidate will be accepted for the Foot Guards unless he is among the first 30 on the combined Cavalry and Foot Guards list.

In the total of 145 cadetships allotted to Cavalry and Infantry (excluding Foot Guards and West India Regiment) are included a certain number carrying with them a nomination to the Indian Staff Corps. The exact number and allotment of these is determined as follows:—Thirty-five cadetships in all are given carrying this nomination. All Queen's cadets (British and Indian) and honorary Queen's cadets (Indian) have a right to one of these if they choose to take it. The balance, after these claims have been satisfied, will be allotted in order of merit to such of the successful Cavalry and Infantry candidates as have entered themselves as desirous of the Indian Staff Corps in their "form of particulars."

The successful competitors will be required to join the college on Aug. 15, and will receive all necessary instructions from the Governor.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Fourteen commissions for the Royal Marine Light Infantry will also be given. Candidates for these commissions (who have sent in the same application and "form of particulars" as other candidates to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission) must also notify their desire to be appointed to the Royal Marine Light Infantry to the Secretary to the Admiralty, Whitehall. The successful candidates will receive all necessary instructions from the Admiralty.

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.

Thirty commissions will be offered for competition by University candidates under the conditions laid down in the regulations on this subject.

The attention of candidates is directed to Appendix I. of the published regulations, in which the general conditions as to height, weight, chest measurement, eyesight, &c., are given.

An Army Order states that maps have been published by the Intelligence Division, War Office, of "Transvaal and Orange Free State. Intelligence Division, No. 1,367. Scale, 1:250,000. Further sheets published—Taunus, Vryburg, Mafeking, Lichtenburg, Winburg, and Kronstad, 1s. each."

It has been decided to hold a great National Bazaar at the Empress Rooms and in the adjoining grounds on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 24, 25, and 26. A most influential committee has been formed, and it is hoped that the bazaar may be in every sense a national one. The proceeds will be appropriated to sufferers by the war. A very influential committee has been formed, of which Lord Avebury is hon. treasurer, and Messrs. A. J. Coke and J. Mason hon. secretaries. A feature will be stalls provided over by ladies representing all Arms and Corps of the Service.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, April 10.

Suffolk Regt.—Gen. Hon. Sir Percy R. B. Feilding, K.C.B., to be Col., vice Gen. J. M. Percival, C.B., deceased (Jan. 25).

Royal Horse Guards.—2nd Lieut. Charles J. A. C., Viscount Ingestre, from 3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. E. B. Charteris, promoted.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Capt. W. J. S. Fergusson to be Major, on augmentation.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

To be Capt. with temp. rank of Capt. in Army:—Lieut. H. C. Carden, Capt. and Hon. Major G. J. Scott, 3rd Batn. Shropshire L.I.

Capt. F. G. W. Jones, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut.

To be Lieuts. with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army:—Capt. C. Sawrey-Cookson, 1st V.B. Royal Lancaster Regt.; Lieut. H. S. McKenzie Rew, 1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers; Lieut. R. N. C. G., Lord Zouches, 2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.; J. C. E. Leslie, late Lieut. 3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt.; L. Pelly, O. B. Rickards.

A. E. G. Batt, M.R.C.V.S., to be Vet. Officer, with temp. rank of Vet. Lieut.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Promotions of undermentioned Capt. are antedated:—W. R. N. Madocks, to Feb. 7, on Seconded List; H. H. Tudor, to Feb. 7, vice E. S. Cleve, seconded; C. E. C. G. Charlton, to Feb. 13, on augmentation; E. B. Ashmore, to March 1, vice F. T. Ravenhill, appointed Adjt.; B. Vincent, to March 10, vice A. W. Curtis, deceased. Lieuts. to be Capt., on augmentation:—H. G. Lloyd, C. H. Liveing, on Seconded List, H. M. Dawson (March 15).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Capt. seconded:—T. L. Coxhead, D.S.O., for service on Staff (Feb. 5); P. K. Lewes, for service on Staff (March 21); Hon. N. A. Hood, for service in South Africa (April 6).

Lieuts. to be Capt.:—H. P. Meares, Instr. in Range-Finding; C. M. Playfair, Instr. in Range-Finding; W. T. Armitage, vice M. D. Bell, seconded (March 17).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet-Col. A. Porcelli, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay; Major A. L. Mein to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. A. Porcelli; Capt. J. W. Pringle to be Major, vice A. L. Mein (March 29).

Grenadier Guards.—Lieut. F. L. V. Swaine is seconded for special service in South Africa (Feb. 28).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Serg. G. W. Bond, from York and Lancaster Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

Royal Fusiliers.—Major H. W. G. Campbell is placed temporarily on Half-Pay List on account of ill-health.

Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. T. L. Wood, from New Zealand Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

Bedford Regt.—Capt. J. S. Lightfoot is retained as Supy. to establishment, under provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant, May 30, 1899 (April 5).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. K. K. Mackellar, from New South Wales Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

Worcester Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieut. G. R. Bredding, from 3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt., in succession to Lieut. J. M. Reddie, promoted; 2nd Lieut. C. A. Lewis, from Canadian Local Military Forces, in succession to Lieut. E. S. C. Hubson, promoted.

South Stafford Regt.—G. H. Townson to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. S. S. Dunlop, seconded.

Essex Regt.—Lieut. J. C. H. Newman is seconded for service on Staff (Oct. 20, 1899); Lieut. H. Holderness, from New Zealand Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. F. Bonham, a prisoner of war.

Northampton Regt.—Lieut. W. R. Russell, from New Zealand Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. A. Trent, promoted.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut. W. F. G. Wyndham to be Capt., vice the Hon. R. Cathcart, killed in action. 2nd Lieut. C. F. Hawley to be Lieut., vice W. F. G. Wyndham (Feb. 23). Gent. Cadet H. A. Vernon, from R.M. College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice C. F. Hawley.

Manchester Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. A. Boone, from Canadian Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

Gordon Highlanders.—Lieut. A. R. Hennessy, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—D. Wilmot-Sitwell, Adjt., vice A. C. D. Spencer, a prisoner of war; E. C. Bradford, to complete establishment; H. G. Brennan, vice V. J. Kelly, a prisoner of war (April 4).

Army Ordnance Dept.—Major H. W. Perry, R.A., Ordnance Officer 4th Class, to be Ordnance Officer 3rd Class, on augmentation (Feb. 4).

STAFF.

Major L. G. Oliver, Middlesex Regt., to be Adjt. Mounted Infantry, 4th Cavalry Brigade, Field Force, South Africa (March 8).

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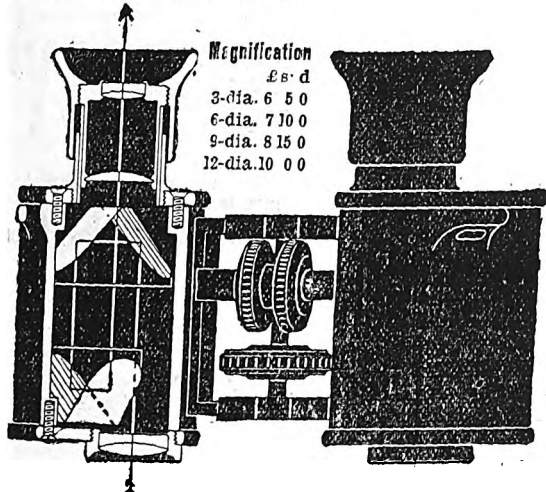
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Capt. H. E. Caddell, R.A., to be a Staff Capt. for R.A., vice Capt. F. H. F. R. McMeekan, R.A., who has vacated that appointment (Feb. 24).

Temporary appointments:—Capt. C. E. G. Norton, 7th Hussars, to be a Brigade Major, vice Capt. H. A. Lempriere, 7th Dragoon Guards, employed in South Africa (March 26); Capt. C. G. Neish, Reserve of Officers, to be a Staff Capt. for R.A., in succession to Capt. H. L. Tennant, R.A., employed in South Africa (March 28).

Army Pay Dept.—Lieut. (now Capt.) H. B. Toller, from Lancashire Fusiliers, is permanently appointed to Army Pay Dept., with substantive rank of Capt. in Army (March 22, 1899).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. G. D. Fanshawe, R.G.A., to be Col.

Reserve of Officers.—P. Downes, late Lieut. 3rd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regt., to be Lieut.

MEMORANDA.

Officers seconded for service with Imperial Yeomanry:—

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

West Kent.—Capt. Hon. T. A. Brassey.

Montgomery.—Capt. F. R. Williams-Wynn.

North Somerset.—Capt. D. H. McLean.

MILITIA.

INFANTRY.

4th Batn. Essex Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major (Instr. of Musketry) C. H. Colvin.

4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt. F. J. Montgomery.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RIFLE.

1st Cinque Ports.—Capt. J. W. F. W. Ashby, Lieut. E. J. Cory.

Officers seconded for service with Line Batns. in South Africa:—

MILITIA.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Capt. J. E. Vaughan, 2nd Lieut. C. Thorburn.

3rd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Capt. L. A. McClintock.

4th Batn. Gloucester Regt.—Capt. J. W. S. Wingfield-Digby.

5th and 6th Batns. Worcester Regt.—Capt. A. F. Cusance.

3rd Batn. Derbyshire Regt.—Capt. G. H. B. Fletcher.

3rd Batn. Northampton Regt.—2nd Lieut. R. B. de B. Hodge.

3rd Batn. Highland L.I.—Capt. L. C. E. Wyndham, J. F. Anderson.

4th Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. R. G. P. Wymer.

4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Capt. C. T. Sennett.

Officers borne as Supernumerary whilst serving with Volunteer Companies in South Africa:—

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RIFLE.

1st V.B. Royal Lancaster Regt.—Capt. W. A. Main, Lieuts. A. H. Kennedy, J. Caddy.

Royal Warwick Regt.—1st V.B.: Capt. and Instr. of Musketry A. D. Fleming. 2nd V.B.: Lieut. G. H. du Cros, Lieut. A. P. Smith.

Royal Fusiliers.—1st V.B.: Lieut. A. A. Lyle. 2nd V.B.: Capt. W. S. Friedberger. 3rd V.B.: Lieut. W. E. Rielly.

Norfolk Regt.—1st V.B.: Lieut. B. H. L. Prior. 2nd V.B.: Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. Diver. 4th V.B.: Lieut. H. L. Willett.

Devon Regt.—2nd V.B.: Lieuts. R. D. Marshall, W. E. Lancaster. 4th V.B.: Capt. W. H. Speke, Lieut. W. B. Dart. 5th V.B.: Lieut. F. K. Windeatt.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—1st V.B.: Lieut. J. Milnes. 2nd V.B.: Capt. and Hon. Major J. T. Wood; Lieut. O. Baron.

South Wales Borderers.—2nd V.B.: Capt. L. J. Phillips. 4th V.B.: Capt. H. G. Kemmis. 5th V.B.: Lieut. H. A. Kirkby.

Worcester Regt.—1st V.B.: Capt. W. B. Bucknall. 2nd V.B.: Capt. F. Checketts; Lieut. T. K. Pardoe.

East Lancashire Regt.—1st V.B.: Lieuts. J. Craven, F. A. Howard. 2nd V.B.: Capt. V. H. Woodhouse.

East Surrey Regt.—2nd V.B.: Lieut. C. L. Longstaff. 3rd V.B.: Lieut. S. F. Brooks. 4th V.B.: Capt. G. F. Collyer.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—1st V.B.: Capt. E. A. Jackson; Lieut. G. E. S. Smith. 2nd V.B.: Lieut. E. G. Cowland.

Welsh Regt.—1st V.B.: Capt. R. W. P. Evans. 3rd V.B.: Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry F. H. Gaskell.

3rd Glamorgan.—Lieut. G. B. Williams.

Essex Regt.—1st V.B.: Lieut. H. E. Crocker. 2nd V.B.: Capt. J. C. Lawrie. 4th V.B.: Lieut. W. Bowra.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—1st V.B.: Lieut. F. W. Foley. 2nd V.B.: Capt. and Instr. of Musketry B. Musgrave; Lieut. G. Hesketh.

2nd London.—Capt. W. J. Y. Warren.

1st Wiltshire.—Major J., Viscount Folkestone; Lieut. R. H. Kendle.

2nd V.B. Wiltshire Regt.—Lieut. W. C. Luce.

Manchester Regt.—1st V.B.: Lieut. H. C. Darlington. 2nd V.B.: Capt. and Instr. of Musketry R. C. P. Heywood. 3rd V.B.: Capt. and Instr. of Musketry E. H. Howe.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY

Antrim (Southern Div.).—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—A. E. A. Cowan (April 11); F. G. Hill (April 12).

Cork (Southern Div.).—A. W. Connolly to be 2nd Lieut.

Cornwall and Devon Miners (Western Div.).—E. J. Magor to be 2nd Lieut.

Devon (Western Div.).—T. E. G. Swayne to be 2nd Lieut.

Edinburgh (Southern Div.).—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—E. R. C. Wilson, W. B. Duncan.

Fife (Southern Div.).—R. H. Anderson to be 2nd Lieut.

Glamorgan (Western Div.).—P. E. Blackmore to be 2nd Lieut.

Lancashire (Southern Div.).—D. C. Brown to be 2nd Lieut.

Mid-Ulster (Southern Div.).—Capt. A. J. Digan, D.S.O., to be Capt. on establishment.

Norfolk (Eastern Div.).—Hon. J. Coke to be 2nd Lieut.

Northumberland (Western Div.).—J. A. E. Drury-Lowe, to be 2nd Lieut. (April 4).

Pembroke (Western Div.).—A. H. F. Guy to be 2nd Lieut.

Suffolk (Eastern Div.).—B. D. Kirby to be 2nd Lieut. (March 25).

West of Scotland (Southern Div.).—P. P. Budge to be 2nd Lieut.

Yorkshire (Western Div.).—Lieut. H. A. C. Darley is seconded for service in South Africa; A. Eddis to be 2nd Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Thames Div. (Submarine Miners).—R. H. Muntz to be 2nd Lieut.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt.—C. E. Thornton to be 2nd Lieut. (March 29).

5th Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers.—W. H. Littleton to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Fusiliers.—6th Batn.: Capt. E. E. H. Atkin resigns his commission; also is granted hon. rank of Major, with permission to wear prescribed uniform on retirement. 7th Batn.: Lieut. T. Belbin resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. Lincoln Regt.—Major C. A. Swan to be Lieut.-Col., and to command, under para. 44, Militia Regulations.

3rd Batn. Devon Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. W. Hopton, from 3rd Royal Jersey Militia, to be 2nd Lieut. (March 27).

3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—W. L. Fitzsimons (March 24), W. P. Swinburne (March 28).

3rd Batn. Somerset L.I.—C. E. Winter to be 2nd Lieut. (April 5).

4th Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. J. M. Dawson resigns his commission (April 11); J. G. De G. Best to be 2nd Lieut. (April 4).

2nd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt.—F. W. Soppor to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Bedford Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. B. Browning to be Lieut.; C. S. D'Aguilar to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—F. E. Wheeler to be 2nd Lieut. (March 29).

4th Batn. Yorkshire Regt.—S. L. Whatford to be 2nd Lieut.

5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—G. C. Blair, I. K. Watts-Jones (March 27); A. H. Watson, E. L. van Someren (April 3).

3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—C. L. Leake to be 2nd Lieut. (March 28).

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—F. E. Christian, formerly Lieut., to be Capt.; A. T. Sheringham to be 2nd Lieut.

5th and 6th Batns. Worcester Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—J. Faulkner (April 11), V. R. C. Fitz-Roy (April 12).

3rd Batn. Border Regt.—Lieut. B. O. Palmer is seconded for service with Uganda Rifles.

4th Batn. Border Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.: F. G. Banks, H. E. R. R. Braine.

3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt.—W. W. Otter to be 2nd Lieut. (March 26).

3rd Batn. South Stafford Regt.—R. T. Hinckes, late Eton College Volunteers, to be Lieut. (March 26); 2nd Lieut. A. E. C. Wilson to be Lieut. To be 2nd Lieuts.:—O. B. Foster, R. T. Foster.

3rd Batn. Welsh Regt.—Major S. M. Thomas resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement; Capt. J. Haywood resigns his commission on account of ill-health.

3rd Batn. Royal Highlanders.—Lieut. W. Keith Murray to be Capt. (April 11); 2nd Lieut. J. P. Boyd-Carpenter, from 5th V.B. Highland L.I., to be 2nd Lieut. (March 31).

3rd Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. C. B. Wallis to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. H. A. B. Salmond to be Lieut.

3rd Batn. Northampton Regt.—R. S. Fletcher to be 2nd Lieut. (March 21).

3rd Batn. Yorkshire L.I.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—G. Falcon, F. C. W. Bindley.

4th Batn. Shropshire L.I.—To be Capt.:—Lieut. W. A. Bowen; Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry F. G. P. Philips (April 11); F. H. Hemingway, formerly Lieut. 4th Batn. North Stafford Regt., to be Lieut. (April 3).

4th Batn. Middlesex Regt.—C. F. Alleyne to be 2nd Lieut.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—6th Batn.: J. Hunter to be 2nd Lieut. 7th Bat.: J. G. G. Mellor to be 2nd Lieut. (April 11). 9th Bat.: W. P. Hunt to be 2nd Lieut. (March 28).

3rd Batn. Wiltshire Regt.—H. F. Partridge to be 2nd Lieut. (March 27).

3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.—K. R. Davies to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Highland L.I.—Capt. J. R. Peploe is granted hon. rank of Major. To be 2nd Lieuts.:—C. H. T. Whitehead, W. F. Hay.

3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders.—Name of gentleman appointed 2nd Lieut. in *Gazette* of April 3 should have been Osmond Trehaun Deudraeth Osmond-Williams, and not as therein stated.

Royal Irish Rifles.—3rd Batn.: Capt. and Hon. Major E. T. Pakenham, retired, is reappointed Capt. 4th Batn.; Capt. A. J. E. Des Barres is seconded for service in South Africa; W. D. Deverell to be 2nd Lieut. (April

11). 6th Batn.: C. L. Master to be 2nd Lieut. (March 27). 5th Batn. Connaught Rangers.—Hon. F. G. A. Forbes to be 2nd Lieut. (April 2).

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—3rd Batn.: Lord George H. L. Dundas to be 2nd Lieut. (March 29). 4th Batn.: J. Ramsay to be 2nd Lieut. (March 28).

5th Batn. Leinster Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major R. T. Woods is appointed Instr. of Musketry. To be 2nd Lieuts.:—H. J. Coddington, R. J. Filgate.

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—5th Batn.: L. T. C. Richardson to be 2nd Lieut. 6th Batn.: D. W. S. Stephenson to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—3rd Batn.: H. St. G. S. Scott to be 2nd Lieut. 4th Batn.: J. C. H. Thomson to be 2nd Lieut.

5th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—F. F. de Landre-Grogan, formerly Capt. 3rd Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt., to be Capt.

MILITIA MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Surg.-Lieut. J. H. P. Graham, from 4th V.B. Liverpool Regt., to be Surg.-Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Buckingham.—2nd Lieut. E. A. Bucknall resigns his commission.

Cheshire.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts., and to remain seconded:—R. Barbour, H. R. A., Duke of Westminster.

Dorset.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. J. E. P. Gooden vacates command, and is appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of Regt.

Lanark.—R. E. Findlay is reappointed Lieut.

Nottingham.—T. G. B. Thomas to be 2nd Lieut.

Shropshire.—Capt. H. R. R. Day, retired pay, Reserve of Officers, to be 2nd Lieut.

Yorkshire Dragoons.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—E. H. H. Carlile, E. F. L. Wood.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Ayrshire and Galloway.—R. C. Robertson, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st Cinque Ports (Eastern Div. R.G.A.).—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—W. K. Lister, H. S. Cundell, W. A. H. Saul.

1st City of London (Eastern Div. R.G.A.).—J. H. Ball is re-appointed Capt., C. J. Catling to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Cumberland.—Lieut. W. B. Matthias resigns his commission. Surg.-Major J. Little, M.D., resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and wear uniform of corps on retirement.

2nd Devon (Western Div. R.G.A.).—C. W. Blundell to be 2nd Lieut.

6th Lancashire.—Rev. T. F. Nicholas, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Monmouth.—2nd Lieut. J. A. Wilson to be Lieut.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne (Western Div. R.G.A.).—To be 2nd Lieuts. (Supp.):—W. G. Angus, A. F. T. Meikle.

1st Renfrew and Dumbarton.—Lieut. H. G. Robertson, from 1st Lanarkshire V.A., to be Capt.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire (Western Div. R.G.A.).—G. W. Arnison to be 2nd Lieut., H. W. Southall to be Vet.-Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Gloucester.—C. E. Lansdown to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st Hampshire.—Capt. F. T. Bartwell resigns his commission.

ENGINEER AND RAILWAY VOLUNTEER STAFF CORPS.

Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Thompson, Knt., resigns his commission with permission to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of Corps on retirement.

RIFLE.

4th V.B. Royal Scots.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—P. T. Richardson, F. Edgar.

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3rd V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. F. Hall, M.B., resigns his commission, and is re-appointed Surg.-Lieut.

1st V.B. East Kent Regt.—A. W. Saunders to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.)

3rd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieuts. to be Capt. :—G. R. B. Spain, J. W. G. Simonds, Capt. and Hon. Major H. O. Bell retired, late Tynemouth V.A., to be Capt. To be 2nd Lieuts. :—F. C. Garrett, R. P. R. Ryle.

Royal Fusiliers.—1st V.B. : J. R. Ryen, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut. 2nd V.B. : Rev. W. E. Lutyens, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain. 3rd V.B. : Lieut. F. E. B. Philipps to be Capt.

Liverpool Regt.—5th V.B. : Rev. W. H. Byrne to be Acting Chaplain. 6th V.B. : E. L. Hill to be 2nd-Lieut.

2nd V.B. Norfolk Regt.—C. G. Taylor to be 2nd Lieut.

5th V.B. Devon Regt.—Rev. J. Henning to be Acting Chaplain.

1st V.B. Somerset L.I.—Lieut. (Hon. Major) E. Noke to be Capt. To be 2nd Lieuts. :—P. W. Harding, R. A. G. Beaven. V. C. Allen to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

2nd V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—Surg.-Major S. Johnston, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut.-Col.

2nd V.B. Lancashire Fusiliers.—J. N. Tod to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Capt. and Hon. Major H. Barnett, from 1st Lanarkshire V.R.C., to be Capt. ; J. M. Wilson to be 2nd Lieut.

5th V.B. Cheshire Regt.—R. T. Turner to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Rev. J. Jenkins, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

South Wales Borderers.—2nd V.B. : To be 2nd Lieuts. :—W. R. Jackson, F. J. Trump. 4th V.B. : Major W. D. Steel is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. Lieuts. to be Capt. :—E. H. Fawcokner, E. I. S. Colquhoun. J. L. Entwistle to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. S. Murray resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of corps on retirement.

3rd V.B. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—G. D. Logan, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

Galloway.—E. S. Forde to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Border Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—A. Davidson, W. H. Carrick.

1st Cinque Ports.—Major A. Richardson to be Lieut.-Col. and to command.

Hampshire Regt.—1st V.B. : F. L. Footner to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.). 3rd V.B. : 2nd Lieut. C. F. Hulford resigns his commission. 4th V.B. : Lieut. E. W. Jenkins to be Capt. ; Rev. T. Thistle, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

South Stafford Regt.—2nd V.B. : W. D. G. Green to be 2nd Lieut. 3rd V.B. : Lieut. J. G. Walker to be Capt.

1st V.B. Welsh Regt.—W. H. George, jun., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Highlanders.—1st V.B. : 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—J. Gibson, J. S. Cunningham. 3rd V.B. : W. S. Malcolm, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut. 4th V.B. : J. G. Miller is re-appointed Capt. ; J. H. Thomas, formerly Lieut., to be Capt.

Oxford L.I.—1st (Oxford Univ.) V.B. : Rev. H. M. Burge, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain. 4th (Eton College) V.B. : 2nd Lieut. T. A. F. McMillan-Scott resigns his commission.

Essex Regt.—2nd V.B. : A. J. O. Turner to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.). 3rd V.B. : W. H. Holroyd-Sergeant to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—Rev. G. N. Gresley, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Nottingham.—L. A. Hind to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

1st V.B. Northampton Regt.—H. R. Crockett to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Middlesex.—To be Surg.-Lieuts. :—E. P. Isaacs, S. F. Holloway.

4th Middlesex.—E. C. Pennefather to be 2nd Lieut.

5th Middlesex.—Lieut.-Col. H. Harris to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant, under para. 55a and 114 Volunteer Regulations : Major W. H. Allen to be Lieut.-Col.

12th Middlesex.—2nd Lieut. C. H. Browne resigns his commission. G. F. Lee to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

21st Middlesex.—Lieut. W. H. Fenner to be Capt.

1st London.—A. S. Bates to be 2nd Lieut. (March 26).

Capt. R. Gray (retired) to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.), W. G. Chapman to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.) (March 27th).

3rd London.—A. R. Wontner to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Manchester Regt.—Lieut. J. B. Pownall to be Capt. D. H. Wade to be 2nd Lieut.

North Stafford Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.) :—C. E. Lowe, J. S. Lea, T. Dixon to be Surg.-Lieut. 2nd V.B. : E. B. Ind, to be 2nd Lieut.

York and Lancaster Regt.—1st V.B. : Capt. T. C. Clough is granted hon. rank of Major. To be 2nd Lieuts. :—C. Addison, E. W. Longden, E. H. Turner.

Surg.-Lieut. D. G. Newton, M.B., to be Surg.-Capt. ; S. F. Barber to be Surg.-Lieut. 2nd V.B. : To be 2nd Lieuts. :—W. J. Tennant, G. B. Lancaster, H. Bury ; F. J. Sadler, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

Durham L.I.—2nd V.B. : F. H. Livesay to be 2nd Lieut. ; A. P. Cummins to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.) ; Surg.-Lieut. J. C. Potter, M.B., resigns his commission. : Rev. R. L. White, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain. 5th V.B. : 2nd Lieut. A. T. C. Tucker resigns his commission. To be 2nd Lieuts. :—H. W. Eastcott, E. J. B. Robson.

Gordon Highlanders.—2nd V.B. : To be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.) :—G. Barclay, F. S. Runciman. 3rd V.B. : G. Macdonald to be 2nd Lieut.

Cameron Highlanders.—1st V.B. : Capt. L. J. Skene resigns his commission. 4th V.B. : J. A. Ure to be 2nd Lieut.

24th Middlesex.—S. W. Luard to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Tower Hamlets.—Lieut. J. K. Torkington resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Manchester Companies.—G. A. Wright to be 2nd Lieut.

[Where not otherwise specified the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date April 11.]

An examination for commissions in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in London in August. The exact date of the examination and the number of commissions to be competed for will be announced hereafter.

Under the patronage of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, an Army and Navy Exhibition will be held at the Royal Aquarium, May 24 to July 7, the Widows' and Orphans' Mansion House Fund benefiting two-thirds ticket receipts.

Officers have been informed that until further orders any pistol ammunition they may purchase from private sources for use on active service must be made as a solid bullet. No mushroom pattern bullet is to be taken to South Africa.

The executive of the Building Trades' Gift to the Nation announce a material increase in the list of contributions in kind and monetary subscriptions towards the Homes for Discharged Soldiers being erected at Bisleigh under the Princess Christian's scheme. During the month of March no less than eighty different firms made large presents of materials or fittings, whilst over £1,300 was brought together in money. Of the monetary subscriptions no less than £400 was in the form of sixpences and shillings collected by workmen, one firm alone sending in £80 as a contribution of 2,100 men. The interest shown by masters and men alike has been a most pleasing feature in the scheme. Among the donors of money are Mr. Edwin O. Sachs (£200), the chairman of the "Gift," who is also giving his personal services as honorary architect ; Messrs. Holland and Hannan (50 guineas), the Arlesley Brick Company (£50), Messrs. John Bazley, White, and Co. (£50), and the executors of the late Henry Ryden (£50). Among the presents in kind there is a splendid contribution in the form of an iron church, 50ft. long, which will accommodate the whole of the inmates of the Homes, this being a gift by Messrs. Dixon and Co. ; the heating, general equipment, foundations, &c., for this church will be provided by several other donors. To complete the scheme, another £5,000 in money is, however, still required, as well as several gifts in kind for various departments, particularly in respect to the necessary timber, joinery, facing bricks, and iron roof trusses.

The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, April 5.
Royal Naval Reserve.—John McLeod to be Asst.-Engr. (March 26).

ADMIRALTY, April 6.
Asst.-Paymr. E. G. Whillier placed on retired list (April 1).

Asst.-Paymrs. promoted to Paymrs. :—C. F. Pollard (March 1) ; F. W. Hammon (March 26) ; A. W. Claxton, S. B. Hinshelwood ; E. A. Bremner, F. Lenn (April 1).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Acting Sub-Lieut. P. A. G. Kell confirmed as Sub-Lieut. (Sept. 29, 1898). Gentlemen appointed Sub-Lieuts. :—G. R. Metcalf, H. Webb, L. W. Pooley, W. F. Morgan, W. Marshall, A. Stanger, W. A. Norman, V. R. d'A. Campos, W. K. McAlpine, T. G. Child, C. W. Burleigh (March 30).

ADMIRALTY, April 9.
In accordance with provisions of Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. W. J. V. Hudson has this day been placed on retired list, with permission to assume rank of Commander.

Asst.-Engr. J. A. W. Bouneville promoted to Acting-Engr. (March 10).

Clerks promoted to Asst.-Paymrs. :—A. E. E. Fluder (June 17), A. T. L. Nye (Jan. 21).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, April 7.
Commander C. P. E. Jervoise to Venus (April 7).
Lieutenants.—L. D. Fisher to Victory, for Flirt (April 17). C. R. Blane to Pembroke, for Cynthia (April 9). N. H. Carter to Empress of India, reappointed on promotion (temp.) (Feb. 20).

Fleet Engineer.—S. H. Blundell to Duke of Wellington, for Mercury (April 6).

Engineers.—H. J. Little to Black Prince, in lieu of Chief Engr. R. W. Skelton to Majestic (April 6).

Surgeon.—E. Finch to Defiance (April 5).

Fleet Paymaster.—C. Vawdrey to Impregnable, addl. (April 17).

Boatswain.—A. J. Marshall to Northampton, Q.D.D. (April 6).

ADMIRALTY, April 9.

Lieut. J. D. Nares to Penguin, reappointed on promotion (April 1).

Engineers.—H. W. Heyes to Argonaut, for tender Coquette, in lieu of chief engineer, for passage to Malta ; R. Baron to Argonaut, for tender Cygnet, in lieu of chief engineer, for passage to Malta (April 18), and after to Hibernia, for Cygnet (undated). W. C. Johnson to Duke of Wellington, for Spartiate (undated).

ADMIRALTY, April 10.

Lieutenants.—S. R. Drury-Lowe to Excellent, for command of Kite (G.) ; E. M. Phillpotts to Renown (G.) (April 19). A. C. Sykes to Highflyer (N.) ; Forbes to Thunderer (N.) (April 25).

Paymaster.—G. H. A. Willis to Boscawen (April 9).

Assistant-Paymasters.—M. W. Whyham to Ganges ; F. A. F. Banbury to Duke of Wellington ; A. H. P. Bird to Galatea ; G. W. F. Osmond to Impregnable (April 9).

Engineers.—W. A. Wallis to Argonaut, for Conflict, in lieu of chief engineer ; A. W. Bolton to Argonaut, for Hornet, in lieu of chief engineer (April 19), and after to Hibernia, for Hornet (undated). E. W. Martell to Victory, for Violet, in lieu of chief engineer ; W. C. S. P. Bartwell to Highflyer, for Skate, in lieu of chief engineer (April 19), and after to Hibernia, for Skate (undated). G. W. Murray to Victory, for Sylvia, in lieu of chief engineer (April 19).

Gunnery.—J. Donovan to Caledonia ; T. J. Browning to Duke of Wellington, for Invincible (April 9). P. Crennell to Highflyer, for tender Orwell ; J. Mack to Argonaut, for tender Conflict ; F. Isaacs to Argonaut, for tender Coquette ; W. Donovan to Highflyer, for tender Hardy ; W. Jowett to Duke of Wellington, for Sybille ; C. M. Tonge to Victory, for Lightning ; C. G. M. McCarthy to Highflyer, for tender Sunfish ; W. Binnie to Argonaut, for tender Cygnet ; C. Donovan to Argonaut

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for tender Hornet; J. H. Ward to Highflyer, for tender Skate (April 19.)

ADMIRALTY, April 11.

Captains.—A. Mostyn-Field to Research (April 21). L. C. Stuart, C.M.G. to Collingwood (April 16).
Staff-Surgeons.—W. R. M. Young to Malta Hospital; C. S. Woodwright to Andromeda (April 10).
Surgeon.—G. T. Bishop to Pyramus, on commissioning (undated).

Paymasters.—F. W. Hammond to Scout (March 26). A. W. Claxton to Magdala, reappointed on promotion (April 1). F. Lenn to Cossack (April 1).

Engineers.—G. T. Goodall to Highflyer, for Hardy, in lieu of chief engineer, for passage to Malta; A. Whitmarsh to Highflyer, for Orwell, in lieu of chief engineer, for passage to Malta; F. W. R. Jose to Highflyer, for Sunfish, in lieu of chief engineer, for passage to Malta (April 19).

ADMIRALTY, April 12.
Lieutenant.—C. P. Coode to Peacock, in command (March 30).
Chaplains.—Rev. J. S. Borrowdale, Rev. F. H. Mitchell to Australia (April 19).
Naval Instructor.—F. M. Broadbent to Prince George, temp. (April 10).
Boatswains.—A. Thompson, F. J. Bell to Pembroke for Wolf; T. E. Mearning (A.) to Duke of Wellington, addl.

At the quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund, held on the 10th inst., W. H. Lloyd, Esq., M.D., Inspector-General in the chair, the sum of £72 was distributed among the several applicants.

In view of future National Defence arrangements,

the War Office has issued instructions, in compliance with which a register is being compiled of the whole of the public buildings in the country available for the accommodation of troops if required. Returns are also in course of preparation by the Chiefs of Constabulary throughout the country of the number and ownership of houses likewise available for this purpose.

In response to a suggestion that the conditions under which Volunteer corps are this year to encamp should be modified, it is announced from the War Office "that the regulations for this year's emergency camps have been drawn up after most careful consideration and cannot be departed from. Any corps which is unable to fulfil the conditions laid down in those regulations must be content with the ordinary camp allowance granted by paragraph 573 of the Volunteer Regulations."

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With reference to their advertisement dated Dec. 23, 1899, inviting applications for the appointment of Deputy Conservator of the Port of Rangoon, the Port Commissioners hereby announce that the appointment has been filled up.
(Signed) A. B. GATHERER,
Chairman, Port Commissioners.
Rangoon, March 15, 1900.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING of the members of this society will be held at the office, 18, Adam Street, Adelphi, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, precisely.
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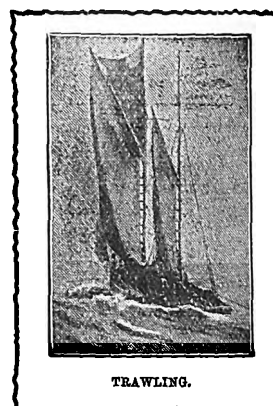
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THE MILITARY SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ON Wednesday Lord Roberts's despatches, dated February 13, from the Camp, Dekiel Drift, Riet River, relative to the operations between January 17 and 24 for the relief of Ladysmith, which ended with the retirement from Spion Kop, were published. They have come as a surprise, and are not pleasant reading. The Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, commenting on the operations, distinctly blames the action of the General commanding the Army in Natal, as well as that of two of his subordinate officers, Sir Charles Warren and Lieut.-Colonel Thorneycroft, who took prominent parts in the operations referred to, and who were responsible for the abandonment of Spion Kop. Without for a moment questioning the correctness of the judgment passed by the Commander-in-Chief, and, believing in the light of it that serious faults were committed, we much doubt the wisdom of giving it to the world at the present time. The importance of upholding the character and prestige of an army in the field, of fostering in the subordinates an unshaken confidence in their leaders, and, above all, of safeguarding discipline, might have suggested the inopportune publication, three months after the events, of these adverse comments on the actions of the General commanding the Army and of others, all of whom still—so far as is known—hold their commands, and apparently possess the entire confidence of those under

them. In view of the depressing effect likely to be produced on the Army in Natal by the publication of these despatches, already, no doubt, communicated to Sir Redvers Buller with Lord Roberts's strictures, the telegram of a war correspondent from Ladysmith, dated Tuesday, the 17th, stating that the condition of affairs in that part of the theatre of war was one of "absolute lifelessness," need cause no surprise.

The long pause in the operations rendered necessary by the needs of the troops still continues. As a result there has been for some time a growing restlessness among the enemy, which may account to some extent for the great raid through the south-east of the Orange State. That movement in which 12,000 burghers, dispersed in roving commandoes, have been taking part, was in itself a bold conception, though attended by considerable danger. Besides satisfying the craving of the enemy for activity, without which it would be difficult to keep the burghers in the field, it has served many purposes. Two distinct successes over the British have been scored at Koorn Drift and at Reddersburg; the most fertile portions of the Orange State have been overrun, and large supplies of food secured for the replenishment of the fast-dwindling stores at Kroonstad; many burghers who had taken the oath to take up arms no more against the British have been forcibly commandeered; commandoes have advanced almost within striking distance of Lord Roberts's line of communications, and the northern border of Cape Colony; a part of General Brabant's colonial force under Colonel Dalgety has for many days been invested at Jammer-Berg Drift near Wepener on the Basuto border; and the hope has been raised in the burghers' breasts of recapturing Bloemfontein by luring away the British from its neighbourhood to chase the raiders through country of their own choosing. Notwithstanding the two successes referred to and the destruction of the Bloemfontein waterworks, the results so far must have proved disappointing to the enemy and may prove disastrous to some of them. The capital and the southern railway, its great artery of supply, are now held securely by an overwhelming force, and any movement against them to be effective must give more evidence of dash, vigour, and concerted action than can be traced in the recent movements of the raiding commandoes. Since the attack on Wepener commenced, and especially since the spirited sortie on the 10th inst. of Colonel Dalgety's men, when severe loss was inflicted on the Boers, public interest has been divided between this place and Mafeking. On Saturday the attack was slackening, and on Monday it was prematurely reported that the Boers, abandoning further attempts to capture the position, were trekking, the Transvaalers going north, and the Free Staters, some 6,000 strong, making apparently for Bethulie on the southern border. Lord Roberts has, however, since reported that the force at Wepener was

still surrounded, but that the attack was very half-hearted, the enemy being apprehensive about their own security, as relief columns were approaching from two quarters. General Rundle's (Eighth) Division was marching due east from Reddersburg, and General Brabant, with the remainder of his force, followed by General Hart's Brigade, lately arrived from Natal, in support, was coming from the south *via* Rouxville. In addition to these converging forces. General Chermide's Division moved on Saturday to Marshoutfontein, seventeen miles east of the railway, watching a commando near De Wet's Dorp, and covering General Rundle's left flank, while the railway itself was held in their rear at Bethulie Station by General Knox's Brigade in support. A belated report, dated on Monday, has been received announcing the seizure of De Wet's Dorp by the British, but the report needs confirmation. The proximity of Wepener to Basutoland is a source of increased uneasiness to the Boers, who, having completely invested Colonel Dalgety's position, have the Basuto border close behind them to the east. The struggle is being watched with keen interest by 3,000 of the warlike Basutos, massed within their border to resist any encroachment by the Boers on their territory. As the British advance, each day adds to the insecurity of the Boers' position, and we shall probably shortly hear of a hasty trek northwards from Wepener along the eastern border, and that the enemy have again succeeded in eluding our forces with their habitual dexterity. From Bloemfontein to Ladybrand, between which place and the border the trek would probably pass, the distance is nearly eighty miles. Ladybrand is strongly held by the Boers, who have also detachments at Thaba N'chu and to the south-east of the capital, so posted as to screen a withdrawal of their commandoes from the south. Lord Roberts would hesitate to detach his newly-horsed mounted troops, and no others would be of much avail, on an exhausting expedition to attempt to cut off the retreating raiders, on the eve of the more important movement of the entire Army towards Pretoria.

While the armies in South Africa await the order to advance, a glance at their actual fighting strength may be useful. In the aggregate the British and Colonial forces, combatant and non-combatant, now number but little short of 200,000 men. They are distributed over a front of some 300 miles, stretching from Warrenton in the west to Elandslaagte north of Ladysmith in the east, and they guard nearly 1,800 miles of railway, of which about 165 miles traverse the recently conquered territory in the Orange Free State, from Karee Siding to the Orange River. Lord Roberts's fine Army, holding the central area of the theatre of war, comprises six and a-half divisions of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of mounted infantry. It is posted round Bloemfontein in convenient camps, and occupies, besides certain strategic points affording ready means of concentrating for

defence of the lines of communications. Its approximate fighting strength reaches nearly 60,000 combatants with 216 guns and howitzers of the Royal Artillery, giving a proportion of $3\frac{1}{2}$ guns per thousand fighting men. There are also a few naval 12prs. and 4.7in. guns and part of a siege train. The Army of Natal, holding a forward position in the eastern area of the theatre of war, consists at present of three and a-half infantry divisions, three cavalry brigades, one brigade of mounted infantry, and corps troops. It numbers so far as can be ascertained about 36,000 combatants with ninety-six field guns and howitzers, giving a proportion of about $2\frac{3}{4}$ pieces per thousand men in the fighting line. There are, however, in addition a considerable number of Naval guns, which more than compensate in the superior power of the ordnance for the low proportion of land service guns. In the extreme west, Lord Methuen has under his orders, and distributed between Boshof, Jacobsdal, Kimberley, and Warrenton, some 14,000 combatants. About 35,000 combatants, composed of Militia and Colonial troops, protect the railways of Cape Colony and Natal, and hold towns requiring garrisons. The columns commanded by General Brabant, Colonel Parsons at Carnarvon, and Colonel Plumer, together with the garrison of Mafeking, complete the total fighting strength, which, great as it is, has not yet reached its maximum, and an entirely new force now landing at Beira will shortly form a fresh element of strength, not alone by its numbers and mobility, but by the strategical position it will occupy.

There has been no fresh development at Elandsplaagte since the 11th inst. The Boers hold a series of strong positions on the ridges lying between Sunday's River and Dundee, in expectation of an attack along the line of the railway. Parties still attempt to work round the British right flank, but the attack of the 10th on that flank is supposed to have been a feint to cover a move towards Van Reenan's Pass to prevent any attempt on Sir Redvers Buller's part to open a passage through the Drakensbergs in the Harrismith direction. Restlessness is apparent in the enemy's ranks on the Biggarsberg as it is at Kroonstad, and their patrols push out towards the British lines with considerable boldness. One was reported on Sunday near to Dewdrop, ten miles west of Ladysmith, and another from Waschbank succeeded in destroying the colliery works near Wessel's Nek within five miles of Elandsplaagte. The strength of the enemy is said to be 15,000, but any serious movement on their part to the south is barred by the occupation of Jonon's Kop on the left and of Lombard's Kop and Umbulwane Mountain on the right of the British strategic line.

Up to the 11th inst. things went fairly well within the beleaguered trenches of Mafeking. A recent bearer of news from the town was Lieutenant Smitheman, of the Rhodesian Regiment, who with much boldness and adroitness, succeeded in passing both in and out of the town through the Boer lines. The courage of the little garrison was still undaunted, but spirits were less buoyant, as the pinch of hunger was being felt, and hope of early release was fading from view. Colonel Plumer's force is strongly entrenched to the north-west of the town, but his efforts to reach it have been effectually blocked by the Boers, who in considerable numbers dominate the country as far south as Fourteen Streams, whence they continue to shell the British on the opposite side of the Vaal at Warrenton. Although rebellion has been quelled throughout Cape Colony south of the Vaal, the

efforts of the enemy to rekindle it have not ceased. General Settle has reported from Kenhardt that 200 Boers attacked Dopas Poort on the 13th inst., and were repulsed with heavy loss. Sir F. Carrington has arrived at Beira. The Australian Bushmen precede him to Salisbury, whence he is expected to push on to Mafeking. His mission is a most important one, and we wish it all success. Meanwhile, a force of 250 Boers is reported to be striking north from the Transvaal to intercept him. In the interest of the whole of South Africa it is to be hoped that the protracted delay at Bloemfontein will speedily terminate, and that the Army there, renewed in strength, and under propitious skies, may again set forward.

THE SPION KOP DESPATCHES.

FOR six weeks the War Office were in possession of the letter from Lord Roberts of February 13, covering and commenting on Sir R. Buller's despatch of January 30, to which was attached Sir C. Warren's report of the operations on Spion Kop. The curt announcement that General Gatacre had been "ordered to return to England" a few days before had caused a great sensation. It was a painful one too. The sudden deprivation by the Commander-in-Chief of the command of his division in the face of the enemy of an officer of long and distinguished service came like a shock to the Army and to the public who were acquainted with the reputation of Sir William in India and in Egypt; but it was taken for granted that the punishment was needed on account of the unfitness for his trust which was proved to Lord Roberts by the gallant officer's conduct of operations. We were very sorry. But Lord Roberts was the sole judge of the case. It was not known or suspected at the time that there were and had been for weeks in the hands of the Government a most severe condemnation of Generals in high command by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief in South Africa for their share in the failure of the attempt to relieve Ladysmith which had caused such bitter disappointment at the close of last January.

The morning papers of last Wednesday galvanised us. There *in extenso* from the *London Gazette* of the night before were official documents for all the world to read—and for the Army in South Africa to reflect upon presently? Why were they published on April 17 instead of the week after they were read and considered in Pall Mall? What is the object of the Government in publishing them on the eve of the great movement on which all our thoughts are fixed? Sir R. Buller is in command of a large force in Natal; Sir C. Warren holds his place as a divisional leader. Those who read the despatches and the comments and criticisms upon them may select the delinquents who have been censured, and probably the public are confident that some great *coup* will follow; but it is not wise to change horses crossing a ford, and unless it is imperatively necessitated by the unfitness of a beast, it is well not to try to do it. The matter will probably be taken out of the hands of the authorities. Sir R. Buller and Sir C. Warren may determine on a course of action which will cause very great changes and difficulties at a critical moment, and meantime we must await an answer to the question, Why were the despatches of January 30 only published on April 17, and why were they published at all?

The despatches are not pleasant reading. The closer, however, one studies the reports the clearer it becomes that our system has much to answer for. Lord Roberts says that Sir R. Buller

was too much inclined to give advice, instead of orders. A comprehensive system, by which officers, with clear ideas on strategy and tactics, work together under generals who thoroughly understand each other's views, has yet to be devised for the British Army. To its absence must be ascribed the extraordinary lack of grip displayed by British generals at the battle of Spion Kop. There was no sign anywhere of a masterful spirit which controlled the mind and actions of every officer taking part in the engagement. The oil for the signal lamps gave out, the heliograph could not work on account of the heavy firing, the supply of food and water was short, and, to crown all, after General Woodgate fell, General Coke left the hill at a critical moment under the impression that Colonel Hill took his place, whereas, as a matter of fact, a junior major had been invested with command. Surely such a chapter of accidents, which might have been avoided, never before occurred, even in the present war. But it is the system which is at fault, to a great extent, a system which affords senior officers no opportunities of studying the art of war practically in this country. The neglect to throw up entrenchments was another blunder due to our military system. The British trooper is not trained to use the pick and spade in time of peace, nor is he given to understand their importance in defensive tactics. Over and over again a disaster might have been averted had our men taken a lesson from the enemy in the matter of entrenchments, and this is especially true of Spion Kop. Fortunately we are learning many valuable lessons in this war, and so, too, are others, who are the severest critics of our much over-abused generals.

LORD ROBERTS IN THE ORANGE STATE.

"**L**ORD ROBERTS in the Free State!" has been a familiar formula in the headings of the daily papers for some time past. It is a good six weeks since the public eye rested on the announcement of the fact with pleasure as a tide mark in the flow of our invasion of the Republic. We had "Buller in Natal" for many weeks before that, and we have it yet to-day. There have been other "fixtures" for some time back; one of peculiar interest—"Baden-Powell in Mafeking"—that it would much gratify us to have changed as soon as possible. "Wellesley at Torres Vedras!" "Raglan before Sebastopol!" and the like would be telling in these telegraphic days, but they were not possible in the days when the news came with halting steps to editors and Ministers alike. On the whole it would be for the benefit of the Press if the Americanisms which have taken such a hold on the newspapers here were pruned down or even cut away altogether. There is a manifest disadvantage in any device which lowers the character of any particular journal in the estimation of the public, and if the name of a particular organ is associated with the use of catchpenny headlines and the circulation of "sensational," in the sense of unfounded, reports of victories or disasters in wartime, the consequences will be felt in due time over the counter.

There was a great cudgelling of brains in sub-editorial rooms towards the close of March and in the early part of this month to furnish headlines to the news from South Africa, which was no news at all, and the public tired of the transformation of the old despatches concerning Clements' crossings and Gatacre's advances and Plumer's imminent relief of Mafeking, of Buller's position in Natal, of Kitchener's doings at Prieska. The word "mum" had gone forth to

the censors in the land, and the correspondents had a vacation; but there will soon be no need of invention, imagination, or capital letters to emphasize the intelligence which may be expected from day to day, as ere ten days are over the British Army will be marching in an irresistible wave towards its objective.

Army Notes.

It is not generally known that when the Queen commanded the establishment of a regiment of Irish Guards, Her Majesty restored to the Army a corps that it once possessed. When Charles II. at the Restoration established his Household Brigade, he allotted regiments of guards to each of the three kingdoms. The Irish Guards were raised in the early part of 1662. On March 24 of that year a Royal warrant was issued to the Earl of Sandwich, Master of the Great Wardrobe. In it occurred these words:—"Yellow Taffety and Crimson for 12 Colours for a Regiment of Foot and that you cause Our badges to be printed and gilded thereon, and that you deliver the same parcells of Taffety at the same rate as they were furnished for Our Regiment of Foot, and likewise 12 Ensign-staves with guilt heades and 12 pair of Tassells crimson and gold, and that you also cause Our Badges to painted and gilded on 25 drummes after the same manner as Our drummes of Our own Regiment of Foot. . . . and that you deliver the same to Our right, trusty &c., James Duke of Ormond, Lieutenant of Our Kingdom of Ireland." On April 23 the King issued a patent stating that "His Majesty having thought fit to raise in England a regiment of twelve hundred to be his Guards in Ireland," he authorised the Duke of Ormond to raise the men "in this Our Kingdom of England by beat of drum, proclamations, or otherwise." The Duke's fifth son, Richard, Earl of Arran, was appointed to command the new regiment, which marched from London to embark for Ireland in May. The headquarters of the regiment were at Dublin, and on several occasions the Irish Guards did good service in putting down risings. During Monmouth's rebellion four companies were brought to Chester, but were sent back after the battle of Sedgemoor, their services not being required. When Tyrconnel became Lieutenant-General in Ireland the Irish Army was remodelled, and 400 Protestants in the Irish Guards were turned out, their places being filled by Roman Catholics. In 1668 seven of the thirteen companies, of which the Irish Guards then consisted, were brought to England to join the Army being "assembled by James," to repel the invasion of William of Orange. They were stationed at Tilbury, and when the Prince of Orange entered London, they were disarmed and marched under a Dutch escort to the Isle of Wight, whence after a short detention they were transferred to the service of the Emperor of Germany. The remaining six companies, left in Ireland, declared for James II. and served in his army in all the fighting with William down to the final capitulation of Limerick in 1691. Under the Convention then signed all James II.'s Irish regiments were allowed to volunteer for the French Army, and the Irish Guards went to France. There they became the "Royal Regiment of Ireland," and as such took part in a continuous war between Louis XIV. and William III. and Anne. At Neerwinden, and in a battle near Tournay, they were opposed to the only Irish regiment that was retained in William's service, the Royal Irish. After the Peace of Utrecht in 1714 the Royal Regiment of Ireland ceased to exist, the men being absorbed in other regiments of the French-Irish Brigade. In Queen Anne's time a proposal was made to raise another regiment of Irish Guards; but it was never carried out.

"The best year since the introduction of the short-service system," writes the Inspector-General of Recruiting in his report for 1899, issued this week as a Parliamentary paper. This sounds encouraging; but we are afraid the conditions under which the men have been recruited can scarcely be regarded as normal. During the twelve months covered by the report the number of recruits raised

for the Regular Army amounted to 42,700, and for the Militia to 40,653. These figures compare very favourably with the statistics of former years, but they seem mainly attributable to the war fever that swept over the country during the concluding three months of the year. Last January twelvemonth was, it is true, an exceptionally good month, no less than 4,854 men being finally approved for the Regular Army, while February also showed a slight increase on the corresponding month of the preceding year. But a change then set in, which the Inspector-General attributes to the increasing demand for labour and the exceptionally flourishing state of trade. For the next seven months recruiting fell off seriously both for the Regular and Auxiliary force, while the percentage of recruits enlisted under standard materially increased. Consequently, and in spite of the favourable commencement, the number of men enlisting in the first three quarters of the year showed a considerable diminution as compared with the same period of 1898. This, it must be confessed, is not very satisfactory, but we are glad to note that, though the marked improvement that set in in the last quarter is largely attributed to the war in South Africa, it would seem to have been also in part due to the better system of recruiting which was introduced in April. But even so, the figures cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory, and we trust the War Office will give ear to the suggestion of the Inspector-General of Recruiting in the matter of developing the employment for discharged soldiers and improving the recruiting houses so as to tempt a better class of men to join the colours. There is undoubtedly much to be said against the practice too often adopted of placing recruiting-houses in the lowest and most squalid parts of towns. Meanwhile the change that has been made in the direction of decentralising recruiting from the War Office has met with the unanimous approval of the General Officers concerned, and the wisdom of the step, too, has been amply justified by results, for by the end of the year no less than forty-six Militia infantry units had been embodied and their permanent staff withdrawn from recruiting. The permission given to exhibit recruiting posters outside post-offices has, we note, been largely made use of, and applications are now being made to the Chief Constables throughout the kingdom to authorise the exhibition of posters outside the rural police-offices. In conclusion, the Inspector-General points out that though it is easy enough to procure men for the colours when there is a chance of active service, it is not so easy to find sufficient number when there is no such prospect before them. He thinks the only solution for this is the assurance of work for the soldiers when they leave the colours, and the hope is expressed that General Officers will interest themselves in this valuable work by exerting their influence in the districts under their command.

Among the many lessons to be learnt from the operations in South Africa, there is none more impressive than the confirmation afforded to the time-honoured doctrine that the gun is the governing factor in all questions of artillery organization, and that the power of artillery is essentially a question of suitable armament, its personnel and methods of locomotion, however important, being accessory considerations. The paramount object is to have the right gun in the right place at the right time. The questions of artillery being out-classed and out-matched are distinct issues, which are only too apt to be confused. Field armies are organised essentially for warfare in the open, and to be as strong as possible for the chance encounter and pitched battle, which are always prominent features in every war. For this purpose, the destruction of personnel is the paramount object, and resolves itself into the power, as regards both infantry and artillery, of discharging the maximum of leaden bullets. This has led to the adoption of shrapnel for field artillery, the effects of which—being produced by half-ounce leaden bullets—analogous to musketry fire. When, however, one of the opposing forces deliberately takes up a position and entrenches itself, it becomes impervious to lead and unapproachable by the *arme blanche*. If it can be manoeuvred out of the position by a skilful use of a greatly superior force the conditions of field warfare again apply, but otherwise there is

necessarily a deadlock, and the opposing field armies become, for the time being, siege and garrison forces. It will thus be seen that a General is seriously handicapped who is obliged to take over a situation which may be described as "heavily mortgaged" at the outset. An explosive shell, effective against entrenched troops, then becomes a necessity, involving, practically, a different species of gun. To a certain extent the field howitzer fulfils this purpose, but if the enemy possesses long-range high-velocity weapons with a heavy explosive shell these must be met with similar weapons.

When it became evident that Sir G. White would be invested at Ladysmith, the Navy, foreseeing the obvious needs of the Army, improvised the required *materiel* with excellent results, the weapons provided being equal to any that the enemy were likely to be able to employ. The principal lesson of the civilised warfare of the last half-century is the remarkable number of instances of the rapid transition of field armies into siege and garrison forces, and the decisive consequences of this result of modern warfare. In the Crimea our field army almost immediately became a siege army, and the siege train the dominant artillery factor. In the Franco-German War part of the Crown Prince's army became a siege army before Strasburg, being supplemented by a siege train. The investment of Metz, Sedan, and Paris afford similar instances, though the course of events at Sedan was so rapid that the field artillery sufficed. Plevna is a most remarkable instance, the disposition of the artillery under the directing genius of Todleben being a masterpiece of modern generalship. It is also evident that a relieved garrison may be required for the purposes of a field army. In a war in Europe a telegram and a short railway journey ordinarily suffice to bring the heavier form of artillery on the scene, but the frontier of a Continental belligerent is, as a rule, relatively closer to the scene of action than our maritime base in the theatre of war. From the above considerations it follows that the part which the artillery is likely to be called upon to play in a British campaign requires to be exhaustively considered as an armament question, ammunition supply included, with regard to every factor bearing on the plan of campaign and provision made beforehand, and that the responsible authority should possess the same control over artillery *materiel* in all its stages of provision and supply, as is recognised in the case of the Navy and its *materiel* and dockyards. The old Ordnance motto, *Sua tela tonanti*, was no meaningless phrase.

The Intelligence Department of the Army has been often attacked in the public press on account of its assumed want of knowledge of prevailing conditions in the South African Republics, and a certain want of prevision. It is, therefore, interesting to find in the *Edinburgh Review*, a defence of a military branch which cannot publicly defend itself. Seldom, says the Reviewer, have the resources of an enemy been better known to his opponents before the outbreak of the war than—thanks to Sir John Ardagh and the Intelligence Department—were those of the Boers to British statesmen and soldiers. "What was under-estimated in all forecasts was the fighting capacity of the Boer himself. We knew all about his arms and his armaments, and his country and our country; but after all this, in spite of all the changes introduced into modern warfare, national strength depends upon the character and quality of the men who wield the arms and the spirit that moves them, and in the Boers we have found an enemy, not, indeed, forming a drilled and highly-disciplined army, but which, indeed, is a veritable nation in arms, animated with the passionate belief that it is fighting for its national existence and independence. A large and difficult country, inhabited by men such as these, all history tells us, is not easily conquered." This view seems just, and there can be no doubt that we have not been altogether so ill-formed as to the preparations of the Boers as has been supposed, though there has been a certain failure to take steps to meet them.

With the arrival of the *Powerful* at Portsmouth England has welcomed the advance guard of her South African heroes. True, many officers and men have come home wounded, but the Naval Brigade has won everlasting renown for the part

it played in the four months' defence of Ladysmith. All the courage and endurance in the world could not have saved the town from surrender had not the energy and resourcefulness of Captain Scott and Captain Lambton provided it with powerful guns from their ships in Durban harbour. So admirably had the enemy mounted every commanding position in the vicinity with heavy artillery that the Army guns were hopelessly outranged. At Graspan and Enslin the Naval Brigade displayed such conspicuous gallantry as to have been honoured by a congratulatory message from Her Majesty. Indeed, save only for the defence of Mafeking and the surrender of Cronje, the Naval incidents of the war have touched the imagination of the Empire more than any military event, with the exception, perhaps, of the splendid conduct of our Colonial troops. Hence the enthusiasm with which Portsmouth received Captain Lambton and the Naval Brigade has been echoed everywhere in the Queen's Dominions. There is room for regret only in the fact that Captain Scott, of the *Terrible*, is on his way to China, and his countrymen are, therefore, for the present debarred from giving him a right royal welcome. Not that it is anything new for the Navy to play a significant part in purely land operations. In the Soudan, Benin, Ashanti, Zululand, the Cape, the Crimea, India, and China, it has lent valuable assistance to our Generals in the field. Only a year or two ago Admiral Noel settled the Cretan business when it had baffled the wisdom of the European concert for months. On the present occasion, however, the Navy may be said to have excelled all previous performances on land, as it is nowhere denied that its guns saved the situation at Ladysmith.

The Bushmen Contingent raised for service in South Africa, is one of the most interesting experiments of the war. All the other colonial contingents are formed of men who have received some military training, inasmuch as they belong to permanent forces or to volunteer regiments. The Bushmen's first experience of military drill and discipline followed their enrolment in the service of the Imperial Government. Nevertheless they have qualities which more than compensate for their lack of soldierly training, and it is these which have recommended them to the War Office. They are the best riders in the world, the cow-boys of the plains not accepted. Their horses are as hardy as themselves, and can travel distances which are little short of marvellous. They can pick up a track on plain or hill-side, where these to an English regular would be a blank. They never lose themselves, and what is more, they are never afraid that it will happen. As for fatigue, they are patient of it to a degree that even a Boer might envy. They can cheerfully subsist on the coarsest food, and very little of that. Their hearing, sight, and eye for scouting, are surpassed only by the Kaffir and Red Indian. Lithe, sinewy, and active, they are the ideal scout. As riflemen, however, they are inferior to the Boers. In the first place, game is not so plentiful in Australia as it is in South Africa, in the second place, the Colonies, unlike the Republics, do not regard a military training, in which rifle practice takes first place, as a national necessity. No doubt every man in the Bushmen Contingent is a fair shot, but the average is not as high as it might have been with a different military ideal. Fortunately for the work they are engaged to perform on the Rhodesian frontier, their other qualifications could not be bettered. If they are not soldiers they are splendid raw material.

There is a special interest in the interview with Sultan Mohammed Khan, published in the *Daily Mail* a few days ago. With wild rumours of a movement on Herat as a result of our refusal to consider Russian intervention in South Africa, and probable reports of Muscovite railway extension in Central Asia flying about, the remarks of a well-known figure in Afghanistan and an official high in the Ameer's confidence, are illuminating. He points out that people in England sometimes talk as if the Capture of Herat was an easy task, though after the defence of Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking, they will doubtless adopt another strain, whereas it would be an achievement of the greatest magnitude. In his opinion it would require an army of half a million of men — an

estimate none too extravagant when one remembers the awful loss of life before the trenches of Plevna. For Herat is fortified with the finest modern ordnance; it is distant from a Russian base of supplies; it has 30,000 splendidly armed men to defend it, and 50,000 more within easy call; the Government of Afghanistan is in every sense stronger than the Government of Turkey. It is reassuring, also, to understand that England, which is always being surprised somewhere or other, has a good watchdog on her most vulnerable frontier. Afghanistan, says Sultan Mohammed Khan, has a thoroughly wide-awake Intelligence Department, and agents scattered over the whole of Central Asia. Hence she can never be taken by surprise. Moreover, he tells us that Afghanistan clearly appreciates the difference between England and Russia in Asia. The one aims at developing her power within her present boundaries; the other aims at absorbing all the territory to the south of her. The contrast is striking enough in all conscience. Nevertheless, it has not impressed itself on a large party in England, and there was a doubt until recently whether it had impressed itself on the Afghans themselves. Fortunately, the utterances and policy of the Ameer make it abundantly clear that he at least recognises the identity of his interests with ours.

Several correspondents in the daily papers have brought a serious charge against the War Office and what they call the "old staff in South Africa," viz., "that when the war broke out we were entirely ignorant that horse sickness prevails in South Africa during certain periods of the year." The ignorance really is on the part of those who thus write without knowledge, for, as a matter of fact, the War Office took steps two years ago, on the strong recommendation of "the old staff," to fathom the mysteries of this horse sickness by sending out an eminent expert to report on the subject. Unfortunately, the officer referred to was locked up in Ladysmith during the siege; but, so far as those in authority are concerned, everything that it has been possible to do has been done to ascertain the causes of the disease, and the local military authorities deserve the greatest credit for all they did before the war came to assist the War Office in the prosecution of its inquiry, and with the best results so far as the horses of the permanent garrison were concerned, as official statistics show conclusively. The war came before the inquiry could be brought to an end; but the writers in the dailies who have so recklessly preferred charges of "gross neglect" against the War Office and the "old staff in South Africa" have done a cruel injustice to both.

An attempted appreciation of the situation in the Orange State, taken from the *France Militaire*, may serve to illustrate how, with the smallest basis of truth, the French Press — and they are not alone on the Continent in this respect — contrive utterly to misrepresent our position and mislead the public: — "Lord Roberts, reduced at Bloemfontein to the defensive, finds himself in a most critical situation. He is in a case of extreme want, the provisions scarcely suffice, and at the opening of the winter season the troops are suffering from the want of tents and clothing. The horses are tried still more than the men, and it may be affirmed, without exaggeration, that the cavalry has exhausted its strength. Three weeks ago we censured, and were alone in being of that opinion, the inopportune and premature occupation of Bloemfontein. Such a movement as he has made is doubtless one of the most fruitful methods of strategy — the equivalent of a change of base — but a good line of communications should have been secured, and the troops should not have lowered their heads to run blindly against the adversary without care having been taken beforehand for the proper working of the services in the rear. Kitchener will pay dearly for his error." One would expect a military journal to be better posted than this.

An interesting personality has passed away in Mr. Alonzo Money, one of the administrators of the Caisse of the Public Debt, at Cairo, where he has been living for many years. He was engaged in the discharge of various high offices in the time of the *Condominium* in connection with the British interests and subsequently. He had previously held various posts in India, and

was a excellent specimen of the Harleybury-bred official of the olden school.

The lists of the officers and men who are dying of enteric fever and dysentery in our camps and hospitals in South Africa afford painful evidence of the tenacity which these scourges cling to us, from the time of the outbreak at Ladysmith. The death of Captain Meeking, 10th Hussars, will cause widespread regret to many friends in Irish hunting fields, a kind, amiable gentleman, whose first experience of active service in a rude campaign was too much for his constitution.

An officer "of fame and service" writes: — "Of course I cannot know the cause of Colonel Crofton's retirement, but I must say that he was a man whose zeal, aptitude, and extraordinary quickness in action and grasp of detail, which I had many opportunities of observing while we were together on service, would have recommended him to me had I been in the field in command at present. I do not think his request for reinforcements at Spion Kop could be ground for shunting him."

The Secretary of State for War has decided that the terms of the Pay Warrant, which provide that the effective pay of a re-employed officer who has retired with a gratuity shall be reduced by a deduction equivalent to the actuarial annual value of the gratuity, shall not be enforced in the case of officers re-employed on active service or in connection with the South African war.

From what we gather, the home authorities take a proper and reasonable view with regard to the Spion Kop despatches, and are not disposed to adopt extreme measures. It is a decision which every thoughtful soldier will approve. It is all very well to blame generals in the field for the failure of their plans, but some allowances have to be made for them when they are operating in a most difficult country, without proper maps, and without adequate material. The policy of "he has failed, down with him," is all well and good, but it can be carried too far.

Competitors requiring registers for the Army Sixty Competition should apply to the Secretary, Captain J. G. Mayne, The Gables, Ipswich, enclosing — cers 5s., other ranks, 2s. 6d.

Plans have been prepared for a new rifle range at Lincoln, to cost about £2,000. Half of the amount, it is expected, will be furnished by the War Office, and the remainder by the City of Lincoln. Since the old range was closed the three Lincoln companies of Volunteers have had no facilities for target practice nearer than Grantham, and the training of the Militia has also been removed from Lincoln.

A meeting of the Committee of the Royal Naval Fund was held on Wednesday at the offices, 9, Craig's Court, S.W., to consider applications for grants to widows and dependent relatives of seamen and Marines. There were present: — Admiral Sir George Willes (in the chair), Major-Gen. C. H. Scafe, R.M., Major-Gen. W. P. Wright, R.M., Mr. G. T. Lambert, C.B., Mr. J. Gordon Langton, Major W. M. Mackenzie, Lieut. Gerald R. Maltby, R.N., and Mr. John Rice, R.N.

Arrangements are in progress for constituting a new First Army Corps for home defence, Regular, Royal Reserve, and Militia battalions being included. The Regular battalions selected are understood to be the 1st Grenadier Guards at Windsor, the 1st Royal Lancaster, and 2nd Highland Light Infantry, lately on service at Singapore and Ceylon, and the 3rd Worcestershire and 3rd Manchester, newly-formed battalions; those of the Royal Reserve will be the two Northern and two Home Counties battalions, while among the Militia chosen are the 3rd Royal Irish, 3rd Cheshire, 4th South Wales Borderers, 3rd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 3rd Hampshire, 3rd Derbyshire, 4th Durham Light Infantry, 3rd Gordon Highlanders, and 6th Royal Irish Rifles.

Those Indian native infantry regiments, which form a portion of the field army, first for mobilization, are to be re-armed with the magazine rifle immediately. These are the 2nd Bengal Infantry and 35th Sikhs at Dera Ismail Khan, 14th Sikhs at Nowshera, 23rd Pioneers at Mian Mir, 31st Punjab Infantry at Sialkot, 34th Pioneers at Umballa, 36th Sikhs at Rawul Pindi, 37th Dogras at Peshawur, 38th Dogras at Ferozepoor, 1st Batn., 5th Goorkhas, at Abbottabad, 2nd Batn., 4th Goorkhas at Bakloh, 2nd Batn., 1st Goorkhas, at Dharmasala, 2nd Punjab Batn., Infantry with the Kokat-Kurram Force, 19th and 26th Bombay Infantry at Hyderabad (Sind) and Quetta, 28th Bombay Pioneers at Kirki, 3rd Baluchis at Chaman, 3rd Madras Infantry at Secunderabad, and some companies of sappers.

Army Personal.

The Queen's birthday will be celebrated in London alone on Wednesday, May 23, and at all other stations on Thursday, the 24th.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York will attend the banquet to be held under the auspices of the British Empire League on Monday, the 30th inst., at 8 p.m., at the Hotel Cecil, in recognition of the services rendered by the Colonial troops in the South African War, and to welcome the presence in this country of the delegates from Australia. Among the guests will be Lord Salisbury, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Wolseley, Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., and Colonel G. T. Denison (president of the British Empire League in Canada).

The British Consul-General for Algeria writing to correct an error in the account which appeared in some newspapers of the military honours accorded to the late Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart by the French authorities, adds:—

"I should like to take this opportunity of saying how deeply touched Lady Stewart and the family of the late Field-Marshal, as also the whole British colony at Algiers, were at the very great courtesy shown by all the French authorities, especially in giving military honours a second time on the occasion of the transfer of the body from the English Church to the man-of-war. There was nothing more impressive during the whole ceremony than when that fine old soldier, General Grisot, commanding the 19th Army Corps, stepped forward and stood at the salute while the band played 'Aux Champs,' and the body was slowly lowered into the Admiral's barge, after which he turned and gave the order to play 'God Save the Queen.'"

The colonelcy of the 2nd Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, vacant by the death of General H. Renny, C.S.I., has been absorbed. It was on July 1, 1881, that the amalgamation of the regiment was carried out. It has thus taken upwards of nineteen years to dispose of the whole of the second colonels, General Renny being the last. General Sir Robert T. Farren now becomes Colonel of the old 47th-81st. He was appointed to the colonelcy of the former, his old regiment, September 14, 1885.

The appointment of General Sir Henry Brackenbury as Director-General of Ordnance at the War Office would seem to have been fully justified by the experiences of the present war. Reuter's correspondent writes from Cape Town:—

The military officers here highly eulogise the work of the Ordnance Department. Though provision was originally made for 50,000 men only, the requirements of a force now exceeding 200,000, including 30,000 irregulars, are promptly met. This fact reflects great credit on Sir Henry Brackenbury, Director-General of Ordnance, who has promptly responded to the unprecedented demand for supplies of every description made by the officers of the Department here.

Lieut.-General Sir George White arrived at Southampton on Saturday last, when he received an enthusiastic reception. He was received on landing by the Mayor (Mr. Alderman Hussey) and a large number of the aldermen and councillors, all in their robes of office, the Town Clerk, the Recorder, and the Sheriff, with silver-tipped wand. Lady White, accompanied by her daughter; Colonel the Hon. G. Crichton and Lady Emma Crichton; Lord Northbrook, Sir Walter Peace, Agent-General for Natal; Colonel Woods, Hampshire Yeomanry; Captain Graham White, R.N.; Captain Wiseley (representing Sir Donald Currie, who is in the South of France), and Colonel Stacpole. A guard of honour of the 2nd V.B. Hampshire Regiment with the band of the regiment. In reply to a civic address of welcome, Sir George White said:—

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I return you my very earnest and sincere thanks for the reception you have accorded me to-day, and to you especially, Mr. Mayor, for the all-too flattering words which have been conveyed in your address, but I accept them not only for myself, but also, and more, for the garrison which I had the honour to command—(loud cheers)—for every officer and man in it, from my chivalrous and gallant second in command, a name so well known and honoured, Sir Archibald Hunter, to the young trumpeter of the 5th Lancers—(cheers)—who behaved with such gallantry at the action of Elands-laagte. I am also deeply indebted to the distinguished company I see around me for the countenance which their presence here gives to our troops, whom they, at all events,

believe to have done good work. (Cheers.) It is to tributes such as these that the rank and file look, perhaps, for their greatest reward after four months of hard work, done under constant exposure to violent extremes of weather, without any shelter, and under the constant fire of the enemy's guns. It is to the rank and file that these tributes appeal with the greatest force, and for my own part I value them most on that account. When messages of sympathy and congratulation came from our Queen—God bless her!—(loud cheers)—and our countrymen they were posted in prominent places in and about Ladysmith, and it was a joy to see with what pleasure they were read and re-read by our men. Yes, and even copies were made to be despatched to England as soon as our comrades under the gallant Sir Redvers Buller—(loud cheers)—had cleared the way for them to be sent across the seas. But, ladies and gentlemen, this is scarcely the occasion for me to make a long speech. There is a great deal I should like to say: to give you incidents of the siege which would show you how worthy is the countenance which you are bestowing on the gallant garrison of Ladysmith and all ranks and classes in that town. I will not detain you longer, Mr. Mayor. (Cries of "Go on.") I am afraid I have nothing more to say without going into the question of the siege operations at great length, which I do not think it suitable to do to-day. Though I have been congratulated on my appearance, which is a great deal due to the healthy blow up Southampton Water, I do not feel in a condition to make a long speech, but again I thank you.

The gallant General left for London, accompanied by Lady White, his daughter, Major Treherne, R.A.M.C., and Captain Lyon, R.A.

General White, who was accompanied by Lady White, visited Egham on Wednesday, where he was presented by the vicar, on behalf of the inhabitants, with an address of welcome. He delivered in acknowledgment a genial speech, in which he thanked them very earnestly for their kind words. Such appreciations of their efforts to do their duty were, he said, the best rewards that soldiers could look for. He must take exception to one statement in the address—that at one time the garrison of Ladysmith were without hope, or nearly so. They were never without hope, for they knew they had a good man at their back in John Bull, and that, though he might sometimes sleep, he generally came up before it was too late.

Sir George White has accepted an invitation from the Ulster Association in London to a dinner and presentation at the Hotel Cecil, which will take place next month. The association sent a message, to be handed to Sir George at Madeira, on his passage homewards:—"The Ulster Association in London request pleasure of your company to dinner and presentation. Kindly consent." To this the General replied:—"Accept with pleasure." Although it is not yet decided what form the presentation will take, Ulstermen and others interested are requested to forward subscriptions to the honorary secretary, 29, Cannon Street, E.C.

"Major-General the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton," the special correspondent of the *Times* wrote on March 23 from Ladysmith, "has left here for Colenso. He was given, on the return of General Clery, the command of a division of troops composed of the garrison, his Brigadiers being Colonels Kitchener and Howard. Sir Archibald Hunter's division is composed of the 5th and 6th Brigades. General Clery takes command of the division now at Sunday's River that was General Lyttelton's."

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Major-General W. A. Lawrence, I.S.C., has succeeded to colonel's allowances.

It has been decided that it is not necessary for an officer who holds the temporary rank of Major-General in South Africa to vacate his position on the list of Aides-de-Camp to the Queen. No steps therefore are being taken to appoint successors to Major-Generals J. P. Brabazon, C.B., E. T. H. Hutton, C.B., F. Howard, C.B., R. A. F. Clements, D.S.O., C. W. H. Douglas, and H. A. MacDonald, C.B., all of whom are in command of brigades in the field.

Mr. A. Higgins has been appointed Deputy Accountant-General of the Army, vice Mr. T. Cave-Browne-Cave, retired under the age rule. Mr. H. de la Bère succeeds Mr. Higgins as an Assistant Accountant-General. Mr. Higgins joined the War Office shortly after the Crimean War. He is an antiquarian, and well known in literary and scientific circles. He was for some years editor of the *Army List*. Mr. de la Bère joined the Inland Revenue Department in 1881 as an Assistant Surveyor of Taxes, and was at one time Director of the Royal Army Clothing Factory at Pimlico. Messrs. A. H. B. Allen, J. B. Crosland, H. G. Goligher, and L. D. Holland have been appointed by Lord Lansdowne Assistant Principals at the War Office.

Colonel E. J. Courtenay will complete his extended term as A.A.G., Headquarters, Ireland, on Saturday next. His appointment has been extended for a further period of three months, i.e., until July 28.

Colonel H. Gunter, lately commanding the local forces, Queensland, succeeds Colonel R. C. Hare, transferred to Brecon, in command of the 63rd Regimental District, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. McCallum, R.E., Governor of Newfoundland, has arrived home on leave.

Major L. Darwin, Reserve of Officers, has been appointed D.A.A.G. for Military Intelligence, headquarters.

Major A. B. Dunsterville, 1st Batn. East Surrey Regiment, has been appointed D.A.A.G. Bengal establishment, vice Major C. F. G. Young, I.S.C., whose five years expired on the 1st inst.

Major the Hon. C. E. Walsh, half pay, late Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Recruiting Staff Officer, Class III., for duty at St. George's Barracks, London.

Major H. A. Ravenshaw, I.S.C. (second in command 26th Punjab Infantry), is about to retire with effect from the 4th inst.

Sir Matthew White Ridley has selected Major B. W. Cracraft, I.S.C., now on leave at home, as Deputy Governor in Her Majesty's Prison service.

Major G. P. Braisier-Creagh, I.S.C., having arrived in South Africa, has been appointed to the command of Roberts's Horse.

Major the Hon. A. Hay, Lieutenant Sir R. Bell Blois, and 2nd Lieutenant D. Palmer, have taken up duty with the Royal Guards Reserve Battalion.

Captain Lord Brackley, 3rd Batn. Royal Scots, has joined Sir Frederick Carrington's staff in South Africa as a special service officer.

Captain M. W. K. Connolly, 1st Batn. King's Own Light Infantry, has been appointed Adjutant of the 2nd V.B. Royal Warwickshire Regiment, which became vacant by the retirement of Major G. G. Tarry, Leicestershire Regiment, now appointed to a Chief Constabulary.

Captain R. Alexander, 7th Batn. Rifle Brigade, has been appointed an Assistant-Inspector, Gold Coast Constabulary.

Messrs. Bewlay and Co. of the Strand, have not advanced the prices of their cigars and tobaccos in consequence of the War Tax.

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, April 14.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Carrington and staff sailed for Beira in the *Aurora* with the Bushmen and Scotch scouts.

Commandant Cronje, his wife, and three members of the staff landed at St. Helena at 11 o'clock, accompanied by Col. Reeve. They were received by Mr. Sterndale, the Governor, and Mrs. Sterndale at the Castle, where the party stayed an hour, afterwards proceeding to Kent Cottage. There was no demonstration.

The American Consul is stated to have received six and a half tons of presents for the British military prisoners, mostly from England and the Cape. They comprise luxuries, groceries, cigars, cigarettes, and beds for the hospital. They were admitted duty free by the Transvaal, and every facility was afforded to Mr. Hay for delivering them, a fact which greatly gratified him. The American Consul visited the prisoners at Waterval, and says he found everything there as satisfactory as could be expected in the circumstances.

The Canadian Artillery and Mounted Rifles, Western Australians, and Derbyshire Yeomanry, under the command of Col. Drury, arrived during the morning at De Aar. They were detached from the main body of the Carnarvon Field Force, under the command of Col. Parsons, which left Victoria Road nearly five weeks ago, and marched to Kenhardt and thence here, a distance of over 500 miles. This was covered in many adverse circumstances, including heavy roads, the result of unprecedented rains, and difficulties in obtaining supplies. The troops encountered no active opposition, but pacified a large district which was previously in an active state of rebellion and dispersed or arrested the ring-leaders. Their conduct is said to have been "beyond all praise, the men having shown the best spirit as soldiers of the Queen."

Lieut. Findlay and Corpl. Neal, of the New Zealanders, had a narrow escape from drowning while crossing the Hartbeestee River to-day. They were gallantly rescued when completely exhausted by Sergt. Street and Pte. Cassidy, of the same contingent. Pte. Cassidy has been promoted to the rank of sergeant and recommended for the Royal Humane Society's medal. He is now sick in hospital at Carnarvon. After getting Lieut. Findlay on his horse he was washed away, and he then swam ashore with the lieutenant, both being in full marching dress. "It was a most heroic bit of work," the telegram says, "and deserves special recognition."

Sunday, April 15.

Col. Schiel, with two other Boer prisoners, was landed at St. Helena at 2 p.m., and sent to High Knoll Citadel in consequence of a daring attempt to escape made last night. It appears that Col. Schiel yesterday bribed a boatman to take a letter to the Dutch cruiser in the roadstead. This letter was taken to the *Niobe* in mistake and the prisoners' design came to the knowledge of the authorities. Late last night Col. Schiel, with the two other prisoners, attempted to leave the vessel in which they were confined, but the attempt was, of course, frustrated. Col. Schiel was found to be in possession of a large knife. When he landed this afternoon he was calmly smoking a cigar. He refused to ride in a carriage, saying that he preferred walking. The ordinary guard accompanied the prisoner to Ladder Hill, where they were relieved by the Royal Artillery Guard, who took the officer to High Knoll Citadel.

Gen. Brabant, with a mounted force, reoccupied Rouxville to-day. Except for ineffective sniping no resistance was offered.

Monday, April 16.

Lord Roberts is stated to have remonstrated concerning the treatment of colonial officers now prisoners at Pretoria. He complains that they are treated as criminals and confined in gaol. Ninety cases of enteric fever and dysentery have occurred among the prisoners at Waterval, and yet the Transvaal Government has failed to supply on the demand of the doctor the necessary medicines and medical comforts. The prisoners, Lord Roberts further complains, are forced to bivouac on the open veldt, and the sick are placed in an open shed with an iron roof only. It was only when the new doctor threatened to resign that medicines and mattresses were supplied. Lord Roberts invites President Kruger to remedy this state of things, and contrasts with it the treatment of the Boer prisoners, sick and wounded, who receive the same care as our own soldiers.

Wednesday, April 18.

Telegrams from Mafeking published by the *Morning Post*. Major Baillie, in a despatch dated April 11, said:—"All is well. The town was shelled on the 5th and 6th, and the bombardment was continued on the 7th. Lieut. Smithman returned successfully on the 7th. Col. Plumer's column on the 7th. The Boers make continued efforts to 'lift' cattle, but they are not successful. Capt. McLaren, who was wounded severely, is doing well."

According to a telegram from the special correspondent of the *Times* at Bloemfontein, published to-day, a considerable change has been made in the organisation of the horse artillery. Major King's scheme for increasing their mobility has been adopted, and now each battery will move with a spare team to each gun and with only three waggons. The cavalry brigade artillery organisation will be one horse battery and a section of lin. Maxims each. The Mounted Infantry Brigade will have one horse battery and two sections of lin. Maxims attached. The Cavalry Division Corps Artillery will consist of two horse batteries and a brigade division of howitzer batteries.

British officers stated to have arrived at Pretoria from Dewetsdorp:—Capt. McWhinnie, Spicer, Kelly, and Tennant; Lieuts. Southey, Saunders, Colthurst, Butler; a Press correspondent, Lord Rosslyn, and seventy other prisoners.

Two additional companies of the mounted section of the City Imperial Volunteers arrived at Bloemfontein, others being ordered up. A detachment of the same corps, at Karree Siding, stated to be doing good work, and having an occasional interchange of shots with the Boers.

Thursday, April 19.

No news of importance came to hand.

Friday, April 20.

Telegrams received to-day state that fighting has taken place at Karree Siding, to the north of Bloemfontein. The fighting does not, however, appear to be of an important character. It is stated that everything is now ready for a British advance. It should be noted that Lord Kitchener has returned to Bloemfontein, and that Sir Archibald Hunter is also paying a visit to the Free State capital. Correspondents aver that sufficient remounts have reached Lord Roberts. The cavalry is declared to be ready to move. The censorship restrictions have been temporarily greatly increased owing to the movements of troops.

The Highland Brigade is now at its full strength. The whole of the drafts, both of Regulars and Volunteers, have arrived.

The telegraph line between Ladygrey and Aliwal North has been cut. Gen. Brabant has arrested De Beer, the Boer Landdrost of Rouxville, and Hoffmann, a former Landdrost.

According to Boer reports, the number of Boers at Wepener is from 8,000 to 10,000, with 15 guns. The fight continues. They say that the British will be compelled to surrender. A splendid stand is being made, and Lord Roberts promises early relief.

It is stated that Col. Baden-Powell has been desired to hold out at Mafeking until May 20.

There appears to be every evidence that the Boers intend making their last stand on the lines reaching from Lydenberg along the mountains into Swaziland. A traveller who has recently arrived here states that that Transvaalers are working with great energy, persuading the Swazis that the British cause is a lost one, and endeavouring to ingratiate themselves by every means in their power, hoping thereby to secure a foothold in Swaziland on peaceable terms in order to facilitate their ultimate intention to seize and hold the country. It would at present be impossible for them to take possession by force owing to the risk of complications among the inhabitants.

Major-Gen. Ian Hamilton, C.B., has entered upon his command of the division of Mounted Infantry in South Africa, with two brigades under Cols. Hutton and Ridley as Brigadier-Generals. Gen. Hutton's brigade comprises the Canadians, the New Zealanders, and all the Australians except the cavalry. The staff is:—Cols. Martyr, chief staff officer; Lord Rosmead, A.D.C.; Col. Hoad, Victoria, A.D.C.; Major Bridges, New South Wales, and Major Cartwright, Canada, D.A.A.G.'s; Col. Gordon, Adelaide, officer on the line of communication; Major Rankin, Queensland, staff officer; Major Vandeleur, Scots Guards, advanced base transport officer. The brigade consists

of four corps of mounted infantry, under Cols. Alderson, De Lisle, Pilcher, and Henry. The first corps consists of a first battalion of Canadians under Col. Lessard, a second battalion under Col. Herchner, and Strathcona's Horse under Col. Steel. The second corps consists of the New South Wales Mounted Infantry under Col. Knight, and the West Australians under Capt. Moor. The third corps is formed of the Queenslanders under Col. Ricardo, and the New Zealanders under Major Robin. The fourth corps consists of the Victorians under Col. Price, the South Australians under Capt. Reade, and the Tasmanians under Capt. Cameron. Each corps has a battalion of Imperial Mounted Infantry attached to it except the New South Wales corps. A battery will join the division, as well as the Canadian battery and a number of Vickers-Maxims. The New South Wales Army Medical Corps, under Col. Williams, are the medical troops for the division. General Ridley's brigade consists entirely of South African troops.

Number of British troops landed or on the point of landing in South Africa:—

	Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Sailed down to the end of February ...	141,165	24,103	379
Sailed during March ...	9,277	2,222	7
Total from England ...	150,442	26,325	386
Additional troops from the Colonies, &c., estimated ...	56,000	28,000	223
Grand total ...	206,442	54,325	609

Of the guns, 456 are field guns and 153 machine guns, and in addition to the horses enumerated above, 10,000 and 25,000 mules have been imported from abroad.

The Mansion House War Fund has reached the sum of £881,200.

ROYAL RESERVE AND MILITIA.

TRAINING REGULATIONS.

Sir Evelyn Wood, Adjutant-General to the Forces, has issued special instructions of an important nature for the future training of the recently-formed Royal Reserve Battalions and of the Militia, whose embodiment will be completed early next month.

The instructions state that their purpose as regards the Royal Reserve is to ensure training on a uniform system so that the force may take the field at the shortest possible notice. To the same end the Militia training is to be devoted chiefly to secure musketry and field efficiency. As regards the Reserve Battalions the men must not be treated as recruits—full account is to be taken of their previous experience. They are to be drilled with their rifles, and not more than ten days are to introduce company drill. Then the commanding officer is to decide when battalion drill may be proceeded to, and in that stage the aim is to be the moving of the men from one point to another without confusion. To movements in extended order special attention is to be given, and the men are to be impressed with the fact that the advent of the magazine rifle makes all the difference between the conditions of warfare now and when they last served in the ranks. The new formations of Infantry scouts and a moving but very thin line of skirmishers, with their supports and reserves on the front and flanks of all formed bodies, even in broken ground, must be constantly practised, and further detailed instructions on this subject will be issued soon. The course of musketry for Reservists will be the same as that laid down in Table B for the Regular Forces, and special attention must be paid to fire discipline.

To improve the musketry efficiency of the Militia the embodied Infantry units will this year have the same allowance of ammunition, and will fire the same course as the Regulars, but the Commander-in-Chief relies on careful supervision and instruction and on the efforts of all ranks to secure the full benefit from this provision. To ensure increased efficiency in the field much attention is to be given to company training. Commanders of companies must devote special attention to training their officers and non-commissioned officers to act on their own initiative and to accept responsibility. Very little of the Militia's time is to be devoted to ceremonial drill.

For both Royal Reserve and Militia it is ordered that during company training shelter-trench exercises shall be frequently practised, and on the conclusion of the task the men will invariably fire five rounds "independent," it being explained to them that in this case "volleys" would not be effective. Where blank ammunition is used the manner in which the men take advantage of cover will be checked by an officer or non-commissioned officer placed several yards in front; and the manner in which the men adapt the firing position to the irregularities of the ground will be watched by the company instructor. The men must also be instructed in firing from behind cover of every description. It is on the thoroughness of the instruction and the results obtained, and not on accuracy of movement in drill evolutions, that the efficiency of units will be judged on the conclusion of the training.

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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

REDDERSBURG, Apr. 3 and 4.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd: Killed: 3234 C. Moore, 2679 Sgt. A. Linley, 3133 J. Murray. Wounded: 1170 Sgt. C. Chappell, 1659 Cpl. Ellis, 3455 J. Brooks, 5416 B. Mathers, 2559 P. Taylor, 2872 T. Wardle, 5163 Cpl. T. Wilson.

Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd: Killed: 2575 McKion, 1869 Carr, 234 Briggs, 1517 Lannery, 3755 H. Curry, 1586 L.-Cpl. T. McCombe, 4134 L.-Cpl. J. Kennedy. Wounded: Lieut. G. C. Bradford (now convalescent), 5560 Bug. J. Longhurst*, 2278 L.-Cpl. D. Brady, 2554 Boyd, 5472 P. Condon, 606 P. Connell, 3446 W. Chapman, 2868 Duncan, 1804 Dunseith, 4470 J. Keating, 554 Kenney, 2433 May, 2806 P. J. Maher, 5737 J. McDonald, 17 Maxwell, 1873 McEntee, 4642 D. Murphy, 4572 Mullany, 2899 W. J. Pollock, 3434 Prince, 4552 W. Skelly, 1021 W. White, 1030 O'Neill, 1584 Cpl. D. McCann, 5400 Cpl. C. Tomlinson, 3648 L.-Cpl. P. Turbet.

Cape Medical Staff.—Wounded: P. Haddison (C Company).

SUNDAY RIVER, Apr. 10.

Devon Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 2163 L.-Cpl. J. Roberts. West Yorkshire Regt.—2nd: Killed: 5471 J. Loftus. Wounded: 2951 Cpl. C. Verity, 4768 J. Hardcastle, 5395 J. Chadwick, 5108 T. Peacock, 625 G. Matthews, 5519 C. Day.

East Surrey Regt.—2nd: Wounded: (? 3251) E. De-man.

Durham L.I.—1st: Wounded: 3755 Cpl. E. Read, 3677 J. Joicy, 1503 N. Greenwood.

Thornycroft's M.I.—Wounded: Tite, Pilson, Spright. Missing: Congreve.

WEPENER.

Brabant's Horse.—Wounded: Qrmer. William, Lieuts. Haldorf, Duncan, and about 15 men.

ELANDSLAAGTE, Apr. 19.

South African Light Horse.—Wounded: 1583 X. de Villiers, 1094 Cpl. F. Snowden, 1645 A. Baker. Missing: 992 J. Burns.

KOGA'S PONT, Apr. 13.

Orpen's Horse.—Killed: 65 A. MacVicar, 7 R. Flynn. Wounded: 11 E. J. Leonard.

COLONEL PLUMER'S FORCE.

The following corrections to casualties, March 31, are reported:—

B.S.A. Police.—J. Berry (reported missing was killed); 1038 Murray (reported wounded is wounded prisoner). Rhodesian Regt.—109 Armr.-Sgt. C. Granville, 290 J. Scott, 317 J. H. Tarleton, 31 W. Budd, 524 J. A. Reiley (not 263 as previously reported), previously reported missing, are unwounded prisoners.

SANNA'S POST, Mar. 31.

Additions and corrections:—Robert's Horse.—2333 E. Jayne was killed. West Riding Regt.—2nd: 2901 Sgt. L. Taylor, reported missing, was dangerously wounded. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—1st: 3463 W. Wellington was wounded.

PIETER'S HILL, Feb. 24.

Not previously reported:—Scottish Rifles.—Major E. H. S. Twyford, wounded left knee, seriously.

POPLAR GROVE, Mar. 7.

10th Hussars.—1572 Squad.-Sgt.-Maj. A. Gerard, 3019 L. Murray, wounded (not previously reported).

KLY'S DRIFT, Feb. 15.

12th Lancers.—3158 Sgt. B. Lanner, wounded (not previously reported).

LEEUEWBERG, Apr. 9.

Missing off patrol:—East Kent Regt. M.I.—2nd: 3716 G. Thomas, 4631 J. Weaver, 5728 C. H. Webb, 5463 R. Staples.

DEATHS REPORTED.

2nd Life Guards.—Capt. R. Peel, Bloemfontein, Apr. 16; 2038 F. Loscombe, typhoid, Wynberg, Apr. 13. 1st Royal Dragoons.—4312 P. Carley, 4267 G. Farnes, Estcourt, Apr. 17; 3537 (? 3529) G. Ingram, Mooi River, Apr. 16, all enteric.

5th Lancers.—4855 J. Wain, Apr. 15. 9th Lancers.—2909 Cpl. W. Winterbottom, enteric, Wynberg, Apr. 14; 4357 J. Goulden, Feb. 15; 3819 L.-Cpl. W. Johns, Feb. 7, both wounds, at Cape Town.

10th Hussars.—Capt. B. C. C. S. Meeking, Bloemfontein, Apr. 16; 3961 G. Scott, enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 15. 13th Hussars.—3833 S. Heath, Ladysmith, Apr. 15.

14th Hussars.—3547 R. Pescod, enteric, Mooi River, Apr. 12; 53 J. Gordon, dysentery, Maritzburg, Apr. 13; 2768 A. Apin, enteric, Mooi River, Apr. 16.

16th Lancers.—4939 A. Sherd, enteric, Cape Town, Apr. 13. 18th Hussars.—3474 Shipley, enteric, Mooi River, Apr. 15.

19th Hussars.—3776 L.-Cpl. C. Morgan, enteric, Cape Town, Apr. 14. Imperial Yeomanry.—6th Batn.: 8544 J. McGuire, concussion of brain, fall from horse, Stellenbosch, Apr. 10.

41st Co.—4583 A. Black, enteric, Deelfontein, Apr. 12. New South Wales M.I.—515 J. Torline, Karee Siding, Apr. 10; 17 W. Bender, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 3.

New South Wales Lancers.—Lieut. C. O. Bache, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 16. Kitchen's Horse.—3122 J. Jarman, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 15.

Thornycroft's M.I.—7816 W. Smith, fever, Ladysmith, Apr. 12.

Imperial Light Horse.—330 L.-Cpl. A. Downer, enteric, Maritzburg, Apr. 12; 446 H. Mapleton, Colenso, Apr. 16. Natal Carabineers.—263 W. J. Harcourt, enteric, Maritzburg, Apr. 8.

Border Mounted Rifles.—E. Parr, consumption, Maritzburg, Apr. 13.

Kitchener's Horse.—3394 G. Strong, dysentery, Pretoria, Apr. 1.

New Zealand Rough Riders.—668 R. W. Morris, enteric, East London, Apr. 11.

South African Light Horse.—Julyman, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 17.

Bethune's M.I.—W. White, enteric, Maritzburg, Apr. 18.

Royal Horse Artillery.—"A" Batt.: 71499 Shoeing-Smith W. Rabbitt, Ladysmith, Apr. 12; "U": 7465 P. Eaton, Naauwpoort, Apr. 11; both enteric.

Royal Field Artillery.—4th Mountain Batt.: 28294 Q. Moulson, Apr. 6; 29223 F. Perkins, Apr. 10; 24826 W. Page, Apr. 14; all Ladysmith. 7th: 31251 (Dvr.) Smith, enteric, Mooi River, Apr. 15. 28th: 85473 Reeves, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 8. 62nd: 7785 J. Lovell, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 11. 63rd: 88053 R. Sharpe, enteric, Estcourt, Apr. 18. 69th: 55370 Bombr. H. Hancock, Ladysmith, Apr. 13. 73rd: 79643 F. Longman, enteric, Mooi River, Apr. 12. 78th: 22103 Bombr. H. Gandy, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 15. 81st: 67372 S. Button, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 9. 85th: 84699 Bombr. G. Hawker, enteric, Orange River, Apr. 11. Ammunition Col.: 80967 G. White, enteric, Estcourt, Apr. 14.

Royal Garrison Artillery (Southern Div.).—15th: 74118 J. Weaver, Bloemfontein, gastro-enteritis, Apr. 11.

Royal Engineers.—29957 P. Balpin, Sterkstroom, Apr. 16. 6th Co.—29663 G. Carding, Rondebosch, Apr. 13. 8th.—2558 A. Foy, Orange River, Apr. 15. 10th.—29387 T. Tipper, Naauwpoort, Apr. 11. 20th.—25031 L.-Cpl. A. Robb, Naauwpoort, Apr. 11; 16758 Sgt. Hadgraft, Wynberg, Apr. 17. 31st.—27820 F. Evans, Modder River, Apr. 15. 37th.—2913 J. Wood, Chieveley, Apr. 11. 38th.—23617 Sec.-Cpl. A. Whithouse, Karee Siding, Apr. 11, all enteric. 1st Tele. Div.—28665 C. Farrell, reported as having died at Naauwpoort, Apr. 6, should be 28865 A. G. Fairall. Balloon Section.—27308 W. Knight, debility, Ladysmith, Apr. 10. Pontoon Troop.—2076 W. Wharton, diarrhoea, Ladysmith, Apr. 14.

Coldstream Guards.—1st: 9081 T. Downing, Bloemfontein, Apr. 10. 2nd: 2270 R. Williams, Bloemfontein, Apr. 12; 8640 Cpl. H. Faulkner, 7286 F. Tarr, last two Aug. 13, Cape Town, all enteric.

Royal Scots.—1st: 3509 J. Brand, enteric, Deelfontein, Apr. 13; 2057 L.-Cpl. W. Mitchell, pneumonia and syncope, at sea on *Assaye*, Mar. 14. 2nd: Lieut. E. O. No. Leggatt, Ladysmith, Apr. 15.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—2nd: 5505 L.-Cpl. E. Thacker, Ladysmith, Apr. 14; 3068 F. Screech, Maritzburg, Apr. 18, both enteric.

East Kent Regt.—2nd: 5603 E. Arnold, Apr. 4; 5220 L.-Cpl. A. Jones; 4543 T. Young, Apr. 11. All enteric, Bloemfontein.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—4th: 5373 O. Palmer, enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 11.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—1st: 4509 E. Downes, killed in action, Sanna's Post, Mar. 31, previously reported missing.

Royal Fusiliers.—2nd: 1571 A. Macefield, dysentery, Surprise Hill, Apr. 10.

Liverpool Regt.—1st: 6205 Vine, dysentery, Mooi River. M.I.: 5570 W. Lawson, tubercular peritonitis, Wynberg, Apr. 16. 2nd: 5493 T. Clay, dysentery, Ladysmith, Mar. 21.

Norfolk Regt.—2nd: 3377 Sgt. E. Chipperfield, fell overboard from *Narrung*, off Southend, Apr. 16.

Devon Regt.—1st: 18456 L.-Sgt. T. Vicary, enteric, Maritzburg, 3555 G. Kingham, diarrhoea, Ladysmith, Apr. 11; 3828 W. Clotworthy, dysentery, Maritzburg, Nov. 17; 4817 S. Newberry, Colenso, Apr. 17.

Somerset L.I.—2nd: 4411 J. Clark, Maritzburg, Apr. 12; 231 Cpl. W. Ferniaugh, Mooi River, Apr. 14, both enteric.

West Yorks Regt.—2nd: 4836 C. Ryder, dysentery, on *Lismore Castle*, Apr. 16.

Royal Irish Regt.—1st: 5130 Cpl. H. Murphy, dysentery, Naauwpoort, Apr. 13.

Yorks Regt.—1st: 2697 Band-Sgt. W. Hall, enteric, Deelfontein, Apr. 13. 3rd: 4491 P. Sullivan, pleurisy and pneumonia at sea on *Assaye*, Mar. 7.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—2nd: 3705 Sinclair, enteric, Mooi River, Apr. 14.

Cheshire Regt.—1st: 1553 T. Dillon, disease, Naauwpoort, Apr. 11. 2nd: (M. I.) 4633 L.-Sgt. T. Patchet, killed in action (previously reported wounded).

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—1st: 5847 P. Edwards, enteric, Mooi River, Apr. 16.

South Wales Borderers.—2nd: 4451 Sgt. S. Davis, enteric, Cape Town, Apr. 14.

K.O.S.B.—1st: 1638 P. Melvill, dysentery, Bloemfontein, Apr. 6; 4361 W. Robertson, Cape Town, Apr. 6; 3625 G. Farrell, Karee Siding, Apr. 11; 3180 J. Loft-house, Bloemfontein, Apr. 16. Last three enteric.

Scottish Rifles.—2nd: 5894 J. Bone, enteric, Estcourt, Apr. 17.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—1st: 2nd Lieut. Hatton, Apr. 15; 6098 J. Noble, Apr. 15; 6097 J. Job, Apr. 17. All enteric, Ladysmith.

Gloucester Regt.—1st: 5389 L.-Cpl. O. Edmonds, Pretoria, Apr. 11; 3820 W. Treacy, dysentery, Maritzburg, Nov. 12; 4108 W. Butler, Ladysmith, Mar. 22. 2nd: 3002 C. Naish, 3041 E. Ford, Bloemfontein, Apr. 14. Last three enteric.

East Lancashire Regt.—3rd: 7461 M. Quinley, enteric, De Aar, Apr. 13.

West Riding Regt.—2nd: 5841 R. Cockerton, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 11.

Border Regt.—1st: 5074 W. Herring, enteric, Chieveley, Apr. 11; F. Howarth, dysentery, Ladysmith, Apr. 8.

Hampshire Regt.—2nd: 7547 J. Harmsworth, bronchitis, Wynberg, Apr. 14.

South Stafford Regt.—4th: 4192 L.-Sgt. Daniels, drowned while bathing in Vaal River.

South Lancs. Regt.—3rd: 2298 G. Murther, dysentery, Orange River, Apr. 15.

Welsh Regt.—1st: 2415 T. Horrigan, enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 11; 3149 W. Gist, aneurism, Rondebosch, Apr. 10; 3274 R. Watkins, enteric, De Aar, Apr. 11.

Royal Highlanders.—1st: 6561 J. MacConnell (attached 1st K.R.R.), enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 15; 2nd: 6686 J. Wright, Pretoria, Apr. 1.

Oxford L.I.—1st: 5142 Bglr. H. Wyld, dysentery, Wynberg, Apr. 11; Bglr. R. Lester, enteric, Cape Town, Apr. 13; 2816 L.-Cpl. Ryell, dysentery, Bloemfontein, Apr. 10.

Essex Regt.—1st: 3154 W. Clarke, enteric, Cape Town, Apr. 14. 3rd: 5738 A. Field, enteric, Orange River, Apr. 14.

Northampton Regt.—2nd: 4837 L.-Cpl. E. King, enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 16.

Berkshire Regt.—2nd: 4138 L.-Cpl. W. Moorford, enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 13.

Shropshire L.I.—2nd: 2895 C. Price, Cape Town, Apr. 12; Sgt. J. Aggersberg, Bloemfontein, Apr. 14. Both enteric.

King's Royal Rifles.—1st: 263 H. Bebbington, pneumonia, on *Lismore Castle*, Apr. 12; 9598 G. Howe, enteric, Mooi River, Apr. 13; 323 L.-Cpl. W. Gregory, Chieveley, Apr. 15; (4721 ?) J. Drannan, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 11; 995 F. Laycock, dysentery, Maritzburg, Nov. 25; 663 A. Taylor, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 14. 2nd: 6870 J. Stack, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 16; 8851 L.-Cpl. W. Phillips, diarrhoea, Apr. 13; 9951 T. Wilson, dysentery, Apr. 15; 6809 J. Birchall, Mar. 17; 9698 L.-Cpl. G. Hoe, Mar. 23; 9370 J. Carney, Mar. 21; 297 W. Hulse, Mar. 20; 415 F. Fenton, Mar. 21, last five enteric, all Ladysmith. 3rd: 4234 F. Jowett, Estcourt, Apr. 14; 1738 C. Checkley, Mooi River, Apr. 16, both enteric.

Wilts Regt.—2nd: 2277 A. Spaney (? 2773 A. Sparey), enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 11; 2298 F. Payne, gunshot wounds, Rondebosch, Apr. 11.

Manchester Regt.—1st: 4923 Drmr. T. Coleman, fever, Ladysmith, Apr. 12; 3740 A. Scott, Apr. 8; 4645 J. Cook, Apr. 11, both diarrhoea; 475 W. Gilder, dysentery, Apr. 11, all Ladysmith; 5012 F. Johnson, Nov. 15; 4668 W. Lee, Nov. 21, both dysentery, Maritzburg. Vol. Co.—7093 H. Dobson, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 9.

York and Lancaster Regt.—1st: 4852 Drmr. J. Sutton, Maritzburg, Apr. 11; 2138 A. Lee, Mooi River, Apr. 13; 2316 J. Hammond, Maritzburg, Apr. 13, all enteric.

Durham L.I.—1st: 4608 A. Johnson, enteric, Estcourt, Apr. 12.

Highland L.I.—1st: 5010 Cpl. A. Lang, 5220 F. Morton, Apr. 11; 5520 D. Maule, Apr. 15; 3766 J. Niven, Apr. 15, all enteric, Naauwpoort; 1479 L.-Cpl. Morgan, enteric, Sterkstroom, Apr. 15. 2nd: (?) 4902 H. Kinlay, enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 13.

Gordon Highlanders.—2nd: 3768 Sgt. C. Cruickshank, enteric, Apr. 10; 6398 A. Pliu (sic), pneumonia, Apr. 18, both Ladysmith.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—2nd: 4232 T. King, pneumonia, on *Spartan*, Cape Town, Apr. 16.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—1st: 2200 (? 2220) A. Byrne, enteric, Durban, Apr. 13. 2nd: 5790 J. Greene, Mooi River, Apr. 16, both enteric.

Rifle Brigade.—1st: 5683 L.-Cpl. J. Cook, enteric, Maritzburg, Apr. 13; 3067 H. Sexton, dysentery, Mooi River, Apr. 14. 2nd: 333 H. Chevers, Apr. 9; 6289 E. Harding, Mar. 23, both enteric, Ladysmith.

Imperial L.I.—68 J. Napper, dysentery, Maritzburg, Feb. 12.

Natal Police.—1194 Sgt. W. Stone, diarrhoea, Mar. 22.

Durban L.I.—D. Welsh, acute nephritis, Apr. 17; Qrmer.-Sgt. D. Moir, dysentery, Apr. 14, both Estcourt.

Army Service Corps.—74593 A. Churchley, enteric, Maritzburg; 14053 (Driver) Day, killed in railway accident, Pinetown, Apr. 16. 5th: 12380 J. Cook, enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 13. 24th: 13596 G. Hughes, Mooi River, Apr. 12; 12503 F. Wheeler, Maritzburg, Apr. 15. 35th: 11986 W. Carr, Naauwpoort, Apr. 11. Last three enteric.

R. A. M. C.—12486 G. Williamson, Maritzburg, Apr. 15, 2065 J. Murphy, Estcourt, Apr. 18, both enteric; 10190 P. Phillips, Colenso, Apr. 16.

Cape Volunteer Medical Staff.—G. Thistleton, enteric Cape Town, Apr. 13.

Army Ordnance Corps.—2nd co.: 897 Armr.-Sgt. E. Tallis, Rondebosch, Apr. 18.

Army Post Office Corps.—299 F. Rush, enteric, Maritzburg.

NAVAL.

Able-seamen A. Siggins, 163800, H.M.S. *Tartar*, Estcourt, Apr. 15; H. A. C. Dews, 162220, Chieveley, Apr. 14; F. G. Smith, 174665, last two of H.M.S. *Terrible*, Durban, Mar. 31; J. Stewart, 179172, H.M.S. *Powerful*, enteric, Apr. 12; F. Coleman, 131500, H.M.S. *Dori*, fever, Apr. 18; last two Simonstown.

R.M.L.I.—W. Daniels, 9139, H.M.S. *Monarch*, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 9.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Border Horse.—F. A. Fletcher, previously reported missing, Beester's Kraal, Apr. 6, is a wounded prisoner.

North Stafford Regt.—2nd: Lieut. Ritchie and three men of the Mounted Infantry, who were reported missing at Waterval Drift Feb. 15, have been found by 16th Lancers near Portee, about 15 miles south of Jacobsdal. Were buried where found.

New South Wales M.I.—Missing: 229 Bglr. W. A. Melville, Karee Siding, Apr. 7.

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—1st: Wounded: 3040 W. Jordan.

Missing since Mar. 31:—R.G.A.—G. Perry, attached to 1st Brig. Div. R.H.A. R.E.—42nd Co.: 29283 C. R. Smith.

Worcestershire Regt.—2nd: Sgt. F. Wood, reported killed at Rensburg, Feb. 12, is a prisoner at Pretoria.

SPION KOP DESPATCHES.

LORD ROBERTS' SEVERE CONDEMNATION.

The *London Gazette* on Tuesday night published the despatches of Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Charles Warren, describing the advance across the Tugela River on Jan. 17 and 18, and the capture and evacuation of the Spion Kop position on Jan. 23 and 24. Lord Roberts, in forwarding the despatches to the Secretary of State for War, severely criticises Sir Charles Warren, Col. Thorneycroft, and Gen. Buller. He says:—

"The plan of operations is not very clearly described in the despatches themselves, but it may be gathered from them and the accompanying documents themselves that the original intention was to cross the Tugela at or near Trichardt's Drift, and thence by following the road past 'Fair View' and 'Acton Home,' to gain the open plain north of Spion Kop, the Boer position in front of Potgieter's Drift being too strong to be taken by direct attack. The whole force, less one brigade, was placed under the orders of Sir Charles Warren, who, the day after he crossed the Tugela, seems to have consulted his General and principal staff officers, and to have come to the conclusion that the flanking movement which Sir Redvers Buller had mentioned in his secret instructions was impracticable on account of insufficiency of supplies. He accordingly decided to advance by the more direct road leading north-east and branching off from a point east of 'Three Tree Hill.' The selection of this road necessitated the capture and retention of Spion Kop, but whether it would have been equally necessary to occupy Spion Kop had the line of advance indicated by Sir Redvers Buller been followed is not stated in the correspondence. As Sir Charles Warren considered it impossible to make the wide flanking movement which was recommended, if not actually prescribed, in his secret instructions, he should at once have acquainted Sir Redvers Buller with the course of action which he proposed to adopt. There is nothing to show whether he did so or not, but it seems only fair to Sir Charles Warren to point out that Sir Redvers Buller appears throughout to have been aware of what was happening. On several occasions he was present during the operations. He repeatedly gave advice to his subordinate commander, and on the day after the withdrawal from Spion Kop he resumed the chief command.

"As regards the withdrawal of the troops from the Spion Kop position, which, though occupied almost without opposition in the early morning of Jan. 24, had to be held throughout the day under an extremely heavy fire, and the retention of which had become essential to the relief of Ladysmith, I regret that I am unable to concur with Sir Redvers Buller in thinking that Lieut.-Col. Thorneycroft exercised a wise discretion in ordering the troops to retire. Even admitting that due preparations may not have been made for strengthening the position during the night, reorganising the defence, and bringing up artillery—in regard to which Sir Charles Warren's report does not altogether bear out Sir Redvers Buller's contention—admitting also that the senior officers on the summit of the hill might have been more promptly informed of the measures taken by Sir Charles Warren to support and reinforce them, I am of opinion that Lieut.-Col. Thorneycroft's assumption of responsibility and authority was wholly inexcusable. During the night the enemy's fire, if it did not cease altogether, could not have been formidable, and, though lamp signalling was not possible at the time, owing to the supply of oil having failed, it would not have taken more than two or three hours at most for Lieut.-Col. Thorneycroft to communicate by messenger with Major-Gen. Coke or Sir Charles Warren, and to receive a reply.

"Major-General Coke appears to have left Spion Kop at 9.30 p.m. for the purpose of consulting with Sir Charles Warren, and up to that hour the idea of a withdrawal had not been entertained. Yet almost immediately after Major-Gen. Coke's departure Lieut.-Col. Thorneycroft issued an order, without reference to superior authority, which upset the whole plan of operations, and rendered unavailing the sacrifices which had already been made to carry it into effect. On the other hand, it is only right to state that Lieut.-Col. Thorneycroft appears to have behaved in a very gallant manner throughout the day, and it was doubtless due in a great measure to his exertions and example that the troops continued to hold the summit of the hill until directed to retire. The conduct of Capt. Phillips, Brigade Major of the Tenth Brigade, on the occasion in question, is deserving of high commendation. He did his best to rectify the mistake which was being made; but it was too late. Signalling communication was not re-established until 2.30 a.m. on Jan. 25, and by that time the Naval guns could not have reached the summit of the hill before daybreak. Major-Gen. Coke did not return, and Lieut.-Col. Thorneycroft had gone away. Moreover, most of the troops had begun to leave the hill, and the working parties, with the half company of the Royal Engineers, had also withdrawn.

"It is to be regretted that Sir Charles Warren did not himself visit Spion Kop during the afternoon or evening, knowing as he did that the state of affairs there was very critical, and that the loss of the position would involve the failure of the operations. He was, consequently, obliged to summon Major-Gen. Coke to his headquarters in the evening in order that he might ascertain how matters were going on, and the command of Spion Kop thus devolved on Lieut.-Col. Thorneycroft; of Spion Kop was not aware of this. About midday, under instructions from Sir Redvers Buller, Sir Charles Warren had directed Lieut.-Col. Thorneycroft to assume command on the summit of the hill, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-Gen., but this order was not communicated to Major-Gen. Coke, who, until he

left the position at 9.30 p.m., was under the impression that the command had devolved on Col. Hill, as senior officer, after Col. Crofton had been wounded. Omissions or mistakes of this nature may be trivial in themselves, yet may exercise an important influence on the course of events; and I think that Sir Redvers Buller is justified in remarking that 'there was a want of organisation and system which acted most unfavourably on the defence.'

"The attempt to relieve Ladysmith, described in these despatches, was well devised, and I agree with Sir Redvers Buller in thinking that it ought to have succeeded. That it failed may, in some measure, be due to the difficulties of the ground and the commanding positions held by the enemy—probably also to errors of judgment and want of administrative capacity on the part of Sir Charles Warren. But whatever faults Sir Charles Warren may have committed, the failure must also be ascribed to the disinclination of the officer in supreme command to assert his authority and see that what he thought best was done, and also to the unwarrantable and needless assumption of responsibility by a subordinate officer. The gratifying feature in these despatches is the admirable behaviour of the troops throughout the operations."

GEN. BULLER'S REPORT.

In forwarding Sir C. Warren's report of the operations at Spion Kop, Sir Redvers Buller, in the course of his remarks says:—

"On the night of Jan. 23 Gen. Warren attacked Spion Kop, which operation he has made the subject of a special report. On the morning of the 25th, finding that Spion Kop had been abandoned in the night, I decided to withdraw Gen. Warren's force; the troops had been continuously engaged for a week in circumstances entailing considerable hardships; there had been very heavy losses on Spion Kop. I consequently assumed the command, commenced with the withdrawal of the ox and heavy mule transports on the 25th; this was completed by midday the 26th; by double spanning the loaded ox waggons got over the drift at the rate of about eight per hour. The mule waggons went over the pontoon bridge, but all the mules had to be taken out and the vehicles passed over by hand. For about seven hours of the night the drift could not be used, as it was dangerous in the dark, but the use of the pontoon went on day and night. In addition to machine guns, six batteries of Royal Field Artillery, and four howitzers, the following vehicles were passed:—Ox waggons, 282; ten-span mule waggons, 98; six-span, 107; four-span, 52; total, 489 vehicles. In addition to these, the ambulances were working backwards and forwards, evacuating the sick and wounded. By 2 p.m. the 26th, all the ox-waggons were over, and by 11.30 p.m. all the mule transports were across and the bridge clear for the troops. By 4 a.m. the 27th, all the troops were over, and by 8 a.m. the pontoons were gone, and all was clear. The troops had all reached their new camps by 10 a.m. The marches averaged for the mounted troops about seven miles, and for the infantry and artillery an average of five miles. Everything worked without a hitch, and the arrangements reflected great credit on the staff of all degrees; but I must especially mention Major Irwin, R.E., and his men of the Pontoon Troop, who were untiring. When all men were over, the chasses of the pontoon bridge were so worn by the traffic that I do not think that they would have lasted another half-hour. Thus ended another expedition which, I think, ought to have succeeded. We have suffered very heavy losses, and lost many whom we can ill spare; but, on the other hand, we have inflicted as great or greater losses upon the enemy than they have upon us, and they are, by all accounts, thoroughly disheartened; while our troops are, I am glad and proud to say, in excellent fettle."

SIR C. WARREN'S ACCOUNT.

Sir C. Warren, in a detailed account of the operations, speaks of the secret instructions he received from Gen. Buller, and the efforts he made to carry them out. After pointing out the difficulties of the situation, he remarks that on the evening of Jan. 19:—

"After having examined the possible roads by which we could proceed, I assembled the General Officers and Staff, and the Officer commanding Royal Artillery, and commanding Royal Engineers, and pointed out to them that of the two roads by which we could advance, the eastern one by Acton Homes must be rejected, because time would not allow of it, and with this all concurred. I then pointed out that the only possible way of all getting through by the road north of Fair View would be by taking three or four days' food in our haversacks, and sending all our waggons back across the Tugela; but before we could do this we must capture the position in front of us. On the following day, January 20, I placed two brigades and six bat-

teries of artillery at the disposal of Gen. Sir C. F. Clery, with instructions to attack the Boer positions by a series of outflanking movements, and by the end of the day, after fighting for twelve hours, we were in possession of the whole part of the hills, but found a strongly-entrenched line on the comparatively flat country beyond us. On the 21st, the Boers displayed considerable activity on our left, and the Commander-in-Chief desired me to move two batteries from right to left. At a subsequent date, during the day, I found it impossible to proceed without howitzers, and telegraphed for four from Potgieter's. These arrived early on the morning of the 22nd, and the Commander-in-Chief, arriving about the same time, directed me to place two of these howitzers on the left, two having already been placed on the right flank. I pointed out to the Commander-in-Chief that it would be impossible to get waggons through by the road leading past Fair View, unless we first took Spion Kop, which lies within about 2,000 yards of the road. The Commander-in-Chief agreed that Spion Kop would have to be taken. Accordingly that evening orders were drawn up giving the necessary instructions to Gen. Talbot Coke to take Spion Kop that night, but, owing to an absence of sufficient reconnaissance, he requested that the attack might be put off for a day. On January 23 the Commander-in-Chief came into camp, the attack on Spion Kop was decided upon, and Lieut.-Col. à Court, of the Headquarters Staff, was directed by the Commander-in-Chief to accompany Gen. Woodgate, who was detailed to command the attacking column. . . . On the morning of January 25 the Commander-in-Chief arrived, decided to retire the force, and assumed direct command. The whole of the waggons of the 5th Division were got down to the drift during the day, and were crossed over before 2 p.m. on January 26. The arrangements for the retirement of the 5th Division were exceedingly well got out, and the retirement was made in good order during the night of the 26th, the whole of the troops crossing to the south side of the Tugela before daylight, and the waggons were packed, and the troops bivouacked near the spruit about two miles to the east of the pontoon bridges."

EVACUATION OF SPION KOP.

Another despatch is a report from Sir C. Warren upon the capture and subsequent evacuation of Spion Kop. After describing the preliminary movements, he states that Gen. Woodgate, having secured the summit on the 24th, reported that he had entrenched a position, and hoped that he was secure, but that the fog was too thick to permit him to see. The position was rushed without casualties, other than three men wounded. Next morning, however, the General received a heliograph message: "Reinforcements at once or all lost. General dead."

"I immediately ordered Gen. Coke to proceed to his assistance, and to take command of the troops. He started at once, and was accompanied by the Middlesex and Dorsetshire Regiments. I replied to Col. Crofton: 'I am sending two battalions, and the Imperial Light Infantry are on their way up. You must hold on to the last. No surrender.' This occurred about 10 a.m."

The General next signalled the appointment of Col. Thorneycroft in command of the summit, but, owing to the breakdown of the apparatus, he could get no further information from the Kop. After paying a high tribute to the admirable conduct of officers and men, Sir Charles concludes:—

"In the absence of Gen. Coke, whom I ordered to come to report in person as to the situation, the evacuation took place under orders given upon his own responsibility by Lieut.-Col. Thorneycroft. This occurred in the face of the vigorous protests of Gen. Coke's Brigade-Major, the officers commanding the Middlesex Regiment, and others. It is a matter for the Commander-in-Chief to decide whether there should be an investigation into the question of the unauthorised evacuation of Spion Kop."

SIR R. BULLER'S REPLY.

Sir R. Buller, in commenting upon Sir C. Warren's report, says:—

"I have not thought it necessary to order any investigation. If at sundown the defence of the summit had been taken regularly in hand, entrenchments laid out, gun emplacements prepared, the dead removed, the wounded collected, and, in fact, the whole place brought under regular military command, and careful arrangements made for the supply of water and food to the scattered fighting line, the hills would have been held, I am sure. But no arrangements were made. Gen. Coke appears to have been ordered away just as he would have been useful, and no one succeeded him; those on the top were ignorant of the fact that guns were coming up, and generally there was a want of organisation and system that acted most unfavourably on the defence. It is admitted by all that Col. Thorneycroft acted with the greatest gallantry throughout the day, and really saved the situation. Preparations for the second day's defence should have been organised during the day, and have been commenced at nightfall. As this was not done, I think Col. Thorneycroft exercised a wise discretion. Our losses, I regret to say, were very heavy, but the enemy admitted to our doctors that theirs were equally severe, and, though we were not successful in retaining the position, the losses inflicted on the enemy and the attack generally have had a marked effect upon them. I cannot close these remarks without bearing testimony to the gallant and admirable behaviour of the troops, the endurance shown by the Lancashire Fusiliers, the Middlesex Regiment, and Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry was admirable, while the efforts of the 2nd Batn. Scottish Rifles and 3rd Batn. King's Royal Rifles were equally good, and the Royal Lancas- ters fought gallantly."

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Obituary.

NAVY.

Rear-Admiral Hubert Campion, C.B., died at Lee, Kent, on the 13th inst., aged 74 years. He entered the Navy in 1848, and rose through the usual grades, becoming Commander in 1855, and Captain in 1863. Seven years later he retired, and was made Rear-Admiral on the retired list in 1878. During the Crimean War Rear-Admiral Campion was senior Lieutenant of the *Vesuvius*, the only ship which took part in the battle of the Alma, covering the attack of the French by shelling the Russians. He was in command of the same vessel during the hurricane at Balaclava, when the *Vesuvius* narrowly escaped destruction by a transport crossing her bows carrying away the bowsprit and otherwise damaging the vessel. The abilities he had displayed thus early in his career led to his being selected as harbour-master of Balaclava until he was relieved by Admiral Boxer. He took part in both Kertch expeditions and in all the operations in the Sea of Azoff, during the latter part of which he commanded the *Ardent*. At the fall of Sevastopol he was gazetted promotion for his gallant services, and received the Crimean and Turkish medals. He was also a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

Lieut. Charles Herring died on the 11th inst., from fatal injuries sustained on the previous evening. He left his residence at Devonport at 9 p.m., and was shortly after discovered on the foreshore with a gash on the left side of the head and unconscious. His injuries were quickly attended to, but he died without having regained consciousness. Lieutenant Herring was born in July, 1839, joined the Navy as a second-class boy in 1854, was promoted to warrant officer in December, 1865, received a commission as chief gunner in January, 1890, and retired in 1893 with the honorary rank of lieutenant.

ARMY.

Major-Gen. Henry James Bell, Colonel, retired list, late 105th Light Infantry, died at Florence on the 6th inst. Born Oct. 27, 1831, he joined the Indian Army as Ensign June 14, 1850; became Lieutenant Oct. 15, 1854; Captain, July 30, 1862. On appointment to the 105th Light Infantry, then being transferred to the Imperial establishment, he was promoted Major Oct. 3, 1870; Lieutenant-Colonel, July 7, 1875; Colonel, July 7, 1880; and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General, April 23, 1884.

Col. William Mathew Dunbar, retired list, late 34th and 24th Regiments, died at Edinburgh on the 15th inst. of syncope. Born Oct. 21, 1835, he joined the Army Jan. 5, 1855; became Captain Sept. 2, 1862; Major Nov. 14, 1874; Lieutenant-Colonel Nov. 29, 1879; and retired with the honorary rank of Colonel Sept. 4, 1885; served with the 34th Regiment in the Crimean war, and was present at the siege of Sevastopol; assault on the Redan, Sept. 8 (medal with clasp and Turkish medal). He also served through the Indian Mutiny, and took part in the relief of Lucknow (medal with clasp). He went through the Kafir war of 1878 with the 2nd Batn. 24th Regiment, and was with the 1st Batn. in the second advance into Zululand. He was present both at Isandula and Ulundi; twice mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp and brevet of Lieut.-Colonel. In addition to his war medals Col. Dunbar was the possessor of the Jubilee medal. He was for ten years a member of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, from which he retired on half-pay.

Capt. Reginald Arthur Haworth Peel, 2nd Life Guards, died at Bloemfontein on the 16th inst., of enteric fever. Born April 23, 1865, he joined the 2nd Life Guards as Lieutenant from the Militia May 6, 1885, and became Captain Nov. 19, 1893.

Capt. Bertram Charles Christopher Spencer Meeking, 10th Hussars, died at Bloemfontein of enteric fever on the 16th inst. Born March 24, 1864, a son of Lieut.-Col. Meeking, Richings Park, Colnbrook, Bucks, he joined the 10th Hussars as 2nd Lieutenant Feb. 11, 1888; became Lieutenant Sept. 18, 1889; and Captain Jan. 2, 1897.

Capt. William Hall Eccles, late of the Rifle Brigade, of 30, Clifton Gardens, Folkestone, died very suddenly on the 18th inst., aged 62.

Capt. Thomas Shaw Johnson, I.S.C. (33rd Madras Infantry), on special service with the Kashmere Imperial Service troops, was killed at the end of last month by falling down a khud on the Chilas road, near Gilgit. Born April 7, 1864, he joined the Bedfordshire Regiment as Lieutenant Feb. 6, 1884; and was transferred to the Staff Corps April 5, 1886; and

became Captain Feb. 6, 1885. He served in the Burmese Expedition 1885-86 (medal with three clasps).

Capt. Ion Grove White, I.S.C., died at Kursiang, Himalayas, on the 26th ult. Born June 1, 1869; he joined the East Surrey Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant, Sept. 28, 1887; became Lieutenant April 10, 1889; was transferred to the Staff Corps, March 3, 1892 (16th Bengal Cavalry), and became Captain Sept. 28, 1898. He was appointed Adjutant of the Governor-General's Body Guard, Nov. 21, 1898, from the 16th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieut. Vere Henry Ambrose Awdry, 2nd Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers, was killed in action at Spion Kop on Jan. 24. Born June 3, 1872, only son of the late Major Ambrose Awdry, R.E., he joined the Lancashire Fusiliers as 2nd Lieutenant Feb. 20, 1895, and became Lieutenant April 6, 1898.

Lieut. Horace William Ritchie, 2nd Batn. North Staffordshire Regiment (Mounted Infantry), who was reported missing at Waterval Drift on Feb. 15, has been found dead by the 16th Lancers near Portze, about fifteen miles from Jacobsdal. Born Jan. 9, 1876, he joined the North Staffordshire Regiment Feb. 29, 1896, and became Lieutenant Aug. 6, 1898.

Lieut. Frank Russell-Brown, 1st Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on the 4th inst. of wounds received in action near Bloemfontein Waterworks. Born March 24, 1872, the eldest son of the late Col. F. D. M. Brown, V.C., he joined the Royal Munster Fusiliers as 2nd Lieutenant Dec. 27, 1892, and became Lieutenant August 1, 1895.

2nd Lieut. Edward Oswald Neville Owen Leggett, 2nd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, died at Ladysmith on the 15th inst. Born July 18, 1878, the only surviving son of Gen. E. O. Leggett, of 40, Cheniston Gardens, W., he joined the Royal Scots Fusiliers from the 5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers Nov. 15, 1899.

2nd Lieut. Stamford Henry Hutton, 1st Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died at Ladysmith on the 15th inst. of enteric fever. Born Jan. 7, 1880, the youngest son of Mr. Alfred Hutton, of Rookwood, he joined the Army Dec. 6, 1899.

FUNERAL OF SIR DONALD STEWART.

The remains of Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, G.C.B., were laid to rest at Brompton on Saturday last, having arrived in England from Gibraltar on the 12th inst., and placed in the Great Hall at Chelsea. The coffin was removed early on Saturday morning to the Hospital Chapel, where the first part of the funeral service was read. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack, and at the head were the honours and medals of the late Field-Marshal on a cushion, while at the foot was his bâton. On the lid were his cocked hat and sword, and beside them was laid the large wreath of laurels sent by her Majesty. It was tied with white satin ribbon and attached to it was a card bearing the words: "A mark of respect and regard for a gallant soldier from his Sovereign. —VICTORIA, R.I., written by the Queen's own hand. Lady Stewart's beautiful wreath of mauve orchids was placed at the head of the coffin, and those of the late Sir Donald's children and grandchildren were disposed around.

The service was fixed for noon, by which time the small chapel was filled with officers in uniform and other friends of the late Governor, including several ladies. The pensioners of the Royal Hospital, the boys of the Duke of York's Military School with their band, and the Corps of Commissionaires lined Burton's Court during the arrival of the congregation. Her Majesty was represented at the obsequies by Lieut.-Col. Arthur Davidson, M.V.O.; the German Emperor by Count von Bredow; the Prince of Wales by Field-Marshal Sir Frederick P. Haines; the Duke of Connaught by Col. Egerton; the Duke of Cambridge by Major-Gen. Bateson; Prince Christian by Col. the Hon. Charles Eliot, C.V.O.; and the Duke of York by the Hon. Derek Keppel. Lord Wolseley was present, attended by the officers of the Headquarters Staff of the Army. The German and French military attachés also attended the funeral.

The chief mourners, who occupied the Governor's pew under the west gallery, were Lady Stewart; Captain Donald Stewart, his son; Lady Jenner and Mrs. Jenner, his daughters; Major Sir Walter Jenner, his son-in-law; Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, and Sir James Hills-Johnes, V.C. Among the personal friends of the late veteran attending to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory were:—

Gen. Sir Thomas Gordon, Gen. Sir W. Stirling Hamilton, Lord Mount Stephen, Lady Newmarch, the Dowager Lady Napier of Magdala, the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P., Major-General Abadie, Colonel the Hon. L. P. Dawnay, Gen. Green Wilkinson, the Right Hon.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Lady Macpherson, Major-Gen. Schwabe, Major-Gen. Minto Elliott, Surg.-Gen. Marston, Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall, Surg.-Gen. Fraser, Col. John Robertson, Lieut.-Col. Boyes, Capt. Knox, the Misses Davies, Mrs. Oliver Barnett, Mrs. W. S. Seton-Kerr, Mrs. Balfour, Mr. W. B. Martin, Mr. Hugh R. Troup, Miss Wade, Mr. A. W. Chapman, Mr. W. Lee Warner, Dr. Longhurst, Miss Sullivan, Miss E. Westmacott, Mrs. Hamilton Campbell, Mrs. Biddulph, Mr. W. B. Young, and the Rev. George Kirkwood.

There were also present the Marquis of Ripon, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Strathcona, Lord Eustace Cecil, Col. Sir Henry Hugh Oldham, representing the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, Admiral of the Fleet Sir J. E. Commerell, Admiral the Right Hon. Sir John Dalrymple-Hay, Admiral A. Corry, Gen. Sir J. J. H. Gordon, Gen. Sir Charles Johnson, Gen. Sir Francis Norman, Gen. Sir Allen Johnson, Gen. Sir Oliver Newmarch, Gen. Sir E. Bulwer, Gen. Sir J. W. Campbell, Gen. Webster, Gen. Godfrey Clerk, Major-Gen. Badoock, Major-Gen. Wilkinson, Major-Gen. J. Upperton, Lieut.-Gen. J. Fryer, Surg.-Gen. A. Payne, Sir Bruce Seton, Major-Gen. Terry Astley, Major-Gen. Robinson, Major-Gen. Vivian Cox, Surg.-Gen. Meane, Surg.-Gen. Cattell, Sir Owen Burne, Major-Gen. Black, Lieut.-Gen. F. Lance, and many others.

The royal representatives and members of the Headquarters Staff were conducted to the stalls reserved for them by Capt. R. B. Jupp, who had charge of the arrangements in the chapel. During the seating of the congregation the band of the Scots Guards, stationed in the west gallery, played the Dead March in "Saul." As 12 struck, the Rev. Dr. Edghill, Chaplain-General of the Forces, entered the church, accompanied by the Rev. J. H. S. Moxley and the Rev. J. Abernethy-Colbeck. The opening sentences of the Burial Service were recited by the Rev. J. H. S. Moxley, after which the Psalm "Domine Refugium" was monotoned by the Rev. Abernethy-Colbeck. This was followed by the hymn "Nearer, my God, to Thee," the singing being led by the drummers of the Scots Guards, who were seated with the band in the west gallery. The Rev. Dr. Edghill then read the Lesson from Corinthians, and the service was brought to a close with the hymn, "Now the labourer's task is o'er."

After the service the band played Chopin's Marche Funèbre, during which the coffin was borne out of the chapel by a carrying party of the Royal Horse Guards, the pall-bearers being Gens. Sir H. W. Norman, Sir J. M. Adye, Sir Michael Biddulph, Lord Chelmsford, Sir A. Alison, Sir P. S. Lumsden, Sir A. B. Johnson, Sir J. J. H. Gordon, Sir H. H. Gough, V.C., and F. H. Chapman, Major-Gen. Sir J. C. M'Neill, V.C., and Col. Cunliffe Martin. The orders and medals of the late Governor were carried by Col. Sir Henry Collett, and his bâton as a Field-Marshal by Major-Gen. C. W. Robinson. The guard of honour of the Goldstream Guards received the body with the usual honours as it emerged from the chapel, and a salute of seventeen minute guns was fired in the grounds by a battery of Royal Horse Artillery. The coffin was placed on a gun-carriage, drawn by six horses, and left for Brompton Cemetery with an escort of the Royal Horse Guards, and accompanied by a squadron of the 10th Hussars and a squadron of the 13th Hussars.

The procession reached the cemetery at 1.30. At the entrance a guard of honour of the 1st Batn. 1st Grenadier Guards, with the colours, band, and drums, was drawn up under Capt. Coventry. A space round the grave was kept by a detachment of the 3rd Batn. Scots Guards, with the pipers, commanded by Capt. Manners, and the sixteen pensioners representing the Hospital stood at the head of the grave. Captain Donald Stewart, Captain Jenner, and Sir Walter Jenner followed the coffin, which was carried from the gun-carriage to the grave by a party of Grenadier Guards. The Chaplain-General read the committal prayers, and as the last sentences were spoken the coffin, which bore the simple inscription "Donald Martin Stewart, 1824-1900," was lowered into the grave by Guardsmen, and the troops presented arms. The scene at the graveside was most impressive. Round three sides were the detachments of Foot Guards, at the head of the grave the Chaplain of the Forces, and near him the Commander-in-Chief, the chief mourners, and the senior officers.

The Commander-in-Chief has expressed his satisfaction at the appearance of the troops who took part in the funeral, and with the admirable manner in which the military arrangements generally were carried out.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards.—Capt. the Duke of Teck has returned to Bloemfontein from Cape Town.

2nd Life Guards.—Lieut. Sir E. P. Stracey obtains his troop in consequence of the death at Bloemfontein of Capt. Peel.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Browning is acting as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Grant, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry at Headquarters.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. McClellan gets his troop in succession to Major the Hon. R. Leigh, who joins the staff of Lord Northbrook at Bombay as Military Secretary.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Holden sailed from Cape Town in the *Orcana* on the 11th inst., invalided.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers).—Major Sprot succeeds Col. Porter in command.

5th Lancers.—Lieut.-Col. Fawcett, who was sent home invalided after the relief of Ladysmith, is making satisfactory progress.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.—2nd Lieuts. Swanston, Terrott, and Gibbs left England on Monday in the *Narrung* for the Cape to join headquarters on appointment.

8th Hussars.—2nd Lieuts. Lord Hindlip, Morris, Calvert, and Anketell-Jones left England on Monday in the *Narrung* for the Cape to join headquarters on appointment.

10th Hussars.—Lieut. the Hon. D. R. H. Anderson-Pelham, who was reported missing after the battle, was taken prisoner at Sanna's Post, and is now lying in the hospital at Pretoria, suffering from typhoid fever.

13th Hussars.—Capt. MacLaren, who was severely wounded lately in action at Mafeking, is stated to be progressing favourably and out of all danger.

15th Hussars.—Major de Crespigny is in temporary command of this regiment at Meerut, with Major Peyton as officiating second in command.

16th Lancers.—The death is announced after a long and painful illness of Mr. W. E. Sheppard, late R.S.M. of the regiment, which took place on March 30. Mr. Sheppard joined the 16th in 1855, went out with the regiment to India in 1865, and returned in 1877. For many years he was superintendent in a well-known military club, and for the past three years was chairman of the committee of the 16th Lancers' Aliwal Dinner Fund. In the latter capacity he made himself popular both with the committee and the members generally.

17th Lancers.—Lieut. the Hon. W. R. Wyndham left England on Monday last in the *Narrung* for the Cape to join headquarters.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Appointments to the command of Royal Artillery units now in course of formation have been made thus:—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

V. Batt., Woolwich, Major J. B. H. Askwith.
W Batt., Woolwich, Major E. A. Fanshawe.
X Batt., Woolwich, Major K. Stephenson, Reserve of Officers.

Y Batt., Aldershot, Major R. M. Rodwell.
Z Batt., Newbridge, Major S. C. Hickman, Reserve of Officers.

BB Batt., Trowbridge, Major R. L. Scarlett, Reserve of Officers.

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

102nd Batt., Hilsea, Major H. L. A. Jenkinson.
103rd Batt., Hilsea, Major A. W. Gay.
104th Batt., Shorncliffe, Major H. C. V. Harrison.
105th Batt., Shorncliffe, Major C. T. Caulfield.
106th Batt., Shorncliffe, Major A. H. Hussey.
107th Batt., Woolwich, Major H. S. White.
108th Batt., Woolwich, Major N. E. Young, D.S.O.
109th Batt., Woolwich, Major R. F. Fox.
111th Batt., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Major R. W. Breeks.
112th Batt., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Major G. T. Herbert.
113th Batt., Colchester, Major A. H. S. Goff.
114th Batt., Colchester, Major L. G. Gordon.
115th Batt., Weedon, Major A. E. Knox.
116th Batt., Woolwich, Major A. G. Johnson.
117th Batt., Woolwich, Major P. E. Gray.
118th Batt., Coventry, Major L. A. C. Gordon.
119th Batt., Exeter, Major L. G. R. Gordon.
120th Batt., Exeter, Major H. G. Sandilands.
121st Batt., Dorchester, Major J. U. Coates.
122nd Batt., Woolwich, Major G. H. McLoughlin, Reserve of Officers.
123rd Batt., Woolwich, Major G. H. Gatton, Reserve of Officers.

124th Batt., Woolwich, Major the Hon. A. Sidney.
125th Batt., Fermoy, Major the Hon. R. Bingham.
126th Batt., Major J. McC. Maxwell.
127th Batt., Waterford, Major S. Lushington.
128th Batt., Brighton, Brighton, Major H. Guise.
129th Batt., Brighton, Major G. F. F. Terriff.
130th Batt., Brighton, Major J. A. Robertson.
131st Batt., Chatham, Major F. H. Jackson.

It has been found necessary to employ a number of captains and subalterns of Militia Artillery with units of R.G.A. serving in the Mediterranean and

elsewhere in consequence of the existing pressure, and the following postings have been made:—

EASTERN DIVISION.

To No. 17 Company, Malta, Hon. Major L. Lewis-Barned and Lieuts. H. Macdonald and M. Lane.

To No. 18 Company, Gibraltar, Capt. W. Browne and Lieut. E. T. Gelston.

To No. 19 Company, Gibraltar, Hon. Major E. C. Moor and Lieut. Y. R. P. Burges.

To No. 20 Company, Gibraltar, Lieut. G. H. Oughterson.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

To No. 1 Company, Malta, Capt. Sir H. Lennard and Lieut. H. A. Bros.

To No. 4 Company, Malta, Lieut. H. R. S. Strading.

To No. 13 Company, Malta, Capt. W. I. Leatham.

To No. 26 Company, Gibraltar, Lieut. E. S. Hancock.

To No. 28 Company, Weymouth, Capt. A. Moubray.

To No. 41 Company, Portsmouth, Capt. H. G. Watson.

WESTERN DIVISION.

To No. 24 Company, Malta, Lieuts. F. B. Nixon and H. W. Jones.

Lieut.-Col. P. C. E. Newbigging, R.F.A., arrived home from the Cape on Monday in command of invalids in the *Downe Castle*.

Lieut.-Col. W. E. Blewitt, Major A. L. Walker, and 2nd Lieut. D. H. Gill sailed from Cape Town on the 11th inst. in the *Orcana* for England, invalided.

Major G. C. Dowell, who has been Brigade-Major to Major-Gen. Tyler, Inspector-General of Artillery in India, vacates that appointment on promotion, and is posted to the command of No. 6 Mountain Battery at Jutogh.

Major H. O. Piers, R.G.A., has passed in India the examination qualifying for the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major J. A. Tanner has passed in India the examination qualifying for the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

INFANTRY.

Scots Guards.—Major Heyworth has been transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Batn., on promotion. Capt. Stirling, 2nd Batn., left England on Wednesday in the *Dilwara* for South Africa, to join his battalion on vacating his appointment in the Egyptian Army.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—Capt. Lethbridge, 2nd Batn., left England in the *Dilwara* for South Africa.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Major Riddell has been transferred from the 2nd Batn. to the new 3rd Batn. at York, on promotion. Capt. Moulton-Barrett is also posted to the 3rd Batn., on promotion, as are 2nd Lieuts. Wilson and Graham, on appointment. Capt. Sapte, Lieut. Wild, and 2nd Lieuts. Riddell, the Hon. N. C. Gathorne-Hardy, and French are posted to the new 4th Batn. at York.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—Col. McCalmont, 6th (Militia) Batn., has been confirmed in the appointment at Simonstown. Major Morrice is transferred from the 2nd Batn. in South Africa to the 1st Batn. in India, and Capt. Poole from the 3rd Batn. to the 1st Batn., both on promotion. Major Mookler is posted to the new 4th Batn. at Colchester, of which he will be second in command. Lieuts. Besant, 2nd Batn., and Mitchell, 3rd Batn., are transferred to the 4th Batn., to which 2nd Lieuts. Boxwell and Gordon are posted, on appointment.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—Lieut. Villiers-Stuart, 4th Batn., is appointed Superintendent of Gymnasia, Dover.

King's Regiment (8th).—Major Nicholson is transferred from the 2nd Batn. to the new 3rd Batn., and Major Swann from the 2nd Batn. to the new 4th Batn., on promotion. Capt. Bailey has taken up the duties of Adjutant of the new 3rd Batn. The following officers are appointed to the new units, viz.:—to 3rd Batn. Capt. Austin, Armitage, and Pinwill, Lieut. Maofie, and 2nd Lieut. Dean; to 4th Batn., Capt. Brush and Sheppard, Lieut. Denham, and 2nd Lieuts. Owen and Feneran.

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—Major Cox has been appointed to the 2nd Batn. in South Africa, on being brought back from half-pay. Capt. Gaitskill, Lieut. Spring, and 2nd Lieuts. Aked and Warren, 2nd Batn., left England on Wednesday in the *Dilwara* for South Africa.

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—We are asked to publish the following letter from Lieut.-Col. Bullock, 2nd Batn., who is now a prisoner of war in Pretoria. The letter is addressed to the Secretary of the Three Towns Association in London, in answer to one sent to him before news was received of his capture by the Boers, congratulating the regiment on their gallantry at Colenso.

Pretoria, Feb. 1.
I received your letter here to-day. As you will already know, I am here as a prisoner of war, and so cannot personally communicate your letter to the men of the 2nd Devonshire Regiment, but I will forward it to the regiment. Let me assure you that the kind thoughts of our fellow-countrymen, as well as of the larger sympathy of our fellow-countrymen, are very

precious to us. You will kindly tell the members of your association that we thank them cordially for their kind wishes, and at the same time assure them that no commanding officer ever had braver men to lead to battle than I had at Colenso. I cannot go into the details of that fight, as the scope of our communications is somewhat restricted by censorship, but the men of Devon fought in a way worthy of the traditions of their county. We in captivity have had our pulses thrilled by the accounts later prisoners have brought in of the conduct of the 1st Batn. at Platrand, crowning as it did their previous gallantry at Elands Laagte.

I remain, &c.,

G. M. BULLOCK, Lieut.-Col.

2nd Batn. Devonshire Regiment.

Col. Bullock, it will be remarked, was captured under particularly unfortunate circumstances, he having been taken prisoner whilst nobly looking after his wounded on the field. Lieut.-Col. Park, 1st Batn., sailed from Cape Town, on the 11th inst., in the *Orcana*, for England, invalided.

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—Capt. Murphy is transferred from the 2nd Batn. in India to the 1st Batn. in South Africa, on promotion.

Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th).—Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Couchman, D.S.O., and Major Stisted, 1st Batn., have passed in India the examination qualifying for the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. Brocklehurst has been posted to the 2nd Batn. in South Africa, on restoration to the establishment.

Leicestershire Regiment (17th).—Col. Sarson, commanding the Volunteer Battalion, has received authority for the formation of two battalions in connection with the regiment. The first will be made up of the town companies, and the second the county companies, and both will be augmented. So many recruits have recently applied for admittance that no doubt is felt as to bringing both up to full strength. Capt. Smith is transferred on promotion from the depot 1st Batn. at Leicester to 2nd Batn. at the Curragh. Capt. Drew, 1st Batn., left Cape Town on the 11th inst., for England, in the *Orcana*, invalided.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—Major Brunner is transferred on promotion from the 2nd Batn., in South Africa, to the 3rd Batn. at Malta, Major Deane being transferred from the 3rd Batn. to the new 4th Batn. at Chatham. Capt. Adair, from the 3rd Batn., has taken up the duties of Adjutant of the new 4th Batn., to which Lieut. Robinson and 2nd Lieuts. Magniac and Allen have been posted.

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st).—Capt. Trenchard has been transferred, on promotion, from the 1st Batn. in India to the 2nd Batn. in South Africa.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd).—The annual regimental dinner, which usually takes place at the Albion, Aldersgate Street, during May, will not take place until the return of one of the battalions to England.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—Gen. Ross, a former commanding officer, has added to the many gifts he and Mrs. Ross have already sent to the 2nd Batn., now at the front, the very acceptable present of 500 cardigans and 500 pairs of woollen drawers. Capt. Gray has been transferred, on promotion, from the 1st Batn. in India to the 2nd Batn. in South Africa.

Scottish Rifles (26th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. arrived at Kimberley on the 12th inst., and will be stationed there.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th).—Major Monro is posted on promotion to the new 3rd Batn., and Major Hovell to the new 4th Batn., both at Aldershot; Capt. Reddie is also posted to the 4th Batn.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd).—Major Eveleigh is posted to this battalion, on promotion.

Dorsetshire Regiment (39th).—Lieut. Woodward is a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, and has been appointed to the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

King's Own Light Infantry (51st).—Major Power and Lieut. Ball-Acton left the Royal Albert Docks on Monday last in the *Narrung* for South Africa.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—Major Salmon is transferred from the 4th Batn. to the 1st Batn., on promotion. Capt. Beaumont, 3rd Batn., and 2nd Lieut. Reade, 1st Batn., left Cape Town on the 11th inst., in the *Orcana*, for England, invalided. Lieuts. Cathcart and Hobson, 4th Batn., left England on Wednesday for South Africa in the *Dilwara*.

Gloucester Regiment (61st).—Capt. Messiter and Rising are transferred on promotion to the 1st Batn. (28th).

Wiltshire Regiment (62nd).—Major Kirkwood is posted to the 2nd Batn. (99th) in South Africa, on promotion, as are also Capt. Hasler and Bradbridge.

Manchester Regiment (63rd).—Lieut. Hunt-Grubbe sailed from Cape Town on the 11th inst. in the *Orcana* for England, invalided.

Welsh Regiment (69th).—Capt. Bannerman-Phillips has been posted to this battalion, and does duty in the depot on restoration to the establishment.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—Capt. Wedderburn has been transferred on promotion to the 2nd Batn. (92nd).

Cameron Highlanders (79th).—Capt. Sorel-Cameron, 1st Batn., has been appointed to the Egyptian Army.

Royal Irish Rifles (83rd).—Capt. Eckford and Baker have been transferred on promotion to the 2nd Batn. (86th) in South Africa.

York and Lancaster Regiment (84th).—Capt. Thurnall is transferred on promotion to the 1st Batn. (85th) in South Africa.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th).—Lieut. Dooner, who was wounded at Nicholson's Nek, and who has been in Ladysmith throughout the siege, arrived home in the s.s. *Majestic* on Sunday last.

Gordon Highlanders (92nd).—Lieut. Best sailed from Cape Town on the 11th inst. in the *Orcana* for England, invalided.

Manchester Regiment (96th).—Major Melvill is appointed to the new 4th Batn. at Aldershot.

Royal West Kent Regiment (97th).—Mrs. Grove, wife of Lieut.-Col. Grove, is collecting for the battalion and would be grateful for woollen (not flannelette) shirts, drawers, socks and comforters; or money to buy cardigans and tobacco. Parcels to Capt. Roche, The Barracks, Maidstone. Letters and subscriptions only to Mrs. Grove, Belgrave Mansions, S.W.

Leinster Regiment (100th) sailed from Southampton on Wednesday in the *Dilwara* for South Africa. The officers who left with headquarters were Lieut.-Col. Martin (in command); Majors Poulerton, Seton, and Stavert; Capt. White, Dickinson, Ricketts, Craske, Legg, Dugan (Adj.), and O'Shee; Lieuts. Mather, Jones, Macdonald, Waddell, Leicester, Martin, McCausland, and Raynsford; 2nd Lieuts. Scobell, Waudby, Denison, Orpen-Palmer, Butler-Kearney, and Brooke; and Capt. and Qmr. Wilkin.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (103rd).—It is under consideration to bring at least one battalion home from South Africa, the strain of the service having thinned the ranks of duty men considerably. Lieut. Ely sailed from Cape Town on the 11th inst. in the *Orcana* for England, invalided.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. Oldfield, 4th Batn., left England on Wednesday in the *Dilwara* for South Africa.

Army Pay Department.—Changes of station, &c.:—To South Africa: Lieut.-Col. Moore-Lane from Shorncliffe; Major Collings from Ceylon; Capt. Vowell from Ayr; Capt. Bass from Bermuda; Capt. Ray from Barbados; and Capt. Holbrook from Jamaica. Capt. Vigors, Aldershot to Ayr. Retired officers temporarily employed: Lieut.-Col. Potter, Feb. 23; Lieut.-Col. Haldane, Feb. 24; Lieut.-Col. Fox, March 21; and Col. Barr, March 26.

VISITORS TO THE CAPE.

Sir Alfred Milner has telegraphed from Cape Town:—

"The number of visitors to South Africa is constantly increasing and includes many, especially ladies, who seem to have no particular call of duty or business. I am sure this would not be the case if it was realised at home that visitors who at ordinary times would be most welcome may, under existing circumstances, be a source of serious inconvenience, interfering with the work of military and civil officers and putting a strain on our limited means of accommodation, which are urgently required for those who have duties to perform here or who are invalided from the front. The considerable increase in the expense of living, at all times very high, which is caused by the excessive influx of visitors, is a hardship on persons of the latter class who may not be in possession of large means. I think that many whose coming here is prompted by nothing more than a general interest in the war would elect to stay at home if they knew that their presence was a hindrance rather than a help. For persons travelling merely for health or recreation, and, above all, for ladies so travelling, no place could be less suitable at the present moment than South Africa. The Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief, to whom I have submitted this message, authorises me to add that he fully concurs in the views expressed in it."

ROYAL ARTILLERY PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."
SIR,—I have read with interest the letters of "Anxious Father" and "Spectator," complaining that second lieutenants in the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery are not promoted to the rank of lieutenant till the expiration of three years. I for one should be pleased to know for what reason or on what principles that rule exists when in the cavalry and infantry the average time is well under two years.

JUSTICE.

"THE MORNING POST" says: "FASHION, the monthly periodical devoted to the costume of men, appeals to a special public; and meets its most exacting demands." "FASHION" (conducted and edited by Beau Brummel, junr.) is published at 4, Argyll Street, Regent Street, London, W., and the yearly subscription, which may be started in any month, is 7s. 6d., payable in advance to the Manager. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS says of Fashion: "Here is a periodical which sheds the light of wisdom upon masculine modes."

Reviews.

SOME SERIALS.

The *Edinburgh Review* maintains its classic character, and, in times like these, it is pleasant to turn to its discussion of such subjects as Religion in Greek Literature, Morris and Rossetti, Cappodocian Discoveries, and Evolution of the Stars. But even the *Edinburgh Review* must step down into the arena, and accordingly we find certain articles dealing with current politics. Thus there is one paper upon the Alaska Boundary, and the reviewer points out that the questions at issue are certainly not new, though the opening of the Yukon goldfields has given them prominence. The *Edinburgh* attributes the attitude of the American Government to the pervading prejudice and ignorance of the masses, and has no doubt that if President McKinley or Mr. Hay had been allowed a free hand the question would have been settled in terms honourable and satisfactory to both countries. Political exigencies, however, have had to be reckoned with, and the American plenipotentiaries could not agree to any conditions unacceptable to the Senate. If Mr. McKinley should be successful in November things may go well, but otherwise the anti-English party will rule the policy of the United States. Another article of interest, though a little discursive, is on "The Partition of the Western Pacific," and the opinion of Sir Cyprian Bridge is cited in relation to the great intelligence of the natives of Oceania in general and of the Melanians in particular. "Within the limited sphere of their requirements, whatever they do they do thoroughly." An article upon Great Britain and South Africa is mainly political, and the contention is that, though the grievances of the Uitlanders were great and undeniable, they were enormously exaggerated by the friends of the Chartered Company, but that there can be no doubt that Kruger wished to make the Transvaal an entirely free and independent sovereign state. Our own Government, up to the very last hour, were curiously ill-informed of the spirit which animated the Government and people of the Transvaal, in whom there was no intention to surrender. Incidentally the reviewer defends the Intelligence Department. He says, with truth, that if the Boers had possessed in an adequate degree that mobility which it has been the fashion to ascribe to them, our difficulties might have become veritable disasters. With whom is peace to be made? Hitherto, in enlarging the bounds of the Empire, the defeated sovereign has handed over the allegiance and territory of his former subjects, and the settlement has thus been in some sort regularised. In this way we gained Canada, and Alsace and Lorraine were ceded to Germany. But now the conditions are entirely different, and statesmanship will be put to a severe test, and, says the *Edinburgh Review*, "we shall gain nothing by any attempts to pretend to ourselves that our rights henceforth over the Republics spring from anything but conquest pure and simple."

The *English Historical Review* has a number of interesting articles, including one by Mr. Basil Williams on "The Foreign Policy of England under Walpole," and another by Professor Alfred Stern on "Colonel Cradock's Missions to Egypt." Those missions were somewhat of a failure, and Codrington was strongly of opinion that the threat of a blockade of Alexandria would have far more effect upon Mahomet Ali than any negotiation whatever. Mr. J. Holland Rose contributes an interesting note upon the Secret Articles of the Treaty of Amiens, in the existence of which he gives good reasons for having no faith.

Tvos Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur is the appropriate motto of the *North American Review*, which proudly draws attention to the fact that it is now in its eighty-fifth year. Here we have M. Zola filled with the horror of war, and impressed with a peculiar social and political condition which

threatens precipitate ruin and general conflagration. Like M. Bloch he believes that war will kill war, and that the present crisis is war's death cry. Then Mr. Thomas B. Shearman writes trenchantly upon "Mistaken Sympathy with Republics," and particularly with South African Republics. After Mr. Shearman comes Gen. du Barail, formerly French Minister of War, who defends the Boers, and denounces us furiously. He says that the true cause of the war is iniquitous, because of "the lying pretext under which we proposed to seize a country in which we have no right," and immoral because no honourable Government wages war of mere conquest. The General roundly declares that Mr. Chamberlain "conceived this act of veritable piracy," and that the British Government promoted the Jameson Raid. Gen. du Barail is full of admiration for the "heroic Boers," and seems positively to revel in the "slime" with which they procured guns and ammunition.

"England herself transported them without knowing it; the instructors and mechanics embarked under the title of professors of agriculture, as merchants, or even as miners. The guns, gun carriages, and ammunition waggons were carefully taken apart, and each piece, packed separately, was transported by British ships as agricultural and other machinery, thus hoodwinking the unsuspecting agents of England. . . . I firmly believe that such a people, who trust God in all things, is invincible, and that the English, who now confess that it will take 250,000 men to win, will never succeed. And who knows but that Europe, electrified by the sight of such heroism, will then emerge from her selfish apathy, and make England understand that the trident of Neptune is not yet the sceptre of the world."

Feilden's Magazine is still "militantly British," and still extremely good as a record of industrial progress. We have also received the *Humane Review*, a new serial, which has for its motto, "No greater shame to man than inhumanity," and maintains its principles in a number of well written articles upon such subjects as "Science versus Common Sense," by G. Bernard Shaw; "Inhumanity in Schools," "Animal Protection in France," "Militarism and Humanity." In short, the editor aims to expose the barbarity of civilised societies.

Horncastle's Manual, edited by Walter R. Horncastle, 61, Cheapside, has appeared once more. To commend it is unnecessary. It is "a technical adviser for all connected with companies," containing a great deal of matter, and is by one who has had a very long experience of advertising and of the best means of bringing things before the public.

Vickers's Newspaper Gazetteer for 1900 (5, Nicholas Lane), is a new candidate for public favour, and appears to be a sufficient catalogue of the newspapers of the United Kingdom with various classified lists in convenient form.

We have also received *As You Like It*, a volume in Blackwood's excellent School Shakespeare; *Tales of Ancient Thessaly*, an elementary Latin reading book (Blackwood); *The Law of Wills and the Law Affecting Trustees in Bankruptcy*, being legal handbooks for popular use, and *Bishop's Travellers' Telegraph Code*, all three published by Effingham Wilson.

It is intended to fill the places of the Army recruiters who will be withdrawn by the approaching embodiment of the Militia by appointing a considerable number of paid pensioner recruiters.

The War Office has purchased from the Marquis of Lorne, at a cost of £30,000, 48 acres of land at Kilreggan, near Greenock, on which a fort will be erected in a position over the mining ground of the Clyde Submarine Volunteer Engineers. The fort will be mounted with heavy guns to command the Clyde from the Cowal shores to Dumbarton. Barrack accommodation will be provided, and the work will soon be commenced.

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The Navy Stations are, for the present,
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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1900.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the hold which the war must have upon everyone's attention, there is reason for hoping that public interest in the Navy is also very much alive. During the next week the receptions which are to be given to the *Powerful's* Naval Brigade should serve a useful purpose in this connection. It will be well, too, if the speakers at these functions should remind the country that it is not only by the gallant deeds of their bluejackets and marines that they must estimate the part played by the Fleet in the fortunes of the war. As Mr. Spenser Wilkinson pointed out the other day, the nation has probably to thank the Navy for the fact that it has been free of outside interference during the continuance of the struggle. Foreign Powers are not slow to recognise that although the fighting efficiency of our Fleet has not been put to the test for many years, it is a factor with which they have to reckon. It is the British Navy, as Mr. Macartney said at Newcastle, which has made the ocean pathways of six thousand miles traversed by our transports as safe as if they had run through our own territory. In this way the nation is reaping a large dividend upon the expenditure it has made on its Naval forces during the last few years. Despite, too, the criticisms which some of us have felt bound to make upon Mr. Goschen's last programme, we are quite ready to agree with the Secretary to the Admiralty that the Navy of this country is perfectly competent to deal with any attack that could be meditated by any combination of Powers who might possibly have been excited to break the friendly relations which happily now exist between them and all their European neighbours. The point is, are we taking every precaution to insure that what is

now a fact shall remain one. We cannot shut our eyes to what is going on around us, and that upon the Naval horizon many indications have been given which may presage bad weather. For the moment the country will no doubt be content to address itself to expressing in the warmest possible manner its appreciation of the magnificent services rendered by our seamen and marines in South Africa, and especially by the *Powerful's* Brigade during the wearisome siege of Ladysmith. The arduous character of the work performed by the bluejackets under Captain Lambton has been recognised so fully in the colonies that it is most unlikely that it should meet with any less meed of praise at home. In fact the manner in which individual members of the *Powerful's* crew, captain and midshipman alike, have been welcomed on their return is a happy augury for the nature of the rejoicings in which all will participate next week.

No apology is needed for recurring to the lectures of Sir John Colomb and Mr. Yates, which were mentioned in our last issue. Both speakers from their different standpoints were dwelling upon Naval progress. Both indicated how they considered future Naval progress may be assured and the lines it will take. Mr. Yates dealt, in the introductory portion of his lecture, with the composition of the Channel and Mediterranean Squadrons at three separate selected periods, showing that in both squadrons there had been an enormous increase in the displacements of the ships and in their fighting efficiency. It would have been of additional interest had he compared the relative strength of the squadrons on some of the colonial stations at the same period. In Australasian waters, for example, it is doubtful whether there has been anything like a similar increase. A promise was given that when the Special Squadron was added that the Imperial Squadron should remain at the same strength, and this promise has been kept to the letter. It would, however, have been a fairer reading of the agreement if the Imperial contribution to the strength of the squadron had been increased relatively to the increase which has taken place elsewhere. Mr. Yates's forecast of the kind of Navy this country will possess twenty years hence is interesting, but we do not see at the present time any sign of development in the direction which he indicates. As his lecture shows, the advances which have been hitherto made have followed well-defined lines; there has been nothing in the nature of an abrupt departure, and this is entirely in consonance with Naval policy as we find it throughout our history. A suggestion made by Sir John Colomb, that we should decentralise our resources for providing the *matériel* and *personnel* of the Fleet is particularly timely when Mr. Goschen is excusing himself from increasing his shipbuilding vote on the plea that he has exhausted the means immediately available at home. It will depend upon many things whether or no we shall see battleships building at Sydney and Capetown, Halifax developing into a Portsmouth, or Esquimaux into a Woolwich. British shipbuilders and gunmakers, manufacturers of armour plates and machinery, will not be slow to open branch establishments at the colonial ports if they see their way to make the investment a remunerative one. The picture presented of a First Lord of the Admiralty distributing his shipbuilding Vote partly in the colonies and partly at home may not be so fanciful as it appears at present. It is not one with which we feel altogether satisfied.

CANTEEN AND MESS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd.,
23, Regency Street, Westminster.—This Society is a union of Can-
teens and Messes formed for mutual benefit of the Services at home
and abroad. It supplies every canteen or mess requisite.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

MANY circumstances have lately contributed to draw attention to the Russian Navy, and it has been rumoured that a further shipbuilding programme was under consideration. Practically, all the ships of the old scheme are now in hand, and every slip in the Russian yards is occupied. The *Peresviet* and *Oslabya* are completing at the New Admiralty and Baltic Yards, the *Pobieda* is in hand at the latter, and three other battleships—the *Alexander III.*, *Borodino*, and *Orel*—have been laid down at the Baltic, New Admiralty, and Galerny Yards; while the coast defence ship *Admiral Boutakoff* is in hand, and one of the three cruisers of the *Aurora* class remains to be launched. The armoured cruiser *Gromoboi*, is not yet ready. One or two more cruisers are to be begun, and there is much building going on also in the Black Sea. A number of vessels, moreover, are under construction and well advanced abroad, including the battleship *Retvisan* at Philadelphia, and the *Tsarevitch* and the armoured cruiser *Bayan* at La Seyne.

The conditions are not immediately favourable to the bringing forward of a new shipbuilding programme. Progress with the old programme has not been very rapid, and the building facilities are exhausted, while to build more ships abroad would be quite contrary to M. de Witte's plans for encouraging national industries. There is also the question of money. Great demands are being made for the Siberian Railway and for other military purposes, and it is known that large movements of troops have taken place towards the Afghan frontier, which, it is announced, are not to be withdrawn until the war in South Africa is at an end, while there is an intention of mobilising 250,000 reserve men for gigantic Army manoeuvres in August. Then, again, there are internal difficulties in the Russian Navy, and the trial which has recently taken place at Sebastopol throws a strong light upon the matter. Naval officers, warrant officers, harbour officials, storekeepers, and others, were charged with defrauding the Russian Government, and of the forty-three persons accused the great majority have been condemned. The whole system at Sebastopol seems to be completely rotten, and speculation and fraud have been rife. Coal, oil, wood, and iron have been paid for which have never been delivered, or have been of inferior quality, and it was proved that sixty or seventy Naval officials have been in receipt of commissions from merchants and contractors. All these circumstances render it improbable that further demands for Naval construction will be made for some little time to come.

It has been hastily assumed that the order given for 112,000 tons of coal for the Fleet betokened preparation for possible hostilities, probably with Japan; but the fact is that such a stock is usually ordered in the spring. If Russia contemplates an active policy in Korea the time is not ripe, for the Siberian Railway is not open, and her Fleet is not ready. The demand for the acquisition of a port at Masampho is not received with favour in Japan, and it is not known whether Russia has withdrawn her claim. She is scarcely likely to attempt to enforce it, and it is believed will be content at present with a stipulation that Korea shall not alienate to any foreign Power the port of Ko-je-do. Diplomatic discussion continues in regard to these matters, and though Russia will scarcely relinquish her desire for a Korean port, there is no probability that she will yet attempt to enforce her claim in view of the strong opposition offered by Japan.

Navy Notes.

In addition to the telegrams which Captain Lambton has received since his arrival, and which we published last week, the following graceful message from the Princess of Wales at Copenhagen will give great pleasure to the Navy:—

"My heartfelt welcome to you in your return from your heroic defence of Ladysmith. Pray also convey my warmest good wishes to the officers and men of the *Powerful*, who so gallantly and bravely supported you in your grand and noble work. Long live the Handy Man. Hope all well on board.

ALEXANDRA."

The Channel squadron continues to play quite an important part in connection with the visit of the Queen to Ireland. On several days the ships have put to sea carrying guests to witness steam tactics, and special invitations were sent to the members of the Irish clubs in recognition of the courtesy extended to the officers of the squadron, who had been elected honorary members during their stay at Kingstown. The ships of the squadron, with the exception of the *Repulse*, in which there is a case of scarlet fever, have also been thrown open to visitors, and the public have largely availed themselves of this privilege. As only one ship is open at a time, the privilege does not clash with the ordinary work and drills. To-day at the review before the Queen in Phoenix Park a Naval brigade, 2,000 strong, will take part. The guns were landed on Thursday, there being sixteen 12pr. and twelve maxims, eight of which are to be manned by Marines. The men and guns came up to Dublin in boats towed by the launches of their ships, and the quays along the Liffey were lined with people to witness the unusual spectacle.

The complaints which have been made about the arrangements in the dockyard at Portsmouth on the occasion of the arrival of the *Powerful* do not appear to us to have any substantial foundation. It would have been easy to have made the same mistake that there was made at Southampton, where the mob who were admitted apparently took charge and even prevented friends of the returning heroes from approaching the ship. It was far better to limit the numbers, as Admiral Pelham Aldrich did at Portsmouth, than to have risked such a *contretemps*. It is noteworthy that the complaints do not come, so far as we have been able to discover, from friends or relatives of the Bluejackets or Marines, but rather from disappointed sightseers and newspaper representatives who were insufficiently provided with the necessary credentials.

It was a surprise to many when a letter appeared in the *Times* from the Secretary of the forthcoming National Bazaar in aid of the sufferers by the War without the slightest reference to the Navy. It appears that it was quite by an oversight, which, however, ought not to have occurred, that the omission of mention of the Sea Service from the letter of appeal was made by the hon. Secretary. As a matter of fact the Navy is to be well represented, and will probably have one of the best stocked and prettiest stalls in the Bazaar. Among the ladies who are supporting it are Princess Victor Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, the Countess of Dalkeith, Lady Commerell, the Countess of Clanwilliam, the Hon. Lady Fremantle, the Countess of Chesterfield, Miss Goschen, the Viscountess Duncannon, and Lady Culme-Seymour. Any contributions to the stall should be sent to the Hon. Mrs. Charlton, the Empress Rooms, Palace Hotel. The National Bazaar will be opened on May 24, and on the same day an Army and Navy Exhibition will be held at the Royal Aquarium, some portion of the sum realised being devoted to one of the Widows' and Orphans' War funds. A Royal Naval and Military Bazaar, to be held at Olympia, will be opened on June 19 under the patronage of the Queen, while Princess Louis of Battenburg is taking an interest in the naval stall.

The two concerts which Lady Bedford organised last month at Admiralty House, Bermuda, in aid of Lady Lansdowne's fund, were most successful. Bishop Ussher composed some verses for the occasion, and everybody, including the American visitors, rallied to the assistance of so good a cause. The result was the sum of £212 13s. for the fund. Lady Bedford worked very hard, and

her exertions were not lessened by the fact that the *Crescent* had suddenly to leave to go to the assistance of the *Hermes*, many of the performers, including the band, being in the flagship. Nevertheless she had the gratification of knowing that her exertions were crowned with success, and we gather from the local press that everyone was pleased and delighted that such a good round sum should have been realised.

Frequent mention has been made in the course of the past few weeks of the corps known as the Natal Naval Volunteers in connection with the operations in the Garden Colony under Sir Redvers Buller, and the latest news to hand of the corps is that it has been disbanded. In a special service order issued last Tuesday the Commandant of Durban, the successor to Captain Percy Scott, stated that twenty-five of the Natal Naval Volunteers had been attached to the regular Naval Brigade at Ladysmith all through the long and wearisome siege, and that many other of the men belonging to the corps had been permitted to join, and had loyally worked with, both regular and irregular troops under Sir George White's command. Throughout the recent trying operations the Naval Volunteers have earned for themselves a reputation for steadfastness and cheerful submission to the inevitable hardships of the campaign which they may well be proud of. The Commandant of Durban, therefore, thanked them in the name of the colony for the services they had rendered to Natal and the Empire generally. The men, although disbanded for the present, are holding themselves in readiness to return to the front should their services be again required. The majority have returned to the appointments they held before they vacated them in order to go to the front, all of which have been kept open for them by their employers.

An invitation to the municipal banquet at Portsmouth, on Tuesday next, in honour of Captain Hon. Hedworth Lambton, of the *Powerful*, and the Naval Brigade, has been accepted by the Earl of Northbrook, a former and distinguished First Lord of the Admiralty. But most pleasing of all acceptances of the goodwill of the Mayor and Corporation of our greatest Naval seaport is that of General Sir George White, V.C., whose presence will give additional honour to this most important occasion, when the gallant general officer will meet his late Naval comrades in arms in circumstances that will pleasantly contrast with their trying experiences in Ladysmith.

The United States Naval authorities have decided, after exhaustive trials of oil fuel, that it is not a desirable substitute for coal in vessels of war. We remember in 1868, at Woolwich Yard, shortly before Mr. Gladstone officially sealed the gates of that valuable establishment, trials were carried out in one of the basins for several months with mineral oil in the furnaces of a small steamboat, but did not give satisfaction. After thirty-two years a similar conclusion has been arrived at across the water. There is no chance at present of an abatement in the interest created by the coaling competitions among the ships of the various squadrons.

As previously mentioned in our columns, Lieutenant Malcolm Kennard and Mr. Harris, flag-lieutenant and son respectively of the Naval Commander-in-Chief at the Cape, were recently fined £1 each for ducking an editor at Simon's Town. According to a contemporary, the ladies of Rockhampton, Queensland, have now, as a protest against disparaging H.M.'s Navy, reimbursed them the amount by penny subscriptions, and gone to the expense of telegraphing their action. Rockhampton, with a population of 20,000, is a seaport that is no laggart in the motto "Advance Australia!" and its inhabitants invariably appreciate a visit from a man-of-war. The Navy will not forget the ladies of this flourishing town, who have thus shown their loyalty to the Queen and goodwill to those who disapproved unjust criticism of a distinguished flag-officer.

Lord Roberts telegraphed to Mr. Langman:—"Government, Bloemfontein, April 12, 10 43 a.m., to Langman, 6, Stanhope Terrace, London. I inspected your hospital here yesterday, and congratulate you heartily on the efficient state in which I found it. Its value to our Royal Army Medical Corps and wounded cannot be over-estimated.—ROBERTS."

Navy Personal.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir J. E. Commerell, V.C., and Admirals Right Hon. Sir J. Dalrymple-Hay, Bart., and Hon. Armar L. Corry, attended the funeral of the late Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, on Saturday last.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Nowell Salmon, V.C., was present last week at Portsmouth when the *Powerful* arrived. The hero of the Shah Nujiff, Lucknow, November 16, 1857, thus methis younger brethren in arms who, in the gallant defence of Ladysmith, gloriously emulated the example shown them upwards of forty-two years ago by Peel and his daring followers at the siege of the great rebel stronghold in India.

Admiral Sir M. Culme Seymour, Bart., A.D.C., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and the officers serving under him, entertain Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton and the officers of the *Powerful* at dinner on Thursday next.

Admiral Lord Charles Scott, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, officially received the captains and officers in command belonging to the Plymouth station on Thursday last, the day after assuming the duties of Port Admiral.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson and Rear-Admirals Atwell Lake and A. D. Fanshawe had the honour of being received by Her Majesty at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, on Monday evening last. On Wednesday evening Vice-Admirals Sir Harry Rawson and Sir John Fullerton obeyed commands to dine with the Queen. On Tuesday evening last Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, Rear-Admiral A. D. Fanshawe, and Captain (Rear-Admiral) Sir Baldwin Walker, of the *Hannibal*, had the honour of attending a concert at the residence of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

Vice-Admiral G. D. Morant and Rear-Admirals A. K. Wilson, Controller of the Navy, and A. W. Moore, Junior Naval Lord, were present last week at the banquet of the forty-first annual session of the Institution of Naval Architects. Rear-Admiral Wilson, in returning thanks for the Navy, remarked on the adoption of naval guns at the Cape for land warfare in the comparatively short period of twenty-four hours, in which he recognised the indebtedness of the Navy to naval architects.

Rear-Admiral Day H. Bosanquet, Commander-in-Chief of the East India station, arrived at Trincomalee in his flagship the *Eclipse* on Monday last.

Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has been asked to stand for the City of London at the next general election. Should the present Government remain in office another Session the meeting of Parliament in 1902 would almost coincide with the conclusion of his lordship's present appointment in the Mediterranean Fleet; but we doubt if the noble lord would forego any material portion thereof for the purpose of assuming a seat in the Lower House.

Rear-Admiral Rodney Lloyd, relieved from Malta Yard, arrived on Saturday last at Portsmouth in the *Tyne*, and Staff-Paymaster W. Le G. Pullen, secretary to the Port Admiral at Devonport, disembarked from that vessel at Plymouth the previous evening.

Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Harris, Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, leaves Simon's Bay shortly in the *Doris* for the western portion of his command. His visit occurs somewhat late this year, and probably would not have been made in the present state of South African affairs but that matters in the Gold Coast territory possibly need his presence.

Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, and the officers and men of the *Powerful* who served under him at Ladysmith, are to be received by the Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth on Tuesday next, and afterwards entertained at a banquet in the Guildhall.

Captain Anson Schomberg, of the *Powerful*, left Colombo on Saturday last for Aden and Malta.

Captain W. H. Fawkes, of the *Canopus*, was honoured with a visit from the Empress Frederick before leaving Spezia last week.

Captain H. N. Dudding, of the *Iphigenia*, having been relieved by Captain H. C. Reynolds, of the *Pique*, left Singapore last week for Portsmouth, after three years' service in China.

Captain Leslie Stuart's appointment to the *Collingwood* immediately after holding the command of the *Tauranga* is a pleasing recognition by the Admiralty of his good services in Samoa last year, and will be a satisfaction to those who served under him at that period.

Commander C. H. Dare, of the *Bellona*, temporarily attached to the Mediterranean Fleet, left Gibraltar on Sunday last for Portsmouth to prepare that cruiser for fishery duties off the coast of Iceland.

Commander Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bart., of the *Royal Sovereign*, has compiled a commander's handbook for organisation and routine on board Mediterranean battleships. This should prove a useful *vaude mecum* for the executive officers of the nine vessels of that class employed "up the Straits."

Commander E. L. Lang, of the *Polyphemus*, is to return to England to pay off that vessel, and commission the *Pyramus*, at Chatham, in her place for the Mediterranean station.

Commander Wilford Forrest, who retired with that rank from the Lieutenants' list in January last, left Plymouth on Saturday for Sydney, N.S.W., in the Orient steamship *Oroya*. In the early part of his career he served as Sub-Lieutenant in Australia and continued on that station until 1895, since when he has been Lieutenant-Commander of the drill ship *Durham*.

Commander W. H. Nicholson, of the *Cossack*, left Devonport on Wednesday for the East Indies, to relieve Captain John Denison, of the *Melpomene*, and convoys the torpedo-boat destroyers *Janus* and *Otter* for a portion of their route to the Far East.

Commander (N) H. A. Hatchard, of the *Trafalgar*, has assumed temporary command of the Admiralty yacht *Enchantress* during the indisposition of Staff-Captain J. D. Oulless.

Lieutenant F. J. Brooke, late Staff Officer of the *Fernon*, left Plymouth on Saturday last, in the Orient steamship *Oroya*, for Sydney, N.S.W., to join the *Royal Arthur* as Torpedo Officer of the Australian station.

Lieutenant Lionel Halsey, of the *Powerful*, son of the M.P. for Watford (Herts.), received a most flattering reception when he returned last week to his father's country seat at Hemel Hempstead, after his hard experiences in South Africa.

Sub-Lieutenant J. M. Steele, of the *Forte*, employed with the Naval Brigade attached to General Sir Redvers Buller's force, was wounded on the 9th inst. at Elandslaagte, but we are glad to say not seriously. The enemy appears on this occasion to have made a target of the Naval Brigade for a short period, but soon received measure for measure from the "handy man."

Midshipman R. C. Hamilton, of the *Powerful*, son of his lordship the Secretary of State for India, arrived last week at Deal, the Castle of which his distinguished father is Captain, and was received by the Mayor and Corporation of that ancient seaport and municipality. Colonel Commandant A. B. Crosbie, a well-tried soldier, and the officers and men of the Royal Marine Depot, Walmer, were also present, with their band, to welcome the gallant young officer to his home, after enduring the privations of the beleaguered Ladysmith, from which we hope he will soon recover.

Chief Inspector of Machinery J. A. Bedbrook, of the Contractors' Department at the Admiralty, who, as previously mentioned, was going as far

as Colombo in the *Europa* to observe the working of her engines and endeavour to adopt greater economy in the expenditure of fuel, is to continue in that cruiser to Australia and return home in her, instead of leaving the vessel at Point de Galle.

Naval Instructors H. B. Goodwin and Thomas O'Connor retire after more than thirty years' service in that capacity. The former officer displayed considerable ability at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, for upwards of twenty-six years from the period of its adoption for collegiate purposes. The latter officer was most efficient, both in sea-going ships and the *Britannia*, in the educational training of junior officers, many of whom were highly successful in their subsequent careers.

Paymaster C. F. Pollard's reappointment, on promotion, to the Commander-in-Chief's office at Portsmouth will not be of long duration. It was not unusual in former days for junior Paymasters to enjoy three years under the Port-Admiral's secretary on home stations.

PRIZE DAY IN THE "BRITANNIA."

The prizes awarded at the final examination of the cadets of the *Britannia* at Dartmouth were on Wednesday distributed by Admiral Lord Charles Scott, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport. The Admiral was accompanied on the platform by Captain O'Callaghan, who has recently taken command of the ship.

Mr. G. B. Mason, senior Naval Instructor, in commenting on the recent examination, said that he thought it might be regarded as satisfactory. All the cadets belonging to the fourth term had passed out, and many had distinguished themselves. So many cadets having done well in this examination, 19 passing out as midshipmen, he had avoided the mention of names, but he would like to call attention to the excellent all-round performance of Mr. Kennedy Purvis, who headed the list.

Com. Travers stated that the seamanship report showed that out of a total of 66 cadets examined 31 had obtained first-class certificates, 32 second-class, and the remaining three third-class certificates. On the whole, the results appeared to be satisfactory, the cadets being well up in most of the subjects.

Mr. Sercombe presented the report on the examination in steam and machinery, which he described as satisfactory. The examiner brought to the captain's favourable notice the excellent papers done by several of the cadets. The knowledge of the practical working of the steamboat was throughout satisfactory.

Admiral Lord Charles Scott, before distributing the prizes, said that it had given him great pleasure as one of his first duties on assuming the command at Devonport, to be invited by their captain to distribute the prizes. It was still more gratifying because the reports had been so satisfactory. The Chief Naval Instructor's report was everything that could be desired, and the reports from the commander and from the engineer-in-charge were also excellent. The number of those who had passed out first was great, and the number of those who had passed out third was small. They must remember that they were going to have a great deal of responsibility thrown upon them, and as they grew up they would have duties to perform that required a great deal of tact and discretion—duties they could only perform satisfactorily by learning to obey those over them, for then those under them would give them obedience. The great requisite for them was to have self-control. He wished all those passing out a very happy commission in their first ship, and he wished all those coming on might pass out as well as those now going out.

The prizes were then distributed. Mrs. O'Callaghan pinned on the badges of the new chief captains and captains, who are:—Chief captains, Mr. Talbot and Mr. Collins; fourth term captains, Mr. Benson, Mr. Field, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Chambers; third term captains, Mr. Janvrin, Mr. Kellett, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smyth Pigott, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Powlett, and Mr. Layard.

Captain O'Callaghan, on behalf of the officers and cadets, thanked the Commander-in-Chief for his kindness in coming there to distribute the prizes. The cadets were always proud to see a distinguished Naval officer there to give them their awards. It gave them something to look forward to and something by which they would always remember passing-out day. He had been so short a time in the ship that he did not like to say much about his own knowledge of the cadets, but in the ship of which he recently had the command there were sixteen midshipmen, many of them just from the *Britannia*. He noticed that they had benefited very much from their training in that ship; in drawing and mathematics they were uncommonly good. Every term a diploma of honour was awarded to one cadet for gentlemanly conduct and good influence; it was given by the Queen. The

winner was selected by popular vote, all the cadets and officers voting, and the best of the three cadets so selected every year received a gold medal. The cadet who received the diploma on leaving this term was Mr. T. M. Barrett, who, he was sorry to say, was among a great number of boys who had got the mumps.

Subjoined is the prize list:—

Study Subjects.—Mr. R. H. Llewelyn, Mr. D. de B. Stocks.

Seamanship (general).—Mr. R. H. Llewelyn, Mr. J. F. C. Patterson.

Charts and Instruments.—Mr. W. P. McSwiney, Mr. A. J. Robertson, Mr. T. D. G. Brown, Mr. H. V. P. Weston.

French.—Mr. A. H. Gye, Mr. E. A. H. Russell, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Suter, Mr. Norcock, Mr. Kennedy Purvis, Mr. Murray.

Drawing.—Mr. R. T. Baker, Mr. H. V. P. Weston.

Steam.—Mr. J. F. C. Patterson, Mr. Kennedy Purvis.

Religious Knowledge.—Mr. R. M. Bellairs.

Prize for Best Boat Sailor in the Term.—Mr. C. Thomson.

The Chief Captains (each a dirk).—Mr. T. M. Barrett, Mr. W. N. Custance.

Beagle Whips.—Mr. C. L. Backhouse, Mr. J. F. C. Patterson.

Photographic Prizes.—Class 1 (presented by the Hon. Mrs. Curzon-Howe): Mr. C. W. Craven; 2nd, Mr. R. B. Ramsay.

Racquets.—Single: Mr. R. R. A. Dubs. Double hand-cap: Mr. T. M. Barrett, Mr. H. J. B. Hall.

Fives.—Single: Mr. R. C. S. White.

Diploma of honour as selected candidate of his term for Her Majesty's Medal.—Mr. T. M. Barrett

The result of the final examination is as follows:—

C. E. Kennedy Purvis	1968	R. W. M. Lloyd	1450
J. F. C. Patterson	1944	J. V. Creagh	1447
R. H. Llewelyn	1929	C. H. N. James	1442
D. de B. Stocks	1902	G. L. Coleridge	1436
C. L. Backhouse	1900	E. Smyth Osbourne	1433
H. J. B. Hall	1877	M. Murray	1422
W. N. Custance	1813	A. H. Gye	1411
C. B. Land	1810	M. R. Bernard	1391
G. W. Halifax	1792	M. K. H. Kennedy	1385
H. T. England	1776	C. L. Fox	1356
R. T. Baker	1773	T. M. Barrett	1344
H. V. P. Weston	1772	B. Bannerman	1343
F. H. H. Goodhart	—	Hon. E. A. G. Gore	—
J. L. C. Hood	1745	Langton	1332
D. T. Graham Brown	1733	A. W. McDonald	1323
A. C. W. Domville	1730	R. L. Teed	1314
H. B. Taylor	1695	R. H. Deane	1309
E. R. D. Long	1692	P. G. Wodehouse	1246
E. A. H. Russell	1678	V. M. Cooper	1234
E. C. Thomson	1676	E. A. Nicholson	1228
C. G. L. Woolcombe	1665	G. E. Cumming	1167
H. Buckley	1658	G. C. Churchill	1145
G. A. Boyle	1649	S. Hopkins	1124
W. R. H. Chapman	1518	H. R. Clifton Mogg	1124
R. M. Mack	1502	P. A. Shepherd	1119
C. V. L. Norcock	1491	D. Stuart	1108
E. N. Suter	1488	A. H. M. Burton	1101
A. J. Robertson	1488	L. Ridge Jones	1061
R. R. Dubs	1479	C. H. Ffordre	1030
P. F. M. Fellowes	1474	A. T. L. Wilson	976
W. P. McSwiney	1471	H. W. Best	969
W. G. H. Cree	1468	F. B. Hay Garth	917
B. W. Wilkinson	1455	N. St. J. Nicholl	—
A. G. Jameson	1452	Carne	770

CADETSHIPS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

Successful candidates at the Competitive Examination held March 20, and following days, for 59 Cadetships:—

Marks.	Marks.
Potter, Leonard F.... 3140	Bagot, Walter T. ... 2215
Bald, Gordon R. ... 2990	Palmer, Laurence R. 2200
Bridge, Cyprian D. C. 2907	*Evans, Claude B.... 2200
Clements, Hon. F. P. 2813	Edmunds, Evelyn R. 2197
Greer, Courtney I.... 2809	Glencross, John B.... 2196
Hammick, George F. 2666	Barnard, A. d'A. ... 2195
Warren, Clyfford H. 2653	Shiell, Lyall G. ... 2194
Anchor, Reginald L. 2636	Warner, Fred. A. ... 2178
Wippell, Henry D. P. 2629	Thomas, Stanley E.... 2174
Bryon, Fitzroy H. D. 2622	Hadow, Alastair P. 2171
Wauton, Hubert O. 2540	Forster, Herbert A. 2165
Cochrane, Blair S.... 2509	Edgcumbe, E. H. P. ... 2161
Mitchell-Dawson, D. 2419	Hearn, Henry John 2159
Noble, Dolores J. D. 2346	Wynne, Walter R. M. 2157
Halaban, Robert C. 2345	Grant, Edward M.... 2148
Cameron, Gordon McL. 2323	Favell, Ernest T. ... 2131
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Wilmot-Smith, A. ... 2302	Dobson, Claude C. ... 2111
Acworth, Bernard ... 2294	Hayes, Robert C. ... 2110
Royle, Guy C. ... 2283	Turner, Robert R. ... 2100
Markwick, Gordon F. 2273	Fletcher, Thomas R. 2077
Horsley, Arthur Clive 2264	Longmore, A. M. ... 2072
Willoughby, Hon. P. 2261	Fletcher, R. T. H. ... 2058
Salt, John W. F. ... 2257	de Crespigny, F. P. C. 2055
Tippet, Arthur G. ... 2256	Elliott, Frank ... 2053
Cavendish, Jas. R. C. 2250	Gordon, Alastair ... 2051
Gibson-Fleming, A. 2249	Hughes, Henry P. ... 2050
Gooden, Francis H. W. 2239	Seton, G. W. S. ... 2047
Mackinnon, Peter ... 2238	

* Mr. Evans' appointment is conditional on his passing the medical examination.

Candidates who passed a Qualifying Examination for Service Cadetships.

Nowell, C. W. C. J.... 1709 | Pilkington, George... 1503

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, April 17.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Major-Gen. Sir H. P. Ewart, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., to be Col., vice Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. A. Nugent, transferred to 2nd Dragoons (Feb. 10).

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. A. Nugent, from 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Col., vice Lieut.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. G. C. Clarke, C.B., deceased (Feb. 10).

1st Life Guards.—Capt. H. C. Keith Fraser is seconded for special service in South Africa (Nov. 20, 1899).

Royal Horse Guards.—Seconding of Capt. C. H. Villiers for special service in South Africa is antedated to Nov. 20, 1899. Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. are antedated:—J. G., Marquis of Tullibardine, D.S.O., to Nov. 20, 1899, vice C. H. Villiers; Hon. A. H. C. Hanbury-Tracy, to Feb. 24, vice W. F. Ricardo, missing; E. B. Charteris, to Feb. 24.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Hon. C. G. Gore-Langton to be Capt., vice W. J. S. Fergusson, promoted (April 11). W. T. V. W. Wood to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. Deacon, resigned.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. C. A. L. French to be Capt., on augmentation. Capt. R. C. Lawrance, from 3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. T. Ward, promoted.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. G. A. Burgoyne is seconded for special service in South Africa (March 10).

4th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. E. Rickards to be Capt., vice D. P. Sellar, seconded (Nov. 15, 1899). Supy. Lieut. A. G. A. Jerrard to be Lieut., vice E. Rickards (Jan. 21). 2nd Lieut. G. B. Lamont to be Lieut., vice C. Parker Toulson, promoted.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenant of Capt. C. H. Anderson-Pelham, from 4th Batn. Lincoln Regt., which appeared in *Gazette* of March 6, is cancelled.

8th Hussars.—Officers seconded for special service in South Africa:—Capt. J. A. Henderson (Nov. 30, 1899), Capt. F. W. Mussenden (Dec. 9, 1899). Supy. Capt. I. W. Burns-Lindow to be Capt., vice F. W. Mussenden (Jan. 5). To be 2nd Lieuts., on augmentation:—Capt. H. M. FitzHerbert, from 4th Batn. Lincoln Regt.; 2nd Lieut. G. B. T. Metcalfe, from 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.

11th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. C. S. Rome is seconded for special service in South Africa (March 3).

12th Lancers.—Capt. C. H. Anderson-Pelham, from 4th Batn. Lincoln Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hon. J. D. Hamilton, promoted.

14th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. E. T. L. Wright to be Lieut., on augmentation (Dec. 13, 1899).

16th Lancers.—Capt. G. P. Wyndham to be Major, vice S. Frewen, promoted (April 1).

19th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. A. Holford to be Lieut., vice H. A. Porter, seconded (March 21).

20th Hussars.—Lieut. G. M. R. A. Swiney to be Capt., in succession to Major E. Witham, appointed to staff (Jan. 8).

21st Lancers.—Capt. E. H. Lewis is seconded for service under Colonial Office (March 2). Lieuts. to be Capts.:—C. G. G. Hutchison, vice D. Bowly, promoted; H. B. P. Smith, on augmentation (April 7).

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. Barton, Reserve of Officers, from Capt., to be second in command of a Batn.

Lieut. H. W. M. Bonham, Lieut.-Col. Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (April 7).

Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Windham, T., Earl of Dunraven and Mountearl, K.P., 7th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Capt. (Supy.), with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

To be Capts., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army:—Capt. G. R. Crossfield, 1st V.B. South Lancashire Regt.; A. S. Crum, late Lieut. Oxford L.I.

Capt. C. F. S. Ewart, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut.

To be Lieuts., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army:—2nd Lieut. N. E. T. Bosanquet, 7th Batn. Rifle Brigade; F. W. G. Gore, late Lieut. North Somerset Yeomanry; R. O. Hilliard.

Lieut. C. C. Macdowell, Capt. Devon Artillery, to be Adjt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Field Artillery.—Lieut. R. G. Finlayson, from Suffolk Artillery, to be 2nd Lieut. (April 18); Capt. R. Fitzmaurice to be Adjt., vice Major J. E. W. Headlam, who vacated on promotion (March 21).

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Supy. Capt. H. G. Howarth to be Capt., on augmentation (April 1).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet-Col. F. Gosset, on completion five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on retired pay (April 9).

Brevet-Col. C. Hoskyns, on completion of five years' service as regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay (April 14).

Cpts. to be Majors to complete establishment:—H. V. Kent, E. Houston, B. E. Morony, W. B. Brown, C. F. Mould, T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, W. A. J. O'Meara, E. D. Daggitt, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. W. S. Gordon, J. I. Lang, C.M.G., W. G. Lawrie, A. C. Painter (April 1).

Lieuts. to be Capts., to complete establishment:—H. S. Rogers, J. M. C. Colvin, V.C., W. E. R. Dickson, P. T. D. de Vitre, D. M. Griffith, A. H. Cunningham, W. A. Watts-Jones, G. Lubbock (April 1).

Name of Qrmr. and Hon. Lieut. H. R. Samson is as now stated, and not as described in *Gazette* of Dec. 22, 1899.

Major R. E. B. Crompton, Electrical Engineers, R.E. (Vols.), is granted temp. rank of Major in the Army whilst serving with Vol. Sect. in South Africa.

Officers granted temp. rank of 2nd Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Sect. in South Africa:—2nd Lieuts. H. F. Bigge and F. P. Williams, Electrical Engineers, R.E. (Vols.)

GRENADEER GUARDS.

Lieut. G. S. Clive is seconded for special service in South Africa (March 24).

Lieut. H. W. E., Earl of Kerry, is seconded for service on staff (Jan. 25).

2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—S. D. Shafto, vice E. H. Trotter, seconded (Jan. 1); L. R. V. Colby, vice G. S. Clive, appointed Adjt. (Jan. 19); J. H. Powell, vice H. W. E., Earl of Kerry (Jan. 25); Hon. M. B. Parker, vice Hon. F. C. Stanley, promoted (Jan. 28).

SCOTS GUARDS.

Supy. Capt. A. Stirling to be Capt., on augmentation (March 28).

2nd Lieut. A. A. L. Stephen to be Lieut., on augmentation (April 4).

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col. R. C. Hare, from 63rd Regimental District (Manchester Regt.), to be Col. to command 24th Regimental District (South Wales Borderers), vice Col. E. S. Browne, V.C., appointed to staff (March 29).

Col. H. G. Grant, from half-pay, to be Col. to command 72nd (Seaforth Highlanders) and 79th Regimental Districts (Cameron Highlanders), vice Col. (temp. Major-Gen.) R. H. Murray, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C., appointed to command an Infantry Brigade at Aldershot (April 3).

LINE BATTALIONS.

East Kent Regt.—Promotions to rank of Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. are antedated to Feb. 21:—F. S. Reeves, G. B. De M. Mairis.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. M. E. Crofton is placed on half-pay (Feb. 23). Lieut. R. G. Parker to be Capt., vice T. D. L. Whittington, deceased (March 13). Lieut. L. B. Webster, from Canadian Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation (April 18).

Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. (Feb. 17):—A. C. L. H. Jones, vice E. M. Moulton-Barrett, promoted; H. B. Warwick, vice H. T. Crispin, promoted; J. H. Matthews, St. J. E. Montagu, and H. F. Stobart, on augmentation.

Royal Warwick Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—G. B. Marriott, vice W. C. Christie, promoted; W. E. W. Elkington, vice G. N. B. Forster, promoted; N. P. Clarke, C. B. Benson, R. H. W. Rose, and G. D. Broughton, on augmentation (March 17).

Royal Fusiliers.—Capt. W. B. Hickie is seconded for special service in South Africa (Feb. 3). Promotion to rank of Capt. of Lieut. A. C. Annesley is antedated to Feb. 3.

Liverpool Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. L. Harford, vice C. L. Parmiter, promoted (Feb. 28); H. C. Owen, vice V. T. Bayley, promoted (March 21). 2nd Lieut. A. N. Vince, from Canadian Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

Norfolk Regt.—Lieut. N. G. Thompson is seconded for service in Army Pay Dept. (March 28).

Devon Regt.—Capt. E. M. Morris is seconded for service in South Africa.

Somerset L. I.—Capt. A. G. Boyle is seconded for special service in South Africa (March 8).

Bedford Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. C. Jackson, vice F. A. D. Stevens, seconded; W. F. B. Edwards, vice H. I. Nicholl, promoted; A. M. Rundall, vice G. E. F. FitzGerald, promoted (Feb. 23). T. J. Webb-Bowen, vice H. D. Selous, killed in action (Feb. 28).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. J. F. F. Tate to be Lieut., vice A. J. Allardyce, promoted (Feb. 9).

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Capt. R. E. P. Gabbett is seconded for service under Colonial Office (July 19, 1899).

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Restoration to Establishment of Supy. Capt. P. Wildman-Lushington is cancelled; Supy. Capt. N. E. Playfair to be Capt., vice Brevet-Major D. A. Macfarlane, promoted (March 26); 2nd Lieut. J. A. Doig to be Lieut., vice E. M. Young, died of wounds received in action (March 31).

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Lieut. R. W. H. Mitchell to be Capt., vice W. L. P. Gibton, deceased (March 20).

Worcester Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts. on augmentation:—Lieut. H. O. B. Wood from Victorian Local Military Forces; J. E. Gordon.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Lieut. P. G. Petavel to be Capt., in succession to Major R. Stewart, Adjt. of Volunteers; 2nd Lieut. A. St. A. Molesworth to be Lieut., vice P. G. Petavel (March 1).

Border Regt.—Brevet-Major R. A. Browne, from Supy. Capt., to be Capt., in succession to Major H. A. S. Barkworth, who holds a staff appointment (Feb. 17); 2nd Lieut. G. H. N. Jackson is seconded for special service in South Africa (Nov. 21, 1899).

Royal Sussex Regt.—Capt. J. G. Pantou to be Major, vice R. Gore, retired; Lieut. R. C. Griffin to be Capt., vice J. G. Pantou (March 12).

South Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. G. Carlyon to be Capt., vice A. Solly-Flood, seconded for special service in South Africa (Feb. 28).

Essex Regt.—Capt. H. Broadmead to be Major, vice C. Wood, promoted (March 13).

Derbyshire Regt.—Capt. C. R. Crofton-Atkins is seconded for special service in South Africa (April 1).

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Capt. G. A. Norcott to be Major, vice H. G. Purdon, retired (April 2). Lieuts. to be Capts.:—E. S. Smith, vice G. L. Parker, deceased; J. G. Lowndes, Adjt., to complete establishment (March 12).

Royal West Kent Regt.—Major E. C. B. Harrison to be Lieut.-Col., vice C. W. H. Evans, D.S.O., retired (March 21).

Middlesex Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts., on augmentation:—2nd Lieuts. E. M. Harris and E. F. Osler, from Canadian Local Military Forces; D. B. Robinson.

Wiltshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. M. Rigg, vice F. Hasler, promoted; W. A. Blake, vice F. W. Stoddart, seconded (Feb. 22).

Manchester Regt.—Capt. W. G. Gwatkin to be Major, on augmentation (April 7); 2nd Lieut. T. F. Ritchie, from Canadian Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

North Stafford Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. S. J. Anderson to be Lieut., vice A. E. Hoskins, promoted (March 20).

Durham L.I.—H. A. Franklyn to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. K. Robb, promoted.

Seaforth Highlanders.—Lieut. C. C. O. Gascoigne is seconded for service as an Adjt. of Volunteers (April 2); Lieut. F. L. L. Daniell is seconded for special service in South Africa (Feb. 28).

Gordon Highlanders.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—F. L. Makgill-Crichton-Maitland, vice C. J. Simpson, promoted (Dec. 12, 1899); C. R. Lumsden, vice D. R. Younger, promoted (Dec. 14, 1899); L. Gordon-Duff, vice H. S. Wedderburn, promoted (Jan. 7); J. R. E. Stansfeld, vice P. S. Allan, promoted (Feb. 25).

Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt. FitzRoy E. P. Curzon is seconded for special service in South Africa (March 10); Supy. Capt. F. J. H. Bell to be Capt., vice FitzR. E. P. Curzon (March 16). Seconding for service in South Africa of Capt. L. H. Noblett is antedated to Feb. 26.

West India Regt.—Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. A. C. H. Dixon is antedated to Dec. 16, 1899, vice A. T. De M. Martin, promoted. Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. A. E. FitzGerald is dated Dec. 20, 1899, vice J. E. Hardon, transferred to Royal Sussex Regt.; 2nd Lieut. C. E. W. Carleton to be Lieut., vice H. D. Russell, D.S.O., seconded (Feb. 7).

Army Service Corps.—Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. W. Musgrave is placed on retired pay (April 15).

ROYAL GUARDS RESERVE REGIMENT.

V. T. D. Palmer, late 2nd Lieut. Coldstream Guards, to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.

ROYAL SOUTHERN RESERVE REGIMENT.

E. H. Hacon, late Lieut. East Kent Regt., to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.

R. F. Bullen to be 2nd Lieut., with temp. rank of 2nd Lieut. in Army.

ROYAL SCOTTISH RESERVE REGIMENT.

G. W. Hutt, late Lieut. Royal Scots, to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

STAFF.

Col. (local Major-Gen.) J. B. Brabazon, C.B., A.D.C., from command of 2nd Cavalry Brigade, to superintend organisation and equipment of Imperial Yeomanry, South Africa (Feb. 11).



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6,424,192

BREAKFAST CUPS.

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Col. C. G. Earl of Erroll, to be A.A.G., Cavalry Div. South Africa (Jan. 18).

Lieut. Col. E. Hegan to be an A.A.G. in South Africa, with local rank of Col. whilst so employed (Feb. 10).

Lieut. Col. and Hon. Col. W. C. Lord Gerrard, Lancashire Hussars Yeomanry, to be extra A.D.C. to Gen. Right Hon. Sir Redvers H. Buller, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.C., commanding troops in Natal (Oct. 31, 1899).

Major H. C. Solater, R.A., to be A.A.G. for R.A., South Africa, and to have local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst so employed (Feb. 10).

Officers to be D.A.A.Gs., headquarters, South Africa, and to have local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst so employed:—Major H. I. W. Hamilton, D.S.O., Royal West Surrey Regt., Capt. and Brevet-Major G. F. Gorrington, D.S.O., R.E. (Feb. 10).

Temporary appointments:—Major-Gen. E. P. Leach, V.C., C.B., R.E., to be a Major-Gen. on staff to command Troops in Belfast District, vice Major-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.) Sir F. Carrington, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., employed in South Africa (April 2); Lieut.-Col. F. W. James, Reserve of Officers, to be a D.A.A.G. at Headquarters, vice Major T. H. B. Forster, Reserve of Officers, employed in South Africa (Feb. 27); Capt. W. H. B. Long, Royal West Kent Regt., to be A.D.C. to Right Hon. G. H. Earl Cadogan, K.G., Lieut.-Gen. and Gen. Governor of Ireland (April 3); Capt. M. E. de B. James, A.S.C., to be a D.A.A.G., vice Major G. A. French, A.S.C., employed in South Africa (Oct. 28, 1899).

Indian Staff Corps.—Lieut.-Col. H. De la Mott Hervey is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (March 30).

Army Chaplains' Dept.—Chaplains to Forces 3rd Class to be Chaplains to Forces 2nd Class:—Rev. F. G. Wright (April 7), Rev. C. H. Murphy, M.A. (April 8), Rev. W. B. Dowling (April 9).

Army Ordnance Dept.—Capt. A. H. Woodfield, R.G.A., to be Ordnance Officer 4th Class, on augmentation (April 1).

Army Pay Dept.—Major H. Swire, Paymr., to be Staff Paymr., vice Lieut.-Col. W. Montgomery, retired (March 17).

BREVET.

Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. W. Jackson, employed with Egyptian Army, to be Col. in recognition of his services during recent operations in Soudan (March 14).

MEMORANDA.

Col. (local Major-Gen.) J. M. Babington, on vacating command of 1st Cavalry Brigade, to be an A.A.G. Imperial Yeomanry, South Africa, and to revert to substantive rank of Col. (Feb. 11).

Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. Adye, R.A., to have local rank of Col. whilst Staff Officer, Colonial Contingents, South Africa (Feb. 5).

Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. E. De Brath, I.S.C., Deputy Secretary to Government of India in Military Dept., to have substantive rank of Col. in Army (Nov. 18, 1899).

Major W. H. Birkbeck, 1st Dragoon Guards, to have local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst employed in Remount Dept. in South Africa (Oct. 5, 1899).

Capt. C. H. Villiers, Royal Horse Guards, to have local rank of Major in South Africa whilst second in command of South African Light Horse (Nov. 20, 1899).

Lieut. W. G. Eden, retired list R.N., to have temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst employed in the Remount Dept.

Risaldar-Major Hafiz Muhammad Nawaz Khan, Bahadur, 15th Bengal Cavalry, to have temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst British Agent at Kabul.

Risaldar-Major Abdullah Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, Indian Army, is granted hon. rank of Capt.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. E. T. Dixon to be Capt.

To be Lieuts.:—Capt. B. H. Piercy, Denbigh Yeomanry, late 12th Lancers; G. E. Rogers, late Lieut. King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Officers to be 2nd Lieuts.:—

7th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. E. S. Gooch, from 5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers, in succession to Lieut. H. A. Johnstone, promoted.

21st Lancers.—Lieut. O. H. Delmege, from 6th Batn. Liverpool Regt., in succession to Lieut. Hon. R. H. L. J. de Montmorency, V.C., promoted.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots.—Lieut. H. E. Reid, from 4th Batn. Essex Regt., vice G. H. F. Abadie, seconded.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. N. A. Hunter, from 3rd Batn., vice C. S. Du Buisson, died of wounds received in action.

East Kent Regt.—Lieut. M. Beevor, from 5th Batn. Manchester Regt., on augmentation.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieut. J. E. V. Isaac, from 3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt., on augmentation; Lieut. R. G. Ritson, from 5th Batn., on augmentation; Lieut. C. V. L. Poë, from 4th Batn. Leinster Regt., on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. A. G. L'E. Le Gallais from 1st Regt. Royal Jersey Militia, in succession to Lieut. H. T. Crispin, promoted; 2nd Lieut. H. W. Archer, from 4th Batn. East Surrey Regt., on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. B. Evans, from 3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt., in succession to Lieut. H. S. Toppin, missing.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. G. D. Martin, from 5th Batn., on augmentation; Lieut. H. E. Morrit, from 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt., in succession to Lieut. W. C. Christie, promoted.

Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut. L. W. Kentish, from 5th Batn., on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. T. de B. Carey, from 1st Regt. Royal Guernsey Militia, in succession to Lieut. L. G. T. Stone, promoted.

Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. N. B. C. B. Grounds, from 3rd Batn. Northampton Regt., on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. E. L. E. Paine, from 3rd Regt. Royal Jersey Militia, on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. E. G. D. Lardner, from 3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt., on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. R. W. Gaskell, from 6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, on augmentation; 1st Lieut. H. F. Lewis, from 3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt., on augmentation.

Norfolk Regt.—Lieut. D. Webb, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. N. D. Horsford, transferred to I.S.C.; 2nd Lieut. R. H. Brudenell-Bruce, from 4th Batn., on augmentation.

Lincoln Regt.—Lieut. R. E. Drake, from 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt., in succession to Lieut. A. H. Johnson, seconded.

Suffolk Regt.—Lieut. R. W. B. Onslow, from 3rd Batn., vice F. W. Wood-Martin, missing; Lieut. R. E. B. Wisden, from 3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt., in succession to Lieut. C. O. R. Murphy, promoted.

Leicester Regt.—Lieut. F. I. Ford, from the 3rd Batn. Wiltshire Regt., in succession to Lieut. A. A. P. Butler, seconded; 2nd Lieut. F. W. Hunt, from 4th Batn. Essex Regt., in succession to Lieut. W. Bryce, promoted.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut. T. W. T. Isaac, from 3rd Batn. Border Regt., on augmentation; Lieut. R. G. T. Gatherer, from 3rd Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, in succession to Lieut. V. H. A. Adwy, missing.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. W. A. Farquhar, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. H. S. Ravenhill, promoted; 2nd Lieut. S. F. A. A. Hurt, from 3rd Batn., vice G. C. Briggs, a prisoner of war; 2nd Lieut. G. W. Browne, from 5th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, in succession to Lieut. M. E. McConaghey, a prisoner of war; 2nd Lieut. J. F. Young, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. F. E. Buchanan, promoted.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieut. F. C. R. Price, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. G. E. S. Salt, deceased.

South Wales Borderers.—Lieut. A. G. Board, from 4th Batn., in succession to Lieut. F. W. Gray, promoted.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieut. G. R. S. Logan-Horne, from 3rd Batn. Royal Highlanders, in succession to Lieut. E. M. Young, died of wounds received in action.

Scottish Rifles.—Lieut. G. R. W. Wilmer, from 5th Batn. Liverpool Regt., in succession to Lieut. H. V. Lockwood, deceased; Lieut. C. S. Cameron, from 3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders, in succession to Lieut. R. Oakley, promoted.

Gloucester Regt.—Lieut. E. M. H. Raynsford, from 5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, vice H. H. Smith, a prisoner of war; Lieut. R. C. P. Blyth, from 6th Batn. Worcester Regt., vice R. L. Beasley, a prisoner of war.

Worcester Regt.—Lieut. W. H. Cathcart, from 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt., an augmentation.

East Lancashire Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. J. Wolseley, from 3rd Batn., on augmentation.

Border Regt.—Lieut. J. A. Ellis, from 4th Batn., vice H. W. Garvey, killed in action.

Royal Sussex Regt.—Lieut. F. N. Thorne, from 4th Batn. South Wales Borderers, in succession to Lieut. E. C. Griffin, seconded.

Welsh Regt.—2nd Lieut. B. Hartwell, from 3rd Batn. Somerset L.L., vice C. F. I. Wimberley, died of wounds received in action.

Essex Regt.—Lieut. E. D. Raymond, from 4th Batn., vice A. B. Coddington, killed in action; 2nd Lieut. H. R. Bowen, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. J. C. H. Newman, seconded.

Derbyshire Regt.—Lieut. A. E. E. Sargent, from 3rd Batn. Bedford Regt., on augmentation.

Royal West Kent Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. H. Norman, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. W. H. B. Long, seconded.

Yorkshire L.I.—2nd Lieut. Hon. E. P. J. Stourton, from 5th Batn. Leinster Regt., in succession to Lieut. S. C. Taylor, promoted; 2nd Lieut. R. J. McMullin, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. C. E. Heathcote, seconded.

Shropshire L.I.—Lieut. B. E. Murray, from 4th Batn., in succession to Lieut. G. Meynell, promoted; 2nd Lieut. H. R. W. Bird, from 4th Batn., in succession to Lieut. P. C. Grover, died of wounds received in action.

Middlesex Regt.—Lieut. G. D. Wright, from 4th Batn. Norfolk Regt., on augmentation; Lieut. C. G. B. Feilmann, from 6th Batn., on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. O. V. Forbes, from 3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt., on augmentation.

York and Lancaster Regt.—2nd Lieut. D. R. W. Gordon, from 5th Batn. Rifle Brigade, in succession to Lieut. F. P. Howlett, removed from Army.

Durham L.I.—Lieut. H. E. Lavie, from 3rd Batn. Northampton Regt., in succession to Lieut. E. A. C. Blake, promoted.

Highland L.I.—Lieut. H. M. Craigie Halkett, from 4th Batn. Devonshire Regt., in succession to Lieut. C. P. M. Craigie Halkett, killed in action; Lieut. P. B. Davis, from 5th Batn. Middlesex Regt., in succession to Lieut. H. G. N. de Berry, promoted.

Seaforth Highlanders.—Lieut. M. B. Duncan, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. J. P. Grant, promoted; Lieut. C. S. Nairne, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. A. C. B. Alexander, promoted.

Gordon Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. V. Gordon, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. P. S. Allen, promoted.

Cameronian Highlanders.—Lieut. T. W. H. J. Erskine, from 3rd Batn. Royal Highlanders, on augmentation; Lieut. H. Smith, from 4th Batn. Highland L.I., on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. L. E. McCaughey, from 3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt., on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. C. L. Patton-Bethune, from 3rd Batn., on augmentation.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut. F. W. E. Johnson, from 7th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, in succession to Lieut. E. W. Shewell, promotion.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Lieut. J. A. L. Campbell, from 3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, in succession to Lieut. A. H. Maclean, promoted.

Leinster Regt.—Lieut. F. J. Raynsford, from 5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt., in succession to Lieut. P. B. Carlisle, resigned.

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieut. R. G. Strong, from 4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, on augmentation.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Lieut. J. P. Tredennick, from 4th Batn., in succession to Lieut. C. N. Perreau, promoted; Lieut. O. H. C. Molony, from 4th Batn., vice T. H. C. Franklann, missing.

MEMORANDUM.

Officers seconded for service with Imperial Yeomanry:—

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Dorset.—Lieut. J. B. H. Goodden.

Royal Gloucester Hussars.—Capt. and Hon. Major G. J. G. Coddington.

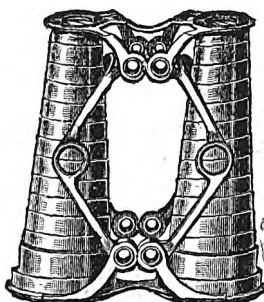
Yorkshire Hussars.—Lieut. A. L. Watt.

"Food and Cookery"

in an interesting article in its April issue, after describing Harvey's Sauce, and its original manufacture by Mrs. Elizabeth Lazenby, says: "Through succeeding generations her lineal successors have continued the business on the same lines as those originally laid out, and from the original recipe, so that

Lazenby's Sauce

stands to-day, as it has stood for more than a century, the synonym for all that is best in a pure, mellow, appetising sauce."



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MILITIA.
INFANTRY.

5th Batn. Middlesex Regt.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. Moore.
6th Batn. Manchester Regt.—Lieut. T. M. Greer.
3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt. H. C. Harvey.
7th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieut. J. Browne.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

5th Lancashire.—Lieut. T. E. Topping.
7th Lancashire.—Lieut. F. Sowler.
2nd Northumberland (Western Div.) R.G.A.—Lieut. T. Chriap.

RIFLE.

4th V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Capt. J. C. Ward.
3rd V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. J. Mackillop.
2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. Duke of Norfolk, K.G.
1st V.B. South Lancashire Regt.—2nd Lieut. T. M. Broadbent.
1st London.—Lieut. E. D. Johnson.
2nd V.B. Manchester Regt.—Lieuts. A. A. Hopkinson, B. H. Cawley, C. B. Pilkington.
7th Middlesex.—2nd Lieut. W. N. Clark.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.
Surg.-Lieut. E. H. Myddelton-Gavey to be Surg.-Capt.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY

Antrim (Southern Div.)—E. L. Caldecott to be 2nd Lieut.
Cardigan (Western Div.)—J. C. E. D'Esterre to be 2nd Lieut.
Cork (Southern Div.)—R. de B. Beamish to be 2nd Lieut.
Durham (Western Div.)—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. J. Buchanan, B. T. Haslewood.
Lancashire (Southern Div.)—Capt. and Hon. Major N. M. Wylie, retired, late South-East of Scotland Artillery, to be Capt.; A. Campbell to be 2nd Lieut.
Mid-Ulster (Southern Div.)—A. S. Cleaver to be 2nd Lieut. (April 9).
Norfolk (Eastern Div.)—Seconding of Lieut. R. F. Boileau for service with R.A., which appeared in *Gazette* of March 20, is cancelled.
Northumberland (Western Div.)—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—R. ff. Powell (April 5), J. F. K. Lockhart (April 7).
West of Scotland (Southern Div.)—E. D. Jones to be 2nd Lieut. (April 11).
Wicklow (Southern Div.)—A. Melville-Robinson to be 2nd Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Royal Anglesey.—Lieut. L. G. Beaumont resigns his commission.
Royal Monmouth.—C. H. R. Crawshaw to be 2nd Lieut. (April 9).
Thames Div. (Submarine Miners).—Lieut. T. W. F. Spottiswood to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Capt. C. G. Holland, who vacates appointment (April 11).

INFANTRY.

3rd Batt. Royal Lancaster Regt.—C. L. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell to be 2nd Lieut. (April 6).
5th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt.—Major G. R. Powell is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa; Lieut. C. A. Blacklock to be Capt.; I. R. Vesey to be 2nd Lieut. (April 6).
5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.—A. R. Mytton to be 2nd Lieut. (April 7).
5th Batn. Liverpool Regt.—F. W. Barnes, late Lieut. 6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, to be Capt. (April 5). To be 2nd Lieuts.:—W. H. P. Rickford and D. S. Cameron (April 10).
3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt.—A. A. Steward to be 2nd Lieut.
3rd Batn. Lincoln Regt.—R. H. Skinner to be 2nd Lieut.
3rd Batn. Devonshire Regt.—M. I. G. Jenkins to be 2nd Lieut. (April 4).

3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. L. Bailey to be Lieut.

3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—M. Fisher to be 2nd Lieut. (April 5).

3rd Batn. Leicester Regt.—A. C. Hart to be 2nd Lieut. (April 7th).

5th Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt. F. J. Radcliffe is seconded for service with Line Batt. in South Africa.

3rd Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—W. D. Forbes to be 2nd Lieut. (April 6).

3rd Batt. Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. E. R. Harbord to be Capt. (April 10), A. O. Adair to be 2nd Lieut. (April 11).

3rd Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—G. F. E. Cotton to be 2nd Lieut. (April 5).

4th Batt. South Wales Borderers.—A. C. A. Thackwell to be 2nd Lieut.

5th and 6th Batts. Worcester Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—M. Trevor, B. F. Traill, L. P. Collins, E. E. D. Henderson, J. R. Roper, G. E. Goldsmith (April 10).

3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—J. C. Lewis Tremayne is re-appointed Capt. (April 5); 2nd Lieut. L. V. A. Cooper to be Lieut. (April 18); W. D. Coode to be 2nd Lieut. (April 10).

3rd Batn. Border Regt.—Capt. J. Norman is seconded for service with a Line Batn. in South Africa; Capt. L. H. Caird is granted hon. rank of Major.

3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.—E. W. Maude to be 2nd Lieut. (April 4).

3rd Batn. Dorset Regt.—D. C. Wilson to be 2nd Lieut. (April 6).

3rd Batn. Welsh Regt.—Lieut. D. How to be Capt.; C. S. Linton to be 2nd Lieut. (April 10).

3rd Batn. Royal Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. D. Campbell to be Lieut., and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieut. C. J. Murray to be Lieut.

Oxford L.I.—3rd Batn.: S. S. W. Paddon to be 2nd Lieut. (April 8). 4th Batt.: F. R. Bulkeley to be 2nd Lieut. (April 10).

7th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—T. E. Baring (April 2); C. H. Coleman (April 6).

5th and 6th Batts. Manchester Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. A. Booth to be Capt. (April 18); R. J. W. Leyden to be 2nd Lieut. (April 27).

Highland L.I.—3rd Batn.: 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—M. N. M. Rawlins, F. B. Tarleton, J. D. Blyth. 4th Batn.: Major T. S. G. H. Robertson-Aikman is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; E. U. Jameson to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders.—D. G. Warrand to be 2nd Lieut. (April 4).

5th Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.—H. M. Caddell is re-appointed Lieut. (April 10); V. P. F. Bryce to be 2nd Lieut. (April 3).

3rd Bath. Connaught Rangers.—Appointment of S. T. Grey as 2nd Lieut., which appeared in *Gazette* of March 20 is cancelled.

5th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Capt. J. McNamara resigns his commission on account of ill-health.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Berks.—W. A. S. H. Kevill-Davies, late 2nd Lieut. 4th Batn. Oxford L.I., to be Lieut., and to be seconded whilst serving with Imperial Yeomanry.

Royal Bucks Hussars.—C. R. Disraeli to be 2nd Lieut. Derby.—Capt. F. W. Peacock to be Supy., whilst holding appointment of Ass. Adj. to 6th Yeomanry Brigade (April 5).

Leicester.—Capt. and Hon. Major H. G. Clough-Taylor to be Major.

Lothians and Berwick.—J. E. B. Swinton to be 2nd Lieut.

Middlesex.—Capt. W. Duncan is granted hon. rank of Major.

Montgomery.—Capt. C. T. Dugdale resigns his commission, also is granted hon. rank of Major, with permission to wear uniform of regt. on retirement; Vet. Lieut. J. C. Rowlands resigns his commission.

Southern Nottingham.—2nd Lieut. G. L. S. Wright resigns his commission.

Yorkshire Dragoons.—Capt. and Hon. Major T. H. Morris, retired, late 2nd West York Yeomanry, to be Capt.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Banff.—Major C. G. Masson to be Lieut.-Col., and to command, under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations; 2nd Lieut. D. Tudhope resigns his Commission.

1st Caithness.—Supy. Lieut.-Col. Sir J. R. G. Sinclair, Bart., resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of corps on retirement.

1st Cheshire and Carnarvon.—Capt. F. B. Mason to be Major. 2nd Lieut. H. R. Reichel to be Capt.

1st Cinque Ports (Eastern Div.) R.G.A.—E. H. Messenge to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Devon (Western Div.) R.G.A.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—W. B. Maddock, H. C. Darke, H. A. Garrett, E. H. Whiteway-Wilkinson.

2nd Devon (Western Div.) R.G.A.—H. W. Webber, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st Dorset (Southern Div.) R.G.A.—Major G. P. Symes to be Lieut.-Col., and to command, under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations; J. S. Wood, late Capt. 3rd and 4th Batts. Scottish Rifles, to be Lieut. To be 2nd Lieuts.:—I. F. H. Carr Gregg, R. G. C. Carr Gregg.

3rd Durham (Western Div.) R.G.A.—9nd Lieut. A. V. Mabano resigns his commission; W. Lawson to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Fife.—Surg.-Lieut. J. C. G. Macnab, M.B., is borne as Supy. whilst serving with Royal Army Medical Corps in South Africa.

1st Gloucester.—V. F. Brandling to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Kent.—Capt. and Hon. Major N. O. Budden resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of corps on retirement.

1st Lanark.—Capt. and Hon. Major E. Thomson resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of corps on retirement.

2nd Lancashire.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—J. H. Layton, C. V. M. Townsend.

8th Lancashire.—W. Rathbone, jun., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Middlesex.—Qrmr. H. Nash resigns his commission.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire (Western Div.) R.G.A.—P. Cobb to be 2nd Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Cheshire.—Capt. R. L. Hutchinson is borne as Supy. whilst serving with Vol. Sec. in South Africa.

1st Gloucester.—Acting Chaplain Rev. J. Taylor resigns his appointment.

1st Hampshire.—T. H. Grice to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Middlesex.—O. H. Bayldon to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Tower Hamlets.—C. H. Gray to be 2nd Lieut.

Forth Div. Submarine Miners.—Lieut. J. A. Macclaren resigns his commission.

Sewern Div. Submarine Miners.—W. Sessions to be 2nd Lieut. (April 6). Acting Chaplain Rev. W. S. Heathcote, B.A., retires under para. 118 Volunteer Regulations.

Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps.—C. A. Brereton, M.Inst.C.E., to be Lieut.-Col.; W. B. Worthington, M.Inst.C.E., to be Major.

Electrical Engineers.—Capt. R. S. Erskine to be Major and to command.

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade, Royal Scots.—A. E. L. Jones to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.); Hon. A. G. Watson to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.); T. McI. Newton to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

East Kent Regt.—1st V.B.: Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. E. W. Knocker, C. B., to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant under para. 55A and 114 Volunteer Regulations; Major G. L. Gwatkin to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Hon. Major J. F. Honeyball to be Major. Cadet Corps (Chatham House College, Ramsgate) attached to 1st V.B.: Hon. Capt. A. G. Pryce resigns his appointment; Lieut. A. G. L. Hendry, 1st V.B. East Kent Regt., is appointed Hon. Capt. 1st Cadet Batn.: Hon. 2nd Lieut. C. C. Gray resigns his appointment.

1st V.B. Royal Warwick Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—F. W. Pearl, E. R. Innes, J. P. Nelson, L. N. L. Wilders, R. K. Morcom.

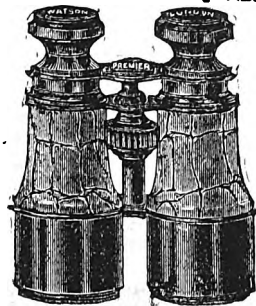
1st V.B. Liverpool Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—K. T. Bidpath, E. J. Fairclough.

1st V.B. Norfolk Regt.—S. D. Page to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

1st V.B. Suffolk Regt.—Capt. S. J. Murray, Connaught Rangers, to be Adj., vice Capt. E. P. Prest, Suffolk Regt., whose period of service has expired (April 9).

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4th (Cambridge Univ.) V.B. Suffolk Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. S. Masterman, H. S. Keigwin, R. N. Coulson.

Somerset L.I.—1st V.B.: J. Cooke-Hurle is re-appointed Capt. 2nd V.B.: Lieut. J. R. Paul to be Capt. 3rd V.B.: Capt. and Hon. Major C. E. Whitting to be Major (April 18); Lieut. R. F. Duckworth to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. W. S. Donne to be Lieut.; F. O. O. Chubb to be 2nd Lieut.

West Yorkshire Regt.—1st V.B.: E. P. Cross to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy). 2nd V.B.: Major C. H. Speight, retired, to be Capt.; H. A. Johnson to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. East Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. M. D. Macleod resigns his commission.

Cadet Corps (Bedford Modern School) attached to 3rd V.B. Bedford Regt.—H. W. Evans to be Hon. Capt.

1st V.B. Yorkshire Regt.—J. G. Jackson to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Lancashire Fusiliers.—J. Kenyon to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut. J. Faulds resigns his Commission.

3rd V.B. Cheshire Regt.—Surg.-Lieut. C. A. K. Renshaw to be Surg.-Capt.

1st V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Rev. D. E. Rowlands, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

South Wales Borderers.—3rd V.B.: E. M. Griffith to be 2nd Lieut. 4th V.B.: E. A. J. Fellers to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk.—Acting-Chaplain Rev. R. S. Kirkpatrick resigns his appointment.

1st Lanark.—A. Crawford to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

3rd Lanark.—J. Foulis to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

2nd V.B. Worcester Regt.—R. H. H. Creak to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—W. E. Copeland, late Capt. Cornwall and Devon Miners Artillery Militia; J. S. Judd.

1st V.B. South Stafford Regt.—Lieut. W. O. Williams to be Capt.; Lieut. F. Jefferson resigns his commission.

3rd V.B. Welsh Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. A. Lewis, J. G. Jones, S. A. Everett, T. E. Malyon, F. N. Gray, W. Dowdeswell.

Royal Highlanders.—3rd V.B.: Capt. S. G. McDonald to be Major; Lieut. A. K. Smith to be Capt. and to remain Supy. 4th V.B.: H. J. Bell to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Oxford L.I.—H. M. Hain to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Essex Regt.—Lieut. H. M. Lewis resigns his commission (Feb. 23).

Cadet Corps (Derby School) attached to 1st V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—A. A. P. Winsor to be Hon. Capt.

1st V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—W. H. Robinson, late 20th Middlesex V.B.C. to be Capt.; Lieut. J. G. Christian resigns his commission; J. H. Kean to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Northampton Regt.—Major A. F. Mulliner is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

2nd V.B. Royal West Kent Regt.—J. H. C. Fegan to be Surg.-Lieut.

2nd V.B. Shropshire L.I.—W. Baxter to be 2nd Lieut. (April 18); Capt. W. F. A. Wallace, Reserve of Officers, late Shropshire L.I., to be Adjt., vice Capt. W. S. W. Radcliffe, who has vacated appointment (March 10).

1st Hereford.—E. A. Mahir to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Middlesex Regt.—E. C. Giffard to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Middlesex.—2nd Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry R. F. Davies is borne as Supy. whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa.

2nd Middlesex.—Surg.-Capt. S. H. Moore to be Surg.-Major.

4th Middlesex.—V. G. Burch to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

13th Middlesex.—2nd Lieut. G. R. Wyld is borne as Supy. whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa.

21st Middlesex.—Lieut. W. Ford to be Capt.

2nd London.—A. W. St. J. Harmsworth to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Manchester Regt.—C. Barlow to be 2nd Lieut.

4th V.B. Durham L.I.—Surg.-Capt. H. A. Collinson, M.B., resigns his commission; S. W. Plummer, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut.; Rev. C. Lomax, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

Highland L.I.—1st V.B.: J. Lilburn, jun., to be 2nd Lieut. 2nd V.B.: Capt. and Hon. Major R. Macfie resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of Batn. on retirement. 3rd V.B.: Qrmr. A. M. Spence is granted hon. rank of Capt.

1st Sutherland.—Capt. and Hon. Major P. Hamilton to be Major; Lieut. D. Sinclair to be Capt.

Gordon Highlanders.—1st V.B.: J. Sellar to be 2nd Lieut. 5th V.B.: D. K. Michie to be 2nd Lieut.

6th V.B.: Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. G. S. Grant resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank; and to wear uniform of Batn. on retirement.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—5th V.B.: J. Adam to be 2nd Lieut. 7th V.B.: H. R. Rae to be 2nd Lieut.

15th Middlesex.—Lieut. E. de Laroque resigns his commission.

1st Tower Hamlets.—Major J. W. A. Parr resigns his commission; Capt. and Hon. Major A. C. Preston to be Major; Lieut. W. V. Ward to be Capt.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Manchester Companies.—Qrmr. W. F. Dickinson is granted hon. rank of Capt.

[Where not otherwise specified the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date April 18.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, April 20.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officer, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery at the battle of Colenso, as stated against his name:—

Major William Babbie, C.M.G., Royal Army Medical Corps.—At Colenso, on Dec. 15, 1899, the wounded of the 14th and 66th Batteries, Royal Field Artillery, were lying in an advanced donga close in the rear of the guns without any Medical Officer to attend to them, and when a message was sent back asking for assistance, Major W. Babbie, R.A.M.C., rode up under a heavy rifle fire, his pony being hit three times. When he arrived at the donga, where the wounded were lying in sheltered corners, he attended to them all, going from place to place exposed to the heavy rifle fire which greeted anyone who showed himself. Later on in the day, Major Babbie went out with Captain Congreve to bring in Lieutenant Roberts, who was lying wounded on the veldt. This was also under a heavy fire.

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WAR OFFICE, April 20.

1st Life Guards.—Lieuts. to be Capts.:—F. H. W. Carden, to complete establishment (Oct. 9, 1899); R. V. L. Lloyd-Phillips, vice H. C. K. Fraser, seconded (Nov. 20, 1899).

6th Dragoon Guards.—A. M. Swift to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

19th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. W. B. Rennie, from 3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

20th Hussars.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—K. M. Woolcombe, vice H. Street, seconded (Nov. 15, 1899); J. S. Cawley, vice G. M. R. A. Swiney, promoted (Jan. 8).

21st Lancers.—Squad.-Sergt.-Major J. W. D. Thomson, from 20th Hussars, to be Riding-Mr., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Capt. W. H. King, transferred to Royal Horse Guards.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

F. M. Madan, late Capt. and Hon. Major 3rd Batn. North Stafford Regt., to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.

LORD STRATHCONA'S CORPS.

Surname of Major G. W. Cameron, Canadian Militia, who was appointed to a Lieutenancy in *Gazette* of March 6, is as now stated and not as described therein.

G. T. Stevenson to be Vet.-Lieut.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Capt. to be Majors:—G. H. Geddes, on augmentation (March 15); A. S. Dunlop, Brigade Major, C. H. Kilner, on augmentation (April 1); E. M. Lachlan, on augmentation (April 5).

Promotions of undermentioned Capt. are antedated:—E. B. Ashmore to Feb. 19, vice A. M. A. Lennox, missing; B. Vincent to March 1, vice F. T. Ravenhill, appointed Adjt.; H. S. Browning to March 10, on the seconded list; J. G. Dennistoun to March 10, vice A. W. Curtis, deceased.

Lieut. H. N. St. J. Maule to be Capt., on augmentation (March 15).

2nd Lieut. W. P. S. Jones to be Lieut. (April 1).

2nd Lieut. R. E. Fitzgerald-Lombard, from Dublin City Artillery to be 2nd Lieut.

H. S. Jackson to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieuts.:—A. J. Sutor, A. L. Routh.

Capt. H. L. N. Beynon to be Adjt., vice Capt. W. H. Robinson, who has vacated that appointment (Feb. 15).

Grenadier Guards.—2nd Lieut. E. H. Weller-Poley to be Lieut., vice F. L. V. Swaine, seconded (Feb. 28).

Coldstream Guards.—2nd Lieut. F. S. Winnington, from 7th Batn. Rifle Brigade, to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. H. W. Studd, promoted.

Scots Guards.—Lieut. Hon. G. E. H. Macdonald, from 3rd Batn. Cameron Highlanders, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

Regimental District.—Brevet-Col. P. H. Murray, from Lieut.-Col. half-pay, to be Col. to command 4th Regimental District (Royal Lancaster Regt.), vice Col. E. H. Fitzherbert, placed on half-pay (April 3).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieut. G. P. Westmacott, from 5th Batn., vice C. R. Barclay, killed in action; 2nd Lieut. H. D. Hull, from 5th Batn., on augmentation.

Royal Warwick Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—2nd Lieut. P. M. Brooke-Hitching, from 3rd Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.; W. H. P. Law, in succession to Lieut. W. M. C. Du Q. Caillard, transferred to 7th Dragoon Guards.

Royal Fusiliers.—Capt. W. B. Hickle to be Major, on augmentation (March 17); 2nd Lieut. F. Moore to be Lieut., vice L. G. T. Stone, promoted (Feb. 2).

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Capt. W. P. Thompson, from 5th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. W. H. Mitchell, promoted.

Gloucester Regt.—Lieut. T. A. Montgomery, from 9th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be 2nd Lieut., vice W. S. Mackenzie, a prisoner of war (April 4).

Worcester Regt.—Lieut. E. P. Manwaring-White, from 3rd Batn. Royal West Kent Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

West Riding Regt.—Lieut. E. M. Liddell, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation (April 4).

Dorset Regt.—Lieut. T. H. Shoubridge, D.S.O., is seconded for service in South Africa (Jan. 30).

Essex Regt.—Promotions to rank of Lieut. of the undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated:—C. J. B. Daubeny to Oct. 20, 1899, vice J. C. H. Newman, seconded; C. R. Roberts-West to Oct. 21, 1899, vice W. M. C. Vandeleur, seconded; C. L. Ryan to Nov. 1, 1899, vice K. C. Winter, appointed Adjt. 3rd Batn.; R. M. C. Ruxton to Jan. 29, vice W. K. Legge, promoted; I. O. W. Jones to Feb. 24, vice W. F. Bonham, a prisoner of war.

Royal West Kent Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. D. Belgrave, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. V. F. Muspratt, transferred to I.S.C.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—2nd Lieut. Hon. A. F. W. Harris to be Lieut., vice Hon. R. Cathcart, killed in action (Feb. 23).

Manchester Regt.—2nd Lieut. P. F. Gell, from 3rd Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

York and Lancaster Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. G. Lind to be Lieut., vice F. P. Howlett, removed from Army (April 4); Capt. T. T. Greeson to be Adjt. (Feb. 3).

Royal Irish Rifles.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Capt. A. Stewart, from 5th Batn., vice A. F. T. Hughes, seconded; Lieut. C. M. L. Becher, from 4th Batn., vice T. L. B. Soutry, a prisoner of war.

Connaught Rangers.—Lieuts. to be Capt. :—C. V. Isacke, vice A. G. V. Chichester, Adjt. 4th Batn.; P. T. Horton, Adjt., to complete establishment; A. S. Hog, vice C. V. Isacke, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Volunteers (March 13).

West India Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt. :—G. Peacocke, in succession to Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. R. M. Dalrymple-Hay, employed on special service in South Africa; W. Chill, vice G. Peacocke, seconded for service under Colonial Office (March 10).

Hong Kong Regt.—Subadar Sardar Khan to be Subadar-Major, vice Firoz Khan, retired; Jemadar Jan Muhammad to be Subadar, vice Sardar Khan; Pay Havildar Fatteh Muhammad to be Jemadar, vice Jan Muhammad (Jan. 10).

STAFF.

Capt. G. J. Farmer, Lancashire Fusiliers, to be A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. (local Gen.) Sir F. W. Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta and its Dependencies (Jan. 20).

Major L. Darwin, Reserve of Officers, to be an Acting D.A.A.G. at Headquarters (March 23).

Temporary appointments:—Major-Gen. E. S. Brook to be a Major-Gen. on staff to command an Infantry Brigade at Aldershot; Major W. G. Wyld, Hampshire Regt., to be a D.A.A.G., vice Capt. L. R. Carleton, Essex Regt., employed in South Africa (April 1).

Military Prison Dept.—Capt. E. W. K. Money, Shropshire L.I., to be Governor of a Military Prison (April 10).

Royal Guards Reserve Regt.—Sir R. B. Macnaghten Blois, Bart., late Lieut. Scots Guards, to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt.—A. Lockhart Gallie, late Lieut. I.S.C., to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

Indian Staff Corps.—Gen. H. S. Anderson, C.B., is transferred to Unemployed Supernumerary List; Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. C. Bird, K.C.I.E., C.B., to be Gen.; Major-Gen. A. R. Badcock, C.B., C.S.I., to be Lieut.-Gen.; Col. A. Clark-Kennedy to be Major-Gen. (April 3).

Army Ordnance Dept.—To be Ordnance Officers Fourth Class, on augmentation:—Capt. A. S. Baker, R.A.; Capt. W. H. W. Hope, R.G.A.; Capt. J. A. Stewart, R.G.A. (April 3); Capt. R. A. Craig, R.A., to be an Asst.-Insp. (April 9).

Army Pay Dept.—Capt. I. T. Owen, from Royal Berkshire Regt., is permanently appointed to Army Pay Dept., retaining his substantive rank (Aug. 28, 1895).

MEMORANDA.

Capt. M. McNeill, Reserve of Officers, is granted local rank of Major whilst temporary Asst. Military Secretary to Gen. H.R.H. A. W. P. A., Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., &c., Commanding the Forces in Ireland (Jan. 9).

Officers granted temp. rank of Capt. whilst serving in South Africa:—

Capt. E. T. Logan, 4th Batn. Cheshire Regt. (Jan. 4).
Capt. H. H. Bromfield, 3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers (Jan. 13).

Capt. J. Spottiswoode, 7th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps (Feb. 3).

Capt. G. F. Paske, 3rd Batn. Oxford L.I. (Feb. 5).

Capt. W. FitzG. Plummer, 7th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers (Feb. 10).

Capt. N. A. Jarvie, 4th Batn. Highland L.I. (Feb. 12).

Capt. R. B. Learoyd, 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt. (Feb. 28).

Capt. J. B. Jobling, 6th Batn. Liverpool Regt. (Feb. 28).

Capt. J. Congreve and Hon. A. E. C. J. Stourton, 3rd Batn. Border Regt. (Feb. 28).

Capt. V. R. Bland-Hunt, 6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers (Feb. 28).

Capt. A. W. Jones, 4th Batn. Highland L.I. (Feb. 28).

Capt. H. W. Biddulph, 5th Batn. Connaught Rangers (Feb. 28).

Capt. W. F. Hobdell, 5th Batn. Manchester Regt. (Mar. 7).

Capt. D. Burges, Fife Artillery (March 7).

Capt. B. P. Newbolt, 3rd Batn. Bedford Regt. (March 14).

Capt. B. A. Reith, 3rd Batn. East Kent Regt. (March 17).

Major R. Hayes-Sadler, 3rd Batn. Yorkshire L.I. (March 18).

Officers granted temporary rank of Lieut. whilst serving in South Africa:—

Lieut. G. G. Moir, 3rd Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers (Jan. 4).

Lieut. W. O. Grieve, 3rd Batn. Lincoln Regt. (Jan. 4).

Lieut. R. Bastard, 4th Batn. Lincoln Regt. (Jan. 4).

Lieut. F. J. E. Archer, 4th Batn. Norfolk Regt. (Jan. 4).

Lieut. E. C. Russell, 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt. (Jan. 4).

Lieut. H. E. Welch, 4th Batn. Cheshire Regt. (Jan. 7).

Lieut. E. R. A. Hall, 3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt. (Jan. 7).

Lieut. A. R. Hill, 3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt. (Jan. 7).

Lieuts. E. Southey and J. Wheen, 3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers (Jan. 13).

Lieut. G. D. Leake, 4th Batn. West Yorkshire Regt. (Jan. 13).

Lieut. S. R. Clement, 5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers (Jan. 13).

Lieuts. H. R. Dyer and C. L. Prior, 3rd Batn. North Staffordshire Regt. (Jan. 15).

Lieut. D. Williams, 3rd Batn. Wiltshire Regt. (Jan. 21).

Lieut. N. G. P. de C. Tronson, 4th Batn. East Surrey Regt. (Jan. 22).

Lieut. F. J. R. Hughes, 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt. (Feb. 1).

Lieut. Hon. R. T. G. Fitzmaurice-Deane-Morgan, 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt. (Feb. 1).

Lieut. G. Brooke, 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt. (Feb. 1).

Lieut. A. C. F. G. Bernard, 3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt. (Feb. 3).

Lieut. H. R. Elliott, 3rd Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers (Feb. 3).

Lieut. C. A. Colley, 3rd Batn. East Kent Regt. (Feb. 3).

Lieut. G. E. Marten, 4th Batn. Bedford Regt. (Feb. 5).

Lieut. S. R. Christie-Miller, 3rd Batn. Oxford L.I. (Feb. 5).

Lieut. E. Ashmead-Bartlett, 4th Batn. Bedford Regt. (Feb. 5).

Lieut. R. S. MacKenzie, 5th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt. (Feb. 8).

Capt. F. R. de Bertodano, 3rd Batn. Manchester Regt. (Feb. 10).

Lieut. A. H. P. Rose, 4th Batn. Essex Regt. (Feb. 10).

Lieut. O. M. Crackanthorpe, 3rd Batn. Border Regt. (Feb. 10).

Capt. C. J. Pike, 3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I. (Feb. 28).

Lieut. J. G. Black, 4th Batn. Suffolk Regt. (Feb. 28).

Lieut. R. W. B. Onslow, 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt. (Feb. 28).

Lieut. D. L. Thornton, 5th Batn. Connaught Rangers (Feb. 28).

Lieut. E. H. Nicholson, 3rd Batn. Wiltshire Regt. (Feb. 28).

Lieut. D. Ashby, 4th Batn. Suffolk Regt. (Feb. 28).

Lieut. J. C. Parker, 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt. (Feb. 28).

Lieut. D. H. Parker, 5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers (March 3).

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Lieut. C. A. E. Stower, 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt. (March 7).
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 Lieut. B. G. Peel, 3rd Batn. Dorset Regt. (March 7).
 Capt. P. T. S. Maxted, 3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt. (March 14).
 Lieut. W. Eastwood, 6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles (March 14).
 Lieut. S. J. Wilkinson, 4th Batn. North Stafford Regt. (March 14).

Capt. C. A. Vanderzee and D. C. Ansted, 5th Batn. Manchester Regt. (March 16).
 Lieut. C. H. P. O'Hagan, 6th Batn. Manchester Regt. (March 16).
 Lieut. G. E. W. Morris, 3rd Batn. Dorset Regt. (March 17).
 Lieuts. E. F. S. Henderson and A. F. de Trafford, 3rd Batn. South Stafford Regt. (March 17).
 Captains A. G. Steward and W. F. H. Morgan, 6th Batn. Worcester Regt. (March 18).

Lieut. C. H. Antrobus, 3rd Batn. Cameron Highlanders (March 21).
 Capt. E. C. Mayne, 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers (March 24).
 Officers granted temp. rank of 2nd Lieut. whilst serving in South Africa:—
 2nd Lieut. R. Wellesley, 4th Batn. Lincoln Regt. (Jan. 4).
 2nd Lieut. E. J. Wolseley, 3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt. (Jan. 13).

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2nd Lieut. A. St. L. Goldie, 5th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers (Jan. 13).
 2nd Lieut. A. Elphinstone, 4th Batn. East Surrey Regt. (Feb. 1).
 2nd Lieut. H. N. B. Harrison, 3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I. (Feb. 28).
 2nd Lieut. J. C. C. Reid, 3rd Batn. Somerset L.I. (March 7).
 2nd Lieut. P. L. Moubray, 3rd Batn. Royal Highlanders (March 7).
 2nd Lieut. L. G. M. Lord Brooke, 7th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps (March 18).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt. E. F. Sullivan to be Major, Lieut. C. A. Rumball to be Capt., Capt. F. G. Carpmeal, 4th V.B. East Surrey Regt., to be Lieut.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date April 21.]

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. F. Macmullen.	Capt. H. Bonham-Carter, R.E., B.
Lieut.-Col. C. W. Owen, I.M.S., B., C.M.G., C.I.E.	Capt. R. M. Bell.
Major W. C. H. Mackintosh.	Capt. A. J. W. Browne.
Major H. S. G. Hall.	Lieut. J. H. Crawford.
Capt. H. A. Browning, B.	Lieut. H. M. Butler.
Capt. F. W. Lethbridge.	Lieut. D. Deane.
	Commander A. Gwyn.
	Commander W. Aves.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Col. G. Hawkes, till Nov. 10, 1901.	Capt. H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., B., 5 mo., M.C.
Major G. H. Weller, 5 mo.	
Capt. C. Tritton, 5 mo.	Lieut. A. B. Souther, 6 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Col. H. A. Vincent, B.	Lieut. F. W. Hawks.
Lieut.-Col. F. M. Rundall, D.S.O.	Lieut. A. B. Souther.
Major G. C. P. Onslow.	Commander C. W. B. Hooper.
Capt. H. J. Jones.	

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(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, April 14.
 In accordance with provisions of Order in Council of April 1, 1881:—Fleet-Surg. R. G. Brown, M.B., has been placed on Retired List, with permission to assume rank of Deputy Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets (April 15).

ADMIRALTY, April 16.
 Boatswains promoted to Chief Boatswains:—J. R. Broadhurst, E. J. Case, T. Nineham, G. James, B. Thompson, H. Bishop, H. Butters (April 1).

(From Friday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, April 14.
 In accordance with provisions of Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Jan. 29, 1900:—Naval Instrs. H. B. Goodwin, M.A., and T. O'Connor, M.A., have been placed on retired list, at their own request (April 12).

ADMIRALTY, April 17.
 Royal Naval Reserve.—Assist.-Engrs.:—J. C. Stoddart, D. Donaldson, and W. H. Tomkins have been appointed (April 2).

ADMIRALTY, April 19.
 In accordance with provisions of Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870; Aug. 5, 1875; and July 16, 1895:—Capt. S. A. Johnson has been placed on retired list of his rank (March 25).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, April 14.
 Surgeons.—C. Wood, to Jamaica Hospital; P. V. Jackson, to Britannia; A. Maclean, M.B., to Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines; J. Chambers, B. A., M.B., to Plymouth Division of Royal Marines (April 17).

ADMIRALTY, April 16.
 Commander.—H. B. Dillon to Excellent, addl. for retired officers' gunnery class (April 28).

Lieutenants.—J. W. G. Innes to Resolution (April 18). M. T. Daniel to Venus (N.); B. N. Lawson to Melampus (N.) (May 18).

Lieutenant B.N.R.—R. W. B. Blacklin to Howe, to complete 12 mo. training (undated).

Sub-Lieutenant.—A. M. Stancomb to Argonaut, for Conflict (April 19).

ADMIRALTY, April 17.
 Lieutenant.—G. P. W. Hope, to President, for service at Admiralty (April 12).

Paymaster.—C. F. Pollard, to Victory, as secretary's clerk, re-appointed on promotion (March 1).

ADMIRALTY, April 18.
 Commander.—C. F. Dampier, to Excellent, for command of Kite, temp. (April 19).

Sub-Lieutenants.—C. H. Woodward, lent to High-

flier, for Sunfish, temp.; A. E. H. Ley, to Furious, temp., his appointment to Sunfish cancelled (April 19).

ADMIRALTY, April 19.
 Lieutenants.—J. H. S. Bourne to Mars, A. R. Baby to Duke of Wellington (G.), W. A. Barkley to Duke of Wellington (April 19).

Chaplain.—The Rev. S. A. Shone, LL.D., B.A., to Portsmouth Dockyard (April 18).

Surgeon.—G. E. MacMahon, B.A., M.B., to Sphinx (April 19).

COX AND CO.
BALANCE-SHEET, APRIL 9, 1900.

Dr.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Current and Deposit Accounts	...	...	...	3,617,550	12	8	
" Circular Notes	...	...	...	990	0	0	
" Capital and Reserve...	...	...	...	400,000	0	0	
				£4,018,540	12	8	
Cr.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
By Consols, 2½ per Cent. £700,000 at 95...	...	...	...	665,000	0	0	
" English and Indian Guaranteed Railway Debentures and Debenture Stocks	...	...	...	248,050	0	0	
" National War Loan, Metropolitan, Corporation, and Colonial Stocks	...	...	...	263,800	0	0	
				511,850	0	0	
" Advances to Customers	...	...	...	1,442,418	17	2	
" Bills Discounted	...	...	...	905	17	8	
" Cash at Bankers... and on hand	...	...	...	560,772	2	3	
" Cash at Call at Short Notice	...	...	...	705,000	0	0	
				1,265,772	2	3	
" Freehold Bank Premises and additions	...	...	...	132,593	15	7	
				£4,018,540	12	8	

We have audited the foregoing balance-sheet and certify that it is in our opinion a full, fair, and correct statement of the Bank's affairs. We have verified the amount of cash at Bankers, on hand, and at call, together with the securities representing the Bank's investments and those held against advances.

CHATTERIS, NICHOLS & Co.,
 Chartered Accountants, London, E.C.

April 19, 1900.

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Stations of the British Army.—May 1900.

(including Militia.)

In the case of unembodied Militia units the places are given at which they will take up duty on embodiment on the 1st proximo.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards	Lieut.-Col. C. N. Miles	Windsor
2nd " "	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need	Regent's Park
3rd " "	Lieut.-Col. George, Lord Binning	Hyde Park
4th " "	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need	S. Africa (Gen. French)
5th " "	Lieut.-Col. J. H. Owen	Dublin
6th " "	Lieut.-Col. J. E. Dewar	Aldershot
7th " "	Col. G. D. F. Sullivan	Carragh
8th " "	Lieut.-Col. St. John C. Gore	S. Africa (Buller)
9th " "	Col. T. C. Porter	South Africa (Gen. French)
10th " "	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lowe	South Africa
11th " "	Lt.-Col. J. F. Burn-Murdoch	S. Africa (Buller)
12th " "	Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Alexander	S. Africa (French)
13th " "	Lieut.-Col. F. W. N. Wogan-Brown	Lucknow
14th " "	Lieut.-Col. J. W. Ramsay	Bangalore
15th " "	Lieut.-Col. J. P. M. Fawcett	S. Africa (Buller)
16th " "	Lt.-Col. Hon. R. T. Lawrence	S. Africa (French)
17th " "	Lieut.-Col. H. B. T. Lawley	Norwich (for Ald'shot)
18th " "	Lieut.-Col. M. O. Little	S. Africa (Lord Methuen)
19th " "	Lieut.-Col. R. B. W. Fisher	S. Africa (French)
20th " "	Lt.-Col. D. S. W. Earl of Arlisle	S. Africa (Methuen)
21st " "	Lieut.-Col. H. J. Blagrove	S. Africa (Buller)
22nd " "	Lt.-Col. G. H. C. Hamilton	S. Africa (Methuen)
23rd " "	Lieut.-Col. G. F. Frewin	Meerut
24th " "	Lieut.-Col. J. R. P. Gordon	(S. Africa (Lord Roberts)
25th " "	Lieut.-Col. B. D. Miller	South Africa
26th " "	Temp. Lieut.-Col. E. C. Knox	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
27th " "	Lieut.-Col. H. G. P. Beauchamp	S. Africa (Buller)
28th " "	Lt.-Col. W. G. Crole Wyndham	C.B. for Ald'shot

Imperial Yeomanry.

Each battalion consists of four companies of 5 officers and 113 men. Those marked * are at sea; those marked † are in South Africa.		
1. H. Battalion—Col. R. G. W. Chalmers	2. H. Battalion—Col. R. H. Wilson	3. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
4. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	5. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	6. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
7. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	8. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	9. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
10. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	11. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	12. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
13. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	14. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	15. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
16. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	17. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	18. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
19. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	20. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	21. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
22. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	23. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	24. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
25. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	26. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	27. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
28. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	29. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	30. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
31. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	32. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	33. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
34. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	35. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	36. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
37. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	38. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	39. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
40. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	41. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	42. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
43. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	44. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	45. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
46. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	47. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	48. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
49. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	50. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	51. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
52. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	53. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	54. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
55. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	56. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	57. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
58. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	59. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	60. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
61. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	62. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	63. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
64. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	65. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	66. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
67. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	68. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	69. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
70. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	71. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	72. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
73. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	74. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	75. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
76. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	77. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	78. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
79. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	80. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	81. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
82. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	83. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	84. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
85. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	86. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	87. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
88. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	89. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	90. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
91. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	92. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	93. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
94. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	95. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	96. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
97. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	98. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	99. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke
100. H. Battalion—Col. F. C. Blair	101. H. Battalion—Col. W. K. Mitford	102. H. Battalion—Col. M. A. Burke

Royal Field Artillery—continued.

41st Batt.	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need	Windsor
42nd " "	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need	Regent's Park
43rd " "	Lieut.-Col. George, Lord Binning	Hyde Park
44th " "	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need	S. Africa (Gen. French)
45th " "	Lieut.-Col. J. H. Owen	Dublin
46th " "	Lieut.-Col. J. E. Dewar	Aldershot
47th " "	Col. G. D. F. Sullivan	Carragh
48th " "	Lieut.-Col. St. John C. Gore	S. Africa (Buller)
49th " "	Col. T. C. Porter	South Africa (Gen. French)
50th " "	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lowe	South Africa
51st " "	Lt.-Col. J. F. Burn-Murdoch	S. Africa (Buller)
52nd " "	Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Alexander	S. Africa (French)
53rd " "	Lieut.-Col. F. W. N. Wogan-Brown	Lucknow
54th " "	Lieut.-Col. J. W. Ramsay	Bangalore
55th " "	Lieut.-Col. J. P. M. Fawcett	S. Africa (Buller)
56th " "	Lt.-Col. Hon. R. T. Lawrence	S. Africa (French)
57th " "	Lieut.-Col. H. B. T. Lawley	Norwich (for Ald'shot)
58th " "	Lieut.-Col. M. O. Little	S. Africa (Lord Methuen)
59th " "	Lieut.-Col. R. B. W. Fisher	S. Africa (French)
60th " "	Lt.-Col. D. S. W. Earl of Arlisle	S. Africa (Methuen)
61st " "	Lieut.-Col. H. J. Blagrove	S. Africa (Buller)
62nd " "	Lt.-Col. G. H. C. Hamilton	S. Africa (Methuen)
63rd " "	Lieut.-Col. G. F. Frewin	Meerut
64th " "	Lieut.-Col. J. R. P. Gordon	(S. Africa (Lord Roberts)
65th " "	Lieut.-Col. B. D. Miller	South Africa
66th " "	Temp. Lieut.-Col. E. C. Knox	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
67th " "	Lieut.-Col. H. G. P. Beauchamp	S. Africa (Buller)
68th " "	Lt.-Col. W. G. Crole Wyndham	C.B. for Ald'shot
69th " "	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need	Windsor
70th " "	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need	Regent's Park
71st " "	Lieut.-Col. George, Lord Binning	Hyde Park
72nd " "	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need	S. Africa (Gen. French)
73rd " "	Lieut.-Col. J. H. Owen	Dublin
74th " "	Lieut.-Col. J. E. Dewar	Aldershot
75th " "	Col. G. D. F. Sullivan	Carragh
76th " "	Lieut.-Col. St. John C. Gore	S. Africa (Buller)
77th " "	Col. T. C. Porter	South Africa (Gen. French)
78th " "	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lowe	South Africa
79th " "	Lt.-Col. J. F. Burn-Murdoch	S. Africa (Buller)
80th " "	Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Alexander	S. Africa (French)
81st " "	Lieut.-Col. F. W. N. Wogan-Brown	Lucknow
82nd " "	Lieut.-Col. J. W. Ramsay	Bangalore
83rd " "	Lieut.-Col. J. P. M. Fawcett	S. Africa (Buller)
84th " "	Lt.-Col. Hon. R. T. Lawrence	S. Africa (French)
85th " "	Lieut.-Col. H. B. T. Lawley	Norwich (for Ald'shot)
86th " "	Lieut.-Col. M. O. Little	S. Africa (Lord Methuen)
87th " "	Lieut.-Col. R. B. W. Fisher	S. Africa (French)
88th " "	Lt.-Col. D. S. W. Earl of Arlisle	S. Africa (Methuen)
89th " "	Lieut.-Col. H. J. Blagrove	S. Africa (Buller)
90th " "	Lt.-Col. G. H. C. Hamilton	S. Africa (Methuen)
91st " "	Lieut.-Col. G. F. Frewin	Meerut
92nd " "	Lieut.-Col. J. R. P. Gordon	(S. Africa (Lord Roberts)
93rd " "	Lieut.-Col. B. D. Miller	South Africa
94th " "	Temp. Lieut.-Col. E. C. Knox	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
95th " "	Lieut.-Col. H. G. P. Beauchamp	S. Africa (Buller)
96th " "	Lt.-Col. W. G. Crole Wyndham	C.B. for Ald'shot

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Mountain Division (Depot, Newport).	
No. 1 Batt.	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need
" 2 "	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need
" 3 "	Lieut.-Col. George, Lord Binning
" 4 "	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need
" 5 "	Lieut.-Col. J. H. Owen
Eastern Division (Headquarters, Dover).	
No. 1 Co.	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need
" 2 "	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need
" 3 "	Lieut.-Col. George, Lord Binning
" 4 "	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need
" 5 "	Lieut.-Col. J. H. Owen
Depots: No. 1, Dover; No. 2, Great Yarmouth.	
No. 1 Co.	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need
" 2 "	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need
" 3 "	Lieut.-Col. George, Lord Binning
" 4 "	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need
" 5 "	Lieut.-Col. J. H. Owen

Southern Division (Headquarters, Portsmouth).

Depots: No. 1, Port Rowan, Gosport; No. 2, Seaford Bks., L. pool.	
No. 1 Co.	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need
" 2 "	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need
" 3 "	Lieut.-Col. George, Lord Binning
" 4 "	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need
" 5 "	Lieut.-Col. J. H. Owen
Depots: No. 1, Citadel, Plymouth; No. 2, Scarborough.	
No. 1 Co.	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need
" 2 "	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need
" 3 "	Lieut.-Col. George, Lord Binning
" 4 "	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need
" 5 "	Lieut.-Col. J. H. Owen

Western Division (Headquarters, Devonport).

Depots: No. 1, Citadel, Plymouth; No. 2, Scarborough.	
No. 1 Co.	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need
" 2 "	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need
" 3 "	Lieut.-Col. George, Lord Binning
" 4 "	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need
" 5 "	Lieut.-Col. J. H. Owen
Depots: No. 1, Citadel, Plymouth; No. 2, Scarborough.	
No. 1 Co.	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need
" 2 "	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need
" 3 "	Lieut.-Col. George, Lord Binning
" 4 "	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Need
" 5 "	Lieut.-Col. J. H. Owen

LOCAL BATTALIONS OF ROYAL ARTILLERY.

HONG KONG—SINGAPORE BATN.	CEYLON—MAURITIUS BATN.
No. 1 Co.	No. 1 Co.
" 2 "	" 2 "
" 3 "	" 3 "
" 4 "	" 4 "
" 5 "	" 5 "

ROYAL MALTA ARTILLERY.

1st Co. (Fortress), Cork Harbour	54th Co. (Field), for Carragh
2nd Co. (Fortress), Egypt	55th Co. (Field), for Colchester
3rd Co. (Fortress), Bermuda	56th Co. (Field), for Carragh
4th Co. (Submarine), Gosport	A Co. (Depot), Chatham
5th Co. (Field), South Africa	B Co. (Depot), Chatham
6th Co. (Fortress), South Africa	C Co. (Depot), Chatham
7th Co. (Field), S. Africa (Methuen)	D Co. (Depot), Chatham
8th Co. (Rail), S. Africa (Methuen)	E Co. (Depot), Chatham
9th Co. (Field), South Africa	F Co. (Depot), Chatham
10th Co. (Railway), South Africa	G Co. (Depot), Chatham
11th Co. (Field), South Africa	H Co. (Depot), Chatham
12th Co. (Field), S. Africa (Buller)	M Co. (Submarine), India
13th Co. (Survey), Clifton, Bristol	
14th Co. (Survey), Bedford	
15th Co. (Fortress), Gibraltar	
16th Co. (Survey), Bedford	
17th Co. (Field), S. Africa (Buller)	
18th Co. (Fortress), Halifax, N.S.	
19th Co. (Survey), Southampton	
20th Co. (Fortress), Aldershot	
21st Co. (Submarine), Felixstowe	
22nd Co. (Submarine), I. of Wight	
23rd Co. (Field), S. Africa (Buller)	
24th Co. (Fortress), Malta	
25th Co. (Fortress), Hong Kong	
26th Co. (Field), South Africa	
27th Co. (Submarine), Bermuda	
28th Co. (Submarine), Malta	
29th Co. (Fortress), South Africa	
30th Co. (Submarine), Plymouth	
31st Co. (Fortress), South Africa	
32nd Co. (Fortress), Gibraltar	
33rd Co. (Submarine), Cork Harb.	
34th Co. (Submarine), Gravesend	
35th Co. (Subm.), Pembroke Dk.	
36th Co. (Fortress), Bermuda	
37th Co. (Field), S. Africa (Buller)	
38th Co. (Field), S. Africa (Roberts)	
39th Co. (Submarine), Sheerness	
40th Co. (Subm.), Halifax, N.S.	
41st Co. (Fort.), Ceylon & Singapore	
42nd Co. (Fortress), South Africa	
43rd Co. (Fortress), Mauritius	
44th Co. (Fortress), Chatham	
45th Co. (Fortress), Steam Road	

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

1st Co. (Fortress), Cork Harbour	54th Co. (Field), for Carragh
2nd Co. (Fortress), Egypt	55th Co. (Field), for Colchester
3rd Co. (Fortress), Bermuda	56th Co. (Field), for Carragh
4th Co. (Submarine), Gosport	A Co. (Depot), Chatham
5th Co. (Field), South Africa	B Co. (Depot), Chatham
6th Co. (Fortress), South Africa	C Co. (Depot), Chatham
7th Co. (Field), S. Africa (Methuen)	D Co. (Depot), Chatham
8th Co. (Rail), S. Africa (Methuen)	E Co. (Depot), Chatham
9th Co. (Field), South Africa	F Co. (Depot), Chatham
10th Co. (Railway), South Africa	G Co. (Depot), Chatham
11th Co. (Field), South Africa	H Co. (Depot), Chatham
12th Co. (Field), S. Africa (Buller)	M Co. (Submarine), India
13th Co. (Survey), Clifton, Bristol	
14th Co. (Survey), Bedford	
15th Co. (Fortress), Gibraltar	
16th Co. (Survey), Bedford	
17th Co. (Field), S. Africa (Buller)	
18th Co. (Fortress), Halifax, N.S.	
19th Co. (Survey), Southampton	
20th Co. (Fortress), Aldershot	
21st Co. (Submarine), Felixstowe	
22nd Co. (Submarine), I. of Wight	
23rd Co. (Field), S. Africa (Buller)	
24th Co. (Fortress), Malta	
25th Co. (Fortress), Hong Kong	
26th Co. (Field), South Africa	
27th Co. (Submarine), Bermuda	
28th Co. (Submarine), Malta	
29th Co. (Fortress), South Africa	
30th Co. (Submarine), Plymouth	
31st Co. (Fortress), South Africa	
32nd Co. (Fortress), Gibraltar	
33rd Co. (Submarine), Cork Harb.	
34th Co. (Submarine), Gravesend	
35th Co. (Subm.), Pembroke Dk.	
36th Co. (Fortress), Bermuda	
37th Co. (Field), S. Africa (Buller)	
38th Co. (Field), S. Africa (Roberts)	
39th Co. (Submarine), Sheerness	
40th Co. (Subm.), Halifax, N.S.	
41st Co. (Fort.), Ceylon & Singapore	
42nd Co. (Fortress), South Africa	
43rd Co. (Fortress), Mauritius	
44th Co. (Fortress), Chatham	
45th Co. (Fortress), Steam Road	

TELEGRAPH BATN.

1st Div.	South Africa
2nd Div.	Newgate St., E.C.
3rd Div.	Aldershot

BRIDGING BATN.

A Troop.	South Africa (Buller)
B Troop.	Aldershot
C Troop.	South Africa
D Troop.	Aldershot

BALLOON DEPOT.

No. 1 Sec.	South Africa
No. 2 Sec.	South Africa
No. 3 Sec.	South Africa
No. 4 Sec.	Aldershot
No. 5 Sec.	Aldershot
No. 6 Sec.	Aldershot

COAST BATN. (Submar. Miners).

Sec. 1 (Tyne)	N. Shields
" 2 (Severn)	Cardiff
" 3 (Clyde)	Greenock
" 4 (Humber)	Paull
" 5 (Tees)	Middlesbrough
" 6 (Tay)	Broughty Ferry
" 7 (Forth/Leith)	H.M.S. Dido
" 8 (Mersey)	Liverpool
" 9 (Falmouth)	Falmouth
" 10 (Weymouth)	Weymouth

LOCAL COMPANIES ABROAD.

Singapore (Subm.)	Singapore
Ceylon (Subm.)	Hong Kong
Ceylon (Subm.)	Trincomalee
Mauritius (Subm.)	Mauritius
Sierra Leone (Ft.)	Sierra Leone
W. India (Subm.)	Jamaica
W. India (Fort.)	Jamaica and St. Lucia

MILITIA.

Royal Monmouth	Monmouth
Royal Anglesea	Beaumaris
Submarine Miners	Medway Div.
Portsmouth Div.	Harwich Div.
Needles Div. Ft. Victoria	Milford Div.
Plymouth Div.	Western Div.
Thames Div.	Humber Div.
	Falmouth Div.

INFANTRY.

1st Batt.	Lieut.-Col. D. A. Kinloch	Windsor
2nd Batt.	Lieut.-Col. F. Lloyd, D.S.O.	South Africa
3rd Batt.	Lt.-Col. E. M. S. Crabbe	S. Africa (Lord Methuen)

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

1st Batt.	Lt.-Col. A. E. Codrington	S. Africa (Lord Methuen)
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LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT (10TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. R. Lowth, C.B.	Secunderabad
2nd Bn.	Col. H. B. Roberts	S. Africa (Lord Roberts)
3rd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. A. Swan	Salisbury Plain
4th Bn.	Col. Lord W. Cecil, M.V.O.	Parkhurst, I.W.
DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT (11TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. W. Park	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. M. Bullock	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
3rd Bn.	Temp. Lieut.-Col. H. Batson	Jersey
4th Bn.	Col. F. H. Mountstevens	Portland
SUFFOLK REGIMENT (12TH):		
1st Bn.	Lt.-Col. G. F. Mackenzie	S. Africa (Lord Roberts)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. R. Townley	Quetta
3rd Bn.	Col. E. Norton	Guernsey
4th Bn.	Col. H. D. Fryer	Dover
SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY (13TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Walsh	Rawul Pindi
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. J. Galloway	S. Africa (Sir C. Warren)
3rd Bn.	Lt.-Col. Hon. H. P. Gore-Langton	Devonport
4th Bn.	Col. M. Col. W. Long	South Africa
WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (14TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Grant-Dalton	Karnachee
2nd Bn.	Col. F. W. Kitchener	South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
3rd Bn.	Col. G. J. Hay, C.B.	Strensall
4th Bn.	Col. A. J. Price, C.M.G.	South Africa
EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (15TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. F. Garnett	Belgaum
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Ward	South Africa
3rd Bn.	Col. J. H. Burstall	Strensall
BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT (16TH):		
1st Bn.	Col. W. H. Riddell	Mooltan
2nd Bn.	Lt.-Col. W. O. Cavenagh	S. Africa (Lord Roberts)
3rd Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. H. A. Duke of Bedford	Colchester
4th Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. J. E. H. Viscount Cranborne	S. Africa
LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT (17TH):		
1st Bn.	Lt.-Col. G. D. Carleton	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. W. McKinstrey	Curragh
3rd Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. A. T. T. Lord Braye	Curragh
ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT (18TH):		
1st Bn.	Lt.-Col. H. W. N. Guinness	S. Africa (Lt. Roberts)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. B. Forster	Mhow
3rd Bn.	Col. M. G. Lloyd, C.B.	Aldershot
4th Bn.	Col. F. Trant	Aldershot
5th Bn.	Col. E. C. Knox	Salisbury Plain
YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (19TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. Bowles	South Africa (Roberts)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. Spottiswoode	Umballa
3rd Bn.	Col. J. Hoole	South Africa
4th Bn.	Col. J. W. Richardson	Strensall
LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS (20TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. L. E. May	Crete
2nd Bn.	Lt.-Col. C. J. Blomfield, D.S.O.	S. Africa (Warren)
3rd Bn.	Temp. Lieut.-Col. C. D. Wallington	Malta
4th Bn.	Lieut.-Col. B. G. Brunner-Randall	Malta
5th Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. Hammersley	Chatham
6th Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. F. F. Mackenzie	Chatham
7th Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. F. C. Romer	Malta
ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS (21ST):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. H. Abercrombie	Peshawar
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. E. Carr	South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
3rd Bn.	Col. W. H. Campbell	Glasgow
CHEESHIRE REGIMENT (22ND):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. W. Bromfield	Secunderabad
2nd Bn.	Lt.-Col. W. F. Curteis	S. Africa (Gen. Chermiside)
3rd Bn.	Col. A. Hill	Aldershot
4th Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. C. H. Beck	South Africa
ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS (23RD):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col.	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. Hon. R. H. Bertie	Hong Kong
3rd Bn.	Col. S. Sandbach	Salisbury Plain
4th Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. O. L. J. Evans	Devonport
SOUTH WALES BORDERERS (24TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. G. Mainwaring	Chakrata
2nd Bn.	Lt.-Col. Hon. U. de B. Roche	S. Africa (Roberts)
3rd Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. C. Healey	South Africa
4th Bn.	Col. C. E. Ramsbottom-Isherwood	Aldershot
KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS (25TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. W. Godfray	S. Africa (Gen. Tucker)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. T. W. Hewat	Cawnpore
3rd Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. J. K. M. Witham	South Africa
CAMERONIAN (SCOTTISH RIFLES) (26TH-30TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. H. Lomax	Lucknow
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. D. Cooke	South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
3rd Bn.	Col. G. Farie	Hamilton
4th Bn.	Col. A. H. Courtenay	Kimberley, South Africa
ROYAL INNSKILLING FUSILIERS (27TH-30TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. L. Payne, D.S.O.	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Gray	Meean Meer
3rd Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. H. Stewart	Mullingar
4th Bn.	Col. C. M. Alexander	Aldershot
5th Bn.	Col. B. J. Barton	Salisbury Plain
GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT (28TH-31ST):		
1st Bn.	Temp. Lt.-Col. C. J. Vines	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. F. Lindell	South Africa (Roberts)
3rd Bn.	Col. W. A. Hill, C.B.	Salisbury Plain
4th Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. S. H. Earl Bathurst	St. Helena
WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT (29TH-32TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. O. H. Onkes	South Africa
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. W. H. Pain	S. Africa (Chermiside)
3rd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. W. Hilton	Aldershot
4th Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. G. Chesney	Aldershot
5th Bn.	Col. A. W. Hooper	Aldershot
6th Bn.	Col. E. H. Bearcroft	Aldershot
EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (30TH-32TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. J. A. Wright	S. Africa (Gen. Tucker)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. A. Watson	Jullundur
3rd Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. R. H. Milne-Redhead	South Africa
EAST SUSSEX REGIMENT (31ST-32TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. J. H. Frodsham	Jhansi
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. H. W. Harris	S. Africa (Buller)
3rd Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. S. G. Clark, C.B.	Salisbury Plain
4th Bn.	Col. B. G. Haines	Enniskillen
DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY (32ND-40TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. H. Verschoye	Lucknow
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. A. Ashby	S. Africa (Lord Roberts)
3rd Bn.	Col. T. E. J. Lloyd	Devonport
DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S (WEST RIDING REGIMENT) (33RD-37TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. E. Lloyd, D.S.O.	S. Africa (Kelly-Kenny)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. J. Trench	Rangoon
3rd Bn.	Col. A. K. Wylie	South Africa
BORDER REGIMENT (34TH-35TH):		
1st Bn.	Col. J. H. E. Hinde	South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wood	Bareilly
3rd Bn.	Col. J. R. Bain	Colchester
4th Bn.	Col. A. W. D. Lewis	Fermoy
ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT (35TH-37TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. B. D. A. Donne	South Africa
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. C. Young	Seakote
3rd Bn.	Col. C. H. Earl of March, A.D.C.	Dover
HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT (37TH-39TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. R. Parkinson	Cherat, Punjab
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. E. Briggs	S. Africa (Gen. Tucker)
3rd Bn.	Col. W. W. Earl of Selborne	Aldershot
SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT (38TH-40TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Savage	South Africa
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. N. S. Allen	Subathu, Punjab
3rd Bn.	Col. M. A. W. Brown	Lichfield
4th Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. F. Charrington	South Africa
DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT (39TH-41TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. J. J. Kentish	Nowshera, Punjab
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. H. Law	S. Africa (Sir C. Warren)
3rd Bn.	Col. J. H. Austen	Kinsale
SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (40TH-42ND):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. H. Hall	South Africa (Buller)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. F. G. Richardson	Jubbulpore
3rd Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. R. I. Blackburne	South Africa
WELSH REGIMENT (41ST-43TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. J. F. Banfield	S. Africa (Roberts)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. S. L. Penno	Ahmednagar
3rd Bn.	Col. A. T. Perkins	South Africa
THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS) (42ND-43RD):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. G. Grogan	Sitapur
2nd Bn.	Lt.-Col. A. Carthew-Yorston	S. Africa (Methuen)
3rd Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. C. W. Rollo	Montrose

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY (43RD-52ND):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. Hon. A. E. Dalzell	S. Africa (Roberts)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col.	Ferozepore
3rd Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. E. W. Earl of Orkney	Buttevant
4th Bn.	Col. C. R. Bulkeley	Gosport
ESSEX REGIMENT (44TH-50TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. Wood	S. Africa (Gen. Kelly-Kenny)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. T. Stock	Burma
3rd Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. A. T. D. Neave	Dublin
4th Bn.	Col. F. S. Walker	Colchester
SHERWOOD FORESTERS (DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT) (45TH-55TH):		
1st Bn.	Col. H. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O.	S. Africa (Chermiside)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. D. Bulpitt	Malta
3rd Bn.	Col. J. H. Moore	Manchester
4th Bn.	Col. N. L. Pearce	South Africa
LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (47TH-51ST):		
1st Bn.	Col. B. G. Kekewich	S. Africa (Lord Methuen)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. Satterthwaite	Malta
3rd Bn.	Col. L. Bonhote	Malta
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT (48TH-58TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. B. Capper	Allahabad
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Denny	S. Africa (Lord Methuen)
3rd Bn.	Col. S. G. Stopford-Sackville	Portland
BERKSHIRE REGIMENT (49TH-66TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. C. Carter	Gibraltar
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. Evans-Gordon	S. Africa (Chermiside)
3rd Bn.	Col. T. J. Bowles	Kilkenny
QUEEN'S OWN (ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT) (50TH-57TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. C. Harrison	Aden
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. W. S. Grove	South Africa
3rd Bn.	Col. J. Bonhote	Malta
KING'S OWN (YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY) (51ST-105TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. Sir H. A. W. Johnson, Bart.	Limerick
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. St. L. Barter	S. Africa (Methuen)
3rd Bn.	Col. T. H. Skinner	Strensall
KING'S (SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY) (53RD-85TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. H. Collette	Poona
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Spens	South Africa (Lord Roberts)
3rd Bn.	Col. Sir T. Meyrick, Bart., C.B.	Tipperary
4th Bn.	Col. E. S. Lucas	Tipperary
MIDDLESEX REGIMENT (57TH-77TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. G. White	Wellington, Madras
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. W. Hill	South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
3rd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. V. Bellers	Woolwich
4th Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. R. Simpson	Woolwich
5th Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. V. Rolleston	Dover
6th Bn.	Col. G. C. Helme, C.B.	South Africa
KING'S ROYAL RIFLES CORPS (60TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. Gore-Browne	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col.	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
3rd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. P. Campbell	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
4th Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. W. Herbert	Cork
5th Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col.	Buttevant
6th Bn.	Col. G. Astell	Aldershot
7th Bn.	Col. G. W. L'Estrange	Templemore
8th Bn.	Col. W. Cooke-Collis	South Africa
WILTSHIRE REGIMENT (62ND-99TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Harford	Quetta
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. M. Carter	S. Africa (Gen. Chermiside)
3rd Bn.	Col. E. C. A. Sanford	Fermoy
MANCHESTER REGIMENT (63RD-96TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. E. R. Curran	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. T. Reay	South Africa
3rd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. P. Gethin	Aldershot
4th Bn.	Lieut.-Col. L. L. Steele	Aldershot
5th Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. C. D. Leyden	Aldershot
6th Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. W. J. Bosworth	Aldershot
NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT (64TH-98TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. T. Currie, C.B.	Jhansi
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. Bradley	S. Africa (Gen. Tucker)
3rd Bn.	Col. J. H. Monckton	Manchester
4th Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. R. Mirehouse	South Africa
YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT (65TH-84TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. J. Kirkpatrick	S. Africa (Warren)
2nd Bn.	Col. H. Boughey	Agm
3rd Bn.	Col. J. G. Wilson, C.B.	Newry
DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY (68TH-106TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. L. Woodland	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. de B. V. Paget	Mandalay, Burma
3rd Bn.	Col. R. B. Wilson	South Africa
4th Bn.	Col. M. H. Lambert	Aldershot
HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY (71ST-74TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. R. Kellam	S. Africa (Lord Methuen)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. D. Rutherford	Aldershot
3rd Bn.	Col. W. F. Story	Dublin
4th Bn.	Col. J. W. Thackeray	Barry Links
SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS (72ND-78TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. A. Campbell	Egypt
2nd Bn.	Lt.-Col. J. Hughes-Hallett, D.S.O.	S. Africa (Methuen)
3rd Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Munro, Bart.	Cairo
GORDON HIGHLANDERS (75TH-92ND):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. Macbean	S. Africa (Lord Methuen)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. A. Scott	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
3rd Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore	Edinburgh
QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS (79TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. T. F. Watson-Kennedy	South Africa
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. M. Hunt	Gibraltar
3rd Bn.	Col. A. D. Mackintosh of Mackintosh	Aldershot
ROYAL IRISH RIFLES (83RD-86TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. Haggard	Fort William, Bengal
2nd Bn.	Temp. Lt.-Col. F. J. Tobin	S. Africa (Chermiside)
3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. G. Sharmam-Crawford	Newry
4th Bn.	Col. H. D. A. Cutbill	Finner, Ballysannon
5th Bn.	Col. R. H. Wallace	Enniskillen
6th Bn.	Col. H. W. Jameson	Sheffield
ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS (87TH-89TH):		
1st Bn.	Lt.-Col. F. R. C. Carleton	S. Africa (Sir R. Buller)
2nd Bn.	Temp. Lieut.-Col. C. H. Rogers	
3rd Bn.	Col. J. Reeves	South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
4th Bn.	Col. J. R. Jameson	Dublin
5th Bn.	Col. Sir R. A. Hodson, Bart.	Colchester
6th Bn.	Col. J. Leslie	Devonport
CONNAUGHT RANGERS (88TH-94TH):		
1st Bn.	Col. L. G. Brooke	South Africa (Sir R. Buller)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. E. Harman	Meerut
3rd Bn.	Col. G. L. Bence-Lambert	Gravesend
4th Bn.	Col. R. T. Staunton	Gravesend
5th Bn.	Col. D. L. Hammond	Shorncliffe
ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS (91ST-93RD):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. Wilson	S. Africa (Lord Methuen)
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. H. Campbell	Rhanish
3rd Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. the Duke of Montrose, K.T., A.D.C.	Dublin
4th Bn.	Col. A. C. D. Dick	South Africa
LEINSTER REGIMENT (100TH-109TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. Martin	en route to South Africa
2nd Bn.	Col. J. G. Glancy	Barbados
3rd Bn.	Col. J. H. G. Smyth	South Africa
4th Bn.	Col. Lieut.-Col. B. E. B. Ld. Castletown	Salisbury Plain
5th Bn.	Col. C. Pepper	Aldershot
ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS (101ST-104TH):		
1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Evans	South Africa
2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. S. Drutt	Dinapore
3rd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. B. R. Hawes	Portsmouth</

Educational.

Lient-Col. J. L. NEEDHAM,

P.S.C.,

ARMY TUTOR.

late Messrs. WOLFFRAM & NEEDHAM,

and late of the Manor House, Lee, S.E.),

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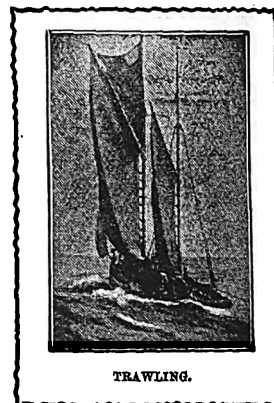
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JOURNAL OF THE
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THE RAID IN THE ORANGE STATE.

THE great Boer raid to the south, across the right flank of the British army at Bloemfontein, has brought about a series of important and interesting operations culminating on Tuesday night in the flight of the enemy from both Wepener and De Wet's Dorp. The main objects of the Boers in thus sweeping with a sort of haughty defiance past Lord Roberts were not very clearly defined. They were apparently partly predatory, to gather in stores and commander reluctant burghers, partly strategic in the hope of a chance success against the railway, or against British detachments gathering in arms in districts prematurely supposed to have submitted. At length, however, by force of circumstances the enemy's purposes became focussed on a definite object, the capture of Wepener. In the face of daily increasing risk they stubbornly maintained a struggle around that place, in the hope of making prisoners of the gallant Colonial force that for more than a fortnight held its own there against heavy odds. The Boer commandoes taking part in the investment, or facing the approaching relieving columns numbered from 8,000 to 10,000 men with fifteen guns. This powerful force of mounted men had its main body in the vicinity of Wepener, under General Olivier, where it possessed the advantage of interior lines as against the relief columns, while a strong supporting commando, under General De Wet, at De Wet's Dorp, twenty-five miles to the north-west, threatened the left flank of General

Rundle's British division marching across country from Reddersburg to raise the investment. General Rundle's force, advancing by way of Rosendal and Oorlogspoort, came on the 20th inst. in contact with the enemy occupying a strong position across the road four miles to the south-west of De Wet's Dorp. After a brisk engagement, in which the Yeomanry and mounted infantry under General Brabazon bore the chief part, the enemy's position was taken by a turning movement to the east. On Saturday, the 21st, General Rundle entrenched the position he had taken, awaiting the arrival of reinforcements, while his mounted force reconnoitred round the left and rear of the enemy's new position. Owing to the recently prevailing rains the country, which is practically roadless, was extremely heavy for wheeled transport, and General Rundle's progress had not exceeded ten miles a day.

While these events were maturing in the south Mr. Steyn issued from Kroonstad an impassioned appeal to the burghers to maintain the struggle pending relief by the intervention of some great Power, and at all costs to hold the rich grain-producing districts of Wepener, Ladybrand, and Ficksburg. The Boers to the north have hitherto preserved a watchful attitude, their general disposition having gradually assumed the favourite crescent-form until it half encircled Bloemfontein, and reached as far as Leeuwkop, sixteen miles to the south-east of it, covering the movements of troops and convoys passing between Winburg and De Wet's Dorp. A British force, 6,500 strong, posted at Springfield, eight miles east of the capital, kept watch on the enemy eastwards, Meanwhile General Brabant's advance guard reached the enemy's position on Bushman's Kop, eighteen miles south of Wepener, on Saturday evening. He was then between the Caledon River, which is in flood, on the left, and the Basuto border on the right; to the front fairly level ground lay before him to Wepener. The enemy at De Wet's Dorp being in considerable force, Lord Roberts on Sunday despatched General Pole-Carew's (11th) Division from Bloemfontein, with two brigades of cavalry under General French, to assist General Rundle, and take the enemy's position in rear. This column reached Kareefontein and Leeuwkop, south-east of the capital, the same day. Leeuwkop, which the Boers had for some days held in moderate force, was cleared of the enemy, who trekked to the east after offering considerable resistance, leaving a quantity of ammunition and rifles in our hands. The 11th Division with the cavalry continued their advance on Monday as far as Tweede Geluk, some twenty-four miles north-west of De Wet's Dorp without serious opposition. General Brabant's column, co-operating further to the east, had a desultory engagement on Monday with the enemy, holding Bushman's Kop, and commanding thence the left of his line of advance. By a vigorous movement he turned the flank of the Boer position, which was evacuated, and

pushed on to a point within eight miles of Wepener, keeping his right close to the Basuto border. During the day the garrison of Wepener had been almost unmolested; but on Tuesday a determined, though futile, assault was made on the northern face of the defences. Still further developments took place on Monday in the reoccupation of the Bloemfontein waterworks at Sanna's Post by General Ian Hamilton's mounted infantry, and the seizure by General Maxwell's Brigade, detached from the 7th Division at Karee Siding, of the hills covering the waggon bridge over the Modder at Kranz Kraal, an important point of passage about eight miles east of the railway. As the enemy still remained in some strength in the hills about Sanna's Post, Lord Roberts despatched the 9th Division eastward in support of General Hamilton. By these movements the various portions of the British army in the Orange State were skilfully disposed, in a manner offering mutual support, over an irregular front of about seventy miles, lying between Karee Siding north of Bloemfontein and Wepener, and facing generally to the north-east the natural line of advance.

On Tuesday General Brabant made but little further advance, the Boers having returned during the night and faced him with a determined front, while they renewed their attack on Dalgety's entrenchments. On the same day General Pole-Carew with the 11th Division made more satisfactory progress. Driving the enemy before him, he reached Roede Kop, fourteen miles from De Wet's Dorp, in the evening, General French's cavalry pushing on further to the east towards the Modder, and halting at Grootfontein, in order next day to get athwart the Boer line of retreat on Thaba N'chu. The result of these dispositions was decisive. On Wednesday morning both De Wet's Dorp and Wepener were found to have been evacuated by the enemy, who were in rapid flight towards Thaba N'chu and Ladybrand. General Chermiside's (3rd) Division at once occupied the former place and General Brabant the latter. Lord Roberts is now free again to move his columns forward, which he will probably do by swinging round his front to the north, pivoting his left on Karee Siding. General Rundle took up the pursuit of the enemy, and no serious opposition was likely to be met with before reaching Thaba N'chu and Ladybrand. Day by day the operations continue. On Wednesday General Ian Hamilton drove the enemy from Israel's Poort beyond Sanna's Post, and advanced on Thursday towards Thaba N'chu. News of a combined attack on that place from both west and south may be hourly expected, as well as of the arrival of Generals French and Brabant before Ladybrand pursuing the flying Boers from Wepener.

While it is pleasant to record the methodical and successful strategy of the past week, it is disappointing that the enemy should have so completely eluded the efforts made for their capture, at least in part. The result, however

is what we expected, having regard to the extreme sensitiveness of the Boers about their lines of retreat, and their still superior mobility.

Lord Methuen, acting under orders, drew in on Saturday his advanced force from Zwartkopjesfontein to Boshof, a distance of twelve miles. During the operation his column was fiercely attacked by some 2,000 Boers with guns, and his convoy, which extended over six miles, was in some danger, but its withdrawal was successfully covered by a portion of the Kimberley Mounted Corps and the Yorkshire Hussars. The reason for this movement has not transpired, but it is possible that an attempt may have been intended to cut the force from its base at Kimberley, as a commando was reported on Sunday to be near Frankfort, halfway between Kimberley and Boshof, but a reconnaissance failed to discover any traces of the enemy in that quarter. Lord Methuen, based on Kimberley, remains at Boshof awaiting the turn of events in the south-east, and keeping a watchful eye on the Boer commando in his neighbourhood under the younger Cronje. The Boers at Klipdam have been entrenching their position, which is one of importance, commanding the drifts over the Vaal in the Barkly West district. The enemy are evidently to be found in considerable force along the entire strategical front. According to recent intelligence from Lorenzo Marques they are now credited with a total strength of 80,000, of which 50,000 are in the Orange State, 15,000 in the Fourteen Streams and Klerksdorp districts in the west, and 10,000 in the Biggarsberg and Drakenfels Mountains. The true total strength of the Boer forces will probably never be known, but, judging by their almost ubiquitous character, due in great measure to their marvellous mobility and the force they suddenly develop at every threatened point, it would be unwise to adopt a low estimate of their numbers as a basis in calculating the required strength for their subjugation. The usual plucky message that all was well left Mafeking on the 10th inst. Accounts, however, go to show that the feeling of depression caused by disappointed hopes is on the increase. Apparently no relief column is as yet endeavouring to reach the place from the south, nor has it been possible hitherto to detach a force sufficiently mobile and strong to make its way successfully through the commandoes of the enemy that hold the country north of the Vaal. Hope of relief now rests chiefly on the success attending Sir F. Carrington's expedition from Beira. Time will show whether that hope rests on a sure or a shadowy foundation.

Army Notes.

The publication of the Spion Kop despatches has given the world subject for nine days' wonderment. Parliament has now reassembled, but up to the moment of penning these lines no information is forthcoming as to the reasons which actuated the Government in making the papers public. There has been some talk of moving the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the matter, but if any members contemplated such a step their scheme has been nipped in the bud by a "blocking" motion placed upon the agenda paper by Mr. James Lowther. But there is a strong feeling, and one, too, that is not confined to Service circles, that the authorities have made a great mistake in publishing the despatches. Of course, it may be that there were reasons behind their action which, when they come to be known, may justify the course taken. Until the Government take the public into its confidence it can hardly complain of being judged by the facts as they appear upon the surface. So far as can be gathered at present, the country has gained nothing by the publication

of the despatches, whilst, on the other hand, the publicity that has been given to the mistakes made by some of our generals in the field will scarcely tend to engender that confidence in leaders which is so desirable in an army operating in the field. There is a disposition in some quarters to point to the transfer of Sir Charles Warren from Natal to a high administrative post in another part of South Africa as an explanation of the publication of the despatches, but we need hardly point out that this could easily have been done and the despatches have remained in the pigeon-holes at the War Office. Since the papers, however, have been made public, it is eminently desirable that the Government should make known the reasons for the step, for Mr. Ritchie's statement on Wednesday, that it was a delusion to suppose that it was taken without the consent of Lord Roberts, has only tended to make confusion worse confounded. Until we know more of the matter the public will persist in condemning the course taken. Whilst we say this we must confess to a feeling that the public are themselves rather illogical on this question of despatches. Like Oliver Twist, they insist on asking for more, even though they may not like the food for reflection which has already been doled out to them. Mr. Wyndham was asked in the House on Thursday night whether Lord Roberts had made any comments on the battle of Magersfontein or offered any criticism on the administrative system or military capacity of Lord Methuen. Mr. Wyndham's reply was conclusive. Lord Roberts, he said, had made no comment whatever upon the Magersfontein operations. This answer did not cover quite the whole of the question, but Mr. Wyndham might perhaps have been more explicit if he had been questioned by a more responsible member of the House.

Ministers have so often proved their inability to realise the gravity of the crisis through which the nation is passing that the feebleness of Mr. Long's explanation of the Government's action in publishing the Spion Kop despatches is scarcely a matter of surprise. Instead of clearing away the mystery that surrounds it he only made it deeper than ever. Apparently, with no purpose in view, the public have been invited to discuss military matters of which they are profoundly ignorant. The result is that a great deal of ridiculous nonsense is being talked and written that can be productive of nothing but harm. Mr. Long's generalities are irreproachable, but they are entirely at variance with the actualities of the case. The publication of despatches adversely criticising military operations, is a military commonplace; it is the time chosen for publication which is generally condemned. There was no desire on the part of the public for it, and no desire for the recall of generals from Natal, who, it was felt, were doing their best under particularly difficult conditions. In the circumstances a suspicion is naturally gaining ground that the authorities at home are attempting to divert public attention from their own blundering to blundering in the field. They have made many false moves, but none, we fear, so unfortunate for themselves as this. Whatever mistakes our officers may have committed in South Africa the source of them is, the man in the street says, to be found in Pall Mall. It is a line of argument which it will be difficult to upset in the present state of public feeling. On all grounds we are disposed to think that the publication of Lord Roberts's criticism of generals was a huge mistake.

Mr. Wyndham's statement in the House on Thursday as to the supply of remounts and railway stock in South Africa, and the manner in which this had affected Lord Roberts's advance, was interesting as removing some of the misapprehensions that have existed on this subject. It is an open secret, of course, that the forward march has been materially delayed by the difficulty of finding remounts for the cavalry and mounted infantry, and it is satisfactory to learn, on the authority of the Under-Secretary, that the War Office is not to blame in the matter. Sir Edward Gourley put a string of questions as to the provisions made, not only for ordinary necessities but for the exceptional demands of the campaign, taking it for granted that progress had been retarded by existing deficiencies. Mr. Wyndham declared that nothing in Lord Roberts's

communications showed that his strategic movements had been retarded or modified by scarcity of remounts or rolling stock. But he admitted that the officer commanding the line of communications cabled on March 13 that the expenditure of horses had exceeded all estimates. Up to that date the War Office had exceeded all requisitions from South Africa, and since that date had spared no effort to secure horse ships, which Mr. Wyndham calls the factor that governs the problem. He marshalled a formidable array of figures showing that in the last four months 27,041 horses and 17,143 mules have been shipped. The total remounts bought since the beginning of the war amount to some 42,000 horses and more than half as many mules. As for the rolling stock, it would seem from Lord Roberts's account to be very defective, and steps are being taken to procure the necessary supplies. But the peculiar gauge of the South African railways—3ft. 6in.—renders it necessary to make the stock expressly. Having said what was not the cause of delay, Mr. Wyndham, in conclusion, proceeded to say what was. Lord Roberts's chief difficulty, he thought, lay in the fact that he had seized the capital of the Free State by marching and fighting for a month away from the railway. Consequently he has since had to devote a great deal of time to capturing the railway, and after he had captured to repairing it. Then, too, he has had to shift his base from Capetown to Bloemfontein—a distance of 750 miles, with a single line of rails, and defeat the detached parties which threatened his communications. As three of these four objects are attained and the fourth is nearly reached the day of the advance cannot be far distant.

If serious journals publish the private letters to familiar friends and relatives from officers at the seat of war, the editors might surely eliminate passages which can do no good, and must certainly work mischievously when they appear in type and are read by the men. "It is a matter of common knowledge that the present Commander-in-Chief has little or no opinion of artillery, and has hindered its development." That "Commander-in-Chief" is Field-Marshal Viscount Wolsley, and the officer whose off-hand assertion we have quoted would be very hard set indeed if he were called on to make it good. But Lord Wolsley can take no notice of the cool averment that he has hindered the development of our artillery. Why not at once declare that he had opposed smokeless powder and encouraged frontal attacks? A little blue pencil would save us from much snapdragon writing now and then.

The attempt to "reorganize" the Army Service Corps in the middle of the campaign in South Africa is not likely to prove very successful. Up to a few weeks ago nothing but praise of the admirable arrangements of supply and transport was heard. This letters show beyond doubt. The troops appeared to receive their rations and the horses their forage. Since the so-called organization, or rather disorganization, complaints have been many and great. The staff of the Army Service Corps has been harassed and overworked, and so far as we can learn all for no good purpose. The units appear to have had their transport taken away from them, and the medical authorities cut down in their transport for sick and wounded, causing, if half the complaints of staff and regimental officers can be relied upon, much unnecessary suffering and discomfort, whilst naturally the reduced rations to the hard-worked fighting man is a sad deprivation. Again, too, the horses cannot do their work if not fully fed. Rumours say the forage allowance has been perilously low of late for lack of transport to carry it. The recent changes appear to have resulted in disorder, discomfort, and considerable suffering. When the campaign is over there will be doubtless much said on this subject, which at this stage has only been referred to by some of the correspondents at the front. Some of our generals have come under the lash regarding their tactical and strategical defects. It seems that others are equally faulty in their administrative qualifications. To put it plainly there has been in the past an idea only too prevalent in our War Office organization that a man who has proved himself a fairly able

office administrator will make an equally good general in the field, and that a man imbued with good notions in strategy will, on the other hand, be a good organiser where a purely business head is essential. This war will possibly teach us to keep two distinct branches—one for administration alone, the other for the more active part requiring constant attention to tactical and strategical knowledge and practice. The two are distinct; hence the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster-General's branches may, perhaps, with advantage be kept separate both during peace and on service, the latter, of course, being worked by those imbued with business ideas and capacity, but not liable for sudden removal to an active command in the field.

Lieut.-General French is the latest general who has allowed himself to be interviewed, if we may rely upon the statements of a war correspondent. This interviewing of generals holding commands in the field is a new feature, and is calculated to do so much mischief that we trust it will be discouraged in every possible way. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that General French would have committed himself to such reckless statements as he is credited with having done. If he did, we can only say that he must be a far less able commander than most people believe him to be. It is considered bad enough when an officer occupying the position of commander-in-chief of an army in the field ventilates his views in official despatches as to the conduct of officers serving under him. But here we have General French represented as having taken a newspaper correspondent fully into his confidence as to what he thought ought to have been done in the earlier stages of the war. General French is credited by the correspondent of the *Morning Post* with having said:—

"I think we ought to have fought a battle against the Free Staters before Elands Laagte, instead of sending out the Natal Volunteers to skirmish along the line between Bester's Station and Acton Homes. We ought to have occupied Surprise Hill early in the week after Elands Laagte. By so doing we would have averted the Nicholson's Nek disaster, for if retreat had been found necessary we would not have lost so many men in the retreat. Moreover, we could from Observation Hill have prevented the Boers from cutting off that retreat. I am not sure that we should not also have occupied Pepworth Hill. Certainly we should have prevented the Boers from occupying it, and setting up the embrasure for 'Long Tom'."

If General French did say these things it was very foolish of him, but we are disposed to think that there is a mistake somewhere, for we cannot bring ourselves to believe that, even if he made known his ideas so freely, he intended them for publication. We have had our attention drawn to the matter by several correspondents, who ask whether it is wise for officers in high command to commit themselves to utterances of this kind. We say unhesitatingly that it is not, for we fail to see any possible advantage which can accrue either to the public or the army in the field. But before General French is condemned it is only right and proper that he should be given an opportunity of defending himself, for his explanation would doubtless put an entirely different construction on matters.

At the close of the year 1854 there was a small "set" made in the direction of the Crimea by the wandering Britishers on their travels in the East, or in their pleasant business of wandering about Europe or the shores of the Mediterranean, and the current became fuller in the spring and summer of the following year, but it was never so full and wide as to need official notice or remonstrance. The "T. G's" were officers retired, or "half-pays" who had friends and regiments at the front, and who generally brought with them "recommendations" in boxes and cases of very welcome additions to the messes of their hosts. There were no women among the immigrants except a "sister" or two coming with father or brother to see a military relation. An intrepid wife like Mrs. Duberly, or Mrs. Wrottesley, and the nurses, banked up and settled lower down on the Bosphorus, content with an advanced post at Balaklava. There was a camp, but there were no quarters for womankind on the plateau of Sebastopol. Lord Raglan had one or two—one certainly—at his house who came out

with her father, and there were other chance visitors—every one remembers the fair lady whose "case" made such a noise a few years later—but there was no "run" on the siege or the plateau of Sebastopol by the fashionable world. In the Peninsula war "excursions and alarms" at certain epochs of the struggle occurred, but towards "the bitter end" "the gentle sex" was represented by ladies of the Moll Flanders type.

Gortschakoff's position on the Alma was within an easy drive of the north side, and there was a great gathering of Russian ladies and civilians there before the battle of September 20, but they were in full flight for the city before two o'clock that day, just as our fair countrywomen left Brussels the day before Waterloo. In the time of the Grande Monarque headquarters were in much favour among the *élite* of the *beau monde*, and the high ridge over Centreville, on the road to Richmond was crested by the carriages and vehicles of senators and others who came from Washington to witness the battle of Bull Run on July 21, 1861, which did not answer their expectations. Whenever a great military operation is expected to take place near a town of an invaded territory, there was sure to be always a daring, hopeful exodus of the inhabitants formerly, but long-range projectiles, smokeless powder, &c., bid fair to check such adventures in future for all but Bellonas of the Lady Sarah Wilson type. The great flight to the Cape against which Sir Alfred Milner has entered a gentlemanlike remonstrance, backed up by the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, was due to the special and peculiar circumstances of the war, and if the authorities were really inconvenienced by the multitudes of distinguished mothers, wives and sisters who made their way to the Cape and Natal they really were to blame for their tardy recognition of it. There was the example of the action of the Government of India in 1857 for them to follow. The horrors of the Mutiny, greatly exaggerated by the British Press, moved the country to its depths. The wives and sisters of officers and civilians, consulting nothing but their courageous hearts, took ship for Hindustan, but when they arrived at Calcutta they were informed that they would not be allowed to go up country beyond certain stations which were well within our lines, and the general results, apart from some dissatisfaction and disappointment, were beneficial.

The cumbersome nomenclature of corps to-day is hard on printers and public—one man's name may with the official adjuncts run over two lines of print in a gazette, e.g., "3rd Batn. Imperial Yeomanry, 9th Co. Yorkshire Hussars, Private 590 John Smith." Thirty or forty similar entries make a large indent on a column. The effect is as unpleasant to the eye as it is embarrassing to a reader in search of some particular name.

The Queen's review of the Naval Brigade from the Channel Squadron and the troops of the Dublin District in the Phoenix Park on Saturday last was a great success. The weather was perfect—proverbial Queen's weather. There were 8,000 men on parade. This was the first occasion on which a Naval Brigade has taken part in a review in the Irish capital. Their marching and bearing were excellent, and they were warmly applauded. The 21st Lancers, of course, received an ovation. It was a spectacle such as Dublin delights in—or it would be more correct to say all Ireland, for there were contingents from all quarters present, special trains being run, and thousands taking advantage of them. Experts have calculated that there was not less than 150,000 spectators. Never has the Fifteen Acres held such a vast concourse of people. Both on arriving at and leaving the review ground Her Majesty was accorded a demonstration of respect and affection. It will be many a year in fact, before Ireland forgets the Queen's review of 1900, the presence of the Duke of Connaught in command of the troops having added greatly to the importance of the ceremony.

The report of the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure, with a minority report, signed by Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., Mr. W. S. Caine, and Mr. D. Naoroji, has been presented to Parliament. On the whole the document must be

regarded as satisfactory, although those will be grievously disappointed who had anticipated any sweeping military reforms as the result of the protracted investigations. With the financial details of the report, generally speaking, we have little to do. It has been many times complained that the Civil administration in India is altogether too costly, but under this head the Commissioners can find apparently no justification for the charge. They do, however, consider that advantage might be derived by a reconsideration of the pension system. But, on the whole, they have not been able to find any reasonable cause for alarm. It is really in the charges more directly under the head of military expenditure that which we are most interested. Here the Commissioners are satisfied to a great extent with matters as they stand. The general principles laid down more than a quarter of a century ago are not disputed, but the Indian Government has put forward a plea for liberal and indulgent treatment. It is contended with regard to the Army that the cost of recruiting is excessive, that short service has increased the cost of British troops in India for transport and in other ways, that India, in maintaining an army of Europeans, confers greater benefits on the Imperial Government than she receives, and that the supremacy of England in the East is upheld solely by the army India supports. The Commissioners do not deny that theoretically there are some substantial grounds for these complaints. They have gone very carefully into the facts, and have throughout been rather biassed in favour of India, as it was their duty to be in all circumstances; but, on the whole, they are obliged to allow that the system as it stands is a fair one on the whole. They argue rather in this way: The present arrangement cuts two ways. At first sight it may seem to be unfair to the Indian taxpayer that he should be called upon to bear a share of the burden of home charges which do not actually affect him or promote his interests. But, on the other hand, it would be less difficult and expensive for the Home Government to provide for the military requirements of the Empire if India did not make such large demands. The men which India takes must be the best. India determines the quantity and character of the troops required, and the Home Government settles the terms on which they are to be supplied. It will be agreed by all intelligent men that India would be worse off than she is now if she had to organise her defence independently. It is acknowledged, however, that, under the present system, arrangements which were fair twenty or thirty years ago have, in certain respects, become unduly burdensome to India. The Commissioners lean in favour of a revision of the capitation rate, and until that measure is adopted they are of opinion that half the cost of the transport of British troops to and from India might be borne by the Imperial Government. There ought to be no difficulty in readjusting matters to this extent. There is one thing that the Commissioners have done; they have refused to entertain any proposals for creating a local European Army for India. The disadvantages of such a scheme would be so many and so overwhelming that it is better, it is considered, for India to pay more and have its European Army in touch, as far as possible, with European military progress.

A very important change has been sanctioned affecting the Native Army in India. It has been decided to substitute a double company for the existing wing organisation. Proposals to this effect recently sent home by the Government of India have been approved by the Secretary of State, and the change is to be carried into effect forthwith. It may be remembered that both Sir Donald Stewart and Lord Roberts, when Commander-in-Chief, advocated the double-company system, and Sir William Lockhart also took the matter up. The plan was strongly supported by Sir Edwin Collen, the result being that the point is at last gained. Under the new system the first double company will be under the second in command, the second under the next senior officer, the present wing commander, and the third and fourth under the present two senior wing officers. Those officers not in command of double companies and in excess of the adjutant will be styled double-company officers. The status of native officers is not affected. The new organisation is similar to that in the Native Cavalry which

works so well. As regards pay, the present contract allowance, 85 rs. to each wing commander, will be divided between the double company commanders, 42-8 rs. per mensem. Officers now in receipt of higher Staff pay in their present appointments than what is proposed under the new scheme will continue to be paid the existing rates until promoted. The advantages of the new system are so great that the wonder is it should have taken so long to recognise them.

In the *Gazette* of Friday last a number of Militia officers are stated to have been granted "the temporary rank of Captain whilst serving in South Africa." "The temporary rank of Captain in what?" it is naturally asked. They had the rank of Captain already. One of them, Major Hayes-Sadler, 3rd Batn. King's Own Light Infantry, is a Major of 1894. Our military arrangements are peculiar. What is the position of those Militia officers who are serving with their battalions in South Africa? Is their rank temporary? Are the officers gazetted last Friday in a better or worse position? They are doing duty with Line battalions it is true; but Militia officers do not seem quite to understand what their real status is, and we do not wonder at it. There ought to be some better understanding. Let us hope this will come when the war is over and we have time to take its lessons to heart. Our system stands in need of improvement in many respects, and it is certainly due to the Militia officers who are doing duty with their own regiments in the field that they should be made aware how they really stand as regards the many officers with whom they are brought in contact. If difficulties arise the fault will not rest with them, but with those who have allowed them to remain very much in doubt as to what they are and what authority others have a right to exercise over them.

Major the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel C. K. Brooke is in Tuesday's *Gazette* appointed to the command of the Royal Irish Reserve Regiment. This is the officer who, as Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Brooke, for years commanded the 3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regiment, and on retirement permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the battalion. Is Colonel Brooke's service for years as a Militia Commanding Officer to stand for nothing? Militia officers are anxious to obtain an explanation. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that it could be good for anybody when things are left in such a hopeless state of muddle.

The monthly Army List can scarcely be considered an up-to-date publication. The Dress and Equipment Committee at Aldershot, according to this month's list, is thus composed:—President, Colonel C. W. H. Douglas, A.D.C.; members, Colonel T. C. Porter, 6th Dragoon Guards, R. F. N. Clarke, A.O.D., Lieut.-Colonels C. A. Rochfort-Boyd, G. M. Bullock, 2nd Batn. Devonshire Regiment, W. B. Allin, R.A.M.C., and Majors Sir G. V. Thomas, R.H.A., and O. J. H. Batn. Welsh Regiment; with Major G. P. Ellison, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, as Secretary. As most of these officers left for South Africa in October last and are still serving there—one of them is a prisoner of war at Pretoria—it is about time that their names were removed from column 50. At present the Army List is quite misleading.

A notice appeared in the Thames District orders yesterday:—"Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the services of a battalion of Volunteer Rifles, with an establishment of eight companies, with headquarters at Chatham, to be recruited from the towns of Strood, Rochester, Chatham, and New Brompton, and to be designated the 4th Volunteer Battalion of the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment. The raising and equipment of the corps will be proceeded with forthwith." Mr. Charles T. C. James, of The Mount, Frindsbury, has been appointed to command the battalion, he having had previous experience as a Volunteer officer.

PREVENTION OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—For greater security have the Drainage and Water Supply of your Town and Country or temporary Residence examined and certificated by The Sanitary Engineering Company (H. Carter, C.E., Manager), 65, Victoria Street, Westminster.—Fee quoted on receipt of full particulars. Established 23 years. Telegrams: "Sanitation, London."

WAR SUMMARY

Saturday, April 21.

Lord Roberts telegraphed to the War Office:—"Rundle's force came in contact with the enemy yesterday (Friday) four miles south-west of Dewetsdorp. They occupied a strong position covering the town. The Yeomanry and Mounted Infantry seized another position, which enabled Rundle to drive the enemy off and to occupy the high ground they had been holding. Rundle advanced this morning early and is now again engaging with the enemy. Our casualties yesterday were two men severely, and one officer, Lieut. O'Connor, R.E., and seven men slightly wounded." Gen. Rundle's force consisted of the 3rd and 8th Divisions.

Lord Methuen's force reported to have returned to Boshof from Zwartkopjesfontein. During its retirement it was attacked by a Boer force of over 2,000, with guns, but the attack was repelled with inconsiderable loss on our side, and the convoy of 136 waggons attached to the column was brought safely into Boshof. The capture of the convoy was prevented by the determination of the mounted men, consisting of the Kimberley Mounted Corps and the Yorkshire Hussars (Yeomanry), who held the enemy in check for over three hours on kopjes two and a half miles away from the column. The Boers were led by a foreigner, and fought with great dash and spirit. The Boer fire was very heavy, but our men were well under cover. The enemy's loss was heavy. On one occasion they approached so close to our men that they were heard talking. The *Times* correspondent states the day's work was most creditable to all concerned.

A commando of Boers to-day advanced through Wessel's Nek, crossed Sunday's River and occupied a ridge held by our Infantry a fortnight ago. Later in the day they shelled the Elands Laagte colliery. There was also some skirmishing on our left and a general show of activity in the Boer trenches, but there have been no developments on the Natal side since, and the week has been uneventful so far as Sir Redvers Buller's force is concerned.

Sunday, April 22.

Lord Roberts to-day despatched the 11th Division, under Lieut.-Gen. Pole-Carew, consisting of the 18th and 21st Brigades (Major-Gens. Stephenson and Maxwell), and two Cavalry Brigades under Lieut.-Gen. French, to assist Gen. Rundle. The column marched to Karreefontein without much opposition, and reported casualties amounting to two men killed, one officer and 19 men wounded, and one officer and 10 men missing. Gen. Rundle to-day occupied positions south of De Wets Dorp, the Boers being in great force. He had to report to Lord Roberts that out of 53 men of the 1st Batn. Worcestershire Regt. despatched on outpost duty after dark only 18 had returned. The men, as it turns out, lost their way in the dark and walked into the enemy's lines.

Monday, April 23.

According to despatch from Lord Roberts received at the War Office Major-Gens. Brabant and Hart turned to-day the position occupied by the enemy—who tried to prevent their moving northwards—and got into telegraphic communication with Col. Dalgety, who reported all well at Wepener. At 1 o'clock this relieving column was within about eight miles of Wepener. The 11th Division, under Lieut.-Gen. Pole-Carew, and Lieut.-Gen. French's two brigades of cavalry reached Tweede-Geluk in the afternoon without encountering serious opposition. Helio-graphic communication was established with Lieut.-Gen. Rundle. The mounted infantry under Major-Gen. Hamilton to-day occupied the waterworks at Sanna's Post. As the enemy were occupying the neighbouring hills in some strength, the 9th Division was sent to support Gen. Hamilton. A brigade of the 7th Division moved eastward and seized the hills commanding the waggon bridge over the Modder at Kranz Kraal.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Warren and Staff left Durban to-day in the transport *Batavia* for Cape Town.

Tuesday, April 24.

Lieut.-Gen. Pole-Carew's Division reached Roode Kop during the evening without any casualties. Its advance was covered by the cavalry and horse artillery, which drove back the enemy with, it is said, heavy loss. The mounted troops had halted for the night at Grootfontein, and in the early morning were crossing the Modder at Valsbank, with a view to placing themselves across the enemy's line of retreat; but Gen. French's arrival near the river had evidently alarmed the Boers, for they evacuated their position near Dewetsdorp during the night, and it was occupied in the morning by Lieut.-Gen. Chermiside's troops. The mounted infantry, under Major-Gen. Ian Hamilton, drove the enemy off all the kopjes in the neighbourhood of the waterworks without sustaining any casualties. The Highland Brigade marched 24 miles to support Gen. Hamilton, and halted for the night at Klip

Kraal, four miles from Sanna's Post. Lord Roberts stated in a despatch received early on Wednesday morning that Major-Gens. Hart and Brabant were still a few miles short of Wepener; but in a later telegram he reported that the Boer force investing that place had made off by the Ladybrand Road. The investment of Wepener was thus ended, and Lord Roberts has acknowledged the gallantry and devotion of the Colonial troops.

A smokeless powder magazine in Johannesburg was blown up during the evening. Thirteen men were killed, and about fifty injured. The cause of the disaster is not known.

Wednesday, April 25.

Major-Gen. Ian Hamilton, with his mounted infantry division, to-day drove the enemy from a strong position at Israel's Poort, a point, presumably, between Sanna's Post and Thaba N'chu. The Boers were dislodged by a turning movement, stated to have been "admirably carried out by Brigd. Gen. Ridley, with the 2nd Brigade of Mounted Infantry, and Major-Gen. Smith-Dorrien, with the 11th Infantry Brigade." Our losses were very slight. The Boer left was outflanked, and the enemy in their retreat were compelled to cross an open plain, exposed to the fire of our artillery. Here they suffered considerably. Gen. Brabant himself had a narrow escape during the engagement. He, it is said, "led his troops with characteristic skill and gallantry."

These troops continued their march in the direction of Thaba N'chu, where a mountain was occupied which, unofficial accounts say dominates the Ladybrand district. The Boers from De Wet's Dorp appear to be retreating towards that point, actively pursued by Gen. French's Cavalry, and the Imperial Yeomanry attached to Lieut.-Gen. Rundle's Division, the 8th. It is feared that the Boers may, after all, succeed in escaping, but their withdrawal will, at least, clear the right flank of Lord Roberts's Army, and secure his line of communications.

Lord Roberts to-day received "good news" from Col. Baden-Powell up to the 10th inst. Col. Baden-Powell has prophesied that the relief of the town shall be a birthday gratification for her Majesty the Queen. Capt. MacLaren, who was seriously wounded in the recent fighting, is making good progress.

Thursday, April 26.

Nonewsas to the movements of Gens. French, Pole-Carew, Rundle, and Chermiside to-day. At the War Office the impression was that the pursuit of the Boers from the south would prove ineffective, as the enemy it was feared had obtained too good a start; but it is believed that the operations of the last few days will have an excellent effect, as showing that Lord Roberts intends to keep any armed forces in the neighbourhood of his headquarters moving. Our troops are reported to be in the best of spirits.

Friday, April 27.

Kimberley seems to be filling up with troops, for the regiments of the 10th Division, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, are gradually arriving. The presumption is that as soon as all is ready, a column will move northwards towards Mafeking. It was recently hinted that important events might be looked for on the Vaal immediately. If a force from the south is really, at last, going to march towards Mafeking, it will account for much that is now shrouded in mystery.

Bushof is neither surrounded nor occupied by the Boers. Lord Methuen is still there, and some officers and a squadron of Kimberley Volunteers have arrived without encountering any opposition.

The amount of the Mansion House Widows' Fund has been brought up to £889,300 and the *Daily Telegraph* to 3,174,366 shillings. The latter fund has done excellent work, and well deserves support, as it gives assistance at once to deserving cases. Up to the present 326 widows have had annuities of £15 provided.

When Sir George White called on Prince Christian the latter is said to have asked, "I don't suppose I will have my boy" (Prince Christian Victor) home for twelve months, shall I?" "Oh, yes; I think the war will be over in three months," was the reply.

From various quarters news is to hand showing that the burghers are becoming disheartened. The *Times* correspondent reports that there is such anxiety on the part of some of the commandoes to return home that the Volksstem recommends that vigorous steps shall be taken to put an end to the clamour for leave. The Australians near Bloemfontein lately brought in two prisoners, and these men also said that the burghers are sick of the war.

All our troops have been rapidly re-equipped with boots, clothing, and accoutrements, and Lord Kitchener has made various changes of organisation which were found to be necessary.

The rumours as to the new employment for Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Warren were set at rest to-day by the official announcement that Sir Charles has been appointed Military Administrator of Griqualand West. It is a position for which he is admirably suited.

Army Personal.

The Duke of Cambridge has returned to England from the Continent.

General Sir Neville B. Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, who has been appointed Field Marshal in the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Donald Stewart, was born four years earlier than the officer whom he succeeds in the rank, and joined the Indian Army as long ago as February 24, 1837. His war services include the Afghan War, 1839-42 (wounded on six different occasions, medal for Ghuznee, and medal inscribed "Candahar, Ghuznee, and Cabul, 1842"). Was present with the Governor General's Body Guard at the Battle of Maharajpore, December 29, 1843 (bronze star); served in the Sikh War of 1848-9, including actions of Chillianwallah and Goojerat (medal with two clasps). At Delhi, during the Mutiny, he was Adjutant-General of the besieging army (severely wounded in the sortie of July 18, when he was carried to his tent by his orderly officer, Mahomed Hyat Khan, who afterwards served under Lord Roberts). For his Mutiny services he was made a C.B. and A.D.C. to the Queen. When in command of the Punjab Frontier Force led several expeditions against the frontier tribes, including the Ambeyla Expedition, 1863 (severely wounded). In 1875 he was appointed to the command of the Madras Army; and three years afterwards he was selected by Lord Lytton to proceed on a mission to Afghanistan. The refusal of the Ameer Shere Ali to receive the British Envoy led to the last Afghan war. After holding for a time the post of Military Member of Council, Sir Neville Chamberlain, who had been created a K.C.B. and K.C.S.I., retired in 1886.

Probate has been granted at Calcutta to Lady Mary Caroline Lockhart for the will of the late General Sir William Lockhart, the estate being valued at 1,17,000Rs.

Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Carrington, when he approaches Mafeking from Rhodesia, will not find an unknown country before him, as General Buller did when advancing to the relief of Ladysmith. General Carrington knows almost every mile of the ground over which he will operate. He has shot big and small game round about Mafeking years ago, and at one time kept a pack of foxhounds in the district. The appearance of a large force from the north commanded by such an experienced officer in South African warfare as Sir Frederick Carrington is not unlikely to have an important bearing on the ultimate result of the campaign. The wonder is that this was not recognised earlier.

Major-General R. F. Butler attains the age limit, and will be placed on the retired list on the 11th prox.

Major-General E. D. Elliott, R.A., will be placed on the retired list on the 14th prox., when he will have been five years unemployed, and on the same day Major-General T. M. Hazlerigg, R.A., will have put in his term of non-employment.

Major-General J. F. Maurice, C.B., R.A., will preside on Monday next, at 3 p.m., at the Royal United Service Institution, when a discussion will take place on the paper read recently by Colonel Sir Howard Vincent, C.B., M.P., "Personal Observation and Impressions of the Forces and Military Establishments in South Africa." The discussion is proposed to be divided under fourteen distinct heads, a synopsis of which has been prepared.

The announcement in last week's *Gazette* of the removal of the commanders of the 1st and 2nd Brigades of General French's cavalry division—of Major-Generals Brabazon and Babington—has evoked a considerable amount of comment. Facts, however, have been created for both these officers in the Imperial Yeomanry, and their places in the cavalry division have been supplied by Colonels Porter, Carabiniers, and Broadwood, 12th Lancers. General Babington loses his local rank of Major-General. It would be interesting to know the cause for these changes, and what necessity has arisen for the posting of the two former officers to the

Yeomanry, which force already has an abnormally large number of superior officers serving with it.

Colonel (temporary Major-General) T. B. Tyler becomes a Major-General on the Establishment, in consequence of the retirement on Monday next of Lieut.-General B. L. Forster, R.A.

Only two Colonels on the active list come under the age rule next month. These are Colonels A. G. H. Church, late of the Manchester Regiment, on May 1, and M. S. Bell, V.C., C.B., R.E., on May 15.

Colonel C. E. Beckett, C.B., late 3rd Hussars, who was seriously wounded at the Battle of Glencoe, and lying ill at Dundee when the Boers occupied the place, is now on his way home, having left Cape Town on the 7th inst. in the *Nubia*.

Colonel C. Conor, retired list, late Duke of Wellington's Regiment, has been appointed to the command of the 2nd Batn. Royal Northern Reserve Regiment.

Colonel L. R. Stopford-Sackville, retired list, late of the Rifle Brigade, has assumed command of the 2nd Royal Eastern Counties Battalion in process of formation at Aldershot.

Colonel J. G. Kelly, C.B., I.S.C., has vacated his appointment as Colonel on the Staff in India, and returns to England on leave pending retirement, as he reaches the age limit on November 28.

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Lambert, half pay, late 2nd Dragoon Guards, has been appointed to the command of Her Majesty's Royal Dragoon Reserve Regiment, which is in course of formation at York, as from the 18th inst.

Lieut.-Colonel H. V. Cowan, R.A., has been selected by Lord Roberts to fill the position of Military Secretary on his staff at Bloemfontein vice Major-General Sir William Nicholson, Captain A. C. M. Waterfield taking his place as Assistant Military Secretary. Captain Lord H. A. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 3rd Batn. Royal Scots, becomes A.D.C., vice Captain Waterfield, and Lieutenant H. Wake, 3rd Batn. King's Royal Rifles, has been appointed A.D.C., vice Colonel Lord Downe.

The military authorities would make a very happy selection in appointing Lieut.-Colonel John Ross, of Bladensburg, C.B., to the command of the battalion of Irish Guards. He is an officer of the highest attainments, and possesses every qualification for this important command. He is an Irish gentleman who holds the faith of the majority of his countrymen. The grandson of a distinguished Peninsula general—one of Wellington's hard fighting officers, who is said to have "had an instinct for war, and who could grasp, in an instant, the most critical point in a battle." After a service of five years as a subaltern in the Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Colonel Ross was transferred to the Coldstream Guards. He was promoted Captain in 1885 and Major in 1889. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay in July, 1896. He is a graduate of the Staff College. In 1876 he won the gold

medal of the Royal United Service Institution. He has been secretary to several important financial and diplomatic missions. He commanded the mounted infantry detachment of the Guards at Suakim in 1885, and was present at the action at Hasheen, attack on the convoy on March 24, also at the actions at Thakool and Tamai. A keen and capable officer, it has surprised those who know him that he should, in the present crisis, have been relegated to a secondary staff appointment at Aldershot. But his absence from the theatre of war may now, perhaps, be explained.

Lieut.-Colonel N. P. O'Gorman, late Lincolnshire Regiment, has been granted an extension of his appointment as D.A.A.G. for six months from the 18th inst.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Walker, Scottish Rifles, has been appointed a Staff Captain, Military Intelligence, Headquarters.

Major A. W. Money, R.A., has been appointed a D.A.A.G. at Lord Robert's Headquarters in South Africa, and Captain J. G. Baldwin, R.A., D.A.A.G., on staff of the lines of communication.

Major Sir Claude MacDonald has been seriously ill at Pekin. He was taken ill a fortnight ago, and for some days his condition was critical, as he was suffering from pleurisy and pneumonia. Fortunately the turn came in time, and by the last accounts he was well on the way towards recovery.

Major H. Earle, D.S.O., 2nd Batn. King's Own Light Infantry, has succeeded to a baronetcy by the death of his father, Sir Thomas Earle, who died on the 13th inst. at Allerton Tower, Woolton, Liverpool. The Earles have been connected with Liverpool for over two centuries. Several have been mayors of the borough—one as early as 1709—while one was second mayor of the reformed corporation. Sir Thomas Earle was brother of the late Major-General William Earle, who was killed in the Soudan in February, 1885. Major Earle, the new baronet, served in the Jowaki campaign, the Afghan war, the Egyptian campaign of 1882, the Burma war, and the Tirah expedition, in which he was severely wounded. He married in 1891 a daughter of the late Major Boileau, 61st Regiment.

A correspondent drew attention some time ago to the distinguished heroism of Major W. Babbie, R.A.M.C., at the battle of Colenso on December 14, when he attended to the wounded on the battlefield regardless of all danger, though under a hot fire from time to time, and afterwards went out also under a hot fire and brought in Lieutenant the Hon. F. S. Roberts, who was lying wounded. Major Babbie has been granted the Victoria Cross. An eye-witness of the officer's gallantry, and an old friend, writes to us: "I am delighted that this noble-minded man is thus decorated with the cross 'For Valour,' and I can but hope that he may long be spared to wear his honour. He is a credit to the profession of arms. This I say because I witnessed his acts of bravery, and well know how splendid his achievements were." Major Babbie is a Scotchman, the son of Mr. J. Babbie, J.P., of Dumbarton. After finishing his education at Glasgow University, he joined the Army in 1880 and served in India, Malta, and Crete. For a year he acted as Senior Medical Officer in the latter island, and received the C.M.G. for his services in connection with the international occupation of Crete.

Captain J. M. Middlemist, 3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders, was in command of the first portion of the force sent to the relief of Kumasi last week. He has been associated with the Gold Coast Constabulary since July, 1892, and has previously been noted for his zeal and ability, which will, no doubt, in due course be recognised.

Captain R. P. Whatley, retired list, late Royal Sussex Regiment, is appointed a temporary Brigade-Major at Aldershot.

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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

LADYSMITH.

The War Office has issued the following revised list of casualties which occurred in the assault on Ladysmith, Jan. 6:—

Staff.—Wounded: Capt. Earl of Ava.*

Intelligence Dept.—Wounded: Local Capt. H. Lees Smith.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Wounded: (P 4158) J. Cambell Ellis.

5th Lancers.—Killed: 2nd Lieut. W. H. T. Hill, 4853 H. Andrews. Wounded: Capt. E. O. Wathen, 4214 A. Horner.

18th Hussars.—Killed: 3605 Sgt. H. Webb. Wounded: L.-Cpls. 4576 C. Gill, 4737 F. Ward; 4764 H. Bailey, 3902 T. Davis.

19th Hussars.—Wounded: 4011 Cpl. J. Boon*; 3794 J. Randall, 4358 W. Wilding, 4554 H. Proctor.

Imperial Light Horse.—Killed: Lieuts. W. F. Adams, J. E. Pakeman; 252 Sgt. G. Howard; Cpls. 47 A. S. Dunn, 55 A. M. Robins, 625 G. A. Ferrand, 269 J. Haddow, 19 G. H. Moore, 228 E. de C. Dickinson; L.-Cpls. 58 M. Greathead, 270 G. G. Cameron, 657 G. W. B. Nettleship; 320 P. Y. Tucker, 181 F. C. Rogers, 296 J. H. Dewasher, 666 R. M. Dawson, 417 G. Lind, 697 P. Brady, 628 W. S. Hogg, 466 T. T. Preston, 523 E. W. Mocatta, 459 H. Albrecht, 654 R. M. Mackenzie. Wounded: Lieut.-Col. A. H. M. Edwards (5th Dragoon Guards, attached); Majors W. Karri Davis, D. E. Doveton*; Lieuts. W. R. Codrington and J. Richardson (11th Hussars attached); D. Campbell, P. H. Normand; 379 Sgt.-Maj. H. C. Greenall; Sgts. 626 A. E. O'Flaherty, 193 A. Winthrop, 347 S. J. Burnett, 52 J. W. Laing; Cpls. 351 J. Ralston, 12 F. H. Brice; L.-Cpls. 4 W. Jago, 330 W. G. Downer; 74 A. R. Shed, 103 G. Blair, 134 C. C. Atley, 681 H. L. Woods, 194 G. W. H. Ogilvie, 585 J. E. O'Brien, 196 A. H. Marshall, 324 W. Swain, 437 W. Edwards, 687 J. F. Wingate*, 450 J. Carter*, 496 C. Keen, 572 C. Lester, 354 G. Hovey, 637 W. G. B. Saunders*, 73 W. C. Reeves, 587 T. C. Chadwick*, 627 H. C. Gorton*, 212 E. Hargrave, 684 J. H. Barbour.

Natal Carabineers.—Wounded: D. P. Haine, F. G. Heckler.

Natal Mounted Rifles.—Wounded: Capt. A. Wales, Lieut. H. W. Richardson; P. N. Field, P. Addison.

Natal Border Mounted Rifles.—Killed: James H. Gold, Benjamin Lawson, Percy Hulley, Frederick Fox. Wounded: H. D. Archibald, H. Archibald, F. Zartien.

Royal Field Artillery.—21st Batt.: Wounded: 79706 Sgt. G. J. Kendall, 65438 Sgt. Farrier J. Nunn, 90140 J. Foy. 53rd: Wounded: 69323 Sgt. J. Baseley, 87672 Bombr. A. Cook; 93936 F. Pollard, 5526 J. Hopkins.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—10th Mountain Batt.: Wounded: 10165 Sgt. Farrier T. Kelsey.

Volunteer Hotchkiss Detachment.—Killed: J. Bodaker, A. D. Kinlock. Wounded: C. Williams.

Royal Engineers.—23rd Co.: Killed: Lieut. R. J. T. Digby Jones, 2nd Lieut. G. B. B. Dennis, 21027 Sgt. G. Jackson, 25723 2nd Cpl. E. Hunt, 26046 L.-Cpl. H. Daily (? Bailey); 1414 W. Bland, 1439 W. Simmons. Wounded: 1986 C. Catchpole, 1848 T. Cox*, 28457 S. Hudson, 1520 W. McCarron, 1531 A. Powell, 28753 H. Rutt.

Devon Regt.—1st: Killed: Capt. W. B. Lafone, Lieuts. H. N. Field, C. E. M. Walker (1st Somerset L.I., attached); L.-Cpls. 2739 W. Prat, 2959 A. Vern, 3821 J. Pidgeon; 4706 F. Linton, 3327 J. Bibb, 4273 W. Harvey, 3950 F. Ramsey, 4497 W. Fair, 3509 G. Roper, 3482 W. Davidson, 4059 A. Curtis, 4668 H. Marden, 4471 W. Brown, 3382 W. Newcombe, 4250 C. Foreman, 4672 A. Salter. Wounded: Lieut. J. Masterson, 829 C.-Sgt. W. Webb; Cpls. 3457 A. H. Shapland, 3278 A. Bradford; L.-Cpls. 3868 P. Milward, 4137 A. Bennett, 4575 H. Whitman; 4823 H. Palmer, 4866 C. Webber, 4014 L. Lemon, 3522 F. Lock, 4778 A. Bevan*, 4160 J. Orchard, 4510 G. Spreadbury, 4369 H. Burnett, 4221 S. Cox, 4795 F. Page*, 4411 J. King, 4762 G. Saunders, 4761 A. Wheaton, 4713 S. Stapley, 4613 J. Brazil, 4841 M. West, 4735 J. Onyett, 4282 E. Winsor, 3402 F. Lott, 4341 E. Hornsby*, 3277 J. Turner, 4546 W. Woods, 1818 H. Cox, 3852 E. Norman, 4682 J. Sugar*, 4753 F. Hutchins, 3993 J. Hay, 4246 W. Dudley, 4376 A. Fordham.

Leicester Regt.—1st: Wounded: 4987 J. Richardson, 3371 J. Hunt.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—5th: Wounded: Lieut. F. Barker (attached A.S.C.).

King's Royal Rifles.—1st: Killed: Brevet-Major F. Mackworth (2nd Royal West Surrey Regt., attached), 7410 L.-Sgt. W. Spencer, 1103 L.-Cpl. F. Wolfson; 9908 S. Wilkinson, 719 J. Craig, 314 J. Corbett, 9615 T. Burton, 8588 W. Beamey, 1121 P. Shiels, 5362 F. Penny, 7549 W. Mason, 7634 S. Bateman, 680 E. Kendrick. Wounded: Lieut. R. McLachlan, 3017 C.-Sgt. J. Holland, 7186 L.-Sgt. W. Beck, 5634 Sgt. F. Curtis, 8767 Cpl. T. G. Smith, 7515 L.-Cpl. A. Wileman*; 1033 J. Mason, 234 H. Lacey, 1016 A. Thompson, 94 F. Chalcraft, 9154 J. Stott, 1001 H. Taylor, 1134 T. Ismay, 1002 W. Mynott, 7895 J. Holden, 1068 A. Brown, 7116 F. Jago, 991 J. Jackson, 563 C. Davies, 1116 A. Sumner, 672 J. Ford*, 555 M. Moore, 684 W. Upson, 8478 W. Martin, 2nd: Killed: Major R. S. Downen, Lieut. M. M. Tod (1st Cameronians, attached), 2nd Lieut. F. H. Raikes, 5538 Sgt. J. Hastings, 4785 Cpl. W. Atkinson; 747 W. Brooks, 588 T. Latto, 8376 G. Holloran, 8688 W. Wyse, 8872 A. Williams. Wounded: 4449 C.-Sgt. H. Boxall*, L.-Cpls. 5748 W. Reeves, 9404 T. Scott*; 9785 C. Brown, 1401 D. Gilding, 9065 H. Killikelly, 5496 W. Osbaldeston*, 416 J. Ridings*, 8618 H. Williams, 9157 G. Garland, 6888 G. Bennett, 9718 W. Halliwell, 7944 E. Sims, 8942 F. Tilstone, 9192 E. Mason, 8402 P. Grady, 9825 C. Mills, 9735 W. Hunter, 486 A. Benson, 9736 A. Darby, 8844 W. Bonner; 534 J. Wilson, 9013 J. Diamond.

Manchester Regt.—1st: Killed: 734 C.-Sgt. J. Johnson, 1978 Sgt.-Drmr. W. Williams; Sgts. 3857 James Connor, 4717 J. Woods; 3385 L.-Sgt. J. Walsh; L.-Cpls. 5287 G. Butterworth, 4292 G. Leech, 4355 T. Grainger; 5251 R. Bibby, 4124 J. Broadwater, 4972 W. Devenport, 4761 W. Kelly, 3940 G. Bradshaw, 5316 H. Bostock, 3736 T. Bartley, 1975 W. Frampton, 5060 A. Mitton, 4044 W. Poole, 5124 R. Parker, 5206 W. Cheetham, 3751 P. Gee, 4600 T. Brownhill, 3817 J. Hanley, 4822 J. Lottus, 5273 A. Longbottom, 4872 J. Murphy, 4114 P. Hartley, 4817 J. Guttery, 4248 C. Green, 4904 R. Lindsay, 4198 R. Bird, 5256 W. Ashley, 2339 G. Farmer. Wounded: Major A. E. Simpson, Capt. A. W. Marden, T. Menzies; 2nd Lieut. E. N. Fisher, 405 Band-Sgt. T. Waddington, 2095 Sgt. W. Wilkinson; Cpls. 2433 T. Bramwell, 2028 W. Crouch; L.-Cpls. 5162 A. Kennett, 5205 H. James, 4467 J. McDowell; 3348 Dmr. H. Lacey; 4046 C. Gibbons, 5109 J. Beattie, 4535 R. Scott, 5330 T. Maloney, 4157 J. Gregory, 3961 T. Haney, 3638 T. Harrison, 3853 J. Pownall, 4004 J. T. Jones, 4160 W. Snelling, 4325 J. Bond, 4816 T. Kelly, 4294 J. Ogden, 4100 G. Brown, 5318 A. Bentley, 4364 J. Green, 4599 F. Jagget, 3627 H. Parker, 4253 L. Castle, 4739 J. Cleur*. 4636 A. Urquhart, 5047 E. Van Ryne, 4577 J. Kane, 5178 J. Conlin, 4156 J. Gough, 5341 J. Brown, 3427 J. Glynn, 4592 J. Tetlow, 3486 J. Bowers.

Gordon Highlanders.—2nd: Killed: Major C. C. Miller Wallnutt, 4508 Sgt. H. Greenwood, 4918 L.-Sgt. J. Reid, 6270 L.-Cpl. D. Phillips; 5421 R. Wiggins, 4632 J. Burdon, 5511 T. Clark, 5189 J. Clow, 4677 E. Evans, 4575 W. Day, 5324 J. Rae, 6093 J. Stewart, 6158 W. Smith, 4542 G. Moore, 6456 G. Jeffrey, 5387 G. Moir. Wounded: Lieut.-Col. W. Dick-Cunyngham, Capt. Hon. R. Carnegie, Lieut. W. Macgregor, 2468 C.-Sgt. W. Pryce, Sgts. 3747 H. Shepherd, 3325 R. Milne, 5920 Cpl. J. Thomas, 4512 L.-Cpl. W. Morris; 4933 D. Scott, 6525 J. Riddler, 5525 D. Ellis, 4370 C. Connell, 5814 B. Gilhooly, 4132 J. Cowan, 6054 R. Hartiness, 5226 C. Reid, 6283 H. McNeill, 6232 J. Keenan, 4998 R. Leith, 6244 W. Piggott, 4171 F. Henderson, 4956 W. Robertson, 4715 (? 4758) F. McLair, 6565 E. Stuart, 6317 J. Annandale, 5172 A. Graham, 6466 W. Black, 6176 F. R. Porteous*.

Rifle Brigade.—1st: Killed: 5799 W. Rogers, 5792 L. Rowsell, 5796 W. Reynolds, 2894 C. Mills, 6035 A. May (? 5603 T. May), 4562 E. Northcott, 6267 G. St. Clair, 3399 A. Dearsley, 4697 J. Lawrence, 4717 W. Scott, 4258 W. Lawrence. 2nd: Killed: 2nd Lieut. L. D. Hall; 3083 Sgt. J. Wild; Cpls. 1661 F. Read, 2807 F. Thurlow; Bglrs. 3288 A. Fitchew (? 3246 W. Filchew), 4020 P. Moggeridge; 5797 S. Hayford. Wounded: Bt.-Major G. Thesiger; Capt. S. Mills*, R. Stephens, H. Biddulph; 2nd Lieut. C. E. Harrison; 8053 C.-Sgt. G. Hodder, 4053 Actg.-Cpl. A. Bates, 4939 Bglr. A. Richardson; 3647 H. Chittell, 5341 E. Gilbert*, 9012 J. Devlin, 6348 J. Underhill, 4111 E. Williams, 5977 G. Plummer*, 3779 H. Willmoth, 4131 H. Martin, 6003 A. Trundle, 6067 A. Hellam, 3742 F. Farrant, 7579 G. Parker, 5346 H. Adair, 4943 W. Tucker, 5852 F. Osborne, 6272 T. Kenny, 5808 J. Pring, 4694 W. Dewcock, 3788 J. Ferris, 3790 J. Simpson, 4039 P. Curtis, 5352 E. Robinson, 4970 A. Pope, 4036 H. Warren, 4890 W. Summers, 4179 A. Manley, 4143 E. Izard, 3984 A. Davis, 2638 F. Ludlow.

Natal Police.—Wounded: Sgt. A. Woon; A. P. Leite, G. V. Rivett.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Wounded: Major C. G. Woods.

Vol. Medical Staff Corps.—Wounded: Lieut. R. W. Hornebrook.

KIMBERLEY.

Casualties during the siege:—

Royal Garrison Artillery.—23rd Co. Western Div.: Died of enteric: 22231 A. J. T. Jones, 15893 J. Kilpin.

Diamond Fields Artillery.—Killed: Sgt.-Maj. A. Moss. Wounded: 169 M. Hartigan, 170 F. D. Payne, 202 A. Bankier; Trmpters 136 A. Dickenson, 81 E. Anderson; Cpls. 103 W. Kidd, 110 R. Eanot; 206 A. W. Stewart.

Diamond Fields Horse.—Killed: 248 Cpl. B. Howell; 513 H. Cornwall, 379 A. S. Dare, 557 P. Leipoldt. Wounded: Capt. J. H. Bodley, S. P. Waldeck, Lieut. W. H. Smith; 176 H. Rossiter, 506 C. Lester, 556 H. Luttman Johnson, 594 Sgt. C. W. King; 551 H. Gordon, 549 F. Ferguson, 670 C. Glyn, 277 D. D. Shepherd, 200 F. Knight, 522 H. Adler, 27 Sgt.-Maj. Macdonald.

Cape Police.—Killed: 391 Sgt. G. Brady, 392 L.-Cpl. R. Hambly; 556 C. Dennison, 609 A. Parker, 1928 J. E. Williams, 68 T. Jones, 311 R. S. McKenzie, 745 J. Lubbe, 1570 A. Hasenjager, 76 J. Cowrie, 285 H. Elliott, 148 P. D. Salkeld. Wounded: Major W. E. Ayliff; Capt. J. T. White, W. Rush; Sgts. 94 F. Watermeyer, 157 H. Bailey; 469 L.-Cpl. G. Gradwell; 462 J. Grindrod, 672 N. H. Eddy.

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488 C. McKay, 736 F. Pool, 1105 C. Hoskins, 1312 W. Spillbury, 1455 J. Taylor, 791 E. Foster, 372 J. Stassen, 1773 J. Howell, 1927 H. Hillier, 217 W. Clark, 322 J. Metrovitch, 702 T. Carlyle, 794 J. Peterson, 247 J. Gow, 194 D. O'Dell, 665 F. Arundale, 713 G. Mathieson, 381 R. Skinner, 1087 W. Dye, 1013 R. Deare, 1161 J. Stols, 1378 F. Simpson. Prisoners: 6 Sgt. J. Cullinan, 67 G. Montleo, 232 J. Hennen. Died of enteric: 1548 G. Tarn.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—1st: Killed: 2393 C.-Sgt. A. Heald, 3746 T. Lutner, 3965 G. Chambers (accidentally). Wounded: Lieuts. J. G. Lowndes, C. H. M. Bingham, W. R. Clifford; 2814 Sgt. H. Hellard; 4181 A. Milner, 3983 H. Lee, 4045 A. Cooper, 4525 J. Walcott, 4046 G. Edkins, 4261 T. Tyldesley, 4649 T. Neville, 4857 J. Kenton, 5174 T. Jones, 3984 A. Kirby, 4192 H. Ingram, 5309 T. Hayley. Deaths from enteric: 5107 L.-Cpl. F. Wild; 5234 S. Hall, 4769 J. Anderson.

Kimberley Town Guard.—Killed: 966 E. Price (accidentally). Wounded: 1414 P. Collins. Died of enteric: 39 Sgt. A. J. May; 1462 T. Butler, 1450 J. Haaptfleisch.

De Beers Maxim Battery.—Wounded: Glover.

Kimberley Rifles.—Died of disease: Capt. E. M. Litkie.

SANNA'S POST.

Corrections:—

Roberts's Horse.—Killed: J. V. Baker (?), B. H. Hallows (?). Wounded: 2133 R. W. Pearce, 2032 Sgt. J. Younger; 2459 H. Keane, 2116 G. Randall, 961 C. G. Chettenden, 901 G. E. Adamson, 2152 W. S. Geary, 2429 G. McLeod, 2488 J. Goodwin (? Godwin), P. L. Lea. Missing: Capt. P. D. Bray, previously reported missing, is unwounded prisoner; 1153 L.-Cpl. H. W. Drew; 1188 W. Rapsion (? Rapsion), 1239 J. Vanos, 2004 Cpl. G. J. Osborne, 2054 H. Knott, 2109 C. Gordon, 2141 P. E. Metelkamp (? Meilikamp), A. H. Johnston, 2076 J. Thomas, 2312 F. B. Bywater, 2192 H. A. H. Dunford, 2893 G. Fraser, 2137 J. Lind, 2167 F. Herman, J. J. Stranger, 2405 S. C. Estopinal (? Esmopinal), 2436 P. P. Williams, 2390 F. W. Zurcher, 2355 F. Richards, 2245 F. A. Gibbon, P. A. J. Walton, 902 J. Anderson, 916 R. Marshall-Dickie, P. T. H. Halford.

ZWARTKOPJESFONTEIN, Apr. 19 and 20.

Imperial Yeomanry.—3rd Batn. (9th Co., Yorks. Hussars): Killed: 524 C. Jackson, (? 602) 608 W. Whitehead. Wounded: 510 Cpl. W. H. Featherstone; 598 A. J. D. Wilson. 533 F. Lister, 520 Hudson, one man unknown, 558 A. Royhouse, 614 J. D. C. Ballardie, 579 J. Seward, 535 McKay. Missing: 589 G. S. Taylor, 538 J. D. Morton, 487 Shoeing-Smith C. Brabbs, 482 J. W. Anderson, 544 F. Northop, 535 A. McKay, 532 Cpl. W. A. Lovell, 573 S. Smith, 481 W. Robinson, 484 G. Broster, 520 H. Hudson. Eleven men taken prisoners. 12th Co.: Wounded: 3387 J. Smith. Missing (but is believed they were taken prisoners): 3468 Cpl. F. G. G. Bailey, 3463 J. F. Ashton, (?) 312 A. Naylor.

Kimberley Mounted Inf.—Wounded: 116 R. Evans, 596 J. Meiring, 926 Eva, G. W. Goldwyre, 899 M. Swift.

Royal Warwick Regt.—2nd (Mounted Inf.): Wounded: 19 C. Waterworth.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Wounded: 4181 C. Fewster.

WARRENTON, Apr. 22.

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—1st: Killed: 3139 H. G. Pratchett.

WAKKERSTROOM, Apr. 21.

Imperial Yeomanry.—6th Co.: Wounded: 1030 B. Burnett. 30th: Wounded: (?) D. Metford.

Scots Guards.—2nd: Wounded: 8356 J. Best.

East Yorks Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 2793 S. Bunting.

Worcester Regt.—1st: Missing: 5147 J. Smith, 4609 J. Tillson, 2999 J. Morrall, 1256 W. Page, 4348 R. Allen, 3562 A. Crump, 4846 R. C. Pace, 2328 C. Griffiths, 1406 H. Hateley, 1145 H. Hooper, 5420 A. Kettle, 1921 J. Leashorn, 4498 J. Taylor, 1077 M. Molloy, 4551 E. Nickless, 1715 M. Payton, 3587 C. Barker, 5160 G. Genders, 5424 H. White, 1734 A. Harris, 4844 F. Holden, 3058 F. Jenkins, 1243 A. Killoran, 1228 J. Walters, 4443 Cpl. E. Price. Wounded: 2487 J. Brooks (Apr. 20).

Derby Regt.—1st: Wounded: 5323 R. Grice, 5534 A. Hollis, 5880 J. Williams. Mounted Inf.—Missing: 5482 C. Middleton.

Berks Regt.—2nd: Killed: 4812 C. Brown. Wounded: 4321 W. Goodwin.

DEWETSDORP, Apr. 20.

Imperial Yeomanry.—6th Co. (Stafford): Wounded 1021 A. G. Till.

Royal Engineers.—Wounded: 2nd Lieut. O'Connor.

Worcester Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 851 Price.

Derby Regt.—1st (Mounted Inf.): Wounded: 4378 E. Johnson, 3211 R. Linker, 5772 G. Cope, 2709 J. Nicholas, 6106 F. Bradley.

Berks Regt.—2nd (Mounted Inf.): Wounded: 1819 H. Leach, 4756 T. Richardson.

REDDERSBURG, Apr. 4.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd (Mounted Inf.): Missing: Sgts. 3129 F. Goddard, 1752 W. G. Hall, 3618 A. Mitchell; 4896 L.-Sgt. G. P. Wymier; Cpls. 8775 A. C. Porteous, 2811 F. Sleath, 4870 A. Smith, 5408 A. G. Rowden, 4184 P. Marr, 4260 J. Connolly; 4673 W. Appleton, 3031 W. Arthur, 3116 A. Baker, 2469 J. Bedingfield, 4871 A. Beck, 3143 H. Brown, 8096 T. Brown, 2249 J. Briggs, 3070 P. Bryce, 5542 C. Campbell, 2024 C. Carr, 4637 J. Clarke, 5557 V. Clemens, 2001 J. Cowan, 4385 E. Dudley, 2911 E. Edwards, 5522 G. B. Emslie, 3881 F. Elthrington, 5531 A. Ezard, 5530 G. S. Farrand, 4251 C. Fountain (reported since escaped), 5490 J. E. Grant, 3144 F. Grey, 4024 E. A. Hall, 5800 J. Harris, 2971 A. Harrison, 2118 C. Hawson, 5629 H. Hollingworth, 5588 G. H. Marling, 2529 W. Matthews, 5493 M. Mawson, 4845 P. McDonnell, 2804 J. McGrath, 3322 M. Macquay, 2804 E. Milne, 8716 C. Nichol, 3316 J. Osborne, 1969 A. Peet, 5103 E. Roberts, 1276 G. Roberts.

2706 J. Ryan, 1750 T. Simpson, 3504 F. Smith, 5471 W. Smith, 4656 J. Stubbings, 4942 W. Thursby, 2240 R. Waite, 4835 T. Ward, 4931 H. Watson, 4153 A. Webb, 2464 J. Welch, 5638 W. Woof, 2630 C. Wright, 3067 G. McCormick.

Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd (Mounted Inf.): Missing: 2652 Ctr.-Sgt. J. Beatson; Sgts. 4031 A. Horton, 2972 J. Orling; 2895 Dmr. J. Keenan; 3352 F. Moore, (?) Johnson.

WEPENER, Apr. 9 to 18.

Cape Mounted Rifles.—Killed: Major Sprenger, Lieut. E. A. Taplin, Sgt.-Maj. N. E. Court, Sgts. J. R. Leedham, H. Marr; 3169 W. Banks, H. Bell, P. G. Horwood, H. Burke, T. Taffrey, G. McLaglin, T. T. Stevenson, A. J. Collier, W. Burdon. Wounded: Major G. C. Warring, Capt. C. L. M. Goldworthy, Lieuts. J. Heilford, L. Martin, R. Ayre, W. H. Nixon, H. G. F. Campbell; Sgt. C. J. Archdeacon, Cpls. 1977 A. Ollis, E. Phillips, G. O. Connelly, 1502 H. E. Somerset, C. J. Kinnelly, 1599 W. A. Driver, H. Lux; J. Murray, 3165 W. E. Pierce, B. F. Barrett-Lennan, 3246 H. W. Gray, J. C. Carrall, C. Roberts, G. F. Keible, J. E. Davies, S. Shaw, S. Halloran, F. Etienstrand, J. Kelly, 3282 J. Cronin, 2890 A. G. Hatchell, M. Wood, J. London, B. Swinbourne, G. Conway, R. A. Hinds, 270 H. L. W. Stevens, T. Weir, H. C. Chadwick, 2714 R. J. Smith, S. C. W. De Guerin, J. H. Barton, W. B. Cluff, G. Mathis, W. Shaw, A. H. Large, W. S. Pard, T. Page, H. Morrell, G. H. Giles, G. W. Young, R. G. Wrightson, F. Boschan, C. Young, J. H. Dean, J. D. Haughton, J. C. Rivett-Carnac, A. C. Manering, J. H. Oxy, W. Botha, L. Linderbohen, O. Wilton, 3289 S. A. Smith, F. C. Carden, E. F. Deverell, W. M. Mearns, H. G. Smythe, G. A. Perman.

Brabant's Horse.—Killed: Lieut. Tharston; E. J. Smith, P. E. Truscott. Wounded: Surg.-Capt. L. C. Perkins (returned to duty), Lieut. Turner Duncan, Lieut. and Qr.-M. P. Williams, Lieut. W. J. Holford, Qr.-M. Sgts. F. W. Riggen, G. Hulme; J. McCarthy, McDonald, W. A. Reid, E. Butler, J. Wedder, T. M. Nicholl, A. E. Boole.

Royal Scots.—1st (Mounted Inf.): Killed: T. King, McCormac. Wounded: Lieut. C. G. Hill (1st Berks Regt., attached); Sgt. T. Gray; L.-Cpls. H. Cayle, S. Forbes; J. J. Treplow, T. Lawler.

Kaffrarian Rifles.—Killed: W. Davies. Wounded: Lieut. C. Lister; 1004 L.-Cpl. C. Austin; W. Eastwood, J. Pletschke, L. J. Collins, W. Wright, 833 D. McDonald, W. Hackett, J. Bushell.

Scots.—Killed: Sgt. Gardiner.

Driscoll's Scouts.—Wounded: Lieut. W. Weiner, Qr.-M. Sgt. Hambridge, Sgt. A. E. Judd, R. H. O. D. Hoslyn, N. Drislet, E. G. Hatton, A. Malcolm, W. Flowers.

KITCHENER'S HORSE.

The following, reported missing, have rejoined:—
Kitchener's Horse.—3443 J. Coetzee, 3514 E. G. Lucas, 3486 M. Napier, 3442 J. Wharran, 3494 B. Squire, 3476 C. H. Haggis, 3512 W. H. Walker, 3525 J. Jefferies, 3481 A. Lewis, 3480 J. Millar, 3152 J. Cook, 3489 G. Frost, 3548 B. H. Foster, 3504 G. W. Reid, 3469 J. Thurling, 3410 J. Hogkins.

Additional casualties:—

Missing (since Feb. 28): 3125 T. Swan, 3832 F. Franks, 3084 H. D. Hogt. Wounded: 3133 H. R. McLachlan (Feb. 26).

SPION KOP.

Amendments to casualties Spion Kop, Jan. 24:—

Imperial Light Infantry.—Add to killed: 544 A. Brent, 215 J. Hirst, 92 J. Perry. Reported killed, now reported missing: 937 B. Davis, 110 H. Nisbett, 717 S. J. Nash, 737 J. J. Nixon. Add to wounded: 678 H. Robertson, 732 C. Hardy, 403 T. Nicholson, 628 E. Bloomer, 859 D. Gascoigne, 562 A. W. Oliver (previously reported missing). Reported wounded, now reported missing: 554 Cpl. G. Davis, 847 J. Fitzwilliams, 599 W. G. Garner, 756 L.-Cpl. J. Nash, 923 S. J. Hore, 425 J. Shaw, 938 W. J. White, 964 F. H. Ball, 533 P. J. Thompson, 803 J. A. M. Fisher, 603 W. Inglis, 244 J. Rigby, 714 W. F. Jones, 576 J. G. Little and 531 Sgt. W. Reynolds were inaccurately reported as wounded. For 555 F. J. Potter read 201 F. J. Potter; for 672 L.-Cpl. Dwight read 672 L.-Cpl. J. G. Drought; for 814 Temple read 682 Temple; for 430 Telgate read 430 W. E. Felgate; for 476 C. Woke read 476 C. Noke; for 572, Dewar read 299 Dewar; for 563 F. Crosdie read 298 Credie; for 858 McIlenny read 858 M. McElloney; for 267 Mawley read 267 W. H. Mawby; for 730 Janssens read 730 L. C. Jansen.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Royal Horse Guards.—657 J. Gellatly, killed in action, previously reported missing; 87 H. Taylor, disease, Kimberley, Mar. 27.

6th Dragoon Guards.—3259 F. Day, enteric, Sterkstroom, Apr. 19.

1st Royal Dragoons.—3994 E. Hinckley, Estcourt, Apr. 21, 3718 T. Sterret, Ladysmith, Apr. 23, both enteric.

10th Hussars.—4312 Selman, Bloemfontein, Apr. 2.

13th Hussars.—3407 J. Smith, enteric, Apr. 22, 3407 J. Smith, pneumonia, Apr. 22, both Ladysmith.

14th Hussars.—3905 L.-Cpl. J. Kenworthy, dysentery, Bloemfontein, Apr. 18; 3774 J. Seward, enteric, Sterkstroom, Apr. 20.

Imperial Yeomanry.—21st Co.: 1837 J. White, enteric, De Aar, Apr. 19.

Canadian Mounted Inf.—2nd: 337 Woolcombe, dysentery and pleurisy, Carnarvon, Apr. 22.

Kitchener's Horse.—3306 B. Sass, Apr. 18, 3325 H. Oppel, Apr. 12, both enteric, Bloemfontein.

Kimberley Mounted Inf.—306 Sgt.-Major G. Armstrong, enteric, Warrenton, Apr. 22.

Robert's Horse.—Lieut. H. W. Prickard, enteric, Bloemfontein.

Queensland Mounted Inf.—108 E. Cronan, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 2.

New Zealand Mounted Inf.—71 L. Tarrant, typhoid, Pretoria, Apr. 20.

Rhodesian Regt.—297 J. Schuckburg, wounds, Pretoria, Apr. 13.

South African Light Horse.—1583 X. de Villiers, Apr. 20, 1645 D. Baker, Apr. 21, both wounds; Sgt. Tregoning, dysentery, Ladysmith, Apr. 24.

Royal Horse Artillery.—U Batt.: 3343 W. Edwards, typhoid, Pretoria, Apr. 20. Amm., Col. 3rd Div.: 72734 Bombr. G. Vivian, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 20.

Royal Field Artillery.—31053 R. Hands, enteric, Sterkstroom, Apr. 19. 17th Batt.: 67261 Sgt. J. Clack, dysentery, Naauwpoort, Apr. 22. 21st: Asst.-Sgn. Jackson, typhus and dysentery, Pretoria, Apr. 21. 61st: 87386 J. Murray, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 16. 73rd (Amm. Col.): 3428 B. Constable, pneumonia, Ladysmith, Apr. 19. 82nd: 86375 G. Shepherd, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 10. 88th: 83908 Bombr. J. Moore, enteric, Orange River, Apr. 18.

Amm. Col.: 21228 E. Parsons, Apr. 18, 77938 J. Fry, 92108 H. Pearce, both enteric, Apr. 20, all Ladysmith. 4th Bomb.-Collarmaker F. Leigh, disease, Intombi, Mar. 1.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—10th Mountain Batt.: 1694 C. Stone, Pretoria, Apr. 18; 2nd Co. (South Div.): 168, J. Begley, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 20. Donega Artillery (Southern Div.).—2019 Corpl. Morrissey (? 209 Corpl. C. Morrissey), pneumonia, Cape Town, Apr. 17.

2014 J. Donovan, typhilitis, Apr. 8.

Royal Canadian Field Artillery.—"D" Batt.: 275 R. Bradley, accidentally drowned, Van Wyk's Vlei, Apr. 1.

Royal Engineers.—Regt. Staff: 2864 W. Claydon, Naauwpoort, Apr. 20. Pontoon Troop: 320 H. Garrett, Ladysmith, Apr. 20. 26th Co.: 25069 E. Fowler, Bloemfontein, Apr. 20, all enteric.

Grenadier Guards.—3rd: 4258 L.-Sgt. F. White, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 15, 2841 Sgt. A. Linwood, Apr. 10, both enteric, Bloemfontein.

Coldstream Guards.—1st: 1352 G. Parker, 9185 E. Butcher, 9262 G. Gilby, Apr. 16; 1652 A. Brant, Apr. 12. 2nd: 1205 L.-Cpl. W. Brown, Apr. 18; 2138 G. Spratt, Apr. 17; 9169 J. Fulcher, Apr. 6; 9182 A. Griffin, Apr. 17; all enteric, Bloemfontein.

Scots Guards.—1st: 9547 R. Mitchell, enteric, Apr. 5, 843 H. Watkinson, dysentery, Apr. 22, both Bloemfontein.

Royal Scots.—3rd: 2nd Lieut. E. J. Gibson-Craig, dysentery, Naauwpoort, Apr. 23.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—2nd: 5636 F. Roberts, enteric, Estcourt, Apr. 25.

East Kent Regt.—2nd: 3518 Sgt. D. Hunt, killed in action, Sanna's Post; previously reported missing: 4469 Cpl. W. Carter, enteric, Kimberley, Apr. 20; 5731 H. Tattersell, wounds, Mar. 11.

Royal Warwick Regt.—2nd: 2297 W. Willis, enteric, Kimberley, Apr. 19; 2603 J. Harrison, rupture on brain, Springfontein, Apr. 21; 6233 R. Knibb, enteric, Orange River, Apr. 21; 2755 Sgt. Gascoigne, wounds, Pretoria.

Norfolk Regt.—2nd: 809 G. Mayes, 2920 T. Newstead, killed, previously reported wounded.

Devon Regt.—1st: 4559 W. Murfin, Ladysmith, Apr. 18; 2nd: 2255 J. Holland, dysentery, Colenso, Apr. 20.

Suffolk Regt.—1st: 2450 Sergt. W. Palmer, enteric, Apr. 21, 304 H. Risby, dysentery, both De Aar, Apr. 23.

Somerset L.I.—4600 A. Furber, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 16. 2nd: 1573 J. Matherick, disease, Chieveley, Apr. 22.

Bedford Regt.—2nd (Mounted Inf.): 2834 A. Parker, Bloemfontein, Apr. 14. 4th: 1507 L.-Cpl. G. Lee, Apr. 18, 3096 A. Blackwell, Apr. 22, both Orange River, all enteric.

Leicester Regt.—1st: 3176 G. Hazel, enteric, Mar. 22, 3721 A. Hill, dysentery, Mar. 13, both Ladysmith.

Yorkshire Regt.—1st: 4833 C. Harrison, killed, Feb. 18; 5818 G. Dullingham, wounds, 5506 W. Rushworth, killed, previously reported wounded, Kimberley; 5936 A. Wilkinson, enteric, Rondebosch, Apr. 20.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd: 3166 A. Smith, Maritzburg, Apr. 18.

Cheshire Regt.—2nd: 5978 J. Hoare, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 8.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—1st: 632 J. Smith, enteric, Estcourt, Apr. 23.

South Wales Borderers.—2nd: 3457 A. Clutterbuck, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 18.

Scottish Rifles.—2nd: Capt. S. Lawrence, dysentery, Ladysmith, Apr. 18; 3257 G. Reid, enteric, Mooi River, Apr. 22; 4414 L.-Cpl. H. Frampton, disease, Chieveley, Apr. 22. Amm. Col.: 3167 Sgt. R. Teale, enteric, Estcourt, Apr. 19.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—1st: 6019 S. Collins, Apr. 19; 730 Sgt. W. Brown, Apr. 21; both enteric, Ladysmith.

Gloucester Regt.—1st: 4284 W. Cole, typhoid, Pretoria, Apr. 20. 2nd: 51 T. Warne, Apr. 4, previously reported wounded; 3942 J. Gillett, consumption, 2404 W. Clarke, enteric, both Apr. 18, Bloemfontein; 5220 W. Russell, disease, Kimberley, Mar. 27; 3146 H. Cook, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 20.

Worcester Regt.—2nd (Mounted Inf.): 3543 S. Randle, killed, Petrusburg, Mar. 10; 4444 S. Davey, killed in action.

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East Surrey Regt.—2nd: Qr.-M. Sgt. J. Mackenzie, enteric, Maritzburg, Apr. 24; 6201 F. Wooden, disease, Chieveley, Apr. 24.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd: 3121 G. Dyer, Apr. 15, 4799 G. Davis, Apr. 18, both enteric, Bloemfontein; 2723 S. Peters, heart disease, Apr. 19, 2512 J. Wiley, wounds, 5350 J. Jope, disease, last three Kimberley.

West Riding Regt.—1st: 2914 E. Wilkinson, Apr. 16, 5065 G. Muir, Apr. 18, 5548 H. Smith, Apr. 19, 2363 C. Collins, Apr. 20, all enteric, Bloemfontein. 3rd: 366 J. Hart De Aar, Apr. 20.

South Stafford Regt.—4th: 4473 J. Benton, dysentery, Kimberley, Apr. 20.

South Lancs. Regt.—1st: 5318 J. Dewhurst, disease, Chieveley, Apr. 22. 3rd: 5679 S. Knowles, enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 22.

Welsh Regt.—1st: 3149 W. Gist, Apr. 10, 5447 B. Rendall, Apr. 9, both wounds; (?) 2430 R. Watkins, enteric, Apr. 11; 3015 T. Wray, heart disease, Mar. 22, 2528 T. Pollard, wounds, Bloemfontein, Apr. 10.

Royal Highlanders.—2nd: 6774 D. Henderson, Pretoria, Apr. 18.

Oxford L.I.—1st: 3360 C. Floyd, 3205 J. Broom, Feb. 17, 3561 W. Ward, Feb. 21, all previously reported wounded; 5540 A. Say, wound, De Aar, Mar. 18.

Essex Regt.—1st: 2440 F. Bull, Mar. 25; 2990 Cpl. A. Riekey, Mar. 20, both wounds; 3295 C. Harris, Kimberley; 4040 G. Brazier, dysentery, Wynberg, Apr. 23. Mounted Inf.: 2678 L.-Cpl. J. Dudley, enteric, Kimberley, Apr. 20.

Berks Regt.—2nd: 4855 A. Whipp, Apr. 18; 4956 J. Bennett, Apr. 19, both Wynberg; 5059 W. Ayres, Sterkstroom, Apr. 20, all enteric.

Yorkshire L.I.—2nd: 4846 McGeachie, Bloemfontein, Apr. 3.

Shropshire L.I.—2nd (Mounted Inf.): 5338 J. Grice, 808 G. Tinson, Apr. 17; 2895 C. Price, Apr. 12, all enteric, Bloemfontein.

King's Royal Rifles.—1st: 2518 T. O'Malley, pneumonia, on Umbria, Apr. 14. 2nd: 72 P. Clarke, dysentery, Colenso, Apr. 19, (?) 8526 Greenway, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 23. 3rd: 6767 J. Hartley, enteric, Estcourt, Apr. 21.

Wilts Regt.—2nd: 5233 S. Ford, Pretoria, Apr. 18, (?) 2950 T. Long, enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 22.

North Stafford Regt.—1st: 3421 J. Saunders, Apr. 13, 2654 Cpl. H. Hemmings, Apr. 17, also given as belonging to 2nd Batn, both enteric, 2745 J. Gregory, dysentery, Apr. 9. 2nd: 3407 J. Hickson, dysentery, Apr. 19, 3362 Cpl. A. Steele, Apr. 7, enteric, all Bloemfontein.

York and Lancaster Regt.—1st: 4293 L.-Sergt. W. Hogg, enteric, Maritzburg, Apr. 23.

Durham L.I.—1st: 1181 T. Murphy, pneumonia on Umbria, Mar. 31. 2nd: 4687 W. Kousham, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 10. 3rd: 1315 G. McLone, enteric, East London, Apr. 23.

Gordon Highlanders.—1st (Mounted Inf.): 4797 H. McCabe, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 13. 2nd: 6378 A. Welsh, pneumonia, Apr. 18; ? 5161 L.-Cpl. A. Duncan, dysentery, Mar. 11; 6185 A. Taylor, dysentery, Apr. 24. Last three Ladysmith.

Royal Irish Rifles.—5677 T. McOscar, typhoid, Pretoria, Apr. 2.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—6126 J. Mackenzie, Pretoria, Apr. 18.

Connaught Rangers.—1st: 3137 J. Conry, Maritzburg, Apr. 21; 5729 J. Naughton, Colenso, Apr. 22, both dysentery; 778 B. Mullane, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 18; 6526 P. Rorke, diarrhoea and jaundice, Sterkstroom, Apr. 20.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—2950 W. Foulds, enteric, Sterkstroom, Apr. 22.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—1st: 6356 P. McKenna, heat stroke, Apr. 18, 4760 T. Whelan, enteric, Apr. 24, both Colenso; 5801 D. Martin, disease, Chieveley, Apr. 24.

Rifle Brigade.—1st: 280 H. Stanbridge, dysentery, Ladysmith, Apr. 16; 5722 F. Knapp, enteric, Mooi River, Apr. 21; 4189 A. Thompson, pneumonia on Umbria, Apr. 14; 1281 H. Wallace, enteric, Mooi River, Apr. 23. 2nd: 383 C. Knight, enteric, Apr. 6; 4860 S. Bullpitt, dysentery, Mar. 6; 4690 S. Lovemore, diarrhoea, Apr. 20; 5540 J. Weatherall, enteric, Apr. 21, all Ladysmith.

City Imperial Volunteers.—244 G. A. Roberts, enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 18.

Imperial L.I.—? 481 Dougherty, dysentery, Colenso, Apr. 18; 210 Tattam, dysentery, Mooi River, Apr. 19.

Canadian Infantry.—7301 Sgt. A. Beattie, Apr. 12; 7802 R. Harrison, Apr. 14; 7319 W. Blight, Apr. 15; 7160 W. Adams, Apr. 16; 7806 G. Curphy, Apr. 18; all enteric, Bloemfontein.

Army Service Corps.—16th Co.: 11547 Cpl. T. Petiffer, enteric, Colenso, Apr. 24. 22nd Co.: 12019 H. Broomage, enteric, Maritzburg, Apr. 22. 26th Co.: 14105 J. McDonald, enteric, Kimberley, Apr. 18.

Post Office Corps.—360 T. Taylor, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 21.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—7507 Sgt. R. Murray, enteric, Estcourt, Apr. 24.

Medical Staff Corps.—12750 R. Moore, enteric, Naauwpoort.

Cape Vol. Med. Staff.—J. Hutcheon, dysentery, Apr. 8; Sgt. Johnson, enteric, Apr. 18, both Bloemfontein.

Army Nursing Service.—Nursing Sister Mourilyan, enteric, Kimberley, Apr. 16.

St. John's Ambulance Brig.—250 A. Marsden, dysentery, Bloemfontein, Apr. 18.

Railway Pioneer Regt.—599 A. Beckhouse, enteric, Naauwpoort.

NAVY.

Lieut. Edward Stabb, R.N.B., fever, Ladysmith, Jan. 15.

H.M.S. Powerful—Ladysmith, Able Seamen B. Newell 168097, fever, Dec. 17, A. W. Benton 175256, dysentery, Feb. 3; Ord. Seaman A. Caldwell 175748, fever, Dec. 14.

H.M.S. Terrible—Able Seaman H. R. Perkins 167827, dysentery, Intombi, Apr. 22.

H.M.S. Doris—Domestic 2nd Class L. Wells 357083

THE MILITIA EMBODIMENT.

The Militia units to assemble next week are :—
On Tuesday the 1st.

Cornwall and Devon Artillery at Falmouth.
Devon Artillery at Plymouth.
Durham Artillery at Tynemouth.
Hants and Isle of Wight Artillery at Sandown.
Suffolk Artillery for Landguard.
Yorkshire Artillery at Scarborough.
Glamorgan Artillery at Lavernock Point, Cardiff.
Forfar and Kincardine Artillery for Montrose.
Londonderry Artillery for Lough Swilly.
Royal Monmouth Engineers at Monmouth.
Humber Division Submarine Miners, R.E., at Paull-on-Humber.
Milford Haven Division Submarine Miners, R.E., for Cork.

6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers for Dover.
4th Batn. Norfolk Regt. for Colchester.
3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt. for Aldershot.
4th Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry for Gosport.
5th Batn. Rifle Brigade for Chatham.

On Wednesday the 2nd.

Norfolk Artillery for Sheerness.
Sussex Artillery for Newhaven.
Cardigan Artillery for Tenby.
Donegal Artillery for Harwich.
Tipperary Artillery for Plymouth.
4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt. for Aldershot.
4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers for Aldershot.
4th Batn. Essex Regt. for Colchester.
5th Batn. King's Royal Rifles for Buttevant.
3rd Batn. North Staffordshire Regt. for Manchester.
4th Batn. Highland Light Infantry for Barry Links, N.B.
5th Batn. Leinster Regt. for Aldershot.

On Thursday the 3rd.

Kent Artillery for Shorncliffe.
Lancashire Artillery for Portsmouth.
Carmarthen Artillery for Tenby.
Mid-Ulster Artillery for Plymouth.
6th Batn. Liverpool Regt. for Fermoy.
4th Batn. South Wales Borderers for Aldershot.
3rd Batn. Scottish Rifles for Hamilton.
3rd Batn. South Staffordshire Regt. for Lichfield.
3rd Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry for Tipperary.
5th Batn. Manchester Regt. for Aldershot.
4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers for Shorncliffe.

On Friday the 4th.

Pembroke Artillery for Tenby.
Fife Artillery for Portsmouth.
Limerick Artillery for Chatham.
3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt. for Strensall.
3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt. for Strensall.
4th Batn. Border Regt. for Fermoy.
5th Batn. Middlesex Regt. for Dover.
6th Batn. Manchester Regt. for Aldershot.
6th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers for Gosport.
3rd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers for Gosport.
7th Batn. Rifle Brigade for Shorncliffe.

On Saturday the 5th.

4th Batn. Yorkshire Regt. for Strensall.
3rd Batn. Yorkshire Light Infantry for Strensall.
7th Batn. King's Royal Rifles for Aldershot.

On Monday the 7th.

Northumberland Artillery for Plymouth.
Edinburgh Artillery for Buddon Camp.
Waterford Artillery for Plymouth.
Royal Anglesey Engineers, Beaumaris.
5th Batn. Worcestershire Regt. for Aldershot.
4th Batn. Connaught Rangers for Gravesend.

On Tuesday the 8th.

West of Scotland Artillery for Buddon Camp.
Antrim Artillery for Lough Swilly.
3rd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt. for Colchester.
6th Batn. Worcestershire Regt. for Aldershot.
4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles for Finner.
5th Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers for Devonport.
4th Batn. Leinster Regt. for Salisbury Plain.

On Wednesday the 9th.

Cork Artillery at Cork Harbour.
Dublin Artillery for Portsmouth.
3rd Batn. Lincolnshire Regt. for Salisbury Plain.
5th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers for Salisbury Plain.

On Thursday the 10th.

Sligo Artillery for Portsmouth.
5th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles for Enniskillen.
7th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers for Salisbury Plain.

On Friday the 11th.

Wicklow Artillery at Portsmouth.
4th Batn. Devonshire Regt. for Portland.
4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers for Devonport.

On Saturday the 12th.

3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt. for Salisbury Plain.
3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles for Newry.

On Monday the 14th.

7th Batn. Royal Fusiliers for Salisbury Plain.
5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt. for Salisbury Plain.
3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers for Dublin.

On Tuesday the 15th.

South-East of Scotland Artillery for Isle of Wight.
3rd Batn. Somersetshire Light Infantry for Devonport.
3rd Batn. Gloucestershire Regt. for Salisbury Plain.

RECRUITING IN 1899.

Recruits raised for Regular Army and Militia for each District between Jan. 1. and Dec. 31, 1899 :—

	Line.	Militia.
2nd Guildford ...	329	162
3rd Canterbury ...	317	289
4th Lancaster ...	332	128
5th Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	551	528
6th Warwick ...	346	149
7th Hounslow ...	487	342
8th Warrington ...	323	884
9th Norwich ...	388	402
10th Lincoln ...	361	307
11th Exeter ...	283	355
12th Bury St. Edmunds ...	364	503
13th Taunton ...	341	393
14th York ...	167	132
15th Beverley ...	332	184
16th Bedford ...	338	615
17th Leicester ...	371	243
19th Richmond ...	180	245
20th Bury ...	404	711
22nd Chester ...	552	566
23rd Wrexham ...	110	252
24th Brecon ...	188	380
28th Bristol ...	667	582
29th Worcester ...	405	291
30th Preston ...	591	1,240
31st Kingston-on-Thames ...	252	317
32nd Bodmin ...	92	220
33rd Halifax ...	564	633
34th Carlisle ...	84	135
35th Chichester ...	539	407
37th Winchester ...	830	634
38th Lichfield ...	377	494
39th Dorchester ...	274	219
40th Warrington ...	311	351
41st Cardiff ...	687	1,020
43rd Oxford ...	266	299
44th Warley ...	368	323
45th Derby ...	518	584
47th Preston ...	466	658
48th Northampton ...	309	243
49th Reading ...	405	244
50th Maidstone ...	161	126
51st Pontefract ...	366	301
53rd Shrewsbury ...	230	339
57th Hounslow ...	420	255
62nd Devizes ...	397	346
63rd Ashton-under-Lyne ...	181	425
64th Lichfield ...	426	611
65th Pontefract ...	179	184
68th Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	740	705

TOTAL ENGLAND AND WALES 18,210 19,327

SCOTLAND.

1st Glencorse ...	197	269
21st Ayr ...	132	186
25th Berwick-on-Tweed ...	145	304
26th } Hamilton ...	157	154
71st } ...	229	205
42nd Perth ...	689	743
72nd Fort George ...	136	35
75th Aberdeen ...	267	106
79th Inverness ...	66	118
91st Stirling ...	359	923

TOTAL SCOTLAND ... 2,377 3,043

IRELAND.

18th Clonmel ...	356	595
77th Omagh ...	152	417
63rd Belfast ...	795	1,083
87th Armagh ...	157	374
88th Galway ...	218	290
100th Birr ...	236	410
101st Tralee ...	689	986
102nd Naas ...	228	173

TOTAL IRELAND 2,826 4,428

Artillery Sub-Districts ... 984 546
Engineer Districts ... 93 57

RECRUITING DISTRICTS.

London ...	7106	4679
Liverpool ...	611	897
Dublin ...	1016	1035
Leeds ...	522	589
Manchester ...	1072	2107
Birmingham ...	1501	2115
Woolwich ...	815	526
Sheffield ...	371	504
Glasgow ...	1273	982
Edinburgh ...	731	561

15,018 13,995

THE ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

The annual accounts of the Ordnance Factories for the year 1898-99, with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, have just been issued as a Blue-book. In his report Mr. Mills observes, with regard to the centralization of accounts :—

During recent years I have drawn the attention of the War Office to the unsatisfactory distribution of certain Building Works Department charges. It was, however, stated that the necessary changes could not be conveniently effected until the accounts of the Building Works Department were transferred to the Central Office. This transfer was to some extent carried out from April 1, 1898, the weekly abstracts of wages and materials for the year having been posted to cost ledgers in the Central Office. At the close of the year, however, the final figures for incorporation in the production statement were taken from the accounts which the Building Works Department had continued to keep as heretofore, and I have been informed by the War Office that the transfer of the accounts to the Central Office had "not been carried out as anticipated." There would thus appear to have been an unnecessary duplication of account-keeping throughout the year 1898-99, which, so far as I am aware, has not been discontinued.

Referring to the loss on the manufacture of powder Mr. Mills says that his attention has been drawn to a charge against the Navy of £3,980 for "Expenditure on experimental manufacture of S.B.C. powder," and he explains that :—

This sum represents the difference between £7,169 8s. 7d., the actual cost of manufacture of special S.B.C. powder, which was rejected at proof, and £3,182 8s. 7d., the value of the rejected powder as material for the manufacture of Prism Brown Powder, to which it was decided to convert it. With reference to the description of this charge as "experimental," it may be noticed that the Ordnance Factories invited an order from the Navy to manufacture this powder, and that it was not until a large quantity had been produced and rejected that it was found that they were not able to execute the order successfully. It would, therefore, seem that the sum of £3,980 should have been regarded as a loss on manufacture.

In conclusion, Mr. Mills reports that the total of the stores in stock at the various ordnance factories on March 31, 1899, was £564,697 13s. 8d., an increase of £36,438 8s. 11d. during the year. Of this amount £14,800 is regarded as a permanent increase of stock, and has been covered by a transfer of that amount from the supplies suspense account.

BARRACKS AND WORKS.

Expenditure under the Barracks Act of 1890 and Military Works Acts of 1897 and 1899 :—

A.—BARRACKS ACT, 1890.

	Actual expenditure to March 31, 1899.	Estimated expenditure 1899—1900.	Estimated expenditure 1900—1901.
Construction and reconstruction of camps, including married soldiers' quarters ...	1,882,242	60,000	20,000
Provision of new and enlargement of present barracks and quarters for married soldiers ...	1,565,217	100,000	50,000
Purchase of land and buildings ...	170,895	21,000	3,500
Contingent expenses ...	191,237	5,000	3,000
Total, Barracks Loan	£3,809,591	186,000	76,500

B.—MILITARY WORKS ACTS, 1897 AND 1899.

Defence works ...	445,144	246,000	400,000
Barracks, including completion of large camps ...	272,887	300,000	500,000
Ranges, including accommodation for manœuvring and mobilization ...	603,103	280,000	140,000
Staff and contingencies ...	49,344	40,000	45,000
Total, Military Works Loans	£1,370,478	866,000	1,085,000

THE IRISH GUARDS.—Arrangements are being made for a large and very attractive bill, inviting men to enlist in the new Regiment of Irish Guards, to be posted in the Metropolis and in other places where it may draw Irish recruits. The poster, printed in green on a white ground, with the Royal Arms at the top and the shamrock at the four corners, recites the Queen's desire "to commemorate the bravery shown by the Irish regiments in the recent operations in South Africa," and her Majesty's "command that an Irish Regiment of Foot Guards be formed." The age and standard of recruits are to be as for other regiments of Foot Guards:—Age, 18 to 25 years; minimum height, 5ft. 7in. for men under 20 years of age, and 5ft. 8in. for men of 20 years and over; chest measurement varying with the height. Only men of good character are invited to join, and recruits on enlistment will be sent to the Guards' Depot at Caterham.

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Obituary.

NAVY.

Commander Godfrey Gore-Browne, D.S.O., who has died from consumption at Mentone, entered the Navy in 1875, and retired last year. He took part in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, receiving the medal and star. He served as first lieutenant of the *Phylomel* on the West Coast of Africa in 1894, and was given the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of his services against the Chief Nanna, of Brohemie, in the Benin River. He was mentioned in despatches, and received the General Africa Medal with the Benin River, 1894, clasp.

ARMY.

Major-Gen. Robert Talbot, Colonel, retired list, R.A., died at Stone House, Bearstead, Kent, on the 24th inst., aged 80. He joined the Army June 6, 1838; became Captain May 28, 1847; Major Oct. 26, 1858; Lieutenant-Colonel May 23, 1859; Colonel May 23, 1864; and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General Sept. 30, 1868.

Major-Gen. Francis Maurice Haultain, Colonel, retired list I.S.C., died at Peterborough, Canada, on the 3rd inst., aged 81. He joined the Army Aug. 20, 1840; became Captain August 20, 1855; Major Feb. 18, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel Aug. 20, 1866; Colonel Aug. 20, 1871; and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General Nov. 25, 1874. He served in the Southern Mahuratta Campaign 1844-45, and was present at the taking of the Budderghur; at the storm and capture of the forts of Punulla and Pownghur; the investment and occupation of the forts of Munohur and Munsuntosghur; and at an attack on the gateway of Munohur, where he was severely wounded.

Col. Thomas Harper Colvill, J.P., died at Overdale, Shortlands, on the 15th inst., aged 81. He was formerly Captain in the 71st Highland Light Infantry, and after retiring by sale of his commission commanded for several years the 39th, now 21st, Middlesex (Finsbury) R.V.

Col. Sir Francis Arthur Marindin, K.C.M.G., of Craigflower, Dunfermline, retired list, R.E., died at 3, Hans Crescent on the 21st inst. Sir Francis, who was Senior Inspecting Officer of Railways, Board of Trade, was born at Weymouth, May 1, 1838. He was the second son of the late Rev. S. Marindin, of Chesterton, Shropshire. Educated at Eton and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he entered the Royal Engineers in 1854. From 1860 to 1863 he was A.D.C. and Private Secretary to Sir William Stevenson, Governor of Mauritius, during which period he was also employed on special duty in Madagascar. From 1866 to 1868 he was Adjutant at the Chatham School of Military Engineering, and in 1869 was appointed Brigade-Major. In 1872 he obtained his Majority, and, after vacating his Staff appointment at Chatham in 1874, he joined the Board of Trade in 1877 as an Inspecting Officer of Railways. In 1879 he retired from the Royal Engineers as a Major, but later renewed his association with the Army as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps. As an official of the Board of Trade he was enabled to render valuable service to the travelling community in bringing about many needed reforms. In 1887 Major Marindin, having rendered important services in connection with the Egyptian State Railways, was made a C.M.G., and in 1897, on the occasion of the Jubilee, was promoted to the Knighthood of the Order. Sir Francis Marindin married, in 1860, a daughter of Sir William Stevenson, K.C.B., on whose personal staff he served three years in Mauritius. The funeral took place at noon on Thursday at Craigflower, Torryburn, Dunfermline, Fifeshire. The principal mourners included Mr. E. Marindin (brother), Miss Mary Marindin, Miss Mullens, Col. Malcolm, Col. York, and Col. Addison. Simultaneously with the interment a memorial service was held at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street. The officiating clergy were the Rev. W. M. Le Patourel and the Rev. C. A. Compton. Among those present were Lady Colville, Sir Courtenay Boyle, Lady Muriel Boyle, Sir Thomas W. P. Blomefield, Mr. Francis J. S. Hopwood, Lady Grant, Major-Gen. and

the Hon. Mrs. Wrottesley, Major-Gen., Mrs. and Miss Micklem, Col. and Miss FitzRoy Somerset, Major, Mrs. and Miss Davenport, Major Lewis Jackson, Col. and Mrs. Russell, Miss Malcolm, Capt. George, Col. and Mrs. Marsh, Major-Gen., Mrs. and Miss Salmond.

Lieut.-Col. Edmund Yates-Peel, late 85th Light Infantry, eldest surviving son of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Jonathan Peel, died in Dublin on the 24th inst., aged 73. He was born in 1826, and, entering the Army at an early age, served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the affair of Bulganac, the battles of the Alma and Tchernaya, and the siege of Sebastopol (medal with two clasps, the 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). He joined the Army March 16, 1836; became Lieutenant July 17, 1840; Captain Nov. 3, 1846; Major June 20, 1854; Lieutenant-Colonel Dec. 12, 1854; retired on half-pay June 22, 1858; and retired by sale of his commission in 1863. He married in 1848 Maria Frances Knighton, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Chadwick, and granddaughter of the late Mr. John Moore Knighton, of Grenofen, Devon.

Major Felix Thomas Jones, formerly of the Buffs, died at Chippenham on the 17th inst., aged 61 years. He served in the campaign in North China in 1860, being present at the taking of the Taku Forts (medal with clasp). After obtaining his Majority, Feb. 26, 1876, he retired from the Service by sale of his commission.

Major Matthew Boyd-Bredon, late of the 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, of Ballintaggart House, co. Armagh, and 7, Sloane Court, S.W., died at Swatow, China, after a short illness, on the 19th inst.

Major William Hector McCaskell, retired list, Army Pay Department, died at St. Elmo, Devon, on the 14th inst. He served for several years with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and, joining the Pay Department as a Captain, retired on pension after obtaining the honorary rank of Major.

Capt. Peter Robert Denny, 1st Dragoon Guards, attached to the 13th Hussars, was killed in action on Tuesday in the operations near Dewetsdorp. Born Jan. 5, 1875, he joined the 1st Dragoon Guards as 2nd Lieutenant from the Militia Dec. 7, 1895; became Lieutenant July 4, 1896; and Captain Dec. 30 1899.

Capt. Samuel Lawrence, 2nd Batn. Scottish Rifles, died of dysentery in Natal on the 18th inst. Born March 3, 1870, he served for close on five years in the ranks of the Inniskilling Dragoons, and was promoted to a 2nd Lieutenant in the Scottish Rifles Feb. 20, 1895; becoming Lieutenant July 28, 1897; and Captain Jan. 28 last.

Capt. Frank Lewis Prothero, 1st Batn. Welsh Regiment, was mortally wounded in action at Karreefontein on Sunday last and died on Tuesday. Born June 30, 1868, he joined the Welsh Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant March 23, 1889; became Lieutenant Dec. 17, 1890; and Captain July 5, 1896. He served in the operations on the North-West Frontier of India 1897-98 with the Tirah Field Force (medal with clasp).

Capt. Stanley Edwards, 5th Batn. King's Royal Rifles, son of Capt. Bennett Edwards, of Haydon Hall, Eastcote, died in Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, after a short illness, on the 14th inst.

2nd Lieut. Robert J. Gibson-Craig, 3rd Batn. Royal Scots, died at Naauwpoort, on the 23rd inst., of dysentery. He was the eldest surviving son of Sir James Henry Gibson-Craig, third Baronet, of Riccarton, Midlothian, and was born on June 5, 1882. He was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Batn. Royal Scots on October 18 last. Sir James Gibson-Craig's third son, Archibald Charles, who was born in 1883, now becomes heir to the Baronetcy, the first-born having died in infancy.

THE MILITIA BALLOT.

The Earl of Wemyss has addressed the following explanatory notes and questions on the Militia ballot to lords-lieutenant, high sheriffs, chairmen and vice-chairmen of county councils, mayors, provosts, chairmen of quarter sessions, and to presidents of chambers of commerce and agriculture:—

1. The only nation—civilised or uncivilised—that has a military system for home defence which it fails to enforce is our own.
2. Our military system of home defence rests on the constitutional right of the Crown to call upon its subjects compulsorily to defend their homes.
3. This right is embodied in the Militia Ballot Act, by which a universal obligation is alleviated by the chance selection of a few. Thus, the Militia ballot is quite distinct from Continental universal conscription.
4. The Militia Ballot Act is annually suspended

by Act of Parliament. It would otherwise be in force.

5. The Militia and the Army are now both raised by voluntary enlistment.

6. Thus they compete for recruits against each other to the detriment alike of the Army and of the Militia, which is always from 20,000 to 30,000 men below its establishment.

7. Out of this ever incomplete Militia 30,000 men are in the "Militia Army Reserve," and can be called upon when required to join the Army.

8. The Militia Act empowers the raising of 60,000 Militia Reserve. Of these not a single man has ever been raised.

Question (1).—Are you of opinion that such a state of things should be allowed to continue, and that the safety of the United Kingdom and all that implies should be dependent upon the patriotic, self-sacrificing action of a half-trained Volunteer force, held subject only to 14 days' notice to quit?

1. All males between the ages of 18 and 25 are, with certain exceptions, now by law subject to the ballot.

2. The ballot—or compulsory military service—can only be applied for home defence.

3. The Ballot Law would be sufficient for its purposes if modified as follows:—

4. Instead of applying to all men between 18 and 35 (as the law now stands) it would be sufficient that once in a man's life, on attaining the age of 19 to 20, he should have to take his chance of the ballot (subject to the before-named exemptions), and, if struck, serve for, say, two years in the Militia and, say, seven in the Militia Reserve.

5. Militia service means, in the first year 57 days' training as recruits with 27 days' training with the regiment; in the second and subsequent years 27 days' training with the regiment.

Question (2).—Are you of opinion that such a modified form of compulsory service, with the above exemptions, for home defence only is right and reasonable, and ought to be readily accepted by the people?

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Subjoined is the result, in order of merit, of the examination of the 4th Class at Easter:—

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMISSIONS IN THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.

MacLeod, M. N.	Benton, N. W.
Carson, G. S. D.	Mainguy, R. F.
Prickett, C. H.	McCausland, M. E.
Conran, W. D. B.	Burn, R. N.
Hammond, F. D.	Whiteley, A. F.
Arbuthnot, A. B. S.	Spackman, St. J. G.
Pratt, R. E. B.	Clogstoun, H. O.
Lees, E. F. W.	Cardew, A. M.
Watson, C. S. M. C.	Trow, R. J. F.
Ross, A. J.	Daukes, H. F.
Smith, V. P.	Williams, G. C.
Taylor, M. G.	Pears, G. B.
Twiss, A. M.	Jordan, P. O. L.

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMISSIONS IN THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Finnis, F. A.	Gregson, G. K.
Johnsen, R. H.	Taylor, L. B. E. W.
Hunter, C. S.	Spencer, F. E.
Bland, C. L.	Stevens, C. M. H.
Porter, L. B. M.	Boyd, A. O.
Lumb, J. P.	Smart, G. E.
Jones, E. A.	Robertson-Glasgow, N.
Napier, V. M. C.	Daubeny, G. B.
Ford, C. W.	Arnott, B.
Ramsay, G. I.	Walter, B.
Johnston, R. G. M.	Douglas, R. V.
Birney, A. N.	Spry, C. A. N.
Stewart, J. St. C. D.	Waring, J.
Gunter, A. C.	Warren, W. R.
Pulley, C.	Cowan, J. De B.
Grice-Hutchison, C. B.	Bate, T. E. F.
Bradbury, E. K.	Harvey, C. G. S.
Jackson, M. A.	Harrison, J. M. R.
Renny-Tailyour, J. W.	Medlicott, H. E.
Raikes, L. T.	Caulfield, H. F. St. G.
Paul, W. B.	Taylor, B. W.
France, B. C.	Bell, E. J.
Powell, J. H. S.	Mascall, F. E.
Bucknill, L. M.	Graham, B. C. D.
Farran, G. F.	Hay, H. G. Fitz G.
Marshall, F. H.	Hext, G. T. B.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

2nd Life Guards.—A memorial service for the late Capt. Peel, who died at Bloemfontein on the 16th inst., will be held at noon on Tuesday next at the Chapel, Regent's Park Barracks, when all friends are invited to attend.

10th Hussars.—A memorial service was held at Iver Church, Bucks, on Wednesday afternoon, in memory of the late Capt. Meeking, who has just died at Bloemfontein. Capt. Lord Shaftesbury, Reserve of Officers, has taken up duty with the reserve squadron at Woolwich. Lieut. Crichton, who was reported missing at Sanna's Post, was, it turns out, taken prisoner and has been lying ill from typhoid fever at the Red Cross Hospital, Pretoria. The last reports of him were favourable, for he had passed the crisis, though he was still weak.

13th Hussars.—Lieut. Spencer sailed from Cape Town for England on the 18th inst., in the *Cymric*, invalided.

15th Hussars.—Major Peyton, D.S.O., has been selected for special service in South Africa.

19th Hussars.—Lieut. St. Quintin and 2nd Lieut. Fanshawe left Cape Town on the 7th inst. in the *Nubia* for England invalided.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

BB Battery, R.H.A., has been moved from Trowbridge to Christchurch.

No. 11 (S. T.) Company Eastern Division R.G.A. proceeds to-day from Dover to Lydd.

The 132nd Battery R.F.A. has been formed at Trowbridge, and the 133rd at Newport.

Lieut.-Col. W. Tylden and Capt. W. Gillman sailed from Cape Town on the 14th inst. for England, on the *Servia*, invalided.

Major F. T. T. Fowle, Lieut. K. St. G. Kirke, and 2nd Lieut. L. T. Goff sailed from Cape Town on the 7th inst. for England, in the *Nubia*, invalided.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The 52nd, 54th, 55th, and 56th Companies have moved from Chatham; the 52nd to Portsmouth, the 54th to Curragh, the 55th to Colchester, and the 56th to Curragh.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—Col. Ricardo will command, for the time being, the nucleus of the new regiment of Irish Guards at St. John's Wood Barracks. Lieut.-Col. Kinloch, who was lately promoted to the command of the 1st Batn., has been permitted to remain in South Africa in command of the 3rd Batn. during the time that Lieut.-Col. Crabbe is temporarily incapacitated by his wound. Major Cooper, 1st Batn., is ordered home from South Africa on transfer to the regiment.

Scots Guards.—Capt. Sergison, 1st Batn. sailed from Cape Town for England on the 7th inst. in the *Guelph*, invalided.

Bufs (3rd).—Major Moody, 1st Batn., sailed from Bombay on the 3rd inst. in the *Purnea* for England, to take over command of the new 4th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, to which he has been promoted.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—Lieut.-Col. Gawne is posted to the 2nd Batn. on promotion, and proceeds out from England to South Africa to assume command. Capt. Palmes, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town in the *Nubia* on the 7th inst. for England, invalided.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Lieut. Festing, 1st Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 7th inst. for England in the *Guelph*, invalided.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—Lieut. Macartney, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on the 7th inst. for England on the *Nubia*, invalided.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—Lieut.-Col. Becher is posted to the 1st Batn. in India, on promotion. Major Wellesley and Capt. Trevor, 3rd Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 18th inst. on the *Cymric*, invalided.

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—Major Simpson, 1st Batn., sailed from Bombay on the 3rd inst. in the *Purnea* for England to take over command of the new 4th Batn. Middlesex Regiment, to which he has been promoted.

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—Capt. Masterson, 1st Batn., left Cape Town in the *Nubia* on the 7th inst. for England invalided.

East Yorkshire Regiment (15th).—Lieut.-Col. Ward has been granted an extension of command of the 2nd Batn. for twelve months from the 29th inst.

Leicestershire Regiment (17th).—Lieut. Weldon, 1st Batn., left Cape Town on the 14th inst., in the *Servia*, for England, invalided.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—Capt. Ezra, 6th Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the *Cymric*, on the 18th inst., invalided. Among the invalided brought home from the Cape by the *Gaseon* hospital ship, which arrived at Southampton on Sunday last, was the brave corporal of the 2nd Batn.,

who has been recommended for the Victoria Cross for carrying the late Major-Gen. Sir Edward Woodgate out of action after he was wounded at Spion Kop. Unfortunately in doing so he received a wound in the region of the heart, and his condition is most critical.

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st).—Major Stanuall, 2nd Batn., has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Major-Gen. Egerton, who is in temporary command of the Punjab Army.

Cheshire Regiment (22nd).—Lieut.-Col. Graham has been posted to his present battalion, the 2nd, in South Africa, on promotion.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn., with details of 1st Batn. will leave Mullingar on Monday for Aldershot, where it will arrive on Tuesday and take over quarters. Major Davidson, Capt. Foot, and 2nd Lieut. Pott left Cape Town on the 7th inst. for England in the *Nubia*, invalided.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. will leave Devonport on the 8th prox. for Salisbury Plain.

Royal Sussex Regiment (35th).—The colours were deposited at Goodwood House on Monday for safe custody during the absence of the battalion on active service in South Africa. An escort of about 50 men, headed by a band, the whole under the command of Capt. and Adj. Hawker, proceeded from the depot at Chichester with the colours, which were borne by two subalterns. At Goodwood House, Col. Cavaye, commanding the Regimental District, handed over the colours to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, who, in receiving them, expressed a hope that at no very distant period the regiment would return covered, as it always had been, with glory and honour. He naturally took a great interest in the Royal Sussex, inasmuch as his grandfather was an ensign in the regiment and afterwards attained the position of colonel. His father was colonel of the 3rd Batn., and his eldest son (the Earl of March) was now in command of that battalion. He would take the greatest possible care of the colours. Among those present at the ceremony were Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lady Caroline Gordon-Lennox, and Lady Walter Gordon-Lennox.

Welsh Regiment (41st).—Lieut. Jones sailed from Cape Town on the 18th inst. for England in the *Cymric*, invalided.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd).—Capt. Ruck Keene left Cape Town on the 14th inst. for England, invalided, on the *Servia*. 2nd Lieut. Nicklin has been granted permission to accept and wear the insignia of the 5th Class of the Medjidie, conferred upon him by the Khedive, in recognition of his services in connection with the operations, which resulted in the defeat of the Khalifa.

Essex Regiment (44th).—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Tudway is on passage home from the Cape, in command of invalids, in the *Cymric*, which sailed on the 18th inst.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—Lieut.-Col. Bewicke-Copley takes over command of the 2nd Batn. on promotion. Major Kays, 3rd Batn., and Lieut. Wyndham, 2nd Batn. are on passage home from the Cape in the *Nubia*, which sailed on the 7th inst.

Wiltshire Regiment (62nd) has won the Commander-in-Chief in India's musketry prize for the British Service with a score of 539 points. Major Steele sailed from Bombay on the 3rd inst. in the *Purnea* for England, to join the 4th Batn. Manchester Regiment.

Manchester Regiment (63rd).—Among the arrivals at Southampton from South Africa in the hospital ship *German* on Sunday last were the two remaining privates of the noble band of sixteen who held the sangar during the attack on Caesar's Camp, Ladysmith, on Jan. 6, and whose gallantry was referred to by Sir George White in his speech at the Cape. The names of the two men are Parker and Ogden. The act of devoted gallantry of these sixteen brave soldiers will be handed down for the admiration of all ranks who may wear the uniform of the Manchester Regiment in future, and we are glad to learn that Parker and Ogden are likely to receive some special mark of recognition.

East Surrey Regiment (70th).—Lieut.-Col. Harris and Lieut. Porch left Cape Town on the 7th inst. in the *Nubia* for England, invalided.

Highland Light Infantry (71st).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. left Devonport yesterday for Athlone. 2nd Lieut. Scott-Barbour has been granted permission to accept and wear the insignia of the 5th Class of the Medjidie, conferred upon him by the Khedive in recognition of his services in connection with the operations which resulted in the defeat of the Khalifa.

Middlesex Regiment (77th).—Major Scott-Moncrieff left Cape Town in the *Nubia* on the 7th inst. for England, invalided.

Seaforth Highlanders (78th).—Capt. Grant left Cape Town on the 14th inst. for England in the *Servia*, invalided.

South Staffordshire Regiment (80th).—Lieut.-Col. Allen sailed from Bombay on the 3rd inst. in the *Purnea* for England on leave.

Shropshire Light Infantry (85th).—Lieut. Smith sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Servia* on the 14th inst., invalided.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th).—Capt. Davison, who was wounded at the battle of Glencoe, is on passage home from the Cape in the *Nubia*, which sailed on the 7th inst.

Connaught Rangers (88th).—Capt. the Earl of Kingston, 5th Batn., leaves Shorncliffe to-day for South Africa to join the 1st Batn., to which he has been attached.

Scottish Rifles (90th).—Capt. Wanless-O'Gowan left Cape Town in the *Nubia* on the 7th inst. for England, invalided.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—Capt. Kirk and Lieuts. Macdonald and Thorpe sailed from Cape Town on the 18th inst. for England, invalided.

Gordon Highlanders (92nd).—Capt. Buchanan left England on Tuesday in the *Ulstermore* for South Africa to join headquarters.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102nd).—2nd Lieut. MacLeod left Cape Town for England in the *Nubia* on the 7th inst., invalided.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (104th).—Major Hawes sailed from Bombay on the 3rd inst. in the *Purnea* for England, on promotion to the command of the new 3rd Batn.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Paley, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town in the *Nubia* on the 7th inst. for England, invalided.

Army Service Corps.—No. 45 Company is being formed in South Africa and No. 46 Company at Dover.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Mrs. Skey Muir, Honorary Secretary R.A.M.C. South Africa Fund, 77, George Street, Portman Square, W., will be very glad to receive presents of either money or warm clothing on behalf of the men of the R.A.M.C. in South Africa. The articles most needed are woollen drawers and vests, flannel shirts, cardigans, socks, towels, handkerchiefs, tobacco, chocolate, and soap. Major Kerin and Lieuts. Martin and Sloan sailed from Cape Town in the *Nubia* on the 7th inst. for England, in charge of invalids. Majors G. F. Poynder, A. E. C. Spence and R. L. R. Macleod, and Capt. H. P. Johnson and F. Dove sailed from Bombay on the 3rd inst., in the *Purnea* for England. Major G. T. H. Thomas and Lieut. C. R. Evans, are on passage home from the Cape in the *Cymric*, with invalids. They sail on the 18th inst.

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Reviews.

NAVAL TACTICS.

The appearance of a volume upon Naval Tactics will naturally attract attention in professional circles. Capt. Rudolf von Labrés' volume is in German, and, therefore, perhaps not accessible to a great number of officers, but it is interesting, and some account of it will be acceptable. The author is an officer of the Austrian Navy, and dedicates his book to the Archduke Carl Stefan, but it has been published by Messrs. Mittler, in Berlin, under the title of *Die Flottenführung in Kriegen auf Grund des Doppelstaffel-Systems*. Many will agree with the writer that the operations in the Far East and the West Indies have not thrown much light upon naval tactics. He believes that truer ideas upon the subject may be derived from theoretical considerations, and that definite principles may be laid down, and having studied the question for a great many years, he attempts to lay down tactical laws and rules, even asserting that now for the first time Admirals in command possess a manual for the handling of their squadrons in war. Moreover he has attempted to establish the relative value of battleships, cruisers, and torpedo-boats in action by day and night, and has entered into the question of coast defence. The publishers offer the book as a compendium of the whole subject. Unfortunately, the matters dealt with are so complex that it is impossible for us to give anything like an adequate account of Capt. Von Labrés' views, more especially as his long series of diagrams is essential to a right understanding of them. He describes the advantages and disadvantages of the line ahead and the line abreast, but himself greatly prefers his own double echelon system. At very great length, and with a wealth of illustration, he expounds the merits of his plan, which he contends offers the greatest advantages for utilising the bow and broadside fire of battleships, and for uniting tactical groups to gain immediate local superiority. This subject, of course, has not been neglected in our own fleet. Capt. von Labrés disposes of the six ships of a division in two lines and the line of his echelon may be two points to port or starboard of the course steered. Let us suppose that in a particular case this disposition is to port; then, on the port hand of the leading column, which is headed by the flagship, is the second column of the division, its three ships bearing two points abaft the beam of the others individually. In this way the division is formed in two squares, and it is a formation consistently maintained, with its echelon disposition, throughout the author's scheme. Nearly always, moreover, the second division occupies a definite place in relation to the first. Its formation is exactly the same, but in the case we have instanced, its port column is a continuation of the line of the starboard column of the first division, and its flagship heads its starboard line. We shall not pursue the matter, and must be content to say that the whole subject is developed in a long chapter on the theory of naval tactics, covering nearly 200 pages closely printed, and that there are discussions of events in the recent wars, of the material of the fleet in action, and of the training of the personnel for action. The plates are very numerous, and we add, as a matter of information, that the volume is published at the price of 10 marks. The keenness with which Germans throw themselves into these matters is instanced by the publication from the same house of *Das strategische und taktische Zusammenwirken von Heer und Flotte*, by Gen. von Janson, in which is an interesting study of the co-operation of the Army and the Fleet in varying circumstances of strength and situation.

The Army Handbook of Physical Training (Aldershot: Messrs. Gale and Polden, Limited.) It has long been complained that there was a difficulty in procuring the instruction for the physical training of young soldiers. The complaint no longer holds good, for in the brochure before us the want is fully supplied. The fact of its being published by Messrs. Gale and Polden is a guarantee that it is well printed. The book contains forty-six plates. These exercises would be most advantageous in the case of young Militiamen and the Volunteers recruited from the large towns of the kingdom, to whom physical development means everything as a rule.

It has been decided to omit the Young Soldiers' Match, the Inter-Squadron Match (Home), and the Inter-Company Match (Home) from the Army Rifle Association's programme this year.

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THE ROYAL REVIEW IN THE PHOENIX.

[FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

The review of the Dublin garrison on Saturday by the Queen was a brilliant ceremony, favoured with weather which was quite appropriate to the occasion. Dublin, it is no exaggeration to say, was never half so full before, for visitors came in their thousands and tens of thousands from all parts of the country to catch a glimpse of their dear Queen. No review at Aldershot could have been better managed. Everything was admirably arranged, a fact not to be wondered at, perhaps, when Ireland's soldier Prince was at the head of affairs and directed all arrangements personally. The review took place in that part of the park known as the Fifteen Acres—a sort of Liffey's Plain, but without the Aldershot dust. The troops which took part in the review were those forming the garrison of Dublin, with two cavalry regiments, the 3rd Dragoon Guards and 21st Lancers, added to give a sort of fillip to the proceedings from a spectacular point of view. An interesting feature was the presence of a Naval Brigade from the ships of the Channel Squadron at Kingstown, under command of Captain R. O. Foote, C.M.G. The sailors were equipped as for land service, and received a great reception as they marched to the review ground. On arrival they had assigned to them, of course, the post of honour on the right of the line. Next came the cavalry brigade, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Owen, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, and composed of the 1st Dragoon Guards, the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and the 21st Lancers; then came an infantry division under Major-General Gosset, C.B., commanding the Dublin District, with whom were the Dublin District staff. The infantry were divided into two brigades, the first comprising the 2nd and 5th Bats. King's (Liverpool) Regiment and the 3rd Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, with Colonel A. S. Woods as brigadier. The second was composed of the 3rd and 4th Bats. King's (Liverpool) Regiment, the 4th Batn. Rifle Brigade, and the 3rd Batn. Essex Regiment, under the command of Colonel A. M. Paterson. On the extreme left were the boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel H. Hall. The troops were drawn up facing north, with the Chief Secretary's Lodge as a background.

The arrival of the Duke of Connaught and his staff, with whom rode the Duchess of Connaught, Lady Cadogan, Lady Lurgan, and other ladies on horseback, afforded the gathered masses an opportunity for marking their sense of appreciation of the sterling qualities of their much-loved Prince, one who won all hearts during his residence in Ireland in the early seventies, and has "come back to Erin," to the great joy of all classes, to fulfil the duties of a command which every Irishman who lives, be he peer or peasant, will seek to make happy and prosperous. The Queen arrived on the review ground just after four o'clock. Her Majesty, with whom were Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg, drove in an open landau drawn by four bay horses, and was attended by an escort of the Life Guards. The thousands assembled round the Fifteen Acres greeted the Queen with ringing cheers. Hats were lifted, handkerchiefs waved in the air, and midst thunders of applause the Royal cavalcade moved on. Her Majesty seemed very delighted with her recep-

tion, and bowed and smiled again and again. Having been received at the saluting base by the Duke of Connaught her Majesty proceeded to inspect the line of troops. This ordeal over, the march past began, headed by the ever-popular "Jacks" with their eight guns. The bluejackets looked very serviceable, and came in for their full share of applause, not a man or woman present failing to bear in mind the services rendered recently by the Naval Brigade at Ladysmith. Of the cavalry, all did so well that it would be invidious to draw comparisons, but the 21st Lancers, wearing their Khartoum medals, received a most gratifying reception. The King's Dragoon Guards and 3rd Dragoon Guards looked very smart, but in the matter of horses all these corps laboured under a disadvantage, most of the animals appearing to be rough and young, due, of course, to the drain produced by the war.

Of the two brigades of infantry, it is enough to say that three battalions particularly distinguished themselves, the 3rd Batn. Essex Regiment, 3rd Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and 4th Batn. Rifle Brigade. Rarely of late years has a battalion been seen in Dublin to equal the Duke of Montrose's Highlanders in the matter of physique. The turn-out and performance of this battalion and the 3rd Essex was a veritable eye-opener. If these two battalions are fair specimens of what the Militia is, let us have that force recruited to full strength at once, was the opinion of every soldier present to whom I spoke. "It is simply scandalous," said one well-known general to me as I left the ground, "that a red tape War Office should let the Militia slide. What I have seen to-day convinces me more than ever that there is something absolutely wrong in the administration of affairs at the headquarters of the Army." But to continue my story of the review itself. The Naval gunners and the cavalry passed the saluting base a second time, the former at the double, the latter at a trot. Then the whole force reformed on its original alignment and advanced in review order. The headquarters staff drew up in front of the Queen, the Duke of Connaught saluted, raised his hat, and called for three cheers for the Queen. And what a cheer it was! It did one's heart good to hear it, and still more to hear that which followed from the spectators as the Royal procession passed away. I have been assured by one of her Majesty's suite that the reception accorded by her loyal subjects in Ireland has made a great impression on the Queen. I can fully realise this, for I confess that I was proud on Saturday of being an Irishman, so quiet, so orderly, so respectful, were all I came across. Dear dirty Dublin looked its best; but what struck one most of all was the affectionate terms in which the Queen was referred to on all sides. And I mixed with the crowd purposely to ascertain what the real feeling was.

To provide for the requirements of Regular depôts and fill the vacancies which will be caused by the withdrawal of many Militia officers from these establishments when the remainder of the Militia are embodied, officers commanding regimental districts have been directed to submit at once names from the territorial Reserve of officers, in order that the officers indicated may be ordered to rejoin for duty. At the same time, efforts are to be made to obtain the services of subaltern officers of the Volunteer force.

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The Army Stations for May were published as a Supplement to last week's number of the "Army and Navy Gazette," and in future will be issued on the third Saturday of each month. The Navy Stations are, for the present suspended.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1900.

AUSTRALIAN NAVAL DEFENCE.

CAPTAIN CRESWELL, the Naval Commandant for South Australia, who was a member of the Melbourne Naval Conference, has written to the *Times* on the subject of the Naval defence of Australia. He wishes it to be known that there was no divergence from the principle that the whole work of sea defence in war must be controlled by the Admiralty in the mind of any member of the Conference, and he asserts that there never was a syllable uttered hinting at any opposite view. Captain Creswell's point is that the suggestion that the Admiral Commanding-in-Chief on the Australian station should inspect the proposed force is a proof that this was the intention of the Conference. He complains, however, of what he describes as the "disinterested, aloofness of the Admiralty, and its agents." He cites the case of an officer commanding in Colonial service, keenly solicitous of his work, asking for an interview with the Commander-in-Chief to obtain his advice on defence questions, and being refused an interview. Captain Creswell believes that in thus treating the colonial officer the Commander-in-Chief was acting under instructions from home. It is, indeed, a pity if, for whatever reason, any instructions have been given which might be construed in the nature of a snub. It cannot but be for the national advantage and benefit if the Commander-in-Chief on the Australian station is brought into friendly relations with the colonial commandants. Moreover, there would in this way be less chance of a divergence of opinion on such an important subject as colonial defence arising between the home and colonial authorities if such relations were maintained. From the latter part of the letter of Captain Creswell we are still inclined to think that he has failed to grasp the only sound principles of Imperial defence. It appears to us that he still proposes to raise a local force for local purposes, the Reserve of which he speaks being merely a reserve for the squadron which is stationed in Australasian waters, and not, as it were, a contribution to the maintenance of the Imperial Navy.

The *Times*, in a leader upon Captain Creswell's

letter, acknowledges the interesting nature of the communication, but does not find in it any thing to make it alter its opinion that the scheme is open to grave objections alike of principle and detail. This view is, we feel certain, that of the naval authorities at home as well as of all those who look at the matter from an unbiassed standpoint. As Captain Creswell in all probability expresses the line taken on the subject, not only by himself but by his colleagues, there is some danger of a deadlock, with the result that the establishment of a Colonial Naval Reserve becomes further off than ever. Such a result is entirely deplorable, and it will be strange if the common sense of our countrymen cannot find a way to surmount the difficulty. It seems strange to us that Captain Creswell and his colleagues should not themselves see the contradictory nature of their statements. He himself, while upholding the principle to which we have referred above, viz., that the whole work of sea defence in war must be in the hands of the Admiralty, maintains that if there should be a naval force raised in the colonies this force should be used only for the protection of the floating trade in Australian waters. That is to say, it should be a localised defence, and the scheme proposed by the Conference goes still further in this direction, for it proposed that the localised force "should be maintained and controlled by the Federal Government and governed by a Federal Discipline Act and regulations." It is altogether beside the question for Captain Creswell to say in the face of this suggestion that the force "will, if the circumstances render such necessary, operate in any way, or anywhere, that the admiral charged with the control of the operations in these waters may judge best." Nor does his reference to the inspection of the force by the admiral assist in explaining away the very specific proposition to which we have referred on more than one occasion.

Everyone must be glad to see in the letters of Captains Creswell and Collins a very different tone to that which found expression in some of the colonial papers a little time ago, when we seemed to read an implied regret at having in some way parted with the control of the ships provided under Lord George Hamilton's partnership arrangement, and a determination not to go as far in the same direction if a new force were raised or a new agreement signed. The colonial naval officers are at one with the authorities at home in desiring to see some practical results achieved, and particularly in the direction of the establishment of a reserve on the same footing as that which is in existence at home. This is the right frame of mind in which to conduct the discussion; it breathes a patriotism much more binding than any "cash nexus." If, however, we are to arrive at any practical result the understanding between both parties as to the conditions of colonial co-operation must be clear. There must be solidarity of control, vested in the British Admiralty; there must be one law and authority, the Queen's Regulations and Naval Discipline Act; there must be one system of training, one standard of efficiency, and one scheme of organization. These are vital points, and once we are agreed upon them all else is matter of detail. We gathered from Mr. Goschen's memorandum that "it was considered most expedient to await the establishment of one central authority under the scheme of federation so as to organise a central system of Colonial Naval Reserve, if an agreement could be arrived at." This was unquestionably a wise decision, and we cannot help believing that the discussion which has taken

place in the *Times* upon the scheme of the Melbourne Naval Conference will be of assistance in enabling such an agreement to be arrived at.

FRANCE AND THE "NAVAL WAR."

CAPTAIN HOUETTE, of the French Navy, has been lecturing before the French Navy League on the subject of Naval War. In his addresses at the Naval School he appears to have taken an academic and traditional line of argument; but before the young spirits of the Navy League he has indulged in somewhat speculative views, and has offered his opinion as to the best means of giving to us the *coup mortel*. His idea is that England must be invaded by 90,000 men, and he proposes that they shall be embarked in the fishing boats of the Channel. We can scarcely suppose him to imply that they should be disguised as fishermen, and he is taken quite *au sérieux* by Captain Vignot, in the *Marine Française*, who rebukes him for so wild a proposal, and states that for the transport of troops high-speed vessels capable of accommodating from 1,500 to 2,000 men, convoyed by torpedo boats and submarines, would be necessary. Now that the French War Minister is definitely charged with coast and port defence, as well as with the control of the Colonial Army, Captain Houette believes that it will fall to him to deal with us.

It is certainly disquieting to note the extremely hostile attitude of the French Press towards England, and that French publicists are continually occupied with projects for making a landing upon our shores. This is a constant theme of naval and military writers in the *Marine Française*. War with England has lately occupied the pen of M. Verstraet in the *Liberté*, who has pointed out to his readers that we have progressively seized all the strategic points in the Mediterranean—with the exception, it may be noted, of Bizerta—and points out that a concentration of French naval forces in that sea would be ineffective or dangerous, unless means were found to issue from it at need. He, therefore, strongly urges that the Canal des Deux-Mers should be put in hand forthwith. Here is the only chance, he thinks, of gaining definite local superiority over us, and he cites Admiral Fournier, who is now in command in the Mediterranean, in support of the value of the proposed canal.

It is, perhaps, satisfactory to find that French writers are not content with attacking us. They attack one another, and some of them are particularly bitter in attacking the chiefs of the French Navy. Admiral Rieunier, who was in command of the French Mediterranean Fleet a few years ago, and is now deputy for Rochefort, has strongly advocated in the Chamber the building of the battleships which have been sanctioned, and he appears to be regarded by the "Jeune Marine" as a particular object of hostility, and as the very type of the nepotism ascribed to the "Féodalité Maritime." A torrent of abusive language is therefore directed against the Admiral, who is even begrudged his Naval title, and addressed as simple "Monsieur"; and we notice also that Admiral de Cuverville, an honourable gentleman of long service, and lately chief of the staff, does not escape the besmirching of the press. He has been at the pains to defend himself, in a dignified protest to the *Marine Française*, which had permitted a writer to speak of him as "a clever speaker, possessing the gift of tears, who excelled in preaching ideas which he cursed in his heart, and declared himself to be the necessary *accoucheur* of reforms which he sincerely hoped would prove abortive." We sympathise with the Admiral in his indignation that such things should be said of him.

Navv Notes.

The event of the week, from a Naval point of view, is the entertainment of the Ladysmith Naval Brigade at Portsmouth on Tuesday. The actual number of the officers and men of the *Powerful* who were entertained was 262, including thirty-three Marines. Portsmouth was naturally *en fête* for the occasion, the route taken by the men in proceeding to the Town Hall, as well as other parts, being elaborately decorated. As the procession passed through the streets we are told that the cheering absolutely drowned the music of the band. The brigade was formed up into three companies, Lieutenant Halsey being in command, with two midshipmen in charge of each company. In addition to Lieutenant Halsey, the officers present were Lieutenant Heneage, Engineers Ellis and Sheen, Surgeon Fowler, and Mr. Biscoe, late R.N. The midshipmen were Messrs. J. R. Middleton, A. Stokes, R. C. Hamilton, T. D. Sharp, H. T. Hayes, and the Hon. Ian Carnegie. After the reception of the brigade by the Mayor at the Town Hall, Sir George White, Captain Lambton, and Lieutenant Jones, R.M.L.I., who was wounded at Graspan, arrived. There were also present at the banquet a number of officers and gentlemen connected with the Services and the port. The Town Hall was beautifully decorated, the galleries were crammed with ladies, and the gallant bluejackets and Marines seemed to have enjoyed themselves immensely. The speeches of Captain Lambton and Sir George White, which are given elsewhere, were most heartily received, and after the banquet the men marched back to their ships through a street lined by Volunteers with lighted torches and Japanese lanterns.

The Queen has notified that she will receive the naval brigade landed from the *Powerful* for service at Ladysmith and elsewhere in South Africa at Windsor on Wednesday next. The programme, it is understood, will follow the lines of that arranged on the occasion of the reception by her Majesty of the members of the Benin Punitive Expedition at Osborne. The inspection of the Naval Brigade by the Lords of the Admiralty will take place on Monday, May 7, near the Admiralty buildings, where the officers and men will also be entertained. It is understood that the Prince of Wales has signified his intention of being present on this occasion. It is also stated that the Lord Mayor has requested the Admiralty permission for the naval brigade to march to the Guildhall, and that on the same occasion the freedom of the City will be conferred upon Captains Lambton and Percy Scott. There can be no question that a march through the streets of London of the bluejackets and Marines would be most popular with the people.

At the review of the troops by her Majesty in Phoenix Park on Saturday last the Navy made a brilliant show. The bluejackets and Marines numbered 1,800, under Captain R. O. Foote, C.M.G., with Lieutenant A. W. Craig as Brigade-Major, and Mr. Midshipman Bayldon as Aide-de-Camp. The guns in the command consisted of a Maxim battery on stands, three field batteries, each of four 12-pr. breechloaders, one battery of muzzle-loaders, and two batteries of Maxims on field carriages. The *Times* correspondent, referring to the spectacle, says, "To see these brawny fellows roll past with their great hands swinging with their guns, and to see the Marines follow, almost if not quite as stalwart, and to look at the dapper midshipmen with their ducks and their white gloves, was sheer delight, and none enjoyed the sight more than the Queen." He also relates a curious incident in connection with the advance in review order. A herd of deer quite a hundred in number, massed themselves in front of the bluejackets, and when the men advanced galloped forward, passing in front of the Queen. The ships of the Channel squadron escorted her Majesty across the Channel on her return journey, and have since left for a cruise.

Mr. Goschen is evidently taking coaling matters in hand, and deserves much credit for the new departures which he is taking with a view to increased efficiency in this direction. Remembering, as all naval officers will, in what haphazard fashion this important department

has been managed in the past there was unquestionably immense room for improvement, and during the manoeuvres for this year we may hope to hear something about the results achieved in this direction. In addition to a provision of new tugs and seagoing lighters for use in the ports, the time expired this week for the receipt of tenders for four collier transports. These vessels are to be two of them of about 2,000 to 3,000 tons dead weight capacity, and the other two of about 3,000 to 4,000 tons, and they are to be employed in the conveyance of coal or as the Admiralty may think fit. Only modern ships, thoroughly well found and with an ocean speed of ten knots, will be entertained, and the engagement will be for twelve months certain, each ship being tendered for singly. Certain requirements as to ventilators and ballast, winches and derricks are specified, and doubtless the opinions of some of the officers who have been in charge of coaling arrangements during the manoeuvres will be taken as to the suitability of the selected vessel. The experiment will be watched with great interest, for it seems quite possible that this arrangement may be more economical and quite as effective as building new ships for the purpose.

Another departure is notified by Admiralty advertisement which should have interesting results. Tenders have been requested under the regulations for the transport service for the hire of two vessels for about six weeks from July 1 next to deliver fresh water into the tanks of the ships employed in the summer manoeuvres. It will be remembered how in previous years some of the men-of-war have been forced to use salt water in their boilers, a matter which leads to their speedy deterioration. It is evident that these distilling ships are intended to accompany the fleets to assist in supplying fresh water when needed, and in this way to diminish the amount of coal now used by the men-of-war for distilling purposes. Each of these hired ships is to have a storage capacity of not less than 600 tons of water and to be capable of producing not less than 6,000 gallons of distilled water per day, and to be fitted with adequate delivery pumps, the rate of delivery by which is to be stated in the tender and guaranteed. The distilled water must be pure and free from salt, and will be tested in the usual way as to its suitability for boiler purposes. We do not notice that any specified rate of speed is to be guaranteed for these ships, and yet this must have an important bearing upon their usefulness. It is satisfactory, however, that the experiment is to be made, and no doubt some important experience and possibly lessons will be gained by the employment of these distilling ships.

The white ensign that flew from the headquarters of Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, of the *Powerful*, while he commanded the Naval Brigade at Ladysmith, was displayed from the R.N. Recruiting Office, outside Portsmouth dockyard, on Tuesday last, when the brigade marched to the Town Hall. Such an important souvenir of a glorious siege will, we hope, be preserved, and eventually find a resting place either at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, or, as the *Powerful* is a Portsmouth ship, in the Royal Naval Barracks now being erected at our greatest naval arsenal, where both present and future officers and men of our fleet could see the flag under which their Naval comrades fought during one of the hardest episodes of the South African campaign.

The prize day on board the *Britannia*, briefly reported last week, was a great success, and was the first attended by Captain O'Callaghan in his new capacity as head of the old training ship. The examination results seem to have been unusually good in the case of the term that has just quitted the vessel, as many as twenty-three cadets out of sixty-four securing first-class marks in mathematics, whilst thirty-three obtained first-class marks in extra subjects, such as French, drawing, &c. In view of the recent comments of Mr. T. Gibson Bowles, who accused the Admiralty of trying to teach the French language in seven lessons, it is good to learn that the cadets have made material progress in this subject. As many as nineteen young gentlemen passed out as midshipmen, and the first seven on the list secured very high marks, especially Mr. Kennedy-Purvis, who totalled 1,968. There is a

very marked difference, however, between the marks secured by the cadets at the head and tail of the list, though in this there is nothing novel.

Two or three months back an advertisement appeared in the Service papers and others notifying that the Commissioners of the port of Rangoon desired to secure the services of a naval lieutenant of eight years' standing for the post of Deputy Conservator of the port. The salary offered was £600 a year, rising to £700, and it was stipulated that all candidates should possess a good knowledge of marine surveying. The vacancy, we learn, has now been filled; but the name of the successful candidate is not stated. There cannot be many lieutenants of eight years' standing, who are also surveyors, whom the Admiralty would allow to retire at short notice. Still, in such cases, when good appointments are in the market, every effort should be made to meet the wishes of our officers.

The new naval Church Institute at Chatham will, it is hoped, be as prosperous and beneficial in its working as other similar institutions now being conducted for the benefit of naval men and Royal Marines. It will be remembered that the institute was recently opened under the auspices of the Bishop of Rochester and a local committee, assisted by the naval officers of the port, who lent the Bishop and the Committee great assistance in establishing the institute. These officers, however, have not, we are informed, abandoned their own scheme of erecting a seaman's home on an extensive scale on a site given by the Government, under the Great Lines. On the ground floor of the new building there are recreation and reading rooms and a refreshment buffet. It stands in extensive grounds, which are to be utilised for outdoor games, while a smoking-room and summer-house is also to be provided. The various rooms in the building have received nautical names, such as "Collingwood," "Rodney," "Howe," and "Nelson." The new institute is to be conducted on temperance principles, and it is intended shortly to erect an annexe, affording sleeping accommodation for 150 men.

An Order in Council of March 3 last authorises the Admiralty to place on the retired list, after seven instead of ten years, any Flag officers who, although promoted to that rank subsequent to July 16, 1895, are desirous of relinquishing their position on the active list. It will be a great advantage if Flag officers, whose chances of employment are doubtful, avail themselves of this privilege, and thus give a better flow to the promotion of Captains whose advancement is virtually stagnant until the coming year.

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Navy Personal.

Her Majesty has graciously communicated her appreciation of the smartness of the Naval Brigade when she reviewed that branch of the Service in the Phoenix Park on Saturday last, as well as the excellent manner in which the field batteries doubled past the saluting post.

The Duke of York opened the Seamen's Church and Institute at Great Yarmouth on Thursday last. His Royal Highness, as Master of the Trinity House, together with the Elder Brethren of that Corporation, will lunch with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on the 22nd prox.

Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel left Singapore, on Friday in last week, by the P. and O. steamship *Massilia*, for England. Prior to his departure the gallant and veteran senior flag officer named the new harbour of the capital of the Straits Settlements after his own distinguished and historical patronymic.

The remains of the late Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax arrived at Plymouth from Naples on Saturday last in the British India steamship *Matiana*, and were conveyed to London, from whence the body was despatched on Monday evening for interment on Wednesday last, at St. Boswell's, N.B.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. R. Kennedy, who is mentioned for the Nore command in July next, gives his nautical experiences in book form this week under the title of "Hurrah for the Life of a Sailor."

Rear-Admirals A. L. Douglas and A. W. W. Moore, Naval Lords of the Admiralty, inspected the graving docks and coaling facilities at Port Talbot and the neighbourhood on Saturday last, which are undoubtedly of strategic importance.

Rear-Admiral H. E. Pearson, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian station, was present at the departure of the New South Wales contingent of bushmen from Sydney in the *Armenian* on Monday last for South Africa, and did not fail to add his good wishes to those of His Excellency the Governor, as well as offer a few judicious remarks on the service in which they were about to take part.

Captain G. Le C. Egerton, Flag Captain of the Channel Fleet, and Captain R. Nigel-Gresley, of the *Melampus*, had the honour of attending her Majesty's reception at the Viceregal Lodge on Friday evening in last week.

Captain D. McN. Riddell, relieved from command of the *Renown*, arrived home on Saturday last by the P. and O. steamship *Britannia* from Malta.

Captain John Phillips has been granted the additional Greenwich Hospital Pension for officers retired from the Staff Captains' list by the recent Order in Council of January 29. He was several years in command of the Commander-in-Chief's yacht at Portsmouth, and vacated that appointment on retirement in 1896.

Captain E. T. Fleet, of the *Edgar*, left Hong Kong, on Sunday last, with paid-off crews for Devonport.

Captain H. C. A. Baynes, of the *Diana*, arrived at Sydney, N.S.W., with relief crews for the Australian command. He will recommission the *Mildura*, and Captain Henry Leah, of the latter vessel, brings home the *Diana*.

Captain Anson Schomberg, of the *Victorious*, left Aden for Suez on Monday last, on his return voyage from China, to pay off that vessel at Malta.

Captain F. O. Pike, of the *Minerva*, left Gibraltar on Tuesday last with the *Polyphemus* in company, to convoy the latter to Chatham, where she will be paid off, and her officers and crew transferred to the *Pyramus*.

Captain Fritz Hauch E. Crowe, British Consul-General for the Portuguese possessions in East Africa, arrived at Delagoa Bay on Saturday last in the *Tartar*, to take up his appointment. His numerous friends will, we are sure, wish him a successful career in this important, and, at the same time, complicated position.

Commander T. B. Triggs's appointment as Superintendent of the Marine Society's training ship *Warspite* at Woolwich, in place of Commander H. C. Martin, was confirmed on Saturday last at the quarterly meeting of the Court of Directors.

Sub-Lieutenants G. R. Pigou and C. R. Blane have been promoted Lieutenants from the 15th ult., and Sub-Lieutenant L. D. Fisher from the 29th ult., each after one year's junior commissioned service, for meritorious examinations at the Royal Naval College and the scientific schools.

Midshipman the Hon. Ian L. A. Carnegie, of the *Powerful's* Naval Brigade, has been presented on his home-coming by his Hampshire friends with a pair of field glasses from Longwood and a silver flask from Owlesbury, with the following inscription on the latter gift:—"Presented by the people of Owlesbury to Midshipman the Hon. Ian Carnegie, of H.M.S. *Powerful*. Her guns saved Ladysmith. October, 1899—February 1900.

Midshipman E. G. Chichester, of the *Powerful* (he returned home in a transport), son of Captain Sir Edward Chichester, Bart., our able chief of the Transport Department in South Africa, returned to his gallant father's estate in North Devon, near Bideford, on Saturday last, and was accorded a hearty welcome by his county friends. He had the misfortune to contract enteric fever while shut up in Ladysmith, and is still suffering from its effects, but the splendid climate of his native place will undoubtedly restore him to health.

Surgeons A. J. Reed, relieved after three years' service in the *Hibernia*, and J. Grant, invalided from Malta Hospital, and Engineer D. Carruthers, invalided from the *Illustrious*, arrived home on Saturday last by the P. and O. steamer *Britannia*.

Lieutenant H. Ozanne, R.M.L.I., invalided from the *Hibernia*, arrived home on Saturday last in the P. and O. steamship *Britannia*. Lieutenant W. Sinclair is ordered to embark for Malta to take his place.

Colonels Commandant W. Guise-Tucker, R.M.A., and R. B. Kirchhoffer, Portsmouth Division, R.M.L.I., attended the municipal banquet at the Town Hall, Portsmouth, on Tuesday last, in honour of the *Powerful's* Naval Brigade. Lieutenant W. T. C. Jones, R.M.L.I., who was wounded at Graspan, was also present.

THE "POWERFUL" NAVAL BRIGADE.

For the occasion of the banquet to the seamen and marines of the *Powerful*, on Tuesday, the Portsmouth Town Hall was elaborately decorated with trophies, composed of cutlasses and life-buoys; the galleries were thronged with ladies, and on banners were inscribed the names of Naval battles and those who had won them. The Mayor presided, with Captain Lambton on his right and Sir George White on his left. The Earl of Northbrook, Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, the Earl of Durham, Sir Baker Russell, Admiral Field, Sir John Baker, M.P., Sir William King, and Sir William Pink were also present. Four tables at right angles to that at which the principal guests sat were occupied by 240 seamen and marines.

The Mayor proposed the toast of "The Naval Brigade," to whose services at Ladysmith and the Modder River he paid a tribute. He declared that both bluejackets and marines had earned the gratitude of the nation, and had maintained the best traditions of the Navy. Portsmouth was proud to bid them welcome home. The toast was pledged with enthusiasm.

Capt. Lambton, in responding to the toast said:—"I feel that this most magnificent reception is meant not only for us and in honour of our comrades, who have fallen, but also for the Naval Brigades belonging to other ships, and for the marines, of whom I have 60 still in South Africa. I especially appreciate the high honour of having here the presence of Sir George White. Indeed, I feel that he, as the gallant defender of Ladysmith, ought to sit on the Mayor's right hand. He asked for the Naval guns, the Admiral sent them, I had the good fortune to take them, and a number of my officers and men had the good fortune to come up with me. But the officers and men remaining in the *Powerful* were as good as those who got to the front. It is a pleasure to us to have co-operated with such a chivalrous and gallant officer as Sir George White, and we shall remember it for the remainder of our lives. The kind way in which our Brigade was received by the Army almost passes belief. They treated us as their guests, and everything we asked for they gave to us. As to Sir George White's decision to stay in Ladysmith, the verdict of history will be that he saved Natal."

Lord Northbrook then proposed:—"Sir George White, the Defender of Ladysmith." A siege, he said, such as that on which all their thoughts were centred, brought out the highest qualities of a general and a man. At the conclusion of his speech three cheers were given for Lady White and three cheers for Ladysmith.

Sir George White, in responding, said: "I appear before you as a representative of those fine troops who have been so well spoken of and whom I am proud to represent. If anything could induce those soldiers to wish to be in my place and away from the field of action it would be that they should join their voices with mine in returning thanks to Capt. Lambton and the officers and men of the Naval Brigade who came to us. I cannot speak too highly of the assistance that was rendered by them and by the 4.7 in. guns. Had it not been for those guns the guns of the Boers would have been brought into position very much nearer to my defence. That would have enormously embarrassed my power of resistance and would have added enormously to the mortality of the garrison. Not once or twice in our island story has the Naval officer and his men come in the nick of time. The siege of Ladysmith was but one more instance. I have listened with the greatest pleasure to Capt. Lambton's tribute to the gallant and persistent manner in which Sir Redvers Buller stuck to the duty, I believe the self-imposed duty, of relieving Ladysmith. I thank you not in my own name alone, but also in the name of the whole garrison of Ladysmith. Let me not forget the honoured memory of those who have fallen, those 600 heroes, many of them known to my friends present, who lie buried under the oleander cemetery at Ladysmith, or who, having fallen from fever, lie buried on the banks of the river. These died as thoroughly in the defence of their country as those who foremost fighting fell."

After the banquet the officers and men of the Naval Brigade marched back to their ship at the dockyard amid the renewed cheering of dense crowds of spectators. At the dockyard the National Anthem was sung and three rousing cheers closed the proceedings.

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WITH THE ARTILLERY IN NATAL.—II.

By CAPTAIN C. HOLMES WILSON, R.A.

The mobility of our field artillery is one of its principal characteristics. When, however, in Natal, has its mobility been of use to us? Guns drawn by oxen would have been equally effective, and possibly more powerful. They could certainly have kept pace with the infantry, and as long as they did that there has been, generally, no occasion upon which we could have asked for more. The pace of the infantry has been the pace of the artillery, and, as might have been expected, the pace of both has been slow. Field artillery can only act in one way. Its power lies in its mobility, and if it fails to make use of its mobility it is bound to be outclassed. It dwindles into insignificance, and, like the secondary armament of a first-class fortress, can only look on whilst the real issue is decided by other ordnance. Field artillery, however, cannot always expect to have the same part to play. There are times in which it may be faced by difficulties that it cannot overcome, and then its powers must of necessity be curtailed. Thus the course of the war in Natal goes far to prove that a gap exists between the light and rapid-firing guns required for mobile work and the heavier pieces that are usually fired from platforms in sieges. This gap can only be filled by heavy position guns that can keep pace with infantry. In fact, we cannot produce a field gun that will be fit to provide for both contingencies. The only weapon that at present can hope to fulfil both conditions is the 5in. howitzer, and this has only a range of less than 5,000 yards. The role of field artillery is far from being played out, though many of the principles that have governed its employment in the past may possibly have to be altered. We have yet to hear what has happened at the Cape, where the ground is said to be open and more adapted to the use of all arms than is the case in Natal. It may, then, be possible to put a price on mobility, and to have its real value gauged. Until then we must face the fact that it has been of little use to us here.

Regard the matter, however, from another point of view. Consider what might have happened had the pace of the remainder of the force been increased from a walk to a trot, and our army made, what we may term for simplicity's sake, a really mobile corps. We would then have possessed all those essential qualities which have so far contributed so much to the success of the Boers, with the additional advantage of having a really mobile force of artillery thrown into the scale to assist us on our side. Under such conditions the Spion Kop disaster might, and probably would, never have occurred. Under such conditions the mobility of the Boers would have been counterbalanced, and they would no longer have had time to entrench themselves, as they did before they were attacked. Their superiority would have vanished; their heavy guns would have been useless; they would have been met man to man on an equal footing and turned out of Natal with little loss. And what would the price of such a procedure have been? Nominally, the cost of training a sufficient number of men to act as mounted infantry. Prac-

tically, however, the difficulties in the way of such a system would have been great. To meet the Boer on an equal footing on the open veldt our men would have had to be highly trained. Bred and born to the life, the Dutchman can naturally accommodate himself to the conditions under which he serves during times of war. He can shoot for himself, act for himself, and is an adept at taking cover. He is naturally not devoid of military instinct; he knows when his flank is turned, and he can see by the lie of the ground whether it is fit for defence or not. He never moves into action as part of a formed mass of men in column or line; he rides down alone or in company with two or three companions, and takes up a position from which he can see without being seen. He rarely shows himself, and never stands up in action. In the pursuit or retreat his tactics are the same, unless in the latter he can be followed up by cavalry. Now against this essentially guerilla sharpshooter what could we put in the field? The regular soldier, who is taken from entirely different surroundings; the regular soldier, whose only experience of field work is the smattering of mounted drill he gets on the outbreak of war; the regular soldier who has lived in London, or the recruit who has driven a cart in some provincial town. These are the men our generals have had to put in the field in positions in which their utility depended upon their intelligence in circumstances to which they have been entirely unaccustomed. A few weeks mounted drill is no preparation, it creates a confidence which circumstances are sooner or later bound to upset. It is too much to expect. The personnel required for such work can scarcely be looked for in the social strata from which our ordinary recruits are supplied. If such a force is to be created it must be formed of men who can act and think for themselves, or be taught by constant training beforehand to do so. Whether it would not be worth our while to cultivate such a force remains to be determined. The tendency of modern war is undoubtedly in favour of both defenders and assailants making use of whatever cover there is to be got.

It is impossible that entrenched positions should be attacked without heavy loss, consequently turning movements will be of more importance in the future than they have ever been in the past. But it has to be remembered that a turning movement can, speaking broadly, only be attempted by a very superior army or an army possessing a very large number of mobile troops. The only means, in fact, of defeating the rifle is to get away from it, and to get away from it means being more mobile or having a superior force on the spot at the time. The present war is, of course, exceptional. It is, nevertheless, the hard examiner of principles that have hitherto been largely based upon theory. To neglect its lessons would be foolish; to make too much of them absurd. It may be urged that what has happened in Natal could not have occurred elsewhere; that the offensive and defensive will never again bear such relations to each other as they did there. Let us consider the question for a moment. Mobility has made the Boers almost invulnerable against flank attacks, and a want of mobility has prevented us from turning their flanks. To

obtain any great advantage over the Boers with a dismounted army a preponderating force would have to be used. On the Continent may not such a condition of affairs occur? If our Army is superior to the other it will usually be able to take the offensive; if, however, they are equal in numbers and similarly prepared it would seem as though victory should almost certainly rest with the more mobile of the two. Frontal attacks are an impossibility, and flank attacks depend upon mobility.

The transport of 6in. guns about a country like Natal is no mean matter. It is a convincing proof of the value of position artillery. Before the occupation of Monte Cristo, the high columns of white smoke that rose from the kopjes by Colenso announced the presence of "Long Tom"—"Long Tom" that had fired on us from Dornkop. The same pillar of white smoke, the same screeching shell, and the same severe bombardment in reply. He had found our artillery out and a sheltered corner for himself, and he might have given us trouble had his shells been a little more effective than they were. They, however, did little harm and "Long Tom" disappeared as he had come—without being seen. I allude to this to show you what can be done when an army moves as we did. Mobility, then, can cover the movements of a 6in. gun. Mobility, as a term, can consequently no longer be confined to the galloping battery that measures its prowess by its pace; it must in future be considered according to its surroundings, and its value judged by the power of the piece to which it is applied. Field artillery is, in fact, in an anomalous position at present. It cannot move with cavalry for long, and infantry cannot move with it except at a walk. Consequently, when field batteries are acting with infantry they are very often reduced to the position of siege artillery as far as mobility is concerned unless a special escort can be provided to take care of them. If field guns have to always move at a walk the *raison d'être* of their existence practically disappears! A heavier gun could be transported with equal ease at a similar pace, and the effect of its fire would be considerably greater. On the other hand, a field gun to be really effective must be mobile, and to be mobile it must be light.

The general effect of our field artillery fire in Natal has been disappointing except when an overwhelming mass of metal has been employed and every spot in the place of attack made a ranging point of by the guns engaged. In the Free State, on the other hand, our mobile batteries appear to have been most effective, and much of our success appears to have been due to the fact that our cavalry have had artillery to assist them. It is difficult to draw conclusions at present from what has occurred. Many well-accepted theories have been upset. The artillery duel has never taken place, as the Boers have been careful enough to conceal their guns and have never attempted to compete with ours in the manner we had been taught to anticipate as likely. Then our battles have lasted for days, and the enemy have had time to bring up guns that in other circumstances they might possibly not have been able to get into position. Nevertheless, it would be foolish to say that the power of field artillery has suffered from what has

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"THE TIMES," in its issue of September 5, says, under "Naval and Military Intelligence," referring to a report published in *Kölnische Zeitung*, with regard to an experiment made in the German Army with a new food for soldiers called "Tropon":—

"Twenty-five non-commissioned officers and men volunteered for the experiment and were placed under the command of a lieutenant. Each man received three days' rations of Tropo-n rusk, Tropo-n chocolate, Tropo-n bean and pea soup. During three days the men were to march, in full marching order, thirty kilometres each day, and to sleep at night in the open air. A Tropo-n ration for three days weighs 1,200 grammes, whereas the ordinary ration of solid food of the German soldier weighs 1,950 grammes. The Tropo-n ration is also cheaper in proportion to the amount of nourishment it contains. The men found the Tropo-n food easy of digestion, and it kept them in good condition."

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happened. At the end of the war the different branches of the mounted arm may be more closely united—as far as mobility is concerned—than they are at present. It must be remembered that customs die hard, and that anticipations formed before the commencement of hostilities will usually be cherished as long as possible, especially by those who have not actually been engaged. It makes such a difference when one has seen the failure of long cherished theories, as most of us here have done, during Sir Redvers Buller's splendid endeavours to relieve Ladysmith in face of stupendous difficulties.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND LORD METHUEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Everyone who saw the puzzle cartoon in the *Westminster Gazette* on Monday, April 23, must have marked its cleverness, but, for my humble part, I would fain also put on record an opinion that, as regards Lord Lansdowne and Lord Methuen, it was grossly unfair. The insinuation is that the Secretary for War screens Lord Methuen from blame, while publishing censures on other commanders. Is it not very likely that, when the facts come to be known, Lord Methuen's conduct of the campaign up to the date of the battle of Magersfontein may have met with approval instead of censure, and that the unfortunate issue of that engagement may not fairly be imputed to him? But, even granting that this failure at Magersfontein must technically be attributed to the superior officer, were there not surrounding circumstances to be taken into consideration which may very probably have diverted or mitigated censure? To me it seems there were such circumstances in abundance, and I believe it will be found that they were appreciated by the authority with whom the matter rests. With inadequate transport, scanty artillery and mounted troops, Lord Methuen's division, tied to the railways as its only source of supply, fought the three successful actions under his guidance, which brought it to that position near its objective from which it advanced to deliver a fourth, and, as it proved, unsuccessful, attack. I submit that, when the difficulties encountered and surmounted up to the date of Magersfontein be taken into account, they constitute an unbroken record of resolute, gallant, and successful leadings by Lord Methuen. True that he carried his point by frontal attacks, and with the losses that such attacks entail; but a very little consideration of the conditions will show that he had no means of manoeuvring so as to turn the flanks of an enemy as numerous as his own forces and infinitely more mobile. I conceive it quite possible that the Commander-in-Chief's censures, if any there have been, may have fallen rather on the faulty dispositions which engaged an adequate force on an almost hopeless enterprise. It must not be forgotten that the successful prosecution of that enterprise up to the Modder River prepared the way and laid the foundations for the subsequent resumption of the operations when adequate forces arrived, mobility was attained, and the great turning movement resulting in the capture of Cronje, the relief of Kimberley, and the march on Bloemfontein became possible. It may well be, I submit, that, bearing these facts in mind, no very severe strictures have been passed upon an officer who has displayed such high qualities of courage and tenacity as marked Lord Methuen's advance. Wherefore I hope that many impartial soldiers will be found to agree with me that the insinuation contained in the clever cartoon above mentioned is misleading and unjust.

HENRY MALET, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Late Grenadier Guards.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, April 24.

Gen. Sir Neville Bowes Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, to be Field-Marshal.

7th Hussars.—Capt. C. E. G. Norton is seconded for service on Staff (March 26).

10th Hussars.—Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. Hon. F. W. Stanley is antedated to Nov. 5, 1899, on augmentation. 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. Salkeld, vice H. F. Dallas-Yorke, deceased (Dec. 17, 1899); Hon. W. G. S. Cadogan, vice C. W. H. Crichton, a prisoner of war; T. E. Lord Howard de Walden, vice Hon. D. R. H. Anderson-Pelham, a prisoner of war (April 1).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Suptdng. Clerk J. Hunter to be Lieut. (District Officer), on augmentation.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Cpts. to be Majors, on augmentation:—R. E. L. Radcliffe, G. Humphreys, H. F. Askwith, G. F. White (April 6).

Capt. C. J. U. Morris is seconded for service in South Africa (April 7).

Supy. Capt. R. J. G. Elkington to be Capt., vice C. H. Kilner, promoted (April 3).

Supy. Capt. A. J. Battine to be Capt., vice C. J. U. Morris (April 8).

Lieuts. to be Cpts.:—H. Spencer, vice G. H. Geddes, promoted; A. E. Wardrop, on augmentation (March 15). D. E. Forman, vice R. Fitzmaurice, appointed Adj. (March 21). J. H. W. Johnstone, vice H. C. C. Uniacke (March 31). H. Ramsden, on augmentation; N. E. Tilney, vice E. M. Lachlan, promoted (April 5).

Supy. 2nd Lieut. G. L. Johnstone to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation (April 6).

W. A. Murray to be 2nd Lieut. (April 25).

Cpts. to be Adjts.:—H. C. C. Uniacke, vice Major A. L. Walker, who has vacated appointment on promotion (March 31). A. F. R. Thomson, vice Capt. J. F. N. Birch, who has vacated appointment (April 6).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Capt. H. E. Cadell is seconded for service on Staff (Feb. 24).

Lieut. T. M. Kough is seconded for service as an Adj. of Volunteer Artillery (Jan. 16).

Lieuts. to be Cpts.:—T. M. Kough, on seconded list; J. H. Keogh, vice C. W. J. Orr, seconded (March 21). E. V. D. Riddell, vice F. W. Dent; P. Suther and J. J. Hanks, Instrs. in range-finding; G. H. C. Wilkins, on seconded list; H. N. B. Hollinshead, on augmentation (April 1).

R. S. Machray to be 2nd Lieut.

Cpts. to be Divnl. Adjts.:—F. W. Dent, vice Capt. C. H. Ziegler, who has vacated appointment (April 1); W. C. Curme, vice Capt. J. C. Burnett, who has vacated appointment (April 3).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt. H. Broke to be Major, in succession to Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. F. Gosset, retired (April 9).

Capt. J. S. Purvis to be Major, in succession to Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. C. Hoskyns, placed on half-pay (April 14).

Lieuts. to be Cpts.:—P. Maud, to complete establishment (April 1); O. T. O'K. Webber, vice H. Broke (April 9).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—Major J. Moore Gawne to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. M. E. Crofton, placed on half-pay (Feb. 23).

Liverpool Regt.—Sergt.-Major P. Hackett to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

Norfolk Regt.—Major A. C. Becher to be Lieut.-Col., vice J. L. Govan, deceased (March 12); Sergt.-Major P. Colgan to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Capt. W. Halpin, retired.

Suffolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. L. Allen to be Lieut. (Jan. 7).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut. C. W. Maclean to be Capt., vice C. H. Hicks, missing (Feb. 24).

Cheshire Regt.—Major E. R. C. Graham to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. W. F. Curteis, made Supy. under Article 103A, Royal Warrant May 30, 1899 (April 21).

Scottish Rifles.—Supy. Lieut. A. H. Wood to be Lieut., vice W. H. Barton, promoted (Jan. 25).

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Major R. C. A. B. Bewicke-Copley to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. G. G. Grimwood, retired (March 18).

ROYAL GUARDS RESERVE REGT.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. A. Broadwood, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col. (March 9).

To be Majors:—Majors T. H. H. Bradford-Atkinson (March 9), H. Goulburn (March 19), both Reserve of Officers.

To be Cpts.:—Capt. Hon. H. Amherst (March 20), Hon. J. B. Campbell (March 21), both Reserve of Officers. Lieut. F. W. Ramsden, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut. (March 20).

Major J. W. A. Drummond, Reserve of Officers, to be Adj. (March 9).

Qrmr. and Hon. Lieut. J. H. Hall, Reserve of Officers, to be Qrmr. (March 19).

ROYAL HOME COUNTIES RESERVE REGT.

Lieut.-Col. H. T. W. Allatt, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut.-Col. (March 26).

To be Major:—Major H. M. Williams, retired pay (April 3).

To be Cpts.:—Cpts. C. Hervey-Bathurst (March 20), F. Ford Mellows (March 26), R. J. B. Parkinson, E. W. C. Vyvyan (April 6), all Reserve of Officers.

C. H. B. Weston, late 2nd Lieut. Royal Berkshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., with temp. rank of 2nd Lieut. in Army (April 4).

Capt. C. F. Randolph, Reserve of Officers, to be Adj. (March 16).

ROYAL NORTHERN RESERVE REGT.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. J. H. Spurgin, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col. (March 9).

To be Majors:—Majors C. E. Orman (March 8), F. Geldard (March 12), E. J. B. Buickle (March 27), all Reserve of Officers.

Capt. W. H. Pain, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (March 9).

E. G. Bedingfeld, late Capt. South Stafford Regt., to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (April 4).

Capt. J. W. B. Silverthorne, Reserve of Officers, to be Adj. (March 29).

Capt. H. Paine, 3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt., to be Adj. with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (April 2).

Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. H. F. Healy, Reserve of Officers, to be Qrmr. (March 15).

ROYAL RIFLES RESERVE REGT.

Lieut.-Col. H. P. M. Wylie, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut.-Col. (March 9).

To be Majors:—Majors H. P. Burn, H. C. Legh, Reserve of Officers (March 9).

To be Cpts.:—Capt. H. A. N. Fyers (March 9), Hon. C. S. G. Canning (April 2) (both Reserve of Officers).

Major T. E. Milborne-Swinnerton-Pilkington, Reserve of Officers, to be Adj. (March 9).

Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. E. F. Overton, Reserve of Officers, to be Qrmr. (March 8).

ROYAL SOUTHERN RESERVE REGT.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. B. Little, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut.-Col. (March 16).

To be Majors:—Majors G. H. D'Oyly, M. Carre-Smith (March 9), H. Blackburn (March 26), all Reserve of Officers.

Capt. A. F. Campbell-Johnston, Reserve of Officers, to be Adj. (April 14).

Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. P. McEvoy, retired pay, to be Qrmr. (March 25).

ROYAL LANCASHIRE RESERVE REGT.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. F. F. Roupell, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col. (March 9).

To be Majors:—Majors R. F. Westmacott (March 12), G. E. C. Cure (March 16), E. C. Morris (March 26), all Reserve of Officers.

Capt. W. L. Brady, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (March 16).

Capt. W. T. Holland, Reserve of Officers, to be Adj. (March 9).

Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. J. A. Furlong, retired pay, to be Qrmr. (April 5).

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ROYAL SCOTTISH RESERVE REGT.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. C. J. B. Stewart, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut.-Col. (March 9).
To be Capt.:—Capt. A. L. Williams (March 12), H. H. Francis (March 26), J. Hope, J. Rea (April 7), all Reserve of Officers.

Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. P. Campbell, retired pay, to be Qrmr. (March 30).

ROYAL EASTERN RESERVE REGT.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. C. H. W. Cafe, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col. (March 9).

To be Majors:—Majors C. H. W. Maunsell (March 9), A. B. Hennell (March 15), H. B. N. Bewicke (April 9), all Reserve of Officers.

To be Capt.:—Capt. T. Fraser (March 9), W. P. Standish (March 20), O. R. Brush (March 28), all Reserve of Officers.

Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. H. E. White, retired pay, to be Qrmr. (April 7).

ROYAL IRISH RESERVE REGT.

Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. K. K. Brook, retired pay, to be Lieut.-Col. (March 27).

Major R. L. B. Steele, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (March 11).

To be Capt.:—Capt. O. C. J. Hallum (March 23), W. B. Watts (March 27), both Reserve of Officers.

Capt. C. J. Carden, Reserve of Officers, to be Adj. (March 12).

Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. H. Christie, Reserve of Officers, to be Qrmr. (March 9).

ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS RESERVE REGT.

Lieut.-Col. W. Heaton, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut.-Col. (March 9).

To be Majors:—Majors A. W. St. George (March 9), J. C. Tilley (March 10), both Reserve of Officers.

Capt. F. L. V. Jenkins, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (March 9).

Capt. E. G. Mansel, Reserve of Officers, to be Adj. (March 11).

Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. E. M. Collins, Reserve of Officers, to be Qrmr. (March 20).

STAFF.

Major J. Mosse, Leicester Regt., to be a Recruiting Staff Officer (Class II.), vice Major F. C. K. Hunter, South Wales Borderers, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (April 9).

Royal Military Academy.—Capt. W. P. Brett, R.E., from an Instr. to be a Professor (April 1).

Army Ordnance Dept.—Capt. G. E. Carter, R.G.A., to be Ordnance Officer 4th Class on augmentation (April 1).

Army Pay Dept.—Lieut. (now Capt.) A. F. H. Cox, from Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, is permanently appointed to Army Pay Dept., with substantive rank of Capt. in Army (June 12, 1895). Capt. W. Parry, Wiltshire Regt., to be Paymr. (June 3, 1899).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. W. F. Curteis, Cheshire Regt., to be Col. (April 21).

Memorandum.—Deputy-Commissary and Hon. Capt. J. Macpherson, Ordnance Dept., Bengal, is granted hon. rank of Major.

Reserve of Officers.—G. W. Hutt, late Lieut. Royal Scots, to be Lieut. (April 18).

MEMORANDUM.

Officers seconded for service with Imperial Yeomanry:—

MILITIA.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn Shropshire L.I.—Capt. and Hon. Major G. J. Scott,

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RIFLE.

1st V.B. Royal Lancaster Regt.—Capt. C. Sawrey-Cookson.

1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut. H. G. McK. Rew.

2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—Lieut. R. N. C. G., Lord Zouche.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Clare (Southern Div.).—2nd Lieut. M. C. A. Rickards to be Lieut. (Feb. 12).

Forfar and Kincardine (Southern Div.).—W. H. J. Barber-Starkey to be 2nd Lieut. (April 2).

Kent (Eastern Div.).—A. Lowry-Corry to be 2nd Lieut. (April 12).

Limerick City (Southern Div.).—C. H. M. Furnell and C. W. A. Arthur to be 2nd Lieuts. (April 9).

Mid-Ulster (Southern Div.).—L. T. H. Leland (April 11) and W. H. C. Chambré (April 17) to be 2nd Lieuts.

Northumberland (Western Div.).—A. S. Clark to be 2nd Lieut. (April 16).

Waterford (Southern Div.).—J. Esmonde-White to be 2nd Lieut. (April 17).

West of Scotland (Southern Div.).—E. A. C. Fraser (April 14) and J. D. Strong (April 16) to be 2nd Lieuts.

Wicklow (Southern Div.).—V. H. L. Pellew to be 2nd Lieut. (April 18).

Yorkshire (Western Div.).—A. G. W. Wright to be 2nd Lieut. (April 10).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Royal Monmouth.—Capt. C. C. E. Morgan and C. M. Crompton-Roberts are granted hon. rank of Major (April 25). F. St. J. Atkinson to be 2nd Lieut. (April 17).

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Royal Scots.—C. B. Northey to be 2nd Lieut. (April 12).

3rd Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt.—Lieut. O. H. North, from Bethune's Mounted Infantry, to be Lieut. (April 17).

7th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. C. F. Meares and G. H. Madeley to be Lieuts.; F. B. Oldfield to be 2nd Lieut. (April 11).

6th Batn. Liverpool Regt.—Announcement substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of Jan. 30:—Lieut. F. I. Bingham, from 4th Lancashire V.A., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 17).

4th Batn. Lincoln Regt.—Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry J. A. Cole to be Capt.

4th Batn. Suffolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. Bacchus to be Lieut.

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—W. H. Hawkes to be 2nd Lieut. (April 17).

4th Batn. Cheshire Regt.—Announcement substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of Feb. 13:—Capt. H. S. Marshall, reserve of officers, late Cheshire Regt., to be Capt. (Jan. 7).

4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieut. W. D. Jones to be Capt.

4th Batn. South Wales Borderers.—G. L. Sparrow to be 2nd Lieut. (April 18).

3rd Batn. Scottish Rifles.—E. E. J. Morrison, late 14th Middlesex (Inns of Court) V.R.C., to be Capt. (April 17).

4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—W. R. Roe to be 2nd Lieut. (April 14).

4th Batn. Gloucester Regt.—R. C. Hopkinson to be 2nd Lieut. (April 12).

5th and 6th Batns. Worcester Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major A. H. Hudson to be Major.

3rd Batn. Border Regt.—J. Y. Baldwin to be 2nd Lieut. (April 16).

3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.—R. H. A. Daniell to be 2nd Lieut. (April 10).

3rd Batn. South Stafford Regt.—Lieuts. J. Burnaby Atkins (April 9), T. S. Timmis, and A. E. C. Wilson (April 9), to be Capt.; L. M. V. Chawner, to be Lieut. (April 11).

3rd Batn. Yorkshire L.I.—Capt. J. E. Aikin resigns his commission, and is granted hon. rank of Major, with permission to wear prescribed uniform on retirement.

Shropshire L.I.—3rd Batn.: H. Hudson, formerly Capt. 4th Batn., to be Lieut. (April 17). 4th Batn.: W. L. Herd and A. V. Lambert to be 2nd Lieuts. (April 12).

5th and 6th Batn. Manchester Regt.—A. A. P. R. Stuart to be 2nd Lieut. (April 12).

4th Batn. Durham L.I.—Capt. J. R. Shaw is seconded for service with a Line Batn. in South Africa.

4th Batn. Highland L.I.—H. H. MacD. Stevenson to be 2nd Lieut. (April 18).

3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders.—G. W. Tweedie to be 2nd Lieut. (April 2).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt. E. J. P. F. Macartney-Filgate, from 6th Batn. to be Capt. (April 12).

5th Batn. Connaught Rangers.—2nd Lieuts. E. Keogh, Cullen, W. A. H. Grimshaw, G. F. Murphy, and N. W. Mayne, to be Lieuts.

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—5th Batn.: F. FitzG. Wintour to be 2nd Lieut. (April 11). 6th Batn.: M. F. B. Dennis to be 2nd Lieut. (April 16).

Rifle Brigade.—6th Batn.: H. E. Large, to be 2nd Lieut. (April 10). 7th Batn.: L. A. Northcote to be 2nd Lieut. (April 14).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Berks.—2nd Lieut. E. A. Barry to be Lieut.

Dorset.—Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury, late Capt. 10th Hussars, to be Capt.

Lancashire Hussars.—E. B. G. G. Hopwood, to be 2nd Lieut.

Leicester.—H. T. Barclay to be 2nd Lieut.

Middlesex.—H. E. W. Wootten to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

Southdown Nottingham.—Col. Henry, Lord Belper, A.D.C., retired, lately commanding is appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of Regt., Major H. F. Smith to be Lieut.-Col.

Worcester.—B. G. H. Vernon to be 2nd Lieut., J. H. Beilby, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

Yorkshire Dragoons.—Announcement to be substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of April 10, Hon. E. F. L. Wood to be 2nd Lieut. April 11.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY

1st Essex (Eastern Div. R.G.A.).—E. A. Hutton to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Fife.—J. A. McInnes, C. Calder, and C. A. Carlow to be 2nd Lieuts.

2nd Glamorgan.—H. L. Taylor to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Kent (Eastern Div. R.G.A.).—C. Tuff to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Kent.—Lieut. E. T. Lea to be Capt.

5th Lancashire.—H. E. Bowman and F. A. Dixon to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.).

1st Lincoln (Western Div., R.G.A.).—Surg.-Lieut. L. W. Pockett to be Surg.-Capt.

1st Norfolk (Eastern Div. R.G.A.).—E. S. Rogers to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Northumberland (Western Div. R.G.A.).—P. E. Noble to be 2nd Lieut.

Tynemouth (Western Div. R.G.A.).—W. S. Carr to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire (Western Div., R.G.A.).—Surg.-Lieut. J. C. Wright, M.B., to be Surg.-Capt.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire (Western Div., R.G.A.).—P. E. Barber to be Surg.-Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

2nd Cheshire (Railway).—E. Gray to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st Gloucester.—L. Dobell to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Hampshire.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. F. N. Maude to be Lieut.-Col., and to command, under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations. Capt. E. North to be Major;

Lieuts. L. F. Till, T. W. Mead, and W. B. Mason to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. A. P. Lambert to be Lieut. (April 25); Surg.-Lieut. R. Emmett to be Surg.-Lieut. (April 23).

1st Lanark.—Lieut.-Col. D. Campbell to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant, under paras. 55A and 114 Volunteer Regulations; Lieuts. C. Ogilvie, L. D. Henderson, J. A. Rose, A. A. MacBean, and W. C. Easton to be Capt.

RIFLE.

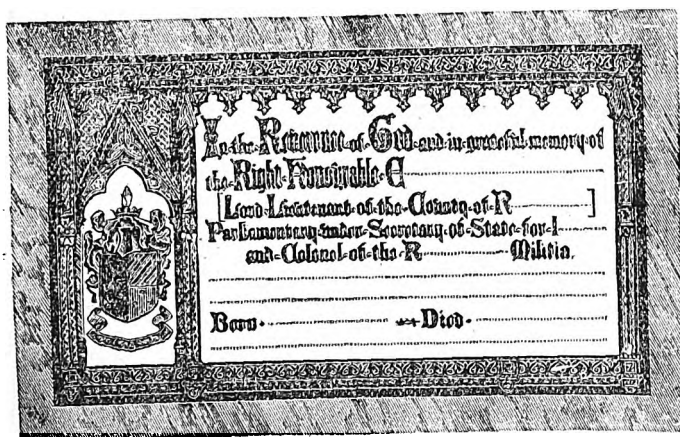
Queen's R.V. Brigade Royal Scots.—Lieut. B. C. Simpson resigns his commission.

2nd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieuts. J. P. L. Benthall and D. R. MacDonald to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. H. Beale to be Lieut., and to remain Supy.; S. Hunter, D. Myles, and N. E. Robson to be 2nd Lieuts.

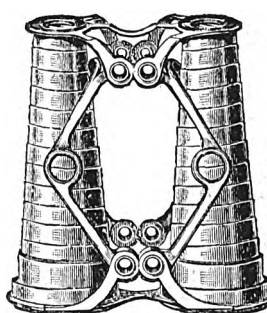
1st V.B. Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. W. Cox to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant, under para. 55A and 114 Volunteer Regulations.

2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers.—W. W. Elwes to be 2nd Lieut.

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4th V.B. Norfolk Regt.—F. W. Bernard and J. N. C. Ray to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.).

1st V.B. Lincoln Regt.—G. J. R. Lowe, E. Sleight, and J. Dixon to be 2nd Lieuts.; C. B. Scorer, W. S. Page W. Pate, H. E. U. Burke, and J. Garvey-Sutcliffe to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.); J. Bruce, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

Devon Regt.—2nd V.B.: G. L. Spooner to be 2nd Lieut. 3rd V.B.: F. A. B. Brett to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Somerset L.I.—2nd Lieut. P. L. W. Williams resigns his commission, and is appointed Surg.-Lieut.

1st V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—W. J. Hartley and A. L. Jones to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.).

V.B. Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. G. J. Scott to be Capt. 2nd Lieuts. W. A. Wetwan and A. Auld to be Lieuts. P. M. Stewart to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Leicester Regt.—2nd Lieut. R. V. Beatty resigns his commission. G. C. G. Gee, W. S. N. Toller, and L. Wilson to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.).

3rd V.B. Lancashire Fusiliers.—H. Boddington to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—2nd V.B.: R. T. Ford to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.). 3rd V.B.: Capt. H. R. Maxsted resigns his commission. C. H. Darbishire to be Capt.

3rd V.B. South Wales Borderers.—Major D. S. Davies resigns his commission.

3rd V.B. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—W. Thorburn to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Lancark.—H. A. Wilson to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.). 3rd V.B. Border Regt.—A. D. Soulsby to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Hampshire Regt.—T. B. Bradshaw and E. W. Martell to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.).

1st V.B. [South] Staffed Regt.—W. H. Keys and L. G. Reading to be 2nd Lieuts.

Royal Highlanders.—3rd V.B.: L. Melville to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.). 5th V.B.: D. M. Stuart and R. Stewart to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st Bucks.—J. Chadwick, formerly Lieut. 3rd V.B. Hampshire Regt., to be Capt.

Essex Regt.—Cadet Corps (Forest School, Walthamstow), attached to 1st V.B.: 2nd Lieut. D. S. M. Tassell, 1st V.B., to be appointed Hon. Capt. 3rd V.B.: Lieut. (temp. Capt.) A. E. Bloomfield to be Capt., and to be absorbed into establishment on vacating appointment of Signalling Officer to Essex Volunteer Infantry Brigade. 4th V.B.: T. J. Boulter and G. H. G. Gillett to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st Nottingham.—Lieut. (temp. Capt.) E. F. Milthorpe to be Capt., and to remain seconded: Lieut. F. Hardy to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. R. Barber to be Lieut.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—1st V.B.: Capt. E. Stowell to revert to Lieut. at his own request; 2nd V.B.: Lieut. G. Hesketh to be Capt., and to remain Supy.

Middlesex Regt.—1st V.B.: S. H. Low to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.); G. P. Chappel, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut.; 2nd V.B.: 2nd Lieut. R. A. Slee to be Lieut.

17th Middlesex.—Capt. P. V. Lauder resigns his Commission. Surname of 2nd Lieut. whose appointment was announced in *Gazette* of March 20, is Pinhey, and not as therein stated.

4th Middlesex.—Lieut. A. Prismaill to be Capt.

1st Cadet Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—R. Roche to be appointed Acting Surg.

2nd Middlesex.—A. H. Teuten to be 2nd Lieut.

1st London.—L. H. Birt to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

Manchester Regt.—1st V.B.: A. L. Bryham to be 2nd Lieut. 5th V.B.: Hon. Lieut. P. C. Johnson, from 1st Cadet Batn., to be Lieut.

2nd V.B. North Stafford Regt.—W. A. H. Vincent and A. O. Lasbrey to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st V.B. York and Lancaster Regt.—A. W. Upcher to be 2nd Lieut., J. F. Archer to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

2nd V.B.: W. H. Rowthorn, R. W. Jenkins, and W. J. P. Sherwood to be 2nd Lieuts.

4th V.B. Durham L.I.—V. Smith and G. C. Kerr to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.).

1st V.B. Seaforth Highlanders.—Lieut. J. Cameron resigns his commission, also is granted hon. rank of Capt., with permission to wear uniform of Batn. on retirement.

4th V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—Rev. J. Mack to be Acting Chaplain.

1st V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—J. Erskine and R. Shankland to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.).

15th Middlesex.—H. B. Perkins to be Surg.-Lieut.

20th Middlesex.—2nd Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry H. E. Edmann resigns his commission.

2nd Tower Hamlets.—P. Bernstein to be 2nd Lieut.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Manchester Companies.—J. Collier, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date April 25.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, April 27.

1st Dragoons.—Major J. E. Lindley is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

8th Hussars.—Lieut. E. A. S. O'Brien to be Capt., vice J. Henderson, seconded (Nov. 30, 1899).

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Capt. and Brevet Major R. H. Alexander resigns his Commission.

Lieut. Sir J. R. G. Sinclair, Bart., to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in the Army.

Lieut. W. J. Luxmore resigns his commission.

Appointment to a Lieutenancy of Hon. A. le N. Brabazon, late Capt. 5th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, which was notified in *Gazette* of April 3, is cancelled.

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Initials of Lieut. H. G. McK. Rew, 1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers, who was appointed Lieut. in *Gazette* of April 10, are as now stated, and not as described therein. Corpl. H. P. de Winton to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.

Base Depot.—Lieut. W. H. Forbes Musgrove is granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (April 4).

GRENADIER GUARDS.

Capt. Hon. G. A. A. Hood is seconded for service in South Africa (Dec. 30, 1899).

Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. are antedated:—Hon. E. D. Loch, D.S.O., to Dec. 30, 1899, vice Hon. G. A. A. Hood; Hon. F. C. Stanley to Dec. 30, 1899.

Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated:—S. D. Shaffo to Dec. 30, 1899, vice Hon. F. C. Stanley; L. B. V. Colby to Jan. 1, vice E. H. Trotter, seconded; J. H. Powell to Jan. 19, vice G. S. Olive, appointed Adjt.; E. H. Weller-Poley to Feb. 1, vice H. W. E., Earl of Kerry, seconded.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. D. M. Browne to be Lieut., vice F. C. D. Davidson, died of wounds received in action (Feb. 24); Lieut. W. A. D. Lippert, from 4th Bn. Somerset L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation (Apr. 18).

Northumberland Fusiliers.—To be Majors on augmentation: Capt. W. A. Willmott and D. Sapte. 2nd Lieuts. A. Duncombe-Shafto, H. J. S. Stanton, and W. T. Bromfield to be Lieuts. on augmentation (Feb. 17). Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Lieut. C. V. L. Poe, from 4th Batn. Leinster Regt. which was notified in *Gazette* Apr. 17, is cancelled. 2nd Lieut. R. St. J. Williams, from 5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation (Apr. 21).

Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. H. A. Denham to be Capt., vice V. T. Bailey, appointed Adjt. (Mar. 28). Lieut. J. Wheen, from 3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation (April 4).

East Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. Dickson to be Lieut., vice C. S. Wood, promoted (Jan. 17).

Bedford Regt.—Lieut. R. M. Stallard to be Capt., vice J. S. Lightfoot, made supy. under Article 103A, Royal Warrant, May 30, 1899 (April 5).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut. J. H. Christie, from 4th Batn. Somerset L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. J. Griffin promoted; Lieut. C. Brand, from 4th Batn. Somerset L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., vice G. S. Adams, promoted (April 18).

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. H. Maddick to be Lieut., vice G. E. S. Salt, deceased (April 4).

Worcester Regt.—Lieut. O. T. Bentley, from 4th Batn. Somerset L.I., to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation (April 18).

West Riding Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. C. Wood to be Lieut., vice L. R. Acworth, promoted (Feb. 19).

Essex Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.: C. W. Barlow, vice H. Broadmead, promoted (March 13); C. G. Lewes, Adjt., vice H. C. Copeman, promoted (March 23); 2nd Lieut. G. W. Howard to be Lieut., vice F. N. Parsons, killed in action (March 11).

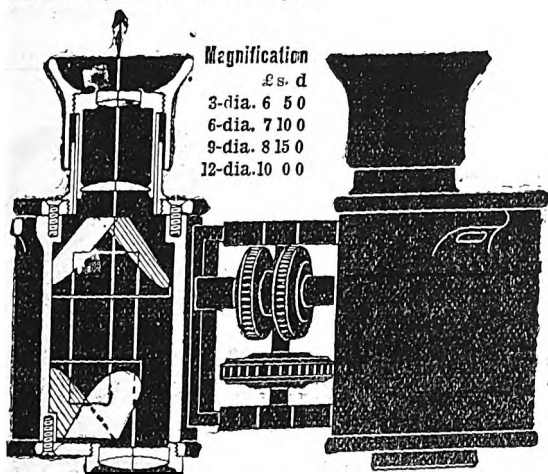
Derbyshire Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—H. W. Poyntz, vice A. T. England, deceased; C. R. Mortimore, Adjt., to complete establishment; 2nd Lieut. G. F. de Pledge to be Lieut., vice H. W. Poyntz (Feb. 25).

Northampton Regt.—Lieut. D. H. R. Giffard, from 4th Batn. Border Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. H. H. S. Knox, seconded (April 18).

Wiltshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. B. Fisher to be Lieut., vice E. U. Bradbridge, promoted (Feb. 24). 2nd Lieut. E. J. FitzG. King, from 3rd Batn. Somerset L.I., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. L. E. L. Burne, transferred to I.S.C. (April 18).

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Manchester Regt.—Lieut. H. G. W. Woodhouse, from 4th Batn. Somerset L.I., to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation (April 18).

Leinster Regt.—Qmr. and Hon. Capt. A. Wilkin retires on retired pay. Serjt.-Major G. Garrett, to be Qmr. with Hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Capt. A. Wilkin.

West India Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. C. Browne, vice A. T. Magan, promoted (Mar. 3); A. E. N. Power, vice W. Chill, promoted. (Mar. 10).

Royal Southern Reserve Regt.—Designation of Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. W. H. B. Little, Reserve of Officers, who was appointed Lieut.-Col. in *Gazette* of April 24, is as now stated and not as described therein.

Army Ordnance Dept.—Major G. J. Butcher, Ordnance Officer Third Class, to be Ordnance Officer, Second Class, with substantive rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army (April 24.) Capt. F. M. Rickard, R.A., to be Ordnance Officer, Fourth Class, on augmentation (April 1).

Memorandum.—Lieut.-Col. A. W. Proudfoot, I.S.C., an A.A.G. in India, to have substantive rank of Col. in Army (Nov. 24, 1899).

Reserve of Officers.—Lieut. H. F. Gretton resigns his commission.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg.-Capt. S. Linton to be Surg.-Major.

[Where not otherwise specified the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date April 28.]

INDIA OFFICE, April 27.

The Queen has approved of following promotions among officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and admissions to Staff Corps, made by Government of India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Major H. F. Cadell, Major H. T. Faithful (Feb. 12).

Cpts. to be Majors.—F. G. Bradley, T. H. Smith, C. H. M. Hitchins, G. F. D. Hamilton (Jan. 31). R. Wapshare, E. B. Hartigan (Feb. 1). M. T. Shewen (Feb. 3). C. C. Anderson (Feb. 18).

Lieuts. to be Cpts.—A. Ward (Oct. 17, 1899). A. M. S. Elsmie, A. Mears, F. R. Nethersole, W. F. C. Taylor, A. W. H. Lee, W. B. Douglas, H. W. Cruddas, E. Tennant, M. L. Hornby, D.S.O., W. C. H. Bunbury, H. Bethune, R. S. Paul, R. L. Morris, O. M. J. da Costa (Jan. 30); T. A. F. R. Oldfield (Feb. 1); A. G. Crocker, C. F. Templer, E. Barnes, F. C. A. Parsons (Feb. 15).

To be Lieuts.:—Lieut. A. H. Arbuthnot, from Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (Dec. 6, 1899, to rank from Nov. 10, 1897), Lieut. J. Clementi, from Hampshire Regt. (Dec. 14, 1899, to rank from Dec. 7, 1898), 2nd Lieut. R. Nicolas, 2nd Lieut. C. G. Crosthwaite (Nov. 4, 1899).

To be 2nd Lieuts.:—2nd Lieut. A. D. Day, from Essex Regt. Dec. 24, 1899, to rank from Aug. 3, 1898).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieuts. to be Cpts.:—A. A. F. McArdle, J. M. Woolley, C. A. Lane, M.D., T. B. Kelly, J. H. Hugo, D.S.O., W. H. Kenrick, C. H. Watson, C. H. S. Lincoln, R. H. Price, E. F. E. Baines, G. O. F. Sealy, R. Bryson (Jan. 28).

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPT.

Senior Asst.-Surgs., with hon. rank of Lieut., to be Senior Asst.-Surg., with hon. rank of Capt.:—R. H. Dolby (Oct. 11) and John Galva (Oct. 17, 1899), Bengal Establishment.

First-class Asst.-Surgs. to be Senior Asst.-Surgs., with hon. rank of Lieut.:—J. M. Viegas, Bombay Establishment (Sept. 28, 1899); W. H. Harding (Oct. 11, 1899); and J. Morrison (Oct. 17, 1899), Bengal Establishment.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of undermentioned Officer to Half-Pay List:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Lieut. T. J. Bolland (April 26).

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Col. J. B. Lynch (Feb. 1); Lieut.-Col. C. F. Massy (April 27); Major H. A. Ravenshaw (Apr. 4); Major N. C. Perkins (April 9); Major C. H. C. Heyman (April 22); Major B. W. Cracroft (April 1).

Indian Medical Service.—Lieut.-Col. A. Deane, M.D., Bengal Establishment (April 1); Lieut.-Col. C. B. Hunter, Bengal Establishment (April 15).

Indian Army Depts.—Asst.-Commissary, with hon. rank of Lieut. M. Heenan, Public Works Dept., India (Nov. 29, 1898); Dep. Asst.-Commissary, with hon. rank of Lieut. A. Sandilands, Ordnance Dept., Bombay (March 16).

The following appointments have been made to Staff in India:—

Major J. A. Tanner, D.S.O., R.E., to be D.A.A.G. R.E., vice Lieut.-Col. H. Finnis, vacated. (Feb. 12.)

Capt. E. S. Cleeve, R.F.A., to be a D.A.A.G. R.A., vice Capt. C. H. Hutchinson, vacated. (Feb. 7.)

Capt. J. A. Houston Craufurd, I.S.C., to be a D.A.A.G., vice Major W. F. Cahusac, vacated. (Apr. 15.)

THE SERVICE RIFLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Absence from town prevented my replying earlier to the letter of Major Palliser in your issue of the 7th inst., but, as the subject is one of increasing interest to the public, you may see fit to grant me the space to do so now. Major Palliser's grievances are as manifold as they are heterogeneous. My worst sin, evidently, is that I am a civilian, and as such dared to condemn the Service rifle, hatched out by the famous Small Arms Committee, with every member of which, as he tells us repeatedly, he was personally well acquainted. That fact may be interesting for some reasons, but it hardly throws light upon Major Palliser's qualification to pose as an expert. More to the point would have been a disclosure of what he knows of foreign rifles. Has he shot with all the modern Service arms of Europe and America as I have done? Has he competed against these arms in rifle contests in their respective countries, as I have done in almost all with the sole important exception of Russia? If the fact of being a civilian closes one's mouth to any, say on military matters, I think Major Palliser might commence his muzzling of civilians with the supreme head of the British Army, who is a civilian, and one, moreover, who I believe cannot even claim to have an acquaintance with rifles from the standpoint of a big game shooter.

One wonders from what member of the Small Arms Committee Major Palliser picked up some of his information, not the least astounding being his recommendation that our soldiers, instead of being armed with clip-loaders, should have bandoliers mounted with detachable magazines. Does Major Palliser realise that this would entail a great increase in weight and the use of a screwdriver and other tools to unfasten and replace the magazine, causing, of course, immense loss of time, and requiring an accuracy of adjustment no reasonable officer could possibly expect a soldier to exhibit under fire. Major Palliser does not hamper his letter with facts or figures to disprove my long array of statistical details respecting the inferiority of our rifle in the four principal points, i.e., muzzle velocity, penetration, greater weight of rifle and ammunition, and bad sighting. He indulges in generalising against the German rifles in a tone one hardly expects from one who should know that in military matters the Germans stand unquestionably at the top. His most surprising argument is that rapid fire, which is the result of clip-loading systems, is not an advantage, but a decided disadvantage, for it causes a great waste of ammunition, and it is often difficult to keep the firing line supplied with ammunition. If this theory were right, all modern tacticians should be locked up in bedlams, and the speedier we reverted to the arquebus of the 16th century, with its decidedly slow flintlock fire, the sooner would the British Army reduce Boers and all other foes. To argue on this point would be as ridiculous as to advocate the re-adoption of the old wooden three-decker in lieu of ships like the *Powerful*.

As to the quality of the shooting of our troops and the "slim" Boer's diary quoted by Major Palliser from the *Daily Mail*, I would recommend him to turn to a later issue of that paper (April 19), where he will find somewhat more reliable evidence in the shape of a personal experience related by Mr. Villiers, the war artist, just back from the front. While asleep in his Cape cart three gentlemen in khaki opened fire at him 100 yards off, mistaking him for a Boer. The fire proved so ineffectual that Mr. Villiers subsequently declared he felt nowhere so safe as when under his countrymen's withering salvoes. Major Palliser says he is going to make inquiries regarding the shooting of our men and about the rifle. I can save him that trouble, for not only have all the principal correspondents, i.e., the *Times* Making correspondent, the *Daily News*, the *Daily Telegraph*, &c., sent conclusive evidence upon these points, but I can quote chapter and verse in the shape of numerous letters and personal statements from officers and men at the front. Even more conclusive evidence is afforded by the returns from the hospitals showing that exceedingly few Boers comparatively have been wounded by British rifle fire. Major Palliser says that he heard no complaints from officers in the Tirah campaign about the Service rifle. That proves nothing; for to-day even the War Office knows so little about foreign rifles and their penetration that the plates of the armoured train were ordered of a thickness ineffectual in stopping the Mauser bullet at short ranges! To be able to pass judgment upon a rifle's quality one must know a little something about the rifles of other countries, and in this respect I maintain we are lamentably behind the times.

In an article in the forthcoming number of the *Nineteenth Century*, which, by the way, I would recommend Major Palliser to glance through, I have given some instances of how the British Press stultifies itself by admitting articles relating to technical matters such as rifles, &c., which are written by men who betray incredible ignorance about most rudimentary matters. These mostly appeared at or soon after the outbreak of the present war, before the deadly test of battle proved in a manner we should not forget our inefficiency in matters relating to arms. That there should still exist people who deny this inefficiency must come as a surprise to those who have experience in the matters here dealt with. There would be little hope for urgently needed reforms were this class more numerous than it is to be hoped it is.

W. A. BAILLIE-GROHMAN.

A Parliamentary paper just issued gives particulars of land purchased by Volunteer regiments for the purpose of rifle ranges under the provisions of the Military Lands Act, 1892. The return shows that by the compulsory powers of the Act the 2nd and 6th V.B. Manchester Regiment bought land at Diggle, 16 miles from Manchester, in 1897, and the 3rd V.B. Lancashire Fusiliers and the 4th and 5th V.B. Manchester Regiment, at Crowden, 17 miles from Manchester, in 1898. The lands bought by agreement are:—By the 2nd V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, at Entwistle, 7½ miles from Bolton, in 1893; by the 1st V.B. Border Regiment, at Great Mill Fell, Troutbeck, Penrith, in 1898; and by the 1st V.B. York and Lancaster Regiment, at Monnybrook Range, Totley, near Sheffield, in 1899.

TO MILITARY MEN AND OTHERS.—PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED BY PICKERING'S "BLANCO" for Whitening Belts, Helmets, Gloves, &c. "Blanco" removes stains and discolorations, and ensures evenness of colour, and a soft silky surface. Does not dust or soil. Much better, more convenient, and cheaper than pipeclay. No trouble of preparation. "Blanco" is sold everywhere in cup-shaped blocks, in zinc non-corrosive boxes. Manufacturers: JOSEPH PICKERING and SONS, Sheffield.

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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, April 21.

Acting Sub-Lieuts. confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut.:—G. C. Pigou, G. F. W. Grayson, R. H. Waring, C. R. Blane, S. T. H. Wilton (March 15, 1899); L. D. Fisher (March 29, 1899); A. E. H. Ley (April 15, 1899); J. L. W. Allison, M. H. Anderson, A. M. Stancomb (May 15, 1899).

Sub-Lieuts. promoted to Lieut.:—G. C. Pigou, C. R. Blane (March 15); L. D. Fisher (March 29).
Clerk E. P. Jones has been promoted to Asst.-Paymr. (Feb. 11).

ADMIRALTY, April 23.

Clerk A. C. Roe has been promoted to Asst.-Paymr. (April 4).

(From Friday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, April 24.

Staff Paymrs. advanced to Fleet Paymrs. G. J. Mills (April 2), S. W. Wright (April 7).
Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. T. Taylor to be Lieut. (April 21); Midshipman C. A. Brogden to be Sub-Lieut. (April 6).

ADMIRALTY, April 25.

In accordance with provisions of Orders in Council of August 26, 1893, Engr. J. A. Cook has been placed on Retired List of his rank (March 22).

AMUSEMENTS.

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APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, April 21.

Captain.—G. A. Giffard to Charydis, and as Commodore, Second Class, during Newfoundland fishery season (April 18).

Boatswain.—J. Riley to Repulse, Q.D.D. (April 21).
Acting Boatswain.—O. R. Benton to Northampton, for Calliope, Q.D.D. (April 20).

ADMIRALTY, April 23.

Lieutenant.—H. T. G. Stack to Charydis, (N.) (April 21).

Surgeon.—J. G. Watt to Esk, addl. on recommissioning (April 23).

Gunnery.—H. Barrett to Cambridge (staff) (April 29), J. Rowe to Colossus (April 21), S. J. McConnell to Melita, H. McGill to Wildfire, for Zebra, in command, M. Lewis to Wildfire, for Swordfish (April 23). A. E. J. Rees (acting) to Jupiter, Q.D.D. (April 21), C. J. Siffleet (acting) to Rupert, Q.D.D., T. Cole (acting) to Galatea, Q.D.D. (April 23).

Civil Practitioner.—B. Connolly to be Surgeon and Agent at Bar of Lough and Bannow (April 23).

ADMIRALTY, April 24.

Commander.—H. V. W. Elliott to Collingwood (May 1); Lieutenants.—S. B. Evans to Pheasant (N.) (April 21).

A. E. H. Marescaux to Rambler (as First) (April 23).

Lieutenant (R.N.R.).—W. N. Bagg to Excellent and Vernon, addl. for short courses of gunnery and torpedo instruction (April 28).

Sub-Lieutenants (R.N.R.).—A. C. L. Ellis, R. M. Pope, H. C. V. R. Cheetham H. Calder (acting), W. L. Kelly (acting) to Excellent and Vernon, addl. for short courses of gunnery and torpedo instruction (April 28).

Fleet Engineers.—J. R. D. Johnson to Pembroke, for Polyphemus (undated). F. G. Whittaker to Vivid, for Bellerophon; W. Cook to Howe (April 23).

Chief Engineer.—E. G. Guyatt, to Pyramus, on commissioning (undated).

Assistant Engineers.—C. J. Greene to Pembroke, supy. (undated). E. H. Marshall to Duke of Well-

ton, supy.; M. C. Johnson to Duke of Wellington, temp. (April 19).

Probationary Assistant Engineer.—F. W. Sparrow to Pembroke, supy. (undated).

Chief Gunner.—J. Saunders to Pembroke, for Hood (April 28).

Gunner.—S. Edwards, to Hibernia, for Destroyer, in reserve, lent to Skate for voyage out (April 23).

ADMIRALTY, April 25.

Lieutenants.—T. F. Michell to Pyramus (as 1st), S. F. S. Rotch to Pyramus (N.), E. H. Bate, S. G. E. Neville to Pyramus (undated). C. La P. Lewin to Majestic (April 24). F. E. M. Roe to Vivid for Phoebe (N.), to date from (May 11).

Midshipman.—E. Culme-Seymour to Resolution (April 25).

Inspector of Machinery.—J. A. Smith lent to Crescent, addl., temp. (April 24).

Engineers.—H. P. Sparks to Vernon for Teazer, R. B. Ayors to Duke of Wellington for Starfish, C. F. Jordon to Duke of Wellington for torpedo-boat destroyer No. 334 (April 24).

Gunnery.—J. H. Hick to Pyramus on commissioning (undated), Norman G. Parker (Acting) (T.) to Pembroke for Dreadnought, for duty in Fleet Reserve, with destroyers and torpedo-boats (April 25).

ADMIRALTY, April 26.

Captains.—R. W. White to Rodney; G. W. Russell to Hannibal; R. D. B. Bruce to Galatea (April 27).

Midshipman.—H. O. Nash to Hannibal (April 25).

Engineers.—Arthur Whitmarsh to Vivid, for Thrasher in lieu of chief engineer; Walter J. Kent to High, flyer, for Orwell, in lieu of chief engineer (April 19).

Fleet Surgeon.—S. Keays to Clyde (April 20).

Chief Boatswain.—H. Butters to Nile (April 25).

ADMIRALTY, April 27.

Lieutenant.—F. C. Carvill to Vivid for Blake (N.) (April 30). F. B. Noble to Pembroke (April 26). B. E. M. Waters to Duke of Wellington (April 25). W. F.

ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITTERS, &c.

[Under this heading it is proposed to make a special feature of Military Outfitters' advertisements—especially in view of the fact that active steps are now being taken to fill the commissioned ranks of the Army which have been rendered vacant by our losses in South Africa. These appointments number over 1,000. Military Outfitters will, we think, at once see the value of a feature such as this.

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The Chair will be taken by Major-General J. F. MAURICE, C.B., R.A., p.s.c., Commanding the Woolwich District.

LECTURE at 3 p.m.,
FRIDAY, May 4, 1900.
"THE KNIGHTS' HOSPITALERS, AND AMBULANCE WORK IN WAR."
By Major A. C. YATE
(Indian Staff Corps).
The Chair will be taken by the Right Hon. the EARL EGERTON of TATTON.
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R. HOLDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
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Staff Surgeon.—J. Bradley, M.D., to Colossus in lieu of Surgeon, temp. (April 26).

Sub-Lieutenants.—C. H. Woodward to Highflyer for Sunfish; A. E. H. Ley to Furious (April 19).

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Hurrah for the Life of a Sailor (Blackwood); History of American Privateers (Sampson); Cruises in the Mediterranean (Edinburgh: Oliver); Lean's Navy List, April (Witherby); Quarterly Review, April; Sophia (Longmans); Official Despatches of the War from the London Gazette, Part II. (Harrison); With the Grand

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ARMY AND NAVY

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THE MILITARY SITUATION IN THE ORANGE STATE.

LORD ROBERTS'S strategic line lay, on Wednesday, the 25th ult., south-east from Warrenton on the Vaal to Wepener resting on the Basutoland border. It crossed the railway at Bloemfontein, and covered approximately 170 miles. The raiding commandoes which had lately held undisputed possession of the south-eastern districts, and had penetrated with singular boldness and rapidity almost to within striking distance of our posts along the Orange River, were then in full retreat northwards from De Wet's Dorp and Wepener in the directions of Thaba N'chu and Ladybrand, with the British in pursuit. As a military operation, the converging advance of Lord Roberts's columns from south, west, and north-west has been a distinct success, and the raising thereby of the investment of Wepener, which place the Boers had marked as their own, caused throughout the enemy's ranks a bitter disappointment that no doubt neutralised, to a great extent, the encouragement they had derived from their successes at Koorn Spruit and Reddersburg. To expect the capture of any but a small fraction of the Boer forces was to be over sanguine, and the fact that the bulk of the raiders, retaining their organised formations, have entirely eluded the British commanders need cause no surprise. While Thaba N'chu continued to be held by the enemy, and an open road ran north-east from Wepener to Ladybrand, it was not possible to complete the investment of the raiders, or to prevent their escape. But the improvement in the military

situation due to the operations has been considerable. The great Boer incursion southwards has been swept back, and the right flank of the army of occupation is being made secure preparatory to the general advance towards the Vaal which has been so long awaited.

Lord Roberts, pushing out his right, has reoccupied Sanna's Post, retaken the waterworks, driving the enemy from the neighbouring hills, and again placed a force in Thaba N'chu. On the 26th ult. General Smith-Dorrien's Brigade occupied the town, the Boers retiring thence in the direction of Ladybrand, having fought a rearguard action with General Hamilton on the 25th at Israel's Poort, in which the Canadian regiment bore itself most gallantly. On the 27th General Rundle's Division reached Thaba N'chu, pursuing the enemy from De Wet's Dorp. A strong commando was then in position ten miles to the east on the road to Ladybrand, our mounted troops being in contact with them. General Pole-Carew returned on Sunday to Bloemfontein with his division, having performed excellent service during his march to De Wet's Dorp, not the least important part of which was his prompt action in dealing with burghers who had violated their oaths and taken up arms again. It is absolutely necessary for the security of the British communications that the disarmament of the fighting burghers left behind as the Army advances should be real, and, as far as possible, all means removed by which the occupied country might become again the hunting ground of armed raiders. It was reported on the 27th, three days after the general retreat began, that small commandoes, numbering in the aggregate about 1,000 men, were still roving the country in the Smithfield and Rouxville districts. The prompt action of General Pole-Carew will have a salutary effect, and these commandoes will probably melt away, the burghers returning to their farms to escape, if possible, the deprivation of horses and cattle as well as of arms, to which they have rendered themselves liable. During the recent operations the most onerous part of the work, because the most rapid and continuous, fell to the mounted troops. Once again in this war it has been amply demonstrated that on them the British Commander-in-Chief must mainly rely for successfully coping with the Boer commandoes, not only when they are caught in the open, which they very rarely allow themselves to be, but when they occupy their entrenched positions, provided only that the mounted force is in sufficient strength, and that the positions can be turned by manœuvring such as that in which General French has shown himself to be a master both in the district around Colesberg and since the invasion of the Orange State. The horse is perhaps the most important factor in this war. Already since the commencement of hostilities the waste in horse-flesh has been phenomenal, to be measured best by the fact, as stated by Mr. Wyndham in the House of Commons on the 26th ult., that since the year began

some 42,000 remount horses and 23,000 mules had been bought, and of these about 44,000 had been shipped to South Africa during the first four months of the year. When these vast numbers are faced it must be confessed that the impulse—that comes so readily—to find fault on account of administrative shortcomings is to a great extent disarmed, yet it must be patent to all who follow the fortunes of the campaign, that the subsequent case of these valuable animals has not kept pace with their numbers, the glaring insufficiency of the Veterinary Department having become a familiar theme with the war correspondents. Although the enemy fell back from the town of Thaba N'chu on the advance of the British, they remained on a range of hills in the vicinity stretching from north-west to east of the place, having been reinforced by the fugitive Boers from Wepener. Their position, reconnoitred by General French's 3rd and 4th Cavalry Brigades to the east and by General Hamilton to the north-west, was found to be one of great natural strength. Based on this position the enemy on Saturday and Sunday assumed the offensive, and persistently assailed our troops around Thaba N'chu; but the position occupied by General Rundle's (8th) Division, covering the camp and facing the Boers to the east, was successfully maintained at all points. Fighting has continued daily since the 27th, and on Saturday the Boers again fell back on a fresh position to the north-east, both their flanks having been turned. On Sunday the Boer attack was directed against the British flank with the object of seizing a pass through the mountains and cutting off a convoy, but General French in his turn attacked the enemy also in flank and checked their advance, forcing them to retire under cover of darkness. General Brabazon on the same day returned to Thaba N'chu from Wepener with a strong force of Yeomanry. On his way he helped to rescue a convoy coming from De Wet's Dorp, which was hard pressed by a raiding commando, and, but for this timely aid, might have fared badly. Generals Hamilton and Smith-Dorrien occupied on that day a strong position across the road leading north to Winburg. By these dispositions three brigades of infantry, two of cavalry, and a force of mounted infantry, about 18,000 men in all, were posted about Thaba N'chu preparatory to further movements against the enemy's position.

On Tuesday General Hamilton, strongly reinforced, fought to a successful finish an action commenced on Monday in the vicinity of Houtnek, twelve miles north of Thaba N'chu. The position held by the enemy was simultaneously attacked in front and flank and threatened in rear, and a passage cleared for a further advance northwards. The enemy dispersed to the north and east, but continued to maintain their hold on the hills eastward of Thaba N'chu. On the same day, in order to still further open the way for a general onward movement, three kopjes to the east of Karee Siding, Lord Roberts's advanced post,

were assailed by Colonel Henry's mounted infantry. The Boers offered a stout resistance, and deploying into the open plain under cover of their guns, contrary to their habit, boldly attacked the British, with the result that they were speedily repulsed with loss. Having received reinforcements they renewed the fight, with temporary success, but the timely co-operation of General Hamilton with his mounted infantry from the direction of Houtnek, and of General Maxwell's infantry brigade, forced the Boers back on their main position, and the three kopjes—the objectives of the day—were captured. There was a large admixture of foreigners in the enemy's ranks which may account for the change in their tactics. The operations were directed by Lieut.-General Tucker. The actions above recorded are clearly indicative of the commencement of Lord Roberts's advance, and also afford striking evidence that the fighting power of the enemy is still far from being broken. The Boers evince the greatest reluctance to leave the rich grain country eastward of Bloemfontein, and still keep a firm grip on Ladybrand and its surrounding mountains. Their hold to the country is not likely to be of long duration. The 11th Division, composed of the Guards' and 18th Brigades, marched out of Bloemfontein on Tuesday. Some 40,000 troops, comprising the commands of Generals French, Pole-Carew, Ian Hamilton, Tucker, Kelly-Kenny, and Colville are now disposed to the north and north-east of the capital, on a front of some thirty miles stretching from Karee-Kloof through Vlakfontein to Jacobsrust. The forces have received their winter clothing and remounts, and their general disposition shows that important developments may daily be looked for. Meanwhile, on Wednesday, General Hamilton, after seven days' fighting out of ten, was halting for a day's rest in camp, five miles west of Houtnek, at Jacobsrust, by order of Lord Roberts. In the neighbourhood of Kimberley the enemy show increased enterprise, emboldened by our want of activity. They have taken possession of the small town of Winterton, beyond the Vaal, a place but eight miles west of the railway, and lying sixteen miles to the south-west of the British camp at Warrenton. From Natal, where Sir Redvers Buller holds 10,000 Boers in idleness in their mountain positions, there is nothing to record save the arrival of Militia to form a garrison for Durban. Sir Frederick Carrington has left Beira, where he was accorded an excellent reception by the Portuguese authorities, and has reached Marandellas where his force of Colonials is collecting, and whence his westward march will commence. Whether his immediate objective be Mafeking or the Transvaal border, his progress cannot fail to relieve, directly or indirectly, the pressure on Colonel Baden-Powell. The news which reaches us as we go to press that Lord Roberts has now occupied Brandfort is all important, for it marks a distinct step in the direction of Pretoria.

ARMY RECRUITING.

THE year 1899 was an exceptional one. Hence the report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting for that year must be considered as of exceptional interest. Major-General Borrett, indeed, himself adopts this view, for in his fourth paragraph he writes:—"The war in South Africa largely contributed to the material improvement which set in during the last quarter of the year," which resulted in the year ending as the best since the introduction of short service. The number of men raised for the Regular Army during the twelve months was 42,700, and for the Militia

40,653. And not only did more recruits present themselves for enlistment, but those who did come forward for enrolment were of decidedly better physique. Before the war came the percentage of recruits taken under standard was admittedly "very high," but this state of things was at once changed when it became known that war was inevitable. There is no doubt, as General Borrett says, that the generous treatment of Reservists by employers of labour has had much to do with rendering the Army more popular as a calling. It is a fact upon which all classes of the community are to be congratulated, and none more than those whose proper feeling has produced such a good result. It shows one direction at least in which Governments will have to move if they persist in the view that all forms of compulsion are to be deprecated. It is satisfactory to know that not only the Reservists themselves, but their wives and families also, are being thought of. This, General Borrett holds, will do much to cause the feeling against the Army, which unfortunately still exists in many parts of the kingdom, to die out. We see, therefore, how great the service is which employers of labour have rendered to the country by their patriotic action.

The Inspector-General of Recruiting is not satisfied that the Government is as sensible as it ought to be of its duty to the Army. He is of opinion, and we need scarcely say how entirely we endorse his views, that the establishment of recruiting houses of a better class in large centres would tend greatly to the advantage of the Service. A larger proportion of recruits are now obtained through the instrumentality of the Recruiting Staff officers, as distinct from the officers employed at the headquarters of regimental districts; but it is scarcely to be expected that young men of a better class will regard a military career with favour if the recruiting offices are situated in the lowest and most squalid parts of a town. General Borrett lays great stress on this all important matter, and we trust that it will receive the early attention of the Government. We can imagine nothing more calculated to create a favourable impression than a well-appointed building, furnished with good offices, reading rooms, &c., to which young men could go to make inquiries as to the conditions of service, &c. To quote the words of the report:—"Were the recruiting houses in large cities more adapted to the dual functions of recruiting centres and employment bureaux, the recruit who has tired of country life, and has drifted into a town to find employment which has not satisfied his active disposition, would meet the time-expired soldier, who, having finished his term of service in the Army, has come to the same place to seek employment." The suggestion is a valuable one, and ought not to be disregarded at a time when such commendable efforts are being made to increase the attractions of the Service. A few thousands voted for the purpose of providing the establishments recommended by the Inspector-General would be money well spent, and we commend the idea to the favourable notice of the Service members as one which they might well press upon the consideration of the Government.

A decision was come to a few years ago to make service in the cavalry general. Cavalry officers pointed out at the time that altered conditions would prove most mischievous in their operation, even if it produced better returns. We gather from a paragraph in the report before us that this view is shared in by the present Inspector-General, who writes:—"A marked feature in the year's recruiting has been the increase in the number of recruits enlisted for the Cavalry of the Line. This increase compares

most favourably with the recruiting for 1898, which in itself was a great improvement over that for 1897. The figures are as follows:—In 1897, 2,426; in 1898, 3,778; in 1899, 4,793. The facilities granted to cavalry recruits to join the particular regiments in which they wished to serve, even if such regiments are abroad, have been largely made use of." This statement speaks for itself. In a voluntarily enlisted army it is most desirable to give the soldier a freedom of choice so far as the particular regiment with which he desires to do duty is concerned. One young man may have met the 17th Lancers, for instance. If allowed to join that regiment he will be happy and contented, and strive to live up to its traditions. The 16th Lancers is equally distinguished, but if having been posted to the 17th a young soldier is suddenly drafted into the 16th, he will feel that an injustice has been done and may resent the interference with his liberty. No system can be defended which denies the recruit the right of deciding what uniform he should wear, and no practical soldier can conscientiously say that it does not matter, one uniform being as good as another. The young soldier will never be brought to think so, for it has to be remembered that the man who selects his regiment for himself does so as a rule from firm conviction that he is acting wisely. We are glad, therefore, to find that General Borrett, to all intents and purposes confirms the view of all experienced cavalry officers. He is an infantryman himself, but the figures he gives are a strong argument in favour of the more enlightened system which now obtains.

THE WAR OFFICE.

THE direction of military business by a civilian administration controlling a military executive," say the reformers, "has not proved to be economical, effective, or satisfactory in the conduct of a great campaign such as that in which we are now engaged." Let that be admitted if it will please the public and clear the ground for the great reorganisation which is to endow the Empire with a perfect Army when peace is proclaimed in South Africa! But the newspaper cry against "the War Office" is as senseless as Daniel Quilp's assaults upon the wooden figurehead on which he vented his malignity. "The War Office must be destroyed root and branch!" Who or what? Is it the Commander-in-Chief? Or is it the Adjutant-General? Or is it the headquarters staff *holus bolus*? What have they done or left undone, good Quilp? Have they thwarted the Secretary of State for War and his advisers? And, if so, in what have they overruled or disobeyed him? Have they slighted the able and experienced civilians who are at the head of the civil departments in Pall Mall? Field-marsals and generals, commanders-in-chief, adjutants and quartermaster-generals, and all the cock-hatted *employés* who come in for a term and "grieve the heart," have their exits and their entrances; but the great permanencies are there till they are ripe for pensions—and we are bound to say they well deserve them. "Down with the War Office!" passes them as an idle cry which they respect not. But for officers who would willingly exchange their desks for the saddle it is most offensive to be treated, despite their honourable service in the field, as if they were incapable, incompetent bunglers unfit for the posts they occupied and unworthy of public confidence and respect. It is a strange result of the transfer of officers from active service in the field to desks in Pall Mall that they should apparently, at once almost, lose all knowledge of the

subjects on which they have spent their lives, and become butts for the invective of the critical classes in public, in the press, in Parliament, and, strangest of all, in the Service, which perforce speaks with bated breath about them. At this moment the "War Office" is assailed for the paralysis at Bloemfontein of Lord Roberts's army by the man in the street and the lady in the *salon*, and "the War Office" must mean for these critics Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, and the other military chiefs, for no one else is held up to the obloquy of the country.

Army Notes.

It must be confessed that the publication of telegrams that passed between the War Office and the generals at the front relative to the publication of the Spion Kop despatches has not tended to alter our opinion that a great mistake was made in giving Lord Roberts's views to the world. When the Government intimated their intention of publishing these subsidiary telegrams all hoped they would throw new light on the subject which would give some justification for the course taken by the authorities. In this expectation we are disappointed, nor did the debates which took place in both Houses of Parliament last night make the action of the Government in this matter look better. We do not say this in any party spirit, but from a sincere conviction that the task our generals have before them in South Africa has not been made lighter or easier, as Sir A. Acland-Hood said, by the publication of the Spion Kop despatches. Mr. Wyndham, in defending the Government, took his stand on the Queen's regulations and gave precedents for the course adopted. The situation in Natal, however, is not exactly the situation that existed in Afghanistan in 1879-80. But if there were no precedent for withholding the despatches, then we maintain that the Government should have made one. We do not believe that if the representatives of the War Office had frankly stated in Parliament that they considered the publication of the Spion Kop despatches at the present moment as inopportune and mischievous that the public would have pressed for their production. Much importance seems to be attached in the quarters to the irresponsible heckling for information indulged in by a handful of members at Westminster. The Government appear to have thought that having published the earlier despatches of the campaign they had no alternative but to publish all. Yet they appear to have recognised themselves that the publication of the despatches in the form in which they were issued was undesirable. How else are we to explain the suggestion that Sir Redvers Buller should send a fresh despatch for publication in order that those originally sent might be kept locked up in the pigeon-holes of the War Office. Sir Redvers Buller seems, rightly or wrongly, to have interpreted this as a request that he should rewrite the despatch and "water down" some of the points in the original documents which have created so great a sensation. If this was his impression we agree entirely with what Sir A. Acland-Hood said on the subject in the course of the debate in the House of Commons. It is, in fact, the one pleasant feature in the telegrams published yesterday morning, that they reflect nothing but credit on the generals at the front. What Sir Redvers Buller had written he stood by, and if the authorities at home thought it desirable to make the despatches public neither he nor Lord Roberts was prepared to place any obstacles in the way. But this does not by any means make them co-responsible with the War Office in their publication. It cannot be too emphatically stated that the whole responsibility in this matter rested with the Secretary of State for War and his colleagues in the Cabinet. It is no exaggeration to say that in a military sense a more serious error of judgment could scarcely have been committed.

the vicinity of Colesberg from December 15 to January 25 were issued yesterday evening, and reached us as we were going to press. Lord Roberts, in forwarding them to the War Office, pays a high and well-deserved tribute to the General's "ability and judgment in constantly harassing the enemy and driving them from one strong position after another without exposing his men to heavy loss." General French speaks most eulogistically of the conduct of all ranks under his command. In this connection Lord Roberts writes:—"I concur with the general officer commanding in thinking that the discipline, courage, and endurance of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men employed in their operations are deserving of high commendation, and I am glad to observe that the Royal Horse Artillery and New Zealand Mounted Rifles appear to have specially distinguished themselves.

The Royal Warrant promulgated this week with the object of increasing the establishment of the Army is an important one, for it virtually is an admission that those were right who advocated the principle of a long service system worked in conjunction with the shorter terms of enlistment, the basis upon which our Army has been recruited for close on thirty years. A limited number of men are invited to rejoin the Army who have completed twelve years' service, either with the colours, or with the colours and in the Reserve, provided those seeking re-engagement are of good character and are under thirty-seven years of age. The men returning to arms will be allowed to soldier on until they are forty-one years of age, or have completed twenty-one years' service. The decision of the Minister for War is a wise one. It is the natural outcome of the present war, which has clearly demonstrated that the Reservists can thoroughly be relied upon to fulfil their obligations in periods of emergency; and again, that there are numbers of men, who, having completed their terms of colour and Reserve service, are willing to take their places in the ranks if called upon. In other words, that a man who has once been a soldier, if asked to do so, will readily become a soldier again, provided that the terms offered are such as to secure him against absolute beggary when the further period for which he is required to do duty has expired. Doubtless some thousands of men will be prepared to accept the conditions now offered, and, as their resumption of military duty will in no way affect the Reserve, Lord Lansdowne is to be congratulated for having taken such a practical view of the situation. The men who will be secured under the conditions laid down in the Royal Warrant ought to prove a useful addition to our military establishments, whilst they will enable the War Office to launch the new units which it is proposed to create with some measure of success, as each will contain its quota of trained men, who will leaven the mass and form a most valuable nucleus. It is early yet to form any estimate as to numbers. We believe, however, that no difficulty will be experienced in finding enough men to supply immediate wants, and it cannot fail to assist recruiting considerably when the would-be soldier is made to feel that no hard-and-fast rules exist which prevent his serving on for pension if he desires to do so. The new departure is, of course, an experiment, but we are disposed to think that the experiment will result in benefit to the Army generally. It is a further step in the direction of elasticity of system, that elasticity for which those have pleaded for years who, like ourselves, objected to short service, not on principle, but because in a voluntarily enlisted army it offered no facilities for a good soldier to follow his career if he wished to do so within reasonable bounds, and thus drove from the Service many tried and earnest men, who, being soldiers by instinct, regarded their dismissal to civil life as a cruel injustice, as so many have done. The presence in the ranks of a selected body of older and more seasoned men cannot but be an advantage. It is a thing we have pleaded for for years. We are glad therefore to know that common sense has at length prevailed.

scandals has now been formally appointed. It is a rather cumbersome body, the Government having decided to nominate fifteen members instead of the five originally suggested. Apart from numbers, however, the constitution of the Committee gives no cause for complaint. Major Rasch and Colonel Lockwood, with Colonel Denny and Captain Donelan, may be relied upon to look after the interests of the Service, and Mr. Howell, who has done more than anyone else to keep this matter before the public, is also, we are glad to see, to have a seat. Mr. Howell was anxious that the evidence of the authorities in South Africa who have been charged with the duty of receiving and distributing the supplies sent out from England should be taken. He put a question on this point to Mr. Powell Williams on Thursday, but the Financial Secretary assured him that the careful inspection to which all stores were subjected before being despatched, prevented defective articles leaving English ports. If by mischance any defective stores did reach the troops, reports will, of course, be made to the War Office, and the necessary steps will be taken to bring the contractors to account. The Government seem, in fact, to court the fullest inquiry into the whole subject. The reference to the Committee is thoroughly comprehensive. The Committee is directed to "consider and report upon the allegations of fraud and irregularity in connection with War Office contracts during the last twelve months." The time limitation excited some comment and adverse criticism, but Mr. Balfour was careful to explain that it was introduced simply and solely to prevent a roving inquiry. If anything comes out in the course of the Committee's investigations suggesting that a more far-reaching inquiry is expedient the Government has pledged itself not to resist it.

The disaster at Koorn Spruit and other similar mishaps that have marked the campaign in South Africa, have naturally attracted a great deal of attention in Parliamentary circles. There is a strong feeling that in some cases these mishaps have occurred through no fault of the officer commanding, though in consequence of them their military reputations may have been sadly damaged in the public eye. There have undoubtedly been cases, too, in which officers have been much to blame indeed, and it has not always followed that they have suffered any punishment, material or otherwise. In view of these facts a question which Sir Howard Vincent has given notice to ask the Under-Secretary for War next week has attracted considerable notice, and the answer will be awaited with interest in military circles. It is often possible to throw out a suggestion in Parliament through the medium of a question, and Sir Howard Vincent has taken advantage of this fact to ask the military authorities whether some machinery could not be devised similar to that working in the Navy, whereby officers in command are able to prove before a court-martial that their dispositions were perfectly correct, and that all possible precautions had been taken to ensure success.

The recent operations in the Free State are not promising for an early termination of the war. The enemy have managed to extricate themselves from a difficult situation with their usual cleverness, and have got clean away with their heavy guns, baggage, and transport. We talk glibly enough about South African methods of warfare, but do we realise that the secret of their success lies in their harmony with the fundamental principles of the art of war as it has been practised from the beginning? They are local only as far as the nature of the country demands it. To suggest that the Boer is as unprogressive in a military sense as he is socially and intellectually is to see him in false perspective. He is, perhaps, the most progressive soldier of modern times. He fought with Dingaan and Colonel Smith in one fashion, with the natives in the Transvaal in another, and with the British at Majuba in yet another. To put it shortly, he obeys the soundest of all military maxims by adapting his methods to the enemy and the circumstances.

Lieut.-General French's despatches describing the operations of the force under his orders in

The Select Committee of the House of Commons which is to inquire into the Army Contract

Major F. D. Baillie, the "war correspondent" of the *Morning Post* at Mafeking, is of a jocund spirit quite in keeping with that of the master mind of "B. P." "Shelling" is a joke to him, and if "persons" are killed by it "all is well." "No-body minds," he swears, "we can stick on to it for two months or more." This on April 20! But Lord Roberts has informed "B. P."—and the Boers and the world—that he hopes to relieve Mafeking on the 14th. Mr. Winston Churchill's account of the fighting at Thaba N'chu on April 28 reads very like another triumph of Boer "slimness." Rundle's Division, French's Cavalry, Hamilton's Mounted Infantry Division, Dickson's Cavalry were demonstrating against the enemy who were "thought to be discouraged," but who all the same pressed us, and hemmed in Kitchener's Horse till they got away at midnight. Next day Gordon's Cavalry moved round the Boer left; Rundle engaged their centre; Ian Hamilton, with Smith Dorrien's Infantry Brigade and Mounted Infantry, turned their right. The movement, all under French, began at dawn! At 4.30 the Boers, "nearly" 4,000 strong, marched away out of our imaginary "trap." The account leaves the Boers marching away gaily to the north-east, within sight of horse artillery, cavalry, mounted infantry, and infantry some 10,000 strong. Mr. Churchill's phrase "General Dickson hoped to make a bag," is not happy in this connection. What were our generals doing? The only "head of game" in "the bag" which Mr. Churchill mentions is "one fierce greybeard, dead;" but, he adds, "the Boers probably carrying others away." Dickson, instead of a bag, made a retreat, and, according to Mr. Churchill, "only just withdrew in time."

Punch's chapter of "Unrecorded History" this week is pungent. Two gentlemen in chimney-pot hats and West-End toggerie are reclining in easy chairs draped with the Union Jack, and placidly smoking Dutch pipes. They are on "the Stoop," Bloemfontein. Before them is a military chest labelled "To Pretoria. With Great Care." On the lid are two Indian helmets which have been utilised by swarms of bees to hive in. One of the smokers says: "Charming spot this, Kitchener! Don't half like leaving it! Wish we could have settled down altogether like the Reservists. Awfully overrated place Pretoria, I expect." The cartoon "War and Famine," is surely a mistake. We had to look twice ere we could believe it was the work of Linley Lambourne.

The casualty lists which occupy every week so many columns of the newspapers offer one "heading," the like of which is not to be found in any records of the kind up to this present war. In fact, "casualty lists" so full, so prompt, and detailed, have never appeared in this country before. But for the experience of the work of the Vienna War Office in the Austrian War of 1866, we would say that such information respecting killed and wounded after action was never furnished in any country. After Koniggrätz the names of officers and privates in every regiment were published in Vienna every week. The remarkable and disagreeable feature ever since the war began to the present day of the South African "lists" is the appearance under the head of "Missing" of battalions, companies, and batches of men of different regiments leaving us all in doubt and wonderment how they were taken, for there is seldom any satisfactory account of the manner in which these surrenders or captures were brought about or necessitated; and these casual entries of men "missing," "prisoners at Pretoria," and such corrections of previous entries must cause distress by reason of uncertainty.

The most important point brought out during the discussion on Sir Howard Vincent's able paper on his impressions of the war at the Royal United Service Institution on Monday was the absence in our Army of a proper appreciation of the value of entrenchments. Sir Howard Vincent deplored the fact that no efforts are made by our officers to protect their men under fire. We have much to learn from the Boers, Sir Howard thinks, under this head, and most of the speakers endorsed his view. Our

troops, it is held, are apt to be too plucky, displaying no anxiety for self-protection. It is a feature which the able lecturer said that all must admire, but in face of modern arms of precision more is wanted. As discretion is the better part of valour, the time has arrived when it is necessary to keep in view the great lessons of the war, the first being that, under certain conditions, a proper system of entrenchments is even of more value than the best of fighting fitness. Sir Howard Vincent does not complain of our administrative services; he pronounces them excellent; but he does think that our arrangements of command and control in the field are too antiquated. Our generals fail, he suggests, from want of proper tuition and experience, due largely to the fact that our autumn manoeuvres are carried out in a half-hearted manner. With us pluck is expected to play too great a part, and to this fault most of our reverses in South Africa are to be attributed. Pluck may become foolhardiness. Pluck is a quality in which the Boers are entirely wanting; yet they have scored many successes. They have done this for two reasons: first, because their principles of command are sound; and secondly, because they thoroughly understand the value of mobility and defence. Their modes of warfare are crude from the European aspect, but they teach many lessons, and it is well that they should be fairly considered. Sir Howard Vincent has rendered a useful service to the Army, and all arms are indebted to him for raising a distinctly healthy discussion on many matters of vital importance. He had his audience entirely with him, for they seemed to recognise the soundness of his theories, his intention evidently being to assist reform, and not to raise factious criticism, of which we have had enough already.

It is surprising that Lord Rosebery in his speech at the dinner to Sir William MacCormac and Mr. Treves at the Reform Club on April 28, should have said that these eminent surgeons had gone out to South Africa for six months "to superintend the hospital and surgical arrangements of our Army," when long before they left this country the whole medical organisation of our base and field hospitals, and bearer companies had been already carried out by the Director-General, A.M.S., and his staff at the Medical Division of the War Office. It has been allowed on all sides that the medical arrangements were as complete as circumstances would allow, and never so efficiently effected as in the present South African campaign. The honour for this rests with the Army Medical Service and its head, and without in any way depreciating the skill and advice afforded to the Army surgeons by Sir William MacCormac and Mr. Treves, whether in the former instance by operations on the field, or in the latter by consultation with the Army surgeons, the eminent surgeons whose services were so well acknowledged had nothing to do with "the superintendence of the hospital and surgical arrangements of our Army."

The appointment of Mr. H. De la Bere as Assistant Accountant-General has given rise to great indignation at the War Office. He recently vacated his post as Director of the Army Clothing Factory, the care of the factory and the stores of Army clothing having been placed under military officers, whilst the accounts were transferred to the War Office, Pall Mall. Mr. De la Bere has been promoted over the heads of men with longer public service. The attention of Parliament will be drawn to the case.

It is not expected that any effect will be given to the pious resolution passed by the House of Commons on Tuesday night in favour of extending the provisions of the Compensation Act to men killed or injured in the war in South Africa. It is doubtful, indeed, whether soldiers or sailors would derive any benefit from such an extension. We understand, however, that during the week a memorial was promoted in the Lobby of the House of Commons in favour of granting pensions to the widows of those killed in the war. The memorial was promoted by Mr. William Allan, the member for Gateshead, and proposes that annual pensions should

be bestowed upon the widows of the petty officers and seamen and of the non-commissioned officers and men who have already fallen, or who may be killed in South Africa, and it is suggested that this object might be attained by a short Bill in the present session. The memorial was very numerous signed and has already been submitted to Mr. Balfour. The reply of the First Lord of the Treasury is expected in the course of a few days, the right hon. gentleman having intimated that before expressing his view upon it he desired to submit the matter to his colleagues in the Cabinet.

In the current number of the *Quarterly Review* there is a singularly able and dispassionate article on the "North-West Frontier of India." The writer graphically portrays the evils of our see-saw policy in Afghanistan, and how admirably it plays into the hands of Russia, which, having a definite aim, plays a continuous game. He says, moreover, that we have had half a century in which to put our house in order on the frontier, and have signally failed in taking advantage of our opportunities. This is true of us elsewhere than in India, or the war in South Africa would not have so seriously damaged our military prestige during the first three months of the war. Railway development on the North-West has been far too slow, and little or nothing has been done to render Quetta and other strategic positions impregnable. Even more unfortunate have been our dealings with the independent tribes, summed up by a recent writer as "butcher and bolt." Of late we have returned to the wise policy of Lord Lawrence—it is to be hoped permanently. Instead of being a source of military weakness the border tribes are gradually being transformed into a source of strength. The suggestions of the *Quarterly* reviewer as to the organization of our Indian Army are somewhat novel. He has no faith in the forces raised in Bombay and Madras, their qualities not being such that they could be relied upon in times of stress. To be effective the Indian Army must be almost entirely recruited from the fighting races in the Punjab and North-West, and the proportion of English officers should always be large. This lesson, in spite of bitter experience, is one we are slow to learn, though the recent Indian Army order is a step in the right direction. The number of officers in all native regiments, whether infantry or cavalry, is to be increased by one, and by two when the present period of distress is over. Unlike most recent writers on the subject, the *Quarterly* reviewer has no great confidence in the loyalty of the Afghans, who, he says, would follow in the wake of the Russians should they attempt to invade India. On the whole, the article is not discouraging. What we want in India as well as in Pall Mall are organization and a definite aim. The development of science has done so much to aid defensive tactics that only criminal unpreparedness on our part should allow an invasion of India the smallest measure of success.

There is nothing like taking time by the forelock in the matter of military preparation. According to a Dover paper, if the French justify Mr. Stead's forebodings and try a *coup de main*, they will do well to be well armed with wire-nippers should they attempt to take Dover, as the trenches and approaches are provided with wire entanglements just laid down at the Castle.

A letter just received from Bloemfontein states that Lord Roberts inspected the Colt Gun Detachment on April 6, and expressed himself highly pleased with such a useful and mobile weapon. The exact words were "Just what we want." He had every detail taken down, and was much struck with its record of work during the Spanish American War. He desired to know from Major Edwardes, the officer in charge, how many Colts were ready and unappropriated, from which it is evident that in the Field Marshal's opinion this machine gun with its light Dundonald galloping carriage is the very weapon for South Africa. This coincides with the views already expressed by the experts at home, who have witnessed its death-dealing powers and elastic mobility. The Colt is undoubtedly the quick firer of future warfare.

Army Personal.

The Prince of Wales will hold a levée on behalf of the Queen at St. James's Palace, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in London yesterday from Ireland. His Royal Highness's fiftieth birthday was on Tuesday.

The Staff of the North West Frontier of India under the recent re-organisation, will be made up thus:

Major-Gen. C. O. Egerton, C.B., I.S.C. (commanding).

A.A.G., Major R. G. Egerton, Corps of Guides.

D.A.A.G., Capt. C. O. Swanston, 18th Bengal Lancers.

Commanding Peshawur District, Brig.-Gen. H. B. MacCall, C.B., late King's Royal Rifles.

D.A.A.G., Capt. T. Jermyn, 2nd Sikhs.

Commanding Derajat District, Brig.-Gen. W. Hill, I.S.C.

A.A.G., Major J. S. E. Western, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

D.A.A.G., Capt. V. B. Fane, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Commanding Malakand Force, Brig.-Gen. A. J. F. Reid, C.B., I.S.C.

D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Capt. P. Malcolm, 4th Gurkhas.

Kohat-Kurram Force, Colonel on Staff Lieut.-Col. H. de la M. Hervey, I.S.C.

D.A.A.G., Capt. E. H. Cole, 11th Bengal Lancers.

As regards these commands, General Egerton has been appointed to officiate as Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab, and Brigadier-General MacCall is acting in command of the Peshawur District.

Lieut.-General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., of Springfield, Bideford, who died on December 17, left personality valued at £4,625 15s. 4d. His residuary estate is to be divided between his sons Frank, Maxwell, and Walter.

Lieut.-General Sir George and Lady White were the guests of the Queen at Windsor Castle on Monday. Before his departure on Tuesday, Her Majesty invested Sir George with the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Hunter will not return to the command of the Quetta District. This is certain. Hence Major-General J. H. Wodehouse, C.B., R.A., now at Secunderabad, where he is officiating for Lieut.-General Tucker, is to take his place. The arrangement, however, is not to come off, it would appear, until General Tucker returns to India from South Africa. But what if General Tucker does not return to India at all? There seems little chance of his doing so, for his present temporary rank of lieutenant-general is certain, having regard to his seniority, to be confirmed, and then he would be disqualified for an Indian district. In all the circumstances we may expect to hear soon that General Wodehouse has been ordered to assume the duties of his new command at Quetta, and that somebody else has been selected to officiate for General Tucker at Secunderabad.

Major-General T. A. Cooke has been selected to command the camp at Salisbury Plain this summer. The force, made up of Militia battalions, is divided into three brigades. 1st Brigade: Colonel V. Hatton, C.B., late Grenadier Guards, commanding with Captain and Adjutant J. H. Lloyd, 1st Batn. King's Own Regiment, as brigade-major. 2nd Brigade: Colonel D. C. De Wend, late Duke of Wellington's Regiment, with Captain S. W. Scrase-Dickins, 2nd Batn. Highland Light Infantry, as brigade-major. 3rd Brigade: Colonel J. W. T. Hume, late Derbyshire Regiment, commanding. General Cooke, who commanded the 17th Lancers for four years, was A.A.G. at Indian Army Headquarters, 1890-94, and afterwards commanded a Second Class District in India for five years.

Major-General Sir William Nicholson, R.E., it was announced by telegram at the end of last week, had been replaced as military secretary to Lord Roberts. It was not stated, however, what the new employment was which General Nicholson was to take up. The *Times* on Tuesday gave an explanation from its special correspondent at Bloemfontein:—

"With reference to the appointment of a new military secretary to Lord Roberts, vice Major-Gen. Sir

W. G. Nicholson, it is understood that the latter officer has been placed by Lord Roberts in charge of the transport accompanying the main advance. This it has been found necessary to reorganise, and the task, being one of exceptional difficulty, has not unnaturally devolved upon one of the most able and experienced officers in Lord Roberts's force. As, moreover, the work of reorganising such a mass of transport will occupy all Sir William Nicholson's time, it has, as a matter of course, been necessary to make a fresh appointment to the military secretaryship."

The *Times* of India, commenting on the generals who are conducting operations in our present war in South Africa, points out that most of them are considerably advanced in life, only one, General French, being under fifty years of age.

"It is certainly noteworthy," says our contemporary, "that the younger generals and commanders have met with most success, for to Lord Kitchener, who is only fifty years old, may be ascribed a large share in the conduct of the brilliant series of operations commenced by General French, which ended in the unconditional surrender of Cronje and his army. History, as a rule, tells us the same story. At thirty-two Alexander the Great was sighing that there were no more worlds to conquer. At twenty-six Napoleon Bonaparte was conducting his most brilliant campaign with the army of Italy; at thirty-four Wellesley had won the battle of Assaye, and twelve years later, after bringing the arduous Peninsular War to a successful conclusion, he was the conqueror of Waterloo. In 1805, of the French officers who commanded the corps destined for operations in Germany, only two, Augereau and Bernadotte, were over forty years of age, Napoleon himself, Lannes, Soult, and Ney were thirty-six; Davout was thirty-five, and Marmont thirty-one. Half of the divisional commanders were between thirty and forty, whilst only a single one was fifty. Compare this with the German officers, who, the historian Sloane tells us, 'had become venerable creatures of routine.' The Duke of Brunswick, commander-in-chief, 'a spendthrift, a loose liver, and a martinet,' was seventy-one; Mollendorf was over eighty; Karlkreuth was sixty-six; even the fiery Blucher was over sixty, and we are told that 'the Staff, having occupied itself for years with an absurd refinement and development of Frederick the Great's system, there were only a few of the younger officers who understood Napoleon's revolutionary tactics and strategy.'"

Colonel J. W. Webber, half-pay, who lately commanded the 18th Regimental District, Clonmel, with such marked ability and success, has, to the great satisfaction of all ranks, been appointed to the command of the Irish Militia Brigade at Aldershot for the drill season.

Colonel Bruce Hamilton, East Yorkshire Regiment, who went out to South Africa in October last as A.A.G. to Lieut.-General Sir Francis Clery, has been appointed to a brigade command—presumably the 21st Brigade, from which Major-General Maxwell was lately transferred to the command of the 14th Brigade.

Colonel F. S. Gwatkin, I.S.C., who was military secretary to Sir William Lockhart, acts in a similar capacity on the staff of General Sir Power Palmer during the time he officiates as Commander-in-Chief in India, Major J. M. Burt, R.G.A., Captain L. N. Beatty, 1st Bombay Lancers, and Lieutenant J. H. Watson, 13th Bengal Lancers, being A.D.C.'s, Captain G. de S. Barrows, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Interpreter, and Major A. G. Kay, R.A.M.O., medical officer.

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The Queen has granted the use of a suite of apartments at Hampton Court Palace to Mrs. H. Stopford, widow of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Stopford, 2nd Batn. Coldstream Guards, who was killed at Modder River on November 28.

Colonel A. M. L. Mills, I.S.C., 37th Bengal Infantry (Dogras), is about to retire from the Service.

Colonel H. D. Hutchinson, I.S.C., Director of Military Education in India, comes home on nine months' leave on urgent private affairs.

One of the little band of unfortunate superseded colonels has been disposed of by the retirement of Colonel A. G. H. Church, formerly of the Manchester Regiment, who attained the age limit on Tuesday, and so became entitled to his pension of £500 a year. Of the four who stand senior to him Colonel C. F. Morton, late of the 14th Hussars, will be retired on November 7 next, under the age rule, and Colonel Thompson, late King's Dragoon Guards, on April 1, 1901. Colonel W. H. Lee, late of the Bays, will not be fifty-seven until December 9, 1903, and Colonel the Hon. W. J. Stewart, late 12th Lancers, not until February 7, 1906. Colonels Lee and Morton complete shortly their eighth year of non-employment.

Colonel F. Glennie, commandant of the School of Music, Kneller Hall, who comes under the terms of the age clause on June 10, is to be allowed to retain his appointment until December 10.

Colonel the Hon. H. Legge, retired list, late 9th Lancers, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Reserve Regiment of Lancers, which is being formed at Ballincollig.

Colonel M. E. Crofton, half-pay, late 2nd Batn King's Own Regiment, has been appointed to the Lines of Communication in South Africa. We are assured that false impressions exist as to the official action in Colonel Crofton's case, and that it was not the intention when he was placed on half-pay to recall him home discredited.

Lieut.-Colonel Lord Playfair, R.A., commanding the Militia and Volunteer Artillery in the Aberdeen sub-district, will command the Militia Artillery camp about to be formed at Buddon.

Lieut.-Colonel D. G. Shaw, 1st Punjab Cavalry has been appointed to the command of the Corps of Guides Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel F. H. R. Drummond to that of the 1st Central India Horse, and Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Marshall to that of the 37th Bengal Infantry (Dogras).

Major R. H. Mahon, R.A., of the Indian Ordnance Department, was deputed to proceed to South Africa in charge of the stores of the Indian contingent last September, and landed in Natal in time to get to Ladysmith for the siege. Through this he passed unscathed. He has now returned to Simla and resumed his duties as Deputy Director-General of Ordnance.

Major E. J. M. Fasson, R.F.A., who went out to South Africa with an ammunition column, and was, on promotion, recently posted to the command of No. 6 Depot Battery at Seaforth, has been appointed A.D.C. to Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Chermiside.

Major F. S. Inglefield, 2nd Batn. East Yorkshire Regiment, who left England early in November last for South Africa and special service, has, on the reorganisation of the Staff, been selected for employment as Brigade-Major.

Major E. S. Urmston, 1st Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has been appointed a Brigade-Major in South Africa.

Major E. C. Bethune, 16th Lancers, an A.A.G. on the Bengal establishment, went to South Africa in September last on the staff of the Indian contingent. This did not interfere with his position on the Indian staff establishment, but he has now been transferred to his old presidency, Madras. Not that Madras is likely to see him again, as he has been appointed second in command of his regiment, and as that will return to England when war is over in South Africa, 'h

will be disqualified for the retention of his position on the Indian staff.

Major E. J. Phipps-Hornby, Sergeant Parker, Gunner Lodge, and Driver Glassen, all of "Q" Battery, R.H.A., are said to have been recommended by Lord Roberts for the Victoria Cross in recognition of their gallantry on the occasion of the disaster at Sanna's Post (Bloemfontein Waterworks). A letter has been received at Birmingham from Sergeant Parker, giving a description of the convoy disaster. He writes from Bloemfontein on April 1, and in the course of his letter says:—

"At daybreak we were wakened by shells dropping around us. We had only gone about 400 yards when we had to cross a drift. The convoy was over, and U Battery had the order to cross and come into action on the other side. The battery had only got to the bottom of the drift when the Boers swarmed down in thousands, pouring in an awful fire. Every man of U Battery except seven was either killed or taken prisoner with their guns. O Battery galloped harder than I have ever seen a battery move before, all mixed up with the cavalry. We went about 800 yards and then came into action. In galloping up my gun was turned over and every horse shot. I got up with No. 4 gun, and then we remained for three hours under a most terrible fire. In five minutes I had lost two complete detachments, and then there was only Gunner Lodge and myself to work two guns, he at one and I at the other. We remained at our guns, loading, laying, and firing by our two selves, and we brought our two guns out of action by ourselves and also assisted the wounded. For conspicuous gallantry on the field we are recommended for the Victoria Cross or the Distinguished Conduct Medal. We marched into Bloemfontein a sorry-looking lot, all smothered in blood, and nearly every horse wounded."

Major J. W. M. Macartney, retired list, late Dorsetshire Regiment, has been appointed D.A.A.G. Guernsey, vice Captain C. E. Spearman.

Major A. W. M. Wilson, 1st Batn. West India Regiment, is appointed D.A.A.G. at Bermuda.

Captain H. G. Ruggles-Brise, Grenadier Guards, who went to South Africa as Brigade-Major of the Guard's Brigade, has been appointed a D.A.A.G. on the reorganisation of the staff.

The death of Captain W. M. Marter, 1st Dragoon Guards, is deeply deplored by his brother officers at the front. A correspondent writes to us from Nells Drift, Orange State, on the 3rd ult.:—

"The 14th Brigade, 7th Division, has suffered an irreparable loss by the death of Capt. Marter, Brigade-Major, who was shot in the abdomen in the action of March 29. A brave soldier, cheery companion, and an ideal staff officer he indeed was; and every officer and man who came in contact with him deeply deplores his loss. Those who knew him intimately loved him as they could not fail to do. With his pipe in his mouth, and his usual smile on his face, he suddenly, as it seemed, tripped and fell on the battlefield, but only too soon was it apparent that the deadly Mauser bullet had done its work. While in hospital his thoughts were solely of others about him. Uncomplaining he was up to the end, and what to others would perhaps have seemed hard luck to Marter was but the fortune of war. He was a true soldier's son. Watson Cheyne operated, and Major Faunce, R.A.M.C., attended him devotedly; and there was not a medical officer in the brigade who would not have nursed him as a brother. How often has it been said 'It is always the best fellows who get hit,' and Marter was indeed one of them. He leaves a widow who has our heartfelt sympathy." It may be some consolation to the bereaved lady to learn that her husband was tended in his last moments with the care and attention that his charming and heroic character deserved.

Despatches from the front, dated February 21, contained mention of the gallantry of an officer in one of the Fusilier regiments, who, after receiving a mortal wound in the abdomen at the fight at Gun Hill, continued to direct the advance of his men under a terrific fire. The name of this brave man was not given at the time, but it now appears that it was Captain W. L. Thorburn, 2nd Batn. Royal Fusiliers. Her Majesty, having been made aware of the facts of the case graciously sent a message of condolence to his widow and mother, and asked for his photograph.

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, April 28.

Gens. Rundle and Hamilton reached to-day Thaba N'chu after a march devoid of incident. High tribute paid to the leadership of Gens. Hart and Brabant in the recent operations, and to the qualities of the men composing their forces. Lord Roberts has expressed his great admiration of the excellent services rendered by Gen. Brabant, Col. Dalgety and the colonial forces under their commands, which have been worthy the best traditions of the British army, and have produced an excellent result.

A Boer commando from Northern Natal said to have left for Mafeking to assist in opposing Gen. Carrington's relief column.

Sunday, April 29.

The Boers being found to be in force both east and north of Thaba N'chu, Gen. French sent the 3rd and 4th Cavalry Brigades in the early morning to make a reconnaissance to the east. The artillery bombarded the Boer lines, and the mounted infantry made a further advance. Gen. De Wet made a vigorous attempt to turn our east flank but was checked. It was definitely ascertained that the enemy were in strong force both to the east and the north, their flanks being protected with good guns.

Monday, April 30.

Major-Gen. Ian Hamilton marched north from Thaba N'chu with a body of mounted infantry, and Major-Gen. Smith Dorrien's brigade. After covering about 10 miles he found himself confronted by a strong force of Boers under the personal command of Gen. Botha. The enemy were reinforced during the day, and, as the numbers near Thaba N'chu had sensibly decreased Lord Roberts ordered Lieut.-Gen. French to strengthen Gen. Hamilton in the course of the day. In the course of its advance Gen. Hamilton's force sustained losses in killed and wounded to the extent of 30 officers and men.

Major-Gen. Maxwell's Brigade occupied a row of kopjes between Vlakfontein and Schanskraal to the east of Karee Siding. He met with no opposition.

A despatch received from Mafeking, stated that on the 12th inst., "the garrison were most cheerful and everything was satisfactory. A determined attack of the Boers had been repulsed without loss on our side. The enemy were firing heavily into the town, but had simply been wasting ammunition."

A handsome memorial stone in honour of the late Col. de Villebois-Mareuil, with an inscription in French, has been carved and engraved at Kimberley, by order of Lord Methuen, to be erected over the gallant officer's grave at Boshof.

Tuesday, May 1.

Lieut.-Gen. French's cavalry, co-operating with Major-Gen. Ian Hamilton in front of Thaba N'chu, were to-day reinforced by Major-Gen. Broadwood's brigade, a battery of R.H.A., and an infantry brigade, commanded by Major-Gen. Bruce Hamilton. An attack was made during the day on the Boer position at Houtnek. Gen. Hamilton's object was to force a passage to the north of Houtnek, and he accomplished this by the rout of the enemy, who held the line of hills commanding both sides of the nek. Lord Roberts in a despatch to the War Office thus describes the operations:—

"Gen. Ian Hamilton met with considerable success yesterday and drove the enemy out of a strong position they had taken up at Houtnek with comparatively small loss to us. The Boers dispersed in several directions—namely, east and north, leaving 26 prisoners in our hands, including one commandant, and 16 other wounded men. Hamilton is now encamped at Jacobsrust. As his men needed rest after having been fighting for seven out of the last 10 days, I ordered a halt for to-day. Broadwood's Brigade of Cavalry arrived on the scene in time to afford valuable assistance by threatening the enemy's rear, and during the afternoon Ian Hamilton was joined by Bruce Hamilton's Brigade of Infantry. The enemy admit to having 12 killed and 40 wounded yesterday. Among the former is Lieut. Gunther, a German officer, belonging to the 55th Regiment; among the latter, Maximoff, the Russian commander of the Foreign Legion. Twenty-one out of 53 of the enemy's casualties occurred among the members of that legion. Two Frenchmen were among the killed. Hamilton speaks in high terms of the service performed by the 8th Hussars under Colonel Clowes, and a made-up regiment of lancers which came into Broadwood's brigade and assisted in making the Boers evacuate their position. The final stroke to the enemy's rout was given by the Gordons and two companies of the Shropshire Light Infantry cheering loudly when they got within 200 yards of the position. Kitchener's Horse is also spoken of in terms of praise."

Wednesday, May 2.

Lieut.-Gen. Tucker reported to be holding the hills at Karee Siding with a chain of pickets.

Four wagons loaded with ammunition, captured by the Boers at Thaba N'chu, recaptured by our troops, having stuck in the River Caledon.

Thursday, May 3.

Our forces to-day occupied Brandfort. The Boer army was under Gen. Delarey. The capture was effected by the combined movement of several British forces. Gens. Tucker and Pole-Carew, in the east and centre, co-operating with Gen. Hutton's Mounted Infantry on the west, took the Boers by surprise, and compelled them to beat a hasty retreat. Four thousand of the enemy had moved to Brandfort yesterday to oppose our advance. Gen. Tucker engaged them in a sharp artillery duel, in which he put two Boer guns out of action.

Friday, May 4.

A telegram from Lord Roberts issued by War Office:—

"Brandfort, May 3.

"We occupied Brandfort to-day without much opposition and without, I hope, many casualties. The 1st Brigade of Mounted Infantry covered the left flank, and the 14th Brigade of the 7th Division the right flank, supported by the 15th Brigade. Pole-Carew's Division advanced directly on Brandfort. The Boer Army, which was under the command of Gen. Delarey, retired in a north-easterly direction."

No news of any importance received from Natal during this week.

The War Office has issued an official statement of the casualties since the beginning of the war up to and including last week:—

Officers killed in action	...	...	...	218
" died of wounds	...	...	...	53
" died of disease	...	...	...	64
N.C.O.'s and men killed in action	...	...	...	2,062
" " died of wounds	...	...	...	492
" " died of disease	...	...	...	2,028
" " died accidents	...	...	...	48

Total deaths ... 4,965

Officers wounded	...	...	...	764
N.C.O.'s and men wounded	...	...	...	9,225

Total wounded ... 9,989

Note.—The number of deaths from wounds has been deducted from the total of wounded.

Officers missing and prisoners	...	...	...	171
N.C.O.'s and men missing and prisoners	...	...	...	3,925

Total missing and prisoners ... 4,096

Note.—Above number is the net total after excluding those who have been recovered, viz., 10 officers and 48 men. One officer and 41 men have died in captivity.

Grand total, 19,050.

In addition, 29 officers and 3,101 men have been sent home sick (as distinct from wounded), which brings the aggregate losses of the Army to over 22,000. On the other hand, a further number of officers and men have returned to duty from the hospitals.

The mortality from disease again shows an increase. It now stands at 42.1 per cent. of the total deaths.

Lord Roberts has divided the southern region of the Orange State into military districts, each under the administration of a military commissioner, armed with large powers.

After the publication of Lord Roberts's criticism on Spion Kop, Gen. Buller, according to the Central News correspondent at Bloemfontein, placed his resignation with Lord Roberts, who refused to accept it.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Warren arrived at Cape Town on Sunday, and has left to take up his appointment of Military Governor, Griqualand West.

The *Matin* expresses its gratitude to Lord Methuen for having had a tombstone erected over Col. de Villebois-Mareuil's grave, and says that Lord Methuen acted as an officer and a gentleman.

Sir Alfred Milner has written to the Mayor of Kimberley assuring him that the relief of Mafeking has not ceased to occupy attention, and that nothing has been left undone to secure the raising of the siege at the earliest possible moment.

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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

REDDERSBURG, Apr. 4.

Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd: Missing: C. Sgts. 2459 F. Graham, 1808 V. T. Lloyd; Sgts. 4171 H. Bowdler, 3146 G. English, 1150 E. McCleery, 3555 J. Neill, 3210 J. Myerscough, 3725 D. Curry, 3763 R. Young, 3685 T. Gunning, 2839 J. Burns, 3671 P. Campbell; Cpls. 3244 C. Irwin, 5519 R. McCaw, 2520 E. Vallance, 511 R. Simmonds, 636 J. Galbraith, 2225 H. Cargier, 719 T. Brown, 4120 A. Trowbridge; L.-Cpls. 1393 A. Green, 2340 J. Cunningham, 3358 Meehan, 9029 J. Costello, 3727 W. McCall; Ptes. 2775 J. Buchanan, 4210 J. Brown, 5250 J. Callaghan, 4011 D. Clarke, 2699 A. Collins, 3872 J. Cummings, 1959 W. Adams, 1328 J. Best, 2291 A. Boyle, 1493 P. Clarke, 1452 G. Collins, 2312 J. Cavanagh, 1187 J. Clements, 1386 C. Crilly, 1024 G. Dandy, 1073 P. Foley, 1486 W. Hollinger, 3254 G. Johnston, 1349 J. Kelly, 799 A. McKeown, 3078 P. McLaughlin, 2554 P. McShane, 2320 J. McGillon, 2304 D. Tiller, 3058 J. Neill, 2425 S. Pentland, 983 J. Ryan, 658 W. Slater, 3366 R. Smith, 1517 T. Spence, 1822 S. Tweedy, 1375 T. Waterworth, 3700 D. Woods, 1462 J. Leatham, 1951 J. Logan, 3429 A. Lindy, 2414 T. Dunwoody, 2604 J. Andrews, 2417 R. Roberts, 2843 T. Reid, 3875 W. Gilmore, 2525 H. Kelly, 2962 J. Lindsay, 609 A. Livingstone, 2932 A. McCallan, 5201 P. McCaw, 1319 J. McGuire, 4214 E. Mansley, 4045 J. Morrow, 3330 W. Mulholland, 4298 T. Peel, 3180 T. Quinn, 4271 J. Rawlings, 1745 E. Hughes, 3346 J. Beaton, 514 J. Bradshaw, 1672 W. Burns, 2797 P. Casey, 1365 J. Clarke, 951 T. Close, 1802 J. Cronghan, 753 J. Cupples, 797 A. Dodwell, 3885 J. Harkness, 4245 P. Moran, 749 R. Huggins, 1315 Hunter, 5441 W. Kirkpatrick, 2650 R. Lyttle, 3844 J. McAllister, 2427 J. McGrath, 3394 J. McGuinness, 1123 W. McIntyre, 1677 C. McMillan, 4055 S. Muldoon, 3646 R. O'Neill, 1886 T. Poots, 1032 W. Quigley, 8336 P. Rice, 3498 P. Shields, 846 J. Sullivan, 1451 R. Surgenor, 1155 J. Taylor, 1591 J. Colligan, 2889 W. J. Lyons, 1924 M. Gidre, 1647 P. Keilly, 2872 S. McAllen, 5691 J. Moran, 3106 W. Mooney, 3374 H. Boyd, 2604 S. J. Barlow, 1438 W. J. Baxter, 3038 G. Blair, 4503 P. Burns, 5381 J. Cairns, 3197 D. Campbell, 2625 W. Craig, 2814 P. Coyle, 3057 J. Cairns, 3043 P. Cushin, 3160 J. Cox, 5618 T. Davies, 5109 J. Dickson, 5711 E. Dowling, 4994 P. Duffy, 3178 J. Dunseith, 5544 J. Edwards, 2505 W. H. Grant, 5443 M. Keene, 5456 G. Keenan, 4616 A. McBride, 5498 J. McCaw, 2448 A. McClelland, 2794 H. McMaster, 2846 T. Graham, 2607 J. Baird, 5582 M. Long, 2801 J. McClean, 3051 S. McCormack, 3132 W. McCullough, 3140 H. McCann, 5278 J. McGuigan, 2686 J. McSherry, 2976 J. Matthews, 2576 D. Moore, 4038 J. Waller, 6015 R. Quinn, 5083 J. Rainey, 5696 J. Stewart, 2658 J. Stevenson, 2782 J. Shanks, 2656 T. Williamson, 3301 M. Watts, 2752 R. Brown, 5422 G. Cardy, 2462 J. Cavanagh, 5199 J. Colvin, 5521 J. Doak, 5749 J. Doran, 5493 T. Irvine, 5574 R. Johnston, 5491 R. Keenan, 5465 H. Kelly, 3031 J. McAllister, 5853 J. Montague, 5484 J. Muir, 1245 W. Haughey, 3893 J. Branagh, 4120 J. Burns, 1944 M. Canthey, 1090 W. Clarke, 1372 P. Cocolly, 2108 J. Courtney, 2148 W. J. Crozier, 3248 J. Dugan, 1605 J. Downey, 2185 P. Eccles, 1726 S. Garrett, 3332 W. Gould, 1063 J. Greenaway, 2784 J. Hanlon, 1687 W. Hutchinson, 2657 J. Kerr, 990 G. Leatham, 939 J. Lynn, 2451 J. McAlle, 1283 J. McAlleer, 1183 J. McCann, 2502 J. McQuillan, 1072 O. McSherry, 2162 J. Morrison, 916 J. Nelson, 2337 R. Perry, 3796 J. Robinson, 771 R. Russell, 763 R. Smythe, 1012 J. Sullivan, 3821 J. McAllion, 4440 W. McCoy, 3987, G. McGarrity, 3156 C. McGuinness, 2714 M. McKevitt, 2981 Carroll, 2861 J. Cosgrove, 2612 F. Quinn, 2429 H. Downey, 1300 F. McConnor, 1810 P. Fagan, 1285 C. Fischer, 2183 P. Whelan, 2033 M. Gaffney, 2200 J. Harrison, 1535 M. McNally, 1178 J. McIver, 2234 J. Gray, 3875 J. Bruce, 2863 J. Campbell, 3359 T. Cashell, 2678 S. Copeland, 2812 J. Cooley, 2830 E. Cunningham, 4733 J. Dickson, 2906 J. Donovan, 2713 S. Elliott, 1238 R. Ewings, 4307 R. Garrett, 1008 McMurray, 4898 J. McNulty, 2286 W. Harper, 3899 W. Harte, 4321 W. Heeney, 3150 R. Henshaw, 2598 J. Haslett, 2815 J. Hynes, 5550 A. Irvine, 3073 W. R. Jennings, 3238 J. Keys, 5445 D. Kidd, 3101 W. Lane, 2670 W. Lyle, 2941 C. McAllister, 2816 M. McCrystal, 2353 J. McCrudden, 3018 P. McGrath, 4075 J. McNalty, 2429 R. McQuillan, 2348 J. McStraw, 4566 W. Martin, 5374 B. Martin, 3280 C. Miskimmons, 2371 T. Morley, 5655 R. O'Neill, 2679 P. Rafferty, 2936 G. Robinson, 5355 C. Ryan, 5299 J. Ryan, 3701 D. Scannell, 5303 T. Scott, 3287 C. Sheehan, 4063 J. Shields, 3059 R. Shields, 3574 W. Shuckford, 5674 G. Verdon, 3080 J. Wilson, 1740 B. Anderson (? 740 Pte. F.), 649 Boyd; Bgls. 4541 B. Coles, 3820 J. Dunne.

WEPENER, Apr. 17 to Apr. 24.

Cape Mounted Rifles.—Killed: Qrmmr.-Sgt. J. Whalley, Sgt. W. H. Nixon; B. Skerrett, Robins, Garrett. Wounded: Cpl. J. Downham; A. Steele, J. Gallery, H. Gelliffe, E. Hulseberg, J. F. Shielding. Brabant's Horse.—Killed: 4288 C. Rowe, Cuscott. Wounded: Qrmmr.-Sgts. Blue, Carpenter; Sgts. Brown, Cooke; Cpl. L. J. Wilston; R. H. W. Neville, W. Mullins, Reynolds, Wood, W. Birdsell, G. Sly, Bonell, C. J. Clarke, J. T. White, I. Dingan, W. Roberts. Border Horse.—Killed: R. Griffiths. Wounded: F. Bottomley, C. Ferratt, W. J. Jones. Royal Engineers.—Killed: 1219 Wakefield. Royal Scots.—1st: Wounded: 6336 A. Simmons, 4033 R. Whiteside. Border Regt.—1st: Wounded: 3790 S. Skinner, 5590 J. Farrelly, 2438 T. Clark, 5466 G. Somerfield, 5735 W. Mitchell, 7197 A. Irvine, 5675 T. White. Kafirian Rifles.—Wounded: T. H. Watts.

GEN. IAN HAMILTONS FORCE, Apr. 30.

Household Cavalry.—Wounded: Capt. Lord Kensington. 10th Hussars.—Wounded: Maj. H. Alexander. Kitchener's Horse.—Missing: Capt. Cheyne. Wounded: Lieut. Parker*.

Lumsden's Horse.—Killed: Maj. E. Showers (? 147 H. C.) Lumsden. Wounded: Sgt.-Maj. Marsham, Sgt. (? 86 J. S.) Elliot; (? 42 J.) Burn-Murdoch, (? 101 A. F.) Franks. Missing: Sgt. (? 91 D.) Fraser; (? 79 R. J. C.) Daubeny, (? 232 J. S.) Saunders; Lieut. C. E. Crane; Sgt. (? 170 F. S.) Macnamara; Warton (last three believed wounded), Gillindray, (? 93 A. H.) Firth, (? 203 J. G.) Peterson.

Victorian Mtd. Inf.—Prisoner in Brandfort, wounded: Lieut. Lilley; Qrmmr.-Sgt. Pearce. Missing: Regtl. Sgt.-Maj. J. Ready, believed wounded; 284 A. W. Coughlan.

Royal Irish Regt.—1st: Wounded: Capt. R. A. Smyth. East Surrey Regt.—Wounded: Capt. A. Hart. Shropshire L.I.—2nd: Wounded: Maj. C. T. Dawkins. Gordon Highlanders.—1st: Wounded: Capt. Murray, E. B. Towse.

NEAR GROOTEFONTEIN, Apr. 24.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Wounded: 3603 T. Dennis. 8th Hussars.—Wounded: 4283 P. Reilly, 8912 Short. 9th Lancers.—Killed: 4241 J. McDonald, 3899 H. Underwood. Wounded: 3014 Sgt. J. Gratton; 3834 Cpl. A. Holmes; 3187 W. Webber, 4345 H. Hay, 3345 Clements, 3887 J. Kerr, 4284 J. Elliott, 4227 W. Hemming, 3776 J. Scully, 3772 S. Taylor, 4283 C. Twyford, 3886 A. Kerr, 3428 W. Lacey, 4267 J. McCrea, 3592 T. King, 3719 (? 3835) J. Lewis, ? 3350 J. J. Fleming. 14th Hussars.—Wounded: Sgt. 2808 L. Cunningham,* 3491 J. Amer,* 194 W. Pagnell,* 12 W. Jones, 3994 J. Cotton, 2985 Sgt. L. Piper; 3047 Cpl. J. Spring; 3156 H. Sheldon, 4064 W. Sabatini, (?) R. Shepherd. 17th Lancers.—Killed: 3982 Sgt. W. Sotherton. Wounded: 3205 Sgt. J. J. Cooke; 3813 C. Haines, 4186 R. Collins.

WAKKERSTROOM, Apr. 21 to 25.

Royal Field Artillery.—77th Batt: Wounded: 74268 Pettie. Scots Guards.—2nd: Wounded: 9586 S. Didsbury, 1396 P. Sinclair, 8112 J. Spiers. Royal Scots.—1st: Wounded: 3955 H. J. Salt, 6399 J. Narcy, 4064 E. P. Toshack, 3596 H. Holland. East Yorks Regt.—2nd: 5275 C. Nott, 3380 W. Snee. Worcester Regt.—1st: Killed: 3703 Cpl. J. T. Graham; 5172 A. Miles. Wounded: 4564 D. Webb, 2708 G. Parks, 5257 J. Wheeler. Berks Regt.—2nd: Wounded: Sgts. 3937 C. Calthorpe, 1875 J. Field; 4711 L.-Cpl. A. Young; 3086 H. Llewellyn, 1819 H. Leach, 4756 T. Richardson.

SANNA'S POST, Mar. 31, add—

Royal Horse Artillery.—"Q" Batt: Killed: 31905 C. Franks, 33395 W. Dobbs, 32723 W. Harper. MAFETENG, Apr. 24.

The following sick and wounded have arrived and are being cared for at this place:—

Border Horse.—Wounded: Chas. Douglas, Sgt. Hiderer (? Siderer), Bottomley, Grey (? Greg). Border Regt.—1st: Wounded: 3790 T. Skinner, 5456 G. Somerfield, 3456 ? Clarke, 5675 T. White, 7197 Irving. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 5605 W. Blackburn. Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd: Sick: 3278 J. McGregor. Queenstown R.V.—Wounded: A. Hearn.

BLOEMFONTEIN.

Roberts's Horse.—Killed: 2323 Farrier Webster. Wounded: 2519 E. Gough, 949 H. Satterly, Sq.-Qrmmr.-Sgt. P. L. Kearns. Missing: Cpl. E. Norton (since Mar. 21). Canadian Infantry.—Missing: 410 Sgt. R. H. Ryan, 263 Cpl. Lynden.

BOSHOF; on patrol, Apr. 25.

Imperial Yeomanry.—3rd Bn.: Wounded: 3416 R. White. Missing: 830 J. H. Atkinson.

LADYSMITH; reconnaissance, Apr. 22.

19th Hussars.—Missing: 4074 W. Beck, 4152 T. Nicholson (believed taken prisoners).

VAALBANK, Apr. 25.

17th Lancers.—Wounded: 355 G. Linder.

ISRAEL'S POORT, Apr. 25.

Marshall's Horse.—Wounded: Reed. Shropshire L.I.—2nd: Wounded: 6018 C. Rowe, 2214 Sgt. Crowder. Royal Canadian Regt.—Wounded: (7833 ?) J. W. Culver.

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THABA N'CHU, Apr. 19.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Wounded: Lieut. C. J. Vaughan. 9th Lancers.—Killed: Lieut. S. R. Theobald. Royal Engineers.—Wounded: Lieut. C. E. Brown.

Apr. 28, 29.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Missing: 4096 L.-Cpl. J. Ford 4014 A. Mitchell.

8th Hussars.—Wounded: (? 3674) S. Cameron. 9th Lancers.—Wounded: 3219 T. Crabtree, 1915 Rgtl.-Sgt.-Maj. W. Grant. Missing: 3712 (? 3714) L.-Cpl. (C.) Henty, 4255 P. Swaffer, 3572 H. Hinchcliffe, 3869 W. Ferguson.

14th Hussars.—Missing: 2814 W. Loft.

16th Lancers.—Wounded: 4051 W. Roundhill.

17th Lancers.—Wounded: 4307 Shoemsmith G. Barham, 4305 H. Breaker, 3439 W. Smith. Missing: 4103 A. Kendall, 5128 J. Hope, 3200 Sqd. Qrm. Sgt. J. E. Lewis.

French's Scouts.—Missing: Ernest Goodyear.

South Stafford Regt.—1st: Wounded: 4633 Ashmore, 5153 Bglr. Foster.

Apr. 30.

Royal West Kent Regt.—2nd: Wounded: Capt. Buckle. BETHULIE, Apr. 26.

Royal Scots.—1st: Missing: 3372 W. Simkins, 4306 H. Miles.

Army Service Corps.—Missing: 14883 Blake.

Prince Alfred's Vol. Guards.—Killed: 907 A. Jenkins, of Johannesburg.

KARREEFONTEIN, Apr. 22-23.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Missing: 4151 Cpl. W. Taylor, 4811 Cook.

8th Hussars.—Killed: 3797 Tpr. W. Cruse. Wounded: 3699 A. Cox. Missing: 2972 E. Fisher (reservist 15th Hussars).

14th Hussars.—Wounded: 184 R. E. Smith.

16th Lancers.—Killed: 3726 W. Harrison.

Roberts's Horse.—Wounded: Capt. T. S. C. Brazier-Creagh*.

South Australian Mtd. Inf.—Prisoner: 80 F. Provis.

New South Wales Mtd. Inf.—Prisoner: 371 R. Breen.

Royal Horse Artillery.—"Q" Batt: Wounded: 9573 Bombr. H. Morris; 26785 W. Perrett.

Yorkshire Regt.—1st: Wounded: 1347 C.-Sgt. J. Fell; 2604 Sgt. R. Hatch; 4328 Drmr. A. Hedges; 2679 A. Meakin, 2878 B. Petts, 2988 A. Chambers, 2976 A. Hurst.

Welsh Regt.—1st: Killed: 5360 A. Trolley. Wounded: 5235 J. G. Green, 2186 G. Kirby, 4768 J. Peyton, 2886 J. Hewitt, 5359 C. Stephens, 5879 M. D. Myer, 8616 D. Price.

Army Service Corps.—Wounded: 11488 Fagg (attached "O" Batt. R.H.A.).

KAREE SIDING, Apr. 21.

Loch's Horse.—Wounded: 116 W. T. Corin. Missing: 32 H. W. Dawes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

14th Hussars.—111 J. Chappell, Reservist Royal Scots Greys, reported as having died of enteric Modder River, Feb. 13, should read 3056 E. A. Chapple.

18th Hussars.—3016 Sgt. E. Makinson, accidental death, Jan. 22, previously reported as having died Jan. 4. Roberts's Horse.—Sgt. J. M. Loveland Fulford, previously reported wounded, is unwounded prisoner at Pretoria.

Imperial Light Horse.—430 R. S. Tate, reported as having died of disease Mar. 18, should be Tate; J. E. Downing died Dec. 20.

Imperial Yeomanry.—533 F. Lister, recently reported wounded, belongs to 9th Co., and not 21st Co., as stated. Border Horse.—411 M'Pherson, missing since Apr. 24, is now reported prisoner.

R.G.A.—(Gunner) Perry, attached 1st Brig Div. R.H.A., reported missing since Mar. 31; 10th Mountain Batt.: 3684 W. Bradley, reported missing at Nicholson's Nek, is alive and well in Ladysmith. Howitzer Section Ammn. Col.: 405 Horton, taken prisoner, Waterval Drift, Feb. 18.

East Kent Regt.—2nd: 5278 W. Barton, missing Mar. 9.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd: 2679 Sgt. A. Linley, 3113 J. Murray missing, previously reported killed.

Norfolk Regt.—2nd: 5129 G. Jarvis, reported missing, has rejoined.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: (M. Inf.) 5195 R. Cauk, and 5084 W. Hagan, reported missing, have rejoined.

Royal Irish Regt.—1st: 3496 M. O'Neill, missing since Feb. 18, believed to have been drowned.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd: C.-Sgt. W. Evans, reported missing after Spion Kop, Jan. 24, is prisoner at Pretoria; 5228 A. Davies, reported missing since Jan. 24.

Cheshire Regt.—2nd: 6060 J. Boag, previously reported missing, has rejoined; 3801 E. Pace reported missing Feb. 14, embarked for home Apr. 17.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—1st: 2886 J. Kelly, reported wounded Jan. 22, rejoined Feb. 21.

Gloucester Regt.—2nd: Initials of 5220 Russell, who died of disease Mar. 27, are W. E., and not R., as previously published.

Worcester Regt.—1st: 3053 F. Jenkins, 1921 J. Leashorn, 4498 J. Taylor, found wounded in Dewetsdorp, Apr. 25. 2nd: 4274 L.-Cpl. B. Stiles, reported killed, Rensburg, Feb. 12, is prisoner in Pretoria; 4444 S. Davey, reported killed, is in hospital, Bloemfontein, doing well.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd: 3480 E. Jones, 3399 J. Love, and 5256 J. Howkett, previously reported missing, are now reported killed; 5360 J. Jope, previously reported as having died of disease at Kimberley, now returned missing at Sanna's Post; 2984 H. G. Vinnicombe, and 3954 B. Smith, reported missing since Feb. 18.

West Riding Regt.—1st: 2654 J. Balk, was reported killed at Paardeberg in error; the man killed was 2665 J. Blakey.

Welsh Regt.—1st: 6654 G. Small, previously reported killed March 10, is in Bloemfontein Hospital; 8122 E. Murphy, reported missing, has rejoined at Kimberley.

Royal Highlanders.—2nd: 4215 John Lolley, 7198 William Lord, 5271 Thos. Fitzpatrick, 6810 Walter Rodger, 4686 Andrew Bain, 5547 Angus Macbeth, 4520 Arthur Lawrie, 6372 Donald Grant, reported missing at Magersfontein, Dec. 11, are prisoners at Pretoria.

Oxford L.I.—1st: 3403 J. Adams, missing since Feb. 18.

Essex Regt.—1st: 4984 J. Whybrow, missing, Oxfontein; 5010 R. Abbot, 2382 J. Poole, reported missing, have rejoined; 2568 St. Clair, reported wounded and prisoner Feb. 11, should read: 2568 F. Clary. Clary since found in hospital at Jagersfontein.

Yorks L.I.—2nd: 4584 W. Shyne, reported missing, has rejoined.

Shropshire L.I.—2nd: 2487 Dewey, reported missing, has rejoined.

North Stafford Regt.—2nd: 2935 H. Roe, reported missing at Waterval Drift, is now reported wounded in hospital at Raadzaal.

Seaforth Highlanders.—2nd: 5860 J. Anderson, reported missing, Magersfontein, Dec. 11, is prisoner at Pretoria; 3795 Gardner, missing since Jan. 17.

Wilts Regt.—2nd: 5211 H. H. Bird, reported missing Rensburg, Feb. 12; his comrades, prisoners in Pretoria, state that he was killed in action. 5224 H. Dibben, reported missing, was wounded, but has now recovered, and is at Pretoria. 2476 W. J. Hatter, 2727 E. E. Hiscock, 2761 W. Harding, and 2589 C. Musgrove were erroneously reported missing Feb. 14. 4672 F. Deverill, reported missing, was killed.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—1st: 6841 P. Carley, reported wounded Dec. 11, is now reported missing.

1st Rifle Brigade.—Reported missing Feb. 18, were wounded: 1496 J. Bays (rejoined), 288 W. Crook (in hospital, Maritzburg).

City Imperial Vols.—1146 F. Hodgkinson, reported missing Feb. 18, has rejoined.

Army Service Corps.—10th Co.: 18124 P. Taylor, missing since Mar. 31; 2320 G. Hennessey should read 2320 G. Kinnersley, 10th Co. Army Ordnance Corps.

Grahamstown City Vol.—562 Sgt. McKenzie is unwounded prisoner at Pretoria.

Rhodesian Regt.—Baldwin, previously reported killed, is dangerously wounded and prisoner.

R.A.M.C.—Lieut. and Qrmer. E. Thowless, reported missing, rejoined his unit Apr. 24.

DEATHS REPORTED.

1st Royal Dragoons.—3842 H. Gilman, disease, Pretoria; 3532 Sgt. W. Allen, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 29.

2nd Dragoons.—Major Hawley, Bloemfontein, Apr. 28.

5th Lancers.—4235 A. Lowley, pneumonia, Maritzburg Apr. 25; 4865 J. Everett, enteric, Cape Town, Apr. 27.

9th Lancers.—Capt. Stanley, Bloemfontein, Apr. 28, 4227 W. Hemming, 3776 J. Scully, all wounds, last two previously reported wounded Apr. 26.

12th Lancers.—3061 F. McDonald, enteric, De Aar, Apr. 24.

13th Hussars.—3407 J. Smith, Apr. 21; 3484 W. Bull, Apr. 22; 3982 J. Glenn, Apr. 24; all enteric. 4136 C. Comber, dysentery, Apr. 22.

14th Hussars.—2980 F. Hawker, enteric, East London, Apr. 24; 3198 Cpl. W. Haken (Reservist 1st Royal Dragoons), enteric, Apr. 26, Bloemfontein.

19th Hussars.—4090 Prentice, Jan. 14, 4445 Rogers, Dec. 18, enteric; 2925 F. Brown, dysentery, Ladysmith, Apr. 27.

Imperial Yeomanry.—21st Co.: 1831 J. Cramer-Roberts, tumour of brain, Deelfontein, Apr. 25. 40th (Oxford): 7978 E. Hicks, enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 28.

Natal Police.—C. W. Collins, Apr. 28, Pretoria.

New South Wales Mtd. Inf.—406 F. Whenfield, dysentery, Bloemfontein, Apr. 25.

New Zealand Mtd. Inf.—522 J. Anderson, dysentery, Deelfontein, Apr. 26.

Australian Mtd. Inf.—256 E. H. Ramsley, enteric, Sterkstroom, Apr. 27.

B. S. A. Police.—Lieut. Wallis, blackwater fever, Gaberones, Apr. 21.

Colonial Scouts.—J. Coxon, enteric, Estcourt, Apr. 28.

Kimberley Mtd. Inf.—198 Cpl. S. Maude, enteric, Boshof, Apr. 28.

Kitchener's Horse.—3325 H. Oppel, enteric, Bloemfontein, B. Kennedy, wounds, Paardeberg, Feb. 24, previously reported wounded.

South African Light Horse.—F. Gornell, dysentery, Apr. 27; 1045, G. Balderstone, enteric, Apr. 29, both Ladysmith; 1049 Cpl. F. Snowden, erysipelas, Maritzburg, Apr. 27.

Royal Horse Artillery.—1735 Sgt. T. Codd, Pretoria; 39157 J. Whitehead, pneumonia, at sea, Apr. 9. "G" Batt.: 83964 W. Foster, Apr. 22; 23115 A. Snod, Apr. 26, both enteric, Bloemfontein. "Q": Lieut. D. J. Murch, wounds, Apr. 25.

Royal Field Artillery.—80442 D. Jones, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 27. 10th Amm. Col.: 74697 T. Gannon, Mooi River. Corps Troop Amm. Col.: 80089 Cpl. W. Webber, Ladysmith, Apr. 30; 78134 Sgt. J. Wallis, Modder Spruit, Apr. 7, both enteric. 13th Batt.: 536 A. Moon, enteric, Boshof, Apr. 26. 42nd: 25071 Cpl. W. Westcott, enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 19. 61st: 80442 D. A. Jones, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 27. 67th: 18346 G. Black, enteric, Mooi River, May 1. 81st: 67372 S. Button, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 9. 82nd: 1606, W. Wilson, Naauwpoort, Apr. 27. 85th: 75734 G. Winton, sudden death, Bloemfontein, Apr. 21.

Royal Engineers.—1st Div.: 28816 F. Joy, enteric, Mooi River, Apr. 27. Field Troop: 2344 C. T. Day, dysentery, Bloemfontein, Apr. 24. Pontoon Troop: 993 J. Palmer, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 27. "C" Troop—Bridging Batt.:

28617 D. Murphy, Naauwpoort, Apr. 27. 17th Co.: 25297 Cpl. J. Anderson, enteric, Apr. 21.

Grenadier Guards.—3rd: 2366 J. Crane, pneumonia, Naauwpoort, Apr. 24; 5962 H. Baines, Apr. 20; 1627 Sgt. F. Tyrrell, Apr. 26, both enteric; 7609 E. Martin, peritonitis, Apr. 24, all Bloemfontein.

Coldstream Guards.—1st: 8145 W. Garnett, Apr. 22. 2nd: 633 L.-Cpl. W. Mellor, Apr. 23, both enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 23.

Royal Scots.—3rd: 2nd Lieut. Gibson-Craig, dysentery, Naauwpoort, Apr. 23; 7642 F. Clark, enteric, Sterkstroom, Apr. 26.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—2nd: 3186 F. Little, Estcourt, Apr. 27, 3356 L.-Sgt. W. Hamberstone, Apr. 29, 4894 Pioneer-Sgt. T. Street, Apr. 26, both Ladysmith, all enteric; 7873 R. Burrows, dysentery, Modder Spruit, May 1. 3rd: 548 C. Avern, enteric, De Aar, Apr. 25.

East Kent Regt.—2nd: 4781 L.-Cpl. E. Littlejohn, wounds, Apr. 23, 3459 A. Marshall, Apr. 23, 5220 L.-Cpl. A. Jones, 4543 T. Young, 2974 Cpl. A. Furnish, Apr. 24, 5485 M. Richardson, Apr. 28, last five enteric, all Bloemfontein.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—2nd: 5602 J. Rothwell, wound, on Simla, Durban, May 2.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd: 4670 L.-Cpl. A. Martin, 5452 B. Hodson, 5487 (P 2488) A. Keeble, Pretoria.

Royal Warwick Regt.—2nd: Capt. Bennet, peritonitis, Bloemfontein, Apr. 27; 2155 A. Whild, Apr. 12, 1277 G. Jerromes, Apr. 14, 5287 T. Luter, Apr. 18, all acute pneumonia at sea; 2603 J. Harrison, brain disease, Apr. 21, 4470 H. Wood, enteric, Apr. 22, last two Bloemfontein.

Royal Fusiliers.—2nd: 4159 H. Smith, Apr. 25, 4625 G. Gill, Apr. 28, both Capetown.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: 3215 C. Brumby, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 24. 4th: 2354 J. Marten (attached 2nd Batn.), Bloemfontein, Apr. 9.

Devon Regt.—1st: 3968 Leonard, Feb. 13. 2nd: 4260 E. King, Apr. 15, 649 H. Graydon, Chieveley, Apr. 27, 4428 G. Tucker, Estcourt, Apr. 27, 5147 L.-Cpl. A. Squires, Mooi River, May 1, all enteric; 4942 W. Berry, Chieveley, May 1.

Suffolk Regt.—1st: 3000 A. Daynes, dysentery, De Aar, Apr. 24; 3271 D. Peters, enteric, Britstown.

Somerset L.I.—2451 Stanton, at sea on Orcana. 2nd: 976 T. Adey, pneumonia, at sea, Apr. 9.

Bedford Regt.—2nd: 6296 J. Farneybough, enteric, Apr. 22; 3827 J. Nunn, dysentery, Apr. 23, both Bloemfontein. 4th: 3212 J. Curtis, enteric, Orange River, Apr. 25.

Leicester Regt.—5144 Durrand, at sea on Orcana. 1st: 3642 G. Sarson, dysentery, Cape Town, Apr. 28; 4742 T. Salter, Chieveley, Apr. 29; 2714 L.-Sgt. W. Starkey, enteric, Colenso, May 1.

Royal Irish Regt.—1st: 586 W. Kelly, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 23.

Yorkshire Regt.—1st: 5763 R. Leeming, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 24.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd: 2804 E. Hawker, enteric, Maritzburg, May 1.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—1st: 2901 L.-Cpl. W. Davies, dysentery, 3133 M. Huggins, enteric, both Cape Town, Apr. 28.

South Wales Borderers.—2nd: 2746 L.-Cpl. A. Mullens, enteric, Orange River, Apr. 26.

K.O.S.B.—1st: 4361 W. Robertson, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 9.

Scottish Rifles.—4th: 1755 A. Wilkie, enteric, Cape Town, Apr. 28.

Gloucester Regt.—1st: 3382 (P 3582) F. Salcombe, Pretoria, Apr. 23; 3855 Carr, Oct. 28 (previously reported wounded); 4070 W. Granger, Chieveley, Apr. 28. 2nd: 5209 T. Wilks, 4528 A. Savery, Apr. 22; 4306 Drmr. W. Miles, 2927 A. King, Apr. 26, all enteric, Bloemfontein; 3085 A. Williams, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 27.

Worcester Regt.—1st: 990 T. Coleman, Cape Town, Apr. 25. 2nd: 2834 A. Crumpton, wounds, Apr. 12.

East Lancs. Regt.—3rd: 8274 H. Westall, enteric Apr. 27; 6642 W. Hargreaves, pneumonia, Apr. 28; both De Aar.

East Surrey Regt.—2nd: 1608 S. Weir, Elandslaagte, Apr. 23; 2244 H. Sygrave, enteric, Apr. 29; 2350 L.-Cpl. A. Barker, dysentery, Apr. 30; last two Estcourt. Vols.—6201 F. Booden, Elandslaagte, Apr. 24.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd: 5557 G. Williams, enteric and pneumonia, Deelfontein, Apr. 25; 3432 Summerfield, wounds, Feb. 16.

West Riding Regt.—1st: 4661 Cpl. B. Hall, Apr. 21; 5824 W. Pickles, Apr. 22; 5841 R. Cockerton, Apr. 11; all enteric; 2108 C. James, dysentery, Apr. 23; all Bloemfontein; 8621 L.-Cpl. H. Marsh, Apr. 25; 5439 W. Weatherdon, Apr. 26; 2709 Sgt. W. Hill; 4184 S. Chapman, Apr. 27; 5610 W. Welsh, Apr. 28.

Royal Sussex Regt.—1st: 5472 A. Streeter, enteric, Sterkstroom (Apr. 26).

Hants Regt.—2nd: 3629 Cpl. W. Hazell, pneumonia, Cape Town, Apr. 26, 4866 G. Smith. W. Goldsmith, both

enteric Apr. 27; 3460 G. Waite, Apr. 28 last three, Bloemfontein.

Dorset Regt.—2nd: 4260 Drmr. E. King, Ladysmith, Apr. 25; 3293 J. Hammond, Mooi River, Apr. 30, both enteric.

South Lancs. Regt.—1st: 3396 T. Jennings, enteric, Apr. 29; 2401 J. Bramwell, dysentery, Apr. 27; 5464 R. Stubbs, enteric, Apr. 30. All Maritzburg. 3rd: 4502 J. Dolan, dysentery, Wynberg, Apr. 27.

Welsh Regt.—1st: 4365 J. Yendell, Mar. 4. 3rd: 29 Cpl. J. Jenkins, enteric, Prieska, Apr. 26.

Oxford L.I.—1st: 4246 L.-Cpls. (?) Mason, enteric, Apr. 24, 2816 Ryell, dysentery, Apr. 10; 3631 G. Hunt, enteric, Apr. 24. All Bloemfontein. Vols.: 7303 J. Gould, dysentery, Sterkstroom, Apr. 29.

Essex Regt.—1st: 3766 J. Crowe, Cape Town, Apr. 27; 5683 J. Keeble, Deelfontein, Apr. 25, both enteric. Vol.: 6904 L.-Cpl. J. Rodgers, enteric, Sterkstroom, Apr. 30.

Derby Regt.—1st: 5482 C. Middleton, found dead, Apr. 27, previously reported missing.

Northampton Regt.—2nd: 5820 E. Crooks, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 25. Vol.: 7131 E. Smith, enteric, Kimberley.

Berks Regt.—2nd: 4038 E. Judd, Deelfontein; 4162 L.-sgt. C. Sercombe, De Aar, Apr. 27; 5218 A. Romain, Queenstown, April 29, all enteric.

Shropshire L.I.—2nd: 5974 E. Ellis, peritonitis, Apr. 23; 2821 T. Haynes, dysentery, Apr. 24, both Bloemfontein; 2656 D. Mountain, Kimberley, Apr. 26.

Middlesex Regt.—2nd: 2017 Cpl. A. Ashby, dysentery, Ladysmith, Apr. 29.

King's Royal Rifles.—1st: 199 A. Stannard, enteric, Colenso, May 1. 3rd: 874 T. Smith, Colenso, Apr. 26; 734 A. Sudlow, Estcourt, Apr. 27; 6523 B. Norrie, Chieveley, Apr. 27; 9010 Bugler C. Powell, May 1; 7199 G. Maylard, Apr. 30, last two Mooi River, all enteric; 7474 T. Johnson, dysentery, Mooi River, May 1.

Wilts Regt.—2nd: 2363 J. Hine, Pretoria; 3578 Sgt. Ord-Room Clerk G. Pinnock, Apr. 20; 3882 L.-Sgt. H. Burchell, Apr. 21; 4241 G. Burchell, Apr. 23; 3276 G. Marten, Apr. 16; all enteric, Bloemfontein.

Manchester Regt.—1st: 3345 Cpl. J. Berry, enteric, Mooi River, Apr. 26. Vols.: 7034 L.-Cpl. J. Pollock, Ladysmith, Apr. 28.

North Stafford Regt.—2nd: 3400 A. Howe, enteric, Bloemfontein, Apr. 13; 5598 L.-Cpl. H. Harvey, dysentery, Springfontein, Apr. 29.

York and Lancaster Regt.—1st: 3303 A. Barton, dysentery, Apr. 27; 2107 H. McCusker, enteric, Apr. 26, both Maritzburg.

Durham L.I.—1st: 2279 J. Elliott, dysentery, Apr. 20. 3rd: 810 Sgt. J. Graham, dysentery, Naauwpoort.

Highland L.I.—1st: 4013 F. Cadenly, enteric, Naauwpoort.

Gordon Highlanders.—2nd: 4132 J. Cowan, diarrhoea, Ladysmith, Apr. 26; 217 D. Thompson, Chieveley, May 1.

Royal Irish Rifles.—4379 J. McMeekin, Chieveley, May 1.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—1st: 4869 P. Carr, 4713 M. Casey, Pretoria.

Connaught Rangers.—1st: 1005 Healey, Apr. 6; 3068 P. Dunne, both dysentery, Ladysmith, Apr. 10; 1089 J. Healey, apoplexy, Apr. 1; 1019 J. Conliff, tuberculosis, Apr. 3, both at sea.

Leinster Regt.—3rd: Capt. C. Biddulph, enteric, Queenstown, Apr. 26.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—1st: 5389 H. Scotchmer, enteric, Mooi River, Apr. 29; 3024 M. Monahan, Estcourt, Apr. 30; 3294 J. O'Keefe, Colenso, May 1, last two dysentery. 2nd: Lieut. Ely, at sea, on Orcana.

Rifle Brigade.—1st: 5572 Cpl. A. E. Smith, Colenso, Apr. 26; 5560 F. Griffiths, enteric, Chieveley, Apr. 27; 2577 A. Simkins, dysentery, Estcourt, May 2. 2nd: 6289 E. Harding, Mar. 23; 3780 E. Long, Mar. 25; 9620 A. Wallace, Apr. 29; 4807 A. Gibbins, dysentery, Mar. 25, all Ladysmith; 5928 J. Webster, Colenso, Apr. 26.

Natal Carbineers.—G. Mann, Maritzburg, Apr. 25.

Canadian Inf.—7165 H. Barr, enteric, Naauwpoort.

Imperial L.I.—451 W. Shearen, wounds, Jan. 28; 1009 G. Melsom, enteric, Maritzburg, May 1.

Australian Vols.—1st: J. Heinziels, enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 26.

Army Service Corps.—Canadian Artificer (attached) Shoensmith J. McMillan, enteric. 10th Co.: 13304 C. Stichever, Apr. 17. 13th: 6220 Staff-Sgt.-Maj. W. Baldwin, Apr. 27. All Bloemfontein. 16th: 8201 D. King, Chieveley, Apr. 26; 12050 A. Enticknap (attached, Ladysmith, Apr. 13. 27th: 8859 Staff-Sgt. T. Crawley, enteric, Cape Town, Apr. 25. Transport Depot, No. 1. Condr. W. Sheppard, enteric, Naauwpoort, Apr. 28.

R.A.M.C.—10019 E. L. Horton, De Aar, Apr. 26; 8956 Spence, Mooi River, Apr. 29; J. Currie, Naauwpoort, 11819 E. Pailthorpe, De Aar, Apr. 28; Civil-Surg. Whicher, Mooi River, Apr. 27; all enteric.

Imperial Hosp. Corps.—M. Curtin, dysentery, Mooi River, Apr. 30.

Post Office Corps.—453 B. Baker, enteric, Ladysmith, Apr. 29.

NAVAL.

H.M.S. Doris.—Midshipman L. G. R. Lloyd, Kimberley, Apr. 28; Stoker W. Lockett, 172988, Bloemfontein, Apr. 25; both enteric.

H.M.S. Forte.—1st class P.O. C. W. West, 115157, in hospital in Natal.

In consequence of the want of qualified subalterns it has been decided that the whole of the company officers of the Royal Reserve Battalions may be captains.

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THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY AND CITY IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS.

[WITH COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.]

It is with very great pleasure that we present to our readers a plate representing the Imperial Yeomanry and the City Imperial Volunteers. These are two forces which embody the patriotism and zeal of the country at large and of the metropolis. In times of trial Englishmen have never failed to respond to the call of duty, and when the disaster of December 15 stirred the Empire to its depths, there were many in England who answered to the impulse of patriotism, and were ready to proceed to the seat of war. In deciding to constitute the corps of Imperial Yeomanry—a mounted infantry force more truly—the Government accomplished the wishes of many a citizen soldier and civilian well fitted to don the khaki. Months before this step was taken individual members of the Yeomanry force at home had gone out to South Africa, and embodied themselves as Volunteers in some of the constituted bodies in the field. Thus several members of the East Kent Yeomanry, finding the Government were yet unwilling to accept the services of Volunteers, went out at the beginning of the war and joined the South African Light Horse, greatly distinguishing themselves in the fighting on the Tugela. Being a force of mounted infantry, the Imperial Yeomanry Corps was constituted in companies and battalions. Through the commanding officers of Yeomanry regiments many men were embodied, and civilians passing the necessary qualifications were enrolled, the organisation being in companies of 115 rank and file with five officers, four companies constituting a battalion. The standard of physique is that for cavalry of the line, and the dress consists of Norfolk jacket with breeches and gaiters of khaki, precise uniformity not being exacted. The services of the Imperial Yeomanry in the Orange State under Lord Roberts and on the western border are too well known to call for recital here. The force is composed of picked men, and large numbers of gentlemen accustomed to hunting and athletics are serving with the corps. Some special contingents are embodied. Thus the Duke of Cambridge's Own is composed of gentlemen inspired by lofty patriotism, who have provided their own kit, mount, and cost of transport, and are devoting their pay to the succour of widows and orphans. One member of this force gave £600 to the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital. Paget's Horse, again, is constituted of four special companies of picked men of splendid physique, all practised riders and good shots; while Lord Loch's contingent comprises men of special South African or other colonial experience, old campaigners and the like, who have passed exceptionally severe tests, and have been trained as rough-and-ready horsemen by an experienced buck-jumper. One member of the corps came all the way from Klondyke to join it. The Earl of Dunraven's Corps of Sharpshooters may be expected to do especial service under Carrington.

The City of London Imperial Volunteers are a force in every way as remarkable as the Imperial Yeomanry, and, since their "baptism of fire" at Jacobabad, have been rendering excellent service in the campaign. The City has always been in the forefront of national endeavour and enthusiasm, and when the Commander-in-Chief confided to the Lord Mayor the duty of raising a corps the response was immediate and decisive. Originally there were to have been 1,000 metropolitan Volunteers, including 150 mounted infantry, but at the beginning of February the City had completely equipped and despatched 1,550 selected men, including 400 mounted infantry, with four Maxims; and the Honourable Artillery Company had furnished a field battery, with four Vickers-Maxim 12½ pr. quick-firers, which is admirably efficient. Thus the City Imperial Volunteers, who wear the khaki uniform, with hat turned up at the side, bearing the letters "C.I.V.," are a composite force. Colonel W. H. Mackinnon is in command, while the Earl of Albemarle is commanding officer of the infantry, Major G. McMicking of the Maxim battery, Colonel H. C. Cholmondeley of the mounted infantry, and Lieutenant E. W. Wellby of the Maxim gun section. Major-General Tucker, the Earl of Denbigh, Colonel Boxall, C.B., and Major the Hon. T. F. Fremantle, with other officers, threw themselves heart and soul into the work of organisation, and

the business of equipment and transport was admirably managed. Great sums of money were subscribed for the work, and the Lord Mayor and the City officials were indefatigable in their work.

Very notable corps, therefore, are the Imperial Yeomanry and the City of London Imperial Volunteers, and well deserving of the country. Our illustration very successfully depicts the uniforms, and our readers may be glad to know that the original water-colour drawing, handsomely framed, has been handed over to the *Daily Telegraph* to be sold for the benefit of the War Fund of our excellent contemporary.

WITH THE ARTILLERY IN NATAL. - III

By CAPTAIN C. HOLMES WILSON, R.A.

After the capture of Monte Cristo on February 18, the Boers began to trek. They had a bridge over the river below Colenso, and by this they moved to the left bank. Now, if they could have been pursued at once, it is possible that the fighting which followed would never have happened. A considerable number had apparently gone. If those that remained could have been attacked immediately, the rest of the fighting might have resolved itself into a rear-guard action on the part of the Boers. When it was seen that the enemy had retired, the line of advance was changed and orders issued for a march through the kopjes opposite Colenso. On the 19th and 20th little way was made. Some desultory shelling was indulged in by the Boers. On the 21st a general forward movement was commenced. In the meantime the enemy had returned. Finding that they were not pursued, and that our troops were heading for Fort Wylie and the kopjes, they came back in considerable numbers and occupied the high ground about Grobler's Kloof and the hills to the east of it that command the road between Colenso and Pieter's Hill. The difficulty of the task was now self-apparent. It was no longer a question of pushing a beaten enemy who was retiring; we had now to face a well-defended defile that was flanked by a river and commanded by a mountain.

Viewed from a distance Fort Wylie and the kopjes behind it look like ant heaps on an open plain. In front of them the Tugela swerves in a semicircle round to the left. Behind them the gloomy heights of Grobler's Kloof and its off-shooting spurs surround and shut them in like sand dunes on the shore between mountains and the sea. From these the Boers had opposed our original advance on December 15, and from these on February 21 we started our attack on them. The line of advance lay parallel to the railway line between the river and Grobler's Kloof and the kopjes gave little protection to the troops that had crossed the bridge. Behind these both men and waggons were crowded for protection, whilst the high ground on which the Boers had placed their artillery commanded almost every corner. Shells from their field guns dropped behind the kopjes. Even the hospital was not safe, and it was a marvel how the men and waggons that had crossed the river escaped unscathed, so great was the crush and so scanty the cover. It was necessary now to secure the left before any advance could be made on the right. The Boers held the high ground, and their retreat could not be interfered with, as they could retire on two divergent lines if they happened to be pressed on either. On our left their line of communications ran over Van Reenan's Pass; on our left they could retire by the Helpmakaar road through Dundee on Majuba. Consequently if we pressed them in front they could threaten us on our left, and as we should have had to form front to a flank to oppose them, it was as well to face this difficulty first before attempting a forward move. Some of our artillery had crossed

on the night of the 21st, 22nd, and the remainder followed in the night of the 22nd-23rd. The artillery positions on the left bank of the river were not good; when the guns were ordered across, however, no resistance, or practically next to none, appears to have been thought of. Our expectations in this direction were, however, rudely dispelled. The batteries that had crossed first, those of the 5th Division, were sniped during the night, and on the morning of the 22nd the Boer artillery began to fire into the batteries and transport waggons on both banks of the river. Against the fire the small kopjes, behind which our men were looking for cover, afforded little or no protection. Infantry, oxen, waggons, and mounted men had all to make the most of what protection they could get, and this against guns on Grobler's Kloof was small. During the night of the 22nd-23rd the heavy guns were sent across the pontoon, and in the morning the proceedings commenced with a heavy cannonade. At twelve o'clock the Boers began to reply in earnest, and from twelve to two they kept up an incessant fire, their shrapnel often bursting over the naval guns, which, however, fortunately suffered little loss. On the left of the Naval Brigade a 5in. gun had been placed to oppose a Boer gun which was enfilading the kopjes. This gun was quite in the open, and entirely exposed. Behind it there was a donga. At about one o'clock the Boer gun began to fire on the 5in., shell after shell bursting in front of it, but on each occasion when the smoke cleared away the detachment turned up unhurt. When they saw the flash of the Boer gun they ran to their donga, and as soon as the shell had burst they returned to the gun. In this way they got cover in a position which was otherwise quite exposed.

This was the way in which the artillery duel was carried on, and the result did not say much for the shrapnel fire of the Boers. It was a curious example of the way in which we persist in putting our position guns in the open when there was time to entrench them. At about 3 p.m. the bombardment increased in violence. The hill to be attacked was one of the offshoots of a spur of Grobler's Kloof. The top was flat and formed a plateau on which were two small kopjes that were held by the Boers. On the right of this there was another hill, which at the time was christened Railway Hill; this was beyond the limits of our attack, and an advance against it could not have been attempted from the positions that we held on the 23rd. It flanked the line of advance on the point of attack, and as was eventually proved, was the principal cause of our failure. On Terrace Hill, or Hart's Hill, as it was afterwards called, the ground rose abruptly to the crest where the glacis began. Up to this the advance appeared to be covered; beyond it, it was absolutely exposed, not only to the Boers in front, but to those on the flank. At 3 p.m. the batteries were warned that the attack would take place at 3.30. The 5th Brigade did not advance to the final assault until about half-past five. The Inniskillings led, and the Connaught Rangers were the support. When they reached the crest they encountered the flanking fire, and though they were gallantly led by the general officer commanding the brigade, they were forced to retire after the second attempt failed. It is impossible to appreciate the difficulties of this assault. If it had been a success it would have been passed on from generation to generation as a feat to be proud of in the annals of our arms. As it is, it is likely to be forgotten in the constant whirl of current events that is at present crowning our arms with such constant success. But never could Tennyson's famous lines be more aptly applied than they can be to the heroes who fell on February 23—"When shall their glory fade?" Never as long as the British Empire lasts. The Queen has just conferred a great honour on the Irish people. It is an honour well deserved after the splendid behaviour of the Irish soldiers in South Africa. They have fought heroically and have brought great distinction on their historical regiments.

During the night the men remained under cover below the crest of the hill and the wounded were left on the field. At daylight the artillery bombardment began afresh. The guns, however, were stopped by General Hart. A further advance was stopped, and the second stage of the action brought to a close.

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Obituary.

NAVY.

Rear-Admiral Thomas Peere Williams Nesham, was found dead in an armchair in his room at the Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth, late on Tuesday evening. At the inquest the testimony of the hospital surgeon, who made a post-mortem examination, showed that death was due to heart disease, from which it was not suspected the Admiral suffered, and a verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned. Entering the Navy in 1856, Admiral Nesham obtained his Lieutenant's commission in 1864. In 1876 he was promoted to Commander for services rendered during the operations in the Niger. In 1884 he was promoted to Captain, in 1892 he retired from active service, and in 1896 he received a Naval pension. As recently as Jan. 29 last, he was promoted to Rear-Admiral on the retired list.

Midshipman Lionel G. R. Lloyd, of the *Doris*, died on April 28, at Kimberley, of enteric.

ARMY.

General Sir Richard Wilbraham, K.C.B., Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers, died at Rode Hall, Cheshire, on the 30th ult., aged 89. Sir Richard Wilbraham joined the Rifle Brigade as 2nd Lieutenant March 25, 1828; became Lieutenant May 25, 1833; was promoted to a half-pay company July 22, 1836; and appointed to the 7th Fusiliers April 6, 1839; becoming Brevet-Major Dec. 31, 1841; Major January 19, 1844. He was promoted to a half-pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy Nov. 22, 1854; became Colonel, Nov. 28, 1854; Major-General Jan. 26, 1866; Lieutenant-General March 21, 1874; General Oct. 1, 1877; and Colonel Royal Fusiliers Sept. 13, 1881. He served in the Syrian campaign 1840-41, including the advance on Gaza, and affair near Askelon (brevet of Major, medal and Turkish medal); served in the Eastern Campaign 1854-55 as an Assistant-Adjutant-General, including the Battle of Alma and siege and fall of Sebastopol (mentioned in despatches, brevet of Colonel, C.B., medal with two clasps, Officer of the Legion of Honour, 3rd Class of the Medjidie and Turkish medal).

Gen. John Alexander Matthew Macdonald, retired list, I.S.C., died at Roeshot, Combe Park, Bath, on the 26th ult., aged 76. He was a son of Col. A. Macdonald, C.B., and, joining the Army Feb. 21, 1843, became Captain Feb. 21, 1858; Major Oct. 3, 1860; Lieutenant-Colonel Dec. 24, 1868; Colonel Dec. 24, 1873; Major-General Sept. 19, 1885; Lieutenant-General Jan. 21, 1889; and General April 1, 1894. He served as D.A.Q.M.G. attached to Headquarters Persian Expedition, 1857 (medal with clasp); served on the staff of the Malwa Field Force as D.A.Q.M.G. in 1857; and was present at the capture of Dhar and of Mundesore, and action of Surraria. Appointed A.Q.M.G. to Sir Hugh Rose, and served in that capacity throughout the Central India Campaign, being present at the siege and capture of Rhatghur, relief of Saugor, battle of Betwa (horse killed), siege and storm of Jhansi and capture of Calpee, and other engagements (brevet of major, medal with clasp). Served as A.Q.M.G. with the field columns under Sir Hugh Rose, south of the Nerbudda, in 1859.

Lieut.-Gen. James Edward Pannatt Nicholls retired list Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, died at Belmont, Broadstairs, on the 27th ult., aged 74. He joined the Army Dec. 10, 1841; became Captain June 8, 1856; Lieutenant-Colonel June 30, 1862; Colonel June 30, 1867; Major-General Oct. 28, 1868; and Lieutenant-General Dec. 31, 1878. He served in the Gwalior campaign, 1843-44, including the battle of Maharajpore (bronze star); also in the Sutlej campaign (severely wounded, medal).

Major-Gen. Talbot B. M. Glascock, Colonel, retired list, I.S.C., died at his residence, St. Ronans, Silverdale Road, Burgess Hill, on the 27th ult., aged 61. The deceased, who retired Oct. 5, 1887, served in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-59, including the siege and capture of Lucknow; Rohilund Campaign, Oude Campaign, and operations in Bundelcund (medal with clasp); in the Bhootan Expedition, 1865-66 (medal with clasp); and the Afghan War, 1878-80, with Zaimusht Expedition (medal).

Col. William Aldworth Horne Hare, R.E., died at 128, Cromwell Road, S.W., on the 29th ult., aged 53. He was second son of the late Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Richard Hare, and, joining the Royal Engineers Jan. 15, 1867, became Captain Sept. 13, 1879; Major Nov. 23, 1886; Lieutenant-Colonel

April 4, 1893; and Colonel April 4, 1898. He retired last year. He had seen no active service, but had passed the Staff College. He was employed on special service, Turkey, Syria, and Cyprus, 1876-78; with the Turkish Boundary Commission, 1879; and was D.A.Q.M.G., Intelligence Branch, Horse Guards 1881-86.

Col. Ralph Ouseley, retired list, I.S.C., died at Dehra Doon, N.W.P., India, on the 11th ult., aged 71. He joined the Army, June 11, 1847; became Captain Feb. 18, 1861; Major June 11, 1867; Lieutenant-Colonel June 11, 1873; and Colonel May 5, 1877. He served throughout the Punjab Campaign, 1848-49, including the affair of Ramnuggur, and battles of Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat (medal with two clasps); served in the Indian Military Campaign, 1857-58; present at the Mutiny at Lucknow, and throughout the defence of the Residency and subsequent operations in Gwalior, battle of Cawnpore, occupation of Futtehpoore, and siege and capture of Lucknow. Performed the duties of an artillery officer and had charge of one 18-pr. and two 9-prs. at Gubbins' outpost during the defence of the Residency, from July to November, 1857 (twice mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, and a year's service.)

Col. Robert Reid, Captain, retired list, late Staff Officer of Pensioners, died at Tisbury Road, Hove, on the 30th ult., aged 74. He joined the Army June 23, 1843; became Captain April 10, 1857; Major July 5, 1872; Lieutenant-Colonel Dec. 31, 1878; and Colonel Oct. 1, 1881. He served in the Punjab campaign 1848-49 (medal); also with the flank companies 98th Regiment in the force under Sir Colin Campbell at the forcing of the Kohat Pass in February, 1850. Served in the Peshawur Expeditionary force on the Eusofzai Frontier under Sir Sidney Cotton in April and May, 1858 (medal with clasp).

Col. Arthur Francis Bingham Wright, Captain, retired list, late 101st Fusiliers, died at South Stoke, near Bath, on the 28th ult. He joined the Army March 22, 1855; became Lieutenant Feb. 1, 1856; Captain Feb. 14, 1872; and retired with the rank of Major Oct. 31, 1877. He was long associated with the 9th Regiment, and was for years its adjutant, until promoted by selection into the 101st in 1872. After retirement he settled at Bath, and commanded the local Volunteer Battalion, which he raised to a high standard of efficiency, and retired with the rank of Colonel.

Major Francis Henry Toovey Hawley, Royal Scots Greys, died at Bloemfontein, after three days' illness, on the 28th ult. The eldest son of the late Gen. R. B. Hawley, C.B., Colonel Commandant King's Royal Rifles, he was born August 10, 1860, and joined the Greys as 2nd Lieutenant Aug. 11, 1880; becoming Lieutenant June 29, 1881; and Captain Oct. 1, 1887. He was Adjutant Jan. 18, 1892, to Jan. 17, 1896; and became Major April 3, 1897.

Major Kenneth Ross Mackenzie, 2nd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders, who has been "missing" since the battle of Magersfontein on Dec. 11, is now reported as dead, it being presumed, as no information can be obtained with regard to him, that he was killed and buried by the Boers. Born May 3, 1855, the eldest son of the late Charles Douglas Mackenzie, 38, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, he joined the 71st Highland Light Infantry as Sub-Lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1873, and was transferred to the 78th Highlanders Nov. 12, 1873, becoming Captain March 27, 1883, and Major Sept. 2, 1891. He served in the Afghan War, 1879-80, with the Transport Department (medal), in the Hazara Expedition, 1888 (medal with clasp), Hazara Expedition, 1891 (clasp), and Chitral Expedition, 1895, with relief force, including the action at Mamagai (medal with clasp).

Commissary John L'Estrange Lenny Buchanan, retired list, Commissariat and Transport Department, died on the 2nd inst., at 2, Tavistock Road, Westbourne Park, W., aged 73. He was youngest son of the late Col. Gilbert Buchanan, R.E., and served in the Commissariat Department in the Eastern Campaign, 1855-56, being present at the siege of Sebastopol, including the attacks of June 18 and Sept. 8 (medal with clasp and Turkish medal).

Major E. M. Showers, of Lumsden's Horse, was killed in action with Major-Gen. Ian Hamilton's force on the 30th ult. A son of Major-Gen. Sir G. D. Showers, I.S.C., he was educated at Cheltenham and passed afterwards into the Indian Police. On the raising of Lumsden's Horse he at once volunteered for service, and his offer was readily accepted on account of his exceptional qualifications and great popularity.

Capt. Herbert Foster Wentworth Stanley, 9th Lancers, died of wounds received in last week's fighting at Bloemfontein on the 28th ult. Born July 2, 1863, he joined the 9th Lancers as 2nd Lieutenant Feb. 26, 1887; became Lieutenant Nov. 21, 1888; and Captain Sept. 5, 1894.

Captain Arthur Buckley Bennet, 2nd Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment, died at Bloemfontein, on the 27th ult., of peritonitis. Born June 6, 1866, he was educated at Cheltenham, and joined the Cheshire Regiment as Lieutenant Aug. 25, 1886, and was promoted to a company in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment April 6, 1898. He served in the Burmese Expedition 1887-89.

Captain Francis Edward Dowler, formerly of the 52nd Light Infantry, died at 15, James Street Mansions, W., on the 29th ult., aged 60.

Capt. Charles Thomas Biddulph, 3rd Batn. Leinster Regiment, died of enteric fever on active service at the Cape on the 26th ult.

Capt. George Percy Brasier-Creagh, I.S.C., who was wounded in the operations in the Orange State last week, died at Bloemfontein on the 27th ult. Born Sept. 4, 1864, he joined the East Surrey Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant from the Militia May 14, 1884; was transferred to the Indian Staff Corps March 20, 1886; and became Captain May 14, 1886. He was A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India, 1889-94. He served as Sir William Lockhart's orderly officer in the second Miranzai Expedition (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp). Also served in the Isazai Expedition of 1892, and in the Chitral Expedition, 1895, with the relief force (medal with clasp); and in the operations on the North-West Frontier, 1897-98, with the Malakand Field Force, including the action of Landakai, and with the Tirah Field Force (mentioned in despatches, clasp).

Lieut. Denis Jerome Murch, R.H.A. ("Q" Battery), died at Bloemfontein on the 25th ult. from the effects of wounds received at Sanna's Post, March 31. Born Dec. 4, 1874, he joined the Royal Artillery June 15, 1895; and became Lieutenant June 15, 1898.

Lieut. Francis Sandham Geary, 2nd Batn. Hampshire Regiment, was killed in the fighting round Thaba N'chu on the 27th ult. Born Feb. 10, 1874, the son of Lieut.-General H. Le G. Geary, C.B., R.A., he joined the Hampshire Regiment Oct. 10, 1894; and became Lieutenant Aug. 14, 1897.

Lieut. Thomas Butler Ely, 2nd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died at sea on board the *Oreana*, on passage home from South Africa. Born Sept. 19, 1875, he joined the Royal Dublin Fusiliers as 2nd Lieutenant Dec. 1, 1897; and became Lieutenant Oct. 9, 1899.

2nd Lieut. Stanley Reay Theobald, 9th Lancers, was killed in action near Thaba N'chu on the 28th ult. Born Sept. 9, 1877, he was appointed 2nd Lieutenant Sept. 8, 1897.

2nd Lieut. John Tracton Dennis, 2nd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died at Aliwal North on the 2nd inst. of enteric fever. Born in 1878, he joined the Royal Dublin Fusiliers Nov. 4, 1899.

EXAMINATION IN RUSSIAN.

Results of the recent examination of Indian officers in Russian. The maximum marks are 800; 200 are the minimum required for fitness to go to Russia; 400 for Pass; and 640 for Interpreter:—

Qualified to be Interpreter:—Capt. E. Tennant, S.C., 657; Lieut. F. G. Marsh, S.C., 656; Lieut. H. C. Oakes, S.C., 650.

Passed:—Lieut. E. Barnes, S.C., 626; Capt. G. T. Mould, I.M.S., 588; Capt. C. L. Haldane, S.C., 505; Lieut. A. B. Souther, S.C., 497.

Fit to go to Russia:—Capt. J. M. Home, S.C., 385; Lieut. C. B. Winter, S.C., 329; Capt. E. H. Broome, S.C., 280.

In respect to the embodiment of the remainder of the Militia, the War Office has directed general commanding districts to impress on commanding officers the necessity of exercising economy in the administration of officers' messes.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards.—The field escort under command of Lieut.-Col. Miles, which did duty in Dublin during the Queen's visit, returned to Windsor on Saturday. The men made a great impression, it is said, "by their turn-out when on duty, and soldierly bearing when in the streets and public places."

2nd Life Guards.—Capt. Ellison and Lieut. Champion de Crespigny left Cape Town on the 26th ult. in the *Britannia* for England, invalided. Capt. Lord Kensington received, we regret to learn, a Hamilton's wound in the back in Major-Gen. Ian Hamilton's action on Monday.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Darbyshire arrived home from the Cape on Monday in the *Assaye*, invalided.

7th Dragoon Guards.—The regiment has come under fire at the Cape, for it is officially reported that in the fighting on Saturday last, near Thaba N'chu, "2nd Lieut. Vaughan was wounded dangerously, but his case is hopeful." 2nd Lieut. Vaughan was appointed to the regiment just before its embarkation from a Captaincy in the Royal Marmouthshire Engineer Militia. The Reserve Squadron moved on Monday from Aldershot to Shorncliffe.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).—Capt. Adams gets the Majority vacant by the death of Major Hawley. 2nd Lieut. Long is on passage home from the Cape, invalided. He left on the 21st ult. in the *Lismore Castle*.

4th Hussars.—Lieut.-Col. Ramsay has been granted an extension of command for twelve months from the 13th inst., and is about to be promoted to the rank of Brevet-Colonel. Major Hoare, who was to have joined the staff of Sir George Luck as military secretary, has been obliged to take leave to England, and is not, therefore, able to take up the appointment.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.—Mrs. Edmund Allenby, of Donhead House, Salisbury writes "That the Inniskillings have cabled home for more clothing and tobacco, and that she will be most grateful for any contribution in clothing or funds to be sent to her not later than May 20."

7th Hussars.—The remainder of the regiment moved on Tuesday from Norwich to Aldershot. It is quartered in the South Cavalry Barracks.

8th Hussars.—If the regiment has seen no service since the Indian Mutiny, it evidently does not intend to be behind others now that its chance has come. It took part in the action under Major-Gen. Ian Hamilton at Houtnek on Tuesday, when it distinguished itself to such an extent that Lord Roberts in his despatch of the 2nd inst., says:—"Hamilton speaks in high terms of the service performed by the 8th Hussars under Col. Clowes." 2nd Lieut. Levisne, just appointed to the regiment from the 6th Batn. Rifle Brigade, has succeeded to the baronetcy by the death of his father, Sir William Levisne.

9th Lancers.—Lieuts. Lord C. Bentinck, Beale-Brown, Bell, and Allhusen, all get promotion by the death of Capt. Stanley. Lord Bentinck and Lieut. Beale-Brown as seconded officers, Lieut. Bell as Adjutant, and Lieut. Allhusen on the establishment. Promotion has been very slow in the regiment during the last five years. Lieut. Kincaid-Smith sailed from Cape Town on the 27th ult. in the *Braemar Castle*, invalided.

10th Hussars.—Major Alexander received a severe wound in the back in Major-Gen. Ian Hamilton's action on Monday. Lieut. Barry gets his troop, vice Capt. Sir John Millbanke, Bart., who is seconded for staff service. Lieut. Crichton, who has been lying ill from enteric at Pretoria, is now out of danger. He was in a wagon under medical care when the convoy was captured at Sanna's Post.

11th Hussars.—Lieut. FitzGerald has arrived at Cape Town from Egypt on special service.

13th Hussars.—Capt. MacLaren was "doing well" at Mafeking when Col. Baden Powell sent his last message off on the 13th ult.

14th Hussars.—Headquarters and A and C Squadrons, which were with Sir Redvers Buller's force in Natal during the operations for the relief of Ladysmith, have now moved to the Cape, and the whole regiment under Lieut.-Col. Hamilton's command forms part of the cavalry division under Lieut.-Gen. French.

16th Lancers.—Major Bethune has been appointed second in command, vice Major Frewen, promoted to the command. 2nd Lieut. Neave is returning home in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided, having left Cape Town on the 25th ult.

17th Lancers.—Major the Hon. L. H. D. Fortescue becomes second in command, vice Major Herbert, promoted to the command, Capt. Warner getting the Majority.

20th Hussars.—Lieut. Bott has been granted leave from India to England for nine months on medical certificate.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Coxhead, and Lieut. T. M. Archdale, R.F.A., left Cape Town on the 21st ult. for England in the *Lismore Castle*, invalided.

Lieut.-Col. E. C. F. Holland has been appointed to the command of the Brigade Division at Shorncliffe, on promotion.

Major F. A. Curteis, R.G.A., arrived from the Cape on Monday in command of invalids, in the *Assaye*.

Capt. A. F. Wynter, D.S.O., R.G.A., is officiating as Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Bellary.

Lieut. R. W. Dale, District Officer, has been appointed Adjutant of the West of Scotland Militia Artillery.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Changes of stations, &c. :—

Col. A. D. M'Arthur from Ootacamund to Calcutta. Col. (Brig. Gen.) G. Henry, from Comdg. Allahabad District, to be D.A.G., Madras.

Col. A. W. Smart from Madras to Tanjore.

Col. H. Clarke from leave, England, to Simla.

Col. J. W. Thurburn from Lahore to Rawal Pindi.

Col. H. H. Hart from Murree to Punjab.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. White from Calcutta, on leave to England.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. Duperier from Simla, on leave to England.

Lieut.-Col. B. Scott, C.I.E., from Calcutta, on leave to England.

Major G. C. P. Onslow from leave, England, to India.

Major E. A. Waller from Simla to Madras.

Major L. B. Friend from C.R.E., Alexandria, to Aldershot.

Major O. E. Ruck from Halifax, N.S., to Edinburgh.

Major F. B. Longe from Calcutta, on leave to England.

Major J. A. Tanner, D.S.O., from Rawal Pindi to be D.A.A.G., Simla.

Major F. R. Reynolds from Edinburgh to I.G.F.'s Office, W.O.

Major W. Yolland, at Exeter, ordered to Chatham.

Major T. A. Cregan from Chatham to Curragh.

Major H. L. C. H. Stafford from Chatham to Colchester.

Major B. B. Russell from leave to Bangalore.

Major H. S. King from Chatham to Portsmouth.

Major H. V. Biggs, D.S.O., from leave to Rawal Pindi.

Capt. H. Bonham-Carter from Calcutta on leave to England.

Capt. J. A. Gibbon from Lucknow on leave to England.

Capt. J. A. Dealy from Loralai to Karachi.

Capt. R. St. J. Gillespie from Dalhousie on leave to England.

Capt. H. E. C. Cowie from Rawal Pindi to Nowshera.

Capt. J. E. E. Craster from Poona to Ahmednagar.

Capt. A. J. Savage from Survey, Bermuda, to Southampton, ordered to South Africa.

Capt. F. B. Tillard from A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gov., Punjab, to Mean Meer.

Capt. G. J. W. Smythe from Bareilly to Lucknow.

Capt. M. R. Elles from Rawal Pindi to Chitral.

Capt. L. R. J. W. Taylor at Sheerness, ordered to Jamaica.

Capt. H. A. Cameron from Lahore to Saharanpore.

Lieut. H. J. Walker from Halifax to Bermuda.

Lieut. R. H. Lewis from leave to the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

Lieut. F. P. Rundle from Bombay, on leave to England.

Lieut. U. W. Evans from the S.M.E., Chatham, on leave.

Lieut. G. L. Fanshawe from Chatham to Malta.

Lieut. H. J. Sherwood from Roorkee, on leave to England.

Lieut. T. C. Skinner from Chatham to Gibraltar.

Lieut. D. H. Colnaghi at Home District, ordered to Exeter.

Lieut. E. M. Paul from Chatham to Gibraltar.

Lieut. R. A. F. Kingscote at Devonport, ordered to Chatham.

Lieut. C. D. M. Franklyn from Dover to Shorncliffe.

Lieut. G. P. A. Acworth from South Africa on leave.

Lieut. H. J. Barton from Murree to Rawal Pindi.

Lieut. C. R. Dobbs from Chatham to Curragh.

Lieut. P. H. Campbell from Cork to Chatham.

2nd Lieut. P. G. H. Hogg from Chatham to South Africa.

2nd Lieut. R. G. Ponsonby from Plymouth to Chatham ordered to Halifax, N.S.

2nd Lieut. A. B. Cunningham from Plymouth to Chatham, ordered to Malta.

2nd Lieut. L. M. Jackson from Plymouth to Pembroke Dock.

2nd Lieut. S. T. Cargill from S.M.E. Chatham to special course Midland Rly.

2nd Lieut. K. E. Edgeworth from S.M.E. Chatham to special course, Derby.

2nd Lieut. A. C. Baylay from S.M.E. Chatham to Portsmouth.

2nd Lieut. J. G. Fleming from S.M.E. Chatham to Curragh.

2nd Lieut. H. H. Kelly from S.M.E. Chatham to Malta.

2nd Lieut. B. Burgess from S.M.E. Chatham to St. Helena.

2nd Lieut. C. C. de la Beresford from S.M.E. Chatham to Curragh.

2nd Lieut. P. H. French at Chatham, ordered to Esquimaux.

2nd Lieut. W. H. Johnston from S.M.E. Chatham to Gibraltar.

Lieut.-Col. M. C. Barton has been appointed to the command of the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Lieut.-Col. H. S. Andrews-Speed has been appointed Commanding R.E., Madras.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—Lieut.-Col. Crabbe, having recovered from his wounds, has resumed command of the 3rd Batn. at Bloemfontein. Capt. Pereira gets his Majority, vice Major Cooper, promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 1st Batn. Irish Guards. Capt. Tryon, 3rd Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England on the 25th ult. in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided.

Coldstream Guards.—Major Monok, 2nd Batn., and Capt. Feilding, and Lieut. and Adj. Matheson, are on passage home invalided. They sailed from Cape Town on the 25th ult., in the *Kildonan Castle*.

Scots Guards.—Capt. Bell left Cape Town on the 25th ult., in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided.

Irish Guards.—It is officially notified that recruits can now be accepted for the regiment, the 1st Batn. of which is in process of formation, and will have its first station at Kensington Barracks, not at St. John's Wood, as was previously ordered. The officers appointed in Tuesday's *Gazette* are all Irishmen. Lieut.-Col. Cooper comes from Connaught, Major Hamilton is a cousin of the Duke of Abercorn, Brevet-Major Vandeleur, D.S.O., hails from County Clare, Lord Kerry is the eldest son of Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Oxmantown is the eldest son of the Earl of Rosse.

Queen's (2nd).—Capt. Warden, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on the 21st ult. in the *Lismore Castle* for England, invalided.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—Major Barton, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town for England in the *Lismore Castle* on the 21st ult., invalided.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Major Stewart has been appointed second in command of the 2nd Batn. in South Africa.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—Major Mockler has been appointed second in command of the new 4th Batn. at Colchester.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—The Colonelcy is vacant by the death of Gen. Sir R. Wilbraham, who was appointed as far back as Sept. 15, 1881. Sir Richard Wilbraham joined the regiment as a Captain from half-pay of the Rifle Brigade April 6, 1839, and remained with it until Dec. 22, 1854, when he was promoted to a half-pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy. 2nd Lieut. Packe, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 21st ult. in the *Britannia*, invalided.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—Capt. Peebles, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on the 27th ult. for England, invalided, in the *Braemar Castle*.

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—2nd Lieut. Smith, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on the 21st ult. in the *Britannia*, invalided.

East Yorkshire Regiment (15th).—Major Sladen, who was officially reported to be seriously ill at the Cape, is now out of danger, and will shortly, it is understood, return home.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th).—Capt. Pearson, 1st Batn., is on passage home from South Africa, invalided, in the *Braemar Castle*, which sailed from Cape Town on the 27th ult. Lieut. Tomlin, 1st Batn., has arrived home from the Cape this week, invalided.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—Lieut. Charlton, 1st Batn., who was wounded at Spion Kop, has been awarded the medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving life in October last, when stationed in Crete. It has now been ascertained that Col.-Sergt. W. Evans, 2nd Batn., reported missing after the action at Spion Kop, Jan. 24, is a prisoner of war at Pretoria.

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st).—Brevet-Major Bowes, D.A.A.G., Bombay Establishment, has been appointed Officiating D.A.A.G., Bombay Army Headquarters.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. will leave Devonport on Wednesday for Salisbury Plain. 2nd Lieut. Rycroft, 1st Batn., sailed from Cape Town in the *Lismore Castle*, invalided.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—Capt. Safford, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months on medical certificate.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th).—2nd Lieut. Ridings sailed from Cape Town on the 21st ult. in the *Britannia*, invalided.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd).—Major Teale has arrived home from the Cape this week, invalided.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (33rd).—Lieut. Carmichael has arrived home from the Cape this week, invalided.

Border Regiment (34th).—Lieut. and Adj. MacNab is on passage home from the Cape, invalided. He left in the *Lismore Castle* on the 21st ult.

Black Watch (42nd).—Major Burton has passed the examination qualifying for regimental command.

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (47th).—Lieut. Bowen is *en route* from the Cape, invalided, having left on the 21st ult. in the *Lismore Castle*.

Essex Regiment (56th).—Capt. Dowding has been appointed Officiating Station Staff Officer, Rangoon, vice Major Copeman, Suffolk Regiment, officiating on the District Staff, Madras.

Northamptonshire Regiment (58th).—Capt. Free-land has arrived home from the Cape this week, invalided.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—The date of assembly of the 7th (Militia) Batn. had to be changed at the last moment. It will now muster on Tuesday next, and proceed to Aldershot, as previously arranged.

Manchester Regiment (63rd).—Captain Georges is on passage home from the Cape, invalided.

Hampshire Regiment (67th).—Lieut. French is on passage home from the Cape, invalided.

Durham Light Infantry (68th).—Capt. Harter is on passage home from the Cape in the *Lismore Castle*, invalided. He left on the 21st ult.

East Surrey Regiment (70th).—2nd Lieut. Alexander arrived home from the Cape on Monday in the *Assaye*, invalided. A correspondent of the *Times*, who witnessed the arrival of the *Assaye*, says:—

"Lieut. Alexander, of the East Surrey Regiment, evidently has a career before him. He was wounded at Mooi River, Colenso, and Spion Kop, and altogether has had 'seven holes' made in him by bullets. Spion Kop was the 'warmest' affair of the lot, he says. He was only twenty years old a few days ago, but he has already been three times mentioned in despatches and is recommended for the D.S.O. The worst of his wounds, which included the smashing of three ribs, is not yet fully healed, but otherwise he is in excellent health, and looking forward to being fit for duty before long."

Seaforth Highlanders (72nd).—The detachment which has been forming the British garrison of Khartoum has returned to Cairo.

Black Watch (73rd).—Lieut. Wauchope, who was wounded at Magersfontein, arrived home from South Africa on Monday last, in the *Assaye*. Lieut. Harvey is on passage home from the Cape, invalided.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—In Tuesday's flanking movement between Thaba N'chu and Karee

Siding, Capt. Towse and 50 Gordons were surrounded by 250 Boers, who demanded their surrender. The special correspondent of the *Daily News* states that Capt. Towse ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge. The Gordons, with a wild cheer, rushed at the enemy and swept them away with great slaughter. Capt. Towse throughout behaved most heroically.

Middlesex Regiment (77th).—The ball given at the Hôtel Métropole on Tuesday night, in aid of the sick and wounded of the battalion was, in every sense, a great success, and reflected no little credit on Miss Mortimer, by whom, in conjunction with Major Longe and Capt. Mortimer, it was arranged. The guests, who numbered nearly 300, comprised many officers of both services. The Duke of Cambridge, who has taken much interest in the ball, was unable to be present owing to a prior engagement, but expressed, in a letter, his regret at being unable to attend. Dancing began at 10.30, and terminated at an early hour on Wednesday morning. Mr. Hubert Delma's orchestra was in attendance. Everything passed off admirably, and those present are all agreed as to the excellence of the arrangements.

Seaforth Highlanders (78th).—Lieut. Wilson has arrived home from the Cape this week, invalided.

Cameron Highlanders (79th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. left Aldershot on Monday for Mullingar, where it has taken over quarters.

Royal Irish Rifles (83rd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. will assemble on Monday the 14th inst. instead of Saturday, the 12th inst., and the 4th (Militia) Batn. on Thursday next instead of Tuesday next.

Shropshire Light Infantry (85th).—Lieut. Atchison is on passage home from the Cape, invalided.

Gordon Highlanders (92nd).—Lieut. Forbes is on passage home from the Cape, invalided.

Royal Irish Rifles (86th).—The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava and Mrs. Sharman-Crawford write to say that, as it is intended to send off immediately the last consignment of warm clothing and field-glasses (which are urgently required) to the Royal Irish Rifles in South Africa, it is earnestly requested that any intending subscribers should send in their contributions at once. Parcels sent care of County Down Weaving Company, 1, Donegal Square, South Belfast, and subscriptions to Mr. E. A. Spiller, Belfast Bank, Belfast, who is kindly acting as treasurer, will be gratefully received and promptly acknowledged. Major Adye, who was taken prisoner at Nicholson's Nek, and has since been dangerously ill at Pretoria, sailed from Cape Town

on the 25th ult. for England in command of invalids, in the *Kildonan Castle*.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (89th).—Lieut. Haire-Forster is *en route* from the Cape, invalided. He sailed in the *Lismore Castle* on the 28th ult.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (93rd).—Major Aiken has passed the examination qualifying for regimental command.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102nd).—After the special notice taken by the Queen of the valour of the Irish regiments, Col. Saunderson, M.P., wrote to the officers commanding the two battalions to express the admiration which he, in common with all loyal Irishmen, felt for the magnificent courage of those under their command. In their reply both officers mention that Col. Saunderson's letter had been published in the battalion orders. Lieut. Col. A. Mills, writing from Colenso, on March 29, adds:—"Though not an Irishman myself by birth, I am one in heart, and I am delighted to think that the way in which Irish regiments have behaved during the war will prove to the world that her Majesty has no more loyal and true soldiers than those in her Irish regiments." Major Shadforth has left the depot and sailed for South Africa in command of reinforcements in the *Orotava*.

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REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on THURSDAY, MAY 31, at 8 p.m.
Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. P. S. EVEREST, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

QUEEN'S BAYS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1900, at 8 p.m.
Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. H. S. SALTER, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

5TH (PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S) DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the GRAND HOTEL, Trafalgar Square, on FRIDAY, JUNE 8, at 8 p.m.
Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. P. S. EVEREST, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

CARABINIERS' DINNER.

Owing to the Carabiniers being on active service the REGIMENTAL DINNER will not take place this year, 1900.

ROYAL SCOTS GREYS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on SATURDAY, JUNE 16, at 8 p.m.
Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. P. S. EVEREST, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

11TH (PRINCE ALBERT'S OWN) HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the CAFE ROYAL on MONDAY, MAY 28, at 8 o'clock.
A notification of your intention to be present to be addressed to Mr. C. STREET, 16, Charing Cross.

15TH (KING'S) HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the CAFE ROYAL, Regent Street, on MONDAY, MAY 28, 1900, at 8 p.m.
Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. H. S. SALTER, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

18TH HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on SATURDAY, JUNE 16, at 8 p.m.
Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. P. S. EVEREST, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

19TH (PRINCESS OF WALES'S OWN) HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the PRINCES' HOTEL, Jermyn Street, on TUESDAY, MAY 29, at 8 p.m.
Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. HUME YOUNG, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

THE KING'S OWN REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the GRAND HOTEL, Charing Cross, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1900, at 8 o'clock.
Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. H. A. BERNAU, 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1900, at 8 o'clock.
Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. H. A. BERNAU, 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

LINCOLNSHIRE (XTH) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the GRAND HOTEL, Charing Cross, on THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1900, at 8 p.m.
An early intimation, if you intend dining, is requested, addressed to Mr. H. A. BERNAU, at Messrs. Cox and Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

11TH DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT.

With the approval of Lieut.-General Sir E. Newdigate, K.C.B., and the Officer Commanding the Regimental District, the Committee has decided to POSTPONE the ANNUAL DINNER, arranged to be held at the Hotel Cecil, on Monday, June 13, 1900, until the termination of the War in South Africa.

PRINCE ALBERT'S (SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the GRAND HOTEL, Trafalgar Square, on THURSDAY, MAY 31, at 8 p.m.
Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. ARTHUR MARTYN, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

XVTH (EAST YORKSHIRE) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the HANS CRESCENT HOTEL, on THURSDAY, MAY 31, at 7.45 p.m.
Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. J. C. WOOLLA-COTT, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

THE CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER of the Officers will take place at the GRAND HOTEL, Charing Cross, on TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1900, at 8 o'clock. The Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal the Rt. Hon. Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., will preside.
An early answer, if requested, addressed to Mr. H. A. BERNAU, 16, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

THE DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the GRAND HOTEL, Trafalgar Square, on THURSDAY, MAY 31, at 8 p.m.
Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. ARTHUR MARTYN, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT (48TH AND 58TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1900, at 8 o'clock.
An answer, if you intend dining, is requested, addressed to Mr. H. A. BERNAU, 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

The ANNUAL CORPS DINNER will take place at the GRAND HOTEL, Trafalgar Square, on THURSDAY, JUNE 7, at 8 p.m. H.R.H. the DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG and GOTH, K.G., in the chair.
Retired officers are requested to notify their intention to be present not later than May 20, to Col. ANSLIE STEWART, 44, West Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S (NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT) (64TH AND 95TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the SAVOY HOTEL, Victoria Embankment, on FRIDAY, JUNE 15, at 8 p.m.
Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. HUME YOUNG, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT (65TH AND 84TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, TUESDAY, MAY 29, at 8 p.m.
Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. HUME YOUNG, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers will take place at the GRAND HOTEL, Charing Cross, on MONDAY, MAY 28, 1900, at 7.45 o'clock.
An early answer, if you intend dining, is requested, addressed to Mr. H. A. BERNAU, at Messrs. Cox and Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES (83RD AND 96TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the GRAND HOTEL, Charing Cross, on FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1900, at 8 o'clock.
An answer, if you intend dining, is requested as early as possible, addressed to Mr. H. A. BERNAU, 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on MONDAY, JUNE 11, at 8 p.m.
Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. ARTHUR MARTYN, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

ARMY GYMNASIUM ANNUAL DINNER.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the HOTEL CONTINENTAL, Regent Street, S.W., on SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900, at 8 p.m.
Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. H. S. SALTER, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

Reviews.

SOME MAGAZINES.

Perennial *Blackwood* is as full of literary spirit and critical vigour as ever in its most palmy days. There is an article upon the Intelligence Department by Major-Gen. F. S. Russell, which is good reading, but to which we may refer in another place. The despondent critic of the war continues his attack and his exposition of failures and lost opportunities, and for him also we may find a larger place than this column will afford. But, apart from these, *Blackwood* is very full of interest. There is high praise for the first volume of Mr. Andrew Lang's new History of Scotland. Mr. David G. Churcher, who was an indigo planter and merchant at Fategarh at the beginning of the Indian Mutiny, gives a most dramatic story of his experiences. A mutiny broke out at the neighbouring station of Aligarh, but the 10th Native Infantry stood true for a time and showed no disposition to fraternise with the mutineers. At length the English at Fategarh took to their boats, and after terrible experiences, reproaching themselves for not having risked the passage to Cawnpore, were emboldened to return. Then came the mutiny of the 10th, and Mr. Churcher had a most adventurous escape through many perils. He gives a stirring account of the defence of the fort, of the intrepid character of the soldiers, the bravery of the ladies, and finally of the inability to continue the defence. Then came the destruction of the ammunition, the spiking of the guns, and the taking once more to the boats. Disasters followed, and a desperate situation, with hiding in the cane fields, and a return once more to Fategarh. It is a most striking story, and makes one of the best papers in *Blackwood*. The number also contains the "Diary of a Boer before Ladysmith," and a fine appreciation of the high qualities of those two great soldiers, Donald Stewart and William Lockhart. We have taken up last month's *Blackwood* again, which was well worth reading. Its opening article, "Russia's Sea-power," painted not only Europe but the world in Cossack uniform. The writer handed over the dominion of the earth by land and sea to the Czar, accepting the theories of Mr. Jane that it would be the best policy for England to make friends with Russia as a very dangerous and insufficient measure, and warmly advocating Col. Bell's alarming views respecting the future omnipotence of Russia. The writer in *Blackwood* gave a sufficiently formidable programme of the Naval power which would be at the disposal of the Czar in a few short years, without indicating precisely on what lines England is to frame a policy which shall frustrate the designs of her great enemy. It is not enough to say "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," but we cannot accept as a conclusive settlement of all the aims and ambitions of the States of the world that they are to be enveloped, as Bismarck said, in a Muscovite cloak.

The new *Quarterly Review* opens with a tribute to its late editor, the Rev. Whitwell Elwin, who succeeded Lockhart in 1853, resigned his editorship in 1880, and lately died at the age of 83. There is a very timely article entitled "An Age of Extermination," embodying a protest against the destruction of game throughout the world, which it is earnestly to be hoped may be stopped before it is too late. Against such greed of slaughter as has taken place in Western America even the prodigality of nature is powerless, and the wild animals are being driven back and reduced more and more. South Africa is grievously threatened, and it is ample time, as M. Foa has suggested, that a Zoological Peace Conference should meet to enact some preventive measures. An article of great practical interest is upon Sir John Macdonald and his work in Canada. What that great statesman achieved in the way of Federation is well-known, and his Imperial policy was triumphantly justified. He fostered local patriotism without permitting it to become provincial, and, as the Reviewer says, to combine local and Imperial interests was perhaps the greatest mark of his genius. A weighty contribution is upon "North-West Frontier Policy," and the Reviewer most cogently urges that the time is ripe for energy, and that we must keep our powder dry, for already the cloud no bigger than a man's hand has risen, and we must ask ourselves whether we are ready in case it should burst. The *Quarterly Reviewer* discusses the local conditions of defence on the frontier, and points out some things that he considers defective. He does not believe in the policy of staking our hold on India on one or two great battles on the Helmund. He has no faith in the pacific utterances of Russia, and urges that in case of war we should need an additional 50,000 British troops in India. We must entirely reorganise the Native army, obtaining money by reducing the useless southern troops, and must improve the frontier communications, fortify the passes, increase and modernise our artillery, double the number of British officers with Native regiments, and do much else, extending our influence also over the tribes, without being drawn into a policy of adventure in Afghanistan. "From a defeat at Magersfontein or Colenso the nation can recover, but a crash at Quetta or at the

mouth of the Khyber might bring down the Empire in India." The *Quarterly* also includes a favourable review of Sir Herbert Maxwell's "Wellington," in which, however, many curious minor errors are pointed out. These are such as can be removed in another edition by a careful proof reader.

We have also received *Longman's*, the *Cornhill*, *Macmillan*, and the *Humanitarian*, as well as a good number, well illustrated, of the *Pall Mall Magazine* (including an article by Mr. Walter Wood on the "Army and its Badges"), the *Century*, *Illustrated Magazine*, and some others.

We have before us further parts, up to No. 5, of Messrs. Methuen's *History of the Boer War*. There is something very satisfactory in its appearance, for it is well printed and well illustrated, though it does not bear the character of a picture book. It is also well written, though the author's name does not appear. What will be the extent of the book it is, of course, impossible to predict, but it must make several volumes, and when bound will, we think, be found satisfactory by the general reader.

Under the title of *Four Months Besieged*, Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish immediately a volume of letters written from Ladysmith by Mr. H. H. S. Pearce, the special correspondent of the *Daily News*. The letters were written to that paper, but owing to exigencies of space, and the inevitable delay in transmission, only very few of them could be utilised, so that the greater number will be published for the first time. The volume will be illustrated by plans and photographs made by the writer on the spot.

The war has already given a great stimulus to art production, and many pictures illustrative of incidents, and of the troops engaged, have found eager purchasers. They appeal to many tastes, but none are of a higher class than those which Messrs. Graves have published. The "Absent-minded Beggar" and the "Handy Man"—both reproduced from the brush of Mr. Caton Woodville—are famous, and the choice *remarque* proofs are destined to become valuable, while the India prints are also of high pictorial merit. A new plate has just appeared forming a centrepiece, as we may say, to the other two. It is entitled "Our Brothers from Over the Seas," and represents a dramatic incident in battle, in which are typical figures illustrating the new South Wales Lancers, the Imperial Light Horse, the Diamond Fields Horse, the Imperial Canadian Infantry, the Rhodesian Field Force, the various Australian troops, and some other Colonial forces. Nothing has been so remarkable in the history of the war as the spontaneous outburst of Imperial enthusiasm to which it has given rise, and Mr. Caton Woodville's new work is an admirable expression of that spirit. It cannot fail to be widely popular, and has been reproduced with admirable skill in photogravure and mezzotint by Mr. W. A. Cox, who did the work upon the other plates. A special feature is made of the *remarques* in the margin, which are a bugler blowing the call, and the heads of "Diamond Jubilee" Colonial premiers and Colonial officials.

THE SERVICE RIFLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An ounce of practice, we are told, is worth a ton of theory. I am convinced of the truth of this reasoning by reading the letter signed "W. A. Baillie-Grohman" in your last issue. Your correspondent seeks to make out that our present rifle, the Lee-Metford, has been proved to be a failure on service in South Africa. Now I think I know something of musketry—I ought to at any rate—and I have had some months' experience of active service and hard fighting recently in Natal. It may interest Mr. Baillie-Grohman to learn that nothing that came under notice in the field in any way justifies his condemnation of the rifle now in the hands of the troops. I never heard it spoken badly of, and I certainly should have done if it had been as bad, or anything like as bad, as he would seem to make out.

It is all well and good to say that the Lee-Metford rifle is a failure. It has not proved itself to be this in the severe trial it has undergone, and even if it had I think that the condemnation ought to come from British generals and regimental officers, who to my knowledge have had no serious complaint to make. Mr. Baillie-Grohman's letter doubtless was intended to draw attention to a subject which is uppermost in his mind, but it only serves to show how easy it is for people to take a one-sided view and to argue from the standpoint of theory with no practical experience to guide them. I am in position to pronounce an actually independent judgment, and I say unhesitatingly that I shall be surprised when the campaign is over if any general officers now in the field condemn the Lee-Metford rifle. They may, of course. I may be all wrong in my view; at the same time so may your correspondent. At present, however, no one can decide, and I would beg your readers to reserve their judgment until they know what that of the generals is. I say this the more readily as I have no interest in the matter beyond a desire to remove erroneous impressions which exist in Parliament and elsewhere, and of which your correspondent's letter is proof.

FIELD OFFICER.

[As far as we are concerned this controversy must end. We quite agree with the field officer, not from personal experience, but from the evidence of the Service.—ED., A. & N. G.]

HORSES FOR THE FRONT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would beg to draw attention to the following which I cut from the *Morning Post* of Monday. It is from the *Post's* Bloemfontein correspondent:—

"Mr. Wyndham's reply disconnecting the delay from lack of horses has caused some surprise. The necessity for a large and ever-increasing supply of remounts cannot be too urgently insisted on. We do want horses, and we shall want horses till the very last day of the campaign. The sacrifice of horseflesh in the past is nothing in comparison with the possibilities of the future. The area across which a cavalry screen must be thrown necessitates an immense strain, and the consequent gaps must be filled immediately they occur. The grass for another month will be worth next to nothing. Continuous feeding of the horses on nitrogenous matter is certain to cause laminitis and kindred disease arising from hot blood."

I can vouch for the actual truth of all these statements. But not only more horses are wanted. When I left, the poor veterinary officers were being worked to death. What made their position worse was that they had had a lot of young civilian practitioners sent out to train. Now, this is cruelly unfair to everybody, for the routine work of an army cannot be learnt in face of an enemy by men ignorant of the remotest details of the Service. The arrangements place everyone in such a false position that I trust the system of untrained men on field-service may meet with the condemnation it deserves.

CAVALRYMAN.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Magazines for May.—*Macmillan*, *Century*, *Harper*, *Scribner*, *United Service*, *Badminton*, *Nineteenth Century*, *Genealogical*, *Antiquary*, *Longman*, *Cornhill*, *Pall Mall*, *Blackwood*. Books.—*Scarlet and Blue*, *Songs for Soldiers and Sailors*, *Imperial Defence* (Cassell); *A Strong Army in a Free State* (Simpkin); *Besieged by the Boers* (in Kimberley) (Hutchinson); *Gout and its Cure* (Epps); *British America* (Kegan Paul).

Owing to the great strain on the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness for gun trials, &c., during the continuance of the war, it is probable that the ranges cannot be spared, and that the Association meeting may therefore be unavoidably put aside. The council of the Association find that there are many important matters requiring their attention, and will hold their meetings on the usual dates (the third Thursday in each month). These meetings are at 5.30 p.m.



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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1900.

THE FRENCH NAVAL STAFF.

WHEN M. de Lanessan accepted the Naval portfolio in Paris he determined to give greater importance to the operations of the chief of the staff—to create what some in this country might call a "brain" for the Navy by investing in that officer all the functions concerned in the preparation for war. The officer chosen for these important duties was Rear-Admiral Caillard, who was credited with equal judgment and competence. He was to take charge of matters concerning both the material and the personnel of the fleet, so far as they concerned mobilisation and preparation for war. In a country which does not possess an Admiralty Board, such a position as that of the chief of the staff, endowed

with these high and important attributes, seems essential. There must be some individual or set of individuals charged with the direction of the Navy's effort and with the constitution of the means to achieve the end of its existence. The change introduced by M. de Lanessan was therefore welcomed in France as apparently giving something of finality to the working of the departments in the Rue Royale, and it may be that the larger shipbuilding programme which has been introduced, after having been discussed by the Superior Council of the Navy, is one of the results.

It has been known for some little time back that Rear-Admiral Caillard and Captain Le Dô, his sub-chief, were about to retire. A further step, not indeed of organisation, but giving added importance to the office, has been taken by appointing officers of higher rank to the two positions. The new chief and sub-chief of the staff are Vice-Admiral Bienaimé and Rear-Admiral Bayle, who will undoubtedly possess a greater degree of authority than their predecessors. Admiral Bienaimé is the youngest flag-officer of his rank, having been born in February, 1843. His career has been active and brilliant, and he has held several important offices. He navigated, in the *Manche*, in the Arctic regions, and accompanied an Austrian commission of scientific men who visited the island of Jan Mayen. Afterwards he had an administrative appointment as sub-chief of the staff at Toulon, and then was in command of the French Naval forces in the Indian Ocean. During the campaign in Madagascar the admiral gave proof of energy and organising capacity. Up to that time he had been a commodore, but was promoted to flag rank in 1895, and, on returning in the next year, Admiral de Cuverville took him as chief of the staff in the Mediterranean squadron. He was then nominated to the command of the Superior Naval School, but was immediately promoted to vice-admiral. His colleague, Rear-Admiral Bayle is fifty-seven years of age, and is also a distinguished officer who, during a long career, has held many posts of importance, both administrative and executive. It is understood that Vice-Admiral Bienaimé intends to concentrate all his efforts upon his chief functions, which by a decree of July 18, 1899, have been defined as "preparation for Naval war, and especially the commissioning and mobilisation of the fleet." It is announced in the Press that he will make himself an organiser, and observers have very often remarked that in France an organiser is above all things necessary. A colossal work, no doubt, lies before the admiral, and it will be extremely interesting to learn, if it should ever be possible to learn, what success attends his efforts. Unfortunately for the French Navy the instability of French institutions is such that we may think it highly probable that he will not be granted time before some change in Government or constitution compels him to retire.

Navv Notes.

Her Majesty when approaching Holyhead pier, on her return from Ireland last week, gave instructions that the following signal message should be made to Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, in command of the Channel Fleet, acting as escort to the yacht:—"The Queen wishes to express her thanks to her escort, of which she is justly proud, and the appearance of which she greatly admires. Her Majesty was much gratified by the manner in which the crews sang the National Anthem, and hopes you will have a pleasant cruise." The gallant flag officer in command immediately replied:—"Please convey to Her Majesty in the name of the Navy our thanks to Her Majesty

for having graciously permitted us to escort her across." The Princesses Christian and Henry of Battenberg also signalled to Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson:—"The two Princesses send you greetings, and think the fleet looks magnificent." To which Sir Harry replied:—"In the name of the whole squadron I thank your Royal Highnesses very much."

The review of the Naval Brigade, held by the Queen at Windsor on Wednesday, was a fully earned and well deserved compliment to Captain Lambton and the seamen and marines with him. It may be that as fresh developments occur the part played by the Navy will be forgotten and, in any case, it will become ancient history; it is just as well, therefore, that opportunity should be taken, without loss of time, to recognise it in every possible way. Her Majesty, with that insight and thoughtfulness which marks all her dealings, gave to her welcome a shape than which the men could desire or wish for nothing better. From the captain down to the midshipmen, among the officers, and with every bluejacket and Marine, this visit to Windsor, to be inspected by their venerable Queen, and to listen to her revered words of welcome, must remain an incident the memory of which will be treasured all their lives. Captain Lambton's brief and modest reply was in every way admirable. What the Navy has done in South Africa is as nothing to what it is prepared to do at any time for her Majesty and the Empire. We are glad to notice that our countrymen in other parts of the world are taking opportunity to entertain Captain Scott the officers and men of the *Terrible*, for the part they have played in South Africa. In this connection we may quote the words used at Portsmouth by Captain Lambton in referring to Sir George White's determination to hold Ladysmith. "By doing so," he said, "Sir George saved Natal, and saving Natal he saved South Africa, while by saving South Africa he saved the British Empire." This is true, but it is only right and just to remember that it was the inventive genius and resourcefulness of Captain Percy Scott, and the promptitude and cheerful courage of Captain Lambton and the *Powerfuls* which made the salvation of Ladysmith possible.

Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton and his gallant brigade of Ladysmith fame, have a hard day's work before them on Monday next. They arrive at Victoria Station in the forenoon and form on the Horse Guards' parade for inspection by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. After being entertained in the Admiralty building, they parade and march through Northumberland Avenue, the Thames Embankment, and Queen Victoria Street, stopping at Lloyd's for refreshment, and from thence to London Bridge Station to return to Portsmouth. Given a fine day there will be an immense crowd along the route, but even if the weather is unpropitious there will be no lack of spectators. On the following Thursday the gallant captain receives the Freedom of the City of Durham as well as a presentation from the County Palatine, and on Saturday the 19th, he responds for the Navy at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund in the Whitehall Rooms. On Saturday last he had the honour of being received by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House.

A very curious story comes home from Esquimaux about the circumstances attending the death of Lieutenant R. D. Scott, of the *Pheasant*. Although a verdict of "justifiable homicide" was returned at the inquest, it is asserted that the occurrence was at least in part due to the friction which has existed for some time between the Naval and Military branches of the Service at that port. In this connection it will be remembered that a short paragraph in the First Lord's memorandum chronicles the requiem of an experiment, from which much was hoped. We are told "the detachment of Royal Marine Artillery lent to the Dominion Government for submarine and defence work at Vancouver Island were finally withdrawn in September last, after six years' useful work at that station." Thus is recorded the first and possibly the last attempt at garrisoning our coal-ing stations with Marines. Those who had been interested in the experiment had for some time

been aware that it was likely to fail, and therefore when the order for withdrawal was given but little notice was taken of the matter. The paragraph we have quoted above once more directed attention to the subject, and now it is said that the substitution of garrison artillerymen for Marines has set up a friction with most lamentable results. It is to be hoped that the report of the committee of investigation, which we have no doubt has already been at work, will be placed before the public with as little delay as possible.

By what we can only regard as the most fortunate coincidence the issue of the *United Service Magazine* for May contains an interesting and thoughtful article by Captain W. Baker Brown, R.E., on the subject of "Marines and Coaling Stations," *apropos* of the *fiasco* at Esquimaux. Captain Brown recalls the discussion and contention which arose in 1891, when the late Sir Drummond Jervois proposed what he called "Home Rule for the Navy," a scheme for the transfer of all our coast fortresses to Naval charge. It was Sir John Colomb who suggested as an alternative scheme that the Marines should garrison the coaling stations, and Lord George Hamilton, who promised that an experiment should be made at one of the smaller stations. It was in '93 that the detachment of Marines was sent to Esquimaux after a short period of training in submarine mining, electric lighting, and land service artillery. Captain Brown relates the seven years' experience thus obtained, so far as the actual facts can be ascertained without access to official documents. He points out that from the very first no attempt appears to have been made to make the Marine garrison interchangeable with the Marines afloat, although this was one of the advantages claimed for the scheme. The reason is no doubt to be found in the circumstance that not only for the engineer duties of submarine mining and electric lighting, but also for the artillery work it was necessary to give the officers and men selected for the garrison a considerable amount of special training. In fact, says Captain Brown, the artillery training had been so hurried that technical assistance had to be obtained from the Royal Artillery at Halifax and Nova Scotia before the guns could be mounted. Moreover, it was necessary to borrow engineer officers and men from the War Office to perform a number of services and special duties which could not be performed by the Marines. "This introduced another difficulty. The officer selected by the War Office to take charge of this technical work became in time the senior officer at the station and took command of the whole of the troops there, still further upsetting the original scheme. Such an arrangement naturally gave rise to friction." Whether the decision to withdraw the Marines from Esquimaux was actually caused by the difficulties which thus arose, the fact that they have been withdrawn, and their places taken by Royal Artillerymen and Royal Engineers, is the strongest possible evidence of the failure of the scheme, and will probably settle the question of employing Marines in such situations for this generation. Whatever may have been the reasons which induced Sir Drummond Jervois to put forward his proposals, there has never been any doubt as to the motive which inspired the alternative suggestion. It is only natural, therefore, to find that Captain Brown proposes another solution. He says, in concluding his article—

"Marine officers at present suffer from one very serious disability in that there is no adequate employment for them when they reach the higher ranks, the whole of the officers on their general's list being permanently unemployed, while their colonels and most of their field officers are kept at depôts with very limited responsibility. This defect might be remedied with decided gain to the Empire by placing all Marine officers of the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and upwards on the Army roster for employment. . . . Such an arrangement would not affect their employment afloat or their exclusive employment in the special senior appointments of their own corps. They would be in this respect on the same footing as officers of the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers. With such an arrangement we might some day have a Marine general in command at Malta or Bermuda."

We cannot congratulate the Navy League upon its decidedly novel method of directing public attention to the defects of the Fleet. The intention was excellent, no doubt, but there is something decidedly undignified in employing the sandwich-man to advertise the alleged lame ducks of the Fleet. Besides this—which is more or less a matter of taste—was the League quite justified in quoting from one of Lord C. Beresford's speeches? To take an extract from the speech of a flag officer now on service abroad, and place it on a sandwich-board, appears to us distinctly improper and unfair. Any officer less secure of the public favour than Lord C. Beresford might easily be damaged professionally by such misuse of his speeches. For the rest, it is perfectly true that there are obsolete vessels on the official lists. That it is so deceives no foreign Power, and should not even mislead the man in the street. It is a matter of notoriety that the flagship of the First Reserve Squadron is armed with muzzle-loaders, and that many other ships similarly armed are yet flying the pennant. All this is very well known, and being so, gives students of Naval policy and cognate subjects a right to criticise the Navy, but we feel a prejudice against the sandwich-board when used for this purpose, which the Navy League will possibly scorn as old-fashioned.

In reference to the notice which has been taken of its posters, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Navy League explains that, being men of business, the members of the League expect goods contracted and paid for to be supplied. While admitting that the "rearmament" of the "death traps" is a matter for the Admiralty upon which it makes no pretension to pronounce, the League emphatically objects to the country being misled by official statements. The sixteen ships in question are either efficient or not, and the complaint of the League is that, although the worthlessness of these vessels has been denounced for years, no action has been taken. It is pointed out by the Chairman that Admiral Sir Henry Nicholson, recently in command at the Nore, speaking at the Queen's Hall on March 28, said of the ships in question that "sixteen battleships in the Navy were armed with obsolete guns, were composed of inflammable materials which would burn like a tar-barrel, and were no more entitled to be called line-of-battle ships than a Chinese junk." The letter concludes:—"Other means of striking ineffective ships off official returns having failed, we have considered it our duty to call further public attention to the facts."

It is stated at Portsmouth that some very interesting and practical experiments are to be carried out this year to test the extent of the inflammability of wood-work in warships. With this view, as the story goes, the coast defence ship *Belleisle* is to be fitted up as a target ship and attached to the Channel squadron. The practice will be superintended, it is said, by Rear-Admiral Fanshawe and by Captain May, the well-known gunnery expert. The details of the experiment are not, of course, made public, and it is therefore, impossible to state whether or no the *Belleisle* will be specially fitted with non-inflammable woodwork. Presumably, she will be so fitted, since the action off Santiago amply demonstrated the dangerous inflammability of the Spanish cruisers. It is several years now since a practical test of this sort has been carried out in our Navy, with the exception, of course, of the usual gunnery experiments at Portsmouth against a venerable vessel thinly plated with soft iron.

It has already been advocated in some quarters that promotion to the rank of lieutenant should be conferred upon at least one of the Naval warrant officers who have shared gallantly in the defence of Ladysmith. There are some precedents for this, and one would suppose that such a promotion would please the warrant officers in general, yet it is far from certain that it would actually please the majority. The warrant officers are disposed to consider that promotion for gallantry in the field, or in action afloat, is not a very satisfactory principle. Gallantry is not the sole requirement in a commissioned officer of the rank of lieutenant, and the Admiralty have experienced considerable embarrass-

ment in finding suitable employment for the two officers specially promoted to lieutenant's rank after the bombardment of Alexandria. We were not aware, moreover, that any warrant officer in Captain Lambton's brigade has been officially recommended for commissioned rank. Certainly no recommendation of that kind has appeared in despatches, and we fail to see how any warrant officer can be advanced unless by the recommendation of his senior officer. To put the matter plainly, it is useless to advance these officers unless they are fully qualified to perform the usual duties of a lieutenant in a ship of war at sea.

It is particularly requested that intending contributors to the Navy stall at the forthcoming National Bazaar, to be held at the Empress Rooms, Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, and adjoining grounds on May 24, 25, and 26, in aid of the sufferers by the war, will send their gifts, whether money or articles for sale, as soon as possible to the honorary secretary of the Navy stall, the Hon. Mrs. Charlton, at the above address.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE AT WINDSOR.

The Naval Brigade of the *Powerful* left Portsmouth by special train on Wednesday morning for Windsor to be inspected by the Queen. The total force numbered 22 officers and 286 men. The officers with Capt. Lambton were:—Lieuts. A. W. Heneage, L. Halsey, and R. F. White; Engineers E. H. Ellis and C. C. Sheen; Surgs. C. M. Beadnell and J. G. Fowler; Gunner W. Sims; Midshipmen T. C. Armstrong, G. E. Lewin, R. C. Hamilton, A. Stokes, the Hon. I. L. A. Carnegie, H. T. Hayes, J. R. Middleton, C. R. Sharp, and E. G. Chichester. Major A. G. B. Urmston, R.M.L.I., who was in command of the Marines on the western frontier, and Lieut. H. A. H. Jones, R.M.L.I., who was wounded at Graspan, Lieut. Briscoe, late R.N., who was with the Brigade at Ladysmith, and Commander F. C. A. Ogilvy, who was promoted out of the *Terrible*, also formed part of the force.

The streets of Windsor were decorated in honour of the occasion, and crowds of people lined the roads. The special train was received by the Mayor, who welcomed Capt. Lambton, and then the men, blue-jackets and Marines, red and blue, detrained with their guns, and, headed by the band of the Grenadier Guards, marched to the Castle. They looked as healthy and stalwart a body of men as ever were seen. With them they brought a 12-pounder and a couple of Maxims. An onlooker says: "It was a lovely spectacle. In the background the towers of Windsor, with the Royal Standard streaming on the breeze and in the sun, below the steep acclivity of the street thickly lined on either side, and in the middle the sailors dragging their guns. The band plays 'They all love Jack,' and the public shout as if they did. All the way up the hill and along the High Street and up to the turning into the Long Walk the story is the same. It is one long and grand acclaim, one blaze of colour, one flutter of handkerchiefs and of flags."

The Queen inspected the Brigade in the Quadrangle of the Castle. Her Majesty was accompanied by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Louis of Battenberg, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. The Duke of York and Prince Louis of Battenberg, Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Mr. G. J. Goschen, Lord George Hamilton, and Sir George White were also present.

The Brigade received the Queen with a royal salute, after which Capt. the Hon. Hedworth Lambton had the honour of being presented. The guns being in position on the left, the Queen drove down the line from left to right and inspected the officers and men, after which the Brigade marched past in column, re-formed the line in quarter-column of double companies, gave three cheers for the Queen, advanced in review order close to Her Majesty's carriage, and gave a royal salute.

The officers of the Brigade were then presented to the Queen by Capt. Lambton, and at the conclusion of the presentation, her Majesty addressed the officers and men as follows:—"I wish you all heartily welcome on your return home, after the great trials you have so nobly borne, and I thank you warmly for the great services you have rendered to your Queen and the Empire." Capt. the Hon. H. Lambton said in reply that he did not consider that the Naval Brigade had done anything very wonderful at Ladysmith, and what they had done was nothing to what they are ready to do at any time for the Queen. The Queen's carriage was then driven to the end of the Quadrangle near St. George's Gate, where the Brigade marched past her Majesty in fours to the riding school, where dinner was provided for the men. The Queen afterwards visited the riding school during the time the men were dining, when Capt. Lambton called for three cheers for her Majesty, which were heartily given. The Brigade returned to Portsmouth soon after six the same evening.

Navv Personal.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will attend the inspection of the *Powerful's* Naval Brigade by the Admiralty on Monday next, and afterwards honour the First Lord with his presence at the luncheon to the officers of that cruiser.

Captain H.R.H. the Duke of York, Admiral Sir Leopold M'Cintock, F.R.S., and Sir James Erskine, and Rear Admirals A. W. Moore, Junior Naval Lord, and Charles Lucas, V.C., were the Naval representatives at the banquet of the British Empire League to commemorate the services rendered by the colonial forces in South Africa, as well as welcoming the Australian delegates.

Were Admiral of the Fleet Sir Geoffrey Phipps-Hornby with us, he would admit that it was the proudest moment of life to know that his son, Major E. J. Phipps-Hornby, R.H.A., has been recommended for the Victoria Cross. His brother Admiral of the Fleet, the late Sir George Sartorius, had the great and unprecedented privilege of presenting his two sons to his Sovereign, who had gained this most coveted distinction for services in Ashanti and Afghanistan.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir John E. Commerell, V.C., has returned to duty as Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney obtains the Greenwich Hospital Pension vacant by the death of Admiral T. H. Mason. This is a tardy recognition of a valuable officer's numerous services. He was Midshipman in the *Albion* at the Battle of Navarino, 1827. In 1836 he commenced his Arctic experiences with Captain Sir James Ross, and subsequently distinguished himself in making exceptionally long journeys over the ice while in command of the *Assistance*. Since attaining flag rank his devotion to science gained him the much-coveted distinction of F.R.S. He was knighted in 1877.

Admiral Sir William Kennedy ought to be well satisfied with the reception of his interesting and briny memoirs at a time when military books and books on South Africa are practically the only ones to attract the public. His memoirs are full of plums, many of which will be entirely fresh even to Naval men.

Admiral Lord Charles Scott, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, attended at Holyhead station on the Queen's arrival on Friday in last week, and had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty.

Admiral T. H. M. Mason, who died at Ipswich on February 12 last, left estate valued at £11,144. Several local charities were recognised by the deceased flag-officer in his will.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Stephenson arrived in London from Denmark on Tuesday last in attendance on H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, commanding the Channel Squadron, left Milford on Wednesday for Bangor, Lamlash, Greenock, and Berehaven. The squadron is to arrive at Spithead on May 15, probably in connection with some function connected with the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday.

Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, Bart., recently promoted to flag rank while in command of the *Hannibal*, was the guest of Captain Arthur Barrow, of the *Prince George*, at dinner last week, when all the captains of the Channel Squadron were invited to meet him. During dinner their gallant and genial vice-admiral, Sir Harry Rawson, signalled to the *Prince George* from his flagship, "We have just drank success to our junior rear-admiral," a compliment Sir Baldwin gratefully acknowledged.

Captain A. C. Corry paid off the *Hood* on Saturday last at Chatham. The vessel will be again prepared for foreign service.

Captain G. Neville, of the *Australia*, Captain R. W. White, of the *Galatea*, and Captain Charles Wyndham, of the Royal yacht *Osborne*,

had the honour of being presented to the Queen on board the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, at Holyhead, on Friday in last week.

Captain T. D. Williams obtains the Greenwich Hospital pension vacant by the death of Captain William Mould.

Captain H. M. O. Festing has been given a Naval pension in the place of the late Captain P. A. Scott.

Captains A. F. M. Meyer and Howard Kerr are awarded the additional Naval pensions sanctioned by Order in Council of January last for retired commanders.

Captain Percy Scott, of the *Terrible*, arrived at Singapore on Friday in last week, and was, with those serving under him, accorded a most enthusiastic reception. On Sunday he and the officers were entertained at luncheon, and the following day the ship's company were generously feasted, and afterwards attended an amateur theatrical performance specially arranged for their amusement. The cruiser was to leave for Hong Kong on Thursday, where preparations are also under way to give the gallant Brigade a hearty reception.

Captain Anson Schomberg, of the *Victorious*, entered the Suez Canal at the southern entrance on Sunday last, and arrived at Port Said the following day. The minds of irresponsible M.P.'s will not be troubled by any mishap to this battleship on the second occasion of her transit through the Egyptian waterway.

Captain F. O. Pike, of the *Minerva*, who conveyed the *Polyphemus* to Devonport, leaves again on Monday next for Gibraltar with the torpedo-boat destroyers *Orwell*, *Skate*, *Sunfish*, and *Hardy* in company, to reinforce the Mediterranean fleet.

Captain G. A. Giffard, of the *Charybdis*, left Devonport on Wednesday last for the North American station to resume his duties as commodore on the Newfoundland Fishery coast.

Captain C. J. Graves-Sawle, who recently returned from the *Crescent* on the North American station, obtains almost immediate re-employment by his appointment to the *Bonaventure*, which vessel has another year to run before returning home, or being re-commissioned abroad.

Captain Samuel Johnson's retirement is the only compulsory removal from the active list of that rank until April next year, when Captain H. S. Gibson attains the age of fifty-five. Commodore E. H. Meggs Davis follows in August, and Captain R. F. Henderson in November, 1901, but that is looking some way ahead. Exceptional vacancies may, however, occur in the flag list before then, or the officers thereon who attained flag rank prior to 1895 and have not yet been employed might choose to take advantage of the seven years' non-service option of the Order in Council of the 3rd ult.

Commander E. S. Poë returned to Gibraltar on Saturday last from Las Palmas in the *St. George*, accompanied by the *Cambrian*.

Commander E. L. Lang, of the *Polyphemus*, arrived at Devonport on Sunday last, and has since proceeded to Chatham to pay off that vessel and commission the *Pyramus*.

Commander (retired) E. S. Clapp, Harbour Master at Holyhead, had the honour of being presented to the Queen after the Royal arrival on Friday in last week, and was the recipient of a note-book bearing the Royal monogram in silver in recognition of his services at the departure from and the arrival at that port of her Majesty.

Lieutenant the Hon. L. J. O. Lambart, Flag-Lieutenant to the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, attended the funeral of the late Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax on Wednesday in last week, on whose staff he served during the period of the deceased flag officer's command at the western port.

Sub-Lieutenants H. E. F. Aylmer, of the *Indefatigable*, and the Hon. Arthur Stopford, borne in the *Monarch*, have been promoted, after eighteen

months' service, to the rank of lieutenant in consideration of the positions they attained in their examinations at the Royal Naval College.

Fleet-Paymaster F. H. M. Whitfield cannot complain of being over-indulged with home service during a career of thirty years as commissioned service, and at the age of fifty-one. He was upwards of sixteen years an assistant-paymaster, and spent most of that period abroad. Since promotion to paymaster, 1886, he has not been offered a home appointment, and when he applied for one in 1896, after three years' Channel service, was sent to China. He returned from Hong Kong in the early part of last year, and since then has been on half-pay in consequence of ill-health. His case compares unfavourably with more fortunate juniors of the accountant branch.

Fleet-Paymaster J. St. J. Wagstaffe has been granted the Greenwich Hospital Pension, vacant by the death of Paymaster-in-Chief G. F. Norman. Mr. Wagstaffe is one of the few officers who have been elevated to the quarter-deck from the rank and file of the Navy. After attaining the rank of Assistant-Paymaster in 1856, his ability procured him an appointment in the secretarial branch, and five years afterwards (1861) he was promoted Paymaster for his services at the Peiho Forts (1859) under Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope. Failing health necessitated retirement from the active list in 1875, and he subsequently held the post of secretary to the Royal Naval Benevolent Society until 1898, when he was obliged to resign on account of failing eyesight, receiving a substantial recognition of his ability from the members of that corporation.

Assistant-Paymaster Sidney B. Hinshelwood, secretary to the Commodore at Jamaica, attains the rank of Paymaster without having been troubled with much service in a ship at sea. For several years past he has alternated between stationary vessels abroad and home appointments. Originally a midshipman, he was transferred to the Accountant Department in consequence of losing his left hand, but that is no reason why he should be exempted from taking his turn in a sea-going ship. If the same method of appointing him is pursued in his new rank, his actual service career will be exceptionally fortunate, though somewhat unfair for his brother officers.

Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Leafe, R.M.A., on special service in South Africa, proceeds to St. Helena.

Major A. G. B. Urmston, R.M.L.I., and Surgeon C. Marsh-Beadnell, of the *Powerful*, arrived by the *Pindari* at Southampton on Thursday in last week, but were too late to be present at the banquet given by the Commander-in-Chief and the officers of the Portsmouth command to their brother officers of that cruiser. Both officers were at the front in South Africa. Major Urmston goes to the depot as instructor of musketry. Surgeon Marsh-Beadnell will undoubtedly receive recognition for his services, especially those at the action of the Modder River, where he aided the Army Medical Staff while subject to heavy fire from the enemy, an account of which we have previously referred to.

Major G. D'A. Anderson, R.M.L.I., Instructor of Gunnery at Portsmouth, goes on half-pay for a year in consequence of ill-health. His place on the Divisional Headquarters Staff will be filled by Captain G. C. Eveleigh. Captain G. A. Cox becomes Major, and Lieutenant R. Cator Captain, by the temporary withdrawal of Major Anderson from actual service.

Major R. W. Heathcote, R.M.L.I. (retired) Recruiting Staff Officer at Southampton since May 1, 1895, has been fortunate enough to secure an extension of his appointment for three years.

Lieutenant W. P. McLaughlin, R.M.L.I., relieves Lieutenant B. R. O. Sullivan, in the *Majestic*; and Lieutenant P. H. Colley, R.M.L.I., relieves Captain H. M. C. W. Hamilton, and Lieutenant A. S. Tetler, R.M.L.I., relieves Lieutenant C. L. Hall, in the *Hannibal*, on the 10th inst., after two years' service afloat in each case.

CANTEEN AND MESS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd., 23, Regency Street, Westminster.—This Society is a union of Canteens and Messes formed for mutual benefit of the Services at home and abroad. It supplies every canteen or mess requisite.

Navv Foreign.

The German armoured cruiser *Prinz Heinrich*, which has been launched at Kiel, was built under the designation of "A," and is the sister of another cruiser, "B," which is also in hand. They represent a type new to the German Navy. There seems to be no intention to continue building ships of the *Hertha* class (5,650 tons), and it may be assumed that the *Prinz Heinrich* class, which is armoured, while the other is only protected, takes its place. The armoured cruiser *Fürst Bismarck* displaces 10,650 tons, but the new class is only of 8,368 tons, with a length of 396ft. and 64ft. 9in. beam. There are two 9.4in. guns instead of four, and ten of 5.9 instead of twelve. But, on the other hand, the smaller cruisers are to steam at 20.5 knots as compared with 19. The belt is of 4in. nickel steel, and runs the whole length of the ship, besides giving protection to the battery, while the armoured deck has a thickness of nearly 3in. The machinery consists of three vertical triple-expansion engines, supplied by fourteen Dürr boilers, developing 15,000 horse-power, and the bunker capacity will be 950 tons. In addition to the guns which have been indicated the *Prinz Heinrich* will carry ten 3.4in. quick-firers protected by shields, ten 1.4in. and four machine guns, and will have four torpedo tubes, of which two will be submerged.

A Yellow Book has been laid upon the table of the French Chamber in relation to the proceedings of the Peace Conference at the Hague, and although the matter is one now of comparatively ancient history, it may be interesting, in view of the questions raised concerning explosives in South Africa, if we note some points from the volume. In the first place, in the Naval Commission, the delegates asked Captain Scheine, the Russian delegate, to formulate definitely the views of Count Muravieff in regard to the interdiction of new arms and explosives. He asked them to declare that no breechloader of more than 17in. calibre, and no quick-firer of more than 9in., should be used, and, inasmuch as the general tendency is now to a reduction of calibre, and no guns of more than 12in. are being introduced into warships, his demand may be described as academic. Moreover, no projectiles, other than those in use, were to be employed, and the force of recoil was not to be used to recharge the guns. The delegates, although willing to submit these proposals to their Governments, did not hold out the hope that they would be acceptable. Admiral Péphau attempted to conciliate by certain proposals which did not, indeed, greatly modify those of Captain Scheine. He suggested 3,000 feet as the maximum initial velocity to be given, and 12in. as the extreme thickness of armour to be used in warships. The discussion upon these points came to nothing, and in regard to new explosives, the sub-commission only looked with disfavour upon projectiles made with the sole object of discharging asphyxiating or poisonous gas. But here, again, the discussion came to nothing, and the same was the case in regard to submarine boats, plungers, and the ram. Practically the only useful work done was in regard to extending the provisions of the Convention of Geneva to Naval War.

The expansion of the American Navy still goes on, and the Naval Appropriation Bill which was reported to the House of Representatives from the Naval Committee on April 5, involving an expenditure of 61,219,916 dols., proposes the largest expenditure ever reported in the House. It is recommended that two battleships of 13,500 tons, three armoured cruisers of 13,000 tons and three protected cruisers of 8,000 tons each shall be laid down. A great deal of delay has arisen through inability to procure satisfactory armour, and, though a minority of the committee is against excessive payments, the majority declare that it will be unpatriotic and impolitic to recommend any other than the best armour, which they believe to be that made upon the Krupp system.

The *Novoe Vremya* publishes a telegram which states that on April 6 Vice-Admiral Hildebrandt, commanding the Russian Pacific Squadron, visited the Emperor of Korea, who expressed his pleasure at the arrival of the Russian squadron at Chemulpo and the hope that it would prolong

its stay there. By the wish of the Emperor the band of the *Navarin*, battleship, performed in the Palace, after which the Court singers danced and sang in honour of the Russian admiral. On April 8 the admiral and his staff, accompanied by the members of the Russian Mission, left Chemulpo. The Japanese have repeated in a more energetic manner their request for the right to establish communication by wireless telegraphy on the Korean coasts and islands.

The Ruelle foundry, in the Charente, is hard at work, says the *Patrie*, on the new 164.7mm. naval gun, of which a hundred will be ready before the end of the year. The gun weighs 9,000 kilos, and its projectile 52 kilos. The *Patrie* gives the following particulars:—Initial velocity, 900 mètres; speed of fire, 5 per minute; penetrating power, point-blank, 32 centimètres of Harveyised steel; at 3,000 mètres, 20 centimètres.

Further particulars have been received through Reuter's Agency with respect to the loss of a Turkish torpedo-boat recently. The vessel, which bore the name of *Siamjavelot*, was escorting a steamer carrying the Vali of Tripoli, when an explosion occurred and she sank a few hundred yards from the harbour of Beirut. Her crew and officers all perished, and several notables and officials who were on board were also killed or injured. Altogether twenty-seven persons lost their lives and ten were injured. The *Siamjavelot* was built in Germany.

The *Kronstadtski Vestnik* publishes the following list of Russian warships on foreign stations: Port Arthur.—*Navarin*, *Sissoi Veliky*, battleships; *Rossia*, *Rurik*, *Dmitri Donskoi*, *Vladimir Monomach*, *Rasboynik*, cruisers; *Otwajni*, *Sivoutch*, gunboats; *Vsadnik*, *Gaidamak*, t.g.b.'s. Nagasaki.—*Petropavlovsk*, battleship; *Bobr*, *Korieta*, *Gremiashtchi*, gunboats. Shanghai.—*Zabiaka*, cruiser. Yokohama.—*Admiral Kornilov*, cruiser. Mosanpo.—*Mandjour*, gunboat. On the way to the Far East.—*Admiral Nachimov*, cruiser, at Spezzia; *Giliak*, gunboat, at Colombo. The Piræus.—T.b.'s Nos. 119 and 120. Suda.—*Zaporetz*, gunboat. Villafranca.—*Imperator Alexander II.*, battleship; *Abrek*, gunboat. Toulon.—*Khraby*, gunboat. Cherbourg.—*Herzog Edinburgski*, *Pamyat Azova*, cruisers. Copenhagen.—*Djidjit*, cruiser. The *Pamyat Azova* and *Djidjit* are homeward bound.

The *Italia Militare e Marina* states that the new type of ship for the Italian Navy, called the Bettolo type, after the Italian Minister of Marine, will be 442ft. in length, 62½ft. in beam, and have a displacement of 8,500 tons. Her speed will be 20 knots. She will be protected by an armour belt, and will carry twelve 8in. and eight 3in. guns. Two ships of this type will be put in hand as soon as the plans have been passed by the Superior Council.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Every evening at 7.50.—The most comfortable and elegant place of amusement in England. Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORTON.

THE CAPE TRADE ROUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."
SIR,—As doubts have been expressed concerning the accuracy of my estimate of the additional shipping that will call in at Cape Town if the Suez Canal traffic is diverted to the Cape trade route, it may be useful to give the method by which the estimate of 12,000,000 tons per annum was arrived at. For this purpose let us use the figures for the year 1898, and, to avoid confusion, make the calculation in round numbers.

In 1898 there passed through the Suez Canal 9,240,000 tons (net) of shipping, of which about 200,000 tons was owned by various Governments. Of this total, it was stated at the annual meeting of the Suez Canal Company, in Paris, that 4,690,000 tons (presumably metric tons) belonged to the Indian trade. This is roughly equivalent to 4,600,000 net tons. Now, let us disregard all the disadvantages which belong to the Cape route and to long sea voyages, which must inevitably make for delays, and assume that the facilities of each route are the same. The question arises, if the Indian trade at 10 knots takes 51 days to Bombay by the Cape, and only 28½ days by the canal, how much shipping will be required to carry on the same trade *via* the Cape?

Allowing for a few days in port at the end of each voyage, we find that each ship can make eleven trips during the year *via* the canal and only six trips by the ocean route. It follows, therefore, that to cope with the same trade nearly 8,450,000 tons of shipping is required instead of the original 4,600,000 tons. To this we have to add the tonnage required for the trade in other directions which in 1898 was carried on through the Suez Canal by 4,640,000 tons of shipping. The same consideration applies, viz. that a larger proportion of shipping is required on account of the longer voyages. This makes a total considerably over my estimate of 12,000,000 tons, but we have to remember that 1898 was a very prosperous year. My estimate is a conservative one, suited to an average of years. The consideration of speeds other than ten knots does not affect my argument, except in so far as high speeds are liable to greater reductions on long voyages than an average "tramp" speed of ten knots. This consideration can only militate against the Cape route, so it is hardly likely to be advanced by my critics.

CARLYON BELLAIRES, Lieutenant, R.N.

SEAMEN'S MISSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."
SIR,—Before the special interest of the war is exhausted, may we draw the attention of your readers to a subject which has a great claim on our sympathies, and which has hitherto passed unrecognised? Owing to the number of merchant vessels requisitioned as troopships and transports for South Africa, the Missions to Seamen has largely increased its efforts at the South African ports, to visit all incoming and outgoing ships—including the hospital ships—and to speak a word of comfort and cheer, not only to the seamen, but to the soldiers as well.

Six chaplains and lay helpers are at work on these stations, and the increased expenditure entailed on the society amounts to £1,500 a year. We wish, through the help of your columns, to let it be known that to meet this extra expense to the society, a conversation is being organised by the ladies of the London Branch of the Mission to Seamen, which will take place at the Galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, Piccadilly, on May 14, 9 p.m. Full particulars will be advertised in due course, and tickets, 7s. 6d., or three for £1 la. can be obtained from the Hon. Secs., 11, Buckingham Street, Strand, and from Messrs. Ashton, Box Office, Bond Street, and branches. We earnestly commend to the notice of all this unlooked-for opportunity of enlarging their sphere of usefulness.

DORA CHESTERFIELD, President.



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The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, May 1.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the grant of a bar to be worn with the Distinguished Conduct Medal to each of the undermentioned non-commissioned officers, in recognition of their services during the operations in the Sudan, resulting in the defeat and death of the Khalifa in Nov., 1899:—Colour-Sergeant G. E. Seabright and Sergeant F. J. Sears, Royal Marine Artillery.

The notification which appeared in *Gazette* of March 13 regarding these two non-commissioned officers is hereby cancelled.

WAR OFFICE, May 1.

Royal Horse Guards.—Capt. C. E. Rose is seconded for special service in South Africa (March 17).

1st Dragoon Guards.—Capt. and Brevet-Major P. Moir-Byres is seconded for service in South Africa (March 16).

4th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. R. C. H. Shaw-Hamilton (Univ. Cand.), from 6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. R. Gaunt, promoted.

6th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. Smiley, on augmentation (Nov. 3, 1899); W. O. Upton-Cottrell-Dormer, vice F. E. Till, missing (Feb. 24).

7th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—G. F. Dunne, on augmentation (Feb. 8); J. L. Mansel, C. J. Vaughan, F. C. Watson, and H. A. Cholmley, to complete establishment.

1st Dragoons.—2nd Lieut. P. E. Hardwick to be Lieut., on augmentation (Feb. 24).

10th Hussars.—Lieut. Sir John P. Milbanke, Bart., to be Capt., vice B. C. C. S. Meeking, deceased (April 17); Lieut. Hon. A. Annesley, from 4th Batn. the Oxford L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation (April 4).

11th Hussars.—Lieut.; P. D. FitzGerald is seconded for special service in South Africa (Oct. 25, 1899).

13th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. W. Pepys to be Lieut., on augmentation (Nov. 10, 1899).

16th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. F. E. Adams to be Lieut., on augmentation.

17th Lancers.—Major E. B. Herbert to be Lieut.-Col., vice J. R. P. Gordon, removed on appointment to Staff (Feb. 8). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—D. S. Matthews, on augmentation; A. F. Fletcher, to complete establishment (Feb. 14).

20th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. E. W. P. Love (Univ. Cand.), from 3rd Batn. Scottish Rifles, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. B. O. Williams, promoted.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

To be Lieuts., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army:—Lieut. A. C. Campbell, Lothians and Berwick Yeomanry; Marcus H. Milner.

Appointment of Douglas Percival as Medical Officer, with temp. rank of Capt., which was notified in *Gazette* of Feb. 2, is cancelled.

Percival Davidson to be Medical Officer, with temp. rank of Capt. (Feb. 3).

LORD STRATHCONA'S CORPS.

Lieuts. G. W. Cameron and F. L. Cartwright to be Capts., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (March 7).

Appointment of Lieut. M. P. Cotton, Canadian Militia, as Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army, which was notified in *Gazette* of March 6, is cancelled.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Sergt.-Major Instr. T. Harris to be Lieut. (District Officer), on augmentation.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Lieuts. to be Capts.:—W. Ellershaw, J. Byron, and C. J. H. Swann, on augmentation; H. E. Garstin, on Seconded List; L. C. L. Oldfield, on augmentation; F. W. Mackenzie, vice A. F. R. Thomson, appointed Adj.; A. Houston, vice E. L. Radcliffe, promoted; F. W. H. Walshe, vice G. Humphreys, promoted; H. D. Foulkes, vice G. F. White, promoted (April 6).

Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantcy of Charles B. Fry, which was notified in *Gazette* of March 27, is cancelled.

To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Leonard S. Biddulph, Arthur F. Bayley, Herbert G. Fisher.

Cpts. to be Divnl. Adjts. on augmentation:—H. L. Reed, V.C. (March 8); W. Strong (April 12).

Battery Sergt.-Majors to be Rdgms. with hon. rank of Lieut.:—A. Taylor, A. Collins.

Warrant Officers to be Qmrs., with hon. rank of Lieut.:—1st Class Master Gunner W. J. Dingle, Suptg. Clerk W. J. Cooper.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Cpts. to be Majors:—E. S. Cooper, Asst. Supt. Royal Gunpowder Factory; A. S. Baker, on augmentation (April 1).

Cpts. seconded for service in Army Ordnance Dept.:—A. H. Woodfield, J. A. Stewart, W. H. W. Hope, G. E. Carter (April 1); R. A. Craig (April 9).

Supy. Capt. St. Leger M. Moore to be Capt., vice C. B. Hodgins, appointed to Sierra Leone Co., R.A. (March 7).

Promotions of the undermentioned Cpts. are antedated:—G. T. Brierley to March 7, on Seconded List; H. G. Sargeant to March 7, in succession to Major O. C. Wiseman-Clarke, employed on special service in South Africa; H. T. Hart to March 10, vice H. H. Harvest, seconded; H. P. Meares and C. M. Playfair to March 16, Instrs. in Range-Finding; W. T. Armitage to March 16, vice J. W. Kempson, seconded; T. M. Kough to March 17, on Seconded List; J. H. Keogh to March 17, vice M. D. Bell, seconded; E. V. D. Riddell to March 21, vice C. W. J. Orr, seconded.

Lieuts. to be Cpts.:—W. M. Ogg, vice F. W. Dent, seconded; F. E. de C. Chevallier, vice A. H. Woodfield; W. A. W. Swettenham, vice J. A. Stewart; A. C. S. W. Simpson, vice W. H. W. Hope; G. G. Thatcher, vice G. E. Carter (April 1).

2nd Lieut. A. H. Saner is seconded for special service in South Africa (March 30).

2nd Lieut. W. A. Moore, from Canadian Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieut.

Robert H. E. Hutton-Squire to be 2nd Lieut.

Lieut. G. de S. Dudley to be Divnl. Adj., vice Capt. H. L. N. Beynon, who has vacated appointment (April 23).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Gent. Cadets, from R.M.A., to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Malcolm N. MacLeod, Gerald S. D. Carson, Charles H. Prickett, William D. B. Conran, Frederick D. Hammond, Alister D. S. Arbutnot, Robert E. B. Pratt, Edward F. W. Lees, Charles S. M. C. Watson, Arthur J. Ross, Vincent P. Smith, Maurice G. Taylor, Arthur M. Twiss, Norman W. Benton, Roger F. Mainguy, Marcus E. McCausland, Robert N. Burn, Arthur F. Whiteley, St. John G. Spackman, Henry O. Clogstoun, Arthur M. Cardew, Richard J. F. Trew, Henry F. Daukes, Guy C. Williams, Guy B. Pears, Philip O. L. Jordan.

GRENADEER GUARDS.

Supy. Lieut. F. L. V. Swaine to be Lieut., vice G. S. Clive, appointed Adj.

Seconding for service on Staff of Lieut. H. W. E., Earl of Kerry, is post-dated to Feb. 1.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Restoration to establishment of Supy. Capt. A. Stirling is antedated to March 13.

IRISH GUARDS.

Major R. J. Cooper, from Grenadier Guards, to be Lieut.-Col.

To be Majors:—Major D. J. Hamilton, from Royal Fusiliers; Capt. G. C. Nugent, from Grenadier Guards.

Capt. and Brevet-Major C. F. S. Vandeleur, D.S.O., from Scots Guards, to be Capt.

Capt. and Brevet Major Cecil F. S. Vandeleur, D.S.O., is seconded for special service in South Africa.

To be Lieuts.:—Lieut. Henry W. E., Earl of Kerry, from Grenadier Guards; Lieut. William E., Lord Oxmantown, from Coldstream Guards.

Lieut. Henry W. E., Earl of Kerry, is seconded for service on Staff.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col. E. H. G. Ravenhill, on completion of his period of service in command of 44th Regimental District (Essex Regt.) is placed on half-pay (April 16).

LINE BATTALIONS.

East Kent Regt.—Capt. J. Hasler is seconded for service in South Africa (April 4).

Royal Warwick Regt.—Capt. F. G. F. Browne to be Major, on augmentation (April 1).

Royal Fusiliers.—Capt. T. P. England to be Major, vice H. W. G. Campbell, placed temporarily on half-pay list (April 11). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—D. Lynch, vice A. C. Annesley, promoted (Feb. 3); R. Meinertzhagen and H. W. G. Burnett Hitchcock, on augmentation (Feb. 8); H. E. Dumbell, and E. B. Frederick on augmentation (March 16).

Norfolk Regt.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantcy of Lieut. D. Webb, from 3rd Batn., which appeared in *Gazette* of April 17, is cancelled.

Devon Regt.—Lieut. N. Luxmoore to be Capt., vice E. M. Morris, seconded. 2nd Lieut. B. H. Besly to be Lieut., vice N. Luxmoore (April 18).

Somerset L.I.—Lieut. H. FitzW. Hardman to be Capt., vice A. G. Boyle, seconded. 2nd Lieut. J. S. N. Harrison to be Lieut., vice H. FitzW. Hardman (March 8).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt. G. J. Farman is seconded for service on Staff (Jan. 20).

Worcester Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. E. Breathing is seconded for service under Foreign Office (April 11). Christian names of 2nd Lieut. Wood, who was appointed in *Gazette* of April 17, are Henry Oswald Bell.

East Lancashire Regt.—2nd Lieut. L. O. T. Baines (Univ. Cand.), from 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

Border Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. A. J. Cholmondeley, from 3rd Batn. Essex Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., vice H. C. Nicolay, transferred to I.S.C. (April 4).

Royal Sussex Regt.—Lieut. H. H. Elliott to be Capt., vice B. C. Griffin, seconded for special service in South Africa (March 12).

Hampshire Regt.—Capt. R. C. L. Stapleton-Bretherton, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. Fox, seconded (April 4).

Welsh Regt.—Lieut. D. Webb, from 3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. H. Metge, a prisoner of war (April 18).

Royal Highlanders.—Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated:—F. M. B. Robertson to Dec. 10, 1899, vice H. C. W. Berthon, died of wounds received in action; S. A. Innes to Feb. 8, vice F. G. Tait, killed in action.

Essex Regt.—Capt. H. C. Copeman to be Major, vice H. I. Massey, deceased (March 23).

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. G. Fairlie to be Lieut., vice E. S. Smith, promoted (March 12).

Royal West Kent Regt.—Lieut. H. S. Bush to be Adj., vice Capt. C. G. Pack-Beresford, who has resigned that appointment (March 8); Lieut. G. E. W. Morris, from 3rd Batn. Dorset Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation (April 18).

Yorkshire L.I.—Lieut. H. C. Fernyhough to be Capt., vice G. G. Otley, a prisoner of war; 2nd Lieut. H. Mallinson to be Lieut., vice H. C. Fernyhough (April 1).

Shropshire L.I.—2nd Lieut. H. W. Kettlewell to be Lieut., vice P. C. Grover, died of wounds received in action (April 3).

Middlesex Regt.—Capt. H. E. Foster to be Adj., on augmentation.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieuts. seconded for special service in South Africa:—A. E. Cathcart, R. L. C. Hobson (April 18).

Manchester Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—L. Creagh, vice A. G. Tillard, promoted (Sept. 13, 1899); W. G. K. Peirce, vice G. A. J. Godbold, seconded (Oct. 23, 1899); W. C. N. Hastings, vice J. H. M. Jebb, appointed Adj. (Dec. 1, 1899); E. N. Fisher, and W. B. Eddowes, on augmentation (April 7, 1900).

Seaforth Highlanders.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. P. M. Burn, vice F. E. L.L. Daniell, seconded (Feb. 28); R. L. A. Campbell, vice C. C. O. Gascoigne, seconded (April 2).

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Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut. H. A. Kennedy to be Capt., vice W. P. Dimsdale, died of wounds received in action (April 10).

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut. H. M. Taylor to be Capt. to complete establishment (Feb. 24). 2nd Lieut. W. B. Stack (Univ. Cand.), from 5th Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. P. Gould, promoted.

Connaught Rangers.—Capt. S. J. Murray is seconded for service as an Adj. of Volunteers (April 9). 2nd Lieut. J. C. MacSwiney to be Lieut., vice A. S. Hog, promoted (March 13).

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Archibald E. Kennedy (Univ. Cand.), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. B. Graham, promoted.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. C. H. B. Norcott is placed on half-pay (March 7). Supy. Capt. A. G. Ferguson to be Capt. in succession to Major A. V. Jenner, D.S.O., employed on service in South Africa (March 17). Lieut. B. G. R. Oldfield is seconded for service in South Africa (April 18). Lieut. C. H. Dillon is seconded for service in South Africa (March 17).

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Officers to be Lieut.-Cols. —Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. F. W. B. Landon to complete establishment; Major C. E. Wyncoll, vice Brevet-Col. F. F. Johnson, retained as Supy. to Establishment under Article 103A, Royal Warrant, May 30, 1899 (April 1).

Cpts. to be Majors. —P. O. Sandilands, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Col. F. W. B. Landon; Brevet-Major H. N. Sargent, vice C. E. Wyncoll (April 1).

Cpts. to be Majors to complete establishment. —A. E. Longden, T. D. Foster, A. E. Cuming, H. L. Humphreys, Brevet-Major E. E. Bernard, St. J. W. T. Parker (April 1).

Lieuts. to be Cpts. —P. O. Hazelton, vice C. M. Kemble, deceased (March 30); E. W. Brooke, vice P. O. Sandilands, promoted; F. G. E. CANNOT, vice Brevet-Major H. N. Sargent, promoted; E. L. Mears, vice A. E. Longden, promoted; W. K. Bernard, vice T. D. Foster, promoted; B. R. Horsburgh, vice A. E. Cuming, promoted; H. J. Russell, vice H. L. Humphreys, promoted; H. G. Burrard, vice Brevet-Major E. E. Bernard, promoted; F. F. Duffus, vice St. J. W. T. Parker, promoted; G. F. Davies, C. F. Moores, A. E. W. Harman, T. P. Johnson, and B. M. M. Limond, to complete establishment; A. R. Liddell, vice T. P. Johnson, seconded for service in Uganda (April 1).

Lieut. J. L. Jesse, R.M.L.I., is transferred on probation as a 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 3).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Capt. W. G. Beyts, from Seconded List, to be Capt. vice M. L. Hughes, killed in action (March 24).

Royal Guards Reserve Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major Hon. A. Hay, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (April 12). Appointment of Sir R. B. Macnaghten Blois, Bart., as

Capt. with temp. rank of Capt. in Army, is antedated to April 17. Appointment to a Lieutenancy of V. T. D. Palmer, late 2nd Lieut. Coldstream Guards, which was notified in *Gazette* of April 17, is cancelled.

Royal Home Counties Reserve Regt.—Major J. H. Bowhill, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (April 11). Capt. T. G. Hopkins, retired pay, to be Capt. (April 10); Qrmmr. and Hon. Capt. T. Reynolds, retired pay, to be Qrmmr. (April 14).

Royal Northern Reserve Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. C. Connor, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut.-Col.; Major R. A. Threshie, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (April 18). To be Cpts.: Cpts. R. C. Mounsey-Heysham (March 10); G. C. R. C. Fenwick (March 24), Reserve of Officers. Appointment of Capt. H. Paine, 3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt., as Adj., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army, which was notified in *Gazette* of April 24, 1900, is cancelled. Capt. W. H. Pain, Reserve of Officers, is appointed Adj., and not as stated in *Gazette* of April 24.

Royal Rifles Reserve Regt.—Capt. G. S. Douglas, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (April 19).

Royal Southern Reserve Regt.—Capt. A. MacBean, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (April 5); Lieut. E. H. Hacon resigns his commission.

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt.—Major D. F. Gordon, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (April 16).

Royal Eastern Reserve Regt.—Capt. H. H. Francis, from Royal Scottish Reserve Regt., to be Capt.

Royal Irish Reserve Regt.—Major F. E. S. Claridge, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (April 3).

Royal Irish Fusiliers Reserve Regt.—Major A. M. Maunsell, Reserve of Officers, to be Major; Capt. A. Banbury, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (April 10).

STAFF.

Appointment of Lieut. H. W. E., Earl of Kerry, Grenadier Guards, as extra A.D.C. to Field-Marshal Right Hon. F. S. Lord Roberts, K.P., G.C.B., &c., Commanding-in-Chief in South Africa, is dated Feb. 1, and not as stated in *Gazette* of March 16.

Appointments made to Staff of Army in South Africa:—

Major-Gen. Sir H. E. Colville, K.C.M.G., C.B., to be a Lieut.-Gen. on Staff to command 9th Division, with local rank of Lieut.-Gen. whilst so employed (Feb. 10).

Major-Gen. W. F. Kelly, C.B., to be a Brig.-Gen. on Staff whilst holding position of D.A.G. (Jan. 18).

Col. C. W. H. Douglas, A.D.C. to the Queen, to be a Major-Gen. on Staff to command 9th Brigade, with local rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed (Feb. 10).

Col. A. S. Wynne, C.B., to be a Major-Gen. on Staff to command 11th Brigade, with local rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed (Jan. 25).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O. (Derbyshire Regt.) to be a Major-Gen. on Staff to

command 19th Brigade, with local rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed (Feb. 11).

Major and Brevet-Col. R. G. Broadwood, 12th Lancers, to be a Brig.-Gen. on Staff to command 2nd Cavalry Brigade, with local rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed (Feb. 8).

Lieut.-Col. J. R. P. Gordon, from 17th Lancers, to be a Brig.-Gen. on staff to command 3rd Cavalry Brigade, with local rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed (Feb. 8).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. C. P. Ridley to be a Brig.-Gen. on Staff to command 2nd Brigade Mounted Infantry, with local rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed (Feb. 8).

Major and Brevet-Lieut. Col. J. S. Ewart, Cameron Highlanders, to be an A.A.G. (Feb. 11).

Major D. J. M. Fasson, R.A., to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.) Sir H. C. Chermide, G.C.M.G., C.B., commanding a Division (Feb. 9).

To be D.A.A.Gs.:—Capt. and Brevet-Major F. Wintour, Royal West Kent Regt. (Feb. 5). Major G. E. Benson, R.A. (Nov. 29, 1899). Capt. H. G. Ruggles-Brise, Grenadier Guards; Capt. H. L. Humphreys, A.S.C. (Feb. 11).

Major J. E. W. Headlam, R.A., to be a D.A.A.G. for R.A. (Feb. 10).

To be Brig.-Majors:—Major F. S. Inglefield, East Yorkshire Regt.; Major E. B. Urmston, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Major F. S. Maude, Coldstream Guards (Feb. 11).

Temporary appointments:—Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. S. Walker, Scottish Rifles, to be a Staff Capt. at headquarters, vice Capt. G. S. C. Swinton, Reserve of Officers, who has resigned that appointment (April 10). Capt. H. C. Metcalfe, Northampton Regt., to be a D.A.A.G., vice Lieut.-Col. F. A. Le P. Trench, A.S.C., employed in South Africa (Nov. 25, 1899).

Royal Military Academy.—Major B. R. Ward, R.E., from an Instr., to be a Professor, vice Lieut.-Col. W. D. Conner, R.E., who has vacated that appointment on promotion (Jan. 11).

Army Ordnance Dept.—Lieut.-Col. C. W. H. Tate, Ordnance Officer 2nd Class, to be Ordnance Officer 1st Class, with substantive rank of Col., on augmentation. Ordnance Officers 4th Class, to be Ordnance Officers 3rd Class, on augmentation:—Capt. E. D. Caird, Royal West Kent Regt.; Major H. D. E. Parsons, and Capt. W. M. Tracy, Royal West Surrey Regt.; Major O. C. Sherwood, West India Regt.; Capt. C. M. Mathew, D.S.O., Durham L.I.; Capt. J. H. Hale, East Lancashire Regt.; Capt. H. A. Anley, East Surrey Regt. (April 1).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. W. W. Ward, East Yorkshire Regt., to be Col. (April 29).

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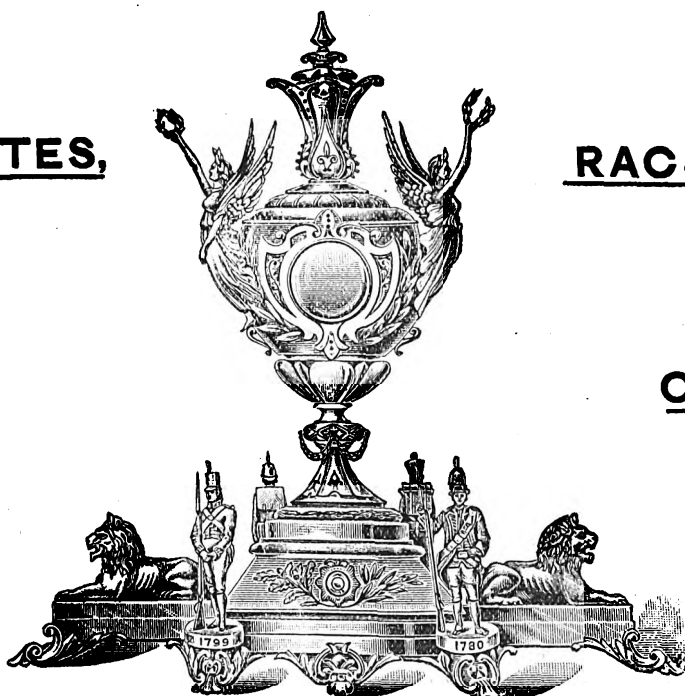
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MEMORANDA.

Undermentioned promotions take place in succession to Lieut.-Gen. J. H. Hall, retired:—Major-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.) Sir G. B. Wolsley, K.C.B., Commanding the Troops, Madras, to be Lieut.-Gen. Col. W. F. Vetch, Asst. Director-Gen. of Ordnance, Head-Quarters of Army, to be Major-Gen. (April 1).

Undermentioned promotions take place in succession to Lieut.-Gen. G. H. Moncrieff, retired: Major-Gen. E. A. Gore to be Lieut.-Gen.; Col. (temporary Major-Gen.) H. F. Grant, C.B., Insp.-Gen. of Cavalry in Great Britain and Ireland, to be Major-Gen. (April 1).

Lieut.-Gen. B. L. Forster, R.A., is placed on retired pay (May 1).

Col. A. G. H. Church, half-pay, is placed on retired pay (May 1).

Lieut.-Col. C. K. Wood, R.E., is granted local rank of Col. in South Africa whilst Chief Engr. to Force in Natal.

Major Donald MacDougall, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Officers granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst employed in command of regiments of Mounted Infantry in South Africa: Major W. C. Ross, Durham L.I.; Capt. and Brevet Major E. G. T. Bainbridge (East Kent Regt.) (Feb 5).

Capt. and Brevet Major C. H. P. Carter, C.M.G. Royal Scots, is granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst employed as Commandant of Southern Nigeria Constabulary (Jan. 1).

Capt. W. C. G. Heneker, Connaught Rangers, is granted local rank of Major whilst employed as Second in Command of Southern Nigeria Constabulary (April 1).

Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving in South Africa:—Capt. O. B. Scott, 3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.; Lieut. C. P. Holroyd, 4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut. R. V. Hunt, 3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I. (March 17). Capt. R. W. H. Woodburne, 3rd Batn. Border Regt. (March 19). Capt. L. C. E. Wyndham, 4th Batn. Highland L.I.; Capt. H. R. Ryder, 3rd Batn. Yorksire L.I.; Capt. C. C. Scott, 4th Batn. Durham L.I.; Lieut. H. G. Woolf, 5th Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieut. W. A. T. Cole-Hamilton, 4th Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieut. H. A. Neild, 4th Batn. East Surrey Regt.; Lieut. E. A. H. Fell, 3rd Batn. Dorset Regt. (March 24). Lieut. F. W. Earle, 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt. (April 1).

2nd Lieut. O. M. T. Frost, 3rd Batn. Devon Regt., is granted the temp. rank of 2nd Lieut. in Army whilst serving in South Africa (March 24).

Reserve of Officers.—To be Capt.:—Lieuts. G. T. Birch, H. M. J. McCance. To be Lieuts.:—Hon. Ivan Campbell, late Lieut. Cameron Highlanders; Arthur H. Schlessinger, late Lieut. Londonderry Artillery.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg.-Lieut. C. F. Spinks, 1st Dumbartonshire, V.R.C., to be Surg.-Lieut.

Officers to be 2nd Lieuts. (April 21):—

Royal Lancaster Regt.—Lieut. F. G. Theobald, from 4th Batn. East Surrey Regt., in succession to Lieut. E. A. P. Vaughan, died of wounds received in action; Lieut. F. C. Naper, from 3rd Batn. Leicester Regt., in succession to Lieut. R. H. C. Cus, killed in action; Lieut. E. Von Brookdorff, from Royal Malta Regt. of Militia, vice A. P. C. H. Wade, killed in action; 2nd Lieut. C. H. N. Hardinge, from 4th Batn. Lincoln Regt., in succession to Lieut. F. C. D. Davidson, died of wounds received in action.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. C. C. R. Nevill, from 4th Batn. Lincoln Regt., in succession to Lieut. C. G. M. Blomfield seconded. 2nd Lieut. C. F. Burnard, from 3rd Batn. Devon Regt., on augmentation. 2nd Lieut. R. H. Higgins, from 3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt., on augmentation.

Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. E. Keogh-Cullen, from 5th Batn. Connaught Rangers, on augmentation. 2nd Lieut. W. J. P. England, from Royal Malta Regt. of Militia, in succession to Lieut. R. P. Fox, promoted.

Norfolk Regt.—Lieut. F. J. E. Archer, from 4th Batn., on augmentation.

Scottish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. J. A. K. C. Lewis, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. W. H. Barton, promoted.

Worcester Regt.—Lieut. C. C. Messervy, from 2nd Regt. Royal Jersey Militia, in succession to Lieut. H. A. Carr, promoted. Lieut. H. A. B. Dealtry, from 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt., vice G. R. Bredding, seconded. 2nd Lieut. C. V. Beresford, from 4th Batn. Devon Regt., on augmentation. 2nd Lieut. B. J. G. Woods, from 3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I., on augmentation.

East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. S. B. Clement, from 5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers, in succession to Lieut. R. A. Dobbin, seconded; 2nd Lieut. A. C. Aubin, from 3rd Regt. Royal Jersey Militia, vice H. G. Pirouet, resigned.

East Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. N. G. Corry, from 4th Batn., in succession to Lieut. C. H. Hinton, killed in action.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd Lieut. E. B. Ward, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. H. T. Cantan, missing.

South Stafford Regt.—Capt. G. D. Vella, from Royal Malta Regt. of Militia, on augmentation.

Royal Highlanders.—Capt. Sir Edward A. Stewart-Richardson, Bart., from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. H. C. W. Berthon, died of wounds received in action.

Oxford L.I.—2nd Lieut. C. G. Higgins, from 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt., in succession to Lieut. A. R. Bright, killed in action.

Royal Berkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. M. Holdsworth, from 4th Batn. Devon Regt., in succession to Lieut. A. H. Bathurst, seconded.

Wiltshire Regt.—Lieut. L. W. H. Tringham, from 3rd Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. H. F. Rycroft, from 3rd Batn. the York and Lancaster Regt., on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. H. C. A. Barkly, from 4th Batn. Suffolk Regt., on augmentation.

Manchester Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. Ardoine, from Royal Malta Regt. of Militia, on augmentation.

Highland L.I.—Capt. N. A. Jarvie, from 4th Batn., in succession to Lieut. C. E. Andrews, promoted.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut. E. H. S. Thomas, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. C. E. Southey, a prisoner of war. 2nd Lieut. R. O' C. V. H. V. Malone, from 6th Batn. Rifle Brigade, in succession to Lieut. S. R. Paul, deceased.

Connaught Rangers.—2nd Lieut. A. H. B. Wright, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. A. S. Hog, promoted.

MEMORANDA.

Officers seconded for service with Imperial Yeomanry:—

7th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—2nd Lieut. N. E. T. Bosanquet. 1st V.B. South Lancashire Regt.—Capt. G. R. Crofield.

Seconding of undermentioned officers for service with Imperial Yeomanry announced in *Gazette* of March 13 is cancelled at their own request: Royal East Kent Yeomanry, Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Right Hon. G.R.C., Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Portsmouth Volunteer Infantry Brigade.—Col. Hon. H. G. L. Crichton.

Officers borne as Supy. whilst serving with Volunteer Section in South Africa:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

Electrical Engineers.—Major R. E. B. Crompton. 2nd Lieuts. H. F. Bigge, F. P. Williams (April 18).

Officers seconded for service with Rhodesian Field Force:—

3rd Batn. Gloucester Regt.—Major and Hon. Lieut. Col. C. D. Guise.

4th Batn. East Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. M. Longden.

3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders.—Capt. C. W. Kennard.

5th Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. J. Leslie.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Lancashire (Southern Div.).—Capt. F. J. Winter, retired pay, Reserve of Officers, late R.A., to be Adj., vice Major W. D. Burrard, R.A., who has vacated appointment on promotion to Field Bank (April 10).

Limerick City (Southern Div.).—Guy E. Healy to be 2nd Lieut. (April 24).

South-East of Scotland (Southern Div.).—Capt. W. J. Oliver is granted hon. rank of Major.

Sussex (Eastern Div.).—2nd Lieut. E. A. N. P. Pelham-Papillon to be Lieut.

West of Scotland (Southern Div.).—Harry W. Langworthy, late Matabeleland Mounted Police, to be Capt. (April 20); Thomas R. Paget-Tomlinson and William Paget-Tomlinson to be 2nd Lieuts. (April 18).

Waterford (Southern Div.).—2nd Lieuts. V. B. Duigan and E. U. Walshe to be Lieuts.

Wicklow (Southern Div.).—Leopold G. Matterson to be 2nd Lieut. (April 18).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Royal Anglesey.—Wilfred H. C. Pery-Knox-Gore, Arthur F. G. Pery-Knox-Gore (April 8), and George W. B. Copeman to be 2nd Lieuts. (April 19).

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Royal Scots.—Eric C. Hill-Whitson to be 2nd Lieut. (April 21).

3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt.—William G. M. Sarel to be 2nd Lieut. (April 19).

5th Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Announcement substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of April 10:—Hon. William H. Littleton to be 2nd Lieut. (March 29). Graham C. Holderness to be 2nd Lieut. (April 14).

5th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt.—Major A. E. Thursby is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (May 2) Charles E. Adamthwaite to be 2nd Lieut. (April 21).

7th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut. C. F. Aspinall, from 4th V.B. East Surrey Regt., to be Lieut. (April 19). Harry C. Thompson to be 2nd Lieut. (April 18).

6th Batn. Liverpool Regt.—John W. Allen is re-appointed Capt. (April 18).

Norfolk Regt.—3rd Batn.: Rupert D. Steward to be 2nd Lieut. (April 20). 4th Batn.: Charles H. Turner to be 2nd Lieut. (April 24).

3rd Batn. Devon Regt.—Reginald J. Scarbrough to be 2nd Lieut. (April 18).

3rd Batn. Bedford Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. S. Graham to be Lieut. (May 2). Edward St. G. Mivart to be 2nd Lieut. (April 18).

4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Ernest R. Hollway to be 2nd Lieut. (April 20).

3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Ian B. Hopkins to be 2nd Lieut. (April 19).

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—Announcement substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of April 17:—Lieut. E. B. Harbord to be Capt., and to remain seconded. (April 10).

4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Capt. W. D. Jones is appointed Instr. of Musketry (May 2). Hugh R. Maxsted, Vere E. Hobart (April 19), and Richard V. Barker (April 23) to be 2nd Lieuts.

4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. T. Carlyon, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut. to be 2nd Lieuts. (April 18).

5th and 6th Batns. Worcester Regt.—Herbert E. O. Carter, late Lieut. 3rd Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt., to be Lieut. (April 20).

3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt.—Geoffrey P. C. Strutt to be 2nd Lieut. (April 19).

4th Batn. Border Regt.—Philip Wykeham-Martin (April 18), Edward Berry, David Dudley to be 2nd Lieuts. (April 19).

3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt.—Clement de St. Croix to be 2nd Lieut. (April 19).

3rd Batn. South Stafford Regt.—Alwyn L. K. Anderson, late Scots Guards, to be Lieut. (April 20). Thomas C. de Trafford, Basil de L. Brock (April 11), and Humphrey Weaver (April 20), to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Yorkshire L.I.—Harold S. Filsell to be 2nd Lieut. (April 25).

5th Batn. Middlesex Regt.—Wilfred F. Black to be 2nd Lieut. (April 18).

3rd Batn. Wiltshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. N. D'A. B. Black-Hawkins and V. N. Johnson to be Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders.—Herbert E. Farquhar to be 2nd Lieut. (April 20).

Royal Irish Rifles.—4th Batn.: Eustace J. Fraser to be 2nd Lieut. (April 25). 5th Batn.: William M. Cole-Hamilton to be 2nd Lieut. (April 21). 6th Batn.: William Anderson to be 2nd Lieut. (April 20).

Connaught Rangers.—4th Batn.: Lieut. F. A. E. Dolmage to be Capt. (May 2). 5th Batn.: Peter H. J. Tighe to be 2nd Lieut. (April 22).

"Food and Cookery"

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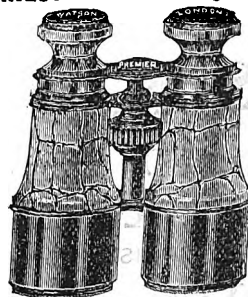
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4th Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Alexander L. A. Campbell to be 2nd Lieut. (April 20).

4th Batn. Leinster Regt.—Lieut. G. A. Taylor, Leinster Regt., to be Adjt., vice Major A. F. G. Foulerton, whose period of service has expired. Lieut. G. A. Taylor, Leinster Regt., is granted rank of Capt. whilst serving as Adjt. (April 10).

4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Seconding of Capt. (Major) C. T. Sennett for service with Line Batn. in South Africa, which appeared in *Gazette* of April 10 is cancelled.

7th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Capt. B. Alexander is seconded for service with Gold Coast Constabulary (May 2). Marmaduke I. Wyvill to be 2nd Lieut. (April 25).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Dorset.—Major W. E. Brymer to be Lieut.-Col., and to command, under para. 32, Yeomanry Regulations.

Royal Gloucester Hussars.—Thomas H. Cardwell is re-appointed Capt.; Harry F. H. Hardy, late Lieut. 14th Hussars, to be 2nd Lieut.

Hampshire Carabineers.—Noel H. E. Partridge to be 2nd Lieut. (April 18).

Pembroke.—Capt. H. G. Saunders-Davies resigns his Commission.

Loyal Suffolk Hussars.—George S. Whitfeld to be 2nd Lieut. (April 19).

Yorkshire Dragoons.—Sir William H. C. W. Cooke, Bart., to be 2nd Lieut.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY

1st Cheshire and Carnarvon.—Lieut. R. G. Jayne resigns his Commission.

1st Cornwall (Western Div. R.G.A.)—Robert S. Reade, Palemon Best, and Thomas J. Chelwell to be 2nd Lieuts.

4th Durham (Western Div. R.G.A.)—Percy Wilson and Thomas P. Guthe to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st Forfar.—Thomas B. Fraser to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Gloucester.—Wilshaw W. Grosvenor to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Hampshire (Southern Div., R.G.A.)—2nd Lieuts. A. E. Bennett and F. H. Chaplin to be Lieuts.

2nd Lancashire.—Lieut. H. E. Brammall resigns his Commission.

4th Lancashire.—2nd Lieut. F. I. Bingham, from 6th Batn. Liverpool Regt., to be Lieut.

6th Lancashire.—John A. Tinne to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Lincoln (Western Div., R.G.A.)—Capt. G. A. Carr and Qrmer. R. F. Carr resign their Commissions.

1st Monmouth.—2nd Lieut. E. M. Linton to be Lieut.

1st Renfrew and Dumbarton.—Herbert J. Bubb and John W. Hamilton to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st Suffolk and Harwich.—Lieut. H. S. Jefferies to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. G. D. Hugh-Jones and J. P. Harvey to be Lieuts.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire (Western Div.) R.G.A.—Ernest V. Howgate to be 2nd Lieut.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire (Western Div.) R.G.A.—Lieuts. J. H. Hepworth, L. J. L., Earl of Ronaldshay, W. Aude, J. E. Phillips to be Capt.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire (Western Div.) R.G.A.—Arthur R. Chorley to be 2nd Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Devon and Somerset.—Capt. R. C. Fenton is granted hon. rank of Major; Tom Wardhaugh-Robson to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy).

2nd Gloucester.—Lieut. P. F. Sparke-Evans to be Capt.; Arthur B. Colthurst to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy).

1st Lancashire.—Herbert R. Armstrong and Arthur R. Cross to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire.—William C. F. Anderson and Lucius T. O'Shea to be 2nd Lieuts.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire.—Rev. J. C. Wright, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

RIFLE.

Royal Scots.—5th V.B.: Qrmer. J. Galloway, jun., is re-appointed Capt. 7th V.B.: David W. Adam to be 2nd Lieut.

4th V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Lieut. G. A. B. Carr to be Capt., and to remain Supy.; Lieut. R. P. Mordock to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. R. Henderson and J. W. Pace to be Lieuts.

1st V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Bertrand D. Gibson, to be 2nd Lieut.

Liverpool Regt.—1st V.B.: Capt. and Instr. of Musketry, W. F. Lund resigns his Commission. 4th V.B.: Lieut. E. R. Cookson to be Capt.

4th V.B. Norfolk Regt.—Lieut. F. G. W. Wood and 2nd Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry P. N. Clark to be Capt. 2nd Lieuts. W. G. Rutter and H. H. Back to be Lieuts.

Devon Regt.—2nd V.B.: Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. W. V. Gould resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of Batn. on retirement.

4th V.B.: James G. Macindoe to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.). 5th V.B.: 2nd Lieut. F. W. Trist resigns his commission.

Surg.-Capt. E. Haydon, M.B., to be Surg.-Major.

West Yorkshire Regt.—1st V.B.: Arthur H. Thomas to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

East Yorkshire Regt.—1st V.B.: Lieut. H. J. Gosschalk to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Capt. T. E. Kirk, who vacates the appointment.

Bedford Regt.—1st V.B.: Capt. B. J. Gripper is granted hon. rank of Major; 3rd V.B.: Surg.-Lieut. J. W. Bone, M.B., to be Surg.-Capt.

Yorkshire Regt.—2nd V.B.: Capt. and Hon. Major Instr. of Musketry W. H. Fowler to be Major, retaining appointment of Instr. of Musketry.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—1st V.B.: Andrew Dunn and Alexander Robertson to be 2nd Lieuts.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—1st V.B.: Charles Morris to be 2nd Lieut.; 2nd V.B.: Surg.-Major E. Williams, from 1st Lancashire R.E. (Vols.), to be Surg.-Major; 3rd V.B.: Herbert T. Jenkins, John R. Williams, and William A. Tuxford to be 2nd Lieuts. Tom Armstrong to be Qrmer.

South Wales Borderers.—2nd V.B.: Thomas Edwardes, late 1st V.B. South Staffordshire Regt., to be Capt. Leonard F. Stedman to be 2nd Lieut. 4th V.B.: Walter S. Goss and Cyril W. Hitchcox to be 2nd Lieuts.

2nd V.B. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieut. W. Brodie resigns his commission.

1st Lanark.—Lieut. C. J. Finlay to be Capt. Lieuts. T. H. Lillie and T. L. Duff resign their commissions.

3rd Lanark.—Capt. W. Moodie retires under para. 111, Volunteer Regulations, and is granted hon. rank of Major, with permission to wear uniform of corps on retirement.

Scottish Rifles.—4th V.B.: Andrew F. Wilson-Gunn, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

Worcester Regt.—2nd V.B.: Frederick H. Garnett to be 2nd Lieut.

East Lancashire Regt.—2nd V.B.: Capt. G. Skeen resigns his commission.

1st Surrey.—Lieut. E. Preston to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. A. W. Norris and A. B. Fry to be Lieuts. (May 2); Laurence E. Russell to be 2nd Lieut. (April 16); Stanley W. Andrews to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.) (April 17).

East Surrey Regt.—4th V.B.: Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry W. G. Dunn to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. A. J. Cardell to be Lieut.

Hampshire Regt.—1st V.B.: James A. Rutherford, formerly Capt. 1st V.B. Yorkshire Regt., to be Capt.; Rev. W. H. Windle, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain; 3rd V.B.: Lieut. E. H. Cooper to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. C. W. Constantine to be Lieut.

1st V.B. South Stafford Regt.—John I. Chesshire to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Glamorgan.—Capt. L. Thomas to be Qrmer.

Royal Highlanders.—2nd (Angus) V.B.: Lieut. J. Whyte and 2nd Lieut. P. A. Bell resign their commissions.

3rd Dundee Highland V.B.—Lieuts. F. Coutts and A. Malcolm to be Capt. 6th Fifeshire V.B.—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Jamieson resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of Batn. on retirement. Lieut. J. McConnochie to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. J. A. Porteous to be Lieut.

Oxford L.I.—1st (Oxford Univ.) V.B.: Ernest N. Bennett to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.). 4th (Eton College) V.B.: Lieut. E. L. Churchill to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. A. E. Conybeare, S. F. Fremantle, and H. J. W. Bliss to be Lieuts.

1st V.B. Essex Regt.—William E. D. Simpson, Godfrey Lawford, and Geoffrey C. R. Taylor to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.).

2nd V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—Arnold D. Manlove to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt.—John H. Simonds to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

2nd (South) Middlesex.—Capt. G. R. K. Ponsford is granted hon. rank of Major.

5th (West) Middlesex.—Surg.-Lieut. C. E. Goddard to be Surg.-Capt.

1st London.—2nd Lieut. H. M. Given-Wilson, from 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

2nd London.—2nd Lieut. E. A. Jackson to be Lieut.

Manchester Regt.—1st V.B.: Lieut. T. Hunter, from 1st V.B. Royal Lancaster Regt., to be Lieut. 2nd V.B.: John W. Barclay to be 2nd Lieut. (May 2). 3rd V.B.: Tom Waterhouse to be 2nd Lieut. (April 10). 6th V.B.: Griffith Apthomas, Edward A. Mayall, and Roger B. Nicholson to be 2nd Lieuts.

2nd V.B. North Stafford Regt.—Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry B. L. Oswell resigns his commission.

York and Lancaster Regt.—1st (Hallamshire) V.B.: Majors J. Rodgers and G. E. Branson are granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. 2nd V.B.: Lieut. C. Fox to be Capt.

4th V.B. Durham L.I.—Major F. Coulson is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Highland L.I.—1st V.B.: Lieut. D. Andrew to be Capt. 5th (Glasgow Highland) V.B.: Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. T. Ramsay to be Lieut.-Col., Capt. and Hon. Major W. I. Mackenzie to be Major, Lieut. A. D. Menzies to be Capt., 2nd Lieut. J. Frew to be Lieut.

1st Sutherland (Sutherland Highland).—Major J. Morrison is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Gordon Highlanders.—4th (Donside Highland) V.B.: Lieut. A. Ingram to be Capt. 2nd Lieuts. W. J. Moore, C. Christie, and A. Bowman to be Lieuts.; Ellerington R. Turner, late 1st Aberdeenshire V.A., to be Capt. 6th V.B.: Lieut. A. Rose resigns his commission.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—1st (Renfrew) V.B.: Lieut. W. R. Macintyre resigns his commission. 4th Stirling V.B.: Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. D. McFadyen resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of Batn. on retirement.

Major J. W. King to be Lieut.-Col., and to command, under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations; Capt. E. Simpson is granted hon. rank of Major; Surg.-Lieut. J. G. Ronald, M.B., to be Surg.-Capt. 5th V.B.: Capt. J. Hunter is granted hon. rank of Major; 2nd Lieut. R. Y. Cunningham to be Lieut.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish).—2nd Lieut. G. N. Ford to be Lieut.

15th Middlesex.—Lieut. T. J. Agent to be Capt.; Rev. H. Mason to be Acting Chaplain.

20th Middlesex (Artists').—Capt. H. A. R. May to be Major.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Manchester Companies.—Wilfred M. Steinthal, to be Surg.-Lieut.; Frederic W. Walker, and Charles H. Lawton to be Qrmers.

[Where not otherwise stated the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date May 2].

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, May 4.

2nd Life Guards.—Lieut. C. Champion-de Crespigny to be Capt., vice R. A. H. Peel, deceased (April 17); Lieut. A. M. T. Fletcher, from 3rd Batn. Royal Scots, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. Champion-de Crespigny.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. E. H. Reeves, from West India Regt., to be Lieut., vice P. R. Denny, promoted.

8th Hussars.—Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. C. J. McI. Lomer is antedated to Feb. 13, vice E. A. S. O'Brien, promoted.

9th Lancers.—Supy. Capt. G. P. Ellison to be Capt., vice H. F. W. Stanley, died of wounds received in action (April 29).

10th Hussars.—Lieut. S. L. Barry to be Capt., vice Sir J. P. Milbanke, Bart., seconded (April 17).

Reserve Regt. of Dragoons.—Lieut.-Col. J. A. Lambert, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col. (April 16).

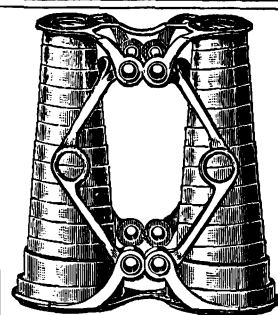
Imperial Yeomanry.—Valentine Dicks, late 2nd Lieut. 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers, to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Gent. Cadets, from R.M. Academy, to be 2nd Lieuts. (May 2):—Raymond H. Johnson, Leslie B. M. Porter, Robert A. Jones, Vernon M. C. Napier, James St. Clair Stewart, Charles Pulley, Claude B. Grice-Hutchinson,

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Royal Garrison Artillery.

Gent. Cadets, from R.M. Academy, to be 2nd Lieuts. (May 2).—Frank A. Finnis, Cecil S. Hunter, Charles L. Bland, James P. Lumb, Charles W. Ford, Gilbert I. Ramsay, Richard G. M. Johnston, Arthur N. Birney, Athelstane C. Gunter, Maurice A. Jackson, Geoffrey K. Gregson, Lyster R. E. W. Taylor, Francis E. Spencer, George E. Smart, Noel Robertson-Glasgow, Giles B. Daubeny, Ralph Arnott, Bertram Walter, Robert V. Douglas, Charles A. N. Spry, John Waring, Cosmo G. S. Harvey, Brook W. Taylor, Francis E. Mascall, Roland C. D. Graham, Howard G. FitzG. Hay.

2nd Lieut. T. F. P. Morgan, from Cork Artillery, to be 2nd Lieut.

GRENADIER GUARDS.

Lieuts. to be Capt. —E. H. Trotter, vice W. G. H. Marshall, promoted; G. S. Clive, to complete establishment (Jan. 28).

2nd Lieut. D. C. L. Stephen, from 3rd Batn. South Lancashire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. F. L. V. Swaine, seconded.

Lieut. Hon. Alexander V. F. Russell to be Batn. Adj., vice Lieut. Hon. Edward H. Lygon, killed in action (March 24).

LINE BATTALIONS.

East Kent Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. D. Norton to be Lieut., to complete establishment.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. W. Grover, vice W. A. L. Lethbridge, promoted (February 27); W. C. T. Hibbert, vice G. E. Stephens, promoted (March 3); A. H. B. Foster, vice E. A. P. Vaughan, died of wounds received in action (March 8). Sergt. A. L. E. Meredith, Shropshire L.I., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. A. T. H. K. Betty, removed from Army.

Liverpool Regt.—Capt. C. E. Greenway to be Major, on augmentation (March 21). Promotion to Capt. of Lieut. H. A. Denham is antedated to March 21, vice C. E. Greenway, Adj. of Volunteers. 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. (March 21).—L. R. Schuster, vice T. W. Sheppard, promoted; J. H. S. Batten, vice F. J. Austin, promoted; D. Y. Watt, vice C. L. Armitage, promoted; R. Prince, vice G. H. Brush, promoted. Corpl. N. V. Stoddart, from Scottish Rifles, to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation. Sergt.-Major J. McCullough to be Qrmer., with hon. rank of Lieut. on augmentation.

East Yorkshire Regt.—Corpl. G. Boyd, from Devon Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

Bedford Regt.—Lieut. H. M. A. Hales to be Capt., vice R. M. Stallard, seconded for service on the West Coast of Africa; Corpl. E. C. Barnes, from Scottish Rifles, to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. H. D. Selous, killed in action.

Leicester Regt.—Corpl. J. R. Robinson, from 2nd Dragoons, to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. C. P. Russell, deceased.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. are antedated as follows:—J. V. Timmis to Oct. 19, 1899, in succession to R. B. Page, appointed to Staff; J. F. V. Thorne, Adj., to Jan. 20, vice G. J. Farman, seconded; H. H. Wilson to Jan. 20, to complete establishment; C. J. Griffin to Jan. 20, vice J. V. Timmis, seconded from Oct. 19, 1899, for service under Foreign Office; H. B. Rofley, to Jan. 26,

vice H. H. Wilson, seconded for service with Egyptian Army; H. Shaw to Jan. 25, vice G. M. Stewart, killed in action; A. J. Allardye to Jan. 25, on augmentation. C. W. Maclean to Feb. 9, vice E. H. Armstrong, seconded. Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. E. I. M. Barrett is antedated to Jan. 20, vice C. J. Griffin. Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. T. B. Olive dated Feb. 9, vice C. W. Maclean. Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are to complete establishment:—M. J. Hamilton, J. F. F. Tate.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lance-Sergt. A. G. Bruce, from Gordon Highlanders, to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. E. Christian, a prisoner of war.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. F. FitzR. Vallings is antedated to Dec. 1, 1899, vice A. H. Arbuthnot, transferred to I.S.C.

Worcester Regt.—L.-Sergt. F. P. Dunlop from Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation; Qrmer.-Sergt. J. Pearce to be Qrmer., with the hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. G. D. Leake, from 4th Batn. West Yorkshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation (April 18).

West Riding Regt.—L.-Sergt. W. G. A. Brett, from King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

Hampshire Regt.—Promotions to rank of Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated as follows:—W. Fox to Dec. 14, 1899, vice J. Clementi, transferred to I.S.C. A. G. Ravenhill to Jan. 12, vice A. A. L. Collard, seconded.

South Stafford Regt.—Sergt. W. Miller, from Gordon Highlanders to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

Dorset Regt.—Promotion to rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. A. L. Moulton-Barrett is antedated to Jan. 30, vice T. H. Shoubridge, D.S.O., seconded.

Welsh Regt.—Lieut. H. J. B. Span to be Capt., vice J. H. Goodwyn, promoted (March 21).

Essex Regt.—Lieut. G. M. H. Stirling to be Capt. to complete establishment (March 23). 2nd Lieuts. W. H. Kirk (since deceased), vice C. W. Barlow, promoted (March 18); W. A. Jacob, vice G. M. H. Stirling (March 23); H. L. Matthews, vice W. H. Kirk, deceased (April 18).

Middlesex Regt.—Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. are antedated as follows:—L. S. Roome to March 8, vice L. G. Oliver, seconded for service in South Africa. H. E. Foster to March 14, in succession to Major L. G. Oliver.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt. H. F. Pakenham to be Major, vice R. C. A. B. Bewicke-Copley, promoted (March 18). Supp. Capt. J. P. E. Gilmour to be Capt., vice H. F. Pakenham (March 23). Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. A. R. Leith is antedated to Feb. 23, vice Hon. R.

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13 VARIETIES.

SOUP SQUARES

Cathcart, killed in action. Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. Hon. A. F. W. Harris is dated Feb. 24, vice F. M. Crum, a prisoner of war.

Wiltshire Regt.—Supy. Capt. N. D. Macdonald to be Capt., vice J. F. Forbes seconded (May 5); 2nd Lieut. A. Berger, from 4th Batn. South Wales Borderers, to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation (Apr. 18); Lance-Sgt. P. A. McCutchan, from Border Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. S. Brown, promoted.

Manchester Regt.—Qrmer. and Hon. Lieut. W. Butler (from West African Frontier Force) to be Qrmer., on augmentation.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—Lieut. A. D. MacKinnon, 1st V.B., is granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa. Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa: Lieuts. J. Burn and J. Campbell, 1st V.B.

Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. T. N. F. Davenport to be Lieut., vice E. C. Bradford, promoted (April 4). Capt. C. G. Henty, 16th Middlesex V.R.C., is granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa. Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa: Lieut. G. E. H. Sheen, 16th Middlesex V.R.C.; Lieut. E. H. Hanks, 2nd Tower Hamlets V.R.C.

Rifle Brigade.—Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated as follows:—B. A. Turner to Dec. 11, 1899, vice G. C. D. Fergusson, killed in action; Hon. J. A. Crichton, to Dec. 16, 1899, vice A. D. Boden, promoted; C. H. Dillon, to Jan. 7, vice L. D. Hall, killed in action; A. A. Dorrien-Smith, to Feb. 3, vice G. L. Lysley, promoted. To be 2nd Lieuts.: 2nd Lieut. Hon. E. Coke, from Norfolk Artillery, in succession to Lieut. G. C. D. Fergusson; Lieut. H. R. Stephenson, from 7th Batn., in succession to Lieut. C. H. Dillon, seconded; Lieut. G. A. Dick-Cunynham, from 5th Batn., in succession to Lieut. B. G. R. Oldfield, seconded.

Royal Guards Reserve Regt.—Major H. H. Wigram, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (April 19). Lieut. C. B. Balfour, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut. (April 18).

Royal Home Counties Reserve Regt.—Majors, Reserve of Officers, to be Majors:—A. Nugent (April 20), T. D. Wilson, R. T. Hanford-Flood (April 21), R. J. G. Creed (April 23), Hugh J. C. Gibsons, late Capt. Royal Marines, to be Capt. with temporary rank of Capt. in Army (April 18).

Royal Northern Reserve Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. S. de M. Maude, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (April 17); Harold V. B. Byles, late 2nd Lieut. with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (May 5); Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. W. Nice, retired pay, to be Qrmer. (April 20).

Royal Rifles Reserve Regt.—Capt. W. H. Kennedy, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (April 20).

Royal Southern Reserve Regt.—Capt. D. C. Mercer, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (April 21).

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt.—Capt. A. L. Williams, Reserve of Officers, to be Adj. (March 12). Appointment of Capt. G. W. Hutt, Reserve of Officers, as Capt. is antedated to April 17.

Royal Irish Reserve Regt.—Samuel Moore, late Capt. Royal Irish Regt., to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (April 26).

Indian Staff Corps.—Major G. E. Even is granted temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army (Dec. 16, 1899); Capt. T. B. Hawks is granted temp. rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Commandant or Second in Command, Indian Army (Dec. 13, 1899).

Army Ordnance Dept.—Dep.-Commissary of Ordnance and Hon. Capt. J. Bath to be Commissary of Ordnance, on augmentation. Commissary of Ordnance and Hon. Capt. J. Bath is seconded for service in Dept. of the Director-Gen. of Ordnance. Dep.-Commissary of Ordnance and Hon. Capt. W. Cox to be Commissary of Ordnance, vice Hon. Capt. J. Bath. Asst.-Commissary of Ordnance and Hon. Lieut. W. Howes to be Dep.-Commissary of Ordnance, with Hon. rank of Capt., vice Hon. Capt. W. Cox. Asst.-Commissaries of Ordnance and Hon. Lieuts. to be Dep.-Commissaries of Ordnance, with hon. rank of Capt. on augmentation:—W. M. Hirst, W. Hutchings, J. Yallop, M. Spencer (from Seconded List), and F.

Macrae. Asst.-Commissary of Ordnance and Hon. Lieut. J. Linington is seconded for service in Dept. of the Director-Gen. of Ordnance (April 1).

STAFF.

Col. C. M. H. Downing, from a Col. on Staff for R.A. to be a Major-Gen. on Staff for R.A. in South Africa, and to have local rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed (March 5).

Col. G. Henry, from a Col. on Staff in India, to be a D.A.G. in India, and to have temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed, vice Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. Simpson, C.B., who had vacated that appointment (Feb. 12).

Col. R. F. N. Clarke, Chief Ordnance Officer, to be Principal Ordnance Officer in South Africa (Feb. 6).

Major G. A. Williams, South Stafford Regt., to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen. C. Tucker, C.B., commanding 7th Div., South Africa (Jan. 2)).

Capt. T. S. Fox-Strangways, Royal Irish Rifles, to be a D.A.A.G. in South Africa (Oct. 22).

Brevet.—First Christian name of Lieut.-Col. H. C. E. Lucas, I.S.C., who was granted Brevet rank of Col. in *Gazette* of September 16, 1899, is Hugh, and not as therein stated.

MEMORANDA.

Vet.-Lieut.-Col. L. Matthews, Army Veterinary Dept., is granted local rank of Vet.-Col. in South Africa while principal Vet. officer in that country (April 26).

Major G. R. Powell, 5th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt., is granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army while serving in South Africa (April 7).

Lieut. T. H. P. Helps, half-pay, is removed from Army on account of ill-health (April 24).

Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving in South Africa:—Capt. C. J. Lloyd-Carsen 3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt. (Jan. 13). Capt. F. W. E. Blake, 3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt. (Feb. 10). Lieut. D. S. Browne, 3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers; Lieut. H. W. Reeve, 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles (Feb. 28). Lieut. J. L. Hampton-Lewis, Royal Anglesey R.E. (Militia); Lieut. R. S. Forestier-Walker, Royal Monmouthshire R.E. (Militia) (March 14). Capt. A. Windham, 3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt. Lieut. E. T. Aspinall, 7th Batn. Rifle Brigade (March 24). Capt. C. E. F. Henry, 4th Batn. Gloucester Regt. (March 26). Capt. J. E. Vaughan, 3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers (April 1). Capt. A. F. Custance, 5th Batn. Worcester Regt. (April 7).

Officers granted temp. rank of 2nd Lieut. in Army whilst serving in South Africa:—2nd Lieut. L. G. Hill, 3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt.; 2nd Lieut. C. Thornburn, 3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers (April 1).

Reserve of Officers.—Lieut. P. W. Hendry, Capt. and Hon. Major 5th V.B. Highland L.I. to be Capt.

Officers to be 2nd Lieuts.:—7th Hussars.—Lieut. O. Haig, from Fifeshire Vol. Light Horse, on augmentation. 10th Hussars.—Lieut. A. G. K. Davies-Cooke, from Nottingham Yeomanry, on augmentation. 12th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. W. H. Charlton, from Northumberland Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. D. J. Keswick, killed in action. 21st Lancers.—2nd Lieut. P. K. Smiley, from Ayrshire Yeomanry, on augmentation.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots.—Capt. N. M. Dryburgh, from 5th V.B., in succession to Lieut. R. A. Gordon, promoted; 2nd Lieut. E. J. Mollison, from 4th V.B., in succession to Lieut. L. K. Smith, seconded.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut. G. F. C. Gildea, from 1st Lanarkshire V.R.C., in succession to Lieut. H. M. Trenchard, promoted. 2nd Lieut. W. Andrews, from 2nd V.B., in succession to Lieut. C. F. H. Rumbold, a prisoner of war.

Scottish Rifles.—Lieut. G. MacGregor, from 2nd V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, in succession to Lieut. F. L. S. Clarke, transferred to I.S.C.

South Stafford Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. S. Morrison, from 1st V.B. Cameron Highlanders, in succession to Lieut. E. C. P. Bridges, promoted.

Middlesex Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. S. Cunningham, from 1st V.B. Royal Highlanders, on augmentation.

Wiltshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. W. Applegate, from 1st Wiltshire V.R.C., in succession to Lieut. F. W. Stoddart, seconded.

West India Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. Lamont, from 1st Dumbarton V.R.C., in succession to Lieut. F. L. Blossie, promoted.

[Where not otherwise specified the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date May 5.]

COMMISSIONS FOR UNIVERSITY MEN.

Gentlemen recommended by the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University to the War Office for commissions in the Army in the room of others, previously recommended, whose places have been subsequently vacated:—

In the Cavalry.—A. H. Edwards, Magdalen.
In the Royal Artillery.—F. H. L. Oldham, B.A., New Coll.; L. A. Fanshawe, B.A., Pembroke; A. N. W. Dudley, Oriel.

In the Infantry.—A. B. S. Tennyson, Trinity.

Gentlemen selected by the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University to be recommended for commissions in the branch of the Service specified below:—

In the Cavalry.—W. G. D. Cooper, Trinity; W. H. M. Ellis, B.A., Trinity Hall; S. C. Holland, Trinity Hall; C. D. Horsley, B.A., Gonville and Caius; S. Moorhouse, Gonville and Caius; R. C. M. Murray, Corpus Christi; R. S. Pearson, B.A., L.L.B., Trinity; M. E. Richardson, Trinity; H. Sadler, B.A., Jesus.

In the Royal Artillery.—N. Donaldson, Trinity; B. A. Francis, St. Catharine's; J. J. K. Greenway, B.A., Clare; J. Johnstone, B.A., Trinity; H. de C. Matthews, M.A., Emmanuel; T. C. Usher, Trinity.

In the Infantry.—A. J. Berney, B.A., Trinity Hall; G. Hazlerigg, St. John's; R. Luker, Pembroke; F. Marshall, Gonville and Caius; G. M. Ponsonby, B.A., Trinity; G. L. Whatford, Trinity; J. Wyndham, Pembroke.

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University will be glad to receive applications for a few commissions in the cavalry for which no recommendation has yet been made.

THE MILITIA EMBODIMENT.

Changes in the stations of artillery:—

EASTERN DIVISION.

Kent.—Dover instead of Shorncliffe.
Suffolk.—Harwich instead of Landguard.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Donegal.—Landguard instead of Harwich.
Sligo.—Weymouth instead of Portsmouth.
South-East of Scotland.—To remain at Dunbar after embodiment till further orders.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Cardigan.—South Hook, Milford, instead of Tenby.
Carmarthen.—Fort Popton, Pembroke, instead of Tenby.
Northumberland.—To remain at Berwick-on-Tweed after embodiment till further orders.
Pembroke.—Fort Hubberstone, Hakin, instead of Tenby.

The *Daily Telegraph* Cup and Dewar Shield contest takes place to-day at Bisley. In consequence of six battalions of the Guards being on war service, only the 1st Grenadiers and 3rd Coldstreamers have entered teams for the *Daily Telegraph* Cup, the new 3rd Scots Guards, the only other Guards battalion at home, not having been formed sufficiently long to provide a team of sixteen. With a team from the Hon. Artillery Company and twenty-four from infantry Volunteer corps in the district, there are in all twenty-seven teams entered for the contest. For the Dewar Trophy, in which teams of eight march about 7½ miles to Pirbright before firing, all three of the Guards' home battalions have entered, twenty-seven other teams being entered by the Hon. Artillery Company, Militia, and Volunteer corps of the district.

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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, April 26.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Major G. D'A. Anderson is placed on half-pay on account of ill-health. Capt. G. A. Cox to be Major, vice Anderson, to half-pay. Lieut.

R. Cator to be Capt., vice Cox, promoted (March 15). Lieut. J. W. Dustan to be Capt., in lieu of Major W. P. Drury, extra-regimentally employed (March 16).

ADMIRALTY, April 27.

Rev. J. H. S. Bailey, B.A., has been appointed Chaplain (April 24).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. L. B. Peel to be Lieut. (April 7). Acting Sub-Lieut. R. V. Peel confirmed as Sub-Lieut. (July 4, 1898).

ADMIRALTY, April 28.
Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieut. J. L. Jesse is seconded for service in Army Service Corps (April 3).

(From Friday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, April 30.

Engrs. promoted to Chief Engr.: D. Hatellie (March 21), J. B. Butcher (March 28).

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PALOON GLASS WORKS AND CHINA
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MARRIAGE.

ASHE-GILE.—At Boston, U.S.A., on April 9, by the Rev. Leighton Parks, Captain Edward Percy Ashe, Royal Navy, to Susan, daughter of the late Doctor Daniel Gile.

DEATHS.

KANE.—At Southsea, Robert Kane, late 16th Regiment, youngest son of the late Captain and Mrs. Kane, of the Grange, Monmouth, born August 26, 1843, died April 29, 1900.

A CAPTAIN in the INDIAN STAFF CORPS (Cavalry), possessed of the necessary qualifications, is desirous of EXCHANGING into a British Cavalry Regiment.—Apply, Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W.

AN old established BORDEAUX FIRM wishes to engage the services of a PENSIONED OFFICER for the sale, on commission, of wines and spirits.—Apply to S. de Stoycharzewski (of the said firm), 19, Rue de Levis, Paris.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at 2 p.m. on MAY 28, being MONDAY in the DEBBY WEEK.

GILBERT JNO. SMALLPEICE,
Manager and Secretary.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED, 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

NOTICE.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held on APRIL 30, 1900, a DIVIDEND of 7s per share was declared, making, with the interim Dividend of 3s, paid in October, 10s per share for the year.

The Dividend will be payable on and after May 15.
By order,
H. LAWSON,
Secretary and Asst. Manager.
April 30, 1900.

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The Governors of ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL, Cambridge, are about to elect a SUPERINTENDENT, who must give his whole time to the business of the Hospital. Salary £150 a year.

Applicants to send testimonials, with statement of age and previous employment not later than May 26, to the Secretary, 23, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Personal canvassing is a disqualification.
JOHN BONNETT, Secretary.

INVALIDED OFFICERS taken as Resident Patients by M. D. Lond. Modern house, country town, bracing climate.—Apply, No. 616, Army & Navy Gazette, 3, York Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

INVALIDED or CONVALESCENT OFFICERS, Officers' Wives, or a Married Couple would be RECEIVED as PAYING GUESTS by Captain and Mrs. Hugh Pease, of Sharcott Manor, Pewsey, Wilts, 10 miles from the Camp, Salisbury Plain. A comfortable home, with beautiful old garden and stabling. Healthy and bracing air; two hours from London.—For particulars apply to the above.

MILITARY TYPES.—Collectors in search of copies of 1st and 2nd Life Guards types issued with THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE are requested to communicate with 019, c/o ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, 3, York Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

ROYAL NAVAL CLUB, PORTSMOUTH.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on THURSDAY, MAY 31. Chair to be taken at 4 p.m.

By order,
C. H. J. COLLINGS,
Secretary and Manager.

TWO MEDICAL MEN and OTHERS.—RYDE, I. of W.—TO BE LET or SOLD, a Convenient Detached RESIDENCE, in perfect order; ten rooms, with bathroom, h. and c., and excellent offices. Corner situation. Good opening for medical practice; near St. John's Park, I. of W. College, Esplanade Gardens, pier, two stations, and post office. Drainage certificated. The property of a clergyman. Rent, £40 per annum; sale price, £850, or offer. Lease, 832 years to run; ground rent, 28. No agents. For particulars, address The Vicar, Whitton, Middlesex.

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—Lancet, July, '99.

"A genuine old Brandy made from Wine."
—Medical Press, August, '99.

ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITTERS, &c.

[Under this heading it is proposed to make a special feature of Military Outfitters' advertisements—especially in view of the fact that active steps are now being taken to fill the commissioned ranks of the Army which have been rendered vacant by our losses in South Africa. These appointments number over 1,000. Military Outfitters will, we think, at once see the value of a feature such as this.

Rates for Advertisements under this heading on application to the Advertisement Manager.]

ARMY TAILORS AND ACCOUTREMENT MAKERS.—SAMUEL GARDNER & CO., 1, CLIFFORD STREET, Savile Row, W., from J. B. Johnstone, and late of 70, Jermyn Street.

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T. BLAND & SONS, GUN AND RIFLE MAKERS.

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Asst.-Engr. H. W. L. Cocks has been promoted to be Acting-Engr. (Oct. 26, 1899).

ADMIRALTY, May 1.

Sub-Lieuts. promoted to Lieut.: H. E. F. Aylmer, Hon. A. Stopford (April 15).
Rev. A. C. Moreton, M.A., has been appointed Chaplain (April 24).
Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. H. N. Rivers to be Lieut. (April 28).

ADMIRALTY, May 2.

Gunners promoted to Chief Gunner: R. C. Steele, D. Sweeney, C. O. Martin, J. H. Allen, D. W. Hawkins, J. H. Roebuck (April 1).
Royal Naval Reserve.—In accordance with Regulations for Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. W. Pattinson has been placed on Retired List, with permission to assume rank of Lieut. (April 25).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, April 28.

Captain.—C. J. G. Sawle, to Bonaventure (May 1).
Commander.—Hon. F. C. B. Addington, to Wildfire, for Edinburgh, in command (April 28).
Lieutenants.—W. B. Wilkinson, A. P. Solfleet, to Excellent, add. for short course of gunnery instruction (April 30); G. J. W. Lewis, to Alexandra (April 30).
Surgeons.—F. J. A. Dalton, to Malta Hospital; G. Ley, to Surprise; J. P. Willis, M.B., to St. Vincent (May 7); G. E. Macleod, to Malta Hospital; H. G. T. Major, to Ramillies; H. W. M. Rees, to Isis; S. J. Haylock, lent to Jaseur (April 27).
Engineers.—W. A. Wilson to Victory for Spiteful, in lieu of chief engineer; R. Main to Victory for Kestrel, in lieu of chief engineer (April 21); W. H. Crichton to Duke of Wellington for Crane (undated); E. Haves to Duke of Wellington for Lightning (April 24).

ADMIRALTY, April 30.

Sub-Lieutenant.—M. B. Baillie-Hamilton to Victorious (undated).
Midshipmen.—T. H. Binney, L. C. N. Roxby, C. R. Samson to Victorious (undated).
Gunner.—E. A. Wallace to Victorious (undated).
Acting Gunner.—A. P. Diggon to Victorious, Q.D.D. (undated).
Boatswain.—T. J. McDonald to Victorious (undated).

ADMIRALTY, May 1.

Lieutenants.—C. A. Fulcher to Vivid for Apollo (April 27). T. L. Barnadiston to Victorious (as First); H. A. Adams to Victorious (N.); W. H. C. S. Thring to Victorious (G.); A. C. Bruce, B. E. Domville, A. B. S. Dutton, R. R. C. Backhouse, J. H. Woodbridge to Victorious, on recommissioning (undated).
Sub-Lieutenant.—A. C. Goolden to Esk, on recommissioning (undated).

Midshipmen.—F. Clarkson, F. E. H. G. Hobat, H. B. Worsley to Victorious, on recommissioning (undated).
Naval Cadet.—H. F. Bradshaw to Victorious, on recommissioning (undated).

Fleet Paymaster.—J. W. Chaster to Victorious, on recommissioning (undated).
Staff Paymaster.—Ed. Lander to Revenge, on voyage to England (undated).

Assistant Paymasters.—H. W. Mclean, A. T. L. Nye to Revenge, on voyage to England; I. Hammond to Victorious (undated).

Gunners.—H. Downes, to Wildfire (staff); H. Fancy, to Trafalgar, Q.D.D.; J. P. Burden, to Rodney, Supy. Q.D.D.; F. Hubbard, to Alexandra, Supy. Q.D.D. (April 30); Frederick C. Williams (acting), Frederick R. Hext (acting), to Rodney, Q.D.D. (April 28); A. T. Dennis (acting), to Sanspareil, Supy. Q.D.D. (April 30); F. H. Hawker (acting), to Benbow; C. Sanderson (acting), to Collingwood; E. S. Stone (acting), to Colossus; S. Adams (acting), to Thunderer; J. N. Gould (acting), to Nile, Supy. Q.D.D. (April 30); W. J. Johnson (acting), to Esk, on recommissioning (undated).

ADMIRALTY, May 2.

Lieutenant.—A. V. Whitehead to Northampton (May 2).
Staff-Engineer.—W. Brown to Magdala for Abyssinia (May 2).

Chief Engineers.—E. A. Short to Vivid for Apollo; W. Ryan to Melampus (May 2).

Engineers.—T. H. Wallace to Hebe, in lieu of Chief Engineer; H. E. J. Reynolds (acting) to Pembroke for service in Torpedo Stores at Chatham (May 2).

Assistant-Engineer.—C. J. Greene to Royal Sovereign (May 2).

Gunner.—S. Quint, to Pembroke, for Irresistible (May 2).

Midshipmen.—E. J. J. Southby, K. M. Bruce, K. A. Beattie, R. C. C. Smart, to Victorious, on recommissioning (undated), R. M. King, to Ramillies (May 15).
Sub-Lieutenant.—R. N. B. J. D. Keatinge, to Collingwood, for second period of twelve months' service as Acting-Lieutenant (May 7).

ADMIRALTY, May 3.

Captain.—W. Wilson to Resolution (June 1).
Commanders.—R. Cave-Browne-Cave to Galatea for Lynn Division of Coast Guard, R. E. Berkeley to Australia for Coast Guard at Hastings (May 11), D. W. Napier to Victory for Spiteful (undated).

Lieutenant and Commander.—M. MacG. Lockhart to Pembroke for Avon (April 27).

Lieutenants.—C. R. Blane to Pembroke for Avon (April 27), J. C. W. Henley to Victory for Spiteful, L. C. Dundas to Victory for Kestrel in command; A. G. Craufurd to Victory for Kestrel (undated).

Chaplain and Naval Instructor.—The Rev. A. J. Dexter, B.A., to Argonaut (undated).

Naval Instructor.—S. F. Card, B.A. to President, for service at R.N. College (Sept. 1).

Staff-Surgeon.—H. P. Shuttleworth to President, for temporary service at Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford (May 7 to June 16 inclusive).

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. J. W. Wray.	Capt. E. H. F. Finch.
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Lieut.-Col. C. E. Yate.	Capt. H. L. Showers.
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Major G. S. Kerrich.	Lieut. A. N. D. Fagan.
Major H. K. Harley, D.S.O.	Lieut. R. St. J. Gillespie.
Capt. C. P. Thompson, B.	Lieut. F. H. Norie.
Capt. J. J. Truscott.	Hon. Lieut. G. Curtis.
Capt. N. G. Woodyatt.	Engineer S. H. Stevenson, R.I.M.

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ERRATUM.

In Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Malett's letter, which appeared in our last issue for "faulty dispositions which engaged an adequate force on an almost hopeless enterprise" read "faulty dispositions which essayed an inadequate force on an almost hopeless enterprise."

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May 22.**

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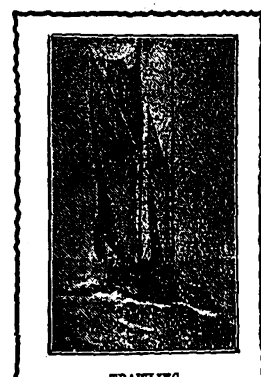
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THE ADVANCE FROM BLOEMFONTEIN.

AFTER a prolonged but unavoidable halt of seven weeks, Lord Roberts's army resumed its northward march towards Pretoria on Thursday, the 3rd inst. The day was signalled by the occupation of Brandfort, thirty-six miles north of Bloemfontein, and fourteen miles from Karee-Siding, the most advanced post of the British for some weeks previously. This success, gained with but trifling loss, was the result of a brilliant series of operations, commencing on the 23rd ult. with the capture of Sanna's Post by General Ian Hamilton, and including the actions of the succeeding days, by means of which a British force had been thrust, at Houtnek and Jacobsrust, between the strategical positions held by the enemy on Thaba N'chu Mountain and at Brandfort, forty miles apart. While General Hamilton's force rested at Jacobsrust, the 7th and 11th Divisions, commanded respectively by Generals Tucker and Pole-Carew, with the 1st Brigade of Mounted Infantry under General Hutton, advanced northwards from Karee-Siding so disposed that the mounted infantry covered the left of the attack, the 7th Division the right, and the 11th Division marched directly on Brandfort. The enemy appear to have been taken by surprise, and after a sharp artillery duel at short range, beat a hasty retreat to the line of the Vet River eighteen miles to the north. The capture of Brandfort was followed automatically by the retirement northwards of a great part of the Boer force in position on Thaba N'chu Mountain, a smaller portion moving towards

Thaba Pachoa in the south-east, apparently to face General Brabant who was seeking to approach Thaba N'chu, and join hands with General Rundle, still watching the Boer position, which was not yet entirely vacated. Lieut.-General French parted company from Sir Leslie Rundle on the 3rd inst., moving towards the north. On the 4th Lord Roberts's headquarters were at Brandfort. General Hutton's Mounted Infantry and Colonials were then well to the front approaching the Vet River, which crosses the railway twenty miles north of Brandfort. Further to the east Ian Hamilton moved his mounted force towards Winburg, and by the prompt and bold action of his cavalry, prevented the junction of the two wings of the enemy opposing the British columns.

On Saturday, a day of marked progress, Lord Roberts marched with General Pole-Carew's Division twenty miles to the Vet. General Wavell's Brigade of the 7th Division followed in support, and General Maxwell's Brigade of the same division kept two miles to the right. A three hours' artillery duel ensued, the passage of the river being hotly disputed; but shortly before dusk the mounted infantry and Colonial Horse, turning the Boer right, passed over in a very dashing manner lower down the stream, in face of a heavy fire. In this action, besides the field artillery and naval 12pr. and 4.7in. guns, Lord Roberts employed for the first time with that force two 5in. siege guns with excellent effect. The same evening General Ian Hamilton occupied Winburg after crossing the Kleine Vet, thirteen miles further to the east. General MacDonald's Highland Brigade of the 9th Division, which has apparently replaced Smith-Dorrien's Brigade of the same division with Hamilton, took part in this action, the Black Watch clearing a kopje on the British right with distinguished gallantry. At dawn on Sunday Lord Roberts, ascertaining that the enemy had fled during the night, passed his column over the Vet, and encamped by nine o'clock at Smaldeel Junction, where the branch line to Winburg leaves the main line. The enemy, under the command, it is supposed, of Lucas Meyer, were then in full retreat towards the Zand River twenty-three miles further north, having abandoned a Maxim gun, and the large stores that had been accumulated at Smaldeel which fell to the victors. The British dismounted troops then, holding securely the advance line from Smaldeel to Winburg, about eighteen miles long, rested, awaiting the arrival of supplies and reinforcements. General Pole-Carew's Division had marched nearly fifty miles in four days. In Saturday's action, at the passage of the Vet, a party of Australian Horse greatly distinguished themselves. They crept stealthily to the rear of a small kopje south of the river held by the enemy, and, fixing bayonets, carried it with a rush. The British loss in the action was comparatively small. Lord Roberts, by his bold strategy and the skilful disposition of his forces, had at every point met the enemy in superior numbers, and by threatening both their flanks

with his mobile troops, while the infantry held them in front, had compelled them to retreat with precipitation.

On Monday the mounted troops of both columns, which were kept in touch with each other, reconnoitred to the Zand River, and found the enemy in considerable force. General Hutton camped that night at Welgelegen Station, sixteen miles north of Smaldeel. Meanwhile the repair of the railway, and its temporary deviation over the Vet where the bridge had been destroyed, were being rapidly carried out by the Royal Engineers. General French, of whom nothing had been heard for some days, joined Lord Roberts on Tuesday with his cavalry and horse artillery, a welcome addition to the indispensable mobile troops of the Commander-in-Chief, preparatory to a further advance against the enemy, located on Monday in force at Virginia Siding, where the railway crosses the Zand. The enemy's position was strongly entrenched, but it was capable of being turned. The halt on the Smaldeel-Winburg line was utilized to receive the submission of Burghers who, tired of the war, "are giving up their Mausers and horses in large numbers." The rest, however, was of short duration, as Lord Robertson Wednesday reported that Pole-Carew's and Tucker's Divisions, Ian Hamilton's column, the heavy naval and garrison artillery guns, and four brigades of cavalry marched to Welgelegen that day apparently unopposed, and found the enemy holding the opposite bank of the Zand River. In a further brief telegram, despatched on Thursday morning from headquarters, he announced that he had crossed the Zand, and was gradually pushing back the enemy, who still held a strong position. A third telegram, sent off three hours later, brought the satisfactory news that the enemy were in full retreat from a position covering twenty miles, with our cavalry and horse artillery following in pursuit on three different roads. The British Army was then ninety miles north of Bloemfontein, Lord Roberts's new base. Thirty miles further on lay Kroonstad, the recent temporary seat of the Orange State Government, but now discarded for Heilbron. Pretoria, the grand objective of the war, was at that time distant about one hundred and eighty miles.

Simultaneously with the forward movement of the two central columns, General Hunter on the extreme west of the strategical front crossed the Vaal without opposition on the 4th inst. at Wind-sorton, midway between Kimberley and Warren-ton. His force consists of General Barton's Brigade with half of General Hart's, and a body of Imperial Yeomanry. His mission may be primarily to invade the Transvaal and move along the north bank of the Vaal, but his objective is believed to be Mafeking, whence news dated the 29th ult., and cheerful as ever, has been received. Colonel Baden-Powell on the 27th was able to assure Lord Roberts, after 200 days of investment, of the continued devotion and resolution of the garrison. On Saturday

General Hunter was heavily engaged with a strong Boer force at Rooibdam, which place was taken after seven hours' fighting, the enemy retiring towards the north followed by the Yeomanry. During the action General Paget, by a vigorous demonstration at Warrenton against the Boer left at Fourteen Streams, kept the enemy in position there well engaged. General Hunter's success had exposed the Boer right north of the Vaal, and on Monday their position at Fourteen Streams was hurriedly evacuated after an attack by General Paget, whose concentrated and powerful artillery fire contributed in no small degree to the success of the day. The enemy retreated in a northerly direction either towards Christiana, in the Transvaal, or Phokwane on the railway.

For some time Lord Methuen, at Boshof, has held a post of considerable importance, forming the chief, if not the sole connecting link between the main army at Bloemfontein and the western border. Conforming with the general move he, on the 3rd and 4th inst., reconnoitred in force to the north-east in the direction of Swartkopjesfontein, and came in touch with a fairly large force of Boers trekking northwards towards Hoopstad. A general movement of the enemy towards the line of the Vaal and Kroonstad is now taking place. General Brabant, moving up from Wepener, joined hands with General Rundle at Thaba N'chu on Monday to guard Lord Roberts's right rear. The enemy had then entirely disappeared from Thaba N'chu Mountain, having vacated their impregnable position there, but they are said to be now entrenched at Mequatling's Nek with their headquarters at Clocolan. On Tuesday Ladybrand was reported to have been deserted by the Boers, who had heard with consternation of the occupation of Winburg, and, as they believed, of Senekal also, cutting off their retreat to Kroonstad. They, as well as their numerous herds of cattle now blocking up the eastern roads, may yet be destined to fall a prey to some part of the British forces. With the occupation of Ladybrand the security of the strategical line from Bloemfontein to Basutoland will be assured.

General Hart, of whose movements we have heard but little since the relief of Wepener, occupied Smithfield on the 2nd inst., where he captured part of a small commando still in arms in the place, the remainder dispersing. Half of his brigade has since been transferred to the Western border, and has joined General Hunter. The 3rd Division under General Chermiside is believed still to garrison De Wet's Dorp, and to have sent a detachment to hold Jammersburg Drift, by Wepener, the scene of Colonel Dalgety's valiant defence. No recent information of the whereabouts of General Smith-Dorrien's Brigade, or of General Kelly-Kenny's (6th) Division has come to hand. It is possible that a movement further to the east is in progress in which they, or a portion of their troops, may be taking part, to cut off the Boers endeavouring to extricate themselves from the Ladybrand district. A recent message from Bulawayo relative to the movements of Sir Frederick Carrington's expeditionary force, stated that a camp was in preparation there for its reception. There are indications that the long period of inaction of the Natal Army Corps is drawing to a close. Sir Redvers Buller has recently reconnoitred towards Van Reenen's Pass, which is traversed by the branch line connecting Ladysmith with Harrismith in the Orange State. We may expect to hear soon of important operations in this quarter with the object of opening up communications between the central and eastern forces.

Army Notes.

According to a telegram from Reuter's agent at Wei-Hai-Wei, a determined attack was made on the camp of the Boundary Commission at Liu-Kung-tau on Saturday last, Major Penrose, R.E., and four men of the Chinese Regiment, being wounded. The attacking party were repulsed with a loss of thirty killed. The attack was due, it is said, to Chinese officials working on the credulity of the natives, who have learnt what is hoped will be a useful lesson. It is satisfactory to know that the men of the Chinese Regiment behaved splendidly, and, under their British officers, proved themselves to be brave and good soldiers. It is a fact upon which Lieut.-Colonel Bower and his officers are to be congratulated, and it confirms the statement of a correspondent who wrote to us recently in a private letter: "These simple-minded Chinamen are fast developing into capital soldiers. It is quite a pleasure to have to train them, they seem so sensible of kindness, and are so cheerful and anxious to carry out instructions. If in a tight corner, they would, I feel certain, stand loyally by their officers, for they seem thoroughly happy and contented, and anxious to show themselves grateful for the thoughtful and almost fatherly care of their good commanding officer, who knows well how to win the confidence and respect of those under him." The outbreak is unpleasantly suggestive. That a British Boundary Commission should meet with such determined opposition is not very promising for the peaceful solution of the Chinese puzzle in other regions. It appears that the native officials stir up the fanatical hatred of the populace, and this vents itself in the wild attacks on the "white devils" of whatever nationality. On the Russian frontier such disorderly conduct is promptly nipped in the bud. That the new native regiment behaved splendidly goes without saying. No one who knows the Chinese intimately ever doubts their soldierly qualities. That they ran away in nearly every engagement during the war with Japan proves nothing, for they were badly led, badly disciplined, and badly fed. It is difficult to understand, by the by, why journalists persist in taking for granted that the Chinese Regiment at Wei-hai-Wei is the first which has been raised in the Queen's service. In the Chinese War of 1857 a corps was organised by Captain Temple and Mr. Paver, which showed remarkable pluck and coolness in the capture of Canton. In 1858 it was strengthened by the desire of Sir Hope Grant, and in 1860 played a gallant part in carrying the Taku Forts. It was in this war that Lord Wolseley formed his high opinion of the Chinese as soldiers.

The trouble in Ashanti is not yet at an end. For several weeks now the Governor and the few Europeans in Kumasi have been in a dangerous position. No doubt had public attention not been turned towards South Africa, we should have heard a good deal more about Ashanti. Happily reinforcements have been sent from Accra, and some bluejackets landed, which ought to put a different appearance on the rising. It is, however, unfortunate that Sir Frederick Hodgson has been forced to retire from the rebel's stockade, which, like the Maori pah, is a difficult fortress to storm. In spite of it all, there are signs that the coolness and pluck of our men will come out on top. As long as we demand that a handful of Englishmen shall rule a teeming population of savages, only just relieved from the tyranny of a cruel despot, we shall have such incidents in our Imperial history as the Ashanti and Uganda risings. Not that there is the slightest chance of a change of policy on our part in this respect, because in nine cases out of ten the handful of Englishmen triumphantly vindicate the supremacy of civilisation over barbarism. In the present instance the command of the relieving force is placed in very competent hands. Few officers of his rank have had more varied experience than Colonel Willcocks, and his popularity among the native troops in Nigeria is such, we are told, that his men "would all lay down their lives for him." A relief column led by an officer of Colonel Willcocks' character and ability ought soon to put a different complexion on matters once it takes the field.

The latest attack on Lord Methuen is not creditable. When Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil was killed in action near Kimberley, Lord Methuen, like a good soldier and high-minded gentleman, took steps to raise a monument over his grave. The act was approved by every soldier, and acknowledged in graceful terms by the French press. A few irresponsible politicians at St. Stephen's have been demanding explanations. Mr. Wyndham's answer, that "one brave man has a right to put up a monument to the memory of another," has apparently not been deemed satisfactory. All we can say is that we are sorry for the politicians, if such is the case. If there were more men of Lord Methuen's high principles in the world, and fewer mischief-making politicians of the question-asking order, there would be far less bitterness of feeling among nations, fewer wars, and, as a natural consequence, less occasion for the outburst of righteous indignation to which some have given vent because a brave, but misguided, soldier has been honoured in death by another brave man who has been able to behave generously, in that spirit of chivalry which soldiers understand, but some civilian politicians clearly do not.

Major-General F. S. Russell, M.P., has endeavoured in the House of Commons to draw attention to the wants of the Intelligence Department, and he repeats his plea very forcibly in this month's *Blackwood*. His article is both a defence and an accusation—a defence of the Department as it exists, and an accusation against the policy that permits it to exist in its present inadequate form. It is now admitted that full details of the numbers, armaments, and preparations of the Boers were furnished to the Government before the war. Notwithstanding this, an entirely erroneous conception of the fighting capabilities and military strength of the two Republics was arrived at. We cannot say that General Russell altogether lays bare the cause of this discrepancy. He has had great experience of the genesis of the Intelligence Department. As we all know, at the time of the Crimean war it did not exist, and vast sums of money were undoubtedly squandered in the Abyssinian Expedition, the Ashanti Expedition of 1873-4, and in the proceedings in regard to the abortive Suakim-Berber railway, which better intelligence would have saved to the country. The Intelligence Department grew out of the "Topographical Staff" of the Quartermaster-General's Department, enlarged and expanded principally through the action of Lord Cardwell. It not infrequently happened that officers in those days made investigations at their own cost. Thus General Russell himself made a very expensive journey through southern Russia, Roumania, and northern Bulgaria early in 1877, and ascertained that war between Russia and Turkey was really inevitable. He reported his convictions, but never received a sixpence towards his expenses, and was practically shelved for a time because his accurate forecast did not coincide with the expressed views of certain high-placed officials. He now declares that the department is ridiculously undermanned, and that the amount devoted to it is contemptible compared with what is expended by other Powers. He refrains from reflecting upon the officers in the local Intelligence Department in South Africa, but cannot help thinking that better results would have been attained if money had been more liberally spent. He holds up the present failure in regard to intelligence as a warning of the serious results that might follow from such defects in case of a European war.

The military critic of *Magu* dips his pen into gall in writing about some of our recent mishaps. The Koorn Spruit affair is described as a "disgraceful exhibition of carelessness and neglect of orders." In regard to the Reddersburg business he remarks that "General Gatacre seems to have thought the state of the country to be one of profound peace brought about by the surrender of a dozen old sporting rifles." He wholly condemns what he calls the "tactics of trifles," and demands to know when officers will learn that tactics are not all heroic. Words scarcely suffice for the expression of his bitterness in regard to certain episodes: "A heap of stones with a stick in the middle would have saved 600 men and three guns at Stormberg." The publication of the Spion Kop despatches is a sorry subject

for the critic's contemplation: "While Lord Roberts is doing justice against offenders in South Africa, the nation asks, 'Who is it that sent out so much incompetence when England's honour was at stake?' At the Horse Guards are books, and files, and pigeon-holes crammed with histories of our soldiers; were they read and acted on? Where is the Promotion Board? Is the long reign of selection fallen?" The critic evidently takes keen delight in this drastic work of tearing off the veils. The smashing up of popular idols has begun; the drawing-room pets have been found out, for does he not see them coming "without their dancing pumps;" and have the heroes of the picture papers done anything pictorial? Such are the uncomfortable reflections and conclusions of an observant and unflinching critic.

An Austrian officer has been giving his views on the British Army. They are fair, but by no means flattering. We are fond of excusing the shortcomings of our Army by pointing out the diverse conditions under which it works in a world-wide Empire such as ours. This is obvious; nevertheless our military system is built up without the slightest reference to it. Our Army, with an entirely different part to play in the world, is trained like Continental armies. Apparently it is taken for granted that "fighting in the Soudan, Afghanistan, and Kaffraria" is done under precisely similar conditions. That they are not we are learning on the battlefields of South Africa for the hundredth time. Text-books and manuals fail to recognise that, if the British Empire is diverse as no empire ever was, warfare within it is diverse on a similar scale. The Austrian officer points out, that the peace training of our Army takes no account of the ambush. Hence our men seldom make use of it successfully, while they are constantly falling into those laid by the enemy. This defect is as old as Colonial warfare. General Braddock made it historical, and it has never wanted illustration from that day down to the convoy disaster at Koom Spruit. Fortunately, there are signs that the War Office is waking up. The orders recently issued with respect to the training of the Militia and Reserve are conceived in a spirit which, had it inspired our military authorities years ago, might have saved the Empire humiliation in South Africa. The necessity for taking advantage of cover, for advancing to the attack in skirmishing order, for entrenching, and other lessons of the war have all at length been taken seriously to heart. To understand the full significance of the reform one must compare the new orders with Lord Wolseley's "Soldier's Pocket Book." What a change is here!

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in replying to Mr. Wyndham's speech in the House of Commons on the votes for men and money for South Africa, is reported to have said, "With reference to the question of transport, I have always regarded with a certain amount of doubt the theories put forward that when we had built up a thing which we called an Army Corps, we should forthwith proceed to provide it, in days of piping peace, with the full transport it required." Now, although it is costly to maintain a fully sufficient supply and transport service more than would equip an Army Corps of the size sent to South Africa, it is altogether deplorable to "starve" so important a branch as the Army Service Corps. This has clearly been done in the past. It is disastrous to efficiency to withdraw from the companies of the Corps left at home practically all the executive officers and warrant officers. It is certainly so to drain the station of clerks and artificers. No condemnation for such a course is too severe. What is the position of affairs just now? Although the regiments of Infantry withdrawn from home stations can be soon replaced by Militia battalions, there is no reserve of A.S.C. companies to meet emergencies. True it is that a number of retired officers of the Corps have been recalled to serve, but it is only to carry out purely departmental duties such as "barracks." Measures are being taken now to repair in some way the errors of the past. The establishment of officers of the Corps provided for in the Army Estimates, 1899-1900, was: Lieutenant-Colonels, 24; Majors, 21; Captains, 77; Lieutenants, 63; 2nd Lieutenants, 22; Quartermasters, 40; Riding Masters, 3. The War Office proposes to raise

these numbers from 250 to 490. The establishment of ranks will be, until further orders, Lieutenant-Colonels, 24; Majors, 55; Captains, 141; Lieutenants, 103; 2nd Lieutenants, 94; Quartermasters, 69; Riding Masters, 3. This establishment of 490 will not include 38 officers employed on the Staff—5, including 2 Quartermasters at Headquarters, and 33 on the General Staff. There can be no question as to the absolute necessity for this augmentation of strength. We have for years appealed to the good sense of the War Office to do something to prepare for evil days. The contention, however, has been that the time had not arrived for any decided action. The decision the War Minister has arrived at to at once raise the establishment of officers, 9th Army Service Corps, is to be commended on every ground, and it is satisfactory to know that already a large number of junior officers have been gazetted and have been posted to stations. The value of an efficient supply of transport service cannot be over-estimated; indeed, the best trained army in the world is powerless without such an organisation. This being the case, it is to be hoped that no difficulty will be experienced in finding the proper number of qualified candidates, so that no delay may occur in bringing the Army Service Corps up to its full strength.

Majors G. H. Hatchell, 1st Batn. Royal Irish Regiment, and F. J. Eveleigh, 1st Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry, did not land in South Africa with their battalions, having been left behind to take command of battalions of mounted infantry. The units these two officers command in the field are to be congratulated upon having secured the services of two such capable leaders. Not a word can be said against the selections in themselves. At the same time, it is difficult to defend the system which withdraws seconds in command from their own particular spheres of duty at the very moment that the battalions to which they belong are embarked on active service. Infantry battalions in South Africa have been particularly unfortunate in losing their senior officers, several Lieutenant-Colonels having been killed, whilst others are bearing as well as they can the disappointment of an enforced idleness at Pretoria. We may be all wrong; the system by which seconds in command are withdrawn from their regiments to take up odd jobs here, there, and everywhere, may be an excellent one, but to our minds it is open to the most serious objection. Occasionally it may be in the interests of the Service to employ a second in command elsewhere, but in cases where this course has to be adopted the officer should at least be seconded, if not at once promoted to a half pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy. No possible good, it seems to us, can result to a regiment or battalion from the arrangement, lately favoured rather extensively, by which seconds in command are converted into general utility men and keepers of canteens and coffee shops.

We referred last week to a memorial promoted in Parliament and presented to the First Lord of the Treasury praying that pensions should be granted to the widows of non-commissioned officers and privates in the Army, and all petty officers and sailors in the Navy, who may be killed on active service in South Africa. We now learn that the Government is disposed to give favourable consideration to this prayer. Mr. William Allan, who promoted the memorial, has been officially informed that the matter is still under Mr. Balfour's consideration. The First Lord has, however, laid the matters before his colleagues in the Cabinet, and states that he only defers making a definite statement on the subject until he has had time to obtain the opinion of the various departments concerned. It is assumed from this that the Government has already made up its mind to grant pensions to the widows of men who fall in the war, and that the only question which remains to be settled is the mode in which effect shall be given to their decision.

Colonel Sir Howard Vincent intends to bring under notice of Parliament on Monday a matter of considerable interest to the Volunteer force. Increased responsibilities have of late been placed on the shoulders of sergeant-majors of Volunteer corps, and Sir Howard is of opinion that the

warrant rank held by their colleagues in the Line and the Militia should be accorded to them. Another matter upon which Sir Howard Vincent proposes to question the Under-Secretary is the insufficient number of sergeant-instructors in the Volunteer force. Now that Volunteer corps have had their establishments increased, there seems nothing unreasonable in asking for additional sergeant-instructors, and the proportion suggested of at least one to every 300 men does not sound extravagant. The proposal that a paid quartermaster should be appointed to every battalion 1,000 strong also deserves consideration. The quartermaster need not necessarily be a full pay officer. To retired quartermasters of the Army the employment would be more acceptable if it carried an increase of pension.

The dispute between Major-General Hutton and the Government of Canada is most unfortunate, the more so as it is a repetition of an oft-told tale. General Hutton, we learn from Canada, has "hosts of sympathisers." It is felt, we are told, that he has fallen a victim, as so many of his predecessors have done, to the prevailing curse of "political wire-pulling." We quote from the letter of a well-known officer of the Colonial forces. We are assured that General Hutton did his utmost to improve the general condition of the Dominion Militia. Of that we are convinced. He sought to do this by enforcing discipline and eliminating all forms of political favour in the distribution of patronage. This did not meet with the approval of certain persons. In his desire to do his duty as a soldier he found himself brought into antagonism with the local Parliament, and the consequence was that he gladly availed himself of the opportunity of proceeding on active service to South Africa. It is only too evident from the letters we have received that General Hutton has left the Dominion regretted by all the officers of the local Militia, who are able to appreciate, as we are told the majority do, "the incalculable mischief which is done to military institutions by the baneful influences of a political supremacy which seeks to distribute patronage rather for services rendered to individuals than on any properly recognised system of merit in a military sense." Those who are able to recall the circumstances in which Generals Luard and Gascoigne and Colonel Ivor Herbert left Canada will be ready to make every allowance for General Hutton. At the same time it is to be regretted that the clock should be put back once more, and that the Dominion forces, full of proper martial spirit as they are, should be made to feel that their efficiency is still to be subordinated to the aspirations of politicians.

During the Crimean war the scouting of the Russians was so weak that it was supposed the changed organisation of the Cossacks had destroyed their efficiency as scouts. From this, and other trustworthy evidence, authorities on the subject drew the conclusion that the conditions of European life are not favourable to the development of the eyes and ears of an army. If this is true, and there is no reason to doubt it, this country has the advantage of all its Continental rivals, for every great colony of the British Empire produces trained scouts in the natural order of things. Colonel Baden-Powell, perhaps the greatest living authority on scouting, and himself an expert, gained his most valuable experience in Matabeleland. The Cape Mounted Rifles, and the Mounted Police of Natal, largely recruited in England, are unrivalled as scouts in their own country. The bushmen of Australia are admirable, but they have yet to earn their military spurs. There remains the North-West Mounted Police, probably the finest corps of its kind in the world. For the past thirty years they have kept order in a region as large as Europe without Russia, and done it so well that the average Briton has never heard of them. This means that a trooper of the force, in addition to being a soldier, policeman, and magistrate, is a first-rate scout. What Burnham did in Matabeleland has been done by him over and over again. The contingent in South Africa known as Lord Strathcona's Horse, and largely recruited from men who have belonged to the corps, have a chance of winning fresh laurels. They, however, believe that there is no scout to be compared to the Red Indian. The Australian "black fellow" is excel-

lent as a tracker, and the Kaffir reads the veldt like an open book. The Red Man can do more, for he can ride like a cowboy, an accomplishment he shares with only one other savage race, the Maori of New Zealand. Moreover, expert opinion in Canada maintains that his sight and hearing are keener than those of a Matabele. To prove whether they are right or not Lord Strathcona's Horse are taking with them to South Africa four Red Indians, nominally as servants, in reality to test their qualities as scouts in a strange country. The experiment is at least interesting, and shows that Canadian rough-riders are in no danger of taking their profession too lightly.

Our public men have certainly proved the sincerity of their patriotic declarations in very fair measure, for the contingent of legislators in active service at the front is very substantial. A return has just been issued giving the names of the Peers and Members of Parliament who are at present serving, or under orders to serve, in South Africa. There are twenty-nine Peers and twenty-five Commoners, which, considering the relative proportion of the two Houses, speaks well for the Lords. We may say with the old Romans that our great Houses "have borne them well in fight." In the twenty-nine Peers we reckon the three commanders—Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, and Lord Methuen. The Dukes of Norfolk, Roxburgh, Marlborough, and Westminster are all out in South Africa.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL A.M.S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Director-General Army Medical Service has a very responsible position in the War Office. He is the head of the Army Medical Service, the Militia and Volunteer Medical Services, and is the adviser of the Secretary of State on all sanitary questions in the Army.

2. He is in many ways a representative man, as the medical profession regard him as the spokesman and figure-head of the large body of medical men connected in various ways with the Army. He is, therefore, constantly invited to represent his Service at London public meetings and functions, and he is compelled, at considerable expense, to be present at such gatherings.

3. As the head of a large branch of the Service he is compelled, to a certain extent, to meet his officers and others in some social manner, and all these duties press heavily from a financial point of view on this official.

4. To repay him for these very anxious and responsible duties his pay is £1,500 a year, with no allowances of any kind; while the pay of the medical officers has risen every decade as the difficulty and strictness of medical education and training has increased, the pay of the Director-General (Army Medical Service), which was £2,000 per annum in pre-Crimean days, has been stationary for many years at £1,500 per annum, to the distinct detriment of the office. England is rich, and is, as a rule, a just and generous mistress, but a pay of £1,500 is quite insufficient for this responsible official, and any Surgeon-General promoted to such a post would certainly be a financial loser by the change. This is surely wrong, and never could have been intended.

5. The Quartermaster-General, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, the Director-General of Ordnance, all receive £2,100 per annum, and no military person to whom I have spoken dissents from the opinion that a just and suitable salary should be given to this high medical official. I, therefore, claim that £2,100 per annum should be his pay; and further, to enable him to meet his officers and know something of them socially, a table allowance as for a District-General should be given him.

6. It is but a very few years since a subscription list was circulated for the relief of the family of a Director-General, an official of a painstaking and hardworking character, who certainly in his life earned more than £1,500 per annum, yet he left his family in poor circumstances.

7. It is the absence of any well-paid appointment, any real rewards for the Medical Service, that makes it the disappointing and unhappy Service that it is, and any money laid out in developing rewards for its best men repays itself amply.

8. Again, this official gets no higher rank than Major-General, a rank in our Army associated with brigade commands. The Director-General Army Medical Service should have the rank of General, and this I believe to be his just status as the responsible chief of the Medical Service.

9. When we remember the incomes realised by the men who come to the front in the civil profession in medicine one can easily see that the military Service is very defectively paid, and if we compare the medical branch of the Army with the military side we shall find also that no corresponding billets carrying a good income exist for medical officers, however efficient they may be.

UNDERPAID.

Army Foreign.

The grand manoeuvres of the German Army this year promise to be particularly interesting, because the new organisation of the field artillery will be tried for the first time. Each division of the two Army Corps which are to manoeuvre before the Emperor will have its brigade of artillery formed of two regiments, and there will be no corps artillery at all. It is noted, also, that the battalions of sappers will also be attached to the divisions, and that, exclusive of cavalry, there will be no troops outside the divisions—that is, attached directly to the Army Corps—except a ballooning section, and, in the case of the Guards, a squadron of mounted orderlies. The cavalry will appear constituted as a division attached to each Army Corps, with regiments assigned to the divisions. It is suggested that the idea is to determine what force of cavalry is really indispensable to an infantry division. In regard to the artillery, it does not seem to be known whether the arrangement we have described implies the final suppression of the corps artillery, or whether the formation of corps artillery in the field will be left to the General in command. The organisation of the Army Corps in three divisions is related to the distribution and mode of employment of the artillery. It would seem, in regard to the related questions of the formation in three divisions and the distribution of the artillery, that the German manoeuvres this year are to be largely experimental.

Every German cavalry regiment is now supplied with two boats made of waterproof canvas, which, when not in use, can be folded up. Each boat will carry from six to eight men, and two boats bound together form a raft capable of bearing from 25cwt. to 27cwt. It is difficult, however, to keep these boats in serviceable condition, and experiments have been made with boats built of aluminium, which are found to be more satisfactory.

The French Minister of War has ordered a course of experimental firing on a large scale to be carried out at the camp at Chalons from June 12 to 30, and again from July 2 to 11. Twenty generals, forty commanders of infantry battalions, and sixty-eight colonels and lieutenant-colonels are to attend the courses. It is believed that the chief object of the firing will be the testing, in actual practice, of a new type of gun.

The French Minister of War has issued a circular to the following effect, relative to the participation of officers in horse-racing and riding competitions:—

"As some differences of opinion exist with reference to the regulations regarding horse-racing and riding competitions, I have decided that the following rules shall be observed:—(1) Officers taking part in a horse race or riding competition, military or civil, must be in uniform. (2) Officers are not permitted to take part in any horse race or riding competition of which the prizes are in money only. (3) Officers are permitted to ride horses other than those entered on the army register, whenever the conditions of the race or competition demand it."

The reinforcement of the Russian garrisons in Transcaspia is attracting a great deal of attention in military circles abroad. For the last six months the garrisons have been methodically increased, and it is said that on the two banks of the Caspian, ready for a forward movement, is a force of 250,000 men. Similar activity has been displayed upon the Afghan frontier, and the reserves of the southern army and the equipages of the ships in the Black Sea are reported to have been placed upon a war footing. The cause of this activity on the part of Russia is obscure, and there seems to be some doubt whether it has relation to the war in South Africa, to the dispute with Japan, or to the attempt to coerce Persia. It is pointed out by military critics abroad that these military preparations of Russia do not necessarily imply aggression; and, in relation to South Africa, it is remarked that Russia has displayed a spirit of moderation. This is perfectly true, and justifies the pacific utterances of the Czar at the outbreak of the war. But these utterances having been justified, it would be unwise to overlook the fact that such a massing of troops might well be in the nature of a

demonstration of force to support any plea for intervention. The Government has distinctly said that intervention will not be tolerated, and we may sincerely hope that no power will be so unwise as to step in. Our interests at stake in South Africa are too great to make it possible for us to place the settlement in any other hands than our own.

At the Russian manoeuvres this year the Czar will be present. The Grand Duke Michael Nicolaievitch will be chief umpire. The troops will be divided into two armies, the one consisting of seventy-five battalions, thirty-seven squadrons, and 168 guns, called the Moscow Army, and commanded by the Grand Duke Serge Alexandrovitch, Commander of the Moscow military district; the other consisting of seventy-nine battalions, forty-one squadrons, and 180 guns, called the South Army, and under the command of General Kuropatkin, the Minister of War. Special attention will be given to ascertaining the best means of using the cavalry. The South Army will take the offensive and will cross the Dnieper in its march on Moscow.

The *Armeeblatt*, of Vienna, states that the Austro-Hungarian Army manoeuvres will take place this year in Galicia. Four Army Corps will be engaged—the first, sixth, tenth, and eleventh—but for the purposes of the manoeuvres these four will be re-formed into five. One army will consist of three Army Corps having two divisions of infantry each, and the opposing army of two Army Corps having three divisions each. Every company will be brought up to its full strength of 130 men by means of reservists. In addition to the regular troops, consisting of 122 infantry battalions, ten Jäger battalions, 20 cavalry regiments, and 72 batteries, eight being horse artillery, there will be 34 Landwehr battalions, 13 Honved battalions, three regiments of Landwehr Uhlans, and one or two regiments of Honved cavalry. The whole of the troops engaged will amount to 179 infantry battalions, 72 batteries, and 25 regiments of cavalry, a larger body of troops than has appeared at the manoeuvres for some years.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Amongst the multitude of questions which will crop up with the Army reforms which we are promised as soon as the present war is over there is one which calls for particular consideration, and that is that faith should not be broken with men after joining her Majesty's service. No regulation has ever hit harder than the one issued in 1889 as regards first-class certificates of education. There is no doubt that in making such an order apply to the highest grades of the non-commissioned ranks, ergo warrant officers and quartermaster-sergeants, a direct breach of contract was committed. Numbers of warrant officers and quartermaster-sergeants having received a step in rank are now debarred further promotion without the certificate at a most critical time of their career. Taking into consideration the fact that men holding such ranks are between the age of 35 and 40 years it is difficult to see how they can read up history and geography in the small amount of spare time at their disposal. At a recent examination one of the questions in history was, "Write a short sketch of the life of Mary Queen of Scots." This may be taken as a fair example of the questions put to candidates. How, I ask, can the answering of such questions increase a soldier's value?

C. W. H. J.

Instructions have been given to the Army Recruiting Service in London to make special efforts for the enlistment of printers for the Royal Engineers.

The Prince of Wales will open the Royal Military Tournament at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Friday next. The accounts of the Tournament for the half-year ended Dec. 31 last show that the profits from the tournament were £6,000. The sum of £1,400 was paid to the Wolseley Benevolent Fund, and £1,020 to various soldiers' homes and military charities. On December 31 there was a balance in hand of £5,011 19s. 8d. It does not appear that anything, as yet, has been allotted to naval charities. The accounts of the Wolseley Benevolent Fund (English Branch) show a balance at the end of last year of £176 18s. 8d. The accounts are also issued of the Royal Cambridge Fund for Old and Disabled Soldiers, and these show that during 1899 £133 was spent in gratuities and £885 in annuities. The total revenue from subscriptions and dividends was £1,377. The fund holds £36,502 in investments.

Army Personal.

The Duke of Cambridge will preside at the annual dinner of the Institute of Volunteer Commanding Officers at the Grand Hotel on the 22nd inst.

General John Jacobs, of Jacobabad, is to be made the subject of a memoir at last, Mr. A. Innes Shand, author of the "Life of Sir Edward Hamley," having undertaken the task of recounting the events of his remarkable career. The work will appear immediately, and be published by Seeley and Co., Limited, of Great Russell Street.

Lieut.-General E. Hopton, C.B., has been granted an extension of his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey until November 6 next.

Major-General H. J. T. Hildyard, C.B., has been appointed to the command of the 5th Division (Natal), vice Lieut.-General Sir Charles Warren.

Major-General M. H. Saward, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, has succeeded to colonel's allowances.

The officers brought specially to notice by Lieut.-General J. D. P. French in his despatches relative to the operations carried out under his orders from December 15 to January 25 are:—Major-Generals J. P. Brabazon, C.B., and R. A. P. Clements, D.S.O.; Colonels T. C. Porter, 6th Dragoon Guards; and T. E. Stephenson, 1st Batn. Essex Regiment. Lieut.-Colonels F. J. W. Eustace, R.H.A.; and H. Bowles, 1st Batn. Yorkshire Regiment. Majors G. Carter, 1st Life Guards; F. S. Garratt, 6th Dragoon Guards; E. H. H. Allenby and M. F. Rimington, 6th Dragoons; D. Haig, 7th Hussars; the Hon. H. A. Lawrence, 17th Lancers; Sir J. H. Jervis-White-Jervis and B. Burton, R.H.A.; A. E. Butcher, R.F.A.; F. W. N. McCracken, Royal Berkshire Regiment; G. O. Welch, A.S.C.; H. G. Hathaway, R.A.M.C.; and A. W. Robin, New Zealand Mounted Infantry; Brevet-Major A. G. Hunter-Weston, R.E.; Captains C. Champion de Crespigny, 2nd Life Guards; J. Vaughan, 7th Hussars; Sir J. P. Milbanke and S. L. Barry, 10th Hussars; P. A. Kenna, V.C., 21st Lancers; A. D. A. King, R.H.A.; C. O. C. Bowen, R.E.; M. H. Orr, Yorkshire Regiment; A. H. S. Hart, East Surrey Regiment; H. L. Ruck-Keene, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Sir T. E. S. Pasley, Royal Berkshire Regiment; H. De B. De Lisle, D.S.O., Durham Light Infantry; T. D. Foster, A.S.C., and J. F. Laycock, Nottinghamshire Yeomanry; Lieutenants E. F. Talbot-Ponsonby, J. W. F. Lamont, J. B. Aldridge, and W. G. Thompson, R.H.A.; C. Russell-Brown, R.E.; L. K. Smith, Royal Scots; Hon. C. R. Clegg-Hill, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; C. Saunders, Dorsetshire Regiment; and A. G. E. Bingley, Royal Berkshire Regiment; and 2nd Lieutenant H. L. Mackworth, R.E..

Last Saturday there died at his residence, 52, Argyll Road, a well-known survivor of the Indian Mutiny, in the person of Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G. After passing a short time at Sandhurst, which he left on account of ill-health, he went out to Calcutta to reside with his father till a commission in the line could be purchased for him. When the Mutiny broke out he and his brother, Major-General Walter Goldsworthy, the respected M.P. for Hammersmith, joined the gentlemen's Volunteer Cavalry Troop, which formed part of Havelock's force. He received a commission without purchase in the 17th Lancers as the reward of his gallantry. As a subaltern in that fine regiment he took part in the Central Indian Campaign. In 1866 he quitted the Army, and soon after obtained employment under the Colonial Office. From that time till ten years later he held various appointments on the West Coast of Africa. In 1891 he became Governor of the Falkland Islands, holding that post till he retired from the service in 1897. Notwithstanding his retirement he offered the Colonial Office, only a few weeks ago, to accept any appointment if at the present conjuncture he could be of use. A handsome, cheery, kind,

and generous man, with charming manners, there are many who grieve at his death. He will be much missed at the "Rag," where he was well known and highly respected.

Colonel C. Needham, late 1st Life Guards, whose five years as Military Attaché at Rome expires on the 25th inst., will, as was expected, retain the position until November 25.

Colonel J. M. Babington, on vacating command of a Cavalry Brigade in South Africa, has been appointed A.A.G. to Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Chermiside, commanding the 3rd Division.

There are two Colonels on the active list of the name of Crofton, and some confusion would seem to have arisen in consequence, as both have had South African experience. The senior, Colonel Morgan Crofton, was A.A.G. to Sir William Cameron and Sir William Goodenough, and is now holding a similar appointment at Colchester. The junior, Colonel Malby Crofton, whose name has come to the front in connection with the Spion Kop despatches, went out to Natal at the end of last year in command of the 2nd Batn. King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, and is now employed on the lines of communication. The officers are cousins.

Colonel G. M. Fox, retired list, lately A.A.G. at York, resumes the duties of Inspector of Gymnasia, vice Colonel the Hon. J. Scott Napier, proceeded on active service.

Colonel the Hon. J. S. Napier, Inspector of Gymnasia at Aldershot, has been appointed an A.A.G. on the lines of communication in South Africa, and has left England for Cape Town to take up his duties.

Colonel W. H. Bayly, retired list, lately commanding the 50th Regimental District, has been appointed to the command of the 2nd Batn. Royal Home Counties Reserve Regiment.

Colonel J. Willcocks, C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding in the Niger Territories, has been selected to command the combined forces which are being despatched to Ashanti to deal with the tribes in rebellion in the district round Kumasi. Colonel Willcocks is an officer of varied experience, who has rendered most valuable service on the West Coast of Africa during the last three years. He is forty-three years of age, and joined the 100th Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant, January 30, 1878; was two years Adjutant, and became Major, September 29, 1893, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel May 20, 1898. He was a Station Staff Officer Bengal 1890-93, and a D.A.A.G. Bombay 1894-97, vacating in order to accept military service under the Colonial Office. His war services include the Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal); Mahsood Wuzereee Expedition, 1881 (mentioned in despatches); Sudan Expedition, 1885 (medal with clasp and bronze star); Burmese Expedition, 1885-89 (mentioned, medal with two clasps and D.S.O.); Chin-Lushai Expedition, 1889-90 (clasp); Manipur Expedition, 1891 (mentioned, clasp); North-West Frontier operations, India, 1897-98, as an A.A.G. Tochi Field Force (mentioned, brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, medal with clasp); and operations on the Niger, 1897-

98, in command of the force (mentioned, C.M.G., promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and medal). The direction of affairs may well be left in Colonel Willcocks's capable hands.

Colonel F. A. Graves-Sawle, half-pay, lately commanding the 1st Batn. Coldstream Guards, takes on Monday command of the regiment and North London Infantry Volunteer Brigade, vice Colonel the Hon. H. W. L. Corry.

Colonel R. G. Kekewich, 1st Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, in his despatch to the Secretary of State for War, dated February 15, and published in the *Gazette* of Tuesday last, brings to notice the officers who particularly distinguished themselves during the siege of Kimberley. Amongst the Regular officers mentioned as deserving of special recognition are Majors G. D. Chamier, R.G.A., and W. H. E. Murray, 1st Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment; Brevet-Major H. S. Turner, Black Watch (who unfortunately lost his life in action); Captains T. H. O'Brien, H. V. Gorie, A.S.C., and W. A. J. O'Meara, R.A.M.C.; Lieutenants D. S. MacInnes, R.E., F. W. Woodward, R. L. MacClintock, C. du Purton, and W. Clifford; 2nd Lieutenant A. McC. Webster; Sergeant-Major E. C. Mudge; Sergeants H. Herbert and H. Hellard; and Corporals J. Hopwood and F. Benwell, 1st Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Colonel Kekewich also mentions a number of brave and gallant officers of the Cape Police, colonial and local forces, of whose soldierly qualities in circumstances of the greatest difficulty he speaks in the highest possible terms. They rendered, he says, the most valuable service and showed themselves well fitted to lead men in action, being resourceful and brave. Of the whole of the Irregular forces he writes in terms of the highest approval.

Colonel C. Conor, retired list, late Duke of Wellington's Regiment, has been appointed to the command of the 2nd Batn. Royal Southern Reserve Regiment.

Colonel A. H. Luck, half-pay, late York and Lancaster Regiment, takes over command of the 2nd Batn. Royal Northern Reserve Regiment, to which Colonel C. Conor had been posted.

Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Jeans, A.O.D., has been appointed an Assistant-Director-General of Ordnance at Headquarters.

Lieut.-Colonel T. Harris, retired list, has been appointed to the command of the 3rd Batn. Royal Northern Reserve Battalions.

Lieut.-Colonel C. E. de la P. Beresford, Military Attaché at St. Petersburg, is now on a tour of inspection of the Russian garrisons in Central Asia, accompanied by an officer of the General Staff, Captain A. C. Snessareff. Colonel Beresford recently arrived at Tashkend, having been permitted to visit Ak-Tepe, Askhabad, Samarcand, Margilan, Andijan, and Osch.

Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel J. Adye, R.A., has been appointed to the command of the troops in the districts of Gordon, Kenhardt, and Prieska, by Lord Roberts.

Passed final examination, advanced class, Ordnance College, Woolwich:—Captain A. S. Baker, R. A. Craig, W. H. W. Hope, and F. M. Rickard, R.A., and Assistant Commissary of Ordnance M. Spencer, A.O.D.

Passed final examination, ordnance course, Ordnance College, Woolwich:—Majors W. E. Kerrich, A. R. Braid, and A. B. Denne; Captains J. R. Stansfield, A. H. Woodfield, J. A. Stewart, F. L. Galloway, and G. E. Carter, R.A.; MacG. Greer, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; and F. Langlands, West India Regiment; and Lieutenants F. J. Odevaine and K. L. Stevenson, R.A.

The officers forming the advanced class, Ordnance College, now assembled for the course of study are:—Majors A. B. Denne, J. R. Stansfield, F. L. Galloway, and S. C. Halse, R.A.; J. F. Bernard, Royal Malta Artillery; MacG. Greer, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; and P. Langlands, West India Regiment; and Lieutenants F. J. Odevaine and K. L. Stevenson, R.A.

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WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, May 5.

Lord Roberts proceeded to Vet River with Lieut.-Gen. Pole-Carew's Division. On arrival the enemy were found in considerable force on the opposite bank. Our guns engaged theirs for three hours, but were unable to force a passage; but shortly before dusk the mounted infantry, under Major-Gen. Hutton, turned the enemy's right, and pushed across the river under a heavy shell and musketry fire.

Major-Gen. Ian Hamilton reported by Lord Roberts to be advancing from Neal Welkot, a place which it is impossible unfortunately to find on any map, having fought a most successful action yesterday, in which he succeeded in preventing the junction of two Boer forces by a well-executed movement by the cavalry of Major-Gen. Broadwood's Brigade, consisting of the "Householders," 12th Lancers, and Kitchener's Horse, who charged a large body of the enemy and inflicted so much loss that they fled before them, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Major-Gen. MacDonald's Highland Brigade dislodged the enemy. Meanwhile, on the right flank, under cover of the Naval guns, the Black Watch very skilfully led, greatly distinguished themselves.

Major-Gen. Barton's Brigade, with Sir Archibald Hunter's force for the relief of Kimberley, was heavily engaged with the enemy during the morning two miles north of Ruidam. The enemy's position said to have been quite two miles long. Our troops, to quote the words of the despatch, "marched magnificently, and carried ridge after ridge in grand style."

Sunday, May 6.

The force under Lord Roberts crossed the Vet River and encamped at Smaldeel Junction. The enemy had left during the night, taking the road to the Zand River and Kroonstad.

They were found to-day also to have retired from the front of Thaba N'chu, abandoning an exceedingly strong position, which was occupied by the 8th Division under Sir Leslie Rundle.

Lord Roberts in his despatch sent off to-day spoke in high terms of the Colonial contingent in yesterday's action at Vet River. "They vied with one another," it is said, "in their determination to close with the enemy, whilst the turning movement executed by them with the greatest gallantry resulted in the hasty retreat of the Boers."

Monday, May 7.

In a despatch sent from Smaldeel at 10.55 a.m. Lord Roberts reported that Sir A. Hunter had joined hands with Major-Gen. Paget near Warrenden. The enemy left 13 killed and wounded on the ground after the action of Friday last, and several prisoners were captured, our losses being slight. "Hunter," it is said, "speaks in high terms of the gallantry of the Yeomanry under Col. Meyrick."

Tuesday, May 8.

Lord Roberts telegraphed that the railway between Smaldeel and Brandfort has been considerably damaged, and the bridge over the Vet River hopelessly so. This delays the arrival of supplies. The reconnaissances by mounted infantry and cavalry to the Zand River yesterday showed the enemy to be in force there. His lordship also reported the occupation by the British of the Boer position at Fourteen Streams. The position evacuated by the enemy very hurriedly in consequence of Gen. Hunter's rapid march on their flank after the victory at Ruidam, in which the Boers lost more heavily than was at first supposed.

The *London Gazette* published a despatch from Col. Kekewich to Lord Roberts, describing the military operations in the vicinity of Kimberley from Sept. 13, 1899, to Feb. 15, 1900, and the defence of the town up to the latter date, when its relief was effected by the Cavalry Division under Lieut.-Gen. French. Also a covering despatch from Lord Roberts, in which he expresses the opinion that "the greatest credit is due to Lieut.-Col. Kekewich for the able dispositions which he made for the defence of Kimberley, an unvalued town spread over a wide area; for his rapid organisation of an auxiliary force which, in conjunction with the Regular troops, enabled him to keep the enemy in check; and for the tact, judgment, and resolution which he displayed throughout the siege." Lord Roberts also thinks that "the services of the officers and men of the Regular, Colonial, Volunteer, and Irregular forces, and of the Town Guard are deserving of recognition, and that the citizens of Kimberley—especially Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the Mayor and ex-Mayor—rendered most valuable assistance."

Wednesday, May 9.

Lord Roberts concentrated his forces at Welgelegen. These consisted of the 7th and 11th Divisions, under Lieut.-Gens. Tucker and Pole-Carew, Lieut.-Gen. French's four brigades of cavalry, and Major-Gen. Ian Hamilton's column, made up of the 9th Division, Mounted Infantry, and heavy guns of the Division, Mounted Infantry and Garrison Artillery. He telegraphed in the evening, "The enemy hold the opposite bank of the Zand River. Their strength will be

ascertained to-morrow, when I hope to be able to force the passage."

Thursday, May 10.

By 9.10 a.m. Lord Roberts was able to telegraph to the Secretary of State for War that he had carried out his intention of forcing a passage of the Zand River, but at that time the enemy held a strong position from which they were gradually being pushed back. After three hours' fighting the enemy were in full retreat, and at 1 p.m. Lord Roberts sent official news of his victory, stating that the enemy had occupied a position 20 miles in length, whilst ours was "necessarily longer." The Cavalry and Horse Artillery were pursuing on three different roads.

Lord Roberts telegraphed from Reetspruit (eight miles north of the river) at 8.55 p.m., telling the Minister for War that he has had "a successful day and driven enemy from point to point." French, with Porter's and Dickson's Brigades of Cavalry, and Hutton's Mounted Infantry, it appears, crossed the Zand at Vermulen's Kraal, and then worked round in north-east direction to Maatschappij, being opposed continuously by the enemy. Pole-Carew's Division and Gordon's Cavalry Brigade, accompanied by J Battery, R.H.A., and Henry's and Ross's Mounted Infantry, crossed the river by another drift. Ian Hamilton's force, with Broadwood's Cavalry Brigade, was making for the cross roads near Ventersburg. Hamilton's column met with a stubborn resistance, and Smith-Dorrien's Brigade was engaged for some hours protecting the rear flank of his force.

Friday, May 11.

Lord Roberts was to have moved at daybreak with the intention of pushing forward as far in the direction of Kroonstad as possible.

The 1st Batn. East Lancashire Regiment and 1st Batn. Royal Sussex Regiment are said by the special correspondent of the Central News to have displayed admirable fighting qualities during the action. To quote the words of the message:—

"The East Lancashires and the Sussex men had by 11 o'clock worked well to the front. An order was given, and like a flash these two splendid regiments sprang forward simultaneously, and in a few moments had secured two commanding ridges. When our advanced line was within 500 yards of the enemy's main trench they seemed to have lost heart. They kept up a rapid but a wild fire, and at this moment the order for the final charge was given. Away went the Lancashire and Sussex lads again, but the Boers could not stand. They fairly bolted, and the rout of the enemy along the whole line was then complete."

To the south-east the Boers have moved from Ladybrand to Cloccolan, and are understood to be strongly posted near Mequatlings Nek. Sir Leslie Rundle has disposed his troops in such a way as to hold the country south of Ladybrand and Winburg. Lord Roberts notified that he had received "a cheery telegram from Col. Baden-Powell, dated April 27."

PATRIOTIC BRISTOL.

We have received the report of the Crimea Bristol and Indian Mutiny Veterans' Association for 1899. In Bristol the old soldier is honoured as he ought to be, and every endeavour is made to render his old age free from anxiety. This happy condition of things is brought about by the exertions of those who have taken a lead in establishing the Veterans' Association, an organisation which is doing an incalculable amount of good, supported as it is by all classes of the community, and especially the clergy, who lose no opportunity of marking their sympathy with the cause. It is a pity that similar organisations do not exist in all large centres of industry. We trust the feeling of admiration for the self-sacrificing devotion of our national defenders produced by the present war will have the effect of drawing attention to a want which exists so generally throughout the country. If this is the case the rules of the Bristol Association may well be taken as a model, for they are framed on the soundest principles. In all matters of patriotism Bristol, to its great credit be it said, has ever given a lead, and the generous support extended to the association, with which the report before us deals, is evidence that the patriotism of the capital of the West is not of the cheap sort, but is established on the sounder basis of practical co-operation of a character to ensure success.

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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

THABA N'CHU, Apr. 28 to 30.

9th Lancers.—Wounded: 3470 A. Olegg. Missing: 4190 W. Robinson. Taken prisoners while acting as stretcher bearers and attending to the wounded: 4003 P. Keon, 3913 F. Norman, 3962 J. Griffiths, 3858 R. Nicholas.

16th Lancers.—Wounded: 3632 W. Whitwell. Imperial Yeomanry.—1st Batn.: Wounded: 9892 J. Humphreys. 7th: 5300 F. C. Drake. 6th: 1026 S. J. Wolfenden, 1038 F. W. Johnston. 25th: 7765 C. L. H. Perkins.

Kitchener's Horse.—Killed: L.-Cpl. S. Hilger, L.-Cpl. Paull. Wounded: Capt. Cheyne, 3568 J. White (all previously reported missing).

Marshall's Horse.—Wounded: John Trumble. Canadian Mtd. Inf.—Killed: 8074 J. Defoe. Wounded 7486 P. R. Foster, 7454 L.-Cpl. R. Barns.

New Zealand Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: 133 Jas. N. Fahey. R.F.A.—74th Batt.: Wounded: 80848 G. Kellow. Grenadier Guards.—2nd: Wounded: Lieut. Hon. M. B. Parker, 5879 C. Hooper, 6914 W. Cooley.

Royal Irish Regt.—1st: Wounded: 5388 P. McCann. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—1st: Wounded: 3094 Sgt. Field.

Royal West Kent Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 2702 W. Brook, 5144 J. Johnson 2565 E. White.

Shropshire L.I.—2nd: Wounded: 1356 Sgt. F. Hoskins, 1545 E. Hobby, 3670 Bandsman T. F. Brown, 3654 A. Moore.

Gordon Highlanders.—1st: Wounded: 3352 Sgt. G. Henderson, 2802 C. Stewart, 3425 J. Brown, 3168 C. Woods (? 6530) Cpl. Clelland.

City Imperial Volunteers.—Wounded: 1557 Maitland, 1320 T. Holder.

May 4.

Royal Horse Guards.—Wounded: 748 P. Hennig, 458 Cpl. E. Mattheson, 504 T. Saunders, 378 H. Evans, 588 W. Smith.

5th Lancers.—Killed: (? 4278) (P.) Veitch. 10th Hussars.—Wounded: 4028 L.-Cpl. W. Orbell, 3763 F. Goodyear.

Rimington's Scouts.—Missing: R. Bowden, R. Muri-son, F. D. Marais, all since May 5.

R.H.A.—"Q" Batt.: 68491 Sgt. W. Griffiths. Army Service Corps.—13th Co.: Missing: 7508 L.-Cpl. W. Brown, since May 3.

BRANDFORT, May 3 to 5.

Nesbitt's Horse.—Wounded: E. J. Finn, Cpl. C. Macdonnell, J. Fisher.

Cape Mounted Rifles.—Missing: 3271 F. D. Stevenson, 3189 F. E. Flood.

Brabant's Horse.—Missing: 2481 Sgt. A. E. Evans. Canadian Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: 104 Brown, 2nd- Wounded: 219 Farrier Sgt. D. McCulloch.

Victorian Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: 114 S. E. Gazzard, 263 G. E. Bristowe, dangerously hurt, fall from horse.

Roberts's Horse.—Wounded: 1266 W. H. Meeling, 1163 Cpls. W. Shaw, 1265 E. P. Rowlands.

Kitchener's Horse.—Killed: 4079 W. Doughty. Wounded: 4104 T. Grindling, 3642 A. G. Hertz.

Queensland Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: 41 W. M. Lloyd, 77 G. Seymour, 111 T. F. Braithwaite.

New Zealand Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: L. E. Smith. New South Wales Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: 262 D. G. Campbell, 325 (? 210) C. Jones.

R.H.A.—Machine-Gun Sect.: Wounded: 7192 Cpl. Trustham.

Liverpool Regt.—1st: Wounded: 4640 Langley, 4316 J. Thompson.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 1270 A. Whitefoot, 2474 S. Hammond.

Suffolk Regt.—1st: Wounded: 4174 Ford. Royal Irish Regt.—Wounded: 6435 Patrick Murphy.

Cheshire Regt.—2nd (Mtd. Inf.): Wounded: 5622 J. Dunn.

K.O.S.B.—1st: Wounded: 3283 Cpl. G. Norman. Worcester Regt.—Wounded: 3363 T. Reeves.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I. (Mtd. Inf.): Wounded: 3149 L.-Cpl. W. Srowt.

West Riding Regt.—1st: Wounded: 2586 L.-Cpl. J. Foster.

Royal Sussex Regt.—1st: Wounded: 4536 D. Downer, 5618 H. Fryer.

Hampshire Regt.—2nd: Wounded: Capt. W. de L. Williams, 1858 W. Granger, 1168 J. Winsor, 5273 E. Thorne.

North Stafford Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: 570 Morson, 5056 Nolan.

Gordon Highlanders.—1st: Wounded: 2401 Sgt. G. Grassick.

City Imperial Volunteers.—Killed: Sgt. D. C. Kingsford, M. W. Holland.

JACOBSTURST, Apr. 30 to May 3.

10th Hussars.—4468 G. Allen. Rimington's Scouts.—Wounded: Geo. Garrett.

New South Wales Mtd. Inf.—Killed: 106 F. V. Smith. Wounded: 172 H. J. Lewis, 119 A. Maxwell, 99 W. W. Tweedie.

Marshall's Horse.—Wounded: J. Burke. Kitchener's Horse.—Wounded: Capt. and Adj. G. H. Ritchie, Cpl. Pearce, Lewis. Missing: Cpl. White. L.-Cpl. Hilger, Paull, White, Christie, O'Neill.

Canadian Mtd. Inf.—Killed: 7468 H. Cotton. Wounded: Lieut. J. M. Ross, 7955 J. Lutze, 7204 E. Irwin, 7234 C. R. Morrison.

Royal Field Artillery.—74th Batt.: Wounded: 82506 (? 82541) T. Knight.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: Killed: 738 Chas. Houlden. Bedford Regt.—2nd Wounded: 3957 L.-Sgt. Eli Clara

May 12, 1900.]

Worcester Regt.—1st: Missing: 4624 Fred Longman.
Hampshire Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 3015 Sgt. Harry Hodge. Missing: L.-Cpl. C. Tilbury (? 3145) L.-Cpl. H. W. Tilbury.

Welsh Regt.—1st: Wounded: 4849 W. J. Newby.
Essex Regt.—1st: Wounded: 3855 John Spelling.
Shropshire L.I.—2nd: Killed: 5799 J. Smith.
Wounded: 1630 C.-Sgt. W. Herbert, 1249 Sgt. R. Talbot, 2397 A. Marris, 5756 B. Field, 5636 T. Eldridge, 5618 H. Fryer, 5766 (? 5758) A. Winterbottom, 3088 A. Rudge, 5762 E. Burns, 5632 J. Bedwell, 2738 J. Coll, 3778 Bugr. A. Brewer.

York and Lancaster Regt.—1st (Mtd. Inf.): Missing: 4927 Albert Kilner.

Gordon Highlanders.—1st: Killed: 6189 E. Chissell.
Wounded: 4958 L.-Cpl. J. Simpson, 4182 Cpl. T. Peadarson, 6467 T. McKenzie, 6534 J. Sharp, 3700 W. Payne, 3146 J. McKay, 4989 D. Dorman, 2801 T. Streitch, 1936 Cpl. G. Robertson, 3053 J. Bruce, 3434 W. Graham.
Missing: 4955 T. Carr.

SANTA'S POST, Mar. 31,

Reported missing, are prisoners at Pretoria:—
Indian Staff Corps.—Lieut. J. E. Stewart.
Army Service Corps.—2586 S. S. M. R. Briscoe, 9121 S. S. Farrier, J. F. Thacker, 6385 Sgt. T. Dorman, 10690 F. Craufield, 4128 J. Woolley, 10679 G. Green, 12441 F. Houston, 11176 Cpls. W. Hoare, 13261 A. W. Sears 9853 Chisner, 8778 C. A. J. Barker, 11852 F. Martin, 11697 W. Carter, 11876 Shoeing-Smith W. G. Farmer, 5244 W. A. White, 8655 B. S. Roberts, 18864 McNamara, 14306 G. B. Cowan, 12538 G. Gibbs, 11855 G. H. Maynard, 13124 E. Taylor, 12537 H. Massey, 12918 A. Leggett, Condr. Willis.

WELLOW, May 4.

Royal Horse Guards.—Killed: Capt. C. E. Rose.
12th Lancers.—L.-Col. Earl of Airlie.
Robert's Horse.—Wounded: 1166 McLeod.
Kitchener's Horse.—Wounded: Hugh Cameron.
Reserve of Officers.—Wounded: Lieut. Hon. C. H. Wyndham, late 1st Life Guards.
Worcester Regt. (Mtd. Inf.).—Wounded: 3363 Keeve.
Royal Highlanders.—2nd: Wounded: 7541 Cpl. Skinner, 3699 J. Whyte, 7249 F. Macwilliams.

FOUCHER'S FARM, Apr. 24.

Border Horse.—Missing: A. C. Gale. W. W. Hay.
Royal Scots.—1st: Missing since Apr. 25: 4126 J. Keating, Alfred Thompson (Montmorency's Scouts, attached).

BLOEMFONTEIN.

MISSING.

8th Hussars.—2684 W. Jennings, Apr. 28, 4176 W. Bell, Apr. 30.
Royal Irish Regt.—1st: 5758 L.-Cpl. T. Holland, May 1.
West Riding Regt.—2nd: 3321 G. Bailey, May 1.
Canadian Inf.—7825 W. Cooper, 7875 N. Macintosh, 7946 G. Keswick, and 8167 S. Tester, Apr. 30.

HOUTNEK, Apr. 30.

Lumsden's Horse.—Missing: (? 266) L. (G.) Williams, 53 R. U. Case, 187 R. N. Macdonald.
South Wales Borderers.—2nd (Mtd. Inf.):—Wounded: 3421 Geo. Hill.

East Lancs. Regt.—1st: Wounded: 1559 Will. Howard.

ROODAM, May 5.

Imperial Yeomanry.—5th Batn.: Killed: 3144 F. G. Bainbridge. Wounded: 3133 Bgr. J. Denneson, 1979 J. W. Howarth. Missing: 1992 Cpl. J. T. McLeod.
R.H.A.—"M" Batt.: Wounded: 46650 W. Cleaver.
Royal Fusiliers.—2nd: Killed: 2952 G. Allen, 2131 W. McNish. Wounded: 1309 Sgts. G. Tandy, 3469 F. Sanders, 2973 R. Sanders, 4226 S. Haysman, 5557 G. Ryder, 4953 A. Martin, 4267 W. Blake, 3430 W. Juchau, 6329 H. Pile, 2632 J. Cullum, 1410 P. Hoare, 3257 Col. Sgt. W. Hadley, 1605 P. White, 1696 C. Hall.
Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—1st: Killed: 2850 L.-Cpl. Matthew Moore, alias F. Maurice, 5384 F. Ledbrook, 3663 T. Ballard, 971 J. Leadbetter. Wounded: Capt. P. B. Mantell, Capt. and Adj. W. G. Braithwaite, 3652 A. Dodd, 2753 J. Davies, 2657 Sgts. J. W. Graham, 4156 C. Miles; 2506 H. Hunt, 3232 L.-Cpl. R. Rogers, 881 J. C. Roberts, 3279 T. Hall, 3184 Ellis Parry, 3169 Cpl. T. W. Walsley, 5750 T. Davies, 2773 J. Williams, 2273 W. Locker, 1147 S. Edwards, 3714 T. Roberts, 2796 D. Williams, 720 W. Jones.
Royal Irish Fusiliers.—2nd: Wounded: 5054 Drmr. E. Leverett.

CALLERBURG, May 6.

Royal Fusiliers.—2nd: Wounded: Capt. McMahon.
Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—1st: Wounded: Capt. Lovett.

WARRENTON, May 4.

Army Ordnance Corps.—Wounded: Maj. H. Guille.

REDDERSBURG, Apr. 4.

Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd: Additional list of missing: 3391 L.-Cpl. J. Conn, 5555 F. Johns; 2786 J. Gall, 2172 W. J. Craney, 2618 J. Hanlon, 2253 J. Lingham, 3600 W. Johnson, 2869 S. Johnson, 2931 W. Bickey, 2761 G. Elliott, 1537 W. Hughes, 1260 T. Ferguson, 4877 R. Purdy, 2369 W. Stewart, 2099 A. Cousins, 966 J. Heffern, 2373 A. Officer, 1124 B. Crothers, 1069 P. Oldoughlen, 5590 S. Crosby, 2537 W. (?), 3846 T. Nesbitt, 5300 W. McCoy, 4978 R. Hanna, 4426 A. Fitzsimmons, 1889 J. Orr, 2512 W. Moles, 5432 J. O'Neill, 2218 A. McClay, 719 W. Hoey, 5611 R. McQuerns, 5392 J. McKinny, 5304 W. Carlisle, 2126 R. Sterling, 2523 P. Pelen, 2587 W. J. Fowles, 3246 W. Close, 2700 J. Stewart, 3145 J. Abernethy, 956 T. Noble, 4676 J. Reid, 2239 J. McLoughlin, 3782 R. McLoughlin, 3129 T. Lavery, 2895 J. Keenan, 2940 J. Wilson, 626 J. Ryan, 4251 P. Rooney, 2323 C. Bleakley, 1976 R. Young, 3847 J. Cowan, 3842 J. Asley, 2946 T. Chershire, 4840 J. Gregory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1st Life Guards.—2061 C. Holmes, missing, May 6.
8th Hussars.—2972 E. Fisher, reported missing Apr. 23, has rejoined.

9th Lancers.—3345 Clements, should be removed from list of wounded.

14th Hussars.—Capt. Miller, brought in from enemy's lines May 4, abdominal wound (severe), progressing satisfactorily.

17 h Lancers.—3561 Cossey is reported missing since April 24.

Lumsden's Horse.—79 R. J. C. Daubeny, 53 R. M. Case, previously reported missing, and 101 A. F. Franks, reported wounded, were killed; Sgt. McNamara, previously reported wounded and missing, is wounded only.
Montmorency's Scouts.—Alfred Thompson, reported missing, has rejoined.

Kitchener's Horse.—3025 R. B. Bidencope, severely wounded, Apr. 30.

Canadian Mtd. Inf.—Clarence Cowen, accidentally shot himself, Karee Siding, May 1.

Victorian Mtd. Inf.—7 L.-Cpl. Henry Hennessey, wounded, May 1; 264 Bgr. D. G. Akins, missing, both Karee Siding, May 1.

Royal Engineers.—1st Div. Telegraph Batn., reported missing, are prisoners of war:—22453 Sgt. C. Shergold, 29234 Cpls. H. Richard, 644 R. Williams, 29251 J. Hay, 24194 C. Preston, 342 G. Clarke, 29276 E. Davis.

Scots Guards.—1st: 8356 J. Best, reported wounded Wakkerstroom, should read 8356 J. Prest.

Royal Scots.—1st: 4126 John Keating, reported missing, rejoined May 3.

West Riding Regt.—2nd: 3321 G. Bailey, reported missing May 1, has rejoined.

Bedford Regt.—2nd: Missing since Apr. 25, 3573 A. Brown.

Welsh Regt.—1st: Missing since Apr. 25, 5463, T. C. Kidgell; 2570 P. Keohane reported missing in error; should have been reported wounded.

Essex Regt.—2nd: 4013 G. Swann, reported missing, has rejoined.

Royal West Kent Regt.—2nd: 5093 R. Kew, accidentally shot, Thaba N'chu, died Apr. 26.

Shropshire L.I.—2nd: 6007 H. Wright, believed to have been missing, is in hospital suffering from fever.

King's Royal Rifles.—2nd (Mtd. Inf.): 8782 taken prisoner, Elands Laagte reconnaissance.

Durham L.I.—2nd: 5187 Dow, reported missing, has rejoined.

Munster Fusiliers.—1st (Mtd. Inf.): 4191 T. Reidy is reported missing near Douglas, May 1.

Rifle Brigade.—1st: 285 Sgt. A. Reffol, severely wounded, Elandslaagte, on picket, May 8.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.

Royal Horse Guards.—633 E. Greenbank, Pretoria, Apr. 3.

13th Hussars.—2097 A. Hunter, May 5; 3077 D. Hunter, 3666 J. Roche, May 4; all Ladysmith.

14th Hussars.—44 H. Jordan, Ladysmith, May 7.

17th Lancers.—4307 G. Barham, previously reported as 4307 Shoeing-Smith G. Barham, wounds, Thaba N'chu, May 3.

19th Hussars.—3489 Roberts, Mooi River, May 2.

Imperial Yeomanry.—3rd Batn.: 523 Cpl. F. W. Illingworth, overdose of morphia, self-administered, Boshof, May 7. 74th Co. (Irish, Belfast): 15126 C. Fetherstonhaugh, pneumonia, at sea on Canada, Apr. 27. 76th Co. (Roughriders): 15624 F. W. Moger, acute pneumonia, at sea on Canada, Apr. 23.

Thornycroft's Mtd. Inf.—1797 E. Barrett, wounds, on Simla, May 3.

N.S.W. Lancers.—599 F. Fetting, Bloemfontein, May 8.

Border Horse.—115 Cpl. S. Hart, dysentery, Queens-town, May 6.

Imperial Light Horse.—789 D. Falconer, Mooi River, May 7.

Victorian Mtd. Inf.—206 H. Seeley, Bloemfontein, Apr. 30.

Marshall's Horse.—1476 W. Willmott, Bloemfontein, May 4.

Natal Mtd. Rifles.—G. Grice, Maritzburg, May 7.

Southern Rhodesian Vols.—Dahl, fever, Crocodile Pools, Apr. 11.

Rhodesian Regt.—"C" Squad: 27 E. R. Bandall, wounds, Apr. 24. "D": E. S. Kelly, blood poisoning, Mar. 27. Both Bulawayo.

Protectorate Regt.—L.-Cpl. H. Simpson, diarrhoea, Safilili, Apr. 13.

Royal Field Artillery.—2nd Batt.: 33930 Bombr. W. Charney, May 4, Bloemfontein. 8th: 21839 H. King, De Aar, May 5. 20th: 71776 T. Hyslop, Boshof, May 6.

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63rd: 9868 Cpl. Shoeing-Smith T. C. Jones, dysentery, Ladysmith, May 2. 64th: 75040 A. Varr, Estcourt, May 8. 65th: 78613 F. Sems, Bloemfontein, May 1. 66th: 3747 Cpl. H. Croft, dysentery, Maritzburg, May 5. 73rd: 28534 Sgt. A. Cooper, May 2; 84221 F. Oxford, May 8, both Ladysmith. 88th: 17471 G. Andrews, Orange River, May 2. Ammunition Cols.: 21645 J. Barnett, Maritzburg, May 4. 6th: 74869 A. Baker, Bloemfontein, Apr. 30. 9th: Lieut. E. H. St. L. Chamier, Bloemfontein, May 7. 1st Div.: 14180 W. C. Rew, Boshof, Apr. 18.

R.G.A.—10th Co. (East Div.): 32378 W. Ellis, 6273 (P6574) Bombr. W. (? J.) Rolfe, both dysentery, May 7. 16th (South Div.): 8236 J. Griffin, 2864 H. Griffin, both May 2; all Ladysmith.

Royal Canadian Artillery.—D Batt.: 255 G. Picot, De Aar, May 1.

Australian Artillery.—2708 W. Edwards, tetanus, Drachender, May 1.

Royal Engineers.—24985 W. Huntingdon, dysentery, Kimberley, May 7. 6th Co.: 28279 G. Fitzpatrick, Orange River, May 5. 20th: 27118 Sec.-Cpl. E. O'Leary, Modder River, May 7. 30th: 2629 A. Panker, Modder River, May 1. 37th: 2740 J. Keefe, Ladysmith, May 3. 38th: 2664 G. Johnson, Bloemfontein, Apr. 30. 45th: 22792 A. Harris, Kimberley, May 5. 47th: 26588 C. Clayton, Dewetsdorp, May 7.

Veterinary Dept.—Civil Surg. Hirst, Boshof, May 5.

Grenadier Guards.—3rd: Capt. E. G. Verschoyle, Wounds at Thaba N'chu, May 5.

Scots Guards.—2nd: 8574 J. Whiting, dysentery, Dewetsdorp, Apr. 26.

Royal Scots.—1st: 2230 S. Wallon, dysentery, Naauwpoort.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—2nd: 5698 J. Beavan (?), disease, Chieveley, May 5. 3rd: 580 L.-Cpl. J. Collins, Sterkstroom, May 5.

East Kent Regt.—2nd: 2659 G. Franklin, May 1, 3233 W. Black, May 6, both Bloemfontein; 5130 Bdsman. L. Franklin, Thaba N'chu, May 5.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—2nd: 5723 A. Hickling, Ladysmith, May 1.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—1st: 3795 F. Robson (? disease), Pretoria; 701 M. Navan, aneurysm, Dewetsdorp, May 5.

Royal Warwick Regt.—5020 C. Cookson, Bloemfontein, May 6.

Royal Fusiliers.—2nd: 4946 E. Connell, De Aar, May 2; 7110 E. Winwright, wound, Maritzburg, May 4.

Liverpool Regt.—1st: 5749 J. Beattie, Ladysmith, May 3.

Norfolk Regt.—2nd: 1209 T. Kelly, Bloemfontein, May 6; 4923 B. Rump, pneumonia, at sea, Apr. 30. 3rd: 3486 G. Dexter, dysentery, Naauwpoort, May 6.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: 4981 A. Dale, Karee, May 2; 2566 G. Rae, Kimberley, May 4.

Devon Regt.—2nd: 1742 W. Bird, May 1; 2505 H. J. Dean, dysentery, May 2; both Ladysmith.

Suffolk Regt.—1st: 2023 A. Southgate, disease, Pretoria; 3274 H. Howell, Naauwpoort, May 4.

Somerset L.I.—4th: 5208 P. Selwood, dysentery, East London, May 1.

West Yorks Regt.—2nd: 4855 L.-Cpl. M. Till, wound, Mooi River, May 9.

Bedford Regt.—2nd: 2533 J. Aldridge, May 2; 3154 W. Crook, May 5; 6142 G. Andrews, May 6; all Bloemfontein; 5593 W. Endersby, Cape Town, May 4.

Leicester Regt.—1st: 3121 G. Neale, Cape Town, May 5.

Royal Irish Regt.—1st: 6248 L.-Cpl. T. Fenton, Orange River, Apr. 30; 4106 E. Clouter, Bloemfontein, May 4.

Yorkshire Regt.—1st: 5936 A. Wilkinson, Apr. 20, 4367 A. Woollett, Apr. 25; 5679 H. Rolfe, dysentery, Apr. 27. Vol. 7273 E. Outhwaite, dysentery, Apr. 22, all Bloemfontein.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd: 5151 J. Broderick (? disease, Pretoria).

Cheshire Regt.—2nd: 3170 Sgt. J. Dickson, Cape Town, May 2; 5636 H. Tavernor, Spytfontein, Apr. 9.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—(? Batn.): 5332 M. Gilson; 7417 Sgt. C. Jones, dysentery, both May 5, Cape Town. 1st: 7302 A. Deverill, Kimberley, May 8.

South Wales Borderers.—(? Batn.): 3711 T. Addis; 1786 (? 2786 W.) Barnes, Karee, May 5. 3rd: 1036 T. Brewer, dysentery, Kimberley, May 1.

Scottish Rifles.—1st: 2035 J. McDonald, phthisis, Cape Town, Apr. 30. 2nd: 3623 J. Smith, wounds, Ladysmith, Jan. 25.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—1st: 3867 S. Prior, May 2; 6223 G. McAnenny, March 5; 4351 W. Nixon, May 7, all Ladysmith, March 8 (last named previously reported died dysentery, Maritzburg.)

Gloucester Regt.—1st: 4502 F. Mander, dysentery, on Simla, May 2. 2nd: 2917 T. Macey, Orange River, May 2; 5294 L.-Cpl. A. Murphy, Apr. 29; 3085 A. C. Williams, enteric and paralysis, Apr. 27, both Bloemfontein.

Worcester Regt.—2nd: 3862 W. Lawrence, Apr. 28; 3961 G. Pratt, Apr. 29; 3711 J. Priest, May 2, all Bloemfontein.

East Lancashire Regt.—1st: 4798 Cpl. J. Manwaring, Spytfontein, Apr. 21. 3rd: 268 Sgt. J. Lishman, De Aar, May 4.

East Surrey Regt.—2nd: 3052 A. Healing, Chieveley, May 6; 3335 C. Ruffell, Maritzburg, May 6; 2673 T. E. Harris, May 4; 5319 W. Cox, May 5.

2296 J. Blizard, Maritzburg, May 4.

Duke of Cornwall's West Riding Regt.—May 1; 4290 W. Barb, all Bloemfontein.

Hampshire Regt.—2nd: F. Sevier, drowned, Karee, May 4.

Dorset Regt.—2nd: 5 G. Bennett, May 7, both Bloemfontein.

South Lancs. Regt.—563 R. Knowles, Naauwpoort.

West Riding Regt.—5617 H. Watts, dysentery, May 2; 2624 R. King, May 6.

5611 H. Andrews, dysentery.

Cowering, May 3; 3081 smith.

781 D. Flynn, Naauwpoort.

Welsh Regt.—1st: 5491 H. Shepherd, May 4; 1256 J. Powis, May 8, both Bloemfontein.
Essex Regt.—1st: 5082 (P 5025) C. Gibson, Apr. 28; 3314 Bandsman Collier, Apr. 16; 4648 A. Thear, Apr. 28; 5683 J. Kuble, Apr. 25, all Bloemfontein.

Northampton Regt.—2nd: 5743 J. Little, May 2; 3076 T. Jordan, May 6; 6201 J. Hines, May 5; all Kimberley.
Royal West Kent Regt.—2nd: 2659 Sgt. C. W. Wood, dysentery, Dewetsdorp, May 3.

Yorkshire L.I.—1st: 5082 C. Wright, suicide, Cape Town, May 6. 2nd: 5463 T. Askew, Kimberley, May 1.
Shropshire L.I.—2nd: 7315 E. H. Adams, dysentery, May 6; 5908 C. Wall, May 8, both Bloemfontein.

Middlesex Regt.—2nd: 5464 H. Long, Mooi River, May 6; 1061 Col.-Sgt. R. Connolly, dysentery, Ladysmith, May 2. 6th: First-class Armr.-Sgt. J. Manuel, ? disease, Piquetberg, May 4. 2nd V.B.: 7194 G. Gardner, dysentery, Ladysmith, May 6.

King's Royal Rifles.—2nd: 9056 A. Burns, Maritzburg, May 3; 9349 H. Sparkes, Ladysmith, May 2. 3rd: 691 G. Eddlestone, Chieveley, May 4; 1155 L.-Cpl. A. Clay, May 2; 8556 Cpl. R. Hoare, May 6, both Mooi River; 8744 A. Thursfield, Estcourt, May 3; 1067 A. Hinsley, Maritzburg, May 8.

Wiltshire Regt.—2nd: 5153 J. Kreut, ? disease, Pretoria; 1600 Sgt. A. Rawlins, Bloemfontein, May 6.

Manchester Regt.—1st: 4422 W. Kelly, Chieveley, May 4.

North Stafford Regt.—2nd: 5017 Cpl. W. Wharton, Apr. 10; 4139 J. Barker, Spytfontein, May 2. 4th: 2882 J. Mostyn, meningitis, Wynberg, May 3.

York and Lancaster Regt.—1st: 811 T. Medkin, Ladysmith, May 5.

Durham L.I.—1st: 5787 G. Johnson, Chieveley, May 5; 3099 T. Critchley, Mooi River, May 5.

Gordon Highlanders.—1st: 3836 J. McDougal, Apr. 24; 4420 C. Cheshire, May 2, both Bloemfontein; 3022 J. Scott, aneurism of aorta, Deelfontein, May 4; 4581 C. Wren, May 6; 5395 F. Welsh, May 4, both Bloemfontein. 2nd: 6411 L.-Cpl. V. Mathieson, Ladysmith, Mar. 16.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—2nd: 6068 J. Larmour, May 8; 2157 L.-Sgt. Attfield, dysentery, May 4, both Mooi River; (? batn.) 5879 J. Bannon, dysentery, Cape Town, May 5; 5781 W. Mahoney, ? disease, Chieveley, May 8.

Connaught Rangers.—1st: 968 J. Kelly, May 3; 815 P. Lawless, May 8, both East London; 4685 Cpl. F. Jones, Bloemfontein; 2226 W. Fitzgerald, wound, Mooi River, May 9.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—4th: 3549 R. Kennedy, Sterkstroom, May 4.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—2nd: 4791 J. O'Connor, Mooi River, May 2; 3760 P. Keogh, Chieveley, May 6; 3376 J. Cummings, 1600 O. Brien, both Aliwal. Last three ? disease. 5th: 4359 C. McDonald, drowned, Barkly West, Apr. 21.

Rifle Brigade.—1st: 1681 F. Carter, Ladysmith, May 3. 2nd: 6003 A. Trundle, ? disease, Durban, May 8; 2938 W. Sandy, Maritzburg, May 8.

C.I.V.—1020 E. L. York, Bloemfontein, May 7.

Imperial L.I.—517 L.-Cpl. J. Elliott, amputation of thigh, Maritzburg.

Durban L.I.—Lieut. S. Oglesby, dysentery, Estcourt, May 8.

Uitenhage Volunteers.—Lieut. Holt, tuberculosis, Port Elizabeth, May 2.

Army Service Corps.—12839 A. Newman, Greytown, May 2; 1494 Cpl. W. Booth, Sterkstroom Apr. 30; 10458

C. Routley, disease, Chieveley, May 8. 7th: 14610 R. Manning, Jagersfontein, Apr. 22. 19th: 13664 W. Phillips, Bloemfontein, Apr. 13. 21st: 11839 W. Peake, Bloemfontein, May 7. 27th: 6552 S.-Sgt. Collarmaker B. Bond, pneumonia, Cape Town, May 5. 30th: 13898 H. Gee, dysentery, East London, May 6. 38th: Staff Sgt.-Maj. W. Durkan, May 1, Bloemfontein; 7177 H. Lister (? 9117 W. Lister) Wynberg, May 6.

R.A.M.C.—5736 E. Marshall, Naauwpoort, May 3; 11138 T. Stanton, Apr. 30; 12481 A. Robson, May 7, both Kimberley; 12453 J. Wharton, Mooi River, May 2; 11252 H. Harrold, Maritzburg, May 3; 12607 C. Arkell, De Aar, May 4; 12393 A. Monk, Bloemfontein; 5624 L.-Cpl. J. Pockock, Naauwpoort, May 5.

Army Nursing Reserve.—Nursing Sister L. Father, Maritzburg, May 7.

St. John's Ambulance Brigade.—133 J. Sawford, Orange River, Apr. 30; Staff-Sgt. G. Green, dysentery, Dewetsdorp, May 1.

Army Ordnance Corps.—2nd Co.: 2494 Cpl. B. Webb, Bloemfontein, May 5.

NAVAL.

H.M.S. "Monarch."—Stoker J. Whitehead, 281040, May 5.

R.M.A.—4520 W. Holloway, May 8, both Bloemfontein.

CAVALRY SCOUTING.

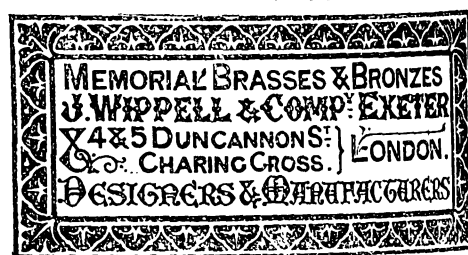
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly permit me to bring before your notice a fault which I think will in some measure account for the seemingly bad scouting done by the cavalry in South Africa. In the first place, in peace time the cavalryman is given no encouragement to make himself efficient in this most important part of his duties. For instance, speaking of my own regiment, the regiment is ordered for reconnaissance, the scheme is read out on parade after the troops are all formed up ready to march off. The day's work is never explained to the men, and yet they are expected to know all about it when questioned, whether they have been able to hear or not. Another item is that a man is never allowed to use his own common sense whether on outpost duty or reconnaissance. He gets an order to go a certain distance and do a certain thing in a certain time, and if he does not comply with that order exactly, inquiries are made as to what he has been doing. Of course, we know that some men are not to be trusted out of sight, because if they get away from their party on a message, the first thing is to look for a beershop, sit and pass away their time there; but what I mean to convey is, would it not be better to encourage the men to learn to take notice of all visible signs, such as tracks, landmarks, and to learn to find their way by direction, also how to make themselves as invisible as possible to an enemy? Now, we will say an outpost line is formed, and the Inspector-General of Cavalry is going to inspect it. All the oldest soldiers are picked out and placed in responsible positions to answer questions put by the General. A recruit, therefore, gets no chance whatever of learning anything but what he picks up through his own intelligence, readiness, and grasp. I know for a fact there are men in my

regiment with three years' service who, if they were asked what the duties of a dismounted sentry over a picquet were, could not tell. The reason is that they have never been told, and, taking no interest in the matter themselves, they do not care to inquire. The whole idea seems to be to get work over as quickly as possible and get back to barracks. Thus the outpost scheme is in no way made interesting, and no effort whatever is made to teach the men. You can hear men remarking after a morning's work, "The same old route again; I suppose if we were to get off that road we should lose ourselves." And it is more or less true, for the same old route is gone over again and again; consequently, when the men get in a strange country, they do lose themselves. We are still doing and doing the same old show movements, and ignoring the important duties of reconnaissance and scouting. My idea is that the men should have good lectures on both these duties, and then be taken out and occasionally allowed to use their own common sense as to what they would do if they were placed in such and such a position. I have brought these facts to your notice because there are men who would like to become efficient in these duties, men who love practical soldiering, but get no chance whatever of showing their abilities. What soldiers require in the Cavalry Service is encouragement. There is little of this given now, and discipline and efficiency both suffer accordingly.

PRACTICAL SOLDIER.

The sixtieth annual meeting of the Royal School for Naval and Marine Officers' Daughters was held last week at the R. U. S. Institution, Admiral Sir H. F. Nicholson presiding. A special appeal was made on behalf of the institution, which was originated in 1840 by Admiral Sir Thomas Williams with the object of affording at the lowest possible cost practicable a good, virtuous, and religious education in conformity with the principles and doctrines of the Church of England. Eighty-five pupils are received, the institution defraying the larger amount of cost from voluntary subscriptions. Notwithstanding a carefully and economically controlled expenditure, it exceeded the income last year by £235. The Chairman, in reference to this matter, said he could only think that the claims of the institution were not placed before the officers in the best way, and suggested that more up-to-date methods should be adopted.



REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

The charge for announcements of REGIMENTAL DINNERS, or postponements thereof (which must be properly authenticated) is 7/6 each.

5TH (PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S) DRAGOON GUARDS.

In consequence of the Regiment being on active service THERE WILL BE NO REGIMENTAL DINNER this year.

11TH (PRINCE ALBERT'S OWN) HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the CAFE ROYAL on MONDAY, MAY 28, at 8 o'clock.

A notification of your intention to be present to be addressed to Mr. C. STREET, 16, Charing Cross.

13TH (LIGHT DRAGOONS) HUSSARS.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the HOTEL CECIL on THURSDAY, MAY 31, at 8 o'clock.

A notification of your intention to be present to be addressed to Mr. C. STREET, 16, Charing Cross.

17TH LANCERS.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the SAVOY HOTEL on THURSDAY, MAY 31, at a quarter to eight o'clock.

H.R.H. the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE will preside.

6TH (ROYAL) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, JUNE 15, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. J. C. WOOLLA-COTT, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

14TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will NOT TAKE PLACE this year, 1900.

XVTH (EAST YORKSHIRE) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the HANS CRESCENT HOTEL, on THURSDAY, MAY 31, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. J. C. WOOLLA-COTT, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

THE BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the HOTEL METROPOLE on FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1900, at 8 p.m.

Officers intending to be present should notify the same, as early as possible, either to Messrs. HOLT & Co., 3, Whitehall Place, S.W., or to Colonel VERNON (Hon. Sec.), at 23, Onslow Square, S.W.

17TH (LEICESTERSHIRE) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. ARTHUR MARTYN, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

XXTH MINDEN CLUB.

In consequence of the War in South Africa there will be NO DINNER this year.

WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT (LATE 28TH AND 36TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the WHITEHALL ROOMS, Hotel Metropole, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. J. C. WOOLLA-COTT, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

BORDER REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the SAVOY HOTEL, on THURSDAY, MAY 31, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. ARTHUR MARTYN, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (PRINCE OF WALES'S VOLUNTEERS) (LATE 40TH AND 82ND REGIMENTS).

In consequence of the war in South Africa THERE WILL BE NO REGIMENTAL DINNER this year.

ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will NOT TAKE PLACE this year, 1900, on account of two Battalions being on active service, and the other being quartered in Ireland.

QUEEN'S OWN (ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT) (LATE 50TH AND 97TH REGIMENTS).

The Committee beg to announce that, in consequence of both Battalions being abroad, the ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will NOT TAKE PLACE this year, 1900.

1ST BATN. 53RD KING'S SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the SAVOY HOTEL on FRIDAY, JUNE 1, at a quarter to eight o'clock.

A notification of your intention to be present to be addressed to Mr. C. STREET, 16, Charing Cross.

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the HOTEL METROPOLE, on FRIDAY, JUNE 1, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. J. C. WOOLLA-COTT, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

QUEENS OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS (1st, 2nd, and 3rd BATTNS.).

In consequence of the absence from England of all three Battalions of this Regiment the usual DINNER of past and present officers will NOT TAKE PLACE this year.

FAUGH A BALLACH CLUB (87TH AND 89TH REGIMENTS).

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, JUNE 8, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. ARTHUR MARTYN, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

CONNAUGHT RANGERS (LATE 88TH AND 94TH REGIMENTS).

In consequence of the war in South Africa THERE WILL BE NO REGIMENTAL DINNER this year.

THE SIKH BRIGADE.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at LIMEHURST HOTEL, Hanover Square, W., on FRIDAY, JUNE 8, at 8 o'clock.

T. H. GOLDNEY, Colonel, Hon. Sec., S.E.D. c/o Messrs. Watson & Co., 7, Waterloo Place, S.W.

GOORKHA BRIGADE.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the GRAND HOTEL, Trafalgar Square, on FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1900, at 7.30 p.m.

Gen. R. SALE-HILL, C.B., will preside. Apply to Major F. GOLDNEY, Hon. Sec., 71 Windsor Road, Ealing, W.

Obituary.

ARMY.

Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., died suddenly at his residence in Argyll Road, W., on the 5th inst. He was a son of the late Mr. T. Goldsworthy, of Calcutta, and was born in 1839. He was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and served with the Volunteer Cavalry under Gen. Havelock in the Indian Mutiny (twice mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp). He afterwards received a commission in the 17th Lancers, and subsequently served in the 9th Lancers until his retirement in 1866. In 1868-9 he was Inspector General of Police at Sierra Leone; Commandant of the Housa Armed Police, and District Magistrate at Lagos from 1870 to 1873; Collector of Customs on the Gold Coast in the latter year, and in command of the Volta Expedition. He was President of the Island of Nevis in 1876-7, Colonial Secretary for Western Australia 1877-80, Administrator and Colonial Secretary of St. Lucia 1881-4, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Honduras 1884-91, and of the Falkland Islands 1891-7. He was created a C.M.G. in 1874, and K.C.M.G. in 1899.

Gen. Alexander Robert Manson, retired list, Bombay Infantry, died in London on the 28th ult., aged 76. He joined the Army Dec. 10, 1839; became Captain July 1, 1849; Major Dec. 10, 1855; Lieutenant-Colonel April 26, 1859; Colonel May 18, 1864; Major-General March 6, 1868; Lieutenant-General Aug. 15, 1878; and General Nov. 28, 1885. He served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, and storm and capture of the town (medal with clasp); in the Persian campaign of 1856-57, including the storm and capture of Reshire, surrender of Bushire, and battle of Khooshab (medal with clasp), and commanded his regiment at the action with the rebels under Tantia Topse near Khooshab (brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, medal).

Lieut.-Gen. Augustus Henry Lane Fox-Pitt-Rivers, Colonel of the South Lancashire Regiment, died at his residence, Rushmore, on the 4th inst. He was the only surviving son of the late Mr. W. A. Lane-Fox of Hope Hall by his marriage with the daughter of the eighteenth Earl of Morton. He assumed the name of Pitt-Rivers by Royal licence in 1880, in accordance with the will of the second Baron Rivers. Born in 1820 he joined the Grenadier Guards as Ensign and Lieutenant May 16, 1845; became Lieutenant and Captain Aug. 2, 1850; Brevet-Major Dec. 13, 1854; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel May 15, 1857; Colonel Jan. 22, 1867; Major-General Oct. 1, 1877; retired with the rank of Lieutenant-General Oct. 1, 1882; and was appointed Colonel of the South Lancashire Regiment March 3, 1893. He served in the Eastern campaign 1854-55 as D.A.Q.M.G., including the battle of Alma and siege of Sebastopol (medal with two clasps, 5th class of the Medjidie and Turkish medal). He was an enthusiastic antiquarian. He married in 1853 the Hon. Alice Margaret, daughter of the second Baron Stanley of Alderley. The remains of the deceased officer were cremated at Woking, and the funeral ceremony took place at Tollard Royal, Wiltson, Thursday.

Major-Gen. Arthur Robert MacDonnell, Colonel, retired list, Royal Engineers, died at his residence, Nairn, on the 3rd inst., aged 64. The youngest son of the late Very Rev. R. MacDonnell, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, he joined the Army Oct. 23, 1854; became Captain April 1, 1861; Major Aug. 15, 1868; Lieutenant-Colonel July 11, 1877; Colonel July 11, 1881; and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General Sept. 8, 1884. He served throughout the Abyssinian Expedition 1867-68, in command of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, and was present at the action of Arogee and capture of Magdala (mentioned in despatches, brevet of Major and medal).

Surgeon-Gen. Nesbitt Heffernan, retired list, Army Medical Service, died at Eton Lawn, Cheltenham, on the 3rd inst., aged 85. He joined the Army June 11, 1841; became Surgeon Nov. 7, 1851; Surgeon-Major June 11, 1861; Deputy-Surgeon-General March 9, 1867; and retired with the honorary rank of Surgeon-General April 28, 1876.

Major Edward Lennox Jervis, late 6th Dragoon

MILITARY MEMORIALS IN "LATTEN" BRASS OR MARBLE, &c.—Special Illustrated Military Price List on application to GAWTHORP, 16, Long Acre, W.C., and 19, Castle Street East, W., London, Craftsmen in Metals to H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Patronised by the War Office, Lord Wolseley, Sir Francis Grenfell, the Guards, Cavalry, and most Regiments of the Line. See Memorials to Officers killed at Ladysmith, Magerfontein, Omdurman, Khartoum, Khyber Pass, Crete, &c., and in the Boer War of 1890-81.

Guards, has just died at the age of 65. He was the last surviving son of Sir John Jervis, sometime Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Educated at Eton, he joined the 13th Light Dragoons July 11, 1851; became Lieutenant June 18, 1852; Captain Dec. 8, 1854; Major Feb. 21, 1860; and afterwards retired by sale of his commission. He served with the regiment in the Eastern campaign 1854-55, including the reconnaissance to Silestria with Lord Cardigan, the affair of Bulganak and M'Kenzie's Farm, the battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman and Tchernaya, and siege and fall of Sebastopol. He had his horse shot under him at Balaklava (medal with clasp, and Turkish medal).

Major John Wallace Dunlop Adair, late of the 5th Fusiliers, died at the Sycamores, Bathford, Bath, on the 5th inst., aged 70 years. He served with the 5th Fusiliers during the Indian Mutiny, including Havelock's advance on Lucknow, actions of Mungarwar and Alumbagh, assault of Lucknow, relief of the Residency (horse shot), and sortie of Sept. 26. He was severely wounded on Sept. 27, and specially noticed by Gen. Havelock for gallantry on Sept. 25 (medal with clasp and grant of a year's service).

Capt. Charles Ernest Rose, Royal Horse Guards, was killed in action near Wellow on the 4th inst. Born Dec. 11, 1872, he joined the Blues as 2nd Lieutenant April 23, 1892; became Lieutenant April 5, 1893; and Captain Oct. 9, 1899. He served in the operations on the North West Frontier of India 1897-98 with the Tirah Field Force as extra orderly officer (medal with two clasps), and in the operations in Sierra Leone 1898-99 (medal with clasp).

Capt. Edward Greville Verschoyle, 2nd Batn. Grenadier Guards, died from wounds received in action at Thaba N'chu, on the 5th inst. Born Nov. 5, 1866, he joined the Grenadier Guards as Lieutenant May 23, 1885; and became Captain Oct. 26, 1897. He served in the Nile Expedition, 1898, including the battle of Khartoum (medal and Egyptian medal).

Capt. Richard Gordon Beresford Lovett, 1st Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on the 4th inst. of wounds received in action near Brandfort. Born April 17, 1870, he joined the Royal Welsh Fusiliers as 2nd Lieutenant March 4, 1891; became Lieutenant August 2, 1893, and Captain April 19, 1899. He was employed with the Army Pay Department 1898-99, but on his battalion being ordered on active service at once threw up his appointment in order to accompany it.

Captain Henry Esmonde Dowse, Royal Army Medical Corps, died at Bloemfontein on the 5th inst. Born Jan. 20, 1868, he joined the Army Jan. 31, 1891, and served in the Chitral Expedition 1895, with the relief force (medal with clasp).

Lieut. Edwin Harold St. Leger Chamier, Royal Field Artillery, died at Bloemfontein on the 7th inst. of enteric fever. Born Aug. 17, 1876, the eldest son of E. F. Chamier of Goodrest, Exmouth, he joined the Royal Artillery Nov. 2, 1895. On the outbreak of the war he left the 5th Field Battery at Fermoyle to join the 9th Ammunition Column, with which he did duty up to the time that he went on to the sick list.

THE 15TH HUSSARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As an old officer of the regiment may I be allowed through your columns to draw attention to the great injustice now being suffered by the 15th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Gordon, than whom no better soldier or popular commanding officer could be found, was three months ago transferred to the command of the 17th Lancers in South Africa, and has since been appointed to a brigade command. Meanwhile the 15th Hussars are left without a lieutenant-colonel. I maintain that this proceeding is not only unfair to the regiment, but to the Service. Far be it from me to desire to detract from the merits of my old friend, Col. Gordon, but, seeing how lucky he has been, he would be the last, I feel sure, to wish that Major de Crespigny and the officers of his regiment generally should suffer by his absence. To be just one must be generous; but it is asking a little too much of human nature to expect it to view with generosity the existing arrangement by which one officer is gaining all the credit and the glory, whilst his next junior is given all the work, responsibility of actual command, and is even denied the titular rank which should accompany it. Knowing Col. Gordon well, I am fully aware that he would be the last to countenance such a scandalous injustice; but there the matter stands. I trust, however, that you, with your usual sense of justice, will allow me to draw attention to the case, as evidently, in the pressure occasioned by the war, there has been an oversight.

AN OLD KING'S HUSSAR.

THE NEW RESERVE REGIMENTS.

The stations of the new units are these:—

H. M.'s RESERVE REGT. OF DRAGOONS York
H. M.'s RESERVE REGT. OF LANCERS Ballincollig
ROYAL GUARDS RESERVE REGT. London
ROYAL HOME COUNTIES RESERVE REGT.:
1st Batn. Aldershot
2nd Batn. Aldershot
ROYAL NORTHERN RESERVE REGT.:
1st Batn. Woking
2nd Batn. Pembroke Dock
3rd Batn. Aldershot
ROYAL RIFLES RESERVE REGT. Portsmouth
ROYAL SOUTHERN RESERVE REGT.:
1st Batn. Portsmouth (Portsmouth Forts)
2nd Batn. Portsmouth
ROYAL LANCASHIRE RESERVE REGT. Preston
ROYAL SCOTTISH RESERVE REGT.:
1st Batn. Fort George
2nd Batn. Edinburgh
ROYAL EASTERN COUNTIES RESERVE REGT.:
1st Batn. Warley
2nd Batn. Aldershot
ROYAL IRISH RESERVE REGT. Curragh
ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS RESERVE REGT. Belfast

Mr. Wyndham stated in reply to a question in the House of Commons last week:—"There are at present 11 Reserve battalions, with an establishment of 28 officers and 978 men each and a total strength of 149 officers and 13,187 men. The total number of applications for all arms was 28,009."

THE RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with interest "A Regular Reserve Officer's" letter in your issue of the 14th ult. There ought, of course, to be separate lists for the Reserve officers of the different branches of Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers. Why a Militia or Volunteer officer who happens to be on the Reserve should be placed in command of Regulars when in no case would he be so while still in his own corps beats understanding. Of course, a Reserve officer at present wears the uniform of the corps he last served in, so I presume that an officer with an M on his shoulder-straps would be junior to a Line Reserve officer of the same rank. It is so much easier to obtain the rank of captain in the Volunteers or Militia than in the Regular Army that it is only fair to the Regulars to have separate lists and to give them the full benefit of their presumably superior knowledge of the profession. The position of Line Reserve officers, who are employed with regular or other troops, requires serious consideration. I know of a case where a Line Reserve captain of about eighteen years' service has been called up to serve at his depot without his consent being asked. He will appear in the Army List at the bottom of the list of captains in his regiment, some of whom have about six years' service. In the case I mention there is serving at the depot one of the junior captains, and he will command an officer old enough to be his father. In fact, it is quite possible to imagine a case of this sort where a father might become junior to his own son. The only remedy to all this is that Line Reserve officers returning in war time to their regiments or depots should not be placed junior to the officers they previously commanded. They ought at the very least to return to the numerical place on the list they previously held—say sixth down the list of captains or ninth down the list of subalterns as the case might be. The Reserve officers when employed would then have a reasonable chance of promotion to a higher rank (in the Reserve of Officers), which is only fair. I agree with your correspondent that it is nonsense appointing Militia and Volunteer officers who are still serving to the Reserve. What is gained by having them on both lists?

EX-LINESMAN.

An order has been given for the Volunteer Garrison Artillery throughout the country to be supplied with the 4.7 in. quick-firing gun, and this will soon be followed by an order for the Volunteer Field Artillery to be equipped with the 15pr. B.L. field gun. To meet the great demand for new guns the Royal Gun Factory at Woolwich is being enlarged,

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards will go to Stoney's Castle for musketry from the 18th to the 30th inst.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—Lieut. the Hon. A. V. Meade, who has been dangerously ill at Wynberg, is now progressing favourably.

13th Hussars.—There is still good news of Capt. MacLaren from Mafeking. He is said to be progressing favourably, according to a despatch from Col. Plumer's camp on the 23rd ult.

14th Hussars.—Capt. Miller, who was taken prisoner by the Boers in the fighting near Thaba N'chu, was sent at the end of last week into Sir Leslie Rundle's camp by the enemy, with a severe wound in the abdomen. He is said to be progressing favourably.

19th Hussars.—A special dépôt was formed at Canterbury on the 4th inst.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Mr. Wyndham, answering a question of Sir Charles Dilke in the House of Commons on Monday, said:—"Thirteen majors and 10 captains posted to the newly raised field batteries are in South Africa, and will come home as soon as they can be spared. There are 31 lieutenant-colonels, 64 majors, and 12 captains of Royal Artillery in receipt of retired pay with a liability for service. Of these two lieutenant-colonels, 22 majors, and seven captains have been employed."

Lieut.-Col. A. J. Montgomery, R.F.A., sailed from Cape Town on the 1st inst. for England, in the *Nile*, invalided.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major H. S. King has been selected to raise and command the new 52nd (Fortress) Company; Major T. A. Cregan the new 54th (Fortress) Company; Major H. L. C. Stafford the new 55th (Field) Company; and Captain C. R. Dobbs the new 56th (Field) Company.

The 58th, 59th, and 60th Companies will be formed from the 16th inst., Capt. R. F. Sorebie taking command of the 58th, Capt. H. W. Weekes of the 59th, and Major W. Yolland of the 60th.

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Guards.—Major Bateson, R.A.M.C., has been appointed to the regiment as Surgeon-Major.

Queen's (2nd).—Lieut. McNamara, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 1st inst. for England, invalided, in the *Nile*.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Major Dashwood has been appointed second in command of the 1st Batn. Lieut. Lord Encombe, 5th Batn., has been appointed A.D.C. to Gen. Sir F. Grenfell at Malta.

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—Lieut.-Col. Park, 1st Batn., has arrived home from South Africa, invalided, after having commanded his battalion throughout the siege of Ladysmith. Col. Park, we are glad to say, is much improved in health since he left Cape Town.

Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th).—Hon. Lieut.-Col. Llewellyn, 4th Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 2nd inst. for England, in command of invalids, on board the *Aurania*.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—Capt. Goode, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for eight months, on medical certificate.

Leicestershire Regiment (17th).—Capt. Cox, 1st Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England on the 1st inst. in the *Nile*, invalided.

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st).—Capt. and Adj. Hull, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England on the 1st inst. in the *Nile*, invalided.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—Details moved on the 3rd inst. from Lichfield to Aldershot.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—Capt. Thellusson, 1st Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 2nd inst. in the *Aurania* for England, invalided.

East Lancashire Regiment (30th).—Capt. Trevor-Battye, 3rd Batn., left Cape Town on the 2nd inst. for England in the *Aurania*, invalided.

Border Regiment (34th).—Capt. Cooch has been granted an extension of appointment as Adjutant of the 3rd (Militia) Batn. until July 1.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th).—Details moved on the 3rd inst. from Aldershot to Lichfield.

South Lancashire Regiment (40th).—Major Adam has left the dépôt at Warrington and is en route to the Cape in the *Cheshire* to join headquarters.

Welsh Regiment (41st).—Capt. Lomax, who died in action at Driefontein on March 10, aged 31 years, appointed as his executors Mr. Adolphus Tooth, of 36, Lincoln's Inn Fields, solicitor, and Mr. James Morris, of 12, Elgin Mansions, Maida Vale, to each of whom he bequeathed £50. Capt. Lomax bequeathed to the Royal United Service Institution his books,

"Standing Orders of the 41st Regiment, 1830," and "Richardson's War of 1812"; to the officers of the 1st Batn. Welsh Regiment £50 for the purchase of a silver cup as a memorial; and to the Sergeants' Shooting Club of the said regiment £20, "in the hope that it may encourage them in the pursuit of good marksmanship." He left to the Vicar of St. John's, Cardiff, and to the Vicar of Llandaff £20 each for charitable purposes; and to the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff Cathedral £90, for the purpose of erecting a marble tablet in memory of the testator, to be placed beneath the colours of the 41st Regiment in Llandaff Cathedral. Capt. Lomax bequeathed £10 each to the Chelsea Hospital for Women, the Veterans' Fund 41st Regimental District, the Army Temperance Association, the British Home for Incurables, and to the Society for Finding Employment for Soldiers of the First-Class Reserve; and he left his residuary estate in trust to pay the income to his wife, Mrs. Annette Lomax, and, subject to her life interest, for his children. The estate has been valued at £19,279 16s. 7d., including personality of the net value of £18,975 9s. 1d. "Billy," the regimental goat, came under fire in one of the actions near Bloemfontein, and a correspondent sends the *Westminster Gazette* an amusing account of how he stood it:—

"Billy was following the regiment, when all of a sudden a shot from a Boer pom-pom, a gun which our soldiers have nick-named 'Ten-a-penny,' fell in front of him. Billy, evidently thinking that this was outside the contract, very nearly ran away with the man in charge of him, but at last he was got under control and taken to the river. We regret, however, to hear that the adventure has seriously affected Billy's temper. Since the occurrence it has been dangerous for anyone to go within range of his horns, and he tries to make up for his scare over the pom-pom shell by making charges whenever he gets a chance. This war-like goat has marched all the way with the men, and the officers mean to put in a claim for a medal for him."

2nd Lieut. Lloyd sailed from Cape Town on the 2nd inst. in the *Aurania*, for England, invalided.

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (47th).—The Queen has sent to Col. Kekewich a signed photograph of herself, in recognition and appreciation of his valued services during the long and resolute defence of Kimberley.

Dorsetshire Regiment (54th).—Details are stationed at Cork Harbour.

Border Regiment (55th).—Capt. Bosanquet is acting temporarily as District Inspector of Musketry at Aldershot.

East Lancashire Regiment (59th).—Capt. Carson has been granted leave from India to England for six months on medical certificate.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—Major Kays has been appointed second in command of the 3rd Batn. Capt. Northey, 1st Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Aurania* on the 2nd inst., invalided. Lieuts. Jelf and Stirling, and 2nd Lieut. Dalrymple, sailed from Cape Town on the 1st inst. for England in the *Nile*, invalided.

York and Lancaster Regiment (65th).—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Plumer, it is satisfactory to know, was "practically well again" on April 23, when a dispatch was sent from his camp. The bullet had been extracted from the leg of Capt. Rolf, and he, too, was doing well.

Hampshire Regiment (67th).—Capt. Shaw sailed from Cape Town on the 2nd inst. for England in the *Aurania*, invalided.

Highland Light Infantry (71st).—Major Allen, 3rd Batn., has been appointed A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Butler at Devonport.

Middlesex Regiment (77th).—Lieut. and Qrmr. Piens, 4th Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 1st inst. for England in the *Nile*, to join his new unit on promotion.

Royal Irish Rifles (86th).—Lieut. Stevens sailed from Cape Town for England on the 2nd inst. in the *Aurania*, invalided.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th).—Capt. Rice acts as Brigade Major of the Militia Brigade at Colchester for the drill season.

Gordon Highlanders (92nd).—2nd Lieut. Arbuthnot-Leslie sailed from Cape Town on the 2nd inst. for England in the *Aurania*, invalided.

Leinster Regiment (100th).—Headquarters and

the service companies arrived at Cape Town on Thursday.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (101st).—An Army order says:—"Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to direct that the increase of the Royal Munster Fusiliers by two line battalions shall not be proceeded with, it is hereby notified that the instructions concerning the designations of the line battalions and the renumbering of the Militia battalions of that regiment, promulgated by Army Order 50 of 1900, are cancelled."

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (103rd).—Capt. Higginson sailed from Cape Town for England on the 1st inst. in the *Nile*, invalided.

King's Own Light Infantry (105th).—Capt. Taylor and 2nd Lieut. Walker is on passage home from Cape Town in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided. They sailed on the 27th ult.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (108th).—Capt. Cunliffe has been granted leave from India to England for nine months on urgent private affairs.

Rifle Brigade.—Major Wilson, 1st Batn., has been appointed second in command of the 4th Batn.

Army Service Corps.—The new 47th Company is in course of formation at Chatham, having been taken on to the establishment from the 1st inst. Major E. R. O. Ludlow sailed from Cape Town in the *Nile* on the 1st inst. for England, invalided. Comforts, especially in the way of warm under-clothing, cardigans, and socks, or money to purchase them, are much needed by the men of the corps. It is feared the generous public do not realise that this Corps has now over 4,000 men at the front, and that the arduous nature of their duties causes a great amount of wear and tear, for when other troops may be resting, their work continues without intermission. Col. Ward has wired to his sister from Bloemfontein asking for assistance in this way. A fair supply has been sent out, but nothing in comparison to the requirements of such a large body. Any contributions will be gratefully received by Mrs. Seales, 14, Drummond Place, Edinburgh; Mrs. Knocker, Rosecliff, Saltash, Cornwall; Mrs. Bridge, 20, The Avenue, Colchester; Mrs. Atcherley, 1, Driffield Terrace, The Mount, York; Mrs. Ford, Carrington House, Alexandra Road, Farnborough, Hants; Mrs. Oughterson, C.O.'s Quarters, A.S.C. Barracks, Woolwich; Mrs. Parkyn, Montague House, Vanbrugh Park, S.E.; Col. Heath, A.S.C., Dover; Col. Hadfield, A.S.C., Royal Barracks, Dublin; Col. Wilson, D.A.A.G., Cork; and Col. Parkyn, D.A.A.G., Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Capt. J. A. R. Purvis sailed from Cape Town on the 21st ult. in the *Lismore Castle*, invalided. Capt. E. Studdert is on passage home from the Cape, invalided.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—The Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Frank Howard, 28, Cathcart Road, S.W., of the Corps' Stall, at the National Bazaar to be held at the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, on May 24-26, earnestly requests contributions or donations, however small, towards the success of her stall. Lieut.-Colonel L. Mapleton and Major Reilly sailed from Cape Town on the 1st inst. for England in the *Nile*, invalided.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The report of the Army Medical Department for the year 1898 states that, among the troops serving in the United Kingdom, the total number of admissions to hospital and the mortality rates, while somewhat higher than those of 1897, compare favourably with the average rates for the ten years, 1888-97. There was no special prevalence of eruptive fevers, but enteric fever caused much more sickness than in the previous year, the incidence of the disease being largely influenced by the return of troops from the Khartoum expedition. Dublin again gave the highest rate of prevalence at any one station; but the number of cases there showed a falling off. Of the total number of cases in other stations, only eight were attributed to definite defects in barracks. Influenza was much more prevalent than in 1897, but it did not appear in epidemic form. Shoenburness is one of the stations where enteric fever appears to occur year after year, and in 1890 four cases reported there were attributed to eating shell-fish taken from beds contaminated by sewage.

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Reviews.

THE FIGHTING RACES OF INDIA.

This useful little book, published in Calcutta by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., is by Mr. P. D. Bonarjee, assistant in the Military Department in India, whose object has been to sketch the history, ethnology, customs and characteristics of the fighting races, in order to give the young British officer an idea of the material of which the native army is composed. In reality the book may be said to go further, for we have not yet exhausted our efforts in turning to military account the races under our control, and Mr. Bonarjee's book is full of excellent suggestions. His first chapter is devoted to the Pathan tribes, to which he ascribes a genius preponderatingly Afghan and not Indian. Of the Pathan as a soldier, he remarks that great dash characterises the race, but that a passionate nature never brought under control carries the man away, and that he is apt to lose his head in the heat and excitement of battle. Thus he is left at a disadvantage, as compared with cooler-headed, even if inferior, troops. In the British Service the Pathan, though often described as treacherous, has usually been a loyal and devoted soldier, and, though he is bloodthirsty, cruel, and revengeful, he has plenty of grit and nerve. Of the Baluchis, Mr. Bonarjee gives a better account. Manly, frank, brave, strong, inured to hardship, the Baluch is in many respects a fine type, and possesses greater regard for truth and civility than the Pathan. "The fighting instinct is keen in all these (Baluch) tribes, and they could all, except perhaps, the Khetran, supply excellent recruits for our native regiments, if they could only be got to enlist. Their predilections are for the close hand-to-hand fight with swords, the Bozdar tribe being the only one which has shown any liking for the matchlock of the Pathan." Mr. Bonarjee next surveys the qualities of the Punjabi Mahomedans, and has a great deal to say about the Sikhs, who, as soldiers, display quiet, cool, and resolute courage, and are less likely to lose their heads than the Pathans. "Taken as a whole, the Sikh is one of the finest types of man to be found in Asia." The Goorkhas form the subject of an interesting chapter, and the conclusion is that they are essentially a phlegmatic race, lacking in sentiment and emotion. The Goorkha, in a word, is cold and sluggish in temperament, but not the less, as has many a time been proved, capable of waking up to the stern business of war, and his warmth is the warmth of enthusiasm and not of excitability. He is a man full of hearty cheerfulness, possessed with a very real zest for life. Mr. Bonarjee's book also includes chapters on the Dogras, Jats, the aboriginal tribes, and certain fighting races of Southern India. There is also an excellent chapter upon the Rajputs. Altogether the book is exceedingly interesting and also very practically useful.

SOME MAGAZINES

The *Nineteenth Century* might be described as almost a naval and military number. Mr. Edmund Robertson is given the place of honour with an article upon submarine boats. Since his experience at the Admiralty he believes that the question has moved, and is haunted by the fear that we are likely to be caught napping again. He cites the various views expressed in the impartial *Naval Annual*, and quotes, though without acknowledgment, some things that have appeared in these columns. It is certainly eminently desirable that the Admiralty should look at this question from every point of view, and we hope they are doing so. It is quite possible to reconcile the fervid energy of the French for the submarine boat with the apathy which is displayed in this country. So far as can be seen, the submarine boat is the weapon of the weaker power standing upon the defensive, and what we want is not so much a submarine boat as a submarine boat destroyer. Mr. Goschen, indeed, has put this matter with some clearness before the House of Commons. Mr. Robertson is followed by Mr. Charles E. Lart, who discourses about the dearth of naval engineers. The facts he gives are sufficiently striking. He shows that in the *Lucania*, which makes short voyages of six days each, twenty-two engineer officers are thought necessary, while in the *Terrible*, which has vastly more complex machinery, there are only seven, and Mr. Lart asks how these men are to sustain all the hardships of a naval war, and from what source the gaps are to be filled. An interesting article is by Mr. Henry Birchenough, who describes what he calls the "Local Beginnings of Imperial Defence," and gives an example of what is being done by the Patriotic Association at Macclesfield, which proposes to introduce compulsory physical exercises and military drill in all elementary day schools in the district, to open public gymnasia, to form cadet corps and rifle corps, and to support Volunteer corps. The plan seems excellent, if it can be carried out. Colonel J. G. B. Stopford writes upon "The Volunteers and our Security," and offers a scheme for forming a reserve army of Volunteers. His suggestions are in detail, and must be referred to by those inter-

ested. "American Opinion of the War" occupies Mr. H. H. Bowen, who points out that the solid body of American opinion is in favour of this country—not so much perhaps upon sentimental as upon practical grounds. The United States, in a word, if we read his meaning aright, do not wish to see us upset until they are ready to take our place. There is a very downright article by Mr. W. A. Baillie-Grohman, that experienced marksman, who urges the great importance of true marksmanship, and has not much admiration for the Bisley type, and the prone position, which is now being abandoned.

The *United Service Magazine* does not bear a very strong impress of the war, though there is a great deal of interest in its pages. Col. F. N. Maude has an article of some length upon the evolution of cavalry, being mainly historical. He points out that the fighting efficiency of any army is the product, not the sum, of the efficiency of the three arms, and that cavalry is the one arm in which efficiency can compensate for marked inferiority in numbers. The essential conditions for success are full cognisance of what cavalry can accomplish, a complete knowledge of the means by which men can be trained for their work, and an iron resolution to compel accomplishment at every risk to personal popularity and reputation whether in peace or war. Major Telfer-Smollett offers a suggestion for a complete organisation of the British Army for war. The army corps system in South Africa proved inappropriate to our needs in the beginning of the war, but this writer proposes to divide the United Kingdom into six army corps district commands, the Thames District and the Channel Islands remaining as at present. The headquarters of these army corps would be Aldershot, Portsmouth, York, Dublin, London, and Chester. His scheme is given in complete detail. "Medicus" treats certain points in relation to the soldier in tropical climates. He is not altogether satisfied with the clothing, which he considers inadequate in quantity, and he does not like the shape of the military helmet. The tightness of the khaki tunic also is not to his taste. In regard to rations he says the quantity is ample, but not always well advised in quality. He advocates a compulsory supper at 8.30 or 9. There are two historical articles, on the "Battle of Tewkesbury," by Mr. H. E. Malden, and upon "New Orleans, 1815," by Capt. Charles Slack. Military readers will turn with interest to an article upon the defence of a flank, by Major Colin Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders. The only article relating to naval affairs is by Capt. W. Baker Brown, R.E. It is upon "Marines and Coaling Stations." He considers that the system of locating Marines at a few foreign stations only would give us the maximum of disadvantage without the advantages of Sir Drummond Jervois's larger scheme, and he thinks the seven years' experience at Esquimaux has gone far to prove the truth of his assertion. He hopes that the question of employing Marines in such situations may be considered as settled for a generation. We have not space to deal with Capt. Baker Brown's article in detail, but all who are interested in the question should turn to his pages.

We have also received the *Badminton Magazine*, the *Genealogical Magazine*, and the *Antiquary*.

OUR CAVALRY AND THE COLONIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Here is an extract from a letter written by my brother, who is now on a tour through New Zealand, Australia, and Tasmania. It will be of interest at the present moment:—"The people here are much more excited about the war than in the old country. I think they could keep 10,000 of the best cavalry in the world under training in the colonies at a trifling expense in peace time. I shall have more to say on this subject on my return, as I have been among the fellows who are available."

THE FATHER OF A C.I.V.

PRACTICAL MUSKETRY.

The competitions for the *Daily Telegraph* Cup and Dewar Trophy took place on Saturday last at Bisley and Pirbright. The weather was fine. The number of entries was naturally smaller than in previous years, but for the greater contest, in which teams of 16 in marching order have to march 10½ miles from Weybridge to Bisley in three hours, and there fire 16 volleys in 15 minutes at distances between 600 and 250 yards as they advance towards the targets, there were in all 28 teams entered, of which only one failed to put in an appearance. Lieut.-Gen. Moncrieff, the chief umpire, inspected the teams as they arrived at Bisley, in groups of seven at a time, between half-past 12 and 4, none appearing to be distressed by the march, and only one lost a few points from its target score for a little lateness in arrival.

In the seven previous competitions for the *Daily Telegraph* Cup, which is the chief prize, Guards battalions have had four wins and Volunteer teams three; and last year the 2nd Batn. Grenadier Guards, now at the front, won with 162 points out of a possible 224. On Saturday the Grenadier Guards score was beaten by five points by the men of the London Scottish Rifles, under Lieut. Keys. The other prizes were taken by the Civil Service and Artists Rifles, who shared second honours, with 138 each; 3rd V.B. East Surrey Regiment, 128; Post Office Rifles, 123; Queen's Westminster Rifles, 122; London Rifle Brigade (winners in two former years), 116; 5th (West) Middlesex Rifles, 114; Victoria and St. George's Rifles, 113; and 1st Batn. Grenadier Guards, 111.

For the Dewar trophy, which in the only two previous competitions has been won by the Militia there were 30 teams entered, and Major-Gen. Hemming was chief umpire. The teams are of eight each, more lightly equipped than in the other contest, and two hours are allowed for the march from Guildford to Pirbright, where the teams fire individually and rapidly from the magazine at 200 and 500 yards, and by volleys at 800, with the possibility of making 728 hits. In the result the team of the London Rifle Brigade was first with 506, the next best records being the Hon. Artillery Company, 496; 6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers (City Militia), 475; 7th Batn. King's Royal Rifles (Barnet Militia), 474; 4th V.B. West Surrey, 458; 1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regiment, 456; 21st Middlesex Rifles, 432; 2nd V.B. Royal West Surrey Regiment, 430; 3rd Batn. Scots Guards, 423; and 1st V.B. Royal West Surrey Regiment, 422.

The cups given by Major-Gen. Trotter for individual competition at 200 yards by members of the various teams were won, with 33 each, by Pte. Woolley, Civil Service Rifles, who is about to join as an officer the Army Post Office Corps in South Africa; and Qmr. Allen, 2nd V.B. West Surrey Regiment.

Lady Audrey Buller presented the prizes to the winners. She was thanked by the leaders of the winning teams, and made a brief reply, expressing especially her gratification at the cheers which had greeted mention of Sir Redvers Buller's names.

The hon. secretary of the Military Veterans' Association at Birmingham recently addressed a letter of inquiry to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital with reference to an announcement that, owing to the direct intervention of the Queen, the conditions under which military veterans had hitherto been eligible for compassionate pensions had been somewhat relaxed. He has now received a reply from the Commissioners, to the effect that the special compassionate campaign pensions, hitherto restricted to soldiers of 10 years' service, may be given to necessitous men who have received war medals for any campaign and who are 65 years of age. Steps are being taken to secure the benefit of this relaxation for military veterans in Birmingham and the district who were previously ineligible.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1900.

THE NAVY IN LONDON.

ON Monday London did itself justice. It displayed an enthusiasm such as has seldom been equalled and never excelled. The occasion was worthy of the exhibition and demonstration of public sentiment. The march through the streets of London of a representative body of her Majesty's forces is at all times looked upon by the public as an appropriate opportunity for expressing its patriotism and its pride in the country's defenders. But the fact that the representatives of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines who received this welcome were the men who had played such a prominent part in the struggle in South Africa was an additional incentive, and quite explains the extraordinary outburst of public feeling which amazed many and pleased everyone. After all there was no real cause for surprise. Twice recently the public has shown itself to be strongly moved when its heart is touched. The manifestations made when the news of the relief of Ladysmith was received, and again when the news of the visit of the Metropolis, were proofs of the keen interest taken in the war and the depths of loyalty and patriotism which have been stirred by its incidents. The honour paid on Monday to the seamen and marines from Ladysmith, and to the men of Methuen's column, was no doubt largely a personal tribute to the gallantry and devotion of the men themselves; but it was also a recognition of the circumstance that their presence in London betokened a relief of that tension which is caused by the ill-success which characterised the early portion of the campaign. Then, too, nothing must be granted, perhaps, to the fact that the men who received such a hearty greeting belonged to the Sea Service. The Navy is not frequently represented in London, and London, as represented by the crowds which thronged the streets this week, does not often get the chance of visiting the seaports. Those who recollect the cheers which greeted the seamen in the Jubilee procession could need no further evidence of the appreciation in which the seamen are held by their countrymen; but the enthusiasm exhibited on Monday meant something more. It demonstrated the public approval of the meritorious actions of its naval heroes, and sympathetic approbation of that characteristic handiness which had enabled them

to so usefully intervene at a critical stage of the operations in Natal. More than this, too, it may be said that in the persons of these seamen and Marines the British public in the capital was put in touch with the realities of the war. It was face to face with the very men who had suffered privations with Sir George White, who had manfully breasted the kopjes at Graspan, and, more memorable still, had handled that marvellous weapon, "the four point seven," which had knocked the Boer artillery out of time. It may, indeed, be said that if there was one thing missing to the whole-souled enjoyment of the Londoners in the spectacle presented to them it was the absence of that remarkable piece of ordnance which they appear to have exalted into something like the position of a fetish, and which they are to have an opportunity of worshipping, Captain Scott's mounting and all, at the Naval and Military Tournament at Islington.

There is another aspect in which this enthusiastic reception of the Ladysmith heroes should be regarded. It is not sufficient that it should be true of the public that "they all love Jack." What is so necessary is that they should thoroughly understand and appreciate the part that Jack plays in the protection of their interests. "It is the business of the Navy," said Blake, "to prevent foreigners from fooling us," and it is to be noted that he did not qualify in any way, or limit the prevention of which he judged the Navy to be capable. Lord Salisbury appears to be of another opinion, and it is to be feared that his address to the Primrose League on Wednesday may have a misleading tendency for this reason. The Prime Minister expressed his belief that the Navy will suffice for the protection of these shores, and yet he contemplates the provision of an alternative means of defence. He does not appear to have yet realised that if the Navy is an insufficient barrier to the "great wave," which he pictures as possibly dashing upon our shores, not the whole nation in arms could hope to stem it. We hope, with Lord Salisbury, that the new Imperial sentiment, and the patriotic instincts stimulated by the war, will result in a determination on the part of the people to "place the means of learning the handling of rifles within the reach of every man's home." But we do not think it necessary that the people of this country should be able to practise rifle shooting in order to provide a force as a bulwark against invasion. It is in order that we may be able to draw from the immense reserves of trained soldiers thus created those volunteers for active service abroad which are required for the defensive-offensive operations on land, the natural complement to the work which the Navy performs in keeping the ocean pathways free from foes. Mr. Goschen who has spoken more than once this week, and to much purpose, is under no such misapprehension as to the true purpose of the Navy. He is as anxious as anyone that while the country should give of its honours and gratitude bounteously to the naval heroes, yet the useful work they have done should not obscure the far more important rôle filled by the Fleet in connection with the war. The deeds of Captain Lambton and his brother seamen were grand. The resource and ability displayed by Captain Scott and his assistants were brilliant. But in neither case would the opportunity have been given had not the nation a few years ago insisted upon the provision of an all-powerful Navy. And the same spirit which inspired the public then is alive now, or would be speedily quickened if the impression became general that the Government are not doing its best to place the naval preparations of the country on an adequate level.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WAR.

IT would easily be possible to make too much of the pro-Boer agitation in the United States. Perhaps it is not unnatural that our American cousins should feel some sympathy with a people who are struggling for independence. But the solid sense of the intelligent classes in the United States is mostly on our side, and the sentiment expressed by Mr. Brice, the Abdiel of the New York Board of Aldermen, who have decided to welcome the Boer delegates, expresses a feeling that is widespread among Americans. "We ought," he said, "to sympathise with England, which stood by us in Manila Bay when Germany and the rest of the whole world wanted to pound us." That sentiment has been expressed more than once by Admiral Dewey, and on the last occasion quite recently, when the Canadians invited him to a reception to be given in his honour at Port Stanley, he said: "We are of the same blood, with but slight difference between us, and the one man who stood at my back during the trying days of Manila was an Englishman. But for his support and the moral courage he inspired, I do not know what would have happened." The *New York Herald* remarks with truth that the moral support rendered by the British commander to Admiral Dewey was given on a broader scale by the British Cabinet.

President McKinley, to his credit, has announced that he will not receive the Boer delegates, and we wonder what the New York municipality would have thought if the Lord Mayor of London had agreed to welcome enthusiastically Philippine delegates while the fighting was going on in the islands. It cannot be said that the city fathers of New York are at all tactful when they meddle with international politics. They made sad blunders over the Dewey Day celebrations. When the gallant admiral was about to set foot on his native shore they actually invited the ambassadors and ministers of other nations to unite in a fête which was practically to celebrate the humiliation of a Power with which their countries were on friendly terms. The city of Chicago has surpassed the men of New York by inviting the Duke of Arcos, the Spanish Minister at Washington, to celebrate in their city the battle of Manila Bay. If this sort of thing goes on, says the *Army and Navy Journal*, someone must move the appointment of a committee on international etiquette, to revise all such invitations before they are sent out, otherwise the American nation will become the target for the ridicule of other Powers.

Unfortunately, the agitation against England is being worked by the Silverites, who, in their zeal for the cause of Mr. Bryan, do not hesitate to stir up international animosity in their efforts to disgrace President McKinley. A truer understanding of essentials is found in an article in the *Nineteenth Century* by an American citizen, Mr. H. H. Bowen. Those who can see far enough, he says, know very well that the prevalent influence of England, with its inevitable consequences of the heredity of the English-speaking race, must be for the benefit of the race at large; that wherever she has gone, industrial and human interest are growing and ripening for all races; and that wherever she has acquired a dominating influence the benefits to humanity are manifest. Practical interests are also concerned, and Captain Mahan, argues cogently in Thursday's *Independent* that the war being a purely European affair, any interference on the part of the United States would weaken the American defence of the Monroe Doctrine. We believe that this will be the view entertained by enlightened and far-seeing American citizens.

Navv Notes.

The Southampton Board of Guardians, we understand, is about to appeal to the Admiralty to station a training-ship for boys in Southampton Water, and will further suggest that the age for entry be reduced to fourteen. There is very little probability that either of these requests will meet with the approval of the Admiralty. The existing number of training-ships is sufficient to feed the Navy with seamen, and the only argument in favour of increasing the number is that the vessels are often overcrowded. It is very difficult to convince the public that recruiting for the Navy, and especially for the seaman branch, is almost always brisk. The chronic difficulty of raising troops may be responsible for this misunderstanding. At least three out of every ten boys who apply for admission to the training-ships are rejected by the medical officers, and many more candidates are disqualified before reaching even that stage. It is frequently urged by boards of guardians that lads of thirteen to fourteen years of age would apply to join the Navy if permitted to do so. They say further that having to wait a couple of years for admission, after leaving the board schools, deters a great number from going to sea in the Navy. Probably this is quite true, but since the Admiralty can obtain more boys than are needed, it is impossible to override the usual conditions of supply and demand. And, just in the same way, boys of thirteen to fourteen are not wanted in the mercantile marine. In this connection we notice a letter from an Irish lady suggesting the establishment of a boys' training ship in Dublin harbour. She estimates that hundreds of lads could be recruited in that district, and believes in the usual fallacy that the Admiralty are short of seamen.

The figures which Lieutenant Carlyon Bellairs gave in a letter to this journal last week appear to be very capably estimated, and he is quite successful in showing that a great increase of British shipping tonnage would be required to carry on the amount of seaborne commerce that now passes through the Suez Canal en route to the East. Hence, it is very obvious that the resources of Cape Town would be utterly inadequate to grapple with the increase of trade that would result from the blockage of the Canal and adoption of the Cape route. The commercial obstacles in the way of adopting the longer route in time of war are very serious, and have not, we think, been over coloured by Lieutenant Bellairs. He has previously written on this subject, chiefly with the object of proving that the Canal must be kept open. From the commercial aspect that is, no doubt, almost imperative; but since some Naval experts, such as Lord C. Beresford, doubt the possibility of keeping open the Canal, it is surely desirable that the Admiralty and the shipping companies should be prepared to adopt the Cape route if the worst comes to the worst. For this neither the Admiralty nor the companies are prepared in the slightest degree. The coaling stations are too scattered and ill-stocked with fuel, and the steamers built for the direct route are incapable of steaming the distances between the Cape route coaling ports. Even at Ascension Island and St. Helena the stock of coal is always so small that there is barely enough margin to supply a few unexpected vessels. As for Cape Town, this war has proved its defects as a shipping port. But these would soon be overcome if once the Canal were blocked. Yet not soon enough to secure the coaling, docking, &c., of the thousands of vessels that would call at the old posting-house of our sailing days. Apart from the commercial aspects, which can hardly be ignored, we should have less difficulty in protecting the Cape route than in guarding the narrow seas. Such, at least, is the view of some expert writers.

According to the *Daily Chronicle*, a British company is being formed, or has already been partially formed, the *raison d'être* of which is the failure of this country to produce armour plates with the rapidity needed for the growth of the Navy. The undertaking is said to be planned on a vast scale, and a commission of engineering experts is leaving for the States to examine into the American systems of construc-

tion of guns, armour, and machinery. No very convincing details of the scheme have been published, but there is so obviously a demand for a great armour-plate factory in this country that the story sounds very probable. The Admiralty would be obliged to give extensive and continuous orders to any British company capable of keeping pace with the building of battleships and cruisers. Hence there should be large profits in this scheme, and no difficulty in floating a wealthy company.

By the recent retirement of Captain W. Osborne Moore, the surveying branch of the Navy loses one of its most experienced and capable officers. With scarcely a break, Captain Moore has been engaged in various marine surveys since he was a sub-lieutenant, and he has commanded surveying ships as lieutenant, commander, and captain in many parts of the world. Some of his best work was done as commander of the *Rambler* on the China station about ten years ago, when he and his officers surveyed the Chusan Archipelago, the approaches to Shanghai, and carried out a great quantity of surveying between Hong Kong and Shanghai. As captain of the *Research*, Captain Moore has displayed all his old zeal and energy, but having lost all hope of obtaining the post to which his arduous services seemed to entitle him, the gallant officer has now retired voluntarily at the age of fifty-two. He will be long remembered in the surveying branch as a typical disciple of Belcher, the indefatigable explorer.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Navy League will be held at the Royal United Service Institution on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.

A Parliamentary paper recently issued contains particulars of the sight test in use in the mercantile marine for the year ended December 31, 1899. There are three tables, the first containing details of each case of failure reported, the second showing the percentage of failures in form vision and in colour vision to the total numbers examined, and the third giving the nature of the defect in each case of reported colour blindness. Of the twenty-one candidates who failed in form vision during 1899, none were re-examined, while of the forty-three who failed in colour vision thirteen were re-examined on appeal, and of these four passed and nine were rejected. Of the candidates who had failed during the previous year, 1898, one was re-examined in form vision, but again failed. The number of officers already in possession of certificates who, on coming up for examination in the year 1899, failed to pass the sight tests was three; one first mate, and two second mates failing in colour vision.

HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

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are the largest Shippers of Genuine
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Navv Personal.

Admiral of the Fleet H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh has promised to preside at the annual dinner of the Royal Marine Forces, on the 7th prox., in the Grand Hotel.

Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., A.D.C., Admiral Lord Walter Kerr, and Rear-Admirals A. L. Douglas, A. K. Wilson, V.C., and A. W. Moore, Naval Lords of the Admiralty; Vice-Admiral Sir H. F. Stephenson; Major-General J. I. Morris, D.A.G. Royal Marine Forces; and Captain H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, were present at the luncheon given at the Admiralty by the First Lord on Tuesday to the captain and officers of the *Powerful's* Naval brigade.

Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, accompanied by his staff, was present at the church of St. George, Corfu, on Sunday last, the anniversary of the name-day of the King of Greece. His Majesty and his Royal Consort attended the "Te Deum" in celebration of the event.

Rear-Admiral A. W. Moore, Junior Naval Lord, will, we believe, relinquish his portfolio at the Admiralty in November next to relieve Rear-Admiral H. L. Pearson, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian station.

Rear-Admiral A. B. Jenkins' long connection with the Ordnance Committee eminently fits him for the post of second in command of the Channel Fleet, and brings him in practical contact with the requirements of the Service afloat. After completing a year in his new appointment, a place may be found for him where his scientific ability would prove highly advantageous.

Rear-Admiral Atwell T. Lake, senior officer on the coast of Ireland, has so largely obtained the goodwill of the local authorities at Queenstown as to induce the Cork Board of Guardians to ask the Admiralty to extend the gallant flag-officer's period of command. That worthy body of citizens, however, overlook the number of officers desirous of hoisting their flags, and the comparatively small amount of patronage in their lordships' gift.

Rear-Admiral W. H. Henderson, recently promoted from Commodore at Jamaica, was the guest of the Loyal Legion at New York last week, and spoke in support of friendship and sympathy between the United States and Great Britain. After paying a tribute to the importance of the colleges for instructing officers of both arms of the American services, the gallant flag-officer remarked that if the interests of the Old and the New countries were mutually identified they would do more in behalf of humanity than any other power or combination of states or nations.

Rear-Admiral Rodney Lloyd will, we are sure, be accorded the sympathy of the Naval Service in the loss of his son, Midshipman L. G. Rodney Lloyd, of the *Doris*, who died of enteric fever at Kimberley on the 28th ult. It is a most melancholy event so soon after Rear-Admiral Lloyd's return from Malta, where he had ably administered the Naval establishment during the past three years.

Rear-Admiral E. Neville-Rolfe arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last in the P. and O. steamship *Malta*, after a round of visits to Mediterranean ports during the winter.

Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge will probably relieve Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, in command of the Channel Squadron, in December next, now that the appointment to the Naval Reserve has fallen to Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel.

Captain Anson Schomberg, in the *Victorious*, arrived at Malta on Sunday last from Port Said. The vessel was placed in quarantine in consequence of cases of plague at the latter port. It should not materially delay her paying off and transferring her crew to the *Revenge*.

Captain G. H. Cherry commissioned the *Argonaut* at Chatham on the 19th ult., but his departure for China has been delayed by the unsatisfactory working of the propelling machinery.

Captain F. E. E. Brock, of the *Highflyer*, like his brother-captain of the *Argonaut*, is unable to proceed to his station to relieve the *Eclipse* in consequence of machinery defects in the cruiser he commands, which will probably delay him until the end of this month.

Captain E. J. Fleet, of the *Edgar*, continued his homeward voyage from Colombo on Sunday last with relieved crews from China.

Captain William Wilson, who recently paid off the *Anson*, relieves Captain C. R. Arbuthnot on the 1st prox., the latter officer having served upwards of two years in command on Channel fleet service.

Captain H. N. Dadding, of the *Iphigenia*, arrived at Malta on Tuesday on his way to Portsmouth to pay off his ship.

Captain F. O. Pike, of the *Minerva*, was able to leave Plymouth on Tuesday last, with four torpedo-boat destroyers under his care, for Malta.

Commander F. F. Haworth-Booth, promoted from command of the *Redpole* in China, and Midshipman G. C. Heathcote, invalided, from the *Victorious*, arrived at Plymouth on Monday last by the P. and O. steamship *Parramatta*. The latter officer was admitted to the Royal Naval Hospital.

Lieut.-Commander Marcus R. Hill commissioned the *Redbreast* at Haulbowline on March 19 last, and left that yard on Monday in this week for the East Indies to relieve the *Lapwing*. This is the first occasion of a vessel being refitted and the pennant hoisted in her for foreign service at the Queenstown Naval Establishment.

Lieutenant A. E. H. Marescaux left Southampton on Saturday last in the Union Castle steamship *Norham Castle* for the Cape to join the surveying vessel *Rambler* as second in command.

Lieutenant Viscount Kelburne has, we are glad to say, recovered from the serious illness he unfortunately acquired last autumn while serving in the *Ramillies*, and which caused considerable anxiety to his gallant and distinguished father, the Earl of Glasgow, as well as his numerous naval friends. The latter will, undoubtedly, be glad to see his lordship's appointment to the Royal yacht *Osborne*.

Chaplain and Naval Instructor Rev. W. E. Smith is given the Greenwich Hospital Pension vacant by the death of the Rev. S. H. Jacob.

Fleet-Paymaster W. J. Kilroy, who was invalided from the *Empress of India* in August last, at Malta, has been placed on the retired list, being unfit for further active service.

Paymaster W. B. Penny, serving with the senior Naval officer at Durban, has proceeded to Bloemfontein to join the Naval Brigade attached to Field-Marshal Lord Roberts's force.

Majors J. H. Swanton, temporarily attached to the staff of the Western District, W. S. S. Harvest, and E. S. D. Crowther, Instructor of Gunnery, all of the Plymouth Division, R.M.L.I., left last week for Aldershot to attend the tactical examination for field command.

Captain H. J. C. Gibsons, R.M.L.I., retired, was gazetted on Friday last to a company in the Royal Home Counties Reserve Regiment. He retired in 1897, having previously obtained an extra certificate in musketry at Hythe.

Captains E. J. Stroud and L. W. Miller, and Lieutenant H. J. H. Dawson, R.M.L.I., have gone to Hythe for a musketry course.

Lieutenant G. F. Muller, R.M.L.I., becomes Assistant-Instructor of Gunnery, Plymouth Division, in place of Captain F. J. W. Harvey, who temporarily retained the appointment after promotion therefrom.

SPORT IN EAST AFRICA.—For full information apply to BOUSTEAD, RIDLEY & CO., BANKERS AND SHIPPING AGENTS, MOMBASA, and 34, CRAVEN STREET, LONDON, W.C. Caravans equipped for Uganda, and all places in the interior. Provisions, &c., provided.

THE LADYSMITH BRIGADE.

The Admiralty inspection of the men of the *Powerful* who had served at Ladysmith and at Graspan, and their welcome home by the citizens of London, took place on Monday. The weather was all that could be desired for the occasion, a bright sunshine following on the showers of the preceding night which had helped to lay the dust. From the moment the men of the brigade reached Victoria at 10.35 until they entrained again at London Bridge for Portsmouth, the arrangements were followed without a hitch. The decorations in the streets on the line of route were such as are quite unusual. Some of the inscriptions are worth quoting. "Bravo, the Handy Men," "Four-point-seven, London is proud of you," "Handy and Ready, Good as in the Old Times," "England's Pride, Her Sailor Heroes," and a truly imposing one of three lines read "Ladysmith Siege 118 Days, England Expects that Every Man will Do His Duty, You Have Done It." Of the officers, Capt. Lambton, Commander Ogilvy, and Lieut. Heneage were mounted, while the men had brought with them a 12pr. and two of the Maxims which had been used on shore, and were painted the now familiar khaki. As they passed down down Victoria Street and up Whitehall to the Horseguard's Parade, the continuous waves of cheers which greeted them must have aroused proud emotions in their hearts. It was difficult to believe that these splendid men in the pink of health could have gone through the vicissitudes experienced in the now historic siege. A prettier picture than that presented on the Parade Ground when the brigade had arrived has seldom been seen. The stands which had been erected on two sides of the square were full of brightly dressed people, and on the other two sides the Guards in close order had enough to do to keep back the crowds of people forming a background with the trees and foliage of the park. It was as much as the line of Household Cavalry and mounted police could do to withstand the pressure of the assembled thousands. As the brigade entered the parade ground the cheers of the public were again and again renewed as the men drew up in lines facing the new Admiralty building, the Marines on the left and the guns in the rear. Here they piled arms for a time in order to obtain some much needed refreshment. Half an hour later and they again stood to their arms just before the Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria of Wales and Admiral Sir H. Stephenson arrived. A few minutes later the Prince of Wales came on to the parade ground from the gardens of the Admiralty wearing the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet. He was accompanied by Mr. Goschen and the other Lords of the Admiralty. The inspection of the brigade began at once, the Prince passing up and down the lines of men which extended nearly across the parade. Then, returning to the saluting point, the brigade took up a formation in quarter column on the leading company with the guns in advance and wheeled into position for the march past. His Royal Highness, at the request of the Lords of the Admiralty, took the salute. After the march past the men advanced in review order, and then formed up on three sides of a square, the officers being ordered to the front where they were presented each in turn, and to each the Prince said a few words. Mr. Goschen then addressed the brigade:—

"Captain Lambton, officers and men of the Royal Naval Brigades,—In the name of the Board of Admiralty I welcome you home, and congratulate you on your fine appearance. You look fit and smart. No one to look at you would believe that many of you had been more than two years in China before you suffered the privations of Ladysmith or marched and fought near the Modder River. You have come back to your country with the sense that you have done your duty as became the representatives of the Royal Navy called on to fight on shore. You have not only had your baptism of fire; you have, most of you, been under fire for months by night and by day, and maybe it will be long before the echo of the boom of big guns ceases to ring in your ears. With your comrades in other forces of the Queen, by the defence and relief of Ladysmith, you have saved the country from such a disaster as has never befallen British arms. The defence and relief of Ladysmith will never be forgotten in British story. But you came back with gaps in your ranks, dear shipmates left behind in honoured graves. You of the *Powerful* lost your young and gallant commander, Ethelston, and Lieut. Egerton, your gunnery lieutenant, to whose careful and eager training you owe so much of that fine shooting which has been the admiration of the Army at whose side you fought—an officer whom the nation could ill spare. And one word to the Marines. We have heard of your gallantry when, at Graspan, Major Plumbe fell mortally wounded, and how you dashed to the top of the kopje undaunted by the terrible sight of your comrades falling in heaps around you as you made for victory. I am proud to stand here and address such a body of men as we have inspected to-day. You have nobly upheld the traditions of the Service. You are proud of those who have gone before you, and, in their turn, your sons, if you have them, or when you have them, will be proud of you."

The Prince of Wales also spoke as follows:—

"Capt. Lambton, officers, and men of the Naval Brigade from her Majesty's ship *Powerful*,—I am glad

to associate myself in the fullest manner with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in welcoming you home. I congratulate you all upon your appearance and smartness after all the arduous duties you have been called upon to perform. You helped in a most gallant manner to defend Ladysmith during a prolonged and trying siege; and I am glad to think the Navy has been of such great assistance to the Army during the present campaign. I do not think I need add more after what the First Lord of the Admiralty has said except to endorse his words. Let me again express the happiness it has given me to see you here to-day."

The inspection concluded, refreshments were served to the men in the new Admiralty buildings, four rooms being set apart for the petty officers, blue-jackets, and marines, and during the entertainment the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the room. Captain Lambton and the other officers lunched with the First Lord, the Royal party and a distinguished company being also present. At half past three the procession resumed its march, being greeted in Trafalgar Square by perhaps the largest, and certainly the most enthusiastic assemblage ever gathered there. The Embankment, too, was so densely crowded that the mounted police with difficulty cleared a path. At the western end of Queen Victoria Street so dense was the mob that at one time it actually broke into the procession for the purpose of relieving the seamen at the drag ropes of the guns. But everywhere along the route it was simply packed with people. The decorations also, which were innumerable, were for the most part appropriate, and in any case produced a gay and cheerful effect. On arriving at the Royal Exchange the men piled arms in the building, and were then entertained in the reading-room which had been fitted for the occasion as a banqueting hall. When full justice had been done to the very substantial meal which Lloyd's had provided, Mr. Beauchamp, addressing the officers and men, expressed the pleasure it gave the members of Lloyd's to welcome them in that room, to congratulate them on their return, and to assure them how much their services to the country had been appreciated. Lloyd's had watched the career of the Naval Brigade with pride and pleasure, knowing that it would not fail to do as it always had in whatever part of the world its services had been required. There had occasionally been a feeling of despondency, fearing that the defending force had been asked to do an almost impossible task, and he would leave them to judge of the joy with which the announcement of the relief of Ladysmith had been received in that house. He greeted them not only for what they had done, but as the representatives of that force which was a symbol of England's power and strength.

The National Anthem having been sung, Capt. Lambton, premising that they had only two minutes to spare, thanked the representatives of Lloyd's for the magnificent reception which had been accorded the Naval Brigade. He would also like to express their acknowledgments to the people of London who had that day given them such a glorious welcome in the streets of the metropolis. They knew it signified the people's appreciation of the Royal Navy.

Before leaving, Captain Lambton was presented with a gold cigarette case, the other officers with silver ones, and the men with silver tobacco boxes, each souvenir bearing the Lloyd's coat of arms and the date of the presentation. At half-past six the men entrained for Portsmouth.

List of officers and men landed from the *Powerful* in South Africa, and present on Monday:—

Captain the Hon. H. Lambton	Defence of Ladysmith.
Lieutenant A. W. Heneage ...	"
Lieutenant Lionel Halsey ...	"
Lieutenant Richard F. White	Lord Methuen's Column.
Major A. G. Urnston, R.M.L.I.	"
Lieutenant W. Jones, R.M.L.I.	Defence of Ladysmith.
Engineer Edgar H. Ellis	"
Engineer Charles C. Sheen ...	"
Surgeon Charles M. Beadnell	Lord Methuen's Column.
Surgeon James G. Fowler ...	Defence of Ladysmith.
Gunner William Sims	"
Midshipman George E. Lewin	Lord Methuen's Column.
Midshipman T. C. Armstrong	"
Midshipman J. R. Middleton	Defence of Ladysmith.
Midshipman Henry T. Hayes	"
Midshipman R. C. Hamilton	"
Midshipman the Hon. Ian L. A. Carnegie	"
Midshipman Alick Stokes ...	"
Midshipman E. G. Chichester	"
Midshipman C. R. Sharp	"

VOLUNTEER AT LADYSMITH WITH CAPTAIN LAMBTON.—Lieutenant (retired) Edward C. Tynedale Biscoe.

LADYSMITH RELIEF COLUMN.—Commander Frederick C. A. Ogilvy (late of the *Terrible*).

The composition of the Naval Brigade was:—
DEFENCE OF LADYSMITH.—One acting chief petty officer, 14 petty officers (1st class), 19 petty officers (2nd class), 10 leading seamen, 110 A.B.'s, 19 ordinaries, six signal ratings, two chief E.R.A.'s, 51 stokers, three privates R.M.L.I., six artisan ratings, eight miscellaneous ratings; total 249.
LORD METHUEN'S COLUMN.—Royal Marines: Five N.C.O.'s, 11 gunners R.M.A., 19 privates R.M.L.I.; total 35.

Grand total: 22 officers and 284 men.

Three guns: One 12pr. q.-f., two Maxims.

Navy Foreign.

Now that the submergible boat is so much under discussion, it is interesting to know that the *Morse* is commissioned, and that she makes periodical trips for the training of the men and the testing of the boat. The *Morse* is a purely harbour-defence boat, and cannot go beyond the limits of the Cherbourg roadstead without difficulty and danger. The French have now in hand, in addition to the *Narval*, which is still under trial, six submergible boats, the *Français*, *Algérien*, *Korrigan*, *Farfadet*, *Gnome*, and *Lutin*, and two improved *Narvals* are about to be put in hand, thus showing the great want of confidence that is felt in the value of the fleet as a means of defence. A writer in the *Yacht* points out that the submergible boat is an arm for daylight employment and for fine weather. If in the submerged state the boat escapes the troubles of the surface, she must always rise before going into action, in order to take bearings, and unless the water is smooth her range of vision is restricted, and the optic tube is of uncertain value. The writer in the *Yacht* is, however, convinced of the value of these boats, and says that nothing can prevent them from issuing from the harbours and awaiting the approach of the enemy. A certain time must elapse before the working of the boats can be regarded as certain, but, in the course of two or three years, France will have a number of these engines afloat, in addition to 300 torpedo-boats of all kinds. A sensible remark concludes the article. It is that more must not be asked of the submergible boat than it can accomplish, which there seems to be a certain tendency to do in France. It is to be hoped that the British Admiralty will be able to withstand the pressure now being put upon them by interested persons to waste the public money in similar freaks.

We referred last week to the changes introduced in the Rue Royale by the appointment of Vice-Admiral Bienaimé as chief of the French Naval Staff. It does not appear that the change is organic, but it is regarded by M. Marc Landry as fundamental in its character. There must be no confusion, he says, between the past and the present, and the name of chief of the staff should be changed. Formerly this officer was the coadjutor of the Minister, and his functions were those of a sub-Minister. But when the Minister created the Civil Cabinet, leaving to the chief of the staff the direction of the *Cabinet Militaire*, he removed from him a part of the functions which had formerly been attributed to him. A further step was taken when the operations of the French Admiralty were divided into the direction of the fleet constructed and the fleet in hand or to be constructed. Through these changes the chief of the staff became a departmental officer, and although the appointment of Admiral Bienaimé is welcomed, it confirms in a stronger way the departmental character of the functions. M. Landry argues that it is necessary, as a corrective or complement, to appoint a Director-General of the material, and to place a Naval officer at the head of the Minister's Cabinet, preferably a rear-admiral, for it is very singular, he says, that the lieutenant of a civilian Minister should be himself a civilian, altogether incompetent in naval affairs. Apparently things are working round in France to a partial copy of our Admiralty Board, the chief of the staff having largely the functions of the First Sea Lord in relation to preparation for war, while the coming functionary suggested is no other than our Controller.

The French armoured cruiser *Dupleix* has been launched at Rochefort. She is one of three vessels of the smaller class, displacing 7,700 tons. These cruisers were designed at the same time as the *Montcalm* class (9,517 tons), from which the *Comde* class (10,000 tons) has been developed, as well as the somewhat larger *Amiral Aube*, and the projected cruisers of 12,416 tons. The *Dupleix*, like the others, was designed by M. Bertin. She is 426ft. 6in. long, with 58ft. 4in. beam and 24ft. 4in. draught, and is protected by side armour 4in. thick with a 3in. deck. The armament consists of ten 6.4in., ten 1.8in., and six 1.4in. quick-firers. The cruiser has twenty-four Belleville boilers, intended to give a speed of twenty-one knots. There are three propellers, and the normal coal supply is 880 tons.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ARMY LEAGUES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The present war has evoked innumerable criticisms, many of them of a most conflicting nature, upon our Army and its administration. As a consequence of a desire to give organised expression to such criticisms, one Army League has been formed, another is impending, and very possibly two or three more similar bodies may be floated. Since the times are very critical, since the vital importance of the reform of the Army, and more especially the reform of the administration of the Army by the War Office, are now generally recognised, and since misdirected effort to procure these reforms means failure, it seems eminently desirable that some attempt should be made to analyse the principles upon which Army Leagues should proceed, in order that, for this once at least in the history of Britain, theory should go before practice, and thought precede action.

What, then, are the objects of an Army League, and who decides what these objects should be? The objects vary with the views of the private individuals who create it and compose it, and these individuals are responsible for them. If, for instance, a majority favour Militia ballot as a remedy for a portion of our military ills, then Militia ballot will figure in the programme, and the Volunteer movement will, perhaps, be declared mistaken. If a contrary view should prevail amongst the majority, a contrary view will be put forth to the world as the goal and aim to which public effort should be directed.

There are, unfortunately, two obvious difficulties under which such critics must labour. The first is that their views and recommendations may be traversed by those other private individuals whose qualifications may conceivably be as good as their own; and the second is that, whether right or wrong, they are practically unable to carry their conclusions into effect. The means open to them are the dissemination of literature, the Press, so far as they can reach it, the platform, and the occasional help of private members of Parliament. But the first three of these methods are educative alone, and the last is somewhat feeble, because, as no weight of probable correctness attaches to the proposals of an amateur organisation, the Government have only to reply that their official information leads them to think the advice tendered them erroneous to practically dispose of it in the eyes of the country. The educative effect, again, may be valuable, but it is distant and indirect. After twenty years of ceaseless and successful endeavour, it may be that men then in power will have learnt that the duty which they owe to country is higher than that owed to party; but in the meantime the ties of party will retain their strength, and the British Empire will continue to be involved in the stream of mighty events. When Parliament meets each year nothing will be heard of the proposals of an Army League. They will not be brought formally before the House of Commons. They will be heard of, if at all, piecemeal, through the futile effort of a few individuals whose opinions other individuals will oppose.

But how immensely different would the situation be if the person proposing the reforms needed to give military efficiency to the British Empire were the one man officially regarded as the most competent in that Empire to give advice—if, in other words, he were "the Commander-in-Chief." In that case, whether Parliament decided to adopt or decided to reject the measures which he advocated, they would at least command universal attention, and the nation would at last know where, in the opinion of the man incomparably the best fitted to judge, its real needs lay. For the Commander-in-Chief is the head of the whole military hierarchy

He is the apex of the pyramid of information which every unit under his command is bound to supply at his request. No Army League has, or can have, at its disposal, in the nature of things, the tenth part of the knowledge possessed by the Commander-in-Chief. If then, this man, who in his own person sums up that Army which defends the Empire, were required annually to produce a Memorandum stating what are in his opinion its military needs, and if this paper were laid by the Secretary of State for War on the table of the House of Commons for criticism and discussion, all that the most ardent reformer could desire would be in the way to be attained. For if then the Ministry of the day declared the expense involved too great, every man who desired the execution of the programme of the competent authority would have such a theme for agitation as could never otherwise be his. Where the irresponsible proposals of an unofficial organisation could carry but the most trifling weight, the responsible utterance of the responsible man could not fail to carry widespread conviction. If, say, for four years past this plan had been followed, either the defects revealed in the Army would not now have existed, or the present Commander-in-Chief would have stood condemned before the world.

But as things are, and will continue to be unless this vital reform be adopted, no such responsibility attaches either to him or to any other human being. It is at present the task of Lord Lansdowne to consult both Lord Wolseley and as many other officers or civilian officials as he chooses, or none of them, and then to draw up his own scheme for the defence of the Empire according to his own ideas. That a civilian Secretary of State for War is entirely unfit to judge the merits of rival military projects, he would doubtless himself be the first to admit. Where, then, is the guarantee to the Empire that the proposals for which he is nominally responsible, and which he each year submits to Parliament, represent the true opinions of his military advisers? But in practice there is another authority which hampers the action of the Secretary of State for War. For the Treasury, whose true function is that of guardian to the public treasure chest, tries to envelop all the public departments of the State more completely within its folds, and numberless instances can be cited in which the action of the Treasury has paralysed the efficiency of the Army. Therefore it is essential that the Memorandum by the Commander-in-Chief should be drawn up without having had first to go through the Treasury filter, and that the cost of carrying out its recommendations should then be calculated in the financial department of the War Office itself.

The War Emergency Committee has come to the conclusion that it can render no greater service to the public than by putting these facts before it, and by suggesting the amalgamation of all Army reform organisations now formed, or to be formed, upon the sole basis of concentrated effort in the required direction. The following resolution defining the object to be pursued was passed at the last meeting of the War Emergency Committee, held on the 3rd inst. :—

"To ensure that a Memorandum, stating what, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, are the military needs of the Empire, shall be laid every year on the table of the House of Commons, the Treasury to have no previous cognizance thereof."

Any organisations, or any individuals, who would like to associate themselves with the War Emergency Committee, and to co-operate for the attainment of this object, are asked to communicate with the hon. secretaries, Mr. T. Mullett Ellis and Mr. H. F. Wyatt, at the address below.

T. MYLES SANDYS, Colonel, M.P.,
Chairman War Emergency Committee.
28, Essex Street, Strand, W.C., May 5.



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The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, May 8.

Royal Horse Guards.—Lieut. Henry W., Viscount Crichton, to be Capt., vice C. E. Rose, seconded (March 17).

5th Lancers.—Lieut. R. C. Browne-Clayton to be Adj. vice Lieut. H. H. Hulse, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

7th Hussars.—Lieut. E. W. Hermon (Univ. Cand.), from 2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

8th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. Hon. Michael F. S. Howard to be Lieut., vice P. A. T. Jones, seconded (Feb. 13).
Imperial Yeomanry.—2nd Lieut. Hon. J. H. Ward, Worcester Yeomanry, to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Cpts. to be Majors on augmentation:—P. T. Cooper, Indian Ordnance Dept.; E. E. Norris (April 18).

Supy. Capt. C. C. Robertson to be Capt., on augmentation (April 24).

Capt. H. Davies-Evans, from Carmarthen Artillery, to be 2nd Lieut. (May 5).

2nd Lieut. R. Longstaff (Univ. Cand.), from 3rd Batn. Derbyshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut.

Capt. H. D. De Pré to be Divnl. Adj., on augmentation (April 11).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Cpts. to be Majors:—D. M. Babington, Indian Ordnance Dept.; Henry Waring, Army Ordnance Dept.; Brevet-Major John L. Parker, vice A. S. Baker, appointed to Army Ordnance Dept. (April 1).

Capt. F. M. Rickard is seconded for service in Army Ordnance Dept. (April 1).

Lieuts. to be Cpts.:—A. J. H. Keyes, Divnl. Adj.; E. L. Hardcastle, vice F. M. Rickard (April 1). C. E. T. Rolland, on augmentation (April 2). W. E. Castens, vice W. C. Curme, appointed Divnl. Adj. (April 3). F. J. Odervaine, vice Hon. N. A. Hood, seconded (April 6). E. A. Saunders and G. T. C. Dwyer, on Seconded List; C. E. Blanford, vice R. A. Craig, seconded (April 9).

Lieut. P. H. Climo is seconded for service with Native Mountain Artillery, India (April 26).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet-Col. E. R. Hussey, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., is retained as a Supy. to establishment of Corps, under provisions of Article 108A, Royal Warrant May 30, 1899 (May 6).

Majors to be Lieut.-Cols.:—J. Burn-Murdoch, vice Brevet-Col. F. Gosset, retired (April 9). S. A. E. Hickson, D.S.O., vice Brevet-Col. C. Hoskyns, placed on half-pay (April 14). G. C. P. Onslow, vice Brevet-Col. E. R. Hussey (May 6).

Lieut. H. G. K. Wait to be Capt., vice J. S. Purvis, promoted (April 14).

Lieut. C. St. B. Sladen, from half-pay, to be Lieut., with precedence next below Lieut. C. J. Clarke, to complete establishment (April 27).

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col. H. Gunter, from half-pay, to be Col. to command 63rd Regimental District (Manchester Regt.), vice Col. R. C. Hare (April 23).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—Lieut. C. H. Bennett is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health (May 4).

East Kent Regt.—Qrmer-Sergt. W. H. Nicholas to be Qrmer, with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Capt. J. W. Colley, retired.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieuts. to be Cpts.:—C. L. Macnab, from Border Regt., vice W. A. Willmott, promoted; E. G. Caffin, from Yorkshire Regt., vice S. S. Flower, seconded for special extra-regimental employment; W. C. Wright, from Shropshire L.I., vice D. Sapte, promoted; T. H. Shoubridge, D.S.O., from Dorset Regt., on augmentation; S. C. Birch, from Duke of Cornwall's L.I., vice T. H. Shoubridge, D.S.O., seconded for service on Staff.

Liverpool Regt.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantcy of 2nd Lieut. H. F. Lewis, from 3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt., which was notified in *Gazette* of April 17, is cancelled.

Norfolk Regt.—Capt. G. Massy to be Major, vice A. C. Becher, promoted (March 12). Supy. Lieut. J. W. V. Carroll, to be Lieut., vice N. G. Thompson, seconded.

East Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. J. Mortimer, 2nd V.B., is granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army while serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa. Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army while serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa.—Capt. A. E. Saner, 1st V.B.; Lieut. P. J. Hobson, 2nd V.B.

Yorkshire Regt.—Supy. Lieut. C. V. Edwards to be Lieut., vice E. G. Caffin, promoted into Northumberland Fusiliers.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. H. Backhouse (Univ. Cand.), from 5th V.B. Cheshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. J. P. Boyd-Carpenter (Univ. Cand.), from 5th V.B. Highland L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. L. D. Baillie, promoted.

Cheshire Regt.—Capt. J. W. Fraser to be Major, vice E. R. C. Graham, promoted (Feb. 21).

South Wales Borderers.—Appointment of 2nd Lieut. A. G. Board should have been in succession to Lieut. F. I. Day, seconded.

Royal Sussex Regt.—Lieut. B. I. D'Olier, 2nd V.B., is granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa.

Dorsetshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. M. Herbert to be Lieut., vice F. W. Radcliffe, a prisoner of war (Feb. 24).

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Gent. Cadet Kenelm S. Smith, from R.M. College, in succession to Lieut. R. L. C. Hobson, promoted; Lieut. Francis W. L. Edwards, from 5th Batn. Rifle Brigade, in succession to Lieut. A. E. Cathcart, seconded.

Seaforth Highlanders.—Capt. and Brevet-Major C. J. Mackenzie to be Major, vice K. E. Mackenzie, killed in action (Dec. 12, 1892).

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. E. A. de Salis is antedated to Oct. 24, 1899.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. A. G. Ferguson is seconded for special service in South Africa (April 7).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Surg.-Capt. S. Linton, 1st Fife V.A., is granted temp. rank of Capt. whilst serving in South Africa; Surg.-Lieut. W. Macrae Taylor, 1st Midlothian V.A., is granted temp. rank of Lieut. whilst serving in South Africa.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. A. F. Barrow, C.M.G., D.S.O., I.S.C., a temporary A.Q.M.G. in India, is granted substantive rank of Col. in Army (Dec. 13, 1899).

Lieut.-Col. W. A. Yule, on completion of his period of service on Staff, is placed on half-pay (May 7).

E. A. Moffatt and W. J. Woolley are granted temp. rank of 2nd Lieut. in Army whilst employed in South Africa in connection with Army Postal Service.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Antrim (Southern Div.).—Capt. J. H. Hedley resigns his commission (May 9). Ralph A. E. Smyth to be 2nd Lieut. (April 25).

Cardigan (Western Div.).—John R. Lewis to be 2nd Lieut. (April 30).

Carmarthen (Western Div.).—2nd Lieut. K. E. Milford, from 3rd Batn. North Stafford Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 27).

Cork (Southern Div.).—Charles F. Gordon to be 2nd Lieut. (April 24).

Donegal (Southern Div.).—George M. Tyler to be 2nd Lieut. (April 27).

Dublin City (Southern Div.).—Capt. E. J. M. Briscoe resigns his commission, and is granted hon. rank of Major, with permission to wear prescribed uniform on retirement (May 9). William A. Viscount Avonmore is re-appointed Capt.; William D'O. Battley, formerly Lieut., to be Capt.; Henry W. Brereton, formerly Lieut. 3rd Batn. Middlesex Regt., to be Capt.; John E. Hamlyn-Nott, late Trinidad L.I. Vols., to be Lieut. (May 1).

Edinburgh (Southern Div.).—Lieut. B. V. Macdona is seconded for service in South Africa (March 26).

Forfar and Kincardine (Southern Div.).—Capt. A. C. Fownes-Luttrell is seconded for service with R.G.A.;

2nd Lieut. Hon. D. A. Kinnaird (Master of Kinnaird) to be Lieut. (May 9). Edward J. Lord Bruce to be 2nd Lieut. (May 1).

Hampshire and Isle of Wight (Southern Div.).—Capt. and Hon. Major J. A. Lainson resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement; Lieut. G. M. Nicholson to be Capt. (April 18).

Lancashire (Southern Div.).—Lieut. C. S. C. Harrison resigns his commission.

Londonderry (Southern Div.).—Leslie N. Stephens (April 26) and Francis S. Jones (April 28) to be 2nd Lieuts.

Pembroke (Western Div.).—Thomas C. R. Crawley to be 2nd Lieut. (April 30).

Sligo (Southern Div.).—Capt. J. D. A. Roberts is seconded for service with R.G.A. (May 9). John Bramley-Moore to be 2nd Lieut. (April 26).

West of Scotland (Southern Div.).—Announcement substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of May 1:—Thomas R. Paget-Tomlinson and William Paget-Tomlinson to be 2nd Lieuts. (March 26).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Royal Anglesey.—Capt. and Hon. Major F. Boynton, from 3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt., to be Major (May 1).

Royal Monmouth.—Joseph E. C. Partridge to be 2nd Lieut. (April 26).

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Francis R. S. Bircham to be 2nd Lieut. (April 18).

Royal Fusiliers.—5th Batn.: Hugh S. L. Wolley to be Lieut. (April 24). 6th Batn.: Resignation of Lieut. R. H. FitzRoy, which appeared in *Gazette* of Feb. 13, is cancelled. Lieut. S. J. Langton to be Capt.; Lieut. M. H. Stack resigns his commission (May 9); 2nd Lieut. J. D. Waley is seconded for service with Remount Dept. (March 31).

Liverpool Regt.—5th Batn.: Capt. H. W. Hutson is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa (May 9); Francis G. Wilmer and Wellesley C. Hutcheson to be 2nd Lieuts. (April 30). 6th Batn.: Reginald H. Spooner to be 2nd Lieut. (April 24).

4th Batn. Norfolk Regt.—Philip Hamond to be 2nd Lieut. (May 1).

3rd Batn. Lincoln Regt.—Capt. S. H. Lowe to be Major; Lieut. S. Massingberd to be Capt.

3rd Batn. Devon Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. W. Hext is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa (May 9); Alfred Eccles, jun., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 24).

4th Batn. Somerset L.I.—Capt. W. E. Warde resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry J. A. Barff resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. Leicester Regt.—George W. Rolfe to be 2nd Lieut. (April 26).

Royal Irish Regt.—4th Batn.: Francis W. M. Drew to be 2nd Lieut. (April 26). 5th Batn.: Colin G. Newbery to be 2nd Lieut. (April 24).

5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—Minden C. C. Pinching to be 2nd Lieut. (April 27).

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—3rd Batn.: 2nd Lieuts. R. W. Bate, Hon. Denys Scott, and H. I. Webb-Bowen to be Lieuts. 4th Batn.: 2nd Lieut. R. L. Lloyd to be Lieut.

Scottish Rifles.—3rd Batn.: Capt. K. R. D. Shaw resigns his commission; Capt. J. C. Gardner is seconded for service in South Africa; 2nd Lieuts. W. A. Usher and H. F. H. Kerr to be Lieuts. (May 9). Hugh A. Ross to be 2nd Lieut. (April 25). 4th Batn. Capt. T. K. Gardner, from 2nd V.B. Highland L.I., to be Lieut. (Feb. 20).

4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Francis E. Thompson (April 24) and Conn Alexander (April 25) to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Gloucester Regt.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. L. S. Benson resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform on retirement (May 9); Capt. and Hon. Major W. E. P. Burges to be Major; Lieut. R. L. Marshall to be Capt. (May 1).

5th Batn. Worcester Regt.—George F. Hyde (April 26) and Charles M. Berington (May 1) to be 2nd Lieuts.

East Surrey Regt.—3rd Batn.: Major J. B. Fairbairn resigns his commission; 2nd Lieut. A. E. O'Meara to be Lieut. (May 9). Geoffrey Parnell to be 2nd Lieut. (April 26).

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28). 4th. Batn: Capt. and Hon. Major W. H. Bulpett resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform on retirement; 2nd Lieut. L. D. Buckeridge resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. West Riding Regt.—Capt. P. F. Bulteel resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. Border Regt.—2nd Lieuts. T. S. Irwin, J. W. Chamley, T. W. Pragnell, L. H. Little, and A. J. Ellis to be Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Royal Highlanders.—Richard E. Scott to be 2nd Lieut. (April 26).

4th Batn. Essex Regt.—Clive W. Garsia (April 25), Evelyn C. Watson (April 28), Gordon W. F. Gyll (April 30), and James A. B. Thompson (May 2) to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Northampton Regt.—Arthur L. Airy, to be 2nd Lieut. (April 28).

3rd Batn. Royal West Kent Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. Blair resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. Shropshire L.I.—David H. Leslie to be 2nd Lieut. (April 26).

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—7th Batn.: Capt. and Hon. Major H. E. W. Fetherstonhaugh-Whitney, retired, is re-appointed Capt. (April 25). 9th Batn.: Capt. J. H. D. Todd, whose resignation appeared in *Gazette* of Jan. 16, is granted hon. rank of Major, with permission to wear uniform of Batn. on retirement (Jan. 6).

Manchester Regt.—5th Batn.: 2nd Lieut. R. Mander resigns his commission; 2nd Lieut. F. C. Cass to be Lieut. (May 9). 6th Batn.: Claude H. S. Vaudrey (April 27) and John S. Nornabelle (May 1) to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.—Robert G. Furley to be 2nd Lieut. (April 30).

Highland L.I.—3rd Batn.: 2nd Lieut. A. G. Thomson to be Lieut. (May 9). 4th Batn.: William B. Rankin to be Capt. (May 1).

4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut. L. G. de R. Barclay is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa (May 9); Edward B. D. Chichester, late Lieut. 4th Batn. Middlesex Regt., to be Lieut. (May 1); Frank M. Watney to be 2nd Lieut. (April 30).

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—3rd Batn.: Franc S. Brereton to be 2nd Lieut. (April 24). 5th Batn.: Capt. C. W. Hall is granted hon. rank of Major (May 9); Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry H. G. Woolf is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa (March 24); Henry G. Sealy to be 2nd Lieut. (April 22).

Connaught Rangers.—3rd Batn.: Capt. M. O. O'Connor resigns his commission, and is granted hon. rank of Major, with permission to wear prescribed uniform on retirement (May 9); Thomas G. Rutledge, to be 2nd Lieut. (April 30). 5th Batn.: Capt. H. E., Earl of Kingston, is seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa.

4th Batn. Leinster Regt.—2nd Lieut. B. Blood resigns his commission.

4th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Major A. Blennerhassett resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement; 2nd Lieut. S. J. G. Goodlake to be Lieut. (May 9); Ewart S. Grogan, late Rhodesian Horse, to be Capt. (April 27).

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—4th Batn.: Major E. Pearce, retired pay, Reserve of Officers, late 1st Batn., to be Lieut.-Col., and to command under para. 44, Militia Regulations (May 1); 2nd Lieut. A. C. L. McEnnery resigns his commission; Harry V. Gerrard to be 2nd Lieut. (April 17). 5th Batn.: Archibald E. Kennedy to be 2nd Lieut. (April 25).

7th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Capt. R. L. Fenner is seconded for service with Remount Dept. (April 4).

Militia Medical Staff Corps.—Surg.-Capt. W. Waring to be Surg.-Major.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Royal Bucks Hussars.—Capt. W. J. Levi is granted hon. rank of Major.

Royal 1st Devon.—Edmund R. Viscount Boringdon, to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Gloucester Hussars.—Surg.-Lieut.-Col. W. Wickham resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to continue to wear uniform of regt. on retirement; Surg.-Capt. H. Bramwell, M.D., from 2nd V.B. Gloucester Regt., to be Surg.-Capt. under para. 37, Yeomanry Regulations; Frederick W. L. Tottenham, to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal East Kent.—Lieut. B. S. Ingram resigns his commission.

West Kent.—Capt. S. Walter, Reserve of Officers, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Capt. (May 1).

Lothians and Berwick.—Lieut. A. C. Campbell is seconded for service with Imperial Yeomanry.

Montgomery.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. W. Williams-Wynne, retired, is re-appointed Major; Cecil A. Hope, late Lieut. 6th Dragoons, to be Capt.; Robert C. Anwyl is re-appointed Lieut.

Nottingham.—Capt. A. E. Whitaker is granted hon. rank of Major.

West Somerset.—William C. H. Esdaile to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Wiltshire.—Capt. G. L. Palmer and J. M. F. Fuller are granted hon. rank of Major.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Caithness.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. McDonald to be Lieut.-Col., and to command, under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations.

2nd Cinque Ports (Eastern Div. R.G.A.)—Bertram E. de N. Ramus to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Cumberland.—Rev. J. Sowter to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Fife.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. D. Storrar retires under para. 111 Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of Corps on retirement.

1st Gloucester.—Capt. A. B. Trestrail is granted hon. rank of Major; Surg.-Lieut. R. G. P. Lansdown, M.D., to be Surg.-Capt.; James R. Bibby, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st Lincoln (Western Div. R.G.A.)—John F. Eve to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Middlesex.—Edward A. C. Attwood to be Qrmer.

1st Shropshire and Stafford.—James H. Walmsley to be 2nd Lieut.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire (Western Div. R.G.A.)—Archibald W. Cuff, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Hampshire.—Maurice S. Rogers and Arthur V. White to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne.—John W. Young to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.)

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds).—Reginald I. Denham to be 2nd Lieut.

Fourth Div. (Submarine Miners).—John Cowan and James D. Park to be 2nd Lieuts.

Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps.—William Patrick to be Lieut.-Col.

RIFLE.

1st V.B. Royal Lancaster Regt.—Capt. C. Sawrey-Cookson resigns his commission.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—1st V.B.: Acting Chaplain Rev. E. S. Savage M.A., from 3rd V.B., to be Acting Chaplain. 2nd V.B.: 2nd Lieut. E. B. Gordon, from 1st Wiltshire V.R.C., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Warwick Regt.—1st V.B.: Ernest I. Lea to be 2nd Lieut. (May 9). 2nd V.B.: Capt. M. W. K. Connolly, Yorkshire L.I., to be Adj., vice Major D. D. Tarry, Leicester Regt., who has retired from the Service (April 23); John Orton to be Surg.-Lieut.

3rd V.B. Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. T. J. Long to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant, under paras. 55A and 114 Volunteer Regulations; Major T. E. C. Bates to be Lieut.-Col.

5th (Irish) V.B. Liverpool Regt.—John C. Moyles, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

3rd V.B. Norfolk Regt.—Lieut. E. M. Beloe, jun., to be Capt.

1st V.B. Lincoln Regt.—Francis Elliott to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.)

Devon Regt.—4th V.B.: Percy W. G. Shelley to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.). 5th (Hay Tor) V.B.: Capt. and Hon. Major J. B. Fleming to be Major; Edward S. James to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Suffolk Regt.—Lieut. F. J. Cubitt to be Capt.

1st V.B. Yorkshire Regt.—Qrmer. J. Thomas resigns his commission; Alfred Goat to be Qrmer.

3rd (Dumfries) V.B. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Acting Chaplain Rev. D. Ogilvy-Ramsay, D.D., resigns his appointment, with permission to wear uniform of Batn. on retirement.

4th V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Capt. A. W. Arkill is re-appointed Qrmer.

1st V.B. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Richard J. F. S. Spry to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. West Riding Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major W. A. Stackhouse resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of Batn. on retirement; Lieuts. W. Roper and H. Hebblethwait to be Capt.

5th (Isle of Wight) V.B. Hampshire Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. E. W. Cradock, retired pay, Reserve of Officers, resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of Batn. on retirement; Guy H. S. Mitchison to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Welsh Regt.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. D. Trick to be Lieut.-Col.

3rd Glamorgan.—Lieut. G. A. Stephens, M.D., resigns his commission, and is appointed Surg.-Lieut.

Royal Highlanders.—4th (Perth) V.B.: Andrew H. G. Heiton and Matthew W. Gloag to be 2nd Lieuts. 6th (Fife) V.B.: Capt. and Hon. Major H. M. Hewison resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of Batn. on retirement; Robert Russell to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

4th (Eton College) V.B. Oxford L.I.—Robert Benson and Wilfrid H. P. Lewis to be 2nd Lieuts.; Vivian Le N. Foster to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

2nd V.B. Essex Regt.—William G. Wenley to be Qrmer.

Derbyshire Regt.—1st V.B.: Lieuts. A. V. Haslam and H. T. King to be Capt.; William E. Porter to be 2nd Lieut. Cadet Corps (Repton School) attached to 1st V.B.: R. A. H. MacFarland to be appointed Hon. Capt. 2nd V.B.: Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. E. Hall to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant, under paras. 55A and 114 Volunteer Regulations; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. B. Taylor to be Lieut.-Col.; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. F. A. Turner resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of Batn. on retirement; Lieuts. E. Hall (Instr. of Musketry) and G. H. Taylor-Whitehead to be Capt.

1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt.—Major H. Manders is borne as Supy. whilst serving with Imperial Yeomanry.

Royal West Kent Regt.—1st V.B.: Alfred T. Smith and Frederick S. Francis to be 2nd Lieuts. 2nd V.B.: Lieut. A. Moore to be Capt. (May 9). 4th V.B.: Charles James, formerly Lieut. 1st Bucks V.R.C., to be Lieut.-Col., and to command, under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations (April 27).

1st V.B. Yorkshire L.I.—James P. Critchley, Eric C. St. G. Stockwell, and Alfred E. Greaves to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.).

1st V.B. Middlesex Regt.—Walter P. Luxmoore to be 2nd Lieut.

Manchester Regt.—3rd V.B.: Edward Garside to be 2nd Lieut. 4th V.B.: Major J. W. Gill is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

1st (Hallamshire) V.B. York and Lancaster Regt.—2nd Lieut. P. W. Fawcett to be Lieut.

2nd V.B. Highland L.I.—Lieut. A. C. Meikle to be Capt.

6th V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—Major J. G. Fleming to be Lieut.-Col., and to command, under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations; Surg.-Lieut. A. B. Whitten resigns his commission, and is appointed Capt.; appointment of W. J. Grant to be Capt., which was announced in *Gazette* of Feb. 6, is cancelled.

1st (Inverness Highland) Cameron Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. F. McE. Mitchell to be Lieut.

7th (Clackmannan and Kinross) Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Alexander Baigrie to be 2nd Lieut.; George T. Sinclair, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut.

15th Middlesex.—Leslie Cross to be 2nd Lieut.; Qrmer. W. Underhill is granted hon. rank of Capt.

20th Middlesex (Artists).—Charles J. Blomfield, Charles E. Willis, and Richard E. Sharps to be 2nd Lieuts.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Manchester Companies.—William L. Bentley to be Surg.-Lieut.

MEMORANDUM.

VOLUNTEER INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Severn.—Capt. and Hon. Major W. J. R. Poole, 2nd V.B. Somerset L.I., resigns his appointment as Supply and Transport Officer to Brigade.

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date May 9.]

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"THE TIMES," in its issue of September 5, says, under "Naval and Military Intelligence," referring to a report published in *Kölnische Zeitung*, with regard to an experiment made in the German Army with a new food for soldiers called "Tropon":—

"Twenty-five non-commissioned officers and men volunteered for the experiment, and were placed under the command of a lieutenant. Each man received three days' rations of Tropo rusks, Tropo chocolate, Tropo bean and pea soup. During three days the men were to march, in full marching order, thirty kilometres each day, and to sleep at night in the open air.
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FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, May 11.

9th Lancers.—Lieut. Charles, Earl of Leitrim, from Imperial Yeomanry and 5th Batn. Rifle Brigade, to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation (April 21).
 Reserve Regt. of Hussars.—William A. Grant, late Lieut. 18th Hussars, to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.
 Reserve Regt. of Lancers.—Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. Legge, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut.-Col. (April 30).
 Imperial Yeomanry.—J. C. Williamson, late Lieut. R.N., to be Machine Gun Commander, with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.
 Lord Strathcona's Horse.—Agar Adamson, late Capt. Canadian Militia, to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Brevet Col. J. Leach, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay. Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantcy of Robert G. Finlayson, which was notified in *Gazette* of April 17, is antedated to March 17, with seniority next below 2nd Lieut. C. E. S. Bower.
 To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Capt. W. R. O'D. Y. McDowell, from Donegal Artillery (May 5); Lieut. J. Carruthers, from 1st Edinburgh (City) V.A.
 Capt. T. St. A. B. L. Nevinson, to be Divnl. Adj. on augmentation (April 27).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

2nd Lieut. W. A. Burns, from Highland V.A., to be 2nd Lieut.
 Capt. A. M. Cayley to be Divnl. Adj., vice Capt. H. E. Cadell, who has vacated that appointment (April 1).

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Promotions to rank of Capt. and Lieut. respectively of Lieut. H. W. Studd and 2nd Lieut. W. M. Beckwith are antedated to Feb. 11, in succession to Major F. S. Maude, who holds a Staff appointment.

Supp. Capt. R. J. Marker to be Capt., vice R. A. S. Benson, deceased (Feb. 20).

Major J. F. Bateson, M.B., from R.A.M.C., to be Surg.-Major, vice A. C. A. Alexander, deceased.

SCOTS GUARDS.

To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieut. R. H. FitzRoy, from 6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. C. V. Fox, from 3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, vice M. E. Aspinall, deceased (April 21).

ROYAL GUARDS RESERVE REGT.

Capt. W. D., Earl of Mansfield, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (May 1).

Lieuts. to be Capts., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army:—F. W. Ramsden, C. B. Balfour.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Brevet Col. E. A. Bruce, from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, to be Col. to command the 19th Regimental District (Yorkshire Regt.), vice Col. A. Wilkinson, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (March 25).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—Lieut. H. F. Lewis, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. H. Bennett, placed on temporary half-pay.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—Lieut. J. M. Young, from 4th V.B. Scottish Rifles, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation (May 5).

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieuts. to be Capts.: C. A. Armstrong, on augmentation; F. Bevan, vice Brevet-Major A. W. G. Booth, killed in action; B. T. Buckley, vice F. G. Casson, killed in action; H. G. Lynch-Staunton, on augmentation.

Royal Fusiliers.—Capt. S. Menzies to be Major, vice D. J. Hamilton, transferred to Irish Guards (May 2).
 Lieuts. to be Capts.:—P. J. Gwyn, from 5th Lancers, vice W. L. Thurburn, killed in action; A. D. Skinner, from South Stafford Regt., on augmentation; L. Brandreth, from Welsh Regt., on augmentation; E. T. Le Marchant, from Royal Welsh Fusiliers, on augmentation; K. W. Macnaghten, vice C. F. Heyworth-Savage, promoted; L. A. E. Ollivant, vice R. C. Batt, appointed Adj.; W. L. F. Blake, vice T. P. England, promoted. 2nd Lieut. R. J. F. Meyricke to be Lieut. on augmentation.

Devon Regt.—Restoration to establishment of Supp. Capt. C. S. Warwick is post-dated to Feb. 12.

Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. F. G. O. Sanderson, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., vice A. C. Neave, killed in action (Apr. 18).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Promotions to Capt. of the undermentioned Lieuts. are altered as follows:—J. V. Timmis to Jan. 20, vice G. J. Farman, seconded; H. B. Roffey to Jan. 25, on augmentation; A. J. Allardyce to Feb. 9, vice B. C. M. Carter, seconded. Promotions to Capt. of Lieuts. J. F. V. Thorne, Adj., and C. J. Griffin are vice J. V. Timmis, seconded, and H. H. Wilson, seconded, respectively; 2nd Lieut. H. H. C. Hardy is superseded for absence without leave (May 12); Capt. C. O. Ibbetson, from 3rd Batn. Leicester Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. W. Maclean, promoted (April 21).

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. H. C. Fox, from 3rd Batn. Cameron Highlanders, to be 2nd Lieut., vice E. O. N. O. Leggatt, deceased (April 21).

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Major Sir Robert A. W. Colleton, Bart., from Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Lieut.-Col., vice C. C. H. Thorold, killed in action.

Scottish Rifles.—Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. S. Walker is seconded for service on staff (April 10); appointment of 2nd Lieut. J. A. K. C. Lewis is in succession to Lieut. S. Lawrence, promoted.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Lieut. J. B. Dand, from 4th Batn. Durham L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., vice S. H. Hutton, deceased (April 21).

Gloucester Regt.—Lieut. D. J. B. McMahon, from 3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders to be 2nd Lieut., vice E. B. Maunsell, transferred to I.S.C. (April 21).

Worcester Regt.—Lieut. H. B. Elliott, from 3rd Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation (April 21).

East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. D. G. Leake, from 4th Batn. West Yorkshire Regt. to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation (April 18).

South Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. G. H. Wilkinson, from 4th Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation (April 4).

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Lieut. B. G. Bromhead, from 3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation (April 4).

Middlesex Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capts.: P. G. Barnes, W. C. C. Ash, and C. S. Collison, on augmentation; H. F. McEwan, Adj., to complete establishment; G. W. Haslehurst and W. D. Ingle, on augmentation; H. N. Couchman, vice W. D. Ingle, seconded for service in Egyptian Army (March 14).

Durham L.I.—2nd Lieut. J. H. Wood, from 4th Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hon. L. J. P. Butler, a prisoner of war (April 21).

Seaforth Highlanders.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—2nd Lieut. W. F. Arbuthnot, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. C. C. O. Gascoigne, seconded; 2nd Lieut. D. H. Davidson, from 3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, in succession to Lieut. F. E. LL. Daniell, seconded (April 21).

Gordon Highlanders.—Sergt.-Major W. Robertson to be Qmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Lieut. T. Burns, deceased.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Promotion to Capt. of Lieut. E. B. Graham, is antedated to Feb. 11, in succession to Major E. B. Urnston, appointed to staff.

Leinster Regt.—Capt. F. H. J. Finlay, from 5th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation (April 4).

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieut. E. P. Conway, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. F. Russell-Brown, died of wounds received in action (April 18); Lieut. F. J. E. Hughes, from 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt., on augmentation; Lieut. Hon. H. B. T. G. Fitzmaurice-Deane-Morgan, from 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt., on augmentation; Lieut. D. L. Thornton, from 5th Batn. Connaught Rangers, in succession to Lieut. E. P. Thomson, appointed Adj. (April 21).

Royal Home Counties Reserve Regt.—Major H. Lynch, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (April 26); Capt. P. H. A. O'Hara, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (April 27).

Royal Northern Reserve Regt.—Capt. W. H. Pain, Adj., to be Major, with temp. rank of Major in Army (May 12); Qmr. and Hon. Lieut. W. E. Hogan, Reserve of Officers, to be Qmr. (April 28).

Royal Rifles Reserve Regt.—Lieut. L. W., Lord Inchiquin, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut. (April 26).

Royal Southern Reserve Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. C. Connor, from Royal Northern Reserve Regt., to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. D. C. Mercer to be Adj.

Royal Eastern Reserve Regt.—Capt. P. F. E. Newbury, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (April 24); Major C. H. W. Maunsell to be Adj.

Royal Irish Fusiliers Reserve Regt.—Major A. Nugent, from Royal Home Counties Reserve Regt., to be Major.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Surg.-Capt. F. W. Grant,

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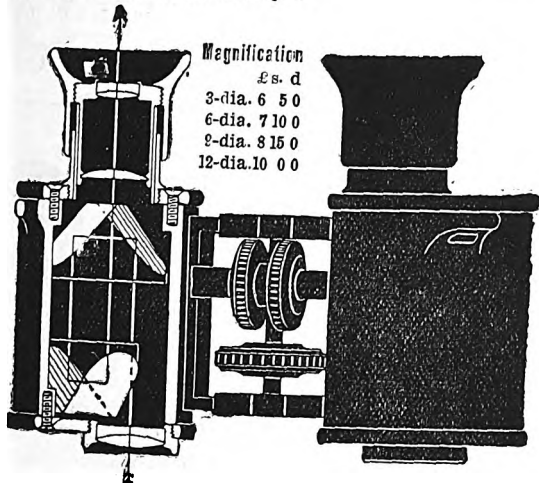


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1st Banff V.A., is granted temp. rank of Capt. whilst serving in South Africa.

Staff.—Temporary appointment:—Major J. W. M. Macartney, Reserve of Officers, to be a D.A.A.G., vice Capt. C. E. Spearman, Reserve of Officers, who has resigned that appointment (April 27).

Indian Army.—Major-Gen. C. A. Moore, Bombay Cavalry, is transferred to Unemployed Supernumerary List; Col. B. Wemyss, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-Gen. (April 25).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Gen. G. D. Barker, C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Bermuda, to be Gen., vice A. G. Montgomery Moore, Col. 18th Hussars, Commanding Troops, Aldershot, placed on Supy. List whilst retained under provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant, May 30, 1899 (April 6).

Major-Gen. R. F. Butler is placed on retired pay (May 11).

Col. (local Major-Gen.) C. C. Egerton, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., I.S.C., is granted local rank of Lieut.-Gen. in India whilst officiating as a Lieut.-Gen. on Staff in that country, vice Gen. Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B., I.S.C., Provisional Commander-in-Chief in India (March 19).

Capt. A. Aytoun, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, is granted the local rank of Lieut.-Col. in South Africa whilst in command of Queensland Bushmen Batn.

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. W. A. Ramsay, 4th Hussars, to be Col. (May 13).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt. G. Wemyss, D.A.A.G. (temp.), to be Major.

To be Capt.—William McKay, late Capt. 4th Batn. Cheshire Regt.; Robert B. B. Christie, late Capt. 3rd Batn. Royal Scotch Fusiliers.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date May 12.]

A REMINISCENCE OF THE KAFFIR WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the unfortunate disaster that befel a riding party of four officers of the Guards from Bloemfontein on March 23, attention may be drawn to a similar tragedy that occurred to a shooting party of officers on November 13, 1847, during the Kaffir wars. The five officers of different regiments composing the party, among them being Lieut. Littlehales, 73rd, and Asst.-Surg. Loch, 7th Dragoon Guards, left the large camp of General Sir George Bakeney for a day's game shooting along the hills and kloofs of the west bank of the Great Kei River. As they went without leave their absence was not missed for some time, till Lieut. Littlehales turned up unexpectedly in the camp on foot in a battered condition, and reported the disaster that befel his comrades. A patrol was sent out from camp next morning to the site of the ambushade, and found the bodies of the four officers minus their horses and arms, much mutilated and wounded. There had been evidence of a desperate encounter at close quarters, and a couple of dead Kaffirs were also seen, but the attack had been made by a large body of them, who surrounded the party unexpectedly. Capt. Littlehales 73rd Regiment, survived till his death at home, March, 1892. The officers' bodies were removed to camp and buried with military honours in due course. "PATROL."

Caledonian United Service Club, Edinburgh.

The annual meeting of the Army Temperance Association will be held in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution on Monday, May 14, at 3.45 p.m. Gen. Sir George White, V.C., G.C.B., will preside.

The Queen has by Royal warrant directed that the new regiment of Irish Guards shall be a "corps" for the purposes of the Army Act, and the schedule of the Royal warrant of January 28, 1899, is to be amended accordingly.

PEERS AND COMMONS AT THE FRONT.

A return has been laid upon the table of the House of Commons giving the names of the Peers and Members of Parliament who are at present serving, or under orders to serve, in South Africa. The details are supplied by the War Office pursuant to an address adopted on the motion of Col. Milward on Feb. 22. The list is:—

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Earl of Airie, commanding 12th Lancers.
Earl of Albemarle, Lieut.-Col. City of London Imperial Volunteers.
Lord Basing, Major, 1st Dragoons.
Lord Castletown, special service.
Lord Chesham, commanding a battalion of Imperial Yeomanry.
Earl Cowley, Lieut., Imperial Yeomanry.
Lord Denman, Lieut., Imperial Yeomanry.
Earl of Dudley, D.A.A.G., for Imperial Yeomanry.
Earl of Dundonald, Major-Gen., commanding Brigade Cavalry, Natal.
Earl of Dunraven, Capt., Imperial Yeomanry.
Earl of Erroll, special service, South Africa.
Earl of Essex, second in command of Batn. of Imperial Yeomanry.
Earl of Fingall, Lieut., Imperial Yeomanry.
Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, Chief of the Staff.
Earl of Leitrim, Lieut., Imperial Yeomanry.
Earl of Longford, Capt., Imperial Yeomanry.
Lord Lovat, Capt., Lord Lovat's Corps.
Duke of Marlborough, Staff Capt. for Imperial Yeomanry.
Lord Methuen, Commanding 1st Division, Cape.
Duke of Norfolk, K.G., Capt., Imperial Yeomanry.
Lord Roberts of Kandahar, Field-Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief.
Lord Romilly, Special Service, South Africa.
Lord Rosmead, Major, 6th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.
Duke of Roxburghe, Lieut., Royal Horse Guards.
Earl of Scarbrough, 2nd in Command of Batn. of Imperial Yeomanry.
Earl Sondes, Lieut., Imperial Yeomanry.
Duke of Westminster, A.D.C. to Governor.
Lord Wolverton, 2nd Lieut., Somersetshire Yeomanry.
Lord Zouche, Lieut., Imperial Yeomanry.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. W. Allen, Trooper, Imperial Yeomanry.
Hon. A. B. Bathurst, Capt., 4th Batn., Gloucester Regt.
Col. A. M. Brookfield, Commanding batn. of Imperial Yeomanry.
Lieut.-Col. R. G. W. Chaloner, Commanding batn. of Imperial Yeomanry.
Hon. T. H. Cochrane, Capt., 4th Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
Lord A. F. Compton, Capt., Imperial Yeomanry.
Viscount Cranborne, Commanding 4th Batn. Bedford Regt.
Capt. W. Bromley-Davenport, Imperial Yeomanry.
Sir J. Dickson-Poynder, Lieut., Imperial Yeomanry.
Viscount Folkestone, Major, 1st Wilts V.R.C.
Mr. W. R. Greene, Lieut., Imperial Yeomanry.
Hon. J. Guest, Lieut., Imperial Yeomanry.
Capt. G. Kemp, Capt., Imperial Yeomanry.
Major E. H. Llewellyn, Major, 4th Batn. Somerset L.I.
Col. H. L. B. McCalmont, Commanding 6th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt.
Mr. F. B. Mildmay, Lieut., Imperial Yeomanry.
Viscount Milton, Lieut., Imperial Yeomanry.
Capt. D. V. Pirie, with Remounts Department, South Africa.
Lord Stanley, Special Service, South Africa.
Lord Edmund Talbot, Special Service, South Africa.
Viscount Valentia, A.A.G., for Imperial Yeomanry.

Major W. H. Wyndham-Quin, Capt., Imperial Yeomanry.

Major the Hon. H. V. Duncombe, Adjut., Imperial Yeomanry.

Sir Elliott Lees, Capt., Imperial Yeomanry.

Sir S. Scott, Lieut., Imperial Yeomanry.

THE NATIONAL BAZAAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am requested by Lord Arthur Hill, chairman of the General Committee, and the Countess of Bective, Chairman of the Ladies' Committee, to ask you to kindly open your columns for an appeal to the English people to help in our endeavours, by donations in money or kind for any of the seventy stalls (which will represent all the regiments at the front), at the forthcoming National Bazaar to be held on May 24, 25, and 26 next, in the Empress Rooms, Royal Palace Hotel, and adjoining grounds, the latter so generously placed at the disposal of the Committee by H.M. Board of Works.

They feel that there are many who would be most willing and desirous of assisting in the undertaking which the Committee have in view—namely, raising not less than £50,000, for the relief of the many sufferers in the present war—the sum so realised being presented as a birthday offering to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, for her personal directions as to the distribution; but they may be awaiting the means of knowing how to do so. May I, therefore, beg that you insert this letter, and thus convey to them the knowledge that any donations will be gratefully received on this behalf by us at the offices of the National Bazaar, Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, W.

The Committees are also desirous that all wives of field officers in the various regiments should place themselves in communication with myself should they wish in any way to forward the movement by assisting at the stalls as vice-presidents.

ARTHUR J. COKE, Hon. Secretary.

The results are published of the competition for the musketry prizes presented by the Commander-in-Chief in India. The silver cup presented to the British Service has been won by the 1st Batn. Wiltshire Regiment, with a score of 539 points. The silver cup presented to the Native Army has been won by the 29th Punjab Infantry, with a score of 504 points. The Magdala gold medal presented to the best shot in the Native Army has been won by Havildar-Major Raghbinder Singh, 30th Madras Infantry, with a score of 95 points.

The hon. secretary of the Imperial War Fund informs us that grants to widows and orphans are temporarily suspended. The fund has, up to April 23, given out in South African grants £2,500 more than it has received. Out of the immense sums subscribed by the public only £5,300 has reached the Imperial War Fund. Over 200 widows' claims are now waiting settlement, and more are coming in at the rate of about ten a day, principally caused by deaths from enteric fever. These widows' claims will be filed, and will be dealt with as soon as fresh and sufficient funds have been received. It certainly would be a pity if this excellent organisation were to fall through. The good it has done has been incalculable, and its administration has been beyond praise.

AMUSEMENTS.

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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, May 5.
In accordance with Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Fleet Paymtr. W. J. Kilroy has been placed on Retired List of his rank (April 30).

(From Friday evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, May 8.
Rev. G. S. Kewney, B.A., has been appointed Chaplain (April 25).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, May 4.

Lieutenant.—Viscount Kelburne to Osborne (May 1).
Engineer.—C. A. Harding to President addl. temp. for service in Controller's department at Admiralty (April 30).

Probationary Assistant Engineer.—H. F. Russell to Illustrious (May 4).

ADMIRALTY, May 5.

Lieutenant.—C. L. Brendon to Pembroke for Porcupine temp. in lieu of Sub-Lieutenant (May 5).

Sub-Lieutenant.—F. C. G. St. Clair to Argonaut (May 5), and lent to Cygnet for voyage to Malta.

Midshipmen.—H. T. England to Doris, R. H. Llewellyn, D. de B. Stocks, C. L. Backhouse, F. H. H. Goodhart to Ramillies; W. N. Custance, H. V. P. Weston, E. R. D. Long to Ocean (May 15); H. J. Burnett-Hall, D. T. Graham-Brown, F. A. H. Russell to Victorious on recommissioning (undated); C. B. Land to Andromeda; C. G. L. Woolcombe to Goliath, H. B. Taylor to Argonaut; C. E. Kennedy-Purvis to Prince George; G. W. Hallifax, J. F. C. Patterson to Hannibal (May 15).

Naval Cadets.—R. N. Suter, D. Stuart to Doris; L. Ridge-Jones to Charybdis; A. J. Robertson to Warspite; E. C. O. Thomson, M. Murray, Hon. E. M. G. Gore-Langton, A. H. M. Burton to Renown; H. Buckley to Ramillies; R. A. Dubs, G. A. Boyle, R. W. M. Lloyd, T. M. Barrett to Ocean (May 15); H. W. Best to Victorious on recommissioning (undated); W. G. H. Cree, B. Banner-man, V. M. Cooper, H. Clifton-Mogg to Empress of India; C. L. Fox, C. H. Fflood to Royal Oak; M. K. H. Kennedy, R. L. Teed to Royal Sovereign; A. T. L. Wilson to Canopus; R. M. Mack, A. G. Jameson, J. V. Creagh to Theseus; P. G. Wodehouse to Andromeda; A. W. M. McDonald to Venus; R. T. Baker, J. L. O. Hood, W. R. H. Chapman, C. H. Nevill-James, G. L. Coleridge to Goliath; S. Hopkins to Barfleur; P. E. F. M. Fellows, R. W. Wilkinson, R. H. Deane, P. A. Shephard to Argonaut; A. H. Gye, E. A. Nicolson, G. Cumming to Majestic; F. B. Haygarth to Magnificent; M. R. Bernard to Prince

George; G. C. Churchill to Repulse; E. Smyth-Osborne C. V. L. Norcock to Hannibal (May 15).

Fleet Engineers.—G. W. Simmons to Revenge, G. W. Barry to Ramillies (May 4).

Engineers.—R. A. Hunter to Revenge, J. P. Leahy to Victorious (May 4); H. G. Andrews to Pembroke for Avon, H. E. H. Ash to Pembroke for Cynthia (April 25); F. J. Page to Vulcan, F. C. Davis to Vivid for Fervent; L. J. Watson to Duke of Wellington for Pembroke (May 5).

Civil Practitioner.—J. H. Harris to be Surgeon and Agent at Sick Quarters, Dartmouth (May 4).

ADMIRALTY, May 8.

Fleet-Engineer.—F. Worth to Pembroke for Hood (undated).

Lieutenants (R.N.R.).—H. W. A. Clark to Vulcan for twelve mos. training (May 7); R. H. Graves-Burton to Niobe for twelve mos. training (May 31); J. Roberts (Acting) to Trafalgar for twelve mos. training; D. G. Brown (Acting) to Illustrious for twelve mos. training (May 7).

Sub-Lieutenant (R.N.R.).—George F. Hyde (Acting) to Tribune, for twelve mos. training (May 7).

ADMIRALTY, May 9.

Lieutenant.—G. B. S. Simson to Waterwitch (N.) (May 9).

Chaplain.—Rev. A. Baker, M.A., to Calliope (May 15).

Paymasters.—F. W. Osburn to Magnificent, as secretary to Rear-Admiral A. B. Jenkins on hoisting his flag as second in command of the Channel Squadron; E. A. Bremner to Pegasus (June 1).

Assistant-Paymasters.—F. A. W. Denman to Pyramus, as acting paymaster on commissioning; H. H. Gilbert to Vivid, as secretary's-clerk; W. H. Franklin to Wild-fire (undated); T. H. Millett to Lion; J. H. Feesey to Tyne (May 9).

ADMIRALTY, May 10.

Chaplains.—Rev. E. H. Good, M.A., to Tamar, for service in Hong Kong Yard and Hospital; Rev. A. C. Moreton, M.A., to Pembroke (May 10).

Surgeon.—E. T. Burton to Sandpiper (May 9).

Naval Cadet.—C. L. Fox to Magnificent (May 15), his appointment to Royal Oak cancelled.

Civil Practitioner.—D. J. Murphy to be Surgeon and agent at Ballycotton Ballyconun, East Ferry, Roches Point, and Pon Head (May 10).



INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col. A. Porcelli.	Major W. H. Jameson.
Lieut-Col. C. J. Roberts, B.	Major F. P. Maynard.
Lieut-Col. M. J. Meade,	Major A. Beale.
C.I.E.	Major F. J. Drury.
Lieut-Col. W. A. Lee.	Capt. H. L. Showers, B.
Lieut-Col. H. Goad.	Capt. H. St. J. Fraser.
Lieut-Col. G. H. B.	Capt. H. B. Peacock.
Coats.	Capt. H. G. Benn.
Lieut-Col. J. Maitland,	Capt. C. W. H. Symonds.
M.D.	Capt. N. F. Gordon.
Lieut-Col. A. M. Crofts.	Lieut. G. Knowles.
Lieut-Col. H. B. B.	Lieut. J. J. W. Calderon.
Watkis.	Lieut. J. C. C. Angelo.
Lieut-Col. W. R. Browne.	2nd Lieut. C. Kirk-
Major W. H. Allen.	patrick.
Major C. F. Grantham.	Engr. W. O. Kerr
Major G. M. Baldwin,	R.I.M.
D.S.O.	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major R. F. H. Anderson,	Lieut. G. G. M. Wheeler,
6 mo.	2 mo.
Capt. C. Jackson, 7 days.	Lieut. C. H. K. Chauncey,
Capt. E. H. Sharman, 7	4 mo.
days.	Lieut. H. G. F. Sargent,
Capt. C. Jackson, to Aug.	22 days.
11.	2nd Lieut. C. J. G.
Capt. C. M. Ducat, 5 mo.	Bird, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut.-Col. W. Cook.	Lieut. H. C. Oakes.
Lieut.-Col. R. F. Jameson.	Lieut. J. H. Lloyd.
Lieut.-Col. H. Read.	Engr. J. F. Ellis.
Capt. F. P. Paxton.	

In anticipation of the many applications which may shortly be expected for space for memorials in garrison churches and chapels, the War Office authorities think it desirable at present to confine the grant of such space to cases of memorials proposed to be erected by regiments. Individual cases can only be considered in very special and exceptional circumstances.

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THE WAR EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the War Emergency Committee at the Carlton Hotel, Col. Sandys, M.P., in the chair, a resolution, proposed by Mr. H. F. Wyatt and seconded by the Rev. Poyntz Saunderson, was agreed to:—"That this committee shall form itself into an organisation having for its object to ensure that a

memorandum stating what are the military needs of the Empire, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, shall be laid every year on the table of the House of Commons, the Treasury to have no previous cognisance of this memorandum." It was also resolved, on the motion of Col. Keyser, seconded by Major-Gen. Dashwood, that a sub-committee be formed for the purpose of conferring with any other

similar organisations with a view to co-operation on a common basis.

Her Majesty's Reserve Regiment of Hussars was formed at Hounslow yesterday, composed of a squadron each from the 10th, 13th, and 14th Hussars—a total of 594 of all ranks and 417 horses.

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DEATH.

DILLON.—On February 12, 1900, at his residence, 14, Manor Street, Dublin, James Wentworth Dillon, late 30th and 2nd tse Buffs Regiments. Fortified by the holy rites of the Roman Catholic Church. Buried in Glasnevin.—R.I.P.

HART AND SON,
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The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be
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the DERBY WEEK.
GILBERT JNO. SMALLPEICE,
Manager and Secretary.

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NOTICE.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of
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with the interim Dividend of 3s. paid in October,
10s. per share for the year.
The Dividend will be payable on and after
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April 30, 1900.

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The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be
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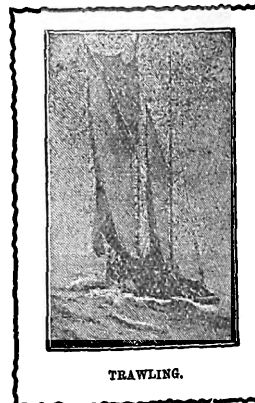
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SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1900.

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THE MARCH TO KROONSTAD.

LORD ROBERTS entered Kroonstad on Saturday at the head of his victorious troops, the place of honour in the imposing military procession being assigned to his Colonial bodyguard. In occupying this important place, the point of junction of the Vier Fontein branch railway with the main line, and situated only fifty miles due south of the Transvaal frontier at Reitzburg, Lord Roberts has brought the second chapter in his triumphant campaign in the Orange State to a close. His progress from Bloemfontein to Kroonstad has presented a spectacle of uninterrupted success. The incidents marking his daily advance have been perhaps less stirring and dramatic than those that made the invasion of the Orange State so remarkable. But if there were no such brilliant achievements as the cavalry dash for the relief of Kimberley, the capture of Cronje, and the forced march of sixty miles across a waterless waste with horses and men over-wrought, and a commissariat strained to the utmost through the loss of 200 waggons, we have on the other hand beheld with admiration the masterly handling of columns, moving with the precision that comes of perfect control and discipline, and rendered mobile by effective organisa-

tion to a degree unprecedented in the British Army, with the result that the enemy, whose most formidable characteristic is his mobility, has at every point been out-mancœuvred, out-flanked, and forced into uninterrupted retreat from one strongly entrenched position to another, and with scarcely any appreciable loss on our side. The distance covered by the army since it left Karee Siding on the 3rd inst. until it defiled—in part—before Lord Roberts in the market-square of Kroonstad on Saturday was about one hundred miles. The first forty were traversed in four days, during which Brandfort, Smaldeel, and Winburg fell, and the passage of the Vet was forced. After a two days' rest at Smaldeel and Winburg the advance was resumed, the remaining sixty miles being marched in four days more, and a heavy engagement fought after crossing the Zand. This is a remarkable record of which both Lord Roberts and his brave troops may well be proud.

The Union Jack now flies over Kroonstad. Two-thirds of the Orange State has been conquered, the effective opposition of the enemy has been broken, and for the second time the ex-President has taken to flight, and has transferred to Heilbron, as his new capital, what little remains to him of government and authority. Possessed of more determination than his burghers, he is endeavouring to maintain for a little longer what is now a hopeless struggle. With the commandoes still in being at Vrede, Frankfort, Harrismith, and other places in the north-east of the State which the British have not yet entered, he may concentrate a force possibly at Bethlehem on Lord Roberts's right flank. The burghers who are retreating before General Brabant and Sir Leslie Rundle in the south-east may still further swell this force, and a repetition of operations similar to those of the last fortnight about Thaba N'chu may be attempted further north. But, there being now apparently an open breach between the Transvaalers and the Free Staters, Mr. Steyn's object in continuing in arms can only be to obtain, if possible, some terms less humiliating than unconditional surrender. He cannot any longer entertain any illusions as to the issue of the war and as to his powerlessness to stay the advance of the British army now in possession of his country.

The passage of the Zand River in force on the 10th inst. and the subsequent engagement were brilliant operations. A decisive victory was then gained with remarkably little loss. Both the tactics on the actual field of battle and the preceding strategy conducted to baffle and out-mancœuvre the Boers were, from all points of view, masterly. Two cavalry brigades under General French, pushing well to the left front, together with General Hutton's mounted infantry, crossed the river a few miles west of the railway, and thence in the face of a continued opposition worked round the enemy's right in a north-easterly direction. General Pole-Carew's division, with the headquarters, following

the line of the railway, and flanked by a brigade of cavalry and mounted infantry, with artillery, passed over at the drift near the railway bridge. General Tucker's division was on the right making for Deelfontein Noord, eight miles east of the railway. About four miles further to the east marched the mobile column under General Ian Hamilton's command towards the cross roads near to Ventersburg. At dawn, under cover of heavy artillery fire, the columns passed to the north bank at their respective points, those selected for the centre and right being screened by the 2nd Batn. Cheshire and 1st Batn. Derbyshire Regiments, which had crossed during the night and entrenched themselves. The passage of the left and centre was almost unopposed, but Ian Hamilton on the right of the extended line met with determined resistance, and a vigorous attempt was made to turn his right. This, however, was successfully repulsed after some hours' fighting by Smith-Dorrien's brigade. The enemy's right wing was the first to give way, the ground to the west of the railway, where the British cavalry were thrown well forward, being unfavourable to prolonged defence. In the more broken and hilly country to the east the advance of Generals Tucker and Ian Hamilton gained ground less quickly against the Boer centre and left, but a well-executed turning movement round the left flank by the 21st Brigade, seconded by a frontal attack by the 19th Brigade, forced the enemy back. Towards the close of the action the 1st Batn. East Lancashire and the 1st Batn. Royal Sussex Regiments, pressing gallantly forward with the City Imperial Volunteers, seized commanding ground, and the Boers abandoned their position precipitately before the British Infantry could reach them with the bayonet. The enemy, who had fought throughout the day with greatly diminished spirit, finally broke along their entire line, and fled from the field followed by the mounted troops in hot pursuit.

At daybreak on the 11th the army continued its forward march on a wide front of about twenty miles, and as evening fell Lord Roberts was twenty miles further on his way. The troops moving in several columns were disposed in the same order of march as on the previous days, but with the left rather more advanced owing to the openness of the country west of the railway. General French operating in that quarter succeeded in seizing a drift over the Valsch River in time to prevent the passage being opposed. The Headquarters with General Pole-Carew's Division followed the line of the railway, having General Tucker a short distance to the south-east, while still further to the east came General Ian Hamilton. Six miles to the north, and covering Kroonstad from the south, stretched the entrenched position of the Boers at Boschrand, where a determined stand was expected. Early on Saturday, however, when our advanced troops reached that point, the trenches were found to be tenantless, the enemy

having abandoned them during the night. Lord Roberts accordingly pressed his columns forward on Kroonstad, and, meeting with no opposition, took formal possession of the place shortly after mid-day. The Boer defence had suddenly and unexpectedly collapsed. The Transvaalers—at feud with the Free Staters—had refused to fight again in the Orange State, and had retired towards the line of the Vaal with artillery and baggage, accompanied by their Generals, Botha and De Wet. With the occupation of Kroonstad, and the retirement beyond the Vaal of the Transvaal Boers, the opposition of the lesser of the two Republics has been practically overcome.

While the main army approached Kroonstad, an important movement, resulting in the re-occupation of Dundee and Glencoe, and the turning of the Biggarsberg range, was carried out by Sir Redvers Buller. Acting under orders to keep the enemy in northern Natal occupied, he marched, with the 2nd Division and Lord Dundonald's cavalry, towards Helpmakaar on the 11th inst., despatching Bethune's mounted force at the same time in the direction of Greytown, some sixty miles south-east, apparently to mislead the enemy. On Saturday the 5th Division moved out to the east from Elands-laagte and occupied Indoda Mountain, eleven miles distant, to cover and support General Buller's movement, while Bethune, changing his course to the north, made for Pomeroy. The enemy's position, lying a few miles south-west of Helpmakaar, was on Sunday assailed in front by Sir Redvers Buller's infantry, the cavalry simultaneously turning the right flank, and Bethune's force operating round the left and rear from Pomeroy. After a feeble resistance the Boers gave way, retiring on Helpmakaar, and during the night continued their flight to the north. As they went they fired the dry grass of the hills, thus adding greatly to the difficulties of the pursuit. Lord Dundonald on Monday, following up the enemy in the face of the heat and smoke, covered forty miles in an almost waterless country, a fine performance which called forth the well-deserved commendation of Sir Redvers Buller. On Tuesday Dundee and Glencoe, places rendered memorable by the fierce engagement fought there in the early days of the war by the late Sir Penn Symons, over whose grave the Union Jack now flies, were again occupied by the British. On Thursday Sir Redvers was at Dannhauser with his advanced patrols as far as Newcastle. The enemy, to the number of about 7,000, made good their retreat, some in the direction of Laing's Nek, and others towards the Transvaal border by way of De Jager's Drift on the Buffalo River. By this successful operation the formidable line of the Biggarsberg, entrenched with so much skill and care, was turned and rendered untenable, with but slight loss to the British. Mafeking, resolute, even cheerful, but very hungry, still awaits relief, so far as is officially known, though the air has been full of rumours that the happy event has actually taken place. On Saturday the place is stated to have been heavily assaulted, but without success. A flying column was reported from Pretoria to have reached Vryburg on the 9th, proceeding northwards by forced marches, but to have been checked and repulsed on Tuesday at Kraaipan, about thirty-six miles south of the town. Reports from Boer sources should, however, be received with caution. A mystery hangs over the relief column, which was increased by the intelligence that Sir Archibald Hunter had invaded the Transvaal from Fourteen Streams, and hoisted the British flag at Christiana. South of the Vaal Lord Methuen has occupied Hoopstad.

For some days Sir Leslie Rundle and General Brabant have been sweeping back the Boers who infested the country between Mequatling's Nek and Ladybrand, and who attempted to pass the British cordon and again raid the south-east. The design has been completely frustrated by a skilful distribution of troops, and the enemy have been steadily pushed back. A great store of grain has been seized at the Leeuw River mills, and Mequatling's Nek and Ladybrand occupied. Many prisoners have been taken, many more of the enemy have surrendered, and the residue, completely disorganised, have trekked northwards, probably making for Bethlehem. Thus along the entire front substantial progress is being made in the great combined advance on Pretoria. According to the information which comes to hand as we close our columns the situation continues to improve in all regions of the theatre of war. There is no official news as to the relief of Mafeking, it is true, but everything tends to justify the hope that Colonel Baden-Powell and his gallant little band have been freed ere this from further anxiety. It was by the 18th, it will be remembered, that Lord Roberts promised that relief should come. We have reached the 18th now, and it may reasonably be expected that within twenty-four hours the hearts of Her Majesty's loyal subjects all over the world will be gladdened by the news that all is well. The gallant garrison have sent so many cheering messages themselves that it is only fitting and right that they should not be disappointed now when all is going so well elsewhere. That the end of the war is fast nearing there can be no doubt, for even the Boers themselves seem to have abandoned all hope of standing much longer against Lord Roberts's splendid generalship, which has effectually silenced the critics of the Continent, who are full of admiration both of the man and his methods.

"THE ARMY OF THE FUTURE."

WE have not the least idea of what that will be like. But, taking the language of the Press and special correspondents as indicative of the views and desires of "the people," the "Army of the future" is to be something totally unlike the Army of to-day. The latter still resembles, in many respects, that military force which for the last two centuries took high place among the armies of civilised Europe. The Sovereign will exercise the privilege of approving the appointments in the *personnel* made by the military executive, formerly called "The Horse Guards," and now termed "The Military Department—The Headquarters Staff of the Army." This is now composed of officers who have their entrances and exits, but who are in no way a *permanent* Staff. That is a matter of little moment, however, as it is the "War Office" proper—the Secretary of State for the time, with his permanent Under-Secretaries and the Finance Department—who drives the coach. In the Imperial organisation the skeleton framework of the Royal Army will be visible. There must be in the new Army, we presume, a civilian Cabinet Minister as Secretary of State for War. He and his Assistant Secretary, and the civilian heads of departments, are practically the War Office at present. They obey the Government, which is the Committee of Management, depending nowadays on the will of the majority of the House of Commons. "The Queen" heads the present "Army List" (page 1); next is her Majesty's "Chief Personal Aide-de-Camp," Field-Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, with the title of "Honorary Colonel-in-Chief to

the Forces;" then Field-Marshal the Prince of Wales, General the Duke of Connaught, and General Prince Frederic of Schleswig-Holstein as "Personal Aides-de-Camp." The page ends with the names of the fifty "Aides-de-Camp" of the Queen, Colonels of the Regular and of the Auxiliary Forces and Indian Staff Corps. Parliament not long ago accepted the recommendation of the Royal Commission that the Duke of Cambridge should be the last Prince of the Blood to be appointed Commander-in-Chief. The curious thing—or one of them—was that the Commission took steps to prevent any successor of his obtaining any similar knowledge, when they recommended that the Duke of Cambridge should be retained in his office because His Royal Highness had such an intimate acquaintance with the *personnel* of the Army. But there were no personal or professional grounds for barring the way to the Duke of Connaught; and it has been surmised that there was a "set" made against that excellent officer, and a letter in the *leading* journal went so far as to question the Duke's work at Aldershot and to belittle his military capacity.

In a very long and elaborate article in the *Fortnightly Review* last month Mr. H. O. Arnold Forster formulates at great length an indictment against the War Office. He declares that "as long as the present *personnel* of the War Office remains unaltered, no change for the better will take place"! What he wants is to turn out Lord Lansdowne and put Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in his place. Associated with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach there should be a Commander-in-Chief like Lord Roberts. Under him there should be a chief of the staff like Lord Kitchener. As they are both in South Africa some temporary substitutes must be provided. The Permanent Secretary would have, of course, to be replaced, and a competent civil servant put in—"probably an Admiralty *employé*" would be very fit. Mr. Wyndham, however, might be allowed to stay. "From such a reconstruction every good may be hoped." Among them would be the disappearance of the linked battalion system, which was forced by civilians on the War Office authorities. The reformers are very fond of quoting Switzerland as an example of what a small State may do; they forget or do not know that the Republic is perfectly safe-guarded by the public policy of the States of Europe. The Swiss States were overrun with the greatest ease by the French in the time of the Revolution. An efficient and fully equipped Army must be kept at home prepared at a moment's notice to start for the battlefield. There must be no "shocking waste" in the Army and no loss equal to 48 per 100 of the recruits before the period of Reserve service is reached. Militia and Volunteers are to become efficient soldiers, and we are to aspire to have an Army by voluntary enlistment, which countries with conscription obtain as they please. We cannot eat our cake and have it. We cannot refuse military service and at the same time rival the States which depend upon conscription for filling their armies, and when all is done and the "new model" is turned out for some new Cromwell to handle, the War Office of the future will have an arduous task year after year to keep it up.

THE PRESS, 1854 AND 1899-1900.

WHEN the linked battalion system was so claimed by the Press as the inspiration of a heaven-born Minister to give the State an army

May 19, 1900.]

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c.

capable of sustaining the interests of the Empire at home and abroad, there were some obstinate fellows who received the blessing with misgivings; there were some bold enough to give expression to their doubts. The voice of the nation expressed by the Press, and echoed by Parliament in the form of omnipotent decrees, swept these infidels into the outer darkness. It is not necessary to dwell upon the rude shocks which were speedily given to the new system by the occurrence of campaigns which required something more than punitive expeditions to deal with the enemy; and now there comes a war with two little Dutch republics which disposes of the link system altogether.

There has arisen in the course of this six months' trial of our strength in South Africa a remarkable change in the rôle of the Press and of the correspondents who write for the great papers from South Africa. In the days of the Crimean War the special correspondent—there were not many of them—did not assume to himself the position of a director of the War Department, of a reformer of the military system of the Empire, and of a censor of the generals who were in the field; he simply recorded facts that had occurred, indicated defects that were patent, and wrote as the historian, not as the judge, of the proceedings which he witnessed at the time. The correspondents of the present day, very brilliant writers and possibly very able men, have taken up a very different position. They are not content with recording events, pointing out deficiencies and furnishing the newspapers they serve with matter for suggestion, discussion, and counsel. They boldly soar far beyond the humble heights which their predecessors were satisfied to occupy, and settle without reserve or hesitation the great issues which lie before the country when the war is over. They instruct the nation how to deal with the Army and those who direct it when, in the good time coming, we enjoy the inestimable advantages of a force without one single speck upon the brightness of its panoply, perfect in discipline, in armament, and in power, to meet Imperial necessities at home and abroad and without the slightest defect in its organisation as the armed power of the nation.

Army Notes.

So far as the Republics were concerned, the occupation of Bloemfontein marked the beginning of the end. Unfortunately, a different impression was given to the deluded burghers, though not to expert opinion on the Continent, by the enforced inactivity of Lord Roberts, due to the loss of horses and cattle, the make-believe surrender of the Free Staters, and the slow process of restoring communication across the Orange River. The result was the daring Boer raid, which was checked at Wepener. With the Commander-in-Chief again in the field, the demoralisation of the enemy, begun at Bloemfontein, has gone on without a break. Unable to check the British advance by operations on a similar scale, they are driven from pillar to post as resistlessly as though fate itself was behind them, yet the demoralisation, which was so conspicuously announced on posters during the week, is by no means complete. We have captured few prisoners, little transport, and no big guns. The enemy are sadly shaken, but they are not disorganised. They are past masters in the art of retreating, as we have discovered over and over again in the campaign. That the oft-told tale of Republican dissensions is true may be taken for granted, as the Transvaalers are apparently leaving the Free Staters to their fate while they concentrate on the Vaal. Such an alliance as theirs is bound to dissolve under the pressure of disaster and ruin. The secret withdrawal of the Free Staters from Hlangwane Moun-

tain on Lord Roberts's advance from Kimberley led to its occupation by Sir Redvers Buller, and, indirectly, to the retreat of the Boers from Ladysmith. Even before the arrival of Lord Roberts on the Modder River a large body of Free Staters were said to have left the Magersfontein position and returned home. With the retreat of their allies to the Vaal the forces that will work towards disintegration in the Free State commandoes will be found irresistible. As farmers and pastoralists, the safety of their crops and cattle will trouble them more than the safety of the Republic, which even they must realise is at an end. That they will lose their property if they hold out, and retain it if they submit, are considerations which are certain to appeal to their practical sense, especially as Lord Roberts has shown himself severe to burghers, who have broken their pledges. In any case, Generals Brabant and Rundle have rendered the further resistance of the Free State impossible. So far as it is concerned the game is up.

After the miserable hungle made by the Government in the matter of the Spion Kop despatches, it is not to be expected that armchair critics will cease to criticise, for in effect the Cabinet went out of its way to justify their action. Unfortunately, it is easier to take action which renders a Parliamentary debate a necessity than to restrain even members of the Legislature from indulging in irrelevancies and party bias. The mischievous effects of inviting untrained public opinion to criticise officers in the field is only just beginning to reveal itself. Journalists, newspaper correspondents, and Members of Parliament with a "bee in their bonnet," are all discussing delicate military questions with a plentiful lack of knowledge, as marked as their lack of modesty. Such indiscriminating criticism can only do harm to the army in the field. To allow the public to tear the reputation of generals to shreds and tatters, tends not only to undermine discipline, but in the long run to destroy the confidence of officers in one another. Because Lord Roberts spoke of "the lack of administrative capacity" shown in the Spion Kop affair, one smart journalist takes it for granted that Sir Charles Warren is deficient in all administrative ability. It is entirely overlooked, apparently, that this same officer was thanked by the Government for his services in delimitating the Griqualand West boundary in 1876; settled the land question in the district in 1877; served through the Gaika War in 1878; was thanked by the Home and Colonial Governments for his services in connection with the Griqua Rebellion and Bechuanaland Invasion; was the capable administrator of Griqualand West in 1879; and is the only man who brought President Kruger to his knees without firing a shot in the memorable expedition of 1884-5. This is the man who is held up to derision by ignorant critics, because Lord Roberts, recognising his ability, has seen fit to make him administrator of an important district in South Africa. We say unhesitatingly that the conduct of the home public in respect to some of our senior officers in South Africa has been cruelly unfair. And, unfortunately, by the publication of Lord Roberts's remarks on the Spion Kop despatches, the Government has played into the hands of the arm-chair critics, and created for the War Office a veritable hornet's nest, when the exercise of a slight modicum of ordinary common sense would have prevented much of the mischief.

It is a great pity, after the excellent spirit which the Militia of all ranks have displayed, that steps are not being taken to give some of the battalions now in South Africa a chance of seeing active service in the truest sense. We hear from the seat of war that the battalions in the field are displaying the best qualities of soldierly zeal and enthusiasm. This was only to be expected; but a feeling of the bitterest disappointment pervades all ranks by reason of the decision that the units which are on service shall be relegated to the duties of the lines of communication only, whilst other forces are allowed to play their part as soldiers in the fighting line. We cannot believe that this policy is a wise one. The Militia has laboured for years under the greatest disadvantages. It has, never-

theless, done its duty loyally, and will whenever called upon. We have had unmistakable evidence recently of its value as a reserve to the Army, but for some reason it is still regarded apparently with scant favour. The reason it is difficult to discover, for the force has more than justified the confidence of those who have pleaded for a more enlightened administration. There is nothing to be gained by causing officers and men to feel themselves discredited, as they are bound to do so long as they are treated with a sort of half-hearted confidence. There is no doubt as to the resentment with which the present policy is regarded by the best of Militia officers, and it is fully time that something was done to show that the service is valued as it ought to be. The Service members have made known their views in language which it is impossible to question the wisdom of, but their advice would seem to have fallen on deaf ears in Pall Mall. The war now in progress offered a favourable opportunity for the War Office to exercise a better judgment, and to give the Constitutional force the chance it has long yearned for of again proving its worth. Yet old methods are still adhered to with painful persistency. We trust that it is not too late for the Minister for War to represent to Lord Roberts the incalculable mischief which may be done by keeping this old and tried force wholly in the background, when improvised contingents of all kinds are being used freely in the fore-front. The officers and men of these contingents are rendering doubtless most useful service, and demonstrating their right to be where they are. This, however, only tends to make the treatment of the Militia the more difficult to explain, and it would speak badly indeed for that service if it did not feel that a slur is being cast upon it. If even a brigade of Militia were pushed to the front to meet the enemy, and prove the fitness of the force generally to uphold the credit of British arms, it would go a long way to allay the annoyance caused by what is regarded as systematic neglect. As matters stand, the War Office is going out of its way to create false impressions and intensify those jealousies which a wiser administration would do all in its power to remove.

The idea put forward by Lord Salisbury at the meeting of the Primrose League the other day, that the knights and dames of that organisation should devote themselves to the encouragement of rifle clubs, is one that will scarcely recommend itself to soldiers. The Government may, of course, have views of their own of which we are ignorant, but at first sight it is difficult to recognise the utility of the scheme, even if there were sufficient range accommodation available to render it practical. It is essential that armed men should be disciplined. Rifle clubs might, and probably would, be a source of endless trouble, and organisations of the kind tinged with the bias of politics could not fail to create false impressions and so do incalculable mischief. On all grounds, therefore, the scheme is an objectionable means for creating, as it is perhaps hoped that it might, a military spirit. The suggestions are so crude that it is impossible to regard them seriously. Looking at the matter from the standpoint of military expediency, we are disposed to think that there must be some mistake. We should feel disposed to say that the Prime Minister had been incorrectly reported were it not that all the leading journals are in agreement on the main features of his speech. Evidently Lord Salisbury spoke without previous consultation with the military authorities, for the heads of the Army would surely have made it clear to him on what delicate ground he was treading.

We hope Mr. Wyndham was in earnest when he assured Sir Howard Vincent on Monday that the lessons of the war in South Africa are not being lost upon the War Office. Sir Howard was anxious to see a committee appointed to receive evidence and make recommendations to the War Office with regard to the future administration and training of the Army. To this Mr. Wyndham would not accede, but he admitted that the war had suggested many points of interest in respect to tactical movements. We submit that it is not alone in tactical movement that the war has taught us lessons. It has brought to light

many matters which call urgently for reform, and we hope the Service Members in Parliament will do their utmost to insist on these receiving attention at the hands of the authorities. There is a grave danger that when the war is over, and our victorious troops are returning, the lessons of the campaign may be forgotten by the public, but we rely on the Service Members to keep them before the authorities.

The correspondent of the *Sydney Mail* at the front draws an instructive comparison between the Colonial irregular and the British soldier. He says that the former makes the worst sentry in the world. His bump of locality is so strongly developed that he quickly learns the exact position of the enemy, and where, therefore, to expect danger. Unfortunately his knowledge tends to keep his senses alert only in one direction. He neglects to challenge the officer who approaches him from any other, which is a grave defect. The English soldier, on the other hand, makes an excellent sentry. He has no idea of locality. He cannot even find his own camp. As for the enemy, he is entirely ignorant of his precise whereabouts; hence he keeps his eyes on all sides of him. Not knowing the point from which danger may come, he looks for it in every direction.

The latest news from the Far East is almost sensational, but the public pay little or no heed to it. Until Lord Roberts moves with the swiftness, completeness, and apparent ease, of masterly strategy on Pretoria, Englishmen will take no interest in any other part of the world than South Africa. Yet Russia's newest scheme for tightening her grip on Northern China ought to be sufficiently interesting to stir us even at the present moment. The concession she is about to wring from the Yamen, will enable her to build a railway along the caravan route from Kiachtu, a point south of Lake Baikal, to Peking. It will thus be a branch line of the Trans-Siberian Railway of the utmost strategical importance. Instead of being carried in wide detours across an impracticable and mountainous region, such as Transbaikalia and Manchuria have proved themselves to be, it will be carried in a straight line across a country presenting few or no difficulties to the engineer. In other words, it will be a Mongolian instead of a Manchurian line, and, therefore, safe from the fleets of possible enemies. In a war with China, or in a war with rival Powers who contest her position in that Empire, it will give Russia an alternative route to Peking. Disaster may overtake the Manchurian Railway, which is within striking distance of the sea, but in the Mongolian Railway the astute Slav desires to secure an inaccessible line of communications. Surely this move in Northern China will awaken us to the necessity of constructing the Burmah-Yunnan Railway whose military significance is equally striking. The future of our Indian Empire is at least as important as the future of Uganda and the Soudan.

The present intention of the War Office is to hold an examination of Militia officers for commissions in the Line in September next. It certainly is most desirable that young men who aspire to commissions in the Army should be submitted to some test of fitness, for we foresee all manner of difficulties if they are not. The War Office has been hard pressed to fill vacancies during the last few months we know, and it is unfair not to make allowances. But the present state of things cannot be allowed to continue. In the interests of the young men themselves it is most necessary that at least the military competition should be reintroduced; otherwise, the rejections are bound to be numerous hereafter, unless the promotion examinations are to become more or less a meaningless farce, which would be a thing greatly to be regretted.

There have been many conscientious and hard-working military secretaries at the Horse Guards during the last forty years: but of all the distinguished officers who have held the office, Major-General Sir Coleridge Grove has perhaps been the most hard-working. To his lot it has fallen to conduct the duties of a very difficult and responsible position on the Headquarters Staff during one of the biggest wars in which we have been engaged since the beginning of

the century. He has discharged his duties with admirable tact and discretion, and his services have just been acknowledged in a manner which all will approve, he having been granted a Distinguished Service Reward of £100 a year. Those who know General Grove will be in no way surprised to learn that this recognition of his devotion had almost to be forced upon him, as he thought that there were many more deserving than himself. He is about the only man in the whole Army who would take this view, but it is quite in keeping with his proverbial modesty and generosity of feeling.

Colonel Sir Howard Vincent proposes on Monday to ask the Under-Secretary of State for War if, when the Royal Reserve Regiments are disbanded, any facilities will be offered to officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates within the age limits, and duly recommended for character and capacity, to rejoin the standing Army. If vacancies exist in their respective arms and ranks there would scarcely seem any objection to the War Office giving this proposal favourable consideration.

VETERANS AND THE BATH.

On the 23rd inst. her Majesty's birthday will be celebrated in London. Senior officers naturally hope that it may bring the rewards which are so highly prized in the winter of life. Among the officers of General's rank are those who have been appointed to the colonelcies of regiments. Many of them have not even received a C.B., whilst others, who have received the Bath, have remained for years in the third class, in the "most honourable order."

Generals.

Lord Howe, C.B., 2nd Life Guards.
W. H. Seymour, C.B., 2nd Dragoon Guards.
A. Low, C.B., 4th Hussars.
W. C. Forrest, C.B., 11th Hussars.
A. G. Montgomery-Moore, 18th Hussars.
D. Anderson, Cheshire Regiment.
W. C. E. Napier, King's Own Scottish Borderers.
J. T. Hill, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
H. R. Browne, Dorsetshire Regiment.
F. Peyton, C.B., Welsh Regiment.
Hon. R. Rollo, C.B., Black Watch.
F. Burton, C.B., Royal West Kent Regiment.
Sir H. P. de Bathe, Bart., Shropshire Light Infantry.
J. H. Dunne, Wiltshire Regiment.
C. A. Lewis, North Staffordshire Regiment.
J. H. C. Robertson, York and Lancaster Regiment.
W. D. P. Patton-Bethune, Highland Light Infantry.
W. H. Bradford, Royal Irish Rifles.
F. R. Elrington, C.B., Rifle Brigade.
W. J. Chamberlayne, West India Regiment.

Most of these twenty Generals served in the Crimea or in the Indian Mutiny, and only seven of them have received the Companionship of the Bath. The claims of others have been completely ignored year after year. The great disappointment at the time of the Jubilee would be intensified if the Fountain of Honour were sealed up in 1900. Why have Bradford, Browne, Dunne, and Bethune been omitted from the Bath? There may be reasons, as there are for one name or two names in the list perhaps, but

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they are not known at all events. Why has Sir Henry de Bathe, who was a page at the coronation of the Queen, and was second in command of the Scots Fusilier Guards before Sebastopol, been completely forgotten? He entered the service more than sixty years ago, and he acquitted himself well in the commands which he held at Aldershot, Manchester, and elsewhere, and the prefix to his name was inherited from his father, an old soldier of the Peninsula, and the American war of 1812. He has got nothing whatever to show that he has served the Queen and country in the field—not even a Jubilee medal.

Lieutenant-Generals.

J. R. S. Sayer, C.B., 1st Dragoon Guards.
C. Tower, C.B., 3rd Dragoon Guards.
Hon. S. J. G. Calthorpe, 5th Dragoon Guards.
A. Nugent, Royal Scots Greys.
E. Howard Vyse, 3rd Hussars.
Sir F. W. J. Fitz Wygram, Bart., 15th Hussars.
W. T. Dickson, 16th Lancers.
W. G. D. Massy, C.B., 5th Lancers.
A. J. Lyttelton-Annesley, 12th Lancers.
Hon. C. W. Thesiger, 14th Hussars.
C. S. Hutchinson, 19th Hussars.
Sir Roger Palmer, Bart., 20th Hussars.
G. G. C. Stapylton, The Queen's.
G. B. Milman, C.B., Northumberland Fusiliers.
F. W. Traill-Burroughs, C.B., Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
R. S. Baynes, King's Regiment.
H. J. Buchanan, C.B., Norfolk Regiment.
W. Hardy, C.B., East Yorkshire Regiment.
E. Chippindall, C.B., Yorkshire Regiment.
R. T. Glynn, C.B., C.M.G., South Wales Borderers.
W. Roberts, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
J. P. Redmond, C.B., Gloucestershire Regiment.
T. H. Pakenham, East Lancashire Regiment.
G. S. Young, C.B. Royal Sussex Regiment.
J. W. Thomas, C.B., Hampshire Regiment.
F. G. Wilkinson, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
Hon. J. J. Bourke, Essex Regiment.
R. W. Lowry, C.B., Royal Berkshire Regiment.
V. H. Bowles, Manchester Regiment.
E. Hopton, C.B., Connaught Rangers.
A. McL. Macdonald, Leinster Regiment.
W. Rickman, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Major-Generals.

R. Hale, 7th Hussars.
W. Mussenden, 8th Hussars.
E. A. Stuart, Royal Scots.
C. F. Gregorie, C.B., Royal Irish Regiment.
R. G. Whitehead, C.B., Northamptonshire Regiment.
T. R. Stevenson, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

There are thirty-two Lieutenant-Generals in this list, of whom thirteen have received the honour of the Companionship of the Bath. Among the others are officers of well-known service, and some others whose names recall the flies in amber; and a similar remark may be made about the six Major-Generals, two of whom have C.B. to their names, which have been well deserved. Will not the War Office pass a kindly eye over those who have been so long expectant in vain? There are among them soldiers of eminent service, and only those who can get at the reports of the Adjutant-General's *vehement* can ever know why they have been passed over.

THE QUEEN AT NETLEY.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess Victoria Eugenie and Prince Leopold of Battenberg, visited her sick and wounded soldiers at Netley Hospital on Wednesday. The special train left about a quarter to two o'clock under the charge of Mr. Fay, and Netley was reached shortly before four o'clock.

The Queen and Princesses were met at the naval station adjoining the hospital by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Baker Russell and the staff of the Portsmouth district. In her own bath-chair her Majesty was wheeled through the hospital, visiting both the surgical and medical sections, where the convalescents were drawn up. Her Majesty went through the wards and conversed with the patients, leaving with each a spray of flowers. Over 600 men who have taken part in the South African campaign were seen by the Queen, including many serious cases. The Royal party returned by special train, reaching Windsor at twenty minutes to eight in the evening.

Several native regiments in the Punjab have received the '303 rifle, which continues to be issued with all despatch.

Army Personal.

The Belfast Corporation has unanimously decided to grant the freedom of the city to Lieut.-General Sir George White. A gold casket to contain the certificate of freedom is being subscribed for by the citizens.

The death is announced of Mrs. Digby Barker, wife of General G. Digby Barker, C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda, which took place after a short illness at Bermuda on Monday.

Lieut.-General Sir Charles Warren, who was to have been Governor of Griqualand West, has now been appointed Military Governor of Cape Colony north of the Orange River—with the exception of the Kimberley district.

Lord Kitchener is still a Major-General on the staff in South Africa, not having been granted higher local rank. He thus has nine junior officers commanding divisions with the rank of Lieutenant-General who are locally his seniors—viz., Sir A. Hunter, Sir L. Rundle, T. Kelly-Kenny, Sir H. Colville, the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Sir H. Chermiside, H. J. T. Hildyard, J. D. P. French, and R. Pole-Carew. It is evident that Lord Kitchener is satisfied to bide his time, and has no desire to press his claims to the detriment of others. He thus sets an example of large-mindedness which is greatly to his credit, for we may be certain that any complaint from him would at once be considered. The supersession is, of course, only temporary; but Lord Kitchener's acceptance of the position should go a long way to dispose of the grievances of junior officers, of which we hear frequently, in connection with the distribution of rank and command at the front.

Lieut.-General G. S. Young, C.B., Colonel of the Royal Sussex Regiment, will be offered transfer to the Colonelcy of his old corps, the South Staffordshire Regiment, vacant by the death of General J. W. S. Smith, C.B.

Major-General Sir William Gatacre arrived at Southampton on Saturday morning by the *Goorkha* from South Africa. He left quietly for London, refusing to be interviewed. He said, however, in response to inquiries, that he had enjoyed a pleasant voyage, and was in the best of health.

Major-General Sir Coleridge Grove, Military Secretary, has been granted a distinguished service reward of £100 a year. He joined the 15th Regiment as Ensign March 17, 1863, on leaving the University, and became a Major-General July 4, 1896. He served in the Egyptian War, 1882, as D.A.A.G. at Headquarters, and was present at Tel-el-Kebir (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, bronze star, brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, and 4th Class of the Osmanieh); also served in the Sudan Expedition, 1884-85, as A.A.G. for boat service, Commandant at Gemai, and A.A.G. and Assistant Military Secretary at Headquarters (mentioned in despatches, two clasps, and brevet of Colonel).

Major-General Sir Reginald Wingate sailed from Suez on Monday in the P. and O. steamer *Peninsular* for England, on leave.

Major-General Sir Bindon Blood, R.E., commanding the Meerut District, is returning from India on privilege leave, Colonel H. A. Abbott, I.S.C., officiating for him.

Major-General T. A. Cooke has assumed command of the troops assembled on Salisbury Plain for the drill season, his headquarters being established at Tidworth House. He has for his A.A.G. Colonel A. Wilkinson, lately commanding the 19th Regimental District; Lieut.-Colonel G. P. Bourcicault, A.S.C., being A.A.G.(B.); Major E. W. Fleming, R.F.A., is D.A.A.G.; Captains H. R. Hardy, the Queen's, and E. C. H. Grant Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, are in charge of Musketry; and Major J. E. V. Foss, R.A.M.C., is P.M.O. Colonel V. Hatton, C.B., is in command of the 1st (Irish) Brigade, made up of the 5th Batn. Royal Irish Regiment, 5th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 4th Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, and 4th Batn. Leinster Regiment;

Colonel D. C. De Wend commands the 2nd Brigade, made up of the 3rd Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 3rd Batn. Gloucestershire Regiment, 3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and 3rd Batn. Northamptonshire Regiment; Colonel J. W. Hume, in command of the 3rd Brigade, has under him the 7th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, 3rd Batn. Lincolnshire Regiment, 3rd Batn. East Surrey Regiment, and 5th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers. We are desired to state that the postal addresses are:—"Bulford Camp, Amesbury, Wilts;" and "Perham Down Camp, Ludgershall, Andover."

Colonel the Hon. J. Scott Napier is *en route* to South Africa in the transport *Assaye* to take up the special duties as A.A.G. lines of communication, for which he has been selected, and Colonel G. M. Fox has joined at Aldershot to replace him temporarily as Inspector of Gymnasia.

Colonel M. S. Bell, V.C., C.B., R.E., having attained the limit of age, is placed on the retired list from the 15th inst. An A.D.C.-ship to the Queen having thus become vacant, it has been filled by the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. E. McCallum, K.C.M.G., R.E., Governor of Newfoundland, who thus becomes a Colonel in the Army. Sir Henry McCallum is forty-seven years of age, joined the Army December 15, 1871, and became Lieutenant-Colonel October 7, 1897. He served in the Perak Expedition 1875-76. Whilst at Singapore he was selected for Colonial employment, became Governor of Lagos in 1897, and last year went to Newfoundland.

Colonel G. Henry, R.E., takes up the duties of D.A.G. Madras, and will be gazetted a Brigadier-General accordingly, Brigadier-General G. Simpson, I.S.C., having been selected for a Second Class District command.

Colonel J. K. Spilling, retired list, late 13th Hussars, has taken over command of the Reserve Regiment of Hussars, which is being formed at Hounslow, with Major W. J. Underwood, late 4th Hussars, as second-in-command.

Colonel J. Davis, A.D.C., 3rd Batn. Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, has taken over command of the Militia Brigade embodied at Gosport. The appointment has given much satisfaction, as Colonel Davis is quite an enthusiast in all matters relating to the Service, the interests of which he has done so much to advance.

Colonel J. F. Hilton, 23rd Regimental District, has been appointed to the command of the troops in Barbados, with the temporary rank of Major-General, vice Major-General R. F. Butler.

Colonel T. E. Hickman, D.S.O., Worcestershire Regiment, who has been serving with the Egyptian Army since September, 1897, is proceeding to South Africa on special service.

Colonel J. H. S. Craigie, late Highland Light Infantry, who has just been appointed to the officiating command of the Sind District, is coming home on three months' privilege leave.

Colonel P. H. Dalbiac, M.P., late Captain Derbyshire Regiment, has been granted four years' extension of command of the 18th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers.

Sir Montagu Frederick Ommann, K.C.M.G., retired Royal Engineers, has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in succession to Sir Edward Wingfield, K.C.B., retired on pension. He entered the Royal Engineers in January, 1864, and became Captain in 1878, was employed on special duty under the War Office and the Admiralty from 1866 to 1870, and at the Royal Military Academy from 1867 to 1874. He acted as Private Secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, from March, 1874, to January, 1877, when he was appointed a Crown Agent for the Colonies.

Lieut.-Colonel D. F. R. Dawson, C.M.G., late Coldstream Guards, whose five years as Military Attaché in Paris expire on July 13, has been granted an extension for twelve months.

Lieut.-Colonel Lord Castletown, 4th Batn Leinster Regiment, who went out to the Cape some time ago on special service, has been appointed Commissioner for the Wepener district.

Lieut.-Colonels B. R. Hawes and R. S. H. Moody, recently appointed to the command of the 3rd and 4th Batns. Royal Munster Fusiliers, which it has since been decided not to proceed with the raising of, are *en route* to South Africa in the transport *Assaye*, having been selected for special service.

Lieut.-Colonel T. P. Battersby, A.O.D., is appointed Deputy-Assistant-Director-General of Ordnance at Headquarters.

Major C. M. T. Western, R.F.A., has been confirmed in the appointment of Assistant-Military Secretary to Lieut.-General Sir George Wolseley, commanding in Madras.

Major the Hon. G. C. Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, 3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-General E. S. Brook, commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot.

Major S. MacDougall, retired list, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has been appointed to the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, in the vacancy created by the retirement of Captain Walrond Clarke.

Major C. H. Dale, late of the Canadian Militia, and formerly Lieutenant 102nd Foot, has been appointed a Military Knight of Windsor on the Lower Foundation, vice Major R. Molesworth, deceased.

Captain H. H. P. Deasy, late 16th Lancers, has been awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society in recognition of the admirable exploring and survey work he has done in Central Asia during his two expeditions extending over two years.

Captain C. W. Darby-Griffith, who lately rejoined the Grenadier Guards for duty from the Reserve of Officers, has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-General Trotter in the Home District, vice Captain G. D. White, Grenadier Guards, proceeding on active service.

Captain C. A. G. Webb, Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Major-General Sir Reginald Wingate in Egypt, Captain R. A. Markham, Coldstream Guards, being A.D.C.

Officers qualified as interpreters at recent examination in foreign languages:—Captains E. M. J. Burn, R.E., and S. C. F. Jackson, D.S.O., Hampshire Regiment, in French; and Lieutenant F. G. Danielson, 1st V.B. Royal Warwickshire Regiment, in German.

Lieutenants C. F. Harold and R. Martin, I.S.C., have been selected for employment with the Egyptian Army.

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WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, May 12.

Lord Roberts entered Kroonstad at the head of his troops at 1.30, his occupation not being opposed. Mr. Steyn had hurried away the previous night for Heilbron, after issuing a proclamation constituting that place the new seat of the Orange State government. Headquarters with the 11th Division reached Geneva Siding, 14 miles from Kroonstad, last night, after a 20 miles march, said to have been splendidly performed by all arms. The Boers were understood to be entrenched at Boschrand, six miles further on. Gen. Gordon's Brigade was, therefore, pushed forward, and soon succeeded in turning the position, which was evacuated during the night. In the course of the day Gen. French seized a drift over the Valsch River in time to prevent the passage being opposed. The 7th Division moved up to the south-east of Geneva Siding, and Gen. Ian Hamilton, with his mounted infantry, occupied a position further east. Resuming his march in the early hours to-day, Lord Roberts arrived at Boschrand at 8.30. Cavalry were directed to reconnoitre, and finding the enemy's positions abandoned the advance was continued. By 1.45 the Union Jack was hoisted in the market place. Lord Roberts sent off his official message at 2 p.m. It was to this effect:—

"I entered Kroonstad without opposition at 1.30 to-day, when the Union Jack was hoisted amidst the cheers of the few British residents. The procession entering the town was headed by my bodyguard, all of them Colonials. After the staff and foreign officers came the North Somerset Company of the Imperial Yeomanry, followed by Pole-Carew's Division, consisting of Guards and the 18th Brigade, the Naval Brigade, the 83rd, 84th, and 85th Batteries, two 5in. guns, manned by Royal Artillerymen, and the 12th Company Royal Engineers. The rest of the force are encamped round the town."

Monday, May 14.

Two despatches were received from Lord Roberts. One dealt with a correspondence which had passed between the Field Marshal and President Kruger regarding the treatment of Colonial prisoners of war in Pretoria. Replying to the representations of the Commander-in-Chief the President stated that no distinction was made between Colonial and other prisoners, and that those only were confined in the common gaol who had committed breaches of discipline, or had tried or were suspected of an intention to escape. Every possible care, he added, was being taken of the sick. Lord Roberts, in acknowledging the message, pointed out that the regulations appeared to give room for abuses on the part of officials.

In the second message Lord Roberts reported a white-flag incident with regret. It seems that in the operations of the 10th inst. some of our cavalry were decoyed into an ambush under cover of a white flag. Approaching the kraal over which the flag was flying they were suddenly fired upon, with the result that Capt. Elworthy, of the Carabiniers, was killed, and two officers wounded. In another case, a party of our men going up to a kraal where a white flag had been hoisted, were fired upon by a large number of the enemy. Two officers—Capt. Haig, Inniskilling Dragoons, and Lieut. Wilkinson, 1st Australian Horse—were taken prisoners, and 21 men are unaccounted for, although some of those reported missing at first have since found their way back.

Tuesday, May 15.

The War Office received to-day a series of despatches from Sir Redvers Buller describing at length the operations of the force under his command since Friday morning last. These documents may be summarised thus:—On Friday Gen. Buller concentrated at Sunday's River Drift on the Helpmakaar road the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, the 2nd Division, and some corps artillery. At the same time Col. Bethune was ordered to advance from Greytown with his mounted infantry, the Umvoti Mounted Rifles, and the Imperial Light Infantry. On Saturday Gen. Buller was at Waschbank, Col. Bethune at Pomeroy, and Gen. Hildyard, with the 5th Division, at Indoda Mountains. Next day the advance was continued on all sides, and the enemy fell back to the nek in front of Helpmakaar. This they evacuated on Sunday night, leaving behind a rearguard of 1,000 men. Fighting was continued throughout Monday, during which Lord Dundonald with the cavalry forced the rearguard back on the main body near Zunalinden. He covered nearly forty miles during the day, notwithstanding that the enemy had fired the grass, and the troops had to move through a thick cloud of hot smoke. Simultaneously Gen. Hildyard occupied Wessel's Nek, and began repairing the railway. This morning the advance troops entered Dundee, from which about 2,500 of the enemy yesterday took train for Laing's Nek. Their waggons went by the De Jager's Drift and Dannhauser road. The town was found to be looted, and in some of the collieries the machinery had been destroyed.

Wednesday, May 16.

The War Office received a telegram from Sir Redvers Buller announcing that his troops occupied Glencoe yesterday; that the Transvaalers have

now evacuated the Biggarsberg, and the Free Staters on the Drakensberg are much reduced in numbers. The last train of the enemy's transport left Glencoe at dawn yesterday. The retirement of the Boers has been largely produced by the action of the 5th Division, which is stated to have done a great deal of very hard work, marching, mountain-climbing, and road-making, all carried out in excellent spirit under the able leadership of Lieut.-Gen. Hildyard. Trains are now running to Wessels Nek Station. The Boer retreat from Dundee is described by the *Times* correspondent as "an utter rout."

Thursday, May 17.

Sir Redvers Buller reported to the War Office to-day from Dannhauser that the 2nd Division had reached that place, and that he hoped his advanced patrols were in Newcastle. The 5th Division was echeloned from Elandslaagte to Glencoe, repairing the railway, and the 4th Division was at Sunday River Drift, on the old Newcastle road.

Lord Roberts reported that Sir Archibald Hunter had entered the Transvaal on Tuesday, and occupied Christiana yesterday without opposition, the enemy having retired to Klerksdorp. Lord Methuen had advanced 12 miles on the Hoopstad road without seeing any of the enemy.

Friday, May 18.

A Reuter's telegram to-night states,

"Mafeking has been relieved. Food has entered the garrison. Enemy dispersed."

Up to the time of going to press no news had been received at the War Office of the relief of Mafeking, although the impress was that good news would come very shortly from that quarter. Lord Methuen, it was officially announced, entered Hoopstad yesterday without opposition. Generals Duprez and Daniels surrendered to him. Major-Gen. Ian Hamilton's cavalry occupied Lindley yesterday after slight opposition. Steyn not there. Major-Gen. Hutton's Mounted Infantry surprised and captured Commandant Botha 37 miles N.W. Kroonstad.

Sir A. Hunter with Hart's Brigade had returned to Fourteen Streams from Christiana, at which town General Barton remains. The reason for General Hunter's action is not stated.

Lord Roberts remains at Kroonstad, to which place the railway is being rapidly repaired. The Boers have been located at the Rhenoster River, some 40 miles north of Kroonstad.

A Boer despatch from Volkrust, on the Transvaal border, announces the abandonment of Newcastle by the enemy. The Queen has telegraphed to Gen. Buller congratulating him and his troops on the occupation of Dundee.

Lindley is the third capital of the Free State occupied by our troops. This ought to prove to the Free Staters convincingly that further opposition is useless. Not far from Lindley is Vecht Kop, on one of the Rhenoster Spruits, where it is said that the Boers intend making a stand. The capture of Lindley and the surrender of several prominent Boer leaders will, no doubt, have the effect of lessening the ardour of the Free State Boers considerably.

Hoopstad, occupied by Lord Methuen, is on the eastern bank of the Vet River. The Commandant Botha who has been captured is probably Philip Botha, who was one of the chief commanders of the force which held Kroonstad, and not Louis Botha, the Commandant-General of the Transvaal forces.

The Mansion House Fund for Widows and Orphans amounted this morning to £907,570. Of that sum £392,785 had been subscribed for the widows and orphans, £89,354 for the sick and wounded, £96,337 for the disabled soldiers and sailors, and £171,452 for the wives and families of the troops. A sum of £142,359 has been placed at the Lord Mayor's discretion for distribution among these four branches or other kindred objects connected with the war. The destination of £15,283 received from the Colonies has not yet been indicated.

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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

ZAND RIVER, May 10.

6th Dragoon Gds.—Killed: Capt. C. K. Elworthy, 3877 F. Jeffreys, 3784 Morle, 2725 H. Paton. Wounded: Lieuts. M. M. Moncrief, R. H. Collis, 3990 Cpl. J. McAdams.

2nd Dragoons.—Killed: 3753 H. Barclay, 3035 C. Wellstead, 4229 J. Pegler. Wounded: 3467 Cpl. W. Wake, 4145 H. Woodward.

6th Dragoons.—Killed: 5099 Cpl. J. McClintock, 3446 M. Flynn, 5081 C. Day, 3772 E. Mobbs, 5060 Daziel. Wounded: 3772 (P. 3722) (W.) Webster*, 3466 Sgt. J. W. Wall, 3378 Cpl. L. Marshall, 2695 L.-Cpl. H. Hyland, 3160 H. Wilson, 2781 W. Smith, 3694 E. Faulding, 2303 J. Price, 3052 S. Griffin.

16th Lancers.—Wounded: 3893 W. Nash.

West Australian Horse.—Wounded: 2027 M. E. Meecham, 1080 J. W. Meecham.

New South Wales Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: 15 T. Appleby (P. 1380 T. S.), 281 C. Tonkin (May 7).

Tasmanian Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: Major C. Cameron.

R.F.A.—76th Batt.: Wounded: 15176 S. Archer. Northumberland Fusiliers (Mtd. Inf.)—Wounded: 5041 T. Hogg.

East Lancashire Regt.—Wounded: Capt. L. Head*.

Royal Sussex Regt.—1st: Killed: 5477 W. Webb, 2273 G. Merritt, 3091 J. Goodes. Wounded: Sec.-Lieut. R. E. Paget, 5460 W. Osborne, 5719 W. J. O'Connell, 5811 H. Overy, 5109 Cpl. W. Backshaw, 3013 E. Cam, 2487 G. Shepherd. Missing: 5835 W. Knight.

Cameron Highlanders.—1st: Wounded: 3004 T. Neville. Canadian Inf.—Killed: 7193 F. G. W. Floyd. Wounded: 7208 G. W. Leonard, 7221 A. McLean, 7018 E. Armstrong.

WEPENER.

Revised and amended list, showing regimental numbers:—

Cape Mounted Rifles.—Killed: Major C. F. Sprenger, Lieut. H. F. B. Taplin, 1522 Sgt.-Maj. J. Leedham, 37 N. E. Court, 432 J. Whalley; 1251 Sgts. H. Marr, 1325 W. H. Nixon; 3169 W. Banks, 3353 A. J. C. Collier; 3332 P. G. Stevenson, 3175 H. Rell, 149 W. Burdon, 3054 R. R. Garrett, 3069 J. H. Robins, 3126 S. P. Sherrett, 3212 M. Pakenham, 3507 P. Horwood, 2851 J. McLaughlin, 3519 H. Burke, 2114 T. Taffray, 285 A. G. Thomas. Wounded: Capt. C. L. J. Goldsworthy; Major J. C. M. Warring; Lieuts. W. P. Straw, P. C. Clowes, R. N. Cumming; Sgts. 1637 J. Hefford, 1775 C. J. Archdeacon, 860 R. F. Eyre, 253 T. Martin, 1956 M. Page, 1742 H. G. T. Campbell; Cpls. 1977 A. Ollis, W. A. Driver, C. J. Kennelly, 1559 H. Lux, 2350 C. Phillips, 1502 H. E. Somerset, 2084 H. Morrell, 114 J. Downham, 2173 J. I. Pard, 2936 G. H. Giles, 3510 F. Barrett-Leppard, 3279 F. Boscher, 1513 T. Carroll, 1313 J. E. Davies, 3470 J. S. Dean, 3246 H. W. Gray, 1871 P. Halloran, 3193 J. B. Houghton, 3501 J. F. Keblell, 1883 T. Murray, 3165 W. E. Pierce, 3068 C. J. Rivett-Carnac, 379 C. Roberts, 3039 S. Shore, 3288 F. Steinsfrand, 3473 G. F. Vigis, 3015 R. T. Wrightson, 3278 C. Young, 2827 G. W. L. Young, 3003 H. B. tha, 3180 H. H. W. Chadwick, 3150 G. Conway, 3183 O. Cornelle, 3282 J. J. Cronin, 2890 A. C. G. Hatchell, 3393 R. A. Hinds, 3354 J. Kelly, 1849 P. Linderlann, 2409 J. Long, 3256 A. C. Manning, 3284 J. H. Oxley, 3270 H. L. W. Stevens, 3043 R. Swinburne, 3460 H. M. Wood, 3275 T. Weir, J. H. Burton, 1693 F. C. Carden, 3315 W. B. Cluff, 3013 S. C. W. De Guérine, 3413 W. M. B. Mathias, 3038 W. Shore, 3269 S. A. Smith, 3475 C. J. Wilton, 82 C. J. Deverell, 3060 A. H. Large, 2294 W. D. Mearns, 3415 H. D. Smythe, 3321 J. A. Perman, 2837 G. F. Getliffe, 3408 E. Hulsberg, 2933 J. F. Sheridan, 1588 J. Gallery, 467 A. Steele. Missing: 2481 Sgt. A. B. Evans.

Brabant's Horse.—Killed: Lieut. A. H. Thornton, E. J. Smith, 885 P. Truscott, 5114 W. A. Reid, Cpl. J. E. Brown, 5058 J. Battestone. Wounded: Lieut. W. J. Holford, T. M. Nidcoll, J. L. Duncan, G. Stretton, G. Turner; Lieut. and Qr.-mr. H. Williams; Surg. R. C. Perkins; Qr.-mr.-Sgts. 923 F. W. Piggin, 629 E. Butler, 900 H. Hume, Sgt.-Maj. D. Blue, F. J. Carpenter; Sgts. J. E. Brown, G. P. Cook, J. C. Reynolds; Cpls. L. G. Wilson, J. E. Wood, 1071 G. R. Scarff, 1023 W. Howe, W. H. Milehouse; D. McDonald, 1045 J. Webber, 735 A. E. Boole, 5085 J. McCarthy, 5114 W. A. Reid, 1219 J. Birdstart, R. H. W. Barrell, 5036 J. Doigar, M. W. Mullins, 5003 W. Roberts.

Driscoll's Scouts.—Killed: Sgt. W. Gardner. Wounded: Lieut. A. Wiener, Qr.-mr.-Sgt. T. B. Hambridge, Sgt. A. E. Judd, N. Brishin, J. Flowers, E. E. G. Hatton, R. H. O. D. Hoskyn, A. Malcolm.

Royal Scots.—1st (Mtd. Inf.): Killed: 3660 J. McCormack, 3864 G. King. Wounded: Lieut. E. G. Hill (1st Berks, attached), Sgt. J. Gray (P. 2946 F. Grey); L.-Cpls. (P. 163) H. (J.) Coyle, E. Forbes; 3204 J. Trip-low, (P. 4033) R. Whiteside, (P. 3562) T. Lawlor, (P. 5102) A. Summers.

Kaffrarian Rifles.—Killed: 1081 W. L. Davies. Wounded: Lieut. C. L. Lister 1004 L.-Cpl. C. Austin, 769 J. Eastwood*, 765 J. D. McDonald, A. Pletschke, 1026 W. G. Bushell, 696 L. J. Collins, 781 W. Hacketh, 731 W. Wright.

Ambulance Corps.—Wounded: E. J. Smith.

KROONSTAD, May 10—11.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Wounded: 3933 E. C. Coyle.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Wounded: 2764 Staff-Sgt. W. Wellock, 2715 Cpl. F. Lowe, 3383 P. Smith.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Wounded: 3732 Sgt. A. G. Willson, 3942 J. Shaw, 4398 Sgt. D. Sime.

2nd Dragoons.—Wounded: 3432 E. Dyer, 3918 J. Kidd, 4268 Cpls. A. White, 3313 A. J. Morgan; 3614 W. Gar-

rett, 2765 Sqn. Sgt.-Maj. F. Casswell, 3688 Sgt. G. Ramage.

6th Dragoons.—Killed: 5129 Quinlan, 5094 Jeffries. Wounded: 3822 Lawrence; 3813 J. Burns, 4056 J. Hose, 3809 H. Burford, 3160 Cpl. A. Cole, 3942 A. C. Myzoule, 3633 J. Davies, 3900 F. Paul, 6131 T. Paisley.

8th Hussars.—Wounded: 3210 J. Coles.

12th Lancers.—Wounded: 3740 Greenham.

16th Lancers.—Wounded: Lieut. H. R. Lee (20th Hussars attached), 3723 F. S. Dunthorne, 4216 Sullivan.

New South Wales Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: 1072 A. E. Daroy, 4 Cpl. W. Chant, 118 T. J. Williams. Prisoners: 38 Sgt. H. F. Doyle (wounded), 982 R. Macdonald, 1011 H. L. Harnett.

Kitchener's Horse.—Wounded: 3350 M. T. Paul, 3265 E. F. Stacey, and missing.

R.H.A. "T" Battery.—Wounded: Civil Surgeon W. M. Parham (attached).

Worcester Regt. Mtd. Inf.—Killed: 2926 Cpl. W. Jones. Wounded: (P 2834) L. Underwood.

Oxford L.I. (Mtd. Inf.)—Wounded: 2096 Sgt. G. Watson.

West Australian Inf.—Wounded: 116 A. McFarlane.

BRANDFORT, May 2.

R.F.A.—18th Batt.: Wounded: 9771 Cpl. J. Price.

29087 H. Cripps, 74534 J. Sagwell. 75th: Wounded: 17867 W. H. Pickess.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: Missing: 5031 W. Lill (May 3).

4863 H. Smart (May 4), 2712 J. Bell (May 6).

HOUTNEK, April 30.

1-pr. Maxim Batt.—"A" Sec.: Wounded: 68914 C. Canstale.

2nd Duke of Cornwall's L.I. (Mtd. Inf.)—Missing: 2793 W. T. Simmons, 1293 H. Manley.

Tasmanian Inf.—Wounded: 33 L.-Cpl. C. M. Stephenson.

South Australian Inf.—Wounded: (P 73) D. A. Campbell.

WELGELEGEN, May 7.

New South Wales Inf.—Wounded: 162 Sgt.-Maj. A. McAllister, 1790 Col. E. Osborne, 448 F. Buchanan, 141 C. E. Mitchell.

THABA N'CHU, May 7-8.

Worcester Regt.—1st: Wounded: 5192 E. Groom.

Manchester Regt.—2nd: Missing: 4964 W. Harris (May 12).

Imperial Yeomanry.—34th: Missing: A. B. Cooper.

35th: Wounded 6470 Sgt. G. M. Kearns.

MAFEKING.

Inspector W. J. Brown, slightly wounded, Mar. 7.

D. MacDonald died of sickness Mar. 7.

Protectorate Regt.—115 K. M. Pickering, died, malarial fever, Mar. 26; Lieut. Feltham, slightly wounded, Mar. 12; 416 E. J. Hay, missing, Mar. 21.

Cape Pioneer Railway Regt.—R. Carter, died of malarial fever, Mar. 26.

Bechuanaland Rifles.—146 Cpl. E. Ironside, severely wounded, Mar. 12.

Town Guard.—F. Jacobs, slightly wounded, Mar. 21; J. Poole, severely wounded, Mar. 23.

KARREEFONTEIN, Apr. 22.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Wounded 1347 C.-Sgt. J. Fell, 2604 Sgt. B. Hatch, 4328 Drmr. A. Hedges, 3679 A. Masking, 2878 B. Petts, 2988 A. Chambers, 2926 A. E. Hurst (previously reported as belonging to the 1st Yorkshire Regt.).

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following, previously reported missing, are prisoners at Pretoria:—

2nd Life Guards.—1502 A. Lockyer, 1787 H. Ryaz.

6th Dragoon Guards.—3840 D. Byng.

6th Dragoons.—3228 W. Ford, 5035 A. E. Horne; 65 H. Beardwood and J. Manning, slightly wounded, May 10, are also prisoners at Pretoria.

The following, who were previously reported missing, have rejoined:—

17th Lancers.—3561 Cossey.

Canadian Mtd. Inf.—229 J. P. Nilant, 418 A. H. Morehouse, 223 E. Allen, 222 C. C. De Lisle.

Bethune's Mtd. Inf.—Lieut. J. M. Dalrymple, severely wounded left arm in a skirmish, May 10.

Kimberley Mtd. Corps.—Walter Deacon, F. B. Hasgett, W. Minch, and J. C. Hodson are reported missing from Fourteen Streams, May 13.

New South Wales Mtd. Inf.—410 W. G. Taylor, wounded at Koetze's Drift, May 5.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: 4863 H. Smart, reported missing, has rejoined.

Yorkshire Regt.—1st: 3443 J. Bell and 5982 A. Clements reported missing on line of march, on Mar. 7 and Mar. 8 respectively.

Rifle Brigade.—1st: The name of the man who was reported severely wounded while on picket duty on May 8 at Elandslaagte, 285 Sgt. A. Reffoll, should be Reffold.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.

1st Life Gds.—1938 H. Cripps, Bloemfontein, May 12.

2nd Life Gds.—748 Henrick, wounds, Winburg, May 10; 2058 C. Sedding, killed in action, previously reported missing.

6th Dragoon Gds.—3730 C. Rice, March 29, 3093 G. Harvey, April 24, both Bloemfontein; 2945 W. Ross, 3445 W. Bell, both killed in action, previously reported missing.

1st Royal Dragoons.—3569 W. Browning, dysentery, on Simla, May 13.

2nd Dragoons.—4137 C. Moore, Bloemfontein, May 7.

5th Lancers.—4234 W. Chalkley, ? disease, Mooi River, May 11.

CANTEEN AND MESS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd.,
23, Regency Street, Westminster.—This Society is a union of Cantens and Messes formed for mutual benefit of the Services at home and abroad. It supplies every canteen or mess requisite.

6th Dragoons.—3394 W. McGeoghan, April 12; 3280 W. Palmer, scarlet fever, May 10, Bloemfontein; 3585 J. Kirkpatrick, killed in action, previously reported missing.

10th Hussars.—2669 L.-Cpl. T. Lusher, May 10; 3256 F. Trussler, May 5; 3565 Shoingsmith G. Barton, May 10, all Bloemfontein; 4001 J. Ling, Naauwpoort, May 14.

12th Lancers.—3097 F. J. Barker, May 8; 4336 E. Ludbrook, May 11, Bloemfontein.

16th Lancers.—84 O. Ketterdehl, Bloemfontein, May 7.

Imperial Yeomanry.—22nd (Cheshire): 1709 A. Carrick, pericarditis, Drachsander, May 13. 25th: 7773, W. H. White, septicaemia, Thaba N'chu, May 12. 32nd: 8914 R. Howard, dysentery, May 9; 8966 A. Ogden, May 13, Drachsander.

Border Mounted Rifles.—G. W. Goodridge, dysentery, Cape Town, Apr. 22.

Montmorency's Scouts.—B. Stevens, Naauwpoort, May 15.

Natal Carbineers.—T. Bale, dysentery, Maritzburg, May 9.

Queensland Mounted Inf.—177 Bugler W. Devilt, Bloemfontein, May 12.

Marshall's Horse.—J. White, May 6; Crpl. White-horne, May 14, Bloemfontein.

Kitchener's Horse.—Lieuts. P. Cameron, wounds, Winburg, May 6; Munro, killed in action, Apr. 30; 3084 H. B. Hoyte (? disease), Pretoria, Apr. 30.

1st West Australian Horse.—1078 W. James, Bloemfontein, Apr. 4.

New South Wales Lancers.—67 Crpl. R. Harkers, Bloemfontein, Apr. 4.

Nesbitt's Horse.—T. W. Finn, Brandfort, May 10.

New South Wales Mtd. Inf.—351 C. J. Cripps, Bloemfontein, May 5.

Thornycroft's Mtd. Inf.—4833 W. Armes, dysentery, Ladysmith, May 14.

Diamond Fields Horse.—781 G. Smith, Bloemfontein, May 9.

South African Light Horse.—Trump. H. Donald dysentery, Ladysmith, May 14.

Victorian Mtd. Inf.—263 G. Bristow, Brandfort, May 14.

Robert's Horse.—2084 W. J. Hill, 65 Trump. J. Cairns, dysentery, Rondebosch, May 13.

Bethune's Mtd. Inf.—J. F. White, ? disease, Colenso, May 14.

Royal Horse Artillery.—27927 P. Miller, May 6; 23827, Bombr. J. Skinner, May 11, both Bloemfontein. "A" Batt.: 64166 J. Chapman, drowned in river Umsindusi, May 8; 2697 H. Banks, Bloemfontein, May 11. "R": 14622 F. Savage, Bloemfontein, May 8. "T": 89820 T. Brix, Bloemfontein, May 11.

Royal Field Artillery.—Major Guille (attached A.O.C.) wounds, Kimberley, May 9; 2nd Lieut. A. C. FitzG. Homan (attached, Pioneer Railway Regt.), Naauwpoort, May 11; 30814 H. Lerrith, Ladysmith, May 11. 7th: 22955 G. Sheridan, Maritzburg, May 10. 64th: 88868 W. S. Surman, Estcourt, May 10; 18345 H. Shelley, Mooi River, May 12. 66th: 11477 J. Robinson, Cape Town, May 13. 73rd: 14366 Shoingsmith C. Sawyer, Ladysmith, May 12. 83rd: (P 17574) C. Scutt, Bloemfontein, May 2. 85th: 19265 Bombr. W. H. Savage, Bloemfontein, May 10. 86th: 66220 W. Nicholls, dysentery, Ladysmith, May 12.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Capt. D. G. Seagrim, abscess of liver, Cape Town, May 15; 91967 H. Edwards, Queenstown, May 14. 6th (East Div.): 3017 W. Harper, Bloemfontein, May 3. 6th (West Div.): 65842 G. Shone, dysentery, May 13; 29578 W. Furness, ? disease, Ladysmith, May 15. 10th (West Div.): 33996 J. Smith, heart disease, Simon's Town, May 6. 15th (West Div.): Lieut. B. Cummings, Deelfontein, May 9. 23rd (West Div.): 6961 G. Wheatley, Kimberley, May 11.

Ammunition Co.—3rd Cav. Brig.: 71114 W. King, Bloemfontein, May 11.

Royal Engineers.—Balloon Sect: 27999 A. Miller, Bloemfontein, May 11; 16796 A. Cormithall, dysentery, Maritzburg, May 13. Field Park: 28923, Shoingsmith A. Goodfellow, Cape Town, April 12. Field Troop: 29407 T. H. Smith, Bloemfontein, April 27. Telegraph Batn.: 323 W. Hubbard, Ladysmith, May 9; 988 C. Barnes, ? disease, Ladysmith, May 15. 7th Co.: 6121, D. Fiddin, Bloemfontein, May 2. 8th Co.: 154 Newman Harvey, Modder River, May 10. 9th Co.: 3129 J. Wilson, Bloemfontein, May 12; 2125 H. Baxter, Kimberley, May 11. 10th Co.: 21975 Cpl. E. Chadwick, pneumonia, Bloemfontein, May 10. 37th Co.: 2717 F. Trewinnard, Mooi River, May 12. 47th Co.: 26122 M. Monks, Dewetsdorp, May 9.

Grenadier Guards.—2nd: 6833 F. James, dysentery, Thabanchu, May 10. 3rd: 5897 J. Holt, May 5; 7492 H. Jones, May 10, Bloemfontein; 5039 J. Garbutt, erysipelas, Deelfontein, May 10; 7873 W. Allen, May 14, Deelfontein, 7489 R. Woods, pneumonia, April 29.

Coldstream Gds.—1st: 1583 J. Elhott, May 10; 7799 Sgt.-Instr. of Musketry A. G. Mill, May 11. 2nd: 331 J. Ruane, May 10; 1467 C. Bellwood, May 11; 795 (? 8795) (P T.) H. Walton, May 12; all Bloemfontein.

Scots Gds.—1st: 2165 W. Mitchell, Bloemfontein, May 10.

Royal Scots.—1st: 3174 J. Stanton, syncope, Wepener, May 9.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—2nd: 2367 J. Barge, 2648 L.-Cpl. A. Shore, in Natal, May 9; 5834 A. Tyler, Chieveley; all (?) disease; 5745 T. Mitchell, Estcourt, May 14.

East Kent Regt.—2nd: 3924 Cpl. P. J. Carter, Apr. 14; 3092 J. Saunders, May 8; 5897 P. Durrant, Apr. 11; 1276 H. Thompson, Apr. 15; 682 L.-Cpl. J. Long, May 11; 2843 J. Nethersole, Apr. 20, all Bloemfontein.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—4th: 5438 W. Davies, Naauwpoort, May 12.

Royal Warwickshire Regt.—2nd: 3682 (? 2686) L.-Cpl. J. Whitwell, dysentery, Bloemfontein, May 1.

Royal Fusiliers.—2nd: 1580 W. Coley, May 8; 2416 R. Webb, May 9, Kimberley.

Liverpool Regt.—1st: 4046 J. Proffitt, dysentery, Ladysmith, May 9.

Norfolk Regt.—2nd: 2820 L.-Cpl. W. Cornell, Karee Siding, May 11.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: 2511 F. Coates, dysentery, Bloemfontein, May 15.

Devon Regt.—2nd: 3416 A. Phillips, Estcourt, May 16.

Suffolk Regt. (Mtd. Inf.)—4643 A. Gill, Bethany, May 11.

Somerset L.I.—6348 Read, at sea, Mar. 23 (? batn. and disease). 2nd: 4999 E. Sampson, Maritzburg, May 15.

West Yorks Regt.—5664 L.-Cpl. J. Dawson (? disease, Chieveley, May 9. 2nd: 3139 J. Prest, inflammation of liver, on Simla, May 12.

East Yorks Regt.—2nd: 5023 C. Byerley, Sterkstroom, May 10.

Bedford Regt.—2nd: 4673 L.-Cpls. J. Lamb May 9; 3873 G. Telfer, Apr. 26, Bloemfontein; 5709 E. Westbrook, Jagersfontein, Apr. 14. 4th: 6860 H. Gray, Orange River, May 10.

Royal Irish Regt.—6397 J. Power, Bloemfontein, May 12.

Yorkshire Regt.—1st: 4484 J. Smith, May 7; 2945 R. Goodwill, pleurisy, May 7; 3387 F. Horton, May 9; 2545 A. G. Gosling, May 10; 3708 J. Ackroyd, May 9; 4590 W. Baines, May 6, all Bloemfontein. 3rd: 2845 G. Townries, gastritis and syncope, May 7; 3613 Col.-Sgt. Stephenson, May 12. Port Elizabeth.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd: 4887 D. Dyer, Mooi River disease and date (?).

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—1st: 3063 J. Risk, Kimberley, May 9. 2nd: 2394 F. Houghton, pneumonia, Kimberley, May 9. 3rd: 6013 S. Lovett, dysentery, Kimberley, May 9.

Cheshire Regt.—2nd: 691 L.-Cpl. J. Magee, Bloemfontein, May 14. 4th: 3245 H. Higginbotham, Sterkstroom, May 13.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—1st: 3796 P. Fallon, Cape Town, May 9; 5349 W. Jones, dysentery, De Aar, May 9. 5360 J. Thompson, Maritzburg, May 10; 2316 W. Perry, Kimberley, May 9; (5484?) G. Horne, Maritzburg, May 11. 2nd: 4347 J. Anderson, Cape Town, May 9.

South Wales Borderers.—2nd: 5996 P. Morgan, May 9; 3288 J. Cobbett, May 12, Bloemfontein.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—1st: 2907 W. Keir, Cape Town, May 13.

Gloucester Regt.—2nd: 4990 Cpl. E. Ruok, Apr. 12; 5167 W. Bailey, May 12, Bloemfontein.

Worcester Regt.—1st: 1874 J. Stokes, Apr. 10; 3065 H. James, Apr. 27, Jagersfontein; 2555 L.-Cpl. V. Vick, pneumonia, Orange River, May 13. 2nd: 3728 L.-Cpl. J. Perks; 4809 C. Herbert, May 7; 4143 J. Russ, scarlet fever, May 10, Bloemfontein.

East Surrey Regt.—3601 F. Furnaux, Ladysmith, May 13.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd: 2906 E. Harris, May 14.

West Riding Regt.—1st: 5543 W. Sargood, May 7; 2734 W. Simpson, May 9; (? 5918) J. Churm, May 8; 2620 J. Bamberger, May 14 Bloemfontein.

Border Regt.—1st: 5563 T. J. Coales, Mooi River, May 14.

Hampshire Regt.—2nd: 3433 A. Childs, Bloemfontein, May 11.

South Stafford Regt.—4th: 1984 D. Mullins, tuberculosis, Wynberg, May 14.

Welsh Regt.—1st: 6304 J. Connors, May 1; 3077 J. Samuel; 6299 W. Evans; 5377 L.-Cpl. W. Carpenter, May 2; 2998 J. Clutterbuck, 7660 B. Jones, May 4; 3514 D. Jones, 2340 Sgt. R. Bond, May 8; 2976 A. Bird, scarlet fever, May 8; 3053 J. Jordan, 4975 Sgt. J. Davies, May 11; 2488 S. Loughlin, May 15; 5824 D. Humphreys, dysentery, May 15, Bloemfontein.

Royal Highlanders.—2nd: 2318 W. Christie, May 6; 7039 J. Henderson, May 14, Bloemfontein.

Essex Regt.—1st: Capt. T. W. Milward, pneumonia, May 10; 6609 Sgt. C. Plowden, wounds, May 2; 2597 W. Manning, May 3; 5069 W. R. Lowe, May 5; 2873 L.-Cpl. J. Gandy, May 8; 4980 C. Arthey, May 6; 4149 J. Gentry, May 12; 2370 G. Seaman, May 15; 5228 J. Cleary, May 14; 5680 D. Dunt, May 14, all Bloemfontein; 3243 Cpl. A. Blanks, Deelfontein, May 13.

Derby Regt.—1st: 5877 W. Cullen, East London, May 10.

Loyal North Lancaster Regt.—1st: 5581 L.-Cpl. J. Reeves, Kimberley, May 11; 3197 Sgt. J. Harrison, May 11; 5445 J. Backhouse, May 14, last two Boshof.

Berks Regt.—2nd: 4581 A. Walker, Dewetsdorp, May 9; (? 4995) R. Parker, Jagersfontein, Apr. 14.

Yorkshire L.I.—2nd: 7519 S. Cook, Boshof, May 12; 3684 J. Rivers, dysentery, Douker's Hoek, May 1; 5301 R. Harper, Boshof, May 13.

Shropshire L.I.—2nd: 5908 C. Wall, May 8; 3021 C. Langford, May 13, Bloemfontein; T. Eldridge, wounds, May 2.

Middlesex Regt.—(? batn.) 3585 Cpl. W. Baker, Maritzburg, May 9. 2nd: 1173 T. Gibbin, Chieveley, May 15; 5343 G. Forman, Estcourt, May 15.

King's Royal Rifles.—3rd: 7359 A. Taylor, May 11; 5953 W. Hastings, May 13, Maritzburg. 9th: 3001 S. Cheevers, (? disease), on Braemar Castle, Apr. 13.

Wiltshire Regt.—2nd: Lieut. Rogers, Bloemfontein May 13; 5149 A. Spreadbury, May 6 (?); T. Merritt May 8; 2659 E. Owens, May 10; 4532 W. Kernitt, May 12, Bloemfontein; 3524 J. Jerrard, Apr. 6: 147 F. Merritt, Apr. 8, Jagersfontein.

Manchester Regt.—1st: 3664 F. Turpin, Maritzburg; 5289 J. Varley (? disease), Ladysmith, both May 19; 2nd: 2394 W. Johnson, dysentery, Thaba N'chu, May 11.

North Stafford Regt.—2nd: Capt. H. S. Prickard, Bloemfontein, May 12; 4271 P. Harris, Karee Siding, May 11.

York and Lancaster Regt.—1st: 3209 S. Jay, Estcourt, May 15.

Durham L.I.—1st: 4191 A. Tennett, Mooi River, May 12. 3rd: 5042 L.-Cpl. H. Reynolds, Boshof, May 15 (? batn.), 4240 W. Sherman, Estcourt, May 15.

Seaforth Highlanders.—2nd: 1057 H. Woodward, pneumonia, Port Elizabeth, May 13.

Gordon Highlanders.—1st: 4420 C. Cheshire, May 2, Bloemfontein. 2nd: 5612 Cpl. H. Skelton, diarrhoea, Ladysmith, May 12. 1st V.B.: 43 J. Carnie, Bloemfontein, May 11.

Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd: 2964 B. Dangan, Mooi River, May 11.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—1st: 2421 R. Lancy, dysentery, Maritzburg, May 10, (? batn.) 5321 J. Lawlor, Kimberley, May 8.

Connaught Rangers.—3295 P. Heir, pneumonia, 696 J. Shannon, both Queenstown, May 10; 1st: 3840 M. Walsh, Kimberley, May 9; 6294 T. Foley, dysentery, Mooi River, May 13.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—3115 J. Donald, Bloemfontein, May 7; 1st: 6790 P. Mathieson, De Aar, May 14; 5th (Vol.) 3649 R. Kennedy, Brandfort, May 4.

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieut. F. Russell-Brown, wounds, April 4; 1st: 3695 T. Cambridge, (? disease) Driefontein, May 15.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—1st: 4712 J. Mack, Aliwal North, May 12; 5476 Sgt. H. Ellis, on Simla, May 14. 5th: 4376 J. Madden, (? disease), Kimberley, May 15.

Rifle Brigade.—1st: 2879 Act.-Cpl. W. Swaby, (? disease), Chieveley, May 13; 6236 W. Price, Estcourt, May 14.

Kaffrarian Rifles.—J. Eastwood, wounds, Mafeteng, May 9.

Cape Pioneer Railway Regt.—504 J. Macdonald, accidentally killed, Norvals Pont, May 14.

Canadian Inf.—8176 A. Zong, May 1; 7068 H. Liston, May 2, Bloemfontein.

Rhodesian Regt.—A. Baldwin, wounds, Pretoria, May 11.

Imperial L.I.—645 G. Preston, Estcourt, May 13.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Capt. H. E. Dowse, remittent fever, May 5; R. Fawcett, dysentery, May 7; both Bloemfontein. Nursing Sister M. S. Boyd (of Edinburgh Hosp.), Naauwpoort, May 15.

Imperial Yeomny. Hosp. Staff.—Sgt. F. Phillips, pneumonia, Delfontein, May 11.

St. John's Ambulance.—756 G. Pickles, dysentery, Naauwpoort, May 9.

Chaplain's Dept.—Rev. E. W. O'Reilly, dysentery, Bloemfontein, May 10.

Army Service Corps.—11381 H. Rawless, Maritzburg, May 9; 13983 G. Gripwell, Bloemfontein, May 11; Sgt.-Maj. R. Kay, Mooi River, May 11. 10th: 10917 J. Moran; 14469 R. Nott, (? disease), Bloemfontein, May 7. 13th: 11030 L.-Cpl. F. Thornton, May 10; 12541 F.

Hodder, May 9, Bloemfontein; 15th: 11231 H. Gunner, Dewetsdorp, May 13. 16th: 12483 T. Tree, Ladysmith, May 12; 10456 Sgt. H. Lake, Chieveley, May 12. 29th: 12526 R. Series, Modder River, May 10. 38th: 6709 Sgt. F. Martin, May 10; 9199 J. Berry, May 6; 7180 C. Raver, Bloemfontein, May 14. 60th: 9775 Cpl. E. King, Bloemfontein, May 9.

NAVAL.

H.M.S. Philomel.—J. Dacey, A.B., 139223 (? disease), Chieveley, May 9.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE.

In the Town Hall, Chelsea, on Tuesday afternoon, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George White was the recipient of an address from the vestry on behalf of the inhabitants. Mr. J. J. Wheeler was the chairman. Guards of honour were furnished by the South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers and Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital. Sir George White, accompanied by Lady White and Miss White, arrived at a quarter to five o'clock, and was received by the chairman and members of the vestry in the Council Chamber. On entering the hall the vast assembly rose and cheered again and again, and the cheers were renewed when Miss Lelia Wright presented Lady White with a handsome bouquet. A "battle hymn" arranged by Mr. Villiers Stanford having been sung by Madame Lucile Hill, Mr. Wheeler said the address they were about to present to Sir George White was intended as a recognition not only of his services in the defence of Ladysmith, but his long career of service in the Army.

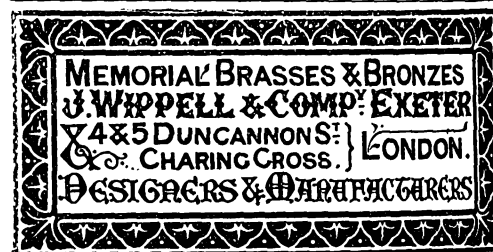
Mr. T. Holland, clerk of the vestry, read the address, which expressed the admiration of the inhabitants of the parish for Sir George White's brilliant services in South Africa.

Mr. Wheeler then presented the address, enclosed in a silver-gilt casket, designed and manufactured by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Company, and bearing on its panels enamelled views of Chelsea, the seal of the vestry and a replica of the Victoria Cross.

Sir George White, in acknowledging the compliment which had been paid him, said the address and casket would be cherished as an heirloom in his family. The kind words that had been said and the welcome that had been accorded would be almost embarrassing if it were not that he felt that every action, every cheer, every word applied to 12,000 other soldiers as well as himself, those who were associated with him in the defence of Ladysmith,

and who were still fighting in the Orange Free State and Natal, and bearing the hardships inseparable from a campaign. He could not help feeling a great pleasure in knowing that when the report of this splendid welcome was made known in South Africa every one of that 12,000 who heard it would share in the joy and the pride which he himself felt at that moment. He believed that the tide had turned, and that the magnificent efforts which this country had made would now bear fruit in securing the military ascendancy of Great Britain. At the commencement of the campaign our position was not so sure; we ran certain risks, but they had turned out for the best. If in the first instance we had poured hundreds and thousands of men into Natal the Boers might have said that it was our aggression that had brought on the war. They could not say so now. From the commencement, as we now knew, they had set their hearts on conquering Natal, and they were ambitious of securing the whole country from Majuba to the sea. Unfortunately for them Ladysmith stood in the way. It was the most important town in Natal, and there the forces of the Free State and the Transvaal united under Joubert, who was a brave and civilised soldier. The capture of Ladysmith was designed by the Boers as a guarantee to the disaffected Dutch population that they could overcome the British force, and it was hoped it might be the signal for a general rising. Ladysmith had to bear the brunt of the first big attack, and if its defenders held it long enough to facilitate the magnificent development which subsequently took place they might be pardoned for congratulating themselves. Now they saw the forces of the Mother Country and the Colonies fighting together as one unconquerable whole.

Lord Monkswell proposed and Mr. Whitmore, M.P., seconded a vote of thanks to the chairman, who briefly responded, and the proceedings closed with the National Anthem most heartily sung.



REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS.

In consequence of the war in South Africa THE REGIMENTAL DINNER will NOT TAKE PLACE as previously advertised.

3RD (KING'S OWN) HUSSARS (LIGHT DRAGOONS).

In consequence of the war in South Africa THE REGIMENTAL DINNER will NOT BE HELD this year.

11TH (PRINCE ALBERT'S OWN) HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the CAFE ROYAL on MONDAY, MAY 28, at 8 o'clock.

A notification of your intention to be present to be addressed to Mr. C. STREET, 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

12TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL) LANCERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on TUESDAY, MAY 29, at 8 p.m., H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE presiding.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. H. S. SALTER, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

THE KING'S OWN REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the GRAND HOTEL, Charing Cross, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1900, at 8 o'clock.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. H. A. BERNAU, 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

6TH (ROYAL) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, JUNE 15, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. J. C. WOOLLA-COTT, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1900, at 8 o'clock.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. H. A. BERNAU, 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

LINCOLNSHIRE (Xth) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the GRAND HOTEL, Charing Cross, on THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1900, at 8 p.m.

An early intimation, if you intend dining, is requested, addressed to Mr. H. A. BERNAU, at Messrs. Cox and Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

14TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will NOT TAKE PLACE this year, 1900.

XVTH (EAST YORKSHIRE) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the HANS CRESCENT HOTEL, on THURSDAY, MAY 31, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. J. C. WOOLLA-COTT, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

THE BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the HOTEL METROPOLE on FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1900, at 8 p.m.

Officers intending to dine are requested to notify the same, as early as possible, either to Messrs. HOLT & Co., 3, Whitehall Place, S.W., or to Colonel VERNON (Hon. Sec.), at 23, Onslow Square, S.W.

18TH (THE ROYAL IRISH) REGIMENT.

In consequence of the absence from England of both battalions of the Regiment the ANNUAL DINNER WILL NOT TAKE PLACE this year.

22ND (THE CHESHIRE) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the ALBION TAVERN, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on TUESDAY, JUNE 12 (in Ascot week), at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen who intend dining should notify to the Manager three days before.

THE CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER of the Officers will take place at the GRAND HOTEL, Charing Cross, on TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1900, at 8 o'clock. The Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal the Rt. Hon. Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., will preside.

An early answer is requested addressed to Mr. H. A. BERNAU, 16, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT (LATE 29TH AND 36TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the WHITEHALL ROOMS, Hotel Metropole, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. J. C. WOOLLA-COTT, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

BORDER REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the SAVOY HOTEL, on THURSDAY, May 31, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. ARTHUR MARTYN, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

THE WELSH REGIMENT (LATE 41ST AND 69TH REGIMENTS).

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, JUNE 1, at 8 p.m.

Members intending to dine please notify to the Manager, the Albion, not later than May 28.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT (48TH AND 58TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1900, at 8 o'clock.

An answer, if you intend dining, is requested, addressed to Mr. H. A. BERNAU, 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will NOT TAKE PLACE this year, 1900, on account of two Battalions being on active service, and the other being quartered in Ireland.

QUEEN'S OWN (ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT) (LATE 50TH AND 97TH REGIMENTS).

The Committee beg to announce that, in consequence of both Battalions being abroad, the ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will NOT TAKE PLACE this year, 1900.

1ST BATTALION 53RD (KING'S) SHEPHERD LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the SAVOY HOTEL on FRIDAY, JUNE 1, at a quarter to eight o'clock.

A notification of your intention to be present to be addressed to Mr. C. STREET, 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the HOTEL METROPOLE, on FRIDAY, JUNE 1, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. J. C. WOOLLA-COTT, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the HOTEL METROPOLE on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1900, at 7.45 p.m.

Officers intending to be present should notify the same to Messrs. HOLT & Co., 3, Whitehall Place, S.W., as early as possible.

HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers will take place at the GRAND HOTEL, Charing Cross, on MONDAY, MAY 28, 1900, at 7.45 o'clock.

An early answer of intention to dine, is requested, addressed to Mr. H. A. BERNAU, at Messrs. Cox and Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

The Committee of the Dinner Club, with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, have decided NOT TO HOLD THE ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER this year.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES (83RD AND 86TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the GRAND HOTEL, Charing Cross, on FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1900, at 8 o'clock.

An answer, if you intend dining, is requested, as early as possible, addressed to Mr. H. A. BERNAU, 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

FAUGH A BALLAGH CLUB (87TH AND 89TH REGIMENTS).

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, JUNE 8, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. ARTHUR MARTYN, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER in London will NOT TAKE PLACE this year.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

In consequence of the absence of so many officers on service in South Africa, the ANNUAL DINNER is postponed till the end of September. Full notice will be given when the date is fixed.

EDWARD M. WILSON, Major, R.A.M.C., Secretary.

THE SIKH BRIGADE.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at LIME'S HOTEL, Hanover Square, W., on FRIDAY, JUNE 8, at 8 o'clock.

T. H. GOLDNEY, Colonel, Hon. Sec., S.E.D., c/o Messrs. Watson & Co., 7, Waterloo Place, S.W.

Obituary.

NAVY.

Commander the Hon. William Grimston, a younger son of the second Earl of Verulam, and brother of the present peer, died on May 10 at his residence, Morolin, Hampton, Middlesex, in his 46th year. He entered the Service in 1868, and during the Egyptian War of 1882, as Lieutenant of the *Thalia*, was employed in the transport service, and, landing with the Naval Brigade, was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. He had the Egyptian medal, with clasp for Tel-el-Kebir, and the Khedive's bronze star. He also had the Royal Humane Society's silver medal, for going at great personal risk to the rescue of an able seaman of the *Alexandra*, off Beyrout, in Aug. 29, 1884, and assisting in saving his life. He was placed on the Commanders' retired list in October, 1885.

ARMY.

Major-Gen. Hugh Richard Hope, C.B., retired list, Madras Cavalry, died at Winchester on the 11th inst., aged 55. A son of the late Major-Gen. A. H. Hope, Madras Staff Corps, he joined the Army Nov. 4, 1860; became Lieutenant Jan. 1, 1862; Captain Dec. 15, 1870; Major Nov. 4, 1880; Lieutenant-Colonel Nov. 4, 1886; Colonel July 1, 1887; and Major-General Sept. 16, 1895. He served in the Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal with clasp), and commanded the 1st Madras Lancers in the Burmese Expedition, 1886-89 (mentioned in despatches, brevet of Colonel, medal with clasp).

Colonel Cuthbert Barlow, retired list, late 10th Regiment, died at 59, Preston Road, Brighton, on the 12th inst. He joined the Army April 18, 1845; became Lieutenant Dec. 10, 1847; Captain Jan. 8, 1858; Major June 14, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel Oct. 29, 1873; and Colonel April 28, 1875. He served in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49 with the 10th Regiment, including the whole of the siege operations before Mooltan, and the carrying of the heights and surrender of the fortress (grapeshot wound), and was afterwards present at the battle of Goojerat (medal with two clasps). Served in the Indian Mutiny Campaign 1857-58, including the capture of Jugdespore, siege and capture of Lucknow, relief of Azimghur, and operations in Jugdespore Jungle (medal with clasp).

Col. Alexander Sebastian Leith-Hay, C.B., retired, late 93rd Highlanders, died at Leith Hall, Kennethmont, Aberdeenshire, on the 14th inst., aged 82. Joining the Army in 1835, he served in the Canadian rebellion, and was present at the affair of Prescott; served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854 up to Feb. 8, 1855, and again from Aug. 13, including the battles of Alma and Balaklava, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and commanded the 93rd Highlanders at the assault on Sept. 8 (medal with three clasps, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie and Turkish medal); commanded the 93rd Highlanders at the relief of Lucknow, Nov. 14 and 25, defeat of the Gwalior contingent at Cawnpore on Dec. 6, and the pursuit to Seraighat, siege and capture of Lucknow; commanded the Highland Brigade at the battle of Bareilly, and served in the Oude Campaign in 1858-59, including the actions of Purgaoon and Russouppore, and evacuation of the fort of Mitoula (brevet of Colonel, C.B., and medal with clasp). He retired shortly after the close of the Mutiny Campaign by sale of his commission.

Rev. Charles Freeman O'Reilly, 2nd Class Chaplain to the Forces, died at Bloemfontein on the 10th inst., of dysentery. Born Aug. 19, 1853, he joined the Army Chaplains Department June 18, 1882; became 3rd Class Chaplain June 18, 1892; and 4th Class Jan. 17, 1899.

Major Henry Stevens le Marchant Guille, Royal Artillery, doing duty with the Army Ordnance Department, died at Bloemfontein of wounds received at Kimberley on the 9th inst. Born Feb. 22, 1862, he joined the Royal Artillery Feb. 22, 1882; became Captain April 30, 1890; Major Jan. 4, 1900. He had passed the Ordnance College, was Inspector of Warlike Stores, Cape Town, 1892-96, and became Ordnance Officer, 4th class, April 1, 1898.

Major Fitzhardinge Kingscote, late of the Rifle Brigade, died at his residence, Furbough, near Galway, on the 9th inst., aged 63. He was a son of the late T. H. Kingscote, of Kingscote, Gloucestershire. He joined the Army as Ensign April 7, 1854; became Lieutenant Nov. 6, 1854; Captain Feb. 26, 1856; and retired in 1862 by sale of his commission. He served with the 41st Regiment at the siege and

fall of Sebastopol from Nov. 15, 1854, and was severely wounded, right arm amputated, at the attack on the Redan on Sept. 8 (medal with clasp, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). After leaving the Army he was appointed to a Company in the North Cork Militia, from which he retired with the rank of Major. He was half-brother of Col. Sir R. N. F. Kingscote.

Capt. Charles Kershaw Elworthy, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), was killed in action at Zand River on the 10th inst. Born Sept. 16, 1865, he joined the Carabiniers Jan. 30, 1889; became Lieutenant April 16, 1890; and Captain Sept. 4, 1895.

Capt. Dudley Gillum Seagrim, R.G.A., died at Cape Town on the 15th inst., of abscess of the liver. Born July 7, 1867, he joined the Royal Artillery July 24, 1886; and became Captain July 3, 1897. He had passed the Staff College, and served in the Burmese Expedition, 1885-89 (medal with two clasps); Zho Valley Expedition, 1890; Isazai Expedition, 1892; and Waziristan Expedition, 1894-95; including the delimitation escort and attack on camp at Wano (clasp).

Capt. Charles Herbert Hicks, 2nd Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers, was killed in the action at Spion Kop on Jan. 24 last, but intelligence of his fate has only just been received. Capt. Hicks, who was 37 years of age, was the elder son of the late Gen. Hicks Pacha and of Mrs. Hicks, of Birley, Camberley. He entered the Lancashire Fusiliers from the Militia Nov. 12, 1884; became Captain Dec. 20, 1892; and from 1894 till the breaking out of the war was Paymaster of the Deolali Depot, Bombay. He vacated that position in order to proceed on active service.

Capt. Leonard Head, 1st Batn. East Lancashire Regiment, was dangerously wounded on the Zand River on the 10th inst., and afterwards died of his wounds. Born June 24, 1867, he joined the East Lancashire Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant Feb. 11, 1888; became Lieutenant Aug. 10, 1890; was Adjutant 1894-98; and became Captain July 1, 1896. He served in the operations in Chitral, 1895, with the relief force (medal with clasp).

Capt. Thomas Walter Milward, 1st Batn. Essex Regiment, died at Bloemfontein on the 10th inst. of pneumonia. Born April 10, 1867, the fourth son of the late Col. T. W. Milward, C.B., R.A., he joined the Army as 2nd Lieutenant, Essex Regiment, Feb. 11, 1888; became Lieutenant Aug. 6, 1890; was Adjutant 1892-96; and obtained his company Feb. 2, 1898. He was wounded at the battle of Paardeberg, but nevertheless remained with the regiment throughout the march to Bloemfontein, and was present at the battle of Driefontein, when the Essex and the Welsh Regiments drove the enemy from their entrenchments at the point of the bayonet.

Capt. Harry Seddon Pickard, 2nd Batn. North Staffordshire Regiment, died at Bloemfontein on the 12th inst., of enteric fever. Born April 29, 1866, he joined the North Staffordshire Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1888; became Lieutenant March 2, 1890; and Captain Feb. 26, 1896.

Capt. Henry Paton Rogers, 2nd Batn. Wiltshire Regiment, died at Bloemfontein on the 13th inst., of enteric fever. Born April 2, 1874, he joined the Wiltshire Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant, Oct. 10, 1894; became Lieutenant July 29, 1896; and was promoted to his Company in a recent *Gazette*.

Capt. Thomas Adam Fischer, I.S.C. (22nd Madras Infantry), died at Wardha, Central Provinces, on the 9th inst. Born May 20, 1863, a son of Mr. T. H. Fischer, Q.C., Bedford Park, Chiswick, he joined the Yorkshire Regiment as Lieutenant March 10, 1883; was transferred to the Staff Corps Nov. 19, 1884; and became Captain March 10, 1894. He served in the Burmese expedition 1885-89 (medal with two clasps).

Lieut. Charles Edward Martin, 1st Batn. Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), died at sea on board the *Dilwara*, en route to the Cape, of pneumonia. Born Jan. 8, 1876, he joined the Leinster Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant March 24, 1897; and became Lieutenant July 5, 1899.

Capt. Henry Esmonde Dowse, R.A.M.C., died of remittent fever at Bloemfontein, on the 5th inst. Born Jan. 20, 1868, he joined the Army Jan. 31, 1891.

Capt. Rupert Fawcett, R.A.M.C., attached to the 2nd Life Guards, died at Bloemfontein on the 7th inst., of dysentery. Born March 4, 1869, third son of the late Rev. Robert Fawcett, he joined the Army July 29, 1895; and joined the 2nd Life Guards Sept. 19, 1897.

2nd Lieut. Basil Eric Cummings, R.A. (No. 15 Company Western Division), died at Deelfontein on the 9th inst., of enteric fever. Born March 19, 1880, he joined the Army June 25, 1899.

2nd Lieut. Arthur Charles FitzGerald Homan, R.G.A., died at Naauwpoort, South Africa, on the 11th inst., of enteric fever. Born July 14, 1878, he joined the Royal Artillery, Dec. 23, 1897, and went to the front some time ago on special service.

2nd Lieut. Alfred Higgott Armitage, 2nd Batn. Duke of Wellington's Regiment, died at Rangoon on the 8th inst., of enteric fever, aged 24. He was son of the Rev. G. Armitage, late Vicar of Silverdale, Staffordshire. He joined the 3rd Batn. Duke of Wellington's Regiment, Oct. 12, 1898, and was transferred to the 2nd Batn. on Dec. 9 last.

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

The twenty-first Military Tournament was opened yesterday by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Major-Gen. Trotter, in a short speech about the prospects of the Tournament, at the rehearsal on Thursday, offered an apology for whatever deficiencies this year might be noticeable. On the whole, however, the features of the Tournament are quite as attractive as usual, and one or two of the items on the programme are exceptionally interesting. Especially popular, for instance, will be the performance of the sailors from the *Excellent* and the *Powerful*. The dress rehearsal began with a display by the field battery of the *Excellent*, and a merry performance it was, the four 9prs. being hauled about, taken to pieces, and put together again in the smartest way possible. Next came the musical drive of N Battery, R.H.A., which was very effective. The bare-back riding was as good as usual, which is high praise; it was followed by a capital display by the cycling detachment of the 26th Middlesex R.V. Following a display by the N.C.O.'s under instruction at the Aldershot gymnasium, came that of the men from the *Powerful*. This performance fairly took the house, for the original 4'7 "Joe Chamberlain" was hauled into the arena by a team of black oxen, guided by the sailors themselves. The drill was beyond praise, and the heroes of Ladysmith got a great reception. Then followed the musical ride of the 2nd Life Guards, quite up to old form. The pageant, entitled "Defence, not Defiance," illustrative of the history of the Volunteers, is a gay and yet an impressive display. The committee are much to be congratulated, for a better show has not been produced for years, and if the Agricultural Hall is not filled during the next fortnight it certainly will not be the fault of those who are responsible for this year's Tournament.

GERMAN MILITARY OPINION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have returned from a visit to Germany. Whilst there I had many opportunities of discussing the war with officers of the army. I am bound to say that I found no unfriendly feeling existing among them. On the contrary, all to whom I spoke expressed themselves sensible of our difficulties and defended our generals, who they say are more or less the victims of our social system. As one prominent general officer commanding an Army Corps put it to me, "Your whole surroundings in England seem to be against the generals. It is all a case with you of—Society, society, society! Your system wants to be revised. It is different with your Navy. In the Navy a ship is commissioned and goes off to sea. For the years of its commission all is work, and there are no female influences. The wives do not know one another. Even your Commander-in-Chief in South Africa has his wife at the front with him. It is bad, all bad. You will have to alter all this before you can expect to have highly-trained general officers and men coming forward to replace them. A soldier must be a soldier before everything. If you have not any form of compulsion in your Army you ought to be all the more careful to have your system free from abuses." I am not at liberty to mention the name of the distinguished officer who thus expressed himself. I can say this, however, he is distinctly friendly to us, and recognised that there is much in our Army to admire. On these matters he laid such stress that I think I am justified in making his ideas known, for there may be reason in them, though my wife I cannot induce to appreciate his reasoning. COLONEL, R.A.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—Major Vaughan-Lee left Cape Town on the 4th inst., in command of invalids proceeding home, in the *Cephalonia*. Capt. FitzGerald has been ordered to join the squadron in South Africa, and leaves England in the *Moor* to-day.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Dickin is making good progress, and no serious effects are likely to result from his accident; but it will be some little time before he can hope to be back at duty.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Major Day, retired list, has been appointed to the command of the new Remount Depot at Southampton.

5th Lancers.—Capt. Parker left Cape Town on the 10th inst. for England in the *Tagus*, invalided.

10th Hussars.—Capt. Lord George Scott sailed from Cape Town on the 9th inst. for England in the *Pavonia*, invalided.

11th Hussars.—Major Rycroft has left Egypt for South Africa on special service.

13th Hussars.—The Reserve Squadron has been moved from Hounslow to Norwich.

14th Hussars.—Capt. Prevost left England on Thursday in the *Cavour* for South Africa to join headquarters.

15th Hussars.—Capt. Aspinall, retired list, has been appointed to the Remount Staff at the Cape.

18th Hussars.—Major Marling, V.C., left Cape Town on the 10th inst. for England in the *Tagus*, invalided. Capt. Pollok, who has been a prisoner of war at Pretoria since the battle of Glencoe, has been appointed a J.P. for the county of Ayrshire.

19th Hussars.—Lieut. Binny left Cape Town on the 10th inst. for England in the *Tagus*, invalided.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. F. M. Banister has been granted leave from India to England for four months, and Lieuts. H. J. A. Mackey, E. Battery R.H.A., and L. B. Montresor, 1st. Battery R.F.A., for six months each, on medical certificate.

Lieut.-Col. E. H. Pickwood, R.F.A., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Pavonia* on the 9th inst.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The 48th (Submarine Mining) Company and half the 44th (Fortress) Company left Liverpool on the 10th inst., in the *Tunisian* for Esquimault, B.C.

Majors J. Burn-Murdoch, J. G. Day, and H. F. Chesney have passed the examination qualifying for the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—Instructions have been given for memorials to be erected at the burial places of the officers and men of the Brigade of Guards who fell in the battles of November and December at Belmont, Modder River, and Magersfontein. The memorials will be of one design, a marble cross resting on a granite base, bearing the words "Tria juncta in uno," and the names of the fallen. The graves will be enclosed by a stone wall and railing. Capt. White and 2nd Lieuts. Lord H. C. Seymour, Leslie-Melville, Vivian and Brooke, 1st Batn., are about to leave England for the Cape to join the 3rd Batn. Capt. Trotter, who lost his arm at Glen, has arrived home from the Cape in the *Dunottar Castle*.

Coldstream Guards.—Brevet-Major Fremantle and Lieuts. Hanbury-Tracy, Grant, and Herbert-Stepney, 3rd Batn., are about to leave England for the Cape to join the battalions in the field.

Scots Guards.—Instructions have been given to call up the Section D men of the Reserve of the regiment. Major Romilly, D.S.O., is about to be promoted to the command of the 2nd Batn., vice Col. Inigo Jones; and Major the Hon. C. Harbord to that of the 1st Batn., vice Col. Paget. Major Harbord leaves England at once for South Africa to take over his duties, on promotion, and will be accompanied by 2nd Lieut. Lord Granard, 3rd Batn.

Irish Guards.—Returns have been prepared this week from the other Guards regiments of all men of Irish nationality who are willing to be transferred to the new regiment. The uniform has not yet been finally settled, but generally it will be of the same pattern as that of the other three regiments. The bearskin cap, it is proposed, shall have at the right side a green plume, white at the base; the band of the forage cap will also most probably be green, and the field cap will have green piping along the top. Shamrock badges will be worn on the collar and shoulder straps, and on the forage and field caps, as a badge, the Star of the Order of St. Patrick. Buttons will bear the Irish harp and crown, and the buckle of the waist-belt will show the St. Patrick Star, surrounded by the words "Irish Guards" and a

spray of shamrocks. On the front of the tunic the buttons will be in groups of four, the regiment being the 4th Guards, thus following the arrangement in the other regiments, the Grenadiers (1st Guards) having their buttons at regular intervals, the Coldstream (2nd Guards) in groups of two, and the Scots (3rd Guards) in groups of three. There will also be four buttons on each cuff and four bars on the flaps of the skirt and cuffs. Lieut. Orichton, from the Grenadier Guards, has taken up the duties of Adjutant, on appointment. Sergt.-Major Fowles, 1st Batn. Grenadier Guards, has been selected for promotion to Quartermaster of the 1st Batn.

Royal Scots (1st).—Capt. Nash, 1st Batn., left England on Thursday for South Africa in command of troops in the *Cavour* to join headquarters. Lieut. Smith, 1st Batn., sailed from Cape Town in the *Cephalonia* for England on the 4th inst., invalided.

Queen's (2nd).—Capt. Hardy has joined at Salisbury Plain from Dublin as District Inspector of Musketry for the drill season.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—Lieut.-Col. Gawne left England on the 11th inst. in the *Assaye* for South Africa to assume command of the 2nd Batn., on promotion.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Capt. Armstrong sailed from Cape Town on the 4th inst. for England in the *Cephalonia*, invalided. Major James, 1st Batn., sailed on the 9th inst. in the *Pavonia*, also invalided.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—Major Wilkinson has been appointed second in command of the new 4th Batn. 2nd Lieut. Rayner, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Cephalonia* on the 4th inst., invalided.

King's Regiment (8th).—Major Nicholson, 3rd Batn., acts temporarily as District Inspector of Musketry, Dublin district.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—Details moved on Monday from Shorncliffe to Colchester; Major Percy has been appointed second in command of the 2nd Batn. in South Africa, vice Major Beecher promoted to the command of the 1st Batn. in India; Capt. Inglis, 1st Batn., is employed as a Recruiting Staff Officer, Woolwich district. The *Central News* correspondent telegraphed from Kroonstad on Wednesday:—"A splendid piece of marching was accomplished by a detachment of 105 Norfolk Volunteers who arrived this afternoon. They had completed 22 miles in five hours. Not a single man fell out. They swung into camp looking as fresh as if they were just starting. Lord Roberts was much interested, and the staff regard it as an illustration of the excellent spirit actuating the entire body of Volunteers at the front."

Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th).—Capt. Chandler, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Pavonia* on the 9th inst., invalided.

East Yorkshire Regiment (15th).—Capt. Clarke, on special service, has been appointed Staff Officer at Vet River, South Africa.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—Details moved on Monday from Shorncliffe to Colchester. Col. Riddell, 1st Batn., has been selected to officiate as an A.A.G., Bengal, and Major Fraser is in acting command.

Leicester Regiment (17th).—Major Scott, 1st Batn., left Cape Town on the 10th inst. for England in charge of invalids in the *Tagus*. Capt. Harvey sailed on the 9th inst. in the *Pavonia*, also invalided.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—Capt. Davis, 2nd Batn., has taken up the duties of Station Staff Officer, Poona.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—Capt. Gildea, 6th Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Cephalonia* on the 4th inst., invalided.

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st).—Major Stanuel is acting as Assistant Military Secretary to Major-Gen. Egerton during the time that he officiates in command of the Punjab Army.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—Capt. Addison, 1st Batn., has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Meerut. Capt. Jones, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on the 10th inst. for England in the *Tagus*, invalided.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—Capt. Greig, 3rd Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Cephalonia*, on the 4th inst., invalided. Lieut. McAlester succeeds Brevet-Major Haig as Adjutant of the 2nd Batn.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th).—Lieut. Manley and 2nd Lieut. Stewart left Cape Town on the 10th inst. for England in the *Tagus*, invalided.

Gloucestershire Regiment (28th).—Details have been moved from Athlone to Salisbury Plain. A strong draft of 200 men from the details left behind by the 2nd Batn. left Athlone on the 11th inst. and embarked at Queenstown on the *Mahratta* to join the 4th (Militia) Batn. at St. Helena. The band of the 3rd Batn. Highland Light Infantry played the men to the station. Capt. Hutson, 5th Batn. Liverpool Regiment, and Lieut. Menzies, 3rd Batn., were the officers in charge of the draft. A statement was published recently to the effect that Major Capel-Cure, D.S.O., was "suffering from mental affliction, due to his wounds and imprisonment in Pretoria." There is no foundation for this rumour, as the officer is now in good health. His wounds were very severe, but he has borne his sufferings with utmost patience and resolution.

East Surrey Regiment (31st).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. has moved from Enniskillen into camp at Finner. This battalion we are assured has "won golden opinions at Enniskillen, the excellent discipline of the men having been proverbial."

Border Regiment (34th).—Details have been moved from Fermoy to Kilworth Camp.

South Lancashire Regiment (40th).—Capt. Vaughan, 3rd Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Pavonia* on the 9th inst., invalided.

Welsh Regiment (41st).—The infant son of the late Capt. Lomax was christened at St. George's, Hanover Square, on the 10th inst. Capt. Lomax fell at Driefontein while gallantly leading the night attack of his regiment on March 10. The Queen graciously signified her intention of being godmother to his infant son, born shortly after his death, and was

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Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd).—Details have been moved from Buttevant to Kilworth Camp.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (46th).—Capt. Mander left Cape Town on the 4th inst. for England in the *Cephalonia*, invalided.

Dorsetshire Regiment (54th).—Lieut. Godman left Cape Town on the 10th inst. for England, in the *Tagus*, invalided.

Border Regiment (55th).—Capt. Wood has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Lucknow.

Essex Regiment (56th).—The officers who arrived in South Africa with the Mounted Infantry detachment from Burma were Major Cruickshank, Capt. Copeman, and Lieuts. Barlow and Stirling.

Middlesex Regiment (57th).—Major Lumley has been appointed second in command.

East Lancashire Regiment (59th).—Lieut. Rutter sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Cephalonia*, on the 4th inst., invalided.

Manchester Regiment (63rd).—Lieut. Deakin left Cape Town on the 10th inst. for England in the *Tagus*, invalided.

Royal Berkshire Regiment (66th).—Lieut. Bathurst sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Pavonia* on the 9th inst., invalided.

Durham Light Infantry (68th).—Lieut. and Qmtr. Liebrecht sailed from Cape Town on the 1st inst. for England in the *Nile*, invalided.

Seaforth Highlanders (72nd).—The War Office have appointed the Rev. Mr. Macdonald, Kilmuir, Skye, for service with the 3rd (Militia) Bn. at Cairo. He is one of the best-known ministers in the Western Highlands.

Black Watch (73rd).—2nd Lieut. Gordon left Cape Town on the 10th inst. for England in the *Tagus*, invalided.

Middlesex Regiment (77th).—Lieut. Col. Hill has been granted an extension of command for 12 months from the 27th inst., and is to be promoted to the rank of Brevet-Colonel.

South Staffordshire Regiment (80th).—Capt. Ovens is officiating as Station Staff Officer, Rawul Pindi.

York and Lancaster Regiment (84th).—Capt. Daniell is to continue to hold the Adjutancy until Sept. 16.

Shropshire Light Infantry (85th).—Details have been moved from Tipperary to Kilworth Camp.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th).—Details have been moved from Colchester to Salisbury Plain. Lieut. Stony sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Cephalonia*, invalided.

Connaught Rangers (88th).—The regimental dinner will not take place this year owing to the 1st and 2nd Bns. being abroad, and the Militia Bns. embodied.

Derbyshire Regiment (95th).—Capt. Iggulden has been appointed a D.A.A.G. on the Indian establishment.

North Staffordshire Regiment (98th).—Capt. Saunders sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Cephalonia*, invalided.

Wiltshire Regiment (99th).—Details have been moved from Fermoy to Kilworth Camp.

Rifle Brigade.—Major King Salter, 3rd Bn., has been appointed D.A.A.G. Rawul Pindi. Capt. Mills, of Cardington, Bedford, who died at Ladysmith on Feb. 2, aged 32 years, appointed as his executrix and executor his mother, Mrs. Gertrude Mills, and his brother, Lieut. William Mills, late of the Grenadier Guards. Capt. Mills bequeathed his war medals to his mother, and £1,000 to his sister Edith. He left the residue of his property to his said brother William. The net value of the testator's personal estate is £24,555 5s. Lieut. Campbell, 3rd Bn., has been appointed Staff Officer, Murree depot. 2nd Lieut. Wood, 2nd Bn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Cephalonia* on the 4th inst.

Pay Department.—Changes and appointments: Major and Paymr. Woolledge, Chatham to Hounslow. Permanent appointments to the department: Capt. Toller, Lancashire Fusiliers; Capt. Owen, Royal Berkshire Regiment, from Aug. 28, 1895; Capt. Cox, Royal Munster Fusiliers, from June 12, 1895; Capt. Parry, Wiltshire Regiment, from June 3, 1899. Death: Major McCaskill, late A.P.D., at Paignton, April 14.

The first of the special Yeomanry camps of instruction commenced at Ross, Herefordshire, on Monday, and will be continued for three weeks. Three regiments, the Gloucestershire (Col. Duke of Beaufort), the Worcestershire (Col. Lord Windsor), and the Shropshire (Col. E. Baldoock), numbering in all about 800 men, marched into camp, and were placed under canvas. The instruction will include musketry practice and exercise in dismounting and outpost work. The Duke of Beaufort is in command.

Reviews.

LITERATURE OF THE WAR.

The war in South Africa has led to a wonderful outpouring of literature, and we have already found occasion to refer to many books that have been published. A number of others are yet upon our table, and we propose to say something about four of them which are concerned with the defence and relief of Ladysmith, and all have been written by trained observers. Taken together, they may be said to form a complete history of the Natal campaign, and are certainly a very acceptable addition to official despatches. Mr. Pearce, of the *Daily News*, and Mr. Nevinson, of the *Daily Chronicle*, were among the besieged, and therefore their volumes demand first consideration. *Four Months Besieged* (Macmillan and Co.) is the title of Mr. Pearce's admirable book. He had the good fortune to enjoy sound health throughout the siege, and, though he had some narrow escapes, was never hit. Once a Boer shell burst into his writing-room at the Ladysmith Hotel, smashed everything, spread confusion, and buried all his papers under a mass of wreckage. There was scarcely a thing in the place that had not been torn by the blast of powder or cut by the splinters of Long Tom's shell. Fortunately for Mr. Pearce's readers he was not in the place at the time. Many of the runners who brought his letters out of the town either failed in their object, or never attempted it, so that the whole of the volume with the exception of one or two chapters is new to the public. It gives a remarkably good account of the various battles and of the siege, and is written with the vigorous and picturesque pen that its accomplished author wields so well. The maps that accompany it are admirable, and the book is cast in an excellent mould. It is extremely pleasant to read its high appreciation of our troops, working through the long days of wearisome monotony, broken only by the scream of the shells or watching at night in the sodden trenches, taking part in many a struggle, and continuing doggedly to keep the flag flying until the end. Mr. Pearce thought, to begin with, that Sir George White "lacked the enterprise of a great leader," but he ends with the sound and generous conclusion that the more cautious policy was right.

Ladysmith, the Diary of a Siege, by H. W. Nevinson (Methuen and Co.) is the other volume describing the defence. The enterprising correspondent of the *Chronicle*, like Mr. Bennet Burleigh, reached Ladysmith by way of Pretoria and Zandspruit, and travelled down in the train with the late Gen. Joubert, one of whose first remarks to him was: "The heart of my soul is bloody with sorrow." A very stirring story is this, recording of all the things that Mr. Nevinson saw. He is full of enthusiasm for our "incomparable infantry," and his pages contain many incidents illustrating the excellent qualities of the troops. Not the least interesting thing in a most successful volume is the account it gives of "How Ladysmith was Fed." Col. Ward and Col. Stoneman were not to be caught off their guard, and they knew that hunger was more cruel than the sword. At the beginning of November there were in Ladysmith 20,000 souls, with 9,800 horses and mules, and 2,500 oxen and a few hundred sheep, and, except for a few cattle captured, nothing in the way of supplies was brought in for 119 days. Cols. Ward and Stoneman had had an enormous quantity of stores sent up from the base, and large supplies were also requisitioned. The highest price reached for eggs was £2 10s. for 12, but they were often sold at from 30s. to 44s. a dozen. An official of the Natal Government Railways had 36 tins of condensed milk, for which 6s. 6d. a tin was offered at the market, but he declined to part with them at anything less than 7s. 6d. a tin, whereupon Col. Stoneman requisitioned the whole at 10d. a tin. The system of requisitioning was conducted with great tact, but when the vendors were unduly extortionate they received lessons of this kind.

The lowest meat ration for Europeans was 1 lb., with a quarter of a pound of biscuit, 3 ozs. of maize meal, and small quantities of coffee or tea, and condiments. Many other interesting particulars are contained in a book which we commend to every reader.

Ladysmith via Pretoria is the title of Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill's volume (Longmans). No correspondent in the field has had more stirring experiences than Mr. Churchill, and none could have described them better. It may be said that the correspondent of the *Morning Post* made his own opportunities, and perhaps even he would not have forfeited the imprisonment at Pretoria. The episode of the armoured train in which he figured so prominently is modestly told, and there is a very graphic account of the journey through the Boer camps to the railway. He discovered that the Boers were not cruel men, and he met many who made themselves quite agreeable. His great objection to being imprisoned was the sound one that he was not in Natal in a combatant capacity. He found the Boers absolutely confident that we should be defeated, and they were quite at a loss to understand why we confided our precious bodies to armoured trains. One old Boer said that if his superior officer had ordered him to go in an armoured train he should have told him to go to a more uncomfortable place. This incident is told to illustrate the idea of discipline which prevails among our enemies. One Boer spoke epigrammatically: "You English," he said, "die for your country; we Afrikanders live for ours." Another said, "We are not afraid; no matter how many thousand penny soldiers you send"; and an English Boer added, "Let 'em all come." One unhappy youth was a Scotchman commandeered, and unable, for the sake of his mother, to risk banishment from the country in which his substance lay. On the whole Mr. Churchill does not give an unfavourable picture of the treatment of the prisoners. He tells very modestly, but at the same time very vividly, the story of his escape, and the rest of the book is devoted to an account of Sir Redvers Buller's battles and of the relief of Ladysmith. He expresses opinions freely, but understands very well the difficulties that beset Sir Redvers Buller in the Natal campaign.

The Relief of Ladysmith, by John Black Atkins (Methuen) consists of correspondence addressed to the *Manchester Guardian*, of which we may say that it is well worth reading and is extremely instructive. In certain places Mr. Atkins has fallen into errors, but he has let them stand in order, as he curiously says, to preserve in his letters an "actuality" of which industry might have robbed them. In other words, they aim only to be pen pictures, and the reader who seeks facts must read to the end. He will certainly find the book extremely readable.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston and Co., are about to produce a valuable work *Mechanical Traction in War for Road Transport, &c., with Notes on Automobiles Generally*. It is by Lieut.-Col. O. Layriz, of the German Army, and is translated into English by R. B. Marston.

We can commend to those who want a good large scale map of the two Dutch Republics in South Africa the latest issue of Philip's Orange River Free State, W. and S. Frontiers, 42 miles to 1 inch (No. 1), and Durban to Pretoria on the same scale (No. 2), as supplied by George Philip and Son to the Committee of the City of London Imperial Volunteer contingent. They are contoured, well defined, and coloured, with information as to distances, populations, roads, rail, &c., are capital companions in the field and equally useful in the study for those who follow the marches of the troops and the positions of the belligerents, and the price, 2s. 6d. for each part, is very moderate.

It has been notified from the War Office that no officers of embodied Militia will be permitted to resign their commissions during embodiment, except on account of ill-health, certified after inquiry by a medical board.

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OF

Politics, Literature, Science and Art.

(Established 1855.)

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The Special Military Articles (many written by officers at the front) and Correspondence in the *Saturday Review* during the War in South Africa, have attracted considerable attention. Naval and Military subjects in the *Saturday Review* are treated only by Naval and Military men.

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Important Notice . . .

The changes in Army Stations since the list issued with our April 21 number are too slight to warrant the bringing out of a further list. Army Stations will, therefore, be suspended this month.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1900.

SUBMERGIBLE BOATS.

IF the reports from Washington are true the United States Naval authorities have not only decided to buy the Holland submarine, or submergible, torpedo-boat, but intend to order others like her. It is asserted that Admiral Dewey supports this action on the part of the Government, and that he has stated his opinion that if the Spaniards had been in possession of craft of this description at Manila he would have been unable to take his squadron into the bay. We cannot believe that Admiral Dewey has expressed any such opinion, and we feel perfectly certain that, if there had been submergible boats in the bay, Admiral Dewey, like Farragut on another occasion, would have risked them and gone on. If the United States Naval authorities are going to pin their faith to "Plongeurs" and "Gymnotes," then the blunder they are making is not only stupid but likely to cost them dear. It is not a question whether a vessel can or can not be made submergible, for that the former is the case has been proved many times. There were submarine boats nearly two hundred and fifty years ago, but our knowledge of them is so vague that we cannot say for certain whether they were moved under water or not. But early in this century there were many experiments more or less successful in this direction, and by the time of the American Civil War boats which could be both submerged and moved under water were used and operated by both the combatants. During the last forty years improvements in almost every direction save one have been continuous, and, except that they have not yet been able to solve the problem of submarine navigation, there is hardly any element of usefulness in their mechanism which the inventors have not been able to supply. Up to the present time, however, the largest vessel of this description and class which has been constructed is about the size of a torpedo-boat destroyer, and it is evident, therefore, that her range of action is not particularly extensive. But owing to the fact that they have no reserve of buoyancy, and are very crank on the longitudinal axis, the tendency is rather to make them smaller than larger, and thus to reduce still further their powers of offence. The objection, however, to this class of vessel is primarily strategical. They may be of use to the Power which, navally speaking, must refrain from taking the offensive, but are of no value at all to a

Power like Great Britain, which, in a Naval war, must assume that all salt water covers territory to be defended. The other day it was reported that the United States proposed to fortify the Nicaragua Canal. This is on a par with buying submergible torpedo-boats. In regard to this matter, however, Britain, with her Brennan torpedo, cannot afford to throw stones.

During the last few weeks the *Spectator* has taken up the cudgels for the so-called "submarines," and its lead has been followed by many faddists, busy-bodies, and interested persons. The agitation takes the shape generally of a demand that the Admiralty should experiment in the construction of this kind of craft. It is to be sincerely hoped that Mr. Goschen will not allow himself to be coerced in this matter, either by the denunciations of the *Spectator* and its correspondents, nor by the persuasive methods of Mr. Edmund Robertson. The late Civil Lord, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, thinks that it is time some official pronouncement should be made on this subject, and he is apparently apprehensive lest the views of the professional advisers at the Admiralty should have changed since he was in office, and now receive insufficient attention. We feel quite certain that he has no cause for alarm on this point. It is not the civilian officials who stand in the way, but the Navy at large, and the naval officers representing the Service on the Board. There is a very important detail lacking in the letters and articles of the agitators. We are not told to what use the "submarines" can be put. It is assumed that they will have a use, but this is just the point upon which we should like some proof. Naturally enough, we find Mr. Arnold Forster in the thick of the fray, and going for authority like a bull at a gate. His demand for the "submarine," or, as we should prefer to call it, the submergible boat, is like that of a man who, not content with the services of the police and the use of bolts and bars and electrical alarms for the protection of his property, must needs provide himself also with a complete set of burglars' implements. Because the housebreaker carries a bunch of skeleton keys and a jemmy, that does not seem to us a sound reason why the householder should also want them. Mr. Arnold Forster also makes the extraordinary statement that such boats "can be safely and certainly navigated under water." And then he adds, "their perfecting is merely a question of time." To deny this would be presumptuous, but after 200 years' trial there has not been the slightest symptom of an advance in this direction. The navigation of the air vessel is practically years ahead of navigation under water.

Mr. Arnold Forster assumes further that our battleships and cruisers are not provided with defence against the attack of the submergible boat. What, then, does he consider the role of the destroyer if this be not its function? As at present constructed the submergible boat must be brought to the surface in order that its captain may see which way to steer. Once below the water and it is blind, for we cannot regard as practical the suggestion that the boat should be accompanied by a tender connected with it by a telephone, through which directions for steering might be sent. But only partially submerged, and the "submarine" at once loses its invisibility—the single advantage which can be claimed for it. It is then at the mercy of the more speedy and better armed destroyer. We have already described what would happen then, but here is a picture from an American pen which fills in the details with graphic fluency:—

"Let us suppose that a submarine, coming like a thief in the night, has been detected on rising to the

surface, and is attacked by the destroyers of the enemy. Guided by its phosphorescent wake, the destroyers, with vastly superior speed, can rapidly close up with it, ready, should it come to the surface, to disable it by a storm of rapid-fire projectiles aimed at the conning tower, while the submarine, suspecting the presence, but not knowing the position of its enemies, continues its blind course for the shelter of its coast batteries. Sooner or later, the torpedo of the destroyer, set for a deep run, dives to its mark. Then follows the muffled explosion and upheaved torrent of water, and then—the silence of black night, with only the rising bubbles to terribly suggest the passing of the souls of the brave men in their iron coffin below. It is the battle of the sword-fish and the whale; but, alas! the poor whale is blind. And yet there will always be found, among men trained from boyhood to 'seek honour at the cannon's mouth,' many, not only willing, but anxious for such service."

Britain's reply to the submergible boat of her possible enemies is not to be found in similar vessels, but, as in the case of the torpedo boat, in destroyers capable of dealing with them when they come to the surface. Here is an opportunity for the Navy League to fulfil its educational function. The country cannot too often or too strenuously be told that money devoted to the purpose of experimental construction in this direction will not only be wasted, but must mean a loss of efficiency in the effective fleet.

Navv Notes.

Mr. Goschen, in responding for the Navy, at the Royal Academy banquet the other day, remarked that he would not dilate on the courage, resourcefulness, or other qualities of our Naval Brigades. The nation had acclaimed them and the Sovereign with her own lips had testified to their deeds. He turned for one moment to another sign of the character of the men composing them. They are the representatives of the Service at large, they know themselves to be such, and in their minds is present the honour of the Service at large. This has been the keynote of the modest and sailor-like speech of Captain Lambton, "Any of our fellows would have done as well." Speaking of the contingents sent to the front from the various ships he, Mr. Goschen, referred to the *Doris* having landed one of the most gallant boys that ever lived, Midshipman C. A. E. Huddart, who charging up the hill at Graspan continued to advance after he had been twice wounded, and at last fell mortally hurt at the moment of victory. He mentioned that one name on account of the youth and the sad death of that young hero. But the records of the campaign are full of similar acts of gallantry on the part of blue-jackets and marines. As they had fought on shore, so, if the call should come, they would fight and work on their own element, the sea, for Queen and country and their own noble Service.

Although probably due to an oversight, it will scarcely fail to appear ungraciously to the officers and men of the *Doris*, *Forte*, *Terrible* and other ships which have sent brigades to the front, that so little notice should have been taken of their share in the operations in the many speeches which have been made in connection with the reception of the *Powerfuls*. Still more strange is it that we should find Captain Percy Scott's name omitted on these occasions, since, if it had not been for the designer of the gun carriages the Naval Brigades would have been robbed of the greater part of their value. In this connection no blame can be attached either to the Naval authorities themselves, or to the officers of the *Powerful*. Both Mr. Goschen and Captain Lambton have struck the right key in their public deliverances, the latter especially laying stress upon the point that he recognised himself and those serving under him as representatives of the Navy in general, and the brigades landed in South Africa in particular. But the public has a short memory, and it is necessary that it should be kept in recollection of the facts. We have seen no mention in the reported speeches of welcome of the names of Captain Prothero, who commanded and was wounded at Graspan; of Captain Marchant, of the Marines, who took charge on that occasion when his superior officers were killed or put out of action; of Commander de Horsey, who was afterwards with Lord Methuen; of Captain Beachcroft, who is now with

Lord Roberts; or of Captain Jones and Commander Limpus, who were in charge of the Naval Brigades operating under General Buller from the battle of Colenso to the relief of Ladysmith. These officers, and those who have served under them, surely deserve recognition by their countrymen, and no one will be more anxious that they should receive it than the *Powerfuls*.

Captain Percy Scott and the officers and men of the *Terrible* have been feted by their countrymen at Singapore and Hong Kong, but we should not for this reason forget what is due to them, and especially to Captain Scott himself, by the Queen's subjects throughout the world. We read the other day in one paper a paragraph to the effect that the gun mountings reputed to be designed by Captain Scott were in reality the work of somebody else. Nothing could be further from the fact; and it is to be hoped that an opportunity may be made for officially giving to Captain Scott the credit which is his due. A bare statement of facts in connection with this matter will not be out of place at the present time. With regard to the mounting for the long 12-pr., no design was ever made on paper, it being chalked by Captain Scott on a bulkhead, and from the design thus made the carpenter and the blacksmith of the ship worked. The idea was Captain Scott's alone, and the first 12-pr. that was mounted on its field-carriage was lying idle at Simon's Bay Dockyard for three weeks, and might possibly have been there now had not a telegram from Sir George White forced the matter to attention. The next mounting was designed in a precisely similar manner, but when it was finished an officer of the *Terrible* was ordered to make a drawing of it in case more were wanted. The same officer was instructed to copy the design made by Captain Scott for mounting the 4.7in. on a platform. When the designs were made for mounting the 6in. and for the improved wheel mounting of the 4.7in. this officer had left the ship. Nor is it true, as we have seen it stated, that the mountings used at Ladysmith were designed by the *Powerfuls*. The guns taken by Captain Lambton to Ladysmith were mounted in the dockyard by dockyard labour and by carpenters from the *Terrible* under Captain Scott's supervision, and the mountings of the guns now with Lord Roberts and with General Buller, though they may have other ships' names painted on them, are reproductions of his designs. Save as the commandant of Durban, and in the preparations for the defence of that port, Captain Scott was not permitted to command either his men or his guns which were sent to the front, but he should not be robbed of the credit of making the designs which have had such a material effect in determining the issue of the war.

Various rumours are current in connection with the Naval Manœuvres, but up to the present moment they have none of them received confirmation. According to one story, they are to be on a much larger scale than usual, and on the return of the ships a review is to be held at Spithead in honour of the visit of the Shah of Persia. There is no official foundation for either statement, and it seems unlikely that the Admiralty will commission more ships on this occasion than in previous years. It is probable that the partial mobilisation will take place during the first week in July, and that it will be mainly confined so far as the Reserve is concerned to cruisers and small craft. The only battleship now in the dockyard which might be brought forward is the *Glory*. There is no indication, however, at present, that this vessel will hoist the pennant. As we have already pointed out, special arrangements for the manœuvres have been made in regard to colliers and distilling vessels, and special interest will attach to the utilisation of these accessories.

It is particularly interesting that Mr. Goschen should have taken advantage of his reply for the Navy at the Iron and Steel Institute to answer the French criticism of our guns. We have already explained the mistakes made by M. Claudinon in reference to this matter, and how this gentleman had misled Sir Charles Dilke; but it is in every way more satisfactory that the repudiation should come from the First Lord himself. M. Claudinon did not give his autho-

riety; but he stated that in June last the *Mars*, *Resolution*, *Hannibal*, and *Jupiter* tried their new guns, the fact being that the *Resolution* had no such guns as M. Claudinon was criticising, and that the experiments in June were not for the purpose of trying the guns at all, but of the system of supplying ammunition. M. Claudinon also said that out of sixteen wire guns which were then tried three had burst and ten had started their parts. Mr. Goschen states that the whole of this allegation is a fable. Not one gun has burst, and not one has started. Dealing with the charge against British guns—that they are deficient in muzzle velocity, and on that account inferior to the French guns—Mr. Goschen said:—

"The energy of a shot fired from a gun depended on two factors, the velocity and the weight of the projectile. The consideration of the weight of the projectile had been omitted in the whole of the controversy with regard to French and British guns. The question, which was known to all artillerymen, was—'Which is better, to have much velocity at the muzzle, with a flat trajectory, but with a lighter projectile; or to have smaller velocity, but with a projectile which has greater impact when it strikes the object at which it is aimed, and a greater destructive bursting charge?' As we had been reproached with having less velocity at the muzzle than the French, so the French had been reproached by their own people for having so light a projectile compared with the English. Our projectile would be heavier when it struck a ship; it would hit harder, and the bursting charge would be more destructive than the French. Comparing the latest model of the English 12in. gun with the latest French gun of the same bore, we find that the weight of the English shell was 850lb.; the French shell weighed only 644lb., and had a higher muzzle velocity, but it hit with less weight and power than our own. At the moment of leaving the muzzle, the English projectile commenced to be superior to the French in energy, and struck a heavier blow at the end, and the explosive effect of our shell was far greater than that of the French. This method has been deliberately adopted by the British artillerymen, and they had been followed by the United States, Japan, and other countries."

The Explosives Committee, the appointment of which was foreshadowed by the First Lord of the Admiralty at the Iron and Steel banquet, has been constituted as follows:—Lord Rayleigh (chairman), Sir Andrew Noble, Mr. Haldane, M.P., Sir W. Roberts-Austen, Sir William Crookes, and Captain Tulloch (secretary). The reference to the committee is to carry out trials with a view to ascertaining the best smokeless propellants for use in existing guns of all natures and in existing small arms, and to report as to whether any modification in the existing designs of gun is desirable with a view to developing to the full the powers of any propellant which may be proposed. It will be noticed that, as usual, the Navy is without representation on this committee.

Last week Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, who has been staying with his brother, the Earl of Durham, at Lambton Castle, was presented with the freedom of the city of Durham, the deed being enclosed in a silver-gilt casket. Subsequently at the castle the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law of the Durham University was conferred on him. In the evening he was entertained at a banquet in the Town-hall, at which the Marquis of Londonderry presided. Afterwards he was presented by the people of the County Palatine with a silver model of a 4.7in. gun, mounted according to Captain Percy Scott's plan. A torch-light procession of university undergraduates escorted their newly elected D.C.L. to the city boundary, en route for the home of the Lambtons. The Ulster Association have invited him to a banquet at the Hotel Cecil, on the 28th inst., in honour of Lieut.-General Sir George White, V.C. The gallant officer concludes the memorable commission of the *Powerful* on the 8th prox., and hauls down his pennant.

When the *Terrible* left Singapore, the Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements and the Administrator of Chinese in the Malay Peninsula, took passage in her for Wei-hai-Wei, to inquire into and report on what administrative methods are necessary for our newly-acquired possession. This points to the advent of civil government under the Colonial Office. A distinguished general officer went to Shanghai in the eighties to inspect the Volunteer

force, and was surprised at the excellent method of administration by the merchants of the British Settlement. He attributed their success to being clear of Downing Street! Wei-hai-Wei cannot be governed like the Shanghai Settlement, but, as it is purely a naval base, it should be largely under Admiralty control, and there should be no interference by a civil administrator.

THE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH.

Lieut. A. W. Heneage, of the *Powerful*, returned thanks for the Navy at the Fishmongers' banquet on Wednesday. He said:—

"I feel that it is an honour, the greatest honour that could be paid to anyone of my age, to be called upon to reply in an assembly such as this, for such an enormous service as Her Majesty's Navy. The reason why I am called now to reply for the Navy is that I had the greatest good fortune, in common with all my brother officers of the *Powerful* who were in Ladysmith, to be there during the siege. We considered ourselves, from the day when we got into the train on Oct. 30 until the day of the relief, and, indeed, until the present moment, the luckiest of Her Majesty's servants. We were lucky in many ways. We had the honour to belong to a Service which is accustomed to handle very heavy guns. Besides that, we had the good fortune to serve under such an able and far-seeing captain, who understood what is required, and not only that, but was, I believe, the only officer who foretold that the siege would last till Easter. We took up a certain amount of ammunition and guns—as much as we could in a hurry in accordance with the orders of the Admiral—and Capt. Lambton with his foresight ordered us to economise our ammunition to the utmost. The result was that we were able to render some slight service to Sir Geo. White. Again, we had the great good fortune to see our sister service in the field, and to see with what great gallantry our sister service can behave when the country calls upon it. Personally I had never seen cavalry or artillery on active service before. I had seen some of the other regiments on active service, but there we met representatives of all arms of Her Majesty's land service in the field and saw what they did, and with what precision and gallantry they carried out all their movements. A great deal has been said about our sufferings and our anxiety at Ladysmith, but I think all those who were with us will agree with me that we had no sufferings and no anxiety compared with those of our fellow-countrymen at home. When the first heliograph communication was established with Ladysmith we asked for news. The reply came that there was no news. This reply, although it seemed rather strange that nothing exciting had occurred during the two months that we had been locked up, reassured us that nothing alarming had been going on at home. On the other hand, you received nothing but news of disease and casualties; therefore I consider you were by far the worse off. Had you received the news that we did—no news—you would have been very much happier than you were. We received a most splendid reception in the city of London on Monday in last week, and again to-night, and all the Navy will agree with me when I say that this only convinces us of what we knew already—of the close ties that exist between the City of London and the Royal Navy. Speaking personally, I can only tell you that should it ever fall to my lot to assist in protecting the commerce of the port of London, I should be inspired to further energies by the memory of the glorious reception we have received after our small efforts in South Africa, and by the memory that the City of London fully appreciates all the efforts of those who are fighting for their Queen and country. I think the British Navy has never been so greatly honoured before as when her Majesty and the Royal Family and the City of London turned out to meet a small party who have, after all, only rendered a very small service—because, after all, it was only by the use of the guns to which we have been trained from our boyhood, and also by the position that we were placed in, that we were able to do any service at all. Officers of the *Powerful*, I ask you to rise and drink the health of our hosts to-night."

The Secretary of State for War has decided that the wives of all Reservists who rejoined under the provisions of Army Order 23 of 1898, and who were married at the time of rejoining, shall be treated as the wives of mobilised Reservists. If, therefore, they were not within the numbers allowed to be married under the Order, they may be allowed separation allowance for themselves and for their children from the date of mobilisation of their husbands' units. If their husbands continue serving after demobilisation is ordered, separation allowance will not be made to them beyond the date on which it is paid to the families of mobilised Reservists of the same units.

A BOON TO OFFICERS AND MEN UPON THE BATTLEFIELD AND IN HOSPITALS.—The official Military Hospital reports, forwarded during the last War in Germany, Austria and France, prove that the pleasant, slightly stimulating, strengthening qualities of the World-known and celebrated **HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT**, exercise a very beneficial influence upon the health and recovery of the wounded soldiers. Do, therefore, not fail to send your gallant warriors in SOUTH AFRICA a fore, quantity of this MALT, which is so popular in the highest circles of England, and has been used by Members of the ROYAL FAMILY, and is manufactured by M. HOFF, of HAMBURG. Beware of imitation, and see that the label carries the name of M. HOFF. Refuse any other but this one sold by LEOPOLD HOFF, 29, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.

Navv Personal.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales distributes the prizes at the Royal Naval School, Eltham, on the 16th prox.

The Duke of York presided on Tuesday last at the annual court of the Royal Humane Society, and was supported by Admirals Sir Erasmus Ommanney, Sir George Willes, and E. S. Adeane, and Vice-Admirals G. D. Morant and Sir Compton Domville. On the previous evening His Royal Highness honoured Lord Belper and the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms with his presence at dinner.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Keppel in his recent visit to the Far East did not reach our principal naval station, Hong Kong. He was Commander-in-Chief in China from 1867-69, and his portrait, with that of his junior colleague of the same period, the late Commodore Oliver Jones, are in the Hong Kong Club.

Admiral Sir John O. Hopkins presides at the annual dinner of the Navy League, to be held on Tuesday next at the Trocadero.

Admiral Lord Charles Scott, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, accompanied by his flag captain, Sir Richard Poore, Bart., dined with Colonel F. Baldwin, Commandant, and the officers of the Plymouth Division Royal Marine Light Infantry, on Thursday in last week.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, Commanding the Channel Squadron and the rear-admiral, captains, and officers serving under him were the guests of the Corporation of Glasgow on Friday in last week. In responding to the toast of the Navy, proposed by the Lord Provost, the gallant vice-admiral referred with pride to the conduct of the Naval Brigade in South Africa, and was sure that what had been done by them would be performed willingly by any members of the Naval Service. Sir Harry, while asserting that he was not a politician, considered that we required a very strong Navy, and twenty-eight millions were but a small premium for insuring the safety and welfare of our vast Empire. But we had not enough battle-ships and required many more cruisers. Everyone will agree with him that Nelson's cry, "more frigates," is echoed in the present day by those who urge that we are short of cruiser auxiliaries to our line of battle. The Channel Squadron arrived at Spithead on Tuesday evening last.

Rear-Admiral L. A. Beaumont, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron, arrived at Esquimalt on Sunday last in the *Warspite*. The defects in his flagship's machinery will not, apparently, necessitate her return to England. This gallant flag officer attains the age of fifty-three to-day.

Rear-Admirals J. H. Bainbridge and the Hon. Victor Montagu, Captain F. C. Bridgeman, flag-captain at Portsmouth, and Lieutenant W. N. Diggle (retired) were present last Saturday at the annual meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron, held this year at Boodle's Club, when the following naval officers were elected honorary members:—Vice-Admiral Sir C. E. Domville, Commanders Lionel Wells, D. Hamond-Græme (Coast guard, Cowes), and C. E. Anson, of the Royal yacht, *Osborne*.

Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the Mediterranean Fleet, arrived at Malta from Corfu on Tuesday last.

Rear-Admiral J. Lacon Hammett reached the age of fifty-two on Tuesday last, and will not probably be compulsorily retired for the next eighteen years.

Captain W. Osborne Moore has not, we learn, retired from active service; and we regret that we should have been inadvertently led into stating the contrary by a correspondent.

Captain Anson Schomberg, having paid off the *Victorious* at Malta, and transferred his officers and ship's company to the *Revenge*, left on Wednesday for Chatham in the latter vessel, the

captain, officers, and crew of which re-commissioned the *Victorious*.

Captain H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg completes his forty-sixth year of age on the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday.

Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, of the *Powerful*, has been presented by Her Majesty with a gold watch with the Royal monogram and "Ladysmith, 1900" inscribed thereon.

Captain H. Leah, of the *Diana*, left Sydney, N.S.W., on Saturday last for Devonport, with paid-off crews from the Australian command.

Captain A. J. Horsley, of the *Europa*, with relief crews for Australia, left Colombo for Albany, W.A., on Monday last, after a stay of five days, and will, if necessary, call at Batavia for coal. Delay occurred at Malta in consequence of remedies to the engines suggested by the Admiralty official, Chief Inspector of Machinery J. A. Bedbrook, who was specially embarked to overlook their working, and her stoppage at Ceylon is probably due to further adjustments becoming necessary.

Captain Ernest J. Fleet, of the *Edgar*, left Aden for Plymouth on Sunday last with relieved crews from China.

Captain A. J. Pocklington, whose serious accident shortly before the departure of the *Europa* last month, necessitated his supersession, is now, we are glad to say, approaching recovery at the Royal Hospital, Haslar.

Staff-Captain P. D. Oules, of the Admiralty yacht *Enchantress*, has been obliged to resign his command in consequence of ill-health, and will shortly retire. He is succeeded by Staff-Captain H. E. Wood, of the *Glory*, who we congratulate on securing an independent appointment.

Commander E. L. Lang pays off the *Polyphemus* on the 31st inst., but does not turn over with his crew to the *Pyramus* on the following day, Commander J. M. de Robeck having been detailed to commission the latter cruiser. Commander Lang has been nearly two and a-half years in command of the former vessel and is of six years' seniority, but unfortunately beyond the usual age for promotion.

The late Commander F. G. Egerton, who gloriously fell at Ladysmith, is referred to in a most feeling and appreciative manner by Sir George Otto Trevelyan in the *Times* of Saturday last, in regard to the gallant deceased's admission to the Service, of which he was such a valuable representative. It appears that his father, the late Admiral the Hon. Francis Egerton, obtained a nomination for his son on the eve almost of the examination for naval cadetships. Although he came from a private school, and had no opportunity for special preparation, he passed into the *Britannia* high on the list of successful candidates. Sir George, a former Secretary of the Admiralty, mentions this in reference to a recent assertion, that if a boy's parents wish him to pass into the naval cadets' training school they must send him to a "crammer."

Lieut.-Commander Hon. G. A. Hardinge of the *Rattler*, reached Aden from Colombo on Sunday last, and was to leave for Sheerness the following Tuesday. He made a very good passage across the Indian Ocean at a period generally unpleasant for small vessels.

Lieutenant Bertram Thesiger, Staff Officer of the *Excellent*, commands the Naval Brigade at the Royal Military Tournament in the Agricultural Hall, which was opened yesterday by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Lieutenant M. H. Hodges of the *Powerful's* Naval Brigade, who was invalidated from Ladysmith, and had the misfortune to miss the reception of his captian, brother officers, and comrades by the good people of Portsmouth, reached his home at Dorchester late on Thursday in last week, and was most enthusiastically received. The Mayor welcomed him on behalf of his fellow-townsmen.

Chaplain Rev. Samuel Shone, LL.D., recently transferred to Portsmouth Dockyard from the Royal Marine Light Infantry Division at Gosport, where he served upwards of four years, has been presented by the sergeants of that headquarters with a marble timepiece.

Inspector of Machinery J. A. Smith, who for the past twelve months has been attached to the Channel Fleet for special duty, and recently appointed temporarily to the *Crescent*, has left for Bermuda to endeavour to remedy the defects in the engines of the *Hermes*, which cruiser arrived there on the 9th inst. It will be remembered she had a serious breakdown off the Bahamas early in this year and the *Crescent* was despatched to tow her to Bermuda for repair, although, as we remarked at the time, it would have been more advantageous had she been taken to the better-equipped naval establishment she has recently reached.

Fleet-Engineers (retired) James Carlisle and G. F. Ball have been awarded the additional Greenwich Hospital pensions for engineer officers sanctioned by Order in Council January 29 last. Mr. Carlisle had a pleasurable career of active service. He joined in 1853, and was promoted Chief Engineer eight years afterwards—an unusually short period of junior service. From 1875 to 1883 he served on the Royal yacht *Alberta*.

Naval Instructor A. C. Johnstone succeeds to the Greenwich Hospital Pension held by the late Naval-Instructor H. A. Speed, on whom it was conferred nearly thirty-four years ago.

Surgeon B. S. Parish, invalided from Malta hospital, arrived home on Friday in last week by the P. and O. steamship *Thames*.

Paymaster F. W. Osburn, of the *Pegasus*, returns from the South-East Coast of America to become Secretary to Rear-Admiral A. B. Jenkins of the Channel Fleet. As the appointment is only for a year the advantage to him is inconsiderable, placing aside having to defray the cost of his passage home; while the public are put to the expense of sending another officer to relieve him.



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ON THE BATTLE FIELD

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Navy Foreign.

The "Affaire Philipp" has come to a miserable end. It is naval only, in that the victim is a naval official. The unfortunate functionary of the Ministry of Marine who is supposed to have attempted to divulge, or rather, to have been willing to divulge, secrets concerning French national defences to this country, has been condemned to pay a penalty of 1,000 francs and to suffer imprisonment for four years. The whole story savours a good deal of the Dreyfus case, even to the intervention of the "veiled lady." On January 12, a miserable wretch, Philipp's emissary, appeared at the gate of the British Embassy with a dirty envelope. It was intercepted by one Dameron, son-in-law of the hall porter, who, scenting something mysterious about it, and thinking he could check an "act of treason" against the Boers, communicated the letter four days later to M. Marcel Hutin, a journalist who had published certain interviews with Dr. Leyds. Information concerning the mysterious letter, of which we believe the contents have not been divulged, was also communicated to M. Fontin, librarian at the Ministry of Marine, who thought it his duty to inform M. Bonheure, chief of the Minister's Cabinet, concerning it. Dameron and Hutin then had an interview with Dr. Leyds, who was then in Paris, and who expressed the opinion that Philipp was a swindler attempting to extort money, for he had never been in the service of the Transvaal. Dameron, however, was curiously anxious to know if a creature who was willing to betray the Transvaal might not also be willing to betray France, and therefore, under a false name, he arranged a meeting between Philipp and his wife, who was supposed to be an emissary of the British Embassy. Philipp told her that he had valuable information in his possession, which resulted, he said, from a mission confided to him by Dr. Leyds, and not from his position at the Ministry of Marine; and that it was the embarrassment of his affairs that caused him to approach the British Embassy. At the same time he indignantly declared that he would never betray his country. The Correctional Tribunal, recognising that Philipp was mystified by Madame Dameron, who was closely veiled, "as is proper in such circumstances," and that his position at the Ministry of Marine made a severe punishment necessary, the more so because four days before he wrote to the British Embassy he had expressed to Dr. Leyds his hatred of Englishmen, condemned him to the penalties described. It, therefore, falls to Rear-Admiral Nabona and a committee to decide whether Philipp shall also be degraded from his position on the Civil Establishment of the Navy.

It would appear that the German battleships of modern construction are all to receive the names of rulers of the Holy Roman Empire or of its modern German successor. The latest to be launched, which recently took the water at Herr Schichau's Yard at Danzig, has received the name of *Kaiser Barbarossa*, from the famous ruler about whose memory so many Teutonic legends have gathered. She is a sister ship of the *Friedrich III.*, *Wilhelm II.*, *Wilhelm der Grosse*,

and *Karl der Grosse*. There are certain individual differences between these ships, but they are all upon the same plan, displacing about 11,000 tons, with a length of 377ft., 65ft. 8in. beam, and 25ft. 8in. draught. They are heavily protected by Harveyed nickel-steel belts, with a maximum thickness of nearly 12in., 10in. upon the turrets, and a 3in. deck; and they carry four 9.4in. guns, described according to the German classification as quick-firers, eighteen 5.9in. quick-firers, twelve 3.3in., and twelve 1.4in., with eight machine guns; and there are six torpedo-tubes of which five submerge. Engines of 13,000 horse-power, supplied by water-tube boilers, and driving three screws, are to give a speed of eighteen knots. The normal coal supply is 650 tons, but the bunker capacity is 1,000 tons. The complement of the ships is about 700.

The question of the wisdom or unwisdom of the double or super-imposed turrets which have been placed in the American battleships, *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky*, is not settled by the recent trials of the former. The introduction of this form of construction was mainly due to Admiral Sampson, and it was not carried into force without raising great opposition. The turrets of the *Kearsarge* work well, but in the nature of things a mechanical success does not throw any light upon the advisability of uniting four guns in a single position. Rear-Admiral Highborn, the chief constructor, is very strongly opposed to the super-imposed turret, and he has presented a report in which he remarks that the American ships answered very well in the war with Spain, but that he is afraid such might not have been the case if they had possessed the new feature. As a matter of fact, no other Power has followed in the wake of the Americans in this matter, and their own new battleships do not reproduce the features of the *Kearsarge*. It is true that in the latest class the Navy Department has left it open to alter the disposition of armament which had been decided upon, and it will be very curious to see whether the trials of the *Kearsarge* suffice to bring round the heads of the Department to views from which they have so far dissented. There is not much likelihood that such will be the case.

STAFF SERVICE OF MEDICAL OFFICERS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the annual "Army List," under the heading "Staff Service for Surgeons-General," page 142, the only officers of that rank stated to have any are those few who have been, or are, employed in the War Office; but the medical regulations, paragraph nine, indicates that principal medical officers appointed to districts and commands, or with troops in the field, are on the staff of the Army. May I, therefore, through your columns, invite the attention of the authorities to the manifest omission, not only as regards surgeons-general, but also in the case of colonels of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

SURGEON-GENERAL.

COLONIAL FORCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the practical assistance afforded by the Colonies in the present war, it will be interesting to watch the "Honours Gazette" on the Queen's Birthday, when probably, as usual, the men who raised those forces will be conspicuous by their absence from the list.

COLONIAL.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, May

7th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. H. A. Lempriere to be Adjt., vice Capt. J. E. F. Dyer, who has resigned appointment (April 1).

2nd Dragoons.—Capt. R. H. Adams to be Major, vice F. H. T. Hawley, deceased (April 29).

6th Dragoons.—Lieut. J. L. Lawlor to be Adjt., vice Lieut. G. K. Ansell, prisoner of war (April 20).

8th Hussars.—Lieut. P. A. T. Jones to be Adjt., vice Capt. C. H. Campbell, who has resigned appointment (April 9).

10th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. Hon. A. K. Maxwell to be Lieut., vice S. L. Barry, promoted (April 17).

11th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. to be Lieut.:—C. S. Rome, vice P. D. FitzGerald, seconded (Oct. 25, 1899). J. A. Halliday, vice C. S. Rome, seconded for service in South Africa (March 8).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Capt. W. Ellershaw is seconded for service on Staff (April 5).

Promotions of undermentioned Capt. are antedated:—C. E. Palmer to Feb. 9, on seconded list; B. R. Kirwan to Feb. 9, in succession to Major D. J. M. Faxon, who holds a Staff appointment; L. C. Livingston-Learmonth to Feb. 10, in succession to Major J. E. W. Headlam, who holds a Staff appointment; E. B. Ashmore and B. Vincent to Feb. 13, on augmentation; H. S. Browning to Feb. 19, on seconded list; J. G. Denistoun to Feb. 19, vice A. M. A. Lennox, missing; W. Evans to March 1, vice F. T. Ravenhill, appointed Adjt.; A. H. N. Devenish to March 10, vice A. W. Curtis, deceased; D. E. Forman and J. H. W. Johnstone to March 15, on augmentation; H. Ramaden to March 21, vice R. FitzMaurice, appointed Adjt.; N. E. Tilney to March 31, vice H. C. C. Uniacke, appointed Adjt.; W. Ellershaw to April 5, on augmentation; J. Byron to April 5, vice E. M. Laohlan, promoted; C. J. H. Swann to April 5, vice W. Ellershaw, seconded.

Lieuts. to be Capt.:—H. S. Wilson, H. H. Bond, and P. P. E. de Berry, on augmentation, (April 6); M. B. F. Courage, vice C. F. Stevens, appointed Divnl. Adjt., April 7; J. S. Ollivant, vice H. D. De Pree, appointed Divnl. Adjt., (April 11); R. G. Keyworth, vice W. Strong, appointed Divnl. Adjt., (April 12).

To be 2nd. Lieuts.:—Lieut. G. H. Cookson, from 4th Lancashire V.A.; 2nd Lieut. H. G. L. Bower, from 6th Lancashire V.A.; 2nd Lieut. C. P. Cullerne, from 1st Kent V.A. (May 12); Lieut. C. de Blois Gidley, (Univ. Cand.), from 1st Devonshire V.A.; Lieut. A. L. Clover (Univ. Cand.), from 4th V.B. Suffolk Regt.; 2nd Lieut. E. S. Phillips (Univ. Cand.), from 1st V.B. East Kent Regt. (May 16).

Capt. C. F. Stevens to be Divnl. Adjt., vice Major W. H. Onslow, who has vacated appointment on promotion (April 7).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Supy. Capt. S. C. Halse to be Capt.; vice A. M. Cayley, appointed Divnl. Adjt., (April 1).

Lieut. G. H. Foster (Univ. Cand.), from 1st London V.R.C., to be 2nd Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt. G. Dick is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health (May 5).

Lieut. F. H. C. Burne, to be Capt., vice G. Dick (May 5).

Gent. Cadet G. J. W. Exham, from Royal Military Academy, to be 2nd Lieut.

Grenadier Guards.—Capt. G. E. Pereira to be Major, vice R. J. Cooper, promoted into Irish Guards (May 2).

Coldstream Guards.—2nd Lieut. F. J. O. Montagu to be Lieut., vice W. E. Lord Oxmantown, transferred to Irish Guards (May 2).

Royal West Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. L. D. Wedd to be Lieut., vice C. H. Bennett, placed on temporary half-pay (May 4).

ADMIRAL KENNEDY'S REMINISCENCES.

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Liverpool Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—F. J. Langdon, vice V. T. Bailey, appointed Adj. Gen.; G. M. P. Hawthorn, vice F. J. Langdon, seconded for service with Egyptian Army (March 28).

Bedford Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. G. Hall to be Lieut., vice H. M. A. Hales, promoted (April 5).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. W. P. Salt to be Lieut., vice W. J. Woodcock, seconded.

Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. T. G. Cousin to be Capt., vice J. W. Fraser, promoted (Feb. 21); Supy. Lieut. O. Hassall to be Lieut., vice T. G. Cousin.

Scottish Rifles.—Lieut. I. Stewart to be Capt., vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. S. Walker, seconded (April 10).

Gloucester Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. A. B. Hamilton, vice A. H. Radice, a prisoner of war; E. W. M. N. Noel, vice R. M. S. Gardiner, promoted; L. G. Baker, vice C. B. Messiter, promoted; H. C. Grimley, vice R. E. Rising, promoted.

Hampshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. S. Noake to be Lieut., vice W. Fox, seconded for service with A.S.C. (Feb. 1).

Welsh Regt.—Lieut. F. H. Howe to be Capt., vice F. L. Prothero, died of wounds received in action (April 25).

2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. R. W. Allen, vice H. J. B. Span, promoted (March 21); T. G. Mathias, vice F. H. Howe (April 25).

Royal West Kent Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. D. Buchanan-Dunlop to be Lieut., vice H. S. Bush, appointed Adj. Gen. (March 8).

Shropshire L.I.—2nd Lieut. C. A. Howard to be Lieut., vice W. C. Wright, promoted into Northumberland Fusiliers (May 9).

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut. Mansel L. Porter to be Capt., in succession to Major A. Blewitt, who holds an extra-regimental appointment (March 17). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. E. Crichton, vice M. L. Porter (March 17); T. G. Dalby, vice B. L. C. Hobson, seconded (April 18).

Wiltshire Regt.—Lieut. H. P. Rogers to be Capt., in succession to Major E. H. J. Reay, who holds a Staff appointment (Feb. 24).

Manchester Regt.—2nd Lieuts. C. M. Thornycroft, P. D. de la Penha, A. D. N. Merriman, C. Richardson, H. W. S. Robison, and E. E. G. Terry to be Lieuts. on augmentation.

Seaforth Highlanders.—Promotion to Capt. of Lieut. A. C. B. Alexander is antedated to Dec. 12, 1899, in succession to Major C. J. Mackenzie, who holds a Staff appointment.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. B. H. Orpen-Palmer, vice E. W. Shewell, promoted; A. A. Topham, vice P. Gould, promoted; A. S. Garnett, vice H. M. Taylor, promoted (Feb. 24); W. Garrard, vice C. J. Daly, killed in action (Feb. 28).

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Major H. T. Hicks to be Lieut. Col., vice Brevet-Col. C. D. Cooper, removed on appointment to Staff (March 5); 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. Moore, vice C. N. Perran, promoted (Feb. 25); E. L. H. Conlan, vice T. B. Ely, deceased (April 29).

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. J. D. Heriot-Maitland to be Capt., vice A. G. Ferguson, seconded (April 7). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—E. W. Blois, vice R. W. Pearson, killed in action (Feb. 23). C. D'A. B. S. Baker-Carr, vice C. H. Dillon, seconded (March 17); Lieut. Hon. E. A. C. Weld-Forester, from 3rd Batn. Shropshire L.I. to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. J. D. Heriot-Maitland.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Surgeons on probation to be Lieuts.:—Thomas Biggam, M.B.; Hugh Richardson, M.B.; William L. Baker; Frederick W. Cotton; Frank M. Parry, M.B.; Bertram R. Dinnis, M.B.; James S. Twigg, M.B.; William J. P. Adye-Curran; John Powell, M.B.; Robert L. Argles; John G. Foster, M.B.; Ernest G. Ford, M.B.; Francis S. Walker; Lyndmar M. Purser, M.B.; William Bennett, M.B.; Philip G. Stock; Harold B. Fawcus, M.B.; Thomas E. Fielding, M.B.; Evelyn P. Sewell, M.B.; Chas. H. Straton; Basil S. Bartlett; Robert T. Brown, M.B.; George Carroll; Dermot O. Hyde, M.B.; Albert E. Hamerton; George J. Houghton; John G. Churton; A. D. Waring, M.B.; Thomas H. Stevenson, M.B.; James M. Cuthbert, M.B.; Farquhar McLennan, M.B.; Alfred F. Weston; James Dorgan, M.B.; Charles H. Furnivall; James H. Robinson; Fitz-Gerald G. FitzGerald (April 25). Surg.-Capt. J. G. Berkeley, 4th V.B. Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt., is granted temp. rank of Capt. whilst serving in South Africa.

STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. Sir H. E. McCallum, K.C.M.G., R.E., to be A.D.C. to the Queen, and to have Brevet rank of Col. in Army, vice Col. M. S. Bell, V.C., C.B.

Capt. and Brevet Major T. E. O'Leary, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be Director of Signalling in South Africa, and to have local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst so employed, vice Major E. Rhodes, D.S.O., Royal Berkshire Regt., who has vacated that appointment (April 19).

Lieut. C. J. Newton, Loyal North Lancashire Regt., to be a Supt. of Gymnasia, in succession to Capt. H. P. Leader, 6th Dragoon Guards, who has resigned appointment (April 23).

Temporary appointment:—Col. G. M. Fox, retired pay, to be Insp. of Gymnasia, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Hon. J. S. Napier, employed in South Africa (May 11).

Indian Army.—Col. W. W. H. Scott, C.B., Bengal Infantry, to be Major-Gen. (April 26).

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. T. M. Hazlerigg, R.A., placed on retired pay (May 15).

Major-Gen. E. D. Elliott, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, placed on Unemployed Supernumerary List (May 15).

Col. M. S. Bell, V.C., C.B., A.D.C., half-pay R.E., placed on retired pay (May 15).

Capt. H. P. Magill, 4th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving in South Africa (April 3).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Capt.:—Capt. and Hon. Major A. A. Corder, late Edinburgh Artillery; Capt. and Hon. Major E. M. E. Munns, late 3rd Batn. Connaught Rangers.

Appointment to a Lieutenancy of Hon. I. Campbell, notified in *Gazette* of May 1, is cancelled.

John J. O'Sullivan, late Capt. 4th Batn. Manchester Regt., to be Lieut.

MEMORANDA.

Militia Officers seconded for service with Royal Engineers in South Africa:—

Royal Anglesey R.E.—Capt. J. L. Hampton-Lewis.

Royal Monmouth R.E.—Lieut. R. S. Forestier-Walker.

Militia officers seconded for service with Line Batns. in South Africa:—

4th Batn. Devon Regt.—Capt. J. FitzL. Horner.

3rd Batn. Bedford Regt.—Capt. G. M. de L. Dayrell.

3rd Batn. Gloucester Regt.—Lieut. A. I. Menzies.

3rd Batn. Derbyshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. A. L. Nickerson.

Royal Irish Rifles.—5th Batn.: Capt. T. V. P. McCammon. 6th Batn.: Capt. and Instr. of Musketry W. F. C. Garatin.

Volunteer Officers borne as Supy. whilst serving with Volunteer Companies in South Africa:—

1st (Inverness Highland) V.B. Cameron Highlanders.—Lieuts. A. D. MacKinnon, J. Burn, and J. Campbell.

16th Middlesex (London Irish).—Capt. C. G. Henty, Lieut. G. E. H. Sheen.

2nd Tower Hamlets.—Lieut. E. H. Hanks.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Antrim (Southern Div.).—2nd Lieut. W. Baird to be Lieut.

Cardigan (Western Div.).—2nd Lieut. F. Kayser is seconded for service with Remount Dept. (Feb. 10).

Cork (Southern Div.).—Cecil A. E. Miller to be 2nd Lieut. (May 7).

Cornwall and Devon Miners (Western Div.).—2nd Lieut. W. C. Downing to be Lieut.

Donegal (Southern Div.).—Frank H. Hornsby to be 2nd Lieut. (May 5).

Fife (Southern Div.).—Maxwell R. Cane-Kavanagh, formerly 2nd Lieut. 3rd Batn. Cameron Highlanders, to be Capt. (May 1).

Lancashire (Southern Div.).—Capt. W. J. H. McCorkquodale is seconded for service with Southern Nigeria Constabulary (May 2).

Limerick City (Southern Div.).—Warren De la F. Wright is reappointed Capt. (May 4).

Londonderry (Southern Div.).—John C. McClintock to be Capt. (May 3).

Northumberland (Western Div.).—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. C. Edwards resigns his commission on account of ill-health, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement.

Sligo (Southern Div.).—Seconding of Capt. and Hon. Major J. D. A. Roberts for service with R.A., announced in *Gazette* of May 8, is cancelled.

South-East of Scotland (Southern Div.).—John W. Pepper to be 2nd Lieut. (May 4).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Royal Anglesey.—Lieut. J. L. Hampton Lewis to be Capt. 2nd Lieuts. A. L. Stanley and A. H. Vivian to be Lieuts. (May 16). W. S. Phelan to be 2nd Lieut. (May 3).

Royal Monmouth.—Capt. C. C. E. Morgan is seconded whilst acting as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. T. Fraser, Commanding Thames District (May 16). Claude L. Corry (May 1), and John R. L. Thomas (May 3) to be 2nd Lieuts.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Royal Scots.—Capt. C. P. B. Wood is seconded whilst acting as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. G. U. Prior, Commanding Curragh District (May 16). Hon. Ivan Campbell, late Lieut. 1st Batn. Cameron Highlanders, to be Lieut. (April 28).

3rd Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt.—Robert P. F. D. MacGrath to be 2nd Lieut. (May 1).

5th Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieut. J. Viscount Encombe is seconded whilst acting as A.D.C. to Gen. Sir F. W. Grenfell, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Malta.

Royal Fusiliers.—5th Batn.: P. H. Dean to be 2nd Lieut. (May 4). 6th Batn.: Reginald B. De La Motte to be 2nd Lieut. (May 2).

6th Batn. Liverpool Regt.—Samuel Wickins, jun., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 7).

4th Batn. Norfolk Regt.—Capt. W. V. Harcourt resigns his commission (May 16). Francis C. Finch to be 2nd Lieut. (May 5).

3rd Batn. Devon Regt.—Major R. A. Moore-Stevens is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Somerset L.I.—3rd Batn.: George Rogers to be 2nd Lieut. (May 3); 4th Batn.: Henry B. Popham to be 2nd Lieut. (May 5).

3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major J. M. Benson is seconded for service in South Africa.

3rd Batn. Leicester Regt.—Kenneth T. Stewart to be Capt. (May 3).

5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Claude L. Davis to be 2nd Lieut. (May 4).

3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Major Hon. G. O. Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes is seconded whilst acting as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. E. S. Brook, Commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade, Aldershot (May 16). Gerald A. Greig to be 2nd Lieut. (May 4).

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. C. A. Crawley-Boevey, G. Sheringham, A. M. Wilson, G. L. Smyth, C. H. Toler, A. L. Tate, G. H. A. Ing, and A. C. Robinson to be Lieuts. (May 8).

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—3rd Batn.: 2nd Lieut. M. B. Rimington is seconded for special service in South Africa. 4th Batn.: Lieut. W. E. S. Butson resigns his commission.

4th Batn. South Wales Borderers.—Charles E. Cole to be 2nd Lieut. (May 3).

5th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Thomas T. Stubbs to be 2nd Lieut. (May 7).

6th Batn. Worcester Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major M. H. Berkeley, late 3rd (now 5th) Batn. Worcester Regt., to be Capt. (May 7).

East Surrey Regt.—3rd Batn.: Capt. C. F. Halkett is seconded for service in South Africa (May 16). 4th Batn.: John W. S. Sutherland, late Lieut. 3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt., to be Capt. (May 3); 2nd Lieut. A. Elphinston to be Lieut. and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieut. H. G. Smith to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieut. W. M. Longden to be Lieut. and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieut. R. G. D. O'Callaghan to be Lieut.

3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Capt. G. M. Conran is granted hon. rank of Major (May 16). John F. Cowlard (May 2) and Oliver Lang (May 6) to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Border Regt.—Edward A. O'Neill, late Lieut. Gloucester Regt., to be Capt. (May 3); Alexander G. Wordsworth to be 2nd Lieut. (May 2).

3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.—Lieut. R. C. Greenwood is seconded whilst acting as A.D.C. to Gen. A. G. Mont-

"Food and Cookery"

in an interesting article in its April issue, after describing Harvey's Sauce, and its original manufacture by Mrs. Elizabeth Lazenby, says: "Through succeeding generations her lineal successors have continued the business on the same lines as those originally laid out, and from the original recipe, so that

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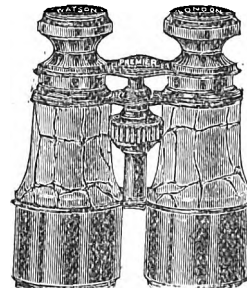
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gomery Moore, Commanding Aldershot District; 2nd Lieut. G. H. Deane is seconded whilst acting as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. L. J. Oliphant, commanding 3rd Infantry Brigade, Aldershot.

3rd Batn. South Stafford Regt.—Lieut. R. T. Hinckes to be Capt. (May 16); Richard Hutton-Riddell to be 2nd Lieut. (May 7).

3rd Batn. Dorset Regt.—Lieut. H. F. C. Chetwood-Aiken from 3rd Batn. Gloucester Regt. to be Lieut.

3rd Batn. Oxford L.I.—Capt. C. S. Hall is seconded whilst acting as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. H. R. Abadie, commanding Eastern District.

Essex Regt.—3rd Batn.: 2nd Lieut. B. R. A. D. Stoddart-MacLellan to be Lieut. (May 16). 4th Batn.: Benjamin G. Finch to be 2nd Lieut. (May 3).

3rd Batn. Derbyshire Regt.—William P. R. Wheatley to be 2nd Lieut. (May 2).

3rd Batn. Northampton Regt.—Major W. Rhodes resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement. Lieut. H. Grant-Thorold is seconded whilst acting as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. R. H. Murray, commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, Aldershot (May 16). 2nd Lieut. R. B. de B. Hodge to be Lieut. and to remain seconded (May 9).

2nd Lieuts. W. E. G. A. Weigall, O. Peppercorn, G. F. Hodgson (May 9) to be Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Yorkshire L.I.—2nd Lieut. Edmund J. Donaldson, from 5th (West) Middlesex V.B.C., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 4).

8th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt. R. P. Butler is seconded whilst acting as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. M. W. E. Gosset, commanding Dublin District.

6th Batn. Manchester Regt.—Brian M. Carroll, to be 2nd Lieut. (May 6).

3rd Batn. North Stafford Regt.—Robert C. P. Smith to be 2nd Lieut. (May 6).

3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.—Charles E. A. L. Bumbold is reappointed 2nd Lieut. (May 7).

3rd Batn. Durham L.I.—Edward S. Curling to be 2nd Lieut. (May 7).

3rd Batn. Highland L.I.—Capt. John D. Outram, from 1st V.B., to be Capt. (May 4).

3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders.—Tom A. Fraser to be 2nd Lieut. (May 10).

3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders.—Charles T. Gordon is reappointed Capt. (May 16), Evelyn G. H. Powell, Patrick E. Durham, Granville C. D. Gordon (May 2), and Edward G. Hay (May 5) to be 2nd Lieuts.

6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Harold Sandwich to be 2nd Lieut. (May 8).

Connaught Rangers.—3rd Batn.: 2nd Lieut. H. J. Nolan-Ferrall to be Lieut. 4th Batn.: Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. P. Chevers resigns on account of ill-health, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement (May 16). 5th Batn.: Leonard C. Milward, to be 2nd Lieut. (May 8).

5th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieut.-Col. J. Massy-Westropp is granted hon. rank of Col. (May 16); John E. Alkin to be 2nd Lieut. (May 9).

7th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—2nd Lieut. N. E. T. Bosanquet to be Lieut., and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieut. K. C. S. Foy to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Denbigh Hussars.—Capt. B. H. Piercy, is seconded for service with Imperial Yeomanry. Hon. Capt. F. E. Cotton, retired, to be Capt. Hon. Capt. O. J. Williams, retired, to be Capt. Supy. under para. 26 Yeomanry Regulations (April 28).

Dorset.—Charles H. Gollidge, M.R.C.V.S., to be Vet.-Lieut.

Duke of Lancaster's Own.—Lieuts. T. A. S. Shepherd-Cross and E. Johnson to be Capt. Arthur E. Wrigley to be 2nd Lieut.

Leicester.—Capt. J. S. Willett, Reserve of Officers, late 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Capt. Supy. under para. 26 Yeomanry Regulations (May 5).

Southern Nottingham.—Bertram A. Smith to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.) (May 4).

Yorkshire Hussars.—Major L. J. Richardson-Gardner, late 14th Hussars, to be Major.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1st Fife Light Horse.—John Haig to be 2nd Lieut.

ARTILLERY.

1st Aberdeen.—Thomas Davidson to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Argyll and Bute.—2nd Lieut. P. S. Macnair to be Lieut.

1st Ayrshire and Galloway.—Rev. W. Y. Lindsay, M.A., is appointed Acting Chaplain.

1st Banff.—T. A. Simpson to be Major.

1st Caithness.—Capt. D. Sutherland is granted hon. rank of Major.

1st Cheshire and Carnarvon.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. H. T. Brown resigns his Commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of Corps on retirement.

1st Dorset (Southern Div. R.G.A.).—Lieuts. J. A. Stephens and E. D. Barcombe to be Capt. S.

2nd Durham (Seaham) (Western Div. R.G.A.).—Lieut. D. N. Grimes resigns his Commission, and is granted hon. rank of Capt., with permission to wear uniform of Corps on retirement.

1st Fife.—Capt. and Hon. A. Y. MacKay to be Major; Lieuts. J. P. Main and J. P. Mackenzie to be Capt. S.; 2nd Lieuts. D. C. Stiven, A. S. Thomson, and D. F. Harris to be Lieuts.

2nd Glamorgan.—William T. Davies and Arthur P. Thomas to be 2nd Lieuts.

2nd Hampshire (Southern Div. R.G.A.).—Major and Hon. Lieut. Col. E. Doudney to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Hon. Major J. T. Thackara to be Major; Lieuts. A. E. Joffe and M. F. Hall to be Capt. S.

Highland.—Lieut. E. Hugonin resigns his Commission. 1st Kent (Eastern Div. R.G.A.).—David H. Blome-Jones to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Lancashire.—Arnold J. Greene to be Surg.-Lieut. 9th Lancashire.—Jonathan F. Musgrave to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Middlesex.—David J. Duhig to be Surg.-Lieut. 1st Midlothian.—Norwood M. G. Roesler to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Northumberland (Percy) (Western Div. R.G.A.).—Lieut. T. Crisp to be Capt. and to remain seconded Lieuts. J. T. Dand, jun. and W. P. Paynter to be Capt. S.

1st Sussex (Eastern Div. R.G.A.).—Frank Loud to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st Worcester and Warwick.—Lieuts. A. Birkbeck and F. Penny to be Capt. S.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Aberdeen.—George Hutcheson, jun., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 30).

1st Gloucester.—Lieuts. C. A. Apperly, A. E. Buchanan, and G. N. Walker to be Capt. S.

1st Lancashire.—Frederic W. Gaskin to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Sussex.—Right Hon. H. N., Earl of Sheffield, is appointed to hon. colonelcy of corps.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield).—Lieut. W. A. Colley to be Capt.

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade, Royal Scots.—Andrew L. F. Young to be Second Lieut. (Supy.)

8th V.B. Royal Scots.—William C. Dudgeon to be Capt. on increase of establishment. Alexander Morison, late 2nd V.B. King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be Capt. on increase of establishment. James B. S. Hill to be Second Lieut. Mark C. Morrison and John Smith to be Second Lieuts. (Supy.)

1st V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Major I. A. Timmis retires under para. 111 Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of Batn. on retirement.

2nd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Charles B. Skinner, late Lieut. 3rd V.B. Durham L.I., to be Lieut.; Thomas Wyse to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Warwick Regt.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Hart to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Hon. Major T. J. Graham to be Major.

1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers.—Lieuts. H. E. Tuckey and D. H. Pankhurst resign their Commissions.

Liverpool Regt.—3rd V.B.: Surg.-Lieut. T. H. Fisher to be Surg.-Capt. 5th (Irish) V.B.: William G. Lindsay to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.)

4th V.B. Norfolk Regt.—John H. Hotson and Ernest G. Fowler to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.) William G. Galletly, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

2nd V.B. Devon Regt.—Reginald W. Fox, late 2nd V.B. Somerset L.I., to be Capt.

1st V.B. Suffolk Regt.—Charles W. Ransome to be 2nd Lieut.

Cadet Corps (King Edward's School, Bath) attached to 1st V.B. Somerset L.I.—C. King Mason, late Hampshire Yeomanry, is appointed Hon. Lieut.

1st V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—Edward Dixon to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.)

1st V.B. Leicester Regt.—Henry L. Goddard and Etienne Browne to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st V.B. Cheshire Regt.—Capt. J. W. Shaw is granted hon. rank of Major. Alaric Hope to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.)

1st V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieut. A. B. Thomson, from 2nd V.B., to be Capt.; John C. Davies to be Capt. on increase of establishment; Joseph H. Bate to be 2nd Lieut.

South Wales Borderers.—2nd V.B.: Lieut. H. T. Edwards resigns his commission. 3rd V.B.: Capt. J. F. Straker resigns his Commission. 4th V.B.: 2nd Lieut. S. G. Mullock to be Lieut.; Surg.-Lieut. J. Howard-Jones, M.B., to be Surg.-Capt.

3rd V.B. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieuts. J. Young and E. J. Bell to be Capt. S.

2nd V.B. Scottish Rifles.—Surg.-Capt. R. T. C. Robertson, M.B., to be Surg.-Major.

3rd Lanark.—William T. Scott and John H. S. Raseide to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.)

1st V.B. Gloucester Regt.—Qrmer. S. S. Gouldsmith is granted hon. rank of Capt.

2nd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. C. L. Longstaff to be Capt. and to remain Supy.

1st V.B. West Riding Regt.—2nd Lieuts. G. R. Hartley and J. Standeven to be Lieuts.

3rd (Cumberland) V.B. Border Regt.—Richard C. Lord Gillford, formerly Lieut. R.N., to be Capt.

Royal Sussex Regt.—1st V.B.: Arthur D. E. Knox to be 2nd Lieut.; Surg. Lieut. C. B. Scott, M.D., resigns his Commission. 2nd V.B.: Capt. and Hon. Major R. E. J. D. Mostyn to be Major.

1st V.B. Hampshire Regt.—Lieuts. G. B. Cobb and G. B. Knight to be Capt. S. 2nd Lieut. G. St. M. Willoughby to be Lieut.

2nd V.B. South Lancashire Regt.—Darwin Bates and George K. Chambers to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd V.B. Welsh Regt.—Lieut. H. L. Simpson resigns his Commission, and is granted hon. rank of Capt., with permission to wear uniform of Batn. on retirement; Lieuts. C. L. Wilson and R. A. Lewis to be Capt. S.

Royal Highlanders.—1st (Dundee) V.B.: Lieut. A. Valentine to be Capt. and to remain Supy. 2nd (Angus) V.B.: Claude L. Keston to be 2nd Lieut. 5th (Perthshire) (Highland) V.B.: Lieut. B. McDiarmid resigns his Commission; Lieut. A. Proctor to be Capt. 6th (Fife) V.B.: Lieut.-Col. Commandant and Hon. Col. R. W. Erskine and Lieut.-Col. J. T. Cathcart resign their Commissions, with permission to retain their rank, and to wear uniform of Batn. on retirement; Major Sir R. W. Anstruther, Bart., to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant under paras. 55a and 114 Volunteer Regulations.

1st Nottingham.—Capt. H. W. Poyntz, Derbyshire Regt., to be Adj. vice Capt. C. Didham, whose period of service expires (May 1).

1st V.B. Royal West Kent Regt.—Leonard W. Andrews and Charles O. Fawcus to be Capt. S., on increase of establishment.

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster).—Robert G. Taylor to be Second Lieut. (Supy.)

21st Middlesex.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. H. Byrne to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant, under paras. 55a and 114 Volunteer Regulations; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. B. Gallie to be Lieut.-Col.; Captain and Hon. Major A. H. Chifferiel to be Major.; Second Lieuts. A. K. Aaling and C. E. New to be Lieuts.

1st London.—Second Lieuts. P. L. H. Canning, L. W. Byrne, Hon. A. E. Guinness, P. Schloesser and W. J. S. Read to be Lieuts.

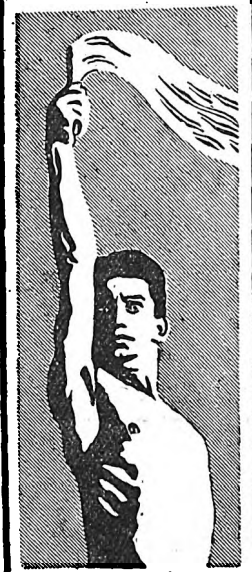
5th V.B. Manchester Regt.—Felix F. Knowler to be 2nd Lieut.

Durham L.I.—1st V.B.: Vivian Withy and Frederick J. Widdowson to be 2nd Lieuts. 2nd V.B.: Stanley E. Badcock and Herbert Greener to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.)

5th (Glasgow Highland) V.B. Highland L.I.:—Capt. J. K. Kennedy resigns his Commission.

4th (Donside Highland) V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—James Callan, John Dickson, William J. Masson and Charles F. Wattie to be 2nd Lieuts.

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"THE TIMES," in its issue of September 5, says, under "Naval and Military Intelligence," referring to a report published in *Kolnische Zeitung*, with regard to an experiment made in the German Army with a new food for soldiers called "TropoN":—

"Twenty-five non-commissioned officers and men volunteered for the experiment and were placed under the command of a lieutenant. Each man received three days' rations of TropoN rusks, TropoN chocolate, TropoN bean and pea soup. During three days the men were to march, in full marching order, thirty kilometres each day, and to sleep at night in the open air.
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3rd (Renfrew) V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—David J. Hamilton to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).
1st Dumbarton.—Lieut. J. Hope to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. F. C. Stewart, S. K. Turnbull, and G. J. H. Christie to be Lieuts.
7th (Clackmannan and Kinross) V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Arthur H. Brown and Alexander Scott, jun., to be 2nd Lieuts.
19th Middlesex.—Wilfrid W. Parker to be 2nd Lieut.
20th Middlesex (Artists).—Charles G. D. Innes to be 2nd Lieut.; John H. Stirling, Harry P. Edwards, and William G. West to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.)

MEMORANDA.

Scottish Border Volunteer Infantry Brigade.—Lieut.-Col. F. Graham, retired pay, Reserve of Officers, resigns appointment of Brigade Major.

Consequently upon the division of the 1st (Cumberland) V.B. Border Regt. into two batns., designated respectively the 1st (Cumberland) V.B. Border Regt. and the 3rd (Cumberland) V.B. Border Regt., Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the following transfers of officers from 1st to 3rd V.B. with effect from April 24, and of these officers being considered to have received, in the new batn., commissions of the same rank and date as those previously held by them in 1st V.B., viz.:

Hon. Col.—J. F. Lord Muncaster.
Lieut.-Col. Commandant.—J. S. Ainsworth, to command batn. under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations.
Major.—T. Machell (Hon. Lieut.-Col.).
Capt.—C. J. Tiffin, N. N. Thompson, A. A. Williams, J. H. Brown, E. Jackson (Hon. Major), and G. Dixon.
Lieuts.—H. Dodgson, J. E. Syme, A. C. Scoular, and T. A. Milburn.
2nd Lieuts.—J. Mayson, T. Rigg, and J. Graham.
Qrmer.—J. G. Bosward.
Acting Chaplains.—Rev. W. H. Parker, M.A., Rev. W. G. C. Hodgson, M.A., Rev. H. E. Campbell, M.A., and Rev. W. Taylor.
[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date May 16.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, May 18.

2nd Life Guards.—2nd Lieut. S. B. B. Dyer to be Lieut., vice C. Champion-de Crespigny promoted (April 17).
2nd Dragoon Guards.—Capt. M. R. Hall, from 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., vice D. B. Parry, transferred to 3rd Dragoon Guards (April 21).
17th Lancers.—Major C. J. Anstruther, from half-pay, to be Major, Supy. to establishment, with precedence next below Major H. W. B. Ricardo.

21st Lancers.—Promotions to Capt. of under-mentioned Lieuts. are antedated as follows:—A. D. Champion, vice T. M. Langton, seconded for service under Colonial Office (Oct. 28, 1899); E. H. Lewis, in succession to Major J. Fowle, who holds an extra-regimental appointment; C. G. G. Hutchison, vice E. H. Lewis, seconded for service under Colonial Office (Dec. 30, 1899); H. B. Protheroe Smith, in succession to Major J. G. Fair, who holds an extra-regimental appointment (March 2).

Reserve Regt. of Dragoons.—FitzJames Fleming, late Capt. 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (May 8).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—2nd Lieut. J. V. Ramsden, from Yorkshire Artillery (May 5); Lieut. J. W. Parrington, from 2nd Durham V.A.; Lieut. H. M. Nornabell, from 1st East Riding of Yorkshire V.A. (May 12); Lieut. F. L. Donkin, from Queensland Local Military Forces.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—To be 2nd Lieuts.: Lieut. E. D. F. Gee, from Waterford Artillery; Lieut. J. Coe, from Devon Artillery; 2nd Lieuts J. Davidson and W. F. Christian, from Dublin City Artillery; 2nd Lieut. G. M. Griffith, from Duke of Connaught's Own Sligo Artillery; 2nd Lieut. T. F. Kilcavan Dunne, from Dublin City Artillery (May 5); Lieut. D. Pudsey, from 2nd East Biding of Yorkshire V.A.; 2nd Lieut. G. W. Brierley, from 1st Durham V.A. (May 12).

Grenadier Guards.—2nd Lieut. Lord H. C. Seymour to be Lieut., vice Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy, seconded (Feb. 3).

Irish Guards.—Lieut. H. F. Crichton, from Grenadier Guards, to be Lieut.; Lieut. H. F. Crichton to be Batn. Adjnt.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col. W. Wood, from 87th Regimental District (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be Col. to command 44th Regimental District (Essex Regt.), vice Col. E. H. G. Ravenhill, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (April 16).

Brevet-Col. D. A. Blest, from Lieut.-Col. half-pay, to be Col. to command 87th Regimental District (Royal Irish Fusiliers), vice Col. W. Wood (April 16).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—Lieut. A. C. McDonald, 2nd V.B., is granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa.

East Kent Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. E. Cresswell to be Lieut., to complete establishment (May 5).

Royal Lancaster Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. G. Phillips, from

2nd Cheshire R.E. (Vols.) to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation (May 5).

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieut. W. H. Wild to be Adjnt., on augmentation.

Royal Warwick Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.: Lieut. J. B. Haddon, from 5th Batn., in succession to Lieut. G. N. B. Forster, promoted; 2nd Lieut. B. H. Williams, Royal Monmouth R.E. (Mil.), in succession to Lieut. C. E. Etches, promoted (April 21); Lieut. H. V. Lane from 2nd V.B. Bedford Regt., in succession to Lieut. A. J. Poole, promoted (May 5).

Royal Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. G. A. S. Williams, from 4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. C. Annesley, promoted (April 21).

Liverpool Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieut. J. H. Marr, from 4th V.B. Durham L.I., in succession to Lieut. G. H. Brush, promoted; Lieut. C. B. Johnston, from 4th V.B., in succession to Lieut. V. T. Bailey, promoted (May 5).

Devon Regt.—Capt. J. E. Lewis-Lloyd, from 1st Herefordshire V.R.C., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. N. Luxmoore, promoted (May 5).

Suffolk Regt.—Lieut. E. E. Orford, from 1st V.B., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. W. H. Bowden, promoted (May 5th).

East Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. F. G. Senior, from 2nd V.B. York and Lancaster Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation (May 5).

Bedford Regt.—Patrick H. McCleverty to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt. J. E. S. Woodman, from West India Regt., to be Capt., in succession to Lieut.-Col. C. J. Blomfield, D.S.O., a prisoner of war (May 19).
2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—F. C. Tanner, vice C. W. Maclean, promoted; M. Magniac, vice V. H. A. Awdry, missing; S. F. McI. Lomer, J. L. Swainson, and J. C. Markes (May 16).
To be 2nd Lieuts.:—2nd Lieut. A. H. Hince, from 5th Batn., on augmentation (April 21); 2nd Lieut. C. L. Brierley, from 2nd V.B., on augmentation (May 5); Col.-Sergt. W. F. Johnson, from West Riding Regt., on augmentation.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Capt. H. S. Ravenhill is seconded for service in Army Pay Dept. (May 2).

Cheshire Regt.—Second Christian name of 2nd Lieut. J. L. Shore is Lintorn, and not as stated in Gazette of Feb. 20; 2nd Lieut. G. T. Dickson, from 2nd V.B., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. H. Anderson, promoted (May 5).

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. G. C. Hutchinson, vice E. S. Carey, promoted; D. G. H. Auchinleck, vice W. O. Stuart, killed in action; T. C. L. Bivis, vice R. W. H. Mitchell, promoted; T. W. Whiffen, vice G. W. Morley, deceased.

NOTICE.

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13 VARIETIES.

SOUP SQUARES

Gloucester Regt.—Corpl. A. D. Law, from Royal Highlanders, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. M. S. Gardner, promoted.

Worcester Regt.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Lieut. G. R. Bredding, from 3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt., is dated April 4, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of April 10.

East Lancashire Regt.—Notification regarding appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Lieut. G. D. Leake, from 4th Batn. West Yorkshire Regt. which appeared in *Gazette*, May 11, is cancelled; Lieut. O. B. Hargreaves, from 2nd V.B., to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation (May 5).

West Riding Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieut. J. A. Whitaker, from 1st V.B., in succession to Lieut. H. D. E. Greenwood, promoted; 2nd Lieut. G. R. Hartley, from 1st V.B., in succession to Lieut. F. J. Siordet, promoted (May 5).

Royal Sussex Regt.—2nd Lieut. R. N. Dick to be Lieut., vice R. C. Griffin, seconded (March 12).

South Stafford Regt.—Capt. F. M. Colville, from 4th Batn. South Wales Borderers, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. W. R. Stacpoole, seconded (April 21).

Dorset Regt.—Capt. and Brevet-Major H. K. Harley, D.S.O., from I.S.C., to be Capt., vice E. H. S. Boxer, who exchanges.

Derbyshire Regt.—To be Second Lieuts.:—2nd Lieut. C. W. Crump, from 2nd V.B., on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. H. B. Dixon, from 2nd V.B., in succession to Lieut. H. W. Poyntz, promoted (May 5).

Royal Berkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. A. Simonds, 1st V.B., is granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa.

Royal West Kent Regt.—Lieut. R. L. White, from 2nd V.B., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. H. S. Bush, appointed Adj. (May 5).

Yorkshire L.I.—2nd Lieut. J. E. Simpson, from 2nd V.B. Yorkshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. H. C. Fernyhough, promoted (May 5).

Shropshire L.I.—2nd Lieut. C. B. B. Harrison, from 1st Hereford V.R.C., to be 2nd Lieut., vice C. A. Howard, seconded (May 5).

Middlesex Regt.—Lieut. A. P. Macafee to be Capt. on augmentation (March 14). Promotions to rank of Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated to Jan. 25, 1900:—G. Lewis-Lloyd, vice R. A. Haviland, promoted; F. E. Swainson. To be 2nd Lieuts., on augmentation: Lieut. W. C. Hendriks, from 3rd Batn. Yorkshire L.I. (April 21); Lieut. A. F. Henty, from 2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt. (May 5); Capt. E. W. R. Stephenson to be Adj., on augmentation.

Wiltshire Regt.—Capt. R. W. C. Brook retires from the Service receiving a gratuity, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Feb. 2 (Feb. 3).

Gordon Highlanders.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Lieut. A. R. Hennessy, from 3rd Batn, is dated 4th April, 1900, and not as stated in *Gazette* of 10th April.

Cameron Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. R. B. Trotter is seconded for special service in South Africa (April 6).

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Capt. T. J. Reynolds, from 4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, in succession to Lieut. A. H. C. MacGregor, a prisoner of war; Lieut. R. C. Dobbs, from 4th Batn., in succession to Lieut. W. G. B. Phibbs, a prisoner of war; 2nd Lieut. E. R. Morrogh, from Royal Anglesey R.E. (Mil.), in succession to Lieut. H. B. Holmes, a prisoner of war (April 21).

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieut. T. B. S. Cahill, from 4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation (April 21).

Rifle Brigade.—Officers seconded for special service in South Africa:—Capt. E. A. F. Dawson (April 1); Lieut. P. G. A. Cox (April 3); Lieut. A. A. Dorrien-Smith (April 6).

Royal Home Counties Reserve Regt.—Major H. H. Roberts, late Royal Marines, to be Major (May 7).

Royal Northern Reserve Regt.—To be Capt.:—Capt. A. C. Newton King (May 1), F. A. Hedley (May 2), and B. Grant (May 3), Reserve of Officers.

Royal Southern Reserve Regt.—Major E. A. Carter, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (May 7). To be Capt.:—Capt. F. B. Fanshawe and A. J. Gore, Reserve of Officers (May 4).

Royal Lancashire Reserve Regt.—Capt. C. S. F. Ferrers, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (May 6).

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt.—Major L. M. Boileau, retired full pay, to be Major (May 4); Capt. R. L. Bloase, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (May 5). Notification substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette*, May 4:—Appointment of G. W. Hutt as Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army, is antedated to April 17.

Royal Eastern Reserve Regt.—Capt. A. H. W. Norgate, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (May 1).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Surg.-Capt. R. Pollok, 3rd V.B. Highland L.I., is granted temp. rank of Capt. whilst serving in South Africa.

STAFF.

Major-Gen. Sir A. Hunter to be a Lieut.-Gen. on Staff to command 10th Division, Field Force, South Africa, with local rank of Lieut.-Gen. whilst so employed (March 6).

Major-Gen. Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, to be a Lieut.-Gen. on Staff to command 4th Division, Field Force, South Africa, with local rank of Lieut.-Gen. whilst so employed (March 22).

Major-Gen. Sir H. C. Chermide to be a Lieut.-Gen. on Staff to command 3rd Division, Field Force, South Africa, with local rank of Lieut.-Gen. whilst so employed (April 10).

Col. (local Major-Gen.) R. Pole-Carew, C.B., from a Major-Gen. on Staff, to be a Lieut.-Gen. on Staff to command 11th Division, and to have local rank of Lieut.-Gen. whilst so employed (April 10).

Col. I. S. M. Hamilton to be a Major-Gen. on Staff, Field Force, South Africa, with local rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed (October 12, 1899).

Col. E. T. H. Hutton to command 1st Brigade Mounted Infantry, Field Force, South Africa, with local rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed (March 24).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. D. M. B. H., Earl of Dundonald, to be a Major-Gen. on Staff to command 3rd Cavalry Brigade, Natal Field Force, South Africa, with local rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed (March 7).

Col. W. G. Knox to be a Major-Gen. on Staff to command a Brigade, Field Force, South Africa, with local rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed (April 10).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F. W. Kitchener, West Yorkshire Regt., to be a Brig.-Gen. on Staff to command a Brigade, Field Force, South Africa (March 26).

Major and Brevet Col. J. G. Maxwell, D.S.O., to be a Major-Gen. on Staff to command a Brigade, Field Force, South Africa, with local rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed (April 10).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. C. D. Cooper, from Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be a Major-Gen. on Staff to command a Brigade, Field Force, South Africa, and to have local rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed (March 5).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. I. R. Jones, Scots Guards, to be a Major-Gen. on Staff to command Guards Brigade, vice Col. (local Lieut.-Gen.) R. Pole-Carew, C.B., and to have local rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed (April 10).

Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. Simpson, C.B., I.S.C., from a D.A.G. in India, to command a Second Class District in India, with temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed, vice Col. S. E. Rolland, I.S.C., who has vacated that appointment (Feb. 12).

Col. W. Hailes, I.S.C., from an A.A.G. in India, to be a Col. on Staff in India, vice Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. Henry, appointed a D.A.G. in India (Feb. 5).

Lieut.-Col. J. F. Burn-Murdoch, 1st Dragoons, to be a Brig.-Gen. on Staff to command 1st Cavalry Brigade, Natal Field Force, South Africa, with local rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed (Feb. 1).

Major H. A. T. Lord Rosmead, 6th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers, to be A.D.C. to Col. (local Major-Gen.) E. T. H. Hutton, commanding a Brigade, South African Field Force (March 24).

Temporary appointment:—Lieut. C. A. Ball-Aston, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be a Staff Capt. (April 1).

Royal Military Academy.—Capt. H. Coningham, R.A., to be an Instr., vice Major J. F. Daniell, R.M.L.I., appointed a Professor (May 6).

Indian Staff Corps.—Majors granted temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army:—F. Campbell, D.S.O. (Dec. 15, 1899); W. C. Pollard (Dec. 18, 1899); H. A. Carleton (Jan. 8); F. G. Bradley (Jan. 31). Capt. A. B. H. Drew is granted temp. rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Commandant or Second in Command, Indian Army (Dec. 30, 1899).

Army Ordnance Dept.—To be Insps. of Ordnance Machinery Third Class, with hon. rank of Lieut.:—Alfred D. Owen, James J. Mills, William J. P. Rodd.

Army Pay Dept.—Designation of substantive ranks of officers recalled to service to be:—Chief Paymrs. and Hon. Cols. to be Cols.; Staff Paymrs. and Hon. Lieut.-Cols. to be Lieut.-Cols.; Staff Paymrs. and Hon. Majors and Paymrs. and Hon. Majors to be Majors; Paymrs. and Hon. Cpts. to be Cpts.

Brevet—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. M. Grierson, M.V.O., R.F.A., to be Col. (March 1).

MEMORANDA.

Major A. G. Chichester, Royal Irish Regt., is granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst Provost-Marshal in Natal (Dec. 24, 1899).

Major B. C. Cokayne-Frith, 15th Hussars, is granted temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst acting as commandant of Cavalry Depot, Canterbury.

Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving in South Africa:—Capt. G. J. Fergusson-Buchanan, 3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers (March 29); Capt. J. W. S. Wingfield-Digby, 4th Batn. Gloucester Regt.; Lieut. R. d'A. C. Harley, 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt. (April 6).

Officers granted temp. rank of 2nd Lieut. in Army whilst serving in South Africa:—2nd Lieut. R. B. de B. Hodge, 3rd Batn. Northampton Regt. (April 2); 2nd Lieut. E. E. Barrow, 3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I. (April 6); 2nd Lieut. R. G. P. Wymer, 4th Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (April 29).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt. and Hon. Major R. W. Coombs, late 3rd Batn. Royal West Kent Regt., to be Capt.

Gentlemen, from Natal Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—

7th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. H. A. Clifton, from Bethune's Mounted Infantry, on augmentation.

19th Hussars.—Lieut. G. P. Dodsworth, from South African Light Horse, on augmentation.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—Lieut. P. H. Milward, from Durban L.I., in succession to Lieut. A. R. S. Martin,

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appointed Adj. Trpr. H. D. Matson, from Natal Mounted Rifles, in succession to Lieut. G. E. Stephens, promoted; Trpr. B. Money, from Natal Carabineers, in succession to Lieut. F. S. B. Johnson, promoted.

Bedford Regt.—Trpr. W. H. Boteler, from Natal Mounted Police, on augmentation.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut. O. H. North, from Bethune's Mounted Infantry, on augmentation.

Worcester Regt.—Trpr. A. G. W. Simpson, from Natal Mounted Police, on augmentation.

South Lancashire Regt.—Trpr. J. D. T. Cook, from Natal Mounted Police, on augmentation.

Essex Regt.—Trpr. A. C. E. Knightley, from Natal Mounted Police, vice W. H. Kirk, deceased.

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Sergt. L. Stevens, from Natal Mounted Police, on augmentation.

Middlesex Regt.—Lance-Sergt. J. H. Furlong, from Natal Mounted Police, on augmentation.

Wiltshire Regt.—Trpr. C. A. Harding, from Natal Mounted Police, in succession to Lieut. P. Hasler, promoted.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Lance-Corpl. E. A. Cameron, from South African Light Horse, in succession to Lieut. J. B. B. Bouchus, promoted; Trpr. Caryl ap Rhys Price, from Natal Mounted Police, on augmentation.

Liverpool Regt.—Sub-Insp. F. A. Fynney, from Natal Mounted Police, in succession to Lieut. W. R. Pinwill, promoted; Sergt. C. H. Dinneen, from South African Light Horse, in succession to Lieut. C. L. Armitage, promoted; Trpr. P. N. Field, from Natal Mounted Rifles, in succession to Lieut. F. J. Austin, promoted.

Manchester Regt.—Cpl. F. P. Crozier, from Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry, on augmentation.

North Stafford Regt.—Pte. D. E. Hope, from Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry, in succession to Lieut. F. H. Walker, seconded.

Leinster Regt.—Cpl. W. H. Murphy, from Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry, in succession to Lieut. G. I. P. P. O'Shee, promoted.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 18.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among Officers of Staff Corps and Indian Army Depts. made by Government of India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieut.-Cols.:—W. Hastings, H. L. Ramsay, J. P. Sparling, H. G. Ryland, F. G. Preston, H. A. Deane, C.S.I., C. E. W. Macdonald, E. S. Hastings, D.S.O.,

J. F. Worledge, H. S. Massy, A. E. Jones (Feb. 28), F. M. Drury, C. J. Dennys (March 26).

Cpts. to be Majors:—C. A. S. Montgomery, E. L. Holloway, D. J. T. O'Brien (Feb. 25).

Lieuts. to be Cpts.:—C. Kaye (March 6); W. Keyworth, L. L. Maxwell, F. A. Andrew, L. A. G. Hanmer, R. G. Munn, H. S. Alexander, C. H. B. Clark, R. W. Burton, T. C. Plowden, R. E. Travers, F. E. Geoghegan, H. Brand, W. C. Paleologus, T. R. MacLachlan, C. K. Anderson, G. Drage (March 23).

2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. A. Carpenter (July 3, 1899); G. B. Brown (Dec. 15, 1899); R. W. H. Middlemass (Jan. 2). Promotion of 2nd Lieut. J. E. B. Johnson to Lieut. is antedated to Nov. 5, 1896.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Ordnance Dept., Bombay.—Deputy - Asst. - Commissaries, with hon. rank of Lieut., to be Asst.-Commissaries:—W. H. Steele, A. F. Wickham (Feb. 11). Conductors to be Deputy-Asst.-Commissaries, with hon. rank of Lieut.:—W. Smith, T. Davy, J. H. G. Bell, J. Lonergan (Feb. 11).

Commissariat-Transport Dept., Bombay.—To be Deputy-Asst.-Commissary, with hon. rank of Lieut.:—Conductor T. E. Rogers (Nov. 1, 1899).

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W.C.**

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of undermentioned officers:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Col. A. McL. Mills (April 1); Lieut.-Col. A. K. Macpherson, Unemployed Supernumerary List (April 24); Lieut.-Col. A. W. D. Campbell (Feb. 1); Lieut.-Col. W. C. F. Field (May 8).

Bengal Infantry.—Major-Gen. B. Wemyss (April 26); Major-Gen. W. W. H. Scott, C.B. (April 27).

Indian Medical Service.—Surg.-Gen. C. E. McVittie, Hon. Physician to the Queen, Madras Establishment (April 1). Col. J. C. G. Carmichael, M.D., Bengal Establishment (May 2). Lieut.-Col. R. N. Stoker, Bengal Establishment (April 2).

Indian Army Depts.—Deputy-Commissary, with hon. rank of Capt. James McPherson, Ordnance Dept., Bengal (March 27). Assist.-Commissary, with hon. rank of Lieut., H. Jepson, Ordnance Dept., Bombay (Feb. 11).

The following appointments have been made to the staff in India:—

Lieut.-Col. G. E. Money, I.S.C., to be an A.A.G., vice Col. W. Hailes, appointed a Col. on the staff (Feb. 5).

Major R. G. Egerton, I.S.C., to be an A.A.G., vice Lieut.-Col. M. H. S. Grover, whose tenure has expired (Feb. 18).

Capt. T. L. Coxhead, D.S.O., R.G.A., to be a D.A.A.G., R.A., vice Capt. W. K. McLeod, vacated (Feb. 5).

Major Hon. R. Leigh, 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Military Secretary to Governor of Bombay (April 1).

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date May 19.]

COLONEL VILLEBOIS MAREUIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—All of us here feel indebted to you for your remarks on the raising a monument to Colonel Villebois Mareuil by Lord Methuen. It was a chivalrous and manly thing to do. The same kind action was done by the Boers at Coleskop, when they put headstones over the graves of two of our men.—*Vide Times*. Those who object to Lord Methuen's act would object to anything.

SOLDIER.

Naval and Military Club, May 16.

With the sanction and concurrence of Sir George White, Messrs. Dickinson and Foster, of 114, New Bond Street, are painting a large picture illustrating an episode of the Relief of Ladysmith. They invite all who had relatives present and are interested in such a picture to kindly communicate with them.

The Baby.

(From Tuesday Evening's *London Gazette*.)

In accordance with provisions of Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Commander H. B. Elwyn has been placed on Retired List, at his own request, from this date.

ADMIRALTY, May 14.

Prob. Lieut. A. A. Mellin has been confirmed as a Lieut. on Supplementary List, with seniority of October 1, 1898.

(From Friday evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, May 16.

Staff Engrs. advanced to Fleet Engr.:—J. Armstrong (Feb. 19); J. L. Michell (March 4); E. G. P. Moffett (April 12); R. S. G. Norgate (April 19).

Chief Engrs. advanced to Staff Engr.:—R. W. Jones, M. Blakeman (Feb. 2); W. J. Anderson (March 7); H. P. Vining (March 18).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, May 12.

Commander.—J. M. de Robeck to Pyramus (June 1). Lieutenants.—C. A. W. Wrightson to Caesar, A. T. Stewart to Rodney (May 12). H. S. Curry to Prince George (June 9). J. R. Dodlington to Mars (10). A. H. de Kantzow to Trafalgar (May 22). W. de M. Egerton to Canopus, for Bruizer (May 16). H. F. D. Jelf to Pembroke, for Bittern, temp., in lieu of sub-lieutenant (May 20). J. B. Sparks to Crescent, for command of Columbine (May 15). A. G. Craufurd to Victorious (May 16). A. G. Payne, C. W. McCulloch to Monarch, H. A. B. Wollaston to Alexandra (May 16).

Sub-Lieutenants.—H. L. Boole to Doris (May 21). C. C. Johnson to Impregnable, for the Nautilus (N.); F. G. G. Chilton to Pembroke, for Porcupine (May 21). J. S. Harris to Egeria, A. Lambert to Victory, for Kestrel; A. G. Muller to Victory, for Star; W. Cadman to Vivid, for Locust; E. W. Harbord to Vivid, for Panther; B. W. L. Nicholson to Pyramus; F. E. K. Strong to Goliath; P. H. White to Plover (May 16). R. J. Howard to Peacock (May 20). M. Barne to Brisk, J. D. C. Wallace to Majestic (May 17). L. W. Patch to Ocean (May 16).

Midshipmen.—E. L. Wharton to Diadem (May 9). P. D. Campbell, C. W. B. Scobell to Repulse (May 8). E. C. Collard to Resolution, P. E. Parker to Jupiter (June 1). F. L. Tottenham to St. George (May 15). E. W. A. Brookfield, C. W. E. Trelawney to St. George (June 1).

Surgeon.—H. R. Gardner, M.B., lent to Pembroke Dockyard, tempy. (May 11).

Naval Instructor.—A. E. Monroe, B.A. to Britannia (May 15).

ADMIRALTY, May 14.

Boatswains.—J. Westrope to Duke of Wellington for Glatton; J. McGeacy to Duke of Wellington for Invincible (May 14).

ADMIRALTY, May 15.

Staff Captain.—H. Wood to Enchantress, in command (May 18).

Lieutenants and Commanders.—H. N. Hunter to Vivid, for Leopard (undated). C. P. Beaty-Pownall to Pembroke, for Haughty (May 7).

Lieutenants.—A. F. L. Atwood to Hotspur (G.) (May 14). H. B. Wilson to Pembroke, addl. in lieu of Sub-Lieutenant (May 7). C. A. Fountaine to Vivid, for Leopard (undated).

Midshipman.—A. C. W. Domville to Prince George (June 1).

ADMIRALTY, May 16.

Sub-Lieutenants.—E. J. A. Fullerton, H. C. S. Rawson, A. R. W. Sartorius to Victoria and Albert (May 31).

Assistant Paymaster.—P. J. H. L. Row to Cormorant, addl. for service with senior officer at Gibraltar (undated).

Gunner.—A. E. Bound to Royal Oak, for Dragon (May 15).

ADMIRALTY, May 17.

Lieutenant.—N. H. Carter to Empress of India (May 16).

Sub-Lieutenants.—Hon. A. C. Strutt to Speedy (N.); J. S. S. Penrose to Severn (N.); E. C. Bosanquet to Scout; F. P. Norman to Hermes; E. L. Grieve to Vivid; J. C. Cole-Hamilton to Hannibal (May 16).

Midshipman.—H. V. L. Thomas to Highflyer (undated).

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. H. B. (Montreal).—Only partly so. You ought to communicate with the C.O. of your late regiment at Aldershot.

J. E. S. (Stockport).—Lieut.-General.

GUNNER.—We are quite with you on the subject.

J. E. K.—Aldershot. Such is the present idea.

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MUZZLE-LOADER.—We have no confirmation of report.

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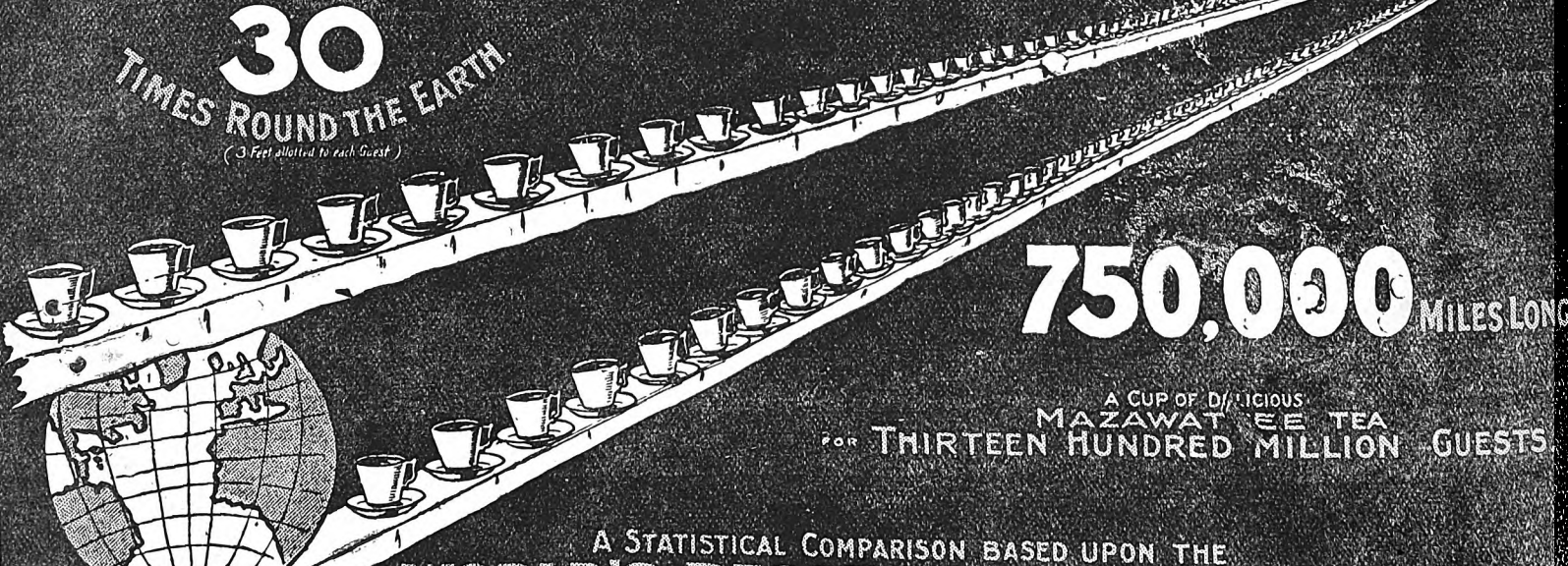
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kish, held on April 5, 1899, were Colonel T. E.
Stephenson, commanding officer of the Essex
Regiment, QUALIFIED INTERPRETER at FIRST
TRIAL, with 667 marks, and on October 18, 1899,
Major H. A. Curtis, R.A., QUALIFIED with 643;
and in Arabic, on Oct. 20, 1896, Capt. H. B. Cook,
R.A., who "passed" with 502.

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Field-Marshal H.R.H. the DUKE of CAM-
BRIDGE, K.G., in the chair.

AGENDA.

To receive the report of the Committee and the
statement of accounts for the year 1899.

To elect seven widows.

To consider proposals by the Committee to
alter the General Rules, so as to admit of the
grant of old pensions, and also with a view to the
audit of the annual accounts by a professional
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THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

THE anticipations respecting the relief of Mafeking, to which we gave expression in our last issue, were speedily realised. On the 18th inst., a Renter's telegram reached London from Pretoria, which was couched in these terms:—"It is officially announced that when the laagers and forts around Mafeking had been severely bombarded, the siege was abandoned by the Boers. A British force advancing from the south then took possession of the town." The message that brought the welcome news within an hour or so of midnight on Friday last, although emanating from a Boer source, contained internal evidence of its truth, and was at once accepted. Official confirmation, placing the matter beyond all doubt, arrived from Lord Roberts on Monday afternoon. As a fitting accompaniment to the good news came the announcement of the promotion of Colonel Baden-Powell to the rank of Major-General, a prompt and well-merited recognition of military service of exceptional brilliancy. The accounts of the relief show that the operation from start to finish was a bold and dashing exploit, admirably planned, and successfully carried out with the utmost rapidity, adroitness, and secrecy. A flying column, commanded by Colonel Mahon, 8th Hussars, well-known for his service in connection with the defeat and death of

the Khalifa, started north from Barkly West on the 4th inst., under cover of the passage of the Vaal at Windsorton, by General Hunter on the same date. Its strength was about 2,300, comprising Imperial Yeomanry, Imperial Light Horse, Diamond Fields Horse, Kimberley Horse, and Royal Horse Artillery, besides "pom-poms" and Maxims, with picked men of the Irish Fusilier Brigade, a train of waggons taking supplies to the starving town. On the 7th, Taungs, seventy miles to the north, was reached, and on the 9th Vryburg, forty miles further on. A detour to the west was made to avoid a Boer force at Pudimoe Siding ten miles north of Taungs. On the 13th, while making a wide sweep to the west by Setlagoli to elude a commando approaching from Maritsani Station, the column was heavily attacked near Kraaipan, on ground thickly covered with bush, but after a brisk engagement repulsed the enemy, and proceeded on its way. Two days later the forces of Colonels Mahon and Plumer joined hands at Janmsibi, twenty-five miles west of Mafeking, but their combined advance on the town was barred by 1,500 Boers strongly posted nine miles due west of the investing lines. A fierce engagement ensued on the 16th, which lasted for many hours, but resulted in the complete defeat of the enemy, who retreated to the east, leaving the way to Mafeking open. A detachment of Canadian artillery arriving on the field by forced marches contributed to the enemy's discomfiture. Thus ended an ineffectual siege of over seven months, during which the Boers had vainly used every effort in their power to crush the little garrison. On the morning of the 7th, Colonel Mahon, eluding the enemy by a night march, entered the town with his victorious troops, having covered from Greefputs, the point of starting, 223 miles in ten days. The actual daily rate of marching on several days was twenty-five miles, and on one day thirty-five. This sustained effort was borne well by both men and animals, notwithstanding the constant high rate of speed, and at times an almost total absence of water.

On the 12th, as the flying column sped upon its way, Mafeking was fiercely assaulted, for the last time, with an audacity unusual with the Boers. Before daylight Commandant Eloff, said to be President Kruger's grandson, with some 300 men rushed the eastern pickets along the Molopo valley, and stormed the native town which they set on fire. Their further progress into the *enceinte* was barred by the defences, but a fort held by Colonel Hore with a small party was attacked and overpowered. The garrison of the town, rallying on both flanks, closed in upon the rear of the assailants, and a desperate fight at short range, which lasted throughout the day, ensued. In the end Eloff, deserted by some of his force, surrendered with 120 men and some officers, many Frenchmen and Germans being among the prisoners. This crowning success at the close of the siege was a fitting termination to the magnificent defence that will ever be coupled with the name of Baden-Powell, and

which has added fresh lustre and prestige to British arms.

No events in the war, now—as we believe—approaching its close, will stand out more conspicuously than the heroic defence of Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking. Opinions will differ, no doubt, as to the wisdom of holding those places, judging from the point of view of strictly correct strategy. There will be little difference of opinion, however, as to the almost certainty that their abandonment would have largely increased the enemy's power of inflicting perhaps irreparable loss upon our Colonies in the early stages of the war, and there can be none at all as to the magnificent valour, endurance, and resourcefulness of the three beleaguered garrisons and their brilliant commanders, while the British flag was kept triumphantly flying in the face of approaching famine, unceasing bombardment, and the deadly depression that comes of daily diminishing hope. The time test of endurance places Mafeking, with its 217 days of investment to May 17, ahead of the other two. Kimberley, with its large population, held out bravely for 123 days. Ladysmith, where the danger of capture by assault, or of succumbing to famine was perhaps greater, endured its trials for 118 days. The investment and defence of these places belong now to history, as well as the manner of their relief. Neither the famous flank march setting Kimberley free and entrapping Cronje, the series of sanguinary encounters on the Tugela leading up to the glorious battle of Pieter's Hill, which opened the gates of Ladysmith, nor the dash to the north to raise the siege of Mafeking will soon be forgotten. With characteristic promptness General Baden-Powell, on the day of his release, united his force with the relieving columns, and a combined attack was made on the enemy's head laager, which was heavily shelled and abandoned with its stores and ammunition. The Boer forces, with the exception of one commando, apparently left to cover the retreat, dispersed in various directions. After a halt of ten days at Kroonstad for the repair of the railway and the formation of a new depôt of supply, Lord Roberts on Tuesday left a division there to guard the place, and resumed his forward movement. He reached Honings' Spruit, twenty-three miles north, on the same day. On Tuesday, also, General Ian Hamilton, working up from Lindley, driving De Wet before him, entered Heilbron, thirty-five miles north-east of Honing's Spruit, after a series of engagements. General French, in advance of Lord Roberts's left, was then across the Rhenoster river, some ten miles west of the main line of advance. By these rapid forward movements the enemy's entrenched positions along the north bank of the Rhenoster were effectually turned on both flanks, and on his arrival at the south bank of the river on Wednesday morning Lord Roberts ascertained that the enemy had fled during the night. General French at once pushed on to Prospect, five miles north, General Hamilton advancing on the right.

By the relief of Mafeking Lord Roberts's strategy has been freed at length from the disturbing element due to the necessity of subordinating his general plans, to some extent at least, to the release of invested garrisons at outlying and inconvenient points. Henceforth the campaign can proceed with undisturbed regularity and despatch, the various columns co-operating as directed from the centre by the master mind of the Commander-in-Chief. Four columns may, if required, now converge on Pretoria and Johannesburg. With the main army advancing from the south, supported to the east by the Natal Army Corps, to the west by a column operating along the Vaal, and further north by a fourth force striking due east from Mafeking, any commandos the enemy can place in the field should be quickly swept aside, and the Transvaal capital brought within sight in a time that might now almost be reckoned by days. When he reached the Rhenoster River Lord Roberts was not more than 110 miles from Pretoria.

Sir Redvers Buller has been for some days detained at Newcastle owing to the extensive damage to the railway. He has had, unfortunately, to report the loss of a squadron of Bethune's Horse, ambushed by the enemy between the northern border of Zululand and Vryheid, where the country is very favourable to Boer tactics. Laing's Nek and Botha's Pass are stated to be held in force. On Saturday General Clery's Division encamped on the battlefield of Ingogo, twelve miles north of Newcastle, while Dundonald searched the road as far as Laing's Nek; and on Monday Buller's scouts had crossed the Buffalo River into the Transvaal. The marching powers of the troops in all quarters of the field have been remarkable. General Buller's force, operating over mountainous country, covered 138 miles, by the circuitous road taken, between the 10th inst. when Ladysmith was left, and the 18th when it reached Newcastle.

Of the remaining columns there is little fresh to record. Lord Methuen is acting along the Vaal, from Hoopstad, on Lord Roberts's extreme left. Sir Leslie Rundle and General Brabant in the south-east are still manoeuvring against the disorganised commandos holding the country between Ficksburg and Bethlehem. The Boers there are being steadily pushed to the north. Ladybrand and Clocolan are now securely held by the British, and Ficksburg was, on Thursday, reported clear of the enemy. General Hunter is engaged in repairing and opening the western railway to Mafeking. Sir Charles Warren has been on the move and has taken the town of Douglas, inflicting loss on a rebel commando. Of Sir Frederick Carrington nothing has been heard recently, but at the proper time he will doubtless appear on the Transvaal border from the north, when it may fall to his lot to play an important part in the closing scenes of the war.

RAILWAYS IN WAR.

THE campaign in South Africa presents an instructive lesson to the military student in the use of railways in war. One of the characteristic features of modern warfare is the important part played by the iron-road. With the assistance of this grand artery of supply, it has become possible to despatch, concentrate, and maintain over a wide area, armies of a numerical strength that would be far beyond the power of any strategist to move without such means. The existence of the railway enabled the Federal States of North America, in their

fratricidal struggle, to conduct and bring to a successful conclusion one of the most hardly-contested wars of modern times, at a distance of some hundreds of miles from their base of supply. On the other hand, through the absence of railways, Russia, in 1854, was unable to pour reinforcements into the Crimea in sufficient force to raise the siege of Sebastopol.

The most notable instance of the century, illustrating the strategical value of the railroad, is afforded by the Franco-German campaign of 1870. On war being declared, the order to mobilise the German forces was issued on July 15. By the 25th, all the Army Corps were mobilised, completed, and concentrated at their respective headquarters throughout the Fatherland. On the 24th of the same month all passenger traffic ceased on the railways taken up for the conveyance of the Army to the front, and in ten days the several Army Corps were entrained, transported, and placed at their respective strategical points along the frontier. Railways confer the power, as no other means of transport can, of effecting rapid concentrations, of keeping up a constant stream of supply from indefinite distances, of freeing the commanders in the front of their sick, wounded, and prisoners, and of forwarding reinforcements of all arms and *materiel* to make good the constant waste of war. But if the iron-road be a servant of an army in the field, whose value cannot be over-rated, it is also one that demands unremitting vigilance for its protection and maintenance. Whether in advance or in retreat, the railway inexorably decides the direction to be taken by the main forces of both combatants, and it is the swift agent that brings them into collision. Where the main lines, traversing in their course the theatre of war, cross the rivers, or form junctions, strategical points of vital importance become fixed, for the possession of which pitched battles are fought. The side that has command of the lines of rail at the opening of a campaign possesses an enormous initial advantage, and one that may go far, if properly utilised, to decide the fate of the war. In the war with the South African Republics, in which the country is now engaged, that initial advantage was held by the Boers.

From the district within which lie Pretoria and Johannesburg three main lines of rail diverge and lead directly to the sea, which they strike at Lorenzo-Marques, Durban, and Port Elizabeth. The line to the latter place takes its course to the south, Bloemfontein, the Free State capital, and throws out branches which reach the sea at Port Alfred and East London. A fourth main line, that from Bulawayo to Cape Town, lies outside the railway system of the Republics. From Pretoria a line, possibly intended eventually to reach Bulawayo, proceeds northwards to Pietersburg, a town lying within the Transvaal, 130 miles from Fort Tuli, in Rhodesia. Another length of rails, running south-west from Johannesburg to Klerksdorp, 120 miles from Vryburg, on the western line, completes the present railway system of the Transvaal. It will be seen that the Transvaal capital, the seat of government and the grand depot of supplies, has, radiating from it as a centre, several main lines affording great facilities for the despatch and concentration of commandos in various directions. It was accordingly only to be expected that, while diplomacy still dragged its slow length along, the burghers should be forwarded to their frontiers, and there massed in readiness for immediate hostilities. Both as regards sound policy and correct strategy the action of the Republics is to be commended, though in its effect it has not accomplished all that it appeared to promise. A commando was despatched to the

northern frontier on the Limpopo River to watch Fort Tuli. In the east, Komati-Poort and Barberton were held on the line to Delagoa Bay. To the west, commandos took post in observation along the Cape-to-Bulawayo line, and threatened an advance at any point from Orange River station in the south, to Palachwe in the north. The Orange River border presented important points tapped by the railways, but they were for the time neglected in favour of the Natal borders, where the bulk of the commandos were massed.

The initial disposition of the burgher forces to the east and west, and also the events that have followed the opening of the campaign, have mainly resulted from the retention by the British of the advanced and isolated points of Dundee, Ladysmith, Mafeking, and Kimberley, notwithstanding that such occupation may not have been in strict accordance with the accepted rules and axioms of the military schools. The temptation to crush, by weight of superior numbers, the weak British garrisons, left apparently in positions hopelessly exposed and without support, was irresistible. Heavy commandos were therefore massed against these points of resistance, with the results that the early invasion of Cape Colony by the Free State was deferred until too late to secure its full effect, and the advantages conferred on the enemy by the railways, both eastern and western, have been in a great measure neutralised through communication being denied to the Boers at every point where a British post was held. It is true that the mobility of the burgher commandos enabled them for a few days to push far south into Natal, destroying the line and some of its bridges, isolating garrisons, looting, and commandeering the disloyal, but those transient successes fell far short of the programme drawn up by the Boer commanders, under which all Natal was to be over-run, Pietermaritzburg taken, and terms of peace dictated thence. Had the places named been evacuated, and the invading commandos given free use of the railways farther south, Maritzburg would have been the southern point of the concentration of the Boer army in Natal instead of Ladysmith, and the weight of attack in the west would have fallen on some point far to the south of Kimberley in the heart of Cape Colony, with possible consequences not pleasant to contemplate. The task of the British is far from being accomplished, but we may be well content that fortune has not been more adverse, and that stout hearts have borne us up so far and carried us to Bloemfontein. To transport by rail a combined force of all arms, in an army organised according to the existing military systems of Europe, presents many difficulties, and demands the greatest exactness both in the pre-arrangement of details and in their execution. Otherwise confusion will ensue, as was the case with the French in their war with Prussia in 1870, and much of the benefits that railways, properly worked, can confer, will be lost. On the other hand, with a force of more primitive constitution, like that of the Boers, the difficulties referred to are non-existent to a great extent. If the railway be a boon to the mounted Boer, with his great mobility and his simple commissariat and transport arrangements, it is an absolute essential for the less mobile British Army. To furnish an army like ours with adequate wheeled transport is one of the greatest difficulties to be confronted when an expedition beyond sea is undertaken. To send from this country the immense train of vehicles required is out of the question, and the extent to which local resources can be depended on to make good the deficiency is always a matter of uncertainty. In the present war these difficulties

have been materially lessened by the fact that the railways traverse the theatre of war in directions very favourable on the whole to the operations, leading as they do, either straight upon, or within striking distance of the Boer capitals.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE proposals of the Government with regard to the Volunteer force, as explained by Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords, must be considered under two heads. So far as the first part is concerned, the Government Bill is an amendment of that of 1863, and an amendment which is demanded by the more military spirit pervading the force to which it immediately applies. As matters stand, her Majesty can call out the Volunteer force in case of actual or apprehended invasion in any part of the United Kingdom. This has been the law governing the force since its creation in 1859. But many of the best known Volunteer officers have for years past urged the Government to make their service more of a military reality than it is, holding that by so doing it would be increased both in usefulness and popularity. The Government, having considered the matter in all its bearings, has at length yielded to pressure, and it is now proposed that the words "in case of imminent national danger or great emergency" shall be substituted for "actual or apprehended invasion." Of course this change in the wording of the Act will make a great difference in the value of the Volunteers as an organisation for national defence; but the wisdom of the alteration cannot be questioned by any one who appreciates the full extent of our military wants.

As to the second proposal of the Government, opinion evidently is divided. Lord Lansdowne explains the new feature thus:—"We propose under this Bill to take powers under which Volunteers will be able to enter into an agreement which will render them liable to service at any time, whether a proclamation of emergency has been issued or not, and in any part of the world, whether within or without the limits of the United Kingdom." In other words it is the intention to create two classes of Volunteers, one for home defence only, and another for general service. Many of the most earnest Volunteer officers regard the innovation with great favour. On the other hand, the older members of the force are strongly opposed to any interference with existing principles. It has to be borne in mind, however, that if the views of the latter class had been accepted, the City Imperial Volunteers would never have been heard of, and certainly the Volunteer companies which have been winning golden opinions in South Africa would not have been afforded an opportunity of showing to the world that the Citizen Army is something more than a body of men with muskets. On the whole, the Government is fully justified, it seems to us, in applying to Parliament to increase its powers. In fact, we fail to see how it could very well have done otherwise after what has happened lately. By refusing to amend the existing system it would virtually have been playing into the hands of the "old school," when it has been due entirely to the more progressive teaching of the younger generation of officers and non-commissioned officers that the bonds of discipline have been tightened, and every infantry battalion in the Service is now represented in the fighting line in South Africa by men who are upholding the credit of British arms. In all the circumstances of the case, therefore, the Government was left no alternative but to bring in its present Bill, of the success of which no doubts can exist.

MILITARY CRITICISM.

THE gentleman who furnishes one of our best daily papers with criticisms on the military operations in South Africa—who is, we believe, a civilian—has distinctly defined its work. "It has nothing to do in peace time—this 'War Office'—but to get ready for the next war." To do that it is only necessary to insist on "the application of common sense" to the preparations to be made for it! Unfortunately the critic does not indicate what sort of war it is to be, but contents himself with asking "if anybody is now applying common sense to prepare the things that will be necessary" in the anonymous conflict? In another daily paper Mr. A. G. Hales gives his ideas about military matters in *ex cathedra* fashion. His conclusions, from what he has seen in the Free State, are that Tommy "is not nearly so good a fighter as his father or grandfather was," and he justifies the assertion by asking if the latter allowed themselves to be taken prisoners wholesale like the present generation. And the officers? Well, Mr. Hales thinks "there are too many fops amongst them and not enough of fighters." "The dunce and the dandy" march side by side with gallant gentlemen, and men never "intended to handle anything but a lady's lap-dog" are "trusted with the care of soldiers and get position solely because our Army is rotten." "Subalterns lack experience"—they have not been fighting all their lives, and the Army of England must "cease to be the dumping ground of fashionable young men who want a little service." To please Mr. Hales they must be "more often under canvas and less in drawing rooms," and able to do the work of a corporal as well as that of an officer. With a strong infusion of bushmen, ranchers, backwoodsmen, cowboys, and Colonials in the commissioned ranks these dandy gentlemen will be warned off from the Service, and the British Army become "the Army of the future," which will be, however, in no respect like the Army which, under Marlborough, carried its colours through Europe to the Danube, drove the legions of Napoleon, under Marshal after Marshal, from the Ebro and Douro to Bayonne under Wellington, and finally broke down the power and overthrew the throne of the great soldier at Waterloo.

Army Notes.

Needless to say it was not an Englishman who coined the famous phrase, "God is on the side of the biggest battalions!" Our whole history proves the contrary, and Mafeking is the latest illustration of it. With no strategical advantages, a small garrison of irregulars and toy guns, this little frontier town held out for seven months against overwhelming forces provided with the latest inventions in heavy artillery, and commanded for months by the redoubtable Cronje. Unfortunately its defence had no direct bearing on the issue of the campaign. Hence it will not take rank with the greatest sieges of history. Nevertheless, the unparalleled enthusiasm with which its relief was hailed throughout the Empire was inspired by a thoroughly sound instinct. The defence of Mafeking was less a military achievement than a moral triumph. With all the odds against them the average population of a Colonial town, strengthened by a few Colonial irregulars and a dozen Imperial officers, kept the flag flying for the honour of England. How they did it is the most stirring story in our annals since the defence of Lucknow. "In spite of their hardships the women and children never complain," one telegram told us. Was ever a tragedy told in simpler words? Even Major-General Baden-Powell's cheeriest message conveyed a heart-break, his resourcefulness a suggestion of starvation, and his ceaseless activity a warning that the town was hard pressed. If ever a beleaguered garrison overcame superior material force by

moral force, it was the garrison of Mafeking. Against big battalions, big guns, and supreme efforts, their most effective weapons were pluck, endurance, watchfulness, and heroic devotion to duty. That these proved successful was due to the genius and personality of General Baden-Powell. A born leader of men, he conducted the defence solely as the circumstances of the case directed, a method which never fails either in politics or war. As a consequence he found himself more than a match for the Boers at their own game, creating a system of trenches which even Cronje might have envied. Otherwise the town could not have been held. Whatever the military historian of the future may say about the defence of Ladysmith and Kimberley, he will have nothing but praise for the relief of Mafeking.

The defence of Mafeking from every point of view but one is the great event of the war. There is not the slightest doubt that it prevented a rising of the natives in the west and in Rhodesia, a calamity whose far-reaching consequences it is impossible to estimate. It also prevented Boer raiding in the Chartered Company's territories, and the destruction of the railway to Bulawayo. Moreover, it held a force of from eight to ten thousand Boers, under the Transvaal's ablest general, until the critical period of the campaign had passed. But this is not all. Mafeking was defended by Colonial irregulars. The Protectorate Regiment and the Bechuanaland Police Force are mounted corps permanently employed, but together they do not number more than six hundred. Hence the strength of the garrison, organised by General Baden-Powell, constituted the able-bodied civilians of the town. That Regular soldiers in the Army would have played a more distinguished part is difficult to believe. Even on the commander's small staff there was a Colonial—Captain Gordon Wilson—who is an Australian. Every quality associated with the Briton as a fighting man was shown by the defenders of Mafeking. Their last great feat is probably unparalleled in military annals. That a body of troops with no regular training, half-starved, and weakened by the hardships of a seven months' siege, should have been able to out-manoeuvre a large force of the enemy, which had been allowed to carry some of the outworks, divide it, corner one detachment while beating off the main body, and take over a hundred prisoners, is very creditable.

After lengthy consideration, the Service members of the House of Commons have formally adopted the scheme of Army reform which Colonel Welby submitted to the Committee early in March. The draft letter embodying Colonel Welby's proposals was, it will be remembered, referred to a small but strong sub-committee, and it is the scheme as amended by that body which was approved by the Service Members' Committee, as a whole, on Thursday. The conclusions arrived at are to be forwarded to the Prime Minister, and, coming from such a source, they cannot fail to command the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government. It has been a matter of complaint in some quarters against the military men in the House that, whilst ready to criticise the existing system of Army administration, they were unable to agree upon any programme of their own. This reproach can no longer be levelled against them, and we shall await with interest and some hope the effect of the action they have now taken. Colonel Welby's scheme, as revised by the sub-committee, differs in some particulars from that originally made, and we may say at once that with many of the proposals we are in complete agreement. Indeed, many of the reforms we have ourselves long urged on the military authorities. One of the weak spots in our administration hitherto has been the difficulty of locating responsibility for Imperial defence. The Service members suggest that the responsibility should rest unmistakably with the Cabinet, or their representatives, the Council of Defence. This sounds well in theory, but in practice it is not easy to make a civilian Secretary of State responsible for matters in giving his decision upon which he must largely rely upon the advice of others. This is a difficulty, however, that can never be overcome so long as the British Constitution remains as it is. Still, the grades of

responsibility might be more clearly defined than at present, and here the proposals of the Service members may be useful. It is proposed, firstly, that the Secretary for War shall be responsible to the nation; that the Commander-in-Chief and the Financial Secretary perform their respective duties and shall see that the Army Estimates are properly prepared. In the next place the scheme provides that the Commander-in-Chief shall be responsible to the Secretary of State for the organisation and efficiency of the Army. The Financial Secretary, too, it is held, should be responsible for financially reviewing and compiling the Army Estimates and for the proper application of the sums granted, and should not be connected with any department of either supply or manufacture for the Army. It is urged, moreover, that greater decentralisation is desirable, and that the present system of training staff officers requires reconsideration and development. With regard to policy, the scheme lays down that an adequate portion of the Army should be kept organised as a force complete in itself, and maintained in constant readiness for immediate service without calling out more than the "A" section of Reserves. No given number is laid down for the strength of the rest of the field Army at home, but it is maintained that it should equal in efficiency a force of the same numbers any other nation could place in the field. The forces maintained for home defence and emergency should, in addition to the troops required for garrisoning, provide an organised force proportioned in all arms, and provided with cadres of transport, ammunition trains and services, ready to be filled up in time of need to complete the force and render it mobile in the field. In conclusion, it is suggested that the Army, being based on voluntary enlistment, the terms of service should be adapted to the wants of those willing to enlist, and should, consequently, be elastic to attract the greatest numbers. When the total force necessary for service abroad and for home requirements is decided upon, it might be possible, it is thought, by a combination of short and long terms of service to find the men necessary for the Regular Army.

The Bill dealing with the constitution of the Volunteer force comes up for second reading in the House of Lords on Monday. The Bill makes two alterations in the law affecting the Volunteer forces. It gives a new definition of the conditions under which they can be called out for actual military service, and it takes power to the War Office to agree with the Volunteer to come forward for service in any part of the world, whether within or without her Majesty's dominions. Under the present Act, too, the Volunteers may be called out only "in case of actual or apprehended invasion of any part of the United Kingdom." Lord Lansdowne points out that this is a clumsy and inconvenient formula, since we might desire the services of Volunteers at a moment of international complications when it was not desirable to tell the world that we apprehended invasion. It is proposed, therefore, to substitute the words "in case of imminent national danger or great emergency." Under this alteration the Volunteer's liability to serve will be limited by these two conditions, and so far as the whole force is concerned the Government have no idea of dispensing with these restrictions. But they believe that there are many Volunteers who would be glad to come forward for service when there has been no proclamation of emergency, and would be willing to serve outside the United Kingdom. They desire, therefore, to ascertain who these are, and also to see their fitness for special duties. The men who intimate their readiness to give such service will be known as the Special Service Corps. It cannot, however, be too distinctly understood that the joining of such corps will be a purely voluntary act on the part of the men. It may be, of course, that no great number will come forward, but the experience of the South Africa War seems to point otherwise. The Volunteer forces contributed no less than sixty-three service companies, with the necessary drafts, companies which are at present serving in South Africa with the Line battalions to which they are annexed. It is pointed out that there may be danger that in time of peace the provisions of the Bill may discourage the enlistment of Volunteers. This is an objection which we hope to see

threshed out on the second reading of the Bill, and later when the Bill goes down to the House of Commons and is considered by the Service members. As the proposed agreement is entirely optional, however, it would scarcely seem, on the face of it, to carry any such risk.

The latest message to the Colonial office from Kumasi was dated the 12th inst. So far as can be gathered from official sources the situation is unchanged. It is hoped, however, that the advance guard of the relief force will be within striking distance in a day or two. Colonel Willcocks is expected hourly at Cape Coast Castle. Lieut.-Colonel Carter, C.M.G., Royal Scots, has arrived from the Niger Coast Protectorate, with a force of 300 men. He was taken ill on landing, but by latest accounts had recovered and was going forward. Captain Shortland, however, who landed with his party, was being invalided. At the Colonial Office it was not thought yesterday that there was cause for anxiety as the force being sent up will be quite sufficient, it is said, to meet all emergencies. It has to be remembered that Lord Wolseley and Sir Evelyn Wood know the country well, and if there were cause for alarm they would long since have pressed on the Government the necessity for somewhat more vigorous action.

The foreign papers discuss events in South Africa with more calmness than has lately distinguished them, and the serious organs at length recognise that success lies before us. It is, however, curious to see in what a grudging spirit some of the German papers regard recent events. The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* has a difficult task in attempting to make everything appear to our disadvantage, and it calls to its help the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, which appears to entertain great hopes of the success of the Boers, and points out that Lord Roberts's troops are "no better than Sir Redvers Buller's," and that some of his difficulties are even greater. The immediate subject of our Berlin contemporary is the Boer raid into the south-eastern corner of the Orange State, of which it remarks that our enemies succeeded in completely upsetting our plans by employing their customary tactics, and in causing us to use up our horses and transport animals, thus greatly prolonging the campaign. They are also credited with having destroyed the moral effect upon the people of the Orange State which had been brought about by Lord Roberts's earlier operations. The spirit in which the *Heeres-Zeitung* approaches its subject may be seen in its statement that Lord Roberts's next work would be to pacify the district ravaged, and that fire and sword would probably be the methods. It also pictures Lord Methuen as in a very doubtful situation at Boshof, and remarks that we had almost lost hope of relieving Mafeking.

The *Militär-Wochenblatt* discusses the same subject, but in a rather different spirit. It recognises that the incursion made by the Boers into the Wepener district, though it was attended by a certain success, was without any real influence upon the campaign. It describes the operations by which Lord Roberts hoped to cut off the retreating Boers, and expresses the opinion that they were not carried out with sufficient energy and rapidity. The Boer raid ended ignominiously, according to the semi-official organ. They had begun by a bold initiative in their operations at Reddersburg and Smithfield, but their attempts against Lord Roberts's communications were abortive, and they were content with a tactical defensive, and in the end were broken up and demoralised. In relation to this matter the *Wochenblatt* remarks that discipline is greatly wanting in their ranks.

The *France Militaire* is making a great effort to deduce lessons from the campaign, and it has now an article embodying general considerations upon the campaign in Natal. It remarks that the tactics of the Boers rest entirely in the superiority of fire suddenly unmasked, and that they use their mobility excellently to this end. This mobility has also been used in the combat to give an unusual extension to the fighting front, compelling us to spread our forces and scatter our fire. Such a method is not unlikely to lead a combatant into error in regard to the value of tac-

tical points temporarily reinforced, and to lead him to false manoeuvres. High praise is given to the Boers as marksmen who thoroughly understand fire discipline, but on the other hand they are described as content generally with the defence, not attempting to complete their success by a counter-attack. The *France Militaire* blames us for attempting to attack the Boer positions with the methods of Aldershot and Salisbury Plain. We are particularly censured for incomplete reconnaissance, for inadequate preparation by artillery fire, resulting from the disproportion between the number of guns and the length of the front, for our failure to procure a superior infantry fire—we do not possess the "tactical dogma, and do not know how to manoeuvre"—for failure to preserve the proper tactical link between the artillery and infantry, and for neglecting to secure by field works the positions we have captured.

In 1898 an important change was made by the adoption of a shorter term of enlistment for the Infantry of the Line, viz., three years with the colours, and nine in the Reserve. The experiment in consequence of draft necessities was during that year restricted to fifty men for each battalion at home, while regiments with both battalions abroad were debarred from taking recruits of this class. Last year the restrictions were removed, and although it was originally intended that only one hundred recruits enlisted for three years were to be taken in each battalion, yet practically this condition was not enforced. It is, admitted, however, that the result has proved disappointing, as the number enlisted for the infantry under these provisions in 1899 was less by 585 than that for the nine months of 1898 when, as the report puts it, "the system was a novelty, and had not become generally known." The idea of the change was that it would attract a better class of men to the ranks, and that many of those enlisting under these terms would afterwards extend their service, those doing so being the class of men who remain with the colours from pure love of soldiering. Regimental officers entertained doubts from the first as to the success of the innovation, and again the regimental officers' seems to have been sound.

All sorts of suggestions are being made as to the uniform of Highland regiments. Even the officers of these regiments themselves are apparently doubtful whether the kilt is quite suitable for service in a country like South Africa. There would be nothing gained, however, by any hasty decision in the matter, and we quite agree with a "Highland Field Officer now at the Front," who wrote to us by the last mail, asking us in the name of the Highland Brigade serving under Major-General MacDonald to use our influence to prevent any discussion taking place until the war is over. We fully endorse his view that the present is scarcely the moment for deciding whether the kilt is or is not serviceable for the purposes of war. Various proposals have been made for bettering it, but none of them, so far as we are able to judge, are altogether practical, and even if they were it is questionable whether they would prove acceptable to the regiments concerned, for no one who has ever been associated with Highland battalions will fail to recognise the part that *esprit de corps* plays among them. In all the circumstances the wisest course would be, perhaps, to let the matter stand over for consideration. It will be time enough for commanding officers of the Highland battalions to report what their experiences have been when the fighting is all over. If, as is stated, the kilt has failed to fulfil all the conditions of an active service field dress, a representative committee of Highland officers would be able without much difficulty to recommend improvement; but, to talk glibly of doing away with the Highland uniform altogether, or introducing a universal tartan, is to display ignorance not only of Highland military traditions, but of the character of the races from which most of the officers and men of our Highland regiments are drawn. The aim of the War Office at the present time is to encourage recruiting in Scotland. Any interference with the uniform of the kilted corps would have such an injurious effect on recruiting north of the Tweed that it cannot be placed in the category of practical Army reform. It is as

well that this should be recognised, as some writers of letters to the press would appear to entirely close their eyes to an all-important fact, which would be bound to influence the action of the War Office.

The Royal Reserve battalions, having now received their arms and accoutrements, have settled down to steady work, and from all quarters we are glad to hear the best accounts of them, the non-commissioned officers and men earning the confidence and respect of all associated with them. As one commanding officer put it, "It is quite a pleasure to have to issue orders to such a battalion as that of which I am in charge, for one knows that one's orders will be obeyed cheerfully. Every effort should be made to keep as many of these men as possible with the colours, for they would be invaluable as a leaven to the mass. We have heard so much against the old soldier that it is quite a revelation to find him such a thoroughly trustworthy good fellow as he turns out to be."

We are improving our system by degrees. It is certainly satisfactory to know that as far back as the beginning of January the General Officer Commanding at Cape Town received instructions that invalids proceeding home should on embarkation be supplied with clothing suitable for wear in this country, as well as on the voyage.

Officers recalled from the half-pay list to serve with Reserve regiments are not entitled to receive outfit allowances, but the Secretary of State for War has taken a lenient view of their case, and is anxious to place them on the same footing as other officers, if the Treasury raises no objection. It certainly would be most unfair to place these officers at a disadvantage, seeing that their employment is of a temporary nature only, and presumably for the good of the public service.

Mr. Wyndham, interrogated by Major Rasch, on Tuesday informed the House "that at the forthcoming examination of Militia candidates for Army commissions all will compete under the same conditions, as all Militia units are now embodied." But, unfortunately, it has not yet been made known what these conditions are to be. This seems rather unfair to those who are anxious to qualify themselves. It does not give them much time for preparation.

We understand that the Egyptian Government has it in contemplation to carry out shortly some changes in the local Army, and that advantage will be taken of the opportunity for effecting a slight reduction of the establishment. The matter has been fully discussed, and it is felt that the occasion for maintaining the Army at its present strength in a period of profound peace has passed, and that it would be in every way an advantage to lessen the burden of military service, and at the same time reduce expenditure. The proposed reduction will be effected gradually, and not take any formidable dimensions.

THE FIRST DUTY OF STATESMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it well to begin this letter by a quotation from Capt. Mahan. In his study of a "Twentieth Century Outlook," published in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, September, 1897, he says:—"It has been an easy but a shortsighted policy to fasten attention purely on internal or economical questions, and to resent, if not to reject, propositions looking towards the organisation and maintenance of military force. It is a policy in which we are behind our ancestors. It is a policy in which we are behind our contemporaries. It is a policy in which we are behind the deadening influence of merely economical ideas, because they had reached manhood before these attained the preponderance which they achieved under politicians of the Manchester school. As a matter of fact both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, while belonging to parties traditionally opposed, are imbued above all with the ideas of the middle of the century, and, governed by them, consider the disturbance of quiet the greatest of evils. When men in sympathy with the ideas now arising among Englishmen come into power we shall see a change—not before."

This astute American anticipated apparently Lord Salisbury's astounding assertions, before the Primrose League, and answered them in advance in his essay on "Preparedness for Naval War," *Harper's New Monthly*, March, 1897:—

"To provide a force adequate to maintain the nation's cause and to ensure its readiness for immediate action in case of necessity are the responsibility of the Government of a state in its legislative and executive functions."

Again he formulated a system very unlike the shreds and patches of absurdity which compose the shifting devices set forth in the recent official and platform utterances of our Cabinet ministers.

"Preparation is a question of kind and degree, of quality and of quantity. The measure of degree is the estimated force which the possible strongest enemy can bring against you, allowance being made for clear drawbacks upon his total force, imposed by his own embarrassments and responsibilities in other parts of the world. In kind preparation is twofold,—defensive and offensive. The former exists chiefly for the latter, in order that offence, the determining factor in war, may put forth its full power, unhampered by concern for the protection of the national interests or for its own resources."

Assuredly, sir, these are considerations of supreme gravity, far transcending in importance all the other duties of statesmen. If these considerations are neglected the vitality of a State is in danger. And yet our Cabinet Ministers care for none of these things: have grossly ignored the need of preparation for war, and in all their speeches and explanations have been trifling with the people at large and inflicting bitter humiliation on their supporters. To our Cabinets may be applied Lord Bacon's rebuke:—"It is in the power of statesmen by introducing wise ordinances, institutions and customs to secure a race of military men, and by being ready for any just occasion of arming to 'sow greatness to their posterity and succession,' but these things are not commonly observed, but are left to chance."

Lord Bacon held that this "was an argument fit for great and mighty princes and rulers to have in hand."

Lord Salisbury says, on the other hand, that "the defence of the country is not the business of the War Office or of the Government."

So far the experience of history appears to justify the Elizabethan rather than the Victorian sage.

At much pecuniary loss and some loss of reputation in our profession, many of us have persistently refrained, whether in the Press or on the platform, from uttering one word of adverse comment on our generals or staff in the field. Personally I believed, and still believe, about our soldiers in South Africa of all ranks what Shakespeare says: "They dared do all that may become a man; who dares do more, is none."

But the crass incompetence and glaring impertinence of stay-at-home sophists, who are at least as well paid for their share in our national business as are generals or non-commissioned officers, can no longer be concealed.

T. MILLER MAGUIRE.

12, Earl's Court Square, May 16.

P.S.—An important matter which apparently has not been noticed, is the state in which a corps proceeds on service. A young officer writes in a letter to me:—

"First they withdraw all trained mounted infantry, signallers, &c. Then they take a whole company away to make into mounted infantry. Then they add a company of volunteers, and between 200 and 300 Militia Reservists, the latter of which class has, perhaps, never fired a rifle off. My company is 50 per cent. Reserve and 25 per cent. Militia Reserve. To me it is exactly like commencing to read for an exam. while it is in progress. The battalion is a squeezed orange. I do not mean any one in particular. I got 16 Militia Reservists on Tuesday, and six more yesterday, others—who absented themselves whenever opportunity offered along the line—will drop in daily. They all arrive minus kit and equipment, and have to be washed and ticketed, &c. I have now 40 of them, and have not enough Reserve men and Regulars to form a front rank now. I sent five more to the Mounted Infantry to-day. One man confounded me this morning by saying that 'he didn't know figures' (on the backsight). Though stout and willing fellows they are not fit to pit against the cunning Boers—especially on sentry."

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Army Personal.

Lord Wolseley was forty years of age when he was promoted to Major-General for distinguished service in the field on April 1, 1874. Lord Roberts was promoted by seniority at forty-six years of age on December 31, 1878. Sir Redvers Buller, promoted for service in the field May 21, 1884, was forty-four. Sir George White, promoted for field service, was fifty-two; Lord Kitchener was forty-six, Sir Archibald Hunter forty, Sir Leslie Rundle forty, Sir Herbert Chermiside forty-eight, and General French forty-seven. Major-General Baden-Powell, the gallant defender of Mafeking, promoted this week, is forty-three.

No general officer on the active list comes under the terms of the compulsory retirement rule during the month of June.

Of the officers promoted on Tuesday to the Grand Cross of the Bath, General Sir C. O. Johnson became a C.B., June 2, 1877, and a K.C.B., May 24, 1881; Sir Baker Russell a C.B., March 31, 1874, and a K.C.B., November 18, 1882; Sir William Olpherts, V.C., a C.B., July 26, 1858, and a K.C.B., May 29, 1886. The new K.C.B.'s were given their C.B.'s: Generals Sir T. E. Gordon, K.C.I.E., February 22, 1881; and G. D. Barker, May 25, 1889. Lieut.-Generals J. L. Nation, February 22, 1881; E. Hopton, May 29, 1886; and H. Le G. Geary, May 30, 1891. Major-Generals J. Hills, February 22, 1881; H. McCallmont, August 25, 1885; T. Fraser, C.M.G., May 30, 1891; and J. F. Maurice, May 30, 1891.

General Sir John Davis, who is appointed to the Colonelcy of the Royal Sussex Regiment, served in the old 35th, from February 13, 1852, to November 26, 1860, when he exchanged as a Captain to the 37th Regiment.

The selection of General Montgomery-Moore for a K.C.B. has occasioned surprise in some quarters, as he has no war service. It has to be remembered, however, that General Montgomery-Moore is now in acting command of the troops at Aldershot. He was for five years, too, in command in British North America. In all the circumstances of the case it was thought that the general's services were such as to call for recognition. It is scarcely necessary for us to point out that General Montgomery-Moore was eligible for appointment as a K.C.B., but not a C.B., according to the rules of the Order.

Lieut.-General G. S. Young, C.B., is transferred from the Colonelcy of the Royal Sussex Regiment to that of the South Staffordshire Regiment, vacant by the death of General J. W. S. Smith, C.B. General Young received his first commission in the old 80th in 1841, and remained with it until 1862, when he went on half-pay as Major.

Lieut.-General Sir George White has consented to accept a charger from the people of Belfast, and has fixed June 16 as the date for receiving the presentation.

Major-General Sir William Gatacre will resume command of the Eastern District about the 4th prox. General Gatacre's name appeared among the recipients of Birthday honours on Wednesday, he having been decorated with the Gold Medal of the Kaiser-i-Hind Order in recognition of his devoted service in India during the plague. In the *Morning Post* of Monday Mr. Winston Churchill pays a high tribute to General Gatacre. To give a brief extract:—

"Because General Gatacre has been cruelly persecuted in England by people quite ignorant of the difficulties of war or of the conditions under which it is carried on in this country, it is perhaps not out of place to write a few words of different tenor. Gatacre was a man who made his way in the Army, not through any influence or favour which he enjoyed, but by sheer hard work and good service. Wherever he had served he had left a high record behind him. On the Indian frontier he gained the confidence of so fine a soldier as Sir Bindon Blood, and it was largely to his reputation won in the Chitral Expedition that his subsequent advancement was due. At Bombay in 1897 he was entrusted with the duty of fighting the plague, then just gripping its deadly fingers into the city. No one who is at all acquainted with the course of this pest will need to be told how excellent was his work."

Major-General Ian Hamilton, C.B., obtains the local rank of Lieutenant-General in South Africa to command the Mounted Infantry Division.

As will be seen from the following list the youngest of the officers created C.B.'s this week is Lieut.-Colonel Childers, whilst the oldest is Colonel Roberts. The names are given according to Army seniority:—

Surgeon-General H. S. Muir,
A.M.S. ... born Oct. 4, 1841.
Major-General E. S. Brook ... Oct. 7, 1845.
Colonel V. Rivar, I.S.C. ... June 26, 1842.
Colonel A. McBruce, B.I. ... Jan. 5, 1842.
Colonel C. C. Brownlow, I.S.C. ... Nov. 20, 1843.
Colonel E. Molloy, I.S.C. ... June 15, 1842.
Colonel R. A. Swetenham, I.S.C. May 25, 1845,
I.S.C. ... May 6, 1851.
Colonel W. J. Vousden, V.C.,
I.S.C. ... Sept. 20, 1845.
Brigadier-General H. Pipon, R.A. Dec. 4, 1843.
Major-General F. W. Hemming ... Aug. 2, 1850.
Colonel H. G. Grant ... July 23, 1845.
Colonel R. C. Hare ... Aug. 8, 1844.
Colonel C. H. Bagot, R.E. ... May 18, 1847.
Colonel A. R. F. Dorward, R.E. ... July 13, 1848.
Colonel E. Roberts, A.P.D. ... Jan. 8, 1841.
Colonel C. V. Hamilton, A.S.C. ... Oct. 22, 1851.
Colonel H. Thomson, A.V.D. ... Nov. 17, 1851.
Lieut.-Colonel B. B. Conolly,
A.M.S. ... Sept. 10, 1845.
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel E. S. E.
Childers, R.E. ... Jan. 11, 1854.

Colonel Baden-Powell is promoted over the heads of some 190 officers who are senior to him on the list of Colonels. He was born February 22, 1857; joined the Army as Sub-Lieutenant 13th Hussars, September 11, 1876; and became Colonel, May 8, 1897. His first active service was in Ashanti with Sir F. Scott's expedition 1895-96. He was specially employed during the Rhodesian troubles 1896-97 (brevet of Colonel), and left England in July last on special service.

Three Colonels on the active list would, in ordinary circumstances, be retired next month for age disqualification, viz., Colonels F. Glennie, Commandant at Kneller Hall; F. Cochran, Deputy Judge Advocate, Headquarters; and R. C. Græme, late of the King's Own Light Infantry, on June 27. Colonels Glennie and Cochran are, however, to be retained in their present employment until matters settle down in South Africa.

Colonel B. T. Mahon, D.S.O., 8th Hussars, who commanded the Mafeking relief column, was born April 3, 1862, and joined the Army from the Militia January 27, 1883; became Captain, 8th Hussars, April 19, 1888; he was Adjutant May 31, 1890, to January 19, 1893. He vacated his appointment in order to join the Egyptian Army; was promoted Major October 19, 1897; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel November 16, 1898; and Brevet-Colonel on March 14 last—the latter step being accorded in recognition of his services in connection with the defeat of the Khalifa. He had previously served with much distinction in the Dongola Expedition, Nile Expedition, 1897, and expedition to Khartoum, 1898.

Colonel W. F. Cavaye, who has been in command of the 35th Regimental District since November 3, 1898, left England on Wednesday for South Africa on special service. Colonel H. Kilgour, late of the Northumberland Fusiliers, whose five years as Recruiting Staff Officer at Woolwich have just expired, has succeeded Colonel Cavaye at Chichester.

Colonel R. H. Oxley, retired list, late 2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, has been appointed to the 4th Batn. Royal Northern Reserve Regiment.

Colonel the Hon. G. H. Gough, C.B., Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, who died at Bloemfontein, on March 28, appointed as the executors of his will of October 30, 1891, with a codicil of July 28, 1898, his brother Viscount Gough, of 24, Bruton Street, and his widow the Hon. Mrs. Hilda Eva Gough, of 58, Sloane Street. He left all his property on trust for his wife for life, and then in equal shares to his children. The value of the estate amounts to £21,142 15s. 1d.

Colonel S. H. P. Graves, I.S.C., A.A.G. Lahore, comes home on a year's leave.

Two Colonels of the Indian Staff Corps will be retired next month for age, viz., Colonels H. V. Hunt, on June 27, and H. S. Tandy, on June 30.

Colonel A. Clark-Kennedy having been promoted, Colonel J. Cook, C.B., now stands first for promotion on the Indian Staff Corps list, with Brigadier-General A. G. Hammond, V.C., C.B., second.

Colonels B. C. Graves, C.B., and C. A. R. Sage, I.S.C., and J. H. Newman, I.M.S., are permitted to reside out of India.

The estate of Lieut.-Colonel J. Sherston, D.S.O., A.A.G. to the late Lieut.-General Sir Penn Symons, who was killed in action at Glen-coe, Natal, on October 20, has been entered for probate at the sum of £1,577.

Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Mainwaring, 2nd Batn. South Wales Borderers, who completes his four years in command on June 9, has been granted an extension for twelve months. Three other regimental commands fall in next month, viz., the 11th Hussars (Lieut.-Colonel E. R. Courtenay) and 2nd Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry (Colonel F. H. Plowden) on June 27, and the 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers (Colonel J. Reeves), extended term, on June 30.

Lieut.-Colonel H. Goad, I.S.C., Director of the Indian Army Remount Department, comes home on three months' privilege leave, and it is proposed to place him on duty for one month with a view to his visiting, if possible, the studs and remount establishments in France, Germany, and Hungary.

Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Stevens, 15th Madras Infantry, has been granted an extension of command for eighteen months.

Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. M. G. Talbot, R.E., Director of Military Intelligence in Egypt, is now designated Director of Surveys, and will be responsible more particularly for the conduct of the new survey operations.

Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel C. Fergusson, D.S.O., Grenadier Guards, is now Military Governor of Khartoum.

It will interest those who knew the Royal Irish Hussars in the fifties and early sixties to learn that Commander Heneage, R.N., just promoted to that rank in recognition of his distinguished services with the *Powerful's* contingent at Ladysmith, is a son of Major C. W. Heneage, who was decorated with the Victoria Cross, and promoted to a Brevet-Major for his brilliant services during the Indian Mutiny. Major Heneage, who also served with the 8th Hussars throughout the Crimean Campaign, retired more than thirty years ago by sale of his commission.

Major H. J. Craufurd, retired list, late Grenadier Guards, has taken up duty as acting D.A.A.G., Portsmouth.

Major W. G. Hamilton, D.S.O., 2nd Batn. East Lancashire Regiment, has joined the staff at Bengal Army Headquarters as D.A.Q.M.G.

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Major W. H. Hunter, Seaforth Highlanders, has been appointed by the Sirdar to the command of the Assouan Military District; Brevet-Major, G. B. Macauley, R.E., of the Halfa District; and Captain R. M. Saunders, Worcestershire Regiment, of the Fashoda District.

Majors M. L. Shipley, 13th Bengal Lancers. H. L. Custance, 36th Sikhs; A. R. Browning, 4th Punjab Infantry; and Brevet-Major H. F. Holland, 22nd Punjab Infantry, have qualified, tactically, for permanent command of a regiment.

Brevet-Major H. G. K. Matchett, Connaught Rangers, is now in command of the Military School of the Egyptian Army.

Captain V. Sloane-Stanley, 12th Lancers, who a couple of months ago rejoined his regiment in South Africa from active service in Nigeria, has been selected to serve on the staff of Major-General Broadwood, and appointed Brigade Signaller.

Captain K. K. Knapp, R.A., has been appointed Brigade-Major to Major-General Tyler, Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

* Captain W. A. Liddell, R.E., has been appointed to succeed Major J. E. Dallas, R.E., who reverts to the home establishment as Assistant Secretary of the Indian Military Secretariat.

Captain W. Perry, 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regiment, has been appointed A.D.C. to Colonel J. W. Webber, commanding the Irish Militia Brigade at Aldershot.

Captains G. S. F. Napier, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and C. H. Clay, I.S.C., Staff Captains, have been appointed D.A.Q.M.G.'s, Military Intelligence, at Simla, vice Captains A. A. J. Johnstone and J. A. Douglas, I.S.C. Captains F. A. Houghton, 1st Bombay Infantry, and W. L. Conran, 25th Bombay Infantry, have succeeded to the vacancies.

Captain E. M. K. Parsons, 2nd Batn. Duke of Wellington's Regiment, has been selected for the Adjutantcy of the new 4th V.B. Royal West Kent Regiment.

Captain W. H. Hardyman, West India Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Batn. Border Regiment.

* Lieutenant W. M. C. Vandeleur, 1st Batn. Essex Regiment, greatly distinguished himself at Koorn Spruit. Several correspondents have mentioned his act of heroism. Mr. H. H. S. Pearce, the well-known war correspondent, who all will be pleased to learn has not suffered seriously from the effect of the Ladysmith siege, and is now on duty at Bloemfontein, tells how the gallant young officer, assisted by two of his mounted infantry men, brought a wounded gunner to a place of safety, and then went out with another officer to help at the guns regardless of all danger. Acts like these are not only creditable to the individuals themselves, but to the regiment to which they belong, but unfortunately unless reported by a senior officer who has been an eye-witness, do not secure official recognition.

The Rev. J. W. Adams, V.C., Vicar of Stow Bardolph and Rector of Wimbotsham, Norfolk, has been appointed by the Prince of Wales to be an Honorary Chaplain to his Royal Highness.

Mr. E. H. Packe has been appointed Assistant Private Secretary (unpaid) to Lord Lansdowne, vice Mr. H. Morrison, who has resigned the appointment.

Messrs. Holt and Co. have been appointed agents to the whole of the Royal Reserve Regiments, of Infantry, with the exception of the Guards' battalion, to whom Messrs. Cox and Co. will act.

PREVENTION OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—For greater security have the Drainage and Water Supply of your Town and Country or temporary Residence examined and certificated by the Sanitary Engineering Company (H. Carter, C.E., Manager), 65, Victoria Street, Westminster. Fee quoted on receipt of full particulars. Established 23 years. Telegrams: "Sanitation, London."

May 26, 1900.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c.

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, May 19.

Sir Redvers Buller telegraphed from Newcastle at 7.30 p.m., stating that Sir F. Clery had moved to the Ingogo to-day, and Lord Dundonald to Laing's Nek. Gen. Buller's force "almost caught up the tail of the enemy's column, made a few prisoners, and captured a few waggons. The men have marched very well indeed."

Sir Redvers left Ladysmith May 10, and by to-day was 132 miles distant. Praise is given in a despatch to the Royal Engineers and Army Service Corps: "The Telegraph Section, under Major Hawkins and Capt. Kennedy, have been indefatigable, and the Army Service Corps, under Col. Stanley and Major Hunt, have kept us on full rations all the time," says Sir Redvers. The 5th Division, under Lieut.-Gen. Hildyard, is said to have done "a great deal of hard work."

Sunday, May 20.

A squadron of Bethune's Mounted Infantry fell into an ambush to-day to the south-west of Vryheid. Col. Bethune had, on the 18th, been detached by Sir Redvers Buller, with 500 men, to march from Dundee by Vantis Drift, show his force in Nqutu, and rejoin the main body at Newcastle. In the course of the return march, the squadron was surrounded. It lost 27 killed, 25 wounded, and 11 prisoners. Capt. Lord De la Warr was slightly wounded, Capt. Goff, 3rd Dragoon Guards, being among the killed. Col. Bethune returned to Nqutu for supplies. The information reached the War Office on Tuesday, being conveyed in a telegram from Sir Redvers Buller. Detailed accounts show that when the enemy opened fire Capt. Goff dismounted the men, and an attempt was made to clear a kopje, but the Boers, working round to their right flank, poured volleys from a Maxim and rifles at the horses at such close range that nearly all were killed or wounded. The men, though mown down by the deadly fire, fought to the last, neither asking nor giving quarter. Capt. Ford, commanding another squadron, attempted to go to their assistance; but the fire was so murderous that he found it impossible. Col. Bethune, seeing that darkness was setting in, and that it was impossible to force the position, ordered a retirement under cover of the Hotchkiss guns, which was carried out in the most orderly manner.

Monday, May 21.

Official confirmation received of the relief of Mafeking, Col. Mahon having entered the town at the head of his column on the 18th, after having joined hands with Col. Plumer. His command consisted of 2,300 men, described as thoroughly Imperial, and made up partly of British infantry and horse artillery and partly of Colonial mounted troops, the infantry consisting of volunteers from the Fusilier Brigade—English, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh. Col. Mahon evaded the Boers about Fourteen Streams, and met with no serious opposition until he reached Koodoosrand, a little south of Maritsani, on the 13th. Here the Boer commando, which had been moving parallel to him on the right for a couple of days, anticipated him and occupied the position. Col. Mahon again slipped past them, but not without sustaining a determined attack on his main column. Having beaten the Boers, Mahon marched on to a place called Jan Masibi, 20 miles west of Mafeking, where he was joined on the 14th by Col. Plumer, who had made a forced march from Lobatsi. With Col. Plumer were not only the Rhodesians, but a force of Canadians sent from Beira by Sir F. Carrington. Cols. Mahon and Plumer having united their forces, marched straight for Mafeking. The Boers were met on the 17th, and offered a stubborn resistance to the advancing column, but being defeated fled south-east towards Lichtenburg. Col. Mahon pays a high tribute to the gallantry and splendid qualities of his troops, the Canadian contingent being specially mentioned. The admirable conduct of these men has been brought to the notice of the Governor-General of Canada by Sir Alfred Milner.

From Col. Baden-Powell news was received that a determined attack was made on the 13th inst. to take Mafeking. Before dawn a storming party, 250 strong, personally led by Eloff, rushed the picquet and got into Staat and Protectorate camp from westward along Molopo Valley, a strong musketry demonstration being made at the same time all along the eastern front of our position. The western posts closed in, and stopped Boer support following up, thus cutting off Eloff's retreat, while town defence stopped his further advance. His force got divided in the darkness, and a strong party was pushed in between it, completely surrounding it. Fighting went on all day. Soon after nightfall two parties surrendered, and the other was driven out of the Staat River under heavy fire. Ten dead and 19 wounded of the enemy were left behind, and 108 prisoners taken, including Eloff and nine officers. Eloff, who was deserted by his followers, mostly foreigners, ended by firing on his own men, and then surrendered with those under his command, to Lieut.-Col. Hore, who had previously been taken prisoner. Seventeen Frenchmen and many Germans are among

the prisoners. Our losses were six men killed. Wounded:—Capt. Singleton (slightly), Lieut. Bridges (slightly), and about nine men.

Major-Gen. Baden-Powell, in a despatch to Lord Roberts thus describes the relief:—

"I beg to inform you Mafeking successfully relieved to-day. Northern and southern columns joined hands on 15th, attacked enemy yesterday, 16th, and, after smart engagement, entirely defeated them with loss. British casualties, three killed, twenty-two wounded. Relieving force marched into Mafeking this morning at nine. Relief and defence force combined moved out and attacked enemy's head laager, shelled them out, and nearly captured Snyman. Took one gun, flag, and large amount ammunition, stores, &c. Five dead, fifteen wounded Boers found. Enemy appeared to be retreating in all directions, except one commando lying low, possibly to cover retreat of remainder. Captain Maclaren and Corporal Murray, B.S.A. Police, found in Boer hospital, both doing well. People and garrison Mafeking heartily grateful for their relief."

Sir Redvers Buller reported through Lord Roberts that his further advance would be delayed for a few days on account of the way in which the railway had been destroyed.

Sir Leslie Rundle reported occupation of Ladybrand.

Tuesday, May 22.

Lord Roberts telegraphed from Honing Spruit, at 3.45 p.m.:—

"Ian Hamilton reached Heilbron this morning after series of engagements with Boer force under Commandant Christopher De Wet, who is retiring before him. Broadwood has captured fifteen Boer waggons. There have been seventy-five casualties in Hamilton's force up to last evening. We marched here this morning."

Sir Redvers Buller, in an order congratulating his force upon the result of their past fortnight's work, says:

"The 3rd Mounted Brigade and the 2nd and 5th Divisions have driven over Laing's Nek from carefully prepared positions on the Biggarsbergen, including that which the enemy had christened the Gibraltar of South Africa, a force of over 7,000 men, and are only checked at Laing's Nek itself by a fresh commando sent from the Transvaal forces in the Orange Free State. This result, which reflects great credit on all the troops, has been obtained by continuous hard work, long marches, and steep mountain climbing, far more trying and wearisome than the most severe fights."

The Boers to-day abandoned their strong position on the Rhenoster River, fearing that they might be outflanked by Gens. French and Hamilton.

Wednesday, May 23.

Lieut.-Gen. French with his cavalry arrived at Prospect to-day. This place is five miles to the north of Rhenoster River. Lieut.-Gen. Ian Hamilton was co-operating with him.

Sir Archibald Hunter reached Vryburg to-night, base of operations for the western advance having thus been moved forward for 80 miles. The march of Gen. Hunter's column is spoken of as a grand achievement for a mixed force, the road being most difficult. Short rations and forced marches were endured without a word of complaint. All ranks recognise the importance of rapidity of movement.

Thursday, May 24.

Lord Roberts's head quarters, after an unopposed march, reached Vredepoort road about mid-day. This left him only two marches from the Vaal river. A most interesting telegram was despatched to-night by Reuter's correspondent with Lord Roberts's Army, in which he shows how entirely the Commander-in-Chief has out-manoeuvred the Boers from a position of great natural strength. The enemy had originally determined to make a stand, as was proved by the elaborate defence works they had constructed on the Rhenoster River and the hills commanding it. One of the most striking features of our advance, the correspondent says, "has been the wonderful energy displayed by Lord Roberts. Every morning he is up before daybreak, and rides hard till the afternoon. Wherever he halts, he at once has himself placed in connection with the telegraph, and receives and answers telegrams. In spite of all this hard work, however, Lord Roberts is, happily, in splendid health. The troops simply idolise him, he is so full of thought for them, though expecting that every man will do his duty." The position of the several commanders to-night, as far as was known, was this: Lord Roberts, Vredepoort road; Gen. Buller, Newcastle; Gen.

Clery, Ingogo; Gen. Hunter, Vryburg; Gen. French, Prospect; Gen. Ian Hamilton, Heilbron; Gen. Rundle, Trammel; Gen. Colville, Winberg; Gen. Barton, Taunga; Gen. Hart, Fourteen Streams; Gen. Warren, Douglas; Gen. Baden-Powell, Mafeking; Gen. Carrington, Marandellas; Gen. Kelly-Kenny, Bloemfontein. With Lord Roberts were Gens. Pole-Carew and Tucker. With Sir R. Buller Gens. Hildyard and Dundonald.

Friday, May 25.

From the weekly return issued by the War Office it appears that the casualties reported up to May 19 were:—

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Killed ...	224	2,131	2,355
Died of wounds ...	53	517	575
Wounded (living) ...	697	9,522	10,219
Missing and prisoners..	171	4,304	4,475
Died in captivity ...	1	49	50
Died of disease...	84	2,719	2,803
Accidental deaths ...	—	54	54
	1,235	19,296	20,531

In all 525 officers and 9,893 men have been sent home as invalids. Exclusive of sick and wounded men now in British hospitals in South Africa, the total losses are 20,680. A large number of the wounded have, of course, returned to duty.

THE TROOPING OF THE COLOUR.

The usual ceremony of the Trooping of the Colour took place on Wednesday on the Horse Guards' Parade, on the occasion of the official celebration of her Majesty's Birthday. Col. Ricardo, Grenadier Guards, as Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, was this year in command of the parade.

The windows of the Levée Room at the Horse Guards as usual were reserved for the Princess of Wales and party. The first to arrive was the King of Sweden, who appeared at the middle window with Major Erskine, Brigade-Major. The parade was fully formed by ten o'clock, and it was just a quarter past the hour when the Duchess of Connaught drove up accompanied by her two daughters. The Duke and Duchess of Fife and their children came almost immediately afterwards, and simultaneously the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of York, and Princes Edward and Albert and Princess Victoria Alexandra of York arrived. The Prince of Wales, with whom were the Duke of York and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, rode on to the ground immediately afterwards, with the Headquarters Staff of the Army, a group of foreign Military Attachés, and Major-Gen. Trotter, and the Staff of the Home District. As the cavalcade came in sight, one familiar figure was missing—a figure that had not been absent on a similar occasion for more years than many people can remember—the Duke of Cambridge. The procession was led by Lieut.-Col. J. S. Cowans, A.Q.M.G. First came the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief, his Aides-de-Camp—Col. Sir S. M. Lockhart, Major the Hon. W. Coke, and Major the Hon. T. F. Freemantle. Then the Equerries to the Prince of Wales—Major-Gen. Sir Stanley Clarke and Capt. Holford, and a khaki-clad officer of Canadian Artillery, Col. Denison. The Headquarters Staff followed.

The Prince of Wales was received with a Royal salute, and then came the inspection of the line, followed by the ceremony of the Troop, which was carried out with faultless precision, and with all the old-fashioned stateliness, in slow time. The colour that was "Trooped" was that of the 1st Batn. Grenadier Guards, which was wreathed with laurels in recognition of the fact that on May 23, 1706, the Grenadier Guards shared in the victory of Ramillies under the Duke of Marlborough. The music played during the ceremony was rendered by the massed bands of the Foot Guards, under the direction of Mr. J. M. Rogan, of the Coldstream Guards, the senior bandmaster of the brigade. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Prince and the staffs returned to Marlborough House. A feature of the ceremony this year was the appearance on parade of a company of the Royal Guards Reserve Batn. This company was played past the saluting base, first by the air "Auld Lang Syne," and then the "Boys of the Old Brigade." Their marching and appearance were alike admirable, and the men were received with a hearty cheer. It would have been excusable had the performance of the troops this year fallen short of that of previous years. But it did not. The whole proceedings were admirably arranged and beautifully executed. The Guards, in fact, may be said to have excelled themselves; all ranks evidently having determined to do their best, knowing that the splendid gallantry of the battalions in the field imposed upon them the duty of upholding their credit at home.

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BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

Knight: James C. O'Dowd, Esq., C.B., late Deputy Judge Advocate of the Army.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

The appointments were duly gazetted on Tuesday last:

To be G.C.B.'s: Gen. Sir C. C. Johnson, K.C.B., I.S.C.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir B. C. Russell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Colonel 13th Hussars, Commanding the Troops, Southern District; Gen. Sir W. Olpherts, K.C.B., V.C., Colonel Commandant Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

To be K.C.B.'s: Col. F. J. Keen, C.B., I.S.C.; Gen. J. L. Nation, C.B., I.S.C.; Gen. Sir T. E. Gordon, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I., I.S.C.; Col. (Hon. Major-Gen.) J. Hills, C.B., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers; Major-Gen. H. M'Calmont, C.B., Commanding Cork District; Lieut.-Gen. E. Hopton, C.B., Colonel Connaught Rangers, Lieutenant-Governor and General Officer Commanding the Troops, Jersey; Lieut.-Gen. G. D. Barker, C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Bermuda; Lieut.-Gen. H. Le G. Geary, C.B., R.A., President Ordnance Committee; Major-Gen. T. Fraser, C.B., C.M.G., R.E., Commanding Thames District; Major-Gen. J. F. Maurice, C.B., R.A., Commanding Woolwich District; Gen. A. G. M. Moore, Colonel 18th Hussars, Commanding Aldershot District (temporarily).

To be C.B.'s:—Surg.-Gen. H. S. Muir, Deputy Director General, A.M.S.; Major-Gen. E. S. Brook; Lieut.-Col. and Col. V. Rivaz, I.S.C.; Col. A. M'C. Bruce, Bengal Infantry; Brevet-Col. C. C. Brownlow, I.S.C.; Brevet-Col. E. Molloy, I.S.C.; Brevet-Col. R. A. Swetenham, I.S.C.; Col. G. H. More-Molynaux, D.S.O., I.S.C., Colonel on Staff, India; Col. W. J. Vousden, V.C., I.S.C., Colonel on Staff, India; Col. (Brig.-Gen.) H. Pipon, Colonel on Staff for R.A., India; Col. (Major-Gen.) F. W. Hemming, commanding Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot (temporarily); Col. H. G. Grant, Regimental District; Col. R. C. Hare, Deputy-Inspector-General of Fortifications, Headquarters of Army; Col. A. R. F. Dorward, D.S.O., Colonel on Staff for R.E., Wei-hai-Wei; Col. E. Roberts, Army Pay Department; Lieut.-Col. G. V. Hamilton, late A.S.C.; Vet. Lieut.-Col. (temporary Vet.-Col.) H. Thomson, A.V.D.; Lieut.-Col. B. B. Connolly, Surgeon Lieut.-Col., late A.M.S.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. S. E. Childers, R.E.

ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

To be K.C.M.G.: Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Albert Henry Hime, C.M.G., late R.E., Prime Minister and Minister of Lands and Works of the Colony of Natal.

To be C.M.G.: Major M. A. Cameron, R.E., a Crown Agent for the Colonies.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

To be C.I.E.'s: Col. S. L. Jacob, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary Government of the Punjab P.W.D.; Lieut.-Col. Aylmer Martin Crofts, I.M.S.;

Capt. B. E. M. Gurdon, D.S.O., Assistant Political Agent at Chitral.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL FOR PUBLIC SERVICE IN INDIA.

To have the Gold Medal: Capt. Alfred Horsford Bingley, I.S.C.; Major-Gen. C. J. Burnett, C.B., British Service, Commanding the Poonah District; Lieut.-Col. R. N. Campbell, M.B., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Shillong; Major-Gen. Sir W. F. Gatacre, K.C.B., D.S.O., Chairman of the Plague Committee of Bombay City, 1896, 1897; Capt. C. H. James, I.M.S., Plague Medical Officer in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur District; Col. D. G. Pitcher, I.S.C., Director of Land Records, Gwalior State; Major-Gen. T. A. Cooke, President of the Plague Committee, Kurrachee, 1897.

The honours notified by the Viceroy of India include eighty-one silver medals of the new Kaisar-i-Hind Order. Forty-four natives receive medals, which are given chiefly for services in connection with the plague and famine. The European recipients are:—Miss Charlotte Adams, lady doctor; Capt. Thomas Baker, municipal secretary of Bangalore; Capt. Francis Beville, Capt. Robert Morris, Capt. Arthur Shewell, Lieut. Lionel Haworth, Lieut. Hyla Holden, Lieut. John Pinney, and Lieut. Hugh Stewart, Indian Staff Corps; Col. Nariman. Major Henry Stevenson, Major David Scotland, and Capt. John Grant, Medical Service.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major-Gen. Sir M. G. Gerrard, K.C.S.I., C.B.
Lieut.-Col. C. R. Philipps.
Lieut.-Col. A. F. Cadell.
Lieut.-Col. A. J. P. Nuthall.
Lieut.-Col. C. H. Westmorland.

Lieut.-Col. G. S. A. Rank-
ing, M.D.
Major L. S. Newmarch, B.
Major A. O. Evans.
Capt. B. Trydell.
Capt. R. F. R. Formby.
Lieut. J. C. C. Angelo, B.

EXTENSIONS

Col. B. L. P. Reilly, 4 mo.
Lieut.-Col. W. R. L. Ander-
son, 30 days.
Lieut.-Col. C. G. Mansel,
3 days.
Major T. R. Mulroney,
I.M.S., B., 5 mo. M.C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt. G. W. C. Knatchbull.
Lieut. H. G. F. Sargent.
Lieut. C. V. Keyes.

Capt. G. H. Boisragon,
V.C., to Nov. 1, 1900.
Lieut. I. M. Little, 6 mo.
Lieut. A. M. Hennell, 6 mo
Lieut. G. E. J. Perry, 4 mo

Lieut. M. H. Anderson.
Lieut. G. G. M. Wheeler.
Lieut. C. Prissick.

HEALTH IN THE BATTLEFIELD IS KEPT AND RESTORED BY HOFF'S FLUID MALT EXTRACT.—Dr. ROBICEK, Imp. General Major, Physician of the AUSTRIAN Army, writes:—JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT has been of great service to us in convalescence from intermittent fever, when our soldiers suffered from that malady and from wakefulness. The RUSSIAN Military Hospital reports:—We had very many cases of Amputation, in all of which the Tonic and refreshing qualities of HOFF'S MALT proved very serviceable. Signed, Dr. BABING, Physician. Send this MALT to your Friends in the field, who will appreciate it. M. HOFF, HAMBURG, must be on all labels. London House: 20, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.

The Royal Military Tournament at Islington is now in excellent working order, and the public are crowding the hall at each performance. The several items of the programme are thoroughly appreciated, and there is every prospect of a good financial result, judging by the popularity of the several displays. At first it was almost feared that the absence of so many of the permanent committee on active service would militate against the popularity of the Tournament. This, however, is happily not the case, for most efficient substitutes have been found, and all who have gone to Islington have come away delighted, everything being managed with the utmost precision, whilst the courtesy of the officials is a subject of general approval.

The Princess of Wales opened the National Bazaar in aid of the War Funds, at the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, on Thursday. The Bazaar is the biggest thing of its kind ever held in London, and every regiment and branch of the Services is represented, the several stalls being presided over by ladies connected with the Services or counties concerned. The takings on the first day amounted to £15,000, all of which will be appropriated to the respective funds. The catalogue or souvenir is quite a gem in its way, and contains portraits of the principal ladies connected with the organising and regimental stall committees. The sale for this has been enormous. It is produced in Messrs. Gale and Polden's best style. Our readers do not wish to be reminded how excellent the work of this eminent firm always is.

Major-General H. J. Hallows, commanding the troops at Jamaica, has been granted a Distinguished Service Reward of £100 a year. General Hallows joined the Army May 11, 1855, and served in the Afghan War 1879-80 (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp).

At the Scholarships Examination at Tonbridge School in June next, the house masters will offer two house scholarships, preferentially to sons of officers in the Army or Navy who have fallen or become incapacitated in the war in South Africa.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. G.—Sir Neville Chamberlain.
BRITON.—July 1, 1881.
SABRETTASCH.—Left Aldershot in October last.
LIGHT-WEIGHT.—The 11th Hussars. Certainly.
X. Y. Z.—There are several vacancies.
ROYAL ENGINEER.—Under consideration.
NECHELLS.—The answer to both your questions is yes.

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REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

HOTEL CECIL.—The following REGIMENTAL DINNERS will take place at the HOTEL CECIL on the undermentioned dates:—

- May 29.—The Norfolk Regiment, the 4th Hussars, the Bengal Cavalry.
- May 31.—The 13th Hussars.
- June 1.—The 21st Lancers.
- June 8.—The Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars.
- June 12.—Royal Naval Reserve.
- June 14.—Indian Medical Service.
- June 11.—The Indian Civil Service Dinner.

CARABINIERS' DINNER.

Owing to the Carabiniers being on active service the REGIMENTAL DINNER WILL NOT TAKE PLACE this year, 1900.

13TH (LIGHT DRAGOONS) HUSSARS.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the HOTEL CECIL on THURSDAY, MAY 31, at 8 o'clock.
A notification of your intention to be present to be addressed to Mr. C. STREET, 16, Charing Cross.

17TH LANCERS

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the SAVOY HOTEL on THURSDAY, MAY 31, at a quarter to eight o'clock.
H.E.H. the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE will preside.

18TH HUSSARS.

In consequence of the Regiment being on Active Service it has been decided that the ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER WILL NOT TAKE PLACE this year.

19TH (PRINCESS OF WALES'S OWN) HUSSARS.

It has now been decided NOT TO HOLD the REGIMENTAL DINNER this year.

THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at THE ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1900, at 8 o'clock.
Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. H. A. BERNAU, 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

PRINCE ALBERT'S (SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).

Owing to the regretted death of the Colonel of the Regiment, General Lord Mark Kerr, G.C.B., it has been decided to POSTPONE the ANNUAL DINNER arranged for the 31st inst. at the Grand Hotel.

XVTH (EAST YORKSHIRE) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the HANS CRESCENT HOTEL, on THURSDAY, MAY 31, at 7.45 p.m.
Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. J. C. WOOLLA-COTT, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

EAST LANCASHIRE (30TH AND 69TH REGIMENTS).

In consequence of the war in South Africa the ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER WILL NOT BE HELD this year.

33RD & 76TH (THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER WILL NOT TAKE PLACE this year owing to the war in South Africa.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENTAL DINNER CLUB.

In consequence of the war in South Africa, the ANNUAL DINNER WILL NOT BE HELD this year.

DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT.

In consequence of the War in South Africa, the ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER WILL NOT BE HELD this year.

THE WELSH REGIMENT (LATE 41ST AND 69TH REGIMENTS).

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, JUNE 1, at 8 p.m.
Members intending to dine please notify to the Manager, the Albion, not later than May 28.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT (48TH AND 58TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1900, at 8 o'clock.
An answer, if you intend dining, is requested, addressed to Mr. H. A. BERNAU, 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

1ST BATTALION 53RD (KING'S SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the SAVOY HOTEL on FRIDAY, JUNE 1, at a quarter to eight o'clock.
A notification of your intention to be present to be addressed to Mr. C. STREET, 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the HOTEL METROPOLE, on FRIDAY, JUNE 1, at 8 p.m.
Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. J. C. WOOLLA-COTT, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the HOTEL METROPOLE on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1900, at 7.45 p.m.
Officers intending to be present should notify the same to Messrs. HOLT & Co., 3, Whitehall Place, S.W., as early as possible.

HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers will take place at the GRAND HOTEL, Charing Cross, on MONDAY, MAY 28, 1900, at 7.15 o'clock.
An early answer of intention to dine, is requested, addressed to Mr. H. A. BERNAU, at Messrs. Cox and Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES (33RD AND 86TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the GRAND HOTEL, Charing Cross, on FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1900, at 8 o'clock.
An answer, if you intend dining, is requested as early as possible, addressed to Mr. H. A. BERNAU, 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

THE DELHI BANQUET will be held at the HOTEL CECIL, at 8 p.m., on FRIDAY, JUNE 8th.

Tickets, price 30s. each, may be obtained of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament St., S.W.

GOORKHA BRIGADE

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the GRAND HOTEL, Trafalgar Square, on FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1900, at 7.30 p.m.
Gen. R. SALE-HILL, C.B., will preside.
Apply to Major F. GOLDNEY, Hon. Sec., Windsor Road, Ealing, W.

Obituary.

ARMY.

Gen. Lord Mark Kerr, G.C.B., Colonel of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, died at 12, Buckingham Gate, S.W., on the 17th inst., aged 83. A son of the sixth Marquis of Lothian by his second wife, Harriet, daughter of the third Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Mark was born in 1817, entered the Army as Ensign in the 96th Regiment June 19, 1835. Having obtained his Lieutenantcy Sept. 14, 1838, he exchanged on Dec. 23, 1838, to the 20th Regiment; becoming Captain June 26, 1840; Major July 25, 1851; was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the Ceylon Rifles by purchase Dec. 30, 1853; was placed on half-pay Jan. 5, 1854; was promoted Colonel Nov. 23, 1854, and, having exchanged to the 13th Light Infantry Dec. 22, 1854, commanded the 1st Batn. until Dec. 19, 1865; becoming Major-General March 6, 1868; Lieutenant-General July 13, 1876; General Nov. 11, 1878; and Colonel 13th Light Infantry Feb. 22, 1880. He commanded the 13th Light Infantry in the Crimea from June 30, 1855, and was at the battle of Tchernaya, siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp, Turkish medal, and 5th Class of the Medjidie). He also served in the Indian Mutiny in command of the 1st Batn. 13th Light Infantry. On April 6, 1858, with a field force composed of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, he effected the relief of Azimghur. For this service he was thanked by the Governor-General for "the gallantry and skilful management which met and broke through a very formidable opposition." He afterwards commanded his battalion in the escort of a large convoy of stores and ammunition into the garrison of Azimghur on April 9 and the subsequent pursuit of Koer Sing's army. At the attack on and retreat from the Fort of Jugdespore Lord Mark, who was in command, was wounded, but he recovered in time to share with his battalion in the Trans-Gogra campaign, including the action at Toolsepoore and the pursuit of the rebels (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, and O.B.). He afterwards acted as Brigadier-General at Delhi, and from 1874 to 1877 commanded the Poona Division of the Bombay Army, but he saw no further active service. He became a K.C.B. May 24, 1881, and a G.C.B. June 3, 1893. The funeral took place on Tuesday at Jedburgh Abbey. Concurrently with the funeral a memorial service was held at St. Andrew's Church, Well Street, which was largely attended.

Gen. Charles Curtis Drury, I.S.C., died at Kenilworth, St. Mary Church, on the 16th inst., aged 76. He was the youngest son of the Rev. H. J. T. Drury, M.A. Joining the Army April 14, 1840, he became Lieutenant July 16, 1842; Captain April 14, 1855; Major Feb. 18, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel April 14, 1866; Colonel April 14, 1871; Major-General July 1, 1881; Lieutenant-General Jan. 14, 1887; General March 1, 1891. He had seen no war service.

Major-Gen. Joseph Fletcher Richardson, C.B., retired list, I.S.C., died at Barton House, Norwood, on the 17th inst. Born in 1822, he entered the Service in 1841, and was appointed to the 49th Bengal Infantry. With this regiment he was present at the siege of Mooltan in 1848, and in the night attack of Sept. 19, which the eminent historian Malleon describes as "illustrated by the splendid valour of Lieut. Richardson," was carried from the combat after receiving 17 wounds. The Commander-in-Chief of that day, Lord Gough, expressed his appreciation of the young officer's conduct by the following autograph letter:—"My [Dear Mr. Richardson,—Your heroic conduct at the late attack upon the enemy's position before Mooltan is the universal theme of praise, and I cannot deny myself the gratification of assuring you, under my own hand, how highly I admire your conduct, and how anxious I am to prove this by requesting you to let me know how I can best serve you, or what appointment would best suit you. I rejoice to hear your wounds are doing so well. Believe me, always very sincerely yours, GOUGH." Blessed with a splendid constitution, Lieut. Richardson soon got over his wounds, and in 1849 obtained the wish of his heart, the Adjutancy of the 10th Irregular Cavalry, and from that time to the end of his service in 1876 he won and maintained his place

among the most dashing cavalry officers of the Indian Army. He served in the second Burmese war, 1854-56, and in the Indian Mutiny raised the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, which did such excellent work in Oudh. Major Richardson was repeatedly mentioned in despatches, and notably on one occasion as leading a troop of his regiment when 60 rebels were killed, a 6-pounder gun captured, and, to quote the despatch, "the gallant leader, Major Richardson, in the charge himself killed six of the enemy." These services won for Major Richardson his Majority, the O.B., and a highly complimentary autograph letter from the Viceroy, Lord Canning. His last appointment was the command of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, which he held for some 20 years. His commission bears date: Lieutenant, Jan. 24, 1845; Captain, Jan. 22, 1851; Major, July 20, 1858; Lieutenant-Colonel, May 27, 1866; Colonel, May 27, 1871; and Hon. Major-General on retirement, Nov. 11, 1876.

Col. John Stirling Stirling, of Gargunnoch, retired list, R.A., died at Gargunnoch suddenly on the 18th inst. He joined the Royal Artillery June 19, 1850; became Lieutenant Nov. 30, 1851; Captain March 4, 1856; Major July 5, 1872; Lieutenant-Colonel Oct. 29, 1875; and retired with the honorary rank of Colonel May 17, 1879.

Col. Charles Thomas John Moore, C.B., lately commanding the 4th Batn. Lincolnshire Regiment, died at Frampton Hall, Boston, Lincolnshire, on the 17th inst., aged 73.

Col. Sir David Davidson, K.C.B., late of the Bombay Army and the Queen's Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade, died at Woodcroft, Edinburgh, on the 18th ult., aged 88. Sir David Davidson served from 1827 to 1851 in the Bengal Native Infantry, and afterwards for twenty-three years commanded the "Queen's Edinburgh." He was a distinguished inventor, and was the first to suggest rifled cannon, while he introduced the elongated bullet and extended the use of telescopic sights and of collimators. He received his K.C.B. in 1897.

The Right Rev. John Vertue, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Portsmouth, and late 1st Class Chaplain to the Forces, died on the 23rd inst., after a long illness. He was born in London in 1826, and ordained priest in Rome by Cardinal Patrizi in 1851. A temporary engagement at Aldershot preceded his appointment in 1855 as Chaplain to the Forces, a post that he held for more than a quarter of a century. During the epidemic of yellow fever in Bermuda he was specially mentioned for distinguished and meritorious service. He was appointed the first Bishop of Portsmouth in 1882, and was consecrated by Cardinal Manning the following month. He edited a "Prayer-book for the Army," and a revised edition of Bishop Challoner's "Meditations."

Major Frederick Yard, retired, formerly of the 32nd Light Infantry, died suddenly at 23, Kingsgate Street, Winchester, on the 17th inst. He served with the 32nd at the first and second siege operations before Mooltan, including the attack on the enemy's position in front of the advanced trenches on Sept. 12, 1848, and action at Soorjkoond, storm and capture of the city and surrender of the fortress. Was also present at the surrender of the fort and garrison of Chenroti and the battle of Goojerat (medal with two clasps).

Major Bertie Sheffner, retired late 61st Regt., died at Coombe Banks, Uckfield, on the 22nd inst., aged 69. He was fourth son of the late Sir George Sheffner, of Coombe Place, Lewes, and served with the 34th Regiment in the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, including the action at Cawnpore, Nov. 26-28, 1857, capture of Meeangunge, siege of Lucknow, and relief of Azimghur (medal with clasp).

Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Hervey Bathurst died on the 20th inst., at Half Moon Street, after a short illness. Born in 1833, the deceased baronet succeeded his father, Sir Frederick Hutchinson Hervey Bathurst, in 1881. He was educated at Eton, and entered the Grenadier Guards in 1851. Serving through the Crimean Campaign, he was present at the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman (medal with four clasps, the 5th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). Sir Frederick retired from the Army with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1861, in which year he was returned in the Conservative interest as a member of Parliament for South Wilts. He retained his seat till 1865. In 1869 Sir Frederick married Ada, daughter of Sir John Ribton, Bart. He is succeeded by his son Capt. Frederick Edward William Bathurst, 1st Batn. Grenadier Guards, born in 1870. The late baronet was well known in his younger days in cricketing and athletic circles. The funeral took place on Wednesday at Alderbury Church.

Lieut.-Col. John Cecil Grove Price, Major, Retired List, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, died at Worthing on the 12th inst. He was the son of the late Mr. Samuel Grove Price, of Teignton, Gloucestershire, at one time M.P. for Sandwich and Deal. Col. Price joined the Bengal Artillery, June 11, 1853; became Captain March 10, 1863; Major August 11, 1872; and retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel September 25, 1872. During the Indian Mutiny he saw considerable service at Bareilly and Shahjahanpur and in Oudh, and received the thanks of the Assistant-Adjutant-General of Artillery for his action in blowing up a magazine belonging to the mutineers (medal).

Lieut.-Col. Aylmer Ellis Hayes, D.S.O., Royal Army Medical Corps, of Rossmoor, Farnborough, died on the 19th inst., aged 49. Born Nov. 9, 1850, he joined the Army Feb. 4, 1877; became Lieutenant-Colonel Feb. 4, 1897; retired Sept. 15, 1897. He has been employed for some time past at Aldershot. He served in the Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal), and in the Sudan, 1888-89, including actions at Gemaizah and Toski (twice mentioned in despatches, medal with two clasps, bronze star, D.S.O., and third class of the Medjidie).

Major Walter Harding Allen, Indian Staff Corps (Commissariat Department), died on passage home from India in the P. and O. steamer, *Massilia*, on the 18th inst. Born April 10, 1858, he joined the Cheshire Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant May 1, 1878; became Lieutenant Jan. 3, 1879; was appointed to the Staff Corps March 5, 1880; became Captain May 1, 1889; and Major May 1, 1898. He served in the Afghan War, 1879-80 (medal); in the Mahsood Wuzuree Expedition, 1881; in the Sudan Expedition (Suakim), 1885 (medal with clasp and bronze star); in the Lushai Expedition, 1889 (mentioned in Government general orders); in the Chin-Lushai Expedition, 1889-90 (mentioned in despatches, clasp); in the Isazai Expedition, 1892; and in the operations in Chitral, 1895 (medal with clasp).

Major Thomas Alfred Perry Marsh, R.A.M.C., died at Deelfontein on the 22nd inst., of enteric fever. Born Feb. 23, 1856, he joined the Army July, 1882, and became Major July, 1894. He served in the Burmese Expedition, 1885-7, including the engagements near Ningyan and Yemethen (medal with clasp).

Capt. William Ernest Davis Goff, 3rd Dragoon Guards, was killed in the disaster to a squadron of Bethune's Mounted Infantry, near Vryheid on the 20th inst. Born June 9, 1872, he joined the 3rd Dragoon Guards, March 12, 1892; and got his troop April 1, 1899. Having volunteered for active service in South Africa, he on arrival, was appointed to the command of a squadron under Colonel Bethune.

Capt. George Charles Fordyce Buchan, Royal Field Artillery (65th Battery), died at Bloemfontein on the 21st inst., of enteric fever. Born Aug. 23, 1867, he joined the Army Feb. 16, 1887, and became Captain Sept. 1, 1897.

Capt. William J. Y. Warren, 2nd London Rifle Volunteers, attached to the King's Royal Rifles, has died in Natal of dysentery. He only left England in March, in charge of a Service Company of Volunteers. He was very energetic; had passed the School of Instruction, the School of Musketry, and in signalling, and qualified for the Q. He was a public school-boy, and an all-round athlete.

Lieut. George G. Moir, 3rd Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers, attached to the 1st Batn., died on the 18th inst. at Bloemfontein, of enteric fever.

Lieut. Alfred Lascelles, Royal Horse Artillery (T Battery), died at Bloemfontein of enteric fever on the 16th inst. Born Sept. 1, 1873, a son of Col. W. R. Lascelles, late of the Rifle Brigade, of Norley, Frodsham, Cheshire, he joined the Royal Artillery as 2nd Lieutenant April 1, 1893, and was promoted to his Lieutenantcy April 1, 1896.

Lieut. Edward Leonard Munn, Royal Army Medical Corps, died at Boshof, South Africa, on the 23rd inst., of enteric fever. Born Jan. 15, 1875, he joined the Army July 28, 1899.

ABERDEEN GRANITE MONUMENTS, &c.—ALEX. MACDONALD and Co., Limited (late A. Macdonald, Field and Co.), Workers in Polished Granites to the Queen, undertake the erection of their work in any part of the country. The largest stock of granite monuments in the country may be seen at their London premises. For designs and prices, address as above, to the Aberdeen Granite Works, Aberdeen; or 373, Euston Road, London, N.W.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards.—Lieut.-Col. Miles leaves England to-day in the *Kildonan Castle* for South Africa to assume command of the Composite Regiment, vice Lieut.-Col. Neeld, invalided. Better accounts are being received of Lord Derby's son, 2nd Lieut. Stanley, who has been lying for some weeks dangerously ill at Wynberg. He has made a turn for the better, and is now thought to be out of danger. He will be sent home directly he can be moved.

2nd Life Guards.—Lieut.-Col. Neeld, having been invalided, vacates command of the Composite Regiment in South Africa. Capt. Lord Kensington is stated to be making satisfactory progress towards recovery from the dangerous wound he received in action. Capt. Peel, who died at Bloemfontein on the 16th ult., aged 36 years, and whose estate has been valued at £34,718 7s. gross, including personality of the net value of £23,877 9s., bequeathed to Capt. Berkeley Thomas Levett, Scots Guards, £3,000; to his servant, Samuel Norman, £200; and, in the event of the death of his servant in action or from disease in South Africa within two years, an allowance of £1 a week to his widow for ten years. Capt. Peel bequeathed £1,000, in trust, to apply the income thereof to defray the necessary expenses incurred by a trooper when promoted to a lance-corporal, the amount to be paid to be in the discretion of the trustees. He bequeathed to each corporal-major in squadron £25. Capt. Peel left the residue of his property to his brother, Mr. H. H. Peel, 19, Victoria Place, Eastbourne, who is executor of the will, power being reserved to grant probate to the Earl of Longford. Lieut. Sir George Prescott is en route to South Africa in the *Mahratta*, which left Queenstown on the 11th inst.

3rd Hussars.—Lieut. Madden left Cape Town on the 15th inst. for England in the *American*, invalided.

4th Hussars.—Capt. Graham comes home on six months' leave from India on medical certificate.

5th Lancers.—A brass memorial plate is to be placed in the wall of Wilton Parish Church, near Hawick, in memory of the late Col. Scott Chisholm, of Stirches, who fell at Elands Laagte. The Chisholm family is one of the oldest in the Hawick district.

9th Lancers.—Lieut. Brooke left Cape Town on the 15th inst. for England in the *American*, invalided. 2nd Lieut. Thorold, who was previously reported killed, is a prisoner at Pretoria.

12th Lancers.—Lieut.-Col. Lord Airlie was more seriously wounded than at first supposed. It has now been reported that his wound was severe, but by last accounts he was doing well, and it was thought would be able to return to duty.

18th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. Cawston left Cape Town on the 12th inst. in the *American* for England, invalided.

20th Hussars.—Lieut. Dunbar has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Sir R. Westmacott, commanding the Mhow District.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The 134th and 135th Batteries R.F.A. were taken on to the establishment from the 21st inst., and are in course of formation at Sheffield.

Lieut.-Col. J. McDonnell and Capt. R. F. Ruck-Keene, R.F.A., sailed from Cape Town for England on the 12th inst. in the *American*, and Capt. W. P. Monkhouse and A. F. Becke on the 15th inst. in the *Orient*.

Major J. S. Frith, R.G.A., has been appointed Acting D.A.A.G., Southern District.

Capt. H. E. Vallentin, R.H.A., has been appointed Acting A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Maurice, K.C.B., at Woolwich.

Capt. E. D. Cameron, R.F.A., has resigned his appointment as Acting D.A.A.G., South Eastern District.

At the annual Court meeting of the Royal Humane Society the Stanhope gold medal was awarded unanimously to Gunner W. Hall, his case being in the opinion of the committee the most deserving of the year. It will be remembered that at 3.40 p.m. on Dec. 28, 1898, a man named Carrington Franklin was at work in an electro-plating establishment in an upstairs room at 42, Clerkenwell Close, Clerkenwell, when he was visited by his wife and three children, aged respectively ten, four, and two years. On the floor were various vessels containing chemicals used in the business, and it is supposed that the children in their play upset two basins containing cyanide of potassium and vitriol. Fumes of prussic acid were at once generated and filled the room, rendering Franklin and the children unconscious. Mrs. Franklin managed to escape and called for help. Gunner Hall, who was on furlough, happened to be passing, and on being told what had occurred he, without hesitation, stuffed his handkerchief into his mouth, and rushing in found the eldest boy near the bottom of the stairs and carried him out. He then made three journeys up the stairs and into the room where the others lay, bringing out first

the children and last of all the father. From inhaling the fumes he was now so exhausted that he fell with Franklin at the foot of the stairs, and was assisted out by his brother, who had come on the scene. When outside he became unconscious, but soon recovered. Extreme risk was incurred, and without doubt all four persons would have lost their lives but for his prompt action and presence of mind.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Col. C. K. Wood is appointed Chief Engineer Natal Field Force, with the rank of Colonel. Lieut.-Col. H. D. Olivier is about to retire.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—The Queen made an informal inspection at the Victoria Barracks, Windsor, on Monday, of the 200 Reservists, who left England on Wednesday, under command of Capt. White, for South Africa. Her Majesty drove on to the parade ground in an open carriage with Princess Henry of Battenberg. The men having marched past in fours, formed up in quarter column and gave three cheers. The officers of the detachment having been presented by Lieut.-Col. Kinloch, the Queen addressing the troops said:—"I have come here to-day to bid you all God-speed. I wish you every success on the long journey on which you are going, and I hope to see you back again at no distant date. I am sure you will do your duty, as it has been done by those who have gone out before you." Col. Kinloch replied: "May it please your Majesty, I have the honour to thank your Majesty for your gracious words. With respect to the men who are now going to the front, I can only say they are animated by the same spirit of duty and devotion which has characterised their comrades who are already in South Africa." The band then played the National Anthem, and the men again gave three cheers for the Queen as her Majesty left the parade ground. Capt. Hervey-Bathurst, 3rd Batn., who is in hospital at Kimberley, has succeeded to a baronetcy by the death of his father, Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Hervey-Bathurst, who served with the regiment in the Crimea.

Scots Guards.—The Duke of Connaught, as Colonel of the regiment, who was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, inspected the newly-formed 3rd Batn. at Wellington Barracks on Tuesday, and also saw the Reservist drafts from the Coldstream Guards and the Scots Guards which are going out to reinforce the battalions of their respective regiments now with Lord Roberts. The Reservists wore their khaki uniforms. The Duke of Connaught drove to the barracks in an open carriage, in which were also the Duchess of Connaught and the Princesses Victoria and Margaret Patricia of Connaught. Lieut.-Col. Dalrymple-Hamilton was in command of the battalion. Major Harbord was in command of the Scots Guards and Capt. Fremantle of the Coldstream Guards' draft. The Duke of Connaught wore the undress uniform of the regiment. The Prince of Wales was in undress general's uniform. He was accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria of Wales. The line having been inspected the troops formed fours, and marched past in that formation. Three sides of a square were formed and the officers called to the front. The Duke of Connaught said:—

"Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men.—It gives me great pleasure to come here to inspect you this morning, and wish you God speed on your departure to South Africa. You are going out to join battalions of the Guards which have nobly upheld the name of the British Army and the traditions of her Majesty's Guards. I am certain that every man I am addressing at this moment will do his utmost to be a fine reinforcement for those battalions which have been working so hard in South Africa. I do not need to give you any advice: you do not need any. You know your duty, and you love the Guards to which you belong. I am commanded on this occasion by her Majesty the Queen to wish you a good and safe passage, a successful campaign, and a speedy and happy return. Her Majesty regrets she has not been able to see you personally on this occasion as she did the Grenadiers at Windsor yesterday, but it is a great satisfaction that my brother, the Prince of Wales, has come here to see you before you start. You know the interest he takes in you all. This is the first time I have had the pleasure of seeing representatives of the

3rd Scots Guards, and I think it is a very great thing on this occasion to be commanded by an officer whose empty sleeve tells you what he has been through in South Africa. I saw him leave six months ago with the 1st Batn. Officers, non-commissioned officers and men, who are going to the front, I again wish you God-speed, a safe voyage, a successful campaign, and a speedy return home."

The Duke then saluted the Prince, and the officers were presented by Major-Gen. Trotter. Hearty cheers were afterwards given by the men for the Queen and for the Duke of Connaught. A royal salute was given as the Prince and the Duke of Connaught drove away.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Details were moved on Monday from York to Strensall.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—Lieut. Harvey, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *American* on the 12th inst., invalided.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—2nd Lieut. Lyon, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England on the 12th inst. in the *Orient*, invalided.

Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th).—Details have arrived at Devonport from Portland.

West Yorkshire Regiment (14th).—2nd Lieut. Ross, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Orient* on the 15th inst., invalided.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—Lieut. Wetherall, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *American* on the 12th inst., invalided.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—Messrs. Corrigan and Wilson, Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, have just produced for the regiment the ninth issue of that interesting and valuable publication, the "Lancashire Fusilier's Annual." We have had occasion in previous years to refer to the excellence of this work. The issue for 1899 seems to have been prepared with more care even than usual. From first to last its pages are most readable, and we must congratulate all battalions of this distinguished regiment upon the possession of such a record of events, which cannot fail to do immense good in fostering esprit de corps and promoting that harmony which should exist between the several units of a territorial regiment. A meed of praise is due to the editor. He has performed his duties most efficiently—this the pages show. It is too much to expect perhaps that all regiments will be able to follow the example of the Lancashire Fusiliers in establishing annuals. If they could it would be a great thing for the Army. The volume before us is worthy of the corps which still perpetuates, and with such good reason, the glories of Minden.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—Lieut.-Col. Mainwaring has been granted an extension of his command of the 1st Batn. for twelve months from June 9.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th).—In the House of Commons the other day, Mr. MacNeill asked the Under Secretary for War whether he was aware that the regiment was 1,135 strong when it left Queenstown on Nov. 5 for the seat of war, and that on Feb. 24, after the final crossing of the Tugela, only 25 men and one officer answered to their names. And whether he could explain why, although Col. Thackeray sent forward to Sir Redvers Buller the names of several men of the Inniskillings who were in his judgment entitled to special commendation, there had been no mention either of these men or of the conduct of the regiment in any published despatches. Mr. Wyndham said the losses among the officers, though heavy, were not so heavy as the hon. member had been led to believe. At Colenso there was one killed and nine wounded, of whom one has since died. On Feb. 23-24, there were three killed, seven wounded, and one missing. The high honour of a mention in despatches rests with the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa. Beyond that I have nothing to say in reply to the second paragraph. Mr. MacNeill desired to enter into a discussion with Mr. Wyndham; but he refused to allow himself to be drawn. Major Davidson is making good progress towards recovery from the wounds received in action at Pieter's Hill. He has derived great benefit from the voyage home, and has been greatly impressed by the reception he received on his arrival at his home, Eglington, co. Derry. All ranks of the Inniskillings will wish this popular officer a speedy restoration to health and return to duty.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th).—Lieut. and Qrmr. Ryder, 4th Batn., is en route from the Cape in the *American*, which sailed for Southampton on the 12th inst.

Black Watch (42nd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. is now in camp at Barry Links, it having been moved there from Montrose.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn., under command of Lieut.-Col. Earl of Orkney, is now encamped at Kilworth, having moved there from Buttevant.

Sherwood Foresters (45th).—Details will be moved on Monday next from Shorncliffe to Aldershot.

Shropshire Light Infantry (53rd).—The 4th (Militia) Batn., is now encamped at Kilworth, having been moved there from Tipperary, where the 3rd (Militia) Batn. has relieved it on embodiment.

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Northamptonshire Regiment (58th).—Lieut. Skinner sailed from Cape Town for England in the *American*, on the 12th inst., invalided.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—Capt. Clark, 4th Batn., who has been Acting D.A.A.G., Portsmouth, since January last, has embarked for South Africa.

Gloucestershire Regiment (61st).—Lieut. Ruck left Cape Town for England in the *Orient* on the 15th inst., invalided.

Wiltshire Regiment (62nd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. is now in camp at Kilworth, having arrived there from Fermanagh.

York and Lancaster Regiment (65th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. is now encamped at Finner, Ballyshannon, having arrived there from Newry. Details of the 1st Batn. moved with the 3rd Batn., to which they are attached. Lieut. Gardner has left Cape Town for England in the *Orient*, invalided.

Durham Light Infantry (68th).—Lieut. and Qrmer. Byrne is on passage home from South Africa in the *American*, which sailed on the 12th inst.

East Surrey Regiment (70th).—Details have arrived at Finner Camp, Ballyshannon, from Holywoods. Capt. Packman sailed from Cape Town for England on the 15th inst. in the *Orient*, invalided.

Seaford Highlanders (72nd).—Capt. Thomson sailed from Alexandria on the 14th inst. for Gibraltar in charge of a draft of 100 men for transfer to the 2nd Batn. in South Africa. At Gibraltar the party went on board the *Manchester Merchant* for conveyance to Cape Town.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—Capt. Murray has recovered from the severe wound he received lately in action, and has returned to duty with his battalion.

Scottish Rifles (90th).—Details are now encamped at Lanark Muir, near Lanark, having been moved there recently from Glasgow.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. is at Finner Camp, Ballyshannon, having arrived there from Dublin. Details moved with the battalion.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (93rd).—Major Grant has passed the examination qualifying for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Wiltshire Regiment (99th).—Capt. Macdonald, having completed his term of appointment as Adjutant of the 17th (North) Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, proceeds to South Africa to join this battalion.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (103rd).—Lieut. Britton left Cape Town for England on the 15th inst. in the *Orient*, invalided.

Army Service Corps.—Capt. Black is on passage home from Cape Town in the *Orient*, which sailed on the 15th inst.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieut. and Qrmer. Dear sailed from Cape Town on the 12th inst. for England in the *American*, invalided.

Army Veterinary Department.—The Secretary of State has sanctioned the strengthening of the Imperial branch of the Civil Veterinary Department by three officers to be employed in connection with the prevention of cattle disease. One of them is allotted to the Punjab and one to Burma, while the third will officiate for officers in the same line proceeding on leave. Transfers from Army Veterinary Department having been stopped, these and other officers required from the Civil Veterinary Department will probably be appointed direct from various veterinary institutions in England.

MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER AND THE WAR OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I note that in your article of the 19th inst., you make two statements relating to myself. You say:—

1. In a very long article in the *Fortnightly Review* last month Mr. Arnold-Forster formulates at great length "an indictment against the War Office."

2. What he (Mr. Arnold-Forster) wants is to turn out Lord Lansdowne, and put Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in his place.

May I make a slight correction as follows:—

1. I have written no article for the *Fortnightly Review*.

2. I have never in my wildest moments suggested either in the *Fortnightly Review* or anywhere else, that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach should replace Lord Lansdowne.

I am sure you will do me the justice of inserting this letter.

H. O. ARNOLD-FORSTER.

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Reviews.

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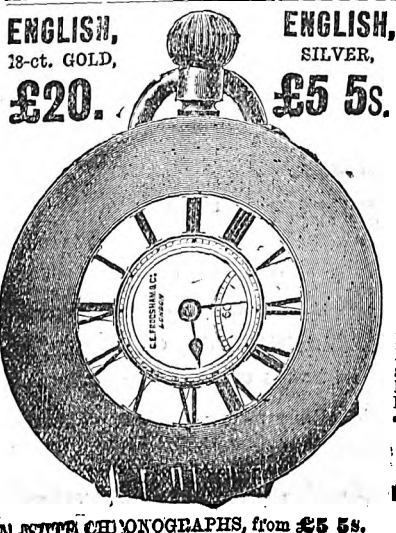
Under this title is published a translation of M. Henry Houssaye's now famous book upon the campaign of Waterloo. The translation has been made from the 31st French edition by Arthur Emile Mann, and edited by A. Euan-Smith (A. and C. Black). The appearance of the volume in England is particularly welcome, for the battle of Waterloo will never cease to interest all military and historical students. The translation is well done and reads pleasantly, though there are occasional slips, and it is odd to read in a book published in England of "Marshal Wolseley," and the reference to the Emperor's order that Reille should "advance by degrees to keep at the same height as Count d'Erlon," should surely have had a better English form. These, however, are but slight blemishes in a volume that is wholly acceptable. In the course of his inquiry M. Houssaye has found it necessary to traverse the views of many critics, but he never fails to give what appears to be good evidence for his opinions, and at the very least his judgments upon events command respect. He writes, of course, from the French point of view. Napoleon and his marshals were in the prime of life, and the army was full of extraordinary enthusiasm, of eagerness to fight, resolution to conquer, idolatry of the Emperor and hatred of foreigners. But the marshals had lost confidence in the triumph of their cause. The feeling that prevailed was expressed by Gen. Ruty, commanding the artillery, on June 10, when the Emperor passed through La Fère. "Bonaparte is doomed without greater resources; the king will return before long; what is to become of us?—this miserable army that did not want to fire a shot three months ago!" Discord reigned in the staff, rivalry among the various corps, and lack of discipline throughout the forces. M. Houssaye's account of Napoleon's plans is extremely interesting. He would have liked to mass a great force round Paris, and so to dispose his other troops as to compel the enemy to fight within a network of great military strongholds; but he had to count with public opinion and to make an impression, and he adopted the brilliant plan which M. Houssaye describes. To attack either the English or the Prussians separately and directly would have driven them to unite, but, "inspired by one of his finest strategical conceptions, the Emperor resolved to break boldly into the very centre of the enemy's cantonments, at the very point where the English and Prussians would probably concentrate." This is the idea that informs M. Houssaye's pages, and it will be seen that he differs in this from some previous writers. The great plan failed owing to defects of execution, some attributed to the Emperor, but a far larger number to his lieutenants—D'Erlon, Gérard, Vandamme, Grouchy, and Ney most of all. These men seem to have lost faith in the Napoleonic star. Yet, notwithstanding Ney's mistakes, nothing was compromised on June 16, and "Général Impérial" intervened in favour of Napoleon, giving to him the opportunity of defeating the Prussians at Ligny. He might bring the campaign to an end, as he thought, by a single blow, and M. Houssaye is at pains to show the want of understanding of Napoleon's methods in the contention of Müffling, Rogiat, and others, that he should only have made a demonstration. The attempt to annihilate Blücher failed through an extraordinary combination of errors on the part of the marshals, and chiefly through the indecision of D'Erlon, who completely neutralised his troops by marching them about from wing to wing on that critical afternoon. Although Ney's desperate act in recalling D'Erlon was anticipated in its evil effect, M. Houssaye ascribes to him the principal responsibility for the incomplete results, and in thus fastening the blame upon him, he differs entirely from Clausewitz and Charras, and cites in support of his opinion the arguments of

many writers, and finally of Lord Wolseley. Napoleon's great mistake was in not attacking earlier at Quatre Bras, where the French critic thinks he might have exterminated our force, but he hesitated, and delayed too long. It has been said that he was ill, but this view is not taken by M. Houssaye, who thus differs entirely from Lord Wolseley. If Napoleon was ill, he says, it certainly did not affect his physical or intellectual vigour, "but with him, his moral power no longer upheld his genius." In relation to the important operation confided to Grouchy, M. Houssaye remarks that he acted blindly, but that Napoleon did nothing to enlighten him. But he argues that, if the action on June 18 had begun as early as Napoleon intended, neither Grouchy's great strategic blunder, nor the mistake of the Emperor in neglecting to repeat his orders, would have prevented Wellington from being defeated before the Prussians could arrive. Here, of course, the French critic is arguing from disputed premises, and it is probable that his view will not meet wide acceptance in England. He dwells at great length upon the many blunders made by the French; the demonstration against Hougomont developed madly into a headlong attack, in which half the second corps was uselessly sacrificed, the clumsy formation of D'Erlon's corps, which was the virtual cause of its confusion and of the ruin to which our cavalry charges brought it, the neglect of Reille to carry out the Emperor's commands, and the mismanagement of Ney, who had 30,000 bayonets under his orders, and yet made ineffectual assaults upon La Haye Sainte, and failed to understand the importance of that position. Nevertheless, throughout all the errors, M. Houssaye traces the development of the Emperor's plan, and he concludes by the remark that Napoleon's command was never more efficient nor his action more direct. But, in repairing the omissions and blunders of his lieutenants, he was compelled to play the part of the *sergent de bataille*, and when he saw all his combinations prove abortive, his attacks failing, his generals frittering away his troops, his last army melting through his hands, and his adversaries dictating the course of events, "he lost his resolution with his confidence, hesitated, limited himself to providing against the more pressing dangers, waited for the lucky moment, let it pass, and did not dare in time to risk all in order to save all." One-third of the volume is occupied with voluminous notes and references to authorities, but it is a very great pity that it was not completed by giving it, what it greatly needs, a good index.

The War to Date (March 1, 1900), by Arthur H. Scaife (Fisher Unwin), is a book written for and dedicated to "the man in the street," not with the idea of adding to that mysterious gentleman's knowledge, but merely of assisting his memory. It appears, therefore, to be written for absent-minded beggars, who are not quite at home when they talk about the "Great Trek," or "Dingaan's Day," or the "Sand River Convention," or sundry other circumstances of Boer history, and of our dealings with them. We did not read far without discovering that Mr. Scaife has great sympathy with the Boers, and not much with the financiers. President Kruger is also much in his favour though, "uncouth, ungainly, and not over clean." For the rest we may say that Mr. Scaife has read intelligently and compiled diligently, and that his chronicle may be useful, though there are points in which it might have been improved.

Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston have issued a most timely plan of the Great Exhibition remarkably well defined and informing. On the same sheet they have printed a map of Paris, and another map of France complete, and all three are executed in excellent style, and are distinguished by the clearness and precision of the letterpress.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives all the foreign and colonial professional periodicals and journals.



Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1900.

NO HONOURS FOR THE NAVY.

"THANK God!" exclaimed a distinguished admiral in the "Senior" on Wednesday, "they've left the Navy out altogether this time; now, perhaps, some notice will be taken of the matter." We hope that the pious aspiration of this officer may be realised, but we much doubt whether even the circumstance that he refers to will have the effect he desires, particularly as the same thing happened two years ago. The Admiralty, too, played their game cleverly by producing a little budget of promotions on the previous day, with the result that in at least one influential quarter, when attention was drawn to the omission of the Navy from the Birthday Gazette, the reply was "Oh, they got their honours the day before." Nothing, of course, is farther from the truth, but the trick served its purpose, or will do so unless the Service shows itself to be less apathetic than usual. Truth to tell, there is something almost machine-like in the Birthday list of honours. The same classes of men are represented in it year after year, until one longs for a touch of imagination if only for a change. It is only as usual that the Navy is left out in the cold. After the enthusiasm of a fortnight since this is more noticeable than at any time in the

last fifty years, especially as the Army is by no means forgotten. The principle on which the senior Service is thus neglected, has yet to be made public, but it is the same, no doubt, that led to the cold shouldering of the Colonies at the beginning of the present war. The fact remains the same—that the list of Birthday honours may be searched in vain for the name of a single naval officer. When the powers that be are showering honours right and left, the basis of our strength, our most trustworthy means of maintaining the greatest Empire in the world on the cheap, is quietly ignored. The truth of the matter is that the Navy still preserves the traditions of a better and a nobler time. Its superb efficiency speaks in the work it has so quietly done all over the globe. But it will not advertise, and, in an age of advertisement, modesty receives scant recognition. Thus it is with the Navy, and it is little short of a public scandal if naval officers receive honour only when the world is ringing with their praises as at Ladysmith.

Whether any explanation is attempted or not, the discredit to the Admiralty remains the same. We may be told, as on previous occasions, that, as there were no vacancies, no promotions or appointments in the Bath could be made. But if the establishment of the Order in connection with the Service is insufficient and inadequate, the remedy is obvious: it has been revised before, and it must be again. The same excuse cannot hold good in the case of those decorations connected with the Colonies and with India, and of which by no means a fair proportion is allotted to the Navy. Why should our seamen be shut out from participation in these honours when they are so largely instrumental in maintaining and stimulating the sentiments and ties which bind the Empire together? Even as regards the promotions awarded in connection with the operations in South Africa there is a shabbiness of treatment which does not redound to the credit of the Admiralty, and that some of the members of the Board are of this opinion is shown by the notice which was issued on the following day. We append it in the form in which it was received:—

(For publication in to-morrow's issue.)

"With reference to the list of promotions in the Navy which appeared in the *Gazette* last night, we understand that only the cases of officers who have left South Africa have so far been dealt with. The services of those who remain on the station will be considered like those of officers of the Army at the end of the war.

"Admiralty,
"May 22, 1900."

The disingenuousness of this document is equalled by its inaccuracy. It would be interesting to learn the actual cause of the issue of this misleading information. Was it that the officers of the *Terrible* should be discouraged from pressing their claims, or was it by way of excuse in connection with the service of those naval and marine officers, whose gallantry both in the Ladysmith and Kimberley relief columns has been so conspicuous? If we assume the latter to be correct, then why announce the promotion of Lieutenant Dean; and if the former, are we to suppose that no other officer of the *Terrible* is to receive reward? Not to be invidious, let us take, for example, the midshipmen, who were serving under Sir Redvers Buller. Why should they not be treated on similar lines to their brother youngsters who were in Ladysmith? Surely the difference in the labours and the hardships and the perils of those inside and those out was not so great as to warrant such entirely different treatment. And as with these boys, so with their seniors. It is at least odd, also, that out of the eighteen officers with the

brigade under Sir George White the name of one only is omitted in the list gazetted this week. It should not be forgotten that in taking the present course the Admiralty is departing from precedent; and history tells us how in the case of the Russian War the Navy fared when it waited for its rewards until after the proclamation of peace.

AMERICA AND THE POWERS.

CONTINENTAL nations are watching with much curiosity, and not a little alarm, the "imperialistic" enterprise of the United States. The Russian *Listok* remarks that the tendencies of the United States in matters of foreign policy may be characterised by the same term as British "imperialism," being the necessity for finding scope for the development of trade and the exertion of energy. The *Listok* is writing in relation to the conflict of views which has arisen between the Porte and the United States, and the rumour of an intention on the part of America to make a naval demonstration before Constantinople. We do not believe that the quarrel will lead to any such event, but the Russian papers are not slow in announcing that the St. Petersburg Government would be the first to take offence. The Russians regard the interference of the United States between Spain and Cuba, and the annexation of the Philippines as entirely due to this new "imperialism," which they cannot reconcile with the Monroe doctrine. America for the Americans may be all very well, but what has that, they say, to do with the Bosphorus or the Philippines?

It would be idle to deny that the injudicious utterances of American politicians have led to some angry feeling. Mr. Lodge is a leading member of the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations, but he did not hesitate to draw a Chauvinistic picture of international affairs. He gave a note of alarm in regard to the Nicaragua Canal, announced that a large fleet was necessary to defend the Monroe doctrine, and publicly declared that he was by no means convinced that Germany might not test that doctrine, and cause the United States to stand forth as the defenders of Brazil or some other South American State. He would not permit any European nation, and of course Germany is in his mind's eye, to lay hands on the Danish West Indies, announcing that the possessor of those islands would necessarily be the enemy of the United States. "We could submit to no such thing as that." The singular utterances of Senator Lodge found their reply in the congratulatory telegram of the German Emperor to Senhor Campos Salles, the Brazilian President, and in the declaration of Senator Hale, Chairman of the Naval Committee, that he did not believe the American Government to be faced by any great need of an increase of the navy because of any apprehension of hostilities, either now or in the future with Germany.

The truth is that the phases of American policy are at the present time entirely ruled by the coming presidential election. Out of that, as the Boer delegates have discovered, comes the sympathy for the Boers, and, as one witty politician remarks, the agitators are not wishful to help the Boers; they want the Boers to help them. The most serious expression of American antipathy to this country is found in the passage of the Hepburn Bill through the House of Representatives by a large majority, and the position of the American cabinet is undoubtedly compromised. Many controversies had arisen out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the American Secretary of State and the British Foreign Office had arrived at an agreement which was to put an end to them. Through an exaggerated interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, the House re-

jected the Hay-Pauncefote agreement concerning the Nicaragua Canal. Nothing was to be done in regard to the construction of the canal without the co-operation of this country, and the President and his advisers approved the arrangement. The Bill which goes before the Senate would make it possible, if it were accepted as an article of international agreement, for the United States to make the canal without consulting anybody. Happily, much water will run under the bridges, and perhaps even the Presidential election will have taken place, before that great engineering work can be put in hand. The Senate is notoriously slow in its operations, and time may be given for wiser counsels than those which at present prevail. We have confidence, indeed, that the good sense of the people of the United States will not urge them to an extreme which would produce friction between the United States and this country. As the *New York Times* has written of a notorious American pro-Boer, "whoever proposes to irritate and annoy Great Britain, and alienate British feeling, is a very bad American and a very unwise man." The two countries have too much in common, we hope to make it possible for such a course to be adopted by the responsible government of the United States.

Navy Notes.

The following list of officers who have been specially promoted for services in South Africa has been sent to us from the Admiralty:—Commander Arthur Henry Limpus to be Captain; Lieutenants Frederic William Smith and Algernon Walker Heneage to be Commanders; Surgeon Charles Marsh Beadnell to be Staff-Surgeon; Engineers Edgar Harold Ellis and Charles Cape Sheen to be Chief Engineers; Gunner William Sims to be Lieutenant, all to date May 2, 1900. The following officers are noted for early promotion:—Lieutenant Lionel Halsey and Surgeon James Grant Fowler. The following Midshipmen are noted for early promotion on qualifying for the rank of Lieutenant:—George Edgar Lewin, Thomas Charles Armstrong, John Richards Middleton, Henry Tresilian Hayes, Robert Cecil Hamilton, Hon. Ian Ludovic Andrew Carnegie, Alick Stokes, Edward George Chichester, and Charles Reynolds Sharp.

Of the above mentioned officers, Commander A. H. Limpus, of the *Terrible*, was in charge of the men and guns landed from the *Terrible* in Natal, and was present at all the engagements on the Tugela under Sir Redvers Buller. He has well earned his promotion. Lieutenant F. W. Dean, of the *Monarch*, was in charge of the guns of the Naval Brigade at the battle of Graspan, and was mentioned in despatches. Our readers will call to mind a comment we made, on its publication, of his report, which was capital reading. Lieutenant A. W. Heneage, of the *Powerful*, became second in command of the Naval Brigade at Ladysmith after the death of Commander Egerton. Lieutenant Lionel Halsey, of the *Powerful*, who has been noted for early promotion, also served in the Ladysmith Naval Brigade.

Another well-merited promotion is that of Surgeon C. M. Beadnell, of the *Powerful*, who landed with the Naval Brigade which was first sent to Stormberg, and then to join Lord Methuen's column. He was present at all the engagements in the advance to the relief of Kimberley, and was mentioned in despatches for his service at Graspan. He afterwards accompanied the column which Lord Roberts took to Bloemfontein, and was present at Paardeberg, where his work under fire as a volunteer was specially commended. His promotion is, we presume, contingent on passing the necessary examination for that rank. He is probably thirty years of age, possibly some years younger, and has, therefore, the prospect of thirty years on the active list before being compulsorily retired. Surgeon J. G. Fowler, of the *Powerful*, who has been noted for early pro-

motion, was at Ladysmith with the Naval Brigade during the siege. Engineers E. H. Ellis and C. C. Sheen, both of the *Powerful*, accompanied the Naval Brigade of that ship to Ladysmith, where their services were in continuous demand. The most interesting promotion is that of Gunner W. Sims, of the *Powerful*, who was with the Naval Brigade which was at Ladysmith during the siege. Our readers will not need to be reminded that in recent times only two instances have occurred of promotion from warrant to commissioned rank. Both were Jubilee honours, and were granted—that of Chief Boatswain J. Webber, for his services in the *Sofia* on the Nile with Lord Charles Beresford, and that of Gunner R. A. Cathie, for personal gallantry in the Eastern Soudan.

The naval stall at the National Bazaar had only one defect in the eyes of the critics. It was too small, and for this reason, says one of our contemporaries, it was difficult to find it. Surely the signal of Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar was a sufficient sign, if the numerous naval trophies which decked it were not. At any rate, there was quality on the stall and about it, if not quantity. If it was little it was also good. Among the articles on sale were books by Rudyard Kipling, Clarke Russell, Walter Besant, and other navally-minded writers, each volume with the author's signature, photographs of "the Handy Man" and of his captain, and a capital painting of the *Powerful* "homeward bound," by Martino. The officers of the *Vernon* had also arranged an electrical exhibition, and demonstrated the working of wireless telegraphy, the telephone on the induction principle, the effect of lightning on ships, &c., Lieut. Lichfield being in charge of this side-show. In fact the *Vernons* must get special credit for their assistance. Among the ladies at the stall were the Countess of Chesterfield, Viscountess Duncannon, Lady Clanwilliam and her two daughters, Countess of Dalkeith, Lady Augusta Montagu, Lady Amabel Kerr, and the indefatigable hon. secretary, the Hon. Mrs. Charlton, to all of whom and to those others unnamed, the Navy owes thanks.

His many friends will be pleased to see by an announcement in the *Times* that the rumour given currency to earlier in the week that Sir William White had resigned the post of Director of Naval Construction is without foundation. As is well known, Sir William has not enjoyed good health recently and is taking a well earned and much required rest. The story, therefore, that his successor had been nominated seemed to imply that his holiday was not benefiting him, to the extent we all hope and trust it may. The mention of a possible change in the occupancy of the post which Sir William so ably fills to the national advantage, reminds us of how few chief constructors of the Navy we have had since iron and steel took the place of wood. Virtually Sir Edward Reed was the first constructor in the iron age, although he did not design our first ironclads, and after him came Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, who may be said to have been Sir William White's immediate predecessor. We do not forget the *Nile* and *Trafalgar*, vessels which represent a kind of interregnum. Now we are told that if Sir William White is unfortunately obliged by ill-health to retire, Mr. Watts from Elswick will take his place, and though there is probably no better foundation for this statement than for that which led to its being made, the appropriateness of such a choice will be generally acknowledged. It would be merely a repetition of what has occurred before. A man gets his early training under the British Admiralty, he acquires further knowledge as the manager of a private company, and he returns to the public service with the ripe experience acquired in these varied circumstances, hardly to his pecuniary profit, but from motives which cannot fail to win respect and admiration.

The answer which Mr. Goschen gave to Mr. Yerburgh on Monday in connection with the Elswick offer to build a certain number of vessels and deliver them within three years, will satisfy none of his critics. The analogy which the First Lord attempted between the hypothetical case of a picture for which, as it was not finished in time, a sum was re-voted until it was delivered,

will be generally held to be far fetched. At all events, it has never before been explained by Mr. Goschen that he was merely asking year after year for the same sums of money. Nor can we find any statement to that effect either in the estimates or in the memorandum which accompanies them. In regard also to the second part of Mr. Yerburgh's question the First Lord does not seem to have been well advised. To assume that Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co. would have stated that they could lay down three battleships and two large cruisers, giving delivery of the same within three years of receiving the order, and have made this without consulting the machinery makers or armour plate manufacturers upon whom they would be dependent for carrying out the contract is ridiculous. We are not surprised to see that Messrs. Humphreys, Tennant, and Co., at once write to contradict Mr. Goschen's statement that "the difficulty lies in the main in the provision of armour and machinery." This important firm states distinctly that "so far as the machinery is concerned this difficulty does not exist." As the Sheffield manufacturers have already written to say that the Admiralty programme "is utterly inadequate to keep the Sheffield plant employed," Mr. Goschen is likely to have a bad time of it when the shipbuilding vote is taken. It would not be surprising either if some disagreeable questions were asked about the *Albion*, which vessel is eating her head off in the Thames Shipbuilding yard.

A valued correspondent urges us not to undervalue the powers of the submersible torpedo boat. We hasten to assure him that we do not, and that having followed with close attention the trials and experiments which have been made with these vessels, we are quite of his opinion that they must be reckoned with in any future war. Where, with all respect to our correspondent, we appear to differ from him is in the effect which this belief has upon our views of dealing with the possible menace of such craft. If we understand him aright he considers it necessary to meet the attack of the "submarine" under water, whereas we, remembering the relative length of the periods which such a boat would spend under water and above prefer to meet it during the latter and more lengthy portion of its cruise. We recognise, as he does, that the "submarine" must be met by some kind of destroyer, but there is nothing, either in the published accounts or in the official reports, to lead us to suppose that our present destroyers could not adequately deal with any existing or projected "submarine."

ROYAL NAVAL FUND.

The seventh annual meeting of the general committee of the Royal Naval Fund, which was founded in connection with the Royal Naval Exhibition of 1891, was held on Monday in last week at the R.U.S. Institution. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who presided, was accompanied by Capt. H.R.H. the Duke of York, R.N. Vice-Admiral Sir H. F. Stephenson was in attendance.

Amongst those present were:—The Right Hon. George J. Goschen, M.P.; Admirals Sir W. M. Dowell, Sir J. Dalrymple Hay, Sir G. Willes, Sir A. Heneage, Sir H. F. Nicholson, H. De Kantzow, and Sir W. Graham; Vice-Admirals Sir Compton Domville, R. G. Kinahan, and D. Morant; Rear-Admirals E. N. Rolfe and A. L. Douglas; Sir James N. Dick, R.N.; Gen. Sir H. S. N. Jones, R.M.L.I.; Major-Gen. J. I. Morris, R.M.L.I.; C. H. Scafe, R.M.L.I.; and W. P. Wright, R.M.L.I.; Capt. Sir A. Jephson, R.N., and C. J. Norcock, R.N., and C. Mitchell, R.N.; Sir E. Birkbeck, Sir E. Carbutt, Sir G. H. Chubb, Mr. R. D. Awdry, C.B., Mr. G. T. Lambert, C.B., Mr. H. F. R. York, C.B., Commander B. H. Chevalier, R.N., Lieut. G. R. Maltby, R.N., Lieut.-Col. R. Holden, Mr. J. Rice, R.N., Mr. J. G. Langton, Mr. J. F. Phillips (Secretary), and many others.

The report and balance-sheet for 1899 were presented and adopted. The committee, in their report, stated that in consequence of the measures which they had taken to make the fund more widely known, and the further action suggested by His Royal Highness at the last annual meeting, a much larger number of applications for assistance had been received during the past year, the amount expended in relief being more than double that awarded in the previous year.

His Royal Highness commented on the very satisfactory nature of the report, and assured the committee of his continued interest in the Fund.

On the proposition of Mr. Goschen, seconded by General Morris, Royal Marines, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to His Royal Highness for his kindness in presiding. The proceedings then terminated.

Navy Personal.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, whose course of treatment at Herkulestad, Hungary, has considerably improved his health, will, it is expected, be able to reach London in time to preside at the annual dinner of the Royal Marine Forces on the 7th prox.

H.R.H. the Duke of York, accompanied by Lieutenant Sir Charles Cust, Bart., honoured the officers of the Royal Naval College with his presence at dinner, at their mess at Greenwich, on Monday evening last.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Keppel arrived at Plymouth on Sunday afternoon, in the P. and O. steamer *Massilia*, from Singapore. Everyone will be glad to hear of his safe return from a visit to the tropical islands of the East, where he saw considerable active service, especially in North Borneo, sixty years ago. Probably no one ever undertook such a journey at the present age of our senior flag officer.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir J. E. Commerell, V.C., had the honour of being present at the Mansion House on Friday in last week, when the Lord Mayor entertained His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir F. W. Richards has returned home in the Royal Mail steamer *Para*, after visiting the West Indies. As important matters of national defence will, in due course, be brought forward for discussion, it would be largely in the interest of the Empire if this gallant and highly distinguished flag officer were given a seat in the Upper Chamber of the Legislature, where his valuable opinions and large experience would prove of great advantage to the Government. A Bill was passed not many years ago by which naval and military officers of great professional and administrative abilities could be called to the House of Lords, where their presence would add importance to the debates of that noble assembly. The late Admiral of the Fleet Sir G. Phipps-Hornby declined a peerage. But the recent senior Naval Lord's vast source of knowledge of our naval requirements, and his almost unsurpassed methods of dealing with them while he was principal adviser of the First Lord of the Admiralty, should be sufficient to induce the Government to avail themselves of his counsel were Sir Frederick disposed to accept such a distinction.

Admiral Sir R. E. Tracey, President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, was honoured with a visit from the King of Sweden and Norway on Friday in last week, and attended His Majesty's inspection of the *Dreadnought* Seamen's Hospital.

Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., A.D.C., whose period as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth expires on August 2 next, will, we understand, be relieved at that date. His service in the Mediterranean was, as a matter of policy, extended six months in 1896, but it is improbable that a prolongation of his present appointment will occur.

Admirals Sir Leopold M'Clintock, F.R.S., Sir William Graham, Sir Anthony Hoskins, and the Hon. W. J. Ward were present at the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society at Burlington House on Monday last. The president, Sir Clement Markham, announced that Mr. Goschen had promised the assistance of naval officers in the proposed Antarctic expedition. At the banquet held in the evening at the Hotel Métropole, Admiral Ward responded to the toast of the Navy.

Vice-Admiral Sir J. R. T. Fullerton, of the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, attains the age of sixty on August 10 next. In obeying Her Majesty's command in 1884, while serving in the *Sapphire* in China, Sir John gave up an active service career in which he would undoubtedly have displayed considerable ability. As he has not hoisted his flag since promotion from Captain, he should be compulsorily retired, but it is probable that Her Majesty will, by special

order in Council, provide for Sir John's retention on the active list, in addition to the regulated number of flag-officers of his rank. This would admit of the promotion to Rear-Admiral of Captain R. Craigie, of the *Cambridge*, and, if an exceptional vacancy occurred before August next year, advance Commodore E. H. M. Davis to flag rank.

Vice-Admirals Sir Compton Domville and Sir Cyprian Bridge are, we believe, to be given the Channel and China commands respectively, when they become vacant in December next. Sir Cyprian Bridge is undoubtedly a most suitable flag-officer for this important appointment, where tact and cool judgment are requisite in dealing with the affairs of the Far East, which may at any time become complicated, and necessitate the Commander-in-Chief acting on his own responsibility. His large experience in the Gunner and Intelligence departments, together with his experience of three years with the Australian Squadron, eminently fit him for the command of the China station.

Vice-Admiral Sir J. A. Fisher, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, left Malta on Wednesday, with a portion of the vessels under his orders, for the Balearic Isles, Gibraltar, and Naples, returning to the naval headquarters on the 26th prox. He will again leave Malta for the eastern portion of his command on July 7.

Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel hoisted his flag in the *Alexandra* on Monday last, and assumed command of the First Reserve Squadron and the Naval Reserves. Paymaster A. R. Parker, who was Sir Gerard's secretary in the Mediterranean, and promoted for his services during the troubles in Crete, accompanies him in his new appointment.

Commodore G. A. Giffard, of the *Charybdis*, arrived at Halifax on Monday last, and was to leave to-day for the Newfoundland Fisheries.

Commodore R. L. Groome, commanding the South-East Coast of America station, arrived in the *Flora* at Monte Video on Sunday last.

Captain H. R. Dudding, of the *Iphigenia*, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday last, and will pay off his ship at that dockyard.

Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, of the *Powerful*, was present at the opening of the Royal Tournament in the Agricultural Hall on Friday of last week, and had the satisfaction of seeing a detachment of his men acquit themselves with highly appreciated ability. On the following evening he was a guest at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, and, in returning thanks for the toast of the "Imperial Forces," referred in eloquent terms to General Baden-Powell and his 300 white men in their glorious defence of Mafeking. Of our Colonial brethren he could not speak too highly. A finer lot of fighting men never existed, and they were, if anything, better than ourselves. In most feeling terms he referred to the late Mr. G. W. Stevens, who, apart from his brilliant journalistic ability, was one of the most delightful men he had met in social life. Soldiers and sailors all recognised the kindness with which correspondents did their duty.

Captain A. J. Horsley, of the *Europa*, arrived at Batavia on Monday, and was to leave on Thursday last for King George's Sound, W.A. The vessel is of too much draught to coal alongside the Tanjong Priok at the Dutch East-Indian Capital. It is unfortunate that one of our largest cruisers cannot steam direct from Colombo to Albany.

Captain J. L. Marx, of the *Proserpine*, has gone to the south-east coast of Hayti to assist the transport *Carinthia*, stranded on the 15th inst., while conveying a large number of mules from the American continent to South Africa.

Captain John Denison, of the *Melpomene*, left Aden on Monday last for Portsmouth to pay off, having been relieved the previous day by Commander W. H. Nicholson, of the *Cossack*, who was accompanied by the *Otter*. Captain E. A. Symons, of the *Pomone*, left Aden on Sunday to convoy the *Otter* to Colombo.

Captain H. Leah, of the *Diana*, with paid-off crews from Sydney, N.S.W., left Albany, W.A., on Tuesday last for Devonport, *via* the Suez Canal.

Captain L. E. Wintz commissioned the *Goliath* on March 26 last, and is still detained at Chatham by the defects of the engines of that vessel. The *Otter*, which he was to have conveyed to China, will be very near that station before he leaves England, as his departure is not likely to occur until next month.

Captain F. J. Foley, of the *Furious*, rejoined the Channel Squadron this week, the vessel under his command having been nearly four months in dockyard hands at Chatham.

Captain Hugh P. Williams, Naval Attaché at St. Petersburg, has been allowed to cursorily examine the forts of Batoum and inspect the defences of the Russian ports in the Caspian. The minds of local officials appear to have been disturbed at this somewhat unusual concession.

Captain Vernon Tisdale, of the *Theseus*, embarks the Government expedition at Gibraltar for Alicante to observe the eclipse of the sun on the 28th inst., as that luminary will be totally obscured across the Spanish peninsula. The eminent astronomer Sir Norman Lockyer left Plymouth on Saturday last in the Orient steamer *Oruba*, to embark on the *Theseus*. We referred last year to Sir Norman's appreciation of the services of Captain A. Chisholm-Batten and the officers and men serving under him in the *Melpomene* on the East Indian station in ably assisting the astronomers at the eclipse of 1898, and we are sure that Captain Tisdale will gladly afford similar help, if necessary, to the chief and his colleagues, who are about to undertake most important observations in the interests of science.

Commander W. P. Dawson, relieved from the *Waterwitch* after three years in command, and Lieutenant Cyril Asser, invalided from the *Phoenix*, arrived at Plymouth on Sunday last in the P. and O. steamship *Massilia* from Hong Kong.

Commander Sir R. Arbuthnot, Bart., of the *Royal Sovereign*, won the veterans' race at the naval sports at Malta on the 10th inst, and Lieutenant Oswald Barry, of the *Cesar*, the officers' obstacle race. At the naval gymkhana on the 13th inst. the latter officer won the "V.C.," "polo ball," and "cigar" races, and Sir Robert was second in the first-named event.

Sub-Lieutenant Wion de M. Egerton is promoted Lieutenant, after one year's junior service, for meritorious examinations at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and at the Portsmouth scientific establishments.

Midshipman James Menzies, of the *Doris*, we regret to say, died at Bloemfontein of enteric fever on Friday in last week.

Midshipmen H. S. W. Boldero and G. L. Hodson, late of the *Terrible*, who were left behind in South Africa, arrived in London on Sunday last by the Union and Castle steamship *Lismore Castle*, invalided from the seat of war.

Major H. H. Roberts, R.M.L.I., who retired in December, 1897, has been given a majority in the Royal Home Counties Reserve Regiment. He holds an extra certificate for Hythe, and obtained a first class in gunnery.

Hon. Major G. White, R.M.L.I., obtains the additional Greenwich Hospital Pension for retired quartermasters, sanctioned by Order in Council January 29 last. He served with the Royal Marine Batn. during the Crimean campaign.

ERRATUM.

The name of the Fleet Engineer who has been awarded a Greenwich Hospital Pension, mentioned on page 491 of our last issue, should have been G. Fullerton Bell, and not as there stated.

CANTEEN AND MESS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd., 23, Regency Street, Westminster.—This Society is a union of Cantens and Messes formed for mutual benefit of the Services at home and abroad. It supplies every canteen or mess requisite.

The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, May 17.

Sub-Lieut. Wion de M. Egerton promoted to Lieut. (April 15).

Acting Sub-Lieuts. confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut.:—Eric W. Harbord, Wion de M. Egerton, Aubrey Lambert, John C. Cole-Hamilton, Charles C. Johnson (April 15, 1899); Henry G. L. Oliphant, Francis G. G. Chilton, William Cadman, Ernest C. Bosanquet, John S. Harris, Francis M. Hodgson, Bertram W. L. Nicholson, (June 15, 1899); Arthur G. Muller, Edward L. Grieve (July 15, 1899).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. Joseph D. Keatinge to be Lieut. (May 14).

ADMIRALTY, May 18.

Acting Sub-Lieut. John S. S. Penrose confirmed as Sub-Lieut. (Aug. 15, 1899).

In accordance with Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, April 30, 1877, and Feb. 26, 1897, Fleet Engr. Frederic G. Whittaker has been placed on retired list, with permission to assume rank of Insp. of Machinery (May 15). Asst. Paymr. Philip Le H. De la Garde to be Paymr. (April 15).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Robert Vincent and Charles P. Coleman appointed Engrs. (May 16).

ADMIRALTY, May 19.

Acting Chief Engr. Richard Collingwood confirmed in rank of Chief Engr., with seniority of Feb. 8, 1897.

Acting Chief Engr. John L. Fleetwood confirmed as Chief Engr. (Nov. 4, 1898).

ADMIRALTY, May 21.

Officers specially promoted for services in South Africa (May 2):—

Commander Arthur H. Limpus to be Capt. Lieuts. Frederic W. Dean and Algernon W. Heneage to be Commanders.

Surg. Charles M. Beadnell to be Staff Surg.

Engrs. Edgar H. Ellis and Charles C. Sheen to be Chief Engrs.

Gunner William Sims to be Lieut.

Officers noted for early promotion:—Lieut. Lionel Halsey and Surg. James G. Fowler.

Midshipmen noted for early promotion on qualifying for rank of Lieut.:—George E. Lewin, Thomas C. Armstrong, John B. Middleton, Henry T. Hayes, Robert C. Hamilton, Hon. Ian L. A. Carnegie, Alick Stokes, Edward G. Chichester, Charles R. Sharp.

(From Friday evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, May 22.

Clerks promoted to Ass. Paymr.:—G. B. Osborne, May 3; H. A. Madge, May 10.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, May 18.

Captain.—C. H. Cross to Victorious (undated).

Engineers.—E. Edwards to Barfleur, for Fame; C. E. H. Osbourne to Pembroke for Desperate (May 17), and in lieu of chief engineers.

Assistant Engineer.—E. H. Marshall to Thunderer (June 1).

Assistant Engineer (Temp.).—G. H. Fletcher to Pyramus (June 1).

ADMIRALTY, May 19.

Commander E. S. Fitzherbert to President, for service at Admiralty, as assistant to Director of Naval Ordnance (May 18).

Lieutenants.—F. Pierce to Devastation; H. W. Parker to Nile (May 19); H. B. T. Somerville to Triton (as first) (June 1).

Fleet Engineer.—R. W. Edwards to Duke of Wellington, for Powerful (undated).

Chief Engineer.—D. Hatellie to Vivid, for Fairy (May 11).

Engineers.—H. F. Daves to Vivid, for Leopard, in lieu of chief engineer (May 11); W. A. P. Smith to Pembroke for Haughty (May 7).

ADMIRALTY, May 21.

Lieutenant.—A. H. Fanshawe to Cormorant, additional for command of torpedo boats in commission and for reserve (undated).

Sub-Lieutenant.—T. N. James to Cormorant, for Torpedo Boat No. 91 (undated).

Fleet Engineer.—G. A. H. Haddy to Cormorant, for service in Gibraltar Yard (undated).

Assistant Engineer.—E. Stocker to Cormorant, for Torpedo Boat No. 91, in lieu of Chief Engine-Room Artificer, for general supervision of torpedo boats at Gibraltar (undated).

ADMIRALTY, May 22.

Lieutenant.—H. F. G. Talbot to Magnificent, as Flag Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral A. B. Jenkins, Second in Command of Channel Squadron (June 1).

Paymaster.—A. R. Parker to Alexandra, as additional Secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir G. H. U. Noel, K.C.M.G., Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserves (May 21).

Inspecting Chief Officer.—W. Butler to Collingwood, additional, as Inspecting Chief Officer of the Castletown Division of Coast Guard (May 16).

ADMIRALTY, May 24.

Lieutenant.—R. M. G. Knight to Pembroke, for Torpedo Boat No. 91 (May 28).

Fleet Engineers.—H. S. Rashbrook to Vivid, for Bellerophon; W. Bromley to Wildfire, for Edinburgh (May 15).

Staff Engineers.—C. F. H. Tilbrook to Duke of Wellington, for Achilles; E. K. Odam to Duke of Wellington, addl. (May 22).

Chief Engineers.—A. J. Carnt to Duke of Wellington, for Fox (May 23).

THE INVASION THEORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR.—There appears to be a great deal of rubbish talked both by the French and also by Mr. Stead as to the possibility of an invasion of England by France. The idea propounded seems to be that given twenty-four hours 100,000 men could be landed on the English coast, either by fishing boats or by transports. I believe it is a fact that Boulogne and Calais are the only two ports in the history of France from which invasions have been attempted on England; or Boulogne, Calais, Barfleur, and St. Malo the landing places of English troops in bygone history.

In 1859 the old chateau in which I resided was at Cape Cure, Boulogne, on site of present docks. As I well remember being then in the French camp, and as far as I remember about 50,000 troops were gathered in and around Boulogne, and every day regiments with artillery marched down practising embarkation. What on? Flat-bottom boats. But, alas, several boats sank, guns and all, for the slightest gale rendered embarkation impossible, and the idea was given up.

My object in writing this is simply to show: First, that no harbour exists large enough to hold the transports required to embark not the 100,000 but 250,000 that would be required for an invasion. Secondly, that, inasmuch as the average French fishing vessel only carries from 20 to 40 men, it would be impossible to embark this vast army from even half a dozen harbours. Thirdly, that not 24 hours, but one month at least would be required to form the camps and muster the vessels. So that, even if we had not a single vessel in the Channel, we in England could concentrate an immensely superior force at any point threatened in less time than the French could land in, as our railways along the coast opposite those ports are in touch with Aldershot, Portsmouth, London, and Plymouth, to say nothing of northern stations. How are the French going to land? In what sort of boats? How about their cavalry and artillery? There never has been a successful invasion of England since the Norman Conquest, and this only because England was split up into factions, for William of Orange came by invitation and brought no army.

H. BRUCE MOORHOUSE.

Chaplain, Keyham Naval Extension.
Branscombe, St. Budeaux, Devonport.

Major-General Sir Reginald Wingate arrived in London on Thursday evening from Cairo, having journeyed from Egypt to Plymouth on board the *Arabia*.

Lieut.-Colonel F. Stringer, retired list, late Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been appointed to the command of the 2nd Bn. Royal Home Counties Reserve Regiment at Aldershot.

MISS HICHENS, Cert. Med. Rubber and Hospital Trained Nurse, VISITS PATIENTS mornings. RECEIVES from 2 to 6 p.m., or by appointment.—(First Flat), No. 5, Vernon Place, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

MARITSANI, May 13.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Wounded: 2960 Cpl. S. J. Fairlie.

Royal Field Artillery.—Wounded: 33638 J. Singer.

Imperial Light Horse.—Killed: 704 C. Davies, 167 Cpl. W. Francis, 274 H. Boome, 510 G. Bonsey, 772 H. E. Taylor. Wounded: Maj. Mullins, 167 M. O. Neil, 280 Cpls. Cruickshank, 1 F. M. King, 811 A. B. Dairs, 670 Acting Qrmr.-Sgt. R. Elliot, 457 Sgt. Haynes, 88 Lamont, 915 W. B. Eytan, 918 Hawkins, 910 Manisty, 922 H. Hamilton, 785 H. W. Watson, 926 Thomas, 845 W. P. N. Rowse (fall off horse). Missing: 239 T. E. Gardner, 59 L.-Cpl. C. A. Hill.

Kimberly Mounted Corps.—Wounded: Capt. Maxwell, 469 Cpl. F. J. Brewer, 898 Chalmers, 199 Kinsey, 205 S. H. Stewart.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—2nd: 2667 J. Friery.

THABA N'CHU, May 1.

Grenadier Guards.—2nd: Wounded: 4828 T. Finnigan, 5957 A. Hopkinson, 4716 W. Seak, 7302 A. Richardson, 5803 A. Newmarch.

Imperial Yeomanry.—8th Co.: 5066 J. F. Knight is reported unwounded prisoner, May 12.

LINDLEY, May 17-19.

2nd Life Guards.—Wounded: 1657 A. E. Butler.

12th Lancers.—Wounded: 4307 L.-Cpl. Mann, 4351 W. Paxton.

Berkshire Regt.—1st: Wounded: 4561 J. Andrews.

Durham L.I.—2nd: Killed: 5672 J. Coan. Wounded: 5758 C. Blizard, 4278 Sgt. E. Crouch, 4618 T. Coyle.

BETHANY, May 19.

Royal Scots.—3rd: Wounded: 7448 R. Duff.

ADVANCE FROM LADYSMITH TO DUNDEE, May 11-14.

Natal Carbineers.—Wounded: R. A. Lindsay.

Tborneycroft's Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: 1368 G. Young, 4392 G. A. Cumming.

South African Light Horse.—Wounded: 12604 J. Richardson.

King's Royal Rifles.—2nd (Mtd. Inf.): Wounded: 7694 R. Hatch.

Durham L.I.—1st: Wounded: 6443 A. Ritchie, 3925 T. Meehan.

Rifle Brigade.—1st (Mtd. Inf.): Wounded: 850 H. Jackson.

BRANDFORT, Additional.

Royal Horse Guards.—382 Cpl. E. J. Keary, wounded, May 4.

R.F.A.—83rd Batt.: Missing: 34410 W. Moss. 84th: 35139 F. Judon, May 3.

TEN MILES NORTH OF CLOCOLAN.

Border Horse.—Wounded: John Gillan, May 19.

JORDAN'S SIDING, May 19.

6th Dragoons.—Wounded: 5122 T. W. Watkins. Missing: 3003 Sgts. T. Kirby, 3381 S. J. W. Bland; 3548 W. Dunne.

KROONSTAD, May 1-15.

Additions and corrections:—

6th Dragoon Guards.—Killed: 2876 G. Lilburn. Wounded: 3491 C. Lemon*. Deaths from wounds, May 19: 2695 L.-Cpl. M. Hyland, 2781 C. Smith, both previously reported wounded, and were erroneously described as belonging to 6th Dragoons. Missing: 3139 G. Steadman, 3895 F. Vowell, (3857) 3658 S. Cresswell. Unwounded prisoner: 3009 D. Pollin.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Wounded: 4225 J. Stevensen; 3732 Sgt. A. Willson*.

2nd Dragoons.—Deaths from wounds: 3615 R. Newberry. Missing: 4036 Cpl. W. Tosh, 3491 S. Rodgers, 3610 F. Goldie.

6th Dragoons.—Unwounded prisoner: Lieut. N. W. Haig. Missing: 3444 Sgt. T. Williams, 3874 L.-Cpl. H. Smith, 5008 J. Chapman, 3896 H. G. Atkins, 5069 H. Beardswood, 5070 J. Manning, 5155 S. Padgeham, 3688 P. McEroy.

8th Hussars.—Missing: 3822 P. Hollingsworth.

12th Lancers.—Wounded: (P 3153) Sgt. Scholfield*.

17th Lancers.—4410 J. Scully.

Australian Horse.—Missing: Lieut. J. F. M. Wilkinson, 1069 D. Cameron.

Kitchener's Horse.—Killed: 3643 A. Hart. Wounded, previously reported missing: 3363 (P3550) M. T. Paull. Missing: 3395 E. Stacey.

Royal Engineers.—Field Troop: Wounded: (22149) C. Collins.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: 5031 W. Lill, 2712 J. Bell, previously reported missing, have rejoined.

Royal Irish Regt.—(Mtd. Inf.): Wounded: 5878 L.-Cpl. T. Holland, previously reported missing.

Berks Regt.—2nd: 4925 R. Cox, previously reported missing, has rejoined.

Shropshire L.I.—2nd: Death from wounds: 2497 H. Morris.

Canadian Inf.—Missing: 7163 D. H. Atkinson, 7245 W. West.

THE AMBUSH NEAR VRYHEID, May 20.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Killed: Capt. W. E. D. Goff.

Bethune's Mtd. Inf.—Killed: Lieuts. H. W. Lanham, W. McLachlan. Wounded: Capt. Earl De La War, Lieut. De Lasalle. Missing: Lieut. A. E. Capell.

DONKERPOORT, May 3.

Cape Mtd. Rifles.—Wounded: 3415 H. D. Smyth. Missing: 3261 F. D. Stevenson, 3189 Frank Ed. Flood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Royal Horse Guards.—48 P. Hennig, died at Winberg, May 10. Reported first as 748 Hennick, 2nd Life Guards.
6th Dragoons Guards.—(P 3694) Foulding, reported wounded, erroneously described as belonging to 6th Dragoons.
9th Lancers.—Lieut. Theobald, reported killed, is a prisoner at Pretoria.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever, and at Bloemfontein.

Roy. Horse Gds.—705 P. Kavanagh, May 21.
5th Dragoon Gds.—L. Cpls. 4341 H. Doggett, Apr. 25; 4452 G. Taylor, May 7, both dysentery, *Lismore Castle*.
6th Dragoon Gds.—3676 R. Rideout, May 16; 3511 J. Knowles, May 18; 3196 Cpl. W. Blackman, May 13; 3671 J. Littlefield, May 19; 3601 R. Barber, May 21; 2971 T. Thackrah, Kroonstad, May 21.
7th Dragoon Gds.—3699 J. Coulter, dysentery, May 17; 4220 W. Wilson, May 18.
1st Royal Dragoons.—8503 T. Warren, 4356 H. Taylor, Newcastle, May 17.
2nd Dragoons.—3520 J. F. Hunter, May 22.
3rd Hussars.—2836 H. Condi, Naauwpoort, May 19.
6th Dragoons.—3590 H. Hilston, May 18.
8th Hussars.—3967 J. Dunn, May 15; 3481 J. Brown, May 18.
9th Lancers.—3603 C. Dever, May 15.
10th Hussars.—3321 T. Ketchell, May 15, 4081 Sgt. F. Harbord, May 8, (P 3304) Harley, May 9.
12th Lancers.—3153 C. Hollier, May 6, 4319, S. Rhodes, May 7, 4042 F. Calway, May 20.
13th Hussars.—4147 T. Gibbs, May 10, 3411 W. Brannan, May 16; 3214 E. Morris, wounds, May 13, all Newcastle; 2468 Cpl. J. Durban, May 13; 4166 T. Venn, Ladysmith, May 19.
14th Hussars.—3457 Sgt. H. Bottomley, May 4.
19th Hussars.—3535 Cpl. J. Marsh, peritonitis, Newcastle, May 11.
Imperial Yeomanry.—1st Co.: 87 H. Wheeler, dysentery, Dewetsdorp, May 21. 6th: 1003 W. Bakewell, heart disease, on march Springfontein to Jagersfontein, Apr. 30. 8th: 1517 H. Cochran, dysentery, Cape Town, May 22. 13th Bata: 9610 T. Gargon, heart failure, May 22. 32nd Co.: 8980 A. Gregore, Boshof, May 19. 35th (Middlesex): Lieut. G. Baillie Guthrie, Cape Town, May 16. 37th: 4804 Sgt. E. M. B. Bennett, Boshof, May 19. 39th: 6096 G. Rogers, Boshof, May 19. 77th: 15816 Sgt. D. Davis, dysentery, Cape Town, May 21.
Ceylon Mtd. Inf.—201 Sgt. A. S. Hopper, May 16; 299 K. Hamilton, May 13.
B.S.A. Police.—C. A. Voss, Bulawayo, May 10.
Robert's Horse.—N. O. Wilkins, Naauwpoort, E. Ford, May 7. 963 Cpl. A. Bawn, Springfontein, May 21.
Marshall's Horse.—H. L. Cairns, Thaba N'chu, May 13; H. Webster, May 19; B. E. Webb, May 2.
New South Wales Mtd. Inf.—464 E. Ogle, May 16; J. Kelly, May 19; 380 G. Rowe, May 10; 268 Cpl. F. Legge, May 20.
Victorian Mtd. Inf.—2014 H. Liscock, May 18; 184 R. Barbour, May 6.
Loch's Horse.—Lieut. F. G. Peel, Springfontein, May 22.
South African Light Horse.—547 Dobbey, May 1.
Natal Mtd. Rifles.—36 P. Tinnan, dysentery, Maritzburg, May 2.
Imperial Light Horse.—264 B. Bains, dysentery, *Lismore Castle*.
Victorian Bushmen.—384 Sgt. H. Brent, killed in railway accident (? place), May 15.
Royal Horse Artillery.—31533 S. Lawkins, May 17; 33025 Greenough, May 6; "A" batt: 94749 Jend, heart disease, Mooi River, May 20; "G": 32378 H. Duke, May 23; "M": 998 W. MackKight, Kimberley, May 13; "O": 73083 E. Pike, May 20; 22096 W. Cross, May 21; "P": 4347 C. B. Dew, May 17; "Q": 24138 Bombr. T. Marrington, Winberg, May 16; "R": 27431 A. Gamblen, May 20; 79402 J. Ratcliffe, May 22; "T": Lieut. A. Lascelles, May 16; "U": 7044 Cpl. G. Lewis, May 21; 3rd Cav. Brig. Am. Col.: 74519 F. Lemm, Delffontein, May 22.
Royal Field Artillery.—Corps Art.: 26044 R. Cox, April 26; 3rd: 34512 A. B. Stoker, meningitis, Kroonstad, May 17; 4th: 33007 W. Martin, Kimberley, May 17; 43rd: 73755 O'Neill, May 17; 53rd: 12602 H. Robertson, dysentery, *Lismore Castle*, April 26; 65th: Capt. G. C. F. Buchan, May 21; 76th: 29492 Fox, Winberg, May 9, 26131 H. McNuff, Bethany, May 16; 81st: 80468 Bombr. W. Page, May 17; 31517 W. Harding, May 5; 82nd: 2209 J. Palmer, May 15; 9428 Cpl. R. L. Gillard, May 21; 83rd: 68737 W. Little, May 16; 9273 B. Jackson, May 18; 84th: 80804 J. Wilkes, Kroonstad, May 17; 85th: 32181 E. Mountford, May 16; 610 W. Brooker, May 15; 7090 W. Hogben, May 5; 95th: 21802 Bombr. J. Payne, May 15.
Royal Garrison Artillery.—2nd Howitzer Batt.: 4764 A. Hammerton, May 15. 2nd Co. (West Div.): 77893 A. Arnold, Mooi River, May 22. 7th (East Div.): 28509 J. Partell, May 3. 9th (East Div.): 26375 A. Johnson, May 3. 4th Mountain: 25661 W. Holding, dysentery, Estcourt, May 16. 10th (East Div.): 30351 G. Martin, diarrhoea, Ladysmith, May 18. 15th (South Div.): 33092 Bombr. J. Smith, May 19. West Div.: 70857 J. Henry, May 21. 17th (West (? 15th South) Div.): 31221 F. Billington, May 18.
Canadian Artillery.—449 G. P. O'Reilly, Do Aar, May 17.
Ammunition Cols.—1st: 22559 F. Bennett (? disease) Chieveley, May 20. 2nd Special: 77266 T. Kay, May 8. 6th Div.: 90656 J. Bignall, May 8.
Royal Engineers.—Field & Troop: 25835 J. Hopkins, May 13; 26185 R. Gambury, May 23; 23918 W. Harley, May 19; 27867 A. Sherrinton, Estcourt, May 19. 6th:

27917 Sec.-Cpl. W. House, Dewetsdorp, May 2. 9th: 24979 G. Williams, heart disease, Orange River, May 16; 2000 Phillips, Kroonstad, May 15. 12th: 3137 P. Green, Springfontein, May 22; 26396 J. Burt, May 16. 14th: 1240 A. Smedley, May 19. 38th: 24211 S. Gill, May 13.

Tele. Batn.—1st Div.: (P 23658) J. Lord, dysentery, Springfontein, May 20 (P Div.) 4306 J. Milne, dysentery, Ladysmith, May 21.

1st London Vols.—6070 S. Cornish (attached 38th Co., R.E.), May 15.

Grenadier Gds.—2nd: 4439 W. Church, peritonitis, Cape Town, May 18. 3rd: 2055 Sgt. W. Dapper, 6954 R. Inwards, May 15; 7408 T. Callan, May 16; 2850 G. Roberts, May 19; 5134 J. Nicholas, Apr. 26; 7221 A. Pratt, May 3; 7192 A. Smith, May 5; 6723 G. Moule, May 7; 7520 A. Rowe, May 13; 5367 E. Jones, dysentery, May 13; 6043 H. Fisher, May 22.

Coldstream Gds.—1st: 894 A. Lawson, May 18; 214 W. Soper, Apr. 30; 8730 Cpl. T. Green, May 5; 8549 W. Brama, May 20. 2nd: 8050 Cpl. G. Garrod, May 17; 203 C. Vincent, May 6; McLean, May 8; 100 W. Blackman, May 22.

Scots Gds.—1st: 707 E. McBarrett, May 17; 843 H. Watkinson, dysentery, Apr. 22.

Roy. W. Surrey Regt.—2nd: 5716 J. Lamport, May 19; (P 735) D. Barne, dysentery, May 19; 5556 W. Rogers, May 21; all Ladysmith.

E. Kent Regt.—2nd: 5508 G. Kemp, 7358 W. Wimble, May 18.

Roy. Lancaster Regt.—2nd: 5375 L.-Cpl. T. Swan, *Lismore Castle*, Apr. 29. 4th: 557 P. Williams, dysentery, Naauwpoort.

Northumberland Fus.—2nd: 5195 F. Williams, Springfontein, May 22.

Roy. Warwick Regt.—2nd: 2791 E. Allen, May 13; 3098 T. Taylor, May 21.

Roy. Fusiliers.—2nd: 4533 H. Watkins, dysentery, Winberg, May 20.

Norfolk Regt.—1st: 4233 H. Gresn, hepatitis, *Lismore Castle*, Apr. 23. 2nd: 2579 W. Tompsot, May 15; 4562 Drmr. S. Helps, May 16; 4992 H. Hoffman, May 17; 5164 G. Sayer, accidentally drowned in Vet River, May 17; 4606 C. Taylor, May 12; 2925 A. Baker, dysentery, May 13; 2738 A. Brown, May 3; 1221 Arthur Bennett, May 6; 3070 T. Marshall, May 20.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: 4666 Drmr. J. Reading, 2547 E. Keating, Kroonstad, May 14; 2507 F. Sizer, May 15; 5149 H. Tyler, Winberg, May 18; 2119 J. Buckbury, May 10; 2286 G. Smith, May 6; 5429 F. Trigg, May 14; 5305 G. Bell, May 6; 2195 H. Cook, dysentery, May 20; 5350 D. Morgan, Springfontein, May 21.

Devon Regt.—2nd: 5555 W. Lidstone, Estcourt, May 17.

Suffolk Regt.—1st: 3543 G. R. Rogers, May 13.

Somerset L.I.—929 Sgt. B. Davies, Kimberly, May 16.

E. Yorks. Regt.—2nd: 4098 E. Turner, May 17, 3197 T. Morris, dysentery, Naauwpoort, May 18.

Bedford Regt.—1st (Mtd. Inf.): 4221 Cpl. G. Murray, May 7. 2nd: 5660 Sgt. W. Nicholls, Apr. 27; 2834 A. W. Parker, Apr. 14; 6506 W. Savage, May 13; 1476 T. Swales, May 15; 4659 W. Dimery, May 6; 4154 Drmr. C. Norton, May 12; 843 W. Parkens, 1063 H. Ward, May 21; 6433 F. Bullard, May 22. (? batn.): 5699 T. Thorne, May 20.

Leicester Regt.—1st: (P 4613) F. Carder, Colenso, May 20; 3935 G. Sharpe, dysentery, *Lismore Castle*, May 3.

Roy. Irish Regt.—1st: 2264 Sgt. Drmr. T. Mouly, May 12; 6513 J. O'Neill, May 22; 6260 L. Clancy, May 23; 6228 J. Martin, May 21; 3rd: 939 J. Kavanagh, May 17. 4th: 1453 J. Webster, May 21.

Lancashire Fus.—2nd: 2637 G. Richards, dysentery, Newcastle, May 9; 1296 W. Pettitt, Mooi River, May 20 (? Royal Lancaster Regiment).

Roy. Scots Fus.—2nd: 6037 T. Sheppard, May 12; 2829 G. Cowie, May 17, both Kimberley.

Cheshire Regt.—2nd: 2890 G. Cottrell, pneumonia, May 18; 4186 J. Howarth, Springfontein, May 19; 5978 J. Hoare, Apr. 8; 2736 T. Simmonds, May 19. 4th: 3245 H. Higginbotham, Bethulia, May 13.

Roy. Welsh Fus.—(P 5808) J. McDermott, Kimberley, May 18. 1st: 5543 A. Burgess, Cape Town, May 16.

S. Wales Borderers.—2nd: 3918 L.-Cpl. F. Cyphus, Springfontein, May 21. 3rd: 5577 J. Smith, Boshof, May 23.

K.O.S.B.—1st: Lieut. G. Moir, May 18; 2789 L.-Cpl. J. Hunter, May 16; 5297 F. Morris, May 12; 3810 S. Fleming, May 9; 6556 W. Warwick, May 19, last two dysentery.

Scottish Rifles.—1st: 4827 R. Robertson, May 19. 2nd: 2434 J. Brown (? disease), Chieveley, May 21. 4th: 5026 L.-Cpl. J. Murphy, Kimberley, May 15. Mtd. Inf.: 5400 L.-Cpl. W. Crowdy, May 11.

Roy. Inniskilling Fus.—1st: 1540 J. Hyndsman, May 17; 5905 J. Moorhead, dysentery, May 18, both Ladysmith; 1336 P. Deveney, rheumatic fever, Mooi River, May 22.

Gloucester Regt.—1st: 1209 Sgt. T. Bricknell, Ladysmith, May 19. 2nd: 4640 Cpl. W. Jefferey, Winberg, May 18; 4871 S. Reid, pneumonia, May 21; 2865 L.-Sgt. A. Cooper, May 22.

Worcester Regt.—2nd: 3726 T. Harper, May 14; 3517 T. Westwood, May 14; 4805 S. S. Style, May 16; 4414 Sgt. R. McClean, 2755 A. Newell, May 16; 3594 Col.-Sgt. C. Stewart, May 17; 3726 T. Harper, May 13; 4684 A. Foxall, May 14; 4214 H. James, May 21.

E. Lancs. Regt.—1st: 4458 A. Watts, May 6.

E. Surrey Regt.—2nd: 2473 F. Jenkins, pneumonia, Ladysmith, May 6; 3472 H. Freakloy, Estcourt, May 17, (? batn.); 4394 H. Collins, Ladysmith, May 17.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd: 2255 J. Cottrell, Karee, May 15; 2738 J. Day, May 18; 1195 W. Hobson, Deelfontein, May 17; 2436 A. Hill, Springfontein, May 19.

W. Riding Regt.—1st: 5620 W. Nickoll, May 16; 5238 R. Pears, May 21. Mtd. Inf.: 5872 J. Spencer, May 19.

Border Regt. (? Batn.).—1021 J. Taylor, May 16; 5827 J. Blenman, May 17. 1st: 2464 L.-Cpl. T. Wales, May 14; all pneumonia, Kimberley.

Royal Sussex Regt.—1st: 5058 E. Kettle, May 15.

Hants Regt.—2nd: 8441 George Phillips, May 13;

5129 Cpl. W. Piper, May 14; 5094 A. Dalton, May 5;

3443 M. Shadwell, May 9; 5171 E. Fletcher, May 20.

Stafford Regt.—Vol. Co.: 6948 Cpl. S. Taylor, May 22

Dorset Regt.—2nd: 5811 F. Thorne (? disease), Mooi River, May 17; 4545 W. Puckett, Maritzburg, May 17;

3852 J. Miles, dysentery, *Lismore Castle*, Apr. 26; 1103 Bolster, Winberg, May 11.

S. Lancs. Regt.—1st: 4092 W. Farquhar, Mooi River, May 16; 2451 J. Macdonald, tubercle lung, *Lismore Castle*.

May 15; 3rd: 5811 L.-Cpl. F. Dodd, May 18; 6712 J. Hilton, May 15, Naauwpoort.

Welsh Regt.—1st: 2757 G. H. Rowlan, Apr. 27; 640 W. Wheeler, Apr. 21; 2332 C. Thorne, May 15; 1241 E. Jones, May 16; 5774 L.-Cpl. G. Palmer, May 18; Sgts. 3162 F. Jessup, May 14, and 4860 T. Headdon, Springfontein, May 19. 3rd: 9968 G. Harris, Prieska, May 20.

Roy. Highlanders.—2nd: 6417 L.-Cpl. C. Davidson, May 21; 2488 W. King, Springfontein, May 21.

Oxford L.I.—1st: 5588 Cpl. A. Whall, May 12; 3230 R. Wilson, dysentery, May 14; 3951 A. Huckins, Springfontein, May 19; 2369 G. King, May 20; 4452 L.-Cpl. J. Beckley; 3828 A. Edwards, May 21.

Essex Regt.—1st: 1916 J. Rogers, May 16; 3118 L.-Cpl. G. F. Smith, Springfontein, May 16; 2703 W. Logsdale, 2479 T. Swallow, May 17; 2482 S. Pyrke, Worcester, May 18; 3431 J. Barker, May 2; 2723 G. Williams, May 13; 4164 J. Pyner, Thaba N'chu, May 17; 5751 J. Anker, May 20; 906 Sgt.-Maj. C. Fowler, May 21; (P 5253) G. Saine, May 22; 2685 Sgt. C. Cogdalo, Winberg, May 22.

Derby Regt.—1st: 5628 H. Stocks, Naauwpoort, May 20.

Northampton Regt.—2nd: 2107 Col.-Sgt. W. Green, May 16; 4376 A. Tyler, May 19; 3388 J. Lewis, May 23, all Boshof.

Berks Regt.—2nd: 1387 J. Brewer (? disease), on *Gaika* en route to Cape, 4644 H. Edwards, May 18; 1388 Sgt. C. Pepin, May 20, both Dewetsdorp.

Shropshire L.I.—2nd: 5608 S. Barrett, Mar. 20; 3687 D. Rowlands, May 16; 5673 W. Halliwell, Thaba N'chu, May 14, 3532; J. Ruscoe, wounded at Paardeberg, Feb. 22, died Feb. 23; 5520 A. Young, May 20; 3023 W. Hughes, dysentery, May 23.

Middlesex Regt.—2nd: 3276 J. McCauley, Estcourt, May 21.

King's Royal Rifles.—1st: 7481 L.-Cpl. W. Pressland, *Lismore Castle*, Apr. 27. 2nd: 8615 A. Cooke, Mooi River, May 22; 8905 W. Titchener (? disease) on *Dunera*, May 23. 3rd: 6348 J. Walker, Mooi River, May 17; 6557 E. Lack, acute mania, Ladysmith, May 19; 5784 Sgt. W. Farthing, Estcourt, May 21.

Wilts Regt.—2nd: 3141 G. J. P. Gale, Apr. 18; 3324 H. Swindle, May 11; 1711 Rudman, May 13; 4532 W. B. Peritt, May 12; 4523 J. Froud, May 17; 917 G. Chowles, May 18; 3923 W. Speller, Naauwpoort, May 19; 6574 Sgt. M. Harding, 1711 A. Rudman, May 13; 3988 W. (P 3958 G.) White, May 21; 2821 G. Goodfellow, May 23. Vol. Co.: 6574 Sgt. M. Harding, May 18.

Manchester Regt.—1st: 3730 Sgt. F. Sharples (? disease), Chieveley, May 18; 4816 T. Kelly, Ladysmith, May 17; 5289 J. Varley, Ladysmith, May 14.

Durham L.I.—1st: 520 E. Mackay, May 17; 4166, T. Ryan, May 18, both Mooi River. 3rd: 3545 Sgt. W. Watson, Naauwpoort.

Gordon Highlanders.—1st: 3653 F. Shinnick, Apr. 28; 4797 H. McCabe, Apr. 15; 3781, P. Cunningham, May 19. 2nd: 2657 J. Ogg, dysentery, Newcastle, May 13; 198 L.-Cpl. Kidd, dysentery, on *Dunera*, May 22.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—4th: 5200 L.-Cpl. A. Watson, Springfontein, May 21.

Leinster Regt.—3rd: 988 P. Graham, Sterkstroom, May 19.

Roy. Munster Fus.—1st: 2823 T. Maden, Kimberley, May 13.

Roy. Dublin Fus.—2nd: 5847 T. O'Carroll, dysentery, Alival North, May 15; 4566 G. Gray, 5608 S. Mulveney, May 17 (both Kimberley). Vols.: 7384 A. Holt, Kimberley, May 17.

Rifle Brigade.—1st: 2458 H. Dewey, Maritzburg, May 16; 962 A. Isted, Newcastle, May 18. 2nd: 374 H. Shaw, Chieveley, May 18.

C.I.V.—804 F. J. Soffe, May 21.

Imperial L.I.—841 V. J. Haskell, dysentery, Greytown, May 18; 56 R. Stevens, Greytown, May 21.

Railway Pioneer Regt.—891 G. Hirsch, May 18; 557 P. Williams, dysentery, May 16; both Naauwpoort.

Remount Dept.—2836 H. Condi, Naauwpoort, May 19.

Army Service Corps.—12914 Sec.-Cpl. J. Grieve, May 14. 7th: 13448 G. Paine, May 17. 16th: 7278 Sgt.-Maj. H. Yates, dysentery, Ladysmith, May 18. 25th: 939 (P 9369) Staff Sgt. F. Clemans (? T. H. Clemans), Maritzburg, May 16. 31st: 10298 Staff Sgt. F. Tyson, Maritzburg, May 17. 42nd: 1226 F. Blackwell, May 15.

R.A.M.C.—Major Perry Marsh, Deelfontein, May 22; Lieut. E. Munn, Boshof, May 23; 10757 H. Clode, Cape Town, May 16; 12190 W. Jackson, Naauwpoort, May 18; 8493 H. Vandriel, Ladysmith, May 1; 9854 Cpl. H. Gray (? disease) Chieveley, May 20; 7101 W. Hill, May 13; 12462 A. Hall, May 13; 10453 E. Fangs, May 6; 12634 C. Trenter, 12454 P. Kelly, May 22.

15th Brig. F. Hosp.—12654 J. Turner, Springfontein, May 16. 24th F. Hosp.—L.-Cpl. 12793 Purcell, Kimberley, May 16.

Army Nursing Service.—Sister Stuart Jones, May 15.

St. John's Ambulance Brig.—119 H. Clarkson, Orange River, May 14.

Cape Vol. Medical Staff.—C. Ross, Kimberley, May 17; T. Upchurch, Winberg, May 19.

Army Ordnance Corps.—6th Co.: 3943 A. F. Smith, May 22. 10th: 2127 E. May, dysentery, May 21.

NAVAL.

H.M.S. *Monarch*.—H. Izzard, R.M.L.I., Ch., 9084 May 19.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, May 22.

Royal Sussex Regt.—Gen. Sir John Davis, K.C.B., to be Col., vice Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. G. S. Young, C.B., transferred to South Stafford Regt. (April 12).

South Stafford Regt.—Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut. Gen. G. S. Young, C.B., from Royal Sussex Regt., to be Col., vice Lieut.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. J. W. S. Smith, C.B., deceased (April 12).

Royal Horse Guards.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—Hon. R. Ward, vice H. W. Viscount Crichton, seconded for service on Staff; Hon. A. V. Meade, Adj., to complete establishment (March 17).

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. R. S. Pearson (Univ. Cand.), from 4th Bata. Yorkshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. E. D. Goff, promoted (May 2).

6th Dragoons.—2nd Lieut. G. H. Earle to be Lieut., vice J. L. Lawlor, appointed Adj. (Feb. 20).

21st Lancers.—Lieut. C. S. Nesham to be Capt., on augmentation (April 7); 2nd Lieut. R. E. Cecil to be Lieut., vice H. B. Protheroe Smith, promoted (March 2); Capt. S. Moorhouse (Univ. Cand.) from 4th V.B. Suffolk Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation (May 9).

Imperial Yeomanry.—Major W. B. Mynors to be Adj.; Christian names of Capt. Reynolds, Medical Officer, are Graham Hay and not as stated in *Gazette* of March 6.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Capt. M. S. Williams is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health (May 15).

Lieuts. to be Capt.:—C. H. Wood and H. S. Seligman, on augmentation; E. B. Macnaghten, in succession to Major P. T. Cooper, employed in Indian Ordnance Dept. (April 18).

Officers to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Capt. W. W. de Mattos, from Durham Artillery; Lieut. J. McC. Griffin, from Sussex Artillery; 2nd Lieut. W. G. Curling, from Kent Artillery (May 5).

Lieut. W. P. Paynter, from 2nd Northumberland V.A., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 12).

Trpr. A. G. Warwick (Natal Local Military Forces), from Border Mounted Rifles, Natal Vols., to be 2nd Lieut.

Lieut. C. D. Balfour to be Adj., on augmentation (April 3).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Capt. H. G. Brett is seconded for service with Native Artillery in India (May 12).

Capt. S. D. Bullen to be Adj., vice Capt. W. J. Napier, who has vacated appointment (April 23).

Supy. Capt. to be Capt.:—A. W. Clark-Kennedy, vice S. D. Bullen (April 23); W. J. Napier, on augmentation (April 25); J. R. Stansfeld, vice H. G. Brett (May 12).

To be 2nd Lieuts.:—2nd Lieut. C. B. Bullough, from Kent Artillery (May 5); 2nd Lieut. D. Macleay, from 1st Lanarkshire V.A. (May 12); Trpr. B. R. Brewin, (Natal Local Military Forces), from Natal Police.

Coldstream Guards.—Col. Hon. H. W. L. Corry, on completion of his period of service in command of Regt. and Regimental District, is placed on half-pay (May 13).

Irish Guards.—Sergt.-Major Fowles, from Grenadier Guards, to be Qrmer., with hon. rank of Lieut.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots.—Lieut. T. F. M. Williamson, 7th V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa.

East Kent Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—R. E. Power, in succession to Major E. C. J. Williams, who holds a Staff appointment (Feb. 24); R. Bright, vice A. R. Eustace, killed in action; L. C. E. Knight, vice R. Bright, seconded for service under Foreign Office (March 11).

Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. G. M. James to be Lieut., on augmentation (Feb. 17).

Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—R. H. W. Brewis, on augmentation; H. P. Creagh-Osborne, on augmentation; D. A. L. Day, in succession to Major F. G. F. Browne, Adj. 6th Bata. (April 1); R. F. Meiklejohn, vice A. B. Bennet, deceased (April 28).

Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. F. R. Ewart to be Capt., vice G. M. P. Hawthorn, seconded for service under Foreign Office (March 28).

Suffolk Regt.—Lieut. F. T. D. Wilson to be Adj., vice Capt. F. A. P. Wilkins, killed in action (April 23).

East Yorkshire Regt.—Major F. S. Inglefield to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. W. W. Ward, made Supy. under provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant, May 30, 1899 (April 29).

Leicester Regt.—Lieut. R. N. Knatchbull to be Capt., in succession to Major J. Mosse, appointed to Staff (April 9).

South Wales Borderers.—Lieut. F. G. Dawson, 2nd V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieut. W. H. S. McAlester to be Adj., vice Capt. and Brevet Major A. E. Haig, who has resigned appointment (March 28); Lieut. R. J. Cunningham, 3rd V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa.

Scottish Rifles.—Lieut. H. E. Green to be Capt., vice S. Lawrence, deceased (April 19). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—E. S. Girdwood, vice R. Oakley, promoted; R. H. Chisholm, vice J. W. Osborne, killed in action (Jan. 25); O. M. Torkington, vice S. Lawrence, promoted (Jan. 29); D. R. Ewing, vice H. V. Lockwood, deceased (Feb. 26). Lieut. E. J. Heilbron, 2nd V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa.

Gloucester Regt.—Lieut. F. B. Carlisle, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Sergt. G. Hilton, from Scots Guards, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. P. G. Petavel, promoted.

Border Regt.—Lieut. C. Toogood seconded for special service in South Africa (Oct. 9, 1899).

South Lancashire Regt.—Sergt. F. Hudson, from Oxford L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. M. Raphael, killed in action.

Welsh Regt.—Lieut. J. C. Gaskell, 3rd V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa.

Royal Highlanders.—Lieut. E. Tosh, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa.

Yorkshire L.I.—Capt. M. W. K. Connolly is seconded for service as an Adj. of Vols. Supy. Capt. L. A. H. Hamilton to be Capt., vice M. W. K. Connolly (April 23).

Shropshire L.I.—2nd Lieut. K. L. P. Lely to be Lieut., vice C. A. Howard, seconded for special service in South Africa.

Middlesex Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. H. C. Davy, vice H. N. Blakeney, promoted (February 17); F. W. Ramsay, vice P. A. Galbraith, missing (Feb. 24).

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut. C. V. L. Poë, from 4th Bata. Leinster Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. M. L. Porter, promoted.

Highland L.I.—Lieut. J. Kelso, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa.

Seaforth Highlanders.—Lieut. W. C. Reid, 3rd V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. C. F. Meares, from 7th Bata. Royal Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. M. Taylor, promoted.

Connaught Rangers.—Lieut. H. R. G. Deacon to be Capt., vice S. J. Murray, seconded (April 9).

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Lieut. P. D. McCandlish to be Capt., vice A. Sutherland, seconded (Feb. 14); 2nd Lieut. J. B. McPherson to be Lieut., vice R. B. Graham, promoted (Feb. 11); 2nd Lieut. A. E. Stewart, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa.

Leinster Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. G. Montgomerie to be Lieut., vice G. A. Taylor, appointed Adj. 4th Bata. (April 10).

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Appointment of 2nd Lieut. R. F. B. Knox is vice J. T. Dennis, deceased.

West India Regt.—Lieut. C. P. Greig is seconded for service in Army Pay Dept. (May 1).

Candidates, recommended by Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—

8th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. E. G. Warner, from 3rd Bata. Royal Lancaster Regt., on augmentation.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Pte. D. B. O. F. Mitford, from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. H. G. Lynch-Staunton, promoted.

Royal Rifles Reserve Fund.—Lieut. L. W. Lord Inchiquin, to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Sergt.-Major F. Crookes to be Qrmer., with hon. rank of Lieut., to complete establishment.

STAFF.

Col. E. T. H. Hutton, C.B., A.D.C., appointed Major-Gen. on Staff to command 1st Brigade Mounted Infantry, Field Force, South Africa, with local rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed (March 24).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F. W. Kitchener, West Yorkshire Regt., granted local rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst employed as Brig.-Gen. on Staff, commanding a Brigade, Field Force, South Africa (March 26).

Appointments made to Personal Staff of Field-Marshal Right Hon. F. S. Lord Roberts, K.P., &c., Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in South Africa:—

Lieut.-Col. H. V. Cowan to be Military Secretary temporarily (Feb. 18).

Capt. A. C. M. Waterfield, I.S.C., to be Asst. Military Secretary (Feb. 18).

To be A.D.C.'s:—Capt. Lord H. A. M. D. Scott, 3rd Bata. Royal Scots (Feb. 18); Lieut. H. Wake, King's Royal Rifle Corps (March 18).

Capt. R. F. K. Gooch, 4th Bata. Essex Regt., to be A.D.C. to Right Hon. Sir J. W. Ridgeway, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon (Feb. 6).

Temporary appointment:—Qrmer. and Hon. Lieut. W. Butler, Manchester Regt., to be Asst. Provost-Marshal Curragh, vice Qrmer. and Hon. Lieut. C. Burroughs, Corps of Military Mounted Police, employed in South Africa (May 14).

Army Ordnance Dept.—Edwin J. J. Britton to be Insp. of Ordnance Machinery Third Class, with hon. rank of Lieut.

Brevet Major A. G. B. Urmston, R.M.L.I., to be Lieut.-Col., in recognition of his services in South Africa, 1899-1900 (May 2).

MEMORANDA.

Col. J. A. F. Nutt, on vacating appointment on Staff, placed on half-pay (April 17).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. Kilgour, on completion of period of service on Staff, placed on half-pay (May 14).

Major A. H. M. Edwards, 5th Dragoon Guards, granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst commanding Imperial Light Horse in South Africa (November 5, 1899).

Qrmer. and Hon. Lieut. F. Bourne, School of Musketry, granted hon. rank of Capt. (May 21).

C. J. R. Livingstone-Learmonth, late Lieut. R.N., granted local rank of Capt. in South Africa whilst attached to 7th Brigade (Jan. 7).

Reserve of Officers:—2nd Lieut. C. G. P. Campbell Capt. 1st Argyll and Bute V.A., to be Lieut.

WAR OFFICE,

PALL MALL, May 22.

Gentlemen, nominated by Authorities of Universities and Colleges, to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Herbert H. Atterbury, in succession to Lieut. H. F. Searight, promoted. Samuel C. Holland, in succession to Lieut. P. R. Denny, promoted.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Thomas V. T. Thacker, in succession to Lieut. A. I. Mitchell, promoted.

7th Dragoon Guards.—John E. D. Holland, on augmentation.

3rd Hussars.—James Dobie, in succession to Lieut. M. Chinnery, removed from Army.

7th Hussars.—Frank Henderson, on augmentation William G. D. Cooper, in succession to Lieut. H.S.H. Prince Alexander A. F. W. A. G. of Teck, K.C.V.O. promoted.

10th Hussars.—Frank S. Rose, in succession to Lieut. Hon. D. R. H. Anderson-Pelham, a prisoner of war.

15th Hussars.—Edward C. Coates, vice G. A. Meakin, resigned.

17th Lancers.—Bertie D. Fisher, on augmentation.

18th Hussars.—Edward L. Lyon, on augmentation.

19th Hussars.—Charles R. McClure, on augmentation.

Ernest Northern, vice W. A. Orlebar, deceased.

20th Hussars.—Morris E. Richardson, in succession to Lieut. W. W. James, promoted.

21st Lancers.—Cecil D. Horsley and Norman M. Whitaker, on augmentation.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots.—Alfred Percy Hogg, in succession to Lieut. G. S. Tweedie, promoted.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—Hans R. Sparenborg, in succession to Lieut. T. D. L. Whittington, promoted.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Claude B. L. Dashwood, in succession to Lieut. B. T. Buckley, promoted. Beauchamp T. St. John, in succession to Lieut. C. A. Armstrong, promoted.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Raymond W. Fox, Henry H. Dawson and Archibald H. B. Hamilton, on augmentation.

Royal Fusiliers.—Arthur P. Birchall, on augmentation.

Liverpool Regt.—Francis Marshall, in succession to Lieut. C. L. Parmiter, promoted.

Somerset L.I.—Osbert Mordaunt, in succession to Lieut. V. F. A. Keith-Falconer, killed in action.

West Yorkshire Regt.—Henry Harington, in succession to Lieut. L. H. Spry, promoted.

East Yorkshire Regt.—Francis G. Swayne, in succession to Lieut. E. E. Wilford, transferred to I.S.C. Leo F. Bodkin, on augmentation.



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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

Bedford Regt.—John C. Monteith, in succession to Lieut. R. W. Waldy, promoted. William E. W. Tottenham, in succession to Lieut. G. E. F. FitzGerald, promoted.

Leicester Regt.—Edward H. Ross and Grey Hazlerigg, on augmentation.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Donald C. Cameron, in succession to Lieut. W. J. Woodcock, seconded. John A. Davenport, in succession to Lieut. H. B. Rofey, promoted.

Scottish Rifles.—David P. Fraser, in succession to Lieut. I. Stewart, promoted.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—George C. Adams, in succession to Lieut. A. H. Arbuthnot, transferred to I.S.C.

Gloucester Regt.—Valentine A. Nye, in succession to Lieut. C. B. Messiter, promoted.

Worcester Regt.—William Barker, on augmentation; Duncan C. H. Chisholm, in succession to Lieut. B. K. W. Bacon, promoted; Cyprian E. Borton, in succession to Lieut. P. C. N. Alderson, promoted; John Sterndale-Bennett, on augmentation.

Hampshire Regt.—John B. Lambarde, in succession to Lieut. J. Clementi, transferred to I.S.C.

South Stafford Regt.—John Ferguson, in succession to Lieut. G. F. E. Wardell, transferred to I.S.C.; Robert J. W. Heale, in succession to Lieut. C. A. Carruthers, promoted; George L. Whatford, in succession to Lieut. V. G. W. Kell, seconded.

Dorset Regt.—Henry Beveridge, in succession to Lieut. F. W. Radcliffe, a prisoner of war.

Welsh Regt.—John Wyndham, in succession to Lieut. H. J. B. Span, promoted.

Essex Regt.—Edward M. Gee, vice A. D. Day, transferred to I.S.C.

Royal Berkshire Regt.—John D. Greenshields, on augmentation.

Shropshire L.I.—James H. Payne, in succession to Lieut. W. C. Wright, promoted into Northumberland Fusiliers.

Middlesex Regt.—Charles P. Macdonald, in succession to Lieut. H. N. Couchman, promoted; William A. Odling, on augmentation; Henry L. Homan, in succession to Lieut. O. S. Collinson, promoted; Henry M. Strong, in succession to Lieut. G. W. Haslehurst, promoted.

Manchester Regt.—John Moran, on augmentation.

North Stafford Regt.—Henry L. Harkness, in succession to Lieut. M. H. Knagge, promoted.

Royal Irish Rifles.—Horace A. Gausson, in succession to Lieut. P. G. W. Eckford, promoted.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Napier B. Lindsay, in succession to Lieut. A. E. S. Heard, a prisoner of war.

Leinster Regt.—Charles Harman, in succession to Lieut. G. I. P. P. O'Shea, promoted; Beverly Ussher, in succession to Lieut. C. E. Martin, deceased.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the following promotion in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officer, in connection with the defence at Mafeking:—

To be Major-Gen. (Supy.) for distinguished service in the field:—

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. R. S. S. Baden-Powell, D.S.O., employed on special service in South Africa.

MEMORANDA.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the voluntary offer made by the under-mentioned embodied units of Royal Engineers (Militia) to each provide a Company to serve at stations out of the United Kingdom, viz.:—

Royal Monmouthshire R.E. (Militia).

Royal Anglesey R.E. (Militia).

Volunteer officers are borne as Supy. whilst serving with Volunteer Companies in South Africa:—

East Yorkshire Regt.—1st V.B.: Capt. A. E. Saner.

2nd V.B.: Capt. and Instr. of Musketry J. Mortimer, Lieut. P. J. Hobson.

2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—Lieut. B. I. D'Olier.

Volunteer Officers borne as Supy. whilst serving with Royal Army Medical Corps in South Africa:—

1st Banff Vol. Art.—Surg.-Capt. F. W. Grant, M.D.

1st Fife Vol. Art.—Surg.-Capt. S. Linton, M.B.

1st Midlothian Vol. Art.—Surg.-Lieut. W. M. Taylor, M.B.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Cardigan (W. Div.).—Lieut. F. H. Berryman to be Instr. of Artillery (May 2).

Durham (W. Div.).—John A. Turner to be 2nd Lieut. (May 12).

Fife (S. Div.).—James R. Boothby to be 2nd Lieut. (May 10).

Hampshire and Isle of Wight (S. Div.).—William A. Clayton to be 2nd Lieut. (May 12).

Lancashire (S. Div.).—Supy. Capt. G. E. Joseph to be Capt.

Limerick City (S. Div.).—Hugh F. Jevors, to be 2nd Lieut. (May 15).

Norfolk (E. Div.).—Surname of gentleman whose appointment as 2nd Lieut. was announced in *Gazette* of April 3, should be *Hulton*, and not as therein stated.

South-East of Scotland (S. Div.).—Lieut. C. S. Knight, from Hampshire and Isle of Wight Artillery, to be Capt. (May 10); Edward F. Hare, to be 2nd Lieut. (May 9).

Suffolk (E. Div.).—Robert T. Ridge to be 2nd Lieut. (May 9).

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Royal Scots.—Reginald C. Wrey (May 8) and Josceline C. H. Grant (May 9) to be 2nd Lieuts.

5th Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. J. R. Heber Percy, H. E. Joicey, G. A. H. Beaumont, and M. L. Lakin to be Lieuts. (May 11); Ernest A. Leather to be 2nd Lieut. (May 9).

5th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt.—Ion H. G. White to be 2nd Lieut. (May 11).

5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut. V. J. F. Smith to be Capt. (May 23); Thomas G. Paulin, to be 2nd Lieut. (May 9).

Liverpool Regt.—5th Batn.: Following substituted for announcement which appeared in *Gazette* of April 17:—

"Fletcher W. Barnes, late Lieut. 6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, to be Capt. (Feb. 10)." Frederick M. Dixon to be 2nd Lieut. (May 14). 6th Batn.: Lieut. E. M. Beall to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. R. D. I. Ackland to be Lieut. (May 15).

4th Batn. Norfolk Regt.—James H. Cantlay to be 2nd Lieut. (May 4).

Lincoln Regt.—3rd Batn.: Gilbert H. M. Marsh to be 2nd Lieut. (May 14). 4th Batn.: 2nd Lieut. C. de Hoghton resigns his commission on account of ill-health.

4th Batn. Devon Regt.—Hubert O'S. F. Tanner to be 2nd Lieut. (May 7).

3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.—Gerald E. W. Hervey to be 2nd Lieut. (May 16).

Somerset L.I.—3rd Batn.: 2nd Lieuts. N. H. Stone, T. A. Walsh, and F. J. Richardson to be Lieuts. 4th Batn.: Arthur B. Wakelin and Walter I. Hornby to be 2nd Lieuts. (May 10).

3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—Lieuts. L. E. G. Oates and H. F. C. A. Craddock to be Capt. (May 11).

4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Edward O. Davis to be 2nd Lieut. (May 7).

4th Batn. Yorkshire Regt.—George P. Stevens to be 2nd Lieut. (May 10).

3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut. D. S. Browne to be Capt. and to remain seconded; Lieut. A. M. M. Campbell to be Capt.

3rd Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—John C. Monteith to be 2nd Lieut. (May 8).

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—3rd Batn.: Arthur Bull to be 2nd Lieut. (May 8). 5th Batn.: Franklyn F. Boyd, late Lieut. 3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt., to be Capt. (May 14).

3rd Batn. Gloucester Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major G. R. H. Collis to be Major; Lieut. A. I. Menzies to be Capt. (May 11).

6th Batn. Worcester Regt.—Arthur J. Taylor is re-appointed Capt.; Leslie St. C. Cheape to be 2nd Lieut. (May 14).

3rd Batn. West Riding Regt.—Capt. F. L. Teschemaker resigns his commission on account of ill-health.

4th Batn. Border Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. G. Banks resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major Sir J. H. Walker, Bart., seconded whilst acting as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. R. T. Thynne, C.B., Commanding N.E. District (May 23); Darrell R. Jeffreys to be 2nd Lieut. (May 11).

4th Batn. Oxford L.I.—Hon. Mervyn B. Wingfield to be 2nd Lieut. (May 15).

3rd Batn. Essex Regt.—Oswald F. D. Norrington to be 2nd Lieut. (May 11).

3rd Batn. Northampton Regt.—Arthur G. L. Pepys, late Matabeleland Police, to be Lieut. (May 10).

3rd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regt.—Major A. W. H. Hay granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

3rd Batn. Yorkshire L.I.—Samuel N. Dale (May 9) and Percival J. Gout to be 2nd Lieuts. (May 15).

Middlesex Regt.—5th Batn.: William B. Dunn to be Capt. (May 8), George C. Ash to be 2nd Lieut. (May 12). 6th Batn.: Capt. E. Morse resigns his commission.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—8th Batt.: 2nd Lieuts. S. P. C. Vesey and F. W. H. Hutchinson to be Lieuts. (May 23). 9th Batt.: St. John C. Bowen re-appointed Lieut. (March 9).

3rd Batn. North Stafford Regt.—Ion T. D. Kirkpatrick to be 2nd Lieut. (May 11).

3rd Batn. Highland L.I.—John L. H. Bennett, late Lieut. 4th Batn., to be Capt. (May 16).

3rd Batn. Cameron Highlanders.—Lieuts. W. P. Haig and D. E. Mackintosh to be Capt.

6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Seconding of Capt. J. Rosborough for service with the Southern Nigeria Constabulary, announced in *Gazette* of March 13, is cancelled; Lieut. A. B. Cairnes to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. F. Robinson to be Lieut.

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Capt. J. T. Walker (Major, retired pay) to be Major (May 23); Capt. C. Cullen appointed Instr. of Musketry (May 1).

3rd Batn. Connaught Rangers.—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry H. W. Anderson and 2nd Lieut. A. Webber seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa.

4th Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Christian names of 2nd Lieut. Campbell, whose appointment appeared in *Gazette* of May 1, are Alexander Andrew Lochnell.

4th Batn. Leinster Regt.—Capt. T. E. W. Willington granted hon. rank of Major (May 23); Walter R. Trevelyan, late Capt. 3rd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Capt. (May 10).

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—3rd Batn.: Resignation of Capt. J. McNamara, which appeared in *Gazette* of April 17, post-dated to April 24; Henry G. C. Perry-Ayscough to be 2nd Lieut. (May 12). 4th Batn.: Capt. J. M. Sugrue to be Major.

4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—William H. A. Croker, late Capt. 6th Batn. Worcester Regt., to be Capt. (May 14).

7th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Charlie Hale to be Lieut. (May 8).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Royal Gloucester Hussars.—Sir Cecil Pery Van-Notten-Pole, Bart., reappointed Lieut. (May 14). Supy. Surg.-Lieut.-Col. A. Grace resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of regt. on retirement.

Hampshire Carabineers.—Hon. Charles Brand to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.) (May 15).

Herts.—Edward B. Sheppard to be 2nd Lieut. (May 14).

Leicester.—Major W. J. Martin, retired, reappointed Major and made Supy. under para. 36 Yeomanry Regulations.

Shropshire.—Thomas H., Lord Berwick, to be 2nd Lieut. (May 12).

Warwickshire.—Capt. Hon. Alwyne H. F. Greville, Reserve of Officers, late King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Capt. (May 12).

Worcester Hussars.—2nd Lieut. Hon. J. H. Ward seconded for service with Imperial Yeomanry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Aberdeen.—William B. G. Minto to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Devon (W. Div. R.G.A.).—William Field and Edward W. L. Knecker to be 2nd Lieuts. (May 15).

1st Fife.—John Sutherland to be 2nd Lieut.

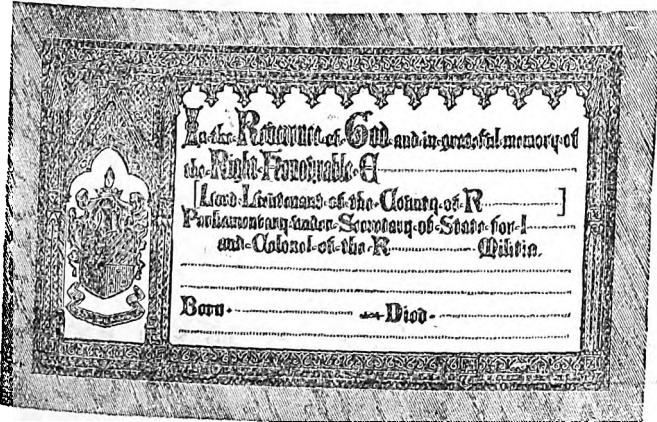
1st Hampshire (S. Div. R.G.A.).—Godfrey Stevenson to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Lancashire.—2nd Lieut. A. M. Pooley to be Lieut.; Surg.-Capt. I. M. Dawson to be Surg.-Major.

4th Lancashire.—Capt. F. H. Cauty and C. W. Bowring resign their commissions; William E. Moss to be 2nd Lieut.

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6th Lancashire.—Capt. A. R. Derryhouse resigns his commission; Lieut. J. P. Reynolds to be Capt.

8th Lancashire.—Capt. A. Hope-Jones resigns his commission.

1st Lincoln (W. Div. R.G.A.).—Lieut. E. P. Smith to be Capt.

1st City of London (E. Div., R.G.A.).—Robert G. Wrightson and Harry Wrightson to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire (W. Div. R.G.A.).—Stanley G. Swan to be 2nd Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Cheshire.—Lieut. J. Montgomery to be Capt.; Theodore R. W. Armour, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

2nd Cheshire (Railway).—Lieut. E. O. H. Walker resigns his commission; Thos. M. Fowke to be Qrmer.

1st Devon and Somerset.—Surg.-Lieut. T. Smith resigns his commission.

1st Lancashire.—Surg.-Lieut. G. A. Hawkins-Ambler to be Surg.-Capt.

2nd Lancashire (St. Helens).—Qrmer. J. A. Quaraby resigns his commission.

1st Middlesex.—Lieut. M. Collins resigns his commission.

1st Sussex.—Lieut. S. Russell retires under para. 111 Volunteer Regulations.

2nd Tower Hamlets.—2nd Lieut. R. P. Brousson to be Lieut.

2nd West Riding (of Yorkshire (Leeds)).—Frederick E. Buckton to be 2nd Lieut.

RIFLE.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—2nd V.B.: John M. Pye-Smith to be 2nd Lieut. 4th V.B.: Capt. F. M. Campbell to be Major; Lieut. A. E. Phillips to be Capt.

1st V.B. East Kent Regt.—G. L. Matthews to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Lancaster Regt.—Lieut. R. Thompson to be Capt.

1st V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. R. Weddell to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant under paras. 55A and 114 Volunteer Regulations; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. Gibson to be Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. W. Brown to be Capt.; George R. Gibson to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers.—Capt. J. Neely granted hon. rank of Major. Lieut. O. W. Simons resigns his commission.

Suffolk Regt.—2nd V.B.: Capt. A. J. D'Albani granted the hon. rank of Major, Qrmer. R. H. Dixon granted hon. rank of Capt. 4th (Cambridge Univ.) V.B.: Joshua C. Thompson and Ernest F. Watermeyer to be 2nd Lieuts.

Somerset L.I.—2nd V.B.: Capt. J. B. Herringham resigns his commission; Edward W. H. Marsh to be 2nd Lieut. 3rd V.B.: Robert C. Heard to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

2nd (Hertford) V.B. Bedford Regt.—Capt. S. W. Jeane, jun., granted hon. rank of Major; 2nd Lieut. R. G. R. Finch resigns his commission.

1st V.B. Leicester Regt.—Herbert Simpson and George H. M. Moore to be 2nd Lieuts.

2nd V.B. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Matthew White to be 2nd Lieut.; George G. Johnstone to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

Cheshire Regt.—1st V.B.: Lieut. E. W. Morrice to be Capt. 5th V.B.: Surg.-Lieut.-Col. P. M. Davidson resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—2nd V.B.: Lieuts. P. Jones, L. G. Hall, and W. Trubshaw to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. W. J. Cooney to be Lieut.; Henry Swetenham to be Capt.; Charles Hurlbutt reappointed Lieut.; Stanley Wood to be 2nd Lieut.; Surg.-Lieut. A. P. Swanson to be Surg.-Capt.; Rev. Canon G. Jones to be Acting Chaplain. 3rd V.B.: Lieut. A. W. Jones resigns his commission; Ashton Bremner to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. South Wales Borderers.—Edmund S. Williams to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Lanark.—Lieut. J. A. Richmond to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. G. W. S. Clark to be Lieut. and to remain Supy.; 2nd Lieut. W. J. Blair to be Lieut.

1st V.B. East Lancashire Regt.—Capt. R. I. Robinson resigns his commission.

2nd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Surg.-Lieut. James Dunbar-Brunton resigns his commission, and is appointed 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

3rd V.B. West Riding Regt.—Rev. W. J. Bradford, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

Border Regt.—1st (Cumberland) V.B.: Lieut. C. W. Graham to be Capt.; Frederic W. R. Sale to be 2nd Lieut.; Charles E. Atkinson to be Qrmer. 3rd (Cumberland) V.B.: Lieut. J. E. Syme to be Instr. of Musketry; Ralph Falcon to be 2nd Lieut.; Thomas G. Mathews, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut.

Hampshire Regt.—1st V.B.: Capt. and Hon. Major Rev. H. Martin, M.A., to be Major; Lieut. H. E. Gill to be Capt.; Rev. E. H. Rycroft, M.A., and Rev. E. J. Bartleet, M.A., to be Acting Chaplains. 5th (Isle of Wight) V.B.: Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. F. Dashwood resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement. Major C. H. Seely to be Lieut.-Col., and to command, under para. 55A, Volunteer Regulations.

1st V.B. South Stafford Regt.—William H. B. Hatton to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. South Lancashire Regt.—Lieut.-Col. J. C. Ridgway granted hon. rank of Col.

3rd V.B. Welsh Regt.—John F. Edwards to be 2nd Lieut.

6th (Fife) V.B. Royal Highlanders.—David Beveridge and Andrew Harley to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.).

Oxford L.I.—1st (Oxford Univ.) V.B.: 2nd Lieut. F. J. Wylie to be Capt. 2nd V.B.: 2nd Lieut. W. Williams, from 1st V.B., to be Capt. 4th (Eton College) V.B.: Christian F. G. W. de Falbe, to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

3rd V.B. Essex Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. F. H. McDonald to be Lieut.

1st Nottingham (Robin Hood).—Capt. J. T. Perry and W. H. Blackburn granted hon. rank of Major; Arthur N. Lee and Richard E. Skipwith to be 2nd Lieuts.

2nd V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Capt. H. C. H. Cannon resigns his commission.

1st V.B. Northampton Regt.—Capt. H. Lenton granted hon. rank of Major; Herbert Branch to be 2nd Lieut.; Surg.-Lieut. H. Stedman, M.D., to be Surg.-Capt.

1st V.B. Shropshire L.I.—2nd Lieut. C. Porter, from 4th V.B. Cheshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut.; Hubert Mansell, Geoffrey G. Wace, and Duncan Sinclair to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st Hereford.—2nd Lieut. F. C. Palmer to be Lieut.; Henry Mortlock, William Ainslie, and Claud W. Janvrin to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st V.B. Middlesex Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. R. Hennell, D.S.O., to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant, under para. 55A and 114 Volunteer Regulations; Rev. C. E. White, M.A., appointed Acting Chaplain.

4th Middlesex (West London).—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry H. S. Lewis resigns his commission.

1st London.—Edgar Collier to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

2nd London.—Lieut. S. D. Myers to be Capt.

Manchester Regt.—3rd V.B.: Capt. J. W. Pollitt to be Major. 1st Cadet Batn.: Hon. Major A. P. Ledward to be Hon. Lieut.-Col.; Hon. Capt. F. Heape to be Hon. Major; Hon. Lieut. J. B. Barton to be Hon. Capt.

2nd V.B. North Stafford Regt.—Capt. G. W. Abbotts resigns his commission.

5th V.B. Durham L.I.—Lieut. R. B. Ferry to be Capt.

1st V.B. Highland L.I.—Robert T. Gibson-Fleming, to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Sutherland (Sutherland Highland).—Hugh Gunn, to be 2nd Lieut.

Gordon Highlanders.—5th (Deeside Highland) V.B.: James W. Gregor, to be 2nd Lieut. 6th V.B.: Lieut. J. Duncan resigns his commission.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—1st (Renfrew) V.B.: Surg.-Lieut. J. N. Marshall, M.D., to be Surg.-Capt. 2nd (Renfrew) V.B.: William D. Johnston to be 2nd Lieut. 4th (Stirling) V.B.: Capt. and Hon. Major R. Morton to be Major; David Frew to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

7th Middlesex (London Scottish).—Henry B. Gourlay to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

14th Middlesex (Inns of Court).—Lieut. T. M. Maguire resigns his commission.

16th Middlesex (London Irish).—Lieut. P. M. Yearsley to be Capt.

19th Middlesex.—Rev. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

MEMORANDA.

Forth Volunteer Infantry Brigade.—Major G. McCrae, 4th V.B. Royal Scots, is reappointed Supply and Transport Officer.

Highland Volunteer Infantry Brigade.—Capt. E. W. Macleod, Reserve of Officers, late Cameron Highlanders, to be Brig.-Major (April 28).

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date May 23.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, May 25.

2nd Life Guards.—2nd Lieut. Sir J. Home-Purves-Hume-Campbell, Bart., to be Lieut., vice S. B. B. Dyer, seconded for service under Colonial Office (April 17).

6th Dragoon Guards.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—O. L. Francis, vice C. K. Elworthy, killed in action; Hon. L. R. D. Gray, Adjut., to complete establishment; 2nd Lieut. W. J. S. Rundle to be Lieut., vice O. L. Francis (May 11).

7th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. K. K. Mackellar, from N. S. Wales Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

6th Dragoons.—2nd Lieut. E. C. S. Jervis to be Lieut., vice N. W. Haig, a prisoner of war (May 10).

21st Lancers.—2nd Lieut. G. B. H. Wheeler, from East Kent Yeomanry, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. B. Protheroe Smith, promoted (May 5).

Reserve Regiment of Dragoons.—Lieut.-Col. H. J. Watson, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut.-Col. (April 23). To be Majors:—Majors J. A. W. O'N. Torrens (April 22), J. W. Dent (April 28), and G. O'Connor (May 2), Reserve of Officers. Lieut. A. C. Duckworth, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut. (May 10);

Rdgmr. and Hon. Capt. W. R. Banting, Reserve of Officers, to be Rdgmr. (April 18); Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. J. Brittlebank, Reserve of Officers, to be Qrmer. (May 4).

Imperial Yeomanry.—Trpr. B. Molloy to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (April 5).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.—Gentlemen nominated by Authorities of Universities and Colleges to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Harry de C. Matthews, Thuroes R. Ubsdell, George G. J. Walshe, Robert A. McClymont, Thomas S. Dick-Cleland, Leopold d'E. Lanfesty, Philip G. Lyster, George F. B. Turner, Philip S. Tillard, Ronald H. Sanderson, Alfred McE. Woodside, Henry Meerey, Arthur G. Leech, Ronald Lean, James A. Butchart, James Johnstone, Arthur W. Bartholomew, Lewis W. Joyce, Norman Donaldson, William F. Ingpen, Ernest O. Lewin, Norman Patterson, William MacC. Burden, Thomas C. Usher, Henry J. A. Evans, James F. Todd, Frederick C. L. Grieve, Robert B. Cousens, Walter R. Reid.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Capt. F. N. Baker (Univ. Cand.), from 3rd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut. (May 9). Gentlemen, nominated by Authorities of Universities and Colleges to be 2nd Lieuts.:—James G. Courtice, Robert H. Brown, Sydney C. Peck, John J. K. Greenway, William S. Nicholson, Angus M. Urquhart, Alastair D. Macdonald, Francis J. E. Lynch, Thomas A. Whyte, George L. L. Mayo, Alexander W. Crum, Richard C. Holme, Robert H. Begg, Bertram A. Francis, Henry B. Bateman, Robert Carson, Ambrose N. Waddell-Dudley, Augustus C. H. Duke, Ernest J. Cummins, Morrell A. Girdlestone, John A. Brett, Hugh C. Pearson, Frederick Dickens.

Royal Malta Artillery.—Lieut. (with local and temp. rank) V. C. Micallef to be Capt. (with local and temp. rank), to complete establishment.

Grenadier Guards.—2nd Lieut. G. R. Houston-Boswell to be Lieut., to complete establishment (May 2).

Royal Guards Reserve Regt.—Major B. H. Scott-Murray, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (May 10); Capt. C. L. Lindsay, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (May 14).

LINE BATTALIONS.

East Kent Regt.—Lieut. R. V. F. Hubbard, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Capt. J. W. G. Simonds, 3rd V.B., and 2nd Lieut. A. Reed, 2nd V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. F. M. Chatterley, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

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Liverpool Regt.—Qrmer. and Hon. Lieut. E. H. Bell placed on temp. half-pay on account of ill-health; Capt. M. J. Mahony, 6th V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

Norfolk Regt.—Lieut. B. M. Hughes, 4th V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

Lincoln Regt.—Supy. Capt. R. N. Gamble to be Capt., vice C. C. L. Barlow, seconded (Feb. 6); Lieut. T. L. D. Dickinson, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

Suffolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. S. Torkington to be Lieut., vice F. T. D. Wilson, appointed Adj. (April 23); Sergt. C. Irwin, from Liverpool Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., vice G. S. Torkington (May 5); Lieut. H. T. Marriott, 2nd V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

West Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major W. Hopworth, 3rd V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

East Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. C. P. Berthon, placed on temp. half-pay on account of ill-health.

Bedford Regt.—Lieut. A. C. T. Veasey, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

Leicestershire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.: H. C. Chapman, vice W. Bryce, promoted (Jan. 19); S. O. Everitt, vice H. S. Smith, promoted (Feb. 6); Lieut. J. M. Curtois, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

Royal Irish Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. J. L. Ferris, 5th V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. W. Mellor, C. H. Unwin, and K. Macnee to be Lieuts., on augmentation (May 16); appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of 2nd Lieut. K. K. Mackellar, from N.S. Wales Local Military Forces, which appeared in *Gazette* of April 10, is cancelled; Lieut. F. A. Woodcock, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut. C. J. C. Barrett to be Capt., vice H. S. Ravenhill, seconded; 2nd Lieut. C. C. Clifton to be Lieut., vice C. J. C. Barrett (May 2).

Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. J. ff. Crofton, 3rd V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Supy. Capt. C. H. M. Doughty to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Sir H. W. McMahon, Bart., D.S.O., seconded for special service in S. Africa (March 21); Capt. N. M. Griffith, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. J. A. Doig is antedated to March 28, vice W. H. S. McAlester, appointed Adj.; 2nd Lieut. J. M. V. Stewart to be Lieut., vice E. M. Young, died of wounds received in action (March 31).

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Major H. G. Daniel retires on retired pay; Capt. George P. Stewart to be Major, vice H. G. Daniel.

Worcester Regt.—Capt. R. H. Whitecombe, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. F. E. Button, 2nd V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

Border Regt.—Capt. A. Lee, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

Royal Sussex Regt.—2nd Lieut. R. B. Hopkins to be Lieut., vice H. H. Elliott, promoted (Mar. 12).

South Stafford Regt.—Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. are antedated to March 5:—T. Ormsby, vice H. C. Chads, seconded for service as an Adj. of Vols.; E. B. Wishaw, A. A. H. Daukes. Lieut. C. H. Garratt to be Capt. in succession to Major H. C. Chads, Adj. of Vols. (March 10); Lieut. E. O. Wright, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

Dorset Regt.—Lance-Sergt. H. Huddleston, from Coldstream Guards, to be 2nd Lieut., vice D. B. Gore-Booth, deceased.

South Lancashire Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. F. Cary, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

Welsh Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. H. Romilly to be Lieut., vice L. Brandreth, promoted into Royal Fusiliers (May 12).

Essex Regt.—Lieut. C. J. Hobkirk to be Capt., vice T. W. Milward, deceased (May 11); Lieut. C. H. E. Taylor, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

Derbyshire Regt.—Capt. T. C. Newbold, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. H. A. Robinson to be Capt., vice G. A. Norcott, promoted (April 2); Lieut. C. J. Newton is seconded for service on staff (April 23); Capt. E. Stowell, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

Northampton Regt.—Qrmer. and Hon. Lieut. J. Devlin placed on temp. half-pay on account of ill-health; Lieut. H. W. Jackson, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

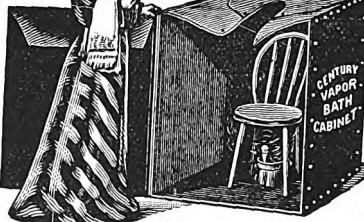
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Yorkshire L.I.—Lieut. C. A. Mackenzie, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

Shropshire L.I.—Capt. H. P. Harris-Edge, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

Middlesex Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—Henry Storr, on augmentation (March 14); G. A. Bridgman, vice H. E. Foster, appointed Adj. (May 2).

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—2nd Lieut. F. G. Wil'an to be Lieut., vice A. E. Cathcart, seconded (April 18).

Manchester Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—C. Toogood from Border Regt., vice L. H. Prioleau, promoted; G. R. Sowray, from Shropshire L.I., in succession to Major W. Gwatkin, who holds a Staff appointment; R. A. B. Chute, from East Surrey Regt., on augmentation; A. F. Stewart, from West Yorkshire Regt., on augmentation; J. Gellibrand, from South Lancashire Regt., vice C. Toogood, seconded for special service in S. Africa. Capt. P. Bamford, 6th V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa (May 26); Qrmer. and Hon. Lieut. W. Butler seconded for service on staff (May 14).

North Stafford Regt.—Lieut. W. H. Ridge, 2nd V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

York and Lancaster Regt.—Capt. C. C. Moxon, 2nd V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

Durham L.I.—Capt. J. B. Bowman, 5th V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in S. Africa.

Cameron Highlanders.—Lieut. E. J. Brodie, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., vice R. B. Trotter, seconded.

Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.: C. L. W. Wallace, vice E. H. Saunders, a prisoner of war; A. S. Kirkwood, vice H. G. Brennan, promoted (April 4).

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Capt. and Brevet Major T. E. O'Leary is seconded for service on Staff (April 19).

Connaught Rangers.—2nd Lieut. C. E. Haek to be Lieut., vice H. R. G. Deacon, promoted (April 9).

Leinster Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. F. Scobell to be Lieut., vice C. E. Martin, deceased (May 2).

Rifle Brigade.—Promotion to Capt. of Lieut. J. D. Heriot-Maitland is antedated to April 1, vice E. A. F. Dawson, seconded; Lieut. E. G. Campbell to be Capt., vice A. G. Ferguson, seconded (April 7). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. J. Meysey-Thompson, vice J. D. Heriot-Maitland (April 1); R. F. S. Grant, vice P. G. A. Cox, seconded (April 3); C. Shawe, vice A. A. Dorrien-Smith, seconded (April 6); C. E. Harrison, vice E. G. Campbell (April 7). To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieut. C. J. Johnstone, from 3rd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regt., vice R. F. S. Grant; 2nd Lieut. N. E. T. Bosanquet, from 7th Batn., vice C. Shawe.

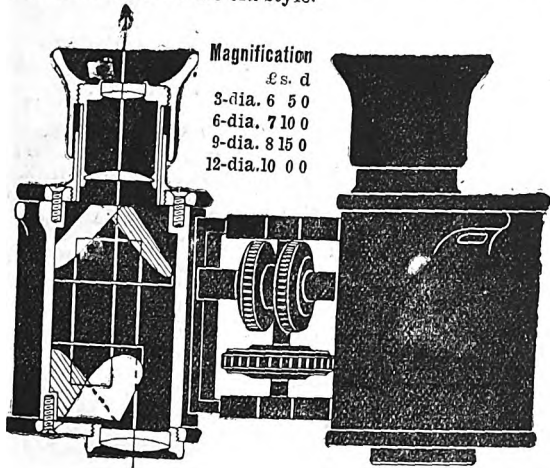
West India Regt.—Lieut. J. H. Stewart to be Capt., vice J. E. S. Woodman, transferred to Lancashire Fusiliers (May 19). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. S. Liddell, vice E. H. Reeves, transferred to 1st Dragoon Guards (May 5); E. V. Moore, vice J. H. Stewart (May 19).

Royal Home Counties Reserve Regt.—Capt. S. H. Rusbridger, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (May 7); 2nd Lieut. C. H. B. Weston to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.

Royal Northern Reserve Regt.—To be Lieuts.:—Col. A. H. Luck, from half-pay; Lieut.-Col. A. W. Dury, Reserve of Officers (May 10); Major C. F. Magrath (May 8) and Capt. H. C. Filmore (May 12), Reserve of Officers, to be

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Capt. ; Lieut. F. S. de M. Maude to be Capt., with temp rank of Capt. in Army.
Royal Southern Reserve Regt.—Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. A. Wilkin, Reserve of Officers, to be Qrmer. (May 11).
Royal Irish Reserve Regt.—Capt. N. C. Castle, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (May 11).
Army Service Corps.—First Class Staff Sergt.-Majors to be Qrms., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation:—W. J. Bennett, T. Curtis, A. Munday.
Royal Army Medical Corps.—Surgeon-Lieut. Col. H. Wright, 1st V.B. Lincoln Regt., granted temp. rank of Major whilst serving in S. Africa (May 29).
Indian Staff Corps.—Transfer of Lieut.-Col. H. de la

N. Hervey to the Unemployed Supy. List, which was notified in *Gazette* of April 17, is cancelled.

Brevet.—To be Cols.:—Lieut.-Col. C. H. Kelly, Provisional Bttn. (May 1); Lieut.-Col. A. W. Hill, Middlesex Regt. (May 27).

Memoranda.—Major Gen. F. W. Ward, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, placed on Unemployed Supernumerary List (May 25). To be Major-Gens.:—Col. (temp. Major-Gen.) T. B. Tyler, Insp.-Gen. of Artillery in India, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. B. L. Forster, R.A., retired (May 1); Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B., commanding a Second Class District in

India, vice E. D. Elliott, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, placed on Unemployed Supy. List (May 15).

Erratum.—The letters "D.S.O." were inserted in error after Brevet-Col. R. S. S. Baden-Powell's name in *Gazette* of May 22.

Reserve of Officers.—Lieuts. C. E. Wegg-Prosser, W. T. F. Horwood, and A. Ritchie to be Capt.; Aubrey E. B. Walsh, late Lieut. 3rd Bttn. Somerset L.I., to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieut. T. Close resigns his commission.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date May 26.]

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THE SURRENDER OF JOHANNESBURG AND PRETORIA.

NEWS of a startling and unexpected nature reached London on Thursday morning. The special correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, Lord Rosslyn, telegraphing from Pretoria on Wednesday, at 11.40 a.m., stated that Pretoria would be occupied in about two hours from that time, without resistance; that the President had gone to Waterval Boven, and that the Burgomaster was authorised to receive the British. A Reuter's despatch of the same date from Pretoria stated further that the British advance guard was half-way between Johannesburg and Pretoria, that a force was also reported at Hatherley, west of the capital, on the Delagoa Bay Railway, and that the Boer forces had been dismissed from the forts round Pretoria. Two important despatches from Lord Roberts at Germiston, also sent off on Wednesday, were published by the War Office on Thursday. In the first he announced that the Commandant of Johannesburg had begged him to defer entering that town until Thursday, to allow of its complete evacuation by the armed burghers, and to this request he had agreed. In the second despatch the Commander-in-Chief referred to severe fighting sustained by General Ian Hamilton's column on the previous day, which we describe elsewhere,

and to the disposition of his troops. On Thursday, as prearranged, the surrender of Johannesburg became an accomplished fact. Her Majesty's troops took peaceable possession of the town, and the British flag floated over the Government buildings. Lord Roberts's mounted forces were then but a day's march from Pretoria, and any hour may bring the welcome news that the capital of the South African Republic—the grand objective of the campaign—has passed into the keeping of Great Britain. The war will then be virtually over, although guerilla fighting may continue for a time. The week has been fruitful in great events, and would have been noteworthy had it recorded nothing more than the annexation to the Queen's dominions of the Orange Free State—henceforth to be known as the "Orange River Colony." Since the war of 1870-71 there has been no more brilliant military achievement than Lord Roberts's rapid advance from Bloemfontein to Johannesburg, a distance of about 250 miles, in twenty marching days.

A bold and well-executed strategical movement preceded the passage of the Vaal by the right wing under General Ian Hamilton. This movement was, no doubt, partly intended to mislead the enemy as to the true point of passage, and in that respect was completely successful. The right wing, well in advance of Lord Roberts's central column, which, as before, followed the railway, occupied Heilbron on the 22nd, after a smart action at Rhenoster River, the forcing of which was stoutly disputed. Engelbrecht Drift, on the Vaal, lay eighteen miles due north of Heilbron, and the enemy, supposing it to be Hamilton's intention to attempt the passage at that point, was reported to have made preparations to oppose him there in force. The central column was then at Honing's Spruit, a day's march in rear, and General French, nearly twenty miles ahead on the left, was across the Rhenoster. Both wings were thus operating far in advance of the centre, and making their dispositions preparatory to forcing the line of the Vaal. On the 26th ult. Lord Roberts, in a brief despatch from Wolvenhoek, a point on the railway fifteen miles south of the Transvaal frontier, announced that the advanced portion of his force crossed the Vaal on the Queen's birthday near Parys, a point lying twenty-four miles to the west. There is some reason for thinking that the passage of the river at Parys may have been effected by the troops under Lord Methuen's command which had been working up along the Vaal from Hoopstad. General Ian Hamilton had then reached Boschbank, thirty-five miles north-west of Heilbron, where he was on the 22nd. At Boschbank he was eight miles west of the main line, instead of twenty-three miles east of it, having marched obliquely across Lord Roberts's front, and formed a junction with the left wing under General French. On the 25th French crossed at Lindique's Drift, ten miles west of the railway, while General Broadwood's cavalry brigade secured Wonderfontein Drift three miles higher up the river, where he covered the passage of

Ian Hamilton's column on Saturday. On Sunday Lord Roberts with the remainder of his troops passed to the north bank at Viljoen's Drift south of Vereeniging. The drift had been seized beforehand by the 4th Mounted Infantry Corps under Colonel Henry after a slight skirmish, an attempt being made at the same time to save the railway bridge, which was only partially successful as the most northerly span was blown up and wrecked by the retreating Boers. The 3rd Cavalry Brigade, which crossed the day before at Engelbrecht Drift, covered the main column to the east. The various points by which the British Army entered upon Transvaal territory covered a front of some twenty-five miles. When the last of Roberts's columns passed to the north of the river on Sunday morning the operation, which commenced on the Queen's birthday, was completed. The territory hitherto known as the Orange Free State then lay subjugated behind the British Army, and at Church parade that day the Commander-in-Chief proclaimed its annexation by Great Britain.

The series of rapid and skilful movements, by which the bulk of the mounted troops were thrown across the Vaal in advance of his left centre, enabled Lord Roberts both to save the coal mines south of Vereeniging from destruction, and also to secure the comparatively open country lying to the westward of the main line of advance for the further forward movements of his mobile wings against the right of the Boer positions south of Johannesburg. Monday saw the army early in motion again, and on that day the headquarters reached Klip River, twenty miles to the north, and but fifteen from Johannesburg. French and Ian Hamilton were operating ten miles to the westward. Sinister rumours had for some time been abroad that the mines and other property at Johannesburg were doomed to destruction, and although little credence had been given to the reports, the Commander-in-Chief doubtless desired to place that important town and district beyond the reach of any desperadoes who might be tempted, through a desire for revenge, to commit acts of wanton destruction before the arrival of the British. The march was therefore pressed forward without intermission. Position after position, entrenched and evidently intended to be stoutly defended, was abandoned without a blow, the enemy retreating in hot haste at all points. At Klip River Station the last train, containing five of the enemy's guns, was all but captured by the West Australians, who dashed into the station as the train steamed out towards Pretoria.

Continuing his rapid march on Tuesday, Lord Roberts in the afternoon occupied Germiston, ten miles east of Johannesburg and little more than thirty miles from Pretoria. He was then in possession of Natal Spruit Station, the junction of the south-eastern railway leading through Heidelberg to northern Natal, and of Elandsfontein station, the junction of the south-western railway connecting Johannesburg, Potchefstroom, and Klerksdorp with the main line. The enemy,

not expecting the British until the next day, had not carried off all their rolling stock, and no mines, so far as Lord Roberts knew at the time of his despatch, had been injured. The seizure of these junctions secured for the Commander-in-Chief a central position, cutting the various portions of the defending forces from one another, paralysing their further efforts, and rendering him master of the situation. On Wednesday Johannesburg was practically surrounded by the British. The headquarters with the 11th Division and heavy artillery was south of the town. The 7th Division with Gordon's Cavalry and Mounted Infantry held the northern heights. Hamilton lay due west at Florida, which was not occupied without a heavy engagement on Tuesday, in which the Gordon Highlanders bore the brunt of the fighting, and cleared the enemy's position with the greatest gallantry, and the City of London Imperial Volunteers greatly distinguished themselves. French was a few miles to the north-east. Lord Roberts, with his forces so disposed, had the place completely in his power, but he consented to delay his entry for twenty-four hours at the urgent request of the Commandant, as already stated.

While Lord Roberts was pushing his main army forward at the utmost speed towards Pretoria, Sir Redvers Buller remained inactive before the formidable lines of Laing's Nek, where 8,000 Boers were said to block his way. Had he so desired, he might, with his powerful Army Corps of 30,000 men, have forced a passage through the Pass, or found a way round it, but in resting inactive he has played a well-considered part in this ably-conducted campaign. A powerful section of the enemy's forces, which otherwise might have reached Johannesburg and delayed Lord Roberts's advance, was thus held inactive within their trenches under the shadow of Majuba and Pogwani mountains, until their retreat on Johannesburg and Pretoria was effectually cut off, and their further co-operation in any system of organised defence rendered impossible. Although abstaining from offensive operations in obedience to the general plan, Sir Redvers had been concentrating his force for an early forward movement. General Hildyard's (5th) Division marched into Newcastle on Sunday and joined Headquarters. On the same day General Buller, annoyed by the pressure of the enemy on his right rear, despatched General Hildyard to seize Utrecht, and General Lyttelton to move on Doornberg and Vryheid. Utrecht was occupied without resistance, and an important step was thus taken towards turning the flank of the Boer position at Laing's Nek, the early abandonment of which is now probable.

General Rundle, still operating to the east of the main line of advance, was engaged with a large Boer force near Senekal on Monday, and on the same day General Brabant had two of his patrols cut off and captured. General Baden-Powell, with a force from Mafeking, is reported from a Boer source to have occupied Zeerust on Monday, and General Hunter, with his Division, is said to be also moving eastwards from the western railway at Maribogopan. Colonel Plumer is guarding the railway north of Mafeking, now in working order to Bulawayo. Of the movements of Sir F. Carrington there is nothing to record, except that the highest praise is due to the gallant Canadians and Australians detached by him to join Colonel Plumer in the relief of Mafeking, for the marvellous rapidity of their marching and the gallantry displayed by them on the occasion. All accounts are agreed as to the brilliancy of their performance, which shows the excellent "stuff" of which our Colonial troops are made.

THE PEERS AND THE ARMY.

THE debate raised in the House of Lords last Friday evening was a most useful one, if in some respects it proved disappointing. It was opened by the Duke of Bedford, as chairman of the newly-formed Service Committee of Peers. It was his Grace's first appearance in the character of a legislative orator, but it will be admitted by all who heard him that he acquitted himself admirably. Not only was his language well chosen, but he displayed a surprisingly broad grasp of his subject, which augurs well for the future if the committee over which he presides is to become a factor in connection with the Imperial Parliament. The Duke of Bedford did not deny that the War Office has, on the whole, done its work well since the war broke out in South Africa, and that Lord Lansdowne, judged by the standard of his predecessors, has shown himself to be a minister well qualified to have charge of the department in a national crisis. It was not, as he put it, "the failure of our system, but the lamentable inadequacy of our present military resources which was the subject of universal anxiety." What the peers look for, he went on to say, "is an increase of the quantity and quality of the material necessary for the military needs of the Empire." Other noble lords followed in much the same strain, the one thing particularly noticeable being the unanimity with which all speakers condemned—and that in no measured language—the policy of the War Office with regard to the Militia. In this matter Service men in both Houses are completely in accord, we are glad to find. As the Duke of Bedford put it, the Militia is now some 30,000 men short of its establishment. He was scarcely astonished at this. What he did marvel at was that "its present strength is what it is considering the wet blanket of illiberality with which the War Office has for years treated the force."

Lord Lansdowne's reply was characterised by that clearness and open-mindedness which has marked all his utterances since he assumed the duties of his present office. There was no overlooking the fact that the Minister for War recognised that he was called upon in certain details of his defence to make the best he could of a very bad case. His excuses for the neglect of the Militia had such a flavour of sealing-wax about them that they were received with derision. In effect, Lord Lansdowne admitted the full justice of nearly all which had been said, but regretted that the feeling of his advisers was such that he was powerless to do anything to remedy the state of things of which complaint is made in both Houses. He hopes, however, to get over the difficulty to some extent, as it has been decided to appoint an officer to the Headquarter Staff of the Army to watch the interests of the Militia—so that a force "which has traditions and idiosyncrasies of its own should have somebody in the official hierarchy whose special business it is to see that its interests are not neglected." This statement drew forth cheers from the noble lords assembled, which were soon to be followed by expressions of disapproval when the War Minister went on to say that the officer to be chosen was to be an ex-adjutant, not an ex-commanding officer as was supposed. This is a half measure which will be bound to result, we fear, in failure. It is an admission that an adviser is wanted, but at once establishes the force of the arguments adduced by the Duke of Bedford and other speakers, that under the territorial system the Militia has been allowed to drift from bad to worse, until now it had become a veritable nobody's child.

So far as the general policy of the War Office with regard to the Army is concerned, Lord

Lansdowne was in some respects happier, for there is no denying the wisdom of much that has been done to render our system more elastic and to popularise the Army among the classes from which the best recruits are drawn. As regards the Royal Reserve Battalions, the War Office, we learn, received in all some 30,000 applications for enrolment, and the services of about 20,000 have been accepted, these being men in the prime of life, i.e., between thirty and forty years of age, the majority under thirty-five. And the best possible reports have been received as to their conduct; this notwithstanding the severest of tests to which they were for weeks subjected in being left with £10 or £12 in their pockets and nothing whatever to do, owing to the absence of officers, arms, and equipment. Lord Lansdowne does not view with favour the idea of accepting the services of these men until they have completed twenty-five years' service, for the purpose of forming a standing Reserve, and we agree with him. There is no immediate necessity, we believe, for the whole of the men being retained. At the same time it would be the height of all folly to allow them all to revert to civil life at the end of their twelve months, when many may wish to remain on to complete a longer term of engagement. Unless this were contemplated it would be impossible on any grounds to justify the reckless waste which the formation of these battalions has involved, every man having received a bounty of £22 for a year's service. The arrangement by which the services of the men would be retained, Lord Lansdowne thinks, would be "a very bad bargain for the country." But what can be said for the existing arrangement? It is ten times worse, if, as we infer, it is proposed that the men shall all drift back into civil life in March 1901—a large number to become perhaps idlers in the land.

It is satisfactory to know that considerable progress is being made in the formation of the new units, the raising of which was announced some time ago. These consist of three cavalry regiments, averaging 500 men each and 270 horses; seven batteries Royal Horse Artillery and thirty-six field batteries; two battalions each for the Irish Guards, Northumberland Fusiliers, Liverpool Regiment, Worcestershire Regiment, Middlesex Regiment, and Manchester Regiment; besides large additions to Royal Engineers and departmental corps. A commencement has only just been made to bring together the Irish Guards, and as regards other units 370 men per battalion have already been obtained and ten officers, according to Lord Lansdowne's figures. It would be manifestly unfair to regard the Government scheme as a final settlement, or anything like a final settlement, of the big question of national defence. That is a matter of vital importance to the Empire which can only arise when the campaign in South Africa has been brought to a conclusion. The present measures must be viewed in a tentative sense. That many of them are in the right direction is proved by the favour with which they have been accepted everywhere. For years past even the man in the street has been brought to recognise that the safety of the country have been sacrificed to a pettifogging policy which has put party interest before everything, and the effect of the war in South Africa has been to bring this home to him. Lord Lansdowne has shown a disposition to meet the wishes of the public, and as a result he has brought much credit on the Cabinet of which he is a member. Unfortunately, the other night one or two remarks fell from his lips which have caused people to suppose that pressure is

being put upon him to curb his energies in the direction of augmentation. One can only hope that this is a false impression. It is undesirable, as we say, to launch big schemes for the betterment of systems just at present; but, so far as the Militia and the Reserve battalions are concerned, an opportunity is afforded us of putting systems on a sounder footing, and it would be an immense pity if the occasion were allowed to pass without something being done to produce confidence. The whole tone of Lord Lansdowne's remarks on these two heads was too apologetic to carry the weight that they should have done. Some members of the Government have adopted such a flippant attitude in regard to the question of defence that Lord Lansdowne may have found himself placed at a disadvantage. We are ready to make all allowances; but a Minister for War, at a moment like the present, has to accept the responsibilities of office. The reputation of Lord Lansdowne stands so high that it would be matter for regret if he allowed himself to fall a victim to the tricks of party government, when he must know that by standing to his guns he would have a united Empire at his back.

Army Notes.

The discomfiture of the Boers is complete. They were ready enough to fight in British Colonies and in the Orange River Colony, the new name of the Free State, but they have shown precious little capacity for fighting on their own soil. Naturally enough this hardly endears them to their late allies, who having borne the brunt of the campaign, are now left in the lurch. They deserve no better, but it is an interesting development of the situation. The collapse of the Boer resistance fulfils the predictions of old colonists, made early in the campaign. They never dreamed that the war would find the mother country completely unprepared. The moment Lord Roberts appeared on the scene and adapted his strategy and tactics the whole aspect of affairs seemed to undergo a change. The British advance has since been one magnificent triumph. The Boer burgher cannot stand continued defeat, and he will not face a powerful enemy on his own soil. He is not "a first-class fighting man" by any means, and, only for our mistakes, no one would ever have imagined that he was. His day ended when his entrenched positions were turned by flank movements. With everything in his favour the Boer has not proved that he can stand his ground before mounted troops. He is driven from pillar to post as though the predictions of M. Bloch had never been heard. The Boers are bitterly disappointed at the failure of the Cape Colony Dutch to rise in their tens of thousands, and at the neutral attitude of Mr. Schreiner and Mr. Hofmeyr. They had no idea that England could put more than 100,000 men in the field, believing that the main strength of her Army would be required in India to resist a forward move by Russia. Success on their part was not only to lead to foreign intervention, but to the downfall of British power in the world. Finally, the marksmanship of the average soldier, and British generalship, have astonished them into admiration. And since these things are so, the war is coming to an end. It will be remembered when the first Transvaal War is forgotten.

In one of his recent letters to the *Morning Post* Mr. Winston Churchill made an appeal which must have found an echo in the hearts of those who know Sir William Gatacre, or his record of fine service in the field in India and in the Soudan. The brilliant and courageous correspondent appears to have known the general in one or other of his campaigns, and he draws a touching picture of the gallant officer in his home-coming in contrast with his position in the Soudan, when he was one of the shining lights of the Army, full of energy and life, and endeared to his troops by his personal qualities. Some day the mystery of that sudden

unhappy despatch will be known, and justice will be done, if injustice has been perpetrated; but nothing can ever make amends to any officer who has been deprived of his command in the face of the enemy.

Mr. Churchill also had an opportunity of drawing a capital pen and ink sketch of an officer whose name has not been so prominent in the press correspondence or in the despatches from the generals as was expected—a matter of chance, perhaps, certainly not a matter of choice, for a more forward and willing *sabreur* than Major-General Brabazon is not to be found in any army; but it was not till the other day he had an occasion apparently for coming to the front on his own hook, and he had for the nonce a piece of good luck in having Mr. Winston Churchill by his side to describe his friend's service and conduct, and to pen a vigorous, picturesque, and truthful Service biography of the gallant officer who is known in and out of the Army with affectionate brevity as "Brab."

The resignation of General Galliffet is of evil omen for France. A firm hand, a chivalrous spirit, the soul of a patriot, "valour and discipline" his watchword for the Army, a soldier and a gentleman, Galliffet was called at a time of trouble to put the War Office in order and to clean out the bureaux which had been defiled by the base and traitorous creatures whose corruption, falsehood and treachery were exposed to the world in the course of "*L'affaire Dreyfus*." He set to work without delay. Satisfied of the guilt of Dreyfus, as his predecessors in office had been, he resolved to stamp out the fires which were menacing with destruction the basis of society. He insisted on the maintenance of absolute obedience to the powers that be on the part of the Army, and he seized on the verdict of the Rennes Court Martial as an opportunity to issue the General Order which proclaimed the finality of the case, and declared that the "incident" of the Dreyfus case was closed. Without fear, favour, or affection he dismissed officers, no matter how eminent, who evinced a refractory temper; and, old Imperialist as he was, he allowed no man in the Army to avow hostility to the Republic, for he accepted that form of government as a compromise which for the time saved France from infinite danger within and without. The outbreak of the "case," which had, we thought, been handed over to "posterity," proved too much for Galliffet's chafed spirits—he was not strong enough, he confesses "to control the emotions," we suppose, "of contemptuous anger and disgust which were aroused by the disorder, violence, and vulgarity" of the legislative mob around him. Wounded in body and mind he handed over his portfolio to a successor who is not to be envied. It will be welcome news to the socialists and political fanatics who knew that as long as Galliffet held office they could expect no mercy if they resorted to force, and who had heard of the way in which, to use the Cromwellian phrase, he "had execution of them" on the day the Communards marched out from Paris to overthrow the Government at Versailles, and got "between the devil and the deep sea"—Galliffet on one side and Valerien on the other. It was poor compensation for the defeat at Floing on September 1, 1870, when he led the desperate charge of his brigade on the Prussians; but at least he had done his duty to France on the mob who were bent on the overthrow of M. Thiers, the elected representative of the people. No one was better aware of the good qualities and the defects of the French Army than he was, and in his own person he was an example of the military virtues he desired to cultivate in the soldiers under him.

Colonel Plumer's force has been regarded as unfortunate because the newspaper correspondent has not been able to chronicle its doings from Bulawayo to Mafeking. Hence the public knows little or nothing about them. After reading a letter in the *Daily News* of last Tuesday, written by a member of the force, one is inclined to think it is just as well. He says that the advance south as far as Crocodile Pools was practically uninterrupted, and, as there he was joined by the finest fighting material in Rhodesia, organised by

Colonel Napier, his position was much stronger than it was at Tuli. One troop was formed of men, who, in addition to experience gained in the Matabele Wars of 1893 and 1896, were superior to the Boer in playing his own game. As scouts they were, therefore, first rate. But, owing either to differences of opinion between the responsible officers, or to Colonel Plumer's known antipathy to the principle of scouting, "they were informed that their services were not required," and accordingly they went back to Bulawayo. Even then there were men in the British South Africa Police and the Rhodesia Regiment who were available for scouting purposes, but no such use was made of them. The peace training of the British Army, which produced the disasters at Colenso, Stormberg, Spion Kop, the Modder River, and half a dozen other places, was only less mischievous in its results in Bechuanaland. Instead of placing confidence in a few trusty scouts, a plan of demonstrations and reconnaissances and demonstrations in force was adopted, and until the Boers retired at the end of February "with marked success." The writer goes on to explain that a large number of men on an excursion into the enemy's country seldom take note of anything but their immediate surroundings. They raise a cloud of dust that can be seen for miles, finally returning when the Boers have found out more about them than they have found out about the Boers. With two or three scouts the case is very different. They can choose their own path, and can learn much without being seen. Their safety depends on their keeping a sharp look out. If the *Daily News* correspondent is to be believed, the strength of Colonel Plumer's force was wasted in "demonstrating and reconnoitring," instead of being turned to account in the relief of Mafeking by "scouting and fighting." It is, however, obvious that Colonel Plumer had to consider the safety of Rhodesia, and that, in the event of a British defeat, the road to Bulawayo would have been open to the Boers. Moreover, on March 31, he showed great skill in trying circumstances outside Mafeking. The truth is, Colonel Plumer, like many other officers in the field, has had to learn that, though the military authorities at home neglected scouting in autumn manoeuvres, it does not pay to neglect it in actual warfare.

The news from Ashanti is serious. As usual, we have underrated the enemy and the strength of the forces arrayed against us. A German West African explorer, Herr Krause, warns us that, because the population of the whole coast is hostile to us, we shall require ten or fifteen thousand men to put down the rebellion; but, as foreigners are in the habit of making these pessimistic prophecies where England is concerned, Herr Krause must not be taken too seriously. As a matter of fact the Bekwais, who command communication with the sea, remain loyal, and other tribes are favourably disposed towards our rule. But there is little doubt that the rising, so far from being a mere outburst of tribal hostility, is the result of a secret conspiracy, which has been maturing for some time, to restore the savage Prempeh. That is to say, the natives are so foolish as to prefer the rule of a bloodthirsty tyrant to the beneficent rule of the British Queen. It cannot be permitted, however. The little garrison at Kumasi must be rescued, and the rebels taught a severe lesson. Unfortunately our first efforts have not been successful. Though it is not easy to follow the advance of the relieving force, it is plain that a detachment was attacked by the rebels near Kuissa, and the officer in command, together with many Haussas, killed. Happily there is news of large reinforcements being hurried to the front. Nine hundred men of the West African Frontier Force are on the move, and the gunboat *Magpie* has arrived on the coast, and will, no doubt, provide a body of sailors. This is a curious sequel to the Birthday List of last week, but it is not new. The authorities in Pall Mall appear to imagine that the Navy exists for the purpose of supplying the deficiencies of our military organisation. With a proper garrison at Kumasi the present rising would never have assumed large dimensions. Now that it has become serious a strong force is required to put it down, and this fact the home authorities have apparently grasped. Hence the worst of the rebellion may be said to be over.

The latest number of the *Militär-Wochenblatt* is not well up to date. The critic of the South African War is still dealing with the affair at Reddersburg, the defence of Wepener, and the failure to cut off the flying Boers. Our Berlin contemporary speculates as to the causes of the long delay at Bloemfontein, but is only reflecting opinions expressed in this country. It does not hide from its readers the fact that the defeat of the Boers is certain, but attributes the coming success wholly to our superiority of numbers, and, so far as we can see, not at all to the masterful combinations of Lord Roberts. As to the quality of our troops, the views of Mr. Spenser Wilkinson are quoted. The *Wochenblatt* expresses the opinion that this writer's argument, that our troops had to go to South Africa to learn their business, indicates an inherent weakness of our Army, which, however, as even German critics must admit, has now learnt its business. Our other German contemporary, the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung*, continues to make the most of the case for the Boers in peculiarly depressing circumstances.

M. Alfred Duquet, in the *Echo de l'Armée* remarks that the first successes of the Boers left no doubt upon the minds of the French that we were going to be defeated entirely, while now they hold that the tide has completely turned, and that the struggle is at an end. The truth, he says, lies between the two. If the Boers attempt to wage the *grande guerre* they will fail; if they take up guerilla warfare—the *guerre de partisans*—they will have some chance of success. It is necessary for them to keep their heads, and to fight *à la Russe* and *à l'Espagnole*, and to have before their minds the examples of Moscow and Saragossa. He doubts, however, whether they possess sufficient energy, and are prepared to sacrifice their wives and children to their zeal for national independence. Yet here, he says, is their only chance, and they may remember that if the French had fought on in 1871, after the capitulation of Paris, they would have won much easier terms from the victors. A good deal of this, as M. Duquet says, is hypothesis, but what he declares is not hypothesis is that our officers are incompetent and our troops of little value, being no longer the men of Waterloo or of Inkerman. We believe that M. Duquet, who is a critic deserving respect, will change his mind when he has read more.

What M. Duquet does cheerfully recognise is the superb quality in our composition as a people which caused us to receive intelligence of reverses with calmness. "At the beginning of hostilities, when their troops were driven back, their garrisons invested, their regiments melting away through war and sickness, like butter in the July sun, far from dismissing their generals and responsible ministers, and condemning the war, the nation agreed to maintain them in power to see the business through. In France in such a case we should have changed them ten times, and even the Government, as on September 4, 1870—a circumstance which was worth more to the Prussians than the winning of several battles, as I have demonstrated in my eighth and last volume on the siege of Paris." Indeed, he generously admits that the British quality he admires has enabled us to reconstitute our armies, and to secure victory, if "*par malheur, encore une fois, la force prime le droit.*" To this splendid spirit of large-mindedness M. Duquet attributes our prosperity and greatness, for, as he says, it invariably produces confidence at the right moment.

Sir George White told the distinguished and enthusiastic audience at the banquet given to him on Monday by the Ulster Association that he "was not a practised speaker," but he has had considerable occasion, since he came home, for exercising natural gifts in that direction, and there are others to come, notably the dinner which awaits him in Antrim under the presidency of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. On Monday last Sir George paid a tribute to the late Earl of Ava, whose name had been mentioned by the Marquis of Londonderry in the speech in which he proposed the health of the guest of the evening, and uttered a eulogy which touched the hearts of those who heard it. Higher praise could not be given to any man, nor could any have been better deserved. A true Christian knight, Lord

Ava left home and country to succour those who needed help, and he gave up his life for them:—

"I have," said Sir George, "never, in the course of my military career, which has now extended as cadet and as officer of her Majesty's Army over 50 years, met an officer in whom the two finest qualities of the heart were better united. He was as kind as he was brave. (Cheers.) You have referred, my lord, tonight, to the action of Elands-laagte. That action was fought on one of the darkest and most miserable nights that I have ever spent in my life; but Lord Ava was present everywhere throughout it, and after having been in the very thick of the fight, where he longed to be, he was helping the wounded, and doing what he could to relieve suffering and distress."

What nobler epitaph could the House of Clandeboy wish for the gallant scion than that simple record of the closing scene of the short life of one who "was as kind as he was brave," and who endeared himself to all who knew him.

It has been observed with surprise that no mention has been made as yet of the services of Colonel Dartnell, of the Natal Mounted Police, in guiding the retreat of General Yule's column under most trying conditions when they fell back from Dundee, leaving sick, wounded, and stores behind them, and who served throughout the investment of Kimberley. In the Indian Mutiny, Captain Dartnell—then in the 86th, Royal County Down—distinguished himself, especially at the storming of Jhansi, where he led a ladder party and had to defend himself on the top of the wall against a furious attack, in which he was severely wounded, till help came to him from his detachment; and it was owing to an accident and the death of the senior officer that he did not get the Victoria Cross which was promised to him.

It was a very welcome sight to see some of the familiar faces which have been missed of late at the Levée on Monday. There was Admiral of the Fleet Sir Harry Keppel back from the farther East and Field-Marshal Sir F. P. Haines, who has apparently laid in health and strength after his indisposition. Some of the officers who served in the Zulu campaign and in the Transvaal troubles which culminated in the Boer rising, the sad catastrophe at Bronker's Spruit, the investment of the British garrisons of Pretoria, Potchefstroom, and the actions at Ingogo and Laing's Nek, and Majuba, and the recognition of the South African Republic "free and independent" were present, consumed, we may be sure, with regret that they have been left "out of the show"; and, indeed, it may be confessed that, although some of them have no reason to complain, they might have had a share of command in this army of more than a quarter of a million of men in South Africa.

Captain Norton has done good service in calling attention to the fact that the red cross as now used for ambulances and hospitals is too small to be distinguished with certainty at the distance from which rifle fire is effective. Indeed, when there is no wind, and the flag hangs limp, it is difficult to distinguish it even at a few hundred yards. There is reason to believe that some of the regrettable instances that have been recorded of ambulance parties being fired upon when engaged at their work on the battlefields of South Africa have been due to this fact. We are glad to learn, therefore, that the matter is engaging the attention of the War Office. A remedy does not readily suggest itself, but failing a better the proposal that the red cross should be painted larger on waggons, marquees, and bell tents, and that it should be displayed over hospitals by means of a light canvas on a wire frame, is worthy of attention.

The Bill dealing with the constitution of the Volunteer force, the provisions of which were fully set forth in our issue last week, received its second reading in the House of Lords on Monday. The debate to which it gave rise was interesting, but it failed to throw any new light on the proposals of the Government. The speeches were, in fact, little more than an amplification of our own comments on the Bill. The objections which can be urged against the measure are, of course, apparent on the surface. Lord Spencer and Lord Kimberley contended that the proposal to institute Special Service Corps consisting of men willing to give military service if necessary, outside the United Kingdom, would act as a deter-

rent to enlistment, and that it was contrary to the principle on which the Volunteer force was founded. With regard to the first argument, it may be pointed out that such foreign service will be purely optional. Moreover, the War Office undertake to provide that any man who accepts liability to foreign service, and afterwards desires to be relieved of it, shall be put in a position to free himself. What possible objection can there be to purely voluntary proposals of this kind? For our own part we think with Lord Lansdowne, that the Bill will be acceptable to the great body of volunteers. The War Office, indeed, did not seek to give effect to their proposals until, by consulting a number of representative Volunteer officers, they had satisfied themselves that they would prove acceptable to the force as a whole.

The Bill for the Amendment of the Reserve Forces Act, which was also brought in and read a first time in the House of Lords on Monday, gives another sign that the lessons taught by the war are not being entirely lost upon the military authorities. Under the Act of 1882, which the Bill proposes to amend, the Reservists of the second division cannot be called up until all the Reservists of the first division are exhausted. The inconvenience of this arrangement very soon became evident when we came to mobilise our troops for service in South Africa. As Lord Lansdowne put it in introducing the Bill, regiments were not provided with Reservists of the first division in uniform numbers. Some had more, and some had less, than they required for the purposes of mobilisation; but the law required that the regiment which was deficient in Reservists of the first division must not call upon its men of the second division until all the other regiments had called up all the Reservists of the first division. This anomaly the Bill introduced on Monday will sweep away. After it has passed into law any regiment that has exhausted its Reservists of the first division may have recourse to those of the second division without regard to the proceedings of other corps. The change will to some extent, of course, increase the liability to service of the men in the second division, but we do not think they will be frightened at this if, as is suggested, the War Office add to their Reserve pay. The Bill constitutes a small but very desirable reform in our system of mobilisation.

The report of the Special Committee presided over by Lord Justice Henn Collins, on the subject of War Relief Funds has been laid upon the table of the House of Commons. The Committee, without entering into details, animadvert on the work of the Royal Patriotic Fund Commissioners, and express a hope that that body will make their methods of procedure more elastic and more business-like, as public confidence has been somewhat rudely shaken by past errors of judgment. The committee suggests the organisation of a Central Permanent Committee, on which the various bodies engaged in the collection and management of the various war funds should be represented. The business of this committee would be to deal with the relief aspect of each war emergency as it arises, to it would be entrusted the general control of all the various war funds raised from time to time, whether for the families of soldiers killed in battle or for the wounded. Whilst this Central Committee would retain a general supervision, and decide matters of principle, there is a further proposal that it should work through Local Committees, to which should be entrusted the details of administration, including both the collection and distribution of funds. The idea is that the existing Local Committees of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association and similar bodies should form the nucleus of the proposed local organisation. The committee reports that it has found a certain amount of waste and of overlapping in the present management of the various relief funds, but it expects that maladministration will be avoided under the new system, in which it is hoped that the Royal Patriotic Fund Commissioners will co-operate.

Lord Carrington has informed the Bucks County Council that it is almost certain their request for a territorial regiment will be acceded to by the War Office. We confess that we have some doubts as to the success of the project,

much as we sympathise with the movement. Will the county be able to maintain two Line and one Militia battalions? If not, it is almost better that things should be left alone for the present. In the neighbouring county of Berks the Militia battalion has been reduced to an establishment of six companies only. Are the resources of Buckinghamshire so much greater? Other counties, too, lost their identity in 1881. Are all to plead for a reconsideration of claims? If so, endless complications will arise.

The attempt to raise questions with respect to a new South African medal seem to be impolitic. After previous campaigns, months have frequently elapsed before the form of the medal has been approved, and many of the men who have been entitled to the medal have gone to the Reserve before it reached them, whilst others proceeding home on furlough have had nothing to show that they have qualified for it. The disadvantages of this arrangement, or want of it, having been represented to Lord Lansdowne, he has taken steps to prevent any such inconvenience arising on the present occasion. Some weeks ago the authorities at the Mint were communicated with, and Mr. de Saulles, the designer of the Soudan and the Central African medal, undertook to submit a design. This he did in due course, and it was considered so excellent that it was ultimately adopted. To these proceedings certain honourable members take exception, as we say, holding that the design ought to have been submitted to public competition. We fail, we confess, to see any good that would have resulted from the adoption of this course. The War Office has this time set aside the old rules of circumlocution.

It seems likely that ere long canvas for the purposes of home camps will be superseded, to a great extent, by papier maché. The experiment in hutments at Netley Hospital points certainly to the discontinuance of marquees, which are used as officers' messes, canteens, &c., and which are always at the mercy of high winds. It is not a little singular that these structures all come from Russia, Germany, and Denmark. Yet English manufacturers could, no doubt, afford to turn them out at the same, if not less, cost. The price of a building, well lighted and ventilated and draught-proof, is £210, while the fittings bring up the cost to £270. In each hut ten men sleep, take their food, and in wet weather enjoy their indoor recreation without overcrowding. The huts are designed to suit all weathers. They can be built in three hours and taken to pieces in half the time. The Russian huts are twice the size of the others, and are so arranged that, while one-half of the building may be used as mess-room, the middle section is an ante-room, and beyond there is ample kitchen space. The hut on the whole is cheaper than the marquee, more comfortable, and possesses, of course, advantages upon which it is scarcely necessary dwell.

It is an ill wind which blows good to no one. There are some classes of the community to which the war and its results, as evidenced in the increase of the Army, should bring great favours. We refer to the military tailors and accoutrement makers. One only has to run casually through the *London Gazette* to recognise what a harvest the firms to which we refer must be reaping and will reap by reason of the military development. There never was a time when trade was brisker in these special departments, for it has to be remembered that each new appointment represents an outlay of some £100 in outfit to those upon whom the commission is conferred. "One of the Trade" makes a suggestion, viz., that an influential committee should be formed with the object of collecting subscriptions for the purpose of making an adequate donation to Lady Lansdowne's fund for officers' widows. Many, he says, like himself, do not know exactly what fund to subscribe to, but if there were a properly-organised appeal from £10,000 to £20,000 might easily, he thinks, be raised among those who do business directly with the officers of the Army and Auxiliary Forces. The idea seems to us to be a good one, and might well be taken up. Our correspondent says he is only in a small way of business, but he would willingly send his cheque for a few pounds if someone more influen-

tial than himself would take the lead. There ought to be no difficulty in finding any number of willing hands in a work of such real charity.

The War Office has decided, not a moment too soon, to increase the number of military prisons to which governors are appointed. Six are in this category at the present time, Aldershot, Cork, Dublin, Gosport, Kendal and Malta. Four more are to be added to the list. As to the advantages of this arrangement there can be no doubt. The abolition of governors was one of those miserable cheeseparing reforms for which there was absolutely no justification, and we said at the time the change was made that it would not even result in economy. And so it has turned out. For some years past the Inspector-General of Military Prisons has referred in his annual report to the desirability of returning to the old system. The present Inspector-General, Lieut.-Colonel Garsia, has laid great emphasis on the matter, and spoke in his report of last year in on uncertain language, pointing out the absolute necessity of bringing the military prisoners under the influence of a commissioned officer if it is desired to check crime. Considering the waste which is entailed by the presence of large bodies of men in military prisons, it is to us unaccountable that any Minister for War should have been found so wanting in all foresight as to sweep the governors away in favour of chief wardens-in-charge. No arguments were, however, of any avail at the time the "economy" was proposed, and now, as all who knew anything of soldiers maintained would be the case, a recourse is gradually to be had to the old system because the new one has failed so completely that a continuance of it would be an injustice alike to the soldier and the State.

Great credit is unquestionably due to the Royal Army Clothing Factory at Pimlico for the manner in which it has executed orders for the equipment of the forces proceeding to the seat of war. The factory has indeed been passing through an unexampled period of activity. For some months past there have been over 1,300 girls, ranging from 16 to 25 in age, employed at the factory, the sewing machines being driven by steam at a war speed of 1,100 stitches per minute, making khaki and other clothing. In the cutting-out room twenty thicknesses of cloth are pressed together, steel blades with the edge of a razor driven by steam, coming down and cutting out twenty sleeves or other parts of the garment, at a speed of twenty per minute, with a precision which would satisfy a professor of geometry. Every girl is taught to make a garment throughout, it being considered that even if the girls do not work as quickly when making the whole garment, they do it better than if each section was made by a specialist; at any rate they manage to turn out 10,000 uniforms per week. Every soldier out in South Africa carries in the lining of each garment a linen label containing the name of the girl who made it, and if any complaint of scamping is received during the uniform's natural life of twelve months she is certain to hear of it. When it is considered what the labour entailed in the manufacture and distribution of uniform alone, to a force of upwards of 315,000 men means, it will be allowed that Pimlico deserves its meed of praise for the rapidity with which orders have been executed. It is early yet, of course, to pass judgment on the "staying capacity" of the kits supplied. We hear many complaints, it is true. It has to be remembered, however, that the work in South Africa is of the roughest possible kind. The present campaign will be a valuable object lesson, and in no respect will the benefit of the experience prove of more importance than under the head of clothing and equipment. It is to be hoped, therefore, that full attention may be devoted to these questions which have so much to do with the health, comfort, and efficiency of an army in the field.

If Rome found her military colonies invaluable in the pacification of conquered provinces, England has found her soldier settlers a factor in her Imperial development of the first magnitude. Canada is the finest military recruiting-ground in the world, largely because of the strong military element in her original population. In 1664 Louis XIV. sent out the regiment of

Carignan, whose officers were either cadets or distant connections of noble houses. These, it need hardly be said, are the origin of the French Canadian military families of to-day. The soldiers of Wolfe founded Upper Canada with the United Empire Loyalists, who had fought for the Mother Country in the American Revolution, and it was their sons, with a few regulars and French Canadian militia, who so gallantly defended Quebec in 1775. In the war of 1812-14 these again formed the strength of the defensive forces of the colony. On the declaration of peace after Waterloo thousands of Wellington's veterans found homes in Canada, an element in the population whose value can hardly be over-estimated. In South Africa the settlement of the German legion introduced a factor into the Dutch problem, which has always been favourable to English interests. In 1857 it was re-enrolled by Sir George Grey and sent to India, where it played a significant part in the suppression of the Mutiny. The transformation of soldiers into colonists, is therefore, not only justified by historical precedent, but by its uniform success. To neglect it in South Africa would only invite disaster in the future. In the Orange State, the Transvaal, and the Cape Colony British soldiers would make ideal colonists, for as settlers they are second to none, and they would, at the same time, form a simple and effective garrison, whose moral weight would do more to secure peace than an army in occupation. How admirably, in case of emergency, such men can be organised into an efficient force history has proved over and over again.

One of the indirect consequences of the Transvaal War is the proposed creation of a French Colonial Army. Absurd as the idea seems to us, a large body of sober public opinion across the Channel believes that, on the conclusion of peace in South Africa, this country will provoke a quarrel with France. There is the Newfoundland Shore Question still unsettled; Egypt may become a burning question any day; and, in North Africa, Morocco clouds the political horizon. Remembering Fashoda, but not the folly which led up to it, the French are preparing for eventualities. They see that the theatre of affairs has ceased to be Europe, and is now the world. They see also that in the South African War this country is employing a Colonial Army. This, and the command of an Imperial cable system, they are resolved to add to the military strength of France. Unfortunately something more than desire is necessary to attain objects of such magnitude as these. France has no colonies because she has no colonists. How, then, can she organise a Colonial Army? To raise fresh troops in Algeria and the East, and provide them with French officers, is only a development of the old system. The Colonial Army of France corresponds not to the Colonial Army of England, but to the forces raised in Nigeria, Egypt, and other tropical dependencies. Self-governing communities such as Canada, Australasia, and South Africa are unknown in the French Empire, which, unhappily for itself, does not contain a fighting race equal to the Sikh or Goorkha, much less the magnificent fighting material of vigorous and hardy colonists. To organise a Colonial Army France must first establish colonies. Even less practical is her desire to connect her dependencies with the Mother Country by a system of cables. For the British Empire to insist on an All-British system of cables is sound, because each province is self-supporting, capable of defending itself, and commercially potential. Not a single French dependency is self-supporting, not one is capable of defence, and not one is a source of strength to the Mother Country. This makes all the difference, and it seems a pity for France that the fact is not recognised, as if it were it would do much, we believe, to clear the political atmosphere.

WHAT CAN WE DO FOR OUR FRIENDS ON THE BATTLEFIELD? KEEP THEM WELL, AND MAKE THEM WELL IN CONVALESCENCE. Read these official communications and reports:—DRS. TRELUTZ and KAISER, Imperial Hospital, Physician, Hospital Agram, AUSTRIA, writes: We have employed HOFF'S EXTRACT OF MALT in convalescence, and for Catarrh, ordinary diseases and impaired digestion with very satisfactory results. As a dietetic, nutrient and Tonic, it is beyond doubt the remedy "par excellence." My indigestion was cured by this strengthening and palatable MALT EXTRACT. MAJOR BURSHIRE, TWICKENHAM. See that the name of M. HOFF is on all labels. M. HOFF'S London House, 29, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.

Army Personal.

During her visit to Dublin the Queen took great notice of the boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School. In the course of her many drives in the Phoenix Park the boys frequently welcomed Her Majesty with a good British cheer. As a memento of her visit the Queen has just presented the school with a very fine engraving of herself. The picture, which is framed in oak and gold, surmounted by a crown, bears Her Majesty's autograph, "From Victoria R. and I."

The Prince of Wales held on Tuesday, at St. James's Palace, what probably will be the last levée of the century. The chief topic amongst the veterans who attended seemed to be the appointment of an officer who has never seen any active service to the dignity of K.C.B. in the last Birthday Gazette. Such a thing has never before occurred in the Army, except in the case of Royal Princes, since the Order was instituted!

Field-Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart, who died on March 26, left property of the value of £104,519 2s. 1d., including net personalty of £103,132 18s. 6d.

General Sir Henry Brackenbury will preside at the annual general meeting of the Royal Artillery Institution, which will be held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, on Friday next at 3 p.m. The meeting will be followed by consideration of the Royal Artillery charities, Games Fund, Marriage Society, and the Regimental Memorial Fund.

Lieut.-General Sir George White was entertained on Monday evening at a banquet given at the Hotel Cecil by the Ulster Association in London, the Marquis of Londonderry, President of the Association, being in the chair. Among the guests of the evening were Lady and Miss White. Mr. J. Robinson, the hon. secretary, read an address of congratulation. Lord Londonderry proposed the health of General White, and concluded by asking him to accept a testimonial consisting of a presentation centrepiece of silver weighing 484oz. and bearing the inscription:—"Presented to General Sir George Stewart White, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., by the Ulster Association (in London) in appreciation of his prolonged and heroic defence of Ladysmith from November 2, 1899, to February 28, 1900." Sir George White made an interesting speech in reply, in which he described his experiences in Ladysmith and related some interesting anecdotes of the siege. He particularly impressed upon his audience the necessity for steps to be taken to recognise the gallantry of the Indian followers who had rendered such signal service during the siege, and never seemed to mind how they sacrificed themselves so long as they were doing what they thought to be their duty to their Queen-Empress.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a court of the Grocers' Company held on April 25, Sir George White was admitted to the freedom of the Company on Tuesday evening, the ceremony taking place in the hall in Princes Street. The Master (Mr. W. Hamilton Pott), the Wardens, and the members of the court being present. The Clerk (Mr. R. V. Somers-Smith) read the resolution conferring the freedom, which stated that it was in recognition of Sir G. White's "gallantry and skill displayed in the campaign in South Africa, and especially in defence of Ladysmith, whereby the advance of the forces of the Transvaal and Orange Free State was checked and a grave disaster to the Colony of Natal was averted." Sir G. White afterwards subscribed the necessary declaration. The annual "Restoration Feast" of the Company was held subsequently, the Master presiding, at which Sir G. White was the principal guest.

Sir George White, who was gazetted last night to the Governorship of Gibraltar, will leave England on July 5, in order to take up his duties.

The vacancy on the list of Lieutenant-Generals caused by the retirement of Lieut.-General B. L.

Forster, R.A., is to be absorbed, thus bringing the number of officers of this rank and arm down to four.

Major-General Sir Reginald Wingate, who has just reached London from Egypt, was at the Levée on Monday, and had enough to do thanking his friends for their warm congratulations on his promotion.

Major-General Sir William Gatacre resumes command of the Eastern District on Monday next.

Colonel R. H. O'Grady-Haly, C.B., D.S.O., who was placed on the retired list on February 22, 1898, under the fifty-seven years' rule, returns to military employment to command the Dominion Militia in Canada with the rank of Major-General. He knows Canada, having been on his father's staff at Halifax, N.S., from October, 1870, to March, 1878.

Colonel M. S. Crofton, C.B., retains his appointment as A.A.G. Eastern District on appointment as Brigadier-General to command the Militia Brigade embodied at Colchester, he having, in the interests of the Service, been allowed to double the duties.

Colonel M. S. Brownrigg, commanding the 30th-47th Regimental District, Preston, has been appointed to succeed Major-General Eccles in command of the Northern Counties Infantry Volunteer Brigade in addition to his other duties. The appointment has given immense satisfaction to the Volunteers, Colonel Brownrigg's sympathy and interest having endeared him to all ranks.

Colonel the Duke of Montrose, K.T., A.D.C., 3rd Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has been appointed to the command of the Militia Brigade at Finner Camp, Ballyshannon, with the rank of Brigadier-General. He has under his command the 4th Batn. East Surrey Regiment, with details 2nd Batn.—20 officers and 935 men; 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regiment, with details 1st Batn.—25 officers and 767 men; 4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles—16 officers and 534 men; and 3rd Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, with details 1st Batn.—19 officers and 880 men; in all, 30 officers and 3,116 rank and file.

Colonel F. J. Kempster, D.S.O., A.A.G., Madras Army Headquarters, has arrived home on three months' privilege leave.

Colonel T. E. Hickman, Worcestershire Regiment, on arrival at the Cape from Egypt, will take up duty as an A.A.G.

Colonel J. Willcocks, C.M.G., is to leave Cape Coast Castle to-morrow for the front, in command of the column of operation for the relief of Kumasi. He has as his Staff Officers, Captain (Lieutenant) R. S. McClintock, R.E.; with Captains B. A. Wright, Manchester Regiment; H. R. Beddoes, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and H. J. C. Biss, 5th Batn. Middlesex Regiment.

Colonel J. A. Man Stuart, C.M.G., 3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, has been appointed Com-

mandant at the base of operations on the Gold Coast in connection with Colonel Willcocks' expedition to Kumasi. Colonel Stuart served in the China War, 1863-64, with General Gordon at Soochow and the storming of Changchow; also in the Nile Expedition, 1884-85. He recently commanded for five years the troops at Trinidad.

Colonel F. M. Randall, D.S.O., 4th Goorkhas, will act as A.A.G., Punjab Army, during the twelve months that Colonel S. H. P. Graves is absent on home leave.

Colonel J. F. Hilton's selection for the command of the troops at Barbados, carrying, as the appointment does, the rank of Major-General, will save him from compulsory retirement in November next, when he would have attained the age limit as a Colonel.

Colonel E. A. Lee, half pay, formerly of the Durham Light Infantry, is added to the list of superseded Colonels, of whom there are now a dozen at least. Colonel Lee will only have to serve on until August, 1901, when he will attain the age limit.

Colonel W. R. Routh, late Suffolk Regiment, has completed his term of staff service as A.A.G. on the Madras establishment.

Among the officers on the active half-pay list in the "Army List" for May appears the name of Colonel A. J. Price, C.M.G. As, however, Colonel Price, since February last, has been commanding the 4th Batn. West Yorkshire Regiment on active service in South Africa, it is difficult to understand how he can be considered as unemployed.

Colonel C. H. Kelly has been granted an extension of his command of the Provisional Battalion at Shorncliffe, which consists of the depots of regiments on foreign service.

Colonel J. de B. Lynch, I.S.C., has succeeded to Colonel's allowances.

Colonel H. R. D. Thomas, 4th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted an extension of command until February 19, 1901.

Colonel Sir Howard Vincent has been granted a four years' extension of his command of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers. He has been at the head of the regiment since April, 1884.

Colonel H. G. MacGregor, C.B., retired list, has been granted a Distinguished Service Reward of £100 a year. Colonel MacGregor entered the Army as Ensign in the 17th Foot, May 29, 1858, and became a Colonel November 24, 1886. He served in the Zulu War 1879 and the Transvaal Campaign of 1881 (twice mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, and Brevet-Majority). He went to Egypt with the Expeditionary Force in 1882 (mentioned in despatches and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel); and in 1885 took part in the Soudan Expedition as A.A. and Q.M.G. at the base and lines of communications at Suakin (mentioned in despatches). He was retired a year ago.

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. H. Waters, M.V.O., R.A., has been appointed Military Attaché at Berlin in succession to Colonel Grierson. Colonel Waters went to South Africa in October last as D.A.A.G. on the staff of Sir William Gatacre.

Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Armytage, retired list has been appointed Staff-Captain, R.A., North Eastern District, York.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Fleetwood Edwards, retired list, R.E., has presented the Royal Hibernian Military School, Dublin, with a two-handled silver bowl for annual competition in athletics. The name of the winner of the year is to be inscribed on one side. On the reverse is the school crest and motto.

The Queen has granted to Mrs. Keith-Falconer, widow of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Keith-Falconer, Northumberland Fusiliers, who fell in action near Belmont November 10 last, the use of a suite of apartments at Hampton Court Palace.

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Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Stevens, 15th Madras Infantry, has been granted an extension of command for two years.

Brevet - Lieut. - Colonel C. L. Woolcombe, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was posted to the Punjab on taking up the duties a year ago, has just been transferred to the Bombay establishment, and is succeeded by Major C. P. Triscott, D.S.O., R.A., who has been similarly employed in Bombay. Colonel Woolcombe continues, however, to officiate as A.A.G. for Musketry at headquarters, Simla, a position, from what we hear, which is likely to be confirmed, in which case there will be a vacancy for an A.A.G., Bombay.

Major Sir Claude M. MacDonald, late Highland Light Infantry, the British Minister in China, was gazetted last night as G.C.M.G.

Major H. S. Dalbiac, late of the Royal Artillery, who was killed at Senekal a few days ago, leading his company of Middlesex Yeomanry to victory, was a well-known steeplechase rider. There were few more popular men in the Service than the "Treasure," as he was affectionately called among his friends. Like his brother, Colonel Dalbiac, M.P., he was a great runner and athlete, and his prowess at Eton is still remembered. Only last year he carried off the veterans' race at the "Shop" sports. Now, alas! he has run his last race, and only the memory of him lives. He was of a lively disposition and ready wit, and was beloved by all with whom he came in contact.

Major W. E. Fairholme, C.M.G., R.F.A., will be Assistant Military Secretary and A.D.C. to Lieut.-General Sir George White at Gibraltar.

Major C. C. Anderson, 26th Punjab Infantry, says a telegram from India to the *Times*, is to be tried by court-martial for alleged insubordination.

Major J. W. Pringle, R.E., has been appointed Inspector of Railways under the Board of Trade, vice Colonel Sir F. A. Marindin deceased.

Major R. T. Hanford-Flood, retired list, late of the Queen's Regiment, has been appointed second in command of the 1st Batn. Royal Home Counties Reserve Regiment, and Major J. C. Tilly, retired list, late Bedfordshire Regiment, of the 1st Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers Reserve Regiment.

The decision at which the War Office arrived some time ago not to reopen the Staff College until the close of the war would seem to be fully justified in view of the number of students at that institution who are now serving with the forces in the field. A valued correspondent sends us a list of those who, like himself, "have put aside their studies at Camberley in order to obtain practical experience in face of the enemy." Among them are Majors the Hon. W. Lambton and F. S. Monck, Coldstream Guards; E. K. S. Twyford, Scottish Rifles; Brevet-Majors A. G. Hunter-Weston, R.E.; J. G. King-King, the Queen's; W. Campbell, 1st Gordon Highlanders, and A. J. Godley, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Captains W. A. Adams, 5th Lancers; H. De la P. Gough, 16th Lancers; G. F. Milne, J. G. Baldwin, A. W. Gay, A. W. Paok-Beresford, and R. H. Hare, R.A.; H. B. Williams and C. Coffin, R.E.; A. L. Lynden-Bell, the Buffs; C. Ross, Norfolk Regiment; J. L. J. Clarke, East Yorkshire Regiment; J. H. W. Pollard, Royal Scots Fusiliers; H. A. Levenson, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; A. H. S. Hart, East Surrey Regiment; C. H. Jervis-Edwards, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; S. J. Jervis, South Staffordshire Regiment; R. Fanshawe, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; A. K. Ellis, King's Own Light Infantry; H. De B. Le Lisle and E. St. G. Pratt, Durham Light Infantry; A. J. Chapman, Dublin Fusiliers; Hon. H. Yarde Buller, Rifle Brigade; and H. G. Waterfield, I.S.O. "All these officers," our correspondent writes, "were fellow-students with me at Camberley at the beginning of October last. I have since met many of them out here doing useful work, for which reward, it is to be hoped, will come in due course."

Brevet-Major P. S. Wilkinson, Northumberland Fusiliers, who has been serving with the West Africa Frontier Force since October 1897, has

been appointed Inspector-General Gold Coast Constabulary, and in that capacity took up command recently at Prahsu.

It has been decided, after years of correspondence, that officers of the British Service and of the Indian Staff Corps can exchange if so disposed. The rules on the subject were approved recently by the Secretary of State for India, and the first announcement under the new conditions is that Brevet-Major H. K. Harley, D.S.O., of the Staff Corps, is permitted to exchange with Captain H. E. R. Boxer, 1st Batn. Lincolnshire Regiment. As we have more than once pointed out, there was nothing to be said in favour of a continuance of the old rules, the only merit of which was that they were old. It cannot fail to be an advantage to both Services when officers are allowed a certain freedom of action. We doubt whether many officers of the Staff Corps will avail themselves of the privilege of exchange, but the smallness of the number who will do so will be a justification of the concession which has been made after so many years of agitation.

Captain W. R. Inglis, 1st Batn. Norfolk Regiment, has succeeded Colonel H. Kilgour as Recruiting Staff Officer, Woolwich.

Captains W. E. Bailey, East Yorkshire Regiment; L. O. FitzM. Stack, Border Regiment; and F. M. B. Hobbs, Royal Marines, are employed as D.A.A.G.'s on the staff of the Egyptian Army.

Captain F. G. Anley, Essex Regiment, who has been so flatteringly mentioned by Lord Roberts for his services with the mounted infantry in South Africa, is a son of the late Colonel F. Anley, R.A.

Captain R. W. Macleod, retired list, late of the Cameron Highlanders, has been appointed Brigade Major of the Highland Volunteer Infantry Brigade.

Captain H. Hudson, 19th Bengal Lancers, has been selected to officiate as D.A.Q.M.G., Indian Army Headquarters.

Captain G. S. B. Lyle, R.G.A., Captain-Instructor, School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, has been appointed an Instructor at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Captain W. T. M. Reeve, 2nd Batn. Leinster Regiment, has been selected for special employment in connection with the operations on the Gold Coast.

A staff captain has been added to the military establishment at Wei-hai-Wei, and the appointment has been filled by Lieut. C. A. Ball-Acton, 2nd Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, stationed at Hong Kong.

Mr. E. R. Cave Browne, C.S.I., Accountant-General at the India Office, retires on pension, and is succeeded by Mr. A. G. Scott. Mr. Scott obtained a writership in the old East India House in 1857, and was appointed a clerk in the Accountant-General's branch in 1860. In 1872 he became a senior clerk, and has for some years held the post of Deputy Accountant-General. The salary of his new appointment is £1,200 a year.

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Army Foreign.

General de Galliffet, the French Minister for War, upon whom the anti-Republicans made a violent attack in the Chamber on Monday, has tendered his resignation, acting on medical advice, his condition being such as to demand rest and quiet. General Andre has being appointed to succeed to the charge of the War Office. General Galliffet wrote to the Premier, "I have the honour to beg you to transmit my resignation to the President of the Republic. I am very unwell, and my health, broken down by my last illness, does not allow me to resist all the emotions of the moment."

In honour of the coming of age of the German Crown Prince, the Emperor has decreed that the King Frederick III. Grenadier Regiment (1st East Prussian) shall henceforth be known as the Crown Prince Grenadier Regiment (1st East Prussian).

One of the most interesting sections of the military department in the Paris Exhibition will be found to be that which contains "military material." Very interesting are the motors designed for service in the field, and the quick-firing guns for land and sea use. The section includes also mountain guns with their mountings, projectiles, armour plates, objects manufactured from aluminum, instruments of precision, and much else. The section devoted to military metallurgy was to be opened on May 13, as well as that for naval boilers and machinery.

The *Militär-Wochenblatt* is a good deal puzzled as to our purpose in landing Sir Frederick Carrington's force at Beira. It points out that the force is comparatively weak in numbers, and that great distances have to be covered. The Berlin organ hazards the surmise, though without countenancing the belief, that it is intended to strengthen the force by embodying natives as auxiliaries. The *Wochenblatt* suggests that the purpose is to invade the Transvaal from the north, though it sees great difficulties and even dangers in such an operation. It rather inclines to the belief, therefore, that Sir Frederick Carrington's first purpose is to join Colonel Plumer for the relief of Mafeking. Our contemporary gives a good account of the operations in the south-eastern part of the Orange State. It does not believe, and apparently is correct, that the Boers intended anything more than a disquieting demonstration in the Dewetsdorp region. Since the turn of the tide in South Africa the comments of the foreign papers have grown less interesting, and our French contemporaries are at the present time generally content to print brief telegrams from the seat of war.

The French military authorities have not been slow in giving practical effect to the teachings of the war. The establishment at Bourges has produced a smoke shell for the new field gun, which is intended to burst in front of the enemy's line, and to disguise movements on the friendly side. The new shell will be supplied to the batteries, along with the shrapnel and high-explosive shells. It is stated that a like shell will also be adopted by the Navy, the military authorities having communicated to the naval experts particulars of what they are doing.

The Army Commission met at the French Chamber on Saturday last, and after hearing the Minister of War and the Minister of the Colonies, adopted the principal points of the Government scheme for the creation of a colonial army.

The new United States Army Bill, which has just passed the Senate, provides for very drastic and far-reaching changes. One of these is the abolition of the regimental organisation of the artillery, and providing for an artillery corps consisting of two branches, to be known as coast and field artillery. The corps as proposed will require 17,448 men, formed into 126 batteries of coast artillery and 18 batteries of field artillery. The Bill also creates a veterinary corps for the army, consisting of a colonel and thirty-five other commissioned officers. The new measure revives the grade of Lieutenant-General for the commander of the Army, and makes it permanent.

SOME LESSONS OF THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We must all deplore the present war, but if we duly appreciate and profit by the lessons which it has taught us, the sacrifices which we have made, and are making, will not be in vain. It has shown us that so far as military preparedness for eventualities are concerned we have been living in a fool's paradise, and that by adhering to a system of organisation which half a century ago was proved to be imperfect, and by not altering our tactics and drill in a manner that would accord with the changes and improvements that have been made in firearms of all calibres, we have been blindly exposing our men to probable defeat. It is now the anxious desire of the nation to alter all this, and it is right that we should do so promptly. It is evident that the numerical strength of our Army is not sufficient and it is also equally clear that means must be adopted to induce, or if needs be, to compel, the more intelligent classes to contribute their share towards the actual defence of their homes. I shall not, however, at present deal with this question which is being so largely discussed, but I would like to say a few timely words about the training of our soldiers.

The present war has taught us many lessons, but of those which we should take to heart, the most urgent is the proved fact that quality is of more importance than quantity. In other words, that a few really skilled riflemen of good physique, like the colonials, used to horses, are more than a match for a host of men who lack those qualifications. The reasons why this is the case are very obvious—

1. A few expert riflemen can find cover, where a greater number would be exposed, and if they are scattered over a considerable area, their enemies are unable to localise them, or even to ascertain the exact direction from which they deliver their deadly fire.

2. The effectiveness of rifle fire, which is now delivered at ranges exceeding 1,000 yards, does not in any appreciable degree depend upon the number of shots fired, but almost solely upon the accuracy with which it is aimed.

3. A few really good shots placed in suitable positions can with magazine rifles deliver a very rapid fire, and being themselves in comparative security, they can exercise their skill with cool, deadly, and discriminating effect, as we have lately found to our cost in our very serious loss of officers in every engagement. I would therefore offer a few suggestions as to how we can in this one respect make our small Army more efficient.

1. Let accuracy of rifle shooting be of paramount importance in the training of every infantry and mounted infantry soldier.

2. Let every soldier fire a much larger number of rounds of ammunition at known distances and fixed targets, and at unknown distances and disappearing targets, per annum, under skilled instruction.

3. As it is essential that as many men as possible should become skilled shots and take an interest in their shooting, those who prove their efficiency in that respect should receive extra pay.

4. It is very desirable that the best shots in every regiment should be formed into two flank companies, so as to be available for every special purpose for which accuracy of shooting might be needed.

5. From the flank companies above mentioned 20 of the best shots should be formed into a small company of "sharpshooters," who should be armed with rifles of exceptional range and accuracy, fitted, with telescope sights, and every appliance calculated to ensure superior accuracy at long ranges. These men should receive considerably more pay than their less skilled comrades, so as to make it an object of ambition to every soldier in the regiment to obtain admission into this *Corps d'Elite*. This would have the immediate effect of improving the shooting of every man in the battalion. These men would be found most useful for such special duties as the silencing of the enemy's artillery and machine guns, picking off the enemy's riflemen, firing into embrasures, and, generally speaking, for the many special services in which perfect accuracy of fire at extreme ranges is necessary.

6. In considering these suggestions it may be said that every soldier should be taught to shoot with accuracy, but those who have had experience in such matters are well aware that a very large proportion of otherwise eligible recruits cannot, owing to constitutional temperament or want of power of vision, be ever made to shoot with that accuracy which should be the attribute and ambition of every rifleman, and on this latter point I would suggest that recruits, so far as it is possible, should be enlisted for general service, so that such as could not be taught to shoot might be relegated to the A.S.C., the A.P.D., and R.A.M.C., and other military corps and departments where they could perform good and very necessary duties, but where skill in shooting was not an essential qualification.

W. CARDEN ROE,
Deputy Surgeon-General (Retired).
The English Club, Algeria.

THE SUPPLY OF AMMUNITION IN THE FIELD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In letters I have received from officers in South Africa regret is expressed that the arrangements for the supply of ammunition in the field have been so faulty. Some years ago I happened to be adjutant of a battalion in which an equipment was submitted for trial, the invention of an army medical officer, Oliver by name. From the commanding officer downwards to the men in the ranks everybody thought well of the system. One great merit was that the weight was evenly balanced and that it enabled the men to unclasp their belts and march in perfect freedom and comfort in hot weather. Another was that without increasing the burden—the straps and pouches were so arranged—a man could go into action carrying 150 rounds of ammunition on his person. To my great astonishment, and that of all with whom I was at that time associated, this excellent system was not adopted; but one was accepted which possessed none of its merits, and has been reported upon in very strong terms of condemnation by general after general. Had a wise discretion been exercised at the time of which I speak, what a blessing it would have been to our generals in the field in South Africa. As one of them says in a letter before me there would certainly have been fewer prisoners of war in Pretoria, and the action of Spion Kop would, there is every reason to believe, have been a success; for men with 150 rounds of ammunition each could have held their own pending the arrival of reinforcements. As it is, our generals in despatches refer to the disadvantages under which they have laboured. Some say the rifle is at fault; some are suggesting an arrangement in bandoliers. If those in authority at the time to which I refer had only recognised that a war with the Boers was inevitable and that the ammunition question was an all-important consideration, their decision would, I venture to think, have been reversed and the result to-day might be different. I simply write this to show how easy it is for the best intentioned officials to make mistakes and how serious the consequences might be when they do. —LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

THE VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would appear that in the War Office scheme for creating a Reserve of Volunteers, two branches of the service have been overlooked. I refer to the engineers and artillery, to which the proposed scheme would scarcely apply, as the facilities for firing a certain number of rounds of rifle ammunition would not add greatly to the efficiency of the sapper and gunner when he rejoined his old corps. I also think that a mistake has been made in making a six years' qualification necessary. It would have been very much better to have reduced this, and encouraged the men of these two branches to attend the annual trainings instead of firing at the ranges. It has to be remembered that a very large number of recruits to the Volunteer artillery and engineers, especially the latter, are composed of young men serving their apprenticeships of three or four years in engineering works, during which time they can well devote the necessary time to their drills, &c. After that they are frequently moved to another neighbourhood where there is probably no branch of their particular service. They are, therefore, lost so far as their effectiveness is concerned, as all the rifle shooting in the world will not make them of much value when called to rejoin their corps, whereas a large number of these men, if given facilities, would attend the annual training, and thus keep in touch with all they have learnt. In the case of officers the scheme is still more inapplicable. The writer, for example, was four years in Volunteer Submarine Miners, during which time he spent two months at Chatham and got his *p.s.*; but under the scheme he is not qualified to join the Reserve. I venture to think that a large number of ex-Volunteer officers would gladly give a week or more a year for the purposes of training, as many men resign their commissions not on account of training obligations but owing to the constant attention that they have to give to corps matters during the remainder of the year. In some corps drills are going all the year round, and officers are naturally expected to be present. The obligation tells enormously on their time, hence many resignations. —EX-VOLUNTEER.

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Mugford, William Henry	Secretary	£756	£403 "	Aug. 17, 1897.
*Edwards, Alfred Newsham	Chief Clerk	£350	£200 "	July 22, 1895.
*Ross, Joseph Goddard	Senior Clerk	£300	£177 10s. per annum	Still in receipt of pension.
*Walker, Daniel Jones	Clerk	£300	£138 "	April 11, 1891.
*Hullah, Mr. George and Mrs. Mary	Superintendent and Matron, Boys' School	£500 and Emoluments	£91 13s. 4d. per annum jointly	Oct. 24, 1876.
Murray, George	Clerk	£158	£60 per annum + Mrs. Hullah £57 18s. 8d.	April 2, 1882. Still in receipt of pension.

* Compulsory retirement.

† Mr. Hullah was seized with paralysis and compelled to retire. Died Oct. 24, 1875. Mrs. Hullah afterwards granted a pension of £60 per annum from Oct. 25, 1875. NOTE.—The only persons now drawing these allowances are Mr. Ross and Mr. Murray.

PROMOTION R.A. AND R.E.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Several weeks have elapsed since Mr. Wyndham, replying to a question in the House of Commons, stated that the Secretary of State for War had under consideration the question of accelerating the promotion of second lieutenants in the scientific corps, whose grievances he recognised. Nothing has been done, however, to carry that promise into effect, and the second lieutenants of those corps are being superseded in every *Gazette*.

Take, for example, the two following instances from the *Gazette* of the 20th ult. :—

To be Lieutenants :—
Royal Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. F. Moore. (Appointed Jan. 4, 1899).

King's Royal Rifles.—2nd Lieut. Hon. A. Harris. (Appointed Feb. 25, 1899).

And there are hundreds of similar ones, to say nothing of Militia, Imperial Yeomanry, and Volunteers.

Fully a hundred of the senior second lieutenants in the Artillery and Engineers have over two years' service, and, when two years at Woolwich are added to that, they have something like four years' military training.

Some years ago, the promotion in the two scientific corps being abnormally slow, the three years' system was introduced, but it was intended as a "maximum" and not a "minimum" duration of serving as a second lieutenant. It was never meant that Artillery or Engineer subalterns should not receive the benefit of any quick promotion happening, as well as their brother "subs" in Line regiments, but the War Office official has treated the question in the usual red tape, narrow-minded manner we have so long been accustomed to, the consequence being that a number of young officers are very unfairly treated.

I am glad to notice that your columns contain many letters on the subject, and trust that, attention being called to it, the injustice will be remedied. SPECTATOR.

Junior Carlton Club, S.W.

It has been decided that the Queen's Regulation which prohibits Army Officers on full pay from joining the directorate of public or other companies without War Office sanction shall be held in abeyance as regards those officers who have rejoined from the reserve of officers or retired list and officers of the Militia.

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, May 26.

A despatch was received at the War Office during the afternoon from Lord Roberts announcing the invasion of the Transvaal, the advanced portion of the army under his lordship's command having crossed the Vaal on the Queen's Birthday (Thursday) near Parys. Lord Roberts further stated that there were none of the enemy on the south side of the Vaal. The despatch was dated from Wolvehoek. At the time it was sent off Gen. Ian Hamilton's column was at Boschbank, and our scouts at Viljoen.

It appears from accounts now to hand that Lord Roberts's strategic redistribution of his front completely upset the calculations of the enemy, who, with 4,000 men, were expecting Gen. Hamilton at Englebrech Drift. In the meantime, Col. Henry's Mounted Infantry, with the Bedfordshire Yeomanry and Lumsden's Horse, pushed across the Vaal at Viljoen's Drift, after some skirmishing among the coal mines, and Col. Henry occupied Vereeniging at mid-day.

Lieut.-Gen. French with the cavalry crossed the Vaal yesterday, at Lindiques Drift.

The splendid handling of the forces by Lord Roberts completely outmanoeuvred the Boers, who are said to have been "thunderstruck at the rapidity of his advance, and the marvellous manner in which all columns conform to the general movement."

On the Natal side Lieut.-Gen. Hildyard's Division marched into Newcastle to-day. The railway had been repaired as far as Ingagane.

The secretary of the Imperial Yeomanry Committee received from Sir Ralph Knox, on behalf of Lord Lansdowne, a letter intimating the release of the committee from its arduous duties, and expressing very warm appreciation both of the services rendered by the committee and of the bravery and efficiency of the Imperial Yeomanry in the field.

Sunday, May 27.

Lord Roberts announced to-day after Church Parade that the Orange Free State had been annexed.

Monday, May 28.

Lord Roberts's main body arrived to-day within 18 miles of Johannesburg. Telegraphing from Klip River at 5.30 the Commander-in-Chief said the troops had covered 20 miles during the day. The enemy had prepared several positions for defence but abandoned them one after the other as our men approached. They were followed up so closely that they had only just time to entrain their five guns at Klip River as the West Australian Mounted Infantry dashed in. The farmers on the line of advance were all surrendering their arms and horses, "only too delighted," accounts say, "to be freed from the yoke of Kruger and Steyn, who they all now recognise have been keeping the war going by means of lies and misrepresentations to further their own selfish ends. This opinion is expressed freely on all sides. The women speak even more strongly than the men, and receive our troops in the light of men who have come to save them and their families from tyranny."

A proclamation was issued at Cape Town to-day formally annexing the Orange Free State to her Majesty's dominions under the title of the Orange River State.

The annexation ceremony took place at noon in the market square, Bloemfontein, being conducted in the presence of a large concourse of residents and troops. The town was gay with bunting. The club premises and balcony were crowded with ladies, among whom were Lady and the Misses Roberts, the Countess of Airlie and Lady Settrington. The troops were drawn up in the square under the command of Major-Gen. Knox. Pending the arrival of the Governor, Major-Gen. Pretymann, the massed bands of the 6th Division entertained the spectators with a programme of music. The Governor and staff, accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Kelly-Kenny and staff, arrived shortly after noon. His escort was formed by a contingent of the Welsh Yeomanry. After a general salute had been given, Gen. Pretymann, in a clear voice that was heard all over the square, read Lord Roberts's proclamation annexing the Orange Free State, which had been conquered by her Majesty's forces, to the Queen's dominions, and declaring that the State would henceforth be known as the Orange River Colony. As the Governor finished reading the proclamation cheers were raised, and these increased in volume when Lord Acheson unfurled the Royal Standard and the band struck up "God Save the Queen." All present joined in the National Anthem. Cheers were then given for the Queen, Lord Roberts, and the British Army, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

Tuesday, May 29.

Lord Roberts arrived during the afternoon at Germiston, ten miles from Johannesburg, a junction connecting that town with Natal, Pretoria, and Klerksdorp. The troops were not expected until Wednesday, and consequently the rolling stock had not been carried off. The advance was virtually

unopposed. This intelligence was notified to the War Office in a telegram dated Germiston, 6.30 p.m. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller issued a proclamation at Newcastle:—

"The troops of Queen Victoria are now passing through the Transvaal. Her Majesty does not make war on individuals, but is, on the contrary, anxious to spare them as far as may be possible the horrors of war. The quarrel England has with the Government and not with the people of the Transvaal. Provided they remain neutral, no attempt will be made to interfere with persons living near the line of march. Every possible protection will be given them, and any of their property that it may be necessary to take will be paid for. On the other hand, those who are thus allowed to remain near the line of march must respect and maintain their neutrality, and residents of any locality will be held responsible, both in person and property, if any damage is done to the railway or telegraph, or if any violence is done to any member of the British forces in the vicinity of their homes."

There was fighting to-day outside Johannesburg. Lieut.-Gen. French had been directed to go to the north of the town, near the road to Pretoria, and Lieut.-Gen. Ian Hamilton was sent round to the west in support. At one o'clock in the afternoon he found the enemy strongly posted three miles south of the Rand, with artillery. The British attacked at once. The 1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders, on the right, captured one end of a ridge, and wheeling round cleared it of the enemy, in spite of an obstinate resistance; and the City of London Imperial Volunteers fought with equal determination and success on the opposite flank. The result was to complete the encirclement of the town. Gen. Hamilton occupied Florida, to the west; Gen. French's Cavalry were a few miles off to the north-east; Gen. Gordon's Cavalry Brigade, the Mounted Infantry, and the 7th Division held the heights to the north; and the 11th Division, with the Headquarters and the heavy Artillery, were stationed on the south. Gen. Ian Hamilton speaks in high praise of the manner in which Major-Gen. Bruce-Hamilton and Lieut.-Col. Spens, Shropshire Light Infantry, handled the men under Major-Gen. Smith-Dorrien's direction.

Telegrams from Gen. Rundle's camp report a heavy engagement with the Boers, eight miles east of Senekal. The enemy, with some artillery, made a plucky stand, but Rundle was entirely successful in his object of relieving Sprague, and ensuring the occupation of Lindley.

Wednesday, May 30.

Sir Redvers Buller telegraphed at 11 a.m. that the enemy having formed a laager at Dornberg, passed his right rear on Sunday, giving much annoyance to our troops. He therefore directed a force under Lieut.-General Hildyard to proceed by Woolf's Drift on Utrecht, whilst another under Lieut.-General Lyttelton went by Thanga Drift on Dornberg. Gen. Hildyard had reached Utrecht and the place had surrendered. At the time the despatch was sent Lieut.-General Clery was bombarding Laing's Nek, but the enemy were said to be disheartened. They were not in strong positions, and Gen. Buller doubted if they would show fight. The railway was open to Newcastle.

A flag of truce was sent into Johannesburg during the morning by Lord Roberts, and, in response, Commandant Krause paid a visit in person to the British Headquarters. He made a formal surrender, but requested that the entry should be deferred for twenty-four hours, as many armed burghers were still inside. To this Lord Roberts assented, being anxious to avoid a disturbance at the time of occupation. Moreover, the hills in the immediate neighbourhood were still held by bodies of the enemy, whom it was necessary to disperse.

Thursday, May 31.

Lord Roberts wired from Johannesburg shortly after five p.m.:—"Her Majesty's troops are now in possession of Johannesburg, and the British flag floats over the Government buildings."

Private dispatches reached London stating that the mines were all safe.

Friday, June 1.

Up to the hour of going to press no official confirmation had reached us of the surrender of Pretoria.

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and the precise situation there remained in doubt. The Earl of Rosslyn, special correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, telegraphed from Pretoria on Wednesday at 11.40 a.m., and to this effect:—

"Pretoria will be occupied in about two hours' time to-day, May 30, without resistance. The President has gone to Waterval Boven. Burgomaster de Souza is authorised to receive the British. He, with an influential committee of citizens, including Chief Justice Gregorowski, Mr. Samuel Marks, and Mr. Loveday, have been appointed to preserve life and property during the interregnum. Everything is quiet, but crowds are waiting expectantly in the Church Square for the arrival of the British. Fearing possible disturbances and bloodshed among the prisoners of war at Waterval, Mr. Hay, the American Consul, and Mr. Leigh Wood, insisted upon twenty officers being liberated on parole to go to the men. Their action cannot be too highly praised. I was permitted to accompany the officers. Everything was quiet. I have just returned.—ROSSLYN."

Reuter's Agent wired on same day:—

"The British advance-guard is half-way between Johannesburg and Pretoria. A force is also reported at Hatherly.—All the forces have been dismissed from the forts round Pretoria. At a public meeting called by the burgomaster this morning, a committee, consisting of Judge Gregorowski, Nel, Charles Marais, Loveday, De Villiers, Zeederberg, Bosch, Vanderbyl, F. Eloff and F. Grobler, was appointed to keep order. The President is now at Waterval Boven."

The *Central News* during the evening published a telegram to the effect that the United States Ambassador had received two telegrams from the American Consul at Pretoria. One stated that Lord Cecil Manners arrived as a prisoner at Pretoria yesterday (Thursday), and was at once liberated. According to the other message, Lord Rosslyn was liberated on Wednesday. Lord Cecil Manners and Lord Rosslyn were both well in health.

The Mansion House War Fund was stated to have reached the sum of £919,000.

DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLKS' AID ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While we are rightly subscribing large sums for the relief and comfort of our brave officers and men nobly fighting for us at the front, there are others at home who have also done good service and risked their lives for their country in past years and who now need our aid. Some of these we have been able to relieve; men no longer young, who, through no fault of their own, find themselves in circumstances of distress. We venture to plead with your readers on behalf of one who is specially in need of sympathy and help.

Captain — entered the Army in 1855, and served with great credit at home and abroad till 1872, and holds testimonials of the highest character from his superior officers. He would never have left the Army, to whose service he was devoted, but was compelled to sell out as the only means of helping a widowed mother and orphan sister who had lost all their landed and funded property through the misconduct of a relative. He is now 66 years of age and suffering from a painful complaint which makes it difficult for him to earn a living. The facts are all vouched for by ourselves and others who have known him many years, and we shall be thankful to administer whatever may be sent to us for his benefit.

We have also other military and naval cases, needing our help, and any contributions which well-wishers can send us we will apply to any special case or the general purposes of the association as may be desired.

W. W. KNOLLYS, Colonel.

Chairman of Committee.

23, Comeragh Road, West Kensington.

THE annual meeting of the Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society was held at Church House on the 22nd ult., the Rev. Prebendary Eardley-Wilmot being in the chair. The Chaplain of the Fleet spoke of the great assistance given to him by the Readers at Devonport, Walmer, and Sheerness. Capt. Poulton, Commanders Dawson and Thresher, and Revs. Kenah and Brabazon, R.N., also commended the work. Admiral Sir F. L. McClintock, K.C.B., thanked the chairman. The Society needs increased support, as its income has diminished greatly during the past year.

An influential meeting called together by the Earl of Bandon, K.P., Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Cork, was held in Cork on Saturday last to consider arrangements for starting a branch of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society in Cork County. Among the speakers were Lord Bandon, Rear-Admiral Lake, the Lord Mayor of Cork, the City Sheriff, the Bishop of Cork, Sir George Colthurst, and Mr. Clery, brother of Sir Francis Clery. The chair was taken by Major-Gen. Hugh McCalmont, C.B., commanding the Cork Military District. It is satisfactory to find leading civilians supporting a society which is being everywhere thoroughly organised in preparation for the influx of ex-soldiers with which the country will be flooded after the war.

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

1st LIFE GUARDS.—At the Whitehall Rooms, on the 25th ult. Present: Field Marshal H.R.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar; Gens. Bateson and C. W. Duncombe; the Earl of Verulam; Lords Powerscourt, Leconfield, North, Ormonde, De Ramsay, Ormanthwaite, Greville, Arthur Hill; Cols. Hon. O. Byng, Sir S. M. Lockhart, Miles; Surg. Lieut.-Col. Cross; Majors St. John Taylor and Turnor; Capt. the Marquis of Hamilton, Schreiber, Wragg, H. A. Clowes, Hon. G. Duncombe, W. Duncombe, Hon. R. Fulke-Greville, Homfray, Spicer; Lieuts. the Marquis of Headfort, Brassey, Darrell, Hamilton-Stubber and Hon. F. Guest; Sir Harvey Bruce, Hon. A. Walsh, Hon. H. Boscawen; Messrs. F. Pym, Edgecombe, Venning, F. D. Lyon and H. V. Higgins.

4th HUSSARS.—At the Hotel Cecil, on Tuesday. Present: Major-Gens. Sir Stanley Clarke and Hemming; Cols. Bibby and G. Phillips; Lieut.-Col. Hutchins; Majors Pearson, Peters, and Warde; Capt. Critchley, Higson, Hoare, Lafone, Richardson, Skinner, Soames, Underwood, and Wilson-Todd; and Lieut. Tew.

GRENADIER GUARDS.—At the Whitehall Rooms, on Monday. Present: Field-Marschals the Duke of Cambridge (in the chair), the Prince of Wales, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar; Gens. Lord Chelmsford, Hon. H. F. Eaton, Olive, Davies, Sir R. Gips, Sir George Higginson, Hon. W. Home, Oliphant, Sir F. Stephenson, Thynne, Trotter; Cols. Sir E. Antrobus, the Duke of Bedford, P. Boyle, H. Bramston, Bridges, Hon. W. Carrington, Fitzroy Clayton, Clinton, Corkran, Cotes, Hon. C. Crichton, Hon. E. Digby, Hon. C. E. Edgumbe, Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Lord Frederick Fitz Roy, Sir Henry Fletcher, Garratt, Clifton Gascoigne, Lord Claud Hamilton, Hon. C. Gathorne-Hardy, Lord Hatherton, V. Hutton, Marquis of Hertford, Hon. C. J. Hubbard, D. A. Kinloch, Lord Langford, the Earl of March, A.D.C., J. Murray, G. A. Percy, Lord Raglan, Reynardson, F. C. Ricardo, H. Ricardo, the Earl of Sandwich, Leo Seymour, A. W. Thynne, Lord A. Wellesley, Hon. W. Sackville-West; Surg.-Cols. Campbell, Cross, Harrison; Majors Bradford, Atkinson, Hon. C. Colville, W. A. Lane-Fox-Pitt, Goulburn, Hon. J. St. Aubyn, Trollope; Capt. Sir A. Acland-Hood, Coventry, Darby-Griffith, M. Earle, J. Foster, G. C.W. Heneage, Heywood-Lonsdale, Lethbridge, Lindsay, G. Macdonald, the Earl of Mansfield, Fritz Ponsonby, J. H. Reynolds, G. Trotter, B. C. Vernon-Wentworth, Leeding, Holmes, and Gunter and Holford (in attendance on the Prince of Wales); also Viscount Baring, Mr. G. De V. Beaulieu, Mr. A. M. Blake, Sir G. Hous-toun-Boswall, Mr. H. F. Crichton, Mr. P. J. Crichton-Stuart, Sir J. H. Williams-Drummond, the Hon. Charles Eliot, Mr. Cecil Fane, Mr. W. Farmer, Mr. J. Lane-Fox, the Earl of Harewood, Mr. Hugh Harrison, Mr. H. W. Hope, Mr. Beaumont Hotham, Sir A. Kinloch, Mr. Dudley Loftus, Mr. L. V. Loyd, the Earl of Mayo, Mr. Cecil Montgomerie, Mr. Campbell Munro, Sir E. C. Nugent, Mr. R. L. Pemberton, Mr. R. Chandos-Pole, Mr. Cecil Powney, Lord George Pratt; Surg.-Capt. Hugh Rayner; Mr. J. S. Reeve, Mr. G. E. Shelley, Mr. C. Pearce-Thompson, Mr. R. C. Vyner; Qmr. G. Powell, Mr. J. H. Hall, Mr. Dan Godfrey, Mr. H. S. Salter, and Admiral FitzGeorge, Equerry to the Duke of Cambridge.

NORFOLK REGIMENT (9th).—At the Hotel Cecil, on Tuesday. Present: The Marquis of Ailesbury; Lieut.-Gen. Buchanan; Cols. James and Robertson; Deputy-Surg.-Gen. Jeffcoat; Lieut.-Cols. Hamilton, Josselyn, and Scott; Major Farley; Capt. Ind, Leighton, and Terry; and the Rev. T. Carroll.

EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (15th).—At the Hans Crescent Hotel, on Thursday. Present: Lieut.-Gen. Hardy (in the chair); Major-Gen. Layard; Cols. Brooke, Smyth, and Twynam; Lieut.-Cols. Broughton, Dainty, Garnett, Locke, and Steele; Majors Maunsell and Pearson; Capt. Farquharson, Davies, Garnett, Haggard, Knox, Mackenzie, Murphy, Ruxton, Smyth, Standish, Roupell, May, Rushbrook, and Wayne.

RIFLE BRIGADE.—At the Whitehall Rooms, on Tuesday. Present: Gen. the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-chief, in the chair; H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Gens. Godfrey Clerk, Sir Seymour Blane, Sir M. Dillon, F. R. Elrington, Sir J. R. Glyn, Sir E. N. Newdegate, Sir H. R. L. Newdigate, C. W. Robinson, Sir J. Ross, Lord A. G. Russell, A. T.

H. Stephens, and Swaine; Cols. V. Bagot, G. E. Boyle, Bramston, H. S. Brownrigg, Buchanan, J. S. Cowans, the Hon. Sir W. J. Colville, Eyre, the Hon. E. C. Edwards, E. J. Fryer, A. Green, Lord E. Pelham-Clinton, R. Egerton, F. C. Howard, Hartopp, H. Gore Lindsay, A. D. Rickman, Moorson, Pemberton, Harington Stuart, L. Stopford-Sackville, H. Wood, Sir H. Wilmot, V.C., W. Verner, FitzGeorge, C. D. Home, and H. Wood; Majors H. Pelham Burn, the Hon. E. B. Hanbury, the Hon. M. Coke, the Hon. W. D. Cairns, Sir B. C. Frere, A. Acland-Hood, Jenkins, H. S. Vandeleur, and Creeke; Capt. the Hon. W. Burrell, G. G. Drummond, A. M. Drummond, the Hon. A. Foljambe, C. E. Wegg-Prosser, Ramsay, L. G. Russell, S. F. Saunderson, L. Saunderson, Thresher, R. Tryon, Wadham, Woodhouse, Lord Bingham, Otway Cuffe, Irby, and the Hon. A. Somerset; Lieuts. B. H. Cooke, P. R. Creed, H. Maitland Wilson, Reade, and J. E. Scott; Surg.-Major G. A. Hutton, the Earl of Euston, Lord Ribblesdale, Lord Ruthven, the Hon. J. Maxwell Scott, the Hon. C. T. Parker, the Hon. A. Hood, Sir A. Paxton Cooper, Sir B. Graham, Sir J. D. McGrigor, Sir A. Palmer, Mr. F. Ames, Mr. A. Ames, Mr. W. S. Campbell, Mr. H. W. Drummond, Mr. N. G. King-cote, Mr. A. G. Russell, Mr. M. Weyland, and Col. Egerton, Equerry to the Duke of Connaught, and Capt. Holford, Equerry to the Prince of Wales.

BENGAL CAVALRY.—At the Hotel Cecil, on Tuesday. Present:—Gens. Sir Corrie Bird, Sir C. T. Chamberlain, Sir C. J. S. Gough, Sir J. Watson; Lieut.-Gens. R. Eardley-Wilmot, F. Lance, C. R. Pennington, A. H. Prinsep; Major-Gens. Sir M. G. Gerard, G. T. Halliday, W. A. Lawrence, R. R. Mitford, R. W. Sartorius, J. O. Stewart; Surg.-Gen. J. E. Tuson; Cols. Hon. R. E. Boyle, O. Barnes, A. P. Broome, A. R. Chapman, T. Deane, G. Jackson, H. C. Kemble, Lord Napier of Magdala, D. B. Robertson, and E. Vibart; Lieut.-Cols. C. W. Campbell, A. M. Crofts, H. Goad, W. A. Simmonds, and D. Sampson, Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Woodforde-Finder; Majors F. A. Blyth, H. H. F. Fagan, and G. H. Weller; Capt. G. Ulric Browne, C. Jackson, W. B. James, H. H. B. Lawrence, W. K. Scharlieb, and C. B. Templer; Lieut. B. Deane; and Mr. Austin Low (Hon. Secretary).

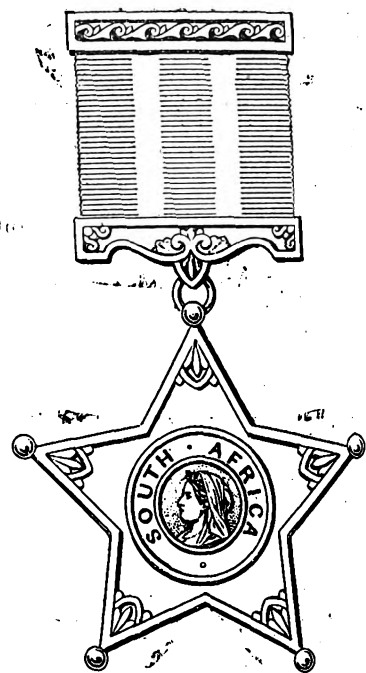
HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—At the Grand Hotel, on the 25th ult. Present: Gen. Sir C. S. Gough; Lieut.-Gens. S. Chamier, Sir R. C. Stewart and T. T. Turton; Major-Gen. J. G. D. Walker; Surg.-Gens. C. E. McVittie and B. Williamson; Cols. W. J. Bell, R. Bullock, E. F. Cambier, C. J. O. Fitzgerald (Hon. Sec.), R. C. Henchy, E. S. Ludlow, K. J. L. Mackenzie, and C. Mitchell-Smith; Surg.-Col. W. H. Roberts; Lieut.-Cols. A. J. Garrett, A. G. W. Hemans, M. J. Meade, and J. H. Newill; Majors F. Johnstone and F. Welchman; Lieuts. T. G. Browning and A. N. D. Fagan; Sir D. FitzPatrick, Mr. H. B. Knowllys, and Mr. Austin Low.

Messrs. Gruber & Co., 2, Ridgemount Street, W.C., have just produced the Kipling Poem Souvenir, with the object of helping the Kipling Poem Fund. The souvenir is a work of art, and has been executed with that care for which the firm is well known. On the one side is a reproduction of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's famous poem, on the other Mr. Caton Woodville's picture, "A Gentleman in Kharki." It is enclosed in a frame of artistic design, and the token itself is fitted with a swivel, so that either side can be turned to the front. The souvenir ought to command an extensive sale, and seems specially adapted to the purposes of military bazaars.

In consequence of the many vacancies caused by the recall of Regular non-commissioned officers from the permanent staff of the Auxiliary Forces for more pressing duty in the field or at home, it has been decided that the services of ex-soldiers re-enlisted for the Royal Reserve Battalions may be used for filling actual (but not temporary) vacancies on the permanent staff of Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers; also for acting in the vacancies at regimental and Royal Artillery depôts caused by the withdrawal on embodiment of orderly-room clerks. Non-commissioned officers for Infantry permanent staff may be obtained either direct from the Royal Reserve battalions or by re-enlisting non-commissioned officers who were surplus to the requirements of the Royal Reserve, and who therefore have not yet been accepted for re-enlistment.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN STAR.

The new decoration for the South African operations has now been finally approved. It is in the form of a five-pointed star, with a centre of gold. This is surrounded by a ring of bronze. On this ring the words "South Africa" appear in raised



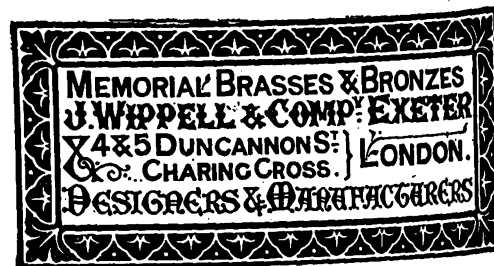
letters. Exactly in the centre is a delicately-wrought portrait of her Majesty. In size the medal is of the same proportions as the Khedival Star of 1881. The ribbon is of four colours. A stripe of khaki forms the middle. There are also two of white and one each of red and blue. We give a sketch of the decoration.

THE KOORN SPRUIT DISASTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A good deal of nonsense is talked and written about this. Amongst other things it is frequently called "a rear guard action." What are the facts? A column commanded by Gen. Broadwood was formed in the usual manner, advanced and rear guards, and no doubt inspected and passed by the staff. Soon after it started Gen. Broadwood, finding the enemy in force, decides to retire. The advanced guard becomes the rear guard, and certainly fought no action. When Gen. Broadwood decided to retire he sent a messenger to Lord Roberts asking for help, and this messenger reached headquarters in the afternoon. As the road was clear, was not Gen. Broadwood justified in concluding reinforcements would soon join him? The original rear-guard became an advanced guard, and must in the nature of things have had the usual advanced files and flanking parties; but no doubt the commander did not pay sufficient attention to the Boers to be seen galloping on the flanks; doubtless he considered they would fall victims to the reinforcing troops. Worse blunders have been committed than this, the author of which is so mercilessly hounded down by the Press.

COLONEL



REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

The charge for announcements of REGIMENTAL DINNERS, or postponements thereof (which must be properly authenticated) is 7/6 each.

8TH KING'S ROYAL IRISH HUSSARS.

Owing to the 8th Hussars being on active service the REGIMENTAL DINNER WILL NOT TAKE PLACE this year.

THE QUEEN'S REGIMENT.

THE ANNUAL DINNER takes place at WHITEHALL ROOMS, HOTEL METROPOLE, on MONDAY, JUNE 11, at 8 p.m.

THE KING'S OWN REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the GRAND HOTEL, Charing Cross, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1900, at 8 o'clock.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. H. A. BERNAU, 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

6TH (ROYAL) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, JUNE 15, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. J. C. WOOLLA-COTT, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

THE BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the HOTEL METROPOLE on FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1900, at 8 p.m.

Officers intending to be present should notify the same, as early as possible, either to Messrs. HOLT & Co., 3, Whitehall Place, S.W., or to Colonel VERNON (Hon. Sec.), at 23, Onslow Square, S.W.

22ND (THE CHESHIRE) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the ALBION TAVERN, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on TUESDAY, JUNE 12, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen who intend dining should notify to the Manager three days previously.

WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

In consequence of the War in South Africa there will be NO REGIMENTAL DINNER THIS YEAR.

HOTEL CECIL.

The following REGIMENTAL DINNERS will take place at the Hotel Cecil on the under-mentioned dates.

June 8th.—The Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars.
June 12th.—Royal Naval Reserve.
June 14th.—Indian Medical Service.
June 11th.—The Indian Civil Service Dinner.

Obituary.

ARMY.

Col. Thomas Andrews Rawlins, Captain Retired List, late 41st and 86th Regiments and Netley Staff, died at Clifton on the 30th ult., aged 75. The third son of the late Rev. H. W. Rawlins, Rector of Fiddington, Somersetshire, he joined the Army Nov. 7, 1841; became Lieutenant Dec. 29, 1843; Captain Feb. 3, 1847; Major Oct. 26, 1858; Lieutenant-Colonel Jan. 10, 1870, and Colonel March 26, 1873.

Major Henry Frank Egbert Lucas, retired list late 3rd Dragoon Guards, died at Dunchidock House, Devon, on the 27th ult., aged 54. He joined the Army Nov. 20, 1864; became Lieutenant Nov. 11, 1868; Captain Nov. 29, 1876; Major July 29, 1885; retiring on retired pay in that rank.

Major Antonio Stephen Ralli, 12th Lancers, died at Kroonstad on the 26th ult., of enteric fever. Born May 5, 1861, he was eldest surviving son of Mr. A. S. Ralli, 32, Park Lane, W., and joined the 16th Lancers as 2nd Lieutenant Aug. 11, 1880; was transferred to the 12th Lancers Dec. 18, 1880; became Lieutenant July 1, 1881; Captain Jan. 1, 1888; and Major Dec. 21, 1896.

Major James Alexander Orr-Ewing, late 16th Lancers, commanding the Warwickshire Company of the Imperial Yeomanry, has been killed in action in South Africa. The third son of the late Sir Archibald Orr-Ewing, he was born in 1857, and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. He joined the 16th Lancers in 1880, and served successively on the staff of three Lords Lieutenant of Ireland: the Earl of Carnarvon, the Marquis of Londonderry, and the Marquis of Zetland, and on that of Lord Roberts while Commander-in-Chief of Ireland. In 1898 Major Orr-Ewing married Lady Margaret, eldest daughter of the seventh Duke of Roxburghe.

Major Henry Shelley Dalbiac, late R.A., commanding a company of Middlesex Yeomanry, 11th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry, was killed in the fighting outside Senekal while with Sir Leslie Rundle's force on the 25th ult. Major Dalbiac was the eldest son of Mr. Henry Eardley Aylmer Dalbiac, of Durrington Manor, Worthing, Sussex, and elder brother of Col. Dalbiac, M.P., for North Camberwell. He was born June 30, 1850. In August 1871, he entered the Royal Artillery, in which corps he became Captain in May 1881; he served in the following year in the Egyptian War, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, where he was severely wounded (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, the Khedive's star, and 4th class of the Medjidie). He retired from the Army as a Major in 1887, and was gazetted a Captain in the Imperial Yeomanry on Feb. 3 last.

Major Francis Edward Cooper, R.A., died at Mooi River Hospital, Natal, on the 26th ult. of enteric fever. Born May 12, 1859, eldest son of the Right Hon. E. H. Cooper, of Markree Castle, Collooney, Ireland, he joined the Royal Artillery Dec. 12, 1878; became Captain Oct. 16, 1886; and Major Oct. 29, 1896. He had passed through the Staff College; was Staff Captain North-Western District, 1889-92; A.D.C. North-Western District, 1892-95; on the staff of the Intelligence Department, 1897-99; and gave up his appointment in order to accompany Sir F. Clery to the seat of war as A.D.C. He served in the Egyptian War, 1882, including the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp and bronze star).

Major Henry Montague Browne, 1st Batn. East Lancashire Regiment, died at Bloemfontein on the 23rd ult., of enteric fever. Born Nov. 19, 1857, he joined the 30th Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant Sept. 14, 1878; became Lieutenant Feb. 12, 1881; Captain July 1, 1887; and became Major Nov. 13, 1899. He served in the Chitral Expedition 1895 (medal with clasp).

Capt. Lennox Christian Livingstone-Learmonth, R.H.A., died at Bloemfontein on the 25th ult., of enteric fever. Born Dec. 5, 1870, the eldest son of the late Mr. A. J. Livingstone-Learmonth, and Mrs. Livingstone-Learmonth, of Hanford, Blandford, he was one of six brothers, three of whom are now serving in South Africa. He joined the Army as 2nd Lieutenant July 25, 1890; became Lieutenant July 25, 1893; and Captain Feb. 13, 1900.

Capt. Archibald Galbraith Scott, late Royal Artillery, died at Clippens House, Renfrewshire, on the 27th ult., aged 38 years. He joined the Army Feb. 22, 1882, and becoming Captain April 26, 1890, afterwards retired.

Capt. Neville George Harry Turner, 2nd Batn. Duke of Wellington's Regiment died at Winburg on the 25th ult., of enteric fever. Born Dec. 20, 1864, he entered the Army from the Militia as Lieutenant

Dec. 8, 1886; and became Captain Nov. 2, 1895. Shortly before the breaking out of the war he had been nominated as Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras.

Capt. Samuel Tomyns Sargent, late 43rd Light Infantry, died at Lismore, Newton Abbot, on the 28th ult., aged 68.

Capt. Ralph Nevile Fane, 4th Batn. North Staffordshire Regiment, died at Wynberg Hospital, South Africa, on the 27th ult., of enteric fever. He was the youngest son of the late Col. Francis Fane, of Fulbrook, and was serving with his own battalion in the field.

Capt. James M. Middlemist, 3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders, is officially reported to have died at Kumasi on the 6th ult., of fever. He had proceeded to the Ashanti capital as Deputy Inspector-General, Gold Coast Constabulary, and arrived there before the troubles assumed a serious aspect. He joined the Colonial Service in July 1892.

Capt. St. John Meyrick, 1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders, was killed while fighting with Lieut.-Gen. Ian Hamilton's force near Johannesburg on the 30th ult. Born Aug. 4, 1866, the second son of Sir Thomas Meyrick, C.B., first Baronet, of Bush, Pembrokehire, he was educated at Eton and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and entered the Gordon Highlanders from the Militia Dec. 29, 1886. He was an extra Aide-de-Camp to Lord Houghton when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from Oct., 1892, to July, 1895, and to Earl Cadogan from July, 1895, to Oct., 1897. He obtained his company Jan. 11, 1897.

Lieut. the Hon. John David Hamilton, 12th Lancers, died at Kroonstad on the 22nd ult., of enteric fever. Born Dec. 23, 1878, he joined the Army as 2nd Lieutenant 12th Lancers, Nov. 16, 1898; and became Lieutenant Feb. 24 last.

Lieut. Cyril Slater, 3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regiment, serving with the Gold Coast Constabulary, has been killed in action in the operations in Ashanti. He took up employment under the Colonial Office in June, 1899.

Lieut. Edwyn Harland, Hampshire Regiment, on special service, was killed in the relief of Mafeking. Born July 6, 1872, he joined the Hampshire Regiment in July, 1892, and obtained his Lieutenancy June 21, 1894. He was engaged in 1891 with the Mounted Infantry in the operations in South Africa (medal). He was appointed Adjutant of his regiment in June 1899, but a month later was seconded for special service in South Africa, where he had again been serving with the Mounted Infantry.

Lieut. Hugh Wharton Fife, 2nd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, was killed in action in the fighting near Johannesburg on the 30th ult. Born Dec. 16, 1870, he joined the Service as 2nd Lieutenant April 26, 1893, and was promoted to Lieutenant Aug. 31, 1896.

Lieut. John Douglas Dalrymple Hay, 1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders, died at Bloemfontein on the 26th ult., of enteric fever. He was the only surviving son of James Francis Dalrymple Hay, of Dunlop, Ayrshire, N.B. Born on August 5, 1874, he entered the Gordon Highlanders from the Militia, Sept. 16, 1896; and served in the campaign on the North-West Frontier of India under the late Gen. Sir William Lockhart in 1897-98 with the 1st Batn. of his regiment, and was present at the action at Dargai on Oct. 18, and at the assault of the Dargai Heights two days later, as also at the capture of the Sampagha and Arhanga Passes, and in the subsequent operations in the Maidan, Waran, and Bara Valleys (medal with two clasps). He obtained his Lieutenancy Nov. 4, 1898.

2nd Lieut. Arthur Charles Septimus Fletcher, 1st Batn. Royal Irish Regiment, died at Bloemfontein on the 24th ult. of enteric fever. He only joined the Army from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on January 20 last.

2nd Lieut. William Henry Amedron, 3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers, died at Boshof on the 25th ult., of enteric fever. He was appointed to a commission Jan. 17 last, and at once proceeded with his battalion on active service.

2nd Lieut. William Middleton Noel Noel, 2nd Batn. Gloucestershire Regiment, died at Bloemfontein on the 20th ult., of enteric fever. He was eldest son of Col. W. F. Noel, R.E., who has been Colonel on the Staff, R.E., Natal, since the outbreak of the war. Born in 1880, Lieut. Noel was educated at Cheltenham, and received his commission in the Gloucestershire Regiment in January last.

2nd Lieut. Percy C. Shaw, 3rd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, died at Bloemfontein on the 28th ult., of enteric fever. He received his commission Oct. 18 last, and shortly afterwards left with his battalion for the front.

THE FORCES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA. (WITH COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.)

The Colonial troops have come very prominently to the front in the course of the present war, and every general in the field has been ready to acknowledge their fine qualities and their particular suitability for campaigning in such countries as South Africa. The Australian colonies were roused to great patriotic zeal after the unfortunate action of December 15, and by the call made by the Government for Colonial volunteers. In all the capitals, citizens vied with one another in their readiness to provide funds, and an unsuspected source of strength was discovered in the existing military organisations. Contingent after contingent left the shores of Australia and New Zealand amid scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm, and when the proposal was made for the formation of the Bushmen's Imperial Corps, the Colonies regarded the force from a federal point of view, and went to work energetically together.

In Adelaide, as elsewhere, this loyal spirit was manifested. The forces of South Australia are by no means so extensive as those of New South Wales and Victoria, but the Colonists have always shown great interest in soldiering, and the various local corps have displayed much military zeal and attained a considerable degree of efficiency. The largest force in the Colony is that of the Mounted Rifles, but another popular infantry corps is found in the Adelaide Rifles. There is also a force of artillery, of which Lord Tennyson, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and Major-General M. F. Downes, C.M.G., are honorary Colonels, and the permanent and Field Artillery have always been reported as efficient and have drawn to them a large amount of public interest.

The South Australian contingent of Mounted Infantry in South Africa was engaged in the arduous fighting about Arundel and Colesberg in December and January, and when General French's forces moved up to the Orange River station to do their excellent work in the relief of Kimberley and the invasion of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, the South Australians were with them. In the course of these operations they have rendered a great deal of very useful service. They were with Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein, and were embodied in Colonel Henry's corps of General Hutton's Mounted Infantry Brigade. They have thus been associated with the other Australian troops and the Canadians and New Zealanders in very active work at the front. The Mounted Infantry have been prominent in Lord Roberts's advance and have many times distinguished themselves. It is, however, unnecessary in this place to repeat our account of their services. Our plate illustrating the uniform and character of the South Australian Regiments will be very popular at a time when the Colonial forces are much in the public mind. The South Australian Infantry with Lord Roberts are under the command of Captain F. H. Howland; and Captain G. R. Lascelles, Royal Fusiliers, is Captain and Adjutant of the corps.

The annual report of the Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society for 1899 was presented at the general meeting, over which Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Drysdale presided. The number of men provided for by the society last year was 2,585, an increase of nearly 350 on the return of the previous year. On account of the war, additional numbers of pensioners, some partly disabled, will soon be registered on the books. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the public will see their way to aiding the society with both subscriptions and donations, depending as it does almost entirely on the generosity of the friends of the services.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards.—Lieut.-Col. Miles left England on Saturday last in the *Kildonan Castle* for South Africa, to assume command of the Composite Regiment.

2nd Life Guards.—Lieut.-Col. Neeld left Cape Town on the 17th ult. for England in the *Canada*, invalided. Capt. Brinton has been selected for employment on the staff of the Lines of Communication, Cape Town.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—Lieut. the Duke of Roxburghe sailed from Cape Town on Wednesday for England, invalided. He is making a good recovery after his recent severe attack of enteric.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.—The regiment is under orders to proceed to Aldershot from Dublin. The move will be carried out next week. Major Smith has passed the examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

7th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. Vaughan left Cape Town on the 21st ult. in the *Simla*, invalided.

4th Hussars.—Capt. Trevor-Boothe succeeds Capt. Barnes as Adjutant.

7th Hussars.—Capt. Holford has been selected for special service on the Gold Coast.

8th Hussars.—Capt. and Adj. Campbell sailed from Cape Town in the *Simla* on the 21st ult., invalided.

9th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. Theobald, who has been heard of as a prisoner of war at Pretoria, was by last account in good health. The name was unfortunately printed Thorold in some telegrams.

17th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. Lord Vivian left England on Saturday last for South Africa, on the *Kildonan Castle*, to join on appointment.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

On January 1st there were on the establishment of the army, 21 service batteries of horse artillery, and 92 batteries of field artillery. There are now 28 batteries of the former and 139 of the latter. When complete the field artillery will have just upon doubled itself within the past three years, clearly proving that the military members of the House of Commons were fully justified in saying that our army was considerably under-gunned.

V Battery R.H.A. has moved from Woolwich to St. John's Wood.

The 97th Battery R.F.A. left Ipswich yesterday for Leeds.

The 98th Battery has moved this week from Ipswich to Athlone.

The 116th and 117th Batteries R.F.A. have moved from Woolwich to Ipswich.

The 136th, 137th, 138th, and 139th Batteries R.F.A. were taken on to the establishment at Woolwich from Monday last.

No. 7 Depot Battery R.F.A. is being formed at Woolwich.

Major A. C. Hansard, R.F.A., has passed the examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Major A. J. Abdy, and 2nd Lieut. W. G. H. Salmond left Cape Town on the 21st ult. in the *Simla*, invalided.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The Royal Monmouth Engineers will be moved from Monmouth to Aldershot on the 15th inst.

One Company Royal Monmouth, and one Company Royal Anglesey Militia, will leave England on Wednesday next in the *Aurania*, for South Africa.

Capt. D. H. Ridout joins the field force in South Africa in charge of the searchlight party.

Capt. W. Ewbank has been appointed D.A.A.G. for instruction, Bangalore, for five years.

Lieut. M. Skipwith left Cape Town on the 21st ult. in the *Simla*, invalided.

INFANTRY.

Queen's Regiment (2nd).—Capt. and Adj. Whiffin, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 21st ult. in the *Simla*, invalided.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—Lieut. Morrison, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town in the *Simla* on the 21st ult., invalided.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Major Riddell, 3rd Batn., has been appointed Musketry Commandant at Strensall.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—Lieut. Frederick, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town for England in the *Canada* on the 17th ult., invalided.

King's Regiment (8th).—Major Molyneux-Scott has been appointed second in command of the 1st Batn. in South Africa vice Major Grattan, promoted to the command of the 4th Batn., and Major Evans of the 2nd Batn. at Dublin, vice Major Schletter, promoted to the command of the 3rd Batn.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—Major Percy has been appointed second in command of the 2nd Batn., and left England in the *Kildonan Castle*, on Saturday last to join headquarters.

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—Lieut. Ingles, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on the 21st ult. in the *Simla*, invalided.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—Major Heaton-Ellis, 4th Batn., left Cape Town for England in the *Canada* on the 17th ult., invalided. Capt. Stares, Adj. 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles, has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—Major Brunker, 3rd Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 17th ult. for England in charge of invalids in the *Winifredian*.

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. and details moved yesterday from Glasgow to Barry Links. Capt. Stuart, 1st Batn., is acting as District Inspector of Musketry in Ireland. Capt. Lord Cassillis, 3rd Batn., left England on Saturday last in the *Kildonan Castle*, for South Africa.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd).—Major Lyle, D.S.O., and 2nd Lieut. Price, 1st Batn., left England in the *Kildonan Castle* on the 26th ult. for South Africa to join head-quarters. Capt. Throekmorton, 1st Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 17th ult. for England, in the *Canada*, invalided.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—Major Hunter has passed the examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—Lieut. Broadbent, 1st Batn., left Cape Town on the 21st ult. in the *Simla*, invalided. 2nd Lieut. Coulson left in the *Canada* on the 17th ult., also invalided.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th).—Lieut. Evans left Cape Town on the 21st ult. in the *Simla*, invalided.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd).—Lieut. Hawker has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

Hampshire Regiment (37th).—Capt. Jackson, D.S.O., has made his bow as an author; Messrs. Thacker, of Creed Lane, E.C., having published for him a most delightful little volume, "A Jaunt in Japan: or, Ninety Days' Leave in the Far East."

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th).—Capt. Buckle sailed from Cape Town for England on the 17th ult. in the *Canada*, invalided.

Dorsetshire Regiment (39th).—A memorial, which has been erected in the borough gardens at Dorchester to non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment who lost their lives during the Tirah Campaign, was unveiled on the 24th ult. by the Earl of Ilchester, Lord Lieutenant of Dorsetshire. The day was observed as a public holiday in the town. The ceremony was attended by the Mayor and Corporation in state. The memorial consisted of an obelisk of polished granite, on which is an inscription with the regimental badge and motto. On the base are the names of the soldiers who fell. Lord Ilchester and others spoke in eulogistic terms of the services of the regiment in the campaign, and particularly of Pte. Vickery, who won his V.C.

Black Watch (42nd).—Major Burton has passed the examination qualifying for the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd).—In correction of the notice issued on Feb. 27 relative to Major Eveleigh, missing after the action of Waterval Drift, it is now notified that the officer in question, while proceeding to join his battalion in the 6th Division with a small convoy and escort, 22 strong, was surrounded by a large number of Boers, and after a gallant defence, during which one officer was killed and another mortally wounded, and one man killed and five wounded, was obliged to surrender. Lieut. Richards is a candidate for the Army Pay Department, and has joined at Aldershot on probation.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (46th).—Major Wilbraham and Capt. Tremayne left England on Saturday last for South Africa on the *Kildonan Castle* to join headquarters.

Northamptonshire Regiment (48th).—Capt. Kenney-Herbert sailed from Cape Town on the 21st ult. in the *Simla*, invalided.

Royal West Kent Regiment (50th).—Capt. Simpson and Lieut. Greenwood have been granted leave from Aden to England for six months each, on medical certificate. Lieut. Hickson sailed from Cape Town on the 17th ult. for England in the *Canada*, invalided.

Shropshire Light Infantry (53rd).—Lieut. Kettlewell sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Canada* on the 17th ult., invalided.

Northamptonshire Regiment (58th).—Capt. Allen sailed from Cape Town for England on the 17th ult. in the *Canada*, invalided.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—Major Henniker, 4th Batn., left England on Saturday last for South Africa in the *Kildonan Castle*.

Manchester Regiment (63rd).—A draft for South Africa, consisting of one officer and 50 men of the 5th (Militia) Batn., was despatched last Saturday from Aldershot. On the previous day the draft was inspected by Major-Gen. Murray, C.B., A.D.C., who gave the men a few words of encouragement and advice, and requested Col. Bosworth, the command-

ing officer, to put in orders the fact that the G.O.C. was much pleased with the battalion generally, particularly in reference to the appearance and steadiness of the men on the Queen's birthday parade. The battalion now has five officers and 200 men at the front, one officer at the Curragh, two at the Depot, Ashton-under-Lyne, and one lent to the newly-formed Line Battalion to be acting Adjutant. Three subalterns were recently promoted to the 6th Battalion. The late sergeant-major has been transferred to one of the line battalions. Notwithstanding the extraordinary drain on officers, those who were seconded have been replaced; there is a full complement of field officers and captains, and the few existing vacancies for subalterns are being rapidly filled. Last year a very large proportion of the men volunteered for special service, and this year, on embodiment, the battalion volunteered to a man for service in South Africa. Lieut. Dunlop, 1st Batn., left Cape Town on the 21st ult. in the *Simla*, invalided.

York and Lancaster Regiment (65th).—Lieut. Isherwood left Cape Town in the *Simla* on the 21st ult., invalided.

Durham Light Infantry (68th).—2nd Lieut. Rasbotham sailed from Cape Town on the 21st ult. in the *Simla*, invalided.

East Surrey Regiment (70th).—Capt. Ellis sailed from Cape Town on the 21st ult. in the *Simla*, invalided.

Black Watch (73rd).—Details have moved from Aberdeen to Barry Links, where they are attached to the 3rd Batn.

Middlesex Regiment (77th).—Major Dyer and Capt. Foster sailed from Cape Town on the 17th inst. in the *Winifredian* for England, to join the new 3rd and 4th Batns. respectively.

Seaforth Highlanders (78th).—Capt. sailed from Cape Town for England on the 17th ult., invalided.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (89th).—Lieut. Taylor left Cape Town on 21st ult. in the *Simla*, invalided.

Scottish Rifles (90th).—2nd Lieut. Bramwell left Cape Town on the 21st ult. in the *Simla*, invalided.

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Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—2nd Lieut. Hazlerigg, 4th Batn., left Cape Town for England in the *Canada* on the 17th ult., invalided.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (93rd).—Major Aitken has passed the examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (101st).—Lieut.-Col. Evans sailed from Cape Town on the 21st ult. in the *Simla*, invalided; Lieut. Hall left on the 17th ult. in the *Canada*, also invalided.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102nd).—Lieuts. Molesworth and Halahan, 1st Batn.; and 2nd Lieut. Kinsman, 5th Batn., left Cape Town on the 21st ult. in the *Simla*, invalided.

Rifle Brigade.—A stained-glass window has been put into Fairlie parish church in memory of Lieut. the Hon Edward George Boyle, second son of the Earl of Glasgow. Lieut. Boyle, who was twenty-three years of age, served through the Khartoum Expedition, and died at Malta on Oct. 23, 1898, of fever contracted on active service.

Royal Northern Reserve Regiment.—Owing to the large number of men offering themselves for enlistment, a fourth battalion of the Royal Northern Counties Reserve Regiment is being formed.

Royal Irish Reserve Regiment.—The Duke of Connaught inspected the regiment on the 25th ult. at the Curragh. The parade was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Brooke. The Duke was received with a Royal salute, after which he inspected the regiment, which was drawn up in line. He questioned many of the men as to their past service, and took a great interest in the large numbers with medals. The regiment then marched past in column and quarter column, and having reformed into line advanced in review order, finishing with a Royal salute. The Duke called out the officers, and addressed each personally. In conclusion, he said it was quite a treat to see so many old soldiers, and requested Col. Brooke to inform the men that he was highly pleased with the progress they had made. He said he would see them again, and hoped they would pay as much attention to their musketry as they had apparently to their drill.

Army Service Corps.—Major French and Lieut. Mears left Cape Town on the 21st ult., invalided.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Of all the Regimental and Corps Stalls at the National Bazaar held at the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, 24th to 26th May, not by any means least in tasteful decoration was the stall of the R. A. M. C., which was visited on the opening day by the Princess of Wales, who contributed some valuable and handsome articles to the stall, and also purchased generously from among the exhibits. The intake at the stall during the days of the sale reached a sum not far short of £200. The officers of the R. A. M. C. are much indebted to the ladies, married and single, who by their indefatigable exertions contributed so largely to the success of the stall. Majors Deeble and Wills, Capt. Erskine, and Lieut. Morris left Cape Town in the *Simla* on the 21st ult., for England.

LORD LANSDOWNE has written to the Lord Mayor of Liverpool stating that a scheme for the defence of the Mersey was adopted on the recommendation of his military advisers some time ago. The greater part has already been put into operation; the remainder is to be pushed on as rapidly as possible.

SALISBURY PLAIN.—The War Office have decided to provide accommodation for a large body of artillery on Salisbury Plain. With this view a comprehensive scheme for the erection of huts at Bulford has been approved. This scheme in no way affects the permanent barrack scheme lately decided upon in the vicinity of Blarindon Hill, Tedworth, as the plans for these more pretentious buildings are complete, and the concrete work for the capacious reservoir and the excavation of the latter have been already placed in the hands of a Bournemouth firm, who have commenced operations. A further development is that in connection with the railway facilities, and in this matter the light railway running from Ludgershall to Tedworth, a distance of two and a-half miles, is to be commenced almost immediately.

THE BISLEY MEETING.—The National Rifle Association has issued the prize list for the Bisley Meeting to be held next month. Exclusive of challenge cups and prizes in kind, nearly £11,000 is offered in the various competitions, about £9,700 being for contests in which only the Service rifle or carbine is used. The Queen's series offers a total of £2,420 in 600 prizes, ranging from the £250 given by her Majesty to 200 prizes of £1 each, half of the latter being for tyro shots. The Queen's will, as usual, be competed for in three stages during the second week of the meeting (July 16 to 21), at ranges from 200 to 1,000 yards, possession of the great honour of the meeting being decided on the last day. The prize meeting will this year open on Saturday, July 7, instead of on the following Monday, as heretofore, with the contest by Regular infantry company teams for the Evelyn Wood prizes, and the ordinary work of the meeting will begin on Monday, the 9th, instead of on the Tuesday.

Reviews.

THE FIRST PREMIER OF CAPE COLONY.

From many points of view it is a pity that *The Life and Times of Sir John Charles Molteno, First Premier of Cape Colony*, by P. A. Molteno, M.A. (Smith, Elder, 2 vols.), is a work so voluminous. The character of Sir John Molteno was representative in a strong degree of a type of South African personality, and he well deserves to be better known to English people. The temper of the times in which this somewhat bellicose politician worked still exists, and the history of representative institutions and responsible government at the Cape which these volumes include makes profitable reading. They contain a great deal of contentious matter, for it will be remembered that Sir John Molteno came into sharp conflict upon many points of military policy, and chiefly in regard to the command of the troops in South Africa, with Sir Bartle Frere. The author contends that the difficulties with which our statesmanship has to deal have been brought about by the operation of a policy conceived in ignorance of real conditions. There is a certain animus in the book against Sir Bartle Frere, and we do not think that some of the opinions expressed will command very wide approval. It was, perhaps, unnecessary, in defending Sir John Molteno's policy, to endeavour to discover the presumed defects of Sir Bartle Frere's character in his Indian service, as a despotic Governor of Bombay, to set up a contrast between him and Sir John Lawrence, and to expound his methods in the case of the Sultan of Zanzibar and his suggestions for dealing with difficulties in New Zealand. However, Mr. Molteno starts with the opinion that Sir Bartle Frere wanted sound judgment and careful discretion such as would have fitted him to deal with a real crisis, and he does not hesitate to ascribe to that officer the origin of a series of wars and disasters involving the ruin of thousands of natives and the death of many a brave man, as well as hatreds which have not yet subsided. Happily, it is possible not to hold this extreme view of Sir Bartle Frere's administration, and yet to respect the strong and honest character of the Cape Premier. He was a man of large mind and of broadly generous character, who did a great deal for Cape Colony. Generally he was ruled by strong common sense, and always acted in a most direct and straightforward manner, and with unlimited attention to the material development of the Colony. The colonists, both English and Dutch, reposed much confidence in him, and his policy throughout was to allay racial differences and to recognise no line of cleavage between the white races. His experience had been rather a hard one. After the Kaffir war, the "Lion of Beaufort," as he was called, was extremely bitter on account of the sufferings to which his men were subjected, and he conceived a whole-hearted distaste for the placing of Colonial forces under Imperial officers. His biographer gives several instances of the injudicious action of military officers to show how this particular sentiment grew. Sir Bartle Frere's view was that the natives were our fellow-subjects, and that our duty was to govern, protect, and improve, "not to slay them," and he desired, in pursuance of his steady policy, to have unhampered control of Imperial troops, whereas Sir John Molteno was for immediate, sharp, and decisive action, and thought that volunteers and burghers were much superior to regular military forces. Perhaps the author does not misrepresent the Governor's views when he says that the question at issue was Sir Bartle Frere's contention that the General was the only military executive officer, and therefore must command all troops whether Colonial or Imperial. This view was expressed in other terms to the Premier, and obviously the appointment of a Commandant-General, as intended by Molteno, to have command of Colonial forces in the field, independent of the Governor as Commander-in-Chief, and subordinate

to him only as Governor in Council, seemed to present the danger of a possibly divided control. The Premier at the time of the Gaika and Galeka war objected to reinforcements of Imperial troops, always alleging that they were not necessary, and that the Colony could defend itself. Reinforcements, however, were expected, and it was seen that if the Governor's view should prevail they would be subject to him through the General, and that he might move them wherever he pleased without consulting his Ministers. It was really a constitutional question, and led to the dismissal of Mr. Molteno. Fortunately, the strained relations of the Governor and the ex-Premier ended pleasantly. They were two honest men of wholly different character and ideas, and Mr. Molteno's book, devoted largely to their relationships, is extremely instructive, and should be read by every one interested in the present conditions and future development of South Africa.

Besieged by the Boers (Hutchinson and Co.) is a volume by Dr. E. Oliver Ashe, who continued his practice at the Kimberley Hospital and in the town during the whole of the siege. Dr. Ashe has written a very entertaining book which gives a picture of the siege from day to day. He makes it clear how severe was the trial imposed upon the civilian population, living in a place besieged and bombarded by the enemy. It certainly was a very trying time, and all in the place worked loyally for the defence. In the opening chapters we read of the preparations made by the military authorities and of the zeal shown in embodying the town guard and other volunteer forces. Dr. Ashe has not, however, a very high opinion of the soldiers; at least, he betrays a certain irritation at what no doubt were the necessary regulations laid down for the government of the place. Personally he thought the officers very nice people, but, as a body, had "no doubt their creed was that Kimberley was made for the essential benefit of their regiment." It has often been observed that friction arises in places besieged, and we wish Dr. Ashe had been a little more temperate in some of his remarks. We have only to read his book to see what sterling work was done. To him the De Beers Company was a sort of Providence presiding over the place. It provided the electric searchlights, manufactured war material, looked after the water supplies, and provided shelter in extremities. The pictures accompanying the book are very interesting, and we commend the volume to those who would see Kimberley from within during the siege.

Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., of 6, Pall Mall announce the forthcoming issue of a photograph and mezzotint by Mr. W. Hester, of "the Hero of Mafeking," from the original by Mr. R. Caton Woodville. They invite subscriptions for the 1,500 remarque proofs, all that are to be issued, one half of the profits of the sale of which they will hand over to Lady Curzon's Mafeking Relief Fund. Major-Gen. Baden-Powell is represented in "siege" uniform, standing outside a dilapidated parapet, field glass in hand, with his terrier on his left and a gun in a kind of embrasure on his right, in an attitude of attention—"Is there anybody coming?"

We emphatically commend *With Roberts to Pretoria* (Newnes), an excellent and admirably illustrated account of the war, published at the price of one shilling.

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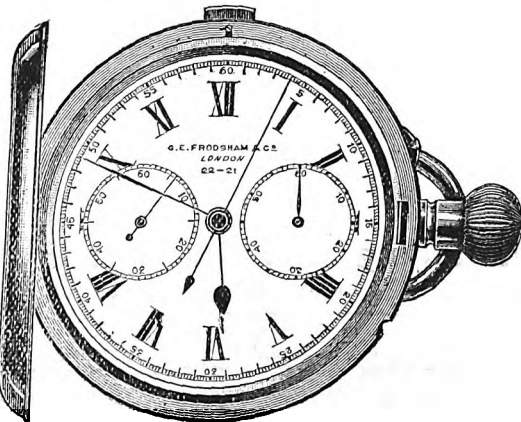
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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900.

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

A RECENT writer has asserted that the word for war with England has gone out from the French General Staff, and the pessimistic notions in regard to the safety of this country which have been printed in the *Navy League Journal* have set some people abroad talking once more about the invasion of England. We have not the least desire to say that all is for the best in the British Navy, but we have always urged that steady progress is much better than the intermittent spurts which result from ill-timed or unreasonable scares. If we take General de la Roque and M. Claudinon, add to them the Chauvinistic utterances of the Anglophobe press in Paris, and crown the edifice with a choice selection of extracts from the excellent *Navy*

League Journal we shall have wherewith to make some timid people very nervous at home. They cannot but be alarmed to be told that our reserve squadron is composed of battleships which would burn like tar-barrels, that the Channel squadron is denuded of cruisers, and that neither in the Channel nor the Mediterranean have we proper colliers or distilling ships for our needs. Moreover, the French are strengthening their Northern squadron, are reported to be about to mobilise 150,000 men in the north-west, and even to have chartered or bought a number of steam lighters from certain owners. After the exhibition, *le déluge*! We lately heard that the French had done even more than this, or were about to do it. They were about to employ all the fishing boats of the Channel for the purpose of transporting troops.

When we see a sober journal like the *Army and Navy Journal* of New York, lending its ear to such things, we are tempted to say that it is time to pause. The French Navy and the French mercantile marine are not, at the present time, in any state to enter upon such a perilous venture. To invade this country would be a stupendous task demanding a degree of rashness which we are unwilling to attribute either to the French War Office or the Ministry of Marine. What is essential for ourselves is that the ships which we are building should be rapidly completed, and that there should be no further delays in the execution of the shipbuilding programme. Such danger as there is arises from the inability of Governments, especially of French Governments, to control the impulses of peoples, and, though we do not believe that the French have the smallest chance of invading this country with success, it is just possible that some unfortunate episode might lead to strained relations and induce them to attempt it. Some writers are making much of the recent visit of M. de Lanessan to Lézardrieux, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Bienaimé, Chief of the Staff. The place lies at the mouth of the Trieux, and it is understood that the French propose to establish there a base for torpedo operations, such as might be supposed to promise something in the way of a brief command of the Channel. It is pointed out by writers who hold such views in France that this place is only 85 miles from Start Point, 100 miles from Plymouth, and 110 from Portsmouth. On the other hand, it is much further from those parts of our coast, which Napoleon had in view when he prepared the great flotilla.

It deserves to be noted that even French critics who might be credited with sounder knowledge have conceived from the course of operations in South Africa the view that our Army is altogether inefficient, and the promulgation of such notions among a people who have no chance of informing themselves is not without an element of danger. Even a writer of sagacity like M. Duquet, the historian of the Franco-German War, tells his countrymen that the operations in South Africa have been for us a disastrous revelation of the tactical and strategical weakness of our officers of all ranks, and of the comparative worthlessness of our troops. All we can say in regard to such matters is that this country must be ready, though we have always held, as we still do, that there exists no cause for quarrel between the two countries, and that their real interests are the same.

THE "BELLEISLE" EXPERIMENT.

UNTIL further information has been obtained of the interesting and instructive experiments to the *Belleisle* it is futile to speculate upon the results which may be their outcome. There

are so many problems awaiting solution upon which these experiments should throw light that the publication of the particulars will be awaited with some anxiety. At present the only fact, a truly interesting one, as Mr. Goschen said on Monday, that has been revealed is that the ship did not take fire. That the announcement made by the First Lord took the public by surprise was due to the circumstance that without exception all the spectators on shore, including the correspondents of most of the London papers, supposed that the reverse was the case. They were misled, it appears, by seeing clouds of steam arising through a steam pipe being cut and lyddite shells as they burst in the water emitted clouds of smoke, again giving the impression of the ship being on fire. But while she was battered and her woodwork shattered in all directions, with the exception of a little smouldering fire in one of the cabins amongst some clothes, no ignition took place. Moreover, in spite of the battering which the ship received the fire pumps were uninjured, and for a long time continued to work flooding the decks. We have so often insisted in these columns upon the difference in discipline prevailing in our own Navy and in those from which the lessons of general conflagration have been drawn, that it is unnecessary for us to point out here how much this result of the *Belleisle* experiment tells in our favour. Nor does this result surprise us so much as it appears to have done some of our contemporaries. There were, both in the Chinese and in the Spanish vessels which were burnt at the Yalu and at Santiago respectively, certain conditions which would be absent in vessels of our Navy. Moreover, the construction of the Chinese ships, like that of some of the Spanish ships at Manila, favoured the spread of a fire, and as for the cruisers at Santiago, the *Colon*, it will be remembered, did not take fire at all, while in the case of the others the Spaniards have asserted that they smeared the decks with petroleum in order that whatever happened the ships should not fall into the enemy's hands. This is as it may be, but if the costly experiment carried out last Saturday taught us nothing else than what it has in this matter of inflammability it would have been worth all the expense.

But the virtual destruction of the *Belleisle* was not only decided upon for the purpose of providing a solution of the fire problem. There are many other questions connected with naval architecture and naval armaments which it is desirable to have elucidated. In regard especially to the value of various forms of protection these experiments should give most instructive results. Primarily, of course, we desire to learn what sort of defence is to be afforded to the ship's company, both that portion engaged in fighting the guns, and that which is providing the motive power of the vessel. In the *Belleisle* not only was there side protection in the shape of armour on the casemate, but special patches of steel treated by the Krupp process had been affixed either alongside or on top of the iron plates. There were also armoured athwartship bulkheads, and, seeing that a certain proportion of the projectiles poured into her raked the ship, we should presently learn something as to the value of these, and also of the splinter nets and other improvised defences. The protection of the vitals of the ship; the ammunition hoists, in which we are told the ammunition was placed as it would have actually been in an action; the engines and boilers; and the numerous steam pipes, voice tubes, and other communications, carried from one part of the ship to the other will, we may assume, be carefully examined and photographed. The fact that some of the pumps were still in

working order at the end of the bombardment is important; for here again valuable knowledge should be at the service of the authorities. Matters, also, relating to explosives and projectiles, but particularly the former have a special interest seeing that a committee has just been appointed to make inquiries and investigations in this connection. We have already drawn attention to the circumstances that no naval officer has been placed upon this committee, a very serious omission to which the attention of Government will be called as soon as Parliament reassembles. There is much to be learned in regard to the relative powers and advantages of various substances used either as propellants or as bursting charges. We have seen from the evidence of the war that lyddite has not done all that was promised for it, and it may even prove to be the case that some one of its effects under certain conditions is to stay the progress of a fire. It has indeed been suggested in the *Times* that in some hitherto unnoticed power of the fumes of this explosive is to be found the cause of the *Belleisle* not igniting. For answers to these and other questions we must wait in patience, but with such information as is already vouchsafed to us, it may safely be asserted that the destruction of whatever fighting efficiency remained to the *Belleisle* will be amply repaid by the results attained.

Navv Notes.

The paper which Lieutenant Bellairs read at the afternoon meeting at the Royal United Service Institution on Monday has not attracted the attention which we expected, considering the importance of the subject. Although entitled "The Routes of Submarine Cables," the question dealt with by Lieutenant Bellairs was in effect whether it is not better to be contented with having any new cables "British owned," rather than go the expense of constructing and maintaining them on "All-British" routes. The lecturer asserts that whether regarded from the sentimental, strategical, or business point of view, the advantage lies with the former place, and this in spite of the fact that the All-British cable policy has been endorsed by several Imperial and Colonial conferences and committees. In order to prove his point, he refers specifically to the proposed Pacific cable scheme, showing the grave disadvantages which attach to the All-British route, and the delay which has consequently ensued in the construction of the line. Lieutenant Bellairs contends that our policy ought to be directed to laying and maintaining cables with the single aim of assisting commerce, and that by following commercial routes the cables will obtain the protection of the cruisers patrolling those routes. Strategical cables, he argues, such as may be required from time to time when we are at war, must be provided then, and in view of this requirement all possible routes should be surveyed and preparations in the way of resources made in advance.

The old controversy has recently been revived in the columns of the *Times* concerning the entry examination for the *Britannia*. The revival is due to the failure of a boy to pass the examination direct from one of the public schools, his parent apparently considering that Mr. Goschen is more or less pledged to guarantee the success of all such candidates. We can understand that many parents may have been led into the belief that lads from the public schools have now the same prospect of passing into the *Britannia* as those prepared by the crammers. It is at least the case that Latin carries far more marks than any other subject, and to this extent the public school boy enjoys an advantage. But, as "J. R. T." points out, parents have really no grievance at all. They are free to have their boys prepared as they think best, and there are plenty of intelligent lads capable

of passing the examination without cramming. It has been suggested that the Admiralty should show special favour to public school candidates, and that the average of intelligence should be lowered to suit certain schools. The notion is ridiculous. If the so-called public schools cannot compete with the crammers or the preparatory schools, so much the worse for the boys sent to these institutions. The assurance of a master that eleven candidates out of fourteen prepared at his school have recently passed into the training ship will not satisfy anyone who examines the context. Whether this is a high proportion depends upon several circumstances as to which we are not enlightened. Sir G. O. Trevelyan mentions that the late Commander Egerton, who was killed at Ladysmith, passed into the *Britannia* from a private school without special preparation. Indeed, the nomination was offered to the late Admiral Egerton, his father, at such short notice that no special preparation was possible. But this merely proves that the late Commander Egerton was a clever lad.

In connection with the new Cadets' College at Dartmouth a fund has been started for the purpose of suitably decorating the chapel which is to be built. The chaplain of the *Britannia*, the Rev. A. W. Plant, is receiving subscriptions for the purpose, the estimated amount required being £1,200. A circular letter was sent by Captain Curzon-Howe to every ship in the Service before he left the *Britannia* making known the facts, and the response has hitherto been very satisfactory, but it is thought that it may be well to give greater publicity to the scheme. Retired officers and the friends of past or present cadets may like to contribute, and in addition there may be those who would like to commemorate in some special and fitting manner their own or their relations' connection with the training ship. The chaplain of the *Britannia* will be glad to answer any questions on the subject or receive suggestions.

A correspondent, signing himself "Salt Water," writes to the *Times* to call attention to a feature of the present cruise of the Mediterranean Squadron. According to the itinerary of this cruise, which has been published in several of the home and Malta papers, out of the forty-five days which it is to last "eight only are to be spent at sea, whilst in no case is the fleet more than one whole day in blue water." There seems to us something a little captious about such criticism as this, since it refers to only one cruise out of three which the Mediterranean Squadron usually makes, and it is only fair to assume that while this is devoted to making the officers acquainted with the ports on the western part of the station, the others will contain a programme of fleet exercise. Elsewhere we have seen other remarks upon the present handling of the Mediterranean fleet, and they seem to be conceived in a somewhat similar spirit. We are, as "Salt Water" says, all agreed upon the necessity of seawork and experience as a means towards naval training, and it will take something more than the evidence of this time table of the cruise to persuade us that the Admiral in the Mediterranean is not as fully convinced on this point as any of his critics at home.

In an interview with a representative of the *Dorset County Chronicle*, Lieutenant Hodges, of the *Powerful*, supplies some interesting facts concerning the Ladysmith Brigade:—

"The Ladysmith Naval Brigade left the ship on October 29, and at once took train for Ladysmith. It consisted of 280 men, including Capt. Lambton, four lieutenants, paymaster, two engineers, a gunner, and seven midshipmen. We took two 4.7 in. quick-firing guns, three 12pr. 12cwt., one 12pr. 8cwt., and four Maxims. On arriving on the 30th we took part in the big battle that was then proceeding. I had charge of one of the 4.7 in. guns on Junction Hill, and Lieut. Halsey had charge of the other on Cove Redoubt. When the gun was first mounted on Junction Hill Lieut. Egerton opened fire with it. He, poor fellow, was killed after the first few rounds had been fired. I relieved him and stayed there the rest of the time. My redoubt was called the Lady Anne battery. Besides the 4.7 in. gun I had the 12pr. 8cwt. and a Maxim. We fired about 60 rounds the first day and about 30 the next. After that we fired only occasionally, some days only two or three times. We only took with us 300 rounds for each of the

heavy guns—200 rounds of lyddite, 200 of shrapnel, and 200 of common shell. The 4.7 in. guns were not mounted on wheels, as they now are. We mounted them in this way. A square pit was dug in the redoubt. Then four huge beams about 20 feet long and 18 inches thick, were bolted together crosswise in the form of a square frame. First came the holding-down ring of the gun, then the gun-mounting bolted on that, and then the gun-cradle, and the gun. If we wanted to unship the gun we had to take the whole thing to pieces. The gun itself came out of the cradle, the cradle came off the mounting, and the mounting off the rings. The beams we used to take all together, just as they were. It used to take five waggons to haul it, each drawn by 16 oxen."

"And when had you to unship the gun?"

"Just when Gen. Buller was supposed to be coming in in December, before the battle of Colenso, I had to move over to Waggon Hill to assist him. There were some Boer guns on that side which I was going to engage to assist him in coming. We shifted by night, and tried to hide the fact of the gun being there until it was necessary to open fire. We began work on Junction Hill on Wednesday, December 13, and left Waggon Hill again on the 17th. I never opened fire there at all, for, owing to Gen. Buller's reverse, the gun was not required."

Naval officers will not need to be reminded that on the coast of Dorset and some seven miles inland from Weymouth there stands a tower which was erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Hardy, Nelson's friend and flag-captain. This tower was erected by public subscription, but no provision was made for its repair, and it stands on private property. It is now proposed, however, to make good this omission, and Mr. W. Hardy Mansfield, the present owner, has agreed on certain conditions to convey the tower and sufficient land surrounding it to the National Trust for the Preservation of Historical Monuments, and this body are willing to accept this trust for the use of the public. The sum required is £600, of which it is proposed to invest £100 for the purpose of keeping the tower in good order, while the remainder of the total sum is required to effect the necessary repairs. An influential committee has taken the matter in hand, and subscriptions may be paid to Colonel E. Williams, M.P., either at the Wilts and Dorset Bank, Dorchester, or any of the other banks in the county, on account of the Hardy Monument Fund.

The spread of the "Boxers" insurrection in China and the injury which they have done to the railway lines has at last compelled the Foreign Powers to take action. A number of national men of war have arrived at Taku and Marines and Bluejackets have been sent to Tientsin and Pekin, the Legation Guards having been summoned to the latter place as the excitement in the capital appeared to be reaching a dangerous point. Some of the Europeans connected with the railway, who were cut off by the rioters, have been rescued, but there are still a number of missionaries with their families who appear to be in a perilous position, and from of all parts the surrounding country news is constantly arriving of fresh atrocities. The British vessels on the spot are apparently the *Orlando* and *Algerine*, and brigades have been landed from these vessels. The force which has been sent to Pekin consists of the following foreign troops:—Three British officers and seventy-two men, seven American officers and fifty-six men, three Italian officers and thirty-nine men, two Japanese officers and twenty-four men, three French officers and seventy-two men, and four Russian officers and seventy-one men. The troops took with them five quick-firing guns. The Germans are also sending a detachment of marines from the *Kaiserin Augusta*.

The Admiralty have given Messrs. Swan and Hunter, of Wallsend-on-Tyne, an order to build a floating graving dock, of the Clark and Standfield pattern, to replace the one now at Bermuda, and which was towed there in thirty-six days by the *Warrior*, Captain (now Admiral) Henry Boys, and the *Black Prince*, Captain A. C. Gordon (since deceased), in June and July, 1869, from the Thames. Admiral Boys will most probably have the pleasure of seeing the new dock start on her voyage.

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Navy Personal.

H.R.H. the Duke of York, accompanied by Lieutenant Sir Charles Cust, honoured the officers of the Royal yachts with his presence at their annual dinner on Monday last in the Hotel Cecil.

Admiral Lord Charles Scott, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, and Rear-Admiral T. S. Jackson, Admiral-Superintendent of the dockyard, were presented, on appointment to their respective posts, at the Levée on Monday last, and Captain Sir Richard Poore, Bart., of the Royal Naval Barracks, attended thereat. The Western command was not, however, without a flag officer, as Rear-Admiral A. D. Fanshawe, of the Channel Fleet, arrived the previous day in the *Magnificent*, and assumed the port duties until Lord Charles returned on Tuesday.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Stephenson, Extra Equerry to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, attains the age of fifty-eight on Wednesday next.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, commanding the Channel Fleet, dispersed the vessels under his orders on Saturday, on the conclusion of the experimental firing at the *Belleisle*, to their respective ports, where they will be refitted and their crews granted leave.

Vice-Admiral C. G. Fane represented the Admiralty at the meeting at Marlborough House on Monday last, at which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales presided, to promote co-operation between the several war funds.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. T. S. Brand joins the board of directors of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company.

Captain Anson Schomberg arrived at Plymouth in the *Revenge* on Saturday last with the officers and ship's company, recently paid off at Malta, from the *Victorious*, which vessel he commanded since June, 1897. He proceeded to Chatham to place the *Revenge* in reserve to be refitted.

Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton intends being present at the Royal Naval and Military Bazaar in Olympia on the 19th inst., when the *Powerful* stall should be an important factor in aid of the Home for Disabled Sailors and Soldiers. The historical 4.7-in. gun is to appear on each side of the entrance and the Union Jack will float over the stall. The Countess of Pembroke, sister of the gallant officer, presides at the stall, aided by her sisters, the Duchess of Leeds and Lady Anne Lambton.

Rear-Admiral A. B. Jenkins hoisted his flag yesterday on board the *Magnificent* at Devonport, as second in command of the Channel Fleet, in place of Rear-Admiral A. D. Fanshawe, whose period of service expired the previous day.

Rear-Admiral Charles Drury, who was retained in command at Gibraltar after promotion to flag-rank, is now Vice-President of the Ordnance Committee, in the vacancy caused by Rear-Admiral A. B. Jenkins' appointment to the Channel Fleet.

Rear-Admiral J. H. Bainbridge completed his fifty-fifth year of age on Wednesday last.

Commodore E. S. Poë, commanding the Training Squadron, was to leave Gibraltar on Thursday last with the vessels under his orders, excepting the *Minerva*, for Vigo; from whence he would proceed to Portland, arriving there about the 13th inst.

Captain F. O. Pike, of the *Minerva*, left Gibraltar on Sunday last for Madeira to assist the *Wye*, reported disabled at that island.

Captain E. E. Bradford, Transport Officer, Thames District, has compiled a small work on coaling war-ships, which should be of use in our Fleet. He was executive officer of the Channel flag-ship for three years, and had, therefore, exceptional experience in this important, though somewhat unpleasant, duty.

Captain G. H. Cherry, of the *Argonaut*, reached Portsmouth on Thursday in last week, but could not get any further on his voyage to China in consequence of the engines of that cruiser developing further defects, which necessitated her return to Chatham, where she was six weeks in dockyard hands after the pennant was hoisted.

Commander C. H. Dare, of the *Bellona*, left Portsmouth on Saturday last for Iceland for the protection of British fishing interests off that island.

Commander H. N. Rolfe, of the *Cockatrice*, rendered valuable service to the Roumanian authorities at Bucharest in sending his ship's company to assist in extinguishing a fire on Saturday last.

Commander W. H. Coombs (retired), of the Colonial service at Trinidad, and Assistant Paymaster Owen Mathew, relieved from the *Urgent* at Jamaica on expiration of foreign service, arrived home on Friday in last week by the Royal Mail steamship *Atrato*.

Commander W. R. Creswell (retired), recently transferred from the South Australian Naval Defence Force to that of Queensland, was presented with a valuable service of silver plate before leaving Adelaide by those who served under his command during the past nine years.

Commander L. Barnes-Lawrence, who took the *Rupert* to Gibraltar in 1896, and two years afterwards resigned that command on appointment as Captain of the Port at the "Rock," has now voluntarily retired, and the Service loses thereby a valuable executive officer. Prior to promotion to his present rank in 1892 he was second in command of the *Severn* in China, and gained his step for the creditable state of that cruiser. From 1892-95 he was attached to the Naval Intelligence Department.

Commander F. C. A. Ogilvy, who as Senior Lieutenant of the *Terrible* highly distinguished himself with the Naval Brigade attached to General Sir Redvers Buller's force in Natal, and was in consequence specially promoted in March last, now rejoins that cruiser as second in command, in place of Commander A. H. Limpus, recently promoted Captain for his services in South Africa. The appointment is in every way desirable, and will, we are sure, gratify his brother officers and shipmates of the *Terrible*. Commander Ogilvy was presented at last Monday's Levée.

Lieut.-Commander H. F. Shakespear, of the *Dwarf*, having spent several months off the East Coast of Africa, where he gained the Royal Humane Society's medal for jumping overboard in the Limpopo river when one of his crew fell into the water, has gone to St. Helena. The vessel he commands should be useful in preventing the escape of war prisoners from parts of the island other than the anchorage.

Lieutenant R. F. Scott, Senior Lieutenant and Torpedo Officer of the flagship *Majestic*, has, in accordance with Mr. Goschen's promise, mentioned last week in our notes on the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, been selected to command the exploring vessel of the intended Antarctic expedition. His brother officers and the Service generally will naturally hope for his success in this highly important undertaking, where he will undoubtedly prove himself a worthy follower of Captain Biscoe (1831) and Sir James Ross (1841) in the Southern Continent. When the *Transit* of Venus Expedition, 1874-75, was ordered to Kerguelen Island, the late Mr. Proctor advocated the despatch of one of the vessels (the *Supply*) to the South Polar region, as more satisfactory observations would be obtained in high latitudes than at the Kerguelen station, and much valuable information acquired. The Admiralty, however, did not support the suggestion, as an iron vessel would not have fared well in a frozen sea, and her absence from civilisation been unpleasantly long.

Sub-Lieutenant H. L. Boyle, Midshipman H. T. England, Naval Cadets R. N. Suter and D. Stuart, for passage to the *Doris* at the Cape,

and Lieutenant R. H. Graves-Burton, R.N.R., to join the *Niobe*, embarked last week in the White Star steamship *Britannia*, at Southampton, with large reinforcements for South Africa.

Chaplain the Rev. C. R. Mullins' appointment to Haslar Hospital is a pleasant concession to an officer whose naval career has generally been on the home station. He joined in 1882 and served at sea in the *Malabar*, Indian troopship, 1883-85; *Minotaur*, Channel flag-ship, 1885-87; *Tamar*, troopship, 1890-92, during which he frequently returned to England. The remaining thirteen years were passed in Hamoaze in various stationary ships.

Surgeon H. A. Julius, invalided from the *Sphinx*, arrived at Plymouth on Friday in last week by the P. and O. steamship *Arabia* from Bombay.

Staff-Paymaster M. G. F. B. Fenwick has been placed on the retired list in consequence of ill-health.

Major-General (retired) Mackay Harriot, R.M.L.I., commanding the Plymouth Volunteer Infantry Brigade, goes into camp at Lustleigh, Devon, with his force from July 23 to August 18 next.

Majors J. H. Swanton, W. S. S. Harvest, and E. S. D. Crowther, R.M.L.I., qualified last month in tactics for promotion.

The members of the Royal Navy Club, 1765-85, dined at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on the 30th ult., to celebrate Her Majesty's Birthday. Admiral Sir R. Vesey Hamilton, G.C.B., presided, and the guest of the evening was Lieut.-General Henry Kent. There were present:—

Admirals E. S. Adeane, H. W. Comber, E. St. J. Garforth, W. H. Henderson, Sir Algernon Heneage, V. O. Inglefield, C. Johnstone, T. S. Jackson, A. W. Moore, Sir More-Molyneux, T. Saumarez, W. C. Singleton, G. O. Twiss, Sir Richd. Tracey, Sir George Willes, Hon. W. I. Ward.

Captains John Burgess, A. C. B. Bromley, O. Churchill, A. C. Corry, H. T. Clanchy, W. S. De Kantzow, W. G. England, W. C. C. Forsyth, G. D. C. Henderson, R. W. Hope, S. A. Johnson, C. K. Kennedy-Purvis, H. W. A. Littledale, G. MacArthur, H. Nelson, C. J. Norcock, R. Pitman, S. H. Rickman, G. H. Rainier, F. C. D. Sturdee, W. P. Shakespear, P. K. Smythies, W. Spratt, R. H. S. Stoker, S. M. Eardley-Wilmot, H. A. Warren, H. H. Washington, C. R. Wood.

Commanders Hon. F. C. B. Addington, Right Hon. Lord Robert Bruce, G. L. Bennett, F. C. R. Baker, C. E. E. Carey, Hon. C. Cadogan, C. J. T. Dormer, J. D. Daintree, E. S. Fitzherbert, F. A. Garforth, W. H. W. Grove, G. C. Higgins, C. V. Hegan, G. P. Heath, M. E. F. Kerr, H. D. Law, H. J. O. Millar, G. C. A. Marescaux, F. H. Peyton, H. Savory, H. D. Sayce, Hon. H. S. Stanhope, R. Orme-Webb, R. Tonge, and Fleet-Paymaster E. M. Roe, R.N., Secretary.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col. J. P. D. Vanrenen.	Lieut.-Col. T. Quin.
Col. J. G. Kelly, A.D.C., C.B.	Lieut.-Col. W. V. Constable.
Col. W. Hailes.	Major J. G. Downing.
Lieut.-Col. G. S. A. Ranking, I.M.S., B.	Capt. J. W. Drever.
Lieut.-Col. E. De Brath.	Capt. A. Playfair.
Lieut.-Col. M. S. Eyre.	Capt. D. S. Buist.
Lieut.-Col. F. F. MacCartie, C.I.E.	Capt. W. C. Smyth.
Lieut.-Col. M. Martin.	Lieut. E. A. Tandy.
	Lieut. W. K. Bourne.
	Surg.-Gen. L. D. Spencer.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt. C. G. Carnegie, 4 mo.	Lieut. H. G. Young, 4 mo.
Capt. C. A. W. Ford, 3 mo.	Lieut. G. Wilkinson, 3 mo.
Capt. C. H. Peterson, 4 mo.	Lieut. P. S. Hicks, 4 mo.
Lieut. J. J. Land, 4 mo.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major S. H. Henderson, I.M.S., B.	Lieut. F. P. James.
Capt. E. Grey.	Engineer H. Robertson, R.I.M.
Capt. E. G. Turner.	Assistant-Engineer E. R. Abbott, R.I.M.
Capt. W. E. Wimble.	
Capt. E. G. Vaughan.	

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETIES, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON.

Every evening at 7.50.—The most comfortable and elegant place of amusement in England. Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORTON.

Navy Foreign.

Our readers may remember the attack which "Jean de la Poulaine" made in the *Marine Française* upon the education and training of our naval officers, sharing the view of "Nauticus" in his notorious "Sons of Nelson." We refuted the arguments at the time, but it may be interesting to note that Vice-Admiral Arthur Jaceguay, of the Brazilian Navy, has recurred to the subject in the *Revista Maritima Brasileira*. His article was published a little time ago, and has just been reprinted in the same pages. He altogether adopts the view we expressed, and remarks that, although French and Spanish officers have always been reputed to possess greater scientific knowledge than British officers, they have always ended by being beaten. He further says that in the development of our system of training we have acted wisely, giving a much larger place to practice than to theory. He denies that scientific discoveries and their application to naval construction and arms, or to navigation, have in any way changed the essence of the naval art, and he remarks that the most profound scientific knowledge of navigation, mechanics and physics will not enable anyone to handle a boat even in the smoothest water.

In the opinion of Admiral Jaceguay the sphere of action of an officer is itself so complex that it is absurd to attempt to make him absorb all the learning of the encyclopædia. "Of what value at the crisis of an action would be all the scientific and technical knowledge that an officer could possess if he should find his ship paralysed by some damage to her machinery or by her heavy ordnance being rendered useless by some derangement of the hydraulic or electric apparatus of the turrets, or if the electric lighting should be interfered with by a break in the circuit caused by a projectile? Would the engineers on board go to consult him as to the manner in which the damage should be made good?" These remarks are made by the Brazilian Admiral in relation to the training of Brazilian officers, of whom he remarks that, to begin with, they have not the naval aptitude, and that it is absurd to give them a training which sends them afloat at twenty-two, when it is too late to attain it. The *Revista*, which is conducted under some difficulties, has just published a special number of great interest in relation to the celebration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of Brazil by Cabral. It is illustrated by pictures of caravels and nautical instruments of the time.

The French Northern Squadron recently left Brest under command of Vice-Admiral Ménard for its summer cruise, and a correspondent of the *Yacht* draws attention to the fact that it has never been so powerful, but that it will be still more so in a little time, if the intention is carried out of replacing the *Redoutable* and the *Amiral Duperré* by the *St. Louis* and *Hoche*. The squadron is now composed as follows: first division, *Masséna* (flag of Vice-Admiral Ménard), *Carnot*, and *Amiral Baudin*; second division, *Formidable* (flag of Rear-Admiral Touchard), *Amiral Duperré* and *Redoutable*; armoured cruisers, *Dupuy-de-Lôme* and *Bruix*; protected cruisers, *Guichen* and *D'Estreées*; torpedo gun-boats and destroyers, *Fleurus*, *Cassini*, *La Hire*, and *Durandal*; seagoing torpedo boats, *Aquilon* and *Mangini*. The squadron has been engaged in running torpedoes, distant signalling, steam tactics, target practice and other exercises.

It is interesting to learn that the naval prefect at Toulon has just forbidden access to submarine vessels to any person not engaged in that particular branch of the Service—even to officers in uniform who are not provided with proper authority.

The term of Admiral Fournier's command of the French Mediterranean Squadron ends in the course of the summer, and it has been rumoured that he would be replaced by Vice-Admiral Pottier, or Vice-Admiral Maigret. It is now stated that the command will be given to the latter officer, and that the chief of his staff will be Captain Babeau, while Admiral Pottier will succeed Admiral Ménard in the command of the Northern Squadron next October. Admiral Fournier's command has been in some ways

remarkable, and he is probably the strongest man who has been in the French Mediterranean Squadron for some years. He is an officer of particular ideas, but has never attempted to force them upon the authorities in any unfair way. He is best known to the reading public as the author of a somewhat remarkable volume, entitled "La Flotte Nécessaire," which attracted a good deal of attention in this country when it was published. During the period of his command the admiral has devoted great personal attention to the subjects of squadron formations, steam tactics, and gunnery, as well as to the thorough training of the ships' companies.

The Sampson-Schley controversy has come to the front again owing to an interview attributed to Captain F. E. Chadwick, U.S.N., in which the character of Rear-Admiral Winfield S. Schley was seriously attacked. Although nothing regarding the matter has been officially announced, it is stated that the interview has been brought to the attention of Secretary Long, who has been necessarily forced to ask Captain Chadwick for an explanation. The Secretary of the Navy was questioned about the matter. Captain Chadwick is an officer of large experience, and probably knows that attacks upon Admiral Schley are especially unbecoming now that he is absent from the country. There is a tendency to revive the unhappy controversy. Undoubtedly great provocation has been given to the friends of Admiral Sampson by a recent revival of the attack upon him instigated by a publication in the *New York World*. Throughout the controversy Admiral Sampson has observed becoming discretion, and his attitude has increased the esteem in which he is held. It would have been well for him if all of his friends could have been persuaded to maintain a like attitude of reserve. The positive affirmation of his merits and his claim to public consideration would have met with universal approval, and might have accomplished the purpose which has been defeated by the ill-advised assaults upon an officer who, whatever his merits or defects, is under the protection of the regulations for the government of the Navy.

Rear-Admiral Hichborn, U.S.N., Chief Naval Constructor, has issued a statement showing the percentage of completion of vessels under construction. The battleship *Kearsarge* and the protected cruiser *Albany* are practically completed. The battleship *Kentucky*, which has been placed in commission, is within 2 per cent. of completion. The *Alabama* is 94 per cent. completed. The battleship *Wisconsin*, under construction at San Francisco, is 90 per cent. finished, and the *Illinois* is 76 per cent. The *Maine* is 24 per cent. completed, the *Ohio* 18 per cent. The only vessel of the *Denver* class upon which any progress has been made is the *Chattanooga*, under construction by Lewis Nixon, which is 1 per cent. completed.

PROPOSED REVIVAL OF THE R.N.A.V.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

A meeting, convened by Mr. Charles Jacks of the Stock Exchange, a gentleman who held for many years a commission in the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, was held in London last week to consider the advisability of resuscitating the disbanded corps. It is perfectly natural that the officers of the corps, which was disbanded in 1892, should always have resented the report of the late Sir George Tryon's Committee and the action of the Admiralty based upon it. The suggestion now made is that Lord George Hamilton's Board misunderstood the true functions of naval volunteers, and that changes have taken place since 1892 which render the resuscitation of the corps extremely desirable. At a moment when military volunteers are doing such excellent service in South Africa there may be something to be said in favour of encouraging the development of naval volunteers, but to expect the Admiralty to admit that an error in judgment was committed in 1892 would be too sanguine. Admiralty Boards have been known to make mistakes, but they have never yet been known to admit their fallibility.

The naval volunteers were disbanded for reasons which seemed to be sufficient eight years ago. The President of the committee was an officer of great administrative ability, whose views rightly carried weight, and only one member of the committee, Sir Allen Young, dissented from the recommendations. The various batteries comprising the corps, with the possible exception of that at Bristol, were

shown to have fallen into inefficiency, or to be lacking in seamanlike qualities, or to be unfit for service in ships of war. But there was another and even stronger reason assigned by the committee for recommending the abolition of the force. It was clearly stated in a letter from Lord G. Hamilton to an officer of the corps:—"The R.N.A.V. are a corps to whom the Navy cannot assign in war time any definite place or sphere of action in a scheme of national offence, and therefore their continuance as an available naval force is impolitic and misleading." At that time the force consisted of less than 2,000 officers and men, a large proportion of whom had no experience of sea life, and were even lacking in aquatic tastes. The men obtained superficial training in gunnery on board obsolete hulks and at obsolete guns. Old gunboats were not always forthcoming for the week's cruise required by the regulations, and but for the courtesy and zeal of yacht owners among the officers, the capitation grants must often have been sacrificed. The corps came into being in 1873, chiefly on the initiative of Lord Brassey. It was composed of batteries, each of a nominal strength of eighty men, and of these six were raised in London, and others at Bristol, Liverpool, Glasgow, and similar ports. From time to time the Admiralty received and refused various applications for the establishment of new batteries in other parts of the kingdom. The force might, no doubt, have been largely augmented, and it is urged now that as many as 20,000 men could easily be raised and trained at small cost to the country. The battery commanders were not, as a rule, men who displayed much knowledge of seamanship or gunnery. They fell out among themselves, discipline suffered, and resignations of both officers and men resulted. The force, in short, was discredited some years prior to the abolition, and all the efforts of a few zealous officers like the late Lieut. Seth Smith failed to restore the confidence of the Admiralty in its utility. Such, in brief, is the history of this much discussed Volunteer force, to revive which so many abortive efforts have already been made. As recently as 1896, the Navy League was urged by an ex-officer of the corps to take up the question, but the League declined. It remains to be seen if the efforts of Mr. Jacks and his friends will influence the Admiralty.

The history of the corps and its decline and fall have recently been told by Mr. Percy Nisbet, who supplies also all the arguments that can be put forth in favour of resuscitation. Mr. Nisbet affirms that there is a general desire throughout the kingdom that a corps of naval volunteers should be established "for the better defence of our coasts." Large numbers of men are willing to be enrolled, "provided that their services be appreciated, and provision made for training them in the use of modern weapons." These men, he declares, will be willing to serve in ships of war in war time. How does Mr. Nisbet know this? The proposed corps is to be ready also for "immediate service in case of national emergency." How can these statements be made concerning a force which does not even exist?

Mr. Nisbet believes that it will be utterly useless to revive the corps on the old lines, and he suggests an alternative scheme which embraces training, organisation, and all the details which make for theoretical efficiency. It will be time enough to consider Mr. Nisbet's details when the Admiralty have been convinced of the need of naval volunteers for "coast defence" work, or "filling the gaps of the active personnel in time of war." These are essential functions of the R.N. Reserve, so that one important objection is not yet met. On the other hand, it is possible that there may be numbers of young men of aquatic tastes, such as yachtmens, boating men, and so forth, who could readily acquire the elements of seamanship and naval gunnery. A Volunteer force of 20,000 such men, capable of replacing the Coastguard, manning harbour craft, for signalling duties, &c., assisting in the defence of ports, and the like, might be useful in a great naval war. Such a force, however, would be costly to maintain and drill, while the defence of harbours is a matter for the War Office rather than the Admiralty. It does not come into the general scheme of preparation for offence by the Fleet and its auxiliaries. Experience has proved that military Volunteers and irregulars can rapidly be converted into highly efficient troops, but it has not so clearly demonstrated that landsmen can be quickly converted into efficient fighting men afloat. The movement initiated by Mr. Jacks is probably due to some confusion of thought on this matter, combined with the natural enthusiasm caused by the exploits of our irregulars in South Africa.

Two house scholarships at Tonbridge School are being offered this year in the first instance to sons of officers killed or incapacitated in the South African War. These scholarships are of the value of not less than £40 per annum, and may be held with the Judd scholarship (£40 per annum) or the Foundation Scholarships covering the tuition fees. All candidates must be under 15 years of age on August 1. The examination will be held on June 12 and 13. Further particulars may be obtained from the headmaster.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

Rhodesian Regt.—Killed: G. Logie, Sgt. W. Lloyd Gates.

Kimberley Mtd. Corps.—Killed: 784 P. Desconde. Wounded: Capt. C. P. Fisher, 112 K. Saunders,* Jakins, 372 Cpl. Breendekamp.

Rhodesian Regt.—Wounded: Lieut. A. J. Forbes (B Squad), G. Crenier* (? Cranmer), C. J. Alley, Cpl. J. Morris, J. Stewart, C. Herriot, C. Sampson, W. Carson (? Carron), F. Vandeleur (? Vandean), M. McCormick (? MacCormack), A. Miller, J. K. Boyd, L. A. Bode-wig, D. Sinclair, J. Harper.

Imperial Light Horse.—Wounded: Lieut. H. C. Ross, 892 K. Tait, 222 J. W. Duncan.

B. S. A. Police.—Wounded: Lieut. R. S. Godley, 1042 L. Golden* (Mashonaland Div.), O. Mann, 1668 G. A. Whitlark, 254 Sgt. E. Julier (? E. J. Jakin), 1108 G. Duncan, 954 P. Bowley, 995 J. Jones, 1112 W. Gibson.

Royal Horse Arty.—Wounded: Lieut. N. M. Gray, 71849 C. Goscombe, 34697 H. R. Warr, 26225 J. M. Elliot.

Canadian Arty.—Wounded: 65 Actg. Bombrs. W. Paton, 135 W. McCollum.

Roy. W. Surrey Regt.—2nd: Wounded: Maj. W. D. Bird.

Hampshire Regt.—Killed: Lieut. Edwin Harland.

May 13.

Protectorate Regt.—Killed: 114 Sgt. G. Phillips, 333 J. A. Matushek, 165 S. F. Duberley. Wounded: Capt. Singleton, Lieut. G. Bridges, 183 Sgt. R. V. Hoskins, H. Stehl, 191 Henty Kelweit, Mulloy (? 119 Regt. Sgt.-Maj. H. St. C. Malley).

Cape Police.—Wounded: Hayebriegg (? Hazelrigg).

AMBUSCADE NEAR VRYHEID, May 20.

Bethune's Mounted Infantry.—Killed: Sgt.-Maj. E. S. Hadler, Sgt. F. W. Moon, Cpls. A. Rudderford (? J. H.), W. Benson, W. Garfield, E. J. Roberts, H. Delorme, H. Thompson, Tprs. B. Stone, S. Watson, V. B. Hammond, D. Seaton, N. C. Gillis, G. Paige, R. H. Tuckwell, E. Hamilton, J. S. Beyers, E. Coleman, R. S. O. Ingle, W. J. Johnstone, J. Lang, J. Reams, A. Stanley, T. Stonsby, W. L. Billing. Wounded: Sgts. J. Cock, W. R. Groyne, H. Melville; Cpls. W. Horsburgh, M. O. Connor; Tprs. H. Enstrom, H. Crowder, E. Boyes, L. H. Cowie, M. H. Hake, R. R. Manning, W. Richardson, E. Goulding, W. Fitzpatrick, G. T. Barlow, S. E. Douglas, W. Milne, J. Smart, T. Storkford, D. Malcolm, J. D. Green, B. Brocklin, G. Adams, S. H. Lord, D. (? T.) Carmichael, J. Molyneux, J. Hanley, S. Thomas. Prisoners: Sgts. H. D. Ellis, J. Imrie, Cpl. W. A. Pollard; Tprs. E. Petresco, E. K. Etmatt, H. Knutson. Missing: Sgt. J. (? G.) Vancanpen; R. Strout (? R. G. Stroud), W. Undell, S. Gone, R. H. Smith, W. B. Severs, J. Kennedy, G. Ives. Wounded are with the Boers at Vryheid.

WINBURG COLUMN, May 21-24.

Roberts's Horse.—Wounded: 3348 Sgt.-Maj. A. H. Brown, 18th Hussars (attached); 1195 Tpr. (?), 1146 L. W. Gleaser, 1265 Sgt. Rowland H. H. Piers, 4583 Cooney. N. S. W. Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: Lieut. A. J. M. Onslow, 78 W. C. Macdonald.

E. Yorks Regt.—2nd: Killed: 3152 J. Nolan. Wounded: 3038 Sgt. J. Burton, 3177 C. Leet, 2962 R. Greenall.

Royal Irish Regt.—1st: Wounded: 5108 Sgt. F. McTighe, Lieut. M. H. E. Welch, 3094 J. Murray, 5186 L.-Cpl. H. Cross, 3167 R. Dwyer, 3076 W. Nolan. Unwounded prisoner: 6401 W. Patchell.

Worcester Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 4244 A. Walker, 4373 J. Briggs, 3683 W. Green, (3098 ?) J. Thompson, 4425 Sg. M. Clarke.

Hants Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 1781 G. Butler.

Cameron Highlanders.—1st: Wounded: 3997 D. McDonald.

NEAR HEILBRON, May 20.

10th Hussars.—Killed: 4464 Gough. Wounded: Capt. L. Barry, late 1st L.G., attached; 2nd Lieut. C. Salkeld; 3029 Saddle G. Mandham, 4913 A. King, 2908 Sgt. R. Cox, 2484 L.-Cpl. H. J. Roxberry.

Royal Horse Arty.—"Q" Batt.: 82069 J. Huron.

HOUTNEK, May 12.

Manchester Regt.—2nd: Missing: 2424 W. Foster.

THABA N'CHU.

Grenadier Gds.—2nd: Missing: 1954 C. Leslie, Apr. 27; 4888 W. Beresford, May 10.

LEEUEW RIVER, May 19.

Brabant's Horse.—1st: Missing: J. Rule, W. Johnson.

NEWCASTLE, May 12.

South African Light Horse.—Missing: 1071 J. Herand, 1768 F. W. Shadwick, 161 Y. C. Bennett, 1769 Tan.

VAAL RIVER, May 27.

Imperial Yeomanry.—28th Co.: Wounded: Percy. Lumsden's Horse.—Wounded: Sgt. H. Campbell. West Riding Regt.—Wounded: 5070 W. Horton (? 5657 T. Horton). Missing and Wounded: 2070 Wright (? 38070 C. Wright).

LORD ROBERTS'S ADVANCE.

SENEKAL, May 24.

Imperial Yeomanry.—34th Co.: Killed: Major H. S. Dalbaird, 6296 Sgt. F. W. Shells, 6254 D. Dean, 6297 R. Unwin. Wounded: Lieut. E. C. Hegan Kennard, 6345 H. Agnew, 6116 H. Weisburg, 6298 G. Webster. 41st (Hants) Co.: Killed: 4598 S. Dredge. Wounded: 4654 F. Black Boach, 4648 J. Pike, R. T. Johnson.

Grenadier Guards.—Wounded: Col. F. Lloyd, D.S.O., Capt. G. L. Bonham, C. E. Corkran, Lieuts. E. Seymour, A. Murray.

Scots Guards.—Wounded: Maj. F. W. Romilly, D.S.O.

GEN. IAN HAMILTON'S FORCE, May 30.

Gordon Highlanders.—Killed: Capt. St. John Meyrick. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Killed: Lieut. H. W. Fife.

MAIN COMMAND, May 29.

Imperial Yeomanry.—Wounded: Lieut. Claude Bed-dington.

Oxford L.I.—Wounded: Lieut. C. Forrest.

West Australian Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: Lieut. Pepper. Cameron Highlanders.—Missing: Capt. MacEwen, prisoner.

GEN. FRENCH'S FORCE, May 26.

New Zealand Rifles.—Wounded: Capt. W. E. Palmer. 2nd Dragoons.—Wounded: Sgt. Hinnigin.

DRIEFONTEIN, May 26.

West Australian Mtd. Inf.—Missing: 60 Cpl. E. J. Trathan, 7 A. Mountjoy, 59 A. Green, 50 A. Bedwell. They are believed to be unwounded prisoners.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Imperial Yeomanry.—9th Co.: 482 J. W. Anderson, 520 H. Hudson, 535 A. Mackay. Slightly wounded and prisoners.

Lumsden's Horse (April 30).—Corrections: 89 Sergt. D. S. Fraser, reported missing, is wounded prisoner; 37 L.-Cpl. A. H. Firth, 42 L.-Cpl. Angus McGillivray, 83 J. G. Petersen, 41 L. G. Williams, 52 R. N. Macdonald, 84 S. Saunders, reported missing, are prisoners.

Rimington's Scouts.—Cpl. Seton Burr, reported missing at Sanna's Post, Mar. 31, is an unwounded prisoner at Pretoria.

B. S. A. Police.—Christian name of Lieut. Wallis, who died at Gaborones, May 21, is Harry.

Grenadier Guards.—3rd: 7377 F. Jones, reported missing, May 3.

E. Kent Regt.—2nd: 5278 W. Barton, reported missing Mar. 9, is now in Kimberley Hospital suffering from bronchitis.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd: Clr.-Sergt. Fountain, prisoner, states that 2393 A. Brown, previously reported missing Dec. 11, was killed.

Border Regt.—3456 Clarke, wounded, should read 3438 Clarke.

Welsh Regt.—1st: 2238 Meadows, reported missing, Mar. 10, has rejoined and is at Naauwpoort.

Manchester Regt.—1st: 4097 Lce.-Cpl. J. E. Kenyon, previously reported dead, is alive and well and serving with his battalion.

Gordon Highlanders.—1st: 6698 J. Allison, severely wounded Feb. 11, is also missing.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever, and at Bloemfontein.

2nd Life Gds.—1924 J. Chambers, May 25; 1623 G. Macklin, May 28.

Ryl. Horse Gds.—658 A. Plumb, Springfontein, May 28.

5th Dragoon Gds.—3330 G. Purkiss (? disease), Colenso, May 27; 3379 Cpl. Ayres, Ladysmith, May 26.

7th Dragoon Gds.—4206 E. Elliott, dysentery, Kroonstad, May 25; 4033 G. Blakewell, May 29; 4828 H. Humphries, Deelfontein, May 29.

1st Roy. Dragoons.—Capt. J. W. J. Hardman (? disease), Pinetown Hospital, May 30; 3508 E. Hill, Ladysmith, May 25; 3898 W. Fuller, pneumonia, Maritzburg, May 27.

2nd Dragoons.—3432 R. Dyer, wounds, May 23; 4053 F. Rogers, May 22; both Kroonstad.

5th Lancers.—3556 Sgt. W. Hodlies, pleurisy, Cape Town, May 24.

6th Dragoons.—3163 Staff-Sgt. H. Harwood, May 23; 3229 J. Larkin, Kroonstad, May 25; 553 Armr.-Sgt. W. Fisher, May 25, 3461 Cpl. A. Powley, May 29; both Springfontein; 3883 P. Geraghty, May 28.

8th Hussars.—(? 2742) L. Seward, May 25.

9th Lancers.—3913 F. Norman, typhoid, Pretoria, May 11.

10th Hussars.—2883 J. Ring, Pretoria, May 8; 4066 H. Witt, Winburg, May 23; (? 2523, ? 3593) H. Hatfield, Springfontein, May 25; 3734 P. Johnson, May 28.

12th Lancers.—Maj. A. S. Ralli, May 26; Lieut. Hamilton, May 22; H. Lloyd, May 25, all Kroonstad; 4429 H. Orchard, May 24; 4271 W. Waller, May 24.

13th Hussars.—3097 B. Hunter, Ladysmith, May 5 (Previously reported as 2097 A. Hunter); 4417 H. Chandler, 3829 H. Lipscombe, 4612 L.-Cpl. W. Barbe, May 24; 3832 W. Read (? disease), May 28; last four Ladysmith.

14th Hussars.—107 G. Churcher (3136, Reservist, 2nd Dragoons), Naauwpoort, May 23.

17th Lancers.—4247 J. Burge, dysentery, Kroonstad, May 25.

18th Hussars.—3227 S. Grinham, Ladysmith, May 23.

19th Hussars.—3192 Cpl. W. Martyr, dysentery, Ladysmith, May 23.

Imperial Yeomanry.—28th Co.: 30 P. Draper, accidentally drowned near Kopjes Station, May 23. 30th: 15352 E. Richards, dysentery, Cape Town, May 25. 38th: 5004 F. Nash, Hoopstad, May 23. 52nd (Paget's): 13107 L. Williams, Cape Town, May 25. 59th: 8090 H. Jackson, Springfontein, May 26.

Commander-in-Chief's Bodyguard.—24 G. Aitchison, May 27.

Kitchener's Horse.—3624 Aynesley, Winburg, May 20. Natal Carbineers.—Lieut. A. Wyde Brown, Maritzburg, May 28; Kenneth McKenzie Greenall, died at Ladysmith, Jan. 29; previously reported as Greentel, and also as C. J. Greenall.

Victorian Mtd. Inf.—Lieut. R. S. R. S. Bree, May 26.

N.Z. Mtd. Inf.—83 Sgts. J. Brock, May 25; 91 G. Wyllie, May 28.

308 M. McKinny, dysentery, May 28.

Thorneycroft's Mtd. Inf.—1339 W. Clarke, dysentery, Ladysmith, May 21.

South African Light Horse.—1053 Cpl. R. Tupper, Maritzburg, May 19; 1019 F. Hammock, pneumonia, Trojan, May 29.

B.S.A. Police.—971 Sgt. J. Hill Irwin, Bulawayo, May 13.

Marshall's Horse.—D. Troilip, dysentery, May 27.

N.S.W. Mtd. Inf.—430 J. H. Kite, May 24.

Bethune's Mtd. Inf.—R. Clark, Greytown, May 24.

Roberts's Horse.—1144 H. W. Hutchins, Pretoria, May 14; 963 Cpl. B. Alexander, Springfontein, May 1.

Royal Horse Artillery.—26915 Rees, Kroonstad, May 26.

"K": J. Ford, Kroonstad, May 24. "O": 92794 Sgt. W. Patmore, May 26. "Q": 84511 F. Wasker, May 26; 72786 A. Atkins, May 27. "S": 25497 J. Shaw, Deelfontein, May 26.

Royal Field Artillery.—Major Cooper, Mooi River, May 26; 4353 P. Smyth, Mooi River, May 26; 14071 Cpl. J. Partridge, May 25. 4th Batt.: 20973 H. Brooks, Kimberley, May 19th. 9th: 72429 E. Coxhead, Naauwpoort, May 27. 17th: 31858 W. G. Hill, May 28. 21st: 437 J. Searle, peritonitis, Newcastle, May 14.

28th: 30723 J. Sims, Newcastle, May 26. 39th: 27654 Bombr. A. Gardner, Dewetsdorp, May 24. 43rd: 23059 J. Taylor, phthisis, May 26; 27628 T. Carpenter, May 26.

63rd: 30462 J. Turton, Newcastle, May 27. 64th: 11080 Shoeing-Smith Byford, Estcourt, May 19; 80131 W. Wade, Ladysmith, May 23. 65th: 79175 E. Johnson, May 23. 66th: 85950 W. Crane, dysentery, Pretoria, May 10. 73rd: 36094 G. Whitehead, May 23; 8397 W. Griffiths, dysentery, May 23, both Ladysmith; 25879 J. Gregory, Newcastle, May 5. 82nd: 21054 J. Heath, May 28. 87th: 12788 J. Williams, May 27.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—26855 L.-Cpl. A. Anderson, May 29. 2nd Co. (West Div.): 32056 E. Reynolds, Ladysmith, May 25. 15th (South Div.): 30286 F. Onyon, May 26. 16th (South Div.): 11903 Bombr. P. Weir, Estcourt, May 26.

Ammunition Cols.—1st Park: 745 A. Fisher, Brandfort, May 19. 3rd Div.: 77407 J. Brownston, Dewetsdorp, May 24. 2nd Cav. Brig.: Capt. L. Learmonth, May 25. Special: 77588 T. Townsend, Mooi River, May 28.

Royal Engineers.—Telegraph Batn., 1st Div.: 4335 T. Robinson, dysentery, Ladysmith, May 23; 25144 L.-Cpl. J. Robinson, May 27; 18225 Sgt. F. Brunner, dysentery, May 28; 29296 W. Field, May 26. Field Troop: 29797 G. Adams, May 28. 9th Co.: 240515 T. Mardment, May 25. 20th: 5913 J. Duell, Kimberley, May 23. 29th: 29940 J. Wise, East London, May 25. 2nd Cheshire Vols.: 1803 J. Robinson, May 26.

Grenadier Gds.—3rd: 7079 J. Gerrard, 5991 W. Riley, both dysentery, May 23.

Coldstream Gds.—1st: 7855 W. Spencer, 359 W. Shore, both May 24; 7972 J. Perkins, May 28; 2256 J. Peacock, Wynberg, May 28. 2nd: 626 Cpl. A. Grupie, May 24; 2434 J. Neighbour, May 23; 7935 S. Robinson, May 28; 1194 C. Miller, Wynberg, May 27.

Scots Gds.—1st: 1002 L.-Sgt. C. Almond, Kroonstad, May 25.

Roy. W. Surrey Regt.—2nd: 5631 P. Ward, Estcourt, May 19. 3rd: 8789 L.-Cpl. B. Askew, Wynberg, May 27.

E. Kent Regt.—2nd: 1829 G. Carthew, May 26; 3111 A. Bloxson, May 26; 5557 J. Drake, Naauwpoort, May 24.

Roy. Lancaster Regt.—2nd: 5710 R. Potter, Estcourt; 2400 F. Atkinson, Natal, May 25. 3rd: 2319 W. Turner (? disease), Vet River, May 22.

Northumberland Fus.—2nd: 3376 J. Prince, Pretoria, May 8.

Roy. Warwick Regt.—2nd: 6632 L.-Cpl. L. Sugden, dysentery, May 22, 6192 W. Slate, May 28, both Wynberg; 1250 G. Clark, May 26, 3193; G. Styles, Deelfontein, May 27; 2339 J. Mosedale, Springfontein, May 23. Mtd. Inf.: 2454 Sgt. G. French, May 26.

Roy. Fusiliers.—2nd: 2678 A. T. Gill, dysentery, May 22; 7366 W. Jones, May 19; 3521 Markey, May 20;

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5767 W. Hudson, May 18; 4624 Cpl. H. Wilson, May 21; all Kimberley. Vol. Co.: 7384 A. Holt, died Kimberley, May 17; previously reported as of Vol. Co., Roy. Dublin Fus.

Norfolk Regt.—2nd: (P 2742) Raymey, Kroonstad, May 22; 2374 W. Gray, dysentery, May 23. Mtd. Inf.: 5074 H. Eccleston, May 28.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: 5113 F. Baldwin, May 24; J. Dobbs, Kroonstad, May 26.

Devon Regt.—1st: 5331 E. Evans, Ladysmith, May 21. 2nd: 3174 S. Small, Ladysmith, May 22; 2407 L.-Cpl. G. Voysey, Newcastle, May 28.

Somerset L.I.—2nd: 5078 W. Clack, East London, May 23; 5172 W. Pembury, Smithfield, May 19.

W. Yorks. Regt.—2999 P. Hall, Mooi River, May 27.

Bedford Regt.—2nd: 6190 J. Grey, 4873 F. Dillon, both May 24; 2138 F. Barrington, dysentery, May 25; 2146 A. Gregory, May 25.

Leicester Regt.—1st: 3477 G. Martin, bronchitis, Chieveley, Apr. 2.

Roy. Irish Regt.—1st: 2nd Lieut. Fletcher, May 24. 2nd: 4871 J. Slattery, May 27.

Yorkshire Regt.—1st: 2607 F. Rouse, Kroonstad, May 24; 1393 Cpl. T. Duffy, May 26; 4854 G. Lofthouse, nephritis, Wynberg, May 27; 2565 L.-Cpl. E. Stanton, Springfontein, May 26.

Lancashire Fus.—2nd: 2368 J. Tobin, Estcourt, May 24. 6th: 5985 J. Hannan, Orange River, May 23.

Cheshire Regt.—2nd: 4742 J. Bilton, May 24.

Roy. Welsh Fus.—1st: 5621 A. Whiteside, 5814 E. Broad, May 19; 3611 C. Jones, May 22; all Kimberley.

S. Wales Borderers.—2nd: 4641 D. Moses, May 24. 3rd: 2nd Lieut. W. H. Amedroz, May 25; 5577 Smith, dysentery, May 23; both Boshof.

K.O.S.B.—1st: 6284 W. Croucher, Kimberley, May 23.

Scottish Rifles.—2nd: 3420 N. Watt, Chieveley, May 23; 3427 J. O'Brien, pneumonia, Newcastle, May 28.

Roy. Inniskilling Fus.—1st: 549 H. Coulfield, Ladysmith, May 25.

Gloucester Regt.—1st: 2468 G. Williams, May 24; 4096 H. Fowler, May 14; 5371 H. Hawkins, May 10, last two Pretoria; 3410 J. Burnett, Ladysmith, May 26; 4108 W. Butler, 11th Field Hosp., March 22. 2nd: 3027 J. Davis, May 24; 4353 T. Ralph, May 8; 5237 L.-Cpl. C. Paskins, May 13. 4th: 1683 Sgt.-Drumr. W. Somers, St. Helena (? disease and date).

Worcester Regt.—2nd: (P 3646) C. Crockett, Kroonstad, May 25; 4169 J. Beech, May 27; 4406 W. Dyers, dysentery, May 28. Vol. Co.: 6790 C. Row, May 23.

E. Lancs. Regt.—1st: Major H. M. Browne, May 23.

E. Surrey Regt.—1st: 6373 W. Horseman, dysentery, Ladysmith, May 24. 2nd: 3657 Cpl. J. Lillis, pneumonia, Maritzburg, May 23; 5454 E. Foreman, dysentery, Ladysmith, May 26; 1431 L.-Cpl. T. Handley, enteritis, Mooi River, May 30.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd: 4704 W. Day, May 24; 1179 J. White, dysentery, Naauwpoort, May 25. Mtd. Inf.: 2483 Cpl. E. Dalley, Springfontein, May 26.

West Riding Regt.—1st: 457 P. Joyce, Port Elizabeth, May 25; 3105 L.-Cpl. F. Allen, 2288 J. Ashley, May 26; 5474 E. Hoyton, May 25; 1285 (? 1135) D. Wallace, pneumonia, Cape Town, May 14. 2nd: Capt. N. G. H. Turner, Winberg, May 25. Vol. Co.: 6126 E. Walker, peritonitis, May 27.

Border Regt.—1st: 4507 Cpl. J. Cunliffe, Kimberley, May 23.

Hants Regt.—2nd: 4450 Cpl.-Sgt. J. Lynch, Cape Town, May 24; 3739 L.-Cpl. W. Hines, debility, May 27.

S. Stafford Regt.—4th: 4855 Palmer, Hoopstad, May 21; 1458 Chapman, May 22; 4544 L.-Sgt. F. J. Hemslley, May 23; 4550 J. Dixon, May 21, all Kimberley.

Dorset Regt.—2nd: 4370 J. Perrior, Newcastle, May 17; 2933 C. Harles, Mooi River, May 30.

S. Lancs. Regt.—1st: 4507 E. Reynolds, Maritzburg, May 24. 3rd: 6288 R. Waterworth, Naauwpoort, May 24; 1018 E. Harvey, Cape Town, May 25; 2114 J. Brown, dysentery, Deelfontein, May 26; 5979 Cpl. T. Murphy, Naauwpoort, May 28.

Welsh Regt.—1st: (P 4991) Donovan, ? disease, Kroonstad, May 25; 1398 B. Thomas, dysentery, May 28; 5765 E. Lanham, May 28; 5729 T. Quick, Brandfort, May 28. 3rd: 9559 Cpl. T. Morgan, Prieska, May 24; 3691 M. Morgan, De Aar, May 25.

Royal Highlanders.—2nd: 4618 J. Walton, phthisis, May 25.

Oxford L.I.—1st: 5697 F. Penny, May 24; 2455 B. Edwards, May 23.

Essex Regt.—1st: 5417 L.-Cpl. A. Johnson, May 23; 5669 T. Kendal, May 26.

Northampton Regt.—2nd: 3157 E. Allen, Boshof, May 24.

Berks Regt.—2nd: 4169 W. Bridcutt, Dewetsdorp, May 26; 4939 F. Green, De Aar, May 26.

Yorks L.I.—4960 M. Mullins, Hoopstad, May 28.

Shrops. L.I.—(P batn.) 4281 J. Bartlett, May 25. 2nd: 5064 J. Carter, May 19, Kimberley. Vols.: Capt. W. H. Trow, Kroonstad, May 26.

Middlesex Regt.—2nd: 4088 W. Ridge, dysentery, Maritzburg, May 25; 627 H. Stroud, Mooi River, May 28; 2388 W. Purce, dysentery, Glencoe, May 27; 1354 W. James, Ladysmith, May 26.

King's Royal Rifles.—2nd: 9536 W. Morton, Ladysmith, May 23. 3rd: 6534 J. Logan, Maritzburg, May 24; 1238 L.-Cpl. W. Florris, Ladysmith, Mar. 23; 1344 T. Harford, Maritzburg, May 26; 9619 Cpl. F. Payne (? disease, May 28; 6233 G. M'Guire, May 23, both Chieveley.

Wilts Regt.—2nd: 6219 J. Gates, May 26; 5024 F. Ferris, 922 Eastman, May 27; 4715 L.-Cpl. E. Gainsford, May 28.

York and Lancaster Regt.—1st: 6841 Law, Estcourt; 5751 B. Wood, May 18; 2578 A. Ferguson, May 17, both Newcastle.

N. Stafford Regt.—2nd: 5600 A. Richards, May 24; 3187 S. Adams, Kroonstad, May 25. 4th: Capt. R. N. Fane, pneumonia, Wynberg, May 27; 43982 H. Titterton, St. Helena (? disease and date).

Manchester Regt.—1st: 5051 J. Banks, died Apr. 4 (? place); previously reported as of 2nd Rifle Brig.; 3499 C. Mathews, Mooi River, May 30. Mtd. Inf.: 2553 G. Withers, May 27.

Durham L.I.—1st: 5273 W. Armour, Maritzburg, May 24; 2337 Francis, Durnea, May 25; 3095 W. Tugrey, Ladysmith, May 22; 8163 T. Jones, Chieveley, May 23. 3rd: 4908 O. Laffey, Springfontein, May 25.

Highland L.I.—1st: 2117 W. Call, Naauwpoort, May 29.

Gordon Highlanders.—1st: Lieut. J. D. Dalrymple-Hay, May 26; 2816 T. McCallum, May 24; 6606 T. Paton, May 26. 2nd: 197 F. Menzies (? disease), Ladysmith, May 28.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—5453 P. McHenry, malaria, Pretoria, May 18; 3048 Sgt. G. Revel, Cape Town, May 29.

Connaught Rangers.—4th: 989 J. Bennett, Kimberley, May 21.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—1st: 3081 H. Boyce, Winburg, May 20.

Roy. Munster Fus.—1st: 5552 M. Leary, dysentery Boshof, May 27. 3rd: 2nd Lieut. P. C. Shaw, May 28.

Roy. Dublin Fus.—6049 P. Neill, Kimberley, May 23.

Rifle Brigade.—1st: 5787 H. Sloane (? disease), Chieveley, May 28. 2nd: 389 C. Knight, died Apr. 6 (? place), previously reported as Hughes; 2837 E. Callopy, dysentery, Ladysmith, May 24.

West India Regt.—3rd: 2855 D. Yearwood, St. Helena (? disease and date).

C. I. V.—9187 Sgt. W. Carro, Springfontein, May 25; W. Knox, May 26. Mtd. Inf.: 714 H. Palmer, pneumonia, May 27.

Imperial L. I.—841 V. Haskell, dysentery, Newcastle, May 18.

Roy. Canadian Regt.—7377 J. Rasberry, May 25; 96 H. Clements, Springfontein, May 25.

Durban L.I.—4368 Cleghorn (? C. Leghorn), malaria, Pretoria, May 18.

Duke of Edinburgh's Own Vol. Rifles.—G. Waite, disease, Orange River, May 23.

Army Service Corps.—9594 W. G. Sevier (? disease), Maritzburg, Apr. 5; previously reported Swior, of S. African Light Horse; 2nd Cpl. Hamilton, Estcourt; 13579 O. Smith, Kimberley, May 19; 9313 Sgt. W. Hoare, typhoid and pneumonia, Pretoria, May 1. 7th: 9048 H. Box, May 23. 16th: 7278 Sgt. Maj. H. Yates, May 18; 12483 T. Tree, May 12, both Ladysmith. 21st: Civ.-Condr. J. Wych, May 23. 26th: 7964 C. Clarke, Springfontein, May 24. 32nd: 2nd Cpl. A. Vowles, Mooi River, May 29. 38th: 10097 Norman, Boshof, May 24; 7983 A. Everett, May 25. 42nd: 21757 J. Tracey, May 28.

R.A.M.C.—Civ.-Surg. R. Irvine, Ladysmith, May 26; Shepherd, Kroonstad; 10889 R. Bland, both May 24; 6477 Staff-Sgt. Barry, Chieveley, May 23; 11337 E. Caney, Cape Town, May 29. 3rd Co.: 8941 H. Mitchener, May 2.

St. John's Amb. Brig.—457 W. Clements, May 23; 563 Pearce, May 28.

Welsh Hosp.—Dressor F. Eames, dysentery, May 27.

Southampton Amb. Corps.—C. Ilsey, May 28.

Army Ordnance Corps.—1088 Armr.-Sgt. F. Guerill, De Aar, May 25. 10th Co.: 2212 A. Johnstone, Kimberley, May 25.

Post Office Corps.—333 E. Hows, May 25; 279 A. E. Prebble, Newcastle, May 19.

Army Pay Corps.—6451 L.-Sgt. H. Rapson, Maritzburg, May 28.

NAVAL.

H.M.S. Philomel.—W. Payne, 1st Class P.O., 12106 Lismore Castle, Apr. 25; H.M.S. Monarch, J. A. Law, R.M.L.I., Ch., 5867, dysentery, Springfontein, May 24.

OFFICIAL TABLE OF CASUALTIES.

The War Office has issued the subjoined table of casualties in the Field Force in South Africa reported during the week ended May 26, and the total casualties reported since the beginning of the war, up to and including the week:—

Casualties in Action.	Killed.		Wounded.		Died of wounds in S. Africa (included in wounded).		Missing and prisoners.*		Total killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners.		Other Casualties.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and men.
	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and men.			
Reported during week—											Reported during week—		
Relief of Mafeking ...	1	8	10	51	—	4	—	2	11	61	Died of disease in S. Africa ...	8	361
Other casualties ...	2	3	5	34	—	9	8	35	15	72	Accidental deaths in S. Africa ...	—	2
Total ...	3	11	15	85	—	13	8	37	26	133	Invalids sent home ...	11	912
Total casualties reported up to and including the week—											Total up to and including the week—		
Belmont, Nov. 23 ...	3	50	25	220	1	21	—	—	23	270	Died of disease in S. Africa ...	92	3,071
Colenso, Dec. 15 ...	7	128	43	719	2	20	21	207	71	1,054	Accidental deaths in S. Africa ...	—	56
Driefontein, March 10 ...	5	58	19	342	1	18	—	2	24	402	Invalids sent home—		
Dundee, Oct. 20 ...	8	40	11	84	3	—	25	306	44	430	Wounded ...	536	2,313
Elandslaagte, Oct. 21 ...	5	50	30	169	—	6	—	4	35	223	Sick ...	—	6,272
Enslin (Graspan), Nov. 25 ...	3	13	6	163	1	3	—	9	9	185	Not specified which ...	—	2,222
Farquhar's Farm and Nicholson's Nek, Oct. 30 ...	6	57	9	244	—	10	43	925	58	1,226	Abstract of losses in Field Force, S. Africa, excluding sick and wounded men still in British hospitals in S. Africa.		
Karee, near Brandfort, March 29 ...	1	20	9	152	1	11	—	—	10	172	Reported during week—		
Klip Kraal, Feb. 16 ...	—	11	6	101	—	1	—	7	6	119	Killed in action ...	3	11
Ladysmith, Relief of, Feb. 19 to 27 ...	22	241	90	1,530	3	75	1	11	113	1,782	Died of wounds in S. Africa ...	—	13
Magersfontein, Dec. 11 ...	23	148	45	646	3	35	—	108	68	902	Missing and prisoners. Died of disease in S. Africa ...	8	37
Monte Christo (Colenso), &c., Feb. 15 to 18 ...	1	13	8	180	—	3	—	4	9	197	Accidental deaths in S. Africa ...	—	2
Modder River, Nov. 28 ...	4	66	20	393	—	31	—	2	24	461	Sent home as invalids ...	11	912
Paardeberg, Feb. 16 to 27 ...	17	238	74	1,135	6	65	7	63	98	1,436	Total ...	30	1,136
Potgeiter's Drift, Feb. 5 to 7 ...	2	23	18	326	—	8	—	5	20	354	Total losses up to and including the week—		
Reddersburg, April 3 and 4 ...	2	10	2	33	1	1	8	397	12	440	Killed in action ...	227	2142
Reitfontein, Oct. 24 ...	1	11	6	98	—	4	—	2	7	111	Died of wounds ...	53	530
Sanna's Post, Mar. 31 ...	3	16	16	118	2	7	18	407	37	541	Missing and prisoners (excluding those recovered or released) ...	178	4348
Spion Kop, &c., Jan. 17 to 24 ...	27	245	53	1,050	6	39	7	351	87	1,646	Died of disease ...	92	3071
Stormberg, Dec. 10 ...	—	32	7	51	—	1	13	619	20	702	Accidental deaths ...	—	56
Willow Grange, Nov. 23 ...	—	11	1	66	—	2	1	8	2	85	Sent home as invalids ...	536	10807
At Ladysmith during investment—											Total ...	1091	20954
Battle of Jan. 6 ...	14	167	33	284	4	25	—	2	47	453	Total losses (exclusive of sick and wounded men now in British hospitals in S. Africa) ...		22,045
Other casualties ...	6	63	36	280	3	29	—	12	42	355			
At Kimberley during investment ...	2	36	15	118	—	4	1	3	18	157			
At Mafeking ...	5	63	10	147	—	5	1	40	16	250			
Other casualties ...	60	332	178	1,475	21	106	46	922	284	2,729			
Total casualties in action reported up to May 26 ...	227	2142	770	10124	58	530	192	4416	1189	16682			

* A complete list of prisoners has not been obtained. Officers and men who rejoin after having been reported "missing" are deducted from these columns.

† Of these, 11 officers and 54 men have been recovered; 3 officers and 14 men released; and 1 officer and 66 men have died in captivity.

UNIFORM OF RESERVE REGIMENTS OF CAVALRY.

The dress of officers of Her Majesty's Reserve Regiments of Cavalry will be of the following patterns. The provision of full dress is not necessary, but officers may provide themselves with it should they so desire.

HER MAJESTY'S RESERVE REGIMENTS OF DRAGOON GUARDS AND DRAGOONS.

Full dress and undress.—As for Dragoon Guards and Dragoons with facings, &c., of the following description:—Facings—blue. Lace—Royal pattern, scalloped edge. Trousers—yellow cloth. Buttons—Royal Arms pattern. Waist plate—"V.R." and Crown in a silver wreath, as for 1st Dragoon Guards. Sword knot—white leather strap and gold acorn. Full dress shoulder-belt—2½-in. lace. Gilt-waved buckle, tip and slide (as for 7th Dragoon Guards); blue morocco leather lining and edging. Pouch—silver engraved flap, with the Royal Cypher and Crown in gilt metal. Sabretache ornament—"V.R." and Crown. Cloak and cape—scarlet lining.

Mess dress.—Scarlet jacket, blue cloth collar and cuffs, edged with 1-in. lace all round. Field officers, 1½-in. Shoulder cords, as for tunic. Blue cloth waistcoat, closed at the neck, fastened with hooks and eyes; gilt studs; no lace.

HER MAJESTY'S RESERVE REGIMENT OF HUSSARS.

Full dress and undress.—As for Hussars, with bushy bag, &c., of the following description:—Bushy bag—scarlet. Plume—white, with scarlet bottom. Lace—Royal pattern, scalloped edge. Slings, sword and sabretache—blue leather lining and edging. Trousers—yellow cloth. Shoulder-belt, full dress—blue leather lining, with lace 2 inches wide. Silver buckle, tip and slide, Hussar pattern. No breast ornament. Shoulder-belt, undress—white buff leather, 2in. wide. Buckle, tip and slide, as for full dress. Pouch—black leather, with silver engraved flap; on the flap in gilt metal the Royal Cypher and Crown. Sabretache—undress pattern only. Sabretache ornament—"V.R." and Crown. Cloak and cape—scarlet lining.

Mess dress.—Blue cloth jacket, edged with ½-in. gold Russia braid as for the 7th Hussars. Blue cloth waistcoat, closed at the neck, edged like the jacket; gilt studs; fastened with hooks and eyes.

Horse furniture.—Horse plume, white.

HER MAJESTY'S RESERVE REGIMENT OF LANCERS.

Full dress and undress.—As for Lancers, with facings, &c., of the following description:—Facings red. Plume—red. Lace—Royal pattern, scalloped edge. Buttons—Royal Arms pattern. Trousers—yellow cloth. Shoulder-belt, full dress—gold lace, two inches wide, lined with red morocco leather. Buckle, tip, and slide, as for 9th Lancers. No breast ornament. Shoulder belt, undress—white leather, two inches wide, buckle, tip, and slide, as for full dress. Pouch—scarlet leather. Silver engraved flap with "V.R." and Crown in gilt metal. Sabretache ornament—"V.R." and Crown.

Mess dress.—Jacket, Lancer pattern. Scarlet cloth waistcoat, closed at the neck; gilt studs; fastened with hooks and eyes; no lace.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, A.M.S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your last issue, "Underpaid" makes an appeal for increasing the pay of the head of the Army Medical Service. I fear the time is but ill-chosen; the over-burdened taxpayer, already groaning under increased rates, would probably demur. An increase of pay to enable the director-general to entertain would also be looked on with disfavour, the military authorities being decidedly averse to entertainments which increase the expenses of the officer, more especially as hitherto the duties of the office have been carried on without any hospitalities being dispensed. The director-general who left his family in such poor circumstances was a very exceptional case, men generally credited with provident habits do not fall into this condition. A reference to the charitable fund of the Medical Service will show that it is the wives and families of the junior officers who, as a rule, require charitable donations. notoriously ill-paid, and with the exception of a few, spending their lives in a series of frequent moves varied by war and pestilence. On their behalf I would appeal to the head of the Medical Service to use his best endeavours to have their condition improved. Alteration of rank presented such insuperable difficulties to the military authorities as regards the surgeon-general that a *à fortiori* in the case of the director-general it would probably be found to be more insurmountable. The present is a time not of "disappointment nor unhappiness," but one generally of contentment with the important and even unexpected concessions recently granted, apparently not one for fresh demands to be made.

NON EXPECTANS.

THE YORK SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me through the medium of your newspaper to bring before the public the claims of one of the military institutions, the York Soldiers' Institute? It has been in existence 13 years, having been opened in the Jubilee year, 1887. It has been largely patronised by thousands of soldiers during these years, not only by those quartered in York itself but by those in different parts of Yorkshire and Lancashire and other garrison towns, who have used it alike as their home and their club. But it is suffering at present from financial difficulties, owing to the loss of many old subscribers removed by death or other causes, &c., by the present war, which has impelled so many friends of the soldiers to give largely to the other numerous funds already started for the support and comfort of the men and of those they have left behind them. At present we are doing a great work among the Militia and Line recruits, who are using the Institute freely and gladly; and I have also received many letters, not only from soldiers who have left York during the past winter for South Africa, but from regiments out there who have known it in bygone years, asking many questions as to the welfare of the "Old Institute Home," and assuring me that when the war is over, if they are spared to return, they intend to spend their furlough here again. I feel sure that the many generous hearts who feel sympathy with the soldiers will not let me appeal in vain for help to keep the doors of the "Old Home" open for them, and give them the hearty welcome they look forward to when the sufferings and hardships of this awful war are past.

With the consent of the General commanding the North-Eastern District, and other military authorities, as well as with the approval of the Council of the Soldiers' Institute, we are receiving some of the wounded men who are being sent on to the York Military Hospital for medical treatment, the slighter cases of which, although not severe enough for detention in hospital, still require nursing and proper food and care. I would, therefore, plead with all friends of soldiers to help us to keep them here free from all expense till able to return to their regiments or homes.

J. M. SCOTT MONCRIEFF,
Hon. Lady Superintendent,
Soldiers' Institute, York.

It has been decided to add to the area of the London recruiting district by transferring to it the portion of the Woolwich district lying north of the Thames.

A COMMITTEE consisting of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Stirling, Major-Gen. Sandilands, Col. Fawkes, R.A., and J. G. Uppeby (Hon. Sec.), has been formed to endeavour to obtain some permanent assistance for the widow and daughters (three) of the late Lieut.-Col. Seccombe (retired), R.A., known to most officers of the regiment through his pictures and illustrations to books. Amongst others "Military Misreadings of Shakespeare," "Army and Navy Drolleries," &c., &c., may be mentioned. He was unfortunately unable to draw for some years before his death in December last, owing to loss of sight, and was therefore unable to make any provision for his family, except keeping up the premium on a policy of insurance for £500. This and the Compassionate Allowance, probably about £70 a year, which has been applied for from the Government, is the whole sum available for the support of Mrs. Seccombe and her three daughters, who unfortunately are by no means strong. Messrs. Cox and Co. have kindly consented to receive subscriptions, and Colonel Uppeby will gladly receive and acknowledge any that may be sent to him at the Junior United Service Club, S.W.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Council of the Soldiers' and Sailors Families Association have been anxious for some time to give the public and their supporters an account of the funds entrusted to them for the relief of the wives and families of our soldiers and sailors engaged in the present war. This, however, has hitherto been impossible in consequence of the daily increase of applicants claiming help from the funds, which has prevented any estimate of the receipts and expenditure being arrived at.

From the commencement of the war to the present time, approximately £530,000 has been placed in the hands of the Association and its branches. Of this amount, over £40,000 was expended for the broken period up to December 31, 1899, and from January 1 to March 31, the sum of £150,000, making together £190,000 expended up to this latter date.

It is believed that the claims on the Association having now reached high water mark, it may be calculated that the sum of £50,000 per month is now being expended, and that consequently there is sufficient to meet probable requirements till the end of October. This is, of course, confined to the actual work carried on by the Association, and does not include relief being administered by independent funds throughout the kingdom, although in almost all cases these funds are working harmoniously with the Association, and as a result little or no overlapping is taking place.

The scale and system of relief decided upon by the Association at the commencement of the war, which, stated shortly, was "to keep the families in the same position as when the breadwinner was at home" has almost universally been adopted by the independent funds throughout the country, and may, therefore, be accepted as having been a sound one.

It may be stated that where local relief funds exist relief is generally confined to the Reservists' families, whereas the Association relieves the dependent relatives of all classes, and makes no distinction between wives "on" and "not on" the strength, and deals also with the families of sailors and Marines and dependent relatives of both Services.

The Council do not advise any reduction in this scale, believing that funds will not be wanting when those at present in hand are exhausted until hostilities cease, and, after the war, until matters settle down into their normal state.

JAMES GILDEA, Colonel,
Treasurer and Chairman of the Executive
Committee, Soldiers' and Sailors'
Families Association.
23, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

THE annual Aldershot Rifle Meeting is to be held on July 2 and three following days, on the Ash ranges.

A SCOTTISH Regiments' Relief Fund has been established with the object of sending a useful gift of remembrance to the soldiers of the Highland and other Scottish regiments now in South Africa. The gift will be a packet of tobacco and a pipe in a simple box, with a greeting from Scotsmen to Scotsmen. Gen. Hector MacDonald recently wrote that tobacco was one of the things the men would most value. The many letters from the rank and file bear feeling testimony to the joys of "a pipe" amid the trials of the campaign. The amount required to carry out the scheme will not be great, but it will be large enough to call for hearty effort on the part of well-wishers. Subscriptions should be forwarded to the hon. treasurer, Sir James R. D. McGrigor, Bart., 25, Charles Street, St. James's Square, while other communications should be addressed to the hon. secretary, at the Scottish Corporation Hall, Crane Court, Fleet Street.



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The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, May 29.

17th Lancers.—Capt. B. P. Portal to be Major, vice E. B. Herbert, promoted; Lieut. Hon. A. W. J. C. Skeffington to be Capt., vice B. P. Portal (Feb. 8); Promotion to Lieut. of Second Lieut. D. S. Matthews, antedated to Feb. 8, vice Hon. A. W. J. C. Skeffington.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.—Capt. R. J. G. Elkington seconded for service on Staff (April 19); Capt. H. H. Tudor to be Adjt. on augmentation (April 24); Capt. F. W. Heath to be Divnl. Adjt., vice Major A. D'A. King, vacated appointment on promotion (April 19).

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Capt. S. G. Horton placed on temp. half-pay on account of ill-health (April 22); Capt. H. Coningham seconded for service on Staff (May 6). Supy. Capt. to be Capt. —M. D. Bell, vice S. G. Horton (April 22); A. Ellershaw, vice H. Coningham (May 6). Lieut. J. H. M. Beasley, seconded for service with Native Mountain Artillery, India (May 21); 1st Class Master Gunner T. H. Wright to be Qrmr. with hon. rank of Lieut. on augmentation.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. F. M. Close to be Capt. in succession to Major G. C. P. Onslow, promoted (May 6). Coldstream Guards.—Col. F. A. Graves Sawle, from Lieut.-Col. half-pay, to be Officer Commanding regiment and Regimental District and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army, vice Col. Hon. H. W. L. Corry, whose period of service in appointment has expired (May 14).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Bedford Regt.—Trpr. Leonard W. Gordon, from 2nd Mtd. Inf. Contingent (S. Australian Local Military Forces), to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation (May 19). Leicester Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. A. Grant to be Lieut., vice R. N. Knatchbull, promoted (April 9).

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Notification substituted for that in *Gazette* of May 8:—2nd Lieut. John P. Boyd-Carpenter (Univ. Cand.), from 3rd Batn. Royal Highlanders, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. L. D. Baillie, promoted (May 2).

Border Regt.—Second Lieut. G. P. Grant to be Lieut., vice C. Toogood, seconded (Oct. 9).

Royal Highlanders.—Capt. A. R. Cameron to be Adjt., vice Capt. W. MacFarlan, killed in action (April 21).

North Stafford Regt.—Lieut. E. V. Fox to be Capt., vice H. S. Prickard, deceased (May 18).

Candidates recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, to be Second Lieuts:—

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Corpl. Godfrey C. S. Hodgson, from Ceylon Mtd. Inf., on augmentation; Pte. M. Hendrie, from Royal Canadian Regt. of Inf. on augmentation.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. John H. M. Kirkwood, from Roberts' Horse, on augmentation.

6th Dragoons.—Lieut. Albert E. Pelletier, from Royal Canadian Regt. of Inf., vice F. N. Dent, deceased.

Grenadier Guards.—2nd Lieut. R. Wellesley, from 4th Batn. Lincoln Regt., in succession to Lieut. Hon. A. V. F. Russell, appointed Batn. Adjt.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lance-Corpl. Hugh F. Blair, from Lumsden's Horse, in succession to Lieut. W. H. Wild, appointed Adjt.

Leicester Regt.—Sergt. Joseph C. Collins, from Roberts' Horse, on augmentation.

Gloucester Regt.—Lieut. Eric S. Stephenson, from Brabant's Horse, in succession to Lieut. R. E. Rising, promoted.

Dorset Regt.—Trpr. George F. Farquharson, from Ceylon Mtd. Inf., in succession to Lieut. T. H. Shoubridge, D.S.O., seconded.

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Lance-Corpl. Percy E. L. Elgee, from Gordon Highlanders, in succession to Lieut. W. R. E. Annesley, seconded.

Royal Irish Reserve Regt.—Notification substituted for that in *Gazette* of April 24:—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. K. Brooke, retired pay, to be Lieut.-Col. with temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army (March 27).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Sergt-Major R. R. Cowan to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. C. G. Jeans, A.O.D., from a D.A.D.G. of Ordnance at Hdqrs., to be an A.D.G. of Ordnance at Hdqrs., vice Col. C. W. H. Tate, A.O.D., appointed Ordnance Officer, 1st Class (May 21).

Lieut.-Col. T. P. Battersby, A.O.D., to be a D.A.D.G. of Ordnance at Hdqrs., vice Lieut.-Col. C. G. Jeans, A.O.D., (May 21).

Capt. E. F. Clayton, Scots Guards, to be A.D.C. to Gen. H.R.H. A. W. P. A., Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., &c., Commanding the Forces in Ireland (Jan. 9).

Temporary appointments:—Major H. J. Craufurd, Reserve of Officers, to be a D.A.A.G. (and also for Instruction), vice Capt. E. D. Cameron, R.A., resigned appointment (May 24); Capt. J. H. Greer, Reserve of Officers, to be a Supt. of Gymnasia, vice Capt. W. Edgeworth-Johnstone, Royal Irish Regt. (May 1).

Army Veterinary Dept.—Vet.-Capt. H. T. W. Mann and G. R. Griffith, D.S.O., to be Vet.-Majors; Vet.-

Major G. R. Griffith, D.S.O., seconded for service with Egyptian Army (May 26).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. G. J., Lord Playfair, R.G.A., to be Col. (May 29).

MEMORANDA.

Officers to be Major-Gens.:—Col. R. L. H. Curteis, D.A.G., Hdqrs., Ireland, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. G. D. Barker, K.C.B., promoted (April 6); Col. (local Lieut.-Gen.) R. Pole-Carew, C.B., Commanding 11th Division, Field Force, South Africa, vice R. F. Butler, retired (May 11).

Officers granted temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst in command of Militia Brigades during summer drills:—Col. J. W. Webber, half-pay (May 1); Col. M. S. Crofton, C.B., D.S.O., half-pay (May 6); Lieut.-Col. and Col. V. Hatton, C.B., half-pay (May 7); Col. D. C. De Wend, half-pay (May 5); Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. W. T. Hume, half-pay (May 8); Hon. Col. T. W. Lemmon, C.B., 3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt.; Col. J. Davis, A.D.C., Hon. Col. 3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt. (May 7); Col. Duke of Montrose, K.T., A.D.C., Lieut.-Col. 3rd Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (May 14); Brevet Col. H. D. A. Cutbill, retired pay, Lieut.-Col. 4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles (May 6).

Lieut. B. W. B. Bowdler, R.E., granted local rank of Capt. whilst in command of a company of R.E. at Esquimaux.

H. W. Nicholson, late Capt. Reserve of Officers, granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst employed with 8th (Liverpool Regt.) and 40th (South Lancashire Regt.) Regimental Districts (April 6).

Officers to be 2nd Lieuts.:—

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. C. E. Van-Notten-Pole from Gloucester Yeomanry and from Corpl. Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. R. L. Mulvan, seconded (May 5).

5th Lancers.—Lieut. R. S. Mackenzie, from 5th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt., on augmentation (April 4).

6th Dragoons.—Lieut. L. E. G. Oates, from 3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt., in succession to Lieut. J. L. Lawlor, appointed Adjt.

13th Hussars.—Capt. C. Elliot, from 4th Batn. Yorkshire Regt., on augmentation (April 21).

Grenadier Guards.—2nd Lieut. C. T. F. Clayton, from 3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt., to complete establishment.

LINE BATTALIONS.

East Kent Regt.—Lieut. C. H. P. O'Hagan, from 6th Batn. Manchester Regt., in succession to Lieut. L. C. E. Knight, promoted (April 21).

Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. E. B. Gordon, from 2nd V.B., in succession to Lieut. F. Bevan, promoted (May 5).

Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. F. R. Tarleton, from 3rd

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Batn. Highland L. I., on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. L. S. Coke, from 3rd Batn. Derbyshire Regt., on augmentation (April 21).

Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. E. B. A. Hall, from 3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt., in succession to Lieut. H. A. Denham, promoted (April 18); Lieut. W. N. W. Gape, from 5th Batn., in succession to Lieut. F. E. Ewart, promoted (April 21).

Norfolk Regt.—Lieut. H. L. Willett, from 4th V.B., in succession to Lieut. J. B. Orr, seconded (May 5).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut. H. A. Kirkby, from 5th V.B. South Wales Borderers, on augmentation (May 5).

Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. A. R. Hill, from 3rd Batn., vice F. H. Mahony, seconded (April 18).

Gloucester Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. H. Burnaby, from 3rd Batn. Lincoln Regt., in succession to Lieut. A. Bryant, prisoner of war.

Worcester Regt.—Capt. A. F. Custance, from 5th Batn., on augmentation (April 21).

Duke of Cornwall's L. I.—Lieut. G. F. Phillips, from 5th Batn. Rifle Brigade, in succession to Lieut. S. C. Birch, promoted into Northumberland Fusiliers.

West Riding Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. J. Pickering, from 3rd Batn. Yorkshire L. I., in succession to Lieut. L. R. Acworth, promoted April 26; 2nd Lieut. C. A. J. S. Langdale, from 3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt., in succession to Lieut. P. W. T. H. Wortham, seconded (April 21).

Border Regt.—Lieut. B. O. Palmer, from 3rd Batn., vice G. H. N. Jackson, seconded (April 21). Lieut. S. Pershouse, from 4th Batn. Durham L.I., in succession to Lieut. C. Toogood, seconded (May 30).

Manchester Regt.—Lieut. H. O. Carroll and 2nd Lieuts. W. K. Bayley and H. C. Bates, all from 6th Batn., on augmentation (April 21).

Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut. C. A. Tisdall, from 5th Batn. Leinster Regt., vice J. C. Bowen-Colthurst, prisoner of war (April 21).

Connaught Rangers.—2nd Lieut. P. C. Joyce, from 4th Batn., in succession to Lieut. H. E. G. Deacon, promoted (April 21).

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Lieut. R. R. Forbes, from 3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt., in succession to Lieut. P. D. McCandlish, promoted (April 18).

MEMORANDA.

Volunteer Officers borne as Supernumerary whilst serving with Volunteer Companies in South Africa:—
2nd V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Lieut. A. C. McDonnell.

1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. A. Simonds.

Volunteer Officers borne as Supernumerary whilst serving with Royal Army Medical Corps in South Africa:—

4th V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Surg. Capt. E. J. G. Berkley.

3rd (Blythwood) V.B. Highland L.I.—Surg. Capt. R. Pollok, M.B.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Devon (W. Div.)—William Vaughan-Jenkins, to be 2nd Lieutenant (May 18).

Dublin City (S. Div.)—Capt. F. R. H. Merrick resigns his commission (May 30); Percy R. Peebles to be 2nd Lieut. (May 19).

Edinburgh (S. Div.)—Gerald W. B. Gabbitts to be 2nd Lieut. (May 16).

Fife (S. Div.)—Capt. G. H. Fenner appointed Instr. of Artillery (May 1).

Forfar and Kincardine (S. Div.)—Lieut. J. A. H. Lindsay to be Capt. (May 9).

Lancashire (S. Div.)—Horace A. Kirby to be 2nd Lieut. (May 16).

Limerick City (S. Div.)—Surname of gentleman, whose appointment as 2nd Lieut. appeared in *Gazette* of May 22, is *Ievers*, and not *Jevers*.

Londonderry (S. Div.)—Stanley W. Moss-Blundell to be 2nd Lieut. (May 16).

South-East of Scotland (S. Div.)—Major C. W. Willis, late 4th Batn. Cheshire Regt., to be Capt. (May 9);

William Grischotti (May 17), Nicholas A. F. Fenwick, and George R. Barker (May 21) to be 2nd Lieuts.

Suffolk (E. Div.)—Arthur J. de Carrara-Rivers to be 2nd Lieut. (May 23).

Tipperary (S. Div.)—Noel E. O. Thackwell (May 10) and Archibald N. G. Jones (May 12) to be 2nd Lieuts.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Falmouth Div. (Submarine Miners).—Capt. and Hon. Major S. G. Johnson seconded for service as Recruiting Officer.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Royal Scots.—Major R. Dundas granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

4th Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt.—Frederick A. H. Part to be 2nd Lieut. (May 11).

6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.—Rawdon J. I. Hesketh, to be 2nd Lieut. (May 17).

6th Batn. Liverpool Regt.—Henry L. Barker, formerly Lieut. to be Capt. (May 17).

4th Batn. Norfolk Regt.—Capt. (Major retired) E. W. Chambers resigns his commission.

4th Batn. Lincoln Regt.—Hon. G. Legge to be 2nd Lieut. (May 16); Godfrey B. Massingberd-Mundy to be 2nd Lieut. (May 17).

4th Batn. Devon Regt.—Reginald B. Featherstone to be 2nd Lieut. (May 16).

4th Batn. Suffolk Regt.—2nd Lieuts. F. D. S. Gehin and W. L. Wayman to be Lieuts.

3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—Hugh B. Spence (May 11), and Robert J. Whittall (May 22), to be 2nd Lieuts.

Royal Irish Regt.—3rd Batn: Capt. Hon. E. B. L. H. Stopford seconded for service with Remount Dept. (May 7). 4th Batn.: Anthony S. Oppenheimer to be 2nd Lieut. (May 17).

3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers.—Hanmer J. Miers to be 2nd Lieut. (May 18).

3rd Batn. Gloucester Regt.—Hewitt J. H. Pakenham to be 2nd Lieut. (May 17).

3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt.—Charles R. L. FitzGerald to be 2nd Lieut. (May 18).

3rd Batn. West Riding Regt.—2nd Lieuts. J. Y. Greenwood and L. Herapath to be Lieuts. (May 1).

4th Batn. Border Regt.—2nd Lieuts. H. H. Blaker, G. J. V. McCuaig, and H. E. R. B. Braine to be Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Welsh Regt.—Randal Browning to be 2nd Lieut. (May 9).

4th Batn. Derbyshire Regt.—Resignation of Capt. A. J. F. Platt, which appeared in *Gazette* of Jan. 16, is post-dated to Jan. 16; 2nd Lieut. P. C. Shepard to be Lieut. (April 14).

3rd Batn. Northampton Regt.—Percy B. Allott, to be 2nd Lieut. (May 22).

5th Batn. Middlesex Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major C. J. Fox to be Major.

9th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut. W. H. Nichols to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. R. F. Guy, C. W. M. Maydwell, and S. Hutchins to be Lieuts. (April 25).

5th Batn. Manchester Regt.—Leslie M. Silverthorne re-appointed Capt. (May 7).

3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.—David T. Welsh and Lionel W. Wolrige to be 2nd Lieuts. (May 17).

3rd Batn. Highland L.I.—Major J. H. E. Allen seconded whilst acting as A.D.C. to Major-General Sir W. F. Butler, Commanding Western District.

Royal Irish Rifles.—5th Batn.: Charles B. Keene (May 17) and George A. Chatterton (May 18) to be 2nd Lieuts.

6th Batn.: Lieut. R. C. Slacke to be Instr. of Musketry (May 13); John F. Martyr to be 2nd Lieut. (May 17).

4th Batn. Leinster Regt.—Harry E. White re-appointed Capt. (May 9); George F. G. Turbett, to be 2nd Lieut. (May 19).

5th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Harry C. Burton (May 18) and James S. Rose (May 22) to be 2nd Lieuts.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—4th Batn.: Charles J. Burke to be 2nd Lieut. (May 21). 5th Batn.: William B. St. G. Cameron to be 2nd Lieut. (May 14).

Rifle Brigade.—6th Batn.: Brooke S. A. F. Greville to be 2nd Lieut. (May 17). 7th Batn.: John H. Roberts to be 2nd Lieut. (May 18).

Militia Medical Staff Corps.—Surg.-Lieut. A. E. Madge resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Cheshire.—Maurice Egerton to be 2nd Lieut. (May 17). Dorset.—Appointment of C. H. Gollidge, M.R.C.V.S., as Vet.-Lieut., which appeared in *Gazette* of May 15, should have borne date May 10.

Montgomery.—Thomas C. Howatson, M.R.C.V.S., to be Vet. Lieut. (May 19).

Nottingham (Sherwood Rangers).—Capt. and Hon. Major F. H. Blacker resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and wear uniform of regiment.

Warwick.—Robert A. Richardson, Richard Lakin, and Frank R. Phillips to be 2nd Lieuts. (May 12).

Royal Wiltshire.—Lieut. J. M. Bennett-Stanford resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Argyll and Bute.—W. A. Stewart to be 2nd Lieut. 1st Cheshire and Carnarvonshire.—Thomas H. Wood, Hugh F. Taylor, and Alfred P. W. Blencowe to be 2nd Lieuts.

2nd Cinque Ports (E. Div. R.G.A.).—Lieut. G. Harvey to be Capt.

1st Cornwall (W. Div. R.G.A.).—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. T. W. Field to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant under paras. 55A and 114 Volunteer Regulations; Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. Marrack to be Lieut. Col.; Capt. and Hon. Maj. F. H. Harvey to be Maj.; Lieut. W. P. Trevithick to be Capt.

1st Devon (W. Div. R.G.A.).—Arthur E. Brock to be 2nd Lieut. (May 17).

2nd Devon (W. Div. R.G.A.).—2nd Lieut. E. B. Jeune to be Capt. on increase of establishment.

1st Essex (E. Div. R.G.A.).—Lieut. F. W. Sheppard and 2nd Lieut. J. Goodfellow resign their commissions; Edgar B. Baker and Peter Knapp to be 2nd Lieuts.

2nd Hampshire (Sub.Div. R.G.A.).—Surg.-Lieut. P. McK. Terry resigns his commission and is appointed 2nd Lieut.

1st Midlothian.—Lieut.-Col. J. A. Dalmahoy granted hon. rank of Col.

1st Suffolk and Harwich.—Surg.-Lieut. F. A. Brooks, M.D., to be Surg. Capt.

1st Worcester.—Arthur A. Maund to be 2nd Lieut.; Rev. G. F. Hough, M.A., and W. G. Melville, M.A., to be Acting Chaplains.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire (W. Div. R.G.A.).—2nd Lieut. C. E. Sewell resigns his commission.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire (W. Div. R.G.A.).—Rev. W. O. Burrows, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

2nd Gloucester (Bristol).—Charles A. Bernard to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Middlesex.—Edmund V. Spencer to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Capt. F. S. Crawford to be Major; Lieuts. F. G. Smith, J. H. Grant, and C. A. C. Greene to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. W. Robson and W. H. Dadds to be Lieuts.; James M. Aydon to be Qrmr.

Clyde Div. (Submarine Miners).—Lieut. D. B. Anderson to be Capt.

Electrical Engineers.—John A. Masters, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut.

RIFLE.

6th V.B. Royal Scots.—William Thorburn, jun., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy).

1st V.B. Royal Lancaster Regt.—Charles D. Stanley and Robert P. Little to be 2nd Lieuts.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—1st V.B.: Acting Chaplain Rev. G. S. Kewney resigns his appointment. 2nd V.B.: Capt. F. J. Carr granted hon. rank of Major.

Royal Fusiliers.—2nd V.P.: Wilfred J. H. Curwen, to be 2nd Lieut. 3rd V.B.: George Aylwen to be 2nd Lieut.

Liverpool Regt.—1st V.B.: Lieuts. J. J. Shute, jun. and A. H. Baird to be Capt. 5th (Irish) V.B.: Frederick H. Harris to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy).

4th V.B. Norfolk Regt.—Rowland C. Bell to be 2nd Lieut.

Devon Regt.—2nd V.B.: John B. O. Richards and Charles N. Spooner, to be 2nd Lieuts. 3rd V.B.: William C. Vallance to be 2nd Lieut. 4th V.B.: Lieuts. W. B. Seldon, J. Tucker, and T. S. Wickham, to be Capt.; Lieut. W. B. Dart to be Capt. and to remain Supy.; 2nd Lieuts. G. M. Gibson, C. H. Chichester, A. J. C. Smith

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H. D. F. Pollock, F. S. Culver, and A. McN. Martin to be Lieuts.

2nd V.B. Somerset L.I.—James G. Bain, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

Bedford Regt.—2nd (Hertford) V.B.: Frederick G. Hawdon to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.). 3rd V.B.: Capt. H. T. Eve granted hon. rank of Major.

Yorkshire Regt.—1st V.B.: 2nd Lieuts. R. Theakston, H. Godman, H. C. Matthews, E. J. Stanley, and A. C. Dorman to be Lieuts. 2nd V.B.: Richard Hill, jun., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut. A. McLachlan to be Capt.

Cheshire Regt.—2nd V.B.: Major R. A. Yerburch resigns his commission; Lieut. H. Davison to be Capt. 4th V.B.: Surg.-Lieut. E. C. McCarthy, M.B., to be Surg.-Capt.

2nd V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—John L. Francis and James T. Baynes to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd V.B. South Wales Borderers.—Lieuts. H. L. Rosser and H. Griffiths to be Capt.

3rd (Dumfries) V.B. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—2nd Lieut. W. Murray to be Lieut.

Galloway.—William J. Maxwell to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

4th V.B. Scottish Rifles.—John S. McKendrick, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st (Bristol) V.B. Gloucester Regt.—Lieut. H. L. Baker to be Capt.

2nd V.B. Worcester Regt.—Lieut. P. J. Armstrong resigns his commission; Sydney H. Clark to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Surrey (South London).—Bertram Bridges to be 2nd Lieut.; Rev. A. F. R. Bird, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

4th V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. E. D. Townroe to be Capt. and to remain Supy.; Lieut. G. C. D. Rice to be Capt.; Lieut. B. F. Mackway resigns his commission.

Border Regt.—1st (Cumberland) V.B.: Lieut.-Col. T. R. Riddell to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations (Apr. 24). 3rd (Cumberland) V.B.: Lieut. T. A. Milburn to be Capt.

2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. A. Cortis retires under para. 111 Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of Batn.

1st Cinque Ports.—2nd Lieut. G. L. Courthope from 1st (Oxford Univ.) V.B. Oxford L.I., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 10).

Hampshire Regt.—1st V.B.: Lieut. J. B. L. Stilwell to be Capt. (May 15); William Holding, jun., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 14). 5th (Isle of Wight) V.B.: Lieuts. C. F. Davey and C. R. Etches, to be Capt.; John H. M. Whitehead to be 2nd Lieut. (May 21).

3rd V.B. South Stafford Regt.—Frank Harrison and Harry Jones to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st V.B. Dorset Regt.—Hon. Frederic J. N. Thesiger to be 2nd Lieut.; Ronald F. Williams to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Welsh Regt.—Majors E. M. B. Vaughan and H. C. Lord Aberdare granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. D. J. Morris granted hon. rank of Major.

3rd Glamorgan.—Lieut. R. J. E. Francis to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. A. A. Perkins and G. S. Harries to be Lieuts.

1st Bucks.—Edward N. N. Bartlett, late Capt. 3rd Batn. Oxford L.I., to be Capt.

3rd V.B. Essex Regt.—Cecil D. Ross to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—Capt. E. Colles to be Major.

1st Nottingham (Robin Hood).—Lieut. S. A. Everett, from 3rd V.B. Welsh Regt., to be Lieut.

1st V.B. Northampton Regt.—John M. Sharman and Sidney H. S. Cook, to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt.—Robert D. Richmond, to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

4th V.B. Royal West Kent Regt.—Richard J. Passby, James W. Nash, William T. Boucher, Alfred B. Hearn, Hubert F. Homan and Herbert J. Cobb, to be Capt.; Wallace A. Watson, Lewis Biggs, and John W. Burrell, to be Lieuts. (May 21); Henry Hayman, late 1st London V.A., to be Qrmer. (May 22).

1st V.B. Shropshire L.I.—Edmund R. Marston to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Middlesex Regt.—Arthur D. Allen to 2nd Lieut.

1st Middlesex (Victoria and St. George's) Robert J. Lemon to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

2nd (South) Middlesex.—2nd Lieut. R. C. Thompson resigns his commission.

5th (West) Middlesex.—2nd Lieuts. F. J. Wood and

C. E. Cater resign their commissions; Lieut. L. H. Coles to be Capt. and to remain seconded; Lieuts. R. Watts

W. H. Beetles, and H. J. Dixon to be Capt.

12th Middlesex (Civil Service).—Lieut. H. M. Warne to be Capt.

1st London.—Lieuts. E. G. S. Cooke and F. H. Whittow to be Capt.; Lieut. Hon. R. E. C. Guinness to be Capt. and to remain seconded.

4th London.—Rev. Charles G. Gull, M.A., formerly Hon. Capt. Dulwich College Cadet Corps, to be Capt. Commandant under para. 35A Volunteer Regulations (May 18).

Manchester Regt.—5th (Ardwick) V.B.: Fred W. Crook to be 2nd Lieut. (May 30). 6th V.B.: Joseph E. Clegg to be 2nd Lieut. (May 16).

2nd V.B. North Stafford Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. C. J. Goer resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.

Durham L.I.—2nd V.B.: Lieut. J. A. York to be Capt. 4th V.B.: Lieut. J. H. Smeddle to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. T. O. Wood and G. C. Roberts to be Lieuts.; Robert F. Gibson to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

Highland L.I.—1st V.B.: Lieut. D. P. Menzies resigns his commission. 5th (Glasgow Highland) V.B.: Ronald G. MacKay to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

Seaforth Highlanders.—1st (Ross Highland) V.B.: James M. Duncan and Thomas W. Cuthbert to be Capt.; Robert Macfarlane to be 2nd Lieut.; Charles T. Lemon to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.). 3rd (Moray) V.B.: 2nd Lieut. J. G. Smith to be Lieut.; John O. Hopkinson to be 2nd Lieut.

6th V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—Lieut. J. Innes to be Capt.; George S. Spence to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd (Renfrew) V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Lieut. J. C. Barr to be Capt.; Stanley Foulds to be 2nd Lieut.

20th Middlesex (Artists').—Lieuts. H. J. Mercer, W. B. Thomas, S. S. Higham, and J. J. Gover to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. F. B. Lewis to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieut. P. Croft to be Lieut., and to remain Supy.; 2nd Lieuts. A. H. Blundell, W. J. Armitage, and H. J. Scharlieb to be Lieuts.

1st Tower Hamlets.—Edgar G. Gubbins to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

London Companies.—Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. N. H. Nixon resigns his commission with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of corps.

Manchester Companies.—Arthur T. Lakin, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

MEMORANDA.

Cheshire, Volunteer Infantry Brigade.—Surg.-Capt. H. W. King, M.D., 2nd V.B. Cheshire Regt., to be Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. on appointment as Senior Medical Officer to Brigade, vice Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. A. Hamilton, who resigns appointment.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to approve of the formation of a Corps of Volunteer Engineers to be designated 1st Bedfordshire R.E. (Vols.), with Headquarters at Bedford, and having an establishment of four Companies, of which one at present forms part of 2nd Tower Hamlets R.E. (Vols), following Officers serving in last-mentioned Corps are transferred, with effect from May 4 to 1st Bedford R.E. (Vols), and are considered to have received commissions of same rank and date in that Corps, viz.:—Capt. G. J. R. Glünicke, Lieuts. H. W. Barnes, and S. L. Rogers.

1st Bedford R.E. (Vols.).—Capt. G. J. R. Glünicke to be Maj., and to command under para. 55A, Volunteer Regulations (May 4).

Consequent upon division of 1st Worcester and Warwick V.A. into two corps, designated 1st Worcester V.A. and 1st Warwick V.A., Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the redistribution, promotion, and transfers of officers shown below, with effect from May 30, and of officers so transferred being considered to have received, in their new corps, commissions of same rank and date as those previously held by them in the consolidated corps.

1st Worcester V.A.—Hon. Col., C. Lyne; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Maybury (Hon. Col.) to command under para. 55A

Volunteer Regulations; Major E. W. Larkworthy; Capt. B. E. Lyon, W. E. Williams (Hon. Major), E. C. Bullock, H. E. Smith, A. Birkbeck, and F. Penny; Lieuts.: A. Heatherley and A. E. Morgan; 2nd Lieuts.: R. V. Gough, R. T. Pelly, W. T. A. Cloughton, and G. H. Taylor; Adj. : Capt. D. McKay, B.A.; Qrmer.: H. F. Williams (Hon. Capt.); Surg.-Lieut.: A. C. Oldham; Acting Chaplains: Revs. T. W. Church, M.A., and S. R. James, M.A.

1st Warwick V.A.—Major S. Owen; Capt. N. H. Cattell, T. E. Kimberley, A. H. Halse, and Z. Walker; Lieuts.: A. E. Starkey, H. Meredith, T. J. Daniel, and P. W. Kerby; 2nd Lieuts.: H. E. Steeds, E. E. Adie, R. Brown, and W. T. Cox; Surg.-Lieut.: S. P. Johnson, M.B.; Vet.-Lieut.: F. J. Taylor; Acting Chaplain: Rev. Canon C. M. Owen, M.A.; Major S. Owen to be Lieut.-Col. and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations.

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date May 30.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, June 1.

Reserve Regt. of Dragoons.—Capt. C. A. Staniland Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (May 16); Lieut. A. C. Duckworth to be Adj. (June 2).

Reserve Regt. of Hussars.—To be Lieut.-Cols.: Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. K. Spilling, and Lieut.-Col. W. C. Underwood, Reserve of Officers. To be Majors:—Major F. J. P. Butler and L. J. Richardson-Gardner, Reserve of Officers; Capt. R. A. L. M. Bolton, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt.; Rdgmr. and Hon. Capt. P. Kelly, Reserve of Officers, to be Rdgmr. (May 10).

Reserve Regt. of Lancers.—Capt. F. W. Duff, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (May 16).

Imperial Yeomanry.—Lieut. F. T. Middleton resigns his commission; Francis O. Carr, late 2nd Lieut. R.I., to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army. To be Lieuts., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army: Lieut. J. V. Dunn, 1st Lanark V.A.; 2nd Lieut. T. E. Heskeith, 5th Lancashire V.A.; Edward F. St. J. St. John (June 2).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.—Officers to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Capt. K. L. Bath and Lieut. H. A. W. Webber, from Glamorgan Artillery; 2nd Lieut. G. W. Lee, from Edinburgh Artillery; 2nd Lieut. C. B. Carrington, from Kent Artillery; 2nd Lieut. K. H. Gregory, from Devon Artillery; 2nd Lieut. W. McT. Rhodes, from Cardigan Artillery; 2nd Lieut. W. C. Mitchell, from Donegal Artillery; 2nd Lieut. A. J. B. M. D. Chichester, from Londonderry Artillery (May 5). Lieut. D. H. K. Hunter, from 7th Lancashire V.A., and from Corp. Imperial Yeomanry; Lieut. C. F. Cooper, from 1st Norfolk V.A.; Lieut. T. Chrisp, from 2nd Northumberland V.A., and from Imperial Yeomanry; Lieut. G. Smith, from 1st Midlothian V.A., and from Private Imperial Yeomanry (May 12).

Royal Garrison Artillery.—To be 2nd Lieuts.: Lieut. B. T. Haslewood, from Durham Artillery (May 5); Lieut. R. E. Platt, from 1st Gloucestershire V.A.; Lieut. F. C. Jenkin, from 1st Cornwall V.A.; Lieut. V. E. Garrett, from 1st Essex V.A. (May 12). Lionel A. Fanshawe (Univ. Cand.) (May 26). Lieut. E. W. H. Pritchard, from West of Scotland Artillery.

Royal Engineers.—Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. G. Tucker retires on retired pay.

Scots Guards.—Supy. Capt. F. L. Adam to be Capt. on augmentation. To be 2nd Lieuts. on augmentation. Lieut. Hon. E. N. Massey, from 3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers; 2nd Lieut. F. G. Alston from 4th Batn. Bedford Regt.

LINE BATTALIONS.

East Kent Regt.—Seconding of Capt. J. Hasler for special service in South Africa is post-dated to April 6.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Second Christian name of 2nd Lieut. J. B. Haddon is Bertam and not as stated in Gazette of May 18.

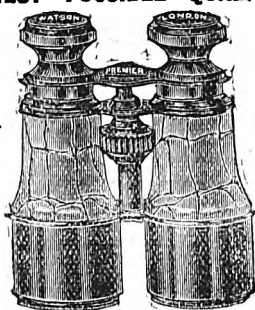
Liverpool Regt.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantcy of Lieut. J. H. Marr, from 4th V.B. Durham L.I., which was notified in Gazette of May 18, is cancelled.

Royal Irish Regt.—Capt. A. S. Orr to be Major, vice H. M. Hatchell, retained as Supy. under provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant (May 30, 1899); Supy.

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"Food and Cookery"

in an interesting article in its April issue, after describing Harvey's Sauce, and its original manufacture by Mrs. Elizabeth Lazenby, says: "Through succeeding generations her lineal successors have continued the business on the same lines as those originally laid out, and from the original recipe, so that

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stands to-day, as it has stood for more than a century, the synonym for all that is best in a pure, mellow, appetising sauce."

Capt. R. O. Kellett to be Capt., vice A. S. Orr (May 31).
Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieut. C. A. Ball-Acton is seconded for service on Staff (April 14).

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut. H. Wake is seconded for service on Staff (March 13).

Leinster Regt.—Appointment of 2nd Lieut. C. Harman is in succession to Lieut. G. A. Taylor, appointed Adj. 4th Bn.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. Hon. F. R. D. Prittie, from 4th Bn. Royal Irish Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. G. Campbell, promoted.

Royal Home Counties Reserve Regt.—Capt. T. G. Hopkins to be Adj.

Royal Northern Reserve Regt.—To be Majors: Major E. Carbonaro, retired full pay (May 14); Majors A. I. Wilson (May 14) and C. F. Baxter (May 19) Reserve of Officers. To be Capt. G. W. Swaine (May 11), W. Pearson (May 16), W. Greer (May 18), Reserve of Officers. Charles A. Rouse-Boughton-Knight, late Lieut. Scots Guards, to be Capt. with temp. rank of Capt. in Army; Capt. F. S. de M. Maude to be Adj.

Royal Rifles Reserve Regt.—To be Capt. E. M. Woodhouse (May 15) and A. J. B. St. Leger (May 17), Reserve of Officers. Capt. W. G. Pigott, Reserve of Officers, to be Adj., vice Major T. E. Milbourne-Swinerton-Pilkinson, made Supp. (May 16).

Royal Southern Reserve Regt.—Capt. C. K. Greene, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (May 17).

Royal Lancashire Reserve Regt.—Capt. G. W. H. Le Feuvre, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (May 18).

Royal Irish Reserve Regt.—Capt. G. H. Ivrea, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (April 23).

Royal Irish Fusiliers Reserve Regt.—Andrew Ducrot, late Lieut. West India Regt., to be Capt. with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Sergt.-Majors G. A. Benson, and T. J. Jacomb to be Qmrs., with hon. rank of Lieut., to complete establishment.

STAFF.

Temporary appointment:—Lieut.-Col. J. E. Lindley, from half-pay, to be a D.A.Q.M.G. at headquarters (June 1).

Appointments made in South Africa to staff of Army confirmed:—

Col. R. S. B. Fetherstonhaugh to be a Major-Gen. on staff to command a Brigade South African Field Force, with local rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed (Nov. 13, 1899).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F. F. Johnson, A.S.C., to be an A.G., South African Field Force, as Asst. to the Director of Supplies (Nov. 8, 1899).

Brevet-Col. W. L. Davidson from Lieut.-Col., R.A., to be a Col. on Staff for R.A. in South Africa, and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army (April 23).

Lieut.-Col. L. W. Parsons from R.A., to be a Col. on Staff for R.A. in South Africa, and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army (April 23).

Lieut.-Col. F. J. W. Eustace from R.A., to be an A.A.G. in South Africa, and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army (Feb. 14).

Officers to be A.A.G.'s, South African Field Force: Major F. J. Davies, Grenadier Guards (Nov. 11, 1899); Major C. V. Hume, R.A. (Jan. 10); Major D. Webb, A.S.C. (Jan. 16); Major (now local Lieut.-Col. in South Africa) E. C. Bethune, 16th Lancers (Oct. 9, 1899); Capt. J. G. Baldwin, R.A. (Nov. 13, 1899); Capt. G. K. Cockerill, I.S.C. (March 6).

Lieut. (now Capt.) H. D. O. Ward, R.A., to be a Staff Lieut., South African Field Force (Nov. 23, 1899).

Capt. and Brevet Major R. M. Poore, 7th Hussars, to be Provost-Marshal, South African Field Force (Nov. 13, 1899).

Lieut. K. Z. P. Macaulay, Loyal North Lancashire Regt., to be a Staff Capt., South African Field Force (March 12).

Lieut. F. D. Murray, Royal Highlanders, to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.), Sir W. P. Symons, K.C.B. (since deceased), Commanding a Division South Africa Field Force (Oct 9, 1899).

Army Chaplains' Dept.—Rev. E. Ryan, Chaplain to Forces 3rd Class, to be Chaplain to Forces 2nd Class; Rev. J. A. Hatton, M.A., Chaplain to Forces 4th Class, to be Chaplain to Forces 3rd Class (June 1).

Half-pay.—Major J. E. Lindley, half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col. (June 1).

MEMORANDA.

Col. J. C. R. Glasgow, on completion of his period of service on staff, placed on half-pay (April 5).

Lieut.-Col. J. R. Hobday, I.S.C., Deputy Surveyor-Gen. of India, is granted substantive rank of Col. in Army (Jan. 13, 1899).

Lieut.-Col. H. de la M. Hervey, I.S.C., granted substantive rank of Col. in Army on appointment to command Kohat-Kurram Force (March 27).

Capt. C. A. Kemball, I.S.C., is granted temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst serving in Persia (April 7).

Officers granted temp. rank of Capt. whilst employed with West African Frontier Force:—Lieut. J. B. Cockburn, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut. J. C. H. Rigby, R.M.L.I.; Lieut. C. A. Wilkinson, Shropshire L.I.; Lieut. J. C. Robertson, West India Regt., (Jan. 1.) Lieut. R. H. K. Willans, A.S.C., (Feb. 10.) Lieut. A. B. Molesworth, West India Regt., (Jan. 1.)

Officers granted local rank of Capt. whilst employed as Company Commanders with West African Regt.:—Lieut. G. Loch, Loyal North Lancashire Regt. (Dec. 10, 1899); Lieut. P. Lonsdale, East Lancashire Regt. (Jan. 25); Lieut. G. A. Stevens, Royal Fusiliers; Lieut. A. A. St. Hill, West Riding Regt. (Feb. 17).

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date June 2.]

RESERVE SOLDIERS.

The working committee of the National Association for the Employment of Reserve Soldiers, held a meeting on Monday at the head office, 12, Buckingham Street, Strand, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Drysdale in the chair. The report for the past year showed that permanent employment had been found for 4,780 men, as against 6,160 for the year previous, the falling off in the numbers being accounted for by the mobilisation of the Reserve, and consequent partial dislocation of work. Numerous letters were read from employers of labour regretting the loss of men who have been called up, and stating their intention of keeping the places open for these men till their return. The committee announced that special arrangements were being made to meet the rush of men who would be returning to civil life when the war was over. The annual general meeting will be held on Friday, June 8, at the Royal United Service Institution at 12.

The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, May 26.

In accordance with Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870—Lieut. J. N. Hamilton placed on Retired List of his rank (May 14).

Staff Paymr. M. G. F. B. Fenwick placed on Retired List (May 4).

ADMIRALTY, May 28.

In accordance with Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Naval Instr. C. B. Underhill, B.A., placed on Retired List (May 21).

In accordance with Order in Council of Sept. 15, 1887, Chief Gunner J. Candy allowed to assume hon. rank of Lieut. on retirement (Mar. 3).

(From Friday evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, May 26.

In accordance with Order in Council of February 22, 1870—Commander L. A. W. B. Lawrence placed on Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume rank of Captain, (May 26).

ADMIRALTY, May 29.

Royal Naval Reserve.—William E. Kelway, Henry Fryer, John Aitken, William R. Kennedy, James R. Carnon, Percy J. Aitkins, Clinton E. D. Trelawny, John B. V. Barnsdale, Richard J. Noal, Raphael Lobez, appointed Sub-Lieuts. (May 26).

ADMIRALTY, May 30.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. H. A. Edwards to be Lieut.; Acting Sub-Lieut. B. C. D'A Maxwell confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut. (May 28).

ADMIRALTY, May 31.

In accordance with Order in Council of April 30, 1877—Engr. C. R. Hall placed on Retired List of his rank (May 17).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, May 25.

Sub-Lieutenant R.N.R.—A. C. Selfe to Excellent, for one month's short course gunnery instruction (as acting) (May 26).

Boatswain.—W. T. Nicholls to Highflyer (May 24).

ADMIRALTY, May 26.

Lieutenant.—F. Acton to Duke of Wellington (May 25).

Midshipman.—R. Bate to Magnificent, T. F. Carroll to Impregnable, for Nautilus, D. E. St. M. Delius to Argonaut (June 1).

ADMIRALTY, May 28.

Commander.—F. C. A. Ogilvy to Terrible (May 28).

Chaplains.—Rev. F. A. J. Gace, B.A., to Thunderer, Rev. C. R. Mullins, B.A., to Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar (June 6).

Assistant Engineers.—F. W. Sparrow to Royal Oak, T. G. R. Davies to Royal Sovereign, M. C. Johnson to Prince George, C. E. Gerrard to Andromeda, F. Kelly to Repulse (May 28).

ADMIRALTY, May 29.

Lieutenants.—W. E. Woodward to Vernon, addl. to complete course for Torpedo Lieutenant (June 4); J. H.

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F. Cayley to Vivid, for R. N. Barracks, Devonport (June 18).

Staff Surgeon.—W. H. Norman to Cormorant, for Gibraltar Hospital (undated).

Surgeon.—N. L. Richards to Cormorant, and for service at Gibraltar Hospital and Dockyard and Naval Extension works (undated).

ADMIRALTY, May 30.

Commander.—W. B. Fawcner to Duke of Wellington for Sultan (N.) (May 28).

Lieutenants.—J. P. Irven, C. L. Brendon to Thunderer (May 29); G. N. Tomlin to Vivid for Sirius (N.) (May 28).

Civil Practitioner.—S. Bridger to be Surgeon and Agent at Shobery, Southend, Leigh, and Haven Hole (May 29).

ADMIRALTY, May 31.

Captain.—R. B. Farquhar to Vernon, add., for torpedo course (June 2).

Lieutenants.—J. M. W. Webb to Benbow, for Greenock Division of Coastguard (June 16); F. J. Carvill to R.N. College, for compass course, (June 14).

Deputy Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.—E. R. H. Pollard to Victoria and Albert, temp., (May 31).

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

London to Ladysmith via Pretoria, Winston Churchill (Longmans).—Hints on Boat Sailing and Racing, Admiral FitzGerald (Griffin, 3rd Ed.).—Manual of Naval Architecture, White. (Murray).—Twenty Famous Naval Battles, Rawson, 2 Vols. (Isbister).—Cicero in Catilinam, 1 to 4 (Blackwood).—Our Fleet To-day, Eardley-Wilmot, 2nd Ed. (Seeley).—The Kings of the East (Blackwood).—The Siege of Ladysmith McHugh (Chapman).—French-English Military Technical Dictionary, No. XXIV, Part 2 (Washington Government Printing Office).—The Crowning of Gloria (Long).—Blackwood's English Classics: Milton, Paradise Lost, Books 1-4; Cowper, Task and Minor Poems; The Bath

Comedy, A. and E. Castle (Macmillan).—Life and Times of Queen Victoria, Part I (Cassell).—An Evening with Punch (Bradbury).—Magazines for June; English Illustrated, Pall Mall, Cornhill, Blackwood, Longman, Antiquary, Genealogical, Century, Macmillan, Badmin, Nineteenth Century, Humanitarian, National, United Service. — Books: Transvaal War Album (Newnes).—The Naval Annual, 1900 (Griffin).—Recollections of my Life, Fayer (Blackwood).

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Swiss Rifle Clubs. By Colonel J. H. RIVETT-
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The Prospects of Anglicanism. By the Rev. DR.

COBB.

Liberalism and Intransigence. By WILFRID

WALD.

The Vogue of the Garden Book. By Mrs. STEPHEN

BATSON.

The Intellectual Awakening of China. By Pro-

fessor ROBERT K. DOUGLAS.

Tycho Brahe. By ARTHUR PONSONBY.

The Copyright Bills, 1900. By the Right Hon.

LORD THERING.

The Genius of Handel. By H. HEATHCOTE STAT-

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The Irish Guards. By FITZALAN MANENES (Cap-

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ARMY AND NAVY

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE GAZETTE. AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

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AT PRETORIA.

PRETORIA is in the hands of the British, and the crowning act of the war has been achieved. This happy incident in a campaign conducted with consummate ability and vigour was reached on Tuesday, when Lord Roberts took formal possession of the Transvaal capital. The several series of operations extending from the invasion of the Orange Free State to the occupation of Pretoria have been marked by a daring which, with a commander of less experience, might justly have been considered rash. While the British columns pressed forward across the arid veldt from Paardeberg to Bloemfontein, Boer commandoes of considerable strength were outflanked, brushed aside, or left disregarded, the objective alone being kept steadily in view without relaxation of effort. But if Lord Roberts was apparently careless about the security of his western communications, it was because his matured strategy was working to give him possession of the line of rail from Bloemfontein to the south, which line a few days later was occupied by his troops in its entire length. After the long but necessary halt at Bloemfontein, the army, in renewed strength, was ready a second time to start upon its way. But, although the great Boer trek to the south had been checked, and Wepener relieved, the bulk of the raiding force still occupied the country on Lord Roberts's eastern flank from Ladybrand to Thaba N'Chu, constituting a standing menace to his communications. Facing the

risk that without doubt existed, and relying on his own powers of generalship, backed up by his gallant lieutenants, Lord Roberts advanced without hesitation, and reaped the reward of his boldness in the capture, successively, of Kroonstad and Johannesburg. The reality of the risk thus run has been demonstrated, both by the persistent opposition that has been made to the columns of Sir Leslie Rundle and General Brabant, while the main army was advancing north, and also by the second attempt made within the last few days to raid again to the south and threaten the communications, an attempt which led to the unfortunate surrender of the 13th Regiment of Yeomanry near Lindley, on the 31st ult. This move on the part of the enemy, at the moment when Johannesburg was in Lord Roberts's grasp, was bold and cleverly conceived.

The chief part of the fighting had fallen to the mounted troops since the battle of the Zand River, and there was no change in this respect after crossing the Vaal. On the 31st Lord Roberts reported that General French, acting in front of his left, had been opposed throughout his march on the 28th and 29th, but had "managed" to drive the enemy from strong positions north of Johannesburg, where he held the ground he was directed to occupy. Although the Boer positions west of Johannesburg were too strong to be readily forced by Generals French and Hamilton unaided, Lord Roberts on the 29th carried out his bold attack on the railway junctions at Natal Spruit and Elandsfontein, points of supreme importance. Colonel Henry, with his mounted infantry, supported on the right by the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, had orders to seize these places at all costs. The Divisions of Generals Pole-Carew and Tucker advanced meanwhile along the railway. Natal Spruit Station, giving command of the south-eastern line, was first secured. The Mounted Infantry then worked forward, and after some sharp fighting took possession of Elandsfontein, thus cutting the communication with Pretoria and isolating the Boer force opposed to the British left.

The army, after marching through Johannesburg, encamped on the north side ready for a forward movement, the 14th Brigade, under General Wavell, being left in the town to maintain order. On Saturday evening Lord Roberts was at Orange Grove, a few miles to the north, and early on Monday he came in contact with the enemy at the Six Mile Spruit, a stream flowing from east to west across the approaches to the Capital. The Boers holding the south bank were quickly dislodged by the mounted troops, and retired to a second position defended by guns. The British heavy guns, which had been kept well in the front, were then brought into action, and, supported by General Stephenson's Brigade, cleared the position. A persistent attempt was made by the enemy to turn the British left and threaten their left rear, a movement which was not effect-

ally checked until Ian Hamilton, inclining his column from the extreme left towards the centre, drove the Boers back on Pretoria. Before dark they were forced to abandon nearly all their positions, followed by Ian Hamilton to the outskirts of the capital. Lord Roberts immediately demanded the surrender of the place, and a brief negotiation with Commandant General Louis Botha followed, which led to its occupation on Tuesday without further resistance. The feebleness of the attempt of the Transvaal Boers hitherto to defend their own territory must have been as disappointing to their friends as the marching powers and the victorious advance of the British Army have been sources of gratification and admiration to the subjects of the Queen. But the Boers have considerable rallying power. There are armed burghers still in considerable numbers in the field, and if the precedent of the Orange River Colony be followed, many weeks—perhaps months—may elapse before all opposition has ceased. Lord Roberts, when his control of the railways is complete, will hold the country in his grasp, and from his central position within the circle of the abandoned forts of Pretoria he can send out flying columns to meet the guerilla bands, and disarm the burghers. By degrees things will settle down, but it will be absolutely necessary to maintain the army of occupation without diminution until both of the conquered territories return to a condition of undoubted peace. A forward movement by Sir Redvers Buller may now be expected, in co-operation with Lord Roberts, in order to clear the railway from Johannesburg to Natal, and so provide the army in the Transvaal with a second and shorter line of communications with a sea base. General Hildyard, after a temporary occupation of Utrecht, has rejoined General Buller and General Lyttleton at Coetzee's Drift on the Buffalo River, ten miles north of Newcastle, guards the right flank of the Natal Army Corps, its right rear towards Dannhauser being watched by vigilant cavalry patrols.

From other quarters in the theatre of war unpleasant tidings have come. In Griqualand West there is a revival of the rebellion which was reported to have been stamped out some months ago. Two columns of British troops have been operating in that district against rebel commandoes. Sir Charles Warren, with 700 men, was surrounded at night, surprised, and heavily attacked before dawn by 1,000 rebels, on the 29th ult., when encamped in a strong position at Faberspruit, twelve miles from Douglas. When day broke and the nature of the assault was understood the rebels were repulsed at all points, but the British loss was heavy, and included among the killed Colonel Spence, the gallant commander of the Duke of Edinburgh's Volunteers. The fact that a body of untrained rebels could thus approach and surprise an organised and disciplined force not much inferior in numbers can only be realised on the

hypothesis that the ordinary precautions for guarding the approaches to a camp, by means of outposts and patrols, were neglected. It is apparent that Sir Charles Warren's force is not strong enough to suppress the rising, and we are glad to learn that reinforcements have left Cape Town to join him. As a set-off to this unsatisfactory affair it is pleasant to record a decided success in a well-managed action on the 27th ult. at Koegas Pont, fifty miles west of Prieska on the Orange River, where Colonel Adye, R.A., surprised and defeated, with loss of laager, 100 prisoners, flocks, and ammunition, a body of rebels endeavouring to form a junction with another commando at Kheis, further to the west. The effectual suppression with an adequate force of this recrudescence of rebellion is in the highest degree desirable in the interest of an early peaceful settlement.

No less important than the advance of Lord Roberts has been the guarding of the railway south of the Vaal. With this object the divisions of Generals Rundle and Brabant, with the Highland Brigade, that of General Clements, and Lord Methuen's force, hold a chain of posts covering about 110 miles from Heilbron to Ficksburg. On the 29th ult. General Rundle advanced north-east from Senekal, in order to draw the enemy from Lindley where a force of Yeomanry was hard pressed. The action, which was severely contested, was apparently successful, since Lindley was afterwards occupied unopposed. It has been disappointing, therefore, to learn that the success of this cleverly conceived manœuvre was after all only partial, as two days later the 13th (Irish) Batn. of Imperial Yeomanry, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Spragge, D.S.O., was compelled, after losing heavily, to yield to very superior numbers. Lord Methuen, who was in the neighbourhood of Kroonstad, was despatched at once by Lord Roberts to the assistance of the Yeomanry. Starting half an hour after receipt of orders, he marched forty-four miles in twenty-five hours, but arrived too late to effect a rescue. He at once attacked the Boers, and after a running fight of five hours completely routed them. This forced march, which we believe to be the record performance of its kind of the present campaign, and the subsequent victorious action, redound greatly to Lord Methuen's credit. There is little to mention concerning the columns acting from the western borders of the Transvaal and from Rhodesia. They are steadily converging towards the centre of operations, and Boer commandoes are said to be advancing against them.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND NATIONAL DEFENCE.

OF all the suggestions hitherto put forward in this period of national enthusiasm for bettering our military position, the letter published in the *Cambridge Review* of Wednesday last, signed "T. F. C. Huddleston, King's College," is one of the most practical and important. If the proposals here formulated can only be carried out, the effect will be far-reaching. Our own views on the subject are pretty well known. We have always maintained that the example set by the Universities in the matter of what we may term military enterprise has been most lowering to us a nation. As we said lately, not only has the average undergraduate refrained from bearing arms himself in any large-hearted sense, but he has done incalculable mischief to all branches of the Service—to

the Militia and Volunteers more particularly—by depreciating the efforts of those who do. Thus hundreds of young men, many of them destined to become men of position, have been launched into the world year after year to scoff at and scorn everything in the shape of militarism. The result has been damaging in every way to the interests of the Empire. When first we ventured to express these views we were assured that there were no grounds for our contention that the Universities were not playing their proper part. But events would appear to have shown that there was, at least, some cause for alarm, or the letter of Dr. Huddleston would presumably not have been penned.

The University of Cambridge only now maintains a Volunteer battalion of the strength of 600, whereas without much effort it could put into the field for training annually a brigade of 2,000. We can imagine nothing more detrimental to the welfare of a scattered Empire like ours than the feeling which we regret to say has existed to a great extent both at Oxford and Cambridge, that it is lowering to a young man's social status to be seen in the uniform of a private, even in the University Rifle Battalion. No wonder in these circumstances that commanding officers of Militia and Volunteers in the piping times of peace experience difficulty in finding men of the right stamp to take commissions. It is not as easy as it might seem, perhaps, to induce the public, who do not look much below the surface, to grasp fully the part that the Universities might play in promoting the interests of the nation under the head of national defence. As Dr. Huddleston puts it, the present difficulty "lies not so much with parents or with the War Office as with the Universities, which naturally cannot be expected to take so great and novel a step"—as to put pressure on undergraduates to bear arms—"unless they feel that they have behind them a preponderance of public support." Their ought to be no doubts on that head. We have seen lately how deep rooted the martial enthusiasm of the Empire is. It is the duty of the governing bodies of the Universities to encourage that spirit in every way possible. By doing so they will go a long way to stave off universal service if they desire to do so.

It is in these matters for the educated classes to help the War Office; but if, as we grieve to say has hitherto been the case, the educated classes set a bad example, what can the War Office do? It can only fill commissions in Militia and Volunteers anyhow. The condition of things is most unfortunate, as a high authority admitted some time ago. As he said, "With the Universities doing all in their power to injure the Militia and Volunteers by means of a policy of scornful neglect, it is useless for us to appeal to the landed gentry to accept their obligations. They shrug their shoulders and say they would prefer to stand aside." It is this lamentable condition of affairs that the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford are at length endeavouring to mend. They have our best wishes, and we promise that they shall always command also our warmest support, for the movement now being set on foot will do more, we believe, in the long run to benefit the Army, Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers than any number of rifle clubs started under the auspices of knights and dames of the Primrose League—a feature which every thoughtful man throughout the length and breadth of the United Kingdom ought to do everything in his power to prevent the success of, having regard to the immense mischief which success would produce.

Army Notes.

With our issue of this week, we present our readers with a portrait of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C., Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in South Africa. What the personality of Major-General Baden-Powell was to Mafeking, the personality of Lord Roberts has been to the progress of the war as a whole. The announcement of his appointment to the position of Commander-in-Chief was made in the darkest hours of December, when the nation was reeling from successive shocks of disaster and disappointment and the Army in the field depressed by the continued failure of our generals to outmanœuvre the Boers. At once the Empire thrilled with hope; the magnetism of an old and tried leader exerted all its old spell, and this, so potent is a personality, before he left the shores of England at all. In South Africa the effect of his presence worked a transformation. Disaster was changed into success, deadlock for rapid movements and mobility. All the earlier mistakes of the campaign were corrected. The necessity for large bodies of mounted infantry was recognised, a brigade of South African regiments formed under General Brabant, a corps of scouts raised, Burnham placed in the Commander-in-Chief's Staff, and Colonials honoured as they had before been slighted. Lord Roberts has done more. He has appealed to the imagination of the Empire as only a Celt can, and as few men in the century have been able to do. Cronje was captured on Majuba Day. The Vaal was crossed on the Queen's Birthday. Johannesburg surrendered on Derby Day. Pretoria was entered on June 5, as though the grand old Etonian knew that the Fourth was celebrated a day later on account of Whit Monday. Never has it been honoured by an Etonian in more magnificent fashion. Such a close association of great anniversaries with the events of a campaign is unique in our annals, for the Englishman is not imaginative, which, perhaps, accounts for his success as an empire-builder. In selecting the Imperial Light Horse, which helped to defend Ladysmith, and the Kimberley Light Horse, which helped to defend Kimberley, as the strength of the Mafeking relief column, Lord Roberts again showed his imaginative quality. It is now readily admitted throughout the world that, whatever the mistakes of the South African war may have been, Lord Roberts has proved himself to be a strategist of the highest order and a wonderful man.

As usual, the Boers have managed to retreat before the arrival of Lord Roberts. But the manner of President Kruger's departure will do more to command acceptance of our rule than even a crushing defeat on the battlefield. Never, perhaps, has a pastoral people, fighting for what they conceived to be their independence, been betrayed by leaders more contemptible. Fortunately, their lies and corruption, from which the Uitlanders have suffered for twenty years, have now been used with cruel effect upon the Boers and Hollanders themselves. Hence the easy surrender of the capital, in spite of its forts, and its big guns, and all the other military preparations, which were to keep us at bay for two years. At the present moment it may be doubted if the Dutch throughout South Africa dislike us as much as they dislike one another. The official classes in the Transvaal are at issue with what remains of the Government. The Free Staters are filled with contempt and hatred of the Transvaalers for leaving them in the lurch. Both Free Staters and Transvaalers despise the Dutch of the Cape Colony for not rising in strength. As for Mr. Schreiner and Mr. Hofmeyer, they are regarded as all politicians are regarded who try to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. Naturally these bitter feelings will die away with time, but they will greatly simplify the problem of settlement. We have to deal, not with a united people, but with a people split up into factions by the war, and, now that the goal of their ambition is snatched from them, with no end in common. It is unfortunate that guns and men have again escaped Lord Roberts, for these are more important even than the capital; but that the war will be indefinitely prolonged is a physical impossibility. The Lydenburg district is extremely difficult to operate in, but not more difficult than

Natal, and the winter season is well advanced. How will the enemy feed their cattle? There is no grass in the mountains, or the Boer would not drive his flocks every year into the lowlands in search of pasture. Moreover, he has never shown the spirit of a guerilla fighter. He is not a Highlander, not even a Spaniard or a Tyrolean. Neither are the conditions of any mountainous country in Europe repeated in South Africa.

General Joubert's successor is worthy of him. With all his ability as a soldier, and his many fine qualities as a man, it was impossible for Englishmen to admire General Cronje. Potchefstroom and Brookhorst Spruit might have been forgotten, but when to these painful memories fresh bitterness was added, the past rose up in judgment against him. Joubert, though he was the most successful of the Boer generals, and loved us as little as President Kruger himself, was an honourable foe. To his humanity, courtesy, and military skill full justice was done, not only by Englishmen at the front, from Sir George White to Mr. Kipling, but by Englishmen at home. That Commandant Louis Botha is following in his steps is clear from the history of the past few weeks. When he heard that the destruction of the Johannesburg mines was contemplated by the executive at Pretoria he hurried from the front, and in a stormy scene with the President, threatened to hold the town against the Government rather than allow the people of the Transvaal to be branded as "barbarians." This was fine, and an incident which has many parallels in our own history. At Pretoria in a peculiarly difficult situation he has further distinguished himself. To him and to Mr. de Souza, the Transvaal Secretary for War, is due the credit for the wise precaution of placing British prisoners under their own officers, who were given arms. This arrangement of course held good as long as there was a prospect of rioting in the capital. Whatever happens later on, Commandant Botha, so far as he is able, will prevent, we feel sure, violations of civilised warfare.

A question of some importance will arise now that the British prisoners of war in Pretoria have been released, viz., What is to be done with them? Not, that is to say, how they shall be disposed of, but how they shall be treated. By the "Queen's Regulations," as our readers of course, know well, a court of inquiry should be assembled to investigate the circumstances in which all officers and soldiers have been taken prisoners by the enemy, "in order to prevent any officer or soldier who may have been taken prisoner of war through his own neglect or misconduct from obtaining any advantages under the Royal Warrant for pay," &c. Now, there have been some five thousand prisoners in all in the hands of the Boers from first to last. For the military authorities at the Cape to hold that number of Courts-martial would be impossible. It is not to be supposed that any such course of procedure would be thought of for a moment. The presumption is that a series of informal Courts-martial will be held, before which certain senior regimental officers and others will be called to give evidence. It is pretty well known already how it came about that many of the captures were made. To hold formal Courts, and to investigate all details would involve endless difficulty owing to the absence of many of the principal witnesses in England and elsewhere. If any attempt were made to carry out orders in their entirety, it could but result in failure. The Court before which a prisoner of war is tried is called upon to record an opinion "as to whether the officer or soldier was taken prisoner by reason of the chances of war, or through neglect or misconduct on his own part." It will be seen, therefore, how fraught with difficulty the whole matter is, having regard to the peculiar conditions under which the campaign has been fought. The best plan would be to leave the matter entirely in the hands of Lord Roberts, and give him full powers. An officer of his standing and experience would be well able to form a judgment as to the most expeditious and effective course to be pursued. But even this arrangement would not, we fear, satisfy certain carping critics at St. Stephen's, who, though ready to admit that Lord Roberts has shown the greatest capacity as a commander in

the field, consider, doubtless, that they are far better able to decide matters of administrative detail than the veteran Field-Marshal and all his generals put together.

It would be difficult to over-estimate the gravity of the situation in China. Since Japan exposed the weakness of its colossal neighbour, the rivalries of the Great Powers have been transferred to the Eastern Pacific, with the result that Russia, Germany, and France are actually preying on the Empire—England and Japan, the two nations most vitally interested in its future, meanwhile looking on. That they will be forced into action by the march of events is almost certain, and this is bound to light up a conflagration such as the world has never yet witnessed. The Far Eastern policy of the Government has been universally condemned, and with reason; but, unless we are to convert China into a second Egypt, which would certainly precipitate the inevitable disastrously for ourselves, vigorous action is impossible. English Ministers must know, too, that if administration in China is decaying, the people are very much alive, and they number four hundred millions. The average European is too fond of taking it for granted that the Great Powers are to be the only active factors in the situation, while China herself is to play a perfectly passive part. Will she? As we know by experience in the Straits Settlements, the Chinese are anything but a docile people. Hence, when the elements of disorder are once let loose in the land, there is no telling where they may end. The rising has, perhaps, little significance now; the Taiping Rebellion had little when it began, but when it is secretly encouraged by the authorities in Peking, it has every chance of developing with a rapidity that will astonish more than one Power unpleasantly. It is always the unexpected that happens, and this is especially true in the East. A militant China is not a prospect that the world can view with equanimity.

For the present no steps will be taken for filling the vacant Command-in-Chief in India. General Sir Power Palmer will continue to officiate pending a decision; but, as it is the turn of a "Queen's officer" to fill the appointment, an endeavour will be made to find one to undertake the duties directly the state of affairs existing in South Africa affords the military authorities an opportunity of weighing over deliberately the claims and recommendations of those who are eligible. As yet the question has not been gone into seriously, it being felt that for the moment the command is well placed in the hands of Sir Power Palmer, whose rank and experience are such as to remove all the difficulties of an interregnum. There are reports that Lord Kitchener will be offered the appointment on return from South Africa, but nothing has transpired in official quarters to give countenance to these rumours; indeed, everything points the other way, if one is to give any credence to statements of those who ought to know what the wishes of the Government are. Lord Kitchener has had no experience of India. His appointment, able administrator as he admittedly is, would be one of doubtful expediency, more particularly having regard to the fact that there are officers senior to him who do possess all the qualifications necessary for the discharge of the duties of this command, some of whom it would be an injustice to supersede. But there is no disguising that an important question of seniority has arisen, and the effect of this may be to settle matters in a manner which many in India would prefer, having regard to Sir Power Palmer's long service, distinguished war record, and local associations.

"Superseded," writing to the *Times* from South Africa, protests against the treatment which the Militia has received during the war which is happily drawing to a close. We have expressed our views too frequently for it to be necessary for us to say now how cordially we agree with this writer on the points he raises. Some years ago many of the most prominent Militia officers took exception to the attitude we assumed with respect to the territorial system. We objected to it, as we said, on broad grounds, because we recognised the serious disadvantages under which the Militia would labour if the principles

of that system were carried to their legitimate conclusion in time of war. If Militia officers accept the argument of "Superseded," they must see that our fears were justified. Our contention always has been that the territorial system, sound as it is in principle, was established more or less for political ends, and not on a proper basis for the improvement of our armed forces as a whole. It gave the Militia gold lace, brass buttons, and high-sounding titles, which were, no doubt, gratifying to those who were satisfied to accept the shadow of reform at the sacrifice of the substance. How completely the substance has been lost the letter of "Superseded" shows to demonstration. The battalion to which he belongs, for instance, had to give 250 Reservists to its line battalion. Within a few weeks it was asked to volunteer for active service, and it did. It embarked 600 strong. Its arrangements were "quickly and quietly made, without public subscription or outside help." Yet what is the reward? Supersession, disappointment and disgust. "I was under the impression," "Superseded" writes, "that a Militia battalion on embodiment became a line battalion to all intents and purposes, and that the officers took their rank as such, but the similitude to the Line appears to extend no further than pay, up to which point the Militia officer is a distinct loser," which is exactly what we have always said would be the case. There is a saying that in certain conditions one man enjoys the turkey whilst another has to be satisfied with the goose. This is exactly the state of things created for the Militia under our present territorial organisation, and the war in South Africa seems to have proved the fact conclusively. But it has taken Militia officers some time to realise how absolutely one-sided the whole business has been. Our Militia friends will now, perhaps, be better able to appreciate our attitude with respect to territorialism. They have our fullest sympathy. They have been placed in a most unfortunate position, and have borne themselves in stress of circumstances admirably, as might have been expected; but it behoves them to profit by their lesson, and, if they do, it will tend greatly to bring about that better understanding which is necessary to enable those who are pleading their cause in both Houses of Parliament to press for a more practical development of system which will place all services on a better footing.

We quite agree with Captain Gall, whose letter to the *Times* last Saturday on the supply of officers has attracted considerable attention, that it is the duty of the War Office to make known on the earliest possible date its intentions for the future. Mr. Wyndham has stated very clearly what the steps are which it is proposed to take to meet existing demands. These, of course, are exceptionally heavy, so that exceptional measures have had to be taken in order that vacancies may be filled promptly. But it would never do to allow the present very unsatisfactory arrangements to become permanent, as it is most desirable, if the educational standard of our officers is to be maintained, that some test should be prescribed whereby their fitness for commissions can be gauged before appointment. Captain Gall deals more particularly with the Militia aspect of the case. It is quite true, as he says, that just before the war the Militia was nearly 1,000 officers short of its full establishment, and that now the cadres of nearly all regiments are full. But the young officers who have joined the Militia lately have done so in most cases with the view of obtaining commissions in the Army without examination. This cannot be good either for the Militia or the Army, for, if all hopes are realised—and there is no reason for supposing that they will not be—matters in a short time will be as bad as ever again. These spasmodic outbursts of patriotism do not last long in a go-ahead age such as that in which we live. Very soon the War Office, if it is not mindful, will be brought face to face with a big difficulty, and it is as well that it should grasp the situation in time, and not put off the consideration of means until the pressure comes. It has ever been its practice to do this so far as the military examinations are concerned, and the result has not been such as to justify it in continuing a policy so eminently unbusinesslike now when there is every indication that for some time to come the demand will

be greater than the supply. It is due to the parents of young men who are aspiring to commissions that they should be made aware what the steps are which it is necessary for them to take to prepare their sons for the profession of arms. It has to be remembered that there are few boys who can go up for an examination without preparation of some kind, and that success largely depends on the care with which the youthful mind has been trained. At present parents are in complete ignorance as to the official intentions; indeed from what we gather officials are equally uncertain as to the direction which any changes of system will take. We do not quite follow Captain Gall in all his proposals, but we do entirely agree with him when he says that "public schoolmasters must not be allowed to dictate to the War Office." There is, unfortunately, a tendency to play into the hands of the public schools. This is a great mistake, for the order of things ought to be reversed, otherwise not only mischief but great injustice may be done. The time is fast approaching, it seems to us, when a small but practical committee of members of Parliament, drawn say from past and present visitors to the Royal Military Academy and Royal Military College, or, at any rate, composed largely of such independent persons, should be formed to consider and report upon the means best calculated to keep up a supply of candidates without injuring the chances of the sons of poor officers who cannot afford, as a rule, to give their children a public school education.

Major-General H. R. Abadie, C.B., having been relieved of his command of the Eastern District, on Monday, by Major-General Sir William Gatacre, left Liverpool on Wednesday, accompanied by Colonel J. A. Man Stuart, C.M.G., 3rd. Batn. Gordon Highlanders, for the West Coast of Africa. General Abadie has been selected for this special service in view of possible contingencies, whilst Colonel Man Stuart will take up on arrival the appointment of Commandant at the base. General Abadie's ultimate employment will largely depend on the condition of things when he lands on the coast about the 20th inst. It is now recognised that the situation may assume a grave aspect, and it has been deemed expedient to make arrangements accordingly. If the worst comes to the worst, it will at least be a source of satisfaction to know that there is on the spot a general officer of experience to assume the direction of affairs. The military authorities have the fullest confidence in Colonel Willcocks and Lieut.-Colonel Carter, who are now in command of the relief columns. At the same time, they cannot close their eyes to the fact that the climate of the West Coast is very unhealthy. As soon as General Abadie arrives he will be able to report on the state of things generally. Meanwhile the military authorities do not view the present troubles with alarm, and it has to be remembered that Lord Wolseley and Sir Evelyn Wood both rendered valuable service on the West Coast in 1873-74, and ought, therefore, to know well what is best to be done to protect our interests at the present moment. Unfortunately the news to hand during the week has not thrown much light on matters; but in a day or so Colonel Willcocks will move forward in command of the main column for Kumasi, where Sir Frederick Hodgson is understood still to be besieged.

The staff and cadets of the Royal Military Academy have started a quarterly of their own, the *R.M.A. Magazine*. The first number is before us and promises well, printed and got up as it is in the best style by Messrs. Cattermole, of Artillery Place. The magazine will appear in the middle and at the end of each term, and the committee of management rely upon old cadets doing all they can to make the enterprise a success. One of the main objects of the magazine will be to promote the welfare of "the shop." It is proposed that it shall be a record of events and also a connecting link between officers R.A. and R.E. all over the world, and the establishment at which they received their first ideas of military life. Judging by the high standard of the initial number, this idea ought to be fully realised. There is much to be said, certainly, in

favour of a publication like this, especially at a time like the present, when efforts are being made to raise the establishment of both the "scientific corps," and when there is every prospect of the personnel of the two "corps" being more scattered than ever as the result of new systems and increased spheres of duty.

There are two articles in *Blackwood's Magazine* in relation to the war that are particularly interesting. An anonymous writer discusses the present condition of the cavalry, and remarks upon the tendency which has existed among high authorities to depreciate that arm. Even those regiments, he says, which were supposed to be in the highest state of preparedness had been depleted by furnishing strong drafts to the Indian army, and were flooded with Reservists to bring them up to war strength, and when they landed in South Africa the English troop horses entirely collapsed. In relation to this matter, the writer is of opinion that our horses are much too coarsely bred, and the majority of them, more or less, flat-catchers. The fact is that horse breeding has been left entirely in this country to private enterprise, and that the conditions do not exist as in France or Germany to take efficient care that no animals are born which are not entitled by descent to health, strength, and soundness. The writer knows what he is talking about, and he tells us that the standard quality of horses abroad is steadily improving. He also lays great stress upon the effect of drafting immature horses, through want of transition depôts, to regiments and batteries; whereas, in Continental armies, the remounts are bought young, but are never reckoned on the effective strength until they are six years old. Again, the writer points out that the three squadron arrangement in the field is awkward and anomalous. As to the regiments which were not supposed to be ready for service, he describes them as in the last stage of feebleness and decrepitude. In the first class of regiments the men were rusty in their military knowledge, but in the others the officers and non-commissioned officers had for years had little opportunity of practising even the simplest manoeuvres. The writer has also a great deal to say about the ill-effect of sending horses newly-landed immediately on service, and upon the great necessity of providing the cavalry with a long-range arm.

The other article to which we refer is by Major, General Frank S. Russell, who asks the question "Why have we Surprises in War?" His answer is simple and deserves quotation:—

"The science of war requires constant practice, like every other science, and the opportunity of this constant practice has not been afforded by the Government to the larger proportion of our officers and men. Foreign countries have long since recognised that only by annual manoeuvres, and by constant exercise of every portion of troops in small bodies, can any army be trained efficiently to fulfil the part which they will be called to play in the event of war. How differently have we treated our soldiers! It is true that after the French and German war we had a hot fit for a couple of years, a Manoeuvre Act was passed, and a certain sum of money voted by Parliament to

carry out these exercises. But the hot fit passed away very quickly, and until 1898 no general facilities have been given to our Army at home to render themselves efficient for the condition of actual warfare. The general officers cannot be blamed; no powers were given them by Parliament to manoeuvre over ground; and as regards money they were miserably stinted, so much so that in the exercises which they managed with much energy and by dint of great tact and trouble to carry out, it was found necessary to lay it down as a condition that officers attending them as staff, umpires, and suchlike should bear all their own expenses. Can any one realise such short-sighted parsimony even from a purely commercial point of view! It would be difficult to estimate how much some of these 'untoward incidents' have cost the country, quite apart from the valuable lives sacrificed."

We do not find anything particularly interesting about the war in our foreign Service contemporaries. Some of them cheerfully recognise our success, though generally attributing it to our "big battalions," while a few still have great hopes of the success of the Boers in guerilla warfare. One of the Berlin organs hazarded the suggestion that Lord Roberts would march eastward to take the Boers at Volkrust in the rear, and enable Sir Redvers Buller to advance through Laing's Nek. In the various criticisms, however, we do not find much "light and leading." The foreign writers as a rule have not raised themselves in the estimation of thoughtful men. Their reviews of the military situation generally speaking have been marked by a complete absence of knowledge of the subject with which they have dealt.

The proposed additions of four cavalry regiments and seven batteries of Horse Artillery to the Regular Army are highly satisfactory. Had the South African War never happened they would have been imperatively called for to bring up the fixed military establishments to something approaching present Imperial requirements. They are also a concession to the advocates of increased mobility. The war in which we are still engaged has, however, so strikingly illustrated the immense importance of a high degree of mobility, that no organisation will be perfect or satisfactory that does not include, in the establishments of the higher units of both cavalry and infantry, a force of mounted infantry, or, as we prefer to call them, mounted riflemen. For each cavalry brigade, and attached to it, there should be a battalion of mounted riflemen, permanently maintained and horsed. This would make the strength of the cavalry brigade about 2,500 combatants, and that of a division approximately 5,000. The combinations of cavalry and mounted infantry under that distinguished cavalry leader General French has worked admirably, and has conducted not a little to the recent marked successes attending the British arms. The experience gained in the distant field of South Africa will no doubt be utilised by our military authorities, and no part of it is more important than that derived from the mobility of the enemy, and the necessity that compelled our generals to copy them in the matter of mobility if they were to succeed. But mounted infantry should also form part of each infantry brigade in the field. A brigade now consists of four battalions, of which each finds a mounted company. A better organisation would be three foot battalions at full strength, with one battalion of mounted riflemen. The strength would still be approximately 4,000 combatants. The mounted rifle battalion of an infantry brigade should be maintained as a distinct unit during peace, but need not be permanently horsed, although under certain circumstances it might be expedient or necessary to keep at some outstations a nucleus of horses. For the rest, the farmers and owners of property surrounding garrisons should be encouraged, by payment of a retaining fee, to breed and maintain small suitable animals (cobs), which should be available at all times for use during the drill and route-marching seasons, and should be at Government disposal for purchase in war time.

AN experimental mobilisation of the troops in the Thames District will take place from Aug. 3 to Aug. 7. The works will be manned as they would be manned in time of war, and Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers will be included in the mobilisation.

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Army Personal.

The Duke of York will hold a Levée at St. James's Palace on the Queen's behalf on Friday, July 6, at two o'clock.

The Duke of Cambridge will inspect the Corps of Commissionaires at Chelsea Hospital on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 10.30 a.m. Officers past and present and their friends will be admitted to witness the parade on presentation of their visiting cards at the entrance.

The Duke of Connaught has taken on lease Castle-Blayne Castle as an Irish summer residence.

Lord Wolseley attained on Monday last the age of sixty-seven. He received his commission as ensign in the 80th Regiment, March 12, 1852.

There is a movement on foot to erect in the City of London a monument in the Guildhall to Lord Roberts. This would be the first memorial in the Guildhall erected to a living person. There are five monuments there at the present time to the illustrious dead.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at a general court of the Clothworkers' Company, held on the 2nd ult., on the motion of the Master, Mr. A. C. Cronin, seconded by Viscount Cross, a Past Master, Lieut.-General Sir George White, V.C., was admitted on Wednesday evening to the freedom and livery of the Company. The ceremony took place in the drawing-room of the Company's hall, in the presence of the Master and court and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Lady White and Miss White, Lady Cross, and Lady Kelvin. The secretary, Sir Owen Roberts, read the resolution of the court, and afterwards "the declaration of a freeman," which was subscribed in the usual way by Sir George White. The newly-elected freeman was then conducted by Sir Owen Roberts to the Master's table, where he was robed as a liveryman, the Master briefly congratulating him, and presenting him with an illuminated certificate of his freedom, together with certain pieces of plate—four dessert dishes, two sugar casters, and two coffee pots, in silver, handsomely engraved. Sir George White briefly responded. A dinner was afterwards given by the company to meet the newly-elected freeman. The Master presided. The Master proposed the health of "Our New Liveryman," dwelling on the eminent services which had been rendered by Sir George White in various parts of the Empire, and notably as "the Defender of Ladysmith." The toast was drunk with great cordiality. Sir George White responded.

Major-General Sir Reginald Wingate visited the Queen at Balmoral on Thursday, and was included in the Royal dinner party.

Lady Lockhart, widow of General Sir William Lockhart, has arrived in England from India, and is residing at present at Wimbledon.

Major-General F. T. Lloyd, C.B., R.A., who attains the age limit on July 28, is to be retained on the Active List as a supernumerary pending the completion of his term of appointment as Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Major-General Sir William Gatacre arrived at Colchester on Monday afternoon to resume command of the Eastern District. Sir William and Lady Gatacre were met at the station by the Deputy Mayor, whose daughter presented a bouquet to Lady Gatacre. Both at the station and while driving through the town the General was warmly cheered.

The Paris *Liberté* publishes a letter which Lord Methuen has addressed to Mademoiselle de Villebois Mareuil on the occasion of the death of her father:—

"Boshof, May 10, 1900.

"Mademoiselle,—I send you a photograph of the marble monument which I have had placed in the Boshof Cemetery to your father's memory. I hope to be able to find the ring which he was wearing. If I do, I will send it you. I was not able to bury your

father's body in a Roman Catholic cemetery, as I am sure you would have desired, but the Catholic prayers were said by the Comte de Breda, and military honours were rendered. We all regret the death of this loyal and accomplished soldier, but he preferred to die rather than surrender. Let me send you the sympathy of myself and my comrades in your sorrow. —Yours, &c., "METHUEN,

"General in command of the Fifth Division."

There is not a soldier who will not commend Lord Methuen for his chivalrous action in this matter.

Colonel A. G. Raper, A.Q.M.G., is specially retained on the active list in view of his early promotion to the rank of Major-General. Colonel Raper has proved himself to be a staff officer of such exceptional ability that his enforced retirement would be a distinct loss to the Service, and nowhere, we venture to think, will a voice be raised against his retention. The work he has done in connection with the despatch of the field army to South Africa has been enormous, and it is in recognition of this largely that he has been favoured.

It has suddenly been discovered that Colonel R. S. R. Fetherstonhaugh, who commanded a brigade under Lord Methuen during the earlier phases of the war in South Africa, and was obliged to come home on account of his wound, has never been gazetted. So the omission is made right, his appointment being dated from November 13, 1899. It is necessary to make this explanation, as some seem to imagine that Colonel Fetherstonhaugh, having recovered, is returning to South Africa to take up a fresh command.

Colonel J. Leach is to be commandant of the Royal Artillery practice camp at Okehampton this year; Colonel F. A. Yorke of that at Glen Imaal (county Wicklow); Colonel A. J. Nixon of that at the Western Ports, Isle of Wight; and Lieut.-Colonel H. C. C. Walker of that at Lydd.

Colonel J. E. Broadbent, C.B., R.E., who attained the age limit some time ago is still continued in employment in the Indian Public Works Department. This is due, we understand, to the fact that the question of age disqualification is under the consideration of the Secretary of State for India, and it was thought undesirable to disturb Colonel Broadbent pending a final decision.

Colonel F. C. Keyser, C.B., retired list, late of the Royal Fusiliers, has been appointed to the command of the 3rd. Batn. Royal Northern Reserve Regiment.

Colonel Lord Arthur C. Wellesley, half-pay, late Grenadier Guards, succeeds to the Dukedom of Wellington by the death of the third duke yesterday at Strathfieldsaye. He joined the Grenadier Guards as Ensign and Lieutenant June 13, 1868; became Colonel August 1, 1877; and has been on half-pay since October 28, 1895.

Colonel H. D. Hutchinson, I.S.C., Director of Military Education in India, has arrived home on nine months' leave on private affairs.

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Colonel F. Glennie, Commandant of the Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall, would in ordinary circumstances vacate his appointment to-morrow and be placed on the retired list for age, but owing to the drain caused by the war he retains his position until December 10, when he will be retired under the conditions of the Royal warrant.

Colonel G. F. Young, C.B., I.S.C., on vacating his appointment as D.A.G., Bengal, has been permitted to reside in India.

Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Lindley, half pay, late of the Royal Dragoons, has joined the staff at headquarters as D.A.A.G.

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. H. Waters, M.V.O., R.A., was received in audience by the German Emperor on Monday on arrival in Berlin, to take up his duties as Military Attaché at the British Embassy.

Lieut.-Colonel F. Lloyd, D.S.O., 1st Batn. Grenadier Guards, was returned as severely wounded after Sir Leslie Rundle's brilliant and hardly fought action on the 29th ult. From an account of the engagement given by Reuter's correspondent, the gallant and popular officer seems to have had a narrow escape:—

"Gen. Rundle's action at Bidulphberg on the 29th has had more far-reaching results than were ever anticipated. The Boers had evidently intended to menace the railway and prevent reinforcements reaching the garrison of Lindley, which Sir H. Colville holds. By advancing from Senekal Gen. Rundle drew off all the Boer forces to meet him. The enemy apparently thought he was marching on Bethlehem. They were, in fact, completely nonplussed by Gen. Rundle's action, and they have now entirely lost their chances of cutting off one, or perhaps both, of the forces they menaced. Not only so, but they now find themselves almost surrounded by British troops who held Ficksburg, Senekal, Heilbron, and Lindley. All the wounded in Tuesday's fight are now comfortably housed in Senekal. Col. Lloyd, of the Grenadiers, who was hit no fewer than three times, is doing well. His wounds would have been fatal but for the bravery of Drummer Haynes. It appears that Haynes was trying to relieve the colonel's pain after he fell, when a fourth bullet struck Haynes's hand, which he had placed on one of the colonel's wounds. The ball glanced up the drummer's arm, otherwise it would undoubtedly have struck the colonel in a vital part."

Four commanding officers of Indian native regiments have during the last week completed their terms of appointment, viz.:—Colonel C. W. J. Hingston, 10th Bengal Infantry; J. H. Jones, 2nd Madras Infantry; H. R. D. Thomas, 4th Madras Infantry; and H. M. Mason, 4th Hyderabad Lancers.

Lieut.-Colonel W. C. F. Field, I.S.C., is about to retire on pension.

Troopers of the Warwickshire Yeomanry, a company of which regiment was commanded in South Africa by Major J. A. Orr-Ewing, late 16th Lancers, whose death in action was reported last week, have started a subscription to present a loving cup to the officers' mess in memory of that gallant officer, the news of whose death has created profound regret in the regiment and in the district in which he was so well known and so universally esteemed.

Major K. S. Dunsterville, R.A., has been appointed an Inspector-General of Ordnance in India.

Major H. B. Bonham-Carter, R.E., has been appointed Commandant of the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major E. L. Engleheart, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Adjutant of the Queen's Westminster Rifles, has been selected to fill the new appointment of D.A.A.G. for Volunteers on the Headquarters Staff, under the Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces. His place in the Queen's Westminster Rifles will be temporarily taken by Major H. C. Legh, late King's Royal Rifles.

Major C. H. Dale, late of the Canadian Militia, and formerly a Lieutenant of the 102nd Fusiliers, was, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on Monday, installed a Military Knight vice the

THE ADDISCOMBE CLUB.—At the Club
Regent Street, on Wednesday. Present: Col. Sir
Colin C. Scott-Moncrieff (in the chair); Gen. J. H.
Bedford, W. J. Bell, H. W. Blake, S. Chamier, R. S.
Couchman, C. M. Griffith, B. Lovett, T. R. Nimmo,
Sir R. Sankey, Sir E. Stedman, Sir E. T. Thackeray, H.
Vachell, and F. W. Ward; Col. J. A. Armstrong, S.
Clarke, E. H. Dyke, J. Ewing, E. Hamond, W. J.
Heavisdie, C. N. Judge, J. Lindsay, G. W. Macaulay,
J. Magrath, A. Mayhew, G. L. C. Merewether, A. Le
Messurier, E. S. Milman, E. Raikes, A. Rotton, J.
Stewart, A. Temple, Sir H. Thuillier, H. N. Vibart, B.
G. Vyvyan, J. H. Western, and W. Westmoreland;
Major H. Geary; Capt. Sir G. Armstrong and T. B.
Heathorn; and the Rev. W. H. Johnstone.

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, June 2.

Lord Roberts, in a despatch issued from the War Office to-day, described the incidents connected with the occupation of Johannesburg on the 31st ult. All passed off satisfactorily, thanks to the excellent arrangements made by Dr. Krause, the Transvaal Commandant. Order prevailed throughout the town. Dr. Krause met Lord Roberts at the entrance to Johannesburg and rode by his side to the Government offices, where the heads of the several departments were introduced. All acceded to the request of the Commander-in-Chief that they would continue to carry on their respective duties until relieved. Johannesburg was very empty, but a crowd of people assembled in the main square by the time the British flag was being hoisted. The Royal salute and three cheers for the Queen were given. At the end of the ceremony the 11th and 7th Divisions marched past, with the Naval Brigade, the heavy artillery, and two brigade divisions of Royal Field Artillery. Lieut.-Gen. Ian Hamilton's column and the Cavalry Division and Mounted Infantry were too far away to take part in the ceremony. The 14th (Wavell's) Brigade was left in Johannesburg to preserve order, while the remainder of the force encamped north of the town on the Pretoria road. Friday night passed quietly, and to-day the shops reopened, while large numbers of people voluntarily surrendered arms and ponies. It was found on inspection to-day that only three guns had been left in the forts.

Details came to hand of the fighting on the 30th ult., in which the Queensland Mounted Infantry rendered "splendid service." They captured a Creusot gun and waggon and 11 waggons of military stores. Commandant Botha, of Zoutpansberg, his field cornet, and 100 others, including several foreigners, were taken prisoners by them.

There was news from Natal, where there has been practically a cessation of hostilities for four days. Gen. Hildyard had rejoined the main force from Utrecht. Gen. Lyttelton was at Coetzee's Drift protecting the right flank. Extensive patrolling by cavalry from Dannbauser, in the direction of Buffalo River, during Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday had failed to discover the enemy, their inactivity due, it was supposed, to their finding that their communications with Pretoria were being cut off. "It is difficult," wrote the special correspondent of the *Morning Post*, "for the Boers round Laing's Nek to realise that Johannesburg is ours."

Sunday, June 3.

Gen. Colville reported the arrival of the Highland Brigade at Heilbron on the 29th ult., and stated that he was opposed more or less the whole way from Ventersburg. Gen. Rundle reported casualties in his recent operations which amounted to 30 killed and 150 wounded. Official intimation received that Sir Charles Warren, with a force of 700, was surrounded and attacked at Faberspruit on the 30th ult. by 1,000 rebels. The enemy was repulsed. A Reuter telegram from Maseru stated that Gens. Brabant and Rundle had surrounded the Boers opposed to them near Ficksburg. The Boers could only escape across the Basutoland border, where the Basutos were waiting for them.

Monday, June 4.

According to his own account, telegraphed from Six Miles Spruit at 8.40 p.m., Lord Roberts started at daybreak, and marched about ten miles to the Six Miles Spruit, both banks of which were occupied by the enemy. Henry's and Ross's Mounted Infantry, with the West Somerset, Dorset, Bedford, and Sussex companies of Yeomanry, quickly dislodged them from the south bank, and pursued them for nearly a mile, when they found themselves under a heavy fire from guns which the Boers had placed on a well-concealed and commanding position. Our heavy guns—Naval and Royal Artillery—which had purposely been placed in the front part of the column, were hurried on to the assistance of the Mounted Infantry as fast as the oxen and mules could travel over the great rolling hills by which Pretoria is surrounded. The guns were supported by Stephenson's Brigade of Pole-Carew's Division, and, after firing a few rounds, drove the enemy out of their positions. The Boers then attempted to turn our left flank. In this they were again foiled by the Mounted Infantry and Yeomanry, supported by Maxwell's Brigade of Tucker's Division. As, however, they still kept pressing the left rear, Gen. Ian Hamilton, who was advancing three miles to the left, was ordered by Lord Roberts to incline towards the main body and fill up the gap between the two columns. This finally checked the enemy, who were driven back towards Pretoria. Lord Roberts hoped, he says, that he would have been able to follow up the retreat, but the days are now, of course, very short in that part of the world so after 12 hours' hard fighting he and his troops were left no alternative but to bivouac on the ground gained during the day. When his message left the Guards Brigade was "quite near to the most southern of the five forts by which Pretoria is defended, and less than four miles from the town." French, with the 3rd and 4th Cavalry Brigade, and Hutton's

Mounted Infantry, was to the north of Pretoria. Broadwood's Cavalry Brigade was between French's and Ian Hamilton's columns, and Gen. Gordon, with the Lancer Brigade, was watching the right flank of the main force not far from the railway bridge at Irene Station, which had been destroyed by the enemy.

Tuesday, June 5.

Shortly after mid-day a despatch reached the War Office from Lord Roberts—it was sent off at 11.40 a.m.—to this effect: "We are now in possession of Pretoria. The official entry will be made this afternoon at two o'clock."

According to Lord Roberts's official account, sent off at 12.55 to-day, the enemy last night were beaten back from nearly all the positions they had been holding. Ian Hamilton's Mounted Infantry followed them up to within 2,000 yards of Pretoria, through which they retreated hastily. De Lisle then sent an officer with a flag of truce into the town demanding its surrender in Lord Roberts's name. Shortly before midnight the Commander-in-Chief was awake by two officials of the South African Republic, Mr. Sandberg, military secretary to Commandant-Gen. Botha, and a general officer of the Boer Army, who brought a letter from Botha proposing an armistice for the purpose of settling terms of surrender. To this Lord Roberts replied that he would gladly meet the Commandant-General the next morning, but that he was not prepared to discuss any terms, as the surrender of the town must be unconditional. He asked for a reply by daybreak, as he had ordered the troops to march on the town as soon as it was light. In his reply Botha told Lord Roberts that he had decided not to defend Pretoria, and that he trusted the women, children, and property would be protected. At 1 a.m. to-day, while on the line of march, his lordship was met by three of the principal officials with a flag of truce, stating their wish to surrender the town. It was arranged that Pretoria should be taken possession of by her Majesty's troops at two o'clock. Mrs. Botha and Mrs. Kruger were both in Pretoria. Some few of the British prisoners had been taken away, but the majority were still at Waterval.

The news was officially received at Balmoral over her Majesty's private wire. After the Queen had been informed the Union Jack was immediately run up alongside the Royal Standard, and retainers and estate officials, led by Mr. Forbes, assembled in front of the Castle and gave three cheers for her Majesty and the Army. On receipt of the news in Ballater church bells were rung, bunting displayed, and the Queen's guard of honour turned out and fired a *feu de joie*.

Telegraphing from Pretoria Station to-day Lord Roberts announced a disaster to the 13th (Irish) Batn. Imperial Yeomanry, under command of Lieut.-Col. Spragge, D.S.O., on the 31st ult. The official account says:—

"I regret to report that the 13th Batn. Imperial Yeomanry had to surrender to a very superior force of the enemy on May 31 near Lindley. On receiving information of the battalion being attacked I ordered Lord Methuen to proceed with all speed to its assistance. Methuen was then one march on the Heilbron side of Kroonstad, and half an hour after receipt of my telegram on June 1 he started off. By 10 a.m. the following day he had marched 44 miles in 25 hours, but was too late to rescue Spragge's Yeomanry. Methuen attacked the Boers, between two and three thousand strong, and, after a running fight of five hours, completely routed the enemy. It is a very regrettable circumstance, but I trust that it will not be very long before the Irish Yeomanry are released from captivity."

The official statement of the companies and officers of the 13th Batn. is:—

Commander, Lieut.-Col. B. E. Spragge, D.S.O.; Second in Command, Lieut.-Col. A. G. Holland; Adjutant, Capt. E. R. Robinson; Qrmr. H. E. Dickinson; Medical Officer, F. A. Hadley, M.B.; Vet.-Surg. E. A. E. Fenner; Machine Gun Commander, Lieut. H. J. Smith. 46. IRISH (BELFAST).—Capt. B. A. Maude; Lieuts. Sir J. Power, J. Craig, C. D. Rutledge, H. Montgomery. 54. IRISH (BELFAST).—Capt. J. F. Humby; Lieuts. F. J. Montgomery, J. R. Mitchell, C. S. Donnelly, the Earl of Leitrim. 45. IRISH (DUBLIN).—Capt. Lord Longford; Lieuts. Lord Ennismore, H. Villiers Stuart, T. R. Stannuss, J. G. Blackburne. 47. LORD DONOUGHMORE'S CORPS.—Capt. C. L. Keith, dead; Lieuts. R. Alexander, A. P. Lane, C. M. Robin, W. B. Du Pre, R. Osborne Milliard (special).

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In a message sent from Pretoria at 5.30 p.m., Lord Roberts said that the occupation of the city had passed off most satisfactorily, and that the British flag had been hoisted over the Government offices. The troops marched past through the square, which was lined by the 3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards. Only a few of the cavalry and mounted infantry were able to take part in the ceremony, the remainder being on duty at some distance round the town. The reception accorded to the troops, Lord Roberts remarked, was much more enthusiastic than he had anticipated. Several British officers who had been prisoners were among the onlookers.

Wednesday, June 6.

The *Court Circular* to-night contained an announcement as to the satisfaction with which the Queen heard of the surrender of Pretoria. Her Majesty to-day sent replies to the Corporations of the principal cities in the United Kingdom acknowledging the congratulatory messages addressed to her on the event. Lord Salisbury telegraphed to Lord Roberts, earnestly congratulating him on "the crowning result of his brilliant strategy and the devotion of the soldiers."

Thursday, June 7.

There was practically no news of military movements. The Special Correspondent of the *Times* at Pretoria telegraphed that 129 British officers who were prisoners there have been freed. A Reuter despatch from Lorenzo Marques stated that the Boers are moving the British prisoners to Nooitgedacht, in the Elands Valley, a most unhealthy locality, 1,000 having been conveyed thither on Tuesday and Wednesday. It was reported that the Boers are making a stand near Hatherley, about 12 miles east of Pretoria, for the purpose of gaining time.

A list of the casualties to the companies of Imperial Yeomanry who had to surrender at Lindley was issued.

Friday, June 8.

Some further news respecting the occupation of Pretoria. It seems probable that some of the Boer guns were captured, and it is certain that at least two machine guns were taken. The Boers lost heavily in the fighting preliminary to the occupation. Mrs. Kruger is still at the Presidency, but the burghers have been replaced by a British guard.

Other news to hand to-day is to this effect:—Earl Delawarr, who is now at Durban, has given some details of the disaster to Bethune's Horse. He was acting as A.D.C. to Col. Bethune, who sent him to the Captains of E. and D. squadrons with orders to retire, but he found that E. squadron was practically surrounded. It was in returning under a heavy fire that Earl Delawarr endeavoured to save a trooper, and was himself attacked by twenty Boers and wounded, help arriving when he had given up all hope.

Col. Plumer occupied Zeerust on May 28 without fighting. The officials offered to take the oath of allegiance if they could be afforded protection from their countrymen. Major-Gen. Baden-Powell is administering the districts of Malmani and Zeerust.

The Kimberley Light Horse has been disbanded, but the Diamond Fields Horse will continue in commission for some time.

Gen. Rundle, with Colonials and Imperial troops, reconnoitred the enemy's position near Hammonia on Monday. The Boer laager was located in a strong position eight miles to the north-east, but no fighting took place.

The *Central News* correspondent telegraphs that the great body of burghers in the Orange Colony are heartily sick of the war, and are likely to lay down their arms in a few days.

Mr. Hollis, the United States Consul at Lorenzo Marques, has visited Mr. Kruger at Machadosdorp, it is rumoured, with a suggestion from the Washington Government that the ex-President should treat for peace. It is denied, however, at Washington that Mr. Hollis has any such authority.

President Kruger took away with him two and a half millions in gold. Seven guns were removed from the town. Before his departure, Attorney-General Smuts compelled the bank officials to hand over all the available gold, which he took away.

The officers of the staff of the Guards' Brigade had paid a visit to the Presidency. They were received by a Dutch clergyman who explained that Mrs. Kruger was still in residence there. The clergyman invited the officers into the porch, where they were shortly joined by the President's wife. Mrs. Kruger appeared perfectly composed, and exchanged courtesies with her visitors. The commanding officer then notified Mrs. Kruger of his intention to replace the burghers guarding the Presidency by a guard of British soldiers.

WITH *Vanity Fair* of the 14th inst. will be given a portrait of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George White by the well-known artist "Spv." On the 21st one of Lord Roberts, and on the 28th of Capt. the Hon. Hedworth Lambton. In each case the gallant officers will be pictured in uniform. The excellence of the cartoons given in *Vanity Fair* is a guarantee that full justice will be done on this occasion to the heroes of the war.

THE FIRST DUTY OF STATESMEN.

AN ARMED NATION.

On the continent of Europe at present standing armies are merely schools to which the successive generations of the nation's manhood come to learn for a few years the art of war, and from which each generation returns during peace to the usual everyday toils of bread-winning except for a short annual training. The Army then no longer dominates the nation; it is no longer segregated from the nation; it is not, with the exception of the German corps of officers, a class or a caste apart. As Bernhardt says, it is an emanation of the nation; its feelings are those of the nation. In France reciprocally the nation feels with the Army; so in Switzerland the soldiers when mobilised are the pets of the nation. All Swiss folk look back to their military service days as English richer folk look back to the exercises and discipline, albeit accompanied with meagre fare, of their public schools.

In future wars will be national and occasioned not only by such well calculated ambitious schemes as influence Russian policy, where the people follow the Czar, whose voice stands to them for that of God, or the fierce fanaticism of the Osmanli, whose devotion to the Prophet only needs an able Sultan or a wild Mahdi to stir up strife from the Hindu Koosh to the Adriatic, from the Persian Gulf to the Atlantic, from the Balkans to the Equator.

It seems as if the wars of America and Western Europe may be far more desperate, costly, and unreasonable. The service of Allah is a nobler motive than the greed of gain; the steady patriotism of the Russian peasant far superior to the wild cries and hideous orgies of the mobs of Northern Italy, Southern France, Paris, Chicago, and New York. Whatever merit can be found among the dwellers in modern hives of industry is next to religion to be found in connection with drill, military education, military service, and discipline. Without these obligations the universal instruction of the people rapidly becomes a curse to the masses.

But in proportion as popular passion will supersede statesmanship, and dynastic schemes and diplomatic adroitness and procrastination be rudely swept aside by the caprices of demagogues and the license of an anonymous press, or the venom of party scribes, so much the more reason for serious preparation for war in times of peace and calm. In these epochs wise organisers, foresight, knowledge, fair play and greatness may be sown to posterity, even if wars break out at the instance of public emotion, internecine jealousy, and the madness of the half-instructed and semi-civilised savages who crowd some modern cities—Yahoos, as the late Major Thurston calls them. The disciplined, drilled and well-armed state will forthwith overrun its adversary. The justice or injustice of the cause matters not in the least, or Alaric, Attila, Timourlane, and Napoleon would have never emerged from obscurity. When big battalions throng the war appeals to Providence are in vain. Victories cannot be won by miracles; gunners care nothing about abstract principles.

Assuredly, after Sedan, the cause of France was as just as that of Germany, but all the levies of Gambetta, a million armed but disorganised Frenchmen, went as sheep to the slaughter, penned, and done to death forthwith by the well-trained Germans—also in strength an embattled million.

In case of defeat the infuriated masses turn fiercely on their rulers; everyone then sees how dependent he is on military organisation. After Sedan the French Government fell at once, and the Empress Eugénie was in danger of being torn to pieces. The Germans had scarcely left the Champs Elysées when its own inhabitants began to lay Paris in ashes.

It was part of my duty to survey rejoicings over our victories in South Africa—in Dundee, in Newcastle, and in London, east, and central, and western. Surely such wild frenzied delight, such a carnival of enthusiasm, proves that our masses are in touch with our Army and its career in a manner hither unknown; and which should make our politicians in high places perpend and try and cope with, or utilise the spirit of the time.

I do not wish to depreciate the services of our

officers and men—services rendered unnecessarily severe by the supineness and ignorance of our so-called leaders. Statesmen in the old sense of the term we have none. But there has been absolutely nothing, in the opinion of the officers and privates of our Army, to justify the appalling displays of folly and the utter libertinism of the disorderly patriotism of the last few months.

Ladysmith, Kimberley, Paardeberg, Mafeking, the passage of the Vaal, were all meritorious in their way, and deserved applause, although the whole war management has been a humiliating spectacle. But our Empire was not threatened by anyone except our own Cabinet Ministers; our commerce was safe. Only one small section of one small portion of our vast inheritance was seriously invaded. Now, if our people went almost mad over these victories, what would they have done and said if the heroes of these successes had been defeated instead of victorious and had been carried off to Pretoria, as well as all our artillery and all our rifles? Yet this was the case in France in September and October, 1870-1.

A storm of indignation would possibly have taught the rhetoricians and sophists and intriguers who manipulate our Government that the efficiency of national forces, defensive and offensive, ought to be the principal concern of rulers. The supreme importance of the interests now entrusted to the military representatives of a nation forbid any further trifling with the Army. The dangers from ebullitions of popular excitement may equal those of invasion. The various phases of a campaign are followed in every civilised state, from the capital in the early morning to the smallest village in the afternoon, with feverish anxiety.

A really serious collapse of either our Navy or our Army would give the country a shock from which it would not soon recover. We have met with some checks and partial reverses in modern history, but nothing serious, much less of vital consequence. Whether a few thousand soldiers, more or less, in the Crimea or in South Africa suffer death, or are maimed, or starved, does not produce much impression on the people, and does not ruffle the equanimity of sleek officials. Proceedings like those following upon the relief of Mafeking are no credit to a nation, and speeches such as were cheered by a superior class of people at Albert Hall are positively discreditable; those who cheered are now thoroughly ashamed of misplaced reverence.

When politicians call upon small local societies to take in charge the development and organisation of our manhood for military purposes, it is indeed well that the Gaul is not at our gates. The energies and public spirit which make people great must be directed. As Burke says wisely, "The force of our national character at the close of the seventeenth century was directed from above. Government gave the impulse. As well may we fancy that of itself the sea will swell, and that without winds the billows will insult the adverse shore, as that the mass of the people will be moved, and elevated, and continue by a steady and permanent direction to bear upon any one point, without the influence of superior authority or superior mind."

The necessity for universal military service in Great Britain, as well as on the Continent, will

be the subject of another article. Even Lord Salisbury, while proving by the context that he had not the least knowledge of the military system prevailing in Switzerland, dwelt "on the necessity of placing ourselves in the position of an armed nation, such a nation, for instance, as the Swiss." It is clear that now is the psychological moment for a thorough reorganisation of our national forces on the newest model—in a fashion not merely imitative of foreign methods, but adapted to the peculiar requirements and unlimited resources of our Empire. When the present war is over, officials will be only too glad to let things slide, and the people under the influence of reaction will rapidly pass from excited and anxious patriotism into lethargic self-satisfaction and repose.

T. MILLER MAGUIRE.

ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

The last prize awards were made known on Saturday. The challenge shield for the best man-at-arms was won by Lieut. and Rdgmr. Parker, Royal Scots Greys, who performed the feat, hitherto unprecedented, of winning all three prizes given for tent pegging, heads and posts, and lemon cutting, with full marks in each event. Lieut. Parker has in two previous years won the coveted distinction, namely, in 1897, when he last competed, and in 1894. The first prize in the driving competition for Field Artillery was won by the 92nd Battery R.F.A. and the second by the 10th Battery R.F.A. The first prize in the galloping competition for Horse Artillery was won by the newly-formed Y Battery R.H.A., commanded at present by Lieut. and Rdgmr. Parr, who has been chiefly instrumental in raising the battery. The second prize was won by S Battery R.H.A. The Hon. Mrs. Trotter distributed the prizes at the evening performance.

Major-Gen. Trotter and his courteous staff may well be satisfied with the result of the Tournament, for on all sides we hear their exertions spoken of in terms of enthusiasm. From first to last not a hitch occurred, and those who went to Salington to witness the several displays have been more than satisfied. Actual figures are not yet to hand to enable the executive to say what the financial results have been. The receipts have been less than those of last year, but the expenditure also has been very considerably less than usual, partly because the management has been economical and partly because all the officers have so thrown themselves into their duties that they may be said to have worked double tides. The result is that, while the prices of some seats have been reduced and less money than usual has been received from the public, the amount available for the military charities will, in all probability, be greater than it was last year. At least, it is hoped so. In no previous year have the officials been more enthusiastic than they have been this. All have striven to make the tournament go, and it certainly will not be the fault of the staff if the Service charities fail to benefit to the extent of previous years.

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Obituary.

ARMY.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Marshall, K.C.M.G., Colonel of the 1st (Royal) Dragoons, died yesterday afternoon at four o'clock after a lingering illness. Born July 26, 1829, he joined the Army as Cornet in the 10th Hussars Sept. 16, 1849; became Lieutenant Sept. 16, 1851; exchanged to the 1st Dragoon Guards Oct. 14, 1851; and to the 2nd Life Guards March 2, 1855. He obtained his troop Feb. 4, 1859; became Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel March 6, 1863; Lieutenant-Colonel March 6, 1864; Colonel March 6, 1868; and vacating his regimental command March 26, 1873, in order to join the Staff of the Duke of Cambridge as A.D.C. at headquarters, filled that position until Dec. 1, 1877, when he was disqualified by promotion to Major-General. He served in the Crimean campaign 1854-55, including the siege of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal), and commanded a Cavalry Brigade in the Zulu war 1879, mentioned in despatches (medal with clasp and C.M.G.). He was placed on the retired list Sept. 5, 1884, and was appointed Colonel of the Royal Dragoons March 29, 1890.

Major-Gen. Thomas Lloyd Still, Colonel, retired list Royal Artillery, died at 69, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, W., on the 7th inst. He joined the Royal Artillery as 2nd Lieutenant Dec. 22, 1852; became Lieutenant Feb. 17, 1854; Captain March 12, 1860; Major July 5, 1872; Lieutenant-Colonel Nov. 24, 1877; Colonel Nov. 24, 1881; and retired with the hon. rank of Major-General Nov. 24, 1882. He served in the Crimean campaign from July, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal).

Col. Edward Vicars Boyle, Lieutenant-Colonel, retired list, Royal Artillery, died at 91, Belgrave Road on the 4th inst., of pneumonia, aged 59. He joined the Royal Artillery Oct. 18, 1856; became Captain Feb. 2, 1868; Major April 1, 1877; Lieutenant-Colonel April 1, 1884; and Colonel April 1, 1888. He had passed the Staff College, but had not seen any war service.

Col. William Keough, retired list, late of the Suffolk Regiment, died at his residence, Ardely House, Oxford Gardens, W., on the 6th inst. He joined the Army June 6, 1855; became Lieutenant Oct. 2, 1858; Captain July 29, 1865; Major Oct. 1, 1877; Lieutenant-Colonel July 14, 1883; and Colonel July 14, 1887.

Col. the Duke of Wellington, Colonel 3rd Batn. Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt., and late of Grenadier Guards, died at Strathfieldsaye yesterday morning. His Grace, who had been in indifferent health for a considerable period, was present at the Levée held by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty on Monday, May 28. Henry Wellesley, third Duke of Wellington, was born in 1846, and succeeded to the title in 1884. He was educated at Eton, and joining the Grenadier Guards March 16, 1865, became Lieutenant and Captain Aug. 1, 1868; Captain and Lieut.-Colonel April 1, 1876; and retired by sale of his commission in 1880. He was appointed hon. Colonel of the 3rd Batn. Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt., April 10, 1886. From 1874-80 he represented Andover in the Conservative interest, and was defeated there in 1868 and 1880. He married in 1882 Evelyn Katrine Gwenfara, daughter of the late Col. T. Peers Williams, M.P. His brother, Col. Lord Arthur Charles Wellesley, half-pay, late Grenadier Guards, who was raised to the rank of a Duke's son in 1884, succeeds to the title.

Col. John Rogers, C.B., A.S.C., Director of Supplies Egyptian Army, died at Cairo on the 31st ult. Born Sept. 9, 1855, he received his commission in the Control Department, April 1, 1875; becoming Captain in the Army Service Corps Dec. 11, 1878; Major, Oct. 28, 1889; Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 28, 1894; and Colonel, Nov. 16, 1898. Since November, 1888, he has been employed with the Egyptian Army. He served in the Egyptian war of 1882 (medal and Khedive's star), and again with Sir Gerald Graham's Soudan expedition in 1884, being present at the engagements of El Teb and Tamai (two clasps). In 1896 he served with the Dongola Expeditionary

Force under Sir Herbert Kitchener as Director of Supplies, including the engagement at Firket and the operations at Hafir (mentioned in despatches, and C.B.; Khedive's medal with two clasps; Queen's medal and brevet of Colonel). For his services with the Egyptian Army he received the 3rd Class of the Medjidie.

Col. Robert Wallace, retired list, Madras Army, died on the 26th ult., aged 84. He was a son of the late Col. R. E. Wallace, K.H., King's Dragoon Guards.

Col. William Alexander Spence, Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles, was killed in the engagement at Faberspruit on May 29. He was the son of the late Capt. S. Spence, 28th Regiment. He served for some time in the 77th Regiment, and had commanded the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles in Cape Colony for ten years.

Major Charles Logan Crutchley, Captain, Leinster Regiment, second in command of the 1st Batn. West African Regiment, died at Ilorin, Nigeria, West Africa, on March 27. Born May 29, 1861, the eldest son of the late Col. R. L. Crutchley, I.S.C., he joined the 6th Dragoon Guards from the Militia Jan. 27, 1883; was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the Leinster Regiment June 8, 1887; became Captain Nov. 23, 1892; was Adjutant of Militia Sept. 1, 1896, to March 10, 1898; and joined the West African Frontier Force March 19, 1898.

Capt. John Wreford Julian Hardman, 1st (Royal) Dragoons, died at Pinetown Bridge Hospital, Natal, on the 30th ult. Born Jan. 10, 1863, he joined the Inniskilling Dragoons, Aug. 29, 1885; was transferred to the Royal Dragoons, Oct. 7, 1885; became Captain Aug. 31, 1893; was Adjutant 1894-98; and Staff Officer for Recruiting, London, May to October, 1899.

Capt. Frederick Sutton, late of the 11th Hussars, died at 15, Clarence Parade, Southsea, on the 2nd inst.

Capt. Arthur Henry Uthoff Tindal, 1st Batn. Welsh Regiment, died of wounds at Kheis on the 29th ult. Born March 5, 1858, he joined the Army as 2nd Lieutenant Jan. 30, 1878; became Lieutenant Feb. 2, 1881; Captain Oct. 7, 1887; was Adjutant 1888-92; Adjutant 3rd (Militia) Batn. 1892-97. He was employed in West Africa as second in command of the West African Regiment at Lagos from 1898 until he went to South Africa.

Capt. Stewart Robertson, 3rd Batn. Black Watch, died at Kroonstad, South Africa, on the 1st inst. of enteric fever, aged 35. He joined the 14th Hussars as Lieutenant Aug. 29, 1885; became Captain Dec. 18, 1889; and afterwards retiring from the Army; was appointed to 3rd Batn. Black Watch as Captain July 13, 1898, and was seconded recently for active service.

Capt. Clive Skene Keith, 13th Batn. Imperial Yeomanry, was killed in action between Kroonstad and Lindley on the 29th ult. Born May 20, 1863, he joined the South Staffordshire Regiment from the Militia May 14, 1884, and was transferred at once to the 3rd Dragoon Guards, becoming Captain July 4, 1892. He was attached to the Army Ordnance Department from 1891 to 1896, and afterwards retired on a gratuity. On the formation of the Imperial Yeomanry he at once applied for and obtained an appointment.

Lieut. Laurence Oliver Falaise Mellish, 2nd Batn. Wiltshire Regt., died at Bloemfontein on the 2nd inst., of enteric fever. Born Jan. 21, 1876, he joined the Wiltshire Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant from the Militia May 15, 1896, and became Lieutenant July 9, 1898.

Lieut. George Harold Matthews, 2nd Batn. Gloucestershire Regiment, died on the 29th ult. of wounds received in action at Khels the previous day. Born May 12, 1878, the son of T. G. Matthews, J.P., Newport Towers, Berkeley, Gloucestershire, he joined the Gloucestershire Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant from the Militia March 16, 1898, and became Lieutenant Feb. 24 last.

Lieut. Cyril German Danks, 3rd Batn. Manchester Regiment, died at the Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, on the 31st ult., from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Elands Laagte. Born Sept. 11, 1875, the only son of the Rev. G. W. Danks, Vicar of Morton, Gainsborough, he joined the Army

as 2nd Lieutenant in the Manchester Regiment, May 15, 1897, and became Lieutenant April 13, 1898. He was serving with his battalion in Natal when the war broke out, and was wounded in his first action.

2nd Lieut. Alastair Heneage Murray, 2nd Batn. Grenadier Guards, died on the 1st inst. of wounds received in action at Senekal on the 29th ult. Born April 24, 1878, the eldest son of Mr. C. T. Murray, M.P. for Coventry, and Lady Anne Murray, he joined the Grenadier Guards from the 3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders on Nov. 15 last.

2nd Lieut. Francis Spencer Firth, 2nd Batn. the Buffs, died at Bloemfontein on the 1st inst. of enteric fever. He joined the Army Aug. 12, 1899.

2nd Lieut. William Henry Amedroz, 3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers, died at Boshof on the 25th ult., of enteric fever. He was appointed to a commission Jan. 17 last, and at once proceeded with his battalion on active service.

ARMY COMMISSIONS.

The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University has recommended the following gentlemen to the War Office for commissions in the Army, as under:—

In the Cavalry:—F. H. Charlton, B.A., H. H. Sandbach, Christ Church; the Hon. Anthony M. Henley, B.A., H. J. de Trafford, Balliol; J. M. Hamilton, B.A., Trinity; C. Nelson, Merton; S. L. Holland, Marcon's Hall; A. B. Reynolds, New Coll.; G. N. Reynolds, Oriel.

In the Artillery:—H. M. Greaves, B.A., Keble; H. G. de Watteville, B.A., Christ Church; E. L. Caldecott, B.A., Oriel; E. Crawshaw-Williams, Trinity; C. P. Rowley, Magdalen; R. H. D. Thompson, Merton; H. W. Blathwayt, Corpus Christi; W. L. C. Kirby, Queen's; K. B. Ferguson, Wadham.

In the Infantry:—J. C. Farmer, B.A., D. Fitzmaurice, B.A., F. H. Humphrys, C. C. H. Twiss, Christ Church; H. W. Green, B.A., Exeter Coll.; G. U. Robins, Magdalen; K. H. Bruce, Trinity Coll.; G. H. S. Steer, Wadham; A. Beavan, Keble; R. J. P. D. Aldridge, B.A., Worcester; H. S. Rogers, Queen's. Edmund G. S. L'Estrange Malone, of Oriel, has been previously recommended for a commission in the infantry in place of another gentleman who has resigned.

In the Army Service Corps:—W. O. Marks, B.A., Queen's; L. M. S. Page, Wadham.

THE Queen has commanded that her Majesty's Reserve Regiments of Cavalry and Royal Reserve Regiments of Infantry shall take precedence—the Cavalry after the regiments of Cavalry of the Line, the Guards after the regiments of Foot Guards, and the Infantry after the territorial regiments. The Reserve Regiments will take precedence among themselves according to the sequence in which they appear in Army Orders 77 and 78 of this year.

In a recent issue in referring to Messrs. Alfred Webb Miles and Co., of Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, not being regimental tailors in spite of having a large military clientele, we regret that the name of the firm was incorrectly printed.

A FEW old soldiers in Hunslet, Leeds, are raising a fund to place a stained glass window in St. Jude's Parish Church, as a memorial to their gallant comrades who have fought in South Africa.

It is notified that no applications from ex-soldiers for enlistment in the Royal Reserve Regiments will be entertained in future, and that no further enlistments for those regiments will be sanctioned after the 18th inst.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

2nd Life Guards.—Lieut.-Col. Neeld arrived in England on Tuesday in the *Canada* in command of invalids from South Africa.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. strength 14 officers, 842 men, and 499 horses, have arrived at Aldershot from Dublin. Headquarters marched in on Thursday. The regiment has taken over the East Cavalry Barracks.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Major Sir Arthur Lushington has been selected for special service in South Africa with the forces under Sir F. Carrington.

3rd Hussars.—Major Goring has passed the examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.—Capt. Grey, late of the regiment, serving with Sir F. Carrington's force, has been appointed to the command of a brigade of mounted infantry.

7th Hussars.—Major Carew, D.S.O., on special service with Sir F. Carrington, has been appointed a brigadier-general to command the 1st Brigade of the Rhodesian Field Force, consisting of the 1st and 2nd Bushman's Regiments, under Col. Airey, New South Wales, and Major Tunbridge, Queensland.

10th Hussars.—Capt. Lord Southampton, late of the regiment, has been appointed to the Reserve Reserve of Hussars, in place of Capt. the Hon. H. T. Allsopp.

15th Hussars.—Major Peyton, D.S.O., before leaving India for South Africa on special service, passed the prescribed test qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

17th Lancers.—Capt. Noel, retired list, has joined the Reserve Squadron for duty.

18th Hussars.—Major Marling, V.C., who has been invalided home from South Africa, arrived at Stroud on Wednesday evening, accompanied by his wife, who was also through the siege of Ladysmith. Congratulatory addresses from the Urban Council and the Conservative Club leaders were presented before a large gathering, and the carriage conveying the major and his wife was drawn by residents to Stanley Park, the residence of Sir William Marling, Major Marling's father.

20th Hussars.—Lieut.-Col. Beauchamp has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate. Major Witham has passed the examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Capt. Jacob, whose four years as Adjutant will expire on the 21st inst., has been granted an extension for six months. Lieut. Woolcombe is a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, and has joined the 2nd Bombay Lancers.

21st Lancers replace the King's Dragoon Guards at Dublin. Two squadrons have marched in this week from Newbridge and taken over Marlborough Barracks.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A memorial service to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment who have lost their lives in the South African Campaign either on the battlefield or through disease was held on Thursday in St. George's Garrison Church, Woolwich. The congregation included a large number of officers and Artillerymen of the garrison, besides civilian relatives and friends of the dead soldiers, most of those in the church wearing mourning. The Duke of Cambridge, as Colonel-in-Chief, was represented by Major-Gen. Sir J. F. Maurice (commanding the district), and among others present were Cols. Corbett, Yates, de Jersey, Jocelyn, Lady Maurice, the Rev. E. Escreet, rector of Woolwich, the Dowager Countess of Kingston, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Francis Cooper, Mrs. Barrington-Foot. The service, which in the circumstances was extremely impressive, was conducted by the senior chaplain, the Rev. Reginald Moseley. It opened with Chopin's "Funeral March," played by the fine string band of the Royal Artillery, who gave to the solemn music its full effectiveness under the skilled direction of Lieut. the Cavalière Zavertal. The chaplain then read the long list of officers and men who had fallen in the war, the sad but glorious roll numbering 390, and added: "I am sure we all hope to-day that God has had mercy upon them." After the congregation had sung the hymn "Now the labourer's task is o'er," the opening sentences of the burial service were recited by the chaplain, and the choir chanted the 90th Psalm. The Lesson, which was the noble passage from 1 Corinthians xv., commencing "But now is Christ risen from the dead," was read by Col. Barrington-Foot. The anthem was Spohr's setting of "Blest are the departed." Prayers followed for "all those who had fallen in the war," and after the hymn "Peace, perfect peace" was sung, prayers were offered up for "all those who, owing to this war, are desolate and lonely, sorrowing and bereaved." The band then played Sullivan's "In Memoriam" Overture, which was followed by

the hymn "On the Resurrection morning," and the service concluded with the Benediction.

Improvements in the equipment of the Royal Horse and Field Batteries in India are to be carried out forthwith. As regards the Horse Artillery guns, sufficient for three batteries have been indented for. These will be Mark III. wire guns, 12-prs. of the latest pattern, with a light carriage, and all the recently-improved equipment. In the matter of field artillery the guns will have the spade attachment, and also Grenfell sights, while the breech mechanism will be improved, so that only one motion will be required in locking the breech. These changes will admit of laying and loading being done simultaneously. The tray system of ammunition supply will also be introduced.

The 27th and 54th Batteries, R.F.A., at Mhow and Meerut are being rearmed with 30-pr. guns.

One of the field batteries at Meerut is in future to be stationed at Campbellpore, which will thus become a two-battery station. This change has much to recommend it.

In the annual competition for prizes among the Garrison Artillery in India practising with 40-pr. muzzle-loading guns, No. 5 Co., Western Division, Dhagal, commanded by Capt. F. Vans Agnew, won the first prize with 233 points; and No. 1 Co., Eastern Division, commanded by Major Tawney, Allahabad, the second prize, with 219 points. No. 33 Co., Southern Division, Attock, comes third with 213 points. Among batteries of Heavy Artillery practising with a similar gun, No. 7 Co., Western Division, Palipahari, commanded by Major Thackeray, has won the prize with 546 points.

Lieut.-Col. J. M. S. Brunker, from command of the Field Artillery, Campbellpore, has been appointed to the command of the R.H.A. at Secunderabad, vice Col. J. Leach, who has proceeded to England on being placed on half pay.

Lieut.-Col. A. Keene, D.S.O., R.G.A., has been appointed to the command of the R.A. at Quetta.

Lieut.-Col. S. D. Rainsford, R.F.A., has been appointed to the command of the Artillery at Jhansi, and Lieut.-Col. A. H. Browne, R.G.A. at Allahabad.

Some 100 non-commissioned officers have been called for from India to join the new Royal Horse and Field batteries under formation. They are to proceed home as early as possible.

Major A. H. Carter, and A. L. Hibbert, R.F.A., have passed in India an examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Changes of stations, &c.:—

Lieut.-Col. A. Heathcote from Secunderabad, on leave to England.

Lieut.-Col. M. Martin from Agra, on leave to England.

Lieut.-Col. W. V. Constable from Calcutta, on leave to England.

Lieut.-Col. H. S. Andrews-Speed from Ootacamund to Madras.

Major H. E. Goodwin, D.S.O., from leave, England, to India.

Major W. H. Turton from the Isle of Wight to Kimberley.

Major W. Yolland from Exeter to Chatham.

Major F. J. Anderson from Clonmel to Waterford.

Major J. Dallas from Calcutta to Inspector-General of Fortification's Office, War Office.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. J. Aylmer, V.C., from leave, England, to Madras.

Major H. V. Kent from Staff Captain Intelligence Department, W.O., to Portsmouth.

Major T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour from Burmah to Bangalore.

Capt. A. R. Reynolds at Bangalore, ordered home.

Capt. D. S. Colnaghi from Home District to South Africa.

Capt. E. P. Johnson from Bangalore, on leave.

Capt. N. Kirby at Rangoon, ordered home.

Capt. G. O. Bigge from Chatham to South Africa.

Capt. B. H. Rooke from Chandnagar, on leave.

Lieut. R. F. Knox from Dublin to South Africa.

Lieut. H. W. Gordon from Ordnance Survey, Southampton, to South Africa.

Lieut. G. E. Elkington from Ordnance Survey, Southampton, to Aldershot.

Lieut. J. B. Chancellor, D.S.O., from Bangalore, on leave, ordered to Chatham.

Lieut. R. P. T. Hawksley from Cork to South Africa.

Lieut. E. A. Tandy from Dehra Dun, on leave to England.

Lieut. R. A. Gillam from Chatham to South Africa.

Lieut. A. H. Crozier from Woolwich to Cairo.

Lieut. J. E. E. Craster at Ahmednagar, ordered home.

Lieut. A. J. Savage from Southampton to South Africa.

Lieut. E. G. Meyricke from Aldershot to Salisbury Plain.

Lieut. L. C. Jackson from special duty, Egypt, on leave, ordered to South Africa.

Lieut. L. R. J. W. Taylor from Sheerness to Jamaica.

2nd Lieut. E. M. S. Charles from Aldershot to South Africa.

2nd Lieut. R. G. Ponsonby from Chatham to Halifax.

2nd Lieut. G. S. C. Cooke, at the S.M.E., Chatham, ordered to South Africa.

2nd Lieut. K. E. Edgeworth, special course, Derby, ordered to South Africa.

We learn from Simla that there are several openings just now for young Royal Engineers in the India State Railway Traffic Department.

Lieut.-Col. G. Turner-Jones, personal assistant to the Chief Engineer, Bombay, has been granted leave to England for one year on private affairs.

Major J. G. Day has passed in India the examination, qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Major G. C. P. Onslow has been appointed Commandant of the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Capt. G. P. A. Phillips left England on Wednesday in the *Aurania* for South Africa.

INFANTRY.

Bufs (3rd).—Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, will visit Canterbury on Tuesday next to unveil the memorial in the Cathedral to those who lost their lives in the North-West Frontier operations of 1897-98. Her Royal Highness will arrive in the city at about 3.40 p.m., and drive to the Deanery. Proceeding thence to the Cathedral, the ceremony will take place. There will be no civic reception on account of the Princess's mourning. The Mayor and Corporation will, however, be present at the unveiling, and Lord Wolseley will attend. Capt. Pearson, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months on private affairs.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—Capt. Elkington left England on Wednesday in the *Aurania* for South Africa. Capt. Skipwith and 2nd Lieuts. Hore and Morritt, 2nd Batn., left the Royal Albert Docks on Thursday in the *Lake Erie* for the Cape.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—Major Bird, Staff Captain at Cairo, took up the duties of D.A.A.G. on the departure of Major Rycroft, 11th Hussars, for South Africa. Capt. Thurburn, 2nd Batn., of Kildington Hall, Woodstock, Oxford, who died in action at Hlangwane Hill, near Colenso, on Feb. 19, aged 29 years, son of Mr. Charles Thurburn, of Woodstock, left estate valued at £34,670 11s. 3d. gross, including personality of the net value of £34,644 15s. 3d. The executors are his brother, Capt. Thurburn, Royal Scots Fusiliers, and Mr. George Levinge Whately, of 17, Lincoln's-inn-Fields, solicitor. The testator left all of his property to his said brother absolutely.

King's Regiment (8th).—The 2nd Batn. proceeds to-day from Dublin to the Musketry Camp, Kildrillo.

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—Major Ivatt, 1st Batn., has passed the examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—Major Shadwell, 2nd Batn., has passed the examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

West Yorkshire Regiment (14th).—Major Adye, retired list, has joined at York for duty at the depot. Capt. Minogue, 1st Batn., has been appointed officiating D.A.A.G. Nagpore District.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—Lieut. Marriott is about to be appointed to the Indian Staff Corps (1st Hyderabad Infantry), from April 8.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—Major Hatchell, 1st Batn., having attained the age of 48 on the 31st ult., is retained for the present as a supernumerary. Major Lysaght and Capt. Crumpe, 1st Batn., doing duty at the depot, are about to proceed to South Africa.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th).—Major Hadow, 2nd Batn., has passed the examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

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South Wales Borderers (24th).—Lieut.-Col. Mainwaring enters to-day upon his extended period of 12 months in command of the 1st Batn. He is about to be promoted to the rank of Colonel.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—Capt. Stephenson, Adjutant 4th V.B. Black Watch, has been granted an extension of appointment until Nov. 15.

Gloucestershire Regiment (28th).—Major Baines has joined at Bristol for duty at the depot.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th).—Capt. Wilkie, retired list, has joined the depot at Worcester for duty.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd).—Major Morris has passed the examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

South Lancashire Regiment (40th).—Major Sir R. F. Synge, retired list, has joined at Warrington for duty at the depot.

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (47th).—Capt. Humphrys and Lieut. Bingham left England on Wednesday in the *Aurania* for South Africa.

Royal West Kent Regiment (50th).—Lieut. Smith has been granted leave from India to England for six months on medical certificate.

Northamptonshire Regiment (58th).—Major Bolton and Capt. Bacon, from the depot at Northampton, left England on Wednesday for South Africa in the *Aurania*.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—Capt. the Hon. St. L. Jervis left England on Wednesday in the *Aurania* for South Africa.

Gloucestershire Regiment (61st).—Major Tufnell and Capt. Tulloh, doing duty at the depot, Bristol, proceed to South Africa to join the service companies. Two young and very promising officers are reported as having died in South Africa: 2nd Lieut. Noel only joined recently; he succumbed to fever at Bloemfontein. Lieut. Matthews, of the Mounted Infantry Company, died from wounds received at Kheis May 23. Both officers were natives of Gloucestershire. Harold Matthews was a good cricketer and well known as a very straight cross-country rider in the Berkeley Hunt.

Wiltshire Regiment (62nd).—2nd Lieut. Black-Hawkins, 3rd Batn., is acting as A.D.C. to Brig.-Gen. Cutbill, commanding at Kilworth Camp.

North Staffordshire Regiment (64th).—Major Hawtayne has passed the examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Royal Berkshire Regiment (66th).—Major Faunce and Capt. Southey, from the depot at Reading, left Southampton on Wednesday in the *Aurania* to join headquarters at the Cape.

Highland Light Infantry (74th).—Capt. Feilden is acting as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Murray, commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershot. Lieut. Bridge has taken up the duties of Adjutant of the Mounted Infantry under training at Aldershot.

Seaforth Highlanders (78th).—Lieut. Hall left England on Thursday in the *Lake Erie* for South Africa to join headquarters.

York and Lancaster Regiment (84th).—Major Howe has passed the examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Scottish Rifles (90th).—Capt. Stewart and 2nd Lieut. Wilmer left England on Thursday for South Africa in the *Lake Erie*.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—Lieut. Macalpine-Downie is acting as A.D.C. to Brig.-Gen. the Duke of Montrose, A.D.C., commanding the Militia Camp at Finner.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (101st).—Capt. Lane, retired list, has joined the depot at Tralee for duty.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102nd).—Major Gordon left England in the *Aurania* on Wednesday for South Africa.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. Power, 3rd Batn., succeeds to the baronetcy by the death of his brother, Sir John Elliott Power, fourth baronet, on active service with the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa.

West India Regiment.—Capt. Carleton and Lieut. Willis have been selected for special service on the Gold Coast.

WITH reference to the extended musketry training of Volunteers in camp ordered for the present year, it has been decided that, where local circumstances cause such pressure that not more than two days can be allotted for the special practices, brigadiers may approve of 32 instead of 28 rounds being fired in one day.

ALDERSHOT employers have set an example of patriotism. The Lord-Lieutenant of Hampshire is very anxious that the local Volunteer battalion should muster in strength for the month's training this year, and issued a circular asking employers to give the movement their support. At Aldershot all the men of the local company of the 3rd V.B. Hampshire Regiment but two have signified their intention of remaining under training for the full 28 days, showing that the Lord-Lieutenant's appeal has not been without its effect.

Reviews.

THE MAGAZINES.

South Africa and the things that have taken place there hold a considerable position in the *Nineteenth Century*, and two writers open the number with a discussion of the future. Mr. F. S. Tatham, of the Natal Legislative Assembly, is heart and soul for the annexation of the Republics, but urges that South Africa must enjoy the fullest powers of self-government consistent with the Imperial idea, and says that the Briton and the Boer together will work shoulder to shoulder in defence of what will be regarded as a common heritage. The other writer is the Rev. J. S. Moffat, who regards the black man as a future fellow-citizen and a source of strength to the commonwealth. But certainly the most interesting article in the number is on "The Cavalry Rush to Kimberley and in Pursuit of Cronje," to which a melancholy interest attaches, because it is from the pen of Capt. Cecil Boyle, of the Imperial Yeomanry, who, after serving as gallant on Gen. French's staff, was killed at the head of his men near Boshof. The lamented officer's article gives a stirring account of the brilliant ride, which gains a great deal from the manner in which it is described. It was hard work, and Capt. Boyle remarks that what surprised everybody was the fat and sleek appearance of the horses and inhabitants of Kimberley as compared with the relievers. Gen. French bade his staff "good night," and told them they might sleep well, but immediately came the telegram from Lord Kitchener telling of Cronje's retreat, and at 4.15 a.m. they were in the saddle again. The story of Cronje's resistance has now been told many times, but never, perhaps, with quite the force given to it by Capt. Boyle. Mr. Laurence W. Pike urges his plea for wounded war horses, and advocates the reorganisation of the Army Veterinary Department on the lines of other departments of the Army, the extension of the Geneva Convention to those who care for wounded animals, and the destroying of all badly wounded animals without avoidable delay. "Enigmas of Empire" are discussed by Mr. Sidney Low in relation to Imperial Government, and Col. J. H. Rivett-Carnac describes the excellent system of Swiss Rifle Clubs, while Capt. Fitzalan Manners contributes a kind of historical gossip concerning the Irish Guards. We have by no means exhausted the interests of the *Nineteenth Century*.

Blackwood also is abundantly interesting, and has throughout a pleasant literary flavour. There is a charming sketch of the departure of a 2nd lieutenant for the front "by his sister," and Christian Burke contributes a heart-felt poem upon "The Faithful City"—Mafeking—from which it would have been a pleasure to quote. "Floreat Britannia," by Sir Theodore Martin, in relation to the same subject, is a well written sonnet. There is also a capital ballad of "Foul-Weather Jack"—Admiral Byron—by M. C. Gillington. Admiral Kennedy's "Hurrah for the Life of a Sailor!" is the subject of an extremely pleasant article, which is wholly sound in its right appreciation of sea power. An article "Concerning our Cavalry" has much to say about its neglected condition, and Major-Gen. F. S. Russell discusses the reasons for "Surprises in War." These, however, are articles to which we may allude elsewhere. The operations in South Africa are discussed by the trenchant military contributor, who felt a cold shudder at the glorification of the late Col. de Villebois Mareuil and at the shaking of Cronje's hand by Lord Roberts. Very high praise is given to Lord Kitchener for the manner in which, without fear or favour, he cut down the military transport, greatly economising the number of waggons. There is hearty appreciation for Lord Roberts's success, and for the manner in which in his rapid advance blow succeeded blow.

In the *United Service Magazine* Lieut.-Col. F. N. Maude continues his interesting notes on the "Evolu-

tion of Cavalry." An excellent descriptive article is upon fighting at Ladysmith with the relief force. "Common-Sense" urges with some force the reorganisation of the corps of Royal Engineers, proposing to divide it into two parts—one for Imperial service and one for Indian service, entirely distinct, with the addition of a non-combatant Works Department, and some other changes. The notes on the war in South Africa are continued, but are far too brief. Capt. Byford Mair, R.E., gives the Japanese "Man in the Street's" views concerning Korea, which embody a strong determination that the independence of the Flowery Land shall be preserved at all costs. The naval articles are upon Naval Training, by Capt. Eardley-Wilmot, who stoutly opposes the views of the "Masts and Sails School," and upon Sir Edward Boscawen in the series of our naval heroes.

It is not too late to allude to the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, for May which has just reached us. Its most important paper is the second prize essay on the best types of war vessels, by Commander Harry Jones, R.N., who takes the very just view that the total force of every war vessel is directly dependent upon her displacement, and that the proper relative value to be attached to the three fighting qualities—offensive, defensive, and motive—is the highly important question, and that these qualities cannot be embodied in inadequate degree in vessels of one type.

We have also received the *National Review*; *Macmillan's Magazine*, in which Mr. David Hannay has a useful article upon the French Army, while Mr. W. J. Fletcher annihilates the "Boarding Myth," showing that the British sailor never boarded while other means were open to him; the *Cornhill*, with an article apparently arguing that many officers do not regard the Army as a serious profession; and *Longman's Magazine*, the *Antiquary*, and the *Genealogical Magazine*—all good. We have also upon our table a number of illustrated magazines. The *Pall Mall Magazine* is a good number, in which Mr. G. W. Forrest describes Delhi, having fortunately had Lord Roberts as his cicerone, and with an article defending the War Office. The *Badminton Magazine* is capital, and the American magazines are truly wonderful—the *Century* particularly so from having a fantastic article by Nikola Tesla, the famous electrician, on "The Problem of Increasing Human Energy." M. Tesla has come to the conclusion that universal peace is impossible, and foresees the advent of practical aerial navigation with Great Britain or America as the great "Air Power." He appears to think that fighting at sea, and perhaps on land, will ultimately be carried on by his "telautomons," being mechanical devices acting as if they were human, and operating with "borrowed minds" actuated from a distance.

Cairo and Egypt by Hallil J. Kemeid (Simpkin and Co.), is the third edition of a pictorial and descriptive guide. *Association Football*, by N. L. Jackson (George Newnes), should be welcome after the close of the football season, being a volume by a well-known player, dealing descriptively and practically with a game with which the author has had infinite acquaintance for the last five-and-twenty years, enabling him to write a very interesting volume. *Racing*, by W. A. C. Blew, M.A. (Everett and Co.), is a gossip volume dealing with famous horse owners, trainers, and jockeys, bookmakers, et hoc genus omne.

The *City Press* has issued a capital set of six various pictorial postcards, illustrating the work and achievements of the C.I.V. in South Africa. The form is charming and artistic, and the cards should be widely popular.

Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston have produced an excellent war map of the Orange River State, as the Free State is to be named now that it has become part of the British Empire. It is executed with the care which marks all the work of this eminent firm.

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BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Devil and the Inventor (Pearson); Oxford Light
Infantry Chronicle, 1899 (Eyre); Heroes in Warfare,
Walter Gilbey (Vinton); Social Life in the British
Army (Long); Blackwood's English Classics—Gold-
smith, Macaulay's Life of Johnson; The Cavalier of
the Splendid Crest, Herbert Maxwell (Blackwood); Let
Us Forget Them (Simpkin); An Absent Minded
War (Milne).

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H. (Brighton).—British Government.
LEX.—Unquestionably.
BOLD DRAGON.—At Leeds.
P. L. K.—Not to our knowledge.
PRIMROSE.—The proposal, it seems to us, is the height of all folly, and we trust it will not "catch on."

With this Number is presented a handsome Portrait of FIELD MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS, V.C.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives all the foreign and colonial professional periodicals and journals.



Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1900.

THE "BELLEISLE" EXPERIMENT.

IF the Admiralty really believed that they could keep secret what happened on board the *Belleisle* they must have realised by this time their mistake. A mistake it was, anyway, to try and keep the people of this country from learning the facts, and this has been fully proved by the result. In the first place, as we pointed out last week, it has been necessary for the Admiralty to contradict that which on the evidence of their own eyes the newspaper correspondents told the public they saw. By a very simple arrangement this blunder might have been prevented, while as it is there still exists a notion that the Admiralty are trying to hide something of which they are ashamed. However, this week photographs of the ship have been published, and in the *Times* a capital account of a visit to her appeared. From these sources, and others of a more private character, we have already been able to learn a great deal, and there can be scarcely any doubt that as time goes on, and investigations are closer, much more that is valuable in the way of information will transpire. The business of preparing the ship for docking, plugging the shot holes, and otherwise making her watertight, must have been difficult, and appears to have been performed with conspicuous success. Not only had the wounds to be covered, but the framework of the ship had been so much shaken that there could have been very little of her hull that was not leaky. However, she was safely towed into harbour and docked without mishap. Of the twelve shots which were fired from the 12-in. guns, the passage of about half can be traced in the ship, and it is assumed that the others may have passed over the vessel, as for a long time the smoke prevented the gunners from seeing their target. Of the six shots only one entered the main battery, through a clean cut hole, and bursting must have done great damage to life had the guns' crews been present. Another shot struck the after end of the main battery and knocked the roof off the conning tower. Two shells struck abaft the citadel and one before it, wrecking everything in their way, even so heavy an object as the capstan being dismounted. The last of the half dozen 12-in. projectiles, and the most important of all, pierced the hull amidships, and two feet below the water-line,

damaging engines and steam pipes, and was the cause, in all probability, of the sinking of the ship. This was the only shot that struck below the water-line and perforated. The number of 6-in. projectiles fired at the ship was 192, and of these a large proportion exploded outside the citadel, the vessel's side being described as "plastered" with their remains. Not only did the 9-in. Krupp plates, but the iron armour of the ship amidships, which may be reckoned as about equal to 5.7-in. hardened steel, keep out the 6-in. shell. This is a result of great importance, both as regards the value we may put upon our own guns and ships, and its effect in contemplating the attack of an enemy. It would appear to be necessary, as a special correspondent of the *Times* points out, to supply ourselves with armour-piercing projectiles for 6-in. guns, unless we propose to rely for annihilation upon the heaviest guns, a course which has not been considered the most advantageous.

Although, however, the really vital damage was done by two or three 12-in. shell, it must not be supposed that the small projectiles failed to play a useful part. In the unarmoured part of the ship everything was cut to pieces by the fragments of small shell exploding in every direction. The masts of the ship stood, although struck in several places, but the funnel, boats, ventilators, and other articles collapsed or were smashed into splinters. In this connection it is noteworthy that portions of the metal and rivets appear to have been most dangerous in their action about the upper deck especially, and it suggests itself whether a substitute for wood in the shape of corrugated iron doors or shutters would not have made most diabolical langridge. With regard to the fact that the ship was not set on fire, although the decks were blown up, it would be interesting to know if any unburnt powder fell on board the *Belleisle*, for it will be remembered that it was stated after Santiago that the conflagration was principally caused by half-burned pellets of powder lodging in the wooden bulkheads. At present we have little light thrown upon the action of lyddite as a bursting charge. Whether lyddite was used in the 12-in. shells at all appears to be unsettled? But lyddite was certainly used in several of the 6-in. shells which burst outside the iron skin. These shells, although they did not penetrate, performed a certain amount of useful work, some of them so hammering the armour-plates as to cause these to separate from the main structure of the ship, thus developing considerable leakage. In other cases where the shells burst somewhat above the water line the lighter guns placed high on the bulwarks were damaged by the explosion. A similar result, it will be remembered, was observed in some previous experiments, when it was proposed to alter the location of the minor armaments in certain ships. It is obvious that either these small guns could not be fought at all, or that if they are to be they should be better protected than they are at present. It is important to notice that after the first few shots had been fired it became most difficult for those on board the *Majestic* to see the target. At the same time it must be remembered that the *Belleisle* was not moving at all, and that it was necessary in the circumstances to conduct the bombardment on certain pre-arranged lines, in drawing up which the direction of the wind could not have been foretold. Neither this nor the manner in which the experiment was conducted quite entitles "Onlooker" to describe it as unscientific. While we must agree that a series of trials, such as "Onlooker" describes, would in all probability have added to the value of the experiments, it will not do to forget what was the

primary reason for the destruction of the ship. If she had been fired at in the way that he prescribes, there might have been no satisfactory solution of the fire problem, and it was necessary to subject her to a simultaneous hail from a mixed armament in order to obtain a definite reply to this question. On the whole, therefore, we are inclined to regard the expenditure as well laid out, especially as we see no reason why there should not be further trials as soon as the ship has been sufficiently repaired.

THE "NAVAL ANNUAL."

IT was, perhaps, inevitable that the war in South Africa should have its effect upon the "Naval Annual." Captain Brassey, who has so ably edited the volume during recent years, is in command of a company of Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa, and the editorship of the new volume has rested in the hands of Mr. John Leyland. The "Naval Annual" is so well known to our readers, and has such a world-wide fame in all naval circles, that it is unnecessary for us to deal with the new volume at any length. We could give it no higher praise than by saying that the editor of this year has maintained unimpaired the character and the traditions of the book. It is a complete record of naval affairs, combined with an appreciation of present conditions. Next year, presumably, it will give us a complete record of the work done by the Navy in South Africa. In the present volume the war is chiefly reflected in a note on the naval guns, added to Captain Orde Browne's chapter upon ordnance, and in a chapter, mainly historical, by Mr. David Hannay upon Naval Brigades. Mr. Thursfield gives an admirable account of the Naval Manœuvres, equal to any he has contributed to the volumes of previous years, and he writes with a judicious and impartial mind. Once more Mr. Dunell treats the important subject of marine engineering, and we note in his chapter some feeling, not against the water-tube boilers, but against the *Belleville* type. Those parts of the Annual which deal with the British and Foreign Navies are a little fuller than before, and Mr. F. K. Barnes, who has been associated with the Annual from its very beginning, is to be congratulated on the ship diagrams, which are more numerous than last year. We are very glad to see that Captain Orde Browne has found occasion in his exhaustive section dealing with armour and ordnance, to reply to the strictures upon our guns, of M. Claudinon in the French Chamber. He is insistent on the corrosive effects of cordite. One particularly excellent chapter is by Commander R. H. S. Bacon on "The Tactics of Fast Craft," which we commend to all naval officers.

Our special object in alluding to the "Naval Annual" to-day is to draw attention to its very important chapter upon "The Recent Discussion on Naval Training." This is by an anonymous writer, but one whose discernment and professional competence are revealed in every line he has written. The views put forward will not command universal sanction, but it is most useful to have the ideas of the "Masts and Sail School" put so lucidly. The writer is generally in agreement with Sir Gerard Noel, whose views were expressed in the *United Service Magazine* for April, and are traversed in the current number by Captain Eardley-Wilmot, and in the *National Review* by Rear-Admiral Fitzgerald. These writers hold the view that to revive and maintain the old system of training is impossible and unnecessary, and Captain Eardley-Wilmot thinks that something like efficient substitutes are found in the shipping of coal,

handling boats and anchors, rigging derricks, wire-rope splicing, and torpedo defence, and finally says that every officer should be an engineer. This is not at all the view put forward by the writer of the "Naval Annual." He begins by asking, "What is the object of training?" and finds the necessary elements to be developed in courage, readiness of resource, skill in using weapons on actual service, fortitude in difficulties, and in the qualities lately described by the *Times* in a leading article—self-reliance and resource, quickness of eye and steadiness of nerve, calmness and self-possession in energy, steadfastness in danger, helpfulness in difficulties, and a quick sense of comradeship.

The general argument in the "Naval Annual" is that it is not a sufficient reason for abolishing a certain class of training that the instruments of it will not be used in action, and that, to be rigorously logical, gymnastics and physical drill, and everything not concerned in the handling of the latest naval material should be abandoned. Fighting efficiency is not derived merely from drill, and the writer looks upon events in South Africa as a striking demonstration of the inability of greatly superior excellence in mere drill, even when allied with a spirit of extraordinary courage and rare devotion, to ensure success. The argument is not against drill, but against its inadequacy to produce the necessary qualities which are to be sought in the result produced on the *personnel* far more than in the incidental knowledge acquired in any method of training. In other words, the writer of the "Naval Annual" is not content simply with making the trained men familiar with the use of the modern appliances of war. He concludes by contending that the advocates of the new system have brought forward no evidence tending to establish the belief that training upon the system introduced will give us men with real adaptability for naval war, and he says, if we are to abolish the old training system, it is surely not too much to ask that the one substituted for it should give reasonable promise of developing faculty as well as of imparting knowledge. On the 20th inst. Mr. G. R. Thursfield is to read a paper on this important subject at the Royal United Service Institution, a copy of which should be in the hands of members early next week. This lecture will be an occasion for both sides to place their views on record, and it is to be hoped that not only retired, but active officers will be present, and young as well as old will state their opinions clearly and frankly for the public interest.

Navv Notes.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York have graciously promised to present the prizes to the cadets of the Thames Nautical Training College, on Thursday, July 19. The Committee of the Worcester have engaged the steamer *Eagle*, of the General Steam Navigation Company, to take the Royal visitors and a large company to the Worcester, off Greenhithe, on the occasion. The steamer will start at noon from Fresh Wharf, London Bridge. This occasion has particular interest since it has been reported that Mr. Goschen intended to withdraw from the Worcester and the Conway the nominations for naval cadetships in the Royal Service which have hitherto been allotted to these mercantile training ships. It is to be hoped there is no truth in the rumour, and it would be a happy and gracious act on the part of the Royal sailor if he were to signalise his visit to the ship by presenting two nominations this year instead of the one which is ordinarily given. The boys of the Conway and Worcester who have come into the Royal Navy have invariably done well. The double process of selection probably secures this, but our

reason for suggesting an extension of nomination as a fitting memento of the Duke of York's visit is that it would be an appropriate sign of the good fellowship and mutual respect which now exists between officers of the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine, and which is so largely due to the increased knowledge obtained of one another by the infusion from the Royal Naval Reserve.

With the capture of Pretoria and the flight of the ex-Presidents public interest has shifted largely from South Africa to the Far East. The news from the Peiho is indeed of a nature to cause some apprehension. We referred last week to the circumstance that the foreign men-of-war at Taku had landed small brigades for despatch to the Chinese capital, and it has now become necessary to supplement these by an armed force in Tientsin, which place is being threatened by the rebels. Since we last wrote, also, the *Centurion* has arrived on the spot, as well as the *Barfleur* and some other ships. A sufficient force can therefore be put on shore for any temporary work. It will, however, be entirely wrong, and savouring of criminal negligence, if steps are not immediately taken to supplement the resources at the disposition of the Admiral by a body of regular troops. The objections to denuding the ships of a large part of their crews which have often been urged against the landing of naval brigades operate particularly strongly in this instance where a foreign and possibly hostile squadron is in the vicinity. It is not our province here to question any policy which the Government may think fit to adopt, but it certainly appears that the line taken is similar to that which ruled in the latter stages of the Cretan business, and that as affairs were then left pretty much to Sir Gerard Noel, so on this occasion they are being left to Sir Edward Seymour. The plan has its advantages. Sir Edward is a strong man, knows his own mind, and is on the spot, but if it should become necessary for him to take larger action, it would be most unfair to leave him the responsibility without at the same time assuring him adequate resources in the way of soldiers.

The proverb "Out of sight out of mind" comes to the lips when one reads about the gushing manner in which certain sections of the public are treating the seamen of the *Powerful*. These same people have apparently wholly forgotten that there were other seamen on shore in South Africa—seamen whose doughty deeds deserve every bit as much recognition as do those of the gallant fellows who shared the privations of Ladysmith. It is obvious, of course, that all cannot be treated exactly alike, but a little more discrimination than has been shown would at least have an element of justice in it. The initial mistake was not made by the colonists, but by the organising committee at Portsmouth, who omitted from their invitation to the banquet even those men of the *Powerful* who were not in the Ladysmith Brigade. The *Powerful* was paid off yesterday, and the men went away on leave. On the previous evening the Mayor of Portsmouth went on board and presented to each petty officer, seaman, and marine, who was either at Ladysmith or in the Modder River column, a silver watch. These watches, 300 in number, were, we are told, the result of a subscription taken up in London, and the motives of those who put down the money were doubtless excellent. It is a pity, however, that they did not exercise some gumption in their arrangements, either by way of making the presentation quite a private matter between themselves and those they desired to honour, or—and this would have been a far better plan—so widening the area of subscription as to have been able to be just as well as generous.

Everything that concerns yachts, yachtsmen, or cognate matters, from the pen of Lord Dunraven is sure of attention, and the two bulky volumes just issued by Messrs. Macmillan have been eagerly looked for by all lovers of the craft. "Navigation is in many respects a peculiar subject," so writes Lord Dunraven in his preface, and it is in one of its peculiarities that he finds a *raison d'être* for his work. Navigation may be, and frequently is, put in practice by those who are wholly innocent of any knowledge of its scientific basis. But although the mariner can,

by the use of certain formulæ and tables which the man of science has prepared for him, carry his ship from port to port in safety, he will certainly, if he be an educated person, wish to get at least some idea of the reason for what he is doing and why he does it. Now, the ordinary books on navigation, valuable as they undoubtedly are, were not primarily written with a view of supplying this information, and it has been a happy thought, therefore, on the part of Lord Dunraven to fill the gap, and provide a book from which it is possible to learn the practical methods of navigating a ship and at the same time to gather why certain formulæ are used in the process and whence they have been derived. In "Self Instruction in the Practice and Theory of Navigation" Lord Dunraven gives just sufficient explanation of the problems, and just sufficient definition of the terms used in the art to be intelligible to the unscientific reader, and he does this in an unconventional manner which is not without its attraction. He has written, he says, as an amateur mainly for amateurs, but he has produced a book which cannot fail to be of assistance to any whose business is upon the sea, and which should be indispensable to the special class for which it has been produced.

There is a project afoot at Portsmouth for erecting a monument there to those officers and men of the Navy who unfortunately lost their lives fighting the Boers in South Africa. On it would of course be inscribed the names of the officers and men who lost their lives in the defence of Ladysmith, the advance of General Buller through Natal for the relief of that town, and those who met their fates at Graspan and other engagements in Cape Colony and the Orange River Colony with Lord Roberts. Those who decide to help the movement will be doing good, for it is appropriate, to say the least, that such a monument should be erected at our principal naval port to the brave seamen who are sleeping in their graves under the great African veldt. The Mayor of Portsmouth, we are told, prefers that an obelisk of marble be erected in the Commercial Road, immediately facing the Town Hall, and his proposition has met with favour from the other gentlemen interested in the scheme. Should the Mayor's proposal come to anything, the whole Empire will no doubt wish to contribute its share of the expense, in order that a monument may be erected worthy of the occasion, and one which will suitably commemorate the part played by her Majesty's Navy in the war which is now drawing to a close.

The Navy League is to be congratulated upon the improved state of its finances, for the annual report showed that over £2,000 had been spent during the year, leaving a few hundreds in hand. The League enumerates the present needs of the Navy under eight headings: (1) Improved ordnance; (2) increased number of battleships; (3) greatly increased number of cruisers with superior speed; (4) provision of floating workshops; (5) re-organisation of the Intelligence Department; (6) increase of the Naval Reserve; (7) a great increase of lieutenants; and (8) a naval staff college. In some, if not all, of these respects the Navy needs improving, and the Navy League will evidently have its hands full for some time to come. Mr. Goschen is quite out of favour just now with ardent reformers, but even these should endeavour to remember the great services rendered to the Navy by this capable Minister, and should, we think, hesitate to condemn his policy so sweepingly. At the same time there may be some foundation for the complaint that the current building programme has been planned without due reference to the capabilities of the private building yards of the country. It seems to us unwise for the Admiralty to any longer insist that ships could not have been laid down in the private yards and advanced with rapidity unless they are prepared to give reasons for their belief. There is, to be sure, the old excuse that armour would not be supplied with due speed, but this statement has been directly challenged, and the official reply is unconvincing.

CANTEEN AND MESS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd.
23, Regency Street, Westminster.—This Society is a union of Canteens and Messes formed for mutual benefit of the Services at home and abroad. It supplies every canteen or mess requisite.

Navv Personal.

The Duke of York attained the age of thirty-five on Sunday last. On the preceding Friday evening His Royal Highness left London for Balmoral on a visit to Her Majesty, and will return on Tuesday next for the Ascot week.

Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle is relieving the monotony of unemployment by visiting the Far East, in the waters of which he was Naval Commander-in-Chief from 1892-95, and took considerable interest in the development of our great naval base at Hong Kong, at which place he was staying during the past month.

Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, contributed on Tuesday last to the enthusiasm at the fall of Pretoria by sending his band into Sheerness to assist in the rejoicings.

Vice-Admiral Sir John A. Fisher, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, with eight battleships and four cruisers, was to leave Gibraltar to-day, after a stay of eight days at the "Rock," and returns to Malta as previously mentioned.

Vice-Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, has arrived at Tientsin, in consequence of the disturbed state of affairs in the vicinity of Pekin.

Vice-Admiral Sir J. R. T. Fullerton, of the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, embarked H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg and her children on Saturday last for a cruise round the coast of the United Kingdom, and will return to Portsmouth on the 23rd inst.

Vice-Admiral Sir F. G. D. Bedford, Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indian station, arrived at Halifax, N.S., on Friday in last week, accompanied by the *Tribune* and *Quail*.

Rear-Admiral Day H. Bosanquet, Commander-in-Chief of the East India station, left Trincomalee on Monday last for Colombo, en route for the southern portion of his command.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. T. S. Brand, in a letter to the *Daily Chronicle* of Saturday last, refers to the inadequacy of our Naval Reserves, and suggests that, as the value of Volunteers for Army service abroad has been unquestionably demonstrated in the South African campaign, the Royal Navy should be similarly dealt with, and a Volunteer force, sufficient to meet the wants of our Fleet in case of a national emergency, be organised without delay. He means, we assume, a rehabilitation of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.

Captain A. J. Horsley, of the *Europa*, arrived at King George's Sound, W.A., on Friday in last week, and left on the following Monday for Sydney, N.S.W.

Captain Leslie Stuart, relieved from the *Tauranga* at Sydney, N.S.W., arrived at Plymouth on Friday in last week by the P. and O. steamship *Australia*, and assumed command of the *Collingwood* at Devonport, in place of Captain F. W. Fisher, transferred to the *Alexandra*.

Captain F. E. E. Brock, of the *Highflyer*, is again delayed in his departure for the East Indies to relieve the *Eclipse* in consequence of machinery defects developing while the cruiser he commands was on steam trial last week. He will probably be able to leave during the coming week if further trials are satisfactory.

Captain E. J. Fleet, of the *Edgar*, arrived at Plymouth on Thursday evening in last week with relieved crews from China, and will pay off at Devonport.

Captain Vernon Tisdall, of the *Theseus*, arrived at Gibraltar on Saturday last from Alicante with the members of the Government Commission who observed the recent eclipse of the sun.

Captain H. N. Dudding, of the *Iphigenia*, paid off that cruiser yesterday at Portsmouth.

Captain Lewis E. Wintz, of the *Goliath*, succeeded in leaving Devonport for China on Saturday last after a detention of more than two months at Chatham since commissioning that battleship. He conveys the *Coquette*, *Cgynot*, *Conflict*, and *Hornet* to Malta.

Captain C. R. Arbutnot transferred the command of the *Resolution* to Captain W. Wilson, on Friday in last week, after upwards of two years' service in the Channel Fleet. Captain Arbutnot is mentioned as successor to Captain W. H. May, whose term at Whale Island expires in August next.

Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton ended the eventful commission of the *Powerful* by paying her off yesterday at Portsmouth. The ward room officers presented their gallant captain with a solid silver bowl on an ebony plinth as a memento of the commission. This had been in their mess since he commissioned the cruiser in 1897, and inscribed thereon were the names of past and present messmates and the actions in South Africa in which the Naval Brigades belonging to her had taken part: Ladysmith, 1899-90; Belmont, 1899; Graspan, 1899; Modder River, 1899; Paardeberg, 1900. These names should be placed on the ensign that flew from Captain Lambton's quarters at Ladysmith, and the flag eventually deposited in the Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth.

Captain E. A. Symons, of the *Pomone*, arrived at Penang on Tuesday with the *Otter*. The Straits Settlements form no part of the East India station, to which Captain Symons is attached, but it was necessary to convoy the *Otter* to the western portion of the China command.

Commander W. M. Sanctuary obtains the Travers pension, vacant by the death of Commander W. H. Hood, and the two additional pensions of that trust, established from April 1 last, have been conferred on Commanders W. H. Wright and S. J. Brickwell. Naval pensions for retired lieutenants have been conferred on Commanders G. H. Blake and G. A. Ellis, and Greenwich Hospital pensions on Commanders G. F. Law and S. J. B. Wilcox.

Commander R. G. O. Tupper, of the *Pylades*, has drawn up a report of the various buoys, beacons, and lights, for Otago Harbour, Dunedin, N.Z., together with other information of importance for navigating that part of the south island.

The late Marquess of Queensberry, whose early career was passed in the Royal Navy, left estate valued at £307,502.

Staff-Commander C. R. H. Robinson, of the *Wye*, arrived at Madeira on the 25th ult. The mishap to this vessel, which we mentioned last week, did not happen at sea, but occurred as she was being anchored at Funchal. When the engines were reversed the machinery was brought to a standstill, and it was found that the stern-post was fractured in three places, the rudder thrown out, and the pintle cracked. The *Minerva*, which was despatched from Gibraltar to her assistance, reached the island on the 29th ult., and will tow her to England.

Staff-Commander C. D. A. Morshead, of the *Benbow*, has retired at the age of fifty, and assumes the rank of Captain. This leaves twenty-three officers on the active list of Staff-Commanders. As the youngest is about forty-seven years of age, it will take eight years to wipe out the old navigating branch, supposing that any remain until the compulsory age for retirement.

Lieutenant R. F. Scott, the officer selected to command the vessel of the proposed Antarctic Expedition, dined on Tuesday last with Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, and met the celebrated explorer, M. Borchgrevnik.

Lieutenant W. Sims, of the *Powerful*, presided on Saturday last at a dinner at Portsmouth, representing the amateur theatrical company

of that cruiser, of which he was the able stage-manager. Lieutenant (senior) J. Nicholas, Chaplain Rev. E. G. Cull, and Fleet-Engineer R. W. Edwards, were present at this final meeting of those who had so largely contributed to the amusement of their shipmates and comrades of the China Fleet, as well as their military brethren, civilians, and all classes in the Far East. During the stay of Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia at Hong Kong, His Imperial Highness honoured their performances with his presence, and largely appreciated the histrionic efforts of the *Powerful's* officers and ship's company. But, in addition to affording pleasure to many friends, they generously assisted others in need, which will not soon be forgotten by those whom they benefited.

Chaplain F. A. J. Gace, who was appointed last week to the *Thunderer* from the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, voluntarily resigned his post at that establishment, in which he had only served fifteen months.

Surgeon R. C. Munday, relieved from Jamaica Hospital after two years' service, prior to which he belonged to the *Talbot*, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday last in the Royal Mail steamship *Trent*.

Surgeon A. R. Bankart, M.V.O., of the Royal yacht *Osborne*, had the honour of dining with Her Majesty at Balmoral on Friday in last week, where he arrived the previous week.

Paymaster A. R. Parker's recent appointment as secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, is in addition to that of Staff-Paymaster F. J. Krabbé, who has been employed in that position for nearly two years. Mr. Parker will, for the present, be borne in lieu of an Assistant Paymaster hitherto allowed that department, but the arrangement is not permanent.

Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Leefe, R.M.A., commands the troops at St. Helena; but the method that obtained during Napoleon's stay, 1815-21, of placing the island under a military governor is not pursued during the present appropriation of the colony for the custody of prisoners of war. It is somewhat inconsistent that while a large number of captured men are in detention, the administration should be in the hands of a civilian. Extreme military measures might at any moment be necessary to quell an outbreak, and it would be better to give a combatant officer the power for their immediate execution without reference to any other authority.

Major W. S. S. Harvest, R.M.L.I. (Plymouth), won the first prize for commissioned officers, with a Government rifle of any pattern at a range of 500 yards, at the Western District Rifle Meeting on Tuesday last.

Captain E. K. Story, R.M.L.I., relieved Captain F. T. Phillips in the *Mars*, and Lieutenant Prescott Sandilands took Captain R. Cator's place in the *Furious* on Friday last.

Lieutenant J. C. H. Rigby, R.M.L.I., seconded since November 27, 1897, for service under the Colonial Office, has been granted the temporary rank of Captain while attached to the West African Frontier Force.

The officers of the *Havannah* (commission 1855-1859, under the command of the late Admiral Thomas Harvey) dined together after their annual custom at St. James's Hall on Wednesday. There were present Commander Thomas A. Hull (Master and Pilot), Captains J. C. Best and Charles McLaughlin (Midshipmen), Colonel Anthony Malone, R.M.L.I. (Lieutenant of Marines), and Paymaster-in-Chief Norcott D'Esterre Roberts (clerk). The guests were Lieutenant George Temple, R.N., Lieutenants G. H. Finnes and R. FitzWilliams, R.I.M., F. H. McLaughlin (late B.C.S.), and Messrs. T. C. Brodie and W. Kerr. This is the twenty-sixth year in which these old shipmates have met together in this social manner.

SPORT IN EAST AFRICA.—For full information apply to BOUSTEAD, BIDLEY & CO., BANKERS and SHIPPING AGENTS, MOMBASA, and 84, CRAVEN STREET, LONDON, W.C. Caravans equipped for Uganda, and all places in the interior. Provisions, &c., provided

Navv Foreign.

On May 24 the Czar performed the ceremony of laying down the silver keel plates of the battleships *Borodino* and *Imperator Alexander III.*, which are building respectively at the New Admiralty and Baltic Yards. On the same day the battleship *Pobieda* (*Victory*) was launched at the Baltic Yard, and the protected cruiser *Aurora*, a sister of the *Diana* and *Pallada*, at Galerny Island. The following are particulars of the *Borodino* and *Alexander III.*, as given by the *Kronstadt Viestnik*:—The *Borodino* was begun on May 26, 1899; her length between perpendiculars will be 397ft.; beam, 76ft.; displacement, 13,566 tons; engines, 16,300 i.h.p.; speed, 18 knots. The *Imperator Alexander III.* was begun on September 5, 1899; her length over all will be 398ft.; between perpendiculars, 376ft.; beam, 76ft.; draught on an even keel, 26ft.; displacement, 13,516 tons; engines, 15,800 i.h.p.; capacity of coal bunkers, 1,250 tons; speed, 18 knots. She will probably be launched in the spring of 1901.

Lieutenant Tissot, of the French Navy, is conducting experiments with wireless telegraphy, apparently with some success. The *Moniteur de la Flotte* remarking that it has often been objected that in using Hertzian waves in such telegraphy there is a danger when messages are directed at the same time from two transmitters to the same receiver, confusion will result. In a general way, we are told, this is not the case. The *Masséna* was engaged recently in communicating with the shore when the *Friant* entered the harbour and also made a communication. The two messages were read without difficulty. It is, therefore, asserted that the French Navy is well on the way to make a satisfactory employment of wireless telegraphy.

Particulars have been received of the Japanese Naval Manœuvres, the first ever held, which took place at the end of April. Of course, the most remarkable feature was the fact that Japan was in a position at such a time to bring together a naval force so powerful. Fifty vessels were engaged—including five battleships, thirteen cruisers, one torpedo depot-ship, one torpedo gunboat, ten destroyers, and seventeen torpedo boats. All, with the exception of the torpedo depot-ship, were of high speed and modern construction, and they represented a fleet equal in fighting capacity to the combined Far Eastern squadrons of any three Occidental Powers, Great Britain alone excepted. It has been pointed out that the ability displayed by the Japanese in handling their vessels at sea is very remarkable, for, during the thirty years which have elapsed since their new navy began to be formed not a single ship has been lost through faulty seamanship. Great credit is evidently due, for, according to the *Times* correspondent, there was absolute freedom during the manœuvres from mishaps. Great secrecy attended the plan of operations. One squadron defended the inland sea; another attempted to force an entry. Victory rested with the former after an animated contest, of which night attacks by torpedo craft constituted a feature. It is understood that

everything is believed to have worked smoothly and that the machinery of mobilization proved altogether efficient, though, for the reason already stated, it is not possible to speak with certainty as to these points. The sum of the public's knowledge is that after a week's manœuvres, which were not marred by any shadow of accident, the whole fleet of fifty vessels assembled safely in Kobe Harbour, and were there marshalled in four lines for the inspection of the Emperor, who, on April 30, entered the port in the *Asama* (first-class cruiser), and steamed slowly down the centre of the array, the crews of the various ships manning the yards and cheering lustily as his Majesty passed. The Emperor had been present during a great part of the manœuvres.

Baron von Spaun, the chief of the Austro-Hungarian Navy, announced to the Hungarian Delegations that in the future no more bronze guns will be made for the fleet. He anticipates that the military authorities will soon substitute steel, but in any case steel will be exclusively employed in the Navy. He also communicated the fact that the naval authorities have absolute faith in the water-tube boiler which will be introduced into all ships now in hand. The Austrians do not intend to construct any submarine vessels on the ground that the experiments carried on in other countries do not justify expenditure for the purpose.

The United States Naval Appropriation Bill having passed the Senate, the Secretary of the Navy is authorised and directed, if he shall deem it for the interest of the Service, to contract for five submarine torpedo boats of the Holland type of the most improved design at a price not to exceed 170,000 dols. each; provided that such boats shall be similar in dimensions to the proposed new Holland, plans and specifications of which were submitted to the Navy Department by the Holland Torpedo Boat Company, in November, 1899. The new contract and the submarine boats covered by it are to be in accordance with the stipulations of the contract of purchase made between the Holland Torpedo Boat Company and the United States Navy Department. The House Committee on Naval Affairs, at its meeting on May 3, heard testimony on the question of the submarine boat. This committee has already heard Admiral Dewey on this subject, who spoke greatly in favour of the little craft. An amendment was also made in the Senate Committee authorising the Secretary of the Navy to purchase from the Gathmann Torpedo Gun Company the gun equipment for one or more of the harbour defence monitors authorised in May, 1898; such equipment to consist of two guns for each vessel of not less than 16in. bore and not less than forty feet in length, capable of throwing the Gathmann type of shell, containing about 500 pounds of wet gun cotton.

PREVENTION OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—For greater security have the Drainage and Water Supply of your Town and Country or temporary Residence examined and certified by The Sanitary Engineering Company (H. Carter, C.E., Manager), 65, Victoria Street, Westminster.—Fee quoted on receipt of full particulars. Established 23 years. Telegrams: "Sanitation, London."

SUMMER DRILLS ON SALISBURY PLAIN.

A large arrival of Volunteer battalions arrived on Salisbury Plain on Saturday last for training. The arrivals for encampment at Perham Down, within a mile of Ludgershall Station, were:—1st V.B. Cheshire Regiment, 32 officers, 600 men (Col. F. W. Blood); 2nd V.B., 22 officers, 700 men (Col. T. J. Smith); 3rd V.B., 21 officers, 800 men (Col. W. Mothersill); 5th V.B., 32 officers, 850 men (Col. Sir W. G. Shakerley); London Rifle Brigade, 30 officers, 500 men, commanded by Lieut.-Col. E. Matthey, the latter being attached to the Cheshire Brigade for training. The brigade commander is Col. A. W. Sheringham, who has a total rank and file under his command of 3,587. The London Rifle Brigade remains in training until June 17; while the Cheshire Brigade does not depart until June 30. The Manchester Volunteer Brigade, which also arrived at Perham Down, numbers 3,858. Three of the Manchester battalions remain up for training until June 16, and the 1st V.B. until June 30.

The arrivals at Bulford Camp included the Tyne and Tees Volunteer Brigade, constituted thus:—1st V.B. Durham Light Infantry, 31 officers, 730 men (Col. R. Burdon); 2nd V.B., 26 officers, 850 men (Col. D. Armstrong); 3rd V.B., 20 officers, 430 men (Col. A. Peters); 4th V.B., 20 officers, 850 men (Col. O. Perkins). Attached to this brigade are the 2nd V.B. Liverpool Regiment, 31 officers, 571 men (Col. C. Spencely) and the 7th V.B. Liverpool Regiment (Isle of Man), two officers, 50 men (Capt. R. S. Stephen). The Tyne and Tees Brigade is commanded by Col. C. S. Gordon, the total strength being 3,611. The Liverpool battalions remain in training until June 16, and the Durham battalions until the following day.

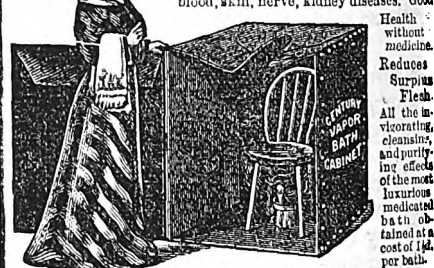
The total strength of the three brigades is over 11,000. With the Militia and other details encamped the force now under the command of Major-Gen. T. A. Cooke on Salisbury Plain amounts to 20,000 of all ranks.

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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

SENEKAL, May 29.

Imperial Yeomanry.—7th Co.: Killed: 2216 W. Berry. Wounded: 2246 Dawkins. Missing: 2283 E. Payne, 2206 W. Brooks. 8th: Wounded: 5140 P. Harris, 5124 P. Jones, 5074 F. Nunnerly, 5070 Cpl. J. Ashwell, 5091 R. Coleman. 41st: Wounded: 4640 G. Mew, 4599 W. Dyer.

Driscoll's Scouts.—Wounded: P. Dennison,* 24 G. Flowers.

R.F.A.—79th Batt.: Wounded: 18358 Bombr. W. Child.

Grenadier Guards.—2nd: Killed: 3196 C.-Sgt. A. L. Jenkins; Sgts. 3017 F. Summers, 1443 J. Gould; Ptes. 6071 E. Cope, 7320 C. Hyett, 6956 J. Findley, 1991 W. Gregg, 6855 J. Bardill, 6995 P. Davey, 6298 G. Potter, 3375 J. Strutt, 6773 T. Booth, 6849 J. Kelly, 3351 A. Squires, 7071 G. Thorpe, 3558 T. Cowhig, 6905 J. Lloyd, 6827 J. Powell, 2770 C. Eager, 7039 H. Hall, 4338 H. Ball, 4934 J. Garrett, 2522 T. Sheffield, 2405 W. Hodgkinson, 2245 T. Barrett, 4392 J. Betteridge, 4774 C. Chisholm, 3933 J. Davis, 4724 H. Hooper, 7186 J. Smith, 6677 G. Fudge, 6427 W. Day, 6907 J. McNally. Wounded: 8259 Drum. Maj. B. Gates; Sgts. 4608 J. Jenkins, 3825 F. A. Cooke, 2512 C. Brown, 4659 H. Hillsdon, 5506 H. Holt, 4383 C. Trim, 3715 H. Smith, 2236 W. Calladine; L.-Cpls. 5957 A. Parkes, 7276 R. Bond, 4818 H. Hunt, 5067 T. Bush, 2048 J. Osborne, 3952 M. Coster, 4625 W. McLelland, 6715 A. Thompson, 7170 M. Hamlet, 4748 T. Higginbotham, 5250 J. Wakefield, 7185 P. Silvester, 5959 A. Palmer, 6999 G. Johnson, 6903 W. Dickens, 7344 H. Maile, 4269 M. Conway; Ptes. 6407 A. Crook, 3816 E. Thomas, 3660 R. Edwards, 7426 W. Tebbutt, 4057 A. Sargent, 6445 J. Goodridge, 3401 J. Miller, 3300 G. Jones, 4247 J. McCormick, 6690 T. Clarke, 6243 T. Cockerhan, 2782 G. Fowler, 4709 J. Carter, 2386 J. Potter, 6906 C. Dyke, 6680 E. Helyer, 2194 A. Cooper, 3669 B. Atkins, 6789 J. Clarke, 6759 F. Marriott, 2298 M. Sweeney, 5121 A. Ebsworth, 6559 D. Tomkinson, 7223 H. Pound, 4681 A. Smith, 6871 C. Mitchell, 6572 A. Watson, 4609 C. Herbert, 4494 G. Ryland, (P. 6030) W. Nunner, 4864 T. Tree, 5939 G. Osgood, 7245 A. Nix, 6877 E. Barrett, 6417 F. Fruin, 6841 D. Scarborough, 6683 W. Smith, 5147 J. Hart, 7007 G. Allen, 1967 F. Moore, 6311 A. Wolstenholme, 3590 J. Williams, 7000 E. Hodge, 4862 C. Swift, 7047 T. Russell, 4252 S. Kitchenier, 2777 A. Tucker, 7005 J. Smart, 2501 G. Bailey, 1151 J. Bevan, 3075 E. Chappell, 7196 J. Moran, 6585 E. Pilkington, 2398 C. Kendrick, 7165 H. Thompson, 5220 A. Mason, 2575 E. Wood, 2622 E. Crawte, 6293 P. Doherty,* 2642 W. Ceting; Drmrs. 3040 D. Heles, 2265 W. Clow, 3215 T. McManus.* Missing: 5427 Sgt. W. Thorley; 7002 Pte. W. Priddy. Prisoners, unwounded: 2813 Sgt. P. Cox; Ptes. 3900 G. Chandler, 3993 E. Fisher, 5896 F. Hopes, 2351 A. Pancout, 6843 R. Harmston. Wounded: 6820 S. Flynn, 6939 G. Read.

Scots Guards.—2nd: Killed: 8238 Sgt. F. Schuard; Ptes. 7266 W. McKay, 1884 W. Hall, 2742 R. Brown. Wounded: 1137 Sgt. J. Buick; Ptes. 1821 E. C. McIntyre, 8325 H. Owen, 2057 H. Parkinson, 2417 A. Bellwood, 9998 H. Fairbottom, 8860 A. Hewitt, 1533 J. Smith, 7681 (P. 1681) W. Kendall, 8379 J. Lowther, 2046 (P. 2349) G. Elsey, 8519 (P. 8510) T. Clark, 8737 J. Baildon, 7247 (P. 2487) A. Cullen, 7194 D. Chapman, 2297 H. Kiniburgh, 1231 J. Lambert*, 9138 Drmr. C. Clarke, 2046 W. Forbes.

Roy. W. Kent Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 4359 L.-Cpl. R. Cairns; Ptes. 2764 H. Valder, 4140 H. Latter, 3807 A. Ott, 4032 H. Ardery, 2740 J. Hoye, 1053 W. Andrews, 900 J. Smith.

LORD ROBERTS'S ADVANCE.

GEN. IAN HAMILTON'S FORCE

FLORIDA, May 29.

10th Hussars.—Wounded: Lieut. T. Lister. Marshall's Horse.—Wounded: J. O'Shea. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd: Wounded: Lieut. H. W. Fife; 2661 H. Rothall.

Royal Sussex Regt.—1st: Killed: 3730 J. Symons (P. 3720 J. Simmonds), 6430 H. F. Braiden. Wounded: 3955 Sgt. W. Funnell; Cpls. 3758 J. Hollington,* 5109 W. Backshaw, 3932 J. Hart; Ptes. 7102 H. Wells,* 2015 C. Cooper, 2366 G. White, 3479 W. Lucas, 5676 A. Vitler, 3362 A. Fuller, 3246 C. Ellis, 4857 G. P. King, 3108 J. Archer, 5627 E. Young, 3597 T. Smith, 3287 E. Colwell.

Gordon Highlanders.—1st: Killed: Capt. St. J. Meyrick; 3632 Dmr. Nicholson; Ptes. 4141 J. Wilson, 3575 E. Clarke, 1497 A. Thomson, 3122 T. Urquhart, 4256 D. Meadon, 2897 E. Shearer, 6642 G. Days, 6286 E. Bissett, 2924 J. McIntosh, 2447 W. Newbigging, 3581 S. Bordon. Wounded: Sgts. 3590 A. McKenzie, 2949 J. Battersby, 4212 M. Mason, 1946 D. Thomson; Cpls. 4521 R. Andrew,* 4351 T. Lowe, 2861 J. Anderson, 2886 J. Watson, 4287 L. Hartung, 3756 K. McLeod; L.-Cpl. 6854 P. E. Elgee; Ptes. 3930 J. Taylor,* 6485 E. J. Kidd,* 8718 C. Beaton,* 3702 J. Shepherd, 3280 J. Nelson, 5906 J. McGregor, 2985 J. Forbes, 4540 J. Francis, 3071 W. Jones, 1281 J. Dodds, 6387 T. Adams, 2793 Morrison, 5440 E. Lindsay, 2315 J. McCay, 2790 J. Atkinson, 6074 R. Kynock, 3490 J. Holland, 4028 J. Watson, 2393 J. Flynn, 4101 J. Miller, 3242 J. Smith, 1147 J. Docherty, 2603 G. Robinson, 3030 J. Giles, 2019 J. Kirtan, 4891 D. Clark, 2889 A. Mitchell, 4637 T. Ashworth, 2404 T. Shaw, 3151 P. Campbell, 6720 J. Blyth, 5086 W. McKenzie, 2089 G. Reid, 6505 M. Angus, 1351 D. McVillie, 4470 T. S. Kelly, 4615 T. Woolridge, 5333 J. McLeod, 3847 F. H. Taylor, 3260 R. Cherrington, 2866 J. Luxford, 6420 H. Cattnach, 3623 J. Fulton, 1460 W. Louder, 3579 J. Heghurt, 3008 D. Kynock, 3763 H. Stacey, 4481 J. Murray; 6669 Drmr. R. Hunter.

3rd: Wounded: 2779 E. Townsley. Vol. Co.: Killed: 4 L.-Sgt. W. Simpson; Ptes. 37 G. W. Middleton, 57 J. M. Meldrum. Wounded: L.-Sgt. R. Martin; 13 L.-Cpl. E. L. Hymonds; Ptes. 87 J. Young, 225 J. Abernethy, 39 J. H. Smith, 14 W. Mowat, 86 T. Webster, 59 A. Rennie, 52 W. C. Davidson, 27 S. Crocker.

Cameron Highlanders.—1st: Killed: 1399 L.-Sgt. Edward North. Wounded: 2393 L.-Cpl. W. Forbes; Ptes. 3637 C. Ferrier, 3064 R. Scott.

Gordon Highlanders.—Wounded: Lieut.-Col. Burney; Capt. G. E. Cameron, P. S. Allan; 2nd Lieut. A. Cameron. Vol. Co.: Capt. J. B. Buchanan; Lieuts. F. J. Mackinnon, H. Forbes.

C.I.V.—Wounded: Capt. G. W. Barkley; Sgts. 523 W. Shaw, 339 M. W. Call; Ptes. 529 J. Waterhouse, 598 F. Hinker, 785 E. G. Millard, 673 P. G. Budd, 423 F. Fennell, 199 W. R. Arnell, 682 A. Drummond, 840 P. Kelly, 862 J. Wakeham.

Canadian Inf.—Wounded: 7038 J. E. Davies, 7235 J. B. Robinson, 7355 J. Jordan, 7838 C. Hill, 7888 A. G. Evans, 7938 A. Haydon, 7688 F. Richardson.

R.A.M.C.—Wounded: Lieut. A. H. Benson, attached Gordon Highlanders.

MAIN FORCE, May 30.

3rd Hussars.—Wounded: Capt. Kortright.

16th Lancers.—Wounded: Lieut. C. Harris.

R.H.A.—Wounded: Capt. H. L. Powell.

KROONSTAD TO LINDLEY, May 29.

Imperial Yeomanry.—13th Batn.: Killed: Capt. C. S. Keith, Reserve of Officers. Wounded: Capt. Sir J. E. C. Power.

GENERAL FRENCH'S FORCE.

NEAR KLIPRIVERSBERG, May 27-29.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Wounded: 3277 Sgt. J. Turnbull; Ptes. 3257 J. Corney, 2919 E. Robinson.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Wounded: Maj. W. J. Mackeson; 2nd Lieut. G. Dunne; Ptes. 4092 H. Ashmore, 4407 J. W. Porter.

2nd Dragoons.—Wounded: 2928 Cpl. C. Keren.

6th Dragoons.—Wounded: 3592 L.-Cpl. Tobin; Pte. 3761 W. H. Hughes.

8th Hussars.—Wounded: 3540 J. Routledge.

14th Hussars.—Wounded: 4051 H. Nutting.

Mounted Infantry (Ross Machine-Gun Section).—Wounded: 2600 W. E. Palmer, at Riet Spruit, May 26.

R.H.A.—"O" Batt.: Killed: 57801 McGavisk.

R.E.—9th Co.: Wounded: Brown, May 30.

Cameron Highlanders.—Prisoner: Capt. D. L. MacEwen, attached to Intelligence Dept.

ELANDSFONTEIN STATION, May 29.

Imperial Yeomanry (Intelligence Dept.).—Wounded: Lieut. C. Beddington.

Lumsden's Horse.—Wounded: 196 J. C. D. Bewisher.

Loch's Horse.—Wounded: Trumpet. Fred Lowe.

Victorian Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: 161 L.-Cpl. A. Greenwood.

Oxford L.I.—1st: Wounded: Lieut. C. E. Forrest; 2410 L.-Cpl. E. Gates; Ptes. 5661 H. Boomer, 4846 G. Fleckner.

BEFORE PRETORIA.

H.M.S. "Monarch".—Wounded: Commr. S. V. Y. de Horsey.

LORD ROBERTS'S ADVANCE, May 20-22.

Robert's Horse.—Lieut. T. G. Truter; Ptes. 1342 L. B. Moon, 1106 V. G. Mouatt, 2493 A. Foster (?) E. Hackney.

Loch's Horse.—2 G. H. Eady, 31 J. Jordan, 43 H. Need, 104 F. Beagont.

E. Kent Regt.—2nd: Missing: Lieut. W. G. F. Barnard; 3702 Cpl. C. Abrams; 4519 L.-Cpl. A. Wheatley; Ptes. 3339 E. Gurney, 3259 R. Burden, 7294 G. Lepine, 2859 J. Mallion, 5752 F. Miller, 4745 J. Parker, 3443 J. Rayfield, 4002 A. Sanders, 3178 S. G. Wilson, 5662 E. Woods, 7324 W. Strand.

Leicester Regt.—Mid. Inf.: 3643 J. Tattersal.

Roy. Irish Regt.—1st: 6035 A. Eaton, 4657 P. Bergin, 6157 J. Conway, 5974 J. Mooney.

Gloucester Regt.—1st: 4443 W. Brooker.

Worcester Regt.—2nd: 3588 T. Jenkins, 3740 J. Barnett, 3525 T. Wilts.

Welsh Regt.—1st: 2738 M. Evans.

Derby Regt.—1st: 5050 E. Wheelton.

Durham L.I.—2nd: 5370 F. Warwick.

C.I.Vs.—125 L.-Cpl. H. W. Moore; 1166 Pte. A. W. Dunk.

HAMMONIA, May 28, 29.

Border Horse.—Killed: Ptes. B. Barkham, W. N. G. Nisbet, J. O'Shaghnessy. Wounded: Lieut. L. G. Longmore; Cpls. Howarth, B. Ollett. Missing: Lieut. G. J. Boyes; Sgt. F. D. Hockin; Cpls. J. Bull, J. H. Hood; Ptes. W. F. Elliot, J. A. Fisher, A. Granger, G. E. Hinds, A. Piggott, H. T. Pampilon, B. T. Smith, G. E. Boileau, J. A. Davidson, H. C. Crosthwaite, H. Owen, C. H. Rogers, H. Sharp.

Brabant's Horse.—Wounded: 638 Cpl. J. Edmondstone; 681 F. Olsen. Missing: Lieut. G. B. Budler; 718 Sgt. W. Ballantyne; Cpls. 716 F. Dillon, 619 J. Anderson; 316 L.-Cpl. W. T. Marron; Trps. 666 J. H. Moss, 689 J. Rowlands, 714 H. Howell, 6115 W. Casey, 667 W. Mitchell, 668 A. McDonald, 6124 J. Keighley, 6117 A. Gates, 629 E. Bachelor (P. Buhler), 650 E. Hubbard, 670 W. Murphy, 701 J. E. Watson, 6116 R. De Beer, 459 T. Graham, 6132 F. Lawrence, 886 D. Baman (P. T. J. Bayman).

LINDLEY, June 1.

Imperial Yeomanry.—13th Batn.: Killed: Capt. C. S. Keith; Cpls. 14147 F. W. Galpin, 14096 H. F. de Laune; Ptes. 9678 W. E. Byrne, 9694 H. J. Robinson, 9698 N. Fenner, 14145 T. E. Backhouse, 9571 Maclure, 9404 J. Martin, N. F. Fealker (?), 14131 W. S. Power, 9873 A. Blake, 9659 J. Smith, 14153 T. B. Miller, 9517 W. Warren, 9370 G. McLaughlin. Wounded: Capt. The Earl of Stuart, C. M. Robin, J. Benson; Sgts. 9689 G. A. Gay,

nor, 9492 A. G. Gray; Cpls. 14225 J. D. Bell, 14179 Jacques, 9527 Rea; Ptes. 9716 Marshall-Porter,* 14118 J. T. Watson,* 9705 E. Chetwode, 14123 H. W. Dawson, 14116 A. B. Coote, 9507 J. Lockhart, 9704 M. Hickie, 9715 W. Holmes, 9591 B. Johnson, 3690 C. Maccone, 9669 G. Hutchinson, 9616 W. Laing, 9528 T. Murphy, 9538 G. Green, 14145 J. M. Gathorne-Hardy, 9681 J. Wright, 9633 E. Dooley, 9643 J. F. Ogilvy, 9645 W. Robinson, 14165, J. G. Orr, 9368 J. Parker, 9559 J. Young.

NEAR WINBURG (no date stated).

Additional list.

Royal Engineers.—Killed: 2786 W. James.

Imperial Yeomanry.—41st Co.: Wounded: 4599 W. H. Dyer. Missing: 4246 Sgt. J. Weedon. 34th Co.: Missing: Sgts. 6348 S. Tomlin, 6262 F. W. Scot, 6290 J. McIlwraith, 6293 W. Nichol, 6331 F. W. Meek; Ptes. 6359 W. Blyth, 6315 F. Lee, 6361 R. Robertson, 6466 E. Hely, 6261 T. Richards, 6299 N. Walker, 6352 T. Lee.

Natal Scouts.—E. Barron.

GERMISTON, May 29.

17th Lancers.—Missing: 4172 L.-Cpl. P. Sherrieff, 3698 Pte. G. Brewster.

R.H.A.—"R" Batt.: 20108 C. McNamara.

THABA NCHU (no date stated).

Imperial Yeomanry.—3rd Co.: 5562 M. W. Gorton

34th: 6285 Ingram, both wounded.

NEAR UTRECHT (May 28-29).

South African Light Horse.—Wounded: Lieut. T. H. Thompson; 123 L.-Cpl. S. Knox; Trp. 1771 G. Robson.

Missing: 1673 Q. J. Symes, 1674 J. Crowley, 1563 W. T. Wagner, 1734 Eaton.

KHEIS, May 28.

Imperial Yeomanry.—5th Co.: Killed: Major J. A. Orr Ewing; 255 L.-Cpl. A. Baxter. Wounded: Surg.-Capt. Dun; 252 Sgt. J. Moncrieff; 312 Cpl. G. Walker; Ptes. 307 P. J. Reid, 294 E. V. Ashley, 289 F. Stovin, 286 T. Neville. 32nd: Killed: 8991 Sgt. A. D. Ward; 8937 Pte. J. Fairclough. Wounded: Capt. L. H. Jones; 8902 Sgt. H. M. James; 8885 L.-Cpl. J. McDonnell; Ptes. 8959 W. Clarke,* 8927 F. J. Roberts, 8939 J. Dancer, 8918 L. Bennett, 8929 W. Swire.

Nesbitt's Horse.—Wounded: Lieut. Venables, Pte. Hiscock.

Gloucester Regt.—Wounded: Lieut. G. H. Matthews,* 4532 Sgt. H. Kent; 4617 Cpl. G. Tanner

Welsh Regt.—Wounded: Capt. A. H. U. Tindal.*

DOUGLAS, May 30.

Staff.—Wounded: Maj. R. B. Kelly, A.D.C.; Lieut. J. V. Patton, A.D.C.

Imperial Yeomanry.—8th Batn.: Killed: 2669 Cpl. W. Coulston; 2682 L.-Cpl. G. E. M. Barry; Ptes. 2741 J. W. Derbyshire, 2677 F. W. Hackforth, 2646 P. Orrell, 2788 D. Kew, 3877 J. C. Crayston, 3879 W. E. Day, 3892 J. Hindson, 3947 W. Todd, 3955 J. Wright. Wounded: Lieut. Huntington; 53 L.-Cpl. E. Poole; 2692 Sgt. C. B. Storey; 3849 Cpl. C. W. Wilson; 3855 Trumpet. R. Bayliff; Ptes. 3918 J. Park, 2748 P. R. Agnew, 2754 C. H. Brunner (P. J. Bynn), 2670 R. P. B. Carter, 2744 T. Gibbs, 3883 E. H. Fenton, 3940 T. W. Slee, 3958 G. Watt, 2753 A. Looker, 2765 W. Lupton, 2756 A. E. Wright, 3894 R. Hodgson.

Paget's Horse.—Killed: 13200 Pochin, 13197 P. Chaterton, 13113 Hall, 13119 L. Finden. Wounded: Lieut. Letheridge; Ptes. 13131 J. D. L. Bell*, 13060 F. Poole, 13187 M. H. Mather.

Royal Canadian Art.—"E" Batt.: Killed: 482 Bombr. J. Latimer; Wounded: 408 Cpl. H. M. Brown; Ptes. 445 G. H. Ross, 531 C. Woollard, 421 G. F. Fletcher, 420 J. W. M'Askill, 491 R. C. Jackson, 529 H. B. Tait, 411 J. Kane.

Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles.—Killed: Col. Spence; Sgt. T. Orchard; Pte. Cheverley. Wounded: Cpl. W. Mann; Ptes. A. Turnell, F. Brassington, F. Fisher.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Staff-Sgt. Newdigate.

Cape Volunteer Medical Staff Corps.—Sgts. Blizzard, Rossan.

GENERAL RUNDLE'S FORCE, LINDLEY, June 1-2.

Imperial Yeomanry.—3rd Batn.: Killed: 748 Sgt. A. F. Tomlinson; 3380 Pte. H. Learman. Wounded: Capt. L. R. Rolleston and M. S. Dawnsay; Lieut. L. E. Starkey; Ptes. 3446 H. E. Williams, 750 N. C. Spencer, 801 J. W. Thraves, 793 W. Rippon, 775 E. A. Clarke, 3421 J. W. Cunningham, 790 T. Revill, 729 A. Chambers, 1954 J. T. Fewkes. Missing: 797 Col.-Sgt. L. G. Cottle, Ptes. 3457 J. Tristram, 3394 P. G. Wilkinson, 3397 F. Devonshire, 3460 E. F. Brown, 743 W. Lund, 3485 D. Owens, 3492 E. C. Clark, 3402 J. Hayward, 3475 G. Rawson. 5th: Wounded: 7373 L.-Cpl. E. A. S. Gell; Ptes. 7239 F. Bindall, 7323 E. C. Smith.* 10th: Killed: 5001 D. S. Mead. Missing: 6028 G. W. Chapman.

Royal Field Artillery.—46th Batt.: Wounded: 28653 Bombr. T. Symons, 29019 B. W. Batt.

R.E.—Tele. Batn. 1st Div.: Wounded: 28488 Cpl. P. E. Brewer.

Warwick Scouts.—Missing: Venables (prisoner).

ORANGE GROVE, June 2.

9th Lancers.—Wounded: Lieut. Durand; 2nd Lieut. Sadleir-Jackson and Pollok (last missing).

16th Lancers.—Wounded and missing: Lieut. Hon. C. M. Evans-Freke.

SIR HENRY COLVILLE'S COLUMN, May 26-27.

Seaforth Highlanders.—Wounded: Lieut.-Col. Hughes-Hallett; Lieuts. Radclyffe and Doig.

HEILBRON, May 22.

R.E.—Prisoners: Capt. O. T. O. K. Webber. Tele. Sect.: 734 Hutchinson, 4333 A. W. York.

WESTERN FRONTIER.

OLIPHANTS VLEI, May 28-29.

New Zealand Mtd. Inf.—Killed: 203 W. J. Byrne.
Wounded: 400 F. Krubley, 144 A. Hasti, 360 E. Sejnai.
Queensland Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: 79 T. Kennedy, 188 Edwards.

Canadian Mtd. Inf.—2nd Batt.: Wounded: 291 Cpl. Stevens; Ptes. 127 A. W. Gray, 85 G. L. Dore.
R.H.A.—“G” Batt.: Wounded: 751 Qmr.-Sgt. W. Havern; 25396 E. Lee.

Suffolk Regt.—1st (Mtd. Inf.): Wounded: 3272 A. Penny
K.R.R.—3rd (Mtd. Inf.): Wounded: 6003 W. Moir.

May 26-30 (no place mentioned).

2nd Dragoons.—Wounded: 3372 Sgt. A. Hennigan.
6th Dragoons.—3671 A. Vaughan.

Imperial Yeomanry—26th Co.: Wounded: 14967 C. Robertson.

Lumsden's Horse.—Wounded: 164 W. B. Elives.
W. Australian Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: Lieut. R. D. P. Potter.

R.H.A.—“O” Batt.: Wounded: 10821 A. Reid.
Missing: 5031 W. Morgan, 2320 T. McGrevey, 75596 G. H. Mann.

W. Riding Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: Wounded: 4801 T. Brennan, 4369 J. Tyler.

N. Stafford Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: Killed: 3144 J. Moore.
Wounded: 2771 A. Wilson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Corrections to casualties previously reported:—
8th Hussars.—3822 P. Hollingsworth, reported missing, has rejoined.

Imperial Yeo.—9th Co.: 536 A. J. Moon, died of enteric at Boshof, Apr. 26; was previously reported as belonging to 13th Batt. R.F.A.

Grenadier Guards.—2nd: 4988 W. Beresford, reported missing, Senekal, May 21, has now rejoined.

K.R.R.—4232 W. Mason, died of dysentery, Mooi River, Jan. 4. He was previously reported as belonging to 1st Rifle Brig., and as having died Feb. 9. 1st: 4270 Beeman, died, Ladysmith, Apr. 11, enteric; previously reported as 4271 Pte. Brannan. 2nd: 9942 Bertram Tull, died, dysentery, Feb. 23, Ladysmith; was previously reported as Fell, and regiment as 2nd Rifle Brigade.

Gordon Highlanders.—2nd: 6361 L.-Cpl. A. Duncan, died, Ladysmith, Mar. 11; previously reported as 5161.

Royal Irish Fus.—1st: 4670 O. Bourke was reported killed, Talana Hill, Oct. 20; was afterwards corrected to 4670 O'Brien, who is alive doing duty. O'Rourke was the man who was killed.

Durban L.I.—2327 Francis, died, enteric, May 25, on *Dunera*; was previously incorrectly reported as belonging to the 1st Durham L.I.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever, and at Bloemfontein.

2nd Life Gds.—1218 S. Norman, Springfontein, May 30; 2066 F. Hunt, June 4.

Royal Horse Gds.—204 F. Wills, May 30.

3rd Dragoon Gds.—2876 A. Davies, Springfontein.

6th Dragoon Gds.—3627 J. Rapley, May 30; 3571 Staff-Sgt. G. Merryweather, June 2; 3192 A. Jarvis, June 4; 3729 C. Young, June 4; 3334 Cpl. Keel, June 2; 3543 J. Haine, June 4, both Kroonstad.

7th Dragoon Gds.—4254 Cpl. G. Brothers, June 1; 4476 H. Wellen, Kroonstad, June 5.

1st Royal Dragoons.—3842 H. Gilman, Pretoria, Apr. 13.

3rd Hussars.—2599 W. Davis, Naauwpoort, June 5; 3100 E. Williams, Springfontein, June 6.

6th Dragoons.—3196 E. Jackson, June 2.

10th Hussars.—2682 J. Aying, Deelfontein, May 31; 4478 A. Hammond, June 2; 3893 H. Watson, Heilbron, May 31.

12th Lancers.—4344 C. White, May 28; 4582 R. Comyn, June 3, both Kroonstad.

13th Hussars.—3885 S. Prodger, Ladysmith, June 2.

14th Hussars.—37 P. Johnson, Kroonstad, May 29; 3577 Cpl. C. Battson, Wynberg, June 3.

16th Lancers.—4373 E. Vine, dysentery, May 31.

17th Lancers.—4363 A. Wooliscroft, June 4.

19th Hussars.—3344 Cpl. M. Spicer, Ladysmith, June 2.

Imperial Yeomanry.—10108 C. Aukers, dysentery, Cape Town, June 1. 1st Batn.: 12212 Cpl. R. Elder, dysentery, Deelfontein, May 31. 3rd Co.: 5564 R. Hadley, Ladysmith, May 31. 12th: 3734 Sgt. A. Thurman, Boshof, May 30. 15th: (? 7229) E. Maund, dysentery, Deelfontein, May 29. 25th: 7767 H. Brownfield, Kroonstad, June 2. 28th: 5336 L.-Cpl. A. Whittle, wounds, Orange Grove, May 38. 58th: 6129 H. Baker, June 4.

59th: 8143 F. Twiss, Hoopstad, May 30.

S. Australian Mtd. Inf.—5 G. Hardey, June 4.

Bethune's Mtd. Inf.—C. Collins (? disease), Greytown, June 5; 36 J. Cock, Vryheid, May 28.

Ceylon Mtd. Inf.—3476 Qmr.-Sgt. A. Cheyne, Kroonstad, June 2.

Roberts's Horse.—Lieut. C. C. Eaton, Kroonstad, June 4.

Kitchener's Horse.—3351 J. Severn, Springfontein, June 3.

N.S.W. Mtd. Inf.—58 A. Smith, May 30; 311 W. Freeman, May 29.

N.S.W. Lancers.—879 L. Tunks, Kroonstad, June 2.

Victorian Mtd. Inf.—186 V. O. Wakley, May 31; 272 H. Smart, June 3, both Kroonstad.

Nesbitt's Horse.—D. Rothwell, Kroonstad, May 27.

Loch's Horse.—W. Douglas, Kroonstad, May 29; Sgt. Maj. D. Green, peritonitis, Cape Town, June 3.

Protectorate Regt.—101 Allan Wintour, wound, Mafeking, Apr. 11.

R.H.A.—“F” Batt.: 24245 F. Elliott, Kroonstad, June 4. “J”: 3679 G. F. Smith, Kroonstad, May 28. “K”: 30159 A. Howes (? disease), Wynberg, May 28. “R”: 75873 A. Thompson, May 29; 16973 G. Podd, Kroonstad, May 27.

R.F.A.—71592 A. Clarke, June 1. 37th Batt.: 7453 Bombr. Wheeler W. Reid, Boshof, May 30. 39th: 16542 T. Ellis, Dewetsdorp, June 5. 43rd: 27932 Bombr. S. Harbour, May 30. 73rd: 82090 W. Ball, pneumonia, Ladysmith, June 2. 81st: 79441 Bombr. P. Jones, May 30. Amn. Col.—3rd: 39431 Bombr. F. Green, June 4.

Northumberland Vol. Arty. (Elswick Co.).—7245 C. Adams, June 1.

R.G.A.—15th Co. (S. Div.): 72919 C. Parker, June 1.

R.E.—9th Co.: 1367 J. McTuerney, May 31. 10th: 1443 F. Aukers, May 29. 11th: 26518 J. Gibbings, Boshof, June 1. 12th: 23530 L.-Cpl. A. Rowbotham, Cape Town, June 2. 26th: 26673 C. Stanford, Karee Siding, June 2. 29th: 26439 E. Rogers, Naauwpoort, May 31. 31st: 23566 Cpl. B. Garrod, dysentery, Kimberley, May 27. 38th: 22846 L.-Cpl. W. Cottle, May 30.

“C” Pontoon: 26575 T. Moore, Kroonstad, June 3.

Grenadier Gds.—1st: 2631 F. Janes, June 1. 2nd: 2nd Lieut. A. H. Murray, wounds, Kheis, June 1; 4007 S. Langton, June 4. 3rd: 7626 J. Stoker, May 30; 2982 E. Holloway, May 27; 3388 J. Johnson, June 4, last two Kroonstad.

Coldstream Gds.—1st: 1364 J. Pammrent, Kroonstad, May 29; 1525 S. Chalke, June 4. 2nd: 567 G. Boardman, June 1.

Scots Gds.—1st: 8647 J. Wilson, May 29; 2341 Cpl. M. Hopwood, June 1; 8077 Sgt. C. Rellie, June 4. 2nd: 8293 F. McEvoy, dysentery, June 3.

E. Kent Regt.—2nd: 2nd Lieut. F. S. Frith, June 1; 3490 A. Aclleton, May 31; 3086 Sgt. J. Suckling, June 4; 5451 J. Chesson, June 3; 3914 J. Byard, June 2; 1775 F. Sutton, June 3. Mtd. Inf.: 5436 C. Saunders, wounds, Pretoria, May 26.

Northumberland Fus.: 2nd: 7612 M. Tweddle, Kroonstad, May 29.

Roy. Warwick Regt.—2nd: 4751 H. Drury, May 31; 5022 A. Cox, June 3, both Kroonstad.

Norfolk Regt.—2nd: 4214 Cpl. H. Gaskin, Wynberg, May 29; 4436 O. Reeve, Kroonstad, May 31; 2789 Sgt. R. Moore, June 2; 4922 A. Causton, Deelfontein, June 1.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: 580 J. Hunton, May 31; 5006 G. Cox, June 2; 4332 C. Covill, dysentery, June 4; 2319 S. Oakes, Wynberg, June 3.

Suffolk Regt.—1st: 4835 G. Bruty, Vet River, May 31; 2739 W. Watling, Pretoria, Apr. 15; 2842 G. Pomeroy, pneumonia, June 4; 5050 W. Taylor, Naauwpoort, June 2.

Somerset L.I.—2nd: 2990 F. Hurford (*alias* Blake) (? disease), Maritzburg, May 30; 4519 E. Day, Smithfield, June 1.

E. Yorks Regt.—1st: 13 G. Saunders, Kroonstad, June 5. Mtd. Inf.: 2139 Sgt. J. Riley, Kroonstad, May 27.

Bedford Regt.—1st: 921 H. Constable, June 5. 2nd: 1326 Sgt. D. Thorby, May 31; 4762 J. Fincher, May 30; 5380 Cpl. J. Cox, Winburg, June 2.

Leicester Regt.—1st: 1441 Monk, Estcourt, May 30.

Roy. Irish Regt.—6363 R. Kavanagh, June 4. 1st: 3620 R. Walsh, June 2; 6335 W. Foran, June 1; 6031 J. Lee, June 4; 1414 T. Giltrop, Winburg, June 2.

Yorks Regt.—1st: 2999 H. Lane, May 29; 5236 C. Matthews, June 1; 5535 J. Pullan, Orange Grove, May 31.

Lancashire Fus.—2nd: 5151 J. Broderick, Apr. 28; 5049 T. Marr, Apr. 16, both typhoid, Pretoria; 4838 L.-Cpl. J. Haran, Estcourt, June 2.

Roy. Scots Fus.—2nd: 2399 R. Loggie, dysentery, Kimberley, May 26.

Cheshire Regt.—2nd: 1979 B. Greenhalgh, cirrhosis liver, May 30; 1476 H. Lee, June 1; 1566 J. Jeffs, June 4. 4th: 3062 G. Mellor, East London, June 4; 155 J. Gilligin, Springfontein, June 2.

Roy. Welsh Fus.—1st: 2527 C. Davis, Kimberley, May 30.

S. Wales Borderers.—2670 G. Jarrold, June 2. 2nd: 5760 G. Harris, May 29; 4281 R. Beall, May 27; 2987 A. Lethbridge, May 28; 4973 W. French, June 3; last three Kroonstad. 3rd: 7217 N. Nicholas, meningitis, on *Pindari*, June 1.

K.O.S.B.—3948 C. Goulden, Kroonstad, May 27. 3rd: 1186 W. Blyth, tuberculosis, Wynberg, June 4.

Scottish Rifles.—2nd: 5680 Bglr. W. Chipperfield, Mooi River, May 2; 8 Band Sgt. J. Bygrove, pleurisy, Newcastle, May 26. 4th: 2433 J. Grieve, Boshof, May 30.

Gloucester Regt.—1st: 5130 G. Ball, pneumonia, Pretoria, Apr. 14. 2nd: 9323 C. Dickenson, Powell, June 2.

Worcester Regt.—2nd: 4417 W. Kirk, June 2; 3365 J. Thomas, June 1; 6783 A. Perrigo, Wynberg, June 5; Vol. Co.: 6782 E. Perks, June 2.

E. Lancs. Regt.—1st: 5137 R. Wood, Kroonstad, May 27; 5172 C. Coleman, Wynberg, June 3; 3rd: 6846 A. Smith, May 29; 9752 G. Smith, Springfontein, June 2. 3rd: 9042 J. Harris, wounds, Brandfort, June 5.

W. Riding Regt.—1st: 865 T. Pilkington, May 29; 5612 B. Prime, May 30; 5387 J. Hemingway, Naauwpoort, May 30; 2824 T. Overend, May 31; 4242 H. Tatham, June 4; 5667 J. Harvey, Winburg, June 5. 2nd: 2993 Cpl. E. Finnigan, June 2.

Roy. Sussex Regt.—1st: 4472 D. Bedle, Winburg, Mar. 30.

Hants Regt.—2nd: 3238 T. Gould, May 29; 7861 W. Freeman, May 31; 3454 C. Henley, Kroonstad, May 27.

S. Stafford Regt.—1st: 5301 J. Griffin, 2941, T. Wooley, both May 31; 4370 C. Mayo, June 1; 5446 J. Chandler, June 1; 5442 J. Smith, June 6, all Winburg. 4th: 4528 G. Armstrong, May 30; Cpl. D. Bagnall, June 2, both Boshof.

S. Lancs. Regt.—1st: 3414 E. Traynor, Estcourt, May 30; (? 2443) J. Casson, Naauwpoort, May 30. 3rd: 3596 W. Rigley, May 31; 6468 E. Lester, June 1; both Naauwpoort.

Welsh Regt.—1st: 5710 T. Scott, May 31; 5657 F. Kidmon, Kroonstad, May 31; 3551 S. McIntosh, June 2. 3rd: 9176 A. Allen, De Aar, June 2.

Royal Highlanders.—2nd: 7305 R. Monsland, Winburg, Mar. 30. 3rd: Capt. Stuart Robertson (attd. 14th Huss.), Kroonstad, June 1.

Oxford L.I.—1st: 3290 H. Smith, June 2; 5464 W. Wakefield, June 5.

Essex Regt.—1st: 2849 T. Eaton, Kroonstad, May 26; 4359 Cpl. F. Chilvers, June 2; 3673 H. Devenish, June 1; 1255 Qmr.-Sgt. C. Brewster, June 4; 3017 R. Gurton, influenza, Wynberg, June 2. Vol. Co.: 6849 A. Courtenay, dysentery, June 2.

Loyal N. Lancs. Regt.—1st: 5414 W. Manley, Alival North, May 28; 4581 J. Daulby, phthisis, Kimberley, May 30.

Northampton Regt.—2nd: 1381 H. Clayson, pneumonia, 5333 G. Jones, both Kroonstad, June 3; 1819 G. Drava, Naauwpoort, June 3; (? 5066) J. Knight, pneumonia, Pretoria (May 30).

Berks Regt.—2nd: 5184 E. Duncan, June 4.

Royal W. Kent Regt.—2nd: 4060 Cpl. F. Page, June 2.

Yorks L.I.—1st: 5056 J. Maddy, May 30; 4690 A. Mullins, Hoopstad, May 28.

Shropshire L.I.—2nd: 2781 A. Doody, Wynberg, June 3.

Middlesex Vol. Co.: 7146 Angelone, Mooi River, June 3. 2nd V.B.: 7208 A. Smith, dysentery, No. 1 Ambulance Train, May 27.

K.R.R.C.—4th: 611 G. Mitchell, May 30.

Wilts Regt.—1st: 5153 J. Kreut, typhoid, Pretoria, Apr. 19. 2nd: Lieut. L. O. F. Mellish, June 2; (? 5119) Scott, May 30; 5053 F. French, May 28; 2541 H. Haines, dysentery; 4279 Sgt. W. Dumbrell, both May 31; 5337 F. Keyho, June 4; 2324 P. W. Evans, May 30.

Manchester Regt.—3957 S. Unsworth, dysentery, Ladysmith (June 3).

N. Stafford Regt.—2nd: 7221 W. Rawlings, Springfontein, May 30. 4th: 3585 J. Cochrane, pneumonia, Cape Town, May 31; 4398 D. Pitterton, St. Helena, May 10.

Vol. Co.: 7174 J. Walker, June 3.

Durham L.I.—3rd: 4439 H. Lein, Springfontein, June 6.

Seaforth Highlanders.—2nd: 3318 J. Foley, Naauwpoort, dysentery, June 2.

Gordon Highlanders.—1st: 64 J. Watt, June 4.

Roy. Irish Fus.—1st: 5648 J. Prior, Maritzburg, June 1. 2nd: 5973 C. Brady, Pretoria, Mar. 9.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—1st: 1060 A. Fraser, dysentery, May 30; 5317 L.-Cpl. J. Peebles, June 6, both Springfontein. 4th: 2958 W. Faulds, malarial, Sterkstroom, May 31. Vol. Co.: 7308 R. Kelly, Winburg, Mar. 30.

Rifle Brigade.—391 G. Nicholls, dysentery, Maritzburg, May 15.

C.I.V.—829 B. James, June 1; 1296 J. Brice, Heilbron, May 31. Mtd. Inf.: 321 Nixon, typhoid, Kroonstad, June 2.

Canadian Inf.—7610 G. Bolt, Naauwpoort, June 1.

Bechuanaland Rifles.—126 McCorkindale, typhoid, Mafeking, Apr. 6.

R.A.M.C.—9447 A. Vickery, Boshof, May 30; 12795 A. Harrison, Kimberley, May 26; 9268 (? disease), H. Frost, Maritzburg, May 30; 10935 C. Isaacson, May 31; 12749 J. Naylor, dysentery, June 4; 11666 F. Thrush, Maritzburg, June 4. Nursing Sister—Clara Evans, dysentery, May 31.

Indian Medical Service.—Lieut. C. H. B. A. Wylie, June 2.

St. John's Ambulance.—450 W. Thornber, June 4; 602 R. Buck, June 4.

Imperial Bearer Corps.—R. R. Clarke, Mooi River, May 2.

Hants Militia Med. S.C.—46 J. Pettengell, June 1.

Southampton Vol. Med. S.C.—A. Puddick, June 4.

Militia Med. S.C.—124 W. Davis, pneumonia, Estcourt, June 2.

A.S.C.—6334 F. Ferris, 10374 Staff-Sgt. Heeping, both Kroonstad, May 30; 9671 Sgt. J. Newell, dysentery, June 1; 11793 C. Blackshaw, June 4. 35th Co.: 11874 Walker, Winburg, June 2. 38th: 8471 R. Hiles, Naauwpoort, May 31.

Military Police.—4885 T. Shaddick, May 31.

NAVAL.

H.M.S. Philomel.—A.B.: R. Belcher, 143810, dysentery (? place), May 21.

ORBIT BRAND TOBACCO

TADDY & CO., LONDON, E.

Manufacturers of Cigarettes and Tobaccos
in Bond for Export.

THE War Office has decided to at once commence the construction of a new battery on the Isle of Grain, opposite Sheerness, to strengthen the military defences at the entrances to the Rivers Thames and Medway. The battery will occupy a site between Grain Fort and Grain Wing Battery, and will command the Nore and the channels leading from the North Sea into the Thames and Medway. The battery is to be constructed on similar lines to Barton's Point Battery, Sheerness, the outpost of the Thames and Medway chain of defences, and will be equipped with long-range breechloading and quick-firing guns.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, June 5.

MEMORANDUM.

Volunteer Officers borne as Supernumerary whilst

serving with Volunteer Companies in South Africa:—

7th V.B. Royal Scots.—Lieut. T. F. M. Williamson.

1st V.B. East Kent Regt.—Lieut. R. V. F. Hubbard.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd V.B.: 2nd Lieut. A.

Reed. 3rd V.B.: Capt. J. W. G. Simonds.

1st V.B. Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. F. M. Chatterley.

Liverpool Regt.—5th (Irish) V.B.: 2nd Lieut. J. J. L.

Ferris. 6th V.B.: Capt. M. J. Mahony.

4th V.B. Norfolk Regt.—Lieut. B. M. Hughes.

1st V.B. Lincoln Regt.—Lieut. T. L. D. Dickinson.

2nd V.B. Suffolk Regt.—Lieut. H. S. Marriott.

3rd V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major

W. Hepworth.

1st (Hertford) V.B. Bedford Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. C. T.

Vesey.

1st V.B. Leicester Regt.—Lieut. J. M. Curtois.

1st V.B. Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut. F. A. Woodcock.

3rd V.B. Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. J. ff. Crofton.

1st V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Capt. N. M. Griffith.

2nd V.B. South Wales Borderers.—Lieut. F. G.

Dawson.

3rd (Dumfries) V.B. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—

Lieut. R. J. Cunningham.

2nd V.B. Scottish Rifles.—Lieut. E. J. Heilbron.

(Bristol) V.B. Gloucester Regt.—Lieut. F. B.

Carlisle.

1st V.B. Worcester Regt.—Capt. R. H. Whitcombe,

jun.

2nd V.B. East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. F. E. Button.

1st (Cumberland) V.B. Border Regt.—Capt. A. Lee.

1st V.B. South Stafford Regt.—Lieut. E. O. Wright.

1st V.B. South Lancashire Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. F.

Cary.

3rd V.B. Welsh Regt.—Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry

J. C. Gaskell.

1st (Dundee) V.B. Royal Highlanders.—Lieut. E. Tosh.

1st V.B. Essex Regt.—Lieut. C. H. R. Taylor.

1st V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—Capt. T. C. Newbold.

1st V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. E.

Stowell.

1st V.B. Northampton Regt.—Lieut. H. W. Jackson.

2nd V.B. Royal West Kent Regt.—Capt. C. S.

Marchant.

1st V.B. Yorkshire L.I.—Lieut. C. A. Mackenzie.

1st V.B. Shropshire L.I.—Capt. H. P. Harris-Edge.

6th V.B. Manchester Regt.—Capt. P. Bamford.

2nd V.B. North Stafford Regt.—Lieut. W. H. Ridge.

2nd V.B. York and Lancaster Regt.—Capt. C. C.

Moxon.

5th V.B. Durham L.I.—Capt. J. B. Bowman.

1st V.B. Highland L.I.—Lieut. J. Kelso.

3rd (Moray) V.B. Seaforth Highlanders.—Lieut. W. C.

Reid.

1st (Renfrew) V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

—2nd Lieut. A. E. Stewart.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Antrim (S. Div.).—James P. W. Ford to be 2nd Lieut.

(May 22).

Devon (W. Div.).—2nd Lieut. H. P. Bennitt to be

Lieut.

Donegal (S. Div.).—Lieut. L. F. Allan to be Capt., and

to remain seconded.

Dublin City (S. Div.).—William I. Thompson to be

2nd Lieut. (May 29).

Glamorgan (W. Div.).—Charles G. F. Loder to be

2nd Lieut.

Kent (E. Div.).—Henry H. S. Vaughan and George W.

Matthews to be 2nd Lieuts. (May 23).

Yorkshire (W. Div.).—2nd Lieut. R. A. Legard to be

Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA.)

Royal Monmouth.—2nd Lieut. H. Lewis to be Lieut.

Thames Div. (Submarine Miners).—Capt. C. E. Holland

granted hon. rank of Major.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Royal Scots.—Seconding of Capt. C. P. B. Wood whilst acting as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. G. U. Prior, Commanding Curragh District, which appeared in Gazette of May 15, is cancelled.

5th Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieut. H. de Putron to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Capt. T. H. Lindberg, whose period of service has expired.

Royal Warwick Regt.—5th Batn.: 2nd Lieut. N. Deakin resigns his commission on account of ill health.

6th Batn.: 2nd Lieut. R. G. Beatty, from 5th Batn., to be

2nd Lieut.

6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.—Edward R. S. Cheales to be

2nd Lieut. (May 26).

Devon Regt.—3rd Batn.: Arthur B. L. Smith (May 22)

and Rosser F. M. Dean (May 24) to be 2nd Lieuts.

4th Batn.: 2nd Lieuts. D. W. E. Domville, C. Darbyshire,

and C. B. Vyvyan, to be Lieuts. (June 6); Gerard B.

Ford to be 2nd Lieut. (May 26).

Suffolk Regt.—3rd Batn.: 2nd Lieut. W. Temple to be

Lieut. (June 6). 4th Batn.: John Marshall to be 2nd

Lieut. (May 25).

4th Batn. Somerset L. I.—Bertram J. Wakley to be

2nd Lieut. (May 26).

4th Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. G. S.

Constable, J. L. Ellis, and A. K. Ford, to be Lieuts.

3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt.—Cecil G. Wellesley,

formerly Lieut. 24th Middlesex V.R.C., to be Capt.

(May 19).

3rd Batn. Bedford Regt.—Owain E. W. Greaves to be

2nd Lieut. (May 16).

5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—William G. Robinson, late

Lieut. 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt., to be Lieut.

(May 22); Henry C. Gouldsbury to be 2nd Lieut.

(May 26).

6th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—George H. Hardman to be

2nd Lieut. (May 28).

4th Batn. South Wales Borderers.—2nd Lieut. E.

Ellershaw, from 4th Batn. Yorkshire Regt., to be Capt.

5th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Lieut. C. S.

Page seconded for service with Line Batn. in South

Africa.

5th Batn. Worcester Regt.—2nd Lieut. V. R. C. Fitzroy

resigns his commission on account of ill health.

3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt.—Arthur M. Mills and

George H. C., Earl of Rocksavage, to be 2nd Lieuts.

(May 24).

3rd Batn. Welsh Regt.—Capt. W. Forrest to be Major;

Lieut. R. P. Ryder to be Capt. (June 6); Vivian F.

Banfield to be 2nd Lieut. (May 24).

3rd Batn. Black Watch.—Capt. W. Keith Murray to be

Instr. of Musketry (May 28).

Essex Regt.—3rd Batn.: Henry G. Vaux to be 2nd

Lieut. (May 22). 4th Batn.: Capt. R. F. K. Gooch

seconded whilst acting as A.D.C. to Right Hon. Sir J. W.

Ridgeway, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon

(Feb. 6).

3rd Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—2nd Lieuts.

J. A. G. Marshall, A. de M. Bellairs, H. G. Stafford,

W. B. Anderson, and W. Leslie to be Lieuts. (May 22).

3rd Batn. Northampton Regt.—Alfred F. M. Slater to be

2nd Lieut. (May 22).

3rd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regt.—Hugh D. Lermite to be

2nd Lieut. (May 24).

3rd Batn. Royal West Kent Regt.—Capt. J. S. D. Gage

seconded for service with A.S.C. in South Africa.

3rd Batn. Yorkshire.—2nd Lieut. D. Hunter to be

Lieut. (May 12); Cecil F. Tulloh to be 2nd Lieut.

(May 23).

4th Batn. Shropshire L. I.—2nd Lieuts. T. Fitzjohn and

E. H. Miles to be Lieuts.; Christian names of Mr. Lam-

bert, whose appointment as 2nd Lieut. appeared in

Gazette of April 24 are Vivian Arthur.

5th Batn. Middlesex Regt.—2nd Lieuts. A. M. O. A.

Passingham, H. P. R. Anson, M. S. Furlong, E. A. Ash,

and J. H. Morris to be Lieuts.

Manchester Regt.—5th Batn.: 2nd Lieuts. H. T. H.

Harris, G. P. Mutter, G. D. P. Eykyn, and G. S. Skinner

to be Lieuts. (June 6); John R. Heelis to be 2nd Lieut.

(May 22). 6th Batn.: 2nd Lieuts. L. K. Blanch, C.

Wighton, W. C. Clark, and R. A. Rackham-Bullard to be

Lieuts.

4th Batn. North Stafford Regt.—Major G. Chichester

resigns his commission on account of ill health, and

granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., with permission to wear

prescribed uniform on retirement; Capt. G. L. J. Wilson

resigns his commission on account of ill health.

3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.—Richard H. Stott

to be 2nd Lieut. (May 24).

Durham L.I.—3rd Batn.: 2nd Lieuts. H. J. Kirkpatrick

and J. S. Barwick to be Lieuts. 4th Batn.: Edward O. F.

Smith and Robert H. Style to be 2nd Lieuts. (May 25).

3rd and 4th Bats. Highland L.I.—Lieut.-Col. Com-

mandant and Hon. Col. J. W. Thackeray resigns his

commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear

prescribed uniform on retirement.

3rd Batn. Cameron Highlanders.—Lieut. Hon. H.

Robertson seconded for service with Remount Dept.

(May 7).

Royal Irish Rifles.—3rd Batn.: Bartholomew J.

Teeling, late Capt. 8th Batn. Rifle Brigade, to be Capt.

(May 28); John Blakiston-Houston to be 2nd Lieut.

(May 23). 5th Batn.: Boucher C. James to be 2nd Lieut.

(May 25). 6th Batn.: 2nd Lieuts. H. St. J. Jefferies and

A. S. Nesbitt, from 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt., to be

2nd Lieuts. (May 21); Harry McM. Pearson to be

2nd Lieut. (May 25).

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—3rd Batn.: Francis R. Shackleton

and George W. Seymour to be 2nd Lieuts. (May 26).

4th Batn.: Harry O. H. Smithers (May 22) and Frederick

A. C. Wrench (May 25) to be 2nd Lieuts.

Connaught Rangers.—3rd Batn.: Thomas Tighe to be

2nd Lieut. (May 23). 4th Batn.: Montagu I. M. Camp-

bell to be 2nd Lieut. (May 28).

3rd Batn. Leinster Regt.—Donald Cameron to be 2nd

Lieut. (May 28).

4th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Donald S. Orchard

to be 2nd Lieut. (May 25).

3rd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Esca G. S. Stevens

to be 2nd Lieut. (May 25).

7th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Hugh N. Jones to be 2nd

Lieut. (May 29).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Berks.—Edward R. Portal, formerly Oxford Univ.

V.R.C., to be Capt. (Supp.), under para. 26 Yeomanry

Regulations.

Cheshire.—Supp. Capt. O. M. Leigh granted hon.

rank of Major.

Hampshire Carabineers.—Capt. and Hon. Major

A. A. W. B. Bright-Smith seconded for service with

Remount Dept. (May 17).

Lothians and Berwick.—Capt. H. Callander resigns his

commission.

Loyal Suffolk Hussars.—Capt. H. P. Levita, Reserve of

Officers, late 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Major (May 21).

Worcester Hussars.—Capt. Hon. C. J. Coventry, from

5th Batn. Worcester Regiment, to be Capt.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

LIGHT HORSE.

1st Fife.—2nd Lieut. C. G. de Prée to be Lieut.

ARTILLERY.

1st Cheshire and Carnarvon.—Major W. N. Lloyd, retired pay, Reserve of Officers, late R.A., to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant, under paras. 55A and 114 Volunteer Regulations.

2nd Devon (W. Div. R.G.A.).—Major R. T. Stevens to be

Lieut.-Col. and to command, under para. 55A Volunteer

Regulations.

1st Dorset (S. Div. R.G.A.).—Lieut. H. H. du Boulay

resigns his commission.

1st Kent (E. Div. R.G.A.).—Acting Chaplain Rev. D.

Reakes resigns his appointment; Rev. W. Noblet, B.D.,

to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Lanark.—Lieut. Bryce resigns his commission.

3rd Lancashire.—2nd Lieut. F. L'E. Heppard to be

Lieut.

4th Lancashire.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. G. J.

Williams resigns his commission, with permission to

retain his rank and wear uniform of corps on retirement.

5th Lancashire.—William Sykes to be 2nd Lieut.

(Supp.).

6th Lancashire.—Lieut. R. M. Gardner resigns his

commission; Stanley Rimmer to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Midlothian.—Lieut. F. E. Nichol to be Capt.

1st Shropshire and Stafford.—Capt. and Hon. Major

W. R. Thomson resigns his commission, with permission

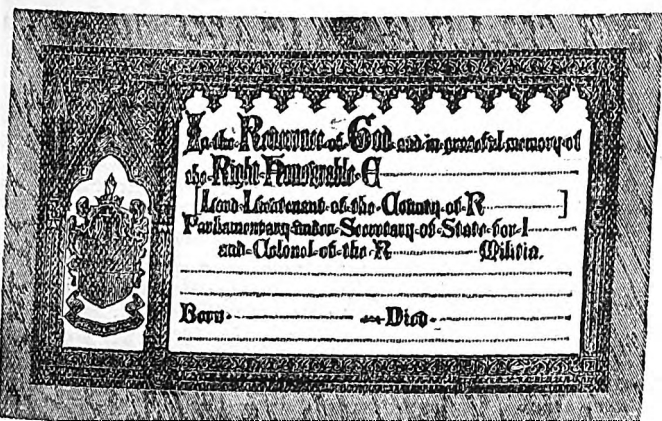
to retain his rank and wear uniform of corps on

retirement.

1st Worcester.—William S. Tunbridge, to be Capt. on

increase of establishment.

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4th West Riding of Yorkshire (W. Div. R.G.A.).—Lieut. Col. C. Allen granted hon. rank of Col.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

2nd Cheshire (Railway).—Herbert W. Lewin to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.) (May 19).

1st Devon and Somerset.—Capt. and Hon. Major R. C. Fenton to be Major.

1st Hampshire.—Major E. North and Capt. W. H. Fry borne as Supy. whilst serving with R.E.; Capt. C. W. Bevis to be Major.

1st Lanark.—Lieut.-Col. Commandant D. Campbell granted hon. rank of Col.

1st Middlesex.—2nd Lieut. C. F. Dignum-Mitchell resigns his commission.

2nd Tower Hamlets.—Capt. J. Lean to be Major; Lieut. E. J. Vickers to be Capt.

Forth Div. (Submarine Miners).—Lieut. S. Smith to be Capt.

Seyn Div. (Submarine Miners).—Rev. J. T. Wordsworth to be Acting Chaplain.

Tay Div. (Submarine Miners).—Lieut. W. M. G. Thomson to be Capt.

Electrical Engineers.—Edward Leaf to be 2nd Lieut.

RIFLE.

Royal Scots.—Queen's R.V. Brigade: Capt. G. Whigham and W. Ramsay granted hon. rank of Major. 7th V.B.: William J. Calder to be 2nd Lieut.

4th V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Lieut. R. G. Mullen, jun., resigns his commission.

1st V.B. East Kent Regt.—Andrew E. C. Fenoulhet to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

2nd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Capt. and Hon. Major F. J. Carr resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn. on retirement; Lieut. C. B. Skinner to be Instr. of Musketry; William L. Benthall and Henry Hardy to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. C. R. Rew resigns his commission.

1st V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Alfred J. Montgomery to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Norfolk Regt.—Cecil C. Atkins to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Lincoln Regt.—Surg.-Lieut.-Col. H. Wright borne as supy. whilst serving with R.A.M.C. in South Africa.

Devon Regt.—1st V.B.: Philip G. Waterfield to be 2nd Lieut.; Rev. M. R. Bailey, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain. 3rd V.B.: James F. Orchard to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.). 4th V.B.: Capt. L. W. Durant resigns his commission; Charles R. Middlemore-Whithard and Oscar P. Boord to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.).

4th (Cambridge Univ.) V.B. Suffolk Regt.—Kendal C. Browning to be 2nd Lieut.

Somerset L.I.—2nd V.B.: Ernest Saunders to be 2nd Lieut. 3rd V.B.: Herbert A. Gliddon to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.). Rev. C. Barnes, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. J. F. Watson to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. L. M. Heymann and G. H. Newton to be Lieuts.

1st V.B. Leicester Regt.—Herbert C. Wright and William S. Stafford to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—1st V.B.: William Wike and Sidney H. Milnes to be 2nd Lieuts. (May 24). 3rd V.B.: Capt. A. F. Maclure resigns his commission.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—1st V.B.: Rev. R. J. Hopkins, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain (June 6). 3rd V.B.: William A. Hughes and Alfred Ivor-Parry to be 2nd Lieuts. (May 24).

3rd V.B. South Wales Borderers.—Charles H. C. Mulligan and Arthur K. Edmonds, to be 2nd Lieuts.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—2nd (Berwick) V.B.: Major J. Hunter, retired, re-appointed Major. 3rd (Dumfries) V.B.: Capt. F. J. C. Carruthers granted hon. rank of Major.

1st Lanark.—2nd Lieut. W. S. Wylie to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieut. A. A. Kennedy to be Lieut. and to remain Supy.; 2nd Lieuts. W. McC. McFarlane, W. M. Sime, and C. F. P. Fraser to be Lieuts.

2nd V.B. Scottish Rifles.—Capt. J. Grant resigns his commission; Lieut. G. C. Jardine to be Capt.

1st V.B. Worcester Regt.—John Q. Tapp to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. East Lancashire Regt.—Surg.-Capt. A. A. Watson to be Surg.-Major, and to remain Supy.

2nd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Edwin E. S. Utterton to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

1st (Cumberland) V.B. Border Regt.—Major F. R. McConnell granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

2nd V.B. South Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. W. J. Jeeves resigns his commission; John Caldwell and Reginald Calland to be 2nd Lieuts.

4th V.B. Essex Regt.—Lieut. W. Bowra to be Capt. and to remain Supy.; Lieuts. W. G. Marchbank and M. Olding to be Capt.

2nd V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—Edgar H. Heathcote to be 2nd Lieut.; Albert E. Lawton, Alfred M. Taylor, and Joseph A. Wheatcroft, to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.).

1st Nottingham (Robin Hood).—Capt. and Hon. Major E. H. Pratt and Capt. and Hon. Major A. W. Brewill (Instr. of Musketry) to be Majors; Lieuts. P. M. Payne, T. Hodgson, B. E. Baily, J. A. E. Turney, and R. W. Webb to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. G. D. Thompson and H. C. Wright to be Lieuts.; John A. H. Green to be 2nd Lieut.; Arthur Poole, to be Qrmr.

1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. M. Latham to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieut. F. A. Simonds to be Lieut. and to remain Supy.; 2nd Lieut. J. C. Wardrop to be Lieut.

Royal West Kent Regt.—1st V.B.: Osmond E. d'Avigdor-Goldsmid to be 2nd Lieut. Cadet Corps (Blackheath and Quernmore Schools) attached to 2nd V.B.: C. Marsh to be Hon. Capt. 4th V.B.: Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. A. Newington, retired, late R.M.L.I., to be Major; James E. Castle to be Capt.; Harold Wyllie to be Lieut.; William Watson, Arthur T. F. Brown, M.B., and Herbert J. Bryan to be Surg.-Lieuts.; Rev. Canon H. C. Pollock, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st V.B. Yorkshire L.I.—Capt. and Hon. Major T. R. Maddison to be Major; Lieuts. T. H. Newsome and R. Brearley to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. R. H. Ellis and F. Hinds to be Lieuts. and to remain Supy.

1st Hereford.—Surg.-Lieut. James N. Macmullan resigns his commission, and is appointed 2nd Lieut. (Supy.); Edward W. Caddick and Thomas P. Bromegiles to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.).

2nd (South) Middlesex.—Major R. H. Grey granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

5th (West) Middlesex.—Walter M. Boulton to be 2nd Lieut.

12th Middlesex (Civil Service).—2nd Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry S. Herbert to be Lieut. (May 30).

22nd Middlesex.—Acting Chaplain Rev. Canon H. S. Holland, M.A., resigns his appointment.

1st London.—Qrmr. (Hon. Major) M. W. Marshall resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of corps on retirement; Arthur H. Brown to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

1st Wiltshire.—Rev. S. Dugdale, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

Manchester Regt.—2nd V.B.: James Ratcliffe-Gaylard,

to be Surg.-Lieut. 5th (Ardwick) V.B.: Godfrey H. Ermen to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. North Stafford Regt.—Edgar Harding to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

Durham L.I. 2nd V.B.—Capt. M. A. Wardle granted hon. rank of Major. 5th V.B.: Wilfred H. Winship to be 2nd Lieut.

5th (Glasgow Highland) V.B. Highland L.I.—Lieut. H. V. Whitelaw to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. H. J. R. Book to be Lieut.; Surg.-Capt. Q. Chalmers to be Surg.-Major.

Gordon Highlanders.—1st V.B.: Capt. and Hon. Major J. Whyte resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn. on retirement; Lieut. F. J. O. Mackinnon to be Capt. and to remain Supy.; Lieuts. J. E. Elsmie (Instr. of Musketry) and A. H. L. Mackinnon to be Capt.; 4th (Donside Highland) V.B.: Rev. A. Jack to be Acting Chaplain.

6th V.B.: Capt. G. Lyon to be Major.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—1st (Renfrew) V.B.: Lieut. W. A. Fisher to be Capt.; Robert T. Tannahill and John W. Muir to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.).

5th V.B.: 2nd Lieut. C. C. Rae-Brown resigns his commission; Archibald Carawell, jun., to be Qrmr.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish).—Major W. H. G. Smith resigns his commission, and is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., with permission to wear uniform of corps on retirement.

14th Middlesex (Inns of Court).—James A. Hay, David M. Robertson-Macdonald, William G. Hayter, and Robert F. Bayford to be 2nd Lieuts.

16th Middlesex (London Irish).—2nd Lieut. B. S. Johnson resigns his commission (June 1).

19th Middlesex.—Surg.-Lieut. J. J. Clarke, M.B., resigns his commission.

20th Middlesex (Artists').—James D. Choisy to be 2nd Lieut.

Volunteer Medical Staff Corps.—London Companies: Horace S. Collier to be Surg.-Lieut.

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date June 6.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, June 8.

Royal Fusiliers.—Major-Gen. G. Barton, C.B., to be Col., vice Gen. Sir R. Wilbraham, K.C.B., deceased (May 1).

3rd Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. A. H. Watt, from 3rd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. H. J. J. Patten, resigned.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. H. T. McClellan to be Capt., in succession to Major Hon. R. Leigh, appointed to Staff (April 1); Lieut. K. E. Money removed from Army for absence without leave; promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. G. B. Lamont antedated to April 1.

15th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. C. M. King, from 3rd Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. F. C. Pilkington, promoted (April 21).

20th Hussars.—Frederic K. Gascoyne to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. A. Goring, promoted.

21st Lancers.—Capt. J. R. Torrens, from 4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. G. G. Hutchinson promoted (April 21).

Reserve Regt. of Dragoons.—Capt. F. B. Simpson, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (May 21); John Orr-

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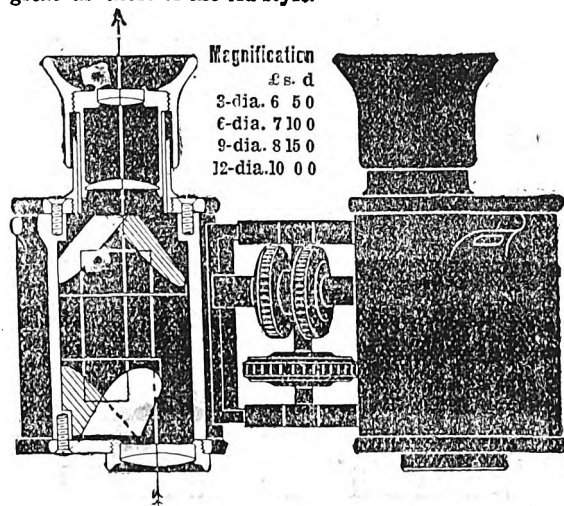
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Mention this paper.

Ewing, late Capt. 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (May 24).

Reserve Regiment of Lancers.—To be Majors: Major P. M. King, Reserve of Officers (April 30); Major H. H. F. Fagan, retired full pay (May 14). Capt. M. B. Doyno, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (May 15); Lieut. J. A. McLean, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut. (April 30); Hugh W. Montgomery, late Lieut. 17th Lancers, to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (May 3); Capt. F. H. Reynard, Reserve of Officers, to be Adj. (May 22); Edgmr. and Hon. Capt. E. H. Nicholson, Reserve of Officers, to be Edgmr. (May 15).

Reserve Regt. of Hussars.—Capt. A. B. Broadhurst, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (May 15).

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Officers, from Second-in-Command, to command batns. of Imperial Yeomanry, with temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army:—Major A. F. E. Smith (March 15); Major L. E. Golightly, D.S.O. (April 18).

Capt. W. A. W. Lawson, from Capt., to be Second in Command of a batn. of Imperial Yeomanry, with temp. rank of Major in Army (March 15).

Lieut. E. D. Miller to be Capt. (April 17).

Capt. E. D. Miller to be a Brig.-Major for Imperial Yeomanry (April 17).

Lieut. A. V. Poynter, from Lieut., to be Adj., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (March 15).

Capt. J. H. Ensor, Reserve of Officers, from Lieut., to be Adj. (March 27).

Names of undermentioned officers are as now stated:—

Lieuts. John Jasper Brocklebank, Machine Gun Commander; Basil John Fitzherbert, Machine Gun Commander; David Knox Rutledge, Cecil Shepherd-Cross, Richard J. Vyner.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.—Capt. William B. R. Sandys to be Adj., vice Major L. Graham, vacated appointment on promotion (April 13); Capt. Webb Gillman to be Divnl. Adj., on augmentation (May 22).

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Supy. Capt. F. L. Galloway to be Capt., vice D. F. Tulloch, appointed to Hong Kong-Singapore Batn. R.A. (April 15); Supy. Lieut. J. A. P. Robinson to be Lieut., vice P. H. Climo, seconded (April 26).

Royal Malta Artillery.—Capt. J. F. Bernard seconded for service in Army Ordnance Dept. (May 23).

Royal Engineers.—Promotion to Capt. of Lieut. F. H. C. Burne antedated to April 1, 1900, but not to carry back pay and allowances prior to May 5; Superintending Clerk Harry C. Perry to be Qmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Capt. G. Tucker, retired.

Grenadier Guards.—Surname of Lieut. G. R. Houstoun-Boswall is as now described and not as stated in *Gazette* of May 25.

Scots Guards.—Capt. E. F. Clayton is seconded for service on staff (Jan. 9); 2nd Lieut. R. D. Fanshawe, from 3rd Batn. Durham L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

Regimental District.—Temporary appointment:—Brevet-Col. H. Kilgour, from Lieut.-Col. half-pay, to be Col. to command 35th Regimental District (Royal Sussex Regt.), vice Col. W. F. Cavaye, who has proceeded to South Africa (May 23).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. E. J. Wilson, on augmentation; J. W. Nelson, vice B. T. Buckley, promoted; E. P. A. Riddell, vice C. A. Armstrong, promoted; R. G. Coles, vice F. Bevan, promoted.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Surname of 2nd Lieut. Caryl ap Rhys Pryce is as now described, and not as stated in *Gazette* of May 18; 2nd Lieut. H. C. Sinnott, from 2nd Gloucestershire R.E. (Vols.), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. F. Meiklejohn, promoted (May 5).

Royal Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. (May 12):—Hon. A. R. French, vice K. W. Macnaghten, promoted; W. H. K. Moors, vice L. A. E. Ollivant, promoted; P. B. Akro'd, vice W. L. F. Blake, promoted. To be 2nd Lieuts., on augmentation:—Frederick A. Forster, (Univ. Cand.) (May 23); Capt. R. C. L. Stapleton-Bretherton, from 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.

East Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. A. J. Richardson to be Major, vice F. S. Inglefield, promoted (April 29); Lieut. W. H. Wilberforce, from 1st V.B. West Yorkshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation (May 5).

Leicester Regt.—Lieut. F. Le M. Gruchy is seconded for service in South Africa (Feb. 17); promotion to rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut., H. A. Grant is antedated to Feb. 17, vice F. Le M. Gruchy.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. R. A. Mackenzie, from 3rd Regiment Royal Jersey Militia, to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation (April 21).

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—2nd Lieut. G. W. Smith, from 4th V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. H. S. McAlester, appointed Adj.

Worcester Regt.—Seconding for service under Foreign Office of 2nd Lieut. G. R. Bredding is antedated to April 4.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Lieut. H. Fergus to be Adj., vice Capt. E. P. Wardlaw, killed in action (May 4).

Hampshire Regt.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantcy of Capt. R. C. L. Stapleton-Bretherton, from 3rd Batn., which appeared in *Gazette* of May 4, is cancelled.

South Stafford Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. M. Colville seconded for service under Colonial Office; 2nd Lieut. W. J. J. Collas, from 2nd Regt. Royal Jersey Militia, to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. A. H. Daukes, promoted (April 21).

South Lancashire Regt.—Name of 2nd Lieut. John Douglas Earle Travis-Cook is as now described, and not as stated in *Gazette* of May 18; 2nd Lieut. M. H. B. Morgan, from 3rd V.B. Welsh Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. E. J. Clarke-Jervoise, promoted (May 5).

Essex Regt.—Christian names of 2nd Lieut. Knightley are Albert Charles Ernest, and not as stated in *Gazette* of May 10; 2nd Lieut. H. S. Lawson, from 1st V.B. Gloucester Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. G. M. H. Stirling, promoted (May 5).

Derbyshire Regt.—Capt. H. W. Poyntz is seconded for service as an Adj. of Volunteers (May 1).

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. R. Trefusis, from 4th V.B. Devon Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation (May 5).

Northampton Regt.—2nd Lieut. S. H. J. Thunder, from 4th Batn. Yorkshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. R. W. Rawlins, promoted (April 21).

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Lieut. D. B. Maurice seconded for service in South Africa (Feb. 17).

Yorkshire L.I.—Officers seconded for service in South Africa:—Capt. W. R. J. Ellis, Lieut. K. E. Warden (Feb. 17). Restoration to establishment of Supy. Capt. L. A. H. Hamilton is vice C. R. L. Brooke, seconded, and not as stated in *Gazette* of May 22 (March 26). Promotions to Capt. and Lieut. respectively of Lieut. R. E. Boulton and 2nd Lieut. E. V. I. Brooke are antedated to Feb. 17, in succession to Capt. W. R. J. Ellis; promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. H. Mallinson is antedated to Feb. 17, 1900 vice K. E. Warden; 2nd Lieut. R. H. Ellis, from 1st V.B., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. K. E. Warden (May 5).

Shropshire L.I.—2nd Lieut. F. E. N. Wrench, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. G. R. Sowray, promoted into Manchester Regt. (Dated Apr. 21, but not to carry back pay and allowances prior to June 9).

Middlesex Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. P. Osborne, vice J. H. Hall, promoted; G. W. Bentley, vice H. E. Foster, promoted; H. P. F. Bicknell, vice P. G. Barnes, promoted; H. P. G. Cochran, vice W. C. C. Ash, promoted; W. A. Stewart, vice C. S. Collison, promoted (Mar. 14); J. Secker, vice G. W. Haslehurst, promoted; D. O. C. Newton, vice H. N. Couchman, promoted; H. G. L. Bengough, on augmentation (June 9). To be 2nd Lieuts. (May 5):—Lieut. D. H. L. Thomas, from 3rd Glamorgan V.R.C., in succession to Lieut. P. G. Barnes, promoted; 2nd Lieut. H. M. Meyler, from 2nd V.B. Somerset L.I., and from Corp., Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. W. C. C. Ash, promoted.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt. N. N. Bedingfield placed on temp. half-pay on account of ill-health (May 24).

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Manchester Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capts., on augmentation:—C. J. H. Noble, from Yorkshire Regt., A. G. Sharp, J. D. B. Erskine; Lieut. G. F. W. Brindley seconded for service in South Africa (Feb. 17). Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. E. N. Fisher antedated to Feb. 17, vice G. F. W. Brindley; second Christian name of 2nd Lieut. W. K. Bayley should be Kercheval, and not as stated in *Gazette* of May 29; Capt. A. F. Stewart to be Adjt., on augmentation.

North Stafford Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts: Lieut. J. Shearer, from 2nd V.B. Highland L.I., vice E. E. W. Corant, resigned (May 5); 2nd Lieut. C. H. H. Moreton, from 7th V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, in succession to Lieut. A. R. Hoskins, promoted (June 9); Qmr. and Hon. Capt. J. Couch, placed on retired pay (June 4).

Highland L.I. Lieut. R. E. S. Prentice to be Adjt., vice Capt. F. M. Sandys-Lumsdaine, who resigns appointment.

Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut. W. Eastwood, from 6th Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. A. Kennedy, promoted (April 18).

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. M. G. Sandeman to be Lieut., vice P. D. McCandlish, promoted (Feb. 14).

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Capt. E. S. Strickland to be Major, vice H. T. Hicks, promoted (March 5).

Royal Northern Reserve Regt.—Major H. Walker, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (May 21).

Royal Southern Reserve Regt.—C. Leigh-Lye, late Lieut. York and Lancaster Regt., to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

Royal Eastern Reserve Regt.—Appointment of Capt. W. P. Standish, Reserve of Officers, as Capt. is antedated to March 9.

Royal Irish Reserve Regt.—Capt. L. C. Koe, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (May 25).

Royal Irish Fusiliers Reserve Regt.—Capt. F. S. H. Rickards, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieut.-Col. H. J. Michael retires on retired pay in consequence of ill-health.

Staff.—Col. R. W. Rainsford-Hannay, from Col. on Staff for R.A., to be a Col. on Staff for R.A., South African Field Force (March 19); Lieut. C. H. Hood, R.M.L.I., to be A.D.C. to Col. (local Major-Gen.) H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O., Commanding 19th Brigade, South African Field Force (March 13); temp. appointment of Lieut. C. A. Ball-Aston, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, as a Staff-Capt., is dated April 14, and not as stated in *Gazette* of May 18.

Army Ordnance Dept.—Capt. J. F. Bernard, Royal Malta Artillery, to be Ordnance Officer 4th Class, on augmentation (May 23).

Army Pay Dept.—Officers permanently appointed to Army Pay Dept., retaining their substantive rank:—Capt. H. C. B. Payne, from North Stafford Regt. (Aug.

30, 1895); Capt. F. H. T. Alexander, from Leicester Regt. (Sept. 6, 1895).

Half-pay.—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. L. Woolcombe, from King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be Lieut.-Col.

Brevet.—Lieut. Col. H. M. Mason, I.S.C., to be Col. (Feb. 8); Capt. A. R. Hoskins, North Stafford Regt., to be Major, in recognition of his services during final pursuit and defeat of the Khalifa in Soudan in Nov., 1899 (March 21).

MEMORANDA.

Col. M. S. Crofton, C.B., D.S.O., who was in *Gazette* of May 29, granted temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst commanding a Militia Brigade during summer drills, should have been described as an A.A.G., and not as half-pay.

John F. Wiseman, late Lieut. 2nd Dragoon Guards, granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst employed in Remount Dept.

Qmr. and Hon. Lieut. G. Page, 11th Hussars, granted hon. rank of Capt. (June 4).

Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving in South Africa:—Capt. L. A. McOlinetook, 3rd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (April 27); Capt. F. H. D. Vickerman, 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt. (April 29).

Reserve of Officers.—Capt. E. C. Trollope to be Major; Lieut. H. E. A. Lindsay to be Capt.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg.-Capt. W. J. Harnett to be Surg.-Major.

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date June 9].

The Baby.

(From Tuesday Evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, June 1.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Acting Sub-Lieut. H. C. Barnes confirmed as Sub-Lieut. (Jan. 2, 1897); Frederick C. Quine, Richard Gill, and William H. Bell, to be Engrs.; John Jones to be Assist.-Engr. (May 30).

ADMIRALTY, June 2.

In accordance with Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Staff Commander C. D. A. Morshead placed on Retired List, with permission to assume rank of Capt. (May 19).

(From Friday evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, June 5.

Acting Sub-Lieuts. confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut.:—W. H. S. Ball (April 15); H. P. Smyth-Osbourne (June 15).

ADMIRALTY, June 7.
Proby. Lieut. G. B. Eldridge confirmed as Lieut. on supplementary list, with seniority of Oct. 1, 1898.
In accordance with Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engr. E. Haves placed on retired list (May 4).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, June 1.

Chief Engineers. E. A. Short to *Hermes*, R. K. Herbert to *Vivid* for *Apollo* (June 1).

Engineers.—C. Banister to *Gleaner*, in lieu of chief engineer; G. E. A. Crichton to *Severn* for *Onyx*, in lieu of chief engineer (June 1).

Gunner.—S. P. Head to *Wildfire* for *Spey* (June 1).

ADMIRALTY, June 2.

Midshipman.—B. Buxton to *Resolution* (May 24).

Surgeon.—S. T. Reid to *Pembroke*, addl. (June 4).

Chief Gunners.—E. M. Shewring to *Duke of Wellington* for *Hecla*; R. McDonald to *Vernon* suppy. (June 1).

Gunner.—E. A. Webb to *Duke of Wellington* for *Cressy* (June 1).

Boatswain.—W. Johns to *Terror* for *Bermuda Yard* (June 2).

ADMIRALTY, June 5.

Engineer.—W. M. Whayman to *President* addl. for service at Admiralty (June 5).

ADMIRALTY, June 6.

Captains.—H. A. Warren, C. Burney, F. S. Pelham, R. C. Sparkes, W. W. Hewett, C. E. Kingsmill, C. J. Baker, Hon. A. E. B. Bethell, A. M. Farquhar to *Victory*, for full-pay course of signal instruction (June 12).

Commanders.—R. B. Colmore, H. Colesworth, C. Slater, H. J. Gedge to *Victory*, for full-pay course of signal instruction (June 12).

Lieutenant.—M. S. Pasley to *Benbow* (N.) (June 2).

Fleet-Engineers.—J. R. D. Johnson to *Duke of Wellington* for *Hecla* (undated), W. H. Gay to *Pembroke* for *Polyphemus* (June 6).

Staff-Engineers.—T. C. E. Hughes to *Duke of Wellington* for *Aboukir* (June 6), J. A. Murray to *Duke of Wellington* for *Iphigenia* (June 8).

ADMIRALTY, June 7.

Commanders.—E. C. T. Troubridge to *Victory*, addl. for full-pay course of signal instruction (June 12), C. G. Treherne to *Vernon*, addl. for full-pay course of torpedo instruction (June 6).

Lieutenants.—F. G. T. Cole to *Melampus* for *Skipjack*, A. E. M. Hook to *Melampus* for *Skipjack* (N.) (undated).

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LINCOLNSHIRE (XTH) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the GRAND HOTEL, Charing Cross, on THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1900, at 8 p.m.

An early intimation, if you intend dining, is requested, addressed to Mr. H. A. BERNAU, at Messrs. Cox and Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

THE BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the HOTEL METROPOLE on FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1900, at 8 p.m.

Officers intending to be present should notify the same, as early as possible, either to Messrs. HOLT & CO., 3, Whitehall Place, S.W., or to Colonel VERNON (Hon. Sec.), at 23, Onslow Square, S.W.

22ND (THE CHESHIRE) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place on TUESDAY next, the 12th inst., at the ALBION TAVERN, Aldersgate Street, E.C., at 8 o'clock. Gentlemen who intend dining should notify to the Manager three days previously.

THE CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER of the Officers will take place at the GRAND HOTEL, Charing Cross, on TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1900, at 8 o'clock. The Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal the Rt. Hon. Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., will preside.

An early answer is requested addressed to Mr. H. A. BERNAU, 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT (LATE 29TH AND 36TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the WHITEHALL ROOMS, Hotel Metropole, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. J. C. WOOLLA-COTT, 16, Charing Cross, S.W., as early as possible.

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

DURING the past ten days the war has had striking developments, some of them in a high degree satisfactory, others distinctly the reverse. On the 6th inst. the centre of interest shifted suddenly from Pretoria, and attention was divided between the menaced line south of the Vaal and the northern angle of Natal. Sir Redvers Buller by a brilliant flank movement to the west captured Botha's Pass, thus forcing the Drakenberg and turning the positions at Majuba and Laing's Nek, which were in consequence abandoned. As a set-off to this success the enemy, with singular boldness, made a descent on Lord Roberts's communications north of Kroonstad, cutting the wires, tearing up the rails, and overpowering the 4th Batn. Derbyshire Regiment (Nottinghamshire Militia). This incident, however deplorable, will astonish no one who appreciates the difficulty of securing against so mobile a foe a long line of railway with a force composed chiefly of infantry. Prompt and effective measures were at once taken to clear the line of the enemy, and a repetition of the inconvenience is unlikely in face of the forces now posted to guard the line. A despatch received on Wednesday from Lord Roberts made Pretoria once again the chief point of interest. On Monday the Commander-in-Chief attacked a large force of Boers under the Commandant General, Louis Botha, in a position found to be unassailable in front, situated on the Middelburg road at a point fifteen miles east of the capital. Operating

with the mounted troops against both flanks of the enemy, Lord Roberts secured after heavy fighting the key of the Boer left wing as day closed in, and the troops were ordered to bivouac on the ground they had won. The battle was resumed on Tuesday and lasted the entire day, until General Ian Hamilton and the Guards Brigade captured the hill held by the enemy's left. General Botha then fell back to a second position, and during the night retreated to the east with his entire force. Lord Roberts had to report with regret the loss of the Earl of Airlie, the gallant commander of the 12th Lancers, who, with others, had fallen in this battle, the most stubbornly fought engagement he has had. The death of Lord Airlie will be felt by the whole Army as a great loss, for a better cavalry leader was not to be found doing duty with a regiment, if, indeed, in the Service. It is interesting to note Lord Roberts's assertion that Buller's force and his afforded each other mutual assistance in their recent operations.

General Kelly-Kenny on the 8th inst. reported from Bloemfontein that the enemy had cut the wires north of Kroonstad, and on Sunday the rails were stated to have been torn up at Roodeval and for twenty miles to the south, the enemy being in force at Honing Spruit station. Reinforcements were hurried towards Kroonstad from Bloemfontein, to attack the marauders who, no doubt, were part of the force recently sent south of the Vaal to deal a counter-stroke at Lord Roberts by an attack on his line of supply. To this force the 13th Batn. of Yeomanry probably fell a prey on the 31st ult., as well as the 4th Batn. Derbyshire Regiment, which was overpowered and captured at Roodeval on the 7th inst., after sustaining a loss of 140 killed and wounded, including among the dead, Lieut.-Colonel Baird Douglas. Lord Roberts, on being apprised of the interruption to his line, at once despatched Lord Kitchener with troops to push south and join Lord Methuen who was near Heilbron. The result of these timely arrangements was a decided victory gained on Monday by Lord Methuen on the Rhenoster over De Wet, who lost his camp and had his force scattered. On Tuesday Methuen marched to Honing Spruit, and finding all quiet there, returned next day to the Rhenoster where the railway was being repaired.

This second attempt to cripple and retard the advancing army by interrupting its communications shows how necessary it has become to put down effectually the opposition still existing in the Orange River Colony, the baneful legacy of the first great raid begun in the closing days of March. Until this has been done the 320 miles of rail traversing the conquered territory south of the Vaal cannot be considered absolutely secure. The portion of the Orange River Colony not yet reached by British troops, and which lies between the Drakenberg, the Vaal, and a westward boundary line from Heilbron through Lindley and Senekal to Ficksburg, has an area of nearly one-fourth of the whole colony.

It includes the important towns of Harrismith, Bethlehem, Vrede, and Frankfort, and until actually occupied by the British it will serve as a rallying centre for what remains of Mr. Steyn's Burgher army. Its complete subjugation is the more imperative since the major part of Lord Roberts's active forces is now north of the Vaal, and as his operations proceed, the distribution of the army will be constantly extending over a wider area.

Assuming the establishment of units to be complete, Lord Roberts took with him into the Transvaal about 46,000 men. There were, in addition, with General Hunter and Colonels Mahon and Plumer in the western districts, about 11,500, making a total of 57,500 north of the Vaal. In the Orange River Colony the total number may be set down approximately at 41,500, distributed recently as follows:—The Highland Brigade was at Heilbron, General Rundle's Division at Hammonia, with General Brabant's Colonial Division at Ficksburg. The division of General Chermiside was acting in support of Rundle, probably in the Senekal direction. General Kelly-Kenny had one brigade at Bloemfontein and the other near Kroonstad. Lord Methuen had removed from near Heilbron, having left General Paget's Brigade in garrison at Lindley, and was on the Rhenoster. The entire force operating in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, exclusive of Sir Redvers Buller's Army Corps, is little short of 100,000 men. Of this number the greater part is north of the Vaal, depending for supplies on a single line which, notwithstanding the efforts of 40,000 men in the Orange River Colony, has been successfully dismantled over many miles of its extent, and one of its garrisons overpowered. In face of these facts undue leniency would be absolutely criminal, as it might result in the sacrifice of the lives of many brave soldiers hereafter. These it is our duty to protect in every way possible. Next in importance to the complete pacification of the Orange River Colony is the securing of an alternative line of supply. With this end in view, Lord Roberts, in co-operation with Sir Redvers Buller, will, no doubt, without loss of time, seize the railway from Natal Spruit station, near Johannesburg, to Laing's Nek. This will add a length of about 140 miles, exposed to attack in flank, to the total of railway communications to be guarded, but the advantages conferred by the shorter and more secure line traversing Natal are so obvious that the risk must be faced. Durban on the sea will be no further from the British garrison at Pretoria than Norval's Pont on the Orange River, which is 260 miles from Port Elizabeth.

On the 2nd inst. Sir Redvers Buller summoned the Boers at Laing's Nek to surrender, and agreed to a three days' armistice to enable their general to receive instructions. The armistice expired on the 6th, the day that followed the occupation of Pretoria, and as the reply of the enemy was unsatisfactory, Sir Redvers set his

troops in motion with the object of forcing Botha's Pass. By a movement of the left wing to the west the 10th Brigade of General Hildyard's Division, with the South African Light Horse and the 2nd Cavalry Brigade on the flanks, attacked and captured Van Wyk's Hill commanding the Road to Botha's Pass. Two 4·7 inch and two 12pr. naval guns were then placed on Van Wyk and two 5 inch guns on the south western spur of Inkwelo, a mountain about eight miles to the north. On the 8th General Hildyard, under cover of these enfilading guns assaulted the enemy's position along the spurs of the Drakenberg, which were outflanked and carried in a dashing manner. Botha's Pass then lay open to a further advance, and on Saturday the guns and train were toiling with difficulty up the steep incline, the enemy having retired about twenty-six miles to the north west. The general advance was resumed on Sunday, during which the mounted troops were closely engaged, and the force concentrated at the junction of the Gans Vlei Spruit and the Klip River within the Orange River Colony. The point was about sixteen miles due west of Laing's Nek, which had thus been turned and rendered untenable. Next day Almond's Nek, the last defile leading to Charlestown Flats, was forced in face of a considerable body of the enemy with guns, the 2nd Batn. Dorset Regiment carrying the position at the point of the bayonet with great gallantry. The Boers during the night abandoned Laing's Nek and Majuba, and on Tuesday Sir Redvers Buller was encamped four miles north of Volksrust, the Transvaal frontier town, while General Clery from Ingogo was advancing over the Nek. The enemy were reported to be retreating towards Ermelo, and the soil of Natal was at length freed from the Boer occupation, which had lasted exactly eight months. General Lyttelton, advancing on the right, reached Wakkerstrom fifteen miles to the east on Wednesday, and received the formal submission of the town and district.

Generals Rundle and Brabant maintain a vigilant attitude, their chief care being to prevent a fresh raid southwards of the Boer force, some 7,000 strong, assembled between Bethlehem and Ficksburg. The enemy, who appear to have had fresh life infused into them, made a demonstration on Sunday night against General Rundle, with the evident intention of forcing his line, but the design was frustrated by the able counter-moves of the British General. Now that the railway north of Kroonstad has been again made secure, it is to be hoped that a combined movement will be made eastward in the Orange River Colony, in order to clear the country of all hostile commandoes still in the field. Botha's Pass having been opened to the passage of British troops, we should very soon hear of the clearing of Van Reenan's Pass and of the capture of Harrismith, with the branch railway running from that important town into Natal.

The columns advancing from the west have not been idle. Colonel Mahon joined General Hunter on the 6th at Lichtenburg. Hunter on the 7th entered Ventersdorp on his way to Potchefstroom, where he was due on Tuesday, and whence he was to move on Johannesburg. Colonel Plumer, operating further to the north, had occupied Zeerust, and on the 8th was marching along the Eland's River to Rustenburg. By these skilful dispositions the south-west of the Transvaal was being effectually searched. Sir F. Carrington is believed to be pressing southwards at all speed from Marandellas, possibly to anticipate, if practicable, the arrival at Lydenburg of the defeated Boers trekking

north. Many rebels are still in arms in Griqualand West. A strong force has also reappeared to the north at Kuruman, fleeing, it is supposed, before the advance of Sir Charles Warren and Colonel Adye. Notwithstanding the opposition still existing in various quarters the general military situation may be considered satisfactory.

Army Notes.

An article of great interest concerning Boer tactics is in *Scribner's Magazine*. It is from the pen of Mr. Thomas F. Millard, who has been with the Boers in the war, and is an enthusiastic admirer of their methods. Not all his opinions are well founded, though doubtless many practical lessons are to be drawn from the war in South Africa. Mr. Millard goes beyond this. He says that any given number of Boers, almost under any conceivable circumstances, can defeat, and in a prolonged engagement destroy, an equal number of any regular troops in the world as they are organised at present. The strength of the Boer is in his individuality as a fighter, his individual method being reduced to "a tolerably well sustained unit"—the Boer commando. It is not true, says this critic, that the Boer is only good in defensive positions, but rather the contrary; and he cites Nicholson's Nek, Spion Kop, and what the Boers call the Platrand, which is the ridge forming Caesar's Camp and Wagon Hill, as examples. He asserts that at Colenso the Boers lost only six killed and fourteen wounded—that day upon which our losses were so terrible. In regard to the attack, Mr. Millard says that the Boer movement is slow, so slow, in fact, that at times it loses momentum, whereas in the attack of the trained soldier, when momentum is lost, the attack fails, unless it is immediately rallied and started again. In the case of the Boer there is no alignment, and little semblance of concerted action, although the concerted action is there. To conceal himself behind what would seem ridiculously inadequate cover is an instinct with the Boer, who advances in a crouching attitude, the thin widely scattered line moving forward until a point is reached within effective rifle range. Then the real attack begins. Each man has dropped behind some small obstacle or into a tiny sluit, and the assaulting line has disappeared. English officers rise up to scan the field and are at once shot down. The Boers are creeping closer and closer, crawling forward bit by bit, to seize some advantageous rise in the ground. The whole advance is fitful, until the decisive point is reached. "Up spring fifty or a hundred men, with rifles held loosely at a trail, and dash forward at full speed, leaping over the ground like Zulu runners. A few scattered shots give warning of the hotter fire to come. Prone on the earth go the charging Boers. Cr-r-r-rash! comes the volley. Up again, and a wild scurry on for half a minute before the second volley can come, then down again, each man under cover." In all these attacks, says Mr. Millard, the Boer sharpshooter plays a great part, sheltered behind his schanze.

Turning to the defence, Mr. Millard says that the Boer method is based on the same principle, and that the schanzes built by individual Boers at points selected for their own personal ideas, without regular formation or alignment, are vastly superior to regular trenches. In support of this contention he reports that in the attack on the Platrand, the Boers being on lower ground, could get parts of our loop-hole sand-bag trenches against the sky line and that they waited until the loopholes were darkened before firing. "In one trench carried by the Boers more than a score of Englishmen were found shot through the head near the right eye, conclusive proof that they were killed at a loop-hole." Moreover, according to this enthusiastic admirer of the Boers, they can build a schanze anywhere in five minutes. The other great feature of the defence is fire discipline. The Boers never waste a shot. Thus, according to the observer, at Colenso the British marched within 300 yards of the schanzes without having the least intimation

of the presence of the enemy. He gives an account of the attempt to recover the abandoned guns, telling us that General Botha's powerful voice could be heard admonishing his men. "Hold your fire! Let them get closer. Wait—wait. Now steady—now steady—now steady. Not yet—not yet—not yet. Now!" Undoubtedly this narrative is that of an observer who has seen what he describes, but it seems more than likely that, when he sat down to record his experiences, he lent a little colour to the story, and the Boers have certainly been slow to attack.

The wisdom of Lord Roberts in forming a Colonial Division under General Brabant has been justified. The surrender of fifteen hundred Boers, with their guns, is indeed an achievement in a war so far conspicuous for the skill with which the enemy has retreated. With the exception of Cronje's surrender at Paardeberg and Eloff's surrender at Mafeking, the surrenders of men on a large scale have been all on our side. General Brabant's reported victory is, therefore, the more notable. He has, however, been uniformly successful since the outbreak of hostilities. As the commander of Brabant's Horse he did excellent work in the Stormberg region, and, as the commander of the Colonial Division raised in the Cape Colony, he steadily drove the Boers from one point to the other until he cleared the whole of the south-western border of the Orange River Colony, crowning this admirable piece of work by forcing the enemy to surrender at Ficksburg. Like General Darnell, who directed the retreat from Dundee, and Colonel Dalgety, the hero of Wepener, General Brabant began his distinguished career in the regular Army, but nearly the whole of his military experience has been gained in the Cape Colony, of which he has been a leading settler for the past forty years. He served with the Cape Mounted Rifles during the troubled years between 1860 and 1870, when he retired with the rank of captain. Later on he joined the Cape Yeomanry, as colonel of which he served through the Basuto War. It will thus be seen that he has gained his military skill in that best of all schools, experience. To the training of a British officer, he adds an unsurpassed knowledge of South African warfare. Curiously enough, General Brabant is one of the great farmers of the Cape Colony, and for the last thirty years has represented East London in the Cape House of Assembly. He is not only an able soldier, but he is a personality, and one of the pillars of British supremacy in the Colony. It has been said that he is of foreign birth. This is a mistake. He is a son of the late Mr. J. G. Brabant, of Kinderton Hall, Cheshire.

Mr. Julian Ralph, the American correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, in a letter from the front discussed lately valour as a factor in war. The Boers, he says, know nothing of it; we possess it in the highest degree. Could the contrast be more marked? The Boer is a hunter rather than a warrior. Hence his fighting method is to lie in hiding, and kill whatever comes in front of him, and to run the moment his own safety is threatened. At Talana Hill, Elands-laagte, and on the Modder River, he discovered that, whereas game is either killed or driven away, the British rushed at him without regard to life. He, therefore, changed his tactics, and took to a campaign of surprises, traps, ambushes, and concentration behind entrenchments. That is to say, he met British valour, not by a display of Boer valour, but by a display of Boer cunning, which, in isolated cases, proved only too successful. That he has a certain amount of courage is obvious, but it is not a quality on which his leaders can reckon. Hence his methods of warfare are based, not on his gallantry, but on his lack of it. Perhaps in a country where there is "a native fortress for every square mile," and an overwhelming native population, this was inevitable. But defensive tactics never yet won a war, and the inability of the Boer to adopt any other has lost him every chance of scoring a point against us during the present campaign. As a British officer remarked, "either the enemy must show valour or lose the game." In the British soldier, on the other hand, the quality is as much a part of his equipment as magazine rifles and smokeless powder. It is the impelling force, not of individuals but of the whole Army.

In the face of overwhelming odds, it has won all round the globe. It sometimes takes the place of strategy, and transforms failure into success. Like genius, it can defy all established rules and emerge triumphant in the end. It is the spirit of war personified. It makes men cool in action and modest in time of peace. That it is costly in the long run may be doubted. Without it, most likely, the tale of English dead in a war might be smaller; but its results are in such vast disproportion to the losses we suffer through it that it will never cease to be one of the main factors in our military equipment. At one end of the scale is the Greek without valour; at the other is the Briton possessed by it in an extraordinary degree. After our experiences in the present campaign, who shall say that modern inventions have rendered it of no avail?

Between China and South Africa Ashanti receives little or no public attention. Nevertheless, the situation in that turbulent West African possession is serious enough. With ridiculously inadequate forces Colonel Willcocks and other British officers on the spot are expected to organise victory. Means of transport there are none, and the consequence is our men have to depend on carriers brought from distant Sierra Leone and elsewhere, a state of things which reflects no credit on the Empire. It is the Uganda muddle over again. To begin with, a town like Kumasi should have had a proper garrison, so that the moment rebellion raised its head the Government could have crushed it without any delay. No such means having been provided, the rising naturally spread, and success gave it strength. Lieut.-Colonel Carter and Captain Hall have done their utmost; but, not being able to work miracles, they are compelled to remain in the separate posts they hold. Major Wilkinson is besieged at Kwisa, and Kumasi is in a very serious plight. The task before Colonel Willcocks is, therefore, a most difficult one. He has to face fearful odds in a savage population, in which the fighting quality is strongly developed; he is hampered by the want of carriers; the water courses at this season of the year are full, and, therefore, almost impassable to transport; beyond the Prah there is dense tropical bush to be traversed on the way to Kumasi; and, to crown all, he has not nearly enough men. The only bright features of the situation are the continued loyalty of the Bekwai on the coast, and the pluck and determination of our men. We await the news of the next few weeks with anxiety, though we feel full confidence in Colonels Willcocks, Carter, and Burroughs. The last named is now on his way from Sierra Leone with four companies of the West African Regiment. If by ability, gallantry, and self-devotion they can save the situation they will, of that the public may be certain. But the very greatest credit will be due to them and those serving under them if they do, as there is no disguising that for the moment matters appear to have assumed a critical attitude.

It is impossible to blame the Aldershot military authorities, as some would appear to do, for the disastrous results of the operations on Monday. They took the precaution of ordering the parade early, and it was really not until after midday that the heat became so excessive. Thus it was on the march home that the mischief was done. It is impossible, however, to find any excuses for the circumlocution department, which has year after year allowed the reports of general officers on the present field service cap to be ignored. What is the use of having reports on autumn manœuvres if these documents are simply to go their round in the ordinary course of routine, and then be pigeon-holed in accordance with long-established custom? For years past general officers have pointed out after manœuvres that the field service cap is unsuited for the use of troops in hot weather, and have recommended its discontinuance. But apparently their advice has been considered in the light of an uncalled for interference. Hence much of this suffering to which the troops at Aldershot were subjected on Monday. The usual course of procedure in such cases is for the general in command to be told that he ought to have exercised more discretion. Scapegoats must be found, and in the eyes of most people no doubt the Aldershot staff ought to be severely blamed. We cannot, however, see

that the fault rests with them. If the men at Aldershot on Monday had been in possession of a more sensible head covering, and had been provided with a substantial breakfast before starting, which the local staff thought they would be, the result would have been different.

Mr. George Wyndham had to reply to a very severe cross-examination yesterday afternoon in the House of Commons dealing with the matter. No fewer than five questions had been placed on the Order Paper, and these were supplemented by as many more, indicating an opinion that the long answer given by the Under-Secretary was considered inadequate. It was necessarily so, for Mr. Wyndham was not in possession of all the reports which have been called for. He stated, however, that all the men were served with breakfast before they started in the morning, at which time there was a promise of rain. The heat developed very suddenly, and as soon as possible afterwards the men were halted and ordered to march back. At that time nobody had fallen out. The collapse of the men occurred on the return journey, twenty-eight severe cases of sunstroke, and twenty-seven slight attacks being treated. Four of the men died. All were wearing the field cap, but Mr. Wyndham promised that in future the helmet will be used where possible, and expressed the hope that before long the hat supplied to the troops in South Africa will be universally worn. Notice of further questions on the subject has been given. There is one point to which the military authorities might well direct attention: the tendency which some regiments have of putting on pace in order to be back in quarters in good time. This is frequently a fatal source of mischief, especially in hot weather, and to our knowledge on Monday last one or two battalions erred fearfully in this respect. Their pace, having regard to the condition of the atmosphere, was unreasonable.

The appointment of Major Engleheart, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, as D.A.A.G. for Volunteers at Headquarters, has occasioned, we are sorry to say, some disappointment. Major Engleheart has been trained in a Metropolitan regiment. "Now it is a well-known fact," a worthy correspondent writes, "that the difficulties of commanding officers in what are known as 'city regiments' are nothing in comparison to those of provincial corps. The training of an adjutant in a corps with several 'out-stations' must be of exceptional value, and one would have thought that the list of officers in this category would have been gone through, and that officer chosen who had put in the most successful five years. Such a man's advice and experience would have been invaluable. Instead of that an adjutant is chosen who has served under a commanding officer who runs the whole regiment himself. The only conclusion which anyone can arrive at is that the new arrangement is intended to be a bigger farce than those who were able to look ahead supposed it would prove. One only has to put this and that together and the whole puzzle is explained." Our correspondent expresses himself a little forcibly, but he ventilates the views of many provincial commanding officers, who feel that the great bulk of the Volunteer force, and certainly the artillery branch, the most important of all, will not benefit by the recent selection. Major Engleheart is a zealous soldier, and will doubtless discharge his duties admirably; but there is no denying that at first sight the arguments of our correspondent are forcible.

Major Palliser, in a letter to the *Standard*, ventures to doubt whether there is so much cause for alarm as some are disposed to think of a Russian demonstration on our Indian frontier. There is no questioning the soundness of his reasoning. Russia has her hands full enough at present without desiring to embark on an enterprise fraught with so many dangers. The situation has changed enormously of recent years; and, as Major Palliser points out, the Czar's scheme for the improvement of Siberia, and the turning to account of the immense mineral resources of that province, will go a long way to frustrate the plans of enterprising young officers on the general staff. The war in South Africa will not be without its effect in showing what a formidable array of strength

we could bring into the field on the Indian frontier should any serious attempt be made to question our supremacy in that quarter. Captain Schemensky's recent lecture is the text upon which Major Palliser writes. This shows at once how little the Russians really know of the true feeling existing among the races with which they would have to deal. It is one thing for lecturers to ventilate opinions, but quite another for governments to act. The policy pursued lately by the Government of India is a guarantee that we are up and doing. No one recognises the fact more thoroughly than the Russians themselves. We are disposed, therefore, to agree with Major Palliser that the utterances of the Russian general staff are not to be taken too seriously. If there were any absolute fear of an immediate advance, it is scarcely likely that plans would be laid bare as they are. It is not the practice of Russian diplomatists to take the world into their confidence. So long as the members of the general staff are allowed to talk freely, it is more or less a certainty that the ministers of the Czar have other fish to fry. If they had not, the officers in question would receive a necessary reminder as to the desirability of caution. So long as they are permitted to expound their views with freedom there is less chance of systematic action, though it would be unwise, of course, for us to relax our exertions and fail to prepare ourselves for the struggle, should it come.

On Tuesday the House of Commons will be engaged with the further consideration of the Army Estimates. The votes to be taken are those for transports, remounts, and provisions, and an interesting debate is expected. A question of considerable interest to officers in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers will also, by the way, be raised in the House on Tuesday night. Mr. Charles Shaw has given notice of his intention to ask the Under-Secretary for War whether, in view of the fact that in the infantry and cavalry lieutenants are promoted to fill vacancies irrespective of their service, and seeing that such promotion is being attained at the present moment in about seven or eight years, the rule that lieutenants in the Royal Engineers and Artillery can in no case receive promotion until they have served eleven years in that rank may be considered with a view to modification. The Ordnance corps have long felt that they suffer a grievance under this rule, and Mr. Wyndham's answer will be awaited with interest. One or two other questions affecting the Army which are to be put in the House next week are deserving of note. Sir Charles Dilke on Monday proposes to ask whether a field state showing the numbers and composition of the battalion of the 60th Rifles engaged at Farquhar's Farm, near Lombard's Kop on the 31st of October, is in possession of the War Office. What Sir Charles particularly wishes to elucidate are the number of officers present with the battalion, and how many of such officers had been with the battalion for at least two years—points about which a good deal has been heard in Service circles of late. On Friday Sir Howard Vincent will ask the Under-Secretary for War, if when the services of the troops raised in the Colonies can be dispensed with by Lord Roberts, the War Office will endeavour to facilitate representatives of the contingents visiting the Mother Country. There is undoubtedly a strong desire on the part of the public to have an opportunity of testifying to their appreciation of the help rendered by the Colonials in South Africa. Her Majesty's Government have shown themselves so anxious to tighten the bonds between the Mother Country and the Colonies, that we are encouraged to hope that they will not disappoint public expectation in the present instance.

Major-General R. B. Lane has set on foot a movement which cannot fail to command support. As yet no monument exists in Egypt to the memory of Sir Ralph Abercrombie. It is proposed, therefore, to raise one by public subscription, on the site of the battle of Alexandria, where Abercrombie received his death-wound. The monument will act also as a memorial to those who fell in action in Egypt a century ago. It is intended that the monument shall be ready by February, 1901, which year will be the centenary of Abercrombie's death. Subscriptions may be sent to the manager of the Bank of

Egypt, Limited, in London or Alexandria. Major-General Lane, commanding the troops in garrison at Alexandria and Mr. E. B. Gould, H.M.'s Consul-General, have charged themselves with the duty of making all arrangements. We feel sure that there will be a ready response to their appeal for funds.

In the Army List for this month the arrangements of distribution of the Royal Field Artillery are revised. The several batteries are now shown by Brigade Divisions, "a key to the batteries" being provided so as to indicate clearly where each unit is to be found.

There is no disguising that the selection of Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. McCallum for the vacant Queen's Aide-de-Campship has occasioned some heartburning. Sir Henry McCallum has spent most of his service in Colonial employ, and is now Governor of a colony. There is little prospect of his reverting to military employment. He has done no duty as a soldier for years, and yet he is given a much-prized reward which usually goes to an officer of special distinction. Not only the corps of Royal Engineers, but all arms of the Service, consider that a dangerous precedent has been established. With a big war going on, in which so many brave men are distinguishing themselves, it might have been considered well to have left the vacancy open for a time, until the strong claims of those now in the field could be gone into.

Lieut.-Colonel (Major) A. W. Thorneycroft, Royal Scots Fusiliers, has found a defender in the Natal correspondent of the *Daily News*. Not that Colonel Thorneycroft requires to be defended before those who know him, and are able to value his sterling worth as a soldier. After describing the position on the hill at Spion Kop, the correspondent says:—

"At that moment the 'strong fighting man' arrived to see the Boers coming from their trenches to receive the surrender of the men for whom he had just been made responsible. Rushing forward, he stood between the enemy and their prey, and cried out to the former: 'No. No surrender. I am in command here. Back to your trenches, or we fire on you.' There was something in this man that put new spirit into the troops, and some dismay into the minds of the enemy, who scampered back to their trenches, 'Pick up your rifles and take cover,' and with renewed courage, our men continued the fight. It is but fair, therefore, to remember that if Colonel Thorneycroft was responsible for the surrender of the hill, it was he who saved the surrender of the men. It is all very well to condemn the action of these men for laying down their arms. We who witnessed the deadly rifle fire, the shrapnel bursting over them, and the ghastly effects of the exploding shells which went on hour after hour—we cannot condemn them. It must also be understood that there was no shelter from either shell or shrapnel; by lying down flat behind some trifling obstruction there was shelter to some extent from rifle fire, but that was all. At no engagement in the Natal campaign was the fire more deadly and more terrible in its effects than at Spion Kop. Most of the damage was caused by shell, the effects of which in many cases are too horrible to describe. And all this was performed by an invisible foe."

When it is considered that Major Thorneycroft had only a few weeks before obtained his majority in the Royal Scots Fusiliers, it will be seen how badly he has been treated. Whatever he did was bound to be considered wrong by somebody. It would be cruelly unfair if this able and gallant soldier were to suffer permanently in reputation because, forsooth, he adopted about the only course that was open to him. By every mail from South Africa letters reach us from officers, many of whom say they do not know him, assuring us that he has the sympathy of the whole Natal Field Force.

A ROYAL NAVAL AND MILITARY BAZAAR, in aid of Princess Christian's Homes for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors, will be held at Olympia on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Thirteen military bands have been kindly lent by the colonels of the different regiments. Six of these include Household Brigade bands. The Souvenir book will be sold at 10s. 6d. The Princess Christian will open the bazaar on the first day, when the admission will be 10s. until six, and 5s. after six. On the second day the Right Hon. G. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, will open the bazaar, and the prices of admission will be 10s. until six and 2s. 6d. after six o'clock, and on the third day the Marchioness of Lansdowne—admission 5s. until six and 1s. after six. The bazaar will be opened at two o'clock each day.

Army Personal.

The Duke of Cambridge will preside at the fifty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, at the Home, Hampstead, on Monday next, at 3 p.m.

Lord Wolseley has consented to preside, on the 25th inst., at the dinner at the Hotel Cecil to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the first Volunteer Review before Her Majesty, which was held in Hyde Park. Amongst the guests will be General Sir Evelyn Wood, Major-Generals Trotter and A. E. Turner, and also several veteran Volunteers, including Sir E. J. Poynter, who was then a private in the Artists' Corps; Mr. W. H. Cummings, now Principal of the Guildhall School of Music; Mr. Lewes Dickinson, the portrait painter; Dr. F. J. Furnivall; and Mr. George Allen, the publisher, then a private in the 19th Middlesex.

The success which has attended Lord Roberts's advance has met with generous and enthusiastic appreciation in the United States, and the *Army and Navy Journal* writes very pleasantly of the veteran Field-Marshal:—

"The success of Lord Roberts, if it has done nothing else, has rendered less unwarlike the snowy locks that ornament the head of more than one warrior in the world, and it ought to give a lightness to the tread of our G. A. R. veterans on the coming Decoration Day. 'Lagging superfluous on the stage' may lose its old meaning in the light of victories won by a general over whose head have passed 67 winters. Those who have been so ready to propose an age limit for generals in the British Army will doubtless now subside into silence for a period. Doubtless old age is in itself a disadvantage, but physical disadvantage, as is well pointed out by a military critic of high standing, may be more than counterbalanced by the greater experience and knowledge of his profession acquired by the older general. Many generals have before now done their best work when they were as old as, if not older than, Lord Roberts. Tilly was 61 when he gained the battle of White Hill in the Thirty Years' War and began a uniformly successful course of campaigns which lasted six years, and he was 72 when he performed his last service, the taking of Magdeburg. Turenne was 63 at the time of his brilliant though cruel campaign on the Rhine, and had not a cannon ball cut short his career the next year he might have added to his laurels. Suwaroff, the Russian general, at the age of 69 defeated Moreau and several of Napoleon's other generals in an Italian campaign. Even at the age of 79 the Duke of Wellington showed that his capacity was not impaired, by the very skilful military precautions which he took against the London Chartists."

On the occasion of the dinner held on the 8th inst. at the Hotel Cecil to commemorate the opening of the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857, General Sir Henry Norman, as chairman, in the names of those present sent a message to Lord Roberts at Pretoria: "Your Delhi comrades heartily congratulate you on your glorious successes, and enthusiastically drink your health."

During the drill season the Duke of Connaught will make his headquarters at the Curragh, while the Duchess of Connaught will reside chiefly at Castleblayney, Monaghan.

Lieut.-General Sir George White received on Tuesday the freedom of the City of Belfast, the

ceremony taking place with the customary formalities, and amidst a scene of enthusiasm in Ormeau Park. In the evening he was the principal guest at a dinner given in the Ulster Hall. His health was proposed by the Marquess of Dufferin, who said that among the glorious band of warriors who had fought in South Africa there was no figure that stood out in more resplendent relief than that of Sir George White. Sir George acknowledged the toast, being received with great cordiality.

Major-General Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency has been selected to sit in the House of Lords as a representative peer for Ireland in the room of Lord Inchiquin, deceased.

Major-General F. S. Russell, C.M.G., is named for the vacant Colonelcy of the 1st (Royal) Dragoons. The appointment certainly would have much to recommend it, and could not fail to give satisfaction in Berlin, where General Russell was Military Attaché from March, 1889, to June, 1891.

Major-General Sir Reginald Wingate is to have conferred upon him the freedom of the burgh of Dunbar, near which place he is residing while on leave, in recognition of his distinguished services as a soldier and as Governor-General of the Soudan.

Major-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell has been selected to administer the Malwani and Zeerast districts. The relief force under Colonel Mahon has, meanwhile, marched south and joined Sir Archibald Hunter. From this it appears that the column under General Baden-Powell, composed of the Mafeking garrison and Colonel Plumer's troops, are not to be used for a move on Pretoria, but rather for the purpose of holding and securing the territory won in the neighbourhood of Mafeking.

Colonel A. E. Duthy is confirmed as Colonel on the staff, commanding R.A., Eastern District, as from January 15 last, the date upon which he took up the temporary employment.

Colonel W. W. M. Smith, half-pay, R.A., has been appointed D.A.A.G. for Instruction, Western District, vice Colonel G. Poignand, whose five years expired on the 1st prox.

The will of Colonel Sir F. A. Marindin, R.E., Inspector of Railways under the Board of Trade, who died recently, has been proved under £7,075 gross, including personality of the net value of £1,768. Sir Francis left all his property to his wife, daughter of Sir William Stevenson.

Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Blewitt, R.A., on return from active service in South Africa, has been appointed a member of the Ordnance Committee. He will take up his duties on July 10 in relief of Colonel F. C. Morgan, R.A.

Lieut.-Colonel C. A. B. Burroughs having arrived on the coast and assumed command of the West African Regiment on appointment, left Sierra Leone on Thursday, in command of four companies, in the *Albertville*, for the Gold Coast, for service in the expedition to Kumasi.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonels C. Fergusson, D.S.O., Grenadier Guards, and A. de S. McKerrall, Cameron Highlanders; Major R. H. Penton, D.S.O., and Brevet Major E. A. Stanton, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, have been granted the 3rd Class of the Medjidie by the Khedive in recognition of their services in connection with the operations at Shukaba, Blue Nile.

Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Nason, D.S.O., Scottish Rifles, has been granted the 3rd Class of the Osmanieh by the Khedive, in recognition of his services in connection with the operations at Shukaba, Blue Nile.

Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel J. Collinson, O.B., Northamptonshire Regiment, and local Lieut.-Colonel W. H. H. Drage, A.S.C., attached to the Egyptian Army, have had conferred upon them by the Khedive the 3rd Class of the

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Osmanieh, in recognition of their services in connection with the Expedition on the White Nile and in the vicinity of Kaka, 1899.

Major W. N. Lloyd, retired list, R.A., has been appointed to the command of the Cheshire and Carnarvon Artillery Volunteers, headquarters, Chester.

Major E. F. J. Blakeney, A.S.C., has been selected for special service on the West Coast of Africa.

Major F. W. P. Angelo, 9th Bengal Lancers, has been granted a year's extension of service as an Inspecting Officer Imperial Service Troops.

Brevet-Major G. R. Macanley, R.E., Director of Railways, and G. de H. Smith, I.S.C., Inspector Kassala, have had conferred upon them by the Khedive the rank of Kaimakam, with effect from May 20, in recognition of their valuable services to the Egyptian Government.

Brevet-Major E. E. Bernard, A.S.C., Financial Secretary, Military Department, has been promoted by the Khedive from Kaimakam to the status of Miralai, with effect from the 1st inst., in recognition of his services to the Government of Egypt.

Captain D. V. Pirie, M.P., late of the 3rd Hussars, left England on Monday last in the transport *Montrose* for duty on the Remount Staff.

Captains J. S. Liddell, R.E., R. C. L. Battley, Essex Regiment, and G. A. C. Webb, Royal Munster Fusiliers, and Lieuts. M. E. Sowerby, R.E., and R. G. Wollen, R.E., have been granted the 4th Class of the Medjidie by the Khedive, in recognition of their services to the Egyptian Government.

Captain W. F. Kerr, D.S.O., 1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders, has taken up duty as Brigade-Major of the 23rd Brigade in South Africa, commanded by Major-General W. G. Knox, C.B.

Captain J. H. Thresher, 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade, has been appointed A.D.C. to Lieutenant-General Sir Baker Russell, at Portsmouth.

Captain R. C. O. Creagh, I.S.C., who has been on special service in South Africa since January last, is *en route* to England, invalided, having left Cape Town on the 26th ult.

Captain. E. L. C. Berger, I.S.C., in command of four companies of the Hong Kong Regiment, has left for Tien-tsin, for service in the expedition against the "Boxers."

Mr. E. F. Knight, the well-known war correspondent, who was wounded at Belmont, and suffered the loss of his right arm, was the guest of the Author's Club on Monday night last. Mr. John Blount-Burton was in the chair, and there was a large gathering of literary men present, and also three officers of the *Powerful*. Among the former were Messrs. Frankfort Moore, Percy White, Douglas Sladen, Ernest Foster, W. Spielman, J. E. Vincent, and many others. After an eloquent speech by the chairman in enlogy of the guest of the evening, Mr. Knight, in a modest response, furnished some interesting facts with regard to the battle of Belmont, and spoke, amongst other matters, of the excellent succour rendered by the Army Medical Service to the sick and wounded.

It is notified that those men who were invalided home before Jan. 1, and the next-of-kin of those who died in the campaign before that date, are entitled to participate in her Majesty's gift of chocolate to the troops in South Africa.

The Secretary of State for War has decided to refund to all invalids from abroad sent on sick furlough between Dec. 1 last and the date of the receipt of the War Office letter of March 30, the actual travelling expenses incurred in proceeding either to their homes or to a convalescent home, and in rejoining the station or hospital to which they reported themselves.

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, June 9.

Gen. Kelly-Kenny reported from Bloemfontein that the telegraph line had been cut at Rooodeval, to the north of Kroonstad. Two thousand Boers, with six field guns, were operating in the neighbourhood.

Gen. Buller's recent movements were made known in an official telegram. On the 6th inst. Major-Gen. Talbot Coke, with the 10th Brigade and the South African Light Horse, seized Van Wyk Hill after some resistance from the enemy. On that and the following day guns were got both upon the hill and on the south-western spur of Inkwelo, and under cover of their fire Lieut-Gen. Hildyard yesterday assaulted all the spurs of the berg between Botha's Pass and Inkwelo. In Gen. Buller's words, "the attack, which was well planned by Hildyard and carried out with immense dash by the troops, outflanked the enemy, who were forced to retire from their very strong position." Sir R. Buller added that he hoped he had obtained a position from which he can render Laing's Nek untenable. To-day Gen. Buller bivouacked east of Botha's Pass whilst the transport was being got across. The enemy had retired 26 miles to the north-west, having abandoned a very strong position.

An interview took place between Sir Redvers Buller and Commandant Christian Botha on the 2nd inst. It would seem from an account published by the special correspondent of the *Standard* that Gen. Buller impressed upon the Boer commander the futility of further resistance, and suggested the surrender of the forces of the enemy at Laing's Nek. A three days' informal armistice was agreed upon, and on the expiration of that time it was curtly intimated to the British commander that the terms he imposed of unconditional surrender could not be entertained.

Sunday, June 10.

Sir Redvers Buller telegraphed to-day—time not stated—that "With reference to my telegram of June 8, we halted yesterday to get our trains up pass, which is very steep. I find that the enemy were about 2,000 strong, in a very carefully prepared position, which they must be very disheartened not to have held longer than they did. They have all retired about 26 miles to the north-west."

Monday, June 11.

The only interest in the news from the front centred to day on the movements of Sir Redvers Buller. The War Office published a further despatch from Sir Redvers dated this morning. This told that last night the force concentrated at Klip River, at the junction with Gans Vlei. It was thought that there was a force of 3,000 of the enemy at that defile who intended to occupy it. They retired, however, as soon as our heavy guns opened fire. These were brought—so the general said—"smartly into action by Major May, R.A., and Capt. Jones, R.N. The South African Light Horse, the despatch went on to say, were hotly engaged while covering our left flank, and displayed excellent qualities.

During the morning an official despatch was issued from the War Office giving particulars of yet another "regrettable incident." The news came to hand in Pall Mall yesterday afternoon, having been sent off from Cape Town by Sir F. Forestier Walker at 2.5 p.m. On Thursday, the 7th inst., the enemy would appear to have surprised and captured the 4th Batn. Derbyshire Regiment, Sherwood Foresters, only six men escaping. Lieut.-Col. Baird-Douglas, 3rd Batn. Cameron Highlanders (attached), and 2nd Lieut. Horley, with 15 rank and file, were killed. Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson, Capt.

Bailey, 2nd Lieuts. Hall and Lawder (attached), Lieut. Blanchard, Canadian Infantry (attached) and 59 rank and file being wounded. The battalion which has thus suffered is the Nottingham, which left England on Jan. 11 at a strength of 780.

A message reached London from Pretoria, dated the 5th inst., to the effect that 150 officers and 3,500 men, prisoners of war in the hands of the enemy, had been released on the occupation of that place. "The Boers had intended," the message went on to say, "to take 900 of these with them, but were frustrated by the arrival of our troops."

Tuesday, June 12.

The War Office issued a telegram received during the night from Sir Redvers Buller, sent off from his headquarters at 10.50 p.m. yesterday. In this the general stated that he yesterday forced Almond's Nek, the last defile to Charlestown Flats. The enemy were in considerable force, with several guns in position. The brunt of the fighting fell upon the 2nd Batn. Dorsetshire Regiment, who carried the position at the point of the bayonet, and the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, who were heavily attacked on the right from the very broken country round Iketini Mountain. "The whole attack," the despatch said, "was directed by Gen. Hildyard, whose dispositions were extremely good. The artillery, 10th Brigade, and 3rd Cavalry Brigade did most of the work."

Another telegram from Gen. Buller, dated from Joubert's Farm in the afternoon, announced that he was encamped four miles north of Volksrust. Laing's Nek and Majuba had been completely evacuated by the Boers during the night. Lieut.-Gen. Clery was coming over the Nek from Ingogo.

Lieut.-Gen. Kelly-Kenny reported to the War Office from Bloemfontein during the afternoon that our troops from the north were at Honing Spruit, having defeated the enemy. Gen. Knox was moving out from Kroonstad to intercept the enemy.

A Reuter despatch from Maseru announced that 1,500 Boers had surrendered to Major-Gen. Brabant yesterday in the Ficksburg district, and that in the last engagement at Rooikrantz Commandant Olivier was killed and Gen. De Villiers mortally wounded.

Wednesday, June 13.

Sir Redvers Buller's force camped at Laing's Nek during the evening after marching through Volksrust and Charlestown. It was learnt that Gen. Botha had left, under orders from the Boer headquarters, two hours before Gen. Buller's force presented itself.

News of a most important character came to hand in a despatch from Lord Roberts, received by Major-Gen. Knox at Kroonstad on Tuesday evening, and forwarded to the War Office. In this the Commander-in-Chief stated that Pretoria and Johannesburg were both perfectly quiet. After surrendering the city, Gen. Botha retired, the narrative went on to say, to a place about 15 miles east, on the Middelburg road. He had a small force at first, but the numbers afterwards increased, and his being so near kept up excitement in the country and prevented the burghers from laying down their arms. It therefore became necessary to attack him, which Lord Roberts did on Monday. Botha's position was practically unassailable in front. He therefore stationed the main portion of his troops on his flanks, but Lord Roberts sent Gen. French with two cavalry brigades and Hutton's mounted infantry round on the left, and Gen. Ian Hamilton with a cavalry brigade, Ridley's mounted infantry, and an infantry brigade on the right. Both columns were strongly opposed, but in the afternoon two of Hamilton's infantry battalions were advancing on what appeared to be the key of the enemy's position on their left flank. This was almost gained before dark, and Lord Roberts ordered the troops to bivouac on the ground they had won. Pole-Carew's division gradually advanced in the centre, and by evening held the line occupied by the enemy's outposts in the morning. Lord Roberts further stated that on hearing that the Free Staters had taken advantage of his crossing the Vaal to cut his communications, he sent Lord Kitchener southward with such troops as could be spared to join hands with Lord Methuen in the vicinity of Heilbron. The junction was effected at Vredefort Road Station on Sunday evening, and the combined force marched on Monday to the Rhenoster River, where Lord Methuen gained a complete victory over the Boers under De Wet, took possession of their camp, and scattered them in all directions. He and Lord Kitchener were marching on Tuesday towards Kroonstad. Lord Roberts added that there was no need for apprehension as to the security of the army in South Africa. The line between the Rhenoster and Pretoria was at the time he wrote held in strength. Lord Roberts deplores the death of that gallant soldier Lord Airlie, and of two officers of the 17th Lancers. "Had to deplore," he said "the death of that gallant soldier, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Airlie;" and also Major the Hon. L. H. D. Fortescue, and 2nd Lieut. the Hon. C. W. H. Cavendish, 17th Lancers, all three of whom were killed in the action against Botha's forces.

In a telegram received during the afternoon, Lord Roberts said that Lord Methuen's losses on Monday were one killed and 18 wounded, and that the losses

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of the Derbyshire Militia at Roodeval were 36 killed and 104 wounded—the latter being in the Yeomanry Hospital, which was captured by the Boers and retaken by Lord Methuen.

At 9.55 a.m. Lord Roberts telegraphed that Lord Methuen marched to Honing Spruit yesterday and found all quiet. He had returned to Rhenoster River, where the railway was being repaired. Our forces were engaged all yesterday with Botha's army before Pretoria, the enemy fighting with great determination, but had eventually to fall back on a second position eastward. This they were holding when the Commander-in-Chief sent his despatch. It was stated to be slightly higher than the one which had been captured. Lord Roberts explained that "the extent of country which has to be covered under modern conditions of warfare renders progress very slow."

In a second message sent off three hours later it was announced that the enemy evacuated their strong position during the night and retired eastwards, and the satisfactory information was given that Lord Roberts and Sir Redvers Buller now afford each other mutual assistance. Our occupation of Pretoria caused numbers of the Boers, it is explained, "to withdraw from Laing's Nek, and Buller's advance to Volksrust made them feel that their rear would shortly be threatened."

Sir Redvers Buller returned to Laing's Nek, having found no supplies in Volksrust and Charles-town.

The town of Wakkerstroom made its submission to-day to Lieut.-Gen. Lyttelton.

Thursday, June 14.

A telegram was despatched by Sir Redvers Buller in the course of the morning, in reply to a message of congratulation—

"Many thanks for your congratulations. The troops it is my honour and pleasure to command can go anywhere. The Dorsets, who have been unlucky up to this, had their chance at Almond's Nek, and showed themselves as good as any of the others. About 150 yards of each end of the Laing's Nek tunnel have been blown in. The debris is in large masses, and will take a few days to move. Line otherwise uninjured and open to reversing station, and all sound to Sandspruit."

Friday, June 15.

A telegram from Lord Roberts was received during the morning, having been sent off from the Pretoria Residency at 10.40 p.m. It announced that Klerksdorp surrendered on the 9th inst. to an armed party sent on by General Hunter. The messenger from Klerksdorp reported that General Cronje, who commanded there, determined to surrender so soon as he knew for certain that Pretoria was in our possession. His example has been followed by many people in the neighbourhood, and the Court-house is now said to be full of arms. The Boers attacked the reconstruction train early yesterday morning a few miles north of Rhenoster River. Lord Kitchener turned out mounted troops and drove the enemy off before they could do damage. One man was killed and 11 wounded, including Lieut. H. A. Micklem, R.E. (in foot), and 2nd Lieut. H. F. Bigge, Volunteer R.E.

Lord Roberts telegraphed from Pretoria Residency a list of casualties in the City Imperial Volunteers during the fighting on 11th and 12th inst. :—"Please inform the Lord Mayor that the battalion greatly distinguished itself."

The Mansion House Fund now amounts to £957,900.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND NATIONAL DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just read your article on "The Universities and National Defence." I agree with the main point it advocates, that the men at the "Varsities" should take their part in the defence of their country by entering the ranks of their respective Volunteer corps. I have a son at Oxford who has done so, and for the privilege has had to pay £5 on entering the corps, and subscriptions each term are to follow. Now, sir, I contend that if an Oxford undergraduate gives his services as a private for the benefit of his country that is as much as should be expected of him, and that he should not be asked to pay £10 a year to be allowed to do this. There are many men to whom this sum is not of much consequence; there are many also to whom it is a serious tax, and who will be prevented from joining.

A PARENT.

June 14, 1900.

[We are told that it is a question of numbers to a great extent, and that if the undergraduates did their duty properly the expenses all round would be lightened almost to vanishing point, which is one of the strongest arguments in favour of the action of the University authorities.—ED. A. and N. G.]

THE Commander-in-Chief has notified that Royal Reserve Battalions are to march past to the tune entitled "The Boys of the Old Brigade."

The Army.

CAVALRY.

2nd Life Guards will encamp at Stoney's Castle for musketry from the 19th inst. to July 1. Capt. Lord Kensington, who was severely wounded in the back in action in South Africa by the bursting of a shell is, by latest accounts, doing well and out of danger. Lieut. the Hon. A. E. O'Neill left Cape Town for England on the 28th ult., in the *Dilwara*, invalided.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue) will go to Stoney's Camp for musketry from July 21 to August 5.

2nd Dragoons Guards (Queen's Bays)—Major Douglas has returned from South Africa, and has assumed command of the Royal Reserve Regiment of Dragoon Guards at Newbridge.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)—The retired N.C.O.'s and men held their annual dinner in the Duke's Saloon, Holborn Restaurant, on the 6th inst. The chair was taken by Col. Saurin, and the vice-chair by Mr. J. C. Howie, an ex-sergeant of the regiment, now (and for many years past) holding a responsible position at Chase Farm Schools, Enfield. The usual toast, that of "The Regiment and Absent Friends," having been drunk with enthusiasm, Col. Saurin remarked "that although in the hands of Providence, how little we could see before us. How few, if any, at this dinner last year thought that ere another year should have passed over our heads so many would be called upon to rejoin their old comrades, and again assist in adding honours to the standard of the regiment we all love so well." The secretary stated that during the year death had claimed three old and respected members of the association, viz., Mr. Barstable, an ex-sergeant of the regiment, who has two sons sergeants in the regiment, and one in the R.H.A., all three being at the front at the time of their father's death; Mr. Brookman (an ex-corporal); and Mr. Thomas Harmer, who served with the regiment in the Crimea and through the Indian Mutiny. He (the secretary) hoped that no member returning to civil life would fail to notify his new address to 39, Hogarth Road, Earl's Court, S.W., for the purpose of this dinner, and that help might be extended to those who were seeking to obtain situations should they stand in need of a start in civil life. Major Weston and Capt. Hayward-Jones, late lieut., were present, whilst many other retired officers sent letters and telegrams expressing regret at being unable to be present.

1st (Royal) Dragoons—The remains of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Marshall, K.C.M.G., Colonel of the regiment, having been conveyed from 9, Eaton Place, at one o'clock by special train, were interred at Woking on Tuesday. The Queen was represented by Major-Gen. Sir Henry Ewart, and the beautiful wreath sent by her Majesty was buried with the coffin. Major-Gen. Sir Arthur Ellis represented the Prince of Wales, who sent a wreath of lilies on which was the inscription, "For auld lang syne." The German Emperor, who sent a handsome wreath tied with the colours of the regiment, commanded Count von Bredow to attend the funeral. The members of the family present included Lady Marshall (widow), Col. Henry Marshall (brother), Lord Heneage, Mrs. Fairtlough (sister), Mr. George Marshall, Mr. Walter Marshall, Mr. Lionel Marshall, and Mr. Murray Marshall (nephews), Mrs. Heatley, Miss Marshall, and Mrs. Murray Marshall (nieces), Mr. Harry Shearburn, Mrs. Wilfred Marshall, Mr. H. W. Lawson, and Mrs. Willie Lawson. Amongst those present at the grave side were Bishop Brindle, D.S.O., Sir James Evans and Mr. H. W. Maynard (of the Union Steamship Company), Sir Algernon West, Sir Charles Scotter, Sir Barrington Simeon, M.P., Col. the Hon. E. Campbell, Major-Gen. Stewart, Col. Godwin-Austen, Col. Williams, Col. Sartorius, Capt. Wisely (Donald Currie and Co.), Capt. Ramsden, the Mayor of Godalming (Alderman E. Gammon), and most of the members of the corporation; Mr. F. K. W. Girdlestone (Charterhouse), the Rev. E. F. Bowring; Messrs. Beach, A. F. Govett, Macaulay (London and South-Western Railway), station-masters, railway police, guards, inspectors, the *employés* on the Broadwater estate, and representatives of the 2nd Life Guards and the Armourers' Company. Simultaneously with the funeral a memorial service was held at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, The Rev. J. A. Fairbanks was the officiating clergyman. Before the service Dr. Huntley, the organist, played Beethoven's "Funeral March" and "In Memoriam" (Rheinberger). The hymns "Brief life is here our portion" and "On the Resurrection morning" were sung, and Chopin's "Funeral March" was played as the congregation dispersed. The Duke of Connaught was represented by Capt. Clayton and the Duke of Cambridge by Major-Gen. Bateson. Others present included Viscount Midleton, Mr. St. John Brodrick, M.P., and Lady Hilda Brodrick, Mr. A. Otway, Lord Arthur Hill, Sir Nigel and Lady Emily Kingscote, Lieut.-Gen. Thesiger, Col. Curzon, Mrs. Bryant Marshall, Sir Reginald Gipps, Col. Farmer, Mrs. and Miss Farmer, Lieut.-Col. Neeld, 2nd Life Guards, and

the Hon. Mrs. Neeld, Lady and Miss Hartopp, Mrs. Farquhar, Mrs. Miller-Munday, Mrs. Arthur Kennard, Miss Hoare, Mr. Howe, Mr. Alfred Burton, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. George Marshall and Miss Olive Marshall, and Dr. Ridge-Jones.

12th Lancers—It is understood that Major Atherton will succeed the late Lord Airlie in command. What a loss his lordship's death is only those closely associated with the regiment can fully realise, for he was beloved by all ranks, who recognised in him not only a gallant soldier but a born leader, who seemed destined to rise to the highest ranks of his profession by force of merit. 2nd Lieut. Ollivant left Cape Town on the 1st inst. for England invalided in the *Ustermore*.

14th Hussars—Capt. Miller left Cape Town on the 1st inst. for England in the *Ustermore*, invalided.

16th Lancers—2nd Lieuts. Shannon, Macarthur-Onslow, and Gilmour left England on Monday for South Africa in the *Montrose* to join headquarters on appointment.

21st Lancers—The regiment has now arrived in Dublin from Newbridge, and has taken over quarters in Marlborough Barracks.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards—The funeral of Lieut.-Col. the Duke of Wellington took place on Tuesday at Strathfieldsaye. The service was of the simplest character. The Duchess did not attend the funeral, but she visited the parish church in the morning and inspected the arrangements. The body was borne from the house on a bier drawn by old servants on the estate, the pall-bearers being Mr. Hwfa Williams, Col. Wellesley, Col. Coxon (the late Duke's secretary), and Capt. Thoroton. The mourners included the present Duke (Lord Arthur Charles Wellesley), Col. the Hon. Frederick Wellesley, Gen. Owen Williams, the Hon. C. Howard, the Hon. Francis Bartie, Mr. Hwfa Williams, and others. Lord Lawrence, Lord-in-Waiting, represented the Queen, Major-Gen. Sir Stanley Clarke the Prince of Wales, Major Malcolm McNeill the Duke of Connaught, and Col. Herbert Eaton the Duke of Cambridge. There were also present the Earl of Portsmouth, the Earl of Buchan, the Marquis of Winchester, Lord Charles Innes Kerr, Lord Alexander Russell, the Portuguese Minister, Mr. G. G. Wellesley, Senor Albert Visetti, Sir Robert J. Mowbray, M.P., Sir W. J. Farrer, Mr. Jeffreys, M.P., Col. Seymour Corkran, Mr. Cross (representing Elizabeth, Dowager Duchess of Wellington), Col. H. Walpole, Gen. Du Plat. The Duke's coronet was borne on a velvet cushion. The floral tributes were numerous. The King of Portugal sent a magnificent floral crown surmounted by a cross composed of white roses and lilies of the valley. The vault was lined with moss and flowers. 2nd Lieut. Wellesley becomes Marquis of Douro on the succession of his father, Col. Lord Arthur Wellesley, to the Dukedom.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. the Hon. L. d'H. Hamilton and Lieut. and Qrmer Girling, 1st Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Custodian* on the 26th ult., invalided.

Scots Guards—Lieut. Arbuthnot, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 28th ult. for England in the *Dilwara*, invalided.

Royal Scots (1st)—The annual gathering of old soldiers was held on Saturday last at the Horse Shoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, when about 50 sat down to dinner. Lieut.-Gen. E. A. Stuart occupied the chair, and was supported by Major G. Deane and Major W. B. Macdonald, and many former staff-sergeants, headed by Sergt.-Major R. Elliot, now of the Yeomen of the Guard. The health of "Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Daughter of the Regiment" was first given, and was responded to by the hearty "God bless her" of all present, followed by the National Anthem and "Rule Britannia." Then came the toast of "The Royal Scots," coupled with the name of Gen. Stuart and all comrades in the two battalions now in South Africa, and the battalion in India, followed by "For they are jolly good fellows." Gen. Stuart's soldierly address to the company was heartily cheered, and his presence in better health greatly appreciated. Thanks were given to Major Deane for arranging the happy gathering, and replied to; a most successful evening was brought to a close by all joining in singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Bufs (3rd)—The Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, who was accompanied by the Duke of Argyll, visited Canterbury on Tuesday, and unveiled the memorial just erected in the cathedral to 2nd Lieut. Monsell and 111 non-commissioned officers and men, who fell during the operations on the North-West Frontier of India in 1895 and 1897-98. The Duke and Duchess arrived by the 3.38 train, and were received by the Dean of Canterbury, Major-Gen. Hallam Parr, commanding the District, and Col. Kelly, commanding 3rd Regimental District. The unveiling service was conducted directly after evensong in the nave of the cathedral, in presence of an immense congregation. Some 300 men of the Bufs, under command of Major Smith, were present, and the band of the Carabiniers did

in the absence of that of the Buffs, now a South Africa. The Mayor and Corporation of Canterbury were present in civic state. The loss of his lordship's death was a procession, and the Dean having offered by all ranks, who received a stillness as of even. Col. Kelly, on behalf of Col. Ommanney, officers, and comrades of the 1st Batn., then formally asked the Dean and Chapter to take charge of the memorial. The Dean, in accepting the charge, referred to the record of gallant services performed by the Buffs in various parts of the world, and expressed pleasure that they had in that cathedral so many memorials of the East Kent territorial regiment, including the first colours ever carried into a bastion, which were now deposited in the Warriors' chapel. Gen. Sir Julius Raines thanked Princess Louise, on behalf of the regiment, for the honour she had conferred upon it in visiting Canterbury to unveil the memorial. A former Duke of Argyll, he minded her Royal Highness, had led the regiment Malplaquet. At the request of the Dean, the Princess then unveiled the memorial, and the proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem. The Royal party afterwards had tea at the deanery, and, having been privately shown over the cathedral by the Dean, returned to London by the 6.35 train. Capt. Marriott, 2nd Batn., left England on the 8th inst. in the *Tagus* for South Africa.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—2nd Lieut. Howell, 3rd (Militia) Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England on the 26th ult. in the *Custodian*, invalided.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Lieut. Hall, 3rd (Militia) Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 28th ult. in the *Dilwara*, invalided.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—Lieut. Lord Lonsdale, 3rd Batn., has been selected for special service on the Gold Coast.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—Capt. the Hon. A. S. D.C. to Brig.-Gen. Hume, commanding the 3rd (Militia) Brigade at Salisbury Plain.

King's Regiment (8th).—The 6th (Militia) Batn. is arrived at Kilworth camp from Fermoy.

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—Lieut. Hill sailed from Cape Town on the 28th ult. in the *Dilwara*, invalided.

Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th).—Lieut. Brown, 4th (Militia) Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 28th ult. in the *Ustermore*, invalided.

West Yorkshire Regiment (14th).—Major Yale, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town for England on the 2nd ult. in the *Cheshire*, invalided; Capt. and Adj. 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 28th ult. for England, in the *Dilwara*, invalided.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—Major Lloyd, 2nd Batn., has left the depot at Bedford and is en route to South Africa to join headquarters; Lieut. Bassett, 4th Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 28th ult. in the *Dilwara*, invalided.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th).—Major Cotesworth, 1st Batn., left England for South Africa on the 8th ult. in the *Tagus*, invalided; Lieut. Leader, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 28th ult. in the *Custodian*, invalided.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—Major Charles, 1st Batn., has been appointed second in command of the 4th Batn. at Chatham, vice Major Sir Robert Colleton, promoted to the command of the 1st Batn.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Capt. Pearson, 1st Batn., and 2nd Lieut. White and Nickerson left England on the 8th inst. in the *Tagus* to join the 2nd Batn.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd).—Two companies of the 2nd Batn. will leave Hong Kong, it is said, on Monday next on board H.M.S. *Terrible* for Tien-tsin, to join the expedition against the "Boxers." Lieut. Maddick, 1st Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Dilwara* on the 28th ult., invalided.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—Major Wilkinson sailed from Cape Town on the 1st inst. for England in the *Ustermore*, invalided.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th).—Major Forster, 3rd (Militia) Batn., is acting as Brigade Major of the Irish Militia Brigade, under Brig.-Gen. Webber, at Aldershot for the drill season. Capt. Foot left England on the 8th inst. in the *Tagus*.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (33rd).—2nd Lieut. Palmer, 3rd (Militia) Batn., sailed from Cape Town

for England in the *Custodian* on the 26th ult., invalided.

Border Regiment (34th).—Major Caird, 3rd (Militia) Batn., is acting as Brigade-Major of the Militia Brigade at Kilworth Camp, co. Cork.

Hampshire Regiment (37th).—Capt. Geddes has left the depot at Winchester, and sailed on the 8th inst. for South Africa in the *Tagus* to join the 2nd Batn. (67th) in the field. Lieut. Street has been granted leave from India to England for six months on medical certificate.

Dorsetshire Regiment (39th).—Capt. Banks sailed from Cape Town for England on the 2nd inst. in the *Cheshire*, invalided. Lieut. Dauncey has been granted leave from India to England for six months on medical certificate.

South Lancashire Regiment (40th).—Lieut.-Col. Blackburne, 3rd (Militia) Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Ustermore* on the 1st inst., invalided. Lieut. Gellibrand sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Dilwara* on the 28th ult., invalided.

Welsh Regiment (41st).—Capt. Hawkes and 2nd Lieut. Heath left England on the 8th inst. in the *Tagus* for South Africa to join headquarters. 2nd Lieut. Pope sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Dilwara* on the 28th ult., invalided.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd).—Capt. Hyde, 3rd (Militia) Batn., is acting as A.D.C. to Brig.-Gen. Crofton, C.B., commanding the Militia Brigade at Colchester.

Essex Regiment (44th).—2nd Lieut. Powell sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Dilwara* on the 28th ult., invalided.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (46th).—Lieut. de la Condamine sailed from Cape Town for England on the 26th ult. in the *Custodian*, invalided. 2nd Lieut. Lynch left Cape Town for England in the *Ustermore* on the 1st inst., invalided.

Northamptonshire Regiment (48th).—Capt. Jackson, 3rd (Militia) Batn., has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Cooke, commanding on Salisbury Plain; and Lieut. Grant-Thorold, also of the 3rd Batn., to Brig.-Gen. Hatton, C.B., at the same station.

Royal West Kent Regiment (50th).—Major Western has been appointed second in command of the 2nd Batn. (97th) in South Africa, vice Major Harrison, promoted.

Essex Regiment (56th).—Major Cruickshank sailed from Cape Town on the 28th ult. for England in the *Dilwara*, invalided.

Middlesex Regiment (57th).—2nd Lieut. Phillips sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Dilwara* on the 28th ult., invalided.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—The 4th Batn. has moved to Kilworth Camp from Cork. The 5th (Militia) Batn. has also arrived in camp from Buttavant. Capt. Lainson, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Dilwara* on the 28th ult., invalided.

Gloucester Regiment (61st).—Lieut.-Col. Lindsell left Cape Town on the 1st inst. in the *Ustermore*, in command of invalids, for England.

York and Lancaster Regiment (65th).—Capt. Hyde sailed from Cape Town on the 28th ult. in the *Dilwara*, invalided.

Hampshire Regiment (67th).—Capt. Whitaker sailed from Cape Town for England on the 28th ult. in the *Dilwara*, invalided.

East Surrey Regiment (70th).—Capt. Gilbert-Cooper sailed from Cape Town in the *Dilwara* on the 28th ult. for England, invalided.

Black Watch (73rd).—Major Duff, who returned from South Africa recently, invalided, has been appointed D.A.A.G., Shorncliffe, for the summer months, owing to the pressure of work in the South-Eastern District. Lieut. McLean left Cape Town for England in the *Ustermore* on the 1st inst., invalided.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—Mr. Winston Churchill, in a letter to the *Morning Post* says: "On the 29th ult., west of Johannesburg, French was confronted by 7,000 Boers with 15 guns. An artillery duel lasted all day. On the 30th, Gen. Ian Hamilton advanced and attacked. Gen. French, with the Cavalry Division and Broadwood's command, left by Gen. Bruce Hamilton, co-operated on the left.

Gen. Smith Dorrien, commanding the Infantry Division, directed the actual attack, the 21st Brigade being on the left, and the 19th on the right. The City Imperial Volunteers, who were the leading battalion of the left attack, were sharply engaged, but moving forward with great dash and vigour they pressed the enemy hard, and drove him from all his positions in advance of the main ridge. It was a most gallant performance, and reflected great credit on all ranks. On the right the fighting was more severe. The Gordon Highlanders strongly attacked a kopje, and in spite of the terrible fire which caused heavy losses, carried it at the point of the bayonet with their customary devotion. After the Boer retreat, Gen. Ian Hamilton spoke a few words to the Gordons, 'the regiment my father commanded and I was born in; and told them that all Scotland would ring with the tale of their deeds. There is no doubt that they are the finest regiment in the world. Their unfaltering advance across the naked plain on a concealed enemy, in spite of frontal and enfilading fire, which spotted the ground on all sides with bullets, their machine-like change of direction as the attack closed, and their fine charge with the bayonet, constitute their latest feat of arms the equal of Elendslaagte or Dargai.' The 3rd (Militia) Batn. arrived at Aldershot on Wednesday from Edinburgh, and is encamped at Scroggs Bottom. Capt. McNab left Cape Town on the 2nd inst. for England in the *Cheshire*, invalided.

Royal Irish Rifles (83rd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. arrived at Salisbury Plain on Saturday last, from Newry.

York and Lancaster Regiment (84th).—Capt. Thurnall had left India when the mail was despatched to join the 1st Batn. (65th) in South Africa on promotion.

Shropshire Light Infantry (85th).—Lieut. Atchison sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Montfort* on the 31st ult., invalided.

Royal Irish Rifles (86th).—Major Welman sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Montfort* on the 31st ult., invalided.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th).—Lieut.-Col. Rogers left Cape Town in the *Cheshire* for England on the 2nd inst., invalided.

Scottish Rifles (90th).—Lieut. Wood sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Dilwara* on the 28th ult., invalided.

Gordon Highlanders (92nd).—Capt. Wedderburn sailed from Cape Town on the 28th ult. in the *Dilwara*, invalided.

Derbyshire Regiment (95th).—Capt. Anderson completes to-morrow his five years as Adjutant of the 1st V.B. Black Watch at Dundee, and will proceed at once to Malta to join this battalion. It will be many a long year before he is forgotten in Dundee, for he has been an ideal adjutant, and carries away with him the best wishes of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man. Lieut. McKinnon has been selected for special service on the Gold Coast.

North Staffordshire Regiment (98th).—Capt. Millburne sailed from Cape Town on the 1st inst. for England in the *Ustermore*, invalided.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102nd).—Major O'Neil has been appointed second in command, vice Major Hicks, promoted to the command.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (103rd).—Lieut. Le Mesurier sailed from Cape Town for England on the 2nd inst., invalided, in the *Cheshire*.

Pay Department.—Recent changes: Major Worledge, Hounslow to Ayr; Capt. Pinhorn, Singapore to Newcastle; Capt. Church, Curragh to Hounslow; Capt. Bruce, Newcastle to the Cape; Lieut. Richards, Oxford L.I., on probation from April 30, Aldershot. Death: Col. Bryson, retired pay, died April 17, at Southsea.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—A correspondent writes:—"When the Army Medical was converted into a Royal Corps a crest and motto were devised for it. There is, however, no reference made to this in the Army List, as is done with every other unit with a crest and motto in the Army." [Surely the matter only requires to be represented in the proper way to be put right.—ED. A. AND N. G.] Major Cottell and Lieut. and Qrmer. Clarke left Cape Town for England on the 26th ult. in the *Custodian*, invalided. Lieut. Buist and Qrmer. Wooley left Cape Town in the *Cheshire* for England on the 1st inst., invalided.

Chaplains' Department.—The Rev. F. B. Norman-Lee sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Ustermore* on the 1st inst., invalided.

At the weekly meeting of the executive committee of the Sick and Wounded Officers' Surgical and Medical Aid Fund, a letter was read from the Lord Mayor to the Duke of Abercorn, forwarding a cheque for £1,000. The subscriptions received and promised now amount to £5,226. Further donations are still required, and should be sent to the Hon. Arthur Brodrick, honorary secretary and treasurer, Hampden House, Green Street, W.

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WITH THE ARTILLERY IN NATAL. By CAPTAIN C. HOLMES WILSON, R.A.

I should like to say a few words more on the above subject, which will be so eagerly discussed when the war is over. The use of isolated long range guns by the Boers has not agreed with the orthodox ideas upon which our field artillery principles have been based. We have been taught to think that artillery should be used in masses, and that every battle ought to begin with a stand up fight between the guns. The first engagements in Natal went far to dispel this theory, though they have never proved the principle to be wrong. Artillery fire to be effective must be concentrated, but the guns need not of necessity be massed by batteries in the open. The principle remains the same; it is the method by which it is applied that must be altered according to the circumstances of the case. The fire of single guns can never be decisive, or very rarely so. Single shell are harassing, but do not lead to anything definite, and certainly cannot produce any very great results.

The Boers when selecting positions for their guns had the very great advantage of being able to choose their ground. As there are few places in Natal in which natural cover fit for artillery cannot be found, they were always able to conceal their guns. Then the use of smokeless powder completed the veil that Nature, assisted by man, had too often drawn across the Boer field pieces. There was nothing to indicate the presence of their guns, except the swish of the shell and the spit of its burst; the flash was rarely seen. Consequently, it was only natural to jump to the conclusion that this was the system that ought to be employed. So it was to a certain extent, if properly managed; but the Boers, though they were adepts at hiding their artillery, have completely failed to concentrate its fire. They wasted their shell in firing single rounds; this is one of the secrets of their want of success. Otherwise they had everything in their favour; the range of their guns was greater than that of ours, they were acting on the defensive, and nearly always had time to prepare their positions, whilst the country was well adapted to their schemes. All they required for success was a better system of drill, a more concentrated and persistent scheme of fire discipline. They dropped one, two, perhaps three, shell among a crowded mass of men; but then, just as their fire was beginning to tell, they stopped. If a battery stood still it was seldom shelled for more than a few minutes. At Vaal Krantz, on two successive days, their 6in. shelled two different batteries; but on each occasion—as the batteries never moved—after firing a few rounds it ceased. This has generally been put down to the fact that the Boers were either short of ammunition or believed that they were doing no damage. I think, however, that it was probably due to neither of these causes, but simply to the fact that they do not understand how to make the most of a chance when they get it. The effect of artillery fire is partly moral, partly real. If it is the moral factor we wish to apply it can be better secured by a concentrated fire than occasional shots from isolated guns. We must, of course, recollect that the Boers had not very many guns, and that they could never have commenced a duel with our artillery except at distant ranges. But this cannot be advanced as reason in favour of not adopting their tactics should our respective places be changed. Under such conditions the powers possessed by the defence would evidently be great, and it makes us pause to consider what form such a fight will take, if it ever occurs in the future. Will the assailants rely for success on a frontal attack, assisted by artillery fire, or will they engage the enemy in front while they also try to turn his flank? If the first alternative is to be attempted, a large proportion of the armies of the future will develop into siege trains; if the latter is tried, a very large mobile force will have to be placed in the field, in addition to the other parts of the army upon which the slower work will fall. The question will probably be solved by the use of both, but the mobile force will have to be larger, more powerful, and more mobile than anything of the kind that has ever been thought of before, while the remainder of the artillery will have to be partly composed of powerful guns.

The matter, however, might be reasoned further.

A Boer who was captured at Pieter's Hill said after the battle that they felt the fire of our field guns most through not being able to leave their trenches. He also said that they were very much afraid of our 15pr. shrapnel fire. But shrapnel cannot touch men behind cover; consequently the question crops up as to whether it will be necessary in the future to maintain three classes of artillery—heavy, medium, and light—or, in other words, position, field, and horse. If the moral effect of field artillery is the only factor that it can rely upon for success against earthworks, would not a 12pr., or even a lighter gun, be equally useful? And, again, against troops in the open, is the difference between the effect of a 15pr. and 12pr. shell sufficiently great to merit the maintenance of two arms, one of which is neither heavy enough to act as position artillery or light enough to be really mobile? At first it would seem not. But there are great difficulties in the way of a change, which would undoubtedly be met with opposition, and of the results of which it would at present be impossible to speak until we hear more of what our fire has done. The first difficulty to be faced would be one of *matériel*. Could a gun be constructed with a long enough range to fulfil our new requirements, and still be mobile enough to act with horse artillery and mounted infantry? And if it could, would it be possible to mount the detachments, that is, could the extra number of horses required be provisioned in the field? Then again, in what way would position guns be able to move fast enough during the fight to meet counter attacks or push home a decisive stroke? Or would a portion of the mobile artillery still have to be left to act in such a way should the necessity arise? To me this would seem to be an absolute necessity; but would not the light artillery probably do as much harm as the heavier field guns in such a case! The question is evidently largely one of *matériel*, and must be decided by the manufacturers. A light artillery could act with cavalry or assist the position guns; heavy field artillery cannot act with cavalry, can support the position guns, but cannot take their place. Whether a change is worth contemplating, or possible, remains to be seen. We might, however, suggest that there may be another way out of the difficulty. If the weight of the *matériel* could be reduced, and half the detachment mounted on the teams and half on horses, the question would be virtually solved, as far as the personnel of a battery is concerned, without any great addition. In the French Army under Napoleon the artillery was divided into Horse Artillery and Fortress Artillery. There was then no distinction drawn between Field and Fortress Artillery. A hundred years will soon have elapsed since the armies of the Empire spread their legs across Central Europe, and now at the end of the nineteenth century we are fast returning to a similar condition of affairs. The change, however, will not come at once. The traditions of the war of 1870 have yet to die, and it is improbable that the lessons learnt in South Africa will be allowed to swamp them all at once.

On February 27 our guns commenced to fire at 8 a.m. At 3 p.m. the bombardment was very violent, and shells were bursting all over Hart's and Railway Hills and the neck that connects the two. There were then seventy-six guns in action, and almost every yard of the Boer position was being searched by shell. On the low ground between the two hills they had a long trench; in front of this, behind it, to the right of it, the left of it, and behind it, the

ground was covered with bursting shell. There can scarcely have been a square yard that was not exposed to shrapnel bullets, or a corner that was not searched by lyddite. The earth seemed to be alive with spitting, spluttering, fuming, and fussing projectiles, and yet through it all a Boer was rarely seen until the infantry attack began. At 4.20 the infantry advanced to the attack; at 4.45 they were running across the open between the hills to the right and left of the trench that stretched across the neck. At 5.10 they had captured the trench and were swarming up Railway Hill on the right and Hart's Hill on the left. The ground in the valley was a mass of dust thrown up by the bullets of the Boers; on the right and left the bayonets of the attacking companies glistened in the sun, and on the ridge beyond our foremost attacking lines those of the Boers who had escaped could be seen riding away. Above it all escaped could be seen riding away. Above it all the deafening roar of the artillery continued to drown every other noise, as the guns pursued the flying enemy with well-aimed shell. Never had the value of a concentrated artillery fire been more fully proved, and rarely had a better infantry attack been seen. The first proof of the moral effect of shrapnel was the group of prisoners taken from the foremost trench. From our side of the river they looked like a column of men in black, surrounded by a lighter fringe of troops in khaki. The artillery fire had been so severe, and had been so well maintained until the final rush of the attacking force, that the occupants of the trenches had not been able to retreat. On riding over the ground later on this could easily be understood. The place was absolutely littered with shell. Shell with their heads off, shell burst open. Shrapnel shell, lyddite shell, and common shell. Bullets, pieces, and cases. The ground was strewn with them; not a yard had escaped. It would have been impossible to have lived in the open under such a fire. Such was the result of concentration—a result that could never have been produced by other means. In the morning the Boers had gone. On Umbulwane they could be seen digging like ants, and carrying stones from place to place. But the lesson of the 27th had been too much for them, and on the 29th when we advanced they were retreating, and Ladysmith was saved.

FAMOUS MODERN SIEGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following list of sieges has appeared lately in several leading papers:—

Khartoum...	341	Ladysmith...	118
Sebastopol...	327	Plevna...	94
Mafeking...	218	Lucknow...	68
Paris...	167	Cawnpore...	21
Kimberley...	123		

May I ask you to correct an error in figures with respect to the siege of the Residency of Lucknow, which is stated at 86 days. This statement is incorrect. The siege of the Residency began at the end of June, 1857, and lasted until Nov. 18, 1857, 139 days in all. It is true Sir John Inglis with the 32nd Regiment defended it for 87, not 86, days when Gens. Outram and Havelock forced their way in, thereby saving the lives of the garrison, which was then at the mercy of mines ready to be sprung under them; but, as this force had lost nearly half its numbers on Sept. 25, when this reinforcement took place, which is commonly called the first Relief of Lucknow, it was found impossible to remove the garrison, as hundreds of women and children had to be considered. The siege was therefore continued for another 52 days, making 139 days in all, when Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde) with 7,000 men, on Nov. 16, withdrew the whole garrison in safety. Therefore the siege of the Residency, Lucknow, stands fifth instead of ninth on the list, and when it comes to be considered that had this garrison been overwhelmed—as might have been the case—not a soul of the garrison would have been left alive, and there would have been a repetition of the Cawnpore massacre, seeing that during the Mutiny no quarter was given on either side.

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Obituary.

Lieut.-Col. William Inglis, retired, late 5th Dragoon Guards, died at his residence, Appleby, Haverholme, Lincolnshire, on the 7th inst., aged 70. He served with the 5th Dragoon Guards in the Crimean campaign from October, 1854, to Sept. 14, 1855, including the battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, and siege and fall of Sebastopol (brevet of Major, medal with three clasps, 5th class of the Medjidie and Turkish medal). After leaving the Army he was for 20 years Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools for Great Britain.

Lieut.-Col. the Earl of Airlie, 12th Lancers, was killed in action on Monday in the attack on Botha's position on the Middleburg road, Pretoria. David Stanley William, tenth Earl of Airlie, was the eldest son of David Graham Drummond, the ninth Earl, by his marriage with the Hon. Henrietta Blanche Stanley, daughter of the second Baron Stanley of Alderley. Born Jan. 20, 1856, he was educated at Eton, and joined the Army as Sub-Lieut., 1st Royal Scots, on June 13, 1874. He was transferred to the Scots Guards Aug. 28, 1875, and to the 10th Hussars May 3, 1876. Of the latter regiment he was Adjutant from April 1, 1883, to Sept. 1, 1884; and he held the same position in the Hampshire Carabiniers Yeomanry, 1889-93. He obtained his troop in the 10th Hussars Feb. 18, 1884, and his Majority Aug. 3, 1892. On Jan. 2, 1897, he was appointed to the 2nd Dragoon Guards as second in command, and was promoted to the command of the 12th Lancers Dec. 8, 1897. He served in the Afghan Campaign, 1878-79, including the capture of Ali Musjid, and action of Futehabad (medal with clasp), in the Egyptian Expedition, 1884, under Sir Gerald Graham, including the battle of Tamai (medal with clasp, bronze star, and 4th Class of the Medjidie); and in the Nile campaign 1884-85, including the actions of Abu Klea (wounded) and El Gubat (wounded), (mentioned in despatches, two clasps and brevet of Major). He left Aldershot in October last in command of the 12th Lancers, and took part in much of the fighting during the earlier phases of the campaign, and was slightly wounded. He was afterwards reported as ill, but on recovery at once took his place again at the head of his men, who would have followed him anywhere, so highly were his qualities as a leader valued by all serving under his command. Lord Roberts in announcing his loss, said in his despatch, received on Wednesday, "I deplore the death of that gallant soldier, the Earl of Airlie." And his lordship's sorrow will be shared by British soldiers the world over. The late Earl married in 1886 Lady Mabel Francis Elizabeth Gore, daughter of the fifth Earl of Arran, and sister of Viscountess Cranbourne and Lady Esther Smith. He leaves three sons and three daughters. Lord Ogilvy, who succeeds to the title, was born in 1893.

Lieut.-Col. A. Baird Douglas, 3rd Batn. Cameron Highlanders, was killed in action at Roodeval, Orange River Colony, on the 7th inst. He got his commission in the Highland Light Infantry Militia (as the 3rd Batn. Camerons were prior to July 1, 1881) June 26, 1879; was promoted Major, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Colonel, March 2, 1898; and has been for some time attached to the 4th (Militia) Batn. Sherwood Foresters, which was embodied on Dec. 4 last. He had for some years filled the position of secretary of the Junior United Service Club, where he was greatly respected.

Lieut.-Col. Richard H. Heywood Jones, of Badsworth Hall, Pontefract, in temporary command of the Yorkshire Dragoons Yeomanry, encamped for a month's training at Harrogate, was struck dead by lightning whilst crossing the camp fields at Starbeck Lane on Monday. An umbrella which he was carrying at the time was shattered. Col. Jones had served for many years in the regiment, in which he got his troop on May 1, 1882, and his majority Jan. 16, 1895. The deceased was 47 years of age, was a magistrate for the West Riding, and had been in command of the Dragoons during the absence of the Earl of Scarborough in South Africa. At the inquest held on Tuesday afternoon the evidence showed that he left the officers' mess tent during a terrific thunderstorm on Monday evening to hurry up a cab ordered for some lady guests, and while crossing the camp field was struck dead. The lightning struck the umbrella he was carrying, broke two of the steel ribs, and burnt his chest and neck. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Lieut.-Col. Archibald Adams, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana, has died at Mount Abu. Born March 20, 1850, he received his professional education in Ireland, taking the degrees of M.D. at the Queen's

University. He served for a brief period in the Medical Service of the Royal Navy, taking part in the Ashanti War of 1873-74 with the Royal Marines (mentioned in despatches, and medal). In 1875 he entered the Indian Medical Service, was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, in 1886; became Surgeon-Major in 1887; and Lieut.-Colonel in 1895. He was Residency Surgeon at Jodhpore, and Administrative Officer, Rajputana, and was one of the Medical Officers of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps.

Major the Hon. Lionel Henry Dudley Fortescue, 17th Lancers, who was killed in action on Monday in the fighting near Pretoria, was third son of the present Earl Fortescue by his marriage with Georgiana Augusta Charlotte Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. George Lionel Dawson Dames. Born Nov. 19, 1857, he was educated at Harrow, and entered the Army from the Militia as Sub-Lieut. in the 5th Dragoon Guards Nov. 11, 1876, being transferred to the 17th Lancers on Aug. 15, 1877. He obtained his Lieutenancy in Nov. 1878, and took part in the war in South Africa against the Zulus in 1879, being present at the battle of Ulundi (medal with clasp). He was Adjutant of his regiment from Dec. 30, 1879, to Feb. 4, 1885; was on the staff as A.D.C. to the major-general commanding the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot from Feb., 1885, to Dec. 1889; obtained his Captaincy in Nov., 1886; and throughout 1895 and 1896 was commandant of the School of Instruction for Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry at Aldershot. He became Major in Jan. 1896, and from June 2, 1898, till he proceeded to South Africa, was Assistant Military Secretary and A.D.C. at Halifax to Lieut.-Gen. Lord William Seymour, the General Officer Commanding the Troops in Canada. Major Fortescue married in 1895 Emily Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Right Hon. William Patrick Adam, C.I.E., M.P., of Blair Adam, Kinrossshire.

Capt. George Paget Ellison, 9th Lancers, died at Kroonstad on the 7th inst., of enteric fever. Born Dec. 7, 1868, the second son of Col. R. G. Ellison, of Boultham Hall, Lincolnshire, he joined the 9th Lancers as 2nd Lieut. Aug. 22, 1888; became Lieut. Jan. 4, 1890; and Captain Dec. 15, 1895. He joined the staff of Major-Gen. the Hon. R. Talbot at Aldershot as A.D.C. May 13, 1896, and went in the same capacity to Egypt in January, 1899, vacating his appointment in October last in order to proceed on active service.

Capt. Thomas Sikes Hichens, R.F.A. (13th Ammunition Column), died at Bloemfontein on the 11th inst., of enteric fever. Born Sept. 29, 1869, he joined the Royal Artillery as 2nd Lieut. Feb. 15, 1889; became Lieut. Feb. 15, 1892; and Captain March 1, 1899.

Capt. Edward Gordon Young, R.E., died at Kimberley on the 5th inst. of enteric fever. Born Feb. 17, 1868, he joined the Army, July 24, 1886; and became Captain Feb. 3, 1897.

Capt. Walmsley Donat O'Brien, 2nd Batn. Scottish Rifles, who was wounded in the fighting under Sir Redvers Buller in Northern Natal on Monday, afterwards succumbed. Born Feb. 1, 1872, he joined the Scottish Rifles from the Militia as 2nd Lieut. March 12, 1892; became Lieut. Oct. 29, 1894; and Captain Feb. 1, 1899.

Capt. Cecil Edmond Maguire, 4th Batn. Essex Regiment, Assistant-Inspector Gold Coast Constabulary, is stated in a telegram dated the 8th inst., to have died at Kumasi. He joined the 4th Batn. Essex Regiment in 1896, became Lieut. in 1898, and got his company Feb. 22, 1898. He had been in the service of the Colonial Office since April 8, 1899, and had earned for himself a high character for zeal and ability.

Captain William Brian L. Alt, City Imperial Volunteers, was killed in action in the fighting near Pretoria, at the beginning of the week. He was second son of Col. W. J. Alt, 22nd Middlesex Rifles, and was appointed to his father's regiment as a subaltern whilst at Oxford. He was promoted to his company in the 22nd Middlesex, Jan. 17 last. Capt. Alt, who is the first officer of the C.I.V.'s to fall in action, was a student at the Bar, and immensely popular both there and in the C.I.V.'s.

Lieut. Norman Marshall Johnstone, 11th Hussars, was killed in action on Monday in the operations under Sir Redvers Buller in Northern Natal. Born Aug. 29, 1872, he joined the 11th Hussars as 2nd Lieut. March 15, 1893, and became Lieut. Jan. 30, 1895. He served in the India Frontier campaign, 1897-98 (medal with clasp).

Lieut. Richard John J. Jelf, R.E., died at sea on his homeward voyage from South Africa. He was the eldest son of Col. R. H. Jelf, C.M.G., Commanding

Royal Engineer, Eastern District, and was born Jan. 4, 1872. He was educated at Eton and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and obtained his commission Feb. 12, 1892, becoming Lieut. Feb. 12, 1895. He was selected for service in the Telegraph Batn. when on leave from Gibraltar, and was sent to South Africa in October last. After serving at De Aar and up to the Modder River, he was transferred with his section of the Telegraph Batn. to Sir R. Buller's command in Natal, and virtually acted as Director of Telegraphs to that officer throughout all his operations up to and including the relief of Ladysmith. His health subsequently broke down, and he was invalided home in the troopship *Dihwara*, and died on June 2. In September last he married Violet, daughter of Gen. Sir Richard Harrison, Inspector-General of Fortifications.

Lieut. Sidney F. Brooks died of enteric fever at Ladysmith on June 9. He was senior Lieut. of the 3rd V.B. East Surrey Regiment, with the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Army, and was serving with the Volunteer Company attached to the 2nd Batn.

2nd Lieut. John Frederick Pollok, 9th Lancers, died of wounds at Bappisfontein on the 2nd inst. Born Sept. 19, 1876, third son of the late John Pollok, J.P., D.L., of Lismany, co. Galway, and of Ronachan, Ayrshire, he joined the regiment as 2nd Lieut. Jan. 4, 1899.

2nd Lieut. the Hon. Charles William Hugh Cavendish, 17th Lancers, was killed in action in the fighting near Pretoria on Monday. He was the elder son of Col. Lord Chesham, Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry, serving with the Imperial Yeomanry in the field, by Lady Beatrice Constance Grosvenor, daughter of the first Duke of Westminster. Born Sept. 13, 1878, he was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and was a 2nd Lieut. in the Royal Bucks Hussars Yeomanry from 1895 to 1898. He was gazetted a 2nd Lieut. in the 17th Lancers on Aug. 3, 1898.

2nd Lieut. Ralph Forrester, 1st Batn. East Lancashire Regiment, died at Kroonstad on the 6th inst. of enteric fever. Born July 22, 1877, he joined the East Lancashire Regiment Jan. 18, 1899, from the 4th Batn. East Surrey Regiment. He was second son of Mr. F. W. Forrester, of London and Oporto.

2nd Lieut. B. J. Horley, 4th Batn. Sherwood Foresters, was killed in action at Roodeval, Orange River Colony, on the 7th inst. He received his commission Dec. 15 last.

Among the members of the Duke of Cambridge's Own, Imperial Yeomanry, killed in the engagement at Lindley on May 31 was Mr. William T. Power, younger son of Sir William Tyrone Power, K.C.B., at one time Director of Supplies and Transport at the War Office. Mr. Power was educated at Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1887. He was 36 years of age. Other members of the Imperial Yeomanry who fell at Lindley were Thomas Roland Backhouse, son of the late Mr. Thomas Backhouse, of Holdgate, Yorkshire, and Trevear, Penzance, and Hubert De Laune, third son of the late Mr. C. De L. Faunce De Laune, of Sharsted Court, Sittingbourne. Mr. De Laune was 25 years of age. One of the troopers of the Middlesex Company of the Imperial Yeomanry, who was killed in the action at Senekal on May 25, was Henry Selby Deane, the eldest son of Col. Deane, of the 13th Bengal Lancers. He was 22 years of age.

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REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

[Hon. Secretaries of Dinner Clubs, Mess Presidents, or others who desire the names of officers attending regimental dinners to be inserted in this column would oblige by sending authorised lists, legibly written, to the office, 3, York Street, W.C., not later than four p.m. Thursday. They might arrange with the managers of the hotels at which the dinners are held to furnish the necessary information. Great annoyance is occasioned by unauthorised lists.]

15TH HUSSARS.—At the Café Royal. Present: Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick FitzWygram (in the chair); Col. Beck, Broun and Cokayne Frith; Surg.-Gen. Warren; Capt. Beauclerk, Bramwell, Humphrey, La Terriere, Manners, Mansel, Norton, Pearson, Price, Gerald Walker and Webbe; and Mr. Henson Bancroft.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—At the Whitehall Rooms, on the 8th inst. Present: Sir H. H. Brackenbury, H. Le Cocq, and Sir H. A. Smyth; Lieut.-Gens. H. Le G. Geary, Sir R. J. Hay, Sir E. Markham, and J. F. Owen; Major-Gens. Sir H. J. Alderson, R. Alexander, H. P. Bishop, G. H. Bittleston, J. M. Burn, P. J. Campbell, H. R. Courtenay, T. C. Crowe, T. A. de Moleyns, E. D. Elliott, W. J. Finch, W. F. M. Hutchinson, H. C. Lewes, F. T. Lloyd, R. Mackenzie, S. J. Nicholson, O. H. A. Nicholls, A. K. Rideout, R. Sandham, J. R. Slade, J. R. Smith, R. MacG. Stewart, F. C. Trevor, M. Tweedie, F. W. Ward, and A. H. A. Williams (in attendance on the Duke of Cambridge); Col. E. Bainbridge, H. Barron, E. T. Browell, A. M. Calvert, W. Cary, E. Clayton, J. J. Congdon, R. Corbett, G. A. Crawford, H. T. Curling, J. C. Dalton, de C. Daniell, Hon. R. V. Dillon, F. F. Ditmas, A. E. Duthey, F. O. B. Footo, W. V. Gregory, E. O. Hay, P. H. Hammond, J. R. J. Jocelyn, H. B. Kingscote, E. Lake, J. Leach, S. P. Lynes, R. A. Montgomery, F. C. Morgan, W. W. Murdoch, H. W. Rooke, A. A. Saunders, C. H. Scott, W. W. Smith, G. M. Stevens, Sir W. G. Stirling, J. H. Stratton, C. W. Thomas, H. Torkington, C. C. Trench, F. M. Turner, J. G. Uppley, W. S. Walford, E. H. Walker, and R. H. Wallace; Lieut.-Cols. F. A. Aylmer, G. A. Beatty-Pownall, W. E. Blewitt, F. B. Bunney, W. F. Cleeve, E. B. Coke, J. A. Coxhead, W. G. de Jersey, F. B. Emslie, E. A. FitzRoy, A. Grubb, F. E. B. Loraine, A. H. C. Phillips, R. A. Ring, A. Rotton, and H. G. Weir; Majors T. H. E. Acton, J. B. H. Askwith, W. E. L. Balfour, A. C. T. Boileau, R. M. Brady, P. de T. Burney, F. J. S. Cleeve, J. H. V. Crowe, J. W. Dunlop, E. H. Elliot, W. Elliot, A. C. Hansard, A. B. Helyar, J. L. Keir, J. A. Labalmondiere, Hon. A. Lambert, J. H. Leslie, A. B. Purvis, Hon. C. M. Ramsay, H. G. Ricardo, R. M. Rodwell, K. Stephenson, E. Tinker, E. H. Thurlow, F. B. R. Toms, E. C. Trollope; Capt. F. E. D. Acland, T. H. Crozier, E. Cruickshank, E. W. Davies, L. E. B. Dykes, H. D. de Pree, F. A. G. Elton, W. Gillman, W. O. Holloway, S. G. Horton, H. Johnstone, A. Murray-Smith, E. S. E. Russell, G. R. Spencer, W. Strong, A. M. Tyler, H. E. Vallentin, and R. A. Wellesley; Lieuts. P. W. Game, H. F. E. Lewin; 2nd Lieuts. E. M. Bosanquet, C. U. Corbett, E. A. Gainsford, J. A. Gardner, J. A. Geary, H. M. Kemble, H. S. Marshall, A. E. Murray, A. L. Routh, J. Thomson, S. M. Toppin, and L. Zaverthal.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—At the Whitehall Rooms, on the 9th inst. Present: H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge (in the chair); Field-Marshal Sir J. L. A. Simmons; Gens. R. N. Dawson-Scott, Sir R. Harrison, H. W. Montagu, Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., and Sir E. Stanton; Lieut.-Gens. C. B. Ewart, Sir J. B. Edwards, Sir T. L. J. Gallwey, Sir R. Grant, J. J. M'L. Innes, V.C., G. D. Pritchard, Sir J. Stokes, Sir R. H. Sankey, and G. E. L. S. Sanford; Major-Gens. R. Barton, Sir W. Crossman, H. D. Crozier, Sir J. F. D. Donnelly, E. R. Festing, Sir T. Fraser, F. C. Hassard, R. O. Jones, E. R. James, W. Salmond, and C. E. Webber; Col. R. M. Barklie, C. H. Bagot, Sir W. S. S. Bisset, L. F. Boileau, E. W. Cresswell, A. G. Durnford, E. Dickinson, W. J. Engledue, A. O. Green, W. J. Galwey, M. H. G. Goldie, W. B. Gosset, R. Hawthorn, A. J. Hepper, D.S.O., R. M. Hyslop, Sir T. H. Holdich, J. R. Hogg, R. H. Jelf, D. A. Johnston, Sir H. E. M'Callum, W. H. Mulloy, E. D. Malcolm, J. T. Marsh, J. W. Otley, M. H. Purcell, W. Pitt, W. C. Phillips, F. H. Rich, W. R. Slack, D. A. Scott, D.S.O., K. R. Todd, H. F. Turner, the Hon. W. Le P. Trench, S. Waller, C. M. Watson, J. P. Westmorland, and M. T. Sale; Lieut.-Cols. G. W. Addison, M. A. Alves, H. D'A. Breton, A. A. W. Beamish, J. C. Campbell, C. F. Call, H. W. Duperier, S. H. Exham, J. A. Ferrier, D.S.O., A. Heathcote, E. M. Lloyd, N. M. Lake, S. McM. Maycock, H. W. Smith-Rewse, R. Thompson, P. G. von Donop, J. H. Western, and H. A. Yorke; Majors W. G. Bowyer, H. J. W. Brownrigg, M. A. Cameron, E. G. Clayton, P. E. Dixon, H. N. Dumbleton, J. Dallas, J. E. Edmonds, L. B. Friend, W. H. Hinde, L. C. Jackson, H. V. Kent, A. C. MacDonnell, G. B. Macaulay, C. E. Norton, M. Nathan, W. Russell, F. R. Reynolds, W. A. E. St. Clair, J. Stewart, H. L. C. H. Stafford, W. H. Sykes, B. R. Ward, E. W. Walton, J. Winn and W. Yolland; Capt. Sir R. W. Anstruther, W. P. Brett, H. Bonham-Carter, J. P. Brewin, E. M'L. Blair, H. C. Carey, G. S. Cartwright, J. F. H. Carmichael, C. W. Davy, P. T. Denis de Vitre, R. F. Edwards, F. K. Fair, M. H. Gregson, H. V. H. Hart-Davis, E. H. Haig, W. A. Harrison, A. A. M. Layard, G. Lubbock, A. L. C. McCormick, C. H. H. Nugent, A. J. Pilcher, E. F. Rhodes, J. Ramsay, R. P. Robinson-Embury, M. H. P. R. Sankey, W. C. Smyth, G. E. Smith, C. H. Versterne, and G. Walker; Lieuts. I. J. Connor, H. H.

Cunynghame, J. R. Chancellor, D.S.O., F. G. Howard, W. J. Johnston, G. B. Kensington; Rev. J. J. Curling (late R.E.).

QUEEN'S REGIMENT (2ND).—At the Whitehall Rooms, on the 11th inst. Present: Major-Gen. H. P. Phillips (in the chair); Brig.-Gen. Davis, A.D.C.; Col. Grattan, Holt, Logan and Nourse; Lieut.-Cols. Baillie, Beale, Cust, Matthews, Montgomery, and Mackie; Brig.-Surg. Clarke; Majors Dent, Dunne, Elias, Hanford-Flood, and Richards; Capt. F. Adams, Coles, Gosset, Stevenson, Warden, and Whitehead. The chairman proposed "The 2nd Batn. of the Queen's," now with Sir Redvers Buller's force in South Africa, Capt. Warden, who was severely wounded on two occasions, responding. A telegram of good wishes to all ranks was despatched. "The Health of Lieut.-Gen. Kelly-Kenny," whose whole regimental service was passed in the Queen's, was also proposed, and a telegram was sent to him. A reply was received from him as follows: Thanks and good wishes, old comrades, Queen's."

BUFFS (3RD).—At the Hotel Victoria, on the 13th inst. Present: Gens. Sir Julius Raines, K.C.B., Colonel-in-Chief (in the chair) and Sir C. K. Pearson, C.B., K.C.M.G.; Col. D. F. Lewis, C.B., A.D.C.; Lieut.-Col. Newnam-Davis; Capt. F. K. Essell and R. F. Pearson; Lieuts. M. Bevor, R. P. S. Elderton, A.S.C., G. B. Friend and W. L. Lucas; and Mr. Woollacott (Hon. Secretary).

KING'S OWN REGIMENT (4TH).—At the Grand Hotel, on the 13th inst. Present: Gen. Sir W. G. Cameron; Lieut.-Gen. Lawrie, M.P.; Major-Gen. Borrett; Col. Freeland, Knox, Leggett, Turner and Moore; Majors Duffin, Stokes, R. H. Green and Somerville; Capt. Batchelor, Boyce, Constable, Clarke, Johnson, McLachlan, Laurie and Marker; Lieuts. Donajowski, Dobson, Borrett, Jackson, Theobald and Webster; Hon. Sir J. J. Grinlinton; and Messrs. G. H. B. Elliott and E. H. Rede. During the evening £25 was voted from the dinner fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd Batn. in South Africa.

KING'S REGIMENT (8TH).—At the Whitehall Rooms, on the 14th inst. Present: Col. Harrison (in the chair), Louis, Thompson, Handy, Bannatyne, Schletter, Dawson, Hamilton, Dooner, Mellor, Grattan, Crawley, and Mount-Batten; Majors Campbell, Fowler, M'Crea, and Dundas; Capt. Leader, Sinkins, Stewart, Langdon, Armitage, Denham, G. F. Elliot, H. Elliot, Page, and Scales; Lieuts. Macfie, Owen Gaskell, and Dean; and Mr. H. Russell.

LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT (10TH).—At the Grand Hotel, on the 14th inst. Present: Col. Verner (in the chair), Burnaby, Carleton, Elliott, Glen, Huntley, Knatchbull, Rudge, Stockwell, Simpson, and Whitla; Deputy Surg.-Gen. Scanlan; Major Cumming; Capt. Chamier, Clay, Forrest, V. Johnson, Newbury, and Templar; Mr. Cowen and Mr. Hulke.

SUFFOLK REGIMENT (12TH).—At Limmer's Hotel. Present: Gens. the Hon. Sir Percy Fielding; Major-Gen. Walker; Col. Boyes, Dowse, Ferris, Harris, Kennedy, Sir W. R. Olivey, and Scudamore; Majors Baker, Baugh and Kemble; Capt. Davies, de Gruyther, Fyler, Isham, and Wallace.

CHESHIRE REGIMENT (22ND).—At the Albion, on the 11th inst. Present: Gen. D. Anderson (in the chair); Major-Gens. Parry and Watson; Col. Butlin, Deering, Graham, Patton, and Tyacke; Lieut.-Cols. Bromfield (commanding 1st Batn.), Gleig, Sealy and Spiller; Brig.-Surg. J. Clark; Majors Carstairs, Collins, Cunningham, O. E. M. Davies, and Wyley; Capt. Boger, Cookesley, Gilling, Lloyd, Lyon-Campbell, and Hull; and Messrs. Bishop and Tatham.

SCOTTISH RIFLES (26TH-90TH).—At the Grand Hotel on Tuesday. Present: Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley; Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. C. Rattray; Major-Gens. Collins and Laye; Col. Buchanan, Burton, Delavoye, Eden, Gregson, Hale, Ralston, Ridout, Turner and Walker; Majors Douglas, Ellis, Jebb, Hopkins and Twyford; Capt. Gowan, Head, Howley, Lloyd and Ritchie; and Lieut. Torkington.

WORCESTER REGIMENT (29TH-36TH).—At the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on the 13th inst. Present: Gens. Sir G. Higginson (in the chair) and Sir J. Gordon; Col. Bailey, Davis, De Berniere, Hemans, Hilton, Watson and Gillum-Webb; Majors Begbie, Harford, Hill, Holwell and Monro; Capt. H. V. Bacon, Colvill, Cooper, the Hon. H. Joliffe, Littledale, Oswald and Westmacott; Brig.-Surg. Boileau; and Lieut. J. E. Gordon.

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY (43RD).—At the Savoy Hotel, on the 11th inst. Present: Lieut.-Gen. F. Green Wilkinson; Col. Carter, Money, Strachan and Villiers; Majors Talbot and Terry; Capt. Stapleton Cotton, Sir Charles Cuyler, Ruck Keene, Shaw Kennedy, W. Owen and Pearson; Mr. Gerald Young.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY (68TH-106TH).—At the Whitehall Rooms, on the 13th inst. Present: Gen. Sir Reginald Gipps (in the chair); Col. R. A. Crawford, E. B. Coker, Hamilton Grace, Hilliard and W. A. Kay; Deputy Surg.-Gen. Codrington; Lieut.-Col. F. Dawson, C. E. Parker-Jervis, F. S. Robb and W. R. Westropp; Majors Kenyon-Slaney and Molyneux; Capt. E. A. C. Blake, R. Clayton, R. M. D'Arcy-Hildyard and O. B. Harter.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—At the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday, Lieut.-Gen. J. M'Leod Innes, V.C., in the chair. There were nearly 40 survivors present. On this occasion ladies who under-

went the horrors of the famous siege of 1857 were for the first time invited. Among the latter were Mrs. Aitken, Mrs. Boileau, Mrs. Atholl Burnett, Lady Fyler, Mrs. Garrett, Lady Inglis, Mrs. S. Martin, Mrs. Pritchard, and Mrs. Graham. The combatant members of the Lucknow Garrison present included Major-Gens. F. M. Birch, H. Cook, T. Ruggles, and Sir J. Fyler; Col. J. Bonham, H. C. Brown, V.C., Hewett, and E. H. Langmore; Surg.-Major Greenhow; and Messrs. W. C. Capper and S. Martin. The officers of the Relieving Force were represented by Major-Gen. Chamier; Col. W. A. Battine and Thomas; Capt. Jones Parry; and Mr. H. D. Willcox. The guest of the evening was Sir H. Lawrence, son of the late Sir H. Lawrence.

THE SIEGE OF DELHI.—At the Grand Hotel, on the 8th inst. Present: Gen. Sir Henry Norman (in the chair); Lieut.-Gens. Sir Seymour Blane, Bart., and Sir A. Perkins; Major-Gens. Dalmahoy, Fisher, Fitzgerald, W. D. Harris, T. A. Harris, A. Lyte, Pemberton, Sibley, and Wemyss; Col. Cadell, Chapman, Coghill, Hon. G. W. Windsor Clive, Crosse, Earle, Evans, T. A. Hunter, Ommanney, Sir E. T. Thackeray, Tyler, and Wavell; Inspecting Vet.-Surg. Owles; Lieut.-Col. Gully; Surg.-Major Gogarty; and J. A. Bayley and B. McCrea.

THE GURKHA DINNER.—At the Grand Hotel, on the 8th inst. Present: Gen. Sale-Hill (in the chair); Lieut.-Gen. Evans; Col. M. C. C. Bruce, Churchill, Cologan, Duncan, Gregory, Hawkes, Hutchinson, Ridgeway, V.C., and Williams; Majors Carter, Oldham, Powell and Weller; Capt. Anderson and Walker; Lieuts. Tillard and Warburton.

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Reviews.

AFRICAN INCIDENTS.

The mutiny of the Uganda Rifles and the murder of Major Thruston make a dark page in the history of our recent operations in Africa. The gallant officer was done to death while fearlessly attempting to subdue the rising, which threatened grave consequences. He was a man of singular qualities, and has left behind him, in *African Incidents; Personal Experiences in Egypt and Unyoro* (Murray), an outspoken record of the ideas of a thoughtful man of action, which is informed with a certain cynicism quite characteristic of the lamented officer. His brother, who contributes a memoir to the volume, says that Major Thruston disclosed a vein of quiet wit even as a child, which was ironical but never malicious. He had a deep leaning to the East, and was profoundly impressed with the religions and philosophy of India, and took a somewhat melancholy view of life, having little patience with the conventions of society. This side of his character did not prevent him from being an ardent sportsman and a soldier of conspicuous energy, ability, and originality. After being gazetted to the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, he was appointed in 1890 to the Egyptian Army, and his book gives a very bright and interesting account of garrison duty at Assouan, and of the forced march from Kenah to Kossier. In May, 1893, Thruston returned home, but in the August of the same year he was appointed to the Uganda Commission under Sir Henry Colville. The narrative which he has left behind gives an admirable picture of the operation, but scarcely records the good work which he did in preventing the ravages of Kabarega. The somewhat cynical view which he appeared to take of his operations in the Unyoro expedition is marked by his describing it as a "chasse aux nègres." This was a name given to African war by a French father, and honesty compelled Major Thruston to adopt it as an accurate definition. There was a treaty with Germany defining the limits of our sphere, but neither the French Republic nor the Congo Free State recognised it as binding on themselves, and it was known that columns under Colonel Montell and Captain von Kerkhoven were moving towards the Nile. It was necessary for Col. Colville to discover what was going on, but between Uganda and the Nile lay Kabarega's state of Unyoro. Fortune came to our aid, says Major Thruston. There were good reasons for punishing Kabarega. The expedition was successful, and Kabarega's town was captured after a good deal of hard work, though at first we did not strike quickly enough. Major Thruston had under him a force of 600 Regular and 60 irregular soldiers, with which he was to guard the road between Uganda and the Lake. After the occupation of Unyoro Major Thruston came home, but on the day after his arrival he began to think the advantages of a residence in England somewhat over-rated. The climate was vile, the natives were Yahoos, dirty in their persons, and rude in their manners, and the restrictions were tedious, artificial, and insufferable. Accordingly, he was soon on active service again, and took a part of some importance in the Dongola operations. His final reflection upon the war was that the eager soldiers who had taken part in it had been impelled thereto mostly by vanity, and he himself, sitting on a camel in the desert, experienced an indescribable *joie de vivre* mixed with what he calls the *joie de mourir*. It was the pride of going where many wished to go, but few could go, and of doing things that others could do. After these experiences Major Thruston went again to Uganda, and never returned. The situation there was eminently unsatisfactory, and the Uganda Rifles, moved by smouldering discontent, mutinied. The peril to Uganda was great, and Major Thruston, who was commandant of the force, endeavoured to induce the men to return to their duties at Fort Lubwa's. On October 19, 1897, at the early age of 32, he died bravely in his single-handed endeavour, and the loss of the gallant officer was greatly felt by his comrades of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Sir Archibald Hunter, who has contributed an introduction to the book, says of the real Thruston, that he was a man of great courage, quick decision, and a first-class horseman and camel rider, chivalric, fearless, gifted with physical endurance and with tact and sympathy—in short a good and bold leader and an accomplished man, whose merits were partly concealed under a cloak of clever pessimism. He certainly wrote with admirable spirit, and few recent books deserve better to be read than his *African Incidents*.

TWO BOOKS ON HORSES.

Capt. Hayes is a well-known authority on horses as trainer, owner, and rider of them on the flat and over country, and he has added two other volumes to many which he has written on horses and equitation. *Among Horses in South Africa* (Everett & Co), is a discursive volume, full of the results of keen observation of all that concerns horses in South Africa. The Cape horse of 40 or 50 years ago, says Capt. Hayes, was a strong serviceable animal, now as extinct as the quagga, and his place is taken by a

weedy slave, sound and hard working, but deficient in spirit and strength. It is greatly to the credit of the farmers that they endeavour to improve the breed of horses, and it must be confessed that the South African horse, at least, is good for work in that country. Indeed, Capt. Hayes himself says that they are admirable workers for their weight, and pull gamely up hill and down, over bad ground, having only for their food Indian corn, oat hay, and the veldt grass. At the present time a book like this is particularly interesting.

The other volume by Capt. Hayes is *Among Horses in Russia* (same publishers). He has made several professional visits to Russia, and after demonstrating his method of horsebreaking before the Grand Duke Nicholas, he visited many of the Russian establishments, afterwards took out horses to St. Petersburg, and received an official appointment from the Minister of War, with an allowance for expenses, to visit the Russian remount depot at Shandrovka in the south. At a later date he was appointed to visit various establishments to teach his method of catching and breaking-in young horses. How he fared in this commission is recounted in the book, which is full of information concerning Russian horses and the system of remounts and equitation in the Russian army.

SHORT NOTICES.

Mr. Blackburn's Game at Chess, edited by P. Anderson Graham (Longmans & Co.), contains a collection of the best games of a very brilliant player; and has already been very popular among those devoted to the game, because it is far pleasanter to learn chess in this way than by the old system of analysis.

Capt. C. J. Morse's *Concise Instruction in Advanced Rear and Flank Guards*, originally published as separate cards for practical instruction and easy reference, now appears in a small pocket volume (Forster Groom & Co.), and is a very useful digest of the drill books in relation to its special subject, including escorts for guns, outposts, reconnoitring, and the attack.

Messrs. Methuen have published a sixpenny reprint of Gen. Baden-Powell's *Matabele Campaign*—a very well-known book—and the new issue is certain to have very wide popularity. The many illustrations are from the gallant author's own hand.

Mrs. Oliphant's *Life and Times of Queen Victoria* is being issued as a sixpenny serial by Messrs. Cassell. When the book was first published it was at once accepted as presenting a very satisfactory picture from a sympathetic hand of Her Majesty's life, and many thousands of her subjects should be glad to possess it in this form.

The sixpenny novel is having a wide vogue, and it is truly astonishing how many good things can be had at the price. Messrs. F. V. White & Co. are issuing in good style John Strange Winter's novels, of which *The Truth-tellers*, *Beautiful Jim*, and *Army Society* have been issued, while *Garrison Gossip* is on the point of coming out. John Strange Winter has certainly hit the public taste, and no doubt her books in this form will sell very well.

LORDS AND COMMONS AT THE FRONT.

A Parliamentary return shows "the names of members of either House of Parliament at present serving, or under orders to serve, Her Majesty in South Africa, and the capacity in which they serve." From this it appears that there have been 36 Peers serving at the seat of war, of whom one, the Marquess of Winchester, was killed at Magersfontein on Dec. 11. The last Peer to leave England was Lord Zouche, Lieutenant in Imperial Yeomanry. There are also 27 members of the House of Commons engaged in the war. The latest to start for South Africa were the Hon. A. B. Bathurst and Major Duncombe.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1900.

THE SUBMARINE BOGEY.

THE advocates of the submarine boat have scored a distinct advantage in the article on the subject which the Chief Constructor of the United States Navy has written for the *Engineering Magazine*. The editors of that magazine append to Admiral Hichborn's paper a note, in which they say "the perfection of the submarine boat has a double interest . . . as a triumph in the adaptation of mechanical transport, and as a revolutionising influence in naval tactics and strategy." How far they can claim accuracy in speaking of "the perfection" of the submarine boat is problematical. Admiral Hichborn, although he entitles his paper "The Demonstrated Success of the Submarine Boat," admits that such success is of a very qualified nature. The conclusion he arrives at is that "submarines can secure our coasts more perfectly than they can be secured in any other way at present practicable." It is clear, therefore, that the Chief Constructor of the United States Navy does not contemplate the use of "submarines" except as a defensive factor for the protection of harbours. So far from being in agreement with those on this side who would force upon us an expenditure for this class of craft, we take it that if Admiral Hichborn had been an adviser to the British Government instead of to the Government of the United States, he would be found opposing the provision of boats of the kind. The larger part of his paper consists of a summary of the past history and development of the "submarines," and in the second part he describes the conditions as at present existing, discussing the capacity of these vessels for performing work. Believing the "submarines" to be capable of undertaking certain duties he finally considers the part which they might play in war. Admiral Hichborn's historical summary touches only on those salient points which seem to be illustrative of progress and development, and it is in the final pages one finds so much likely to give rise to discussion and polemics. The Admiral defines the following as qualities necessary to the "submarine":—
The speed should be as great as that of the fastest torpedo boat. The radius of action should be very great. There should be a means of directing the course by vision upon a moving object while the boat remains invisible herself. Habitability

and comparative comfort for considerable periods of time should be assured. Unlimited quantities of air for power and for respiration by the crew should be provided. Here are five qualities about the necessity of possessing which there is not likely to be dispute, yet this is what Admiral Hichborn says in regard to them: "These are not attainable at present, and there is no prospect that they will be until some entirely new and most efficient way of acquiring power be discovered, and until some startling discoveries in chemistry be made." It will be obvious to every unbiassed person who reads this admission that the demonstrated success which is the subject of the Chief Constructor's article is very qualified indeed.

The *Holland* boat, which Admiral Hichborn considers to be "undoubtedly the most advanced example" of her class, is deficient in every one of the above important qualities, but this fact does not deter the Admiral from arriving at a conclusion as to the utility of the type which is favourable. To reach this he assigns comparative values to the tactical elements as established by the *Holland* in this way. The theoretical radius of action on the surface of the *Holland* by means of her gas motor is 1,500 miles. This he considers satisfactory. But the surface speed of ten knots, and the submerged speed of seven knots for a fifty miles radius of action, are deemed unsatisfactory. The Admiral, however, accepts the surface speed as sufficient in the circumstances, because it is probably, he says, as much as can be got without increasing the length of the boat; while running on the surface is only to take place when the boat is proceeding to the field of action and out of the zone of a battleship's gun-fire. Whether it will be sufficient when the boat is chased by destroyers with three times her speed, he does not attempt to guess. "Control and direction in the vertical plane" the Admiral considers to be perfectly satisfactory, and similarly he is perfectly satisfied with "control and direction in the horizontal plane when the boat is running on the surface." But he admits that "control and direction" is entirely unsatisfactory when the boat is submerged, since the object to be steered for cannot be seen. Nevertheless he is ready to overlook this defect, because, he says, the boat in these circumstances is no worse than a ship in a fog or on a dark night. Ventilation he considers satisfactory, but habitability the reverse. However, here again Admiral Hichborn accepts the inevitable, as he considers the boat to be sufficiently habitable for a few days at a time, and because the crew can always be dry and warm, and will not suffer from heat.

The Admiral concludes his estimate by saying that, to his mind, "the algebraic sum of the positive and negative efficiency of the salient and determining features of the *Holland* type of submarines in its present development is a large positive quantity, and there seems to be no way of largely increasing it for some years." Here are the elements of positive and negative efficiency in tabulated form:—

SATISFACTORY.	UNSATISFACTORY.
Surface radius of action.	Surface speed.
Control and direction in the vertical plane.	Submerged speed.
And in the horizontal plane for surface work.	Submerged radius of action.
Ventilation.	Control and direction when submerged.
Armament?	Field of vision.
Protection?	Habitability.
Sea-going qualities.	Submerged motive power.
Surface motive power.	

As the values of the armament and protection are mere guess work, we are not convinced of that "large positive quantity" of which the Admiral speaks.

It must be remembered in this connection that Admiral Hichborn is not a naval officer, but a naval architect, and therefore, while competent to deal with the elements of design, his authority upon the tactical or strategical value of any weapon has not the same weight. Take, for example, the question of armament, which he holds to be satisfactory, "since it consists of torpedoes that can be delivered with accuracy fully as great as, if not greater, than can the same missile from other types of craft." We find it difficult to follow Admiral Hichborn to this conclusion, since he has already pointed out that the field of vision when submerged is nil, and how then can he hope for similar accuracy as in a vessel from which the target is in sight? Again, he speaks of the protection as being perfect, "since neither gun fire nor torpedoes can reach her when submerged." The point is one probably best settled by experiment, but we would back any two of our destroyers to demonstrate the vulnerability of the *Holland's* protection in less time than it would take her to travel a hundredth part of her theoretical radius of action. We cannot forget what Captain Mahan has told us in his work upon the lessons of the war as to the influence of a political character which is felt by all public servants in the United States. It is possible that Admiral Hichborn feels this influence, and that it is responsible for the dictum that "the securing of our coasts so that our fleet may be free to do its legitimate offensive work is most assuredly a most important duty . . . the provision of a number of submarines would give a proportionate amount of coast security, since their presence would result either in the absence of hostile ships, or in the giving to us a chance to oppose our small boat with its small crew to a large ship with a large crew, with the chances of war in favour of the boat." We cannot think that the Admiral has made out his case either in regard to the satisfactory nature of the boat, or of her use, but in any case the same conditions do not rule for us as for the United States. We are inclined to believe also that the *Narwal* has proved herself a better boat than the *Holland*. But, as we have said before, it is the duty of the authorities in this country to find an answer to the "submarine," and everything points to the fact that such an answer will not be found in a boat to operate under water.

THE GERMAN NAVY LAW.

THE German Navy Bill has at last passed the Reichstag after a desultory discussion. The Government has secured its purpose, and has every reason to be gratified with the result. A very large increase was proposed—nothing less than the doubling of the squadrons—and, except in regard to ships for foreign service, no effectual opposition has been raised. The measure, as finally adopted, differs in certain respects from that originally presented by the Government. It was intended to be supplementary to the Navy Law of April 10, 1898, but instead of this, it embodies the complete naval programme, and entirely supersedes the Act of 1898. This change, however, is merely a matter of form, not affecting the purpose of the Act. When the ship-building programme has been carried out, there are to be two double squadrons, each consisting of a flagship and sixteen battleships, with eight large and twenty-four small cruisers for service with the squadrons. It was intended that there should also be eight large and fifteen small cruisers for foreign service, but the Government has agreed to provide for three only of the first class and ten of

the second. In addition there is to be a reserve of four battleships, with three large and four small cruisers, instead of four of the former and six of the latter, as was originally proposed, these reserve cruisers being intended for foreign service.

In consenting to this change Admiral Tirpitz, the Naval Secretary of State, told the Reichstag that an increase of ships on foreign stations was immediately necessary, but that such an increase would not be made until 1906, because it was impossible to complete urgent and adequate preparation in home waters before that time. Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, taunted the Centre Party, which has supported the Government, by forecasting that by 1906 they will have made up their minds to consent to the wishes of the Government in regard to ships for foreign service, as now for the squadrons in home waters. It was stipulated by a final paragraph which has been introduced into the Act that the money required for the additional expenditure shall be raised in a particular manner, in accordance with the views of the Centre Party, and accordingly the Reichstag has had before it two bills, one for an increase of the stamp duties upon lottery tickets and Stock Exchange securities; the other for considerably increasing the import duties upon foreign beer, champagne, and spirits. Both of these Bills have passed the Reichstag.

In the "Naval Annual" will be found a translation of the explanatory memorandum which accompanied the new Navy Bill as originally presented. It is a document of great political and naval significance, which begins by laying down the principle that the security of German commerce and of the economical development of the Empire demands peace at sea as much as on land, "not, however, peace at any price, but peace with honour." The document then proceeds to point out the probably extended character of a commercial war, and dwells upon the advantages which would fall to a superior rival through prolonging operations. We are next told that a disaster of this kind would set up most calamitous conditions in German economics and society. The contention is then put forward, which has now received the sanction of the Legislature, that the Navy Act of 1898 is insufficient, and a very significant phrase occurs in the third part of this remarkable memorandum. "The Federal Governments consider that an increase of the Navy will only be able to accomplish the intended purpose, viz.: securing peace even if confronted with the mightiest Naval Power, provided that it is carried out to the full measure in which it is projected." It is this conclusion that led the Government to insist upon the increase of the Navy being carried out under the authority of a naval law extending over a period of years. As a matter of fact, it is not thought that the ships to be built under the new Act, including those which are substitutes for others to be disrated on account of age, will be completed until the year 1920; but in 1906, or thereabout, if not before, a measure will doubtless be introduced for the building of those ships for foreign service which have been excluded from the present measure.

Naval Notes.

It is a pity that the "Service Members Committee" should have laid themselves open to the sarcastic criticism of "R. N." and others by their ridiculous suggestions and mischievous interference with the Navy. "Army reformers as inept strategists" they are stigmatised by "R. N.," and another writer dubs them "doctrinaires, faddists, or worse." Some weeks ago we pointed

out that this self-styled "Service Members Committee" was incompetent to deal with naval matters, but we did not expect that they would so speedily demonstrate the accuracy of our remarks as they have in the "Memorandum on Army Reform." If the other suggestions of the committee have no greater value than that in section 7, then we are afraid their well intentioned efforts are not likely to have any satisfactory results. The particular recommendation which is to bring about an improvement in our military system reads thus: "The relief of the Army from the duty of garrisoning what are purely naval ports and coaling stations abroad is a matter for special consideration." This is in effect a reproduction of Sir John Colomb's scheme for improving the prospects of the senior officers of the Marine corps, which was tried with such disastrous results at Esquimalt. From the national point of view, there is not a word to be said in its favour, nor do we see how it would, if adopted, add to the efficiency of the Army. While we are altogether in favour of any plan which will increase the opportunities of employment of the senior officers of the Marine corps, it stands to reason that such a plan must not be detrimental to the national interests. As "R. N." respectfully recommends, the Service members will do well to study naval history, and to regard the defence of the Empire from a wider and higher standpoint.

Lord Nelson's celebrated communication from his flag-ship at the "Mouth of the Nile," in August, 1798, to Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty, containing the ever-memorable assertion, "Was I to die at this moment, 'want of frigates' would be found stamped on my heart," was sold with the Peel heirlooms on Tuesday last.

The Parliamentary paper on last year's naval manoeuvres was issued this week, and while it may have its use as a record there is nothing in it that was not already known. The document as usual contains a recapitulation of the general orders and instructions and various matters of that sort, but a much more intelligible and altogether more instructive report is that which appears in the "Naval Annual." We note, indeed, one matter to which reference was indeed made at the time of the manoeuvres, but has not again been mentioned until now, when is it referred to in this Parliamentary paper. This is the difficulty which the umpires have experienced in settling claims because the officers in the smaller craft still persist in disguising their vessels by covering up their names or numbers. We gather from the report that the umpires are of opinion that stringent orders should be issued forbidding anything of the kind. If such orders are issued they will doubtless be obeyed, but surely there is something to be said on the other side, and in favour of permitting the exercise of ingenuity on the part of the officers in this connection. In some of the early manoeuvres there can be no doubt that attempts at disguise were made which were simply ridiculous. Unless we are mistaken the *Belleisle* was at one time posing as a collier, and some equally unmistakable ironclad of obsolete type pretended to be a Cunarder. This was excellent fooling and may have served to while away the hours of a tedious blockade, but it could serve no real purpose of instruction. On the other hand it may well be argued that to put a check upon the zeal of the torpedo boat officers, even when it displays itself in the shape of which the umpires complain, might have its disadvantages.

The centenary of the late Lieut. Thomas Waghorn, Indian Navy, is to be celebrated on Wednesday next by a dinner at the Hotel Cecil. He died fifty years ago, and it was not until 1884 that his countrymen remembered what he had done for them in particular and the world generally. France, however, previously recorded her appreciation of the great pioneer of the Overland route by placing on the western side of the Suez entrance of the Canal a large bust of the deceased officer. Waghorn was originally a midshipman in the Royal Navy, but, like many others of that rank, was cast adrift after the war with France ended. But for his energy and determination the Suez route would not have been developed for many years, and then probably not by an Englishman.

Mr. Thomas Read, whose name is associated with the protection of British agriculture, urges the Admiralty to plan the coming manoeuvres in such a manner as to test the liability of our merchant ships to capture by the enemy. There is no doubt that such a scheme of naval manoeuvres would be highly instructive and valuable, were it possible to plan them on a very large scale, and, at the same time to gain the co-operation of our mercantile marine. This latter is an indispensable condition, because, unless the masters of steamers knew that a mimic war was in progress they would have no object in trying to evade capture. There are obvious difficulties in the way of planning such manoeuvres, but they need not be regarded as insuperable, since our shipping companies are as much interested in the liability of their vessels to capture or destruction in war as the working man who likes to purchase his half-quarter loaf for 2½d. It is to be hoped, indeed, that the Admiralty will some day attempt this experiment. In previous years some attempt has been made to capture unsuspecting steamers bound up Channel, but the results were purely farcical, owing to the ignorance of the prey of what was happening.

Letters received from the Mediterranean squadron give details of a mishap which occurred during the manoeuvres on the night of May 29. The *Canopus* and *Vulcan* were hidden behind an island, with all lights extinguished, and the rest of the cruisers, gunboats, and destroyers were sent in search of them. The weather became thick and a strong wind blew, and the search therefore failed. About one o'clock in the morning the *Hebe* ran ashore. The *Vulcan* tried to tow her off, but was unsuccessful, and it was found necessary to lighten her before another attempt was made. Eventually, however, the gunboat was floated, and she has been sent to Malta to be docked.

It is rumoured that the British squadron on the North American station will visit New York this summer. According to the *New York Herald*, a correspondent of that paper called on Sir Frederick Bedford in Halifax and asked the Admiral if any portion of his squadron would visit Bar Harbour. Sir Frederick is said to have replied that the matter was under consideration, and that he would make the visit if he could arrange the dates. He proposed to take with him the *Orcesent*, the *Tribune*, the *Indefatigable*, and the *Quail*. The reporter also asked the Admiral if he would extend his visit to New York. "I would like to," replied Sir Frederick. We trust the Admiral will have his wish gratified, since there is every reason why the interchange of visits between representative squadrons of the British and American nations should take place far more frequently than it does. There was a time when the fear of losing men by desertion kept our ships out of American ports and United States vessels from coming to ours, but the inducements which offered at that time are neither so promising or so attractive as they used to be, and in any case the loss of a few men is as nothing to the benefits which result from such visits.

While Sir Edward Seymour is forcing his way to Pekin, Mr. Brodrick's statement in the House of Commons on Thursday affords satisfactory evidence of the complete accord of the Powers. In spite of the destruction of the Pekin railway, the Admiral is expected to reach Pekin to-day. The little skirmish with the Marines has not been repeated, but there may be more fighting. Troops continue to pour into Taku, and the United States, as well as Japan, are participating in the alliance. Russia has landed 1,700 additional men, and the *Terrible* has embarked nearly another thousand of British troops at Hong Kong for Tien-tsin. The China squadron is unfortunately short of a battleship at the present critical period. The *Victorious* was withdrawn for the Mediterranean, and her successor, the *Goliath*, by a series of mishaps to her machinery, has been considerably delayed. The *Argonaut*, too, is still a "lame duck" at Chatham, when she should be in the Far East. Were the *Glory* ready she should be despatched at once, instead of waiting to take out Sir Edward's successor; but she will not be out of dockyard hands until next month.

Navv Personal.

The Duke of Edinburgh's visit to this country is indefinitely postponed. His Royal Highness has been recommended to remain at Herculesbad, Hungary, for further treatment.

The Duke of York left Balmoral on Sunday last, and reached St. James' the following day. On Monday he attended a special General Court at the Trinity House, and was unanimously re-elected Master of the Corporation for the ensuing year. His Royal Highness was at Ascot for the race week.

The *Terrible's* stall of the Naval and Military Bazaar at Olympia next week will be presided over by the Countess of Clanwilliam and the Ladies Mead, wife and daughters of our noble and gallantly distinguished Admiral of the Fleet.

Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel was at Ascot during the current week, and looked well after his long tropical tour to the Far East.

Admiral Lord Charles Scott, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, attended with the Princess Henry of Battenberg on the occasion of Her Royal Highness laying the foundation stone of the Nurses' Home at the Royal Albert Hospital at that seaport on Saturday last.

Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle was at Vancouver Island last week on his way home from the Far East. The gallant admiral is of opinion that the intensity of feeling in Japan against Russian encroachments will precipitate war between the two nations. On Monday last it was stated in the daily papers that Sir Edmund was proceeding to Peking with a naval force. He was more likely at that time to have been travelling on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Admiral Sir A. H. Hoskins takes the chair at the Royal United Service Institution on Wednesday next, when Mr. J. R. Thursfield reads a paper on the "Training of our Seamen." The importance of the subject should certainly secure the attendance of a large number of officers of the Service afloat.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson is to have the Channel Squadron under his command ready for service by the 4th prox.

Vice-Admiral Sir Compton Domville was present on Tuesday last at the annual dinner of the Merchant Taylor's School, held in their hall on St. Barnabas' Day, and responded to the toast of the Royal Navy.

Rear-Admiral H. L. Pearson, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Squadron, leaves Sydney to-day with the *Royal Arthur* for New Zealand. This is his last visit to the southern portion of the station before the expiration of his period in command.

Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford last week successfully contested the sailing race in the launch of the *Ramillies* for the challenge cup presented to the Mediterranean Squadron by the Gibraltar Yacht Club. There were fifty competitors.

Commodore E. S. Poë, commanding the cruiser Training Squadron, arrived at Portsmouth in the *St. George* on Tuesday last. Captains R. K. McAlpine, of the *Cambrian*, parted company from the commodore the previous day off Plymouth, and entered the Sound that evening.

Captain E. P. Jones, of the *Forte*, commanding the Naval Brigade with Sir Redvers Buller's force in Northern Natal, is highly commended by that distinguished officer for the very smart manner in which the heavy guns of the brigade were brought into action on Sunday last when the troops concentrated on Klip River, at the junction with Gans Vlei stream.

Captain Charles Windham, of the Royal Yacht *Osborne*, leaves Portsmouth this evening for Flushing to embark H.H. the Khedive on a visit to Her Majesty.

Captain G. F. King-Hall, chief of the staff to the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, has, we regret to say, been obliged to return to England in consequence of ill-health, and arrived on Friday in last week from Gibraltar by the P. and O. steamship *Caledonia*.

Captain Anson Schomberg, of the *Revenge*, pays off that vessel at Chatham on the 22nd inst.

Captain E. J. Fleet, of the *Edgar*, places that cruiser out of commission at Devonport on Tuesday next.

Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, having hauled down his pennant from the *Powerful* last week, has now been selected to stand for Newcastle in the Liberal interest at the next general election. On Wednesday next at the Naval and Military Bazaar, in Olympia, the *Powerful's* stall will be attended by some of the midshipmen recently serving under the gallant captain's command.

Captain F. O. Pike, of the *Minerva*, arrived at Plymouth on Friday in last week, with the *Wye* in tow, from Madeira, and left the next morning with the disabled storeship for Sheerness.

Commander Spencer de Horsey, of the *Monarch*, serving with the Naval Brigade attached to Lord Roberts's force, was, we are sorry to say, severely wounded in the foot prior to the entry into Pretoria, the ankle bone being broken.

Commander J. M. de Robeck, of the *Pyramus*, left Sheerness for the Mediterranean on Monday last, to replace the *Polyphemus*, paid off at Chatham on the 31st ult.

Lieut. G. F. Temple (retired) has been allowed by Her Majesty to accept and wear the Cross of Chevalier (1st class) of the Order of St. Olaf, conferred by the King of Sweden and Norway in recognition of his services in surveying the Norwegian coast. Lieut. Temple retired in 1873, a year after promotion to his present rank, and has since then devoted himself to science and literature.

Lieut. (Senior) H. W. James, of the *Tartar*, employed with the Naval Brigade in South Africa, has been invalided.

Lieut. C. J. Twistleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, who died on December 22 last while in command of the *Boxer*, at Malta, left estate valued at £20,236.

Lieut. A. G. Wright, of the *Algerine*, appears to have rendered important service on Saturday and Sunday last in ascertaining the practicability of transporting an armed force from Tien-tsin to Peking.

Lieut. J. B. O'Brien, invalided from the *Empress of India*, and Assistant-Engineer G. H. Elgar, from the *Ocean*, arrived in England on Friday in last week by the P. and O. steamer *Caledonia*.

Lieut. E. Stevenson, who commanded the *Skate* to Gibraltar, and placed her in reserve at that port, arrived home on Sunday last in the Orient steamship *Ouzco*.

General Sir Howard Jones and the officers of the Royal Marine Forces at their annual dinner last week, paid a very pleasing compliment to General Sir A. B. Stransham, the senior officer of the corps, in sending a telegram conveying the good wishes of those present. Sir Anthony joined the Infantry Division in 1823, and is now ninety-six years of age.

Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Newington, R.M.L.I., who retired in 1897, joins the newly formed 4th V.B. Royal West Kent Regiment as Major. He holds certificates in musketry (extra), gunnery, and torpedo, and has been awarded the Royal Humane Society's medal. The Auxiliary forces secure a valuable field officer, and it is to be regretted that other retired officers of his corps do not follow his example.

Captain R. H. Morgan, R.M.L.I., and Lieut. W. S. Poë, R.M.A., recently serving in South Africa, have been invalided, and are returning home in the transport *Bavarian*.

Lieut. C. H. Hood, R.M.L.I., who was attached to Colonel H. L. Smith-Dorrien in South Africa, is now officially appointed A.D.C. on that officer assuming command of a brigade with the local rank of Major-General.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. H. McCalman, I.M.S., Bo.	Capt. A. H. B. Hume.
Lieut.-Col. H. W. Duperier	Capt. T. Webster.
Lieut.-Col. E. G. Russell.	Capt. R. A. E. Benn.
Major G. F. Willes.	Capt. F. R. M. C. De R. Mandit.
Major H. E. Banatvala.	Capt. G. Lubbock.
Capt. G. E. T. Green, B.	Capt. T. W. Lightfoot.
Capt. S. H. Godfrey, B.	Capt. W. C. Anderson.
Capt. A. E. Barton, B.	Lieut. N. Macpherson.
Capt. H. C. Tytler.	Lieut. H. H. Bury.
Capt. H. Des Vœux.	Lieut. H. G. L. Corbett.
Capt. B. H. Rooke.	Engr. A. Mackey.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major R. V. Garrett, B., special leave commuted to furl. on M.C. for 9 mo.	Lieut. H. Le M. Fellowes 2 mo.
Major W. G. R. Cordue, 3 weeks.	Lieut. J. Watson, 3 mo.
Capt. N. W. Evans, 3 mo.	Lieut. E. H. Payne, 3 mo.
	Commander P. Downes, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt. R. C. F. Gordon.	Lieut. W. R. B. Colan.
Lieut. R. E. A. Hamilton.	

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETIES, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON.

Every evening at 7.50.—The most comfortable and elegant place of amusement in England. Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORTON.



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(Liebig Company's Extract.)

ON THE BATTLE FIELD

The quantity of Liebig Company's Extract (now labelled Lemco) already supplied to the British Forces and the Red Cross and Yeomanry Hospitals in South Africa is sufficient to provide

6,424,192

BREAKFAST CUPS.

This quantity represents the product of a herd of 5,000 Bullocks

Navy Foreign.

Some particulars have been announced concerning the French Naval Estimates for the year 1901, and, although the details have not been disclosed, it is known that the credits demanded will show a great increase upon those of the present year. The total outlay intended is 329,286,699 frs., being an increase of more than 17,000,000 frs. upon the votes of 1900. The augmentation appears to be spread over nearly every vote, and of course results from the larger ship-building programme which has been introduced.

That programme has been under discussion by the Naval Committee, and M. Le Moigne has just presented an exhaustive report upon it with some remarks upon the counter proposals and additional suggestions of M. Fleury-Ravarin, M. Lockroy, and Admiral Rieunier. The reporter begins by endeavouring to demonstrate that France has been content for a century to hold the second naval place, and he says that there is no longer any question as to our superiority; the only point is whether France can retain her present relative position. If she does not take care, he says, she will soon cease to be an effective naval power. In fact, her naval strength has fallen off compared with the other fleets of the world. Thus, in 1888, she had 39 armoured ships, and has now 39, whereas the figures for England are 56 and 72, for Russia 15 and 27, for Italy 10 and 13, for Germany 12 and 23, and for Japan 1 and 6; while the United States, which are not credited with having had any armoured ships in 1888, are now given 14. The same condition exists, says M. Le Moigne, in relation to protected cruisers and to the ships which are yet in the state of projects. He proceeds to discuss the types of ships, and arrives at the conclusion that a speed of 18 or 19 knots is enough for battleships, and that a displacement of 13,500 tons is a minimum. He thus gives his sanction to the proposals of the Government. In relation to the other ships, the Committee has rejected all proposals contrary to those of the Government, and in addition to the six battleships of 14,865 tons, approves of the building of five armoured cruisers of 12,600 tons. Large displacements have thus found favour, but at the same time M. le Moigne demands the construction of submarine boats according to the views of the Government, as the opportunity may arise under the sanction of experience.

The trials of wireless telegraphy are being continued at Toulon, where four complete stations have been installed with transmitters and receivers. Two of these are in the ships of the squadron, one on board the *Utile*, a harbour service boat, and the other at Fort St. Louis. This last has a mast 115ft. high, while that in the *Utile* is only 79ft. high. Communication has been established between the fort and the boat, the latter being behind the peninsula at the Colle Noire. These first trials have disclosed the fact that mountain masses are not opposed to the passage of the Hertzian waves, and the trials were fully successful, notwithstanding the inexperience of the telegraphist soldiers who were conducting the experiments. Trials are to take place also at Rochefort and Brest. The fact that wireless telegraphy could be conducted successfully across intervening masses of land was already known in this country, and has been more than once proved, as in the operations of the Reserve Squadron last year at Berehaven.

The Spanish cruiser *Estramadura*, recently launched at Cadiz, is the vessel built out of subscriptions made by the Spanish colonists in Mexico. Her displacement is 2,030 tons, length 290ft., beam 36ft., and draught 14ft. Her armour deck is composed of two layers of plates each an inch thick. She carries four Hontoria 5.6in. quick-firing guns, four Krupp 4.2in. quick-firing guns, four 2.2in. guns, and two machine guns, but no torpedo tubes. Her two engines are vertical and triple expansion, with eight Thornycroft boilers, developing 7,000 h.p., and giving her a speed of 20 knots. It is stated that the cruisers *Alfonso XII.*, *Alfonso XIII.*,

Conde de Venadito, *Isabel II.*, *Marques de la Ensenada*, *Temerario*, *Martin Alonso Pinzon*, *Vincente Yañez Pinzon*, *Marquez de Molins*, and *General Valdez*, and the torpedo boats *Eulalia*, *Pilar*, *Condor*, *Aguila*, *Seguria*, *Cuervo*, *Tarifa*, *Retamosa*, *Rigel*, *Ejército*, and *Castor*, as well as five old coast defence ships, will be sold out of the Service or be devoted to harbour service.

The long controversy in America concerning the supply of the armour of which the Navy stands in so much need seems to have reached a deadlock in which Congress takes a threatening stand toward the existing makers. Whatever the final action may be, the feeling, according to good authority, in that body undoubtedly is strong for an ultimatum. "Sell us armour on our terms or we will build a Government plant."

"The dominant feeling against the armour makers seems," says the *Army and Navy Journal*, "to be that they will become so overpoweringly wealthy that the government will be accused of fostering a dangerous class of millionaires. It is well known that until the recent rebuilding of the British Navy no other private maker in the world had enjoyed such large contracts for military material at good prices as Krupp, though French makers have nearly rivalled him. In addition to orders from his own government Krupp has made largely for many other nations and also has an immense business in commercial shapes of metal. His establishment now employs more than 40,000 workmen, and in the time of the elder Krupp about 30,000. With all this great business we believe his sworn income from the whole was less than our makers of armour plate are vaguely supposed to derive from that industry alone. This is not to be attributed to close economy on the part of the German government, for the comparison of costs in different countries submitted to Congress showed that Krupp received about the same prices as our makers."

The *Revue du Cercle Militaire* publishes the following particulars of some of the French submarine boats:—*Gustave Zédé*: Built of bronze; length, 160ft.; beam, 10ft. 7ins.; height, 10ft. 7ins.; displacement, 226 tons; one propeller driven by electricity from accumulators; greatest speed, 15 knots; armament, one torpedo tube in the bow. *Morse*: Built of bronze; length, 118½ft.; beam, 15½ft.; height, 9½ft.; displacement, 146 tons; one propeller driven by electricity from accumulators; greatest speed, 13 knots; armament, one torpedo tube; complement, one officer and eight men. Among others of the *Morse* type building in Cherbourg are the *Français* and the *Algérien*. The *Français* will be ready for its trials on August 15, and the *Algérien* on October 1. The greatest speed actually attained by the *Morse* on the surface, is 12.3 knots, with a buoyancy of about 2½ tons. The trials show that her radius of action on the surface at 5½ knots is 150 miles, and at 4.9 knots, 174 miles. She can be submerged in four minutes. It takes her, however, fourteen minutes to turn completely round, and the radius of gyration is 275 yards. *Narval*: Built of bronze; length, 112½ft.; beam, 12½ft.; draught aft, 5½ft.; displacement, 106 tons; one propeller, driven by a vertical engine, triple expansion, with multi-tubular boiler, developing 217 h.p.; speed, on the surface 12 knots, submerged 8 knots. This boat was laid down at Cherbourg on June 1, 1898, and was launched last October. She differs entirely from the *Gymnote*, *Gustave Zédé*, and *Morse*. She can be navigated in three positions, namely, resting on the surface; with hull submerged, only the dome and the funnel being visible; totally submerged, the funnel being shipped and all holes closed. In the first and second positions the propeller is driven by an oil engine; in the third by electricity furnished by accumulators. By making use of both her motors she can go 252 miles at 12 knots and 624 miles at 8 knots. Totally submerged, and using therefore her accumulators only, her distances are 25 miles at 8 knots and 70 miles at 5 knots. She carries four torpedo tubes. Her complement is one officer and nine men.

A NUMBER of invalids sent to Aldershot from South Africa have been allowed to go to their homes on sick furlough. Before going they have all expressed in eulogistic terms their satisfaction with the way in which they have been treated in hospital. They say everything possible was done to make them comfortable. This is very creditable to the local medical officers.

THE "TERRIBLE" AND BOER WARFARE.

A representative of the *Times of Ceylon* has made the following notes from a diary kept by one of the officers of the *Terrible*, in which the movements of the Naval Brigade were fully recorded:—

"We arrived at Simons Bay on Oct. 14, and although preparations were afoot to get the ordinary field guns and small arm men ready for landing, it soon became apparent to our captain that guns of longer range and greater power were needed. The *Powerful* arrived the same evening, and we were delighted to meet and have a yarn with some of the officers from our sister ship. Following up his idea Capt. Percy Scott gave orders to mount a long 12pr. as a field gun. On Saturday, Oct. 21, it was ready for trial, and, permission having been obtained, it was fired from our upper deck with most satisfactory results. Permission was then obtained to make more, and to carry out the work on shore, where there was more room. Attention was also turned to the building of shore mountings for our 4.7in. guns. These were designed on board and made, under our own supervision, by our own men, in the dockyard. In fact, two were completed, and a third was being made when the *Powerful* received orders for Durban. The details of how, in a bad south-easter, she coaled, and stored, and had gun mountings and guns put into her are interesting, but too long for narration. Anyway she sailed on Oct. 26, having on board two 4.7in. guns, with our platform mountings, and five of our 12pr. mountings, for each ship had been ordered to have two or four ready. A searchlight, with Capt. Scott's flasher, was also mounted by us for communicating with Kimberley. The first thing we heard was that, with a promptness and decision which undoubtedly saved not only Ladysmith but Natal, Capt. Lambton, on the day of his arrival, landed and took to Ladysmith two 4.7in. guns, three long 12prs., on our mountings, one short 12pr., some Maxims with 300 rounds per gun, and 286 officers and men. The change in the situation wrought by the timely bringing into action of these long-range guns is now ancient history, as well as the marked prudence with which their ammunition was husbanded, so that when Ladysmith was relieved some 18 rounds per gun still remained available.

"On Oct. 31, we landed every available carpenter and mechanic to hasten the making of fittings for sixteen 12prs., two platforms for 4.7in. guns and a wheeled 4.7in. mounting. On Nov. 2, we received orders for Durban, and at that time we had sixteen 12prs. and a wheeled 4.7in. mounting ready for service. The getting of the wheels in sufficient quantities was a difficulty, but by scouring the country as far as Cape Town we obtained them in time. The next day we sailed for Durban, sure that our guns would be acceptable, as already we began to hear on board of Boer raids south of the Tugela River, and of our military and volunteer guns being always outranged by the Boer guns.

"The *Terrible* arrived at Durban on Nov. 6. Lighters were alongside early, and we began hoisting out the 4.7in. and 12pr. guns, ammunition, stores, for it is not safe at Durban to put off till to-morrow what can possibly be done to-day. Capt. Scott landed at once, took over the duties of commandant at Durban, and very soon got a grasp of the situation, which was, briefly, that small parties of Boers were within 20 miles of Pietermaritzburg, and that we had not—now that Sir George White and his army were locked up in Ladysmith—enough troops to prevent their coming even down to Durban. By nightfall all the guns were ashore with a sufficient number of men to mount them as they were landed.

"On Nov. 7 plans for the defence of Durban were arranged and promulgated to the *Thetis*, *Forte*, *Philomel*, and *Tartar*, who were also there, and the commander landed to make detailed arrangements and select the actual gun positions. The next day, as soon as lighters were alongside, the men, fully equipped and dressed in khaki, were put into them and landed. With a huge string of horse, mule and ox waggons, they marched off and took up their position for the defence of Durban. The *Terrible* had landed one 4.7in. quick-firing gun on wheeled mounting; 16 long 12prs. on special mountings; two short 12prs. on ordinary field mountings; two Maxims on ordinary field mountings; making 21 guns, each with 300 rounds of ammunition; 21 officers and 250 men, besides the commandant and his staff. The *Forte* landed three officers and 85 men, one 9pr. field gun, and two Maxims; the *Thetis*, three officers and 55 men to man the 6in. guns of Bluff Fort; the *Philomel*, one 7pr. field gun, two Nordenfeldt machine guns, three officers and 44 men; and the *Tartar*, two 3pr. quick-firing guns in armoured train, one officer and 13 men. The general scheme of defence was as follows:—To the northward, one 4.7in. and six 12prs. were placed on the Beira ridge, commanding all the main roads and approaches; to the eastward, six 12prs. on the Beira ridge, commanding the Umgeni bridge and the valley of Umgeni; one 9pr. and two Maxims, commanding the Umgeni Valley and flanking the approach; on the high ground west of Umgeni bridge, one 7pr. and two Nordenfeldts, commanding bridge and approaches from the eastward, to the westward; six 12prs., commanding the railway and open country west of Claremont; two 6in. guns commanding the whole of the approaches to Durban south of the Beira bridge. The armoured trains, with two 3prs., patrolled from Umgeni to the east of Claremont or beyond on the west, and besides this the *Forte* and *Thetis* were anchored so as to specially command the Umgeni Valley and the eastern approaches; and the *Terrible* commanded the western approaches. Arrangements were also made for 300 seamen to be ready to land, barricade and hold the streets if necessary. Col. Bethune undertook the patrolling and scouting of the surrounding

country with his mounted men. It was decided to hold only the main waterworks at Umlans and to protect the conduits. Fifty Marines and two 12prs. were detailed for this duty, under the command of Capt. Mullins, of the *Terrible*. They were placed on high ground commanding the Umlans waterworks and approaches. Local rifle associations held themselves in readiness in case of necessity. Arrangements were made for transferring valuables from the various banks to the *Terrible*, as well as the colonial archives from Maritzburg at an hour's notice should the necessity arise. The commandant might well have reviewed his work with the confidence that Durban at all events was efficiently held. The guns were not allowed to remain idle. We practised moving about at unexpected times, and without any animal transport, so as to be able to reinforce any point with the least delay. The people of Durban were kindness itself to the sailors in their little bell-tented camps.

"When the Boers made their way towards Colenso, the *Terrible's* 12prs. began to be taken, two at a time, and pushed up to the front and manned by the *Philomel*. These went to Maritzburg to replace Lieut. James, of the *Tartar*, who with two of the long 12prs. left behind by the *Powerful*, had been sent on to the Mooi river. On Nov. 23, the officers and men of the *Fort* were ordered to take two more of our 12prs. to Maritzburg, so that the four guns already sent forward might go to the Mooi river and Estcourt respectively. It seemed hard on the *Terrible* that again another ship should take her guns to the front—guns that she saw the necessity for, designed, mounted and landed. Still, after all, the great thing is to get the guns there. Another 4.7in. gun on wheeled mounting arrived on this date from Simons Bay, made on our design. Gen. Buller arrived on Nov. 24, and Capt. Scott showed him the two 4.7in. guns all ready to pop into the train. He explained that there were twelve 12prs. of long range also ready.

"Nov. 26.—Orders at last! The *Terrible* men to take two 4.7in. guns and four 12prs. up to Estcourt, under Commander Limpus, of the *Terrible*. The other officers of the *Terrible* were Lieut. England, Mr. Sherrin, Mr. Troupe, Mr. Hutchison, midshipmites; Mr. Cole, gunner; Mr. Roskrige, engineer; Dr. Lomus, Lieut. Richards, Wilde, and Messrs. Down and Ackland. All the guns at the front were to be under the command of Capt. Jones, of the *Fort*. We left at 7 a.m. amid much rejoicing and reached Estcourt on Monday morning. Leaving the guns in the train, we camped alongside the railway. On Nov. 29 we moved on to Frere. From here with our long glass we could see the Boer camps beyond Colenso and the Boers moving about.

"Dec. 1.—Capt. Scott contrived a searchlight, fitted with his flasher, and mounted it on a railway truck. The whole job was done in 24 hours. Gen. Buller arrived on Dec. 6, and at once wired for eight more of our 12prs., but did not think he would need any more 4.7in. guns, though he quite understood they only wanted asking for.

"Dec. 8.—Eight more guns arrived, and there were now at the front two 4.7in. and 12 12prs., manned by the *Terrible*; two 12prs. manned by the *Tartar*; at Estcourt there were two 12prs. manned by the *Philomel*; and at the Mooi River, two 12prs. manned by the *Fort*.

"On Dec. 12 we inspanned and moved to Chieveley with two 4.7in. guns and six 12prs., under Lieut. Richards, Wilde and Burne. We topped the hills at daylight and made our way unmolested across the plain to our assigned position at Gun Hill, Chieveley. After pitching camp behind the hill and giving the men something to eat, we were told to let them rest. The next day at 7.10 a.m. we opened fire on the earthworks and camps at Hlangwani Hill, but there was absolutely no reply. On the 14th, we shifted to Shooter's Hill and opened fire at a better range, 2,500 yards nearer. Again there was absolutely no reply. We continued firing at intervals whenever the Boers showed themselves at work in their trenches. The rest of the force came out from Frere during the day. At dusk we received our orders for the next day.

(To be continued.)

ARMY REFORM.

A scheme of Army reform has been forwarded to Lord Salisbury by the Service members of the House of Commons. They state that the mobilisation of the units of the largest army hitherto embarked by this country had in the main been quickly and satisfactorily carried out, but it was impossible to disregard the evidence that grave defects in the organisation, preparation, and training of the Army had become apparent through the test of the war. The army as first constituted was wanting in due proportion of the three arms, being deficient in cavalry and in artillery for the work it had to perform. It was wanting in mobility in consequence of imperfect organisation of the transport, ammunition trains, and services. The system of military training of commanders, staffs, and units had not been in accordance with the requirements of modern warfare, and the army was sent to make a campaign which had not been prepared for with sufficient foresight and judgment. To ensure the safety of the Empire it would be necessary, when the war was ended, to remove, by reforms of our military system, the defects which the war had disclosed. In view of the frequent demands on the military resources of the United Kingdom, caused by the exigencies of our Imperial position, an adequate proportion of the Army should be kept organised as a force complete in itself and maintained in constant readiness for immediate service, without calling on any of our Reserves

except Section A. The rest of the field army at home whatever be its numbers voted by Parliament, should be as efficient in organisation, preparation, armament and training as any force of like numbers which any other nation could place in the field. With regard to the field army, it was necessary to recognise that while certain portions of a modern army could be rapidly augmented from auxiliary forces, the making others, such as mobile artillery, cavalry, and transport efficient for war, required far more time and presented greater difficulties. The forces maintained for home defence and emergency must, in addition to the above, and to the troops required for garrisons, provide an organised force duly proportioned in all arms and provided with cadres of transport, ammunition trains, and services ready to be filled up in time of need to complete the force and render it mobile in the field. The relief of the Army from the duty of garrisoning what were purely naval ports and coaling stations abroad was a matter for special consideration. The principles suggested for adoption are:—

1. The Secretary of State for War to be responsible to the nation that the Commander-in-Chief and Financial Secretary respectively perform their duties, deciding questions on which they differ, dealing with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and harmonising the preparations of the Commander-in-Chief with the general policy of the country, the Secretary of State to be responsible to the House of Commons that the Army Estimates be neither too large nor too small for the military requirements of the country.

2. The Commander-in-Chief to be responsible to the Secretary of State for the organisation and efficiency of the Army, its preparation for war, and for the sufficiency and effectiveness of its stores and armaments. The Commander-in-Chief shall from time to time submit to the Secretary of State a written report of the numbers, character, and distribution of the forces required for the military defence of the Empire.

3. The Financial Secretary to be responsible for financially reviewing and compiling the Army Estimates, and for the proper application of the sums granted, and he shall not be connected with any department of either supply or manufacture for the Army.

4. A greater degree of decentralisation than at present exists being desirable, it is possible that in carrying this out a readjustment of the military districts of the United Kingdom will become necessary.

5. The present system of training staff officers requires consideration and development. It might be well to appoint a general officer who would be responsible to the Commander-in-Chief, and who might be charged with the duty of periodically testing staff officers in the staff requirements necessary for field service, and reporting thereupon to the Commander-in-Chief. The principle of responsibility for the promotion of all regimental, departmental, and staff officers, and selections for command is of the greatest importance. This responsibility should rest with the Commander-in-Chief, after considering the recommendations of the Army Board.

6. While our Army is based on voluntary enlistment it is evident that terms of service must be adapted to the wants of those willing to enlist, and consequently be elastic enough to attract great numbers. Those willing annually to enlist in times of peace must, if possible, be led by the terms of service offered to divide themselves into the numbers needed for service abroad and for home requirements respectively, whilst providing the reserves necessary for war emergencies. The terms of service for those willing to serve abroad must be arranged so as to make the cost of reliefs as small as is compatible with efficiency. The terms of service with the colours for those wishing to serve at home may be shortened to the minimum that will make efficient soldiers, in order to increase the reserves to the utmost, provided that these short service soldiers maintain their efficiency by brief annual trainings in musketry and drill, so long as they form part of the first-class Army Reserve. When the total force necessary for service abroad and for home requirements is decided upon it should be possible, by a combination of short and long terms of service, to arrange those willing annually to enlist so as to meet those two great necessities of our regular Army.

THE NATIONAL BAZAAR.—The committees of the National Bazaar met on the 7th inst. at the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington. It was reported that the total amount standing to the credit of the promoters was £27,000. This sum, however, is expected to be considerably increased, as the proceeds of the sales of coupons and badges have yet to come in. Five hundred thousand badges were struck, and if they have been all sold, there will be a profit of, approximately, £10,000; it is also possible for the coupons to add about £5,000 to the total. The expenses are estimated at between £1,500 and £2,000. The committees decided to ask her Majesty to accept a miniature of the national badge as a souvenir of the bazaar. Mr. C. Cox Hughes, the managing director of the Palace Hotel, was presented with a Louis XVI. silver-gilt mirror for the valuable help he had given to the committees.

EMPLOYMENT OF RESERVISTS.

The National Association for Employment of Reserve Soldiers held its 15th annual meeting at the R.U.S. Institution on the 8th inst., Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Drysdale in the chair. The report stated that up to the date of the mobilisation of the Reserve forces there was a slight increase in the number of men for whom employment was found as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year. The number of men for whom employment had been found during the year was 4,780, a number which did not include men who had been employed by the War Office or those who had been provided with temporary employment. The committee had much satisfaction in stating that this year there had been again a considerable increase in the number of new firms which have applied to the association for men, amounting in the London office alone to nearly ninety. They had also received numerous letters from employers of Reservists announcing their intention of keeping the situations open of those men who had been called to join the colours for service in South Africa. The association has now 85 branches, all, with one or two exceptions, working satisfactorily. Employment offices had been opened under the War Office at Great Yarmouth, Leith Fort, Londonderry, and Scarborough, all of which had been affiliated to the association. The financial condition of the association continued satisfactory. The committee recorded their thanks for donations and subscriptions received, as in previous years, from her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the Secretary of State for War, and from the profits of canteens of hired transports through the Adjutant-General. The reports also alluded to the loss which the organisation had sustained by the deaths of Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart and Col. Robert Bruce.

Gen. Sir E. Bulwer, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the satisfactory circumstance that the number of Reservists for whom employment was found was increasing every year. The greatest credit was due to the working committee for the excellent results they had achieved. At present the work of the association was more or less at a standstill owing to the number of men who had been summoned to the colours, but as soon as the war was over and demobilisation took place the strain would be enormously increased. He thought he was not far wrong in saying that besides the old Reservists, most of whose places would be kept open for them, there would be 20,000 men looking for employment. He believed the country would be patriotic enough to give these men every help to settle in life after the way in which they had maintained the honour of their country.

Mr. George Arnold seconded the motion, and congratulated the association on having educated employers of labour and the general public to recognise the claims of Reservists. The report was adopted.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Maritime Code of the German Empire (Wilson); Order Book for Executive Officers, Capt. Hewett, R.N. (2nd Ed., Griffin); Silvertown and Neighbourhood (Burlingame); Remarks on Organisation and Coaling, Capt. Bradford (Chapman); Old English Cricketers (Blackwood); Gen. John Jacob (Seeley); Aletta, A Tale of the Boer Invasion, Mitford; The Empire Makers (White); The Rise and Fall of Krugerism (Heinemann)

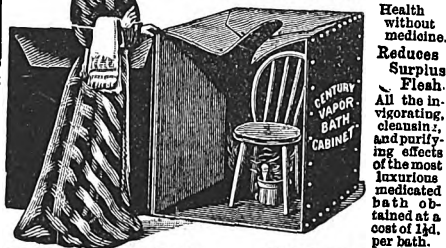
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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

BOTHAS PASS, June 6-8.

18th Hussars.—Wounded: 3392 L.-Sergt. H. Eade; 4558 Trumpet G. Herniman; Ptes. 4149 C. Cooper, 4783 C. Sawtell.

South African Light Horse.—Killed: 984 Sergt. J. Abar; 1070 L.-Cpl. G. Howden; Tprs. 1628 C. C. Cotterill, 1716 G. F. Simms, 1586 A. J. Napier, 1009 F. Drack. Wounded: Sergts. 1017 J. H. Goodair, 62 Battershall; 1026 Cpl. J. Johnson; Tprs. 1700 J. Lelly, 1217 C. Dinner, 1068 J. H. Arrowsmith, 996 G. H. Cotterell, 943 C. P. Nicholas, 39 A. H. Meleroth, 353 Mitchell.

Thorneycroft's Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: (? 8209) W. Odoherty.

R.G.A. (W. Div.)—6th Co.: Wounded: 2nd Lieut. F. E. Andrews.

Devon Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 2123 H. B. Hill, 2380 G. Jaycock, 2064 G. Johnson, 2558 J. Dix.

W. Yorks Regt.—2nd: Killed: 5403 M. Flanagan. Wounded: 2nd Lieut. E. F. Grant Dalton; 4929 Cpl. G. Singleton; Ptes. 4654 G. Brown, 4712 J. Wright.

Dorset Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 5295 R. Stewart. Vol. Co.: Wounded: 6037 B. Hawker, 6023 C. Dron.

Middlesex Regt.—2nd: Killed: 3365 J. Pollicutt. Wounded: 7053 R. Clark, 5560 H. Kinch, 2667 L. Mogg-ridge, 2950 F. Grimm, 5460 G. Savage.

York and Lancaster Regt.—1st: Wounded: 1911 L.-Cpl. J. Drabble; Ptes. 5807 C. Littlewood, 5794 H. Buxton, 3599 J. Guy.

SENEKAL, May 29.

Roy. Welsh Fus.—Wounded: Capt. R. S. Webber, A.D.C. to Gen. Rundle, May 29.

HAMMONIA.

Border Horse.—Wounded: For Lieut. L. G. Longmore, read Lieut. L. G. Langmore.

S. Stafford Regt.—1st: Missing: 5135 J. Davis, May 25.

COLESBERG, June 5.

S. Lancs. Regt.—3rd: 6637 Prior, 6286 Tucker, injured on railway line.

KLIP DRIFT, June 7.

Imp. Yeomanry.—35th Co.: Wounded: 6332 J. Forsey.

KLIP RIVER.

Cape Mtd. Rifles.—Wounded: 933 Sgt. W. Keys Campbell, June 5.

Roy. Canadian Arty.—"E" Batt.: Accidentally wounded: 525 J. Neild, June 10.

Imp. Yeomanry.—23rd Co.: Accidentally wounded: 2780 H. Bellouid, June 10.

COLEWORTH STATION, June 5.

5th Lancers.—Wounded: 3390 T. Skinner, 3661 A. Taylor, 4745 C. L. Nicholls.

HAMMONIA, June 10.

S. Stafford Regt.—1st: Wounded: 2631 P. Gee, 5359 G. King.

KROONSTAD, June 5, Missing.

Canadian Mtd. Rifles.—2nd: 245 F. Perry, 78 J. F. Boolan.

Queensland Mtd. Inf.—53 G. S. Gill, 201 F. Muir.

New Zealand Mtd. Inf.—527 C. F. Morgan.

Northumberland Fus.—1st: 3666 H. Cross.

Norfolk Regt.—2nd: 3924 Sergt. J. Clarke.

May 3.

Kitchener's Horse.—3593 Cpl. A. P. Rice (prisoner).

Cape Police.—689 T. F. Ireland (prisoner).

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: 2712 J. Bell, 5031 W. Lill.

June 11.

Imp. Yeomanry.—14th Bn.: Surg.-Capt. A. E. Vidler, 2427 Sgt. F. V. Yakob. Killed: 11442 L. G. Hughes.

KHEIS, May 28; addition.

Imp. Yeomanry.—5th Co.: Killed: 302 W. F. Lane.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. A. Light Horse.—Previously reported missing, are prisoners of war:—1673 L. J. Symes, 1563 W. T. Wagner, 1674 W. Cowley, 1734 Eaton.

Roy. Irish Rifles.—2nd: 2739 Bugler M. Neill, reported killed, Stormberg, is prisoner of war.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever, and at Bloemfontein.

2nd Life Gds.—1735 Cpl. G. Williams, Apr. 29.

Royal Horse Gds.—691 A. Creese, June 11.

5th Dragoon Gds.—4084 Mason, gunshot wound, accidental, Headquarters, Natal, June 7; 3879 Cpl. A. Acres, Newcastle, May 26.

6th Dragoon Gds.—2881 J. McIntosh, June 7; 3271 T. Jasper, June 8; 3146 F. Mileman, Springfontein, June 10 (previously reported as of 6th Dragoons); 3611 L.-Cpl. T. Wadham, June 12.

7th Dragoon Gds.—3877 F. Crewe, 4626 H. Goldie, Kroonstad; 4249 B. Penny, Kroonstad, all June 6.

1st Royal Dragoons.—3819 S. Holt (? disease), Ladysmith, June 9.

6th Dragoons.—3805 A. Haacox, Wynberg, June 9.

8th Hussars.—4046 L.-Cpl. F. Hunter, June 7.

9th Lancers.—Capt. G. P. Ellison, Kroonstad, June 7; Lieut. Pollok, wounds, Bappisfontein, June 2; 3438 J. Innis, June 6; 2908 L.-Cpl. G. Pence, June 12.

13th Hussars.—3306 A. Kent, dysentery, Newcastle, June 6.

16th Lancers.—3787 L.-Cpl. S. Prestige, June 9.

17th Lancers.—5198 L.-Cpl. C. Millett, June 7; 4448 J. Hewitt, June 10.

Imperial Yeomanry.—2nd Co.: 162 H. G. King, June 9.

11th: 1927 J. Bateman, Bothaville, June 10. 12th: 3413

R. Boote, Deelfontein, June 5. 32nd: 9001 Cpl. A. Noble, Dragoender, June 11. 43rd: 6823 Clarkson, Dewetsdorp, June 11. 48th: 2507 H. Maynard, Springfontein, June 12. 52nd: 13060 F. Poole, wounds, Schmidt's Drift, June 8. 65th (Sharpshooters): 12449 G. F. Shaw, Marandellas, May 29 (? E.G.A., S. Div., 2nd Co., 12449 G. F. Shaw).

Bethune's Mtd. Inf.—Sgt. J. Cook, wounds, Newcastle, May 28.

B.S.A. Police.—F. Von Schade, typhoid, Mochudi, Dec. 24.

Marshall's Horse.—4074 J. Smart, June 2.

Roberts's Horse.—Lieut. Kerans, Kroonstad, June 8.

Canadian Mtd. Inf.—Capt. E. F. Harrison, Wynberg, June 9; 177 W. Hull, Kroonstad, June 7; 169 W. Hampton, Naauwpoort, June 12.

N.S.W. Bushmen.—46 W. Myers, fall from train, Um-tali, Apr. 25.

N.S.W. Mtd. Inf.—13 Cpl. V. Daly, June 11.

Orpen's Light Horse.—244 E. Howison, ruptured spleen, Hopetown, May 27.

Queensland Mtd. Inf.—134 E. Broderick, dysentery, Wynberg, June 10.

Canadian Mtd. Rifles.—2nd: 4263 L.-Cpl. A. Vanornan, June 8; 3676 E. Mullins, Kroonstad, June 11.

S.A. Light Horse.—Jackson, Newcastle, June 9.

Thorneycroft's Mtd. Inf.—2883 E. Eaton, Newcastle, June 10.

Tasmanian Mtd. Inf.—119 R. Pitt, Norvals Pont, June 11.

R.H.A.—"J" Batt.: 22816 W. Riddick, Kroonstad, June 11. "R": 89868 F. Ellis, June 7. "T": 98697 Cpl. F. Haslar, Kroonstad, June 10.

R.F.A.—8th Batt.: 43636 F. Churchill, Wynberg, June 8. 17th: 27804 G. Pinder, June 10. 38th: 33043 W. Bell, Boshof, June 9. 43rd: 12477 Bmbr. W. Kingsbury, June 6. 65th: 91527 Cpl. W. Holden, June 9. 69th: Sh.-Smith J. McFarlane, dysentery, Ladysmith, Feb. 13.

73rd: 3070 Sh.-Smith J. Johnson, Ladysmith, June 5. 87th: 42876 J. Hutchinson, June 7. Amm. Col.: 25534 Bmbr. J. Cooke, dysentery, Springfontein, June 7; 46726 J. J. Hirst, June 8. 1st Div.: 79422 W. Perinan, May 7. 13th Col.: Capt. T. S. Hichens, June 11.

R.G.A.—92913 Loveday, Newcastle, June 6. 4th Mountain Batt.: 11190 Bmbr. W. Hann, June 7; 33120 W. Adams, June 6, both Mooi River. 15th Co. (S. Div.): 69776 A. Brunning, June 8; 33113 C. Avery, June 12.

R.E.—Capt. E. G. Young, Kimberley, June 5. 2465 Leavesley, Vryheid, June 1; 25214 E. Roberts, Kroonstad, June 10. 9th Co.: 2975 W. Hunter, June 7; 22579 W. Ballard, Naauwpoort, June 11. 20th: 28850 R. Burrow, pneumonia, Cape Town, June 8th. 26th: 6265 L.-Cpl. A. Holdaway, June 10. 29th: (? 1537) G. Barnett, dysentery, June 10. 37th: 2774 A. Sunnadina, Mooi River, June 11. 38th: 23496 H. K. Smith, June 10.

Grenadier Gds.—2nd: 4383 Sgt. C. Trim, 2575 E. Wood, both wounds, Senekal, June 7; 7391 W. Grant, June 6; 5472 C. Ball, Cape Town, June 3; 3390 J. Thompson, Senekal, June 12. 3rd: 7628 F. Mardell, American (? date); 7358 H. Jeffs, Deelfontein, June 12.

Coldstream Gds.—2nd: 9033 L.-Cpl. A. Tapper, June 7; 6501 J. McDonald, June 5 (? 650 T. H. MacDonald); 1841 T. McHugh, meningitis, Britannia, June 10.

Scots Gds.—2nd: 359 A. White (? disease), Winburg, June 7; 1221 A. Prest, dysentery, June 6; 8119 M. Grennock, Senekal, June 6; 1686 W. Wright, Britannia, June 3.

Roy. W. Surrey Regt.—2nd: 4149 W. Murden, Vryheid, June 2; 2664 L.-Cpl. T. Burfield, Estcourt, June 11; 2188 G. Pratt, Newcastle, June 11.

E. Kent Regt.—2nd: 5639 W. Parkes, June 6. Vol. Co.: 7368 M. Watson, 2873 G. Pluck, both June 9.

Roy. Lancaster Regt.—3rd: 978 L.-Cpl. T. Knight, June 6; 678 T. Casey, June 9.

Roy. Warwick Regt.—2nd: 3778 L.-Cpl. A. Martin,

OFFICIAL TABLE OF CASUALTIES.

The War Office has issued the subjoined table of casualties in the Field Force in South Africa reported during the fortnight ended June 9, and the total casualties reported since the beginning of the war, up to and including the fortnight:—

Casualties in Action.	Killed.		Wounded.		Died of wounds in S. Africa (included in wounded).		Missing and prisoners.*		Total killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners.		Other Casualties.	
	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and men.
Rep'd during fortn't—												
Advance to Johannesburg and Pretoria ...	3	20	34	129	1	6	5	38	42	187		
Senekal ...	1	41	11	128	1	3	—	11	12	180		
Lindley ...	1	18	8	43	1	3	—	11	9	72		
Other casualties ...	3	62	18	140	2	9	3	82	24	284		
Total ...	8	141	71	440	5	21	8	142	87	723		
Total casualties reported up to and including fortnight—												
Belmont, Nov. 23 ...	3	50	25	220	1	21	—	—	28	270		
Colenso, Dec. 15 ...	7	128	43	719	2	20	21	207	71	1054		
Driefontein, March 10 ...	5	58	19	342	1	18	—	2	24	402		
Dundee, Oct. 20 ...	8	40	11	84	3	—	25	306	44	430		
Elandsлагте, Oct. 21 ...	5	50	30	169	—	6	—	4	35	223		
Enslin (Graspan), Nov. 25 ...	3	13	6	163	1	3	—	9	9	185		
Farquhar's Farm and Nicholson's Nek, Oct. 30 ...	6	57	9	244	—	10	43	925	58	1226		
Johannesb'g & Pretoria, near Brandfort, March 29 ...	3	20	34	129	1	6	5	38	42	187		
Klip Kraal, Feb. 16 ...	1	20	9	152	1	11	—	—	10	172		
Ladysmith, Relief of, Feb. 19 to 27 ...	—	11	6	101	—	1	—	7	6	119		
Magersfontein, Dec. 11 ...	22	241	90	1530	3	75	1	11	113	1782		
Monte Christo (Colenso), &c., Feb. 15-18 ...	23	148	45	646	3	35	—	108	68	902		
Modder River, Nov. 28 ...	1	13	8	180	—	3	—	4	9	197		
Paardeberg, Feb. 16-27 ...	4	66	20	393	—	31	—	2	24	461		
Potgieter's Drift, Feb. 5 to 7 ...	17	238	74	1135	6	65	7	63	98	1436		
Reddersburg, Apr. 3-4 ...	2	23	18	326	—	8	—	5	20	354		
Reitfontein, Oct. 24 ...	2	10	2	33	1	1	—	8	397	12		
Sanna's Post, Mar. 31 ...	1	11	6	98	—	4	—	2	7	111		
Spion Kop, &c., Jan. 17 to 24 ...	3	16	16	118	2	7	18	407	37	541		
Stormberg, Dec. 10 ...	27	245	53	1050	6	39	7	351	87	1646		
WillowGrange, Nov. 23 ...	—	32	7	51	—	1	13	619	20	702		
At Ladysmith during investment—												
Battle of Jan. 6 ...	14	167	33	284	4	25	—	2	47	453		
Other casualties ...	6	63	36	280	3	29	—	12	42	355		
At Kimberley during investment ...												
At Mafeking ...	2	36	15	118	—	4	1	3	18	157		
Other casualties ...	5	63	10	147	—	6	1	40	16	250		
Total casualties in action reported up to June 9 ...	65	453	215	1786	25	120	49	1,026	329	3265		
Total losses up to and including the fortnight—												
Killed in action ...	235	2283	841	10564	63	551	200†	4558†	1276	17405		
Died of wounds ...												
Missing and prisoners (excluding those recovered or released) ...												
Died of disease ...												
Accidental deaths ...												
Sent home as invalids ...												
Total ...												
Total losses (exclusive of sick and wounded men now in British hospitals in S. Africa) ...												

* A complete list of prisoners has not been obtained. Officers and men who rejoin after having been reported "missing" are deducted from these columns.

† Of these, 11 officers and 58 men have been recovered; 3 officers and 14 men released; and 1 officer and 79 men have died in captivity.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, June 12.

2nd Life Guards.—Capt. J. C. Brinton seconded for service in South Africa (Nov 18, 1899).

7th Hussars.—Capt. and Brevet Major H. K. Harley, D.S.O., from Dorset Regt., to be Capt., in succession to Major G. A. L. Carew, D.S.O., employed in South Africa.

Reserve Regt. of Dragoons.—Edward J. M. Lumb, late Lieut. 2nd Life Guards, to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Promotions of undermentioned Officers are antedated:

—Lieut.-Col. C. E. Maberley to Feb. 14, vice F. J. W. Eustace, removed on appointment to Staff; Major R. Casement to Feb. 14, vice C. E. Maberley; Major A. S. Dunlop to March 15, Brigade Major; Major C. H. Kilner to March 15, vice B. Burton; Major E. M. Lachlan to April 1, on augmentation; Major R. E. L. Radcliffe to April 5, on augmentation; Major P. T. Cooper to April 6, on augmentation.

Majors to be Lieut.-Cols.:—Arthur C. Hansard, employed on Staff; Benjamin Burton, on augmentation (March 15).

Capt. St. J. L. H. Du Plat Taylor to be Major, on augmentation (April 18).

Supp. Capt. to be Capt.:—E. J. Duffus, vice W. B. R. Sandys, appointed Adj. (April 13); E. D. Cameron, vice W. Gillman, appointed Divnl. Adj. (May 24).

Lieuts. to be Capt.:—J. W. F. Lamont, vice F. W. Heath, appointed Divnl. Adj.; B. G. Buchanan, vice R. J. G. Elkington, seconded (April 19); Hon. G. F. Stanley, vice H. H. Tudor, appointed Adj. (April 24); E. F. Talbot-Ponsonby, vice T. St. A. B. L. Nevinson, appointed Divnl. Adj. (April 27).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Liverpool Regt.—Capt. T. W. Sheppard seconded for service in South Africa (March 21).

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. (now Lieut.) T. C. L. Rivis seconded for service with A.S.C. (May 12).

West Riding Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. J. L. Oakes to be Lieut., vice P. P. Stafford, promoted (Feb. 25).

South Lancashire Regt.—Arthur E. H. Ley to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. Gellibrand, promoted into Manchester Regt.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Lance-Sergt. Arthur W. Colley, from East Kent Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. S. Smith, promoted.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Garrison-Sergt.-Major William Barrow to be Qrmer., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

West India Regt.—Officers seconded for service with A.S.C.:—Lieuts. D. R. Hadow and J. C. Browne (May 12).

Royal Lancashire Reserve Regt.—Adrian C. Chamier, late Capt. 4th Batn. South Stafford Regt., to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

Army Service Corps.—Officers transferred on probation as 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieuts. D. R. Hadow and J. C. Browne

West India Regt.; 2nd Lieut. T. C. L. Rivis, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (Feb. 12).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Major J. McM. Bolster, F.R.C.S.I., from half-pay, to be Major, with precedence next below C. J. Addison, vice T. A. P. Marsh, deceased (May 22). Surgs. on probation to be Lieuts.:—Charles H. Carr, M.D., Edmund Bennett, Francis P. Lauder, Arthur C. Adderley, John Tobin, George E. Leary, Herbert E. Weston (May 30).

STAFF.

Major-Gen. H. J. T. Hildyard, C.B., from Major-Gen. on Staff commanding 2nd Brigade, to be a Lieut.-Gen. on Staff to command 5th Division in South Africa, and to have local rank of Lieut.-Gen. whilst so employed, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Warren, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., R.E., who has vacated appointment (April 20).

Col. (local Major-Gen.) I. S. M. Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O., from Major-Gen. on Staff, commanding a Brigade, to be a Lieut.-Gen. on Staff to command a Division, South African Field Force, and to have local rank of Lieut.-Gen. whilst so employed (April 10).

June 9; 6443 (P6743) Bandsman A. Carlo, *American* (P date). Vol. Co.: 8289 J. Fairfield, June 10.
 Roy. Fusiliers.—2nd: 4766 Cpl. H. Adams, Maritzburg, June 8; 2526 M. Sheridan, Naauwpoort, June 11.
 Northumberland Fus.—5316 J. Vine, dysentery, Wynberg, June 8.
 Liverpool Regt.—1st: 4844 G. Wilson, wound, Fort Napier, May 1; 4840 P. Gallagher, pneumonia, Hdqrs., Natal, June 3.
 Norfolk Regt.—2nd: 2313 H. Hawes, May 5.
 Lincoln Regt.—2nd: 3924 A. Peck, June 7; 2231 C. Brookelbank, Naauwpoort, June 7; 1003 J. Watson, June 7; 2777 W. Price, June 9.
 Devon Regt.—1st: 604 F. Pouting, Maritzburg, June 8; 2472 J. Milton, dysentery, Ladysmith, Feb. 13. 2nd: 3313 H. Willmott, pneumonia, Hdqrs., Natal, June 3. Vol. Co.: 5535 C. Stidwell, Mooi River, May 8.
 Suffolk Regt.—1st: 3406 T. Pollard, Naauwpoort, June 7. Vol. Co.: 5622 T. Tuff, Kroonstad, June 8.
 Somerset L.I.—2nd: 4142 H. Palfrey, 976 T. Adey, both Rouxville, May 3.
 E. Yorks Regt.—2nd: 7042 A. Holmes, gastritis, June 5.
 Bedford Regt.—2nd: 878 F. Newman, June 7; 6283 H. Smith, dysentery, June 8; 6317 H. Hales, Winburg, May 31.
 Roy. Irish Regt.—1st: 5411 J. Brennan, Kroonstad, June 8; 1823 P. Dempsey, June 6; 1670 J. Murphy, June 5.
 Yorks Regt.—1st: 2110 E. Perkins, dysentery, Deelfontein, June 12.
 Cheshire Regt.—4th: 4217 T. Walsh, Springfontein, June 10.
 S. Wales Borderers.—2nd: 3491 H. Lovell, Deelfontein, June 8; 2715 A. Young, Springfontein, June 11.
 K.O.S.B.—1st: 4416 Cpl. J. Shade, March 24; L.-Cpl. 7529 J. Gray, 2993 H. Duncan, syncope, Cape Town, both June 5.
 Scottish Rifles.—2nd: 3712 H. Humphreys, Newcastle, June 7. 4th: 2445 Macalister, Bothaville, June 10.
 Roy. Inniskilling Fus.—1st: 1603 J. Quinn, June 5, 916 J. Baxter, June 8, both dysentery, Ladysmith.
 Gloucester Regt.—4th: 3922 G. Woodman (?disease), St Helena, June 9.
 Worcester Regt.—1st: 4654 T. Fereday, June 6; 4925 T. Randle, Ladybrand, June 6; 5137 A. Potter, June 10; 2314 P. Budge, June 8, last three Ladybrand. 2nd: 3952 C. Griffiths, 3280 L.-Cpl. F. Conger, both June 8; 3756 C. Blewitt, June 5; J. Jennings, Winburg, June 9.
 E. Lancs. Regt.—1st: 2nd Lieut. R. Forrester, Kroonstad, June 6. 3rd: 7205 J. Davis, 8053 J. Gasclai, bronchitis, both June 7; 9017 T. Warburton, June 12.
 E. Surrey Regt.—2nd: 3473 J. Whalebone, Maritzburg, June 7; 6195 C. Cropper, Newcastle, June 6; 3454 C. Davis, Vryheid, May 31. Vol. Co.: Lieut. J. F. Brooks, Newcastle, June 9.
 Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd: 2666 C. Peters, Springfontein, June 8. Mtd. Inf.: 5611 J. Wood, Deelfontein, June 8.
 West Riding Regt.—1st: 5272 H. Burns, scarlet fever, Wynberg, June 8; 6194 F. Mercer, 3064 R. Oldfield, both June 7; 5683 C. Hart, Kroonstad, June 8; 5604 D. Brookes, June 6; 4133 Sgt. J. Taylor, June 5; 3121 G. Buckle, wounds, Koffyfontein, Feb. 15; 4161 J. Spink, June 11. 2nd: 3461 W. Crabbe, Cape Town, June 6.
 Roy. Sussex Regt.—1st: 4892 A. Mann, Wynberg, June 6; 1093 J. Haviland, June 10; 3962 Cpl. H. Priddis, Naauwpoort, June 12.
 S. Stafford Regt.—4th: 5161 J. Clarke, June 8; 4974 T. Willis, Kroonstad, June 6.
 Dorset Regt.—2nd: 5712 G. Grant, June 7; 3172 A. Warne, June 9, both Maritzburg.
 S. Lancs. Regt.—3rd: 5772 E. Elliot, June 2; 4371 T. Naughton, Naauwpoort, June 6.
 Welsh Regt.—1st: 1652 A. Thomas, June 5.
 Roy. Highlanders.—2nd: 2683 J. Cooper, Wynberg, June 7.
 Oxford L.I.—1st: 3136 J. Warner, June 7; 1494 T. Baker, June 9; 2135 H. Tudor, pneumonia, Kroonstad, June 11.
 Essex Regt.—1st: 3782 J. Devoisby, June 6; 2841 W. Drabb, dysentery, Apr. 7.
 Derby Regt.—Vol. Co. (P2): E. Hallett, June 10.
 Northampton Regt.—Vol. Co.: 7158 G. F. Percival, arisocranial bone, Kroonstad, June 10.
 Roy. W. Kent Regt.—2nd: 3878 J. Cousins, Wynburg, June 6.

Yorks L.I.—2nd: 3454 J. W. Kenny, accidentally shot, Lindley, June 8.

Shropshire L.I.—1st: 5947 T. Price, Wynberg, June 10.

K.R.R.—1st: 473 A. Bradd, Maritzburg, June 7. 2nd: 5669 (? 5639) Sgt. A. Lodge, pneumonia, Ladysmith, June 7; 8434 C. Jordan, Mooi River, June 6; S. Cappleman, dysentery, Vryheid, May 31. 3rd: 6392 C. Webb, wounds, Mount Prospect, May 30; 7233; A. Miller, Maritzburg, May 31; 9205 L.-Cpl. J. Faulkner, Newcastle, June 7.

Wilts Regt.—2nd: 2463 J. Burling, June 6; 2795 G. Farr, June 10. Vol. Co.: 6535 M. Baker, June 11.

Manchester Regt.—1st: 5222 W. Nadin, Ladysmith, June 8. 2nd: 5275 L.-Cpl. J. Pope, June 6; 1211 L.-Cpl. G. Blake, dysentery, June 12.

Durham L.I.—3905 Sgt. W. Kirkwood, Vryheid, May 30.

Highland L.I.—1st: 8242 B. Rose, Kroonstad, June 6.

Gordon Highlanders.—1st: 3778 Sgt. G. Harris, June 7.

Roy. Irish Fus.—4245 Sgt. C. Delaney, Pretoria, May 21.

Argyll & Sutherland High.—1st: 1731 W. McKay, Kroonstad, June 8; 4234 M. Edwards, June 6; 3722 W. Tring, dysentery, Wynberg, June 12.

Leinster Regt.—3rd: 816 J. Bourke, Queenstown, June 6.

Rifle Brigade.—1st: 1981 R. Watson, dysentery, Estcourt, June 1.

C.I.V.—874 P. Glassey, Naauwpoort, June 8; 1130 Cpl. F. Towers, June 6. Mtd. Inf.: 1420 Holder, June 9.

Rhodesian Regt.—507 Alleyne, wounds, Mafeking, June 7.

Imperial L.I.—488 F. Bruce (? disease), Greytown, June 6.

N.S.W. Contingent—Qrmer.-Sgt. 275 J. N. Walton, Marandellas, May 22.

Victorian Contingent.—584 J. Swan, Marandellas, May 26.

Victorian Inf.—88 F. Suttie, killed in action Blaster's Nek, Feb. 10 (previously reported wounded prisoner, Rensburg, Feb. 12).

Durban L.I.—C. Plowman, Vryheid, May 30.

Cape Pioneer Rly. Regt.—52 J. Eaves, Cape Town, June 12.

Prince Alfred's Vol. Guard.—Capt G. Murrell, June 6.

A.S.C.—5051 Sgt.-Maj. J. Pearce, Newcastle, June 8.

6th Co.: 3270 J. Bowker, Wynberg, June 8. 38th: 10978 Cpl. A. Worster, Cape Town, June 8. 42nd: W. Mills, June 12.

R.A.M.C.—Civil Surg. H. Bryant, June 7; 12878 H. Milne, Norval's Pont, June 7; 5407 Staff Sgt. E. Davis

De Aar, June 6; 9696 P. Ellis, Naauwpoort, June 7;

11888 F. Moss, June 5; 12631 C. Wiltshire, 9714 N. Jones, both Naauwpoort, June 6; 13187 B. Tollington,

June 9; 12612 M. Brazell, June 11; 12637 E. Lewis,

Naauwpoort, June 10; 7357 R. Maltby, Cape Town,

June 10; 11543 J. Harvey, 12364 M. Ellwood, both

June 11.

Army Nursing Sister.—Sage, dysentery, Springfontein,

June 12.

N.S.W. Med Staff.—82 Goodsall, Deelfontein, June 6.

St John's Amb. Brig.—639 J. Goodwin, June 7; 814 G. Alder, June 7; 607 J. T. Brown, pneumonia, June 6.

Imp. Bearer Corps.—S. C. Barton, June 6.

Kimberley Nursing Sister.—Kate Clayton, June 9.

A.O.D.—3578 G. King, De Aar, June 4; 2315 St.-Sgt. J. Kettle, De Aar, June 8; 3417 L. Pearce, June 11.

6th Co.: 3279 J. Lloyd, June 7.

Veterinary Dept.—Civil Vet. Surg. Endsor. Kroonstad, June 9.

THE Committee of the Staff College Club announce that the Staff College annual dinner will not take place.

MESSRS. GALE AND POLDEN, LIMITED, have given 750 volumes of modern novels to the Aldershot hospitals for the use of the invalids from South Africa.

As the Band of the Royal Military School of Music is to play at the Royal Naval and Military Bazaar, to be held in aid of the Homes for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors, at Olympia on Wednesday next, there will be no afternoon concert at Kneller Hall on that date.

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Major-Gen. R. S. S. Baden-Powell to be a Major-Gen' on Staff in South Africa (May 23).

Temporary appointment:—Brevet Col. A. W. Anstruther-Duncan, from Lieut.-Col. half-pay R.A., to be a Col. on Staff for R.A., and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army, vice Col. R. W. Rainsford-Hannay, employed in South Africa (March 24).

Army Pay Dept.—Major T. M. Vigors, Paymr., retires on retired pay.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. G. E. Money, I.S.C., an A.A.G. in India, granted substantive rank of Col. in Army (Feb. 5).

Major J. H. Bor, C.M.G., Royal Marine Artillery, granted temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst A.A.G. Royal Marines (March 14).

Major H. A. Balbi, Royal Malta Artillery, granted temp. rank of Major in Army whilst serving in Egypt (Jan. 3).

His Highness Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Siromani Sri Ganga Singh Bahadur of Bikaner granted hon. rank of Major.

Captain A. Fitzpatrick, N. S. Wales Artillery, granted local rank of Capt. whilst employed as a Special Service Officer in South Africa (Nov. 21, 1899).

Capt. W. D. Vella, Royal Malta Artillery, granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving in Egypt (Jan. 3).

Surg.-Capt. A. Mifsud, Royal Malta Artillery, granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving in Egypt (Jan. 3).

Walter de S. Maud, late Lieut. 71st Foot, granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst employed with A.S.C. in South Africa (April 28).

Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving in Egypt:—Lieuts. P. Savona (Jan. 3) and E. H. Reynaud (May 17), Royal Malta Artillery.

Reserve of Officers.—Appointment of Capt. W. McKay is dated March 21, and not as stated in *Gazette* of May 11.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg.-Capt. H. J. MacKay, M.B., 2nd V.B. Wiltshire Regt., to be Surg.-Capt.

Officers to be 2nd Lieuts., dated as stated against their names, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to June 13:—

1st Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. H. H. Harris, from 17th Middlesex V.R.C., in succession to Lieut. J. A. C. Hamilton, seconded (May 5).

20th Hussars.—Lieut. B. A. P. Schreiber, from Royal Guernsey Artillery, in succession to Lieut. G. M. R. A. Swiney, promoted (June 13).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—Lieut. J. Caddy, from 1st V.B., in succession to Lieut. R. G. Parker, promoted (May 5).

Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut. J. J. R. Peel, from 4th Batn. Bedford Regt., in succession to Lieut. L. A. E. Ollivant, promoted (April 21); Lieut. H. F. Whinney, from 1st V.B. Middlesex Regt., in succession to Lieut. W. L. F. Blake, promoted (May 5).

Liverpool Regt.—Capt. A. K. Smith, from 4th V.B., in succession to Lieut. G. H. Brush, promoted; Lieut. H. Kenyon from 2nd V.B., on augmentation (May 5).

Bedford Regt.—Capt. C. W. McG. Compton, from 2nd V.B., in succession to Lieut. H. M. A. Hales, promoted (May 5).

Leicester Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. I. Dawes, from 6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, in succession to Lieut. R. N. Knutchbull, promoted (April 21); 2nd Lieut. S. H. P. Smith, from 1st V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt., in succession to Lieut. F. Le M. Gruchy, seconded (May 5).

East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. H. T. K. Messenger, from 1st Surrey V.R.C., in succession to Lieut. R. A. B. Chute, promoted into Manchester Regt. (May 5).

West Riding Regt.—Lieut. R. H. Gill, from 1st V.B. West Yorkshire Regt., vice A. H. Armitage, deceased (May 5).

South Stafford Regt.—Lieut. A. R. Withers, from 5th Batn. Middlesex Regt., in succession to Lieut. C. H. Garratt, promoted; 2nd Lieut. S. Bonner, from 3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt., in succession to Lieut. T. Ormsby, seconded (April 21); Lieut. O. F. Duus, from 22nd Middlesex V.R.C., vice F. M. Colville, seconded; 2nd Lieut. G. A. Yool, from 2nd V.B. Royal West

Surrey Regt., in succession to Lieut. A. D. Skinner promoted into Royal Fusiliers (May 5).

South Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. R. J. Slaughter, from 1st V.B. East Kent Regt., in succession to Lieut. G. Carlyon, promoted (May 5).

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. L. Kerans, from 1st Middlesex V.R.C., in succession to Lieut. C. J. Newton, seconded (May 5).

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Capt. H. A. Burgess, from 3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt., on augmentation (April 21); 2nd Lieut. A. W. Norris, from 1st Surrey V.R.C., in succession to Lieut. D. B. Maurice, seconded; 2nd Lieut. L. H. Birt, from 1st London V.R.C., vice J. W. C. Wadling, deceased (May 5).

Middlesex Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. P. R. Anson, from 5th Batn., in succession to Lieut. A. P. Macafee, promoted (April 21).

Wiltshire Regt.—Lieut. E. S. Kimber, from 18th Middlesex V.R.C., in succession to Lieut. E. U. Bradbridge, promoted (May 5).

Manchester Regt.—Lieut. C. A. Anderson, from 3rd London V.R.C., in succession to Lieut. G. F. W. Brindley, seconded; 2nd Lieut. R. S. Waters, from 19th Middlesex V.R.C., in succession to Lieut. J. D. B. Erskine, promoted (May 5).

North Stafford Regt.—Capt. F. C. T. Ewald, from 2nd Tower Hamlets V.R.C., in succession to Lieut. E. V. Fox, promoted (May 5).

West India Regt.—Lieut. J. A. Hamilton, from 4th Middlesex V.R.C., in succession to Lieut. J. E. Harden, transferred to Royal Sussex Regt. (May 5).

MEMORANDUM.

Volunteer Officers seconded for service with Imperial Yeomanry:—

1st Lanark Artillery.—Lieut. J. V. Dunn.

5th Lancashire Artillery.—2nd Lieut. T. E. Hesketh.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Northumberland (W. Div.).—Capt. and Hon. Major J. M. Richardson to be Major.

Suffolk (E. Div.).—Capt. A. W. Cobbold granted hon. rank of Major.

Sussex (E. Div.).—Robert Barclay to be 2nd Lieut. (May 31).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA.)

Humber Div. (Submarine Miners).—Robert C. Hebden to be 2nd Lieut. (May 31).

Western Div. (Submarine Miners).—Capt. G. P. A. Phillips seconded for service in South Africa.

INFANTRY.

3rd. Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Harold V. Hankey to be 2nd Lieut. (June 9).

5th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt.—Capt. R. W. Bird resigns his commission on account of ill-health.

5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut. J. S. Ward seconded for service with Uganda Rifles (May 17).

5th Batn. Liverpool Regt.—Frederick J. Lloyd to be 2nd Lieut. (June 1).

3rd Batn. Devon Regt.—Capt. B. V. Mitford to be Instr. of Musketry (May 30).

3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.—Capt. M. B. Burnand to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Capt. F. E. Allfrey, who vacates appointment.

Somerset L.I.—3rd Batn: Lieut. W. J. W. Kerr to be Instr. of Musketry. 4th Batn.: 2nd Lieut. R. A. H. Wortham, from 5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut. (May 31).

5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Joseph T. Kirby (May 30) and Walter S. L. Emerson (June 5) to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. Sheringham seconded for service in South Africa (Feb. 25); Claud H. Furneaux to be 2nd Lieut. (May 17).

3rd Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Appointment of Mr. J. C. Monteith as 2nd Lieut., which appeared in *Gazette* of May 22, is cancelled at his own request.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—3rd Batn.: 2nd Lieuts. G. Knaggs, S. E. Apthorp, and A. R. Miller to be Lieuts. 4th Batn.: Lieut. J. C. Herdman to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Capt. R. G. Gethin, whose period of service has expired (June 1). 5th Batn.: Capt. E. A. Croft seconded for service as Recruiting Officer.

Worcester Regt.—5th Batn.: 2nd Lieuts. H. T. C. L. Molyneux-Seeland and H. A. S. Stanton to be Lieuts. (June 13). 6th Batn.: Capt. and Hon. Major E. J. Webb, retired, re-appointed Capt. (May 31).

4th Batn. East Surrey Regt.—Thomas H. S. Riddell to be 2nd Lieut. (May 29).

3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major R. L. Thornton resigns his commission on account of ill-health, with permission to retain his rank and to wear prescribed uniform on retirement.

3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.—Bertrand E. Hervey-Bathurst and James C. B. Tragett to be 2nd Lieuts. (May 26).

4th Batn. Oxford L.I.—2nd Lieuts. Hon. C. W. S. Douglas, R. H. Willan, H. N. Jackson, B. T. H. Croft, P. Godsall and C. M. A. Samuda to be Lieuts.

Essex Regt.—3rd Batn.: Powers Gouraud to be 2nd Lieut. (May 29). 4th Batn.: 2nd Lieut. Arthur A. Crocker, from 3rd London V.R.C., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 29).

3rd Batn. Northampton Regt.—Seconding of Lieut. H. Grant-Thorold as acting A.D.C. to Major-Gen. R. H. Murray, C.B., C.M.G., announced in *Gazette* of May 15, is cancelled.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—5th Batn.: Robert H. T. Handcock and Edward A. Knife to be 2nd Lieuts. (May 28). 9th Batn.: Russell O. Melville to be 2nd Lieut. (May 25).

6th Batn. Manchester Regt.—Alfred G. Moore to be 2nd Lieut. (June 4).

3rd Batn. North Stafford Regt.—Appointment of H. Etlinger as 2nd Lieut., which appeared in *Gazette* of March 13, is cancelled, announcement having been made in error.

3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.—Capt. F. H. D. Vickerman seconded for service with Line batn. in South Africa (April 29).

4th Batn. Durham L.I.—William W. Apperley to be 2nd Lieut. (June 1).

Royal Irish Rifles.—3rd Batn.: Capt. D. Dixon to be Instr. of Musketry (May 14). 4th Batn.: William W. Shaw to be 2nd Lieut. (June 5). 6th Batn.: Henry E. Gurney to be 2nd Lieut. (May 31).

Connaught Rangers.—4th Batn.: Capt. J. B. Lophell to be Major (June 13); Alexander J. D. Thomson to be 2nd Lieut. 5th Batn.: Charles T. J. G. Walmsley to be 2nd Lieut. (June 5).

5th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Duncan W. S. R. Abbott (May 24) and Gerald D. Rice (June 12) to be 2nd Lieuts.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Royal 1st Devon.—Capt. E. H. Gifford resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of regt. on retirement.

Royal Wiltshire.—2nd Lieut. C. C. Gouldsmith resigns his commission; 2nd Lieuts. Lord A. G. Thynne, C. M. Thornton and C. S. Adwry to be Lieuts., and to remain seconded; Henry Ludlow, Lord Ludlow, re-appointed 2nd Lieut.; William F. Fuller and Robert F. Fuller to be 2nd Lieuts.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Aberdeen.—Capt. J. Cook granted hon. rank of Major.

1st Argyll and Bute.—Donald MacK. MacKinnon to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Caithness.—Capt. and hon. Major M. Waters to be Major; Lieut. W. Durran to be Capt.; Sinclair Macdonald to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Cornwall (W. Div., R.G.A.).—Samuel H. L. Dale to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Dorset (S. Div., R.G.A.).—James Y. Thompson re-appointed Capt. (May 22).

2nd Durham (Seaham) (W. Div., R.G.A.).—Capt. R. Warham granted hon. rank of Major.

1st Fife.—John D. Swanston to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Hampshire (S. Div., R.G.A.).—Herbert Fox, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

2nd Kent.—Joseph B. Darby to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal).—George T. Holmes to be Qrmr. (June 16).

1st Lancashire.—Major E. Powell resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of corps on retirement.

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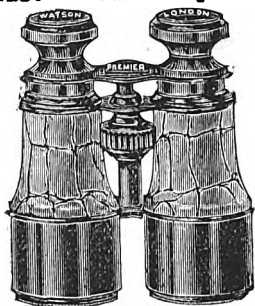
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3rd Lancashire.—Francis X. S. Carus to be 2nd Lieut.
4th Lancashire.—Lieuts. E. T. Nicholson and S. P. Morter to be Capt.; Thomas H. Cookson to be 2nd Lieut.

6th Lancashire.—Major A. G. Haywood resigns his commission, and is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. with permission to wear uniform of corps on retirement; Lieut. W. Carey to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. G. J. T. Williams to be Lieut.

1st City of London (E. Div., R.G.A.).—2nd Lieut. J. McIntyre to be Lieut.

2nd Northumberland (Percy) (W. Div., R.G.A.).—William Affleck to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).

1st Renfrew and Dumbarton.—2nd Lieuts. R. G. Somerville, jun., and J. H. Harvey to be Lieuts.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire (W. Div., R.G.A.).—Capt. W. H. Atlay granted hon. rank of Major.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire (W. Div., R.G.A.).—Capt. A. F. Watson resigns his commission.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Durham.—Thomas R. Williams to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Hampshire.—John Homan to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Lanark.—2nd Lieuts. J. H. Fleming, W. Darling, G. L. Farquhar, T. Kirkpatrick, jun., C. G. Mitchell and J. C. M. Kerr to be Lieuts.

2nd Lancashire (St. Helens).—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. W. H. Pendlebury retires under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of corps on retirement.

Cadet Corps (Reading School) attached to 1st London.—A. W. Gundry to be Hon. Capt.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield).—Capt. A. E. Bingham granted hon. rank of Major.

Forth Div. (Submarine Miners).—Ian D. Harvey, Kenneth Nicolson, and William O. P. Gibb to be 2nd Lieuts.

Tyne Div. (Submarine Miners).—2nd Lieut. W. W. Winlaw resigns his commission.

RIFLE.

1st V.B. Royal West Regt.—Kenneth W. Elder to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. East Kent Regt.—Lieut. E. S. Finn to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. H. Norfolk to be Lieut., and to remain supy.; 2nd Lieut. M. Dorman to be Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Lancaster Regt.—William H. Satterthwaite to be 2nd Lieut.; Acting Chaplain Rev. H. D. Ford, M.A., resigns his appointment.

1st V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—George W. Smart, Hubert Rutherford, and Nicholas I. Wright, jun., to be 2nd Lieuts.; Richard H. Gillespie to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).

1st V.B. Royal Warwick Regt.—Charles C. Wood to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut. R. H. Church resigns his commission.

Liverpool Regt.—4th V.B.: Leslie D. Johnston and William P. Nimmo to be 2nd Lieuts. (supy.). 1st Cadet Bn.: Felix J. de Andrade, jun., to be hon. 2nd Lieut.

Norfolk Regt.—1st V.B.: Maurice W. Ireland to be 2nd Lieut. 2nd V.B.: Lieut. J. Fildes to be Capt.; William H. Palmer, jun. to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.). 4th V.B.: George E. Gillett to be 2nd Lieut.

4th V.B. Devon Regt.—Lewis G. Cruwys to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).

4th (Cambridge Univ.) V.B. Suffolk Regt.—Lieut. R. N. Coulson to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. H. H. Sills, F. D. Bruce and H. Brown to be Lieuts.

2nd V.B. Somerset L.I.—Capt. and hon. Major W. J. R. Poole resigns his commission, with permission

to retain his rank and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement; 2nd Lieut. P. Saunders to be Lieut.

2nd V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. B. Ibbetson, H. O. Wade and C. E. Scott to be Lieuts.

2nd V.B. East Yorkshire Regt.—Surg.-Lieut. H. J. C. Godfrey resigns his commission.

1st (Hertford) V.B. Bedford Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and hon. Col. A. M. Blake, C.B., resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement.

Yorkshire Regt.—1st V.B.: Lieut. S. H. Willan and 2nd Lieut. P. C. Fawcett resign their commissions.

2nd V.B.: 2nd Lieut. R. A. Jackson resigns his commission.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—1st V.B.: Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. T. Woodcock resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement; Edward G. Stubbs to be Qrmer. (June 1).

3rd V.B.: Lieuts. C. S. Lakeman and J. A. Fallows to be Capt.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—1st V.B.: John B. Bury to be 2nd Lieut.; William F. Byford to be Surg.-Lieut.

3rd V.B.: Edward Freeman to be Capt., on increase of establishment; Edward B. Booker to be 2nd Lieut.

South Wales Borderers.—2nd V.B.: Benjamin L. Perry to be 2nd Lieut. 4th V.B.: Capt. L. J. Walford resigns his commission.

3rd (Dumfries) V.B. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieut. J. R. Byers to be Capt.; Tom Welsh to be 2nd Lieut.

1st (Bristol) V.B. Gloucester Regt.—Hugh N. S. Metford to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Worcester Regt.—Herbert B. Emerson to be Surg.-Lieut.

East Lancashire Regt.—1st V.B.: Capt. and Hon. Major J. Johnston, jun. to be Major; Lieuts. T. C. Robinson and G. E. Copperwaite to be Capt.

2nd V.B.: Major A. Jobling granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Arthur C. Robinson, formerly Lieut. 1st V.B., to be Capt.; George Ramsbottom to be 2nd Lieut.; Surg.-Capt. W. Deans to be Surg.-Major.

2nd V.B. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Lieut. C. E. Whitford to be Capt.

2nd V.B. West Riding Regt.—Lieut. L. B. Holliday to be Capt. (May 28).

1st V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—Edmund C. Beeton to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Cinque Ports.—Francis B. Rowley and Cecil D. Atkinson to be 2nd Lieuts.

2nd V.B. South Stafford Regt.—George H. Sherratt to be Qrmer.

1st (Pembroke) V.B. Welsh Regt.—Richard D. Evans to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).

Royal Highlanders.—1st (Dundee) V.B.: Alexander K. Watson to be 2nd Lieut. Cadet Co. (Morgan Academy, Dundee) attached to 1st V.B.: D. M. Laurence to be Hon. Capt. 4th (Perth) V.B.: 2nd Lieuts. G. A. Calder, T. E. Young and H. J. Bell to be Lieuts. 6th (Fife) V.B.: Major J. Dewar to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Hon. Majors C. G. Dawson and A. R. Shearer to be Majors; Lieuts. T. Clark and J. W. Robertson, and 2nd Lieut. R. Russell to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. J. White and D. Beveridge, jun., to be Lieuts.

Oxford L.I.—1st (Oxford Univ.) V.B.: Arnold Shelley to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.). 2nd V.B.: Capt. O. J. Stockton to be Major.

1st V.B. Essex Regt.—Major R. H. Lyon granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

3rd V.B. Royal West Regt.—William E. Martin to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).

1st V.B. Shropshire L.I.—Richard L. Roberts to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).

1st Middlesex (Victoria and St. George's).—Graham B. White to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).

12th Middlesex (Civil Service).—Charles M. Bruce to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).

4th London.—George Britten and Frederic C. Marillier to be Lieuts.

1st Wiltshire.—Lieut.-Col. A., Duke of Somerset, vacates command, and appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of corps.

Manchester Regt.—3rd V.B.: Lieut. J. Broadbent to be Capt. (June 13). 5th (Ardwick) V.B.: Announcement substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of June 5:—Godfrey H. Ermen to be 2nd Lieut. (June 1).

2nd V.B. York and Lancaster Regt.—Joseph Hewitt to be 2nd Lieut.

Durham L.I.—1st V.B.: Lieut. H. Bowes to be Capt. and to remain supy.; Lieuts. A. Livingston and J. S. Trin- to be Capt.

5th V.B.: Lieut. W. E. Peacock to be Capt.; Thomas W. Ferry to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Highland L.I.—Surg.-Lieut. P. F. Shaw to be Surg.-Capt.

Seaford Highlanders.—1st (Ross Highland) V.B.: Farquhar Macrae to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.). 3rd (Moray) V.B.: Capt. and Hon. Major J. D. Miller resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement; Lieut. D. A. Shiach to be Capt.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—1st (Renfrew) V.B.: Charles Black to be 2nd Lieut. 4th (Stirling) V.B.: Lieut. A. B. King to be Capt.

1st Dumbarton.—William B. Armstrong, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

24th Middlesex.—2nd Lieut. H. A. B. Chapman resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Woolwich Companies.—Mowbray Taylor, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date June 18.]

THE IMPERIAL DEFENCE ACT, 1888.—A Parliamentary paper has just been issued containing the accounts under the Imperial Defence Act, 1888, up to March 31 last. A total sum of £3,450,000 was issued from the Consolidated Fund between the financial years 1888-89 and 1895-96, of which £850,000 was for the Admiralty and £2,600,000 for the War Office. Of the £850,000 issued to the Admiralty, £797,779 14s. was raised by terminable annuities, and the remainder, £52,220 6s., was taken out of Exchequer balances in 1888-89, and replaced by the Admiralty out of Navy votes in 1890-91. Between 1890-91 and 1899-1900 enough of the £797,779 14s. had been repaid out of Navy votes to reduce the amount outstanding to £92,565 16s. To this repayment the Colonies contribute under Article VII. of the Australasian Agreement. The sum of £2,600,000 issued to the War Office has all been paid off, £150,000 having been paid out of the New Sinking Fund, 1894-95; £1,685,000 out of the New Sinking Fund, 1895-96; and £765,000 out of the Old Sinking Fund, 1894-95.

NOTICE.

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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, June 8.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieuts. promoted to Lieut.: J. H. Jackson (May 14); H. A. Edwards (May 21). Asst.-Engr. R. H. Atkinson promoted to Engr. (May 26).

(From Friday evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, June 13.

Royal Marines.—Major James H. Bor, C.M.G., R.M.A., appointed Acting A.A.G. Royal Marines, with temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst so employed; Capt. Elliot H. Morris is appointed Acting D.A.A.G., Royal Marines (March 14).

ADMIRALTY, June 14.

Clerk Arthur F. Weston promoted to rank of Asst. Paym. (April 21).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, June 8.

Lieutenant.—R. W. Sumner to Sans Pareil (June 15). Naval Cadet.—A. J. Robertson to Mars (June 20). Fleet Engineers.—J. W. Hole to Pembroke for Duncan; T. H. Hyde to Duke of Wellington, addl.; W. J. Maudling to Duke of Wellington for Hercules (June 7). Chief Engineer.—A. F. Kingswell to Vivid for Harrier (June 7). Chaplain.—Rev. C. M. Vaughan to Galatea (June 2).

ADMIRALTY, June 9.

Lieutenants.—H. C. R. Brocklebank, G. C. Pigou to Pembroke for Sturgeon (May 31). Gunners.—F. T. Webber to Vivid for Implacable; F. R. Britchfield to Vivid for Temeraire (June 7); W. Wray to Pembroke for Sturgeon (May 31).

ADMIRALTY, June 12.

Engineers.—W. Rattey to Gladiator; W. C. Johnson to Ariadne; O. Laughton to Vindictive (June 12). Assistant-Engineers.—R. S. Pearce to Gladiator; J. J. Shirvell, C. E. M. Roe to Ariadne; S. M. B. Laverne to Vindictive; G. J. Sisley to Perseus; P. D. Church to Prometheus (June 12).

ADMIRALTY, June 13.

Fleet Engineer.—W. H. Michell to Vivid for Edgar on paying off (June 20).

Staff Engineer.—W. J. Anderson to Duke of Wellington for Swiftsure (May 28).

Chief Engineers.—E. H. Ellis to Vivid for Blanche; C. C. Sheen to Vivid for Blonde (May 2).

Engineers.—F. C. Davies to Vivid for Fervent, in lieu of Chief Engineer, on commissioning (undated). H. B. Moorshead to Vivid for Osprey, in lieu of Chief Engineer (undated). A. R. Rolle, to Pembroke for Ariel (undated). G. Nicholson to Pembroke for Sturgeon (May 31).

Assistant-Engineers.—H. L. Parry to Ocean; S. R. Lewis to Jupiter (June 12).

Surgeons.—M. H. Knapp to Doris, addl., for disposal; S. T. Reid to Gleaner (June 12).

ADMIRALTY, June 14.

Lieut. and Commander.—G. E. Corbett to Vivid for Fervent (June 12).

Lieut.—R. G. B. Dewar to Vivid for Fervent (June 12).

Gunner.—A. Horbury to Vivid for Fervent (June 12).

REGIMENTAL MESS.

Annual exhibition of China and Glass Table Services, used by nearly every Regiment in H.M.'s Service, and as supplied by Messrs. APSLEY PELLATT & Co., 21, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

DEATH.

POWER.—Killed in action near Lindley, South Africa, on May 31, William Tyrone Power, Trooper D.C.O. Imperial Yeomanry, B.A. (Cams.), Barrister, Inner Temple, and of Canyon Ranch, N. Texas, aged 36 years, younger son of Sir W. Tyrone Power, K.C.B., of Annaghmore-kerrig, Co. Monaghan, Ireland, and of Kilmaire, Tunbridge Wells.

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APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY WARDEN.—The managers of The Royal Victoria Homes are about to appoint a Deputy Warden. Candidates to be retired Naval or Military Officers. Particulars may be obtained by sending a stamped, addressed foolscap envelope to the Warden, The Royal Victoria Homes, near Bristol.

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NAVY

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THE MILITARY SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WHILE the storm-clouds in the far East grow daily more portentous the strife in South Africa would seem to be gradually approaching its end. The guarding of the railway through the Orange River Colony being still a matter of the first importance, pending the opening of the Johannesburg-Volksrust line, the 6th Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment has been sent forward to Bloemfontein, possibly replacing there a battalion detached to strengthen Sir Leslie Rundle's command between Senekal and Ficksburg. Since the stubbornly contested battle of the 11th and 12th inst. near Eerste Fabrieken to clear the enemy from the vicinity of the capital, Lord Roberts has remained inactive. The battle of the previous week, if not decisive in the sense of destroying the enemy's force, nor fully achieving its object, was highly instructive as a test of the capacity of the commander on either side. Commandant-General Botha, presuming too much on the apparently increasing reluctance of the British generals to hurl their men in frontal attacks on positions naturally strong, after the experiences of Colenso and Magersfontein, left his centre comparatively weak, in order to resist the out-flanking movements which he expected, and which actually took place. On the second day of the battle this fact became patent to Lord Roberts, whose wings were not making the progress he desired against the flanks—abnormally strengthened—of the enemy. He accordingly changed his tactics, and adopting on his right a frontal attack in concert with Ian Hamilton's flank movement, assaulted Diamond Hill, an ex-

ceedingly strong position and the key of the enemy's left centre. The attack was made by the 1st Batn. Royal Sussex and Derbyshire Regiments, and the City Imperial Volunteers, supported on the left by the Guards' Brigade. The fine advance of the men over difficult ground under heavy fire was specially remarked on by Lord Roberts. The storming of the hill was a gallant affair, and the Boers, feeling themselves practically surrounded, retired during the night. General Ian Hamilton was slightly wounded, but, happily, not incapacitated for duty. The death of the Earl of Airlie, which we have already recorded with regret, occurred during a charge of the 12th Lancers to extricate G Battery Royal Horse Artillery from a perilous forward position within comparatively short range of the enemy's rifles. He was shot, it is said, through the heart. On the 13th the British outposts were fifteen miles east of Pretoria, and the enemy were believed to have withdrawn to Middleburg seventy miles further from the capital. Mr. Kruger, whose movements are uncertain, is supposed to be at Alkmaar, forty miles south-east of Lydenburg and about seventy from the Portuguese frontier, in either of which directions he may retire. But between his present position and the frontier, the railway bridge at Malalane, near Hector Spruit, has been damaged, either by accident or design, and traffic temporarily interrupted.

The recent attacks on our communications have extended over a wider area, and have borne greater evidence of concerted action than was at first realised. Closely following the successful raid on the line at Roodeval, thirty-three miles north of Kroonstad, on the 7th inst., there came another attempt on the 14th at a point almost the same distance south of that town where the Zand River is crossed by the line. A force of 800 Boers with three guns attacked the British detachment posted there, but by the opportune arrival of reinforcements from Kroonstad the attempt was frustrated. Again, on the same date, the 14th, a raid was made on the reconstruction train at Leeuw Spruit, ten miles north of Roodeval, and resulted in a loss to the British of several killed and wounded, and between fifty and sixty made prisoners, Lord Kitchener himself having a narrow escape, it is said, in a correspondent's telegram, whilst sleeping in a railway carriage. The extreme points selected for these attacks being over 80 miles apart, the raiding commandoes must proceed from different centres of action, the attacks near the Rhenoster being, no doubt, made by Boers from beyond the Vaal, and that on the Zand by a force coming from the Bethlehem district, and passing by the north side of Senekal clear of General Rundle's chain of posts. On Tuesday, again, Lord Methuen, when escorting a convoy to Heilbron, was attacked by De Wet, who was beaten off with but small loss on the British side.

The military situation in the Orange River Colony demands the utmost vigilance of the British generals on whom has devolved the task of

guarding the communications. Since the passage of General Buller's Army Corps through Botha's Pass and Laing's Nek, there has been an accession of strength from northern Natal to Mr. Steyn's commandoes. Believing that Sir Redvers is about to operate south towards Bethlehem, the Boer forces in that district are bearing with increasing pressure on the strategic line of Generals Rundle and Brabant, in order to force their cordon if possible, and by escaping to the south avoid being surrounded. Rundle on the 14th was at Scheeper's Nek, a day's march from Hammonia towards Senekal. On the 13th and 14th his outposts at Ficksburg were attacked. His patrols scour the country to prevent the enemy passing between his posts, but there may be some cause to doubt the sufficiency in numbers of his mounted troops to watch all points. On Saturday his headquarters returned to Hammonia as an attack in force on Ficksburg appeared imminent from the Boer main position north-east of the town. On Tuesday there was a lively encounter between Rundle's troops and the Boers, who sought to break through our lines, but were driven back by the smart action of a body of Yeomanry, supported by three guns. Rundle's position is evidently strong, and the garrisons at Thaba 'Nchu and Ladybrand having been reinforced, there is good reason to hope that he will continue to hold back the enemy, until the enveloping movements are completed.

On the 12th inst. Sir Redvers Buller's left wing was encamped north of Volksrust within the Transvaal frontier. General Clery with the central division was then passing through the defile of Laing's Nek, and the right under General Lyttelton was approaching Wakkerstroom. The left wing during its arduous turning movement by Botha's Pass had marched fifty miles, and engaged the enemy four times. It required rest, and the railway needed repair before a further advance could prudently be made. Sir Redvers accordingly on the 15th moved his headquarters back to Laing's Nek, to direct matters from a more central point. The enemy's forces on retiring from Natal are supposed to have divided, part going north towards Ermelo, and part along the Johannesburg railway towards Standerton. When his force passed into the Transvaal, Sir Redvers assigned to the Natal Volunteers the duty of guarding Dundee and the adjacent border, and expressed his high appreciation of the services rendered by them and their able commander, Brigadier-General Dartnell, throughout the operations ending with the enemy's expulsion from Natal. The conduct of the colonial corps has been deserving of the highest praise. Always eager for the fray, they have shared to the full the dangers of the war. In the fighting on the 10th inst. near Gans Vlei, the South African Horse with General Hildyard's command were in a tight place where they were greatly outnumbered, but they fought with magnificent coolness. Working round the Boer

right, in a rugged defile, they were allowed to come to close quarters and suffered severely. They clung, however, to the ground they had reached until dark, and were the main cause of the enemy's retirement. As General Buller advances in the direction of Standerton, an attempt may be made by the Boer commandoes still moving about the Wakkerstroom district to turn the British right, and cut the railway between Laing's Nek and Newcastle, or even further to the south. On this account General Hildyard marched his division from Volksrust to Wakkerstroom on Saturday, but, having received the submission of many of the burghers, including the Town Guard, he returned on Tuesday to Volksrust, whence an advance had become imminent, as the damaged tunnel at Laing's Nek had been repaired, and the first train had passed through on Monday. On Wednesday the forward movement began, and Sir Redvers' headquarters were established at a point north of Sandspruit on the railway. On Thursday Paarde Kop was occupied without opposition. The important movements now taking place all tend—it is to be hoped—to the early extinguishing of the opposition, still strong and active, in the Bethlehem-Ficksburg district. General Hunter on Monday occupied Krugersdorp, a place almost held sacred by the Boers, and should before this have reached Johannesburg, whence his next objective will probably be Heidelberg, while Sir Redvers Buller moves up the railway to Standerton. An early descent from Standerton on Vrede may therefore be looked for, thus tightening the grip on the fighting burghers at Ficksburg, and on the Rhenoster River. In a telegram from Lord Roberts sent off yesterday at 8.30 a.m., and issued from the War Office during the afternoon, it is stated that General Baden-Powell occupied Rustenburg on the 14th. On Monday he joined Lord Roberts at Pretoria, having received many submissions, and taken 1,000 rifles since he left Zeerust. He reported from Rustenburg yesterday that he had found the leading Boers very pacific and cordial, and that Commandant Steyn and two field cornets had been captured during his absence. Ian Hamilton's column reached Springs on Thursday, *en route* to Heidelberg, where it will join hands with Buller's troops, who entered Paardekop the same day. It is hoped that they will reach Standerton to-day, "thus opening communication between Pretoria and Natal, and preventing any joint action between the Transvaalers and people of the Orange River Colony." Sir Frederick Carrington is expected shortly to make a forward movement across the northern border of the Transvaal.

Army Notes.

If the Memorandum addressed by the Service Members' Committee to the Prime Minister on the subject of Army Reform is not a perfect document, it at least has the merit of being clear and distinct. It is properly admitted that the War Office has done its work well, so far as the actual despatch of the field army to South Africa is concerned. That is a fact which none could fairly dispute. That faults of system have been brought to light was only to be expected, seeing that the campaign has tested our existing arrangements to the utmost. It has to be remembered that had our resources been twice what they are many details would, on experiment, still have been found to be capable of improvement. It speaks well for our much abused War Office, certainly, that it has discharged its duties with such little friction. We have heard, it is true, of differences of opinion between high officials, but if the rumours which have filled the air had been based on any foundation of truth, it is not to be supposed that the machinery of administration would on trial have worked as it has

done, for it is that very machinery which has saved the situation so far as the department is concerned. The aim of those who have circulated these stories doubtless has been to create unpleasantness. If they had only succeeded in doing this the whole fabric of administration would have suffered, which was just what was desired perhaps. What a splendid thing it would have been for the enemies of the War Office to have been able to say that the heads of departments were fighting battles on their own account at the time that disasters and "regrettable incidents" were occurring elsewhere! But, if there have been any slight differences of opinion, it is satisfactory to know that these have not affected the general result, which has brought no little credit on chiefs of departments.

Whilst recognising the marked ability with which the War Office, in a period of great pressure, has performed its duties, the committee does not, fortunately, pretend to say that all is for the best in the best of all possible armies, as some may be disposed to think. "It is impossible," to quote the language of the Memorandum, "to disregard the evidence that grave defects of organisation, preparation, and training of the Army have become apparent through the test of the war. The army as first constituted was wanting in due proportion of the three arms, being deficient in cavalry and artillery for the work it had to perform." Under this head the Service members have a duty to perform, which it is gratifying to know that they are not disposed to shirk. It is now clear to everybody that, as at first organised, the field force was absolutely powerless to do anything, and the very gravest error of judgment was committed when the proffered services of Colonial mounted troops were refused on the plea that there was no want of mounted men. An attempt has been made to saddle the Intelligence Department with the responsibility of our failure to grasp, in the first instance, the full extent of our difficulties; but such a policy is not to be defended. What was common knowledge in South Africa—that the Boers possessed an essentially mobile army, in whatever other respect ignorance was excusable—ought to have been known to every official at headquarters, without any assistance in the form of official confirmation from the Intelligence Department; and a Government office so bound down by principles of red tape as to close its eyes to facts because there were no official documents to bear them out, can scarcely be commended. "It is evident," the Memorandum goes on to say, "that to ensure the safety of the Empire it will be necessary when the war is ended to remove, by reforms of our military system, the defects which this war has disclosed." This is true; but when the statement is made that "the responsibility for the larger scheme of Imperial defence must rest with the Cabinet or their representatives, the Council of Defence," the committee is going out of its way to tell us what we know already. Who, we may ask, but the Cabinet or "their representatives, the Council of Defence," under existing arrangements could deal with such matters? The same applies to a very unfortunate passage in the Memorandum to the effect that "the relief of the Army from the duty of garrisoning what are purely naval ports and coaling stations abroad is a matter for special consideration." This, it seems to us, is one of those questions which it is best to leave in the hands of the Cabinet or Council of Defence. We fail to see any good that is likely to arise by making it a Service members' question in the present aspect of affairs. It is much to be regretted that this matter was touched upon at all. As to the relations between the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief and other War Office officials, we are the first to admit that there are many respects in which we do not at all like the system as it exists. But we are in the middle of a big war just now, which it is recognised that the department immediately responsible for its conduct has managed on the whole with success. Is this a fitting time to raise questions of internal organisation? We doubt it. It will be easy enough to do that when the war is over and accounts are rendered.

With the other portions of the Memorandum we agree cordially. There can no longer be any

doubt in the minds of reasoning men, that our army is quite inadequate to the duties which it has to perform, and it is absolutely necessary that in future, as the committee says, a large proportion of it should be "organised as a force complete in itself, and maintained in constant readiness for immediate service." This is most essential in our case, for the very scattered nature of our Empire renders it imperative that we should have one complete Army Corps, at all events, available to strike a blow if required anywhere. And the committee's ideas as to the home army are equally sound. That army, whatever its numbers are, should be thoroughly effective "in organisation, preparation, armament, and training." One only has to look at the disgraceful condition of the Militia to-day to realise the extent to which past Governments have neglected their duty to the nation. Here is a force which in the present campaign we have had to fall back upon as a ready-made reserve. Yet what is its position? It has no transport of its own, no commissariat, no adequate medical organisation. It is cruelly short in numbers, has to be satisfied with any clothing and equipment it can get, and, when actually put into the field, cannot hope to see any of the fighting, because, forsooth, it has been so ill-treated that it is doubted whether its employment in large numbers might not put the whole transport and supply organisation in the field out of gear—at any rate, such is the excuse given by more than one correspondent at the front for its not being pushed on. The British taxpayer is, nevertheless, asked to be satisfied. The Service members are not. They have been ready enough to compliment the War Office on all it has done; but in the most friendly possible spirit they impress upon that department the necessity for immediate action and reform. We do not, as we say, follow the committee in all its arguments. At the same time, we admit that a most useful service has been rendered, which the Government ought to be grateful for and acknowledge.

Mr. Wyndham this week has been subjected to further heckling with regard to the sufferings of the men engaged in the operations at Aldershot on the 11th inst. The fuller information he was able to give the House has not caused us to modify the views we expressed on the subject in our last issue. Unless they are to be blamed for the shortcomings of outside contractors, and for the failings of the circumlocution department in ignoring the adverse reports of general officers upon the service cap, we cannot see that the authorities at Aldershot were in any way guilty of culpable negligence. From the report of the general officer commanding at Aldershot, it seems that all the men had breakfasts before starting for the field day. Moreover, light refreshments were actually supplied and carried by every unit, some in the haversack, but in the majority of cases in transport carts. The only units that did not receive their refreshments on the "Cease fire" were the 5th Worcester Regiment and the 4th Inniskilling Fusiliers. With regard to the former, it seems that the cart conveying the refreshments went astray during the operations. In the case of the Inniskillings, the contractor who had undertaken to provide the refreshments failed from some reason to turn up. This, of course, does not touch the question of head-dresses, which was gone into in some detail in the course of the debate on the Army Estimates on Tuesday night. On this subject Mr. Wyndham assured the House that the War Office was "feeling its way." We can only say that the process appears to be a very lengthy one. The discussion on Tuesday must have made it clear even to the civilian that the question is not quite so simple as it at first sight appears. But the combined wisdom of the circumlocution department ought to suffice to invent a service head-dress suited for the use of troops in hot weather. Now that lives have been lost, and some of the horses, so to speak, have been stolen, perhaps the stable-door will be shut, and a little more expedition be put into the process of "feeling the way."

The question of remounts, always an important one for an army, has proved especially so in connection with the South African war, in which we have had to deal with an enemy exceptionally mobile. It is no wonder, therefore, that when the

vote of ten millions for transports and remounts came before the House in the discussion of the Army Estimates on Tuesday, the Servicemen had something to say on the matter. Mr. Wyndham made an interesting statement showing that 91,000 horses had been shipped to South Africa during the present war. If all these horses had been sent out from this country as some—with more regard for the votes of the British agriculturist than respect for the pockets of the British taxpayer—suggested, the outlay would have been enormous, for the cost of transport to South Africa was £35 for each animal. The total cost of the English horse on arrival was from £70 to £75, that of an Argentine horse only £26; and as Argentine and Australian horses served our purpose in Africa, the War Office would not have been justified in providing English horses only. Mr. Wyndham explained that officers had been sent to many parts of the world to secure options for the purchase of horses when they might be needed. He was not inclined to agree in the wholesale condemnation of buying through middlemen, but said the War Office did make some purchases direct from the owners. In the course of the discussion Mr. Wyndham made an interesting statement of General Forestier-Walker's estimate of the relative value of horses. The General thought the large Australian horse best for cavalry purposes, English horses next, and Argentine horses third. For mounted infantry Cape horses were especially useful, and after them Indian and Australian. These criticisms of course refer to the African war, but one point was brought out very clearly in the debate. We never know in what portion of the globe our army may be called upon to serve, and this being so it is not desirable to keep up a big supply of horses in England. The present number might, we think, be increased with advantage, but the suggestion that every cavalry regiment should have two horses to each man is absurd.

A question of considerable interest to officers of the auxiliary forces is to be asked in the House of Commons on Tuesday night. Sir James Woodhouse has given notice of his intention to call attention to the fact that though such officers give their services to the country voluntarily, they are called upon to pay fees for their sors at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and the Royal Military College at Sandhurst nearly four times the amount of those paid by officers of the regular forces. Sir James Woodhouse proposes to ask the Under-Secretary for War whether, as some recognition of their services, he can see his way to recommend a diminution of these fees at least in favour of Volunteer officers who have served the State for a definite period.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the value of the work which has been done by Sir Edward Walter, the founder and commandant of the Corps of Commissionaires. What makes this corps so popular with the public is the fact that it is recognised as being self-supporting; its success being mainly due to the men themselves, who from the first have prided themselves upon being self-reliant. As the report, presented at the annual meeting on Saturday last, shows, the present strength is 2,590, and of these 300 are on active service. It is not necessary for us here to say what the objects were with which the Corps of Commissionaires was founded, for those objects are well known and fully appreciated by our readers. It is satisfactory to know, however, that Sir Edward Walter's practical idea for helping the sailor and soldier discharged with a good character is taking root elsewhere than in London. Employers of labour in the Metropolis have done their duty splendidly in finding places for these deserving men. Now steps are being taken to form branches of the Corps of Commissionaires in every town throughout the kingdom which has a population of 50,000 inhabitants. In London, at least, the difficulty of recent years has been, not in finding openings for the rank and file of the corps, but in providing an adequate supply of properly qualified men to fill the positions which have been placed at the disposal of the executive. This shows at once how deep rooted the system inaugurated by Sir Edward Walter is. When the war is over in South Africa there will be, of course, a large influx of time-expired soldiers thrown

on the labour market. The moment is most opportune therefore for starting the new branches, and it would be a pity if anything were to happen to upset Sir Edward Walter's plans. The great thing is to make the system of the corps, its aims, and its objects known. With this view we trust that every endeavour may be made by all, working in the interests of sailor and soldier, to assist the executive of the Corps of Commissionaires in every way possible, seeing that those who join the organisation are under strict discipline, and helped to make due provision for their declining years. These are great features in favour of this corps, which employers of labour and the men themselves cannot fail to appreciate.

The news that the Home Government has accepted help from the West Indies in the Ashanti War is welcome. The desire of these sorely tried colonies to be represented at the front in South Africa received scant enough consideration, so that their willingness to send assistance to a less popular field of action is the more commendable. Fighting in West Africa is a vastly different affair from fighting in South Africa. No one knows it better than the West Indian. The West India Regiment has served in the region many times with distinction, but this is the first time the West Indian Militia has been employed outside the bounds of the islands. The strong contingent, which is rapidly being organised, should be of the utmost assistance to Colonel Willcocks. Not only will the men be inured to a tropical climate, but they will form an element of strength in a mixed force of natives such as only our harassed officers in Ashanti can properly appreciate. The very fact that their assistance has been asked is promising for the future conduct of the campaign. At last the Colonial Office appears to have realised what a formidable undertaking the reconquest of Ashanti may turn out to be. The only way to ensure success is to spare no expense in the first instance. With the arrival of the West Indians and other reinforcements, Colonel Willcocks should have sufficient men to advance on Kumasi. To enable him to overcome the jungle beyond the Prah, which is now almost impassable with swollen watercourses, thousands of additional carriers are being pushed forward to the front, so as to enable each carrier to bear a lighter load, and thus secure greater speed. Like most of our later Colonial disasters, the present rising will have served a good purpose if it brings home to the Government the necessity of not interfering with native caste and other prejudices, the root of most evil, as we have learnt over and over again in the history of our Empire. From every point of view—political, strategic, and commercial—railways are essential to the coast. Had these been in existence, the present war would probably never have been anything but a detail in our Colonial annals.

Newspaper managers will, perhaps, hesitate to despatch corps of highly-paid correspondents to accompany or follow a British Army in any future war after the sad and costly experience they have had of the censorship corrective and prohibitive. At the most anxious moment when the public are expecting "the closing of the net," "the surrender of —," or "the capture of the Boer Army," an order is given: "No press telegrams are to be passed." For days darkness descends upon the land. We must be satisfied with conjecture, hypothesis, and hoping for the best. The correspondents write interesting and belated letters. They make books out of them afterwards, but it is rarely one of them has the good fortune to send home "news." Few of them have had the luck of the Earl of Rosslyn—an amateur and a prisoner—who was a week in advance with his account of the abandonment of Pretoria by the officials and the virtual surrender of the capital to British occupation. All have had more or less interesting experiences—some have paid in their persons for their devotion to their duty, and others have fallen on the field; but, on the whole, their daring, literary ability, and activity have not enabled their employers to profit by their labours, for the *non possumus* of the youngest censor has been quite sufficient to put the oldest and most judicious journalist out of action, and to make the result of much enterprise, expenditure, and experience a Dead Sea apple. For all that there were no secrets for the Boers—how

could there be? Did the Germans learn much from the French gentle or simple in 1870, or would any army in an enemy's country be kept fully informed by the natives of the movements of the national forces? We do not believe that it would be possible for our authorities in South Africa to adduce a single instance of any injury to the Service in the field being caused by the leakage of a Press telegram.

A correspondent, who asks if we can give him the origin of the saying that "Africa is the grave of great reputations," remarks that the war with the Boer Republics affords more than one illustration of the truth of it; but there is no need to cross the "t's" and dot the "i's" here at present. He goes on to remark that, judging from the notices in the press of the services of the late General Sir Frederick Marshall in the Zulu War, it might be supposed the gallant officer's principal rôle was succeeding in finding the body of the unfortunate Prince Imperial. Sir Frederick went out with a high reputation as an excellent cavalry officer, in command of that arm in the force under Lord Chelmsford, and he had the mortification of seeing his splendid regiments broken up into detachments and placed along the lines of communications by the general, so that only one regiment, under Sir Drury Lowe, was left to him. When the Prince Imperial was allowed to leave headquarters for the purpose of finishing a sketch of country—one he had begun the day before—Sir Richard Harrison, then Quartermaster-General, requested General Marshall to detail an escort for him, and a detachment of Betterton's Horse under Lieut. Carey and a party of Basutos were ordered for duty next morning, but the Basutos did not appear at the rendezvous in time, and the Prince Imperial took upon himself to start with Carey's Europeans. Had the native troopers been with the hapless Prince the Zulus in that fatal hollow would have been detected at once, but it was not to be. The miserable sequel is known to all the world. Next morning Sir Frederick brought the gashed body into camp from the mealy field where the Prince fell with his face to the foe, and it was with astonishment he heard that the suggestion he offered as soon as the news of the surprise reached headquarters to turn out the cavalry at once and proceed to the place where the Prince was left alone, was impracticable. A C.M.G. was his reward for the Zulu war, and many years passed ere, as Colonel of the Royal Dragoons, of which the German Emperor William II. was Colonel-in-Chief, he received the K.C.M.G. With his Imperial Majesty, he soon became *persona grata*. He was physically a noble representative of the race, and would have pleased Frederick the Great as a fitting recruit for his "giants." Soon after he landed in the Crimea he was appointed A.D.C. to General Scarlett; but the war was nearly over, and after his return home he exchanged to the 2nd Life Guards. That distinguished corps had somehow got out of order, and there was sore want of a firm hand to set it right. Sir Frederick Marshall was the man for the place, and he restored the corps to its high standard of efficiency, and kept it there. In 1873 he became A.D.C. to the Duke of Cambridge, and he remained with his Royal Highness at the Horse Guards till 1877, when he was promoted Major-General, and two years later he proceeded to South Africa in command of the brigade of cavalry. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke, and the Emperor of Germany were represented at his funeral, and soldiers and civilians followed his remains to the grave, and paid the last tribute to the memory of their honoured friend.

Sir Redvers Buller in an Army Order has acknowledged the services rendered by Brigadier-General Dartnell and the Natal Volunteers. From all accounts this acknowledgement is well deserved. An officer holding a responsible position on Sir Redvers Buller's staff, writing a few weeks ago, in a letter to a friend said: "It would be impossible for anybody to eulogise too highly the services which Dartnell has done since the campaign opened. He was invaluable to General Buller in the retreat from Dundee; indeed, his knowledge of the country turned what might have been a disaster into a success. And it was the same at Ladysmith once he reached there. Dartnell has been a

right-hand man of the truest and best kind to all with whom he has done duty. He is always so full of spirit too, and never seems to have to think twice what has to be done. Sir George White owed almost everything to him. If the retreat from Dundee had proved a disaster, the game would have been almost up. That is admitted. I can bear testimony to Sir Redvers' appreciation of his services, for he never fails to acknowledge the value of his advice, and as for the Volunteers serving under him one could not do full justice to them if one tried ever so. They have been a body of heroes. Not one corps but all have done well, and their soldierly qualities are more than appreciated, as will be shown when General Buller returns to England, and has time to prepare his final despatch. He talks of issuing an Army order on the subject. If he does it must not be taken as a simple formal acknowledgment. I know how deep-rooted his feelings are on the subject."

EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

It has been decided to dispatch an Indian Expedition to China, and the corps selected for service are the 1st Bengal Lancers, 7th Duke of Connaught's Bengal Infantry, 24th Punjab Infantry, 1st Sikh Infantry, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners (one company), 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers), and 22nd Bombay Infantry.

The 1st Bengal Lancers were originally known as Skinner's Horse. The regiment served in the Afghan war of 1842 and that of 1878. The 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers) is a corps nearly 150 years old, and served at Seringapatam, and in some of the old Indian wars, at Pegu, Afghanistan in 1878, and afterwards in Burma again. The 22nd Bombay Infantry is a corps dating from 1818. The 24th Bengal (Punjab) Infantry was also in the last Afghan campaign. The 1st Sikhs belong to the Punjab Frontier Force, and served in the Punjab war and the last Afghan war. The 7th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Infantry was in China in 1858 and in Egypt in 1882. The Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners are a distinguished corps and have the Prince of Wales for their honorary colonel. In a long record of service they have been in Egypt three times, in China at Peking and Taku, in Abyssinia, Persia, and Burma.

The Staff of the Indian force under orders to proceed to China will be:—

Commander-in-Chief—Brig.-Gen. Sir A. Gaselee, K.C.B., I.S.C.

Chief of the Staff—Brig.-Gen. E. G. Barrow, C.B., I.S.C.

A.A.G.—Lieut.-Col. G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R.E.

D.A.A.G.—Capt. I. Philipps, 5th Goorkhas.

Brigade Major—Capt. T. Jermyn, 2nd Sikhs.

Intelligence Officer—Capt. E. W. M. Norie, Middlesex Regiment.

Field Intelligence—Capt. M. R. E. Ray, 7th Bengal Infantry.

Special Service Officers—Capt. G. H. C. Mockler, 30th Madras Infantry; Capt. G. de S. Barrow, 4th Bengal Lancers; Capt. the Hon. H. D. Napier, Central India Horse.

Signalling Officers—Capt. G. C. Rigby, Wiltshire Regiment; Lieut. C. E. Scott-Elliot, 4th Madras Pioneers.

Provost Marshal—Capt. R. B. Low, D.S.O., 9th Bengal Lancers.

Principal Medical Officer—Lieut.-Col. J. T. B. Bookey.

Commissariat—Major W. J. H. Bond, Capt. E. G. Vaughan.

Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant at Base—Lieut.-Col. J. C. Swann, 1st Bombay Grenadiers.

Commandant at Base—Major W. S. Delamain, 23rd Bombay Infantry.

Adjutant at Base—Lieut. E. C. Creagh, 4th Punjabis.

Commanding R.E.—Major G. K. Scott Moncrieff, R.E., with Lieut. H. Cowie, R.E., Railway Officer, and Lieut. S. G. Loch, R.E., Telegraph Officer.

Ordnance Officer—Capt. M. Campbell, R.G.A.

THE Adjutant-General has called for the names of colour-sergeants of infantry willing to join the Chinese Regiment, on an engagement for two years. The pay is £200 per annum.

HIGHLAND BRIGADE CONCERT.—The concert to be given in the Queen's Hall on July 4, with a view to forming a fund for the widows and fatherless bairns of the men of the Highland regiments killed in South Africa, is being taken up most enthusiastically. A very strong programme is being arranged, a number of the leading artistes of the day giving their services. The hon. treasurer, Scots Corporation Hall, Crane Court, E.C., has received a number of donations, and further ones will be welcomed. Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand, have kindly consented to receive donations.

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Army Personal.

Lord Wolseley will preside, and Lord Wantage, V.C., General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., Lieut.-General Sir George White, V.C., and Major-Generals H. Trotter and A. E. Turner will be guests at the banquet, on Thursday next, at the Hotel Cecil, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the First Volunteer Review, before Her Majesty, in Hyde Park, on June 23, 1860.

General Sir George Willis, Colonel of the Middlesex Regiment, is, we regret to learn, still suffering from the effects of malarial fever by which he was attacked some six months ago. He had a serious relapse last month, his condition for several days giving rise to much anxiety. The latest reports, however, are more favourable, though the veteran general is still quite prostrate at his residence, Seabank, Bournemouth.

General Sir Richard Harrison, Inspector-General of Fortifications, inspected the Yeomen of the Guard in the gardens of St. James's Palace on Tuesday. Earl Waldegrave, Captain of the Guard, was in command, and there were but few short of the establishment of 108 officers and Yeomen on parade. The General congratulated the Yeomen on their good appearance. There was a large attendance of spectators, including Princess Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, the Earl of Hopetoun (Lord Chamberlain), General Sir John M'Neill, and Colonel Cary Sanger, U.S. Army. The band of the Grenadier Guards played during the inspection.

Lieut.-General Sir George White, V.C., was on Saturday last the recipient of a people's presentation in the form of a thoroughbred Irish charger, fully caparisoned, the ceremony taking place at the Balmoral Show Grounds, Belfast; and Lady White was presented with a valuable diamond bracelet. The presentations were subscribed for by the working classes, who were present in large numbers, and accorded the defender of Ladysmith an enthusiastic welcome. The subscribers numbered some 20,000. Sir George had a triumphant progress through the city, the line of route being decorated with flags. Many places of business closed early to allow the employees a half-holiday, and everywhere vast crowds had collected. Prior to the presentation General White inspected the local company of the Boys' Brigade in the show grounds. In accepting the presentation the General said he would highly value it as a spontaneous gift from his fellow-countrymen and as proof that they recognised that all ranks serving under his command had done their duty.

Lieut.-General J. F. Owen, R.A., has been granted a Distinguished Service Reward of £100 a year. General Owen joined the Army October 1, 1857, and was promoted Major-General February 7, 1894, and Lieut.-General February 20, 1899. He took part in the Zulu War, 1879, and was present at the battle of Ulundi. He was mentioned in despatches, promoted Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, and medal with clasp.

Major-General Lord Frankfort de Montmorency, K.C.B., took the oath and subscribed

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the roll of the House of Lords on Monday, on being appointed a representative Peer for Ireland.

The personal estate of Major-General A. G. Wauchope, C.B., who was killed at the battle of Magersfontein on December 11 last, has been proved under £82,742.

Major-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell by his promotion to the rank of Lieut.-General may be considered the most junior of all officers holding that rank. He is a Major-General, it is true, but as a Colonel he stood junior to all officers now holding temporary General's rank (Major-Generals or Brigadier-Generals), with the exception of Generals Bruce-Hamilton, C. W. H. Douglas, A.D.C., W. G. Knox, C.B., J. G. Maxwell, D.S.O., H. A. MacDonald, F. W. Kitchener, R. G. Broadwood, H. L. Smith-Dorrien, J. F. Brocklehurst, M.V.O., T. C. Porter, C. P. Ridley, and T. E. Stephenson.

Colonel Lord Errol, late of the Royal Horse Guards, is now commanding a brigade of Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Colonel B. T. Mahon, D.S.O., 8th Hussars, would seem to deserve every credit for his brilliant performance in effecting the relief of Mafeking. The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—

"When Major-General Hunter entrusted the command of the force to Mahon, in a letter to the latter he said: 'The work entrusted to you is certainly one of the most dashing [exploits] of the war, and every man under your command has been carefully picked for it. I wish you God-speed in the undertaking.' The march of 250 miles in really ten days through a dry country—and the frequent deviations from what are called roads in South Africa necessitate travelling over the rough veldt and through ugly drifts or fords—is something of which the brigadier can be proud; and well did the Colonial corps entrusted with the work carry it out. There was no grumbling even when it was bitterly cold, and no fires could be lighted, and when water was not to be got. Every man in the column proved himself a hero, whose one desire was to reach and relieve Mafeking."

Colonel N. L. Walford, commanding R.A. Western District, has gone to the Paris Exhibition as a juror.

Colonel S. Waller, Commanding Royal Engineer, Home District, has been appointed president of a committee of the commanding officers of Volunteer Engineer Corps throughout the kingdom, which is to consider matters affecting the general welfare and efficiency of the Volunteer Engineer service.

Colonel C. Hoskyns, half-pay, R.E., has been appointed to Salisbury Plain, in connection with the scheme for the provision of extensive rifle ranges there.

Colonel A. E. W. Goldamid, who went out to South Africa from Aldershot as A.A.G. to Lieut.-General Kelly-Kenny in December last, is shown in the June "Army List" as being on the active half-pay list. But this is clearly an error, as he was lately appointed Commandant at Naauwport, and more recently took up the duties of A.A.G. for Transport on the staff of the Field Force.

Colonel H. Cooper, A.D.C., who arrived in South Africa on special service at the beginning of the year, has been appointed Colonel on the staff commanding base, Cape Colony.

Colonel R. B. Mainwaring, C.M.G., now in South Africa, has been selected for the command of the 23rd Regimental District, Wrexham.

Colonel R. C. Græme, half-pay, lately commanding the 63rd Regimental District, and formerly of the King's Own Light Infantry, will be placed on the Retired List on Wednesday next, on attaining the limit of age.

Colonel A. W. Collard, A.S.C., D.A.A.G., Halifax, N.S., has been ordered to proceed to Tientsin to join the Staff of the Forces in China.

CANTEEN AND MESS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd., 23, Regency Street, Westminster.—This Society is a union of Cantens and Messes formed for mutual benefit of the Services at home and abroad. It supplies every canteen or mess requisite.

Colonel H. W. Jackson, late Gordon Highlanders, is officiating as Sirdar of the Egyptian Army in the absence of Sir Reginald Wingate, on leave in England.

Colonel F. F. Johnson, A.S.C., A.A.G. for Supplies on Lord Roberts's Headquarter Staff, has unfortunately been invalided to England, and left Cape Town in the *Umbria* on the 6th inst.

Colonel H. E. Penton, I.S.C., has been appointed to the command of the Nagpore District, vice Colonel Lyster resigned.

Lieut.-Colonel F. W. J. Eustace, who has been commanding a Brigade Division R.H.A. in Natal, has been appointed to the staff of the Field Force as an A.A.G. for R.H.A.

Lieut.-Colonel E. Gunter, retired list, late East Lancashire Regiment, is employed temporarily as an Instructor at the Royal Military College.

Lieut.-Colonel G. F. R. Henderson, having arrived home from South Africa, invalided, has been placed on temporary half-pay. His duties as Director-General of Military Intelligence with the Field Force have been entrusted to Major C. J. Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders.

Lieut.-Colonel C. A. P. Burroughs arrived at Cape Coast Castle on Monday in the transport *Albertville*, in command of fifteen officers, six European non-commissioned officers, and 475 men of the new West African Regiment. Among the officers were Major F. E. Ryde, West India Regiment; Captains R. M. Stallard, Bedfordshire Regiment; A. L. Cartwright, Durham Light Infantry; F. B. Luard, H. J. Thompson, and J. H. Stewart, West India Regiment; and Lieuts. G. A. Stevens, Royal Fusiliers; P. E. Lonsdale, East Lancashire Regiment; A. A. St. Hill, Duke of Wellington's Regiment; R. R. Gibson, Dorsetshire Regiment; and V. J. Tighe, R. H. Wilford, L. K. Brounlie, and J. A. Greer, and 2nd Lieut. S. G. V. Ellis, West India Regiment. Colonel Burroughs, it may be mentioned, was recently selected for the command of the West African Regiment, after he had been retired for age from the 1st Batn. South Lancashire Regiment, of which he was second in command, on account of the exceptionally creditable nature of his confidential reports; his late commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel McCarthy O'Leary, who was killed in the fighting before Ladysmith on February 27, stating that he was one of the best regimental officers it had ever been his pleasure to serve with or meet.

The officers wounded in the fighting in Ashanti were: Lieut.-Colonels (Brevet-Majors) C. H. P. Carter, C.M.G., Royal Scots, commanding Southern Nigeria Constabulary (severely), and P. S. Wilkinson, Northumberland Fusiliers, Inspector-General Gold Coast Constabulary (slightly); Captain E. P. S. Roupell, Milford Haven Submarine Miners Militia (severely); and Lieuts. W. E. Edwards, R.G.A. (severely); and C. E. J. O'Malley, 6th Batn. Middlesex Regiment (severely).

Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel P. W. Le Gallais, 8th Hussars, on arrival in South Africa on special service, was appointed A.A.G. on the cavalry staff.

Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Powell, I.S.C., has been appointed to the staff of the Intelligence Department (18, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.) as a temporary D.A.A.G.

Major Bingham, 1st Life Guards, who went to South Africa as A.D.C. to Major-General Brabazon, has now joined the staff of Lieut.-General French in the same capacity.

Major G. H. L. Carew, D.S.O., 7th Hussars, who has been given the local rank of Brigadier-General in South Africa for service under Sir Frederick Carrington, is to review his troops today, a telegram from Bulawayo says, before making an advance towards the Transvaal frontier.

The brigade consists of contingents from New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, West Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania.

Major F. F. Minchin, R.G.A., commanding No. 37 Company, Southern Division, Ceylon, has been selected for employment on the Ordnance Inspectional Staff at Woolwich.

Major H. V. Kent, R.E., has vacated his appointment as Staff Captain for Military Intelligence (18, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.) on promotion, and has taken up duty at Portsmouth. He is succeeded by Captain A. L. Lynden-Bell, the Buffs.

Major S. G. Radcliff, 33rd Madras Infantry; Captains J. A. Douglas, 2nd Bengal Lancers; E. A. W. Stotherd, 4th Hyderabad Cavalry; and Lieuts. R. A. Steel, 17th Bengal Cavalry, and W. L. O. Twiss, 25th Madras Infantry, have been ordered to leave India at once for South Africa on transport service.

The Colonial Office has issued a list of Europeans believed to be in Kumasi. These include Sir F. M. and Lady Hodgson; Major (Captain) A. H. Morris, D.S.O., Royal Irish Regiment, commandant Northern Territories, the Acting Commissioner; Captains J. E. C. Cochrane, Donegal Artillery; F. E. Bishop, 3rd Batn. Bedfordshire Regiment; B. M. Read, 4th Batn. Cheshire Regiment; C. H. Armitage, 3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers; F. E. Bishop, 5th Batn. Worcestershire Regiment; F. R. B. Parmeter, 4th Batn. East Surrey Regiment; J. G. O. Aplin, C.M.G., 3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; G. Marshall, 2nd Batn. Royal West Kent Regiment; and G. C. Digan, 1st Batn. Connaught Rangers; and Lieut. A. P. Berthon, 1st Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers; Drs. P. J. Garland, E. H. Tweedy, A. J. Chalmers, W. M. Graham, J. B. Hay, W. F. Macfarlane, and Mr. J. C. Ralph.

Brevet-Major Lord Edward Cecil, D.S.O., Grenadier Guards, was referred to in a despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, June 22, as "the Administrator of the Rustenburg district." In that capacity he had collected 3,000 rifles from Boers who had laid down arms and returned to their farms.

Brevet-Major the Hon. C. E. Walsh, Recruiting Staff Officer, Home District, has been appointed Chief Constable of Radnorshire. He was severely wounded at the battle of Atbara in 1898.

Captain H. Coningham, R.A., has been appointed an Instructor in Military Topography at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Captain J. R. O'Connell, Shropshire Light Infantry, commanding the 2nd Egyptian Battalion, has been acting as commandant, Kordofan. He has just taken leave until August 22.

Dr. Warre, Headmaster of Eton, whose interest in the Volunteer movement is well known, has consented to read a paper at the Royal United Service Institution on the 27th inst., on the "Relations between Public Secondary Schools and the National Defence of the Country."

Appointments to Adjutancies Indian Army:—Lieutenants H. T. Bateman-Champair, 2nd Batn. 1st Gurkhas; W. C. Nicholson, 3rd Madras Light Infantry; G. L. Cattell, 25th Madras Infantry.

PREVENTION OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—For greater security have the Drainage and Water Supply of your Town and Country or temporary Residence examined and certificated by The Sanitary Engineering Company (H. Carter, C.E., Manager), 65, Victoria Street, Westminster.—Fee quoted on receipt of full particulars. Established 23 years. Telegrams: "Sanitation, London."

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WAR SUMMARY.

TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

Saturday, June 16.

Late last night a despatch from Lord Roberts was issued from the War Office giving the details of the fighting on the 12th inst., which resulted in Gen. Botha's retreat during the night. The Boers had devoted so much attention to strengthening their flanks that they had seriously weakened their centre. Perceiving this, Lord Roberts ordered Gen. Ian Hamilton to attack Diamond Hill, the key of the position. The operation was entrusted to the Sussex and Derbyshire Regiments, and the City Imperial Volunteers, supported by the Guards Brigade, and covered by the guns of the 62nd Battery, R.F.A. The advance was carried out, Lord Roberts said, "in the most gallant manner over difficult country, and was in every way successful. The steady advance of our brave infantry under a heavy fire was grand." The seizure of the hill inspired the enemy with the idea that they were "practically surrounded," and led to their hasty retreat, in the course of which they were followed up on the 13th by some of the mounted corps. Our total casualties were less than 100. Gen. Ian Hamilton was slightly wounded, but not incapacitated from duty; the Guards Brigade had one officer and 11 men wounded; Gen. French's Cavalry Brigade one killed and six wounded. The City of London Imperial Volunteers, Lord Roberts says, "greatly distinguished themselves;" they have one officer, Lieut. Alt, and one man killed, and 24 men wounded.

An interesting despatch was received from Lord Roberts during the afternoon indicating the movements of the various British columns. On the 14th inst., Gen. Baden-Powell—now promoted to the local rank of lieutenant-general—occupied Rustenburg, 60 miles west of Pretoria, after restoring order in all the districts through which he had passed. Over 1,000 stand of arms had been surrendered to him, and Hans Eloff and Piet Kruger, the latter a son of the President, had been disarmed. A column, Lord Roberts' stated, was to leave Pretoria to-day to join hands with Gen. Baden-Powell and repair the telegraph line. Gen. Hunter was moving eastwards from Potchefstroom towards Johannesburg. Heidelberg was to be at once occupied by a force from Pretoria. "When," the despatch continued, "Gen. Buller is able to advance as far as Standerton, the Orange River Colony will be completely cut off from the Transvaal." This was the position of affairs when the week opened on Sunday.

Sir Redvers Buller, telegraphing from Laing's Nek, denounced in strong terms the outrages committed by the Boers on private property during the occupation of Northern Natal. The houses, he said, had been "desecrated with filthy ingenuity."

In a despatch to-day Lord Roberts reported the attack made on the 14th inst. on our post at Zand River by 800 Boers with three guns. They were driven off by Gen. Knox, who moved out from Kroonstad with a small force of all arms. They left behind four dead, one wounded, and three prisoners. The British loss was Major Seymour, of the Pioneers, and two men killed, and one officer and eight men wounded.

The *Times* published an interesting account from its special correspondent of the fighting at Gans Vlei and Almonds Nek on the 10th and 11th inst. He sums up by saying that the very highest praise is due to Gen. Buller for his really remarkable achievement: "He has completed a movement which clears Natal of the enemy with a loss of about 30 killed and 130 wounded. A direct attack on Laing's Nek would probably have cost us 2,000 casualties." Gen. Buller had received a message from the Queen congratulating him and his troops upon their success, and hoping that the wounded are doing well. In reply Gen. Buller thanked Her Majesty, in the name of all the troops, for her gracious message, and said that all the wounded were progressing well.

Sunday, June 17.

Lieut.-Gen. Hildyard, with his division, arrived at Wakkerstroom, having met with no opposition on the march. Numbers of Boers surrendered to him and took the oath of neutrality, expressing themselves disgusted with the war and their leaders.

Monday, June 18.

Sir Redvers Buller issued an Army Order expressing his high appreciation of the services of Brig.-Gen. Dartnell and the Natal Volunteers. "In the operations resulting in the expulsion of the enemy from Natal they have borne their full share, and contributed largely to the successful issue. The general recognises the sacrifices they cheerfully made in order to remain in the field, and feels that the time has come to release as many as possible from the duty they have patriotically undertaken. He has, therefore, asked Gen. Dartnell to undertake the defence of the Dundee section of the Eastern Frontier, and to allow the Volunteers not required for this duty to return home." A correspondent adds:—"There is no doubt about it, these men have won the admiration of all by their splendid qualities, every general out here being agreed as to the excellence of the work they and Gen. Dartnell have done."

Lieut.-Gen. Baden-Powell arrived at Pretoria shortly after midday.

Tuesday, June 19.

Gen. Rundle, with yeomanry and artillery, smartly repulsed during the morning a body of Boers who were attempting to work round his left. The repulse was effected by a rapid forward movement of the yeomanry, with three guns in support of the pickets. Under cover of the artillery our troops advanced to rifle range and engaged the enemy, the guns meanwhile searching a kopje held by the Boers. The enemy's advance was thus immediately checked, and they were forced to retire again amongst the hills. Gen. Rundle was loud in his praise of the yeomen troopers, who displayed the best qualities of soldiers, being cautious and alert.

Lord Roberts, in a telegram received during the morning, reported all quiet at Pretoria and Johannesburg. Over 2,000 stand of arms had been given up in Pretoria, he said, since our occupation, and these were being utilised for the released prisoners, who number 148 officers and 3,039 men.

Sir Redvers Buller reported: "First train passed through Laing's Nek tunnel at 3 p.m. yesterday. Engineer Pontoon Troop and 17th Company of Engineers have both done exceedingly well."

Lord Methuen to-day scored another success over Commandant De Wet. The Boer leader attempted to prevent him from entering Heilbron with a large convoy, but was promptly routed.

Wednesday, June 20.

Lord Roberts reported from Pretoria that Gen. Hunter's advanced columns occupied Krugersdorp without opposition on Monday. Lieut.-Gen. Baden-Powell had left Pretoria on return to Rustenburg, in which neighbourhood Major-Gen. Hutton's Mounted Infantry yesterday captured two guns from a body of the enemy under Commandant Du Plessis. Communication between Pretoria and Cape Town, both railway and telegraph, has been completely restored.

Thursday, June 21.

Lord Roberts reported that Gen. Ian Hamilton reached Springs to-day, en route for Heidelberg to join Sir Redvers Buller's troops, and thus effectually cut off communications between the Transvaalers and the Free State Boers. From the western districts Gen. Baden-Powell sends a report of the capture of Commandant Steyn, and the pacification of the country.

Sir Redvers Buller's force to-day continued its advance and reached Paardekop, which is about 30 miles from Standerton. Considerable numbers of the Boers in the district had surrendered daily. Gen. Hildyard had joined Gen. Clery at Sandspruit. The railway was open to Sandspruit Station.

Friday, June 22.

Able Seamen 160621 W. Thompson, 142561 C. Connor, 187682 E. J. Read, all of H.M.S. *Tartar*, who were reported missing in connection with the attack on the armoured train near Estcourt, on Nov. 15, were stated in an official notification from the Admiralty received to-night to have escaped and joined the Naval Brigade at Pretoria.

Total casualties since the beginning of the war up to the end of last week:—

	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men
Killed ...	243	2,353
Died of wounds ...	64	558
Missing and prisoners (excluding those who have been recovered)	41	1,469
Died of disease ...	123	3,782
Accidental deaths ...	—	60
Sent home as invalids...	724	15,039
	1,195	23,261

Total Losses (exclusive of sick and wounded men now in British Hospitals in South Africa) ... 24,456

The numbers of the 13th Batn. Imperial Yeomanry, captured at Lindley on May 31, and of the 4th Batn. Derbyshire Regiment, captured at Roodeval on June 7, have not yet been received.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETIES, SHAFESBURY AVENUE, LONDON.

Every evening at 7.50.—The most comfortable and elegant place of amusement in England. Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORTON.

READ WHAT MILITARY HOSPITALS REPORT OFFICIALLY, RESPECTING HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, AND ACT UPON IT FOR YOUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS. For succulence of body, maturing of wounds, JOHANN HOFF'S FLUID MALT EXTRACT is preferable to all others.—Hospital of the Reserve, BRESLAU. Dr. MEINESKE, Chief Physician. Visible good results in convalescents.—Lieutenant-General Schroter, Dr. SOLNETZKE, STETTIN. To the wounded it proved of great good.—Von Kron, wife of the Minister of War. Typhoid Fever patients and convalescents regained their strength by its use and found their digestive organs strengthened.—Witzke, Major, FLEUSBERG. The reports treating on Pulmonary diseases, Anemia, and convalescence sound just as laudable. The name of the Manufacturer must be on all labels. London House, 22, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C., and of all Druggists.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

ALMOND'S NEK, June 11.

Thornycroft's Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: 6513 J. P. Desalas, 6836 R. Hackett.

W. Surrey Regt.—2nd: Killed: 5497 E. Hider. Wounded: 2434 Sgt. A. Fenn; 5680 L.-Cpl. F. Davis; and 3451 J. Avery; Ptes. 7335 J. Simmons, 7354 C. Jacobs, 7377 R. E. Husband, 4447 A. Aldridge, 3736 C. Summerfield, 5727 H. Smith, 4314 E. Ford, 4085 W. Moore, 3432 G. Feares, 4601 T. Tutte, 3412 J. Briggs, 2165 C. Lynch, 4355 W. Jefferson, 2315 H. Shurlock, 2821 F. Reynolds, 5426 W. Shoebridge, 1385 H. Groves, 1000 W. Byant, 5655 T. Collins, 1495 H. Marchant, 5875 W. T. Cox, 5411 A. Lloyd, 3404 W. Robertson, 5816 W. Constable, 5646 G. Carman, 5775 F. Dowding*.

Scottish Rifles.—2nd (Mtd. Inf.): Killed: 349 J. Anderson. Wounded: 3732 W. Bates, 2963 B. Tomlin.

E. Surrey Regt.—2nd: Killed: 5571 A. Hicks, 2227 E. Burke. Wounded: 3399 H. Smith*, 6369 J. Wellman, 1372 J. Burke, 2757 J. Stead, 5116 J. Randall, 3320 C. Acourt, 5423 S. Fawdry, 4392 W. Davis, 4685 W. Locke, 3336 A. Lewendon, 2390 H. Rose, 1103 J. Lofthouse*, 2869 V. Storey.

Dorset Regt.—1st: Wounded: 4276 W. Critchell, 704 J. Connor, 2242 H. Brittain, 4571 F. Batten, 5629 G. Cox, 5572 R. Kitson, 5250 C. Skinner, (3888?) C. Heathman, 4153 A. McKernon, 2099 W. Birch, 2474 P. Ashton. 2nd: Killed: 496 Sgt. G. Sorrell; Ptes. 3283 L. Waterman, 2506 W. Carpenter, 5397 E. Hellier, 2713 H. Marsh, 5583 E. Fox, 3596 J. Thomas, 2776 G. Crocker, 2753 W. Mersfield. Wounded: Col.-Sgts. 1435 J. H. Thompson, 3159 A. Markwell; Sgts. 4616 J. Pike, 3563 W. J. Davey; Cpl. 4097 J. Taylor; L.-Cpls. 3969 E. Emery, 4914 A. Corral; Ptes. 1061 H. Lawrence, 1051 H. Childs, 2928 A. E. Cooper, 2045 J. Bricklaw, 1379 C. Heath, 5467 F. Clarke, 2323 J. Read, 5406 H. Feltham, 3229 F. Collins, 3742 F. Smart, 4110 J. McNeil*, 2970 F. J. Bellows, 5510 W. Knight, 2927 G. T. Cathersides, 2769 E. Newport, 1173 H. Evans, 2943 T. Doran, 5364 W. Dewland, 5596 P. Noonan, 4752 A. Downs, 1023 J. Burt* 5562 C. Marchant, 4659 A. Smith, 4488 R. Cardy, 3950 W. Newham, 3202 J. Gouldston, 4654 E. Puttock, 5230 R. Finch, 3074 G. Charles, 5552 A. Morton, 3189 R. Crocker, 2754 T. Penny, 3011 E. Vater, 4153 A. McKernon*. Vol. Co.: 6020 P. F. Barrett, 6024 A. E. Williams.

Middlesex Regt.—2nd: Killed: 2407 C. Davis. Wounded: 7138 Sgt. A. E. Hyde; Ptes. 2504 Wm. McCafferty, 5924 T. Nicholls, 4929 G. Broom, 3236 E. Colenutt, 5700 J. Fenn, 5418 T. Frankish, 5698 G. Savory.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Killed: Cpls. 5448 L. Conroy, 5561 T. Nesbitt; 6362 Pte. P. Brennan. Wounded: 2705 Lce.-Cpl. E. Mooney; Ptes. 6640 W. Jordan, 3780 P. Murray, 3791 J. Heaney, 3898 D. Lyons, 6610 W. Thorpe, 6342 M. Weyer, 4022 J. Doyle, 6484 M. Duffy, 6462 W. Norman.

DIAMOND HILL, June 11.

1st Life Guards.—Wounded: 1344 Cpl. J. Laycock. 5th Lancers.—Wounded: 4212 A. Ottway.

10th Hussars.—Killed: 4439 J. Evans. Wounded: 4467 G. Fincon, 3303 W. Culley, 2965 S. Horton, 3959 W. Bishop, 4477 J. Campbell.

12th Lancers.—Killed: Lieut.-Col. the Earl of Airrie, Lieut. G. C. de C. Wright. Wounded: 2nd Lieut. H. R. Milvain, 3499 Sgt. H. Butler, 3300 Cpl. Holdsworth, 4035 L.-Cpl. F. Webb, Ptes. 4122 C. Walden, 4364 J. Munro, 4608 J. Blenkinsop, 3492 A. Tyson. Missing: Capt. F. Egerton-Green.

16th Lancers.—Wounded: L.-Cpl. W. Rex.

17th Lancers.—Killed: Major Hon. L. H. D. Fortescue, Lieut. Hon. C. W. H. Cavendish. Wounded: 4253 C. H. Bacon*, 4397 G. Baker, 5102 Baring.

French's Scouts.—Killed: J. W. Nixon. Ceylon Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: 375 C. Hammond. Roberts's Horse.—Wounded: Moody, 3403 Sgt.-Farrier J. Robinson.

Lovat's Scouts.—Wounded: 8883 Sgt. A. Sim, 8854 A. McPhee.

Kitchener's Horse.—Wounded: Lieut. J. S. Cape, 9007 Sgt. W. MacDonald.

W. Australian Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: 99 L.-Cpl. J. Messer.

N.S.W. Mtd. Inf.—Killed: Lieut. Drage. Wounded: Lieut. W. R. Harrison, Capt. W. Holmes, Sgt.-Major F. Leggins; Ptes. 262 D. Campbell, 426 R. Cameron, 52 G. Murray, 425 L.-Cpl. Bowker.

Marshall's Horse.—Wounded: 335 Sgt. W. Passmore. R.H.A.—Wounded: "F" Batt.: Capt. R. England. "Q": 70053 Bombr. A. Little, 53256 Cpl. Gurney, 92933 Sh. Smith, T. Overell, 34311 G. Laycock, 33286 Glasscock, 79983 S. Shore, 7980 G. Report, 217 Cpl. F. Grace, 79055 B. Smith. "T": 18046 W. Csprrip, 25622 F. Gamham, 48106 Sgt. E. Coward, Bombrs. 34190 A. Baker, 6001 R. Walker.

R.F.A.—76th Batt.: Wounded: 68152 J. Coomber. 82nd: Killed: 2nd Lieut. W. S. Luca. Wounded: 68716 A. Armstrong, 73483 R. Davey, 22664 G. Parker, 65304 D. Harris, 73407 G. Lodge, 68970 H. Rew. 2nd Brig. Div.: Wounded: Staff R.H.A., Sgt.-Maj. Anderson.

Indian Staff Corps.—Wounded: Capt. E. Barnes. Roy. Lancaster Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: Wounded: Capt. J. Graham.

E. Yorks Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 4288 S. Bellamy, 3292 B. Finigan, 2524 D. Wilson.

Roy. Sussex Regt.—1st: Killed: Capt. C. J. K. Maguire. Wounded: 2nd Lieut. G. C. Morphet, 3644 L.-Cpl. A. Tester, 2305 Col.-Sgt. F. Akehurst, Ptes. 3222 R. Davis, 3454 W. Miller, 3300 C. Divall, 3284 J. Bowles, 3233 A. Denet, 7025 G. A. Wadham, 1634 A. Holden, 3550 G. Washer, 5514 J. Claphaw, 7037 E. P. Baker. Vol. Co.:

Wounded: 7001 J. Caldwell, 3312 Gaisford, 3050 Allen 5571 F. Guntly, 2416 F. Needham.

Welsh Regt.—1st: Wounded: 5873 P. McCarthy.

Essex Regt.—1st: Wounded: 3042 Sgt. T. Patient.

Derby Regt.—1st: Killed: 5647 F. Belitt, (2525?) G. Norman, 5791 A. Pidcock. Wounded: Capt. T. H. M. Green; Lieut. A. S. Murray; Sgts. 3954 F. Simpson, 2889 E. Rowell; 5531 Cpl. G. Roper; Ptes. 5602 J. Sherrin, 4566 T. Thorpe, 3218 A. Holroyd, 4376 A. Riste, 1281 P. Merron, 2856 R. Moakes, 3289 T. Tomlinson, 4652 F. Cooper, 5827 A. Foster, 2929 W. Goode, 2319 J. Reynolds, 2712 D. Chambers, 4803 W. Cheetham, 5080 F. Richards, 5532 R. Baxter, 2244 M. Gill, 5674 C. Kingston, 5751 A. Everitt.

Wilts Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 4709 B. Boulter.

Roy. Dublin Fus. - Wounded: 5157 L.-Cpl. T. Hackett. C.I.V.—Killed: Lieut. W. B. L. Alt, 752 G. E. Ives. Wounded: 1507 Sgts. J. Mathison, 1263 G. Fenwick; 1506 Cpl. J. W. C. Frapwell; 482 L.-Cpls. F. Waller, 1377 H. W. Fisher; 640 Ptes. A. Eatly, 336 J. Barrett, 484 G. Huggett, 389 A. F. Cleave, 260 A. Humphries, 258 E. Calver, 861 H. Baker, 614 G. W. Tunbridge, 607 E. Scarborough, 421 C. Hall, 407 E. Moore, 67 A. North, 727 C. Sumerling, 58 E. J. Merritt, 577 S. H. Little, 784 N. A. Jolliffe, 539 T. E. Walters, 826 C. Bull. Missing: 1403 C. F. Moon, 1487 A. F. Symons.

June 13.

Imp. Yeomanry.—69th Co.: Wounded: 16427 J. Bunce, 16482 H. Piggott.

RHENOSTER RIVER, June 7.

R.F.A.—Amm. Park: Wounded: J. Barry. R.E.—20th Co.: Killed: 28312 L.-Cpl. A. Pegg. Cape Pioneer Rly. Regt.—Killed: Capt. Gale; 1008 G. W. Ryan, 975 J. Marshall, 879 W. Hemmin, 123 J. V. Hope. Wounded: 331 Cpl. A. E. Hammond; 889 L.-Cpl. G. H. Brown; 85 Ptes. R. Walker, 15 J. Aitken, 109 D. T. Evans, 918 P. Fraser. Missing (believed to be unjured prisoners of war): Lieuts. Thurston, Staffkett. Derby Regt.—4th: Killed: 6893 Sgts. J. Alvey, 6147 C. Peck, 7407 W. H. Perkins; 6295 Cpl. W. Weatherley; 6123 L.-Cpl. F. Stapleton; Ptes. 6996 W. Nestling, 3034 W. Bingham, 4786 T. Rumley, 6712 W. Peatfield, Goff (26207 H. Gough), 6963 B. Wheat, 3448 W. Thomas (26846) A. Basterfield, 3990 W. Hawson, 6847 G. Smith. Wounded: 3415 Sgt.-Major J. Halliday; 1358 Col.-Sgt. W. H. Plowright; Sgts. 5118 H. Swift, 2790 T. H. Brownley; Cpls. 4331 J. Toop, 6878 H. Smith 6399 T. Oswin, 2215 E. Shuttleworth; Ptes. 4603 J. A. Coke, 6722 H. Benson, 5881 W. Redmile, 7280 W. Hunt, 7165 Marshall (? 7160 H.), 7171 H. Jarvis, 831 T. Robinson, 6884 S. Sheriff, 5939 J. Turner, 3250 Carroll (? 3258 J.), 7023 W. Stocks, 3530 R. Voce, 7111, E. Rooney, 4452 E. Burke, 1972 Nicholson, 2793 W. Pickerrill, 7010 J. Skidmore, 4519 R. Howarth, 5209 G. Tite, 6934 T. French, 5698 E. Jones, 3154 T. Dolby, 6886 F. Robinson, 6214 T. Birch, 7501 S. Jackson, 6664 J. Watts, 4223 W. Palethorpe, 2719 W. H. Taylor, 1074 S. Watts, 4128 A. Dyer 1913 E. Graham, 4437 W. H. Dykes, 4654 A. Vail, 6926 W. Pomfret, 7315 J. Drayton, 7169 Hopcroft, 3164 E. Hulse, 6756 G. Shelton, 1704 G. Pym, 7333 W. Nudd, 7524 Upton, 5168 T. Marshall, 5319 J. Whiles, 7221 W. Shakespeare, 7062 W. Truelove, 6332 B. Ward, 1354 (? 2632) C. Askew, 4245 G. Newman, 6290 Church, 6687 G. Edwards, 1826 H. Bingley.

Shropshire L.I.—3870 Wakelin. Cape Pioneer Railway Regt.—Cpl. Hamman, Ptes. Walker, Ryan, Evans, Marshall, Aitken. Army Post-Office Corps.—Rutherford, Goble. Imperial Telegraph.—Rutenbach. H.M.S. "Doris," R.M.L.I.—Wounded: Po. 5719 H. Elmes (formerly of "Powerful," June 15. Imp. Yeomanry.—42nd Co.: 5795 F. Goodchild, injured, fall from horse.

PRETORIA.—Additional, June 4—17.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Wounded: 4512 G. Abbott, 4313 G. Mudge.

2nd Dragoons.—Wounded: 4397 T. Dunlop.

6th Dragoons.—Wounded: Lieut. A. T. G. Meek, 3341 J. Nolan.

8th Hussars.—Wounded: Capt. E. A. O'Brien, 3297 Sgt. C. Appleton.

10th Hussars.—Wounded: 3876 W. Taylor.

14th Hussars.—Wounded: 145 L.-Sgts. J. McQueen, 240 J. Taylor, 3515 Trumpr. A. Moirs.

12th Lancers.—Capt. F. Egerton Green, wounded, previously reported missing.

17th Lancers.—Wounded: 5188 G. Hawley.

Imp. Yeomanry.—Wounded: 26th Co.: 5386 W. Wallace, 5414 G. Hayter. 69th: 16452 H. Hayden.

Roberts's Horse.—Wounded: 5457 Sgt.-Maj. T. Gunter, 4676 Pte. C. Manning.

S. Australian Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: 9 J. Croucher.

Victorian Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: 205 E. T. Elmore.

French's Scouts.—Wounded: Nelson, of Johannesburg.

Lumsden's Horse.—Wounded: 78 C. G. Stuart.

Canadian Mtd. Rifles.—2nd: Wounded: Capt. A. MacDonald, 108 W. Frost*, 129 F. Preenall, 46 Cpl. H. Bains.

R.H.A.—"J" Batt.: Wounded: 78514 A. Baker, 6933 R. McElvenna. "O": Wounded: 78297 Sgt. H. Crowder, 74917 Bombr. A. Hall, 78939 Dvr. M. Newman, 86710 Gr. M. Welch.

R.F.A.—Wounded: 83rd Batt.: 28634 A. McCusker.

85th: 28778 J. Kennedy, 24867 B. Slater.

Grenadier Guards.—3rd: Wounded: 5534 A. Hazelden.

Coldstream Guards.—1st: Wounded: 2nd Lieut. C. E. Brett, 1623 C. R. Gedge, 5520 E. Nelson, 858 J. R. Howarth, 8333 J. West, 2244 W. Williamson, 1709 J. W. Hull, 8523 C. Allen, 1632 W. Lowe, * 7924 B. Quigly, 2039 T. Graham, 1370 A. Holcombe. 2nd: 1781 H. Davis, 9025 J. Hayes.

Royal Warwick Regt.—2nd: Killed: 6736 J. Garner.

Wounded: 2345 A. Beswick, 4712 T. Brown, 3697 G. Weaver, 3312 W. Taylor, 3655 B. Bates, 3388 J. Hunt, 2953 E. Foster, 1758 A. Green, 2480 T. Noxon, 4681 F. Smith, 1588 Sherston, 3008 E. Plows.

Liverpool Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: Wounded: 2828 Sgt. J. Weston.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 5213 J. Poucher, 2983 W. Freebord, 4921 H. Hugh.

Suffolk Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: Wounded: 3686 Sgt. A. Housden.

Yorkshire Regt.—1st: Wounded: 6027 T. Hicken. E. Lancs. Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: Wounded: 4971 L.-Cpls. J. Dwyer, 3175 B. Foster, Pte. 2615 A. Leeming.

Welsh Regt.—1st: Wounded: 5047 J. Loch. K.O.S.B.—1st: Wounded: 6671 J. Howitt.

Oxford L.I.—1st: Killed: 5634 G. Browning. Essex Regt.—1st: Wounded: 3325 C. Gray, 5875 W. Barber.

Berks Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: Missing: 2769 Sgt.-Maj. H. Quick, 4844 W. Saxton.

Gordon Highlanders.—Wounded: 1st: 4712 Piper A. Philips. Vol. Co.: 100 A. F. Jack.

Cameron Highlanders.—1st: Wounded: 3861 P. Keenan. Rifle Brig.—Mtd. Inf.: Wounded: 1236 J. Burchett.

C.I.V.—Wounded: 839 A. Thuloe.

VREDEFORT.

S. Wales Borderers.—2nd: Wounded: 6708 T. Cowan, 6609 Pidgeley, 6669 Tigbe.

K.O.S.B.—1st: Prisoners: 6470 Cpl. W. Harris; Ptes. 6881 Fleet, 5599 Griffiths.

Hants Regt.—2nd: Prisoners: 3849 L.-Cpl. J. Driscoll; Ptes. 6336 E. Batson, 5615 C. F. Smith.

E. Lancs. Regt.—Wounded: 5677 J. Morton. Berks Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: Wounded: 3864 C. Henwood.

Prisoners: 4487 Cpl. J. Trill; Ptes. 4159 J. Weller, 3952 J. Ruddle, 4518 H. Joyce, 4823 A. Champion.

Shropshire L.I.—Mtd. Inf.: Wounded: 3255 H. Hanson. Cameron Highlanders.—Wounded: 1st: 1822 L.-Cpl. M. Morrison. Vol. Co.: Lieut. J. Campbell, 6253 L.-Sgt. D. Cameron, Ptes. 6250 A. Cameron, 1636 T. Mitchell.

LEEUESPRUIT; Construction train, June 14.

Royal Engineers.—Wounded: Lieut. H. A. Micklem, Missing: Lieut. C. N. North. 7th Co.: Missing: Cpl. Wilson, 2nd Cpl. Webb; Sappers Palmer, Reach, Moir;

Dvns. Grubb, Colter, Morgan, Cafular, James, Landrat. 10th: Missing: 28257 Saps. N. Vickers, 1311 Kirk, 45.

W. Latham, 28173 J. Kinnear, 1806 B. Walker, 1187 W. Goodwin, 1545 W. G. Sheen, 23747 G. Batts. 20th:

Killed: 2643 Cpl. C. Daniels. Missing: 27096 2nd Cpl. N. Viggers; 27745 Saps. G. Watt, 730 Love (P 530 A. Love), 16634 Tidy, 27894 B. Chivers, 1581 A. Holt, 438

W. Ware, 49 Sanderson (P 419 J.). 42nd: Missing: 7030 Sgt. New (P 17930 E. New), 27634 Cpl. S. Jenkins, 29606 Saps. T. Belshaw, 28035 P. Jones, 21825 J. Jones, 28467 W. Swan, 29470 R. Murray, 29456 R. Scantlebury, 429 E. Vickery.

R.E. Vols.—Wounded: 2nd Lieut. Bigge. 1st Cheshire: Wounded: 6222 Sapr. N. Atkinson. * Missing: Saps. 6219 J. Plym, 6225 E. Hallis. 2nd Cheshire: Missing:

1015 Sapr. C. Hatfield; Ptes. Jones, Heath, Allsop, (P 945 H.) Ploore. Devon and Somerset: Wounded:

6083 Sapr. E. Salmon. Missing: Saps. 6031 F. Garland, 6025 F. Stoneman, 6035 F. Kirton, 6026 B. Butt.

Electrical Engineers: 6191 Cpls. Charlton, 6264 Sellon, 6210 Charlton, 6194 Colson, 6185 Pearl, 6201 Landon.

Suffolk Regt.—Missing: Allen. Bedford Regt.—2nd: Wounded: L.-Cpl. Burns.*

Roy. Irish Fus.—Wounded: Lieut. Holmes.

WINBURG, May 22, and SPITZ KOP, May 25-26.

Eastern Province Horse.—Killed: Russell. Wounded: G. Gilligan, Helps. Prisoner: Lieut. Bertram.

Roy. Highlanders.—2nd: Killed: 2644 L.-Cpl. Halkett. Wounded: L.-Cpls. 5734 J. A. McGrath, 3316 Mitchell;

Ptes. 7238 J. Mudie, 5811 Sandemann, 4035 W. Hadden, 2606 Fergus, 2640 Payne, 4300 W. Price, 2213 Hutcheson.

Seaforth Highlanders.—2nd: Wounded: 2444 L.-Sgt. Morrison, 2411 J. Martin, 3991 G. Walters.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—1st: Killed: 6587 B. McGillivray. Wounded: 4045 A. Rushforth, 3818 Tallett.

Action June 3 (no place stated).

6th Dragoon Guards.—Killed: 3158 Sgt. W. Belshaw, (3428 P.) A. Hall. Wounded: Cpls. 3211 A. Blackman;

2990 H. Salt; Ptes. 3532 F. W. Crook, 3857 J. Jenkins. 2nd Dragoons.—Wounded: 4036 P. Hughes.

W. Australian Horse.—Wounded: F. North. Kenilworth Defence Force.—Wounded: Lieut. A. J. Carr.

Action May 30 (no place stated).

16th Lancers.—Wounded: L.-Cpls. 3602 J. Perkins, 3937 H. Freemantle, 3979 G. Poston.

17th Lancers.—Wounded: 3698 G. Brewster. Eastern Province Horse.—Killed: Sergt. G. Deysdale; Tprs. W. Lea, Corbett, Wright. Wounded: Cpls. Wrightson, Hood, A. Lewis; Tprs. C. Dewar, F. Hughes, Veal.

Roy. Sussex Regt.—1st: Wounded: 3479 W. Lucas.*

Near ROODEPOORT, May 28.

Highland L.I.—1st: Wounded: 3384 G. Lyons, 6760 Fraser.

Seaforth Highlanders.—2nd: Wounded: Lieut.-Col. Hughes-Hallett; Lieut. Doig; 2384 L.-Sgt. Basgnie;

L.-Cpls. 7131 Patterson, 3473 Robertson, 5627 Mackenzie; Ptes. 2368 Maunrie, 4257 A. Campbell, 1630 Ramsay, 5783 Thomson, 1564 Montgomery, 2193 Henderson, 7050 Morrison, 3119 Turner, 1612 Wright, 2568 Inglis, 1265 Warner, 3694 Fraser, 5687 J. Leslie.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—1st: Killed: 2076 Gray. Wounded: 4880 Sgt. Matthews; 6559 L.-Cpl. Melville; * Ptes. 3525 J. Mackenzie, 4158 H. Douglas, 1838 E. Douglas, 1735 Robertson, 1896 McLaren, 3645 G. Chelton, 1954 Green, (5489 P.) Turner, 2803 W. Young.

REAR KOPJES.—Missing, June 14.

Yorks Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: 3127 T. Hardwicke, 2555 J. Chappell.

Loy. N. Lancs.—Mtd. Inf.: 4214 G. Varnam.

ROODEVAL, June 11.

Imp. Yeomanry.—3rd Bn: Wounded: 3439 Ptes. H. H. Burton, 3404 T. S. Wootton, 3477 L.-Sgt. H. J. Hunt, 3450 Cpl. C. Laming, 3382 Ptes. W. B. Bailey, 3420 J. W. Asher, 3427 W. Rawson, 1933 C. Beggins, 1961 F. E. Gallimore, 1938 C. Cadman. 5th: Killed: 1208 H. Wise. Wounded: Ptes. 3167 J. Foley, 7250 G. Rumsey, 7217 A. J. Atkins. 12th: Wounded: Lieut. C. Erle.

Roy. Sussex Regt.—1st: Wounded: 5654 A. Watts. Roy. Highlanders.—2nd: Wounded: 2984 J. Short.

Berks Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: Wounded: 3864 C. Henwood. Shropshire L.I.—2nd: Wounded: 7286 L. Poole.

KLIP DRIFT, June 13-15.

Imp. Yeomanry.—2nd Co.: Missing: 9279 B. Erle. 8th: Wounded: 5166 F. A. Court. 9th: 506 Sgt. W. Ellerton. 34th: Killed: 6335 G. Grout. Wounded: Sgt. J. Harmer, 6267 J. Banks.

E. Lancs. Regt.—Wounded accidentally: 384 P. Lee. Manchester Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 5596 Cpl. H. Clarke. 6th: Concussion (thrown from horse): Lieut. C. H. P. O'Hagan.

HEILBRON, June 7.

Imp. Yeomanry.—56th Co.: Wounded: Lieut. C. Marwood-Tucker; 10316 J. C. Y. Packer, 10262 W. Parris. Missing: 10183 Cpl. C. A. Kingston. 57th: Killed: 10417 J. G. Doune. 59th: Killed: 8141 C. R. Toller; missing: 8047 A. T. Beeching.

Army Service Corps.—Prisoners: Lieut. J. F. J. Corballis; 60463 Sgt. Biss; 11541 Cpl. Hill; Ptes. 10791 Howard, 12681 Radge.

DOORNBERG, June 13.

5th Dragoon Gds.—Missing: 3975 Cpl. J. Chamberlain, 3161 Anderson.

GANS VLEI, June 13.

Thornycroft's Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: 472 C. Life, 1267 A. E. Benton.

WAKKERSTROOM, June 15.

Liverpool Regt.—1st: Wounded: 5516 L.-Cpl. H. Wonkin, 4890 J. Blackwood.

ZAND RIVER, June 14.

Imp. Yeomanry.—12th Co.: Wounded: 3492 E. C. Clark. Roy. Irish Rifles.—Mtd. Inf.: Wounded: 1632 Ruddy.

Railway Pioneer Regt.—Killed: Major L. J. Seymour; 250 Cpl. A. E. Smith; 366 L.-Cpl. A. Methews; 56 Ptes. A. Miller, 632 H. Dant, 386 J. B. Parker. Wounded: Lieut. Clements; Sgt.-Maj. Harry Pitt; 1889 Montgomery, 639 W. Ross.

GEN. BULLER'S FORCE, Additional, June 10.

Thornycroft's Mtd. Inf.—Killed: Capt. Mann.

HOUTNEK, April 30.

Kitchener's Horse.—Killed: 3644 A. Lewis.

PRETORIA, missing since May 29.

17th Lancers.—4068 Cpls. H. Leach, 4408 P. Reid; 4813 G. Atkins.

SENEKAL, June 6.

1st Royal Irish Regt.—Major K. P. Apthorpe, unwounded prisoner of war.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO PLACES STATED.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Missing: 3704 C. Gannaway, 3813 W. Green, May 28.

2nd Dragoons.—Missing: 4079 J. McKilligan, May 26.

6th Dragoons.—Missing: 5109 J. Smith, May 3.

9th Lancers.—Killed: 4082 G. Merriman, June 2, 3541 J. Briggs, June 3. Wounded: 3445 Sgt. J. Mercer; 3979 L.-Cpl. A. Joyce; Ptes. 3386 S. Lloyd, 3918 H. Letts, June 2.

12th Lancers.—Missing: 3242 E. Flack, June 8.

16th Lancers.—Wounded: Lieut. Hon. C. M. Evans-Freke*, June 15. Missing: Capt. C. J. Eccles; 4383 J. Carthew, May 30; 3482 J. Myram, May 21 (since recovered at Pretoria).

17th Lancers.—Wounded: 3686 L.-Cpl. W. Rose, June 2; Missing: 5187 S. Smith, 4632 T. Taylor, C. Holmes, 4432 E. Moore, May 27.

Imp. Yeomanry.—3rd (P 8th) Co.: Wounded: 5076 Everton (P Norton), June 17.

Lovat's Corps.—Wounded: 8753 R. Grant, June 8.

French's Scouts.—Missing: H. Aurett, May 31. Wounded: 1017 W. Adams, June 11.

Nesbitt's Horse.—Wounded: L. F. Brown, May 3.

N.S.W. Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: Lieut. R. Harrison,* June 14.

Canadian Mtd. Inf.—Missing: 7830 J. McElhiney, May 29.

R.H.A.—Wounded: 82955 J. Williams, June 11.

R.F.A.—74th Batt.: Missing: 29634 J. Kelly, May 29.

Grenadier Guards.—Wounded: 2nd: 5506 L.-Sgts. T. Holt. 3rd: 5534 A. Hazleden.*

Lincoln Regt.—2nd (Mtd. Inf.): Missing: 4269 C. Brown, June 5.

Cheshire Regt.—2nd: Missing: (3355 P.) Moran, April 26; 3655 Merton, May 7; 7347 W. Johnson, May 22;

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2736 T. Simmonds, May 2, 7333 S. Bennett, May 7; 7330 A. Hutton, May 22.

South Wales Borderers.—2nd: Missing: 5113 M. Thompson, May 22; 2652 J. C. Stevens, May 25; 5530 J. Hogan, May 22; 2956 T. Davies, May 18.

E. Lancs. Regt.—1st: Missing: 750 G. Parkinson, May 25.

Roy. Sussex Regt.—1st: Wounded Prisoner: 4015 H. Ebbaworth, June 11.

Hants Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: Missing: 1395 F. Cousins; 3453 W. Royds, June 5.

N. Stafford Regt.—2nd: Missing: 3328 L.-Sgt. J. Harper, May 10; Ptes. 2585 A. F. Olin, May 9; 3397 F. Bradbury, May 22; 5742 T. Turner, May 26; 1906 S. Barlow, May 30; 3245 H. Meakin, Feb. 9; 3053 C. Vann, May 9; 3247 A. Griffiths, May 10; 3121 D. Bowler, May 22; 5513 A. Lloyd, May 29; 5597 W. Bailey, Feb. 9.

Gordon Highlanders.—1st: Missing: 6415 R. Burnett, May 29.

VIRGINIA, June 14.

Roy. Lancaster Regt.—Wounded: 6845 Sgt. Gray, 4733 L.-Cpl. Jackson.

Roy. Irish Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: Wounded: 1898 Montgomery. Prisoners (believed uninjured): 751 Bourne, 5420 Driscoll.

Cape Pioneer Railway Regt.—Wounded: 5 Sgt.-Maj. Pitt.*

FLORIDA, Additional, May 29.

Roy. Sussex Regt.—1st: Wounded: 1522 C. Honeysett

DEATHS REPORTED.

Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.

1st Life Guards.—1792 H. Hunt, killed in action, June 8.

7th Dragoon Guards.—3968 W. Waters, dysentery, Naauwpoort, June 16.

10th Hussars.—3708 Cpl. W. Thompson, Springfontein, June 14.

13th Hussars.—4835 J. Waugh, ? disease, Ladysmith, June 15; 4615 H. Brown, Estcourt, June 17.

14th Hussars.—3918 C. Moore, Bloemfontein, June 14.

17th Lancers.—4397 G. Baker, wounds, Pretoria, June 18.

19th Hussars.—4225 B. Hicks, dysentery, Durnea, June 11.

Imp. Yeomanry.—12th Co.: 3404 T. Wootton, wounds, Kroonstad, June 17. 15th Co.: 3313 A. Pattison, pericarditis, Bothaville, June 1. 17th Bn: 11800 J. McCann, dysentery, Umtali, June 12. 22nd Co.: 1716 F. Davis, Drachender, June 15. 48th Co.: 2445 H. Soane, Pretoria, June 12. 50th Co.: 4684 H. C. Blackden, dysentery; 4693 J. Bloomfield, fever and sunstroke, both June 12; 4697 F. Burben, dysentery and malaria, June 16, all Umtali. 60th Co.: 11088 Saddler D. McCarrar, dysentery, Marandellas, June 5. 61st Co.: 11289 Stone, June 5; 11262 D. Franklin, June 12, both dysentery, Marandellas. 65th Co.: 12071 J. Brook, dysentery, Umtali, June 2. 67th Co.: 12468 E. Apps, dysentery, Marandellas, May 29. 71st Co.: 12738 A. Pugh, malaria, June 8; 12710 J. Hinton, dysentery, June 9; both Umtali. 75th Co.: 15507 A. E. Shaw, malaria, Marandellas, June 7.

Canadian Mtd. Inf.—Lieut. L. (P H. G.) Blanchard, wounds, Kroonstad, June 15.

Marshall's Horse.—E. Loader, Bloemfontein, June 14.

Bethune's Mtd. Inf.—Solomon, Newcastle, June 9.

Australian Contingent.—"B" Squad: 80 H. Proises, injuries, fall from horse, Durban, June 12.

Eastern Province Horse.—Conolly, wounds, June 3; Gascoyne, from accidental wound, Heilbron, May 29.

Tasmanian Mtd. Inf.—56 T. Barker, Deelfontein, June 15.

N. S. W. Mtd. Inf.—477 E. Conybeare, dysentery, Bloemfontein, June 16.

B. S. A. Police.—749 J. Page, Bulawayo, June 1.

Roberts's Horse.—9217 A. Sanders, Wynberg, June 13; 2358 Long, pneumonia, Heilbron, May 28.

Paget's Horse.—13155 E. Waller, accidentally shot, Daniels Kiel, June 16.

Brabant's Horse.—1160 G. Nelson, Queenstown; J. Williamson, King Williamstown, March 18.

Natal Carabineers.—F. Taunton, Maritzburg, June 14.

Nesbitt's Horse.—1265 A. Clark, Drachender, June 14.

Rhodesian Regt.—G. Rufus, Gaborones, June 1.

Royal Horse Artillery.—"F": 76210 W. Cornislie, Bloemfontein, June 11. "Q": 405 E. Ginnings, Bloemfontein, June 16.

Royal Field Artillery.—2nd Batt: 56649 J. Perkins, colic, Hammonia, June 11. 18th: 29127 H. Wilks, killed in action, May 3. 43rd: 33152 N. Upton, Deelfontein, June 13. 63rd: 30462 J. Turton, Dundee, May 27; 29834 Howell, Ingogo, June 9. 64th: 13188 A. Wright, Ladysmith, June 16. 83rd: 23424 Bombr. Whlr. W. Hayes, Bloemfontein, June 12. 89th: 14504 W. Caplet, Senekal, June 14. Amm. Col. 13th: 67466 J. Grant, Bloemfontein, June 14.

R.G.A.—14th Co. (W. Div.): 92331 Bombr. A. Herbert, Orange River, June 14.

Remount Dep.—2532 Condr. F. Barker, Durban, June 19.

Roy. Engineers.—1843 J. Blyth, Maritzburg, June 13; 26531 E. Hewitt, Estcourt, June 9. Tele. Bn., 1st Div.: 2431 L.-Cpl. R. Arthur, accidentally killed, Kimberley June 14.

Grenadier Guards.—2nd: 3976 J. Wallis, Winburg, June 15; 2665 H. Aldington, Dewetsdorp, June 17; 2194 A. Cooper, wounds, Winburg, June 17. 3rd: 5755 B. Gibson, Bloemfontein, June 12.

Coldstream Guards.—1st: 7315 A. Kelly, Bloemfontein, June 13.

Scots Guards.—1st: 2249 Hockton, Kroonstad, May 21. 2nd: 9065 W. Fox, Winburg, June 13; 530 Sgt. D. Reid, Bloemfontein, June 13.

Roy. W. Surrey Regt.—2nd: 3848! A. Smith, Mooi River, June 12; 2188 G. Pratt, dysentery, June 11;

6195 G. Gropper, June 5; 3473 J. Whalebone, June 6; last three Newcastle; (? 2737) W. Main, Ladysmith, June 18.

E. Kent Regt.—2nd: 5803 J. Allard, June 14; 4244 C. Wignell, June 15; both Bloemfontein.

Roy. Lancaster Regt.—3rd: 3476 H. Nolan, Bloemfontein, June 14; 7282 W. Robinson, Estcourt, June 19. 4th: 6052 A. Barkly, Naauwpoort, June 15.

Northumberland Fus.—4247 W. Wakefield, Boshof, June 14. 1st: 5027 W. Patterson, Bloemfontein, June 15.

Roy. Warwick Regt.—2nd: 6670 H. Barnes; 3114 W. Partridge; 4763 W. Taplin, June 12; 924 E. Earp, June 13; all Bloemfontein.

Liverpool Regt.—1st: 4647 R. Gallagher, pneumonia, Natal, June 8; 4359 M. Regan, Newcastle (No. 4 Stat. Hosp.), June 17.

Norfolk Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: 4793 R. Playford, Heilbron June 8.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: 2755 T. Wood, Wynberg, June 14; 2883 L.-Cpl. H. Snow, Bloemfontein, June 15; 2818 A. Porter, Pretoria, June 13.

Devon Regt.—2nd: 3728 A. Langmade, Mooi River, June 13.

Suffolk Regt.—1st: 848 W. Pearson, 2913 A. Butcher, both June 12, 4660 L.-Cpl. C. Ellingham, June 15, all Bloemfontein.

Somerset L.I.—2nd: 6869 F. Pleece, East London, June 13; 6078 W. Clack, Vryburg, June 12.

W. Yorks Regt.—4th: 8031 Harris, pleurisy, Wynberg, June 16.

E. Yorks Regt.—5978 S. Crashley, drowned, Port Elizabeth, June 13. 2nd: 5978 J. Revill, Bloemfontein, June 16.

Bedford Regt.—2nd: 6311 A. Wallace, 6230 W. Greaves, both Winburg, June 13. 3rd: Lieut. A. Byrne, Bloemfontein, June 11. Vol. Co.: 7774 A. Bradley, dysentery, Winburg, June 13.

Roy. Irish Regt.—1st: 131 P. Murphy, Bloemfontein, June 13; 32 J. Carthy, Winburg, June 16; 138 J. Brien, Bloemfontein, June 14.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd: 3769 H. Raven, No. 4, Stationary Hosp., June 15.

Cheshire Regt.—2nd: 3386 Cpl. C. Bradbury, Springfontein, June 15. 4th: 3433 Sgt. J. MacAffery, bronchitis, Queenstown, June 15.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—1st: 1625 W. Lush, Bloemfontein, June 12.

S. Wales Borderers.—6950 H. Tanner, Boshof, June 14. 2nd: 4950 F. Foster, Heilbron, June 8.

K.O.S.B.—1st: 6421 L.-Cpl. W. Carmichael, Bloemfontein, June 16; 5823 T. MacGettigan, dysentery, Ulstermore, June 3. 3rd: 3873 J. McDonald (? disease), Warrenton, June 12.

Scottish Rifles.—2757 Sgt. P. Egan, Kroonstad, June 13. 2nd: 2568 R. Forrest, found dead near Dundee, June 3.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—1st: 1542 C. Loughran, Ladysmith; 5212 Drmr. J. Dillon (both ? disease), June 15; 5771 B. Kavanagh, dysentery, June 10; 3617 Cpl. (? Sgt.) P. Mooney, June 12; 916 J. Baxter, June 8; 1709 T. Tirney, Bright's disease, June 17, all Ladysmith. Gloucester Regt.—1st: 1988 R. Nott, June 16; 1639 Sgt. G. Banks, slow continuous fever, June 18; both Ladysmith.

Worcester Regt.—1st: 5273 J. Arnold, Bloemfontein, June 13; 2856 G. Rutter, dysentery, Thaba N'chu, June 10; 5010 W. Thompson, Ladybrand, June 14. 2nd: 3093 L.-Cpl. J. Malpass, Wynberg, June 13; 2775 A. Rew, Senekal, June 10; 3658 F. Bourne, Bloemfontein, June 14.

E. Lancs. Regt.—3rd: 2981 J. Smith, De Aar, June 15. E. Surrey Regt.—2nd: 2756 A. Wiseman, slow continuous fever, Ladysmith, June 18.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—3rd: 974 C. Cocks, dysentery, Springfontein, June 15.

W. Riding Regt.—1st: (? 5076) W. Burree, Bloemfontein, June 10; 4669 J. Styles, wounds, Winburg, May 30.

Roy. Sussex Regt.—Vol. Co.: 7053 S. Draper, pneumonia, Springfontein, June 17.

Hants Regt.—2nd: 2865 A. E. Hendley, June 14; 3447 G. Storehouse, June 12, both Bloemfontein; 1420 S. Aylott, from amputation of leg, Pretoria, June 6.

S. Stafford Regt.—1st: 5442 J. Smith, Winburg, June 6. 4th: 3135 J. Newell, Kroonstad, June 17. Vol. Co.: 6846 R. Jones, Winburg, June 13.

S. Lancs. Regt.—3rd: 4770 T. Egan, Naauwpoort, June 15.

Welsh Regt.—3rd: 8060 D. Davies, Prieska, June 14.

Roy. Highlanders.—7044 M. Doherty, dysentery, Bloemfontein, June 15.

Oxford L.I.—1st: 4610 G. Archer, Bloemfontein, June 14.

Essex Regt.—1st: 5012 E. Attwood, Naauwpoort, June 13.

Derby Regt.—1st: 5829 S. Newton, Naauwpoort, June 14. 4th: 2nd Lieut. R. H. Hall, wounds, Kroonstad, June 15.

Berks Regt.—2nd: 4152 A. Taylor, Bloemfontein, June 12.

Roy. W. Kent Regt.—4345 Hughes, Heilbron, May 26.

Yorks L.I.—Vol. Co.: 7530 Lewis Senior, Hoopstad, June 14.

Shropshire L.I.—2nd: 2229 W. Vicarage, Naauwpoort, June 16.

K.R.R.—3rd: (? 788) Sgt. E. Canham, dysentery, Estcourt, June 15.

Wilts Regt.—Vol. Co.: 6603 N. Payne, nephritis, Bloemfontein, June 14.

Manchester Regt.—1st: 2025 J. Smith, pneumonia, Maritzburg, June 13. 2nd: 5507 P. Doyle, Senekal, June 16; 2203 W. Bennett, Bloemfontein, June 16; 2005 J. Hurst (from accidental wound, Senekal), Dewetsdorp, May 29.

N. Stafford Regt.—2nd: 5729 F. Wing, Bloemfontein, June 16. 4th: 3002 W. Bromfield, Capetown, June 14.

York and Lancaster Regt.—1st: 6911 A. Clark, Maritzburg, June 13.

Gordon Highlanders.—1st: 6420 H. Cattnach, wounds, ? place and date. 2nd: 631 T. Heareny, Newcastle, June 16; 1615 A. Poole, Bloemfontein, June 14; 5662 W. Bothwell (Mil. Res.), Modder Spruit, June 15.

Cameron Highlanders.—1st: 2698 E. Gall, Heilbron, June 6.

Roy. Irish Rifles.—370 J. Stevenson, Kildonan Castle, June 14.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—6559 L.-Cpl. D. Melville, wounds, June 11.

Leinster Regt.—1st: 2680 Cpl. J. McDonald, Bloemfontein, June 15.

Rifle Brigade.—2nd: 711 L.-Cpl. S. Keith (? disease), Newcastle, June 17. Mtd. Inf.: 3552 E. Day, Pretoria, June 14.

C.I.V.—869 T. Dyer, Heilbron, June 3.

A.S.C.—6864 Sgt. J. Rowlands, Ladysmith, June 16. 14th: 5051 Staff-Sgt.-Maj. J. Pearce, Natal, June 8.

38th: 14674 E. Brown, Mooi River, June 12.

R.A.M.C.—Civ. Surg. E. Smith (attached), Maritzburg, June 16; 12728 W. Bird, Bloemfontein, June 12; 12595 H. McCormick, Springfontein, June 15; 12333 J. Woods, June 14; 11913 E. Clarke, June 14; 12639 G. Warring, erysipelas, June 16 (last three, Bloemfontein); 12471 J. Liberry, Maritzburg, June 17; 8715 A. Moon, Mooi River (No. 4 Gen. Hosp.), June 17.

St. John's Ambulance Brig.—839 G. Holden, 97 H. Borer, June 12; 195 E. Houghton, June 17, all Bloemfontein.

Imp. Yeo.—Hosp.: Civ. Surgeon R. T. Fitzhugh, Deelfontein, June 15.

A.O.D.—10th Co.: 3931 Simpson, De Aar, June 12.

CORRECTIONS TO PREVIOUS LISTS.

4th Dragoon Guards.—3877 F. Jeffreys, killed, Zand River, May 10; previously reported belonging 6th D.G.

6th Dragoon Guards.—2695 Hyland, 3694 Faulding, 2781 C. Smith, wounded, Zand River, May 10; all previously reported belonging to 6th Dragoons.

8th Hussars.—2669 Cpl. Lusher, died Bloemfontein, May 10, enteric; previously reported belonging to 10th Hussars.

13th Hussars.—4617 Chandler, died, enteric, Ladysmith, May 24; previously reported as 4417. 2427 Sgt. F. V. Yakob, missing; previously reported belonging to 14th Batn. Impl. Yeomanry.

Bethune's Mtd. Inf.—856 Tpr. Sidney Gore, reported missing Vryheid in error; he is now at Maritzburg.

R.F.A.—7th Batt.: 25859 J. Hunt, died Estcourt, April 10; previously reported as 2483.

E. Kent Regt.—2nd: 4276 E. Thompson, died enteric Bloemfontein, April 15; previously reported as 1276.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd: 2488 Sgt. John Redhead, died typhoid, April 11, Pretoria; previously reported as 2488 A. Keeble.

Royal Fusiliers.—2nd: 4347 Anderson, wounded Roodam, May 5; previously reported as belonging to Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

E. Yorks. Regt.—2nd: 4567 W. Hemming, died pneumonia, March 30; previous report stated that 4867 Hemming, had died, but this was incorrect. The latter is alive and well.

Yorkshire Regt.—2nd: 5280 Holler, wounded, Graspan, is now reported dead, date and cause not known.

Middlesex Regt.—2nd: 3287 J. White, reported as having died, Frere Camp, Feb. 10, is alive and well.

K.R.R.—3rd: 6534 J. Wynne, died enteric, Maritzburg; previously reported as 6534 Logan.

Manchester Regt.—1st: 4422 Wm. Kelly, reported killed, Ladysmith, January 6; this was incorrect; he died Chieveley, May 4. 4658 Parker, reported killed, Ladysmith, Jan. 6; this was incorrect, as he is now serving with Mtd. Infy Co. 4276 Lee, reported killed, Ladysmith, Jan 6; this was incorrect; he is now present with his regiment.

Connaught Rangers.—1st: 2035 Macdonald, died phthisis, Cape Town, April 30; previously reported as belonging to 1st Scottish Rifles. 5685 F. Jones, died enteric, Bloemfontein; previously reported as 4685 Jones, who is alive.

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Obituary.

ARMY.

Major-Gen. Herbert Dawson Slade, Colonel, retired list, late of the 1st Dragoon Guards, died on the 15th inst. Born in 1824, eldest son of the late Gen. Sir John Slade, Bart., he joined the Army Oct. 25, 1842; became Lieut. June 9, 1846; Captain Aug. 28, 1849; Major Oct. 21, 1859; Lieut.-Colonel July 22, 1868; Colonel July 22, 1873; and retired with the hon. rank of Major-General Dec. 9, 1881. He served with the King's Dragoon Guards in the Crimea, including the battle of the Tchernaya and siege and fall of Sebastopol, acting for a time as Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Sir J. Yorke Scarlett. He also took part in the campaign in China in 1860, was present at the fall of the Taku forts, and engaged in the actions of Sept. 18 and 21 and in the advance on Peking. Gen. Slade married, in 1851, Harriet Augusta, daughter of Mr. C. F. Bolton, Tullydonnel, county Louth, who survives him.

Col. Lord Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 4th Bath Cheshire Regiment, died at his residence, 22, Lowndes Square, on the 20th inst. Born May 23, 1827, the son of Mr. James Loch, M.P., of Drylaw, Midlothian, he entered the Royal Navy, in which he served for two years. He then entered the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, and two years subsequently was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lord Gough, Commander-in-Chief in India, and witnessed several of the engagements of the first Sikh War, which was terminated by Lord Gough's occupation of the citadel of Lahore in Feb. 1846. In 1850 he was appointed Adjutant and second in command of Skinner's Horse, and four years later (1854) he was sent to Bulgaria to assist Gen. Beatson in organising the irregular Turkish cavalry. In the same year he crossed to the Crimea in her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*. In 1857 he was attached as private secretary to Lord Elgin's special embassy to China and Japan. The Chinese Mission resulted, after the bombardment of Canton by the British and French Fleets and the advance of the combined forces on Peking, in a treaty signed at Tien-tsin in June, 1858. Mr. Bruce, the British Envoy on his way to Peking, was stopped in the River Pei-ho (or Tien-tsin), and the British admiral, attempting to force a passage, was repulsed with considerable loss. This necessitated a joint English and French expedition against China. The war began towards the end of June, 1860, and, after the defeat of the Chinese on several occasions and vain negotiations, the allied forces advanced towards Peking. They defeated the Chinese at Chang-Kia-Wan and Pa-li-chiau on Sept. 18 and 21 respectively. The most exciting and painful incident in Mr. Loch's career then occurred. Consul Parkes, accompanied by an escort of Fane's Horse, under Lieut. Anderson, and by Mr. Loch and Capt. Brabazon, R.A., proceeded to the enemy's camp with a flag of truce to arrange the conditions of a meeting with a view to a cessation of hostilities. They were treacherously captured by San-Ko-lin-sen, the Tartar general, and sent to Peking, together with two French officers. Arrived at Peking they were thrown into a common prison, where they found themselves with a crowd of seventy or eighty wild-looking prisoners. Ultimately they were released, Lord Elgin having refused to negotiate until they were given up. Of the other captives, Capt. Brabazon, the Abbé de Luc, and Mr. Bowlby, were beheaded, and Lieut. Anderson and others died of ill-usage. In the meantime the allied forces had marched on Peking and invested the city, which surrendered to Sir Hope Grant on Oct. 15. The Summer Palace of the Emperor was plundered by the French soldiers and afterwards burnt by the British. A convention was then signed in Peking by which the Treaty of Tien-tsin was ratified, and China agreed to pay a large war indemnity immediately, and substantial compensation to the families of the murdered prisoners. Mr. Loch was the bearer of the Treaty and Convention to England, as he had previously brought the Treaty of Yeddo in 1858. On his return to England Mr. Loch became private secretary to Sir George Grey, then Home Secretary, and acted in that capacity from 1861 to 1863. In the last-named year he was appointed Governor of the Isle of Man, a post which he held for eighteen years. On his resignation of that post he was made Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, and held that office until 1864. In when he was appointed Governor of Victoria. In 1889 Sir Henry left Melbourne for England on leave of absence, and while in London he was asked by the Government to assume the office of Governor of the Cape of Good Hope and High Commissioner for South Africa. He accepted the duty, and proceeded to the Cape via Melbourne. On his retirement in 1895 from the High Commissionership he was succeeded by Sir Hercules Robinson, afterwards Lord Rosmead. In 1895 Sir Henry was raised to the peerage. He was a G.C.B., G.C.M.G., and an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford. He was appointed to the command of the 2nd Royal Cheshire Militia July 16, 1873, and appointed to the Hon. Colonelcy June 7, 1884.

Lieut.-Col. Philip Kavanagh Doyle, retired list, 4th Dragoon Guards, died at Simla on the 17th inst. after a long illness. Born April 11, 1848, he joined

June 23, 1900.]

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c.

Obituary.

ARMY.

ert Dawson Slade, 4th Dragoon Guards, died at Cape Town on the 19th inst., aged 46. He was the eldest son of the late Major-General Sir Dawson Slade, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., and was educated at Eton and Sandhurst. He was promoted to a Majority in the 4th Dragoon Guards Aug. 3, 1887, and, succeeding to the command March 7, 1892, held the appointment until March 7, 1896, when he was placed on half-pay. He afterwards retired on retired pay.

Surg.-Lieut.-Col. James Stevenson Forrester, Royal Horse Guards, died at Cape Town on the 19th inst., aged 46. Having joined the Army Medical Service in 1874, he went through the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and was present at the engagement at Tel-el-Mahuta, in the two actions at Kassassin, and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp and bronze star). He afterwards joined the Blues as Surgeon, was promoted Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel 1st Life Guards Oct. 25, 1894, and rejoined his old regiment Oct. 13, 1897. He embarked in October last in medical charge of the Composite Regiment of Household Cavalry, with which he served up to the time that he had to go on to the sick list.

Capt. Hugh Galloway, King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, died at Taiping, Straits Settlements, on the 31st ult. Born Nov. 27, 1872, he joined the King's Own as 2nd Lieut. Nov. 7, 1891; became Lieut. May 2, 1894; and Captain Jan. 25 last. He had been employed since June, 1899, with the Malay Guides.

Capt. Charles James Kinahan Maguire, 1st Batn. Royal Sussex Regiment, was killed in action near Pretoria on the 12th inst. Born March 31, 1872, he joined the Royal Sussex Regiment as 2nd Lieut. from the Militia March 12, 1892; became Lieut. May 30, 1894; and Captain April 24, 1899.

Capt. George William Moyses Harmer, late of the 81st Regiment, died at Osbaston, Monmouth, on the 18th inst., aged 68 years.

Capt. Malcolm Wilson, 1st Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers and 1st Batn. West African Frontier Force, was killed in the fighting in Ashanti last week. Born Nov. 2, 1869, he entered the Royal Irish Fusiliers as a 2nd Lieut. from the Militia in Oct. 1891; obtained his Lieutenancy in May, 1894; and took part in the Nile Expedition of 1898. He was seconded for service in the Niger territories with the West African Frontier Force, April 22, 1899, and obtained his company only on Feb. 24 last.

Capt. C. F. Harrison, Royal Canadian Mounted Infantry, died at Wynberg, on the 9th inst., of enteric fever. He was a prominent man in New Brunswick, and will be lamented by many friends there. He served in the force employed to suppress the Riel Rebellion in North-West Canada in 1885, and was granted the medal for that campaign.

Capt. Lord Monson, retired, late 52nd Light Infantry, died at Florence on the 18th inst.. Debonnaire John Monson, eighth Baron Monson in the peerage of Great Britain and a baronet of England, was a son of the sixth baron by Eliza, daughter of Mr. Edmund Larken, and was born in 1830. In 1848 he joined the 52nd Light Infantry; served in the Indian Mutiny, being present at the siege of Delhi; and retired from the Army in 1861, when he married Augusta Louise Constance, youngest daughter of Col. the Hon. A. Ellis. He was afterwards appointed Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household of the Duke of Edinburgh (now Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha), and his wife was appointed a Lady-in-Waiting to the Duchess. He was also Sergeant-at-Arms to the Queen. In 1898 he succeeded his brother, the first and last Viscount Oxenbridge, in the barony of Monson. Lord Monson was an elder brother of Sir Edmund Monson, British Ambassador in Paris. The late peer is succeeded in the title by his son, the Hon. Augustus Debonnaire John Monson, who was born in 1868, and is an attaché at the Paris Embassy.

Capt. Horace Mann, Thorneycroft's Horse, was killed in action on the 11th inst. while serving with his corps. He was the eldest surviving son of the Rev. C. N. Mann, for many years rector of St. Issey, Cornwall. Entering the Army in 1882, he was gazetted to the Royal West Kent Regiment. He served in the Nile campaign of 1884-85 (medal with clasp and Khedive's star). In 1890 he was promoted to his company, and acted as Adjutant of the 1st

Volunteer Battalion at Tunbridge from 1892 to 1897. He then retired from the Army, but on the outbreak of the war went out to South Africa and was appointed Captain in Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry. He took part in the battle of Colenso and all the operations leading up to the relief of Ladysmith. In 1889 he married Ada, daughter of Col. T. H. Pitt, R.A., of Hayle Place, Maidstone.

Lieut. Godfrey Charles de Cardonnell Wright, 12th Lancers, was killed in action at Diamond Hill, Pretoria, on the 11th inst. Born Dec. 28, 1872, he joined the 12th Lancers as 2nd Lieut. March 15, 1893, and became Lieut. Oct. 11, 1895.

Lieut. the Hon. Cecil Montague Evans-Freke, 16th Lancers, died at Johannesburg, on the 15th inst., of wounds received in action on the 2nd inst. Born Sept. 3, 1876, youngest son of the Dowager Lady Carbery, of Glaston House, Uppingham, he joined the 16th Lancers as 2nd Lieut., April 7, 1897, and became Lieut. Oct. 17, 1899.

Lieut. Alfonso Byrne, 3rd Batn. Bedfordshire Regiment, attached to the 2nd Batn., died at Bloemfontein on the 10th inst. He was fourth son of Major-Gen. T. E. Byrne, R.A., of Tekels Castle, Camberley, Surrey.

Lieut. Percy L. Kerans, Roberts's Horse, died at Kroonstadt of enteric fever on the 8th inst., aged 23. He was the eldest son of the late Capt. Percy G. Kerans, Indian Staff Corps. He had served for three years in the Cape Mounted Rifles, and joined Roberts's Horse at the beginning of the present war. He had recently recovered from a wound received in action.

2nd Lieut. William Scott Luce, Royal Field Artillery (82nd Battery), was killed in action in the fighting near Pretoria, on the 11th inst. Born March 2, 1880, he joined the Royal Artillery June 25, 1899.

FOREIGN.

Prince De Joinville.—France has lost much by the death of that genial, courteous, and gallant gentleman, the Prince De Joinville, who died last week at his residence in Paris, at the age of eighty-two. He succumbed to pneumonia, from which he had been suffering for two months past. The Prince de Joinville was the third son of Louis Philippe, and had great esteem for our Royal house and was full of kindly gratitude for the hospitality his family had received in England. He was educated for the navy and served in it with distinction, rising to the rank of Vice-Admiral. When the law of expulsion was passed in 1886 he was in the reserve, but in consequence of that law his name was struck from the rolls. He distinguished himself first in his profession during the Mexican War. At the head of a detachment he forced the gates of Vera Cruz and captured with his own hand Gen. Arista. For this service he was made a Captain. In 1840 he brought the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena back to France on board the *Belle Poule*. In 1843 he went to Rio de Janeiro, where he married Princess Francesca de Braganca, sister of Dom Pedro II. Two years later he took command of the Mediterranean Squadron, bombarded Tangier and took Mogador, after which he was promoted Vice-Admiral. The Prince was at Algiers with the Duc d'Aumale when the revolution of 1848 broke out. He gave up his command to the Republican authorities and came to England. In 1861, when the Civil War began in the United States, the Prince went to New York with his son, the Duc de Penthièvre, and his nephews, the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, whom he presented to President Lincoln. His son entered the Naval Academy and his nephews served in the army, attached to the general staff of Gen. McClellan. When the war with Germany began he begged to be employed, no matter in what station. Subsequently he repaired to Paris upon the fall of Napoleon. Under the title of "Col. Lutherod" he managed to fight against the enemies of his country, but Gambetta was afraid and caused his arrest and deportation to England. Later on he was elected to the Assembly. He has written a good deal on naval matters in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and has published several works.

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THE ALDERSHOT DISASTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was very pleased to find that you took such a reasonable view on Saturday last of what is now called the Aldershot disaster. My battalion, it so happened, did not suffer to any extent by the heat, as my excellent quartermaster had taken all necessary precautions to see that the men had a good breakfast before starting. We had as hard a day of it as any battalion on the ground, and we all marched into quarters "smiling," as the saying goes. What I do wish to point out is the scandalous attempts made in some quarters to blame the major-general in acting command. I can bear testimony to the care he took to see that every precaution was adopted. A better and more considerate officer I never served under. In this expression of opinion I am supported, I find, by all to whom I have spoken. It is, I hold, disgraceful that certain sections of the press should show such a tendency to jump on the wrong man. Having taken part in the operations, I can claim to know something of the facts. The heat on Monday, the 11th inst., was by no means excessive until past mid-day. When Gen. Brook found that the day was too hot he sent a staff officer to me to say, "The general is ordering the 'cease fire,' the weather has become so tropical. Please take your men home gently. Did they get a good breakfast as ordered?" I promised that the men should be taken back gently, and they were—with the best results; and I was able to assure the general that the men had enjoyed a good breakfast. When such disasters happen I invariably find that regimental arrangements have failed. My battalion is no better seasoned than the rest. It belongs to the much underrated Militia, but I am glad to say that it was not worse than others, if it was not a great deal better. I heard no complaints. On the contrary, since we marched in here, we have had abundant proof of Gen. Brook's thoughtfulness, and I am sorry to find that this good soldier is the man whom many ignorant critics are anxious that the higher authorities should proceed to hang. I write this simply from an idea of justice, for it seems to me that entirely false notions prevail, and I may be able to set some of them right. Your remarks were so sensible and to the point that I am induced to hope that you will allow me to endorse them as one who knows how matters really stood. I saw some regiments simply racing home. What could their commanding officers expect? The general could not be to blame for such unreasonable disregard of consequences.

A MILITIA C.O.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the War Office authorities are unable to stomach the appearance of the soft "wide-awake," such as American troops and Australian troops and others wear "in the field," surely it does not require much invention to give all the men a cap covering such as rifleman use at the butts at Bisley and other places. Hundreds of thousands of such coverings, khaki coloured or white, could be turned out in a few days. Such a covering was worn in the Crimea, and would save many a fatal case of sunstroke. It is quite incredible that such a simple remedy should not be found. A glengarry is a bad cap for some things, but, if not cut away to a thing like a caricature of the old glengarry, it is some protection against the sun owing to the texture of the bonnet; but the forage cap is a good deal worse than the old glengarry. Meantime, till a good hat or helmet is found, the cap cover will be found to meet all wants.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—Lieut. the Duke of Roxburghe has arrived in England from South Africa, invalided.

2nd Life Guards.—Lieut. Lord Wicklow has arrived in England from South Africa, invalided.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Major Robertson, D.S.O., on arrival in South Africa on special service, was appointed to the Staff of the Intelligence Department.

5th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. Head sailed from Cape Town for England on the 12th inst., invalided.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers).—Lieut. Moncrieff sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Umbria* on the 6th inst., invalided.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Vaughan, a nephew of Cardinal Vaughan, who has been invalided from South Africa, received his commission, his order to the front, and his wound all within the space of six weeks. Though he is progressing satisfactorily, the bullet that went through his hand and into his stomach still remains where it at first lodged. Lieut. Vaughan was a Captain in that splendid regiment, the Royal Monmouth Engineers Militia, when he was appointed to the "Black Horse" in January last.

1st (Royal) Dragoons.—Lieut. Godman sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Avoca* on the 12th inst., invalided.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).—Capt. Bulkeley-Johnson, Egyptian Cavalry, has been granted leave to England until August 15.

7th Hussars.—The officers who have arrived at Aldershot with headquarters are Lieut.-Col. Hon. R. T. Lawley; Capt. Sir K. A. Fraser, Dalgety, Johnstone, Fryer and Rawstone; Lieuts. Leyland and Lord Coke; 2nd Lieuts. Cartwright, Royds, Pollok, Gibbs, Mann-Thomson, Roberts, and Gooch; Capt. and Rdgmr. Dibble, and Lieut. and Qrmr. Durman.

8th Hussars.—Lieut. Threlfall sailed from Cape Town for England on the 6th inst. in the *Umbria*, invalided.

10th Hussars.—Lieut. the Hon. W. G. S. Cadogan left Cape Town for England on the 6th inst. in the *Umbria*, invalided.

12th Lancers.—Published accounts show that Lord Airlie, Lieut. Wright, and the non-commissioned officers and men returned as killed in the fighting near Pretoria last week lost their lives in a splendid charge. Some guns of the Royal Horse Artillery were found to be in danger, and the regiment received the order to press forward and rescue them. The order was no sooner given than horses were at full gallop. The work was admirably done. The Boers retired before the rush of the Lancers, and having got well out of danger suddenly dismounted and opened a terrible fire under which Lord Airlie and Lieut. Wright fell. Capt. Egerton-Green, who was reported missing after the engagement, was captured by the enemy, and is now a prisoner in their hands. He was slightly wounded.

16th Lancers.—A memorial service for Lieut. the Hon C. Montague Evans-Freke, who died of wounds at Johannesburg on the 15th inst., will be held at Glaston Church, near Uppingham, to-day, at half-past three o'clock.

17th Lancers.—Major Ricardo becomes second in command, vice Major the Hon. L. H. D. Fortescue, killed in action.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The 140th and the 141st batteries R.F.A. are being formed at the Curragh.

The War Office is considering the question of providing a new School of Instruction for the Royal Artillery on Salisbury Plain, and a committee is being formed to suggest a site for the necessary buildings, and consider their cost and other matters concerning the proposal.

Major A. F. Montanaro, R.G.A., has been selected for special service on the Gold Coast.

Major S. G. D. Smith, R.G.A., Ordnance Department, has been granted leave from India to England for one year on private affairs.

Capt. C. Prescott-Decie, R.H.A., and P. W. B. Henning, R.F.A., left Cape Town for England in the *Avoca* on the 12th inst., invalided.

Capt. Currie and Lieut. Barton, R.G.A., and 2nd Lieut. Cornes, R.F.A., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Umbria* on the 6th inst.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieuts. T. E. Kelsall and R. Ommanney sailed from Cape Town for England on the 12th inst. in the *Avoca*, invalided.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—A memorial service will be held in the chapel, Wellington Barracks, to-day at

11 a.m. for Capt. Verschoyle, Lieut. Alastair Murray, and the non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd Batn. who lost their lives in the recent fighting in South Africa. Capt. Tryon and Trotter have been transferred from the 3rd Batn. in South Africa to the 1st Batn. at Windsor on return to England.

Coldstream Guards.—Capt. Wilkinson and Lieut. Hutchison, 1st Batn., left Cape Town on the 6th inst. for England in the *Umbria*, invalided.

Scots Guards.—Capt. Gosling, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Umbria* on the 6th inst., invalided.

Irish Guards.—Instructions have been given for a regimental establishment to be formed at the Guards' Depot, Caterham, as constituted for the other Guards' regiments.

Queen's (2nd).—Major Shelton, 3rd (Militia) Batn., has been appointed Commandant Victoria West Road, lines of communication, South Africa, with effect from May 18, and is graded as a Staff officer for pay and allowances while so employed. Lieut. Wadd, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Avoca* on the 12th inst., invalided.

Buffs (3rd).—Major Holme, 1st Batn., commandant Mount Abu Sanitarium, has been invalided to England. Lieut. Ternan, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—The following postings have been made on promotion:—Capt. Macnab to the 2nd Batn., Caffin to the 3rd Batn., Wright to the 2nd Batn., Birch and Armstrong to the 1st Batn., Bevan to the 3rd Batn., Buckley to the 2nd Batn., and Lynch-Staunton to the 4th Batn.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—Capt. Gwyn is posted to the 2nd Batn. in South Africa on promotion from the 5th Lancers, and Capt. Skinner, Brandreth, and Le Marchant to the 4th Batn. at Dover, on promotion from the South Staffordshire Regiment, Welsh Regiment, and Royal Welsh Fusiliers respectively. Capt. Macnaghten and Blake remain with the 4th and 3rd Batns. respectively on promotion, and Capt. Walker has left the 4th for the 1st Batn., in India. Lieut. and Qrmr. Bell, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on medical certificate. Capt. Bland-Hunt, 6th (Militia) Batn., is on passage home from the Cape, invalided, in the *Avoca*, which sailed on the 12th inst. Lieut. Aspinall, 7th (Militia) Batn., has been selected for service on the Gold Coast.

King's Regiment (8th).—Major Weston, 5th (Militia) Batn., has been selected for special service on the Gold Coast.

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—Lieut. Gibbes, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Umbria*, on the 6th inst., invalided.

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—Capt. Luxmore is transferred from the 2nd Batn. to the 1st Batn., in South Africa, on promotion.

Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th).—Major Cox, 1st Batn., has been appointed Commandant Mount Abu Sanitarium. Capt. Hardman is transferred on promotion from the 2nd Batn. in South Africa, to the 1st Batn. in India.

West Yorkshire Regiment (14th).—Capt. Holbrook, 1st Batn., has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Neemuch. Capt. Mansel-Jones and Lieut. Nicholson, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Avoca* on the 12th inst., invalided.

East Yorkshire Regiment (15th).—Capt. Soote, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Umbria* on the 6th inst., invalided. Capt. Luard, 2nd Batn. (from the Depot), left England on Thursday for South Africa in the *Orient*, with drafts.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—Capt. Hales is transferred on promotion from the 1st Batn., in India, to the 2nd Batn., in South Africa. Lieut. Marriott, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, and has been appointed to the 1st Hyderabad Infantry.

Leicestershire Regiment (17th).—Capt. Knatchbull has been transferred on promotion from the 1st Batn., in South Africa, to the 2nd Batn., in Egypt.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—Capt. Davis, 2nd Batn., has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Poona. Capt. Crumpe, 2nd Batn., has been selected for special service on the Gold Coast.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th).—Capt. Nicholson, 2nd Batn., has been appointed Staff Captain for mobilisation at Indian Army Headquarters.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—Capt. Maclean is posted to the 4th Batn. on promotion, and Capt. Woodman on transfer from the West India Regiment. Lieut. Crofton, 2nd Batn., who was dangerously wounded in the fighting before Ladysmith, sailed from Cape Town for England on the 12th inst. in the *Avoca*. Subject to approval, Lieut. and Qrmr. Smith, 6th (Militia) Batn., has been appointed a Railway Staff Officer, with the temporary rank of Captain, in South Africa.

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st).—Capt. Nugent-Dunbar, 3rd (Militia) Batn., is acting as Garrison Adjutant, Glasgow.

Cheshire Regiment (22nd).—The honorary colonelcy of the 4th (Militia) Batn. has become vacant by the death of Lord Loch, who commanded the battalion from 1877 to 1884.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd).—Major Morris is in command of the detachment of the 2nd Batn. which has left Hong Kong this week for service against the "Boxers."

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—Lieut. Armstrong, 2nd Batn., is about to be admitted to the Indian Staff Corps (2nd Bombay Lancers) with effect from April 21.

Scottish Rifles (26th).—Capt. Stewart is transferred to the 2nd Batn. (90th) in South Africa, on promotion.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th).—The proposal made early in the year to erect a public memorial at Omagh, the headquarters of the 27th Regimental District, to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers who have fallen during the present war in South Africa has been put into active operation. At a meeting of the provisional committee held in Omagh on the 14th inst., under the presidency of the Duke of Abercorn, a large and influential committee, representative of the counties of Fermanagh, Tyrone, Donegal, and Londonderry, was appointed, with Col. Buchanan, of Edenfel, Omagh, as hon. secretary, to whom inquiries on the subject may be addressed. Lieut. and Qrmr. Page sailed from Cape Town on the 12th inst. in the *Avoca* for England, invalided.

East Surrey Regiment (31st).—Capt. Glynn, 3rd (Militia) Batn., has been selected for service on the Gold Coast.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (33rd).—2nd Lieut. Tidmarsh sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Umbria* on the 6th inst., invalided.

Hampshire Regiment (37th).—Major Sir James Walker, Bart., 3rd (Militia) Batn., is acting as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Thynne, C.B., at York.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd).—2nd Lieut. Godsal 4th (Militia) Batn., is acting as A.D.C. to Brig.-Gen. Davis, A.D.C., commanding the Militia Brigade at Gosport.

Essex Regiment (44th).—Capt. Sheffield, 3rd (Militia) Batn., has been selected for special service on the Gold Coast.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (46th).—2nd Lieut. Olivier sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Umbria*, on the 6th inst., invalided.

King's Own Light Infantry (51st).—Major Sir H. Earle, D.S.O., sailed from Southampton on Thursday for South Africa, in command of drafts, in the *Orient*.

Dorsetshire Regiment (54th).—Capt. Household sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Avoca* on the 12th inst., invalided.

Middlesex Regiment (57th).—Postings on promotion: Capt. Barnes and Ash to the 3rd Batn.; Collinson and Hazlehurst to the 4th Batn.; Capt. and Adj. MacEwan to the 2nd Batn.; Capt. Macafee to the 3rd Batn.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—Capt. Porter is transferred on promotion from the 2nd Batn. in South Africa to the 4th Batn. in Ireland. Capt. St. Aubyn and Lieut. Hankey, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town for England on the 12th inst. in the *Avoca*, invalided. Lieut. Powys-Keck, 5th (Militia) Batn., has been appointed A.D.C. to the Governor of Newfoundland.

Wiltshire Regiment (62nd).—Capt. Rigby has been appointed to the Intelligence Department, Simla, as an attaché.

North Staffordshire Regiment (64th).—Capt. Webb has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

York and Lancaster Regiment (65th).—Capt. Cabbold and 2nd Lieut. Coke are on passage home from South Africa in the *Avoca*, which sailed on the 12th inst. with invalids.

Royal Berkshire Regiment (66th).—Lieut. Annesley sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Umbria*, on the 6th inst., invalided.

Welsh Regiment (69th).—Lieut. Hoggan has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on private affairs.

East Surrey Regiment (70th).—Capt. Gorman and 2nd Lieut. Hart sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Avoca* on the 12th inst., invalided.

Seaforth Highlanders (72nd).—Capt. Gaisford has been appointed provisionally A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Sir Reginald Talbot in Egypt.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—The move of the 3rd (Militia) Batn. from Edinburgh to Aldershot had to be postponed at the last moment. Capt. Forbes, 3rd (Militia) Batn., commanding the Queen's Guard at Ballater, had the honour of dining with

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the Queen and Royal Family at Balmoral on the 14th inst. 2nd Lieuts. Gordon and Burn also dined at the Castle, and were received by Her Majesty afterwards in the Drawing Room.

Middlesex Regiment (77th).—2nd Lieuts. Osborne, Stewart, and Newton are on passage home from the Cape, invalided, in the *Avoca*, which sailed on the 12th inst.

Seaforth Highlanders (78th).—Capt. Clark, who died in action at Magersfontein in December last, by his will, dated Oct. 11, 1899, left personal estate valued at £69,938 6s. 6d., which sum he left to his brother, Thomas Rutherford, to deal with for the benefit of the whole family at his discretion.

Royal West Kent Regiment (97th).—Lieut. Morris, 2nd Volunteer Batn. (attached), left Cape Town for England in the *Avoca* on the 12th inst., invalided.

North Staffordshire Regiment (98th).—Lieut. Wyatt, from the Depot, sailed from Southampton on Thursday, in the *Orient*, with drafts for the Cape.

Wiltshire Regiment (99th).—Capt. Wilson sailed from Cape Town for England on the 6th inst., in the *Umbria*, invalided.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (101st).—Lieut. Warburton and 2nd Lieut. Burton, 5th (Militia) Batn., have been selected for service on the Gold Coast.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102nd).—Capt. Tomkin, 3rd (Militia) Batn., is acting as Brigade-Major to Brig.-Gen. Davis, A.D.C., commanding the Militia Brigade at Gosport.

Rifle Brigade.—2nd Lieut. Blacker, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Avoca* on the 12th inst., invalided.

West India Regiment.—Major Ryde and Capt. Faunce and Rew have been selected for special service on the Gold Coast in the present crisis.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Fifty commissions in the corps are to be offered for competition at the examination taking place in London on August 25th and following days. Major F. R. Newland has been granted leave from India to England for four months, on medical certificate. Majors Rose (in charge) and Kelly, and Lieuts. Nicholls and Irvine, are on passage home from the Cape with invalids in the *Avoca*, which sailed on the 12th inst.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS HOME.

A large company assembled amid pleasant surroundings at the forty-fifth anniversary general meeting of the Soldiers' Daughters Home on Monday afternoon in the grounds of the home at Hampstead, to meet the Duke of Cambridge, who took the chair. Among those present were the Dowager Lady Napier of Magdala, Lady Fremantle, Lieut.-Gen. Lord de Ros (chairman of the General Committee), Lord Heneage, Gen. Sir E. G. Bulwer, Lieut.-Gens. R. W. Lowry, C. B. Ewart, and Gordon Pritchard.

The annual report was read by the secretary. The committee congratulated the supporters and friends of the institution on the maintenance of its favourable position. The subscriptions received were only less than those of the previous year by £14, and when it was considered that a great portion of the British Army was employed in South Africa, and it was impossible for regiments to forward subscriptions while actually engaged in the field, it might well be believed that on the return of peaceful times not only would the regiments in arrear pay the annual grant, but there would be an accession of subscribing battalions. It was well, also, to remember that that old-established institution was not only open for the children of soldiers who had fallen in action or died from disease in the war, but also to those daughters of our soldiers who had an equal claim on the charity of the public as having served their country in all other parts of the world where the British flag flies.

The Duke of Cambridge said that it was some years since he had been at that establishment, and he could not help noticing the great improvement that had taken place. The appearance of the children showed that they were well cared for. They were living in times when everything military was of great interest. There would always be a considerable demand for institutions of that kind, but more so now. They ought to take proper advantage of the present patriotic feeling to impress on the public the necessity of generously supporting such institutions as these. There was a period coming when they ought to be kept up more than ever; but they wanted the means of doing so. That institution was not large enough. They desired to take in 50 more children, and for that they wanted £10,000. They must be prepared to do beforehand what was almost sure to be wanted.

Lord Heneage, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, observed that they should require at least £15,000 for the enlargement mentioned by his Royal Highness. He saw no reason why they should not ask the Lord Mayor for £20,000 out of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and if they could get £10,000 they would be thankful for it. Gen. Lowry seconded the motion, which was carried.

Reviews.

HURRAH FOR THE LIFE OF A SAILOR!

This is the genial name of a most entertaining book, better described by its second title as *Fifty Years in the Royal Navy*, by Vice-Admiral Sir William Kennedy, K.C.B. (Blackwood & Sons). It is particularly interesting at the present time, because the gallant author has much to say about his experiences in China, where he was engaged both at the Fatsan Creek and the storming of the Taku forts. He entered the Service at the end of 1851, and began his naval career in the *Rodney*, a 90-gun line-of-battle ship, where he made acquaintance with some of the tortures of his youth—the old midshipmen, whose intemperate character was his greatest blessing, since he only had peace from them when they were helplessly drunk. Once with his messmates he took vengeance by fixing one of these brutes spread-eagle fashion on the deck, and there giving him the chastisement he deserved. The gallant author speaks feelingly upon the question of flogging, for he twice underwent the operation—once for asking if the master's new-born son had a stiff leg like his father; on the second occasion for throwing water over the same worthy's daughter in bed, mistaking her for her brother. The Russian war broke out, and the *Rodney* was in the Black Sea. The Admiral describes how, in the bombardment of Oct. 17, her stern cable being shot away, she swung on to the shore and grounded in such a position that she was raked by the Russian forts. It was a marvel that she escaped, but she was brought off largely through the gallant efforts of the gun vessel *Lynx*. Again we have a description of the terrible storm of November, when the *Rodney* rode out the gale at Katcha, while 13 ships there parted their cables and were driven ashore, only one of them—the *Lord Raglan*—being got off again, by very fine seamanship. Sir William Kennedy had the good fortune to serve with the Naval Brigade, but at the end of July returned to the ship with an attack of cholera. He was in the China war in the *Calcutta* and had some very lively experiences. Most modestly he describes how he burnt 35 junks on the stocks in the Canton river. He spent several months in an open boat, and had the temerity once to engage the famous Fatsan flotilla unsupported—"a crew of 14 all told, besides ourselves, two mids!" Luckily they were rescued, and the flotilla retired to the creek. The junks were the pride of the Imperial Navy, and it is well known how they were destroyed. Sir William Kennedy does not think that Sir Harry Keppel has quite done justice to the *Calcutta's* boats, which had borne all the burden of events in the river before the gallant Commodore arrived. It must, however, be remembered that Sir Harry Keppel's is a personal narrative, and doubtless he will be as glad as anyone else to see the justice done in these vigorous pages to the *Calcutta*, and to the gallant old chief Sir Michael Seymour. An extremely interesting account is given of the capture of the Peiho forts. The gallant author then had much experience on the East Coast of Africa, including shipwreck, and he has a great deal to say about his later service in the West Indies, when he was in command of the *Reindeer*—a ship-rigged sloop of 1,000 tons—and he speaks with enthusiasm of his ship's company, and of how they ran into Rio Harbour with the sea breeze, studding sails on both sides, shortening all sail as they came in, and making a running moor—a thing never seen nowadays—to the admiration of the foreign men-of-war in the harbour. When the city of San Salvador was destroyed by an earthquake in 1873, he astonished the President by appearing at the capital with a party of officers and men to tender help. The whole book is full of good humour and witty anecdotes, and makes excellent reading. The author evidently enjoyed being slung over the quarter of his ship with a pipe in his mouth to paint the stern windows; and once he astonished his men by dropping overboard to test their qualities of readiness in emergencies. At Jamaica there was a regatta, and a boat load of niggers carried off the Commodore's prize to the astonishment of everybody, until it was found that his barge had been hauling round a basket full of stones hitched on to the rudder. Meanwhile the niggers had disappeared in triumph with their cup, but were anxiously inquired for. Admiral Kennedy was afterwards Commander-in-Chief at the Cape, and he hauled down his flag with keen regret because it marked the last act of his official career. He has written the story of a true sailorman, and we have rarely read a book so full of good things, or one reflecting so perfectly the character of its author. The good things in it are very numerous, and we advise everyone who can to get hold of the book and read it.

SHORTER NOTICES.

A fresh volume has been added to the series of "Rulers of India," and falls into an early part of the series. It is upon *Babar*, by Stanley Lane-Poole (Clarendon Press), and it is quite up to the level of its many excellent predecessors. *Babar* was the

grandfather of Akbar, and carved out the empire of which it may be said Akbar was the architect. *Babar* is the link between Central Asia and India, and, as Mr. Lane-Poole says, between predatory hordes and an Imperial government, between Tamerlane and Akbar. He brought the energy of the Mongol and the courage and capacity of the Turk to the listless Hindu, and by his conquests laid the foundation of the splendid fabric which Akbar reared. *Babar* was a man of culture as well as of character, and he left memoirs written in a polished style which are, of course, the foundation of Mr. Lane-Poole's biography, wherein we are told how the boy fought for his heritage long against the hordes of Mongols and Uzbeks, and relinquished the hope of his ancestral home to grasp a larger empire. He must always hold a very high place in the history of India, and it is eminently satisfactory that we should possess a biography of this remarkable man from so competent a hand.

BRITISH PRISONERS.

List of prisoners of war recovered at Pretoria on June 6:—

Royal Horse Guards.—Capt. Ricardo.
6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers).—Lieut. Till.
1st (Royal) Dragoons.—2nd Lieut. Pilkington.
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.—Lieuts. Haig and Ansell.
9th Lancers.—Lieut. Theobald.
10th Hussars.—Lieuts. Hon. D. R. H. Anderson-Pelham, Crichton and Grenfell (attached).
12th Lancers.—Lieut. Tristram.
16th Lancers.—Capt. Eccles.
18th Hussars.—Lieut.-Col. Möller; Major Greville, and Capt. and Adj. Pollok.
Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Col. H. V. Hunt; Majors A. C. Bailward, G. E. Bryant, and J. C. Wray; Capt. H. Rouse, H. T. Tennant, and G. H. White; Lieuts. A. C. Birch, G. L. Butler, F. C. L. Livingstone-Learnmonth, W. H. Moore, G. E. Nugent, F. H. G. Stanton, and G. D. Wheeler; and 2nd Lieuts. T. H. C. Frankland, C. F. Holford, and G. T. W. Webb.
Royal Engineers.—Lieuts. M. T. Webber and J. H. Prior (Plymouth Submarine Miners, attached).
Coldstream Guards.—Lieut. Chandos-Pole-Gell.
Bufs.—Lieut. Barnard.
King's Own Regt.—Major Carleton.
Northumberland Fusiliers.—Major Sturges; Capt. Fletcher and Morley; Lieut. Toppin; 2nd Lieuts. Wake and Coulson.
Devonshire Regt.—Lieut.-Col. Bullock; Major Walter; and Lieut. Smyth-Osbourne.
Suffolk Regiment.—Capt. Brett and Thompson; Lieut. Barnardiston; and 2nd Lieut. Wood-Martin.
West Yorkshire Regt.—Major Hobbs.
Bedfordshire Regt.—Lieut. Jebb.
Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut.-Col. Blomfield, D.S.O., and Capt. Elmslie and Freeth.
Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Capt. Dick and Northey; Lieuts. Christian, Rumbold, and McConaghey; and 2nd Lieut. Briggs.
Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. Blest.
Gloucestershire Regt.—Majors Humphrey and Wallace; Capt. Duncan and Conner; Lieuts. Bryant, Nisbet Ingram, Davy, Knox, Temple, Radice, Breul, Hill (Adj. and Short; 2nd Lieuts. Smith, Mackenzie, and Beasley and Lieut. and Qrmr. Gray.
Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Lieut. Cantan.
Dorsetshire Regt.—Lieut. Radcliffe.
Welsh Regt.—Lieut. Metge.
Oxfordshire L.I.—Major Eveleigh.
Essex Regt.—Lieut. Bonham.
Royal West Kent Regt.—Lieut. Hildyard.
King's Own L.I.—Capt. Ottley.
King's Royal Rifles.—Major Nugent; Lieuts. Majendie, Crum, and Martin.
Wiltshire Regt.—Major Stock.
Durham L.I.—2nd Lieut. Butler.
Cameron Highlanders.—Capt. MacEwen.
Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt. McWhinnie, Spencer, Weir, and Kelly; Lieuts. Christie and Saunders; and 2nd Lieuts. Rodney, Bowen-Colthurst, Maynard, and Soutry.
Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut.-Col. Carleton; Major Munn; Capt. Burrows; Lieuts. Heard, Southey, Phibbs, Holmes, MacGregor, and Kelly; 2nd Lieuts. Kentish, Kinahan, and Jendwine.
Connaught Rangers.—Capt. Ford-Hutchinson and 2nd Lieut. Jones.
Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Capt. Lonsdale; Lieuts. Garvie and Grimshaw; and 2nd Lieut. Frankland.
Army Service Corps.—Lieuts. Croxford and Stewart (Indian Staff Corps, attached).
Army Veterinary Department.—Lieut. F. H. Shore.
South African Light Horse.—Capt. H. Fitzherbert and J. C. Kirkwood.
Victorian Rifles.—Capt. T. M. M'Inerney.
Brabant's Horse.—Capt. P. M. W. Little and Lieut. H. A. Steele.
Roberts's Horse.—Vet.-Capt. P. D. Bray; Lieuts. J. F. Hawkins, H. R. Horne, and T. J. Truter.
Rhodesian Horse.—Lieut. A. E. Harenick.
Natal Carabineers.—Lieut. A. J. Gallwey.
Cape Mounted Police.—Inspector E. W. Blyth and Sub-Inspector W. A. Genllond.
Scouts.—Lieut. W. Hockley.
British South Africa Police.—Lieut. H. Chapman.
1st Australian Horse.—Lieut. J. W. Wilkinson.
Prince Albert's Volunteer Guards.—Lieut. W. B. Evertson.
Lumsden's Horse.—Lieut. C. E. Crane.
Eastern Provinces Horse.—Lieut. J. M. P. Bowker.
Intelligence Department.—Capt. L. G. Dennison.

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BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Ada Vernham (Long); Annals of Sandhurst (Heine-
mann); England's Armed Neutrality (Farmer); Things
Seen, G. W. Steevens (Blackwood); With Methuen's
Column on an Ambulance Train, Bennett (Sonnen-
schein); Further Training and Employment of Mounted
Infantry and Yeomanry, Gen. Hallam Parr (Gale and
Polden).

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1900.

THE TRAINING OF SEAMEN.

THE paper which was read on Wednesday by

Mr. J. R. Thursfield, at the invitation of the Council of the Royal United Service Institution, was in many ways remarkable. He did not claim to decide the question as to whether the day of the "discipline of masts and sails" is over—in fact, he distinctly declined to attempt anything of the kind—but he left no doubt upon the minds of his hearers as to what his own views are. Mr. Thursfield is a civilian, but he has been a profound student of naval subjects, his judgments have generally won approval, and his opinions are entitled to a large measure of respect. It is extremely advantageous at the present time to have a paper of this kind read which evokes discussion, and may tend towards the decision of a matter upon which minds are divided in the naval service. Mr. Thursfield started by laying down the accepted principle that a seaman is one who has assimilated the sea as an organic part of his experience, and is as familiar with it as any other craftsman with the materials of his craft. He found no one to dispute the further principle that a gun's crew or a ship's company, or any organised aggregate between the two, is an organism articulate, coherent, and instinct with the sense of common action and comradeship. These two elements of a fighting seaman's efficiency were his subject, and he described the sea as the condition common to both. It was true, also, to say that Nelson would have been more at home with Drake than with a modern admiral under steam. The advent of sails transferred the centre of naval gravity from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, and Mr. Thursfield insisted that the advent of steam is not unlikely to transfer it to the far larger and more distant areas of the sea which wash the shores of Asia, Africa, Australia and America, and he bids us prepare to hold our own in the new and larger conquest. How then shall we train our seamen, when the vital element of the older seamanship, which was found in the discipline of masts and sails, appears to be vanishing? Certainly no sentiment and no tradition can keep alive a system which right reason and the welfare of the Service condemn. But do they condemn the discipline of masts and sails? Mr. Thursfield argued that they do not. The object of training must be to make the seaman master of himself and of his weapons, and helpful to his comrades, and in the old Navy the training under canvas gave us the best fighting men at sea that the world has ever seen. Seamanship was the foundation, and gunnery was the finish. If you want to make a young man a good lawyer or a good physician, said Mr. Thursfield, you do not begin by teaching him the rudiments of

those professions; you give him a good general education first. A very close analogy was then drawn between the discipline of the sailing ship and that which is given by Greek and Latin—"the Humanities"—in a liberal education. The purpose in retaining these is to brace the mind, quicken the intelligence, enlarge the sympathies, and stimulate generally the faculties of the mind; and when Greek and Latin were dead languages the teachers retained them for their purposes, with beneficial results which none can gainsay. To the argument that the old seamanship can henceforth in no case be more than an accidental or artificial part of the modern, the lecturer replied that it is not more accidental or artificial than gymnastics and musical drill. His view was that the essential qualities of self-reliance, resource, quickness of eye and steadiness of nerve, self-possession, and steadfastness in danger and helpfulness in difficulties, cannot be gained without this discipline of masts and sails, or something which shall take the place of it, and he thinks we are entitled to ask those who contend for another system to give proof of the merits of what they propose. Incidentally he remarked that the advent of the torpedo-boat and destroyer at the moment when sail propulsion was just becoming extinct was, for purposes of training officers, almost providential.

It was admitted, however, as a possible objection of undoubted weight, that the qualities engendered by the old system can now only be bought at a price too heavy to pay; also that the bluejacket now-a-days has to learn so much that no time is left to train him on the old system, and that, if there were, the organisation required would be too costly in ships and personnel for the country to provide. But Mr. Thursfield did not admit the validity of these objections. In regard to the question of time, he urged that the British bluejacket serves for a much longer period than any other, though in other navies the old system of training still seems to be considered vital. As to the question of cost, that is for the taxpayer to decide. "If the Admiralty were to say to him, 'You can have this system if you choose to pay for it; it will cost a great deal; indeed, if adequately organised, it will probably run into millions annually, but it will be worth the money;' does any one here doubt that the British taxpayer would provide the money without a murmur?" In other words, if the game is worth the candle, the taxpayer will light the candle and keep it burning. It is a matter of relative advantages, but the lecturer brought forward some statistics to show that the effect of the training squadron has been to increase the acting seaman-gunner's chance of becoming a gunnery instructor or a captain of a gun by more than 33 per cent. A very distinguished officer, who was no advocate of retaining masts and sails, said to him, "I felt myself to be 50 per cent. more worth as a naval officer after two years' experience of that training." Admitting, therefore, the difficulty of giving adequate training under masts and sails, Mr. Thursfield denied that it was impossible, and cited the arguments of Sir Gerard Noel in his favour. He suggested that instead of training boys in harbour training ships for about two years, of which some six weeks are spent in brigs, it would be possible to divide the time into one year spent in harbour and one at sea, partly in the brigs and partly in specially organised training ships, and he remarked that the officers in these particular ships would gain by the experience. The argument was powerfully urged and could not have been in better hands, and the lecturer was ready to admit that, if he

cannot be shown that the qualities educed under masts and sails have declined, as the training under them has tended to disappear, the case for the old system must go by default, although, in his own view, sentiment [and tradition are associated with much right reason and intelligent regard for the welfare of the Service.

The sea is once more propounding its riddle in new and strange language; never yet fully interpreted by war, to more nations of the earth than ever before sought or cared to read it. The dominion of the seas will, in the long run, assuredly be the prize of those who can read it aright and read it best."

Here, certainly, was a subject well deserving of discussion, and the lecturer could scarcely have hoped to win all his hearers to his view. The discussion was animated and full of interest, and revealed, indeed, wide divergence of opinion among those most competent to speak. Sir John Hay, Sir Gerard Noel, Sir Cyprian Bridge, and Captain Atkinson, who for two and a half years commanded the Training Squadron, ranged themselves on the side of the lecturer, while Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Sir N. Bowden-Smith, and Sir John Hopkins powerfully urged the opposite view. So keen was the interest taken in the question at issue, and so many were those present who desired to attack it, that it was wisely determined to resume the discussion next week. Sir Cyprian Bridge and those who agreed with Mr. Thursfield based their arguments on the contention that the object of training under the discipline of masts and sails was to educe facility and not to give mere instruction; but they all agreed that the real business was to make seamen, and Sir Cyprian Bridge put the matter in a clear light when he said that the great lesson to learn is that, if the Training Squadron be done away with, our ships must be more at sea. If the question be thus narrowed down, it is possible that an agreement may be arrived at, though the argument conveyed in Mr. Thursfield's paper went further. Possibly, however, the term "masts and sails" has been used too much, and has alarmed those who are wholly in favour of much sea training. Sir Michael Culme-Seymour put his argument very forcibly, and apparently had not much respect for the statistics presented to illustrate the finer qualities of those men who have passed through the Training Squadron. Indeed, he said that in his own experience the seaman of to-day was better than his predecessors, whereas if the arguments of the opposing school were valid, he should be worse. The crew of the *Ramillies*, the smallest men physically he had ever commanded, were, in discipline and sea-going qualities, as good as any he had met; and he asked his hearers to carry back their minds to the Crimea, and say whether the Naval Brigade at Ladysmith was not in every way as good as the brigade in the old days. He did not say that the training was perfect. Sir Geoffrey Hornby had suggested that they should have sailing ships to carry all the stores to the colonies, and oblige all the Navy to serve in these ships. But there were very few captains and lieutenants competent to take out heavily-masted ships. As to the training of the officers, he admitted that the Training Squadron was a benefit to the young officers, but it did no good to the men, and he looked on the discussion that day as the last dying gasp of masts and sails. Taking the same line, Sir N. Bowden-Smith contended that the men must be trained in the ships in which they are to fight, while Sir John Hopkins expressed the opinion that as good men could be got without masts and sails as with them. These officers, however, were all in favour of much sea-

training. The conclusion of the discussion will doubtless be very interesting, but apparently so divergent are the views of the chiefs of the Service that it might be a wise course for the Admiralty to appoint a committee of leading officers to discuss the matter thoroughly, with all available statistics before them, and then, perhaps, the truth as to the value of the "discipline of masts and sails" might be discovered.

Navy Notes.

We are not able to record the desired information from China. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Brodrick announced that the Government had no news from the Expeditionary Force, or from Peking. There has been much fighting at Tien-tsin, which Rear-Admiral Bruce hoped would be relieved last night. The Chinese shelled the foreign settlement on the 17th, and a force of the Allies, 175 strong, attacked and destroyed the Chinese Military College, which contained large quantities of stores. The Russian guns did much service, and our loss was one killed and five wounded. On the same night the Chinese attempted to seize the bridge of boats, but were repulsed. The gravity of the situation can scarcely be exaggerated, though there is no reason to doubt that the reinforcements now being landed on the Peiho will soon re-establish order in the Tien-tsin district.

Uncertainty still prevails in relation to the column despatched under the Naval Commander-in-Chief, to relieve the Europeans at Peking, where there is reason to know that much outrage has occurred. The expeditionary force under Admiral Seymour numbers more than 2,000, of whom 900 or more are British, but the exact composition of the brigade landed from our ships at Taku is not known. The force left Tien-tsin on June 10, and advanced along the railway to Lo-fa, where headless bodies were found, indications of a struggle, the advance being resumed on the 12th, the day on which the skirmish of the Marines under Major Johnstone, of the *Centurion*, took place. On the 13th the expeditionary force reached Lang-fang, forty miles from Peking, where the "Boxers" had committed great ravages, and it was reported that General Tungfuhsiang intended to resist the entry of the columns into the capital at the head of 10,000 men. On the next day the railway was cut between Lang-fang and Tien-tsin, and a veil was drawn over the operations. It had been feared that the rising was more serious than appeared when the force left Tien-tsin, and great alarm has existed as to its safety, with a plentiful crop of rumours. Admiral Bruce reported from Chefoo on Thursday that he had had no communication with the Commander-in-Chief for seven days, nor with Tien-tsin, where we had about 3,000 men, and where a great deal of fighting has taken place, and much damage been done, for five days. The Allies were then holding the Taku forts and Tongku, and were preparing a large force to march on Tien-tsin. The *Terrible* landed 382 officers and men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and Royal Engineers on Thursday, and 300 more troops are expected from Wei-hai-Wei to-day.

To capture the Taku Forts had become imperative, and the officers in the several ships can scarcely have been surprised by what happened. A conference appears to have taken place on board the Russian flagship, in the absence of Sir Edward Seymour with the relief column, and an ultimatum was addressed to the commandant at Taku calling upon him to withdraw the forces which had been collected there. On the afternoon of the 16th parties of men were sent in shore from the ships in readiness to storm the forts in case of resistance, and at one o'clock the next morning the Chinese forts opened fire, and an action began which lasted about six hours. The forts were silenced, and the allied forces occupied them, apparently without great resistance. The British ships engaged up the river were the sloop *Algerine*, and the destroyers *Flame* and *Whiting*, and four Chinese torpedo destroyers were captured by the boats last named. There were some casualties in the *Algerine*, Assistant-Paymaster Hargraves

and twelve men being wounded, but the despatch from the commanding officer of the *Endymion* could give no particulars of the casualties to the storming party. An ordinary seaman of the *Barfleur* was killed. The Russian vessels engaged were the *Koreiets*, which was hit in several places and leaked badly, *Gilyak*, seriously damaged, and *Bobr*. The losses among the Russians were severe, one lieutenant being killed, one mortally wounded, one severely, and one slightly, while sixteen men were killed and sixty-seven wounded. Captain Launs, of the German gunboat *Ilitis*, was killed, and Lieut. Kuhne wounded. A Chinese second-class cruiser flying an admiral's flag was detained by the allied admirals outside the Taku Bay. Rear-Admiral Bruce, who was in command, was able to report that his communications with the allied authorities were most harmonious. Three thousand Russian troops were on the spot under a major-general. On our side the Government of India is despatching a fine force, and the Americans, Germans, and French are all preparing to send considerable forces.

It is scarcely possible to give the whereabouts of the sixty or more foreign warships which are now at Taku, or are within reach of the place. The British battleships are the *Centurion* and *Barfleur* (flagships of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Seymour and Rear-Admiral Bruce), and the armoured cruisers *Aurora* and *Orlando* on the spot, just joined by the *Undaunted* from Hong Kong. The *Endymion* is also at Taku, and the *Terrible* is expected with the *Daphne*. Other British ships are the *Hermione*, the destroyers *Hart*, *Whiting*, and *Fame*, the *Alacrity*, and the *Algerine*, sloop. The Russian squadron comprises the *Navarin*, *Petropavlovsk*, and *Sissoi Veliki*; the cruisers *Rossia*, *Dmitri Donskoi*, and *Admiral Korniloff*; the armoured gunboat *Gremiastchy*; the gunboats *Gaidamak*, *Vsadnik*, *Koreiets*, *Gilyak*, *Mandjour*, *Bobr*, and *Sivoutch*; and several torpedo-boats. The Japanese have five or six ships at Taku, including the new cruisers *Kasagi* and *Suma*, and two others were expected to arrive. The greater number of United States vessels are in the Philippines with Admiral Remy, but Admiral Kempff has in Chinese waters the *Newark*, *Helena*, *Nashville*, *Yorktown*, and the old *Monocacy*; and the *Oregon*, is expected. The German division at Taku consists of the *Kaiserin Augusta*, *Gefion*, *Hertha*, *Hansa*, and the gunboats *Jaguar* and *Ilitis*; and the French division of the *D'Entrecasteaux*, *Descartes*, *Jean Bart*, and the *Surprise* and *Lion*, gun vessels; and are to be joined by the *Guichen* and *Amiral Charrier* from Europe. Italy is represented by the *Elba* and *Calabria*, and Austria by the torpedo cruiser *Zenta*.

Following up the inquiries which the Navy League has addressed to shipbuilders, *Engineering* finds that, instead of Mr. Goschen's two battleships of the 1900 programme, sixteen could be taken in hand and completed by 1904. As to armour and engines, it can discover no reason to think that these could not be supplied as required. Extracts from the letters of firms are given, which lead our contemporary to conclude that there is a state of remarkable ignorance as to the resources of the country at the Admiralty. It is pointed out that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has just enunciated the extraordinary opinion that "in the race of shipbuilding we should follow, rather than lead"—an opinion which, placed side by side with the action of the Admiralty, *Engineering* considers disquieting. The Service Members' Committee, having been subjected to the scathing criticisms of "R. N." in relation to the garrisoning of the coaling stations, is now called to its duty by the Navy League, which urges its members, irrespective of party ties, to take up the question of the unexpended money, and to bring all the pressure they can to bear upon the Admiralty. There can be no doubt that the shipbuilding resources of the country were not exhausted by the work put in hand, and the failure has certainly not been explained. The Navy League is here doing legitimate work.

Although all is not well in the *Europa*, Mr. Goschen, at the end of last week was able to dispose of the rumours of an absolute fiasco. The cruiser went out to Sydney at what was supposed to be an economical speed, but her speed,

varying between eleven and thirteen knots, fell a little below the twelve which is the average in such cases. Her coal consumption was 6,000 tons—not 22,000 tons as certain journals stated—and was high, but the *Europa* has always been known to be a great coal consumer, and Mr. Bedbrook, chief inspector of machinery, went out in her expressly to discover the cause of this peculiarity of the ship. According to Mr. Goschen he has not officially expressed the opinion that it is due to the Belleville boilers, but there seems to be no reason why the truth should not be known before the cruiser returns to England. The voyage out was of extended duration, but the actual days' steaming numbered forty-nine, the detention having been at Malta and some other places. At Malta some experimental trials were made, and it seems to require explanation why no light was thrown upon the high coal consumption. There is a certain tendency to discredit the Belleville boiler, and Mr. William Allan, of course, seized the opportunity of making his customary denunciation. But, even if the Belleville type should be discredited, the water-tube boiler will remain, and has so far proved its value that it is assured of almost universal adoption. No doubt in the use of water-tube boilers greater skill in stoking is needed, but this is nothing to the disadvantage of the system. It is very necessary for the Admiralty to decide upon the best type of water-tube boiler, and we are willing to credit them with the intention of doing so. But it will certainly appear that the result of the trials of the *Europa* should be known at Whitehall long before the arrival of the *Europa* in England again.

An extended report upon the *Belleisle* trials has been prepared by Captain W. H. May, who has been assisted by Commander Dampier, of the *Excellent*. The report covers 300 pages of foolscap, and deals with every hit, its effect, and the conclusions drawn by the experts. The report is accompanied by numerous diagrams and photographs. Some further experiments with the *Belleisle* are contemplated.

In the course of a letter to the *Morning Post*, Admiral Sir George Elliot has reminded us that he is one of the very few flag officers living who have refused to hold office at the Admiralty. He does not mention in what year he declined office, but it was presumably prior to the passage of the Naval Defence Act, when all naval officers were convinced of the dangerous weakness of our fleet. And, in this connection, Sir G. Elliott appears to explain his reason for declining the usually coveted honour. One day, as the Admiral relates, he met a Naval Lord just leaving the Admiralty. The distinguished official was gloomy, and Sir G. Elliott asked the reason. The Naval Lord pointed to a lamp-post, and replied: "I never pass one of those without feeling that I ought to be hanged up there." He had just signed the Estimates. But the main purport of Admiral Elliot's letter is a criticism of the *Belleisle* experiments, he not crediting the statement that the woodwork did not ignite. This, however, is no longer a matter of opinion. More valuable is his inquiry as to why the *Majestic* was enveloped in clouds of smoke, and why smokeless coal is not more freely supplied to our ships. Another retired flag officer, Admiral Close, is concerned about the Thames defences, regarding the divided authority of the War Office, Trinity Board and Lord Mayor as highly perilous to shipping in the event of war. Admiral Close argues that it would be a simple matter for a foreign gunboat to enter the Thames under false colours, or under cover of night, and cause great damage to the docks and shipping. His remedy for this danger is curiously Chinese, for he would block the river with old battleships and wire hawsers.

In consideration of the extension of the Empire and the wide-world duties of the Navy, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has sanctioned the substitution of the word "Empire" for "island" in the first prayer for the service at sea, when read by chaplains or officers.

MISS HICHENS, Cert. Med. Rubber and Hospital Trained Nurse, VISITS PATIENTS mornings, RECEIVES from 2 to 6 p.m., or by appointment.—(First Flat), No. 5, Vernon Place, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Navv Personal.

The Prince of Wales presented the prizes at the Royal Naval School, Eltham, on Saturday last. This was His Royal Highness's first visit to the Institution, but he has invariably, since 1854, maintained a scholar on the foundation by a donation to its fund.

The Duke of York left London on Monday for Duncombe Park, the seat of the Earl of Faversham. During the week His Royal Highness has laid the foundation stone of a new Town Hall at Helmsley, in the neighbourhood of his lordship's estate.

Prince Alexander, eldest son of the Princess Henry of Battenberg, is to join the *Britannia* next year. Her Royal Highness called at Dartmouth last week in the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and visited the cadets' training establishment.

Admiral of the Fleet the Earl of Clanwilliam; Captain the Earl of Glasgow; Admirals Sir Arthur Farquhar, Sir Richard Tracey (Royal Naval College, Greenwich), Sir Algernon Heneage and Henry Boys; Vice-Admirals Sir Charles Knowles, Bart., and Sir Henry Stephenson; and Rear-Admirals Sir Lambton Loraine, Bart., Leicester Keppel, Arthur Moore (Junior Naval Lord), and Swinton Holland (Chatham Dockyard), were present when the Prince of Wales presented the prizes at the Royal Naval School at Eltham on Saturday last. Lord Clanwilliam, in proposing a vote of thanks to his Royal Highness, remarked that the day would be a red-letter one for the school, and it would go forth to old boys now abroad, many of whom were now fighting for Queen and country, that they had been specially honoured by the presence of the Prince of Wales.

Admirals of the Fleet Sir J. Edmund Commerell, V.C., and the Earl of Clanwilliam had the honour of receiving the Princess Christian when her Royal Highness arrived at the Olympia on Tuesday last at the opening of the Naval and Military Bazaar.

Admirals Sir Leopold M'Cintock, Sir Anthony Hoskins, H. P. de Kantzow, T. Le H. Ward, J. H. Cave, and Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge attended the annual conversazione of the Royal Geographical Society on Tuesday last at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

Admirals Sir E. G. Fanshawe and Sir H. F. Nicholson; Captains his Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenberg and Sir A. Milne; Commanders H. Russell, the Hon. C. Cadogan, C. J. Forlong, H. Savile, Harrison, Rason, Laborde, Spencer-Graves, and F. C. Baker; Lieut. Harvey; Messrs. Salmon, Ellis, the Hon. G. Digby, Cunningham-Graham, the Hon. A. Holland-Bibbert, and Windham, were present this week at the annual dinner of the officers of the *Royal Alfred*.

Admiral Lord Charles Scott, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, laid the foundation stone on Monday last of the Kelly College Mission, St. Chad's, Devonport. This building is due to the munificence of the late Admiral Benedictus Marwood Kelly, the founder of that excellent educational establishment, the Kelly College, at Tavistock, which he originally intended for the use of the sons of naval officers, though the governing body afterwards wisely admitted boys whose parents could afford their sons a superior training. Admiral Kelly became Lieut., 1806; Commander, 1811; Captain, 1821; Rear-Admiral (retired), 1852; and Admiral, 1863. He died about four years afterwards. He was Midshipman of the *Gibraltar* in the expedition to Ferrol and Egypt, 1801 (medal), and the attack on the Island of Elba; Lieut. of the *Adamant* when she captured a Spanish frigate of 48 guns, and of the *Dædalus* at the capture of the Island of Samana, and two privateers, the crews of which he personally took with a detachment of bluejackets. This gallant old veteran, after fighting bravely for his king and country, left his estate to benefit the sons of his less fortunate brother officers.

The late Admiral Sir James Hope attempted to force the passage of the Peiho River at Taku, forty-one years ago on Monday next, and failed, losing eighty-one killed and 390 wounded, including himself among the latter. On August 21 in the following year he was successful, but a much larger force, both naval and military, was employed. The same forts have again been recaptured forty years afterwards.

The members of the Royal Navy Club 1765-85 dined at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, on the 19th inst., to commemorate Lord Howe's Victory (June 1, 1794). Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard H. W. Noel presided, and the guest of the evening was Major-General Sir John Ardagh. There were present:—

Admirals G. T. H. Boyes, R. N. Custance, W. McCoy, F. Castle, I. L. Hammett, Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. D. Hay, Bart., Sir Wm. B. Kennedy, R. G. Kinahan, Sir Lambton Loraine, Bart., W. H. Maxwell, Sir Erasmus Ommauney, W. H. C. St. Clair, T. Saumarez, C.B., T. Le Hunte Ward.

Captains J. R. Broadley, W. L. Kelham, H. B. King, Hon. J. T. Fitzmaurice, Chas. McLaughlin, George McArthur, A. G. Tate, H. H. Washington, C. R. Wood.

Commanders Hon. Cecil Cadogan, H. Colesworth, W. H. W. Grove, A. Hayes-Sadler, A. Haggard, and Fleet Paymaster E. M. Roe, R.N., Secretary.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher's recent steam trials of the battleships under his command on passage from Gibraltar to Aranci Bay, for 800 miles at four-fifths power, were so satisfactory that a general signal was made to the captains expressing the gratification of the commander-in-chief at such creditable results. There were no breakdowns, and the *Ramillies*, flagship of the Rear-Admiral, was the slowest with an average of fourteen and a half knots. The squadron arrived at Castellamare on Wednesday, and Sir John Fisher entertained the naval, military, and civil officials on board the *Renown*. The salute was fired, and the ships dressed in honour of the Queen's Accession.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. J. S. Brand presided at a meeting of the Navy League, Victoria Street, S.W., on Saturday last, to consider the establishment of training-ships worked by joint committees of the County Councils and county boroughs on the south coast of England, to train young men as seamen for the mercantile marine, the vessels for which to be provided by the Government.

Rear-Admiral Lacon Hammett is mentioned as the second in command to Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel during the coming manoeuvres, with his flag flying in the *Sans Pareil*.

Rear-Admiral J. A. T. Bruce, in the absence of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Seymour with the Pekin Relief Column, commands the British naval forces off the Peiho River.

Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, was entertained by the Anglo-African Writers' Club, at the Grand Hotel, on Monday last, and, in responding for himself and comrades, paid a graceful tribute to his brother officer, Captain E. P. Jones, of the *Forté*, for ably supporting General Sir Redvers Buller at Colenso, and the relief of Ladysmith with the naval guns. The value of the latter was not estimated by the enemy, neither did they take account of the assistance the Navy could render, and when it was brought to bear on them they were bitterly disappointed. On the following evening the gallant officer appeared before the Liberals of Newcastle, and was accorded a gratifying reception by the representatives of that borough.

Captain J. M. McQuhae has voluntarily retired two years before the compulsory age. Being fortieth on the active list of his rank, promotion was impossible in that period.

Captain Alvin C. Corry, who recently paid-off the *Hood* at Chatham, commissions the *Camperdown*, on the 5th prox., for Coastguard service at Rathmullen, North Ireland. The *Devastation* was named for this duty two years ago, but went to Gibraltar instead, and since then no vessel appears to have been available to protect that portion of the Irish Coast.

Captain Arthur C. Clarke, of the *Undaunted*, left Hong Kong on Saturday last for Wusung, in consequence of the serious disturbances in North China. But for the delay in completing his relief, the *Argonaut*, for sea, he would probably have been on his way home, as, in the ordinary course, that cruiser, having been commissioned on April 19 should ere this have been on the China station, instead of now lying in Chatham Reach with numerous dockyard men endeavouring to patch up her machinery.

Captain W. G. White, Transport Officer at Southampton, relieves Captain H. W. Onslow, of the *Northampton*, on the completion of the latter officer's period in command next month. Captain White, although forty-six years of age and, therefore, unlikely to attain active flag rank, has been fortunate in his appointments. Since returning from China as senior lieutenant of the *Heroine* in 1889, his only service at sea was on the *Halcyon*, 1895-96, and he now obtains a post that will keep him on the home station for three years.

Captain C. J. Barlow, Superintendent of the Pembroke Dockyard, officially inspected the Milford Haven docks and basins last week to ascertain if they could be utilised by our fleet, if necessary, for repairs and other requirements.

Captain John Denison, of the *Melpomene*, arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday in last week, and will pay off there after three years East Indian Service.

Captain H. C. B. Hulbert, of the *Pelorus*, left Simons Bay on Monday for Devonport, where he is due about the 23rd prox., and will call at St. Helena, Sierra Leone, and Las Palmas.

Commander Henry Preedy, paid off from the *Torch*, arrived home on Friday in last week from Sydney; N.S.W., in the P. and O. steamship *Arcadia*.

Commander Herbert Lyon, of the training-ship *Curapca*, was at Barnstaple Bay last week.

Lieut.-Commander the Hon. G. A. Hardinge, of the *Rattler*, arrived at Devonport from China on Monday last, and left on Wednesday for Sheerness to pay off that vessel, of which he has been in command nearly four years. As he obtained his present rank in 1885, promotion should not be far off. During his commission in the Far East he was stationed several months in the Peiho River, and was received in audience at the Imperial Court at Pekin.

Lieut. E. P. Powell, of the Coastguard at Greenock, who has headed the list of his rank for some time past, is now compulsorily retired. He served a considerable time in China, as Lieutenant, and would have undoubtedly obtained advancement had he not unfortunately been incapacitated for active service at sea.

Lieuts. A. J. Payne and C. W. McCulloch, appointed to the *Monarch*, and Surgeon M. H. Knapp, ordered to join the *Doris*, left Southampton on Saturday last in the Union-Castle steamship *Tintagel Castle*, for South Africa.

Lieut. R. W. Sumner, of the *Thesus*, is returning home in the steamship *Cheshire* from South Africa.

Surgeon A. R. Bankart, M.V.O., of the *Osborne*, who has been in medical attendance at Balmoral since the arrival of Her Majesty, was relieved on Saturday last by Sir James Reid, Bart., and returned to his duties on the Royal yacht.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Grey Skipwith, R.M.L.I., who retired while serving at the Plymouth Division in May of last year, has presented the sergeants' mess of that headquarters with a valuable silver bowl.

Captain F. S. Gardner, R.M.L.I., of the *Trafalgar*, portguardship, Portsmouth, and Captain C. S. Watson, of the *Repulse*, Channel Squadron, have been allowed to exchange appointments.

Captain H. La T. Darley, R.M.L.I., who left the *Edgar* when she was paid off last Tuesday, will shortly proceed to the Royal Naval Barracks at Sheerness.

Navv Foreign.

Admiral Gervais, with his flag in the *Bouvet*, is to command the combined French squadron which is to manoeuvre in the Channel in August, in association with the mobilisation of a large military force in the Northern commands. The presence of the Mediterranean Squadron in the Channel is an event so remarkable as to attract a good deal of attention, and has set the alarmists talking. Notwithstanding the singularity of the circumstance, we are not disposed to assign any deep significance to the assembling of the two squadrons in the north. Doubtless, the French have in view some of the conditions which might be set up in case of war with this country, and perhaps of an attempt at invasion of England, but this is a matter which at present need give us no concern. Latterly the manoeuvres of the French squadrons have been uninteresting, and there is a wish to give a more important character to them in this year of the exhibition; and probably we shall learn almost as much from the manoeuvres as the French themselves. Admiral Gervais will arrive at Cherbourg with the combined squadrons on July 12.

The Mediterranean Squadron leaves Toulon at the end of this week for Mers-el Kébir, whence it will proceed to Les Trousses and La Pallice preparatory to meeting the Northern Squadron in view of the combined manoeuvres. The squadron is accompanied by the coast defence division, composed of the four ships of the *Valmy* class, with the torpedo transport *Foudre*. The Northern Squadron leaves Brest, and will meet that from the Mediterranean in the Bay of Biscay. Important operations are to take place both at Cherbourg and at Brest. It is ten years since the two squadrons operated together, being then under command of Vice-Admiral Charles Duperré, who, like Vice-Admiral Gervais, received a special commission for the time being as admiral, this being a rank which does not exist in the French navy.

The German Emperor signed the new German Navy Law at Homburg, in the Taunus Mountains, last week. His Majesty has replied individually to the various telegrams of congratulation on the passing of the measure. His message to the North German Lloyd, at Bremen, concludes as follows:—"Now, however, push on indefatigably, that the work begun be soon completed, and then we may command peace on the water as well." The words used are the subject of a good deal of comment in the Berlin papers, but the critics are mostly of opinion that the emphasis was not laid on the word "command" but on "peace." In a leading article on the passing of the Bill, the *Novoe Vremya* says:—

"In the present complications of political life, it is necessary for every Power that wishes to play an important rôle in the world to have a strong fleet. For example, what could Russia do at this moment in China if it did not possess a fleet? Every State must perpetually follow events as they occur, and be ready to demonstrate its power in any quarter of the globe. For this purpose, in most cases a fleet is necessary, and the more numerous and the stronger it is the better."

The Russian armoured cruiser *Bayan* has been launched at La Seyne, where she has been built by the Company of the Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée. She is the only ship of her class in the new Russian programme, being smaller than the *Rossia*, and altogether distinct from the several protected cruisers which are in hand at various places. She displaces 7,800 tons, and is 445ft. long with 57ft. beam and about 21ft. draught. She will be protected by 7-7in. steel at the water line. Her armament will comprise two 8in. breech-loaders, and eight 6in., twenty 2-9in., and seven 1-8in. quick-firers. Engines of 16,500 horse power supplied by Belleville boilers, are to give a speed of twenty-one knots. Many Russian officers who were present at the launch, including Rear-Admiral Rimsky-Korsakof, Captain Rodionof, and the commanders of the *Standart*, *Khrabry*, and a Russian yacht which is at Toulon. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin represented the Imperial Russian Family, and Admiral Fournier and all the chief naval, military, and civilian officials of Toulon were present.

The Ottoman Government has now evidently made up its mind to reconstruct the whole of the fleet available. The *Messoudieh* is now in hand at Messrs. Ansaldo's yard, Sampierdarena, near Genoa. It is stated that the German Emperor personally interested himself to secure the reconstruction of the *Assar-i-Tewfik* for the Germania yard, and she is now at Kiel. But the contract has now been signed with Messrs. Ansaldo for the reconstruction of the rest of the fleet. The *Azizieh*, *Orkanieh*, and *Osmanieh* are leaving Constantinople at once, and will be escorted by two transports, which will also have the *Moukadmeh-i-Hair* in tow, as she has no boilers on board. The other ships to be rebuilt are the *Avni-illah*, *Feth-i-Boulend*, *Mahmoudieh*, and *Mouin-i-Zaffer*, and these will follow as soon as the first four are safely at Sampierdarena. All of them are English-built, except the one to be towed. The armament is not yet decided on, but is to come from Krupp's.

The Norwegian coast defence armour-clad *Eidsvold*, a sister of the *Norge*, has been launched at Elswick. She displaces 3,850 tons, and is 290ft. long, with 50ft. 6in. beam, and 16ft. 6in. draught. Protection is given by a 6in. Harvey steel belt, 5in. on the turrets, and a 2in. deck. The armament comprises two 8-2in. breechloaders, six 5-9in., eight 12pr., and six 3pr. quick-firers, with two submerged torpedo tubes. Engines of 4,500 horse-power, supplied by Yarrow boilers, are to give a speed of 16-5 knots.

SERVICE MEMBERS' MEMORANDUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to your editorial paragraph (16th inst.) commenting upon a single sentence in a memorandum submitted by the "Service members" to the Prime Minister. The sentence runs thus: "The relief of the Army from the duty of garrisoning purely naval ports and coaling stations abroad is a matter for special consideration."

Your comment, which compels me to trouble you with this, is as follows:—"This is in effect a reproduction of Sir John Colomb's scheme for improving the prospects of the senior officers of the Marine corps, which was tried with such disastrous results at Esquimalt." That in a single sentence, simply asserting that the matter requires special consideration, you see a "scheme," is creditable to your imagination; that you are able to detect in that declaratory sentence a deep and insidious design "for improving the prospects of the senior officers of the Marine corps," testifies to your ingenuity.

The exercise of your faculties of imagination and ingenuity is no business of mine except in relation to matters of fact concerning me personally. You must, therefore, permit me to point out that you are in error in attributing to me a "scheme for improving the prospects of the senior officers of the Marine corps." All I have done is to persistently advocate the application of the distribution of British war forces on the principles propounded by great admirals, and strongly urged by some of our greatest naval statesmen of the nineteenth century. If that scheme was for improving the prospects of the senior officers of the Marine corps, my history is shamefully at fault, for I have never discovered any evidence of the fact that Lord St. Vincent or Sir James Graham, for example, were more concerned in the prospects of senior Marine officers than in the defence of the Empire and the maintenance of its sea supremacy. Your assertion that the principle of this scheme was "tried at Esquimalt and with disastrous results" is entirely untrue.

The almost hysterical alarm this single sentence on the memorandum calls forth in your mind, and that of "R.N." to whom you refer, may perhaps be soothed by the reminder that in declaring the relief of the Army from the duty of garrisoning purely naval forts abroad is "a matter for special consideration," the Service Committee only echoes previous assertions by the present leaders of the Government and Opposition, and many who are, or have been, Her Majesty's advisers.

JOHN C. R. COLOMB.

House of Commons, 21st June.

A COURSE of instruction for adjutants and sergeant-majors of infantry battalions and depots will commence at Aldershot on the 3rd prox.

A SPECIAL Army Order announces that in lieu of ordinary pay at 4d. a day, issuable quarterly in arrear, and deferred pay at 2d. a day, issuable yearly in arrear, men of Sections B and C of the Army Reserve will in future receive a consolidated rate of pay at 6d. a day, which will be issued quarterly in arrear under the conditions now governing the issue of Army Reserve ordinary pay.

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT (6TH).—At the Albion, on the 15th inst. Present: Major. Gens. Black, C.B., and Feilden, C.B.; Col. Colthurst, Corse-Scott, FitzGerald, Hall, Irwin, and McCalmont; Surg. Muir; Majors Chambers, Haines, Maunsell, and Mockler; Capt. Allen, Grame, King, and Leader; Lieuts. Brooke-Hutchens, Harvey, and Mitchell.

BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT (16TH).—At the Whitehall Rooms, on the 15th inst. Present: Major. Gen. Horne (in the chair); Col. R. W. M. Wetherell, W. H. Riddell, and G. W. Vernon; Lieut.-Col. J. Lloyd-Rice, W. H. G. Young, and J. E. Orange; Major J. C. Tilley; Capt. L. C. Grubbe, J. M. Traill, E. G. Curtis, R. M. Barry, Lord Amptill, G. H. T. Swinton, W. T. W. Scott, S. Goode, and K. C. Wright; Lieut. W. Wetherell; and the Rev. Riddle Morrison (Chaplain to the Forces, 1st Class).

LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT (17TH).—At the Albion. Present: Major-Gens. Brice, Thompson, and Utterson; Lieut.-Cols. Brind, Dwyer, Parker, Rolleston, Rolph, and Webb; Majors Burne, Terry, and Watson; Lieut. Weldon; and Mr. Martyn.

EAST SURREY REGIMENT (31ST-70TH).—At Limmer's Hotel, on the 15th inst. Present: Major. Gen. T. E. Swettenham; Col. R. W. F. Phillips; Lieut.-Cols. Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G., F. Ward, and R. D. Wynard; Majors T. Blackhouse and H. L. Smith; Capt. R. L. C. Birch, B. R. James, P. H. A. O'Hara, R. N. Pochin and L. C. G. Tufnell.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY (4TH BATTN).—At the Whitehall Rooms, on the 18th inst. Present: Col. the Marquis of Londonderry (in the chair); Col. Lambert, Gales, Green-Jervis; Lieut.-Col. Darwin; Majors Bush, Fraser, Hodgson, and Rogerson; Lieuts. Dixon, Evans, Glenn, Greenwell, Leather, Pershouse, Roberts, Shuttleworth, Style, and Wood.

ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS (87TH-89TH) (Faghla-Ballagh Club).—At the Albion, on the 8th inst. Present: Gen. N. Stevenson (in the chair); Major. Gen. Cox; Surg.-Maj.-Gen. Smith; Col. Browning, C.B., Grant, Money, and Murray; Lieut.-Col. Dashwood, England, Godwin-Austen, and Smith; Majors Davison and Tyrwhitt-Walker; Capt. Gray, Jeudwine, Pike, and Rice; and Messrs. Humphries and Wolfe.

INDIAN CAVALRY.—At the United Service Club, Simla, on the 29th ult. Present: Sir Power-Palmer (in the chair); Major-Gen. Maitland, Bombay Cav.; Col. A. R. D. Mackenzie; Surg.-Gen. Harvey, formerly with the Central India Horse; Lieut.-Col. Wilson, 12th Bengal Cav.; Stuart Beaton, 11th Bengal Lancers; Wheeler, 6th Bengal Cav.; Majors Broome, 13th; Thomson, 1st; Davison, 2nd; Angelo, 9th; Turner, 2nd Bengal Lancers; Colin Campbell, Central India Horse; Kerr, Indian Medical Service, 19th Bengal Lancers; Capt. Kenny, 2nd Bombay Lancers; Stotherd, Hyderabad Contingent; Cotgrave, Central India Horse; Willoughby, 2nd Bengal Lancers; Hadson, 19th; Rawlins, 12th; Douglas, 2nd; Griffiths, 16th; Watson and Turner, 13th; Grimston, 6th; Barrow, 4th; Steel, 17th; Stewart, 11th Bengal Lancers; Beatty, 1st Bombay Lancers; Hammer, 1st Punjab Cav.; Holloway, 2nd Madras Lancers; Lieut. Stewart, 11th Bengal Lancers; Alexander, Jacob's Horse; and Lang, 1st Bombay Lancers.

WANTED, A HEADDRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whilst we are looking about for a new full headdress for our troops, why should not the War Office try the slouch hat worn so generally in the Colonies? This seems to possess many advantages over the helmet. It is lighter, can be more easily packed, and is more becoming in appearance. For the ordinary purposes of the Army it might do well, as it would protect the forehead and the back of the neck. The helmet is not over comfortable at the best of times, and when adorned with brass spike, plate, and chin chain, is very weighty. Those who have worn the slouch hat speak well of it. The only thing against it is that it is a practical head covering, suited to hot and cold weather alike. But surely, for once, common-sense might prevail at the War Office, Pall Mall. If only as a temporary measure it would be well to give it a trial. Why not issue it to all regiments in summer camps as an experiment? I cannot think that the expense would be very great, and it would be a great boon to all ranks in the hot summer weather to have something to wear which would protect them from the sun. I can speak from experience of the sad effects of the few hot days of this month on the men of my battalion doomed to do all their duties in fatigue caps. The doctors had enough to do attending to the sick. Such things ought not to be. There should be no difficulty in getting a supply of slouch hats, and I venture to think they would be regarded as a boon by those who, like myself, seem destined to pass what may be a hot summer under canvas. Depend upon it the Colonists would not have adopted this form of headdress unless it had advantages, and in these more practical days the question which should be asked by every good soldier is not whether the slouch hat is smart or soldierlike, but if it answers the purpose of a military headdress in being comfortable and inexpensive.

A F.O. OF MILITIA.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

Successful candidates at home stations, with the subjects in which they passed. S.C. "Special Certificate," D. "Distinguished" in any subject:—

1st Dragoon Guards: Capt. H. de C. Eastwood Mil. Topog.
Hon. C. G. Gore (c), (d), (g) (for rank of Capt.).
Langton.

2nd Dragoon Guards: Capt. T. Ward (c), (d), (g); D. in Org. & Equip.

" G. F. Thompson (c), (d), (g) (for rank of Capt.).

" C. A. L. French Mil. Law, Tactics, Org. & Equip. (for rank of Capt.).

Lieut. J. H. Pigé-Les-challais (c), (d), (g).

4th Dragoon Guards:

Capt. D. P. Sellar

6th Dragoons:

Capt. J. C. A. Anstice (c), (d), (g); D. in Org. & Equip.

7th Hussars: Capt. C. E. G. Norton (c), (d), (g); D. in Mil. Law & Mil. Topog.

" J. Fryer (c), (d), (g); D. in Org. & Equip.

" A. F. A. Imbert Mil. Eng. (for rank of Capt.).

" H. A. Johnstone (c), (d), (g) (for rank of Capt.).

" L. Rawstone Mil. Law, Mil. Eng., Tactics, Org. & Equip. (for rank of Capt.).

Lieut. J. H. M. Cole (c), (d), (g).

Viscount.

18th Hussars:

Capt. C. H. Corbett

Royal Artillery:

Capt. R. P. Benson (c), (d), (g); S.C. and D. in Mil. Topog., Org. & Equip.

" P. A. Bainbridge (c), (d), (g); S.C. and D. in Mil. Topog.

" H. A. Pratt (c), (d), (g); D. in Org. & Equip.

" C. Battiscombe (c), (d), (g); S.C. and D. in Mil. Law, Mil. Eng., Mil. Topog., Org. & Equip.

" F. W. D. Quinton Mil. Law, Tactics; D. in Mil. Topog. and Org. & Equip.

" O. E. Forestier-Walker (c), (d), (g); S.C. and D. in Mil. Law, Mil. Topog., Org. & Equip.

" E. D. Cameron (c), (d), (g); S.C. and D. in Law, Mil. Eng., Mil. Topog., Org. & Equip.

" A. M. Smith (c), (d), (g).

" F. A. Tighe (c), (d), (g).

" N. D. Cochrane (c), (d), (e), (g) (for rank of Capt.).

" L. L. H. Osborn (c), (d), (g) (for rank of Capt.).

" W. E. Manley (c), (d), (g) (for rank of Capt.).

" H. J. Eaton-Evans Artillery (for rank of Capt.).

" C. M. Nuttall (c), (d), (e), (g) (for rank of Capt.).

" G. A. Hope Mil. Topog. (for rank of Capt.).

" A. M. Perreau (c), (d), (e), (g) (for rank of Capt.).

" W. O. Holloway Mil. Law (for rank of Capt.).

" J. C. G. A. Hankey Tactics & Artillery (for rank of Capt.).

" T. Bruce Artillery & Org. & Equip. (for rank of Capt.).

" L. S. Downes D. in Artillery (for rank of Capt.).

" C. M. Playfair Artillery (for rank of Capt.).

" J. J. Hanks D. in Artillery (for rank of Capt.).

Lieut. F. E. de C. Chevallier Tactics; yet to pass in (e).

" H. F. E. Lewin Artillery.

" A. L. B. Jacob (c), (d), (e), (g); D. in Artillery.

" G. P. C. Blount (c), (d), (g); yet to pass in (e).

" G. de S. Dudley (c), (d), (e), (g); D. in Artillery.

" K. D. Hutchison Artillery.

Royal Engineers:

Major A. C. Painter Mil. Law, Tactics, Org. & Equip. (for rank of Major).

Capt. H. Bonham-Carter Mil. Law, Tactics; D. in Org. & Equip.

" C. C. J. Pery Tactics; S.C. and D. in Mil. Law, Org. & Equip.

" E. R. B. Stokes S.C. in Mil. Law, Tactics, Org. & Equip.

" R. A. F. Kingscote Tactics, Org. & Equip.; D. in Mil. Law.

" F. K. Fair Mil. Law, Tactics; D. in Org. & Equip.

" C. R. Dobbs Mil. Law, Tactics, Org. & Equip.

Lieut. R. F. Jelley Mil. Law; S.C. and D. in Tactics, Org. & Equip.

Coldstream Guards:

Capt. W. H. Lambton (c), (d), (g).

Royal Scots:

Lieut. R. W. Duncan (c), (d), (g); D. in Mil. Eng.

East Kent Regiment: Capt. F. K. Essell (c), (d), (g); D. in Mil. Topog.
" H. C. de la M. (c), (d), (g); D. in Org. & Equip.
Hill.

Royal Lancaster Regiment: Capt. J. H. Laurie (c), (d), (g).

Lieut. R. N. Dobson

" W. B. Molony

" T. D. Jackson

Liverpool Regiment:

Lieut. R. W. Macfie

Somerset L.I.:

Lieut. C. J. Troyte-Bullock (c), (d), (g); D. in Tactics.

West Yorkshire Regiment:

Capt. G. F. Phillips Mil. Topog.

East Yorkshire Regiment:

Capt. H. H. Powell (c), (d), (g).

Bedfordshire Regiment:

Capt. G. W. W. D'A. Mil. Topog.

Evans.

Royal Scots Fusiliers:

Capt. D. M. Stuart (c), (d), (g).

Cheshire Regiment:

Lieut. O. Hassall Mil. Law, Tactics, Org. & Equip.

South Wales Borderers:

Capt. C. G. Beauchamp (c), (d), (g).

Scottish Rifles:

Lieut. L. Stewart

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers:

Capt. C. A. Wilding

Worcestershire Regiment:

Capt. J. M. Reddie (c), (d), (g); (for rank of Capt.).

Border Regiment:

Lieut. A. F. H. Pigott Org. & Equip.

Royal Sussex Regiment:

Capt. E. H. Montrésor (c), (d), (g); D. in Mil. Topog.

South Staffordshire Regiment:

Lieut. F. H. Parkin Mil. Law, Tactics, Mil. Topog., Org. & Equip.

Welsh Regiment:

Capt. F. A. Wyllie (c), (d), (g); S.C. & D. in Mil. Law.

Northamptonshire Regiment:

Capt. W. M. Parker (c), (d), (g).

Highland Light Infantry:

Capt. A. F. Evans (c), (d), (g); D. in Mil. Topog.

Gordon Highlanders:

Capt. H. Macneal Mil. Law, Tactics; D. in Org. and Equip.

Royal Irish Fusiliers:

Capt. R. T. Gray (c), (d), (g).

Connaught Rangers:

Capt. C. H. D. Cass Mil. Law, Tactics, Org. & Equip.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders:

Lieut. H. H. G. Hyslop (c), (d), (g); D. in Org. & Equip.

Leinster Regiment:

Capt. G. M. Bullen Mil. Engineering.

West India Regiment:

Capt. F. A. Liston Tactics.

Lieut. N. E. F. Safford (c), (d), (g).

Army Service Corps:

Capt. R. P. S. Elderton (c), (d).

Royal Army Medical Corps:

Capt. P. H. Whiston D. in Mil. Law.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, June 19.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantancy of Lieut. R. S. Pearson, from 4th Batn. Yorkshire Regt., which appeared in *Gazette* of May 22, cancelled.

4th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. C. F. Hunter to be Lieut., vice H. T. McClellan, promoted (April 1).

4th Hussars.—Capt. A. L. Trevor-Boothe to be Adj., vice Capt. R. W. R. Barnes, whose period of service in appointment has expired (May 20).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Deputy-Commissionary of Ordnance and Hon. Capt. M. Spencer, from A.O.D., to be Capt. (District Officer); Capt. (District Officer) M. Spencer seconded for service in A.O.D. (May 6).

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Lieut. R. E. T. Hogg seconded for service with Hyderabad Contingent (June 9).

Supy. Lieuts. C. W. Scott to be Lieut. on augmentation (May 23).

Officers to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieut. G. D. Mann, from Norfolk Artillery; Lieut. M. C. A. Rickards, from Clare Artillery; 2nd Lieut. H. Bull, from Edinburgh Artillery (May 5); Lieut. R. Oldershaw, from 1st Cheshire and Carnarvon V.A., and from Corpl. Imperial Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. S. M. Anderson, from 1st Dorset V.A. (May 12).

Francis C. D. Burton, late Lieut. Cork Artillery, to be 2nd Lieut.

Officer appointed to a 2nd Lieutenantancy in *Gazette* of June 1, should have been described as Lieut. Kimber Hamond Gregory, from Devon Artillery, and not as therein stated.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieuts. to be Divnl. Adjts.:—C. S. S. Curteis, vice Capt. H. L. Griffin vacated appointment (May 15); R. B. Crofton, vice Capt. A. Ellershaw vacated appointment (June 15).

Capt. H. B. Mayne, from Seconded List, to be Adj., vice Capt. T. L. Coxhead, D.S.O., vacated appointment (June 6).

Officers to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Capt. T. M. Sheppard, from Tipperary Artillery (May 5); Lieuts. C. L. S. Upton and E. S. Graham, from 1st City of London V.A.; 2nd Lieut. J. Ormrod, from 9th Lancashire V.A., and from Gen. Tucker's Scouts (May 12).

Scots Guards.—Supy. Capt. A. C. Bell to be Capt., vice F. J. Heyworth, promoted (June 20). Restoration to establishment of Supy. Capt. F. H. de Kierzkowski-Stewart antedated to Jan. 9, vice E. F. Clayton, seconded.

Regimental District.—Appointment in *Gazette* of June 8, of Col. H. Kilgour to command 35th Regimental District (Royal Sussex Regt.), should not have been described as temporary.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. G. D. Broughton seconded for service in South Africa (May 18). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. L. Field and C. J. Torrie, on augmentation; A. Boxwell, vice R. H. W. Brewis, promoted; L. de V. FitzGerald, vice H. P. Creagh-Osborne, promoted; E. J. de Penhenty-O'Kelly, vice D. A. L. Day, promoted (April 1); S. S. Butler, vice R. F. Meiklejohn, promoted (April 28).

Royal Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. B. I. H. Adler, from 2nd V.B., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. W. Macnaghten, promoted (dated May 5, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to June 20).

Liverpool Regt.—Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. antedated to March 21:—F. J. Langdon, vice T. W. Sheppard, seconded; G. M. P. Hawthorn, F. R. Ewart. Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. antedated:—C. L. Harford to Feb. 17, vice T. W. Sheppard, seconded for service in South Africa; H. C. Owen to Feb. 28, vice C. L. Parmiter, promoted. Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. L. R. Schuster is vice V. T. Bailey, promoted.

East Yorkshire Regt.—Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. J. E. Key, antedated to Dec. 30, 1899, vice A. H. Wilson, appointed Adj.

Leicester Regt.—Capt. A. H. Wilkinson seconded for special service in South Africa (May 11).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—R. Chal-lenor and O. D. Blunt, from Connaught Rangers, on augmentation; W. E. Sykes, from York and Lancaster Regt., on augmentation; B. C. De Gex, from East Lancashire Regt., on augmentation; M. Middleton, from York and Lancaster Regt., vice C. M. Bruner, promoted; D. T. Seckham, from North Stafford Regt., vice O. D. Blunt, seconded for special service in South Africa; H. T. Manley, from Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, vice A. C. Adair, appointed Adj. (June 20). Lieut. M. J. Hamilton seconded for service in South Africa (May 18).

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieut. M. E. Lloyd, from 3rd Batn. Northampton Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. A. Ball-Aston, seconded.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Promotion to Capt. of Lieut. R. W. H. Mitchell antedated to March 16, vice S. J. Somerville, seconded.

Worcester Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—W. K. Peake, from Royal Berkshire Regt., in succession to Major C. R. B. Malone, Adj. of Vols.; J. S. J. Baumgartner, from East Lancashire Regt., vice H. de B. Howell, promoted; F. M. E. Kennedy, from Somerset L.I., vice J. S. J. Baumgartner, seconded for special service in South Africa; H. A. Fulton, from Yorkshire Regt., on augmentation; A. D. Green, from Essex Regt., on

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augmentation; R. P. H. Monro, from Devon Regt., on augmentation.

Hampshire Regt.—Capt. W. D. Bewsher to be Adjt., vice Capt. B. H. Boucher, resigned appointment (Jan. 12).

South Stafford Regt.—Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. E. Milford antedated to Oct. 14, 1899, vice J. S. S. Dunlop, seconded.

Dorset Regt.—Supy. Capt. O. P. S. Ingham to be Capt., vice Brevet Major H. K. Harley, D.S.O., transferred to 7th Hussars (June 13). Name of 2nd Lieut. H. J. Huddleston is as now described, and not as stated in *Gazette* of May 25.

Essex Regt.—Capt. C. E. Maguire (since deceased), from 4th Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. G. Pratt, appointed Adjt.; 2nd Lieut. C. E. Maguire (since deceased) seconded for service under Colonial Office (April 21).

Derbyshire Regt.—Officers seconded for service in South Africa:—Capt. W. R. Marshall; Lieut. F. Ritchie (May 18); Supy. Capt. C. Didham to be Capt., vice H. W. Poyntz, seconded (May 1). Supy. Capt. P. W. Anderson to be Capt., vice C. R. Crofton-Atkins, seconded (May 17). Promotions to Capt. of under-mentioned Lieuts. antedated:—H. W. Poyntz to Feb. 15, vice A. K. Slessor, seconded; C. R. Mortimore, Adjt., to Feb. 15.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. K. Z. P. Macaulay seconded for service on Staff (March 12); Lieut. E. C. Halton seconded for service in South Africa (May 18).

Manchester Regt.—Lieut. B. J. A. Terry, from Royal West Surrey Regt., to be Capt., vice B. A. Wright, seconded (June 9). Sergt.-Major W. I. Cordon to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Lieut. W. Butler, seconded.

North Stafford Regt.—Sergt.-Major J. Ahern, from East Kent Regt., to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Capt. J. Couch, retired.

Highland L.I.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantancy of Capt. N. A. Jarvie, from 4th Batn., which appeared in *Gazette* of May 1, cancelled.

Gordon Highlanders.—Supy. Capt. G. E. E. G. Cameron to be Capt., vice St. J. Meyrick, killed in action (May 31).

West India Regt.—Promotions to Lieut. of under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. antedated:—J. S. Liddell to May 1, vice C. P. Greig, seconded; E. V. Moore to May 5, vice J. H. Stewart, promoted.

Army Service Corps.—Officers placed on retired pay: Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. J. A. Boyd, C.B., and M. Graham (June 15).

Royal Home Counties Reserve Regt.—Capt. R. L. C. Birch, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (May 31).

Royal Rifles Reserve Regt.—Capt. C. M. Blackett, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (June 4).

Royal Southern Reserve Regt.—Capt. E. W. Clark, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (June 1).

Royal Lancashire Reserve Regt.—Major A. Lumb, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (June 4).

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt.—Major B. J. Romanes, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (May 11). To be Capt.:—Capt. O. F. Tatham (June 2), and B. L. J. Goff (June 3), Reserve of Officers. Appointment of G. W. Hutt, late Lieut. Royal Scots, as Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army, cancelled.

Royal Eastern Reserve Regt.—G. W. Hutt, late Lieut. Royal Scots, to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (April 17).

STAFF.

Col. R. E. Allen, from an A.A.G., to be a Major-Gen. on Staff to command a Brigade, South African Field

Force, and to have local rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed (March 31).

Major S. B. Von Donop, R.A., to be a Staff Capt. for R.A., South African Field Force (March 17).

Capt. F. St. J. Hughes, South Wales Borderers, to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.) R. Pole-Carew, C.B., Commanding a Division, Field Force, South Africa (April 26).

Temporary appointments:—Capt. W. C. Black, I.S.C., temp. Staff Capt. at Hdqrs., to be D.A.A.G. at Hdqrs., vice Capt. E. Peach, I.S.C., employed in South Africa (March 17); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. H. Powell, I.S.C., to be a D.A.A.G. at Hdqrs., vice Capt. W. C. Black, I.S.C., who reverts to appointment of temp. Staff Capt. at Hdqrs. (May 21); Capt. A. L. Lynden-Bell, East Kent Regt., to be a Staff Capt. at Hdqrs., vice Major H. V. Kent, R.E., vacated appointment on promotion (May 30).

Appointments made in South Africa to Staff of Army are confirmed:—Col. (local Major-Gen.) Sir W. G. Nicholson, K.C.B., to be Director of Transport as a temporary measure, with status of a Major-Gen. on Staff, and retaining local rank of Major-Gen. in South Africa whilst so employed (Feb. 18); Capt. and Brevet Major C. J. Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders, to be Director of Military Intelligence, graded as an A.A.G., and to have temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst so employed during absence of Lieut.-Col. (local Col.) G. F. R. Henderson, sick (Feb. 18).

Officers to be Brig.-Gens. on Staff, to command Yeomanry Brigades, and to have temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed:—Col. C. G. Earl of Erroll; temp. Col. C. C. W. Lord Chesham, Imperial Yeomanry (March 4) Brevet; Col. J. C. Barker, employed on Special Service, to be a Col. on Staff for R.E. (Feb. 2); Col. H. S. G. Miles, M.V.O., from an A.A.G., to be a D.A.G. (Jan. 25).

To be A.A.G.'s:—Col. F. W. Benson (Feb. 20); Major J. H. Poett, Dorset Regt., and to have local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst so employed (Feb. 22); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. M. Grierson, M.V.O., R.A. (Feb. 28); Major D. Haig, 7th Hussars, and to have local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst so employed (Feb. 20); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir H. S. Rawlinson, Coldstream Guards (March 20); Col. B. Duff, C.I.E., I.S.C. (March 25).

Major W. E. Fairholme, C.M.G., R.A., to be A.A.G. as Asst. Insp.-Gen., Lines of Communication South Africa, and to have local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst so employed (Dec. 23, 1899).

Col. A. E. W. Goldsmid, now an A.A.G., to be Commandant at Naauwpoort (Feb. 20).

Col. A. E. W. Goldsmid, Commandant at Naauwpoort, to be an A.A.G. for Transport (March 28).

To be D.A.A.G.'s:—Major W. T. Furze, R.A., (Jan. 29); Capt. G. F. Milne, R.A., (Feb. 18); Major Lord E. B. Talbot, 11th Hussars (Feb. 20); Capt. R. H. Hare, R.A., (March 4); Capt. P. Holland-Pryor (March 21).

To be Brig.-Majors:—Major B. J. C. Doran, Royal Irish Regt. (Jan. 29); Capt. J. Vaughan, 7th Hussars (Feb. 8); Capt. W. N. Congreve, V.C., Rifle Brigade (March 4); Capt. and Brevet Major W. Campbell, Gordon Highlanders (March 8); temp. Capt. J. L. Reid, Imperial Yeomanry (March 27); Major B. Stewart, Royal Munster Fusiliers (March 23).

To be Asst. Provost-Majors:—Major (now Lieut.-Col.) E. R. C. Graham, Cheshire Regt., graded as a D.A.G. (Feb. 28); Major A. G. B. Urmston, R.M.L.I., graded as a D.A.A.G., (March 2); Capt. S. Fitz G. Cox, Lincoln Regt., graded as a D.A.A.G., (March 4); Lieut. B. F. Burnett Hitchcock, Derbyshire Regt., graded as a

Staff Capt. (March 20); Lieut. H. E. Raymond, Yorkshire Regt., graded as a Staff Capt. (March 24).

Lieut. R. A. C. Daunt, Royal Irish Rifles, to be a Divl. Signalling Officer (March 4).

Lieut. H. D. O. Ward, R.A., to be a Staff Lieut. (Nov. 23, 1899).

Capt. C. R. Hunter, Bart., Reserve of Officers, to be Insp. of Musketry, Imperial Yeomanry, with temp. rank of Major in Army, and graded as a District Insp. of Musketry (March 27).

2nd Lieut. St. J. E. Montagu, Northumberland Fusiliers, to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.) R. Pole-Carew, C.B., Commanding a Division (Nov. 27, 1899).

Capt. F. B. Maurice, Derbyshire Regt., to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.) T. Kelly-Kenny, C.B., Commanding a Division (Jan. 24).

Lieut. A. G. Maxwell, I.S.C., to be an extra A.D.C. to Field-Marshal Right Hon. F. S. Lord Roberts, K.P., (G.C.B. &c.), Commanding-in-Chief the Army in South Africa (Feb. 6).

Capt. J. B. Aldridge, R.A., to be A.D.C. to Brevet-Col. (local Brig.-Gen.) E. G. Broadwood, 12th Lancers, Commanding a Cavalry Brigade (Feb. 22).

Lieut. F. D. Farquhar, Coldstream Guards, to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.) R. Pole-Carew, C.B., Commanding a Division (Feb. 11).

Lieut. E. A. Saunders, R.A., to be A.D.C. to Col. (local Major-Gen.) C. W. H. Douglas, A.D.C. to the Queen, Commanding a Brigade (Feb. 11).

Major Hon. C. E. Bingham, 1st Life Guards, to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.) J. D. P. French, Commanding Cavalry Division (Feb. 8).

Capt. R. D. Whigham, Royal Warwick Regt., to be A.D.C. to Col. (local Major-Gen.) H. A. MacDonald, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. to the Queen (Feb. 6).

Lieut. H. R. A. Duke of Westminster, Cheshire Yeomanry, to be an extra A.D.C. to Field-Marshal Right Hon. F. S. Lord Roberts, K.P., G.C.B. &c., Commanding-in-Chief the Army in South Africa (March 4).

Capt. and Hon. Major Lord H. C. Bentinck, Derbyshire Yeomanry, to be A.D.C. to Col. (local Major-Gen.) J. P. Brabazon, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, Commanding Imperial Yeomanry, and to have temp. rank of Capt. in Army while so employed (March 27).

Lieut. J. P. Grenfell, Bucks Yeomanry, to be A.D.C. to Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) C. C. W. Lord Chesham, commanding a Brigade Imperial Yeomanry, and to have temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (March 27).

Lieut. A. C. M. B., Viscount Acheson, Coldstream Guards, to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. G. T. Pretyman, C.B., R.A., Military Governor of Bloemfontein (March 31).

Capt. J. N. C. Kennedy, R.E., to be Asst. Director of Telegraphs (Jan. 31).

Major (local Lieut.-Col.) C. H. Cowie, R.E., to be an Asst. Director of Railways, graded as an A.A.G. (Jan. 31).

Capt. C. H. H. Gough, I.S.C., to be Staff Officer to Camp Commandant Army Hdqrs., graded as a D.A.A.G. (Feb. 1).

Capt. C. H. H. Gough, I.S.C., to be Commandant at Hdqrs., graded as a D.A.A.G. (March 14).

Lieut. A. G. Maxwell, I.S.C., to be Asst. to Commandant at Hdqrs., graded as a Staff Capt. (March 14).

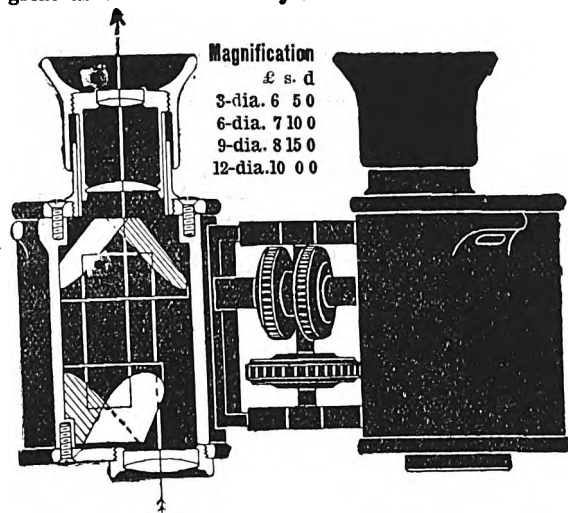
Capt. J. R. K. Birch, Cheshire Regt., to be Asst. to Director of Signalling (March 24).

Lieut. F. G. Lawrence, South Wales Borderers, to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as a Staff Capt. (March 5).

Major H. P. Young, retired, I.S.C., to be Asst. Press Censor, graded as a D.A.A.G. (April 5).

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Capt. and Hon. Major R. N. D. Bruce, 3rd Batn. West Riding Regt., to be a Station Commandant and Railway Staff Officer, graded as a Staff Capt. (March 28).

Capt. B. B. N. Gunter, 3rd Batn. Yorkshire Regt., to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as a Staff Capt. (April 13).

Capt. H. W. G. Crofton, 3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt., to be Station Commandant, graded as a Staff Capt. (April 25).

Officers to be Railway Staff Officers, graded as Staff Lieuts.:—Lieut. R. R. Smyth, 3rd Batn. Leinster Regt. (April 8); Qmrm. and Hon. Lieut. W. H. Forsdick, Royal Munster Fusiliers (April 6); 2nd Lieut. D'A. R. Baker, 4th Batn. Cheshire Regt.

Major S. B. Von Donop, R.A., to be a Station Staff Officer, graded as a D.A.A.G. (April 16).

Lieut. Hon. R. F. Molyneux, Royal Horse Guards, to be A.D.C. to Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) C. G. Earl of Erroll, Commanding a Brigade, Imperial Yeomanry, South African Field Force (April 10).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. Douglas M. B. H., Earl of Dundonald, C.B., M.V.O. (since appointed a Major-Gen. on Staff in South Africa, with local rank of Major-Gen.), to be a Col. on Staff commanding an Irregular Mounted Brigade in South Africa (Nov. 22, 1899).

Notification substituted for that which appeared in Gazette of April 17:—Col. (local Major-Gen.) J. P. Brabazon, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, from 2nd Cavalry Brigade, to command Imperial Yeomanry, retaining local rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed (Feb 11).

Royal Military Academy.—Capt. G. S. B. Lyle, R.A., to be an Instr., vice Major F. H. Crampton, R.A., appointed a Professor (June 5).

Army Chaplains' Dept.—Rev. W. F. R. Buckle, M.A., Chaplain to Forces 3rd Class, half-pay, to be Chaplain to Forces 2nd Class, half-pay (May 21).

Army Ordnance Dept.—Major C. S. Meeres, R.A., from an Instr., to be Ordnance Officer 3rd Class, on augmentation (May 7); Capt. (District Officer) M. Spencer, R.A., to be Ordnance Officer 4th Class, on augmentation (May 6).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. H. G. Mainwaring, South Wales Borderers, to be Col. (June 9).

MEMORANDA.

Col. (local Major-Gen.) G. A. French, C.M.G., Commandant Colonial Forces, New South Wales, to be Major-Gen., vice F. W. Ward, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, placed on Unemployed Supernumerary List (May 25).

Capt. J. B. Butler, 1st V.B. Gloucester Regt., granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving in South Africa.

Capt. W. W. Webb, M.D., Retired, I.M.S., granted temp. rank of Major whilst Secretary of Army Medical School at Netley.

Lieut. E. S. McClintock, R.E., granted local rank of Capt. in West Africa whilst employed as Staff Officer to Lieut.-Col. (local Col.) J. Willcocks, C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding forces for relief of Coomassie (June 2).

Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving in South Africa:—Capt. G. M. de L. Dayrell, 3rd Batn. Bedford Regt.; Capt. G. H. B. Fletcher, 3rd Batn. Derbyshire Regt. (May 18).

Officers granted temp. rank of 2nd Lieut. in Army whilst serving in South Africa:—2nd Lieuts. D. Campbell and A. E. Parker, 3rd Batn. Royal Highlanders (April 2); 2nd Lieut. C. W. Hext, 3rd Batn. Devon Regt. (May 17).

Qmrm. and Hon. Lieut. E. J. Murray, R.G.A., granted hon. rank of Capt. (June 18).

Reserve of Officers.—Capt. G. C. Goldie and N. M. Wylie resign their commissions; Lieut. G. E. C. Roberts removed for absence without leave.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Cardigan (W. Div.).—Harold F. Kilgour to be Second Lieut. (June 10).

Carmarthen (W. Div.).—Capt. G. Philipps to be Instr. of Artillery (May 8).

Donegal (S. Div.).—Hugh C. Chetwood-Aiken to be 2nd Lieut. (June 9).

Lancashire (S. Div.).—Appointment of Capt. F. J. Winter, retired pay, to be Adjut., which appeared in Gazette of May 1, bears date April 9, not April 10.

Limerick City (S. Div.).—Robert C. Moore to be 2nd Lieut. (June 11).

Mid-Ulster (S. Div.).—Hamilton B. L. G. Gunn to be 2nd Lieut. (June 9).

Sligo (S. Div.).—Herbert W. Milne to be 2nd Lieut. (June 10).

Tipperary (S. Div.).—Roderick M. Knolles and Sydney G. Sinclair to be 2nd Lieuts. (June 9).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA.)

Falmouth Div. (Submarine Miners).—Lieut. J. T. D'Arcy Hutton to be Capt.

Portsmouth Div. (Submarine Miners).—Lieut. D. L. Auchinvole, from Clyde Div. R.E. (Vols.) Submarine Miners, to be 2nd Lieut. (June 7).

Western Div. (Submarine Miners).—John A. Anson to be 2nd Lieut. (June 11).

INFANTRY.

Royal Fusiliers.—5th Batn.: William H. Machin to be 2nd Lieut. (June 1). 6th Batn.: 2nd Lieut. R. G. Miller resigns his commission (June 20); Noel H. C. Russell to be 2nd Lieut. (June 9). 7th Batn.: George E. S. Woodyatt to be 2nd Lieut. (June 7).

6th Batn. Liverpool Regt.—Capt. H. B. de V. Tupper seconded for service with Remount Dept. (May 15).

4th Batn. Somerset L.I.—Trevor C. Spring and Evelyn L. Reeves to be 2nd Lieuts. (June 12).

4th Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—Major A. C. Bennett granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

3rd Batn. Bedford Regt.—Lieut. G. F. Higgins to be Capt. (June 20); Hugh W. McCall to be 2nd Lieut. (June 8).

4th Batn. Yorkshire Regt.—Cecil Wandby to be 2nd Lieut. (June 6).

3rd Batn. Scottish Rifles.—Supy. Capt. J. C. Norwell to be Capt. on Establishment, and to be appointed Instr. of Musketry, vice Capt. D. F. M. Macqueen, who vacates appointment (May 1).

4th Batn. East Surrey Regt.—Seymour J. G. Beaumont to be 2nd Lieut. (June 7); William F. O. Faviell to be 2nd Lieut. (June 11).

3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Francis C. C. Rogers to be 2nd Lieut. (June 7).

3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt.—Lieut. F. T. Wisden resigns his commission on account of ill-health.

3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.—Lieut. Hon. G. A. M. Hamilton-Gordon to be Capt.

3rd Batn. Dorset Regt.—2nd Lieut. R. B. Goodden seconded for service with a Line batn. in South Africa.

3rd Batn. South Lancashire Regt.—William D. Hill to be 2nd Lieut. (June 11).

3rd Batn. Welsh Regt.—Louis M. Miller to be 2nd Lieut. (June 6).

3rd Batn. Northampton Regt.—Capt. L. H. Martineau seconded for service with a Line batn. in South Africa.

6th Batn. Middlesex Regt.—Lieut. W. A. Gillam to be Capt. (June 6); Lieut. Reginald A. Sles, from 2nd V.B., to be Lieut. (June 7).

5th Batn. Manchester Regt.—Lieut. J. F. Dempster to be Capt. (May 8).

4th Batn. North Stafford Regt.—Frederick J. Philips to be 2nd Lieut. (June 11).

3rd Batn. Durham L.I.—Capt. H. P. Greenwood granted hon. rank of Major.

3rd Batn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—Lesley R. C. Douglas-Hamilton to be 2nd Lieut. (June 12).

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—3rd Batn.: Major J. Tyrwhitt-Walker granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (June 20); James Millard to be 2nd Lieut. (June 6). 5th Batn.: Lieuts. H. W. Hamilton and J. D. M. Flood seconded for service with Line batn. in South Africa (June 20); Benjamin S. Johnson, late 2nd Lieut. 16th Middlesex V.R.C., to be 2nd Lieut. (June 1).

4th Batn. Leinster Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. S. N. Savage-Armstrong to be Lieut.

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—4th Batn.: Cecil Price to be 2nd Lieut. (June 5); Thomas J. Goodlake to be 2nd Lieut. (June 9). 5th Batn.: Lieut. H. P. Hampson to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. J. H. A. Warburton to be Lieut. (June 1); James E. Fitzpatrick to be 2nd Lieut. (June 13).

17th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Edgar J. Bridges, to be 2nd Lieut. (June 8).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Berks.—Lieut. A. Roberts resigns his commission.

Royal 1st Devon.—Lieut. J. Williams to be Capt.

Hampshire Carabiniers.—Capt. and Hon. Major A. A. W. B. Bright-Smith resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of regt. on retirement.

Nottingham (Sherwood Rangers).—Surg.-Lieut. C. Fleming to be Surg.-Capt.

Loyal Suffolk Hussars.—Lieut. E. M. Lucas resigns his commission, and granted hon. rank of Capt., with permission to wear uniform of regt. on retirement (June 20); Wilfrid G. Lucas to be Second Lieut. (June 5).

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Cheshire and Carnarvon.—2nd Lieuts. T. H. Wood and H. F. Taylor to be Capt.

3rd Durham (W. Div., R.G.A.).—Capt. G. Beattie granted hon. rank of Major.

4th Lancashire.—Major H. M. Melly to be Lieut.-Col., and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations.

2nd Northumberland (W. Div. R.G.A.).—2nd Lieut. G. Bolan resigns his commission.

1st Shropshire and Stafford.—Lieut. T. F. Wells to be Capt.

1st Worcester.—Capt. R. E. Lyon to be Major; Laurence Woodhouse, Harold A. Leggett, and Stanley F. Anderson to be 2nd Lieuts.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Bedford.—Lieut. H. W. Barnes to be Capt. (May 4); Geoffrey Howard, late Cambridge Univ. R.V., to be Capt.; Talbot McL. Jarvis and George H. Wells, both late 2nd Tower Hamlets R.E. (Vols.), to be Capt.; John M. Furness, Richard G. Solbé, William H. Smith, Arthur B. S. Steinmetz, and Robert Wilson, to be 2nd Lieuts.; Edward G. Fiegehen and Henry G. Smith to be 2nd Lieuts. (supy.).

2nd Cheshire (Railway).—Charles M. F. Trotter to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).

2nd Gloucester (Bristol).—Alfred D. Thomas to be Qmrm.

1st Hampshire.—Lieut. H. Fulton to be Capt. and to remain supy.; Lieut. H. J. Martin to be Capt.

1st Northampton.—Lieut. J. S. Ellis to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. H. J. Amies to be Lieut.; Francis H. Cobb to be 2nd Lieut.

Electrical Engineers.—Lieut. W. A. Vignoles to be Capt.; Lieuts. J. J. F. O'Shaughnessy and A. H. Pott to be Capt. and to remain supy.; 2nd Lieuts. K. W. E. Edgcumbe, A. P. Trotter and E. R. Clarke to be Lieuts.; 2nd Lieuts. J. H. Stubbs and H. F. Bigge to be Lieuts. and to remain supy.

RIFLE.

Royal Scots.—4th V.B.: John W. Fulton and Robert W. Smart to be 2nd Lieuts. 7th V.B.: 2nd Lieuts. T. Todrick, T. W. Turnbull, G. Macphail and D. W. Adams to be Lieuts.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—1st V.B.: 2nd Lieuts. M. R. Atkins and H. H. Shore to be Lieuts. 3rd V.B.: Capt. A. L. Perry resigns his commission. 1st Cadet Batn.: W. R. H. Trowbridge to be Hon. 2nd Lieut.

1st Cadet Batn. East Kent Regt.—Hon. Capt. W. A. Valon resigns appointment of Acting Adjut.; F. C. A. Hales to be Hon. Capt. and to be appointed Acting Adjut.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd V.B.: Capt. J. D. Christie to be Major; Frederick W. W. Whyte to be Surg.-Lieut. 3rd V.B.: Rev. H. P. Gurney, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st V.B.: Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. F. G. Danielson to be Capt.

Liverpool Regt.—4th V.B.: Robert Fielding-Ould, M.B. to be Surg.-Lieut. 1st Cadet Batn.: Hon. 2nd Lieut. H. Montgomery, jun. to be Hon. Lieut.

Devon Regt.—1st V.B.: Capt. and Hon. Major L. A. D. Montague to be Major; 2nd Lieut. C. W. Ham to be Lieut. 3rd V.B.: Henry A. Chichester to be 2nd Lieut. Cadet Corps (All Hallows School, Honiton) attached to 3rd V.B.: 2nd Lieut. F. A. B. Brett to be Hon. Lieut.

1st V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. G. Kearsley to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant under paras. 55A and 114 Volunteer Regulations; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. A. White to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Hon. Major A. E. Mangin to be Major.

1st V.B. East Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. G. Moor resigns his commission.

1st V.B. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut. J. M. Hunter to be Capt.

2nd V.B. Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. E. L. Clarke to be Capt.

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2nd (Berwick) V.B. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Henry Parker to be Capt. on increase of establishment; Henry G. C. McCrea and William Shearer to be 2nd Lieuts.

2nd V.B. Scottish Rifles.—Cumming N. Gibb to be 2nd Lieut.

East Lancashire Regt.—1st V.B.: Herbert T. Whalley, John L'E. Heppard, Herbert Bailey, Crossley St. J. Broadbent to be 2nd Lieuts. 2nd V.B.: Thomas Warburton to be 2nd Lieut. (supy).

3rd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Surg.-Capt. J. J. de Z. Marshall to be Surg.-Major.

1st V.B. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Sidney H. Lanyon, Frederic Luke, Ludovic Colquhoun, J. C. Bickford-Smith and William N. Bickford-Smith to be 2nd Lieuts.

2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—Capt. W. H. Gorrings to be Qrmmr.; Lieuts. E. R. Harrison, L. C. R. Messel, and E. H. Staffurth to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. C. J. B. Hurst, C. E. A. W. Hamilton, J. C. Eiadell, J. R. S. Constable, E. W. Bennett and H. R. G. Homfray to be Lieuts.

South Stafford Regt.—1st V.B.: Capt. and Hon. Major A. E. Hart resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement. 3rd V.B.: Lieut. T. E. Lowe to be Capt.

Welsh Regt.—1st (Pembroke) V.B.: Arthur L. Grote to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.); Capt. T. P. George, W. G. Eaton-Evans and A. F. Beddoe granted hon. rank of Major. 2nd V.B.: Lieut. M. H. Hunter to be Capt.; David J. Griffiths, Oliver Felton, Percy B. Taylor, Frederick C. Coath and Frank P. J. Charles to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd Glamorgan.—Charles F. E. Gough to be 2nd Lieut.; Rev. W. Morgan, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

Royal Highlanders.—1st (Dundee) V.B.: Lieuts. A. Hendry, jun., and J. Inglis to be Capt.; John B. Muir and William S. Thompson to be 2nd Lieuts. 3rd (Dundee Highland) V.B.: Sydney W. Smith to be 2nd Lieut.; Alexander L. Watt to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.). 4th (Perth) V.B.: George B. Mathieson to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Bucks.—Cyril F. H. Oliver to be 2nd Lieut.; Surg.-Lieut. F. J. Grindon to be Surg.-Capt.

Essex Regt.—1st V.B.: Lieut. W. C. Shepherd to be Capt.; Frank P. P. Soper, to be 2nd Lieut. (supy). 3rd V.B.: John Byford, jun., to be 2nd Lieut.

Cadet Corps (Derby School) attached to 1st V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—Hon. Capt. A. A. P. Winsor resigns his appointment.

Cadet Corps (Nottingham High School) attached to 1st Nottingham.—S. R. Trotman to be Hon. Capt.

2nd V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. R. Marsland to be Capt.

1st V.B. Northampton Regt.—Capt. J. T. W. Perowne granted hon. rank of Major.

1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt.—Christopher G. Ling and Vivian G. O. McLaughlin to be 2nd Lieuts. (supy).

4th V.B. Royal West Kent Regt.—Capt. E. M. K. Parsons, West Riding Regt., to be Adj. on formation of batn. (June 1).

1st V.B. Shropshire L.I.—Henry F. Newman to be Qrmmr.; Surg.-Capt. W. H. Packer, M.D., to be Surg.-Major.

5th (West) Middlesex.—Lieut. A. Churchill to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. W. P. Hewitt and W. B. Schloesser to be Lieuts.

21st Middlesex.—Capt. and Hon. Major T. C. Wall resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of corps on retirement.

3rd London.—Lieuts. F. S. Grimston and H. D. Barnes to be Capt.; George W. O'F. Clarke to be Surg.-Lieut.

North Stafford Regt.—1st V.B.: George W. Rundall, formerly Lieut. 2nd V.B. Wiltshire Regt., to be Lieut. 2nd V.B.: Major J. Gretton, jun., to be Lieut.-Col., and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations.

5th V.B. Durham L.I.—John English and George O. Harper to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st V.B. Highland L.I.—2nd Lieuts. A. M. Downie, T. L. Jowitt, D. Dawson, D. P. Fleming and W. L. Hatrick to be Lieuts.

1st (Ross Highland) V.B. Seaforth Highlanders.—2nd Lieuts. J. A. Gordon, A. J. Beaton, W. J. Robertson, W.

Harvey, and W. A. Adam to be Lieuts.; 2nd Lieut. J. O. Black to be Lieut. and to remain supy.

Gordon Highlanders.—1st V.B.: Surg. Lieut.-Col. P. B. Smith, M.D., resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and wear uniform of batn. on retirement; Charles E. Lippe to be 2nd Lieut. 4th (Donside Highland) V.B.: William D. Ellis to be 2nd Lieut. 6th V.B.: G. Gibb resigns his commission, and is granted hon. rank of Capt., with permission to wear uniform of batn. on retirement; 2nd Lieut. J. W. Kynoch to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieut. E. B. Thomson resigns his commission; Charles Grant to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd (Renfrew) V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Major W. Shanks granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

20th Middlesex (Artists').—Charles E. W. Austin and Alfred V. Keene to be 2nd Lieuts. (supy.).

24th Middlesex.—Reginald F. Bynd to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Manchester Companies.—Surg.-Capt. W. Coates to be Surg.-Major (in command) on increase of establishment (March 27); Joseph F. Wright to be Surg.-Lieut.

MEMORANDUM.

Surrey Volunteer Infantry Brigade.—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry A. H. Martin, 3rd V.B. East Surrey Regt. to be appointed Supply and Transport Officer to Brigade. [Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date June 20.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, June 22.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Major H. D. Fanshawe, from 19th Hussars, to be Major, vice G. P. Douglas, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay.

3rd Hussars.—Christian names of 2nd Lieut. James Jardine Dobie are as now described and not as stated in *Gazette* of May 22.

11th Hussars.—Lieut.-Col. E. R. Courtenay, on completion of his period of service in command of regt., placed on half-pay (June 17).

Reserve Regt. of Dragoon Guards.—Lieut.-Col. G. P. Douglas, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col. (June 15); Majors H. E. B. Walton and R. Le M. Willoughby, Reserve of Officers, to be Majors (June 2); Capt. P. M. Pryce, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (June 1); Rdgmr. and Hon. Capt. J. Marshall, Reserve of Officers, to be Rdgmr. (June 2); Capt. E. Dittmas, retired pay, to be Qrmmr. (June 3).

Reserve Regt. of Dragoons.—Capt. L. W. Matthews and H. A. Amyatt-Burney, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (June 5); Lieut. J. M. Bennett-Stanford, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut. (June 7).

Reserve Regt. of Lancers.—Major L. Stamer, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (June 8); Capt. W. G. Renton, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (May 29).

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. Leslie W. S. Oldham to be Capt. vice E. G. Young, deceased (June 6); 2nd Lieuts. C. W. Biggs, C. M. Wagstaff, and T. T. Behrens to be Lieuts.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Scottish Rifles.—Lieut. A. H. Wood to be Capt., vice W. D. O'Brien, died of wounds received in action (June 14).

Worcester Regt.—Lieut. C. H. Palmer to be Capt. on augmentation.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Sergt.-Major P. McDonnell to be Qrmmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Lieut. F. N. Le Mesurier to be Capt. in succession to Major E. S. Strickland, Adj. of Volunteers (March 5).

Royal Home Counties Reserve Regt.—Lieut.-Col. F. Stringer, retired pay, to be Lieut.-Col. (May 29); Major C. H. C. Heyman, retired I.S.C., to be Major (May 30); Capt. A. F. Maitland, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (June 5).

Royal Northern Reserve Regt.—Lieut.-Col. W. L. Mansel, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut.-Col. (May 26); Major W. K. Richardson, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (May 23); Capt. E. Howell (May 28), A. Bell, H. A. Littledale, and V. G. B. Johnson (June 5), Reserve of Officers, to be Capt.; Qrmmr. and Hon. Capt. J. H. Kenny, retired pay, to be Qrmmr. (May 23).

Royal Rifles Reserve Regt.—Major E. A. S. Buckle, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (May 29); Capt. L. W. G. Butler, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (June 5); Qrmmr. and Hon. Capt. E. J. Crane, Reserve of Officers, to be Qrmmr. (June 7).

Royal Southern Reserve Regt.—Capt. W. S. Stewart-Savile, and E. H. Goddard, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (May 31); Lieut. L. A. Williams, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (June 1); Capt. E. H. Baines, and R. P. Monk, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (June 5).

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt.—Capt. H. W. Broadley (May 14) and G. C. Peard (June 5), Reserve of Officers, to be Capt.

Royal Irish Reserve Regt.—Major A. G. G. Elton, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (June 1); Capt. W. Jolliffe (June 6) and J. H. L. White (June 7), Reserve of Officers, to be Capt.

Royal Irish Fusiliers Reserve Regt.—Major E. L. Shaw, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (June 8); Capt. C. F. T. Cochrane, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (May 30); appointment of Qrmmr. and Hon. Capt. E. M. Collins, Reserve of Officers, as Qrmmr., antedated to March 8.

Army Service Corps.—Gentlemen, nominated by Universities, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Harrie R. Lever, William Brown, Samuel Howe, Robert J. Craig, Richard C. Jellicoe, Percy O. De la Pryme, Patrick H. Guthrie, Stephen J. Donovan, Bernard T. J. Macdermot, Gardiner H. Harvey, Arthur J. Rennison, Richard D. Barbor, Harold W. B. Stokes (May 22).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Sergt.-Majors to be Qrmmrs., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.—Arthur Wheeler, Harry P. Wakefield.

STAFF.

Major-Gen. G. T. Pretymann, C.B., B.A., to be a Major-Gen. on Staff, South African Field Force, and to be Military Governor of Bloemfontein (March 14).

Col. J. F. Hilton, from 23rd Regimental District, to be a Col. on Staff to command troops in Barbados, &c., and to have temp. rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed (June 13).

Col. I. C. Herbert, C.B., C.M.G., to be an A.A.G., South African Field Force (Feb. 1).

Major E. L. Engleheart, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be a D.A.A.G. at Hdqrs. (June 15).

Capt. E. FitzG. M. Wood, Devon Regt., to be Asst. Military Secretary and A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. W. E. F. Forestier-Walker, K.C.B., C.M.G., Commanding Lines of Communication, South Africa (April 26).

Indian Staff Corps.—Lieut.-Col. Sir Adelbert C. Talbot, K.C.I.E., transferred to Unemployed Sub. List (June 8), Indian Army.—Promotion of Col. Binfield Wemyss, Bengal Infantry, dated April 15, and not as stated in *Gazette* of May 11. Promotion of Col. W. W. H. Scott, C.B., Bengal Infantry, dated April 18, and not as stated in *Gazette* of May 15.

Army Pay Dept.—Major L. P. Dittmas, Paymr., to be Staff Paymr., vice Lieut.-Col. H. H. Gilbert, retained as a supy. to Establishment, under provisions of Article 473, Royal Warrant, May 30, 1899.

Army Veterinary Dept.—Vet.-Major G. F. Davies retires on retired pay.

Half-Pay.—Major G. P. Douglas, from 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut.-Col. (June 15).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. A. C. Hansard, from E.A., continued in appointment of Artillery Adviser to the Insp.-Gen. of Fortifications at Hdqrs. (March 15).

Lieut. R. E. H. James, Loyal North Lancashire Regt., granted local rank of Capt. whilst employed as a Company Commander in Chinese Regt. of Infantry (Dec 17, 1899).

Reserve of Officers.—Appointment to a Lieutenancy of A. E. B. Walsh, which was notified in *Gazette* of May 25, cancelled.

INDIA OFFICE, June 22.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among Officers of Staff Corps and Indian Medical Ser-

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vice, and Admissions to Staff Corps made by Government of India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Capt. to be Major.—H. B. Vaughan, C. Tritton, F. W. G. Wadson (April 17).
To be Lieut.—Lieut. C. F. Woodward, from Dorset Regt. (dated Feb. 4, 1900, but to rank from Feb. 26, 1898).
To be 2nd Lieut.—2nd Lieut. from Unattached List: A. W. H. M. Moens (dated March 13, 1900, but to rank from July 27, 1898); H. F. Gordon (dated March 12, 1900, but to rank from Jan. 25, 1899).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Col.—Lieut.-Col. C. H. Joubert, Bengal Establishment (March 29).
Majors to be Lieut.-Cols.—Bengal Establishment: C. P. Lukis, R. E. H. Whitwell, L. A. Waddell, D. B. Spencer, J. Clarke, M.D., C. C. Vaid, P. D. Pank, T. R. Mulrooney, M.D., T. R. Macdonald, Madras Establishment: R. H. Cama, W. B. Browning, C.I.E., C. M. Thompson, C. S. Rundle, J. W. Evans, Bombay Establishment: H. P. Dimmock, M.D., C. B. Maitland (March 31).
Capt. to be Major.—Bengal Establishment: D. G. Marshall, D. M. Moir, M.D., H. F. Whitchurch, V.C., J. R. Roberts, F. W. Gee, K. Prasad, P. W. O'Gorman, W. H. Gray, G. T. Mould, Madras Establishment: A. E. Grant, F. C. Pereira, Bombay Establishment: J. G. Hojel, H. C. L. Arnim, G. S. Thomson (Mar. 31).

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned Officer to the Half-Pay List:—
Indian Medical Service.—Capt. J. W. Wolfe, Bengal Establishment (May 20).

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers:—
Indian Staff Corps.—Lieut.-Col. G. W. Martin (May 20).

Bengal Infantry.—Major-Gen. H. Wylie, C.S.I. (April 15). Retirement of Major-Gen. B. Wemyss antedated to April 11.

Indian Medical Service.—Bengal Establishment: Lieut.-Col. C. J. H. Warden (June 4); R. N. Stoker (April 2); and T. R. Macdonald (June 20). Bombay Establishment: Lieut.-Col. A. S. G. Jayakar (April 23).
Indian Subordinate Medical Dept.—Senior Asst.-Surg., with hon. rank of Capt., W. H. Lewty, Bengal Establishment (March 6); Senior Asst.-Surg., with hon. rank of Capt., W. R. Scroggie, Bombay Establishment (March 21).

The Queen has also approved of the resignation of the Service by the undermentioned Officer:—
Indian Staff Corps.—Capt. F. W. Lethbridge (May 15).

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

Military Dept., Government of India.—Brevet-Lieut.-Col. F. De Brath, I.S.C., 2nd Deputy-Secretary, to be 1st Deputy-Secretary, vice Col. E. G. Borrow, appointed a D.A.G. (April 1); Capt. F. G. Cardew, I.S.C., an Asst.-Secretary, to be 2nd Deputy-Secretary, vice Lieut.-Col. De Brath (April 1).

To be A.A.G.'s.—Lieut.-Col. H. B. Mortimer, vice Lieut.-Col. J. Sherston, deceased (Oct. 16, 1899); Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. R. B. Doune, Norfolk Regt., vice Lieut.-Col. R. M. Grenfield, vacated (April 5); Major J. S. E. Western, I.S.C. (April 7).

Capt. I. Philipps, I.S.C., to be D.A.Q.M.G., Army Hdqrs. (April 1).

Major W. G. Hamilton, D.S.O., East Lancashire Regt., a D.A.A.G., to be D.A.Q.M.G. of a Command, vice Major W. E. Bunbury, whose tenure has expired (April 1).

Capt. R. J. G. Elkington, R.A., to be a D.A.A.G., R.A., vice Capt. H. H. Butler, vacated (April 19).

To be D.A.A.G.'s.—Capt. H. A. Iggulden, Derbyshire Regt., a Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, vice Major E. A. G. Gosset vacated (Sept. 13, 1899); Major F. A. Wilkinson, Royal Fusiliers, a Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, vice Major E. L. Guilding, deceased (Feb. 14); Capt. F. A. Dudgeon, vice Major W. G. Hamilton, D.S.O., appointed D.A.Q.M.G. of a Command (April 1); Capt. C. O. Swanson, I.S.C., vice Capt. H. Hudson, whose tenure has expired (April 1); Major E. B. Dunsterville, East Surrey Regt., vice Major C. F. G. Young, whose tenure has expired (April 1); Capt. V. B. Fane, I.S.C. (April 1); Major C. M. T. Western, R.A., to be Asst. Military Secretary and A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. B. Wolseley, K.C.B., commanding the Forces, Madras (Oct. 23, 1899); Lieut. A. G. Stuart, Royal Scots, to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. M. Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I., commanding a 1st Class District (Nov. 29, 1899); Capt. T. P. England, Royal Fusiliers, to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. B. A. Combe, C.B., commanding a 1st Class District (Jan. 31).

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date June 23.]

ALDERSHOT RIFLE MEETING.—Major-Gen. Oliphant acts as chairman of the Executive Committee of the fifth annual Aldershot Rifle Meeting, which is to be held from the 2nd to the 5th prox. A sum of about £600 will be given in prizes for competitions by the Regular and Militia troops stationed in the district, besides the challenge cups, which include the Army Challenge Cup, the All-Comers' Team Challenge Cup, and the Rifle and Carbine Championship Cups. In ordinary competitions at 200 and 500 yards the competitors will be grouped as young soldiers, tyros, rank and file, warrant officers and sergeants, and officers.

The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 14.
Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieuts. W. T. Jones, T. B. Luard and N. A. W. Scott, to be Capt. on augmentation (April 1).

ADMIRALTY, June 15.
Acting Sub-Lieuts. confirmed as Sub-Lieuts.:—C. S. Forbes, M.H.S. Macdonald (April 15, 1899); A. E. Dixie (May 23, 1899); L. M. Darbyshire, J. Jones, C. W. Round-Turner (June 15, 1899); G. P. Legard (July 15, 1899); R. E. Marcon (Aug. 15, 1899); J. A. Fellows, E. L. Cardale (Sept. 15, 1899); W. H. W. Phillips, G. C. Dickens (Oct. 15, 1899).

ADMIRALTY, June 16.
In accordance with Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. E. P. Powell placed on Retired List, with permission to assume rank of Commander (June 16).

In accordance with Order in Council of Sept. 15, 1887, Chief Boatswain G. Trice granted rank of Lieut. on retirement (May 8).

Boatswains promoted to Chief Boatswain:—C. A. Hocking, J. C. Swayne (June 1).

ADMIRALTY, June 18.
In accordance with Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Capt. J. M. McQuhae, C.B., placed on Retired List at his own request (June 4).

(From Friday evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, June 19.
In accordance with Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Fleet-Paymaster Alfred H. Sherris is placed on Retired List of his rank (June 8).

ADMIRALTY, June 21.
Sub-Lieuts. Gilbert O. Stephenson and Malcolm K. Grant promoted to Lieuts. (June 15).
Acting Sub-Lieut. William E. Middleton confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut. (July 15).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, June 15.
Lieutenants.—G. H. S. Potter to Vivid, for R.N. Barracks; G. D. Ward to Diadem (June 15).

Fleet Paymaster.—J. J. A. Sloan to Vernon, addl. (June 14).

Staff-Paymaster.—H. W. Braddon to Resolution (June 14).

Gunners.—E. Sims to Mars; J. C. Haswell to Duke of Wellington, for Inflexible (June 15).

ADMIRALTY, June 16.
Lieutenant.—A. C. H. Pearson to Collingwood for Coast Guard (Aug. 1).

Gunner.—R. Cole to Pembroke for Haughty (June 15).

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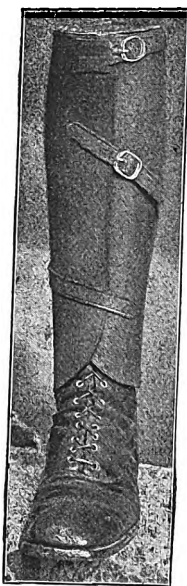
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ADMIRALTY, June 18.

Captains.—A. C. Corry to Camperdown (July 5); W. G. White to Northampton (July 10).
 Lieutenant.—H. C. Watson to Pembroke, for Perseus (June 18).
 Surgeons.—J. H. Keogh, B.A., M.B., to Hong Kong Hospital; James Mowat, M.B., to Northampton, for Calliope; H. W. Hull to Vernon, for Jaseur (June 22).
 Gunner.—M. J. Sheehy to Duke of Wellington, for Hussar (June 18).

ADMIRALTY, June 19.

Sub-Lieutenants.—W. H. S. Ball to Furious; G. C. Dickens to Illustrious, for Griffin (June 18); J. A. Fellows to Pembroke, for Haughty; F. M. Hodgson to Pembroke, for Mallard; L. M. Darbishire to Victory, for Fawn; H. P. Smith-Osbourne to Vivid, for Leopard; R. E. Maroon to Vivid, for Wolf (July 2).

ADMIRALTY, June 20.

Commanders.—R. G. Gregory to Camperdown (July 5); C. G. S. Eeles to Collingwood (N.) (undated).

Lieutenant.—C. M. Foot to Boscawen, for Agincourt (June 20).

Sub-Lieutenant.—W. E. Middleton to Orlando (June 18).

Naval Cadet.—W. P. McSwiney to Diadem (June 19).
 Staff Surgeon.—J. Bradley, M.D. to Galatea (undated).
 Engineers.—H. C. Rush to Gladiator (lent), C. Laughton to Hawke (lent) (June 20).

ADMIRALTY, June 21.

Commander.—A. L. Duff to St. George (June 19).

Lieutenants.—G. O. Stephenson to Ramillies, re-appointed on promotion; M. K. Grant to Victory for Fawn, re-appointed on promotion temp. (June 15). F. N. Grant to Raccoon (N.) (June 21).

Sub-Lieutenant.—A. E. Dixie to Australia addl. (N.) (June 21).

Staff Surgeons.—W. E. Horne, M.B., to Centurion, addl.; H. P. Shuttleworth to Boscawen for Minotaur (June 21).

Surgeons.—A. Gaskell, J. D. S. Miller, M.B., to Centurion, addl. (June 21). J. P. H. Greenhalgh to Prince George (June 21).

Boatswain.—T. W. Green to Pembroke for Revenge (June 23).

COLONIAL TROOPS.—An Army Order deals with gratuities to Colonial troops serving in South Africa. It states that "Non-commissioned officers and men of the Colonial contingents from Australia and Canada, and of the Imperial Irregular Corps raised in South Africa for the present war and in receipt of the ordinary Army rates of pay, will be entitled to a gratuity of £5 when discharged medically unfit, or on account of their services being no longer required in connection with the war, or at the termination of their engagement. If a non-commissioned officer or man dies while serving, the gratuity will be credited to his estate. This gratuity will be in addition to the gratuity (if any) given to the troops at the end of the war."

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 on
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 will take place on THURSDAY, JUNE 28,
 at 3 p.m.

The Chair will be taken by
 Admiral SIR ANTHONY H. HOSKINS, G.C.B.

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MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

THE South African war has entered on a new phase, and the operations commencing in the Orange River Colony have a peculiar interest from their unique character. The danger to the communications that has existed since the early days of April, when five companies of British infantry were captured near Reddesburg, has gradually become accentuated to a degree constituting it a positive peril, demanding the immediate attention of the Commander-in-Chief. Lord Roberts has, in consequence, since his defeat of Commandant-General Botha on the 11th, 12th, and 13th inst., stayed his hand as regards operations further to the east of Pretoria, and while securing his position there and in the western provinces of the Transvaal, has directed a general enveloping movement of all troops that could be spared towards the north-eastern area of the Orange River Colony, where ex-President Steyn and Commandant De Wet still hold the field with forces sufficiently formidable to make it essential that they should be speedily crushed, if the war now being waged by the Boers on Lord Roberts's communications is to be brought to an end.

With this object in view, Sir Redvers Buller, with a considerable part of the Natal Army Corps, has been brought up the south-eastern line to Standerton, and Heidelberg, further to the west on the same line, has been occupied by Generals Hunter and Ian Hamilton. With

these commanders in touch with one another, the Boer forces south of the Vaal, now declared to be rebels, will be cut off from those in the Transvaal, who still enjoy the superior status of "belligerents." The successful carrying out of this movement is of the utmost importance, because the northern districts, although inclined to accept British rule, have been much disturbed by the successes of De Wet in the south, and from the same cause General Botha has stiffened his back, and broken off his negotiations with Lord Roberts, which would probably have led to his surrender with all his force.

As the various columns detailed for the converging movements advance towards the centres whence Steyn and De Wet have been making their bold and skilful sallies, it will become difficult to localise them. On Saturday, General Ian Hamilton occupied Heidelberg, the enemy flying before him. On the previous day General Broadwood's cavalry had a skirmish there with a commando, which they dispersed. Colonel Mahon left Ian Hamilton's column at Springs, and arrived at Pretoria on Tuesday. Sir Archibald Hunter with Barton's Brigade advanced on Sunday from Johannesburg, also to Heidelberg, whence he marched on Wednesday towards Frankfort, in temporary command of Ian Hamilton's column. Generals Pole-Carew's and Tucker's Divisions, with French's cavalry, form the garrisons of Pretoria and Johannesburg. General Baden-Powell with General Hutton and Colonel Plumer, hold Rustenberg, in the neighbourhood of which place General Hutton recently had the good fortune in a skirmish to capture two of the enemy's guns, a rare occurrence in this war, as nothing has been more remarkable than the skill with which the Boers have withdrawn their artillery when worsted in action. General Smith-Dorrien was lately at Vredefort west of the railway, and the line to the east is guarded at Bloemfontein, Heilbron, Senekal, Rhenoster, Kroonstad, and Lindley by the troops under Generals Kelly-Kenny, Colville, Clements, Lord Methuen, Knox, and Paget, respectively. To the south and south-east the strategical encircling line is taken up and completed by the cordon of Generals Rundle and Brabant, passing west and north from the border of Basutoland at Ficksburg. The effective Boer forces still in the field are estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000, of which about two-thirds are south of the Vaal, divided into four commandoes under Piet and Christian De Wet, Limmer, and Olivier. Such is the present situation.

When Sir Redvers Buller crossed the threshold of the Transvaal, the alternatives of either operating against the Boers retreating on Ermelo with a view to seizing the Lourenco Marques Railway, or of working to the north-west along the line to Johannesburg, lay before him. The former course would have had the advantage of bringing matters in the Transvaal to a crisis earlier by cutting off the forces still following Commandant-General Botha from their source of supply

at Lourenco Marques, and hastening the end of the struggle. But, as no railway exists in the direction indicated, Sir Redvers would have been dependent on wheel transport for his entire marching force, a condition of things that would probably have sufficed of itself to render the undertaking impracticable. Moreover, the advance along the north-western railway, besides affording easy means of transport for the impedimenta of the force, opened the way to secure two distinct objects, each of great importance. The first of these was a second line of communications between Pretoria and the sea for the British forces, and the other was the isolation of Mr. Steyn and his burghers, and the prevention of further communication between the remnants of the Boer armies still in arms in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. Lord Roberts accordingly decided that Sir Redvers Buller should follow the latter course, which had the further advantage of bringing the bulk of the Natal Army Corps into closer touch with his own army for the operations necessitated by the continuance of the struggle south of the Vaal. On the 22nd inst. the infantry of Sir Redvers Buller's column halted after a march of twenty-two miles at Kattbosch Spruit, about six miles south-east of Standerton, which place had on the same day been occupied unopposed by Lord Dundonald's cavalry. On the following day the 2nd Infantry Division arrived there, and the British flag was hoisted once more. The enemy had evacuated the town, leaving behind a large amount of rolling stock. On the passage of the British column along the line a Boer commando, 1,000 strong, from Wakkerstroom took up a position flanking the railway at Gras Kop north-west of Volksrust, and fifteen miles from Sand Spruit Station. The presence of this force constitutes a distinct menace to the communications, and we are not surprised to learn, notwithstanding the precautions said to have been taken by Sir Redvers Buller, that on Tuesday a construction train left the line outside Platrand Station, situated to the west of Sand Spruit, owing to the rails having been loosened.

The series of successes that have attended De Wet's raids on the railway south of the Vaal have been somewhat disquieting. Lord Roberts's ability to cope with the situation cannot be doubted, but each day that this intrepid Boer commander retains his power of doing mischief increases the bad effects caused by his achievements, not alone among the burghers, but also among the Basutos, a number of whom, acting as a working party, were killed, or captured with the Derbyshire Militia at Rhenoster River on the 7th inst. From Leeuw Spruit, ten miles north of Roodeval, to Winburg Road Station, a stretch to the south of 100 miles, the line has been raided and cut at various points, and heavy losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners have been inflicted on the garrisons guarding it. It is now known that the 13th Battalion of Yeomanry fell helplessly into

De Wet's toils at Lindley, which they carelessly entered supposing Lord Methuen to be still holding the town, and Lord Roberts, in a despatch of the 25th inst, has reported the capture near Heilbron on the 4th inst. of a convoy of fifty waggons with its escort of 160 men of the Highland Brigade. On the 14th, during the raid on the line at the Zand River a mail train with 2,000 bags of letters for the troops fell into the enemy's hands. On the 22nd the post at Honing Spruit, north of Kroonstad, was attacked and three culverts burned before reinforcements could arrive, and Lord Roberts has reported another attempt on the line at Roodeval Spruit on Wednesday, in which the enemy were easily beaten off. Again, on Sunday, General Clements was engaged with the enemy as far south as Winburg, where he had gone for supplies and guns preparatory to acting in combination with columns from Lindley, Heilbron, and Heidelberg. It is satisfactory to know that the enemy were driven off with loss to the north of the Zand River, as their presence in the south could not fail to intensify the danger still existing. It is possible that the unsuccessful attack on a small British force on Monday, north of Senekal, reported by Lord Roberts, was made by this commando. The facts here recorded are not pleasant to contemplate at a time when military requirements in other quarters of the globe may become pressing. It is satisfactory, however, to learn that there is no intention of withdrawing troops from South Africa while affairs there remain in their present unsettled condition.

Notwithstanding the vigilance and good dispositions of General Rundle, there is reason to fear that small parties of the enemy have eluded his posts and passed south towards Thaba N'chu and Ladybrand. On the 19th inst. he had a skirmish with the enemy on his left, and moved his camp across the Bloem Spruit to a less exposed position. The British forces forming the retaining cordon to the south are posted in camps three miles apart watching the Boer positions which are of great natural strength. Colonel Dalgety, on the 21st, surrounded a body of the enemy at Hibernia, and would have captured them, but his only gun having got damaged he retired, and they escaped. Heavy cannonading was heard throughout Saturday from Maseru in the direction of Hammonia. On the 22nd, Rundle, sweeping round towards his left, was at Rietpan, six miles south-west of Senekal. The Colonials and Yeomanry came in contact with the enemy, who, after a skirmish, fell back on their main position. The character of the war throughout has been largely influenced by the bearing of the principal railway lines and by the nature of the country. The one has determined the directions to be given to advancing columns, the amount of wheel-transport to be provided, and composition and disposition of the troops. The latter has caused the war to drift steadily from west to east, where it is now localised for its last stand, the western districts both of the Orange River Colony and of the Transvaal being comparatively flat veldt, badly watered, while the eastern portions are rugged and mountainous tracts interspersed with wide and fertile valleys, capable of sustaining large bodies of men, and affording an endless choice of strong positions almost impregnable from their very nature.

THE new rifle ranges which have been in course of construction at Holmstone Camp, Lydd, for the past few months were opened on Saturday last by Mrs. Parr, wife of Major-Gen. Hallam Parr, commanding the South-Eastern District, who was also present.

Army Notes.

Mr. Balfour did well and wisely in giving a day to discussion of the revelations made by Mr. Burdett-Coutts and others with regard to the hospital arrangements in South Africa. Not for a long time has such a sensation been caused as was occasioned by the strictures passed on the medical and nursing establishment at the front by Mr. Burdett-Coutts in the *Times* on Wednesday. The Government, however, we are glad to see, shows no desire to shirk the matter, in this respect comparing favourably with the administration of 1855, whose refusal to grant an inquiry into "the condition of the Army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of those departments of the Government whose duty it was to minister to the wants of the Army," many of our older readers, at least, will remember. Happily, the conditions in South Africa do not seem at all comparable with the state of affairs in the Crimea, though Mr. Burdett-Coutts makes them out bad enough in all conscience. It is to the medical arrangements at Kroonstad that he draws particular attention, and it is a truly pitiable picture that he paints. On the night of April 28 when Sir William MacCormac and Mr. Treves were telling the Reform Club how perfectly the medical arrangements were working in South Africa, hundreds of men, he says, were lying in the worst stages of typhoid with only a blanket and a thin waterproof sheet between their aching bodies and the hard ground; with no milk and hardly any medicines, without beds, stretchers or mattresses, without pillows, without linen of any kind, without a single nurse among them, with only a few ordinary private soldiers and only three doctors to attend on 350 patients. This, be it remembered, was a month after the occupation of Bloemfontein, and if things were as Mr. Burdett-Coutts portrays, there must have been something very much amiss with the organisation of the medical service in South Africa. When we say this we do not at all impeach the veracity of Sir William MacCormac and Mr. Treves in the account they gave of how they found the hospitals working; they were concerned with the treatment of the wounded rather than with the cases of fever and disease, and though the surgical attendance itself in the later stages of the war seem to have left something to be desired, the breakdown has not been on a par with the inadequate arrangements made for the fever patients.

The lack of proper organisation seems to have occurred rather in South Africa than at home if we are to accept the statement made by the Government. Nominally, of course, the responsibility in that case would rest with Lord Roberts, and he for his part makes it clear that he is quite ready to bear the blame. But in no quarter is there any disposition to cause him to bear the burden. He has had his hands quite full enough without having to give personal superintendence to the provisions for the sick and wounded. The difficulties he had to contend with, moreover, were well nigh insuperable. He admits that on the arrival of the troops at Kroonstad the accommodation available proved quite insufficient for the sick and wounded on his hands. Bloemfontein and Paardeberg had both played sad havoc in the ranks. The difficulty of increasing what accommodation he had must have been very great, for, as he points out, the very existence of the army depended upon supplies coming up by train on a line of railway 900 miles long, every bridge of which for the last 128 miles had been destroyed by the enemy. Still, we cannot but think there must have been something wanting in the organisation of the nursing and medical arrangements somewhere on the line between Lord Roberts and Cape Town. The interior of one of the field hospitals outside Bloemfontein, as described by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, makes this only too apparent. "Typhoid cases were lying closely packed together, the dying against the convalescent, the man in his 'crisis' pressed against the man hastening to it. . . . There was no linen; only the coarse rug grated against the sensitive skin burning with fever." This should not have been. We welcome the suggestion made by Lord Roberts, and approved by the Government, that a small committee, consisting of one or two medical men of recognised ability in whom the public have

full confidence, together with some men of "sound common-sense," should be deputed to proceed to South Africa in order to inquire into and furnish a full report on the working of the medical arrangements throughout the war. It may be that the breakdown in the arrangements was unavoidable. But if not, the public will demand to know who is to blame, and this they never will do until the inquiry is instituted.

The debate which took place in the House of Commons last night did not throw very much new light on the subject. Mr. Burdett-Coutts admitted that the hospital he described was the worst one he visited, but he stood by his main contentions unflinchingly. Mr. Wyndham defended the War Office with his customary ability and made out the best case he could for the authorities. He did not attempt to deny that the wounded and sick in South Africa have been exposed to terrible hardships, but he maintained that such hardships were inevitable, and had been common to every campaign. He brought home to the House more vividly than even Lord Roberts's telegram had done the terrible difficulties of transport and organisation connected with an army operating over a vast expanse of country. He showed, too, that more hospital accommodation than Lord Roberts himself considered necessary had been sent out. The statistics he deduced in support of his contention that the percentage of deaths in cases of enteric fever entered in the hospitals at Bloemfontein was lower than in the Soudan and other campaigns would have been more convincing if the climates had been similar. More telling were the figures he gave showing the extent to which the personnel and appliances of the Medical Corps had been increased between the months of January and June. These absolutely disposed of the myth that since the disasters of "Black Week" the War Office had largely increased the strength of the army in South Africa without making any corresponding increase in the medical arrangements for dealing with the sick and wounded. Mr. Wyndham's speech made it clear that, with one exception, it has not been to any lack of supplies, but rather owing to the difficulties of distributing the same in South Africa that the painful state of affairs revealed by Mr. Burdett-Coutts is due. The exception we refer to was the supply of female nurses. It is evident, we think, that the Army has not been in this respect as well served as it might have been by the authorities at home. We fear, too, that the organisation of the medical and nursing service in South Africa has left much to be desired. In saying this we make all allowance for the difficulties of keeping a field hospital in touch with an army on the march in a country deficient alike in roads and railways. But it cannot be overlooked that the particular hospital to which Mr. Burdett-Coutts has called attention, though a field hospital in name, was to all intents and purposes a stationary hospital, and it was days, nay, weeks, after Lord Roberts entered Bloemfontein that the state of affairs to which publicity has been given was existing. Who is to blame for the disorganisation that has been revealed, it will be for the committee of inquiry to discover. We hope, with Lord Roberts, that the result of that inquiry will be to ameliorate the condition of the sick and wounded in the future.

It is impossible to disguise the very unpleasant fact that in its treatment of all questions affecting the Medical Staff of the Army, the War Office has for years past been lamentably deficient in foresight, and if it now stands condemned it has only itself to blame. A few weeks ago a staff officer, writing to us from Bloemfontein, spoke of the "almost herculean efforts which the medical officers are making to combat disease," but deplored that "these heroes of the hospital and the battle-field have been so cruelly slighted and depreciated." He went on to say, "There is no disguising that there has been a want of proper understanding not only at the War Office, but in the Army too, of the functions and great responsibilities of the military doctor, and to this in a large measure the deplorable condition of affairs here existing is due. A truer, better fellow and better soldier than the average Army doctor could not be found; but the policy of all has been to snub him—keep him in his place—and so our poor suffering soldiers are the victims. God help

them! I do hope when this war is over all will combine to put an end to these paltry differences, and that enlightened military opinion will take the lead, for it cannot be good for any army when such pettiness of spirit is displayed. Officers in high authority are doing their utmost to combat the evil, which all sensible men must deplore." The officer who wrote thus was one who was in position to speak. His views ought to carry some weight at the present moment. It has been so much the custom to pronounce the Army medical officers as a "grumbling lot" because they were not satisfied that all was as it should be; because they appealed to the better judgment of War Office officials to provide the equipment necessary for the conduct of extensive military operations, that failure of organization was inevitable. A big war was necessary to open the eyes of Government officials generally to the error of their ways. The War Office has just now to bear a weighty burden of responsibility. But what can be said for that other department in Downing Street which places every conceivable difficulty in its way, and those ministers who have invariably supported successive Chancellors of the Exchequer in his efforts to produce popular budgets? Are they to go off scot free? A practical people such as we may claim to be would do well to ask themselves: Is it fair to harness one horse only and then complain because the team does not show itself capable of performing the task required of it? Knowing as we do the enormous difficulties under which the military authorities frequently labour, we are not so disposed as some may be to join in the general chorus of condemnation of the War Office, great as its sins may be—and, we think, are—in some respects.

We published last week the general order issued by the War Office on the subject of the gratuity—£5—which is to be issued to Colonial troops proceeding to their homes, either medically unfit or at the termination of their engagement. The order stated that "this gratuity will be in addition to the gratuity, if any, given to the troops at the end of the war." The publication of the Army order has caused many correspondents to write to us for information as to the course which the War Office proposes to adopt with regard to the general reward for those who have taken part in the campaign in South Africa. We are assured that this question has not yet arisen, but that when it does the War Office authorities will do all in their power to bring about a satisfactory settlement. Unfortunately the fact is sometimes overlooked that the military authorities are not the chief offenders when in such matters there is a want of liberality. They are not the guardians of the public purse, and every sovereign spent by them has first to be obtained from the Treasury. Up to the present time it would be quite impossible for them even to approach the Treasury on the subject of a general bounty. That can only be done when the fighting is over, and the heads of the Financial Department can form some reasonable estimate of the amount required. The War Office, as the department immediately concerned, is too sensible, we are assured, of the splendid work done by officers and men in South Africa to forget the claims they have on the gratitude of the public, but it will rest with the Treasury to decide how far the National Exchequer can be drawn upon for the purposes of the grant which it is usual to make on the close of a war to those who have, at great sacrifice, upheld the honour of their country in the field. In the present instance there ought to be no attempt at cheeseparing, for the work has been of an exceptionally rough character, the operations have extended for months, and the casualties have been enormous, whilst the gallantry of the Army has been placed beyond question.

On the report stage of the Military Lands Bill on Thursday night a rather interesting discussion took place in the House of Lords on the subject of the provision of suitable rifle ranges for Volunteers. The supply in the past has been ridiculously inadequate, but the War Office at last seems to be waking up to the necessity of doing something more for the force. Last year Lord Lansdowne devoted £40,000 to the provision of local ranges, and this year he has set aside a further

£100,000. When this comes to be allocated the authorities hope Volunteers will have no further difficulty in obtaining rifle practice. Of course, some of them will still have to travel by rail for such practice, but it will not, be as hitherto, at their own expense. Some of the corps, too, are to be recouped for some of the expense they have incurred in providing their own ranges. We note, too, that many local bodies seem disposed to assist the Government in this important work. Some exception was taken in the debate on the Bill to throwing any of the cost on the rates. With that, however, we are not concerned. We assume the County Councils know their own business best, and if they are disposed, as they evidently are, to contribute towards the expenses of the ranges, the Volunteers will certainly not refuse their aid.

The Volunteers Bill has now passed through committee and only awaits third reading before being sent down to the Lower Chamber. During the passage of the Bill through the Grand Committee of the House of Peers, a rather important change was made in its provisions. The principal proposal contained in the measure is one permitting the Volunteers to be called out in times of "imminent national danger or great emergency." The substitution of these words for the old proviso enacting that they should be called up only in the event of "actual or apprehended invasion of any part of the United Kingdom" has been generally approved. But in the Bill, as originally drafted, the reform was not retrospective. It was eminently undesirable that there should be two classes of Volunteers with different liabilities, and acting on the advice of Volunteer commanding officers, Lord Lansdowne has struck out the words providing that the alteration in the liability to service should "not apply to any Volunteer enrolled before the first day of June, 1900, except with his consent." This amendment was generally approved when the Bill came to be considered in the Upper House on Thursday night. Renewed exception, however, was taken to the proposal to invite all Volunteers willing to serve in emergency outside the United Kingdom to enter what is called a Special Service Corps. Both Lord Monkswell and Lord Kimberley repeated the arguments raised on the second reading against this proposal. We think, however, that the case made out by the Secretary of State in its support was conclusive. The Volunteers have come forward in a most patriotic manner with offers of service in South Africa, but it would obviously have been a great convenience to the War Office if they could have known beforehand exactly how much aid they could have looked for in this direction. We are quite prepared to admit that strong arguments can be deduced by those who are of a contrary way of thinking. But it must be remembered that Volunteers need not necessarily undertake to go on foreign service. Such undertaking will be purely voluntary on their part, and if, after joining the Special Service Corps they should desire to rid themselves of the liability no obstacle will be placed in their way. Surely a permissive measure of this kind can do no harm. The War Office has been informed that many Volunteers are ready and anxious to avail themselves of it, and the commanding officers of Volunteers do not object to them doing so. Such being the case, we hope the Bill will pass into law. There is one danger which the Institute of Commanding Officers of Volunteers have drawn attention to, which will have to be avoided. No attempt must be made to separate companies willing to go on foreign service from those who are unwilling or unable to do so, nor should any distinctive mark be given them. Lord Lansdowne, however, seems quite alive to this, and will, we are sure, do nothing to injure the Volunteer Service in any way.

If England blundered into the South African War, the whole civilised world has blundered into war with China. Diplomacy calls it by another name; but, with massacre, murder, and rapine stalking through the land, the day of sophistries is done, and things are seen in all their hideous reality. Apparently the Powers have been so busily engaged in trying to secure a generous portion of the leviathan's inheritance

that they forgot the leviathan. So far from being dead, as they have all along taken for granted, he seems to be very much alive, and boiling with fanatical passion such as northern races can hardly conceive. The corpse, on which they have been preying, has suddenly risen up a powerful monster, of whose strength they are ignorant. Even Russia, unless Count Muravieff's last words are fiction, is as much surprised at the turn events are taking as any of her rivals. Our mistaken estimate of the Boer last year was wisdom compared to the mistaken estimate of the Chinese we share with Europeans and Americans this year: for, after all, the Celestial has a civilisation of his own, great traditions, and independence. He cares little for his life, and when fairly well led he makes an admirable soldier. But the "Boxers" are a rabble, and the regulars are not much better. Nevertheless they appear to possess unlimited ammunition, besides large numbers of Krupp, Creusot, and Maxim guns. Moreover, their gunners are trained men, and signs are not wanting that Li Hung Chang persuaded European mercenaries to undertake military duties in China. These are by no means welcome discoveries, which should have been known before Admiral Seymour started from Tien-tsin. That the regulars and the "Boxers" have joined forces seems to be regarded as criminal on their part; but on the whole the alliance is not so unholy in the Celestial mind as an alliance between the Chinese Army and the Powers, which, under such euphemisms as "leases," "agreements," and "concessions," has been robbing the Empire of its independence. Let us clear our minds of cant, and see things as they are. Fortunately the logic of events is forcing truth to the front in China as elsewhere. The foreign critics who were so recently condemning our action in South Africa must be sorry now that they spoke so soon.

The Navy has been asked to undertake military operations once too often. Though Mr. Goschen tried to minimise its significance, the Chinese situation, so far as this country is concerned, reflects no credit on the Government. What are the facts of the case? The British Fleet on the China Station represents England's power and influence in the Far East, its strength being in proportion to its preponderance over that of any other Power. By a fortunate chance, too, Admiral Seymour, a name to conjure with in China, was the senior officer on the station, and, therefore, took precedence of all the other European commanding officers. When the urgency of the danger at Peking necessitated the landing of a naval force to march inland eighty miles, he himself took the lead, though by so doing he left the Russian admiral in the premier position at sea. As seniority on land, where the forces of the Powers are numerically weak, is bound eventually to pass to a military officer, not necessarily British, our naval superiority is completely nullified. Not only has the admiral occupied a position of the utmost danger, but the ships of the fleet have been robbed of their crews. When it is remembered that for some time the real strength of the Powers will lie in their squadrons, and that in international complications the strength of this country always lies in the Navy, the situation is certainly peculiar. Without doubt the Navy has rendered valuable service to the Empire. In all our great wars, and in most of our smaller campaigns, but it has either acted in concert with the Army or its operations have been confined to the seaboard. Peking is eighty miles from the coast, and there is no British force in the city. In the whole course of our naval history it may be doubted if a parallel case can be found for the despatch of a Naval Brigade in such circumstances as those existing in China at the present moment. Perhaps the nearest is Nelson's move to aid the Neapolitans, but it was strongly condemned by the Admiralty, and the conditions were infinitely more favourable to success in his case than in Admiral Seymour's.

The fine spirit of chivalry which invests our military annals with the fairest flowers of Christianity has revealed itself in a new form. No one who reads it can forget the gallantry and devotion to duty of Q Battery R.H.A. at Sanna's Post when forming part of the captured convoy. The surprise of our men was so complete, the position so dangerous, and the prepara-

tions of the Boers so admirable, that absolute surrender seemed inevitable. But with magnificent coolness and resource Major Phipps-Hornby, commanding the battery, saved four guns and covered the retreat of that part of the convoy which escaped. Lord Roberts, having decided that conspicuous heroism had been shown collectively, directed that one officer was entitled to wear the Victoria Cross, one non-commissioned officer, one gunner and one driver, the individuals to be chosen by ballot. After the Persian invasion there was just such a ballot in Greece, and every hero voted the palm of valour for himself. But Q Battery, which displayed unflinching courage in the field, showed also that it possessed the finest quality of chivalry. There were only two officers who took part in the work of saving the guns, and they each voted for the other, the Commander-in-Chief naturally deciding in favour of the senior, Major Phipps-Hornby. In the same way Sergeant Parker, Gunner Lodge, and Driver Glasscock were elected by their comrades. The incident reflects as much glory on the recipients of the Cross as on those who elected them to the honour. Q Battery, R.H.A., will be honoured for all time to come, as it deserves to be, in the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The black man in North-East Africa does not bear the "white man's burthen" without kicking, any more than the coloured brethren generally in other places. The chiefs who exercise their sovereign rights of raiding their neighbours without the sanction of the authorities in the East African Protectorate meet with swift punishment; and the East Africa Rifles which were reorganised eighteen months ago by specially selected officers have been doing very useful and trying work in bringing the tribes to order near the line of railway to Uganda. There are eighteen British officers now serving in the corps, which is stationed in detachments spread over a wide area, and the rank and file have proved satisfactory, especially the Soudanese from Egypt, some of whom fought against Kitchener's army at Atbara. Major Souter, Cameron Highlanders, has done excellent work in getting the regiment into good order, his varied experience having proved of the utmost value. All the officers, with one exception, belong to infantry regiments, and they have generally co-operated with zeal and effect in drilling their companies, and have gained valuable experience in the service of the Protectorate in the management of native tribes; and even the troublesome Masai have enlisted in the East Africa Rifles. By the last mail a punitive expedition, under the command of Captain Longfield, 3rd Dragoon Guards, had returned to Fort Smith after a successful march against a chief named Bogo, who, with his allies in the Waki-kunu country, had been raiding and murdering his neighbours. The little force encountered great difficulties on their way, marching by night through immense forests over a country cut up by numerous streams from the mountains, and occasional swamps, till they reached Bogo's villages, which they burned. The chief escaped, but some forty of his followers were killed, twelve were made prisoners, and 200 head of cattle were captured. The column lost nine men wounded, of whom two died.

They seem to understand the question of rewards better in Russia than we do here. A telegram from the Russian capital on Tuesday stated that, "For conspicuous bravery at the capture of the Taku forts the Czar has conferred the fourth class of the Order of St. George on Captain Dobrowolski, commander of the Russian gunboat *Bobr*, who commanded the combined squadron; Captain Sillman, commanding the gunboat *Koreietz*; and Lieuts. Szarytsheff, Dedeneff, and Titoff. The insignia of the fourth class of the Military Order are bestowed upon four petty officers of each gunboat and upon four men of the landing parties. The same insignia are conferred upon four men of the 12th Siberian Rifle Regiment, which took part in the storming of the forts. Lieut. Stankiewicz of that regiment receives the Order of St. George of the fourth class." Months perhaps will elapse before the heroes of the Ladysmith siege receive any acknowledgement of their gallantry and devotion,

notwithstanding that the general who was in chief command has been in England for weeks. Everything in our Army must run on red tape lines. The Russians better understand the feelings of soldiers. We are satisfied even to go back to the order of things which prevailed in the early part of the century, and we are not even so up-to-date as we were at the time of the Crimean War, for then successive Honours Gazettes appeared. In view of the promptitude with which the officials of the Czar have acted, our procedure does appear a little grandmotherly, to say the least.

To the Queen's Westminster Volunteers belongs the credit of inaugurating what is not unlikely to become a recognised head-dress in the British Army. That regiment paraded in their new slouch hats on Saturday last for inspection, over 1,400 strong, in fourteen companies of infantry with a squadron of mounted infantry and a hundred cyclists. The generals upon the ground, as well as the inspecting officer (Colonel Fludyer) declared that they presented a magnificent sight, and as perfect in every respect as it was possible for a regiment to be. There are five officers and 144 men of the corps at the front.

The Reserves Forces Bill and the Military Manœuvres Bill both passed their third reading in the House of Lords on Thursday. They have still, of course, to run the gauntlet of the Lower Chamber, but it is not expected that any serious opposition will be made to them.

Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice is a firm believer in the military cyclist. Being so he is anxious to turn the "wheelman" to good account, if he can, in connection with our system—when we get one—of home defence. General Maurice estimates the number of available male cyclists in the United Kingdom at fully a million. "Why," he has asked himself, "should not an effort be made to organise them, or such of them as will undertake military service, in a special corps for the purposes of defence?" If only a fair proportion could be induced to enrol themselves as riflemen, a large force of a very mobile character would become available, which the General would use to "hang on the skirts of an invading army and hamper its advance." There is one point in favour of the cyclist. We all know the difficulty which is experienced in finding range accommodation. This the wheelman would, in a large measure, overcome, for he on his machine could easily go fifty miles to do his rifle practice. A section could take the road together and practice outpost duty on the way to and from the range. All these points are in favour of Sir Frederick Maurice's scheme, which is to be put to a practical test on the August Bank Holiday, while it is proposed to utilise the preceding Saturday and Sunday for the purpose of training the thirty-nine cyclist sections of the Metropolitan Volunteers. General Maurice intends to call together the commanding officers and explain the general scheme to them, which has received the sanction of the War Office, and then ascertain how many men are likely to be available for the experiment. The country over which the operations will take place is that through which the two main roads from Shoreham and Brighton pass to London. There are in this area twenty-four roads which run to the front of the invaders' advance, if it be conducted within these limits, and the group of these which lead directly from the Metropolis to Brighton would be those on which the cyclists would be employed. On every road a cyclist body will take up a position whence, themselves concealed, they can bring an unexpected fire to bear on the advancing enemy, and pursue him with it after he is driven back. One point that has to be practically ascertained is the number of men who can conveniently work on a single road, deploy for fighting, and get back to their cycles without confusion. This General Maurice puts at three hundred. It is certainly worth trying whether it is not possible to organise for defensive purposes the latent strength of the cyclist clubs and cyclist sections of the Volunteers. General Maurice is to be commended, for his "plan of campaign" seems destined to develop into something very practical which will add materially to the fighting strength of the Volunteer force.

Lord Dundonald has been promoted a Major-General at last to command a cavalry brigade in South Africa, but only from March 7. Surely it was on February 28 that Lord Dundonald marched into Ladysmith at the head of the relieving force of cavalry, which he had commanded with such admirable skill. It does seem rather a strange way of recognising the services of a successful leader, to rob him of the pay and allowance of a rank because presumably red tape demanded that the interests of the taxpayer should be duly guarded. What makes the treatment meted out to Lord Dundonald the less difficult to understand is the fact that he is ten years senior as a Colonel to Major-General Brocklehurst, who was commanding the cavalry in the besieged town. General Brocklehurst is a most capable leader and well upheld his high reputation throughout the siege. No one would desire for a moment to say one word to his injury. The system, however, appears rather an absurd one which gave to the junior the rank of Major-General in October, and denies the same to an officer ten years his senior for seven days after he had led the way into the town the relief of which people had been so anxiously awaiting for weeks and months. Apparently, Lord Dundonald was a Colonel only all the time that he was so ably discharging the duties of Cavalry Brigade under Sir Redvers Buller. Of course, from the official standpoint, it is all right. Lord Dundonald did not actually go out in command of a brigade from England, and, according to the procedure of the circumlocution department, he may consider himself lucky to be a Major-General at all. But at the end of the nineteenth century one would scarcely expect to find so much haggling over details to the injury of a brave soldier who has been fighting his country's battles in face of an admittedly formidable enemy.

INSTRUCTIONS have been given for steps to be taken to prevent soldiers from writing to heads of departments at the War Office in respect to grievances under which they suppose themselves to suffer.

THE EVELYN WOOD COMPETITION.—The preliminary stage of the Evelyn Wood Competition came off at Aldershot on Wednesday, with the result that nine teams are qualified to enter for the final test at Bisley:—A Co. 2nd Highland Light Infantry, 149 points; C Co. 1st Royal Lancaster Regiment, 144; E Co. 1st Royal Home Counties Reserve, 117; D Co. 1st Royal Lancaster, 113; E Co. 1st Royal Lancaster, 109; G Co. Highland Light Infantry, 106; F Co. Highland Light Infantry, 96; B Co. 1st Royal Lancaster, 93; and A Co. 1st Royal Lancaster, 93.

THE ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Army Sixty Meeting will take place on Butts 18 and 19, at Bisley, on Thursday and Friday next, and competitors must report themselves on the range, at the 200 yards firing point, at 9 a.m. each day. Shooting will commence each morning at 9.20 a.m. sharp. Ammunition will be issued free to competitors, and only that so issued will be allowed to be used. The Bisley meeting commences on Monday, July 9, and the United Service Cup Match is fired on Friday, July 20. The Methuen Cup will be shot for at Bisley (Butts 18 and 19) on Saturday next, commencing at 2.30 p.m. The following teams have, so far, entered:—H.M.S. *Excellent*, the Royal Engineers, the Royal Marine Artillery, the Royal Marine Light Infantry, English Regiments, the School of Musketry, and the Green Jackets.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. J. Crofts, I.M.S., B.	Major W. A. Corkery.
Major E. R. W. Carroll, I.M.S., B.	Capt. S. F. Bayley.
Capt. J. Chaytor-White, I.M.S., B.	Capt. H. W. Codrington.
Capt. C. Duer, I.M.S., B.	Capt. A. J. H. Vanreusen.
Lieut.-Col. J. W. Evans, I.M.S., M.	Capt. L. N. Herbert.
Lieut.-Col. E. H. H. Montresor.	Capt. F. H. C. Burns.
Lieut.-Col. K. S. Nairman.	Capt. W. O. M. Moose.
Major P. J. H. Aplin.	Capt. J. B. Jameson.
Major W. E. Phillips.	Capt. B. E. Money-Shaw.
	Lieut. H. C. Beadon, B.
	Lieut. A. K. Rawlins.
	Lieut. F. A. Magnias.
	Lieut. H. M. Martin.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt. F. M. Westropp, Bco., priv. leave com- muted to furl. on M.C. for 7 mo.	Capt. H. F. Cleveland, days.
	Capt. H. W. R. Senior, up to Dec. 15, 1900.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut.-Col. W. R. L. Anderson.	Lieut.-Col. H. Armstrong.
	Lieut. R. Cooper.

Army Personal.

The Duke of Cambridge, who has now been 40 years honorary colonel of the London Rifle Brigade, was present last Saturday evening at the annual inspection in Hyde Park. The City corps has participated in the general impetus given to volunteering by the war, and on Saturday, though it has more than 100 members at the front, had close upon 1,000 officers and men in the ranks, an advance of more than 300 upon the inspection muster of last year. In the absence of Colonel Cholmondeley, commanding the mounted infantry of the City Imperial Volunteers, the command was taken by Colonel Matthey. Among the officers who marched past with the corps was Lord Bingham, late a Captain in the Rifle Brigade, who will ultimately succeed Colonel Cholmondeley as Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the "L. R. B's."

Lord Wolseley was to have made the half-yearly inspection of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on Tuesday, but the ceremony was cancelled at the last moment. It has been directed that the 120 gentlemen cadets of the senior division, who are passing out in the usual way to receive their commissions, shall be increased by fifty-seven of the junior division, who in the ordinary course would have remained at the College until Christmas.

General Sir A. G. Montgomery Moore, K.C.B., resumed command of the Aldershot District on Tuesday, from sick leave.

Lieut.-General Sir George White, V.C., will not take over his duties as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar until July 20, as now arranged.

Lieut.-General M. H. Nicolson, C.B., Bombay Infantry, and Colonel E. A. Young, I.S.C., have permission to reside out of India.

A memorial is shortly to be erected to the late Lieut.-General Sir Penn Symons, who was killed at the battle of Dundee. The committee, of which Lord Kingsale is chairman, have commissioned Mr. Taylor, of Berners Street, to execute a window for the church of Botus Fleming, Cornwall, with the subject of "Christ and the Centurion," as appropriate to a soldier's memory.

Lieut.-General T. Kelly-Kenny, C.B., now in command of the 6th Division in South Africa, has been granted a Distinguished Service Reward of £100 a year.

Major-General F. T. Lloyd, C.B., R.A., will attain the age limit on the 28th prox., but will not be retired. It is proposed to continue him on the active list as a supernumerary to enable him to complete his period of five years as Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Major-General the Hon. H. F. Eaton will be Commandant of the National Rifle Association camp at Bisley next month. General Eaton occupied the same position for several years, and was at Bisley ten years ago when he received orders to proceed to London and assume command of the 2nd Batn. Grenadier Guards.

Major-General J. F. Hilton has left England, accompanied by Mrs. Hilton, for Barbados, to take up command of the troops in that colony on appointment.

The people of Lewisham have decided to present Major-General Baden-Powell with a pair of gold spurs and a gold flask in token of their admiration of his gallant defence of Mafeking.

The death of Major-General J. G. Harkness, Colonel, retired pay, late Northumberland Fusiliers, leaves a Distinguished Service Reward vacant.

Major-General D. J. S. McLeod, C.B., Madras Cavalry, completes, on Tuesday next, his five years in command of a second-class district, Madras.

Major-General H. R. Abadie, C.B., who left England lately for the West Coast of Africa on special service, is stated in a telegram to have left Sierra Leone on Wednesday after inspecting the military forces.

Major-General F. T. Lloyd, C.B., Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, is the Worshipful Master of the Royal Artillery Masonic Lodge for the ensuing year.

Brigadier-General H. D. A. Cutbill has a strong brigade of Militia under his command at Kilworth Camp, co. Cork. It is made up of the 3rd Batn. Border Regiment (Colonel Bain), 3rd Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry (Lieut.-Colonel Lord Orkney), 4th Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry (Colonel Lucas), and 3rd Batn. Wiltshire Regiment (Colonel Sandford). These units will remain throughout the summer. In addition, other details visit Kilworth for musketry and field training. General Cutbill is an officer of wide experience. He served for years in the Royal Irish Rifles, the 1st Batn. of which he commanded 1890-94, when he retired on retired pay. He is a Staff College graduate, served in the New Zealand War 1863-66, and was on the staff at Halifax, N.S., 1884-88. He has commanded the 4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles from October, 1895.

Brigadier-General Sir Alfred Gaselee, with the Staff of the Indian contingent to China, will leave Calcutta on Monday next in the *Zibenghla*.

Brigadier-General E. G. Barrow, C.B., I.S.C., will act as chief of the staff to Sir Alfred Gaselee as at first stated, and not command a brigade as was said in a telegram on Monday.

Brigadier-General G. Henry, R.E., now D.A.G. Madras, will act as Quartermaster-General at Indian Army headquarters in the absence of Sir Alfred Gaselee in command of the Indian contingent in China.

Brigadier-General A. R. F. Dorward, C.B., Colonel on the staff for R.E., Wei-Hei-Wei, commanded the column which went to the relief of Admiral Seymour at Tien-tsin. The column, which was composed of Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Sikhs, American Marines, Japanese infantry, and German bluejackets, reached Admiral Seymour at a point near Lo-fa on Wednesday evening, and succeeded in driving off the enemy after heavy fighting.

Brigadier-General G. H. More-Molyneux, C.B., I.S.C., on return to India from leave, has resumed command of the Bundelkund District.

Brigadier-Generals Sir Norman Stewart, Bart., and O'M. Creagh, V.C., who command the two infantry brigades proceeding with the Indian expedition to China, command respectively at the present time the Hyderabad Contingent and garrison at Aden. Sir Norman Stewart succeeded his father, the lamented Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, in the baronetcy.

Colonel B. T. Mahon, D.S.O., 8th Hussars according to Mr. John Stuart, special correspondent of the *Morning Post*, is quite one of our

most trustworthy cavalry leaders. Speaking of his conduct of the relief of Mafeking, Mr. Stuart says:—

"From the very beginning Col. Mahon had the affair completely in hand. I never saw a cooler commander. His instructions were quick and met the situation. He never needed to improve on them; and his fore-knowledge of the enemy's plan was almost like divination. Wherever the Boers tried to force a way to the convoy they found themselves badly blocked. It was a real delight to see such masterly handling of the men. I don't believe that Mahon could fumble if he tried. Thinking hard, eyes on the ground; issuing orders with an abrupt ring of finality; seeing everything, knowing where everyone was, what he had done and what he ought to be doing, the coolest and probably the happiest man on the field."

Colonel J. F. Bally, R.A., commandant of the School of Gunnery, Colonel R. M. Barklie, commanding R.E. on Salisbury Plain, and Lieut.-Colonel G. P. Bourcicault, A.S.C., have been appointed the board of officers which is to inquire into and report on a site on Salisbury Plain for an Artillery School of Instruction.

Colonel C. J. Long, who commanded the Royal Artillery at the battle of Colenso, and was so severely wounded that he was for some time in the greatest danger, has been placed upon half-pay in consequence of ill-health. The greatest sympathy is felt for the tried soldier.

Colonel F. F. Ditmas, Colonel on the Staff, Commanding R.A., Thames District, attains tomorrow the age limit of sixty-two.

Colonel G. Poignand completes to-morrow his term of five years as A.A.G. for Instruction Western District, and is succeeded by Colonel W. W. M. Smith, R.A.

Colonel G. D. Stawell, late Devonshire Regiment, A.A.G. Meerut District, is officiating as Director of Military Education in India, in the absence of Colonel H. D. Hutchinson on eight months' leave to England.

Colonel C. S. Gordon, 5th-68th Regimental District, is at Salisbury Plain in command of four battalions of the Tyne and Tees Volunteer Infantry Brigade, consisting of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd V.B.'s Northumberland Fusiliers, and 5th V.B. Durham Light Infantry. The men, who are up for a fortnight's training, will be dismissed to their homes on Saturday next.

Colonel R. B. Mainwaring, C.M.G., late Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who has been employed for some time on the Lines of Communication, Cape Colony, comes home to take over command of the 23rd Regimental District, Wrexham.

Colonel W. S. Clarke, who has been acting as A.A.G. at Devonport since January last, has been appointed to the command of the Regimental District, Worcester, vice Colonel de Berniere, whose five years expire on the 9th prox.

Colonel F. A. Disney-Roebeck, half pay, late Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, will to-morrow complete his five years out of employment since he gave up his battalion command.

Colonel Sir Frederick Cardew, retired list, late South Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements, vacant by the death recently of Colonel Sir Charles Mitchell. He joined the Army in 1858, and retired in March, 1889, after commanding the 2nd Batn. South Lancashire Regiment for over two years. He served in the Umbeyla Campaign, 1863 (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp); in the Zulu War, 1879 (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, and brevet of Major); in the Transvaal Campaign, 1881, as A.A. and Q.M.G. Natal Field Force. He was Resident Commissioner in Zululand, 1890, and has been Governor of Sierra Leone at a very critical period.

Colonel C. H. B. Norcott, lately commanding the 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade in Natal, has been placed on half-pay.

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WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, June 23.

Lord Roberts has stated several times that he only awaited Sir Redvers Buller's occupation of Standerton to complete his arrangements for the conclusion of the campaign. This occupation, he had reason to think, would take place shortly. To-day Gen. Buller telegraphed that Lord Dundonald's Cavalry marched into Standerton yesterday morning. It has since transpired that the first men to reach the town were three Guides. They were followed by Col. Gough's Composite Regiment, forming part of Lord Dundonald's Brigade, and including Strathcona's Horse. The infantry bivouacked six miles out, having marched over 20 miles. The landroost and officials left the town during the morning (of the 22nd) for Machadodorp. The burghers had evacuated the town three days earlier. A patrol of Transvaal police, which was left behind on the look-out, also retired after commandeering all the farmers' horses in the neighbourhood. The troops were welcomed heartily when they rode into the town. The Boers destroyed the centre span of the railway bridge on the 21st. Otherwise the line is intact.

Admiral Harris, commanding the Cape Station, having intimated to Gen. Buller that the services of the naval contingent lent from the *Fort* were now necessary on their ship, Capt. Jones and his blue-jackets, together with the Natal Naval Volunteers, were placed under orders forthwith to leave the army and proceed to Durban. Sir Redvers Buller, in a special order to the army, said "the Naval Brigade will leave the command amidst the sincere regrets of all ranks and arms." He wished them a hearty good-bye, and assured them that they carried with them the gratitude and best wishes of their comrades of the Natal Field Force.

Gen. Ian Hamilton occupied Heidelberg, the enemy retreating on the advance of his column, and being pursued for six or seven miles by mounted force. De Villiers's commando, consisting of 200 men, with 280 horses, 18 waggons, 260 rifles, and over 100,000 rounds of ammunition, arrived at Blickfontein, and surrendered to Sir Charles Warren. It included 16 leading rebels, but De Villiers himself with a small party had gone eastwards.

Part of De Wet's commando, consisting of about 700 to 800 men, with three guns, attacked the railway between Kroonstad and Honing Spruit at dawn to-day. Meantime, at Honing Spruit Station, a train from Pretoria going south with 400 infantry was also attacked.

The released prisoners from Waterval hastily at the Boer arrived. They were armed with rifles surrendered at the Pretoria Boers and were without artillery. Col. Bullock, Devon Regiment, was in command. The attacking force numbered about 300 and had two 15prs. Col. Bullock just managed to telegraph to Kroonstad before the wires were cut. The enemy destroyed the railway on each side of our position. They sent a white flag summoning the troops to surrender, but the demand was at once refused. An attack with rifle fire from the north was immediately commenced. It was then about half-past eight. The Boers also opened with shell fire from guns posted to the north and south-east of the position. Then their riflemen, riding round to the east, practically encircled our men. After a heavy shell and rifle fire, which lasted several hours, the enemy again invited Col. Bullock to surrender, but he indignantly refused and continued his unflinching resistance until half-past three, when reinforcements despatched by Gen. Knox, consisting of the 17th Battery R.F.A., and 300 Yeomanry under Col. Brookfield, from Kroonstad, arrived. The Boers fled immediately. Major Hobbs, 2nd Batn. West Yorkshire Regiment, who had been eight months a prisoner, was killed; Lieut. Smith, Gloucestershire Regiment, was wounded, and three men were killed and 16 wounded. Fortunately, Dr. Lenthal Heath, consulting surgeon on Lord Roberts's staff, happened to be in the train; otherwise he wounded would have fared badly. Among the reinforcements from Kroonstad were also the 4th Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the 17th Lancers. All took part in the relief of the attacked force. The wounded were sent to Kroonstad, where they arrived safely. Two have died, but the remainder are doing well.

Sunday, June 24.

The western portion of the Transvaal stated to be now quite settled down. The result of Lord Roberts's interview with Gen. Baden-Powell has been that a system of garrisons at important central posts, such as Zeebust, Rustenburg, and Vryburg, are to be maintained with the view of frequent patrols being sent out. There is every indication, however, that the population will be only too ready to quietly turn to farming pursuits, the general impression among them being that they have everything to gain by being under British rule.

Tuesday, June 26.

An important despatch from Lord Roberts, issued by the War Office:—

"Pretoria, June 25, 4.45 p.m.
"Owing to breaks in telegraph line and railway I have been unable to obtain full particulars of two mis-

haps on the lines of communications, which I do not think have been fully reported to you. So far as I can ascertain, the facts are as follows:—On June 2, a convoy of 50 waggons in charge of Lieut. Corballis, Reserve of Officers, was despatched from Rhenoster to Heilbron, escorted by 160 details of the Highland Brigade under Capt. Johnstone, Volunteer Company, Seaforth Highlanders; Lieut. Lang, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; and Lieut. Murray, Highland Light Infantry. At 1 a.m. on June 4, Major Haig, in command of 1,000 details at Vredefort Road, received a message from officer commanding convoy, dated 9.30 p.m. 3rd, that they were surrounded by superior numbers and required assistance. Major Haig at once started with 600 details and sent the message on to Major Haking, commandant at Railhead, some seven miles further north, at Kromellansburg Spruit. The latter received the message at 6 a.m. and in an hour later despatched 120 mounted infantry Berkshire Regiment to join Major Haig. Both parties returned in the afternoon without having been able to get touch with the convoy, the mounted infantry being driven in by superior numbers. The convoy was surrounded on the morning of June 4, and in reply to a flag of truce from Christian De Wet surrendered. On the morning of June 7 the enemy attacked the post on our line of communications just north of the recently repaired railway bridge at Rhenoster River, held by the 3rd (4th) Derbyshire Regiment and a party of Imperial Yeomanry scouts. The pickets which had been posted on a range of kopjes just north of the camp were attacked at dawn and driven in, and the enemy occupied the range, which completely commanded the camp. Our troops lost 35 killed and 111 wounded—the remainder being taken prisoners. Capt. Anderson, Imperial Yeomanry, has since escaped and reports Capt. W. Knight, D.A.A.G., and Lieut. Kreager, Imperial Yeomanry, are prisoners and are well."

Wednesday, June 27.

There was a dearth of news to-day. Gen. Botha, with the foreign legion, about 1,200 strong, was reported to be in the vicinity of Pienars River. The Boers were stated to be entrenching in considerable force in the hills beyond Middelburg.

Gen. Brabant's Division to-day attacked a Boer commando a few miles west of Senekal, and succeeded in completely routing it. Our casualties were not heavy.

Gen. Hunter, in temporary command of Gen. Ian Hamilton's Division, made one march to-day from Heidelberg towards Frankfort without meeting any opposition.

Sir Frederick Carrington arrived at Bulawayo.

Friday, June 29.

The situation at the hour of going to press is that Lord Roberts has telegraphed from Pretoria accounts of some minor skirmishes at Senekal and Rooval Spruit, in which the enemy were beaten off. He records no movement of importance.

Telegraphic communication is now open from Durban to Johannesburg, and the situation in the Transvaal around Pretoria is stated to be quieter.

The Boers are now sending their supplies to Barberton, which looks as if the idea of resistance in the Lydenburg district had been given up. At Lourenco Marques it is believed that their surrender is imminent.

Lord Roberts has found it necessary to dismiss the Netherlands Railway officials. He ordered them to leave the country within 70 hours.

Major-Gen. Baden-Powell reports that one of his patrols captured an influential Boer, named Ray, who had been endeavouring to raise a commando in the Rustenburg district, and that another patrol brought in over 100 rifles, making over 4,000 rifles and 1,000 inferior pieces taken during the last few days.

Evidence is accumulating that the end of the war is approaching. The Burghers still continue to surrender in considerable numbers, and all who do so

declare there is a strong feeling in favour of terminating the struggle, as all confidence in the two ex-Presidents is gone, owing to their gross misrepresentation of facts from the beginning. The Eastern districts of Marico, Rustenburg, Lichtenburg, Wolmaranstad, and Bloemhof have now only 400 men at the front. Sir Charles Warren reports from Cape Colony that the rebellion in the North is at an end.

It is officially denied that 50,000 British troops are immediately to be despatched to China. All the troops are to remain in South Africa until the conclusion of the war. Reuter's correspondent says that the Guards Brigade will probably be the first to return home from South Africa.

The foreign military attachés with Lord Roberts have been recalled, with one exception. They left Pretoria on Monday, and will sail from Cape Town next week. At a farewell dinner given in their honour, they spoke in high terms of the "splendid fighting qualities and kind generosity of the British soldier; not a case of inhumanity or bad treatment of an enemy having come under their notice."

Total casualties since the beginning of the war up to the end of last week:—

	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men
Killed ...	250	2,384
Died of wounds ...	68	589
Missing and prisoners (excluding those who have been recovered)	37	1,650
Died of disease ...	125	3,985
Accidental deaths ...	—	66
Sent home as invalids...	784	16,358
	1,264	25,032

Total Losses (exclusive of sick and wounded men now in British Hospitals in South Africa) ... 26,296

SMOKE SHELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 2nd inst., you have a paragraph on page 531 in which you say that "the French military authorities have not been slow in giving practical effect to the teaching of the war"—inasmuch as they have "produced a smoke shell for the new field gun, which is intended to burst in front of the enemy's line and to disguise movements on the friendly side." Permit me to say that on the day that Lord Roberts left on board the *Dunottar Castle* for the Cape in December last, he received a letter from the present writer suggesting the use of "common shell filled with black powder, or some better smoke-producing material, which no doubt our chemists could easily compound, in order to form a smoke screen for our assaulting troops, i.e., after the enemy's entrenchments had been well prepared with lyddite and shrapnel, and just before the assault."

DAVID J. LAMB,

late Major Volunteer Artillery.

Beechwood, Dunkeld, N.B., June 12.

THE Army League and Imperial Defence Association will hold its first general meeting at 4 p.m. on Tuesday next, at the Royal United Service Institution. Lord Blythswood will be in the chair. Resolutions embodying the principles and policy of the League will be put to the meeting.

A VOLUNTEER BANQUET.—Lord Wolseley presided over a most enthusiastic Volunteer commemoration banquet at the Hotel Cecil, on Thursday evening, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the first Volunteer review by the Queen in Hyde Park on June 23, 1860. Lord Wolseley, in making the toast of the evening, said that at the present time the number of men bearing arms for her Majesty was half a million, and with the Militia, Volunteers, and Yeomanry it was three-quarters of a million. The sending of Volunteers abroad was a very important step, and he hoped it would be followed in all future wars, either great or small. Such was the military spirit of the country that whatever the Queen asked she would find willing and good soldiers to carry out her orders. Lord Wolseley announced that he had sent a telegram of congratulation to her Majesty, who, in the course of her reply, said "that this anniversary of the first Volunteer review is specially memorable from the fact that this is the first occasion since the formation of the force that the Volunteers had been employed on active service in the field, where they have so greatly distinguished themselves." Her Majesty's gracious words were cheered to the echo.

A BOON TO OFFICERS AND MEN UPON THE BATTLEFIELD AND IN HOSPITALS.—The official Military Hospital reports, forwarded during the last Wars in Germany, Austria and France, prove that the pleasant, slightly stimulating, strengthening qualities of the World-known and celebrated HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, exercise a very beneficial influence upon the health and recovery of the wounded soldiers. Do, therefore, not fail to send your gallant warriors in SOUTH AFRICA a quantity of this MALT, which is so popular in the highest circles of England, and has been used by Members of the ROYAL FAMILY, and is manufactured by M. HOFF, of HAMBURG. Beware of imitation, and see that the label carries the name of M. HOFF. Refuse any other but this one sold by LEOPOLD HOFF, 25, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.

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WITH THE ARTILLERY IN NATAL.

By CAPTAIN C. HOLMES WILSON, R.A.

CAVALRY IN THE FIELD.

Our cavalry in Natal has often been condemned for not attempting impossibilities. When however, an army faces a river across which there is not a ford, and the opposite bank of which is held in strength by the enemy, it can seldom get an opportunity. The difficulties of the Natal campaign have not been appreciated, and probably never will be to their full extent. There are few other countries in the world in which the Boers could have stood as they have stood here, and I venture to say that there is no other army in existence which would have attacked them time after time as our men have done without being disheartened. Their bravery has been beyond dispute. When at home we hear a lot of the South African veldt, and some have come to believe that cavalry can charge at any time. In Natal I have only seen one place in which a charge was possible, and that was at Elandslaagte. There the ground was open, and there our men did get at the Boers, with what result we know.

Cavalry even in scouting can scarcely be expected to climb hills on top of which there is a kopje which may be held by hundreds of Boers. If they do ascend they are certain to be shot. If a patrol is sent round a hill, it is just as likely to meet a similar fate, with the additional prospect of being cut off. Consequently, say the critics, the cavalry must be condemned. But why should men ride up a mountain on the slopes of which they are conspicuous, and from whose summit they will be visible for miles? The hunter does not frighten his quarry by placing himself in the most exposed positions he can find. He moves with stealth, and makes use of all the cover he can secure. Why then, I ask, should not our cavalry do the same? Let us at least be reasonable in our criticism.

The great lesson to be learnt from the present war is the power of the rifle, whether it be handled by mounted or dismounted men. We have consequently to ask ourselves whether the time has not arrived in which cavalry as a mobile arm depending for success on shock tactics must cease to exist. At present they occupy an anomalous position. They cannot fight in the firing line, and if a mobile column is required for rapid work it has to be stiffened by the use of mounted infantry. The war has shown us the necessity for a large force of well-equipped mounted troops, and in view of the great development of firearms the problem we have to confront is whether there is work for both cavalry and mounted infantry to do, or whether a force developed by combining both would not be better suited to our possible requirements in future wars. Every man in the field, except those of the artillery, should, I am disposed to think, have a rifle; and even in the artillery the gunners' carbines might be profitably replaced by rifles. If our troopers carried rifles instead of carbines, and were to act as infantry in addition to being taught to ride, would their mobility be interfered with, or would they be unable to charge if they got a chance? It seems incredible to suggest that such should be the case. On the other hand, suppose that the present system is continued, what will the result be? Will companies of infantry get a smattering of mounted drill, and then be sent back to their regiments to be called upon when required, or will a new and mobile force be raised, in which the men will carry rifles and be taught to rely on them for success?

If such a force were raised we should then have two mounted arms in the field, both trying to play almost the same part. The mounted man with the rifle will be as mobile as the trooper without it. The man with the rifle will be more useful in the firing line and just as efficient as a scout—the only thing he will not be taught to do is to charge! Cavalry if armed with rifles need not of necessity cease to be called cavalry. Their mobility need not be destroyed, but their power can be increased. We have already seen the advantages possessed by an army that has a large proportion of mounted men attached to it in the field. The question is what constitutes the power of this force, what is the factor that gives a flanking movement its moral effect? Is it due to shock tactics? It can scarcely be so here.

Rather is it due, or should be due, to the fact that the force that has threatened the movement is capable of accomplishing it; is self-containing in fact, is relying on the effect of rifle fire to complete what mobility has commenced. Mobility places a force in a favourable strategical situation; fire effect must then complete the task. The day seems to have passed in which the mere fact of the presence of partially armed mounted troops can lead to success. Under these conditions could not cavalry be given better arms and taught to do more dismounted drill? They would then take up the position that mounted infantry will gradually steal from them if they are drilled in future as they are drilled now.

HOSPITALS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The War Office has issued the correspondence between the Secretary of State for War and Lord Roberts concerning the allegations made against the hospital arrangements for the Field Force in South Africa:—

"FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR TO THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, CAPE.
"War Office, June 4, 1900, 12.30 p.m.

"Following has been received by Lord Wolsley: 'Cape Town, June 1.—Returned from front. Terrible pressure sickness. Breakdown in medical arrangements. Doctors, nurses, equipment miserably insufficient. Pitiable scenes here entirely falsify statements sent home.' The above is signed 'Coutts.' Please let me know at once if there is any grounds for these alarming statements. Consult principal medical officer with Lord Roberts's force if necessary and principal medical officer, Bloemfontein."

"FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR TO FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS.
"War Office, June 5, 1900.

"We are receiving private telegrams complaining of alleged general breakdown in hospitals. I have asked General Officer Commanding Lines of Communication for a report. A complaint of your hospitals at the front has just come in. Is there any foundation for it? You will of course spare no expense to mitigate suffering."

"FROM LORD ROBERTS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR. (Received June 6.)
"Pretoria, June 6, 1900, 6.30 p.m.

"I was aware Burdett-Coutts had drawn attention to the medical arrangements at Kroonstad. On our arrival there a very large number of sick and wounded had to be provided for, and the accommodation available proved quite insufficient for them. The very existence of my force depended on supplies coming up by train along a line of railway nearly 900 miles long, every bridge of which for the last 128 miles had been destroyed by the enemy. Notwithstanding this, I ordered that the requirements of the sick were to be first taken in hand as soon as the rail had been repaired and a few trains of supplies had been got through. The principal medical officer proceeded with the first train to Kroonstad with surgeons and nurses; the field hospital could not be utilised as we were about to move on again, but No. 3 General and Scotch Hospital had been held in readiness at Bloemfontein to be sent to Kroonstad directly the line was open; this was done, and the former received 180 patients within 24 hours of its arrival. I repeatedly visited the hospital during the short time I was at Kroonstad, and I impressed upon the principal medical officer and Lord Methuen, who was on his way to Kroonstad, to do all that was possible to remedy matters. A few days after my departure I received a report from the principal medical officer that medical arrangements there were in all respects in good order; while Lord Methuen has since informed me that everything is thoroughly satisfactory. I was deeply distressed at being unable to make suitable arrangements for the sick on our first arrival at Kroonstad, but it is obvious that a certain amount of suffering is inseparable from the rapid advance of a large Army in an enemy's country, when railway communication has been destroyed, and such suffering would have been enormously increased had it not been for the prompt manner in which the medical authorities made the best of the very scanty accommodation available at a place little larger than an ordinary English village.

"Since leaving Kroonstad we have had no difficulty about our sick and wounded; there have been comparatively few sick and we have found ample accommodation for them, and the wounded both here and at Johannesburg. Sir William MacCormac and Mr. Treves have stated publicly their experience of the medical arrangements in South Africa, and I submit that their evidence is more reliable than that of Burdett-Coutts, to whom I would have explained what our difficulties were at Kroonstad if he had taken the trouble to call upon me."

"FROM SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR TO LORD ROBERTS.
"War Office, June 20.

"We continue to receive disquieting reports as to state of hospitals. It is alleged that there has been deficiency of medical appliances and comforts, and even necessities; that there has been much overcrowding; that nurses and hospital orderlies are too few; and that the proportion of deaths has consequently been abnormal. We are told

that reports made by MacCormac and Treves were optimistic, and that conditions have probably changed for the worse since their visit. You explain the circumstances owing to which the state of hospitals at Kroonstad was unsatisfactory. Can it be said that, except where these special difficulties presented themselves, the arrangements were, on the whole, sufficient; that the number of cases to be dealt with was greater than could reasonably have been anticipated; also that the state of things was confined to one or two places, and that it has now ceased to exist? Is it true that in cases requiring careful nursing and treatment proportion of deaths has been unusually high? Can we do anything now to mitigate the evil if it exists? Shall we send you more nurses?"

"FROM FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.
"Pretoria, June 25, 10.10 p.m.

"As regards hospitals at the base before leaving Cape Town I personally assured myself that all arrangements were working satisfactorily, and I have not heard since any complaints about them. When we first arrived at Bloemfontein we had an abnormal number of sick, due, no doubt, not only to the peculiarly exhausting nature of the march, but also to the terrible insanitary conditions of our camp at Paardeberg, where the only water available for drinking purposes flowed down from the Boer camp 1½ miles higher up the river, which was crowded with dead animals in a state of decomposition. We also had a considerable number of wounded after the fight on March 10. To hastily improvise accommodation at Bloemfontein for such a large number, which gradually increased up to 2000 before I left that town, was no easy task. Owing to the rapidity of our march from the Modder no tents could be carried with the force, and none were available until our railway communication with Cape Colony had been restored. As soon as I could arrange for such supplies being placed at Bloemfontein as were necessary for the very existence of the force, I ordered up tents and all necessary appliances for the sick, nurses, more doctors, and more hospitals. Bloemfontein is not a large town, but all suitable public buildings, schools, &c., were made into hospitals. I constantly visited these, and after a very short time they were, in my opinion, in good order and not overcrowded. To give some idea of the pressure at Bloemfontein, I would state that from the date of our arrival there on March 13 until two or three days ago, or in a little more than three months, there have been approximately 6,369 admissions from enteric fever alone. Of these 1,370 died giving a mortality of 21 per cent. Numerous cases which were returned as simple continued fever have, no doubt, been cases of slight enteric. This would much reduce the percentage of mortality. I am not aware whether 21 per cent. of enteric cases is an abnormal rate of mortality in civil hospitals in peace time, in tropical climates, if so it must be ascribed to the abnormal conditions which obtained at Bloemfontein owing to the exhausted state of the men when admitted to hospital, and not, in my opinion, to neglect on the part of the Royal Army Medical Corps. The next place we had to form a hospital at was at Kroonstad, 128 miles distant, and the difficulties which attended the disposal of the sick there I have already fully explained in my telegram. After Kroonstad we established no permanent hospital until we reached Johannesburg, 137 miles further on. There we had considerably less difficulties to contend with as compared with Kroonstad, owing to the large civil hospital in existence there, in which a number of our sick and wounded were accommodated, and to the fact that several suitable buildings were available. I visited Johannesburg two days ago, and found the medical arrangements in fair order. At Pretoria, though a much smaller place than Johannesburg, we have managed to make the sick comfortable in the various local hospitals, and by utilising certain public buildings. Had our line of rail not been so frequently interrupted we should have had here a number of tents, with spare doctors and nurses, who left Bloemfontein some days ago, but had been delayed by the rail being cut. I can quite understand that people who have no practical experience in such matters are much concerned to hear of the hardships sick and wounded soldiers have to undergo in time of war, especially when they are not aware of the many difficulties which have to be contended with in order to alleviate suffering on active service. Such difficulties are sufficiently great in countries in which there are large towns and villages, and easy communication by road and rail from the base of operations, but they have been immeasurably increased in South Africa by the local conditions to which I have already referred. I have no wish to shirk responsibility in the matter, or to screen any shortcomings which might be proved against the Royal Army Medical Corps. You state you have been told that reports of MacCormac and Treves are optimistic, and that conditions have probably changed for the worse since their visit. It is true that neither of these gentlemen took part in a long or difficult march, but two consulting surgeons who are now en route to England (Mr. Watson Cheyne and Mr. Lenthal Cheate) have been with this force from the Modder River to Pretoria. I would ask that their opinions on the subject might be ascertained, and I would further suggest that a small committee consisting of one or two medical men of recognised ability in whom the public have full confidence, together with some men of sound common sense, should be deputed to proceed to South Africa in order to inquire into and furnish a full report on the working of the medical arrangements throughout the war. I will guarantee that they shall have the fullest assistance to enable them to make a searching inquiry into the matter. If their visit should result in ameliorating the conditions of our sick and wounded soldiers during time of war no one would be more grateful and pleased than myself."

Obituary.

NAVY.

Admiral F. A. Maxse died in London on Monday night from a severe attack of enteric fever. The deceased officer, who returned to England from South Africa a few weeks since in a serious state of health, was the son of Mr. James and Lady Caroline Maxse, and grandson of the fifth Earl of Berkeley, and was born in 1833. In 1852 he entered the Royal Navy, and served as acting Flag-Lieut. to Admiral Sir E. Lyons during the admiral's inspection of the Circassian coast, and was bearer of a flag of truce previous to the attack on Redout Kaleh. He was present at the bombardment of Odessa, and assisted at the disembarkation of troops in the Crimea, where he was naval A.D.C. to Lord Raglan, and was promoted for his services. After a further ten years' service in the Navy he retired, and subsequently became an Admiral in 1885. After his retirement, he threw himself into public service life, and gained the reputation of being a clever, hot-headed man, ever ready to take up the pen in argument, and he wrote in an unusual style. He contested Southampton and the Tower Hamlets division as a Liberal Unionist without success. In his early political days he had been an active supporter of trade unionism and the Reform League, but ultimately became an Imperialist, and a supporter of the present policy in South Africa. He leaves two sons, Major Maxse, of the Coldstream Guards, now at the seat of war, and Mr. Leo J. Maxse, the editor of the *National Review*, and one daughter, who is married to Lord Edward Cecil.

ARMY.

Gen. Thomas Gillilan, retired list Indian Staff Corps, died at 21, Porchester Square, W., on the 27th inst., aged 81. He joined the Army Dec. 12, 1840; became Captain Sept. 1, 1850; Major Feb. 18, 1861; Lieut.-Colonel Dec. 12, 1862; Colonel Dec. 12, 1871; Major-General April 1, 1882; Lieut.-General Jan. 22, 1887; and General March 31, 1892. He served with the 35th Madras Native Infantry in the operations leading up to the capture of Rangoon in April, 1852, and was Paymaster of the Madras Division of the Army until the end of the war (medal with clasp for Pegu).

Major-Gen. Sir Stanhope William Jephson, Bart., C.B., Colonel, retired list, late 2nd Queen's, has just died at the age of 90. He joined the Army Nov. 26, 1830; became Lieut. Feb. 19, 1836; Captain Dec. 28, 1841; Major Aug. 4, 1848; Lieut.-Colonel July 1, 1853; Colonel Nov. 28, 1854; and retired with the hon. rank of Major-General May 24, 1861. He served with the Queen's in the campaign in Afghanistan and Beloochistan, including the storm and capture of Ghuznee (medal) and of Khelat. He served also in the campaign in the Southern Mahratta country in 1844, including the storm of the fortress of Punella, when he commanded the storming party (wounded). Commanded the Queen's in the campaign in North China in 1860 (medal and C.B.). He married in 1849 Sophia, daughter of Mr. E. Hawes, of Woodford, and succeeded his half-brother in 1884. Sir Stanhope Jephson leaves no heir.

Major-Gen. J. G. Harkness, Colonel, retired list, Northumberland Fusiliers, died at his residence, Foy House, Ore, Sussex, on the 22nd inst., aged 70 years. He joined the Army as Ensign in the 55th Regiment, May 13, 1853, and served throughout the Crimean Campaign 1854-55. He carried the Queen's colour at the Alma, was present at Inkerman, through the siege and at the fall of Sevastopol, and was engaged in the assault of the Redan, the capture of the Quarries, and the sortie of Oct. 26, 1854 (medal with three clasps, 5th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). After the Crimean War he was appointed to the 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers, and became A.D.C. to the Governor of Mauritius, 1862. He served in South Africa in 1864-67, and in the Afghan Campaign 1878-80, where he commanded the column that cleared the entrance to the Khyber Pass. He was with the expedition that crossed the Kabul river in Besud, and in the action with the Safis; he was afterwards with the expedition to Kunar Valley, and the destruction of Fort Abdul Khel. He commanded the 1st Batn. 5th Fusiliers at the surprise and destruction of Fort Benares Khan, and the expedition into Kama and destruction of the forts (wounded, mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp). He became Captain Jan. 18, 1856; Major March 30, 1872; Lieut.-Colonel July 1, 1878; Colonel July 1, 1882; and retired with the hon. rank of Major-General Jan. 29, 1886.

Major Herbert Thomas de Cartaret Hobbs, 2nd Batn. West Yorkshire Regiment, was killed in action at Honing Spruit on the 22nd inst. Born April 28, 1857, he joined the 62nd Regiment as Sub-Lieut. Feb. 11, 1875; became Captain Jan. 17, 1882; was Adjutant 1890-93; was promoted Major in the West Yorkshire Regiment by selection Feb. 20, 1895; and second in command 2nd Batn. May 18, 1899. He had only recently been released as a prisoner of war.

Capt. Sir James Dixon MacKenzie, ninth Baronet of Tarbat and seventh of Scatwell, died at his London residence, 15, Redcliffe Square, S.W., on the 22nd inst. Sir James MacKenzie, who was the third son of the late Major Lewis MacKenzie, of the Scots Greys, a grandson of the third baronet, was born in 1830, and was educated at Rugby. He served in the 79th and 14th Regiments, and retired in 1876, succeeding his cousin, Sir James John Randall MacKenzie, in 1884. Sir James married in 1858 Julia Stanley, daughter of Dr. Samuel Clutsum, who died in 1898. He is succeeded by his only son, James Kenneth Douglas, who was born in 1859, and married in 1888 Stephanie Corinne, youngest daughter of Dr. Jules Espinet, of Trinidad.

Capt. William Musgrave, Quartermaster, retired list, Army Service Corps, died at Sydenham on the 27th inst., aged 55. After serving in the ranks eleven years, he received his commission as Sub-Assistant Commissary Dec. 11, 1878; became Quartermaster and Hon. Captain Dec. 11, 1888; and retired a few weeks ago. He served in the Bechuanaland Expedition 1884-85.

Capt. Frank Hunnard, D.S.O., Army Service Corps, died at Newcastle, Natal, on the 13th inst., of enteric fever. Born Jan. 25, 1873, younger son of Mr. J. F. Hunnard, Westbourne Mansions, W., he joined the Army as 2nd Lieut. in the South Wales Borderers Dec. 17, 1892; became Lieut. in the Army Service Corps Sept. 29, 1895; and Captain Sept. 20, 1899. He received the D.S.O. in December, 1898, for service in the Sudan in the operations of that year (medal and Khedive's medal).

Lieut. Mounteney Kortright, 3rd Hussars, died of wounds at Pretoria on the 21st inst. Born June 16, 1872, he joined the 3rd Hussars from the Militia Jan. 25, 1893, and obtained his Lieutenantcy Feb. 21, 1894.

Lieut. Alexander John Grant Meek, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, who was reported as missing after the earlier fighting near Pretoria, is now stated to have died there of wounds on the 7th inst. Born May 11, 1880, he joined the 5th (Militia) Batn. Royal Fusiliers May 11, 1897, and was appointed to the Inniskilling Dragoons Jan. 4, 1899, becoming Lieut. Oct. 24, 1899.

Lieut. Richard Leigh Clare Hobson, 4th Batn. King's Royal Rifles, was killed in action at Schippen's Farm, South Africa, on the 5th inst. Born April 28, 1876, he joined the Army as 2nd Lieut. King's Royal Rifles, May 4, 1898, and became Lieut. Oct. 22, 1899.

Lieut. Bertram Barré Waddell-Dudley, 2nd Batn. North Staffordshire Regiment, died at Wynberg on the 20th inst. of enteric fever. Born June 22, 1874, he joined the North Staffordshire Regiment as Lieut. from the Militia June 6, 1896, and became Lieut. Jan. 2, 1899.

2nd Lieut. John Starkie Preston, 1st Batn. Royal Scots, died at Dewetsdorp, on the 27th inst., of enteric fever. Born June 11, 1879, he joined the Royal Scots as 2nd Lieut. from the 3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regiment on Oct. 18 last.

2nd Lieut. Walter Garnet Rait, 1st Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers, died at Wynberg Hospital on the 22nd inst. of enteric fever. Born Nov. 16, 1878, the only son of Lieut.-Col. Rait, C.B., of Anneten, Arbroath, N.B., he joined the Army, August 3rd, 1898.

2nd Lieut. Rupert Henry Hall, 4th Batn. Derbyshire Regiment, died at Kroonstad on the 15th inst. of wounds received at Rooodeval on the 7th inst. He was the eldest son of Col. Hall, Commandant Royal Hibernian Military School, and joined the Derbyshire Regiment Nov. 21, 1899.

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THE OCCUPATION OF STANDERTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A statement appeared in many of the leading newspapers this morning that the flag hoisted at Standerton, on its occupation by Gen. Buller, was the identical Union Jack which was flying over the town during its defence by the 57th and 94th Regiments, under my command in 1881-2 until the retrocession of the country. The "identical flag" was hauled down by myself at Fort Alice, where it had been flying for eighty-eight days' fighting, and has been ever since in my possession; it hangs now on the wall of my own dining room as a cherished trophy.

W. E. MONTAGUE, Major-General,
Late commanding the troops at Standerton.
Ilfracombe, June 28, 1900.

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If you have space, would you kindly insert the following. In a recent *Gazette* I see that numerous promotions have taken place vice prisoners of war, viz., officers junior to those who are prisoners here promoted over their heads. How will this affect regimental officers who are here? It certainly seems hard that subalterns, who are here through no fault of their own, should have to suffer.

PRISONER OF WAR AT PRETORIA.
Pretoria, May.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

Household Cavalry.—The three regiments are preparing a draft of 60 men to reinforce the composite regiment in South Africa. It is to be in readiness to embark on the 6th prox.

2nd Life Guards.—The death of Capt. Lord Kensington will give no promotion in the regiment, as he was seconded.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Forrester died, it seems, on the voyage from Durban to Cape Town of enteric fever. He was buried in the Military Cemetery at Woodstock on the 21st inst. with military honours. He had been in charge of the Princess Christian Hospital Train, which did such splendid work in connection with Sir Redvers Buller's operations.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).—Major Hippius was to have left England on Saturday last in command of drafts in the *Pinemore* en route to rejoin headquarters, as second in command, but, at the last moment, a relapse of fever prostrated him, and his medical advisers would not allow him to embark. 2nd Lieut. Otway sailed from Cape Town for England, in the *Assaye* on the 18th inst., invalided.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.—Lieut. Gibson left Tilbury on Saturday last in charge of drafts for South Africa in the *Pinemore*.

10th Hussars.—Lieut. the Hon. W. Cadogan, invalided from South Africa, arrived home on Tuesday. He is making as good progress as can be expected after his recent serious attack of enteric.

12th Lancers.—Major-Gen. Sir William Gatacre addressed at Colchester on Monday a draft of men leaving for the front. The general told them that they would find plenty of work, and would have to bring every faculty into play. Rough soldiering awaited them, but he wished them good luck. The men gave three cheers for the general. A large meeting at Kiriemuir of the Airlie Infantry, to consider in what form to commemorate the late Earl of Airlie, has resolved to erect columns of masonry on the heights above Cortachy Castle, in a position where the columns could always be seen from the whole valley of Strathmore. This proposal was adopted subject to any wish the Countess of Airlie might express.

14th Hussars.—Capt. Brooksbank sailed from Cape Town on the 18th inst. for England in the *Assaye*, invalided.

15th Hussars.—Lieut. the Hon. H. Edwardes, serving as A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle in South Africa, has succeeded to the peerage by the death of his brother, Capt. Lord Kensington, 2nd Life Guards, at Bloemfontein, of wounds received in action.

16th Lancers.—Lieut.-Col. Frewen, who has been invalided from the Cape after his recent severe attack of enteric fever, will arrive in England in the *Batavian* early next week. When he left Cape Town he was regaining strength, and it was hoped that the sea voyage would help recovery. Lieut. MacCulloch left Cape Town for England in the *American* on the 18th inst., invalided.

17th Lancers.—A memorial service was held in Buckingham parish church on the 21st inst. for Lieut. the Hon. Charles Cavendish, son of Lord Chesham, who was killed in action near Pretoria. The building was crowded. The vicar, the Rev Phillip Goldingham, officiated. The sympathy for Lord and Lady Chesham is very great in the loss of their son and heir.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The practice camp at Okehampton opened yesterday by the arrival of the 92nd Battery R.F.A. from Aldershot. This battery is to act as a depot throughout the practices. The 1st Brigade Division, consisting of N and S Batteries, R.H.A., will arrive on July 9.

The new 143rd, 144th, and 145th Batteries R.F.A. were taken on to the establishment of the regiment from Monday last. The 143rd is being formed at Fethard, and the 144th and 145th at Clogheen and Waterford respectively.

Major White, R.F.A., Capt. Galwey and Lieut. Norman, R.G.A., and Lieut. Wainwright, R.H.A., sailed from Cape Town on the 18th inst. for England in the *Assaye*, invalided.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The 4th Field Park is being formed at Aldershot, having been taken on to the establishment from June 1.

Col. St. G. C. Gore completes on Monday four years in the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and will be made supernumerary.

A detachment of seven officers and 206 non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Monmouthshire Engineers, left Aldershot on Tuesday for

Salisbury Plain, where they are employed in connection with the erection of wooden huts at that station.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—A memorial service was held on Saturday last, at the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, for Capt. E. Verschoyle, Lieut. A. Murray, and the non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd Batn. who have fallen in South Africa. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. C. H. Murphy, Chaplain to the Forces, and the service was an adapted form of the ordinary service for the burial of the dead. The instrumental music was played by the band of the regiment, and the choir was composed of the drummers of the 1st Batn. from Windsor. As the congregation were assembling the band played the "Dead March" in *Saul*. The hymns were "Fight the Good Fight," "Peace, perfect Peace," and "Sleep on, Beloved," and the 39th Psalm was chanted. The relatives of the deceased officers present included Mrs. Verschoyle, Mr. Verschoyle (brother), and the Misses Verschoyle (sisters), Mr. C. J. Murray, M.P., and Lady Anne Murray (parents of Lieut. Murray), and Miss and Master Murray. Amongst others present were the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Earl of Aylesford, Major-Gen. and the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, and Capt. Trotter, Mrs. and Miss Ricardo, Col. Kinloch, Col. Vesey Dawson, the Hon. Mrs. Glyn, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Edwardes and the Hon. Sylvia G. Edwardes, Gen. Sir George and Lady Higginson, the Hon. Mrs. Wingfield, Capt. Earle, Capt. Darby-Griffith, and Mrs. Ward Cooke. Capt. Hobart, D.S.O., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Armenian* on the 18th inst., invalided. Capt. F. E. Hervey-Bathurst, 3rd Batn., and Capt. Bonham and Lieut. Seymour, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Assaye* on the 18th inst., invalided.

Coldstream Guards.—Major Monck, 2nd Batn., who was invalided home from the Cape, has been posted to the 3rd Batn. for duty.

Irish Guards.—Steps are being taken to obtain recruits for the regiment from the Irish Militia battalions now embodied.

Royal Scots (1st).—Details left Belfast yesterday for Strensall to be attached to the 3rd Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers.

Queen's (2nd).—The details proceeded on Saturday last from Gosport to Aldershot, and are attached to the 3rd Batn. Worcestershire Regiment. All recruits of the 3rd (Militia) Batn. who volunteer are to be in readiness to embark for the Cape early next month to join headquarters in the field.

Bufs (3rd).—Capt. Tarte, 1st Batn., is officiating as a D.A.A.G. for Musketry, Punjab.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—Capt. McLachlan, Adjutant, 1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers, has been appointed Assistant Staff Officer for Recruiting duties, Home District, which he will double with those of his present post.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—The Quartermastership of the 1st Batn. in India is vacant by the death from heat apoplexy of Lieut. and Qrmr. Bell, at the Station Hospital, Colaba. The funeral took place with military honours, at Sewree Cemetery, when many officers of the Bombay garrison attended. The 1st Batn. Norfolk Regiment sent its band and a firing party. "The deceased," says a correspondent, "was highly respected by all ranks."

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—Capt. Forrest, 1st Batn., left England on Tuesday for South Africa with drafts in the *Canada*.

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—Major Ellicombe, 2nd Batn., from the depot, left England on Thursday for South Africa, in command of drafts in the *Oratava*.

Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th).—Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Couchman, D.S.O., 1st Batn., is officiating A.A.G., Meerut, vice Col. Stawell, doing duty as Director of Military Education in India.

West Yorkshire Regiment (14th).—Major Hobbs, 2nd Batn., who was killed in action on Saturday last, was taken prisoner owing to his staying behind to assist a wounded man at Willow Grange, in Natal, on Nov. 23. After eight weary months at Pretoria, he was released to fall at the hands of the enemy on his way down country. The loss of this brave

soldier will be deplored by all ranks. Lieut. Pellew, 1st Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England on the 18th inst. in the *Armenian*, invalided.

East Yorkshire Regiment (15th).—Major Sladen sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Armenian*, invalided.

Leicestershire Regiment (17th).—Lieut. Weldon, 1st Batn., is acting as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Upton Prior, commanding the Curragh District.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—Capt. Briggs, 4th (Militia) Batn., has been selected for service with the Kumasi expedition, and leaves England to-day.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th).—Lieut. Morris, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, and has been appointed to the 8th Bombay Infantry. Lieut. Hobson, 4th (Militia) Batn., is doing duty as A.D.C. to Brig.-Gen. Lemon, C.B., commanding at Strensall.

Cheshire Regiment (22nd).—Major Grove, 2nd Batn., left England on Tuesday for South Africa, with drafts, in the *Canada*. Capt. Christian, 3rd (Militia) Batn., leaves England to-day for West Africa to join the Kumasi expedition. 2nd Lieut. Woolnough, 4th (Militia) Batn., sailed from Cape Town in the *Armenian* for England on the 18th inst., invalided.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd).—The *Terrible* landed at Tien-tsin on the 21st inst. 382 officers and men of the 2nd Batn., under command of Major Morris. They took part in the operations for the relief of Tien-tsin. Capt. Webber, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town in the *Assaye* on the 18th inst., invalided.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—Major Curll, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for one year, on urgent private affairs. Major Sladen, 4th (Militia) Batn., has been selected for special service with the Kumasi Expedition, and leaves England to-day. Capt. Gillespie and 2nd Lieut. Gwynn, 2nd Batn., left England for the Cape on Tuesday with drafts in the *Canada*.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—Details left Belfast yesterday for York to be attached to the 4th Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th).—Lieut. Young is on passage home from the Cape, invalided. He left in the *Assaye* on the 18th inst. 2nd Lieut. Roe, 4th (Militia) Batn., leaves England to-day for the Gold Coast to join the Kumasi Expedition.

Gloucestershire Regiment (28th).—Major Wallace, says a Reuter's telegram, has been appointed Marriage Commissioner for Pretoria.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th).—Capt. Chichester sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Assaye* on the 18th inst., invalided.

East Lancashire Regiment (30th).—Details left the Curragh yesterday for Dublin, and are attached to the 4th Batn. King's Regiment.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd).—Capt. Burder has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (33rd).—Details left Cork on Tuesday for Dublin, and are attached to the 3rd Batn. King's Regiment.

Border Regiment (34th).—Capt. Stack is acting as A.A.G. of the Egyptian Army in the absence of Brevet-Major Pedley, Connaught Rangers, on leave in England.

Royal Sussex Regiment (35th).—2nd Lieut. Paget sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Assaye* on the 18th inst., invalided.

Welsh Regiment (41st).—Details are attached to the 4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers at Devonport.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd).—2nd Lieut. Logan sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Armenian* on the 18th inst., invalided.

Essex Regiment (44th).—Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Tudway sailed from Southampton on Tuesday in command of reinforcements proceeding to the Cape in the transport *Canada*.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (46th).—Capt. Grant was taken prisoner by the Boers at Roodevaal on the 7th inst.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (52nd).—Col. Plowden has been granted an extension of command until Sept. 30.

Middlesex Regiment (57th).—Lieut. Lewis-Lloyd, attached to the West African Frontier Force, left England on Wednesday in the *Sokoto* for the Gold Coast, to join the expedition to Kumasi.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—Writing to his diocesan magazine, the Bishop of Natal says that he has been approached by Lady Roberts with the view of having the piece of ground where her son Lieut. Roberts is buried consecrated. This would provide for the grave being kept up. The land must first be acquired, and then, after consecration, it becomes a part of the regular duties of the Archdeacon at his annual visitation to see that the graveyard is properly cared for and maintained as a sacred spot.

Manchester Regiment (63rd).—Capt. Stevenson, 1st Batn., attached to the West African Frontier Force, left England in the *Sokoto* on Wednesday for the Gold Coast, on active service. Capt. Symes, 6th

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(Militia) Batn., leaves England to-day for the Gold Coast, to join the Kumasi Expedition.

East Surrey Regiment (70th).—2nd Lieut. Hutchinson sailed from Cape Town in the *Assaye* on the 18th inst., invalided.

Highland Light Infantry (74th).—Lieut. Graham has been selected for special service on the Gold Coast. Lieut. Murray, doing duty with the 1st Batn., was taken prisoner by the Boers in the action at Heilbron, on the 4th inst.

Seaforth Highlanders (78th).—Capt. Johnston, of the Volunteer Company, was taken prisoner by the Boers in the action at Heilbron, on the 4th inst.

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (81st).—2nd Lieut. D'Arcy sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Armenian* on the 18th inst., invalided.

South Lancashire Regiment (82nd).—Major Prendergast, who has been officiating Station Staff Officer, Roorkee, has joined the staff of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Luck, in Bengal, as Acting Assistant Military Secretary.

Royal Irish Rifles (83rd).—Capt. Harvey, Station Staff Officer, Poona, has been appointed a D.A.A.G. for Musketry in India for five years.

York and Lancaster Regiment (84th).—Col. Boughey is to be placed on half-pay with effect from the 1st prox., and is on passage home from India.

King's Own Light Infantry (85th).—Major Dawkins sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Armenian*, on the 18th inst., in charge of invalids.

Connaught Rangers (88th).—Brevet Major Pedley, A.A.G., Egyptian Army, has arrived home on leave.

Scottish Rifles (90th).—Lieut. Kennedy, Volunteer Company, is on passage home from the Cape, invalided, having left in the *Assaye* on the 18th inst.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—Lieut. Lang was taken prisoner by the Boers in action at Heilbron on the 4th inst.

Derbyshire Regiment (95th).—Capt. Anderson, who was under orders for Malta to join headquarters, on vacating the adjutancy of the 1st V.B. Black Watch at Dundee, has been selected for employment with the West African Frontier Force, and will therefore remain seconded.

Wiltshire Regiment (99th).—Capt. the Hon. L. Holmes-a-Court and 2nd Lieut. Henslow are on passage home from the Cape, invalided, having left in the *Assaye* on the 18th inst.

Leinster Regiment (100th).—Major Weldon, 4th (Militia) Batn., left Cape Town for England in the *Assaye* on the 18th inst., invalided.

Rifle Brigade.—2nd Lieuts. Talbot and Pitt-Taylor, 1st Batn., are on passage home from the Cape, invalided, having left in the *Assaye* on the 18th inst.

West India Regiment.—Major Henstock, Staff Captain, Sierra Leone, has been selected for employment on the staff of the expedition to Kumasi. Capt. Faunce and Lieuts. Dixon, Eckersley, and Lewis-Lloyd, left England in the *Sokoto* on Wednesday for the Gold Coast to join the expedition.

Royal Lancaster Reserve Regiment.—The 2nd Batn. left Preston on Monday for Aldershot.

Royal Irish Reserve Regiment.—This battalion, which has been formed at the Curragh under the command of Col. Brooke, has a strength of 645 rank and file, made up as follows:—218 ex-soldiers of the Royal Irish Regiment, 200 of the Connaught Rangers, 216 of the Leinster Regiment, and 11 of various regiments.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Major Bond left Cape Town for England in the *Armenian* on the 18th inst., invalided.

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Reviews.

TWENTY FAMOUS NAVAL BATTLES.

In preparing a survey of Naval History from Salamis to Santiago it was, of course, necessary to make a selection of events, and this is what has been done in *Twenty Famous Naval Battles* (Isbister and Co.), by Edward Kirk Rawson, Superintendent of the Naval War Record of the United States, and, we believe, a Professor at the Naval Academy. The book is important in aspect, and the subject fills two handsome and well-printed volumes. It was written for American readers, and to them will more especially appeal, since about one-half of it is devoted to actions in which American ships have been engaged. A want of proportion is implied by such an arrangement, and it is an obvious criticism that there are "naval battles" better worth describing than the contest between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, or that between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*, which, in fact, were not battles at all, but only single-ship actions. It does not appear that Professor Rawson has contributed much that is new to his subject. We give him credit for a diligent investigation of authorities, though it would not be difficult to point out some errors into which he has fallen. Salamis, Actium, Lepanto, and the defeat of the Spanish Armada have, of course, been many times described, and the materials are ample. The same is true of the famous fight of the *Revenge*, and of a number of some actions which are included in the book. The only battle of our Dutch wars which finds a place is that of Nov. 28, 1652, and we cannot say that the reader will gain a true idea of what the war was about, or will be especially able to appreciate the tactical character of the action in question. From Dungeness we are carried on to La Hougue, and then take a great leap to the memorable fight between the *Bonhomme Richard* and the *Serapis*, and to the battle of the Nile. Thus, not one of the very notable actions in the West Indies finds a place in Professor Rawson's book. It is a huge gap, only to be explained by recognising that the Professor felt bound to devote a very disproportionate space to the single-ship action he describes. The account of Trafalgar is not luminous, and is, indeed, weak and inadequate. It does not bear the impress of a full understanding of the action, and sufficient space has not been allotted to it. Professor Rawson is more at home when he deals with the fight between the *Constitution* and the *Guerrière*, and with various other actions which fill his second volume, including Manila Bay and Santiago. He writes very much from the American standpoint, and is, perhaps, not quite impartial in his account of the war of 1812. A book like this is obviously intended for popular reading, and not for students of naval history. We believe it has had a wide sale in the United States, where the fine spirit that fills it has conduced to its success. The chapters on the battles of Manila Bay and Santiago embody very careful accounts of the actions based upon the large literature which has appeared since the war, and are distinctly valuable. The author generally writes in a pleasant and popular style. The illustrations and diagrams are all good and add much to the value of an interesting book.

SHORTER NOTICES.

The *Oxfordshire Light Infantry Chronicle for 1899* (Eyre and Spottiswoode), compiled and edited by Major A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, is the eighth volume of a remarkable serial issue. No other regiment in the British Army has quite such a book to itself, and great credit is due to the committee and to the editor who have achieved such success. The volume is an annual record of the 1st and 2nd Batns. of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, formerly the 43rd and 52nd Foot. The various calendars and records of the year are as good as ever. Great disappointment prevailed that the 1st Batn. of the regiment was not mobilised for service with the 1st Army Corps in South Africa, but the reasons for the omission are explained in this book. The battalion went out with the 6th Division under Gen. Kelly-Kenny, and Major Mockler-Ferryman has embodied a useful record of its good service. The historical part of the book is extremely interesting, and we should have been glad to find space for many things it contains. There is a capital portrait, with a biography, of Lieut.-Gen. James Kennedy, who was colonel of the 43rd from 1746 to 1761, and other sections deal with regimental service in Spain, at New Orleans, and in other parts of the world, where one or other of the battalions has done good service. The chronicle is as well illustrated as any of its predecessors, and that is saying a good deal.

Messrs. Griffin, of Portsmouth, have published a most useful little volume, entitled *A Battleship Commander's Order Book*, by Commander Sir R. K. Arbuthnot. The book was specially compiled for the *Royal Sovereign*, but is full of practical suggestions for other battleships, although, of course, the same orders cannot always be accepted for every battleship and station. It is, however, perfectly clear that with this book before him the executive

officer of a newly-commissioned ship will very easily and quickly make out the orders, organisation, and routine that are necessary. Nothing that concerns the internal economy of a battleship seems wanting in the little book, which is devoted to duties both at sea and in port. We have great pleasure in emphatically commending a volume that must be very helpful to many.

The *German Maritime Code*, translated by W. Arnold (Effingham Wilson), embodies the regulations which came into force on Jan. 1, based upon the German General Mercantile Law passed in 1897. The book will be very useful to the commercial community.

Among dictionaries of foreign languages, those upon the Sachs-Villatte system have a great reputation on the Continent, and Messrs. H. Grevel and Co. have recently published in England the *Muret-Sanders Encyclopædic German-English and English-German Dictionary*, based upon that principle. It is an abridgement of the larger work, but still makes a ponderous volume. We have looked at it with some care, and it appears to be very adequate and complete, both in literary and technical respects. The phonetic values are indicated upon the system adopted in the works of Toussaint-Langenscheidt, and the book is published in Berlin at the Langenscheidtsche Verlagsbuchhandlung.

V.C.'s FOR GALLANTRY AT KORN SPRUIT.

It is announced in Tuesday evening's *Gazette* that the Queen has been graciously pleased to confirm the grant of the decoration of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldiers, which decoration has been provisionally conferred upon them by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief in South Africa, in accordance with the rules laid down in the Warrant instituting the decoration, for their conspicuous bravery during the action at Korn Spruit on March 31:—

"Major Edmund John Phipps-Hornby, Q Battery, R.H.A.—On the occasion of the action at Korn Spruit on March 31, a British force, including two batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, was retiring from Thabanchu towards Bloemfontein. The enemy had formed an ambush at Korn Spruit, and before their presence was discovered by the main body had captured the greater portion of the baggage column and five out of the six guns of the leading battery. When the alarm was given Q Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, was within 300 yards of the spruit. Major Phipps-Hornby, who commanded it, at once wheeled about and moved off at a gallop under a very heavy fire. One gun upset when a wheel horse was shot, and had to be abandoned, together with a waggon, the horses of which were killed. The remainder of the battery reached a position close to some unfinished railway buildings and came into action 1,150 yards from the spruit, remaining in action until ordered to retire. When the order to retire was received, Major Phipps-Hornby ordered the guns and their limbers to be run back by hand to where the teams of uninjured horses stood behind the unfinished buildings. The few remaining gunners, assisted by a number of officers and men of a party of mounted infantry, and directed by Major Phipps-Hornby and Capt. Humphreys, the only remaining officers of the battery, succeeded in running back four of the guns under shelter. One or two of the limbers were similarly withdrawn by hand, but the work was most severe and the distance considerable. In consequence, all concerned were so exhausted that they were unable to drag in the remaining limbers or the fifth gun. It now became necessary to risk the horses, and volunteers were called for from among the drivers, who readily responded. Several horses were killed and men wounded, but at length only one gun and one limber were left exposed. Four separate attempts were made to rescue these, but when no more horses were available the attempt had to be given up and the gun and limber were abandoned. Meanwhile the other guns had been sent on, one at a time, and after passing within 700 or 800 yards of the enemy, in rounding the head of a donga and crossing two spruits they eventually reached a place of safety, where the battery was re-formed. After full consideration of the circumstances of the case the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief in South Africa formed the opinion that the conduct of all ranks of Q Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, was conspicuously gallant and daring, but that all were equally brave and devoted in their behaviour. He therefore decided to treat the case of the battery as one of collective gallantry under Rule 13 of the Victoria Cross Warrant, and directed that one officer should be selected for the decoration of the Victoria Cross by the officers, one non-commissioned officer by the non-commissioned officers, and two gunners or drivers by the gunners and drivers. A difficulty arose with regard to the officer, owing to the fact that there were only two unwounded officers—Major Phipps-Hornby and Capt. Humphreys—available for the work of saving the guns, and both of these had been conspicuous by their gallantry and by the fearless manner in which they exposed themselves, and each of them nominated the other for the decoration. It was ultimately decided in favour of Major Phipps-Hornby as having been the senior officer concerned.

"Sergt. Charles Parker, Q Batt. R.H.A., was elected by the non-commissioned officers, as described above."

"Gunner Isaac Lodge and Driver Henry Glasscock, Q Batt. R.H.A., were elected by the gunners and drivers, as described above."

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1900.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

BY the relief of Tien-tsin and of the force with which Sir Edward Seymour attempted to reach Peking a state of extreme public anxiety has been brought to an end. The situation which has arisen in China is, nevertheless, one of extreme gravity, and it is now, unfortunately, only too clear that the widespread nature of the conspiracy against Europeans was realised too late. It had been supposed that we were confronted by a rabble of Boxers. Now it is beyond question that we are engaged with whatever force the Dowager Empress can direct. The ominous silence which descended upon events after the arrival of Sir Edward Seymour at Lang-fang on the 12th aroused most gloomy feelings. Three weeks since, the force of 2,000 men who marched with him might well have been adequate, but events developed with great rapidity, and Prince Tuan, that well-known hater of Europeans, sent his forces against Tien-tsin. It was not, indeed, until the allied admirals at Taku received information that the Chinese authorities had ordered trains to convey troops to attack the place, to ravage Tong-ku, and to reinforce the Taku forts and mine the Peiho River, that they took action. The concert between the admirals was all that could have been desired, and the operation was successfully conducted, thereby removing a great obstacle to the subsequent operations. At the same time, it is the opinion in some circles that the attack on the Taku forts roused the fanatical fury of the Chinese, and that the immediate effect was to increase the difficulty of the position at Tien-tsin, and that it seriously affected the operations of Admiral Seymour. It is, however, too early to express an opinion on that point. For a fortnight direct communication with Tien-tsin was cut off, and there is yet no knowledge of the real situation at the capital, so that we have been

dependent upon conflicting reports from Chinese sources, which do not command respect. The most serious intelligence that came to light was of the desperate character of the attack on Tien-tsin, followed by that of the investment of Sir Edward Seymour's force. The place, in the words of Rear-Admiral Bruce, has fought for its life, and the attack on the foreign settlements was delivered with great fierceness, and urgent appeals were made for reinforcements and ammunition. The British Consul telegraphed: "Reinforcements urgently needed, casualties heavy, ammunition insufficient, machine guns required. Russians at railroad station hard pressed. Chinese troops keep up incessant fire with large guns on European concessions, nearly all of which are burnt." Thus, under blind fury, perished some of those foreign settlements which constitute, next after Shanghai, the wealthiest and most flourishing foreign city in China. The *Terrible* arrived at Taku on the 21st to land troops and a brigade with naval guns, and a relief column was formed. Commander Cradock landed with the Naval Brigade, and Mr. Brodrick has stated in the House of Commons that the relief operations were under command of a Russian major-general, with a German officer as second in command, assisted by Captain Warrender, of the *Barfleur*. Intelligence of the relief of the place was received at Taku on Monday. According to a Reuter's telegram the British and American forces were the first to enter Tien-tsin, after silencing the Chinese guns and breaking through the investing line. It is noteworthy that Admiral Alexieff's despatch contains no reference to our share in the relief. Colonel Anissimoff, he says, was very hard pressed, having seven officers and 150 men killed and wounded, and General Stoessel fought his way through the opposite forces. The relief forces also included Germans and Japanese, the latter apparently under command of General Fukushima. The casualties at Tien-tsin up to the forenoon of the 23rd were 4 seamen killed, 3 officers and 11 men seriously and 1 officer and 4 men dangerously wounded, and 3 officers and 25 seamen slightly wounded. The ships affected by these casualties were the *Barfleur*, *Orlando*, *Aurora*, and *Endymion*. The gravest apprehension was felt in the early part of the week in regard to the column under the Commander-in-Chief, but reassuring intelligence at last arrived. It is stated from more than one source that he heliographed for relief from a place nine or ten miles north of Tien-tsin on Sunday, saying that unless it arrived he could not hold out more than two days. He had seized a small arsenal called Wuku, and was being heavily bombarded and hard pressed by hordes of Chinese, and according to the latest report had a total of 62 killed and 212 wounded. A column was immediately formed to march to his relief, and full intelligence concerning its operations cannot be long delayed. The force included Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Sikhs, American Marines, German seamen, and Japanese infantry, and was under command of Colonel Dorward, R.E. Admiral Seymour's force was extricated at a point near Lo-fa on Wednesday evening. He had been fighting continuously for 15 days, and the men were in a state of great exhaustion. Finding it impossible to force his way to Peking, he had attempted to return to Tien-tsin, but being beset by greatly superior forces, had been compelled to entrench the favourable position he seized, and to await relief. Our Consul at Tien-tsin telegraphed yesterday that Capt. H. W. H. Beyts, R.M.A., was killed, and that 7 officers were wounded, and that the casualties among the men were 24 killed and 91 wounded.

In a message from the Inspector-General of Customs it was stated that the foreign Legations had been desired to leave Peking within twenty-four hours, but they are still believed to be in the capital. The foreign detachments at Peking numbered 79 British, 58 Americans, 75 Russians, 75 French, 30 Austrians, 50 Germans, 40 Italians, and 23 Japanese—making 430 in all. Most alarming statements have been circulated as to the destruction of the Embassies, and according to late information there has been fierce rioting in the eastern part of the Tartar city, where several churches had been burnt down and hundreds of native Christians and servants in the employ of Europeans had been massacred. There was certainly no adequate force to protect this European quarter, if a determined attack should be made upon it, for it was quite possible for the Chinese to mount heavy guns upon the city walls, which command it entirely. It does not appear likely that hostilities can be limited to the province of Chihli. Grave disorder prevails at New-chwang, where the Russians are not in sufficient force. The situation at Wei-hai-Wei is also not reassuring, for a large force of Boxers is in the neighbourhood, and it is feared that telegraphic communication with Chefoo may be cut. Preparations are being made by all the Powers to despatch reinforcements to Taku. Our Indian contingent, under command of General Sir A. Gaselee, with Generals Sir N. Stewart and Creagh, commanding brigades, is to comprise two infantry brigades each of four battalions, with divisional troops, a cavalry regiment, three companies of sappers and miners, and a field battery, with two battalions to guard the line of communications. The troops from Hong-Kong had reached Taku at the beginning of the week, when 3,000 Japanese, 2,000 French, and 1,000 Germans had arrived, or were on the point of doing so. The United States Government has decided to withdraw a large number of American troops now in Cuba and to send them to the Philippines, thus enabling General MacArthur to despatch at least 2,500 men to Taku. It may certainly be expected that the allied forces will soon gain the mastery in Chihli, but it is much to be feared that this will not be accomplished until great injury has been done to the lives, property and interests of Europeans of all nationalities. The formation of the naval expeditionary force under Sir Edward Seymour has been the subject of questions put to Mr. Goschen by Sir John Colomb and Mr. T. G. Bowles. The First Lord explained that the Vice-Admiral himself suggested that he should take command of the column, believing that most of the foreign officers would assent, and the Admiralty sanctioned the arrangement. There does not seem to be adequate information at Whitehall as to the composition of Admiral Seymour's force, though it is understood to comprise 736 men, chiefly drawn from the *Centurion*, *Endymion*, and *Aurora*. The total complements of the ships on the station number about 7,000, and the *Jelunga* leaves Portsmouth to-day with 840 naval ratings to take the place of the parties landed. French marine troops to the number of 2,500 were to leave Toulon yesterday, and the German additional contingent is of considerable strength. The *Goliath* is now well on her way to China, with the *Victorious*, which returns to the station, and the *Dido* and *Isis* both from the Mediterranean, and the *Argonaut* is to follow. The additional foreign ships to be sent to China, or already on their way, are the *Guichen*, *Amiral Charner*, and *Friant* for France; the *Carlo Alberto*, *Vettor Pisani*, *Stromboli*, and *Vesuvio* for Italy; the *Fürst Bismarck* for Germany; and the *Maria Theresia* for Austria.

Navy Notes.

The Admiralty has kept its secret in regard to the manœuvres, but no doubt next week more particulars will be disclosed. The ships in the Fleet Reserve are being brought forward for commission, and those to be mobilised will hoist the pennant on July 10. There are indications that the manœuvres are to be on a larger scale than in recent years, and we may express the hope that they will be of such a nature and under such rules as will give them greater value than could properly be applied to them on recent occasions. The *Camperdown* has had her extensive overhaul and refit hurried forward, so that she may join the Reserve Fleet. The *Edinburgh* is to mobilise for the operations, as well as the old *Sultan*, which has never been commissioned since she was raised from the bottom of the Comino Channel. The commissioning of this ship has led to some criticism, but it appears that she is only to serve as a depôt with torpedo-boats. The following are the ships ordered to be specially commissioned:—At Chatham and Sheerness the *Dreadnought* and *Edinburgh*, the cruisers *Immortalité*, *Mersey*, *Prometheus*, *Blenheim*, *Hawke*, *Pioneer*, *Perseus*, and *Medusa*, and the gunboats *Gleaner*, *Alarm*, and *Circe*, with four torpedo-boats; at Portsmouth the *Sultan* and *Hero*, the cruisers *Ariadne*, *Gibraltar*, *Latona*, *Brilliant*, *Naiad*, *Gladiator*, and *Hecla*, and the gunboats *Spanker*, *Sheldrake*, and *Leader*, with twelve torpedo-boats; and at Devonport the *Conqueror*, the cruisers *Blake*, *Apollo*, *Edgar*, *Retribution*, *Talbot*, *Rainbow*, *Æolus*, *Phæbe*, and *Andromache*, and the gunboats *Renard*, *Sharpshooter*, *Antelope*, *Speedwell*, and *Skipjack*, with eight torpedo-boats. The instructional flotillas of torpedo-boats at the ports will also take part in the operations. The *Vindictive* is being commissioned to take part in the manœuvres preparatory to leaving for the Mediterranean.

It appears probable that after the manœuvres the Reserve Squadron will be reorganised. Many rumours are afloat as to the intentions of the Admiralty, and it may be taken as certain that steps will be adopted to make the Reserve Squadron a more efficient force than it is at the present time. One statement is that the ships will have full complements, and will spend most of their time at sea, with Portland as their headquarters, while their places at the various ports will be taken by older ships. We believe, however, that this is only a surmise.

The question put to Mr. Goschen by Sir Fortescue Flannery on Thursday, asking for an explanation of the falling off in the speed of the *Terrible* on her passage from Hong Kong to Taku, and in regard to the leaky tubes of the *Hermes* in mid-ocean, was intended to raise once more the question of the efficiency of the water-tube boiler. We do not doubt that this class of boiler has come to stay, notwithstanding the outcry of its opponents. The subject is, of course, one for legitimate discussion, and we do not regret that the question has been raised, though perhaps the urgency of the critics might be more usefully applied to the investigation of the merits of various types of water-tube boilers than to the condemnation of the class. The opponents of the water-tube boiler contend that no sufficiently long sea passage has taken place to prove the endurance of such boilers when working at their highest power. The Admiralty will be well advised to make public all useful particulars of trials, so that confidence may be given and controversies be ended. At the present time the advocates of the old class of boilers never lose an opportunity of airing their views.

Mr. Goschen's answer to his questioners was the promise of a complete explanation. He desires on Vote 8 to make a very full statement, not only concerning Belleville boilers but those of other types. The whole question of boilers and machinery will be gone into. This is eminently satisfactory, and pending the explanation little need be said. The First Lord set Sir Fortescue Flannery right in regard to the date of the *Terrible's* arrival, and gave the House to understand that she steamed at the speed she was instructed to travel at, and also that he

believed the machinery to be thoroughly efficient. Touching the breakdown of the *Hermes*, Mr. Goschen explained that it was due to the feed pumps being out of order. They were right when she left England, but, owing to the injudicious treatment of some one on board, slight defects which were developed grew worse, and serious damage was done by working the boilers without sufficient water. The health of the staff engineer in charge, unfortunately, did not enable him to exercise the necessary supervision, and he has since been invalided.

The cruise of the Mediterranean Squadron to the western ports of Italy was brought to a conclusion on Monday, when Sir John Fisher left Castellamare for Malta, preparatory to paying a visit to Trieste, where the squadron is expected on July 9. At all the Italian ports the fleet was received with great warmth. When the ships were in the Gulf of Aranci, the Italian officers at Maddalena were most thoughtful in their good offices, and the Italian Admiral sent a steamer to convey perishable supplies from the Cagliari market. At Castellamare the fleet received quite an ovation, and the civil authorities vied with the naval officials in their efforts to make pleasant the visit of the squadron.

In continuation of the trials for testing the defences of Portsmouth, a well-planned surprise attack was made at the end of last week by the destroyers *Fawn* and *Violet*. In the dark hours of Friday night or Saturday morning they attempted to rush the Needles defences. The vessels went out of harbour on Friday morning to carry out their prize firing, but this was prevented by the rough weather. They therefore lay to off Anvil Point until soon after ten o'clock at night, and with deadlights closed and all deck lights extinguished, crept up to the Needles, the *Violet* having a twenty minutes' lead of the *Fawn*. Speed was kept down to thirteen knots in order that the boats might not be discovered by the smoke and flame from their own funnels, but, when within two miles of the defences a rocket was sent up to show that the leading boat had been detected. She at once put on full speed ahead, but the whole of the searchlights at the Needles and Hurst Castle were turned on, and the boat, rushing the channel only eighty yards wide, was fired upon by the guns on both sides of the channel. The *Fawn* had the same experience, and the conclusion arrived at was that no boat could have got through after detection, seeing that for four or five miles the vessels were constantly under observation. The night was favourable for the boats, as there was no moon and a strong but fair wind.

We have not the smallest wish to convey the belief that all is as it should be at Whitehall. There has never yet been any adequate reason given for the failure to spend the money voted by Parliament for new construction, and the foreigner is coming to the conclusion that there is a limit to our building power. At the same time, we are convinced that the Navy League must put forth more cogent arguments than those discursively advanced in the July number of its journal by Mr. Arnold White. He begins with the curious statement that shells are made in Germany for the British Government, and that he saw a quantity of them being transhipped from a cargo-boat into the *Bremer Castle* at Gibraltar, whither they had been brought as bogus cheese, hams, and butter from Trieste. The farce led him to the conclusion that we are not ready at sea. We have no adequate number either of battleships or cruisers. He surely misses a point, however, where he urges that our cruisers should bear relation to the extent of our trade. This expresses only half a truth, for the relation must be to the forces available to attack our commerce, or to the active work assigned to these cruisers. Then we are told that our battleships being too few, "cruisers and catchers will be compelled to do their work." "The enemy's battleships will be attacked by British heroes in small vessels." It was well that Mr. Arnold White forewarned his readers by saying, "I possess no knowledge whatever of naval affairs." He did himself justice. He is not content with demanding battleships and

cruisers and a real second line to the Channel Squadron—both reasonable requests—but goes on to ask for "floating machine and repairing shops, swift colliers, with hatches cut to fit battleships and cruisers of one class, hospital ships, refrigerating vessels, store, restaurant, water-condensing and laundry ships." Nay, more. He asks for "spare admirals with dormant commissions, spare captains to come on duty at night or when required, and the whole question of the nerve-strain on officers in a fighting fleet thought out and prepared for." Failing all this, we are in a "Fool's Paradise." Perhaps we are, but such statements as these will not convince anyone, and it is doing poor service to a good cause to put them forward.

It is satisfactory to learn by a letter which recently appeared in a contemporary that the late Lieut. R. D. Scott, of the *Pheasant*, did not meet with his death through any friction between the naval and military authorities at Esquimaux, as was at first reported. For some reason not explained, Lieut. Scott was directed to visit the military sentries posted in the dockyard, and the night being dark, he missed his way and found himself on the parapet of a fort. Challenged by the sentry, the officer appears to have failed to make himself heard, with the regrettable result that the soldier fired upon him and inflicted a fatal injury. We are glad of this explanation, but it still seems unwise to permit sentries to fire upon all and sundry, except in war or cases of danger to public property. Also it would be interesting to learn the precise circumstances in which the deceased naval officer was required to visit military sentries, since this is not one of the usual duties of a naval officer.

The Admiralty cannot afford to ignore a letter which recently appeared in the *Engineer*, signed by a "Commander, R.N." According to this letter, one of the Channel Squadron battleships shows evidences of scamped work, a large number of rivet-holes of certain bulkheads having been found to be filled in with putty. The vessel, it is further stated, is a dockyard-built ship, which renders it the more desirable that the persons responsible for this neglect should be brought to book. Meanwhile, however, the defects have been reported to the Admiralty through the official channels, so that "Commander's" object in writing to the *Engineer* is scarcely evident, unless we suppose that he believes the Admiralty to be inactive in the matter.

Five of Nelson's letters were disposed of at the sale of the Peel collection at Willis's Rooms, all of which are included in the "Despatches and Letters." The bidding was eager, and high prices were realised. Very great interest was shown in a letter of Lady Hamilton's in relation to Horatia, in which she says, urging her "claims," "John Bull is not ungrateful for services rendered to him and his country." The happy possessor paid £33 for this, and it appears that Mr. Emanuel, of Portsmouth, was next in the running.

The Royal yacht is now stowing her ballast at Portsmouth, and it is intended that her steam trials shall begin on August 18. The ballast to be stowed in order to give the requisite degree of stability is 250 tons, and the effect will be to add 2ft. to the original draught. The masts are being placed in position again and the funnel casings are being fitted, and the yacht will be out of dock in about a week's time. Before the sea trials in August a complete trial of the auxiliary machinery will be made.

ASSISTANT CLERKS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.—Successful Candidates at the Competitive Examination held on June 5 and following days for 19 Assistant Clerks in the Royal Navy:—W. J. Sims, 2980; J. N. Fletcher, 2897; T. M. Salter, 2751; H. A. Milman, 2725; J. E. Tizard, 2689; N. S. Robertson, 2644; R. A. Bradbury, 2601; T. O. Mackie, 2588; G. A. F. Bouchier, 2575; F. G. Cunningham, 2555; J. Rapkin, 2536; C. F. King, 2490; M. E. Poignand, 2484; P. S. Graham, 2469; D. A. Peart, 2468; S. J. Wright, 2453; H. E. Rowley, 2410; W. R. Roe, 2402; W. A. Vernon, 2388. Service Candidate:—H. W. Robins, 1534.

Navy Personal.

The Duke of York holds a Levée at St. James's Palace on Friday next.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick Richards presides on Wednesday next at a dinner at the Whitehall rooms, given by the members of the Royal Naval Club, 1765-85, to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., A.D.C., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, will be honoured with the presence of H.R.H. the Duke of York at Admiralty House during the coming week.

Admirals Sir Erasmus Ommanney, Sir F. Leopold M'Clintock, Sir Anthony Hoskins, the Hon. W. J. Ward, and Rear-Admiral Sir William Wharton, Hydrographer of the Admiralty, were present at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in the London University on Monday last, when Mr. C. E. Borchgrevink, late of the *Southern Cross*, lectured on the "Result of the Sir George Newnes' Antarctic Expedition." The distinguished explorer announced the pleasing incident of hoisting the Union Jack, presented by H.R.H. the Duke of York, on Victoria Land, March 1, last year.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, was honoured with a visit from Lord Currie, H.M.'s Ambassador at Rome, on Friday in last week, on board the *Renown* at Castellamare, his Excellency having come from Civita Vecchia in the *Surprise*.

Vice-Admiral Ernest Rice, late Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, is president of a special committee, assembled at that establishment, to inquire as to the suitability of the present rations to the requirements of the personnel of the Fleet, and make suggestions for their alteration and improvement. The present allowance of provisions was introduced in September, 1850, and has virtually remained unaltered. The canteen question in the Navy will also be considered. It is undoubtedly a complicated matter to arrange, especially when opinions largely differ as to the method of administration.

Rear-Admiral T. S. Jackson, Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, struck his flag on Saturday last, and proceeded on leave for one month. Captain W. Marrack, of the Dockyard Reserve, performs the Rear-Admiral's duties during his absence.

Rear-Admiral Bouverie Clark, Director of Transports, has, we regret to say, been obliged to withdraw from duty for a time in consequence of ill-health, due, undoubtedly, to the heavy pressure of work that the South African War has entailed upon his department. Rear-Admiral G. T. H. Boyes, who relieved Rear-Admiral Clark as flag-captain in the *Anson* in 1891, now temporarily undertakes his duties at the Admiralty.

Rear-Admiral H. L. Pearson, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Squadron, arrived at Auckland on Sunday, and leaves to-day for Wellington, the seat of government in New Zealand. The gallant Admiral on the same day attains the age of fifty-seven.

Rear-Admiral Charles Drury, Vice-President of the Ordnance Committee, and Lieut. R. F. Scott were elected members of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday last.

Rear-Admiral Rodney Lloyd, the senior of his rank on the active list, attains the age of fifty-eight on Tuesday next.

Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton opened the Naval and Military Bazaar at Olympia on Friday in last week, the concluding day of that attractive and patriotic display, and had with him Midshipmen J. R. Middleton, R. C. Hamilton, and Hon. Ian L. Carnegie, recently serving

under his command in the *Powerful*. Several "handy men" were also present at the *Powerful's* stall, and proved themselves valuable assistants to the fair and noble stall-holders in securing a large amount of patronage from the numerous visitors.

Captains G. M. Henderson, of the *Isis*, and Philip F. Tillard, of the *Dido*, left Malta on Saturday last to join the China Squadron.

Captain John Denison, of the *Melpomene*, pays off that cruiser at Portsmouth on Thursday next.

Captain E. P. Jones, of the *Forte*, the able commander of the Naval Brigade and Natal Naval Volunteers, attached to Sir Redvers Buller's force in South Africa, has been directed to proceed to Durban and re-embark the naval contingent in their respective ships. Sir Redvers in a general order stated that the Naval Brigade left his command amidst the sincere regret of all ranks and arms of the Service, and in wishing them good-bye assured them that they carried with them the gratitude and best wishes of their comrades of the Natal Field Force.

Captain Lewis Wintz, of the *Goliath*, having reached the Suez end of the Canal on Friday in last week, left on Monday for China on completing with coal.

Captain W. H. May and the officers of the *Excellent* gave their annual ball at Whale Island last evening.

Captain Percy Scott, of the *Terrible*, has again proved himself equal to an emergency. On the 21st inst. he arrived off Taku with troops from Hong Kong and disembarked them. Forty-eight hours afterwards he was ready with a Naval Brigade and mobile naval guns for service on shore.

Captain F. E. Brock, of the *Highflyer*, after numerous delays succeeded last Wednesday afternoon in getting away from Devonport to relieve the *Eclipse* in the East Indies, where it is hoped he will arrive without further mishap to the cruiser he commands.

Captain C. H. Cross, of the *Victorious*, proceeds to China in consequence of the present complications with the Celestial Empire. The vessel he commands only returned last month from the Far East.

Captain C. H. Cochran, of the *Pegasus*, returns home, after being barely eighteen months in commission, to pay off and commission the *Sappho* at Chatham, returning to the South-East Coast of America. It will be remembered that in the early part of the year a merchant vessel unpleasantly collided with the cruiser he now commands while at anchor on that station.

Captain Henry Leah, of the *Diana*, is due at Plymouth on Tuesday next with paid-off crews from Australia.

Commander C. G. Cradock, of the *Alacrity*, landed with a naval contingent of 250 men at Tong-ku, on the northern bank of the Peiho River, and proceeded to the front.

Commander J. B. Eustace, late of the *Hood*, leaves to-day on the transport *Jelunga* for China, in command of a large naval force.

Commander J. F. Parry, relieved from command of the *Dart* after nearly five years' surveying service on the Australian station, and Naval Instructor H. H. Barton, invalided from the *Royal Oak*, arrived home on Friday in last week by the *Orient* s.s. *Ortona*.

Staff Captain Charles Brent and Lieut. W. H. Montanaro, who have hitherto conducted the instruction in pilotage at Portsmouth, are to be transferred next month to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. Captain Brent's removal we referred to last year, when he was mentioned for the Staff Captain's appointment at Devonport.

Lieut. R. E. Scott, commander-elect of the British Antarctic expedition, was a guest of the Royal Society's Club at their annual banquet last week, presided over by the Lord Chancellor. Lieut. C. W. R. Royds, of the *Crescent*, will be second in command of the expeditionary vessel *Discoverer*, which is to be built at Dundee.

Sub-Lieuts. G. O. Stephenson, of the *Ramilhies*, and M. K. Grant, of the *Fawn*, are promoted Lieutenant after twenty-four and eighteen months' seniority respectively, in consideration of the positions they attained at the Royal Naval College and other examinations.

Fleet-Paymaster A. H. Sherris, of the *Vernon*, has been placed on the retired list in consequence of ill-health. Otherwise he could have remained on active service for the next eight years.

Surgeon A. R. Bankart, of the *Osborne*, attended his Highness the Khedive while under treatment on board the Royal yacht.

Major F. G. Kappey, Captain Hugo Worthington, and Lieut. T. B. A. Leahy, R.M.A.; Captains C. McN. Parsons and Barry O'Sullivan, and Lieuts. H. S. H. Richmond, James Hazel, and G. C. Rooney embark to-day with nearly 400 rank and file of the Royal Marine forces in the transport *Jelunga* for China.

Captain F. R. Godfrey, R.M.L.I. (Plymouth) embarks in the *Camperdown* when commissioned at Portsmouth on Thursday next.

Lieuts. John Grover, disembarked from the *Revenge* on Friday in last week, and L. O. Wilson, serving in South Africa, are appointed Assistant-Instructors of Musketry at the dépôt and Chatham Division, respectively, in place of Lieuts. Scott and Luard recently promoted.

Lord Loch, the eminent Colonial Governor, who died last week, joined the Royal Navy in 1840 as a cadet, at the age of twelve, and left it two years afterwards. He was well known among naval officers, and there were present at his funeral on Monday last, Admiral the Hon. W. J. Ward, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Victor Montagu, Captains Sir Alfred Jephson and the Hon. J. M. Yorke, and Lieut. G. R. Maltby. His lordship was attached to Lord Elgin's mission to China, 1858-60; and, after Admiral Sir James Hope took the Taku forts in the latter year, was treacherously captured at Tung-Chau, twelve miles from Peking, with twenty-seven other Europeans, thirteen of whom were killed or afterwards died, which latter incident induced Lord Elgin to destroy the Imperial Summer Palace and its vast environment.

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

TIENTSIN, June 17 to 23 (forenoon).

Barfleur.—Killed: A.B. 187456 O'Brien. Wounded: Commander Beatty; Lieut. Stirling; Midshipmen Browne, Gibbs, Donaldson; Ordinary Seamen 188899 Adams, 187762 Ferguson, 186919 Thom, 188805 Tubby, 188464 Butler, 187300 Salter, 187771 Young, 193873 Golden, 197306 Field; A.B.'s 185307 Vesey, 188370 Collett, 185259 Ott, 179110 Buck, 187093 Dale, 183712 Pittcock, 181558 Parsons, 149938 Field; 1st cl. P.O. 155132 Newcombe; Stokers 290674 Fazaakarley, 281076 Durrant, 286323 Swallow, 276104 Divers; Ldg. Shipwright 340653 Conning. R.M.L.I.: Ch. 5943 Bowden, 8812 Wakefield. R.M.A.: 5217 Buchan.

Orlando.—Killed: A.B.'s 179839 Mills, 188651 Wheeler, O.S. 193819 Craddock. Wounded: Lieut. Wright, 1st Cl. P.O. 126498 Thomas, Ldg. Seaman 160158 Mowatt; A.B.'s Hood, 173324 Symes, 169038 Norman, 178735 Hussey, 162314 Whitmore, 184357 Massey, 190788 Clark, 197100 Holmes, 185726 Barge, 171632 Pitz, 153532 Samways, 187899 Coles; Stoker 288538 Crookford. R.M.L.I.: Killed: P.O. 8934 Robinson. Wounded 9347: Young, 6918 Marr.

Endymion.—Wounded: Stoker 287577 Christie.

Aurora.—Wounded: Lieut. Powell; A.B. 185123 Parsonage.

TAKU FORTS, June 17 and 24.

Barfleur.—Wounded: C.P.O. 125081 Parks, A.B. 188076 Merchant.

Orlando.—Wounded: O.S. 194444 Watson.

Endymion.—Wounded: Ldg. Seaman 160886 Rose; A.B.'s 180692 Meerin, 171606 Wyatt.

Alacrity.—Wounded: A.B. 169141 Jordan.

Algerine.—Wounded: 2nd Cl. P.O. 127090 Hales; A.B.'s 173838 Oliver, 183298 Corber, O.S. 190171 Wiltshire.

Navy Foreign.

The report of Admiral Bendemann, commanding the German Division at Taku, states that the *Itis* was "the soul of the attack on the forts," and fought splendidly. The ship was not materially injured, but eight were killed, including an officer, four were seriously wounded, including the captain, and ten were slightly wounded. The newspapers in Germany, commenting on the action of the *Itis*, outbid one another in extravagant panegyrics, and the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* says:—"Let the building of our fleet be accelerated. We shall want it in view of these Chinese troubles, and in view also of the European complications which will arise out of them." The Emperor has conferred the order "Pour le Mérite" upon Captain Lans, commander of the *Itis*. The bestowal of the decoration was notified by signal to the war vessels lying in Kiel harbour.

The French ships in the Far East actually belonging to the squadron are the *D'Entrecasteaux*, *Descartes*, *Jean Bart*, *Pascal*, and the gunboat *Surprise*. The *Jean Bart* and *Pascal* arrived at Taku on the 20th. The *Guichen* left France for the China station at the end of last week, and the *Friant* and *Amiral Charner* have since followed. The Government transport *Nive* takes out two battalions of naval infantry and two batteries of artillery, which are to replace in Indo-China the troops already despatched to Taku from Saigon. The French forces now in China or at sea, and due to arrive between June 25 and July 3, number 2,000, and those which were to leave by the transports yesterday 2,200, making 4,200 in all.

The following ships take part in the French Naval manoeuvres of the combined Northern and Mediterranean Squadrons:—Mediterranean Squadron: *Bouvet* (flagship of Admiral Gervais), *Brennus* (flag of Vice-Admiral Fournier), *Charles Martel*, *Charlemagne*, *Gaulois*, and *Jauréguiberry*, battleships; the armoured cruisers *Chanzy*, *Latouche-Tréville*, and *Pothuau*; the protected cruisers *Cassard*, *Du Chayla*, *D'Assas*, *Linois*, *Lavoisier*, and *Galilée*; the destroyers *Dunois* and *Hallebarde*; the torpedo-boats *Cyclone*, *Forban*, *Flibustier* and *Chevalier*; and the coast defence division, comprising the *Bouvines*, *Amiral Tréhouart*, *Jemmapes*, and *Valmy*, with the torpedo dépôt ship *Foudre*. Northern Squadron: The *Masséna* (flag of Vice-Admiral Ménard), *Carnot*, *Amiral Baudin*, *Formidable*, *Amiral Duperré*, and *Redoubtable*; the armoured cruisers *Dupuy de Lôme* and *Bruix*; the protected cruiser *D'Éstrées*; the destroyers *Fleurus*, *Cassini*, *La Hire*, *Framée*, and *Durandal*, and the torpedo-boats *Aquilon* and *Mangini*. The review of the combined squadrons will take place on July 19.

When Admiral Gervais hoisted his flag in the *Bouvet* he issued an order of the day to the fleet, in which he expressed his delight at finding himself once more exercising a command, and alluded to the heavy responsibilities he assumed. He said that he counted with confidence upon the devotion of all, and that he knew the great qualities of the chiefs, the spirit of the officers, the disciplined ardour of the crews, and their present high state of training. As is always the case with French orders of the day, this of Admiral Gervais' was rhetorical, but it expressed the feelings of an officer very highly respected in the French Navy.

The Russians are peculiarly unfortunate in getting their ships ashore, and the frequency of the mishaps of this nature leads to a surmise that their seamanship is not all that it should be. The *Rossia*, *Rurik*, *Apraxine*, and several others have suffered within recent times, with many others, and the *Minin* is the latest addition to the list. She ran upon a sandbank near the island of Nargen, and was floated with difficulty by the tugs. An item of some interest concerning the Russian Navy relates to the strengthening of the Caspian flotilla. Last year six torpedo-boats were sent to these inland waters by way of the Volga canal, and it is now announced that a gunboat of 380 tons, steaming at 12 knots, is to be added to the flotilla.

THE "TERRIBLE" AND BOER WARFARE.

(Concluded.)

"Dec. 15.—For the battle of Colenso the two 4.7in. and four 12prs. were to go to a place 1,000 yards west of the railway and 3,000 yards south of the river, do all the harm to men, guns, and works that they could, and follow the troops across when ordered. Capt. Jones remained with these, the principal naval guns. The other six 12prs., under Lieut. Ogilvy, were attached to Col. Long's division and his two batteries of R.F.A., and were taken into effective rifle range. The six naval guns came into action—four of them with some difficulty, as their native drivers bolted and some of the oxen were shot. But Lieut. James's native drivers merely turned their coat collars up and worked their beasts as usual. It was a stiff piece of fighting, and the general ordered the six naval guns back. Lieut. James's guns came round and helped the principal naval guns to cover the retirement. It was a lovely, cloudless, still morning, and many began to think the Boers had gone. At 5.20 a.m. we opened fire without reply. At 5.40 a.m. the infantry attacks began to develop. Soon after that there was no question as to whether the Boers were there or not. We tried to crush the trench-fire, but what could two lyddite guns do when there were numberless trenches? The R.F.A. became a target for the Boer guns and were driven back too far to help the infantry. We went for the guns, of course, and when we spotted one it did not fire many more shots. In some cases we silenced the Boer guns absolutely, but there were some so placed that we could not see them. The naval guns did good work, but their hands were too full. We wanted many more long-range guns. But even so, without taking and holding Hlangwani Hill, it was an almost impossible position to get through, and at eleven o'clock we were ordered to retire. However, one cannot retire without oxen. These were three miles off and had to be fetched, so we just covered the retirement as far as we could and sent the guns back as the oxen arrived, but took care that the 4.7 guns went early. The writer came back with Lieut. James sitting on his last gun, and very ignominious it seemed to be jolting back about 2 p.m., being gently shelled the while. The Boers, by the way, did not pay us much attention during the day. A few shells and a few stray bullets came towards us, but nothing like what we expected. The guns with Col. Long had a warmer time and three of our men were hit. It was frightfully hot and parching. One saw men lapping up the filthiest puddle. Lieut. Ogilvy and Gunner Wright, both of the *Terrible*, were mentioned in despatches for their part in getting the guns out of the very nasty position into which they were taken. On Dec. 17 we arrived at Gun Hill, where we put our two 4.7in. and six 12prs. into position again and pitched camp. Ogilvy, with his six 12prs., moved back to Frere. At noon we fired a few shots from the 4.7in. guns at a range of 7,500 yards, just 4½ miles, but the light was bad and we ceased. In view of the varying conditions of light and the long ranges, we had a free hand about when to fire and when to desist. Wilde, with his two 12prs., was moved to a height 1,250 yards S.E. of us, to protect the right flank, so that the two 4.7in. guns and four 12prs. only remained on Gun Hill. And here we remained until Jan. 10, not knowing our next move. We learnt all about the surrounding country and harassed the Boers daily at odd hours. The long glass helped us a great deal, so much so that I believe one of the Boers said, 'If we catch one of those strawhatted gunners we will crucify him.' Our glass was an excellent gauge of the 'moral and intellectual' damage which we inflicted. Often the Colonial scouts would tell us what we had done. One day it was a small gun 'smashed up,' another day six men killed, and so on.

"On Christmas-day athletic sports were held. A feature of the day was an impromptu procession. The 4.7in. gun limber was drawn by the sailors, and accompanied by a few sailors mounted on mules, decorated with the straw envelopes of lime-juice bottles. A chief petty officer and petty officer of the Natal Naval Volunteers, dressed up respectively as John Bull and Mr. Kruger, rode on the limber. The dresses were clever and the faces fitted the parts splendidly. Oom Paul carried a very battered umbrella (borrowed from a native chieftain and carefully returned) which showed, as he explained, the 'terrible' effect of lyddite. The periodical hoisting of the white flag caused a great deal of amusement. Directly the tug-of-war was over—in which the Devons, who were the winners, beat our team—the two masqueraders jumped down and picked up the rope. John Bull thought he really must have reinforcements, but eventually pulled Kruger over and sat on him.

"The Naval Brigade moved off on Jan. 10, and on the 13th arrived at Spearman's. The guns were pulled over the bad places very successfully. The whole column in movement, especially at a drift, was a sight never to be forgotten. We bivouacked and ate whilst the general selected our position, and at 6 p.m. we were told to go to the left summit of Spearman's Hill, known as Mount Alice. We mounted the guns there at once and pitched camp afterwards. What a splendid commanding position it was!

"Nothing of note happened during the next two days, but on the 16th the army began slowly to move. On the 17th Lyttelton's Brigade were at Potgieter's Drift holding the low kopjes, also a battery of the R.F.A. with howitzers. At 5 a.m. our guns commenced on the trenches and continued at it all day.

"Jan. 18.—Slow firing at the Boer gun positions and trenches. I saw ten of our lyddite shells get home properly. The 12prs. were doing excellent work. At dusk we ceased fire, and the Boers returned to their trenches. This is typical of what happened on the days following. Our long range glass became an 'observation spot,' from which we noted and reported all that we saw.

"Jan. 24.—We saw a magnificent example of the Boer method of holding their ground. At one end of the hill-top under discussion there were, perhaps, 30 Boers. Fifteen of them were sitting with rifles between their knees and their backs against the boulders, screening them from our infantry. The rest were beautifully under cover, picking off and driving back our men. Why will not our Tommies do as the Boers do?—crawl on hands and knees and do anything to get cover and shoot from cover. On the 25th we were told that our people had evacuated Spion Kop. Incredible! But the long glass confirms it. The Boers are there, many with two rifles, gathering up water-bottles, leather gear, and trophies of that sort."

"Desultory firing during the next few days. On Feb. 2nd Ogilvy's six 12prs. were placed in position on Zwaart Kop—a fine piece of work—as well as two R.F.A. 15prs., and the mountain battery. The naval guns were, of course, the heaviest pieces there, and were hauled up by means of a 2in. steel hawser, with snatch blocks on suitable trees, a battalion being told off to haul. The R.F.A. guns went up in the same manner.

"Saturday, Feb. 3.—An order is issued for an attack on Vaal Krantz on Monday.

"Monday, Feb. 5.—The guns are now placed as follows:—Naval guns—No. 2 4.7in. Mount Alice, under Capt. Jones; No. 1 4.7in. Signal Hill, under Commander Limpus; six 12prs., Zwaart Kop, under Lieut. Ogilvy; two 12prs., the plateau below Mount Alice, Lieut. Burne.

"The fighting on the 6th and 7th is next described, and the fact that the general found time to send up and pay the Naval Brigade a much-appreciated compliment on their services is also noted. On the 8th the message 'We are retiring; do not fire except in reply,' was received. It was so, and on the next day our guns were brought down from Zwaart Kop, and the retirement completed.

"More fighting on the 12th, when Hussar Hill was seized, is chronicled. On this date the *Terrible's* 6in. gun arrived mounted, like the 4.7in. guns, on wheels. Gen. Buller rode out to Hussar Hill about 1 p.m., and said as he passed that he might want our 6in. gun. At 3 p.m. he ordered the forces to return, and our guns covered the movement. At 5.30 p.m. they were back, but only about 100 scattered Boers appeared, though they sniped very vigorously. On the 13th we heard that Hussar Hill was to be taken the next day. This was accomplished, and on the 15th and 16th there were slow advances, with trenching and shell fire.

"On the latter date we received the Queen's present of chocolate and it was intensely appreciated. Very great care was taken that the boxes should be safely registered for posting home, or to the ship. . . . Kimberley relieved. . . . Things look much brighter, and this time we are taking Colenso properly. We off-loaded the 6in. gun and brought it up by the 4.7's. On the 17th and 18th the guns were in action, and on the 19th we moved over to Gomba stream. The guns were drawn over fat boulders, over bushes and young trees, crashing along like elephants. After a halt of an hour we reached the Gomba Valley, and went on to the foot of Monte Christo. We were now nearer the 'Pom Pom,' shell, and rifle noises. At 4.30 p.m. we came into action in a very bad position. We silenced one of the Boer guns, but several others we failed to locate in the failing light. A better position was taken up on the 20th. At daylight on the 21st we saw two 'Pom Poms' going along the Ladysmith road and shelled them, but, of course, they were galloped away, and we had no chance of hitting them. At 5 p.m. we had orders to move. The only difficult bit was down over the Hlangwani ridge. However, we tackled it and got down first-rate, but I shall never forget the sight of those."

"Desultory firing took place on the 22nd and 23rd and the casualties were only one seriously and three slightly wounded, but one of our escort was killed and six wounded.

"Feb. 24.—Again under very hot shrapnel fire.

"Feb. 25.—No firing by mutual consent. Attending to wounded and burying the dead.

"Feb. 26.—The day was spent in 'going for' the Boer guns.

"Feb. 27.—All ready for a determined and well-planned advance. At 2.15 p.m. Pieters was ours. Boer reinforcements began to arrive from the Ladysmith direction, but our men held on to what they had taken in spite of a nasty all-round crossfire. Then began a tremendous bombardment of the trenches on the Railway Hill and the plateau adjoining. The naval people, with their powerful glasses, could follow every detail of the fight, and could be perfectly sure of what they were doing. Besides, we thoroughly knew the bit plan of attack. Here, in fact, we rather took the bit between our teeth and went our own way, confidently knowing the general's wishes. Messages came to us from staff officers saying that our fire was dangerous, and did we know what we were doing? We did, and we meant that until Tommy was right up and on top, the Boer riflemen should not have a chance. The closer we got the more lyddite we poured into them, till white flags began to wave in the Railway Hill trenches. Then we saw the final rush and the bayonet at work. The naval guns swept the hills in front, and at last Railway Hill was ours. Gen. Buller was pleased, and said that perhaps it would never quite be known how much the success of the assault was due to the naval gun fire. The success of the assault was due to the naval gun fire. The success of the assault was due to the naval gun fire.

"Sunday, March 3.—The *Terribles* were the accomplished relief of But the blow was softened by the accomplished relief of Ladysmith, and by the receipt of congratulatory telegrams from the Queen and the Admiralty. The *Terrible* left on March 11. Gen. Buller most kindly saw us off, and in response to the cheers we gave him, said 'Good-bye, boys, and good-luck to you.' I really think he would have missed us, except that we left behind our guns, Capt. Jones, of the *Forte*, and about 90 officers and men of the *Forte*, *Philomel*, and *Tartar*, who will, I am sure, keep up the traditions of the Service."

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

BAPPISFONTEIN, June 2.

16th Lancers.—Wounded: 3706 (P) Upton, 4286 Hewitt, 4373 Davis, 3797 Finney. Missing: 3339 Sergt. Hale; Ptes. 4313 Higgenbotham, 3994 Charliss. Prisoner: 3808 L.-Cpl. Fagan.

ELANDSFONTEIN, June 2-23.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd: Prisoner: Capt. Grant. Gordon Highlanders.—Missing: 5036 Stewart. Canadian Inf.—Prisoner: Capt. J. McDonald.

Action near ELANDSPRUIT.

Imp. Yeomanry.—Wounded: 13th Co.: 1246 Coney. 56th Co.: 10178 Sgt. Reeves. 58th Co.: 6229 West.

HEILBRON, June 3-19.

Eastern Province Horse.—Missing: Ruddlesdin and Campbell. Royal Highlanders.—Wounded: 7613 Bruce. Missing: 2998 Campbell.

Highland L.I.—Prisoner: Lieut. Murray. Seaforth High.—Vol. Co.: Prisoner: Capt. Johnston. Argyll and Suth. High.—Prisoner: Lieut. Lang.

HONINGSBURT, June 22.

Canadian Mtd. Inf.—2nd: Wounded: Lieut. W. Inglis. Roy. Lancaster Regt.—Wounded: 2600 Parkington, Northumberland Fus.—2nd: Wounded: 5028 Miller, 2064 (P) Wilts, 3436 L.-Cpl. J. R. Coulson. W. Yorks Regt.—Killed: Major Hobbs. Lancashire Fus.—2nd: Killed: 4057 Levett, 2651 Reeves. Wounded: 5141 Burdock, 5064 Woodford, 3382 Clucas, (P) 5212 5302) Clamp, 4558 Adams, 3239 L.-Cpl. Pemberton.

Gloucester Regt.—1st: 2nd Lieut. Smith. S. Lancs. Regt.—1st: Wounded: 5590 Sweeney, 3929 Spencer.

Middlesex Regt.—Wounded: 3161 Cleland. K.R.R.—1st: Wounded: 9636 Heinrich, 4983 Harris. Wilts Regt.—2nd: Killed: 2131 Barnes.

KROONSTAD, June 5.

Queensland Mtd. Inf.—Smith. Yorkshire Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: Johnston. Shropshire L.I.—Mtd. Inf.: Giles.

June 11.

Imp. Yeomanry.—69th Co.: Wounded: 16516 Long.

May 31.

7th Dragoon Guards.—4166 Smith. 2nd Dragoons.—3793 Gray, 3610 Goldie. 6th Dragoons.—3725 Herbert. 14th Hussars.—3689 L.-Cpl. Chate; 228 Ranger.

RHENOSTER, June 17.

R.E.—20th Co.: Unwounded prisoner: 415 Shannon. Cape Pioneer Rly. Regt.—Killed: 756 Maser. Wounded: Ryan*, Marshall*, Evans. Unwounded prisoners: Lieuts. Stockett and Thurston; 893 Sgt. Marchant; 306 Cpl. Young, 8 L.-Cpl. Graham; Ptes. 66 Tagg, 679 McMeekam, 859 Thomas, 26 Cornes, 722 James, 883 Lewis, 844 Lench, 885 Bell, 869 W. Bennett, sen, 870 J. W. Bennett, jun., 215 Brittain, 16 Burnett, 146 Campbell, 182 Cohen, 224 Coombe, 865 T. Grey, 154 Davies, 874 Donald, 86 Farmer, 941 Tregonning, 147 T. J. Gray, 275 Guthrie, 137 Wards, 111 E. Jones, 35 Knowles, (P) 1023) 892 Lister, 991 Livesay, 150 Lukies, 280 Marsden, 144 McGregor, 886 Murphy, 878 Murray, 61 Nicholson, 729 Ellow, 287 Robertson, 283 Penberthy, 676 Sandham, 881 Sandrey, 693 J. Scott, 882 H. Scott, 737 Sellars, 312 Steel, 829 Stewart, 877 Tudor, 806 Treemarty.

ROODEVAL, June 7.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd: Prisoner: Capt. Grant. Army Ordnance Corps.—Killed: 2650 Bywater, Wounded: Lieut. Hayes. Prisoners: L.-Cpls. 2614 Fogg, 3382 Rees; 2502 Pte Disley.

SCHIPPEN'S FARM, June 5.

Imperial Yeomanry.—26th Co.: Wounded: G. Perry. Marshall's Horse.—Killed: 527 Lawson. Wounded: Turner, Coulson, S. Jones, McQueen. Kitchener's Horse.—Wounded: Ascott. Cheshire Regt.—Wounded: 5414 Dutton. E. Lancs.—Mtd. Inf.: Killed: Hindle. K.R.R.—4th: Killed: Lieut. Hobson.

VREDEFORT, June 7.—Prisoners.

Imp. Yeomanry.—Capt. Knight. 41st Co.: 4636 Saddler Lucas. 42nd: 5825 L.-Cpl. Sargent; 5910 Pte. Lowe. 44th: 6850 Sgt. Boswell, 6881 Saddler Weekes; Ptes. 6876 Gladden, 6885 Hurst, 6880 Greaves, 6935 Warrin, 6843 Adams, 6868 Fussell.

R.E.—7th Co.: 316 Caulder. 1st Div. Tele. Batn.: 4315 Morse, 26501 Coil. Middlesex Vols.: 6117 Cpl. Webb. Electrical.—Sgt. Wander. Yorks Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: 2555 Chappell, 3127 Hardwicke.

L. N. Lancs. Regt.—1st: 4214 Varnam.

Seaforth Highs.—2nd: 1763 Thompson.

WINBURG COLUMN (Additional) May 21.

East Kent Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 3221 Unwin. Royal Irish Regt.—1st: Wounded: 3594 Maser.

June 23.

R.F.A.—8th Batt: Wounded: 2nd Lieut. Lascelles. Bedford Regt.—2nd: Wounded: Capt. Fitzgerald.

WYNBURG, June 23.

Imp. Yeomanry.—66th Co.: Wounded: 621 Cpl. Russell; Ptes. 12213 Eicher, 12310 Cook. Bedford Regt.—2nd: Wounded: 3430 Sgt. McDonald; Ptes. 2720 Leary, 1997 Squires, 4181 Peters. Vol. Co.: 7780 Dunham.

ZAND RIVER, May 10.

Kitchener's Horse.—Wounded: 3365 Pafid, 3395 Stacey. Worcester Regt.—2nd: 4015 Bird.

ZAND'S SPRUIT STATION, June 18.

11th Hussars.—Prisoner: Paterson. 19th Hussars.—Prisoners: 3612 Sgt. Brooks; 3212 L.-Cpl. Holdsworth; Ptes. 3457 Baxter, 4337 Hewett, 4344 Lee, 3310 Shepherd, 3539 Turner, 3576 Winterborne.

MISCELLANEOUS.

2nd Dragoons.—Reported missing, June 10, has rejoined: 3941 Rodgers.

9th Lancers.—Missing, Pretoria, June 2: 4081 L.-Cpl. Tookey, 3400 Weller, 4262 Farrell.

16th Lancers.—Reported missing, have rejoined: 3339 Sgt. Hale, 3994 Charliss, 3808 L.-Cpl. Fagin.

Imp. Yeomanry.—Capt. Anderson, prisoner, escaped June 23, is now at Wolverhoek. 28th: Missing: Pretoria, June 2: 14911 (P) 14898) Boatman, 14974 Shaw. 42nd: Missing, Pretoria, June 10: 5818 Sgt. Lloyd, 5812 F. Allinson. 69th: Missing, Pretoria, June 4: 16490 Smith.

Roberts's Horse.—Wounded, Heidelberg, June 23: Capt. Whittaker*, Browne; Lieuts. Livingstone, Rex King; Trprs. Warden, 1231 Lock, 2326 Grainger, 4588 Scadding. Bloemfontein, May 18, wounded: 1266 McClurg. Lindley, June 20 wounded: 2512 Chapman. Pretoria, June 13, wounded: 2180 Moodie*. 2094 Hallows, reported killed, Mar. 31, was prisoner, now released.

Marshall's Horse.—Wounded: Millara, Israel's Poort, Apr. 25.

N. S. W. Mtd. Inf.—Missing, Pretoria: 125 Baxter.

Kitchener's Horse.—Missing, Pretoria: May 27 to June 2: Howie, G. Bray, 3054 Godwin, 3299 W. Bray, 4124 Boll, 4007 R. Bennett, 4080 J. Bennett, 4081 Wilson.

Victorian Mtd. Inf.—Missing, Pretoria: May 23, 203 Bughr. Hurtle, 72 Kingston.

South Australian Mtd. Inf.—Missing, Pretoria: May 23-27: 68 Pope, 113 Murch 115 Forbes.

Tasmanian Mtd. Inf.—Reported missing, Feb. 9, rejoined June 4: 53 Hutton.

Cape Mtd. Rifles.—Senekal, wounded, June 20: 1151 Dodds.

Kaffrarian Rifles.—Senekal, wounded, June 20: 892 Newbury.

Brabant's Horse.—Senekal, wounded June 20: 4511 Sgt.-Major Evans.

R.H.A.—"O" Batt.: Reported missing, May 30, have rejoined: 30312 Morgan, 2320 McGreevy, 75596 G. Mann. "P": Missing, Pretoria: 73056 Watt. "T": Wounded, Diamond Hill, June 12: 33016 Feaver, 74685 Longdon.

R.F.A.—83rd Batt: Missing, Pretoria: 34410 Moss. 84th: Missing, Pretoria: 35139 Jaden.

Ross Machine Gun Batt.—Missing, Pretoria, June 2: 7005 L.-Sgt. Murphy.

R.E.—10th Co.: Missing, Leeuwspruit, June 14: 1331 Baxter.

Cape Pioneer Rly. Regt.—Lieut. Thurston, prisoner, escaped June 23, is now at Wolverhoek. Wounded, Leeuwspruit, June 14: Lieut. W. Mitchell, 1023 Lister, reported missing, Virginia, June 22, escaped same date.

Grenadier Guards.—2nd: 4988 Beresford, reported missing, May 10, has rejoined.

Coldstream Guards.—2nd: McLean, died enteric, Bloemfontein, May 8, regimental number is 8116.

E. Kent Regt.—2nd: 5278 Barton, reported missing, May 9, is in Kimberley Hospital.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Missing, Pretoria, May 28: 3925 Tilley, 3134 Sabin, 6660 Little, 2308 Webster, 3397 Neale, 1675 Mooney.

Norfolk Regt.—2nd: Missing, Pretoria, June 1: 2700 Cpl. Bromhead; Ptes. 5020 L.-mon, 1248 Lovick.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: Missing, Pretoria, June 4: 2307 Dench, 682 Hardy, 5122 Leader.

Suffolk Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: Missing, Klip River, June 14: 2432 Clifton, 2415 Ransom.

Bedford Regt.—2nd: Wounded, Leeuwspruit, June 14: L.-Cpl. Burns*.

Yorks Regt.—1st: Missing, June 10: 3412 Rose.

S. Wales Borderers.—Missing (believed prisoner), Germiston, June 11: 4071 Jones. 2nd: Missing, Pretoria, June 7: 4071 W. Jones.

K.O.S.B.—1st: Missing, Pretoria, May 5: 6746 Horton; 3850 Hester, June 1; 3121 Feeney, June 1.

Scottish Rifles.—2nd: Wounded, Lukwels, June 11: 1631 Taylor 4694 Dawson, 5837 Seear, 7903 Robson.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd: Missing, Pretoria, June 2: 3277 Newton.

Border Regt.—1st: 2634 L.-Cpl. Asher, previously reported wounded, should have been reported wounded and missing.

Roy. Sussex Regt.—1st: 4472 Bedle, died enteric, Winberg, May 30, not Mar. 30.

Roy. Highlanders.—2nd: 7305 Mousland, died enteric, Winberg, May 30, not Mar. 30.

Derby Regt.—4th: Sick prisoners of war, released by enemy, now in hospital, Heilbron, June 22: 5983 Burton, 6923 Sheeham, 2822 Whittam, 6916 Wesson, (? 1830 1251) Drury, 3753 Dalby, 2403 Sgt. G. Paulson, 5170 Warriner, 4053 L.-Cpl. Brown, 8498 Henson. Following prisoners have escaped: 3171 W. Smith, 7544 Fisher.

Shropshire L.I.—2nd: Missing, Pretoria, June 2: 3178 Bilson.

Gordon Highs.—1st: 6415 Burnett, reported missing May 31, is now in hospital, Johannesburg, with enteric.

Wounded, Heidelberg, June 23: 3959 Hutchinson.

Argyll and Sutherland Highs.—Prisoner, Katbosch, June 13: Cpl. Fitzwilliam. Vol. Co.: 7308 Kelly, died, enteric, Wynberg, May 30, not Mar. 30.

Leinster Regt.—1st: Wounded, Ficksburg, June 12: 3874 Lee, accidentally.

Roy. Dublin Fus.—Wounded, Heidelberg, June 23: Capt. Carrington Smith.

P.O. Corps.—Prisoner, escaped from Rhenoster, June 25: 268 Sgt. Chapman.

Corps of Guides.—Wounded, Laing's Nek, June 12: Fraser.

Tasmanian Inf.—Killed, Donkerhoek, June 20: 12 L.-Cpl. Betts.

A.S.C.—Missing, Pretoria, May 22: 13539 L.-Cpl. Dyer; May 26, 14710 Fisher.

R.A.M.C.—Capt. J. H. Campbell, severely wounded in Natal, Feb. 24; Lieut. Corballis (attd.), reported prisoner, escaped June 13.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.

2nd Life Guards.—Capt. Lord Kensington, wounds, Bloemfontein, June 24.

Roy. Horse Guards.—Surg.-Col. Forrester, Dunera, June 18.

16th Lancers.—3596 A. Smith, pneumonia, Pretoria June 19; 4051 Roundhill, wounds, Tlaba N'chu, May 2.

18th Hussars.—3348 Sgt.-Maj. Brown (attached Roberts's Horse), wounds, Heilbron, June 1.

19th Hussars.—3686 Foy, Ladysmith, Dec. 15.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Holden, (P disease), Simla.

6th Dragoon Guards.—3071 Cpl. Backman, wounds, Johannesburg, June 4.

2nd Dragoons.—3819 Proctor, Bloemfontein, June 17; 576 Seys, pneumonia, Germiston, June 16; 3782 Oliphant, Deelfontein, June 23.

3rd Hussars.—Lieut. Kortwright, wounds, Pretoria, June 21.

6th Dragoons.—Lieut. A. J. G. Meek, wounds, Pretoria, June 7; 5015 Dixon, dysentery, Kroonstad June 25.

8th Hussars.—4553 Brown, June 22; 2735 Stevens June 17, both Bloemfontein; 3210 Coles, Kroonstad, June 14.

10th Hussars.—3959 Bishop, pneumonia, Pretoria, June 19.

13th Hussars.—4817 Hines, Ladysmith, June 23.

Imp. Yeomanry.—Bucks Co.: 4971 Gunn, Gravesend Hospital. 1st: 55 Iles, June 20; 73 Cole, erysipelas, June 23, both Ladybrand. 8th: 5098 Hackney, De Aar, June 25. 13th: 1204 Dorrell, Lindley, June 21.

37th: 4829 Shoeing-Smith Bennett, Lindley, June 21. 57th: 10429 Hudson, killed, Lindley, June 21. 59th: 8147 Welchman, Kroonstad, June 15. 62nd: 11394 Marsh, Bloemfontein, June 20. 67th: 12469 Dunne, dysentery, Umtali, June 24.

Strathcona's Horse.—"C" Troop: 3217 Cottrill, Trojan, June 26.

Nesbitt's Horse.—Atherstone, Kroonstad, June 22.

C.M.R.—3266 Ryles, typhoid, Queenstown, Mar. 5; 3539 Sheridan, drowned, Kei Bridge, Jan. 8; 3143 McIntyre, spinal injury, Kokstad, Feb. 15.

N.S.W. Mtd. Inf.—56 Hill, Cape Town, June 21; 29 Flint, disease.

Imp. Light Horse.—B. N. Maclean, medical officer, ptomaine poisoning, Standerton.

Canadian Mtd. Rifles.—1st: 7818 Lurne, wounds.

Roberts's Horse.—2483 Hall (? Hull), Bloemfontein, April 21.

B.S.A. Police.—Sgt. Gleeson, Rustenburg, June 21.

Marshall's Horse.—Trumble, accidentally killed, Apl. 30.

N.Z. Mtd. Inf.—720 Anderson, Pretoria, June 21; Macintyre, Elandsfontein, June 10; 380 Poole, Kroonstad, June 23. 4th: 1355 Saxon, malaria, Beira, June 19.

Border Horse.—M'Lean, dysentery, Aliwal North, June 4.

Thorneycroft's Mtd. Inf.—1243 Robinson, Maritzburg, June 22; 43935 Leroux, Standerton, June 17.

Cape Police.—1158 Brown, Dewetsdorp, June 22; Hazelrigge, wounds, Mafeking, May 13.

Protectorate Regt.—444 Cpl. Mackenzie, Rustenburg, June 22.

Kitchener's Horse.—4162 Browne, Bloemfontein, June 24.

Bethune's Mtd. Inf.—460 Thompson, phthisis, Maritzburg, June 26.

Queensland Mtd. Inf.—28 Walker, Bloemfontein, June 25.

R.H.A.—"G" Batt: 3170 Coleman, Bloemfontein, June 17.

R.F.A.—17th Batt: 24757 Fox, June 20; 72740 Mills, June 19; 56533 Wallace, June 17; all Bloemfontein.

43rd: 28633 Trewining, Bloemfontein, June 17. 53rd: 8568 Shoeing-Smith Gibbs, Newcastle, June 25. 64th: 258 Weller, Maritzburg, Apl. 30. 70th: 14804 Capell, Hammonia, June 13. 84th: 73835 Pearson, tuberculosis, Cape Town, June 20. 85th: 57953 Turner, pneumonia, Johannesburg, June 2.

R.G.A.—5th Co. (E. Div.): 77557 Allen, Bloemfontein, June 22. 10th Mountain Batt.: 11871 Harris, Pretoria, June 23.

Amm. Cols.—1st Special: 13573 Olver, Elandsfontein, Apr. 12. 10th Div.: 30020 Burnett, Mar. 23, disease and place not stated.

R.E.—2749 Bodkin, Viljoens Drift, June 17; 2692 Tynan, Norvals Pont, May 31. 9th Co.: 2685 Procter, Bloemfontein, June 18. 10th: 3049 Knight, Bloemfontein, June 18. 37th: 27291 Easterling, Newcastle, June 22. 42nd: 23250 Sgt. White, Bloemfontein, June 22. Electrical: 6304 Short, Kroonstad, June 25.

Cape Pioneer Rly. Rgt.—914 Johnson, Bloemfontein, June 23.

Grenadier Guards.—2nd: 2497 L.-Cpl. Brooks, Senekal, June 19; 2109 L.-Cpl. Peddle, Hammonia, June 18; 7167 Bayes, Springfontein, June 21; 1954 Leslie, dysentery, Bloemfontein, June 23; 2685 Jefferies, from burns, Bloemfontein, June 25; 5506 Holt, wounds, June 2. 3rd: 5059 Harrington, June 21; 7511 Berry (P7571 Barry), June 24, both Pretoria; 7654 Oldershaw, Kroonstad, June 25.

Coldstream Guards.—1st: 9781 Bath, Bloemfontein, Apl. 1. 2nd: 2419 Arberry, pneumonia, Pretoria, June 19; 1448 Langdon, Deelfontein, May 24; 9323 Dickinson, Bloemfontein, June 2.

Scots Guards.—1st: 884 J. Henderson (? disease), on *Umbria*, June 16. 2nd: 7652 W. Davis, Bloemfontein, June 17.

Roy. Scots.—1st: 2nd Lieut. Preston, Dewetsdorp, June 27; 3229 Sgt. Taylor, pneumonia, Wepener, June 25.

Roy. W. Surrey Regt.—3rd: 573 E. Little, Deelfontein, June 17. Vol. Co.: 7388 Pike, Estcourt, June 25.

Roy. E. Kent Regt.—2nd: 5696 Cpl. Elliott, Bloemfontein, June 24. 3rd: 5913 Lambert, Springfontein, June 24. Vol. Co.: 7290 L.-Cpl. Johnnings, syncope, Kroonstad, June 25.

Roy. Lancaster Regt.—2nd: 5197 Cpl. Evans (? disease) Ladysmith, June 19; 5853 L.-Cpl. Thomson, Maritzburg, June 24. 3rd: 5476 Bromley, June 18; 5973 Steel, June 17, both Bloemfontein; 102 Rawlinson, June 21; 6845 Sgt. Gray, wounds, June 23; 5814 Lomax, June 26; last three Springfontein. 4th: 3045 Kenan, Naauwpoort, June 26.

Northumberland Fus.—1st: 3657 Barnby, Orange River, Mar. 13. 2nd: 2797 Liddell, fractured skull, E. London, June 26.

Roy. Warwick Regt.—2nd: 5435 Hooper, Pretoria, June 18.

Roy. Fus.—2nd: 5765 Walden, 4159 Smith, both Mar. 25; 4625 Gill, Mar. 28, all Cape Town; 1316 Grantham, June 2; 3907 Sgt. Duke, June 23; 3897 Fox, June 25; peritonitis; all Klerksdorp.

Norfolk Regt.—2nd: 6800 Cpl. Young, dysentery, June 17; 3064 Farrow, June 22; 2256 Kelsey, June 20; all Bloemfontein. Vol. Co.: 5405 Blomfield, Kroonstad, June 19.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: 5213 Poucher, wounds, June 6 (? place); 2605 Leaney, Bloemfontein, June 19; 2204 Wilson, Orange River, June 19; (? 1514) Potter, Pretoria, June 19. Mtd Inf.: 2794 Wilson, wounds, Orange River, May 20. Vol. Co.: 6603 Harwood, pleurisy, Pretoria, June 9.

Suffolk Regt.—Capt. W. G. Thompson, died suddenly, Pretoria, June 9. 1st: 2773 Sharman, Naauwpoort, June 18; 1295 Statley, pneumonia, Kroonstad, June 16; 2426 Knights, June 7; 2231 Fisk, June 21; 1165 Lambert, June 25; last three Germiston. Mtd. Inf.: 3670 Sgt. Housden (? 3686 Sgt. Housden), wounds, Pretoria, June 23.

Somerset L.I.—2nd: Davis (? disease), *Simla*. E. Yorks Regt.—1st: 1719 Sala, Bloemfontein, June 20. 2nd: 1378 Duff, dysentery, Deelfontein, June 24; 5825 Goffton, pneumonia, *Spartan*, Apr. 8. Vol. Co.: 7048 Hebb, Winburg, June 22.

Bedford Regt.—2nd: 4576, Burley, Bloemfontein, June 19; 6550 Sandifer, Naauwpoort, June 23; 6372 L.-Cpl. McNulty, *Bavarian*. Vol. Co.: 7758 Adams, Senekal, June 17.

Leicester Regt.—1st: 3922 Walker, dysentery, Ladysmith, Jan. 14.

Roy. Irish Regt.—1st: 6453 Murphy, killed, June 14, previously reported wounded; 83 McNamara, Deelfontein, June 20; 3846 Malone, disease. 2nd: 2111 Murray, dysentery, Bloemfontein, June 24.

Yorks Regt.—1st: 5535 Pullan, in ambulance near Elandsfontein, May 31; 2495 Rose, Bloemfontein, June 25.

Lancashire Fus.—2nd: 4966 Fothergill, wounds, Kroonstad, June 24; 5345 Hartley, Mar. 20; 5049 Marr, April 16, both Waterval; 1155 Westhead, dysentery, Estcourt, June 26. 6th: 2916 Harmer, Deelfontein, June 22.

Cheshire Regt.—2nd: 2731 McGarry, Bloemfontein, June 20. 4th: 3808 Cusick, June 20; 4217 Downies, June 17, both Springfontein; 3607 Golder, Bethulie, June 17.

K.O.S.B.—1st: Capt. J. Pratt, Johannesburg, June 23; 2nd Lieut. Rait, Winberg, June 22; 6408 Christie, pneumonia, June 22; 5626 Cpl. Cummings, June 21, both Pretoria.

S. Wales Borderers.—2nd: 3010 L.-Cpl. Willis, pleurisy, Johannesburg, June 4; 1765 Bells, Vereeniging, June 23; 3189 Willing, Apr. 19; 3649 Hopkins, June 22, both Bloemfontein. Vol. Co.: 7515 E. Powell, Johannesburg, June 4.

Scottish Rifles.—2nd: 5759 Penfold, dysentery, Newcastle, June 5.

Roy. Inniskilling Fus.—1st: 6059 Kelly, (? disease), *Simla*.

Gloucester Regt.—2nd: Lieut. E. Noel, May 19 (? disease), (? 5086) Leonard, June 17, 2905 Daws, June 22.

Vol. Co.: 6882 Davis, June 20, all Bloemfontein.

Worcester Regt.—2nd: 4382 Nicholls, Senekal, June 19; (? 2345) Fulwell, Deelfontein, June 18; 4410 Collins, Winburg, June 24; 3888 Salt, Bloemfontein, June 24.

E. Lancs. Regt.—3rd: 6340 Mack, June 20; 9235 Greenwood, June 21; 4266 Carney, June 23, all Bloemfontein.

E. Surrey Regt.—2nd: 5741 Huntingforce, Estcourt, June 22; (? 5354) 5634 Peters, on *Dunera*, June 19.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd: 5360 L.-Cpl. Dixon, sickness; 2701 Leonard, pneumonia, Johannesburg, June 10.

W. Riding Regt.—1st: 3249 Sgt. Cadmore, 5618 Powell, June 18; 4691 Lewithwaite, June 21, all Bloemfontein; 4669 Styles, wounds, Elandsfontein, May 31. Vol. Co.: 6119 Meller, Bloemfontein, June 22.

Roy. Sussex Regt.—1st: (? 3644) L.-Cpl. Fisher, wounds, Pretoria, June 18; 3479 Lucas, wounds, Florida, June 2; 5564 Lee, Bloemfontein, June 24.

Hants Regt.—2nd: 4710 L.-Cpl. Pitcher, June 25; 2943 L.-Cpl. Harding, dysentery, June 9, both Pretoria; 2784 Woolfries, Kroonstad, June 24.

S. Staffs. Regt.—1st: 5394 Mobley, Winburg, June 23; 4167 Evans, June 21; 5207 Hipkins, June 23, both Bloemfontein. 4th: 3541 Sgt. Simpson, Lindley, June 17.

S. Lancs. Regt.—1st: 5075 Smith, Estcourt, June 24; 3508 Pennington, wounds, Feb. 27. 3rd: 4670 Sparks, Naauwpoort, June 22.

Welsh Regt.—1st: 8125 Arthurs, Naauwpoort, June 18; 8238 Ralle, pneumonia, Pretoria, June 18.

Roy. Highrs.—7326 McOnachy, dysentery, Bloemfontein, June 22. 2nd: 7238 Mudie, wounds, Pretoria, June 14.

Oxford L.I.—1st: 2781 Barton, June 19; 83 L.-Cpl. Boon, June 20; 3701 Heydon, June 18; 2129 Col.-Sgt. Turnbull, June 16, all Bloemfontein; 6284 Jones, pneumonia, Kroonstad, June 21. Mtd. Inf.: 4195 Sgt. J. Larden, Bloemfontein, June 19.

Essex Regt.—1st: 2728 Parker, pneumonia, Gernistown, June 7; 4381 L.-Sgt. Southgate, dysentery, Bloemfontein, Apr. 6.

Derby Regt.—4th: 1830 Drury, 1407 Riley, pneumonia, both Kroonstad, June 23. Mtd. Inf.: 5633 Cpl. Castor, dysentery, Bloemfontein, June 17. Vol. Co.: 7378 Goodlad, Pretoria, June 22; 7425 Tattersall, Kroonstad, June 25.

Loy. N. Lancs. Regt.—1st: 4930 Calvert, heart failure, Boksburg, June 10.

Berks Regt.—2nd: 3818 Knapp, pneumonia, Bloemfontein, June 23; 4977 Parker, disease, Jagersfontein; 4205 Middleton, Bloemfontein, June 25.

Yorks L.I.—2nd: 2154 Kemmitt, Boshof, June 18; 4922 Johnson, Kroonstad, June 14; 7466 Colley, Lindley, June 21.

Shrops L.I.—2nd: 6018 Rowe, wounds, Zand River, May 3; 3778 Bughr. Brewer, Springfontein, June 21; 2776 West, Bloemfontein, June 23.

K.R.R.—1st: 7024 Jackman, cerebral haemorrhage, Newcastle, June 20; 8115 McHale, wounds, Kroonstad, June 24. 2nd: 2282 Markey, syncope, Laing's Nek, June 13; 9234 Sullivan, dysentery, Mooi River, June 20; 1912 Kinder, Newcastle, June 24. 3rd: 6258 Clarke, dysentery, Estcourt, June 22; (? 7424) Kinshley (? disease), *Simla*.

Wilts Regt.—2nd: 4511 Bandy, Deelfontein, June 18; 4880 L.-Cpl. Andrews, Bloemfontein, June 22. Vol. Co.: Dicks, Bloemfontein, June 17.

Manchester Regt.—1st: 2061 Bowen (Mil. Res.), dysentery, Modderspruit, June 5. 2nd: 4748 Bannister, Bloemfontein, June 23.

N. Staffs. Regt.—Lieut. Waddell-Dudley, Bloemfontein, June 20. 4th: 8246 Whitton, Cape Town, June 21.

Durham L.I.—Mtd. Inf.: 5051 L.-Cpl. Pickett, Bloemfontein, June 17.

Seaforth Highlanders.—2nd: 1881 Forbes, wounds.

Gordon Highlanders.—1st: 3923 Eddles, Wynberg, June 23; 6554 McDonald, wounds accidentally self-inflicted at Elandsfontein, June 10. 2nd: 6251 Easson, dysentery, Modder Spruit, June 7.

Cameron Highlanders.—1st: 2936 Mitchinson, dysentery, Bloemfontein, June 23.

Connaught Rangers.—1st: 3803, Ferguson, Maritzburg, June 21.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—1st: 5520 Cpl. Jamieson, pneumonia, Kroonstad, June 21. Vol. Co.: 7303 Morrison, Heilbron, June 24.

Roy. Munster Fusiliers.—2626 Murray, Boshof, June 22.

Roy. Dublin Fusiliers.—2nd: 4686 Ears, Wynberg, June 25.

Rifle Brigade.—1st: 653 Kite, dysentery, Ladysmith, June 20; 2454 Yarrow, Newcastle, June 25. 2nd: 6258 Wade, Pinetown, June 8.

Military Police.—3493 Cpl. Williams, Wynberg, June 16.

C.I.V.—792 Cheer, dysentery, June 18; 664 Tattershall, June 19; 640 Eatley, wounds, June 18, all Pretoria.

Rhodesian Vols.—838 Greenwood, Gaborone, June 1. No. 2 Armoured Train: Sgt. Gill, wound, Bulawayo, Apr. 30.

Imp. L.I.—Lieut. Norman MacLean, poisoning, Volksrust, June 23.

A.S.C.—Capt. F. Hunnard, Newcastle, June 13. 15th Co.: 14139 Houghton, Wynberg, June 18. 33rd: 13086 G. Halestrap, Dewetsdorp, June 27; 14337 Cpl. S. C. Halestrad. 38th: 12672 Wheeler, June 21; 11915 East, June 23, both Bloemfontein; 15607 Wild, Kroonstad, June 25.

R.A.M.C.—11933 Hemmings, Wynberg, June 20; 12877 Jameson, Pretoria, June 20.

Vol. M.S.C. (Southampton).—Staff-Sgt. Seward, Bloemfontein, June 17.

Cape Vol. M.S.C.—Taylor, Orange River, Feb. 26.

St. John's Amb.—791 Applegate, Bloemfontein, June 21; 973 Noe, dysentery, Ladysmith, June 22.

Imp. Hosp. Corps.—Hench, Estcourt, June 25.

A.O.D.—2nd Co: 2945 Quintrell, De Aar, Apr. 10. 6th: 3637 L.-Cpl. Roberts, Bloemfontein, June 23. 10th: 2380 L.-Cpl. Lapham, De Aar, June 22. 11th: 3343 Reeves, Maritzburg, June 20.

ORDERS have been issued that any Militiamen who have been exempted from embodiment may, if they wish it, be allowed to serve for a period of 27 days in lieu of an annual training. The bounties and conditions of training will be regulated by the paragraphs of the Militia Regulations dealing with these subjects. Militiamen who elect to train under these conditions can only be accepted if they report themselves before the 7th prox.

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The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, June 26.

2nd Life Guards.—Promotions to Capt. of under-mentioned Lieuts. are antedated:—A. R. Trotter to Nov. 16, 1899, vice J. C. Brinton, seconded; William Lord Kensington to Nov. 16, 1899; C. Champion-de-Crespigny to Feb. 3, vice Thomas, Earl of Longford, seconded.

1st Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. R. C. Longworth, from 5th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. J. Grewing, seconded.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—P. G. Reynolds, from 5th Dragoon Guards, in succession to Major F. J. Ryder, on service in South Africa; G. H. Watson, from 5th Dragoon Guards, vice R. W. Longfield, seconded. 2nd Lieut. S. R. A. Hankey, from 6th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. Burt, appointed Adjt.

Reserve Regt. of Hussars.—Sir David E. D. Barclay, Bart., late Capt., 19th Hussars, to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

Imperial Yeomanry.—Capt. E. D. Miller granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army (April 17). Lieut. A. C. Baillie to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army; Lieut. C. A. Grenfell resigns his commission (May 7). To be Lieuts., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army:—Sergeant Henry L. Birkin (April 8); Trpr. H. M. Armstrong, from Lord Strathcona's Corps (May 18); Sergeant James De la H. S. Strangways (May 22); Sergeant-Major George Roller (May 25).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieut. (District Officer) R. W. Dale seconded for service as an Adjt. of Militia Artillery (June 20). 2nd Class Master Gunner Lawrence Hegarty to be Lieut. (District Officer), vice R. W. Dale.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Majors to be Lieut.-Cols.:—J. W. Stirling, vice Brevet Col. W. L. Davidson, removed on appointment to Staff; R. A. G. Harrison, vice L. W. Parsons, removed on appointment to Staff (April 23); E. W. Fleming, vice Brevet Col. J. Leach, placed on half-pay (May 12).

Capt. seconded for service on Staff:—G. F. Milne (Feb. 18); J. B. Aldridge (Feb. 22).

Officers to be 2nd Lieuts.:—2nd Lieut. S. W. H. Rawlins, from Royal Marine Artillery (May 3); 2nd Lieut. J. N. Sinclair and E. G. Langford, from Hampshire and Isle of Wight Artillery (May 5); Lieut. H. N. Hill, from Tynemouth V.A., and from Private, Imperial Yeomanry; 2nd Lieut. A. E. Newland, from 8th Lancashire V.A. (May 12); Lieut. J. E. Westgarth (New South Wales Local Military Forces), from New South Wales Bushmen (May 23).

Gentlemen, from Natal Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Corpls. Claude Bettington and Roger M. Boger, and Trpr. Patrick H. Wilson, from Imperial Light Horse (May 23).

To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Henry C. Wray (Univ. Cand.) (May 26); Cyril O. C. Hunt (Colonial Cand.). Name of 2nd Lieut. H. F. St. G. Caulfield is as now described and not as stated in *Gazette* of May 4.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieuts.:—2nd Lieuts. C. A. Gatt and G. M. De Piro, from Royal Malta Artillery (May 4); Lieut. E. D. Matthews (Univ. Cand.), from 1st West Riding of Yorkshire V.A. (May 16); Lieut. John E. F. Dapice, from New South Wales Local Military Forces (May 23).

To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Trpr. Neville Llewellyn (Natal Local Military Forces), from Imperial Light Horse; Trpr. James Way, from South Australian Local Military Forces (May 23); Francis G. Maunde-Thompson (Univ. Cand.) (May 26).

Royal Engineers.—Suptndg. Clerk Robert Friar to be Qmrr., with hon. rank of Lieut. (June 21).

Coldstream Guards.—Lieut. J. E. H. Platt, from 5th Batn. Rifle Brigade, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. E., Lord Oxmantown, transferred to Irish Guards.

Regimental District.—Appointment of Col. J. H. H. S. D. Hogarth as Col. to command 17th Regimental District (Leicester Regt.), is confirmed (Dec. 15, 1899).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Capt. E. M. Moulton-Barrett to be Adjt., on augmentation.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. P. K. Carré seconded for special service on West Coast of Africa (May 30).

Royal Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. I. G. Sewell and R. A. French-Brewster to be Lieuts., on augmentation.

Liverpool Regt.—Qmrr.-Sergt. Louis Woodham to be Qmrr., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Lieut. E. H. Bell, placed on temp. half pay.

Suffolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. A. Stewart seconded for service with A.S.C. (May 12).

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. Harris, vice C. A. Ball-Acton, seconded (April 14); F. C. A. Hurt, vice E. T. Le Marchant, promoted into Royal Fusiliers (May 12).

Scottish Rifles.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—P. R. Napier, vice I. Stewart, promoted (April 10); C. B. Wallis, vice H. E. Green, promoted (April 19).

East Lancashire Regt.—Capt. H. M. Twynam to be Major, vice H. M. Browne, deceased (May 24).

West Riding Regt.—Lieut. A. M. Whitaker to be Capt., vice N. G. E. Turner, deceased (May 26).

Royal Sussex Regt.—Capt. A. P. M. Wardlaw resigns his commission on account of ill-health.

Royal Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. O. H. D'A. Stewart to be Lieut., vice E. S. Dawes, promoted.

Essex Regt.—Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated:—L. O. W. Jones to Feb. 4, vice A. D. Green, seconded for service in South Africa;

G. W. Howard to Feb. 24, vice W. F. Bonham, a prisoner of war; W. H. Kirk (since deceased) to March 11, vice F. N. Parsons, killed in action; W. A. Jacob to March 13, vice C. W. Barlow, promoted; H. L. Matthews to March 23, vice G. M. H. Stirling, promoted.

Royal Berkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. B. G. Bromhead seconded for special service in South Africa.

Gordon Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. R. E. H. Lockley to be Lieut., vice J. D. Dalrymple-Hay, deceased (May 27).

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. T. J. Reynolds seconded for service under Colonial Office (April 21); 2nd Lieut. F. A. C. Downes, from 3rd Batn. Shropshire L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., vice T. J. Reynolds (dated April 21, but not to carry pay and allowances prior to June 27).

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenant of Lieut. Hon. H. R. T. G. Fitzmaurice-Deane-Morgan, from 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt., which appeared in *Gazette* of May 11, is cancelled.

Rifle Brigade.—2nd Lieut. W. W. Seymour to be Lieut., vice B. G. R. Oldfield, seconded (April 18).

West India Regt.—Major H. C. Buck is removed from the Army, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services (June 27); 2nd Lieut. W. C. Crosse is seconded for service with A.S.C. (May 12).

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt.—To be Majors:—Majors H. Midwood (June 8), A. W. L. Rickards, W. C. Boyd (June 9), and S. E. O'B. Kevill-Davies (June 10), Reserve of Officers.

Army Service Corps.—2nd Lieuts. transferred on probation:—H. A. Stewart, Suffolk Regt.; W. C. Crosse, West India Regt. (Feb. 12).

STAFF.

Col. A. E. Duthy, a temp. Col. on Staff for R.A., confirmed in that appointment (Jan. 15).

Major and Brevet Col. B. M. Hamilton, East Yorkshire Regt., from an A.A.G., to be Major-Gen. on Staff, to command a Brigade, South African Field Force, and to have local rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed (April 19).

Capt. and Brevet Major Hon. C. E. Walsh, from half-pay, to be a Recruiting Staff Officer (Class II.), vice Capt. R. G. Merriman, D.S.O., R.A. (April 24).

Lieut. Hon. R. A. Campbell, Cameron Highlanders, to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.) Sir H. E. Colville, K.C.M.G., C.B., commanding a Division South African Field Force (March 5).

Indian Staff Corps.—Majors granted temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst serving as Regtl. Commandants, Indian Army:—F. P. Hutchinson (Nov. 10, 1899); W. F. Cahusac (March 3, 1900). Capt. A. P. D. Harris granted

temp. rank of Major whilst serving as Regtl. Commandant or second in command, Indian Army (Nov. 29, 1899).

Army Pay Dept.—Officers to be Paymrs., and to be granted provisional rank of Capt. whilst serving in Army Pay Dept.:—Lieut. R. A. Dobbin, East Lancashire Regt. (Aug. 26, 1899); Lieut. J. C. Hewett, Dorset Regt. (Sept. 1, 1899); Lieut. A. A. P. Butler, Leicester Regt. (October 3, 1899).

Army Schools.—Insp. of Army Schools and Hon. Lieut. H. J. Seed placed on retired pay.

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. G. D. Stawell, A.A.G., India, to be Col. (June 15).

MEMORANDA.

The local rank of Lieut.-Gen. in India granted to Col. (local Major-Gen.) C. C. Egerton, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. to the Queen, I.S.C., whilst officiating as a Lieut.-Gen. on Staff in that country, is dated April 3 and not as stated in *Gazette* of May 11.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. S. R. Fetherstonhaugh, on vacating his appointment on Staff, is placed on half-pay (Feb. 28).

Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. J. A. Man Stuart, C.M.G., 3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army whilst employed in West Africa.

Officers granted temp. rank of Major in Army whilst serving in South Africa:—Lieut.-Col. H. P. Ditmas, Durham Artillery (March 24); Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. E. T. Pottinger, Antrim Artillery (March 26).

Officers granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving in South Africa:—Capt. and Hon. Major J. E. Lee and Capt. C. W. N. Brown-Constable, Edinburgh Artillery; Capt. J. Gowans, H. S. Streatfeild, and G. A. Murphy, Durham Artillery (March 24); Major G. E. Elmitt and Capt. W. A. Allpress, Antrim Artillery; Capt. and Hon. Major W. B. Reed and Capt. F. H. Crawford, Donegal Artillery (March 26).

Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving in South Africa:—Lieuts. B. G. M. Johnson, F. E. Belcombe (March 24), and B. T. Haslewood (April 18), Durham Artillery; Lieuts. H. F. L. Locock (March 24) and B. V. Macdonald, Edinburgh Artillery; Lieut. L. F. Allan, Donegal Artillery (March 26).

Officers granted temp. rank of 2nd Lieut. in Army whilst serving in South Africa:—2nd Lieut. B. T. Haslewood, Durham Artillery; 2nd Lieuts. G. W. Lee and A. G. Thomas, Edinburgh Artillery (March 24); 2nd Lieut. W. McT. Rhodes, Cardigan Artillery; 2nd Lieuts. W. H. Milligan, and W. C. Mitchell, Donegal Artillery; 2nd Lieut. H. R. Ayton, Antrim Artillery (March 26).

Qmrr. and Hon. Lieut. W. Anderson, R.G.A., granted hon. rank of Capt. (April 30).

Reserve of Officers.—Gilbert T. Munro, late Capt. Middlesex Regt., to be Capt.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg.-Capt. T. McC. Foley to be Surg.-Major.

Officers to be 2nd Lieuts. Dated as stated against their names, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to June 27:—

Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. D. Williams, from 3rd Batn. Wiltshire Regt., on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. L. H. Little, from 3rd Batn. Border Regt., on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. C. E. C. Jones, from 5th Batn., in succession to Lieut. G. D. Broughton, seconded (April 21).

Worcester Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. de Fréne Myburgh, from 5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, in succession to Lieut. C. H. Palmer, promoted (April 21).

East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. J. L. S. Cotter, from 5th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, vice R. Forrester, deceased; 2nd Lieut. G. W. Hay, from 5th Batn. Liverpool Regt., in succession to Lieut. B. C. De Gex, promoted into Lancashire Fusiliers (April 21).

East Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. E. Blackwood, from 3rd Batn. Oxford L.I., vice D. C. E. ff. Conyn, transferred to Royal Highlanders (April 21).

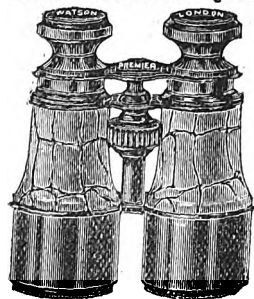
Hampshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. L. Parker, from 3rd V.B., and from Trpr. Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. W. Fox, seconded (May 5).

Essex Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. McD. Allardice, from 7th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, in succession to Lieut. A. D. Green, seconded (April 21).

Derbyshire Regt.—Lieut. J. N. Meares, from 3rd Batn.

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Dorset Regt., in succession to Lieut. J. F. Ritchie, seconded (April 21).

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Capt. H. P. Magill, from 4th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, in succession to Lieut. H. A. Robinson, promoted; 2nd Lieut. W. R. Carey, from 3rd Batn. Welsh Regt., in succession to Lieut. E. C. Halton, seconded (April 21); 2nd Lieut. R. G. Stokes, from 1st V.B. Liverpool Regt., in succession to Lieut. K. Z. P. Macaulay, seconded (May 5).

Royal Berkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. F. N. Bartlett, from 3rd Batn. Oxford L.I., in succession to Lieut. W. K. Peake, promoted into Worcester Regt. (April 21).

Middlesex Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. B. Thompson, from 8th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, in succession to Lieut. H. Storr, promoted (April 21).

North Stafford Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. H. Lyon, from 4th Batn., in succession to Lieut. D. T. Seckham, promoted into Lancashire Fusiliers (April 21).

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Fife (S. Div.)—Lieut. L. B. Moubray to be Capt. (June 12).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA.)

Royal Anglesey.—Charles E. Hatchell to be 2nd Lieut. (June 13).

Western Div. (Submarine Miners).—Lieut. F. S. N. Macrory to be Capt.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Louis O. Mott to be 2nd Lieut. (June 15).

5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.—Capt. A. F. Penny to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Capt. E. B. Norton, who resigns the appointment; 2nd Lieuts. C. de F. Myburgh, H. Montgomery, and P. A. Prescott-Roberts to be Lieuts. **6th Batn.**—Capt. A. C. Tompkins granted hon. rank of Major.

5th Batn. Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. A. J. Whittle seconded for service with Uganda Rifles (June 7).

4th Batn. Norfolk Regt.—Carlton M. Nash to be 2nd Lieut. (June 13).

4th Batn. Suffolk Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major Sir R. C. P. Gethin, Bart., and Lieut. F. D. S. Gethin seconded for service with Remount Dept.

4th Batn. Somerset L.I.—Lieut. W. E. Long to be Capt. (May 26).

3rd Batn. Bedford Regt.—Lieut. J. F. N. Price to be Capt. (June 20); Lieut. W. J. Topham resigns his commission.

6th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—Major H. A. T., Lord Rosmead, is seconded as A.D.C. to Col. (local Major-Gen.) E. T. H. Hutton, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, commanding a Brigade, South African Field Force (March 24).

3rd Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Gerald L. St. A. Davies to be 2nd Lieut. (June 16).

5th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—John J. H. Forbes-Pollexfen, formerly Lieut. 3rd Batn. Dorset Regt., to be Capt. (June 12); 2nd Lieuts. S. M. Wood J. W. F. Alexander, H. D. Moore, F. C. L. Veasey, A. Cochrane and T. G. Cochrane to be Lieuts.

5th Batn. Worcester Regt.—Lieut. C. F. Gilbertson to be Capt.

3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt.—Geoffrey L. Watson to be 2nd Lieut. (June 15). **4th Batn.**—Capt. L. E. Barry seconded for service with Remount Dept. (Jan. 10).

3rd Batn. Border Regt.—Capt. W. H. Hardyman, West India Regt., to be Adjlt., vice Capt. C. E. H. Cooch, Border Regt., whose period of service has expired (July 2).

3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. C. R. Black-Hawkins seconded for service with Line batn. in South Africa.

3rd Batn. Dorset Regt.—Arthur C. Saunders to be 2nd Lieut. (June 18).

3rd Batn. Essex Regt.—Thomas S. B. Kemble to be 2nd Lieut. (June 20).

3rd Batn. Northampton Regt.—Lieut. F. E. G. Jackson is seconded whilst acting as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. T. A. Cooke, Commanding Troops, Salisbury Plain.

3rd Batn. Royal West Kent Regt.—2nd Lieuts. A. H. Hooper, W. D. O'Brien and J. B. White, jun., to be Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Yorkshire L.I.—Henry F. W. Paterson to be 2nd Lieut. (June 16).

3rd Batn. Shropshire L.I.—Cecil F. M. Pike to be 2nd Lieut. (June 14).

8th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—2nd Lieut. E. B. L'Estrange is seconded for service with Line batn. in South Africa (June 27). **9th Batn.**—Robert B. Bergne, late 2nd Lieut. to be Lieut. (May 10).

5th Batn. Manchester Regt.—Arthur E. Madge, late Surg.-Lieut. Militia M.S.C., to be Capt. (June 8). **6th Batn.**—2nd Lieut. J. E. Lamb, from 1st V.B. West Riding Regt., to be Lieut. (June 13).

3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.—Capt. H. O. Swanston seconded for service with Line batn. in South Africa.

4th Batn. Durham L.I.—Reginald G. Lascelles (June 8) and Arthur B. Clayton (June 12) to be 2nd Lieuts.

4th Batn. Highland L.I.—Lieut. W. L. C. Graham resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders.—Charles B. Steuart to be 2nd Lieut. (June 8).

3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders.—Hon. Arthur O. Crichton to be 2nd Lieut. (June 16).

4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. F. C. Grey resigns his commission (June 27). **5th Batn.**—Lieuts. F. Dixon and W. A. Hardy to be Capt. (April 21); 2nd Lieut. J. T. Seeds to be Lieut. (May 10).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Capt. C. Cullen granted hon. rank of Major (June 27); William H. A. Theed reappointed Capt. (May 30); 2nd Lieut. W. C. S. Wilson to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieut. P. G. Barrett seconded for service with Line batn. in South Africa.

3rd Batn. Connaught Rangers.—Capt. J. H. N. H. Burke seconded for service with a Line batn. in South Africa (June 27). **4th Batn.**—Bryan M. Byrne to be 2nd Lieut. (June 13).

3rd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—William S. Browne to be 2nd Lieut. (June 12). **4th Batn.**—Lieut. Hon. J. G. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns resigns his commission.

6th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. S. M. Neill seconded for service with West African Regt.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Ayrshire.—Thomas C. Dunlop to be 2nd Lieut. (June 15).

Dorset.—Capt. and Hon. Major J. K. Wingfield-Digby to be Major.

Northumberland Hussars.—Bryan Laing to be 2nd Lieut. (June 16).

Pembroke.—Lieut. J. F. H. Buckley to be Capt. (June 12).

Yorkshire Hussars.—Appointment of Major L. J. Richardson-Gardner, late 14th Hussars, to be Major, which appeared in *Gazette* of May 15, is cancelled at his own request.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Banff.—2nd Lieut. J. K. Ewart resigns his commission.

2nd Cinque Ports (E. Div., R.G.A.)—Hermann S. Warschawski to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Cornwall (W. Div., R.G.A.)—Ernest V. Pearce to be 2nd Lieut.; Surg.-Major W. Mason to be Surg.-Lieut.-Col.; Surg.-Capt. W. K. Bullmore, M.D., to be Surg.-Major.

1st Durham (W. Div., R.G.A.)—Rev. J. B. Kearney to be Acting Chaplain.

3rd Durham (W. Div., R.G.A.)—Alfred Moutrie to be Capt., on increase of establishment.

2nd Hampshire (S. Div., R.G.A.)—Rev. A. P. Clayton, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Northumberland (W. Div., R.G.A.)—Henry L. Meagher, Charles E. Greene and Claude B. Wilbraham to be 2nd Lieuts.; Francis E. H. Harrison and Harry C. Armstrong to be 2nd Lieuts. (supy).

2nd Northumberland (Percy) (W. Div., R.G.A.)—Lieut. E. Thew, jun., to be Capt.

1st Warwickshire—Capt. N. H. Cattell and T. E. Kimberley to be Majors; Lieut. H. Meredith and T. J. Daniel to be Capt.; William B. Hammond to be Qrmer.

1st Worcester.—Herbert R. Lloyd and Frank H. Evans to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire (W. Div., R.G.A.)—Sydenham M. Ford to be 2nd Lieut.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire (W. Div., R.G.A.)—2nd Lieut. W. E. Nicholson resigns his commission.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire (W. Div., R.G.A.)—Charles L. Butcher to be 2nd Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS)

1st Bedford.—Rev. S. B. Phillpotts, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Cheshire.—Lieut. W. H. Forde, jun., to be Capt. **1st Sussex.**—Walter J. M. Hughes, Emil M. Marx, Edward D. Stafford, Frank R. Paramor, Walter F. Langridge and Edwin T. Young to be 2nd Lieuts.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds).—Lieut. J. H. Simpson to be Capt.

Clyde Div. (Submarine Miners).—Surg.-Lieut. J. Rowan, M.B., to be Surg.-Capt.

Engineer and Railway Vol. Staff Corps.—Lieut.-Col. Sir C. Scotter resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of corps on retirement.

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade, Royal Scots.—James F. Moncreiff to be 2nd Lieut. (supy). **8th V.B.**—Second Lieut. J. E. S. Hill resigns his commission; George A. Dickson, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

2nd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieut. A. W. Richardson to be Capt. (June 27); John S. Orde to be 2nd Lieut. (June 13).

1st V.B. Royal Warwick Regt.—Surg.-Major E. L. Freer to be Surg.-Lieut.-Col., and to remain supy.

1st V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Alfred McMaster to be 2nd Lieut. **3rd V.B.**—Capt. A. L. Macfie resigns his commission. **6th V.B.**—Lieut. J. E. D. Parker to be Capt.

3rd V.B. Lincoln Regt.—Henry Haagenen to be 2nd Lieut. (June 20).

1st V.B. Devon Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. H. B. Norrish to be Lieut.

1st V.B. Somerset L.I.—2nd Lieut. W. Hatch resigns his commission.

1st V.B. East Yorkshire Regt.—Harold H. Grotrian and Tom L. White to be 2nd Lieuts. (supy).

2nd V.B. Yorkshire Regt.—James L. Whitehead and Ronald M. Gladstone to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st (Brecknock) V.B. South Wales Borderers.—2nd Lieut. D. Meredith resigns his commission; 2nd Lieut. W. F. Lloyd to be Lieut. **2nd V.B.**—Capt. C. H. Smith granted hon. rank of Major. **3rd V.B.**—Capt. H. D. Griffiths and W. E. C. Murphy to be Majors; 2nd Lieut. W. Thomas to be Capt.; Qrmer. A. Sale granted hon. rank of Capt.

2nd (Berwick) V.B. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—John H. Mackay to be 2nd Lieut. **3rd (Dumfries) V.B.**—Surg.-Lieut. G. D. Logan, M.B., resigns his commission.

2nd V.B. Scottish Rifles.—John P. Chrystal to be 2nd Lieut.

4th V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Surg.-Major E. J. Lawless to be Surg.-Lieut.-Col., and to remain supy.

1st V.B. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Lieut. G. P. Bickford-Smith to be Capt. **2nd V.B.**—Edmund H. L. Bryans, formerly Lieut. 3rd Batn. Leicester Regt., to be Capt.

1st V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. T. Middleton resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement (June 17); Capt. H. R. Tamplin to be Major; Harry S. Winthrop to be 2nd Lieut. (supy).

1st (Oxford Univ.) V.B. Oxford L.I.—2nd Lieut. C. E. L. Fletcher, from 2nd V.B., to be 2nd Lieut. (supy) (June 15).

2nd V.B. Essex Regt.—Stephen O. Robinson to be 2nd Lieut. (supy). **3rd V.B.**—Lieut.-Col. H. Palmer to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant under paras. 55a and 114 Volunteer Regulations; Major W. H. D. Ashton-Lewis to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. Hopkins to be Major; Lieuts. W. S. Gilchrist, W. S. McDonald, H. Oliver and W. D. Wall, and 2nd Lieuts. R. F. Wall and E. Gray to be Capt.

1st V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—Lieut.-Col. J. B. Wheeler resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement. **1st Nottingham (Robin Hood).**—James B. Roberts, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut. **4th (Nottingham) V.B.**—George S. Lowe to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt.—Major O. Pearce-Serocold to be Lieut.-Col.

1st V.B. Yorkshire L.I.—Capt. A. Brearley seconded whilst holding appointment of Supply and Transport Officer to East Yorkshire Volunteer Infantry Brigade.

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1st Hereford.—Lieut. F. C. Palmer to be Capt.; Edward P. Meredith and Cecil F. Ellwood to be 2nd Lieuts. (supp.).

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster).—Lieut. F. H. Loder to be Capt.; Lieut. Hon. R. V. Grosvenor to be Capt. and to remain seconded; Lieuts. G. Christy and W. Merriok, jun., to be Capt.; Lieut. J. W. Cohen to be Capt. and to remain supy.

1st London.—Capt. George C. Lord Bingham, Reserve of Officers, late Rifle Brigade, to be Major.

1st Wiltshire.—2nd Lieut. H. K. Fulton to be Lieut.

3rd V.B. Manchester Regt.—William Wilson to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. North Stafford Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major F. Vaughan-Williams, retired, late Hampshire (Carabiniers) Yeomanry, to be Capt. (June 14).

1st (Ross Highland) V.B. Seaforth Highlanders.—Lieut. C. Mackenzie resigns his commission.

6th V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—Chivas A. Simpson, formerly Lieut., to be Capt.; Hugh McKay to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Dumbarton.—James Drew to be 2nd Lieut.

16th Middlesex (London Irish).—2nd Lieut. R. F. Virgoe resigns his commission.

16th Middlesex.—Harry G. Hogarth to be 2nd Lieut. (supp.).

20th Middlesex (Artists').—2nd Lieuts. J. S. F. Bacon and F. Pott to be Lieuts.

1st Tower Hamlets.—Sydney R. Abbott to be 2nd Lieut. (supp.).

MEMORANDA.

Scottish Border Volunteer Infantry Brigade.—Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. J. Fulton, 2nd V.B. King's Own Scottish Borderers, appointed Supply and Transport Officer to Brigade (June 16).

Sussex Volunteer Infantry Brigade.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. T. Middleton, 1st V.B. Royal Sussex Regt., resigns appointment of Brig.-Major (June 17).

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date June 27.]

MEMORANDUM.

Consequent upon division of 1st V.B. Lincoln Regt. into two Volunteer Btms., designated respectively the 1st and 3rd V.B. Lincoln Regt., Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions and transfers of officers, with effect from June 20, and of the officers so transferred being considered to have received in the new batn. commissions of same rank and date as in the consolidated one, viz.:

1st V.B. Lincoln Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. J. G. Williams to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations; Capt. H. H. Williams to be Major; Lieuts. H. D. Marshall, J. E. Fox, T. L. D. Dickinson (to remain supy.) and H. Bradwell to be Capt.

3rd V.B. Lincoln Regt.—Major J. M. Warren; Capt. R. H. Fowler, G. B. Walker (Hon. Major), H. Stephenson (to remain supy.), H. J. F. Crosby, T. E. Sandall and G. Dove; Lieuts. W. Hoff, R. A. Dove, C. H. Humphreys and G. P. Jennings (Instr. of Musketry); 2nd Lieuts. G. T. Cliff, G. V. Dove, J. F. Porter, E. Sleight, H. E. U. Burke and J. Garvey-Sutcliffe; Surg.-Major F. J. Walker, M.D.; Surg.-Lieut. J. Bruce, M.B.; Acting Chaplains Revs. E. M. Weigall, M.A., R. Meddings, M.A., H. G. C. North-Cox, B. G. Jarrett, B.A., and G. G. Walker, M.A.

Major J. M. Warren to be Lieut.-Col. and to command, under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations; Capt. and Hon. Major G. B. Walker to be Major; Lieut. W. Hoff, Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry G. P. Jennings and 2nd Lieut. G. T. Cliff to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. J. F. Porter and E. Sleight to be Lieuts.

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, June 29.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the Decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon Miss May Christina Anderson, Nursing Sister in charge of the Colonial Hospital, Suva, Fiji, in recognition of services rendered to officers and men of Her Majesty's Navy, who were treated in the hospital there during the disturbances in Samoa in 1899.

WAR OFFICE, June 29.

Reserve Regt. of Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. W. C. Peel, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut. (June 1).

Royal Engineers.—Capt. C. E. Salvesen to be Major, vice G. C. P. Onslow, promoted (May 6); Sergt-Major W. T. Bazley to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation (June 30).

LINE BATTALIONS.

East Kent Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. Greatwood to be Lieut., to complete establishment (May 5).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt. H. S. Hamilton to be Major, vice Sir R. A. W. Colleton, Bart., promoted into Royal Welsh Fusiliers (May 12); 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—E. Barlow, vice M. J. Hamilton, seconded; R. S. Allen, and C. R. T. Hopkinson, on augmentation (June 30).

Essex Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. G. N. Wood, vice W. H. Kirk, deceased (April 18); G. H. Raleigh, vice C. J. Hobkirk, promoted (May 11).

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Supy. Lieut. A. S. Turner to be Lieut., vice D. B. Maurice, seconded (March 17).

Royal West Kent Regt.—Capt. and Brevet-Major F. Wintour to be Major, vice C. E. C. B. Harrison, promoted (March 21); Supy. Capt. W. H. B. Long to be Capt., in succession to Major F. Wintour, who holds a Staff Appointment (April 3).

Yorkshire L.I.—Lieut. F. T. Thorold to be Capt., vice M. W. K. Connolly, seconded (April 23); 2nd Lieut. C. H. Ackroyd to be Lieut., vice H. C. Fernyhough, promoted (April 1).

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated as follows:—R. E. Crichton to March 13, vice H. Wake, seconded; T. G. Dalby to March 17, vice M. L. Porter, promoted; 2nd Lieut. A. R. W. Spicer to be Lieut., vice R. L. C. Hobson, seconded (April 18); Lieut. S. M. Macnaghten, from 7th Batn. to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. Wake, seconded (June 30).

Wiltshire Regt.—Lieut. A. Armstrong to be Capt., vice H. P. Rogers, deceased, May 14.

North Stafford Regt.—Appointment of 2nd Lieut. C. H. H. Moreton antedated to May 5, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to June 9.

Gordon Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. A. T. Gordon, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. D. Dalrymple-Hay, deceased, June 30.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut. R. D. S. Stoney to be Capt., vice Brevet-Major T. E. O'Leary, seconded; 2nd Lieut. A. Hamilton to be Lieut., vice R. D. S. Stoney (April 19).

Staff.—Capt. W. R. Inglis, Norfolk Regt., to be a Recruiting Staff Officer (Class II.), in succession to Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. H. Kilgour, whose period of service on Staff has expired (May 14).

Royal Military College.—Temporary appointment: Capt. R. F. Pearson, East Kent Regt., to be an Instr. vice Capt. L. A. H. Hamilton, Yorkshire L.I., employed at headquarters (June 20).

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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, June 21.

In accordance with provisions of Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Asst.-Engr. J. A. Watts placed on retired list of his rank (June 2).

ADMIRALTY, June 23.

Paymr. D. B. L. Hopkins advanced to Staff Paymr. (June 14).
Asst.-Paymr. F. A. W. Denman promoted to Paymr. (May 4).

ADMIRALTY, June 25.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Lieut. W. F. Tyler placed on retired list (June 7); Sub-Lieut. C. E. Froggatt promoted to Lieut. (June 16); Acting Sub-Lieut. L. A. Davidson confirmed as Sub-Lieut. (Mar. 31, 1897).

(From Friday evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, June 26.

Clerk A. C. Bere promoted to Asst.-Paymr. (May 7).
Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieuts. promoted to Lieut.:—C. P. Wilson (June 20); E. G. Diggle (June 25).

ADMIRALTY, June 27.

In accordance with Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Fleet Paymr. A. Craig Jeffreys placed on Retired List, with permission to assume rank of Paymr.-in-Chief (June 12).

Royal Marine Artillery.—2nd Lieut. St. W. H. Rawlins having been gazetted 2nd Lieut. in Royal Field Artillery from May 3, ceases to be borne on strength of corps (May 2).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. W. C. Crathorne promoted to Lieut. (June 20); Sub-Lieut. E. C. Crosby to be Lieut. (June 22); Asst.-Engr. M. Hunter promoted to Engr. (June 16).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, June 22.

Commanders.—J. B. Eustace to Centurion, addl., to take charge of ratings for China (June 21). A. Hayes-Sadler to Duke of Wellington, for Camperdown (N.) (June 25).

Lieutenants.—F. H. Hallows to Duke of Wellington, to complete complement (June 22). S. G. Douglas to Camperdown (as 1st); A. N. Loxley to Camperdown (G.); F. L. Attenborough to Camperdown (T.); D. M. Hamilton, C. G. A. Lenney to Camperdown (N.) (July 5).

Sub-Lieutenants.—W. H. W. Phillips to Camperdown (T.) (July 5). C. W. Round-Turner to Arrogant (June 22).

Surgeon.—A. W. Campbell to Lizard (June 21).
Assistant-Paymasters.—R. A. M. Burridge to Centurion, addl.; T. W. S. Seath to Jupiter (June 21).

ADMIRALTY, June 23.

Lieutenants.—C. R. Mansel, H. B. Wilson, F. B. Noble, A. K. Betty, to Centurion, addl., to go out with draft for China (June 22). B. A. Austen to Cambrian, B. R. S. Winter to Galatea (June 25). W. Millor to Vindictive (as 1st) (G.); H. F. J. Young to Vindictive (N.); R. G. Copleston, J. M. Arnaud, M. K. Grant to Vindictive (July 4). R. C. Hocking to Pembroke, for Angler (July 2).

Sub-Lieutenants.—F. C. Harvey, G. P. Legard to Centurion, to go out with draft for China (June 22). E. L. Cardale to Vindictive (July 4).

Fleet-Engineer.—T. Morris to Camperdown (July 5).
Engineer.—F. W. Austin to Camperdown (July 5).
Assistant-Engineers.—P. L. Edwards, A. S. Gush to Camperdown (July 5).

Probationary Assistant-Engineers.—W. T. Mann to Jupiter; F. A. Clayton to Mars; J. H. Hocking to Magnificent (July 1).

Fleet-Paymaster.—W. S. Watson to Camperdown (July 5).

ADMIRALTY, June 25.

Commander.—G. C. Fraser to Vindictive (July 4).
Lieutenants.—J. B. Hancock to Pembroke for Imperieuse (N.); H. F. J. Young to Pembroke for Vindictive (N.) (June 25). A. P. Solfleet to Jupiter; C. A. Fountaine to Majestic (July 2). Herbert W. Mead (R.N.R.) to Jupiter (June 25).

Chief Engineer.—J. W. A. Parrett, to Pembroke for Prometheus (June 25).

Fleet-Surgeon.—W. G. Jack, to Camperdown (July 5).
Surgeon.—S. J. Haylock to Camperdown (July 5).

Paymasters.—H. de C. Ward to Vindictive; F. R. Wymouth to Calliope (July 4).

Assistant Paymasters.—T. Henley to Vindictive (July 4). H. A. Madge to Collingwood (July 10).

ADMIRALTY, June 26.

Lieutenants.—H. C. Locker to Pembroke for Dreadnought (N.), June 25; B. J. Snowdon to Pembroke for Prometheus (N.), July 2.

Staff-Surgeon.—J. McC. Martin, D.S.O., to Centurion, addl. (June 25).

Surgeons.—W. P. Walker, M.B., J. O'Hea, L. S. Whitwam, M.B., H. R. H. Denny, A. J. Hewitt, G. M. Eastment, to Duke of Wellington, addl., for disposal; R. W. G. Stewart, M.B., J. St. John Murphy, H. J. Rogers, B.A., M.B., A. C. Renwick, M.B., W. P. Dyer, T. H. Vickers to Vivid, addl., for disposal; R. B. Fasson, M.B., A. F. Fraser, M.B., R. B. Ainsworth, to Pembroke, addl.; J. R. Muir, M.B., A. S. Frank, R. R. Horley, to Wildfire, addl., for disposal (July 7).

Acting Gunners.—T. Slingo, A. W. Knight, A. Harrison to Centurion, addl. (June 25).

ADMIRALTY, June 27.

Captain.—H. A. Warren to Vindictive (July 4).
Commander.—F. F. Haworth-Booth to Camperdown (July 5) in lieu of R. G. Gregory, whose appointment is cancelled.

Lieutenants.—P. D. E. West to Sans Pareil, temp. (June 26); J. H. Tyre to Galatea (G) (July 2); F. M. Leake to Bramble, in command, P. Walter to Britomart, in command (June 28).

Sub-Lieutenants.—J. A. Fellows to Britomart (N.), C. S. Forbes to Britomart, F. M. Hodgson (N.), M. H. S. Macdonald to Bramble (June 28); M. K. Johnson to Pembroke for Haughty, J. Jones to Pembroke for Mallard (July 2), in lieu of Sub-Lieuts. Fellows and Hodgson, whose appointments to Haughty and Mallard are cancelled.

ADMIRALTY, June 28.

Captain.—H. A. Warren to Vindictive (July 4).
Commander.—F. F. Haworth-Booth to Camperdown (July 5). Commander R. G. Gregory's appointment to Camperdown is cancelled.

Lieutenants.—P. R. D. West to the Sans Pareil, temp. (June 26); J. H. Tyre to Galatea (N.) (July 2), F. M. Leake to Bramble, in command; P. Walter to Britomart, in command (June 28).

Sub-Lieutenants.—J. A. Fellows to Britomart (N.), his appointment to Pembroke for Haughty, dated July 2, cancelled; C. S. Forbes to Britomart (June 28), F. M. Hodgson to Bramble (N.) his appointment to Pembroke for Mallard, dated July 2, cancelled; M. H. S. Macdonald to Bramble (June 28). M. K. Johnson to Pembroke, for Haughty; J. Jones to Pembroke, for Mallard (July 2).

Surgeons.—G. B. Brown to Britomart; J. W. Bird to Bramble (June 28). J. O. Hea to St. Vincent; G. M. Eastment to Excellent, lent during manoeuvres (July 10).

Assistant Paymaster.—R. A. M. Burridge to Centurion, addl., to go out with draft in Jelunga (undated).

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Major-Gen. CHARLES H. OWEN.
To what Extent should the Bearer Company
render Assistance in the Fighting Line during
the Progress of an Engagement? Staff-
Sergt. H. STAPLETON, V.M.S.C.
The Staff of the British Army, AN OUTSIDER.
Marines and Coaling-stations. A Rejoinder. Sir
JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G., M.P.
Reorganisation of the Corps of Royal Engineers.
Major W. BAKER BROWN, R.E.
Our Army.—Part I. REX.
Espartero. Lieut.-Col. G. F. WHITE.
A "Soldier's Pocket-Book" of the Seventeenth
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MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

FOR some days progress has been apparently slow in Lord Roberts's command, and the information received of current events in the theatre of war has been extremely meagre. What we are allowed by the military censors to know, however, is undoubtedly interesting, especially as regards operations in the Orange River Colony, where the various moves have now the character, and demand the care and deliberation, of those on a chess-board in the concluding situations of a closely contested game, with check-mate distinctly in view. Since the advance of Sir Redvers Buller from Natal the whole strategical field has, by force of circumstances, become divided into two areas, between which, from east to west, flow the waters of the Vaal. To the north of that river the hostile forces remain opposed to each other in a state of comparative inaction, spectators as it were of the operations in progress beyond the southern bank, where a few weeks should determine whether the British arms are to be crowned with final and decisive success in the Orange River Colony, or whether the foe will again escape, and, crossing to the north of the Vaal, enable Commandant General Botha to further delay the issue by a prolonged resistance in the

mountains of the eastern districts of the Transvaal. The war having now assumed on the part of the enemy a guerilla character, the excitement caused by impending battles on a large scale, such as take place in regular warfare, will be wanting. But the country's interest in the issue is none the less real and profound, arising as it does from the longing that this war should now terminate, and leave us free for new emergencies that may arise and imperatively demand attention at any moment in another distant field, where many of our countrymen and women are in direr straits than ever faced the beleaguered garrisons in South Africa, and many, it is feared, have already suffered death under conditions that recall the terrible days of the Indian Mutiny.

The recent movements of British troops in the Transvaal have had reference more or less directly to Lord Roberts's general plan for bringing the contest to an end in the Orange River Colony. General Hunter, during his advance from Heidelberg across the Vaal to Frankfort, which place he occupied on Sunday, met with no opposition. On the 28th ult. an attack was made by a body of the enemy on Springs Station, the terminus of the branch line east from Johannesburg, and situated about twenty miles north of Heidelberg. The object of the attack was probably to stay General Hunter's advance south, and thus cause a diversion in favour of De Wet. If so, it failed in its object, being gallantly repulsed by the Canadian Regiment, which formed the garrison of the post. General Macdonald with the Highland Brigade, marching from Heilbron, reached Frankfort on Monday, and joined the command of Sir Archibald Hunter, whose column then comprised Macdonald's and Barton's brigades of infantry, with Ridley's mounted infantry and Broadwood's cavalry brigade. During this move southwards Sir Redvers Buller has continued his advance along the railway from Standerton. General Coke, with the 10th Brigade, made a reconnaissance on Saturday towards Amersfoort, where 2,000 Boers held a position fifteen miles from the railway, threatening Sir Redvers Buller's rear and line of communications. The position was shelled and the enemy retired, but they are in the neighbourhood and will doubtless be heard of again. General Clery's advance brigade of the 2nd Division occupied Greylingstad, on the railway thirty-five miles west of Standerton on Monday night without any more serious opposition than some sniping, and on Wednesday Generals Clery and Hart joined hands at Vlaktefontein, twelve miles from Greylingstad. By Sir Redvers Buller's flank march Lord Roberts has now obtained possession of all the important towns upon the railway from Johannesburg to Volksrust trains are running through from Natal to Greylingstad, and in a few days Durban will be accessible to him as a fresh and nearer base of supply. This cannot fail to bring relief to Pretoria where provisions and supplies are still scarce. On General Clery's arrival at

Greylingstad, Viljeon's commando, which had held the place, retired towards Middleburg. Botha, with a force of about 7,000, largely composed of foreigners and colonial rebels, holds the country east and north of Pretoria, from Bronkhurst Spruit, covering Middleburg, to Pienaar on the Pietersburg line. This body and the commando posted near Amersfoort, flanking General Buller's line, together form the bulk of the Boer forces remaining to Mr. Kruger in the Transvaal.

South of the Vaal the general activity of the commandoes directed by Mr. Steyn and De Wet continues with unabated vigour. On the 23rd ult. a convoy for Lindley was heavily attacked, but the enemy were repulsed and the convoy reached the place in safety. On the 25th General Boyes' brigade of the 8th Division was in action near Ficksburg, repelling a fresh attempt of the Boers to break through to the south. Flying commandoes have been for some time infesting the Senekal-Winburg road. The days of grace given by Lord Roberts have expired, but there has been no indication of a general surrender. On the contrary, there has been increased aggressiveness. A commando posted on this road to intercept a convoy for Senekal under General Clements was attacked and severely defeated by General Brabant on the 26th. Colonel Grenfell's battalion of Brabant's Horse commenced the action by an attack on the enemy at Rietspruit, fifteen miles south-west of Senekal, while Brabant, hastening up with the rest of the Colonial Division from Senekal, fell upon the left of the Boers and drove them, after two hours' heavy fighting, along the road to Lindley, thus clearing the Winburg road. Lord Methuen on the 28th pursued a commando from their laager near Vecht-Kop, twelve miles south of Heilbron, towards Lindley, and recovered 8,000 sheep and 500 head of cattle looted by the enemy. On the same day General Clements was engaged with a large commando at a point ten miles north of Senekal on the Lindley road. The Boers at length gave way, but remained in the vicinity. It is satisfactory to know that throughout the various actions recorded victory has rested with the British. The work is, however, of the most arduous nature and the wear and tear in horses very great. The necessity for a second partial remounting of the mobile troops after the capture of Pretoria is sufficient to account for any seeming delay in Lord Roberts's movement against De Wet and Steyn. General Clements is reported since to have joined Paget at Lindley, thus strengthening the western cordon, and closing in on the area still occupied by the Boers, with a view to turn their southern positions, and drive them back on Bethlehem and Harrismith. Sir Leslie Rundle has made no change in his dispositions beyond moving his headquarters, on the 29th, from Senekal to Trommel, the more effectually to watch the most southerly line of posts from Winburg to Ficksburg. Although there is no definite information on the point, it is believed that Sir Redvers Buller has detached a column

from Standerton to operate on Vrede. That alone is required to complete the enveloping movement and prevent the enemy's escape, assuming the passes in the Drakenberg to be effectually closed on the Natal side.

Although the information now received from the front is scanty and fragmentary, there is enough to indicate that the Boer position in the Orange River Colony is rapidly becoming desperate. When Vrede has been seized, which it will no doubt be very shortly, the commandoes of De Wet and Steyn will be enclosed by British forces at all points from that place in the north-east round by the west to Ficksburg in the south-east, where the rugged and impassable lines of Basutoland and the Drakenberg complete the circle of investment. The attempts, now of almost daily occurrence, to break through the southern and western cordons near Ficksburg, Lindley, and Senekal show the straits to which the Boers are reduced. Foiled in these attempts, as we trust they will continue to be, the enemy must gradually be forced inwards towards Bethlehem and Harrismith, within an area daily becoming more confined as the British columns converge upon its centre. It is possible, therefore, that some desperate resistance may still be offered to our advance, but the end ought to be the disappearance from the field, either by capture or surrender, of the southern Boer forces and the complete subjugation throughout its entire extent of the Orange River Colony. For some days no success has been scored by the intrepid De Wet, and communication both by rail and wire between the Cape and Pretoria has been restored. Notwithstanding the difficulty he experiences in preventing his burghers from surrendering, Mr. Steyn still maintains a defiant attitude, and further hard fighting, possibly in the neighbourhood of Reitz, whither he has moved, may be expected.

Pending the resumption of active operations in the Transvaal Lord Roberts is utilising the time at Pretoria in reorganising the administration, forming an efficient police force, taking stringent measures for the suppression of spies in the capital, and increasing the severity of the penalties incurred by the concealment of arms and by damage to the lines of communications. Markets have been established in Pretoria, where the utmost tranquillity prevails, although the population is, as yet, only sulkily submissive, and so long as occasional successes attend the operations of the fighting burghers this attitude may be expected to last, a fact pointing to the paramount necessity that exists for a thorough disarmament of the entire country both north and south of the Vaal, so that means shall not be at hand for revolt hereafter when the bulk of the troops shall have been withdrawn. Many thousands of Mauser rifles have, it is true, been given in or captured, but the total is still but a small fraction of the enormous number imported, while of the formidable guns the Boers have fought us with, scarcely any have fallen into our hands.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

THE current number of the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* contains the full discussion on the interesting paper under the heading, "Lessons of the War," by Colonel Sir Howard Vincent. We recommend a perusal of this to our readers on account of the many expressions of opinions by qualified men that it contains. Unfortunately, there is too much opinion and too little reasoned out fact. What cause is there in our system of training which renders it impossible for our military

experts to state the results of their investigations with some approach to the scientific accuracy usually looked for from, let us say, a railway bridge builder. Actually the two cases run far more nearly parallel than people know. The limits of variation are certainly greater in the former than in the latter case, but still within these limits the conclusions arrived at by the same chain of reasoning which engineers apply to cases of the nature indicated, are equally accurate and correct. For instance, in the paper with which we deal, there is considerable difference of opinion expressed as to the relative value of artillery and infantry fire. Obviously a broad comparison is impossible owing to the difference of range between the respective weapons, but, if we break up the question into an investigation of the relative power of the two arms at certain fixed ranges, we can obtain accurate solutions at each range and state a final conclusion in scientifically accurate language. Thus, we know for certain that if a bullet moving with a remaining velocity exceeding 400ft. a second encounter a man's head, the consequence to the man will usually be death.

Now take 1,500 yards as the given range. We know that a 15pr. quick-firing gun can deliver four rounds a minute with fair accuracy—each shrapnel shell contains 250 bullets, so each gun delivers 1,000 bullets a minute, which if the shells are burst, say fifty yards short of the target, will cover that target fairly uniformly with hits, at the rate of three bullets a minute to each square foot of surface, within a circle drawn with a 10ft. radius about the point the shell would have struck had it continued its flight undisturbed. Therefore, any living object a square foot in area—say, a man's head and shoulders—would receive a mortal wound every twenty seconds; which, incidentally it may be remarked, affords very little time for accurate aiming. Now, a company of infantry, with 100 rifles in action, and firing ten rounds a minute, will deliver an equal number of bullets; but under active service conditions with no approach to the same accuracy.

It is unnecessary to go into the extreme limits of variation of which individual fire is capable; it is sufficient to state that three hits per minute per square foot of target has never been attained at this rate of fire by any infantry in the world, and probably never will be. But 100 rifles to be used under the best conditions for ensuring accuracy require 100 yards of front, whereas the guns take normally only nineteen yards, and can be served with equal accuracy if necessary at five yards from centre to centre, that being the usual front allotted to them in the old fieldwork books. Again, there is no possibility of the gunner, however nervous he may be, communicating to the 14 cwt. of metal represented by the gun and its carriage any vertical or lateral movement, however slight; whereas the slightest quiver of hand or arm will displace the aim of the average rifleman. The error due to defective eyesight is constant to both, and therefore may be eliminated.

Hence the conclusion is obviously justified that at a range of 1,500 yards quick-firing guns firing shrapnel are of necessity far more effective than the fire of a company of infantry under like conditions. Similarly, we can analyse the question for any other range, and arrive at a working conclusion with regard to each. This is, in point of fact, precisely the way an engineer arrives at the dimensions and best materials for the purpose of executing his designs, and since even under the closest inspection uniformity of material is not to be absolutely relied on, he allows what is

called a "factor of safety" in his estimates. We have taken only one simple instance, but it will be obvious that the same method is capable of wide application, and will only add that, proceeding on these lines, we predicted more than two years ago the limits of losses, i.e., highest and lowest, to be anticipated in warfare between civilised antagonists under conditions of equal armament as they exist at the present moment, and the experience we have recently undergone confirms these predictions quite as closely as ordinary business estimates for the construction of works are verified by their results.

A WARNING.

"THE day before Colonel Gordon left London for India," W. H. R. writes, "he called on me at the Carlton and asked me to come out and have a little farewell chat with him, as he could not smoke inside the club; and so we turned into the streetlet that divides the palaces of the Capulets and the Montagus, and between Lord Ripon's house and Pall Mall we walked up and down for a good hour. He had much to say about his novel engagement, and to explain the situation as he viewed it, in its relation to the outgoing Governor General and himself, but it is with reference to the present most dreadful agony of Christendom in China that I now recall Gordon's words of warning. We had been speaking of the Taeping Rebellion and of the 'ever victorious' Army, when, as I said a word about 'the cowardice' of the Chinese, Gordon stopped short, and said, 'No! no! they are not cowards in one sense. They do not fear death, and I have seen Chinamen stand up bravely sometimes and fly like sheep afterwards. But what Europeans have to consider is the awful consequences of a general movement, when we least expect it, in the vast inert mass of hundreds of millions of men to overwhelm the "foreign-devils" whom they hate like poison; and the danger of such an outburst becomes greater every year, for the Chinese are continually harassed by the European States with demands for compensations, in some cases very just, in others quite frivolous; and, as they see that their only means of meeting the aggressions is to organise an army with improved weapons, you may depend on it that they will buy guns and rifles and ships, and with the aid of Europeans, who will always be found ready to drill and organise them, that some fine day you will have to face a formidable army. Of one thing be quite sure. The days when you could march up to Chinese troops in position, or in defence of a position, and sweep them away like flies will soon be over. No more military promenades by a few hundred British and French troops through the country driving thousands of Chinese before them. Never trust a mandarin, great or small. I was only too glad when I left their service. We English make the mistake of believing that we are welcome wherever we go. I am quite sure that in fifteen or twenty years we must be prepared for proof to the contrary. With all their hideous superstitions, their vices, and their ignorance, the Chinese are far too good for their nobles—or whatever you like to call the rulers of the people. The Governments of France, Russia, and England have treated them most scandalously for the last forty years.'"

Two fifty-guinea silver cups presented by Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited (Lemco), for military sports upon the Relief of Mafeking, can be seen in the window of The Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company, 112, Regent Street, W.

Army Notes.

The statements made by Mr. Burdett-Coutts of what he saw in some of the hospitals at Bloemfontein are to be subjected to strict investigation, and it is only right to refrain from the expression of any opinion on the matters in controversy till the report of the Commission which the Government has been obliged to nominate is before the public. It may be observed, however, in reference to some of the quasi contradictions which have been forwarded to the Press by various persons, that they do not traverse Mr. Burdett-Coutts's evidence by direct denial, but insist on the absence of the evils he described when they were at these or other hospitals. He is like the man who was accused of stealing a pig, and was told that the prosecutor could produce a witness who saw him abduct the animal, to which he naturally replied, "And I can bring a dozen who will swear they never saw me do it." Mr. Burdett-Coutts declares that he witnessed dreadful instances of preventible suffering and cruel neglect at Bloemfontein at a certain date. He says they were preventible. His opponents say they did not see anything of the kind when they were at Bloemfontein or other places, and some of them say further that if there were such cases, that they were inevitable owing to the operations in the field. If the latter contention be sustained there is no more to be said. "A la guerre comme à la guerre." Napoleon lost tens of thousands of men in the snows of Russia. The stricken avoided their fate. After our wars there have been generally a good many controversies—and unfrequently Courts of Inquiry, and Commissions, and the like. In October, 1855, Lord Limerston declared that the hospitals at Sebastopol were in the most admirable condition, that the troops enjoyed every comfort compatible with a campaign; but that was after the fall of the place—and in the previous June the Court of Inquiry reported that "the sufferings of the Army resulted from the circumstances under which the expedition had been undertaken, and that the Government which ordered it had adequate information as to the amount of the losses in the Crimea." History repeats itself, indeed. The reports of the correspondent of the *Times* had already turned out the Government of the day.

The House of Commons was undoubtedly right, Thursday night, in pressing for the inclusion of two additional members on the Commission, which, on Lord Roberts's suggestion, the Government have appointed to inquire into the hospital and nursing arrangements in South Africa. We see no exception to the names which the Government submitted as those best qualified to serve such a Commission; they are all men of the highest possible professional reputation. Dr. Church, the President of the College of Physicians, and Dr. Daniel Cunningham, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Trinity College, Dublin, both command the respect and confidence of their profession, whilst Lord Justice Romer is, as Mr. Balfour said, "a man with all the business qualifications, all the impartiality, and all the power of collecting and sifting evidence desirable in one who is to preside over a Commission of this kind." But we agree with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and others, who spoke in the debate, that the medical element should not predominate on the Commission. It was very truly said that the questions to be investigated are not those of medical technicalities alone. In these circumstances it is eminently desirable that the representation of what may be called ordinary lay opinion should be strengthened. What is wanted above all things is, as the Leader of the Opposition said, a business man accustomed to bring his common sense and experience of life to bear on the great problems and difficulties which present themselves in South Africa. If a man can be found who has had railway experience, and possesses knowledge of what is and is not possible in connection with traffic over crowded lines so much the better. We do not think it is very much to the purpose to draw an analogy between what should be done now and what was done when attention was drawn to the state of things prevailing in the Crimea; Mr. Burdett-Coutts laboured to show that the circumstances

were similar, but we are glad to think with Sir James Fergusson that the conditions then and now scarcely admit of comparison, though the member for Westminster made a clever Parliamentary point when he alluded to the fact that when the letters of Sir William Howard Russell, the *Times* correspondent of those days, awoke the country to the state of things prevailing in the Crimea, the medical authority who had been on the spot, Sir George Brown, was saying in this country that everything was perfectly right. But, though things are not so bad in South Africa as in the Crimea, it is very evident that a strong case has been made out for inquiry. Sir James Fergusson, the Chairman of the Service Members' Committee, expressed his opinion, in the course of Thursday's debate, that proper use had not been made of the means placed at the disposal of the authorities in South Africa by the Government at home. This is the view which we ourselves expressed last week, and we are glad to find that the Service members in the House are coming round to that way of thinking. Sir James Fergusson said he had seen letters, the truth of which he could not doubt, showing a most unfortunate state of things to be existing, down to the despatch of the last mail, even in hospitals in the neighbourhood of Cape Town. These letters launched a heavy indictment against the Army Medical Department, and in justice to that Department it is desirable that an inquiry should be held. There is reason to fear that the equipment and organisation of the Department has left a good deal to be desired. But it would be well perhaps to reserve judgment on this and other matters till the inquiry has been held, though it is common knowledge in Service circles that the Army Medical Service have been treated in the past in a spirit which is not conducive to its efficiency. It is in the hope that all this will be changed in the future that we cordially welcome the inquiry that is to be held, and we are glad, too, that by the addition of two members to the Commission, making it a body of five instead of three, there will be a better prospect of the question of transport, and other matters wrapped up in the hospital arrangements, securing proper attention.

Lord Wemyss in the House of Lords on Monday moved the second reading of the Militia Ballot Bill, which was really a replica of that brought in last session by the Secretary of State for War. Lord Wemyss made an enthusiastic appeal on behalf of the founding picked up by him, as he put it, "on the steps of the War Office." The Militia ballot, he argued, was absolutely suited alike to our insular and Imperial needs, and he proceeded to throw scorn on these days of "emergency measures, an emergency Army, emergency expenditure, and emergency camps." Two members who followed expressed divergent views. Earl Cowper contended that the "magnificent exhibition of the facility with which volunteers could be obtained proved the lack of any necessity for compulsion," while Lord Newton expressed "amazement" that peers should be "driven down to the House" to oppose a Bill which the Government themselves brought in last year. In the end the House rejected the Bill by a majority of 59, on the understanding that the War Office is about to take steps to improve the general condition of the Militia. Lord Lansdowne claimed that Lord Wemyss was inconsistent. It is somewhat difficult to follow the War Minister's reasoning, but we must not be too critical, having regard to the assurance which has been given by the head of the War Office that to bring in last year's Bill at the present moment would be to interfere seriously with the programme of military reforms which it is hoped to carry into effect. As no outsider can possibly know what the intentions of the Government are, the tone adopted by certain leading organs in the press during the last few days can only result in mischief. To demand, for instance, as some of them have done, that the public should be informed at once through the Secretary of State for War what course the Government proposes to pursue is absurd, to say the least, seeing that on the broad question of Army reorganisation no plans can possibly have been laid down.

So far as the Militia is concerned Lord Lansdowne explained on Monday, and his explanation must be accepted in good faith, that the result of last year's experiment in bringing in a Bill in order to keep the Militia ballot in reserve in case it might be wanted showed the Government that the measure, if enforced, would be too near to the "conscription line" to be popular. This is absolutely true, as the extracts before us of the remarks of the most influential journals at the time prove conclusively. There is no denying that the country was not in a humour last year to accept anything in the form of compulsory service, and we are disposed to think that it is even less prepared now, after the experiences of the campaign in South Africa. This being the case it is no use saying that the Government has stultified itself. We are not at all in accord with the Government in many matters. We hold that recent utterances of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Arthur Balfour, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, are most lowering to us as a nation. But we know the enormous difficulties which Lord Lansdowne has to overcome, and we are therefore less disposed to blame him for what is wrong in our military system. That he is moving in the right direction, slowly but surely, is a fact which every soldier must recognise. For many years past, ever since the introduction of what goes by the name of territorialism, the Militia has been little better than a most extravagant recruiting system. Lord Lansdowne has become convinced of the very serious error which has been committed by succeeding war ministers, in allowing such a condition of things to go on unremedied, and he has determined to do what is in his power to remove on the earliest possible date some of the disadvantages under which the Militia labours. And his lordship indicated on Tuesday, in replying to Lord Wemyss, the direction which the reforms he has in contemplation are to take.

Henceforth, a Militiaman is not to be called upon to wear ill-fitting, half-worn clothing. The Militia recruit is to have a better and moresoldier-like training. At present his military education is too hurried to give him a chance of becoming a good and useful soldier. This is to be remedied. A scheme is being elaborated by which Militia officers are to obtain much more frequent opportunities of improving their professional knowledge, and this under conditions which will prevent their being put to expense. Under this head officers will be attached to the headquarters of Regimental Districts for more or less lengthened periods to watch over the training of their men. A scheme has at the same time been put before the Government "under which the whole of the Militia may be allowed to accept a larger liability for service abroad, and in consideration of their assuming that liability, the bounty will be largely increased, with the further condition that the Militia Reserve will be put an end to altogether, the whole force accepting the same liability as that which the Militia Reserve now serve under." In other words, "it is possible," to quote Lord Lansdowne again, "that the conditions of service for the whole force may be changed, and that the removal of some of the grievances of which we have heard so much will have the result of again filling the ranks of the Militia." All friends of the Militia will receive the Ministerial assurance with favour. The steps about to be taken to improve the efficiency of the force have been urgently needed. If the war in South Africa has done nothing else it has called attention to the value and shortcomings of the Militia. Thus, one benefit at least has resulted from it, upon which all classes of the community are to be congratulated.

It is to be regretted, of course, that Lord Wemyss should have decided to resign his commission as Honorary Colonel of the London Scottish Volunteers, for his name has been an honoured one on account of the good service he rendered to the nation forty years ago. The reasons, however, which his lordship assigns for the course he has adopted in the letter addressed to Lord Lansdowne, which has unfortunately been published in the Press, cannot fail to rob him of much sympathy. With regard to Lord Wemyss's first point, the fact is indisputable that the nation is not prepared for any form of compulsory ser-

vice. We wish we could think otherwise, but we are bound to accept the position as it is. So far as Lord Wemyss' second complaint is concerned, we are entirely in accord with his views. There is one word which will fairly express the treatment to which the Militia has been subjected under the territorial system; it has been monstrous. But Lord Lansdowne has pledged himself to put the matter right, and it is only fair that time should be allowed him to mature his plans. So far as the Volunteers are concerned, Lord Wemyss would seem to forget that the citizen soldier of to-day refuses to be "a man with a musket" only. All ranks alike demand to be regarded seriously, and in this are supported by enlightened military opinion. Only last week Lord Wolseley, presiding over a gathering of Volunteers, was cheered vociferously when he said: "The sending of Volunteers abroad was a very important step, and he hoped it would be followed in all future wars, either great or small. Such was the military spirit of the country that whatever the Queen asked she would find willing and good soldiers to carry out her orders, and among these the Volunteers had now to be included." In all the circumstances we trust it may not be too late for Lord Wemyss to reconsider his decision, for his action otherwise will be very much of the nature of that of the spoilt schoolboy, who, failing to direct the order of a game, puts on his coat and declares that if he cannot have all his own way he will not play. It used to be said of the Volunteer of past times that his patriotism was all very well but there was no discipline behind it. Lord Wemyss has gone out of his way to show that this charge was not unfounded.

It is to be hoped that the offers of assistance made by the Colonies will be accepted. Australasia has a vital interest in the future of China, and she is nearer the scene of action than any other part of the Empire, India only excepted. The Premier of New South Wales says that between 2,000 and 3,000 men can be dispatched immediately, besides gunboats and cruisers. If the troops he offers are mounted, there should be no hesitation in accepting them, as the regiments ordered to the front from India are nearly all infantry, and the Chinese are easily thrown into confusion by cavalry, of which they are afraid. Moreover, the Boer War has taught us by disaster that the strength of an army must consist of mounted infantry, and this arm Australasia can provide in numbers and quality as no other part of the Empire can. Lord Brassey, who has only just vacated the Governorship of Victoria, in an interview published in the *Daily News*, proposes that Australasia should organise an auxiliary force ready for just such an Imperial emergency as that in China at the present moment. It should consist of not less than 5,000 men, and be subsidised by the Imperial Treasury at the rate of £20 a man. This would mean an annual cost of £100,000 a year, though why the Home Exchequer should pay for it is not quite clear. Australia's interest in the maintenance of the Empire is great enough to enable her to bear corresponding burdens, and these will naturally take the form of a strong auxiliary force of mounted infantry, which will be "under an engagement to serve anywhere." Lord Brassey under-estimates the strength of Colonial Imperialism if he supposes that Australians will allow the Imperial Treasury to pay for a Colonial Reserve, except when it is serving beyond the bounds of the continent, as in Rhodesia at the present time. There is not the slightest doubt, that though the Australian bush riders have "not had the training of men in cavalry regiments, they are already well prepared for service in the field." With careful and regular drill they would prove a source of military strength to the Empire as well as to Australia herself. But it cannot be admitted that the Bushmen are "first-rate" shots. They can be made so, but that is not yet.

We hold rather strong views as to the part that the Universities have played of recent years—or, to be more correct, we ought to say, perhaps, the part they have failed to play—in respect to national defence. Our ideas on the subject are too well known to require to be stated here. We are glad, therefore, to find that Dr. Warre, the headmaster of Eton, is with us entirely. But Dr. Warre goes one farther than even we have,

for he is not satisfied that the public schools are as sensible as they should be of the duty imposed upon them. It is his belief, as it is ours, that the salvation of the country as regards national defence depends on the right and timely training of its youth. He proposes, therefore, that all persons *in statu pupillari* at the Universities and public secondary schools should be enrolled for the purpose of instruction in drill, manoeuvre, and the use of arms. We quite agree with Dr. Warre that much depends on the training of the youth of the country, in developing the mind and forming the character. When that is done the boy is properly fitted to begin the study of the profession for which he is destined. Dr. Warre would combine the ordinary education of all boys at secondary schools with a military education, so that the efficiency of the officers of the Army and the Auxiliary Forces might be raised, and the knowledge of, and interest in, military matters be increased generally throughout the kingdom. Any movement in this direction cannot fail to do good. It is a disgrace to us as a people that so many young men of position not only hold aloof from military service, but ridicule the efforts of those who do bear arms in the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers. So long as this state of things exists, the heads of our Universities and public schools are wanting in proper appreciation of their duty to the nation if they remain inactive, for they must recognise the immense benefit it is to young men from whatever class they are drawn to be brought under the influence of military discipline in some way or other once they are launched on the world to fight the battle of life. Dr. Warre has taken a broad and practical view, and we venture to think that much good will ultimately result from his sound teaching in regard to a question of the very highest importance to the British Empire.

A meeting was held at the Royal United Service Institution on Tuesday last, under the presidency of Lord Blythswood, for the purpose of forming an "Army League and Imperial Defence Association." The aim of the organisation, as explained by the chairman, is "to educate public opinion and to show the man in the street the present condition of the Army and the developments required." It is the desire of the promoters of the league to assist all governments, irrespective of party, but to urge them nevertheless to make the Army adequate to the needs of the Empire. An organisation with principles like these as the basis of its operations cannot fail to do good, provided always there is no taint of politics in its proceedings. We quite agree with Major-General Stirling, who seconded a resolution that "the extension of the Empire demands very different precautions for defence to those which have hitherto been considered sufficient." We want a readier system and a real Reserve, not men with muskets such as some members of the Government would, perhaps, be satisfied with, if Lord Salisbury's recent proposal of Primrose League rifle clubs is to be taken seriously. We should have preferred to think that the "Army League and Imperial Defence Association" was quite unnecessary; but, having regard to the public utterances of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Arthur Balfour, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on recent occasions, an organisation of the kind would appear to be much required to prevent the most important of all questions with which Governments have to deal sinking to the level of ordinary domestic legislation, much of which the country would be better without.

Mr. Wyndham, in the House of Commons on Tuesday, was called upon to answer a series of questions dealing with the subject of the forthcoming examination of Militia subalterns for commissions in the Army—one, of course, in which a number of young men, to say nothing of parents and others, are deeply interested. There is no disguising that the War Office is placed in a position of extreme difficulty in respect to this examination. It recognises the importance of having some sort of test of the fitness of candidates. At the same time it would be unfair to make that test too severe, seeing that many of the candidates are actually serving with units in the field, and are necessarily prevented from undergoing any systematic course of preparation. A happy medium course has been adopted which

ought to satisfy everybody, as care is to be taken that the examination shall be made as easy as possible for officers at the front, whilst a proportion of vacancies will be set apart for those who may be nominated by Lord Roberts on the recommendation of their commanding officers. In other cases marks will be given for every day of duty done on active or foreign service, and every day on board ship, the examination of candidates in South Africa and on foreign stations taking place as far as possible on the spot. It would be impossible, of course, to please everybody, and even these arrangements will be objected to by some, but on the whole they strike us as being essentially fair.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* calls attention to a subject which has already been commented upon in our columns, viz., the extraordinary treatment of the newly-raised Reserve Regiments. Our remarks have referred more particularly to the infantry units, the men of which were left for weeks as barrack-loafers, with £12 apiece in their pockets—to go, of course, into the canteen tills. But Her Majesty's Regiments of Reserve Cavalry have been more unfortunate, in some respects, than the infantry battalions. The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent tells of the trials of all ranks of the Reserve Regiment of Lancers stationed at Ballincollig, under that capable commanding officer, Colonel the Hon. H. Legge, who commanded the 9th Lancers 1887-90. The War Office fixed the strength at 647. Of this number the old soldiers only supplied 147, and the remaining 500 were recruits sent from reserve squadrons of Lancer regiments in South Africa. These men were sent at the end of April this year to the headquarters of the regiment at Ballincollig. When they arrived they found there were no stores, no clothing, no arms, no saddlery. There were not enough beds to go round, and not even socks or shirts could be obtained by the men who had "chucked their jobs." Up to a fortnight ago the men were in plain clothes. Large numbers of horses arrived by May 1, but there were no tools to shoe them with, and nothing except the halters of the dealers to tie them up with. One reason of the chaos prevailing was that no quartermaster had been appointed. The colonel, having failed in his application for a quartermaster, applied for a "promote," that is, a quartermaster-sergeant from a cavalry regiment at home to be promoted quartermaster. The reply of *Pall Mall* was that when the regiment was disbanded they would not know what to do with the quartermaster! The effect of all this is that for more than two months these men have had nothing to do. While the recruits were with their own reserve squadrons they were being made efficient in the riding-school and by foot-drill. Besides being idle at Ballincollig, they were thrown into the society of men, some of whom, it is to be feared, employed their ample leisure in spending their extra grants in ways that were open to some objection. The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says truly:—

"In other directions the War Office is strangely remiss. Take the case of a ridingmaster on retired pay ordered to join one of these newly-formed regiments. Being a man who has risen from the ranks, he is naturally without private means. He breaks up a home in the south of England, and proceeds to the south of Ireland at considerable cost to himself. When he rejoins his regiment he applies to the regimental agents for his pay, and is informed that he cannot receive it until he has been gazetted. It is six weeks before he is gazetted, and in the meantime it may readily be supposed that he is financially very much put about, seeing that his retired pay is always drawn, as it were, in arrears."

It is difficult to make any excuse for such crass stupidity as this. Some may have thought that we exaggerated the full extent of the infantry absurdity. But the case of the cavalry is unpardonable. When it is considered that every non-commissioned officer and man receives a gratuity of £22 for his year's work, it will be seen what a reckless extravagance there must have been.

The position of affairs in Ashanti would seem to be improving. At any rate, the telegrams from Colonel Willcocks read in both Houses of Parliament on Thursday give cause for hope that Kumasi may be saved, though there is no distinguishing that the situation even yet is somewhat

critical. Sir Frederick Hodgson was able with 600 native soldiers, under command of Major A. H. Morris, D.S.O., Royal Irish Regiment, to leave Kumasi on June 23 by way of Patiosa and Terrebun, Captain F. E. Bishop, 3rd Batn. Bedfordshire Regiment, and 100 men remaining behind with rations enough to keep them going up to the 15th inst., by which date Colonel Willcocks has given an assurance that he personally will relieve the post if it is possible to do so. Meanwhile, Lieut.-Colonel Burroughs, with 400 men of the West African Regiment, has struck a distinct blow at the enemy, for which he deserves the utmost credit. He arrived at Domponsi on Sunday last, and took the enemy so completely by surprise that he forced them to evacuate their stockades, captured "forty guns and caps," and left thirty dead on the field, his own loss being only one killed and three wounded. We can only hope that Colonels Willcocks and Burroughs' efforts may be crowned with success. If they are they will be men to be honoured, for they are relying wholly on black troops, and have to face difficulties which only those who know the country in which they are operating can fully appreciate. Whether they succeed or not, their pluck is worthy of the best traditions of the British Army. Colonel Burroughs' success is specially commendable, as it was only a few weeks ago that he assumed command of the West African Regiment, having been brought back from retirement to accept a weight of responsibility by reason of the high character he bore as a regimental officer, though he has never had an opportunity hitherto of distinguishing himself in the field.

Interest in the war in South Africa seems to be falling off in the minds of continental military critics, who devote less space to discussing the events now that success attends our arms. Reviewing their comments, it cannot be said that they have succeeded in adding much to our knowledge. The war has no doubt taught us a great deal, but its teachings, so far as they are disclosed, are pretty clear, and no critic either at home or abroad yet possesses adequate information concerning the inner details. Much bitterness has existed among our foreign contemporaries, and they have never lost an opportunity of depreciating our successes, and the quality of our officers and men, or of extolling the Boers. It is true that the German critics perceived a lamentable lack of initiative on the part of our enemy, and that from the very beginning they have forecast that men who always stood upon the defensive could not finally prevail. But, at the same time, most of them have cherished the hope that the burghers would yet assume the offensive in a practical fashion, and not in the way of mere raids. In France, the *Revue du Cercle Militaire* has proved itself a dispassionate critic, but it does not disguise its admiration for the "heroic struggle maintained by a people possessing small means against one of the greatest nations of Europe possessing the most extensive resources." None of our contemporaries seem to have taken any account of the great difficulties that attend campaigning in South Africa, the vast distances to be covered, the long lines of communication, and the huge difficulty of the matter of supplies. Here, at least, they must admit that we have attained a success which has perhaps never been rivalled in the history of war.

We are asked by the editor of the *Nineteenth Century* to draw attention to a proposal which he is making for the establishment of a vigilance committee or association, having for its object to fix public attention upon some of the most important lessons of the South African War:—

"Foremost among such lessons are:—(1) the necessity for examining the condition of the defences of the Empire and their administration by the public offices charged therewith; and (2) the need for conducting the business of the country, as administered by all the various departments of State, upon ordinary business principles and methods."

The movement has found support in Lord Rosebery, the Earl of Olanwilliam, the Bishop of London, Cardinal Vaughan, Bishop Brindle, D.S.O., Sir Howard Vincent, Sir Andrew Clarke, and a large number of other well-known public men. The idea is no doubt excellent, being to educate public opinion, and those who are

directing the movement will doubtless keep clear of the error of inducing anything more than a healthy current of opinion upon vital matters. An outside body which interferes in the details of public administration, or that permits a knot of faddists to use its influence to promulgate their views, may be the reverse of an advantage. But nothing but good can come of the proposal made in the *Nineteenth Century*, as we understand its scope and purpose.

In the same magazine Colonel Lonsdale Hale has a capital article on "The Home Generals and their Work in the Coming Autumn." The memoranda issued from Pall Mall entirely please him, since they show conclusively that the purpose is thoroughly practical, and that the ceremonial and bright button business is to be relegated to the background. It remains for the general officers commanding districts and the generals and brigadiers in the field to gather the fruit of the new movement:—

"And now, without a word of warning or of time for preparation for their work, these officers are called on to arrange and conduct a system of training under which are to be forced up during a very limited period of time to the standard of efficiency almost unknown to the generals of their younger days, that of real efficiency for real war in the field, a great number of officers and men who are sublimely innocent of military knowledge."

The home generals have to deal with a subject new to them from its practical side—the leading and working of troops of all arms in combination in cultivated England, and they have to prepare their troops for the work and to enter upon a system probably necessitating a complete break with the Aldershot system in vogue in past years. They must lead the way, says Colonel Lonsdale Hale, and their enthusiasm and zeal will be infectious in the lower ranks. In ordinary times illustration of how not to do it might be permissible, but now we cannot afford to accept bad results from the training, and Colonel Lonsdale Hale rightly urges that every general should beat up for teachers among the officers under his command. If the troops go not properly directed to their work, time will be lost and money squandered, and it is right to say that, in view of the training of 1900, "ground" overshadows everything else.

"Grey Lancers" has written a most sensible letter on the subject of the "Soldier as a Trespasser." As he says, "Several times in the present war neglect of ordinary precautions, or say, rather, scouting badly carried out, has brought serious loss in men and material on British forces. At once the regimental officer is made the scapegoat, dubbed stupid and careless, his shortcomings paraded for inspection in the Press." But does the fault really rest at the door of the British officer or trooper? Certainly not. The public does realise, for the public does care as a rule to think, how much local conditions in the United Kingdom have to do with the matter. "Grey Lancer" quotes an instance in which the law of trespass upset the whole of his plans for the instruction of his men: "The other day, while carrying out a small reconnaissance scheme with my squadron, I received a message from my subaltern to the effect that he was unable to occupy a certain hill, as the farmer objected to his going up. The failure to effect this spoilt the scheme and prevented my different patrols keeping touch." Now, thoughtful men must recognise how much officers of all ranks are hampered whilst thus prevented from imparting practical instruction. It is all well and good to say, as some do, "Oh, cavalry officers think far too much of polo and hunting." It is best, perhaps, that they should be good sportsmen; for it takes their minds off their disappointments, of which their inability to train their men on anything like sound lines is by no means the least. Perhaps when the war is over the subject of scouting may arise; and, if it does, it would be wise for the Government in this connection to go also into the law of trespass, which has had not a little to do, as every general officer of experience knows, with our reverses in South Africa.

In the announcement in the *Gazette* of the circumstances under which the Victoria Cross has been bestowed on an officer, a sergeant, a gunner and a driver of Q Battery, R.H.A., for the gallant rescue by hand of the five guns saved out

of the two batteries engaged in the action at Korn Spruit on March 31, it is stated that the few remaining gunners were assisted by a party of officers and men of "mounted infantry." It does not seem to be generally known that the 2nd Durham Light Infantry company of the Burma Mounted Infantry are the "mounted infantry" referred to as volunteering to assist in dragging the guns saved out of action. Lieutenants Ainsworth, May, and Ashburner of that regiment (with Lieut. Grover, 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry, attached) being the officers. The latter was severely wounded and died half an hour afterwards, whilst Lance - Corporal Edgar, Privates Pickford and Horton, of the men of the Durhams who volunteered to assist, were also wounded. Thus the gallant Durhams would appear to have maintained in action the high character they earned for themselves on the polo ground in India, a fact scarcely to be wondered at, considering the splendid character they have borne throughout their foreign tour. But are the Durhams to go unrewarded?

It is unlikely that the strict letter of the law will be enforced in the case of Majors coming under the forty-eight years' rule. And there is much to be said, certainly, in favour of an occasional relaxation of existing regulations; having regard to the fact that so many regiments have one if not two battalions in the field. The present is no time for disposing of the service of tried soldiers. We want all the senior officers we have, and may want them badly if the "Chinese difficulty" is not soon removed. The Majors coming within the terms of the Royal Warrant during the next six months are:—H. A. S. Barkworth, 1st Batn. Border Regiment, on August 9; W. MacLaughlin, 1st Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry, on August 11; F. J. Eveleigh, 1st Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry, on September 27; T. P. Lowry, West India Regiment, on October 7; R. Eccles, 2nd Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry, on November 15; W. H. M. Bent, 2nd Batn. South Staffordshire Regiment, on November 30; J. Mitchell-Innes, 2nd Batn. Highland Light Infantry, on December 4. It will be seen that many of these officers are on active service. That in itself ought to be a recommendation for them. In cases where they are not the ordinary course of procedure will doubtless be followed. Forty-eight is, after all, rather an early age to pension off a tried officer who is physically fit for the duties of his profession. It is, perhaps, necessary and desirable to have a limit of service in periods of profound peace, but in war time there is little to be gained by running promotion on red-tape principles; indeed the following up of such a policy would be ridiculous, for it would be robbing the Army of the very men it most requires just at the moment when it stands most urgently in need of them.

The South African War has shown that the chief essentials of an army to-day are (1) mobility, (2) marksmanship, and (3) cover, both natural and artificial. The first of these demands the employment of mounted riflemen on a large and properly organized scale. The value of mounted infantry has for years been recognised by our military authorities, and at certain camps the training of detachments from battalions has been carried out, an establishment of horses being maintained at such military centres for the purpose. This is a step in the right direction, but is a step only, and falls short of actual present requirement. What is wanted is that a far larger proportion of our infantry soldiers should be trained to act, if required, as mounted riflemen. It should not be made compulsory, as some men are physically incapable of becoming serviceable horsemen, and recruiting might seriously be affected by compelling every foot-soldier to learn to ride and groom a horse. But, on the completion of the dismounted drills, all infantry soldiers might be invited to volunteer for mounted training if required. The main difficulty would be the supply of sufficient horses of a suitable stamp. To maintain mounted establishments at all garrisons would be a costly business, and if an economical method could be found for meeting the service it should be adopted. Evidently the only alternative would be to encourage farmers, country gentlemen, and others to breed and maintain, for army service, suitable cobs of about fourteen hands, for which in peace time the War Department should pay

an annual retaining fee, and in time of war should purchase, if required, at a certain price, a maximum limit being fixed. Each cob should be ready with serviceable bridle and saddle of suitable patterns whenever required during the months in the year when drills are being carried on. A small roughriding staff with a farrier sergeant would be required at each riding centre, for instruction in riding, saddling, grooming, and the care of horses. The recruit when trained should receive a small increase of pay, with badge, which would both encourage others to volunteer for mounted training, and would be an acknowledgment of the man's increased military efficiency. The proportion of mounted infantry battalions to be regularly maintained as part of the establishment of the Army is a matter demanding further consideration. The general question of the provision of Army horses is now receiving from the Press the attention it deserves; and this is but a branch of it, and a very important one, because it is not alone essential to have the men for equipping at short notice a large force of mounted riflemen, but also to have a sufficient number of the proper stamp of small, handy horses whereon to mount them. The breeding of Army horses in this country and in Ireland has been much hindered hitherto, owing to the insufficient prices paid by the War Department in the face of the risks attending the rearing of the animals in their early years. The consequences are that fewer horses are bred than should be the case, and that of those that become useful remounts the most promising are purchased at enhanced prices by foreign agents.

The release of some hundred and twenty regimental officers, prisoners of war at Pretoria, must have come, for more reasons than one, as a godsend to the War Office. All these officers have been seconded in their regiments, and their places have had to be filled by new appointments. As it is they will gradually be restored. Four of them are actually commanding officers of units.

The War Office is suffering from a plethora of suggested reforms. Some of them are being relentlessly driven into unwilling ears. The Auxiliary Forces are very properly coming in for a large share of attention. The position of the Volunteer Force is, we believe, now under consideration. Its strength and weakness has, by the present national emergency, been laid bare, and the psychological moment for amendment, if not reconstruction, has arrived. First and foremost it is held by those who have a right to speak as representatives of the Service that Volunteer officers should be compulsorily trained in the higher branches of the profession. This can only be done by the establishment of night schools at provincial centres. Some are inclined to advocate an addition to the number of instructors to the extent of one per company. This is both unnecessary and undesirable. It is of the first importance that the officers should be brought into touch with the rank and file. This is a *sine qua non* of good feeling, and consequently of efficiency. There should be no restriction on the number of men sent to camp, whether it is a brigade or battalion camp. Commanding officers should be encouraged to bring every efficient Volunteer into the summer camps. Volunteer officers now, we are glad to find, agree with the view we have always taken in regard to the brigade system which stands condemned. For one week in the year battalions are under the brigadier, and for the remaining fifty-one under the officer commanding the regimental district. They should serve one master only. What is the object of having a brigadier if he is not to command? The Secretary of State has recognised that a Volunteer expert officer should be consulted by the War Office as to matters relating to the Volunteer Service, but as this expert is one whose knowledge of the Force is confined to the Metropolitan only, we fail to see what benefit will accrue to the service at large. The new arrangement is likely to result rather in evil than in good. One would have thought that the Major-General commanding the Home District, the senior officers of the Brigade of Guards, and any number of competent adjutants, would have been able to have given advice on questions affecting the Metropolitan corps. The War Office, however,

has once again gone out of its way to do the wrong thing. What a pity it is that the department in such matters cannot be induced to display ordinary business qualities!

The steps which are being taken to increase the establishments of Volunteer battalions in London and the provinces are open to objection. The desire of commanding officers to add to the strength of their regiments is at first sight praiseworthy; but the matter cuts two ways. The effect of the war has been to produce a martial feeling among all classes of the community, and no doubt thousands of young men are now desirous of bearing arms who would not have thought of doing so in more peaceful times. It is doubtful, however, whether the military spirit will continue when active operations are at an end. Already difficulty is experienced in some districts in finding candidates to fill vacancies in the commissioned ranks. Any considerable augmentation of establishments would, there is reason to fear, tend to make the want of officers more felt; and even so far as the rank and file are concerned, it is not possible to secure large musters for annual encampments, which alone can provide proper training for officers and men. Armed men on paper are not of much military value; but a large augmentation of our Volunteer strength would mean more individuals in this category. It would be far better, we are disposed to think, to submit the Volunteers to a process of weeding than to take on thousands of new men, and so add greatly to the work of the staff, without any prospect of better general results. If there are so many applicants for enrolment, why not put pressure on the shirkers to move on and give place to those more enthusiastic than themselves? Numbers are illusory. What the nation wants is men trained to arms. An extensive augmentation of the Volunteers will only tend to lower the general standard. We should much prefer to see the principle of the waiting list introduced. That would act as an incentive to those serving to do their duty loyally. By that means the hands of commanding officers would be considerably strengthened, for the shirkers could then be summarily dealt with, and would be less willing to submit to the pains and penalties of indolence. It would be time enough to talk of raising fresh companies when those that exist were brought up to the standard of efficiency laid down by regulation. What the Government requires to do first of all, so far as the Auxiliary Forces are concerned, is to bring the Militia up to its full establishment, and render that Service popular. We are not among those who consider that anything is to be gained by encouraging jealousies between the forces of the Crown;

indeed, we deprecate most strongly all attempts in that direction. At the same time we recognise the justice of the complaints of those Militia officers who contend that their service is being sacrificed to the prevailing inclination of the heads of the War Office to lump the figures of the Auxiliary Forces together for the purposes of Parliamentary statements. By this means the Militia is placed in a false position. It is the bounden duty of the Government to at once introduce such measures as will fill the Militia ranks. Until it has done that it ought to regard with disfavour any attempts to bring new Volunteer companies into existence, for unless it does so it will in the long run do injury to all Services, without conferring substantial benefit on any. It has to be remembered that the Militia is a valuable feeder to the Army. The stronger it is the better will be the chances of filling up gaps in the regiments of the line when emergencies arise. It is, therefore, the most suicidal policy to allow it to labour under the serious disadvantages which it has done, and no excuse can be offered for those in authority who year by year regard with indifference returns which show at once that there is something absolutely wrong in its administration at Headquarters, a state of things which no attempt is made to put right. What the Government ought to do now is to increase the attractions of the Militia, and bring it to its full establishment. Until it has done that it is the height of folly for it to devote its energies to raising more men for the Volunteers, as it would naturally create false impressions, and must in the end be productive of injury all round.

It is satisfactory to know that there is no deterioration in the physique of the candidates who are coming forward for Army commissions. The reports to the War Office furnished by the medical boards are most encouraging under this head. The rejections are comparatively few, for the young men who offer themselves are all that could be desired, and the University candidates are said to be excellent.

Where are the Boer guns? It is the great and only mystery of the war, and now that peace is in sight it grows deeper than ever. There were big guns before Kimberley, in the Magersfontein defences, in front of Mafeking, in the Collesberg region, and in Natal. In short the enemy gaily transported their artillery to half a dozen widely-separated points in a territory as large as Europe without Russia. Since Lord Roberts took the field in February they have been gradually retreating, until the area of their resistance has narrowed to a small circle in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal; nevertheless they have almost invariably managed to carry away with them their heavy artillery with an ease that has astonished everybody. Even at Paardeberg the capture of big guns was distinctly disappointing. Where can the rest be? Or is the Lydenburg district being transformed into a huge arsenal. The dismantled forts at Pretoria and Johannesburg might be explained by supposing that their guns were employed in the field, but now that the main body of the enemy has been dispersed with small captures of artillery on our part, the mystery must be cleared up in some other way. It is easy enough to understand how the Boers escaped with their heavy transport when they were in possession of the railways, and easy enough to understand that, with wide turning movements on our side, an enemy, which is past-master in the art of retreating, should be able to get away without leaving anything behind. But with the ox, the slowest of all transport animals, as his sole means of moving heavy guns, the case should be different. But apparently, it is nothing of the kind. After nearly every engagement away travel the Boer guns, and we have no better satisfaction than the sight of the dust they raise in the blue of distance. In the west, where General Baden-Powell and Sir Archibald Hunter are doing such excellent work in restoring order, the thing is even more inexplicable. Boers are surrendering in every direction, stands of arms are growing, and the country is rapidly being pacified; but, so far, no Pom-Poms, Creusots, or Krupp guns have been surrendered. Until they are the war cannot be regarded as at an end.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

The Genuine Brandy.
Bottled in Cognac.

Army Personal.

Colonels E. W. D. Ward, C.B., and S. J. Lea, C.B., Army Service Corps, completed on June 15 the term of service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, which rendered them liable to retirement. Under the terms of the Royal Warrant, however, a proportion of officers on the supernumerary list can be specially selected to complete a total of twelve authorised to be retained for more lengthened service. Whilst again, so long as the war lasts in South Africa, the Secretary of State has the right to retain the services of all officers of the corps for such time as it may be necessary to do so. Under these conditions Colonels Ward and Lea are both held on. Colonels M. Graham and J. A. Boyd, C.B., have just been placed on the Retired List on completion of service. The other officers of the Army Service Corps coming under the limitation rule this year are Colonels A. W. Collard, June 29 (extended for service in China); J. Whitley, August 25; E. P. B. Smith and W. F. Moore, October 10; C. E. Heath, November 12, and J. W. B. Parkin, November 14. Some few of these will be certain to be selected for further employment. At the same time it seems to us that it would be a fairer and more practical course to remove retained officers from the corps under Article 183B. of the Royal Warrant of April 2, 1894, making those only temporarily retained supernumerary in the strict sense. The officers removed from the corps as colonels are granted the substantive rank as well as the increased pay and allowances, so that they could have no grievance. We fail to see that any advantage is gained by making the regulations complicated.

Lord Ebrington and the Chairman of the Dartmoor Committee of the Devon County Council are anxious that the Government should acquire Dartmoor as a training ground for our troops. There is much to be said in favour of the proposal. Dartmoor possesses great natural advantages. As an artillery training place it has few equals. At present, as Sir Roper Lethbridge who knows the neighbourhood well, said the other day, one of the finest butts for artillery practice in the world is afforded by the rugged, boulder-strewn heights of Yes Tor, a typical "kopje" rising above the table-land of the moor to a height of over 2,000ft.—the highest ground in England south of Snowdon; and its widely extending spurs enable shells to be fired at the long ranges of those modern guns of which we have had such unpleasant experience in South Africa with practically no danger to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Scattered over Dartmoor there are innumerable similar "kopjes," with in some places wild, rocky ravines and swift rivers, in others spruets and impassable "mires" or bogs—exactly the sort of country to accustom our soldiers to such mountaineering warfare as they have been having in South Africa. It could not but be of immense advantage to have this ground as an occasional training place. There are difficulties, some suggest, in the way of acquiring the land. "A short Act of Parliament," it has been said by Mr. Huxham Watson, "would be necessary to provide for every difficulty in the case." But, we entirely support the view of Sir Roper Lethbridge that "whether a 'short Act' or a long Act, or a dozen Acts be required, surely the country has learnt from bitter experience that the object to be attained—that of enabling our officers to obtain proper training in handling our brave troops, and our men proper training in the use of modern weapons—must be attained, whatever may be the cost."

SALISBURY PLAIN.—The Midland and South-Western Junction Railway Company has been authorised by the War Office to immediately begin the construction of a new railway from their Ludgershall station to the military headquarters on Salisbury Plain. The line will be nearly three miles long, and there will be a station, provided with extensive accommodation, at Tedworth, in close proximity to the site of the large barracks, army ordnance and other depots, the erection of which was sanctioned in the special military vote of £1,600,000 last session. The railway, which is to be completed within something like a year from the present time, will be primarily used for the conveyance from the M. and S.W.J.R. system at Ludgershall to Tedworth of the immense quantities of materials required for the building operations there, in order to avoid the expense and inconvenience of cartage, but it will ultimately be used as a passenger and goods line.

The Queen's kindness has been once more exemplified by the gift of a beautiful silver cup to the little son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Eagar, 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, who was wounded at Stormberg, and died of wounds on February 13. The cup bears the inscription:—"Victor Alexander Averell William Denison Eagar, from his godmother, Victoria R.I., 1900." Mrs. Eagar, who resides at Newcastle, co. Down, is naturally very proud of her Majesty's wholly unexpected kindness.

The Princess of Wales is sending out to the war twenty nurses at once, selected from the nursing staff of the London Hospital. The Prince and Princess of Wales have adapted and fitted up a very pretty farmhouse close to Sandringham for the use of officers invalided from the war who need convalescent help and have nowhere to go. Every detail of the arrangements and the decoration have had the personal attention of the Princess herself. Their Royal Highnesses' intention is to offer this home in the first place to colonial officers, and they have directed that an invitation from them should be given to any such officers to whom the rest and quiet would be beneficial. During their stay the officers will be the guests of the Prince and Princess.

The Commander-in-Chief in India telegraphed to Lord Roberts last week:—"The Army in India and your many friends amongst the native Princes are full of admiration for the successful operations under your lordship's brilliant leadership." Lord Roberts replied on Saturday:—"On behalf of myself and the force which it is my privilege to command, I tender you and all our comrades of the Indian Army our grateful thanks for your congratulations."

Replying for the Army at a Masonic banquet at Simla, on the 12th ult., General Sir Power Palmer spoke of the share he proposed to take another year in Masonic interests in Simla, in the event of the Cabinet at home deciding that he was to stay on in his present appointment.

The Duke of Connaught will visit Londonderry at the end of the month in connection with the formal opening and manning of the new forts at the entrance of Lough Swilly.

Much sympathy will be felt for Lieut.-General Sir Robert Cunliffe Low, commanding the forces in Bombay, in the loss of his wife, who died suddenly last week at Poona. The deceased lady, Constance by name, was the daughter of the late Captain Taylor, of the Honourable East India Company's service, and married, in 1862, Sir Robert Low, who was at the time a captain in the 1st Bengal European Cavalry. Lady Low was much beloved by all who knew her.

On Wednesday night Lieut.-General Sir George White was entertained to dinner by Sir Walter Peace, Agent-General for Natal, at St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, and advantage was taken of the occasion to present him with a sword of honour

from the residents of Ladysmith, and a service of plate from the working-men of Durban. Sir Walter Peace, in making the presentations, mentioned that the workmen's gift was all the more pleasing because it was raised by a shilling subscription, which allowed every man to give his mite. Sir George White paid a tribute to the manner in which the civilians of Ladysmith came forward to help him. The women in Ladysmith, rather than desert their homes, decided to face the siege. So long as we had such mothers we need not be afraid of the degeneration of the race. General White dined with the Queen and Royal Family at Windsor Castle on Thursday, returning to London the same evening. He left England yesterday for Gibraltar to take up his duties as Governor.

Lieut.-General Sir J. W. Cox, Colonel of the Bedfordshire Regiment, has been offered and has accepted transfer to the Somersetshire Light Infantry, and is succeeded at the head of the Bedfordshire Regiment by Lieut.-General W. C. Bancroft. Sir J. W. Cox received his first commission in the old 13th, June 26, 1838, and his connection with the regiment continued up to 1865, when he was placed on half-pay as 2nd Lieut.-Colonel. He served with it in the Afghan Campaign, 1840-41; in the Crimea, and through the Indian Mutiny. General Bancroft exchanged to the old 16th, August 2, 1850, and commanded the 2nd Batn. August 14, 1867, to April 12, 1879.

It has been decided not to bring the body of Lieut.-General Sir W. Penn-Symons home from Natal for interment.

Major-General Sir Edward Robert Prevost Woodgate, who died from his wounds at the Mooi River, Natal, on March 23, at the age of 55, bequeathed to his brother, Walter Bradford Woodgate, £100 and his personal and household effects; and to his brothers, Arthur Seymour Woodgate and Gerald Marriott Woodgate, £100 each. The testator left his residuary estate in trust in equal shares for his five sisters, Henrietta Newman Woodgate, Eleanor Woodgate, Alice Rose Woodgate, Julia Mary Woodgate, and Grace Maria Woodgate. The late Sir Edward Woodgate's personal estate has been valued at £5,188 6s. 2d. net.

Major-General Sir Henry Colville, whose division has been broken up in consequence of the necessity of the British forces being divided into smaller units, left Pretoria at the end of last week en route to England.

Mr. MacNeill asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he was aware that Landdrost Baumann, of Hoopstad, had in his keeping the rifle, revolver, and other arms the late Major-General Wauchope had with him when he fell at Magersfontein, and also some small trinkets belonging to the general, and had authorised Mr. Michael Davitt to state that he would hold these articles in safe keeping till some opportunity presents itself of forwarding them to the family of General Wauchope; and whether the Government, having regard to the offer of Mr. Baumann, would take any steps to provide for the immediate forwarding of these relics of General Wauchope to his relatives. Mr. Balfour said, in reply, that no official information had been received on the subject; but Lord Roberts had been requested by telegraph to make inquiries, and, if possible, to send the information.

Major-General H. J. Hallows left Jamaica on Tuesday for England on vacating his command of the troops at the station, which he has held since December 19, 1894. It need scarcely be said how much the departure of General Hallows will be regretted after the steps taken last year to secure for him an extension, which it was decided to grant for six months, in deference to the wishes of all classes in the island.

Major-General F. T. Lloyd, C.B., R.A., Governor of the Royal Military Academy, has been granted a Distinguished Service Reward of £100 a year. General Lloyd joined the Army October 1, 1857. He served in the Egyptian War 1882 (medal and bronze star); in the Sudan Expedition 1884, in command R.A., including battles of Teb and Tamai (three times mentioned

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in despatches, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel and two clasps); and in the Nile campaign 1884-85, as commandant at Assiout (mentioned in despatches, C.B.).

Major-General F. G. Berkeley will be placed on the retired list on the 21st inst., on completing seven years in non-employment.

Brigadier-General W. H. Lyster, I.S.C., now on leave in England, has been permitted to resign his command of the Nagpore District, Madras, and will not return to India.

Colonel Sir C. Holled Smith, late King's Royal Rifles, is about to be promoted to the rank of Major-General on the establishment.

Colonel Lord Downe, C.I.E., late 10th Hussars, having been relieved of his duties as officer in charge of foreign military attachés on the staff of Lord Roberts, has left Cape Town for England.

Colonel H. J. de B. de Berniere completes his five years in command of the 29th Regimental District at Worcester on Monday, when he is succeeded by Colonel W. S. Clarke, lately commanding the 1st Batn. Worcestershire Regiment.

Colonel H. Hall, Commandant, Royal Hibernian Military School, has been granted a Distinguished Service Reward of £60 a year.

Colonel J. Long, R.A., who commanded the guns at Colenso, is stated by several papers this week to have been placed on half-pay. The news, however, comes rather late in the day, for Colonel Long's transfer to the Half-Pay List took place more than a month ago, as reference to the June Army List will show. The sympathy for Colonel Long throughout the Service is very great.

Colonel Sir H. McCallum, R.E., A.D.C., arrived at St. John's on Thursday evening, and resumed his duties as Governor of Newfoundland from leave in England.

Colonel F. Cochran, late Hampshire Regiment, attained the age limit on the 27th ult., and would in ordinary circumstances have been retired; but it has been decided to retain him on the active list, so that he may continue to discharge for the present the duties of Deputy Judge-Advocate at headquarters, which position he has filled since the end of October last to the great advantage of the Service.

Colonel R. B. Mainwaring, C.M.G., is on passage home from the Cape in the *Kildonan Castle* in charge of invalids. He left on the 23rd ult., and on arrival will take over command of the 23rd Regimental District, Wrexham, to which he has been appointed.

Colonel W. B. Wade, A.P.D., Chief Paymaster in South Africa, attains the limit of age on Wednesday next, but will be retained in the Service for the present as a supernumerary.

Colonel Sir Charles Leslie, Bart., C.B., I.S.C., is in temporary command at Abbottabad, vice Colonel G. H. C. Dyce, I.S.C., officiating D.A.G., Bengal.

Colonel J. P. C. Neville, I.S.C., A.Q.M.G., Madras Army Headquarters, has been appointed D.A.G., Madras, vice Brigadier-General G. Henry, R.E., transferred to Indian Army Headquarters in a similar capacity, vice Brigadier-General F. G. Barrow, C.B., I.S.C., left for China as Chief of the Staff. Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Fenton, I.S.C., takes Colonel Neville's place as A.Q.M.G.

Colonel T. Deane, C.B., retired list, late Director of Remounts in India, who has rendered such valuable service to the Imperial Yeomanry, has gone to South Africa.

Colonel A. A. Pearson, I.S.C., and Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Kelly, R.E., have been selected to officiate as A.A.G., Kurrachee and Quetta Districts respectively, vice Lieut.-Colonels Swain and O'Sullivan.

Colonel C. H. Stoddart is the only officer of the Indian Staff Corps who comes under the age rule this month. He completes his time on the 17th inst.

Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Blewitt, R.F.A., will take up his duties as a member of the Ordnance Committee in relief of Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Willoughby on Tuesday next.

Lieut.-Colonel P. W. Watts, retired list, Royal Irish Regiment, has joined at Colchester as Staff Officer for Instruction, Eastern District.

Lieut.-Colonel E. M. Alexander, retired list, late Seaforth Highlanders, of Bridge of Allan, has been appointed a J.P. for Stirlingshire.

Lieut.-Colonel W. Campbell, retired list, R.A.M.C., in medical charge of the Guards Depot, Caterham, has been selected for the medical charge of the National Rifle Association Camp at Bisley.

The War Office has published a list of officers serving with the Chinese Regiment from Wei Hai Wei now at the front in China:—Lieut.-Colonel H. Bower, I.S.C.; Majors C. D. Bruce, Duke of Wellington's Regiment (Second in Command), and G. E. Pereira, Grenadier Guards; Captains W. M. Watson, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, A. A. S. Barnes, Wiltshire Regiment, G. F. Molyneux Montgomerie, Grenadier Guards, (Adj't.) A. J. Hill, East Surrey Regiment, C. F. Menzies, South Lancashire Regiment, B. C. Fairfax, Durham Light Infantry, and L. A. E. Ollivant, Royal Fusiliers; and Lieutenants R. N. Bray, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, W. T. Layard, Northamptonshire Regiment, and G. C. Brooke, Border Regiment.

The Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G., Hon. Lieut.-Colonel-Commandant Forth Division Submarine Miners Volunteers, R.E., and Captain Lanarkshire Yeomanry, has been appointed Knight of the Order of the Thistle in the room of the late Duke of Argyll.

Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Gordon, R.E., Director of Engineering and Stores, Egyptian Army, has arrived home from Cairo on leave until the middle of September.

Among the appointments as Aide-de-Camp in the South African Field Force, which have been made as the result of the re-arrangement of commands, are those of Major W. J. Mackeson, 7th Dragoon Guards, to the staff of Major-General J. B. Dickson, C.B.; Captains the Marquis of Tullibardine, Royal Horse Guards, to that of Brigadier-General J. F. Burn-Murdoch; the Hon. L. R. D. Gray, the Carabineers, to Brigadier-General T. C. Porter; F. W. Wormald, 7th Hussars, to Brigadier-General J. R. P. Gordon; H. G. De Pledge, 19th Hussars, to Major-General Lord Dundonald, C.B.; E. A. Saunders, R.A., to Major-General C. W. H. Douglas, A.D.C.; R. D. Whigham, Royal Lancashire Regiment, to Major-General H. A. MacDonald, C.B.; L. H. Spry, West Yorkshire

Regiment, to Brigadier-General F. W. Kitchener; F. B. Maurice, Derbyshire Regiment, to Lieut.-General T. Kelly-Kenny, C.B.; and A. R. Hoskins, North Staffordshire Regiment, to Major-General J. G. Maxwell, D.S.O.; and Lieuts. H. B. Abadie, 11th Hussars, to Lieut.-General Sir A. Hunter; F. D. Farquhar, Coldstream Guards, to Lieut.-General R. Pole-Carew, C.B.; A. E. McNamara, Queen's Regiment, to Lieut.-General Sir Francis Clery; A. W. Rickman, Northumberland Fusiliers, to Major-General R. E. Allen; G. W. Howard, Essex Regiment, to Brigadier-General T. R. Stephenson; C. E. Balfour, King's Royal Rifles, to Lieut.-General the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, C.B.; Hon. R. A. Campbell, Cameron Highlanders, to Lieut.-General Sir H. Jolville; and L. F. Renny, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to Major-General C. D. Cooper.

Major W. E. Fairholme, R.F.A., will be Assistant Military Secretary to Lieut.-General Sir George White at Gibraltar, and Lieutenants R. G. Hooper, 5th Lancers, and H. A. Cape, 18th Hussars, Aides-de-Camp.

Major C. M. T. Western, R.F.A., has been confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Military Secretary to Lieut.-General Sir George Wolseley, commanding the troops in Madras.

Major H. A. Kinloch, King's Royal Rifles, Inspector of Musketry in the Southern District, has been selected to command the Provisional Battalion of Public Schools Volunteers which will assemble in camp at Aldershot on July 30 for training till August 15. The battalion, estimated at a thousand strong, will be encamped at Government House.

Captain H. F. Thuillier, R.E., has been awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal United Service Institution of India. The subject was the use of light railways of two-feet six-inches gauge, in Indian warfare, and the organisation and working of railway corps. Captain G. Lubbock, R.E., was awarded the silver medal.

Captain C. W. Griffith, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been appointed Adjutant of the Calcutta Light Horse, Central Bengal Light Horse and Chota Mounted Rifles.

Captain A. W. S. Wingate, 14th Bengal Lancers, and Havildar Gurdit Singh, 45th Sikhs, have been awarded by the Commander-in-Chief in India the MacGregor memorial medals for 1900, the latter also receiving a gratuity of 100rs.

Captain S. C. Byrne, 21st Middlesex Rifles, has been appointed to the City Imperial Volunteers, with the temporary rank of Captain in the Army; and Captains R. Carr, Queen's Westminster Rifles, and A. A. C. Selfe, 2nd V.B. Middlesex Regiment, as Lieuts., with the temporary rank of Lieuts. in the Army, to go out with the C.I.V. reinforcement leaving for the Cape next week.

The officers from other regiments who will be attached to the regiments going to China in order to make a full complement of twelve are:—

To 1st Bengal Lancers.—Capt. A. P. Browne, Central India Horse; and Lieut. J. R. Gausson, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

To 2nd Rajputs.—Lieuts. C. G. Campbell, 4th; and R. J. Cuming, 16th; and 2nd Lieut. S. B. Combe, 17th Bengal Infantry.

To 7th Rajputs.—Lieut. H. C. Cutler and 2nd Lieuts. H. N. F. Macdonnell, 8th; and G. T. Van der Gucht, 11th Bengal Infantry.

To 24th Punjabis.—Capt. G. J. FitzM. Soady, 19th; and Lieut. J. L. Furney, 22nd Punjabis.

To 1st Batn. 4th Gurkhas.—Capt. A. H. Battye and A. Grant, from 2nd Batn.

To 2nd Bombay Infantry.—Lieut. R. E. E. Kriekenbeek and 2nd Lieut. R. G. Baker, 19th; and Lieuts. J. H. Casserly and H. E. Rudkin, 20th Bombay Infantry.

To 26th Bombay Infantry.—Lieut. B. F. R. Holbrooke, 24th Bombay Infantry.

To 30th Bombay Infantry.—2nd Lieuts. W. L. Maxwell and W. A. Bayley, 27th; and Lieut. W. N. Hay, 29th Bombay Infantry.

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Army Foreign.

The Chinese Army is divided into three lines of defence, viz., regular army, reserves under arms, and reserves between sixteen and sixty years of age, who are called out for training for only a few days in the year. The fighting troops and reserves under arms form what may be termed the Imperial standing army. It is impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion as to their strength, but it is reckoned that there are 60,000 cavalry and 850,000 infantry and artillery. Major A. E. J. Marshall, the British officer who is, perhaps, one of the best authorities, has summed up the number and disposition of the forces thus:—

FIGHTING TROOPS.

Manchurian Field Force	50,000
Manchurian Irregulars	20,000
Fighting Braves	125,000
Chien-Chun, or Disciplined Troops	10,000
	205,000

RESERVES UNDER ARMS.

Peking Field Force	13,000
Banner Troops in Peking	75,000
Banner Troops in Provinces	95,000
Luh-Ying, or Green Standard Regiments	506,000
	689,000

The armament of the army is an unknown quantity. Quite recently, it is reported, the Chinese arsenals have turned out a number of 3.7cm. quick-firing mountain guns, but their present whereabouts are unknown. The army possesses also a respectable stock of machine-guns of various patterns. They have besides many native-made rifles of lin. calibre, each carried and manipulated by two men. The weapon is 9ft long, and fitted with a home-made Mauser or Mannlicher breech-mechanism, according to fancy. It has recently been decided to re-arm the whole infantry with one standard pattern of rifle, and the choice has fallen upon the Lee, which has a calibre of .433in.

General Jamant has created a sensation in France by resigning his position as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. This step follows very closely on the departure of General de Gallifet from the War Office. General Jamant's reason for retiring is that "the instability of the Chief of the Army Staff is incompatible with the formation and the control of forces in the field." General Brugere, the successor of General Jamant, will retain his post as Military Governor of Paris, as did General Saussier. General Penderzec will, it is stated, be appointed Chief of the General Staff of the Army, in the room of General Delanne, whose resignation has also been accepted. General Penderzec is at present Chief of the Staff of the Military Governor of Paris.

The new German quick-firing field gun, as our readers are aware, is Krupp's "C. 96." But technical progress is rapid, and already Krupp has introduced a new gun with some improvement, known as "C. 99." The differences between the two guns do not appear to be considerable, but the new piece marks another step. It is constructed of nickel steel, described as secure against rupture in all circumstances, and it consists of the body of the gun, the jacket, and the pivot breech block upon the Krupp system. The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* remarks that the new gun reaches a very high point in ordnance construction, but that it does not in any way discredit the gun which has lately been adopted for the German Army.

The Russian Imperial Manœuvres will take place in August between Kursk and Orel, the Grand Duke Nicolaivitch being the umpire. Not less than 154 battalions of infantry, seventy-eight squadrons of cavalry, and 348 guns will take part in these manœuvres, forming two armies. The army of Moscow (seventy-five battalions, thirty-seven squadrons, and 168 guns) will be under command of the Grand Duke Sergius Alexandrovitch, while the Southern army (seventy-nine battalions, forty-one squadrons, and 180 guns), will be under that of General Kouropatkin, the Minister of War. The corps cavalry will in each case have the strength of a division and the cavalry attached to the

divisions of each of the two army corps of the Moscow army will comprise a regiment of six squadrons, while in the case of the Southern army each of the Army corps will have a brigade of Cossacks, each of eight sotnias. The general idea of the manœuvres is as follows:—The principal army marching from the west crosses the Dnieper at Orsha and Ratchitza and marches upon Moscow. The southern army covering the right flank of the principal army, advancing from Kursk, attempts to capture Orel and the railway, uniting that place with Briansk. But, as the enemy is in superior numbers, this southern army is obliged at first to endeavour to hold a position at Kursk, and only to attempt to accomplish its object after having been reinforced. The principal army of the east falls back upon Moscow, before the enemy who have crossed the Dnieper, and the Moscow army, in order to check the enemy upon the Smolensk and Briansk line, attempts to defeat the southern army advancing from Kursk.

The *Progrès Militaire* devotes an article to our medical service in South Africa, chiefly taking its intelligence from the *British Medical Journal*. It draws the conclusion that the first necessity is to possess in time of peace a sufficient body of medical officers to cope with the probable number of sick and wounded, so that, at the declaration of war, the civil surgeons may be properly embodied and employed in their particular work, while the special functions of the military medical officer, including command, sanitary formations, administration, hygienic preparation, and other matters, may be reserved exclusively to the regular military practitioner. It is almost equally necessary, says our contemporary, to have a sufficient number of infirmiry servants and nurses in proportion to the force employed, while the material of the medical branch is, of course, a first necessity.

THE FORCES OF NEW SOUTH WALES. (WITH COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.)

The military forces of New South Wales are the most considerable in the Australian colonies. The mounted brigade includes the New South Wales Lancers, the Mounted Rifles, and the 1st Australian (Volunteer) Horse, and there is a permanent regiment of Royal Australian Artillery, in addition to the New South Wales Artillery Regiment. The colony has also a corps of engineers and four infantry regiments, apart from the Volunteer infantry, in which are included the Union Volunteer Regiment, the Scottish Rifles, the Irish Rifles, the Australian Rifles, the St. George's Rifles, and the National Guard. The other forces of the colony are the Railway Volunteer Corps, the Army Service Corps, and the Army Medical Corps, and there is a Veterinary Department. The patriotism of the colony at the outbreak of the war was a bright page in our colonial history. As the premier colony, New South Wales led the way, and the correspondent of the *Times* at Sydney remarked that marvels were wrought in the fire of enthusiasm that would last long in the memory of the New Australia. The New South Wales Lancers are well-known in this country. They have done excellent service in South Africa, like all the other colonial forces. The New South Wales military contingent in South Africa comprises, in addition to the Lancers, the 1st Australian (Volunteer) Horse, a unit of mounted rifles, the "A" battery of the New South Wales Regiment of Royal Australian Artillery, an infantry unit, and a unit of the Army Medical Corps.

The Lancers had some part in Lord Methuen's battles, but the Australians were chiefly employed, earlier in the campaign, on the northern border of Cape Colony. In January, near Slingersfontein, a party of the Lancers was cut to pieces, and a number of the men, after making an unavailing and prolonged resistance, were compelled to surrender. The men of New South Wales were then sent up to Modder River, and the Lancers, forming part of General Porter's brigade, were with General French in the relief of Kimberley. They afterwards marched with the troops upon Bloemfontein, and took part in several engagements, notably in the fight at Driefontein. The mounted infantry were concerned in the same operations, and all the New South Wales forces were employed in the advance to Pretoria.

The colony also contributed largely to the Bushmen's contingent. The movement was, in fact, initiated by Major J. Randal Carey, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed in Sydney, where men and money were freely forthcoming, with the result that a very fine force joined General Carrington in the operations on the Rhodesian side. The Empire has reason to be proud of the excellent troops of New South Wales.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having recently returned from South Africa, where I held a position on the staff, which enabled me to form an accurate judgment, until I was laid low with enteric fever, I can fully endorse the views of those who say that Lord Roberts and his staff did all they could to see that things were made as comfortable as possible for the sick and wounded. And as for the medical officers, I cannot find words complimentary enough in which to write of their efforts. But the system, I maintain, is as bad as it well could be. Not that I am surprised. What can be expected when in every garrison in the kingdom in peace time the doctor is regarded with distrust, and in every Service club he is considered more or less the inferior of his more combatant brother. I have been one of those who have held for some years that this feeling was most prejudicial to the Army in every way, being most lowering to it in a social sense, and very damaging from the professional aspect. Lord Roberts, to my knowledge, has done his utmost to combat the mischief, but the seeds had taken such deep root during a long period of peace that it was due entirely to the noble instincts of the doctor that failure was not complete. But, having learnt our lesson, do let us profit by it; do let us come out of this campaign free from the old prejudice, and do—and this is a most essential point—let the committees of Service clubs take a lead in producing that better feeling which ought to exist. I have been in South Africa, and have seen for myself what worthy good fellows the doctors are when they are put to the test of war. I have seen, too, the cruel results of the misunderstandings to which I refer. I have myself been struck down by disease, and been saved by the Army doctor's care and attention. I trust, therefore, you will allow me to say that to the miserable feeling of petty jealousy hitherto existing I attribute much of the breakdown of system; for where it has not broken down the credit has been due to the doctors, who have done their duty regardless of all the snubs administered during periods of peace. I am by no means alone in taking the view I do, for on the transport in which I came home it was agreed by all that the doctors have done credit to their calling. But the sick man is apt, perhaps, to be more generous than he who is in robust health. Two cases came under my own eyes in which doctors tended the wounded, without fear and without thought of reward, under the heaviest fire in this campaign. Tales have been told me of others who have displayed similar gallantry. Yet these are the men who in peace time the whole Service is required by orders from the Service clubs to condemn, and, if need be, insult. There is growing up in the Army a very strong impression that this state of things is wrong and in South Africa the feeling when I left was deep-rooted on the subject. I hope, therefore, that you will permit me to make known my ideas, endorsing as they do those of the correspondent whom you quoted last week, and, I may say further, of every officer of any rank whom I met in South Africa. It may be well for those who have been at home during the last few months, whilst others have been giving their lives and shedding their blood so freely at the front, to know that all ranks of the Army have learnt to recognise the important part which the Army doctor plays in a modern campaign; and the most serious consequences will arise if the medical service continues to be discredited and the whole medical arrangements of the Army put out of gear to the disadvantage of the suffering soldiers at the bidding of ruling spirits in Service clubland, which is really the case just now, as every soldier who has taken part in the South African campaign knows well. BRASS CAP.

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WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, June 30.

The enveloping movement against De Wet was completed to-day according to the plan laid down by the Commander-in-Chief, by Sir Francis Clery's occupation of Vlaaklaagte. This place is 21 miles from Standerton, and the railway is stated to have been intact the whole of that distance. There was one slight skirmish with the Boers, but they were driven back.

News of the captured Irish Yeomanry came to hand from Standerton. The battalion which capitulated at Lindley, under Lieut.-Col. Spragge, D.S.O. fought, it seems, most gallantly for five days, hemmed in on a kopje, until their ammunition was exhausted, and they were reduced to jam only as rations. They well upheld the honour of their land.

The horses of the Boer commandoes opposing Gen. Rundle stated to be in a miserable condition and dying in large numbers for want of proper food and attention. There is also a great deficiency of ammunition for the guns.

Sunday, July 1.

Sir Redvers Buller telegraphed from Standerton that Major-Gen. Talbot Coke, with 10th Brigade, made reconnaissance on June 29 towards Amersfoort. He found 2,000 of the enemy there with guns occupying a strong position. Having shelled them he retired, and was not followed up by enemy. His casualties were two men killed and six men wounded.

Monday, July 2.

From Pretoria news came to hand that "supplies are being brought into market freely from the surrounding district, and everything is settling down, the quiet and orderly behaviour of the British troops, and the excellent feeling they display towards the Dutch population, having done much to produce confidence."

Tuesday, July 3.

Lord Roberts, in a telegram received to-day, stated that Gen. Hunter had crossed the Vaal on his way to Frankfort to join hands with Gen. Macdonald's Brigade from Heilbron. Sir Redvers Buller's leading brigade had, his Lordship went on to say, left Standerton for Greylingstad, a town on the Johannesburg railway midway between Standerton and Heidelberg.

Wednesday, July 4.

Sir Redvers Buller telegraphed to the Secretary of State for War from Standerton at 11.40 a.m.:—"Gen. Clery from Graylingstad joined hands at Zuikersbosch Rand River with Gen. Hart from Heidelberg. He met with but slight opposition during his march."

A flying column under Col. Hickman, Worcester-shire Regiment, consisting solely of mounted men, moved north from Kroonstad to-day to complete the cordon round the Boers bases in the Orange River Colony from the south-west.

Thursday, July 5.

Lord Roberts sent a despatch from Pretoria announcing that several respectable Boers surrendered to Gen. Hart yesterday, and a soldiers' home was opened at Heidelberg, the inhabitants helping and subscribing £40 towards initial expenses. Gen. Barton reports that 2,631 stands of arms have been delivered up at Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, and Potchefstroom to date. Lord Roberts had inspected Mahon's small force, which did such excellent work in the relief of the Mafeking garrison. "The Imperial Light Horse," he said, "which I purposely brought from Natal to take part in the expedition, are a most soldierly workmanlike body of men."

The Boers made a desperate attempt to regain Ficksburg during the night. They attacked shortly after 12 o'clock. The fighting was short but sharp. It lasted an hour. This is regarded as the enemy's last effort to reoccupy the town. The Boers are reported by Reuter's correspondent to be short of Mauser ammunition. They cannot use the ammunition they have captured.

Friday, July 6.

Lady Roberts is now in Pretoria. The train in which she travelled was preceded on the journey by an armoured train.

The postal service is now open between Johannesburg and Pretoria. An enormous mail has accumulated.

Remounts are said to be arriving in large numbers at Pretoria. "The Remount and Veterinary Departments," a telegram says, "have been working splendidly, and their perfect organisation reflects the highest credit on Cols. Stevenson and Matthews, and those serving under them. The labours of all are incessant, but the arrangements could scarcely be better."

Parties of Boers are arriving daily in the different camps to surrender, all saying the same, that they are disgusted with the lies which have been told

them by their leaders. Mr. Steyn is said to have removed what remains of his Government from Bethlehem to Reitz village, about 30 miles to the north east of Trommel. The enemy's laager on the Tafelberg outside Senekal has disappeared. Prisoners state that the men in the Boer commandoes have little to eat and are only detained by force. Mr. Steyn is said to have strong guards round the laagers at night, and burghers found attempting to escape are sjamboked. Most of the men who are now surrendering have escaped from the laagers in the hope of getting back to their homes.

Dr. Conan Doyle, writing from the Langman Hospital, Bloemfontein, says, in dealing with the scourge of enteric that swept over the camp:—"We have had no death yet (*absit omen*) from among the inoculated, and more than once we have diagnosed the inoculation from the temperature chart before being informed of it."

The railway from Natal was to have been opened to-day as far as Johannesburg. This will give Lord Roberts a quicker and safer line of communication to the sea than that which runs through the Orange River Colony and Cape Colony, and will consequently affect the situation materially.

Total casualties since the beginning of the war up to the end of last week:—

	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men
Killed	254	2,403
Died of wounds ...	70	610
Missing and prisoners (excluding those who have been recovered)	65	2,624
Died of disease ...	133	4,204
Accidental deaths ...	—	66
Sent home as invalids...	844	18,433
	1,366	28,340

Total Losses (exclusive of
sick and wounded men
now in British Hospitals
in South Africa) ... 29,706

A sum of £50 is to be issued to adjutants and quartermasters of embodied Militia in aid of the expenses to which they have been put. The payment of this sum may be made at once by paymasters or agents.

It is intimated that Militiamen who are found unfit after having become embodied are to be treated as soldiers of the Regular forces, and their documents submitted to Chelsea, accompanied in each case by the proceedings of a medical board. Militia Reserve men who are found permanently unfit for service abroad are to be struck off the strength of the Militia Reserve, but retained in the Militia if fit for service in that force.

It has been announced by Major-Gen. T. A. Cooke, commanding at Salisbury Plain, under instructions from the War Office, that it has been decided that Militia battalions of Fusilier regiments are not to receive the full-dress head-dress, but that steps have now been taken to provide a hat for temporary purposes during the summer season for those units which are not in possession of a full-dress head-dress. Under these circumstances Major-Gen. Cooke's previous instructions regarding the provision of cap covers or hats for the troops under his command are cancelled.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT.—The medal for distinguished conduct in the field has been awarded to Pte. G. H. Day, 6th Dragoon Guards; Sergt. J. Halfpenny and Corpl. E. Early, R.H.A.; Corpls. A. Clark and R. J. Money, Acting-Bomb. J. H. Reeve, Drivers H. Taylor, H. G. Young, J. E. Petts, G. Rockall, E. W. Lucas, F. Williams, C. J. Woodward, W. Robertson, W. Wright, A. C. Hawkins, J. P. Lennox, A. Nugent (killed in action), J. Warden, A. Felton, and T. Musgrove, and Trumpr. W. W. Ayles, R.A.; Colour-Sergt. F. E. Saddon, R.M.A.; Ptes. J. Lever, H. Nelthorpe, C. Poile, and F. Finn, 1st East Kent; Sergt. J. Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders; Corpl. Greenidge and Pte. Grant, West India Regiment; Sergt. A. G. Wells, A.S.C.; Sergt. B. Thomas, West Africa Regiment; Staff-Sergt. S. W. McConnell, Army Gymnastic Staff; and 3rd Class Sergt. J. French and Corpl. P. Donnelly, British South Africa Police Col.-Sergt. G. E. Seabright and Sergt. F. J. Sears, R.M.A., have each been awarded a bar to the Distinguished Conduct medals they already possess.

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ALDERSHOT ARMY RIFLE MEETING.

The fifth Aldershot Army Rifle Meeting came to a conclusion on the Ash Ranges, Aldershot, on Thursday, when the Hon. Mrs. Montgomery Moore, wife of the general commanding the district, presented the prizes. The number of competitors in the individual competitions was larger than in any previous year. The shooting was not quite so good, taken all round, though some individual shoots were better. On three days out of the four the weather was very favourable. The chief results were as follows:—

All Comers' Challenge Cup for Teams.—Royal Marines, Walmer, 751, first; Royal Marine Artillery, 742, second; School of Musketry, Hythe, 734, third.

All Comers' Challenge Cup.—Sergt.-Inst. Wallingford, Hythe, 101, first; Sergt. Wilson, R.E., 100, second; Capt. Homer, Royal Marine Artillery, 99, third.

Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Cup.—C Co. 1st King's Own, first; details, 2nd Hants Regt., second; A Co. 3rd, Worcesters, third.

Barnard Cup.—A Co. 2nd Highland L.I., first; E Co. 2nd Highland L.I., second; D Co. 2nd Highland L.I., third.

All Ranks Competition, Rifle Championship.—Sergt. Wilson, R.E., 100, first; Sergt. Connor, 7th King's Royal Rifles, 96, second; Sergt. Gifford, 3rd Hants, 96, third.

Grocers' Cup, Rank and File, Carbine, 500 Yards.—Pte. Nunn, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 30, first; Driver Johnson, A.S.C., 29, second; Pte. Betts, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 28, third.

Officers' Rifle and Carbine.—2nd Lieut. Leather, 4th Durham L.I., 34, first; Major Bowhill, 2nd Royal Home Counties Reserves, 34, second; Lieut. Bailey, Inniskilling Fusiliers 32, and Lieut. Lamb, 6th Manchester, 32.

Hampton Prize.—H Co. 4th Worcesters, 36, first; A Co. Highland L.I., 33, second; C Co. Highland L.I., 29, third.

Berdoo Wilkinson Challenge Cup.—C Co. 3rd Hants, first; A Co. 7th King's Royal Rifles, second.

Defries Cup.—A Team 7th King's Royal Rifles, first; No. 2 Team 3rd Worcesters, second; No. 1 Team 3rd Royal Irish, third.

Grocers' Cup, Rank and File, 500 Yards.—Pte. Mitchell, 1st Royal Home Counties Reserves, 35, first; Pte. House, 2nd Royal Home Counties Reserves, 34, second; Pte. Cronin, 4th Royal Irish, 33, third.

Officers' 200 Yards, Rifle and Carbine.—Capt. Bosanquet, D.S.M., 32, first.

Bowyer's Match Team Competition.—C Co. 1st King's Own, 34, first; A Co. 1st King's Own, 23, second.

Steward Cup Mounted Competition.—C Squadron 2nd Dragoon Guards, 39, first; B Squadron 2nd Dragoon Guards, 36, second; 1st Squadron 1st Dragoon Guards, 34, third.

Carbine Championship.—Sergt. Sexton 2nd Dragoon Guards, 107, first; Sergt. Bayton, 7th Hussars, 104, second; Staff Sergt. Taylor, A.S.C., 104, third.

Ladies' Prize.—Mrs. Duffin, 29, first; Mrs. Cavendish, 29, second.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DRAGOON.—The question has not yet been considered.

FAIR PLAY.—We quite agree with your view, but the present is scarcely the time to ventilate the matter.

J. S. D.—August 2, 1872.

TARASON.—Three years.

PARENT.—The allowance would be ample.

An important addition has been made to the Army Musketry Regulations:—"In order to accustom the men to adapt the firing position to the irregularities of the ground, and at the same time to avail themselves of cover, shelter trenches should be made on all ranges, and a certain number of rounds fired from them. Similarly, when possible, a certain amount of broken ground should be provided."

The Farm and Colonisation Company is doing good work in starting in life young men who are anxious to settle in the Colonies and elsewhere. The company has just acquired a large tract of farm land in South Dakota, which offers special facilities to those in search of an opening in life who have a £100 or so at command.

HEALTH IN THE BATTLEFIELD IS KEPT AND RESTORED BY HOFF'S FLUID MALT EXTRACT.—Dr. ROBICEK, Imp. General Major, Physician of the AUSTRIAN Army, writes:—"JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT has been of great service to us in convalescence from intermittent fever, when our soldiers suffered from that malady and from wakefulness. The RUSSIAN Military Hospital reports:—"We had very many cases of Amputation, in all of which the Tonic and refreshing qualities of HOFF'S MALT proved very serviceable. Signed, Dr. BERING, Physician. Send this MALT to your Friends in the field, who will appreciate it. M. HOFF, HAMBURG, must be on all labels. London House: 29, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C."

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Obituary.

NAVY.

Capt. Walter John Whiffin, R.M.A., of the *Goliath*, died at Aden on the 28th ult., of heat apoplexy, aged 34. He was eldest son of the late J. G. Whiffin, Paymaster-in-Chief, R.N. He joined the Service Sept. 1, 1883, became Captain Sept. 1, 1894, and was Assistant Professor of Fortification, Royal Naval College, Jan. 1, 1892 to Jan. 1, 1897.

Capt. W. H. Beyts, R.M.A., whose death occurred during the recent advance on Peking under Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, was, like his brother officer, the gallant Capt. Guy Senior, R.M.A., who fell in action at Graspan, promoted Captain in June last at an unusually early age. They were next to each other on the list of officers; it is, therefore, a peculiarly tragic incident that both should have fallen while bravely leading their men in action with most vindictive opponents.

ARMY.

Gen. James Gathorne Cookson, retired list, Madras Cavalry, died at Blackheath on the 28th ult., aged 79. He was the only surviving son of the late Lieut.-Gen. George Cookson, R.A. Joining the Army April 2, 1841, he became Captain Nov. 28, 1854; Major April 2, 1861; Lieut.-Colonel May 27, 1866; Colonel April 2, 1872; Major-General July 1, 1882; Lieut.-General Dec. 20, 1886; and General April 1, 1894. He served as D.A.Q.M.G. of the Bellary Field Force, under Brigadier-Gen. Spottiswoode, from Nov. 8, 1858, to Jan. 21, 1859.

Major-Gen. Sir Robert Murdoch Smith, K.C.M.G., Colonel, retired list, R.E., director of the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, died on the 3rd inst. He was the son of Dr. Hugh Smith, of Kilmarnock, and was born in 1835. In 1855 he became a Lieut. in the Royal Engineers, and was promoted to be Captain in 1864, Major in 1873, Lieut.-Colonel in 1881, Colonel in 1885, and retired with the hon. rank of Major-General in 1887. He commanded a detachment of Engineers in Sir Charles Newton's archaeological expedition to Halicarnassus in 1856-59; conducted the exploration of Cyrenaica in 1860-61; commanded the Royal Engineers employed in Persia on the telegraph connecting England and India in 1863; and was director of the Persian telegraphs from 1865 to 1885. He had been director of the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art since 1885. He was employed on a special diplomatic mission to Persia in 1887. In the following year he was created a K.C.M.G. He married, in 1869, Eleanor, daughter of Capt. J. R. Baker, R.N. She died in 1883.

Deputy Surg.-Gen. G. G. W. Maitland, retired list, Indian Medical Service, died at 5, Sion Place, Bath, on the 30th ult., aged 82.

Lieut.-Col. Benjamin George Humfrey, retired list, Indian Staff Corps, died at Paignton on the 27th ult. He joined the Army Nov. 6, 1863; became Lieut.-Colonel Nov. 6, 1889; and retired Nov. 9, 1891. He served in the Afghan campaign 1880 as Brigade-Major (medal).

Major Charles James Cockburn, 1st Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment, died on the 28th ult. Born Dec. 15, 1859, he joined the Royal Warwickshire Regiment as 2nd Lieut. May 11, 1878; became Lieut. July 7, 1880; Captain March 3, 1886; and Major Feb. 3, 1897. After passing the Staff College he was D.A.A.G. for Instruction, Malta, July, 1889, to Dec. 1894. He served in the Egyptian War, 1892, with the Reserve Depot at Alexandria; in the Sudan Expedition, 1884-85, attached to the 1st Batn. Royal Sussex Regiment (medal with clasp and bronze star); and in the Nile Expedition, 1898, including the battles of Atbara and Khartoum (medal and Egyptian medal with two clasps).

Major William Patchett, D.L., J.P., late 3rd Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry, died at Greenfields, Shrewsbury, on the 29th ult., age 77.

Major Arthur Harby, 1st Cinque Ports Volunteer Artillery, was killed by being thrown from his horse in camp at Sandwich, on the 3rd inst. Major Harby, who was clerk to the Dover borough and county justices, and held many local appointments, was an ardent Volunteer and sportsman, and captain of the

Dover Rowing Club. At the inquest at Sandwich on Tuesday, a verdict of "accidental death" was returned.

Capt. Charles Mynors Piercy Hassall, 2nd Batn. Leicestershire Regiment, died at 4, Ras el Tin Hospital, Alexandria, on the 23rd ult., after a week's illness. Born Feb. 24, 1864, he joined the Leicestershire Regiment as Lieut. May 9, 1885. He was placed on half-pay for ill-health, Dec. 7, 1892, but rejoined for duty Feb. 19, 1896, and was promoted Captain, Nov. 6, 1897.

Capt. William Gordon Thomson, 1st Batn. Suffolk Regiment, died at Pretoria on the 9th ult. Born Oct. 10, 1865, son of the late Col. G. C. Thomson, 1st Bengal Cavalry, he joined the Suffolk Regiment as Lieut. May 9, 1885; became Captain Nov. 14, 1894; and was Adjutant Aug. 25, 1895, to Aug. 24, 1899. He was wounded and taken prisoner on the occasion of the disaster to the 1st Batn. at Rensburg on Jan. 6 last.

Capt. Edward Burt Grogan, 1st Batn. South Staffordshire Regiment, was killed at Ficksburg on the 25th ult. Born Nov. 1, 1864, son of the late Major-Gen. C. E. Grogan, he was appointed to the South Wales Borderers as Lieut. from the Militia May 14, 1884; was transferred to the South Staffordshire Regiment May 28, 1884; and became Captain Feb. 11, 1891.

Lieut. George Pritchard-Rayner, 49th Company Imperial Yeomanry, died of enteric at Bloemfontein on the 1st inst. He was the eldest son of the late Capt. George Pritchard-Rayner, 5th Dragoon Guards, of Trescaven, Anglesey. Born in 1872, he was a large landowner in Anglesey, and was unmarried. In 1895 he was appointed a J.P. for Anglesey. He was gazetted Lieut. in the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry in June, 1897, and his commission in the Imperial Yeomanry was dated Feb. 24 last.

Lieut. John Hunter, Volunteer Company, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, died of enteric fever at Heilbron on the 30th ult. He obtained his Lieut.'s commission in the 4th (Stirlingshire) Volunteer Batn. in 1898, and was gazetted a temporary Lieut. in the Army on Feb. 24 last.

2nd Lieut. Grafton Lloyd Dulany Brancker, 1st Batn. South Staffordshire Regiment, was killed in action at Ficksburg on the 25th ult. Born Dec. 23, 1876, he was appointed to the South Staffordshire Regiment from the 4th (Militia) Batn., Dec. 20, 1899.

Mr. Thomas Mervyn Wyatt, Assistant-Chemist, War Department, and Lecturer in Chemistry, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, died at Woolwich on the 2nd inst., aged 31.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The official returns of the Volunteer force for the year ending October 31, 1899, have been issued from the War Office. The enrolled strength at the end of that period was 229,854, or 33,562 less than the authorised establishment of 263,416. The enrolled total was 824 less than in the preceding year, and 6,205 less than in 1895-96, when the force attained a total of 236,059, the highest point ever reached till now, when there is reason to believe that the impetus given to volunteering by the war since the current year began will make the next returns exceed all that have been hitherto attained. The total of efficient for last year was 223,921, or 97.41 of the enrolled strength, the highest proportion since 1886, when 97.51 was reached; and 196,756, or 85.6 per cent. of those enrolled, were present at last year's inspections. A total of 20,114 officers and sergeants (the largest total till now) had qualified as proficient; 1,816 officers (again the highest return) had passed in tactics or artillery; and 19 officers and 18 non-commissioned officers had passed in signalling and 14 and 21 in supply duties. The state of the force by arms at the beginning of the current year was:—Light Horse, 180 efficient out of 200 enrolled; Artillery, 40,757 efficient out of 41,966; Engineers (Railway and Fortress), 11,303 efficient out of 11,762; Submarine Miners, 1,201 efficient out of 1,273; Infantry, 169,069 efficient out of 173,214; and Medical Staff Corps, 1,411 efficient out of 1,439. The total number of efficient officers in the force was 8,020. The artillery returns include 99 position batteries and 392 garrison companies; and the infantry 346 mounted infantry, 3,473 cyclists, and 26 machine guns. The Honourable Artillery Company returned 536 efficient out of 548 enrolled.

ABERDEEN GRANITE MONUMENTS, &c.—ALEX MACDONALD and Co., Limited (late A. Macdonald, Field and Co.), Workers in Polished Granites to the Queen, undertake the erection of their work in any part of the country. The largest stock of granite monuments in the country may be seen at their London premises. For designs and prices, address as above, to the Aberdeen Granite Works, Aberdeen; or 373, Euston Road, London, N.W.

THE SIEGES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is to be hoped that a grateful country will give some acknowledgment in return to the men who have upheld the honour of the British flag throughout those months of terrible privation in the sieges of the war. Their sufferings will leave a life-long mark on many who have been engaged in them. England could not do better than follow Russia's lead after the siege of Sebastopol, when officers and men were allowed to reckon each month's siege as a year towards service. Some such consideration given to our officers and men would be sure to meet with general approval, and be some acknowledgment from a grateful country for what they have endured in upholding its honour and glory.

OBSERVER.

KORN SPRUIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I draw your attention to a slight inaccuracy in your notes on the honours lately bestowed on "Q" Battery R.H.A. for the Korn Spruit affair? You say "there were only two officers who took part in the work of saving the guns." There were only two officers belonging to the battery but there were three other officers belonging to the 2nd Batn. Durham L.I. contingent of the Burma Mounted Infantry, who took their full share of saving the guns under that hell of fire, one of their number being killed while so doing. To whom the honour of saving those guns was mainly due, no one knows better than the gallant officer in command of "Q" Battery at the time, and now, when all honour, glory, and well-deserved reward has been heaped on "Q" Battery itself, is it fair that those others whose gallant action turned the scale should be passed over in a silence which is inexplicable to those who know?

JUSTICE.

THE three new forts which have been in course of construction for the last two years upon the cliffs overlooking the Channel at Dover have now been formally handed over by the contractors on their completion. The 6in. guns which recently arrived at Dover have been mounted at these forts, and arrangements are now being made for mounting six 9in. guns which have been manufactured at Woolwich. These guns, like the 6in. ones, are wire-built breech-loaders.

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM.—This is the only asylum which exists for the benefit of the soldier's widow, who receives no pension or allowance from Government; at present it shelters 64 widows, seven having just been added out of 48 selected candidates. Last July the Princess Mary ward was opened by the Duchess of York, in memory of the late Duchess of Teck, and the additional accommodation thus provided has been much appreciated. As some of the inmates could be better provided for by being transferred to the care of their friends or special institutions, the committee has asked and obtained power to grant out-pensions in future. The committee express regret at the loss by death of many old supporters. The income last year was £23,769, and the expenditure £23,840. This institution is so admirably managed that it ought to receive the best support. Already the Army plays its part admirably in supplying funds.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards.—Lieut. Henderson sailed from Cape Town for England on the 23rd ult., in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided.

2nd Life Guards.—Capt. Lord Longford is reported from Lindley to have quite recovered from his wounds.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—Capt. Mann-Thomson left the Royal Albert Docks in the *Persia* yesterday in command of a draft of the three regiments to join the Composite Regiment. Lieut. the Duke of Roxburghe, who was invalided lately from South Africa, where for some time he was seriously ill, has left Floors Castle this week for London to resume regular duty.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays).—Major Fanshawe is appointed second in command on transfer from the 19th Hussars.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Jerrard sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Pindari* on the 28th ult., with invalids.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers).—Lieut. Rundle and some men of a patrol under his command were taken prisoners near Pretoria on Thursday.

8th Hussars.—Lieut. and Qrmr. Page is *en route* from Cape Town on the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.—Lieut.-Col. Page Henderson and Capt. Herbert have been invalided from the Cape, and left on the 23rd ult. in the *Kildonan Castle*.

9th Lancers.—Lieut. Allhusen is on passage home from the Cape in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided.

10th Hussars.—Lieut. the Hon. A. K. Maxwell is on passage home from the Cape in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided.

13th Hussars.—Capt. MacLaren is on passage home from the Cape with invalids in the *Kildonan Castle*, which sailed on the 23rd ult.

14th Hussars.—Lieut. Henry is on passage home from the Cape in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided.

16th Lancers.—Lieut. Hutton-Riddell is on passage home from the Cape in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The 127th and 145th Batteries R.F.A. have been renumbered, and will in future be known as the 145th and 127th Batteries respectively. The 145th (late 127th), is at Waterford, and the new 145th was formed at Fermoy on the 29th ult.

The officers detailed to form the staff at the Practice Camp, Skinburness, are:—Commandant and Chief Umpire, Lieut.-Col. F. L. Cunliffe, R.F.A.; Staff Officer and Recording Officer, Capt. T. Bruce, R.F.A.; Adjutant 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne Volunteer Artillery; Assistant Umpire, Capt. E. G. Cheke, R.F.A.; Adjutant 1st Northumberland Volunteer Artillery; Range Officer, Capt. H. S. Browning, Adjutant 1st West Riding of Yorkshire Volunteer Artillery. The camp will be opened from Wednesday next.

Col. H. T. Curling, half-pay, has been appointed to the temporary command at Pembroke Dock.

Major C. Wilson, R.G.A., has been selected for continuous service in India.

Capt. J. A. Hobson, R.F.A., and C. R. Bowen, R.G.A., and Lieut. B. Dickson, R.H.A., are on passage home from South Africa in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided.

Capt. Waters sailed from Cape Town on the 26th ult. for England in the *Monteagle*, invalided.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Changes, &c.:—

Major G. E. Shute at Kirkee, ordered home.

Major E. St. C. Pemberton at Norwich, ordered to Malta.

Major J. M. Wade from Portsmouth to War Office.

Major J. W. Pringle from War Office to the Board of Trade.

Major W. G. Lawrie from Malta to Egypt.

Capt. F. K. Fair from Chatham to South Africa.

Lieut. G. E. Elkington from Aldershot to South Africa.

Lieut. E. N. Mozley from South Africa on sick leave.

Lieut. A. D. Carden to be Assistant Instructor in Electricity at S.M.E., Chatham.

Lieuts. D. Forster and C. E. P. Sankey from South Africa, on sick leave.

2nd Lieut. G. S. C. Cooke from S.M.E., Chatham, to South Africa.

2nd Lieut. S. T. Cargill from special course, Midland Railway, to Chatham, ordered to Hong Kong.

2nd Lieut. K. E. Edgeworth from special course, Derby, to South Africa.

2nd Lieut. W. A. Kitto at S.M.E., Chatham, ordered to Hong Kong.

2nd Lieut. E. D. Carr-Harris at S.M.E., Chatham, ordered to Wei-hai-Wei.

Lieut. H. L. Bingay at S.M.E., Chatham, ordered to Hong Kong.

Twenty-eight officers have been requisitioned from home this year for service in India.

A draft is being selected at Chatham for Hong Kong. It will consist of three sergeants and 32 sappers, who will be under the command of 2nd Lieut. Cargill. Another draft, which is to comprise nine sergeants and corporals and 37 sappers, is to be prepared for service at Wei-hai-wei. Both parties will embark next week in the P. and O. steamer *Victoria*, at the Royal Albert Docks.

Lieut. Russell-Brown is on passage home from South Africa in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—Lieut. Morrison, who has been on special service in South Africa, and lately returned home invalided, has been accepted as the Unionist candidate for South Wilts in place of Lord Folkestone.

Scots Guards.—We regret to learn that Lieut.-Col. the Hon. North Dalrymple-Hamilton, 3rd Batn., has had to undergo a re-amputation of his arm. Mr. Frederick Treves performed the operation on Saturday last. Col. Hamilton's general condition is good, but the unsatisfactory state of the limb remains unchanged.

Irish Guards.—Lieut. Oxmantown is on passage home from the Cape with invalids in the *Kildonan Castle*.

Royal Scots (1st).—Brevet-Major (Lieut.-Col.) Carter, C.M.G., has been invalided home from the Gold Coast, and is on passage in the *Jebba*. Lieut. Collingridge, 3rd (Militia) Batn., is on passage home from South Africa in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided.

Buffs (3rd).—Lieut. and Qrmr. Comber, 3rd Batn., has arrived at the Cape from India to join on transfer from the 1st Batn.

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—The 1st V.B. has been broken up into two battalions, to be officially designated the 1st and 3rd V.B.'s. Major Lowe, 3rd (Militia) Batn., has been appointed Staff Captain, Perham Down Camp and Salisbury, and also performs the duties of musketry commandant. 2nd Lieut. Johnson, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from South Africa in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided.

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—Capt. Murphy, 1st Batn., has arrived at the Cape from India to join headquarters on promotion from the 2nd Batn. Lieut. Halhed, attached to the 1st Batn. from 3rd Batn., is on passage home from South Africa in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—Capt. Lightfoot, 2nd Batn., is *en route* to England from the Cape, invalided, in the *Kildonan Castle*.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—Lieut. Boyse, 1st Batn., is invalided from South Africa; he is on passage home in the *Kildonan Castle*, which left Cape Town on the 23rd ult.

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st).—Brevet-Major Scudamore, D.S.O., is on passage home from the Cape in the *Kildonan Castle*, which sailed on the 23rd ult. Capt. Trenchard, 2nd Batn., has arrived at the Cape from India to join headquarters on promotion from the 1st Batn.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—Capt. Gray, 2nd Batn., has arrived at the Cape from India to join headquarters on promotion from the 1st Batn.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—Capt. Wilkie, 3rd (Militia) Batn., is on passage home from Cape Town in the *Pindari*, which sailed on the 28th ult., with invalids.

Gloucestershire Regiment (28th).—Approval has been given for the formation of a new Volunteer battalion at Bristol to be designated the 3rd V.B.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th).—A military correspondence writing in the *Globe* says:—

"I have seen it stated that the colours of the 44th Regiment are about the oldest now on active service. This is not quite correct. There are several sets of colours still carried which were presented before 1860, when, I believe, those of the 44th were taken into use. The 45th still carry colours which were taken into use, I believe, in 1839; while the 29th carry a set which they bore in the Punjab Campaign over half a century ago."

Lieuts. Winnington and Pardoe—the latter of the Volunteer Company—have been invalided from South Africa, and are on passage home in the *Kildonan Castle*.

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East Lancashire Regiment (30th).—2nd Lieut. Preston, 3rd (Militia) Batn., has been invalided from the Cape, and is on passage home in the *Kildonan Castle*.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th).—Capt. Smith, 4th (Militia) Batn., is on passage home from South Africa in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided.

South Lancashire Regiment (40th).—Major Heath, 3rd (Militia) Batn., is on passage home from South Africa in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd).—Lieuts. Bayley and Wood are on passage home from South Africa in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided. Capt. Paske, 3rd (Militia) Batn., is a passenger in the same vessel.

Sherwood Foresters (45th).—2nd Lieut. Manby is on passage home from the Cape in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided.

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (47th).—Lieut. Wallace sailed from Cape Town for England on the 26th ult., in charge of invalids in the *Monteagle*.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (52nd).—A monument erected by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, in memory of their comrades who died between August, 1897, and Nov. 4, 1898, in the North-West Frontier of India campaign and elsewhere was unveiled on the 29th ult. by Miss Morrell, daughter of the Mayor of Oxford. The monument stands near the centre of the city on the site given by the corporation, which was formerly occupied by St. Peter le Bailey Church. It is of Bath stone, 25ft. in height, and the names of about 70 officers and men are carved on three sides of the pedestal. A guard of honour of 50 men from the depot at Cowley, with Col. Strachan, the commanding officer, was present at the ceremony.

Northamptonshire Regiment (58th).—Lieut. Wyndowe is on passage home from South Africa in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—The takings of the 60th Rifles Stall at the Naval and Military Bazaar, of which Princess Christian was the president, were nearly £2,000, which included a gift of £1,000 by Sir Frederick Wills.

Gloucestershire Regiment (61st).—Lieut. Grimley is on passage home from the Cape, invalided, in the *Kildonan Castle*.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—In a letter to the *Gordon Post*, published on Tuesday, Mr. Winston Churchill pays a high tribute to the fighting qualities of the battalion in the battle before Johannesburg, in which the Gordons and "C.I.V.'s" led the attack. After speaking highly of the dash and gallantry of the "C.I.V.'s," Mr. Churchill says:—

"The leading battalion of 19th Brigade chanced—for there was no selection—to be the Gordon Highlanders; nor was it without a thrill that I watched this famous regiment move against the enemy. Their extension and advance were conducted with machine-like regularity. The officers explained what was required to the men. They were to advance rapidly until under rifle fire, and then to push on or not as they might be instructed. With impassive unconcern the veterans of Chitral, Dargai, the Bara Valley, Magersfontein, Paardeberg, and Houtnek walked leisurely forward in the event to be the very heart of the enemy's position. The grass in front of them was burnt and burning, and against this dark background the khaki figures showed distinctly. The Dutch held their fire until the attack was within 800 yards, and then, louder than the cannonade, the ominous rattle of concentrated rifle fire burst forth. The black slope was spotted as thickly with grey puffs of dust where the bullets struck as with advancing soldiers, and tiny figures falling by the way told of heavy loss. But the advance neither checked nor quickened. With remorseless stride, undisturbed by peril or enthusiasm, the Gordons swept steadily onward, changed direction half left to avoid, as far as possible, enfilade fire, charged again to the right to effect a lodgment on the end of the ridge most suitable to attack, and at last rose up together to charge. The black slope twinkled like jet with the unexpected glitter of bayonets. The rugged sky-line bristled with killed figures, as, in perfect discipline and disdainful silence those splendid soldiers closed on their foe. The Boers shrank from the contact. Discharging their magazines furiously and firing their guns twice at point-blank range, they fled in confusion to the main ridge, and the issue of the action was no longer undecided. The general at the finish rode forward to find the Gordons massed among the rocks they had won. The gallant Burney, who commanded the firing line, was severely wounded. St. John Meyrick was killed. Nine officers and 88 soldiers had fallen in the attack; but those that remained were proud and happy in the knowledge that they had added to the many feats of arms which adorn the annals of the regiment, one that was at least the equal of Elands Laagte or Dargai, and besides all this, they may have reflected that by their devotion they had carried forward the British cause a long stride to victory and, better far than victory, to peace. Ian Hamilton spoke a few brief words of thanks to them—'the regiment my father commanded and I was born in'—and told them that in a few hours all Scotland would ring with the tale of their deeds. And well Scotland may, for no men of any race could have shown more soldierlike behaviour."

The next profit of the Gordon Highlanders' stall at

the Royal Naval and Military Bazaar was £483 17s. 8d. This sum was exceeded by only one other stall.

Cameron Highlanders (79th).—Lieut. the Hon. R. A. Campbell is returning home from South Africa with Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Colville, to whom he has been Aide-de-Camp.

Royal Irish Rifles (86th).—Capt. Baker has arrived at the Cape from India to join headquarters on promotion from the 1st Batn. (83rd).

Connaught Rangers (88th).—2nd Lieut. Payne sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Monteagle* on the 26th ult., invalided.

Derbyshire Regiment (95th).—Capt. Iggulden, on appointment as D.A.A.G. on the Bengal Establishment, has been posted to the Presidency District.

Manchester Regiment (96th).—Major Anderson is en route to England from the Cape in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (101st).—Lieut.-Col. Lucas 3rd (Militia) Batn., is on passage home from the Cape in charge of invalids in the *Pindari*, which sailed on the 28th ult. Lieut. Pakenham is also a passenger on the *Kildonan Castle*.

Royal Sussex Regiment (107th).—Lieut. Gem is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Army Signalling, Malakand Force.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Mitchell, 6th (Militia) Batn., has been selected for special service with the Kumasi Expedition.

Army Service Corps.—Capt. Master is prisoner of war, having been captured at Heilbron on Saturday last. 2nd Lieut. Beddy is on passage home from the Cape in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Instructions have been issued for providing by the Military Works Department, either by building or hiring, messes for officers in India. Such mess accommodation will be in lieu of mess allowances. Major Whaite, Capt. Dalton, and Lieut. Cuddon-Fletcher is on passage home from South Africa in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided.

Army Chaplain's Department.—The Army chaplains do their work so quietly and unostentatiously that we are the more pleased to find Mr. Donald Macdonald, the war correspondent of the *Melbourne Argus*, who has been invalided from the front, paying so high a tribute to their gallantry. Speaking at a welcome home given to him in Melbourne, Mr. Macdonald said:—

"Of the work on the battlefield which came under my attention, I think that of the chaplains was the noblest and perhaps the hardest. A man lay wounded on the ground. The doctors came along, and a rapid glance told them they could do nothing for him. They passed on. Then the chaplain would come to his side, perhaps lie down on the ground beside him. You would see a shock pass over the dying man's face, for he knew what it meant; but any one who has seen a battlefield and its wounded knows that the chaplain's act in kneeling there is the greatest kindness that can be paid to a dying man, as it is certainly the hardest that any man can be asked to do. Very often the chaplains remained out on the battlefield all night, and came in the whitest and most exhausted men of all the workers."

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Reviews.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Nineteenth Century* is altogether a very interesting number. In addition to its proposal for the formation of a kind of vigilance committee to see that the Government deals aright with the lessons of the South African war, it touches the interests both of that country and of China, and deals with the occupations of our military officers at home. A deplorable picture is presented by Mr. Henry Norman of our vacillation in China. He looks in vain for any indications of a policy on our part, and goes so far as to say that the present humiliation, the loss and the possible horrors, lie chiefly at the door of England. There are some people, it may be remarked, who hold with equal plausibility that they lie at the door of Russia. Mr. Norman himself insists at length upon the unwarrantable advance of Russia and her deliberate infraction of old-standing treaty rights. He condemns our occupation of Wei-hai-Wei, though at the present moment that port has proved its value in a way that few people expected. According to Mr. Norman the situation two years ago was that the policy imperatively required by British interests in China was hopelessly beaten and driven from the field, but he still insists that China must be ruled through the Chinese, that the whole of the country must be thrown open to foreign trade, and, in short, that our old policy should be maintained, though brought under the care of a kind of condominium of the Powers. Japan, says Mr. Norman, is now face to face with a life-and-death struggle, and if she is to strike at all she must strike within six months. For the rest, he concludes that we want a policy and a determination to carry it out. Col. J. G. B. Stopford discusses the question of the soldier settler in South Africa, and points out most reasonably that the problem is not so simple as some suppose. Men from a populated country do not easily habituate themselves to settled life on the veldt, and the want of water is a serious hindrance to agricultural progress. Col. Stopford throws out some suggestions in regard to irrigation. To an article by Col. Lonsdale Hale on "Generals at Home and their work in the Coming Autumn" we hope to refer to elsewhere. He is well pleased with the purposes of the War Office, but is of opinion that a great deal of hard work is required to give them effect. The question of administrative reform in the public service finds scope for the pen of Mr. P. Lyttelton Gell, who thinks that we have missed the highest quality available, though a larger business element might have been introduced, but that we do not enlist enough of the requisite force, and that there is a tendency in the Government offices to become stereotyped. The *Nineteenth Century* has also articles upon the National Gallery, "By-ways in Rural Ireland," and a number of other interesting subjects.

In these stirring days the opening article of our old friend "Maga" might even seem a little out of date. "The Morocco Scare," concerning which Mr. Walter B. Harris writes, is almost obliterated in the lurid light of China, but it is very useful to find in the pages of *Blackwood* a reasonable statement that the French did not invade Morocco, that the country is not disturbed, and that a "holy war" has not been proclaimed. Generations have awaited the collapse of Morocco, and possibly that state may outlast generations yet unborn. In any case, Mr. Harris says that the French are in their right in regard to the oases of Tuat, which are in every way part and parcel of the hinterland of Algeria, and is perfectly content that they, who have done so much to improve the conditions of life in the Sahara, should possess that region. The magazine also contains a defence of "Our Officers." The system may not be perfect, but the country should congratulate itself on having a class of servants who have no superiors in the world. It would be ridiculous to suppose that things should never go wrong, but the writer in *Blackwood* contends that there has not been any want of capacity among the officers of the British Army. It is they who have formed, trained and disciplined the fighting units to which they belong, while the general staff has accomplished one of the most marvellous feats in military history. It is quite clear that under the present system the British officer cannot be "the fool of the family," though, as *Blackwood* says, one must search through many excellent horsemen before a first-class jockey can be discovered. Not all our generals can be expected to prove Wellingtons, but at least it is certain that the class of officers from which they rise is formed of Englishmen who are ready to submit to any trials and to go through any training that may fit them to follow the path of duty which they have chosen, and "no one has dared to gainsay their magnificent pluck, determination, and endurance." An interesting South African article by "Linesman" is devoted to certain incidents in Natal. The military critic whose caustic pen has had so many hard things to write is now in a happier mood. He has praise for the sound strategy that led us on

to Germiston as the central point of the railway system instead of direct to Johannesburg or Pretoria, and he draws particular attention to the military instinct of the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa which divined what the enemy expected him to do, and to the legitimate use of mounted infantry, and the magnificent marching powers of our troops. Great praise is given to Sir Redvers Buller for his application of tactics to the enemy's habits of thought, and to the characteristics of the ground.

In the *United Service Magazine* Lieut.-Col. Maude continues his "Notes on the Evolution of Cavalry," and a writer, who will be recognised under the initials of "C. E. D. P. B.," gives a brief statistical account of the French Army to-day, which should be very useful. A most excellent article is by Major-Gen. Charles H. Owen, on the employment of artillery in South Africa. He shows very clearly that the whole question has been misunderstood by certain writers, and he is perfectly right in saying that our horse and field batteries, handicapped as they have been by the use of only one projectile, have been very efficiently handled, have made excellent practice, and have done great service. If they have been outranged, it has not been by field guns, and the authorities, says Gen. Owen, appear to have forgotten that it was necessary to provide such pieces as position ordnance for a campaign in the field. Yet it was perfectly clear that the Boers might have been expected to bring down these guns into Natal. Gen. Owen's conclusions are irrefragable, and he urges that our new experience should help us to ascertain what are the best pieces, carriages, and ammunition of each class, but that attempts at improvement must not be confined to field artillery. Particular attention is drawn to an article by "An Outsider" on "The Staff of the British Army." The Outsider does not by any means share the opinions of the writer in *Blackwood*, and his argument is that the beginning, the middle, and end of the whole matter is the bad system under which the staff of the British Army is at present selected. "Very many of our staff officers are hopelessly incompetent," but the illustrations given are not convincing, and we are under the impression that the argument has recently been put in the same form in some other place. The idea of the Outsider is that the competitive system excludes many good men, that a system of entrance by seniority of qualifications would be preferable, and that the examination should be confined to subjects having a direct bearing upon efficiency in the field. Sir John Colomb handles his familiar subject of the marines and the coaling stations, but his article is in the nature of a reply to Capt. W. Baker Brown, R.E. The soundest views are expressed in relation to naval supremacy, and Sir John Colomb explains that it is because he wishes to put a stop to the present reckless expenditure of men and money on exaggerated local defences of naval ports that he advocates the custody of those which are purely and simply naval being transferred to the Admiralty, and it appears that his argument for the substitution of marines for military forces in such places is only a minor incident of the change he advocates. He believes that a sweeping reduction in the department of the Inspector-General of Fortifications at the War Office could be made. We have already expressed our views in relation to the marines and the coaling-station on several occasions. While Sir John Colomb is replying to Major Baker Brown that officer replies in the same number to "Common-sense," who lately made a very serious attack on the corps of Royal Engineers, with arguments which, no doubt, were somewhat reckless. There is an article also by Lieut.-Col. G. F. White on "Espanero." Altogether the number is full of interest.

We have received the *National Review*, in which Mr. Oman makes an excellent plea for military history, while Major M. F. Gage describes a most interesting trip from Uganda to Khartoum, and Mr. C. G. Colton urges us to draw a lesson from the Swiss Army. There is also a supplement which contains an interesting "Story of the Boer War" by Mr. H. W. Wilson. Space fails us to deal, as we should like, with *Macmillan's Magazine*, in which Capt. Cairns concludes his account of the campaign of Douai; or with *Longman's Magazine*, the *Cornhill*, the *Humane Review*, and the *Humanitarian*.

We should have liked also to say something about the *Illustrated Magazine*. The *Pall Mall* is good and informed with a good deal of phantasy, and yet with a number of practical articles. One contribution is upon the "Military Traditions of the City of London." The *Century Magazine* is admirable in its illustrations throughout, and is good in its literary contributions. The same may be said of *Harper's Magazine*, in which there are articles descriptive of service inside the Boer lines, and of the work of war correspondents in South Africa. The *Badminton Magazine* is a good number.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1900.

VETERANS OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

WHILE France lost some months ago that ancient veteran of her Navy, Admiral de Ponques d'Herbighem, and recently, in the person of the Prince de Joinville, one of her most valued naval officers, and a man whom all men admired, Sir Harry Keppel, the veteran of our own Navy, is still happily with us, having lately entered upon his ninety-second year; and at this time, when we are once more engaged with the Chinese, his famous service in the destruction of the great flotilla of junks in the Fatsan creek in 1857 is brought again to the public mind. In the genial personalities of the Prince de Joinville and Sir Harry Keppel there was much in common. The gallant Admiral of the Fleet was by many years the senior of the Prince whom he survives, for he was born on June 14, 1809, and in his "Life under Four Sovereigns" has told the story of how, three weeks later, he occupied his coffin, and was about to be consigned to the back garden, being considered unworthy of consecrated ground, when the old nurse, fancying there might yet be life in "the small thing," rescued him from premature burial to become an ornament of the British Navy.

The Prince was not born until 1818, and saw the light at Neuilly, being the youngest son of Louis Philippe. His *Vieux Souvenirs* give a delightful picture of his early life, and he tells, in a charming manner, how he was led to the sea. Among his father's aides-de-camp was the Comte d'Houdetot, who had begun life as a midshipman and had been at the battle of Trafalgar in the *Algésiras*, flagship of Admiral Magon, his uncle, whom he saw shot as he himself lay with both legs broken by the bursting of a shell. To the circle at Neuilly came also Admiral Villametz, and the old flag officer, who had been with D'Entrecasteaux in the search for

La Pérouse, used to exchange experiences with the quondam midshipman. Their stories fascinated the boy, and settled his future career. He entered the Navy after undergoing an examination before a board of officers at Brest, and his first service was in the *Syrène* frigate, and he was afterwards in the *Didon* and the *Iphigénie* with Captain de Parseval, who had been in command of the mizentop of the *Bucanure* at Trafalgar when the *Victory* passed under her stern. Thus did De Joinville gather his impressions of the naval service. In later life he was always popular, and the French bluejackets called him Prince Poule-au-Pot, partly because of his care for their inner welfare, and partly, it would appear, because of his pronounced Bourbon nose. That the Prince was a gallant officer everyone knew, for had he not at Vera Cruz, in 1838, seized his adversary, General Arista, with his own hand? The most remarkable episode in his career was, however, in 1840, when the "Roi Bourgeois" sent him in the *Belle Poule* to bring back from St. Helena the ashes of the great Napoleon, which now repose beneath the dome of the Invalides. The Revolution of 1848 brought him as an exile to England, and he did not see France again for twenty-two years, when he found it distracted by the horrors of the Commune; but his sword was ready for its service, and he discovered a way, as "Colonel Lutherod," of fighting against the enemies of his country.

It is pleasant to record the services of an officer who had many friends in this country, and among them Sir Harry Keppel. That veteran officer had seen much service before the memorable business of the Fatsan Creek. He had been employed on the coast of Spain during the Carlist War of 1834-36, and, in command of the *Dido*, he had served through the China War of 1841-42, including the capture of Woosung and Shanghai, and the operations in the Yang-tse-Kiang. He served on the coast of Borneo, and on the China, Australia, and Pacific stations. In the Russian War he was in command of the *St. Jean d'Acre* in the Baltic, and, proceeding to the Black Sea, landed with the Naval Brigade in the Crimea, and greatly distinguished himself. Then came the service in China again, and the engagement of Fatsan, when his galley sank under him, and five out of his crew of six were killed and wounded. Long may Sir Harry Keppel continue to enjoy good health, and to live as an ornament of the naval service which he has loved so much!

NAVAL TRAINING.

THE discussion upon Mr. Thursfield's important paper was resumed last week too late for us to comment upon it. In one respect the proceedings were a surprise, because, whereas at the first meeting the advocates of the *status quo* were apparently in a majority, this state of things seems to have been reversed on the latter occasion. Mr. Thursfield has thus by his address produced a very strong body of evidence demonstrating that, as Mr. Goschen stated the other day, "a profound division of opinion" exists in the Navy upon this question. We cannot accept the testimony of Commander Nicholson that he represents the majority of his contemporaries in the Navy without supporting evidence which is not yet forthcoming. Indeed, on the contrary, it seems more likely that there is but a small margin, if any, between the numbers espousing either side in the controversy. The two most important speakers on this occasion were Sir Frederick Richards and Sir Anthony Hoskins, the latter

presiding at the meeting. Both of those officers, as well as a number of others, spoke strongly in favour of the training given in the masted squadron, and the late First Sea Lord pointedly referred to the temporary disappearance of this squadron. Other distinguished flag-officers, like Sir Edmund Fremantle and Admiral Le Hunte Ward, expressed their belief that the attempt to resuscitate a thing dead and buried as mast and sail training had been, was much like flogging a dead horse. It is noteworthy, and as significant as it is unusual, that a number of officers from the junior grades of commander and lieutenant were present and spoke. Without exception, too, those who spoke advocated the old system of training. That it should be so is the more curious, seeing that it is not likely that many officers of these grades can have participated in that training themselves.

This discussion has shown that on certain points opinion is as unanimous as on others it is divergent. All are agreed that the old system of training with masts and sails produced in our seamen just those qualities which were necessary for his efficiency. The duties aloft, on the bridge, at the conn, the helm, and in the chains, required and created quickness of eye and hand, nerve, self-reliance and resource, readiness in emergencies, and a hearty sense of comradeship. The profession is unanimous also that the system of training which for the last five-and-twenty years has superseded the former, and which may be described as a bastard sea training, has absolutely failed in its purpose. The unanimity with which one speaker after another pointed out that the present system, by which is meant, of course, the system which included the small training squadron of masted vessels, has given anything but satisfactory results, was most striking and somewhat startling. It must have come as a shock to those who, like Sir Gerard Noel, have believed in its efficacy. One after the other the admirals who have lately commanded our fleets, or who are now in commands at home, testified to the need for some training which will restore to us the type of officer and seaman which they affirm to be disappearing. It is not less remarkable that with few exceptions these officers are as fully assured in their own minds that no mere resuscitation of a training ship squadron of four masted vessels would remedy the evil. Some of the thick and thin advocates of spar and sail drill are apparently of the same opinion; at least, Sir Gerard Noel speaks of a considerably larger number of vessels as needed for the purpose of giving the training which he advocates. After the exhibition of divided opinion and counsel which has been brought forth by Mr. Thursfield's admirable paper, there cannot be any doubt but that the Admiralty must bestir itself in the matter. An inquiry into the subject of naval training must take place without delay.

In regard to this enquiry the best plan would be to place on the committee of investigation equal numbers of those officers known to be advocates of the spar and sail system, and of those who are opposed to it. Such a committee might comprise Sir Frederick Richards, Sir Gerard Noel, Sir Anthony Hoskins, and Sir Cyprian Bridge, on the one side, with Sir Michael Culme Seymour, Sir John Hopkins, Sir Nathaniel Bowden-Smith, and Sir Edmund Fremantle on the other. If the deliberations of these eight officers were presided over by some gentleman whose position would insure his impartiality, judgment, and experience as an educationalist in the widest sense, we believe that there should be no reason whatever why we

should not get a report of the greatest value, and recommendations which should give us the best possible system of training for both officers and men. Of one thing we may be certain, there is agreement upon the point so clearly put by Mr. Thursfield that the best system, and therefore the only one worth looking for, is one which will train seamen to the conditions in which they will have to fight, including the first and most vital of those conditions—the sea itself.

Navy Notes.

The crisis in the Far East becomes more acute with every passing day. Never perhaps have Europeans of all nationalities combined been placed in a more appalling position. The question of the moment is, are the Powers working in accord? Unfortunately, signs are present that the condition of the European Concert is something of an altogether different nature. Had there been the harmony we hear about how is it that Peking was not relieved a week ago? Why is it that Japan, which has voted her money and mobilised her men, remains inactive? She is nearest the scene of conflict, she is prepared for war, and she has been willing to undertake an advance on Peking. Why, then, was she not told to move days ago? If the telegrams from Berlin are to be believed, the obstacle to Japanese action has been the disapproval of the Russian Government. And if this be true the women and children, the diplomatists and their staffs, and the other Europeans in the Chinese capital are to be sacrificed to Manchu barbarism and done to death before the arrival of British reinforcements. It is a curious commentary on the so-called harmony of the Powers.

Although the mobilisation does not take place until Tuesday next, instructions have been issued for officers appointed to Coastguard and Port-guard ships, and torpedo-boats to join their vessels this week. From the number of pennants to be hoisted it is evident that there is to be no falling off in the importance of this year's manoeuvres, nor is it likely that the plan of operations will be otherwise than interesting and instructive. The following are the ships to be specially commissioned:—At Portsmouth: the *Ariadne*, by Capt. John Denison; the *Brilliant*, Capt. Charles H. Robertson; the *Gibraltar*, Capt. Charles E. Kingsmill; the *Gladiator*, Capt. John Cament; the *Hecla*, Commander James de C. Hamilton (in command); the *Hero*, Capt. Casper J. Baker; the *Naiad*, Capt. Robert H. S. Stokes; and the *Sultan*, Capt. the Hon. Alexander E. Bethell. At Devonport: the *Andromache*, by Capt. Sackville H. Carden; the *Apollo*, Capt. George E. Patey; the *Blake*, Capt. Robert S. Sparks; the *Conqueror*, Capt. Frederick S. Pelham; the *Edgar*, Capt. Ernest J. Fleet; the *Phæbe*, Commander Reginald B. Colmore (in command); the *Rainbow*, Capt. Colmar R. Keppel; the *Retribution*, Capt. William W. Hewett; the *Sirius*, Capt. Richard B. Farquhar; and the *Talbot*, Capt. Charles H. Coke. At Chatham: the *Blenheim*, by Capt. Peyton Hoskyns; the *Dreadnought*, Capt. Horatio N. Dudding; the *Hawke*, Capt. Cecil Burney; the *Immortalité*, Capt. Arthur A. Galloway; the *Mersey*, Capt. Morris H. Smyth; the *Perseus*, Commander Henry J. Laxton (in command); the *Pioneer*, Commander Robert H. Travers (in command); the *Prometheus*, Commander Ernest Troubridge (in command); and the *Superb*, Capt. Henry Leah.

The torpedo-boats to commission for the manoeuvres are twenty-four in number. Each of the three flotillas will be commanded by a Lieut.-Commander. There will also be a second boat in each flotilla, carrying a Lieutenant, the remaining boats being commanded by Acting Sub-Lieutenants. Lieut.-Commander Stanley C. U. V. Portmouth in No. 81 will have command of the Portsmouth flotilla, the other boats of that flotilla being No. 82, Lieut.-Commander Stanley L. Willis; No. 77, Acting Sub-Lieut. C. V. Osborne; No. 76, Acting Sub-Lieut. F. B. Favell; No. 71, Acting Sub-Lieut. G. L. Saurin; No. 66, Acting Sub-Lieut. C. H. Davey; No. 59, Acting Sub-Lieut. G. Johnstone; No. 50, Acting Sub-

Lieut. S. W. Green; No. 49, Acting Sub-Lieut. R. Kenyon; No. 42, Acting Sub-Lieut. E. A. D. Masterman; No. 83, Acting Sub-Lieut. J. L. Forbes; No. 84, Acting Sub-Lieut. C. Ennals. The Devonport flotilla will be commanded by Lieut.-Commander R. H. Walters in No. 85, with the following boats:—No. 86, Lieut.-Commander R. H. Mahon; No. 58, Acting Sub-Lieut. A. Gilbert; No. 57, Acting Sub-Lieut. C. Maitland-Addison; No. 55, Acting Sub-Lieut. R. Ayleen; No. 53, Acting Sub-Lieut. V. Gascoigne; No. 52, Acting Sub-Lieut. V. Rashleigh; No. 45, Acting Sub-Lieut. G. Parnell. The Chatham flotilla is the smallest, consisting of but four boats under the command of Lieut.-Commander Frederick S. Litchfield in No. 74. The other boats are No. 68, Lieut.-Commander W. L. Elder; No. 64, Acting Sub-Lieut. R. Groves, and No. 63, Acting Sub-Lieut. H. B. Bedwell.

Among other impending appointments in connection with the manoeuvres we find Lieut. Arthur A. M. Duff selected as Flag-Lieut. to Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard H. U. Noel, and Lieut. Andrew W. Kerr as Flag-Lieut. to Rear-Admiral James L. Hammet. The following have been appointed additional as Intelligence Officers:—Captain (retired) William D. Morrish to *Thunderer*, Pembroke; Captain (retired) Powell C. Underwood to *Melampus*, Kingstown; Captain (retired) Henry W. A. Littledale to *Eagle*, Liverpool; Commander (retired) Robert T. Wood to *Benbow*, Greenock; Commander (retired) Ronald R. M. Hall to *Howe*, Queenstown; Commander (retired) Hon. Francis Spring-Rice to *Collingwood*, Castletown. Fleet Paymaster Richard B. White has been appointed secretary to Rear-Admiral James L. Hammet, and the following retired officers have been appointed additional to the ships named as coaling officers:—Commander Richard W. Watt, *Majestic*; Commander Arthur R. F. Bailey, *Prince George*; Commander Herbert B. Dillon, *Sans Pareil*; Lieut. William H. Callwell, *Alexandra*.

The claims of the chief petty officers for increased pensions are again to the fore in the memorial dated the 27th ult., signed by sixteen Members of Parliament, and forwarded to the First Lord. If the suggestion therein were acted upon it would only still further increase the anomalies arising from the present modes of granting pensions to the lower deck, in that the effect would be to still further increase the number of men who practically are pensioned on full pay after twenty years' service. At present the highest pension granted to the lower deck is three shillings per day. This is granted both to the lowest and highest paid petty officer. The plan now advocated would pension some chief petty officers of the seaman class on practically full pay.

In the Civil Service every one knows that for each year's service he will receive one sixtieth of his full pay, and sometimes also of sundry allowances he is in receipt of when pensioned. This is for serving eight hours a day, Sundays not included. And a civil servant serving over seas on shore counts double time for pension, he may get his maximum at a comparatively early age if he has foreign service such as naval officers and men have. The pensions granted to officers and men in the Navy show that as regards Admirals they obtain less pension than a civil servant of the same age and drawing the same salary on retirement. Some grades of officers retire on practically full pay after thirty-five or thirty years' service; other grades get considerably less than full pay on retirement; and, as has been pointed out, some of the petty officers may be pensioned on practically full pay after twenty-two years' service, and others at less than half their full pay. Such a state of affairs ought not to exist, and a new and workable rule should be made applicable to all under the pendant.

A correspondent suggests that the following rule will meet all cases, viz.:—"All officers and men to be pensioned on one thirty-fifth of their full pay at the time of being pensioned for each year they have belonged to the Navy from the age of twenty. Allowances and

additions to full pay are not counted, neither does half-pay for officers curtail the pension, for this latter condition is generally for the convenience of the Service, especially in the case of the higher grades, and in any case all officers are at the end of a telegraph wire. Often the final maximum pay depends on having had small half-pay. The above scheme should meet the views of all, and would certainly prevent much agitation." We offer no opinion ourselves.

Midshipman C. C. Dix, of the *Barfleur*, has given the "croakers" who condemn the employment of naval youngsters in mortal combat with the enemy another opportunity to howl. This dashing young follower of his great master, Nelson, is reported to have greatly distinguished himself at the attack on the Taku forts, in rescuing a comrade and disposing of two Chinamen with his revolver in that highly commendable effort.

The members of the Royal Navy Club, 1765-85, dined at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on the 4th inst. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick W. Richards, G.C.B., presided, and the guests of the evening were the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. J. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., the Civil Lord; Sir Evan MacGregor, K.C.B., the Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty; Sir Albert J. Durston, K.C.B., Engineer in Chief of the Navy; Sir Henry F. F. Norbury, K.C.B., Medical Director-General of the Navy; Major-General J. J. Morris, Deputy Adjutant-General, R.M.; and Richard Davis Awdry, Esq., C.B., Accountant-General of the Navy. There were present:—

Admirals of the Fleet Sir John E. Commerell, V.C., Sir Algernon Lyons.

Admirals E. S. Adeane, Hon. T. S. Brand, Sir Alexander Buller, G. T. H. Boyes, C. E. Buckle, W. McCro Castle, A. J. Chatfield, Sir M. Culme Seymour, R. N. Custance, A. L. Douglas, A. T. Dale, H. P. de Kantzow, A. D. Fanshawe, E. St. John Garforth, Sir J. D. Hay, Bart., Sir A. Heneage, F. A. Herbert, Sir W. Hunte-Grubbe, Sir Vesey Hamilton, S. C. Holland, R. F. Hammick, C. Johnstone, R. G. Kinahan, Sir W. R. Kennedy, Lord Walter Kerr, Sir Lambton Loraine, Bart., A. W. Moore, W. H. Maxwell, Sir Robt. More Molyneux, Sir H. F. Nicholson, J. Child Purvis, E. Rice, C. J. Rowley, W. H. C. St. Clair, Lord C. Scott, Sir R. Tracey, A. K. Wilson, V.C., Sir W. J. Wharton, Hon. W. J. Ward.

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Owing to the almost universal wish of officers commanding, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Butler has approved of the Canteen and Mess Co-operative Society becoming the tenants of all the canteens in the Western District from Aug. 1, it being found on experiment that the society's organisation works admirably.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Navy Foreign.

The recent speeches of the German Emperor in relation to China and the world-position of the Empire he rules, have attracted a good deal of attention. The foul murder of Baron von Ketteler, the Minister in Peking, calls for exemplary punishment and vengeance, and the Emperor will not rest until the German flag floats over the Chinese capital. The departure of the *Wittekind* and *Frankfurt* with the marine troops was the occasion for this well-deserved denunciation of the unspeakable barbarity of the Chinese. At the launch of the battleship *Wittelsbach*, which has been built under the designation of "C," at Wilhelmshaven on Wednesday his Majesty used still more remarkable words, which merit much consideration in this country. After declaring that Germany had been compelled to adopt a world policy, he said that the ocean is indispensable for the country's greatness, and that it had been demonstrated that no great decision could ever again be arrived at on or in respect to the sea without Germany and the German Emperor. "The German people did not conquer and shed its blood thirty years ago in order to be thrust aside when great foreign problems are being settled. If that happens, then the position of the German people as a World Power is at an end. I am not inclined to allow matters to reach such a pass. It is the Kaiser's duty and highest privilege to employ suitable and even the sharpest methods to prevent it." The Emperor concluded by expressing his conviction that in this he had Germany's Princes and the entire people closely arrayed behind him.

The French cruiser *Guichen*, which left Brest on June 23 for the Far East, was ordered to steam at twenty knots, and to call at Oran to embark the Foreign Legion, and to take in coal at Obock. She was detained at Port Said by a breakdown of machinery. The *Amiral Charner* left on June 26 and the *Friant* on the next day, while the *Sfax* is preparing to depart as well as the *Protet* and two other cruisers. The transport *Vinh-long* was to leave Toulon on July 3, following the *Nive*, which takes out 600 men, a battery with 110 men, and seventy-five horses and mules, as well as a full complement of stores and ammunition, and all the material necessary for a hospital ship. The *Cachar* and the *Colombo* left at about the same time—each with 600 men, and the latter carrying also a battery, a telegraph section, and hospital attendants.

Happily, there is every reason to believe that the fine United States battleship *Oregon* will be saved. The loss of such a vessel would at any time have been most serious, but it would have been doubly so at present; and it is unfortunately the fact that the *Oregon* will not for some time be good for active service in the Far East. She is to be docked at Port Arthur. It is likely that she may be replaced temporarily by the *Ohio*. Captain Wilde reported that on Thursday of last week he anchored in a dense fog in seventeen fathoms of water, three miles south of the Hu-Ki light, in the Gulf of Pechili. He sent out two boats and sounded, and the least water was five and a half fathoms. The weather being clear, he got under way and struck a pinnacle rock. There was much water in the forward compartment, but the sea was smooth, and he chartered a steamer at Chefoo and lightened the ship. The rock was through the side of the ship above the double bottom, and there were nineteen small holes also through the bottom of the ship. Chief-Constructor Hiehorn said he was certain that she could not be saved, and compared the position of the battleship with that of the *Paris*, but she was floated off the rock on Monday.

Before the meeting of the two French squadrons in the neighbourhood of Lisbon, each engaged in tactical operations in its own accustomed waters, the coast-defence division, under Rear-Admiral Mallarmé, leaving Toulon, simulated an attack upon Mers-el-Kébir, defended by the local torpedo-boats, and then coaled at the port. Rear-Admiral Roustan left Toulon with the *Charles Martel*, and four cruisers and two destroyers, which represented an enemy prepared to dispute the passage to the friendly

squadron, which had one knot less speed, and comprised the *Brennus*, *Charlemagne*, *Gaulois*, and *Jauréguiberry*, with four cruisers, under command of Vice-Admiral Fournier. Some interesting operations followed. Before the Northern Squadron left Brest an attempt was made to reproduce some of the conditions of a blockade of the port. Rear-Admiral Touchard in the *Formidable*, with three cruisers and two destroyers, representing the enemy, while the *Dupuy-de-Lôme*, under the orders of Admiral Menard, was to support the local torpedo-boats in their attack on the blockading cruisers. On the first night these were not discovered, and when the defenders went out on the next night, which was dark and rainy, they had no success, being discovered by the enemy's squadron outside. Some other interesting exercises took place before the squadron left for the south.

The discussion upon the subject of naval defence in the French Chamber was both curious and interesting. Although the general defence of the colonies was the subject upon the paper, the discussion broadened into a discursive debate between the advocates of the rival schools. The old and the young navy have had skirmishes in the Chamber on many occasions, but the debate of June 13 and 14 was more like a general engagement. M. Lockroy opened fire upon the new battleships of 15,000 tons which are proposed, and proceeded to demolish them to his own satisfaction. He declared that the programme was unreal and that the strategy proposed was in distinct contradiction to that adopted by the Superior Council of the Navy. Inasmuch as the new programme is declared to have been prepared with the help of that body, it would be a little curious to discover what the real strategy of the French Navy is. M. Lockroy is extremely irritated because battleships are to be built instead of big cruisers. He jeered at the Ministry for wishing to risk all upon the fate of a single battle, though he added, that there were some "attenuations" to that policy of warfare, since it was supposed by some that, upon the outbreak of hostilities, the battleships would remain in port, until diplomacy had finished its work of pacification. This sneer raised some angry feeling, and it must be said that M. Lockroy's strategists are really men of straw. M. Aimond delivered an eloquent address in support of the new proposal, declaring that it was impossible to create the required fleet out of cruisers, torpedo-boats, and submarine vessels. He also urged that France should build battleships on the ground that a limit was apparent to our building capacity, and that even if we could build the ships we could not find the men. Finally, he pointed out that to depend upon crushing us by commercial war was dangerously Utopian.

THE CHINESE CRISIS.

The *Jelunga* left Portsmouth on Saturday with reinforcements for ships on the China station. Commander J. B. Eustace goes out in command of the 430 bluejackets, and the officers with him are:—Lieuts. C. P. Mansel, H. B. Wilson, F. B. Noble, and A. K. Betty; Sub-Lieuts. F. C. Harvey, G. P. Legard, and W. E. Middleton; Staff Surg. W. E. Home (in medical charge), and Surgs. A. Gaskell, J. D. S. Milln, R. C. Munday, and J. A. Keogh; Assistant-Paymaster T. R. A. M. Burridge and Assistant-Clerk B. Shettle; six warrant officers. Major F. G. Kappey, R.M.A., is in command of the Marine detachment, which is 400 strong, and is composed of 124 men of the R.M.A. and 84 men of the Chatham, 84 men of the Portsmouth, and 108 men of the Plymouth divisions of R.M.L.I. The other officers of Marines are:—Capt. Parsons, Hugo Worthington, and H. D. E. O'Sullivan, and Lieuts. H. S. H. Richmond and J. Hazel, R.M.L.I., and Lieut. T. B. A. Leahy, R.M.A. With the exception of Surgeon Keogh, who is appointed to Hong Kong Hospital, all the appointments are made out to the *Centurion*. The *Jelunga* took on board some wireless telegraph apparatus for the use of the China squadron, and six 12pr. quick-firing guns to take the place of those that have been landed by Capt. Percy Scott, C.B.

Monday, July 2.

The British Consul at Chefoo telegraphed that the German Minister at Peking was murdered by native troops on June 18. Three Legations, which are not specified, were not destroyed on June 23.

Colonel Dorward telegraphed to the Secretary of State for War, under date Chefoo, Saturday, 1.15 p.m.:

"Arsenal north-east of Tien-tsin captured on the morning of June 27 by combined forces. British troops

engaged were:—Naval Brigade and Chinese Regiment; all remained in reserve. Naval Brigade, four killed in action, 15 wounded, including two officers. Chinese Regiment, no casualties. Latter checked counter attack by Boxers on left flank with heavy loss to enemy."

Admiral Bruce telegraphed to the Admiralty, under date Taku, via Chefoo, 2.10 p.m., June 30:—

"The conduct of Commander Stewart, *Algerine*, and Commander Lanz, *Illis* (German), at bombardment Taku forts was magnificent, and elicited admiration of allied ships. River route to Tien-tsin 51 miles from Taku now open. Railroad now nine miles from Tien-tsin and road inward not (now?) quite safe. Communication with Commander-in-Chief Tien-tsin difficult. Force with Cradock had to fight way into Tien-tsin. Cradock also commander storming party previously forts at Taku. Fort which commanded river 13 miles above Taku was found deserted by Lieut. and Commander Keyes and blown up by him, leaving passage up the river free. Keyes reports to-day arsenal Tien-tsin captured June 27. Naval Brigade losses:—Five men killed; Lieut. Colomb, *Endymion*, slightly wounded; Gunner May and 21 men wounded. No further details. Warrenden quite well, doing very good work, taking charge of all our forces on river and along lines of communication. Vice-Admiral Alexieff, Governor-General of Port Arthur and Liaotung Province, Commander-in-Chief of all Russian forces in the East, has just arrived on his way to Tien-tsin, taking supreme command of Russian forces. Capt. Jellicoe shot through lung, doing very well. Forces landed to date:—

	Officers.	Men.
Germany	44	1,300
British	184	1,700
Austria	12	127
America	20	329
France	17	387
Italy	7	131
Japan	119	3,709
Russia	117	5,817

Total 520 13,500

with 53 field guns, 36 machine guns. No details yet of killed and wounded with Commander-in-Chief."

Wednesday, July 4.

The German transports *Wittekind* and *Frankfurt* left yesterday with reinforcements for China. Their departure was witnessed by large crowds of spectators, and there was a great patriotic demonstration. The German Emperor and Empress and other Imperial personages were on the deck of the *Hohen-zollern*. The first batch of French troops from Saigon arrived at Taku on Sunday last. They are now pushing their way on to Tien-tsin, where the want of good drinking water is severely felt, as supplies cannot be obtained from the Peiho River, which is choked and poisoned by the corpses of Chinese and other victims of the bombardment. This is all the more felt as there has been no rain water available for months.

Intelligence received, dated Taku, June 30, that the Admirals had decided it would be impossible to relieve Peking without much larger forces.

Thursday, July 5.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Seymour reports from Tien-tsin, on June 30:—

"Chinese couriers arrived from Peking with short message, dated June 24, stating that all Legations except British, French, German, and part of Russian, destroyed. Europeans gathered in British Legation, have provisions, but ammunition scarce. One gate of city near Legation held by Europeans, with guns captured from Chinese. Five of Marine guard killed, and one officer wounded. Not much sickness at present. Chinese inundated country near here yesterday from the Grand Canal, object probably for defence of city to the south. No injury to us. General health good."

Friday, July 6.

Reports received from Shanghai report the statements concerning the ghastly scenes in Peking, where all Europeans and many native Christians are affirmed to have been massacred.

Mr. Brodrick announces that Japan has received assurances from Her Majesty's Government that the despatch of a large Japanese force to Taku would be welcomed. No objection had been raised by any European Power to this course. It is stated that Japan has now 20,000 troops mobilised and ready.

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Navv Personal.

Admiral of the Fleet Lord John Hay, Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, and Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton had the honour of dining with the Prince of Wales on the occasion of His Royal Highness entertaining the Khedive of Egypt at Marlborough House on Monday last.

Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax, who died at Naples in March last while holding the Devonport command, left estate valued at £68,982 16s. 4d.

Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, a former Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indian Station, was present at the Canadian Dominion Day banquet, held in the Metropole on Monday last; and, in responding to the toast of the Navy, remarked that he "had only to point to the recent services of the Naval Brigades in South Africa to secure the sympathy of their countrymen. The patriotic spirit which existed in the Navy was constantly fanned into flame by the kindly expressions of feeling in such gatherings as that at which he had now the honour of speaking."

Vice-Admiral Sir F. G. D. Bedford, Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indian Station, arrived at Quebec on Coronation Day in the *Renown*, and will return to Halifax, N.S., on the 17th inst., thus curtailing his usual period in the St. Lawrence River. A visit to Boston, U.S., is contemplated in return for that of Admiral Dewey, United States Navy, to Bermuda last year.

Vice-Admiral Lord Walter Kerr, senior Naval Lord, was present at the banquet given by the Marquis of Salisbury last Friday week in honour of the visit of the Khedive.

Vice-Admiral Sir John A. Fisher, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, leaves Malta to-day for Trieste, where he is due on Monday next, and will remain there a week with a squadron of battleships and cruisers.

Rear-Admiral A. L. Douglas, second Naval Lord, remarked, at the distribution of prizes last week at the Royal Hospital School, Greenwich, that "the Navy were always glad of recruits from Greenwich School, as they could rely on their making good warrant officers and seamen." This is undoubtedly true, but it is a pity that the contributions from this institution to the personnel of the Navy are not larger. Under existing regulations they are entirely voluntary on the part of the boys.

Rear-Admiral Day H. Bosanquet, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian Squadron, arrived at Seychelles on Saturday last, in continuation of his annual visit to the western portion of his command.

Rear-Admiral Lewis A. Beaumont, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Station, arrived at the naval headquarters, Vancouver Island, on Saturday last in the *Warspite*.

The late Rear-Admiral Sherard Osborn, whose death occurred in 1875, at the comparatively early age of fifty-two, was intimately acquainted with China, and took part in the wars with that Empire 1842, 1858, and 1859. In 1857, while in command of the *Furious*, he conveyed a squadron of gunboats from Portsmouth to Hong Kong. The following year he took that paddle frigate up the Yang-tse as far as Hankow, no mean feat considering her draught of water. In 1863-64 he commanded the European-Chinese squadron during the Taeping Rebellion. He also highly distinguished himself in the Arctic Expeditions 1850-51 and 1853-54, in the latter of which he was away from his ship, the *Pioneer*, 117 days and covered 1,093 miles. During the Crimean Expedition he commanded the *Vesuvius*. In the year of his death he was the colleague of Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock (who attended the Dominion Day banquet this week) in organising

the Arctic Expedition, 1875. He received the China medal, with three clasps for different engagements, 1842, 1847, and 1858; the Arctic medal (first issue) 1851, 1855; Crimean and Turkish medals, Legion of Honour, and Companionship of the Bath. The whole of these records of a glorious career were sold last week at Debenham's for £39.

Rear-Admiral A. K. Wilson, Controller of the Navy, responded for the Senior Service at the annual dinner of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, at the Hotel Cecil last week. General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., in replying for the Army, said that he could speak of both Services, having served in the Navy as far back as 1854-55. "In a tight corner no man could desire a better comrade than one of the Queen's Navy."

Captains P. F. Tillard, of the *Dido*, and G. M. Henderson, of the *Isis*, arrived at Aden on Saturday last, and left the same day. Captain Lewis Wintz, of the *Goliath*, arrived at and departed from the same port the previous day, the three vessels being bound to China. It will be interesting to see the periods taken by the battleship and two cruisers, respectively, in making the passage to Hong Kong.

Captain W. Usborne-Moore, recently in command of the surveying vessel *Research*, takes exception to the appointments of two naval officers to the National Antarctic Expedition, who have no experience as nautical surveyors, nor of the rapid and accurate manipulation of delicate instruments, either on shore or at sea; and considers that the construction of a fairly accurate chart from the meagre observations obtainable in such a storm-swept and misty area as the Antarctic can only be learned in the surveying department of the Navy. The loss of priceless opportunities will, he believes, follow if the present intentions of the Expedition Committee are carried out. Captain Moore has devoted upwards of thirty years to surveying duties and carried out most important work. His opinions, therefore, are worthy of consideration.

Captain Vernon Tisdall, of the *Theseus*, and the officers and men serving with him, were not forgotten by Sir Norman Lockyer last week, at the joint meeting of the Royal and Royal Astronomical Societies at Burlington House, for the services they rendered at Santa Pola during the recent eclipse of the sun, when the thanks of the expedition were specially due to everyone on the *Theseus* for the material aid they afforded. Their skill, resourcefulness, and steady behaviour were admirable, and they were worthy successors of their comrades of the *Melpomene* on a similar occasion in the East Indies, 1898. Lieut. H. M. Doughty (G), of the *Theseus*, duplicated and confirmed most valuable observations, and every officer and man ably carried out the work he was asked to perform.

Captain F. F. Fegen, of the *Leander*, is to return home with that vessel after three years' service on being relieved by the *Amphion*, which will shortly be commissioned at Devonport.

Captain Henry Leah, of the *Diana*, with paid-off crews from Australia, arrived at Plymouth last Sunday night, and proceeded to Chatham.

Captain Sir Edward Chichester, Chief of the Naval Transport Service in South Africa, was entertained at a banquet in Cape Town on Saturday last, when a general gathering of the transport officers occurred. The United States Consul, Colonel Stowe, remarked that Americans would never forget Sir Edward whose utterances on one occasion during the Spanish-American War did more than anything else to promote good feeling between England and America.

Captain A. J. Horsley, of the *Europa*, is to call at Batavia on his way from Australia, with a view to the large number of men under his command being utilised if necessary in China.

Captain H. C. Reynolds, of the *Pique*, has been ordered to Hankow. This important port, 600 miles up the Yang-tse, invariably had two British war vessels stationed there, until the naval force

in that river was reduced in the eighties to a gunboat at Shanghai, where a captain, as senior officer, had always been present in a corvette with at least two smaller vessels at his disposal. This was altered about the period that Shanghai Naval Yard was abolished!

Captain F. C. M. Noel, of the *Wallaroo*, Commander F. H. P. Freeman, of the *Mohawk*, and Lieut.-Commander J. C. Watson, of the *Lizard*, were all detached from the Australian command this week to reinforce the fleet in China.

Captain H. C. B. Hulbert, of the *Pelorus*, arrived at Sierra Leone on Monday, and left for Devonport on Thursday last.

Captain G. H. Cherry, of the *Argonaut*, left Plymouth on Wednesday evening last for China after a detention of two and a half months since he commissioned her, during which period she has been continuously under repair. It is hoped that Hong Kong will be reached without further mishap.

Lieutenants F. M. Leake and Philip Walter were appointed, respectively, to command the *Bramble* and *Britomart* on Friday in last week, but could not commission those vessels until the following morning. Although considerable inconvenience attended both officers and men in hastening their departure, the first-named gunboat left for China on Monday last, and the other the following day, having been detained through slight defects of machinery. Credit is due to both commanding officers in responding to the necessity for almost immediate departure for the Far East.

Lieut. M. H. Hodges, late of the *Powerful's* Naval Brigade at Ladysmith, was last week granted the freedom of the borough of Dorchester, his native place, and presented with binoculars and a silver inkstand. He was afterwards entertained at a banquet in the Town Hall.

Staff-Surgeon E. P. Mourilyan (recently promoted from the *Doris*), Assistant-Paymaster B. C. Allen, and Midshipmen J. W. Rainier, W. W. Sillem, and G. H. Lang, of the *Doris*, lately serving with the Naval Brigade in South Africa, have been invalided, and left for England in the transport *Monteagle*.

Fleet-Paymaster Joseph Whittall (retired) obtains the Greenwich Hospital Pension vacant by the death of Paymaster-in-Chief E. R. Chamberlain. Mr. Whittall is fortunate in securing this advantage, as he saw very little service, most of which was at home, and has been retired upwards of a quarter of a century.

Fleet-Paymaster A. C. Jeffreys has retired in consequence of ill-health three years before the compulsory age. Having considerable interests at Malta he has invariably foregone home-service, and thereby allowed that advantage to pass to his brother officers.

Lieut.-Col. G. J. Airey, late R.M.L.I., a retired Lieut.-Colonel of the New South Wales Artillery, has been erroneously mentioned as the commanding officer of the Bushmen's Corps from that colony who are now serving in South Africa. Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Airey, of the Colonial Artillery, is the gallant officer commanding the corps afore mentioned, and has not served either in the Army or Royal Marine forces.

Captain L. W. Miller and Lieuts. B. J. D. Walthall, G. C. Rooney, and H. F. Montgomery, R.M.L.I., have qualified in subjects "c" and "d" for promotion. Captain J. L. Homer, R.M.A., has been selected to compete at the Bisley Rifle Meeting.

Lieut. W. T. C. Jones, R.M.L.I., T. B. Luard, Assistant-Instructor of Musketry, Chatham, and N. A. W. Scott, Assistant-Instructor of Musketry, Depot, attain the rank of Captain on augmentation of the Royal Marine Forces from April 1.

PREVENTION OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—For greater security have the Drainage and Water Supply of your Town and Country or temporary Residence examined and certified by The Sanitary Engineering Company (H. Carter, C.E., Manager), 65, Victoria Street, Westminster.—Fee quoted on receipt of full particulars. Established 23 years. Telegrams: "Sanitation, London."

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

AMERSFOORT, June 29.

19th Hussars.—Wounded: 2212 S.S.M. Jones, 1314 Saddler-Sgt. Guy; Trmpr. 3430 Blofield; Ptes. 4176 Stockton, 3941 Hill.
Roy. Dublin Fus.—1st: Killed: 3605 Williams, 3991 Mehan. Wounded: 3513 Kavanagh.

FICKSBURG, June 25.

S. Stafford Regt.—1st: Killed: Capt. Grogan, Lieut. Brancher. Wounded: 2560 Sgt. Macarthy; Ptes. 547 Spidwell, 1045 Herdman, (3073?) Riddles. Missing: 5220 Green.

KATBOSCH, June 22.

Canadian Mtd. Rifles.—2nd: Killed: 201 Cpl. Morden, 169 Pte. Kerr. Wounded: 202 Cpl. Miles; Ptes. 176 Aspinall, 45 Birney. Missing: 15 Sgt. Parkeson (? Patterson); Ptes. 322 Vernon, 50 Bell, 99 Ermatinger, 141 Hobbins.

KLIPPLAATS DRIFT, June 28.

Brabant's Horse.—Killed: 1056 W. Smith.
Royal Irish Regt.—1st: Killed: 5291 Ryan. Wounded: 3474 L.-Cpl. Maher.

LINDLEY, June 26 to July 1.

Imp. Yeomanry.—15th Batn.: Killed: 19578 Dewey. Wounded: 10584 Oiffie. 12th Co.: Wounded: 3421 Cunningham.* 39th: Wounded: 10594 Sgt. Ridout. 40th: Wounded: 10793 White. 57th: Wounded: 10393 Sgt.-Bgr. Thompson; 10413 Cheetham. Missing: 10472 Sugden. 62nd: Wounded: 11382 Clark. Scouts: Wounded: 22 Sgt. Wilson. Prisoners: Sgt.-Maj. McNeill (wounded), 3 Cpl. Murphy.

R.F.A.—38th Batt.: Wounded: 68888 Sgt. Maloney, 77646 Bombr. Allen, Gunners 21480 Ford, 84860 Williams, 86987 Barber, 18311 Leitch.

E. Kent Regt.—3rd: Wounded: 4048 Hook.

Scottish Rifles.—4th: Wounded: 153 Cpl. Mulrooney. 6013 Pte. Ferguson.*

S. Stafford Regt.—Wounded: 3767 Wilkinson.

York L.I.—Killed: 3781 Cpl. Lancaster, Ptes. 3456 Dawson, 3431 Rose, 3465 Taylor. Wounded: Capt. Withycombe, Lieuts. Hall, Simpson, 3825 Sgt. Nelson, Ptes. 1488 Butcher, 3407 Curran, 3053 Evans, 2259 Hobson, 3934 Pinchbeck, 3054 Reddy, 5480 Ward, 3116 Hailstone, 3326 Taylor, 3684 Briggs,* 2127 Foley, 3770 Lawrence. Vol. Co.: Wounded: Lieut. Hind, 7475 Pte. Hepworth.

Roy. Munster Fus.—1st: Killed: 3406 Griffen. Wounded: 3671 Dorey, 3689 Moore.

S. Australian Inf.—Wounded: 14 Cpl. Jones, 51 Pte. Firth (prisoners), L.-Cpl. Read, 201 Hawkesley, 91 Scott.

SANDSPRUIT, June 29.

18th Hussars.—Wounded: 4633 L.-Cpl. Arnold.* Missing: 4132 Burkett, 3907 Brown, 3571 Clarke.

SENEKAL, June 26-28.

Imp. Yeomanry.—6th Co.: Wounded: 1120 L.-Cpl. Webb; 1036 Pte. Harley. 35th: Killed: 6391 Bond. Wounded: 6400 Bruce. Missing: 6241 Col.-Sgt. Edmondston; Sgts. 6388 Morley, 6470 Kearns, 4221 Mitchell; 6390 Cpl. Burrows; 6395 Trmpr. White; 4288 Sh.-Sm. Craig; Ptes. 6428 Bolton, 6473 Chapman, 6448 Pitt, 6402 Gordon, 6437 Hartley, 6479 Jones, 6421 MacCallum, 6249 Mackey, 6474 Sadd, 6480 Strong, 4267 Scarlett.

Brabant's Horse.—Wounded: Sgts. 4066 McAlister, Boardman, 557 Cribbs; Cpl. 133 Wilson; Trps. 886 Macdonald, 888 Probert, 4303 Macatay, 9050 Calner, 2066 Cavi, 4303 Mackay, Machin, 947 Barker, 853 Rowan, 874 Evans, 6128 Webster; 630 Trmpr. Friend. Missing: 5096 Mulchay, 4218 Delvett.

Cape Mtd. Rifles.—Wounded: 1230 Sgt. Morris; 2974 Pte. Steele. Missing: 2837 Young.

Kaffrarian Rifles.—Killed: 1251 Brown. Wounded: Douglas. Missing: 1072 Jones, 828 Galbraith.

R.F.A.—8th Batt.: Wounded: 2nd Lieut. Lowther; Sgts. 41047 Millet, 77019 Bayford; Grs. 87467 Mitchell, 41100 Coghill, 61380 Robinson.

SPITZKOP (additional), June 28.

Imp. Yeomanry.—5th Batn.: Wounded: 1275 Holston,* 3132 Dalzell. Missing: 1279 R. H. More. 10th: Missing: 4853 Green.

South African Reserve (attached 9th Lancers).—Missing: 351 Ros.

ZAND RIVER, June 29.

Imp. Yeomanry.—63rd Co.: Wounded: 9298 Williams. Brabant's Horse.—Wounded: Lieut. Orr; 5107 Armstrong.

Royal Irish Regt.—Wounded: 3702 Doyle.
Wilts Regt.—2nd: Wounded: Maj. Beatson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1st Roy. Dragoons.—3915 L.-Cpl. Garrett, missing, Utrecht, July 2, believed unwounded prisoner.
6th Dragoons. 3719 Fowler, May 30; 3460 Morris, May 29, missing, Pretoria.

Imperial Yeomanry.—23rd Co.: 2758 Sgt. Mason, 2675 Turner, wounded, Fabers Farm, May 31. 45th: Norman, killed, June 1. 46th: 9365 Hamilton, missing, June 1. 54th: Harrex, killed, 9577 Savage, 9574 Wilkinson, missing, June 1.

Brabant's Horse.—Gleniske, accidentally wounded, Senekal June 20.

Marshall's Horse.—Hayter, killed, Israel's Poort, Apl. 25.

Robert's Horse.—Sgt. Bone, wounded, Heidelberg, June 23.

East Prov. Horse.—L.-Cpl. Campbell, taken prisoner at Heilbron, June 3.

Kaffrarian Rifles.—417 Sgt. Cunningham; 1292 Wallace, missing, Ficksburg, June 29.

N.S. Wales Mtd. Inf.—72 Waite, wounded, Honingspruit, June 22.

R.E.—Men reported missing, Leeuwspruit, June 14, with Lieut. North, are prisoners. 7th Co.: Sapr. Glubb, reported missing, June 14, rejoined on 19th at Heilbron. 12th Co.: 26109 Gallop, 2254 Calow, missing, Pretoria, May 24. Tele. Batn. (2nd Div.): 23904 Raptens, missing, June 14. Newcastle Vols.: 5845 Craggs, missing, Pretoria, May 24.

Cape Pioneer Rly. Regt.—908 Cpl. Eden; 447 Lawrey, prisoners, Rhenoster, June 7.

K.O.S.B.—3rd: 676 Sgt. Menair, 2810 Shaw, accidentally wounded, Warrenton, June 28.

Scottish Rifles.—4th: 2835 Gardiner, wounded, Lindley, June 20.

Roy. Highlanders.—2nd: 2998 Campbell, prisoner, June 3; 2272 McIntyre, 2332 Scott, missing, June 4. Heilbron.

Derby Regt.—4th: Following officers missing, Rhenoster, June 7, are unwounded prisoners of war:—Capt. Humber, Piers, Mohun-Harris, Wilmot, Fenwick; Capt. and Adj. Brittan; Lieut. Shepard; 2nd Lieuts. Hewitt, Heymann, Brewis (escaped, now at Lindley), Napier, Milward, Becke, Mathias, Anderson, Collin; 2nd Lieut. and Qr. Mr. McGuire.

Yorkshire L.I.—2nd: 4784 L.-Cpl. Bower, wounded, Lindley, June 21.

Wilts Regt.—2nd: 2064 Thomas, wounded, Honingspruit, June 22.

Highland L.I.—1st: 6580 Porteus, missing, Heilbron, May 29.

Seaforth Highlanders.—Lieut. Radclyffe, wounded, Winburg, May 25 (now convalescent).

A.S.C.—20th Co.: Capt. Master, prisoner, Heilbron, June 3.

P.O. Corps.—367 Carroll, 371 Sales, missing, Roodeval June 7.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.

1st Life Guards.—1344 Fencg.-Sgt.-Instr. Laycock, wounds, Pretoria, June 30.

5th Dragoon Guards.—2278 Cpl. Norman, pneumonia, Maritzburg, June 27.

6th Dragoon Guards.—4012 Seaton, Springfontein, June 29.

1st Roy. Dragoons.—4212 Read, Ladysmith, June 30.

2nd Dragoons.—3663 Freeman, Kroonstad, July 1.

9th Lancers.—3766 Bacon, Kroonstad, June 30.

10th Hussars.—3355 Baker, Bloemfontein, July 1.

13th Hussars.—3285 Wilson, dysentery, Cape Town, June 29.

16th Lancers.—3817 Eccleston (? disease), March 26 Hudson, June 21, both Bloemfontein.

18th Hussars.—3540 Grey, abscess of liver, Ladysmith, June 28.

19th Hussars.—3149 Howard, ague, Maritzburg, July 5.

Imp. Yeomanry.—27th Co.: 6539 Brand, Pretoria, June 27. 39th: 6193 Merritt, Lindley, June 25. 44th: 6924 Sanders, Kroonstad, June 28. 49th: Lieut. Raynor, Bloemfontein, July 1. 55th: 9997 Bell, Bloemfontein, June 30. 59th: 8141 Toller, wounds, Heilbron, June 30.

60th: 11064 Walters, dysentery, on Greek, voyage from Beira, June 29.

Robert's Horse.—Sgt. Hibberd, Pretoria, June 27; 1208 Roberts, pneumonia, Cape Town, June 27.

Canadian Mtd. Inf.—2nd: 7204 Irvine, Bloemfontein, July 1.

Canadian Mtd. Rifles.—1st: Artificer Cooper, Bloemfontein, June 29.

New Zealand Mtd. Inf.—686 Scott, gangrene, Pretoria, June 10.

B.S.A. Police.—922 Ross, dysentery, Rustenburg, June 28.

Kimberley Light Horse.—W. J. Smith, Kimberley, Apr. 9.

Thorneycroft's Mtd. Inf.—43818 Skinner, Mooi River, July 2.

Kitchener's Horse.—3323 Keown, Bloemfontein, Apr. 30.

W. Australian Mtd. Inf.—75 Hambly, malaria, Bulawayo, June 26.

Marshall's Horse.—George, Pretoria, June 24; 566 Dapite, Bloemfontein, June 28; Bradfield, Johannesburg, June 30.

N.S.W. Mtd. Inf.—391 Commins, Cape Town, June 27; 410 Taylor, wounds, June 30; 44 Fraser, June 26; both Pretoria.

Victorian Mtd. Inf.—94 Farr, Rose, Pretoria, June 29; 63 Atkinson, Southfield, June 27.

Bethune's Mtd. Inf.—Hall, Standerton, June 26.

R.H.A.—"P" Batt.: 86085 Knight, Pretoria, July 2.

R.F.A.—34464 Rider, Kroonstad, July 2. 7th Batt.: 2497 Bombr. W. Smith, Standerton, June 19. 64th: 64707 Heath, Bloemfontein, June 27. 76th: 58105 St. Sgt. Philip, Bloemfontein, June 27.

Vol. Arty. (1st Northumbld.).—7187 Storey, Springfontein, June 27.

N. 2 Hotchkiss Batt.—363 Moeller, Springfontein, July 3.

R.G.A.—6th Co. (W. Div.): 68582 Baker, Mooi River, June 30. 15th (W. Div.): 8317 Miles, Pretoria, June 30.

10th Mount. Batt.: 92556 Frost, cardiac disease and exposure, Standerton, June 25.

Amm. Cols., Howitzer.—2492 Sh.-Sm. Stennet, Wynberg, June 27.

R.E.—22827 Curtis, Cape Town, July 2. Field Troop: 21639 Baker, syncope, Cape Town, July 1. Tele. Batn. (1st Div.): 24816 Rudd, Bloemfontein, July 1. 4th Co.: 29633 Pendleton, Estecurt, June 30. 12th: 23721 Bronley, dysentery, Vereeniging, July 2. 38th: 18806 Sgt. Chandler, Bloemfontein, June 27. 45th: 17730 Sgt.-Maj. Rennett, Deelfontein, June 30. Electrical: 6167 Weakley, Viljoens Drift. Vols.: 6035 Cox, Johannesburg, June 28. Devon and Som.: 6033 Salmon, wounds, Pretoria, June 10.

Grenadier Guards.—2nd: 1905 Cpl. Rogers, wounds, Deelfontein, June 30. 3rd: 4273 Sgt. Bryant, June 21; 5702 Ware, 5279 Redington, 7505 Hendon, 5322 Ball, July 2; 2953 Mee, June 29, all Pretoria; 7809 Cox, Johannesburg, June 30; 3412 Cpl. Lake, Donkerhoek, July 2.

Coldstream Guards.—1st: 7203 Risebrook (? disease), Bloemfontein, Apr. 3; 2229 Woolhams, Kroonstad, June 29; 1596 Daniels, June 22; 1553 Clegg, June 29; 2109 Wardle, June 29; 1032 Raynor, July 2; last four Pretoria. 2nd: 8242 Pitman, June 28; 45 O'Brien, dysentery, July 1; both Bloemfontein; 1477 Fothergill, Pretoria, July 2.

Scots Guards.—1st: 8716 Beardwood, wounds, June 10; 785 Brown, July 2; both Pretoria. 2nd: 194 Chapman, Springfontein, July 3.

Roy. W. Surrey Regt.—2nd: 5836 Howard, pneumonia, Beaufort, June 27.

E. Kent Regt.—2nd: 5822 Holdaway, Bloemfontein, June 28; 3283 Clark, Springfontein, June 27; 3750 Wicks, Kroonstad, July 1. Vol. Co.: 7280 Godfrey, Kroonstad, June 30.

Roy. Lancaster Regt.—3rd: 6218 Prophet, June 28; 6358 Pilling, June 26, both Bloemfontein.

Roy. Warwick Regt.—2nd: 6820 Baggs, June 22; 2989 Parker, June 29; 3038 Cpl. Wheeler, June 21, all Pretoria; 2575 Nicholls, Bloemfontein, June 28. 3rd: 5740 Cpl. Tuck, dysentery, Bloemfontein, June 26. Vol. Co.: 8219 W. Smith, Pretoria, July 1.

Norfolk Regt.—2nd: 4311 Redhead, Pretoria, July 1. 3rd: 4465 Carter, Viljoensdrift, June 29.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: 5172 Dearden, pneumonia, Pretoria, June 23.

Devon Regt.—1st: 6156 Frenchard, pneumonia, Ingan-gane, June 28.

Suffolk Regt.—1st: 814 Barker, Bloemfontein, June 28. Somerset L.I.—2nd: 3656 Wade, June 19; 4092 Westcott, June 20, both Kimberley.

W. Yorks Regt.—2nd: (? 4430) T. Brown, Standerton, June 20.

E. Yorks Regt.—2nd: 5170 L.-Cpl. Bowring, Wynberg, July 2.

Bedford Regt.—2nd: 6257 Horne, Bloemfontein, June 28; 3807 Word, Wynberg, June 26; 1692 Curl, Springfontein, June 27; 6332 Sumnall, Senekal, June 22.

Leicester Regt.—4437 Tally, Johannesburg, June 30.

Roy. Irish Regt.—2nd: 274 Kane, Bloemfontein, June 27.

Yorks Regt.—1st: 3540 Bryant, dysentery, June 27, 2592 Carlile, Pretoria, June 30.

Roy. Welsh Fus.—1st: 7375 Parry, Johannesburg, June 30; 2657 Sgt. Graham, wounds, Warrenton, May 6.

K.O.S.B.—1st: 6319 Airlie. Vol. Co.: 7018 Kirkcaldy, both Pretoria, July 2.

Gloster Regt.—2nd: 2807 Reardon, Wynberg, July 1.

Worcester Regt.—2nd: 4113 Sanders, Senekal, June 21; 3871 Goode, Pretoria, June 30.

E. Lancs Regt.—3rd: 4809 Dixon, Brandfort, June 28.

E. Surrey Regt.—2nd: 6494 Rand, pneumonia, June 28, 6492 Alexander, July 5, both Maritzburg.

D. of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd: 3857 Sgt. James, Pretoria, June 26; 5670 Hands, Kroonstad, July 1.

W. Riding Regt.—1st: 1741 Marchant (? disease), Bloemfontein, June 19; 4510 Blagden, dysentery, Bloemfontein, June 27. Vol. Co.: 6181 Emmett, Winburg, June 28.

Border Regt.—1st: 950 Spriggs, pneumonia, Krugersdorp, June 20. 2nd: 1342 Connell, pneumonia, Pretoria, July 2.

Roy. Sussex Regt.—1st: 3533 Tanner, June 22; 5135 Jones, June 25, both Pretoria; 5178 Diplock, Naauwpoort, July 3.

Hants Regt.—2nd: 5105 White (? disease) Bloemfontein, April 6.

S. Staff Regt.—1st: 4150 Truss, Senekal, June 27.

S. Lancs. Regt.—1st: 4260 McGaragle, dysentery, Newcastle, June 28.

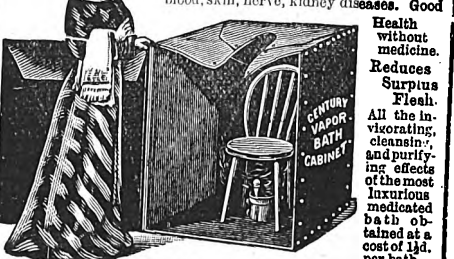
Welsh Regt.—1st: 4644 Tranter, Pretoria, June 29. Vol. Co.: 7380 Ball, peritonitis, Pretoria, July 1.

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Roy. Highlanders.—2nd: 5434 Sergt. Thompson, Bloemfontein, June 30.

Oxford L.I.—1st: 5976 Stanton, Germiston, June 27; 4371 Simmonds, Kroonstad, June 30; 1857 Howard, Springfontein, July 2; 3036 Burgess, pericarditis, Wynberg, July 3.

Essex Regt.—1st: 2307 Brady, Johannesburg, June 30; 5037 Cambridge, June 30; 3941 Sergt. French, June 29; 5971 Harknest, July 3, both Pretoria. Vol. Co.: 6852 Brown, Pretoria, June 29.

Derby Regt.—1st: 5444 Bradbury, Pretoria, June 26.

Loyal N. Lancs. Regt.—1st: 3153 Rowse, Kroonstad, June 27.

Northampton Regt.—2nd: 988 O'Brien, phthisis, Cape Town, July 2. Mtd. Inf.: 3288 Fitzhugh, Bloemfontein, July 1.

Berks Regt.—2nd: 3258 Elderfield, June 27; 2100 Doyer, June 30, both Bloemfontein.

Yorks L.I.—2nd: 3683 Sergt. Williams (? disease), Kimberley, Feb. 26.

Shropshire L.I.—2nd: 2003 Gingell, Wynberg, June 27. Mtd. Inf.—4281 Bartlett, Bloemfontein, June 25. Vol. Co.: 7388 Giles, dysentery, Bloemfontein, July 1.

K.R.R.—2nd: 3704 Daniel, dysentery, Mooi River, June 28; 3378 Finnigan (Mil. Res.), Modderspruit, June 28; 7694 Hatch, wound, Estcourt, June 29. 3rd: 4553 L.-Cpl. Grindley, Maritzburg, June 30. 9th: 2634 Murphy, Viljoensdrift, June 23. Mtd. Inf.—9636 Heinrich, wounds, Kroonstad.

Wilts Regt.—Vol. Co.: 6600 L.-Cpl. Nibbs, Senekal, June 20.

Manchester Regt.—1st: 2969 Bunn, Maritzburg, June 29; 3166 L.-Cpl. Lloyd, dysentery, Modderspruit, June 29.

N. Staff. Regt.—2nd: 5976 Stanton, Elandsfontein, June 27; 7159 Robinson, 2811 Booten, both Johannesburg, June 28; 5647 Campbell, dysentery, Bloemfontein, June 30.

Highland L.I.—4308 McKenzie, Heilbron, June 26.

Cameron Highlanders.—1st: 2743 L.-Sgt. Williamson, Kroonstad, June 30. Vol. Co.: 6297 McLellan, wounds, Germiston, June 24.

Roy. Irish Fus.—2nd: 5580 Caffrey, Pretoria, June 29.

Connaught Rangers.—1st: 3597 McCormack, Devondale, June 1.

Argyll and Sutherland Highrs.—1st: 6049 Johnstone, Bloemfontein, Apr. 12. Vol. Co.: Lieut. Hunter, Pretoria, June 27; 7303 Morrison, Heilbron, June 24.

Roy. Dublin Fus.—1st: 2861 Moriarty, Estcourt, June 29. 2nd: 4499 Sgt. Hanrahan, wound, Maritzburg, July 2.

Rifle Brigade.—2nd: 2849 Tuffrey, Ungalate, June 29; 5441 Mainwood, Maritzburg, July 5.

C.I.V.—850 Sargent, Johannesburg, June 30.

A.S.C.—8541 Brierley, Johannesburg, July 3. 7th Co.: 10648 McKerty, Bloemfontein, June 29; 11238 S. Jones, Springfontein, July 3. 16th: 10761 Cpl. Cousins, Standerton, June 19. 38th: 9378 Cpl. Walker, Bloemfontein, June 28. 39th: 13250 Irby, Kroonstad, June 28.

R.A.M.C.—12870 Lapworth, Kroonstad, July 1.

Cape Vol. M.S.C.—115 Vercueil, Bright's disease, Wynberg, June 28.

Imp. Hosp. Corps.—Fletcher, pneumonia, Ladysmith, June 30.

St. John's Amb. Brig.—454 Bettles, Bloemfontein, June 29.

A.O.D.—2638 Cpl. Organ, Cape Town, July 2.

P. Corps.—891 Harris, Bloemfontein, June 29.

Army Chaplains' Dept.—Rev. J. Moloney, Springfontein, July 3.

NOOITGEDACHT PRISONERS.

Imperial Yeomanry.—13th Batn.: Lieut.-Cols. Spragge, Holland; Capt. Robinson, Humby; Lieuts. Rutledge, Lane, Mitchell, Donnelly, Stannus, Montgomery, Du Pre, Earl of Leitrim; Sgts. Woodhouse Wright; Ptes. Gee, McPherson, Newbury, Rendell, Parry, Glenn, Wood. 34th Co.: Sgts. 6348 Tomlin, 6331 Meek, 6262 Scott; L.-Cpl. 6466 Hely; Ptes. 6299 Walker, 6352 Lee, 6361 Robertson, 6315 N. Lee, 6261 Richards, 6290 McIlwraith.

Brabant's Horse.—Lieut. Berdlen; Sgt. Ballantine; Cpls. Dillon, Manun, Anderson; Tprs. Casey, Debeer, Graham, Murphy, Roland, Dates, Hubbard, Keighey, McDonald, Mitchell, Watson, Dukler, Moss, Lawrence, Howell.

S.A. Light Horse.—Tprs. Wagner, Lymes, Conley. Eastern Province Horse.—Lieut. Bertram; Ptes. 88 J. D. Coughlin, 82 F. Helps.

N.Z. Contingent.—1681 Sgt. W. Russell; Tprs. Smith, Kearney, Aurret.

Bethune's Mtd. Inf.—Lieut. Capell; Sgts. Date (? Daly), Ellis, Imrie, Van Campen; Cpl. Pollard; L.-Cpl. Emmett; Tprs. Petresco, Kennedy, Ives, Smith, Severs.

Border Horse.—Lieut. Boyes; Sgt. Hockess; Cpls. Bull, Lyall; Tprs. Granger, Piggott, Smith, Sharpe, Rogers, Boileau, Crosthwaite, Fisher; Hinds, Pampleton, Henley, Owen, Davidson, Elliot.

Roy. E.—Sapper Seymour.

Suffolk Regt.—"A" Co.: 1908 Clr.-Sgt. J. Handscomb; Sgts. 1297 Ruddock, 3399 Claridge; Cpl. 1542 J. Jones; L.-Cpls. 4145 Clarke, 2903 Morrison; Ptes. 3666 Beattie, 2566 Brown, 2666 Rayment, 2767 Childs, 2939 Case, 2969 Goose, 2614 Harper, 4211 Wiles. "B": 5070 L.-Cpl. Goddard; Ptes. 2907 Mann, 5192 Smith, 2967 Atkin, 2152 Pears. "D": Sgts. 3796 Fooks, 3361 Britto; 3917 Cpl. Coleman; 3287 L.-Cpl. Cawley; Ptes. 3270 Adams, 2298 Darley, 3025 Everett, 3705 Green, 2867 Hodson, 2478 Kirby, 4247 Bedford, 2679 Doggett, 3358 Goymer, 4796 Hester, 5177 Harrold, 2384 Lucas. "E": Cpls. 3410 Lazzell, 4293 Dove; L.-Cpls. 4416 Howell, 2462 Lazzell, 1576 Parker, 2334 Purdy, 2639 Barber; Drmrs. 4120 Sparks, 1018 Carter; Ptes. 3015 Collins, 2736 Clive, 2469 Croft, 4924 Edwards, 5067 Griffiths, 4886 Goulding, 5105 Lees, 1962 Matthews, 2165 Newman, 4883 Osborne, 4908 Rogers, 3737 Risby, 3305 Sparrow, 2193 Smith, 3116

Taylor, 4334 Wayman, 1186 Ainger, 2717 Baker, 3587 Baldwin, 2554 Crick, 2692 Clarke, 1155 Gosling, 2165 Garner, 4686 Hull, 4216 Herriot, 3304 Hawkins, 2251 Knott, 5121 Martin, 4934 McCarthy, 4267 Norfolk, 2557 Ranner, 4896 Russell, 4982 R.-id, 2812 Smith, 4827 Stean, 3312 Wilbye, 4714 Woodford. "H": Sgts. 494 Hayward, 3546 Frost.

Roy. Irish Regt.—1st: 6401 Patchell.

Gloucester Regt. (1st).—"A" Co.: Cpls. 3565 Locke, 3945 Tye, 4629 Erith, 4729 Wichard; Drmrs. 3652 King, 4888 Barnes; Ptes. 4409 Ash, 3664 Ashley, 4287 Bennett, 4269 Barnett, 3849 Bravant, 4756 Canning, 5147 Gardner, 5334 Gegg, 4985 George, 3660 Greenhill, 5105 Hamman, 4412 Harris, 3943 Hewitt, 3643 Hill, 3846 Holly, 3028 Holt, 4854 Humphries, 3646 James, 4230 Keene, 4264 Lancashire, 3699 Lord, 4266 Lusty, 4891 Mills, 4246 Rayton, 4607 Portlock, 4903 Price, 3676 Probert, 4847 Ralph, 5049 Ricketts, 5023 Shepherd, 3960 Staddon, 4691 Stratford, 5197 Tandy, 4057 Tarling, 5000 Tozer, 4819 Trenfield, 3967 Walding, 4112 White, 4673 White, 4263 White, 4547 Williams, 3962 Witts. "B": 1555 Cpl. W. Hayne; L.-Cpls. 4610 Peach, 3526 Wager, 4744 Starr; Drmr. 3859 Lassman; Ptes. 4799 Alford, 3727 Attwood, 4402 Belcher, 3955 Berry, 5031 Chandler, 4711 Coldrick, 1830 Coombes, 3782 Crewe, 5046 Curtis, 4623 Davis, 4300 Davis, 3777 Emerson, 3932 Gillard, 4180 House, 3833 Knight, 4714 Mills, 4210 Sly, 4405 Townsend, 4690 Vizor, 5667? 5067 Wilkins, 5148 Howe, 5232 Morgan, 5177 Willis, 4187 Gegg, 4465 Griffiths, 4779 Joy, 4767 Laycock, 3850 Glenn, 3866 Stevens, 3433 Turner, 5024 Wheeler, 5249 Hogg, 5159 Lee, 5336 Morgan. "C": Cpls. 4357 Hunt, 3645 Tennison; L.-Cpls. 4838 Oldrieve, 3642 Pitman, 4349 Bishop; Ptes. 5122 Aish, 4055 Barrett, 4026 Boucher, 4697 Clark, 3901 Cole, 3673 Cox, 3014 Griffiths, 4655 Ind, 3658 Jefferies, 4912 Kemp, 4426 Maunders, 5133 Morris, 3822 Price, 4950 Saunders, 3711 Waite, 5052 Wakefield, 5011 Weston, 4741 Collins, 3763 Wale, 4663 Walwyn, 5113 Hague, 4389 Ash, 4067 Barton, 3694 Blakemore, 4565 Clifford, 5082 Collett, 4391 Dance, 4770 Hartell, 5093 Jackson, 3890 Jones, 3338 Lynch, 4929 Miles, 5108 Pearce, 4004 Rogers, 3688 Smart, 5042 Walker, 5278 Webb, 4363 Beechey, 3448 Short, 3638 Wood, 3566 Flook; Drmr. 3911 Moles. "D": Sgt. 3449 Evans; Cpls. 3654 Watkins, 4029 Vizard; L.-Cpls. 3702 Pollard, 4535 Reece, 3111 Handford, 4661 Kelly, 3887 Garraway, 5012 Hurley; Drmrs. 4010 Elley, 4597 Workman; Ptes. 4401 Allaway, 4118 Beck, 4039 Clements, 3827 Crewe, 4297 Edwards, 4562 Gardiner, 3599 Harding, 4014 Gowell, 4021 Handford, 4987 Howes, 3963 Jenkins, 4370 Kitcherside, 4017 Lee, 1762 Milstead, 4009 Noad, 4195 Notley, 4870 Owen, 4987 Pugh, 5150 Rice, 3508 Simmonds, 4702 Stallard, 4283 Symons, 5123 Vickery, 4040 Walker, 3825 White, 4469 Williams, 4645 Witts, 3850 Wollen, 4502 Ballard, 4665 Bodman, 4873 Cooper, 4738 Edwards, 3828 French, 4571 Gayner, 3970 Glive, 4966 Griffin, 5016 Harris, 5017 James, 3867 Jones, 4651 Knight, 4958 Merry, 4947 Moss, 4937 Nobes, 4870 Owen, 4876 Perkins, 3844 Reynolds, 4753 Roach, 4044 Sowls, 4749 Stephens, 3733 Tomkins, 4686 Wall, 3843 Wearing, 3621 Williams, 4676 Williams, 4036 Williams. "E": Cpls. 1905 Cronin, 4580 Hanman, 4533 Pope; L.-Cpls. 3631 Scudamore, 4147 Davis, 5212 Page; Drmr. 4724 H. Reed; Ptes. 4056 Barrett, 4257 Blanning, 4434 Broom, 5137 Brice, 3922 Cole, 1756 Coglean, (? 1826 H. Coghlan), 3839 Coombs, 3811 Cuss, 5287 Delaney, 4433 Duckett, 4176 Grafton, 4646 Hayward, 4062 Hale, 5512 Hurd, 3607 Hurd, 4075 Ilott, 4474 Keiley, 4991 Kane, 5069 Marks, 3835 Phelps, 3819 Plested, 3956 Stallard, 4570 Skuse, 3611 Small, 4881 Smith, 4705 Tovey, 4790 William, 4790 William, 3821 Wilkins (? G. Watkins), 4585 Witts, 4105 Weaver, 4341 Pick, 4998 Phelps. "F": Ptes. 4740 Basset, 4138 Brooks, 4927 Dunn, 3873 Edmonds, 4575 Fry, 3807 Sergeant, 4170 Spear, 1106 Teakle. "H": L.-Cpls. 4012 Jones, 4317 Halliday, 5290 Webber; Ptes. 3534 Davis, 3682 Floyd, 3974 Hayne, 3547 Hooper, 4844 Morris, 4262 Stephens, 4609 Prince, 3500 Walker, 5044 Whitworth.

Roy. Highlanders.—Lieut. Mowbray; Pte. Reynolds.

Manchester Regt.—Pte. Evans.

H.L.I.—Lieut. Murray; Pte. Graham.

Seaforth Highlanders.—Capt. Johnstone.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (1st).—"A" Co.: 1336 Col. Sgt. Boylan; Sgts. 1840 Donaldson, 2077 Connors, 2721 Kissick, 3647 McDonald, 3505 Smith, 2302 Teague; Cpls. 3681 Coleman, 4520 Stafford, 3961 Walker; L.-Cpls. 5795 Barker, 5628 Doran, 5144 Farrington, 3717 Shortridge; Drmrs. 4188 Broderick, 4805 McAleer; Ptes. 5705 Alexander, 4646 Anderson, 4836 Armstrong, 5050 Beggs, 5900 Behan, 5409 Buckley, 5628 W. Caffrey, 5861 T. Caffrey, 5046 Campbell, 5193 Caulfield, 5862 Coffey, 5327 Comerford, 4686 Conn, 5319 Cooper, 5139 Crawford, 5892 Crawley, 5344 Daly, 5384 Donnolly, 5889 Ellis, 5484 Fagan, 5203 Fegan, 5882 Finn, 5916 Gallagher, 5361 Goddard, 4591 Irwine, 5906 Jones, 3645 Keenan, 5860 King, 4896 J. Kelly, 4547 J. Kelly, 5089 Kerr, 5029 Lamb, 5776 Lucas, 5201 McAnnally, 5052 McArthur, 4094 McCance, 5858 McCallion, 5212 McCluskey, 5410 McCormack, 5580 McGill, 5977 McGreavey, 5516 McGuire, 5956 McMullin, 5390 McNally, 5094 Morris, 5720 Nealon, 5406 O'Neill, 4230 Owens, 5779 Reddy, 5413 O. Reilly, 4200 P. Reilly, 5793 Reynolds, 6011 T. Rooney, 6012 J. Rooney, 5339 Slavin, 5972 Valleby, 5947 Warner, 6901 Watson, 6273 J. Watson. "B": 2472 Col.-Sgt. R. McFarlane; Sgts. 3310 McKeown, 3903 Richardson, 3580 McCorry; Cpls. 5069 Mason, 5220 Dalton, 4459 McCourt, 4375 Hawkins; 3888 Drmr. McConville; Ptes. 4860 Hopes, 6002 McKnight, 3905 Kerr, 5383 Meigham, 5247 Moynihan, 3670 Anderson, 5217 Boyle, 5247 Byrne, 4776 Cabey, 5156 H. Campbell, 5280 R. Campbell, 4868 Chapman, 5239 Connolly, 5435 Connor, 4785 Convery, 4567 Cooze, 5637 Craven, 2310 Culwell, 5890 Dailey, 5297 Dillon, 5291 Dooley, 5469 Duncan, 5756 W. Fitzpatrick, 4085 P. Fitzpatrick, 4137 Gilliland, 4728 Gordon, 4677 Griffey, 5352 Healey, 5146 Hayes, 2804 Johnstone, 4257 Killips, 3946

Kelly, 5299 Lambert, 5263 Lavin, 5241 Loughlin, 4711 McArdle, 5563 McCormack, 4748 McDermott, 3737 McEvelly, 5154 D. McLaughlin, 5276 N. McLaughlin, 5463 McMahon, 5478 McMullen, 4725 Meehan, 5514 Molloy, 5750 Morrison, 5059 Mullholland, 5197 O'Loughlin, 3380 Pack, 5475 Pearson, 5835 Potter, 4684 J. Reilly, 5656 Rially, 4732 R. Reilly, 5433 P. Reilly, 5264 Rodgers, 5431 Rice, 4933 Salmon, 5456 Smith, 5274 Sweeney, 5648 Topping, 4736 Tormey, 2937 Tully, 5596 Walsh, 5632 Williams, 5030 Wilson, 5498 Creighton, 5580 Caffrey, 5712 Brady. "C": Sgts. 3163 Hynes, 3832 McKee; L.-Cpls. 4309 Cable, 4739 Cottingham; Ptes. 4802 Ardagh, 4535 Brannigan, 4842 Buckley, 4368 Burrell, 5579 Burns, 4420 Byrne, 4986 Casey, 4451 Campbell, 5077 T. Clarke, 4396 T. Clarke, 4404 Connolly, 5903 Condon, 4343 Cooke, 4106 Costlow, 4190 Conway, 5051 Daggett, 4895 Dillon, 4228 Donnolly, 4082 Feeley, 4057 Fish-r, 4960 Gormley, 5372 Hey, 5195 Magee, 4934 Morgan, 4914 McAlister, 4235 McCormack, 5425 McFarlane, 5105 McManus, 4798 Neil, 4756 Rooney, 2961 Taylor. "D": Sgt. 2511 Connerton; Cpl. 3450 Jarrett; L.-Cpls. 4613 Brady, 5373 Brown, 5523 Hall; Ptes. 5181 Fishbourne, 5072 Gilmore, 2921 Lee, 4750 Lennon, 5585 Lowe, 5581 McCann, 4566 McGovern, 5501 McLevitt, 5293 McKiernan, 5329 McPhillips, 5415 Maguire, 5518 Maher, 4146 Meehan, 5192 O'Hara, 4202 Paynter, 4800 Quinn, 5578 Taylor, 5227 Trebble. "E": Sgts. 2951 Lacey, 1978 McConville; Cpls. 3692 McQuillan, 1641 Quinn, 5741 Scrafield; L.-Cpls. 5259 Behan, 4925 Morgan, 5832 Walker; Drmr. 5374 Brown; Ptes. 4519 Angus, 4376 Boland, 5428 Brannigan, 4825 Bratty, 4321 Brennan, 5806 Brownlee, 2598 Bryson, 4469 Bunting, 4704 Calligan, 5313 Clifford, 2803 Crawley, 4799 Cunningham, 5080 Daly, 4049 Delaney, 4980 Doherty, 4296 Fegan, 3531 Ferris, 4595 Fitzgerald, 4032 Frazer, 2844 Gogan, 4280 Higgins, 4628 Holahan, 4374 Johnston, 4195 Lines, 4425 P. McAnaney, 4532 D. McAreevey, 4350 McCoe, 5420 McCombe, 4336 McCormack, 4721 McGarity, 4089 McKerr, 4189 Macklin, 4291 Malkin, 5519 Malley, 4496 Martin, 4788 Masterson, 4525 Miller, 5496 Monaghan, 4811 J. Morris, 5363 E. Morris, 4127 Mulvey, 4264 J. O'Brien, 4583 P. O'Brien, 4433 O'Keefe, 4136 O'Neill, 4767 Omar, 4091 Parker, 3413 Wood, 5009 Peake, 5662 Poland, 4300 Power, 4752 Price, 5351 Rankin, 4647 Reilly, 5337 Robson, 5504 Rodgers, 4882 Rooney, 4151 Russell, 5603 Ryan, 4443 Saunders, 4520 Shaw, 4481 Taylor, 4442 J. Walsh, 4951 J. Walsh, 5482 Wilson. "F": 6043 Col.-Sgt. A. Sykes; Sgts. 3456 Woods, 3297 Jack; Cpls. 4957 Colgin, 5189 O'Dwyer, 5021 Fitzpatrick; L.-Cpl. 5089 Connolly; Drmr. 5350 McCann; Ptes. 4839 Appleton, 5507 Butler, 5573 M. Byrne, 5578 Byrne, 5474 Carroll, 4152 Coody, 4621 Cogley, 5478 Curry, 5984 Craig, 5408 Delaney, 5589 Doherty, 4533 Crickmer, 5918 Donovan, 4899 Eustace, 4905 Farrelly, 5830 Gilligan, 5974 Gray, 5215 Harman, 5038 Hogan, 4787 Johnstone, 4790 Kane, 5842 Kelly, 5251 Lacey, 6113 Lamb, 4273 Leavey, 4871 Logan, 4413 S. McCabe, 5036 J. McCabe, 5995 McCann, 5335 McConville, 5915 McDermott, 5826 McDowell, 6010 McGuinness, 5058 McKenzie, 4134 McLarnon, 4820 McPherson, 5103 McTiernan, 5948 Masterson, 5108 Martin, 5068 Morrissey, 5954 Minnery, 4905 Mowen, 5998 Mulligan, 4912 J. Murphy, 5034 J. Murphy, 5205 J. Murphy, 4992 Nevin, 5583 O'Neill, 5613 Prytherch, 5792 Roche, 5122 Richmond, 4989 Russell, 5565 Ryan, 5521 Sheridan, 6123 Shepherd, 4157 Smyth, 5061 Thompson, 5914 Ward, 5028 Watson, 5110 White, 6080 Williamson. "G": Sgts. 2380 Barnes, 4402 Lodge, 4256 Kerr; Cpls. 4289 Mulligan, 5457 Haskins; L.-Cpl. 5689 Bourke; Drmr. 4822 Berrisford; Ptes. 5973 Brady, 5797 Brien, 4335 Brothers, 5943 Brown, 4884 Byrne, 4450 R. Campbell, 5798 C. Campbell, 4061 Carroll, 6125 'astles, 5760 Connor, 5767 Delaney, 5766 Dillon, 5895 Doyle, 5991 Dunne, 4073 Dunlop, 4364 Dwyer, 4812 Farley, 5978 Flynn, 4870 Frawley, 5509 Gordon, 5621 Gray, 6021 Guiney, 5733 Hannon, 6063 Heffernon, 5934 Hughes, 5988 Keelan, 4321 O. Kelly, 5643 W. Kelly, 4421 Kittle, 5296 Laffey, 5686 Laidlaw, 5443 Lynch, 6004 J. McCormick, 5726 R. McCormick, 5703 McGinley, 6005 Magee, 5424 Markey, 5919 B. Martin, 5644 J. Martin, 5923 Murphy, 5672 T. Owens, 6118 F. Owens, 5833 Ogle, 5975 Reilly, 5466 Russell, 3990 Stanton, 5649 Smith, 5740 Thompson, 7118 Thrush, 6049 Thaley, 6748 Trout, 6918 Frammer. "H": 1791 Col.-Sgt. Marsden, Sergt. 2630 McBride, 3198 Beilly, 2693 Crosse, 4668 Barrett; Cpls. 4720 Catney, 5216 Flannigan, 5855 Reilly; Ptes. 4103 Brown, 6128 Bothwell, 5857 Bryans, 4962 Byrne, 5799 Condron, 4798 J. Curran, 5965 J. Curran, 5083 Deegan, 5909 Doherty, 3782 Drumgoole, 4866 Dunne, 5182 Egan, 4931 Farrell, 5175 Fitzpatrick, 4609 (? 4667) Gaughan, 6023 Haughey, 5534 Hegarty, 4317 Hogan, 5985 Johnston, 4623 Kane, 4858 Kelly, 5011 Kernaghan, 4970 Kerr, 4819 Lee, 4307 Londregar, 4327 McAloon, 6017 J. McCart, 5783 R. McCarthy, 5356 M. McCarthy, 3732 McEntaggart, 5206 McEvoy, 4749 McKay, 6067 McKenzie, 5006 McKeown, 5969 McMahon, 5912 McKeeney, 5938 McPolin, 6133 P. McWilliams, 5444 J. McWilliams, 4170 Mannton, 6009 Maxwell, 5244 Moore, 5805 O'Brien, 5033 Patchell, 5173 Rath, 5801 Simpson, 5004 Smith, 4629 Stevenson, 5114 Touan, 4954 J. Ward, 5341 M. Ward, 4828 Walters, 6022 Weatherall, 4723 Gregg, 4890 Grigson.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Lieut. Lang, Pte. Currie.

MR. T. H. CLARKE, military boot manufacturer, of Queen Square, Fermoy, has invented a capital legging, which is being tested by the German War Office. It possesses great advantages over any other puttie or legging we have hitherto seen, and ought to prove invaluable for campaigning and sporting purposes. Simplicity and comfort are two great recommendations.

IN the recent international revolver match between the French and American teams, the three highest scores were made with Colt's new Service revolver.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, July 3.

1st Life Guards.—2nd Lieut. G. H. H. Freeman to be Lieut., to complete establishment (March 7).

2nd Life Guards.—Lieut. Hon. M. Bowes-Lyon to be Capt., vice R. A. H. Peel, deceased (April 17).

Royal Horse Guards.—2nd Lieut. O. E. W. Greaves, from 3rd Batn. Bedford Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Hon. R. Ward, promoted.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—W. J. Lockett, from 14th Hussars, vice P. R. Denny, killed in action; E. A. Williams, from 18th Hussars, vice Brevet Major P. Moir-Byres, seconded.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. J. H. A. Annesley, from 18th Hussars, to be Capt., in succession to Major Sir A. P. D. Lushington, Bart., who holds an extra regimental appointment.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. T. C. Porter, on completion of his period of service in command of regt., is placed on half-pay; Major A. Sprout to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. T. C. Porter (July 1).

1st Dragoons.—Capt. J. Middleton Rogers to be Major, vice J. E. Lindley, placed on temp. half-pay on account of ill-health (April 28). Lieuts. to be Capt.:—H. D. McNeill, in succession to Lieut.-Col. J. F. Burn-Murdoch, appointed to Staff (Feb. 1); T. M. S. Pitt, vice J. M. Rogers (April 28).

3rd Hussars.—2nd Lieut. H. Combe to be Lieut., vice M. Chinnery, removed from the Army (March 21).

7th Hussars.—Capt. J. H. E. Holford seconded for service in West Africa (May 30).

11th Hussars.—Major Lord E. B. Talbot to be Lieut.-Col., vice E. R. Courtenay, placed on half-pay (June 17).

14th Hussars.—Lieut. C. B. Tottenham to be Capt., in succession to Major R. M. Richardson, appointed to Staff; 2nd Lieut. J. B. Walker to be Lieut., vice C. B. Tottenham (April 16).

15th Hussars.—Lieut. H. B. Cresswell to be Capt., in succession to Major W. E. Peyton, D.S.O., on special service in South Africa (May 19).

17th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. R. B. Brassey to be Lieut., on augmentation (Feb. 14).

Imperial Yeomanry.—Lieut. Hon. G. H. W. Walsh to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (May 25); Lieut. P. A. O. Whitaker resigns his commission (July 4); 2nd Lieut. G. J. Sandys, Gloucester Yeomanry, to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (March 30).

Reserve Regt. of Dragoon Guards.—Major R. A. Scott, Reserve of Officers, to be Major; Capt. W. E. Phillips, retired pay, to be Capt. (June 1); Lieut. W. C. Peel to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

Reserve Regt. of Lancers.—Appointment of Capt. F. W. Duff, Reserve of Officers, as Capt., antedated to May 15; Capt. G. R. Tufton, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (June 11).

Reserve Regt. of Hussars.—Qrmer. and Hon. Lieut. G. Siddons, Reserve of Officers, to be Qrmer. (June 18).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Brevet Col. L. J. A. Chapman, on completion of five years' service as a regtl. Lieut.-Col. is retained as supy. to establishment, under provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant, May 30, 1899 (June 30).

Major A. Bell-Irving to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. L. J. A. Chapman (June 30).

Cpts. to be Majors:—E. P. Lambert, vice J. W. Stirling, promoted; C. Battiscombe, vice R. A. G. Harrison, promoted (April 23) E. S. Cleeve, on augmentation (May 21).

Cpts. W. M. Grover, C. Lyon, E. C. Came on and E. F. Hall to be Majors, on augmentation (May 28).

Cpts. to be Divnl. Adjts.:—L. M. Phillpotts, vice Major C. H. Kilner, who has vacated appointment on promotion (June 10); A. M. Perreau, on augmentation (June 16).

Officers to be 2nd Lieuts.:—2nd Lieut. W. J. L. Poston, from Hampshire and Isle of Wight Artillery; 2nd Lieut. C. H. Lumley, from Fife Artillery (May 5).

Gentlemen nominated by authorities of Universities and Colleges, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Henry M. Greaves, Frederick H. L. Oldham, Kenneth B. Ferguson, Henry W. Blathwayt, Robert C. Reeves, Reginald H. D. Thompson, Leonard E. C. Williams, William L. C. Kirby, William S. Pillans (May 26).

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Supy. Capt. W. N. Gordon to be Capt., vice H. R. V. de Bury appointed to St. Lucia Company, R.A. (May 30).

Officers to be 2nd Lieuts.:—2nd Lieut. P. A. F. Winslow to be 2nd Lieut., from Clare Artillery; 2nd Lieut. R. Boyd, from Antrim Artillery (May 5).

Gentlemen nominated by authorities of Universities and Colleges, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Reginald O. Latham, Edward V. Collins, Henry E. Sewell, William Parker, Herman G. de Wateville, Melville S. Scott, Clement L. Cobban, John B. W. Stroud, Walter B. Caddell (May 26).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet Col. St. G. Gore, on completion of five years' service as a regtl. Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay; Major W. F. H. Stafford to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. St. G. Gore; Capt. H. Bonham-Carter to be Major, vice W. F. H. Stafford; Lieut. S. D. A. Crookshank, to be Capt., vice H. Bonham-Carter (July 2).

Coast Batn.—Lieuts. A. Brissenden and J. H. Bailey to be Cpts. (July 1).

Grenadier Guards.—2nd Lieut. C. L. Leslie-Melville to be Lieut., vice H. F. Crichton, transferred to Irish Guards (May 19).

LINE BATTALIONS.

East Kent Regt.—Major J. B. Backhouse to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. R. A. Hickson, retained as Supy. to establishment, under provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant May 30, 1899 (July 1).

Royal Lancaster Regt.—Promotions to rank of Capt. of und-mentioned Lieuts. are antedated:—W. A. L. Lethbridge to Feb. 24, vice A. McN. Dykes, seconded for special service in South Africa; G. R. Stephens to Feb. 27, vice C. G. Barton, promoted; R. G. Parker to March 3, vice J. M. A. Graham, seconded.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Capt. R. D. Whigham seconded for service on Staff (Feb. 6); Capt. MacG. Greer seconded for service in West Africa (June 16); Capt. Herbert P. Creagh-Osborne to be Adjt., on augmentation (June 12).

Leicester Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. T. M. Hare to be Lieut., vice R. N. Knatchbull, promoted (Feb. 17).

Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. J. Roskell to be Lieut., vice C. J. H. H. Noble, promoted into Manchester Regt. (June 9).

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Capt. R. S. Webber seconded for service on Staff (April 16); Supy. Capt. R. E. P. Gabbett to be Capt., vice R. G. B. Lovett, died of wounds received in action (May 22); Lieut. H. Rotherham to be Capt., vice R. S. Webber (April 16).

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Lieut. J. A. Byrne to be Capt., vice W. L. R. Gibton, deceased (March 20).

West Riding Regt.—Officers seconded:—Capt. E. M. K. Parsons, for service as an Adjt. of Volunteers (June 1); Capt. F. J. Thursby-Pelham, for service in Army Pay Dept. (June 17).

South Lancashire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. Delmé-Radcliffe, vice G. Carlyon, promoted; C. M. T. Hogg, vice J. Gellibrand, promoted into Manchester Regt. (May 26).

Essex Regt.—Lieut. A. H. P. Rose, from 4th Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. J. Kobkirk, promoted (April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 4).

Derbyshire Regt.—Lieuts. to be Cpts.:—F. Casswell, vice A. T. England, deceased (Feb. 25); L. McKinnon, in succession to Major C. N. Watts, on special service in South Africa (Feb. 28); P. M. Dove, vice W. R. Marshall, seconded (May 18); Capt. L. McKinnon seconded for service in West Africa (May 30).

Northampton Regt.—Lieut. H. S. D. Stuart seconded for service in Army Pay Dept. (June 16).

Royal Berkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. P. S. Hunt to be Lieut., vice W. K. Peake, promoted into Worcester Regt. (June 20).

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut. E. F. Ward to be Capt., vice N. N. Bedingfeld, placed on temp. half-pay (May 24).

Wiltshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—S. R. G. Kendall, vice H. P. Rogers, promoted (Feb. 24); R. M. T. Gillson, vice A. Armstrong, promoted (May 14); E. L. W. Henslow, vice L. O. F. Mellish, promoted (June 3).

York and Lancaster Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. Boughey, on completion of his period of service in command of a batn., placed on half-pay; Major F. Percy Lonsada to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. H. Boughey (July 1); Lance-Serjt. Robert E. Webb, from Essex Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. M. Middleton, promoted into Lancashire Fusiliers (May 5, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 4).

Highland L.I.—Lieut. J. C. Grahame seconded for service in West Africa (June 16); 2nd Lieut. W. H. E. Segrave, D.S.O., to be Lieut., vice T. F. Murray, a prisoner of war (June 4).

Cameron Highlanders.—Supy. Capt. H. G. Wolrige-Gordon to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Hon. A. D. Murray, seconded (April 6).

Connaught Rangers.—Major J. de C. O'Grady to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. L. G. Brooke, made supy. under provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant, May 30, 1899 (July 1).

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. A. G. Akers-Douglas to be Lieut., vice B. J. Lang, a prisoner of war; 2nd Lieut. C. P. James, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., vice G. A. Akers-Douglas.

Leinster Regt.—Capt. E. F. Griffin is retired from the Service receiving a gratuity; Supy. Capt. C. S. B. Evans-Lombe to be Capt., vice E. F. Griffin.

Royal Home Counties Reserve Regt.—Majors J. R. H. Richards (June 9) and N. Pochin (June 11), Reserve of Officers, to be Majors; Lieut. FitzR. D. Lyon, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (June 4).

Royal Northern Reserve Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Col F. C. Keyser, C.B., retired pay, to be Lieut.-Col. (June 13); Majors A. F. White, J. Watkins, A. W. Birch (May 8), A. D. D. Kelly (June 9) and A. J. C. Wrench (June 10), Reserve of Officers, to be Majors. To be Cpts.:—Capt. J. H. B. Todd-Thornton, Reserve of Officers (June 9); Capt. O. R. Brush, from Royal Eastern Reserve Regt. (June 11); Hon. Major T. Lay, Capt. Reserve of Officers (June 16).

Royal Rifles Reserve Regt.—Lieut.-Col. H. E. Railston, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut.-Col. (June 12); Major W. S. Anderson, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (June 16); Cpts. H. Allfrey (June 9) and R. C. D. Wilson (June 15), Reserve of Officers, to be Cpts.; Haughton E. Okeover, late Lieut. 7th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.

Royal Southern Reserve Regt.—Majors C. Russell (June 9) and J. F. Inglis (June 14), Reserve of Officers to be Majors; Capt. W. P. Standish, from Royal Eastern Reserve Regt., to be Capt.

Royal Lancashire Reserve Regt.—Lieut.-Col. A. B. Horsburgh, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut.-Col. (June 13); Capt. T. E. Burke, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (June 11).

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt.—Major W. F. Anstey, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (June 19); Cpts. F. Hemphill (June 15) and E. A. P. Brooke (June 18), Reserve of Officers, to be Cpts.

Royal Irish Reserve Regt.—Major H. Chevers, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (June 16).

Royal Irish Fusiliers Reserve Regt.—Majors L. B. Wilbraham and J. J. Purdon, Reserve of Officers, to be Majors (June 9); Capt. E. P. Apthorp, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (June 14).

City of London Imperial Volunteers.—Lance Corpl. F. St. J. Tyrwhitt to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.

West India Regt.—Officers seconded for service in West Africa:—Cpts. F. B. Luard, H. J. Thompson (June 14), and E. L. Cowie (June 19); Lieuts. F. E. W. Butt, W. P. Marley, A. E. Fitzgerald (June 19), and H. J. Willis (May 29). Lieut. F. E. Marindin seconded for service with West African Regt. (June 16).

Army Service Corps.—Lieut. C. L. Thomas, West India Regt., transferred on probation as Second Lieut. (Feb. 12).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Col. W. E. Riordan placed on retired pay; Lieut.-Col. J. McNamara, M.D., to be Col. vice W. E. Riordan; Sergt.-Major Alfred H. H.



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Niblett, to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., to complete establishment.

Staff.—Major-Gen. Sir W. F. Gatacre, K.C.B., D.S.O., resumes command of troops in Eastern District as a Major-Gen. on Staff, vice Major-Gen. H. R. Abadie, C.B., whose temporary appointment has expired (June 4).

Army Schools.—Army Schoolmaster John H. Head to be an Insp. of Army Schools, with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Lieut. H. J. Seed, retired (June 27).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. E. R. Courtenay, half-pay, to be Col. (June 17); Lieut.-Col. H. J. Blagrove, 13th Hussars, to be Col. (July 1).

MEMORANDA.

Col. R. C. Grame, half-pay, placed on retired pay (June 27).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F. H. A. Disney-Rosebuck, half-pay, placed on retired pay (July 1).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. S. H. P. Graves, I.S.C., an A.A.G. in India, to have substantive rank of Col. in Army (Dec. 15, 1899).

Major C. Maxwell, R.E., granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst employed with Colonial Div., South African Field Force (April 28).

Lieut. (local Capt.) A. S. Cobbe, I.S.C., to have local rank of Major while in command of Central Africa Regt. employed in West Africa.

Lieut. B. F. Burnett-Hitchcock, Derbyshire Regt., granted local rank of Capt. whilst an Asst. Provost-Marshal, South African Field Force (March 20).

Garrison Sergt.-Major C. Carnell to be a Qrmr. in the Army, with hon. rank of Lieut.

Reserve of Officers.—2nd Lieut. C. J. Wahab, formerly Capt., 3rd Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be Capt.; Lieut. H. W. Reeve resigns his commission.

STAFF.

Following appointments to staff made in South Africa are confirmed:—

Col. H. S. G. Miles, M.V.O., Chief Staff Officer, Natal, to be a Col. on Staff (March 1).

Col. H. Cooper, A.D.C. to the Queen, Commandant at Base, Cape Town, to be a Col. on Staff (April 1).

To be A.A.G.'s:—Major C. R. R. McGrigor, King's Royal Rifle Corps (March 22); Col. J. M. Babington (March 31); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. W. J. Le Gallais, 8th Hussars (April 7); Major C. de C. Hamilton, R.A.; Col. A. A. Garstin (April 10).

To be D.A.A.G.'s:—Major W. J. Bonus, Dorset Regt.; Major A. W. L. Bayly, D.S.O., I.S.C. (March 22); Major H. B. Jack, A.S.C. (March 25); Capt. L. W. Atcherley, A.S.C. (April 7); Capt. W. C. Knight, I.S.C. (April 9); Major C. de C. Hamilton, R.A. (Oct. 11, 1899); Major F. C. A. Gilpin, A.S.C. (April 12); Capt. D. L. MacEwen, Cameron Highlanders (April 16); Major N. W. Cuthbertson, Royal Highlanders (April 19).

To be Brig. Majors:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. G. Martyr, D.S.O., Duke of Cornwall's L.I.; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. B. R. Mitford, East Surrey Regt.; Capt. and Brevet Major O. B. S. F. Shore, I.S.C. (April 7); Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. R. B. Doran, Royal Irish Regt. (April 23); Capt. F. W. Kerr, Gordon Highlanders (April 11); Capt. W. R. Birdwood, I.S.C. (Jan. 10); Capt. W. P. Braithwaite, Somerset L.I. (Jan. 29); Major F. C. Shaw, Derbyshire Regt. (April 23).

Major R. M. Richardson, 14th Hussars, to be an Asst. Provost-Marshal graded as D.A.A.G. (April 16).

To be Divnl. Signalling Officers, graded as Staff Capts.:—Capt. H. J. A. Banks, Hampshire Regt. (March 24); Lieut. A. N. E. Browne, Highland L.I. (Feb. 12); Capt. C. Ross, Norfolk Regt. (April 14).

Capt. J. Knowles, 15th Hussars, to be a Signalling Officer (March 29).

To be A.D.C.'s to Col. (local Lieut.-Gen.) I. S. M. Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O.:—Capt. G. R. de H. Smith, I.S.C.; Capt. J. E. H. Balfour, Reserve of Officers (Hon. Major Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry), (April 7).

Capt. and Brevet Major A. R. Hoskins, North Stafford Regt., to be A.D.C. to Col. (local Major-Gen.) J. G. Maxwell, D.S.O., commanding 14th Brigade (April 13).

Capt. R. S. Webber, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.) Sir H. M. L. Rundle, K.C.B., R.A., commanding 8th Div. (April 16).

Capt. J. F. G. S. Viscount Brackley, Royal Scots, to be A.D.C. to Col. (local Major-Gen.) W. G. Knox, C.B., commanding 23rd Brigade (April 17).

Lieut.-Col. A. E. W. Colville, Rifle Brigade, to be Commandant at Naauwpoort, graded as A.A.G., from Jan. 22 to Feb. 10.

Lieut. E. G. V., Lord Stanley, Reserve of Officers (Hon. Col. 2nd V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.), to be Chief Press Censor, Cape Town, graded as A.A.G., from Jan. 18 to Feb. 5, and to be Press Censor at Hdqrs., graded as A.A.G., from Feb. 6.

Capt. and Hon. Major J. FitzR. Bagot, Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry, to be Press Censor, Cape Town, graded as D.A.A.G. (Feb. 6).

Major W. A. J. O'Meara, R.E., to be Chief Intelligence Officer to Military Governor of Bloemfontein, graded as D.A.A.G. (March 25).

R.F. Officers to be Railway Staff Officers:—Major (local Lieut.-Col.) R. S. MacLagan, graded as an A.A.G.; Capt. H. A. A. Livingstone, W. V. Scudamore, J. M. Burn, W. S. Nathan, and H. G. Joly de Lotbinière, graded as D.A.A.G.'s; Lieuts. A. M. Henniker (now Capt.), A. G. Stevenson, D.S.O., M. G. E. Manifold, H. L. Pritchard, D.S.O., H. A. Micklem, D.S.O., C. E. Vickers, E. O. A. Newcombe, and H. O. Mance, graded as Staff Capts. (Jan. 1).

Lieut. S. G. Faber, R.E., to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as a Staff Capt. (Jan. 15).

2nd Lieut. C. M. Leatham, East Yorkshire Regt.,

to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as a Staff Lieut. (April 10).

Temp. Lieut. F. A. C. Wright, Lieut. 1st V.B. Derbyshire Regt., to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Lieut. (April 14).

Officers graded as Staff Lieuts. whilst employed at Hdqrs. South African Field Force:—Qrms. and Hon. Lieuts. C. R. Law (Feb. 9) and A. G. Rose (March 23), A.S.C.

To be Transport Officers, graded as D.A.A.G.'s:—Major L. W. C. Kerrich, I.S.C. (Feb. 11); Capt. G. H. W. Bernal, 4th Batn. Derbyshire Regt.; Capt. J. R. Beech, C.M.G., D.S.O., Reserve of Officers (April 9).

To be Transport Officers graded as Staff Capts.:—Capt. R. M. Cadell, 4th Batn. Cheshire Regt. (April 10); Capt. F. P. Vane, 3rd Batn. Royal Lancashire Regt. (April 12); Lieut. G. Harding, 3rd Batn. Leinster Regt. (April 11); Lieut. P. R. C. Comings, 3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt. (April 8); 2nd Lieut. C. R. P. Winsor, 3rd Batn. South Lancashire Regt. (April 7); Lieut. E. G. C. Bagshawe, 3rd Batn. Yorkshire Regt. (April 18); Lieut. K. D. Mackenzie, 3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt.; Lieut. R. P. Ryder, 3rd Batn. Welsh Regt. (April 7); Lieut. C. A. Madge, 6th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt. (April 19); 2nd Lieut. N. E. Fairweather, 1st Punjab V.R. (April 20); Lieut. H. R. Bruce, Highland L.I. (Feb. 11).

To be Transport Officers, graded as Staff Lieuts.:—2nd Lieut. P. M. Whale, 4th Batn. Somerset L.I. (April 10); 2nd Lieut. T. E. Chisenhale-Marsb, 6th Batn. Middlesex Regt.; 2nd Lieut. C. C. Dangar, 3rd Batn. West Riding Regt. (April 8); 2nd Lieut. R. W. Courtney, 4th Batn. Royal Lancashire Regt. (April 7).

Appointment to Staff on Lines of Communication made in South Africa are confirmed:—

Capt. R. E. Warden, R.A. to be a Commandant and Railway Staff Officer, graded as a Staff Capt., from May 13 to May 21, vice Lieut. K. Z. P. Macaulay, Loyal North Lancashire Regt.

Temp Capt. W. F. Hobdell, Capt. 5th Batn. Manchester Regt., to be a Commandant and Railway Staff Officer, graded as a Staff Capt., vice Capt. R. E. Warden, R.A. (May 22).

Lieut. A. J. Carter, Loyal North Lancashire Regt., to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as a Staff Lieut., from Dec. 6, 1899, to March 2, 1900.

Major W. H. F. Taylor, R.A., to be a Commandant graded as a D.A.A.G. (April 27).

Capt. A. W. Abercrombie, Connaught Rangers, to be a D.A.A.G. (March 13).

Capt. de V. Carey, Worcester Regt. (April 16), and W. S. Copland, Leicester Regt. (April 23), to be D.A.A.G.'s and Staff Officers to an Asst. Insp.-Gen.

Major M. B. G. Jackson, R.A., to be D.A.A.G. and Staff Officer to Insp.-Gen. (May 9).

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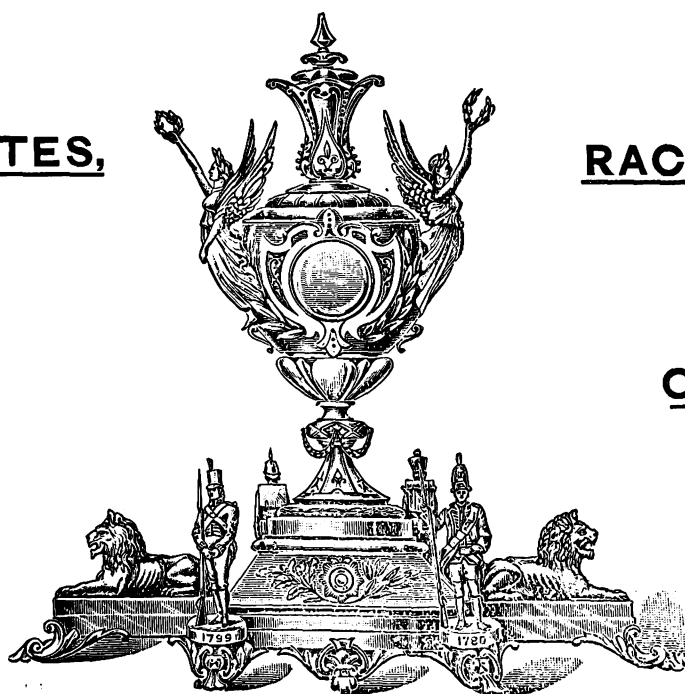
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1st (Oxford Univ.) V.B. Oxford L.I.—Extra Supernumerary 2nd Lieut. S. T. Sheppard to be 2nd Lieut. on establishment. 4th (Eton College) V.B.—2nd Lieut. G. M. S. Smith to be Lieut.

1st V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—Lieut. W. J. Mays-Smith to be Capt. Cadet Corps (Derby School) attached to 1st V.B.—R. T. McCallum to be Hon. Capt.

1st V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Surg.-Capt. C. S. A. Rigby resigns his commission, and is appointed Capt.

2nd V.B. Middlesex Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. W. Lucas to be Lieut.

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster).—2nd Lieut. E. A. Dodd to be Capt.

21st Middlesex.—Major A. H. Chifferiel borne as supy. whilst holding appointment of Cyclist Officer to North London Volunteer Infantry Brigade; Lieut. A. F. Wagner to be Capt.

2nd London.—Thomas H. Hurrell to be 2nd Lieut.

4th London.—Philip H. Le Sueur to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Manchester Regt.—2nd Lieuts. G. Lupton and P. A. W. Parkyn to be Lieuts.

1st V.B. North Stafford Regt.—Major J. Harding granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. H. Knight granted hon. rank of Major.

9th Lanark.—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Swan resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of c rps.

6th V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—Lieut. E. F. S. George resigns his commission.

5th V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Lieut. D. C. Greenlees to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. C. E. Wilsons to be Lieut.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish).—Capt. and Hon. Major G. W. Hampton to be Major and to remain seconded.

14th Middlesex (Inns of Court).—Lieut. R. C. Glen to be Capt.

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date July 4.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, July 6.

Somerset L.I.—Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. W. Cox, K.C.B., from Bedford Regt., to be Col., vice Gen. Lord Mark Kerr, G.C.B., deceased (May 18).

Bedford Regt.—Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. W. C. Bancroft to be Col., vice Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. W. Cox, K.C.B. (May 18).

1st Life Guards.—2nd Lieut. A. F. Stanley seconded for special service in South Africa (Feb. 14).

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. R. E. McI. Lomer to be Capt. on augmentation (April 7).

4th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. T. E. Friar from 7th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. O. Francis, resigned (July 7).

18th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. F. W. Sopper, from 3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation (July 7).

Candidates, recommended by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, to be 2nd Lieuts. (July 7):—

4th Dragoon Guards.—Corpl. John Stewart, from 1st Australian Horse, in succession to Lieut. E. F. Holden, promoted into 5th Dragoon Guards.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Corpl. Edward A. Fitzgerald, from Imperial Yeomanry, on augmentation.

9th Lancers.—Corpl. Richard S. Chadwick, from City of London Imperial Volunteers, vice P. F. Brassey, killed in action.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots.—Lieut. A. G. Stuart seconded for service on Staff (Nov. 29, 1899). Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. J. G. L. Searight is antedated to Nov. 29, 1899, vice A. G. Stuart.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. E. Koebel to be Lieut., vice R. J. A. Terry, promoted into Manchester Regt. (June 9).

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. antedated to Jan. 27:—H. E. B. Leach, in succession to Brevet-Lieut.-Col. St. G. C.

Henry, who holds an extra-regimental appointment; J. A. C. Somerville, vice H. E. B. Leach, Adj. 4th Batn. Yorkshire Regt.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Supy. Capt. J. F. Elkington to be Capt., vice A. B. Bennet, deceased (May 24). Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. are antedated:—G. N. B. Forster to Feb. 6, vice R. D. Whigham, seconded; J. B. R. Bacchus, to March 17, on augmentation; R. H. W. Brewis to March 21, vice V. S. Smyth, promoted; R. F. Meiklejohn to April 1, on augmentation.

Royal Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. S. J. Lowe to be Lieut. on augmentation (June 27).

Somerset L.I.—2nd Lieut. H. I. R. Allfrey to be Lieut., vice F. M. E. Kennedy, promoted into Worcester Regt. (June 20).

Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. N. E. Swan to be Lieut., vice H. A. Fulton, promoted into Worcester Regt. (June 20).

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Capt. N. E. Playfair seconded for service with Egyptian Army (May 23).

Dorset Regt.—Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. G. M. Herbert antedated to Feb. 4, vice C. F. Woodward, transferred to I.S.C.

South Lancashire Regt.—Capt. F. A. Dudgeon seconded for service on Staff (April 1).

Derbyshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. F. P. Percival to be Lieut., vice F. Casswell, promoted (Feb. 25).

York and Lancaster Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—G. H. Wedgwood, vice W. D. Sykes, promoted into Lancashire Fusiliers; A. H. C. Kearsey, vice M. Middleton, promoted into Lancashire Fusiliers (June 20).

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—Lieut. E. Craig-Brown to be Capt., vice G. C. M. Sorel-Cameron, seconded (Dec. 27, 1899); Lieut. Hon. R. A. Campbell, seconded for service on Staff (March 5).

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Capt. H. A. Coddington seconded for service in South Africa (Dec. 1, 1899). Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. are antedated:—C. Conyers (vice H. A. Coddington), F. A. Greer, and E. W. Shewell to Dec. 1, 1899; R. D. S. Stoney to Feb. 24, to complete establishment. Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated:—W. Haire-Poster (vice E. W. Shewell) and M. B. C. Carbery to Dec. 1, 1899; W. Garrard (vice R. D. S. Stoney) and A. Hamilton (to complete establishment) to Feb. 24.

Rifle Brigade.—Promotions of the undermentioned Lieuts. to Capt. are antedated:—G. L. Lysley, to Jan. 19, vice C. V. N. Percival, seconded for service under Foreign Office; J. D. Heriot-Maitland, to Feb. 3, vice S. Mills, died of wounds received in action.

West India Regt.—Lieut. A. M. Jones seconded for service with West African Regt. (April 14); Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. E. Crane retires on retired pay on account of ill-health (July 7).

Royal Home Counties Reserve Regt.—Major S. L. M. Remington, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (June 19).

Royal Northern Reserve Regt.—Major T. W. L. Penno, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (June 16).

Royal Rifles Reserve Regt.—Majors F. Graham (June 19) and P. Lord De L'Isle and Dudley (June 20), Reserve of Officers, to be Majors; Capt. F. S. Marsham, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (June 22).

Royal Southern Reserve Regt.—Major C. H. Smith, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (June 20).

Royal Lancashire Reserve Regt.—Major R. H. Green, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (June 15); Capt. Hon. H. H. S. Addington (May 14) and H. E. Baker (June 15), Reserve of Officers, to be Capt.

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt.—Capt. A. C. P. Haggard, D.S.O., Reserve of Officers, to be Major, with temp. rank of Major in Army (June 20).

Royal Eastern Reserve Regt.—Major C. A. C. Deane, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (June 21); Capt. W. L. Jackson (May 31) and H. J. Lermite (June 14), Reserve of Officers, to be Capt.

University candidates to be 2nd Lieuts. (Dated May 23, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 7):—

1st Dragoon Guards.—Francis H. Charlton, on augmentation.

1st Dragoons.—Hugh H. Sandbach, in succession to Lieut. T. M. S. Pitt, promoted.

3rd Hussars.—Geoffrey Baynes, in succession to Lieut. C. W. O. Unthank, deceased.

6th Dragoons.—Stuart L. Holland, vice T. Parker, transferred to 2nd Dragoons.

15th Hussars.—Charles Nelson, in succession to Lieut. H. B. Cresswell, promoted.

21st Lancers.—Gerald N. Reynolds, in succession to Lieut. C. S. Nesham, promoted.

Scots Guards.—Marshall O. Roberts on augmentation.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Surgs. on probation to be Lieuts.:—Patrick H. Henderson, M.B., John P. J. Murphy, M.B., Arthur R. Greenwood, Frederick H. Hardy, William M. H. Spiller, M.B., Archibald D. Jameson, William Bennett, M.B., Bernard B. Burke, Walter B. Fry, Charles R. L. Ronayne, M.B., George Billie, M.B., Llewellyn L. G. Thorpe, John B. Hall, William S. Crosthwait, Percy C. Douglass, Richard F. Ellery, Robert L. Popham (June 21).

Half-Pay.—Major A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, from Oxford L.I., to be Lieut.-Col. (July 7).

MEMORANDA.

W. H. Drake late Capt. 5th Batn. Rifle Brigade, granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst employed with Devon Regt. (July 7).

Risaldar-Major Bahaudin Khan, C.I.E., Sirdar Bahadur. 1st Central India Horse, A.D.C. to H.E. the Viceroy of India, granted hon. rank of Capt. (July 7).

Name of Driver Horace Harry Glascock, Q Battery, R.H.A., who was awarded the Victoria Cross in Gazette of June 26, is as now, and not as therein stated.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. K. S. Nariman, I.M.S., Bo.	Major S. G. D. Smith, Capt. A. R. Donne.
Lieut.-Col. B. Doyle.	Lieut. C. E. Edmonds.
Lieut.-Col. C. E. W. Macdonald.	Lieut. H. B. Birdwood.
Major H. L. Abud.	Lieut. T. H. Campbell.
Major W. A. Corkery, I.M.S., Bo.	Lieut. A. A. West.
	Lieut. G. R. K. Williams.
	Lieut. H. A. K. Gough.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut.-Col. F. D. Raikes, C.I.E., I.S.C., B., 6 mo., M.C.	Major S. H. Henderson, I.M.S., B., M.C. to Oct. 22, 1900.
Lieut.-Col. E. S. Hastings, D.S.O., 3 mo.	Capt. R. G. Munn, 3 mo.
Major P. G. Shewell, 3 mo.	Lieut. H. A. K. Gough, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt. F. H. Elliott, I.S.C., B.	Lieut. C. G. Sinclair.
Capt. E. Barnes, I.S.C., B.	Lieut. T. G. P. Lawrenson.
Capt. J. B. Smith, M.D., I.M.S., Bo.	Lieut. C. B. L. Clery.

FAMILIES OF INVALIDED SOLDIERS.—It has been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief that it is not generally understood by soldiers invalided home that allotments from their pay cease on their return home; and that in many cases the soldier's pay has accumulated during his treatment in hospital, while his family have felt the want of the allotment they received while he was abroad. The Secretary of State for War has, therefore, directed that soldiers in the position described shall be made aware of the cessation of allotments, and that every facility shall be given them to send remittances to their families, the cost of such remittances, so long as they remain sick, being borne by the public. In any case in which a soldier refuses to make such remittances to his family, his liability under the Army Act must be pointed out to him and if he adheres to his refusal steps must be taken to enforce the provisions of the Act, in accordance with the instructions of Army Order 159 of last September. In all cases in which a soldier is unable to transact business, such arrangements must be made as seem most desirable.

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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, June 29.
Royal Naval Reserve.—Engr. J. Bartlett to be Senior Engr.; John A. Moss and John Dunning to be Asst.-Engrs. (June 26).

ADMIRALTY, July 2.
Gunnery W. A. Covington and H. D. Capper promoted to Chief Gunners (June 1).

(From Friday evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, July 2.
Acting Sub-Lieuts. confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut.:—R. C. Hocking (Jan. 15, 1899); M. K. Johnson (June 15, 1899).

Sub-Lieut. R. C. Hocking promoted to Lieut. (Jan. 15, 1899).
ADMIRALTY, July 3.
Asst.-Paymr. T. G. B. Wonnall promoted to Paymr. (June 8.)

Royal Naval Reserve.—In accordance with Regulations for Royal Naval Reserve—Lieut. J. Kennedy has been placed on Retired List, with permission to assume rank of Commander (June 28); Sub-Lieut. E. A. Woodward to be Lieut. (June 29); Asst.-Engr. P. Walker to be Engr. (June 28).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, June 29.
Commander.—W. J. Scullard to Duke of Wellington (N.) and Fleet Reserve (June 28).

Fleet Engineer.—G. T. Simmons to Pembroke for Revenge on paying off (undated).

Engineer.—H. Basson to Vivid, supy. (June 15).
Assistant Engineers.—J. W. Forbes to Duke of Wellington, supy. (June 19). H. Hammond to Furious (June 29).

ADMIRALTY, June 30.
Sub-Lieutenants (R.N.R.).—V. B. Webster, to Camperdown for twelve months' training (July 5). E. E. Moscrop to Diadem for twelve months' training (July 7).
Assistant Paymaster.—G. H. Coles to Wildfire as Secretary's Clerk for Majestic (June 29).

ADMIRALTY, July 2.
Rear-Admiral J. L. Hammet appointed as second in command of Reserve Fleet during forthcoming manoeuvres (July 2).

Lieutenants.—R. A. Newton, T. J. Croker, E. J. Prendergast, C. W. Trousdale, H. N. Garnett, F. D. Arnold-Forster, A. P. Addison, to Vernon, addl. (T.) (June 30).
J. D. Allen, P. Harvey, R. F. H. N. Mahon, A. de K. L. May, to Defiance, addl. (T.) (June 30).

Staff Engineer.—A. Hart to Pembroke for Vindictive (July 4).

Assistant Engineers.—G. H. Durston, A. F. Jones, A. E. Ewart to Pembroke for Vindictive (July 4).

Probationary Assistant Engineer.—A. E. Bremner to Pembroke for Resolution (July 4).

Staff Surgeon.—H. Holyoake to Vindictive (July 4).
Surgeons.—G. E. Glynn to Vindictive; J. H. Lightfoot to Boscawen, for Wanderer (July 4).

Assistant Paymaster.—B. W. G. Cook to Magnificent as Secretary's Clerk to Rear-Admiral Jenkins (June 30).
Gunner.—W. R. Bidgood to Britomart (June 28).

ADMIRALTY, July 2.
Chief Engineer.—W. H. Pallett to Duke of Wellington for Active (June 23).

Probationary Assistant-Engineer.—G. H. Hirtzel to Resolution (July 3).

ADMIRALTY, July 4.
Midshipmen.—W. C. Harrison, P. J. Helyar to Lion for Liberty; R. B. Ward to Impregnable for Nautilus; C. J. Crocker to Impregnable for Pilot; H. E. Foster-Barham, G. M. R. Rayne, E. J. Hardman-Jones to Jupiter; R. C. Bayldon, E. R. J. Evans, E. L. Ring, H. J. Kennard to Boscawen for Dolphin; F. G. L. Johnson, C. A. Carey, F. A. Chapman to Boscawen for Wanderer; C. S. Chapman, H. J. Boyd to Boscawen for Seafarer (July 14).

ADMIRALTY, July 5.
Staff Engineer.—A. Kerr to Vivid for Melpomene on paying off (undated).

Engineer.—J. F. A. Hastings to Vivid for Tiger (July 4).

Chaplain and Naval Instructor.—Rev. B. Wright, M.A., to Highflyer, to turn over to another ship on the station, on date of transfer.

Naval Instructor.—Rev. A. J. Parish, M.A., to Warspite (July 2).

Staff Surgeons.—J. H. Thomas to Camperdown (lent) (July 5). A. M. Page to Australia (July 4).

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.

Centurion.—Killed: C.P.O. 104052 Wyatt; 1st cl. P.O. 124233 Spiller; Ldg. Seaman 151659 Restall, A.B.'s 174826 Townsend, 158529 Bone, 184683 Parsons; Ord. Seamen 190614 Lloyd, 198639 Bryson; Stoker 282137 Edwards. Wounded: Capt. Jellicoe; 1st cl. P.O. 156075 Toove; Ldg. Seamen 157415 Rogers, 161349 Wright; A.B.'s 151904 McElligott, 183480 Bevis, 183671 Bolton; Stokers 176043 Thompson, 282983 Wilkinson. R.M.A.—Killed: Capt. Bays; Gunners 5890 Yates, 5767 Lunn. Wounded: Sgt. 3413 Miller. R.M.L.I.—Killed: Ply. 8594 Foster, Po. 8906 Hawes, Po. 8634 Ellis, Po. 3599 Frisby. Wounded: Po. 8239 Briggs.*

Aurora.—R.M.L.I.: Killed: 8529 Kane, 5816 Davies, 7271 Gigg, all Ply.

Orlando.—Killed: Ord. Seaman 197904 Berry. Wounded: Stoker 276417 Godfrey. R.M.L.I.—Killed: Ply. 3769 Sgt. Gingell, lent from Tamar.

Endymion.—Killed: 1st cl. P.O. 139778 Woolridge; 2nd cl. P.O. 152172 Charlo; Ord. Seaman 192408 Watson, Stoker 285206 McIntosh. Wounded: A.B. 167503 Wright; Ord. Seamen 195630 Parsons, 190465 Simmons.* R.M.L.I.—Killed: 9565 Parker, 9073 Barton, 9576 Bryan, 7749 Stanford. Wounded: 7958 Quaife, all Po.

CAPTURE OF ARSENAL, TIEN-TSIN, June 27

Centurion.—Killed: A.B. 188893 Sharpe. R.M.L.I.—Wounded: Po. 6974 Kippen.

Barfleur.—Killed: O.S. 188808 Grover.

Aurora.—Killed: Stoker 278528 Spillane. R.M.L.I.—Ply. 4814 Eddiford.

Endymion.—Killed: A.B. 147621 Flory. Wounded: O.S. 194545 Walsh. R.M.L.I.—Killed: Ch. 9131 Chandler.

Alacrity.—Wounded: Gunner W. May.

Terrible.—Wounded: ? Sgt. Power.

From WEI-HAI-WEI.

R.M.L.I.—Killed: Ch. 9678 Lee. Wounded: Ch. 8875 Snook. Wounded: Fifteen.

Orlando.—Hood, A.B., previously reported wounded, is No. 158460.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—An Army order gives instructions in regard to the meeting of the National Rifle Association to be held at Bisley from the 9th to the 21st inst. The dates fixed for the more purely Service competitions are:—Royal Cambridge Challenge Shield, July 21; United Service Challenge Cup, July 20; Brinsmead Challenge Shield, July 13; Evelyn Wood Prize, July 7. In addition to these, which are team contests, many competitions will be open during the meeting to individual members of the Regular Army, as well as a competition for individual members of the Militia, exclusive of officers and permanent staff. Commanding officers of cavalry regiments which intend to compete for the Royal Cambridge Challenge Shield are to send the proper forms to the Under-Secretary of State, War Office, not later than noon on July 11. In the case of all other competitions entries will be addressed direct to the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, 12, Pall Mall East, S.W.

MILITIAMEN AND RESERVISTS.—An Army order deals with the granting of furloughs to re-enlisted soldiers, ex-Reservists of all branches of the Service except infantry and Militia battalions. As to re-enlisted soldiers, it states they may be allowed to proceed on furlough under the usual Service conditions. Ex-Reservists, other than infantrymen, may be permitted to proceed on furlough as soon as their services can be spared. Militiamen in all battalions embodied prior to March 6 may be permitted to go on furlough, provided that in the infantry they have satisfactorily completed musketry and company and battalion training. Prior to being granted furlough, Militiamen will be formed into parties, and sent armed and equipped to the permanent headquarters of their corps, where they will leave their arms and equipment, and, if they desire it, their uniform, before they proceed on furlough. It is to be distinctly understood by the men of all these categories, says the order, that they are granted such furloughs as an indulgence and not as a right, and to enable them to keep in touch with their civil occupations, for which purpose they will be allowed to wear plain clothes. They can, therefore, only be granted furloughs when their services can be spared, and when they satisfy their commanding officers that there are reasonable grounds for their wishing to return home. The men will be subject to recall should their services be required at seven days' notice, and their families will not be entitled to separation allowances whilst they are on furlough.

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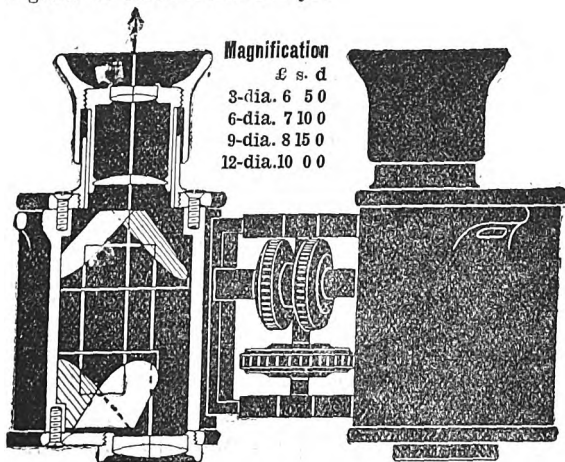
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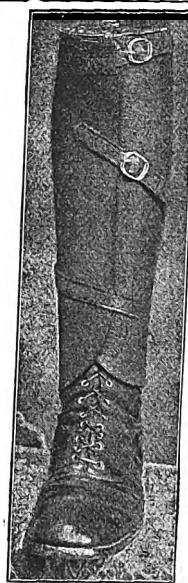
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AN amended statement of Vote X. of the Army Estimates, 1900-1901, presented on Feb. 22 has been issued. The vote, which amounts to £2,670,700, has reference to works, buildings, and repairs, which includes cost, pay, &c., of the staff for engineering services.

LORD METHUEN'S DESPATCHES.—The *Morning Post* published on Wednesday an explanation from Mr. Winston Churchill, with reference to Lord Methuen's despatches. Mr. Churchill's statement is:—

"After their respective reverses Lord Methuen and Gen. Gatacre both transmitted reports to the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa. Lord Methuen's despatch reached Gen. Buller while he was still in supreme command. Gen. Buller forwarded it to the Secretary of State without comment. Gen. Gatacre's despatch, on the contrary, miscarried in the post, and was delayed more than a week. It therefore reached Gen. Buller when he was no longer Commander-in-Chief, and was passed on to Lord Roberts, who commented on it as published. Meanwhile Lord Methuen's despatch had proceeded to England, where it was found that he had made a compilation of the various reports of brigadiers and colonels, instead of writing a general narrative embracing the reports of his subordinates, which course is prescribed and is the usual form. No exception whatever was taken to the spirit of Lord Methuen's despatch, but, in order that the regular custom should be observed, he was requested to rewrite it in the correct and formal style. The despatch therefore came back to South Africa, where, since it was a matter already finally disposed of by General Buller, Lord Roberts could not in fairness intervene. He therefore made no observations on it, and none such exists or has ever been put on record."

VOLUNTEER FIELD ARTILLERY.—More than ordinary interest has been taken in the experiment for the transformation of Volunteer artillery of position into field artillery, capable of acting with mobile forces in the field. The 1st Monmouth Brigade of Volunteer Artillery have just concluded the special three months' training for which they offered themselves. They spent the whole of the time at Aldershot and Salisbury Plain, and upon their leaving Col. P. H. Hammond, commanding R.A. at Aldershot, issued district orders in the course of which he said:—

"The Colonel on the Staff commanding R.A., Aldershot, desires to express to Col. Wallis and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Monmouth Volunteer Artillery his appreciation of the way they have all worked to bring their batteries up to the efficient state they have now reached. Considering the short time that they have been mobilised and the many unavoidable delays which unfortunately occurred in fitting out the batteries with their equipment and horses, the result attained is most creditable. The Colonel on the Staff hopes that the batteries may be able to come out in successive years, for a shorter time, in order that they may keep up the efficiency they have reached."

Gen. Turner, Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces, while expressing his complete satisfaction at the results of his inspection, at which "most praiseworthy efficiency was shown," adds:—

"The Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces hopes that the signal example of the Monmouth Artillery will be followed by other corps. The former, however, must always be regarded as the pioneer of Volunteer field artillery."

THE Queen has commanded that the British Central Africa Rifles shall in future be designated the "Central Africa Regiment."

LETTERS for officers and men serving with the Kumasi Expedition should be addressed to Ashanti Field Force, Cape Coast, as at the present time there is much delay caused by incorrect addresses.

SIXTY per cent. of the men forming the Militia Brigade now stationed at Colchester have volunteered for service in China if required. The brigade consists of the 5th Batn. Royal Warwickshire, 4th Batn. Norfolk, 3rd Batn. Bedfordshire, and 4th Batn. Essex Regiment.

EIGHT battalions of Militia have been ordered for service in the experimental mobilisation of the Thames District in August—the 5th Lancashire Fusiliers and 5th Batn. Rifle Brigade at Chatham, the 3rd and 4th Connaught Rangers at Gravesend, the 3rd and 4th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers at Aldershot, the 4th Essex at Colchester, and the 7th Batn. Rifle Brigade at Shorncliffe.

WE are requested to contradict the statement which has been circulated in several papers, that the City Imperial Volunteers failed to raise the proper number of recruits for their last draft. So far from that being so, the draft, although unexpected, was more than fully made up within 48 hours after the request reached the regiment. The only difficulty has been the selection of the best men for enrolment by the Lord Mayor from the lists forwarded by the Volunteer commanding officers. As at present arranged the men will leave for South Africa on the 12th inst., by which time everything will be ready.

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ORNELIE CAMPBELL HANNAY (Deceased.)

Pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vic. Cap. 35. Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of Ornelie Campbell Hannay, late of Coldhayes, in the parish of Steep in the County of Hants, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Army (who died on the 18th February, 1900, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice on the 26th May, 1900, by Augusta Ellen Hannay and Arthur John Coleridge Mackarness, the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 18th day of August next after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1900.
SHIELD & MACKARNESS,
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The necessary forms, together with regulations and all further information, can be obtained from the Director-General, Army Medical Service, 18, Victoria Street, S.W.
(Signed) J. JAMESON,
Director-General.

War Office, June 5, 1900.

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

THE country is now feeling in an unmistakable manner the responsibilities of Empire. In three quarters of the globe, thousands of miles apart, the forces of the Crown are engaged. For days we have waited, almost with bated breath, for the issue of the intensely dramatic crisis existing in Peking. Kumasi, with its beleaguered garrison gallantly fighting for life, is passing also through a crisis on the issue of which hangs the life or death of many of our fellow subjects, but we have become so accustomed to small wars that the little campaign on the West Coast of Africa secures but scant attention in the presence of the overwhelming peril confronting the great Powers in China, and the immensity of British interests affected by the continuance of the South African War. It is with the latter that we are concerned here, but it is interesting to note, *en passant*, the remarkable fact, as an illustration of the vast resources of the British Empire, and of the capabilities of its various outlying parts for mutual assistance, that each of the three centres of action referred to depends for its fighting forces upon different bases, widely separated from one another, yet all embraced within the circuit of the Imperial domain. Thus it is that our forces in China can be reinforced from India, those in Ashanti from Central Africa and the West Indian Isles, and those in South Africa from the home country and her stalwart colonies. The enormous power for mutual support and resistance possessed by such a State, and the unrivalled elasticity conferred

upon its parts by the high degree of self-government they exercise, must be apparent to every observer. To Great Britain, so tenacious of personal liberty and so averse to compulsory military service, these great qualities of our common Empire are of priceless value, and full of good augury and encouragement at a time when still heavier demands upon our energy and resources may be made in the not far-distant future.

During the past week there has been a revival of activity in the Transvaal. Sniping at the British outposts had for some time been the daily occupation of the enemy, who still occasionally proved their skill in laying ambushes by capturing small parties of our scouts. But the increasing difficulty experienced by Commandant General Louis Botha in keeping his burghers together with no more serious fighting on hand, or in view, induced him to try conclusions with Lord Roberts by attacking his flanks and rear, emulating the successful raids of De Wet to the south of the Vaal. The flanks of the British Army at Pretoria are covered by detachments at Rustenburg fifty miles west, and near Bronkspuit thirty-five miles east of the capital; also at Springs, the terminus of the branch line from Johannesburg, and an important strategical point protecting the lines both from Pretoria and Natal. At all of these points, as well as at others, there has been recent fighting, as well as at Greylingstad, midway between Heidelberg and Standerton, with partial interruption of the telegraph and railway in their neighbourhood.

Lord Roberts, feeling for the second time the inconvenience caused by the proximity of the enemy pressing on his right flank, and threatening the railway, despatched General Hutton with his Mounted Infantry on the 5th inst. from Pretoria to reinforce Colonel Mahon at Springs, and drive back the enemy to the east of Bronkspuit. An engagement ensued which lasted during the two following days, and successfully attained its object. The Boers, some 3,000, strong with several guns, were beaten off and retired towards Middleburg. The conspicuous gallantry on this occasion of the Imperial Light Horse, who lost two officers killed, was specially reported by Lord Roberts. On Sunday Hutton was again attacked by 5,000 Boers at Rietfontein, twenty miles north of Springs, but repelled the assault with ease, assisted by the powerful fire of some 5-in. guns present with his force. While the engagements just recorded were proceeding, the Boer Commandant Limmer, with considerable audacity in existing circumstances, demanded the surrender of Rustenburg held by a small garrison under Major Hanbury Tracy of the Blues. The demand was boldly and promptly refused by that officer, who, moreover, attacked the enemy, frustrated their attempt to seize the heights commanding the town, and drove them off with heavy loss. In this very creditable affair the garrison was assisted by a force of Bushmen

under Colonel Holdsworth, 7th Hussars, who reached the scene of action after a forced march of forty-eight miles from the Zeerust district, and at once joined the fighting line. The commando, however, although baffled in the attempt to retake Rustenburg, remained a source of disquiet in the district. Since the Boers have taken to raiding the communications the service of escorting convoys has become extremely hazardous. On Saturday an attack was made by 100 Boers with two 14-pounders on a convoy proceeding from Greylingstad to Vlaktefontein, escorted by 150 of Strathcona's and Thorneycroft's Horse. The convoy was assailed where the road passes through a defile. Reinforcements with guns were fortunately at hand, and by a skilful disposition of the troops commanding ground was taken, the enemy were checked and finally driven back clear of the defile, through which the convoy passed in safety. The country lying a few miles north of Standerton, near Wolve Spruit and the Vaal River, was the scene of a skirmish on Monday between a party of the South African Light Horse and a fairly strong body of the enemy, who retired after some heavy firing. To the north of Pretoria also, near Waterfall and Wonderboom, a party of the Scots Greys had a brush on Wednesday with the commandoes of Lucas Meyer and Erasmus, who had been raiding the neighbouring farms. The Greys, having been reinforced by the Mounted Infantry, the enemy retired. The same force, apparently, attacked a British post eighteen miles west of Pretoria, at Nitral's Nek, in superior numbers on Wednesday, and, before reinforcements arrived captured the Nek, taking two guns of O Battery, R.H.A., the greater part of a squadron of the Greys, and about ninety men of the 2nd Batn. Lincoln Regiment. As a set-off to this reverse, the enemy were worsted in an attack made simultaneously on the British outposts north of Pretoria, where the 7th Dragoon Guards were skilfully handled by Lieut.-Colonel Lowe, as well as in an engagement near Krugersdorp, in which General Smith-Dorrien defeated the Boers with heavy loss. These simultaneous attacks on the front, left, and left-rear of the British afford evidence of considerable skill and boldness on the part of Louis Botha and his lieutenants.

In the Orange River Colony a very important success has crowned Lord Roberts's operations against De Wet. Bethlehem, the last of Mr. Steyn's capitals, was captured on Saturday, and the British columns brought within two days' march of Fouriesburg, the ex-President's supposed present place of retreat. General Clements, fighting his way from Winburg and Senekal, reached Lindley, eight miles to the north-east, early in the present month, and there joined hands with General Paget. On the 3rd inst., their columns were moving south, and on that day Paget drove the enemy from a strong position six miles from Lindley. Next day they were within fifteen miles of Bethlehem, and on the 6th General Clements summoned the place

to surrender. Christian De Wet refused to yield and the place was assaulted from two different points. The country being mountainous, cavalry was of little use, and to the infantry fell the arduous work and the glory of the day. Paget, by a well-planned turning manœuvre, got possession of a height commanding the town. It was gallantly captured—not without some loss—by the 1st Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers and the 2nd Batn. Yorkshire Light Infantry. The British loss would have been heavier but for the excellent practice of the 38th Field Battery and the battery of the City Imperial Volunteers. The simultaneous attack made by General Clements's Brigade was equally successful, the 1st Batn. Royal Irish Regiment capturing the Boer position with great dash; and with it one of the British guns lost at Stormberg. On the following morning the assault on the town was pushed home, and at noon the place was in the hands of the British. On Sunday, General Broadwood's cavalry brigade, acting in advance of Sir Archibald Hunter's command, reached Bethlehem, and Hunter's main body was also approaching that point of concentration. We are not told in what direction De Wet retreated, possibly to Harri-smith, or to join Steyn at Fouriesburg. In either case the hour of their final stand and subsequent surrender must now be rapidly approaching.

Meanwhile, the double cordon from Winburg to Ficksburg, and back thence to Senekal has been rigidly maintained by Sir Leslie Rundle and Brabant. Their scouts have searched the country for miles in rear of these lines, but have found no trace of armed Boers, a sufficient proof of the efficiency of the dispositions made for keeping the enemy to the north of Ficksburg. A steady contraction of the hostile area continues. The commandoes have been drawn in from the west, evacuating all their strong positions round Senekal. This was done doubtless in order to present as strong a front as possible to the British advance on Bethlehem, where De Wet's recent defeat must have proved a crushing blow to all on both sides of the Vaal who still cherish a hope or belief that the Boer cause is not yet wholly lost. On the 4th inst. a sudden and desperate assault was delivered at midnight on the British lines at Ficksburg. Though fierce while it lasted, it was of short duration, and was easily repulsed. The Boers are reported to be short of both food and ammunition, which is not improbable as they now have no bases of supply left to them south of the Vaal of any importance.

The process of disintegration is now following an almost natural course in Mr. Steyn's gradually narrowing sphere of influence. His State Secretary, State Attorney, and other leading men of his late Government, stripped of all vestige of authority, and convinced of the reckless folly of further resistance, surrendered to the British Commander at Heilbron on Sunday. It is to be hoped, in the interest of both sides in this conflict, as well as in the general interests of South Africa, that this example will be speedily followed by the ex-Presidents of the late Republics. The condition of almost impotence to which Mr. Steyn is reduced has been lately shown by the inability of his commanders to feed and guard the prisoners who have fallen into their hands. Without their officers, ragged, half-starved, and footsore, 659 of the hapless Nottingham Militia and others captured by De Wet were turned adrift without food over the Natal border, to find their way to Ladysmith through the inhospitable passes of the Drakenberg, and to testify by their deplorable condition to the helplessness of the Boer Commanders

and the hopelessness of their cause. The Boer success of Wednesday near Pretoria is to be deplored, but it only tends to show how difficult Lord Roberts's task still is, and how watchful all ranks will have to be during the next few months.

Army Notes.

In China only the unexpected is certain to happen. So far from the Europeans in Peking having been done to death by fire, torture, and the bullet, at the time of writing they are said to be still holding out in the British and French Legations, and strong enough to take a Chinese Palace. Prince Ching, through Sir Robert Hart, has promised them protection, and the Empress is supposed to have changed her policy. Even the East, rich as it is in surprises, never gave us a more complete transformation scene than this. How much we may believe is quite another story. Two points, however, stand clearly out from "a maze of uncertainties"; the Legations have not yet been destroyed, and the Chinese are divided. In these circumstances the exertions of Japan to put a force in the field should receive all the assistance from the Powers it is possible for them to give. She will need it all—and more, for the days when a foreign army could force its will on the Chinese Empire are past and gone. To argue from the Chino-Japanese War, the War of 1860, the War of 1842, is to woefully underrate the gravity of the present situation. We are face to face now, not with the Chinese Government, but with the Chinese people. Heretofore only the fringe of the Empire has been invaded by the foreigner, and the moment trade and other concessions were granted, the armed force, which supported his demands, went home. The establishment of Germany at Kiao-Chau, in the turbulent province of Shantung, is rightly regarded by the Chinese as a menace to their national existence, and is one of the main causes of the present outbreak. The people who say that China is a geographical expression, and that patriotism is an unknown quantity in a Celestial, have never travelled in the countries washed by the Pacific. A patriotism which will fight for immemorial customs, ideals, and religion can be as effective as a patriotism which will fight for the State, and it is this patriotism which Europeans have aroused against them in the Far East. Moreover, with an object to fight for, European weapons in large quantities, and large bodies of troops, trained by European mercenaries, the Chinese are likely to prove more formidable, from the military point of view, than Europeans are inclined to believe.

The escape of 600 men and one lady from Kumasi is a stirring story. One hardly knows which to admire most, the courage of Sir Frederick Hodgson, the skill and resource of Major Morris, or the endurance of the force as a whole. That it should have been able by a ruse to elude the besieging Ashanti army, and, fighting against nature and warlike savages all the way, arrive at the nearest post in three days with trifling loss, is an achievement worthy of the highest praise. As for the three white men who remained behind in Kumasi to continue the defence of the fort, they are more than gallant; they are made of the heroic stuff which has enabled us to build up the greatest world-power in history. Now that the garrison is reduced by 600 it is more than likely the food supplies in Kumasi will hold out until the arrival of the relief column under Colonel Willcocks. Unfortunately, signs are not wanting that the difficulties of the situation are increasing, and that the force at Colonel Willcocks' disposal is too weak to successfully undertake the punishment of the rebels. As the garrisons in Nigeria have been greatly reduced in order to provide men for the Gold Coast, and an outbreak is by no means impossible elsewhere in West Africa, especially in Gambia, where the Mandingoes have murdered two white men, the prospect which the immediate future opens up is by no means attractive. As luck has enabled us to emerge triumphantly from even tighter corners, so it may again. But the statesmanship that depends on luck sometimes finds itself face to face with

disaster, and that is what threatens in Ashanti, or would threaten were our men cast in the same mould as the defenders of Her Majesty's Treasury. Unfortunately, there is a likelihood of the necessity arising for the despatch of a new punitive expedition. That is to say, the doing again of work twice done already. This miserable policy Treasury officers would have us believe is cheap. It may be that, but it is very lowering to our prestige on the West Coast of Africa.

We know now what the aim of the Army League is. The fundamental principles of its operations have been laid down. They are thus set forth:—

- (1) That our existing military organisation is dangerously deficient.
- (2) That no Government will deal adequately with the subject unless forced to do so by the pressure of public opinion.
- (3) That the public generally is ignorant of the real state of affairs.
- (4) That when it understands the military position of the country the public will express its opinion in a way that cannot be ignored by Government. That it will, in fact, issue that "mandate" which we are told the Government desires to receive before taking action.
- (5) That it is therefore necessary to lose no time in enlightening the public as to the facts; and
- (6) That this is to be the principal business of the "Army League."

Mr. H. F. Wyatt, who has had much to do with the creation of the League, stated lately that its great object would be, "To ensure that a memorandum stating the needs of the Army, in the view of the military adviser (not 'advisers') of the Crown, should be presented annually to Parliament, the Treasury to have no cognisance of this memorandum or of any of the proposals contained in it prior to presentation." It is held that the result of this proposal will be to transfer the decision on points of supreme importance from Treasury clerks and other mysterious individuals, who cannot afterwards be named when they are wanted, to Parliament and to the nation. An organisation run on these lines can do no harm if it does no good. The time is arriving when the responsibility of the Treasury requires to be fixed more clearly than it is at present, for it cannot be good to have that department continually upsetting estimates as it does, and always going off scot free, when difficulties have to be faced and we are unprepared to meet them.

What a wonderful "Nonsense Book" a collection of press headlines, and "wild cat telegrams" from South Africa would make—what a curious record of unfulfilled prophecies and falsified hopes for the future historian to dip—as Macaulay did—into the ballad lore of the times of which he wrote. The escape of any Boer leader might be bet upon as a certainty the moment the sub-editors took to describing his position as "desperate"; and when the headlines treated the condition of a commando as "hopeless," owing to "the closing of the net" around it, the odds were in favour of a speedy announcement that the "slim" burghers had marched off at their ease with guns and baggage. That "net" image was very tempting. For months past it was used—once it was applied to Cronje's retreat to Paardeberg, when the army he commanded was held fast on the Modder by Kitchener after they had marched away from their trenches in front of Methuen. Botha and Olivier had been bagged over and over again, but got away somehow; and as for De Wet, nothing but magical gifts can have got him out of the toils on half a dozen occasions when he was surrounded by strategical reticulations by as many columns north, south, east, and west! But the Boer guns! Where are they? How is it that they are carried off from the very midst of mounted infantry which have carried the Boer positions, as happened the other day? When the Orange River Free State was announced by Lord Roberts to be no State at all, either Free or Republican, the region became a vigorous belligerent annoyance to our troops, and menaced the communications of the British Army with real dangers. Ex-President Steyn, who was "very anxious to come in," we were told, exhibited the most obstinate reluctance to any course of the kind, and transferred himself from one temporary capital to the other, at the head of his burghers, bent on

war and mischief. There is no war now, it is said—there is a guerilla. But the accounts of the bands 3,000 strong here, and 2,000 strong there, with guns, attacking garrisons, and demonstrating against railways and convoys far apart, indicate that there still is an enemy in the field which is not *négligeable*, and which serves the shadowy governments which, with moveable capitals, represents the late Orange River Free State and the Republic of the Transvaal. It is now nine months since the Boer Governments declared war against the Queen, and we shall be fortunate if Lord Roberts can show the world that it is over before the close of the year.

Major-General Turner is proving himself, though no one who knows him could have doubted it, the right man in the right place as Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces. He evidently is not satisfied with reports only, but likes to see for himself how matters stand, and, seeing, has the independence to speak freely. General Turner inspected the thirteen Militia battalions embodied at Aldershot on the 6th inst. At the close of the parade he assembled the commanding officers, complimented them on the condition and physique of their commands, and made known his regret at finding the men so badly clothed and equipped. He went further and promised that his influence would be exerted to secure for the Militia force generally that proper treatment which it deserves. General Turner did not mince matters; he indicated that the War Office was sensible of its duty but powerless to do anything unless the Treasury gave it the support that is necessary. Herein lies the crux of the whole question of defence. It is so usual to hear it said that the War Office is a thoroughly rotten department of State that the public have come to forget how completely subservient it is to the will of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his officials. The policy of successive Governments has been inexcusable. They have been only too ready to accept fresh obligations in different parts of the world, but they have taken no steps to add to the strength of our Army. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof has been the principle upon which all have acted. And so it has come about that the Militia has been entirely neglected. It provides us with a force always available for any service, if only it were encouraged and properly organised and equipped. It has been starved unmercifully, and so neglected that it has lost its vitality to a great extent. It is the wish of General Turner to place it on a sounder basis, and to give it the wherewithal to enable it to play its part properly. Supported as he is by the Service members, and will be, we feel sure, by the newly formed Army League, General Turner may look hopefully to the future; and the taxpayer is to be congratulated upon possessing in him an Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces who, as a close student of military history, knows well what false economy it is to maintain on paper forces which are rendered useless for want of organisation and equipment. Lord Lansdowne has told us that he is sensible of the folly of past procedure, so far as the Militia is concerned, and is adopting measures of reform which will enable units to take the field in future in all senses fitted for the serious work of war. We can only accept the War Minister's assurances in good faith. After all that has happened lately we are not satisfied that our best-known statesmen are as sensible as they ought to be of the true dignity of a nation in times like those in which we live. With Europe armed to the teeth, an Empire like ours cannot afford to leave the big question of defence unreservedly in the hands of well-meaning but essentially impractical Treasury officials whose ideas are centred in annual Budgets.

A case like that of John Thomas Tyson, charged at Manchester with being a deserter from the Militia, cannot fail to do incalculable mischief. In April last, according to published facts, Tyson wrote to the colour-sergeant of the 6th Batn. Manchester Regiment to ask when the battalion would be mobilised. He was anxious, he said, to rejoin the ranks. The colour-sergeant, however, was in South Africa. Tyson's request, having reached the authorities at Aldershot, his arrest followed on the charge of desertion. The County Court discharged the

case, and the magistrate declared that, if the prosecution were persisted in, the Home Secretary would be asked to intervene. Notwithstanding this, Tyson, who had been re-arrested, was again charged at Lancaster with desertion. He was discharged for the second time after a trial before a specially-constituted court, and immediately afterwards he was arrested for the third time before the eyes of the magistrate. Technically, of course, the man was absolutely wrong in having absented himself from military duty, but the British public do not understand such matters. Tyson's case has been reported in every paper in the kingdom, and will be discussed in ale houses throughout the length and breadth of the land, with the result that there will be a strong feeling against service in the Militia. It does seem an immense pity that such cases cannot be dealt with in some way less calculated to create erroneous impressions on the part of would-be recruits. In a country where service is voluntary to allow frivolous technicalities to override the dictates of common sense does seem to be rather a mistaken policy.

A valued correspondent, who deserves to have his say at the present moment, writes to us:—"Lord Wemyss is not in accord with the policy of the War Office as regards the Volunteers. His lordship holds that the whole principles of Volunteering have been changed. There is no denying that they have been, but for this the War Office is not to blame. Lord Lansdowne and Lord Wolseley have simply gauged properly the feelings of the force. They found that Volunteers throughout the country were opposed to the do-as-you-please ideas which prevailed in the days when Lord Wemyss was an active member of the London Scottish. The Volunteer of to-day takes a more practical view. He objects to being called 'a man with a musket,' and prefers to be taken seriously. He has enrolled himself under the banner of the officers of the Brigade of Guards. For years past the senior officers of the Brigade of Guards have been working enthusiastically, led in the first instance by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, to level up the Volunteers. Prince Edward may fairly be said to have been the first to recognise the true spirit of Volunteering. He soon succeeded in gaining others to his views, and so it came about that by degrees the metropolitan contingent of the Volunteer force was regarded seriously. The force generally has been ready to follow in the footsteps of the metropolitan corps. The services performed by the officers of the Brigade of Guards have been of the utmost value, and it is only right that these should be acknowledged. As I understand it, Lord Wemyss would wish to put the clock back, but it would be cruelly hard on Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the other senior Guardsmen, who were so wise in their generation, if he succeeded. What Prince Edward and other Guardsmen said was this—'These men are full of martial enthusiasm; they want to push on to better things. Why, then, keep them in leading-strings? Why not help them to become what they desire to be, a useful and disciplined body. If only London leads the way the provinces will follow. It is our duty, directly associated as we are with the London corps, to lead the party of progress.' So it has come to pass that these unfortunate differences have arisen in the London Scottish, the corps of all others in the Metropolis which one would have expected to stand firm in support of the Government, which, if it has made a mistake, has done so on the advice of the best friends the Volunteers have had, the Guardsmen who have learnt by years of close observance to appreciate their value, and have sought to advance their best interests."

The story of the capture of the 13th Battalion (Irish) Yeomanry, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Spragge, D.S.O., is now made more clear, and from the accounts to hand it is evident that no fault rests with either officers or men. The battalion was ordered by telegram to join Sir Henry Colville at Lindley on Saturday night, May 26. They received the order on Friday mid-day. It was a fifty-mile march. The corps had just accomplished a march of fifteen miles, and had scarcely finished feeding and watering horses when they were ordered to resaddle. They picked up one day's rations and started on Friday at 5 p.m. They arrived at Lindley on

Sunday midday. The leading company entered Lindley as the Boer horsemen left, but no instructions were found from Sir Henry Colville, who had marched for Heilbron that morning. The battalion had a convoy of twenty-six waggons in charge. On finding that the Boers were surrounding Lindley, Colonel Spragge withdrew his convoy, which had not entered the town, and from Sunday afternoon till the Thursday afternoon the plucky troopers held their own on kopjes. On the Thursday morning the Boers procured three guns, with which they shelled the kopjes. Not a bit of help did the Yeomanry receive from anybody. Colonel Spragge was rendered helpless. A message reached Lord Methuen at 4.30 on Thursday afternoon. He promptly advanced to the aid of the gallant Yeomen, and arrived at noon on Friday. They had been obliged to surrender to the guns at 4 p.m. on Thursday after fifty casualties, because their ammunition was exhausted. It will be seen, therefore, how well they upheld the honour of their fighting race.

The match, Regulars and Volunteers, which was shot at Bisley on Monday, did not give much support to those who have been so ready to condemn our present Service rifle. The special correspondent of the *Times* says:—"In reference to this match, and having regard to the considerable amount of ill-informed matter which has been written by amateurs of late concerning the inferiority of the Service rifle, I have thought it worth while to insert the names of the rifles used by each competitor, and the result, so far as mere accuracy of firing goes, is by no means unsatisfactory from the English point of view." Some writers are so cocksure as to the inferiority of our rifle, that not even the strongest arguments, we fear, will convince them of their error; but the fact remains, nevertheless, that the only complaints which we have heard of the rifle comes from them, and we may venture to say that we should have been informed almost as soon as anybody if its faults had been all that has been made out. Of course, everyone would prefer an automatic rifle if a suitable one could be found, as it would do away with that dragging and pushing of the bolt action when extracting and loading, which is so against good aim in action; but the perfect rifle has yet to be found. Meanwhile, it is no use saying that our present Service rifle is an inferior weapon, for it is not. Major Edward Palliser, who understands this subject as well as most people, is, we find, entirely in favour of an automatic weapon, though he agrees with us as to the merits of the arm now in possession of our troops, the excellence of which a well-known district musketry inspector assures us cannot be questioned by anyone who has handled it on service.

Naturally enough public opinion is deeply stirred by Mr. Burdett-Coutt's charges directed against hospital management in South Africa, and equally naturally eminent surgeons have done their best to show that there is another side to the story. Unfortunately they seldom, or never, stick to the point. The devotion and ability of the Medical Staff are not in question, neither is the humanity of Lord Roberts, so that it is pure waste of time to argue as if they were. Moreover, the perfection of the hospital organisation in Natal is no reply to critics, who maintain that the hospital arrangements in the Orange Free State left much to be desired. Natal is a loyal Colony of limited area, with a safe harbour in touch with the railways. Every facility has been given by the Government to the military authorities in order to effect rapid transport of stores, and valuable local assistance has been rendered by the citizens of Maritzburg and Durban. At Bloemfontein our medical officers were made to feel every hour in the day that the city was the capital of a conquered territory. It is 700 miles from Cape Town, and north of it the main Army was advancing rapidly on Pretoria, with consequent pressure on the lines of communications. Hence the difficulties with which the department had to contend were enormous. The thing is, were sufficient preparations made to deal with an epidemic of typhoid, which in every lengthened campaign invariably proves more deadly than bullets? When no expense is spared to secure the latest

inventions of science in order to minimise our losses in battle, the same spirit should be shown in minimising our losses by disease. We are not at all satisfied that all is as it should be in regard to the medical arrangements of our Army, and the letters addressed to us by officers at the front, call attention to one blot which ought to be removed at once in the interests of humanity, and that is the unfortunate feeling existing with regard to the medical officers of the Army, not at the War Office, but in the Service Clubs. This cannot but be most injurious to the Army in every way.

Mr. Balfour has not yet been able to make any announcement with regard to the two additional members he has promised to nominate for the Commission that is to inquire into the hospital arrangements in South Africa. His task will scarcely be lightened by the attempt that has been made during the past week to asperse the impartiality of one of the gentlemen who have already consented to sit on the Commission. Because Professor Cunningham happens to be connected with the Medical Examination Department we quite fail to see why he is not qualified to assist in the inquiry, even though that inquiry may reflect on the Army Medical Department. It is absurd, as Mr. Balfour said, to suggest that because a man examined the figures of certain candidates he would be influenced in his action on the Commission in any way. To hint that Dr. Cunningham might be coerced by prospect of future reprisals is an insult to him and to the War Office. We sincerely hope that Professor Cunningham will not be induced to withdraw his services in consequence of the attacks made upon him.

We are not much in sympathy with the point raised by Lord Lichfield in the House of Lords on Tuesday night with regard to the operation of the Military Manœuvres Bill. The Bill proposes to give the War Office compulsory powers to use certain portions of land for a few days in the year for the purpose of carrying on military manœuvres. Lord Lichfield seemed to suggest that most of the owners of the land would object to such use being made of their land; but in this he was not borne out by Lord Lansdowne, who showed that the Bill contains a compensation clause which has been drawn up in a most liberal manner. It might perhaps be permissible to point out to Lord Lichfield, and other landlords affected, that even private rights must sometimes be sacrificed to public interest. Lord Lansdowne did not exaggerate facts when he said that in no other country in Europe are private rights allowed to prevail to the detriment of the Army. Yet we wonder how it comes about that there are so many "regrettable incidents" heard of in South Africa.

Lord Lansdowne announced in the House of Lords two or three weeks ago that it had been decided to devote a further sum of £100,000 for the provision of rifle ranges for Volunteer corps. The £40,000 voted for the purpose last year had proved entirely insufficient, and the War Office has now come to the conclusion that even the additional £100,000 which it proposes will not be enough to place ranges within reasonable reach of the different corps spread over the country. The Secretary of State for War stated in the Upper House on Tuesday that it had been decided to make the amount £130,000 instead of £100,000. An erroneous impression has grown up in some quarters that the War Office, in allocating grants, waited for applications from the different corps, and made selection among the more clamorous of their number. Lord Lansdowne took occasion to explain what was really being done. The general officers of districts are to send round to all the corps inspectors of musketry who will make reports on their range accommodation. The grants will be based on these reports without reference to whether the corps had made application or not. This is the only fair way of making grants, and will, we think, commend itself to all concerned.

The War Office, it is satisfactory to note, is concerned for the spiritual welfare of the Volunteers as well as for their efficiency as a fighting force. In reply to a question put to him on the subject in the House of Commons, Mr.

Wyndham stated that it had been decided to authorize the officer commanding a Volunteer brigade camp, where no Army chaplain or acting Army chaplain is stationed, to appoint a brigade chaplain. The officer commanding will also be empowered to appoint a second brigade chaplain for the denomination next most numerous to that of the chaplain, and the Volunteer chaplains, however, will not be granted continuous pay at Army rates, their duties differing so greatly in amount and variety from those of an Army chaplain that there is really no ground for granting them such pay, their services, as Mr. Wyndham pointed out, being only required on Sunday.

The Military Manœuvres Bill, which seemed to have passed the House of Lords without challenge, came on Monday before Mr. Campion, one of the Examiners of the House of Commons sitting to consider Standing Order Proofs. The Bill, though promoted by the Government, comes forward as a private measure, and will enable the military authorities to take lands in all parts of the Kingdom for certain periods for military manœuvres. Opposition was raised before the Examiner by the Earl of Lichfield, whose property at Cannock Chase will be affected, and by other owners of property in the New Forest and Dartmoor, on the ground that the rules of Parliament had not been complied with. The alleged breach was in neglecting to give the necessary notices to the owners and occupiers of property affected. The promoters contended that the Bill being of a public nature and of urgent public necessity, the usual notices as in the case of private Bills were not required. The Examiner held that the notices ought certainly to have appeared in the *London Gazette*, though it might not have been necessary to have published them in local papers. He found that the Standing Orders had not been complied with, and will report accordingly to the House. The Standing Orders Committee will in due course sit to consider the report, and will decide whether or not the Standing Orders shall be dispensed with. It will in all probability recommend that the Standing Orders be suspended, but the motion to that effect will not be allowed to pass without discussion. It is very rarely indeed that a Government measure is "tripped up" on a technical point like this.

"God-speed and safe return," her Majesty's message to the reinforcements of the C.I.V., who embarked for South Africa on Thursday, was conveyed by the Lord Mayor at the supper given to the men at the Mansion House on Wednesday night. The Lord Mayor, addressing the men, reminded them that on January 19, when their comrades had been present, he had told them that their regiment had no history—no traditions. That was only a few weeks ago. But a history has since been made for the corps by those in the field. Led by Colonel Mackinnon, Colonel Cholmondeley, and Lord Albemarle, they have achieved a reputation of which they may well be proud. The infantry, according to Lord Roberts' last report, marched something like 550 miles in some forty-two days, and during that time fought in twenty-six engagements, in all of which they have borne themselves well, being in the thick of the fighting on most occasions. This is a record of which any military body might well feel proud.

The Volunteers Bill, having passed through all its stages in the House of Lords, will shortly come up for consideration in the Lower Chamber. Mr. Arnold Foster will most probably move rejection of the measure, and as the Service members themselves are divided in their attitude

towards it, an interesting discussion may be expected.

Senior Majors of embodied Militia who have been doing the same work as seconds in command in Line Battalions are at last to have justice done to them in the matter of pay. It was certainly an anomaly that they should be doing such work and yet should not receive the extra pay given to the seconds in command of Line Battalions. The War Office has now decided to give them the additional shilling, such addition to take date from the beginning of the period of embodiment.

As we go to press we learn that the 1st Batn. Scottish Rifles, 2nd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 1st Batn. Black Watch, and 1st Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry, now in India, has been placed under orders of readiness to proceed to China.

Under existing regulations, an officer of Militia who, on retiring from the Line, elects to commute his retired pay for a gratuity has no deduction made from his gratuity during embodiment, whereas an officer who elects not to commute his retired pay has the whole of it stopped during embodiment. Similarly, an officer in receipt of retired pay who is now serving in a Royal Reserve regiment receives his pay while so serving, whereas an officer now serving in the Militia has his retired pay stopped. Mr. Griffith Boscawen himself a Militia officer, is endeavouring to convince the War Office of the desirability of removing these differences, and he is to put a question in the House of Commons in the hope of eliciting a statement as to the steps which the Department propose to take.

THE regimental headquarters of the Foot Guards are about to be removed from the Horse Guards building in Whitehall to Wellington Barracks.

THE Belfast Water Commissioners have petitioned against the Bill for the acquisition of some 25,000 acres in the Mourne mountains as a military manœuvring ground.

THE subject for the next essay of the United Service Institution of India will be "The Practical Training of British and Native Troops in India, with reference to the lessons of war in South Africa."

BELTUBBET, Portumna, Roscrea, Ballinrobe, and Banagher, and other small stations in Ireland which have been unoccupied for several years, are being renovated with a view to their being again used as military quarters.

THE 1st and 2nd Batns. Royal Home Counties Reserve Regt. at Aldershot, were supplied on Thursday with the new pattern sun hats promised by the War Office. They are of khaki canvas, with a broad quilted-stiffened brim, the head portion being gauzelined and perforated in the sides for ventilation.

THE recent address of Col. Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., at the Royal United Service Institution upon "The Lessons of the War," as read by him with the Armies in South Africa, has been reprinted by special request, and brought up to date. It is obtainable of the National Union, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster.

LORD WOLSELEY had decided that steps must be taken at once to instruct the infantry soldier in entrenching, and with this object 25 heavy picks and 25 spades or shovels are to be issued to each battalion of Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers. These tools are not at present to be considered as forming part of the equipment of battalions, but are to be demanded by units when required and returned to store when done with. The issues to Volunteers will be for the period of encampment only. The question of a course of instruction is now being gone into.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.—Cholera in a severe epidemic form has appeared at Kohat, where all the units of the native garrison have been attacked. Two hundred and seven cases, with 77 deaths, among the Sepoys and camp followers, occurred between the 3rd and 9th inst. The 19th Punjab Infantry lost 15 men. The regiments were moved on Monday last into camp. The 1st Sikhs fortunately had left for China before the outbreak of the epidemic.

ARMY AND VOLUNTEERS.—Two important alterations in the regulations affecting Volunteers have just been made. It has been decided, first, that an officer joining a Volunteer corps after retiring from the Army shall not be debarred from receiving out-fit allowance on rejoining the regular Army; and, secondly, that a Volunteer officer commissioned in the regular Army shall not be made to refund the outfit allowance which he received on joining the Volunteers. An official notification to this effect has reached Lieut.-Col. Pryce-Jones, who recently drew attention to the subject in the House of Commons.

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The Queen held an investiture of the Bath at Windsor Castle on Saturday last. Her Majesty, accompanied by H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg and H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, entered the Green Drawing Room at 3.30 o'clock. The officers were severally introduced, thus:—

G.C.B.'s.

Gen. Sir C. C. Johnson, I.S.C.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Baker Creed Russell, commanding the Troops, Southern District.
Gen. Sir William Olpherts, Colonel Commandant Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

K.C.B.'s.

Major-General Sir F. R. Wingate, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army.
Colonel F. J. Keen, I.S.C.
General J. L. Nation, I.S.C.
General Sir T. E. Gordon, I.S.C.
Major-General Hugh M'Calmont, Commanding Cork District.

Lieut.-Gen. E. Hopton, Lieut.-Governor and General Officer Commanding the Troops, Jersey.
Lieut.-Gen. Henry Le Guay Geary, R.A., President Ordnance Committee.

C.B.'s.

Col. C. H. Scott, R.A., late Inspector-General of Ordnance, Punjab.

Col. W. E. Saunders, R.A.M.C.
Col. D. F. Lewis, late Cheshire Regiment.
Surg.-Gen. H. S. Muir, Deputy Director-General, A.M.S.

Major-Gen. E. S. Brook.

Col. V. Rivaz, I.S.C.

Col. A. M'Crae Bruce, Bengal Infantry.

Col. C. C. Brownlow, I.S.C.

Col. E. Molloy, I.S.C.

Col. W. J. Vousden, I.S.C.

Major-Gen. F. W. Hemming, Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot (temporarily).

Col. H. G. Grant, Regimental District.

Col. R. C. Hare, Regimental District.

Col. C. H. Bagot, R.E., Deputy Inspector-General of Fortifications.

Col. E. Roberts, Army Pay Dept.

Lieut.-Col. B. B. Connolly, late Army Medical Staff.

The Princess of Wales paid on Monday a second visit of inspection to the hospital ship named after her, and which returned to Southampton on Saturday with invalids from South Africa. Her Royal Highness, who alighted from the train at 2 o'clock, was accompanied by Princess Victoria of Wales, and attended by Miss Knollys, Sir Stanley Clarke, and Sir Dighton Probyn, and was received by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Baker Russell, commanding the Southern District, and his staff. Her Royal Highness was conducted by Colonel Stacpole, the embarkation officer, from the train to the ship, where Major Morgan, R.A.M.C., and the nursing sisters were presented. The visit lasted an hour and a half. The Princess had previously sent presents in the form of shirts, pocket-handkerchiefs, and socks, and on Monday her Royal Highness added to her former kindness by presenting each man with a neat red cushion, bearing the words in the corner, "A present from the Princess of Wales." Each man was also presented with a hymn-book, and the non-commissioned officers and Colonial troops received a New Testament. The volumes were in white covers with red edges, the top of the cover being inscribed "The Soldier's New Testament," and the bottom, "South Africa, 1900." The centre of the cover showed a blending of the Royal Standard, Union Jack, and Red Cross flag. Each man was spoken to in turn. On completing her tour of the vessel the Princess expressed her entire satisfaction with the arrangements for the care of the invalids, and then the convalescents mustered on the upper deck, where they cheered her Royal Highness with great enthusiasm.

The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Duchess, arrived in Dublin on Tuesday morning and resumed command of the troops in Ireland.

Princess Henry of Battenberg will inspect the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Artillery at Sandown on the 27th inst., and will afterwards be present at a garden party given by the officers.

General Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., the retiring Governor and the Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar, left for England on Thursday. He embarked in the Royal Garrison Artillery boat, which was

rowed to the mail steamship by officers of the Royal Garrison Artillery, and was escorted by the boats of the Calpe Rowing Club. During General Biddulph's tenure of office, extending over six years, important works have been carried out, including sewage works, the commercial mole, the electric lighting of the town, and the general rearmament of the fortress with modern guns. His tenure of office has thus been most eventful.

Lieut.-General Sir George White arrived at Gibraltar on Tuesday from England, to take over his duties as Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The town was *en fête*, and was decorated with flags and designs bearing the inscription "Welcome to the hero of Ladysmith," and the ships in the harbour were dressed with bunting. The vast concourse of people which thronged the streets gave the General a most enthusiastic reception. Addresses of welcome were presented by the local Chamber of Commerce and other representative bodies. The town was illuminated at night.

Lieut.-General Lord William Seymour, commanding the forces in British North America, left Halifax, Nova Scotia, for London on Monday, via New York. Before his departure he issued orders highly commending both the Canadian soldiers and the British Regulars for their work in the recent mobilisation at Halifax.

Major-General E. L. Elliot, Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, has filed a specification of an invention relating to improvements in saddles for military purposes.

The Corporation of Cardiff on Monday unanimously decided to confer the freedom of the borough on Major-General Baden-Powell, in recognition of his gallant defence of Mafeking. Major-General Baden-Powell, writing from Mafeking on June 9, states that he has the greatest pleasure in accepting an invitation to dine at the Liverpool Conservative Club, and though it is impossible to fix a date at present, he hopes it will not be long before he will have the opportunity of visiting Liverpool and availing himself of the invitation.

Brigadier-General W. Hill, C.B., I.S.C., has been appointed to the command of the Derajat District.

Brigadier-General H. B. MacCall, C.B., late King's Royal Rifles, Deputy-Adjutant-General Punjab, has been confirmed in command of a Second Class District in India.

Colonel Sir Simon Lockhart, late 1st Life Guards, has taken over command of the cavalry at the Cnrragh for the drill season, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

Colonel F. F. Ditmas, R.A., who attained the age limit of fifty-seven on the 1st inst., is specially retained, so that the Thames district, in which he commands the Royal Artillery, may have the advantage of his experience during the forthcoming mobilisation. It is hoped, therefore, that this popular officer may be allowed to complete five years in his present command. He had twenty years in the Field and Royal Horse Artillery before he became a garrison gunner.

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Branch Office: **IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, GROSVENOR RD., ALDERSHOT**

Colonel F. Cochrane, late Hampshire Regiment, is to retain his appointment as Deputy Judge Advocate at Headquarters until September 30, when he will be placed on the retired list.

Colonel J. C. R. Glasgow, half pay, late of the Suffolk Regiment, has been selected for the command of the Regimental District, Warwick, vice Colonel E. Nesbitt, whose five years expire on the 30th inst.

Colonel F. H. Plowden, 2nd Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry, who has been granted an extension of command of his battalion until September 30 is officiating in command of a brigade in India.

Colonel Neville Chamberlain, I.S.C., who has been private secretary to Lord Roberts in South Africa since his lordship's arrival at Cape Town in December last, has accepted the appointment of Inspector-General of the Irish Constabulary, and takes up his duties in Dublin in September.

Colonel Lord Stanley, 2nd V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, and late of the Grenadier Guards, who has been acting as Press Censor, will succeed Colonel Neville Chamberlain as Lord Roberts' private secretary.

Colonel A. G. Fife, late 6th Dragoon Guards, who has been Adjutant and Clerk of the Cheque of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms since July, 1891, has been appointed Standard Bearer, vice Major P. Limbooch, who has retired on half pay, after filling the office since December 18, 1886. Colonel Fife wears the medal with clasp for the Fenian Raid, 1886, and the medal for the Afghan Campaign, 1879-80.

Colonel G. L. R. Richardson, C.I.E., 18th Bengal Cavalry, has been selected for the command of the Cavalry Brigade.

Colonel F. C. Hill, retired list, late commandant of the Royal Hibernian Military School, Dublin, has been granted a Distinguished Service Reward. Owing to a similarity of names, Colonel H. Hall, the present commandant of the school, was mentioned last week as having received the reward.

Lieut.-Colonel C. E. de la P. Beresford has returned to St. Petersburg and resumed his duties as Military Attaché, from a tour of the Russian garrisons in Central Asia. Colonel Beresford is most popular at St. Petersburg, and every endeavour was made, therefore, to ensure his comfort at all the posts he visited.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Hopton, Highland Light Infantry, the officiating commandant at Hythe, won the first prize in the Waldegrave Competition, at Bisley, on Monday, (£10), with a score of 95, the conditions being (M.R.) 800 and 900 yards; ten shots at each distance. He also made top score in the Regulars and Volunteers' Competition, 194, Major T. Lamb, 1st Batn. South Lancashire Regiment, being second with 187.

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. E. H. Legge, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, late of the Coldstream Guards, fell unconscious in a fit in the Colonnade at the House of Commons shortly before noon on Monday. He was carried to the residence of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and was first attended by Dr. Farquharson, M.P., who happened to be in the vicinity. Medical assistance was also obtained from Westminster Hospital. Colonel Legge subsequently partially recovered consciousness, and was carried to bed. He has been making good progress since and will be moved immediately to his country place at Dorking.

In the list of Civil Service pensions for the year ending June 20, 1900, the sum of £30 a year is stated to have been granted to Emma, Lady Ellis, "in consideration of the public service in West Africa of her late husband, Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Ellis, C.B., West India Regiment, and of her inadequate means of support."

Lieut.-Colonel Eustace Balfour is said to have tendered his resignation of the command of the London Scottish Volunteers. The actual cause of the dispute between him and the War Office

is really one of finance. Those who know this able and popular officer are too ready to recognise his zeal and enthusiasm to suppose that he would have taken the step he has done unless he felt that his position had been rendered impossible. He is not an impossible man himself, for he is always on the side of conciliation. Respected by his men, a keen soldier, and a devoted Volunteer, we can only hope that steps may be taken to bring about an understanding, for the loss of an officer of Colonel Balfour's sterling qualities would be much felt, not only in the London Scottish but throughout the Volunteer Service.

Major C. S. O. Monck, 3rd Batn. Coldstream Guards, has joined at Aldershot as Staff Captain.

Major A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been promoted to a half-pay Lieut.-Colonelcy and has been appointed Professor of Military Topography at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Major F. W. P. Angelo, 9th Bengal Cavalry and Captain V. B. Fane, 1st Punjab Cavalry, have been appointed to the staff of Brigadier-General Richardson, who has been selected for the command of the cavalry of the Indian Contingent in China.

Majors R. W. Sherrard, 5th Bombay Infantry, and R. Southey, 30th Bombay Infantry, have passed the tactical examination qualifying for the command of a Native regiment.

Major Sir John Willoughby, late Royal Horse Guards, who served on Colonel Mahon's staff, with the Mafeking Relief Column, left Cape Town on Wednesday for England.

Brevet-Major T. E. Scott, D.S.O., 3rd Sikhs, has been selected for service in China with the 1st Sikhs; Lieuts. C. D. Duxbury, 17th Madras Infantry, and Torrie, 23rd Madras Infantry, with the 1st Madras Pioneers; Lieuts. A. L. Keble, 14th Madras Infantry, H. F. Shairp, 19th Madras Infantry, and E. F. Harding, 23rd Madras Infantry, with the 3rd Madras Infantry.

Major Lord Farnham, late 4th Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, and formerly Lieut. 98th Regt., has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Cavan.

Brevet-Major C. W. Gwynn, R.E., having completed his period of special service in the Egyptian Soudan, has returned to England.

Captain A. C. S. Simpson, R.G.A., has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 2nd Cinque Ports Volunteer Artillery.

Major (Captain) A. H. Morris, D.S.O., Royal Irish Regiment, is spoken very highly of by Sir Frederick Hodgson, Governor of the Gold Coast, for the work he has done since his arrival at Kumasi. Sir Frederick, writing from Ekwanta on the 26th ult., said:—"Major Morris arrived at Kumasi on May 15. His services in these anxious and trying times have been invaluable to me. I cannot speak too highly of the way in which he carried out arrangements for leaving Kumasi."

Captain W. H. Dent, Durham Light Infantry and Lieuts. A. H. Johnson, Lincolnshire Regiment, and R. T. Toke, Welsh Regiment, have left Wei-hai-Wei, with the remainder of the trained men of the Chinese Regiment, for Taku.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INNISKILLINGS.—Apply for information through your commanding officer.

FIELD STATE.—It has only taken the form of suggestion at present.

I. L. S.—Nothing can be said until next Session, as, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the subject has not yet come up for consideration.

STAFF EMPLOY.—A most useful idea.

INQUIRY.—In all probability.

RELIEFS.—The programme will necessarily be upset to some extent by the difficulty in China.

MILITIA OFFICERS.—It ought to have been foreseen. We quite agree with you, but it is too late now to look for redress, we fear.

R. G. A.—The moment is inopportune.

Army Foreign.

At the beginning of 1894 the Japanese Army on a peace footing consisted of 69,000 officers and men. After the war with China, a programme of Army expansion was laid down, in terms of which the Japanese land forces were ultimately to amount to 145,000 men on a peace footing, and between 530,000 and 540,000 on a war footing.

New regulations have been promulgated by the German War Office for the guidance of officers applying for leave to visit France. They lay down that:—(1) Leave to visit in the immediate neighbourhood of fortified places on the eastern French frontier, such as Verdun, Toul, Nancy, Epinal, Belfort, Rheims, and Langres, shall only be granted in very special circumstances, such as the residence of near relations in the places visited. (2) Having regard to the French law of espionage of April 18, 1886, each officer before going away on leave should be warned to hold himself strictly aloof from anything to which the slightest suspicion could be attached, and on no account to omit to record his correct name, position, and nationality in the visitors' list at the inns and police stations. (3) It is the duty of each officer within twenty-four hours of his arrival in a garrison town to give, personally or in writing, notice of his place of residence to the senior officer, or at the headquarters, and in Paris also to the German Ambassador.

This year, as last, the largest possible number of superior officers of artillery are to take part in the French autumn manoeuvres either as staff-officers or as spectators, irrespective of the troops which they command being engaged in the manoeuvres or not. As a first step towards this, the generals commanding Army corps have been requested to send in a list of superior officers of artillery in their districts whose men are not taking part in the manoeuvres, stating at the same time which officers wish to be present at this year's manoeuvres and which officers attended last year's manoeuvres.

The Russian military authorities have been for some time past carrying out experiments with different quick-firing guns for field artillery. One gun made under the instructions of General Engelhart has given so much satisfaction that 1,000 are being issued for practical experiment. They will be distributed among the Russian troops in Europe, and if they withstand the severe tests of everyday use more will be ordered. If they fail to reach the desired standard they will be handed over to the troops in Asiatic Russia. In the meantime, experiments are being continued with guns imported from other countries. The approximate number of guns required is 6,000. The total cost will be about 120,000,000 roubles, or £12,600,000, to which may be added another £1,000,000 to cover expenses of enlarging the Government workshops and increasing their powers of production. The work and the expense will naturally be spread over a period of four or five years.

The French are active in Tunis, and on the Tripolitan frontier works are now in progress for the construction of a heavy embankment at the mouth of Bizerta harbour. On the embankment heavy guns are to be mounted, so that any hostile warship trying to approach the port would be covered continuously by their fire. In addition to this embankment works are to be constructed on the Island of Gerba. The plans are all ready, and three French generals recently reported in favour of the construction of the works in order to complete the defences intended to render Bizerta an absolutely impregnable naval base.

Captain Cei-Rigotti, of the Italian Army, has produced a new automatic rifle. The chief feature is the employment of a part of the gas generated by the discharge of each cartridge in working a rotatory cylinder, which extracts the empty cartridge case and automatically recharges the weapon from the magazine. The mechanism is said to be very simple.

THE War Office has approved of the adoption by the Artists' Rifles (20th Middlesex) of a C.I.V. pattern hat.

BISLEY MEETING.

The National Rifle Association opened their annual prize meeting at Bisley on Saturday last with the Evelyn Wood Competition. The nine competing companies all marched from Aldershot within the time allowed and without any casualties of any kind. It might have been expected that the shooting this year would be below the average. As it was, the companies who had survived the preliminary competitions were, eight of them, of the 2nd Batn. Highland Light Infantry or of the King's Own Lancaster Regiment. The remaining company was E Co. Royal Home Counties Reserve Regiment, which, it is pleasant to observe, was not last. The results were exceptionally good:—

A Co. 2nd Batn. Highland L.I. (Lieut. Chichester) (Cup and £20) ...	172
E Co. Lancaster Regt. (Capt. Johnson) (£10) ...	141½
D Co. Lancaster Regt. (Lieut. Dobson) (£8) ...	138½
F Co. 2nd Batn. Highland L.I. (Major Somerville) (£5) ...	128
G Co. 2nd Batn. Highland L.I. (Lieut. Pringle) (£5) ...	122½
B Co. Lancaster Regt. (Lieut. Thrapp) (£4) ...	113
C Co. Lancaster Regt. (Lieut. Balfour) ...	113
E Co. Roy. Home Counties Reserve Regt. (Capt. Ford Mellows) ...	109½
A Co. Lancaster Regt. (Lieut. Morrah) ...	106½

THE HUMPHRY CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION.—Inter-University Match (M.R.), 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; 15 shots at each distance. Cambridge University (Winners), 731. Oxford University, 708.

REGULARS AND VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' MATCH (M.R.), 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; six a side; 15 shots at each distance. Volunteers (Winners), 1,143. Regulars, 1,073.

SICK AND WOUNDED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The outbreak of hostilities in China and on the West Coast of Africa must, it is feared, result in the early arrival of many naval, military, and other officers invalided home from the operations now being carried on in those quarters. Would you kindly allow me to make known through your columns that this committee, originally formed to provide medical and surgical aid for those who have suffered in South Africa, will be equally prepared to render assistance to officers returning home from these other theatres of war. Applications should be addressed to the Hon. Arthur Brodrick, at Hampden House.

ABERCORN, President.

Sick and Wounded Officers' Surgical and Medical Aid Committee.

Hampden House, Green Street, W.,

July 11.

THE 16th Bengal Lancers and 3rd Bombay Cavalry have been ordered to mobilise in view of their early embarkation for China in addition to the troops already named.

ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT.—Subjoined is a short statement of the accounts of the Royal Military Tournament, 1900:—Receipts, £23,787 19s. 3d.; working expenses, £14,730 9s. 6d.; set aside to defray expenses of district and regimental tournaments to be held in the spring of 1901, £1,000; placed to reserve, £500; handed to the Commander-in-Chief for charity, £7,500; balance to meet contingencies, £57 9s. 9d.

HIGHLAND BRIGADE WAR FUND.—In addition to the tickets sold for the concert a number of donations have been forwarded to the Duchess of Sutherland, President of the Ladies' Committee, and to the honorary officials. These include:—Her Majesty the Queen, £20; Lord Mount Stephen, £20; Sir Donald Currie, M.P., £20; Mr. Andrew Carnegie, £20; Mr. James Coates, of Auchendrane, £20; Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, £10 10s.; Sir T. Lauder Brunton, £10 10s.; Mr. H. T. Anderson, Ballater, £10 10s.; Mr. W. Harrison, Manchester, £10 10s.; Lord Archibald Campbell, £10; Mr. and Miss Astor £10; Mr. M. H. Gray, £10; Mr. John Stirling, of Fairburn, £10; Mr. J. P. McIntyre, £10 10s.; Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, £5 5s.; Major and Lady Anne Murray, in memory of Lieut. Alistair Murray, late of the Grenadier Guards, killed in action at Senekal, £5 5s.; Lieut.-Colonel Inglis, £5 5s.; Mr. J. MacVicar Anderson, £5 5s.; In memory of Lieut. Ramsey, late of the Black Watch, killed at Magersfontein, £5; Mr. Alec. E. C. Trotter, £5; Mr. Rob. Gordon, £5; Mrs. Grieswood, £5; Sir James Colquhoun, £3; the Countess of Hopetoun, £2 2s.; Mr. James C. Macandrew, £2 2s.; Mr. D. MacNish, £1 1s.; Mrs. Ellice, Invergarry, £1 1s.; Dr. D. MacKintosh, £1 1s.; Mr. Ralph A. Cameron, £1 1s.; Rev. J. Cunningham, £1 1s.; Mr. James Sutherland, £1 1s.; Mr. MacLeod, of Macleod, £1; Mr. James Syme, £1; Mr. Peter F. Greig, £1; Mr. James Sanderson, £1; A. M. M., £1; Mr. R. J. Mackay, 10s.; Mr. John McGlashan, 10s.; Lieut. and Qrmer. J. L. Crombie, 10s.; "Scotch Woman," New Barnet, 10s.; "From A. M. M. (a countrywoman)," 2s. 6d. The fund will remain open for some days longer, and donations may be sent to Messrs. Coutts and Co. 59, Strand, W.C.

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, July 7.

At midnight the War Office received a despatch from Lord Roberts reporting from Pretoria that Major-Gen. Paget had engaged the enemy at Pleisfontein, and driven him out of a strong position 15 miles north-west of Bethlehem. Ex-President Steyn had taken flight to the mountains. Sir Redvers Buller had reported the line to Heidelberg restored and in working order. The Boers were still face to face with Lieut.-Gen. Pole-Carew, who was entrenched to the north-west of Pretoria. Lieut.-Gen. French was reinforcing him.

Sir Redvers Buller arrived at Pretoria during the morning, being most cordially received by Lord Roberts and staff. He is said to look none the worse for the hard work he has gone through during the last eight months. He left again in the evening after a long consultation.

To-day 800 prisoners of the 4th Batn. Derbyshire Regiment and Imperial Yeomanry were put over the border from Reitz. No officers accompanied them.

Lord Roberts in a report to the War Office to-day stated that in consequence of the efforts of the enemy to get round the right flank of his position, he despatched the mounted forces under Gen. Hutton and Col. Mahon with orders to drive the Boers to the east of Bronkhorst Spruit, which is about forty miles from Pretoria on the Middelburg line. Col. Mahon was attacked to-day by about 3,000 Boers with artillery, but he succeeded in carrying out his instructions with slight loss.

Major Hanbury Tracy, who commands at Rustenburg, was called upon during the morning by a party of Boers under Limmer to surrender the town and garrison. He replied that he held Rustenburg for her Majesty's Government, and intended to continue occupying it. The enemy then opened fire with artillery, and tried to take the heights which command the town. In this they did not succeed, owing to the excellent arrangements made by the British commander and his officers, and were eventually driven off with the assistance of Col. Holdsworth, 7th Hussars, who made a rapid march of 48 miles from the neighbourhood of Zeerust, with Bushmen under Col. Airey, hearing that Rustenburg was likely to be threatened. The enemy suffered heavy loss, and five prisoners were captured. Our casualties were:—Bushmen, two killed; Capt. Mackoltie and three men wounded.

Sunday, July 8.

According to a despatch from Lord Roberts Gen. Hutton was attacked to-day in the position he was holding by a large number of Boers. He beat them off without much difficulty, the 5in. guns with him being found most useful. Our only casualty was Lieut. Young, 1st Batn. Canadian Mounted Rifles, slight wound of scalp. The enemy left several of their wounded on the ground, and sent in a flag of truce with a request that they might be received into our field hospital. The Imperial Light Horse again came prominently under notice. Lord Roberts says:—"One squadron of this distinguished corps pressed a very superior force of the enemy in a gallant attempt to carry off a wounded comrade, to which is attributable the heavy losses it sustained."

Mr. Steyn and Gen. de Wet, with about 3,000 men, stated to have retired to Fouriesberg, a small town about ten miles from the Basuto border, between Bethlehem and Ficksburg.

Tuesday, July 10.

Lord Roberts, in a telegram to the War Office, sent from Pretoria at 12.20 p.m., gave particulars of the fighting near Bethlehem. His lordship said:—

"Clements' and Paget's forces entered Bethlehem on the 7th inst. The former, on nearing the town on the 6th, sent in a flag of truce demanding its surrender. This was refused by C. de Wet, when Paget, making a wide turning movement, succeeded in getting hold of the most important part of the enemy's position covering the town. This was carried before dark by the Munster Fusiliers and the Yorkshire Light Infantry. The following morning the attack was continued, and by noon the town was in our possession, and the enemy in full retreat. Our casualties were four officers wounded: Capt. G. Macpherson, dangerously; Capt. W. Oakes, severely; 2nd Lieut. Conway, severely (all of the Royal Munster Fusiliers); and 2nd Lieut. Boyd-Rochford, 4th Batn. Scottish Rifles, slightly. Thirty-two men of the Munster Fusiliers were wounded, and one man missing. Seven men of the Yorkshire Light Infantry wounded, one man of the 58th Company Imperial Yeomanry was killed, and two men wounded. Paget reports that but for the accurate practice by the 38th Battery Royal Field Artillery and the C.I.V. Battery, under Major McMicking, the casualties would have been many more."

A second despatch sent off at 12.40 p.m. was to this effect:—

"Further information regarding capture of Bethlehem now received from Clements. He states that the country is broken and difficult, and in consequence his and Paget's cavalry were unable to make any wide turning movement. Clements attacked one position while Paget attacked another. The one assailed by Clements was gallantly captured by the Royal Irish Regiment, who captured a gun of 97th Battery which was lost at Stormberg. List of casualties not yet

received, but Clements states they are few, considering the strength of the positions assaulted. Hunter's cavalry under Broadwood reach (? reached) Bethlehem on the 8th, and Hunter with the main force was within nine miles of the town when Clements despatched his report."

In another telegram Lord Roberts stated that:—"Baden-Powell reached Rustenburg the evening of the 8th inst., without opposition. He found all quiet, and public confidence entirely satisfactory, thanks to prompt and bold grasp of situation taken by Major Hanbury Tracy. The district west of this is somewhat unsettled, owing to the presence of the small force which attacked Rustenburg being still in that neighbourhood. Measures are being taken to meet this."

Wednesday, July 11.

Our arms met with a serious reverse to-day. A force consisting of five companies of the Lincolnshire Regiment, one squadron of the Royal Scots Greys, with two guns of O Battery Royal Horse Artillery, held a pass on the Rustenburg road to the west of Pretoria. Last night a large force of Boers occupied some hills overlooking and commanding the road, a position of which the British infantry had unaccountably neglected to take possession. At daybreak the Boers attacked the camp. The British force seems to have been taken by surprise. The Boers opened with small arms at a range of 300 yards, while their artillery was also brought into play. The Boer fire did terrible execution among the British force. The survivors took the best cover available, and although for some time they maintained a desperate resistance, they were compelled to surrender, with the exception of some of the Scots Greys, who got away. Simultaneously with this attack on the Rustenburg road a Boer force made an attack on a cavalry outpost at Wonderboom. The post was held by the 7th Dragoon Guards, who, although they had to retire eastward, had few casualties. Gen. Botha also delivered an attack, but was repulsed with loss. From particulars furnished by Reuter's special correspondent, it appears that five companies of the Lincolnshire Regiment were ordered on Tuesday to hold the pass through Magalesberg, in the neighbourhood of Daspoort Fort. They reached the pass in the afternoon. Three companies, with two guns of O Battery, R.H.A., took up a position in the pass and camped the night there, leaving the other companies in the plain some distance south of the pass. The eastern hill presented a rugged, rocky, and inaccessible face, but farther east it was apparently approachable from the main ridge. At daybreak as shots were being fired by the men forming the pickets placed on a small kopje north of the pass, the Boers appeared on the eastern kopje, and opened a heavy fire. Confusion ensued, but the colonel soon made his voice heard, and commanded the men to take up a position on a kopje west of the gap. Thence a hot fire ensued during the whole day. Two guns with an escort of Scots Greys having been placed in advance of the main body were captured after making a heroic resistance. Nearly every man was killed or wounded. The Maxim sergeant brought his gun into action early in the day, but the opposing fire was too hot and he was obliged to retire. This he did successfully, saving the gun with the aid of seven volunteers. Meanwhile the Boers were keeping up a continuous fire all along the line, the Lincolns gallantly replying. About three o'clock the enemy appeared on the left of the British position. One officer and 15 men made a valiant attempt to charge the enemy, and 14 of the little band were killed or wounded. The three companies of the Lincolns were now practically surrounded, but they never wavered. Their firing was a model of steadiness. They had to be as economical as possible with their ammunition, as there was no chance of obtaining further supplies. Towards nightfall all the ammunition was expended.

The latest arrival from the scene of the engagement states that the men were taking good cover with fixed bayonets at the moment of his escape.

The presence of a number of Boers in the neighbourhood of a line of kopjes north of the town—one position of which was held by the 7th Dragoon Guards, whilst the rest had been patrolled—was ascertained to-day. At early dawn yesterday Commandant Grobelaar seized a favourable position, and the Dragoon Guards, after offering a stubborn resistance, were obliged to retire. They were supported by two horse guns, which rendered good service. Commandant Grobelaar subsequently asked for an ambulance, which was sent to him. The scene of the skirmish was 8,000 yards due north of Wonderboom Fort. The British cavalry prevented the enemy from making a turning movement towards the extreme left of Gen. Pole-Carew's position.

Gen. Clery's command at Greylingstad was reunited this afternoon, in view of the fact that two bodies of the enemy were threatening the railway line. One of them, under Commandant Viljoen, shelled a convoy on Saturday on the north-east side of the railway; and the other under Field Cornet Buys, consisting of 100 men, was eight miles to the west of these operations on Saturday night, cutting the telegraph wire, and subsequently destroying a part of the railway track near Waterval, 16 miles to the south. Telegraphic communication with Vlakfontein was restored on Monday night. Gen. Buller, returning from Pretoria, through Vlakfontein and Heidelberg on Sunday, left here for Standerton yesterday.

Thursday, July 12.

A telegram reached the War Office before midnight, having been despatched from Pretoria at 7.52 p.m., giving particulars of yesterday's disaster:

"The enemy, having failed in their attempt to get round our right rear, as mentioned in my telegram of the 9th inst., made a determined attack on our right flank yesterday, and, I regret to say, succeeded in capturing Nital's Nek, garrisoned by one squadron Scots Greys, two guns O Battery, R.H.A., and five companies of the Lincolnshire Regiment. The enemy attacked in superior numbers at dawn, and seizing the hills which commanded the nek, brought a heavy converging fire to bear upon the small garrison. Nital's Nek is about 18 miles from here, near where the road crosses the Crocodile River. It was held by us in order to maintain road and telegraphic communications with Rustenburg. Fighting lasted, more or less, throughout the day, and immediately on receiving information in the early morning of the enemy's strength, I despatched reinforcements from here under Colonel Godfrey, King's Own Scottish Borderers. Before, however, they reached the spot, the garrison was overpowered. The two guns and a greater portion of the squadron of the Greys were captured owing to their horses being shot, as were also about 90 men of the Lincoln Regiment. The list of casualties has not yet reached me, but I fear it is a heavy one. Simultaneously an attack was made on our outposts near Derdepoort, north of the town, in which the 7th Dragoon Guards were engaged. The regiment, which was handled with considerable skill by Lieut.-Col. Lowe, kept the enemy in check until he retired on his supports, and would probably have suffered but slight loss, had not one troop mistaken some Boers in the bushes for our men. Smith-Dorrien had a successful engagement with the enemy yesterday afternoon near Krugersdorp. He inflicted heavy loss on them. Buller reports that the Boers, who were destroying his line of railway near Paardekraal, were driven off yesterday after a short action. Hart reports from Heidelberg that the surrendering of arms and ammunition continues to be made by the Boers in that district."

Col. Mahon, reinforced by one of French's brigades, took with considerable dash all the positions held by the Boers in the neighbourhood of Rietfontein. A number of the enemy's dead were found on the field. The British casualties were trifling.

Lord Roberts's proclamation restricting mining operations in Johannesburg has been rescinded. Where necessity is shown, permits will be granted to resume mining, and facilities to obtain coal and labour will be given. Work has been resumed at several mines.

Friday, July 13.

The Mansion House War Fund amounts to £979,250.

Total casualties since the beginning of the war up to the end of last week:—

	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men
Killed	255	2,411
Died of wounds	70	625
Missing and prisoners (excluding those who have been recovered)	59	1,927
Prisoners died in captivity	1	84
Died of disease	137	4,398
Accidental deaths	—	68
Sent home as invalids	916	19,742
	1,438	29,255

Total Losses (exclusive of sick and wounded men now in British Hospitals in South Africa) ... 30,963

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THE VICTORIA CROSS.

It was announced in last Friday's *London Gazette* that the Queen had been graciously pleased to signify her intention of conferring the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers, non-commissioned officer and trooper, whose claims have been submitted for her Majesty's approval for their conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against their names:—

"Capt. Ernest Beckwith Towse, Gordon Highlanders.—On Dec. 11, 1899, at the action of Magersfontein, Capt. Towse was brought to notice by his commanding officer for his gallantry and devotion in assisting the late Col. Downman, when mortally wounded, in the retirement, and endeavouring, when close up to the front of the firing line, to carry Col. Downman on his back; but, finding this not possible, Capt. Towse supported him till joined by Colour-Serjt. Nelson and Lance-Corpl. Hodgson. On April 30, Capt. Towse, with 12 men, took up a position on the top of Mount Thaba, far away from support. A force of about 150 Boers attempted to seize the same plateau, neither party appearing to see the other until they were but 100 yards apart. Some of the Boers then got within 40 yards of Capt. Towse and his party, and called on him to surrender. He at once caused his men to open fire and remained firing himself until severely wounded (both eyes shattered), succeeding in driving off the Boers. The gallantry of this officer in vigorously attacking the enemy (for he not only fired, but charged forward) saved the situation, notwithstanding the numerical superiority of the Boers.

"Capt. Charles FitzClarence, Royal Fusiliers.—On Oct. 14, 1899, Capt. FitzClarence went with his squadron of the Protectorate Regiment, consisting of only partially trained men, who had never been in action, to the assistance of an armoured train which had gone out from Mafeking. The enemy were in greatly superior numbers, and the squadron was for a time surrounded, and it looked as if nothing could save them from being shot down. Capt. FitzClarence, however, by his personal coolness and courage, inspired the greatest confidence in his men, and, by his bold and efficient handling of them, not only succeeded in relieving the armoured train, but inflicted a heavy defeat on the Boers, who lost 60 killed and a large number wounded. His own losses being two killed and 15 wounded. The moral effect of this blow had a very important bearing on subsequent encounters with the Boers. On Oct. 27, 1899, Capt. FitzClarence led his squadron from Mafeking across the open, and made a night attack with the bayonet on one of the enemy's trenches. A hand-to-hand fight took place in the trench, while a heavy fire was concentrated on it from the rear. The enemy was driven out with heavy loss. Capt. FitzClarence was the first man into the position, and accounted for four of the enemy with his sword. The British lost six killed and nine wounded. Capt. FitzClarence was himself slightly wounded. With reference to these two actions, Major-Gen. Baden-Powell states that had this officer not shown an extraordinary spirit and fearlessness, the attacks would have been failures, and we should have suffered heavy loss both in men and prestige. On Dec. 26, 1899, during the action at Game Tree, near Mafeking, Capt. FitzClarence again distinguished himself by his coolness and courage, and was again wounded (severely through both legs).

"Lieut. (now Capt.) Sir John P. Milbanke, Bart., 10th Hussars.—On Jan. 5, during a reconnaissance near Colesberg, Sir John Milbanke, when retiring under fire with a small patrol of the 10th Hussars, notwithstanding the fact that he had just been severely wounded in the thigh, rode back to the assistance of one of the men, whose pony was exhausted, and who was under fire from some Boers who had dismounted. Sir John Milbanke took the man up on his own horse under a most gallant fire and brought him safely back to camp.

"Sergt. H. R. Martineau, Protectorate Regiment.—On Dec. 26, 1899, during the fight at Game Tree, near Mafeking, when the order to retire had been given, Sergt. Martineau stopped and picked up Corpl. Le Camp, who had been struck down about ten yards from the Boer trenches, and half dragged, half carried him towards a bush about 150 yards from the trenches. In doing this Sergt. Martineau was wounded in the side, but paid no attention to it, and proceeded to staunch and bandage the wounds of his comrade, whom he afterwards assisted to retire. The firing while they were retiring was very heavy, and Sergt. Martineau was again wounded. When shot the second time he was absolutely exhausted from supporting his comrade, and sank down, unable to proceed further. He received three wounds, one of which necessitated the amputation of his arm near the shoulder.

"Trpr. H. E. Ramsden, Protectorate Regiment.—On Dec. 26, 1899, during the fight at Game Tree, near Mafeking, after the order to retire was given, Trpr. H. E. Ramsden, picked up his brother, Trpr. A. E. Ramsden, who had been shot in both legs and was lying about ten yards from the Boer trenches, and carried him about 600 or 800 yards under a heavy fire (putting him down from time to time for a rest) till they met some men, who helped to carry him to a place of safety."

THE *Weekly Dispatch* is making an effort to assist the relatives of deceased soldiers to recover sums of money due to them as next-of-kin. Any relative of a soldier whose name appears in these lists is invited to communicate with the Commissioner appointed by the *Dispatch*, and on doing so will receive assistance. The action of our contemporary is worthy of all praise, as no expense is to be spared in assisting a friendless class of the community.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

1. The measures recently adopted having produced a sufficient supply of officers for the infantry of the Line, no more direct commissions in this arm will be issued during the present year, except for distinguished service and as specified in Paragraph 11. Direct commissions in the cavalry and artillery will not be discontinued for the present, but only specially qualified candidates will be selected.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

2. A competitive examination for Militia candidates for the regular forces will be held on Sept. 28 next, and the following days, in accordance with the "Regulations under which Commissions in the Army may be obtained by Officers of the Militia," published with Army Order 141 of 1899. The "colloquial examination" in languages, laid down in the regulations, will, however, not be held. The marks allotted to it will be distributed over the papers in the language concerned.

3. A competitive examination under the old system will be held at the same time, at which those candidates who hold a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners exempting them from further literary test, and who are otherwise eligible, may present themselves for examination in fortification (military engineering), military topography, the elements of tactics and military law, only. The number of commissions allotted to this examination will bear the same proportion to that allotted to the examination under the new system that the number of candidates presenting themselves for it bears to the number of those presenting themselves for the new examination.

4. To qualify candidates to attend these examinations, they will be allowed to count one month's continuous service with an embodied Militia corps, or in special employment on military duty with the regular forces, in lieu of one training. They will also be allowed to count four months' continuous service in either position in lieu of two trainings.

5. The examination in London will take place by the permission of the Senate at the London University.

6. One hundred and ten commissions will be awarded, namely:—10 Cavalry, 20 Royal Artillery, 5 Foot Guards, 70 Infantry, 5 West India Regiment.

The cavalry and foot guards will be taken on one list, and no candidate will be accepted for the foot guards unless he is among the first fifteen on the combined cavalry and foot guards list. At least one-half of the successful artillery candidates will receive commissions in the Royal Field Artillery.

MARKS FOR SERVICE.

7. To meet the cases of candidates whose preparation for the competitive examination has suffered through their being called upon to serve with their embodied corps, or through their being employed with regular troops, marks for service will be given as follows:—

Thirty marks will be given for every day's actual service (exclusive of leave of absence or sick leave) with an embodied Militia corps at home, or at a foreign station other than South Africa and St. Helena; also for every day's actual service from Dec. 4, 1899—the date on which the embodiment of the Militia commenced—in military employment with regular troops.

Forty marks will be given for every day's actual service (exclusive of leave of absence or sick leave) with an embodied Militia corps, or in military employment with regular troops, in South Africa and St. Helena.

Thirty marks will be given for every day of passage to or from a foreign station.

8. In order that candidates who served with the Militia last year may reap some benefit from this, thirty marks will be given for every day's actual training (exclusive of leave of absence or sick leave) last year.

9. These marks for service will be added to those made by the candidate in the competitive examination, and his place determined by the total.

10. In order to place all candidates on an equality as regards the marks obtainable by service and those obtainable in the competitive examination, the total number of marks for each of the four military subjects for candidates under the old system (see Paragraph 3) will be raised to 5,000 per subject. This will not in any way affect the competition of these candi-

dates *inter se*, but will make the relation between service marks and examination marks the same, in their case, as in that of candidates under the new system.

MILITIA BATTALIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

11. As, in the event of there being any Militia battalions on service in South Africa, or on passage, at the time the competitive examination is held, it will not be possible for their candidates to attend the examination, commissions will be specially set apart for such battalions, in addition to those enumerated in Paragraph 6. The number of such commissions will bear the same proportion to that allotted for competition that the number of Militia battalions in South Africa, or on passage, on Sept. 28, bears to the number elsewhere. These commissions will be filled by nomination by the military authorities in South Africa.

12. Applications, as laid down in Paragraph 6 of the "Regulations under which Commissions in the Army may be obtained by Officers of the Militia" should be sent in so as to reach the War Office not later than Aug. 15 for candidates at home, and Sept. 15 for candidates abroad. In addition to the particulars given in these applications, commanding officers will forward, so as to reach the War Office by Oct. 15, a return showing the number of days' actual service, in the various categories described in Paragraphs 7 and 8, which candidates have performed by Sept. 28.

13. The successful candidates will be examined by a medical board, and no candidate will be accepted unless recommended by this board as physically fit for her Majesty's service. The recommendation of the board will, in all cases, be absolutely final.

THE ASHANTI RISING.

Telegram from Sir F. Hodgson to Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"Akwasobu, July 1.

"Crossed Ofin River June 30 and July 1. Following Europeans left Kumasi with force:—Governor of Gold Coast, Lady Hodgson, Commissioner and Commandant Morris, Special Service Officers Marshall (and) Dignan, Insp.-Gen. Aplin, Travelling Commissioner Armitage, Insp. Parmeter, Asst.-Insp. Leggett (and) Berthon, Gold Coast Constabulary (and) Cochrane, (and) Read, Lagos Constabulary; Medical Officers Garland, Chalmers, Tweedy, Graham, Cold Coast Colony, (and) Macfarlane of Lagos; Telegraph Clerk-in-Charge Branch; Members of Basel Mission, namely, Ramseyer, two Jost, two Haasis, Weller, last named dangerously ill; David Grundy, of Ashanti Company. Regret to inform you (of) death from wounds of Marshall, Leggett, former June 28, latter June 29. Passage across Ofin River very difficult owing to floods. Hardships of journey from Kumasi have been very severe. Most of the severely wounded Hausas have since died, others are missing. In addition to officers mentioned in previous telegram as left in charge of fort add name of Hay, medical officer."

Telegram from Col. Willcocks:—

"Kwisa, July 7.

"Arrived to-day without opposition. Despatch received from Lieut.-Colonel Burroughs reports attack on Kokofus with West African Regiment. Attack repulsed with loss of Lieut. Brounlie, 2nd Batn. West India Regiment, attached for duty to West African Regiment, and also several native soldiers, killed in action; total number of casualties, 72. I will advance to Bekwai tomorrow."

"Essian Kwanta, July 8.

"Arrived to-day from Kwisa, being met at Domposi by 300 West African Regiment from Bekwai, in accordance with arrangement. Simultaneous approach of troops frustrated attempt of enemy's forces (to) fight. In the engagement at Kokofu already notified, following British officers slightly wounded; Burroughs, Tighe, Stallard, Ellis, Gibson, St. Hill, all West African Regiment; and also Sergt.-Major Boshier, West African Frontier Force; and also rank and file 30 West African Frontier Force and 30 West African Regiment."

A Reuter's telegram states that Sir Frederic and Lady Hodgson arrived at Cape Coast Castle on Tuesday and were to leave on Wednesday for Accra by H.M.S. *Dwarf*.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphed from Fumso on Thursday:—

"Colonel Willcocks arrived at Bekwai on the 9th inst., after another smart march. The garrison, Dr. Ashby, and the mining party were well. There are many surmises as to whether the commandant will attack Kumasi. It is impossible to say owing to the secrecy observed."

LORD STRATHCONA has received a telegram from Sir Redvers Buller at Standerton: "Your fine regiment joined my force during the march to Standerton. I am very glad to have them; it is like being with old friends, and they are most useful."

It is intimated from the War Office that the Commander-in-Chief has been greatly disappointed at finding in many instances that the instructions for training the Militia this year have, both in letter and in spirit, been incorrectly interpreted by those responsible for the efficiency of the troops.

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Obituary.

Major-Gen. Sir Charles Walters D'Oyly, ninth baronet, retired list Indian Staff Corps, died at his residence, Newlands, Blandford, on the 11th inst. Born in 1822, he was educated at Addiscombe, and succeeded his father, Sir John Hadley D'Oyly, in the title in 1869. He entered the Indian Army in 1842, and served in the Gwalior campaign, including the battle of Punniar on Dec. 29, 1843, obtaining the bronze star, and in the Indian Mutiny campaign, receiving the medal and the thanks of the Government. He obtained his Lieut.'s commission in 1844, and promotion to Captain in 1855. From 1852 to 1856 he served as A.D.C. to Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General of India. In 1862 he was promoted to Major, in 1868 to Lieut.-Colonel, in 1873 to Colonel, and in 1875 to Major-General, when he retired. Sir Charles D'Oyly married first in 1855, Emelie Jane, daughter of Major-Gen. G. Nott, Madras Army (she died in 1857), and, secondly, in 1867, Elinor, daughter of the late Mr. James Winter Scott, M.P., of Rotherfield Park, Hants. He leaves issue by his first marriage a daughter, and he is succeeded in the title by his half-brother, Mr. Warren Hastings D'Oyly, who was born in 1838, was educated at Haileybury, served in the Bengal Civil Service from 1858 to 1891, and married, in 1859, Henrietta Mary, daughter of Sir Frederick Halliday, by whom he has issue several sons and daughters.

Col. Arthur Noel Phillips, late Indian Army, has died at Talgarth, Breconshire, at the age of 59. He entered the Royal Navy as Master's Assistant in 1855, and received the China medal for the operations which ended in the taking of Canton. Having received an Indian Cadetship, he was attached to the 73rd, 14th, and 4th Native Infantry in succession. After passing the interpreter's examination in Urdu, he served in the Assam Commission from May 30, 1862, to June 1880, acting for four years as Officiating Deputy Commissioner. In June 1880 he was posted to Benares as Cantonment Magistrate, and transferred to Roorkee as Cantonment Magistrate in April 1881, remaining in this position till 1886, when a serious illness terminated his Indian career. He became Ensign, Dec. 8, 1858; Lieut., May 15, 1860; Captain, Aug. 9, 1870; Major, Dec. 8, 1878; Lieut.-Colonel, May 1, 1879; Colonel, May 1, 1884. Col. Phillips passed all the language examinations, and he wrote a book "Hindustani Idioms," which was most favourably received.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Willock Chalmers, retired list, Indian Staff Corps, was drowned in the Thames at Maidenhead on Tuesday. At an inquest held on Wednesday a verdict of "Found drowned" was returned. Col. Chalmers was born Nov. 22, 1849. Joining the 16th Foot as Ensign in August, 1867, he was almost immediately transferred to the 11th Foot. In 1871 he obtained his Lieutenant's commission in the Bengal Staff Corps, and was promoted to Captain in 1879. In 1887 he was promoted to Major, and to Lieut.-Colonel in 1893. He served in the expedition against the Jowaki Afridis in 1877 (medal with clasp); also in the Afghan War of 1878-80 (medal), and in the Burmese Expedition of 1886-88 (mentioned in despatches and clasp).

Surg.-Lieut.-Col. James Creagh, 9th King's Royal Rifle Corps (North Cork Militia), died of enteric on the 6th inst., between Viljoen's Drift and Kroonstad. He was educated at the Dublin Catholic University, and qualified as L.R.C.S.I. in 1873 and L.R.C.P. Edin. in 1874. He was medical officer of the Mallo (county Cork) dispensary district, medical officer of the Great Southern and Western Railway and the Kanturk and Newmarket line, Surgeon-Captain 9th King's Royal Rifles, and Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Army Medical Reserve.

Major Henry Elliott Oldfield, R.F.A. (38th Battery), died of wounds at Lindley on the 6th inst. Born July 14, 1858, he joined the Royal Artillery Dec. 18, 1878; became Captain Jan. 1, 1887; and Major Dec. 21, 1896.

Captain St. John Arthur Douglas Muter, R.A., died at Mhow, Central India, on the 30th ult. Born Jan. 29, 1863, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. St. J. O'N. Muter, Bombay Staff Corps, he joined the Army Feb. 14, 1883, and became Captain Feb. 15, 1892.

Capt. James Beaumont Standly Alderson, 1st Batn. Royal Irish Regiment, has died at Bethlehem, South Africa, from the effects of wounds received in action. Born July 1, 1869, he joined the Royal Irish Regiment from the Militia June 28, 1890, became Lieut. Aug. 26, 1891, and Captain April 1, 1899. He served in the Tirah Expedition, 1897-98 (medal with clasp).

Capt. George Marshall, Royal West Kent Regiment, who was severely wounded in the fighting at Kumasi, is officially reported to have died of his wounds. Born Nov. 12, 1868, he entered the Army as a 2nd Lieut. in the Royal West Kent Regiment, Jan. 30, 1889, and obtained his Lieutenancy in Jan., 1892. In 1895 he served with the Chitral Field Force under Sir Robert Low (medal with clasp). He became Captain in May, 1896, and since June, 1899, had been employed on the Gold Coast.

Capt. Perceval Henry A. Leggett, 3rd Batn. Worcestershire Regiment, has died of wounds received in action at Kumasi. He obtained his company Feb. 17, 1894, and was appointed an Assistant Inspector Gold Coast Constabulary, Dec. 18, 1897. He had rendered good service to the Colonial Office, and was much beloved by those among whom his lot had been cast on the West Coast.

Lieut. John Bere Grylls, R.F.A. (66th Battery), died at Johannesburg on the 6th inst. of dysentery. Born March 3, 1876, he joined the Army Nov. 2, 1895, and obtained his Lieutenancy Nov. 2, 1898.

Lieut. Lewis Kossuth Brounlie, 3rd Batn. West India Regiment, was killed in action in the attack on Kokofu, Ashanti, under Lieut.-Col. Burroughs on the 3rd inst. Born Oct. 14, 1875, he joined the West India Regiment Sept. 8, 1897, and became Lieut. March 21, 1898.

Lieut. Harry Andrew, 70th Co. Imperial Yeomanry, died of dysentery at Salisbury Hospital, Rhodesia, on the 9th inst. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the Black Watch, but joined the Imperial Yeomanry in March last, in order to proceed on active service.

2nd Lieut. William Greaves Belcher, R.F.A. (38th Battery), was killed in action at Lindley, South Africa, on the 3rd inst. Born July 8, 1878, he joined the Army Feb. 26, 1898.

VOLUNTEERS AND ACTIVE SERVICE.

The regulations under the Volunteer Act, 1900, have been issued this week:—

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENTS BY MEMBERS OF VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1. ENGAGEMENT.

I.—A member of a Volunteer corps may contract to come out for actual military service at specified places in Great Britain, whenever summoned by order of the Secretary of State for War, and to serve for a period not exceeding one month in the absence of a Royal Proclamation calling out the Volunteers generally.

II.—A member of a Volunteer corps may contract to proceed upon active service to any part of the world in a unit or company formed of Volunteers, on such conditions as may be defined by the terms of his contract.

2. ELIGIBILITY.

I.—All members of such Volunteer corps as may be elected by the Secretary of State for War shall be eligible for the special engagement for actual military service at specified places.

II.—Only those members of Volunteer corps who fulfil the following conditions shall be eligible for the special engagement for active service in any part of the world:—

- (a) Age.—Between 21 and 35 years.
- (b) Physical standard.—As in the Regulars of the same arm.
- (c) Medical fitness for service at home or abroad (to be tested annually).
- (d) Service.—Two years' efficient.
- (e) Musketry (for rifle Volunteers).—Marksmen or first-class shots.

A Volunteer officer, entering on the special engagement for active service in any part of the world, shall be required, instead of the above qualifications, to have obtained a certificate from the School of Musketry (if in rifle Volunteers), to have attended a school of instruction, to have passed the examination in tactics, and to have been attached to the Regular Forces for the full period prescribed for his arm of the Service. He must also be medically examined annually and pronounced fit for service at home or abroad.

3. LIABILITY UNDER THE VOLUNTEER ACT.

Members of Volunteer corps summoned for service under their special engagements shall be subject to the same conditions and liabilities as if they were called out by Proclamation under section 17, Volunteer Act, 1863.

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ARMY SIXTY MEETING.

Results of the Army Sixty Meeting held at Bisley on Thursday and Friday, July 5 and 6. Principal scores:—

Sergt.-Major Simms, 3rd Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers (Gold Jewel, £6, and N.R.A. Silver Medal)...	538
Sergt.-Instr. Churcher, Depot Northumberland Fusiliers (Silver Jewel, £6)...	538
Qrmr. Sergt.-Instr. Robinson, School of Musketry (Bronze Jewel, £3 10s.)...	535
Capt. Stuart, Royal Scots Fusiliers (£23 10s.)...	535
Qrmr. Sergt.-Instr. Davidson, School of Musketry (£2 10s.)...	534
Sergt.-Instr. Wallingford, School of Musketry (£2 10s., and a special prize presented by Messrs. Steward, Opticians, Strand)...	527
Sergt.-Instr. Grant, School of Musketry (£2 10s.)...	525
Sergt.-Major Shearing, 4th V.B. Essex Regt. (£22 10s.)...	520
Qrmr. Sergt.-Instr. Payne, School of Musketry (£2)...	519
Qrmr. Sergt. Kearney, Royal Engineers (£2)...	518
Sergt.-Bugler Williams, Rifle Depot (£2)...	518
Sergt. Cunningham, Rifle Depot (£2)...	504
Sergt.-Instr. Tosdevin, 3rd V.B. Hampshire Regt. (£1 10s.)...	503
Sapper Gale, Royal Engineers (£1 10s.)...	502
Qrmr. Sergt. Rolfe, Royal Engineers (£1 10s.)...	501
Sergt.-Major Blake, 2nd London R.V.C. (£1 5s.)...	500
Sergt.-Instr. of Musketry Pallett, 3rd Batn. Scots Guards (£1 5s.)...	500
Col.-Sergt. Mason, 3rd Batn. Scots Guards (£1)...	499
Lieut. and Qrmr. Whitty, 3rd Batn. Worcester Regt. (£1)...	497
Co. Sergt.-Major Bath, Royal Artillery (£1)...	494
Sergt.-Instr. Robinson, School of Musketry (£1)...	492
Sergt.-Major Gibson, 5th V.B. South Wales Borderers (£1)...	491
Sergt. McDermid, 2nd Batn. Highland L.I. (£1)...	490

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

Household Cavalry.—It has been decided that machine guns shall be supplied to each regiment of Household Cavalry, and instructions have been given that the weapons shall be at once provided for the 1st and 2nd Life Guards.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. the Hon. R. L. Pomeroy is en route to South Africa in the *Persia* to rejoin headquarters from sick leave in England.

1st (Royal) Dragoons.—At a general meeting of the Chiddingfold Hunt, the question of the future of the pack was discussed, in consequence of the lamented death of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Marshall. It was decided that for the present the hunt had better be carried on by a committee, consisting of Major Wilfrid Marshall, Capt. J. F. C. Ramsden, Mr. George Marshall, Mr. J. E. Sparkes, J.P., Capt. Gasscott, R.N., Mr. Yalden Knowles, Capt. Rushbrooke, Mr. Cowley Lambert, Mr. Alfred Sadler, Mr. G. H. Pinckhard, and Mr. James Simmons. The committee expressed the opinion that everyone who hunted should pay a subscription of not less than £10. A vote of condolence with Lady Marshall was passed, on the motion of the Right Hon. St. John Brodrick, M.P. Major Lord Basing has been appointed second in command.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. P. Alexander, has been granted an extension of command for 12 months from the 5th inst. The will of Major Hawley, who died at Bloemfontein on April 27, has been sworn at £17,831 4s. 9d. by his executors, Mr. G. J. Talbot, 3, Eaton Terrace, and Mr. R. Hill, of Thornton-le-Dale, Yorkshire, to whom probate has been granted.

4th Hussars.—Lieut. Rotherham has been appointed acting A.D.C. to the Governor of Madras for six months and took up his duties last month.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.—Lieut. Dixon Johnson is on passage home from the Cape, invalided, in the *Britannic*, which sailed on the 1st inst. Lieut. Earle has been invalided, and left Cape Town in the *Nubia* on the 4th inst.

10th Hussars.—Major Hughes-Onslow, who has been seriously ill with enteric fever at Kroonstad, is coming home in the *Britannic*, which sailed from Cape Town on the 3rd inst. Lieuts. the Hon. D. R. H. Anderson-Pelham and Crichton left Cape Town in the *Nubia* on the 4th inst., for England, invalided.

11th Hussars.—Lieut.-Col. Lord Edmund Talbot is expected to arrive in England on the 27th inst. from South Africa, in view of his early assumption of command of the regiment in Egypt, on promotion. Major the Hon. H. A. Ormsby-Gore has arrived home on leave from Egypt until the end of August.

14th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. Champion has been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Britannic* on the 1st inst.

20th Hussars.—Lieut. Lee has been invalided from South Africa, and left in the *Nubia* on the 4th inst.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Field artillery is about to be added to the military establishments of the Belfast District, as the 143rd Field Battery has been ordered to occupy the old cavalry barracks at Belturbet. The barracks, which have accommodation for seven officers, 156 non-commissioned officers, and men, with 101 horses, have been unoccupied since the days of the Land League.

The whole of the young officers recently appointed to the Royal Garrison Artillery are to undergo a three months' course at the various schools of instruction.

C Batt. R.H.A. has been ordered to mobilise in India in view of its early embarkation for active service in China.

Majors Apsley Smith, R.H.A., and G. S. Duffus, R.F.A., Capt. Dawson and Lieut. Radcliffe, R.H.A., and 2nd Lieuts. Mellor, R.F.A., and Brind, R.G.A., are co-passengers home from South Africa in the *Britannic*, which sailed on the 1st inst.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Majors G. M. Porter and C. E. Baddeley have passed the examination qualifying for promotion to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Capt. C. F. Close, C.M.G., is on passage home from South Africa in the *Britannic*, which sailed on the 1st inst.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—Lieut. the Hon. B. C. Gordon-Lennox, 3rd Batn., has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Britannic* on the 1st inst.

Coldstream Guards.—Lieut. the Hon. G. V. Baring, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Britannic* on the 1st inst., invalided.

Scots Guards.—Lieut.-Col. North Dalrymple-Hamilton, 3rd Batn., is to be presented with a sword

of honour and an address by the tenantry on the estate of Barquany and the people of Girven, in recognition of his services in South Africa.

Irish Guards.—Nearly every detail is completed with respect to the formation of the 1st Batn. The battalion exists at present only on paper; but it is about to come into existence as an effective unit, when it will take over quarters at Wellington Barracks.

Royal Scots (1st).—Capt. Stallard-Penoyre, 1st Batn., has been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Britannic* on the 1st inst.

Bufs (3rd).—Col. Hickson writes from Kroonstad, under date June 13:—

"I enjoy a command at present which is doubtless unique in the annals of the British Army when in face of the enemy. It includes the 2nd Batn. the Bufs, East Kent Regiment, the 3rd Militia Batn. of the same, and a Volunteer company which is composed of men of the 1st and 2nd V.B.'s of the Bufs. A company of the East Kent Yeomanry is encamped within a few hundred yards of my brigade, though not under my command. The Yeomanry company are at present reconnoitring De Wet's commando. I think this extraordinary coincidence is worthy of record. Needless to say the fraternization is great amongst the Kentish men."

Capt. Knight, 2nd Batn., has been invalided from South Africa, and sailed on the 1st inst. in the *Britannic*. Capt. Dyne, 2nd Batn., has been invalided home from the Cape in the *Mahratta*. Lieut. Findlay, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on the 29th ult. in the *Cavour*, for England, invalided.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—Lieut. Grover, 2nd Batn., has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Nubia* on the 4th inst.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Lieut. Stobart, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town in the *Britannic* on the 1st inst., invalided.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—Capt. Hughes, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 29th ult. for England, in charge of invalids, on the *Cavour*.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—Major Pinney, 1st Batn., has passed the examination qualifying for promotion to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

King's Regiment (8th).—The 6th (Militia) Batn. at Kilworth Camp has volunteered for active service in China. Lieut. Prince, 1st Batn., has been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Nubia* on the 4th inst.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—Lieut. Bernard, 3rd (Militia) Batn., has been invalided home from the Cape, and sailed in the *Cavour* on the 29th ult.

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—Capt. Goodwyn and Lieut. Holland, 2nd Batn., have been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Nubia* on the 4th inst.

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—Lieut. Temple, 1st Batn., has been invalided home from the Cape on the *Mahratta*.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—Major Godden, D.S.O., Administrator of Suakim, has arrived home from Egypt, on leave until Sept. 18.

Leicestershire Regiment (17th).—Lieut. Haig, 1st Batn., is en route to South Africa in the *Dilwara* to rejoin headquarters.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—Lieut. Lloyd, 4th (Militia) Batn., has been invalided home from the Cape in the *Mahratta*. Lieut. Vesian-Pic, 4th (Militia) Batn., has been selected for employment with the West African Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Acton, 1st Batn., sailed from Cape Town in the *Britannic* on the 1st inst., invalided.

Cheshire Regiment (22nd).—Lieut. Turner, 2nd Batn., has been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Britannic* on the 1st inst.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd).—Headquarters and one more company have been placed under orders to leave for Hong Kong to-day to join the force in China. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. R. H. Bertie will go in command. Major Morris, who recently left Hong Kong in command of the wing of the 2nd Batn., for service in China, has unfortunately been invalided, and has returned to Hong Kong. Capt. Gabbett left England on the 6th inst. in the *Dilwara* for the Cape.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—Lieut. Ovens, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for five months on medical certificate.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th).—A monument has been erected to the memory of the officers and men who fell on Pieter's Hill on the eve of the relief of Ladysmith. It is a fine obelisk with a tablet bearing the inscription:—

"Near this spot were killed or mortally wounded on 23rd and 24th February, 1900, Lieut.-Col. T. H. C. Thackeray, commanding; Major F. A. Sanders, second in command; Lieut. W. O. Stuart, and sixty-five N.C.O.'s and men of the 27th Inniskillings, whilst advancing to the Relief of Ladysmith."

East Lancashire Regiment (30th).—Capt. Renger, 3rd (Militia) Batn., left England on Thursday for South Africa in command of troops on board the *Ulstermore*.

Dorsetshire Regiment (39th).—Lieut. Chetwood Aiken, 3rd (Militia) Batn., is en route to the Cape in the *Dilwara*, which sailed on the 6th inst.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd).—2nd Lieut. Kirkpatrick has been invalided home from South Africa, and sailed in the *Cavour* on the 29th ult. 2nd Lieut. White left Cape Town for England in the *Nubia* on the 4th inst., invalided.

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (47th).—Capt. O'Brien has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Britannic* on the 1st inst.

Royal West Kent Regiment (50th).—Lieut.-Col. Harrison is on passage home from the Cape in charge of invalids in the *Britannic*, with a view to taking up his command of this battalion at Aden on promotion.

Northamptonshire Regiment (58th).—2nd Lieut. Alston has been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Nubia* on the 4th inst.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—The 6th (Militia) Batn. at Kilworth Camp has volunteered for active service in China. Lieut.-Col. Gore-Browne, 1st Batn., left England on the 6th inst. in the *Dilwara* for South Africa to take over command from sick leave. Capt. Allgood, 4th Batn., has been invalided from South Africa, and left in the *Nubia* on the 4th inst.

Manchester Regiment (63rd).—Capt. and Adj. Newbigging has been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Nubia* on the 4th inst.

York and Lancaster Regiment (65th).—Capt. Marples (attached from 1st V.B.), and 2nd Lieut. Parkinson and Coston, have been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Nubia* on the 4th inst.

East Surrey Regiment (70th).—2nd Lieut. Le Fleming has been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Nubia* on the 4th inst.

Highland Light Infantry (74th).—Capt. Wolfe-Murray has been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Britannic* on the 1st inst.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—The *Daily Graphic* gave on Thursday a sketch of the last resting-place of gallant Lieut.-Col. Dick Cunyngnam, V.C., who died of wounds received in the desperate fighting on Jan. 6. A plain cross marks his grave, but the Gordons have erected a cairn to his memory on the spot where he fell mortally wounded. 2nd Lieut. Sworder has been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Britannic* on the 1st inst.

Middlesex Regiment (77th).—Major Lumley left Cape Town for England in the *Britannic* on the 1st inst. Capt. Burton, who was so seriously wounded at Spion Kop on Jan. 24, had returned to duty at the front when we heard last from the regiment, having particularly desired not to be invalided home whilst there was a prospect of more fighting.

Cameron Highlanders (79th).—Lieut. Hay, 1st Batn., has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Cavour* on the 29th ult.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th).—It seems that the Royal Irish Fusilier who was invalided from Natal, sent to Netley, and thence to Enniskillen, where he is now chargeable on the rates, has become a lunatic, and as his friends could do nothing for him the law gave the War Office no alternative but to put him in charge of the parish to which he belongs. He was passed as sound when he joined his regiment from the Reserve, and this is a matter on which inquiry will be made, though, as Mr. Wyndham, in the House of Commons on Monday, said, insanity is not like a physical shortcoming, apparent at all times. The War Office in this matter is clearly not to blame in any way.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—2nd Lieuts. Orr-Ewing and Campbell, 4th (Militia) Batn., have been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Britannic* on the 1st inst.

Wiltshire Regiment (99th).—Lieut. Wimberley sailed from Cape Town in the *Britannic* on the 1st inst., invalided.

Rifle Brigade.—Major Wilson left Cape Town for England on the 1st inst. in the *Britannic*, with a view of joining the 4th Batn. in Ireland on appointment as second in command.

Army Service Corps.—Capt. Grey is on passage home from the Cape in the *Britannic*, which sailed on the 1st inst.

Army Ordnance Corps.—Capt. Last is on passage home from South Africa in the *Britannic*, which sailed on the 1st inst.

Army Pay Department.—Changes, &c., in June:—Major Maunsell to unattached list; Major Vigors to retired pay; Capt. Sargeant, Dublin, to Naas; Capt. Murray, Warwick Regiment, on promotion; June 22, Portsmouth. To be Staff-Paymaster:—Major Ditmas, Appointments:—Capt. Payne, North Stafford Regiment, Aug. 1895; Capt. Alexander, Leicester Regiment, Sept. 1895. To be Captains and Paymasters:—Lieut. Dobbin, East Lancashire Regiment, Aug. 1899; Lieut. Hewett, Dorset Regiment, Sept. 1899; Lieut. Butler, Leicester Regiment, Oct. 1899. Capt. Hewlett is en route to the Cape on the *Dilwara*, which sailed on the 6th inst.

Reviews.

SOCIAL LIFE IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

It is singular, but true, that though there are few Englishmen who have not some connection with the Army, there is very little knowledge among English people of its inner character. We have no cause for surprise, therefore, at the extraordinary notions which prevail on the Continent concerning military life in this country. Those who have gained their knowledge of Army life from the pages of fiction may be advised to read *Social Life in the British Army*, by "A British Officer" (John Long), to which Mr. Caton Woodville has contributed some excellent illustrations. The author knows his subject thoroughly, and we believe his book has already been a success. Sir George White has expressed the opinion that his book is of great interest, and he considers it a fair representation—an opinion with which no one will quarrel. The writer begins by dealing with the officers of the Army, and, having made the remark that the existence of foolish extravagance is not to be denied, at once plunges into an account of the Guards, because over this branch of the forces a certain glamour has been thrown by the facile pens of lady novelists. The youth who enters the Guards has generally spent his boyhood in the playing fields of Eton or Harrow, and as a cadet his time is usually so well filled that he has not much opportunity for mischief. Within the last dozen years things have vastly improved at Sandhurst, and the rough days are over, though the cadets' life is simple and economical. The officer denies that gambling for high stakes is very prevalent among young Guardsmen, and he is evidently right. Then he touches upon the jealous care with which regiments preserve their social standing, and gives many hints in regard to the provision of outfit. He is within the mark when he says that it will not be an easy matter to get a complete cavalry outfit, exclusive of horses, under at the least £300. An excellent account follows of the messing arrangements and customs of the Army, and the would-be cadet may be warned that actual mess expenses are only a small fraction of those to which he will be subjected. It is, indeed, sufficiently evident in a general way that only those who are well provided for should dream of entering the Army, and upon this point the officer leaves little room for doubt. He does not, however, appear to relish the prospect of a change, which he thinks might depreciate the standard, and says, truly enough, that no one is keener than Tommy Atkins in spotting a "gentleman," whom he will follow as he would follow no one else. The book includes an equally good account of life in the ranks. No volume has appeared dealing so thoroughly and so competently with the inner life of the Army. It is not merely descriptive, but will be welcomed by all those who contemplate putting their sons into the Service, for they will realise better than otherwise they might do what the conditions of military life are.

ANCIENT AND MODERN SHIPS.

We heartily welcome a volume in the series of "Victoria and Albert Museum Science Handbooks" under this title. It is by Mr. G. C. V. Holmes, Secretary of the Institute of Naval Architects, and has been published for the Board of Education by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. A second part is to deal with iron and steel ships, for Mr. Holmes is here only concerned with wooden sailing ships. He has a very great deal to say about ancient vessels in the Mediterranean and Red Seas, and the space devoted to them may be a little out of proportion, but the subject is so extremely interesting that we do not regret this. The early period, moreover, is far better known since the researches of Professor Flinders Petrie and others. The oldest boats concerning which anything has been discovered were constructed in Egypt before the advent of the pyramid-builders, and appear to have had 58 oars or paddles, with two large deck cabins connected by a flying bridge. From that time forward progress in construction was slow but steady, and in the wars between the Greeks and the Persians vessels of large size were employed. Mr. Holmes remarks that the existence of galleys having more than five superimposed banks of oars is very slight. But Theophrastus, who was a botanist, and therefore not a naval expert, speaks of an eleven-banked ship, and Ptolemy Philopater had a vessel, according to report, with forty banks. It is, of course, evident that these could not have been horizontal tiers, and it is suggested that they were the diagonal lines in which the oar-ports were cut. A brief survey of shipping in the Northern Seas brings us up to mediæval ships, which are well treated by Mr. Holmes, who illustrates the influence of maritime enterprise upon ship construction. Some may consider that the book is a little thin in its treatment of the frigates and line of battle ships with which we waged our great naval wars. Mr. Holmes has consulted competent authorities, but we are not sure that he has embodied much fruit of the researches of Mr. Oppenheim into the evidences of naval administration, which throw great light on shipbuilding. But within the 150

pages which the little volume contains there is a vast amount of matter, and it is well written, and illustrated most fully.

SHORT NOTICES.

Sir Walter Gilbey, that well-known authority on horsemanship, has just written another monograph, published by Messrs. Vinton, his subject being *Small Horses in Warfare*. Without denying the value of large and heavy horses he puts forward facts which go to prove the suitability of small horses for certain campaigning work, like that of mounted infantry. What, he says, is required is an animal between 14 and 14.3 hands, stout and able to carry weight, and to cover long distances at fair speed, and to subsist on coarse food for weeks together without losing condition; and we must look to the ponies of the Welsh hills, Exmoor, the New Forest, the Fell districts, and the west of Ireland, size being obtained by selecting a suitable sire. The little book possesses distinct value at this time, and is a successful contribution to its subject.

The fourth and last volume has appeared of Mr. Fitchett's *How England Saved Europe* (Smith, Elder, and Co.), being the story of the great war. We shall say no more about the book than that it is written in the admirably graphic style which its author commands, and that it brings to a conclusion an excellent work that many should be glad to possess. The illustrations and portraits are all good.

Many new editions and reprints are upon our table. Among them are Rear-Admiral FitzGerald's *Boat Sailing and Racing*—a capital little book—and Capt. Eardley-Wilmot's *Our Fleet To-Day* (Seeley and Co.), being a revised edition of *The Development of Navies during the Last Half Century*. In order to gain space the chapters on foreign navies have been omitted, and a very excellent account, enlarged and extended, is given of our fleet from 1840 to the present time, and examples of torpedo attack, and an account of the two recent wars are included. The book was welcomed when it appeared, and has now been considerably improved, and the author and publisher have done justice to it.

We have also received *Lest We Forget Them* (The Fine Art Society), being Lady Glover's admirable contribution to the fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of our sailors and soldiers, which is full of pictorial and literary interest, and is all it should be for success; *Scarlet and Blue*; or, *Songs for Soldiers and Sailors*, edited by John Farmer (Cassell and Co.)—apparently a re-issue of a well-known and successful volume; *The Rifle Shot's Manual and the Simplex Scoring Book*, both by Henry Smith. (Clowes and Sons); *The Downfall of Prempeh*, a sixpenny reprint of Gen. Baden-Powell's narrative (Methuen and Co.), which is sure to be popular; *The Pacific and Cape-Australian Cables*, a pamphlet reprinted from the *Electrical Review*; *Cicero: In Catilinam* in Blackwood's "Classical Texts"; and four volumes in Blackwood's admirable series of English classics, being Goldsmith's *Select Poems*, Macaulay's *Life of Jonson*, Milton's *Paradise Lost*, *I-V*, and Cowper's *Task* and minor poems. The form could not be improved, and each volume has a competent editor, whose notes are very helpful.

We have received the second part of *A French-English Military Technical Dictionary*, by Cornelis de Witt Wilcox, a lieutenant of the United States Artillery (Government Printing Office, Washington.) We do not think that any publication of the kind exists possessing the same completeness of character. The technical details, and their French equivalents, are given with much minuteness, and we believe with great accuracy. Certainly the author has devoted immense pains to the book, and the Adjutant-General of the United States Army has done well to publish it.

There has been issued in St. Petersburg a brochure entitled *Gibel Angli* (Beresowski), which is of the type of the "Battle of Dorking," and describes how the Russians and the French victoriously invade India and England in the year 1900, conquering all obstacles, and finally march down Ludgate Hill, while immense gratification prevails in Dublin at the liberation of the sister island "from the tyranny of her oppressors." We have had so many publications of this kind in England that apparently people are tired of them, but the fashion seems to have "caught-on" on the Continent, and if it pleases the Russians we have no cause to complain.

To Coomassie and Back, by Capt. W. T. Dooner (London: Cassin, Marshall and Co.) The author of this brochure served with Lord Wolseley in the expedition of 1873-74, and in its pages tells the tale of the war. The story ought to prove interesting at the present moment, when, for the third time in thirty years, we are fighting our way to the Ashanti capital.

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The War Office has issued this week particulars of the permanent duty for this year:—

Brigade and Corps.	Proposed Training Station.	From	To
1st Brigade:			
Berkshire	Churn	July 2	July 29
Middlesex	Bisley	July 31	Aug. 20
2nd Brigade:			
Buckingham	Buckingham	May 21	June 17
Oxford	Banbury	May 17	May 26
3rd Brigade:			
Royal Wiltshire	Salisbury Plain	Sept. 3	Sept. 29
Gloucester	Ross, Hereford	May 13	June 2
4th Brigade:			
North Somerset	Box	Sept. 3	Sept. 22
West Somerset	Taunton	Sept. 17	Sept. 26
5th Brigade:			
Worcester	} Ross, Hereford	May 15	June 11
Shropshire			
6th Brigade:			
Derby	} Weston-on-Trent	May 12	June 9
Leicester			
7th Brigade:			
Suffolk	Great Yarmouth	May 14	June 9
Hertford	Hertford	June 4	June 30
8th Brigade:			
Stafford	Keele Park	July 10	July 31
Warwick	Allesley Park	June 6	June 25
9th Brigade:			
Cheshire	} Altrich	July 17	Aug. 1
Lancs. Huss.			
11th Brigade:			
Ayrshire	Ayr Race Course	June 1	June 28
Lanark	Douglas	June 18	July 14
Lanark (Q. O. Roy. Glasgow)	Hamilton Park	June 4	July 1
12th Brigade:			
Northumberland	Rothbury	July 6	Aug. 2
Lothians & Berwick	Dunbar	July 4	July 20
13th Brigade:			
Yorkshire Huss.	} Harrogate	June 5	July 2
Yorkshire Dgns.			
14th Brigade:			
Westmoreland & Cumberland	Brackenber Moor	June 12	June 30
Duke of Lancaster's Own	Altrich	June 25	July 14
15th Brigade:			
Denbigh	} Wynnstay, Ruabon	May 21	June 16
Montgomery			
17th Brigade:			
S. Nottingham	} Welbeck Park	May 22	June 19
Nottingham			
Portsmouth Bgde:			
Hampshire	Bisley	May 28	June 16
Dorset	Sherborne Park	May 10	May 26
Devon Brigade:			
Royal 1st Devon	Exmouth	May 26	June 13
Royal N. Devon	Castle Hill, near Barnstaple	May 7	May 26
Kent Brigade:			
Royal E. Kent	} Shorncliffe	May 2	May 26
West Kent			
Pembrokeshire	Penally	July 16	Aug. 6
Fife & Forfar Lt. Horse	Ladybank	June 29	July 26

THE Gordon Boys' Home receives a legacy of £10,000, and is made residuary legatee of Miss Emily Francis Dalton, of Leicester, whose property is valued at some £80,000, of which £41,000 is left to other charities.

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GENOA.	BUSHIRE.	MASSOWAH.
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LISBON.	CEYLON.	SUAKIM.
MALTA.	HONG KONG.	SUEZ.
NAPLES.	KARACHI.	PORT SAID.
PORTSMOUTH.	MADRAS.	TANGIERS.
PLYMOUTH.	MAURITIUS.	AMERICA:
	NOVA GOA.	ANTIGUA.
AUSTRALIA:	PENANG.	BARBADOS.
ADELAIDE.	RANGOON.	DEMERARA.
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By COL. JNO. G. WILLIAMS,
Commanding 1st V.B. Lincolnshire Regiment.

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BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

July Magazines: National Review, United Service, Scribner's. Books: Modern Rifle Shooting (Volunteer Service Gazette), The British Constitution as a Fighting machine (King), The Ship and General Painters' Handbook (Griffin), The Cavalier Soldier's Vade-Mecum (Blades), The Naval Wordbook; Eng.-Germ. (Kiel and Leipzig, Lipsius), History of the Boer War, parts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 (Methuen), Professional Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, vol. xxv. (Chatham R.E. Institute), Classical Texts: Ovid, Metamorphoses; English Classics, Johnson, Scott (Blackwood), Volunteer Soldiers (Kegan Paul), Memorial of Chess Tournament for Masters and Amateurs (Longmans).



Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1900.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

THE official documents in connection with the Naval Manœuvres were issued on Tuesday night, and the scheme foreshadowed gives every promise of most interesting and instructive operations. The principal object, we are told, is to obtain information relative to the working of a fleet which is composed of vessels of all classes and is fighting for the command of the sea. Subsidiary questions to be elucidated are—(1) the most suitable distance at which to establish a temporary base for a squadron watching a hostile fortified port; and (2) the power which cruisers may or may not possess of hunting down and driving torpedo craft into port. The general idea is that a battle fleet, B, is divided into two squadrons, of which one portion, consisting of nine battleships, is stationed at Milford, and the other portion, consisting of four battleships, is stationed at Lamlash. This fleet is also provided with thirteen cruisers, and a flotilla of gunboats and destroyers. A hostile fleet A, inferior in battleships to B, is also divided into two squadrons. One portion, consisting of four battleships, is stationed at Berehaven, and another portion, comprising an equal number of battleships, is stationed at Lough Swilly. A hostile reinforcement, consisting of four more battleships, is stationed at a rendezvous supposed to represent some port in the Mediterranean, and this reinforcement, if it can be added to the two portions of A, will make that force nearly equal to B. The A Fleet is supported by an equal number of cruisers to B, but is supplied with a number of torpedo boats and fast small craft in place of destroyers. The whole of Great Britain, from Cape Wrath to Land's End, with the Isle of Man and the Scilly Islands, belongs to B, while, on the other hand, Ireland is hostile and contains three fortified ports—Berehaven, Queenstown, and Lough Swilly. The only fortified port in Great Britain is Milford Haven. With the exception that the opposed fleets are to be in certain positions when hostilities commence, there are few regulations to trammel the action of the respective commanders. Their instructions are that each fleet will try to obtain command of the sea; that is, to defeat the other and to shut him up in his ports, and especially to clear the sea of his torpedo craft.

We have said that the regulations are reduced to a minimum, an innovation which will meet with general commendation. All battleships are to be considered equal in fighting power to the *Majestic*, and virtually any engagements between hostile ships which take place are, unless obviously to the advantage of one side or the other, to be referred to the umpires, who will settle the matter out of hand and without giving their reasons. To the three Admirals Domville, Fitzgerald, and Fanshawe, Lieut.-Gen. Owen, R.A., has been added in order that he may determine jointly with the naval umpires claims arising between the land defences and the ships. Each case is to be decided by the umpires on its merits, on the basis of what would be probable in war. This is a common-sense way of regarding the matter and ought to have excellent results. The distribution of the twenty-five battleships among the squadrons will have an important bearing owing to their different rates of speed. Indeed, this seems to be one of the most important points. In the three squadrons of the A fleet we find a curious division. The squadron at Berehaven, known as A1, includes not only the *Majestic* and *Repulse*, but the *Dreadnought* and the *Sultan*. Similarly, at Lough Swilly, in A2 the *Prince George* and *Resolution* are hampered in mobility by the *Edinburgh* and *Conqueror*. The four vessels which form the reinforcement A3 are, however, all modern ships, and at first glance it would seem to be the first object of Admiral Rawson to shed his slow craft and bring his eight fast ones together, since it would then be almost impossible for the admiral of the B fleet to catch him. Admiral Noel, who commands the B fleet, has got a very scratch lot under him so far as speed is concerned, and he will have a most difficult task in preventing the various squadrons of A from uniting for this reason. So far the mobilisation has proceeded smoothly, and the Duke of York must have felt highly gratified by the smart appearance of the men at Portsmouth Dockyard who paraded before joining their vessels on Tuesday morning. Doubtless we shall have some mishaps and breakdowns to chronicle, while the performances of the newer vessels provided with water-tube boilers will be scrutinised most closely. The reports that at the close of the operations there will be a review in the presence of the Shah of Persia appear to be entirely without foundation.

SUBMERSIBLE BOATS.

THE time was ripe for the production of a book on this important matter, and it has come from the pen of M. Forest, the well-known French naval constructor, and of M. Noalhat, a civil engineer well versed in the subject. M. Forest has himself been concerned in the design of submarine vessels, and took part in the competition instituted by the Minister of Marine in 1896. It is not, therefore, surprising to find in him an enthusiast in the subject. So far, with his collaborator, he has only dealt in the volume, published by Veuve Dunod, with the history of the subject, and another volume is to be devoted specially to its technical aspects. He begins at the beginning, which he discovers in an apparatus described by Aristotle, as employed at the siege of Tyre. Then he leaps onward to Cornelius Van Drebbel, who was a Dutch physician and a personal friend of James I., and is said to have constructed the first submarine boat, about the year 1620. After notes on Mersenne, 1634, Borelli about 1680, Simons, 1747, and Bushnell, 1773, we are brought up to a useful description

of Felton's *Nautilus*. The proposals of the Marquis de la Feuillade, of Dr. Payerne, Philip, the American, Bauer, the German, James Nasmyth, and other theorists and inventors of this century find their place. It is unnecessary, however, to follow those French writers in their interesting account of the history of marine navigation, for the main value of their work should be in its conclusion as to the position in which the subject stands to-day.

A great deal, of course, is attributed to the late Admiral Aube, concerning whom there is a preface, highly eulogistic. It is from the pen of M. Saissy, to whom the Admiral, a few days before his death, wrote as follows:—"Already the torpedo boat, visible by day, but invisible or almost so by night, has necessarily become the pivot of coast defence, and in sufficient number will assure that defence. Here we are all agreed. What decisive action then will those torpedo boats have which are always invisible?—I mean the submarine boats, the *Goubets*, the *Gymnotes*, and the *Sirènes*; and for this decisive action have they need to realise the *Nautilus* of Jules Verne?" It will be observed that the admiral spoke only of coast defence, and did not hold the exalted ideas entertained by his modern followers, though it is true that the *Gustave Zédé* and the *Narval* had not yet demonstrated their technical success. That last-named resulted from the competition opened at the Ministry of Marine by M. Lookroy, and the boat was built after the designs of M. Laubeuf, who received a gold medal. The characteristics of the *Narval* are that she can navigate in three positions: on the surface like an ordinary torpedo boat, awash with only the dome and chimney above water—this result being attained by admitting a certain amount of water into the reservoir—or completely submerged. She has been described as a submersible, in order to distinguish her from the submarine type of the *Gymnote*, *Zédé*, and *Morse*, but the authors of this book prefer to regard her as an autonomous submarine boat. She is built with two shells, forming a double cylindro-conical hull, and the space between forms the reservoirs for immersion, the reserve of stability and the compensation reservoirs being placed in the interior of the boat. Immersion in this class differs from that in the *Gymnote* and *Zédé*. Instead of employing a single horizontal rudder at the stern to cause the boat to plunge obliquely, there are four rudders, two on each side, worked by the same mechanism, thus giving the same angle, and assuring the descent of the boat in the horizontal position. The motive force for use upon the surface is a water-tube boiler stoked with heavy oil, there being five burners on the system of Adolphe Seigle providing for the development of 250 horse power. "Fulmen" accumulators provide the electric energy for use when the boat is submerged, and when navigating in this way the funnel is withdrawn and the aperture made watertight. The boat is driven wholly by steam when she is upon the surface, while all her submarine movements are executed by electro-motors, the current being supplied from the accumulators, and when the boat is not under way or is navigating at reduced speed, her engines can be used to drive the dynamos and recharge the accumulators. This disposition of machinery is really the speciality of the *Narval*, which, however, can scarcely be said yet to have passed the stage of experiment.

That it is destined to be a complete success these writers have very little doubt, and they argue that when the infallible arm appears peace will be thereby imposed upon the world. It has been suggested that the approach of submarine boats might be detected by the microphone, but

M. Forest and his friends do not credit this, and they loudly affirm that submarine navigation is no longer Utopian. They do not, indeed, regard the recent trials as anything more than marvellous experiments, but consider them to have been conclusive, nevertheless. Unquestionably immense strides have been made in the matter of submarine navigation, but even if the new boats should prove a complete success, it by no means follows that the British Navy should build the same. As we have more than once said, the submarine and submersible boat are the engine of a weaker Power, and we see no reason yet to believe that they will ever be able to take any place except, as Admiral Aube said, in the domain of coast defence.

Navy Notes.

The Mediterranean Squadron, which left Malta last Saturday, arrived at Trieste on Monday afternoon, in order to return the visit which the Austrian squadron had paid to the British port last winter. The British vessels were met off Pirano by an Austro-Hungarian fleet, which escorted their visitors to the anchorage. Much admiration was expressed at the manner in which the large body of vessels manœuvred to take up their positions in the harbour. As soon as the anchors were down the Austrian Admirals, Count Montecuccoli, Brosch, and von Sachs, visited the *Renown* to welcome Sir John Fisher, and afterwards the *Ramillies*, to pay the same courtesy to Lord Charles Beresford. The British Admirals then paid a return visit to the Austrian flag-ship, the *Kaiser Karl VI*. The British officers, who have been considered the guests of the Emperor during the stay, have been most hospitably entertained, the programme of entertainments including a picnic and banquet to the bluejackets. Visits to the Imperial Palace at Miramar and to the Caves of Adelsberg were arranged, and on Thursday a ball was given on board the *Renown*, when Lady Fisher and her daughters received the fair visitors.

At the banquet on board the *Renown*, after Count Montecuccoli had proposed the toast of "Queen Victoria" and Sir John Fisher that of "The Emperor Francis Joseph," the Austrian admiral, in drinking to the "British Mediterranean Squadron," said that he tendered on behalf of his nation "a hearty and sincere welcome. The friendly reception given at Malta lives in the recollection of all of us. We hope and wish that your present visit in Austro-Hungarian waters will make the same impression on you and give fresh evidence of the traditional good relations between our countries and their navies." Sir John Fisher, in replying, referred to the sympathy and friendly sentiments which had been shown by his Austro-Hungarian hosts at a time when things in Africa did not appear to be very favourable to us. He added, "We have a good English proverb, 'A friend in need is a friend indeed.' I wish to assure the admiral that one of the traditions of our British Navy is the warm friendship we feel for your country, and particularly for its gallant and glorious Navy." The reception has on both sides been of a most cordial character, and everything was foreseen and provided for to make the stay of the British squadron at Trieste most agreeable. To-day the fleet will take its departure; sixteen of the ships, under the vice-admiral's command, going to Venice, and the same number, under Lord Charles Beresford, to Fiume. Of the others, some go to Sebenico, some to Spalato, some to Lissa; the entire squadron reassembling at Zara, and returning to Malta during August. The festivities and entertainments prepared for the five days' stay of the squadron at Trieste will be followed by a similar series when that under Lord Charles Beresford visits Fiume.

The Navy Estimates, which were to have been taken last night, have been postponed until next week. It seems likely that the shipbuilding vote will come on either Tuesday or Thursday; the delay is due to the impossibility of getting out Mr. Goschen's memorandum on water-tube

boilers in time for discussion yesterday. It is to be hoped that this matter of the water-tube boilers, important as it is, will not be allowed to overshadow the more momentous question of whether the authorities are pushing on their shipbuilding operations with all needful celerity. Some difference of opinion exists as to whether the shortage in expenditure during the last three years is four millions or two, but even if the latter be the case it is obvious that we have a lot to make up. It must, however, depend upon the Admiralty whether more money is asked for, as if they find it impossible to spend it it is useless to have a supplementary vote. In this connection, however, we notice that the Elswick firm has succeeded in building an armour-plate which has stood the tests, and it would appear, therefore, that our resources in this direction have been augmented. If the authorities now find themselves in the position to proceed with more ships or to hasten the completion of those in hand they ought to take the necessary steps for doing so.

Exposure by sandwich board does seem to have influenced the Admiralty to some extent, for a Portsmouth correspondent announces that at least two of the "death traps," the *Iron Duke* and *Swiftsure*, are to be dismantled after the mobilisation and consigned to "rotten row." It is therefore quite probable that a few more of the sixteen obsolete battleships, armed primarily with M.L. guns, will shortly be scratched off the effective list, and be included no more in Parliamentary returns. The two old battleships in question are said to be as sound in their hulls as ever, and this we can credit, since they were splendidly built. Still, it is impossible to believe that vessels so completely obsolete in speed, structure, and armament could ever be commissioned for active service in war, and, if so, no useful purpose can be served by their retention on the effective list. The corvette *Boadicea* is another old ship which is to be consigned to "rotten row." She has done three or four commissions as flag-ship in her day, and is a sister ship to the old *Bacchante*, in which H.R.H. the Duke of York and the late Prince Albert Victor took their first cruise. The *Boadicea* and *Bacchante* were the only two corvettes of the class built for the Navy, and were considered roomy and seaworthy vessels. The *Boadicea* was the flag-ship of Commodore (now Admiral of the Fleet) Sir F. W. Richards on the Cape station during the Zulu War and the first Boer War, officers and men being landed from her in both campaigns. Three officers, who were midshipmen of the *Boadicea* at that time, are now rising captains, and practically certain to reach the flag-list. These officers are Captain G. Warrender, Hon. S. Colville, and W. W. Hewett. The last named hoists his pennant for the first time this week as captain of the *Retribution*; Captain Warrender is doing good service in China as flag-captain to Rear-Admiral Bruce; and Captain Colville, it will be remembered, was specially promoted for war services on the Nile. The old *Boadicea* has thus been the training-ship of some of our smartest officers.

The Chinese rebellion has already had its victims, a Marine officer and two midshipmen, with several bluejackets and Marines of the landing party, having been killed or succumbed to their wounds. It is to be feared that there will be more casualties before the matter is settled. From some of the telegrams from the front, it would appear that as the military forces arrive on the scene of action, the seamen are being sent back to their ships. But, if the rebellion spreads, as seems not unlikely, there will probably be other brigades landed from the ships now stationed at the various treaty ports. Happily at present things are quiet in the southern provinces and up the Yangtse. But the Admiralty are acting with commendable promptitude in reinforcing the squadron, particularly by small vessels which can navigate the inland waters of China. It is noteworthy that the British squadron is far and away ahead of others in regard to the number and usefulness of the small craft at Sir Edward Seymour's disposal. The five river-boats, *Sandpiper*, *Snipe*, *Robin*, *Woodcock*, and *Woodlark*, should be particularly effective at this juncture. The *Eske*, *Firebrand* and *Tweed* may be utilised

for a similar purpose, and the boats of the *Peacock* class, of which there are several on the station. The destroyers have already been of use on the Peiho. Several other small craft are being hastened to China from Australia and the Pacific, while the *Bramble* and *Britomart* have left England on the same errand.

Mr. Goschen was asked in Parliament this week if the Criminal Evidence Act had been applied to naval courts-martial, so that at the trial of men of the fleet they would be able to give evidence in their own behalf. In reply, the First Lord stated that great objections existed to change well-established customs in regard to procedure at naval courts-martial. No steps had been taken to apply to them the rules of the Criminal Evidence Act, but he would consult his naval colleagues. The contention is that the Admiralty should follow the War Office in granting an offender the privilege that falls to any person in a civil court.

The statement made in some of the newspapers last week that the Admiralty had ordered the utilisation of non-flammable wood to be suspended, as the result of the *Belleisle* experiment, can safely be accepted as true. Professor J. H. Biles, a well-known authority in chemistry, displays needless apprehension (in a letter to the *Times*) lest the results of this experiment should mislead our naval architects, and lead to the additional use of woodwork in the construction of warships. It is not at all likely that the Admiralty will be in haste to add to the amount of wood, or, indeed, that we shall modify our efforts to guard against the dangers of ignition from shell-fire. Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins is of opinion, rightly or wrongly, that the woodwork of the *Belleisle* was prevented from ignition by the asphyxiation of the flames by the lyddite fumes. This theory will at least command the attention it deserves, and would amply justify further experiments. In a sufficiently vitiated atmosphere fire is impossible, and so, too, of course, is human life. Fortunately, lyddite shells do not penetrate thin steel armour, and it should be possible to avert the suffocation of guns' crews by the principles of construction already adopted in our modern cruisers. The effects of lyddite fumes and of flammable wood are separate issues, although these interesting discussions on the *Belleisle* experiment has led to the consideration of both. There is nothing to prevent us from combining all-round steel armour with non-flammable woodwork fittings (when we can get the latter), but so far experience has not shown our naval officers by which means the crews of warships may be safeguarded effectually. The possibility of suffocation by poisonous gases certainly adds a new horror to sea warfare.

It is not quite easy to understand what purpose Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett intended to serve by his question to the First Lord of the Admiralty on the subject of promotions. So far, apparently, only those officers who have left the station have been rewarded for their services in South Africa, and it may be taken for granted that this rule will be followed, and that it will not be until the general recognition of services takes place at the expiration of the war that other rewards and promotions will be notified. For China Lieut. Wright of the *Orlando* has been promoted for his services. It will be remembered that he was dangerously wounded at Tient-sin, in the same affair, on June 23, as Mr. Donaldson sustained the injury to which he has since succumbed. Lieuts. Stirling and Powell were also wounded on that occasion. We have every confidence that the Admiralty will be just in this matter of promotions, and that the course taken is only that which is rendered necessary by the fact that the operations are by combined naval and military forces.

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

(Wounded marked with an asterisk (*) have since died.)

Barfleur.—Midshipmen Donaldson and Esdail died from wounds July 3. R.M.A.: Wounded: 4790 Gr. Wrangles.
Terrible.—R.L.M.I.: Wounded: Po. 4952 Sgt. Roper, June 27.
Centurion.—Killed: A.B. 143729 Skipsey. Wounded: A.B. 183871 Bolton*. Wounded: Ldg. Seaman 179102 Turner; Stoker 140838 Beaumont.

THE CHINA CRISIS.

Monday, July 9.

A telegram from Acting Consul-General Warren at Shanghai, dated Saturday, 7.30 p.m., was received at the Foreign Office:—

"I received from a thoroughly trustworthy source the following message to-day:—A messenger who left Peking on July 3 has just arrived. He states that two Legations still remain uncaptured, that the Boxers and the troops are much disheartened, that over two thousand of the troops have been killed, as well as many of the Boxer ringleaders. The Boxers say that their mystic powers have been broken by the foreigners, and they do not now dare to approach the Legations. It is further stated by the messenger that the foreigners ought to be able to hold out for a long time if they have sufficient food and ammunition."

The Russian Admiral at Taku received a message from Col. Denbin, commanding the Russian troops at Tien-tsin, stating that he had received a letter from the Russian Minister in Peking which had been brought by a special native runner. In this communication the Minister said the Foreign Ministers were to have met the Chinese officials at the Tsung-li-Yamen for the purpose of conferring upon the situation. The German Minister started first, and while en route was murdered in the street by Chinese Imperial troops. On hearing of this tragedy the other Ministers decided not to leave the Legations. The Russian Minister confirms the report that the Tsung-li-Yamen buildings were attacked and burned by the infuriated German troops. He adds that the food stores and ammunition at the Legations were almost exhausted. The runner stated that he left Peking on June 24. The Chinese troops had then mounted field guns on a wall commanding the Legations and a proclamation was issued warning Chinese to keep out of range of the guns. After the runner had got some distance from Peking he heard the sound of heavy firing from the direction of the capital, from which it would appear that the bombardment of the Legations did not begin until June 24.

A despatch to Berlin from Tien-tsin, dated July 2, says:—

"The Chinese native town here was unsuccessfully bombarded by the Russians to-day. The strength of the allied troops here is about 10,000 men. There is no fresh news from Peking."

Another message from Tien-tsin, dated July 3, says:—

"Since early this morning the foreign settlements have again been heavily bombarded by the Chinese. By order of Admiral Seymour the women and children will be conveyed to Taku as soon as possible."

The *Sandpiper* was at Wu-chau, and the *Robin* at Sam-shiu on Sunday last.

The following regiments have been ordered to proceed to China:—16th Bengal Lancers; C Battery Royal Horse Artillery, from Mhow; 3rd Bombay Cavalry, from Neemuch; and Ammunition Column, from Campbellpore. Col. George Richardson will take over the command of the Cavalry Brigade ordered to China.

The transports *Uganda*, *Umta*, *Nawab*, *Itaura*, and *Warora* have sailed with Indian troops for China.

The Imperial Government has accepted the offer made by Victoria of a naval contingent for service in China, and also the offer of the services of the gunboat *Protector*, made by South Australia.

The Emperor William on Sunday went on board the *Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm*, the flagship of the squadron about to leave for China, and delivered an address to the officers and men, bidding them farewell. Rear-Admiral Geissler thanked the Emperor for his kindness.

Gen. Dodds is to take command of the French expeditionary force for China. The cruiser *Chasseloup-Laubat* left Cherbourg for China.

Tuesday, July 10.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Brodrick said that the accounts from Peking received through native sources showed that the resistance of the Legations to the attacks made on them had made a great impression on the assailants, and there were grounds for hoping that Prince Ching, late head of the Tsung-li-Yamen, was exercising influence to protect the Legations against Prince Tuan and the Boxers. The reports from Tien-tsin showed that further fighting might be expected there at any moment, but no doubt was expressed that the allied forces would maintain their position. The Japanese reinforcements were due at Taku immediately, and the Indian troops would begin to arrive in China at the end of the week. The Japanese Government had informed Her Majesty's Government that they were prepared to send a reinforcement to the extent of bringing their troops up to 20,000 without delay. Rear-Admiral Bruce telegraphed from Taku, under date July 7, 4 p.m.:—

"There are grounds for hoping Prince Ching with his army at Peking is protecting the Legations against Prince Tuan and his army and 'Boxers.'"

Vice-Admiral Bendemann, cabling from Taku, under date Saturday, says Tien-tsin is bombarded daily from the arsenal fortifications on the west, from several batteries on the north, and from the

forts in the Chinese town. Attempts by the Chinese to rush the defences have been several times repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. 1,200 Americans arrived at Taku on Friday last, and 1,400 French troops with one battery of field artillery on Saturday. The Chinese made an attack upon Tien-tsin on that day. They opened fire with artillery at 4 a.m. They had 12 guns in action. The allied forces replied with three 12-prs. from the *Terrible*, and afterwards a force of 1,000 men, composed of detachments of the different European forces, marched out to attack the Chinese under cover of the naval field guns. The Chinese eventually were compelled to retire at one o'clock.

The transport *Nerbudda*, from Calcutta, with the left wing of the 7th Bengal Infantry on board, has arrived at Hong Kong on Monday, and left for Taku next day.

The East Asiatic German Squadron left Kiel on Monday for the Far East. The Emperor, addressing the men prior to their departure for China, said:—

"Yours is the first division of armoured ships which I send abroad. Remember, you will have to fight a cunning foe, provided with modern weapons. Avenge German blood which has flowed, but spare women and children! I shall not rest until China is subdued and all bloody deeds are avenged. You will fight together with troops of various nationalities. See that you always maintain good comradeship with them."

Wednesday, July 11.

Mr. Goodnow, American Consul-General at Shanghai, cables the following:—"It is given out by the Governor of Shantung that the Legations were standing on the 5th inst., and that the outlaws were dispersing."—It is reported from Chinese sources that the foreigners at Peking have taken possession of the fourth Prince's Palace opposite to and commanding the British Legation, where the native Christian refugees are sheltered.

The *London Gazette* yesterday evening notifies the appointments for the China Expeditionary Force.

The *Marathon* has been ordered from Bombay to strengthen the British fleet in Chinese waters. The *Arcturion* is also ordered to proceed to Hong Kong from the Pacific station.

A telegram, via Chifu, states that on July 5 an attack was made on the foreign settlement at Tien-tsin from two directions by large bodies of Chinese troops, of which one moved out from the Western Arsenal, while the other advanced on the railway station, on the opposite bank of the river. The attack from the arsenal was directed against what was probably the weakest point of our defence, but the Chinese advanced across the open plain without any cover, and the attack was easily repulsed by the shells of the British guns. The attack on the railway station was made simultaneously, the Chinese, who were in great force, advancing under cover of the fire of 11 guns, to which the British replied with two of the *Terrible's* 12-prs. and five smaller guns. At the same time a force of British, French, Russian and Japanese infantry moved out to deal with the Chinese infantry attack. More of the enemy's artillery then came into play, and was admirably handled, the shells being thrown incessantly among the allied troops, who suffered heavily. The Japanese succeeded in turning the Chinese left, driving the enemy out of a strong position among grave mounds and irrigation trenches. The Chinese then retired to the native city, and the allied infantry also fell back. The British Chinese Regiment was engaged and proved very steady under fire. Two of the *Terrible's* 12-prs, with "Ladysmith" to Tien-tsin—Immediate—painted on the carriages had arrived, and two 4-in guns from the *Algerine*.

Thursday, July 12.

Sheng informed the Consuls at Shanghai that he had received a telegram stating that the Legations were holding out on the 5th, and that the Boxers' numbers were greatly reduced.

The transport *Nerbudda*, instead of awaiting the arrival of Gen. Gaselee, left Hong Kong on the 10th, after taking in stores, coal, and ammunition. She goes to Taku direct.

The transport *Vandata* has left Calcutta with a further contingent of the Indian troops for China.

It was suggested at Sydney that as the *Europa* had left, the New South Wales Naval Brigade should be utilised to man the *Tauranga*, which is now out of commission. If this proposal is unacceptable to the Imperial Government, it is understood that the men will volunteer to act as a land force for the protection of lives and property, in which case it is considered probable that the Imperial Government will provide the necessary balance for equipment and transport. Mr. Chamberlain has cabled to Sir W. J. Lyne, the Premier, that the German Government has requested permission to purchase horses in Australia for service in China. He adds that he will be glad if every facility is afforded to the German agents for this purpose.

The headquarters and one company of the Welsh Fusiliers received telegraphic instructions from the War Office to proceed from Hong Kong to Taku at the first opportunity. They will probably leave in the *Taisang*. The Indian transport *Palamcottah* arrived

at Hong Kong with the right wing of the 7th Bengal Infantry and the 43rd native field hospital. She left the same day for Taku.

Friday, July 13.

The following telegram from Admiral Seymour has been received at the Admiralty, dated Tien-tsin, Saturday, July 7:—

"The Chinese continue sniping often, shelling the settlements. They are extending their lines along the Lutaian Canal, to the north-eastward, and appearing in greater force to the west of the city. Yesterday we bombarded city and immediate suburbs, which stopped Chinese gun fire for some time. French settlement and railway station are most subject to attack. To-day another bombardment will take place, as yesterday. Am steadily getting more guns up. Ten thousand troops now here; more required, but both Russian and Japanese expected."

The following story, emanating from Chinese official sources in the north, was received in Shanghai on Monday, and is telegraphed home by the correspondent of the *Daily Mail*:—

"The two Legations remaining uncaptured—viz., the British and the Russian—were attacked on the evening of July 6 in force. The general in command was Prince Tuan. The attackers were divided. Prince Tuan commanded the centre, with Kung Yu as his assistant; the right wing was led by Prince Tsai Yin, and the left by Prince Yin Lin. The reserve were under Prince Tsai Yu. The attack commenced with the artillery. The fighting, which was severe, lasted until seven next morning, by which time the destruction of both Legations was complete. All the foreigners were dead, while the streets around the Legations were full of the dead bodies of both foreigners and Chinese. Upon hearing of the attack Prince Ching and Gen. Wang Weng Shao went with troops to the assistance of the foreigners, but were outnumbered and defeated. Both Prince Ching and Wang Weng were killed. It is said that two foreigners escaped through the gates, one with a heavy sword wound in his head. Prince Tuan, in celebration of the victory, distributed 100,000 taels and huge quantities of rice to the Boxers."

The officers proceeding to China include Capt. Grimston, of the 18th Bengal Lancers, Lieut. Teed, of the 14th Bengal Lancers, Veterinary-Lieut. Axe, and Lieut. Hawks, of the Transport Service.

It is announced from Berlin that Major-Gen. von Lessel, Commander of the 28th Division, has been appointed commander of the German Expeditionary Corps to China, at the same time being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. The German warships, *Furst Bismarck* and *Tiger* passed through the Suez Canal on their way to China.

THE transport *Dwarka* is being sent from Bombay to Berbera to convey the Central African Regiment to Accra.

At the quarterly meeting of the directors of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund, held on the 10th inst., Sir J. N. Dick, K.C.B., Medical Director-General (retired) in the chair, the sum of £55 was distributed among the several applicants.

THE initial cost to the Home Government of the despatch of the Indian force to China is approximately £910,000, and the recurring monthly pay £34,000. These sums omit the cost of the extra cavalry and artillery last ordered, but include the cost of the Coolie Corps. Special warm clothing for the troops is being secured in Canada and Europe.

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Navv Personal.

The Duke of York held a Levée at St. James's Palace on Friday last, when the presentations of naval officers were comparatively small. His Royal Highness afterwards left London for Portsmouth on a visit to Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Commander-in-Chief, and next Thursday he presents prizes to the cadets of the Thames Marine Officers' training ship *Worcester*. Originally the *Frederick William*, on the list of the Navy, she was the subject of considerable controversy in Parliament as to the amount expended in completing and fitting her for service when it was well known that two-deckers would never again be used on active service.

Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, who returned from his round-the-world tour on the 26th ult., visited the Naval Cadets' Training Establishment at Dartmouth last Saturday. The gallant Admiral displayed great interest in regard to the *Britannia* while Commander-in-Chief at Devonport.

Admiral H. J. Blomfield, who died on June 4 last, left estate valued at £4,999. He was a son of an eminent prelate, a former Lord Bishop of London, and one of the few remaining officers of the Syrian Expedition and the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre 1840.

Rear-Admiral A. L. Douglas, Second Naval Lord, dined with Captain Lord Belper and the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms at their mess on Friday in last week.

Rear-Admirals R. N. Custance and J. R. E. Pattisson are respectively mentioned for the Australian and Training Squadron commands when the periods of the present holders of those appointments expire. We do not believe that there is the slightest foundation for either statement, and their appearance will hardly be appreciated by the officers named.

Rear-Admiral Day H. Bosanquet, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian station, left Seychelles on Monday last in the *Eclipse* for the Mauritius.

Rear-Admiral H. L. Pearson, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian station, arrived at Wellington, N.Z., on Monday last.

Captain A. J. Horsley, of the *Europa*, left Sydney, N.S.W., on Monday last with paid-off crews from the Australian command, and will, if necessary, be detached to China. He arrived at Sydney on June 1 last, and according to programme should have remained ten days, but has been detained there nearly six weeks in consequence, we presume, of the defective machinery and boilers of that cruiser.

Captain John Denison, of the *Melpomene*, paid off that cruiser at Portsmouth on Monday last, after being nearly four years in commission on the East Indian Station. He is not likely to be long without employment.

Captain R. S. Rolleston, of the *Tribune*, left Montreal for Quebec and the lower St. Lawrence on Monday last, after a week's stay at the first named important city, where an exceptional display of good feeling and hospitality was accorded the gallant officer and those serving under his command.

Captain J. G. M. Field, of the *Marathon*, has been directed to proceed from the East Indian Station to augment the fleet in China.

Captains G. M. Henderson, of the *Isis*, and P. F. Tillard, of the *Dido*, both left Colombo on Saturday last where they arrived the previous day. Captain Lewis Wintz, of the *Goliath*, arrived at Colombo on Sunday and left on Tuesday last. The two cruisers will, therefore, reach Hong Kong well in advance of the battleship.

Captain James Startin, of the *Arethusa*, left Victoria, British Columbia, on Wednesday last to reinforce the China fleet. He saw considerable

service with the Naval Brigade in Zululand, 1879, and was promoted for the Benin Expedition, 1897. In the Far East he will undoubtedly render further valuable services if called upon during existing complications with China.

Staff Captain Charles Brent and Lieut. W. H. F. Montanaro, Instructing Officers in Pilotage at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, were entertained at a farewell dinner last week by the officers studying at that establishment on the occasion of leaving for the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, where their instructional duties are in future to be carried out.

Commander R. G. Heriz (retired) assumes the Transport Officer's duties at Southampton in place of Captain W. G. White, appointed to the *Northampton*. Commander J. N. Hill (retired) is withdrawn from the Transport Service afloat for Home Transport duties.

Commander A. E. Grant, of the *Racoon*, who was detached from the East Indian Station to the Cape of Good Hope command, left the latter last week for the Mauritius to rejoin the flag of Rear-Admiral Day H. Bosanquet.

Commander A. P. Ethelston, who was killed at Graspan on November 25 last while serving with the *Powerful's* Naval Brigade in that action, left estate valued at £5,055.

Commander David Beatty, of the *Barfleur*, showed exceptional tenacity last month in endeavouring, with two hundred bluejackets, to capture two Chinese guns that caused considerable trouble to the forces and inhabitants at Tien-tsin. He managed to get close to the guns, but a heavy fire therefrom necessitated withdrawing his force. Although twice wounded, he still led his men in the attack. For his services with the Nile flotilla he was promoted to his present rank in 1898 and awarded D.S.O.

Lieut.-Commander the Hon. G. A. Hardinge had not the pleasure of paying off the *Rattler* at Sheerness yesterday, after holding command of her nearly four years, his services being required for the *Speedwell* during the coming manoeuvres.

Lieut.-Commander Cecil Lambert, of the *Lapwing*, left Vigo on Monday for Devonport, to pay off at the latter port after three years' service in the East Indies.

Lieut. F. N. Grant left Southampton on Saturday last in the British India steamship *Dilwara* to join the *Racoon*.

Lieut. C. E. L. Thomas, invalided from the *Royal Sovereign*, and Staff Paymaster Innes W. Taylor, relieved from the *Vulcan*, after three years' foreign service, arrived home on Sunday last by the P. and O. steamship *Bombay*.

Midshipman Bertram Denison, of the *Doris*, has joined the Naval Brigade at Pretoria. There is, therefore, no intention of withdrawing that force from Field-Marshal Lord Roberts' command.

Chaplain Rev. E. T. Fyffe, of the Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport, whose period of service at that establishment expired on Saturday last, has been granted an extension of six months.

Major G. A. Cox, R.M.L.I., recently promoted to field-rank from the Plymouth Division, has joined Portsmouth Headquarters.

Captain L. W. Miller and Lieut. H. I. H. Davson, R.M.L.I., have obtained extra certificates in musketry at Hythe, and Captains W. N. E. Smith and F. T. W. Harvey, R.M.L.I., have qualified in subjects "a" and "b" for promotion.

Lieut. F. A. Nelson, R.M.L.I., is appointed Swimming Instructor at the Dépôt in place of Lieut. J. P. Shine, R.M.L.I., promoted Captain in the vacancy caused by Captain J. A. Tupman, R.M.L.I. (recently employed on special service in South Africa), becoming Adjutant of the Portsmouth Division, R.M.L.I., on the expiration of Captain F. W. Luard's term of service on the latter Headquarters Staff.

Navv Foreign.

The French Squadrons, under the direction of Vice-Admiral Gervais, have been engaged in manoeuvres in the Channel during the week, but it is impossible as yet to give any account of their particular operations. The programme of the fêtes at the Naval Review of the combined squadrons at Cherbourg has been definitely arranged. The President of the Republic will arrive at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th. He will be received by the authorities at the Naval Prefecture at 5 o'clock, and there will be a banquet at the Hôtel de Ville at 7 o'clock, followed by a naval display at 10 o'clock, and a Venetian Fête on the commercial basin at 10.30. On Thursday, the 19th, the President will visit the Naval Hospital at 9 o'clock, and he will entertain the guests at a *déjeuner* at the Arsenal. The review of the combined fleets will begin at mid-day, the President and his party being on board the *Elan*, after which he will leave for Paris, and there will be fireworks in the evening. The President of the Republic will be accompanied in this visit by the Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate. The two squadrons are expected to arrive at Cherbourg to-day or to-morrow. During the operations of the week Lieut. Tissot has had charge of the trials of wireless telegraphy.

The armoured cruiser *Gloire* was successfully launched at Lorient on June 27. It is unnecessary to describe her, because we have already done so, and her particulars are well known. It may suffice to say that she displaces 10,000 tons, being slightly smaller than the *Amiral Aube*, and much more so than the new cruisers which are to be built. The *Gloire* has an armament of two 7.6in. breech-loaders, and eight 6.4in., six 3.9in., and twenty-two smaller quick-firers, and she is provided with water-tube boilers. The *Condé*, which is to be a sister ship, is to be laid down on the same slip. To-day the armoured cruiser *Marseillaise*, a sister of the *Amiral Aube*, is to be launched from the Salou slip at Brest. She has been constructed with great rapidity, though she is the longest vessel ever built at the port, being about 30ft. longer than the *Suffren*. She has been on the slip only six months, while the *Iéna* was launched after seven months, and the *Suffren* after six months and a half. We do not attach much importance to this apparent rapidity of building, for the real test is the completion, and we do not think that the French have made so much progress in this matter as some suppose. The *Marseillaise* displaces 10,014 tons, and is 453ft. long, with 63ft. 9in. beam and 24ft. 7in. draught. Protection will be given by 6ins. of Harvey steel at the water-line, and 7½ins. on the gun positions, and by a 2-in. deck. The armament will be practically the same as in the *Gloire*, but four small guns will be additional. There will be water-tube boilers and engines of 20,500 horsepower.

The French Naval Defence Bill having passed the legislature, provision will now have to be made for the building of six battleships of 14,865 tons, five armoured cruisers of about 12,600 tons, and twenty-eight destroyers of about 300 tons, besides about twenty-six torpedo boats. Even if only a part of these are to be put in hand at once, it is difficult to see how the French building establishments can undertake all the work, and it is known that there were recently *pourparlers* with Messrs. Ansaldo, of Sampierdarena, in regard to the possible laying down of one or more armoured cruisers at that Italian yard. But the proposal raised a howl from a section of the French Press, and it remains to be seen whether it will be revived.

Wereferred last week to the launch of the German battleship *Wittelsbach* built as "C" at Wilhelmshaven. She differs somewhat from the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* and the *Kaiser Barbarossa*, being the first of a modified class, of which "D," "E," "F," and "G" are in hand at Herr Schichau's yard, Danzig, at the Germania Yard, Kiel, at the Vulcan Yard, Stettin, and at the dockyard, Wilhelmshaven. The earlier ships displace 11,000 tons, but the *Wittelsbach* class are of 800

tons greater displacement, and, instead of engines of 13,000 horse power, will have 15,000 horse power. The length will be 418ft. 8in., and the beam 68ft. 8in. It is expected that a speed of 19 knots will be attained. The coal capacity is as in the *Kaiser Wilhelm* class, and the armament both in guns and torpedoes is the same. The date fixed for completion is April 1, 1902.

The troops which France is sending to China form an expeditionary corps consisting of two regiments of marine infantry, a group of four batteries of marine artillery, sections of engineers and telegraphists, details of hospitals attendants and bearers, and the necessary equipment for establishing hospitals on the spot, there being two surgeons attached to each regiment and to the artillery group. The infantry regiments are the 16th and 17th, each formed in three battalions of 600 men. The first was despatched from Indo-China to Taku, and the second proceeded from Toulon in the *Nive*, *Oachar*, and *Colombo*, which also carried the batteries and reserve ammunition, while the engineers and telegraphists are in the *Vinh-Long*. The artillery group consists of four batteries each, with 110 men and sixty-five draught animals. The guns are provided with 130 rounds of ammunition, and 2,400 rounds are being sent out in the *Vinh-Long*. The provision of ammunition for the infantry is 122 cartridges per rifle, and a reserve of 500 rifles and a million cartridges have been embarked in the *Nive*.

It has been decided that the new American battleships shall be called *Virginia*, *Rhode Island*, *Maryland*, *Colorado*, and *South Dakota*, while the three armoured cruisers will receive the names of *St. Louis*, *Milwaukee*, and *Charleston*. It appears that, after all, the Board upon the superimposed turret system did not definitely recommend that it should be applied in all the five battleships. Admiral Sampson is a strong advocate of the principle, and his ideal system would be two superimposed turrets—one forward and one aft—as in the *Kearsarge*, and sixteen 6in. guns, eight on each side, for he believes that the 6in. is the most efficient all-round gun. The *Army and Navy Journal* thinks the Board came to a lame and impotent conclusion, and that the only sound sense was in the definite pronouncement of Naval-Constructor Taylor. This gentleman believes that the tests so far made have practically no bearing upon the essential point at issue, but he strongly insists that thorough and exhaustive experiments should be carried out. To divide the new ships between the two types would, he says, be to advertise to the world that the United States Navy does not know which system is the best. He believes, if it be admitted that the advantage of being able to concentrate six 8in. guns on either broadside instead of four is sufficiently great to warrant sacrifices in other directions, that this result can be readily obtained by a system less disadvantageous than that of the superimposed turret. It appears that Rear-Admiral Highborn, who is one of the strongest opponents of the double turret, was absent from Washington when the Board discussed the question.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

BETHLEHEM, July 6-8.

Imp. Yeomanry.—14th Batn.: Wounded: 11444 Milton. Killed: 58th Co.: L.-Cpl. 6147 Cross. 66th: 12228 Hoyland.

Brabant's Horse.—2nd: Wounded: 1121 More (accidentally), 1050 Cpl. Cairnes. Missing: 719 Wright. R.F.A.—8th Batt.: Wounded: Lieut. West; 44057 Perrin, 33184 Trmper. Allen.

Roy. Irish Regt.—1st: Killed: 6512 Donovan, 3853 Carroll. Wounded: Capt. Alderson, Williams (5th V.B. Liverpool Regt., attd.); Col.-Sgt. 4243 Mahony; Cpls. 3911 P. Smith, 6162 Cant, 4710 Reid, 4983 Keadid, 1426 Allen; L.-Cpl. 5267 Sullivan; Ptes. 1456 Deveroux, 795 Parsons, 6613 Kenny, 1659 Giltrap, 6331 Murphy, 6393 Meehan, 6254 Murphy, 6203 Nocter, 206 Purcell, 3834 Kelly, 5604 Crotty, 410 Gardiner, 3862 Whelan, 3267 Sealy, 99 Darcy, (7895 ?) R. Beaumont, 2958 Cestan, 289 Brophy, 2854 Mackay, 6492 Ryan, 6114 Whelan, 63 Azeby, 3387 O'Meara, 429 Carley, 1724 Fitzgerald, 3450 Ryan, 2756 Cherry, 2598 Hally, 4385 Deane, 2353 Landers, 257 Hughes, 1845 Hartigan, 3377 Butler, 1330 Doyle. Vol. Co.: L.-Sgt. 7827 McDonnell; Cpl. (?) 7912 Wilson; Ptes. 7834 Brophy, 7883 McCormick, 7842 Carrall, 7879 Malone.

Worcester Regt.—2nd: Wounded: (?) 4608 Hill. Wiltshire Regt.—2nd: Wounded: Ptes. 5332 Watkins, 1250 Boyle, 1122 Mahon, 2309 Bowles, 5298 Newman; Drmr. 6687 Howe.

GREYLINGSTAD, July 5.

Strathcona's Corps.—Missing: Actg.-Cpl. 130 (?) 131 Mills; Sh.-sm. 144 Griffiths; Ptes. 159 Simpson, 140 Bourne, 143 Gilroy, 152 Norris.

KRUISFONTEIN, July 1.

Imp. Yeomanry.—Missing: Maj. Jenkinson. 16th Batn.: Hurt by horse falling: 12226 Hodgson, 12352 Scarf, 11632 Cupps.

Roy. Scots.—Mtd. Inf.: Missing: Capt. Molyneux-Seel

LINDLEY, July 3.

Imp. Yeomanry.—Wounded: 10593 Croxford, (P6126) Bradfield.

R.F.A.—38th Batt.: Killed: 2nd Lieut. Belcher; 27213 Thomas. Wounded: Maj. Oldfield, Capt. Fitzgerald, Cpls. 8927 Rogers, 71355 Evans; Grs. 65399 Ely, 25235 Driver, 75832 Cook, 32177 Johnson. Missing: Sgt. 84799 Goble; Grs. 82776 Bridgeman, 22030 Creswell, 77155 Moseley, 27720 Runacres, 84378 Saterly, 83284 Shuker, 32040 Williams.

Yorks L.I.—2nd: Wounded: Capt. Dill. Munster Fus.—1st: Killed: 5029 Cpl. McSweeney. Wounded: 5852 Hogan, 5559 Eaton, 3145 Horgan.

MACHADODORP.—Prisoners.

Imp. Yeomanry.—13th Batn.: Cols. Spragge, Holland; Cpts. Robinson, Humby; Lieuts. Lord Leitrim, Dupre, Donnelly, Stannus, Moore, Montgomery, Wright, Lane, Craig, Woodhouse, Ennis, Routledge, Mitchell.

Border Horse.—Lieut. Boyes.

E. Prov. Horse.—Lieut. Bertram.

Brabant's Horse.—Lieuts. Barker, Praudle.

Bethune's Mtd. Inf.—Lieut. Capell.

Roy. Highrs.—3rd: Lieut. Moubray.

H.L.I.—Lieut. Murray.

Seaforth Highrs.—3rd V.B.: Capt. Johnston.

Argyll and Suth. Highrs.—Lieut. Lang.

PIRESPOORT, July 5.

Victorian Mtd. Inf.—Killed: 197 W. E. Clark. Unwounded prisoners: Cpl. 324 Whelan; Trps. 226 Dureau, 277 Ramsay, 316 Bradford.

RIETFOONTEIN, July 7.

Imp. Light Horse.—Killed: Capt. Currie; Lieut. Kirk; Sgt. 438 Wooley; Trps. 8 Graham, (?) King, 24 Atherton, 14 Drennan. Wounded: Sgt.-Maj. 589 Cunningham; Sgts. 18 Marshall, 10 Damant, 367 Ballard; Trps. 901-Hale, 16 Bourchin, 811 Moodie, 916 Lane, 501 Hill-Jones, (?) Jones, 23 Raett, 818 Harwin.

Rimington's Guides.—Wounded: Jenkin.*

R.H.A.—"M" Batt.: Wounded: Sgt. 74990 Peters; Grs. 16266 Bruce, 75652 Hodge.

Cheshire Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: Wounded 5538 Moss.

Welsh Regt.—Wounded: 4398 Williams.

Shrops. L.I.—Missing: 3113 Finneran.

K.R.R.—Mtd. Inf.: Wounded: 8922 Clitheroe, 8437 Swan, 8282 Jones.

Rifle Brig.—4th: Missing: 1074 Griffin. Mtd. Inf.: Wounded: 3387 Cpl. Ward.*

Canadian Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: Capt. Nelles; Ptes. 408 White, 325 Marriott, 284 Palmer, 258 Lord, 330 McGregor, 413 Strong.

ROODEVAL, additional, June 7.

Derby Regt.—4th: Killed or died of wounds: Sgt.-Maj. 3415 Kennedy; Ptes. 3938 Eaton, 6564 Glossop, 6208 Martin, 2113 Kidger. Wounded: Sgt. 2157 Harvey; Cpl. 4331 Jarvis; L.-Cpls. Perkins, 6987 Hancock; Ptes. 7194 Bagley, 6092 Barson, 1913 Graham, 4959 Mellors, 6718 Marsh, 2614 Clarke, 6444 Leverton (last three discharged to duty), 7171 Jarvis, 5582 Shaw, 6613 Green, 7021 Osborne, 9325 Gent (last five in hosp., Kroonstad)

NAVAL.

Powerful.—R.M.L.I.: Prisoners: Ply. 4406 Huckin, Ply. 5738 Holt. Wounded: L.-Cpl. Po. 5719 Elmes.

RUSTENBURG, July 7.

N.S.W. Bushmen: Killed: Cpl. 195 Murray; Pte. 149 Russell. Wounded: Capt. Machattie; Ptes. 249 Legh, 535 Filmester, 484 Walsh, 331 Hoy.

STANDERTON, July 5 and 9.

Strathcona's Corps.—Trps. 605 McDougal, 606 McArthur, 646 Sparkes. Missing, unwounded prisoners: Act. Sgt. 608 Stringer; Trp. Isbester.

S.A. Light Horse.—Killed: 86 Sgt. Allen. Wounded: 1062 Bailey.

VLAKFONTEIN, July 4 and 6.

Thorneycroft's Mtd. Inf.—Unwounded prisoner: 765 White.

R.H.A.—"A" Batt.: Killed: 98701 Walker. Wounded: 94473 Cpl. Donohue.

GENERAL CLEMENTS' COLUMN, July 2-3.

Imp. Yeomanry.—1st Co.: Missing: 111 Harrison, 162 King, 11606 Kidman, 11602 Rose.

Brabant's Horse.—2nd: Wounded: Lieut. and Adjt. A. F. C. Williams (I.S.C. attd.); 1093 Drattile.

MISCELLANEOUS.

N.S.W. Gen. Staff—Maj. Bayley, missing 10 miles S.E. of Heilbron, June 30.

Strathcona's Corps.—509 Angus-Jenkins, killed; Capt. Howard, 456 Hobson, missing, Waterval, July 1.

Thorneycroft's Mtd. Inf.—1658 Reid, killed, Waterval, July 9.

Kaffrarian Rifles.—589 Job, missing, Winburg (no date).

Canadian Mtd. Inf.—Lieut. Young, wounded, Wit Klip, July 8; 92 Winyard, missing (believed dead), Pretoria, May 4.

Imp. Light Horse.—867 Oldfield, wounded, Krugersdorp, June 19.

Marshall's Horse.—2798 L.-Cpl. Catton, wounded, Heidelberg, July 1.

Kitchener's Horse.—3347 Sgt. Baillie, missing since June 24 (no place given).

R.H.A.—"M" Batt.: 3325 Joy, wounded, Reit Vlei, July 6.

R.E.—Prisoners: Lieut. North; Cpls. Charleton, Selson; Sprs. Colson, Landon, Peart; Electrical, Sgt. Hugh, 6210; Spr. Charlton (escaped), and about 30 sappers. Tele. Batin. (1st Div.): 27110 Sergison, missing, Pretoria, July 5.

Cape Pioneer Rly. Regt.—396 Todd, 282 Shipley, wounded, Zand River, June 14; Sgt.-Major Pitt, previously reported died of wounds, is not dead, but is dangerously wounded.

Norfolk Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: Found in hospital, Frankfurt: 2496 Denmark.

Suffolk Regt. Mtd. Inf.—2432 Clifton, 2415 Ransom, previously reported missing, have rejoined.

Leicester Regt.—1st: 5600 L.-Cpl. Slater, 4699 Bishop, 3522 Clarke, missing, Sikoto Fort, near Newcastle.



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The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, July 10.

2nd Life Guards.—Lieut. R. G. V. Duff, from 4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Hon. M. Bowes-Lyon, promoted.
Royal Horse Guards.—Lieut. Hon. R. F. Molyneux seconded for service on Staff (April 10).
5th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. L. Melville, vice P. G. Reynolds; J. Norwood, vice G. H. Watson, both promoted into 3rd Dragoon Guards (June 27).
Coldstream Guards.—Lieut. A. C. M. B., Viscount Acheson, seconded for service on Staff (March 31); promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. F. J. O. Montagu, antedated to March 31, vice A. C. M. B., Viscount Acheson; 2nd Lieut. A. G. E. Egerton to be Lieut., vice W. E. Lord Oxmantown, promoted into Irish Guards (May 2).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieut. (District Officer) W. J. Beardsley to be Capt. (District Officer), vice F. Chevalley, deceased (June 15).
Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.
Supy. Cpts. to be Cpts.:—H. C. Oldnall, vice M. S. Williams, placed on half-pay (May 15); F. Lyon, E. S. E. W. Russell, and H. D. O. Ward, on augmentation (May 28).
Lieut. F. T. Brown seconded for service in Army Pay Dept. (June 26).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieut. W. M. St. G. Kirke seconded for service with Native Mountain Artillery in India (June 29).
Supy. Lieut. J. H. M. Beasley to be Lieut., vice W. M. St. G. Kirke (June 29).
Supy. 2nd Lieut. A. F. U. Green to be 2nd Lieut., vice R. B. Crofton, appointed Divnl. Adj. (June 15).
2nd Lieut. E. L. Caldecott (Univ. Cand.), from Antrim Arty., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 9).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. antedated:—C. W. Grover to Feb. 24; W. C. T. Hibbert to Feb. 27; A. H. B. Foster to March 3, vice R. G. Parker, promoted.
East Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. Swire, vice F. H. Lock, promoted; M. G. Cowper, vice F. G. Poole, seconded; E. Burd, vice F. S. Kent, promoted; G. S. Gordon, vice C. P. Berthson, placed on temporary half-pay (May 26).
Leicester Regt.—Lieut. C. M. Serjeantson to be Capt., vice C. M. P. Hassall, deceased (June 24).
Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. H. E. Raymond seconded for service on Staff (March 24). Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. antedated:—W. J. Roskell to March 24, vice H. E. Raymond; N. E. Swan to June 9, vice C. J. H. H. Noble, promoted into Manchester Regt.
Scottish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. J. M. Colchester-Wemyss to be Lieut., vice A. H. Wood, promoted (June 14).
Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. antedated:—A. G. C. Hutchinson (vice R. W. H. Mitchell, promoted), D. G. H. Auchinleck, and T. C. L. Ravis (vice E. S. Carey, promoted) to March 16; T. W. Whiffin to March 26, vice J. A. Byrne, promoted. 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—S. G. Roe, vice G. W. Morley, deceased (Apr. 11); C. F. Knaggs, vice T. C. L. Ravis, seconded (May 12).
Worcester Regt.—Lieuts. to be Cpts.:—H. Crawshaw and B. O. Richards, on augmentation; R. E. L. Townsend, vice B. O. Richards, seconded for service in South Africa (June 23). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. T. F. Dillon, vice B. K. W. Bacon, promoted (Feb. 14); J. P. Byrne, vice H. A. Carr, promoted (Feb. 17); L. M. Stevens, vice P. C. N. Alderson, promoted (Feb. 21); L. C. Dorman, vice C. H. Palmer, promoted (June 23); A. J. Fisher, A. D. H. Ray, W. B. Gibbs, A. E. C. Hamilton, and F. G. Gilson, on augmentation (July 11).
East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. H. Maclear to be Capt., vice L. Head, died of wounds received in action (May 11).
East Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. N. E. Willoughby to be Lieut., vice R. A. B. Chute, promoted into Manchester Regt. (May 26).
West Riding Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. E. Maples to be Lieut., vice A. M. Whitaker, promoted (May 26).
Border Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. J. H. E. Hinde, on completion of his period of service in command of a batn., is placed on half-pay; Major G. H. Owens to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. J. H. E. Hinde (July 1).
South Stafford Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—M. B. Savage, vice E. C. P. Bridges, promoted; C. F. F. Hodgson, vice C. A. Carruthers, promoted (May 12).
Welsh Regt.—Capt. L. S. B. Tristram placed on temp. half-pay on account of ill-health; Supy. Capt. R. B. Coke to be Capt., vice L. S. B. Tristram (July 1); Capt. C. B. Morland to be Adj., vice Capt. D. A. N. Lomar, killed in action (March 11). Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. are antedated:—H. J. B. Span to March 11, vice C. B. Morland; F. H. Howe to March 21, vice J. H. Goodwyn, promoted.
Derbyshire Regt.—Lieut. B. F. Burnett Hitchcock seconded for service on Staff (March 20).
King's Royal Rifle Corps.—2nd Lieut. R. E. Reade to be Lieut., vice E. F. Ward, promoted (May 24).
Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut. R. A. C. Daunt, seconded for service on Staff (March 4); promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. T. N. F. Davenport antedated to March 4, vice R. A. C. Daunt.
Rifle Brigade.—Capt. W. N. Congreve, V.C., seconded for service on Staff (March 4); restoration to estab-

Cheshire Regt.—2nd: 3355 Moran, reported missing, has rejoined.
Derby Regt.—4th: Taken prisoners, but have escaped: Lieut. Brewis (now at Lindley), 3712 Golland, 5025 Simmons. Following were found in hospital, Frankfurt: Col.-Sgt. Hiron, Sgt. 6904 Clarke, Cpl. Craddock, Ptes. Jennings, Hayes, Yates, Taylor, 6201 F. Armstrong, 6376 A. Mitchell, Clayton, Malters, 1999 Martin.
K.R.R.—1st: 25 Burns, missing, Standerton, supposed drowned.
Wilts Regt.—1st: 1035 Flaunery, wounded, Erfenis, July 4.
York and Lanc. Regt.—3rd: Capt. Cathcart, taken prisoner, unwounded, Roodeval, June 7.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.

1st Life Guards.—1170 Reynolds, Bloemfontein, July 6.
2nd Life Guards.—2087 Shaw, Bloemfontein, May 11.
5th Dragoon Guards.—4512 Andrews, injuries from accidental fall from horse, Newcastle July 1.
1st Roy. Dragoons.—3894 Cpl. Reed, Nubia, July 4; 43126 Collis, suddenly died, Ingagane, July 8.
3rd Hussars.—2794 West, apoplexy, Springfontein, July 3.
6th Dragoons.—3846 Douglas, Bloemfontein, July 9.
10th Hussars.—4410 Downey, Johannesburg, July 8.
13th Hussars.—3711 Matthews, Ladysmith, July 5.
14th Hussars.—209 Lambell, Pretoria, June 21.
16th Lancers.—4283 Hudson, May 21; 2925 Willey, May 12, both Bloemfontein.
Imp. Yeomanry.—1st Co.: 9303 Lloyd, Bloemfontein July 3. 13th Batn.: 9705 Chetwood, wounds, Lindley, July 8. 25th Co.: 7701 Galloway, accidentally shot, Pretoria, July 3. 44th: 6924 Sanders, Kroonstad, June 28.
70th: Lieut. Andrew, dysentery, Salisbury, July 9.
Roberts's Horse.—2358 Long, pneumonia, Heilbron, May 28.
Kaffrarian Rifles.—1243 Douglas, wound, Senekal, July 4.
Rhodesian Regt.—Taylor, Buluwayo, July 10.
N.S.W. Bushmen.—440 Sgt. Kelly, Marandellas, July 3.
Marshall's Horse.—Baffey, Doornfontein, July 10.
W. Australian Mtd. Inf.—67 McPhee, during administration of anæsthetic, Buluwayo, July 2.
Canadian Mtd. Inf.—294 Brand, Bloemfontein, July 9.
French's Scouts.—1010 Hooper, Wynberg, July 9.
Imp. Light Horse.—811 Moody, 916 Lane, both wounds, Johannesburg, July 10.
R.H.A.—"M" Batt.: 31475 Keegan, Kimberley, June 30. "R": 98526 Henson, Bloemfontein, May 12. "U": 94917 Wilkinson, Pretoria, June 10; 78110 Gelling, Pretoria, July 5. Galloping Maxim: 5160 Thomson, July 9.
R.F.A.—65729 Sgt. Maginness, pneumonia, Maritzburg, July 7. 17th Batt.: 31979 Lord, Kroonstad, July 4. 18th: 29127 Wilks, killed in action near Bloemfontein, May 3. 38th: Maj. Oldfield, wounds, Lindley, July 6. 66th: Lieut. Grylls, Johannesburg, dysentery, July 6. 76th: 78563 Bombr. Turner, Bloemfontein, Apr. 10.
R.G.A.—5th Co. (E. Div.): 31074 Bloxam, Bloemfontein, July 10.
1st Amm. Park.—80633 Bombr. Bayles, pneumonia, Cape Town (July 3).
R.E.—5th Co.: 26940 Chapman, Bloemfontein, July 5; 8th: 26736 L.-Cpl. Fittes, pneumonia, Kimberley, July 7; 20th: 1168 Davies, fall from train, Pretoria, July 9; Tele. Batn. 1st Div.: 4366 Frew, Kimberley, July 7.
Cape Pioneer Rly. Regt.—221 Burley, Bloemfontein, July 9.
Grenadier Guards.—2nd: 3976 Wallis, Winburg, June 15; 3rd: 7537 McDermott, July 1; 5088 Villiers, 5689 Burroughs, both July 7; 7980 Stammers, July 5; 5335 Holland, July 8, all Pretoria.
Coldstream Guards.—1st: 1073 Pilling, Wolmaran's Farm, Apr. 26, 8246 Gabriel, pneumonia, Bloemfontein, July 6; 2nd: 1841, McHugh, meningitis, Britannic, June 10; 1027 Westall (? disease) Virginia, July 5; 8800 Cpl. New, Wynberg, July 8; 8005 L.-Cpl. Powlestand, July 9; 1995 Cox, July 5, both Pretoria.
Scots Guards.—2nd: 6605 McEntee, pneumonia, Norvals Pont, July 3; 1764 Campbell, Bloemfontein, July 4; 1686 Wright, Britannic, June 3.
Roy. W. Surrey Regt.—6044 L.-Cpl. Sheahan, pneumonia, Deelfontein, July 3. 3rd: 2473 King, pneumonia, Deelfontein, July 5.
Roy. Lancaster Regt.—2nd: 5879 Hessian, dysentery, Newcastle, July 6; 5197 Cpl. Evans, June 19, Ladysmith; 2483 L.-Cpl. Hagan, June 3; 1530 Barber, June 13; 5423 Gething, June 16, last three dysentery; 5326 Appleton, June 8, last four Glencoe; 1284 Culling, Newcastle, May 31. 3rd: 6481 Holroyd, Bloemfontein, July 3.
Northumberland Fus.—2nd: 5601 Clarke, Vereeniging, July 5.
Roy. Warwick Regt.—6th: 3766 Bilton, pneumonia, Bloemfontein, July 10. Mtd. Inf.: 2452 Sgt. French, May 26; 2917 Martin, May 31, Bloemfontein.
Roy. Fus.—2nd: 3471, Kempton, Ladysmith, Apr. 21; 4476 Painter, peritonitis, Pretoria, July 2.
Norfolk Regt.—2nd: 2673 Col.-Sgt. Randall; 4311 Redhead, both Pretoria, July 5; 5426 Ponder, Wynberg, July 8. 3rd: 3998, Williamson, Pretoria, July 7.
Lincoln Regt.—2nd: 5082 A. Matthews, Bloemfontein, July 6; 5201 C. Smith, Johannesburg, July 9.
Suffolk Regt.—1st: 4281 Wilson, July 7; 2506 Cobbon, July 6, both Germiston; 3298 Cawley, Pretoria, June 5. Vol. Co.: 6493 Sgt. Garrard, abscess on brain, Germiston, July 5.
Somerset L.I.—2nd: 2365 L.-Sgt. Green, Vryburg, June 28; 2145 Everleigh, Heidelberg, July 10.
E. Yorks Regt.—2nd: 5935 Smith, Senekal, July 5; 6078 Fredericks, Springfontein, July 10.

Bedford Regt.—2nd: 7816 Dunham (? 7780 F. Dunham), Winburg, July 4. 4th: 4128 Rogers, Kimberley, June 30.
Roy. Irish Regt.—1st: 6350 Whitmore, Deelfontein, July 6.
Yorks Regt.—1st: 3614 A. Smith, Bloemfontein, July 9. Lancs Fus.—6th: 2512 Darby, Orange River, July 10.
Cheshire Regt.—4th: 3864 Sgt. Lawford, Springfontein, July 7. Vol. Co.: 7411 Banks, Johannesburg, July 10.
Roy. Welsh Fus.—1st: 5821 Shipley, Krugersdorp, July 7; 1994 Scott, July 8; 4070 L.-Cpl. Chidley, July 7, both Kimberley.
S. Wales Borderers.—2nd: 3177 Adams, Springfontein, July 9; 5638 Hendy, Wynberg, July 10. 3rd: 7165 Davies, Hoopstad, July 3; 6786 L.-Cpl. Evans, Boshof, July 9.
Scottish Rifles.—4th: 1943 Ballock, Kimberley, July 5; Cpl. Nalloney, wounds, Lindley, July 8.
Gloucester Regt.—2nd: 2389 L.-Cpl. Pearce, Mar. 31; 4330 Jeynes, pneumonia; 5464 Phelps, dysentery, both July 4, all Bloemfontein. Mtd. Inf.: 5167 Bailey, Bloemfontein, May 12. Vol. Co.: 6818 W. Smith, Bloemfontein, July 11.
Worcester Regt.—2nd: 2915 Green, Bloemfontein, July 5. Vol. Co.: 6698 Cpl. Hill, dysentery, Naauwpoort, July 5.
E. Lancs. Regt.—1st: 7287 Kershaw, July 11; 5740 Dickinson, July 10, both Johannesburg. 3rd: 7549 Oldfield, Bloemfontein, July 5; 2446 Fowler, Springfontein, July 10.
Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—5785 Boar, Johannesburg (? date). 2nd: 4873 Sgt. Denty, pneumonia, Pretoria, July 7.
W. Riding Regt.—1st: 4814 Day, Bloemfontein, July 4. Vol. Co.: 6142 Hemingway, Bloemfontein, July 9.
Border Regt.—1st: 5777 White, Lichtenburg, June 14; 2377 Brien, Krugersdorp, July 6, pneumonia. Vol. Co.: 7175 Cpl. Jameson, Kimberley, July 2.
Roy. Sussex Regt.—1st: 3000 Creasy, abscess of liver, Wynberg, July 8; 3401 Boyce, Pretoria, July 10.
Hants. Regt.—2nd: 5530 W. Smith, Pretoria, July 10. Mtd. Inf.: 4628 Day, Heilbron, May 26.
S. Staff. Regt.—1st: 4883 Wyatt, July 2; 5078 Reynolds, July 8; 4212 Bdsman Copsey, July 9, all Ficksburg. 4th: 4789 Collett, Kimberley, July 8.
S. Lancs. Regt.—2nd: 2498 Cpl. Neilson, Ladysmith, July 6.
Welsh Regt.—1st: 5463 Smith, Kimberley, July 3; 4824 Parry, May 12; 2644 McLaughlin, May 13; both Bloemfontein.
Roy. Highrs.—Vol. Co.: 7603 Sirrall, dysentery, Bloemfontein, Apr. 10.
Oxford L.I.—3191 Brown, July 6. 1st: 7233 Hobbs, July 4; both Kroonstad; 5497 Ockelford, Norval's Pont, July 5; 2834 Brooks, Bloemfontein, July 10.
Essex Regt.—1st: 5121 L.-Cpl. Banks, July 6; 239 Col.-Sgt. Bolden, July 9; 4376 Drmr. Riste, July 5; all Pretoria; 3121 Barker, Kloof Camp, Jan. 15; 1045 Sgt. Desborough, May 12; 5288 Hills, May 13; both Bloemfontein. Vol. Co.: 6876 Penson, pneumonia, July 6; 6881 Chester, July 4; both Pretoria.
Derby Regt.—1st: 2077 Spink, Pretoria, July 6. 2nd: 4122 Underwood, Springfontein, July 8.
Loy. N. Lancs. Regt.—1st: {3933 Cpl. Mulcock, Viljoensdrift, July 7.
Northampton Regt.—2nd: 7111 Joyce, Boshof, July 3; 3518 Pooley, Boshof, July 6.
Berks. Regt.—2nd: 5073 Summersby, July 3; 3994 Exell, July 6; both Bloemfontein. Mtd. Inf.—4715 Stevens, Brandfort, July 8.
Roy. W. Kent Regt.—2nd: 3282 Lines, Bloemfontein, July 10.
Yorks L.I.—Vol. Co.: 7541 Stamp, Kroonstad, July 6.
Middlesex Regt.—2nd: 2796 Howe, dysentery, Estcourt, July 4.
K.R.R.—1st: 252 Pickhard, Pretoria, June 18. 6th: 6463 Bourke, Bloemfontein, July 7. 9th: Surg.-Lt.-Col. Creagh, between Viljoensdrift and Kroonstad, July 6.
Wilts Regt.—2nd: 3860 Amor, Apr. 25; 2894 Harding, June 11, both Pretoria.
Manchester Regt.—2nd: 5380 Nield, Wynberg, July 6; 932 Thomas, phthisis, Cape Town, July 4; 3697 Whitworth, pneumonia, Winburg, July 4.
N. Staff. Regt.—2nd: 5307 Cpl. Gaunt, Bloemfontein, July 8.
H.L.I.—1st: (? 3663) Barry (? 3630 J. Barry) dysentery, Heilbron, July 3.
Cameron Highlanders.—1st: 3122 Palmer, Johannesburg, July 6.
Roy. Irish Rifles.—1889 Montgomery, wounded, Springfontein, July 5. 2nd: 3708 Woods, dysentery, Pretoria, Apr. 29.
Connaught Rangers.—5417 Higgins, Pretoria, July 4.
Roy. Irish Fus.—1st: 4245, Sgt. Delaney, peritonitis, Apr. 30.
Leinster Regt.—1st: 5050 Troy, July 7; 4636 Sgt. Fitzroy, July 6, both Senekal.
C.I.V.—1447 Halford, Karee, May 15; 1010 Williams, July 8; 194 Cannon, pneumonia, July 6; 36 Hawkes, July 6, last three Johannesburg; 803 Young, Pretoria, June 22; 649 L.-Cpl. Blatt, pneumonia, Heilbron, May 28.
Natal Rifles.—262 Hannah, Maritzburg, July 8.
R.A.M.C.—4485 Cpl. Shoosmith, Pretoria, June 29; 12140 Bentley, Bloemfontein, July 9.
St. John's Amb. Brig.—348 Cooper, Bloemfontein, July 3; 758 Pickles, Senekal, July 2; 721 Leader, Winburg, July 5; 584 Bertwhistle, Cape Town, July 9.
Post Office Corps.—308 Sgt. Dunscombe, Ladysmith, July 5.
A.O.D.—6th Co.: 2250 Ranger, Bloemfontein, July 5 (previously reported as of 2nd Worcester Regt.).

NAVAL.

A.B. 152069 Wise, of Doris, (? disease), Pretoria, July 4.

ishment of Supy. Capt. A. G. Ferguson, which was notified in *Gazette* of May 1, antedated to March 9, vice W. N. Congreve, V.C.
 West India Regt.—Supy. Lieut. J. C. Robertson to be Lieut., vice W. P. Marley, seconded (June 21).
 Royal Rifles Reserve Regt.—Capt. F. S. Marsham to be Adjt.
 Royal Irish Reserve Regt.—Capt. P. H. A. O'Hara, from Royal Home Counties Reserve Regt., to be Capt.
 City of London Imperial Volunteers.—Infantry: Capt. S. C. Byrne, 21st Middlesex V.R.C., to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army. To be Lieuts., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army:—Capt. R. Carr, 13th Middlesex V.R.C.; Capt. A. A. C. Selfe, 2nd V.B. Middlesex Regt.

STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. T. C. Porter, from half-pay, to be Officer Commanding a Cavalry Brigade South African Field Force, graded as Col. on Staff (July 1).
 Lieut. H. J. Powys-Keck, 5th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be A.D.C. to Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Sir H. E. McCullum, K.G.M.G., R.E., A.D.C. to the Queen, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland (June 21).
 Undermentioned appointments made to Staff of Lines of Communication in South Africa are confirmed:—
 Major F. C. Heath, R.E., to be D.A.A.G. (Nov. 29, 1899).
 Lieut. G. E. N. Booker, Reserve of Officers, graded as Staff Capt., from Feb. 22 to May 26, whilst employed in Remount Dept.
 Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. W. Lodge, 3rd Batn. Yorkshire Regt., to be a Commandant, graded as D.A.A.G. (April 4).
 Major P. T. Owen, N. S. Wales Hdqrs. Staff, to be a Special Service Officer, graded as D.A.A.G. (March 19).
 Capt. G. Williams, 4th Batn. South Stafford Regt., to be a Station Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt., from March 16 to April 1.
 Capt. W. L. C. Allan, 3rd Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be Station Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (March 21).
 Lieut. W. McCall, 3rd Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Lieut. (March 21).
 Capt. H. F. Wilkinson, 3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt., to be a Commandant and Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (May 3).
 Capt. W. H. Mills, R.A., to be a Commandant, graded as Staff Capt., from Feb. 12 to May 8.
 Capt. D. I. V. Eaton, Royal Canadian Arty., to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (May 15).
 To be Station Commandants:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. C. Giffard, Welsh Regt., graded as A.A.G., from Dec. 15, 1899, to Feb. 27, 1900; Major C. C. Wiseman-Clarke, R.A., graded as D.A.A.G. (March 19); Major H. D'A. Harkness, Welsh Regt., graded as D.A.A.G., from Dec. 19, 1899, to Jan. 31, 1900.
 To be Railway Staff Officers, graded as Staff Capt.:—Lieut. (now Capt.) C. B. Messiter, Gloucester Regt., from Jan. 29 to Feb. 2; Capt. E. Vincent, Wiltshire Regt. (Feb. 9); Capt. Hood, Queenstown R.V. (Feb. 1); Capt. L. H. Kyngdon, Royal Australian Arty. (March 24); Capt. G. Postlethwaite, 3rd Batn. South Lancashire Regt., from April 4 to May 22.
 To be Railway Staff Officers, graded as Staff Lieuts:—Lieut. F. G. Lawrence, South Wales Borderers (Jan. 14); Lieut. H. S. Jarvis, Royal Munster Fusiliers, from Feb. 17 to March 14; Lieut. W. M. Saurin, 3rd Batn. Yorkshire Regt., from March 26 to April 16; Lieut. B. C. D. Nash, 3rd Batn. Yorkshire Regt., from March 26 to April 6.
 Capt. C. W. G. Richardson, I.S.C., to be Commandant, Walsch Bay, graded as D.A.A.G. (March 15).
 Major E. H. M. Elliot, Reserve of Officers, to be a Commandant of Prisoners of War, graded as D.A.A.G. (March 26).
 Lieut.-Col. L. J. Browne, Reserve of Officers, to be Asst. to Press Censor, graded as D.A.A.G. (March 28).
 Lieut. P. A. G. McDonald, Uitenhage V.R., to be employed on special duty under Asst. Insp.-Gen., Lines of Communication, graded as Staff Capt. (March 30).
 Capt. C. E. Cobb, East Yorkshire Regt., to be a Station Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt., from Feb. 3 to April 6.

Major J. C. MacDougall, Royal Canadian Regt. of Inf., to be Asst. to Railway Transport Officer, graded as D.A.A.G. (April 3).

Lieut.-Col. A. F. Gatiliff, R.M.L.I., to be employed on special duty at Hdqrs., Lines of Communication, graded as A.A.G. (Oct. 21, 1899).

Capt. C. P. Piers, 4th Batn. Derbyshire Regt., to be a Station Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (April 4).

Lieut. C. G. R. Smith, Welsh Regt., to be a Military Landing Officer, graded as Staff Lieut. (March 2).

Capt. Beaumont, Vryburg. Vols., to be an Asst. Disembarking Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (Feb. 1).

Capt. H. B. Roberts, R.A., to be an Embarking Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (March 31).

Major W. H. Sawyer, Reserve of Officers, to be a Press Censor, graded as D.A.A.G. (April 7).

Lieut. K. Z. P. Macaulay, Loyal North Lancashire Regt. (since appointed Staff Capt.), to be a Station Commandant and Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (Jan. 24).

Lieut. W. E. Kemble, R.A., to be a Special Service Officer, graded as Staff Lieut., from Jan. 24 to May 1.

Lieut. G. W. R. Staopole, South Stafford Regt., to be a Station and Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Lieut., from Dec. 10, 1899, to March 4, 1900.

Capt. H. McN. Patterson, I.S.C., to be employed in Army Transport Dept., graded as D.A.A.G., from Feb. 8 to Feb. 25.

Lieut. W. J. N. Cooke-Collis, 9th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps (now 2nd Lieut. Royal Irish Rifles), to be a Station Staff Officer, graded as Staff Lieut., from Feb. 7 to April 3.

Lieut. (now Capt.) E. A. Saunders, R.A., to be an Asst. Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt., from Aug. 7, 1899, to Jan. 2, 1900.

Capt. W. Clegg, Royal Berkshire Regt., to be a Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (Dec. 26, 1899).

Capt. J. J. T. Perkins, Western Rifles, to be a Commandant of Prisoners of War, graded as a D.A.A.G. (March 2).

Lieut. F. J. Gosset, Royal Berkshire Regt., to command an Armoured Train, graded as Staff Lieut., from March 8 to March 28.

Lieut. C. W. Lamb, Royal Australian Arty., to be a Staff Officer and Asst. Provost-Marshal, graded as Staff Lieut. (Feb. 19).

Capt. E. L. Ward, A.S.C., to be an Embarking Staff Officer, graded as D.A.A.G., from Oct. 30, 1899, to Feb. 1, 1900.

Lieut. D. C. E. Grose, A.S.C., to be an Embarking Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (Oct. 30, 1899).

Major (local Lieut.-Col.) W. H. Birkbeck, 1st Dragoon Guards, to be an Asst. Insp. of Remounts (Oct. 5, 1899).

2nd Lieut. C. A. Neave, Reserve of Officers, to be employed in Remount Dept., graded as Staff Lieut. (Feb. 24).

To be Staff Officers to Asst. Insps. of Remounts, graded as D.A.A.G's:—Major W. H. F. Taylor, R.A. (April 11); Major G. P. Douglas, 2nd Dragoon Guards (now Lieut.-Col. half-pay), from April 11 to May 23; Major R. T. G. Lowry, Reserve of Officers (April 11).

School of Military Engineering.—Lieut. A. D. Carden, R.E., to be an Asst. Instr., vice Capt. A. H. Dumaresq., R.E., whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Feb. 9).

Army Veterinary Dept.—Vet.-Majors to be Vet.-Lieut.-Cols.:—Fred Smith, F.R.C.V.S., vice W. S. Adams, retired (Nov. 15, 1899); J. A. Nunn, F.R.C.V.S., C.I.E., D.S.O., on augmentation (April 1).

MEMORANDA.

Col. (Brig.-Gen.) Sir A. Gaselee, K.C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, I.S.C., granted local rank of Lieut.-Gen. while commanding China Expeditionary Force (July 3).

Col. E. G. Barrow, C.B., I.S.C., granted local rank of Maj.-Gen. whilst Chief Staff Officer of China Expeditionary Force (July 3).

Deputy-Surg.-Gen. H. Cayley, retired I.M.S., to be Hon. Surg. to the Queen, vice Surg.-Major A. Grant, retired I.M.S., deceased.

Major G. K. Scott-Moncreiff, R.E., granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst commanding R.E. in China Expeditionary Force.

Inspir. of Army Schools, and Hon. Lieut. W. Irwin granted hon. rank of Capt. (June 26).

Lieut. W. H. Jones, 2nd V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, granted temp. rank of Lieut. whilst serving in South Africa.

Reserve of Officers.—James A. Tapley, late Capt. Kent Arty., to be Capt.

MEMORANDUM.

Militia Officers seconded for service with Line batns. in South Africa:—

5th Batn. Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. R. S. C. Chaffey.

3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Capt. C. G. S. McAlester; Capt. A. Earl of Cassillis.

3rd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. W. McC. Crosbie.

5th Batn. Manchester Regt.—Lieut. H. T. H. Harris, Lieut. G. D. P. Eykyn.

6th Batn.—Lieut. W. G. Mansergh, Lieut. H. Knox.

4th Batn. Durham L.I.—Lieut. S. M. Rowlandson; 2nd Lieut. H. Danvers.

4th Batn. Connaught Rangers.—Lieut. R. G. Eyre.

5th Batn.—Capt. W. T. S. Lauder; Lieut. M. H. C. De C. De B. Wickham.

3rd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Lieut. G. E. R. Patey; 2nd Lieut. E. C. B. Hawkes.

4th Batn.—2nd Lieuts. L. A. Jones and F. G. Brown.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.

Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. E. Williams resigns his commission, and retires into Veteran Co., with permission to retain his rank and to wear his uniform on retirement.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Antrim (S. Div.).—Robert J. R. Waller and Charles E. Griffith to be 2nd Lieuts. (June 30).

Carmarthen (W. Div.).—Charles L. T. Walwyn to be 2nd Lieut. (June 30).

Clare (S. Div.).—Walter H. F. à Beckett to be 2nd Lieut. (July 4).

Donegal (S. Div.).—Lieut. J. E. R. Stephens to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. W. H. Milligan, J. Workman, and J. Kerr to be Lieuts. (July 4).

Edinburgh (S. Div.).—John H. Thom to be 2nd Lieut. (June 29).

Fife (S. Div.).—2nd Lieut. A. Melville-Robinson, from Wicklow Arty., to be Capt. (June 27).

Hampshire and I. of Wight (S. Div.).—Robert H. Carrington to be 2nd Lieut. (June 27).

West of Scotland (S. Div.).—Lieut. and District Officer R. W. Dale, R.G.A., to be Adjt. (vice Major C. J. Fisher, vacated appointment on promotion to Field Rank), and granted temp. rank of Capt. whilst serving as Adjt. (June 20).

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. East Kent Regt.—Arthur O. French-Brewster to be 2nd Lieut. (June 22).

5th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. Rothwell to be Capt.

5th Batn. Liverpool Regt.—Albert J. H. Byrne to be 2nd Lieut. (June 30).

3rd Batn. Somerset L.I.—Capt. E. R. J. Talbot seconded for service in South Africa; Supy. Lieut. A. W. S., Lord Langton, to be Lieut. on establishment (July 11).

4th Batn.—2nd Lieuts. P. M. Whale, E. H. Williams, and G. W. Thompson to be Lieuts. (May 31).

3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—Thomas G. Salmon to be 2nd Lieut. (June 30).

3rd Batn. Bedford Regt.—2nd Lieuts. Hon. A. G. Lawrence and W. B. Shannon to be Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—2nd Lieuts. S. T. Moore and A. de T. Mouillot to be Lieuts. (June 21).

5th Batn. Worcester Regt.—Geoffrey B. Horne to be 2nd Lieut. (June 26).

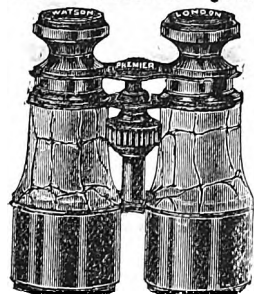
4th Batn. East Surrey Regt.—George S. Briscoe to be 2nd Lieut. (July 2).

3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd Lieuts. H. N. B. Harrison and E. E. Barrow to be Lieuts., and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieuts. G. B. Murray, A. F. Holman, H. H. Gribbon, F. L. Wilson, and W. D. Coode to be Lieuts. (June 30).

3rd Batn. Dorset Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. Featherstonhaugh seconded for service with Line batn. in South Africa.

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3rd Batn. Black Watch.—2nd Lieuts. A. E. Parker and P. L. Moubay to be Lieuts., and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieuts. I. J. D. Philipps and C. A. de G. Dalglish to be Lieuts. (June 27).

3rd Batn. Northampton Regt.—Wilfred A. S. De Gale to be 2nd Lieut. (July 2).

3rd Batn. Royal West Kent Regt.—2nd Lieuts. A. C. Beeman, K. L. Cameron, A. H. Pullman, S. S. Hayne, and H. T. Thornhill to be Lieuts. (June 22).

5th Batn. Middlesex Regt.—James M. Bathe to be 2nd Lieut. (June 26).

7th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—2nd Lieuts. C. R. Tidswell and E. B. Denison to be Lieuts.; 2nd Lieut. L. G. M., Lord Brooke, to be Lieut. and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieuts. L. H. Smith, H. R. Pape, and A. C. Charrington to be Lieuts. (June 16).

4th Batn. North Stafford Regt.—Lieut. W. E. Blagg to be Capt. (May 30).

3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.—Bertram E. Hughes to be 2nd Lieut. (June 28).

4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt. W. S. Sharpe seconded for service in Sierra Leone Protectorate (July 11); George T. Whitla to be 2nd Lieut. (June 26).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Arthur M. Fleury to be 2nd Lieut. (June 28). 5th Batn.—2nd Lieut. C. St. G. French to be Lieut. (June 30).

4th Batn. Connaught Rangers.—Lieut. F. S. Cartwright to be Capt. (June 13).

4th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. A. Grogan, H. Andrews, E. P. Waldo, D. W. S. Stephenson, and M. F. B. Dennis to be Lieuts.

Militia Medical Staff.—Surg.-Lieut.-Col. D. Jacob, M.D., 4th Batn. Leinster Regt. retires under para. 81 Militia Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform on retirement.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Ayrshire.—2nd Lieut. R. Ralston-Patrick to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. J. J. Bell to be Lieut., and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieuts. J. A. Clarke, W. T. R. Houldsworth, C. W. Brown, and W. C. Neilson to be Lieuts.

Berks.—Elliot R. F. Brunskill to be 2nd Lieut. (July 3). Royal Gloucester Hussars.—2nd Lieut. G. J. Sandys seconded for service with Imperial Yeomanry.

Lancashire Hussars.—Capt. T. A. Earle granted hon. rank of Major.

West Somerset.—Lieut. C. T. H. Kemeys-Tynte resigns his commission.

Loyal Suffolk Hussars.—2nd Lieut. W. G. Lucas seconded for special service in South Africa.

Royal Wiltshire.—Thomas H. Deacon to be Acting Qrmer. (June 6).

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Cinque Ports (E. Div., R.G.A.).—Lieut. F. G. Hayward to be Capt.

1st London (E. Div., R.G.A.).—Charles S. Golding to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Durham (W. Div., R.G.A.).—Ralph L. Wedgwood to be 2nd Lieut.; William Gray, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st Forfar.—J. Gray, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st Glamorgan.—Surg.-Lieut. D. A. Davies, M.B., to be Surg.-Capt.

2nd Glamorgan.—Capt. A. E. Taylor granted hon. rank of Major.

1st Lancashire.—Capt. H. D. Behrend to be Major.

6th Lancashire.—Capt. and Hon. Major F. Houlder, jun., to be Major; Lieut. S. Oulton to be Capt.

2nd Middlesex.—Lieut. A. E. Morgan, from 1st Worcester V.A., to be Lieut.

3rd Middlesex.—Charles V. O. Behr to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Shropshire and Stafford.—Surg.-Capt. J. P. Mas-singham to be Surg.-Major; George Higginson and Wheelton Hind, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieuts.

1st Sussex (E. Div., R.G.A.).—John C. Hannah to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Worcester.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. J. B. May-bury retires under para. 111, Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform on retirement; Henry L. Whatley, formerly Lieut. 2nd V.B. Worcester Regt., to be Capt. on increase of establishment.

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire (W. Div., R.G.A.).—Joseph D. White to be 2nd Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS)

1st Bedford.—Tom G. Gunnell to be Qrmer.
1st Gloucester.—Acting-Chaplain Rev. G. F. C. de Carteret, M.A., resigns appointment.

2nd Gloucester (Bristol).—Lieut. T. H. Board to be Capt.; Marcus J. Eustace, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st Lanark.—Charles B. McRitchie to be 2nd Lieut.
1st Sussex.—William A. Wardley to be 2nd Lieut.; Edward S. Cardell to be Surg.-Lieut.

Severn Div. (Submarine Miners).—Lieut. T. O. Edwards to be Capt.; Rev. L. L. Davies, M.A., to be Acting-Chaplain.

Engineer and Railway Vol. Staff Corps.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. Waring resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of corps; S. R. Weetman D. Pearson, Bart., to be Major.

RIFLE.

3rd V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. D. Tate to be Lieut. 4th V.B.—Lieut. B. S. Dunn resigns his commission.

1st V.B. Royal Warwick Regt.—Capt. J. W. Turner resigns his commission; Wilfrid I. Ash and John J. Shaumessy to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut. H. V. Baker resigns his commission. 3rd V.B.—Rev. P. J. Molony, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

3rd V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. H. D'A. Blumberg resigns his commission, and is appointed Surg.-Lieut.

3rd V.B. Somerset L.I.—2nd Lieut. F. A. Shaw to be Lieut.

1st V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. A. de A. Donis-thorpe to be Capt., and to remain seconded.

1st V.B. East Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. C. Earle to be Capt. Cadet Corps (Hymers College) attached to 1st V.B.—F. J. Harper to be Hon. Capt.

1st V.B. Leicester Regt.—Lieuts. C. C. Hurst, G. Ward, and W. F. McAllister-Hewlings, to be Capt.; Robert R. Raymer to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.)

4th V.B. Cheshire Regt.—Arthur B. Lunham to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Edward W. Maingay, to be 2nd Lieut. 3rd V.B.—Major G. R. Ashley resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.; 2nd Lieuts. J. E. Humphreys and W. H. Parry resign their commissions.

1st (Brecknock) V.B. South Wales Borderers.—Henry P. de Winton to be 2nd Lieut. Cadet Corps (Christ College, Brecon) attached to 1st V.B.—A. J. Koop to be Hon. Capt. 2nd V.B.—Lieut. F. G. Dawson to be Capt. and to remain supy.; Lieut. T. Summers to be Capt. 3rd V.B.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. C. Jenkins, B. J. Williams, F. C. Dare, W. J. Evans, and E. M. Griffiths. 4th V.B.—Lieut. H. L. Goldsworthy to be Capt.

Galloway.—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Lennox to be Major; Lieut. J. Blacklock to be Capt. (June 21).

1st (Bristol) V.B. Gloucester Regt.—Edward R. Harding, formerly Lieut. 2nd Gloucester R.E. (Vols.), to be Lieut.

1st V.B. East Lancashire Regt.—Ernest Duckworth to be 2nd Lieut.

Cadet Corps (Richmond County School) attached to 3rd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—A. E. Buckhurst, M.A., to be Hon. Capt.

1st V.B. Duke of Cornwall's L.I. Joseph Teague, late Lieut., to be Capt. on increase of establishment. 2nd V.B.—Henry Martyn to be 2nd Lieut.

1st (Cumberland) V.B. Border Regt.—George James, Earl of Carlisle, appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of batn.—3rd (Cumberland) V.B.—2nd Lieut. J. Mayson to be Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—Capt. and Instr. of Mus-ketry G. L. King granted hon. rank of Major; Harry G. Mallam to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st Cinque Ports.—Capt. J. S. Vidler to be Major; Lieut. C. A. Selmes to be Capt.; Lieuts. E. J. Cory and A. E. Vidler to be Capt. and to remain seconded; Lieuts. P. C. Rowe and R. G. Raper to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. E. P. Dawes, R. W. A. Jeffery, and G. L. Courthorpe to be Lieuts.

2nd V.B. South Lancashire Regt.—Samuel J. Stuart to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).

1st Dundee V.B. Royal Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. R. Lamb, from 2nd V.B., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th V.B. Essex Regt.—Joseph G. Crosby, formerly Capt. 3rd V.B. Royal Fusiliers, to be Major.

1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt.—Lieut. A. V. Evans resigns his commission.

1st V.B. Royal West Kent Regt.—Rev. W. M. Fallon, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st V.B. Yorkshire L.I.—Lieut. H. S. Goodyear to be Capt.

1st V.B. Middlesex Regt.—Capt. G. J. Elphick is made supy. whilst serving with Kitchener's Horse in South Africa.

17th (North) Middlesex.—Capt. W. Hynam resigns his commission; 2nd Lieut. W. Henderson-Cleland to be Lieut.

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster).—Major H. C. Legh, Reserve of Officers, late King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Adj., vice Major E. L. Engleheart, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, vacated on appointment to Hdqrs. Staff (June 15).

1st London.—Lieut. P. Schloesser seconded and granted temp. rank of Capt. whilst holding appointment of Sig-nalling Officer to East London Vol. Infantry Brigade; John Guppy to be Qrmer.

2nd V.B. Wiltshire Regt.—Capt. D. E. Marsh resigns his commission.

2nd V.B. Manchester Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major E. W. Greg, late 4th Batn. Cheshire Regt., to be Capt. 5th (Ardwick) V.B.—Lieut. I. M. Stevens to be Capt.

1st V.B. North Stafford Regt.—Lieuts. A. J. Meakin, and J. L. Meakin to be Capt.

2nd V.B. York and Lancaster Regt.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. L. B. Hirst resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.; Lieut. P. Muschamp to be Capt.

1st (Ross Highland) V.B. Seaforth Highlanders.—Acting Chaplain Rev. J. Dow, from 5th V.B. Royal Highlanders, to be Acting Chaplain. 2nd V.B.—Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. J. Margets resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.

4th (Stirling) V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Major R. Morton granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; William Kinross to be 2nd Lieut.

16th Middlesex (London Irish).—Edmund C. R. Arm-strong to be 2nd Lieut.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

London Companies.—Surg.-Lieut. W. S. Sharpe to be Surg.-Capt.

Woolwich Companies.—Alfred H. Minton to be Surg.-Lieut.; John Naylor to be Qrmer.

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing com-missions and appointments bear date July 11.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, July 13.

1st Life Guards.—2nd Lieut. Hon. A. F. Stanley to be Lieut., to complete establishment (March 7).

2nd Life Guards.—Lieut. H. S. B. Surtees to be Capt., vice William, Lord Kensington, died of wounds received in action (June 25).

1st Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. F. Kayser, from Cardigan Arty., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

1st Dragoons.—Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. P. E. Hardwick is antedated to Feb. 1, vice H. D. McNeile, promoted. 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—Sir Merrik R. Burrell, Bart., on augmentation (Feb. 24); William D. Grant, vice T. M. S. Pitt, promoted (April 28).

3rd Hussars.—Capt. F. R. Burnside, from 3rd V.B. East Surrey Regt., and from Lieut. City of London Imperial Vols., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. G. B. Lethbridge, resigned (May 5, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 14).

6th Dragoons.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Lieut. A. E. Pelletier, Royal Canadian Regt. of Inf., which was notified in *Gazette* of May 29, is cancelled.

11th Hussars.—Capt. B. Combe to be Major, vice Lord Edmund B. Talbot, promoted (June 17); 2nd Lieut. G. G. Wilson to be Lieut., vice N. M. Johnstone, killed in action (June 12).

12th Lancers.—Alan B. Reynolds (Univ. Cand.), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. C. de C. Wright, killed in action (May 23, but not to carry pay or allow-ances prior to July 14).

14th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. J. G. Browne to be Lieut., vice W. J. Lockett, promoted into 1st Dragoon Guards (July 4).

15th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. R. H. Clarke to be Lieut., vice H. B. Cresswell, promoted (May 15); Lieut. R. A.

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de A. Willis, from Lancashire Hussars Yeomanry, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. Knowles, promoted (May 5, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 14).

17th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. S. C. Henderson, from 3rd Batn. Durham L.I., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. Hon. A. W. J. C. Skeffington, promoted.

18th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. C. F. Cawston to be Lieut., vice E. A. Williams, promoted into 1st Dragoon Guards (July 4).

Reserve Regt. of Dragoon Guards.—Capt. W. C. Peel to be Adj. (June 20).

Reserve Regt. of Hussars.—Capt. F. H. Lehman, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (May 14); Frank L. de Sales-La Terrière, late Capt. 15th Hussars, to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (May 15).

Coldstream Guards.—Lieut. Algernon W. S., Lord Langton, from 3rd Batn. Somerset L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. C. M. B., Viscount Acheson, seconded.

LINE BATTALIONS.

East Kent Regt.—Capt. R. Bayard to be Major, vice J. B. Backhouse, promoted (July 1); Capt. R. F. Pearson seconded for service on Staff (June 20).

Royal Lancaster Regt.—Lieut. R. E. K. Donajowski to be Capt., vice T. D. L. Whittington, deceased (March 13).

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Capt. T. H. Shoubridge, D.S.O., seconded for service on Staff, and not as previously stated.

Royal Warwick Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—L. J. Jones, vice G. D. Broughton, seconded (May 18); H. A. Kaulbach, vice P. K. Carré, seconded (May 30). To be 2nd Lieuts.:—2nd Lieut. J. C. Lancaster, from 6th Batn., vice H. A. Kaulbach (April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 14); Lieut. P. F. Browne, from 13th Middlesex V.R.O., and from Lieut. City of London Imperial Vols., in succession to Lieut. H. P. Creagh-Osborne, promoted (May 5, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 14).

Royal Fusiliers.—Promotion to Capt. of Lieut. L. G. T. Stone is antedated to Jan. 31, vice T. P. England, seconded for service on Staff; promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. F. Moore antedated to Jan. 31.

Norfolk Regt.—Capt. W. R. Inglis seconded for service on Staff (May 14); Supy. Capt. G. Head to be Capt., in succession to Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. B. Donne, who holds a Staff appointment (May 12).

West Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. T. B. R. Ward to be Major, vice H. T. de C. Hobbs, killed in action (June 23).

Leicester Regt.—Lance-Sergt. Frederick Colquhoun, from Oxford L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation (May 5 but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 14).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—To be 2nd Lieuts., on augmentation:—Lieut. A. L. Spafford and 2nd Lieut. A. C. Ward from 6th Batn. (Apr. 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 14).

Gloucester Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. P. Pritchett, vice E. W. M. N. Noel, deceased; N. W. F. Baynes, vice G. H. Matthews, died of wounds received in action.

Derbyshire Regt.—Lieut. R. P. Sadler to be Capt., vice L. McKinnon, seconded (May 30). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. E. Parkinson, vice L. McKinnon, promoted (Feb. 28); J. H. Wybergh, vice B. F. Burnett Hitchcock, seconded (March 20); W. R. Friend, vice P. M. Dove, promoted (May 18). To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieut. C. E. de la Pasture, from 3rd Batn. Oxford L.I., vice C. E. Parkinson (April 4, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 14); Lieut. G. D. I. Armstrong, from 3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt., in succession to Lieut. F. Casswell, promoted (April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 14); 2nd Lieut. E. G. Howell, from 4th Batn. South Stafford Regt., vice W. R. Friend (April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 14).

Northampton Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. K. Bally to be Lieut., vice H. S. D. Stuart, seconded (June 16).

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Seconding of 2nd Lieut. B. G. Bromhead for special service in South Africa antedated to June 26. Lieut. L. Marton, from 4th Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., vice B. G. Bromhead (April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 14).

Shropshire L.I.—Capt. E. W. K. Money seconded for service as Governor of a Military Prison (July 10th).

Middlesex Regt.—2nd Lieut. R. T. T. Owen, from 6th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. A. Bridgman, promoted (April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 14).

Manchester Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. K. Evans, from 4th Batn. Cheshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. G. Danks, died of wounds received in action (April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 14).

North Stafford Regt.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Lieut. J. Shearer, from 2nd V.B. Highland L.I., which was notified in *Gazette* of June 8, is cancelled. Capt. J. H. Ridgway, from 4th Batn. South Stafford Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. B. B. Waddell-Dudley, deceased (April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 14).

York and Lancaster Regt.—Capt. E. H. Hughes to be Major, vice F. P. Lousada, promoted (July 1).

Highland L.I.—2nd Lieut. H. H. M. Harris to be Lieut., vice J. C. Grahame, seconded (June 16).

Gordon Highlanders.—Capt. and Brevet-Major W. Campbell is seconded for service on Staff (March 8). Restoration to establishment of Supy. Capt. G. E. E. G. Cameron antedated to March 8, vice Brevet-Major W. Campbell.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—Col-Sgt. David McLeod, from Seaforth Highlanders, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Hon. R. A. Campbell, seconded.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. R. L. H. Conlan, antedated to March 5, vice F. N. Le Mesurier, promoted. 2nd Lieut. R. MacLeod to be Lieut., vice T. B. Ely, deceased (April 29).

West India Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—F. E. W. Butt, in succession to Major F. E. Ryde, employed on service in West Africa; P. E. Prideaux, vice H. J. Thompson, seconded for service in West Africa (June 14).

Royal Home Counties Reserve Regt.—Capt. E. C. K. Money, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (June 5).

Royal Northern Reserve Regt.—Majors G. H. Johnston (June 21) and R. J. Doyne (June 28), Reserve of Officers, to be Majors; Capt. E. A. Iremonger, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (June 21).

Royal Rifle Reserve Regt.—Major C. D. Sherston, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (July 2). Capt. G. S. P. Hornby, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (June 25).

Royal Southern Reserve Regt.—Majors H. W. Maclear (June 21) and A. Towers-Clark (June 25), Reserve of Officers, to be Majors. Capt. A. J. Gore is removed from regt. on account of ill-health.

Royal Lancashire Reserve Regt.—Capt. C. S. F. Ferrers removed from regt. on account of ill-health.

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt.—Majors A. D. MacGregor, H. A. Chichester (June 22), and A. G. S. Beadnell, (June 28), Reserve of Officers to be Majors. Qmr. and Hon. Capt. M. Ryan, retired pay, to be Qmr. (June 4).

Royal Eastern Reserve Regt.—Major P. A. M. Pearson, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (June 26).

Army Service Corps.—Gentlemen, nominated by Authorities of Universities, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Wilfred O. Marks and Edmund J. McAllister (May 22).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Major F. M. Baker, M.B., from half-pay, to be Major, with precedence next below Major S. C. B. Robinson, vice J. Minniece, deceased (June 26).

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STAFF.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir George S. White, G.C.B., V.C., and to be a Gen. on Staff to command troops at Gibraltar, &c., to have local rank of Gen. whilst so employed, vice Gen. Sir E. Biddulph, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., whose period of service in that appointment has expired (July 6).

Col. A. R. F. Dorward, C.B., D.S.O., Col. on Staff for R.E., commanding troops at Wei-hai-Wei, to be a Brig.-Gen. on Staff, to command troops in Northern China, and to have local rank of Brig.-Gen. pending arrival of Col. (local Lieut.-Gen.) Sir A. Gaselee, K.C.B., I.S.C., A.D.C. to the Queen (June 21).

Lieut.-Col. H. L. Aylmer, from half-pay, to be a Special Service Officer, South African Field Force, graded as a D.A.A.G. and to be Commandant at Stellenbosch Camp (April 20).

Lieut. T. H. Shoubridge, D.S.O., Dorset Regt. (now Capt. Northumberland Fusiliers), to be employed on staff of General Officer Commanding Lines of Communication in Natal, graded as Staff Capt. (Jan. 30).

Temporary appointment:—Lieut.-Col. W. H. H. Waters, from half-pay, to be a Military Attaché, vice Major and Brevet-Col. J. M. Grierson, R.A., employed on staff in South Africa (June 2).

Royal Military College.—Lieut.-Col. A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, from half-pay, to be a Professor, in succession to Lieut.-Col. W. W. C. Verner, vacated appointment (July 7).

Ordnance Committee.—Lieut.-Col. W. E. Blewitt, from R.A., to be a member, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. F. C. Morgan, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (July 10).

Indian Staff Corps.—Cols. transferred to Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Henry V. Hunt (June 27); Henry S. Tandy (June 30).

Army Ordnance Dept.—Major F. F. Minchin, R.A., to be an Insp., vice Major C. S. Meeres, R.A., appointed an Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class (May 7).

Memorandum.—Capt. L. H. Martineau, 3rd Batn. Northampton Regt., granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving in South Africa (June 19).

Reserve of Officers.—Lieut. F. V. M. Pryor resigns his commission.

[Where not otherwise specified the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date July 14.]

AGENTS WANTED with connections amongst Sportsmen. Terms very remunerative. References required.—Apply by letter, "M," 59, Pine Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.

The Admiralty.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, July 5.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Capt. J. A. Tupman to be supy. to establishment whilst holding appointment of Adj. in Royal Marines; Lieut. J. P. Shine to be Capt., vice Tupman, supy. (July 2).

ADMIRALTY, July 6.

Probationary Lieut. R. Bellis confirmed as Lieut. on Supplementary List (Oct. 1, 1898).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Acting Sub-Lieut. C. G. Smith confirmed as Sub-Lieut. (May 23, 1898).

ADMIRALTY, July 7.

Asst.-Paymr. J. Cooper promoted to Paymr. (June 12). Royal Marine Artillery.—2nd Lieut. C. A. Bishop to be Lieut., with seniority immediately preceding Lieut. R. F. C. Foster (July 1, 1898).

ADMIRALTY, July 9.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. F. W. Evans promoted to Lieut. (July 5).

(From Friday evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, July 10.

Lieut. P. N. Wright specially promoted to Commander in recognition of his services with Naval Forces in China.

ADMIRALTY, July 11.

John G. Green, B.A., John L. Holt, M.A., and Arthur W. Veater, B.A., appointed Naval Instrs. (July 3). Clerk C. A. Parker promoted to Asst.-Paymr. (May 17).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Lieut. W. Waddilove placed on retired list; Sub-Lieut. G. Bourgat promoted to Lieut. (July 9).

ADMIRALTY, July 12.

In accordance with Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Fleet Paymr. F. H. M. Whitfield placed on retired list of his rank (July 3).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, July 6.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant.—A. G. A. Street, to Pembroke for Cynthia (undated).

Chaplain and Naval Instructor.—Rev. E. G. Cull, M.A., to Jupiter (July 10).

Assistant-Paymaster.—H. Foden to Briak, from Feb. 15, as Acting Paymaster, his appointment as Assistant-Paymaster-in-Charge cancelled.

Gunner.—H. C. Pook, to Pembroke for Shearwater (undated); G. W. Bradshaw (acting) to Australia, Q.D.D. (undated).

ADMIRALTY, July 7.

Commander.—C. F. Dampier to Excellent for special service (April 19), his appointment to Kite temp. (April 19) cancelled.

Lieutenant.—P. R. Drury-Lowe to Excellent, for Kite in command (G) (from time of joining Kite), his appointment to Kite (April 19) cancelled.

Gunner.—E. A. Wallace to Pembroke for Revenge (June 22).

Boatswain.—L. Sirett to Pembroke for Imperieuse; A. S. Robinson (act.) to Pembroke, Q.D.D. (July 6).

ADMIRALTY, July 9.

Lieutenants and Commanders.—H. C. R. Brocklebank to Pembroke for Ariel; C. B. Beatty-Pownall to Pembroke for Cynthia (undated).

Lieutenants.—G. C. Pigou to Pembroke for Ariel (undated). A. A. M. Duff, H. P. E. T. Williams, W. W. Fisher, H. R. Norbury, A. G. Hotham, P. T. H. Beamish, E. A. Taylor, A. Pringle, T. E. Wardle, to Excellent for Junior Staff (July 10).

Sub-Lieutenant.—F. G. G. Chifton to Pembroke for Mermaid (undated).

ADMIRALTY, July 10.

Commander.—H. Preedy to Medusa in command (July 10).

Lieutenants.—H. G. A. Bewan, H. Creasee, J. W. L. M'Clintock, H. G. Jackson, R. N. Bax to Cambridge, from junior staff; H. E. Grace, R. M. N. Y. Stephens, F. Larkin, F. W. R. White, D. T. Norris to Wildfire (undated).

ADMIRALTY, July 11.

Gunnery.—C. Banyard to Wildfire (staff); F. T. Hills, to Pembroke for Mermaid (undated); J. Wood (T.) to Duke of Wellington for Melpomene (T.); J. Sime (T.) to Vernon (staff) (T.) (July 9); R. T. T. Lovell (Actg.) to Gleaner (undated).

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DEATH.

SULLIVAN.—On July 8, at Rochersuil, Llanvally, near Dinan, Isabel Eugenia Henrietta, eldest daughter of Vice-Admiral and Mrs. T. B. Sullivan.

A NEW GUN.—RETIRED OFFICERS and other gentlemen desirous of taking an interest in an IMPORTANT INVENTION and Company may address, for interview and inspection of Gun (no agents), "Gunnery," care of Bates, Hendy, and Co., 81, Cannon Street, E.C.

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LADYSMITH.—Messrs. DICKINSON & FOSTER, 114, New Bond Street, are PAINTING a PICTURE commemorating the above, and desire to communicate with Officers (or their relatives) who took part in the Defence or the Relief with a view of introducing their portraits.

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LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES CONINGHAM, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22 and 23 Victoria, Chapter 35, that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Charles Coningham, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's Worcester Regiment, deceased (who died on the 12th day of February, 1900, and whose Will was proved by Mrs. Anna Maria Frances Stoney, the Wife of the Reverend Francis Shirley Stoney, of the Vicarage, Waltham Cross, in the County of Hertford, Clerk in Holy Orders, the Sole Executrix therein named on the 6th day of June, 1900, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said Executrix at the Offices of the undersigned, her solicitors, on or before the 29th day of September, 1900.

AND NOTICE is hereby given that after that day the said Executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Charles Coningham, deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice, and that she will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim she shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1900.
ROBINS, HAY, WATERS & HAY,
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MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWARD ROBERT PREVOST WOODGATE K.C.M.G., C.B., deceased.

Pursuant to 22nd and 23rd Victoria, Cap. 35,

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of Major-General Sir Edward Robert Prevost Woodgate, K.C.M.G., C.B., late of the United Service Club, Pall Mall, London, deceased (who died at Mooi River, Natal, South Africa, on the 23rd day of March, 1900, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 30th day of June, 1900, by Lieutenant-Colonel Edward De Barry Barnett, of 32, Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, London, and George Nicholas Hardinge, of 17, Lower Berkeley Street, London, Esquire, two of the Executors therein named), are required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned, Francis and Johnson, on or before the 11th day of August, 1900, after which date the Executors will distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1900.
FRANCIS AND JOHNSON,
19, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.,
Solicitors for the said Executors.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING of the Members of this Society will be held at the Office, 18, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely.
RICHARD H. CLARK,
Secretary.

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FORCES.

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SOUTH AFRICA.

FROM South Africa there has been for some days an almost phenomenal dearth of news. We are aware that important, and we trust decisive, operations are in progress in the Orange River Colony to the South of Bethlehem, but since the capture of that important strategic point on the 7th inst., but little intelligence of the movements of columns has been allowed to come through. Meanwhile, around Pretoria the activity of the Boers has continued, and Lord Roberts has had to make counter-moves to rid his flanks and outposts of the numerous small commandoes that have been impinging on his lines at various points over a wide semi-circle extending from Bronkhorst Spruit in the east to the passes in the Megaliesberg Hills in the west. No further successful attacks have been delivered against the southern railway, and the security of the line to Natal has been assured—it is hoped—by the disposition of Sir Redvers Buller's divisions. Nevertheless, hoping against hope, the Boers continue the unequal struggle, with a pertinacity that would be admirable if it gave any promise of substantial advantage to their cause. In De Wet and Louis Botha the Boers possess undoubtedly two intrepid leaders and able strategists. The successes of the former against the railway, the convoys, and the detached posts in the Orange River Colony have been striking episodes in the war, and the recent series of simultaneous attacks by the latter on

Lord Roberts's front and flanks round Pretoria merits approving recognition.

The reverse suffered on the 11th inst. by the small British force at Nital's Nek, or Mosilikatze's Nek, as it is also called, was an unfortunate occurrence. The valour of the troops themselves on the occasion left nothing to be desired. Not so the dispositions of the force, so far as the accounts enable us to judge. The place to be held was an important one on the Rustenberg road, where it crosses the Crocodile River. The force detailed to hold it consisted of five companies of the 2nd Batn. Lincolnshire Regiment, one squadron Scots Greys, and two guns of O Battery, R.H.A. The Lincolns had reached the nek at dusk on the evening before, and at dawn they were apparently surprised by the Boers, who had crept within point-blank range and poured in a withering fire from commanding points. Before the day closed three companies of the Lincolns, having expended their ammunition, were overwhelmed and forced to surrender, losing heavily. At the same time reinforcements must have been close at hand, having left Pretoria, only twenty miles off, earlier in the day. This reverse seems to have been due to neglect to take up and entrench a position on the commanding ground, which was left to the enemy to occupy, and to the scattering of the little force, part of which camped within the pass and part some way south of it. There appears also to have been complete ignorance of the proximity of the Boers, who on their part knew all the movements of the British, and there was evidently an insufficient reserve of ammunition for the garrison of a detached post.

The 11th inst. was marked by simultaneous attacks from east, north, and west on the British posts round Pretoria. On the east Louis Botha attempted to force the position held by General Hutton, who, reinforced by Colonel Mahon, assumed the offensive and drove the enemy from their own positions. The outposts of the 7th Dragoon Guards were assailed six miles to the north-east, near Derdepoot, and driven in, fighting, upon their supports. In the Megaliesberg Hills, twenty miles to the west, the British garrison of Nital's Nek was defeated. A successful engagement was fought near Krugersdorp, thirty-five miles to the south-west, by General Smith-Dorrien, who inflicted heavy loss on the Boers. On the same day there were unsuccessful attempts made to destroy the Natal railway near Paardekraal, south-east of Standerton, and near Vlakklaagte Station south-east of Heidelberg. About the same time Lord Dundonald, near Vilpoort, captured the laager of the force that had destroyed Leeuwspruit Bridge a few days before, and had torn up the line.

On the 13th General Clery, whose headquarters were near Greylingstad, was engaged in a smart action near Platkop, and drove the Boers from their kopjes, and General Baden-

Powell's Australian Bushmen defeated a party of the enemy near Rustenburg. After these affairs, as the enemy showed a disposition to mass their forces across Lord Roberts's front along the Magaliesberg Hills, he detached a force on Monday to clear his front, when they vacated their positions without firing a shot. The force employed was a new brigade with mounted infantry and guns formed for General Ian Hamilton, whose return to duty will be hailed with general satisfaction. Hamilton advanced to Waterval without opposition, and continued his march on Tuesday to Hamanskraal, twenty-six miles north of Pretoria on the Pieterburg railway. While the enemy eluded Hamilton's column on Monday, they made repeated and determined attacks on General Pole-Carew's position and on the left of the British advanced line covering Pretoria, but were repulsed with loss. By this forward movement the enemy have been pushed back, and the commandoes of Botha and Delarey have been separated. For the further clearing of Lord Roberts's left rear, Lord Methuen and Smith-Dorrien have advanced towards Rustenburg from Krugersdorp, but similar tactics to those we have recorded will no doubt be continued by the enemy until a serious move against the Delagoa Bay railway, threatening Botha's rear, is set on foot, or an advance in force is made eastwards from Pretoria.

The encircling movement round Fouriesburg received on Monday a disappointing check in the escape of 1,500 Boers, with five guns, through the cordon formed by Generals Hunter and Rundle south-west of Bethlehem. When last heard of they were making for Lindley, closely followed by Paget's and Broadwood's Brigades. There is some satisfaction in the fact that they did not break through the southern cordon which Sir Leslie Rundle and Brabant have, hitherto so successfully, been gradually drawing closer towards Fouriesburg, where Mr. Steyn and his burghers stand at bay, in an area surrounded by mountains approachable by five passes, of which two only, Wit Nek to the west, and Commando Nek to the south, are as yet commanded by the British. On the 11th inst. Rundle marched eastward towards Witkop, from Biddulphsberg north of Senekal, meeting with no opposition beyond some sniping. Excellent service was performed on the occasion by the scouts under Captain Driscoll, who himself is reported to have captured four armed burghers single-handed, and to have brought them into camp. On Sunday the column reached Rooikrantz and blocked the exit against a body of the enemy attempting to break out. Rundle was then about sixteen miles west of Fouriesburg where, as well as at Retief's Nek, and Slabert's Nek, further north, the Boers are supposed to hold strong defensive positions. Of the movements of Clements', Paget's, and Hunter's columns, since the capture of Bethlehem on the 7th inst., there has been no intelligence, nor of the progress of the force reported on the 13th to be moving up Van

Reenen's Pass from Natal. It is perhaps not surprising that in some quarters a feeling of impatience is arising as week after week passes and so little apparent progress is made in the Orange River Colony. Possibly if more information were vouchsafed from the front the undoubted difficulties that surround the operations would be more thoroughly appreciated. The general situation in the theatre of war cannot be called unsatisfactory from a military standpoint, but the facts that, after nearly ten months of hostilities and with some 200,000 troops in the field, we have not yet broken down all opposition in the Orange River Colony now some time annexed, and that the greater part of the Transvaal still remains unconquered, are both surprising and disappointing. Against the strategy and leadership of Lord Roberts no dissentient word can be said, the whole Continental Press is in accord in giving praise to him, but opinions are frequently and plainly expressed both locally and at home, to the effect that rebellion and treachery have been too leniently dealt with, and that the prolongation of the war may be ascribed to an over-lenient policy which our Dutch enemies quite misunderstand, thoroughly despise, and turn on every occasion to their own account. This is where the mistake has been all through, and it is rather amusing to find Continental journals saying so freely. As they hold, war is war, and a campaign conducted on the lines which are being pursued in South Africa must prove disappointing as it gives no one a fair chance and is not even kind to the enemy.

COMMON SENSE IN WAR-MAKING.

ONE general rule which must be observed in moving troops in a mountainous country is to avoid 'small detachments' such as could not maintain themselves in the valley when they might be exposed to attack." That simple common-sense principle was laid down by the Duke of Wellington in reference to troop-leading in such countries as the Pyrenees — and it is of universal application. The neglect of it in any mountainous country accounts for "untoward incidents" which have occurred in South Africa — the capture of small detachments and guns by bodies of the enemy, who thrust themselves in between such detachments and the columns of the army around them. Wellington was explaining to Lord de Ros his reasons for disagreeing with the general opinion that the conduct of military operations in a mountainous country presented much greater difficulties than it did in a plain: "At first no doubt," said he, "this is the case, but, when once you become accustomed to it and acquainted with the country, I consider it easier to direct the movements of troops in mountains than in the plains."

One of the strangest features about these incidents has been the escape of the adventurous and successful bands with their prisoners and guns out of the invaders' grasp amid the great host all around—ten to one at least. The news of the disaster is carried to headquarters not twenty miles away; a column starts at once to overwhelm the daring Dutchmen and release the prisoners. Seldom, or never, do they succeed in overtaking the enemy, and the guns are carried off as if they were feathers. There are excuses, of course. White flags flagitiously displayed, false information given by deceitful informers, and want of ammunition. Heaven forbid that we should say or hint one word in disparagement of the soldiers of the Queen. They go where they are ordered. They stand where they are

placed. Even the Colonial troopers, Bushmen and others, who have won the highest praise from Lord Roberts, have sometimes made mistakes and have got into scrapes, though they have been held up as patterns of what mounted infantry and light cavalry ought to be—but, all said and done, there has been in no war with the details of which we are acquainted so many strange captures of men and guns, from the Elandslaagte action outside Ladysmith to the loss of two guns and the surrender of the Scots Greys and Lincolns within twenty miles of Lord Roberts' headquarters the other day, as there has been in the present campaign. In every instance there has been a final want of ammunition mentioned as a cause of final submission. It cannot be easily understood how detachments of three arms some 1,000 strong should be placed in the positions the Duke of Wellington condemned without reserves of ammunition. No one pretends that Boers are invisible, though they take to cover kindly while our troops are clad in grasshopper colour, and no amount of "slimness" will enable columns of men on foot or horseback to conceal themselves or their guns and baggage on the march. Anyway it is plainly demonstrated that detachments in mountainous countries should not be small and isolated, and that the Duke of Wellington's rule is as sound in South Africa as it was in Spain.

Army Notes.

The teeming millions of China, headed by Boxer reactionaries and revolted Imperial troops, have thrown down the gauntlet to Europe. Notwithstanding statements to the contrary emanating from doubtful Chinese sources, both the diplomatic world and the general public have been forced to believe that Peking, on or about the 8th inst., was the scene of a colossal crime for which a parallel must be sought in the tragedies of Pagan Rome. The European and American Ministers, with their staffs, their wives and children, the guards of their legations, and a mixed company of missionaries and others, enclosed within the walls of the British Legation, surrounded by infuriated mobs, and cut off from the outer world beyond all hope of relief, were, it is reported, ruthlessly slaughtered after an heroic and desperate resistance, of which perhaps no trustworthy details may ever reach us, the probability being, if the deed has in reality been committed, that not a soul has escaped to tell the tale. The event is one of such appalling magnitude, both from its intrinsic horror and the momentous consequences of which it may be the precursor, that for the time it eclipses all other matters. Meanwhile the work of retribution has already made substantial progress, for on Saturday the 14th inst., the important city of Tien-tsin was stormed and captured, after very heavy fighting, by the allied forces. This punitive work must continue, at all sacrifices, until the outraged nations have proved their power to avenge their slain Ministers, and Peking has met its just doom. There is no disguising that.

History is moving like a cyclone. Since this time last year the world has been unlearning by experience what it learned by theory. The process, which began in South Africa, is being carried on in the Far East with consequences so vast that at present we can only see the shadow of them. For two generations at least belief in the power of Russia has lain like a nightmare on Europe and Asia: to-day it is called in question by the Chinese! Could the irony of events go further? Russia was inaccessible, we were told; her land frontier was easily defended; her Transcontinental railway was to effect a peaceful revolution in Asia; her naval and military strength were equal to the demands of Empire. These claims will now have to be established. Russia and the world reckoned without the Chinese, who have been goaded to madness by the encroachments of their

northern neighbour. Is it likely that a proud people, such as the Chinese have always been, forget the manner in which they were robbed of Saghalien, the Amur Valley, Manchuria, and other territories incorporated within the Czar's dominions? Is it likely they forget that Russia compared to them is a new power? Not more than a century ago they were able to impose terms on her at Kainardji. About the same time she was only saved from the horrors of invasion by the death of Nadir Shah. For hundreds of years she lay prostrate under the yoke of Tartar princes. To-day the Chinese are thinking only of revenge; to-morrow, being a practical people, they will think of other things, amongst others the need of territory for their surplus population. The position of Russia is very critical. She is thousands of miles from her base. The most flourishing of her Siberian provinces does not supply more than enough food for its own population. The Transcontinental line beyond Lake Baikal is practically useless for the rapid transport of soldiers, and water communication is impossible. It should be remembered that the finest railway system in the world will sometimes break down under the pressure of a great war; what then can be expected of the single line of rails which is called the Transcontinental Railway. A few months ago to point out these facts was to invite ridicule. The world has moved since then, and we seem to be on the eve of one of the mightiest upheavals in history.

It is pleasant to turn from the contemplation of Peking and its desolate legations to Ashanti, and to record the timely relief of beleaguered Kumasi, as reported by a Reuter's telegram from Fumsu. True to his promise, and overcoming enormous difficulties due to climate, floods, and want of carriers, Colonel Willcocks on Sunday reached the place and joined hands with the little garrison. The greatest credit is due to Colonel Willcocks for his successful conduct of this affair, as well as to his gallant Colonial troops. It is perhaps vain to hope that even with the reoccupation of Kumasi, resistance will cease, or that the revolted tribes will return to their allegiance without more decided defeat, but it is satisfactory to know that once again a British force has fought its way to Kumasi. This time the work has been done by black troops only, led by a body of plucky officers who well deserve the recognition they will in due course receive at the hands of their Sovereign.

When the Volunteers Bill emerges from the House of Commons it will be something like the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet omitted. The gist of the Bill has been destroyed by Mr. Wyndham's promise to withdraw the sub-section under which special service corps were to be formed of men willing to give service abroad if called upon. We have before expressed doubts as to whether any great number of our civilian soldiers would take this liability upon themselves, but the experiment was well worth trying, and as this portion of the Bill was purely permissive it could, we think, have done no harm to the Volunteer movement. We regret, therefore, that Mr. Wyndham should have withdrawn the proposal in face of the opposition which it met with from the older and more conservative body of Volunteers who take alarm at any proposal to tamper with the constitution of the force. Lord Lansdowne assured us during the passage of the Bill through the Upper Chamber that the proposal met with the approval of the majority of commanding officers of Volunteers, and we quite fail to see that any new facts were brought out in the debate on the Bill in the House of Commons on Wednesday to cause the War Office to go back on its original proposal. Mr. Wyndham gave an instance of the inconvenience of waiting till war actually broke out before seeking to learn what men were willing to go to the front and what men were not. During the application of the necessary tests of the men who volunteered to go out to South Africa last year, the Volunteers had to shoot ankle deep in slush, or lying down on the snow in the fading light of a winter afternoon. It was to guard against the recurrence of such things as this rather than to build up a second reserve for the Regulars that the War Office laid the proposal they have now abandoned before Parliament, and we cannot agree with Mr. Arnold Forster and

others who took part in the debate on Wednesday that such a reform should wait the consideration of the question of Army reorganisation as a whole. However, we quite recognise that the Government cannot set aside its promise to amend the Bill in the direction indicated when it comes to be considered in committee. Nor would we wish to see the Bill dropped altogether, the alteration it makes in the conditions upon which the Volunteers may be called to arms making it well worth having.

"A General Officer," who asks "why Lord Roberts makes such changes in the commands and in the composition of brigades, and even of divisions," is informed that we do not understand the reasons for the action which our correspondent seems to deprecate, but that it would be safe, we think, to assume they are good, however mysterious they may appear from this distance to be. It is not easy to explain the disappearance of some names of officers, and even of divisions, in the records of the operations connected with the arrangements for circumventing the enemy, by no means of happy memory. Readers of *Blackwood*—may their number never diminish!—may recollect an article, last April, dealing with "the settlement" of the conquered territories on the certainty that with the occupation of Bloemfontein and Pretoria the war was practically over, but now, in the middle of the fourth month since Cronje's surrender, every day's paper has its budget of war news—of attacks on the positions of the British in the occupied country, of active operations against our communications, of losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners, accompanied by those distressing casualty lists from the field and from the hospitals. It was predicted that the Boer commandoes would be deprived of mobility when winter came and the veldt grasses were no longer available for their ponies, but it is not so. *Et pur se muove*. They are "entrapped," "netted," and "in desperate straits," and slip through the entanglements rejoicing, and the Colonial papers and ferocious correspondents demand rigorous measures, and hoot at the milk and water leniency of the authorities in dealing with the rebels, which encourages the Boers to fight. The forward move, "after a considerable period of apparent inaction," Lord Roberts is making towards Machadodorp has commenced, and Ian Hamilton's column has reached Waterval, fifteen miles from Pretoria. "It's a far cry to Loch Awe" still. The liveliness of the enemy was attested last Monday by the attack on Pole-Carew and Hutton, and the *Times* observes that "there was not much to choose between their losses and our own" on the occasion, when, according to Lord Roberts, the Boers "suffered severely." We must clothe our souls in patience and our bodies in steel, and wait for the bitter end of a war which will not bring peace to South Africa. Then perhaps Carrington will emerge from the interior, and the country will learn what despatches did not make public about other leaders in the war, who are charged with the responsibility of fathering another reorganisation of the British Army.

The homeward flight of "birds of Paradise" has been now for some little time in progress, and the Cape Colony and Natal have seen with regret—especially the hotel keepers—many of the fair objects of Mr. Treves's denunciation preening their feathers for the shores they left intent on benevolent enterprise and novel experiences a few months ago. It would be ungallant after all to deny that they were hailed with gratitude generally and were as useful as they were ornamental. In time to come the immense volume of sympathy with suffering and unostentatious self-sacrifice on the part of these sisters of charity will be appreciated. Even in Miss Nightingale's days the medical officers did not shower blessings on the lady nurses—the patients did. Amen.

The patriotism of the citizens of London in equipping and putting into the field a complete corps of Volunteers—artillery, mounted infantry and infantry—for active service in South Africa has been acknowledged in a way which all ranks of the Army and the Volunteers will readily acknowledge to be appropriate and well-

timed. The Duke of York was on Tuesday last gazetted as Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regiment. His Royal Highness's appointment, we are requested to say, is due to a desire on the part of the Queen that the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London should be brought to feel how sensible Her Majesty is of the great services they have rendered to the Army, the Volunteer force, and the Empire. Her Majesty has been much impressed by the excellent reports furnished by Lord Roberts of the gallant and soldierly behaviour on every occasion by all ranks of the City Imperial Volunteers, who have so well maintained the credit of the British Army in South Africa. The Queen is fully alive to the important part which the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London have played in a moment of war emergency, and it is her Majesty's earnest hope that the Royal Fusiliers, the City Imperial Volunteers, and the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London will accept his Royal Highness's appointment as proof of her recognition of the heroism of brave men who have gone into the field actuated by a most praiseworthy desire to do their duty, and have thus enabled the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to launch successfully a new feature in the chain of national defence which is calculated to produce such important results in the future. The Duke of York's appointment to the Royal Fusiliers will be the more acceptable, inasmuch as it marks his first connection with a British Line regiment. His Royal Highness is colonel of a corps of Bengal Lancers, of the 3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regiment, of the Suffolk Yeomanry, and of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery and 5th V.B. Hampshire Regiment, but up to the present time he has held no commission in a regiment of the Line. In future it will be his privilege to appear in the uniform of the Royal Fusiliers, and it cannot fail to bring satisfaction to the Corporation of the City of London to know that it was due to a Lord Mayor that the question of his association with the Royal Fusiliers first arose.

The officers called back to regimental employment from the Reserve have a grievance, which Major Hermon-Hodge, M.P., has been engaged for some weeks past in bringing to the notice of the War Office. There are two classes of Reserve officers, let it be understood. First, those who have retired with a gratuity of from £1,200 to £2,000, according to length of service up to twenty years, and secondly, those who have retired on a pension of varying amount according to length of service, of over twenty years. It may reasonably be considered that the officers who retired on a gratuity received a capitalised pension. Officers in this category re-called for duty receive, very properly, the Army pay of any appointment, regimental or otherwise, the duties of which they are ordered to perform, without deductions being made. Not so officers who have retired on a pension after twenty years' service. They are docked the whole of such pension, not a part of it, like those holding civil employment under the Government. To take a case. A major who has retired on the pension of £200 a year loses his pension, but receives 16s. a day pay, or £292 a year. The Government thus gets his services for £92 a year, regardless of the expense to which he will be put if, as is most probable, he is a married man with a family and fixed abode. The case of an officer who has longer service and is in receipt of £250 a year is even harder, for his services will cost the Government £42 a year only, and so on. The officer who has received his gratuity of £2,000 draws the same amount of pay, £292 a year, in addition to the interest on his £2,000. He is thus in a better position than one who with longer service has been awarded a pension of £200. This Major Hermon-Hodge holds to be wrong.

In order to elicit a proper explanation the Under-Secretary of State for War was approached and three questions were put to him on the subject, viz.:—"Why Reserve officers entitled to pensions are deprived of them during their present service, while no deductions are made in the case of officers who have received a gratuity; whether the Reserve officers are receiving the full allowances of their rank; and whether such

officers as have been deprived of their pensions will be entitled to them as a matter of right on the conclusion of their present service." The official reply to these questions is of so much interest to many officers that we cannot do better than give it in full. Retired pay, it is held, "is not granted to officers solely as a reward for work done: it is also a retaining fee, and is coupled with a liability to return to service. If an officer of military age refuses to return to service when summoned his retired pay may be stopped as a punishment. That being so, the rule is, exactly as in the case of half-pay, that the lower rate of pay drops when the full rate begins. An officer is not allowed to draw full pay and retired pay at the same time any more than he is allowed to draw full pay and half-pay simultaneously. Turning to the case of the officer who retires with a gratuity, his gratuity is regarded as a capitalised retired pay. He compounds for an annual rate of retired pay by accepting a gratuity. Therefore the rule was that when he came back to full pay, the actuarial annual value of his gratuity should be deducted from his full pay. The Secretary of State has changed that rule for two reasons. In the first place, actuarial annual value of the gratuity is always much less than the retired pay given for the same service. But the more practical point is that the gratuity was actually given as a lump sum, and is not, as a rule, in the officer's possession when he is called upon to return to service, so that a deduction from full pay would in that case be a real hardship to the officer. The Secretary of State took a favourable view of those cases, and discontinued the deduction." As regards the other question raised, it is explained that "every officer recalled to service gets his allowances unless he receives consolidated pay, which includes allowances; and every officer who passed from retired pay to full pay when called out will return to retired pay when the emergency is past."

No reasoning could very well be more unsound, having regard to previous decisions dealing with the same class of public servants holding civil employment under the Government. It is tantamount to an admission that the officers whose complaint Major Hermon-Hodge has so ably represented are justified in their protest. Indeed, it would be impossible for the War Office to defend its action, so long as a certain return issued annually is rendered necessary. No one, of course, wishes to injure the officers who have taken their gratuities, but as those who have qualified for pensions are only called up on an emergency, it does seem monstrously unfair to treat them in the way they have been treated in the present crisis. At the same time it is right it should be known that at the War Office the injustice is more or less admitted. That department has to make the best it can of a bad case; but the Treasury is not to be persuaded that there is any hardship. These matters do not affect the pockets of Downing Street officials; it is only retired officers of the Army who suffer, and, despite the promise made when the purchase system was abolished that no officer should be worse off under new warrants, it is only too evident that one large section is, viz., the retired field officer brought back to employment from the Reserve after twenty years' service.

We could have no stronger proof of the effect of past neglect on the Militia than the statements of Lord Lansdowne himself in the House of Lords the other day in reply to Lord Wemyss. The noble Earl desired information on three heads—(1) To what extent the Militia is below its establishment at the present time; (2) of those serving, how many so-called Militiamen are serving in Great Britain, and of these how many are below twenty and eighteen years of age; (3) what force of Militia infantry, deducting Militiamen under twenty years of age, and making an average allowance for casualties and absentees, could at the present time be put in the field for the home defence of the United Kingdom? Lord Lansdowne, who, by the bye, can scarcely be held responsible for the state of things we find existing, did not attempt to make them better than they are. Excluding the permanent staff he gave the figures as follows:—The establishment is 124,273. The number of men now serving in the Militia is 91,824, but in addition to those there are about

12,000 Militia Reservists who are serving with the Line. Including the Militia Reservists the deficiency is thus 20,000, and excluding them 32,000. Of the Militia serving at home there are in Great Britain 57,000, and in Ireland 13,000. Of the 57,000 serving in Great Britain there are under the age of twenty 21,000, of whom 5,000 are under the age of eighteen. Of the 13,000 in Ireland 5,500 are under twenty, and of those 1,400 are under eighteen. The infantry Militia in the United Kingdom numbers 54,000, of whom 22,000 are under the age of twenty. About 22,700 represents the normal deduction to be made on account of sickness. When it is considered what the Militia is, and how important a part it plays in our system of defence, it will be seen how necessary it is for it to be placed on a better basis. The figures given by Lord Lansdowne are convincing arguments in favour of reform. Having regard to the lamentable inadequacy of our Army, there is no excuse for the past neglect of the Militia by successive Ministers for War, for it has placed the interests of the whole Empire in jeopardy. It may be said that the 91,000 men are always available for service. But how can they be—clothed and equipped as they are, and devoid of all administrative organisation in the shape of transport and supply services. Lord Lansdowne has promised that the reforms which he has in contemplation for the improvement of the force shall not be delayed. They ought not to be, for the question of Militia efficiency is one of the most pressing with which the War Office has to deal at the present time. The force is now wholly embodied. With a war in South Africa on our hands, and a serious difficulty facing us in the Far East, even the officials of the Treasury must have been brought to recognise how dangerous the policy is which their department has been satisfied for years past to pursue.

Mr. Hales, who comes to us from the United States by way of Australia, is one of the most brilliant newspaper correspondents at the front. Unfortunately he is not equally reliable. He is not a good prophet, and his estimate of the British soldier differs from that of all others entitled to give an opinion. When his sympathies and his knowledge go hand in hand, however, he generally succeeds in saying something worth hearing. His latest letter to the *Daily News* is a case in point. While exaggerating the shortcomings of the transport service in South Africa, he suggests a reform which the War Office would do well to consider. Over and over again General French, and other leaders of cavalry and mounted infantry, have had the fruits of their most brilliant movements snatched from their grasp by the failure of the transport, Mr. Hales says that the ox-waggon is to blame, and few will differ from him. Substitute for it the pack-horse of the Australian bushman, and the problem of securing the utmost mobility of mounted troops is solved. In other words, the wandering population of the "never-never" country have learned a lesson in peace, time which disaster after disaster in South Africa has not taught our military authorities at some or at the front. Australia, perhaps, presents greater difficulties to the traveller than any other country inhabited by white men. Hence her miners, shearers, and stock-riders, who, of necessity, are continually on the move, are past masters in the art of covering vast distances rapidly and effectively. "Each man provides himself with two useful horses, both broken in to saddle and to pack-saddle." One carries himself and his blankets, or a weight of about thirteen stone; the other carries his rations, which, with the pack-saddle, weighs about 196 pounds. Each horse, therefore, bears a similar burden. A bushman so equipped can go almost anywhere, riding one horse and leading the other. Such a system, adapted to military conditions, would be invaluable in war. Not only could cavalry take up admirable positions, and hold them until the arrival of heavy convoys, but flanking movements could be made on a magnificent scale. To be successful in these days an army must possess mobility; to secure mobility, the pack-horse is a more effective agent than the slow-moving ox-waggon. General French and other cavalry leaders will have much to say on the subject when they return to England, if what we hear in private letters from the front is true.

Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons on Tuesday announced the names of the two additional members of the South African Hospitals Commission. The Ministers have induced Sir David Richmond and Lieut.-Colonel F. Harrison, Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps, to accept the responsibility of assisting Lord Justice Romer in investigating the charges of maladministration. The selection cannot fail to meet with approval. Sir David Richmond is Lord Provost of Glasgow and a business man of practical common sense, who knows well what is wanted in order to meet the requirements of an up-to-date medical organisation. Lieut.-Colonel Harrison is not only general manager of the London and North-Western Railway Company—admittedly one of the best-managed lines of railway in the world—but also a valued member of the Army Railway Committee. Both the new Commissioners have, therefore, every recommendation that the most exacting of critics could demand, and they cannot fail to bring to bear on the issues to be determined that sound and dispassionate judgment which is so essential to cause the public to regard the efforts of the Commissioners as a serious endeavour to ascertain the truth. Colonel Harrison has the special qualification of long and intimate knowledge of railway administration. He will, therefore, be in position to weigh more carefully all the evidence which may be forthcoming under this head. The War Office ought to be thankful to those Members of Parliament who objected in the first instance to the constitution of the Commission. As at first proposed the Commission would simply have been ludicrous, for a report handed in by a body so constituted could not possibly have been regarded seriously by any one. The presence at the table of Sir David Richmond and Colonel Harrison will make all the difference. We should have preferred, we confess, to have seen one important change made by the Government, and it is difficult to understand how those responsible can have been so ill-advised as not to have seen the desirability of bowing to the judgment of the House; but they have not. An ineffectual attempt made on Tuesday to raise the general question by a motion for adjournment was frustrated, the Speaker having ruled that debate, if such was to be allowed, would require to be restricted to a discussion on the merits of the two newly-elected Commissioners, as to whose capacity there can be and was no doubt. The Government once again went out of its way to do the wrong thing in the wrong way. We, however, can only hope that in the end all may come well. Two gentlemen of the position and known ability of Sir David Richmond and Colonel Harrison are not

likely to allow themselves to be carried away by any extraneous matters which it may be sought to introduce into the inquiry, and so long as they do their duty, as they are certain to do, conscientiously, there is nothing to fear as to the ultimate result of their investigation, in which all classes of the community are naturally interested, bearing as it does, so directly on the general well-being of the Army. It is expected that the Commission will take evidence in this country before leaving for South Africa. The Director General of the Army Medical Department will almost certainly be called, and it is probable that some of the patients who passed through the hospitals in Bloemfontein in April and May, and are now in this country, will be examined.

THE Lord Mayor has received a telegram from the commandant of the City Imperial Volunteers stating that the battalion is in garrison at Heilbron.

An examination of officers who are candidates for admission to the Staff College is to be held at the University of London, South Kensington, on the 1st prox. and eight following week days.

LETTERS for officers and men serving with the Chinese Expeditionary Force under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee should be addressed "China Field Force, *via* Hong Kong."

OFFICERS invalided in consequence of active service in the field, will in future be allowed travelling expenses to their homes in the United Kingdom, and from their homes to the stations at which they rejoin for duty.

THE Curragh District Athletic Meeting will be held on the 30th inst. The open events are:—Quarter-mile race (Army Challenge Cup), open to Regulars only. One mile race. Three miles race, open to all troops quartered in Ireland.

GEN. SIR A. G. MONTGOMERY MOORE, Commanding at Aldershot, has notified that the whole of the stoppages of men admitted to hospital through the effects of the heat on the occasion of the field day on June 11, are, by order of the War Office, to be remitted.

A CORRESPONDENT at Fauresmith writes:—On June 16 a picked team of the Denbighshire Yeomanry had a friendly shooting match with a picked team of the Jagersfontein Rifle Club, the Yeomanry winning easily by 20 points. The utmost good nature prevailed, the burghers thoroughly appreciating their opportunity of once again handling their Mausers.

THERE will be an experimental mobilization of troops on a considerable scale in defence of the Thames from Aug. 1 to 10. The barracks at Chatham, the School of Military Engineering, and the Royal Engineer works will be virtually closed during that period, and Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Fraser, the general officer commanding the Thames District, and the staff will be temporarily transferred with the headquarters to Chattenden, on the opposite shore of the River Medway.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' FAMILIES.—Col. Gildea, chairman and treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, writes that he is receiving numerous inquiries as to whether or not the organisation will be able to render assistance to the wives and families of men serving in China and Ashanti. "The association," he says, "is not solely a war fund, but exists, and has existed over fifteen years, for the relief of the wives and families of all soldiers and sailors, without any distinction, and irrespective of the part of the world in which they may be serving. Our ordinary income enables us to meet the demands on our fund in time of peace, but we look with confidence to the public to supply what is necessary to carry on our work in time of war."

A FIGHTING REGIMENT.—A correspondent writes:—"Among the Indian regiments under orders for China is the 20th Punjab Infantry, which was actively engaged at the taking of the Taku Forts in 1860, and was the first corps, French or English, to enter Peking and to plant the British colours on its walls. Since then it has been to Cairo (1882), to Herat (1884), and has served with distinction in nearly every campaign on the North-west Frontier of India, including Ambela, where it lost one-third of its numbers in killed and wounded, and though the Pathan or Afridi element has always preponderated in its ranks it did not have a single desertion. With the exception, perhaps, of the 2nd Gurkhas and the Guide Corps, no Indian regiment has a better fighting record since it was raised in 1837 than the 20th Punjab Infantry, and in mountain warfare it yields to none."

PREVENTION OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—For greater security have the Drainage and Water Supply of your Town and Country or temporary Residence examined and certified by The Sanitary Engineering Company (H. Carter, C.E., Manager), 65, Victoria Street, Westminster.—Fees quoted on receipt of full particulars. Established 23 years. Telegrams: "Sanitation, London."

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the World of Bottled Brandy.

Army Personal.

The Queen held a private investiture at Windsor Castle on Saturday last. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of York, proceeded to the Green Drawing Room at 3.30 o'clock. Those decorated included:—

THE ORDER OF THE THISTLE.

Col. the Marquis of Zetland, 1st North York Volunteer Artillery.

K.C.B.'s.

Major-Gen. Thomas Fraser, R.E., Commanding Thames District.

Major-Gen. Frederick Maurice, R.A., Commanding Woolwich District.

Gen. Alexander George Montgomery Moore, Colonel 18th Hussars, Commanding Aldershot District.

C.I.E.'s.

Lieut.-Col. M. J. Meade, I.S.C.

Lieut.-Col. A. M. Crofts, I.M.S.

Lord Wolseley visited the Queen at Windsor Castle on the 13th inst., and remained to dinner. General Sir Henry Brackenbury, R.A., was her Majesty's guest on the night of the 12th inst.

The Queen on Wednesday afternoon, at Frogmore, conferred upon Captain E. B. Towse, 1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders, the decoration of the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery as follows:—On December 11, 1899, at the action of Magersfontein, Captain Towse was brought to notice by his commanding officer for his gallantry and devotion in assisting the late Colonel Downman, when mortally wounded, in the retirement, and endeavouring, when close up to the front of the firing line, to carry Colonel Downman on his back, but finding this impossible Captain Towse supported him till joined by Colour-Sergeant Nelson and Lance-Corporal Hodgson. On April 30, 1900, Captain Towse, with twelve men, took up a position on the top of Mount Thaba, far away from support. A force of about 150 Boers attempted to seize the plateau, neither party appearing to see the other until they were but 100 yards apart. Some of the Boers then got within forty yards of Captain Towse and his party, and called on him to surrender. He at once caused his men to open fire, and remained firing himself until severely wounded (both eyes shattered), succeeding in driving off the Boers. The gallantry of this officer in vigorously attacking the enemy (for he not only fired, but charged forward) saved the situation, notwithstanding the numerical superiority of the Boers. Mrs. Towse, wife of Captain Towse, who accompanied her husband, and led him in, had the honour of being presented to the Queen.

Her Majesty afterwards decorated Staff-Sergeant S. W. McConnell, Army Gymnastic Staff, with the medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field for his good services during the final pursuit and defeat of the Khalifa in the Soudan in November, 1899, for which he was brought to notice by the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army. Her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenberg was present with the Queen. Lord Lawrence, Lord-in-Waiting; Lieut.-Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, and Major-General Sir John McNeill, Equerry-in-Waiting, were in attendance.

In connection with Princess Christian's Homes of Rest for Discharged Soldiers and Sailors now in course of erection at Bisley, we are authorised to state that her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to endow two beds; the Duke and Duchess of York endow one bed for a soldier or sailor; Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein one bed for the King's Royal Rifles; and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Aribert of Anhalt a bed for a "green-jacket."

We are desired to contradict the statements which have been published as to the serious illness of Lord Roberts. No information has reached the War Office, we are assured, to give justification to these and other rumours, which have occasioned no little annoyance, and are absolutely devoid of all foundation.

The Mayor of Windsor has received a telegram from Lord Roberts with reference to the proposal of the corporation to confer upon him the

honorary freedom of the Royal Borough:—"I accept most gratefully the high honour proposed to be conferred on me.—Roberts."

Field-Marshal Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.B., arrived at Windsor Castle on the 13th inst., and was introduced to the Queen's presence by the Lord-in-Waiting, and received from her Majesty his bâton, and kissed hands.

General Sir Power Palmer, we understand, is almost certain to be confirmed in his appointment as Commander-in-Chief in India, the success with which he has discharged the duties since the death of General Sir William Lockhart marking him as an officer eminently fitted to occupy this important office at the present time. The Simla correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed the other day:—

"The selection of the staff and troops by Sir A. P. Palmer commands the full approval of the Army and the public. His practical management of affairs connected with the expedition strengthens his unquestionably great claims to be confirmed as commander-in-chief. The present arrangement under which, owing to the provisional nature of his appointment, he is excluded from the Viceroy's Executive Council is injurious to the interests of the Army. This exclusion is probably unknown to the public at home, who do not realise that Sir A. P. Palmer has no share in the deliberations of the Council under existing conditions, though military affairs of the highest importance may be under discussion. His confirmation in office can alone remove the disqualification under which the head of the Army in India now labours."

There is a report that General Sir Francis Grenfell has been selected for the command of the British troops in China. Our own information, however, is to the effect that the announcement is premature, as no appointment has been made.

A movement has been started in India under the patronage of the Viceroy to raise a memorial to the late General Sir William Lockhart.

The funeral of Lady Low, wife of General Sir Robert Low, took place at Poona on the 24th ult., and was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Lord Northcote was present at the cemetery with his personal staff. His Excellency placed a beautiful wreath on the grave as a token of their Excellencies' sympathy and esteem. The cortege left Magdala House at 5 p.m., the coffin being placed on a gun carriage. Brigadier-Generals Barlow and Blakesley, Colonels Proudfoot, Dobbs, Grant, Lloyd and Major Bowers of the District Staff acted as pallbearers. Sir Robert Low, supported on either hand by the Misses Low, and followed by Captain and Mrs. Low and Major Stanton, were the chief mourners. On reaching the cemetery the coffin was carried on the shoulders of six sergeants of the 1st Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry to the grave. The Lord Bishop of Bombay met the coffin at the gate headed by a procession, and read the burial service, at the close of which wreaths were laid on the coffin.

Lieut.-General Sir George White, V.C., as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar, paid an official visit on Tuesday to General Bouza,

the Governor of Algeiras. His Excellency was received at the landing stage by a guard of honour of Cazadores from Tarifa, with their colours and regimental band, which played the British National Anthem. Sir George White afterwards drove to General Bouza's residence, where a guard of honour of mounted infantry received him. He was subsequently entertained at luncheon by General Bouza, who proposed the toasts of "The Queen-Regent of Spain," "Queen Victoria," and "The Hero of Ladysmith." The Governor of Gibraltar replied by drinking to the healths of the Queen-Regent, General Bouza, and the officers of the Spanish Army. Sir George White met with an enthusiastic reception, both on his arrival and departure, salutes being fired from the Spanish fort.

Lieut.-General Sir Alfred Gaselee and the Headquarters Staff of the China Field Force arrived at Hong Kong on Sunday last in the *Zibenghla* from Calcutta, and have since reached Taku.

Lord Hopetoun, who has been appointed Governor-General of the New Australian Commonwealth, wishes it to be known that, so far as circumstances permit, he has made all his arrangements in regard to his staff.

Major-General the Hon. R. A. J. Talbot, C.B., commanding the British troops in Egypt, left Cairo on Wednesday for England on leave of absence, Major-General R. B. Lane, C.B., commanding the garrison at Alexandria, officiating for him in his absence.

Major-General F. G. Berkeley will be placed on the retired list from to-day on completion of seven years of non-employment.

Major-General F. T. Lloyd, C.B., R.A., will be placed on the supernumerary list on Saturday next on reaching the limit of age.

Brigadier-General G. Henry, R.E., officiates as Quartermaster-General in India, vice Lieut.-General Sir A. Gaselee.

Brigadier-General G. H. C. Dyce, C.B., I.S.C., from the command at Allahabad, goes to Bengal headquarters to act as D.A.G. on the staff of Sir George Luck, vice Brigadier-General E. G. Barrow, proceeded on active service to China.

The name of Colonel C. J. Long, R.A., appears in the July "Army List" among the unemployed officers on the active list. This clearly is an error, as letters from South Africa state that this popular officer had quite recovered from his wounds, and was employed as Commandant of the Rest Camp and Convalescent Depot at Bloemfontein.

Colonel J. Leach, R.A., lately in command of the R.H.A., Secunderabad, is now at Okehampton, where he has taken over the duties of the Artillery Practice Camp for the season. He has with him as his Staff: Chief Staff Officer, Captain R. F. Ruck-Keene, 111th Battery R.F.A., Newcastle-on-Tyne, lately arrived home from South Africa on promotion from T Battery, R.H.A.; Gunnery Instructor, Major E. H. Paterson, R.A., Chief Instructor Horse and Field Artillery branch at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness; Recording Officer, Captain J. C. G. A. Hankey, of No. 7 Depot R.F.A., Woolwich; Range Officers, 2nd Lieutenants N. P. R. Preston and D. Reynolds, 92nd Battery, R.F.A.; Medical Officer, Mr. J. A. Mearns.

Colonel F. Abbott, I.S.C., has taken over command of the Nagpore District.

Colonels E. D. F. Bignell, C. H. Des Vœux, and F. S. Gwatkin have taken up command of the Nusseerabad, Rawul Pindi and Fyzabad Districts as Colonels on the Staff.

It is officially announced in Dublin that "the Lord-Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint Colonel Neville F. F. Chamberlain, I.S.C., to be Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary in the room of Sir Andrew Reed, K.C.B., C.V.O., who has retired."

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Deputy-Commissary of Ordnance M. Spencer, A.O.D., has been transferred to a captaincy in the Royal Artillery (District Officer). He recently passed the final examination at the Artillery College, and is now appointed to the Army Ordnance Department.

Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Aylmer, having been placed on half-pay from command of the 16th Lancers, has been employed as a Camp Commandant on the Lines of Communication in South Africa.

Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Fletcher, late Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant of the Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice Colonel A. Fife, promoted to the position of Standard Bearer. Colonel Fletcher joined the corps May 16, 1892.

Lieut.-Colonel (Captain) A. H. Lee, R.A., Military Attaché at Washington, has been adopted as Unionist candidate for South Hants, vice Lieut.-General Sir Frederick FitzWygram, Bart., when the latter retires at the dissolution.

Lieut.-Colonel Eustace Balfour has temporarily withdrawn his resignation of the command of the London Scottish Rifles.

Major N. W. H. Du Boulay, R.F.A.; and Captains G. F. S. Napier, 2nd Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry; M. E. Willoughby, 2nd Bengal Lancers; E. H. Cole, 11th Bengal Lancers; C. H. Selwyn, 12th Bengal Cavalry; F. Tweddell, 28th Punjab Infantry; F. Rennick, 40th Pathans; and F. M. Edwards, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, have been selected to proceed to China on special service for duty at the Treaty Ports.

Major G. F. Ottley, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been appointed Recruiting Staff Officer (Class II.), London, vice Brevet-Major the Hon. C. E. Walsh, late Rifle Brigade, who retires on appointment as Chief Constable of Radnorshire.

Major T. King, late 49th Regiment, writes:—"Many years ago I was a cadet at the R.M.C., Sandhurst, with Lieut.-Colonel C. A. P. Burroughs, now commanding the West African Regiment on the Kumasi Expedition, and I can say that his old friends are very pleased to find him still to the fore. Colonel Burroughs was very unfortunate in getting his promotion slowly in the old 82nd Regiment, and more so as the age clause caught him as a Major. However, it must be a satisfaction to all who know him to see that his luck has turned, although rather late in the day, and we must only hope we may see his genial face safe home when he has finished his campaign. A better fellow it would be difficult to find."

Captain Ryder, a telegram from Rangoon says, who has been travelling in Yunnan with Major Manifold and Captain Davies, telegraphs, under date June 20, from Ta-Chien-Lu, that he and his companions proposed to make their way to Shanghai by way of the Yang-tze-Kiang, they evidently being unaware of the serious situation. Mr. Hobson, in charge of the Chinese Customs at Teng-Yueh, had, however, been requested to telegraph to them the safest route for them to take.

Captain E. H. Cole, 11th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed a D.A.A.G. on the Indian Establishment for five years.

Captain E. C. Thomas is to retain his appointment as Adjutant and Quartermaster of the Duke of York's School, Chelsea, until March, 1892.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

List in order of merit of gentlemen cadets who passed the qualifying examination in June for commissions in the cavalry and infantry:—

SENIOR DIVISION.

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Gent. Cadet G. L. Blair
Under Officer J. L. Lawson
Sen. Corpl. B. H. Leatham
Gent. Cadet M. J. D. Young
Sen. Corpl. A. K. Norris
Sen. Corpl. G. M. Paget

PASSED.

Corpl. C. E. Hunt
Gent. Cadet W. A. Waller
Sen. Corpl. G. N. Dyer
Gent. Cadet A. K. Hargreaves
Gent. Cadet S. H. Kershaw
Gent. Cadet A. Latham
Gent. Cadet J. F. C. Carter
Gent. Cadet R. F. White
Corpl. G. B. A. Rind
Gent. Cadet H. F. Somerville
Gent. Cadet G. C. C. Clarke
Corpl. R. W. Macdonald
Gent. Cadet G. B. Wahab
Und. Officer R. A. H. Robertson
Gent. Cadet W. R. Lovering
Gent. Cadet A. W. White
Under Officer B. Maclear
Corpl. J. C. Hathornthwaite
Gent. Cadet C. P. Woodward
Gent. Cadet A. Craufurd
Gent. Cadet J. P. Robinson
Corpl. H. R. H. Ireland
Sen. Corpl. L. Tunnard
Corpl. S. Phillips
Gent. Cadet J. A. Spencer
Corpl. A. F. Harper
Gent. Cadet C. C. Grieve
Sen. Corpl. H. C. Buller
Gent. Cadet B. Cruddas
Gent. Cadet H. J. N. Davis
Gent. Cadet S. B. Orton
Gent. Cadet V. F. Surrey
Gent. Cadet T. L. Craven
Gent. Cadet E. B. Meade-Waldo
Corpl. T. T. Oakes
Gent. Cadet F. T. P. Ebdon
Gent. Cadet F. F. I. Kinsman
Gent. Cadet H. C. Woods
Gent. Cadet C. H. Tyrell
Gent. Cadet W. N. Herbert
Gent. Cadet E. G. L. Thurlow
Corpl. S. H. Worrall
Under Officer Hon. C. M. B. Ponsonby
Gent. Cadet C. J. La Costa
Gent. Cadet M. H. Morgan
Gent. Cadet R. S. Cooke
Gent. Cadet A. F. Redfern
Gent. Cadet F. H. B. Wellesley
Gent. Cadet G. Airy
Gent. Cadet H. V. Hare
Under Officer C. R. M. Cator
Gent. Cadet H. F. F. Murray
Gent. Cadet E. F. F. Sartorius
Gent. Cadet G. T. Blewitt
Gent. Cadet A. Jemmett-Browne

JUNIOR DIVISION.

Gent. Cadet G. D. Ogilvie
Gent. Cadet E. F. K. Graham
Gent. Cadet W. R. B. Stacey
Gent. Cadet H. A. P. Little-dale
Gent. Cadet C. W. Johnstone-Smith
Gent. Cadet K. Forbes-Robertson
Corpl. E. C. Ross
Gent. Cadet C. B. Gannon
Gent. Cadet A. H. J. Ellis
Gent. Cadet W. A. Garstin
Gent. Cadet C. P. Graham
Gent. Cadet W. E. Nicol
Gent. Cadet D. V. Willoughby
Gent. Cadet J. H. Carruthers
Gent. Cadet D. H. Vanrenen
Gent. Cadet D. M. Field
Gent. Cadet P. D. C. Johnston
Gent. Cadet K. E. Anderson
Gent. Cadet A. D. Reid
Gent. Cadet J. F. Richardson
Gent. Cadet A. R. M. Roe
Gent. Cadet W. Bowden-Smith
Gent. Cadet L. G. Crosthwaite
Gent. Cadet R. C. Jackson
Gent. Cadet G. W. Browne
Corpl. C. H. Dale
Gent. Cadet G. B. Hobart
Gent. Cadet E. B. Chichester
Gent. Cadet E. C. Jury

Sen. Corpl. A. G. Tritton
Sen. Corpl. G. F. W. Anson
Gent. Cadet A. M. Brown
Corpl. C. H. Howell
Corpl. F. F. Hodgson

Gent. Cadet A. C. G. Besley
Sen. Corpl. B. O. Duff
Gent. Cadet F. G. Greenstreet
Gent. Cadet T. B. Traill
Gent. Cadet J. E. Munby
Gent. Cadet G. D. S. LeMessurier
Gent. Cadet J. H. Wilson
Gent. Cadet M. Knowles
Corpl. W. N. Dyves
Gent. Cadet F. W. Denny
Gent. Cadet R. D. Temple
Gent. Cadet B. McCargill
Gent. Cadet E. G. Skelton
Corpl. H. M. Alexander
Gent. Cadet G. M. Neilson
Gent. Cadet R. G. Stracey
Gent. Cadet F. D. R. Seaton
Sen. Corpl. P. Ashfield
Gent. Cadet R. C. Dickinson
Gent. Cadet C. C. Stapledon
Gent. Cadet C. L. D. H. Whitaker
Gent. Cadet G. Wynne-Finch
Gent. Cadet V. V. V. Sandiford
Corpl. M. H. S. Goodlife
Gent. Cadet G. S. Morley
Gent. Cadet G. B. G. Wood
Gent. Cadet A. Curell
Corpl. R. T. K. Auld
Gent. Cadet D. M. Patrickson
Gent. Cadet E. G. J. Byrne
Gent. Cadet R. Broadhurst-Hill
Corpl. G. F. Underwood
Gent. Cadet W. L. Hogg
Gent. Cadet H. C. H. O'Brien
Gent. Cadet J. L. P. Radcliffe
Gent. Cadet J. R. Minshall-Ford
Gent. Cadet J. W. J. Alves
Gent. Cadet R. W. V. Bruce
Corpl. T. U. C. Northland (Viscount)
Gent. Cadet G. J. G. G. Cumine
Sen. Corpl. T. C. Gurney
Sen. Corpl. C. J. Stephen
Gent. Cadet W. N. Pitt
Gent. Cadet A. B. West
Gent. Cadet G. Pearce
Gent. Cadet S. H. Lee
Gent. Cadet V. Coates
Under Officer B. Turnbull
Gent. Cadet A. G. Ludford-Astley
Gent. Cadet F. C. R. Studd
Gent. Cadet J. F. S. Gordon
Gent. Cadet W. W. Marshall

INDIA AND CHINA.

General Sir Power Palmer, the officiating Commander-in-Chief in India, has been interviewed by a correspondent of *Reuter* on the subject of the crisis in China. "The object to be arrived at," says Gen. Palmer, "is to be prepared for any emergency. While affording every possible assistance to protect Imperial interests in China, the needs of India cannot be neglected. A division of 10,000 troops with a horse battery has been already despatched. No orders for more have been issued. No appointments have been made or shipping engaged, though a scheme is always ready, and immediate action is possible on a call from home. Further British troops cannot proceed to China until the Indian contingent in Africa returns, or unless those required for China can be replaced within a reasonable time, preferably by seasoned men from the Cape. In this connection I would mention that the order from home for the first division to mobilise reached Simla at two in the afternoon, and by five o'clock all orders had been issued, and within 24 hours the first regiment had moved, so perfect are local arrangements."

Referring to this fact, Gen. Palmer spoke in the highest terms of Gens. Elles and Gaselee and also of the directors of the Indian Marine at Calcutta and Bombay and of the marine and military officials at the ports. Continuing, Gen. Palmer said that schemes for replacing the native regiments already sent abroad were now being discussed. He stated that 41,000 new rifles were expected from home, and a pressing demand had been sent for another 20,000, as the China regiments had been all supplied, and the rearming of the native army was a pressing need.

Replying to a question as to hospital outfits, with reference to the recent disclosures in South Africa, he said:—"The matter is already in the able hands of Surgeon-Gen. Taylor, whose knowledge of China proved invaluable, and 300 per cent. above the average of hospital comforts and supplies are being sent out with the contingents." Sir A. P. Palmer also remarked that the Viceroy, Major-Gen. Sir E. H. Collen, and himself were in entire accord as to all matters concerning the Indian troops proceeding to China. The acting Commander-in-Chief further stated that more officers for the department of the regiments, supply and transports, also the provision of various war materials from home, were now the main questions engaging his earnest attention.

REWARDS FOR GALLANTRY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

It was announced in last night's *Gazette* that the Queen had been graciously pleased to signify her intention of conferring the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers whose claims had been submitted for her Majesty's approval for their conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against their names:—

Capt. Matthew Fontaine Maury Meiklejohn, Gordon Highlanders.—At the Battle of Elands-laagte on Oct. 21, 1899, after the main Boer position had been captured, some men of the Gordon Highlanders, when about to assault a kopje in advance, were exposed to a heavy cross-fire and, having lost their leaders, commenced to waver. Seeing this, Capt. Meiklejohn rushed to the front and called on the Gordons to follow him. By his conspicuous bravery and fearless example, he rallied the men and led them against the enemy's position, where he fell, desperately wounded in four places.

2nd Lieut. John Norwood, 5th Dragoon Guards.—On Oct. 30, 1899, this officer went out from Ladysmith in charge of a small patrol of the 5th Dragoon Guards. They came under a heavy fire from the enemy, who were posted on a ridge in great force. The patrol, which had arrived within about 600 yards of the ridge, then retired at full speed. One man dropped, and 2nd Lieut. Norwood galloped back about 300 yards through heavy fire, dismounted, and, picking up the fallen trooper, carried him out of fire on his back, at the same time leading his horse with one hand. The enemy kept up an incessant fire during the whole time that 2nd Lieut. Norwood was carrying the man until he was quite out of range.

Sergt.-Major (now Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant) William Robertson, Gordon Highlanders.—At the battle of Elands-laagte, on Oct. 21, 1899, during the final advance on the enemy's position, this warrant officer led each successive rush, exposing himself fearlessly to the enemy's artillery and rifle fire to encourage the men. After the main position had been captured, he led a small party to seize the Boer camp. Though exposed to a deadly cross-fire from the enemy's rifles, he gallantly held on to the position captured, and continued to encourage the men until he was dangerously wounded in two places.

THE MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD.

The *Gazette* also stated that the Queen had been pleased to approve the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned soldiers, in recognition of their gallant conduct in South Africa, 1899:—Sergt.-Drumr. George Lawrence, Corpl.-Piper Kenneth McLeod, and Lance-Corpl. Samuel Dryden, Gordon Highlanders; Trpr. A. W. Evans, Natal Mounted Rifles.

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WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, July 14.

Sir Redvers Buller telegraphed from Standerton that the South African Light Horse did some good scouting work on the night of the 11th inst., and prevented the Boers from destroying part of the railway near Vlaklaagte Station; and that Lord Dundonald with a force of Colonials captured, near Vilpoort, a camp belonging to a party of the enemy who blew up the Leeuwspruit Bridge a few days ago.

Gen. Buller also reported that troops were moving up Van Reenan's Pass.

Gen. Hart reported from Heidelberg, and Col. Mackinnon from Heilbron, that Boers continued to come in daily and deliver up their arms.

Sunday, July 15.

After three days' skirmishing, the result of which had been the forcing of the enemy back a considerable distance to the eastward, Gen. Clery returned to-day to Vaal, the next station to Greylingstad. Each day the Boers, to cover their retreat, set the grass alight, and the country over a vast area was laid waste.

The mounted infantry, Thorneycroft's Light Infantry, and Strathcona's Horse, stated by Gen. Clery to have done capital work, and the artillery have made excellent practice. On Friday evening the Boers, when their last position was taken, reformed in the open country, whereupon every branch of our artillery, including "Pom Poms" and Colts, poured in a heavy fire upon them.

Monday, July 16.

There was little news.

A short telegram from Lord Roberts stated that Gen. Baden-Powell had reported that a patrol of Australian Bushmen encountered a party of Boers on the 13th inst. and drove them back with loss, Sergt. Ryan being wounded through the shoulder.

Gen. Hart telegraphed from Heidelberg that the local defences were complete.

Lord Roberts to-day detached a force to drive the Boers from a range of kopjes north and north-west of the town. The Boers, however, evacuated the position without firing a shot.

News came from Lord Roberts's head quarters that operations are progressing satisfactorily. In the Orange River Colony the Mounted Infantry Division—formerly Gen. Ian Hamilton's, now Gen. Hunter's—stated to have marched right across from Heidelberg through Frankfort to Bethlehem, while Col. Hickman's Bushman Corps had ridden through the district from south to north. De Wet is thus being pushed back upon Harrismith.

To-day a new brigade, consisting of the 1st. Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers, 1st. Batn. Border Regiment, 2nd. Batn. Royal Berkshire Regiment, and 1st. Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, under Col. Cunningham, Derbyshire Regiment, together with Col. Hickman's force of 1,800 mounted infantry, various details, an Elswick battery, and a Canadian battery attached to Cunningham's force, was detached by Lord Roberts to force the Boers back from the kopjes to the north and north-west, which they have been occupying since the 11th inst. Col. Mahon, with the Imperial Horse, co-operated with Gen. French on the enemy's right. The Boers were evidently aware of our intentions and withdrew without even a show of resistance. Gen. French discovered a small party retreating with two guns, and shelled them until they disappeared.

There has been a further reorganisation of the division for the purposes of the advance, and Lieut.-Gen. Ian Hamilton now commands a new division composed of Gen. Smith-Dorrien's brigade and the brigade under Col. Cunningham, which is made up of two battalions each taken from Gens. Hart and Barton, who are left with half-brigades on the lines of communication.

Tuesday, July 17.

Advices from Machadodorp stated that Mr. Kruger refuses to surrender until his supplies are exhausted.

Lord Roberts despatched from Pretoria at 10.45 a telegram in which he gave particulars of a series of operations in the neighbourhood of that city, and also in the east of the Orange River Colony. Last night it seems the enemy attacked the left of Lieut.-Gen. Pole-Carew's position, and posts held by Royal Irish Fusiliers and New Zealand and Canadian Infantry were most gallantly defended against a determined assault. The Boers came up to close range, and in the case of the Royal Irish Fusiliers got to within 50 yards and demanded surrender, the men answering with volleys which sent the enemy flying, leaving their killed and wounded behind them. Major Nunn was in command of the Fusiliers, Capt. Vaughan of the New Zealand Mounted Infantry, and Lieut.-Col. Alderson of the Canadian Mounted Infantry. Gen. Hutton particularly mentions besides these officers Major F. Hill, and Lieuts. H. Knight and A. Hughes, Royal Irish Fusiliers, and Capt. J. Barnes, R.A. The despatch went on to say:—

"The 1st Cavalry Brigade, on the extreme right of the line, temporarily commanded by Lieut.-Col. Clowes, was well handled. The enemy suffered severely. They

had 15 killed, 50 wounded, and four were taken prisoners. Our casualties were:—Killed—Lieut. H. Borden and J. Birch, 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles. Wounded—Lieut. C. Battye, Shropshire Light Infantry, slightly; Civil Surgeon J. C. Willes, slightly, who was detained by the Boers; Lieut. J. Findlay, New Zealand Mounted Rifles, severely. Missing—Lieut. J. Cameron and Capt. L. Bourn (? H. L.), New Zealand Contingent (third). Five men killed (one Shropshire Light Infantry and four Royal Irish Fusiliers). Twenty-six wounded and 21 missing. Ian Hamilton's column advanced yesterday to Waterval without opposition, and to-day to Hamanskraal. One Queenslander killed and one wounded."

The Boers unsuccessfully to-day attacked the left of Lieut.-Gen. Pole-Carew's position, where the West Australians were stationed, the British general having left an apparent gap in his defences which was able to be swept by the naval and other guns. The Boers' advance was carefully and suddenly met by such a hot artillery fire that they decamped.

Wednesday, July 18.

Lord Roberts reported during the morning to the War Office that 1,500 men with five guns had managed to break through the cordon formed by Gens. Hunter and Rundle's Divisions between Bethlehem and Ficksburg. They were making for Lindley, but were being closely followed by Paget's and Broadwood's Brigades.

In a later despatch his lordship said:—

"The two young Canadian officers mentioned in my telegram of yesterday were killed while gallantly leading their men in a counter attack on the enemy's flank at a critical juncture of their assault on our position. Lieut. Borden, only son of the Minister of Militia, Canada, had been twice before brought to my notice in despatches for gallant and intrepid conduct. The 1,500 men who broke out of the Bethlehem position were about half way between that place and Lindley yesterday, closely followed by Broadwood's cavalry and Ridley's mounted infantry. Methuen left Krugersdorp this morning with Smith-Dorrien in command of his infantry to clear the country between that place and Rustenburg."

Thursday, July 19.

Lord Roberts telegraphed during the evening, announcing that Lord Methuen occupied Heckpoort during the day "without any opposition to speak of," and that General Ian Hamilton and Col. Mahon continued their march along the country to the north of the Delagoa Bay Railway. Sir A. Hunter, his lordship went on to say, is reconnoitring the position occupied by the Free Staters between Bethlehem and Ficksburg.

Friday, July 20.

The latest arrivals from the front state that the Marico commando is in sore straits, inasmuch as lung sickness and red water (cattle disease) are prevalent, and the commissariat is in a low state.

Gen. Delarey has superseded Commandant Snyman, who has been reduced to the ranks. Measles has broken out in the Elands River camp.

Yesterday brought no news of importance. It is stated to-day that Lord Roberts has informed Gen. Botha, in writing, that he cannot continue to support women and children whose husbands and fathers are fighting against him. One thousand women will, accordingly, leave Pretoria to-morrow (Saturday) for the railhead, a few miles beyond Eerste Fabrieken, where Gen. Botha is requested to send to meet them. No answer had been received from the Commandant-General when the telegram was sent off, but it was hoped that Lord Roberts would insist on this logical and humane precaution, which has been adopted only too tardily.

Christiaan De Wet is hard-pressed to the south of Bethlehem, and Piet De Wet, with Mr. Steyn, is

attempting a diversion, but is being hotly pursued. Their supplies are limited, and they can have no choice but to fight or disperse. The next few days should bring important developments.

The subscriptions received at the Mansion House for the South African War sufferers amount to £981,500.

Total casualties since the beginning of the war up to the end of last week:—

	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men
Killed	261	2,434
Died of wounds ...	72	637
Missing and prisoners (excluding those who have been recovered)	61	1,900*
Prisoners died in captivity	1	84
Died of disease ...	139	4,563
Accidental deaths ...	—	70
Sent home as invalids...	965	21,337
	1,499	31,025

Total Losses (exclusive of sick and wounded men now in British Hospitals in South Africa) ...

32,524

* These figures do not include the Imperial Yeomen captured at Lindley on June 1.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

ELCHO SHIELD (eight aside; 800, 900, 1,000 yds.).—Ireland, 1,537 (winners); England, 1,518; Scotland, 1,505.

THE MULLENS (S.R.) (attack practice at moving targets, 6ft. high and 1ft. 8in. at the feet and head; six aside):—

	Pts.		Pts.
Queen's Edin. (£65) ...	55	1st London V.R.C. (1st Team) (£6)	48
1st Rox. and Sel. V.R.C. (£65)	55	1st V.B. Liver. Regt. (£6)	47
4th V.B. Liver. Regt. (£18)	54	2nd V.B. Liver. Regt. (£6)	42
7th Middlesex V.R.C. (£12)	53	1st V.B. Roy. Berks. Regt. (£6)	41
1st V.B. H.L.I. (£8) ...	49		
13th Middlesex V.R.C. (£8)	49		

THE BRINSMEAD.—Targets of same dimensions are used as in the Mullens, but with disappearing targets:—

	Total.		Total.
3rd Hants Regiment (The Shield and £12) 26		R.M.L.I., Deal Depot (£3)	22
R.M.A. Portsmouth (£9) 25		Sheerness Gunnery School (£3)	22
13th Middlesex V.R.C. (£4 10s.)	24	Excellent (£3)	20
R.M.L.I., Portsmouth (£4 10s.)	24	1st E. Guernsey L.I. (£3) 20	

THE MAPPIN'S (a team shoot of practical value involving the surmounting of obstacles as well as firing):—

	Total.		Total.
1st London (Cup and £10, 1st Team)	199	2nd Team, 20th Middlesex (£4)	188
2nd V.B. Liverpool (£5)	192	Next best scores:—	
3rd Team, 20th Middlesex (£5)	191	1st V.B. Leicester ...	187
		2nd Team, 1st London	186
		1st Team, 21st Middx.	174

THE SIR JAMES WHITEHEAD CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION (200 and 500 yards)

	Total.		Total.
Galloway Rifles (winners of Cup)	108	2nd Team 2nd Middx.	78
Next best scores:—		14th Middlesex	73
Queen's Edinburgh ...	87	3rd V.B. Hants	72
4th V.B. Manchester ...	79	1st Team 20th Middx.	70

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.—Principal scores in the first and second stages:—

Col.-Sergt. Comery, 3rd Highland L.I. (silver medal)	215
Sergt. H. Ommundsen, 5th Royal Scots	213
Sergt. W. Graham, 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk ...	213
Lieut. W. Dunlop, 1st Lanark	213
Sergt. M'Fadyen, 5th Highland L.I.	213
Pte. C. Quinquin, 1st Guernsey	212
Sergt. A. M'Kie, 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk ...	211
Qrmer-Sergt. G. E. Fulton, Queen's Westminster...	211
Pte. D. Dear, Queen's Edinburgh	211
Pte. D. Le Poidevin, 1st Guernsey	211
Lieut. Miller, 1st Derby	211
Pte. W. T. Ward, 1st Devon	211
Sergt. Fraser, 6th Gordon Highlanders	211
Lance-Sergt. Reid, 1st Lanark	210
Pte. G. M'Haffie, Galloway Rifles	210
Sergt. Dingley, 1st Royal Fusiliers	210
Col.-Sergt. F. Jones, 1st Welsh Fusiliers	210
Sergt. King, Guernsey	210
Sergt. Murray, 3rd Gordon Highlanders	210
Pte. M'Kenzie, 1st Dumbarton	209
Lance-Corpl. Lewis, 2nd Welsh	209
Pte. White, 3rd Devon	208
Col.-Sergt. H. W. Matthews, Civil Service ...	208
Pte. Baron, 3rd Devon	208
Col.-Sergt. Galloway, 2nd Roy. Scots Fusiliers ...	208

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HEADRESS OF HIGHLAND REGIMENTS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are strange rumours in the air as to the headgear to be adopted in the Army, and poor Sandy of the Highland Regiments is likely ere long to need all the aid that his civilian friends can bring to bear on the subject. In a *Daily Graphic* illustration some Highlanders are depicted in skirmishing order wearing Baden-Powell hats, or wideawakes, as they used to be called. This may do at a pinch, but there is nothing Highland about it, needless to observe. The Indian helmet is the nearest thing to the old Celtic helmet, which was conical and high enough to allow of ample ventilation. The undress cap should be that of the Black Watch, to which a cap cover of khaki could be added very easily. This cap is not unlike a fireman's undress cap as to size or in circumference, or like that of the Basque peasants in the Pyrenees. The side could be turned up and the plume holder and wisp added. I am now speaking of headgear for active service. The flat bonnet for undress should have no ribbons, and should be so made as to be able to be pulled a little over the eyes. This would be a sensible headress and correct. The cap here spoken of would not be far from a sailor's cloth cap in appearance, and these are uniform enough to please the eye of the greatest martinet. This uniformity has been the stumbling block hitherto, but there is no difficulty in making a round bonnet or Prince Charlie bonnet of uniform pattern for the undress headgear of our regiments. The Indian helmet, as before said, is not far from the lines of the old war helmet used in the highlands.

Allow me to draw attention to one point in the Indian, or indeed any helmet. The neck piece or hinder-part ought not to be rigid. It should be built up of yielding, curving plates, so that the soldier when lying prone should not get it tilted as at present obtains. The Irish helmet of 1521 as seen by Albert Durer had those yielding plates, which automatically fold up, or crunch up, and fall down when the figure is upright.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Coombe Hill Farm, Kingston-on-Thames.

SHELTER-TRENCH EXERCISES.

The military authorities have had brought home to them so forcibly the want of increased attention to shelter-trench exercise that they have, as a first step in the direction of improvement under this head, issued orders on the subject. The following is to be added to Section 204 (4) of Infantry Drill:—

"No shelter trench is to be considered as existent until the troops occupying it have extended for at least half an hour, and have marked out their tasks by pick and shovel."

The following is to be inserted at the end of Sub-section 12 of Section 218:—

"Whenever ground is available, opportunity will be taken for combining trench work with ball practice. Shelter-trench exercise must be frequently practised, and on the conclusion of the task, the men will invariably fire five rounds of ammunition. The description of fire employed must be 'independent,' it being explained to the men that in this case 'volleys' would not be effective. Where the ground admits, ball ammunition will be used, and blank where it does not; in the latter case, the manner in which the men take advantage of cover will be checked by an officer or non-commissioned officer placed several hundred yards in front. The manner in which the men adapt the firing position to the irregularities of the ground will be watched by the company instructor, who will place himself for the purpose in their immediate vicinity whilst firing is going on. The men must also be instructed in firing from behind cover of every description."

The following is to be inserted at the end of paragraph 2, Section 180 (b), of the Musketry Regulations, 1898:—

"In order to accustom the men to adapt the firing position to the irregularities of the ground, and at the same time to avail themselves of cover, shelter trenches should be made on all ranges, and a certain number of rounds fired from them. Similarly, when possible, a certain amount of broken ground should be provided."

CERTIFICATES of Honour of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England have been awarded to Herbert Livick (late Sergeant Military Police, now Caretaker, Aldershot), for great courage and presence of mind displayed at Aldershot on June 17, 1899, in rescuing a boy who was thrown under the wheels of a cart into which a runaway military waggon and a pair of horses, without rider or driver, had dashed. Livick at great personal risk succeeded in dragging the boy from a most perilous position; and to Corp. Michael Charles Hickey (Army Reservist, Royal Welsh Fusiliers), for very conspicuous conduct displayed on May 11, 1899, in stopping a pair of runaway horses, the driver being thrown off his box. Corp. Hickey just succeeded in stopping the horses within a few yards of a crowd of persons.

AGENTS WANTED with connections amongst Sportsmen. Terms very remunerative. References required.—Apply by letter, "M," 59, Pine Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.

THE KUMASI EXPEDITION.

Telegram from Col. J. A. Man Stuart, C.M.G., received at the Colonial Office on Tuesday:—

"Cape Coast, July 17.

"Apparently authentic information just received from Bekwai by messenger to Fumsu that Kumasi gave night signals relieved on July 15."

A Renter's telegram dated Fumsu, July 17, states that Kumasi has been relieved by Col. Willcocks's column.

There have been no further advices up to the time of going to press.

FURLOUGH—RESERVISTS AND MILITIAMEN.

Regulations as to furloughs have been issued for guidance of general officers and others:—

"It being probable that some of the re-enlisted ex-soldiers and Reservists posted to home units have interests in civil life requiring their attention, every endeavour should be made to enable them to keep in touch with their civil employment. Furloughs may, therefore, be granted as under to any of the above-mentioned, provided that their services can be spared and that they can satisfy their commanding officers that reasonable grounds exist for their requiring it:—

"Infantry soldiers re-enlisted for Home Service.—One month after joining an existing unit, or after the completion of the formation of a new unit to which they have been posted, provided that they have completed the musketry course prescribed for them and that they have not made fewer points than are necessary to qualify as a second-class shot.

"Infantry Reservists posted to Home Units.—Instructions regarding these have already been issued, but any who have already been granted furlough may, subject to the above conditions, be permitted to proceed again on furlough after a month's drill, provided that they have completed the prescribed course of musketry and that they have obtained the requisite number of points to qualify as a second-class shot.

"It should be pointed out to all who proceed on furlough that any separation allowance or half of Government wages to which they may be entitled shall cease whilst they are on furlough. Plain clothes may be worn by any of these soldiers on furlough if they are engaged in civil pursuits.

"The following instructions are to be observed regarding the grant of furloughs to re-enlisted soldiers, and ex-Reservists of branches of the service other than Infantry, and to Militia:—

"Re-enlisted Ex-Soldiers.—These may be allowed to proceed on furlough under the conditions laid down in paragraphs 1933 to 1951 Queen's Regulations.

"Ex-Reservists.—These may be permitted to proceed on furlough as soon as their services can be spared.

"Militia.—Militiamen in all units embodied prior to March 6 may be permitted to go on furlough, provided that, in the infantry, they have satisfactorily completed musketry and company and battalion training. Prior to being granted furlough all Militiamen will be formed into parties and sent armed and equipped to the permanent headquarters of their corps, where they will leave their arms and equipment, and, if they desire it, their uniform, before they proceed on furlough.

"It is to be distinctly understood by men of all these categories that they are granted such furloughs as an indulgence and not as a right, and to enable them to keep in touch with their civil occupations, for which purpose they will be allowed to wear plain clothes. They can therefore only be granted furloughs when their services can be spared and when they satisfy their commanding officers that there are reasonable grounds for their wishing to return home. They will be subject to recall, should their services be required, at seven days' notice, and their families will not be entitled to separation allowance while they are on furlough. All who are granted furloughs will first sign a paper stating that they thoroughly understand these conditions.

"It has been decided that a Militia Reservist is to be held to serve for the additional year in accordance with the terms of his engagement with the Militia Reserve. This decision holds in the case of a Militia Reserve man on the expiration of his Militia engagement, even when he elects not to re-engage as a Militiaman."

TO MILITARY MEN AND OTHERS.—PIPECLAY SUPERSED BY PICKERING'S "BLANCO" for Whitening Belts, Helmets, Gloves, &c. "Blanco" removes stains and discolorations, and ensures evenness of colour, and a soft silky surface. Does not dust or soil. Much better, more convenient, and cheaper than pipeclay. No trouble of preparation. "Blanco" is sold everywhere in cup-shaped blocks, in zinc non-corrosive boxes. Manufacturers: JOSEPH PICKERING and SONS, Sheffield.

INDIAN RELIEFS.

The Native Army reliefs for the ensuing season had been thus arranged before the China difficulty arose. This, however, may result in some disturbance of the programme:—

MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.—No. 6 Bombay, Dera Ismail Khan to Dera Dun; No. 7 Bengal, Tochi and Wano to Dera Ismail Khan; No. 9 Native, Abbottabad to Tochi and Wano.

NATIVE CAVALRY.—4th Bengal Lancers, Saugor to Loralai; 11th Bengal Lancers, Jhelum to Umballa; 13th Bengal Lancers, Rawul Pindi to Jhelum; 16th Bengal Lancers, Umballa to Saugor; 19th Bengal Lancers, Loralai to Rawul Pindi; 1st Central India Horse, Gooona to Agra; 2nd Central India Horse, Agra to Gooona; 1st Madras Lancers, Bellary to Bangalore; 2nd Madras Lancers, Bangalore to Secunderabad; 3rd Madras Lancers, Secunderabad to Bellary; 5th Bombay Cavalry, Fort Sandeman to Jacobabad; 6th Bombay Cavalry, Quetta to Fort Sandeman; 7th Bombay Lancers, Jacobabad to Quetta.

SAPPERS.—6th Co. Queen's Own, Madras, Malakhand to Bangalore; 1st Co., Bombay, Quetta to Kirkee; 2nd Co., Bombay, Kirkee to Quetta; 3rd Co., Bombay, Kirkee to Aden; 4th Co., Bombay, Aden to Kirkee.

NATIVE INFANTRY.—2nd Sikhs, Tochi to Kohat; 3rd Sikhs, Tochi to Kohat; 4th Sikhs, Tochi to Edwardesabad; 2nd Punjab Inf., Kohat to Tochi; 4th Punjab Inf., Kohat to Tochi; 5th Punjab Inf., Edwardesabad to Tochi; 1st Bengal Inf., Mauritius to Nowgong; 2nd Bengal Inf., Dehra Ismail Khan to Wana; 5th Bengal Inf., Bareilly to Silchar and Dibrugarh; 10th Bengal Inf., Silchar to Bareilly; 12th Bengal Inf., Alipore to Benares; 17th Bengal Inf., Benares to Dehra Ismail Khan; 20th Punjab Inf., Delhi to Allahabad; 23rd Punjab Inf., Wana to Delhi; 1st Madras Pioneers, Bangalore to Belgum; 3rd Madras Inf., Secunderabad to Cannanore; 4th Madras Pioneers, Trichinopoly to Bangalore; 19th Madras Inf., Quilon to Madras; 20th Madras Inf., Cannanore to Secunderabad; 21st Madras Pioneers, Belgum to Trichinopoly; 23rd Madras Inf., Secunderabad to Quilon; 28th Madras Inf., Madras to Secunderabad; 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, Bombay to Deesa; 3rd Bombay Inf., Gooona to Sakara; 13th Bombay Inf., Deesa to Poona; 19th Bombay Inf., Hyderabad to Bombay; 20th Bombay Inf., Allahabad to Alipore; 33rd Bombay Inf., Quetta to Hyderabad; 29th Bombay Inf., Malakhand to Chaman; 30th Bombay Inf., Chaman to Quetta.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT ARTILLERY.—1st Battery Bolarum to Hingoli; 2nd Battery, Aurungabad to Ellich pore; 3rd Battery, Hingoli to Bolarum; 4th Battery Ellichpore to Aurungabad.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT CAVALRY.—1st Lancers, Mominabad to Bolarum; 2nd Lancers, Bolarum to Hingoli; 3rd Lancers, Aurungabad to Mominabad; 4th Lancers, Hingoli to Aurungabad.

CHITRAL.

The Chitral reliefs for the autumn are:—First Section, No. 3 Mountain Battery, Abbottabad, to Kila Drosh, replacing the section at Kila Drosh, which returns to Abbottabad. 5th Co. Bengal Sappers, at Roorkee to Kila Drosh; 3rd Co., Kila Drosh to Peshawur; 1st Co., Peshawur to Roorkee. 42nd Goorkhas, Abbottabad, to Kila Drosh; 32nd Pioneers, Kila Drosh to Jhelum; C and D Sections, 33rd Native Field Hospital, Calcutta, to Kila Drosh; A and B Sections, Kila Drosh, to Calcutta. The 36th Sikhs will accompany the force from Rawul Pindi to Dir, thence returning to Rawul Pindi.

NEW ARMY UNIFORM.—The Queen on Wednesday inspected a new khaki uniform designed for home and foreign service. Sergt. M'Askill and Pte J. Asquith, 3rd Batn. Scots Guards, arrived at Windsor Castle clothed in the uniform, and having been introduced by Major-Gen. Sir John McNeill to Sir Arthur Bigge, the Queen's Secretary, were directed to proceed to Frogmore, whither her Majesty drove, and from her chair under the umbrella tent inspected the new kit, and was pleased to express her approval. The tunic is of the Norfolk jacket pattern, with side pockets and belt, and shoulder straps bearing the thistle and "S. G." beneath it. The Queen asked Pte. Asquith whether the uniform was comfortable, and he replied that it was, and was very handy, being fit for home or foreign service at any time. Both men were then dismissed, her Majesty giving directions that they should be well cared for before leaving Windsor Castle.

CANTEEN AND MESS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd., 23, Regency Street, Westminster.—This Society is a union of Canteens and Messes formed for mutual benefit of the Services at home and abroad. It supplies every canteen or mess requisite.

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Obituary.

NAVY.

The Earl of Cavan, who died at his seat in Hertfordshire, was, as Lord Kilcourse, a Lieut. in the Navy, and served throughout the siege of Sebastopol. In 1856 he participated in the bombardment of Canton, and two years later was present at the unsuccessful attack on the Peiho ports. He sat for South Somerset as a Radical from 1885 until 1892, and when in 1887 he succeeded to the earldom, he retained his seat in the House of Commons. He is succeeded by Viscount Kilcourse, his eldest son, who is a captain in the Grenadier Guards.

Rear-Admiral Valentine Otway Inglefield was killed while crossing the Marylebone Road, near Baker Street Station, on Monday night. An omnibus was approaching, and in order to avoid it the admiral, who was 76 years old, stepped back between the wheels of another omnibus. He was knocked down, and his leg catching in the wheels, he was carried along some distance before the vehicle could pull up. Insensible, and terribly injured, he was taken to the Middlesex Hospital, where notwithstanding the best medical skill, he died in a few hours. The deceased officer was the son of the late Rear-Admiral Samuel Hood Inglefield, C.B., and was born in 1824. He entered the Navy, and served in the *Princess Charlotte* at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840. He took part in the Parana Expedition in 1845, and was made Lieut. in that year. In 1870 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and became a Rear-Admiral in 1887.

ARMY.

Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Major, retired list, late Highland Light Infantry, whose death at Peking the whole civilised world now mourns, came of a military stock, his father having been the late Major-Gen. J. P. MacDonald. He was born in 1852, and, after an education at Uppingham and Sandhurst, entered the 74th Highlanders. With this regiment, in which he then held the rank of Captain, he was sent to Egypt in 1882, to help to suppress the insurrection of Arabi. He was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and in addition to the honour of being mentioned in despatches, received as a reward for his services a Brevet Majority, as well as the Khedive's star and the medal with a clasp. The campaign against the rebellious Pasha's fellaheen soldiery was concurrent with the rise of the Mahdi as a military power and Major MacDonald, who had been retained in the country on special service, volunteered to accompany the Suakin expedition of 1884. His offer was accepted, and he was attached to the 1st Black Watch, with whom he fought at the engagements of El-Teb and Tamai. In the latter of these affairs he was slightly wounded during the temporary confusion into which the 42nd were thrown by the mad rush of Osman Digna's fanatic followers. It was only a display of the greatest gallantry that kept the fatalities in the regiment as low as 60 upon this desperate occasion. For his share in the fighting Major MacDonald was awarded two clasps to his Egyptian medal, and the decoration of the fourth class of the Osmanieh. Subsequently he remained at the British Agency in Cairo until 1887, when he retired from the Army, and was appointed Acting-Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar. In the following year he became Commissioner on the West Coast of Africa, and in 1889 he was despatched to the Niger territory on a special mission. As a result, he took part in the conferences at Berlin for the purpose of defining the boundary between the Cameroons and the Oil River Protectorate, for the latter of which he subsequently became a Commissioner and Consul-General. In 1891 he received a similar appointment to the Niger Coast Protectorate, and he acted also as Consul to the Spanish island of Fernando Po and to the Cameroons. He was created K.C.M.G. in 1892, and a G.C.M.G. a few weeks ago. The order of K.C.B. was conferred upon him in 1898, two years after his important promotion to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking. Sir Claude returned to England in May last for a short holiday, rendered necessary by the state of his health. Lady MacDonald was the daughter of Major W. Cairns Armstrong, and widow of Mr. P. C.

Robertson, of the Indian Political Service. There were two children, both girls.

Gen. John Robert McMullen, retired list, Indian Staff Corps, died at Upper Norwood on the 17th inst., aged 83. He joined the Army March 1, 1838; became Captain March 1, 1853; Major Feb. 18, 1861; Lieut.-Colonel March 1, 1864; Colonel March 1, 1869; Major-General July 1, 1881; Lieut.-General Sept. 7, 1884; and General Jan. 22, 1889. He served in the Gwalior Campaign, and was present at the battle of Punmar, Dec. 29, 1843 (bronze star); in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-9, including the action of Sorojikhond, siege and surrender of Mooltan and battle of Goojerat (medal with two clasps). Also served in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-9, present at the capture of Calpee, and in the operations in the Gorruckpore district (medal with clasp).

Lieut.-Col. Malcolm Thomas Lyde, Indian Staff Corps, Administrator of the Madhapur State, died last week of cholera. Born Sept. 18, 1852, he joined the Army as Sub-Lieut. 57th Regiment Jan. 21, 1874; became Captain Middlesex Regiment April 29, 1882; was appointed to the Staff Corps April 30, 1882; became Major Jan. 21, 1894; and Lieut.-Colonel Jan. 21, 1900. He served in the Zulu War, 1879 (medal with clasp), and in the Afghan War, 1880 (medal).

Surg.-Lieut.-Col. William Wellington Lake, Militia Medical Staff Corps (Volunteer Company R.A.M.C.), died at Bloemfontein of Bright's disease on the 13th inst. He was well known and highly respected in West Surrey, where he resided at Topcroft, Guildford. He was educated at St. Thomas's Hospital, and was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Apothecaries in 1876, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, in 1877. He had been Surgeon-Major of the Militia Medical Staff Corps since July 24, 1898, and having volunteered for service in South Africa, went out with the Volunteer Company R.A.M.C., and was gazetted Lieut.-Colonel on Feb. 14 last. He was formerly obstetric house physician at St. Thomas's Hospital, house physician at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, and he had seen active service in the field as Surgeon in the Ottoman Army, having the Medal and the 4th class of the Medjidie for his services during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78. The deceased, though he did not practise, held many public appointments. He was medical officer of health for the Guildford and Woking districts of West Surrey, medical officer of the Guildford, Godalming, and Woking Joint Board Isolation Hospital, and deputy coroner for West Surrey and the borough of Guildford. He was the author of many valuable papers on professional subjects.

Major William George Wyld, Hampshire Regiment, died on the 16th inst. in Longridge Road, S.W. Born Dec. 3, 1859, and educated at Dulwich College, he entered the 37th Foot from the Militia Oct. 23, 1880. Receiving his Lieutenancy in July, 1881, he was Adjutant of the regiment 1886-89, and from 1887 to 1889 served in the Burmese Expedition (medal with clasp). He was promoted Captain April 15, 1889, and Major Nov. 17, 1897. Five months later he was appointed to the staff at Chester as Inspector of Musketry for the North-Western District, and since April last had been serving temporarily as D.A.A.G. Major Wyld was well known as an all-round cricketer of great ability. For several seasons he was a member of the Surrey Eleven.

Major James John Burke Menzies, Major retired list, late Gordon Highlanders, has just died in hospital at Malta at the age of 50. He joined the 23rd Fusiliers as an Ensign April 17, 1869, being transferred to the 75th Foot (now the Gordon Highlanders) in 1871, was promoted Lieut. Oct. 28, 1871; became Captain March 30, 1881; and Major May 21, 1884. He took part in the Egyptian War of 1882, including the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp and the Khedive's star). He served in the Sudan Expedition of 1884, and was present at El Teb and Tamai (mentioned in despatches, two clasps, and the brevet of Major). In the Nile Expedition of 1884-85 he served with the River Column under Major-Gen. Earle (clasp). He retired in 1892.

Major H. L. Borden, Canadian King's County Hussars, was killed in the fighting near Pretoria on the 16th inst. He was the son of the Hon. F. W. Borden, the Minister of Militia, and touching references to his death were made on Tuesday in the

Dominion House of Commons by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. N. F. Davin, who is leading the Conservative Opposition in Sir Charles Tupper's absence. Major Borden was born near Halifax, where he was very popular. He entered the Militia in 1893, and in 1897 was appointed Lieut. on proceeding to England with the Canadian Contingent for the Queen's Jubilee. When the war broke out in South Africa he at once volunteered for service, and accepted a commission as Lieut. in the 1st Batn. Canadian Mounted Rifles, with which gallant corps he was doing duty when he received his death wound.

Capt. James Beaumont Standley Alderson, 1st Batn. Royal Irish Regt., died of wounds received in action at Bethlehem, South Africa, on or about the 8th inst. Born July 1, 1869, the youngest son of Mr. E. S. Alderson, 55A, Palace Gardens Terrace, W., he joined the Royal Irish Regiment as 2nd Lieut. from the Militia, June 28, 1890; became Lieut. Aug. 26, 1891; and Captain, April 1, 1899. He served in the operations on the North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98 (medal with clasp).

Capt. David Reginald Younger, 1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action to the west of Hekepoort, South Africa, on the 11th inst. He was eldest son of the late Mr. David Younger, and a first cousin of Mr. William Younger, M.P., of Auchin Castle, Dumfries. Born March 17, 1871, he joined the Gordon Highlanders from the Militia, Dec. 23, 1893; became Lieut. Nov. 18, 1896; and Captain Dec. 14, 1899. He served with the Chitral relief force, under Sir Robert Low, in 1895, including the storming of the Malakand Pass (medal with clasp), and also in the North-West Frontier campaign, 1897-98, with the Tirah expeditionary force, under Sir William Lockhart, taking part in the operations in the Maidan and Bara Valleys (two clasps).

Lieut. Thomas Conolly, 2nd Dragoons, (Royal Scots Greys), was killed in the affair at Nital's Nek, near Pretoria, on the 11th inst. Born Sept. 1, 1870, he joined the Greys from the Militia June 28, 1893, and became Lieut. Dec. 5, 1894. He served with the Egyptian Army from Dec. 15, 1898, until the end of last year, when he rejoined his regiment in South Africa. He served in the Nile Expedition, 1898, including the battle of Khartoum (medal and Egyptian medal with clasp).

Lieut. Gordon Fairfax Prichard, 2nd Batn. Lincolnshire Regiment, was killed in action at Nital's Nek, near Pretoria, on the 11th inst. Born Nov. 17, 1872, he joined the Lincolnshire Regiment as 2nd Lieut. March 7, 1894, and became Lieut. Feb. 17, 1896.

Lieut. Frederick Alexander Galbraith, 2nd Batn. Middlesex Regiment, is now reported to have been killed in action at Spion Kop on Jan. 24. Born July 22, 1871, he joined the Middlesex Regiment from the Militia Dec. 23, 1893, and became Lieut. May 4, 1898.

2nd Lieut. Keith Kinnaird Mackellar, 7th Dragoon Guards, was killed in the attack on the British outpost at Derdepoort on the 11th inst. He was only appointed to the regiment on May 26 from Lieut., New South Wales Local Forces.

2nd Lieut. Thomas Douglas Pilkington, 1st (Royal) Dragoons, was killed in action at Nital's Nek, South Africa, on the 11th inst. Born June 19, 1876, he joined the Royal Dragoons from the Militia, June 9, 1897.

2nd Lieut. Edwin Carsley, unattached list, Indian Staff Corps, doing duty with 1st Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry, has died in India of cholera. He only received his commission in January last from the Royal Military College.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

Household Cavalry.—It is in contemplation to arm the front ranks of squadrons of the three regiments with lances, and the views of commanding officers upon the subject have been called for.

1st King's Dragoon Guards.—The officers doing duty with the service squadrons at Aldershot are Lieut.-Col. Owen. Major Fergusson, Capt. Eastwood, Langton, Williams, Searight (acting adjutant), and the Hon. C. G. Gore-Langton, Lieuts. Rasbotham, Gray, and Denny, 2nd Lieuts. Turner and Wood; 12 out of the 29 whose names are given in the "Army List." All the others are in South Africa or elsewhere.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Kent has taken up duty at Belfast as temporary A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Leech, V.C., C.B., commanding the district.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Major the Hon. R. Leigh has resigned his appointment as Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers).—Lieut. Collis has been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Aurania* on the 7th inst.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Major Mackeson (Reserve) and Lieut. Dunne, having been invalided, left Cape Town in the *Aurania* on the 7th inst. for England.

1st (Royal) Dragoons.—Lieut. Lord C. Fitzmaurice has been invalided from South Africa, and left Cape Town on the 13th inst. in the *Greek*.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).—Capt. Collins has been invalided from South Africa, and left on the 7th inst. in the *Aurania*.

4th Hussars.—The regiment has been specially commanded by the Commander-in-Chief in India for its signalling last year, when it headed the cavalry returns.

7th Hussars.—The officers doing duty with headquarters at Aldershot are Lieut.-Col. the Hon. R. T. Lawley; Capt. Sir K. A. Fraser, Dalgety, Johnstone, Fryer, and Rawstone; Lieuts. Leyland and Lord Cole; 2nd Lieuts. Cartwright, Haig, Royds, Pollok, Gibbs, Mann-Thompson, Robarts, and Gooch. This gives 16 out of the 39 as shown in the July "Army List."

10th Hussars.—Lieut.-Col. Lord Airlie, who was killed at the head of the 12th Lancers in the fighting before Pretoria last month, has bequeathed to the officer commanding the sum of £1,000 to be employed by him as he may think best for the benefit of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment, for sporting or other purposes, and to be allocated in the following proportions: officers £400, non-commissioned officers and men £600, in remembrance of his long and happy connection with the regiment. Lieut. Wilson, invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Greek* on the 13th inst.

12th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. Milvain sailed from Cape Town in the *Aurania* on the 7th inst. for England, invalided.

13th Hussars.—Col. Blagrove has received an extension of command.

14th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. Prescott-Westcar, invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Greek* on the 13th inst.

15th Hussars.—Capt. Tagart has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Aurania* on the 7th inst.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The further results of competitive gun practice carried out by the R.G.A. and local companies, R.A., are made known. The badges won by the companies may accordingly be taken into wear. Gibraltar:—No. 26 Co., Southern Division, figure of merit, 493; No. 11 Co., Eastern Division, 426; No. 19 Co., Eastern Division, 349; No. 18 Co., Eastern Division, 230; No. 20 Co., Eastern Division, 213. Barbados:—No. 1 Co., Western Division, 490; St. Lucia Co., 260 50. Straits Settlements:—No. 1 Co., Hong Kong—Singapore Batn., 407.2.

The 45th, 48th, and 52nd Batteries R.F.A. in India have been warned for service in China.

The 92nd Battery R.F.A., under command of Major H. A. Bethell, has joined at Okehampton as depot battery during the summer practice camp.

The Yorkshire Artillery Militia, consisting of 18 officers and 500 men, under command of Col. Ledgard, encamped at Scarborough, have volunteered for service in China.

The Norfolk Artillery Militia, under command of Col. Lord Coke, which has been stationed at Sheerness Garrison since May 7, returned to Great Yarmouth on Tuesday.

Whilst a number of men of the City of Cork Artillery Militia were practising on Monday morning with a 40-pr. gun at Fort Camden, Queenstown Harbour, the weapon burst. One man was killed on the spot and another died shortly afterwards, and other men were injured.

A revised edition of Chapter VII. of Field Artillery Drill, 1896, has been approved, and copies are being issued to all concerned.

Lieut.-Col. Holland, R.H.A., Majors Foster Wray, and Johnstone, Capt. England and Peel, Lieuts. McDonald and Logan, and 2nd Lieut. Harvey-Price have been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Aurania* on the 7th inst.

Major G. J. F. Talbot, R.G.A., is on passage home from the Cape in charge of invalids in the *Greek*.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

A set of "saddlery, officers, Royal Artillery," will in future be issued for each officer posted to the field companies and balloon units of the Royal Engineers. The Equipment Regulations, Part II., Section X., Table 10, are ordered to be amended accordingly.

A Field Service Manual, Pontoon Troop, Royal Engineers (provisional edition), has been approved.

Additions are ordered to be made to the war establishment of a balloon section—viz.: 4 drivers, 8 draught horses, 2 waggons, reservoir, gas.

The following additions to the war establishment of a field park have been approved:—6 drivers, 12 draught horses, 3 waggons, reservoir, gas.

Lieut. F. M. Browne has been wounded at Tien-tsin by a shell bursting in the mess-house; he is said to be in no danger.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—Lieut.-Col. Kinloch, 1st Batn., dined with the Queen and royal family at Windsor Castle on the 13th inst., on return from active service in South Africa. Capt. Lord Kilcourse, 2nd Batn., has succeeded to the Earldom of Cavan by the death of his father, the ninth Earl. Lieut. Morrison, just returned from special service in South Africa, was on Tuesday nominated as the Unionist candidate for the representation of the Wilton Division of Wilts, vice Major Lord Folkestone, 1st V.B. Wiltshire Regiment, succeeded to the peerage.

Coldstream Guards.—Orders have been issued for the establishment of the new 3rd Batn. to be increased from seven to eight companies.

Royal Scots (1st).—The 1st Batn. has been specially commended by the Commander-in-Chief in India for its excellent signalling return for last year. Brevet-Major (Lieut.-Col.) Carter, C.M.G., invalided from the Gold Coast, arrived in England on Thursday.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—Capt. Feilden, 3rd (Militia) Batn., has been invalided from South Africa, and is on passage in the *Aurania*, which sailed on the 7th inst.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—Major Wilkinson threw up his staff appointment in India in order to become second in command of the new 4th Batn. at Dover.

King's Regiment (8th).—The 6th (Militia) Batn. moved on the 12th inst. from Kilworth to Fermoy and took over quarters.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—Capt. Baillie, 3rd (Militia) Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 7th inst. in the *Aurania*, invalided. Twenty-four non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Batn. have left India for China, having been selected for service as signallers.

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—A telegram to the *Lincolnshire Chronicle* states that in the Nitra's Nek disaster, Major Herapath, Capt. Howley, and Lieut. Rennie were wounded, but are doing well. Col. Roberts, slightly wounded in the arm, and Lieut. and Adj. Lyall (unwounded) were taken prisoners. The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Pretoria states that most of the Lincolns captured have escaped. Wounded officers, with their kits, are being sent in by the Boers, but the enemy have declined, as a rule, the services of our surgeons for their wounded. They admit having sustained considerable losses. The Scots Greys who had been taken prisoners are also escaping.

"The most heroic thing in the Lincolns' fight was the conduct of Sergt. Rawson, who worked the Maxim which was supporting the D and F Companies. The enemy concentrating a venomous fire upon the Maxim, he ordered the others to retire, and remained alone serving the gun. The Maxim actually jammed under fire. He then dissected it. Recoupling the parts, he resumed firing the gun, which was saved from capture by volunteers of the D Company, who dragged it out. The weapon is pitted with bullet marks. It was notorious that the enemy were gathering, but the hills upon neither side of the nek were occupied by our men, except

by a body of eight signallers on the west. Col. Roberts, placed three companies, A, B, and G, in front of the Scots Greys and the two guns of the gallant O Battery R.H.A.; D and F Companies one mile behind, and three companies were camped on the low ground of the nek. The men behaved most gallantly, fighting until outnumbered and surrounded. Small parties were driven up the west hill, but never yielded. Though the Boers called out to them in insulting terms, demanding 'Where's your British pluck?' they lay low, and the enemy never dared to advance or charge. Finally they clambered down the rocks in the dark. The Boers captured five of the Lincolns' waggons, and were apparently sorely in need of the supplies contained therein."

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—Capt. Goodwyn, 2nd Batn., left England on Wednesday in command of drafts proceeding in the *Custodian* to South Africa.

Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th).—The 1st Batn. has been specially commended by the Commander-in-Chief in India for its excellent signalling return for last year. Lieut. Tennant, 4th (Militia) Batn., has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Aurania* on the 7th inst.

East Yorkshire Regiment (15th).—The order for the removal of the 1st Batn. from India to Ceylon, to act as a guard to the Boer prisoners, will not now be carried out. Major Richardson has been transferred from the 1st Batn. in India to the 2nd Batn. in South Africa on promotion.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—The 1st Batn. has been specially commended by the Commander-in-Chief in India for its excellent signalling return last year, which was the best of all corps in the command. Capt. Stares, on vacating the adjutancy of the 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles, has been posted to the 1st Batn., and has been granted leave out of India for six months on medical certificate. Lieut. Wilmer, 2nd Batn., has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Aurania* on the 7th inst. 2nd Lieuts. Peel and Sladen, 4th (Militia) Batn., are also on passage in the *Aurania*, invalided.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—Major Orr is transferred from the 2nd Batn. in India, to the 1st Batn., in South Africa, on promotion. 2nd Lieut. Holland, 1st Batn., has been invalided from South Africa, and left in the *Aurania* on the 7th inst.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th).—2nd Lieut. Arbuthnot, 3rd (Militia) Batn., invalided from the Cape, sailed on the 7th inst. in the *Aurania*.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—Major Charles, 1st Batn., has been appointed second in command of the 4th Batn. at Chatham, Major Page being posted to the 1st Batn. in his place. Capt. Challenor is posted to the 1st Batn., in Crete, on promotion from the Connaught Rangers, and Capt. De Gex from the East Lancashire Regiment. Capt. Sykes, on promotion from the York and Lancaster Regiment, is posted to the 2nd Batn., in South Africa. Capt. Middleton and Seckham, on promotion from the York and Lancaster Regiment and North Staffordshire Regiment respectively, join the 3rd Batn. at Malta; and Capt. Manley, on promotion from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, is appointed to the 4th Batn., at Chatham. Capt. Wolley-Dod, 2nd Batn., has been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Greek* on the 13th inst. 2nd Lieut. Johnson, 3rd Batn., who received his commission last month from Colour-Sergeant, 1st Batn., Duke of Wellington's Regiment, is on passage home from the Cape in the *Aurania*, which sailed on the 7th inst.

Cheshire Regiment (22nd).—Capt. Shawe-Taylor, 2nd Batn., invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Greek* on the 13th inst.

Scottish Rifles (26th) is in readiness to leave India for China, to join the field force if required.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th).—Capt. Peake and Green, on promotion from the Royal Berkshire and Essex Regiments respectively, have been posted to the 1st Batn. in South Africa. Capt. Monro, on promotion from the Devonshire Regiment, is posted to the 2nd Batn., also in South Africa. Capt. Kennedy, on promotion from the Somersetshire Light Infantry, is posted to the 3rd Batn. at Aldershot, and Capt. Fulton, on promotion from the Yorkshire Regiment, to the 4th Batn. at Aldershot.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (33rd).—Capt. (Major) Bruce, second in command of the Chinese Regiment, has been dangerously wounded at Tien-tsin while endeavouring to locate the enemy's guns near French settlement. He is, however, reported to be doing well.

Black Watch (42nd) is in readiness to leave India for China to join the field force if required. The regiment has been specially commended by the Commander-in-Chief in India for its excellent signalling return for last year.

Sherwood Foresters (45th).—Lieut.-Col. Pearse, 4th (Militia) Batn., has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Aurania* on the 7th inst.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (46th).—Lieut. Woodham has been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Aurania* on the 7th inst.

Shropshire Light Infantry (53rd) is in readiness to leave India for China to join the field force if required.

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WHOLESALE FROM—

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Northamptonshire Regiment (58th).—Lieut. Mowatt, invalided from the front, left Cape Town in the *Aurania* on the 7th inst.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—The 2nd Batn. will proceed from the Cape to Ceylon to act as a guard to the Boer prisoners. The 4th Batn. returned to Cork on the 11th inst. from Kilworth. The 5th (Militia) Batn. proceeded on the 13th inst. from Kilworth to Buttevant. Major Prendergast, 1st Batn., invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Greek* on the 13th inst.

Gloucestershire Regiment (61st).—Lieut. Wilkinson has been invalided from South Africa and sailed in the *Aurania* on the 7th inst.

North Staffordshire Regiment (64th).—Capt. Scott left Cape Town on the 7th inst. for England in the *Aurania*, invalided. He has been serving with the 2nd Batn. (98th). Lieut. Wilkinson, 4th (Militia) Batn., has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Greek* on the 13th inst.

Hampshire Regiment (67th).—Lieut. Faith, invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Greek* on the 13th inst.

Durham Light Infantry (68th).—Capt. Trotter, 3rd (Militia) Batn., has been invalided from the Cape and sailed in the *Aurania* on the 7th inst.

Black Watch (73rd).—2nd Lieut. Baillie-Hamilton, invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Greek* on the 13th inst.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. arrived at Aldershot on the 13th inst. from Edinburgh and is encamped at Scroggs Bottom.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (89th).—Col. Reeves has been granted an extension until Dec. 31.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—Capt. Kirk left England on Wednesday for the Cape in the *Custodian*, to join headquarters. Capt. Malcolm, who has been employed on special service, has been invalided from South Africa, and sailed from Cape Town on the 7th inst. in the *Aurania*.

Connaught Rangers (94th).—Lieut. Alexander is about to be appointed to the Egyptian Army.

Manchester Regiment (96th).—Capt. Noble is posted to this battalion in South Africa, on promotion from the Yorkshire Regiment.

Royal West Kent Regiment (97th).—Lieut. Nunn has been invalided from South Africa and sailed in the *Aurania* on the 7th inst.

Leinster Regiment, Royal Canadians (100th).—Lieut. Waddell has been invalided from South Africa and sailed in the *Aurania* on the 7th inst.

King's Own Light Infantry (105th).—A picket of 25 men were surprised at Lindley on July 4 by a large force of Boers, nearly all wearing helmets and khaki. The picket refused to surrender, and fought with Yorkshire doggedness, losing 18 killed and wounded. The remaining seven, however, held the enemy at bay until they were relieved by the 38th Field Battery, which, coming on to the scene, opened fire, and saved the position. The services of this little band of heroes ought not to pass unnoticed.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (108th) is in readiness to leave India for China to join the field force.

Leinster Regiment, Royal Canadians (109th).—Major St. Leger, second in command, has been selected for the command, which will shortly become vacant, when Col. Glancy's extended term expires.

Royal Scottish Reserve Regiment.—The 2nd Batn. moved on the 13th inst. from Glencorse to Edinburgh.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Mr. Wyndham explained in the House of Commons the other night that there are ninety-eight retired Army medical officers liable to recall; of these eighteen are holding permanent appointments reserved for officers on retired pay. The services of twenty-five others who volunteered to return to the service have been accepted and they have been employed at home and abroad. None have been recalled by compulsion. Four officers are employed in South Africa and on hospital ships. The present state of the Royal Army Medical Corps with regard to the undue proportion of the field officers presses hard on the Indian Government, who are compelled to employ a very large proportion of lieutenant-colonels and majors. At present only about a third of the Royal Army Medical Corps officers in India are under field rank. Representations on the subject have passed between the War and India Offices, and it is understood that, so far as possible, the 1900-1901 outward reliefs will be carried out by junior officers direct from South Africa. Lieut.-Col. Kenny and Majors Tuke, Blenkinsop, and Hathaway left Cape Town on the 7th inst. in charge of invalids on the *Aurania*.

Central Africa Regiment.—Three companies of the 1st Batn. were to have arrived at Cape Coast Castle yesterday in the *Victorian* for service. Half the 2nd Batn. embarked at Berbera on Wednesday in the *Dwarka* for Accra, where they are due Aug. 10.

Army Ordnance Corps.—No. 13 Company is being formed at Aldershot, having been taken on to the establishment of the Army from the 1st inst.

SPORT IN EAST AFRICA.—For full information apply to BOUSTEAD, RIDLEY & CO., BANKERS and SHIPPING AGENTS, MOMBASA, and 51, CAVEN STREET, LONDON, W.C. Caravans equipped for Uganda, and all places in the interior. Provisions, &c., provided.

Reviews.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

The deluge of war literature is now evidently coming to an end, but the history of the campaign has probably yet to be written. We may expect perhaps to find it in the series of volumes which Messrs. Sampson Low are about to issue under the auspices of the *Times*. Meanwhile, a number of books which we would hesitate to class as altogether ephemeral are upon our table. The Bishop of Natal has written an interesting account of what he saw under the title of *My Diocese During the War* (George Bell and Sons.) The volume consists of extracts from the bishop's diaries selected by his sister, and they embody a great deal of shrewd observation and some excellent description, and have this advantage—that they were written for personal perusal and without any straining after effect. The bishop does not seem to have been at all prepared for what happened, and was, indeed, greatly at fault on many points, even to the extent of expecting that we should occupy Laing's Nek and hold it, whereas to military observers it was quite clear that that position could be turned and cut off. In this lack of prevision the bishop was not alone, and indeed one of the most curious features of the South African war has been the inability of many on the spot to see even a week into the future. The bishop was with the troops in most of the operations outside Ladysmith, and his volume leaves the reader under the impression that our victories were dearly bought. He is impressed with the fact that there was a want of proportion and dignity in the way in which the Empire in general, and London in particular, stood on its head with frenzied exultation when it was seen that the Boer farmers were unable to overwhelm our garrisons. It is very interesting to have a book specially from the clerical standpoint.

Mafeking, a Diary of the Siege, by Major F. D. Baillie (Archibald Constable and Co.), is a volume of great interest, because it embodies a complete history of the siege. Inasmuch, however, as it consists of letters reprinted from the *Morning Post*, it is perhaps unnecessary for us to speak of it at any length. We are, therefore, content to describe it as a bright, vigorous, and instructive account of many things which came under the author's observation, and as a fine record of the endurance and resource of the garrison.

The Siege of Ladysmith, by R. J. McHugh (Chapman and Hall), is another book of the same class, for Mr. McHugh was the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. The most instructive part of the book is in its description of the organisation of the defence and of the means which were taken to supply the garrison with necessities. The author says that Col. Ward and Lieut.-Col. Stoneman did all that men could to make the stock of provisions last out, while Lieut. Doherty worked wonders in arranging details. This is the praise that has often been bestowed upon these officers, and it is well deserved. We are surprised to find Mr. McHugh asserting that the hospital methods and arrangements were the least efficiently conducted in connection with the garrison, and that in the month of November and the early weeks of December "waste—scandalous waste, or worse—was allowed to proceed unchecked, and immense quantities of medical comforts—such as tinned milk, brandy, arrowroot, extract of beef, essence of mutton, prepared soups, and beef tea, and similar stores—disappeared in a manner that was perfectly astonishing." Inquiry was instituted, and a better system was devised, but much mischief had been done. Mr. McHugh writes well and in an entertaining fashion.

We have before us two books which are published in aid of Lady Lansdowne's War Fund, and we heartily wish them the success they deserve. The first of them is *With Methuen's Column on an Ambulance Train*, by Ernest N. Bennett (Sonnenschein), which gives an excellent account of the work on the lines of communication with the sick and wounded. The author's share of profits goes to the Fund. The other book is a quaint publication, entitled *Fare and Physic of a Past Century*, and is compiled by Alice M. Stewart and Ella R. Christie (Edinburgh, David Douglas). It contains a collection of kitchen receipts from the cookery of a century ago, when our ancestors certainly knew how to prepare many good things, and deserves to succeed, for evidently great pains have been bestowed upon it, and the object is admirable.

The Kings of the East, a Romance of the Near Future, by Sydney C. Grier (Blackwood and Sons), is a second edition of a novel that has proved a success.

The Book of Golf and Golfers, by Horace G. Hutchinson (Longmans and Co.), is a "new impression" of a volume that is emphatically the book of golf, well named. It leaped to success at a bound and has retained it. There is no other such book about golf in existence.

Talks with Old English Cricketers, by A. W. Pullin ("Old Ebor") (Blackwood and Sons), is a dis-

tinct addition to cricket literature. The author, a well-known writer on the subject, knows and has talked with a great many old cricketers, and he has given an abundance of anecdotes illustrative of the history of the game. These *personalia* are very attractive. The book begins with Mr. Herbert Jenner-Fust, who is the oldest living cricketer, and such names as Jackson, Daft, Emmet, Lockwood, and Peat head its chapters. All cricketers will welcome the book.

Capt. S. C. F. Jackson's *Juunt in Japan; or Ninety Days' Leave in the Far East* (Thacker, Calcutta), is a pleasant narrative of travel; *Silvertown and its Neighbourhood, including East and West Ham*, by Archer P. Crouch (Thomas Burleigh), is a retrospect of the history of those places, with much concerning the nautical affairs of the Thames estuary and its neighbourhood, and is very interesting; and *A Surgical Operating Table for the Horse*, by J. A. W. Dollar, M.R.C.V.S. (David Douglas, Edinburgh), gives a full description of a new apparatus.

Prof. Ira N. Hollis, of Harvard University, formerly of the United States Navy, is to publish through Houghton, Mifflin and Co., this autumn an important volume on the development of the United States Navy up to the time sail power was replaced by steam. Professor Hollis has been an instructor at the United States Naval Academy and has served actively on nearly every important station in the naval service of the United States. His forthcoming work will be known as *The Constitution, and the Navy Under Sail*, and will serve as a companion volume to Lieut. Bennett's *The Monitor, and the Navy Under Steam*.

OUR NAVAL STRENGTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the gigantic naval preparations of foreign Powers, and in view of the non-expenditure in recent years of shipbuilding votes declared by the First Lord of the Admiralty to be "the very lowest which can be justified by the expenditure on shipbuilding of other Powers, the lowest by which we can assure the objects which the people expect of the Navy," national safety to wit, the executive committee of the Navy League will be grateful if you will publish the following memorandum drawn up by Capt. Eardley Wilmot, R.N.

Is our Fleet strong enough to meet and beat a maritime coalition of any two other Powers, which all are agreed should be the standard of strength for this country? No. Competent authorities have declared we require more battleships and cruisers, as well as destroyers. Assuming that the Government will put forward an adequate naval programme at the beginning of next year, what can be done in the interval towards making good the deficiency?

Battleships.—We have 14 building and 2 ordered, but not begun; total 16. In view of more pressing requirements, we may wait until next year before laying down more.

Cruisers.—A considerable addition to these is one of our principal requirements at present. Our need in this class is not measured by the number a possible enemy may possess, but by duties and area to guard. In this connection there is no possible comparison with any other nation. We ought at the outbreak of war to be able to command the services of at least 200 fast cruisers. We have only 120 built and 21 building. Seven are to be laid down this year. Should be increased by 20.

Destroyers.—This class is not only the antidote to foreign torpedo-boat flotillas, but can be used as a torpedo craft itself against enemy's squadrons. The type is continually developing and becoming more sea-keeping. At the same time, frequent relief is necessary for resting and repairing, so that a large margin in numbers is essential. Service in Mediterranean, other stations and home waters would speedily absorb 150 of these craft. We have 108 completed and completing, but not one provided in current naval estimates. Government should be urged to call at once for tenders for 20 destroyers.

H. SNEYMOUR, TROWER,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
The Navy League, 13, Victoria Street, S.W.,
July 12.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE, V.C., writes:—"I have read 'Social Life in the British Army' with great interest, and consider it a fair representation."

Social Life in the British Army.

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BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

German Military Uniforms at the Paris Exhibition
(Royal Prussian War Office, Berlin); Mehegan's
Manœuvres (Hiorns and Miller); For St. George; Madras
(Sonnenschein); North American Review, July (Heine-
mann); Officers' Notebook; Regimental Duties (Heine-
mann); Aids to Manœuvres and Duties (Gale and Polden);
Sir Stamford Raffles, Robert Orange (Fisher Unwin);
Edinburgh Review, July (Longmans); Quarterly Re-
view, July (Murray); Boer Invasion of Natal (S. W.
Partridge).

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BOX.—The Royal Warrant lays down the rules in such plain language, that it is difficult to see how any misunderstanding could arise.

HORSEMAN.—The work is out of print.

J. L. H.—On Jan. 1, 1901.

AGE CLAUSE.—Your reading is quite correct.

L. R. D.—At Aldershot.

A. E. T.—There were several when the squadron embarked.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives all the foreign and colonial professional periodicals and journals.



Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1900.

CANADA AND THE IMPERIAL NAVY.

IN a very capable series of articles on Imperial Defence which Captain W. Wood is contributing to the *Canadian Military Gazette*, the writer has recently been dealing with the "Command of the Sea," treating this important subject in a popular style which should interest a wide circle of readers. It will not be necessary for us to examine in detail Captain Wood's exposition of the main principles underlying not only our own naval policy, but the policy of every maritime nation that has achieved command of the sea, whether in wide or narrow limits. These general principles, like those of strategy, are virtually constant, being unchanged by the development of ships, guns, and the various inventions which sometimes appear to modify naval policy, but which, in fact, can but alter tactics. This great truth, familiar to students of naval history, is none too clearly recognised, if recognised at all, by that bull-headed person, the man in the street, for whose benefit Captain Wood seems to be writing. Hence, his clear exposition of general principles is much to be commended. The writer traces in a few paragraphs the causes which produced our naval supremacy during the Napoleonic wars. Here we need not follow him, but his comparison between maritime commerce and that of the desert is worth quoting:—

"The sea itself is a desert; its trade routes are the trails across it; and the harbours are oases. Now, if the stronger of two desert powers commands every large oasis and every principal trail, the caravans of the weaker power must take to the desert and ultimately perish. . . . Search naval history, and you will see how these evils are brought home to every country whose seaboard is commanded by the enemy."

Captain Wood devotes his attention to the various substitutes for naval strength that are continually being advocated by all who have failed to grasp the main principles of maritime power. He exposes the ever-recurring craze for fixed defences, summing up very happily thus:—

"If an enemy can command the sea he must win in the end. If he gets the British Lion into the pit, he will not be such a fool as to jump in himself in order to have a second life and death struggle. All he will have to do is to keep guard while the Lion starves to death inside."

The belief in public granaries, upon which the writer touches, is not, perhaps, general. The rise

in the price of bread has, as usual, directed some attention to our increasing import of food-stuffs, and a few days since the *Daily Express* printed a clever and novel cartoon, representing multitudinous loaves converging upon the kingdom from all parts of the world, each in tow of a steamer. Accepting our contemporary's figures, the latest bread statistics are sufficiently striking. Our national consumption of wheat is about 260 millions of bushels. Of this amount America contributes 118 millions, Russia 40 millions, India four millions, whilst the balance of 43 millions of bushels is imported from all parts of the world. That the price of bread is thus very liable to fluctuate, even in time of peace, is the moral drawn by the *Daily Express*; but against this no practical remedy has yet been suggested. Mr. Balfour may be said to have killed the State granaries scheme when he caustically labelled those havens "a paradise for rats."

Other fallacies touched upon by Captain Wood are the employment of civilian seamen in the Royal Navy; the employment of Naval Volunteers; separate Colonial navies; the remedy of Colonial independence on the outbreak of war; the demand that our naval architects should copy foreign models; the futile objection to the cost of efficient warships. All these false theories are briefly examined and rightly condemned, but perhaps the most individual section of Captain Wood's article is that dealing with Canada's contribution to the naval power of the Empire, and his view of her responsibility in this matter. Broadly speaking, Canada possesses about 4 per cent. of the whole sea-borne wealth of the Empire, or less than half as much as Australasia; but Canada, says the writer, cannot pay 4 per cent. of the cost of the Imperial Navy. Neither can she pay her share as represented by population, nor her share reckoned by comparative revenue. On any one of such bases the tax would be crushing heavy, but Captain Wood, who is writing, be it remembered, for a Canadian public, urges that the Colony can and should assist more largely in naval defence by contributing seamen to the Fleet and reserve men to the Naval Reserve. After touching upon the large maritime population of Canada, estimated at one-fifth of the total population, the writer suggests that the Colony should be well able to supply the Imperial Navy with 2,000 trained seamen and 10,000 trained reserve men. In this direction, no doubt, the Canadians would be willing to display their patriotism to the extent advocated by Captain Wood; but there are certain difficulties in the way of establishing large reserves of Colonial seamen, which have been more than once explained by Mr. Goschen. For ourselves, we do not regard these difficulties as insurmountable, though they involve, directly and indirectly, some increase of money contribution from the Colonies toward the cost of training and pensioning seamen. On the whole Captain Wood's article deals very soundly with the main principles of naval defence, and with the responsibilities of Canada as an important section of the Empire, tremendously dependent upon our naval power.

NAVAL STEAM GENERATORS.

THE memorandum on warship boilers, and particularly those of the water-tube system, which Mr. Goschen wished to issue before the estimates were again discussed, was given to the public last Saturday. It is not a paper in which the public can be expected to take much interest, as not only is the subject highly technical, but it is therein treated in a technical manner. It is

one of those documents, too, from which anyone can draw facts supporting his arguments and demonstrating, to his own satisfaction at least, anything whatever he desires to prove in connection with the matter. The gist of it is that while we have been obliged, like every other naval Power, to adopt the water-tube system for our warships, because of its advantages from a military and strategical point of view, yet it is by no means certain that we have chosen the best, or nearly the best, type of water-tube boiler, and in any case the system, being as it were in an infantile stage, is subject to a number of infantile complaints which, while worrying to its parents and those placed in authority over it, by no means precludes its attaining a healthy and vigorous manhood. Of the very many types of water-tube boiler, all may be gathered into one of two categories; the large tube types and the small tube types. So far as the latter are concerned, they have been tried in small craft, and have given satisfactory results. So much so indeed, that they are placed outside the region of controversy. One type may be, and is, no doubt, better than another, but the results obtained are not likely to result in our relying entirely upon one type at present.

With the large tube boilers the case is entirely different. The naval authorities, when they adopted, or perhaps as we ought to say, when they were forced to adopt, the system for large ships were practically reduced to Hobson's choice. They had to take the Belleville boiler or none. They have improved upon it as originally designed, and they are still introducing improvements. But meanwhile other systems have come into existence, and it is admittedly a question whether it would not be better now to try a new type. It may indeed be the case that a type at present fitted with small tubes could be utilised for large vessels if the tubes were slightly increased in diameter. It has been suggested that this might be done with the Yarrow type, which has given uniformly good results, and is perhaps at the present moment the most generally approved of all the types in existence. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the First Lord of the Admiralty should be found prepared to submit the whole question to a committee or a commission.

But the question thus to be submitted must be strictly limited to a decision as to which is the best water-tube boiler, and not, as some of the Admiralty critics would prefer, as to whether we should go back to the altogether discredited Scotch boiler, beloved of Mr. William Allan. An agitation which has been worked as much, we believe, for commercial interests as for national ones has unsettled the public mind. It is desirable, therefore, that the Admiralty should have that outside support which we feel sure a committee or commission will afford it. The report of such a body will tend not only to reassure the public, but its recommendations should be an authoritative guide to expert opinion. It is natural, of course, that the First Lord's decision to have a public inquiry should be in some quarters twisted into a confession that mistakes have been made, but impartial critics will not be convinced by any such one-sided reasoning. We do not believe that in taking this step it implies misgiving in the minds of our naval authorities as to the wisdom of adopting the water-tube system, but merely a desire to put an end to the acrimonious and unpatriotic controversy which has been raging for so long, and to ensure that our ships shall be fitted with the steam generator best adapted for their purpose.

Navy Notes.

Mr. Goschen's Supplementary Estimate will disappoint many. The sum to be voted is £1,269,300, and this will chiefly be spent upon guns and ammunition for the Fleet. The principle of increasing the ammunition reserves at our coaling stations and dockyards abroad is excellent, but it was hoped in some quarters that the First Lord would have asked Parliament to increase the shipbuilding votes materially in view of the new French and German programmes that would surely have justified such a demand. Instead of this, the Admiralty is content to ask for five more destroyers and to lay down a sea-going depot ship. In this connection it is curious to note the modified demands of the Navy League, which cried aloud a few weeks ago for battleships and cruisers to be laid down forthwith in the private yards. A memorandum just issued by the League (drawn up by Captain Eardley Wilmot) shows that the League has modified its views. It is now content to urge that twenty new cruisers and an equal number of destroyers should be laid down. The League modifies its proposals on the supposition that the Admiralty will be found willing to lay down several new battleships next year. We have now fourteen on the stocks and two more ordered, though not begun, and the Navy League seems no longer eager to press for the commencement of the battleships which the private yards have declared their capacity to commence. In view of more pressing requirements, so runs the memorandum, "we may wait until next year before laying down more battleships." In this matter the League is right. As regards cruisers, we have 120 built and twenty-one building. Seven are to be laid down this year, and the League urges the addition of at least twenty more, being of opinion that we should require 200 in war. The plea for a considerable increase of destroyers is based upon the contention that these vessels are liable to injury and breakdowns, which is certainly the case. We have 108 built and building, exclusive of the five now to be ordered under the Supplementary Vote. The League estimates that fully 150 will be absorbed by the squadrons in war, and that we require a considerable margin besides. It does not seem, however, that the Admiralty has been greatly influenced by these arguments.

The festivities in connection with the visit of the Mediterranean squadron to Trieste have been continued at Venice and Fiume. At both ports the British squadrons have received a most cordial welcome, banquets, balls, and illuminations have followed one another with almost startling rapidity, while the kindly tact and courtesy of Sir John Fisher has charmed the Italians at the same time that the *bonhomie* and *camaraderie* of Lord Charles Beresford has won the hearts of the Hungarians. At the banquet on board the *Renown*, after Sir John Fisher had proposed the health of the King and Queen of Italy, Admiral Magnaghi proposed in English the health of Queen Victoria. His heart, he said, was bigger with English feeling than his mind with English words, and the Syndic of Venice, in the name of the city, expressed his pleasure at seeing the English and Italian flags once again fraternally united. At the banquet on board the *Ramillies* at Fiume the principal guest was the Governor, Count Szapary, who in the name of the Hungarian Government welcomed the fleet. General Drogoni, who proposed the health of the British Service, alluded to the days when the Austro-Hungarian Army and Navy had fought side by side with the British. Sir John Fisher telegraphed to Count Szapary expressing his regret that the necessity of paying a visit to Venice had prevented his taking part in the festivities at Fiume, adding that with the Count's permission he would call at that port later on in the week to visit the Governor and thank the Hungarian Government for its hospitalities. It is somewhat noteworthy that in connection with these banquets the principal Austrian, Hungarian, and Italian officials and officers are all reported to have made their speeches in the English language, a compliment which may be deemed indicative of the true feelings of the speakers.

By the end of this week the preliminary cruise of the vessels engaged in the manoeuvres will have terminated, and preparations will commence for the mimic war. In spite of the prognostications of croakers, which were assumed to have had some justification in the mishap to the *Conqueror*, there has been a commendable lack of the ordinary and almost inevitable troubles incidental to commissioning a large number of vessels from the Reserve. The fleets and flotillas assembled at their respective ports without casualty worth mentioning, and although we cannot expect until early next week the full report on the preliminary cruise, we fully anticipate that what has been well begun will continue without any serious breakdown. It is satisfactory to note that the press appears to be as fully represented as in previous years, and this must surely be taken as a proof that the country is believed to have lost none of its interest in these naval operations. It would seem, by the way, an excellent opportunity for the press, through its representatives, to obtain as much authoritative naval opinion as possible on those two very important subjects of discussion, naval training and naval boilers. The opportunity is too good to be missed, and all that is wanted probably is a mandate from their editors for the correspondents to give the public a body of evidence on these subjects which should be most valuable. After all, it is naval executive and engineer officers who should be the best judges of what is wanted in this connection, and although the method of obtaining their views may be unusual and informal, it could not fail, if fairly unanimous, to make an impression upon the country.

Captains H. G. King-Hall and Reginald H. S. Bacon are the two youngest officers in the new batch of captains, and are to be congratulated upon their unusually rapid and well-won advancement. Captain King-Hall joined the *Britannia* in 1874, and is 39 years of age, whilst Captain Bacon, who is only 37, entered the Navy two years later. Both officers wear the D.S.O., and are distinguished as gunnery and torpedo experts, but it is unusual for any officer to reach the captains' list so rapidly as these officers have done. Captain Bacon secured five first class certificates and was made lieutenant at twenty years of age. He was specially promoted to the rank of commander, and recently did good service in the Benin expedition, about which he has also written a very interesting book. The new commanders range between the Hon. George Hardinge, with fifteen years' service as lieutenant, and G. P. Webley Hope, who obtains his step after eleven years' service in that rank, from the senior staff of the *Excellent*. Commander Philip N. Wright, of the *Orlando*, who has been specially promoted on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief for his services before Tien-tsin, where he was dangerously wounded, has served just ten years as lieutenant.

The following account of what has been called the Astor-Milne affair appears to be the most correct. Sir Archibald Milne was dining one evening some time ago at the Carlton with a party, which included Miss Astor, Lady O., and Lady S. On that occasion Miss Astor gave him a verbal invitation to the forthcoming Astor concert. Her father's secretary was instructed to send Sir Archibald an invitation, but did not do so. On the evening of the concert the baronet was dining with a party, including Lady O., a close acquaintance of the Astors, who said to him: "Of course, you are coming down to the Astors?" He explained that Miss Astor had invited him, but he had received no ticket. Lady O. said: "Never mind that, come with me, I will take the responsibility." He went. In making his report to Mr. Astor after the concert, the secretary stated that he had forgotten to send an invitation to Sir Archibald, excusing himself for his error. Then Mr. Astor remembered having seen Sir Archibald there, and wrote him a very stiff letter. Sir Archibald, in order to explain the situation, wrote to Mr. Astor, expressing regret. To his surprise, he received a letter very strongly worded, followed by a notice which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to the effect that Sir Archibald was not among those invited to the Astor concert. Sir Archibald had ex-

plained the circumstances to the committee of his club, the members of which are perfectly satisfied, but naturally furious at Mr. Astor's attack upon one of their most popular members.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, the explorer, has addressed a very curious letter to the press and to the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in which he somewhat rashly advises the admirals in the East how to reach Peking. Mr. Colquhoun's letter is dated the 13th inst., and his advice is belated indeed, if, as is now believed, the massacre of Europeans took place on the 7th or 8th. He urges that a large force could be conveyed by water to a point within fifteen miles of the capital, whence a stone causeway leads to Peking. It seems to us that no man, however distinguished as an explorer, has the right to assume that Admiral Seymour and the foreign admirals neglected to consider this means of reaching Peking. It is evident, too, that Mr. Colquhoun greatly underrates the gravity of the crisis, and is arguing that a comparatively small force would suffice to relieve Peking. "The character of the opposition to be encountered," he writes, "is evidenced by the fact that Admiral Seymour was able with his small force to fight his way back with comparatively small loss." In effect the Admiral was not able to do this: he was relieved, after fighting desperately for fifteen days, by a mixed force of 4,000 men. It is just possible, no doubt, that a much stronger relief force than Admiral Seymour was able to land when he made his gallant attempt, might have enjoyed better chances of success had it gone by the route which the explorer advocates. But the large army now required for the advance upon Peking could not be transported by water.

The following extract from a letter addressed by the late Captain Roderick Dew, R.N., commanding the *Nimrod*, being of interest just now, has been sent to us for publication by Mr. E. Emanuel, of the *Hard*, Portsea, to whom it was written just forty-two years ago:—

Nimrod, June 4, 1858,

My dear Sir,

Peiho Forts.

"I send you
You ran a risk on May 20 of being minus my little account, for a ball knocked my hat off. It was a pretty little affair that battle of the gunboats; and the brunt was borne by the *Nimrod* and the *Cormorant*. We had fifty-four guns playing on us at one time; but they were most of them elevated too much. We have shipped fifty-four brass guns from seven to two tons each, ten of the former beautifully cast, and but one year old. One goes to the Queen and another to Napoleon, and the rest I hope into our pockets. The French have shipped the same number. All the Ambassadors and Admirals are at Tien-tsin—sixty up the river; and only forty from Peking. It is a wretched place. Two of the tallest mandarins in China have come down to treat; and I have no doubt we shall get all we want. In case of accidents we have sent to Hong Kong for 2,500 troops; and if the Emperor's heart is still hardened, we must wave our flags over Peking. A Mongolian prince, a tiger in war, came to Tien-tsin with 30,000 braves; but when the routed army from Peiho told them what devils we were, they cleared out. I have given up the *Nimrod* to Captain Mends, and have taken up my quarters with Captain Saumarez.

"If you will send me out a consignment I will open a branch for you at Peking.

Yours truly,

(Signed) R. Dew."

The five new torpedo-boat destroyers ordered for the Royal Navy, for the purchase of which £350,600 is provided, are to be named *Cobra*, *Kangaroo*, *Tiger*, *Thorn*, and *Vigilant*. The *Cobra* is being built at the works of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the *Kangaroo* at the works of Palmer's Shipbuilding Company, Jarrow, and the *Thorn*, *Tiger*, and *Vigilant* at Messrs. John Brown and Co., Glasgow. There are also at the present time fourteen fast torpedo-boat destroyers building or completing for the Royal Navy at private shipbuilding establishments.

In consequence of the irregularities in Army contracts recently made public, instructions have been given that from firms tendering for contracts the names must be obtained of all persons who are principals or partners, and in the case of limited companies the names of the directors.

THE CHINESE CRISIS.

Sunday, July 15.

The transport *Zibenghla*, with Gen. Gaselee and his staff on board, arrived at Hong Kong to-day. The transport *Nairung*, from Calcutta, with one wing of the 24th Punjab Infantry, arrived and proceeded to Taku.

The Italian Consul-General at Shanghai reports that the Italian Mission in Hunan has been destroyed. Mgr. Fantosasti, the bishop, and two missionary priests were killed. The missions in Hu Pei and Ho Nan have also been attacked. It is reported from Hong Kong that in the West River all is quiet. The *Sandpiper* is at Sam-shui, and the *Robin* at Wu-chau. The hired transport *Tai-sang*, with stores and ammunition, and the draft of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, left for Taku.

The *Canning* and the *Nowshera* left Bombay with the 1st Batn. 4th Goorkhas and No. 2 Co. Bombay Sappers, and the ss. *Sirsa*, also with troops, left Calcutta for Hong Kong.

The company of Bersaglieri ordered to China left Rome for Naples en route for China. There was a great crowd at the station to see them off, and the people cheered for the King and the Army. Similar demonstrations took place at Turin, Florence, and Bologna, and other places on the occasion of the departure of troops for the Far East.

In the attack on the foreign settlement at Tien-tsin on July 3, the Chinese infantry advanced in strong force to within 600 yards of the railway station, which was under the protection of a force of 70 British marines from Wei-hai-Wei, with a company of Frenchmen in support a mile to the south-west and a force of Russians extended over the plain to the westward. On the approach of the Chinese they were met with such a vigorous Maxim fire that they were compelled to beat a hasty retreat. The Chinese then directed a heavy shell fire on the French and Russian troops, and forced them to retire. The British Marines slowly followed, contesting every foot of the ground. The rain continued in torrents, and the firing was maintained far into the night. One French officer was killed and one wounded. The British had six wounded, and the Russians nine.

Monday, July 16.

Actions at Tien-tsin on July 6, 7, and 8 reported. At noon on July 6 the British and Americans unsuccessfully attempted to capture a Chinese 15pr. From two o'clock till four there was a continuous artillery duel, 11 guns shelling the settlements from the native city. After the bombardment the Chinese Regiment, with one naval gun, endeavoured unsuccessfully to capture a gun. The British casualties to-day were:—Killed, two bluejackets, and two men of the Chinese Regiment; severely wounded, Major Bruce, Chinese Regiment, and Midshipman Esdaile, of the *Barfleur*; wounded, Lieut. Brown, R.E., two bluejackets and two marines, and five men of the Chinese Regiment.

On the night of the 6th-7th the Chinese riflemen made a determined attack on the north-west corner of the settlements, but were repelled by the Japanese, with heavy loss. The Japanese had five killed and five wounded. The racecourse, grand stand, and other buildings in the vicinity were burned, and the ruins occupied by the enemy. One shell entered the barracks occupied by the men of the *Centurion*, killing two bluejackets and wounding two others. Midshipman Esdaile died of his wounds on the evening of July 7.

On July 8 the Governor-General at Port Arthur and Commander-in-Chief of the Russian troops in Asia arrived. The artillery firing still continued.

The following despatches were received at the Admiralty from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Seymour:—

(Sent via Chefoo, 3.10 p.m., July 11.)

"Tien-tsin, July 9.—Enemy's position south-west of settlement attacked 4 a.m. to-day. Japanese troops by flank movement drove enemy out, capturing four guns; cavalry pursued and completed rout, killing large numbers of soldiers and Boxers. Allied forces shelled and afterwards occupied western arsenal. Two guns captured. Arsenal burnt, being unable to hold it. Enemy's loss 350 killed. Casualties of allied forces small; details not to hand."

(Sent via Chefoo, July 13, noon.)

"July 12.—On July 11, at 3 a.m., Chinese made most determined attack on the railway station, Tien-tsin, in great force; finally driven off about 6 a.m., but allies lost 150 killed and wounded. Chinese loss not known, but believed to be very heavy. At noon forts were bombarded for one hour by British and French guns. Fort and pagoda used as signal tower demolished. Forces have been increased by arrival of 1,500 Americans."

The *Dido* and *Isis* and the transport *Ikinda*, with the 12th Field Battery, arrived at Hong Kong. The *Bonaventure* proceeds to Woosung.

Tuesday, July 17.

The following telegrams from Brig.-Gen. Dorward were received by the Secretary of State for War:—

"Chefoo, July 10, 3.30 p.m.

"Tien-tsin, July 7.—City heavily bombarded July 6 by allied troops on right bank of river. Enemy ceased firing soon after bombardment began. Bombardment

will be repeated to-day. Enemy have placed guns within 800 yds. British, French settlements, under cover of houses, and keep up galling fire. Lieut. Browne, R.E., slightly wounded by shell bursting in mess house. Major Bruce, Chinese Regiment, dangerously wounded while endeavouring to locate enemy's gun near French settlement. Two naval 12-pr. guns, two 4in. have arrived lately, so they are hoping to suppress enemy's fire more effectually. For the present attention will be concentrated on artillery duel. Major Bruce doing well."

"Chefoo, July 13, noon.

"Tien-tsin, July 10.—Yesterday, 3 a.m., combined force, 1,000 Japanese under the command of Gen. Fukushima, 550 British troops, 400 British Navy, 100 United States, 400 Russians under command of myself, attacked enemy's position south-west of city. Positions were quickly captured. Enemy's loss 350 killed, four small guns captured. Combined force then attacked western arsenal outside South Gate, which, after a short bombardment, was rushed by United States and Japanese. Country to the west of arsenal has been flooded by enemy, so no further movement in this direction was possible. Chief object of expedition, which was to clear away guns and enemy to the west of settlements, completely carried out. Day's honours rested with Japanese and Americans. Chinese Regiment, as escort to guns, worked splendidly, getting over difficulties of swampy country. During the action British and French settlements heavily shelled by north-eastern batteries. Yesterday's victory may result in withdrawal of Chinese troops from Tien-tsin, in which case fort and city will probably be attacked soon."

"Chefoo, Friday (July 13) Noon.

"Tien-tsin, July 11.—Three o'clock this morning determined attack made by enemy on railway station, which is garrisoned by 100 British troops, 100 French, 100 Japanese. Attack repulsed with loss after four hours hard fighting. Enemy's loss: 500 killed. Our loss: Hong Kong Regiment, three men killed and nine wounded; 2nd Batn. Welsh Fusiliers, one wounded; Royal Marine Light Infantry, three wounded; Royal Navy, three wounded. French and Japanese losses considerably heavier."

Li Hung Chang left Canton for Shanghai.

Wednesday, July 18.

It is announced from St. Petersburg that the Chinese have declared war against Russia and invaded Russian territory in Northern Asia.

The commander of the German Squadron telegraphs from Taku, under date July 14:—

"The allies seized possession on the 13th inst. of all the forts around Tien-tsin except one. The capture of this one is expected to take place when the Russian artillery, now on its way there, has arrived."

The Russian commander reports that at dawn on the 14th inst. the native town at Tien-tsin was stormed by two columns consisting of British, Japanese, American, Russian and German troops. The Japanese occupied the town. The Russians, Germans, and French were unable to enter. The total casualties amounted to 600.

Vice-Admiral Alexieff telegraphs to the Minister of War:—

"Tien-tsin, July 6.

"I arrived to-day and inspected the troops. Everything excellent; soldiers fit and full of courage, a pledge of further successes. They were ably led by their commanders, and I thought it my duty to thank the men in the name of his Majesty."

In the fighting at Tien-tsin on Friday the small Italian naval detachment lost no fewer than one senior officer and 46 men killed or wounded.

The four new destroyers *Kasatka*, *Kit*, *Shat*, and *Dolphin*, built at Elbing for the Russian Admiralty, and only recently delivered at Cronstadt, are being put into commission for the Far East. It is expected that the flotilla will reach Taku about a fortnight later than the German torpedo squadron despatched from Kiel.

Thursday, July 19.

The following telegram from Admiral Seymour has been received by the Secretary of the Admiralty:—

"Taku, Sunday.

"Attack allied forces made on the native city Tien-tsin on July 13. Troops marched out at 2 a.m., and were heavily engaged until 8 p.m., when they were still outside wall. Early in the morning next day Japanese blew up gate and got in, others following. No opposition afterwards, and city with all forts captured. On the right Russians took battery on the Liu-tai Canal, with 12 small guns; other troops all engaged on the left. About 8,000 troops engaged. Severe loss, over 700 killed and wounded. Japanese most heavily. British loss 20 killed, 93 wounded, of whom 6 killed and 38 wounded belong to Naval Brigade. Chinese troops reported fled; direction unknown."

The lieutenant-colonel of the 9th Regiment (U.S.A.) reports that Col. Liscum and 17 men have been killed in the fighting at Tien-tsin, while Major Eagan, Capt. Noyes and Bookmiller, Lieuts. Lawton and Lang, and 72 men have been wounded.

From the Siberian frontier it is reported that the bombardment of Blagovestchensk by the Chinese from the village of Sahalin has been proceeding for two days. Gen. Gribski reports from Blagovestchensk:—The Chinese along the Amur, near Aigun and Blagovestchensk, have thrown up entrenchments 20 versts long and erected batteries, 40

guns having been placed in position. The Chinese who bombarded Blagovestchensk numbered 2,000 men, with eight guns.

Certain portions of the Amur Territory, comprising the first division of the Khabarovsk District, a section of the coast territory, as well as the towns of Blagovestchensk, Khabarovsk, Nikols-Kussuri, and Vladivostok, have been declared in a state of war, dating from the 17th inst. Rear-Admiral Skrydloff has been promoted to vice-admiral and appointed commander of the Russian Pacific Squadron.

The transport *Pentacotah* left Calcutta with Indian troops for China on Wednesday.

The Indian transport *Itinda* left Hong Kong on Tuesday for the north. Capt. Potts, of the Hong Kong Volunteers, has been attached to Gen. Gaselee's staff.

Friday, July 20.

Gen. Gaselee delayed his departure from Hong Kong until Wednesday in consequence of the arrival of Li Hung Chang from Canton. The Viceroy had a long conference with Sir H. Blake, Gens. Gaselee, Gascoigne, and Barrow and Commodore Powell being present. The Governor endeavoured to persuade Li to remain in Canton, but Li maintained that he must obey the Empress's orders to proceed to Shanghai and thence to Peking, if possible, in order to take up the Viceroyalty of Chi-li. Gen. Gaselee and his staff left in the evening for Wei-hai-wei, and Li Hung Chang left for Shanghai.

In a despatch received from Admiral Bendemann, dated Taku, July 16, Count Usedom reports that scarcely any resistance was offered on the part of Chinese to the Japanese, British, and American forces when they stormed the walled native city on the 14th. The town is now in the hands of the allies. On the afternoon of the 14th inst. a fight was still going on at the east side of the town between the Russians and Chinese for the possession of the Chinese camp. On the morning of the 15th inst. Russian flags were floating over the Chinese citadel and camp. With that ended the capture of the town. In the fight on July 13 Gen. Stoessel was slightly wounded, but after an hour he was able to resume command.

After Tien-tsin had been taken on the morning of the 14th inst. the Japanese guns bombarded the Naval Barracks on which the Russians were making an attack. At the same time Japanese detachments occupied the railway station and repulsed the attacks of the Chinese. They then took possession of the Naval Barracks and the surrounding buildings, and captured 80 cannon. The Japanese lost 60 men killed and 270 wounded in these operations.

The French gunboats, *Comète* and *Avalanche* have arrived at Canton.

The *Mohawk* and *Wallaroo* have left Queensland on their way to China.

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

June 23, July 1, 2, 6 to 9.

R.E.—Wounded: Lieut. Browne.

Roy. Welsh Fus.—Killed: 3752 Power, 3644 J. Porter, 4014 C. Porter. Wounded: Major Morris, L.-Cpl. 4535 R. Jones. Ptes. 4977 J. Jones, 4017 Martin, 4346 King, 4788 Wilson, 3932 Steed, 5404 Cartwright.

NAVAL.

(REPORTED BY ADMIRALTY.)

Centurion.—Killed: Stoker 280520 Clayton, Cooper's Crew 278052 Noble. Wounded: A.B. 184373 Cufley.

Orlando.—Killed: Ldg. Seaman 156990 Johnson. Wounded: A.B.'s 187913 Fletcher, 178503 Wood. R.M.L.I.: Po. 9241 Taylor.

Terrible.—Killed: R.M.L.I.: Po. 6267 Howard. Wounded: A.B. (?) John Ballard, O.S. 189945 Robertson. R.M.L.I.: Cpl. Po. 4073 Stanbridge; Ptes. Po. 4049 Ellis, Po. 8005 Edwards, Po. 9583 Browne.

Barfleur.—Killed: A.B.'s 162904 King, 187333 Brown, 187079 Greaves, 182293 McCarthy, 188772 Wallace. Wounded: C.P.O. 117099 Plant, 2nd Cl. P.O. 143475 Harvey; A.B.'s 156955 Farmer, 174723 Downes, 179577 Kirwin, 193079 Culmer, 187161 von Schiller; O.S. 189229 Taylor, 185260 Hawkes.

Aurora.—Wounded: A.B. 153942 Gagg. R.M.L.I.: Killed: Capt. Lloyd. Wounded: Sgt. Po. 4978 Cooper; Pte. Ply. 8831 Hunt.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

R.M.L.I.—Wounded: Ch. 6170 Cowell; Bgtr. Ch. 7612 Polkinghorne. Lieut. Phayre (Fair) R.N., wounded.

HOW OUR SOLDIERS CAN WEATHER THE SOUTH AFRICAN CLIMATE.—When H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES visited India, he was equipped, by orders of the Physicians, with HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. This is the beverage which stales the body against the climate, maintains the appetite, and being palatable, acts refreshing. The AUSTRIAN Military Field Hospitals reported officially that this preparation is greatly beneficial to the recovery of the wounded soldiers. In emaciation, loss of succulence of the digestive organs, and catarrh, it proved very valuable. This report is issued by VON GAYERSFELD, Major and War Commissary, Pirtz. Caution—The name M. HOFF, HAMBURG, must be on all labels. M. HOFF'S London House, 20, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.

Navy Personal.

The Duke of York presided at a special court of the Trinity House on Tuesday last, when the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain was elected an Elder Brother of the corporation in place of the late Duke of Argyll. His Royal Highness afterwards lunched with the Deputy Master and Elder Brethren.

Admiral of the Fleet the Earl of Clanwilliam and Admirals Sir William Dowell and Sir Anthony Hoskins were present on Friday in last week at a meeting of the Patriotic Fund Commissioners, in the Horse Guard's Levée Room, to consider how the recommendations of the War Relief Funds Inquiry Committee can be carried out as far as they, the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, are concerned. A sub-committee was formed for this important purpose.

Admiral Sir William Luard, in spite of eighty-three years of age and a recent illness, was present on Saturday last at Chelmsford, when the Essex County Athletic Championships were decided.

Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, in distributing prizes to the boys of the London School Board training ship *Shaftesbury* on Tuesday last, remarked that no doubt many of them would join the Royal Navy. That Service had its hardships and disagreeable features, the same as in other walks of life, but if they entered it he hoped they would remain in it, and do credit to the nation of which they were proud of being subjects.

Vice-Admiral Sir Compton Domville and Rear-Admirals C. C. P. FitzGerald and A. D. Fanshawe are the umpires of this year's naval manoeuvres, and meet at Whitehall for the purpose. As they have all served in large squadrons since attaining flag rank, the selection is a judicious one.

Rear-Admiral Day H. Bosanquet, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian Squadron, arrived on Saturday last at Port Louis, Mauritius, in the *Eclipse*. This is the most desirable portion of the rear-admiral's command, and usually visited by him at this period of the year. A distinguished flag-officer, who served in the East Indies during the "eighties," remarked that Mauritius was the only place on the station with anything approaching a decent climate.

Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the Mediterranean Squadron, stated in a letter of the 10th inst. to a friend that "to serve the country best at the moment I think that I should be sent to China. I might just arrive in time to prevent rebellion spreading to the Yang-tse provinces." It is to be regretted that his lordship is not on the spot, as his local knowledge and ability to command would be invaluable in the present crisis, especially in the river that is within our sphere of interest.

Rear-Admiral Thomas Nesham, who died recently at the Royal Naval Hospital, Great Yarmouth, left estate valued at £4,664.

Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton opened a patriotic bazaar at Enfield Lock last Saturday, and, in referring to the large amount of warlike stores made in the locality for our Navy and Army, remarked that it should not be forgotten that those who did their work thoroughly in making weapons did as much good as those who used them, though they had not the same opportunity of gaining honour and glory therefrom.

Captain Count Frederick Metaxa arrived at Plymouth on Friday in last week by the transport *Dunera*, his son, Lieut. R. Metaxa, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was seriously wounded in South Africa, being a passenger on the same vessel.

Captain H. C. B. Hulbert, of the *Pelorus*, arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday morning last from Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope.

Captains G. M. Henderson, of the *Isis*, and Philip F. Tillard, of the *Dido*, both arrived at Hong Kong on Monday last. These cruisers

made the passage from Malta in twenty-three days including stoppages for coaling. Captain Lewis Wintz, of the *Goliath*, arrived at Singapore the same day that the two cruisers reached Hong Kong, and is thus four days behind them, as they left the capital of the Straits Settlements on the 12th inst.

Captain A. J. Horsley, of the *Europa*, arrived at Albany, West Australia, on Monday last. Possibly his long stay at Sydney, N.S.W., gave the well-known firm who usually repairs her Majesty's ships an opportunity of showing their ability in putting this cruiser in order for her present voyage.

Captain Henry Leah, of the *Diana*, pays off that cruiser at Chatham on the 30th inst.

Commander A. E. Grant, of the *Racoon*, left Delagoa Bay on Sunday last for Mauritius to rejoin the flag of Rear-Admiral Bosanquet.

Staff Commander C. R. H. Robinson, of the *Wye*, leaves Sheerness on 5th prox. for Ascension and Bahia, and is due at Plymouth, on his return voyage, October 28. Bahia has been substituted for Rio de Janeiro, and he will meet Commodore Groome in the *Flora* at the northern port.

Lieut.-Commander Cecil Lambert, of the *Lapwing*, who arrived at Plymouth from the East Indies on Friday in last week, is to pay off that vessel on the 28th inst.

Lieut. John Nicholas's promotion to Commander is well deserved and undoubtedly gives satisfaction to his numerous friends. As senior Lieut. of the *Powerful*, he was retained on board during the absence of Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton and the Naval Brigade at the front in South Africa, and a great deal of hard work and much responsibility devolved on him in consequence, for which he now receives recognition.

Chief Inspector of Machinery Sir A. J. Durston, who has hitherto borne the distinctive appellation of "Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy," now assumes the substantive rank of "Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet," with the relative rank of Rear-Admiral. Considering the important duties and responsibilities of his position as head of the steam department of the Navy, it is only right that he should be accorded a position superior in rank to that of his professional brother officers. In the medical branch during the fifties the Director-General ranked with a Commodore 2nd class, and an Inspector of Hospitals with a junior Captain. When Inspectors-General were introduced in 1862 with the relative rank of junior Flag-Officers, the Director-General was not given relative rank superior to that accorded the latter, and since then has always held that of the senior Inspectorial grade and worn similar uniforms.

Assistant-Paymaster John Cooper, of the *Osborne*, obtains promotion to Paymaster after ten years' junior commissioned service. This compares very favourably with the period that several of his less fortunate seniors had to wait for their step, some of whom were seventeen years Assistant-Paymasters, and nearly forty years of age. As he has only held his present appointment eighteen months, the privilege accorded his predecessor in the Royal Yacht of being retained after promotion will obtain in this instance.

Assistant-Paymaster Henry Foden, who was appointed in charge of the *Brisk* on February 15 last, has now been given the rank of Acting Paymaster from that date. This concession might with justice be applied to the Assistant Paymaster of the *Magicienne*, the Paymaster of that vessel having been landed at Lorenzo Marques as Acting British Vice-Consul.

Captains B. M. Strouts and E. Wray, R.M.L.I., recently serving at Wei-hai-Wei, and Captain L. S. T. Halliday, R.M.L.I., of the *Orlando*, are reported to have been with the Legation Guard of the Royal Marine forces at Pekin, and have, it is feared, shared the fate of their countrymen and women within the walls of the British enclosure.

Captain J. L. Homer, R.M.A., and his team from Eastney, were only one point behind the winning team (3rd Hants) in the competition for the Brinsmead Challenge Shield, at Bisley, on Friday in last week.

Navy Foreign.

The chief Russian naval officers serving in the Far East are:—Vice-Admiral Alexeieff, who was born in 1843; entered the Service 1860; Midshipman 1865; Lieut. 1867; Lieut.-Captain 1877; Captain, 2nd rank, 1883; Captain, 1st rank, 1886; Rear-Admiral 1892; Vice-Admiral 1897. He commanded the cruiser *Afrika* 1878-1883, and the *Admiral Kornilof* 1886-1891; was Assistant Chief of the Naval General Staff 1892-1895; Chief of Squadron on the Pacific (Far East) 1895-1897; Chief of Division Black Sea Fleet (31 vessels) 1897; Commander Black Sea Squadron 1898. He is apparently now in command at Tien-tsin, and was the officer who telegraphed reports of attack on the Taku forts, although he was at that time in command at Port Arthur. Rear-Admiral Hildebrandt was born 1842; entered the Service 1858; Midshipman 1862; Lieut. 1865; Lieut.-Captain 1875; Captain, 2nd rank, 1885; Captain, 1st rank, 1887; Rear-Admiral, 1892. He commanded the gunboat *Sneg* 1880-1883; the cruiser *Razborjnik* 1883-1885; the *Vladimir Monomach* 1885-1888; and the battleship *Imperator Nikolai I.* 1888-1892. He was Director of the Marine Artillery 1895-1896; Assistant-Chief of the Naval General Staff 1896; Commander of a Division in the Baltic 1898-1899. He was Chief in Command on the Russian Pacific Station, but has now apparently been superseded by Vice-Admiral Stryloff. Captain Dobrovolski was born 1854; entered the Service 1871; Lieut. 1875; Captain second rank, 1891. He commanded the schooner *Bakan* 1890-1891; the coast defence gun-boat *Burun* 1892-1895; the coast defence ship *Admiral Greig* 1895; the Siberian Expedition 1895; and the transport *Tungus* 1897. He is the officer mentioned as being in command of the Russian forces at the attack on the Taku forts.

In view of the state of affairs in the Far East, the Japanese are urging contractors to push ahead with vessels under construction. Several ships are to be added to their fleet this month and next. The *Yakumo*, an armoured cruiser of 9,800 tons, left the western port for Japan a few days ago. The *Adzuma*, a sister ship, built at St. Nazaire, is also ready, and the gunnery trials have taken place, so that the ship should leave almost immediately. The *Asahi*, battleship, made her gunnery trials this week, and is timed to leave to-morrow for Japan. The *Idzumo*, another armoured cruiser of 9,800 tons, will be complete and undergo her gunnery trials on August 12 or 13, and will leave for Japan shortly afterwards. The completion of the *Hatsuse* and *Iwate*, the former a battleship, the latter another sister of the *Yakumo*, has been delayed by the non-delivery of armour plates by the contractors.

It is proposed by the United States Navy Department to authorise the North Atlantic Squadron to use one of the old monitors as a target for the guns of the vessels under Rear-Admiral Farquhar's command. The idea is that this practice should supplement the information gained by our Navy from the *Majestic* on the *Belleisle*. United States naval officers appear to be of the opinion that several important changes in naval practice will follow as a result of the *Belleisle* experiments, and they are hoping that the department will decide to authorise the re-equipment of one of the old monitors and her use as a target for the *Kearsarge* and *New York*.

The armoured cruiser *La Marseillaise* has been successfully launched at Brest. She is of 10,000 tons, and her engines, which will furnish 20,500 horse-power, are expected to give a speed of twenty-one knots.

Steps have been taken to place the American torpedo-boat flotilla in condition for service. Rear-Admiral Melville was authorised to make repairs to the *Winslow*, which will take sixty days; the *Ericsson*, which will require twenty days; the *Foote*, twenty days; the *MacKenzie*, twelve days; the *Cushing*, ten days; and the *McKee*, ten days. It is officially announced in this connection that it is considered desirable to have all the torpedo-boats in condition for sea service.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

BETHLEHEM, July 5-13 (continuation).

Imp. Yeomanry.—14th Bn.: Wounded: 11389 Abbott. 28th Co.: Prisoner: 10806. 37th: Killed: 6009 Bradfield. 38th: Prisoner: 10305 Wilks. 39th: Wounded: 6042 Fairthorne. 40th: Killed: 10798 Hancock. Prisoner: 10786 Adams. 47th: Wounded: Lieut. Robins. 53rd: Wounded: 4466 Shaw. 57th: Wounded: 10467 Robertson, 10466 Rowan, 10440 Lovering. 58th: Killed: 6223 Troup, 6143 Craigie (accidentally) 10586 Stallard. Prisoner: 6153 Key. 62nd: Killed: 4311 Inglis. C.I.V.; Vol. Arty.—Wounded: Gr. Braby. Roy. Irish Regt.—1st Wounded: 63 Azelby* Scottish Rifles.—4th: Wounded: 2nd Lieut. Rochford. S. Staff. Regt.—4th: Wounded accidentally: 5137 Mannin.

Yorkshire L.I.—2nd: Wounded: 1624 Ward*, 2236 Davenport, 3940 Stott, 7682 Armitage, 1978 Davidson, 3006 Marsland, 4651 Bglr. Oades, 2250 J. Smith.

Roy. Munster Fus.—1st: Wounded: Capt. McPherson, Oates; Lieut. Conway; L.-Cpls. 6114 Scott, 3654 Power; Ptes. 6014 Carlton, 5902 Quinlan*, 3460 Cronin, 4176 Murphy, 2855 Bowtell, 4014 Sheehan, 2706 McCallion, 4920 Doyle, 3173 Spratt, 3477 Fitzgerald, 2994 Hodder, 3408 Devine, 3511 Gallagher, 2556 O'Brien, 5757 Harrington, 6277 Kinnehan, 6106 Walsh, 5896 Murphy, 5856 Begley, 6056 Nagle, 6117 O'Rielly, 6287 Daly, 5792 Sullivan, 4443 Burke, 6062 Leary, 6193 Walsh, 1935 Murphy, 2651 Brosnan, 2672 Cottrell*, 6317 Murphy*, 6023 T. Clancy.

C.I.V.—Wounded: 1339 Applebee.

DERDEPOORT, July 11.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Killed: 2nd Lieut. K. K. MacKellar; Cpl. 3895 Gold; Pte. 3952 Payne. Wounded: Capt. Church; Lieut. Chomeley; 4404 McLachlin*. Missing: 3520 Bale, 3215 Baker, 4584 Higgins, 4412 Hinkins, 4468 Littlefield, 4014 Mitchell, 3747 Bird 3377 O'Brien, 3700 Bright, 4371 Stein, 4232 Sh.-Sm. English. 14th Hussars.—Wounded: L.-Cpl. 3832 Lewis; 65 Pte. W. Mann (late 10th Hussars). Missing: 4481 Foster. 17th Lancers.—Wounded: 4865 Hepworth*. Missing: Sgt. 3880 Gallop; Ptes. 4586 Allen, 3948 Brooks, 4896 Gleeson, 4103 Kendal, 3507 Williams, 4535 Brandon.

KRUGERSDORP, July 11.

Imp. Yeomanry.—19th Co.: Wounded: 8404 Cpl. Stein. R.F.A.—78th Batt.: Wounded: Lieut. Turner; Bombs. 70202 Reilly, 15806 Lee, 17402 Fowlie*, 80534 Marrey; Cpl. 92432 Killeen; Gnr. 9916 Davis; Dvrs. 72586 Tynan, 31941 Allison, 90322 Burton, 83418 Pearson, 84484 McClelland, 69975 Cross, 95325 Rast, 81987 Carrington, 83620 Wheeler, 17495 Hastie. Roy. Welsh Fus.—2nd: Wounded: 2417 Ocock. Shrops. L.I.—2nd: Wounded: Capt. Higginson; 2319 Searagg, 3272 Reynolds, 2267 Mason. Gordon Highlanders.—1st: Killed: Capt. D. R. Younger. Wounded: Cpl. 4936 Mair; L.-Cpl. 3169 Center; Ptes. 3436 McKenzie, 5756 Keith, 1924 Nicol, 1147 Docherty, 3215 Connolly, 3932 Smith; Bdsman. 6516 Guthery. Vol. Co.: Ptes. 24 Cruickshank, 108 Geddes, 72 A. Gordon.

PLATKOP, July 12-13.

5th Lancers.—Wounded: 3073 Hotson. Thorneycroft's Mtd. Inf.—Wounded: L.-Sgt. 6744 Mayne, Ptes. 1548 Thorpe, J. Exon*. Strathcona's Corps.—Wounded: 18 Dodd, 34 Robinson. Missing: Maj. Sangmeister (Border Mtd. Rifles), att'd.; 16 Daykin, 37 Sabine, 73 McLeod, 43 R. Webber (? 43 Ed. Webb). R.H.A.—"A" Batt.: Wounded: 17134 Bombr. Brown.

ROODEVAL, Additional, June 7.

R.A.—1st Amm. Park: Wounded: 80197 Barry. Prisoners: 75054 Chambers, 84411 Cousens, 87420 Cook, 80852 Cordwell.

SWALKRANZ, June 4.

Seaforth Highrs.—2nd: Missing: Capt. Johnston (Vol. Co.): Col.-Sgt. 2284 Bremner; Sgts. 6656 McKay, 2458 Johnstone; L.-Sgt. 731 Blackford; Cpls. 3126 Black, 3516 Newton; L.-Cpls. 6584 Mitchell, 3511 Bourne, 5319 Patterson, 3552 McNab, 6309 McKay, 6347 Inglis, 6233 Miller, 6207 McKinnon; Dmr. 6244 Armstrong; Ptes. 6270 McKay, 969 Bell, 2624 Thomson, 5066 Livingstone, 6080 McKinley, 5244 Theobald, 3379 Brady, 3069 Wilson, 1187 Walker, 5493 Campbell, 6991 Morrison, 3568 Burns, 2686 McLeod, 5655 Campbell, 3365 Morrison, 4441 Caton, 3467 Ashton, 3019 Alcorn, 3250 Scott, 3710 Carson, 6407 T. Brown, 711 Harley, 2085 Knox, 4365 Taylor, 2494 McLeod, 2824 McNeil, 2990 Shand, 4500 McDonald, 5883 W. Brown, 3750 Aylett, 3996 Eastwood, 3765 Hynes, 3748 Washington, 1398 Breadvent, 6286 Jones 1646 Haley, 7026 Reid, 7032 Gow.

GENERAL BROADWOOD'S FORCE.

12th Lancers: Wounded: (? 3200) Durban (missing), 3725 Tmp. Lindsay. Missing: 3640 Cpl. Ellison. Roberts's Horse.—Wounded: Lieut. Collins; (? Tpr.) W. Londt; Tprs. 1207 Pilkington, 2385 Kingwell, 4600 Uppendell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

2nd Dragoons.—Capt. Maxwell, wounded, Kaalboschfontein, July 11.

16th Hussars.—4675 Sefton, missing near Houts Nek, July 11.

Imp. Yeomanry.—Capt. Knight, D.A.A.G., prisoner, escaped; 9614 C. Power, killed Lindley, June 1 (previously reported as 14131 W. S. Power. 13th Bn.: All wounded moved Lindley to Kroonstad, except 14225

Cpl. Bell, 47th Co. (progressing favourably). 1st Co.: 111 Harrison, 1106 Kidman, reported missing, Erfenis, July 2, have rejoined. 2nd Co.: 162 King, 11602 Rose, reported missing, Erfenis, July 2, have rejoined. 34th Co.: 6421 Maccallum, reported missing, rejoined July 16. 41st Co.: 4627 Keenan, killed Rooikranz, July 13. 46th Co. (Irish): 9473 Lackey, 9399 Walker (previously reported Fealcker), killed, Waterval Onder, July 13. 47th Co.: Prisoners, escaped—14090 Sgt. Goldschmidt (now at Lindley), 14224 Cpl. Lord Abinger (now Heilbron), 14189 Evans (now Kroonstad), 14142 Malcolm. 57th Co.: 10472 Sugden, reported missing, has rejoined, 10417 Doune, reported killed, Heilbron, June 7, was only slightly wounded; now Kroonstad, doing well. 77th Co.: 15849 Cpl. Kent, missing, Pretoria, June 23.

Scouts.—Lieut. Kreeger, reported missing, Roodeval, June 7, has rejoined; Missing: 22 Sgt. Wilson, Kroonstad, July 15. Prisoners: Qmr.-Sgt. Griffiths; Sgt.-Maj. Searle (escaped); Sgts. Morris and Veale; Cpls. 6088 Van Riessen, 6032 Honuett, 6064 Dunman; Tprs. 6035 Minty, 6043 Brinsmead, 6048 Harding, 6010 Stains, 6124 Peter, 6052 Gilchrist, Pilkinton, Wood, Gaster, 6066 Deverish, 6076 Deason, 6007 Kitchen, 6034 Atkinson, 6068 Jones, 6060 Sykes, Chair, Sharp, Pearson.

French's Scouts.—141 Sheppard, killed, Kaalboschfontein, July 11.

Brabant's Horse.—2nd: 1074 Cpl. McPherson, wounded, Dorset, July 10.

Canadian Mtd. Inf.—2nd: 211 McLaughlin, prisoner, Reit Vlei, July 13.

Lumsden's Horse.—210 Francis, wounded, Springs, July 13.

Imp. L. H.—239 Gardiner, reported missing Maritzini, May 13, now reported killed.

Rhodesian Vols.—817 Pearson, missing, Olifant's Nek, July 9.

Aust. Bushmen.—1st: 10 Sgt. Raymond, wounded, Eland's River, July 13.

Rimington's Guides.—Murchie, wounded, Reit Vlei, July 13.

Thorneycroft's Mtd. Inf.—Col.-Sgt. 3762 Porter, L.-Cpl. 4694 Darr, Pte 481 Braile, wounded near Holgatfontein, July 14.

Bethune's Mtd. Inf.—128 Matheson, wounded near Katbassch Spruit, July 13.

R.F.A.—84th Batt.: Gnr. Uden, reported missing, May 9, is now in hospital, Cape Town.

R.E.—5th Co.: 20756 Black, wounded accidentally, Ficksburg, July 15. 12th: 26109 Gallop, reported missing, believed to be at Cape Town. Vols. (Newcastle-on-Tyne): 5845 Craggs, reported missing, has rejoined.

Cape Pioneer Rly. Regt.—739 Cpl. Theron, rejoined July 16; 27 Baymet, missing, Virginia, July 2.

Grenadier Guards.—2nd: 5133 Coates, 2206 Atkins, wounded, Biddulphsberg, May 29.

Roy. Warwick Regt.—2nd: 1675 Mooney, reported missing June 1, is in hospital, Johannesburg.

Yorks L.I.—2nd: Capt. Dill, wounded, Blaken Kop, July 3.

Gordon Highrs.—1st: 1915 Noble, 3436 McKenzie, wounded, Hekepoort, July 11.

Prince Alfred's Vol. Guards.—805 Dahne, wounded, July 8.

Victorian Inf.—54 King, wounded, Hatherley, July 16.

Kaffrarian Rifles.—589 Job, reported missing, rejoined July 16.

NAVAL.

Powerful R.M.L.I.—Prisoners released now at Lady-smith, Ply. 4406 Hucking, Ply. 5738 Holt.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.

6th Dragoon Guards.—4140 Walpole, Bloemfontein, July 17.

7th Dragoon Guards.—4404 McLachlan, Pretoria, July 12.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—4659 Fraser, 4332 Cpl. Howe, Bloemfontein, July 17.

8th Hussars.—2916 Ludgay, Johannesburg, July 17.

14th Hussars.—65 Mann, wounds, Pretoria, July 15.

16th Lancers.—4965 Hepworth, Pretoria, July 13.

17th Lancers.—3801 Reeve, Heilbron, July 17.

18th Hussars.—3848 Whitlock, peritonitis, Maritzburg July 10.

Imp. Yeomanry.—7975 Harris, Kroonstad, July 13.

47th: Vet. Lieut. Fenner, pneumonia, Vrede. 56th: 10215 Eayres, Ladybrand, July 5. 58th: 13589 Sgt. Blood, Kimberley, July 16; 10588 Clapp, Kroonstad, July 16; 10604 Davies, Bloemfontein, July 16. 79th: 15789 Cpl. Cugley, peritonitis, Wellington, July 13.

72nd: 14577 Moreton, enteric and pneumonia, Wellington, June 15.

N.Z. Mtd. Inf.—70 Gorrie, 777 Wiggins, 697 Toswil, all Germiston; 342 Goodland, Kroonstad, all July 11.

Imp. L. Horse.—16 Bowchier, Johannesburg, July 12.

Victorian Mtd. Inf.—54 Cpl. King, wounds, Hatherley, July 17.

Bethune's Mtd. Inf.—Cowie, wounds, Vryheid, July 6; Lawrie (? disease), Modderspruit, June 9.

Kitchener's Horse.—4111 Jeffery, accidental, Prieska, Apr. 5.

Brabant's Horse.—Baldwin, July 3; Laycock, cerebral hæmorrhage, July 15, both Bloemfontein.

Queensland Mtd. Inf.—Capt. Hamilton, dysentery, Marandellas, July 12.

Kimberley M.C.—37 Meadows, Kimberley, July 12.

Thorneycroft's Mtd. Inf.—2543 Steadman, pericarditis, Maritzburg, July 16; 43460 Baker (? disease), Modder Spruit, June 13.

Nesbitt's Horse.—Wingfield, Springfontein, July 13.

R.H.A.—"M" Batt.: 3325 Joy, Pretoria, July 15. "O": 74735 Byrne, wounds, Pretoria, July 13; 80522 Cpl. Hutchinson, Bloemfontein, July 15; 59822 Jordan, wounds, Reitslei, July 16.

R.F.A.—8th Batt.: 58757 Price, Deelfontein, July 11. 19th: 31518 Moran (? disease), Modder Spruit, June 11. 38th: 86265 Cook, wounds, Kroonstad, July 15. 67th: 76176 Qmr.-Sgt. Beasley (? disease), Modder Spruit, May 24. 78th: 83418 Pearson, Krugersdorp, July 13. 85th: 75685 Gunter, Johannesburg, July 14. Galloping Maxim: 80321 Meade, Bloemfontein, July 14. Antrim Mil.: 2692 Jeffery (? disease), Cape Town, July 14.

R.G.A.—10097 Goddard, Pretoria, July 11. 10th Co. (G Div.): 84777 Perrin, Maritzburg, July 9.

Amm. Cols.—2nd: 72540 Calthorpe, Springfontein, July 13.

R.E.—20899 Cpl. Lovelace, Boshof, May 17; 25781 Smith, Kroonstad, July 16. Bridging Bn. "A": 26531 Hewitt, Standerton, June 19. 5th Co.: 18758 Vooght, pneumonia, Deelfontein, July 13. 17th: 2275 Harris, from accident, Standerton, July 12. 20th: 29742 May-turn, drowned, Norvals Pont, Mar. 20. 37th: 2455 Hatley, 17 Fld. Hosp., Mar. 16; 2918 Wyth, phthisis, 10th Brig. Fld. Hosp., Mar. 31. 47th: 3027 Truman, Springfontein, July 13.

Grenadier Guards.—5322 Ball, Pretoria, July 2. 3rd: 4762 Cpl. Bennett, July 14; 7407 Delaney, July 14; 4928 Cpl. Cater, July 15; all Pretoria.

Coldstream Guards.—1032 Raynor, Pretoria, July 2. 2nd: 232 Roake, July 12; 7424 Cpl.-Sgt. Panter, July 15, both Pretoria; 8005 L.-Cpl. Powlesland, Hatherley, July 9 (not as previously reported); 1798 Cox, Hatherley, July 5.

Scots Guards.—1st: 4574 Fox, July 10; 582 Chandler, July 16; 3990 Stevens, July 17; all Pretoria. 2nd: 1423 Hall, Deelfontein, July 13; 2604 Wells (? disease), Senekal, July 13.

Roy. Scots.—3rd: 4392 Cole, meningitis, Springfontein, July 14.

Roy. West Surrey Regt.—2nd: 4068 L.-Cpl. Regan, pneumonia, Newcastle, July 17. Vol. Co.: 7320 Fosberry, Modderspruit, July 6.

E. Kent Regt.—5512 Jarvis, Kroonstad, July 13. Vol. Co.: 7882 Halke, Bloemfontein, July 12.

Roy. Lancaster Regt.—5771 Shanks, pneumonia, Pretoria, July 12. 2nd: 3441 Pike, Newcastle, July 15. 3rd: 5371 Cpl. Broder, Norvals Pont, July 16.

Roy. Warwick Regt.—2nd: 8249 Griffiths, typhoid, Pretoria, July 15; 3315 Sgt. Edwards, Hatherley, July 15. Vol. Co.: 8236 Martin, Hatherley, July 13.

Roy. Fus.—5522 Perkins, Potchefstroom, July 11.

Liverpool Regt.—2396 Orvens, dysentery, Newcastle, July 10.

Norfolk Regt.—2nd: 4871 Stacey, May 8, 4338 Leve-ridge, May 1, 3088 E. Smith (? 3053 J. Smith), May 1, all Glen; 5153 Ishill, Kroonstad, May 12.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: 4290 Bdsman. Fisher, July 12, 5220 Earnshaw, July 17, 3547 Cpl. Buckley, July 17, all Pretoria.

Devon Regt.—1st: 5281 Down, (? disease) Modder-spruit, June 8.

Suffolk Regt.—2997 Mays, Vereeniging, July 11; 1121 Cpl. Reynolds, typhoid, Noitgedacht, June 30. 1st: 4281 Wilson, July 7, 1131 Broyd, pleurisy, July 12, both Germiston.

Somerset L.I.—2nd: 4168 Venning, Heidelberg, July 13.

E. Yorks. Regt.—1st: 2827 Cullum, Kroonstad, July 11.

Bedford Regt.—2nd: 5069 Smith, Bloemfontein, July 14.

Leicester Regt.—1st: 6741 Peasgood, May 26; 3306 L.-Cpl. Dunkly, May 23 both, (? disease), Modder Spruit.

Roy. Irish Regt.—6114 Whelan, wounds, Bethlehem, July 11.

Yorks Regt.—2533 Sykes, Pretoria, July 17. 1st: 3923 Adamson, Mar. 24, 2848 L.-Cpl. Johnston, Mar. 27, 2439 Portbury Mar. 30, 4443 Butterworth, Mar. 31, 6015 Newton, Apr. 9, 4475, Pinnock, Mar. 26, all Bloemfontein; 2697 Band-Sgt. Hall, De Aar, Mar. 13.

Lancs. Fus.—2nd: 6102 Waukes (? disease), May 5, Modder Spruit.

Roy. Scots Fusiliers.—7593 Gilmour, Potchefstroom, July 16.

Cheshire Regt.—2nd: 3349 Kimber, Johannesburg, July 15.

Roy. Welsh Fusiliers.—1st: 3038 Dawson (? disease), Pretoria, July 1; 2898 Sgt. Hatton, July 12; 1104 Barnes, July 15, both Krugersdorp.

K.O.S.B.—2245 Cook, internal hæmorrhage, Pretoria, July 9. 1st: 1818 Douglas, heart failure, Kroonstad, July 11; 6705 Simpson, dysentery, Bloemfontein, July 17.

Scottish Rifles.—2nd: 7882 McLaren, Maritzburg, July 13; 6152 Cragg, June 30; 4818 Dooley, July 5, both Standerton; 5313 Goody, Newcastle, July 17.

Gloucester Regt.—1st: 2583 Jordan, pneumonia, Lady-smith, July 16. 2nd: 1736 Fox, Bloemfontein, July 12.

Worcester Regt.—2nd: 3653 Heath, Kroonstad, July 13; 3769 Webster, Cape Town, July 15; 3102 Harrison, Bloemfontein, July 18.

E. Lancs. Regt.—3rd: 8778 Prior, Springfontein, July 15; 9685 Payne, Wynberg, July 16.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd: 5442 Cleeve, Winburg, July 11.

West Riding Regt.—1st: 4774 Cpl. Morton, Winburg, July 13.

Border Regt.—Vol. Co.: 7236 Woodburn, pneumonia, Pretoria, July 17.

Roy. Sussex Regt.—1st: 1610 Parsons, Bloemfontein, July 12.

S. Staff. Regt.—1st: 5200 Davis, Ficksburg, July 13. Vol. Co.: 6908 Reynolds, Senekal, July 12.

S. Lancs. Regt.—1st: 3406 Lynch, Newcastle, July 17.

Welsh Regt.—1st: 6508 Flaherty, Springfontein, July 13; 9080 Griffith, Pretoria, July 17.

Oxford L.I.—3423 Macefield, Kroonstad, July 18.

Essex Regt.—1st: 4489 L.-Cpl. King, July 15; 6839 Shadwell, July 16, both Pretoria.

Derby Regt.—1st: 5219 F. Smith, Bloemfontein, July 13; 7360 Turner, Pretoria, July 16.

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TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, July 17.

Royal Fusiliers.—H.E.H. George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of York, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.V.O., to be Col-in-Chief.

1st Life Guards.—Lieut. Hon. Algernon F. Stanley seconded for special service in South Africa (March 7).

2nd Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. C. E. A. L. Rumbold, from 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

5th Dragoon Guards.—John C. Wood to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. P. G. Reynolds, promoted into 3rd Dragoon Guards.

4th Hussars.—Lieut. I. G. Hogg seconded for service under Colonial Office (Sept. 23, 1899).

Reserve Regt. of Lancers.—Lieut. J. A. McLean removed from regt. on account of ill-health.

Imperial Yeomanry.—Lieut. J. S. Forbes to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (May 28); Corpl. F. W. Salmon (April 18), Corpl. John Croker (May 1), Sergt. Ernest O. H. Maunsell (May 21), Sergt. John Moncrieff (May 28) to be Lieuts., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.

Lord Strathcona's Corps.—Major R. Belcher to be Second in Command.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

2nd Class Master Gunner Daniel P. Mills to be Lieut. (District Officer), vice W. J. Beardsley, promoted.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Major A. C. Bailward to be Lieut.-Col., on augmentation (Feb. 13).

Promotions to Major of undermentioned Capt. are antedated:—R. Casement, to Feb. 13, vice A. C. Bailward; J. P. Du Cane, to Feb. 14, vice C. E. Maberly, promoted; E. M. Lachlan, to March 15, on augmentation; R. E. L. Radcliffe, to April 1, on augmentation; G. Humphreys, to April 5, on augmentation; E. E. Norris, to April 6, on augmentation; E. P. Lambert, to April 18, on augmentation; E. S. Cleeve, to April 23, vice J. W. Stirling, promoted; W. M. Grover, to May 21, on augmentation.

Cpts. to be Majors:—Hubert Rouse, supy. to establishment, pending absorption (April 5); Brevet-Major Malcolm Peake, employed with Egyptian Army; Hugh D. White-Thomson, on augmentation (May 28).

Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. are antedated:—W. Evans, to Feb. 22, vice J. B. Aldridge, seconded; A. H. N. Devenish, to March 1, vice F. T. Ravenhill, appointed Adj.; A. A. Montgomery, to March 10, vice A. W. Curtis, deceased; H. Ramsden, to March 15, on augmentation; N. E. Tilney, to March 21, vice R. Fitzmaurice, appointed Adj.; W. Ellershaw, to March 31, vice H. C. C. Uniacke, appointed Adj.; H. E. Garstin, to April 5, on Seconded List; L. C. L. Oldfield, to April 5, on augmentation; Hon. G. F. Stanley, to April 23, vice E. S. Cleeve, promoted; E. F. Talbot-Ponsonby, to April 24, vice H. H. Tudor, appointed Adj.

Lieuts. to be Cpts.:—A. C. Birch, supy. to establishment, pending absorption (Feb. 13); G. T. M. Bridges, vice T. St. A. B. L. Nevinson, appointed Divl. Adj. (April 27); E. H. Stevenson and E. H. Harpur, on augmentation; H. T. Wynter, on Seconded List; E. H. Newman, vice W. M. Grover, promoted (May 21); W. P. L. Davies, vice G. C. Fordyce-Buchan, deceased (May 22); W. G. Thompson, vice L. C. Livingstone-Learmonth, deceased (May 26); W. C. Symon, on augmentation; R. M. Johnson, vice H. D. White-Thomson; G. V. Clarke, vice E. C. Cameron, promoted (May 28).

2nd Lieut. H. Fawcus to be Lieut. (June 18).

Officers to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Capt. E. J. Adams, from Mid-Ulster Arty. (May 5); Lieut. W. Skene (recommended by Governor of Victoria), from Roberts' Horse (May 23).

Gent.-Cadets from Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—George T. Hamilton, Travers Kirkland, Harold S. Stewart, Alan Z. Palmer (May 23).

Pte. George H. Hood (Victorian Local Military Forces), from 2nd Victorian Contingent Mounted Infy., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 23).

Gentlemen, nominated by Authorities of Universities and Colleges, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Hugh R. Scarlett and John H. Stone (May 26).

John A. Muirhead, from Indian Police, to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. C. L. Casey placed on temp. half-pay on account of ill-health (July 1).

Capt. H. C. H. Burton seconded for special service in South Africa (June 1).

Lieuts. G. D. Wheeler (Jan. 1) and G. R. H. Nugent (March 17) to be Cpts., supy. to establishment, pending absorption.

2nd Lieut. W. B. Spender to be Lieut. (June 18).

Officers to be 2nd Lieuts.:—2nd Lieut. W. H. Lee, from Limerick City Arty. (May 5).

Gentlemen, nominated by Authorities of Universities and Colleges, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Charles P. Rowley and Clement E. Vines (May 26).

Robert S. De W. Waller, recommended by Governor of Tasmania, to be 2nd Lieut.

Douglas A. Hosford, late Thorneycroft's Mounted Infy., to be 2nd Lieut.

Sergt.-Major John T. Ricketts to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation.

LINE BATTALIONS.

East Kent Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. A. Brackenbury, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—John H. W. Makin, recommended by Governor of South Australia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. B. Byrne, promoted.

Middlesex Regt.—Lieut. S. W. Somerville removed from the Army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut. H. Cracroft to be Capt., vice Brevet-Major T. E. O'Leary, seconded; 2nd Lieut. C. D. Macklem to be Lieut., vice H. Cracroft (April 19).

West India Regt.—Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated:—J. S. Liddell, to April 14, vice A. M. Jones, seconded; E. V. Moore, to May 1, vice C. P. Greig, seconded. Candidates nominated by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, to be 2nd Lieuts. (July 18):—Lance-Sergt. William B. Stanley, from Border Regt., in succession to Lieut. A. T. De M. Martin, promoted; Corpl. Archibald Peel, from Shropshire L.I., in succession to Lieut. H. J. Thompson, promoted; Corpl. Hinton F. W. Willson, from 1st V.B. Oxford L.I., in succession to Lieut. S. E. C. H. Beamish, promoted; Lance-Corpl. Edward C. Wright, from City of London Imperial Vols., in succession to Lieut. E. Gibb, seconded; Pte. Arthur E. Norton, from Lumsden's Horse, in succession to Lieut. C. E. Hills, seconded; Pte. Richard B. Baggallay, from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. L. G. M. Harcourt, seconded; Pte. Thomas B. Nicholson, from Lumsden's Horse, in succession to Lieut. H. D. Russell, D.S.O., seconded; Pte. John A. Fraser, from Lumsden's Horse, in succession to Lieut. A. T. Magan, promoted; Pte. Robert G. Collins, from Lumsden's Horse, in succession to Lieut. W. Chill, promoted; Pte. Joseph S. Biscoe, from Lumsden's Horse, in succession to Lieut. E. H. Reeves, transferred to 1st Dragoon Guards. Lieut. E. T. F. Sandys to be Adj., vice Capt. B. Faunce, resigned appointment (June 13); Colour-Sergt. Henry J. George to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Capt. E. Crane, retired.

Royal Northern Reserve Regt.—Appointment of Major W. K. Richardson, Reserve of Officers, as Major, antedated to May 21; appointment of Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. J. H. Kenny, retired pay, as Qrmr., antedated to May 21.

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt.—Major D. F. Gordon ceases to belong to regt. (July 16).

City of London Imperial Vols.—Infantry: Capt. F. J. Cousens resigns his commission on account of ill-health (July 9); Lieut. J. H. Smith to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army; Pte. Mark Haggard to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (July 10).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieut.-Col. S. J. Flood, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), retires on retired pay on account of ill-health; Temp. Lieut. G. Black M.B., Surg.-Lieut. 2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt., granted temp. rank of Capt. whilst employed in South Africa.

STAFF.

Major W. E. Fairholme, C.M.G., R.A., to be Asst. Mil. Sec. to Lieut.-Gen. (local Gen.) Sir G. S. White, G.C.B., V.C., &c., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar (July 6).

Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. A. McRae (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be a Recruiting Staff Officer (Class II.), vice Major D. J. Hamilton, Irish Guards, vacated appointment (July 9).

Temporary appointments.—To be Staff Cpts.:—Major C. S. O. Monck, Coldstream Guards (July 10); Capt. E. L. C. Feilden, Highland L.I. (July 1); Lieut. B. de W. Weldon, Leicester Regt., to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. G. U. Prior, Commanding Troops in Curragh District (June 25).

Following appointments to Staff of Lines of Communication made in South Africa are confirmed:—

Capt. H. A. Coddington, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be Baggage Master at Base, Natal, graded as Staff Capt. (Dec. 1, 1899).

Capt. E. T. Humphreys, Kimberley Regt., to be a Station Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (May 5).

Capt. W. H. Mills, R.A., to be an Asst. District Commandant, graded as Staff Capt. (May 28).

Lieut. Jenkins, Royal Australian Arty., to be an Asst. Provost-Marshal, graded as Staff Lieut. (May 20).

Capt. and Hon. Major A. Kelso, 6th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt., to be a Station Commandant, graded as Staff Capt. (May 21).

To be Asst. Press Censors:—Capt. W. Elton, 3rd Batn. Welsh Regt., graded as Staff Capt. (April 15); 2nd Lieut. A. E. Newland, 8th Lancashire V.A., graded as Staff Lieut. (April 19); 2nd Lieut. C. E. A. S. Currie, East Surrey Regt., graded as Staff Lieut. (May 4).

Major H. J. Du Cane, R.A., to be an Asst. Insp.-Gen., graded as an A.A.G. (June 3).

Lieut. R. D. Cheales, East Lancashire Regt., to be a Brig.-Major (April 1).

Lieut. R. D. Cheales, East Lancashire Regt., to be a D.A.A.G., Hdqrs. (June 3).

Capt. E. J. Lugard, D.S.O., I.S.C., to be a D.A.A.G., and Staff Officer to an Asst. Insp.-Gen. (June 8).

Capt. C. W. N. Brown-Constable, Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Arty., to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (May 9).

Lieut. C. E. Wilson, Royal West Surrey Regt., to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Lieut. (May 23).

Army Ordnance Dept.—Temporary appointment:—Capt. and Hon. Major W. J. Oliver, South-East of Scotland Arty., Reserve of Officers, to be an Ordnance Officer 4th Class.

Army Pay Dept.—Major J. D. Maunsell, Paymr., placed on temp. half-pay on account of ill-health.

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. P. Alexander, 2nd Dragoons, to be Col. (July 5).

Loyal N. Lancs. Regt.—1st: 5068, Ward, Kroonstad, July 17.

Berks Regt.—2nd: 2560 Lincoln, King William's Town, July 13. Mtd. Inf.: 4958 Roberts, Kroonstad, July 12; 5083 Pyle, Norval's Pont, July 18. Vol. Co.: 6351 Groves, Bloemfontein, July 15.

Roy. W. Kent Regt.—1st: 1168 L.-Cpl. Horsenall, Bloemfontein, July 18. 2nd: 2587 Marchant, Ficksburg, July 12; 3798 Bridges, Deelfontein, July 13.

Yorks L.I.—1st: 1442, Giles on Monteagle, July 11. Vol. Co.: 7517, Whitaker, Wynberg, July 12.

Middlesex Regt.—2nd: 3154 Scott, dysentery, Modderspruit, June 25.

K. R. R.—6996 Mawby, Newcastle, July 11. 1st: 1152 Pelley, dysentery, May 24; 5283 L.-Cpl. Fiske (? disease), May 24; 4313 Cook, May 25; 7998 Cpl. Gadsby (? disease), May 29. 2nd: 5703 Hiscock, June 4 (? disease), all Modderspruit.

Wilts Regt.—Vol. Co.: 6530 Adam, Deelfontein, July 15.

Manchester Regt.—1st: 3925 Birtles, Estcourt, July 14. 2nd: 2461 Shore, Ficksburg, July 15.

N. Staff Regt.—1st: (? 3715) Gardern, Ficksburg, July 14.

Durham L.I.—1st: 6519 Creswell, Maritzburg, July 12; 4618 Coy. wounds, Kroonstad, July 11.

H. L. I.—6704 Brown, Springfontein, July 12.

Seaforth Highrs.—2nd: 6490 McAulay, Bloemfontein, July 11.

Cameron Highrs.—1st: 4723 Campbell, Heidelberg, July 17.

Roy. Irish Rifles.—2nd: 2597 McClelland, tubercle of lung, East London, July 17.

Roy. Irish Fus.—(? 51087) O'Loughlin, dysentery, Novitgedacht, July 18.

Connaught Rangers.—1st: 6367 Graham, dysentery, Maritzburg, July 13; 4672 L.-Cpl. Skinner, Pocheftroom, June 23; 4779 Dowler, Modderspruit, Apr. 23.

Argyll and Suth. Highrs.—3797 MacGregor, Pretoria, July 14. 4th: 2681 McDermott, suddenly, July 12; 4574 L.-Cpl. O'Neil, July 17, both Kroonstad.

Roy. Dublin Fus.—2nd: 7049 Roach, pneumonia, Heidelberg, July 14.

Rifle Brig.—2nd: 3731 Woolford, pneumonia, Newcastle, July 13.

C.I.V.—342 Vernum (? disease), Springfontein, July 12; 530 Cpl. B. Jones, Heilbron, July 17.

Rhodesian Regt.—345 Williams, Rustenberg, July 7.

D. of Edinburgh's Own Vol. Rifles.—Bishop, heart disease, Kimberley, July 17.

Durban L.I.—201 Horsley, Jan. 7; (? 824) Cleghorn, May 18, both Durban.

A.S.C.—14419 Webb, Bloemfontein, July 12.

R.A.M.C.—6964 Ayres, Standerton, July 6; 36 Rabbett, Viljoens Drift, July 13; 10554 Harris, Pretoria, Apr. 18; 12012 Cotton, dysentery, Modder Spruit, May 11.

Vol. Co. (Mil. Med. S. C.).—Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Lake, Brights disease, Bloemfontein, July 13.

St. John's Amb. Brig.—Ton, Springfontein, July 13; 761 Smith, Kimberley, July 13; 693 Windle, Bloemfontein, July 15; 717 Robertson, Senekal, July 17. American Sect.: 367 Stonier, Johannesburg, July 14.

A.O.D.—4th Co.: 2874 Clulton, (? disease), Ladysmith, July 17.

HOMES for officers' widows and daughters (naval and military), under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association.—Objects: To provide suites of apartments unfurnished, rent free, for widows and unmarried daughters of officers. Qualifications: Applicants must not be under 50, not more than 80 years of age, and must have an assured income of not less than £40 and not more than £100 per annum. First election of 12 ladies in August. Application should be made to, and all information obtained from, Col. James Gildea, C.B., 23, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

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MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. F. C. Morgan, on completion of his period of service as a Member of Ordnance Committee, placed on half-pay (July 10).

Capt. F. B. Pearce, West Yorkshire Regt., granted temp rank of Major in Army whilst employed as Asst. Deputy Commissioner in British Central Africa.

Deputy-Commissionary and Hon. Capt. J. Macpherson, Ordnance Dept., Bengal, granted hon. rank of Major from March 26, and not as stated in *Gazette* of April 24.

Capt. L. S. B. Tristram, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Capt. F. O. Bowen, 3rd Batn. Connaught Rangers, granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving in South Africa (June 21).

Officers granted local rank of Capt. whilst employed as Company Commanders in West African Regt.:—Lieut. R. R. Gibson, Dorset Regt. (April 1); Lieuts. W. H. Nightingale, A. M. Jones (April 1), and F. E. Marindin (June 16), West India Regt.

Subadar-Major Bakhan Singh Thakur, Sardar Bahadur, 44th Gurkha Rifles, granted hon. rank of Capt. (Feb. 5).

Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving in South Africa:—Lieut. R. B. de Hodge, 3rd Batn. Northampton Regt. (May 9); Lieut. A. Elphinstone, 4th Batn. East Surrey Regt. (May 16).

INDIA OFFICE, July 17.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among officers of Staff Corps, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Depts., and admissions to Staff Corps made by Government of India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major:—Capt. C. J. W. Grant, V.C. (May 10).
Lieuts. to be Capt.:—C. B. Laming Clery, E. M. Hughes, W. A. Hill, W. P. Bannerman, G. R. Cassels, H. A. Carleton, A. K. Blair, J. H. Peck (April 24); G. A. Becher (April 27); F. V. Smith, C. B. Byers (May 15).
2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—P. N. Craigie (Nov. 4, 1899); C. H. B. Wright (March 15); G. O. Turnbull, J. D. Grant, F. Skipwith, R. J. C. Burke, M. A. Hamer, H. L. Dyce, M. G. D. Rowlandson, L. D. Watling, W. A. Bayley, R. J. Malet, A. B. Merriman, D. C. Crombie, H. N. Lyle, G. P. Gurdon, W. T. F. Thompson, J. F. Woodham, F. C. Waterfield, W. L. O. Twiss (April 22).
2nd Lieuts., from Unattached List, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—To rank from July 20, 1898:—J. F. S. D. Coleridge (April 16), A. P. Sandeman (April 12).
To rank from Jan. 25, 1899:—G. G. J. Sankey (April 12), P. S. Stoney (April 20), E. R. C. Wyatt (April 15), H. R. A. Hunt, H. G. Wilmer (April 14), C. A. G. P. Meadows (April 15), A. W. Robertson-Glasgow (April 11), J. Y. Tancred, J. P. Villiers-Stuart (April 14), H. B. Robinson (April 12), C. E. M. Mayne (April 13), W. E. H. Spry (April 17), A. F. Mackenzie (April 12), B. C. Penton (April 9), G. M. Glynton (April 16), N. Macleod (April 11), P. B. Hall (April 17), H. Lewis (April 11), A. B. Skinner (April 15), G. H. Newcombe (April 12), L. C. L. Bayley (April 17), H. K. W. Bruce (April 15), T. G. J. Torrie (April 13), E. A. Hewlett (April 15), C. R. H. P. Landon (March 22), A. F. Stewart (April 12), W. B. Roberts (April 10), E. F. Wakefield (April 12), A. G. Shea (April 21), F. H. Lampen (April 12), De L. W. Passy (April 14), G. E. D. Mounat (April 10), M. Eliot (April 14).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Col.:—Lieut.-Col. J. T. B. Bookey, Bengal Establishment (May 2).

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPT.

Senior Asst.-Surgs., with hon. rank of Lieut., to be Senior Asst.-Surgs., with hon. rank of Capt.:—J. Davis (March 6), W. Cooper (March 17), I. Burnett (April 9), Bengal Establishment.

INDIAN ARMY DEPTS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

Deputy-Asst.-Commissionaries, with hon. rank of Lieut. to be Asst.-Commissionaries:—W. C. Reader, R. W. Mac Alister (Feb. 22).

To be Deputy-Asst.-Commissionary, with hon. rank of Lieut.:—Conductor C. Smith (Feb. 22).

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPT.

To be Deputy-Asst.-Commissionary, with hon. rank of Lieut.:—Sub-Conductor W. Alves (March 25), Bengal.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of undermentioned officers:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Col. C. A. R. Sago, Lieut.-Col. C. G. Mansel (July 8).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieut.-Cols. C. J. McCartie, M.D. (June 25), D. W. D. Comins (July 18), J. F. Tuohy, M.D. (June 24), Bengal Establishment.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPT.

Senior Asst.-Surgs., with hon. rank of Capt.:—R. M. Blaker (March 17), A. B. Eates (April 27), J. Galvin (April 9), Bengal Establishment; R. Hollingsworth (April 1), Madras Establishment.

INDIAN ARMY DEPTS.

Deputy-Commissionary, with hon. rank of Capt., J. A. Dickson, Commissariat-Transport Dept., Madras (March 10).

Deputy-Commissionary, with hon. rank of Capt. J. Donovan, Public Works Dept., India (June 1).

Deputy-Asst.-Commissionary, with hon. rank of Lieut., B. Curtis, Ordnance Dept., Madras (April 29).

Appointments made to Staff in India:—

MILITARY DEPT. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

To be Asst.-Secretaries:—Capt. H. T. Kenny, I.S.C. (April 1); Capt. W. A. Liddell, R.E., vice Major J. Dallas, vacated (April 25); Capt. W. Ewbank, R.E., to be a D.A.A.G. for Instruction, vice Brevet-Major O. B. S. F. Shore, whose tenure has expired (April 3); Capt. W. S. Mardall, I.S.C., to be a D.A.A.G. for Musketry, vice Capt. N. G. Woodyatt, whose tenure has expired (April 24).

To be D.A.Q.M.G.'s, Intelligence Branch, Q.M.G.'s Dept.:—Capt. C. H. Clay, I.S.C., a Staff Capt., vice Capt. A. A. J. Johnstone, whose tenure has expired (April 29); Capt. G. S. F. Napier, Oxford L.I., a Staff Capt., vice Capt. J. A. Douglas, whose tenure has expired (May 6); Capt. K. K. Knapp, R.G.A., to be Brig.-Major to Insp.-Gen. of Artillery in India, vice Major G. C. Dowell, vacated (May 7); Major L. T. Bowles, East Surrey Regt., to be a Station Staff Officer 1st Class, vice Capt. H. A. Iggulden, appointed a D.A.A.G. (Sept. 15).

WAR OFFICE, July 17.

MILITIA.
MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve, with effect from Aug. 1, 1900, of the division into two separate and distinct units of the undermentioned double batns. of Militia, viz.:—

3rd and 4th Batns. Royal Lancaster Regt.

5th and 6th Batns. Liverpool Regt.

5th and 6th Batns. Lancashire Fusiliers.

3rd and 4th Batns. Scottish Rifles.

5th and 6th Batns. Worcester Regt.

3rd and 4th Batns. South Stafford Regt.

5th and 6th Batns. Manchester Regt.

3rd and 4th Batns. Highland L.I.

And that the officers at present posted to the respective batns. be considered to have received, in those batns., commissions of same rank and date as those now held by them in the double batns., and also that the officers now holding the title of commandant be permitted to retain that title so long as they continue to serve, but no fresh appointments to this title shall be made.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Dublin City (S. Div.).—George L. Hay, late of R.G.A., to be Lieut. (July 9).

Forfar and Kincardine (S. Div.).—Humphrey Dene to be 2nd Lieut. (July 7).

Glamorgan (W. Div.).—2nd Lieuts. H. W. Beor, C. W. H. Skinner, H. A. Hildebrand, and E. M. Peel to be Lieuts. (July 9).

Londonderry (S. Div.).—2nd Lieut. F. C. B. Trench superseded for absence without leave.

Tipperary (S. Div.).—Cyril C. G. Hamilton (June 28), Frederick A. Dixon (July 4), and John R. L. French (July 5), to be 2nd Lieuts.

Wicklow (S. Div.).—2nd Lieut. N. A. F. Fenwick, from S.E. of Scotland Art. (S. Div.), to be 2nd Lieut. (July 9).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA.)

Thames Div. (Submarine Miners).—2nd Lieut. A. S. Paterson to be Lieut. (July 5).

INFANTRY.

5th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt.—2nd Lieuts. C. A. R. Hodgson, E. F. W. Arkwright, and J. A. M. Bannerman to be Lieuts. (July 6).

6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut. W. W. D. Hall seconded for service as Asst. Commissioner of Police in Gold Coast.

3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt.—Terence H. F. Barclay to be 2nd Lieut. (July 5).

4th Batn. Lincoln Regt.—2nd Lieuts. J. P. Mitford, W. A. Cosier, and R. W. F. Cecil to be Lieuts. (July 3).

3rd Batn. Devon Regt.—Lieut. C. H. Chichester, from 4th V.B., to be Capt. (July 2).

4th Batn. Suffolk Regt.—Capt. W. H. Francis granted hon. rank of Major; Lieut. W. G. Probert seconded for service in South Africa (July 18); Gerald W. Wheeler to be 2nd Lieut. (June 25).

3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. F. Knox removed from Militia, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut. G. Vesian-Pic seconded for service with West African Regt.

3rd Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Otho F. R. Lenke to be 2nd Lieut. (July 6).

3rd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Hon. Bertram A. Forbes to be 2nd Lieut. (May 25). 4th Batn.: 2nd Lieuts. F. G. Waddington, W. R. Roe, and T. Carlyon to be Lieuts. (July 6). 5th Batn.: Albert W. Belton to be 2nd Lieut. (August 3).

3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. W. D. Rogerson to be Capt. (July 9).

3rd Batn. Border Regt.—Permission granted by Her Majesty, and announced in *Gazette*, dated Jan. 6, 1891, to Capt. and Hon. Major W. F. P. Moore to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform on retirement is cancelled (June 27).

3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt.—Frederick R. Harford to be 2nd Lieut. (July 4).

4th Batn. South Stafford Regt.—Lieut.-Col. F. Charrington granted hon. rank of Col.

3rd Batn. Dorset Regt.—2nd Lieuts. H. Featherstonhaugh and R. B. Goodden to be Lieuts., and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieuts. C. J. C. Johnston-Browne, W. G. P. Young, and J. B. Batten to be Lieuts. (July 6).

3rd Batn. South Lancashire Regt.—Redmond B. Neill to be 2nd Lieut. (July 7).

3rd Batn. Derbyshire Regt.—Percival L. Browne to be 2nd Lieut. (July 11).

3rd Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—David R. H. Jackson to be 2nd Lieut. (July 9).

3rd Batn. Northampton Regt.—Capt. H. Wickham to be Major; Lieut. H. Grant-Thorold to be Capt.

3rd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major F. M. Birch, retired, re-appointed Capt. (July 3).

3rd Batn. Royal West Kent Regt.—Cecil W. Case-Morris and Arthur I. Irons to be 2nd Lieuts. (July 5).

6th Batn. Middlesex Regt.—2nd Lieut. R. R. Rowe to be Lieut. (June 17).

5th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut. H. J. Powys-Keck seconded as A.D.C. to Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Sir H. E. McCallum, K.C.M.G., R.E., A.D.C. to the Queen, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland (June 21).

6th Batn. Manchester Regt.—Lieut. J. E. Lamb to be Capt. (July 18); James Ramwel to be 2nd Lieut. (July 10).

3rd Batn. Highland L.I.—Capt. T. S. O'Dell to be Major (July 4); 2nd Lieuts. R. E. W. Baird and A. C. MacG. Finlay to be Lieuts. (July 9).

3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders.—Charles T. B. Bentley to be 2nd Lieut. (July 10).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut. L. H. T. Martin, from 1st V.B. Hampshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. (June 11); Francis J. Croly, to be 2nd Lieut. (July 5).

3rd Batn. Connaught Rangers.—2nd Lieut. N. D. Leeper to be Lieut.:—2nd Lieut. A. Webber to be Lieut., and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieuts. P. W. Smyly, L. M. Browne, and C. E. Tayleur to be Lieuts. (July 3); Albert W. Freehill to be 2nd Lieut. (July 2). 5th Batn.: Maurice F. Murray reappointed Capt., and seconded whilst serving in South Africa.

3rd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. E. C. B. Hawkes to be Lieut., and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieuts. S. Mills, L. Pilkington, I. E. Manders, and H. St. G. S. Scott to be Lieuts.

5th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Bertram H. Hodgson to be 2nd Lieut. (July 4).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Royal 1st Devon.—Lieut. M. R. A. Wyatt-Edgell to be Capt.

Dorset.—2nd Lieut. H. F. W. Farquharson resigns his commission.

Pembroke.—Lewis F. J. C. Craven, formerly Lieut. 4th Batn. Gloucester Regt., to be Lieut. (July 11).

Royal Wiltshire.—Supy. Capt. and Hon. Major A. E. Miles to be Capt. on vacating appointment of Asst.-Adjt. to 3rd Yeomanry Brigade; Capt. and Hon. Major J. M. F. Fuller is made supy. whilst holding appointment of Asst.-Adjt. to 3rd Yeomanry Brigade.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Argyll and Bute.—His Grace J. D. S., Duke of Argyll, K.T., G.C.M.G., formerly Lieut.-Col. Commandant, is appointed to Hon. Col. of corps.

1st Banff.—Thomas Barton to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).

4th Durham (W. Div., R.G.A.).—E. F. Irvine, W. Barlow, T. A. Jobson, and W. E. Bulman to be Capt.

1st Gloucester.—Major M. Whitwill, jun., granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

1st Sussex (E. Div., R.G.A.).—2nd Lieuts. A. E. G. Champion and A. Read to be Lieuts.

2nd Sussex.—2nd Lieuts. W. H. Feldon, J. Allcock, and C. F. Adam to be Lieuts. (June 22); John Gosden to be 2nd Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Gloucester.—Lieut. I. G. Lloyd-Jones, from 1st V.B. Essex Regt., to be Lieut.

2nd Lancashire (St. Helens).—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry J. P. Fraser to be Major; Charles Anders to be Qrmr.

1st Sussex.—Major F. W. Savage to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant, under paras. 55a and 114 Volunteer Regulations; Capt. A. A. Oakden and W. Gates to be Majors; Lieut. W. J. Heley to be Capt. and to remain supy.; Lieut. S. Read to be Capt. (July 18); George B. H. Berkeley to be 2nd Lieut. (July 12).

Seyn Div. (Submarine Miners).—Lieut. J. E. Spickett resigns his commission; Harold Clayton, Lionel G. Gibson, and Thomas A. Isaac to be 2nd Lieuts.; John D. Williams, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut.

Tay Div. (Submarine Miners).—Lieut. C. F. L. Brown resigns his commission.

Engineer and Railway Vol. Staff Corps.—Donald A. Matheson, M.Inst.C.E., to be Major.

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade, Royal Scots.—Capt. J. Harvey resigns his commission; Ian W. Campbell and Thomas Jackson, jun., to be 2nd Lieuts. (supy.). 4th V.B.: Capt. and Hon. Major J. Drummond to be Major; Lieut. G. F. Macnee to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. J. T. Kirkwood, A. Robbie, R. Cumming, W. B. Gray, and W. E. Watson to be Lieuts. 5th V.B.: Lieut. H. A. Rose to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. W. C. Steven and G. L. Watson to be Lieuts.; Alexander J. Wightman and John R. Peebles to be 2nd Lieuts. (supy.). 7th V.B.: Capt. J. W. Hardie resigns his commission; Capt. Hon. W. G. Hepburne-Scott granted hon. rank of Major; Lieut. J. F. Crombie to be Capt.

1st V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieuts. B. P. Bouquet, W. C. Dixon, and N. T. Rolls to be Lieuts.

1st V.B. Royal Lancaster Regt.—Capt. R. J. Morris resigns his commission, and is appointed Surg.-Lieut.; Lieut. F. B. Bell to be Capt.; Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry J. Park resigns his commission.

2nd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—James Robinson, late Lieut. 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne R.E. (Vols.), to be Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieuts. F. S. Pearson and P. H. Carter to be Capt.

1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers.—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry A. J. Maurice, from 1st V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Capt.

3rd V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Alleyne Browne reappointed Capt.
 3rd V.B. Lincoln Regt.—Capt. R. H. Fowler to be Major.
 3th (Hay Tor) V.B. Devon Regt.—Henry S. Steele to be 2nd Lieut. (July 9).
 2nd V.B. Suffolk Regt.—2nd Lieuts. C. T. Boardman, J. O. Steed, and H. J. Hargrave to be Lieuts.; Kenneth W. Greene to be 2nd Lieut.; Acting Chaplain Rev. C. J. Martyn, M.A., resigns his appointment.
 2nd V.B. Somerset L.I.—William Horne to be 2nd Lieut. (July 18). 3rd V.B.: Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. V. U. Langworthy resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement (July 13); Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. E. Perham to be Lieut.-Col. and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations; Capt. and Hon. Major F. W. Pinney to be Major (July 14).
 1st V.B. East Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. Reckitt to be Lieut.
 1st V.B. Leicester Regt.—William H. Julian to be Qrmer.
 2nd V.B. Yorkshire Regt.—Bertie H. Holroyd to be 2nd Lieut.
 2nd V.B. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Major J. M. Ritchie resigns his commission; Surg.-Lieut. W. Roxburgh, M.B., to be Surg.-Capt.
 1st V.B. Cheshire Regt.—Supy. 2nd Lieut. G. Kenion resigns his commission. 2nd V.B.: Capt. R. E. B. Brundrit resigns his commission.
 3rd V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—George W. Kinman, Morris T. Isaac, John Evans, and Rowland G. Jones to be 2nd Lieuts.
 1st (Brecknock) V.B. South Wales Borderers.—William J. Lewis to be Lieut.; Henry D. Woodliffe to be 2nd Lieut. (July 12).
 1st Surrey (South London).—Lieut. H. D. Puckle to be Capt.
 1st (Cumberland) V.B. Border Regt.—Capt. D. G. P. Thomson to be Major; Lieut. J. F. Haswell to be Capt. and to remain supy.
 1st V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—Lieuts. W. G. C. Hall and S. T. Maynard to be Capt.
 2nd V.B. Hampshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. H. Weston to be Lieut. 3rd (Duke of Connaught's Own) V.B.: Surg.-Lieut. B. H. Mumby, M.D., to be Surg.-Capt.
 1st V.B. South Stafford Regt.—Supy. Capt. and Instr. of Musketry A. Turner to be Capt. on establishment; 2nd Lieut. G. W. Edwards to be Capt.
 2nd V.B. Welsh Regt.—Capt. L. J. Naysmith and Lieut. E. Osbourn resign their commissions; Lieut. J. E. Stevens to be Capt.
 1st (Dundee) V.B. Royal Highlanders.—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry R. A. Robertson resigns appointment of Instr. of Musketry. 4th (Perth) V.B.: Capt. D. C. Campbell granted hon. rank of Major; Lieut. G. Rorie, to be Capt. 5th (Perth Highland) V.B.: 2nd Lieuts. F. H. Buchanan-White and C. Willison to be Lieuts. 6th (Fife) V.B.: Major C. G. Dawson resigns his commission, and is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., with permission to wear uniform of batn. on retirement. Capt. and Instr. of Musketry J. S. Davidson to be Major; Lieut. W. P. Wilson to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. W. G. Mair to be Lieut.
 2nd V.B. Oxford L.I.—Rev. A. G. Grisewood, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.
 2nd V.B. Essex Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. C. Evitt to be Lieut.
 1st V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—Major W. W. Bemrose to be Lieut.-Col. 2nd V.B.: Lieut. H. Oxley to be Capt.
 2nd V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. G. Hesketh to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant, under paras. 55A and 114 Volunteer Regulations; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Tristram to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Hon. Major O. L. Perry to be Major; Lieuts. T. P. Phethean and W. Ainsworth to be Capt.
 1st V.B. Northampton Regt.—Surg.-Capt. E. P. Dickinson, M.D., resigns his commission.
 1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt.—Lieut. F. J. Morland to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. S. W. M. Silver to be Lieut.
 2nd V.B. Royal West Kent Regt.—Lieuts. E. J. Dolphin and T. N. Dinwiddy to be Capt.; Surg.-Lieut. J. H. C. Fegan resigns his commission. 3rd V.B.: Capt. J. M. Forsdyke to be Qrmer; Lieuts. S. D. Duck and A. V. W. Forsdyke to be Capt.

1st V.B. Middlesex Regt.—Lieut. A. R. Grylls to be Capt., and to remain supy.; Lieut. A. H. Greenwood to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. M. R. Moritz, A. E. Palmer, and W. M. Stavers to be Lieuts.
 17th (North) Middlesex.—Frank Beddington, late Lieut. 2nd Tower Hamlets, R.E. (Vols.), to be Capt.
 12th Middlesex (Civil Service).—Lieut. R. Bailey resigns his commission, and is granted hon. rank of Capt., with permission to wear uniform of corps on retirement (July 18); Lieut. E. W. Neales to be Capt. (June 28); 2nd Lieuts. J. S. Ward, H. F. Rust, and C. W. Whitehurst to be Lieuts. (June 28); Edward F. Strange, George H. Palmer, and Charles S. Manning to be 2nd Lieuts. (supy.) (June 30).
 13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster).—2nd Lieut. G. R. Wyld to be Lieut. and to remain supy.; 2nd Lieuts. H. C. Powell and H. C. Venning to be Lieuts.
 1st Cadet Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Hon. 2nd Lieuts. V. L. Burnside, C. R. Wylde, B. E. Sargeant, and K. E. Wilson to be Hon. Lieut.; Herbert S. Davies to be Hon. 2nd Lieut.
 2nd V.B. Wiltshire Regt.—Capt. F. H. Milsom resigns his commission, and is granted hon. rank of Major, with permission to wear uniform of batn. on retirement (July 18); Frederick G. Wright to be 2nd Lieut. (July 9).
 2nd V.B. North Stafford Regt.—Capt. R. F. Ratcliff to be Major; Lieuts. J. J. A. C. O'Sullivan and H. W. Darling to be Capt.
 1st (Hallamshire) V.B. York and Lancaster Regt.—Lieut. H. B. Chalmer to be Capt. and to remain supy.; Lieut. R. T. Wilson to be Capt.; Albert E. Hall to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.). 2nd V.B.: Capt. and Hon. Major C. J. Stoddart to be Major.
 1st V.B. Durham L.I.—Major J. Harris, granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capt. F. B. Watson granted hon. rank of Major.
 2nd V.B. Highland L.I.—2nd Lieuts. R. M. Wilson, W. D. Eekhout and R. Munro to be Lieuts.
 1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—John F. Christie, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.
 1st (Renfrew) V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. J. M. Anderson to be Lieut. (July 18). (4th Stirling V.B.): Lieut. J. K. Smith to be Capt. (dated June 12, in order to make him senior to Capt. A. B. King). 5th V.B.: Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. John Wingfield, Lord Malcolm of Poltalloch, C.B., lately commanding, appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of batn.
 7th Middlesex (London Scottish).—Hon. Col. F. Earl of Wemyss, A.D.C., resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to continue to wear uniform of corps on retirement.
 15th Middlesex.—Daniel O'Sullivan to be 2nd Lieut.
 16th Middlesex (London Irish).—2nd Lieut. C. R. Martin to be Lieut., and to be seconded for service in South Africa; 2nd Lieut. C. J. Wiley to be Lieut.
 20th Middlesex (Artists).—Lieut. W. J. Armitage to be Instr. of Musketry (June 26).
 24th Middlesex.—Surg.-Capt. J. D. Grant, M.D., to be Surg.-Major.
 2nd Tower Hamlets.—Capt. A. T. Bellamy resigns his commission.
 [Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date July 18.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, July 20.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. H. Peregrine Leader to be Major, vice A. Sprot, promoted; Lieut. S. R. Kirby to be Capt., vice H. P. Leader.
 1st Dragoons.—2nd Lieut. T. D. Pilkington (recovered prisoner of war) to be Lieut., supy. to establishment, pending absorption (since killed in action) (Feb. 1).
 2nd Dragoons.—Christian names of 2nd Lieut. Parker are Harry Clifton Trevor, and not as previously stated.
 3rd Hussars.—2nd Lieut. D. C. Gilroy to be Lieut., vice M. Kortright, died of wounds received in action (June 22).
 4th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. A. D. Bell, from Seaforth Highlanders to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. L. E. Denning, transferred to I.S.C.
 6th Dragoons.—2nd Lieut. S. C. Bull to be Lieut., vice A. J. G. Meek, died of wounds received in action (June 8).

16th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. L. H. Gilliat to be Lieut., vice Hon. C. M. Evans-Freke, deceased.
 20th Hussars.—Lieut. H. R. Lee to be Capt., in succession to Major N. Legge, D.S.O., who holds an extra-regimental appointment (Feb. 12).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots.—2nd Lieut. R. Scott to be Lieut., vice G. S. Tweedie, promoted (Dec. 19, 1899).
 Royal Lancaster Regt.—2nd Lieut. R. M. Luckock to be Lieut., vice E. A. P. Vaughan, died of wounds received in action.
 Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—H. S. Toppin (recovered prisoner of war), supy. to establishment, pending absorption (May 12). W. H. Wild, Adj., to complete establishment (May 19). 2nd Lieuts. G. R. Wake and L. B. Coulson (recovered prisoners of war) to be Lieuts., supy. to establishment, pending absorption (Feb. 17).
 Liverpool Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—G. M. Dean, vice W. R. Pinwill, promoted; F. E. Feneran, vice R. P. Fox, promoted.
 Devon Regt.—Temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. granted to Major H. Batson is withdrawn from June 23, Lieut.-Col. G. M. Bullock (recovered prisoner of war) having resumed command.
 Leicester Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. A. Cunningham to be Lieut., vice C. M. Serjeantson, promoted (June 24).
 Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. V. L. Wardle to be Lieut., vice H. A. Fulton, promoted into Worcester Regt. (June 20).
 Lancashire Fusiliers.—Temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. granted to Major C. D. Wallington is withdrawn from June 23, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Blomfield, D.S.O. (recovered prisoner of war), having resumed command.
 King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieut. A. Blair to be Capt., vice J. B. T. Pratt, deceased (June 24).
 Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. C. Ridings to be Lieut., vice H. T. Manley, promoted into Lancashire Fusiliers (June 20).
 Gloucester Regt.—Major S. Humphrey (recovered prisoner of war) to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. E. P. Wilford, killed in action (Oct. 25, 1899); temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. granted to Major C. J. Vines is withdrawn from June 23, Lieut.-Col. S. Humphrey having assumed command; Lieuts. A. Bryant, F. C. Nisbet, J. O'D. Ingram, R. M. M. Davy, and C. S. Knox (recovered prisoners of war) to be Capt., supy. to establishment, pending absorption; 2nd Lieuts. H. H. Smith, W. S. Mackenzie, and E. L. Beasley (recovered prisoners of war) to be Lieuts., supy. to establishment, pending absorption (Feb. 24).
 East Lancashire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. A. Smith, vice H. Maclear, promoted (May 11); R. A. Gosset, vice B. C. De Gex, promoted into Lancashire Fusiliers (June 20).
 East Surrey Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—A. C. S. Barchard, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. B. R. Mitford, seconded for special service in South Africa (Nov. 26, 1899); W. W. Fagan, in succession to Major A. B. Dunsterville, who holds a staff appointment (Apr. 1).
 Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—H. T. Cantan (recovered prisoner of war), supy. to establishment, pending absorption (March 1); R. Stokoe, vice A. G. W. Grant, prisoner of war (June 7).
 Border Regt.—Capt. C. E. H. Cooch to be Major, vice G. H. Ovens, promoted (July 1).
 Royal Sussex Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—A. B. Davis, vice C. J. K. Maguire, killed in action (June 12); J. B. Wroughton, vice A. M. P. Wardlaw, resigned (June 27).
 South Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. M. C. A. Green to be Capt., vice F. A. Dudgeon, seconded (April 1).
 Welsh Regt.—Lieut. A. G. Prothero to be Capt., vice F. L. Prothero, died of wounds received in action (Apr. 25).
 Oxford L.I.—Capt. R. G. H. Hughes to be Major, vice A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay (July 7).
 Essex Regt.—Lieut. W. F. Bonham (recovered prisoner of war) to be Capt., supy. to establishment, pending absorption (March 13).
 Derbyshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. V. Rhodes to be Lieut., vice J. F. Ritchie, seconded (May 18).

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Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.—F. H. E. Torbett, vice K. Z. P. Macaulay, seconded from Jan. 24, and not as previously stated; G. T. Body, vice H. A. Robinson, promoted (Apr. 2); A. McC. Webster, vice E. C. Halton, seconded (May 18).
Gordon Highlanders.—Capt. F. W. Kerr, D.S.O., seconded for service on Staff; Supy. Capt. J. A. L. Haldane, D.S.O., to be Capt., vice F. W. Kerr, D.S.O. (April 11).

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.—W. J. Shand, vice E. Craig-Brown, promoted (Dec. 27, 1899); R. Campbell, vice Hon. E. A. Campbell, seconded (March 5).

Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut.-Col. B. R. Hawes, from Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Lieut.-Col., vice H. A. Egar, died of wounds received in action (July 21); temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. granted to Major F. J. Tobin withdrawn from July 21, Lieut.-Col. B. H. Hawes assuming command; Lieut. E. J. Christie (recovered prisoner of war) to be Capt., supy. to establishment, pending absorption (Feb. 24); 2nd Lieut. L. G. B. Rodney (recovered prisoner of war) to be Lieut., supy. to establishment, pending absorption (Feb. 24).

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. granted to Major C. R. Rogers is withdrawn from June 23, Lieut.-Col. F. R. C. Carleton (a recovered prisoner of war) having resumed command; Lieuts. A. E. S. Heard (Dec. 1, 1899), C. E. Soutney, W. G. B. Phibbs (Feb. 24) (recovered prisoners of war) to be Capt., supy. to establishment, pending absorption; 2nd Lieuts. E. J. Kentish (Dec. 1, 1899), C. E. Kinahan, R. W. R. Jendwine (Feb. 24) (recovered prisoners of war) to be Lieuts., supy. to establishment, pending absorption.

Connaught Rangers.—2nd Lieut. F. K. Pomeroy to be Lieut., vice R. R. Challenor, promoted into Lancashire Fusiliers (June 20).

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. T. H. C. Frankland (recovered prisoner of war) to be Lieut., supy. to establishment, pending absorption (Dec. 16, 1899).

Rifle Brigade.—Promotion to Capt. of Lieut. E. G. Campbell, antedated to March 17, in succession to Major A. V. Jenner, D.S.O., who holds an extra regimental appointment. Lieuts. to be Capt.:—C. H. G. M. Clarke, vice A. G. Ferguson, seconded; W. R. Wingfield Digby, vice E. A. F. Dawson, seconded; 2nd Lieuts. W. E. Davies, vice C. H. G. M. Clarke, and D. Wood, vice W. R. Wingfield Digby, to be Lieuts. (April 7).

Royal Northern Reserve Regt.—Majors A. W. W. Money-Kyrle (June 26), W. C. F. Kell (June 27), and J. P. Miller (June 29), Reserve of Officers, to be Majors.

Royal Rifles Reserve Regt.—Capt. L. W. Lord Inchiquin, removed from regt. on account of ill-health.

Royal Southern Reserve Regt.—Major A. C. Tawke, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (July 5).

Royal Lancashire Reserve Regt.—Majors W. P. Nash (June 8), R. Williamson, W. T. Briscoe, J. E. Robinson, J. F. Irwin (June 12), J. Rose (June 25), and J. Brougham (July 4), Reserve of Officers, to be Majors; Qmrr. and Hon. Capt. T. H. Pollitt, Reserve of Officers, to be Qmrr. (June 11).

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt.—Major A. W. Cameron, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (June 29).

Royal Eastern Reserve Regt.—Capt. F. S. H. Rickards, from Royal Irish Fusiliers Reserve Regt., to be Capt.

Royal Irish Fusiliers Reserve Regt.—Major R. F. Devereux, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (July 2).

Army Service Corps.—Gent. Cadets, from Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be 2nd Lieuts., to complete establishment:—Oliver B. R. Dickey, Marie L. B. H. Lambert, Herbert A. H. Oliver, John H. Fesenden, Frederic W. B. Ridout.

STAFF.

Temporary appointment.—Capt. H. C. Godley, Northampton Regt., to be a Staff Capt. (June 4).

Undermentioned appointments to Staff of Lines of Communication made in South Africa are confirmed:—Major F. C. Heath, R.E., Staff Officer to Insp.-Gen., to be graded as an A.A.G. from Feb. 14 to May 8, and to have local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst so employed.

Capt. H. A. Lake, R.A., employed on special duty under an Asst.-Insp.-Gen., to be graded as D.A.A.G. (May 11).

Capt. W. H. Vicars, Reserve of Officers, to be a Commandant, graded as D.A.A.G. (June 1).

Major W. A. D. Shelton, 3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt., to be a Station Commandant, graded as D.A.A.G. (May 18).

Capt. F. A. Saunders, 3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt., to be a Station Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt., from Feb. 22 to May 31.

Capt. and Hon. Major J. M. Benson, 3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt., to be a Special Service Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (Nov. 8, 1899).

Capt. C. B. Simonds, R.A., to be a Special Service Officer, graded as D.A.A.G., for duty under an Asst.-Insp.-Gen., from May 14 to May 30.

Capt. C. D. Carleton-Smith, West Somerset Yeomanry, to be graded as Staff Capt. whilst employed in Remount Dept. (Feb. 25).

Army Pay Dept.—Lieut.-Col. C. Ward, Staff Paymr., to be Chief Paymr., with substantive rank of Col. in Army, vice Col. W. B. Wade, retained as a supy. to establishment under provisions of Article 473, Royal Warrant May 30, 1899 (July 11); Major H. W. Carden, Paymr., to be Staff Paymr., vice Lieut.-Col. C. Ward (July 11); Lieut. A. A. L. Collard, Hampshire Regt. (Oct. 12, 1899), and Capt. T. Ormsby, South Stafford Regt. (Nov. 4, 1899), to be Paymrs.; Lieut. A. A. L. Collard, Hampshire Regt., granted provisional rank of Capt. whilst serving in A.P.D. (Oct. 12, 1899).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Cols. W. R. Winter and G. Stanley, A.S.C., to be Cols. (June 15).

Memoranda.—Capt. and Brevet-Major P. S. Wilkinson, Northumberland Fusiliers, granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst employed as Insp.-Gen. of Gold Coast Constabulary; Capt. and Brevet-Major Hon. C. E. Walsh, Recruiting Staff Officer, Class II., retires on retired pay.

Reserve of Officers.—Lieut. H. D. Puckle, 1st Surrey V.R.C., to be Lieut.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg.-Lieut. E. E. Dyer, M.B., 7th V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be Surg.-Lieut.

[Where not otherwise stated the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date July 21.]

It has been notified that families of married officers who, while serving at a foreign station, are ordered to go on active service in the field, will, if the general officer commanding considers it necessary, be allowed passages to the United Kingdom, but passages on rejoining will not be allowed at the public expense.

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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, July 12.

Acting Sub-Lieuts. confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut.:—Alfred G. A. Street (Sept. 15, 1899), Edward M. C. Rutherfordford (Nov. 15, 1899).

ADMIRALTY, July 13.

In accordance with Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Asst.-Engr. H. G. Ash has been placed on retired list of his rank (July 3).

ADMIRALTY, July 14.

Following promotions have been made:—Commanders Richard H. Peirse, Arthur H. Smith-Dorrien, Charles H. Dare, Edward G. Shortland, Frederick R. W. Morgan, Henry R. Robinson, Herbert G. King Hall, D.S.O., Arthur Y. Moggridge, Reginald H. S. Bacon, D.S.O., to be Capt. (June 30).

Lieuts. Hon. George A. Hardinge, Cuthbert E. Hunter, Arthur T. Taylor, Frederick C. Learmonth, Anthony F. Gurney, John Nicholas, Walter Lumsden, Frank E. C. Ryan, Edgar Lees, Charles F. Sowerby, Allen T. Hunt, Philip N. Ward, Robert F. Scott, William E. Goodenough, George P. W. Hope, to be Commanders (June 30).

Sub-Lieuts. Hugh T. Prichard, Robert A. Hornell, Hubert S. Monroe, John W. Nash, Bernard E. Prichard, Charles A. Fremantle, Godfrey P. Bamber, Francis A. Clutterbuck, Guy P. Bigg-Wither, Walter G. Rigg, Charles M. Dammers, Augustine E. Ruxton, Frederick C. Fisher, Henry B. Cox, Hon. Sereld M. A. J. Hay, Robert H. R. Mackay, Francis E. Seymour, John R. Corner, Richard T. Dickson, John M. Steel, Michael Barne, George D. H. Mackinnon, Hon. Richard O. B. Bridgeman to be Lieuts. (June 30).

(From Friday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, July 16.

Acting Eng. J. Thomson confirmed in rank of Eng. (July 1).

ADMIRALTY, July 18.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Acting Sub-Lieut. P. F. W. Blake confirmed as Sub-Lieut. (July 17).

ADMIRALTY, July 19.

Rev. Alexander H. Gage, M.A., appointed Chaplain.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, July 17.

Captain.—C. H. Dare to Bellona, reappointed temp. on promotion (June 30).

Lieutenant.—E. L. Frewen to Pigmy (N.) (July 16).

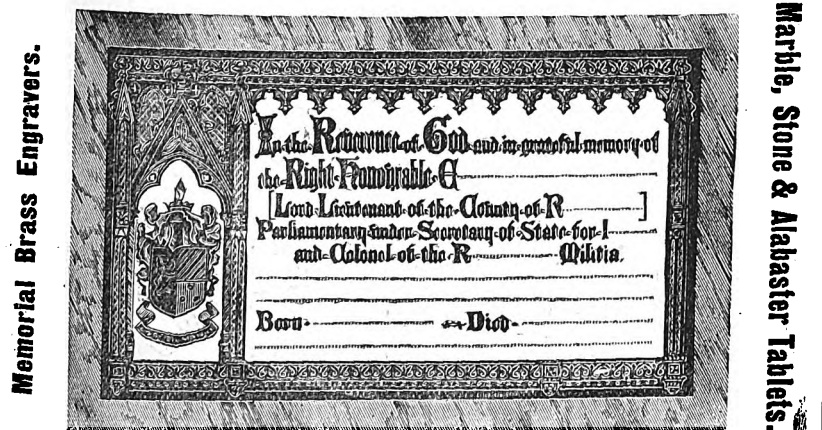
ADMIRALTY, July 18.

Retired Captain.—F. J. J. Elliott to Eagle, as Divisional Transport Officer (July 16).

Retired Commander.—R. W. Heriz to Medea, as Transport Officer (July 10).

Lieutenants.—R. H. R. Mackay to Peacock (N.), on promotion; G. P. Bamber to Salamander (N.), on promotion; C. M. Dammers to Imogene (N.), on promotion; F. E. Seymour to Lizard (N.), on promotion; R. T. Dickson to Redbreast (N.), on promotion (June 30). H. T. Monroe to Melita, in lieu of sub-lieut., on promotion; F. O. Clutterbuck to Philomel, in lieu of sub-lieut., on promotion; M. Borne to Brisk, in lieu of sub-lieut., one

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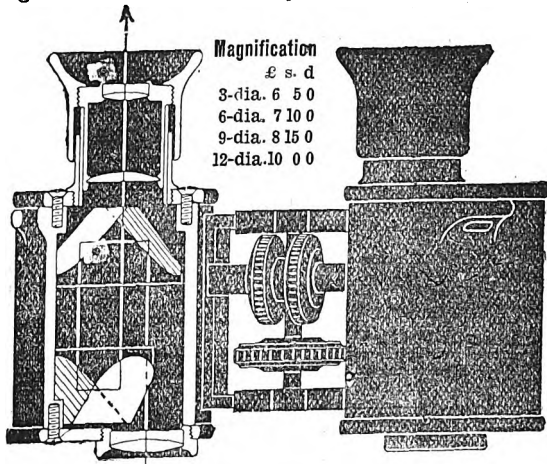
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promotion; J. W. Nash to Pylades, in lieu of sub-lieut., on promotion; G. P. Bigg-Wither to Tribune, in lieu of sub-lieut., on promotion; G. D. H. Mackinnon to Bellona, in lieu of sub-lieut., on promotion (June 30). Hon. R. O'B. Bridgeman to Partridge, on promotion; A. E. Ruxton to Arethusa, on promotion; Hon. S. M. A. J. Hay to Warspite, on promotion; F. C. Fisher to Orlando, addl., on promotion (June 30).

Naval Instructors.—J. G. Green, B.A., to Royal Oak; J. L. Holt, M.A., to Andromeda; A. W. Vester, B.A., to Victorious (July 13).

ADMIRALTY, July 14.
Midshipmen.—H. N. Stewart, F. G. S. Peile to Mars; L. S. Biden, D. B. le Mottée to St. Vincent, for Martin; C. B. Laud to Ramillies (July 14).
Chief Engineer.—D. Hatellie to Barham (July 14).
Engineer (in lieu of Chief Engineer).—E. J. Campbell to Vivid, for Fairy (July 14).

Appointment Cancelled.—Chief Gunner (T) E. M. Shewring to Duke of Wellington, for Hecla (June 28.)

ADMIRALTY, July 16.
Deputy Inspector-General H. T. Cox to Plymouth Hospital (April 1).

FORAGE ALLOWANCES.—The rates of money allowance in lieu of forage issued in the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands, from July 1, 1900, until further orders, will be for each ration:—Great Britain.—Eastern, Western, and Woolwich, 1s. 3d.; Aldershot, Home, North-Eastern, North-Western, Scottish, and Southern, 1s. 4d.; South-Eastern and Thames, 1s. 5d.; Salisbury Plain, 1s. 8d. Ireland.—Belfast, 1s. 2d.; Dublin, 1s. 3d.; Curragh, 1s. 4d.; Cork, 1s. 5d. Channel Islands, 1s. 8d.

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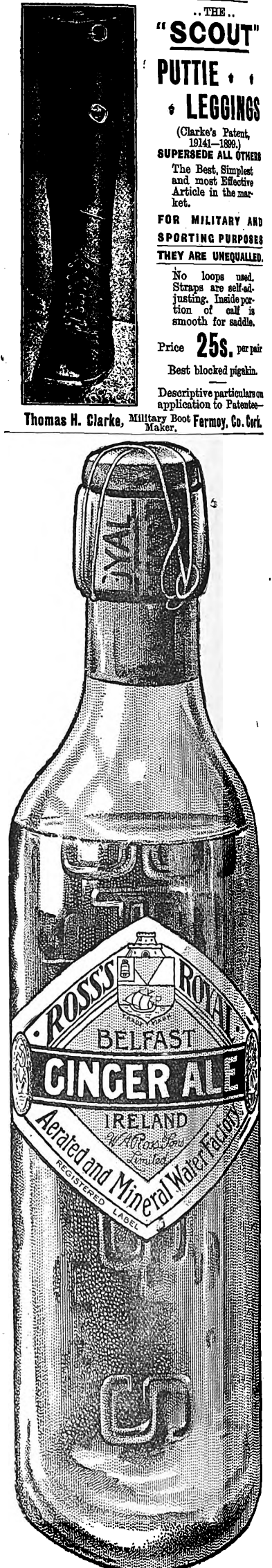
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died on the 12th day of February, 1900, and whose
Will was proved by Mrs. Anna Maria Frances
Stoney, the Wife of the Reverend Francis Shirley
Stoney, of the Vicarage, Waltham Cross, in the
County of Hertford, Clerk in Holy Orders, the
Sole Executrix therein named on the 6th day of
June, 1900, in the Principal Registry of the
Probate Division of the High Court of Justice) are
hereby required to send in the particulars
of their debts or claims to the said Executrix at
the Offices of the undersigned, her solicitors, on
or before the 29th day of September, 1900.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that after
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deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto,
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GUERRILLA WARFARE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR some time military operations on an extensive scale have been in abeyance in South Africa. Since the occupation of Johannesburg and Pretoria, the energy of the Commander-in-Chief has been mainly directed to the repair and protection of the two great railways connecting Pretoria with the sea. As that work was being accomplished supplies were pushed northward, and large advanced depôts have been formed at strategical points, rendering the army independent of temporary interruptions on the lines. During this period of comparative inaction on the side of the British, the enemy have adopted and put in practice a system of guerilla warfare, which, while it secures for them no prospect of ultimate success, has enabled them from time to time, and at unexpected points, to secure not a few minor successes, in which they suffer and inflict loss, capture convoys and their escorts, interrupt the communications, and even overpower isolated posts. There is reason to hope that the combined movement on the Boer stronghold south of Bethlehem is nearing a great and decisive success, but it is to be feared that the breaking of General Hunter's cordon by the intrepid De Wet and the success that has since attended him, will yet cause Lord Roberts some inconvenience before he can be finally crushed.

It is, however, to be noted that a forward movement of great importance commenced on

Monday towards the east from Pretoria, and has already made considerable progress. The possession of the line from the capital to Komati Poort will mark the next great step in advance, and the operations to secure it will, no doubt, be pushed forward with the utmost vigour. When it has been secured the large section of the Transvaal lying south of a line drawn from Mafeking through Rustenburg, Pretoria, and Middleburg to Komati Poort will be practically in Lord Roberts's hands; supplies to the Transvaal Burghers from Lorenzo Marques through Komati Poort will cease, and the annoying guerilla tactics of the enemy will in the main be confined to occasional raids from the fastnesses around Lydenburg, and Fouriesburg if still unsubdued, until the ammunition, supplies, and determination of the Boers become at length exhausted. North of the Vaal the restless activity of the enemy has recently been making itself felt in three different localities, namely to the north-east of the capital, to the north of the Natal railway, and in the Rustenburg district. Lord Roberts, in a despatch of the 19th inst., reported that on that date Lord Metheun, moving from Krugersdorp, occupied Hickpoort, some fifteen miles to the north-west, without serious opposition. On the following day, continuing his march, he engaged the enemy's rearguard near Zandfontein, and on Saturday he again, with his accustomed vigour, attacked and completely dispersed the Boer commando at Oliphant's Nek, in the Megaliesberg Hills, eight miles south of Rustenburg, thereby relieving that place of the threatening presence of the enemy, and joining hands with General Baden-Powell.

On Monday commenced the general advance of the main column, General Stephenson's brigade moving along the railway to Eland's River Station, twenty-four miles east of Pretoria. The enemy retired without fighting on Bronkhurst Spruit, their right flank being overlapped by Hamilton's rapid advance. Lord Roberts's right is covered by the mounted troops of Generals French and Hutton, the former of whom was twenty miles further east beyond the Wilge River. The same disposition of troops and strategy are being employed as during the brilliant advance from Bloemfontein to Pretoria, the infantry being in the centre, keeping by the railway, with mounted wings thrown well forward, the whole being extended over a wide front. On Tuesday Lord Roberts was at Bronkhurst Spruit, well known as the place where the gallant 94th Regiment suffered so severely at the hands of the Boers in the war of 1880. No opposition was met with by the centre, but both French and Hutton, six miles to the south, came across bodies of the enemy, which were driven back with loss. The Boers are reported to be moving north-east towards Lydenburg, whither Mr. Kruger is also proceeding. Balmoral, twenty miles further east, was reached by the main column on Wednesday without seeing the enemy, and French and Hutton, in pursuit of the Boers routed the day before, were about to cross the

Oliphant's River at Naauwpoort, ten miles south of the railway, thus turning any positions lying along the eastern bank of the river. At Balmoral, the headquarters of the force were within thirty miles of Middleburg, which may be in possession of Lord Roberts as we write.

In support apparently of Lord Roberts's operations General Clery's Division moved from Greylingstad eastwards to Val Station on the Pretoria-Natal railway on Sunday, and next day, changing direction to the north, reached Groot Spruit, eighteen miles distant, but found no trace of the enemy. On Tuesday he returned with his column to his former headquarters at Greylingstad, having presumably accomplished his object. Further attempts to overpower outlying posts, which happily were unsuccessful, have been reported. A determined attack was made at daybreak on Saturday on a British post thirteen miles east of Heidelberg. The garrison consisting of two companies of the 2nd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 110 Engineers, and ten Yeomanry were able, owing to their good fighting, and the skill with which the post was entrenched, to beat off the enemy before the arrival of reinforcements. This success shows that if officers had displayed skill in fortifying posts, and proper grasp of the principles of war, we should have had fewer minor disasters and surrenders to chronicle. Again, General Baden-Powell has reported from the Rustenburg district that, on Sunday, 450 Colonials under Colonels Airey and Lussington drove 1,000 Boers from a very strong position at Magate's Pass, scattering them with considerable loss. The Boers threatening General Buller's communications from Amersfoort have recently been so much in evidence that General Hildyard moved out against them, and after three days' desultory fighting drove them northwards. The guarding of the captured railways, constantly growing longer as the forces advance, has become the most arduous duty of the generals.

The most noteworthy incident south of the Vaal during the past fortnight has been the escape on the 16th inst. through General Hunter's cordon, west of Bethlehem, of a commando now said to be 2,000 strong, under Christian and Piet De Wet, and accompanied, it is supposed, by Mr. Steyn. This achievement was due, no doubt, to the insufficiency of the encircling troops to close effectually, against so mobile and subtle a foe, all possible exits from a mountainous region of which the circuit to be guarded was at the time not less than one hundred miles. The investing force, which is chiefly composed of infantry, could hardly have exceeded 30,000, or about 3,000 to every ten miles. On the 19th inst. Colonel Little, of the 9th Lancers, in temporary command of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, came in contact with the escaped commando near Lindley. The Boers, being repulsed, broke up into two parties, and made off in different directions. General Broadwood, with the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, which had followed in the track

of the raiders since the 16th, took part in this engagement. The enemy proceeded towards Paardekraal, and making a double apparently eluded the pursuit, as Broadwood on Monday marched to Roodeval Station, where he hoped to obtain supplies for 3,000 men and horses, and get news of the enemy, who meanwhile made their presence felt at Honing Spruit Station, twelve miles south of Roodeval, by cutting the wires, slightly damaging the line, and capturing a train with 100 Highlanders. They then crossed the line at Serfontein, a few miles north of Honing Spruit, taking a north-westerly direction. About the same time a train was reported to have been captured near Roodeval with two officers and 200 men of the 1st Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers. It is possible that when the De Wets divided their force each party made for different points on the railway, and succeeded each in striking its own quarry. De Wet's force, presumably reunited, was on Sunday at Vredefort, a few miles south of the Vaal, with Broadwood and Little still in pursuit. On Tuesday Broadwood reached Vredefort where he awaited Little. He captured six of De Wet's waggons, but was not strong enough to attack the Boer force, which was reported to have been reinforced, and occupying a strong position on the south bank of the Vaal. On the whole the situation has greatly improved, and though the position is still fraught with difficulty, Lord Roberts's splendid generalship is telling enormously, as the Continental critics who still follow the war say with one accord.

"BOBS' HANDY MAN."

IF Mr. Spencer Winston Churchill has any fault it is not "shyness." He has physical courage, the courage of his opinions to boot, and, as an ex-cavalry officer of short but varied service, as a son of Lord Randolph Churchill, a *persona grata* at headquarters, he has come home from a long, adventurous, and eventful course of service as correspondent of the *Morning Post* with a reputation which will secure him a favourable reception from the general public, should he make, as it is said he intends to do, a new departure, and seek to play a part in the political world in which his father achieved such rapid and commanding distinction. "Even the very youngest of special correspondents" may be mistaken when he tries to "ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm" in a crisis of any kind, but Mr. Churchill seems to have skated over thin ice with dexterity, and he faced the music of an interview the moment he arrived with the utmost confidence "without one 'if' or 'but'" in his responses. The war has not come to an end. Great operations are over. We are in a better position over here to get a good general view of what is going on than people in South Africa are. If that be so they are in woeful ignorance about there we think. Some of the Boers will fight till they die, he thinks. No surrender. It's nonsense to say the Boer is a mounted infantry man—he is essentially a cavalry man—a beautiful horseman. Our mounted infantry was used for duties to which it was not trained. Our cavalry found it a terrible hardship to have to fight with miserable carbines against men armed with rifles. Mr. Churchill would give cavalry a good rifle and teach them to shoot—sharp sticks and long knives are the weapons of the savage (*i.e.*, lances and swords must be abolished!) Our artillery was more satisfactory in the Free State than in Natal, as far as he saw. Our generals were afraid to push guns to the front after Long's misfortune. The Boer guns are better than ours, and we are behind Conti-

mental nations in type of ordnance and rapidity of fire, but in nothing are we so far behind as in rifles (!); our magazine action is wrong. The Lee-Metford is beautiful for a trained marksman, but the Mauser is better for the average shot. There are superior rifles in use now in Germany and elsewhere. The bayonet had played a great part in the campaign, and had robbed the Boer of many of the advantages of his courage and cunning. The veldt Boer on his horse was equal to anything between three and five regulars. On the hospital question he was non-committal—he had no opportunity of visiting the hospitals; no doubt there has been a great deal of misery and suffering, and some of it might have been avoided. "Untoward incidents" on the line of communications in many cases were due to bad staff work. The machine went wrong. "Take one instance," said Mr. Churchill, "Colville was told to march on Lindley and Heilbron on fixed dates, and that both places were garrisoned by our troops, whereas Hamilton, who was seven days in front of him, was told to take on all his troops and leave no men behind for garrisons. Then Spragge with his men was sent by mistake to Kroonstad, instead of Winburg, with other troops going up in the general advance. Colville was not told to wait for him, consequently Spragge missed his connection. Colville had difficulty in forcing his way through without Spragge's cavalry, and Spragge was cut off separately before he could join Colville. These mistakes do not arise from force of circumstances, such as the difficulties of the country or the action of the enemy. Orders are given to a man to meet another, and that man gets orders to march on which prevent him being at the appointed place. There is no more excuse for that than for trains missing connection or being on the same line. The cause, I will not say the fault, is due to this. The control of the Army has been personal. Kitchener, instead of being used strictly as a chief of the staff, whose business it is to present everything in a finished condition to the Commander-in-Chief, who should work the staff as a machine, has been used as 'Bobs' Handy Man.' He has been sent tearing off to different points on the line of communications, hustled about wherever the local situation required to be grappled with, and meanwhile the chief of the staff's department has been handed over to General Kelly, and, not through any fault of either officer, the machine did not work smoothly. Imagine a man of great energy but no special knowledge going down to your office and saying to your colleagues: 'Come along, we will get the paper out.' It might come out, but there would be a muddle. I will not say that the Army has not gained as well as lost by the fact that the chief of the staff's department has practically been in abeyance.

Are we to infer that Colville was sent home in connection with this incident, or that Mr. Churchill thinks so? Of the energy and activity of Lord Roberts he has the highest opinion. The outcome of the interview is that the Army must be kept up at full strength in South Africa, and that Lord Roberts is to have full support in doing as he pleases to put an end to the war.

BRONKHURST SPRUIT.

THE Boer leaders, who had been holding enthusiastic gatherings of the burghers at all the towns in the Transvaal in the summer and autumn of 1880, were encouraged in their hope of recovering their independence by the extraordinary reduction of the British garrison in the Transvaal after the Zulu War, and the precipitate march to the Cape seaports of the

regiments which had fought at Ulundi. Lord Wolseley had obeyed the orders of the home Government to send the troops back, and they were marched through Natal and embarked as fast as ships could be found to take them, in spite of the ominous agitation against the British rule which was solely dependent on military force in the Transvaal. The Boers had listened to Lord Wolseley's emphatic assurances that the British flag should wave over the Transvaal as long as the sun rose over it and its rivers ran to the sea, but they looked about and could see no trace of the power that was to make good his words. They had been promised that the Raad should be summoned in due course. They had declared by formal resolutions at crowded public meetings that they would pay no taxes till their national assembly had been called to take the place of the military government of the country by British officers, and at last the burghers had openly resisted the attempt to seize the property of one of the recalcitrants at Potchefstroom; and Colonel Lanyon, who was acting Governor at Pretoria, was brought face to face with something very like a national rebellion. The language at the meetings was menacing—the Boers went in armed bodies all over the country and the group of politicians and journalists at the capital waxed jubilant, for the British authorities seemed helpless. At last it came to open rebellion. The authorities at Pretoria resolved to call in a detachment of the 94th Regiment (headquarters and four or five companies), under Colonel Phillip Anstruther, from Middelburg, and Colonel Bellairs, Adjutant-General, sent the necessary order, followed by a caution that his march might be opposed by the Boers. It is right to say that there is, we believe, no evidence that Colonel Anstruther received the warning. At all events the gallant officer—and all who knew him will agree that no one better deserved the customary adjective than he did—took no precautions against attack probably because he shared the general conviction from Lanyon down that the Boers meant only tall talk. He marched in a long column of waggons, with women, children, and baggage, over the rolling veldt, the colonel and officers riding at the head of it out of the dust in the good old-fashioned way, till they came to the deep valley in which the spruit runs, and saw before them 400 or 500 Boers on horseback. One of these spurred out of the van to meet the column, and informed Colonel Anstruther that he must halt, as the Boer Government would not permit them to proceed to Pretoria. Colonel Anstruther replied that he had received his orders and must obey them, and the Boer, giving him, it is said, five minutes to retire, rejoined the commando, whilst the colonel and his officers ordered the troops to form front in all haste; but, as they did so, the Boers opened fire with deadly effect on officers and men, and in a few minutes the ground was covered with the dead, the dying, and the wounded, and the prisoners of the gallant 94th. It is only just to say that after this sanguinary attack the Boers, as if touched with pity for the wounded, treated them with great humanity, and paid them every attention in their power. One of the medical officers who attended on Colonel Anstruther—Surgeon-Colonel Comerford, now in charge at Dover—stated that the family of Pretorius, who lived near, sent eggs, milk, jelly and every luxury they could provide for him every day, and that generally the population around behaved with much kindness to wounded and captives. And now Lord Roberts has seen that the graves of the dead have been respected, and Bronkhurst Spruit, after nearly twenty years of obscurity, emerges into the world of telegrams and war correspondence.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN IMBROGLIO.

IT may be assumed as a certainty that if in the summer of 1899 the Government could have had the least idea that Great Britain would be called upon to play a part worthy of her in the Concert of the Great Powers in dealing with the appalling position of China to-day they would have dulcified somewhat the masterful dialectics of Mr. Chamberlain which have led to the South African imbroglio that now engages the attention of Lord Roberts and 200,000 British soldiers. We are not ready to cry "Perish India" yet. A South African confederacy with diamonds and gold mines and a railroad from Cape Town to the Nile via Rhodesia, the Equatorial Lakes, Soudan, &c., with Mr. Rhodes as pro-Consul, may be a very potent possibility, but whatever it might become we doubt very much—rather we do not doubt at all—that, as compared to the possession of India as an element of Imperial greatness, strength and dignity, and as a factor in the aggregate of the prestige which is enjoyed by Great Britain in her relations with the great Powers and in her influence in the East, it is of small value. It is of the utmost consequence to bring to an end this protracted guerilla in the late territories of the Dutch Republics. No matter how quickly and how completely the resistance of the Boers may be overcome to-day, the war has lasted too long.

Army Notes.

The relief of Kumasi proves what organisation, resource, and determination may accomplish in the most unfavourable circumstances. By the same road as that traversed by Sir Frederick Hodgson and Major Morris in their dash for the coast, Colonel Willcocks led his West African force, arriving at the capital on the very day on which he had promised that relief should come. The march was terribly trying, inasmuch as the rains were incessant, and the state of the roads through the jungle "indescribable." The expedition has, however, brought out the best qualities of our native troops, and demonstrated the value of the West African Frontier Force, hitherto an unknown quantity. Consisting for the most part of Yorubas, doubts were expressed in some quarters as to whether it would have the staying power necessary to success. Fortunately the Yorubas have completely justified their leader's confidence, in them. This is as satisfactory from the Imperial as it is from the local point of view, for the simple reason that the burden of most wars in the region must be borne by troops raised on the spot. That the relief of Kumasi should have been accomplished without the aid of a single white regiment was a triumph, the credit for which is largely due to the British officers. Colonel Willcocks' account of the final operations is interesting reading, and shows at once how critical the situation was. The troops cheered lustily, we are told, when within 300 yards of the fort, but no response was heard from the garrison, and no flag was seen. The dreadful thought that the column had arrived too late passed through all minds, but on turning a bend in the road Colonel Willcocks caught sight of Captain Bishop, Mr. Ralph, and Dr. Hay, the only three Europeans in the fort, advancing to meet him. It was then seen that the work of the column was crowned with success, and loud cheers for the Queen were given. When these were over, the troops also cheered their successful commander. The force was unable to rest owing to the horrible insanitary conditions obtaining all round the fort. The whole force had, therefore, to be employed in cutting down the bush and burying the dead bodies. Owing to the entire absence of local supplies, both officers and men were placed on half rations, but no complaint was heard, all ranks being determined to do their utmost for their popular commander, who is said to be beloved by all. The story is a pleasing one, but regret will be felt that the gallant Colonel Burroughs was prevented by his wound from taking part in the actual relief. The part he has played ought not to be overlooked. Were the public eye not fixed in other parts of the world, our achievements in Ashanti would be

a theme of general interest. As it is, Colonel Willcocks and his subordinates will not go unrewarded, indeed the gallant leader of the expedition has already received a well-earned acknowledgment by being promoted to the rank of colonel for service in the field. The very fact that the weak and enfeebled garrison of Kumasi was not attacked by the Ashantis, and that the return march of the relief column to Bekwai was performed without loss, seems to argue that the back of the rebellion is broken. Perhaps the story of the Yorubas' bayonet charge may assist the process of pacification. At any rate, thanks to Colonel Willcocks and Burroughs, immediate anxiety for British supremacy in Ashanti is at an end for the time.

The special Royal Commission, appointed for the purpose of investigating the charges against the hospital arrangements in South Africa, met for the first time on Tuesday, when Lord Justice Romer explained the course of procedure which it is proposed to adopt. It has been insinuated that some witnesses, "humble people in Government employ," may be deterred from giving trustworthy evidence for fear that they may be affected injuriously. On this point, however, the assurance of Sir Robert Romer should remove all doubts, for it has been arranged that any person who may be nervous as to the consequences of speaking freely shall be allowed to appear privately before the Commission, and the names of witnesses in this category shall not afterwards be published. The principal witness on Tuesday was General Sir Henry Brackenbury, who as Director-General of Ordnance, expressed the opinion that "the reserve of hospital equipment previous to the outbreak of the war was totally inadequate." General Brackenbury did not attempt to disguise the fact that he had experienced much difficulty in providing all the equipment required when suddenly called upon, owing to the delay in obtaining articles which were wanted from the different trades concerned. At the sitting on Wednesday Sir Howard Vincent, who was recently in South Africa as an independent witness of the operations of the campaign, Mr. Watson Cheyne, the well-known surgeon, and Trooper Morgan, City Imperial Volunteers Mounted Infantry, all speaking from personal experience, stated that the hospital arrangements at the front were the best it was possible to make in the circumstances; that there were no complaints from either officers or men; and that any inconveniences suffered were such as were inseparable from a campaign of this character. Lord Justice Romer and his colleagues will sail for the Cape on Saturday next, the 4th proximo.

One of the most pressing questions with which the military authorities will have to deal when the war in South Africa comes to an end will be that of the education and training of staff officers. We are not among those who hold that because an officer has passed through the Staff College he is therefore unfitted for high command. At the same time we are bound to admit that in South Africa many of the commanders who have come prominently to the front have not graduated at Camberley. It would be in the highest degree unfair, however, to contend, as some do, that the Staff College has produced no shining lights; for Lieut.-Generals Sir Francis Clery, Kelly-Kenny, and Hildyard, Major-Generals G. Barton, FitzRoy Hart, R. E. Allen, and E. T. H. Hutton, all possess its certificate, and it can scarcely be said that all these have failed. Nevertheless, the fact remains, there is a feeling in the Service as well as out of it, that the Staff College course is not sufficiently practical, and it will be necessary for changes to be introduced if only to satisfy public opinion. An article appears in this month's *United Service Magazine*, entitled "The Staff of the British Army," which deals with this matter. The writer is an officer of considerable eminence in his profession, who has been with the Army in the field in South Africa since October last, and he certainly deserves to be heard. He signs himself "An Outsider." His verdict, briefly summarised, is that the beginning, the middle, and the end of the whole matter, is the bad system under which the staff of the British Army is selected. "An Outsider" does not go in for any drastic reforms; for instance, he is

opposed to those who would sweep away the Staff College altogether. The college and the system of training there are held to be of great advantage, though the latter might be much improved. What "An Outsider" does object to is the competition for entrance. The effect of this, he maintains, is to bring forward the man with money, as he only can stand the racket of an expensive preparation. This he would alter. He favours the idea of a system of entrance by seniority of qualification, and a rigorous rejection of doubtful students by the commandant of the college so that none but really competent men would have a chance of getting on to the staff. The writer closes his article with these words:—

"During the course of study at the Staff College merit is already determined according to the intelligence displayed in appreciating the lessons taught by incidents in military history, rather than by the accuracy with which the positions of particular units at particular hours are remembered. Why should not the same system be applied to the entrance examination? What we need is to have staff officers who have shown their ability to draw deductions from military history, rather than those who can recall such unimportant details as naming the units or commanders at whose expense the various lessons have been learned."

There is, of course, much to be said in favour of the views here put forward, but we doubt the wisdom of extending the system of selection unduly. Already the number of officers selected is large enough and it is often difficult to know exactly on what principle the choice is made. An increase of the selected candidates would not tend, we believe, to promote the best interests of the college, and certainly it would not raise the standard of its graduates. Nor are we quite sure that it would be wise to place too much power in the hands of one man so long as human nature is what it is. For instance, suppose an officer of influence were selected for the college. He would have to be a very strong commandant indeed who would sign his professional death warrant. Reforms are much needed, no doubt, in our system of training for the staff, but we question very much whether the proposals of the writer in the *United Service Magazine*, if adopted, would tend in the long run to make matters better than they are.

Mr. Wyndham, in explaining the Supplementary Army Estimate for eleven and a-half millions last night, dwelt on the financial rather than the military aspect of the South Africa War. As the Under-Secretary for War truly remarked, this is not the time to discuss the tactics of our generals in the field, and still less is it the time to discuss the question of a general reorganisation of our Army system whilst the men best fitted to speak on the subject are away in South Africa. Some of the financial aspects of the war dealt with by Mr. Wyndham were, however, decidedly interesting. Of the eleven and a-half millions now asked for by the Government eight and a-half only is for purposes connected with the war, the remainder being for the expeditionary force in China and other purposes. Of the eight and a-half millions for South Africa £2,650,000 is for bringing the troops back to England and for sending the Indian and Colonial contingents to their homes. A substantial sum is also required for the garrison which it will be necessary, for a time at least, to keep in South Africa. The strength of this Mr. Wyndham put at 45,000 men, 15,000 of whom will, it is hoped, be made up of Militia and Reserve men, who will be encouraged to settle in the country. Then there will be the usual gratuities—£5 per man and officers in proportion—and other terminal charges. At the close of his speech Mr. Wyndham made the interesting announcement that the War Office contemplated an expenditure of £4,692,711 for reserves of stores. This expenditure will be spread over a period of three years, but the policy of increasing such reserves is to be initiated immediately.

Mr. Wyndham promised last week to drop the sub-section of the Volunteers Bill under which special service corps were to be formed by men willing to give service abroad. We compared the Bill as thus altered to the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet omitted. When the measure again

came up for consideration in the House on Monday, an attempt was made to strike out the Ghost as well. Captain Sinclair moved the omission of the first clause, which, in substitution for the old proviso under which Volunteers can only be called up in the event of "actual or apprehended invasion of any part of the United Kingdom," sanctions their calling out in circumstances amounting to "imminent national danger or great emergency." We were surprised to find Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman joining those who opposed this clause. As he himself admitted, he had offered no objection to it on the earlier stages of the Bill, and as Mr. Wyndham said his opposition was very much in the nature of a right about face, Sir Henry contended that the distinction that Volunteers were not to be called upon for actual military service except under the threat of immediate invasion was not a mere phantom maintained to make a difference between them and the Regular Army. It rested, he argued, upon this. What would happen if there was an actual or immediately impending invasion? All the business of the country would come to a standstill, and those men who were Volunteers would be free without loss of professional or business position to take part in the discharge of their duties. But as Mr. Wyndham pointed out, no War Office, after any amount of reorganisation, could turn the Volunteers into a field army, with transport and supplies, in less than two or three weeks. The main point, too, still remains, and no one who spoke in the debate on Monday night made any attempt to reply to it. Are we to declare to the whole world by proclamation at a time, it may be, when diplomacy is at its last gasp, that we apprehend invasion? Under the first clause of the Volunteers Bill this hitherto necessary preliminary to the calling out of the Volunteers will be swept away, and we are glad that the House of Commons rejected the proposal to eliminate it from the measure, though it is difficult to follow the arguments of the objectors to progress.

Lord Bray put a long and categorical question to the Secretary of State for War in the House of Lords on Thursday on the subject of the Government's proposals with regard to the Militia. Lord Lansdowne stated some time back that a scheme was before the Government under which the whole of the Constitutional force would be invited to accept a larger liability for service. In consideration of their assuming that liability, the bounty would, of course, be largely increased, and the Militia Reserve would be done away with altogether, the whole force accepting the same liability as that which the Militia Reserve now serve under. The details of a far-reaching scheme of this kind cannot be settled in a day, and it was not to be expected that Lord Lansdowne would be able to satisfy the curiosity evinced by Lord Bray. He contented himself for the most part with reiterating the views he expressed on the second reading of Lord Wemyss's Ballot Bill. The particulars he gave, however, in answer to Lord Bray's request for information as to how the existing system had worked when it became desirable to send out Militia battalions to South Africa sufficiently indicated the inconvenience of the present arrangement. Thirty Militia battalions, Lord Lansdowne stated, had been sent out to South Africa, and in addition to these four battalions had gone to the Mediterranean and one had gone to St. Helena. Of this number thirteen had volunteered without being approached at all by the War Office, and before any intimation had been sent to them that their services if offered would be acceptable. In some of the other battalions a certain number of individual men had refused to go out on foreign service, whilst five battalions had refused altogether. In addition to the battalions that had gone out, forty other battalions had volunteered without being approached by the War Office, though the Commander-in-Chief, in the exercise of the discretion vested in him, had not availed himself of their services. Still, although the Militia generally seem only too anxious and willing to go on service abroad, there is always an inconvenient uncertainty under existing conditions as to what battalions would be available, and this question of volunteering would be done away with under the scheme the War Office have in view.

Mr. Balfour's statement in the House on Thursday that the Commission of Inquiry into the South Africa hospital trouble would be a Royal Commission is decidedly satisfactory. A Royal Commission will bring the witnesses under the provisions of the Act for the protection of witnesses, and that is avowedly the reason for making the investigation take that form. Mr. Balfour was scarcely reasonable in repudiating with so much warmth the suggestion that any such protection was necessary. It is a recognised thing that professional witnesses need protection from the displeasure of those affected by their evidence. Lord Justice Romer acknowledged this when he said in opening the Commission, that if any of the witnesses preferred, their evidence could be taken *in camera*. It is to be hoped that this will not now be found necessary, for it is certain that it would materially affect the public interest in the proceedings, and impair that general acceptance of its report that is desirable.

Colonel Long intends to call attention in the House on Tuesday to what he refers to as the wholesale supersession of Artillery subalterns by those in other branches of the services. He will ask Mr. Wyndham whether it is a fact that according to the establishment the proportion of first lieutenants to second lieutenants in the Cavalry at home is eight to six, and in the Infantry eight to four. He will further submit for Mr. Wyndham's consideration that in the Colonies the numbers are equal and that in India the proportion is nine to eight, while in the Artillery it is now about 159 to 362 in the mounted section, and ninety-eight to 348 in the garrison. Colonel Long intends to ask Mr. Wyndham to remedy this disproportion, his own suggestion being the substitution of a fixed establishment of first lieutenants in the Artillery, as was formerly the case.

The Patriotic Fund Commissioners have appointed a sub-committee of their body, consisting of Lord Rothschild, Lord Davey, Lord Welby, Lord Pirbright, the Lord Mayor, Mr. William Lidderdale, Sir George Hayter Chubb, and Sir Francis Mowat, to consider how the recommendations of the War Relief Funds Committee, presided over by Lord Justice Henn Collins, can be carried out. The Commissioners are to be congratulated on their prompt action, which will go a long way to ease the public mind. What Lord Justice Collins's committee has urged most strongly is the desirability of having a central administrative body to deal with all the war funds, so as to prevent overlapping and waste. This central body would be assisted by the various local committees, and, in a measure, control expenditure for the benefit alike of subscribers to the several funds and the objects of their charity. One of the great benefits, however, which it is hoped will result from the committee's inquiry is the reform of the Royal Patriotic Fund. There can be no disputing that of late years this fund has lost to a great extent the confidence of the public. It is recognised that the system of the Royal Patriotic Fund is in some respects admirable. At the same time Sir Henn Collins's committee have desired to record their opinion that unless steps are taken to make the fund at once "more businesslike and more elastic," public confidence will never be restored, and thus the only central fund in the country for the permanent relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors will cease to exist. This, the committee say truly, would be "a great public misfortune."

The Service members are not quite satisfied with the conditions laid down in the cases of non-commissioned officers who are to be recommended for commissions. Commanding officers of cavalry and infantry units in South Africa have been asked to send in the names of suitable candidates for promotion, on the scale of two to each battalion, but those recommended must be unmarried, and not over twenty-five years of age. These conditions, it is contended, will debar many non-commissioned officers, who are otherwise eligible from obtaining commissions. It is held that injustice may be done in some instances if any such hard-and-fast conditions are imposed, and that it would be fairer and better, in all the circumstances, to leave more discretion in the hands of commanding officers. In times of peace it may be reasonable enough to have an age limit of qualification; but

after a campaign, where cases of individual gallantry may have been numerous, it certainly does seem unfair to disqualify good soldiers for promotion from considerations of age.

The War Office does not favour the idea of giving Line commissions to Militia subalterns under the age of twenty. And there is much undoubtedly to be said in favour of the official view. As Mr. Wyndham explained the other night in the House of Commons, the commanding officer of every Militia battalion has been asked to recommend two of his officers for commissions in the Line, provided they are between the ages of twenty and thirty and unmarried; and in many cases officers attached to Line battalions in South Africa have been recommended and given commissions. Candidates for direct commissions if taken below the age of twenty would unfairly supersede the cadets at the Royal Military College and candidates who present themselves for the Militia examination. They would also be less fitted to stand hardships in the field than older men. Any Militia officer may be given a Line commission for distinguished service, irrespective of age.

The influence of the war upon Canada is marked and significant. Racial rivalry is not altogether extinguished, but a spirit of great loyalty prevails throughout the Dominion. The *Citizen*, of Ottawa, remarks that a notable effect has been what it calls the elevation of the flag. Never was the Union Jack so much in evidence in Ottawa as this year, and the same appears to be true of other sections of the Dominion. "Never did it mean so much to our people, and never were they more ready to stand for its defence. This is not a sign of weakness, nor, necessarily, of simple emotionalism. True, the feelings have been deeply stirred by witnessing the sights of men marching to war, and receiving reports of battle in which our brothers and sons have fallen, and we have seen with quickened vision in the flag the emblem of those principles for which we contend in the halls of legislation, and, if need be, on the field of blood, and we love it—the dear old flag." Our contemporary suggests that it would be appropriate to establish a flag-day in the Dominion which should give the occasion of a patriotic demonstration. "The country could lose nothing, but gain much by such a ceremony."

The rivalry between Russia and this country has been committed to the discussion of a "symposium" in the new number of the *North American Review*. M. Demetrius Boulger thinks that the rivalry must soon be subjected to "the stern arbitrament of war." The conflict, says this aggressive gentleman, has been inevitable for sixty years, and now is the moment to bring it to an issue, and to have recourse to the remedy of war as an insurance against an inevitable and manifest danger. He goes so far as to say that "the reckless and defiant proceedings of Russia" leave England no honourable choice. She must plunge straightway into "this historic and earth-shaking struggle." For our part, we do not see this necessity, and we deprecate such fire-eating Chauvinism. A "Diplomat" does not go quite so far, although he evidently thinks that the struggle is coming. "Land an Englishman on the diplomatic stage, and nine times in ten he is bound to play his part poorly. His education and disposition rarely make him a social success, except among his congeners." The Russian is differently equipped, and endowed with a natural flexibility of character which is wonderful and enables him to adapt himself to any circumstances, and the Russian diplomatic service is one of the most formidable machines in existence. Sir Richard Temple, who closes the "symposium," surveys the situation of Great Britain and Asia, and declares that from our "imperial watchtower" we must be perpetually on the look-out to descry, discern, and detect the beginnings of future trouble. Unlike Mr. Boulger, he thinks that whether the present is a fitting time for other Powers to try any contest with Britain is a question for them to determine. We are disposed to say that the present moment is one in which English and Russians should work loyally together, and they can scarcely do so if suspicion is raised by such utterances as those of Mr. Boulger and his friends.

Army Personal.

The Queen hopes to pay two visits to the sick and wounded soldiers at Netley before the Court moves to Balmoral.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge visited the wounded soldiers of the Household Brigade at the Golders Hill Convalescent Home, Hampstead, on Tuesday afternoon. A party of specially invited visitors consisted of thirty-three men of the Canadian contingent, invalided from the front, who were under the charge of Major Boyce Thompson, of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada. On arriving at the home at about 4.30, their Royal Highnesses were received by Major-Generals Trotter, the Hon. Herbert Eaton, and Lord Falmouth. The home has now thirty patients. Brief particulars of the nature of the wounds or the sickness of each man were given to the Royal visitors by General Eaton and Dr. Jessop, and kind and sympathetic words were spoken to all. The Princess accepted as a present a frame made by one of the men, and the Prince of Wales requested General Eaton to supply every man now in the Home, and those who may yet come during the hot weather, with straw hats on his behalf. The Royal party took their departure amid hearty cheering shortly before six o'clock.

The Duke of Albany has been created Lieutenant à la suite in the 9th Regiment of Hussars of the Prussian Army.

At the Croydon Town Council, on Monday, the Mayor, Councillor Nathaniel Page, proposed that the freedom of the borough should be conferred on Lord Roberts, who, in his early life, was for some time associated with the town. The proposition was carried unanimously amid much enthusiasm.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Devon has inaugurated a movement to give a county reception and present a testimonial to General Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., on his return from South Africa. Among those who have joined the committee are Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Iddesleigh, the Hon. Mark Rolle, Sir John Shelley, of Shobrooke Park, Sir Robert White Thomson, Lord Poltimore, and the High Sheriff of Devon. Sir Redvers Buller was, on a previous occasion, the recipient of a magnificent trophy, the gift of his native county.

There are still living eight officers who received the Victoria Cross for services with the Army in the Crimea, viz.:—Generals Sir Collingwood Dickson, R.A. (rank when gazetted in 1857 Colonel), and Sir Hugh Rowlands (Brevet-Major 41st Foot); Major-Generals C. M. Dixon, R.A. (Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel), T. de C. Hamilton (Captain 68th Foot), and Luke O'Connor (Lieut. 23rd Foot); Colonel Lord Wantage (Brevet-Major Scots Fusilier Guards); Surgeon-Major T. E. Hale (Assistant Surgeon 7th Foot); and Assistant-Surgeon H. T. Sylvester (Assistant-Surgeon 23rd Foot).

Lieut.-General Lord William Seymour has arrived in England from Halifax, N.S., on leave.

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Lieut.-General A. H. L. Fox-Pitt-Rivers, of 4, Grosvenor Gardens, and Rushmore, Wilts, who died on May 4, gave his museum at Farnham and certain grounds in Hants, Wilts, and Dorset, and £300 per annum for the keeping up thereof, to his eldest son Alexander Edward. The residue of his personal estate he left to his eldest son. He devised his estates in Wilts, Dorset, and Hants to his eldest son for life, with remainder to his first and other sons, according to seniority in tail male, but charged with the payment of £2,000 per annum to his wife during her widowhood, or of £1,000 in the event of her re-marriage, and, during the life of his wife, of £450 per annum to his son William Augustus; and £400 per annum to each of his sons St. George William, Lionel Charles, and Douglas Henry, and on trust for his son Arthur Algernon. On the decease of Mrs. Fox-Pitt-Rivers portions are to be raised of £8,000 for his son William Augustus, £13,300 each for his sons Lionel Charles, Douglas Henry, and St. George William, £13,300 on trust for his son Arthur Algernon, and £3,500 on trust for his daughter, Mrs. Ursula Katherine Scott, but his said children are to bring into account any sums appointed to them under the marriage settlement of their parents. The value of the estate has been sworn at £414,586 7s. 6d., with net personalty of £110,022 5s. 8d., by the executor, Mr. William Charles Scott, of Thorpe, near Chertsey.

Lieut.-General Sir Henry Colville has arrived in England from South Africa on the break up of his command.

Major-General G. Cox will attain the limit of age on the 31st prox. and be placed on the Retired List.

Major-General H. D. Slade, of 54, Beaumont Street, Portland Place, formerly of the 1st Dragoon Guards, who died on June 15, aged seventy-six years, appointed as executors his brother the Rev. George FitzClarence Slade, of Buckland Rectory, Betchworth, to whom he bequeathed £100, and his great nephew, Basil Alfred Slade, to whom he bequeathed £1,000. He bequeathed to his nieces Margaret Philippa Rose Slade and Alice Mary Slade £1,000 each; to his sister Matilda Gertrude Slade £1,000 and his books, pictures, ornaments and furniture; to his sister Sophia Burton, £100; to Genevieve Marshall, £500; and to his servant, George Blackmore, £100. General Slade left to his nephew, Captain Edmond John Warr Slade, £1,000, his cottage at Hill Tarrant, and the income for life of a sum of £12,500 which, subject to Captain Slade's life interest, is to be in trust for the person entitled to the Slade baronetcy; and he bequeathed to his nephew, Major-General Frederick George Slade, C.B., his plate and plated articles, and the income for life of a sum of £12,500, which subject to his life interest is to be in trust for the person entitled to the Slade baronetcy. The late General Slade's estate has been valued at £50,271 9s. 2d. gross and £47,065 19s. 6d. net. His nephew, Major-General Frederick George Slade, is the residuary legatee.

Major-General F. S. Russell, M.P., has gone to Germany to take a course of waters, and has paired for the remainder of the session.

There seems to be much doubt as to the constitution of the cavalry of the Natal Field Force under Sir Redvers Buller, and the "Army List" unfortunately does not give very trustworthy information. We therefore give particulars which have reached us direct from the front:—

1st Cavalry Brigade.

Commanding.—Brigadier-Gen. J. F. Burn-Murdoch.
Brigade-Major.—Major H. W. G. Graham, D.S.O., 5th Lancers.
1st Royal Dragoons, 5th Dragoon Guards, 13th Hussars.

2nd Cavalry Brigade.

Commanding.—Major-Gen. J. F. Brocklehurst, M.V.O.
Brigade-Major.—Major G. P. Wyndham, 16th Lancers.
5th Lancers, 18th Hussars, 19th Hussars.

3rd Mounted Brigade.

Commanding.—Major-Gen. Earl of Dundonald, C.B., M.V.O.
Brigade-Major.—Major W. S. Birdwood, 11th Bengal Lancers.

Lord Meath has sent us a copy of the correspondence which has passed between the Lads' Drill Association and the War Office on the subject of cadet corps and battalions. From the papers before us it appears that four suggestions were made, all with the object of rendering the training of the lads more thorough. The two most important were: (1) that one sergeant-instructor per cadet battalion should be allowed; and (2) that serviceable rifles should be allowed for full establishment. Lord Lansdowne has declined to concede any of the points, on the ground that they have all been considered by his predecessors in office. The argument hitherto put forward has been that these cadet battalions do not add a single effective soldier to our defensive forces. But as Lord Meath represents, with perfect truth, the cadet battalions are the indirect means of inducing a larger number of young men to join the Army, the 1st Cadet Battalion of the King's Royal Rifles, with an establishment of 500, having passed no fewer than 500 men into the Service in the last ten years, or ten per cent. annually. Lord Meath quotes the opinion of Lord Roberts, that "lads who have been efficiently trained would probable become quite as effective soldiers in an equally short space of time as would the Reserve men after they have been away from the colours for three years." The force of the official reason is quite beyond the comprehension of most thinking men. In the Navy lads are taken and specially trained for service; and it is admitted by everybody that the system produces the best results.

A cavalry officer serving in India expresses an unfavourable opinion of the change which has been ordered by the War Office in the abolition of the depot squadron, and as far as we understand his objection, he disapproves of the re-organization of cavalry regiments into four squadrons also. The melting-pot in Pall Mall is always ready for cavalry changes. We are threatened now with abolition of the lance and the sword in that much-vexed arm, apparently because the Boers live in a hilly and kopje-infested country.

It is impossible to exaggerate the good that will be done to the Army by the patriotic action of those large employers of labour who have made known their willingness to keep open the places filled by Army Reservists recalled to the colours for active service in South Africa. This generous recognition of the claims of the nation's defenders will go a long way to render service in the Army popular. Many a man has in the circumstances gone out with a light heart to fight his country's battles, feeling that his prospects for the future were not to be ruined by his response to the call of duty. The Reservists have come up admirably. This all are now ready to allow. It is only right, of course, that those who benefit most by the success of our arms in war should play their part in a crisis like that which the South African difficulty has produced. It is, nevertheless, gratifying to find that sympathy with the soldier has on the present occasion been so spontaneous and widespread. We trust, however, that generosity of feeling will be extended to Militiamen also who have joined their battalions for embodiment. They, too, are making great sacrifices in a moment of emergency. It would be cruelly wrong if they were in any way placed at a disadvantage, and we hope that those in administrative authority will make every endeavour to represent to employers of labour the necessity of placing them on the same footing as the Reservists. The Militia, we regret to say, has hitherto been a rather discredited force, but it has played its part splendidly whenever it has been called upon, and it is doing this now in a way which all must appreciate. The rank and file may suffer, however, considerably, and much injury may be done to the Service as a whole, unless the taxpayers are brought to recognise that the constitutional force has a claim on their gratitude. It would be well if commanding officers could take combined action, so as to prevent misunderstanding from the period of embodiment expires, for it is evident from the letters we have received that some of them fear the effects of an influx of time expired soldiers on the labour market.

A Batt. R.H.A., No. 2 Field Troop R.E., South African Light Horse, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, Bethune's Mounted Infantry, Composite Regiment Mounted Infantry, Mounted Infantry Company 4th Brigade, Mounted Infantry Company 5th Brigade, Mounted Infantry Company 2nd K.R.R.

Natal Carabineers, Natal Mounted Rifles, Border Mounted Rifles, Umvoti Mounted Rifles, Battery Natal Field Artillery, two Hotchkiss guns.—Brigadier-Gen. Dartnell, C.M.G., attached to 3rd Mounted Brigade.

Brigadier-General H. B. McCall, late King's Royal Rifles, commanding at Peshawur, will take over the next command at Bangalore.

Brigadier-General T. C. Porter having broken his collar bone, Brigadier-General J. R. P. Gordon has taken over his brigade at the Cape, Lieut.-Colonel M. O. Little, 9th Lancers, replacing him.

The command of the 45th Regimental District, Derby, will fall vacant on August 28, when Colonel J. G. Sparkes completes his term.

Two colonels on the Active List attain the limit of age next month, viz., Colonel H. L. Dundas, temporary Brigadier-General, commanding the Infantry Brigade at Gibraltar, on August 1, and Colonel H. D. Browne, half-pay, lately in command of the Rifle Depot, on August 9.

Two colonels of the Indian Staff Corps come under the terms of the age disqualification rule next month, viz., Colonels E. A. Money, C.B., on August 16, and W. V. Ellis on August 25.

Colonel A. Wilkinson, lately commanding the 19th Regimental District, is shown in the "Army List," in the return of officers on half-pay. As Colonel Wilkinson has been for some weeks A.A.G. to Major-General T. A. Cooke, commanding the troops on Salisbury Plain, the "Army List" is clearly in error.

Colonel W. Pitt retains his appointment as Commanding R.E., South Aldershot Sub-District, as a supernumerary until further orders.

Colonels G. F. Guyon, 7th-57th Regimental District, and T. E. Verner, 10th Regimental District, have been selected to command brigades at Aldershot, temporarily, as Major-Generals on the Staff.

Colonel E. H. Corse-Scott, half-pay, lately commanding the 2nd Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has retired voluntarily on pension.

Colonel E. Nesbitt will complete his five years in command of the 6th Regimental District at Warwick on Monday next, when Colonel J. C. R. Glasgow, late of the Suffolk Regiment, will succeed him.

Colonel J. Drummond Lambert, C.B., late Director-General A.V.D., has had printed for private circulation among his friends in South Africa a most useful pamphlet on local horse-sickness. Having served in South Africa with the 17th Lancers in the Zulu Campaign, and afterwards as P.V.O. during the operations of 1881, Colonel Lambert recognises the necessity of ordinary care being taken by the soldier of his horse. It is with a view to helping officers to adopt precautionary measures against disease that the brochure has been put together. It is written in such simple language that all who read must follow the author's sound and practical reasoning, holding as he does that much of the disease is preventable if only officers will take care to see that ordinary precautions are taken in the unhealthy season.

Those who complain that no honours have yet been bestowed upon Colonel Mahon and Lieut.-Colonel Plumer, the relievers of Mafeking, seem to forget that Lieut.-General French, who relieved Kimberley, was only given the rank of Major-General, which he was about to obtain by seniority; that he held the rank of Lieut.-General at the time Kimberley was relieved; and that his reward, gazetted on February 21 last, was, in truth, no reward at all. Even Sir George White has received no recognition yet from the military authorities. Colonel Mahon is a most gallant and capable leader. This all the world knows, but it was only on March 14 that he was

promoted a Brevet-Colonel for his services in connection with the defeat of the Khalifa. Lieut.-Colonel Plumer, on the other hand, is but a Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, having held that rank since May, 1897. It would be difficult perhaps to promote one officer and not recognise others, so for the moment nothing is to be done. It must not be supposed, however, that these twodeserving officers are to be overlooked, for they will not.

Colonel J. Willcocks, C.M.G., D.S.O., has been promoted to the brevet rank of Colonel in the Army in recognition of his services in connection with the relief of Kumasi. Colonel Willcocks writes, in his despatch to the Colonial Office from Bekwai, dated the 20th inst.:—

"Amongst those whom I shall bring to notice, the following were conspicuous on July 15: Major Hensstock, West India Regiment, Chief of the Staff; Major Wilkinson, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers; Captains Holford, 7th Hussars, D.A.A.G.; M'Clinck, R.E., West African Frontier Force, D.A.A.G.; Eden, 1st Batn. Oxford Light Infantry, W.A.F.F.; Wright, 1st Batn. Manchester Regiment, W.A.F.F.; Lieuts. Phillips, R.A., W.A.F.F.; Edwards, Sierra Leone Police Force; Cartwright, 1st Batn. Durham Light Infantry, West African Regiment; Sergeant-Major Bosher, R.A., W.A.F.F.; Sergeant Farini, 1st Batn. Durham Light Infantry, W.A.F.F. Dr. M'Dowell, P.M.O., has been invaluable. Of the civil officers attached to force I specially commend Haddon-Smith, Gold Coast Civil Service, who has served in every capacity as soldier and civilian since the force left Cape Coast."

Colonel W. B. Wade, A.P.D., Chief Paymaster in South Africa, who would have been placed on the retired list for age on the 11th inst., is retained as a supernumerary of his rank.

Colonels F. S. Gwatkin, A.A.G., Peshawur, E. E. N. Lawford, 1st Madras Lancers, and C. H. Des Vœux, 36th Sikhs, have been appointed officiating Colonels on the Staff to command stations in India.

Colonel A. B. Morgan, C.B., retired list, late Norfolk Regiment, and Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Wilson, late Oxfordshire Light Infantry, are employed as Staff Officers for Instruction with the Militia embodied at Salisbury Plain.

Colonel H. Byrne, 21st Middlesex (Finsbury) Volunteer Rifles, has been permitted to retain his appointment till March, 1902.

Colonel A. Broadwood, commanding the Royal Guards Reserve Regiment, will be Field Officer in Brigade Waiting next month.

Colonel G. A. W. Forrest, commandant of the Duke of York's School, Chelsea, has received an extension of his appointment up to September, 1903.

The command of five regimental units should fall vacant next month, under the four years' rule, viz., the 10th Hussars, Lieut.-Colonel R. B. W. Fisher, on August 3; the 2nd Batn. Leinster Regiment, Colonel J. G. Glancy,

on August 12; the 2nd Batn. Royal Scots, Colonel T. F. Ross, on August 14; the 2nd Batn. Royal West Kent Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel E. A. W. Grove, on August 19; and the 2nd Batn. Hampshire Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Briggs, on August 29.

Lieut.-Colonel R. Owen, half-pay, late 21st Lancers, who was Military Secretary to Lord Sandhurst at Bombay, has been selected to fill the same position on the staff of Lord Northcote, Major the Hon. R. Leigh, 4th Dragoon Guards, who had been appointed, having elected to remain with his regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel B. R. Hawes, Royal Munster Fusiliers, who was promoted in February last in view of his assuming command of the new 3rd Batn., which it has since been decided not to proceed with the raising of, has now been provided for, he having been selected for the command of the 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, vacant by the death of Lieut.-Colonel Eagar.

Lieut.-Colonel H. Bower, commanding the Chinese Regiment, Wei-hai-Wei, has been appointed Military Governor, Tien-tsin City.

It is announced in the *London Gazette* that the Queen has been pleased to give licence and authority to the officers undermentioned that they may accept and wear the Insignia conferred by the Khedive of Egypt in recognition of their services in the Soudan during the year 1899:—

Osmanieh, 3rd Class.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Collinson, C.B., Northamptonshire Regiment; Qrmr. (Hon. Lieut.-Col.) W. H. Drage, D.S.O., A.S.C.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. J. Nason, D.S.O., Scottish Rifles.

Medjidie, 3rd Class.—Brevet Lieut. - C. Fergusson, D.S.O., Grenadier Guards, and A. de S. McKerrill, Cameron Highlanders; Major R. H. Penton, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.; Brevet-Major E. A. Stanton, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Medjidie, 4th Class.—Capt. R. C. L. Battley, Essex Regiment, J. S. Liddell, R.E., and G. A. C. Webb, Royal Munster Fusiliers; Lieuts. M. E. Sowerby and W. R. G. Wollen, R.E.

Lieut.-Colonel J. McNamara, R.A.M.C., from Malta, is appointed to the Cork District as P.M.O., vice Colonel Riordan, retired.

Lieut.-Colonel (Captain) H. E. J. Brake, D.S.O., R.A., is en route to Accra in command of headquarters and half of the 2nd Batn. Central Africa Regiment, which was recently known as the British Central Africa Rifles. The men under Colonel Brake sailed from Berbera in the *Dwarka* on the 20th inst. for Accra.

Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Maxse, D.S.O., Coldstream Guards, has been appointed Commissioner of Police, Pretoria, and is raising a force of 3,000 men by volunteers from the Colonial corps.

Sir Montagu Frederick Ommanney, late R.E., Permanent Under-Secretary for State for the Colonies, has succeeded Sir Edward Wingfield as Secretary of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The staff of the Department of the Crown Agents for the Colonies have presented a service of plate to Sir Montagu Ommanney on his promotion, as a mark of their appreciation of his proverbial kindness and courtesy.

Captain F. M. Sandys-Lumsdaine, 2nd Batn. Highland Light Infantry, has been appointed a Brigade Major at Aldershot temporarily.

Captain H. J. Martin, 2nd Batn. East Lancashire Regiment, has been selected for the adjutancy of the 1st V.B. East Lancashire Regiment.

Lieutenants E. H. Phillips, R.A., and E. H. Monck-Mason, and D. F. McC. Morrough, Royal Munster Fusiliers, serving with the West African Fusiliers Force in the Niger Territories, arrived at Cape Coast Castle on the 3rd inst. in charge of 126 men and 33 carriers for service with the expedition to Kumasi.

Lieut. R. Clarke, District Officer, R.A., has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 1st Hampshire Volunteer Artillery, and Lieut. C. J. Troyte-Bullock, 1st Batn. Somersetshire Light Infantry, for that of the 2nd (East) Regiment of Jersey Militia.

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WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, July 21.

Lord Roberts, in a despatch sent off from Pretoria at 1.15 p.m., announces that Lieut.-Col. Little, 9th Lancers, in temporary command of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, came in contact near Lindley on the 19th inst. with the force under De Wet, which had forced its way through Sir A. Hunter's cordon. "Fighting lasted until dusk, when De Wet's force, being repulsed, broke up into two parties. Little's casualties were slight, and will be reported as soon as names are received. He buried five Boers, and took two dangerously wounded into his ambulance." Lord Roberts also said that "Hamilton and Mahon continued their march yesterday, practically unopposed. They found the country extremely difficult. Hamilton captured a few prisoners and four waggons."

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers to-day added to their excellent record of good work done in this campaign. The enemy made a determined attempt to destroy the post at railhead, 13 miles east of Heidelberg. They attacked it at daybreak with three guns and a "pom-pom," and by noon had completely surrounded us. The position was garrisoned by two companies Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 110 Royal Engineers, and 10 Yeomanry, the whole under the command of Major English, of the 2nd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He telegraphed to Heidelberg when the attack commenced, and Gen. Hart started to his assistance with two guns, one "pom-pom," and 140 Marshall's Horse and Yeomanry. The Boers had, however, been beaten off before the reinforcements arrived, owing, Gen. Hart states, "to the skill with which Major English had fortified the position, his vigilant arrangement, and the good fighting qualities of the garrison." The Boers were seen burying their dead, and their ambulance was busy with the wounded.

The votes for the year's estimates were submitted to-day to the Cape Parliament. They amount in the gross to £5,446,808. The estimated cost of parolling and guarding the line of communications in Cape Colony during the war is put down at £50,710. There is an increase of £9,571 under the head of defences, while the votes under the head of railways, for Volunteers, and for the ammunition allowances, show an increase.

There was a reconnaissance near Bethlehem to-day, in which the Berkshire Yeomanry, Imperial Bushmen, and the 38th Field Battery took part. They encountered the enemy, who had taken up a strong position on a hill ten miles west. Considerable fighting ensued, but with no decisive result, our force being insufficient to drive the enemy from the hill. The Yeomanry took a kopje, but were obliged to retire at dusk. They lost an officer and nine men in the course of the retirement. The conduct of the troops is said to have been excellent.

Sunday, July 22.

Major-Gen. C. E. Knox transmitted from Kroonstad to Sir F. Forestier-Walker to-day a message which was despatched to the War Office at 9 p.m. In this it was stated that Major-Gen. Broadwood with 2nd Cavalry Brigade, had wired from Honing Spruit, to which place a special messenger had been sent, that he had followed Boer commando since July 16. "Had sharp fight at Palmietfontein, July 19. Prevented from pursuing laager by darkness. Eight dead Boers found. Reached Vaal Krantz to-day. Enemy doubled back through Paardekraal in the night. I shall march to-morrow to Rooodeval station. Send supplies for 3,000 men and horses, also any news of enemy's movement. Boer commando consists of 2,000 men and four guns, is accompanied by Steyn and both De Wets."

Immediately following Gen. Knox's despatch came one from Lieut.-Gen. Kelly-Kenny from Bloemfontein, to this effect:—"Railway line cut last night to the north of Honing Spruit. Supply train, with 100 Highlanders, captured by enemy. Report received this morning large force of the enemy moving on Honing Spruit Station. All communication with Pretoria cut off. 2nd and 3rd Cavalry Brigades are following up enemy."

Lord Roberts telegraphed from Pretoria:—"Methuen continued his march after the occupation of Heckpoort and engaged the enemy's rear guard near Zandsfontein on the 20th. Casualties, one man killed and one wounded. Early on Saturday he attacked the enemy again at Oliphant's Nek and completely discomfited them, inflicting heavy loss on them. Our casualties are reported to be slight. By these successes Potell have joined hands. Hunter reports that Bruce Hamilton secured yesterday a strong position on Spitz-Mounted Infantry. Our casualties: Killed: Three of the Camerons. Wounded: Capt. Keith Hamilton, Oxford Light Infantry (severely), head; Capt. Brown, Lieut. Stewart, both slightly; and 13 men Cameron Highlanders."

Monday, July 23.

Lord Roberts commenced a general advance eastward from Pretoria, the enemy evacuating their position on seeing that the British forces were moving against them.

Gen. Hunter attacked the Boer position in the hills south of Bethlehem to-day. Gen. Clements force was at Stabbert's Nek, Hunter's at Retief's Nek. After fighting all day the 2nd Batn. Black Watch at dusk captured a hill, one mile on Hunter's left flank, and was reinforced there by Remington's and Lovat's Scouts. The 1st Batn. Royal Sussex Regiment, after what is described as a very hard march during a particularly cold and rough night, joined Hunter, and made a bold attack on a hill which commands the Nek on the right. Gen. Hunter states that the attack was very strongly opposed and did not succeed, but that the Sussex men "behaved splendidly." The 1st Batn. Highland Light Infantry were compelled by heavy fire to retire from a steep hill which they tried to take by assault, the enemy being "entrenched and giving no target." Among casualties—about 50—that gallant soldier, Major Willshire, Black Watch, fell wounded through the abdomen, it is feared mortally.

Tuesday, July 24.

During the afternoon Gen. French's Cavalry and Gen. Hutton's Mounted Infantry engaged the enemy six miles south of Balmoral. The former made a wide turning movement round their left, and, on seeing their line of retreat threatened, the Boers broke and fled.

Lord Roberts telegraphed from Vander Merwe Railway Station:—"Railway and telegraph communication restored during last night. In the supply train captured by the enemy near Rooodeval were two officers and 200 men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; most of them were taken prisoners. Baden-Powell reports from Majato Pass on the 22nd, that Colonels Airey and Lussington, with only 450 men, drove 1,000 Boers from a very strong position and scattered them with considerable loss. Our casualties: Killed—Capt. Robinson, Royal Marines, and five men; wounded—nineteen men. We marched to-day to Bronkhorst Spruit, the place where the 94th Foot was attacked on Dec. 20, 1880. The graves of the officers and men who fell on that occasion are in very fair preservation, and now will be put into good order. Our march was unopposed, but both French's Cavalry and Hutton's Mounted Infantry, who are making a wide detour to our right, came across bodies of the enemy. These were driven back, leaving several dead and wounded behind them. A good many prisoners were also taken. We had only one casualty: Lieut. Ebsworth, 1st Australian Horse, who, I regret to say, was killed. Broadwood reports that he captured five of De Wet's waggons to-day, and was waiting at Vredfort until Little joined him."

Gen. Hunter telegraphed in the evening that he and Clements were in Brand Water Basin, and that Gens. Hector Macdonald and Bruce Hamilton were securely blocking Inguwooni and Golden Gat. The enemy had vacated Wit Nek. Letters published by the Times from Lieut.-Col. Schiel denying report of ill-treatment of Boer prisoners at St. Helena, and bearing testimony to the "kind and generous" behaviour of Cols. Leeffe and Evans.

Wednesday, July 25.

Lord Roberts's advancing force reached Balmoral, within 30 miles of Middleburgh, to-day.

A telegram from Lord Roberts's headquarters says:—"The Elswick battery (1st Northumberland Volunteer Artillery) has excited universal admiration. The gun is easily drawn by six horses, and is immeasurably superior to our field guns. The only question asked is why it was not sent out before."

Thursday, July 26.

Gen. Rundle stated to have taken Commando Nek, the enemy retiring before him to Fourisberg.

Total casualties since the beginning of the war up to the end of last week:—

	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men
Killed ...	265	2,466
Died of wounds ...	73	659
Missing and prisoners (excluding those who have been recovered) ...	66	2,152*
Prisoners died in captivity ...	1	84
Died of disease ...	140	4,727
Accidental deaths ...	—	72
Sent home as invalids ...	1,031	22,614
	1,576	32,774

Total Losses (exclusive of sick and wounded men now in British Hospitals in South Africa) ...

34,350

* These figures do not include the Imperial Yeomen captured at Lindley on June 1.

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC.—It has been deemed necessary to render the qualification for the school more difficult, and an Army Order states that "the following will be substituted for the six subjects of instruction mentioned in paragraph 988 of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1899:—Elements of music; harmony; counterpoint (combined); instrumentation; musical biography. The subjects required for the examination for admission to the Royal Military School of Music will, however, remain as heretofore until July 1, 1901.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE.

An Estimate of the further amount required in the year ending March 31, 1901, to meet additional expenditure mainly due to the war in South Africa and to affairs in China has been issued. The amount to be voted is £11,500,000, and it is made up thus:—

VOTE 1.—PAY, &c., OF THE ARMY.		
Gratuities to Soldiers on Discharge	£	290,000
Gratuities to the Troops for Active Service	£	2,250,000
Pay, &c., of Army Reserve	£	10,000
Pay, and Allowances in the nature of Pay, of the Expeditionary Force for China	£	700,000
		3,250,000
VOTE 2.—MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT: PAY, &c.		
Pay of Civilian Medical Practitioners, &c.	£	100,000
Corps Pay of Royal Army Medical Corps, Nurses, Clerks, and other subordinates	£	100,000
Cost of Medicines and Instruments	£	150,000
		350,000
VOTE 5.—VOLUNTEER CORPS: PAY AND ALLOWANCES.		
Camp Allowances	£	500,000
VOTE 6.—TRANSPORT AND REMOUNTS.		
Land and Coastwise Transport, United Kingdom	£	150,000
Land and Inland Water Transport, Colonies	£	150,000
Sea Transport	£	4,000,000
Purchase of Remounts	£	200,000
		4,500,000
VOTE 7.—PROVISIONS, FORAGE, AND OTHER SUPPLIES.		
Cost of Provisions, and Allowances in lieu	£	150,000
Cost of Forage and Allowances in lieu, Paillasses, Straw, and Stable Allowance	£	200,000
Supplies, &c., for the Expeditionary Force for China	£	500,000
		850,000
VOTE 8.—CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENTS AND SERVICES.		
Manufactured Articles of Clothing, &c., bought ready-made	£	100,000
VOTE 9.—WARLIKE AND OTHER STORES.		
Ammunition	£	50,000
Small Arms	£	50,000
Miscellaneous Services	£	50,000
Equipment Stores	£	100,000
Engineer Stores	£	250,000
		500,000
VOTE 10.—WORKS, BUILDINGS, AND REPAIRS, &c.		
New Works, &c., amounting to £1,000 each and upwards:—		
Barracks	£	1,060,000
		1,060,000
VOTE 12.—MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTIVE SERVICES.		
Compensation for Losses	£	100,000
Medals	£	40,000
		140,000
VOTE 14.—NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES, OFFICERS.		
Gratuities to Officers in lieu of Pensions	£	250,000
		250,000
GENERAL TOTAL	£	11,500,000

The Vote for new works and buildings is made up:—Hut accommodation for increased garrisons in various stations, £500,000; similar provision in South Africa, £500,000; barracks for British battalion at Khartoum; hut accommodation for a second battalion of Indian Infantry at Mauritius, £15,000; similar accommodation for temporary increase to garrison at Hong-Kong, £10,000—total £1,060,000. The original Army Estimates amounted to £64,809,153. Adding to this the Supplementary Estimate now presented (£11,500,000) the revised total becomes £76,309,153, which, after deducting £3,307,753, appropriations in aid, is reduced to a net total of £72,999,400.

A revised Estimate of the sum required in the year ending March 31 next, to defray the expense of the Ordnance Factories, the cost of the productions of which will be charged to the Army, Navy, and Indian and Colonial Governments, &c., has also been issued. The net increase is £203,900.

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SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD: THEIR CLOTHES, FOOD, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The experience gained in South Africa during the present war, to say nothing of that which happened at Aldershot only the other day, proves that, admirable as the private soldier is as a fighting machine, he is not so good as he might be if he were clothed and fed properly, and his duties more equally apportioned. The following suggestions are made in the hope that they may be fairly and impartially discussed.

(1) *First as to his Clothes.*—The soldier ought to have the very best that can be provided, and the very best need not by any means be the most expensive. His underwear ought all to be made of the most serviceable natural wool, not flannel, but natural wool underclothing carefully manufactured free from burr and all prickly substances. The working everyday uniform should be serge, specially manufactured so as to be waterproof and yet retain all the qualities of serge wool clothing. This is not impossible, as many manufacturers know. The most serviceable shape is no doubt the Norfolk jacket with inside (not outside) pockets, knee breeches, stockings, tan boots, and putties. There should be ventilating gussets under the armpits of the jacket and in the fork of the breeches. The colour would be best if it were khaki throughout. A Baden-Powell hat, instead of the ridiculous service cap now in use would complete his field uniform. His arms should consist of the very best magazine rifle, with adjustable short bayonet, which should be carried in a frog at the end of a bandolier capable of holding 100 rounds of ammunition, 50 in a tier. He ought to have a waterproof cloak of the very best quality, lined with wool, which should be carried for him as a rule in a supply waggon (of which more hereafter), and served out to him at night or in wet weather. He should carry no knapsack, only a haversack and water bottle, also khaki in colour. A complete change of clothing should be carried for him, with extra shirt, stockings, and boots in the supply waggon. This waggon should be built so as to combine lightness and speed, capable of being drawn over rough ground by four horses or six mules. It should be fitted with compartments to hold clothes, food, ammunition, and trenching tools. There should be one waggon for every section of a regiment.

(2) *Food.*—The first meal of the day should be a generous supply of oatmeal, properly boiled, into which a small quantity of treacle might be stirred while boiling. This, with brown bread and cocoa, would be the soldier's breakfast, and he should never be allowed to go without it. Each man, when going out for a day, whether for manoeuvres or actual fighting, ought to have served out to him three or four oatmeal biscuits, and as many bars of chocolate. His water-bottle should be filled with cold tea. He should never be allowed to drink water from wayside streams, unless the opportunity offers of filling up the water-bottles from absolutely pure spring water. Too much water is fatal to all men. The less a man drinks of anything the better for him. This habit of excessive drinking is difficult to overcome at first; but if men can be persuaded to forego the fancied pleasure of a long, cool drink till the work of the day is over, no men would fall out from heat apoplexy, and no men would suffer from thirst. When the day's work is done the men should have a good feed of stew, liberally supplied with all kinds of vegetables, the best meat that can be procured (none at all if good meat cannot be procured), with rice, peas, or lentils. Good brown bread should also be served out with this meal, and if possible one small glass of the very best whisky per man, to be taken with water properly filtered. No beer or malt liquor, or wine of any kind, should be allowed. These liquors incite thirst, and upset the liver and the digestive organs. The last meal at night might consist of biscuit and cocoa, tea, or coffee. Tea and cocoa are more nourishing and better thirst curers than coffee. Every man could be allowed one ounce of tobacco per diem, and men should be encouraged to smoke short briar-wood pipes. Cigarettes and cigars ought never to be smoked while working hard and subject to exposure; they promote thirst, and dry up the natural moisture of the mouth and throat. The food supply for every section of a regiment for one week (except the fresh vegetables, meat and bread), should be carried in the supply waggon of the section referred to. With the principal meal of the day the men should be served with a moderate supply of the fruit in season. In winter, or when fruit is not procurable, raisins, figs, bananas or nuts should be supplied; oranges also at the proper season of the year. Three good meals a day are enough for any man, and he can march, fight, and do any amount of work without feeling fatigue or requiring extra nourishment. The regimental canteen should only be allowed to supply a very limited quantity of malt liquors or aerated waters during a campaign, and that only when the day's work is done. These drinks put men out of condition and training quicker than anything else. The supply of spirituous liquors should also be strictly limited.

(3) *Fatigues.*—That which hampers commanding

officers in getting men on parade for drill purposes in time of peace, and that which causes the principal inconvenience and irksomeness of campaign life, is the absolute necessity of telling off so many men per diem for guard picquet, orderlies, clean fatigues, cook's mates, officers' servants, &c. This could be obviated by enrolling time-expired men, who might be asked to serve another period of three years before being drafted into the Reserve. These companies could then supply all the necessary details for regimental duties and leave the service companies intact for drill or fighting. These companies should have charge of the supply waggons, see to the cooking arrangements, serve out the ammunition to the fighting line, the cloaks to men bivouacking on the ground at night in places where they have fought, would pitch and strike tents when in camp, and keep their waggons supplied from the main stores of the Army Service Corps.

If the War Office could be induced to discuss these suggestions with experienced soldiers, and to tentatively carry them out, say, with one regiment during the summer manoeuvres, a report might then be made as to the results, noting the condition of the men, their capacity for hard and arduous marching and fighting, the condition of their clothes, and the general comfort of all ranks.

A RETIRED FIELD OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although it is too soon to apportion blame (above all in the free and easy manner which some delight in, relying mainly on *ex parte* statements) to those who have sacrificed health, time, and life even for their country in South Africa, it is not too soon to profit by some, at least, of the lessons which the war in that country offers. These may be considered under five heads—dress, armament, drill and instruction, discipline, organisation. But before we touch in a critical manner, perhaps, on the war (for Truth, though mild eyes may object to the sight of her nakedness, must be coaxed from the bottom of her well), let us offer a fervent tribute of admiration to all ranks and all branches of the Service, both combatant and non-combatant, who have so gallantly suffered, fought, and died for us. Not only the Regulars, but the grand old constitutional force the Militia, the hardy Volunteers, the devoted Yeomanry, and, of course, all the gallant Colonial troops, who have fought side by side with the rest, deserve our warmest praise, our loving gratitude.

In the question of dress, the paramount importance is in a good head covering, good and comfortable boots, and providing warmth for the stomach and loins, without unduly embarrassing the soldier. Equipment must be considered *pari passu* with dress: the difficulty being to enable the soldier to carry ammunition and clothing in sufficient quantity without impeding the circulation of the blood and the action of the lungs; in a word, without impairing his power of marching and fighting. Let it be once and for ever understood that we can provide the soldier with a good fighting kit, but that we do not intend to interfere with historical distinctions or national costumes. We shall then have practically no opposition. The head-dress had better be the grey slouch hat worn for choice by many civilians in various lands, worn alike by our Cavalier and Roundhead forefathers; and more lately endeared to us by the experiences of South Africa. A badge, a plume can easily be worn with it if necessary. A small forage-cap, not to be worn in the sun, may be retained. For all ceremonial parades the steel helmet, the bearskin, the feather bonnet, as at present. The infantry helmet is not worthy of perpetuation. The collar should be a roll collar. The present khaki, or light woollen, Norfolk jacket is good. The Slade-Wallace equipment, though very good in its day, has served its time. Men must not be bunched and huddled up with a complicated arrangement of straps and buckles. Forty rounds of small-arm ammunition should be carried in pouches, and all the rest on a bandolier; except twenty in the haversack. In all, the infantryman should carry 140 rounds of ammunition on his person. A comforter of light wool, 40 inches in length and 12 inches in breadth, which can be wound round waist at night, should form part of equipment. Good big pockets should exist in the trousers or breeches. Putties or gaiters. A good laced boot, well dubbed with dubbing, should be worn in peace time until it quite easily fits the foot; then put by, and occasionally inspected, so as to be taken on service by the man in a soft condition. Socks, which are not so good as linen bands, must be soaped if worn. And young officers should not consider it beneath their dignity to inspect their men's naked feet periodically in barracks or camp. I will attend to the armament question, with your permission, in another letter. C. E. D. B.

[The insertion of this letter by no means carries with it our support of the writers' recommendations. He proposes, notwithstanding his disclaimer, to "interfere with historical distinctions and national costumes." "A grey slouch hat! A Norfolk jacket of khaki colour, with a roll collar! A bandolier! A comforter! Good big pockets!" Tableau.—Ed. A. and N. G.]

LADS' DRILL ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the above subject is exciting a certain amount of public attention at the present time, it may be of public interest to state what is being done in this direction in some of our colonies. In Victoria, Australia, military drill is obligatory in all state schools, and masters must qualify as drill instructors. In 1884 Sir F. Sargood, K.C.M.G., Minister of Defence, urged the formation of cadet corps in connection with all schools, and there are now some 6,000 cadets in Victoria. Up to 1890 the Government allowed a capitation grant of 10s. per efficient cadet, and an additional grant varying from £3 to £10 to each school according to the number of cadets in the corps. In 1890, owing to the financial crisis, the capitation grant of 10s. was withdrawn, except in the case of senior cadets who could drill with the ordinary rifle, and who were qualified to take their places in the ranks of the Militia, and the Government now only makes a grant of £3 per cadet corps; there is, however, every probability that the Victorian Government will again allow the capitation grant. A camp is held every year lasting from four to seven days, and is well attended, as many as 5,000 cadets having been present. The Government allows free railway passes, tents, and camp equipment for these camps. The results of the military training are stated by a distinguished military officer, who held a high command in Victoria, to be marked improvement in the bearing of the lads, and in the discipline and respect for authority in those schools where cadet corps have been started.

In a letter published in the *Spectator* of March 10 last Dr. Harris, formerly Head Master of King's School, Parramatta, New South Wales, writes that for over 30 years it has been a fundamental rule in that school "that every boarder should be a cadet." Other schools in New South Wales have followed this excellent lead; and boys in the primary and superior State schools have been encouraged by the Minister of Education to become cadets. Camps for these cadets are formed, and once a year several thousand Colonial lads from schools of various grades parade in the park at Sydney for review by the Governor.

Dr. Harris ends his interesting letter with these words:—"The compulsory military discipline during certain hours of the week has proved of considerable value towards the tone and general management of the school, and so far from games suffering, the schools leading in cadet corps also lead in cricket, football, &c. It is surely no exaggeration to say that some portion of the magnificent spirit of patriotism displayed by the New South Wales in rallying round the flag for the protection of the Empire, and their evident familiarity with the essentials of military training are, to some extent, due to the existence of these cadet corps in the matter of encouraging and of developing the spirit and practice of loyalty and of patriotism. Old England may once again train from her young colonies."

The Lads' Drill Association has been formed for the purpose not only of arousing public interest in the question of military drill for lads, but of encouraging the virtues of loyalty and of patriotism. Persons interested in these subjects are requested to communicate to Major W. Elliot, Hon. Secretary Lads' Drill Association, 44, Harrington Gardens, London, S.W. MEATH, Chairman.

83, Lancaster Gate, W., July 14.

A STRONG committee will assemble in India in October to consider the question of horsebreeding and military remounts. It will include the inspectors-general of artillery and cavalry, representatives of the veterinary departments, the director of Army remounts, a revenue officer, and two officers from England.

MILITIA RESERVE.—An Army Order says, "It has been decided that three months' embodied service shall be reckoned as an equivalent to an annual training as a qualification for entering the Militia Reserve, or the special service section of the Militia. The following amendments in regulations will accordingly be made:—Militia Reserve.—The following will be substituted for para. 12 of Army Order 203 of 1899. The Militia Reserve will be kept up to the usual quota in the manner prescribed by the Militia Regulations. Men who may be otherwise qualified, but have only served one training, may enlist in the Militia Reserve after three months' embodied service, and those who have not completed one training will be considered eligible after six months' embodied service, provided that, in either case, they have undergone the course prescribed in Table (B) Musketry Regulations. Special Service Section of Militia.—The following will be an additional instruction upon the Royal Warrant promulgated by Army Order 93 of 1899: 7. Three months' embodied service will be reckoned as equivalent to one annual training under Article 4 (i.) of the Warrant, provided that it includes the execution of the course prescribed in Table (B), Musketry Regulations."

Obituary.

NAVY.

Capt. Hamilton Dunlop (retired) died at Edinburgh on the 17th inst., aged 66. He became Naval Cadet, 1847; Sub-Lieut., 1855; Lieut., 1857; Commander, 1869; and retired as Captain 1883. He served in the *For* during the Burma war 1852-53, and was present at the taking of Rangoon and Pegu (medal and clasp). During the Baltic Expedition, 1854-55, he served in the *Conflict* (medal); was Lieut. in the *Cambrian* during the China war 1858, and was employed in the Canton river (medal); was Lieut. in command of the *Staunch*, 1865, and destroyed several piratical junks in the Ohusan Group; commanded the *Beacon* during the Ashanti war 1873-4, and served with the Naval Brigade (medal); was Inspecting-Commander of Coast-guard, Portsmouth, 1878-83.

Fleet-Surgeon Thomas Martin Sibbald, of the *Centurion*, died at Taku on the 13th inst., of quinsy asphyxia. He became Surgeon, 1876; Staff-Surgeon, 1888; Fleet-Surgeon, 1896; served in the *Shah* when she engaged the *Huascar*, 1877; landed with the Naval Brigade from that frigate during the Zulu War, 1879, joined the Eshowe Relief Column and present at the action of Ginghilovo (medal and clasp); was Staff-Surgeon of the *Canada* 1888-92, *Arctura* 1893-96; and Fleet-Surgeon at the Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport, 1896-98.

ARMY.

Lieut.-Gen. Craven Hildersley Dicken, C.S.I., retired list, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, died at 53, Sinclair Road, W., on the 23rd inst., aged 76. He joined the Army, June 11, 1838; became Captain, March 3, 1853; Lieut.-Colonel, Feb. 18, 1861; Colonel, Feb. 18, 1866; Major-General, March 1, 1870; and Lieut.-General, May 1, 1878. He was appointed assistant secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department in 1855, and chief engineer and secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Central Provinces in 1864. In the following year he returned to the headquarters of the Public Works Department as secretary, and in February, 1877, he relinquished his post.

Lieut.-Col. Andrew Hamilton Russell, formerly of the 22nd and 58th Regiments, died at Torquay on the 20th inst. in his 89th year. He was given a commission in the 22nd Foot by the great Duke of Wellington in recognition of the services of his father, who was killed in the Peninsular War. After taking part in the war which resulted in the capture of Sind, Col. Russell exchanged into the 58th Regiment, and served in that regiment in the south of New Zealand in 1865. There he left the Army and took to sheep farming. For many years he was a member of the Legislative Council, and in one Administration held the post of Minister for Native Affairs.

Brig.-Surg. Thomas Wright, retired list, Army Medical Department, died at Vambrugh Park, Blackheath, on the 20th inst., aged 68. He joined the Army April 21, 1854; became Surgeon June 20, 1865; Surgeon-Major March 1, 1873; and retired May 7, 1884. He served with the 20th Regiment during the Eastern Campaign, 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman and siege of Sebastopol (medal with three clasps and Turkish medal); served with the 38th Regiment in the Indian Mutiny Campaign from November, 1857, including the capture of Meerut, siege and capture of Lucknow (medal with clasp).

Major James Du Pre Brabazon died at 87, Harcourt Terrace, South Kensington, on the 19th inst. He was present at the storm and destruction of the fortified native Mandingo town of Sabagee on the Gambia on June 1, 1853. Obtaining his Majority July 8, 1859, he retired shortly afterwards by sale of his commission.

Surg.-Major Arthur Croker, retired list, Army Medical Department, died at Claremont, Seaford, Sussex, on the 18th inst., aged 68. He joined the Service May 7, 1858; became Surgeon-Major April 1, 1873; and retired Nov. 17, 1878.

Capt. the Hon. Lonsdale Richard Douglas Gray, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), died at Johannesburg on the 10th ult. of enteric fever. Born March 3, 1870, the second son of Eveleen, nineteenth Baroness Gray in her own right, by her marriage with Mr. James Maclaren Smith-Gray, who only died in February last, he joined the Carabiniers as 2nd Lieut. Feb. 15, 1893; became Lieut. July 1, 1895; and Captain May 11 last. He was Adjutant from Jan.

11, 1899, to May last, when he joined the staff of Brig.-Gen. Porter as A.D.C.

Capt. Bernard Elliot Church, Reserve of Officers, doing duty with 7th Dragoon Guards, died of wounds at Pretoria on the 19th inst. Born March 5, 1870, he was appointed a 2nd Lieut., 13th Hussars, Sept. 18, 1889; was transferred to the 16th Lancers Nov. 6, 1889; became Lieut. March 13, 1891; and, having left the Service, volunteered for the front at the beginning of the present year, and was given his troop in the 7th Dragoon Guards, with which he embarked for the Cape.

Capt. Francis W. H. Petrie, late of the 11th Regiment, died at his residence, Campden Hill, W., on the 21st inst., aged 69.

Capt. George Patrick Campbell, Indian Staff Corps (25th Bengal Infantry), has died at Malakand of ague. Born April 4, 1866, he joined the Army as Lieut., Wiltshire Regiment, Jan. 30, 1886; was transferred to the Worcestershire Regiment March 17, 1886; joined the Indian Staff Corps August 23, 1887; and became Captain Jan. 30, 1897. He served in the Hazara expedition, 1891 (medal with clasp); in the Bazai expedition, 1892; in the Chitral expedition 1895 (medal with clasp); and in the North-West Frontier expedition, 1897-8 (clasp).

Lieut. Harold Erskine Fendall Currie, Indian Staff Corps (14th Sikhs), died at Doolalee, Bombay, of cholera, on the 24th inst. Born Sept. 10, 1877, youngest son of Major-Gen. E. Fendall Currie, 48, Nevers Square, S.W., he joined the Indian Staff Corps from the Royal Military College, Jan. 20, 1897, and became Lieut. April 20, 1899. He served in the North West Frontier Campaign 1897-98, with the Malakand and Tirah Field Forces (medal with clasp).

2nd Lieut. William Henry Kenyon, 1st Batn. Liverpool Regiment, died at Newcastle, South Africa, on the 20th inst. As a Lieut. in the 2nd V.B. Liverpool Regiment, he went out to South Africa with the Volunteer Company, and was transferred to the Line batn. on May 5 as a 2nd Lieut.

Trooper Malcolm Lugard Craigie, 58th Company, Imperial Yeomanry, was killed in action at Bethlehem, South Africa, on the 13th inst. He was the youngest son of Col. J. H. S. Craigie, late Highland Light Infantry, A.A.G. Army Headquarters, India. This plucky young soldier was most anxious to obtain a commission in the Army, and when the Imperial Yeomanry were organised, at once applied to join in order, if possible, to qualify himself by service in the field. He had been brought to notice for his smartness, and was one of those on Lord Roberts' list.

MILITARY MANOEUVRES BILL.

This measure came before the Standing Orders Committee of the House of Commons last week, Mr. Halsey presiding. The object sought was to give power to the War Office to use certain specified lands, for a limited period in each year, for the purpose of rifle and artillery practice, and, according to a memorandum put before the Committee on behalf of Lord Lansdowne, ample compensation would be afforded to landowners and all other persons who might be affected by the proposed use of the said lands. The only non-compliance reported by the examiner, on the memorial of the Earl of Lichfield and others, was that notice of the Bill was not published in the *London Gazette*, and Lord Lansdowne trusted that the Committee would dispense with the Standing Orders, and allow the Bill to proceed. The statement presented to the Committee on behalf of the opponents to dispensing with the Standing Orders urged that the promoters had technically escaped the ordinary obligations to give notice to owners, lessees, and occupiers of land compulsorily purchased or taken by the way they had framed the Bill, and as a result of the procedure adopted the Bill passed the House of Lords without observation by the persons whose rights were affected. Indeed, it was only discovered by them after the Bill had been sent to the Commons. One of the memorialists (the Earl of Lichfield) is the owner of a large and valuable estate in the Cannock Chase area, which, like other lands within the affected area, would, it was urged, be most seriously deteriorated for purposes of use and enjoyment, and depreciated for any purpose of sale or lease by the existence of any such powers over it as the Bill would confer. The Committee decided not to dispense with the Standing Orders.

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TACTICS v. MILITARY HISTORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A recent order as to Volunteer officers and active service states that a Volunteer officer before entering on the special engagement for active service must have passed the examination in tactics. Why should such an examination be insisted upon? Tactics is a subject that, after the competitive examination in September, a Militia officer need not be examined in. Surely if a few pages of military history are to be substituted for tactics in the case of Militia subalterns, the Volunteer officer—who is generally a very hard-worked man—might be allowed to substitute military history for tactics as well, for that subject would not take him so long to study for examination and in the end would be more profitable.

COMMON SENSE.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

It was announced in last night's *Gazette* that the Queen had been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the under-mentioned officer, whose claims had been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery in South Africa:—

"Capt. Conwyn Mansel-Jones, West Yorkshire Regiment.—On Feb. 27, during an assault on Terrace Hill north of the Tugela, in Natal, the companies of the West Yorkshire Regiment on the northern slope of the hill met with a severe shell, Vickers-Maxim, and rifle fire, and their advance was for a few moments checked. Capt. C. Mansel-Jones, however, by his strong initiative, restored confidence, and, in spite of his falling very seriously wounded, the men took the whole ridge without further check, this officer's self-sacrificing devotion to duty at a critical moment having averted what might have proved a serious check to the whole assault."

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

2nd Life Guards.—A service in memory of the late Lord Kensington and Surg.-Capt. Fawcett, R.A.M.C., attached to the same regiment, will take place in the chapel at Albany Street Barracks on Monday next, at half-past 12 o'clock, simultaneously with the funeral of Lord Kensington at St. Bride's.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Quicke is on passage home from South Africa in the *Lake Erie*, which sailed on the 19th inst.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—The 1st team won the Royal Cambridge Shield at Bisley on Saturday last with a score of 80—39 at 500 yds., and 41 at 600 yds. The 2nd team made 89—41 at 500 yds., and 48 at 600 yds., but was disqualified for not riding the course.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Major the Hon. R. Leigh, Military Secretary to Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, has been invalided home for three months.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers).—Major Garratt has been selected for the appointment of second in command, vice Major Sprot, promoted to the command.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Major Cooper, invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Lake Erie* on the 19th inst.

10th Hussars.—The estate of Capt. Meeking, who died at Bloemfontein on April 16, is sworn at £3,461 4s. 2d. by his widow and sole executrix, to whom probate has been granted.

13th Hussars.—Lieut. and Qrmr. Rupert, invalided from South Africa, sailed in the *Orcana* on the 20th inst.

14th Hussars.—Major O'Brien left Cape Town on the 19th inst. in charge of invalids in the *Lake Erie*.

19th Hussars.—Capt. and Qrmr. Marshall, V.C., invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Orcana* on the 20th inst.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Three new field batteries, the 146th, 147th, and 148th, are to be formed at Aldershot. They are taken on to the establishment from to-day.

Cpts. Donaldson and Grover and Lieut. Peckham, R.F.A., and Capt. Austin, R.G.A., have been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Lake Erie* on the 19th inst. Lieut. Farquhar and 2nd Lieut. Synnott sailed from Cape Town in the *Avondale* on the 16th inst.

Capt. H. Biddulph left England on Thursday in the *Rome* for China.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Majors W. Perry and D. S. King left England on Thursday in the *Rome* for China.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—Lieut. Morrison took the oath and his seat on Monday in the House of Commons as member (Unionist) for the Wilton Division of Wilts, in the room of Viscount Folkestone, raised to the peerage.

Scots Guards.—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. N. de C. Dalrymple-Hamilton, who was wounded at Belmont, and has since been appointed to command the newly-created 3rd Batn., underwent a further operation on Monday. He was wounded in the forearm, and had to undergo amputation of the left hand. The surgeons feared that it would be impossible to save any part of the limb, and, their apprehensions being justified by subsequent developments, the arm was amputated at the shoulder joint. The patient is doing as well as can be expected.

Irish Guards.—Major Nugent has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Lake Erie* on the 19th inst.

Queen's (2nd).—Sergt. J. J. Hall, 2nd Batn., writing from Beaufort West, South Africa, on June 13, gives a touching account of the sale of the kits of comrades who succumbed to enteric fever, which shows how true comradeship is in the historic "Queen's." He says:—

"What kits they had were sold by auction, and I think the prices realised show that Tommy is rarely behindhand with his little mite. Pte. Avern's kit realised about £13 12s. 6d., Lance-Corpl. Collins's about £13 10s., but Lance-Corpl. Askew's was the best of all. The fellow had only got married just before we embodied, and when it became known that his kit was going to be sold I think every man turned out to try and do his young widow a good turn. The prices that some of the things reached in the bidding would surprise a good many who know the actual value of them. Several things were sold two or three times over, the fellows after they bought them throwing them down again. The kit realised £15 15s. 8d., and some of the prices obtained were: three matches, 6d.; towel, 3s. 6d.; cap, 9s. 3d.; comb, 5s.; half-ounce of tobacco, 15s.; photo of Baden-Powell, £1."

Bufs (3rd).—Lieut. Worthington, 2nd Batn., has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Lake Erie* on the 19th inst.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—Major Matthews, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 20th inst., in the *Orcana*; Capt. Jackson, 3rd (Militia) Batn., in the *Avondale Castle* on the 16th inst., and Capt. Hibbert, 4th (Militia) Batn., in the *Lake Erie* on the 19th inst., all three invalided.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—Lieut. Moore, 2nd Batn., has been invalided from South Africa, and left on the 16th inst. in the *Avondale Castle*.

King's Regiment (8th).—The committee for the formation of a Liverpool Scottish Volunteer corps have received from Major-General A. E. Turner the following communication:—"I am now directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the services of a battalion of Volunteer Rifles to be composed of Scotsmen resident in Liverpool and to be designated the 8th (Scottish) V.B. King's Liverpool Regiment, with an establishment of eight companies, and to request that you will be good enough to give the necessary instructions accordingly for the formation of the corps." 2nd Lieut. Fowler, 6th (Militia) Batn., has been selected for employment with the West African Frontier Force.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—Lieut.-Col. Becher is on passage home from South Africa in the *Avondale Castle*, on promotion from second in command of the 2nd Batn. He is under orders to join the 1st Batn. in India. 2nd Lieut. Dawson, 2nd Batn., is also a passenger in the *Avondale Castle*, invalided.

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—Col. Roberts, 2nd Batn., who was wounded lately near Pretoria, is stated to be progressing favourably.

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—Lieut. Lancaster, Volunteer Company, and 2nd Lieut. Milne, 2nd Batn., are on passage home from the Cape, invalided, in the *Orcana*, which sailed on the 20th inst.

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—Capt. Turner, 2nd Batn., has been appointed a Staff Captain, Intelligence Department, Simla, vice Capt. Norrie, Middlesex Regt., who has joined the China Expedition.

West Yorkshire Regiment (14th).—2nd Lieuts. Cuthell and Grant-Dalton, invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Orcana* on the 20th inst.

East Lancashire Regiment (30th).—Capt. Pile has been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Avondale Castle* on the 16th inst.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (33rd).—Capt. Digby, 3rd (Militia) Batn., and 2nd Lieut. Trench, 1st Batn., have been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Avondale Castle* on the 16th inst.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th).—2nd Lieut. Gover has been invalided from South Africa, and is on passage in the *Avondale Castle*.

Royal West Kent Regiment (50th).—Major Western has been appointed second in command of the 2nd Batn. (97th) in South Africa, vice Major Harrison promoted to the command of this battalion.

Northamptonshire Regiment (58th).—Major Brereton has been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Avondale Castle* on the 16th inst.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—2nd Lieut. Haseltine, 2nd Batn., invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Orcana* on the 20th inst.

Gloucestershire Regiment (61st).—Lieut. Pagan and 2nd Lieut. Smith have been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Avondale Castle* on the 16th inst.

Manchester Regiment (63rd).—2nd Lieut. Stuart, invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Orcana* on the 20th inst.

York and Lancaster Regiment (65th).—Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Plumer has been appointed second in command, vice Major Lousada, promoted to the command of the 2nd Batn. (84th) in India.

Royal Berkshire Regiment (66th).—Lieut. Gosset has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Lake Erie* on the 19th inst.

East Surrey Regiment (70th).—Capt. Collyer, Volunteer Company, Lieut. Colquhoun, and 2nd Lieut. Stafford, invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Orcana* on the 20th inst.

Gordon Highlanders (92nd).—Lieut. Booth, who has been in command of the depot in India, has joined headquarters in South Africa.

Royal West Kent Regiment (97th).—Lieut. Kitson left England on Monday for South Africa in the *Bavarian*.

North Staffordshire Regiment (98th).—2nd Lieut. Hope left Cape Town on the 20th inst. for England in the *Orcana*, invalided. He received his commission, May 19, from the ranks of Thorneycroft's Horse.

Wiltshire Regiment (99th).—Capt. Pollew, invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Orcana* on the 20th inst.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (101st).—Lieut. Waddington has been invalided from the Cape and sailed in the *Lake Erie* on the 19th inst.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102nd).—Lieut. Seppings, invalided from the Cape, is taking passage in the *Orcana*, which sailed on the 20th inst.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (103rd).—Capt. Higginson left England in the *Bavarian* on Monday for South Africa to join headquarters.

Rifle Brigade.—There has just been placed in the north aisle of Winchester Cathedral, a position chosen by the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief, a stained-glass window to commemorate the centenary of the raising of the brigade. The design of the window is to illustrate self-sacrifice for the good of others as being the true principle of the soldier's life. In the apex is a crown surmounting a Maltese cross, which is encircled by a wreath tied by hands inscribed with the names of the chief battles in which the brigade has been engaged. In the two top lights of the central division are the Crucifixion with the figure of the Roman centurion, saying, "Truly this man was the Son of God!"; and below are St. Stephen, the first martyr, St. Lawrence, martyr, A.D. 258, St. Edmund, King of East Anglia, slain by the heathen Danes in 876, and St. Oswald, King of Northumbria, slain in battle with the heathen King of Mercia in 642. In the side-lights are, on the left side, St. Alban, the first British martyr, and below him St. Maurice, a Christian Roman soldier who suffered martyrdom in 286; while on the right side are the patron saint of England, and below him St. Martin, who, after serving as a soldier in the army of the Roman Empire, became Bishop of Tours in 371. A brass tablet at the foot commemorates 2nd Lieuts. L. W. Nelson and the Hon. F. G. Boyle, and 50 non-commissioned officers and men of the brigade, who fell during the Soudan campaign of 1898, and the subsequent operations in Crete.

West India Regiment.—The steamer *Dervent* has been ordered to Bermuda to ship the 1st Batn. there, and to St. Helena to embark two companies of the 3rd Batn. after which she will convey them to West Africa.

Army Service Corps.—Capt. Standen sailed from Cape Town in the *Orcana* on the 20th inst., invalided.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Majors Greig and Anderson are on passage home from South Africa with invalids in the *Avondale Castle*, which sailed on the 16th inst.; Surg.-Capt. Morris, M.M.S.C., is also a passenger in the *Avondale Castle*. Major Clements is on passage home from the Cape in the *Lake Erie*, which sailed on the 19th inst. Major Gerrard is on passage home from the Cape in charge of invalids, in the *Orcana*.

MILITIA SERGEANT-MAJORS.

A Royal warrant has been issued granting warrant rank to Militia sergeant-majors. They will take rank and precedence immediately after warrant officers serving in the Regular forces. Their daily rate of pay will be: Artillery, 5s. 3d.; Engineers, 5s. 6d.; Infantry, 4s. 9d.

After having served five years as warrant officers, they will be entitled to pensions at these rates: On discharge on account of disability, reduction of establishment, or age, after twenty years' qualifying service, 3s. 3d.; on discharge for any cause, except for misconduct or inefficiency—after twenty-one years' qualifying service, 3s. 3d.; after twenty-five years' qualifying service, 3s. 9d.; after thirty years' qualifying service, 4s. 3d.

Widows and children will be entitled to pensions and compassionate allowances at the rates and under the conditions laid down in the warrant of April 12 (Army Order 109 of 1900).

Non-commissioned officers who were serving as sergeant-majors of Militia on April 1 will receive warrant rank from that date, and those who have been appointed since that date, from the date of appointment.

In order to remove any misapprehension that may exist in regard to the amount of bounty payable to a Militiaman on his re-engagement in the Militia, attention is drawn to the terms of Army Order 86 of this year, under which the sum of £5 is issued, provided the man is at least 20 years old, instead of the bounty of 30s. formerly allowed. The bounty of £5 is also payable to men on their re-enlisting in the Militia, provided they come under the category of re-enlisted men as defined in the Army Order.

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Reviews.

WAR LITERATURE.

Things Seen is the title of a collection from the scattered writings of the late G. W. Stevens, selected and edited by G. S. Street, and including a memoir by W. E. Henley, to whom the book is dedicated by Mrs. Stevens. It embodies articles on men, cities, and books, and may be something of a revelation to those whose impressions of Mr. Stevens have been gained from certain of his more popular volumes. He was the leader of a school of impressionists in literature, and has had many imitators, but what he wrote was always characterised by insight, and the reader learnt much from the things that came from his pen. Here, however, there are articles from *Blackwood's Magazine*, the *National Observer*, and other publications, that have not reached everybody, and they show us Mr. Stevens dealing with the new humanitarianism, with Mr. Balfour's philosophy, Zola, Tennyson, and other like subjects. Here he displayed rare qualities that lead Mr. Henley to say, perhaps with-out exaggeration, that there was lost, when he died at Ladysmith, as fine a spirit, as rare and completely trained a brain, and as brave a heart as we have to show. It was a wise thought to republish these essays, some only of which concern the war.

Sidelights on the War, by Jessica Sykes (Fisher Unwin), is a somewhat remarkable volume, which is dedicated "With admiration and respect to the officers and men of the Naval Brigade." Lady Sykes refers mostly to her experience in Natal, and one lesson which she wishes to convey is that "Were our Army organisation in any way equal to that of our Navy the Union Jack would long since have waved over Pretoria." The book contains a great deal of censure of our military leaders, but it may be remarked that the writer went out with a preconception. Before she left England, she had a "presentiment that in a military sense we were not prepared," and were not sending out sufficient troops; also that, "from a succession of petty jealousies, mean tricks, and the usual criminal weaknesses and follies connected with red-tapism the best men were not going out in command, but were at that time detained by official pressure in English, Irish, and Egyptian employments (which could be equally well filled by less distinguished and useful men), and that these our true generals would never reach South Africa except as the result of a violent and unmistakable popular outcry." Lady Sykes went out prepared to find her prepossessions justified, and, of course, was not disappointed.

England's Armed Neutrality, by Professor L. Henry, late of the Royal Staff College (Farmer and Sons), has been produced for the benefit of the Madeira Hospital for sick and wounded officers. Its ideas are individual, and the main contention is in favour of an Anglo-Franco-Russian alliance. It is a curious book, and Sir William Butler is quoted on the title page as having given the author his opinion that it has "the rare merit of originality."

The Right to Bear Arms, by "X" (Elliot Stock), is a volume that caused a little sensation when it first appeared. It has now been somewhat extended. No one will quarrel with its contention that, if arms are borne at all, they should be borne with proper authority; but, unfortunately, sometimes the source is tainted. Any coat of arms which is recorded in a herald's visitation is accounted valid, but these gentlemen were not above corruption, and it is on evidence that the Herald's College has certified and enrolled pedigrees which have proved to be false. However, there is a great deal of interest in this book, and it certainly explodes many popular fallacies.

Outpost Duties, by Colour-Sergeant L. Twigge (Derby, W. Hall). A most useful little book this, which we have no hesitation in recommending strongly. A study of its pages would be the means of preventing many a difficulty on active service. Its cheapness—it is only 2d.—brings it too within the reach of all.

THE KUMASI EXPEDITION.—A supplementary estimate for £241,221 has been issued, of which £200,000 is required to meet the expenditure on Ashanti.

An Army Order notifies that "It has been decided to allow additional pay at the rate of 1s. a day to the senior majors of embodied Militia units during the period of embodiment. This instruction will be added to paragraph 14 (c) of Army Order 203 of 1899."

A CIRCULAR issued by the Irish branch of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association shows the number of cases relieved by the Lady Roberts fund. The number of wives is 4,658, of children 7,311, and of dependent relatives 5,168. The amount required monthly is £7,970, the amount in hand £12,488 up to March 31.

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" C. S. S. Curteis ... (c), (d), (e), (g); S.C. & D. in Mil. Topog., Org. & Equip.

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" V. L. Beer ... Artillery; yet to pass in (c), (d), (g).

" M. H. C. Bird ... (c), (d), (e), (g); D. in Mil. Topog., Org. & Equip.

" G. F. Clayton ... Artillery.

" F. G. T. Deshon ... Artillery; yet to pass in (c), (d), (g).

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Lieut. G. de C. Le Marchant ... (c), (d), (g); S.C. & D. in Mil. Topog., Org. & Equip.

Cheshire Regiment:

Capt. A. G. W. Tod (c), (d), (g); D. in Org. & Equip.

(A.O.D.)

Royal Welsh Fusiliers:

Lieut. R. I. B. Johnson (c), (d), (g); D. in Mil. Eng.

" G. J. P. Geiger ... (c), (d), (g).

West Riding Regt.:

Capt. W. M. Watson (c), (d), (g).

(Chinese Regt.)

Dorsetshire Regt.:

Lieut. R. R. Gibson ... Mil. Eng.

Derbyshire Regt.:

Lieut. B. G. V. Way ... (c), (d), (g).

" L. B. Chamberlain ... (c), (d), (g); S.C. & D. in Mil. Topog., Org. & Equip.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.:

Capt. R. S. L. Wynell- Mayow (c), (d), (g); D. in Mil. Law, Org. & Equip.

Lieut. A. Burrows ... (c), (d), (g); D. in Mil. Eng.

Royal Berkshire Regt.:

Lieut. H. C. Ellis ... Tactics.

" T. C. Hincks ... (c), (d), (g); D. in Mil. Topog.

Yorkshire L.I.:

Capt. J. B. G. Tulloch ... (c), (d), (g); S.C. & D. in Tactics, Mil. Topog., Org. & Equip.

Middlesex Regt.:

Capt. W. D. Ingle ... (c), (d), (g); D. in Mil. Topog. (for Capt.).

Highland L.I.:

Capt. G. T. B. Wilson ... (c), (d), (g); D. in Mil. Law

Topog.

Lieut. A. C. Grant ... (c), (d), (g); S.C.

Seaforth Highlanders:

Lieut. F. J. Marshall ... Tactics.

" D. H. Græme ... (c), (d), (g); D. in Mil. Topog.

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" H. T. Eekersley ... (c), (d), (g).

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" L. K. Brounlie ... (c), (d), (g); D. in Mil. Eng., Topog.

Army Service Corps:

Capt. C. W. P. Keyes ... A.S.C. Subjects.

" & Bt.-Major F. J. L. Howard ... (c), (d), (for Capt.).

Royal Malta Artillery:

Lieut. J. M. O. De Domenico ... Artillery.

" J. Salomone ... Artillery.

" P. Savona ... Mil. Law; D. in Mil. Eng., Topog., Org. & Equip.; yet to pass in (c).

GOSPORT and York are added to the list of military prisons for which Governors are to be provided. The others are Aldershot, Colchester, Cork, Dublin, Kendal, and Malta.

THE Secretary of State for War has under consideration a proposal for providing the Volunteers with steam transport, but reports on the subject will be awaited from South Africa before any decision is arrived at.

THE Commission appointed to inquire into the treatment of the sick and wounded during the South African war have commenced their meetings at the late University Rooms, Burlington Gardens, Bond Street, London, W. Communications should be addressed to the secretary, Major Tennant, at that address.

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Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1900.

THE TRANSPORT OF TROOPS.

WHEN, in the early days of the trouble in
South Africa, we found it necessary to
chronicle certain shortcomings apparent in the
system of sending out the troops, we at the same
time expressed the belief that the transport
department of the Admiralty would in the end
satisfactorily respond to any call made upon it.
No better justification of the confidence which
naval administration inspires can be found than
that afforded by the return in connection with
the subject of transport to South Africa issued
this week. The document is a lengthy one,
full of interesting facts and statistics which will
doubtless furnish material for many historians
and commentators on the war. But among all
these facts one stands out most prominent.
The Admiralty undertook to carry between
July 1, 1899, and March 31, 1900, no less than
7,566 officers, 192,089 men, 59,073 horses, and
32,678 mules from various parts of the world to

the Cape Colony and Natal. The vessels they employed made 351 outward voyages; yet, with all this transfer of men and animals over so many miles of sea, only two vessels failed to complete their voyages. There was no loss of human life, and less than 2,500 animals died, barely 2½ per cent. of the total number carried. This is in itself a marvellous demonstration of good organisation on the part of all concerned; and what makes the success of the undertaking so much more satisfactory is that it was all done without going outside the resources of the Empire for transport. Mistakes there were, doubtless—some errors of omission and commission—but the net result is something of which the nation has every reason to be proud, and for which the Admiralty, the transport department and its officers, the shipping companies, and the troops conveyed all deserve—and should receive for their several shares in such a magnificent achievement—due credit and adequate recognition. Never before in the history of the world has such an undertaking been attempted, and its successful accomplishment must remain till the end of time one of the most striking and instructive chapters in our Empire's story.

We have hitherto dealt with the subject in its largest aspect, but in its details may be found some equally interesting facts and figures. From this country and from the Mediterranean the vessels sent to South Africa in the period above mentioned made 216 passages, carrying 6,663 officers, 170,185 men, and 30,101 horses. Two vessels, as we have already said, came to grief, and altogether 1,543 horses were lost during the passages. The Admiralty return shows which vessels were provided with old pattern fittings, which with new pattern fittings, which were provided with slings for each horse or mule, and which were not so provided; but we must leave it to others to calculate and apportion the losses among the vessels as respectively fitted. Valuable results should be obtained from such apportionment, results which cannot fail to have a bearing upon the further transport which is or may become necessary either for this war or for other expeditions oversea. The passages made by the ships from India were forty-nine in number, 417 officers, 10,392 troops, 2,882 followers, 7,344 horses, and 1,566 mules being carried, out of which numbers ninety-eight horses and three mules only were lost. The passages made were, of course, shorter in distance than those from home, but here again some further instructive comparisons are suggested between the numbers of men and animals transported, and the numbers of vessels employed in the work. Statistics thus obtained will doubtless be given due weight by the authorities, and should have had useful application in regard to the transport of the expeditionary force to China. Two other series of passages are described in the Admiralty return—the conveyance of Colonial contingents, and the conveyance of horses and cobs from Australia and Argentina to South Africa. In the first case the ships used made twenty-nine passages and carried 486 officers, 8,630 men, and 7,733 horses; while in the latter, twenty-four passages were made, and 13,896 animals were carried, of which only 148 were lost. These figures, as we have said, are only brought up to the end of last March, and cover a period of nine months, but the operation is still going on, and no return has been made of the homeward voyages with sick and wounded. Moreover, the time occupied in making each passage, some particulars of which are given, affords interesting data for those who will take the trouble to investigate the circumstances and classify the results.

Navy Notes.

The so-called naval review to be held at Portsmouth on August 14 has all the appearance of, and indeed can be nothing but an afterthought. In all probability the Shah, with natural and pardonable curiosity, has requested to be shown some of our ships of war. In such circumstances it would be a poor compliment if his wish were not gratified, and he could not have his desire satisfied better than by a view of the Channel Squadron. The ships of this squadron are therefore to anchor at Spithead on the 13th, and on the following day the Shah will go down from London and be taken round them in one of the Royal yachts. It would be a mistake, however, to attempt to magnify such a visit into the kind of function to which in recent years we have applied the term naval review. At the same time it would probably be bad policy from a diplomatic point of view to allow the Shah to return home without having seen something of our naval might.

The correspondence on the subject of the training of seamen is continued in the columns of the *Times*. Captain Eardley-Wilmot, quoting an extract from Mr. Thursfield's lecture, "The perfection of any organism consists in its precise adaptation to its environment," argues that the present environment being one of steam and other machinery, and not one of masts and yards, therefore we should modify our system of naval training, both for officers and seamen accordingly. He points out what an advantage it would be in and after a modern action at sea if gun crews could be reinforced when necessary from the engine-room, and *vice versa*, while all could be employed afterwards in getting the ship ready for action again when the cry will be for mechanics, and when captains will be obliged to make and keep their ships efficient from their own resources. Captain D. W. Barker, who commands the *Worcester*, the mercantile school ship in the Thames, is quite convinced also that in no respect has a sailing vessel the advantage of a steamer in the matter of the seaman's training when the present day exigencies of his profession are taken into account. He instances also the circumstance that some of the leading steamship companies train their own officers from the beginning in steam, while the Board of Trade considers one year's experience in a sailing ship quite sufficient to qualify a man for a master's certificate.

On the other hand, a writer signing himself "Calliope," argues in favour of the revival of a masted squadron because, he says, "it is not unreasonable to assume that a man called upon to follow the sea as a profession should be so trained and educated in its technical and practical branches as to be able to cope with any contingency which may arise in the course of ordinary routine." He urges that at any time one of Her Majesty's ships might fall in with a sailing vessel so far disabled as to require assistance to work her into port, or in time of war a vessel propelled by sails might fall a prize, and he asks what excuse would hold good if in the first place the Navy could not assist, or in the second they were obliged to destroy the prize because they could not sail her. He finds further support for his contention in the advantages which spar and sail drill afford as gymnastics for the improvement of the men in physique. These arguments and instances are not new, and they have been answered. It is astonishing indeed to find the last-named used even by such a high authority and clever writer as Sir Cyprian Bridge, when Sandow, or indeed, any Aldershot instructor, will guarantee to do for the chest and other muscles in a few months what it would take years of what we now call practice aloft to accomplish.

Two important contributions to this "naval training" discussion have appeared in the *Times* this week from the pen of its special correspondent on board the *Majestic*. We shall refer to these letters again, but, in the meantime, strongly recommend their perusal to all who are interested in the efficiency of the Navy. They deal directly with that training at sea which can

only be given in commissioned battleships and cruisers acting in combination. Those who have argued against the revival of a masted training squadron will probably find in these letters unexpected arguments in support of the alternative plan of training our officers and men in the ships in which they will have to fight. Indirectly, too, they afford support to the contention of many experienced officers that a larger number of cruisers might, with advantage, be kept under the pennant both in the Channel and the Mediterranean, and exercised as independent squadrons.

The performances of the torpedo-boat destroyers engaged in the naval manoeuvres will deserve attention at the hands of the correspondents afloat. The number engaged is not large, and therefore it has been possible to select only the best steamers. But even so, there are likely to be several mishaps, judging by the defects that are so constantly developed in the instructional flotillas. The Devonport flotilla, especially, has rarely boasted the full complement of eight efficient destroyers at any time during the past six months. One or two, sometimes more, have always been undergoing repairs—repairs not due to accidents, but to defective tubes, cracked cylinders, and so forth. The three worst offenders have been the *Gipsy*, *Fairy*, and *Osprey*. The weakness of these destroyers, their liability to break down, has become a very serious matter in view of the numbers built and building for the Navy. The contractors give a guarantee for twelve months after delivery, but these guarantees do not safeguard us from weak tubes and even more serious defects, as in the recent case of the *Fervent*, which cracked her cylinder during a run from Devonport to Falmouth. Meanwhile, the turbine destroyers, the wonderful invention of the Hon. J. Parsons, have completely exhibited their superiority over the earlier types—at least in point of speed—whilst they appear far less liable to breakdowns. The turbine destroyer *Cobra*, for instance, attained at her trials the high speed of 35·6 knots, and averaged 34·7 knots during the three hours' run. But her coal consumption during the trial was 41 tons. It is being said in some quarters that all our 27 knot destroyers are rendered obsolete by the success of the turbines, but such is obviously not the case in view of the lower speeds of foreign torpedo boats, even of the newest types.

At a recent Portsmouth inquest on a marine pensioner named Roberts, who was found drowned at Southsea subsequently to his discharge in a penniless condition from Haslar Naval Hospital, where he had been resident several years, the coroner, Mr. Bramsdon, was requested by the jury to report the circumstances to the Admiralty, pointing out that, though turned out penniless, Roberts was entitled to a pension of 2s. per day. Mr. Bramsdon, in his letter, asked whether it was true that this pension was payable in advance. The Admiralty, in reply, practically admit the facts, but go on to show that at the time of his discharge Roberts was indebted to the Crown in the sum of £5 15s., which reduced the quarterly advance payable to him on discharge to £1 5s. This would have been sent to any ordinary address for him, but he gave the local workhouse, and pensions drawn from Greenwich Hospital Funds could not be paid to men in workhouses. The Admiralty then heard nothing of Roberts's movements until the statement of his death appeared in the papers. The Secretary to the Admiralty explains that had Roberts represented to the hospital authorities that he had nowhere to go, and required money for immediate necessities, he would certainly have been retained until the adjustment of the pension had been settled. To prevent a possibility of the recurrence of such cases the Admiralty had now given instructions that any amounts due by pensioners to the Crown on discharge should be recovered in four quarterly instalments, and in no circumstances is a pensioner to be discharged in a destitute condition.

Naval officers are probably unaware that foreign subjects may sit as assessors at naval courts and cancel or suspend the certificates of masters and other officers. The Merchant Shipping Guild have respectfully called the attention of

the Board of Trade to this undesirable regulation, and after emphatic protests that department of her Majesty's Government promises that the matter shall receive careful consideration. Naval officers will undoubtedly wish for an alteration of such an impolitic and unjust measure.

The Parliamentary paper recently issued gave the following details of the supplementary estimate referred to last week. The total amount is £1,269,300, and is made up as follows:—War like stores, £709,000; Acceleration of orders in progress, £50,200; Purchase of five destroyers, £350,600; estimated cost of repairing ship, £80,000; Land for Devonport gunnery establishment, £40,000; Mooring cables for Malta and Gibraltar, £30,000; Wireless telegraphy apparatus, £9,500. It is explained that the present reserves of guns and ammunition, &c., are fully up to authorised standards hitherto considered to be essential, but recent experience has emphasised the necessity of making an addition to those standards, especially as difficulties have been found in hastening deliveries on existing contracts when new orders have to be placed. It is further proposed to establish for each foreign station reserves of guns and ammunition independently of the class of ships that may happen to form the squadron on the station at the time, thus rendering the relief of ships and their movements from station to station more simple than under the present system.

In the *Standard* of Wednesday there is a very interesting letter from its special correspondent at Tien-tsin, under the dates June 8, 9, and 10. The writer describes how the Boxers' storm may be said to have burst on May 16, in an attack on native Christians, some seventy of whom were burnt in a chapel on that day. He describes also the murder of the two missionaries, Messrs. Norman and Robinson, at Yung Ching, and the various attacks on the foreign engineers of the railways. On June 8, there were twenty-seven men-of-war off the Taku Forts, and a force of some 700 marines and bluejackets with eleven machine guns in Tien-tsin, where every foreigner was also under arms. Then the next day an alarming telegram came from Peking to say that unless foreign troops were sent at once it would be too late. He mentions that there all the foreign women and children were gathered in the British Legation, and that the guard could not consist of more than 400 regulars, in addition to the armed civilians. Lastly, he describes how on June 10 the expedition for the relief of the foreigners in the capital left under the British Admiral. "It was," he says, "the best sight I have seen in China. An open truck in front of the engine carrying a nine pounder in charge of bluejackets. The engine was in charge of American drivers, and the American contingent was commanded by Captain McCalla." The Admiral and his staff occupied the last carriage, and the British detachment the centre of the train with a Gatling. The expedition carried rations for four days, and material to repair the railway line and bridges. It was hoped that it would have reached Peking on June 11; we know, unfortunately, how this hope was not realised, with lamentable results.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun still persists, we notice, in advocating an advance upon Peking by way of the Peiho River, and contends that a British force of ten thousand men could even now take the capital. "The river route," he writes, "is the one best suited to us as a maritime power, and to a force largely composed of marines and commanded by a naval officer." The explorer may be very well acquainted with China, but his advice on naval and military questions does not rest on the same basis. How could it be possible for Admiral Seymour to collect a marine force of ten thousand men, even if the possibility of utilising the river route be admitted? At the same time, Mr. Colquhoun gravely underestimates the fighting value of the Chinese forces. Their defence of Tien-tsin has opened the eyes of Europe on that head. Rightly or wrongly, Mr. Colquhoun believes that Russia is not to be trusted in the present crisis; but we cannot follow him when he contends that Russia will be prepared to prevent the Powers from avenging (if necessary) the Peking tragedy. But

such is his belief, and he therefore advocates an immediate advance upon Peking with a small force. We can but repeat our comment of last week.

Mr. Goschen stated in Parliament on Tuesday last that steps would be taken to extend the Criminal Evidence Act, 1898, to naval courts-martial.

In the course of the recent discussion on the Supplementary Estimate for the Navy two M.P.'s, Mr. Arnold Forster and Mr. E. Robinson, tried to extract from the First Lord a direct expression of the Admiralty policy with respect to submarine boats. Mr. Arnold Forster expressed his own conviction that this country could not afford to neglect the development of submarines in France and America, wherein he was right; and denied that submarines were the weapon of the weaker sea power, wherein he was wrong. And Mr. Goschen very properly declined at present to make any statement of the views of the Board. All experiments, he said, were being carefully noted, but the Admiralty did not wish either to encourage or to discourage foreign Powers in the construction of these vessels by stating their view of the extent of the menace to our Navy that efficient submarine vessels involved. Thus we have the assurance that the progress of these vessels is not being ignored. This assurance, combined with the disinclination of the Admiralty to experiment themselves, may logically be taken to imply that their Lordships do not consider the submarine boat to have, as yet, any place in the British Navy.

The King of Sweden and Norway has conferred upon Lieut. George T. Temple, R.N., on the retired list, the cross of Knight 1st Class of the Royal Norwegian Order of St. Olaf for his voyages, researches, and hydrographical work in connection with the navigation of the Norwegian coast, and the Queen has been pleased to grant her Royal licence and authority to Mr. Temple to accept and wear this decoration. His many brother officers and friends will hear with pleasure of this recognition of Mr. Temple's work in this direction. His valuable Sailing Instructions, published by the Admiralty, are authoritatively admitted to be the best compilations of this nature for the Scandinavian coast line. Their importance to navigators are as well recognised in the seafaring profession as is the usefulness of the little pamphlets which Mr. Temple has written for the Orient Company by those who have participated in the pleasure cruises organised by that well-known firm of steamship owners. It is, perhaps, not so well known that in the preparation of these works Mr. Temple has devoted many years of arduous and patient labour as well as having been at considerable private outlay. It is to be hoped, therefore, that our own Government will not be behind the King of Sweden and Norway in the recognition of services which have had such valuable results to the benefit of commerce and navigation.

At Debenham's, on Friday last, the medals and decorations of the late Admiral Sherard Osborn, including the Arctic, China, Crimean, Turkish Crimean, and Life-Saving, the C.B., Legion of Honour, and Medjidieh, and miniature copies of the same, fetched £39. A gold badge for June 1, 1794, with the name of Earl Howe on an anchor, and those of his admirals specially mentioned by him "as meriting a particular claim to his attention," was sold for £7 15s. A gold medal, given by the officers of his Majesty's 43rd Regiment to J. Loftus, to perpetuate the memory of his distinguished conduct at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, fetched £52, and a Victoria Cross, awarded to Timothy O'Hea, Rifle Brigade, on June 19, 1866, "Fenian Raid," fetched £57.

ORDER IT FOR THE BATTLEFIELD. Garrison Hospital, VIENNA, Aus., JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT has been largely used in the above Hospital, and we cheerfully endorse its use to the medical profession for general debility and convalescence, for which it has proved to be a most estimable remedy. Signed, Dr. LOEFF, Chief Physician. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT was used in the Lazarus Hospital with great success. The patients took it with great pleasure. Signed, A. von Bismark, the Consort of the late Chancellor of the German Empire, who was the Protectress of this Hospital. Order the EXTRACT from M. HOFF, of HAMBURG; London House, 29, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.

THE INADEQUACY OF PRIMARY BATTERIES OF BATTLESHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Considerable comments have been made in regard to the experiment in England in using a real battleship as a target, in order to learn how long a time it requires to destroy or disable such types of warships as the *Belleisle* by the guns of the *Majestic*, a first-class British battleship.

The *Majestic* fired 15 rounds of 12in., which is now accepted as the most powerful gun in the British Navy. Further, they fired about 100 rounds of 6in. lyddite; 100 rounds of 6in. powder shells; about 400 rounds of 3in.; 750 rounds of 3 prs., and an indefinite number of Maxims. Full charges were used throughout for all guns. A consecutive fire lasted in all nine minutes, the whole total of shot and shells fired at the *Belleisle* being about 45,000 pounds. Only about 20 per cent. of the projectiles missed the target. Between 30 and 40 per cent. of the shells fired were effective, that is, they hit the target and exploded promptly. Many of the shells went clear through the lighter or upper structure of the ship without exploding on account of imperfect fuse. The range was only from 1,300 to 1,700 yards, therefore there was such a large percentage of hits. Besides there were no gunners to return the fire from the opponent ship; that is, this experiment lacked the excitement of actual war.

The opinions of officers and experts differ as to what lessons can be drawn from this experiment. While the British Admiralty seems to be well pleased with the efficiency of their modern guns, the best posted men in this country are of that opinion that there is still a great deal to be learned, and that there is great room for improvement, as great as ever.

The *Belleisle* was, after all, not out of action or defenceless, as the Admiralty seems to have considered her, as the machinery below the water line was still intact and running. Therefore she would yet have been able to ram, or at least to torpedo an opponent. This illustrates that if mechanical engineers of the capacity of John Ericsson were given a free hand in constructing the *Belleisle*, somewhat on the plans of the Ericsson's destroyers, the *Majestic* would have had a poor show in the duel, as the destroyer type could easily be constructed with a superior speed than the *Majestic* class.

However, more can be learned from this experiment, which corroborates the statement I made years ago: that the primary batteries of the present battleship are not adequate. Had the *Majestic* been equipped with guns of the aerial torpedo type, such as are now being completed at South Bethlehem for our War Department, it would have taken less than nine seconds instead of nine minutes to destroy or disable the *Belleisle*. One round would completely wreck that battleship. However, if such guns were mounted on the *Belleisle* she could destroy the *Majestic* long before that battleship got to such a close range as 1,700 yards.

Nevertheless the advancement in naval and military science during the last 30 years has been considerable. One modern battleship of to-day could it have come upon the scene at then, 30 years ago, it might easily have destroyed the combined navies of the world. Yet in the officers' and experts' opinions of the time, naval and military armaments had reached such a high state of perfection as to leave but little room for improvement. History has repeated itself so often that it is but reasonable to expect that in this age of invention and mechanical revolutions our most modern engines of war will again be obsolete a few years hence, and more modern ones will take their place.

England also has some far-seeing men. Lieut. G. E. Armstrong, R.N., says in "Torpedoes and Torpedo Vessels":—"The power of gun-cotton we have overwhelming proof of. What all the guns of the Japanese fleet failed to bring about in four hours, the power of one torpedo alone accomplished in one second." Then, too, H. W. Wilson, not a naval officer but an "expert" second to none, says in "Ironclads in Action":—"The perfection of an aerial torpedo, with great range and accuracy, would be the death-knell to the present form of battleship, and it is hard to see what protection could be devised against it."

Washington, D.C.

LOUIS GATHMANN.

THE directors of the Stereoscopic Company have had prepared a souvenir picture of our generals in South Africa, "Heroes All," and they offer to send, gratis and post free, as many copies as may be applied for by the managers of hospitals, sick wards, convalescent homes, or other resorts where our invalided soldiers and sailors returned from South Africa are being treated, in order that these souvenirs may decorate the walls and interest the invalids. The souvenir is beautifully executed. All enquiries should be addressed to the General Manager, the London Stereoscopic Company, Limited, 54, Cheap-side, London, E.C.

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THE CHINESE CRISIS.

Saturday, July 21.

The United States Government received through the Chinese Minister at Washington a cypher despatch from Mr. Conger, the Minister in Peking, alleged to be a reply to the message addressed to Mr. Conger by Mr. Hay on the 11th inst. The despatch states that the American Minister is in the British Legation, which is being bombarded by Chinese troops, and that quick relief only can prevent a general massacre. The message is not dated, and there is nothing in it to show that it is a reply to Mr. Hay. The United States State Department, however, regard it as genuine, and as a satisfactory reply, showing that the Europeans in Peking were safe on the 12th inst. The Chinese declare that it was sent from Peking on the 18th.

Wu-Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington, also communicated to Mr. Hay a telegram from Sheng saying:—"It is fortunate that Mr. Conger's telegraphic reply has come. An Imperial Decree, dated the 22nd of this moon (corresponding with the 18th inst.), states that all the Ministers are safe, and that the insurgents are fighting and killing each other."

The French Minister for Foreign Affairs received a telegram from the Emperor of China asking for the benevolent assistance of the President of the Republic in order to put an end to the present situation. The President's reply, telegraphed to M. Pichon at Peking, said that the question of French mediation could not be usefully considered until absolute certainty had been obtained on the following points:—(1) That effective protection and full liberty to communicate with their Governments be assured to the French representative and his colleagues at Peking. (2) That Prince Tuan and the high functionaries responsible for present events be removed from the Government, pending their eventual punishment. (3) That the authorities and troops, throughout the Empire, be ordered to cease all hostilities against the foreigners. (4) That measures be taken for the rigorous repression of the insurrectionary movement of the Boxers.

Sunday, July 22.

A telegram was received at the Admiralty from the Commander-in-Chief in China waters, to the effect that Tien-tsin and neighbourhood had been entirely evacuated by the Chinese troops.

Monday, July 23.

A short account of Lieut.-General Linevich, who has been appointed to command the Russian troops at Tien-tsin, appears in the *Russviedchik*. He was born in 1838, and entered the Russian army in 1855 as Cadet in the Reserve Batn. of the 34th Foot. In 1856 he was Lieut. in the 58th Regiment, and in 1857 was ordered to join the 78th Regiment, with which for seven years he was engaged in the war in the Caucasus. At the end of the war he was transferred to the 75th Regiment, and took part in the pacification of the Western Caucasus. At the outbreak of the Turkish war in 1877 he was appointed to the command of the 2nd Caucasian Rifle Batn., and took part in the fighting around Batum. In 1878 he became Colonel, and in 1879 took command of the 84th Regiment. In 1885 he was Commander of the 2nd Transcasian Brigade and in 1891 became Major-General. In 1895 he was appointed to the command of the South Ussuri army division. This position he held until June this year, when, having been in the meantime promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General, he was appointed Commander of the Siberian Army Corps, and this is followed by his present appointment. In the course of his career he has been twice wounded, and has been awarded numerous orders and medals for distinguished service, bravery, &c.

The Government have accepted the services of the American hospital ship *Maine*, and have expressed their gratitude for this great act of generosity to the Atlantic Transport Company, which had furnished the ship, and to the American ladies who had provided the funds for equipping and maintaining it. The Government has also accepted from the Maharajah Sindhia of Gwalior the offer of a fully-equipped hospital ship for China, made on behalf of himself, his mother, and his wife, to testify their loyalty to her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

A despatch from the Commander of the German Squadron, at Taku, dated July 20, says that the German force at Tien-tsin has been reduced to 300 men, under the command of Captain Weniger. Captain von Usedom, whose attitude has been praised both by the British and Russian Commanders, has returned on board with the remainder of his men who are fit and well.

M. Sviagin, engineer of the Manchurian railway, telegraphing on the 18th inst. from the station of Pogranitchnaja, in the Primorski territory, states that the commander of the Chinese military post reported on June 27 that an attack by a Chinese band 500 strong was impending. There were only 20 Russian guards to protect the station. Consequently, on June 28, the families of the Russian employes left the station and crossed the frontier. On July 10 the workmen of the 11th section of the

railway, together with the officials and the guards, abandoned Chantachezi Station, which was plundered and set on fire by the Chinese. The telegraphic communication with Charbin was cut.

Tuesday, July 24.

A telegram reached the Foreign Office this morning from H.M. Consul at Tien-tsin, dated the 21st inst., stating that he had that day received a letter from H.M. Minister at Peking of the 4th inst., appealing for relief. There were enough provisions to last a fortnight, but the garrison was unequal to hold out against determined attack for many days. There had been forty-four deaths and about double that number wounded.

In a telegram from M. du Chaylard, French Consul at Tien-tsin, dated July 13, and despatched from Chefoo on the 18th, he announced that a courier had just arrived from Peking. He stated that since June 20 the Ministers had been besieged in the British Legation. All the naval detachments were defending it vigorously, but the provisions were beginning to fail and the danger was very great. The detachments had lost sixteen killed and seventeen wounded. In a further telegram the Consul reported that a courier had just been despatched to Peking and might be expected to return in sixteen days.

The *Journal and Advertiser's* Shanghai correspondent cables that 3,000 Russian troops have arrived at Neu-Chwang from Port Arthur. Their advance is blocked by 10,000 Chinese regulars, well-armed and drilled.

The transport *Ballarat*, with the 3rd Madras Infantry, and the *Wardha* and *Patiala*, with the 22nd Bombay Infantry, arrived at Hong Kong on Monday. The troops were landed at Kowloon. The *Itaura* and *Warora* have sailed for Taku. The Dutch cruisers *Koningin Wilhelmina* and *Piet Hein* also arrived, the former from Batavia. The *Lizard* has left Queensland for China.

Wednesday, July 25.

The Russians are reported to have undertaken the operation of the railway from Tien-tsin to Taku, and they control the telephone, telegraph, and railway services. A regiment of the 7th Bengal Infantry arrived on the 17th at Tien-tsin, and Japanese reinforcements were coming in daily. The Japanese Army at Tien-tsin now numbers 15,000. The 34th Pioneers are ordered to proceed to China, in place of the 14th Sikhs, whose departure is cancelled for the present owing to an outbreak of cholera.

Gen. Li, commanding the Peitang Forts near Taku, informs the British officer commanding at Tong-ku that a runner who left Peking on the 14th inst. reports that at that time the city was in a state of absolute anarchy. The troops were fighting the Boxers, and the latter were getting the better of the struggle. The Maxim ammunition of the Legation Guards was exhausted, and the Europeans were using their rifles sparingly. Not long before the messenger's departure from Peking, the anti-foreign Chinese mounted a number of guns on the walls commanding the Legation. The Guards rushed out and silenced the guns. A few Chinese Princes were desirous of protecting the foreigners, but they were in a minority.

The *France Militaire* is able to guarantee "the most absolute authenticity" of the following details regarding the French troops for China:—It was considered at first that an infantry brigade accompanied by some mountain batteries of 3.1in. guns and a section of marine artillery transformed into a detachment of engineers would be sufficient to represent France in the European concert in the Far East. And these troops, consisting in the main of the 16th, 17th, and 18th Marine Infantry with all its accessories necessary to mobilise a brigade, are already at Tien-tsin or well on their way there. It is decided now to raise the number of troops to 15,000, or to a division with troops of all arms attached. The second infantry brigade will consist of four battalions of Zouaves of 1,000 each, and a line regiment of three battalions formed by volunteers taken from various regiments. There will be two squadrons of cavalry probably furnished by the 2nd African Chasseurs. Besides the four mountain batteries already sent, there will be another four, all manned by the marines, three batteries of field artillery of 3in. guns, and two batteries of 4.7in. howitzers (120 *court*). It is considered that the marines are not sufficiently experienced to handle the new French field guns; the last five batteries, therefore, will be manned by volunteers from the various field artillery regiments. All volunteers whose time will be up next September will receive a bonus of £4. There will be two companies of engineers, in addition to the two sections of marine artillery acting now as engineers, and a railway section. There is also some talk of sending a balloon section.

Thursday, July 26.

Another message has been received at Tien-tsin from Mr. Conger, but it carries the story no further than the letter from Sir Claude Macdonald. Like the latter, it is dated the 4th inst. It states that Chinese soldiers are "shelling the Legations daily," and that "there is grave danger of a general massacre." Assurances of the safety of the Legations continue to be received. One states that they were safe on July 10, another on July 14, and a third

brings it down to July 22; all are from Chinese sources. Li Hung Chang states that the Government is willing "to guarantee the retreat of the foreigners at Peking to Tien-tsin."

From Tien-tsin it is reported that some friction has arisen among the commanders, owing to the control of the railway having been assumed by the Russians. Admiral Seymour is said to strongly disapprove of this action. The French also are endeavouring to obtain control of the river tugs. British residents are much exercised by this action, and protest strongly that it constitutes a menace to British interests.

Tien-tsin has been divided into four parts and occupied in the following manner:—From the West Gate to the South Gate by the English; from the North Gate to the West Gate by the French; from the East Gate to the North Gate by the Japanese; and from the South Gate to the East Gate by the American forces. The towns and villages on the left bank of the Pei-ho and the Lutai Canal have been occupied by the Russians.

Advices from Manchuria state that Russian troops from Nikolsk and the Sungari River are hastening to the relief of Charbin. Gen. Gerngross is organising the defence, and there is hope that the situation will shortly improve.

Gen. Gaselee and his staff arrived at Wei-hai-Wei on Wednesday. The 34th Pioneers will proceed to China in place of the 14th Sikhs. The latter regiment will embark when it is free from cholera. The Austro-Hungarian war vessels *Kaiserin Elizabeth* and *Aspern* have left for China.

Friday, July 27.

All the news from the Chinese provinces points to continued unrest. There is much uneasiness in the Yang-tse ports, and it is feared that the Chinese troops will not be long restrained. The Cantonese are suspicious of the British troops at Hong Kong, and are preparing to defend the coast. Outbreaks against missionaries are reported from Southern Hunan. A Roman Catholic Bishop, three Fathers, and a number of native converts have been murdered.

Fighting between Russians and Chinese is still in progress all over Manchuria and on the Amur. The Yalu valley has been occupied and plundered by the Chinese, and the Russians forced to retreat. Blagovestchensk was still being bombarded on the 23rd.

Gen. Dorward has sent the American Commander a letter in the following terms:—

"I desire to express the high appreciation of the British troops of the honour done them in serving alongside their comrades of the American Army, and of the high honour accorded me by having them under my command. I blame myself for the mistake made by the 9th Regiment in taking up their position, not remembering that troops fresh to the scene of action, and hurried forward in the excitement of attack, were likely to lose their way. Still, the position they took and gallantly stuck to all day undoubtedly prevented a large body of the enemy from turning the right of the attacking line, and inflicting serious loss on the French and Japanese."

The Indian Contingent having arrived at Tien-tsin, all the British Naval Forces, with the exception of the men from the *Terrible*, have been withdrawn and sent back to the Fleet.

The 2nd Bengal Infantry left Bombay yesterday for China on the *Zamania*. The transport *Palamcottah* has arrived at Hong Kong from the north with two naval officers and 17 seamen wounded. They have been sent to the naval hospital. The transport *Vadala*, with the 1st Madras Pioneers, has also arrived. The transport *Jelunga* left Colombo on Wednesday for China.

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

NAVAL.

Terrible.—A.B. Ballard, reported wounded, July 8, is A.B. 144271 Barrett.

Centurion.—Stoker 149838 Beaumont, died of wounds, July 17.

BRITISH LEGATION GUARD AT PEKING.

Orlando.—R.M.L.I.; Po. Div.: 7358 Sgt. Preston; 5819 Cpl. Johnson; 3155 Bugler Webb; Ptes. 8604 Sparkes, 8603 Mears, 9008 Rumble, 9344 Newland, 9290 Rose, 8605 Heap, 5381 Cheshire, 9346 Ormiston, 9286 Buckler, 9258 Smith, 9277 Green, 4739 Betts, 9226 Baker, 9239 Smith, 9195 Taylor, 5308 Webb, 9331 Edney, 9255 Goddard, 9251 Walker, 9113 Westbrook, 9243 Marriott, 7036 Ford, 8526 Sawyer, 9081 Lister; Ldg. Signaller 178253 Swannell; Armr. 146882 Thomas; 2nd Sick Berth Steward 350326 Fuller.

FROM WEI-HEI-WEI.

R.M.L.I., Ch. Div.—Sgts. 5376 Murphy, 4932 Saunders; Ptes. 6471 Sands, 9676 Masters, 9675 Greenfield, 9451 Howard, 9672 Tickner, 7695 Turner, 8273 Angel, 9635 O'Neil, 8798 Jones, 9065 Phillips, 8579 Grainger, 11033 Webster, 9640 Layton, 9642 Mayo. Po.—Cpls. 5082 Gownly, 6830 Sheppard; Ptes. 8935 Roe, 8885 Jones, 5186 Salvin, 8926 Woodward, 8959 Davis, 8927 Hendicott, 8816 Horne, 8879 Hunt, 8912 Tanner, 8924 Pitts, 8932 Powell. Ply.—Cpl. 6529 Gregory; Ptes. 8333 King, 8601 Jones, 8649 Roberts, 8650 Alexander, 8655 Murray, 8654 Dunkley, 8679 Shilliam, 8622 Mellows, 8623 Harding, 8617 Cresswell, 8611 Viney, 8630 Haden, 8665 Dean, 8669 Forrester, 8677 Johnson, 8683 Scadding, 8684 Hill, 8698 Myers, 8687 Allin.

The names of the officers are Capt. Strouts, Halliday and Wray, R.M.L.I.

Navv Personal.

The Duke of York, in accordance with medical advice, did not attend the distribution of prizes on Thursday in last week to the cadets on board the Thames Marine Officers' training ship *Worcester*, as recent sickness to a considerable extent in that vessel rendered His Royal Highness's visit undesirable. The Duke of Argyll consented to take his place, and remarked that being a land-lubber he could not speak with the authority and knowledge of an experienced sailor like the Duke of York. His Grace hoped that before long the additional cadetships for the Royal Navy, promised by the Admiralty, would be granted; and expressed his gratification at "old boys" from the *Worcester* doing well in the world, some of whom had distinguished themselves at the front in South Africa. The Duke urged on the cadets the importance of discipline, by which true independence could only be developed and maintained.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle's naval career having virtually come to an end, he is about to devote himself to aerial investigation, and intends ascending in a balloon with the Rev. E. M. Bacon to investigate air currents and the use of the Morse code in signalling from mid-air to mother-earth. This gallant flag-officer, at the age of sixty-four, evidently has activity of mind and limb superior to many who are younger in point of years.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Arthur Cochrane commissioned the *Warrior* in August, 1861, as her first captain. She was then the largest fighting ship in the world, and escorted the Princess of Wales, then Princess Alexandra of Denmark, in 1863, to the Thames. "The Princess is much pleased" was signalled from the Royal yacht to the *Warrior*. This once famous vessel is now to be utilised as a depôt and storeship for the torpedo flotilla at Portsmouth. Her name might with advantage be re-introduced in a modern battleship.

Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock appeals for funds in aid of the Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society. In consequence of the large increase of our Navy, the present staff of lay helpers is inadequate, and the Admiral hopes that the necessary increase will be met by subscriptions, which may be sent to the secretary, 112, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Stephenson was present with the Duke of York at Wolverhampton on Monday last, when His Royal Highness laid the foundation-stone of a free library and opened a wing of the Orphanage Infirmary.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, commanding the Channel Squadron, is to assemble the vessels under his orders by the 13th prox. at Spithead, to await the visit of the Shah of Persia.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, has had the honour of receiving from the Emperor of Austria a photograph of His Majesty, bearing the Imperial autograph and enclosed in an artistic frame of gold.

Commodore Francis Powell, Senior Naval Officer at Hong Kong, was present last week at the interview between Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of Canton, and His Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong, at the latter colony.

Captain W. H. May, of the *Excellent*, attains the age of fifty-one on Tuesday next, and on the 10th prox. completes three years in his present appointment, but will not immediately vacate it.

Captain the Hon. Foley Vereker's retirement need not have occurred until 1902 for non-service, as he was relieved in command of the *Research* in April, 1895. Since then he has been professional member of the Fisheries and Harbour Department of the Board of Trade, a post that was offered Rear-Admiral Pelham Aldrich prior to attaining flag rank. As Captain Vereker is only fifty years of age he has several years to devote to service in the Civil Department of the Government, should he care to avail himself of such employment.

Captain H. P. Routh, of the *Juno*, returns to Portsmouth from St. Vincent, Cape Verd, to refit that cruiser, and grant leave to his ship's company.

Captain Lewis Wintz, of the *Goliath*, arrived at Hong Kong on Saturday last, having taken thirty-one days to make the passage from Malta, which place he left on June 15. The *Isis* and *Dido* left the latter port on June 23, and covered the same distance in twenty-three and a half days, reaching Hong Kong five days before the *Goliath*, and a day and a half less than the postal period of twenty-five days from Malta.

Captain A. W. E. Prothero, of the *Arrogant*, left Las Palmas on Monday for Devonport.

Captain F. F. Fegen, of the *Leander*, is reported from New York to have landed a detachment from his ship's company at Panama on Saturday last to aid the wounded of the Government forces, they having been obliged to attack the rebels outside the city. This is not the first occasion of the gallant officer assisting the Republics of the Western Coast of America.

Captain Sir Edward Chichester, Bart., Principal Transport Officer in South Africa, was, at the recent banquet at which he was entertained in Cape Town, presented with an illuminated address and a massive silver model of the clock-tower at the docks (enclosing a clock with chimes) by the commanders of hired transports and several citizens whom the gallant officer had met both officially and privately. Sir Edward, in acknowledging this token of goodwill, remarked that when he had his legs under his own mahogany, and the model in front of him, he would be reminded of pleasant hours spent in South Africa.

Captain Charles Wyndham, of the *Osborne*, is the recipient of a valuable gold cigar-case from the Khedive. Surgeon A. R. Bankart has the Order of the Osmanieh of the Fourth Class conferred on him, and the ward-room officers' mess has been presented with a massive silver cup by his Highness in remembrance of the period he recently remained on board the Royal yacht.

Captain C. H. Cochran, of the *Pegasus*, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape Verd, on Saturday last from Bahia, and proceeds to Chatham to commission the *Sappho* in place of his present command.

Commander Henry Savile, of the *Alert*, left Halifax on the 8th ult. for the Orinoco, calling at Bermuda, St. Lucia, and Trinidad, to inquire into the circumstances attending the murder of the British Consul at Ciudad Bolivar. His visit, from which he has not yet returned, does not appear to have afforded pleasure to the Venezuelans, although no British war vessel has ascended the river for nearly a quarter of a century.

Commander Alfred Grant, of the *Racoon*, rejoined the flag of Rear-Admiral Bosanquet at Mauritius on Monday last.

Commander Arthur Ravenhill, of the *Porpoise*, annexed Iniue, or Savage Island, situated 160 miles north-east of Tongatabu, in April last.

Commander David Beatty, of the *Barfleur*, who was wounded at Tien-tsin last month, has been able to continue at duty, no fracture of the parts affected—the left hand and shoulder—having occurred.

Commander Herbert Lyon, of the *Owragoa*, is to temporarily transfer himself and officers and ship's company to the *Cleopatra*, in consequence of the defective state of the boilers of his present command.

Lieut. (Senior) Arthur Halsey, of the *Philomel*, commanding a naval contingent with Lieut.-General Clery's force in South Africa, is highly commended by that officer for bringing a 12-pr. to bear on the enemy near Bushman's Spruit on the 18th inst., by which a ridge was cleared, and the enemy obliged to withdraw therefrom.

Lieut. Maurice Hopkinson, of the *Arrogant*, is about to resign his commission and accept an

appointment under the Cape to Cairo Railway administration.

Sub-Lieuts. J. F. H. Cole, after two years' and G. L. Massey, A. C. Goolden, and C. E. Cundall, after fifteen months' service in their present rank, have been promoted lieutenants for the positions they attained in the examinations at the Royal Naval College and at Portsmouth.

The prize for the highest score in rifle shooting by the midshipmen of the Mediterranean Squadron last year was won by the late L. G. Rodney Lloyd (then of the *Isis*)—the promising young officer who died of fever at Kimberley at the end of last April, when in charge of the *Doris* searchlight party.

Inspectors of Machinery W. J. Canter, of the Devonport Reserve, and G. H. Weeks, of the Medway Reserve, have been promoted chief inspectors from April 1 last, on augmentation of the list of the latter rank.

Sir Henry Norbury, Director-General of the Naval Medical Department, has been elected honorary member of the Royal College of Surgeons on the occasion of the centenary of that distinguished body of scientists.

Fleet-Surgeon Samuel W. Vasey's transfer from the *Barfleur* to the *Centurion* is in consequence of the death of Fleet-Surgeon Thomas M. Sibbald, of the Commander-in-Chief's flagship, on the 13th inst. from quinsy, at Taku. The deceased officer joined the *Centurion* in 1898 in the vacancy caused by the death of Fleet-Surgeon C. Macaulay, of that battleship. The flagship in the Far East has, therefore, lost two senior medical officers during her present commission.

Fleet-Paymaster F. H. M. Whitfeld, who has been unemployed for the past eighteen months in consequence of ill-health, is now placed on the retired list. Although he has been fourteen years a senior commissioned officer he never had the advantage of a home appointment.

Fleet-Paymaster Joseph Chaster, of the *Victorious*, and Chief Engineer T. R. Reynolds, of the *Barham*, invalided from Malta, arrived home on Saturday last in the P. and O. steam ship *Egypt*.

Staff-Paymaster F. H. Smith has been selected to serve on Vice-Admiral Ernest Rice's Committee to investigate the present system of victualling the fleet, and other matters in connection with seamen's rations. As his service hitherto has almost entirely been with the secretariat of the Navy, it would have been better had an accountant officer, who had solely devoted himself to the commissariat afloat, been selected for a purely professional duty. Appointments of this nature do not tend to increase the respect in which the recommendation of the Committee will be held.

Major-General Mackay Heriot, R.M.L.I. (retired), commanding the Plymouth Brigade of Infantry Volunteers, commenced a month's camping out on Saturday last at Hay Tor, with a force of 3,500 men. Major F. M. Eden, R.M.L.I. (retired), is brigade-major.

Captain R. D. Beith, R.M.L.I., has been allowed to take up the appointment of Superintendent of Gymnasia, North-Eastern District (York), subject to recall for service afloat.

Captain E. J. Stroud, R.M.L.I., has been granted an extra certificate in musketry at Hythe.

Lieut. R. O. Paterson, R.M.A., of the *Majestic*, obtains promotion to Captain, at the age of twenty years and two months, in the vacancy caused by the death of captain W. J. Whiffin, of the *Goliath*, at Aden. Advancement at such an early age has not previously occurred in the artillery branch of the Royal Marine Forces, as the subaltern officers promoted last year were older than Captain Paterson when they obtained their companies.

CANTEEN AND MESS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd., 23, Regency Street, Westminster.—This Society is a union of Cantteens and Messes formed for mutual benefit of the Services at home and abroad. It supplies every canteen or mess requisite.

Navv Foreign.

In his report on the attack upon the Taku Forts Admiral Kempff says that Admiral Bruce telegraphed to him asking for his opinion. Admiral Kempff replied that he was not authorised to take the initiative in any act of war against a country with which the nation to which he belonged was at peace, and that his power was limited both by regulations and recent instructions to the protection of American interests. The captain of the *Monocacy* received similar orders to protect American interests. Admiral Kempff, who has been warmly commended by the Secretary of the Navy for the course he took, added that in case of an attack by the Chinese Imperial troops he should consider this as a declaration of war, and would act accordingly.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that arrangements have been made to enable the German troops to send cheap telegrams to their relatives at home. A list has been drawn up of about 100 messages such as would usually be sent. To each of these messages is attached a number which has a word corresponding to it in the official code. A soldier who wishes to telegraph will only need to tell the authorities his own number and the number of the message he wishes to send. The corresponding words will then be telegraphed to Berlin and the message forwarded in full to his relatives. For such telegrams officers will be charged six marks, the ordinary cost of telegraphing a single word; non-commissioned officers and men will only pay three marks. Messages relating to wounds and sickness will be forwarded at the expense of the naval administration. The Imperial Post Office has already announced that all letters to and from the troops serving in China will be carried post free. He adds, and many will agree with him, that the consideration shown by the German Government for the anxieties of the parents and relatives of its soldiers might well be imitated by other Powers.

It has now been decided that the new American battleships shall have guns placed upon the super-imposed turret system, as in the *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky*. The Navy Board has apparently come to this decision because of the technical success which attended the trials of the *Kentucky*. Captain Chester, in command of the ship, said he was now more than ever convinced that the double turret is a success. The heavy pieces of the main battery were fired at all angles and elevations. Despite the strain that the extreme elevation imposed upon the gun carriage, nothing gave way. As a final test, the four guns of the forward turret, two 13in. and two 8in., were fired simultaneously, and within two degrees of the extreme elevation. The ship quivered from end to end. The blast is described as having been something terrific, but the guns, carriages, and turret stood the strain. That the super-imposed turret works well may be freely conceded, but the success of the *Kentucky* does not by any means settle the question of the advisability of placing four guns in one turret. It is at least obvious that the whole four may be put out of action by a single lucky shot, and, if the two 8in. guns which are super-imposed upon the turrets of the 13in. guns are placed there to the disadvantage of guns in the other part of the ship, the policy may well be questioned. At any rate the Board, which has investigated the stability of the turrets in the *Kearsarge*, had no hesitation in expressing high approval of them, and its recommendation has been fully endorsed by the decision to repeat the arrangement in the new ships.

The Spanish cruiser *Estramadura*, recently launched at Cadiz, is the vessel built out of subscriptions made by the Spanish colonists in Mexico. Her displacement is 2,030, length 290ft., beam 36ft., and draught 14ft. Her armour deck is composed of two layers of plates each an inch thick. She carries four Hortoria 5.6in. quick-firing guns, four Krupp 4.2in. quick-firing guns, four 2.2in. guns, and two machine guns, but no torpedo-tubes. Her two engines are vertical and triple expansion, with eight Thornycroft boilers, developing 7,000 h.p., and giving her a speed of 20 knots. It is stated that the cruisers *Alfonso XII.*, *Alfonso XIII.*, *Conde de*

Venadito, *Isabel II.*, *Marques de la Ensenada*, *Temerario*, *Martin Alonso Pinzon*, *Vincente Yanez Pinzon*, *Marquez de Molins*, and *General Valdez*, and the torpedo-boats *Eulalia*, *Pilar*, *Condor*, *Aguila*, *Seguira*, *Cuervo*, *Tarifa*, *Retamosa*, *Rigel*, *Ejerato*, and *Oastor*, as well as five old coast defence ships, will be sold out of the Service, or be devoted to harbour service.

Subig Bay will probably not be the site of an American coaling station in the Philippines. Reports received by the U.S. Navy Department show that it is not suitable, because it is distant from points where skilled labour is to be found. The harbour of Manila is not satisfactory, because of lack of proper depth of water, and this difficulty also presents itself at Cavite. The naval authorities are, however, said to have discovered a site not far from Manila. Pending the final selection of a site no steps will be taken for placing a dry dock in the Philippines.

The United States Congress has authorised the purchase from the Spanish Government the floating dry dock at Havana, and the officials at the Navy Department are making the final arrangements for the purchase of the structure. The price to be paid has been agreed upon by the two governments, and no delay is expected to occur before the dock passes into the possession of the United States. It is understood that the dock will be sent to Key West or Pensacola. The *Alabama* battleship is to be ready for her official trials by the middle of next month.

An inspection of the Greek Fleet has shown that only three armoured vessels and the armoured gunboat are fit for service. The Greek press accordingly proposes that a lottery should be started to obtain the means for building new vessels and reconstructing the old ones, a proposal from which, it is said, the Government is not averse, as it is anxious to bring the fleet up to the strength of the Turkish one. It is further stated that a number of wealthy Greeks living abroad have raised a subscription, which has already brought in money enough to cover the expense of buying two large armoured vessels.

NON-FLAMMABLE WOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My attention has been called to a paragraph in your issue of the 14th inst., which seems to convey a wrong impression with reference to the use of non-flammable wood in Her Majesty's Navy. I therefore enclose you a copy of a letter received from the Secretary to the Admiralty in reference to this matter, and trust you will give it the same prominence as was given to your former remarks.

H. RUSSELL,

General Manager.

The London Non-Flammable Wood Company,
Ltd., Regent House, Regent Street, W.,
July 20, 1900.

Admiralty, S.W., July 3, 1900.

SIR,—I have laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of June 29 respecting a statement that has gone forth that the Admiralty intend using no more non-flammable wood.

In reply, I am commanded by their Lordships to state that there appears to be some misunderstanding on the subject.

My Lords had no intention of cancelling any existing contracts for this wood—contracts which must take a considerable time to complete; but they do not propose to place any more orders until further experience has been gained in the ships now fitting with this wood.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

To the London Non-Flammable Wood Company,
Limited, Regent House, W.

FROM January next Bristol is to be the port of departure to, and arrival from, the West Indies, Messrs. Elder, Dempster, and Co. having contracted to maintain a line of steamers at a speed of 15 knots, and the Great Western Railway Company undertake to run special trains from Paddington to Bristol in two hours with mails and passengers.

A REVISED estimate of the sum required in the year ending March 31, 1901, to defray the expense of the Ordnance Factories has been issued, the difference between this estimate and that originally issued in February last being no less than £141,000. The total sum now mentioned is £204,000, the increase being distributed over the following votes:—Wages and police, £1,000; materials and stores, £1,000; machinery obtained by contract, £52,000; buildings, £87,000.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

GRAS KOP, July 22.

19th Hussars.—MISSING: 4428 Nance.
Dorset Regt.—2nd: Vol. Co.: WOUNDED: 6075 L.-Cpl. Lloyd.
K.R.R.—1st: WOUNDED: 4869 Escott, 5167 Turner.
Manchester Regt.—1st: WOUNDED: 4100 Brown, 4468 Holland.*

OLIPHANT'S NEK, July 20.

Imp. Yeomanry.—3rd Batn.: WOUNDED: Lieut. Wilson.
9th Co.: WOUNDED: 518 Holmes. 12th: KILLED: Cpl. Tinning. 37th: WOUNDED: 4895 L.-Sgt. Richardson.
Warwick's Scouts.—WOUNDED: 5 Lecordeur*, 29 Mason.
Northumberland Fus.—1st: KILLED: 891 Ballentyne. WOUNDED: 7568 Davidson.

PAARDEPLAAT, or PALMIETFOONTEIN, July 19.

9th Lancers.—WOUNDED: 3033 Martin, 3776 Shoeing-Smith Scully. MISSING: 3851 Sullivan, 3591 Albert.
10th Hussars.—WOUNDED: Lieut. Hon. F. Stanley; 3260 Gillespie, (P4076) Bond.
12th Lancers.—WOUNDED: 3378 Cpl. Markland.
17th Lancers.—WOUNDED: Lieut. Sir F. Burdett; 4290 Poulter.

Imp. Yeomanry.—42nd Co.: WOUNDED: 5806 Dobinson.

Kitchener's Horse.—WOUNDED: 3037 L.-Cpl. Haswell.
N.S.W. Mtd. Inf.—KILLED: 18 Bennett, 231 Biddle, 90 Palazzi. WOUNDED: Lieut. Tooth. MISSING: 320 Haywood.

W. Aust. Mtd. Inf.—KILLED: 30 Collett. WOUNDED: 8 Bell, 22 Marshall, 33 Sgt. Lessy, 72 Teare, 81 Ashmore, 54 Dickman.

Bedford Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: WOUNDED: Capt. Nicholl.

Oxford L.I.—WOUNDED: 5615 Webb.

Gordon Highrs.—Mtd. Inf.: WOUNDED: 1279 McLaucklin.

A.S.C.—20th Co.: WOUNDED: 5929 Qrmer-Sgt. McCormack.

REIT VLEI, July 16.

2nd Dragoons.—WOUNDED: 4270 Young.

6th Dragoons.—WOUNDED: 3092 Cpl. Butter. WOUNDED PRISONER: 3928 H. Smith.

8th Hussars.—WOUNDED: 3079 Wall.

N.Z. Mtd. Inf.—WOUNDED: Lieut. Findlay. MISSING: Capt. Bourne; Lieut. Cameron; Sgt. 846 Macdonald; Cpls.

794 Richardson, 829 Davis; Ptes. 817 Anderson, 63 Cone, 625 Cross, 793 Lloyd, 838 Hughes, 962 Kennington, 739 McLelland, 845 McCulloch, 865 McKenzie, 849 Peterson, 694 Smith, 857 Whitson, 761 Wright.

Canadian Mtd. Inf.—KILLED: Lieuts. Borden, Burch. WOUNDED: 61 Brown, 175 Mulloy.

R.H.A.—"T" Batt.: WOUNDED: 81659 Robinson, 81078 Howell.

Northumberland Fus.—2nd: PRISONER: 964 L.-Cpl. Gibson.

Shop. L.I.—2nd: KILLED: 5463 Newell. WOUNDED: Lieut. Battye; L.-Cpl. 4710 Chatterton; Ptes. 4958 Gilbert, 4429 Taylor, 5263 Charlesworth. MISSING: 5066 Walker.

Roy. Irish Fus.—2nd: KILLED: 6366 Gorman, 4004 Fox, 2833 McCarthy, 2863 Young. WOUNDED: Sgts. 4347 Murphy, 3114 Corthlon, 2346 Kingston; Cpl. 4602 Hussey; L.-Cpl. 553 Monaghan; Ptes. 3791 Gorman, 4449 Bradley, 3060 Nightingale, 3429 Macgraine, 3398 Duggan, 3669 Magee, 6093 McIntyre, 6228 McCarthy, 6042 Monaghan, 6048 Kinnon. MISSING: 6340 Lavery, 1671 Crumley, 3261 Finnegan. Civ. Surg. Willis.

RETIEF'S NEK, July 23-4.

Roy. Highrs.—2nd: WOUNDED: Maj. Willshire; Lieut. N. K. Smith; Ptes. 6640 Doble, 4589 Cummings, 6950 L.-Cpl. Veitch, 4530 Thomson, 6327 Brady, 5374 Sgt. Phillips, 7203 Cameron, 2837 Corie, 7075 Douglas, 5620 Ferguson, 4053 Golden, 7012 Smith. Vol. Co: 7608 McCulloch, 7596 Fraser, 7600 McKillop, 7657 Beveridge, 8258 Wilson, 8181 Duncan.

H.L.I.—1st: KILLED: 6803 Winning, 6520 Hunter, 4055 McDonald, 5962 Dunn, 6837 McKibbin. WOUNDED: 3521 Clr.-Sgt. Cameron, 3424 Sgt. Christie, 3574 Cpl. Bullerwell; Ptes. 6842 McGarry, 6695 Kinney, 2034 Porteous, 6684 L.-Cpl. McDonald, 6671 Campbell, 4313 Palmer, 3471 McGurk, 6781 Arnott, 7009 O'Neil, 6841 Walker, 3624 Ewing, 2954 McGee, 6433 Low, 6470 Armour, 3444 Fitzpatrick, 4253 Ball, 4123 Walker, 4130 Weir.

Seaforth Highrs.—WOUNDED: 2385 McAnlay, 6354 Bennet.

ROOIKRANZ, July 17 and 23.

Imp. Yeomanry.—3rd Co.: WOUNDED: 4384 Slater.

Brabant's Horse.—KILLED: 5141 Dirvin. WOUNDED: Andrew, 5023 Brazier, 7049 Johns, 3338 Jones. MISSING: Sgt. Hodgson; Cpl. Roberts; L.-Cpl. 9092 Wickham; Pte. Doyle, 9089 Glover, 9013 Hughes (last two wounded).

Border Horse.—WOUNDED: Tprs. Call, Gillick.

C.M.R.—MISSING AND WOUNDED: 3194 Hoforeman.

Nat. Border M.R.—MISSING AND WOUNDED: Morris.

Gren. Guards.—2nd: WOUNDED: 2348 Sullivan.

UITVAL'S NEK, July 11.

[Owing to the pressure of matter last week the list of casualties at Uitval's Nek on July 11 was perforce omitted at the last moment, and we now give it in continuation of news from South Africa.]

2nd Dragoons.—KILLED: 4089 Augarde. WOUNDED: Cpl. 3647 Nathan; Ptes. 4446 Baird, 4375 Allen, 3369 Fraser, 4200 McLure, 3849 Lewis, 2866 Adair, 3511 Currie, 4311 King, 4554 Sim, 3401 Downie, 4304 Hagan,

3873 Scudder, 4499 McNicholl, 4057 Kitchen, 3294 McCulloch. MISSING: Sgts. 2293 Oliver, 3084 Panther, 3122 Williamson, 3803 Coutts, 3660 Barron; Cpls. 3236 Phoenix, 3546 Forbes, 4225 Glenn, 4007 Chadwick, 4182 Stephen, 3444 Lyons; L.-Cpl. 4254 Smith; Tmp. 3886 Lidsy, 3515 Snow; Sh.-Sm. 4361 Rattray; Pts. 4056 Black, 4203 Boyle, 2115 M. Brown, 3705 C. Brown, 4489 Bell, 3727 Burnham, 3642 Bridger, 4425 Burnett, 3248 Beachers, 4527 Colvin, 3899 Currie, 3967 Dick, 3806 Elliott, 3674 Gibson, 4000 Guest, 4386 Hands, 3203 Humphreys, 3564 Humphreys, 3705 Hall, 3834 H. Hughes, 4306 P. Hughes, 3860 Harden, 4179 Judge, 3732 Kay, 4461 Kerr, 3693 Leaver, 3252 McDonald, 3713 McKenzie, 3115 McMillan, 3343 Morgan, 4343 Mundell, 3896 Martin, 3543 Mellin, 4093 Over, 4497 Quinn, 4484 Rankin, 4402 Roy, 4447 Scott, 4515 Swan, 3208 Stewart, 3073 Seongall, 4469 Taylor, 3965 Thompson, 4127 Tibble, 3516 Watson, 3901 Watters, 3952 Ward, 3931 White, 4034 Wight, 3670 Vile, 4062 Yeandle, 3579 Jones (late 4th D. G.), 3805 Goss (late 1st R. D.), 3886 Stevens, 3611 Strand (late 2nd D. G.).

R.H.A.—"O" Batt.: KILLED: 22442 Tavernor. WOUNDED: Actg.-Bombr. 62929 Baker; Gns. 77113 Emerton, 59822 Jordan, 26728 Emmerson, 55093 Hickinbottom, 70920 Lewis, 65891 Hurley, 74735 Byrne*, 81435 Card. MISSING: Lieut. Davies; Sgt. 98907 Hoggart; Cpl. 230 Crossley; Act.-Bombr. 8741 Prowley, 70158 Harrison; Sh. Sm. 56565 Bryant; Gns. 44760 Mann, 74834 Elks, 26656 Green, 74834 Golding, 72665 Pearcey, 71424 Francois, 96272 Byrne, 24959 Taylor, 45627 McLean, 42298 Clarkson, 79414 Sheard, 62267 Victor; Dvrs. 26646 Willis, 88540 Holdaway, 83326 Davis, 893 Bennett, 22193 McCallum, 27191 Gardiner, 87269 Parker, 76274 Dyson, 39406 Kent, 27138 Bedwell, 22377 Parsons, 33289 Potter, 9431 Thomas, 12923 Tyman, 12038 Shewing (last 3 A.S.C. att'd.).

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: KILLED: Lieut. Prichard; Sgt. 1550 Lamphier. 591 Hill, 748 Columbine, 2318 Elston, 2828 Clark, 2827 Hayward, 5250 Hickling, 1342 Graham, 2479 Barnard, 3844 Watt, 2526 Anderson, 3000 Minns, J. Tuck (? 2586 R. J. Tuck). WOUNDED: Maj. Herapath; Capt. Howley; Lieut. Rennie; Col.-Sgt. 2763 Wade; Cpls. 3547 Buckley, 2053 Pearce; L.-Cpl. 4156 Harris; Dmr. 4572 Sullivan; Ptes. 4290 Fisher*, 6545 Hannah, 4984 Wrightson, 4915 Naylor, 3775 Millard, 4195 Pugh, 2630 Waddington, 4989 Brunt, 3309 Radford, 5106 Lavcock, 4763 Sarson, 2409 Broadley, 4909 Harwood, 2203 Scrimshaw, 5142 Grooby, 3025 Ellis, 2492 Cogan, 2510 Rowell, 2565 Murray, 2782 Barton, 5220 Earnshaw. MISSING: Col.-Sgt. 1644 Nichols; Sgts. 1402 Lockwood, 3735 Green, 4477 Horwood; Cpls. 2189 Lilley, 1500 Sturman, 4174 Goulding; L.-Cpls. 2427 King, 3913 James, 2290 Fulworth, 5255 Parker, 2860 Broxham; Ptes. 4579 Bailey, 4885 Batchelor, 3771 Deane, 2709 McLean, 3649 Toon, 1069 Haylett, 4534 Blood, 632 Waters, 1670 Earle, 696 Thickens, 931 Marsh, 5269 Taylor, 4311 Jefferies, 3912 Griffin, 1014 Clarke, 3636 Sellars, 1204 Cox, 2752 Ong, 3343 Redford, 2320 Traves, 3725 Hunt, 5240 Parkinson, 3677 Turlington, 5208 Smith, 2345 Webster, 1673 Spellman, 751 Andrews, 3949 Alcock, 2689 Lunn, 2412 Pearson, 2563 Carty, 1100 Scott, 4696 Cook, 4941 Cheswick, 1998 Rouse, 5026 Thompson, 5144 Gilbert, 5226 English, 2196 Leake, 678 Denby, 3998 Tear, 3551 Green, 4133 Bridgman, 2699 Irvin, 2772 Rawling, 1134 Pepper, 2558 Bruce, 3522 Stringer, 5136 Page, 5292 Wilkinson, 4445 Little, 2330 White, 2403 Herbert, 2677 Chapman, 2125 Foster, 5108 Pohl, 3944 Pett, 2141 Taylor, 2414 Goldbury, 6126 Wharton, 1788 Rosling, 4086 Brown, 2908 Marsh, 1439 Pilkington, Hillyer, 2573 Todkill. PRISONERS: Col. Roberts (wounded); Lieut. Lyall (unwounded). Vol. Co.: KILLED: 6585 L.-Cpl. Baker. WOUNDED: 6606 Holmes, 6570 Spence. Mil. Reserve.—MISSING: 3773 Fawcett, 3903 Blacker, 3312 Bradley, Robinson, 3164 Davis, Kelly.

WILLOW GRANGE, July 23.

Imp. Yeo.—13th Co.: WOUNDED: 7458 Barkinshaw. 36th: WOUNDED: 7434 Frost. Scots Gds.—2nd: WOUNDED: 1781 L.-Cpl. Downey. Leinster Regt.—1st: WOUNDED: 2166 Connolly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

7th D.G.—4278 L.-Cpl. Maystone, 4159 Wyatt, missing, Derdepoort, July 11. 12th Lancers.—3640 Cpl. Ellison, 3200 Durban, reported missing, have rejoined, latter wounded. 19th Hussars.—3515 (?) Sgt.-Maj. Jardine, wounded prisoner, near Pretoria, July 18. 9th Lancers.—Roe, unwounded prisoner. Imp. Yeomanry.—Ptes. Suddmore, Sitt, Wilson. 13th Batn.: Capt. Vidler, Lieut. Grabowski. 16th: Maj. Jenkinson. 35th Co.: 4267 Scarlett. 37th: 4853 Green. 42nd: 5910 Lowe. Scouts: Sgt.-Maj. MacNeil, Cpl. Murphy, unwounded prisoners; all well. Brabant's Horse.—Sgt. Hodgson, L.-Cpl. 9092 Wickham, Tpr. Doyle have rejoined; Greener, unwounded prisoner. Kimberley Mtd. Corps.—KILLED: Scott. WOUNDED: Lieuts. Drew, Watson, Tpr. Roberts*, Potchefstroom, July 22; Humphries, killed, Mitzarab, July 19. Canadian Mtd. Inf.—54 Biddell, prisoner, Pretoria, July 19. 2nd: 66 Crawley, wounded, Pretoria, July 3. Bethune's Mtd. Inf.—983 Christie, wounded; 169 Darke, missing, near Platrand, July 18. W. Aust. Mtd. Inf.—5 Clare missing, Bethlehem, July 11. Imperial L.H.—843 Murray*, wounded, July 18, near Pretoria. Bushmen.—N.Z.: Major Lowe, wounded, Blakenkop, July 3; 146 L.-Cpl. Hall, wounded, Bethlehem, July 5. Queensland: 77 Duggan, killed, Hovensnek, July 15. W. Aust.: 96 Evans, 99 Ewins, 14 L.-Cpl. Hall, wounded, July 5, Bethlehem. S. Aust.: 193 Walker, 160 Richardson, 192 Wagstaff, wounded, Bethlehem, July 3. N.S.W.: Capt. Robinson, killed, Selous River, July 22; 439 Hayes, 255 Wise, prisoners, Rustenberg, July 21. Tasmanian Mtd. Inf.—51 Firth, wounded, Bethlehem, June 27.

Queensland Mtd. Inf.—202 Sgt. Maxwell, killed; 31 Gardiner, wounded, near Howan Kraal, July 17.

R.F.A.—2nd Batt.: 67235 Lusted, wounded, Ficksburg, July 23.

R.E.—Lieut. North, unwounded prisoner (no place); Lieut. Greig, wounded, Zinkerhosh, July 21. 17th Co.: 25144 Colter, missing, has rejoined. 42nd: 29470 Murray, July 3, place unknown. 1st Midd. Vols.: 6117 Sec.-Cpl. Webb, reported missing, has rejoined.

Cape Pioneer Rly. Regt.—Lieut. Stockett, reported missing, escaped, now Bloemfontein; 665 Hastings, prisoner, Honingspruit, July 21.

Royal Scots.—Capt. Molyneux-Seel, unwounded prisoner.

Roy. Lancaster Regt.—2nd: 1733 Williams, killed near Paardekop, July 16.

Roy. Fus.—Lieut. French Brewster, prisoner, Potchefstroom, July 20.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: 5220 Earnshaw, who as 5220 Earnshaw was reported dead from enteric, died from wounds, Nitral's Nek, July 11; 3547 Cpl. Buckley, died from wound, not from enteric as reported; Mil. Reservist. Dunn, missing, Pretoria, July 11.

Suffolk Regt.—1st: (?) 4019 Murratt, missing, Pretoria, July 19.

Cheshire Regt.—2nd: (2736?) Simmonds, reported missing, now reported died sickness, Bloemfontein, May 19.

Roy. Welsh Fus.—Lieut. Harris, prisoner, Potchefstroom, July 20.

K.O.S.B.—Mtd. Inf.: 3355 Thompson 4189 Gore, wounded, Bethlehem, July 20.

Gloucester Regt.—4059 Brown, prisoner, Nooitgedacht.

Worcester Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: Capt. Hobson, 3368 Brookes, wounded, Bethlehem, July 20.

D. of Cornwall's L.I.—Capt. Grant, unwounded prisoner. Border Regt.—1st: 5957 Thompson, missing, Rietfontein, July 12. Vol. Co.—7195 Hindson, missing, Witpoort, July 11.

S. Staff. Regt.—Green, unwounded prisoner, (no date or place). 1st. 2920 Cox, *wounded, Ficksburg, July 23.

Welsh Regt.—1st: 4784 Fowler, 2576 Joyce, wounded, Rensburgh Farm, July 6.

Roy. Highrs.—2272 McIntyre, 2332 Scott, unwounded prisoners.

Oxford L.I.—Capt. Hamilton, wounded, Bethlehem, July 21.

K.R.R.—3rd: 949 Bateman, killed near Leeuwspruit, July 19.

N. Staff Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: 3274 Pattison*, wounded near Springs, July 18.

Seaforth Highrs.—2nd: 2284 Cpl.-Sgt. Bremmer, 2458 Sgt. Johnstone, 731 L.-Sgt. Blackford, reported missing, have rejoined.

Cameron Highrs.—Capt. McLean, 3443 Edmunds, 3104 Cpl. Reynolds, wounded, Bethlehem, July 20.

Roy. Dublin Fus.—3231 Walton, 2961 Cpl.-Sgt. Cossy, 2853 O'Brien, 1143 Stanton, wounded, Zinkerbosdi, July 21.

A.S.C.—Capt. Master, unwounded prisoner.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.

6th D.G.—2959 Bowe, Pretoria, July 21.

7th D.G.—Capt. Church, wounds, Pretoria, July 19.

1st R.D.—4059 Watson, Newcastle, July 20.

2nd Drags.—4272 Bell, Bloemfontein, July 23.

3rd Huss.—288 Sgt. Champiton, Bloemfontein, July 23.

6th Drag.—495 Tyre (? disease), on Nubia, July 13.

9th Lancers.—3014 Sgt. Grattan, Apr. 27, 3886 Kerr, Apr. 26, 3428 Lacy, Apr. 24, from wounds (no place given).

19th Huss.—3532 Cpl. Godfrey (? disease), Standerton, July 16.

Imp. Yeomanry.—Base Co.: 13673 Cpl. Amos, phthisis, July 19. 10th Co.: 775 Clark, wounds, Bethlehem, June 23. 13th Batn.: (?) 1221 Morris, Kroonstad, July 8.

26th Co.: 5433 Fripp, Kroonstad, July 23. 28th: 14903 Croxton, Johannesburg, July 20. 47th: 14119 Mesham, typhoid, amt. train, Norvals Pont, Wynberg, July 17.

60th: 11080 McNally, nephritis, Trojan, July 19. 68th: 13317 Kelsey, Kimberley, July 24. 69th: 16488 Sneed, Pretoria, July 23. 72nd: 14567 Cpl. Galt, Cape Town, July 23.

Kitchener's Horse.—4048, Carville, pneumonia, Bloemfontein, July 21.

Bethune's M.I.—Sgt. Cock, May 28; Tpr. Cowry (? Cowie), June 6, both wounds, Vryheid.

Queensland M.I.—90 Parnell, pneumonia, Pretoria, July 21.

Roberts's Horse.—931 Qrmr.-Sgt. Lombarde, Pretoria, July 18; 4356 Goldleaf, Kroonstad, July 19.

Canadian Mtd. Inf.—2nd: 2489 Sgt. Wetmore, Bloemfontein, July 21; 186 Lett, Pretoria, July 21.

Brabant's Horse.—2nd: 1003 Brittle, Bethlehem, July 8; 5085 McCarthy, Deelfontein, July 18, both wounds.

Strathcona's Horse.—483, McNicholl, Newcastle, July 19.

S.A. Light Horse.—12127, Blake, Maritzburg, July 21.

R.H.A.—"I" Batt.: 81659 Robinson, wounds, Johannesburg, July 22. "M": 68160 Baker, Pretoria, July 18; 62410 Hatch, Heidelberg, July 20; 71102 Kenny, Pretoria, July 21.

R.F.A.—20th: 11295 Batt. Sgt.-Maj. Moore, pneumonia, Kroonstad, July 21. 21st: 95277 Bombr. Murray, Pine town, July 20. 73rd: 65800 Hughes, Ladysmith, July 19.

87th: 21878 Palmer, Bloemfontein, July 21. 95th: 93437 Sgt. Wood, Pretoria, July 23. Antrim Mil.: 3463 Lemmon, Cape Town, July 22. Amm. Park: 26612 Sh.-Sm. Tanner, Bloemfontein, July 19.

R.E.—Tele. Batn., 1st Div.: 23893 Davies, Kroonstad, July 22. 12th: 5861 Lawson, Pretoria, July 23. 38th: 2788 Pendrous, Wynberg, July 23; 26131 Cpl. De St. Croix, Senekal, July 24.

Gren. Gds.—2nd: 7223 Pounds, Deelfontein, July 24.

Coldstream Gds.—2nd: 418 Lazenby, pneumonia, Wolmarans Farm, July 19.

Scots Gds.—707 Barratt (? disease), Bloemfontein, June 17. 2nd: 97 Cross, Cape Town, July 23; 2294 Hullah, Senekal, July 23.

Roy. W. Surrey.—2nd: 4221 Hanley, pneumonia, Standerton, July 21.

Roy. Lancaster Regt.—2nd: 1773 Williams, wounds, Paarde Kop, July 18.

Northumberland Fus.—2nd: 3011 Williamson, gangrene, Springfontein, July 23.

Roy. Fus.—2nd: 5515 Penfold, wounds, Kroonstad, July 23.

Liverpool Regt.—1st: 7729 Hilston, tubercle, Standerton, July 15; 4549 Walker, pneumonia, Maritzburg, July 24; 3073 Winton, dysentery, Modderspruit, May 11. 2nd V.B.: Lieut. Kenyon (att'd. 1st. Batn. Liverpool), Newcastle, July 20.

E. Yorks Regt.—2nd: 4633 Matthews, July 18; 1808 Binks, June 23, both Senekal.

Bedford Regt.—2nd: 4214 Ball, Winburg, July 21.

Roy. Irish Regt.—3951 Fagan, Springfontein, July 20.

Yorks Regt.—1st: 5569 Webster, fever, Bloemfontein, June 19; (?) 3038 Dawson, Pretoria, July 1.

Roy. Scots Fus.—7807 L.-Cpl. McChesney, Krugersdorp, July 21.

Roy. Welsh Fus.—3076 Starkey, 2625 Lloyd, both Krugersdorp, July 18. 1st: 5910 Jones, 5213 Cpl. Hossy, both (? disease) Waterval Onder.

S. Wales Bdrds.—6424 Mosley, pneumonia, Canada, July 3; 5549 McCarthy, dysentery; 7234 O'Connell, pneumonia, both Hoopstad, July 20.

K.O.S.B.—1st: 6497 O'Brien, Pretoria, July 23.

Scottish Rifles.—2nd: 2423 Sedgwick, pneumonia, July 22. 4th: 432 May, Boshof, July 24.

Worcester Regt.—2nd: 3187 Williams, Bloemfontein, July 20; 6760 Knott, Senekal, July 24.

D. of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd: 3249 Harrold, Wynberg, July 23.

S. Staff. Regt.—1st: 3968 Edwards, July 18; 5278 Wynn, July 20, both Ficksburg.

Roy. Highrs.—7636 Bayne, 2872 McFarlane, both Bloemfontein, Apr. 27.

Oxford L.I.—1st: 3736 Horton, Kroonstad, July 22.

Essex Regt.—1st: 1718 Reynolds, Bloemfontein, July 18.

Loy. N. Lancs. Regt.—1st: 4786 Stanley, pneumonia, Krugersdorp, July 24; 3319 Thompson, Kroonstad, July 18; 3840 Lucey, gastric enteritis, Boshof, July 22.

Berks Regt.—2nd: 4398 Darling, Kroonstad, July 20.

Vol. Co.: 6814 Sgt. Stapley, Bloemfontein, July 19.

Roy. W. Kent Regt.—2nd: 2427 Malvern, gangrene, Ficksburg, July 13.

Shrops. L.I.—2nd: 2754 Floyd, nephritis, Johannesburg, July 19.

K.R.R.—1st: 3251 Burgess (? disease), Newcastle, July 21. 2nd: 8963 Colyer, July 21, 5210 Green, July 20, both pneumonia, Howick; 2010 Bridgfoot, 3148 Room, pneumonia, both Standerton, July 17.

Wilts Regt.—2nd: 3496 Hudson, pneumonia, Springfontein, July 20.

Manchester Regt.—6th: 6000 Gorman, pneumonia, at sea, July 13.

Durham L.I.—4772 Watson, Pretoria, July 21.

Seaforth Highrs.—2nd: 6211 Russell, pneumonia, July 23.

Cameron Highrs.—3934 Smith, Johannesburg, July 20.

Roy. Irish Fus.—2346 Sgt. Kingston, wounds, Oliphantsfontein, July 18; 4023 Cummins, Pretoria, July 19.

Connaught Rangers.—1832 Daly, Pretoria, July 20.

1st: 314 Monaghan, pneumonia, Pretoria, July 23.

Roy. Munster Fus.—1st: 4318 Shaughnessy, pneumonia, Kimberley; 2672 Cottrell, wounds, Bethlehem, July 8; 5852 Hogan, wounds, Kroonstad, July 23.

Roy. Dublin Fus.—6020 Hennessy, Bloemfontein, May 12. 2nd: 5881 Bds. Tooley, Heidelberg, July 18.

C.I.V.—79 Humprey, Greenpoint, July 24.

A.S.C.—9991 Crawley, pneumonia, Pretoria, July 23. 32nd: 13485 Desmond (? disease), Newcastle.

Mil. Med. S.C.—307, Brown, Estcourt, July 20.

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The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, July 24.

6th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. T. Morris to be Lieut., vice W. J. S. Rundle, a prisoner of war (July 4).
 12th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. A. H. Dunlop to be Lieut., vice Hon. J. D. Hamilton, deceased (May 23); 2nd Lieut. H. R. Milvain to be Lieut., vice G. C. de C. Wright, killed in action (June 12).
 15th Hussars.—Capt. J. Knowles is seconded for service on the Staff (March 29).
 19th Hussars.—Capt. H. G. S. Young to be Major, vice H. D. Fanshawe, transferred to 2nd Dragoon Guards; 2nd Lieut. A. W. Parsons to be Lieut., to complete establishment (June 23).
 Reserve Regt. of Hussars.—Capt. H. H. P. Dundas. Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (July 5).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieut.-Cols. (July 10).—H. C. Solater, vice W. E. Blewitt, removed on appointment to the Staff; C. N. Simpson, vice H. C. Solater, removed on appointment to the Staff; Capt. Walter V. J. C. Elwes is seconded for service on the Staff (Jan. 29); Lieut. E. O. Anderson (Victorian Local Military Forces), from 2nd Victorian Contingent Mounted Inf., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 23).

Candidates recommended by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Capt. C. A. Mortimore, from 3rd V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt., and C.I.V.; 2nd Lieut. F. G. G. Bailey, from Southern Nottingham Yeomanry Cavalry, and Corpl. I.Y.; Tpr. C. W. Alston, R. L. Baker, R. F. Ewart, A. St. John, and C. H. Smith, from I.Y.; Pte. C. F. MacLavery, from Vol. Co. Oxford L.I.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Capt. W. H. Mills is seconded for service on the Staff (May 28).

Candidate recommended by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, to be 2nd Lieut.:—Capt. J. L. Hampton-Lewis, from the Royal Anglesey Engrs. (Militia).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt. N. M. Hemming is placed on temp. half-pay on account of ill-health; Lieut. W. H. Beach to be Capt., vice N. M. Hemming.
 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—S. H. Cowan (July 21), C. Walton.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt.).—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—J. Engelbach, vice J. Hasler, seconded (April 6); H. A. B. Terman, vice R. F. Pearson, seconded (June 20).
 King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).—2nd Lieut. T. C. R. Higgins to be Lieut., vice R. E. K. Donajowski, promoted. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Qrmer. and Hon. Lieut. W. A. Evans is placed on retired pay.
 Norfolk Regt.—Capt. C. Ross is seconded for service on Staff (April 14). Lieuts. to be Capt.:—A. S. Campbell, vice C. Ross, seconded; F. de B. Bell, Adj., to complete establishment; G. E. Wilson, vice A. S. Campbell, seconded for service as Adj. of Vols. 2nd Lieut. B. M. Clifford to be Lieut., vice G. E. Wilson (April 14).
 Prince Albert's (Somerset L.I.).—Capt. W. P. Braithwaite, seconded for service on the Staff (Jan. 29); Lieut. V. F. A. Keith-Falconer (since killed in action) to be Capt., vice W. P. Braithwaite (Jan. 29). Promotion to rank of Capt. of Lieut. H. Fitz W. Hardman is antedated to Feb. 22, vice V. F. A. Keith-Falconer, killed in action. Promotion to rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieuts. H. G. B. Burgess-Short and J. S. N. Harrison are antedated to Jan. 29 and Feb. 22.
 East Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. M. Leatham, seconded for service on the Staff (April 10).
 Lancashire Fusiliers.—Supy. Capt. A. J. Mitchell to be Capt., on augmentation (June 30).
 Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Major A. F. Cooper, retired from the Service receiving a gratuity; Capt. A. P. G. Gough to be Major, vice A. F. Cooper; Lieut. A. Hay to be Capt., vice A. P. G. Gough; promotion to rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. F. C. A. Hurt is antedated to April 16, vice H. Rotherham, promoted.
 King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Capt. G. de W. Verner to be Major, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. L. Woolcombe, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay (June 9); promotion to rank of Capt. of Lieut. A. Blair is antedated to June 9, in succession to Major G. de W. Verner, Adj. of Vols.
 East Surrey Regt.—Promotions to rank of Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated:—L. Murray to Nov. 26, 1899, vice A. C. S. Barohard; N. E. Willoughby to Feb. 24, vice C. H. Hinton, killed in action.
 Hampshire Regt.—Capt. Henry J. A. Banks seconded for service on Staff (March 24).
 South Staffordshire Regt.—Lieut. A. T. Blackwood to be Capt., vice E. B. Grogan, killed in action (June 26).
 Dorsetshire Regt.—Restoration to establishment of Supy. Capt. O. P. S. Ingham is antedated to March 22, in succession to Major W. J. Bonus, who holds a Staff appointment; 2nd Lieut. E. S. Weldon to be Lieut., to complete establishment (Feb. 24).
 Welsh Regt.—Lieut. C. G. B. Smith seconded for service on Staff (March 2). Promotions to rank of Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated:—C. R. W. Allen to March 2, vice C. G. B. Smith; T. G. Mathias to March 21, vice H. J. B. Span, promoted; F. H. Romilly to April 26, vice F. H. Howe, promoted.
 Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.).—The restoration to the establishment of Supy. Capt. Patrick W.

Anderson is in succession to Major F. C. Shaw, appointed to the Staff, and not as previously stated. Promotions to the rank of Capt. of the undermentioned Lieuts. are antedated:—P. M. Dove to April 1, vice C. R. Crofton-Atkins, seconded; R. P. Sadler to May 18, vice W. B. Marshall, seconded; 2nd Lieut. C. J. L. Gilson to be Lieut., vice R. P. Sadler (May 18).

King's Own (Yorkshire L.I.).—Capt. Arthur G. Marable seconded for service on the Staff (May 21). Promotions to the rank of Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. are antedated:—H. C. Fernyhough to March 21, vice A. G. Marable; F. T. Thorold to April 1, to complete establishment.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.).—Capt. E. Vincent seconded for service on Staff (Feb. 19). Promotions to rank of Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. are antedated:—S. H. Shaw to Feb. 9, vice E. Vincent; E. Evans to Feb. 9; A. H. H. Wilson to Feb. 9; P. Hasler to Feb. 9; E. U. Bradbridge to Feb. 22, vice C. H. M. Kirkwood, promoted; A. Armstrong to Feb. 24, to complete establishment. Promotions to rank of Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated:—R. D. Marjoribanks to Feb. 9; H. M. Riggs to Feb. 9; H. B. Fisher to Feb. 22; R. M. T. Gillson to Feb. 24.

Manchester Regt.—Appointment of Qrmer. and Hon. Lieut. D. Walkley is antedated to March 1.

Highland Light Infantry.—Officers seconded for service on Staff:—Lieut. A. N. E. Brown (Feb. 12), Lieut. H. R. Bruce (Feb. 11). Promotions to rank of Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated:—C. T. Martin to Feb. 11, vice H. R. Bruce; W. H. E. Segrave, D.S.O., to Feb. 12, vice A. N. E. Brown; H. H. M. Harris, to Feb. 16, vice C. P. M. Craigie-Halkett, killed in action.

Prince of Wales's (North Stafford Regt.).—Capt. and Brevet-Major A. R. Hoskins seconded for service on Staff (April 13). Promotion to rank of Capt. of Lieut. E. V. Fox is antedated to April 13, vice Brevet-Major A. R. Hoskins.

Royal Irish Rifles.—Supy. Lieut. Adrian F. T. Hughes to be Lieut., vice H. A. Kennedy, promoted (April 16).

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. N. J. Drenin placed on retired pay (July 19).

West India Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—N. E. F. Safford, vice F. E. W. Butt, seconded for service in West Africa (June 19); S. H. Hingley, vice E. L. Cowie, seconded (June 19); C. P. Greig vice W. H. Hardyman, appointed Adj. (July 2). 2nd Lieut. C. W. Hill to be Lieut., vice E. H. Reeves, transferred to 5th Dragoon Guards.

Royal Home Counties Reserve Regt.—To be Capt.:—Capt. C. H. Morrice, Reserve of Officers (June 6); Capt. F. L. C. Thomas, Reserve of Officers (June 15); Capt. G. O. H. C. Gall, Reserve of Officers (July 10). Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. T. Jessop, retired pay, to be Qrmer. (April 30).

Royal Northern Reserve Regt.—Major J. C. Wardlaw, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (July 10).

Royal Rifles Reserve Regt.—Major E. A. Sandford, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (July 9).

Royal Lancashire Reserve Regt.—Capt. E. Malcolmson, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (June 14).

Army Service Corps.—Lewis M. S. Page, nominated by the authorities of a University, to be 2nd Lieut. (May 22). Candidates recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, to be 2nd Lieuts., to complete establishment:—Lieut. P. Croft from C.I.V. (and from 2nd Lieut. 20th Middlesex Vol. Rifle Corps); 2nd Lieut. G. F. Farquharson, from the Dorset Regt. 2nd Lieut. R. W. Courtney, from 4th Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt.; 2nd Lieut. E. F. Dillon, from 4th Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt.; Lieut. H. Roberts, from Duke of Edinburgh's Own Vol. Rifles; Troop Qrmer.-Sgt. W. D. Jones, from Col. Lumsden's Corps; Tpr. G. P. T. Dean, from Cape Mtd. Riflemen.

STAFF.

Temporary appointments:—Major J. H. Swanton, R.M.L.I., to be a Dist. Insp. of Musketry, vice Capt. H. P. de la Bère, Ryl. Scots Fusiliers, appointed temporarily D.A.A.G. (Nov. 27, 1899); Capt. R. P. Whately, Reserve of Officers, to be a Brigade Major (April 21).

Appointments to the Staff of the Lines of Communication made in South Africa are confirmed:—Capt. F. H. Macnamara, 5th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (April 5); Capt. H. K. Cavaye, Reserve of Officers, to be an Asst. Press Censor, graded as Staff Capt. (May 31); Capt. A. G. Marable, King's Own (Yorks L.I.), to be a D.A.A.G., Headquarters, Lines of Communication, vice Capt. A. W. Abercrombie, Connaught Rangers, who has vacated that appointment (June 1); Capt. W. H. Trevor, Buffs (East Kent Regt.), to be Asst. to Staff Officer for Prisoners of War, graded as Staff Capt. (June 13); Capt. H. N. G. Hinde, 4th Batn. Prince Albert's (Somerset L.I.), to be an Asst. Press Censor, graded as Staff Capt. (June 7).

Officers to be employed in the Remount Department, graded as D.A.A.G.s:—Major F. J. Ryder, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Capt. H. S. H. Prince Francis J. L. F. of Teck, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., 1st Dragoons (May 29).

Lieut. G. H. Riach, Royal Garrison Artillery, to be Railway Staff Officer, graded as a Staff Lieut. (June 7).

Qrmer. and Hon. Lieut. W. English, A.S.C., is graded as Staff Lieut. whilst Asst. to a Railway Staff Officer (April 1).

Officers graded as Staff Lieuts. whilst Assts. to the Director of Transport:—Qrmer. and Hon. Lieut. C. J. Guerin, A.S.C.; Qrmer. and Hon. Lieut. G. C. B. Salter, A.S.C. (April 1).

Army Pay Dept.—Lieut. R. A. Dobbin, East Lancashire Regt., is permanently appointed to Army Pay Department, with substantive rank of Capt. in Army (Aug. 26).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. G. G. Monck-Mason, R.G.A., to be Col. (July 16).

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. F. G. Berkeley placed on retired pay (July 21).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. E. H. Corse-Scott, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Vet.-Capt. T. W. W. Lewis, Army Vet. Dept., granted local rank of Vet.-Major whilst employed with the Egyptian Army.

Qrmer. and Hon. Lieut. J. C. Wilson, King's (Shropshire L.I.), granted hon. rank of Capt. (July 23).

MEMORANDA.

Militia Officers seconded for service with the West African Frontier Force:—

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Cork Artillery (S. Div.).—Lieut. A. Quain.
 Limerick City Artillery (S. Div.).—Lieut. H. H. Finch.
 Duke of Connaught's Own Sligo Artillery (S. Div.).—2nd Lieut. J. Bramley-Moore.
 Waterford Artillery (S. Div.).—2nd Lieut. J. Esmonde-White.
 Wicklow Artillery (S. Div.).—Capt. and Hon. Major W. H. Kinsey.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Submarine Miners.

Western Div.—2nd Lieut. G. M. Ponsonby.

INFANTRY.

6th Batn. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—2nd Lieut. W. H. Fowler.

5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. K. Luttmann-Johnson.

5th Batn. Worcester Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. E. D. Henderson.

3rd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. H. G. C. Perry-Ayscough.

6th Batn. Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).—Lieut. C. K. Sutherland.

Militia Officers seconded for service in West Africa:—

5th Batn. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—Major E. C. Weston (June 16).

3rd Batn. Essex Regt.—Capt. G. N. Sheffield (June 16).

Volunteer Officers borne as Supernumeraries whilst serving in the City of London I.V.:—

2nd V.B. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).—Capt. A. A. C. Selfe.

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster).—Capt. R. Carr.

21st Middlesex.—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry S. C. Byrne.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Fife Artillery (S. Div.).—Egbert L. T. Taylor to be 2nd Lieut. (July 12).

Duke of Connaught's Own Hampshire and Isle of Wight Artillery (S. Div.).—John W. Povah to be 2nd Lieut. (July 14).

Lancashire Artillery (S. Div.).—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. D. Harrison and R. H. Pershouse (July 16).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Royal Monmouthshire.—Supy. Capt. and Hon. Major A. Leatham to be Capt. on the establishment.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).—2nd Lieut. C. L. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell seconded for service with Line batn. in South Africa.

6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt. and to remain seconded: W. H. Browne, S. M. Castle, W. W. D. Hall, 2nd Lieut. J. D. Waley to be Lieut. and to remain seconded. 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.: J. C. Cartwright, H. Case, H. G. Lyell (July 14).

7th Batn. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.: F. B. Oldfield (July 11), H. C. Thompson (July 11).

4th Batn. Norfolk Regt.—K. U. Buxton to be 2nd Lieut. (July 11).

3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. T. L. Gaskell resigns his commission on account of ill-health.

4th Batn. Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.).—2nd Lieut. W. H. Chapman to be Lieut. and to remain seconded. 2nd Lieut. F. L. Lloyd to be Lieut. (July 10).

5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. J. F. E. Bowring to be Capt. (July 25); W. Higgin-Birket to be 2nd Lieut. (July 12).

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—Charles H. N. Nunn to be 2nd Lieut. (July 12).

3rd Batn. Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—Edward L. L. James to be Lieut. (July 14).

3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt.—Supy. Capt. C. H. N. Ringer to be Capt. on the establishment.

3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt.—F. G. Watson to be 2nd Lieut. (July 14).

3rd Batn. Prince of Wales's Vols. (South Lancashire Regt.).—The transfer of Capt. J. U. Alder from 1st Vol. Batn. Liverpool Regt., announced in the *London Gazette* of July 3, is cancelled at his own request.

4th Batn. Essex Regt.—Francis E. Werry to be 2nd Lieut. (July 16).

3rd Batn. King's Own (Yorkshire L.I.).—Philip A. R. Pritchard to be 2nd Lieut. (July 12).

4th Batn. King's (Shropshire L.I.).—2nd Lieut. V. A. Lambert is removed from Militia, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

6th Batn. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).—Roger F. C. King to be 2nd Lieut. (July 10).

7th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—William D. Barber to be 2nd Lieut. (July 11).

5th Batn. Manchester Regt.—David M. S. B. Watters to be 2nd Lieut. (June 20).

4th Batn. Highland L.I.—Lieut. J. G. Casson to be Capt. (July 9).

3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's).—Roderick C. Gooden-Chisholm is re-appointed Capt. (July 14).

6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Major M. C. E. Fortescue resigns his commission; 2nd Lieut. H. J. U. Wilkins to be Lieut. (July 14).

3rd Batn. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).—J. P. Whelan to be 2nd Lieut. (July 9).

3rd Batn. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—Sidney W. Cuthbert to be 2nd Lieut. (July 10).

3rd Batn. Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians).—The services of Lieut. V. D. Shortt are dispensed with.

3rd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Francis J. Reid to be 2nd Lieut. (July 11).

4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Sydney B. Pope to be 2nd Lieut. (July 12).

5th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—James S. M. Corrie to be 2nd Lieut. (July 17).

6th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. E. W. Purdon to be Lieut.-Col., and to command under para. 44 Militia Regulations (July 4).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Royal 1st Devon.—2nd Lieut. J. R. U., Lord Seaton, to be Lieut.

Hampshire (Carabinieri).—Hon. Frederick A. Baring to be 2nd Lieut. (July 14).

West Somerset.—Lieut.-Col. F. W. Forester resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of the regt. on retirement.

Royal Wiltshire.—2nd Lieut. R. C. C. Long resigns his commission; Eustace R. Cox to be 2nd Lieut. (July 11).

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Cheshire and Carnarvonshire.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. H. T. Brown, formerly commanding, is appointed to Hon. Colonels of corps.

1st Devonshire (W. Div. R.G.A.).—2nd Lieuts. resign their commissions:—A. A. MacKeith, R. H. Whiteway-Wilkinson.

2nd Kent.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—E. H. Eley, W. Bridges.

3rd Kent (R. Arsenal).—Capt. W. R. Young granted hon. rank of Major.

8th Lancashire.—2nd Lieuts. to be Capt.:—T. F. Southam, D. C. Pugh, W. Paul, H. S. Winter. 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. A. Rathbone, A. H. R. Scutham, F. E. Phillips, W. Rathbone, jun. Gerard H. C. Lowe to be 2nd Lieut.

9th Lancashire.—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Magee resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of the corps on retirement.

1st Warwickshire.—Lieut. A. E. Starkey to be Capt.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

2nd Lancashire (St. Helens).—Lieut. C. T. Brown to be Capt.

2nd Tower Hamlets ("East London").—Lieut. J. H. Greaves, from 2nd West Riding of Yorkshire R.E. (Vols.), to be Lieut.

RIFLE.

4th V.B. Royal Scots.—Kenneth Whitton to be 2nd Lieut.; John M. Milligan to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.)

7th V.B. Royal Scots.—2nd Lieut. W. J. Calder to be Lieut.

2nd V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Major H. H. Young resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn. on retirement.

4th V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. M. Drake, C. W. Jackson, A. P. West.

1st V.B. East Kent Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. A. Brackenbury is borne as supy. whilst serving with the Vol. Co. in South Africa.

3rd V.B. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—Oswald F. Turner to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. King's (Liverpool Regt.).—Capt. W. J. Rigg is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd V.B. Norfolk Regt.—Capt. T. P. Angell is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd V.B. Norfolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. J. Rolfe to be Lieut. To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Harry R. B. Wayman, Henry F. Steele, Havard N. Bridgwater.

2nd V.B. Lincolnshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. L. Griffith, B. C. Thompson.

1st (Exeter and S. Devon) V.B. Devonshire Regt.—Qrmer. J. W. Hosgood is granted the hon. rank of Capt.

4th V.B. Devonshire Regt.—Lieut. J. H. L. Brewer resigns his commission. To be 2nd Lieut.:—George G. Pearse (July 14).

1st (Hertfordshire) V.B. Bedfordshire Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major B. J. Gripper to be Major; Lieut. O. R. McMullen to be Capt.

2nd V.B. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Officers resign their commissions:—Lieut. G. Paterson, 2nd Lieut. W. J. G. Ogilvie.

5th V.B. Cheshire Regt.—William M. Ford to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. G. R. Mayes to be Capt. (July 14). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—T. T. Rouw, C. Morris (July 14).

2nd V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieut. W. H. Jones is borne as supy. whilst serving in South Africa.

5th V.B. South Wales Borderers.—2nd Lieut. G. W. H. Wakefield to be Capt. (July 12).

2nd V.B. Worcester Regt.—Officers resign their commissions:—Capt. V. G. Milward, 2nd Lieut. T. M. Remington.

1st V.B. East Lancashire Regt.—Surg.-Lieut. A. Little, M.B., resigns his commission.

2nd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. Muir to be Capt. on increase of establishment.

3rd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. E. H. Jarvis to be Capt. and to remain seconded; Lieut. G. S. Simpson to be Capt.

4th V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. L. D. Chambers to be Capt. 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. L. Field, F. E. W. Tapson.

2nd (Westmoreland) V.B. the Border Regt.—Geoffrey St. J. Hibbert to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Cinque Ports.—Ralph V. Crake to be 2nd Lieut. (July 12).

2nd V.B. S. Staffordshire Regt.—John N. Burns to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Prince of Wales's Vols. (S. Lancashire Regt.).—Capt. E. L. Fletcher resigns his commission. 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. Smith (July 10); E. G. Medley (July 11). 2nd Lieut. C. F. Cary to be Lieut. and to remain supy. (July 11). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—E. F. Willcocks, C. P. Gough, H. G. Roberts, C. L. Williamson (July 11).

2nd V.B. Prince of Wales's Vols. (S. Lancashire Regt.).—Lieut. J. Robertson resigns his commission.

1st (Pembroke) V.B. Welsh Regt.—John Francis, jun., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Oxfordshire L.I.—Capt. J. A. Rigge resigns his commission; Qrmer. B. V. Darbshire, from 1st V.B., to be 2nd Lieut. (July 10).

1st V.B. Essex Regt.—Capt. G. V. Wills resigns his commission; John W. Tyler to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.)

2nd V.B. Essex Regt.—Lieut. E. Ingold, from 2nd V.B. Suffolk Regt., to be Capt.; Surg.-Capt. S. A. Mugford resigns his commission.

1st Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood).—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—E. G. Moore, F. J. Ashworth, A. J. A. Butler.

2nd Lieut. C. C. D. Butler to be Lieut. To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Noel P. Woodward, Frank Rayner.

2nd V.B. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).—Lieut.-Col. H. Bott is granted hon. rank of Col.

3rd V.B. Manchester Regt.—Roger Gartside to be 2nd Lieut.

9th Lanarkshire.—Lieut. F. C. MacIvor to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. J. Gray to be Lieut.

3rd (Morayshire) V.B. Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's).—Lieut. W. C. Reid to be Capt. and to remain supy.; Lieut. J. G. Smith to be Capt.

5th V.B. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—Austin Mackenzie, formerly Lieut. 3rd Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be Capt. (July 12).

15th Middlesex.—Capt. J. G. Varrall is granted the hon. rank of Major.

24th Middlesex.—2nd Lieut. T. G. Lumley-Smith resigns his commission.

1st Tower Hamlets.—2nd Lieuts. resign their commissions:—P. Whiteway, F. H. Trapp. 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—L. Cohen, A. E. B. Hovelt, L. J. Stephenson.

2nd Tower Hamlets.—Capt. G. E. C. Clark is appointed Instr. of Musketry (July 14); C. B. Creasy to be 2nd Lieut.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Glasgow Companies.—Surg.-Capt. G. T. Beatson, M.D., to be Surg.-Major, and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations.

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date July 25.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, July 27.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. A. C. M. Finlay, from 3rd Batn. Highland L.I., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. P. N. Kent, promoted.

5th Dragoon Guards.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Corpl Charles G. Mills, from New South Wales Mounted Inf., on augmentation (May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 28); Capt. J. S. D. Gage, from 3rd Batn. Royal West Kent Regt., vice B. H. Kinnear, deceased.

6th Dragoon Guards.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Corpl Hedley J. Kirkpatrick, from 1st Australian Horse, on augmentation (May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 28); Bertram Armytage, recommended by Governor of Victoria, in succession to Lieut. O. L. Francis, promoted (July 18, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 28).

Reserve Regt. of Lancers.—Frederic C. Theobald, late Capt. West Riding Regt., to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (June 27).

Imperial Yeomanry.—Sergt.-Major James Searle to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (July 15).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Gentlemen, nominated by Authorities of Universities and Colleges, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—John L. Mowbray, John V. Sanderson, Henry B. C. Arthur.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Capt. G. C. Merrick seconded for service with West African Frontier Force (June 27).
Oliver C. C. Nicholls (Univ. Cand.), to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Engineers.—Lieuts. to be Capt. under provisions of Article 30, Royal Warrant May 30, 1899.—E. G. Farquharson, A. F. Cumberlege (July 27). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—P. H. Kealy, L. A. Sherrard (July 27), P. S. Watkins (July 29).

Coldstream Guards.—Capt. J. T. Sterling to be Major, on augmentation; Lieut. Hon. C. Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby to be Capt., vice J. T. Sterling; 2nd Lieut. G. B. S. Follett to be Lieut., vice Hon. C. Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby (July 10).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—Lieut. O. C. Borrett seconded for special service in South Africa (June 23); Lieut. J. E. Mackay, from 4th Batn., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. R. E. K. Donajowski, promoted (April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 28).

Royal Fusiliers.—Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. V. F. Townshend, C.B., D.S.O., from I.S.C., to be Major, on augmentation.

Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut. Hon. H. R. T. G. Fitzmaurice-Deane-Morgan, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., vice A. C. S. Fletcher, deceased.

Worcester Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—G. B. Breeding, on augmentation; F. J. E. Hodder, vice G. R. A. De B. Rose, on augmentation.

East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. Kenneth D. Mackenzie, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. H. Maclear, promoted (April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 28).

South Stafford Regt.—Lieut. Percy R. C. Commings, from Royal West Surrey Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., vice G. L. D. Brancker, killed in action.

South Lancashire Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. B. Ritchie to be Lieut., vice M. C. A. Green, promoted (April 1).

Derbyshire Regt.—Officers to be 2nd Lieuts. (April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 28):—2nd Lieut. G. Mayall, from 4th Batn. Cheshire Regt., in succession to Lieut. B. F. Burnett Hitchcock, seconded; 2nd Lieut. H. L. Napier, from 4th Batn., in succession to Lieut. R. P. Sadler, promoted.

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Royal Berkshire Regt.—Capt. W. Clegg seconded for service on Staff (Dec. 26, 1899).

Manchester Regt.—Lance-Serjt. G. P. Wymer, from Northumberland Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. G. Sharp, promoted.

North Stafford Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. P. L. Heyworth, from 3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers, to be 2nd Lieut., vice E. E. W. Conant, resigned (April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 28).

Gordon Highlanders.—Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa:—Capt. W. O. Durcan, 1st V.B.; Lieut. A. W. Robertson, 3rd V.B.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Capt. H. A. Coddington seconded for service on Staff, and not as previously stated.

West India Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. J. Burdett from Liverpool Regt. to be 2nd Lieut., vice H. J. Birkbeck, removed from the Army.

Royal Northern Reserve Regt.—Brevet-Col. R. H. Oxley, Lieut.-Col. Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut.-Col. (June 2); Major H. Midwood, from Royal Scottish Reserve Regt., to be Major.

Royal Lancashire Reserve Regt.—Appointment as Lieut.-Col. of Lieut.-Col. A. B. Horsburgh, Reserve of Officers, antedated to June 9; appointment as Capt. of Capt. T. E. Burke, Reserve of Officers, antedated to June 9; Capt. and Hon. Major M. S. M. Dennis, late 5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt. to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt.—Hon. Col. G. G. Gordon, C.B., C.V.O., 3rd Batn. Royal Scots, to be Lieut.-Col., with temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Army (June 1).

Royal Eastern Reserve Regt.—Major A. Cotes, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (July 16); Capt. W. H. Scales, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (July 13).

STAFF.

Appointments made to Staff of Ashanti Field Force (July 8):—Major F. T. Henstock, West India Regt., to be A.A.G. as Chief Staff Officer.

To be D.A.A.G.'s:—Lieut. (local Capt.) R. S. McClintock, R.E.; Capt. J. H. E. Holford, 7th Hussars; Capt. and Brevet Major (temp. Lieut. Col.) T. L. N. Morland, King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Officer Commanding Lines of Communication; Capt. B. A. Wright, Manchester Regt., to be Staff Officer, Lines of Communication.

Indian Staff Corps.—Majors granted temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army:—G. H. J. Moore (June 29, 1899); F. H. R. Drummond, C.I.E. (Feb. 8); W. S. Marshall (April 1); Capt. G. B. Hodson granted temp. rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Commandant or Second-in-Command, Indian Army (March 27).

Unattached List.—Gentlemen Cadets, from Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieuts., with a view to appointment to I.S.C.:—Geoffrey L. Blair, Arthur K. Norris, Alan M. Brown, George F. W. Anson, Francis F. Hodgson, Cecil E. Hunt, Alan Latham (Queen's India Cadet), John F. C. Carter (Queen's Cadet), George B.

A. Bind, Gunning C. C. Clarke, Roderick W. Macdonald, Robert A. H. Robertson, Arthur W. White, James C. Hathornthwaite, Shafte Phillips, Alexander F. Harper, Francis T. P. Ebdon, Cecil H. Tyrrell, Mountford H. L. Morgan, Robert S. Cooke (Queen's India Cadet), George Airy, Beauchamp O. Duff (Hon. Queen's India Cadet), Thomas B. Traill, George D. S. Le Mesurier (Queen's India Cadet), John H. Wilson (Queen's India Cadet), Percy Ashfield (Queen's India Cadet), Victor V. V. Sandiford, Dudley M. Patrickson, Godfrey Pearse (Queen's India Cadet), Victor Coates (Queen's India Cadet), Bruce Turnbull (Hon. Queen's India Cadet), William Marshall, George D. Ogilvie, William B. B. Stacey, Colin W. J. Smith, Cyril B. Gannon, William A. MacD. Garstin (Queen's India Cadet), Charles P. Graham, Denys H. Vanrenen, John H. De W. Caruthers (Queen's India Cadet), Donald M. Field, Alexander D. Reid, Leland G. Crosthwait, Horace J. Goad, Cuthbert C. Cunningham, Frederick M. Bailey, Murray S. Hewett (Queen's India Cadet), Alan C. L. Wood, Arthur L. Wilford (Queen's Cadet), Ralph M. Brind (Queen's India Cadet).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. (local Col.) J. Willecocks, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commandant West African Frontier Force, in command of expedition to Ashanti, to be Col., in recognition of his services in connection with relief of Coomassie (July 15).

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. F. T. Lloyd, C.B., R.A., Governor and Commandant, R.M.A., Woolwich, placed on retired pay, but is retained in his appointment under Article 104, Royal Warrant May 30, 1899.

Col. R. H. O'Grady Haly, C.B., D.S.O., retired pay, granted local rank of Major-Gen. whilst commanding Militia in Dominion of Canada (July 19).

Major T. J. W. Prendergast, R.E., granted local rank of Col. whilst employed at Wei-Hai-Wei (July 9).

Lieut.-Col. H. C. Solater from R.A., continued in appointment of A.A.G. for R.A., South African Field Force (July 10).

Officers granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving in South Africa (April 28):—

Capt. T. V. P. McCammon, 5th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.

Capt. W. F. C. Garstin, 6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles. Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving in South Africa:—

Lieut. J. H. Prior, Plymouth Div., Submarine Miners, R.E. (Jan. 11).

Lieut. S. O. Rowan-Hamilton, 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles (Feb. 14).

Lieut. L. W. M. Lloyd, 4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt. (March 7).

Lieut. E. J. Samuel, 3rd Batn. Gloucester Regt. (March 14).

Lieut. C. E. Middleton-Stewart, 6th Batn. Manchester Regt. (March 16).

Capt. J. R. Shaw, 4th Batn. Durham L.I. (April 26). Capt. J. Norman, 3rd Batn. Border Regt. (April 26).

Capt. H. E. Earl of Kingston, 5th Batn. Connaught Rangers (April 28).

Lieut. L. G. de R. Barclay, 4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles (April 28).

Lieut. R. W. Woodmass, 3rd Batn. Bedford Regt. (June 11).

Officers granted temp. rank of 2nd Lieut. in Army whilst serving in South Africa:—

2nd Lieut. H. H. Witherington, 5th Batn. Liverpool Regt. (June 6).

2nd Lieut. E. A. L. Nickerson, 3rd Batn. Derbyshire Regt. (June 8).

Reserve of Officers.—Frederick C. Woollett, late Lieut., 6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut.

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date July 28.]

ORDERS have been given at Aldershot that all convalescents arriving there for duty are to be medically examined before being allowed to do any military work.

RIFLE CLUBS.—Lieut.-Col. A. P. Humphry, a member of the Council of the National Rifle Association, has reported to that body upon his recent examination of rifle clubs and ranges in Switzerland. The great advantages of the Swiss Clubs, which have a close connection with the military system of the country, he states to be—recognition for the purposes of the military regulation rifle practice; the supply of Government ammunition below cost price; the possession by the men of Government rifles in their own homes; the small expense at which ranges can be made and worked; the custom of shooting on Sundays, when men are free from work; and the great popularity of rifle shooting and belief in its value for national defence, and (partly as a consequence) freedom from the competition of athletic sports of other kinds. The following among other advantages are stated to facilitate obtaining ranges:—Obligation on the part of the public to provide ground; absence of insistence on an ideal standard of safety to the public; and the non-requirement of long ranges. If the Rifle Club movement is to be made a success in England the Government will, of course, follow Switzerland's example, otherwise the attempt can only result in disaster.

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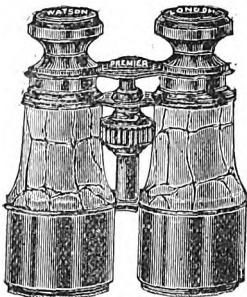
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The Baby.

(From Tuesday Evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, July 19.
Royal Marine Artillery.—Lieut. R. O. Paterson to be Capt., vice Whiffin, deceased (June 29).

ADMIRALTY, July 20.
In accordance with Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Capt. Hon. F. C. P. Vereker has been placed on retired list of his rank, at his own request (July 19).

ADMIRALTY, July 21.
Sub-Lieuts. T. L. Goldie, J. F. H. Cole, G. L. Massey, A. C. Goolden, and C. E. Cundall promoted to Lieuts. (July 15).

ADMIRALTY, July 23.
Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. C. S. Westerton promoted to Lieut. (July 17).

(From Friday evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, July 24.
Inspns. of Machinery W. J. Carter and G. H. Weeks promoted to Chief Inspns. of Machinery (April 1).

ADMIRALTY, July 25.
Royal Naval Reserve.—Acting Sub-Lieut. F. J. Ireland confirmed as Sub-Lieut., with seniority of Sept. 29, 1898.

ADMIRALTY, July 26.
In accordance with Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Capt. G. R. Lindley, C.B., has been placed on retired list of his rank, at his own request (July 24).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, July 20.
Fleet-Surgeon.—S. W. Vasey to Centurion, (July 20).
Staff-Surgeon.—J. McC. Martin, D.S.O., to Barfield (July 20).

Gunner.—G. E. Ford (Actg.) to Pembroke for Rattler (undated).

ADMIRALTY, July 21.
Lieutenants.—J. H. H. Cole to Speedy; J. L. Massey to Crescent for Qual; A. C. Goolden to Esk; T. L. Goldie to Andromeda, temp.; C. E. Cundall to Empress of India, temp., all reappointed on promotion (July 15).
Engineer.—A. E. Straw to Flirt, lent (undated).

ADMIRALTY, June 24.
Commanders.—A. T. Taylor to Hebe, in command; G. P. N. Hope to President for service at Admiralty; F. C. Learmonth to Research, addl., all reappointed on promotion (June 30).

ADMIRALTY, July 25.
Captain.—R. H. Peirse to Barracouta, reappointed on promotion (June 30).
Lieutenants.—H. C. Carr to Sandpiper; H. D. R. Watson to Woodcock (appointments extended for a year from Sept. 3).

ADMIRALTY, July 26.
Captain.—C. W. P. Allen to President, addl., as divisional transport officer, Thames District (June 19).

THE War Office is calling for the names of Volunteer subaltern officers who are willing to accept duty with Royal Reserve regiments.

IMPERIAL WAR FUND.—We regret to learn that all grants to Widows and Orphans by the Imperial War Fund are now compulsorily suspended for want of funds. Five hundred widows have received grants of £10 each, and £1 for each child, and the names of 700 more are registered. These latter cannot now be dealt with by the Imperial War Fund, which is, however, prepared to administer any funds entrusted to it. The Imperial War Fund has paid out over £8,000 in grants to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of men who have lost their lives in South Africa. It has received £5,000 from various sources, but has been compelled to sell out £3,000 of its original small capital stock of £4,681. This fund is admirably administered, and too much credit cannot be given to Lieut.-Col. Tully as indefatigable hon. secretary.

GRATUITY ON DISCHARGE.—An ex-soldier specially re-enlisted under Army Order 48 of 1900 will be entitled to the gratuity of £10 when discharged under these circumstances:—On the termination of his engagement; or on account of his services being no longer required; or through medical unfitness not attributable to his own misconduct. Soldiers discharged for the benefit of the public service, or as not likely to become efficient soldiers, or as unfitted for the duties of the corps, or through medical unfitness due to causes within their own control, will receive

such proportion of the gratuity as corresponds to the number of completed calendar months' service since re-enlistment. A soldier discharged directly on account of misconduct is not entitled to any portion of the gratuity. In the event of a soldier's death before discharge, the gratuity, which would have been issuable to him on termination of engagement, will be credited to his estate.

DECEASED SOLDIERS.—It has been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief that in several instances relatives of soldiers whose deaths have not been notified by telegram have applied to officers in charge of attestations for verification of a death report received by post, and have been informed incorrectly that the rumour of the soldier's death is untrue. It is pointed out that it is inevitable that there should be some cases in which casualties are omitted from the telegraphed lists, and that it must not be assumed that non-receipt of telegraphed notification is proof of the incorrectness of a rumour. In all such cases it should be sufficient to inform inquirers that no corroboration of the report or rumour has been received; and officers must avoid committing themselves to an answer which, if subsequently found to be incorrect, is calculated to cause additional pain to the inquirers.

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OLIVER—PEEL.—On the 12th July, at St. Mary's, New Plymouth, New Zealand, Thomas Langford Oliver, of the Mimi, Waitangi, eldest son of Commander Thomas W. Oliver, R.N., of Bursledon, Southampton, to Anne, daughter of the late Rev. F. W. Peel, Rector of Burghwallis, and Great Niece of the late Sir Robert Peel.

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NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant
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demands upon or against the estate of Charles
Coningham, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in Her
Majesty's Worcester Regiment, deceased (who
died on the 12th day of February, 1900, and whose
Will was proved by Mrs. Anna Maria Frances
Stoney, of the Vicarage, Waltham Cross, in the
County of Hertford, Clerk in Holy Orders, the
Sole Executrix therein named on the 6th day of
June, 1900, in the Principal Registry of the
Probate Division of the High Court of Justice)
are hereby required to send in the particulars
of their debts or claims to the said Executrix at
the Offices of the undersigned, her solicitors, on
or before the 29th day of September, 1900.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that after
that day the said Executrix will proceed to dis-
tribute the assets of the said Charles Coningham,
deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto,
having regard only to the claims of which she
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PROGRESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE most striking event of the last few weeks, and unquestionably one of the most important, has been the offer of unconditional surrender by the Free State General Prinsloo to Sir Archibald Hunter. To be sure the facts, as first made known, have had to be considerably toned down, but there is no doubt that this handing in of arms by the Free States Commander marks a decided change for the better in the situation as a whole. There have been for some time past reports of dissension in the enemy's ranks and the dissatisfaction is not likely to be lessened as the Boers learn, as they must sooner or later, with what a deluge of misrepresentation they have been kept together. Once let the truth become known and faith in the late Presidents will be entirely lost. The end will then soon come. There is no worse policy for the leaders of undisciplined troops like these brave Dutch farmers to play than that of misleading information as to the true position of affairs. Yet it is to be feared that credulity has been played on to an enormous extent for some time past by the ex-Presidents, who are certain now the truth is known to suffer for their sins. The operations leading up to General Prinsloo's surrender have been marked throughout by unremitting care, patience, and perseverance. They were skilfully conceived and most gallantly carried out. The enemy when brought to bay made a vigorous and courageous stand, disputing the ground held by the converging columns with

great determination. Lord Roberts, in a telegram from Pretoria on Sunday, gave some interesting particulars of the events that immediately preceded this partial collapse of the Free Staters. On the 27th ult. the occupation of Fouriesburg by General Hunter was reported. Mr. Steyn had for a long time successfully defied Generals Rundle and Brabant from this central retreat among the mountains south of Bethlehem, and its possession by the British was of first moment, so far as the campaign in the east of the Orange River Colony was concerned, especially as Sir Leslie Rundle had already driven the enemy from Commando Nek, the chief exit to the south. On the 26th ult., General Macdonald's Highland Brigade fought during the entire day in the Bethlehem Hills, and only succeeded as night fell in closing Naauwport Nek against the escape to the east of the Boer waggon train. Twice on Sunday was General Hunter's advance checked by the enemy, who defended with desperation two of the northern passes, which were cleared and taken at length by the 2nd Batn. Scots Guards, 1st Batn. Royal Irish Regiment, 2nd Batn. Wiltshire Regiment, and 1st Batn. Leinster Regiment. With the effectual closing of the passes leading from the Brandwater Basin the Boer general, finding escape impossible, was doubtless only too ready to negotiate terms of surrender. We believe we can now look forward to the early occupation of Harrisburg and Vrede, the last remaining towns of the former Free State still in the enemy's hands, and for intercommunication between the Orange River Colony and Natal through the Drakenberg. Sir Archibald Hunter's brigades will then be free to take part in the subjugation of Christian De Wet, while to Sir Leslie Rundle and General Brabant it may fall to complete the excellent work they have been doing on the Basuto border since their advance to the relief of Wepener in the early days of April by a continuance of their progress round the east of the Orange River Colony until Harrismith and Vrede are in their possession.

From a Lorenzo Marques telegram of the 27th we learned that Lord Roberts was in possession of Middleburg on the previous day, the enemy being in full retreat on Machadodorp. So far as we know the force under Louis Botha, which is opposed to that of the Commander-in-Chief, does not exceed a few thousand men, and as no serious stand is now being made by the Boer commander, a continuance of hostilities might well be pronounced farcical, were it not that the leaders of the Boers still affect to believe in the possibility of intervention in favour of their cause. This information was confirmed by Lord Roberts himself in a telegram on Saturday from Pretoria, whither he had returned from the front. The advance from Eerste-Fabriken to Middleburg was as rapid and brilliant, though less stoutly opposed, as his previous great forward movements since he entered the Orange Free State. The distance, about eighty miles,

was traversed in four days, a rate of progress very creditable indeed for infantry, especially as it was maintained in the face of very inclement weather, entailing severe hardships on the force. The return of Lord Roberts to Pretoria may have been due to the apparent lack of seriousness in Botha's resistance, and to the unsettled condition of the districts west of Pretoria. General French is reported to have occupied Pan Station, ten miles to the east of Middleburg, his cavalry and mounted infantry, together with General Pole-Carew's Division of infantry, being apparently deemed sufficient to cope with the retreating Boer force. This view, moreover, is supported by the return to Pretoria of General Ian Hamilton, who has brought back his column, notwithstanding the rough time they have had, looking "very fit and workmanlike." Machadodorp, supposed to be the next objective in the east, is fifty miles from Middleburg, and whether the advance will now be pushed home without intermission or a temporary halt be made, must depend on the efficiency of the arrangements for keeping open the communications.

Meanwhile the Commander-in-Chief, from his more central headquarters at the capital, will doubtless take immediate steps for the complete and final suppression of the commandoes infesting the difficult country in the Megaliesberg Hills between Pretoria and Rustenburg, where General Baden-Powell is said to be practically invested, and even still further to the west as far as Zeerust, now threatened, according to report, by a small commando, composed, there is reason to believe, of forsworn burghers. The total of the militant burghers now in the Transvaal is not great, but split up into guerilla bands they are capable of causing an indefinite amount of annoyance, and even of neutralising the operations of much larger bodies of less mobile troops. General Botha's total force, widely scattered, is not supposed to exceed 6,000 men. Delarey is credited with 1,500 near Rustenburg, and Grobler with 500 in the bush veldt, north of the capital and the eastern railway. A Laffan's telegram of the 27th stated that a column under Colonel Hickman, proceeding apparently towards Rustenburg, found the enemy in force on the Crocodile River. Some skirmishing took place, but the British were not in sufficient strength to push the attack. Presumably more than one strong commando is at large between the Megaliesberg Hills and Potchefstroom, as Lord Methuen was engaged during the greater part of Sunday when on the march to Frederickstad en route to Potchefstroom. General Smith-Dorrien had a bout with the enemy on Tuesday, of which particulars were given in a despatch from Lord Roberts issued from the War Office yesterday. Of this action details appear elsewhere.

The rapidity of Louis Botha's flight before the British columns, and the comparative smallness of his force, give to his movements the character of a ruse to draw Lord Roberts from his base of

supply, and lay bare his line of communications to predatory attacks from the northern veldt, where scattered parties of the enemy are known to be in hiding. The astute Boer general may have hoped also to give the attack on Rustenburg an indirect support by preventing its relief with an adequate force. The capture of Rustenburg, with General Baden-Powell in command of its garrison, would, even at this eleventh hour of the war, be deemed an achievement atoning for many past failures. It is satisfactory to learn that De Wet with his flying commando captured one train only between Kroonstad and the Vaal. The date of this feat was the 21st ult., and the actual loss to the British in prisoners was two officers and 100 men of the 1st Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The new centre of disturbance formed by this bold and resourceful commander, who has been localised by report in an entrenched position near Reitzburg, a few miles south of the Vaal, must now be taken in hand and destroyed. With Generals Broadwood and Little holding him from the south, reinforced possibly by Sir Archibald Hunter, while Lord Methuen on the north of the Vaal menaces his rear, Christian De Wet should be at last effectually surrounded and brought to bay, with neither chance of further escape, nor valid excuse left him for longer delaying his unconditional surrender. The Pretoria-Natal railway, though now open to through traffic to Durban, is still subject to the attacks of guerilla bands. Lord Roberts has reported that during the night of the 26th the post at Vlaklaagte Station, fifteen miles west of Standerton, was twice attacked, but the enemy were successfully repulsed without having effected any damage. The attempts still made to wreck Sir Redvers Buller's line have compelled him to divide his strong force into many detachments, and this no doubt prevented him from giving to Lord Roberts a more effective co-operation during the advance on Middleburg. They will also explain General Clery's sudden return to Greylingstad, after marching eighteen miles north to Groot Spruit in support, apparently, of Lord Roberts's right flank. On the whole, we have reason to be satisfied. A study of the map will show how important the positions are which our troops hold. The present condition of guerilla warfare cannot last long, if only the public at home can be satisfied to wait patiently. Lord Roberts has placed his pieces with masterly judgment, and the least he can hope for, after all he has done, is the confidence of his fellow-countrymen in the last act of the drama, in which he has sustained the principal part so ably.

THE ALLIES IN CHINA.

THE reference of the leading journal to the divided command of the allied armies in the Crimea was not well inspired. "Very important joint operations, as, for example, in the Crimea," says our contemporary, "have been carried out successfully without any commander-in-chief, and there is no reason why they should not be so conducted" in China. Anyone at all acquainted with the facts of the case in 1854-5 would shudder at the notion of a Raglan-St. Arnaud combination on an enlarged scale being applied to the armies of the Great Powers in conducting what Mr. Gladstone would have termed "warlike operations" against the Chinese armies. A dip into Kinglake will open the eyes of those who do not know to the infinite dangers and disadvantages of dual commands. St. Arnaud, if one believes Kinglake, made an attempt to get the command of the English army from Lord Raglan before they left Turkey, and at the Alma, according to the same authority, Lord Raglan

deliberately led St. Arnaud to believe that he would act in accordance with St. Arnaud's plan for the attack on the Russians, when he never intended to pay the least attention to it; indeed, after the battle was won, the all but fatal difference between the two generals as to the pursuit of the defeated Russians led to the three days' halt which saved Sebastopol, to the flank march, to Inkerman, Balaklava, the Tchernaya, the trenches, the assaults, and the fall of the south side on September 8, 1855—concerning each of which, and on many occasions besides, divided counsels entailed cruel losses of time and men. *Quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi*. When French and English generals led an allied army to Peking, there was by no means cordial co-operation between them. To send six little armies—British, French, Russian, German, Japanese, American, with Italian and Austrian contingents—out into the Flowery Kingdom, each under an independent commander, to advance on Peking, seems most ill-advised. As an imitation of Chinese methods there might be some excuse for it, but the fact of the existence of the difficulty about the chief command reveals a rift in the lute. The Concert is disturbed by discordant notes, which will be heard with great pleasure by Li Hung Chang and the Peking officials and their creatures, who have been counting on such discords. There is no supreme direction over the generals as there was when Baron Gros and Lord Elgin represented France and England in 1860. The Ambassadors are prisoners—not dictators or negotiators—and if they fall into the hands of the Chinese there can be no doubt that they will be used by them as pawns in their game, as they certainly are guarantees for caution on the part of the Powers in dealing with those who have inflicted on all of them such indignities and outrages. It is evident that the Court of Peking will pose as benevolent guardians who have rescued the Legations from the violence of rebel conspirators, and who are deserving of thankful consideration, instead of condign punishment, as soon as the allies have approached the city, and the Chinese may hold a powerful lever over our action at the supreme moment. The interesting and valuable despatch of the *Times* correspondent at the British Legation, which appeared last Thursday, records a noble defence which deserves and necessitates the most strenuous efforts of the allied armies to effect the speedy liberation of the heroic garrison.

Army Notes.

The assassination of the King of Italy is likely to be identified with the closing year of the century when its material triumphs are forgotten. Even in the stormy days of Europe's historic past it would be difficult to find a parallel for such a dastardly crime. Here was a gallant and kindly gentleman, a hard working and conscientious ruler, a devoted husband and father, and the bullet of an assassin found him as though he had been the most tyrannical despot of his time. If ever a king deserved well of his subjects, it was the late King Humbert. When the dread shadow of cholera lay over the land, and there was danger of a panic, he walked through the hospitals to revive his people's failing courage. When Italy was struggling under the load of debt she had incurred by her wild ambition, he gave up half of his income until the tide of disaster turned. And at all times and in all places he has proved himself to be the admirable head of a constitutional State. That he is laid low in the midst of his usefulness is a crime against civilisation even more than it is a blow aimed at monarchy, as it is understood in this country. Nihilism in autocratic Russia is the result of a political; system anarchy in free self-

governing Italy is an anomaly. Unfortunately it exists, and the release of Sipido with acclamation has given it new life. To his people and to the House of Savoy the sympathy of the British Empire goes out with no uncertain voice, for almost alone among the nations of Europe Italy has steadily maintained an attitude of friendliness towards this country throughout our troubles in South Africa. It is worthy of note that King Humbert and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, whose death has occurred this week were both born in the same year, 1844.

Although happily events in the Far East have been less terribly tragic than was at first reported, they have undoubtedly diverted much of the attention of the country from South Africa; and from the seat of war itself come indications of daily increasing weariness as the months pass by and the campaign still drags on, with desultory fighting here and there. Scattered over an immense area, and broken up into innumerable brigades and detachments, enduring all the discomforts of war and irritated by attacks difficult to foresee or to defeat, the main army of Great Britain finds itself after nearly ten months of hostilities, and at a most critical time, held tied and bound in South Africa. Happily the spirit of the troops and their morale continue to be excellent, and there need be no fear of any falling off in that respect. The task we have set ourselves, though heavy, is being surely, if slowly, accomplished. We sincerely hope with Mr. Wyndham that the provision of £61,000,000 to cover the expenses of the war to the end of February may exceed the requirements, and that before that time the country may be able to greet the returning troops, and give them a welcome that will make them think lightly of the hardships they have endured so gallantly and with so fine a spirit.

When the quality of the Boer as a guerilla fighter was doubted, it was never imagined that he would be left by an advancing army in possession of his horse, rifle, and guns; neither was it supposed that rebellion would be made as paying to-day as it was in the past. It is, however, true that his staying power has surprised the people who know him best. Christian de Wet is a type absolutely new in Boer warfare, and, therefore, one more instance of the extraordinary military adaptability of this nation of farmers. The cause is not far to seek. British generals have to hold a long line—in General Rundle's case a hundred miles—against an enemy familiar with every inch of the country, and mobile to a degree undreamed of at Aldershot. Unfortunately, we have taken no pains to discount these advantages. "Neutrals," transformed into loyal British subjects by taking an oath, whose sacredness they respect not, are allowed to join commandoes in the field as though the work of pacification were still to begin. Whitewashed burghers are left in places of trust, so that they are in a position to give information to the enemy. To this cause we owe the disaster to the Derbyshires; and Lennox, the man implicated, was only given five years' penal servitude! As for the burghers supposed to be neutral they are in constant communication with their friends in the field, supplying them with food, intelligence, and clothes, possibly even with shelter. In such circumstances guerilla warfare is bound to be successful, at any rate up to a certain point. The nature of General Prinsloo's surrender is proof sufficient, if proof were needed, that the spirit of the Boer remains unbroken even in the Orange River Colony. Happily General Hunter, acting under Lord Roberts's orders, refused an armistice, or the whole of the enemy would have escaped in the footsteps of De Wet. They dared not cross the Basuto border, or they would have been exposed to the hatred of the Basutos with many wrongs to avenge, and the Boer, in this respect, showed a discrimination of evils. In these circumstances the long and difficult task of General Rundle should soon be finished. In holding General Prinsloo personally responsible for the surrender of his army and artillery, Lord Roberts is merely obeying a sound military principle.

A staff officer lately in the field in South Africa sends us his views on those of Mr. Winston Churchill published in the *Morning Post*. It is only fair perhaps to allow our worthy corre-

spondent to express himself in his own words:—
 "Mr. Winston Churchill, who has so well upheld his reputation as special correspondent of the *Morning Post* in South Africa, having now returned to England, has been interviewed on the subject of the war and its lessons. Mr. Churchill is an old cavalry officer, and he is naturally only too ready to defend his own arm, which has been accused of not having done as much as was expected of it. But how could it? Mr. Churchill's reply is in effect that cavalymen in South Africa were not armed for the work they were required to perform. 'What use,' he asks, 'were lances, swords, and carbines against men of the stamp of the Boers, all cavalry of the best type, i.e., good riders, good shots, and trained scouts.' It will be a revelation to many to learn that the Boers possessed these qualities, for at the beginning of the war, as we know, the contention was that mounted troops were not wanted in South Africa at all, and it was with difficulty the War Office could be persuaded to accept Colonial offers. It would almost seem that the Boers have turned out to be everything that it was thought in official quarters) that they were not, and have failed signally in all the qualities in which was believed they would excel. This being the case, it would scarcely be desirable for us to alter the whole of our military arrangements on the strength of the lessons which this war has taught, otherwise we might cut a very poor show in our next big campaign, which may be against an army very differently constituted to that which ex-Presidents Kruger and Steyn have put into the field. There is no denying that the Boers have scored tremendously over our troops in some respects. And why have they done so? Only because their methods have been so unconventional. To argue, therefore, that the sword and the lance are useless toys, because they have proved to be so in South Africa—the argument would scarcely hold good in the case of Blandlaagte—is very unsound reasoning, and I trust will not be taken too seriously. I can imagine no teaching better calculated to lead to mischief from all I have seen, even in this campaign. As an old cavalry officer Mr. Winston Churchill does not view with favour the employment of mounted infantry so largely, but, if we are to accept the official accounts, the mounted infantry have been of the greatest value. The occasions certainly have been many in which the Imperial Yeomanry and the Colonials have not only led the pace but rendered very valuable service. Generals French and Sir George White do not, to my knowledge, support the views of the late representative of the *Morning Post* under this head. Nor does Sir Redvers Buller, who has expressed himself in very different terms in his published despatches with reference to the Imperial Light Horse, which corps has been unequalled as a fighting machine. As for Lord Dundonald, his brigade, which has done really all the difficult mounted work in Natal—and done it admirably, too—is composed almost exclusively of improvised cavalry. Lord Dundonald is a cavalry officer of wide experience, and yet he also is of opinion that mounted infantry are an invaluable adjunct to cavalry, especially in a campaign like that in which we are now engaged. Having been in a position to know what many of the generals in the field think, I am sorry to say I differ entirely from Mr. Churchill."

The military strength of England is despised by our friends on the Continent in peace time, and held up to scorn in the event of a great war such as that going on in South Africa. Nevertheless, when anything has to be done in the interests of civilisation and the world at large, it is on England that the burden of the duty falls. In Egypt and in Crete, to go no further back, it was this country which put an end to an intolerable situation and restored order, though all the other Powers were equally concerned in the business. In China it looks as if history meant to repeat itself again. At the present moment England is engaged in a great war, which looks up the flower of her Army, and she has a small war on her hands in Ashanti. All her great rivals, with the exception of America, are free from any serious complication, and Germany is in the happy position of readiness to face any emergency. Nevertheless, England is better prepared to take part in an advance on Peking than any other of the Powers. Why is this? Russia, whose military

strength has lain like a weight on Europe and Asia for twenty years, should surely justify her claim to supremacy in the Far East by showing hampered England the way. Germany, too, which laughed recently at our disasters in South Africa, should set us an example. France has pointed out our military shortcomings over and over again. Is she more ready than ourselves? The military strength of Europe is once again content to be led by despised England, working with the United States and Japan. Truly there is nothing that tries nations, as well as individuals, like war.

"Administrator" wrote to the *Times* the other day a letter, which was printed in large type, on the subject of "Army Administration." The purport of his communication was to show that the Secretary of State for War confuses two distinct issues—the organisation of the Army and the system under which that Army is administered. His lordship has undertaken that "We shall approach these questions with minds unbiassed by preconceived notions, and with the determination to ask Parliament for the means of giving effect to any changes which are proved to be necessary" when the war in South Africa is over, and we are in position to obtain "ample opportunity of conferring with distinguished soldiers, who will be able to give us most valuable evidence on points of importance." To this decision "Administrator" takes exception. The charges against the War Office, he contends, "have been definitely formulated, and are supported by the masses of evidence officially published, and recently corroborated by painful experience." We hold no brief for the War Office. We are among those who think that the policy pursued for years past by the heads of that department in resisting all criticism has been in the highest degree damaging alike to the department itself, the Army, and the Empire. We recognise with satisfaction the tendency which has existed for some time to reverse that policy. As we understand Lord Lansdowne, he does not say that the office over which he presides is a perfect one, or that the system is beyond improvement, but he does favour the idea of our not tampering with the organisation that we have, until we can feel that we have brought to a really successful issue the war in South Africa at least. As to the wisdom of that policy there ought to be no question. The adoption of "Administrator's" suggestion would be worse than madness, and no wonder War Office officials say that their critics are impossible when they will go to the length that this correspondent has done. Would the heads of any large business undertaking regard with favour a proposal emanating from shareholders for a complete rearrangement of their system whilst engaged in executing a big contract? We have no hesitation in saying that the idea, if mooted, would be scouted as suicidal. Yet this is what some would have the War Office do.

Mr. Seddon's Colonial Army scheme is an important development. Time was when Canada led the Empire; to-day it is Australia; in a few years' time, it is to be hoped, the proud distinction will belong to South Africa. Last July Queensland set the magnificent wave of Colonial loyalty rolling towards South Africa by the offer of troops. New Zealand was the first to land a contingent in Cape Town; she is the first to devise a scheme for the organisation of a Colonial Army and Naval Reserve. Not only has it been presented to Parliament, but it has been referred to a Select Committee, and forwarded to the Home Government and the governments of Canada and Australia. That a conference must be called to discuss it is obvious. The scheme is an excellent one, and has much in common with the scheme advanced by Lord Brassey, but it is more detailed and on a bigger scale. It is, however, mainly important as the second great step taken by the Colonies towards hearing their share of military and naval responsibilities. The first was the voluntary offer of contingents during the present campaign in South Africa. Hence we must suppose that the Colonials are very much in earnest. That Mr. Seddon's scheme will find favour in Australia and the Dominion there is little doubt. It is so entirely adapted to Colonial conditions that no other is likely to take its place. The only point which is likely to provoke discussion is the basis of payment, which, with goodwill on both sides, should not prove a serious

obstacle to agreement. An army of mounted infantry, 100,000 strong, unequalled the world over as scouts, riders, and shots, and a Naval Reserve recruited from the hardy fishermen of the Atlantic Coast, are additions to England's material strength which any other Power would be overjoyed to receive.

The Premier of New Zealand, Reuter's agent at Wellington telegraphs, disapproves of the action of the military authorities in South Africa in giving discharges to the members of the New Zealand Contingent. He says that the men were sent out as soldiers, not as policemen, and he fully expected that they would continue as such until the conclusion of the war and then return to New Zealand. The objection is most reasonable. If a British force were sent to New Zealand, the Home Government would naturally object to men being taken from their regiments, and provided with positions in the colony without permission being first obtained. It is a matter which might easily be arranged, but any high-handed action on the part of the Home Government might result in so much mischief that we trust the explanations will be satisfactory. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that offers have been made to the men to accept service in South Africa permanently without due representation having been made to the Government of New Zealand, for, if such has been the case, someone must have blundered egregiously.

Mr. McNeill objects to the employment of the general manager of the London and South-Eastern Railway on the Commission inquiring into the hospital arrangements in South Africa, because he is a member of the Army Railway Committee. We should not like, of course, to set our opinions against those of such an eminent authority on military matters as Mr. McNeill, but, in our humble opinion, Lieut.-Colonel Harrison is a man beyond all others fitted to sit on the Commission, because he is a member of the Army Railway Board. That Board is only a consultative one, and, apart from the very valuable advice which Colonel Harrison will be able to give to the Commission, the insight he will gain into the difficulties of railway transport in war cannot fail to be of great benefit to the Army Railway Committee.

Mr. Balfour on Thursday night confirmed the statement we made some weeks ago that the Government propose to ask Parliament for a grant for pensions for the widows and allowances for the children of men who have lost their lives in South Africa. The exact amount of such pensions and allowances has not yet been settled, but they will be quite irrespective of the money available for this purpose as a result of public subscriptions; the latter will be applicable for such additions to the scale of pensions as may be found desirable after inquiry by local committees. The decision arrived at by the Government will, we are sure, commend itself to everyone interested in the Service. It has long been a scandal that the widows and children of men who have given their lives for their country should often have to seek relief from the rates. Parliament will not be asked to make any grant this session, and between now and next year the Government might very well consider the expediency of improving the scale of pensions given to the wives of commissioned officers. The scale at present is absurdly low.

Although the text of the Report of the Select Committee on War Office contracts has not yet been made public, the general effect of the findings of the Committee has leaked out. The conclusions arrived at do not promise to be very definite, but that, perhaps, was inevitable, considering the nature of the matters that had to be investigated. The report is described as "exculpatory," and in this it only realises the expectations of those who have followed the proceedings of the Committee and have had the advantage of listening to the evidence taken. The Committee, we understand, find that there is no evidence of corruption on the part of Government officials, but they do not seem entirely satisfied with the present system of giving out contracts. It seems, in fact, a matter of general remark that

to obtain a War Office contract you have to "know how to go about it," as some of the witnesses put it, and that in order to get your goods passed you have to "know how to do it." We do not suggest that there has been anything in the nature of direct bribery, but it might be well with a view to prevent defective stores being supplied to our troops that effect should be given to the proposal that the Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act, 1889, should in future be made applicable to officials in public departments instead of, as at present, to municipal bodies only. As we suggested some time ago, too, Lord Russell of Killowen's Bill directed against the giving of Commissions might also do good if only the Government could see their way to take it in hand and pass it into law. Another matter that demands attention is the reopening of contracts, and we cordially endorse the suggestion that where tenders are allowed to be reopened for any reason in the case of one of a number of contracting firms, all the other firms should be afforded a like opportunity of revising theirs. The committee are said to recommend in their report that, in order to avoid any appearance of pressure or favouritism, it is desirable that members of Parliament should not attend at the War Office or Admiralty with reference to contracts or interview Government officials on the subject. This is a very wise proviso, which members of Parliament interested will, we hope, take to heart. On the whole, the inquiry, though not quite so conclusive as might have been wished, has served a useful purpose, and has tended to clear the air of some of the tittle-tattle and scandal that was only too rampant a short time back. It has established the fact that where bribes have been offered to officials, and such attempts at corruption have been brought to light, the offending firms have had their name struck off the War Office List. We shall have something more to say on the Report when the text of it lies before us, but, meanwhile, we would wish to testify to the thorough and businesslike way in which the Committee has done its work. It has shown a degree of intelligence and despatch not always met with in similar bodies, and in composition was thoroughly representative, consisting as it did of five barristers, four military men, two ship-owners, one engineer, one railway director, one railway contractor, and one journalist. The Committee's report is a further proof of Lord Lansdowne's ability and honesty of purpose.

Lord Rosebery's proposal that when the Commander-in-Chief happens to have a seat in the Upper Chamber he should be encouraged to state his views on military matters is a subject rather for constitutionalists and politicians to decide than for military men. The discussion that took place in the House of Lords last night was, however, of interest to all who are concerned for the welfare of the Service. The Lords did not pronounce any decision on the subject, but the arguments for and against the expert advisers of a civilian Secretary of State making their opinions public were brought out very fully. There is no doubt, as Lord Rosebery said, that the word of the Commander-in-Chief as to the adequacy or otherwise of our national defences at the present moment would carry great weight. But, on the other hand, there is no contesting the Prime Minister's point that if anyone holding Lord Wolseley's position is to express his opinions at all it must not be only when he is in agreement with the Secretary of State, but also when he disapproves of the policy that is being pursued. There is danger, too, of the Commander-in-Chief being turned into a political partisan. On the other hand we hardly agree with Lord Lansdowne that if a Commander-in-Chief disagrees with the military policy of the Cabinet on some vital matter he can make his feeling public by resigning his post. This is not always feasible. Let us put a hypothetical case. It is conceivable that Lord Wolseley might not have agreed with Lord Lansdowne in the measures taken at the outbreak of the war in South Africa. We hardly think the action of any Commander-in-Chief would be approved who threw up his post in such a crisis. Rather would his action be condemned as unpatriotic. The whole question raised by Lord Rosebery, however, is very debatable, and as we

have said, is one rather for constitutionalists than for military men.

Not for the first time Lord Wemyss entered a protest in the House of Lords last night against the Government's proposals for increasing the efficiency of the auxiliary forces. The views held by the noble lord on military matters are now fairly familiar. He regards the Militia Ballot as the panacea for all evils, and in his zeal is disposed to overlook political and other difficulties that stand in the way of the realisation of his dreams. His lordship also seems unable to see any merit in any scheme that falls short of his ideal. Lord Lansdowne's proposals for making the Militia liable for foreign service find no favour in his eyes, and though by doing so he laid himself open to the charge of slaying the already slain, he could not forbear sending a parting shaft last night at the plan put forward by the War Office earlier in the session, but now dropped for enabling Volunteers willing to do so to also accept liability for service abroad. These matters have been fully discussed in the past and we are inclined to follow Lord Lansdowne's example in not considering them in detail again now. We desire, however, to cordially welcome the Secretary of State's assurance that in the measures to be taken for providing the forces more adequately with artillery, the lessons of the South African War are not to be overlooked, regard being had for the need of guns of position.

There is much to be said in favour of the breaking up of the amalgamated Militia units which took effect from Wednesday last. The corps affected are the 3rd and 4th Batns. Royal Lancaster Regiment, 5th and 6th Batns. Liverpool Regiment, 5th and 6th Batns. Lancashire Fusiliers, 3rd and 4th Batns. Scottish Rifles, 5th and 6th Batns. Worcestershire Regiment, 3rd and 4th Batns. South Staffordshire Regiment, 5th and 6th Batns. Manchester Regiment, and 3rd and 4th Batns. Highland Light Infantry. We fail to see any good that could have resulted to the Service by the mixture of *personnel*; indeed, the regiments concerned must in some respects have been placed at a considerable disadvantage. There was this to be said at least in favour of the old arrangement, that in case one battalion was abroad the other could be a feeder to it. But this one excuse for continuing the system was removed when both the 3rd and 4th Batns. Royal Lancaster Regiment were sent on active service to South Africa. We feel convinced that in the end the break-up of the battalions and creation of distinct commands will prove acceptable, even if

at present there exists a feeling in certain quarters that interests may suffer. As we have pointed out more than once, it only required a general embodiment of the Militia to show how clumsy the double battalion organisation was. Three months of permanent duty have sufficed to bring home to those in authority the necessity for a change which might well have been brought in before the battalions came up in May last.

All doubts on the subject of the South African war decoration have now been removed. Lord Lansdowne denies the truth of the report which has been widely circulated, that a separate war medal, or decoration, is to be issued to Colonial troops. The Colonial forces will receive the South African medal, which will be bestowed upon the whole of the troops, British and Colonial, and it will be a medal usual in such cases. With regard to the question of honours, it has been decided that a fair proportion of the rewards which may be granted will fall to the Colonial troops. As yet, however, it would be impossible, of course, to form any estimate as to the extent of the rewards. This can only be determined when the campaign is over and the final despatches are received from the officer in chief command. Some seem to think that information ought to be forthcoming as to the intentions of the Government. All we can say is that those who take this view are not only very unreasonable but very ignorant of the usual causes of procedure in such cases.

RIFLE RANGE FOR LONDON.—The General Purposes Committee of the London County Council have prepared a scheme for providing the London Volunteers with a rifle range up to 1,000 yards at Lea Marshes, Ponder's End. The cost is estimated at £164,000, of which amount the War Office will contribute half.

THE QUEEN, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke and Duchess of York have withdrawn their patronage from the Royal Military Benevolent Fund. Mr. Ellis Williams, the hon. treasurer, desires it to be known, however, so as to prevent possible misconception, that the decision is in no way due to any inaccuracy in the accounts of the fund.

THE THAMES DISTRICT MOBILISATION.—The 3rd and 4th Batns. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers go from Aldershot to Chatham on Tuesday next to take part in the experimental mobilisation of the Thames District. The other Militia battalions to be engaged in the mobilisation are the 5th Lancashire Fusiliers and 5th Rifle Brigade at Chatham; the 3rd and 4th Connaught Rangers at Gravesend; 4th Essex from Colchester; and 7th Rifle Brigade from Shorncliffe. The 2nd City of London Rifles went to Sheerness on the 28th inst. to take part in the mobilization, and will be followed by the 3rd City of London, the 15th Middlesex, and the two Tower Hamlets Volunteer battalions. These corps, with the 2nd City of London, and the Post Office Rifles, previously encamped at Minster, belonging to the East London Brigade, are allotted to the Thames District in the scheme of mobilisation for home defence.

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.—The names of those qualified for commissions in the cavalry and infantry of the Line, after examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, are:—K. J. Campbell, M. L. S. Clements, N. C. Duncan, F. Etheridge, P. C. F. Gibson, R. Hodgins, R. Hovil, B. S. Jewell, G. F. Hudson-Kinahan, P. L. Leared, C. P. Marten, W. M. Royston-Pigott, A. L. Prince, Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie, H. K. Sadler, K. H. Stenning, H. S. Winthrop. The medical examination has still to be passed.

THE well-known business of Matthews and Co., of Portsea, naval outfitters, which has been established upwards of 70 years, has recently been registered as a limited liability company, and will henceforth be known as Matthews and Co., Portsmouth, Limited. Since the death of the late Mr. H. G. Matthews, J.P., the business has been continued on behalf of the widow and family, and will henceforth be carried on for their benefit by the company on the same lines as heretofore, the whole of the shares being retained in the family. The conversion is, in fact, of a purely private character, and no shares are being offered to the public. Mr. Matthews, the brother of the late Mr. H. G. Matthews, and his eldest son, Mr. C. E. Matthews, are directors of the new company. The old-established business of Seagrove and Co., of 22 and 23, The Hard, Portsea, which was also the property of the late Mr. H. G. Matthews, has been similarly converted for the same reasons, there being no issue of shares to the public. Mr. C. E. Matthews is also a director of Seagrove and Co., Limited.

CANTEEN AND MESS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd., 23, Regency Street, Westminster.—This Society is a union of Cantens and Messes formed for mutual benefit of the Services at home and abroad. It supplies every canteen or mess requisite.

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the World of Bottled Brandy.

Army Personal.

An Army Order was issued from the War Office on Tuesday to the effect that:—

"The Commander-in-Chief has received the Queen's commands to direct, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of Admiral of the Fleet H.R.H. Alfred Ernest Albert, reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh), K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Personal A.D.C. to the Queen, Honorary Colonel of the Royal Marines, second son of her Majesty, that the officers of the Army be required to wear when in uniform a band of black crape round the left arm, as prescribed by the regulations. The mourning will commence from Aug. 2 and be continued until Sept. 13 next."

The late Duke of Saxe-Coburg had held the Honorary Colonelcy of the Edinburgh Artillery Militia since June 24, 1874, and of the 3rd Batn. Black Watch since June 21, 1887.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Connaught have left England for Coburg to attend the funeral to-day of the Grand Duke (the Duke of Edinburgh). The Duke of Cambridge has gone to Homburg for three weeks to take the waters.

The Duke of Connaught visited the Curragh at the end of last week for three days, and during his stay inspected the Reserve Regiment of Dragoon Guards, under command of Lieut.-Colonel J. P. Douglas. The regiment was highly complimented on its fine appearance.

Princess Henry of Battenberg inspected the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Artillery, of which the Duke of Connaught is Honorary Colonel, at Sandown on the 27th ult. Her Royal Highness was met by Major-Generals Stewart, C.B., commanding R.A. Southern District, and Turner, C.B., Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces. Colonel Moore-Lane was in command of the regiment, which was greatly admired by all present for its soldierly bearing. At the conclusion of the parade the Princess drove to Beachfield, where the officers gave a garden party. Colonel Moore-Lane was highly complimented by Her Royal Highness on the result of the parade.

General Sir Henry Thuillier, C.S.I., Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery, has just completed his eighty-seventh year. Sir Henry is as active as most men twenty years his junior, and enjoys the best of health.

The will of General Lord Mark Kerr, G.C.B., Colonel Somersetshire Light Infantry, has been proved by his nephews, Major-General Lord Ralph Kerr, C.B., and Mr. A. H. Kerr, the executors, under £21,148 15s. 8d.

The will of General H. Renny, C.S.I., Colonel of the 2nd Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, of 34, Evelyn Gardens, S.W., who died on April 4, has been proved by Mrs. E. A. Renny, the widow and executrix, under £17,462 9s. 1d.

The Mayor of Newcastle, at the meeting of the City Council on Tuesday, read a letter from Major Baden-Powell, dated Mafeking, June 9, stating that his brother, Lieut.-General Baden-Powell, was highly sensible of the honour which the council desired to pay him by conferring upon him the freedom of the city. He would be glad to accept the distinction, but was unable to fix any date for his visit.

Lieut.-General Sir George Luck, commanding the troops in Bengal, has lately submitted a series of suggestions regarding the reduction of military expenditure in his command, and the Government of India has expressed its indebtedness for many valuable ideas.

The Scots Guards are now represented in South Africa by no fewer than five officers of General's rank, viz.: Lieut.-Generals Sir F. Forestier Walker and Lord Methuen, and Major-Generals Barrington Campbell, Inigo Jones, and Paget.

Many old brother officers and comrades will learn with sincere regret of the death of Major-General Thomas Talbot, late of the 2nd West Indian Regiment. He was one of the best type of officers from the ranks, and seldom has a

selection been better justified. If officers of the stamp of the late General Talbot could be more frequently drawn from the ranks the term 'ranker' would never carry a reproach. In twenty years he passed through all the grades from Ensign to Major-General, in which rank he retired on retired pay. He had, at different periods held staff appointments, and saw some fighting in West Africa. There is one peculiarity about his service. Technically he was never a private soldier, as his promotion to corporal bore the same date as his enlistment. As a commanding officer he was a marked success, and the regret at his retirement was universal. He handed over the regiment in first-rate order. The funds of the various institutions were in a flourishing condition. A staff officer who served with him writes:—"I never remember such a scene as when Tommy Talbot left Jamaica on his retirement from the Service. Soldiers and civilians were gathered together to say, 'farewell.' The men of the '2nd West' were in a very excited state. They laughed, embraced, and cried by turns. The officers were sorry to lose a genial, warm-hearted friend, who possessed all the virtues expressed by the word, 'straight.'"

Major-General F. S. Russell, C.M.G., as was expected, has been appointed Colonel of the Royal Dragoons. He joined the regiment as 2nd Lieut.-Colonel in exchange from the 14th Hussars, and commanded it from 1882 to 1887.

Major-General Sir James Maurice will conduct the cycling manoeuvres which are to take place from to-day until Monday next in Sussex. The idea originated with General Maurice, who is a great believer in the military cyclist. Every arrangement has been made for an instructive series of operations.

Major-General Sir William Gatacre opened a Soldiers' Home at Warley on Monday. The establishment of the institution is largely due to the efforts of Mrs. Stephenson, wife of Major-General T. E. Stephenson, who obtained subscriptions of £50 each from Lord Wolseley and Sir Evelyn Wood. In declaring the building open, Sir William Gatacre said he looked on it as one of the signposts along the road towards the soldiers' comfort when they saw such buildings being opened practically all over England and Scotland. It was a sign that not only the Army was taking an interest in the Army, but that the whole civilian population was helping to improve the position of the soldier.

Major-General J. B. B. Dickson, C.B., has been appointed Military Governor of Middleburg since its occupation by Lieut.-General French.

Major-General R. H. O'Grady Haly, C.B., D.S.O., assumed command of the Canadian Dominion Forces at Ottawa on Monday, on appointment, in succession to Major-General Hutton, C.B.

The vacancy on the generals' list caused by the retirement of Major-General F. G. Berkeley is filled by the promotion of Colonel Sir Charles Hotted Smith.

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Brigadier-General E. J. Lugard, late King's Own Regiment, completes his period of command of a second class district in India on the 20th inst., and will return to England, his successor on the Madras Establishment being Brigadier-General H. B. MacCall, C.B., D.A.G., Punjab.

Brigadier-General H. L. Dundas, commanding the Infantry Brigade at Malta, who attained the age limit as a colonel on Wednesday, is to be retained on the Active List in the present emergency, and until further orders.

Brigadier-General D. C. Cooper, late Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is stated to have relieved Major-General FitzRoy Hart, C.B., in command at Heidelberg.

The Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of English Freemasons, has appointed Brigadier-General J. Davis, A.D.C., Provincial Grand Master for Surrey, in place of the Earl of Onslow, resigned.

Brigadier-General J. T. Cummins, D.S.O., I.S.C., commanding the Madras District, will command the new brigade which has this week been ordered to proceed on service to China, consisting of the 4th and 20th Punjabis, 6th Bengalies, and a regiment of Hyderabad infantry.

Colonel W. G. Du Boulay completes his term in the rank of Lieut.-Colonel on the 12th inst., and will be placed on half-pay, being succeeded as Commanding R. E., Isle of Wight, by Major W. A. E. St. Clair, who is about to be promoted to his Lieut.-Colonelcy.

Colonel A. G. Raper, A.Q.M.G., who was selected some time ago, takes up command of the troops in Jamaica immediately with the rank of Major-General, vice Major-General H. J. Hallows, whose extended term has expired. Colonel Raper's departure from Headquarters is much regretted, for he has proved himself a Staff officer of exceptional ability.

Colonel R. S. R. Fetherstonhaugh, late King's Royal Rifles, who was seriously wounded in the fighting on the Modder River, and Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, together with Colonel C. H. B. Norcott, who commanded the 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade, and afterwards a brigade in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith, dined with the Queen and Royal Family at Osborne, on the 27th ult.

Colonel R. Auld, as arranged some time ago, takes Colonel Raper's place as A.Q.M.G. Headquarters.

Colonel S. L. Jacob, C.I.E., R.E., Indian Public Works Department, has been permitted to retire on pension.

Colonel J. C. R. Glasgow, late Suffolk Regiment, who succeeded Colonel E. Nesbitt in command of the 6th Regimental District at Warwick on Monday last, may consider himself lucky in one respect. He was only placed on half-pay after filling a Staff appointment in India in April, and within four months he gets employment. But there is another side to the picture, for he will be fifty-seven on August 24, 1901, so that he cannot hope to escape retirement for age disqualification.

Colonel D. F. Lewis, C.B., A.D.C., late Cheshire Regiment, has resigned his appointment in the Egyptian Army.

Colonel F. H. Plowden, 2nd Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been selected to officiate in command of a 2nd Class District in India, and will be brought on to the establishment of A.A.G.'s on the 2nd prox., when Colonel F. S. F. Stokes completes his five years as A.A.G. Mhow District.

It was stated lately that Colonel E. W. D. Ward, C.B., A.S.C., Director of Supplies in South Africa, would come home to join the Headquarters Staff as A.Q.M.G. in succession to Colonel J. T. Skinner, C.B., whose term has expired. The appointment has now been confirmed.

Colonel J. Willcocks, C.M.G., D.S.O., has been promoted to be K.C.M.G. in further recog-

dition of his services while in command of the Kumasi Expedition. Colonel J. Willcocks received a telegram from the Queen congratulating him and the troops under his command on their splendid achievement in effecting the relief of Kumasi in circumstances of such exceptional difficulty.

Colonel Sir Charles H. Leslie, Bart., I.S.C., Colonel on the Staff, Cawnpore, has been appointed officiating Brigadier-General commanding Allahabad District, vice Brigadier-General Dyce, employed as D.A.G. to Lieut.-General Sir G. Luck, Bengal.

Colonel C. W. Muir, 17th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed officiating Colonel on the Staff to command at Ferozepore.

Colonel the Duke of Argyll, 1st Argyll and Bute Volunteer Artillery, who was formerly a captain in the London Scottish Volunteers, has been nominated for the honorary colonelcy vice Lord Wemyss, resigned.

Colonel the Duke of Fife, 1st Banff Volunteer Artillery, has accepted the presidency of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society.

Slatin Pasha, after a six months' stay in the Soudan, has returned to Austria. He will shortly visit England.

The Countess of Airlie has indicated her approval of the proposal to erect a monument to the late Earl, killed at the head of his regiment, the 12th Lancers, in action before Pretoria on June 11, on some eminence near the family seat of Cortachy, in Forfarshire, and the memorial will therefore take this form.

Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Mansel, I.S.C., commanding 3rd Bombay Cavalry, is permitted to retire on pension.

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Nunn, C.I.E., D.S.O., has been appointed Assistant to the Director-General Army Veterinary Department, on promotion.

Lieut.-Colonel C. V. B. Kuper, R.A., has received the thanks of the Director of the Indian Army Remount Department for the services rendered by him in the purchase of mules in Italy last year.

Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Anderson, R.H.A., who has been officiating as A.A.G. at headquarters, Punjab, has been appointed an A.A.G. on the establishment.

Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Childers, now at Malta, has been selected to succeed Colonel C. R. Conder as commanding R.E., Weymouth, the latter being about to be placed on half-pay.

Captain and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel C. V. Townshend has been promoted to a Majority in the Royal Fusiliers from the Indian Staff Corps. This is the first occasion on which an officer of the Staff Corps has been so promoted to a Line regiment since the introduction of the selection system thirty years ago. Colonel Townshend has had a distinguished career for one of his age, and nearly all his service has been spent out of India.

Major H. W. Wilberforce, 2nd Dragoon Guards, has been appointed Chief of the Police at Pretoria.

Major G. A. P. Haines, retired list, 7th Hussars, Governor of the Military Prison at Malta, has been transferred to Dublin in relief of Captain G. S. Haines, who succeeds Lieut.-Colonel H. Waring as Governor of the Military Prison at Gosport.

Majors E. S. May, R. A. G. Harrison, C. T. Blewitt, C. M. Barlow, W. Apsley-Smith, and A. Bell-Irving have been commanding Brigade Divisions, R.F.A., in South Africa, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Major C. V. Wingfield-Stratford, who is about to be promoted, has been selected for the appointment of Commanding R.E., Plymouth sub-district, vice Colonel T. R. Main, who vacates on proceeding on active service to South Africa.

Major E. A. Altham, Royal Scots, who has been on the Intelligence Staff in South Africa

since the beginning of the war, is about to resume the duties of his former appointment as D.A.A.G. at Headquarters. Major Althaus joined the staff of the Intelligence Department as Staff-Captain in April, 1897.

Major J. E. Caunter, Lancashire Fusiliers, who has been D.A.A.G. for Intelligence in South Africa since the beginning of December last, has been appointed Professor of Tactics, Military Administration and Law at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Major (Captain) H. R. Beddoes, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who has been serving with the West African Field Force since June 1899, has, according to a telegram from the Gold Coast, been selected for an independent command in Ashanti. He left Bekwai on the 25th ult. with 400 men West African Frontier Force and 100 West African Regiment, and one 77 millimetre gun and two 7prs. for Kwisa, to garrison that place, open the line of communication, and destroy the Adansi villages.

Major W. C. Hyslop, 1st Shropshire and Staffordshire Volunteer Artillery, is acting as A.D.C. to Major-General T. A. Cooke, commanding at Salisbury Plain.

Major J. G. Hunter, I.S.C., is appointed to the command of the 10th Bengal Infantry, vice Colonel C. W. J. Hingston vacated, and is succeeded as second in command by Major R. M. Maxwell, from the 6th Bengal Light Infantry.

Majors Parsons and Cronin, of the Indian Staff Corps, who went to Peking last year to study Chinese, are officially reported to be safe at Wei-ha-Wei.

Major Crimmin, V.C., I.M.S., has been appointed Health Officer of the port of Bombay, vice Lieut.-Colonel F. F. MacCartie, C.I.E.

Brevet-Major W. G. L. Benyon, D.S.O., 3rd Goorkhas, has joined the Military Secretariat in India as an officiating Assistant Secretary.

Captain C. Jackson, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, has applied to retire.

Captain W. E. White, 1st Bengal Infantry, has passed the examination qualifying for employment on the general and personal staff in India.

Awards to gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, who passed their final examination for commissions in June:—Sword of honour, Under Officer B. Maclear; Queen Victoria's medal and sword for general proficiency, and military administration, military law, tactics, military engineering, and military topography, Gentlemen Cadet G. L. Blair; drill, Senior Corporal A. K. Norris; gymnastics, Gentleman Cadet J. H. Wilson; riding, Under Officer the Hon. C. M. B. Ponsonby; French, Gentleman Cadet G. C. C. Clarke; German, Gentleman Cadet J. L. P. Radcliffe.

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A CANADIAN OKEHAMPTON.

(FROM OUR CANADIAN CORRESPONDENT).

Beautifully situated on the Bay of Quinte, in the Province of Ontario, lies the Indian Reserve of Deseronto, which Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Stone, R.A., commanding the Canadian Artillery, has selected to be the combined Okehampton and Salisbury Plain of Canada.

In 1899 competitive practice was carried out at Deseronto by detachments from a large number of field batteries. These detachments consisted of the officers, "No. 1's," and gunlayers, the working numbers being supplied, together with guns, teams, and drivers, by "A" Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery. This year, however, a great advance has been made, as many as five complete field batteries being in camp at the same time, and one brigade division following close on the heels of another until the conclusion of the camp. Colonel Stone had organised every detail some time beforehand, so that every battery commander before coming into camp knew exactly what would be expected of him. The staff was composed of officers on the Reserve or unattached lists, there being no officers of the Permanent Field Artillery now in Canada.

The first five days were devoted to strict drill and instruction, with one or two lectures by the camp commandant to prepare officers for the more advanced training which was ahead of them. Then followed three days of more advanced training, brigade division drill, and tactical operations, in which scouting formed a prominent feature. Finally three days of inspection and gun practice, including brigade division practice, wound up the short period of 12 days' training which is allowed for field artillery in Canada. From 50 to 80 per cent. of the men in camp were recruits; the horses being usually furnished by the drivers, who own them.

One of the most novel spectacles was the manoeuvring of a brigade division under the personal command of Colonel Stone. The brigade division was to advance, with a view to occupying a position, to attack a supposed enemy's artillery; the brigade division was moved along a road in column of route, then column of sections was formed in a wide lane under cover, the commander galloping to the front to reconnoitre, placing his adjutant on the centre of the position selected and his sergeant-major 200 yards in rear, to mark the line of target; the commander then returned to bring up his brigade division, forming line, and getting rapidly across the fire-swept zone in that formation. After a short time in action the enemy, being in inferior strength, was supposed to have got the worst of it, and a further advance was made in pursuit. The pursuit was destined to be interrupted, however, for suddenly the brigade division commander, who was about 300 yards ahead, turned abruptly, sounding his whistle, and giving the signal for "Halt—action—front," at the same time his word of command "Cavalry in front—case" was heard as he galloped full speed to get under cover and unmask his guns. In correct line and without a pause, the three batteries came into action with case, and demolished the daring cavalry target, which had emerged from cover not more than 700 yards from the advancing line. It may safely be said that such a sight was never seen before in Canada.

THE names of a large number of officers have been noted at the War Office for service in China, in the event of their being required.

It has been decided not to hold manoeuvres on any extensive scale at Aldershot this autumn, the idea being that greater attention should be paid to brigade training.

THE Royal United Service Institution will be closed for the annual cleaning from Monday next to the 22nd inst. inclusive. The museum, however, will be open as usual.

READ WHAT MILITARY HOSPITALS REPORT OFFICIALLY RESPECTING HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. FOR ACT UPON IT FOR YOUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS. JOHANN HOFF'S succulence of body, mattering of wounds, JOHANN HOFF'S FLUID MALT EXTRACT is preferable to all others.—Hospital of the Reserve, BRESLAU. Dr. MEINESKE, Chief Physician. Visible good results in convalescents.—Lieutenant-General Schroter, Dr. SOLNETZE, STETTIN. To the wounded of War proved of great good. Von Krou, wife of the Minister of War, Typhoid Fever patients and convalescents regained their strength by its use and found their digestive organs strengthened.—Wittse, Major, FLEUSBERG. The reports treating on Pulmonary diseases, Anemia, and convalescence sound just as laudable. The name of the Manufacturer must be on all labels. London House, 29, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C., and of all Druggists.

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, July 28.

The War Office shortly after midnight issued a despatch from Lord Roberts which had been received from Pretoria in the course of the evening, stating that Gens. French and Hutton continued their pursuit of the enemy on Wednesday (25th). The former crossed Oliphant's River, and "from the high ground on the east bank could see Middleburg and the enemy retiring" in great disorder, the main road north of the railway being blocked for several miles with horsemen and waggons. The rear of the enemy was then about seven miles off. Gen. Hutton's Mounted Infantry was west of the river, and, as rain was falling in torrents and it was getting dark, it was impossible, it is said, to follow the enemy further. What is spoken of as a "terrible night" ensued. There was a cutting east wind, and so great was the suffering that one officer died from exposure. But the men, we are told, were in good spirits when Lord Roberts saw them the following morning. The despatch went on to say that Gen. Hunter had occupied Fouriesburg, where he found Mrs. Steyn, wife of the ex-President, and several of our men whom De Wet had taken prisoners. Gen. Broadwood was still holding C. De Wet in check near Reitzburg, and P. de Wet, a brother of Christian De Wet, had surrendered at Kroonstad.

Telegraphing from Pretoria, 2.50 p.m., Lord Roberts stated that Gen. French occupied Middleburg without opposition yesterday. This place is 80 miles east of Pretoria and within 60 miles of Machadodorp. The Boers who fled from Middleburg are said to have numbered 600, and went in the direction of Machadodorp.

A despatch received from Lord Roberts, explained the discrepancy in the two reports as to the capture of a train by the enemy. The first report stated that De Wet had captured a supply train and 100 Highlanders near Honing Spruit. A later despatch reported that a train and 200 men, 1st Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, had been captured in the same neighbourhood. Lord Roberts's telegram of to-day shows that the two reports refer to the same incident, and that the first was accurate as to numbers. In other words, the troops in the train were 100 Fusiliers; no Highlanders were taken at all.

The enemy twice to-day attempted to check Gen. Hunter's advance by holding two strong positions on two necks, one of which was taken before dark by the Scots Guards, Royal Irish Regiment, Wiltshire Regiment, and Leinster Regiment. We had only five or six casualties. The second neck was taken during the night by the Scot Guards without opposition, the enemy retiring closer to Naauwpoort.

Gen. Smith-Dorrien reported from Bank Station the release of two officers and 33 men, taken prisoners by the Boers when they wrecked the train near that place on the 19th. The prisoners, who had been well treated, had been sent to Krugersdorp.

Gen. Barton reported from Krugersdorp that he had reconnoitred the railway to Bank Station, where the train was wrecked on the 19th inst., and had been able to replenish the supplies of Lord Methuen's column, which had reached the Krugersdorp-Potchefstroom Railway, and was moving on the latter place.

Sir Redvers Buller reported that the railway to Heidelberg had been opened, thus giving direct communication with Natal.

Sunday, July 29.

Particulars came to hand of the occupation of Fouriesburg by the 8th Division under Gen. Hunter 23rd, 25th. Gens. Clements and Paget attacked Slabbert's Nek on the 23rd, and the engagement lasted for two days before a passage could be forced. It was, however, an artillery engagement mainly. Gen. Bruce Hamilton meanwhile attacked Naauwpoort Nek, and had some hard fighting, while Gen. Rundle advanced against Commando Nek. Gen. Hunter came into close touch with the enemy at Retief's Nek, a narrow pass in the mountains, which was strongly held on each side by riflemen concealed in the rocks. Fortunately Rimington's Scouts brought intelligence of the trap which had been laid. The 2nd Batn. Black Watch were sent to force the path under the gallant Major Wiltshire, who was very severely wounded. They succeeded in getting possession of some kopjes, but found the pass itself too strongly held to be carried in broad daylight. Gen. Hunter decided to remain inactive until dusk, and then a sudden rush of the Highlanders proved successful, the enemy flying before the bayonet. During the action the 1st Batn. Royal Sussex Regiment and 1st Batn. Highland Light Infantry much distinguished themselves by an advance across a plain under a heavy fire. The attack was renewed on the 24th, Lord Lovat's Scouts, Rimington's Guides, and four companies Highland Light Infantry having done some good work during the night in driving the Boers back. The three corps at daybreak pushed forward, but found the head of the ravine still occupied. The 2nd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders were ordered to creep up close to the head of the ravine, and was then directed to

charge. The Volunteer company made a sudden spring forward and the whole battalion followed it, travelling so fast that the Boers were put into a state of panic and ran to the horses as fast as they could go. Gen. Hunter, who was loud in his praise of the splendid work done by the Seaforths, followed the enemy through the nek and met Gens. Paget, Clements, and Rundle at Fouriesburg on the very day that Lord Roberts had planned for the junction to be effected.

Monday, July 30.

Lord Roberts telegraphed during the night that, as the result of the successful operations of Gens. Hunter and MacDonald on the Basuto border, the Boers under Commandant Prinsloo had surrendered unconditionally. He made overtures to Gen. Hunter for surrender on terms. The only terms the general felt disposed to offer were that the general and his men should be treated as prisoners of war, not rebels, as all Boers still fighting in the Orange River Colony are technically. Seeing that no better terms could be obtained, Gen. Prinsloo expressed himself ready to lay down his arms.

Lord Roberts, in his despatch, reported that Gen. MacDonald fought a brilliant rearguard action from early morning until dark on the 26th, nine miles outside Naauwpoort in the Bethlehem Hills, resulting in his effectually blocking Naauwpoort Nek to the Boer wagon traffic.

Describing Gens. French and Hutton's march on the 25th in circumstances of exceptional severity, Lord Roberts mentions that one officer had died of exposure. The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Balmoral, in a telegram published to-day, refers to the matter. He says: "We are just now experiencing most extraordinary weather, consisting of thunderstorms and deluges of rain, accompanied by intense cold. 2nd Lieut. Maclaren and three men of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders have died of exposure, having marched without overcoats, and great numbers of horses and transport animals have also succumbed to the severe climatic conditions."

Tuesday, July 31.

A telegram was received from Lord Roberts during the night and issued this morning. In this it was stated that "Lord Methuen reports from Frederickstad, on the 29th, that he was engaged with the enemy the greater part of the day, during his march of 18 miles. Casualties few. He intended to move to Potchefstroom yesterday (30th.) Baden-Powell reported that one of his cyclists and the post cart were captured by the enemy near Rustenburg, and that 2nd Lieut. R. B. Wilson, Yorkshire Hussars, and Lance-Corpl. James McClure, Victorian Bushmen, died of their wounds on the 26th."

Lord Roberts went on to say, "Ian Hamilton's Column, consisting of Mahon's and Pilcher's Mounted Infantry, M Battery, R.H.A., the Elswick Battery, 1st Northumberland Volunteer Artillery, two 5in. and two 4.7in. guns, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, Berkshire, the Border Regiment, and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, marched through Pretoria to-day (30th), from the front, looking fit and workmanlike. Buller reports that in Hildyard's attack on Amersfort, on 25th inst., the following troops greatly distinguished themselves:—Mounted Infantry under Gough and Stewart; the 13th and 69th Batteries; the 1st King's Royal Rifles, and the 2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders. The Volunteer company of the last named corps he specially mentions for its splendid behaviour."

Later in the day, at 12.15 p.m., Lord Roberts telegraphed that Gen. Hunter had reported surrender of Gens. Prinsloo, A. J. Villiers, and Crowther personally to him yesterday, and also 986 men, with 1,432 horses, 955 rifles, and one Krupp 9-pr. "Some of the leaders in more distant parts," the despatch went on to say, "are hesitating to come in, on the plea that they are more or less independent of Prinsloo. I have directed Hunter to resume hostilities at once against them and to listen to no excuses."

Particulars come to hand later of the surrender of Prinsloo. From these we gather that about 11 o'clock the troops were drawn up in two lines on the hills overlooking the valley, and the Boers rode in between the ranks, throwing down their rifles as they passed. Fifteen hundred horses, two guns, 50 waggons, and many carts were surrendered. Gens. Prinsloo and Crowther were received by Sir Archibald Hunter and treated with every courtesy.

Lord Roberts telegraphed that 1,200 more of the enemy surrendered to Gen. Hunter yesterday, and with them two commandants—Rouse and P. J. Fonternehl—whilst Commandants Deploy, Potgieter, and Joubert, gave themselves up to Gen. Bruce Hamilton, who had collected 1,200 rifles and 650 ponies, and one Armstrong gun. Lieut. Anderson, a Danish officer in the Staats Artillery, also handed up his sword. Gen. Olivier with five guns, had broken away in the direction of Harrismith. A supply train escorted the 2nd Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry, had unfortunately, Lord Roberts went on to report, met with an accident on Monday near Frederickstad on the Krugersdorp-Potchefstroom Railway. The enemy had taken up some of the rails, and the train

went off the line; 13 men, including the engine-driver, were killed and 39 injured. "Gen. Smith-Dorrien had told off a special patrol to ride along the line to prevent any train passing over very damaged parts; and a court of inquiry has assembled to ascertain why this order was not carried out."

Mrs. Botha, wife of Commandant-General Botha, was the guest of Lord Roberts at dinner at Pretoria this evening.

Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Lieut.-Gen. Ian Hamilton left Pretoria to-day for Rustenburg. He met with slight opposition up to the time he reached Vitbaal Nek, but had an officer and five men wounded, whilst two men were reported missing.

Intelligence from Standerton that numbers of the enemy are surrendering daily in the neighbourhood.

Gen. French has greatly strengthened his position at Middleburg, where all is said to be going well. "Great misery prevails among the Boers, and the general belief is that Botha will surrender directly De Wet is disposed of."

Thursday, Aug. 2.

Lord Roberts telegraphed during the day from Pretoria that he had heard from Gen. Smith-Dorrien through Krugersdorp. Gen. Smith-Dorrien at the time his message was sent was encamped near Frederickstad. On Tuesday morning a Boer came into his camp with a flag of truce and demanded his immediate surrender or an attack would be made in half an hour. "Before a reply could be returned a heavy fire was opened," the message goes on to say, "on our pickets." Gen. Smith-Dorrien drove the enemy off before the arrival of Lord Methuen, to whom he had signalled to come to his assistance. His losses were two killed and seven wounded. "The brunt of the attack," the General writes, "fell on the City of London Imperial Volunteers and the Suffolk and Bucks Yeomanry. The former were most ably handled by Col. MacKinnon, and did excellent work." Lord Roberts reported that "Hunter states that 750 men surrendered to him with 835 horses and 35 mules. The numbers that surrendered to Bruce-Hamilton have not been received."

Friday, Aug. 3.

The special correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs from Pretoria that Commandant Gen. Botha is negotiating for surrender, whilst the action of Commandant Prinsloo has so seriously altered the whole position of affairs that Gen. De Wet is betraying the greatest anxiety for the fate of his troops, and will probably be only too ready to follow Botha's example.

Total casualties since the beginning of the war up to the end of last week:—

	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men
Killed	271	2,502
Died of wounds	73	681
Missing and prisoners (excluding those who have been recovered or have died in captivity)	76	2,718
Prisoners died in captivity	1	85
Died of disease	141	4,836
Accidental deaths	1	72
Sent home as invalids	1,044	24,058
	1,607	34,952

Total Losses (exclusive of sick and wounded men now in British Hospitals in South Africa) ... 36,559

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Successful candidates at the competitive examination held in June and July for admission to the Royal Military College; but their admission is conditional on their passing a medical examination which will be held in London in the course of a few days.

I.—FOR CAVALRY AND FOOTGUARDS.*

Cooper, George C. ...	8754	Partridge, Robert C. ...	5385
Hornby, Charles B. ...	8203	Rooke, Douglas G. ...	5350
Hanbury-Tracy (Hon.)		White, William B. ...	5292
Felix C. H. ...	8157	Baghino, John J. ...	5247
Nisbet, Thomas ...	7685	Ethelston, Herbert W. ...	5237
Reddie, Robert A. ...	7439	Fermor-Hesketh, T. ...	5219
Gosselin, A. B. R. ...	6794	Godfree, Douglas W. ...	5140
Lawson, Arthur B. ...	6696	Haskett-Smith, Wil-	
Wood, Herbert F. ...	6587	liam J. J. S. ...	5051
Jeune, Christian F. S. ...	6570	Hamilton (Hon.) R.	
Collins, Charles H. G. ...	6486	G. A. (Master of	
Lechmere, N. G. B. ...	6072	Belhaven) ...	4846
Wood, Ronald B. ...	5835	Ratcliff, Charles J. ...	4832
Sutton, Francis H. ...	5389	Palmer, Allen L. ...	4719

* The full number of Cadetships (30) for Cavalry and Footguards is not filled up, only 24 Candidates belonging to those two classes having gained the necessary aggregate of marks.

II.—FOR INFANTRY.

Dicken, Charles V. ...	11771	Adams, Hugh I. ...	7294
Kirkwood, C. H. K. ...	9885	Adam, Wilfrid S. ...	7293
Davison, Arthur ...	9852	Teague, John C. J. ...	7270
Wavell, Archibald P. ...	9805	Young, Walter ...	7263
Wrottesley, Hugh E. ...	9796	Owen, Percival ...	7254
Clarke, Brinsley G. S. ...	9638	Bennett, Herbert C. ...	7215
Jones, Hubert L. ...	9391	Evans, Arthur P. ...	7153
Wood, Philip ...	9209	Duberly, James ...	7085
MacBrayne, Robert J. ...	8931	Hells, Frederick W. A. ...	7049
Cochran, George W. ...	8805	Wadow, Ronald W. ...	7015
Venning, F. E. W. ...	8769	Hermon - Hodge, Ro-	
Higgin, James L. ...	8646	bert E. U. ...	6987
Stuart-Menteth, A. H. ...	8613	McCleverty, Robert J. ...	6968
Somerville, W. A. T. B. ...	8589	Wilde, Brenchley ...	6968
Shepherd, G. A. G. ...	8560	Jackson, Amieud C. D. ...	6953
Stockley, Charles H. ...	8510	Eyre, John L. ...	6929
Brown, Cecil A. ...	8448	Wilson, Roger C. ...	6926
Ogle, Nathaniel ...	8402	Trafford, Edward A. ...	6925
Morris, George P. ...	8386	Coningham, Robert E. ...	6875
Call, Felix ...	8316	Hughes, Henry K. ...	6864
Kerans, Harold J. D. ...	8282	Hibbert, Oswald Y. ...	6860
Macleod, Eric O. ...	8257	Brook, Thomas F. ...	6847
Batten, Henry H. ...	8245	Ralph, Stanley L. ...	6841
Festing, Hubert W. ...	8227	Tomes, Clement T. ...	6836
Durrant-Stewart, J. N. ...	8224	Radcliffe-Smith, Noel	
Baker, Wilfred B. ...	8150	M. R. ...	6767
Wilson, Thomas A. A. ...	8139	Loxley, Vere D. ...	6761
Anderson, Barton E. ...	8125	Martin, Alick G. ...	6735
Milne, Thomas ...	8080	Alexander, James F. ...	6717
Barnby, Arthur C. ...	8056	Crocker, William C. R. ...	6711
Crake, Ralph H. ...	8006	Lindells, Gerald C. H. ...	6702
Clarke, Gordon T. S. ...	7990	Stevenson, Harry B. ...	6685
Turner, Edward N. ...	7987	Murphy, Edwin H. ...	6658
de Gruchy, F. A. L. ...	7950	Chaytor, Clervaux A. ...	6636
Higgs, William B. C. ...	7934	Blackwell, Cyril ...	6633
Quin, Aylmer F. R. D. ...	7916	Gething, Burton W. E. ...	6625
Lorimer, Edward ...	7911	Malcolm, P. W. von B. ...	6622
Connell - McDowell,		Burnly - Campbell,	
Arnott E. J. ...	7829	I. H. ...	6619
Marshall, Claude C. ...	7825	Anderson, Robert H. ...	6601
Cameron, W. H. V. ...	7813	Yates, Robert J. B. ...	6598
Boyce, Clement J. ...	7806	Hill, Chandos E. W. ...	6588
Hammond, William P. ...	7782	Cloete, Harry D. ...	6581
Elbrow, George L. S. ...	7743	Carter, Cleary G. M. ...	6555
Livesay, John L. ...	7728	McGann, Henry H. ...	6537
Sheridan, Henry H. ...	7695	Symons, Gilbert G. ...	6531
Herford, Geoffrey M. I. ...	7690	Manson, Herbert G. ...	6524
Smart, George H. ...	7679	Venning, Walter K. ...	6512
Webb, William F. R. ...	7597	Macnabb, Rawdon J. ...	6472
Griffith, Ralph E. H. ...	7586	Hanson, Grenville J. G. ...	6471
Scruby, William S. J. ...	7578	Roberts, Charles S. H. ...	6454
Hughes, Thomas H. ...	7568	Strugnell, Harold F. H. ...	6454
Kedie, William T. ...	7522	Deakin, Arthur M. ...	6442
Stevenson, G. E. St. C. ...	7485	Hart, Robert R. ...	6438
Pike, William ...	7481	Gould, George ...	6410
Kay, D'Arcy H. ...	7444	Gerrard, Eugene L. ...	6341
Henderson, Neville M. ...	7440	King, John Cyril R. ...	6332
De Moleyns, R. P. A. ...	7409	Parker, William A. B. ...	6331
Bernard, Denis J. C. K. ...	7392	Gordon, Lewis ...	6326
Hutchinson, John S. ...	7370	Simpson, Eric M. ...	6325
Faris, Romney R. ...	7353	Larken, Paul M. ...	6307
Tylden, Geoffrey ...	7353	Tredennick, George J. ...	6284
Mullins, Charles B. ...	7320	Ovey, Darrell ...	6216
Waller, Stanier E. W. ...	7309	Inglis, John ...	6208
Orpen, John H. ...	7303		

III.—FOR THE WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

Clabby, Herbert T. S. ...	7903	Hart, Reginald S. ...	6197
Fairbairn, David A. ...	6205	Healy, Calvert ...	6195
Robertson, Robert M. ...	6201		

Queen's India Cadets who have passed a Qualifying Literary Examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College:—

MacLean, Alastair F. ...	6961	Goldney, Martin ...	5802
Hampe-Vincent, P. C. ...	5994	Barnett, William H. ...	5023

It has been made known that the War Office will require invalided officers from South Africa to return to duty with their units at the front at the earliest opportunity after they are passed as fit for duty.

SPORT IN EAST AFRICA.—For full information apply to BOUSTEAD, RIDLEY & CO., BANKERS AND SHIPPING AGENTS, MOMBASA, and 34, CAVEN STREET, LONDON, W.C. Caravans equipped for Uganda, and all places in the interior. Provisions, &c., provided.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Successful candidates at the Competitive Examination held in June and July for admission to the Academy, conditional on their passing the medical examination. The next term will commence on September 5.

Bushell, C. W. ...	12105	Elliott, Richard H. ...	8244
Tulk, John A. ...	12019	Archdale, Arthur S. ...	8242
Rogers, Edward ...	11927	Barron, Arthur F. N. ...	8239
Sopwith, George E. ...	11905	Tute, Clifford S. ...	8211
James, Ernest A. H. ...	11878	Wehner, A. F. P. ...	8178
Ogilvie, Henry ...	11697	Alford, Arthur C. R. ...	8109
Campbell, James D. ...	11580	Chance, Andrew F. ...	8087
Fenton, George C. V. ...	11258	Rolleston, Arthur G. ...	8038
Paxton, A. N. ...	11190	Gore-Browne, S. ...	8017
Edwards, C. O. R. ...	11092	Archer, Henry ...	7990
Hall, George L. ...	11077	Myers, Wilfrid H. ...	7870
Coke, Basil E. ...	11043	Davidson, Leslie E. O. ...	7832
Pye, Kellow W. ...	11008	Morshead, Henry T. ...	7781
Lane, Harry E. ...	10863	Kelly, Edward H. ...	7772
Cantrell, Arthur S. ...	10782	Moore, H. F. B. S. ...	7759
Owen, Alfred L. ...	10772	Dunsterville, K. F. ...	7725
Rainsford - Hannay,		Lee-Warner, H. G. ...	7722
A. G. ...	10240	Aitkin, Nigel W. ...	7697
Coode, A. M. ...	10165	Harries, Herbert M. ...	7687
Meade, Guy W. ...	10123	Benskin, Joseph ...	7634
Turner, George B. ...	10092	Sherrard, Alfred B. ...	7622
Tomlinson, H. W. ...	10052	Wright, Harold Lee ...	7622
Ogle, Arthur B. ...	10037	Sladen, Charles A. L. ...	7593
Thwaites, H. F. O. ...	9978	Adamthwaite, C. J. ...	7590
Gardiner, David A. ...	9959	Hall, Harry A. L. ...	7589
Macaulay, Aulay F. ...	9950	Kennedy, A. J. R. ...	7580
Chesney, C. H. R. ...	9928	Christie, John ...	7534
Campbell, John D. ...	9899	Kirke, E. St. G. ...	7525
Græme, James A. ...	9864	Abbott, Thomas A. ...	7522
Carlew, Edward B. ...	9769	Bowles, James A. ...	7458
Thomson, A. J. H. M. ...	9763	Fuller, Herbert F. ...	7437
Carlisle, T. R. M. ...	9746	Larcom (Sir) T. P. ...	
St. Clair, W. L. ...	9721	(Bart.) ...	7413
Percival, David ...	9687	Barnes, Lawrance E. ...	7394
Donnelly, Thomas ...	9632	Feeny, John P. ...	7347
Duke, Basil L. ...	9620	McGillycuddy, R. K. ...	7301
McQueen, John A. ...	9570	Hickie, George W. C. ...	7290
Beatty, William D. ...	9550	Wright, Theodore ...	7279
Walsh, W. P. ...	9523	Coker, Lewis A. ...	7263
Graham, (Lord) D. ...		Tomasson, J. F. H. ...	7239
M. ...	9481	Garrett, Robert C. ...	7236
Chancellor, J. B. ...	9467	Norton, Edward F. ...	7192
Day, Noel A. L. ...	9457	Don, John A. ...	7184
Prichard, W. C. H. ...	9453	Smeed, Cecil W. ...	7167
Edwards, Henry M. ...	9430	Pemberton, Sholto ...	7155
Hammick, Robert T. ...	9367	Reynolds, Cyril H. ...	7130
O'Malley, M. J. K. ...	9230	Pollock, Harry C. ...	7109
Clutterbuck, Lewis		Ryan, Lionel F. ...	7101
St. John R. ...	9162	Bethell, Hugh K. ...	7081
Hall, E. G. ...	9101	Robertson - Luxford,	
Money, Noel C. K. ...	9100	James O. ...	7035
Ferguson, F. A. ...	9048	Cruikshank, A. H. P. ...	6999
Lecky, Marcus Daly ...	8996	Hare, John W. ...	6999
Willis, Frederick W. ...	8988	Ratcliff, Derwent W. ...	6956
Rich, Charles B. ...	8975	Chadwick, F. J. ...	6933
Godfray, Alfred D. B. ...	8974	Healing, Norman C. ...	6908
Campbell, D. D. H. ...	8973	Macleam, M. F. A. ...	6880
Fisher, James T. ...	8933	Stockwell, Cecil V. ...	6876
Brown, Oswald M. ...	8906	Manley, John C. M. ...	6854
Mitchell, James L. ...	8900	McClintock, W. F. C. ...	6837
Nicholson, St. John R. ...	8854	Brett, Francis J. ...	6817
Gordon, John K. ...	8840	Browne, G. St. J. O. ...	6815
Chenevix-Trench, L. ...	8834	Stephens, Barton T. ...	6812
Gwynn, Brian J. ...	8827	Anthony, A. C. ...	6772
Cameron, Cecil A. ...	8819	Norton, William R. ...	6770
Nicholls, William A. ...	8783	Hearson, John G. ...	6717
Oakes, George F. T. ...	8770	Tregarthen, J. B. C. ...	6710
Russell, Arthur G. ...	8708	Bocquet, Richard N. ...	6661
Hearle, Arthur B. ...	8678	Walker, Edward C. ...	6655
Hippisley, Arthur ...	8637	Herbert, William R. ...	6618
Saxton, Clifford S. ...	8573	Sneyd, Dryden G. T. ...	6608
Hetherington, C. G. ...	8551	Shaw, Gordon D. A. ...	6525
Ouchterlony, J. P. H. ...	8405	Bassett, Tarn P. ...	6490
Stranack, Cyril E. ...	8385	MacRury, Evan ...	6462
Mead, Stephen ...	8351	Lloyd, Francis O. ...	6461
Carlisle, Thomas H. ...	8323	Digges - La Touche,	
Sherrard, Gerald O. ...	8280	Cecil H. ...	6412
Diggle, John N. ...	8249	Hitchcock, Henry G. ...	6403

KAY'S UNIVERSAL STORES.—The directors of Kay's Universal Stores report a very large increase in the company's business during the past six months—in fact, the greatest turnover in any six months during the company's existence, and the business continues steadily on the upward grade. New departments, opened in the autumn of 1899, have proved most successful in extending and developing the company's business. A full 6 per cent. dividend is about to be distributed, and there is every prospect of a larger final dividend in January next.

ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND.

The Secretary of the Treasury has informed the Commissioners of the Royal Patriotic Fund that the Government proposes to ask Parliament to approve of the grant of small pensions by the State to the widows and orphans of men killed in action, or dying of wounds received in action, or of disease directly resulting from exposure on foreign service. All subscriptions by the public to the several war funds will then become available for such additions to the uniform State pension as may be found desirable.

The Sub-Committee of the Royal Patriotic Fund, under the presidency of Lord Davey, have had drawn up an actuarial report on the South African Fund placed at their disposal by the Lord Mayor. The report says:—

"The Transvaal War Fund now amounts to about £400,000, and weekly allowances will have to be provided for about 2,000 beneficiaries, viz., 400 parents and 1,600 widows of deceased soldiers.

"Let it be assumed that the average age of the beneficiaries is as follows:—

200 fathers, of the average age of 50 years.	
200 mothers, " " 50 "	
1,600 widows, " " 30 "	
"Then, if interest can be obtained on the fund at the following rate, the maximum weekly allowance to each of the beneficiaries would be as stated:—	
Interest 3 per cent., weekly allowance	4s. 1d.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	4s. 3d.
"If, however, the average ages be five years less, viz.:	
Fathers, 45 years.	
Mothers, 45 "	
Widows, 25 "	

the maximum weekly allowances will be as follows:—

Interest 3 per cent., weekly allowance	3s. 10d.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3s. 10d.

"In making the calculations it has been assumed:—

- (1) That during the whole currency of the fund interest will be realised at the average net rate specified (free of any deduction for income tax or otherwise, and calculated on the whole fund invested and uninvested).
- (2) That it is not necessary to make any deduction from the weekly allowances to meet expenses of administration.
- (3) That it is not necessary to leave any margin for fluctuations in the rates of interest and mortality, losses and expenses on realisation of investments, and for contingencies generally.
- (4) That the weekly allowances will not be continued to orphans or others after the death of the original beneficiaries.

"Some deduction will certainly have to be made for expense of administration, and on this point the experience of the Patriotic Fund will no doubt be a guide. It would also seem to be necessary in the case of a fund which will have to be worked for fifty years or more to make some provision against the contingencies referred to in Clause (3) above.

"It may further be pointed out that results based on estimated average ages are necessarily rough and uncertain, and before finally fixing the amount of weekly allowance some investigation based upon the actual ages of the beneficiaries should be made."

A Conference of representatives of the various war relief funds was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday, when it was resolved to give effect to the recommendations of Lord Justice Collins' Committee for the better administration of the funds. For this purpose it was decided to appoint a Central Consultative Council of not less than 50 members, comprising the Lord Lieutenants of Counties, Lord Mayors and Mayors, Lord Provosts and Provosts of towns, and representatives elected by the principal central and provincial funds. A motion by Lord Rothschild that the Council should consist of the Patriotic Fund Commissioners and representatives of the other funds was rejected by a large majority.

THE Committee of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home make an earnest appeal for £6,000 for the purpose of increasing the accommodation of the home at Hampstead which provides for 180 girls, but is already full. It is desired to make provision for a number of girls who have lost their fathers in South Africa. Subscriptions may be sent to the secretary of the Home, 5, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

AGENTS WANTED with connections amongst Sportsmen. Terms very remunerative. References required.—Apply by letter, "M," 59, Pine Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.

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Obituary.

NAVY.

Capt. Bernard Murton Strouts, R.M.L.I., has been killed in the defence of the Legation at Peking. Born May 27, 1870, he joined the Royal Marines Sept. 1, 1888; became Lieut. Sept. 27, 1889; and Captain Sept. 15, 1897.

Capt. Claude William Robertson, R.M.L.I., was killed on the 22nd ult. in the action at Magatir's Pass. He joined the Royal Marines as Lieutenant 1889, and obtained his company 1898. He served under Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Rawson in the Benin Expedition, 1897; was mentioned in despatches (medal and clasp). In the same year he embarked for the *Katoomba* in Australia, and in March last volunteered for South Africa, being placed in command of a squadron of New South Wales' bushmen. Major-Gen. Baden-Powell now reports his death during a very successful operation against the Boers.

Capt. Henry Talbot Richard Lloyd, R.M.L.I., was killed in action at the capture of Tien-tsin. Born Feb. 10, 1872, he joined the Royal Marines as 2nd Lieut. Sept. 1, 1890; became Lieut. July 1, 1891; and Captain April 26, 1899.

Paymaster-in-Chief Henry de Ridder died at Great Yarmouth on the 21st ult., aged 62. He became Assistant-Paymaster 1859, Paymaster 1869, and retired as Paymaster-in-Chief 1892, in consequence of ill-health. His last service was in the *Invincible*, at Southampton.

ARMY.

Major-Gen. Noel Hamlyn Harris, Colonel retired list, Royal Artillery, died suddenly at 13, Birchinn Place, on the 29th ult., aged 68. He joined the Army Aug. 14, 1854, became Captain June 22, 1860, Major July 5, 1872, Lieutenant-Colonel Nov. 13, 1880, Colonel Nov. 13, 1884, and retired with the rank of Major-General Dec. 9, 1885. He served in the Crimean campaign from Dec., 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol in the trenches with the siege train, and at the bombardment of April 9 and June 6 and 17. (Medal with clasp, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and Turkish medal.) Served in the Afghan war, 1879-80, and was present in the engagements at Shahjin and Ahmed Kheyl. (Mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp.)

Major-Gen. Thomas Talbot, Colonel, retired list, 2nd West India Regiment, died at his residence, Rathmines, Dublin, on the 25th ult. He joined the Army July 20, 1867; became Captain Nov. 25, 1874; Major, July 1, 1881; Lieut.-Colonel, Feb. 2, 1883; Colonel, Feb. 2, 1887; and retired with the hon. rank of Major-General, June 29, 1887.

Lieut.-Col. George Shields, Staff Paymaster, retired list, Army Pay Department, died at Tridenham House, Farnborough, Hants, on the 30th ult., aged 61. After several years' service in the ranks, he obtained his commission as Sub-Lieut. in the 12th Regiment from Quartermaster-Sergeant 6th Regiment, Dec. 4, 1872, and after obtaining his company was appointed to the Pay Department, June 19, 1879, obtaining the rank of Lieut.-Colonel June 19, 1889, and retiring in 1898 on attaining the age of sixty. He served in the Afghan War, 1879-80 (medal), and at the time of his retirement was Staff-Paymaster at Aldershot.

Major Sir Walter George Barttelot, Bart., 2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regiment, commanding the Volunteer Company attached to the 1st Batn., was killed in action at Retief's Nek, South Africa, on the 23rd ult. Born April 11, 1855, eldest son of the late Col. Sir Walter Barttelot, C.B., he was educated at Eton, and served in the 5th Dragoon Guards from 1874 to 1880. From 1880 to 1885 he commanded a troop in the 1st Devon Yeomanry, and in March, 1886, joined the 2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regiment as Captain. He went out to the Cape in March last command of the Volunteer Company. Sir Walter was a J.P. and D.L. of Sussex and a J.P. of Devonshire. He married, in 1879, Georgiana Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. G. E. Balfour, of Sidmouth House, Devonshire, by whom he leaves two sons and a daughter. The elder son, Mr. Walter Balfour Barttelot, who succeeds as third baronet, was born March 22, 1880. The family has lived at Stopham, near Pulborough, since the Conquest, and is therefore one of the oldest and best known in Sussex.

Capt. Lionel Arthur Edward Ollivant, Royal Fusiliers, serving with the Chinese Regt., was killed in action at Tien-tsin on the 14th ult. Born Dec. 3, 1872, he joined the Royal Fusiliers as 2nd Lieut. Sept. 30, 1896, became Lieut. April 2, 1898, and Capt. May 12 last. He joined the Chinese Regt. at Wei-hai-Wei in February last.

Capt. Frederic Sidney Kent, 2nd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt., died of pneumonia at Pretoria on the 23rd ult. Born Nov. 20, 1871, he joined the Army as 2nd Lieut. East Yorkshire Regt. June 20, 1894, became Lieut. Jan. 27, 1897, and Captain March 28 last.

Capt. William Gloster, 1st Batn. Royal Irish Regiment, was killed in action at Stabbert's Nek on the 23rd ult. Born April 27, 1863, he joined the Royal Irish Regiment from the Militia, May 6, 1885, and became Captain, Feb. 10, 1892. He served in the Hazara Expedition, 1888 (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp).

Capt. Edgar Quartus Robertson, 1st Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers, was killed in action near Stephanusdrai on the 25th ult. Born Feb. 29, 1868, he joined the King's Own Scottish Borderers as 2nd Lieut. from the Militia, June 8, 1889; became Lieut. Aug. 4, 1891; and Captain May 10, 1899.

Capt. John Stuart Stevenson, Indian Medical Service, died at Lucknow, of sunstroke, on the 20th inst. Born Aug. 24, 1872, the son of Col. W. F. Stevenson, R.A.M.C., now on active service in South Africa, and of Sunnyside, Netley Abbey, Hants, he joined the Army July 29, 1896, and became Captain July 29, 1899.

Lieut. R. B. Wilson, Imperial Yeomanry, has died of wounds received in action in South Africa. He was a son of Col. J. G. Wilson, C.B., 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt., and joined the Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry on Jan. 3 last in order to proceed on active service. He was previously a Subaltern in the 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.

Lieut. Arthur Worsley Spottiswoode Pinhey, 1st Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry, died at Poona, on the 30th ult., of cholera. Born April 12, 1872, he joined the Shropshire Light Infantry as 2nd Lieut. from the Militia June 21, 1894, and became Lieut. June 25, 1898.

Lieut. Harry Thornton Reed, Indian Staff Corps (25th Punjab Infantry), died at Khar, Swat Valley, India, on the 29th ult., of enteric. Born Jan. 31, 1875, he joined the East Yorkshire Regiment as 2nd Lieut. from the Militia, Dec. 7, 1895, and was transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, Dec. 31, 1898.

2nd Lieut. Hubert Bertram Drought-Bird, Royal Field Artillery, died at Winburg on the 28th ult., of enteric fever. Born Sept. 27, 1878, he joined the Army June 23, 1890.

2nd Lieut. William Victor St. Clair McLaren, 1st Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, died at Pretoria on the 26th ult. of syncope, brought on by exposure. Born May 24, 1877, he joined the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders from the 4th Batn. Scottish Rifles, June 3, 1899.

ARMY COMMISSIONS FOR MILITIA OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the forthcoming September examinations officers at home with four months' training are to be granted 30 marks for every day's actual service with an embodied Militia corps. Are those "days of actual service" to include time with battalion prior to their obtaining their certificate of proficiency (Army Form E., 527)—that is to say, for the six weeks or so of inefficiency spent in preliminary drill, even though it was with an embodied corps? If so, surely the same privilege should be granted to officers who did their preliminary drill before embodiment. They, too, should have their 30 marks per day for the six weeks or two months spent in gaining their certificate of proficiency. Not only were those of the latter class debarred from study (the sole reason for the marks being given at all) during their drill period previous to embodiment, whereas those of the former class had all that time free for reading, but they were of far more use in their battalions when they did join. They were at least efficient! It is hardly fair that this should be allowed to work out to their disadvantage.

T. B.

THE tender of Messrs. Richard Dickeson and Co. has been accepted for the supply of all regimental institutes on the tenant system, and sergeants' messes (regimental) in the Western District for a period of 12 months from the 1st prox.

ABERDEEN GRANITE MONUMENTS, &c.—ALEX. MACDONALD and Co., Limited (late A. Macdonald, Field and Co.), Workers in Polished Granites to the Queen, undertake the erection of their work in any part of the country. The largest stock of granite monuments in the country may be seen at their London premises. For designs and prices, address as above, to the Aberdeen granite Works, Aberdeen; or 373, Euston Road, London, N.W.

THE VICTORIAN REGIMENTS.

(WITH COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.)

The troops of Victoria have distinguished themselves in South Africa. The Colony has always shown military spirit. The forces consist of a permanent regiment of Royal Australian Artillery and Militia corps, a Field Artillery brigade, Metropolitan and Western District brigades of Garrison Artillery, a section of Engineers, with submarine mining company and a field company. The other military organisations are the Victorian Mounted Rifles, the Victorian Rangers, the Army Service Corps, and the Militia Ambulance Corps.

At the outbreak of the war, the Assembly expressed the sympathy of the Colony with the Imperial Government. The first contingent consisted of infantry and mounted infantry units, and Colonel J. C. Hoad, A.A.G. on the Permanent Staff, accompanied the forces and did good work in organising the troops at the seat of war. The second contingent consisted wholly of mounted infantry, while the third was formed of the Bushmen, and the scenes which marked the departure of successive contingents will long be remembered in the history of the Colony. The Colony is the home of many men accustomed to life in the open, and probably there are no better horsemen in the world.

The Victorians were first employed on the northern frontier of Cape Colony, and saw a good deal of service in the Naauwpoort and Colesberg district. Some of the Victorians were in the reconnaissance of February 9, under Captain Salmon, of the Mounted Rifles, in company with Tasmanians and other Australians. The Boers, at the time, were threatening our flanks and Colonials were despatched to check them, but had to retire under a heavy fire and got away their horses amid a hail of bullets up to our outposts. In this affair the best military qualities were shown, and the retirement was admirably conducted. The Victorian Mounted Rifles were again heavily engaged on February 12. Another detachment of Victorian Mounted Rifles was with the force which invaded the Orange River Free State. They marched with General Babington to Ramdam in January—the place where General French afterwards made his rendezvous for the relief of Kimberley—and in the general advance they moved to Bloemfontein with Lord Roberts, and were very prominent in service up to the fall of Pretoria.

THE Duchess of Sutherland desires it to be known that the concert held in London on the 4th ult., under her auspices, and in co-operation with the Highland Association of London, in aid of the Highland Brigade Families Fund, resulted in a surplus of £800, which will be devoted to providing for the needs of widows and fatherless.

PREVENTION OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—For greater security have the Drainage and Water Supply of your Town and Country or temporary Residence examined and certified by The Sanitary Engineering Company (H. Carter, C.E., Manager), 65, Victoria Street, Westminster. Fee quoted on receipt of full particulars. Established 23 years. Telegrams: "Sanitation, London."

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

2nd Life Guards.—The funeral of Capt. Lord Kensington, who died of wounds in Bloemfontein on June 24, took place in St. Bride's Churchyard, Pembroke-shire, on Monday, in presence of a large assemblage of tenantry and people from all parts of the district. Early in the morning the body was placed in the church and covered with the Union Jack. The burial service was read by the Bishop of St. Davids, assisted by the Rector of St. Bride's. The chief mourners were Lady Kensington (mother) and four sisters. One brother—the heir to the title—is in South Africa, and two others are in British Columbia. The officers of the regiment sent a beautiful cross of lilies, inscribed "In fond remembrance." A service in memory of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have died in the campaign from wounds or disease was held simultaneously in the chapel of the Regent's Park Barracks. The officers who succumbed, in addition to Lord Kensington, were Capt. Peel and Surg.-Capt. Fawcett. The number of non-commissioned officers and men who have died from the one cause or the other is ten. The officers of the regiment were represented at the service by most of those in town. Lieut.-Col. Cunningham, who was accompanied by Mrs. Cunningham, represented the Prince of Wales as Colonel-in-Chief. There were also present as connected with the regiment: Lieut.-Col. Neeld and the Hon. Mrs. Neeld, Major Longfield and Mrs. Longfield; Capt. Ames, Hankey, Burt, Entwistle, and de Crespigny; Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Young, &c. Major-Gen. Trotter, commanding the Home District, attended with the Hon. Mrs. Trotter. Among others present were the Duchess of Buccleuch, Lady Mary Trefusis, the Marquis of Hamilton, Lord Frederick Hamilton, the Duke of Roxburghe, Lord Henry Vane Tempest, the Countess Ellesmere, Lady Blanche Edwardes, Gen. Sir M. Biddulph, Sir O. and Lady Crespigny, Col. Hume Spry, and Col. Ricardo. The band was in attendance, and assisted in the musical portions of the service, which was conducted by the Rev. C. H. Murphy, the chaplain. It consisted of the ordinary burial service, with the omission of the committal portion, a hymn and two collects being inserted before the grace, and it closed with Chopin's Funeral March.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—Capt. Wilson, who has returned from South Africa, is on leave, but it is understood will rejoin his regiment in due course for duty.

4th Dragoon Guards.—The Lee-Enfield carbines sent out to India for the 11th Hussars have been handed over to the regiment.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Corpl. FitzGerald, to whom a commission has been given at the recommendation of Lord Roberts, is the well-known author of "Climbs in the New Zealand Alps" and "The Highest Andes." His expedition to Aconcagua, with his companion, now Sergt. Stuart Vines, of the Imperial Yeomanry, gained the world's record of height in mountaineering. Mr. FitzGerald and Mr. Vines, returning to their club one night after the theatre, heard of the Government's call for Volunteers, and both enlisted in the Imperial Yeomanry the next morning. His detachment of the Lothians and Berwickshire, has been in Gen. Hunter's command during the war, and is now under Gen. Smith-Dorrien.

9th Lancers.—Lieut. Durand has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Saxon* on the 25th ult.

10th Hussars.—Lieut. Shearman has been invalided from the Cape and sailed in the *Saxon* on the 25th ult.

12th Lancers.—A memorial service to the late Lieut.-Col. the Earl of Airlie, who was killed at the head of the regiment near Pretoria, was held on Thursday at Cortachy Castle, Forfarshire. The service was conducted by the Rev. John Strachan, minister of Cortachy. Among those present were the Countess of Airlie, Ladies Edith, Helen, and Mabel Ogilvy, Lord Ogilvy, (the heir), the Hon. Bruce Ogilvy, and the Hon. Patrick Ogilvy, the Dowager Countess of Airlie, Lady Blanche Hozier, Lady Maude Whyte and Mr. Whyte, Viscountess Cranborne, the Earl of Arran, Mr. Freeman-Mitford, the Hon. John Ogilvy, and Mr. James Cheape, of Strathlyrum. A large number of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 3rd (Dundee) V.B. the Black Watch, of which regiment Lord Airlie was hon. Colonel, attended.

13th Hussars.—Capt. Ogilvy left England on Saturday last for South Africa in command of reinforcements in the *Winkfield*. He was accompanied by Lieut. Spencer.

14th Hussars.—Capt. Gage has been invalided from the Cape and sailed in the *Saxon* on the 25th ult.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The 146th, 147th, and 148th Batteries R.F.A. were formed at Aldershot on Saturday last. They are to have a howitzer equipment.

No. 2 Co. Southern Division R.G.A., half No. 15 Co. Southern Division, and half No. 15 Co. Western Division, left Cape Town on the 21st ult. in the *Antillian* for China, where they are due on the 18th inst.

Major A. Eardley-Wilmot, R.H.A., has passed the examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Col.

Major F. H. Ward, B. Battery R.H.A., and Lieut. W. H. Bartholomew, 50th Battery R.F.A., are granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Lieut. R. H. Lascelles, R.F.A., invalided from South Africa, sailed in the *Gascon* on the 25th ult.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The 4th Balloon Section, numbering three officers and 75 men, will embark at the Royal Albert Dock on the 11th inst. in the *Bombay*, for China.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—A reinforcing draft of 400 men will leave for South Africa next week to join the 2nd and 3rd Batns. Capt. Glyn, 3rd Batn., invalided, left Cape Town in the *Moravian* on the 24th ult.

Coldstream Guards.—A reinforcing draft of 200 men will leave England next week for South Africa, to join the 1st and 2nd Batns.

Scots Guards.—2nd Lieut. Fox, 3rd Batn., has brought credit on the regiment in a way which will be fully appreciated by the 1st and 2nd Batns. in South Africa, as he has succeeded, for the first time in the history of the race, in placing the Wingfield Sculls, a contest which carries with it the Amateur Sculling Championship of England, to the credit of the Brigade of Guards Rowing Club. He accomplished this, too, in a record time of 22 mins. 54 secs. Strange to say Mr. Fox only recently took up sculling while an undergraduate at Oxford, where, however, he won the University Sculls in record time. He has also gained the amateur championships of France and Ireland, and at Cookham defeated A. D. J. Goldie, who won the Colquhoun University Sculls at Cambridge, a race which carries with it the amateur championship of the Cam. In the Diamond Sculls at Henley he has been less successful, being defeated in 1899 by Blackstaffe, while this year from the worst station he lost to Howell by three-quarters of a length.

Irish Guards.—Orders have been given for the establishment to be increased from two to three companies. Major Nugent has arrived home from South Africa invalided, and will in due course join the regiment for duty.

Royal Guards Reserve Regiment.—The regiment, commanded by Col. A. Broadwood, was inspected on Tuesday at Wellington Barracks by Major-Gen. Trotter. The battalion, which has recently completed its musketry training at Pirbright Camp, mustered about 550 strong, a considerable number of the men being on guard or other duty, the seven strong companies on parade being three of Grenadiers and two each of Coldstream and Scots. The men were well set-up, showed great steadiness, and marched past in excellent style. The general also inspected the quarters of the battalion.

Royal Scots (1st).—Details remain at Belfast, the order for their removal having been cancelled.

Queen's (2nd).—We regret to find that, through an error in the press, we last week robbed the 3rd (Militia) Batn., of the credit which is due to it in regard to the sale of kits of comrades who had succumbed to enteric fever. The incident, as we said, showed how true comradeship is in the historic "Queen's." Sergt. Hall, who wrote from Beaufort West, belongs to the 3rd, not the 2nd, Batn., as was stated. It is, indeed, most gratifying to find the Militia battalion of the "Queen's" so well upholding the credit of their regiment.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—2nd Lieut. Blair, 1st Batn., just promoted from the ranks of Lumsden's Horse, has been invalided from the Cape, and left in the *Moravian* on the 24th ult.

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Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—Capt. Davenport, 6th (Militia) Batn., A.D.C. to Sir Alfred Milner, has arrived home from the Cape.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—Capt. McMahon has arrived home from South Africa.

Kings' Regiment (8th).—2nd Lieut. Dinnew, 2nd Batn., promoted from the ranks of the South African Light Horse, has been invalided home from the Cape, and sailed in the *Tagus* on the 24th ult.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—At Colchester on Sunday morning last, Major-Gen. Sir William Gatacre presented the Royal Humane Society's medal to Capt. Gascoyne, 4th (Militia) Batn., for rescuing a drowning man at Norwich, and the good conduct medal to Sergt. Mace, of the same battalion. Sir William Gatacre congratulated the recipients and reminded the battalion that pluck and good conduct had brought the British Army renown. Lieut. Stracey, 1st Batn., has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Deesa.

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—Lieut. Bromhead, 2nd Batn., left England on Saturday last with reinforcements for South Africa in the *Winkfield*.

West Yorkshire Regiment (14th).—Capt. Holbrook, 1st Batn., Station Staff Officer, Neemuch, has been appointed officiating D.A.A.G. Bombay command. Lieut. Wood, 1st Batn., has been appointed extra A.D.C. to Lord Northbrook, Governor of Bombay.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—Lieut. Marten, 4th (Militia) Batn., attached to the 2nd Batn., has been invalided from the Cape, and left in the *Tagus* on the 24th ult.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—Capt. (local Major) Morris, D.S.O., who has returned from Ashanti, landed at Plymouth on Thursday from the *Bornu*. He is the officer who forced his way from Kintampo to the assistance of the besieged garrison at Kumasi, and then assumed command of the troops. He afterwards successfully conducted Sir Frederick and Lady Hodgson and escort to the coast. He was wounded in the operations, but has now recovered, although the bullet has not been extracted.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—Capt. Aitken, 6th (Militia) Batn., has been appointed Military Commandant of Hopetoun and Graspan District, Orange River Colony. Lieut. Spafford and 2nd Lieut. Ward, 6th (Militia) Batn., are on passage home from the Cape in the *Gascon*, which sailed on the 25th ult.

Cheshire Regiment (22nd).—A correspondent writes to us from India asking if there is any valid reason why his battalion, the 1st Cheshire, should be always out of it when there is any active service. "All ranks," our correspondent says, "feel that a great injustice is done them. It is over fifty years since the battalion to which I belong had any chance of adding to its honours, yet there is not one which would more gladly receive an order to embark for China or the Cape. It is most disappointing to stand by quietly and see corps after corps adding to its battle roll, and to know that for your own there is no chance of getting to the front. Every regiment in the Service cannot of course see active service, but it does strike one as unfair that when there are rumours of British troops being sent to China no mention is made of the Cheshires. Are we again to be left out in the cold. We consider it such an injustice that I hope you will allow me to ventilate the matter in your columns, as perhaps then somebody in authority may be induced to take up our case and give us the chance for which we are all yearning. I can answer for it that the rank and file feel deeply the position in which they are placed in never even being mentioned for anything that is going on in the shape of campaigning, although it is admitted that a better ordered regiment is not to be found." [Our correspondent's growl is fully justified and reflects credit on a distinguished regiment.—Ed.]

South Wales Borderers (24th).—Capt. Phillips, 3rd (Militia) Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 25th ult., in charge of invalids coming home in the *Saxon*.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—Details remain at Belfast for the present, the order for their removal having been cancelled.

Scottish Rifles (26th).—Lieuts. Sandilands and Edden have been granted leave from India to England for six months each on medical certificate.

Welsh Regiment (41st).—Capt. Coke, who lately vacated the adjutancy of the 2nd Volunteer Batn., has been posted to this battalion, and leaves shortly for South Africa.

Black Watch (42nd).—Lieut. Lord George Murray, second son of the Duke of Atholl, who with his two brothers has been serving in South Africa, arrived at Blair Castle the other day and received a most cordial welcome. He was going to India when the war broke out, and volunteered to go to the front in any capacity. His services were accepted, and he was fortunate enough to be attached to the 1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders.

Northamptonshire Regiment (48th).—Major Hill, V.C., has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on urgent private affairs.

Middlesex Regiment (57th).—Capt. Collinson and Haslehurst have been transferred to the new 4th Batn., and are on passage home from the Cape in the *Tagus*, which sailed on the 24th ult. 2nd Lieut. Feilman, appointed from the 6th (Militia) Batn., is also a passenger in the *Tagus*.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—2nd Lieut. Seymour, 1st Batn., invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Tagus* on the 24th ult.

Wiltshire Regiment (62nd).—Lieut. Stoddart has been appointed Quartermaster of the Chinese Regiment with which he is serving as a subaltern.

York and Lancaster Regiment (65th).—Capt. Webb is on passage home from the Cape in the *Gascon*, which sailed on the 25th ult.

Hampshire Regiment (67th).—Lieut.-Col. Briggs has been granted an extension of command for twelve months from the 29th inst.

Highland Light Infantry (74th).—Capt. Andrews has arrived home from the Cape in charge of invalids in the *Manchester Port*, on promotion from the 1st Batn.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—Lieut.-Col. Macbean, commanding the 1st Batn., wrote from Pretoria on June 6 to Col. Douglas Duncan, commanding the 1st Volunteer Batn., to congratulate all ranks of the Volunteer battalions on the splendid conduct of the Volunteer Company attached to his battalion on active service.

"Their conduct," he says, "has been universally excellent, and the way they have stuck out in all the hard marching we have had, and all the time on short rations, has astonished me—because one cannot hide the fact that they have been accustomed most probably to a better class of food than our men get, and might feel the want of proper food—also that they are not so trained in marching. But in spite of all this they have done splendidly. In the action near Johannesburg on May 29, they really covered themselves with glory, and proved themselves perfectly fitted to rank as real veterans. They were in support of H Company on the left, and were under a very heavy fire, as you will have gathered from the reports already published in the papers. In both bayonet charges they went as straight as a die, and would, I believe, have been charging still if there were any Boers left. The whole battalion was full of their praises after the fight. Col.-Sergt. Campbell did exceedingly well, leading the company in the final charge when all the officers were down. He is an unusually good non-commissioned officer. I can hardly expect that all of the company I recommended for rewards for gallantry on that occasion will be proud recipients, but I have no doubt a good many will. Our brigade has been broken up. Since we left Graspan on Feb. 13, we have marched 630 miles, taken part in the capture of 10 towns, fought in 10 general actions, and on 27 other days. In one period of 30 days we fought on 21 of them, and marched 927 miles. The casualties have been between 400 and 500, which is not a bad record. We are at present taking care of Lord Roberts, and are bivouacked near his house all by ourselves."

The following extract from the battalion order by Lieut.-Col. Macbean, dated Florida, May 5, is also sent:—

"The commanding officer wishes to add his congratulations to those already addressed to the battalion by Major-Gen. Ian Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O., and Major-Gen. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O., in the gallantry they displayed in yesterday's action. He doubts if the history of the battalion contains any record of a more splendid attack culminating in a more brilliant charge. It gives him much pleasure to hear of the gallant bearing of the Volunteer Service Company and their extreme steadiness under fire."

Capt. Duff has been recommended specially for a direct commission in the Line. It has been intimated that the Secretary of State is prepared to submit the officer's name, if he is willing, to be appointed to a regiment of Dragoon Guards.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (76th).—Lieut. Noyes has been granted leave from India to England for nine months on medical certificate.

South Lancashire Regiment (82nd).—Capt. Carlyon, who has been serving with the 1st Batn. (40th) in South Africa, left Cape Town on the 24th ult., in charge of invalids, in the *Tagus*.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (93rd).—Capt. Marshall has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

King's Own Light Infantry (105th).—Capt. Taylor left England on Saturday last for South Africa with reinforcements in the *Winkfield*.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (108th).—Major Cox has passed the examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Tharp, 1st Batn., invalided from the Cape, sailed for England in the *Tagus* on the 24th ult.

Army Service Corps.—Cols. Parkyn and Oughterson desire to announce that no further gifts are required for the corps in South Africa. Lieut.-Col. Clayton has written that the supply is sufficient, that there has been a large distribution, that as soon as the Army halts further consignments will be forwarded to the front, and that a reserve will be kept at Cape Town for the use of invalids on their way home.

Reviews.

THE MAGAZINES.

The United Service Magazine, among several papers of Service interest, has one memorandum by E. H. Parker, on "The Forces Arrayed Against us in North China," in relation to the unpleasant consequences of the "Boxers" outbreak, and of the movement against the foreign devils, culminating in the murder of the German Minister and the actual attack on the foreign Legations in Peking. Mr. Parker affirms positively that the Manchu and Chinese troops stationed between Tien-tsin and Peking cannot exceed 100,000 men, for the riff-raff levies who may have joined them since hostilities commenced are of no account, especially if it be true that the Allies have destroyed the military stores in the arsenals, and he gives most minute accounts of the many leaders and "camps" at the various stations, which, however, must be read in connection with Mr. Parker's previous paper in the magazine. "Rex," in a "scorcher" on our officers, furnishes the second part of his paper on our Army, to which we may refer hereafter. Dr. Miller Maguire not only shows that obligatory military service was in the old days in this country, but promises to try to prove that it would be a blessing to all classes in this country.

There is not too much war, but just war enough in *Blackwood*, and what there is is particularly good. "How we Escaped from Pretoria," by Capt. Haldane, is the first instalment of an exciting and even thrilling narration of the adventures of that officer, and carries us from the time of his capture in the armoured train near Estcourt, until the moment when, with two companions, he found himself on the point of making his escape from captivity. Brief accounts of this escape have already appeared, but nothing as full and complete as this bids fair to be. Perhaps the most astonishing point about the matter is that for the better part of a month the three gaol breakers, after they were supposed to have got away, were still living in the prison, but under its floor, and during this period they were continually in communication with their comrades above. The articles on the war operations in South Africa, by a military contributor, are continued, this being the ninth of the series. The charges brought by Mr. Burdett-Coutts in connection with the medical arrangements are dealt with at some length, and the writer is evidently inclined to believe them, although he will not allow that the responsibility rests either with Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, or the executive medical officers. With regard to the medical administration at the base, his opinion is that there was a lack of organisation and of inelasticity, strongly suspicious of red tape. His commentary on the operations includes the occupation of Pretoria, and is brought up to the date of the capture of Bethlehem. The second article, on "Distracted China," loses somewhat of its value as we read it in the light of the more recent events. The writer holds that the disorder which obtains is due, at least in part, to much of the heedless talk about the breaking up of China and the partition of the Empire. This, he says, was translated and published among the people, and made use of by political agitators and the fomentors of anti-foreign feeling. His view is that the course taken by Sir Claude Macdonald, and probably dictated from Downing Street, was more likely to encourage the Empress and her friends than to defeat their intentions. He concludes a thoughtful article thus:—"A very general spirit of reform is abroad in the central and southern provinces of the Empire, and the maintenance of the Emperor on the throne would have been welcomed throughout the country as a guarantee that measures calculated to advance and strengthen the Empire would be carried out. If, then, we had taken a strong line on that occasion, we should have had with us all the intellectual and progressive sections of the people. But we did nothing, and the result has been that we have thrown the whole weight of political power into the hands of the anti-foreign party, with the results which we now have good reason to deplore." Incidentally, the abortive expedition of Admiral Seymour, in which he fought seven pitched battles, and succeeded in making good his retreat in the face of

an overwhelming force with but trifling loss, is described. An account of the massacre of the foreigners on July 6, now known to be apocryphal, is accepted as accurate.

In the *National Review* the Hon. Arthur Stanley writes on the sick and wounded in South Africa, and, while expressing his regret that the controversy should have been conducted on both sides with unnecessary violence, shows cause for inquiry. He is convinced that good will result from the investigation, and believes that the result will be to show that the provision made at the outset of the campaign by the War Office was entirely insufficient, and that the subsequent preparations were conducted on much the same lines. "If those who have brought the charges against the hospital administration are proved to be in the wrong, then the Army will have gained by the knowledge that implicit reliance may be placed on the excellence of the arrangements made for the sick and wounded; if, on the other hand, the charges are held to be proved, then the military authorities will have a splendid opportunity of revising the whole system, and setting their house in order against the next campaign." One reform he strongly supports—namely, the creation of two branches in the Royal Army Medical Corps; one branch whose duties shall be purely medical, another branch which shall deal solely with questions of administration. "Some Lessons of the Boer War" are deduced by the military critic of the *Westminster Gazette*. Briefly they are (1) want of concentration in Natal, (2) the need for more powerful guns to accompany a field army, (3) the value of the pom-pom, (4) the differentiation and utilization of cavalry and mounted infantry, (5) the modernization of infantry tactics in the face of new weapons, (6) the necessity for improvement in rifles and ammunition, and generally in the personal kit and impedimenta of the army as a whole. Finally, he says, "among not the least important lessons of the war we may count that we have learnt which of our leaders are capable, and which are unfit for aught but the routine of a Government office." Naval men, and, indeed, all who are interested in the important subject of manning the Navy, will read with pleasure and profit Sir Cyprian Bridge's article on "Facts and Fancies about the Press-gang." It is, as might be expected, a very valuable contribution to an attractive subject, although we cannot say that it is entirely convincing. The Admiral's contention is that impressment failed completely to effect what had been expected of it. "In the great days of old our fleet, after all, was manned, not by impressed men, but by volunteers. It was largely due to that that we became masters of the sea. The *National Review* has also articles upon the "Economic Revolution in Germany," American affairs, and a number of other topical subjects.

The proposal made in the July number of the *Nineteenth Century* for the formation of a kind of vigilance committee to see that the Government deals aright with the lessons of the South African War, have elicited such a satisfactory response as to warrant the belief that an association for the purpose may be very shortly established. It is intended to hold a public meeting when the holiday season is over, at which definite proposals may be submitted for adoption. The views of a number of well-known men as to the scope and meaning of the phrase "ordinary business principles" as used in connection with the subject of administrative reform are published. The writers generally acquiesce in the following as the three main and cardinal points of conduct without due observance of which any business is likely to go astray:—(1) Personal responsibility, (2) payment by results, (3) promotion by merit. Lord Northbrook questions the value of the Government proposals for increasing our infantry, and submits for consideration two proposals:—That the present Militia Reserve should be abolished, and that all future engagements for the Militia should be for service at home in time of peace, and abroad in time of war. He advocates the introduction of these changes at once, and, further, that a real Militia Reserve should be constituted, composed of men who have completed their Militia engagements, so as to form depots to keep up the strength of Militia battalions on foreign service. Mr. Frederick Greenwood and Professor Dicey deal with the Yellow Terror under the respective titles of "The Chinese Revolt" and "Vengeance and Afterwards." Both writers deprecate any direct intervention in Chinese affairs on the part of England, after the complete vindication of our outraged honour. Punishment for murderous lawlessness of course there must be, and to be fitting and politic it should be severe, says Mr. Greenwood, but afterwards it will be most wise to think once, twice, and thrice before committing England to any scheme of conquest and partition. And Mr. Dicey ventures to advise his fellow countrymen not to allow their just and righteous indignation to blind them to the risk of impetuous action, and to avoid putting out their arm further than the point at which it can be withdrawn with safety and without loss of dignity. Other interesting articles in the *Nineteenth Century* deal with the "New Commonwealth," an "American View of the Boer War," and "How to Breed Horses for War."

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PRINCE ALFRED.

"DEATH," says the Latin poet, "strikes with impartial tread at the palaces of kings and the hovels of the poor." This week the world, whilst reeling from the shock occasioned by the vile assassination of the King of Italy, has been startled by the news of the death of another reigning Sovereign who was suddenly called away by the attack of a fell disease, of which there had been little public knowledge. But, in this country, when the intelligence of the Duke of Coburg and Gotha's death was flashed through the land, men's thoughts immediately turned to the effect the blow would have on the aged Sovereign who in her long life has been so sorely tried by the loss of the nearest and dearest. Not less dear than any of them was the Prince Alfred, so close to his mother's heart, — the English Prince who was summoned to a throne almost from the deck of British man-of-war, and who so well played his part as German Sovereign. The newspapers which had at first given expression to the unworthy fear when the Royal Duke ascended the throne that he would prove a lukewarm champion of Imperial unity and hostile to Prussian ascendancy have hastened, in recording his death, to admit the injustice of their apprehensions, and to declare that he showed himself to be a most loyal German Sovereign, and a faithful guardian of the people over whom he ruled. But we may be allowed to express the belief that it was with no great eagerness he grasped the sceptre that had fallen from his uncle's hand and resigned the glorious service in which he had attained a distinction which stood highest in the opinion of those officers who knew him best as a British Admiral. Known as "our Sailor Prince" by the people of England, he was especially a favourite with them. His attachment to the Service was recognised with enthusiastic pleasure in the fleet by sailors who served with the son of their Queen as a boy of fourteen, and who saw him ascending the ladder step after step till he became Admiral of the Fleet. He retained to the end the aptitudes of his early life. A very keen and artistic angler, devoted to shooting, an excellent rifle shot, he missed no occasion when he visited this country of returning to his ancient "amours" the river and the forest. At his Royal seat of Rheinhartshausen he loved to entertain and to show his English friends that they had nothing in their moors to vie with the great red deer of the German woods, not to speak of wolves and other big game, whilst he ever cultivated the musical studies in which he delighted, and in which he achieved remarkable distinction.

The widowed Duchess, "the Russian flower," whose hand was ever gracious to the poor, and whose name "was blessed," as Tennyson wrote, "within the narrow door," will receive no truer sympathy than the Queen's, who, in this year of awful trial, when the Empire is tried by war, pestilence, and famine, and foreign ill-will, has undergone this affliction. The young Prince Charles Edward will be under the direction of his sister's husband, and the prayers of the people who share the sorrow of their Sovereign will ascend to heaven for the happiness and prosperity of the grandson of the Empress-Queen, whose heart is mourning for the death of the sailor Prince.

The late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha had for some weeks been suffering from a disease which must ultimately have had a fatal termination, but he died rather suddenly

last Monday at the Castle of Rosenau, near Coburg, from paralysis of the heart. The numerous messages of condolence on their bereavement which have been addressed to the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha testify to the loving and respectful sympathy felt throughout the country.

In accordance with his own wish, but also conformably to the custom in our Royal family, Prince Alfred was intended for the Navy from his earliest years, and his education was accordingly shaped with this object. In his fourteenth year he was placed under the care of the Rev. W. R. Jolly, at Alverbank, near Portsmouth, in order to be prepared for the examination. At this time he is described as a bright amiable boy, very capable, and thoroughly interested in the profession he was about to adopt. A lithograph of the period, showing him in his midday's jacket, cap, and dirk, "half blushing and looking very happy," certainly gives this impression. The young Prince's first ship was the *Euryalus*, a fifty-gun frigate, commanded by Captain J. W. Tarleton. In this vessel he visited the Mediterranean and afterwards South Africa, and every opportunity was afforded him of gaining professional experience; his captain, indeed, struck by his talents, foretold for him a brilliant career in the Service. Of this, his first visit to a British colony, the Prince Consort wrote to Baron Stockmar on April 27, 1860:—

"It will be a strange and noteworthy circumstance that almost in the same week in which the elder brother is to open the great bridge across the St. Lawrence in Canada, the younger will lay the foundation-stone of the breakwater for the harbour of Cape Town at the other end of the world. What a cheering picture is here of the progress and expansion of the British race and of the useful co-operation of the Royal family in the civilisation which England has developed and advanced."

It is noteworthy that only when the Prince was on shore was he accorded Royal honours; on board ship he did his duty and was treated as an officer of the ship. This arrangement excited considerable astonishment in the minds of some native chiefs, who, visiting the ship, found the Prince with his shoes and stockings off superintending the operation of washing decks. They could hardly believe that this was the son of the Queen of England, and afterwards wrote to Capt. Tarleton:—

"But one thing we understand, the reason of England's greatness. When the son of her great Queen becomes subject to a subject, that he may learn wisdom; when the sons of England's chiefs and nobles leave the homes and wealth of their fathers, and with their young Prince endure hardships and suffering in order that they may be wise and become a defence to their country; when we behold these things we see why the English are a great and mighty nation."

This incident has a curious parallel in a story told of William IV. when a midshipman in 1780 on board Admiral Digby's flagship at Gibraltar. The Spanish Admiral boarding the ship was astonished at seeing a son of the King of England acting in his capacity as midshipman of the watch and performing the duty of a petty officer. He is said to have exclaimed, "Well does Great Britain merit the sovereignty of the seas, when her Princes of the Royal blood are content to learn their duty in the humbler stations of her Navy."

The next ship to which the Prince was appointed was the screw line of battleship *St. George*, Captain the Hon. Francis Egerton. In this ship the Prince saw service on the home station and in the West Indies. During the commission he performed the regular duties of a midshipman, and added to his reputation for thoroughness in all he undertook. He was clearly a typical midday, and, as Sir George Grey described him, "a noble young fellow, full of life and fun." It was at this time that Prince Alfred was elected King of Greece, a country where he was personally known, his ship having visited the Piræus. Dynastic considerations and a convention between Great Britain, France, and Russia prevented the offer being accepted, and the invitation was declined, probably without reference to the personal feelings of the Prince. In the following year, on February 24, 1863, he received his commission as a Lieutenant, and joined the *Racoon* corvette, under the command of the late Count Gleichen. Three years later he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and given the command of the *Galatea*. Just

previously he had been created a peer as Duke of Edinburgh, dropping the title of Prince Alfred, by which he had been known to the public, and by which title the announcement of his having chosen a naval career had been received by the nation with an outburst of delight.

The cruise of the *Galatea* was a lengthy one, Australia, Japan, China, and India being visited in turn. It was marred by one unhappy incident. In the beginning of 1868 the *Galatea* was in Sydney Harbour, and the Duke attended a picnic at Clontarf, Port Jackson, in aid of a sailors' home. While walking on the beach with Sir William Manning, an Irishman named O'Farrell drew a revolver, and running up to the Prince fired at him, wounding him slightly in the back. The Duke was taken to Government House, where the bullet was extracted, and after a somewhat protracted illness he recovered. O'Farrell was put on his trial, convicted, and executed in the following month, his crime being attributed to the Fenian conspiracy. An account of this cruise in the *Galatea* was written by her chaplain and published.

On his return home the Duke's engagement to the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of the Czar Alexander II., was announced, and the wedding was celebrated with great pomp in the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg, according to the rites both of the Greek and Anglican churches. The late Dean Stanley, by request of the Queen, performed the English marriage service. In the following March, when the Duke and his bride made a public entry into London they were received with loyal acclamation and every demonstration of popular goodwill. Five children were born to the Duke, of whom only one was a son, the young Prince who died in February last year at Meran, to the great grief of his parents.

The Duke's second command was the *Sultan*, which he took up the Mediterranean in 1876, when Sir Geoffrey Hornby was the Admiral on the station. Hitherto he may be said to have been acquiring that more general knowledge of his profession which was to form a groundwork for the special training now to begin. It is particularly as a handler and leader of fleets that the Navy has looked up to the Duke, and, as he himself said, he was in this matter a pupil of Sir Geoffrey. There are many naval officers who consider that the late Duke became in his turn but little inferior as a tactician to that eminent officer. Certain it is that he made the best possible use of his two years in the *Sultan* and of the experience which he subsequently gained as a flag officer.

The Duke became a Rear-Admiral on November 12, 1876, and held successively the following posts: Superintendent of Naval Reserves, when with his flag in the *Hercules* he took the Reserve Squadron for an annual cruise; Senior Officer in command of the Channel Squadron, in the *Minotaur*; and Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean in the *Alexandra*. In all three posts he proved his capacity to command, and it was the unanimous estimate of all best qualified to form an opinion that the squadrons under him were in each instance in a very high state of efficiency. One more appointment he held after relinquishing the command of the Mediterranean fleet, that of Commander-in-Chief at Devonport from 1890 to 1893. In August of the last-named year, by the death of his uncle, Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Duke of Edinburgh succeeded to the Duchy and took the oath of loyalty to the constitution in the German Emperor's presence. Practically his active connection with the Navy came to an end here, and the Navy lost an officer of whom it was justly proud. Knowing his devotion to the Service his brother officers knew that it was with no light heart the Duke was thus compelled to sever the tie which bound him closely to the profession of his choice. In some sense he may have felt himself compensated when, in June, 1897, her Majesty presented him with a bâton as Admiral of the Fleet.

The announcement of the death of the Duke of Edinburgh has been received with profound regret throughout the country, but by none will he be more sincerely mourned than by those with whom he served under the White Ensign. The Naval Service knew him and respected him as a capable officer who knew his duty and did it.

But they loved him also for the many acts of individual kindness which were known to them, but to few outside the profession. At Malta and at Devonport particularly, where the home life of the Duke was by his position as the Naval Commander-in-Chief more generally revealed to the outside public, his popularity and that of the Duchess and her daughters with all classes are a speaking testimony to their amiability, unaffected courtesy, and kindly worth.

On succeeding to the Dukedom in 1893, the Duke surrendered his Parliamentary grant and his position as Privy Councillor, but the Duke and Duchess spent a part of every year at Clarence House, which they made their English home and entertained their friends during the season. The Duke was Colonel of the 1st London Artillery Volunteers, the Edinburgh Artillery, the Royal Marines, the 2nd Battalion of the Black Watch, and the 84th Austro-Hungarian Infantry Regiment. He was a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, Honorary Admiral of the German Navy, and held the Black Eagle of Prussia, the St. Andrew of Russia, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, the St. Stephen of Austria, the Elephant of Denmark, the Golden Fleece and Charles III. of Spain, the Annunciation of Italy, the St. Hubert of Bavaria, and the Osmanieh of Turkey. His Royal Highness belonged to the Travellers', White's, Marlborough, Pratt's, the United Service, the Army and Navy, the Naval and Military, and the Junior United Service Clubs. The Duke leaves four daughters—the Princess Ferdinand of Roumania, the Grand Duchess of Hesse, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and the Princess Beatrice Leopoldine Victoria.

Navy Notes.

In answer to a question last week, Mr. Goschen indicated that an official residence for the First Sea Lord was likely to be provided within the new Admiralty buildings, the decision resting, it would seem, upon the amount of accommodation available. Hitherto the First Sea Lord has been very properly provided with a house suitable to his high rank and official position a mile or so distant from Whitehall, and there is surely no sufficient reason to believe that he ought to be tied to the Admiralty offices night and day? In no business in England does the wise proprietor or senior partner consent to live over his office, for he is well aware that this would involve the interruption of his most sacred hours of rest and liberty. Even when reading family prayers before breakfast, or when partaking of his nightcap before retiring to rest, he would often be worried with telegrams and messages. So with the First Sea Lord. Let him most strenuously resist the desire of over zealous Members of Parliament to keep him chained to the desk after working hours. He can do no less in the interests of his successors. Besides all this, there is not much "home comfort" about the average public building. Why should a First Sea Lord live in Whitehall, if the Commander-in-Chief may live in Grosvenor Square?

A few months ago Russia was found to be storing large quantities of Welsh coal at Port Arthur, and now we learn that the French Government is receiving large consignments of this fuel and is storing it at Lens. There seems to be no doubt at all as to this fact, nor is it reasonable to doubt that the coal is designed as a reserve for the French Navy. Is there no means of appealing to the patriotism of our coal owners? Free Trade is a great blessing in some respects, but when it comes to supplying foreigners with the best Welsh coal for their ships of war to the detriment of our own people, is it not almost time to pause? We have learned from our own experiments how greatly the efficiency of torpedo boats is increased by the utilisation of the best coal, and yet our Government appears to be powerless to check the export of a coal that is unequalled in Europe for any quarter of the world. And, whilst foreign governments are thus accumulating stores of Welsh coal, it is far from certain that the reserves at the disposal of the British Admiralty are sufficiently large. Two years ago a strike of miners obliged the Admiralty

to cancel the naval manœuvres. Since then, some steps have been taken to increase the reserves at the home ports, but the British coaling stations abroad are nearly all supplied on a hand-to-mouth system, especially those on the Cape route. At Ascension Island and St. Helena there is hardly ever sufficient coal to supply a squadron, and there is no reserve for merchant steamers. It is time this matter were looked into, for the difficulties of replenishing the reserves of coal in time of war will be serious.

At the Victoria Institute recently Professor Edward Hull read a very interesting and suggestive paper on "The Coal Resources of the United Kingdom at the Close of the Nineteenth Century." The importance of this subject to a great naval Power is sufficiently obvious, and, although there is probably no danger of exhausting our coal-fields within the next two hundred years, it may be found needful to put some check upon the export of anthracite coal. The largely-increased exports of Welsh coal during the past few years is a serious matter from the naval standpoint. Both France and Russia are accumulating large stores of this coal, and there is none to equal it for the use of torpedo craft and warships generally. Free trade principles and the rights of the colliery owners are the arguments against checking the export, but, as Professor Hull pointed out, it would be within the legitimate power of the Government to impose a tax upon every ton of coal exported to Continental states. A tax of 5s. would increase the revenue by about ten millions sterling, supposing, that is, that the export continued at the present rate of 40,000,000 tons annually. And this enormous export, it should be noted, is chiefly confined to Welsh coal. Last year our total output of coal of all kinds was about six times as great as the quantity exported but the output tends to increase very rapidly, and has nearly doubled since 1866, when a Royal Commission reported on the subject. In another thirty or forty years the output and export may again be doubled, unless steps are taken to check this lavish export which benefits the coal owners but not the State. Professor Hull urges the appointment of another commission to inquire into the resources of the coalfields, and to report whether or not the export should be checked in the naval and commercial interests of the country. A century ago no statesman would have believed it possible that England would come to rely upon imported food-stuffs; and to-day our politicians ridicule the exhaustion of our coal mines. But, because the mines cannot be exhausted in our own day, have we the right to disregard the dangers that threaten our descendants? Assuredly not.

The Admiralty have decided to extend the provisions of the Criminal Evidence Bill to naval courts-martial procedure, which implies that officers and men brought to trial will be enabled to give evidence in their own defence. In civil law, great importance is attached to this reform, but it is not by any means certain that naval procedure will be conspicuously benefited by the coming change. In the Navy, the officer or man brought to trial is most commonly accused of some breach of discipline which has to be proved by the evidence of witnesses. In these cases, at least, the testimony of the accused person could be of no material value, since the prisoner would scarcely have the effrontery to attempt to prove an alibi if charged with striking a superior officer, for example. In collision cases, however, it is possible that trial may be shortened by the direct evidence of officers brought to court-martial, but, on the whole, it is not easy to suggest any usual case in which the evidence of the prisoner will be particularly useful. In a recent court-martial connected with a robbery of public funds the officer brought to trial contended in his defence that his personal evidence would have thrown light upon the mystery. But how could it have done so? If a man is charged with embezzlement, will he in future endeavour to prove that somebody else has taken the money? If so, naval court-martial procedure will only be encumbered by the change. The Admiralty have probably yielded to legal pressure in consenting to adopt this measure, for the War Office having already made the change it could hardly be resisted.

Admiral Francis Close, speaking from personal experience of West African fever, mentions the advantage of hair pillows over those stuffed with feathers. The latter absorb and retain heat, while the former is a non-conductor, and the gallant Admiral suggests that only those made of hair should be sent to South African hospitals. We hardly agree, however, with him that hair in pillows never get hard, as we are reminded of a correspondent who endured much fever in the Bight of Biafra, begging his servant to pick and repack the resting-place of a fevered head.

In view of the severe criticism to which water-tube boilers in the Navy are exposed, it is worth noting that the cruiser *Pelorus*, Captain Hulbert, which has just returned to England from South African waters, has been three and a quarter years in commission without developing any defects of a serious character in her Normand boilers. She has steamed during her commission upwards of 50,000 miles, and, although her boilers now require overhauling, she is still quite efficient, and is ordered to be out of the dockyard hands by August 20. The first part of her commission was spent in the Channel Squadron, whilst more recently the *Pelorus* has been actively engaged off Delagea Bay in patrolling that coast. Her officers have boarded 167 vessels during the war, but the two ships which they sent to Durban were both released by the Prize Court, which caused great disappointment to the crew. The *Pelorus* is interesting in quite another way as the cruiser in which Mr. Rudyard Kipling gained most of the material for his popular "Fleet in Being." The novelist took a cruise in her in the summers of 1897 and 1898, and he paid a visit to his old friends among the officers in April last when the *Pelorus* was at Simon's Bay. The *Pelorus* and her sister ship the *Pactolus* are fitted with "small tube" boilers, which are widely different in construction, though not in principle, from the much-abused Belleville type.

Captains Percy Scott and A. H. Limpus gave in combination an interesting lecture at Hong Kong during the stay of the *Terrible*, in which the former described the mountings of the famous 4.7in. guns, and the latter how they were utilised by the naval brigade to which he was attached, under Captain Jones. So much has been already written about these mountings that it is unnecessary to follow Captain Scott's lecture in detail, but some of the facts he mentioned have not been published in the English newspapers. It was Captain Scott, for instance, who succeeded in flashing messages into Ladysmith by means of a naval searchlight mounted on a railway truck, with a locomotive boiler and a dynamo attached. This was effected from Frere, a distance of no less than twenty-three miles. Again, when General Buller was about to make the final attack on the Boers' position on the Biggarsberg range, he wired to Captain Scott on a Wednesday to ask if he could mount a 6in. quick-firer and let the army have it by the following Monday. The task was accomplished within the time specified, for the gun left Durban on Sunday morning. This gun, criticised by a certain M.P. as "merely picturesque," threw 560 shells into the enemy's position. So at least a Boer prisoner stated. Another interesting fact mentioned in the lecture was the use made of carrier pigeons by the Ladysmith garrison. In one case a photograph, too heavy for one bird to carry, was cut into four pieces for transmission to General Buller. All four birds reached Durban within half an hour of each other—a distance of 170 miles.

Mr. J. Cockburn writes from "The Abbey," North Berwick, with reference to the letter which appeared in our issue of July 21 from the late Captain Roderick Dew:—"I am in possession of one of the guns mentioned as captured. This gun was given to me by my father-in-law, Major Dew, late 88th Regiment, a brother of Captain Roderick Dew. The inscriptions on the gun are curious. Two raised signs show that the gun was cast in an iron mould, the others, which are cut into the metal, give directions as to the charge of powder (Chinese, *Yok=medicine*), the size of ball, the date of making, and the name of the maker and his assistants. I shall be pleased to show it to anyone who may be in this neighbourhood, who is interested."

THE CHINESE CRISIS.

Sunday, July 29.

Admiral Seymour arrived at Shanghai on Thursday last. The *Centurion*, *Undaunted*, and *Dido* were at Wu-Sung. The following warships were at Shanghai: *Daphne*, *Alacrity*, *Hart*, and *Woodcock* (British), *Castine* (American), *Holland* (Dutch), *Surprise* (French), and *Takao* and *Akagi* (Japanese).

A message from Sir Claude Macdonald, dated July 6, reached Tien-tsin, stating that the Legations were under constant fire, and could hold out for 14 days only. Another despatch, dated July 24, states that the foreigners were defending themselves in the Northern Cathedral, near the Forbidden City.

A Chinese force, stated to be 10,000 strong, has taken an entrenched position to the north of Pei-Tsang, where it is being kept under observation by Russian cavalry.

Part of the expeditionary force for the Far East left Bremerhaven yesterday, in the transport steamers *Batavia*, *Halle*, and *Dresden*. The German Emperor, accompanied by Prince Eitel-Friedrich, Prince Adalbert, and the Imperial Chancellor, delivered a farewell address to the troops.

The French official journals publish a decree prohibiting until further orders the export from France, Algeria, and French Colonies and Protectorates, of all weapons of war destined for China and contiguous countries.

The transport *Nevasa*, with a detachment of Bengal Sappers, a native field hospital, and transport details, arrived at Hong Kong on Thursday. The transport *Vandala* has proceeded north.

Monday, July 30.

The British Consul states that Admiral Seymour is going up the Yang-tze to investigate the state of affairs at the various river ports. The Imperial Telegraph Department announces that the following sections have been entirely destroyed by the rebellious population, namely:—Pingyan, Paotingfu Chamsien, Kaifeng Hauchon, Tien-tsin and Tien-tsin-Kalgan. There are indications of an incipient rebellion at Taiwongho. The Italian cruiser *Pieremosa* and the Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Theresa* have arrived at Hong Kong on their way north.

Shanghai is reported quieter. There is slight uneasiness among the foreigners but no excitement. The Chinese show no signs of uneasiness. There has been no display of animosity towards foreigners. Three additional foreign warships arrived on Saturday. There are now 2,500 Chinese troops in the Wu-sung forts and 3,000 at the arsenal, while more are arriving hourly in small detachments.

Canton remains tranquil. The Chinese Customs cruiser *Li-kin* has proceeded to Hoi-hau, in the island of Hai-nan, for the protection of the foreigners there.

At Tien-tsin the British, Russian, and Japanese Commission, who have taken over the control of the city, offer every encouragement to peaceful citizens to return. At least 200,000 poor natives remain in the suburbs, but all the merchant and business classes have entirely disappeared. One of the most serious difficulties to be confronted will be the question of providing against famine. On the Taku Railway the Russians are employing the traffic staff previously engaged in the work, and the traffic there is now proceeding as smoothly as hitherto. The Russian artillery has been strengthened by the arrival of six 15-centimetre mortars, which are expected to render invaluable assistance in the advance to Peking. Gen. Fukushima's pertinacity in dealing with the situation has been especially noted, and it is mainly due to his efforts that the city is in such excellent condition. The Japanese general's ability has been generally acknowledged and commended, and his intimate knowledge of Chinese tactics has proved of invaluable assistance to the allies.

Tuesday, July 31.

The news from China this morning is distinctly more hopeful, containing as it does authentic evidence that the Ministers in Peking were safe so recently as July 21.

The Admiralty has received the following message from Peking from Rear-Admiral Bruce:—

"British Legation, Peking.

"June 20 to July 16, repeatedly attacked by Chinese troops on all sides; both rifle and artillery fire. Since July 16 armistice, but cordon strictly drawn both sides of position. Chinese barricades close to ours. All women and children in British Legation. Casualties to date, 62 killed, including Capt. Strouts, R.M.L.I.; that (sic) number wounded in hospital, including Capt. Halliday, R.M.L.I. Rest of Legation all well, except David Oliphant and Warren, killed, July 21.—Macdonald."

The German Consul at Tien-tsin telegraphs, under date of July 28, as follows:—

"The German Secretary of Legation at Peking, Below, writes on July 21:—

"Thanks for your news of 19th. The condition of Cordes is satisfactory. The remaining members of the Legation all right. Detachment of guards lost 10 killed, 14 wounded. Houses Legation much damaged by cannon fire; are held by us. Attack of Chinese troops on us ceased since July 16. Speediest possible advance of

relief troops urgently necessary. According to trustworthy report the body of Von Ketteler has been buried by Chinese Government."

Herr Cordes, who is mentioned in the above despatch, was the interpreter who accompanied Baron von Ketteler when he was murdered, and who escaped, though wounded.

The *Marathon* has arrived at Hong Kong. The British transports *Sirha*, with the Madras Sappers printing section, 39th Field Hospital, and special service officers; *Duke of Portland*, with the 63rd Field Hospital and 30th Bombay Infantry, and *Sirawa*, with the 63rd Field Hospital and 26th Bombay Infantry, have also arrived at Hong Kong. The *Sirha* proceeds north. Major Jeffreys, of the Engineers, goes with it. The *Duke of Portland* will disembark her troops at Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Regiment has been warned to hold itself in readiness to proceed north on the arrival of reliefs. A telegram from Chifu states that the 14th Infantry Regiment, United States troops, from Manila, has arrived at Taku.

Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The following telegram from Gen. Dorward was received at the War Office yesterday:—

"Chifu, Tuesday.

"Tien-tsin, July 14.—City captured this morning from south-west, after 16 hours' hard fighting, by 4,000 Japanese, British, American, and French troops, including 40 Austrians and Russians, acting at the same time from north-east. Captured 11 guns. Chinese army round Tien-tsin now practically dispersed. Settlements safe from daily shelling. City divided into four quarters for purposes of administration, British, American, Japanese, and French. After capture of city British troops pushed on as fast as possible to north suburbs, seized one river steamer, 200 junks, which will be useful for advance to Peking. Our loss: Royal Marines, Capt. Lloyd, killed in action; Major Loke (? Luke), slightly wounded; 16 men wounded.

"Royal Navy: Lieut. Field, slightly wounded; five men killed in action, 19 wounded.

"2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers: Five killed in action, 12 wounded, in addition to seven wounded by shell, railway station.

"Hong Kong Regiment: Nine wounded.

"Hong Kong Company Railway Artillery: Two killed in action, five wounded.

"Chinese Regiment: Capt. Ollivant killed in action; Major Pereira, Colour-Sergt. Purdon, slightly wounded; three men killed in action, 13 wounded.

"American losses: 9th Infantry, Col. Liscombe and four officers killed in action, 14 officers wounded; 22 men killed in action, 68 wounded. Marines, four killed in action, 21 wounded. Other nations' losses, about 400."

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Brodric stated that latest advices from Gen. Gaselee show that he contemplates an immediate advance, in which he hopes for the co-operation of the allied forces. It is also reported that the Americans and the Japanese are rushing preparations, and will be ready to advance on Peking soon after the arrival of the troops. Russian and Japanese cavalry are scouting to the north of Tien-tsin, and will probably take Yang-tsun shortly.

Thursday, Aug. 2.

Another letter from Sir Claude Macdonald, dated Peking, the 25th ult., is said to have been received at Taku. On the 20th ult. the Chinese Government urged the Foreign Ministers to leave Peking, but they refused.

An official telegram received in Brussels states that the march of the allies to Peking has begun and that they expect to reach the city in a week. A reconnaissance by the British last Saturday discovered that the Chinese outposts extended over a line five miles in length, crossing the river and railway. Their troops were well entrenched.

The transport *Salamis*, with the Victorian naval contingent, has left Melbourne for Sydney, where she will embark the New South Wales contingent, and then proceed to Hong Kong. The 2nd Infantry Brigade has been ordered to disembark at Hong Kong, and form a flying column for service in any part of China.

The situation in Manchuria continues to give rise to anxiety. There has been heavy fighting at Niuchwang, without any decisive result. Charbin seems to be seriously threatened by large forces of Chinese. News from the Amur is more satisfactory. The Russians have crossed the river near Blagovestchensk and dispersed the Chinese.

Friday, Aug. 3.

Despatches were received on June 27 at Tien-tsin from Sir Claude Macdonald, Sir Robert Hart, and Mr. Conger, dated the 21st. Sir Claude Macdonald's message states that a brilliant sortie was made on the 3rd inst. by the foreign troops, 1,000 Chinese being killed. "We have provisions," continues the despatch, "for many weeks, but little ammunition. If the enemy continue to shell us as they have done we cannot hold out long, and a complete massacre will follow. We hope that relief may come soon. We are glad to hear of the victory at Tien-tsin, but regret the terrible cost."

It is reported from Tien-tsin that the Japanese vanguard, on the punitive force, has been repulsed with a loss of 150 killed and wounded. The Russians

are reported to have captured the forts 10 miles from Tien-tsin, in the direction of Peking.

A fourth British transport bringing Indian troops has arrived at Taku. Seven hundred and eighty United States cavalry deflected from Manila were also due.

Admiral Seymour left Shanghai on Wednesday in the *Alacrity*, for Nanking, to consult the Viceroy Liu. He had previously wired to the Viceroy notifying him of his intended visit to Nanking. In reply Liu declared that he was unwell and could not see him. Admiral Seymour insisted, and Liu then wired, "I am instructing a Chinese warship to proceed down the river to escort the *Alacrity* to Nanking, in case of a misunderstanding in passing the forts."

It is reported that the Russians bombarded the forts on Niuchwang plains and occupied them on the morning of the 26th inst.

A telegram from General Grodekoff to the Minister of War, dated Wednesday, says:—In order to relieve the posts of Novokijevskoje and Posjet, which are threatened by the strong Chinese garrison of the fortress of Hun-chun and Savelovka, I ordered a detachment, under General Ajgustoff, to take Hun-chun. On July 29 the advance was carried out and an engagement was fought. The Chinese resisted stubbornly, but on the 30th Hun-chun was taken. The Russian loss was two officers and six men killed and four men wounded. Many guns were captured from the Chinese.

The Bogue forts are engaged in target practice and the Canton authorities are enlisting recruits at nine dollars a month. This is double the usual pay.

Orders have been given at Simla for a third brigade to proceed to China. It is to consist of the 4th and 20th Punjab, the 6th Bengal, and one regiment of Haidarabad Infantry. The last-named regiment will embark at Madras. The remainder of the brigade will embark at Calcutta. The transport *Canning* has arrived at Hong Kong with the 4th Batn. of the 1st Goorkhas, the 66th Native Field Hospital, details, and supply column. The transport *Nation*, with ordnance park, transport mules, the 39th Native Field Hospital, native general hospital, and special service details, has also arrived.

The transports *Rhein* and *Adria* left Bremerhaven on Thursday for China, having on board the staff of the expeditionary corps under Lieut.-Gen. Lessel, a field post, and Engineers. The Emperor and Empress, with their retinue, visited both vessels as they lay in the Weser previous to their departure, and were enthusiastically greeted by the crews and the public. According to present advices, the Chinese fleet is partly at Hong Kong and partly in the estuary of the Yang-tze River.

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

NAVAL.

TIENTSIN, July 14.

Royal Navy.—KILLED: 5 men. WOUNDED: Lieut. Field, 19 men.

R.M.L.I.—KILLED: Capt. Lloyd. WOUNDED: Major Loke (Luke?), 16 men.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Centurion.—L.S. 161349 Wright, 179102 Turner, Stoker 176043 Thompson, Wei-hai-Wei; Armr. 143242 Curtis, Liukuntan, all from wounds.

Barfleur.—A.B. 143475 Harvey, wounds, Liukuntan.

MILITARY.

TIENTSIN, July 13 and 14.

Roy. Welsh Fus.—2nd: KILLED: 4342 Scott, 4728 Mansfield, 4479 Tomlinson, 4617 Crew, 4880 Thomas, WOUNDED: Sgt. 3217 Dean; L.-Sgt. 4040 Pearce; Cpls. 4562 Hammer, 3757 Wilson, 4348 Kellock; L.-Cpl. 4908 Burke; Ptes. 3472 Radford, 5722 J. Tindale (? 5122 C. Tindall), 5157 Evans, 3469 Owens, 4056 Pitt, 4428 Williams, 5435 Richards, 4779 Bonner, 5272 Voyce, 5161 Greaves, 4821 Taylor; Drmr. 4778 O'Brien.

R.A., Hong Kong (Singapore Batt.).—Two killed, six wounded.

Hong Kong Regt.—Eight wounded.

Chinese Regt.—KILLED: Capt. Ollivant; three men. WOUNDED: Major Pereira; Col.-Sgt. Purdon; 13 men.

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Navy Personal.

The accompanying telegrams on the subject of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha have been forwarded to us from the Admiralty:—

From His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor to the First Lord of the Admiralty, London:—

"In the name of my Navy, I beg you to accept the expression of our sincerest sympathy at the death of the Duke of Coburg. The fine qualities he developed during his brilliant career as Duke of Edinburgh in H.B.M.'s Navy has made him popular with the sailors of both nations.

"WILLIAM, I.R.,
"Admiral of the Fleet."

Reply of the First Lord of the Admiralty:—

"On behalf of the British Navy, I thank your Majesty most sincerely for the expression of your Majesty's sympathy at the death of His Royal Highness Admiral of the Fleet the Duke of Coburg, and for the eloquent testimony to his qualities as a naval officer, and his popularity with the sailors of both nations, which your gracious telegram conveyed.

"G. J. GOSCHEN."

The following telegram has been sent by the First Lord of the Admiralty to H.I.H. the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha:—

"On behalf of the Navy I beg to offer your Imperial Highness their heartfelt sympathy on the death of Admiral of the Fleet H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. Devoted as the Duke always was to the Naval service, and counting among them many personal friends, his loss will be keenly felt. May I associate myself personally with their expression of sympathy?"

The following reply to the above has been received:—

"I am deeply touched by your very kind telegram. Please accept for yourself and the Royal Navy my warmest thanks.

"MARIE."

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick Richards, Captain Sir Berkeley Milne, Commander R. S. P. Hornby, Lieut. R. A. Norton, R.N., Colonel T. W. Dowding, R.M.L.I., and Fleet-Paymaster H. H. Rickard have been directed to represent the Navy at the funeral of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha at Coburg. Fleet-Paymaster Henry Hosking Rickard, who has thus been selected to represent the civil branches of the Navy in the deputation, held a unique position with reference to the late Duke. Not only was he his "Captain's Clerk" in the *Sultan* and the *Black Prince*, but he acted as his secretary in each of the four commands which his Royal Highness held as an admiral.

Admiral Henry Christian (Commander), Captains T. K. Hudson (Lieut.) and E. L. Green (Mate), Paymaster-in-Chief A. Whitehouse (Paymaster), Deputy Inspector General Charles Morton (Assistant Surgeon), and Lieut.-Colonel T. Vaughton-Dymock, R.M.L.I. (Captain), are officers still living who served in the grades shewn in brackets on board the *Euryalus*, under Captain J. W. Tarleton, while his late Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh made his first sea cruise as a midshipman. In all probability there are several others, but in the "Navy Lists" of that period only commissioned officers were inserted.

Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, had the honour of entertaining the Princess Henry of Battenberg at luncheon on Monday last, on the occasion of Her Royal Highness visiting the local Soldiers' Convalescent Home. On the previous Saturday afternoon, Sir Michael and Lady Culme-Seymour gave a farewell reception in the grounds of Admiralty House, which was numerously attended. The gallant admiral will not, however, immediately vacate his command.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, Commander-in-Chief in China, left the *Peiho* last week for the Yangtze and arrived at Shanghai, leaving his flagship, the *Centurion*, at Wusung, her draught of water being too great for the anchorage at Shanghai. The Admiral has since left in the *Alacrité* for Nanking.

Vice-Admiral Sir F. G. D. Bedford, Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indian Station, proceeds in the early part of September to Boston, U.S.A., in his flagship, the *Crescent*, accompanied by other vessels of his squadron, and will remain a week.

Captain W. Stokes Rees, of the *Thetis*, left Simon's Town on Sunday last for St. Helena to relieve Captain A. L. Winsloe, of the *Niobe*, ordered home.

Captain F. E. E. Brock, of the *Highflyer*, arrived at and left Seychelles on Sunday last to join the Commander-in-Chief at Mauritius, where the exchange of flagships will take place, and Captain Brock return home in command of the *Eclipse*. It was erroneously stated elsewhere that the *Highflyer* was en route for China.

Captain C. H. Cochran, of the *Pegasus*, arrived at the Nore on Wednesday from the South-east Coast of America, to pay off that cruiser and commission the *Sappho* at Chatham in her place for similar service.

Captain A. J. Horsley, of the *Europa*, arrived at Batavia on Saturday last from Albany, W.A., and left on Wednesday for Colombo. He will not, therefore, be detached to the Far East.

Captain H. P. Routh, of the *Juno*, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday from St. Vincent to refit that vessel, and give leave to his ship's company.

Captain Henry Leah, of the *Diana*, paid off that vessel at Chatham on Monday last on return from Australia. This cruiser made a very satisfactory passage to and from the Antipodes, and her performance compares most favourably with that of the *Europa*.

Captain F. C. M. Noel, of the *Wallaroo*, detached temporarily from the Australian Squadron to the Chinese fleet, arrived at Hong Kong on Monday last. The *Mohawk* having previously arrived, there is the *Lizard* still to reach the headquarters in the Far East. Lieut.-Commander J. C. Watson was reported from

Thursday Island on the 23rd ult. He previously served in China in the *Imperieuse*, 1888-89.

Commander David Beatty, D.S.O. of the *Barfleur*, who was previously reported as wounded at Tien-tsin, has been invalided, and is due at Liverpool, September 12, via New York. Admiral Seymour has telegraphed that Commander Beatty's wounds are in left hand and shoulder with no fracture.

Commander F. H. P. W. Freeman, of the *Mohawk*, detached from the Australian to the China command, reached Hong Kong on Saturday last.

Commander the Hon. Seymour Fortescue, recently employed as naval A.D.C. on the staff of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts in South Africa, arrived home on Friday in last week by the Union and Castle steamship *Briton*.

Commander Herbert Lyon, of the *Curaçoa*, after transfer to the *Cleopatra*, leaves Devonport in the latter vessel on Saturday next, to cruise round the coasts of England and Scotland, returning by the eastern seaboard to Plymouth on October 2.

Lieut. E. P. McLean, invalided from the *Empress of India*, arrived at Plymouth on Monday last on the P. and O. steamship *Ceylon*, and was admitted to the Royal Naval Hospital.

Lieut. F. L. Field, of the *Barfleur*, was wounded at the capture of Tien-tsin on the 14th ult.

Sub-Lieut. Geoffrey Mackworth, from the *Rupert*, and Midshipman J. Ford-Anderson, late of the *Isis*, having been left behind from her when she proceeded to China, both arrived home on Sunday last in the Orient steamship *Oceana*, invalided from the Mediterranean station.

Captain Claude W. Robertson (not Robinson), R.M.L.I., employed on special service in South Africa, was the officer reported killed last week. The Royal Marine force has lost a young and valuable officer. An obituary notice appears in this issue.

Captain Bernard M. Strouts, R.M.L.I., had the misfortune to lose his life in the recent defence of the British Legation at Peking, between June 20 and the 16th ult., and his brother officer in captivity, Captain L. S. T. Halliday, was wounded. At the capture of Tien-tsin on the 14th ult., Captain H. T. R. Lloyd, R.M.L.I., of the *Aurora*, was killed, and Major E. V. Luke, R.M.L.I., of the *Barfleur*, wounded. Captain E. Wray, R.M.L.I., is also mentioned as wounded, but it requires confirmation. Of the small number of officers of this gallant corps serving in China, three have been killed in action in the course of a month—truly a large proportion.

Major-General J. I. Morris, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Royal Marine force, made his first inspection of the Plymouth Division, R.M.L.I., this week.

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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

GEN. MACDONALD'S FORCE, July 26.

Loval's Scouts.—WOUNDED: Lieut. Brodie. MISSING: 8696 Barrow (believed killed).
Lincoln Regt.—WOUNDED: 5934 Paul.
E. Yorks Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: WOUNDED: Lieut. Campion; 3451 Sgt. Barnes.
W. Riding Regt.—WOUNDED: 4127 Parry.

Roy. Highrs.—WOUNDED: 7203 Cameron, 2910 Mann, 6540 Elliot, 7179 Fisher, 6776 Gray, 5554 Stewart.
Cameron Highrs.—WOUNDED: 2827 Storrer.

BANK, July 19, captured in derailed train.

Kimberley Mtd. Corps.—Sgt.-Majs. Stone, Rapir: Sgts. Harris, Dort, Carruthers, Owen; Tprs. Parkin, Hamilton, Corbett, Hill, Coleman, White, Jenkins, Simons, Ash, Logden, Wade, Mersing, Maynard.
Cheshire Regt.—Sgt. 7414 Jeacock; Ptes. 1913 Sellars, 1059 Rounan, 3212 Holt, 1886 Jones, 1382 Allen, 1582 Richardson, 2468 Coyle, 2869 Cadman, 5807 Bardsley, 2151 Daughtry.

Near FREDERIKSTAD, RAILWAY ACCIDENT, July 30.

R.E.—INJURED: 2065 Bruder.

Shrops. L.I.—2nd: KILLED: 2779 White, 3346 Coad-waller, 5892 Parry, (? 3345) Jones, 1216 Scott, 7363 H. Jones, 1545 Hobby. Vol. Co.: 7370 R. Jones. Also four men names unknown. INJURED: Cpl. 4762 Weston; Ptes. 3432 W. Jones, 1159 Middleton, 7373 Farber, 3361 Glaze, 2390 Barker, 3604 Nicholls, 3895 Round, 1936 Pugh, 2835 Fallon, 7414 Taylor, 915 Cawley, 3308 Lloyd, 1537 Hatfield, 1774 Bond, 5087 Mason, 3413 Holland, 7375 Ganan, 1814 Phillips, 624 Meeson, 3284 Whiteby, 1909 Roberts, 4274 Quiggin, 6032 Harding, 5972 Potts, 1149 Symonds, 3509 Reynolds, 2000 Bullock, 4246 Meredith, 5954 Walker, 1635 Davies, 3250 Harbour, 5667 Buttery, 1919 Gardner, 4310 Laidler, 2113 Spraggs, 3334 Tranter, 2267 Mason.

KOSKS RIVER, July 21.

Bushmen, N.S.W.—KILLED: 320 Pte. R. Cameron. WOUNDED: Lieut. Eckford; Cpl. 174 Delore; Pte. 516 Campbell. W. Aust.—WOUNDED: Capt. Ingolby and Hall; Lieut. Davis; Ptes. 6 Jones, 20 Scott, 76 Glen; Bastion, Cokcoox.

Queensland Mtd. Inf.—WOUNDED: Lieuts. Leask and Walsh; Sgt. 141 Kosh; Cpl. 287 Blair; Ptes. 191 Jordonson, 284 Forrest, 193 Keogh, 182 Walters.

Victorian Mtd. Inf.—KILLED: 404 Sgts. Pruben, 395 Goodman; Ptes. 438 Walford, 418 Oliver. WOUNDED: L.-Cpl. 432 McClure; Ptes. 440 McCartney, 540 Peters, 431 Kennedy, 455 Anderson, 83 Brooker, 381 Butler.

MERTZICHT, July 30.

18th Hussars.—WOUNDED: Capt. Welby; 2013 Grover. 19th Hussars.—WOUNDED: 3935 Swinbourne; 3351 Sgt. Evans.

Manchester Regt.—1st: WOUNDED: 3979 Pte. Evans. Vol. Co.: 7118 Whitehead, (7005?) Fletcher.

POTCHESTROOM, July 19-22.

Imp. Yeo.—19th Co.: WOUNDED: 8414 Sgt. Henderson. MISSING: Ptes. 8492 Carlow, 8464 Gemmel, 8443 Jamieson, 8488 Todd, 8185 Jardine, 8512 Trumpf. Anderson.

Kimberley Mtd. Corps.—WOUNDED: Cuttle, Sanders. MISSING: Maynard, Meiring, McLean. PRISONERS: Sgt.-Maj. Stoneraper; Sgts. Dott, Carruthers, Harris, Gwen; Tprs. Hill, Wade, White, Parker, Hamilton, Coleman, Ashe, Jenkins, Simmons, Logden, Corbett.

RETIERS NEK, July 23 (Additional).

Roy. Sussex Regt.—KILLED: (4950?) 5750 Bennett, 5501 Mills, 3343 Buck. WOUNDED: Capt. Mackenzie; 2nd Lieuts. Anderson, Montgomerie, Leachman; Col. Sgt. 3238 Nye; L.-Cpls. 5687 King, 5610 J. Butt, (?5710 C. Butt), 4393 Manser; Ptes. 3453 Nicholls, 9 Jeal, 5737 Brown, 3850 Parsons, 3706 Boniface, 5433 Leadbetter, 2972 Hyde, 3253 Croft, 5794 Weeks, 2820 Baker, 3986 Winchester, 5643 Griffiths, 3476 Holder, 2969 Clark, (5747?) Hill, 3287 Colwell, 5630 Perry, 2370 Padon, 5671 Baker, 1523 Smith, 5534 Thomas, (6180?) G. Brown, (6106?) H. Brown, 5543 Duke, 3689 Burtenshaw. Vol. Co.: 7012 Hiscock, 7088 Goldsmith, 7027 Weller, 7073 Pilcher.

Roy. Highrs.—WOUNDED: 5374 Sgt. McMillan.

ROOI KOPPIES, July 24.

K.R.R.—1st: WOUNDED: 5280 Shields.
Manchester Regt.—1st: WOUNDED: 3080 Broadbent.

Gordon Highlanders.—2nd: KILLED: 4893 Stock. WOUNDED: Sgts. 4243 Tate and 5127 Falconer; Ptes. 6188 Hoey, 6573 Kelly, 5769 Burgess, 6258 MacGregor, 5355 Leaf, 6083 Brownie, 4422 Robertson, 6399 Smith, 5658 Wilson. Mil. Res.: 3127 Murison.* Vol. Co.: Capt. Rogers, 199 Murray,* 121 Coure, 128 Duguid, 153 Stuart, 8243 Burns.

Connaught Rangers.—1st: KILLED: 3990 Collins. WOUNDED: 5014 L.-Cpl. Hunt.

Roy. Dublin Fus.—WOUNDED: 3984 Noon.

SLAAPKRANS, July 28.

Imp. Yeo.—1st Batin.: WOUNDED: Lieut. Hon. R. Robertson, 9358 Dean, 9341 Sgt. Harrington.

Scots Gds.—2nd: KILLED: 9449 Steer. WOUNDED: 2nd Lieut. Alston, 2365 Clark, 7550 Pimberton, 1778 Bowdich, 480 Freeman, 8624 Gariety, 2496 Blackburn. MISSING: 9810 Craig.

Wilts Regt.—2nd: KILLED: 4240 Cpl. Hunt. WOUNDED: Lieut.-Col. Carter; Sergt. 6566 Ellwood; Ptes. 2124 Shepherd, 5125 Hunt, 3022 Skinner, 5398 Cripps, 4370 Prior, 5336 Carter, 1078 Weston.

Roy. Irish Regt.—1st: KILLED: 3943 L.-Cpl. O'Farrell. WOUNDED: Ptes. 4188 Kelly, 2143 Moore, 1217 Quirke, 3848 McNamara, 6489 Sinnott. 3rd.: 489 Devereux.

Leinster Regt.—1st: WOUNDED: 4396 Bowler, 5491 Murphy, 1621 Derwin,* 2212 Quirke, 2129 Cooke.

SPITZ KOP.—July 21-22.

6th D. G.—WOUNDED: 3021 Savage.
16th Lancers.—MISSING: 4381 Heaps.

Imp. Yeo.—17th Co.: WOUNDED: 1517 Mair. 18th: 8759 Brown. Westm. and Cumb.: (attached to 8th Hussars): Lieut. Wilson.

Roy. Warwick Regt.—WOUNDED: 5641 Dalby, 5857 Banstow.

Essex Regt.—2nd: KILLED: 3745 Cpl. Gordon.
Derby Regt.—1st: WOUNDED: 5039 L.-Cpl. Marriott.

Berks Regt. Mtd. Inf.—WOUNDED: 2580 Selfe.
Cameron Highlanders.—KILLED: L.-Cpl. 1327 Marshall; Ptes. 3664 Cameron, 2568 McKenzie. WOUNDED: Capt. Brown; Cpl. 3779 Stewart; Ptes. 2066 MacIntosh, 1789 Kinnear, 3165 Parry, 3090 Stewart, 3886 McNair, 1527 Grant, 1477 Sturrock, 2272 Findlay, 2824 Stewart, 6273 McAskill, 2784 Roberts, 1363 Parry.

STABBERTS NEK, July 23.

Imp. Yeo.—WOUNDED: 6th Co.: Lieut. Clay, 1126 Evans.* 57th: 10424 Fosbrook.

R.F.A.—WOUNDED: Capt. Kelly.
Liverpool Regt.—5th (attd. 2nd Wilt): WOUNDED: 3055 Simpson, 3507 Little, 4820 Ryan, 2460 Campbell, 4672 Kennedy.

Roy. Irish Regt.—1st: KILLED: Capt. Gloster; 2343 Sgt. Keyton; 6217 Cpl. Ryan; Ptes. 1064 Gardener, (? 6659) Neagle, 6529 Power, 3425 Keating. WOUNDED: Capt. Milner; 1967 Sgt. McGuinness; 3562 L.-Cpl. Williams; Ptes. 4609 Power, 4506 Kavanagh, 2066 Stewart,* 636 Foley, 4817 Coghlan, 3334 Keagh, 6413 Holden, 2625 Hearney.

Wilts Regt.—2nd: KILLED: 3441 Dray, 954 Ellerington. WOUNDED: Capt. Evans; 2944 Sgt. Browne; Ptes. 5605 Screen, 4729 Hedges, 1321 Barnes, 1093 Hibberd, 2328 Wheeler, 5152 Merritt, 1117 Hand, 763 Harris, 2094 Allen.

Roy. Munster Fus.—1st: WOUNDED: 7028 Jones, 5992 Wright.

STEPHANUSDRAI, July 29.

Canadian Mtd. Inf.—WOUNDED: 2827 Storrer, 2482 Patton.

Norfolk Regt.—WOUNDED: 4023 L.-Cpl. Tillett.
Lincoln Regt.—WOUNDED: 1315 L.-Cpl. Hedworth; Pte. 4269 C. Brown.

K.O.S.B.—KILLED: Capt. Robertson. WOUNDED: 1907 Menzies.

Derby Regt.—WOUNDED: Capt. Marshall.
Cameron Highlanders.—1st: WOUNDED: Sgt. 2091 Cameron; L.-Sgt. 3277 Rennie; Cpl. 3690 Johnstone; L.-Cpl. 2175 Fraser; Ptes. 3005 Sutherland, 2796 Park, 3589 Stirling, 1989 Wright, 2098 McMillan, 2331 Russell, 32 White, 1658 Boyd, 3887 Watt.

C.I.V.—WOUNDED: 176 Hodgkinson, 163 Trisky.

STINKHOUTBOOM, July 24.

17th Lancers.—MISSING: 3501 Carter, 3817 Juber.
Bushmen, S. Aust.—KILLED: 2208 Nicholas, 189 Moore. WOUNDED: Cpl. 128 Catchpole, L.-Cpl. 104 Thorn, Pte. 188 Tate. W. Aust.: KILLED: 119 Kay, 163 Tothill. WOUNDED: 13 Standley, 12 Chandler, 98 Coulls.

Kitchener's Horse.—WOUNDED: Sgt.-Maj. 4040 Tarpey; Sgts. 3564 Francis, 3807 McVeity; L. Cpls. 3406 Smith, 3167 Edwards, Tprs. 4136 Paniston, 4494 Moses, 3697 Staunton.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: WOUNDED: 1954 Cooper.
Leicester Regt.—2nd: WOUNDED: Lieut. Dwyer.

Roy. Welsh Fus.—1st: WOUNDED: Capt. Doughty; 5681 Drmr. Russell.

S. Wales Borderers.—2nd: WOUNDED: 4997 L.-Cpl. Albaster.

Cameron Highrs.—1st: WOUNDED: Capt. Adlercron; Lieut. Murdoch; Ptes. 3139 Dempsey, (? 3836) Pryce, 4016 McIntosh; 3758 Smith, 3412 Robertson.

Roy. Dublin Fus.—1st: WOUNDED: Lieut. Taylor; 3099 O'Brien.

Rifle Brig.—4th: WOUNDED: 9738 Sgt.-Maj. Worthing.

WELEGUND, July 25-26.

Northumberland Fus.—2nd: MISSING: 2795 Smith, 2469 Bedingfield, 3318 Brown.

Oxford L.I.—1st: KILLED: 5445 Lawrence. WOUNDED: 3646 Sabatini.

Essex Regt.—MISSING: 3964 L.-Cpl. Clair.

MISCELLANEOUS.

2nd L. G.—2104 West, wounded, Palmietfontein, July 19.

9th Lancers.—351 Loe, escaped July 23, arrived Ficksburg, July 27.

16th Lancers.—4337 Wade, wounded near Middleburg, July 27; 4381 Heaps, missing July 25 (?).

17th Lancers.—Cpl. 4165 Hyde; Pte. 3798 Bladon, missing, July 27.

19th Hussars.—3454 Waters, killed Volksrust, July 21.

Imp. Yeo.—Lieut. Horace Cole, wounded, Kruisfontein, July 1. Staff: 5440 E. Flanagan, (? 2540 Pte. J. Flanagan, late 3297, 3rd Hussars), missing, July 25. Scouts: Classen, Hadley, Martin, Myers, wounded prisoners, Senekal, in May. 7th Batin.: Col. Helyar, missing, July 25.

13th: Cpl. 9577 Savage; Ptes. 9480 Hamilton, 9574 Wilkinson, 9490 Gillespie, unwounded prisoners, Senekal, in May. 18th: 8707 Miller, wounded, Bethlehem, July 20.

24th: Lieut. Wilson, wounded, July 25 (?). 34th: 6298 Webster, wounded prisoner, Senekal, in May. 47th: 14283 L.-Cpl. Toulmin escaped and rejoined; Tpr. (previously reported as Lieut. and unwounded prisoner) Grabowski was left sick at Vrede. 54th: 9591 Johnson in hospital, Kroonstad, progressing favourably. 57th: 8150 Brooke, killed, Heilbron, June 7.

E. Prov. Horse.—WOUNDED: L.-Cpl. Whiteley. Unwounded: Sgt. 75 Day; L.-Cpl. 19 H. Forbes; Ptes. 74 Thackeray, 72 Parker, 77 Cumming, 52 Trollip, 78 McMillan, 70 Weekly, 64 Murphy, 80 Vincent, 54 Webb, 21 Gibson, all prisoners, Senekal, May 15-25.

Brabant's Horse.—2nd: Butcher missing, July 15; 677 Sgt.-Maj. McAdam, wounded with Hunter's Col., July 28.

N.S.W. Mtd. Inf.—370 Clarke, wounded, Palmietfontein, July 18; Cpl. 10 Stinson; Pte. 89 Osborne, wounded (? place), July 13.

Loval's Scouts.—8692 Allan, wounded Bethlehem (no date).

S.A. Light Horse.—159 Gardner, wounded, 1684 Browne, missing, Joubert's Kop, July 27; 1829 Towns-end-Foster, wounded near Standerton, July 30.

Rimington's Guides.—8035 Harris, wounded, Retief's Nek, July 23.

Bushmen, S. Aust.—Sgt. 123 Prosser; Pte. 185 Sayers wounded, Palmietfontein, July 19.

Natal Carbineers.—Capt. Foxon; Tpr. Sauer, wounded; Tprs. Hewitt, Kenmuir-Goodies, Austen-Wart, prisoners, near DeJager's Drift, on patrol.

S. Aust. Mtd. Inf.—113 Murch, reported missing, rejoined, June 16.

N.Z. Mtd. Inf.—651 Harrison, missing, Reit Vlei, July 16.

Cape Pioneer Rly. Regt. 27 Baymant, escaped, July 23, arrived Ficksburg, July 27.

Roy. Scots Mtd. Inf.—3098 L.-Cpl. Holt, wounded, Palmietfontein, July 19.

Roy. W. Surrey Regt.—3rd: 2nd Lieut. Verstinne, wounded accidentally, July 13.

Roy. Fus.—Lieut. French-Brewster, reported missing, has been released.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: 1670 Earle, reported missing, has rejoined.

Yorks Regt.—3rd: 2819 Watkin, accidentally drowned, Barkley Bridge, July 28.

Roy. Welsh Fus.—Lieut. Harris, reported missing, has been released; 2015 Pearce, severely wounded during capture.

S. W. Borders.—2nd: 5113 Thompson, reported missing, has rejoined; now at Norvalspont.

Worcester Regt.—2nd: 817 Gillers, wounded, Witney, July 23.

W. Riding Regt.—1st: 2070 Wright, reported missing, has rejoined.

Roy. Sussex Regt.—2nd V.B.: Capt. Sir W. Bartleott, killed Retiefs Nek, July 23.

S. Staffs. Regt.—WOUNDED: Cox*, Ficksburg, July 23; regimental number should be 2926, not 2920 as reported.

Derby Regt.—4th: Capt. Humber, Piers, unwounded prisoners.

Shrops L.I.—2nd: 4710 L.-Cpl. Chatterton; 4958 Gilbert, reported wounded, are also missing.

N. Staffs. Regt.—2nd: 5893 Degg, killed accidentally on railway near Doornspuit, July 22.

Seaforth Highrs.—2nd: Moody, Walters, wounded prisoners, Senekal, in May.

Roy. Irish Rifles.—6157 Conway, wounded prisoner, Senekal, in May.

Gen. Hunter reports following prisoners are released; all well:—

Imp. Yeo.—Maj. Jenkinson; Lieut. Benson. Scouts: Sgt.-Maj. Searle; Ptes. 6124 Peter, Woods. 12th Batin.: 4910 Low.

Kaff. Rifles.—Lieut. Georgeson.

R.E.—Lieut. North.

Roy. Scots.—Capt. Molyneux-Seel.

Derby Regt.—4th: Capt. Wilmot, Fenwick, Brittan. Lieuts. McGuire, Shepard; 2nd Lieuts. Becke, Mathias, Hewitt, Napier, Milward, Collin, Heymann, Anderson; Sgt. Nicholls; L.-Cpls. Kirk, Dowe; Ptes. McLeod, Poley, Stevenson, Irwin, Smith, Fountain, Smith, Williams, Burroughs, Williams, Doig, Betts, Bowle, Barnes, North, Pym, Torwell.

A.S.C.—Capt. Master.

According to information found written on wall of farm near Moran's Kop, the following are prisoners:—

Kaff. Rifles.—Lloyd, Hardy, Maloney, Stemmant. 38th R.F.A.—(? 83202) Shaker (? 86494 Shaker), 32040 Williams, 27720 Runacres, 77155 Moseley, 84378 Satterby.

Worcester Regt.—Kennell.

DEATHS REPORTED.

R.H.G.—118 Knowles, Bloemfontein, July 28.

6th D.G.—Capt. Hon. L. Gray, Johannesburg, June 10.

1st R.D.—2122 Saddler-Sgt. Higginson, rupture, Newcastle, July 27.

10th Hussars.—2404 Sumption (attd. to S.A. Light H.), Maritzburg, May 7.

13th Hussars.—3993 Cpl. Roche, Standerton, July 10.

Imp. Yeo.—1st Co.: 9342 Cpl. Nicholson, accidentally drowned, Little Caledon Valley, July 27; 5070 Cpl. Ashwell, Wynberg, July 28. 9th: 518 Holmes, wounds, Oliphant's Nek, July 22. 10th: 769 L.-Cpl. Webb, Kroonstad, July 30. 22nd: 1704 Lister, Prieska, July 25.

34th: 6283 Holmes, wounds, Kroonstad, July 22. 42nd: 5869 Bryer, wounds, Kroonstad, July 29. 50th: 4710 Davis, blood-poisoning, Marandellas, July 25. 51st: 13011 Close, Kimberley, July 31. 78th: 16012 (?15881) Cpl. Goddard, Bloemfontein, July 29. Scouts: 6008 Pearson, Ladysmith, July 29.

C.M.R.—3183 Corneille, wounds, May 14, ? place.

Loch's Horse.—Perkins, wounds, Kroonstad, July 22.

Roberts's Horse.—962 Sgt. Hyde, Bloemfontein, July 24; 2856 Kingwell, wounds, Senekal, July 24; 4566 Baldwin, acute yellow atrophy, Kroonstad, July 29; 2503 Cpl. Hildyard, Wynberg, July 30.

Kitchener's Horse.—3199 Morrison, July 25; 3228 Sgt.-Maj. Peacocke, pneumonia, July 27; both Wynberg.

Rimington's Guides.—Many, peritonitis, Kimberley, July 25.

N.Z. Mtd. Inf.—89 Enderby, Pretoria, July 26.

Can. Mtd. Inf.—2nd: 333 Wood, 82 Stripp; both Pretoria, July 27; 25 Ball, Kroonstad, July 28.

S.A. Light Horse.—829 Sole, Standerton, July 24.

Brabant's Horse.—123 Downs, Norvalspont, July 29; 134 Travers, Ficksburg, July 30.
Rhodesian Regt.—Med. Staff: Norton, exhaustion, Marandellas, July 29.
R.H.A.—"M" Batt.: 37032 Mussett, Pretoria, July 31.
"O": 79431 Dowse, Pretoria, July 29. "T": 3248 Shaw, Johannesburg, July 26.
R.F.A.—9th Batt.: 2nd Lieut. Bird, Winburg, July 28.
78th: 90442 Ball (? disease), Ladysmith, April 25.
Maxim: 66237 Collins, pneumonia, Pretoria, July 30.
R.G.A.—6th Co. (E. Div.): 5627 Cox, dysentery, Pretoria, July 30. 23rd (W. Div.): 7171 Revell, May 28, ? place. Siege Train: 30613 Walker, Pretoria, July 29.
Amm. Co.—2nd Div.: 15408 Howell, ? disease, Ladysmith, May 9. 13th Brig.: 41496 Hindle, at sea, Jan. 31.
R.E.—2398 Baker, Nubia, July 17 (? disease).
Cape Pioneer Rly. Regt.—416 McAvoy, tubercle of lung, Naauwpoort, July 27.
Gren. Gds.—2nd: 2501 Treasure, Senekal, July 27.
Coldstream Gds.—2nd: 817 Thomas, Pretoria, July 24.
Scots Gds.—2nd: 1842 Dodd, Bloemfontein, July 31.
Roy. Scots.—1st: 4170 Dadds, Springfield, July 25; 3385 Hardiment, Wepener, July 30.
Roy. W. Surrey Regt.—2nd: 5788 Stearman, pneumonia, Standerton, July 23; Sgt. Ellis, wounds, Dec. 15 (? place).
Roy. Lanc. Regt.—2nd: 3694 Phillips, Pretoria, July 30; 1346 Drmr. Erskine, peritonitis, Maritzburg, July 24; 2322 L.-Cpl. Welham, pneumonia, July 4; 1733 Williams, wound, July 18; both Standerton.
North Id Fus.—2nd: 3344 Shipley, cerebral hæmorrhage, July 26; 1187 Ford, pneumonia, July 31 both Bloemfontein.
Roy. Warwick Regt.—6th: 7403 Hopkins, acute yellow atrophy, Greenpoint, July 31.
Roy. Fus.—2nd: 3174 Skelton, pneumonia, July 26; 6897 Vivian, July 12; 8864 Millington, typhoid, July 31; all Pretoria.
Norfolk Regt.—2nd: 4338 Leveridge, Glen, May 2.
Devon Regt.—1st: 5337 Rawbone, pneumonia, Newcastle, July 27.
Suffolk Regt.—1st: 2119 Norman, Cape Town, June 20.
Somerset L.I.—2nd: 2610 Vivian, Bright's disease, Heidelberg, July 25.
E. Yorks Regt.—2nd: [Capt. Kent, pneumonia, Pretoria, July 23].
Bedford Regt.—2nd: 3668 Feary, emphysema of lung, Pretoria, July 29. 4th: 3414 Gray, Kimberley, July 27; 1507 L.-Cpl. Lee, Orange River, Apr. 18; 3439 Saville, Cape Town, June 19; both (? disease).
Leicester Regt.—1st: 4353 Westwood, pneumonia Zandspruit, July 28.
Roy. Irish Regt.—2nd: 3157 Sgt. Healy, Greenpoint, July 29.
Yorks Regt.—1st: 6015 Newton, Bloemfontein Apr. 9. Vol. Co.: 23 (P7324) Cpl. Stephenson, 7238 Frost; both Pretoria, July 28.

Lancs. Fus.—3rd V.B.: 8782 Battinson, Newcastle, July 23.
Roy. Welsh Fus.—1st: 3796 Fallon, May 9 (? disease and place). 3rd: 283 Spencer, Kimberley, July 25. Vol. Co.: 7367 Brocklehurst, Modderspruit, May 9.
K.O.S.B.—Vol. Co.: 6968 London, Pretoria, July 25.
Cameronians.—4th: 600 Murphy, Boshof, July 27.
Gloucester Regt.—2nd: 4862 Connock, Bloemfontein, July 25; 2100 Emery, at sea, Jan. 11.
Worcester Regt.—1st: 2011 Simpson, pneumonia, at sea, ? date. 2nd: 3793 Daniels, Wynberg, July 25.
E. Lancs. Regt.—3rd: 9683 Clarkson, Greenpoint, May 26.
W. Riding Regt.—1st: 5701 Chippendale, Bloemfontein, July 24.
Border Regt.—Vol. Co.: 7192 Harreman, Pretoria, July 29.

Roy. Sussex Regt.—6203 Jarvis, syncope, Pretoria, July 24.
Hants Regt.—2nd: 4518 Hyland, Pretoria, July 28.
S. Staffs. Regt.—1st: 2560 Sgt. McCarthy, wounds, Ficksburg, July 27.
Dorset Regt.—2nd: 5486 L.-Cpl. Moles, Newcastle, July 26.
S. Lancs. Regt.—1st: 5897 Reilly, Ladysmith, July 24.
Welsh Regt.—1st: 3017 Cpl. Bowen, syncope, Bethlehem, July 14; 4248 Sgt. Edginton, Bloemfontein, Apr. 26.
Oxford L.I.—1st: 1966 Sgt. Dudley, Kroonstad, July 24.
Essex Regt.—1st: 2355 Attridge, (? disease,) Springfield, Apr. 25; 4051 Martin, dysentery, Bloemfontein, Mar. 26.
Loy. N. Lancs. Regt.—1st: 7360 Snailham, August 1. 2nd: 4506 Schofield, pneumonia, July 28; both Bloemfontein.
Berks. Regt.—Vol. Co.: 6792 Cox, dysentery, Pretoria, July 28.
Roy. W. Kent Regt.—2nd: 4987 Humphrey, Naauwpoort, July 28.
Middlesex Regt.—2nd: 1144 Stone, Mooi River, July 26; 5215 Harms, Maritzburg, July 27.
K.R.R.—2nd: 7920 Cairns, pneumonia, July 25; 1009 Towle, July 26; both Newcastle; 836 Wright, appendicitis, Standerton, July 24; 3705 Fudale, pneumonia, Newcastle, July 30. 3rd: 9354 Streefer, Kroonstad, July 26. 9th: 1315 Regan, Kroonstad, July 25.
Wilts Regt.—2nd: 5332 Watkins, wounds, July 15.
York and Lanc. Regt.—1st: 1368 Mullins, Newcastle, July 31. Vol. Co.: 6872 Bell, Mooi River, July 26.
H.L.I.—6695 Kinney, wounds, (no place or date). 1st: 4899 Jordon, Greenpoint, July 29.
Cameron Highlanders.—Vol. Co.: 6281 McKay, Bloemfontein, July 26.
Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—1st: 2nd Lieut. McLaren, syncope, Pretoria, July 26. 4th: 5498 Kerr, brain hæmorrhage, Bloemfontein, July 26.
Royal Munster Fus.—1st: 5352 Hogan, wound, Kroonstad, July 23.
C.I.V.—614 Tonbridge, wounds, Pretoria, July 26; 52 Tuppen, Kroonstad, May 25.
A.S.C.—5th Co.: 14636 Dawson, Bloemfontein, May 18. 6th: 11989 Cpl. Castle, heart disease, Newcastle, July 27.
R.A.M.C.—12978 Fraser, Bloemfontein, July 28; 9545 Sgt. Elworthy, Apr. 24 (? place); 6204 Staff-Sgt. Brackford, Mooi River, July 30.
Imp. Hosp. Corps.—Williams, diabetes, Maritzburg.
Imp. Vol. Med. S.C.—24995 Cpl. Abbott, Newcastle, July 24.
Imp. Bearer Corps.—88 Kelly, typhilitis, Mooi River, Aug. 1.
St. John's Ambulance Brig.—1202 (? 1201) Knight, apoplexy, Bloemfontein, July 28 (? 27); 979 Howarth, Maritzburg, July 31.

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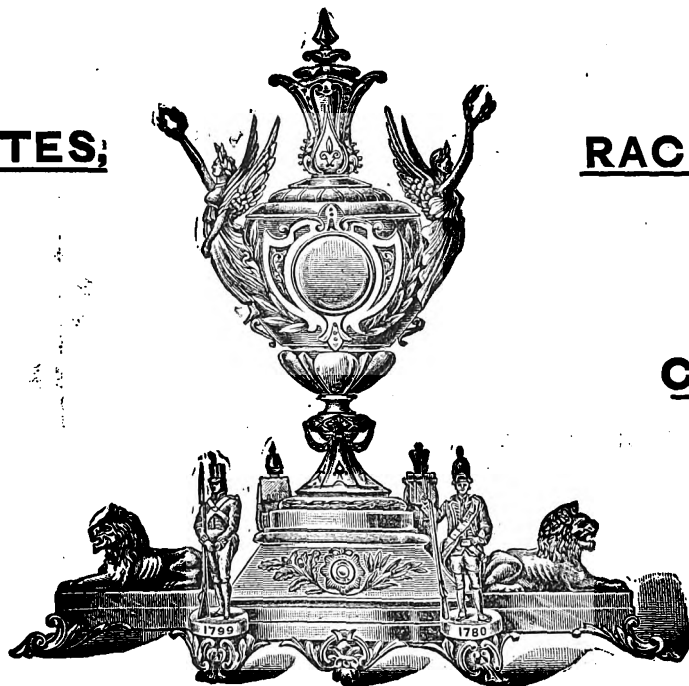
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The Gazettes.

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 3.

1st Dragoons.—Major-Gen. F. S. Russell, C.M.G., to be Col., vice Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Marshall, K.C.M.G., deceased (June 9).

Royal Horse Guards.—Surg.-Capt. H. Rayner, M.B., to be Surg.-Major, in succession to Surg.-Lieut.-Col. J. S. Forrester, deceased (June 19, 1900).

2nd Dragoon Guards.—George O. Hayne to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. S. Dickinson, promoted.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. J. L. Melville, antedated to Nov. 5, 1899, on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. E. H. Kearsley to be Lieut., vice P. G. Reynolds, promoted into 3rd Dragoon Guards (June 27).

2nd Dragoons.—2nd Lieut. W. Long to be Lieut., vice T. Connolly, killed in action (July 12).

4th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. E. H. Caldbeck to be Lieut., vice I. G. Hogg, seconded (Sept. 23, 1899).

10th Hussars.—Major H. Alexander to be Lieut.-Col., vice R. B. W. Fisher, made supy. under provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant, May 30, 1899 (Aug. 3).

12th Lancers.—Supt. Capt. Cecil V. Sloane-Stanley to be Capt., vice F. Egerton Green, a prisoner of war (June 11).

18th Hussars.—Lieut. J. W. Lichtenberg, from 3rd Batn. Highland L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. H. Gosselin, promoted (April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 4).

Reserve Regt. of Dragoon Guards.—Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. Auberton, Major Reserve of Officers, to be Major (July 14); Capt. W. G. Matthews, late Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Capt. (Aug. 4).

Reserve Regt. of Hussars.—Appointment of F. L. de Sales-La Terrière, late Capt. 15th Hussars, as Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army, antedated to May 10.

Imperial Yeomanry.—Major W. H. Wyndham-Quin, Reserve of Officers, from Capt., to be second in command of a batn. of Imperial Yeomanry (April 18).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Capt. George T. Forestier-Walker to be Major, on augmentation (June 18).

Capt. H. A. Lake, seconded for service on staff (May 11).

Supt. Capt. Neil F. Gordon to be Capt., on augmentation (June 18).

Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. antedated:—A. A. Montgomery to March 8, vice H. L. Reed, appointed Divnl. Adj.; V. R. Hine-Haycock to March 10, vice A. W. Curtis, deceased; N. E. Tilney to March 15, on augmentation; W. Ellershaw to March 21, vice R. Fitzmaurice, appointed Adj.; J. Byron to March 31, vice H. C. C. Uniacke, appointed Adj.; F. W. MacKenzie to April 5, vice G. Humphries, promoted; M. R. F. Courage to April 6, vice A. F. R. Thompson, appointed Adj.; J. S. Ollivant to April 7, vice C. F. Stevens, appointed Divnl. Adj.; R. G. Keyworth to April 11, vice H. D. De Pré, appointed Divnl. Adj.; C. H. Wood to April 12, vice W. Strong, appointed Divnl. Adj.; J. W. F. Lamont to April 18, on augmentation; Hon. G. F. Stanley to April 19, vice F. W. Heath, appointed Divnl. Adj.; E. F. Talbot-Ponsonby to April 23, vice E. S. Cleve, promoted; G. T. M. Bridges to April 24, vice H. H. Tudor, appointed Adj.; E. H. Stevenson to April 27, vice T. St. A. B. L. Nevinston, appointed Divnl. Adj.; E. H. Harpur to May 11, vice H. A. Lake; W. P. L. Davies and W. G. Thompson to May 21, on augmentation; W. C. Symon to May 22, vice G. C. Fordyce-Buchan, deceased; R. M. Johnson to May 26, vice L. C. Livingstone-Learmonth, deceased.

Lieuts. to be Capts.:—W. R. Eden, on augmentation; A. C. R. Nutt, vice H. D. White-Thompson, promoted (May 28); L. M. Wilson, vice H. C. T. Hildyard, seconded (June 5); C. L. C. Hamilton, vice L. M. Phillips, appointed Divnl. Adj. (June 10); J. F. I. H. Doyle, vice T. S. Hitchens, deceased (June 12).

2nd Lieut. W. W. de Mattos removed from the Army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

Lieut. H. J. J. Peele, from 1st Shropshire and Staffordshire V.A., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 12).

Gentlemen, recommended by Governor of South Australia, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Francis W. Salmond, David K. Tweedie (July 18).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Major W. A. Plant to be Lieut.-Col., vice C. L. Casey, placed on half-pay (July 1).

Lieut. G. H. Riach seconded for service on staff (June 7).

To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieut. F. R. Phillips from 2nd Devon V.A. (May 12); Edward S. Allsup (Univ. Cand.) (May 26); Pte. Arthur N. Woods, from Col. Lumsden's Corps (Aug. 4).

Scots Guards.—Capt. Hon. W. P. Hore Ruthven (Master of Ruthven) seconded for service on Staff (Jan. 24); restoration to establishment of Supy. Capt. F. L. Adam antedated to Jan. 24, vice Hon. W. P. Hore Ruthven (Master of Ruthven); Capt. F. L. Adam to be Regimental Adj. vice Capt. W. F. Lascelles, vacated appointment (May 1).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—Lieut. Charles E. Wilson is seconded for service on the staff (May 23); promotion to rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. C. E. Koebel is antedated to May 23, vice C. E. Wilson.

East Kent Regt.—Lieut. H. H. de B. Morris to be Capt., in succession to Major R. Bayard, Adj. 3rd Batn. (July 1).

Northumberland Fusiliers.—To be 2nd Lieuts., on augmentation:—2nd Lieut. T. V. Levinge, from 6th Batn. Rifle Brigade; Orderly Room Sergt. Daniel J. Sweetzer, from Scots Guards.

Royal Warwickshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. B. G. R. Gordon and A. R. S. Allen to be Lieuts., on augmentation.

Royal Fusiliers.—To be 2nd Lieuts., supy. to establishment:—Lieut. E. H. Nicholson, from 3rd Batn. Wiltshire Regt.; Lieut. A. K. Puzey, from 5th Batn. Qrmr.-Sergt. William Carter to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Lieut. H. R. Bell, deceased.

Norfolk Regt.—Lieut. A. J. V. Durell to be Capt., vice W. R. Inglis, seconded (May 14); Lieut. R. W. Hewitt, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., supy. to establishment (April 18, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 4).

Somerset L.I.—Lieut. H. M. Martin to be Capt., vice A. G. Boyle, seconded (March 8).

West Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. A. W. Inglis to be Capt., in succession to Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. F. W. Kitchen, who holds a Staff appointment; 2nd Lieut. A. H. Cuthell to be Lieut., vice A. W. Inglis.

Leicester Regt.—Lieut. B. de W. Weldon seconded for service on Staff (June 25).

Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. E. H. L. Warner seconded for service on Staff (Feb. 20); restoration to establishment of Supy. Lieut. C. V. Edwards antedated to Feb. 20, vice E. H. L. Warner. Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. antedated:—N. E. Swan to May 9, vice E. G. Caffin, promoted into Northumberland Fusiliers; E. V. L. Wardle to June 9, vice C. J. H. H. Noble, promoted into Manchester Regt.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut. W. D. Bain is dismissed from the Service by sentence of a General Court-Martial (July 18); Lieut. C. F. Davey, from 5th V.B. Hampshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., supy. to establishment (May 5, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 4).

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. C. Norman, vice E. T. Le Marchant, promoted into Royal Fusiliers (May 12); F. H. Nangle, vice A. Hay, promoted (July 25).

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieuts. to be Capts.:—H. G. M. Amos, Adj., to complete establishment; W. H. S. McAlester, Adj., to complete establishment (June 9). 2nd Lieut. W. F. Graham, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., vice W. G. Bait, deceased (April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 4).

Gloucester Regt.—Capt. J. D. J. Bishop to be Major, vice S. Humphery, promoted (Oct. 25, 1899).

Worcester Regt.—Lieut. W. A. Bowen, from 4th Batn. Shropshire L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. Crawshaw, promoted (April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 4).

East Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. P. Benson, vice W. W. Fagan, promoted (April 1); R. A. Yule, vice R. A. B. Chute, promoted into Manchester Regt. (May 26); 2nd Lieut. Cyril E. A. S. Currie seconded for service on Staff (May 4); Sergt. Wilfred Appleyard, from Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. C. S. Barchard promoted.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Lieut. C. L. Smith, from 5th V.B. Hampshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., supy. to establishment (May 5, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 4); Capt. B. E. W. Childs from 2nd V.B., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. T. R. Stokoe, promoted.

Royal Sussex Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. S. Woodruffe to be Lieut., vice A. R. Davis, promoted (June 12).

Hampshire Regt.—Capt. G. H. Nicholson to be Major, vice W. G. Wyld, deceased (July 17); Lieut. H. L. Wheeler to be Capt., vice H. J. A. Banks, seconded (March 24).

South Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. A. Dickson, from 2nd V.B. Royal Highlanders, to be 2nd Lieut., supy. to establishment (May 5, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 4).

Welsh Regt.—Lieut. C. G. R. Smith to be Capt., vice A. G. Prothero, seconded for service in Army Pay Dept. (April 25); 2nd Lieut. G. F. Pridham to be Lieut., vice L. Brandreth, promoted into Royal Fusiliers (May 12); Lieut. F. H. Gaskell, from 3rd V.B., to be 2nd Lieut., supy. to establishment (May 5, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 4).

Royal Highlanders.—Lieut. J. B. Pollok to be Capt. in succession to Major N. W. Cuthbertson, appointed to Staff (April 19).

Essex Regt.—Lieut. H. E. Crocker, from 1st V.B., to be 2nd Lieut., supy. to establishment (May 5, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 4).

Derbyshire Regt.—Capt. P. W. Anderson, seconded for service under Colonial Office (July 11); Lieut. R. V. Savile to be Capt., vice L. McKinnon, seconded (May 30).

Northampton Regt.—Capt. H. C. Godley seconded for service on Staff (June 4); Lieut. M. O. N. Rees-Webbe seconded for service on staff (Feb. 1); promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. F. K. Bally antedated to Feb. 1, vice M. O. N. Rees-Webbe. To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieut. H. Nicholson from 2nd V.B. Hampshire Regt., supy. to establishment (May 5, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 4); Sergt. Arthur G. Joiner from the East Surrey Regt., in succession to Lieut. H. S. D. Stuart, seconded.

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Lieut. D. B. Maurice to be Captain, vice W. Clegg, seconded (Dec. 26, 1899); Capt. D. B. Maurice seconded for service in South Africa (Feb. 17).

Middlesex Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—F. L. C. Scott, vice L. S. Roome, promoted; A. Kingston, vice H. Storr, promoted; H. E. L. Glass, vice G. A. Bridgman, promoted; H. F. Spence, on augmentation; D. C. Percy-Smith, on augmentation; G. D. Wright, on augmentation (Aug. 4). Lieut. B. A. W. C. Moller, from C.L.I.V. and from Hon. Artillery Company of London, to be 2nd Lieut., supy. to establishment (May 5, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 4).

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—To be 2nd Lieuts., supy. to establishment:—Lieut. H. W. Myddleton Watson, from 7th Batn.; Lieut. C. D. Ryre, from 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.

Wiltshire Regt.—Lieut. T. Roche to be Capt., vice H. P. Rogers, deceased (May 14); promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. E. L. W. Henslow is antedated to May 14, vice T. Roche; Lieut. H. A. Murray, from Victorian Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieut., supy. to establishment.

North Stafford Regt.—Lieut. F. E. Johnston to be Capt., vice H. S. Prickard, deceased (May 13).

Highland L.I.—Officers seconded:—Capt. E. L. C. Feilden, for service on Staff (July 1); Lieut. W. B. C. Bridge, for service as Adj., Mounted Infantry (Aug. 1). To be 2nd Lieuts.:—2nd Lieut. W. C. Leckie-Ewing, from 3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regiment, in succession to Lieut. T. F. Murray, a prisoner of war (April 21), but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 4. Lieuts. B. H. Baird, from Clyde Div. Submarine Miners, R.E. (Volunteers), in succession to Lieut. J. C. Grahame,

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seconded (May 5, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 4).

Gordon Highlanders.—Lieuts. to be Capt. :—W. M. K. Marshall vice St. J. Meyrick, killed in action (May 31); W. McD. Findley, vice D. R. Younger, killed in action (July 12). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—A. Cameron, vice W. M. K. Marshall (May 31); W. B. J. Mitford, vice C. W. McD. Findlay (July 12).

Cameron Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. F. McE. Mitchell, from 1st V.B. to be 2nd Lieut., supy. to establishment (May 5, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 4).

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. H. B. Ward, from 4th Batn., to be 2nd Lieut.

Connaught Rangers.—Capt. J. S. M. Lennox-Conyngham to be Major, vice J. de C. O'Grady, promoted (July 1).

Leinster Regt.—Capt. J. K. Cochrane seconded for service under Colonial Office (July 11).

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. C. H. G. M. Clarke seconded for service in South Africa (April 24).

West India Regt.—Lieut. W. P. Marley to be Capt., vice C. P. Greig, seconded for service with Army Pay Dept. (July 2). Officers seconded :—Lieut. M. C. L. Caulfield-Stoker, for service on West Coast of Africa (June 5); Lieut. W. H. Nightingale, for service with West African Regt. (June 27). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—E. C. Ogle, vice D. R. Hadow, seconded; J. P. A. Raven, vice J. C. Browne, seconded; J. G. V. Hart, vice J. H. Stewart, promoted (July 25).

Royal Home Counties Reserve Regt.—Major R. J. G. Creed removed from regt. (Aug. 4); Capt. R. L. C. Birch ceases to be employed with regt. (July 16); Capt. C. G. H. Newington, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt.

Royal Rifles Reserve Regt.—Major H. C. Legh made supy. whilst an Adj. of Volunteers (June 15).

Royal Southern Reserve Regt.—Major E. A. Carter removed from regt.

Royal Eastern Reserve Regt.—To be Capt. :—Capt. V. Isham, Reserve of Officers (July 16); Capt. A. C. Way, D.S.O., Reserve of Officers (July 18).

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt.—Capt. H. W. Broadley to be Adj. (June 1).

Royal Irish Reserve Regt.—Major H. Chevers removed from regt.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieuts. to be Capt. :—S. L. Cummins, M.B., J. McArdle, M.B., C. H. Hopkins, L. J. C. Hearn, M.B., P. McKessack, M.B., J. McD. McCarthy, M.B., E. Brodribb, J. Poe, M.B., H. L. W. Norington, H. G. F. Stallard, R. D. Jephson, A. W. N. Bowen (July 28). Christian names of Lieut. James C. G. Macnab are as now described and not as stated in *Gazette* of April 3; Qrmer. and Hon. Lieut. T. Bond granted hon. rank of Capt. (July 30).

Hong Kong Regt.—Major J. M. A. Retallick, I.S.C., granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst serving as Commandant, and not as stated in *Gazette* of July 19, 1898 (Oct. 29, 1897).

Staff.—Major G. F. Ottley, Yorkshire L.I., to be a Recruiting Staff Officer, Class II., vice Capt. and Brevet Major Hon. C. E. Walsh, retired (July 20); Capt. H. C. T. Hildyard, R.A., to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.) H. J. T. Hildyard, C.B., commanding 5th Division Field Force South Africa (June 5).

Indian Staff Corps.—Col. C. H. Stoddart transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (July 17).

Army Chaplains' Dept.—Rev. W. F. R. Buckle, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, 2nd Class, from half pay, to be Chaplain to the Forces 2nd Class (Aug. 1).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols. :—J. V. V. Baker, R.G.A.; E. B. Coke, R.H.A. (Aug. 1).

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. H. A. Bushman, C.B., is placed on retired pay (Aug. 1); Col. G. Pognand, on completion of his period of service on Staff, is placed on half-pay (July 1).

Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army whilst serving in South Africa :—Lieut.-Col. H. P. Ditmas, Durham Artillery (May 1); Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. E. T. Pottinger, Antrim Artillery (May 8).

Appointments of Capt. W. L. C. Allan and Lieut. W. McCall, 3rd Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be Railway Staff Officers on Lines of Communication in South Africa, graded as a Staff Capt. and a Staff Lieut. respectively, are dated April 3, and not as stated in *Gazette* of July 10.

Capt. H. S. Logan, Leicester Regt., granted local rank of Major whilst employed as a Professor at Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada.

Lieut. (with local and temp. rank) J. V. Briffa, Royal Malta Artillery, granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving in Egypt (April 16).

Superintending Clerk Frederick J. Grimbly, from R.E., to be a Qrmer. in Army, with hon. rank of Lieut. (June 20).

Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving in South Africa :—Capt. J. F. Anderson, 3rd Batn. Highland L.I. (May 8); Capt. H. W. Hutson, 5th Batn. Liverpool Regt.; Capt. A. I. Menzies, 3rd Batn. Gloucester Regt. (May 11).

To be 2nd Lieuts., supy. to establishment (dated April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 4) :—

Royal Scots.—2nd Lieut. H. A. S. Stanton, from 5th Batn. Worcester Regt.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. S. Wright, from 3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.

Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Lieut. J. M. MacKenzie, from 9th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Royal Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. C. Saunderson, from 6th Batn. Liverpool Regt.

Liverpool Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. V. S. Lynn, from 4th Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt.; 2nd Lieut. G. A. M. Docker, from 3rd Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt.; 2nd Lieut. B. D. I. Ackland, from 6th Batn.

Norfolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. T. Hunter-Gray, from 4th Batn.

West Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. S. J. Wilkinson, from 4th Batn. North Staffordshire Regt.

East Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. O. E. Todd, from 3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.

Bedford Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. Featherstonhaugh, from 3rd Batn. Dorset Regt.

Leicestershire Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. W. S. Brook, from 3rd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut. A. W. J. F. Abbott, from 3rd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. H. Andrews, from 4th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Scottish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. J. C. Stormonth-Darling, from 3rd Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. E. I. Manders, from 3rd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Gloucester Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. K. Ford, from 4th Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.; 2nd Lieut. A. W. Phelps, from 3rd Batn.

Worcestershire Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. St. J. Jefferies, from 6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles; 2nd Lieut. T. Fitzjohn, from 4th Batn. Shropshire L.I.; 2nd Lieut. A. S. Nesbitt, from 6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.

East Lancashire Regt.—Capt. S. Musgrave, from 3rd Batn.

West Riding Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. Y. Greenwood, from 3rd Batn.

Royal Sussex Regt.—Lieut. S. M. Castle, from 6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.

South Lancashire Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. H. Garratt, from 3rd Batn.

Welsh Regt.—Lieut. J. H. Nash, from 3rd Batn.

Oxford L.I.—2nd Lieut. M. ff. R. Wingfield, from 4th Batn.

Royal West Kent Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. C. J. White, from 5th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Shropshire L.I.—Lieut. R. L. Surtees, from 3rd Batn. Durham L.I.; Lieut. W. G. Robinson, from 5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.

Middlesex Regt.—Capt. N. E. G. Willoughby, from 6th Batn.

Wiltshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. R. F. Guy, from 9th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. L. Pilkington, from 3rd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Lieut. C. C. Walker, from 4th Batn.; 2nd Lieut. H. A. Duncan, from 4th Batn.

Leinster Regt.—Lieut. G. Harding, from 3rd Batn.; Lieut. R. G. Tappenden Curry, from 3rd Batn.

To be 2nd Lieuts., supy. to establishment (dated May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 4) :—

Royal Warwick Regt.—Trpr. Charles P. Nicholas, from South African Light Horse.

Liverpool Regt.—Corpl. Edward H. Simpson, from South African Light Horse.

East Yorkshire Regt.—Trpr. Cuthbert M. Smith, from Imperial Light Horse.

South Stafford Regt.—Lieut. Rowland M. Daniel, from British South African Police and from Capt. Glamorgan Artillery.

Dorset Regt.—Lieut. Frank B. Adams, from Tasmanian Contingent.

Derby Regt.—Lieut. Cooper H. S. Butler, from Tasmanian Contingent.

Royal West Kent Regt.—Sergt. Frederick C. Beamish, from British South African Police.

Middlesex Regt.—Trpr. Herbert P. Hilton, from Roberts's Horse.

Manchester Regt.—Corp. John F. Oliver, from Roberts's Horse.

York and Lancaster Regt.—Lieut. Alfred E. Palmer, from the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles; Trpr. George McD. Pratt, from Roberts's Horse.

Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. William McCulloch, from Victorian Mounted Rifles.

Candidates, recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, to be 2nd Lieuts. :—

Royal Scots.—2nd Lieut. A. F. Lumsden, from 4th Batn. Scottish Rifles, supy. to establishment; Pte. Patrick C. Dalmahoy, from the C.L.I.V., in succession to Lieut. A. G. Stuart, seconded.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Corp. Neville S. St. G. Mansergh, from Ceylon Mounted Inf., supy. to establishment; Trpr. Henry B. Owen, from Imperial Yeomanry, supy. to establishment.

Royal Fusiliers.—Pte. Augustus A. C. FitzClarence, from C.L.I.V., supy. to establishment.

Leicester Regt.—Lance-Corpl. Brodrick C. D. A. Hartwell, from Ceylon Mounted Inf., Supy. to establishment.

Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. E. G. Clarkson Bagshawe, from 3rd Batn., Supy. to establishment.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lance-Corpl. George B. Browne, from Ceylon Mounted Inf., Supy. to establishment.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Pte. John A. G. Elliott, from C.L.I.V., Supy. to establishment.

Scottish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. G. F. Phillips, from 4th Batn., Supy. to establishment.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. W. A. C. Kinsman, from 5th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, in succession to Lieut. H. T. Manley, promoted into Lancashire Fusiliers; 2nd Lieut. P. E. O'Brien-Butler, from 5th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Supy. to establishment.

East Surrey Regt.—Corpl. Francis S. Montague-Bates from Col. Lumsden's Corps, Supy. to establishment.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Trpr. Kenneth Hamilton, from Ceylon Mounted Inf., Supy. to establishment.

South Staffordshire Regt.—Pte. Percy Strathan from Col. Lumsden's Corps, Supy. to establishment.

Dorset Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. S. Bowring, from 3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt., Supy. to establishment.

Derbyshire Regt.—Pte. Mitford E. James, from Col. Lumsden's Corps, Supy. to establishment.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Trpr. William H. H. Parl, from Imperial Yeomanry, Supy. to establishment.

Northampton Regt.—Pte. Philip Partridge from Col. Lumsden's Corps, Supy. to establishment.

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Corpl. James F. W. Bourne, from Roberts's Horse, Supy. to establishment.

Middlesex Regt.—Lance-Corpl. Walter T. Hodgson from Ceylon Mounted Inf., Supy. to establishment.

North Staffordshire Regt.—Lance-Corpl. Walter St. C. H. Mackinnon, from 5th Lancers, Supy. to establishment.

Highland L.I.—Pte. Andrew J. McCulloch, from C.L.I.V., Supy. to establishment.

Seaforth Highlanders.—Pte. Cecil C. H. Orby Gascoigne, from C.L.I.V., Supy. to establishment.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Cork (S. Div.).—Lieut. V. R. Duigan, from Waterford Arty. (S. Div.), to be Lieut. (July 27).

Donegal (S. Div.).—Mervyn H. Corsellis to be 2nd Lieut. (July 20).

Fife (S. Div.).—2nd Lieuts. V. B. A. de Cetto, C. J. A'Court, B. S. Ward, J. R. Hutchinson, and J. H. Elverson to be Lieuts.

Hampshire and Isle of Wight (S. Div.).—Kenneth H. Devitt to be 2nd Lieut. (July 19).

Lancashire (S. Div.).—Capt. and Hon. Major N. M. Wylie resigns his commission.

Limerick City (S. Div.).—2nd Lieut. G. B. Hunt to be Lieut. (July 18); William T. Sheppard to be 2nd Lieut. (July 24).

Northumberland (W. Div.).—Lieut. H. O. Bros to be Capt., and to remain seconded; Lieut. J. C. Collingwood to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. J. C. Swanton, G. H. I. Grey, J. A. E. Drury-Lowe, and R. ff. Powell to be Lieuts. (July 26).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Royal Anglesey.—Jack B. M. Matthews Donaldson (June 23) and Richard K. McClymont (July 18) to be 2nd Lieuts.

Falmouth Div. (Submarine Miners).—Isaac N. H. Watson to be 2nd Lieut. (July 18).

Harwich Div. (Submarine Miners).—Capt. E. B. Bartley granted hon. rank of Major.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Henry Ellershaw, to be 2nd Lieut. (July 18).

4th Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt.—Capt. F. V. S. Churchill, retired pay, resigns his commission on account of ill-health, with permission to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform on retirement (Aug. 4); Henry T. Law, from Qrmer-Sergt. Imperial Yeomanry, to be 2nd Lieut. (June 30).

5th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt.—Thomas J. Longworth to be 2nd Lieut. (July 19).

5th Batn. Liverpool Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. H. Witherington seconded for service with line batn. in South Africa (June 6); 2nd Lieut. H. H. Witherington to be Lieut. and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieut. H. T. C. Wheeler to be Lieut. (July 18).

3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt.—2nd Lieuts. D. B. Hunt, C. M. Jickling, and J. N. S. Stott to be Lieuts. (June 25); Charles H. A. Tuck to be 2nd Lieut. (July 20). 4th Batn.: Lieut. L. S. J. Prioleau to be Capt. (July 18).

4th Batn. Devon Regt.—Seconding of Capt. J. FitzL. Horner for service with line batn. in South Africa, announced in *Gazette* of May 15, is cancelled.

3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. C. Symes-Thompson, F. R. Barff, P. H. Stevenson, W. C. Leckie-Ewing, H. S. Wright, and E. Combe to be Lieuts. (July 25).

5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Lieuts. C. N. French and G. A. Ashfordby-Trenchard to be Capt. (July 19).

5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—Gerald Shaw to be 2nd Lieut. (July 24).

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. F. L. Lloyd, from 4th Batn. Yorkshire Regt., to be Capt. (July 24).

3rd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Kenneth H. Crawford to be 2nd Lieut. (May 25).

3rd Batn. Welsh Regt.—Lieut. Walter S. Masterman from 4th (Cambridge Univ.) V.B. Suffolk Regt., to be Lieut. (July 26).

3rd Batn. Oxfordshire L.I.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. E. D. Lee, retired, formerly commanding, is appointed to the Hon. Colonelcy of the Batn.

4th Batn. Essex Regt.—Reginald W. F. Cotgrave (July 20) and Archibald T. W. Constable (July 25) to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Northampton Regt.—Sir Frederick V. L. Robinson, Bart., to be 2nd Lieut. (July 25).

3rd Batn. Royal West Kent Regt.—Lieut. G. S. T. Fenning to be Capt. (July 13).

3rd Batn. Shropshire L.I.—Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry E. R. T. Corbett to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. G. Wolryche-Whitmore and V. Coldwell to be Lieuts. (July 25).

5th Batn. Middlesex Regt.—Robert A. H. Inglis to be 2nd Lieut. (June 30).

5th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt. W. A. D. Duke of Manchester, resigns his commission (Aug. 4).

8th Batn.: 2nd Lieut. E. B. L'Estrange to be Lieut. and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieut. H. W. Deedes to be Lieut. (July 18).

3rd Batn. Wiltshire Regt.—Lieut. M. W. Coode is appointed Instr. of Musketry (June 1).

5th Batn. Manchester Regt.—Lieut. G. P. Mutter has been permitted to assume surname of Napier, instead of in substitution for that of Mutter (July 20).

6th Batn.: 2nd Lieuts. A. A. P. R. Stuart (July 18); R. J. W. Leyden, and C. H. S. Vaudrey (July 24), to be Lieuts.

4th Batn. Durham L.I.—2nd Lieuts. S. G. Evans, G. G. Sadler, and C. H. Wilkinson to be Lieuts.; 2nd Lieut. H. Danvers to be Lieut. and to remain seconded;

2nd Lieuts. P. Dixon, H. W. Glenn, C. R. Shirreff, P. C. du S. Leather, and W. B. Greenwell to be Lieuts. (July 20).

3rd Bn. Highland L.I.—Capt. H. R. B. Robertson-Cunningham, from 3rd Bn. Leicestershire Regt., to be Capt. 4th Bn.: Moubrey Rolland to 2nd Lieut. (July 20).

3rd Bn. Cameron Highlanders.—Nicholas J. M. Archdall, to be 2nd Lieut. (June 22).

3rd Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.—E. H. M. O'Farrell to be 2nd Lieut. (July 18). 5th Bn.: G. S. Jackson to be 2nd Lieut. (July 19).

5th Bn. Connaught Rangers.—2nd Lieuts. H. H. Brooke, E. T. E. Di C. de B. Wickham, E. D. S. Robertson, and C. J. O'Sullivan to be Lieuts. (July 20).

5th Bn. Leinster Regt.—Francis J. Brodigan to be 2nd Lieut. (July 28).

5th Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieut. J. Fitzmaurice superseded for absence without leave.

3rd Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—William E. Rothwell to be 2nd Lieut. (July 20). 4th Bn.: William F. Higginson to be 2nd Lieut. (July 17).

5th Bn. Rifle Brigade.—Archibald McComas, to be 2nd Lieut. (July 24). 6th Bn.: 2nd Lieuts. T. V. Levine and J. F. Vallentin to be Lieuts. (July 25).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Derbyshire.—Lieut. A. K. Tharp to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. A. W. J. W. B. T., Marquis of Downshire, to be Lieut.

Royal Wiltshire.—Surg.-Capt. E. Kingscote, M.B., resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

ARTILLERY.

1st City of London (E. Div., R.G.A.).—Capt. J. W. Knott to be Major; 2nd Lieut. A. W. Torkington to be Lieut. (July 21).

1st Cornwall (W. Div., R.G.A.).—2nd Lieuts. H. Simpson, C. Everett, and C. E. Bashall to be Lieuts. (Aug. 4).

1st Dorset (S. Div., R.G.A.).—Capt. J. H. Bowen to be Major (June 1).

1st Durham (W. Div., R.G.A.).—H. Laing, to be 2nd Lieut. (supp.) (March 31).

Tynemouth (W. Div., R.G.A.).—2nd Lieuts. J. A. Wait, J. P. Allen, and W. S. Carr to be Lieuts.

1st Worcester.—Major E. W. Larkworthy to be Lieut.-Col., and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Cheshire.—Henry W. Crowe to be 2nd Lieut. (supp.) (July 19).

1st Lancashire.—Capt. J. W. Gibbs granted hon. rank of Major.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds).—Surg.-Lieut. H. Waite to be Surg.-Capt.

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade Royal Scots.—William J. Younger, to be Capt. on increase of establishment (July 5); 2nd Lieuts. H. Cass, W. J. Gray, W. H. Johnson, P. B. Brander, to be Lieuts. (July 17); Qrmr. G. Wilson made Supp. whilst serving with A.S.C. Co., of Forth Volunteer Infantry Brigade (June 29).

1st V.B. Royal Warwick Regt.—Philip C. H. Hunt to be 2nd Lieut. (July 19).

1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. A. McP. E. Huggins, R. J. Adam, W. Lyle, D. V. Smith, B. D. Byfield, and E. R. Davies to be Lieuts. (July 23). 2nd V.B.: Elmer J. B. Levenson to be 2nd Lieut. (July 20).

3rd V.B.: Lieut. V. H. Seyd to be Capt.

1st V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Albert D. Lomas to be 2nd Lieut. 5th (Irish) V.B.: Capt. M. E. Byrne to be Major.

2nd V.B. Norfolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. P. W. Arnold to be Lieut.

3rd V.B. Lincoln Regt.—Reginald B. T. Cliff to be 2nd Lieut. (July 17).

4th V.B. Devon Regt.—Edward H. Banks to be 2nd Lieut. (supp.) (July 19); Gilbert L. Smith to be 2nd Lieut. (supp.) (July 24). 5th (Hay Tor) V.B.: Lieut. H. H. L. Patch resigns his commission.

2nd V.B. Suffolk Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major C. D. Leech to be Major (July 15).

3rd V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—Lieuts. G. W. Chadwick and J. W. Alexander to be Capt.

2nd V.B. East Yorkshire Regt.—William F. Henry, Earl of Londesborough, appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of Batn. (Aug. 4); William S. Walker to be 2nd Lieut. (July 24).

1st (Hertford) V.B. Bedford Regt.—Norman P. Christie and Francis R. L. Athill to be 2nd Lieut. (supp.) (July 17). 3rd V.B.: Capt. C. E. Wells to be Instr. of Musketry (July 19).

1st V.B. Leicester Regt.—Capt. R. Harvey, E. C. Atkins to be Majors; Lieut. F. W. Lewitt and 2nd Lieut. H. L. Goddard to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. F. R. S. Cosens, C. F. Bailey, C. B. Mould, and L. V. Wykes, to be Lieuts.

1st V.B. Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major W. Fowle resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement.

4th V.B. Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. L. C. Lake to be Capt.

3rd V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry H. J. Roberts to be Major (July 14); Lieuts. W. E. Darbishire (July 14) and W. H. Lloyd-Griffith (July 24) to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. E. B. Booker to be Lieut. (July 24).

5th V.B. South Wales Borderers.—Surg.-Lieut. J. R. I. Raywood to be Surg.-Capt.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (Border).—Capt. W. P. Kennedy resigns his commission, and is granted hon. rank of Major, with permission to wear uniform of corps on retirement.

1st Lanark.—William H. M'Dougall and Gerard L. Hill, to be 2nd Lieuts. (supp.).

3rd V.B. Gloucester Regt.—Major G. E. McClellan, retired pay, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut.-Col., and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations (July 18).

2nd V.B. Worcester Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major W. H. Moore resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement.

2nd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Francis C. Forde to be 2nd Lieut. (supp.) (July 24). 4th V.B.: Percy G. D. Winter and Arthur L. Thomson to be 2nd Lieuts. (July 19).

2nd V.B. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. J. K. Martyn resigns his commission, with per-

mission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement.

2nd (Westmoreland) V.B. Border Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. N. Baxter resigns his commission. 3rd (Cumberland) V.B.: Qrmr. J. Bosward resigns his commission.

1st V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—2nd Lieuts. T. O. Birmingham-Otway-Ruthven, G. G. Baily, S. J. P. Calkin, J. G. H. Cockburn, W. H. de La T. d'A. Findlay, and T. R. Harker to be Lieuts. (July 28). 2nd V.B.: Mawley H. Sambourne to be 2nd Lieut. (July 23); Surg.-Lieut. G. Black, M.B., to be Surg.-Capt., and to remain supp. (May 5).

3rd (Duke of Connaught's Own) V.B. Hampshire Regt.—Capt. G. E. Curtis to be Major, and to remain seconded; Capt. J. W. Peters to be Major; Capt. S. C. Peters to be Major, and to remain seconded; Capt. C. H. Newby resigns his commission, and is appointed Surg.-Lieut.; Capt. J. E. Pink to be Major; Lieuts. J. Malpas, A. W. White, A. Wyatt, and A. B. Perkins, and 2nd Lieuts. A. J. C. Mackarness and M. R. W. Foster to be Capt.; Woolmer White to be Capt. on increase of establishment; 2nd Lieut. J. R. Wyatt to be Lieut.

1st (Dundee) V.B. Royal Highlanders.—2nd Lieuts. G. W. Miller, E. A. Shepherd, and C. E. C. Walker, to be Lieuts.

2nd V.B. Oxford L.I.—2nd Lieuts. J. C. Lewis, H. G. Barry, E. G. Coleman and C. L. Forescue to be Lieuts. (July 17); 2nd Lieut. A. F. Theodosius resigns his commission.

3rd V.B. Essex Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. E. Phillips to be Lieut. (July 24).

1st V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. O. Pakeman to be Lieut. (July 24).

1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt.—Surg.-Capt. A. G. Paterson, M.D., resigns his commission.

2nd V.B. Royal West Kent Regt.—Rupert G. Raw to be 2nd Lieut. (July 23). 4th V.B.: John S. McLellan and Edward B. Willis to be Lieuts.

1st Hereford.—Lieut. E. B. Everard resigns his commission.

1st V.B. Middlesex Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. P. Luxmoore resigns his commission.

2nd (South) Middlesex.—Rev. R. Hudson, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

5th (West) Middlesex.—2nd Lieut. F. P. Mears to be Lieut. (July 17).

12th Middlesex (Civil Service).—2nd Lieut. W. T. Kirkby to be Lieut. (July 17); Richard Chew to be 2nd Lieut. (July 25).

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster).—Charles R. Barker to be 2nd Lieut. (July 21).

21st Middlesex.—Capt. and Hon. Major T. C. Walls, retired, to be Qrmr. (June 20).

2nd London.—Surg.-Capt. W. A. Bond, M.D., resigns his commission; Acting Chaplain Rev. H. Reeve, B.A., resigns his appointment.

1st Wiltshire.—Supp. Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. R. G. W. Chaloner to be Lieut.-Col., and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations (July 23).

3rd V.B. Manchester Regt.—Lieuts. G. Lupton and P. A. W. Parkyn to be Capt. 1st Cadet Bn.: S. L. Tennant to be Hon. 2nd Lieut.

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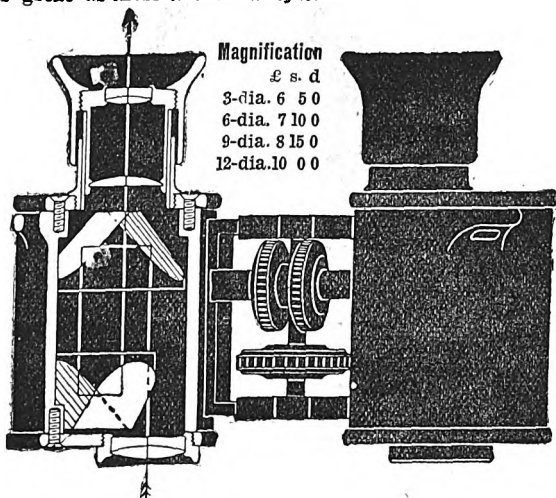
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1st V.B. North Staffordshire Regt.—Laurence Clive to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.) (July 16).
3rd (Sunderland) V.B. Durham L.I.—Capt. H. Liston granted hon. rank of Major.
5th (Deeside Highland) V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—2nd Lieuts. G. Scott and J. W. Walker to be Lieuts.
7th Middlesex (London Scottish).—Capt. and Hon. Major W. B. Puckle to be Major; Lieut. G. S. Buchanan to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. J. A. Scott to be Lieut.
14th Middlesex (Inns of Court).—Cyril A. L. Lewis to be 2nd Lieut.
15th Middlesex.—Surg.-Lieut. James Godding resigns his commission, and is appointed Lieut.
19th Middlesex.—John J. R. Macleod, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Manchester Companies.—Surg.-Major W. Coates to be Surg.-Lieut.-Col. on increase of establishment, and to command, under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations. Surg.-Capt. J. J. K. Fairclough, M.D., to be Surg.-Major.

MEMORANDA.

VOLUNTEER INFANTRY BRIGADES.

Harwich.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. F. A. Lucas, from 20th Middlesex (Artists) V.R.O., appointed to command of brigade, and is granted rank of Col. in Volunteer Force, vacating at same time his appointment as Supply and Transport Officer to South London Brigade (Aug. 1).

Severn.—Capt. W. J. Carne-Hill, 2nd V.B. Somerset L.I., is appointed Supply and Transport Officer to Brigade, and remains seconded whilst holding the appointment (July 14).

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Aug. 4.]

AMUSEMENTS.

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The Navy.

(From Friday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, July 28.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. G. Morgan to be Lieut. (July 28).

ADMIRALTY, July 30.

The following is substituted for the notification under the heading of Royal Marines in *Gazette* of March 7, 1899:—

Royal Marine Artillery.—Superintending Clerk (War-rant Officer) R. J. Waldron to be Qrmmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., and appointed to General Staff, Royal Marines (Feb. 13, 1899).

ADMIRALTY, August 1.

In accordance with Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Commander A. W. S. Douglas has been placed on Retired List of his rank, at his own request (July 30).

In accordance with Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870; April 30, 1877, and Feb. 26, 1897, Fleet Engr. T. G. Coomber has been placed on Retired List of his rank, at his own request.

In accordance with provisions of Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets G. Maclean, M.A., M.B., has been placed on Retired List, at his own request (Aug. 1).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, July 30.

Lieutenants.—S. C. Weigall to Triton; A. L. Cay (as first), F. A. Whitehead (G), M. C. Allenby (N), B. A. Austin, A. M. Yeats-Brown to Hyacinth (undated). S. S. Hall to Vernon staff (July 16); H. F. J. Young to Sphinx (N); W. Nunn to Vindictive (N); F. E. M. Roe to Pelorus (N) (August 20); E. Unwin to Tyne (N); J. B. Hancock to Monarch (N); G. Morgan to Andromeda, for 12 mos. training (August 1).

Midshipmen.—C. J. Marsh, H. E. Stokes, H. A. C. F. Hurt, F. E. E. Schreiber, L. A. H. B. Maitland-Addison, E. G. Fane, G. H. L. Farie, C. M. Scott to Hyacinth (undated).

ADMIRALTY, July 31.

Lieutenants.—A. V. Vyvyan to Thunderer (G.) (July 10). C. Mackenzie to Centurion, for Whiting, in command; A. C. Bruce, to Royal Sovereign, for Banshee, in

command (July 28). A. G. K. Hill to Royal Oak, for Dragon, in command, C. M. Foot to Boscawen, for Agincourt, C. E. Le Mesurier, to Hannibal (as first), A. B. Barker to Victory, for Violet, in command, A. F. White to Majestic, H. F. Grant to Magnificent, A. H. Tremayne to Orlando (as first), (G.), A. V. Campbell to Vivid, for E.N. Barracks (G.), P. H. Warleigh to Rupert (as first) (G.), H. Christian to Excellent, J. D. Edwards, for Sheerness Gunnery School (junior staff), H. R. Crooke to Repulse (G.), W. V. Butler to Severn (G.), D. St. A. P. Weston to Sans Pareil (G.), C. M. Retroy to Pembroke (G.), H. Lynes to Duke of Wellington (G.), (August 20); R. C. K. Lambert to Canopus, for Bruizer, in command, B. Long to Vivid, for Wolf, in command, H. F. Sadleir, to Magnificent (Aug. 10); B. E. Prichard to Caesar, reapt. temp., on promotion (June 30), and to Victorious (July 28); S. A. Hickley to Hermione (as first), (G.) (July 30); E. S. Carey to Pembroke, for Bittern, in command (Sept. 1); P. J. Stopford to Pembroke, for Angler, in command (Sept. 5); M. H. Hodges to Victory, for Flirt, in command (Sept. 18); H. F. Cayley to Vivid, for Thrasher, in command (Aug. 25); W. A. Barkley to Vivid, for Shark, in command (Sept. 4); W. B. Compton to Hannibal, Hon. H. Meade to Prince George (Sept. 12); H. F. D. Jell to Majestic, J. C. M. Henley to Resolution (Sept. 17); and B. Holme-Sumner to Furious (G.), (undated).

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LANCER.—The custom died out many years ago.

J. L. D.—Three years.

VOLUNTEER F.O.—Your reading of the paragraph is correct.

DOUBTFUL.—Apply at once through your C.O.

INDEX.—That is the present idea.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.—A special allowance.

C. F. O.—The 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders.

J.—The cases of officers in South Africa will be specially considered in cases of exceptional merit. It would not be fair to place the cadets from Sandhurst at a disadvantage.

W. B.—Your communication has been forwarded to Paris. Thanks. There have been regrettable expressions of adverse opinion respecting the officer's conduct, but gallant soldiers will appreciate his chivalrous career and death.

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GENERAL PRINSLOO'S SURRENDER.

THE surrender of General Prinsloo, near Fouriesburg, on the 30th ult., will take a foremost place among the dramatic incidents of the South African War. Far less tragic in its details than Paardeberg, and falling at a period in the campaign when the illusions of the Boers as to their invincibility were well-nigh dispelled, it had less power to produce a staggering effect on the enemy. The crushing blow that this surrender has inflicted on the dwindling resources of the Boers must sensibly reduce the importance and dimensions of any further operations the enemy can carry on. An imposing spectacle was witnessed when General Prinsloo, the chief of Mr. Steyn's army, Crowther, the opponent of Sir Leslie Rundle at Biddulphberg, and De Villiers, his opponent at Rooikrantz, with three commandoes, the first to surrender, filed in between the British lines and laid down their arms before General Hunter on the slopes of the Bethlehem mountains. We are informed that each prisoner had two horses, and some three, for the most part in splendid condition. The command of excellent horses in apparently never-failing numbers has been perhaps the chief source of strength of the enemy, and the absence of them our principal weakness in this campaign. When Christian De Wet made his successful dash from Fouriesburg, eluding Hunter's cordon, each burgher, it is reported, had a led horse to carry stores, and a number of well-horsed light carts, capable of maintaining a very rapid pace, accompanied the

commando. The use of led pack-horses, after the manner of the Australian bushmen, accustomed to either pack or riding saddle, has no doubt greatly aided the Boers in their many raiding exploits, and it is an expedient which would have greatly increased the mobility of our own over-worked mounted troops on many occasions throughout the war.

The rudimentary character of Boer military organisation and the slight hold possessed by commandants over their burghers has been exemplified in the disinclination of a large proportion of Prinsloo's force to come in after their chief had surrendered in his own name and theirs. On the other hand, the success of the enveloping movements was so complete that the commandoes at first holding aloof have, with the exception of Olivier's, since surrendered, finding escape impossible. The Winburg and Senekal commandoes, 1,200 strong, surrendered to General Hunter on the 31st ult., and others to General Bruce-Hamilton, who had collected 1,200 rifles, 650 ponies and one Armstrong gun; and on the 8th inst. Lord Roberts reported that 4,130 men had been made prisoners, with the three guns belonging to U Battery R.H.A., and many waggon loads of ammunition. The completeness of this success was, no doubt, due to the suddenness and rapidity of General Hunter's turning movement to the east, by which the Boer waggon-train, winding for some twenty miles along the valley of the Little Caledon River, was blocked, and prevented from gaining the Harrismith road beyond the passes. Not expecting the British in that quarter, the Boers devoted their best efforts to maintaining a rearguard action with the columns closing in from west and north, until, when too late, they found themselves encumbered with their heavy waggons and vast herds of cattle, cut off from the eastern passes, with no alternative left them but surrender. Olivier alone, with five guns and 1,500 burghers, had succeeded in breaking away towards Harrismith. The general satisfaction would be greater had more of the enemy's guns been taken, but on this occasion, as on every other during the war, where a marked success appeared to be imminent, the Boer guns have slipped away, adroitly withdrawn out of action under cover of rifle fire, at the first signs of waning fortune. Some degree of mystery hangs over the guns of the enemy, as to their number and whereabouts. We have learned to respect their power, and to admire their mobility, which has so often made them a vanishing quantity and helped to deceive us as to their actual numbers. It is probable that many have been hidden away or buried, to save them from the British, and it is also possible that they have never been so numerous as has been supposed. The fact, however, remains that they have not been captured.

Lord Roberts on Monday sent home the important and very welcome news that Harrismith surrendered to MacDonald on Saturday, and that on the following day the British cavalry arrived there through the Drakenberg, thus placing Lady-

smith in direct communication by rail with the Orange River Colony. The surrender of Olivier with the 1,500 burghers who, repudiating Prinsloo's authority, escaped from Fouriesburg, should now not long be delayed. On Saturday he was in a position between Harrismith and Newmarket road, and was being followed by Rundle; but Olivier has proved his capacity in eluding pursuit, and he may possibly slip away towards Vrede.

Slowly but methodically the surrounding of Christian De Wet seemed to be progressing, but as we go to press the news arrives that he has slipped away again. General Broadwood was tightening the cordon around him from the south, Lord Methuen from Potchefstroom threatened his rear, and Lord Kitchener, moving from the Rhenoster River, and reinforced by part of Brabant's Horse and the Canadian Regiment, had taken one of his flank positions. Reinforcements were reaching both sides, and as the available British forces greatly outnumber those of the enemy, another decisive success was expected. But De Wet escaped once more.

With the exception of the districts stretching from Pretoria towards the western border the general situation is satisfactory. Unfortunately the garrison at Eland's River, holding the line between Zeerust and Rustenburg, consisting of about 140 Bushmen, eighty Rhodesian Horse, and the same number of Rhodesian Infantry, under Colonel Hore, has been attacked, and is believed to have been captured. Lord Roberts, telegraphing on Wednesday night, said he hoped that Sir Charles Warren would have arrived in time to save the post, but Delarey, on hearing of Ian Hamilton's approach to Rustenburg, hurried off west and surrounded the little garrison, which if it has given in can only have done so after a stiff struggle, as firing was heard for several days. Against this incident has, however, to be put a substantial success, secured by Sir Redvers Buller, who has quitted the Pretoria and Natal Railway, and is making across country to the line which runs to Delagoa Bay. He started from Paardekop—between Standerton and Volksrust—on Tuesday drove the enemy out of their hills and reached Amersfoort the same night after a march of eighteen miles. His front extended for more than eight miles, and the enemy hastily quitted their strong positions, which had been carefully prepared, as soon as they found our cavalry menacing their retreat. It is clear that Sir Redvers Buller has now been released from his long period of inaction by the collapse of the enemy's resistance in the Orange River Colony. With the steady advance of the Army of Natal the whole situation should undergo a change. General French is moving towards Machadodorp. Thus the two armies ought very soon to be in position to operate in conjunction. When this is brought about effectually the end will be very near. Of course, for the moment, De Wet's escape from Lord Kitchener's clutches has rather upset the plan of campaign, but the disorganisation of arrangements cannot last for long.

THE HORSE QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IT is evident from letters which reach us from South Africa that the frightful mortality, especially amongst the horses of the British forces, has been mainly responsible for the prolongation of the war. The mobility of the Boer forces has enabled them to keep the field because the British troops have been always inferior to them in this respect. Our Colonial troops, although even their mobility has not been equal to that of the Boers, have yet been able to manœuvre at high pressure far more successfully than their comrades of the Regular Army. Several causes have combined, we are assured, to bring about this state of affairs, but the chief of them is, we are told, bad management. Had there been none of the contributory evils, then perhaps all might have gone fairly well; but certainly there could have been no such collapse as has actually occurred had not the effects of hard work and scanty rations, &c., been increased by a lack of common sense in the treatment of their horses by our responsible officers. War cannot be waged without many hardships falling to the lot of both men and horses. Long marches must be performed as a matter of course whenever the necessity arises, but he who demands one ounce of exertion from the horses beyond the minimum that will fully answer the purpose is simply killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. The strategical value of mounted troops lies in their mobility, and, as this becomes noticed, their value descends in the scale more and more nearly to that of infantry; indeed, efficient infantry that can really march their own pace and stick to it are entirely preferable to worn out cavalry, who cannot be depended upon to execute the manœuvres set them to accomplish.

Time after time, as we all know, the Boers have got away safely with guns and convoys—from Poplar Grove onwards—simply because the cavalry who were intended to cut them off were too late. Bad management of the horses, it is to be feared, is at the root of nearly all the failures. Let it be granted, by all means, that hundreds of horses were called upon to work, necessarily as well as unnecessarily, almost immediately after arrival, and whilst suffering from the fatigues of long railway journeys, added to thirty, or even more, days on board some crawling transport. Let it also be granted that the forage ration was in cases inadequate, and did not pretend to be sufficient. It was, as Mr. Wyndham explained last Wednesday to General Laurie, simply a question of transport difficulties, and the amount of the ration depended upon this consideration only. But just because of these disadvantages there was all the greater need to save the horses to the utmost, and give them every possible chance of filling their empty bellies on the grass. "Colonial troops on the march," we are told, "will be seen leading their horses for miles, and at every halt scattering for grazing purposes; whilst in the case of British cavalry the men are not ordered in many instances even to dismount until it is almost time to move on again, and as for any attempt to give the horses a chance of grazing, such a thing is rarely to be observed. Nor, generally speaking, are the horses turned out to graze round the camp, and even when this is done they are constantly being 'rounded up' and get no peace." What our officers fail to realise is that the performance of evolutions at a rapid pace is practised at drill, partly perhaps to produce a pretty effect, but chiefly in order that when there is need for haste on service rapidity can be achieved without confusion. Whoever gallops his horses without reason is a bad horse-master,

and a worse cavalry leader. It is because of so much thoughtless absurdity that sickness and death have decimated the ranks of our mounted troops.

Colonel Mahon's march to Mafeking was a fair example in favour of proper management. Colonel Mahon reached Mafeking with only trifling loss after a twelve days' march, with an average exceeding twenty-two miles per day, and nearly every horse in his command was more or less fit for immediate work. M Battery R.H.A., which accompanied the column, managed its horses in the manner that prevails amongst Colonials, and consequently continued also efficient. In proof of this, it is only necessary to say that on June 18, after a march of thirteen miles, covering the advance of General Hunter's division, M Battery accompanied Colonel Mahon in his dash on Krugersdorp, covering fifteen miles in two hours and twenty minutes, and this without sustaining any detriment worth speaking of. But Colonel Mahon holds strongly that the first duty of a cavalry officer is to save his horses for the moment of pressure if it comes, and make every officer and man under him realise the part that his horse plays in promoting the efficiency of his arm. This view, unfortunately, does not prevail in the British Army, and so the Boers have generally managed to get away with their guns. We are scarcely surprised at this, for those who have attended cavalry manœuvres in England do not require to be told how needlessly cavalry are sometimes galloped. We have so much to learn from the Germans in this respect. As a German cavalry officer once remarked to us after seeing cavalry operations at Salisbury, "It is well you are a rich nation; your waste in horses must be enormous. In warfare those regiments would be worse than useless; their horses must be quite done up. How strange it is. I always thought you were a horse loving people, but you evidently are not; it is all too heroic, but to my mind an extravagant waste of power. There is nothing gained by working your horses to death; on the contrary, cavalry under such conditions are worse than no cavalry at all. You will have to alter all that, and then your cavalry will not be approachable." And it seems very much as though the flaw in our system which the German cavalry officer detected has existed to a great extent in South Africa.

EXPERT OPINION IN PARLIAMENT.

THE Earl of Rosebery described the discussion respecting the relations of the Commander-in-Chief with the Secretary of State and the House, which he raised on Friday week in the House of Lords, as most "interesting and fruitful." "Interesting" it certainly was, but it would be difficult to determine in what it was "fruitful." The War Office has a civilian Secretary of State with private and assistant private secretaries, a Parliamentary Secretary with under-secretaries, a permanent Under-Secretary with private secretary and assistant private secretary, a Financial Secretary with private secretaries, an Accountant-General with deputies and assistants, and a Director of Contracts. Next, there is the Military Department—the Headquarters Staff of the Army, at the head of which is Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief. These two departments are spoken of generally as "the War Office." When some fiery reformer or angry "tribune of the people" inveighs against "the War Office" and demands its abolition or its reconstruction, because of its alleged incapacity, *imprévoyance* and general rottenness, it is the military side of the great establishment

in Pall Mall which is assailed, though it is the Civilian Secretary of State in the House of Lords and the Civilian Under-Secretary in the House of Commons who speak for and defend the department. It is they who make known to Lords and Commons the measures which "the War Office" considers necessary and expedient for the service of the Empire. The Earl of Rosebery called the attention of the Government and of the country to what he considered unsatisfactory official statements when measures for the defence of the country were explained by the Secretary of State because the Commander-in-Chief did not appear to defend them in the House of Lords. He desires "expert opinion"—not "lurking in the red box" of Lord Lansdowne, but expressed publicly—to reassure men who have not "a blind and venerating confidence" in the methods of the War Office. Now, it would be exceedingly inconvenient, we think, if the Commander-in-Chief, instead of approving, were to declare that he was utterly dissatisfied with the measures proposed by the Secretary of State, and that he had handed in his resignation. It would be, of course, impossible for him to remain at the head of the Army. But suppose that the Commander-in-Chief went further than that. What would the country think of an "expert opinion" to the effect that the constitution of the War Office itself was rotten, and that it was quite impossible for a department so constituted to be efficient?

The War Office proper is Topsy-like; it was not made—it "grew" in the garden of the constitution. The Marquis of Lansdowne repudiated the notion that the proposals of the Government are the results of the labours of the civilian members of the War Office—"a fallacy of considerable currency." Both sides of the house were engaged on them. "Since the war began there has scarcely been a day in which the civilian and the military members of the War Office have not met at the same table to discuss the military steps to be taken." Both soldiers and civilians agreed about them as the best and most effective that could be taken. None of the six Commanders-in-Chief who preceded Lord Wolseley, said Lord Lansdowne, refrained from taking part in the debates of the House of Lords, but they did not do much. The Duke of York spoke only once, and it was on Indian military matters. The Duke of Wellington spoke occasionally, and we may be very sure the civilian side of the War Office had very little to do with his Grace's opinion. Lord Hill made two purely complimentary speeches, Lord Hardinge spoke "occasionally," but the Duke of Cambridge was in the habit of frequently taking part in the debates. Since His Royal Highness was retired from the position of Commander-in-Chief he has insisted over and over again that during the forty years he was at the head of the Army he disapproved of measures which were introduced by the War Office representing the Government of the day. There is a great difference between the position of the Royal Duke, who held office "without limit of time," and Lord Wolseley, who is Commander-in-Chief for a fixed term, but it would not "turn the Commander-in-Chief into a political partisan," and so, as Lord Lansdowne said, "degrade him," if he were to accept measures which he did not altogether consider expedient from a purely military point of view. It would not prevent the Opposition turning out the Government if the War Office, as experts, supported the Secretary of State, as the fall of the Ministry of which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was War Minister proved. The Earl

of Rosebery thinks that a few words from Lord Wolseley would be a great comfort and consolation to the people of this country, who have good reason for the uneasiness which prevails respecting the present position of the Empire. There seems to be no comfort, at any rate, in the reflection that there is a body of quasi-experts, at the head of which is the Duke of Devonshire, charged with the defence of the kingdom, and it would be well if they could let us into the secret without telling too much. Lord Lansdowne must not think that he can satisfy doubts and answer all questions by asking those who are rendered uneasy by the utterances of the Government itself to "produce alternative plans" and to indicate the measures they consider necessary to make us safe.

Army Notes.

The session of Parliament which closed on Wednesday cannot be said to have produced any very important military legislation. It has been marked by the introduction of one or two Bills materially changing the character of the Auxiliary Forces, but, beyond this, the measures for the improvement of our military system are held over until such time as the war in South Africa affords the Government an opportunity of considering what is desirable to be done in order to better our military condition, which is now admitted on all hands to be defective. Indeed, we have reason to know that this subject was gone into pretty thoroughly at a meeting of the Defence Committee held at the Foreign Office on Thursday. As yet, however, only the lines of policy have been laid down, as it is recognised that it would be premature to launch new systems until the principal actors in the military drama still in progress in South Africa have returned home to give the Government the benefit of their advice on points of detail, which must necessarily be considered before any final decision is arrived at. The fact of the nation being involved in the first great war on which it has embarked for over forty years has naturally caused private members to devote an increased amount of attention to Army questions. Hence much of the time of the Under Secretary of State for War has been taken up in replying to inquiries as to matters affecting the efficiency and well-being of our forces at home and abroad. On the whole Mr. Wyndham may be said to have played his part well. He has had to bear a burden of responsibility, and has frequently been very sorely tried; but one thing, at least, can be said for him, his proverbial courtesy and good temper and his clear explanations have impressed everybody, even the severest critics of War Office procedure. The War Office may certainly think itself fortunate in having been represented in the House of Commons in a most critical period by an official of Mr. Wyndham's undoubted ability, for on several occasions it would have gone badly with it but for the Under-Secretary's tact in dealing with knotty points and trying explanations. Mr. Wyndham has ridden lightly over all his troubles and difficulties, and so the War Office has come out of the ordeal, all things considered, admirably. But it might have been very different, seeing how strong the feeling of opposition has been, and how much reason there was for the irritation which existed when the House assembled at the beginning of the year. But as all's well that ends well the Session of 1900 may be said to have been a successful one for the office in Pall Mall. It has had to stand at the bar of public opinion, and if it has not quite justified its system, this at any rate can be said for it—it has secured so much confidence that all classes feel certain of the fulfilment of promises next year. Then the Government has pledged itself to produce a large scheme of military reform. It will go badly with the War Office and the Government, too, if that scheme, when it comes to be submitted, is not as far-reaching as it ought to be.

Every day brings forth new proof of Chinese strength. The task of subduing the Boers was a simple matter compared to subduing the Chinese, but should we have succeeded had every general of a division acted without reference to supreme authority? Yet this was the state of affairs at Tien-tsin, and again at Pei-ting. To make confusion worse confounded the Allied Army is composed of representative contingents sent by all the Great Powers, and they make it a point of honour to speak only their own language. As for collisions between Russian and Japanese troops they are a matter of common knowledge. This lack of harmony is merely the echo of discord in Europe. Mr. Brodrick's statement of policy in the House last week has provoked an outburst of anti-English feeling on the Continent, and nowhere is it more violent than in Germany. The truth is the Powers, whose occupation of Chinese territory is the immediate cause of the present crisis, are not pleased that this country should declare itself against a partition of the Chinese Empire, and accuse her of betraying the cause of the Allies. With Admiral Seymour's action in the Yang-tse Valley they are especially dissatisfied. Whatever mistakes the Government may have made in the past, they have deserved well of the country since the safety of the Legations was first in danger. Perhaps their experience in South Africa has given them wisdom, and as the details of the battle of Pei-ting come to hand it becomes more and more clear that, as England was last year in South Africa, so is the world this year in China, with this difference—that it has no friendly territory to use as a base of operations. The lesson is obvious. If a united Empire was necessary to overcome the Boers, a united world is necessary to overcome the Chinese. Meanwhile the selection of Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies has occasioned satisfaction everywhere—in London and St. Petersburg more particularly—as it is felt that a good moral effect will be produced thereby. It would have been difficult to have made a happier appointment, Count von Waldersee being an officer of recognised European reputation, the man chosen by Von Moltke to represent him during his last years, and who afterwards took the great Field-Marshal's place as Chief of the Staff. We regard the nomination of Count von Waldersee as an event of no little importance, and the spirit in which the announcement of the appointment has been accepted cannot fail to produce a good result.

Colonel Poë in a letter elsewhere reminds us that a detachment of Marines is the garrison of the British Legation at Peking. In all there were about three guns and eighty men. After the destruction of the other Legations, and the consequent concentration of European defence, their numbers were increased by a guard sent up to Peking shortly before the storm burst; but even in the Indian Mutiny an impossible position was never held for the same length of time with fewer men. Possessing no better weapons than machine guns and rifles, they have for six weeks successfully resisted, not only the Boxer hordes, but the trained troops of the Viceroy, armed with the latest inventions of science. The story of Mafeking stirred the spirit of the Empire as it has not been stirred since the days of Cawnpore and Lucknow. But the story of the British Legation at Peking is not unworthy to stand in the same category. The spirit of the defence breathes in the bald statement of facts sent to the *Times* last week by Dr. Morrison, an Australian-born Englishman, of whom the Empire may be proud. In spite of the horror of the situation, the risk of starvation, and apparent hopelessness of the struggle, there is not a trace of emotion in his telegram, or a sign of suffering. The courage of the garrison is as high as their provisions are low. Colonel Poë is naturally anxious that the splendid gallantry of the Royal Marines should not be forgotten or overlooked. The pity is that the reminder should be necessary. At Graspan there was a detachment of Royal Marines, 300 strong with six officers, of whom a third were left on the field. Unfortunately its heroism received the scantiest public recognition at the time; to-day it is forgotten, with a hundred other like incidents in the history of the corps.

The decision of the Government of India to employ Imperial Service troops in China is a matter of great importance, and shows at once how wise the policy of Lord Dufferin was when he, acting on Lord Roberts's strong recommendation, suggested that steps should be taken to organise and drill these troops on the same lines as are laid down for the regular native Army of India. Already it has been proved conclusively what excellent fighting material is to be found in the ranks of the contingents maintained by the great feudatory princes, for in the North-West Frontier campaign of 1897-98 they were afforded every opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and never once were found to be wanting in soldierly qualities. But this is the first occasion on which they have served out of India. Their employment marks, therefore, a new departure, as these troops will now be ranged among the Imperial forces of the Empire available for service in any part of the world. Hitherto the idea has obtained that such troops were only intended for the defence of India, but with the outbreak of hostilities in China and its sequel of immediate offers of service by native chiefs eager to show their loyalty, the decision is unquestionably a wise one. "If the occasion arises," the Simla correspondent of the *Times* says, "more regiments might well be sent, as disappointment will be felt by the States whose troops are not selected." Those who saw the contingent of native officers representing the Imperial Service troops who visited England on the occasion of the Jubilee of 1897 will remember what a fine, soldierlike body they were, and will scarcely wonder that the authorities in India have been so ready to avail themselves of the offer of the 1st Jodhpore Lancers, the Maler Kotla and Alwar Infantry, and Bikaner Camel Corps (without camels) for the China expedition. It is something to know that the whole force of Imperial Service troops has been placed at the disposal of the Queen Empress. All ranks are anxious to take the field and prove that they are ready to fight for the Empire. It is a fact of which we may feel justly proud, for there has been no appeal to them for assistance, their offer having been made spontaneously.

We learn from the *Revue du Cercle Militaire* that four guns of the "Long Tom" class, being the Canet long 6in., were furnished to the Transvaal by the Creusot Works before the war. It was one of these which was damaged on the night of December 7 by the Imperial Light Horse and the Natal Carbineers, who carried away the breech block with them. It appears that Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil wrote to the editor of the *Liberté*, speaking of the marvellous precision of these pieces, and of their range, about which, he said, a kind of mysterious legend had grown; and, after the war, the great deeds of Long Tom would long be recounted in the farms and trek waggons of the Boers. The legendary Long Tom was the first of these big guns to be brought into action, and its march from Laing's Nek to Ladysmith so astonished the colonel that he was unwilling to recount its Odyssey without the help of photographs. He says it was Léon, who came from Creusot, who, by indomitable energy, and the help sometimes of twenty couples of oxen, and sometimes of the arms of numbers of Boers, that conducted the operation. M. Grunberg, also from Creusot, was at Pretoria and Johannesburg, where he appears to have worked "wonderful cures" in the case of damaged guns. Among others he undertook to repair the damaged Long Tom, which was rather shortened, but was quite good for its shrapnel fire with full charges.

Persistent attempts have been made to show that Kynochs have been unduly favoured by the War Office in the matter of contracts. The suggestion was even made in the House of Commons on Wednesday. Mr. Chamberlain repudiated, however, the idea that he had used his influence to obtain orders for the company of which his brother happens to be chairman. The report of the Contracts Committee bears out what Mr. Chamberlain said. It is there declared emphatically that as regards cordite, the Committee "are satisfied that the orders were allocated with the single object of securing the best results to the public service." It is indisputable that Kynochs secured a preponderance of orders, but this would seem to be

because they had specially laid down extensive plant to cope with big requirements, and were therefore in a position to turn out large quantities of cordite more quickly than the majority of firms.

The Contracts Committee have made a suggestion which is deserving of notice. The Committee suggest that it is worthy of the consideration of the War Office whether it would not be possible to supply from Government stores boots or other equipments required by Volunteers or Yeomanry when proceeding on active service, thus ensuring efficient inspection and serviceable articles. This, like most of the Committee's proposals, is a practical means of guarding against an inferior quality of stores, &c., being supplied to the troops in the future. It is, indeed, the only feasible plan; for the proof of the boot is in the wearing, and whilst they are new, it is difficult even for an expert to say whether they are of good material throughout. The report of the Contracts Committee may not be quite so conclusive as might be wished, but if its recommendations are attended to, the labour of the gentlemen who conducted the inquiry will not have been in vain.

Permission has been given for another regiment to change its facings to the colour worn prior to July 1, 1881, the West Yorkshire Regiment being allowed to adopt the buff of the old 14th. The regiments to which the concession of wearing the old facings has been made are the East Kent (3rd) to buff, Northumberland Fusiliers (5th) goring green, Suffolk (12th) yellow, Yorkshire (19th) grass green, and Seaforth Highlanders (72nd-78th) buff. This is a measure which all must approve, and we trust to hear soon that other regiments have moved for a similar privilege. An officer writing from South Africa tells us that the Essex Regiment, which has fought so splendidly, is hoping to find its service recognised by being allowed to take the facings of the old 56th, so that the regiment may once more be known as the "Pompadors." In the same way the Sherwood Foresters would desire, no doubt, to have Lincoln green, the Duke of Wellington's the scarlet of the old 33rd and 76th, the Durham Light Infantry dark green, the Norfolk Regiment (9th) might well resume the old colour, yellow, the Lincolnshire (10th) might prefer Lincoln green to their former yellow, the Devonshire (11th) could well establish a claim to the green of past times, the East Yorkshire (15th) to yellow, the Bedfordshire (16th) to yellow, the Lancashire Fusiliers (20th) to yellow, the South Wales Borderers (24th) to green, the Hampshire (37th-67th) to yellow, the South Staffordshire (38th-80th) to yellow, the Dorsetshire (39th-54th) to green, and the Middlesex (57th-77th) to yellow. In the case of the last four regiments the colour was worn by both battalions before the amalgamation. There would still be enough regiments with white—seventeen. It cannot fail to promote the best interests of *esprit de corps* if a tendency is shown to yield to the wishes of good soldiers, and it has to be remembered that it is the keenest and best among them who would appreciate the restoration of the old colours.

The North-West Frontier tribes, who took part in the Tirah Campaign, are dissatisfied that they have not received a medal instead of two clasps in recognition of their services. The late Sir William Lockhart, whose influence among them was one of the secrets of his success, promised to do his utmost to persuade the Indian and Home authorities to meet their wishes; but, unhappily, he died before he was able to take up the matter seriously. The consequence is the people, whose friendliness is essential to the continuity of our policy in the North-West, are given a grievance. A small thing, says the official world. It is nothing of the kind. Our neglect of cheap methods of winning the goodwill of Eastern races has more than once led to serious trouble. In this respect we might with advantage sit at the feet of Russia, which never loses a chance of securing support by the bestowal of a decoration. Even among ourselves the question of honours is one of considerable importance; among Orientals it is of the first importance; and if we were a little more imaginative, we should not forget it on those

occasions when sound policy requires us to remember it. In India it is hoped that a medal will be issued to those who served in the Tirah Campaign in memory of Sir William Lockhart. Nothing better could be devised. Not only will it satisfy their ambition, but it will keep alive the memory of the leader they loved as much as they admired. If such a little thing will give pleasure to the Frontier tribes, and keep them content for a generation, as we are assured it will, then we should have no hesitation in realising it. A sound policy is often built upon little things, the neglect of which sometimes brings a brilliant policy to naught.

The report of the Select Committee appointed to investigate the allegations of fraud and irregularity in connection with War Office contracts now lies before us, and it proves to be very much on the lines we indicated last week. It is exculpatory in character, though the conclusions arrived at are rather in the nature of a verdict of "Not guilty, but don't do it again." It is pointed out that the discovery of fraud and secret commissions was very difficult for the Committee to arrive at, since any person who had offered or accepted bribes would naturally not come and proclaim the fact. The suspicions of the Committee, however, appear to have been excited, and, though they were able to obtain very little direct evidence on the subject, they allude to the widespread belief in the existence of such bribery. Having regard to this statement, and to the acknowledged prevalence of secret commissions in private commerce, they think there is ground for suspicion that such cases may occur also in the public service, and they have some doubt whether the system under which detailed inspection takes place gives complete security against it. The same doubt prevails very widely in the Service. We hope now that public attention has been called to the matter, the authorities will try and institute some reform. We trust, too, that attention will be paid to the suggestion that more care should be taken to impress upon officers responsible that in passing goods they are not entitled to rely upon the judgment of their subordinates only, but must judge for themselves. It is to be feared that the examination of goods by officers is often of a very perfunctory kind. There is urgent need, as the Committee rightly says, for a more thorough examination of the quality of goods as well as for their quantity. If that had been attended to the hay shipped by the *Manchester Port* would never have been accepted. The recommendation that the Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act, 1889, should be extended to the Government Service with a view to the prosecution of bribery or similar irregularity we referred to last week. The Committee suggest that an inflexible rule should be maintained of striking off the list any firm guilty of offering even the slightest gratuity or commission to any Government officer or *employé* in connection with the making or execution of any Government contracts. As a matter of fact this practice already prevails, but there could be no harm in giving contractors plain warning of what to expect if they attempt anything of the kind again.

We do not consider the present an opportune moment for reviving the controversy as to whether the powers of the Royal Commission to inquire into the breakdown of the hospital and nursing arrangements in South Africa are sufficient or not. The Hospital Commission has now assembled, and we are inclined to think that the Member for Westminster was ill-advised in raising the subject again on the second reading of the Appropriation Bill. We are not so much concerned at the present moment, however, with the speech of the Member for Westminster as with the attitude of Mr. Balfour. We have always sought to consider the hospital question on its merits, and as far as might be to exclude the personality of Mr. Burdett-Coutts altogether. The First Lord of the Treasury was wrong, however, in sweeping aside as altogether unworthy of consideration the suggestion that there are many who have complaints to make against the hospital arrangements, but who will yet not voluntarily come forward and say what they know. The British soldier has all the qualities of moral courage, probity, and public spirit attributed to him by Mr. Balfour, and the possession of which will, he thinks, make

him unburden his soul to the Commissioners. Mr. Balfour has not come much in contact with military men or he would know that their strongest characteristics is their *esprit de corps*. It runs through the whole Army, from the general to the drummer-boy. They may abuse the War Office, the Royal Army Medical Corps, and everything else over the camp fire. They will not give evidence against them because they feel that it would be cowardly and unjust. May it ever remain so. The rank and file of the Army do not, in fact, thank Mr. Burdett-Coutts for his interference, as was found by the Commissioners on their visit to Netley Hospital. The Royal Commission would have been well advised if it had not wasted time in trying to learn whether the complaints against the hospital arrangements were well founded or not. It is not even disguised by the Director-General of Ordnance that things were not as they ought to have been; that there was a lack of proper equipment.

"When the work of the Army is ended the work of the War Office will begin," said Mr. Wyndham, in the course of a speech he delivered in the House on Monday. When that time comes we hope regard will be had to the necessity of letting officers have training with full commands, and not the paper commands too many of them have had in the past. It is a matter of general comment that, with a few exceptions, the officers who have been most successful in South Africa are those who have been drafted on to the Cape from India or from Egypt, where, of course, they have real commands. We are glad to learn that Colonel Sir Howard Vincent has given notice of a motion dealing with this subject, which he intends to move in the House next session. Sir Howard's proposal is that the first Army Corps for foreign service should always be kept at Aldershot, and complete in the proportion of arms as in guns, horses, ambulances, waggons, &c., ready for immediate embarkation, and that the General Officer Commanding at Aldershot, with the staff of the district, should proceed with it on the Army Corps being ordered abroad on active service, and likewise brigadiers with their brigades if a part of the Army Corps only is required. He further suggests that upon mobilisation the second Army Corps should take the place at Aldershot of the first.

It is due to the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the City of London to explain that the appointment of the Duke of York to the Colonelcy-in-Chief of the Royal Fusiliers was in no way due to any influence brought to bear by them. The suggestion that his Royal Highness's connection with the Royal Fusiliers would be appreciated came from the commanding officers of the Line battalions of the regiment. When, however, it was considered by the military authorities, it was recognised that certain difficulties presented themselves owing to the fact that the Duke of York held no rank in the Army, but these obstacles were removed in consideration of the very praiseworthy action of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London in connection with the raising of the City of London Imperial Volunteers. It was felt that the occasion was one which demanded a generous appreciation of the claims of the Royal Fusiliers, and, at the same time, a proper recognition of the great service rendered by the civic authorities, and so the appointment was made; but the Lord Mayor took no action in the matter, and the honour conferred upon the Royal Fusiliers will be all the more valued on that account. At the same time the connection between the City of London and the Royal Fusiliers cannot fail to be cemented by the fact of his Royal Highness's appointment, and we are glad to learn that at an early date the City of London is likely to take steps in a practical way to mark its sense of the honour conferred upon it.

At the last meeting of the Committee of the Church of England Soldiers' Institute it was resolved to take active steps to establish institutes for the Army in South Africa. As the war draws to a close the troops will be congregated in large garrisons, when institutes will become so important a need for the well-being of the soldiers as to make it imperative that efforts should be made to provide them.

August 11, 1900.]

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c.

Army Personal.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princess Victoria of Wales, and attended by Sir Francis Knollys and Miss Knollys, paid a visit last Saturday to the Gables private military hospital at Surbiton, which is maintained by Mr. Alfred Cooper as an adjunct to the hospital ship *Princess of Wales*. The visit was strictly private. Their Royal Highnesses were shown round the wards by Mr. and Mrs. Cooper. The medical and surgical staff, the matron, the nurses, and Archdeacon Burney, who, though eighty-six years of age, always conducts the Sunday service at the hospital, had the honour of being presented. The Princess had brought with her presents for the patients. On each present was engraved the name of the recipient, and the battle in which he was wounded. Her Royal Highness personally presented every gift. About an hour was spent in visiting and talking to the men.

In spite of rumours to the contrary, the Exchange Telegraph Company's Cape Town correspondent, telegraphing last night, says he is authorised to say that Lord Roberts was never better in his life than he is at present.

General Sir Francis Grenfell is *en route* from Malta on leave. He left in the cruiser *Astræa* on Thursday for conveyance to Naples. Major-General Lord Congleton officiates as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in his absence.

The nature of the proposed memorial to General Sir William Lockhart will depend upon the amount of the subscriptions received, but three proposals have been made for consideration. 1. A bronze statue to be erected either at Rawul Pindi or Kohat—Rawul Pindi as the headquarters of the Punjab command; Kohat as the starting point of the five expeditions of which General Lockhart was in chief command. 2. An obelisk to be erected at Rawul Pindi or elsewhere, with drinking fountain and garden. 3. Medals for shooting, &c. Sir William Lockhart was everywhere so popular, whilst his services were so distinguished, that a large sum is certain to be realised.

General Sir Power Palmer, since he took up the duties of officiating Commander-in-Chief in India, has been going into the question of recruiting in the Madras Army, and has succeeded in securing the appointment of a committee, consisting of officers of the Madras command, which will shortly assemble for the purpose of inquiring into the system of recruitment in Madras, and how many battalions can be kept up from indigenous tribes.

In consequence of the Duke of Coburg's death, Clarence House, which is officially regarded as a part of St. James's Palace, reverts to the Queen. Her Majesty intends, it is said, to grant it to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, whose town residence has hitherto been a suite of apartments in Buckingham Palace.

Lieut.-General Sir Charles Warren, R.E., left Cape Town on Wednesday for England. Lord Roberts, telegraphing on the same day from Pretoria, said:—"As the western districts of Cape Colony have now been satisfactorily settled by Sir Charles Warren, I am allowing him to return home by the next mail, and placing the whole of the troops in the colony under Sir F. Forestier-Walker's command."

The colonelcy of the 9th Lancers has become vacant by the death of Lieut.-General Sir William Drysdale. There are two general officers who have served in the regiment. Major-General H. A. Busham, C.B., received his first commission in it on November 9, 1858; was transferred to the 7th Hussars July 1, 1859; and was promoted back to it as Captain March 9, 1872, and left as Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel December, 1888, after four years in command. Major-General H. R. Abadie, C.B., was brought in as Captain from half-pay, August 16, 1873, and commanded from December, 1884, to July, 1887. Both officers served with the regiment in the Afghan campaign. A former commanding officer, Colonel H. Marshall, still survives. He

rode at the head of the regiment from June, 1874, to June, 1879, but not being a general officer he is not eligible for appointment to the colonelcy.

Lieut.-General Lord William Seymour has resigned his command of the troops in British North America.

Major-General S. C. Turner, R.E., is sitting as chairman of a committee at Simla, which has been assembled to discuss and formulate certain proposals on matters connected with the conditions of service of officers of the corps of Royal Engineers in India. The other members of the committee are Majors H. E. S. Abbott, D.S.O., F. G. Bond, J. A. Tanner, D.S.O., and W. J. Bythell, R.E. The committee will consider a proposal from the Secretary of State to abandon the system of continuous service for Royal Engineers in India, but at the same time to preserve sufficient inducements to officers of the corps to prolong their Indian service. The committee will also consider the question of leave rules.

Brigadier-General A. J. F. Reid, C.B., I.S.C., proceeds to China from India in command of the 3rd Brigade.

Brigadier-General J. T. Cummins, D.S.O., I.S.C., proceeds to China in command of the 4th Brigade. He will take with him as his staff Captains A. Nicholls, 2nd Punjab Infantry, and H. W. Cruddas, 38th Dogras.

Brigadier-General H. L. Dundas has been informed that he has been given an extension of his command of the infantry brigade at Gibraltar until October 1.

Slatin Pasha has arrived at Dunbar on a visit to Major-General Sir Reginald Wingate, and a dinner in his honour was given on Monday evening by the Sirdar and Lady Wingate.

Colonel Lord Algernon-Lennox, who was with Mr. Stowe, the American Consul-General, in the train which was derailed by the Boers on the 2nd inst., to the south of Kroonstad, and who was taken prisoner but subsequently released, was the bearer of despatches from Sir Alfred Milner to Lord Roberts. These he has now safely delivered. No official papers or letters were lost.

Colonels R. S. R. Fetherstonhaugh, G. F. Guyon, and R. N. Murray, C.B., having joined at Aldershot, on appointment to the command of brigades, with the rank of Major-General, a redistribution of the troops took effect from Wednesday, and the seven brigades are now constituted thus:—

1ST BRIGADE (Major-Gen. E. S. Brook, C.B.).—2nd Batn. Highland Light Infantry, 4th Batn. Royal Northern Counties Reserve Regiment, 6th Batn. Worcestershire Regiment, 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regiment and 3rd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

2ND BRIGADE (Major-Gen. R. H. Murray, C.B.).—1st Batn. King's Own Regiment, 3rd and 4th Batns. Worcestershire Regiment, 2nd Batn. Royal Lancashire Reserve Regiment, 3rd and 4th Batns. Manchester Regiment, and 6th Batn. Manchester Regiment.

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5TH BRIGADE (Major-Gen. T. E. Verner, C.B.).—7th Batn. King's Royal Rifles, 5th Batn. Manchester Regiment, 5th Batn. Leinster Regiment, details of Royal West Surrey Regiment.

6TH BRIGADE (Major-Gen. R. S. R. Fetherstonhaugh).—3rd Batn. Cheshire Regiment, 4th Batn. South Wales Borderers, 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regiment, and 4th Batn. Durham Light Infantry.

IRISH BRIGADE (Major-Gen. J. W. Webber).—4th Batn. Royal Irish Regiment, 4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and 6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.

Colonel Lord Dunraven, K.P., 5th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, who raised the Sharpshooter Corps of the Imperial Yeomanry, which has been doing such excellent work in South Africa, has returned to England invalided. He served with the corps in the field, and his departure is much regretted by all ranks.

Colonel C. W. J. Hingston, I.S.C., is permitted to reside out of India on vacating command of the 10th Bengal Infantry.

Two more officers still survive who received the Victoria Cross for gallantry in the Crimea, though the absence of their names from the official "Army List" led to the supposition that they had joined the ranks of the majority. We refer to Colonels H. M. Jones, late captain 7th Fusiliers, and W. Hope, late lieutenant 7th Fusiliers. This brings the number of officers still surviving up to ten, three of whom belonged to the Royal Fusiliers.

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. M. G. Talbot, R.E., has been permitted to accept and wear the 3rd Class of the Osmanieh conferred upon him by the Khedive.

Lieut.-Colonel G. Durrant has been transferred from the office of the Director-General, A.V.D. to the Woolwich District as Principal Veterinary Officer.

Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel W. Cook, I.S.C., has been appointed to the command of the 43rd Gurkha Rifles, vice Lieut.-Colonel Barrett, deceased.

Major L. Graham, R.A., has been appointed A.D.C. to Lieut.-General Sir Robert Low, commanding Bombay.

Major E. J. J. Teale, 2nd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, has been appointed Chief Constable of Eastbourne.

Major W. Adye, Royal Irish Rifles, resumes his former appointment as D.A.A.G. on the Staff at Headquarters, his health being now completely restored.

Major M. E. O'Donoghue, I.S.C., has been appointed to the command of the 15th Madras Infantry, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, vice Lieut.-Colonel Juxton-Jones, vacated.

Majors H. I. W. Hamilton, D.S.O. the Queen's, has been permitted to accept and wear the 4th Class of the Osmanieh, and Major F. Smith, A.V.D., the 4th Class of the Medjidieh, granted them by the Khedive.

Major (Captain) H. R. Beddoes, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has fully justified the confidence of Colonel Willcocks, who has sent to the Colonial Office some further particulars respecting the officer's action with the rebel forces east of Dompoassi on the 30th ult. Writing on the 1st, Colonel Willcocks said:—

"Beddoes just returned, having by very good marching through dense forests found rebel camp ten miles to the east of Fomena on July 30. Flying column was three times attacked by approximately 3,500 Adansis and Kokofus, but after stubborn resistance Beddoes has captured large rebel camp, which he completely destroyed, killing many of the rebel forces, and has taken prisoners. Conduct and discipline of all ranks excellent. Regret to report that heavy losses considering our small number. Major Beddoes and Lieut. Phillips, R.A., and

also Lieut. Swabey, West India Regiment, severely wounded; and Capt. Monck-Mason, 1st Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, and Colour-Sergt. Blair, 1st Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, both West African Frontier Force, slightly wounded; and also one native soldier killed in action, and six dangerously wounded, six severely wounded, and 17 slightly wounded. Following deserving of special mention:—Major Beddoes, who is a really excellent officer; Capt. Green, 3rd Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment, attached for duty to West African Frontier Force, who took over command after Beddoes was wounded; Capt. Neal, Lagos Constabulary; and also Lieut. Phillips, R.A., West African Frontier Force."

Brevet-Majors M. Peake, R.A., and J. K. Watson, D.S.O., King's Royal Rifles, have been permitted to accept and wear the 4th Class of the Osmanieh, and Brevet-Major Sir H. B. Hill, Bart., Royal Irish Fusiliers, the 4th Class of the Medjidieh, conferred by the Khedive.

Captains N. M. Smyth, V.C., 2nd Dragoon Guards, W. A. Boulnois and G. McK. Franks, R.A., and E. S. Herbert, Black Watch, have been permitted to accept and wear the 4th Class of the Osmanieh, and Captains C. B. Bulkeley-Johnson, 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), H. A. D. Simpson-Baikie, R.A., C. H. D. Doughty, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, C. Norbury, Worcestershire Regiment, P. R. Phipps, Dorsetshire Regiment, and F. G. Newall, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the 4th Class of the Medjidieh, conferred upon them by the Khedive.

The death from wounds in South Africa of Captain M. S. Wellby, 18th Hussars, is much to be regretted. The fourth son of Mr. John Henry Wellby, of 1, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, Captain Wellby was only thirty-three years of age. He had travelled largely, and in the course of his journeyings had crossed Tibet and China. In August, 1898, his regiment being then quartered at Lucknow, he obtained a year's leave of absence, and joined Captain Harrington, the British Agent in Abyssinia, at Zeila, about to commence his return to his post at Adis Abbaba. Starting on August 31, they proceeded by way of Harrar, where, however, they were detained for more than a week, only reaching the Abyssinian capital towards the close of October, the journey from Harrar to Adis Abbaba, a distance of 270 miles, having taken nearly three weeks. He then started, without any white companion, on his return journey, through Abyssinia and the country of Walamo, round the great Lake Rudolf, finally getting into touch with the Anglo-Egyptian forces on the Nile at the fort of Nasser, seven months after he had last seen an English face. He had written a highly interesting account of his journey.

Captain S. D. Bullen and other officers of the Royal Garrison Artillery have been ordered to China on special service. Before leaving England they are to go through a course of training in machine-gun construction at the works of Messrs. Vickers, Maxim and Co.

Captain MacGreer, 3rd Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has been distinguishing himself in Ashanti. When Major Beddoes, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, was severely wounded, the command of the flying column devolved upon him. Captain Greer is now attached to the West African Frontier Force.

Captain J. L. Harrington, I.S.C., her Majesty's Diplomatic Agent at Adis Abeba, has arrived in London from Abyssinia on leave of absence. Captain Harrington states that the political situation in Abyssinia is perfectly quiet, and that the negotiations between her Majesty's Government and the Negus regarding the frontiers are progressing satisfactorily and in the most friendly manner. They must, however, occupy a considerable time, as part of the frontier crosses unknown country, so that much surveying work is necessitated.

Mrs. McNulty, of Bray, Ireland, advertised in the *Times* of Tuesday week for information, from any comrade, nurse, doctor, or friend, who witnessed his illness and death, respecting a son in the Bedfordshire Regiment, who died on board s.s. *Bavarian* on June 24, and requested Service papers to copy the advertisement.

Army Foreign.

On the recommendation of the Minister for War the President has signed a decree for the reorganisation of the French Superior Council of War. It will be remembered that when General De Galliffet took office he decided that the Council should be composed exclusively of Generals in active command. General André holds different views. He is of opinion that such an arrangement would result in much inconvenience in war time. He has, therefore, by means of the decree just signed, rendered it impossible for officers in active command to be members of the Council. Availing himself of his opportunity, he has re-appointed General De Negrier to the Council. At the same time Generals Hagron, Dessirier and Fauchot have been appointed to the command of army corps in place of Generals Kessler, Duchesne and Lucas, who are retained as members of the Council, but abandon their functions as army corps commanders. The Council is now constituted thus: President, the Minister for War; Vice-President, General Brugère, Generalissimo of the Army; Generals Saussier, Zurlinden, Pierron, Zede, Duchesne, Kessler, Lucas, and De Negrier. General Brugère, who was Military Governor of Paris, has been relieved of his duties as such.

General de Negrier, on resuming his duties as a member of the Supreme Council of War on Monday, paid visits to President Loubet and the principal ministers. According to the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, the general states that in the address he delivered a year ago, and which has been the cause of his temporary retirement, he had no intention of interfering in politics or of attacking the Government of the Republic. As a point of honour he thought it necessary not to make any statement at the time, so as not to be suspected of having selfish objects in view, but to-day, being reinstated without any efforts on his part, he judged it expedient to make such declaration to the Government.

General Florentin has succeeded General De Negrier as Military Governor of Paris. He is an officer of artillery, and held the rank of Captain when the war broke out in 1870. At the battle of Servigny, on August 31, he was seriously wounded in the arm. He, however, was fortunate enough to preserve the limb, which he is able to use by means of an ingenious apparatus. Since the war of thirty years ago he has had no chance of earning distinction in the field, as he has served in none of the Colonial wars. He was first posted to the garrison of Paris in 1898. He is spoken of as a man of great independence, who has studied his profession very closely, and is regarded as a high authority on all questions of artillery; but to the outside public he will be best known as the president of the court-martial which decided that Commandant Esterhazy should be removed from the active list.

Much curiosity is felt as to the construction of the new field piece which was first displayed at the Longchamps Review. So closely, how-

ever, is the secret guarded, that of the highest French officers only two or three are entrusted with it. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Leader* writing on Saturday last says:—

"I obtained some information from the secretary of the Vickers-Maxim section at the Exhibition. The secretary, who has discussed the gun with many authorities, believes that the advantages claimed for it (1) a breech system something like the Nordenfelt eccentric one, (2) a very long recoil, (3) to counteract the recoil of a new hydro-pneumatic buffer, (4) a great speed in firing. With regard to the eccentric breech, my informant said that as far as he could see there was no advantage in it over the other forms, the ordinary hinge back and the block sliding right out. The speed of firing is doubted. It is said to be 20 per minute. The buffer is the most interesting part, but here the secret is so well kept that even the artilleryman who works it is ignorant of its construction, and if it gets out of order the whole machine is sent back to the Government arsenal. It is worth noticing that none of the great French gunmakers think much of the new weapon. The Schneider firm is particularly contemptuous on the subject."

The German contingent for China consists of two brigades of infantry, each consisting of two regiments of two battalions, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of field artillery, one battalion of sappers (technical troops), and details. Lieut.-General von Lessel goes in command, with Colonel Guendl as Chief of the Staff. Major-General von Hopfner and Major-General von Kettler command the infantry brigades.

The question of arming the French cavalry with lances is still under discussion. The armament of continental cavalry is now this:—In Italy twenty-four cavalry regiments carry sabre and carbine, the latter with a bayonet a foot long; the ten lancer regiments carry a lance in addition. In Germany the ninety-three cavalry regiments are all armed with sabre, carbine, and lance. In Austria the forty-two cavalry regiments carry sabre and carbine; the eleven regiments of Uhlans who used to carry a lance have ceased to do so. In Russia the 119 cavalry regiments carry sabre and carbine; the fifty-eight dragoon regiments have no lance, but their carbine has a bayonet about 5 in. long; in thirty-eight regiments of Cossacks the men in the front rank carry the lance; the fifteen regiments in the Caucasus have no lance; all the Cossacks carry a pistol and poignard; in the six regiments of the Guards the men in the front rank carry the lance.

Field-Marshal Count Blumenthal, who served with so much credit on the staff of the late Emperor Frederick in the war of 1870-71, has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday.

General Gallieni has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French Army in Madagascar.

General Voyron, commanding the French Expeditionary Corps to China, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the force. It is explained that the appointment of General Voyron as Commander-in-Chief is merely a technical measure so as to entitle the general to remain on the active list after the close of the operations in China.

General Dodds has been appointed French Commander-in-Chief in China, in place of the late General Borgnis-Desbordes.

General Dubois has been appointed Secretary-General of the French Presidency and Chief of President Loubet's military household. For the past three years he has occupied the position of commander at the Senate.

General W. Lutlow, of the United States Army, who distinguished himself during the war with Spain, has arrived at Berlin in order to study the system of the German General Staff, which it is proposed to adopt in the Army of the States on its early reorganisation.

Colonel Sumner, the United States Military Attaché in London, has been transferred from his duties to active service in China, and has left England this week by the steamer *Hamburg* accompanied by Mrs. Sumner, who will remain in Japan.

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WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, Aug. 4.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, issued from War Office during the morning, brought information that Lieut.-Gen. Ian Hamilton continued his movement towards Rustenburg yesterday. The enemy were turned off the Magaliesberg range, losing several prisoners, horses, cattle, and two waggons. The 2nd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regiment and 1st Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders were principally engaged.

In a later telegram sent from Pretoria at 12 50 p.m., Lord Roberts reported that Commandant Olivier, who managed to get away from the Bethlehem Hills with some 1,500 men, had informed Gen. Bruce Hamilton that he did not consider himself bound by Gen. Prinsloo's offer to surrender the whole force, and intended to continue the war. He had taken up position between Harrismith and Newmarket road, and was being followed up by Rundle.

The 17 prisoners, Lord Roberts wrote, who were taken by Gen. Ian Hamilton's force on the 2nd inst., "state that only soft-nosed bullets are served out to them. The wounds of our men are in consequence of a very serious nature. I am representing this to Commandant Gen. Botha."

Major-Gen. Knox, who was sent from Kroonstad on the 1st inst. to drive the enemy from the vicinity of the railway north of that place, attacked them on Rhenoster Kop on the 2nd inst. They fled on his approach, and left five waggons and a lot of cattle in his hands.

A train was derailed on the night of the 2nd and attacked 20 miles south of Kroonstad. Four men were killed and three wounded. Col. Lord Algernon Gordon-Lennox was taken prisoner. Some 40 men were also taken prisoners, but were liberated, as was also Lord Algernon Gordon-Lennox, on the representation of the American Consul-General, who was travelling in the train. The men who wrecked the train were followed by mounted infantry. At Holfontein three of them were killed and several wounded. Our casualty, one man wounded.

Lord Kitchener stated to have gone South with the view of assisting in the operations for the capture of Gen. De Wet, who had been reported killed, but was found to be alive and vigorous.

Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, having been informed that Acting Field Cornet Delange, of the Free State forces, had compelled a number of burghers who surrendered at Platrand to rejoin their commando, sent a flag of truce to Delange, who was encamped at a drift on the Klip River, 15 miles distant on the Vrede road, asking him to release the burghers referred to, failing which, the general mentioned, he would take reprisals. Commandant Odendall replied, refusing to release the men, stating that he had acted on the instructions of Commandant-Gen. Botha in arresting all cowardly curs who laid down their arms, and adding that he was prepared to take the consequences. A force under Major Gough, consisting of four companies of mounted infantry with two Pom Poms and four field pieces, left Standerton on Friday night and surprised the Boer laager at the drift early this morning. The troops opened a heavy shell fire and scattered the Boers, who numbered about 300, in all directions. Delange's house was burned and 150 of his cattle were brought in. One prisoner was taken. The expedition is said to have been cleverly managed, "the dispositions reflecting the greatest credit on Major Gough."

Sunday, Aug. 5.

Major-Gen. Dowding, R.A., passed yesterday through Van Reenan's Pass, and to-day occupied Harrismith.

Lord Kitchener, who was with a force south of the Vaal, was joined to-day by a strong detachment of Brabant's Horse and also by Canadian Regiment.

Monday, Aug. 6.

Lord Roberts telegraphed from Pretoria during the day to inform the Secretary of State for War that Harrismith surrendered to Major-Gen. Hector MacDonald on Saturday. Yesterday a squadron 5th Lancers arrived there from Besters, and one of the 13th Hussars from Ladysmith. Railway communication has been opened between Harrismith and Natal, the line having been found but little damaged. Several burghers gave up their arms to Gen. MacDonald, and the country in the neighbourhood is said to be quiet.

Lord Roberts in his telegram said:—

"Lance-Corpl. Ernest Hely, 34th Company Middlesex Yeomanry, and Trpr. Charles Kimber, escaped from Nooitgedacht, where our prisoners are confined, and joined Gordon's Cavalry Brigade south-east of Middelburg on 4th inst. They say the health of the prisoners is good."

Lord Roberts opened a Soldiers' Home at Pretoria—a large and commodious building containing reading, writing, and recreation rooms.

Tuesday, Aug. 7.

Sir Redvers Buller left Paardekop to-day, taking a north-easterly direction. He drove the enemy

from strong positions on kopjes and reached Amerspoort same night, having travelled 18 miles, while his front extended eight miles, the enemy numbering 2,000, under Christian Botha. The enemy opened fire at long range on our infantry, who marched forward under cover of a heavy shell fire from the siege and naval guns and a field battery, the hills being swept on all sides. Almost immediately after the opening of the guns the Boers commenced trekking, and when the infantry climbed the heights they found them deserted. Elaborate preparations had, however, been made to defend the positions. Four commandoes from Wakkerstroom, Standerton, Ermelo, and Swaziland constituted the Boer force under C. De Wet, with several guns.

Lord Roberts telegraphed from Pretoria that he feared the Eland's River garrison, under Lieut.-Col. Hoare, had been captured after ten days' resistance. Delarey, hearing of Lieut.-Gen. Ian Hamilton's approach towards Rustenburg, and seeing that he had no chance of capturing Baden-Powell, hurried off to Elands River. Gen. Hamilton had reported that firing in that direction ceased yesterday, that the garrison had evidently been captured. Gen. Hamilton left Rustenburg to-day, taking Baden-Powell's force with him.

Gen. De Wet yesterday began to cross the Vaal River. Lord Kitchener to-day moved on in pursuit. Lord Methuen, on the right bank of the river, came in contact with De Wet's advance guards.

Wednesday, Aug. 8.

Lord Roberts telegraphed during the night thus:—

"Kitchener received information early yesterday morning, from a British prisoner who escaped from the Boer camp, that De Wet's waggons had crossed the Vaal. Immediately afterwards the sound of guns was heard, which I think must have been Methuen's, as I had directed him to take up a position between Potchefstroom and Lindique, where he should have been able to intercept the enemy, who crossed the river at De Wet's Drift. Kitchener is crossing the Vaal with the cavalry and mounted infantry. Hunter reports that 4,140 Boers were made prisoners in the Bethlehem and Harrismith districts. The great majority are now on their way to Cape Town, for despatch to Ceylon. Of the three guns which were captured, two belong to U Battery, R.H.A. Over 4,000 horses and ponies were captured. Ten wagon loads of ammunition were destroyed at Naauwpoort, 180,000 rounds in the Caledon Valley, and 15,000 rounds at Fouriesburg. The garrison at Eland's River has, I fear, been captured. It consisted of about 140 Bushmen, 80 Rhodesians, and the same number of Rhodesian Volunteers. I hoped that Carrington would have been in time to withdraw the Eland's River garrison, but it seems that Commandant Delarey, on hearing of Ian Hamilton's approach to Rustenburg, must have hurried off westwards, and surrounded the little garrison before Carrington could arrive. In a telegram just received Methuen reports that he has engaged a part of De Wet's force yesterday morning, near Venterskroon. He drove the enemy off a succession of hills, which they held with great obstinacy. He says that the Scots Fusiliers and Welsh Fusiliers behaved splendidly. Our casualties were:—Killed: Seven men. Wounded.—Imperial Yeomanry: Lieut. Gurney, severely; Welsh Fusiliers: Capt. Gough, slightly; 2nd Lieut. Bayley, severely; Capt. Barttelot, slightly."

Thursday, Aug. 9.

Telegraphing from Pretoria during the evening, Reuter's correspondent said:—

"A plot to murder all the British officers here and capture Lord Roberts has just been discovered. The authorities only became aware of what was going on at the last moment. The conspirators number fifteen, and ten of these have been arrested, the remainder being under observation. It was intended to carry the scheme into execution during the confusion caused by incendiary fires in the town. Everything was prepared for the execution of the plot, and it was only at the last moment that the authorities learned what was going on. Everyone concerned had taken the oath of neutrality, which expressly states that any contravention is liable to punishment under martial law. The conspirators had been allowed entire liberty, and had abused their freedom to hatch a plot regarded here as nothing less than diabolical."

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Friday, Aug. 10.

A return has been issued showing the name, tonnage, and speed of each vessel employed to convey troops, horses, or mules to South Africa between July 1, 1899, and March 31, 1900. From this it appears that within the period mentioned 6,663 officers, 170,185 men, and 30,161 horses were carried from this country or from the Mediterranean, the vessels employed making 216 passages, during which 1,543 horses were lost on the way and two ships were wrecked. For the conveyance of mules to South Africa 33 passages were made, 31,503 mules being conveyed, out of which only 671 were lost. The passages from India were 49 in number, 417 officers, 10,392 troops, 2,882 followers, 7,344 horses, and 1,156 mules being carried, out of which 98 horses and three mules only were lost. The vessels engaged for the conveyance of colonial contingents to South Africa made 29 passages, and carried 486 officers, 8,630 men, 7,732 horses, and 19 mules. In the conveyance of horses and cobs from Australia and Argentina to South Africa 24 passages were made, the number of animals totalling 13,896, of which 148 were lost.

As we go to press a telegram reaches us that De Wet has succeeded in getting away from Lord Kitchener, but details are not to hand. There is no official information, however, from Lord Roberts, and we are assured that the War Office is in ignorance of the particulars regarding the plot to murder British officers.

Total casualties since the beginning of the war up to the end of last week:—

	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men
Killed	272	2,534
Died of wounds	74	696
Missing and prisoners (excluding those who have been recovered or have died in captivity)	59	2,740
Prisoners died in captivity	1	85
Died of disease	145	4,937
Accidental deaths	1	77
Sent home as invalids	1,105	25,049*
	1,657	36,118

Total Losses (exclusive of sick and wounded men now in British Hospitals in South Africa) ...

37,775

* Of these 145 have died, 589 have been discharged from the service as unfit, and 1,064 are in hospital.

CADETSHIPS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

Successful candidates at the Competitive Examination held on July 10 and following days for 63 cadetships in the Royal Navy.

Egerton, Brian ... 3206	Brooke, Cecil E. ... 2283
Hordern, Philip ... 2859	Switthbank, C. W. ... 2280
Foot, Lionel G. ... 2753	Leatham, Ralph ... 2256
Butler, Vernon S. ... 2713	Upton, Charles D. ... 2252
Jermain, Harry B. ... 2695	Buchanan, Anselan D. 2251
Tower, Francis T. B. ... 2689	Whiting, Reginald P. 2246
Churchill, K. B. M. ... 2671	Harbottle, T. C. B. ... 2241
Wyatt, John O. ... 2665	Dawson, Lionel G. ... 2226
Malan, Edward T. ... 2659	Fitzherbert, Herbert 2221
Seymour, Ralph F. ... 2655	MacKichan, E. W. ... 2216
Maconochie, Charles E. 2548	Monro, Hector R. ... 2210
Woodward, Hugh J. 2528	Cheston, Henry L. ... 2188
Erskine, David V. F. 2483	Eddis, C. J. F. ... 2183
Gill, Henry D. ... 2472	Charnley, Cecil P. ... 2180
Yonge, William H. N. 2439	Cowland, Geoffrey F. 2180
Lumb, Frank ... 2395	Haselfoot, F. E. B. ... 2175
Beadle, Sydney W. ... 2393	Raikes, Robert H. T. 2160
Pillans, David C. ... 2388	Bower, John G. ... 2151
Maxwell, Patrick S. E. 2286	Gregory, Henry W. ... 2146
Peace, Alfred G. ... 2386	Browne, Granville M. 2135
Ring, Edward W. G. 2361	Boxer, Henry P. ... 2130
Hamilton, Robert C. 2353	Kirkby, Ernest W. ... 2123
Watson, Edward C. ... 2339	Freyberg, Lancelot P. 2103
Darke, Reginald B. ... 2331	Tanner, Alfred E. S. 2084
Scott, Harry I. M. L. 2327	Harper, Gerald ... 2057
Hunt, R. G. M. D. ... 2311	Vanning, G. E. ... 2052
Maitland-Makgill-Crichton, Henry J. 2310	Jessop, John de Burgh 2047
Dowding, Arthur N. 2309	Campbell, Gordon ... 2045
Tracy, Andrew F. G. 2299	de Halpert, Roger V. 2040
Maitland-Makgill-Crichton, James R. 2297	Hillier, Gerald O. ... 2034
Diggle, Wadham H. 2295	Alderton, Harold F. ... 2030
	English, Stephen S. ... 2027

The following candidate passed a Qualifying Examination for a Colonial Cadetship:—Elmsley, Theodore K., 1395.

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THE BRITISH GARRISON AT PEKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though it would be rash to assume that all cause for anxiety as to the ultimate fate of the Legations in Peking has been removed by the receipt of the important telegrams, bearing date July 21, from the British and other Foreign Ministers, which appear in this day's papers, there is at least legitimate ground for hope that as their safety at such a comparatively recent date purports to be largely due to the protection afforded by the Chinese troops, they may yet be enabled to extricate themselves from the midst of those desperate toils by which, up to yesterday, it seemed all but inevitable that they had long since been overwhelmed.

Whether, however, such a happy issue is to crown our long period of suspense, or not, the present appears a fitting moment to direct attention to the services of those brave men, but for whose presence and support, the fate of the diplomatic representatives, and of all connected with them, must long ere this have been a tragic one. I allude, of course, to the handful of British and Foreign guards, who, since the early part of June, have been defending the Legations at what tremendous odds it is difficult for us to realise.

These guards have been composed entirely of Marines, that of the British consisting of three officers and 76 non-commissioned officers and men, together with three naval ratings for special duties, while those of the Foreign Legations, though smaller and of varying strength, have gone to make up a mixed military force, which, inclusive of all nationalities, cannot have much exceeded—even if it equalled—a total of some 400 officers and men.

It is this little force—be it remembered—which for upwards of a month has bid defiance to, and succeeded in keeping at arm's length, not alone countless hordes of badly-armed and ill-disciplined Boxers, but, until lately at all events, formidable bodies, in addition, of well-drilled Chinese troops, equipped with modern rifles and artillery, officered by capable leaders, and all alike animated by a ferocious religious hatred, which inspired their ranks with a reckless courage that otherwise might very probably have been alien to them.

That against foes such as these, the Marine garrison, provided at best with a few machine-guns, suffering from want of supplies and ammunition, and occupying an inferior military position, should for so long have kept their enemies at bay, bears eloquent testimony to the gallantry and heroism of the men, and the skill and intrepidity of their leaders. If further proof were needed of such gallantry, or further evidence required of the undaunted spirit with which all ranks must have borne themselves during these trying days, and in the face of conditions for which the only parallel is to be found in the annals of the Indian Mutiny, surely it is forthcoming in the necessarily brief but pregnant references in the Ministers' latest despatches, to the losses sustained by their various detachments. Of our own small British force one officer has been killed, and the two remaining wounded, while though there are no data given as to the rank and file, it is but reasonable to infer that where their officers have lost so heavily, a large proportion of the hundred and odd casualties mentioned by Sir Claude MacDonald, have fallen to the share of the Royal Marines. And yet to judge by the few brief and casual allusions to them which have appeared in the columns of the daily Press these few weeks past, the services of the little garrison—much less the fact that that this garrison has been almost entirely Marines—seems likely to be overlooked.

With the remembrance of the scant acknowledgment accorded to the Royal Marines who fought at Graspan fresh in my mind—where out of some six officers and 300 men, one-third of their number were left on the ground—and with a view, if possible, to prevent a like injustice being done their comrades in Peking, I venture to draw attention to these latter, feeling assured that when the story of this memorable siege comes to be written, the conduct of the Marine garrison—and more particularly that of our own British contingent—will be found to add yet another page to that glorious chapter of deeds of valour which adorn the roll of English history, but which, I regret to say, when performed by the Royal Marines, seldom or never meets with the recognition which is its due.

W. H. POE,
Lieut.-Colonel, late Royal Marines.
Heywood, Queen's Co., July 31.

THE troops in the Aldershot district will be engaged in extensive field operations in the vicinity of the Fox Hills on Tuesday next.

THE Defence Committee of the Cabinet met at the Foreign Office on Thursday under the presidency of Lord Salisbury. Among the Ministers present were the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Balfour, and Lord Lansdowne.

SANCTION has been given for the raising of three new regiments of native infantry in India to take the place of those proceeded to Mauritius and Singapore. They are to be brought into existence at once.

LETTERS OF SIR HARRY SMITH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have in hand, for publication (thanks to Gen. Sir Edward Holdich, who has preserved it for many years), an autobiography of my great-uncle, Sir Harry Smith. The autobiography covers the period of Sir Harry Smith's services in the Peninsula, in North and South America, in France, at Glasgow, in Nova Scotia, in Jamaica, at the Cape, and in India till the end of the first Sikh War (1847). It tells nothing, however, of his return home in 1847, of his subsequent Governorship of the Cape (1847-1852), nor of the closing years of his life at Manchester and in London (1852-1860). Neither am I in possession of many letters dealing with these years.

May I therefore be allowed to say in your columns that if any of your readers possess letters of Sir Harry Smith written at any period of his life, I should be greatly obliged by permission to see them and make use of them, either to fill up the gaps in the autobiography, or to form part of a supplementary volume? If they were entrusted to my care, I would be responsible for their safe keeping and their restoration to their owners at no distant date.

Many letters of Sir Harry Smith were addressed to his old friends, Gens. Sir John Bell, Sir James Kempt, Charles Beckwith, C.B., and possibly some are still possessed by the representatives of those distinguished soldiers. G. C. MOORE SMITH.

St. John's College, Cambridge, July 30.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a fatal blunder to demand the impossible, whether it is from troops in the field or from boys in the examination room; the punishment must be defeat, demoralisation, and discouragement. It is on this ground that I venture to protest against the German examination paper recently set to the candidates for Woolwich and Sandhurst. The practice of the last few years seemed to indicate that the German asked from the candidates was of a kind likely to be of some use to them in their profession, viz., military history and description. This limitation was fair and wise, because it brought the vocabulary within the bounds of possibility; it allowed the work to be thorough, and, being thorough, to be interesting and successful; that is to say, it enabled boys of 17 to read without difficulty such German books as "*Im grossen Hauptquartier*"; to translate into intelligible German, say Mr. Burleigh's letters from the war, descriptive of fighting, marching, camp life, of the country and the people, &c., and also to speak readily on these topics.

Suddenly, however, none of that is required, but an absolutely different thing, viz., the language of the 18th century comedy, garnished with such phrases as "the mortgage of your little bit of clay is out," "I am a sure job for the undertakers indeed," &c. This being not bad enough, apparently, there follows a selection of proverbs and idiomatic phrases such as "it is as broad as it is long," "he has the fidgets," &c. Surely the examiner must have been under the impression that he had to deal with interpreters; in fact, I know plenty of full-fledged interpreters who could not translate these things offhand. The command over the language of social intercourse with its thousands of idiomatic turns reflecting the experience, customs, and the humour of various classes of society can only be attained by living for years among the people who speak it, or, perhaps, by an immense amount of reading; even with these advantages only few specially gifted linguists ever manage to handle the foreign idiom properly. But the English schoolboy, with his few hours of German a week, and tons of other work on his poor back, it would be as reasonable to ask him to dance on the tight rope as to be up in such linguistic acrobatics.

Is it possible that we are again threatened with a cycle of those impossible German papers which, roaming as they did over the whole field of the language, made in former years that language at these examinations so unprofitable that, in spite of its manifest practical utility for the soldier, the percentage of candidates taking it up went down to one-third. Will the few students left be again obliged to waste their time in cramming up proverbs and "likely phrases" out of some poisonous "cram book," instead of confining their energy to honest and thorough work in a definite direction, which plan would, at least, produce permanent and useful knowledge?

The same want of definite method is also apparent in the questions set on German history and literature. They range from Charlemagne to the present day, and would, if honestly prepared, absorb the whole of the time available for German at English schools. The result has been a crop of miserable "cram book," weariness of mind and discouragement of these subjects. When I was a boy at a German gymnasium we worked on a different principle. Certain periods in history or literature were selected. At the end of our public school career we were, it is true, left ignorant of certain other periods apparently as important as the ones selected, but the

work actually done was done thoroughly and, being thorough, was interesting and permanent; moreover it was likely, for the same reason, to leave the boys a lifelong interest for the subject, which is the great test of proper training, and is likely to make up for any want of quantity.

Now, which is the better system, the one that favours limited but real knowledge, or the one that asks for impossibilities and gets nothing but disgusting cram? F. G. Z.

ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the questions of dress, armament, drill and instruction, discipline and organisation of the British Army—which I contend are those upon which the lessons of the war should not be thrown away—are of sufficient interest to warrant the publication of this letter, I will say a few words on armament. With regard to artillery, it is idle to expect that it will be possible to increase the weight behind teams so much as to enable field guns to compete with guns of position. But our R.H.A. and R.F.A. should be, and very soon—or we shall be forestalled by Russia and other nations also—provided with a good quick-firing, mobile gun of about 3in. calibre, provided with light iron or steel shields as a protection to the servers. These shields will enormously increase the confidence of the men behind the guns. The wheel should be of one pattern for all field guns. A large proportion of howitzer batteries and of good useful heavy field-gun batteries, similar to those in use in the Russian army, should be provided. Heavy batteries should carry at least 100 field batteries at least 150, and horse batteries at least 140, rounds per gun; in these proportions common shell four-tenths, shrapnel six-tenths, with a few rounds of case. The amount carried in the D.A.C. Reserve Park, and Local Park, should run the total to 480 per gun in heavy and field, and 450 in horse batteries. Further details may be left to our Royal Artillery officers, than whom none in Europe are better qualified to thresh out this question. As to cavalry, the utterly useless carbine should be done away with, and whilst the grand principle that "shock action" is the great "end all" of cavalry must be fully recognised, still cavalry officers and men of our army should be forced to abandon their foolish opposition to making their men fair shots.

A good serviceable rifle which may be carried either slung on the man or in a bucket, should replace the carbine. Although it is a little beside the scope of these letters, I suggest that a smaller and stouter type of horse than the very indifferently bred 15.3 charger of the present would be a better mount than this latter, for Hussars, at all events, if not Lancers; whilst Dragoons, Dragoon Guards, and Household Cavalry should remain essentially heavy cavalry, on big horses with good blood in them. At the risk of repeating myself I will say that all our infantrymen should carry 150 rounds of ammunition in bandolier and easily-opening pouches or pockets on their persons. The rifle of the present is not a bad one, but is capable of improvement. Entrenching tools of a really useful type should be carried in the regimental S.A.A. cart, and four good solid spades and four pickaxes should be carried by each company, whilst the present toy-spades and tooth-picks should be ruthlessly condemned. Beastly, jangling, useless encumbrances they are, giving foolish and narrow-minded officers only too good a chance of making their men waste their time on spit and polish. The infantry officer's sword should not be done away with (we shall meet in the future enemies of a different type to the Boers), and he should be provided with a really good, simple revolver of the best and latest pattern, which will necessitate a change in the pattern every ten years or so. As the question to be touched in my next letter, i.e., "Drill and Instruction," is a long one, I will ensure that this one, if wanting in wit, shall at least possess the brevity which is its soul. C. E. D. B.

THE Queen has approved revised regulations respecting the issue, custody, and disposal of medals, decorations, &c., which are to be observed in future.

THE Queen has approved the details of the regimental establishments for the Regular Army, the embodied Militia, and the Yeomanry Cavalry for the year 1900-1901. The war establishments which have been assigned to units serving in South Africa will, in so far as they exceed the peace establishments for such units, cease to have effect on demobilisation.

THE Aldershot cross-country competition (to which this year details of battalions abroad, Militia, and Royal Reserve battalions are to be admitted, as well as Regular battalions) is to be held on Saturday, Sept. 8. Teams consist each of two officers and 104 of other ranks, starting by sections at 30 paces interval; the course being about a mile in extent, and presenting such obstacles as would usually be encountered in an enclosed country. The chief object aimed at in the contest is celerity and precision of movement combined with perfect control of the men.

Obituary.

ARMY.

Gen. Thomas Greenaway, retired list, Indian Staff Corps, died at Guildford on the 3rd inst., aged 81. He joined the Army Jan. 10, 1837; became Captain Jan. 10, 1852; Major Feb. 18, 1861; Lieut.-Colonel Jan. 10, 1863; Colonel Jan. 10, 1868; Major-General May 25, 1880; Lieut.-General April 1, 1882; and General Jan. 22, 1889.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Drysdale, K.C.B., Colonel of the 9th Lancers, died at 15, Elbury Street on Tuesday, aged 81. He was son of Major Drysdale, of Jervistown, Lanarkshire. Born in 1819, he passed from the Royal Military Academy, Edinburgh, into the 4th Light Dragoons as Cornet in 1835. He served in the Afghan War, 1839, including the capture of Ghuznee (medal); in the Sutlej campaign, 1846, including battle of Sohraon (medal); in the Punjab Campaign, 1849, battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat (medal with two clasps); and in the Indian Mutiny, including siege and fall of Delhi (horse killed), battle of Boolundshuhun (wounded and horse killed), Allypore, Agra, and relief of Lucknow (three times mentioned in despatches, medal with two clasps, brevets of Major and Lieut.-Colonel, and C.B.). His commission bore date thus: Lieut. Aug. 31, 1838; Captain Oct. 29, 1847; Brevet-Major Jan. 9, 1858; Major March 5, 1858; Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel July 20, 1858; Lieut.-Colonel May 24, 1861; Colonel June 20, 1863; Major-General Jan. 2, 1870; Lieut.-General July 1, 1881; Colonel 18th Hussars, March 16, 1885; and Colonel 9th Lancers, June 11, 1891. He was created a K.C.B. in 1893.

Major-Gen. Stephen William B. Sherman, retired list, Indian Staff Corps, died at Cranbrook, Kent, on the 3rd inst., aged 66. He joined the Army June 10, 1854; became Lieut.-Colonel June 10, 1880; Colonel June 10, 1884; and retired with the hon. rank of Major-General Aug. 1, 1887.

Lieut.-Col. John Day, Captain, retired list, Royal Artillery, died at Llandudno on the 8th inst. He joined the Army Dec. 18, 1861; became Captain April, 1875; Major, July 1, 1881; and Lieut.-Colonel, June 7, 1882.

Major Ernest Maxwell Willshire, 2nd Batn. Black Watch, died of wounds received at Retief's Nek on the 25th ult. Born May 10, 1856, he joined the 73rd Regiment from the Militia Oct. 13, 1877; became Lieut. May 25, 1878; Captain May 15, 1885. Major Aug. 20, 1894; and second in command Dec 12 last.

Capt. Montagu Sinclair Wellby, 18th Hussars, died at Paardekop on the 5th inst. of wounds received in action at Merizicht on the 30th ult. Born Oct. 10, 1866, he joined the 18th Hussars as Lieut. Aug. 25, 1886; became Captain April 25, 1894; and was Adjutant 1897-99. He served in the North-West Frontier (India) operations of 1897-98 (medal with clasp).

Capt. Marcus William de la Poer Beresford, 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade, who was in Cashmere on a shooting expedition, was killed on Wednesday by a fall from his horse. Born May 8, 1862, he was a son of Mr. G. de la P. Beresford, his mother being a sister of Sir William Harcourt. He joined the South Staffordshire Regiment as Lieut. from the Militia Jan. 30, 1884; was transferred to the Rifle Brigade May 28, 1884; and became Captain Nov. 8, 1892.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

It is announced in last night's *London Gazette* that the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned non-commissioned officer, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against his name:—

Corpl. F. McKay, Gordon Highlanders.—On May 29, during the action on Crow's Nest Hill, near Johannesburg, Corpl. McKay repeatedly rushed forward, under a withering fire at short ranges, to attend to wounded comrades, dressing their wounds whilst he himself was without shelter, and in one instance carrying a wounded man from the open, under a heavy fire, to the shelter of a boulder.

ABERDEEN GRANITE MONUMENTS, &c.—ALEX. MACDONALD and Co., Limited (late A. Macdonald, Field and Co.), Workers in Polished Granites to the Queen, undertake the erection of their work in any part of the country. The largest stock of granite monuments in the country may be seen at their London premises. For designs and prices, address as above, to the Aberdeen Granite Works, Aberdeen; or 373, Euston Road, London, N.W.

THE STAFF OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You were good enough on July 28 to notice my article in the *United Service Magazine* for July, and I observe with regret that I appear to have failed in making myself understood. You have apparently gathered from my article that I advocate increasing the number of "selected" candidates. Upon the contrary, I did not suggest that there should be any such. Under the system of qualification instead of competition that I proposed, "nominations" by the Commander-in-Chief become obviously superfluous. Candidates who cannot qualify in an examination conducted upon practical lines can scarcely be regarded as desirable staff officers. "Duke's nominations" were inaugurated in order to provide for officers of proved military efficiency, who, nevertheless, fell short of the wrangler class of mathematicians. This was a step in the right direction, but an imperfect arrangement, because, more especially of late, interest has a value at least equal to that of merit.

Under my scheme, jobbery would be impossible, unless we are prepared to admit that a board of superior officers who would be guided by merit alone cannot be found in the British Army. I also provided for any accidental success of unsuitable candidates by laying a burden of subsequent "rejection" upon the commandant of the Staff College—who was to be further charged with the duties of "selecting" the class of work for which every graduate was best suited, in order to prevent round men from being placed in square holes. You appear to question the possibility of finding a commandant of sufficient independence to resist pressure from influential quarters. Surely this is a very grave charge to make? Certainly, if your objection is well founded, our military system must indeed be more rotten than I supposed.

J.U.S. Club, Aug. 2, 1900.

AN OUTSIDER.

THE EXPENSES OF THE WAR.

During the discussion on the Supplementary War Loan, the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised to lay on the table a statement of the revenue and expenditure for 1900-1 according to the latest estimates. This has now been issued, and gives in a clear form the final results of the three or four budgets and semi-budgets which have been presented to the Commons since the war began. The revenue for the current financial year is estimated at £127,520,000, of which £11,292,000 will be produced by the additional taxation levied in the Budget of last March. The expenditure sanctioned by the Commons during the session amounts to £163,370,000, leaving a deficit of £35,850,000. The actual deficit at the end of the last financial year being £13,882,000, the aggregate deficiency is £49,732,000.

To meet this, borrowing powers have been taken under the Treasury Bills Act of last October, the War Loan Act passed last March, and the Supplementary War Loan Bill. These measures together authorise the raising of £56,000,000, and the bonds or stock already issued have produced £39,550,000. The nominal £30,000,000 war loan at 98½ gave to the Treasury only £29,550,000, so £10,182,000 of the deficit is unmet. There are still unexhausted borrowing powers, however, under the Act of last March to the extent of £3,000,000, which leaves £7,182,000 required to balance the account. The Supplementary War Loan Bill will arm the Treasury with further borrowing powers to the extent of £13,000,000, so that Parliament has given the Chancellor of the Exchequer a margin of £5,818,000 for contingencies.

Another table in this return puts the total estimated cost of the war in South Africa at £69,323,000, of which £25,460,000 will be met out of revenue, and £43,863,000 has been or will be provided by loan.

NETLEY HOSPITAL is to be placed in telephonic communication with the docks at Southampton. At present the medical authorities at Netley are warned of the arrival of a transport with invalids on board, but as only the worst cases are now sent to hospital the selection cannot be made until after the ship is berthed. Owing to the distance that the telegram has to be sent by messenger it frequently happens that the ambulance train reaches the hospital before the message informing the medical staff of the class of cases they have to provide for; but the inconvenience thus caused will be obviated as soon as the telephone has been laid on. As only the worst cases are now sent to Netley, the work at the hospital has been materially reduced, there being only 500 patients under treatment, though there is accommodation for 1,600, and only three out of the 100 huts on the high ground are occupied.

THE MILITIA AT ALDERSHOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A most cruel and unjustifiable attack was made by a writer in an evening paper on Saturday last on Gen. Sir A. Montgomery Moore, commanding the Aldershot District. It has been found necessary, in the interests of the Service, to make a complete rearrangement of commands, and, in order to fit matters in properly, certain Militia units have had to change quarters. The whole scheme of redistribution has been carefully considered and fully approved. It seems, however, that the convenience of one or two officers has been affected, so a personal onslaught has been made on the general in command. Having been approached by several Militia officers on the subject, and knowing how deeply pained the best of them are at this action of the journal in question, I trust you will allow me in their name to say how much they resent the attack which has been made on a distinguished general officer who has on all occasions shown himself in touch with the Service, and done everything in his power to promote its efficiency. Personally I have heard nothing but surprise expressed that anyone could have been found to write in such a spirit of scurrility, for I can answer for it that the writer does not express the views of the Militia. If he did, all I can say is that I should blush for the Service to which I belong. The Militia officers I meet here are all imbued with a desire to do their duty and support authority in every way. This writer would seek to make out that they are little better than school-boys playing at soldiers, who must have everything their own way or they will throw up their commissions on the earliest possible opportunity. A more slanderous libel on the Militia never was published, and the annoyance caused has been so great that I appeal to your sense of justice to allow this protest a place in your columns.

Aldershot, Aug. 7.

A MILITIA C.O.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Result of the examination of the 3rd Class:—

Recommended for commissions in the Royal Engineers.—B. C. Battye, H. J. Couchman, J. Day, F. B. Legh, E. de L. Young, P. W. L. B. Smith, A. J. Wilcocks, H. S. Gaskell, S. Boyd, G. U. Yule, P. E. Prince.

Prefers to join the Royal Artillery.—C. E. Vivian.

Recommended for commissions in the Royal Engineers.—A. D. St. G. Bremner, H. Trevelyan, F. R. Holt-White, C. St. J. Lynch, R. E. Stace, P. R. de Y. Harvey, D. de H. Haig, J. R. W. Mansfield, H. C. Hawtry, P. R. Bald, W. H. Kelly, A. U. M. O'Brien.

Recommended for commissions in the Royal Artillery.—M. R. Stover, E. R. L. Browning, M. R. H. Crofton, H. C. T. Dowding, D. A. Sandford, C. W. Burdon, E. le G. Whitting, G. W. V. Holdich, C. S. Rich, G. O. Roase, V. J. E. Ryan, W. T. Chambers, W. F. M. Bagshawe, G. E. C. Underhill, A. H. Cameron, A. K. Main, J. M. Bryant, E. T. Marshall, M. E. Mascall, E. G. W. Carter, G. H. R. Blount, E. R. G. Wilmer, V. R. Cotter, H. G. Young, W. D. Lindsay, H. E. Dunsterville, C. R. Hill, R. O. Sheppard, E. W. Gay-Roberts, A. Gardner-Waterman, A. P. Heneage, H. W. Wynter, C. A. G. Money, O. R. E. Milman, L. J. W. Robinson, W. K. P. Blair, C. G. A. Cooper, S. L. Wace, H. Allen, H. P. Garwood, B. A. de Bourbel, G. R. Maitland, F. C. Nation, T. McGowan, J. S. S. Clarke, G. V. Dreyer.

MILITIA Artillery regiments are in future to have an establishment of three range-finders and six layers, who will draw pay as such during embodiment.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—Lieut. Lord Castle-reagh has been seriously ill at Hythe, where he went to undergo the course at the School of Gunnery, but he is now regaining health.

7th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. Kirkwood, transferred from Roberts' Horse, has been invalided from South Africa, and left in the *Canada* on the 1st inst.

3rd Hussars.—Capt. Tower is acting temporarily as Brigade-Adjutant, Cavalry Brigade, Curragh.

8th Hussars.—Capt. Thoyts has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Canada* on the 1st inst.

10th Hussars.—Brevet-Major the Hon. E. Baring, who obtains his majority by the promotion of Major Alexander to the Lieut.-Colonelcy, will retain his appointment as Military Secretary to Lord Curzon in India.

12th Lancers.—Major Eastwood and 2nd Lieut. Sir E. B. Lacon have been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Canada* on the 1st inst.

15th Hussars.—Lieut.-Col. Cockayne-Frith, commanding the Cavalry Depot at Canterbury, met with a very serious accident on the 2nd inst. He was thrown from his dog-cart, the wheel of which passed over his neck and severely injured his spine. Mr. Victor Horsley was immediately summoned from London. On Monday an operation was performed, and by last accounts the patient was doing well. The Cavalry Depot officers have had no marquee at the Canterbury Cricket Ground this week owing to the accident.

21st Lancers.—A report was circulated some time ago that the regiment was under orders for China, but it has no foundation. Up to the present no orders have been issued on the subject, nor is it likely they will be.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

By the constitution of three more batteries of Royal Field Artillery at Aldershot the number of batteries has been increased by 54 since June of last year, when there were 94 field batteries, now increased to 148. The number of Royal Horse batteries has in the same period been increased from 21 to 28. Of the horse batteries 10 are in South Africa and nine in India, and of the field batteries 45 in South Africa and 39 in India.

Cholera has once more interfered with the despatch of troops to China. Owing to the prevalence of the disease at Mhow C Battery R.H.A. stands fast. B Battery at Lucknow joins the Field Force in China instead. Major Blane and Capt. Selater have both been posted to B Battery, which is short of officers. The Indian military authorities are scrupulously particular regarding precautions against cholera. No unit of the China force under the least suspicion of disease is embarking.

The new 49th Field Artillery Brigade at Aldershot, formed by the 146th, 147th, and 148th Batteries, will be armed with the 5in. howitzer for throwing lyddite shells. The establishment of the batteries is fixed at one major commanding, two captains, five subalterns, one warrant officer, and 136 non-commissioned officers and men, with 58 horses. The command of the 146th Battery has been given to Major C. Battiscombe, on promotion from the adjutancy of the Lincoln Volunteer Artillery; that of the 147th to Major E. F. Hall, on promotion from the adjutancy of the Glamorgan Militia Artillery; and that of the 148th to Major C. Lyon, on promotion from the adjutancy of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Militia Artillery. Major Battiscombe is temporarily in command of the brigade, with 2nd Lieut. C. H. Saunders, 90th Field Battery, Aldershot, as brigade adjutant.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

A memorial window has been placed in St. George's Church, Aldershot, by the widow of Lieut.-Col. J. B. Lindsell, in memory of her husband. It is a two-light window at the west end of the building, in which is the small chapel used for daily services. The inscription, on a brass tablet, is, "In dear memory of my husband, John Barker Lindsell, Lieut.-Col., R.E., J.P. for Berks, who served in this garrison for seven years. Died May 7, 1898, in his 54th year. Also in memory of our three children, Jack, Kitty, Frank.—F. M. L."

Lieut.-Col. C. A. Rochfort-Boyd has been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Canada* on the 1st inst.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—Lieut. Shafto, 2nd Lieuts Lord Douro and Foster, and a draft of 400 men from the 1st Batn. left Windsor on Thursday, and embarked in the *Britannic*, at Southampton, for South Africa, to join the 2nd and 3rd Batns.

Coldstream Guards.—Lieut.-Col. Codrington, 1st Batn., left Cape Town for England in the *Canada* on the 1st inst., invalided.

Royal Scots (1st).—Col. Ross completes his extended period in command of the 2nd Batn. on Tuesday next, when he will be placed on half-pay. Major Hallett, second in command, will succeed him in the Lieut.-Colonelcy.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sitwell has been selected for the appointment of second in command of the new 4th Batn. Capt. Crispin, 1st Batn., has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Canada* on the 1st inst.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—The 5th and 7th (Militia) Batns. changed quarters on Wednesday. The 5th Batn. left the Tower of London for Salisbury Plain, and the 7th Batn. moved from Salisbury Plain to the Tower. The 5th Batn. has covered itself with credit during its stay at the Tower, its young soldiers having more than upheld the high character of their regiment. Thus the 7th Batn., in taking over its quarters, accepts a responsibility which, we feel certain, it will be quite equal to.

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—2nd Lieut. Cecil sailed from Cape Town on the 1st inst. in the *Canada*, invalided.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—Capt. Hales, 2nd Batn., has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Canada* on the 1st inst.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—The 3rd and 4th (Militia) Batns. have changed quarters at Aldershot. The 3rd Batn., which has been encamped at Cowshot, has taken over Maida Barracks, and the 4th Batn. has vacated Maida Barracks for Cowshot.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—Major Lord Rosmead, 6th (Militia) Batn., is on passage home from the Cape in the *Canada*, which sailed on the 1st inst., invalided.

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st).—Capt. Barrett is on passage home from Cape Town in the *Canada*, which sailed on the 1st inst.

Cheshire Regiment (22nd).—2nd Lieut. Hornby, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town in the *Canada* on the 1st inst., invalided.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—Lieuts. Ward and Riddell, 2nd Batn., are on passage home from the Cape in the *Canada*, invalided.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th).—Orders have been received at Aldershot for a draft of 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 194 men to be prepared to embark for South Africa about the 23rd inst. The 3rd and 4th (Militia) Batns. returned to Aldershot yesterday from Chatham at the close of the Thames mobilisation; the 3rd Batn. took over Mandora Barracks, the 4th Batn. going into camp at Cowshot with the Irish Brigade.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th).—There are now doing duty with the new 3rd Batn. at Aldershot Lieut.-Col. Hilton, Major Monro, Capt. and Adj. Reddie, Lieuts. McConnell and Carter, 2nd Lieuts. Nesbitt, Mills, Cathcart, Messery, Beresford, and Lewis, and Lieut. and Qrmr. Whitty. With the 4th Batn. at the same station are Lieut.-Col. Chesney, Major Howell, Lieut. Warburton, 2nd Lieuts. Woods, Mainwaring-White, Dealtry, Gordon, and Jeffries, and Lieut. and Qrmr. Ryder. The two splendid Militia Batns. the 5th and 6th, are also at Aldershot, and are spoken of in the highest terms by all who are brought in touch with them. These battalions have changed quarters this week. The 5th Batn., which has occupied Corunna Barracks since May 8, has gone under canvas at Scroggs Bottom, and the 6th Batn. from Scroggs Bottom has taken over Corunna Barracks.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (33rd).—Capt. Macleod and Greenwood have been invalided from the Cape and sailed in the *Canada* on the 1st inst.

Worcestershire Regiment (36th).—Lieut. Arden has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Canada* on the 1st inst.

Hampshire Regiment (37th).—Capt. Gill has been selected for employment with the Army Ordnance Department as an Ordnance Officer 4th Class. Capt. Boucher vacates the Adjutancy of the 1st Batn. Hampshire Regiment to take up for five years the adjutancy of the 4th Volunteer Batn. at Bournemouth, Major Crofts' term in the appointment having expired.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th).—Capt. Elers 4th (Militia) Batn., sailed from Cape Town in the *Canada* on the 1st inst., invalided.

Black Watch (42nd).—Col. Brickenden, commanding the Regimental District, has taken over command of the Militia Brigade at Barry Links.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd).—Lieut. Christie-Miller, 3rd (Militia) Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 1st inst. in the *Canada*, invalided.

Essex Regiment (44th).—Lieut.-Col. Wood left Cape Town on the 1st inst. in charge of invalids coming home in the *Canada*.

Sherwood Foresters (45th).—Capt. Green has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Canada* on the 1st inst. Capt. Humber, Piers, and Mohun-Harris, 4th (Militia) Batn., prisoners of war in the hands of the Boers, were released on the 26th ult.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (46th).—Capt. Grant, a prisoner of war in the hands of the Boers, was released on July 26.

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (47th).—Capt. Anley and Lieut. Hewett are on passage home from South Africa in the *Canada*, invalided. They started on the 1st inst.

Royal West Kent Regiment (50th).—When the mail left Aden Major Western and Capt. Pack-Beresford were ordered to proceed at once to South Africa to join the 2nd Batn. (97th), the former on appointment as second in command, and the latter on promotion.

Shropshire Light Infantry (53rd).—A correspondent writes: "2nd Lieut. Carsley, attached to the battalion, died early on July 17, at Ghorpuri, from cholera. Other officers, namely, Lieuts. Pinhey, Carey, and Rundle—were suddenly laid up within a few hours. Lieut. Carsley was the earliest attacked. He lingered through Monday and died early next morning. Lieut. Carsley arrived in India in January last, and in April he joined the battalion. The funeral took place in the evening. A large number of officers attended. The bands of three different regiments—namely, the Shropshires, the Royal Scots, and the 1st Bombay Lancers—were in attendance. The coffin was covered with a Union Jack, and carried by a gun carriage of the 16th Field battery. The Rev. Mr. Harrison read the burial service. Several wreaths and crosses were laid on the grave. The other officers have recovered."

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—The 7th (Militia) Batn., embodied at Aldershot, has handed over Barossa Barracks, and gone under canvas on Cove Hill.

Gloucester Regiment (61st).—Lieut. Baker has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Canada* on the 1st inst.

Manchester Regiment (63rd).—The 5th and 6th (Militia) Batns., embodied at Aldershot, have changed quarters. The 5th Batn., which has occupied Ramillies Barracks, Marlborough Lines, since its arrival at the beginning of May, has gone into camp on Cove Hill, and the 6th Batn. from Cove Hill has taken Ramillies Barracks.

York and Lancaster Regiment (65th).—Capt. Cathcart, 3rd (Militia) Batn., a prisoner of war in the hands of the Boers, was released on the 26th ult.

Royal Berkshire Regiment (66th).—2nd Lieut. Elgee, promoted from the Gordon Highlanders, has been invalided home from the Cape, and left in the *Canada* on the 1st inst.

Black Watch (73rd).—2nd Lieut. Grant left Cape Town in the *Canada* on the 1st inst., invalided.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—Lieut.-Col. Forbes Macbean writes from Irene, July 8:—"Since we have been in South Africa we have received many parcels of shirts, vests, socks, tobacco, &c., which have contained nothing to show by whom they were sent. I trust that through the medium of your paper our thanks will reach our unknown friends, and assure them that their great and thoughtful kindness has been immensely appreciated by the non-commissioned officers and men of this battalion."

Cameron Highlanders (79th).—2nd Lieut. Dougall sailed from Cape Town in the *Canada* on the 1st inst., invalided.

Shropshire Light Infantry (85th).—2nd Lieuts. Miles and Carter left Cape Town in the *Canada* on the 1st inst., invalided.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (89th).—Capt. Shewell has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Canada* on the 1st inst.

Royal West Kent Regiment (97th).—Lieut.-Col. Grove has been granted an extension of command for twelve months from the 19th inst.

Leinster Regiment (100th).—Capt. Smith, 3rd (Militia) Batn., is on passage home from the Cape in the *Canada*, which sailed on the 1st inst.

Yorkshire Light Infantry (105th).—Lieut. Hall has been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Canada* on the 1st inst.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (108th).—Lieut. Vallings has been granted leave from India to England for six months on medical certificate.

Leinster Regiment (109th).—Col. Glancy will complete his extended period in command to-morrow, and will be placed on half-pay. Major St. Leger, second in command, will succeed him in command.

Royal Northern Counties Reserve Regiment.—The 4th Batn., which has been encamped on Redan Hill since its formation at Aldershot, has moved into Barossa Barracks.

A BOON TO OFFICERS AND MEN UPON THE BATTLEFIELD AND IN HOSPITALS.—The official Military Hospital reports, forwarded during the last Wars in Germany, Austria and France, prove that the pleasant, slightly stimulating, strengthening qualities of the World-known and celebrated **HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT**, exercise a very beneficial influence upon the health and recovery of the wounded soldiers. Do, therefore, not fail to send your gallant warriors in SOUTH AFRICA a quantity of this MALT, which is so popular in the highest circles of England, and has been used by Members of the ROYAL FAMILY, and is manufactured by M. HOFF, of HAMBURG. Beware of imitation, and see that the label carries the name of M. HOFF. Refuse any other but this one sold by LEOPOLD HOFF, 22, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.

Reviews.

MECHANICAL TRACTION IN WAR.

The war in South Africa has afforded a most important object-lesson in relation to the value of mechanical traction for military purposes. After the Salisbury manoeuvres of 1898 Lord Wolseley reported that this value had been demonstrated as providing an efficient substitute for animal transport, especially in carrying supplies in rear of an army, and Lord Roberts has recognised the importance of supplementing the imperfect resources of the difficult country in which he has been conducting operations. A new stimulus has thus been given to the ingenuity of inventors, and Messrs. Fowler's armoured road-train has been a conspicuous success. A very great deal is due to the energy of Col. Temple in organising the system of steam transport at the seat of war. A timely contribution to the subject is Mr. R. B. Marston's translation from the German of a work by Lieut.-Col. Otfried Layriz, published under the title of *Mechanical Traction in War* (Sampson Low & Co.), which surveys the whole subject with knowledge and judgment. The book has gained very much from the notes and illustrations which the translator has added to it. Obviously, as the author says, the railway does not exhaust the means of mechanical traction for war purposes, and when all is known concerning our South African experiences there will be a sure ground for further progress. It appears that Cugnot, a Frenchman, proposed a steam motor wagon to the French Minister of War in 1769, based on the invention of his countryman, Papin, but the first application of the principle was in Boydell's traction engine with endless rails, employed in the Crimea. The Germans in 1870 made a limited use of steam traction. They had two of Messrs. Fowler's engines, and Col. Layriz remarks that a dozen would have been of good service in getting the heavy guns and ammunition up to the plateau of Villacoublay during the siege of Paris. The traction engines in South Africa are provided with winding-drums and lengths of steel-wire rope in connection with the rear-driving axles, whereby guns or other heavy weights can be hauled up steep places or into the trucks. Col. Layriz conclusively disposes of the objection made to road traction, that the field railway answers all purposes, by showing the determined character of modern war, which, through the destruction of railway bridges, tunnels, and embankments, must throw a great strain upon the railway engineers, while road traction is independent of any permanent way. He is greatly in favour of electricity as the force for the propulsion of road engines, and instances the many advantages it promises. The book is extremely interesting and valuable, and has been well translated and supplied with many excellent and instructive illustrations. It embodies particulars of nearly every apparatus for road traction now in existence.

ANNALS OF SANDHURST.

Such is the title of a chronicle of the Royal Military College, embodying a sketch of the history of the Staff College, written by Major A. F. Mockler-Ferryman (William Heinemann). Here is a fund of interest and entertainment for all alumni of Sandhurst, and all who have distinguished themselves in the games, sports, athletics, or theatricals of the college are likely to find their achievements recorded in the pages of the volume. The history of the Royal Military College has been little known, and Major Mockler-Ferryman, who is an active worker in the field of military literature, has done well to make this excellent record. The college was founded in March, 1802, and has undergone many vicissitudes. The establishment, which already existed under the same name, became known as the Senior Department, and was the parent of the present Staff College. The Junior Department was originally established in a house at Great Marlow, and when this became inadequate it was proposed to remove it to the King's House, Winchester. The latter, however, was found to be verminous, and the quarters at Marlow were extended. Before this time the land on Bagshot Heath had been bought from William Pitt, the future Earl of Chatham, but, though plans were prepared in 1802 by Wyatt, extraordinary delays occurred, and it was not until the winter of 1812-13 that the cadets were able to migrate to the new establishment. A new order of things was then established, and probably never since that time has the college passed into the Army so many men destined at once to proceed on active service. By 1817 it was in full working order, but parsimony followed, and the number of cadets were reduced. The cadet's breakfast consisted of a pint of milk and unlimited bread and butter, and his dinner of a pound of mutton, with potatoes, bread, and beer at discretion, followed by "stickjaw" or rice pudding, or sometimes an apple pie, and goose with apple sauce and giblet pudding at Christmas, this being considered "high feeding." The punishments were expulsion, rustication, detention during vacation time, confinement in the Black Holes on bread and water, impositions, &c. A species of "Town and Gown" row

with Bagshot occurred yearly, and once at least the cadets got the worst of the scrimmage, after which a peace was patched up; while Blackwater Fair was always the occasion of much rowdiness. At length reformation became necessary, and a Select Committee sat upon the question in 1853, things being soon much improved, and in 1862, consequent on the amalgamation of the Indian army, an attempt was made to enlarge the establishment. Something like a mutiny broke out, owing to the fact that the now grown-up cadet was still treated like a boy. In 1871 the Sandhurst cadet temporarily disappeared, owing to the abolition of purchase. The students took their place, being young men who had passed for the Army, and were waiting to be gazetted, and it was not until 1877 that the "G. C." was himself again. Since that time the system has developed into that which is well known, and the cadet has moved with the times. "Coming now to the cadet himself, we have no hesitation in saying that the course he undergoes at Sandhurst is an eminently practical one in all respects. Indoor bookwork forms but a small part of the training, the theories propounded in the lecture halls and studies being put into practice in the field, and parties of cadets may be seen on all fine mornings hard at work in the vicinity of the college digging shelter trenches, throwing up field works, bridging, sketching, drawing up tactical schemes, or carrying out other military duties." Few will dissent from Major Mockler-Ferryman's estimate of the work at Sandhurst. His volume is very entertaining, and should find its place in all military libraries, and on the shelves of many officers. The second part contains many records of cricket, football, athletics, &c., at the college, and the appendix gives official information. The illustrations are numerous and good.

THE RISE AND FALL OF KRUGERISM.

A personal record of much experience has been written under this title by Mr. John Scoble, formerly Times correspondent in Pretoria, and Mr. H. R. Abercrombie, of the Cape Colony Intelligence Department (W. Heinemann). The tone of the book is implied by its title. It is a scathing denunciation of the Boer Government, which may be linked with Mr. FitzPatrick's volume. The circumstances related are extraordinary indeed, and the volume is full of condemnatory assertion. The British Government does not escape, but it is for vacillation and unpreparedness. The charges of bribery, corruption, and intimidation made against Mr. Kruger and his friends are specific and forcible. We must be content to give the following extract from this very remarkable book, which has attracted wide attention:—"In this manner Mr. Kruger has been able to maintain an almost impregnable position in the Legislature, from which he weeded out dangerous members, firmly established by the corrupt management of his own election campaign upon the apparent unanimity of the people as to his desirability as President. He did not confine himself, however, entirely to the milder and less obtrusive methods mentioned, and where they failed he did not shrink from practising intimidation, unfortunately with success during later years; and the impunity with which he has been allowed to act in defiance of the constitutional law of the State in matters of importance has emboldened him even to attack the tribunals of justice in the Transvaal." Those who desire to know the bitterness of feeling in South Africa which preceded the war, cannot do better than read this remarkable book.

THE ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.

The illustrated London weekly papers last Saturday were filled with reproductions of photographic likenesses of the two sovereigns whose loss England, Germany, and Italy have had to deplore—the one, the dearly loved son of the Queen, whose sorrows are her people's; the other, a constitutional King, whose best eulogy was the widowed Queen's heart-broken tribute to the virtues of the valiant King who, victim to the scoundrel assassin's villainous hate, had ruled his kingdom with justice and kindness, just as he had fought for its flag with devotion, and had earned the regard and affection of the difficult race he was called on to govern. These were supplementary to scenes and persons in connection with the events of the life of the Duke of Edinburgh and of the King of Italy, and in addition to the topical war sketches of the lingering war in South Africa and the opening troubles in China. In a few years hence the subjects of lens and pencil will have been forgotten.

Who turns nowadays to the illustrated papers of 1854-5 and of 1857-8 to look at the beautiful work of Simpson, the vigorous sketches of Landells or Crowe, or the photos of Beato? The present work is at least as good, but the South African scenes are, to say the least, monotonous, and the charm of Transvaal Boer and bandit-looking soldiery with trek oxen, and 4.7 cannon, has somewhat faded in frequent illustration, but for the time being the personal subjects are very attractive. Let us take them as they come.

The *Sphere*.—A grave, heavy likeness of the Duke in the unbecoming slouch undress jacket of Admiral of the Fleet—one broad and four narrower bands of gold lace on the sleeves, the aiguillettes of A.D.C. to the Queen—ribbons of orders just shown in line on the breast of coat, double row of gilt Naval buttons—this on the front page; an unhappy and disastrous unlikeness at page 132. The life-like photo of Humbert, page 5, is an excellent work of art, most creditable to those concerned in the production.

Black and White.—Apparently the same photograph has been used, but the picture is lighter in colour; the name of the photographer is given, Russell and Co., Southsea. The portrait of the murdered King of Italy is vivid as a likeness—the look of the face, the expression of the eye, most faithfully rendered—every inch a king, and a brave, honest man to boot. His courage was exhibited nobly on the fatal field of Custoza when old Archduke Albrecht hurled Cialdini's army down the hillsides in 1866.

The *Illustrated London News* presented its readers with a supplement graced with a full-page portrait of the Duke of Edinburgh in full uniform as Admiral of the Fleet with all his orders on—a very characteristic likeness; portraits of the Duke as a child of five years of age, as a midshipman, a lieutenant R.N., and as a young man; of the Duke and of the Prince his son; of the Prince of Wales, the Duke, and the Duke of Connaught in a group; of the Duke and Duchess, and of the Emperor Alexander II. in another group. There are in the same supplement views of Coburg, of the ducal castle, of Clarence House; likenesses of the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg and of the young Duke—altogether very well chosen; also the portraits of the King of Italy and scenes in his honourable life, being of interest to all the world.

The *Graphic* also gives a supplement. The Duke is represented in a German Hussar uniform from a photo. by Uhlenbuth of Gotha, and there are numerous vignettes of domestic events in his life and of his Coburg palaces. Not many remember His Royal Highness's mission of charity in 1880, when he visited the west coast of Ireland in the *Goshawk* with a relief squadron to the starving islanders. There are portraits of King Humbert and of his poor Queen, and scenes in his busy life, and a pleasant representation of the young Duke, in addition to the liberal allowance of general illustrations of war scenes our contemporary offers to its readers.

The *United Service Magazine* has a good August number, and Mr. Parker's article on the forces arrayed against us in North China gives promise of future usefulness and present knowledge, but we might take exception to the articles of a purely academic nature like "Notes on the Evolution of Cavalry," ancient accounts of mounted troops, "The Conspiracy of Catiline," interesting as they are. "Rex" has another onslaught on "Our Army" and its rulers, and Dr. Maguire proves that compulsory military service agrees with the British Constitution.

A timely article on fighting in the West African bush is contributed to *Macmillan's Magazine* by Capt. Slessor, of the Derbyshire Regt. In the *Cornhill* Dr. Moorhead continues his narration of his experiences with a Boer ambulance in Natal. The *Pall Mall* has an article by "Searchlight" on "How to Popularise Our Army." He suggests a number of minor reforms, which appear to indicate personal experience in the ranks. The *Century* and *Harper's* for this month are quite up to their usual standard of excellence, and the *Humanitarian* contains a number of practical articles.

Piquet Exercise, Col. J. O. Williams, Lincoln (The Lincolnshire Press, Limited). If this little work had been distributed freely among our troops in South Africa it would have been invaluable, giving particulars as it does of the duties of piquets and their commanders in all circumstances. It appears as a second edition, revised and enlarged. The carefully-prepared index adds to its usefulness. It is an admirable book of its kind, and well deserves the success it has secured.

Tactical Tips on Tactics, by Major T. King, late 49th Regt. (London: Forster, Groom, and Co.) Officers studying for examination would do well to provide themselves with a copy of this little work, which puts many questions of first importance into the proverbial nutshell. Major King has evidently mastered his subject, and has succeeded in producing a *vade mecum* which is a model of conciseness.

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T. C. and E. C. Jack). Sport in War, by General E. S.
S. Baden-Powell (Heinemann); For Britain's Soldiers
(Methuen); Life of Sir James N. Douglass (Longmans);
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corrected to June 30, 1900 (Sampson Low); O.H.M.S.:
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Review; United Service; Longman's; Cornhill; Pall
Mall; Humanitarian; Macmillan's; Harper's; Century;
Antiquary; Genealogical; Badminton.THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives all the
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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1900.

THE BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.**WHEN** the official scheme of the Naval
Manoeuvres was issued we said that it
gave every promise of interesting and instructive
results. Now that we have read the reports of
the various correspondents who were afloat we
see no reason for changing our view. True, it
has been said that the manoeuvres were a fiasco,
but then this has been said before, and with as
little reason. That there has been disappoint-
ment we have no doubt, but while a time limit

is fixed this will always be the case. On this occasion, too, as in previous years, there has been an entire lack of dramatic incident, and when this is the case the public feels that it has to a certain extent been defrauded of its rights. Nevertheless, in actual sea warfare dramatic incidents occur but seldom, and only, as a rule, after a long period devoted by either side to manœuvring for an advantage. Where such an incident occurs at the outset of a naval struggle it has been invariably due to a mistake on the part of one of the combatants, such as we are not entitled to expect when British officers are commanding the opposed fleets. The destruction of the Turkish Fleet at Sinope, that of the Italian Fleet at Lissa, and that of the Chinese Fleet at the Yalu are cases in point, while the action off Santiago tends in the same direction. The most important lesson, from a public point of view, to be gathered from these manœuvres, as from several of those of recent years, is that we must not expect the next naval war to be decided quickly. In the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE we have consistently argued that the popular notion, fed by many writers on naval subjects, that a naval war in which this country is engaged will be "short, sharp, and decisive" is an entirely erroneous one. The command of the sea, when the question has to be decided by two first-class naval Powers, will not be settled in ten days, or ten months, unless the teaching of history is entirely belied.

The principal object of the manœuvres this year was to obtain information relative to the working of a fleet which is composed of vessels of all classes, and is fighting for the command of the sea. A battle fleet "B" was divided into two squadrons, of which one portion, consisting of nine battleships, was stationed at Milford, and the other portion, consisting of four battleships, was stationed at Lamlash. A hostile fleet "A," inferior in battleships to "B," was also divided into two squadrons, one portion, consisting of four battleships, being stationed at Berehaven, while another portion, consisting of an equal number of battleships, was stationed at Lough Swilly. A hostile reinforcement, consisting of four more battleships, was sent outside the area of operations with instructions to attempt to join the "A" fleet after a certain period had elapsed, which junction being successfully effected the "A" fleet would be but very slightly inferior in force to "B." As soon as war was declared the Admirals on either side at once took steps to unite the divisions of their fleets, and in either case this was successfully accomplished at prearranged rendezvous in the Atlantic. When the fleets had thus joined up, that of "A" was to the northward of "B," which therefore rested between "A" and its hoped-for reinforcement. The Admiral of the "B" fleet, for reasons which appear to be conclusive, decided not to attempt the maintenance of this position, but starting to the north in chase of "A" made the circuit of Ireland, and returned to his English ports without having sighted the enemy. On the other hand, the "A" fleet, proceeding to the southward, was able to effect a junction with its reinforcement at a place and time previously arranged. The real struggle was now to begin, but owing to the composition of the respective fleets the "A" fleet was not in a position to attempt the offensive until its Admiral had first satisfied himself that some mishap had deprived "B" of one or more of its ships. Nothing of the kind had occurred, and, therefore, when the "B" fleet cruising south off the coast of Ireland met "A" the latter had no alternative but to fly for its ports. As the period of operations had now drawn to a close the "B" fleet returned home. It

is possible, of course, that had the operations been of longer duration Admiral Noel, who was in command of the "B" fleet, would not have taken this course, but would have endeavoured to "contain" his adversary either by blockade or masking. Seeing also that Admiral Rawson, who commanded the "A" fleet, had been obliged, by stress of circumstances, to divide his battle force between Berehaven and Queenstown, such action on the part of "B" was not without the promise of success. But the "A" fleet was still a "fleet in being," and a continued menace to the command of the seas, while "B" was not in overwhelming force, nor in possession of those tactical advantages which his adversary, with more modern ships, had at his service.

But if, as we have said, the limited period of ten days assigned for the operations prevented a decisive issue on the main question there are still lessons to be gathered from these manœuvres which are not less important. That there is much yet to be learnt in the way of handling cruisers to the best advantage has been often impressed in these columns. We find further confirmation of our opinion on this subject in the operations just concluded. One of the reasons for taking the stand that we have in regard to the masts and sails controversy has been that we are convinced we can never hope to obtain the best result from our cruisers unless a school for the purpose is permanently formed. It may be hoped that one result of these manœuvres will be that both the Channel and Mediterranean Squadrons are supplied with a larger proportion of scouts, and that the training squadron is also increased in numbers with a view to opportunities for a further study of cruiser tactics. Another lesson not less important is taught by the experience now given of reinforcing a modern fleet with vessels of inferior speed, smaller coal endurance, and diminished tactical mobility. For the purposes of the manœuvres it was doubtless necessary to make reinforcements of this nature, but both Admiral Rawson and Admiral Noel must have found the antiquated vessels they were supplied with the reverse of a blessing. Yet it cannot be doubted that, as the Navy is at present constituted, some, at least of these vessels must be put into the fighting line, and it has recently been contended that they should be rearmed for the purpose. Remembering, as we do too well, the heterogeneous collection of vessels given to Sir Geoffrey Hornby in 1885, we have always argued that it is useless to tinker at the old ships, and that good value for money can only be obtained by spending it on new vessels. Once more we have had it demonstrated that a homogeneous squadron of eight new vessels is at least the equal, if not the superior, in battle-worthiness of a fleet half as many again in number but of varying types. If the result of the manœuvres is only to drive this fact home they will have served a most excellent purpose.

The young officers who commanded torpedo-boat destroyers during the manœuvres are complaining that they were gravely handicapped by the lack of definite rules, which has been one of the novel features of the manœuvres this summer. In previous years the conditions in which these vessels were liable to be put out of action were clearly laid down, but this time the commanders of the destroyers were merely required to keep out of range of the enemy's guns, with the result, it is being said, that the cruisers of the "A" fleet made claims to capture or destruction of destroyers which were often frivolous. In many instances destroyers were obliged to lay up for twenty-four hours pending the decision of the umpires, the ultimate

verdict being favourable to the torpedo craft. On the other hand, one may fairly question whether officers in command of destroyers would venture to approach a fleet of battleships and fast cruisers in the broad light of day. Even at long range they would be liable to some risk of being hit by shell fire, and perhaps only in the vicinity of a fortified port would it be prudent for these craft to hang upon the wake of a fleet. The point is of considerable interest and importance. As for the twenty-four torpedo boats attached to the "A" fleet, it is obvious that these were not up to date in the quality of speed, since we have built no new boats for some years past. If destroyers are to be pitted against torpedo-boats it is clearly desirable that the latter should be as swift as the best French craft, and that they should largely outnumber the destroyers.

THE FRENCH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

THE recent French manœuvres in the Channel bore some resemblance to our own. There was, at least, the same idea of a concentration of Mediterranean and Channel Squadrons. The Mediterranean Squadron completed with coal at Oran, taking in 2,000 tons, and the *Foudre* and torpedo-boats afterwards visited the coast as far as Rachgoun, having on board the officers of the Superior School of Naval Studies, who were to investigate the coast-line and the conditions of navigation. The squadron formed up to pass the Straits of Gibraltar on the night of June 28. The cruisers, under Rear-Admiral Maréchal, in line ahead preceded the battleships, which were in two columns line ahead led respectively by the *Brennus* and *Bouvet*. Just ahead of the battleship lines and at an equal distance from each was the *Lincol*, as *répétiteur d'armée*, or signal-repeating ship, and each leading ship was flanked by a torpedo gunboat or small cruiser on either hand. The interval between the battleship lines was 2,000 mètres, and the ships were 400 mètres apart in their lines. According to the programme of operations the Northern Squadron at Quiberon was apprised that the Mediterranean Squadron had left Oran for a rendezvous 100 miles from Vigo, where it was due on July 2, at about 8 p.m., while the latter squadron, after leaving Gibraltar, was to be on guard against an attack from the rear, and was to gain intelligence at the Sagres signal station, Cape St. Vincent. The Northern Squadron left Quiberon on June 29, while the Mediterranean Squadron, preceded by a long line of cruisers, came to meet it. At 6 a.m. on July 2 the cruisers were in contact, but communication had been established on the previous day by means of wireless telegraphy, installed on the plan of Lieut. Tissot in the Northern Squadron in the *Masséna*, *Bruix*, and *Dupuy de Lôme*. The squadrons united in a dense fog, which soon passed away.

Rear-Admiral Maréchal then took command of the combined cruiser squadron, which preceded the battle fleet, then formed in three columns line ahead, and being followed by another light division. From July 2 to 6 Admiral Gervais put the fleet through various exercises and steam tactics, intended to give it cohesion. The six Mediterranean battleships operated against the six of the Northern Squadron on the 3rd, while the cruisers were engaged in distant signalling and scouting. On arriving at Quiberon an interesting manœuvre took place, in which the mobile defences of Rochefort and Lorient took part. The bay was supposed to be in an enemy's hands, and was being made an advanced base for an attack on the French coast. On arrival the squadron took up a position where it was protected from the batteries at Houât, Hoedick,

Penerf, and Le Croisic, but knowing it was exposed to torpedo attack it was surrounded at night by booms. The boats attacked, using collapsible heads for their torpedoes, but without success; and the next day, the booms being removed, the squadron bombarded the forts, and the bay was supposed to be occupied. The fleet then proceeded to Douarnenez, making on the way comparative trials of signalling by coloured rockets, searchlight flashes, and wireless telegraphy.

The fleet passed through the Raz de Sein on the morning of July 8, and in the evening anchored near Morgat, in Douarnenez Bay. Then followed an interesting exercise, which recalls our old blockades of Brest. The fleet was that of an enemy blockading the port, and leaving its light vessels to continue the duty during the night, while itself seeking shelter in the bay. The mobile defence of Brest knew the exact position of the squadron by means of the signal stations, and careful precautions were therefore taken against attack. The ships lay with all lights extinguished, while outside them, in fixed positions, were cruisers and gunboats which surrounded them with a circle of electric light, at each point being a destroyer to give chase to any attacking boats. One point of the exercise was to distinguish between friends and possible enemies. On the 9th the fleet reached Brest, where great festivities took place, the Minister of Marine being present. On the next day Admiral Gervais in the *Bouvet* left for Cherbourg with the Northern Squadron, and the Mediterranean Squadron followed on the 12th, being accompanied by the new battleship *St. Louis*, which has just completed her armament, and is to be attached to it. A principal incident of the operations at Cherbourg was an attack on the port delivered by the Northern Squadron, while the Mediterranean Squadron defended the entrance to the Channel. Over 200 members of the Legislature were present, and on the next day, the 19th, the grand review took place in the presence of the President of the Republic. After the review the fleet returned to Brest, and some interesting operations have followed. Owing to the fact that many seamen of the Mediterranean Squadron are Bretons, it was decided that the squadron should remain a brief period at the port, to give them the opportunity of being with their families.

Navv Notes.

The funeral of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg took place at Coburg last Saturday, with all the pomp and ceremony that is usually displayed when the mortal remains of reigning sovereigns are committed to earth. The German Emperor and the young Duke Carl Edward headed the procession to the church of St. Maurice, in which the funeral service was celebrated, whilst in the train followed H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, and some twenty other Princes representing the States of Germany. The names of the officers of the Royal Navy who attended the funeral in a representative capacity, and as a tribute of respect, have already been stated. Admiral of the Fleet Sir F. W. Richards carried to the church a magnificent wreath of lilies of the valley and cornflowers, to which was attached a blue streamer, bearing the inscription: "The Navy mourns for its gifted Admiral of the Fleet." This inscription accurately expresses the deep feeling of the Sea Service, for the Royal Admiral was universally respected by the officers and men of the British Navy who had the good fortune to serve under his command. A State luncheon followed the ceremony in church, attended by the German Emperor and more than a hundred other persons of distinction. The Kaiser then had an interview with the bereaved Duchess Marie and

left Coburg, after taking an affectionate farewell of the young Duke of Albany, who succeeds to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg. The interment in the Royal vaults of Coburg took place the same night by torchlight, and this closing ceremony was also attended by the Prince of Wales and all the German Princes. To the Duchess Marie Mr. Goschen, on behalf of the Royal Navy, has sent a message of respectful condolence.

In connection with the use of wireless telegraphy, the special correspondent of the *Times* with the "A" fleet reports some very peculiar occurrences. He says that on two or more nights, at about the same time, and when the flagship was some hundreds of miles to the westward of Ireland, the receiver of the wireless apparatus in the *Majestic* was more than once agitated in such a manner as might be taken to indicate that some transmitting ship was sending messages within the radius of imperfect sensibility, but not within the radius of perfect transmission, that is, perhaps, at a distance of not much less nor much greater than thirty miles. These agitations were very frequent but quite unintelligible. They occurred about midnight, and in circumstances which seemed to make it impossible for a transmitting instrument to be within range. The correspondent is of opinion that they may have been caused by some undetected electrical disturbance within the ship; or, on the other hand, they may have been caused by some atmospheric or even cosmical disturbance, the influence of which on the very sensitive instruments employed has not yet been investigated. As these singularappings occurred on three successive nights, at or about the same time, it is quite out of the question that they were due to the invisible but not distant presence of the enemy's cruisers fitted with the wireless telegraphy apparatus. Nor does it seem likely that they were due to some electrical disturbance within the ship, as they were observed on board the *Blake* as well as on board the *Majestic*. Whatever may have been the cause, it is obvious that they might have a great influence on the future use of wireless telegraphy, and it at least would be as well that an investigation should be made into the matter. There are now a number of ships in the Channel and elsewhere fitted with this apparatus, and doubtless reports are being received at the Admiralty. These may, indeed, throw some light on what is at present a very odd and inexplicable occurrence.

A very interesting and detailed description of the bombardment and capture of the Taku forts appeared in the *Daily News* of Thursday. This account is written by Mr. James Hamilton, the third engineer of the British steamer *Kwang Ping*, which was lying in the river at the time. He describes how at about half-past twelve on Saturday night the Chinamen opened fire on the ships, and how he saw the five gunboats replying to the fire from the forts. He says, "looking up the river I saw the *Illis* smoking up, and then at a pretty quick speed for a river like the *Peiho* she proceeded to her position astern of the *Algerine*. The *Lion* followed, and as both of them passed, we cheered. Meanwhile the *Algerine* and two Russian gunboats were tackling the forts, the former using smokeless powder and the Russians black powder." The *Whiting* was busy also; as soon as the fire was opened she seized the four torpedo boats and towed them to a place of safety. A shell from the North fort, missing the *Algerine*, dropped into the river close by the *Whiting*. About 1.30 a.m. the *Illis* got into position and also opened fire. The bombardment continued until three o'clock, when the Chinese seemed to have had enough of it, and the gunboats then gave their attention to the South fort in which about this time a magazine exploded, and soon afterwards the foreign ensigns were displayed in the North fort. After the explosion there was very little firing, and by 7.30 a.m. the fight was over. The official description of the fight has not yet appeared, probably owing to the fact that when it took place Sir Edward Seymour was still shut off from communication with the fleet.

At the recent Congress of Naval Architects in Paris the remarkable proposal was made by two

well-known members, who read a joint paper, that the battleship of the future should be enormously increased in displacement. These gentlemen, Messrs. F. C. Goodall and A. C. Holzappel, argued that a ship of about 31,000 tons displacement, about 600ft. in length, and with beam of 100ft., could be so constructed as to be practically unsinkable, and vastly superior in gun power to the existing types. The proposition is, indeed, almost self-evident, although the authors of the paper considered it in great detail. It is also evident that the cost of constructing battleships of 31,000 tons would be very large, whilst, if successful, there would be nothing to prevent the general adoption of these monster ships. In that event, where would be the advantage? We should require to spend double or treble as much money upon every monster built, and it seems improbable that this country would benefit under the scheme. Already, the number of British battleships is limited by the great cost of building and armament, so that even if other Powers refused to increase the tonnage of their ships we should have to oppose with these monsters a larger number of medium-sized and far handier vessels.

This quality of handiness, which is so greatly prized by seamen, was not touched upon by the authors of the paper in question. They were content to show—and it is virtually impossible to gainsay the conclusion—that the proposed monsters would be vastly superior in all other respects to the battleships of to-day. They could be so thickly armoured as to be practically shot-proof; they could be subdivided into a greater number of compartments; they could carry a tremendous armament; and they could steam quite as fast as the existing ships without sacrificing any of these advantages. Or, by modifying some of them, the speed could even be increased. Staff-Captain Oules, R.N., who adversely criticised the paper (making an excellent speech in French), held it impossible to armour a ship of 600ft. in length from end to end, and argued that the monster would thus be vulnerable. This argument was, however, disputed by the authors of the paper. It is worth noting that Captain Oules is not a qualified interpreter, although he must be very well acquainted with the French language to have made so technical a retort. The fact is, as we have frequently stated, that officers in our Navy receive little encouragement to qualify as interpreters.

The article which Mr. J. H. Schooling has contributed to the *Fortnightly* on the naval strength of the seven sea Powers has called forth a timely letter from a naval officer in the *Times*. The writer points out that if results obtained by Mr. Schooling's method of calculation and comparison were trustworthy they would be most reassuring, but unfortunately they are misleading and calculated to do more harm than good. Mr. Schooling has taken the total tonnage of the battleships of the seven Powers, and after deducting therefrom a certain proportion, varying according to the age of each ship, he arrives at what is supposed to represent the battleship strength of the Powers. The writer in the *Times* points out that any calculation depending primarily upon tonnage must be misleading, as the English ships are of far greater tonnage as a rule than those of other nations, not because they carry a heavier armament, but because it is necessary that they should have a greater radius of action. He compares the *Majestic* and *Sevastopol*, the armaments of these ships being practically identical, yet Mr. Schooling gives the *Majestic* an advantage of nearly 40 per cent. merely because she is of nearly 4,000 tons greater displacement. "One is of nearly 4,000 tons greater displacement," he might as well say that a man six feet high is 20 per cent. better than a man of five feet, though both are armed with similar weapons, ignoring the fact that the bigger man's extra size does not enable him to shoot any quicker or straighter, and further that he offers a bigger mark to his adversary which is undoubtedly a disadvantage." Seeing that we have twenty-nine battleships built or building of over 14,000 tons which are no better armed than the 11,000-ton ships of France and Russia, it is clear that it would be a mistake to pin our faith to calculations based on tonnage.

THE CHINA CRISIS.

Sunday, Aug. 5.

Further statements relating to the Europeans in Peking were issued by the Chinese authorities. The Tsung-li-Yamen has informed the Governor of Shantung that the Ministers, with their staffs, were safe on the 30th ult., that relations between them and the Chinese authorities were friendly, and that provisions were frequently sent into the Legations. The Viceroy Liu and Prefect Sheng state that the Ministers are being held as hostages, and that they will certainly be killed if the Allies persist in their march to Peking. Two pro-foreign members of the Tsung-li-Yamen have been beheaded because they urged the protection of foreigners.

The following cable message has been received from Admiral Remy, dated Taku, Aug. 2:—"General Chaffee reports that 800 Japanese, in scouting towards Peitsang, lost three killed and 26 wounded. The enemy were in trenches and loop-holed houses."

The following despatch has been received from Gen. Grodekoff, dated Khabrovsk, Aug. 1:—

"On the 27th ult. Gen. Sacharoff invited the Commandant of Sansin to enter into negotiations. As the latter did not appear, the Russian troops seized the northern and western sides of the fortress. On the 28th Sansin was bombarded for three hours. At noon the Cossacks swam across the Sungari River and attacked the town, driving the Chinese from all their entrenchments. They resisted a heavy cannonade and an obstinate attack until the infantry made their charge, upon which they fled, leaving behind them guns, a quantity of weapons, and cartridges. The weapons were rendered useless. Twenty guns were captured, including fourteen Hotchkiss guns. The Chinese numbered 4,000 men, and sustained heavy losses. The inhabitants fled. The troops fought bravely. Lieut.-Col. Gornostajeff and six men were wounded."

Gen. Grodekoff reports on Aug. 1 that Blagovestchensk has again been bombarded. The steamer *Selenga*, which was assisting Gen. Servianoff's detachment at Aigun, has been seriously damaged by Chinese shells.

Gen. J. Cumming commands the 4th Brigade for China. His staff includes Capt. Nicholls, of the 2nd Punjab; Capt. Cruddas, of the 38th Dogras; Capt. Williams, of the Commissariat; and Capt. H. Hudson.

The transports *Nowshera* and *Natiana* left Hong Kong for the north. The *Chusan*, with Gen. Creagh and staff, has arrived there.

Monday, Aug. 6.

Admiral Sir Edward Seymour arrived at Shanghai yesterday from Nanjing.

The Admiralty have received a telegram from Admiral Seymour stating that he had seen the Viceroy of Nanjing on Aug. 2. The Viceroy was very friendly, and seemed anxious to maintain peace in the Yang-tse Valley. He agreed to the landing of a force of 3,000 British troops for the defence of Shanghai. The Viceroy returned the Admiral's visit on Aug. 3, and renewed his assurances of friendship. An agreement was arrived at as to arrangements for maintaining order on the Yang-tse.

The warships at Shanghai are: British—the *Bonaventure*, the *Plover*, the *Whiting*, and the *Woodcock*; American—the *Princeton* and the *Castine*; Dutch—the *Koning der Nederlanden*, the *Holland*, and the *Piet Hein*; French—the *Pascal* and the *Surprise*; German—the *Gefion*; Japanese—the *Takao*, the *Akagi*, and the *Maya*. The warships at Wu-sung are all British. They are as follows:—The *Centurion*, the *Undaunted*, the *Dido*, the *Marathon*, and the *Waterwitch*.

Mr. Warren, the British Consul-General, says to-day that he regards Admiral Seymour's interview with Liu Kun Yi as entirely satisfactory. He trusts order will now be preserved in the Yang-tse Valley.

The situation at Canton is disquieting. Many merchants, fearing trouble, are coming to Hong Kong for protection. The *Mohawk* has returned from Hai-Nan. She reports that everything is to all appearance quiet there. The report that Li Hung Chang had committed suicide is incorrect.

The *Argonaut* arrived at Colombo on the 3rd inst., and left on the 4th on her way to the China station. The hired transports *Sunda* and *Fullata* left Calcutta for China yesterday. The French cruiser *Guichen* has left Hong Kong for the north.

Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The following telegram from Consul Carles, dated Tien-tsin, Aug. 4, has been received at the Foreign Office:—"News of the Japanese Legation has been received by the Japanese Consul up to Aug. 1. The advance of the Allied forces has commenced to-day."

The situation in the Chinese provinces is far from reassuring. A foreigner has been shot at in Shanghai. All over China popular feeling is said to be with the Dowager Empress, and troops and money are being sent north through the Grand Canal. Canton is quiet.

Fighting of a serious nature continues in Manchuria. Two Russian squadrons were hard pressed on the road to Ninguta by a Chinese column, but, being reinforced, defeated the enemy. Aigun has been burnt and Khailar captured by the Russians.

A despatch has been received by M. Delcassé from the French Consul at Chung-King stating that disturbance is increasing on the Upper Yang-tse, and that the British Consul has just left with the Customs staff. He himself is about to leave Chung-King with his Japanese colleague.

Owing to an outbreak of cholera in C Battery Royal Horse Artillery, it has been replaced by B Battery in the cavalry brigade for China. The battery will sail on board the *Ujina* on the 13th inst. The Jaipur transport train will probably proceed to China. The 3rd Brigade will be joined by 34 pioneers. The 5th Haidarabad Infantry will go to Hong Kong for garrison duty. The 4th Brigade, which is under orders for China, consists of the 28th Madras, the 6th Burma Infantry, the 1st Jodhpur Lancers, the Bikaner Camel Corps without camels, the Maler Kotla Sappers, and Alwar Infantry. The Imperial Service troops will sail from Calcutta. All the troops will take the 303 rifles or carbines with them, and Maxims will also accompany the regiments. The 3rd China Brigade will be commanded by Gen. Reid, now commanding at Malakand.

The last of the fleet of 30 Indian transports, bringing the 1st Division, arrived at Hong Kong on Monday. The 4th Gurkhas are encamped on Stonecutters Island, the Bombay Infantry are at Lyem-moon Pass, the 3rd Madras are in the new barracks at Hung-hom, and the Hong Kong Regiment are in barracks at Kowloon. In addition to these forces, the Welsh Fusiliers, the Asiatic Artillery, the Royal Engineers, and other details, are in Hong Kong itself. The warships at present in port are the *Goliath*, *Isis*, *Mohawk*, *Handy*, *Otter*, and *Sandpiper*, the French cruiser *Guichen*, and the American monitor *Monterey*. The *Redpole* and one French and two American gunboats are at Canton.

Wednesday, Aug. 8.

In the House of Commons this morning Mr. Brodrick said: I have received two telegrams from China. First a telegram in cypher, from Sir C. Macdonald, handed in at the Tsinan Yamen 3.40 p.m. yesterday, dated Peking, Aug. 3, and received at 7 a.m. to-day:—

"I have to-day received your cypher telegram forwarded through the Chinese Minister. Shell and cannon fire ceased July 16, but rifle fire from Chinese positions held by Government troops and Boxers has continued intermittently ever since. Casualties since then slight. The following British were killed:—Warren, David Oliphant, and Capt. Strouts, and Ptes. Scalding and Phillips, of the Royal Marines. Wounded: 26 British, including Capt. Halliday and Wray, Students Peachey and Townsend, and Times correspondent, Dr. Morrison. With the exception of Marine Private Sawyer, all wounded doing well. The rest of the British in Legation well. Including the whole garrison, total killed 60, wounded 110. We have strengthened our fortifications, and have over 200 women and children refugees in the Legation. The Chinese Government have refused us permission to telegraph in cypher until now."

A telegram has been received from the British Rear-Admiral, handed in at Chefoo, Aug. 6:—

"The Allies, about 12,000 strong, attacked the Chinese entrenched position at Hsiku, which is about two miles outside Tien-tsin, early this morning. The Chinese were driven out and retreated to the northward, pursued by Allies, who occupied Peitsang. Transport followed up troops by road and river. Advance to Peking begun."

Another report says:—The Allies attacked the Peitang entrenchments on both sides of the Pei-ho river on Sunday morning, and drove out the Chinese. Driven in from their outer works the Chinese blew up the bridge, but the Japanese crossed the river exposed to a murderous cross fire, losing heavily. The fighting lasted from three o'clock till eleven, with heavy losses on both sides. The Chinese retreated up the river pursued by the Allies, but the pursuit was difficult, as the river banks had been cut and the country round was flooded. There is a force of 15,000 Chinese about two days' march to the south-east of Tien-tsin, which is guarded by 6,000 of the Allies, with 14 guns.

Thursday, Aug. 9.

The German Foreign Office has received the following telegram from Herr Bulow, First Secretary of Legation, at Peking, dated Tsinan, Aug. 4:—"Since July 21 the situation has been unchanged. There has been neither attack by troops en masse upon us, nor shell fire; only desultory rifle fire. State of health of members of Legation comparatively good. Wounded are making progress. Cordes has recovered."

The Marquis of Salvago Raggi, Italian Minister at Peking, confirms the murder of Baron von Ketteler, and the evacuation of the Belgian, Austrian, and Italian Embassies, the occupants of which, together with missionaries and private residents, have taken refuge in the British Legation, where 700 strangers are gathered. The Catholic missions in the northern part of the city appear to be still holding out, and are defended by 30 French and 10 Italian sailors.

The Dutch Legation was destroyed by fire on June 22. The Minister and the Secretary of the Legation were, however, safe, and were hoping to be relieved in a fortnight.

The following telegram from Mr. Conger, United States Minister in Peking, was also received:—"We are still besieged. The situation is more pre-

carious. The Chinese Government is insisting upon our leaving Peking, which means certain death. Rifle firing is kept upon us daily by the Imperial troops. We have abundant courage, but little ammunition or provisions. Two Progressive Yamen Ministers have been beheaded. All connected with the United States Legation are well at the present moment."

The following was issued by the Foreign Office:—"H.M. Consul at Tien-tsin telegraphed on the 6th inst. that the Chinese had been driven out of Peitsang and were at the time of telegraphing in full retreat."

A despatch from Gen. Chaffee, dated "At the front, August 5," says:—

"Peitsang was handsomely taken early this morning by the Japanese, supported by the English and Americans. The loss of the Japanese was considerable, of the English slight, of the Americans nil. The ground was very limited. In the morning the Americans occupied the rear position, which was to form the turning movement, but they were unable to form in line. To-morrow morning we move on Yangtsun."

A despatch has been received from the commander of the Austro-Hungarian gunboat *Zenta*, which says:—"Peitsang was captured on August 5. The Chinese troops fled. Sixty men of the *Zenta* took part in the fight; so far no casualties are reported."

Admiral Seymour arranged with the Viceroy of Nanking for the occupation by a British contingent of the settlements at Shanghai.

Gen. Orloff sends further details of the capture of Hailar on the 3rd inst., concerning the flight of the Chinese and the panic into which they have been thrown by the Russian success. He has ordered work to be resumed as soon as possible on the half-destroyed railway and telegraphed lines. The railway line for 2,000 versts along the frontier is guarded by armed Cossacks of the reserve. Gen. Orloff adds that no Mongolian or Chinese have entered Russian territory.

The New South Wales contingent for China embarked on board the transport *Salamis* amid great enthusiasm.

Friday, Aug. 10.

The following cable message has been received from General Chaffee:—"Yang-tsun, Monday. Yang-tsun was occupied on the 6th inst. Our casualties are about 60 men of the 9th Infantry, 14th Infantry, and Battery F of the 5th Artillery. Nearly all are from the 14th Infantry. Lieut. Long, of the 9th Infantry, wounded slightly. Many were prostrated by the heat and fatigue."

A Japanese correspondent says:—

"The allied forces marched on the night of August 4 to attack the Chinese troops stationed about three miles north of Tien-tsin. The engagement began at 3.30 the next morning. After seven and a quarter hours' fighting the allied troops defeated the enemy and occupied Peitsang. The plan was, that the English and Japanese troops, to the number of 12,000, were to advance from the right bank of the Pei-ho River, and Russian and French troops, to the number of 5,000, from the left bank, but the progress of the latter force was prevented by the flooding of the country by the enemy. The task of the occupation of Peitsang was then undertaken solely by the former contingent. The Allies will now advance on Yang-tsun."

Vice-Admiral Bendemann, commanding the German cruiser squadron in the Far East, adds that an immediate advance on Yang-tsun is contemplated, in order to prevent the concentration of Chinese troops there. The road to Peking is supposed to be open.

M. Delcassé has received the following telegram from M. Pichon, French Minister at Peking, transmitted from Shanghai to-day:—

"The Diplomatic Corps has just been informed by the Chinese Government that the Powers have repeatedly demanded that we shall be permitted to leave Peking under escort, and the Government has asked us to arrange the conditions for our departure and fix the date. We have replied to the Tsung-li-Yamen that we cannot quit our posts without instructions from our Governments, to whom we must refer. I must inform you that we shall not leave Peking unless the foreign forces come to fetch us. These forces must be sufficient in number to insure the safety of a convoy of 800 foreigners, 200 of whom are women and children and 50 wounded, and also of 3,000 native Christians whom we cannot abandon to massacre. In no case can a Chinese escort be accepted. I hope that the cipher telegram No. 1, which I sent on August 3, has been forwarded to you."

A cable has been received from Mr. Goodnow, United States Consul-General at Shanghai, announcing that a considerable British force has been landed for the protection of the foreign settlement.

General Grodekoff telegraphs to the Minister of War, under date Khacarovsk, August 6, as follows:—"The detachment of General Rennenkampf, which was sent in pursuit of the defeated Chinese, returned to Aigun yesterday with two mitrailleuses and nine flags, taken from the enemy, who fled."

The force of Cossacks who were despatched to clear the right flank of the Aigun river of the Chinese have captured a Chinese general, five officers, and 68 soldiers. The Siberian railway is now open for traffic from Chelybinsk to Lake Baikal, a distance of 3,047 versts, and also from Mysovaya Station to Sryetensk, a distance of 1,034 versts. Information has been received at Shanghai that the forts and the Chinese city at Newchwang have been taken by the Russians.

Navy Personal.

Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth; Vice-Admiral Sir John Fullerton, of the *Victoria and Albert*; Captain G. Neville, of the *Australia*; Lieut. H. B. Pelly, of the *Victoria and Albert*; Surgeon A. R. Bankart, of the *Osborne*; and Colonel R. B. Kirchoffer, Commandant R.M.L.I., Portsmouth, were honoured with invitations to attend the special service in memory of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, held in the private chapel at Osborne on Saturday last, which was attended by Her Majesty.

Admirals Sir J. Dalrymple-Hay, Bart., and Lord Walter T. Kerr, Senior Naval Lord; Vice-Admirals Sir Compton Domville, G. Digby-Morant, and Ernest Rice; Rear-Admirals A. L. Douglas, and A. W. Moore, Second and Junior Naval Lords respectively; and Rear-Admirals John Fellowes, and E. F. Jeffreys, Director of Naval Ordnance, were honoured with invitations to attend the memorial service for his late Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, on Saturday last. Some of these officers had served with, or under the command of, his Royal Highness.

Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, will be relieved in that appointment on the 1st prox., and it is reported that he will be succeeded by Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle, in his aerial expedition with the Rev. J. M. Bacon, experienced the full force of the recent thunderstorms. The reverend gentleman states that the gallant flag officer's intimate acquaintance with perils by land and sea rendered him supremely indifferent to a situation that at one time appeared at least sensational. In spite of bad weather they were able to prove the practicability of using collapsible drums for Morse code messages as long as the apparatus was distinguishable.

Vice-Admiral Sir Compton Domville has been nominated president of the committee to inquire into the different types of boilers in use on board H.M. ships. The only other naval officer on the committee will be an Inspector of Machinery. An excellent selection would be the "chief" of the *Powerful*, whose practical experience must be of incalculable assistance to the committee.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, commanding the Channel Squadron, proceeds from Portland to Berehaven with the vessels under his orders, instead of assembling them at Spithead on Monday next.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Fullerton, commanding the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, attained his sixtieth year of age on Friday in last week, and should be placed on the retired list, as he has not hoisted his flag since promotion to Rear-Admiral. His retention on the active flag list will, however, be arranged by a special Order in Council.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, left Corfu on Wednesday in the *Renown* for Malta. An additional yacht is to be provided for his use, but considerably smaller than the *Surprise* and somewhat akin to the *Columbine*, attached to the North American command. A sailing schooner of 160 tons has been purchased and is now being prepared in a private yard at Gosport.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron, went to Nankin in the *Alacrity* at the end of last week, and visited the Viceroy, who personally returned the same. The Celestial magnate was profuse in his assurances of friendship and anxiety to maintain peace in the Yang-tse Valley. It is to be hoped that, after professing the will to do, he may be able to ensure the performance of such a desirable measure.

Rear-Admiral H. L. Pearson, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian station, arrived at Wellington, New Zealand, on Sunday last.

Rear-Admiral Sir William Wharton's retention as Hydrographer of the Admiralty for a long period after his retirement is again com-

mented on by a Western contemporary as an injustice to such able officers as Captains the Hon. Foley Vereker and W. Osborne-Moore. The latter are respectively seven and six years junior in age to Sir William, but it would be great injustice to remove him from his present post at the age of fifty-seven because the regulations for retirement necessitated placing him on the non-effective list when he was only forty-eight. Had he preferred a command in the fleet instead of continuing in the scientific department, he could have remained on the active list for the next eight years. Having, in the interests of his profession and the world generally, sacrificed what is generally the great ambition of naval officers, it is only just that proper consideration should be accorded him.

Commodore E. S. Poë, commanding the Training Squadron, left Devonport on Tuesday last in the *St. George*, accompanied by the *Minerva*, for Lerwick and the east coast of Scotland, returning to Portland on the 13th prox., when he will be within a month of the expiration of the usual period in command. His successor will not be a flag officer, but we believe that Captain E. H. Gamble, of the *Cæsar*, is to relieve him.

Commodore R. L. Groome, commanding the South-East Coast of America Station, arrived at Montevideo on Saturday last in the *Flora*. He will be at Bahia on the 12th prox. to meet the *Wye* with supernumeraries and stores from home.

Captain Colin Keppel is to relieve Captain Charles Wyndham, of the Royal yacht *Osborne*, the latter officer having commanded her since October, 1896.

Captain Arthur C. Clarke, of the *Undaunted*, attained the age of fifty-two yesterday. Captain E. P. Jones, of the *Forte*, who recently distinguished himself in South Africa, was fifty on Tuesday last.

Captain George H. Cherry, of the *Argonaut*, left Colombo on Saturday last for China, and appears, up to the present, to have made the passage without trouble from the engines of that cruiser.

Captain the Hon. Arthur Hay-Drummond, who died at Mentone on January 28 last, left estate valued at £38,350, including £25,520 covered by life insurance policies.

Captain James Startin, of the *Arethusa*, made the passage from Vancouver Island to Yokohama, where he arrived on the 30th ult., in nineteen days, only two days more than the usual mail period. This is a creditable performance, considering that she is not of the modern type of cruisers.

Captain Alfred L. Winsloe, of the *Niobe*, stationed for some time past at St. Helena, is ordered to return to Devonport.

Captain Robert K. McAlpine, of the *Cambrian*, is to pay off that cruiser and commission the *Hyacinth* at Devonport in her place. The latter is a larger and more efficient vessel.

Captain G. R. Lindley has retired five years before the compulsory age. He was specially promoted captain, and granted C.B. while in command of the *Blanche* for his services at Vitu, East Africa, in 1893. Since then he has only served for a few months, 1896-97, in command of the *Melpomene*.

Captain W. Graham White, of the *Northampton*, left Plymouth on Tuesday last for Guernsey, where he remains a week, and returns on the 15th to Torbay. After remaining six days in port he proceeds to the coasts of Ireland and Scotland, and is due at Devonport on October 11.

Staff-Captain A. J. W. Neville, Queen's Harbour-Master at Pembroke Dock, is in indifferent health, and unlikely to return to his official duties. He heads the list of his rank, and is fifty-nine years of age.

Staff-Captain J. B. Johnson, Queen's Harbour-Master at Plymouth, reaches the age of sixty in November next, and will then be compulsorily retired.

Commander Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., of the *Brisk*, and Mr. Montagu B. Thorold, late Royal Navy, were elected members, and Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, Rear-Admiral R. N. Custance, Director of Naval Intelligence, Commanders Arthur Leveson, of the *Canopus*, and Godfrey Mundy, of the *Duke of Wellington*, honorary members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, at the meeting at the Castle, Cowes, on Monday last.

Commander Cecil S. Hickley, who was promoted from the Royal Yacht in August last, and now commands the *Mermaid*, has been selected to replace Commander David Beatty in the *Barfleur*, whose wounds in the recent fight at Tien-tsin have necessitated his return home.

Commander W. H. Nicholson, of the *Cossack*, in his recent stay in the Gulf of Oman, principally at Muscat, suffered severely, with several others serving under his command, from the excessive heat that prevailed this season in this usually warm portion of the East Indian station during the summer months.

Staff-Commander C. R. H. Robinson, of the *Wye*, left Plymouth on Wednesday last for Ascension and Bahia, calling at Sierra Leone to land military details. Bahia has been substituted for Rio de Janeiro on this voyage in consequence of sickness at the latter port. He is again due at Devonport on October 28.

Lieut.-Commander H. C. Carr, of the *Sandpiper*, while on patrol duty on the West River last week, received rather a warm reception from the natives at Sha-twan, thirty miles from Canton, who showered him with stones too large as well as numerous to be pleasant. He considered it politic to pass on without returning the compliment from his small armament, but it shows the extent to which piracy and anti-foreign feeling prevail in Southern China.

Sir Henry Norbury, Director-General of the Medical Department, inspected the medical establishments in the Western command during the current week.

Inspector-General of Hospitals Belgrave Ninnis (retired), who has largely contributed to professional literature, addressed the British Medical Association, at their annual meeting at Ipswich last week, on "The Treatment of Wounded at Sea." In regard to this important subject, he remarked that the more effective the modern fighting ship the less the accommodation for treating the sick and wounded. The naval surgeon worked under great disadvantages. There was a moving patient on a moving table, and a moving operator standing on a floor that changed its slope, together with other unpleasant drawbacks. Yet the naval medical officer did his work with zeal and ability, and was a man of resource, without the advantage of being able to obtain the opinion of a brother professional in the next street, or procuring special instruments from the maker. In future wars he would have the use of steam hospital ships for the reception of the wounded when the battle was over, and these vessels would be fitted with every modern appliance that surgical science had devised.

Staff-Surgeon C. Marsh-Beadnell, recently promoted for his good services with the Naval Brigade in South Africa, also presented a paper, at the meeting, on "Modern Small-bore Rifle Wounds." After his experiences at the action of Modder River, where he assisted his military brother officers, as well as on other occasions while under fire, the opinions he enunciates should be worthy of acceptance. Staff-Surgeon W. J. Colborne, of the Medical Director-General's Department, Admiralty, contributed a paper on "Infectious Diseases on Board Ship," a subject worthy of attention, considering the large crews carried by warships at the present time.

Surgeon Sydney Croneen, invalided from the *Lizard* shortly before she was ordered from Australia to China, arrived home on Saturday last in the Orient steamship *Ophir*.

Navy Foreign.

Admiral Pottier, who assumes command of the French naval forces in Chinese waters, has his flag in the *Redoubtable*, which left Cherbourg, accompanied by the *Chasseloup Laubat*, on August 1. Captain Philibert, who was chief of the admiral's staff in Crete, serves with him in the same capacity, and there is a Russian officer on board, Captain Elletz, who goes out as a guest to serve as A.D.C. to Admiral Alexieff. The flagship was fitted with the utmost haste, and, not being completed, a dozen civilian workmen were kept on board. The *Guichen* is now due at Taku, and the *Pascal*, after visiting Woon-sung, was lately at Shanghai. The *Amiral Charner*, *Friant*, and *Viper* have also arrived, and the *Bugeaud* and *Decidée* are due at Colombo. The gunboat *Zélée* left Rochefort on August 1, and the *Alouette* has been commissioned at Saigon. The transport *Cachar* passed Singapore some days since. The Minister of Marine has chartered several other vessels, and the *Notre Dame de Salut* has left Marseilles with three superior officers, thirty-eight other officers, twenty-eight non-commissioned officers, 400 men, 220 mules, and 500 tons of material. The *Calédonien* and *Melbourne* take out 2,000 men with provisions and war material, and the *Matapan* conveys troops, mules, and material. All three vessels leave this week, and the *Alexandre III.* will depart with 1,000 men and material in the course of a few days, to be followed by the *Andes*. The *Adour* has recently left Toulon with the personnel of the two batteries of artillery, as well as the guns and 300 mules. The *Nive* has been fitted as a hospital ship. Many naval officers have volunteered for service in China. The material for a Decauville railway is being sent out.

Before the French Mediterranean Squadron left Brest M. de Lannessan visited the port, and said some things worth noting. He told his hearers that the great review had been very useful as an object-lesson to the legislators, and that it had been something like a "resurrection of the much calumniated navy." It is ten years since the two fleets met, but he intends that the occurrence shall now be annual. It is the fixed intention of the Government to develop the navy—not only to fortify the coasts of France, Algeria and Tunis, but to increase the facilities for construction and repair at the ports, in particular at Brest, and to increase the number of vessels. Admiral Fournier, in a noteworthy address, thanked the Ministers for having selected Admiral Gervais for the chief command during the manoeuvres, and declared that all would be ready to encounter the enemy under his flag.

The new battleship laid down by the Russian Government at the Baltic yard, St. Petersburg, will bear the name of *Kniaz Suworoff*, in relation to the celebration of the centenary of the great soldier's death. She will be of the *Borodino* class, to which the *Orel* and *Imperator Alexander III.*, both in hand, also belong, and will displace 13,600 tons. The ship will have a complete water-line belt, with a maximum thickness of 12in., and her armament will comprise four 12in. breechloaders and twelve 6in. and twenty 3in. quick-firers, as well as machine guns. Her two engines and twenty Belleville boilers will develop 16,300 horse-power. The battleship *Kniaz Potemkine Tavrishesky* (12,480 tons), which has been long in hand at Nicolaieff, will be launched in the autumn. Of the three sea-going torpedo boats *Ossetr*, *Losos*, and *Kephala*, building at La Seyne, one will also be launched in the autumn.

The protected cruiser, which has been built at Cadiz out of the subscriptions of Spanish residents in Mexico, has lately been launched, and has received the name of *Estremadura*. She displaces 2,030 tons, and is 290ft. long, with 36ft. beam, and 13ft. 11in. draught. Protection is given by a 2in. steel deck, and the armament will comprise four 5.5in. Hontoria quick-firers, eight smaller Krupp guns, and two machine guns. The engines are to develop 7,000 horse-power, and to give a speed of twenty knots.

A writer in the *Yacht*, making a comparison of naval ship types, as seen at the Paris Exhi-

bition, and taking account of the recent constructions of England, Germany, Italy, and Russia, the United States and Japan, remarks that different nations, approaching the question from various points of view, have arrived practically at the same solution. In regard to protection, the type to which they approximate has armour at the water-line extending from the stem to a distance greater or less from the stern, with thinner armour for a space amidships rising above the belt. The heavy and secondary guns are protected in this way, and the chief difference is found in the varying thickness of the armour and in the extent to which the stern is left unprotected, while the extension of the thinner armour is a feature of the last ten years. During that time there has been rapid progress in the manufacture of steel for armour, until we have arrived at Harveyised and the hard steel of Krupp. The writer pursues his comparison in regard to guns, describes the progress made, and shows how different nations have approximated to the same calibre and distribution of guns. There is great truth in these remarks, and the general consensus of opinion would seem to show that the type arrived at is really a sound one, if it were not that we had seen similar approximations before to types now abandoned.

VOLUNTEER TRAINING.

The Emergency Training of the Volunteer Force may be said to have set in earnest on Saturday last, when brigade camps were formed in various parts of the country. The extent to which the Volunteers have responded to the call to arms is shown by the details of some of the encampments. No better evidence of the value of the force has yet been given, seeing that battalions of 500 men and upwards, some being 1,200 strong, have gone into camp for a full month's instruction under their own brigadiers—the officers for the most part who command the regimental districts to which the corps are attached.

At Perham Down, Salisbury, there arrived the Mersey Brigade, consisting of the 1st Liverpool (600 strong), 3rd Liverpool (450), 4th Liverpool (600), 5th Liverpool (450), and 6th Liverpool (400), bringing the total strength of the brigade up to 2,500, under command of Col. E. J. H. Spratt, 8th Regimental District. The brigade is to remain in training until Aug. 31. The other Volunteer brigade to arrive at Perham Down was the Staffordshire, consisting of the 1st South Stafford (800 strong), 2nd South Stafford (700), 3rd South Stafford (1,000), 1st North Stafford (1,200), and 2nd North Stafford (900), bringing the total strength of the brigade up to 4,600, under command of Col. H. D. Williams, 38th-64th Regimental Districts. This brigade will remain in camp until Aug. 31.

The Park House Camp was opened by the arrival there of the South Midland Brigade, composed of the 1st Leicestershire (950 strong), 2nd Leicestershire (950), 1st Worcestershire (950), 1st Royal Warwickshire (950), 2nd Royal Warwickshire (950), and 3rd Royal Warwickshire (750), the total strength being 5,500, under command of Col. L. V. Loyd. This brigade remains in training until Sept. 2.

In the camp at East Down, a short distance from West Down, the Severn Brigade has already been in training for the past three weeks. On Saturday the Western Counties Brigade marched in, consisting of 1st Somersetshire Light Infantry, the 2nd Gloucestershire, 2nd Worcestershire, 1st Wilts and 2nd Wilts Regiment, altogether about 4,000, under the command of Col. G. Boyle. With these arrivals the total number of troops now in training on Salisbury Plain was brought up to over 30,000.

The Northern Counties Brigade encamped on Bracken Moor musters close on 2,700, under the command of Col. M. S. Brownrigg, commanding the 30th Regimental District at Preston. The troops in camp are:—1st V.B. King's Own Lancaster Regiment (1,000), 1st V.B. Border Regiment (461), 2nd V.B. Border Regiment (565), and the 3rd V.B. Border Regiment (606).

The camp of the Artillery Volunteers on the School of Gunnery ground at Shoeburyness was vacated on Saturday morning by the greater portion of the 1st City of London Artillery, who proceeded to the forts at Tilbury, Cliffe, and Shornead to spend four days there under the mobilisation scheme. Their places, however, were quickly filled by the arrival, about 1,000 strong, of the 2nd V.B. Essex Regiment, who found accommodation in the barracks of the Royal Artillery, and of the 1st Essex Artillery, who went under canvas. A large body of the 1st City of London Artillery arrived from London on Saturday, and, after spending a night under canvas, followed their comrades to Tilbury.

It has been ascertained that up to the present time no fewer than 1,081 old Etonians are, or have been, engaged in the South African war.

A REGIMENTAL COMPASSIONATE FUND.

Col. Lees Knowles, M.P., 3rd V.B. Lancashire Fusiliers, writing from the House of Commons under date July 31, says:—

"I wish to call your attention to a scheme, started in Salford by the 3rd Volunteer Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers, which, I think, if taken up in a sympathetic and energetic manner will be great use to our territorial family and also of value as a precedent to other regiments. The officers of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion have raised a fund called 'The Lancashire Fusiliers' (Salford) Compassionate Fund,' and from that fund they have subscribed a sum of money as a foundation for a central fund, to be called 'The Lancashire Fusiliers, Compassionate Fund.' The central fund will be worked from the depot at Bury, and it is hoped that it will be maintained by all the battalions of the regiment and their friends. At the present time there are nine battalions—four Line, two Militia, and three Volunteer. Of these there are four battalions out of the country. Those that remain in the country are a newly-raised Line battalion, a Militia battalion, and three Volunteer battalions. I consider it to be the duty of the battalions at home to look after the interests of the battalions abroad, and if each of these nine battalions will raise, directly or indirectly, £100 per annum there will be for the central fund an annual income, for investment or distribution, of the useful sum of £900."

The following are the principal rules for the management of the Lancashire Fusiliers' Compassionate Fund:—

"The fund shall be under the management of an administrative body composed as follows, and herein-after referred to as 'the managers':—The Major of the Line battalion serving at the depot. The officer commanding each Line, Militia, and Volunteer battalion of the regiment, or an officer of such battalion appointed in writing by such officer commanding. The collection of the fund and the administration and distribution thereof shall be under the sole control of the managers. The managers shall meet at such places, and on such dates, and at such intervals, and shall make such regulations for such meetings, and as to the notice to be given, as they shall from time to time determine. A quorum shall consist of three managers, personally present, unless or until otherwise determined by the managers. The record of the proceedings of each meeting of managers shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and the minutes of such meeting shall be read at the next meeting and authenticated. The managers may by resolution decide to allocate to the officer commanding any battalion of the regiment such sum or sums as they may think fit to be administered by such commanding officer at his own discretion."

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

At a time when attention is being directed to the alleged failure of medical arrangements in South Africa it is interesting to note that in connection with the proceedings of the British Medical Association at Ipswich a section was set apart, for the first time, for the consideration of matters affecting the Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces, Among those who read papers were:—

Surg.-Capt. J. Cantlie, "How to Link the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteer Medical Services with the Royal Army Medical Corps."

Surg.-Major T. F. S. Caverill, on "Cavalry Ambulance Service."

Surg.-Capt. De Burgh Birch, on "The Organisation of the Medical Department of the Volunteer Forces."

Clinton Dent, F.R.C.S., on "Modern Small-bore Rifle Wounds."

Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. G. S. Elliston, on "Brigade Bearer Companies."

Surg.-Gen. J. B. Hamilton, R.A.M.C., on "The Past, Present, and Future of the R.A.M.C."

Surg.-Major C. A. Hutton, on "First Aid and Transport of Sick and Injured in Civil Life in Large Towns."

Major H. E. R. James, R.A.M.C., on "Camp Sanitation."

Surg.-Major Valentine Matthews, on "Cavalry Ambulance Service."

Surg.-Major de Zouche Marshall, on "First Aid in Civil Life."

Surg.-Capt. F. L. Stephenson, on "The Cycle in the Field for Medical Service."

Surg.-Lieut.-Col. G. S. Rankine, I.M.S., on "Cavalry Field Ambulance."

Surg.-Lieut.-Col. J. E. Squire, V.D., on "The Augmentation of the R.A.M.C. for War."

Lieut.-Col. C. J. Trimble, L.R.C.P., on "The St John Ambulance Brigade Organisation and Work."

Professor A. E. Wright, M.D., on "Anti-enteric Inoculation."

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has addressed the Lieutenant-Generals of Commands on the subject of improving the shooting in British regiments. It is suggested that the rounds of ammunition remaining over after completing the annual musketry course should be expended in a practical way, and it is hoped the instructions recently issued for the native army may serve as a useful guide in this matter. The object sought to be gained is to encourage the men to improve their shooting by more interesting and instructive practices than the ordinary annual course affords.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers, Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

FREDERIKSTAD, July 28-Aug. 5.

Imp. Yeo.—WOUNDED: 3rd Batn.: 2037 L.-Cpl. Barrett, 5th: 3323 Sanderson 10th: Capt. Poynter, 37th Co.: 4830 L.-Sgt. Brown, 40th: 7963 Foster, 43rd: 6789 H. werden, 6762 Showell, 6836 Stewart, 59th: 8045 Boyles, 8072 Ellis.

R.F.A.—4th Batt.: WOUNDED: 31586 Pritchard, 19811 Wallis.

R.E.—FOUND DEAD (GUNSHOT WOUNDS): 27221 Cpl. Cummins.

C.I.V.—KILLED: 133 Shrimpton, 1511 Day. WOUNDED: 264 Thick, 1227 Str at, 1240 Robinson, 275 Hunt.

FREDERIKSTAD Railway Accident; additional.

R.E.—KILLED: Engine Driver Loe INJURED: Capt. Fraser, 28228 L.-Cpl. Field.

Shrop. L.I.—KILLED: 5928 Livesay, 5949 Sippett, 3529 Allen, 1503 Gordon. INJURED: 5873 Banner, 1717 Plant, 2763 Harris, 7393 Leng. Vol. Co.: KILLED: 7358 Wright

KAMUL DRIFT, July 3; patrol.

6th D.G.—PRISONER: Lieut. Rundla. MISSING: Cpl. 2715 Lowe; Ptes. 3392 Tidbury, 2950 Taylor, 3722 McKelvie, 4163 Smith, 3896 Light, 3795 Shephard, 3260 Berry.

MIDDELBURG, July 17-Aug. 5.

1st R.D.—MISSING: 3864 (3974) L.-Cpl. Fenton.

6th Drag.—WOUNDED: 4176 Rittall; 3005 Sgt. McCubbin. MISSING: 3544 Cpl. Rafferty; 3844 L.-Cpl. Stone, 3706 Mudge.

7th Huss.—WOUNDED: 4072 McCormack.

8th Huss.—MISSING: 2552 Regan, 3448 Ayres

10th Huss.—WOUNDED: (2970) Fenton. MISSING: 3647 Thorpe, 4532 Leathers.

14th Huss.—MISSING: 3660 Beauchamp, 3804 Roberts.

16th Lancers.—KILLED: 4193 L.-Cpl. Perumia. WOUNDED: 4209 Jones.

17th Lancers.—MISSING: 4500 Connolly.

Cameron Highrs.—MISSING: 3621 Davie.

Arg. and Suth. Highrs.—5892 Barnes.

RHENOSTER, July 31-Aug. 3.

9th Lancers.—MISSING: 3855 Lanham.

10th Huss.—WOUNDED: 3420 Tye.

Imp. Yeo.—77th Co.: WOUNDED: 15812 Cocker, 15852 Leicester.*

Marshall's Horse.—WOUNDED: Sgt.-Maj. Wilmot; Trps. Barber, Ludditt. PRISONERS: Trps. Roberts, Evans.

Derby Regt.—1st: WOUNDED: 2986 Howe, 5210 Cpl. Tyers.

Roy. Irish Fus. Mtd. Inf.—PRISONER: 3011 Whelan.

VENTERSBURG, Aug. 3; train wrecked.

R.H.A.—"A" Batt.: WOUNDED: 44370 Ratcliffe. "P": KILLED: 97750 Fox; Bombr. Whelan. "R": KILLED: 78948 Ames.

R.F.A.—5th Batt.: WOUNDED: 49140 Bargery.

Roy. Lanc. Regt.—PRISONER: Lieut. Borrett.

Cameron Highrs.—PRISONER: Lieut. Fraser.

VOLKSRUST, Aug. 2.

5th Drag. Gds.—MISSING: Cpl. 3517 Feast; L.-Cpl. 3614 Cook; Ptes. 4481 Sutherland, 3575 Shattell, 4406 Skelhorn, (4521?) Peacock, (4541?) T. Perrott.

ZILIKAT'S NEK, Aug. 1.

Res. of Officers (attached Mtd. Inf.).—WOUNDED: Capt. Bonham Christie.

Kitchener's Horse.—WOUNDED: 3195 Sgt. Flitcroft, 3390 Foot.

N.S.W. Mtd. Inf.—WOUNDED: 1407 Sharpe.

E. Kent Regt. Mtd. Inf.—WOUNDED: 4519 Cpl. Wheatley.

E. Yorks Regt.—2nd: MISSING: 5654 Gibson.

Lancs. Fus.—2nd: WOUNDED PRISONER: 4562 Groves (escaped, now at Krugersdorp).

Welsh Regt.—1st: MISSING: 4914 Sheppard.

Berks Regt.—2nd: KILLED: 4636 Tagg. WOUNDED: Majors S. Williams, Rhodes; Sgt. 3744 Gibbs*; Cpl. 4125 Salisbury; L.-Cpls. 3518 Wise, 893 Ayling, 4649 Hicks; Drmr. 5035 Mitchell; Ptes. 4783 Harris, 1548 Lamas, 4876 Perkins, 4857 Willis, 1112 Dawson, 4870 Faulkner, 4742 House, 5018 Day, 4040 Major, 5596 Mynett, 4872 Winchester, 3412 Ridge, 1054 Jones, 3353 Kelly, 5195 Satchell, 5001 Sarris, 1104 Butler, 4867 Batson, 4908 Kimble, 3544 Bishop, 4729 Smith, 3437 Hawkins, 5884 Paget, 1082 Saunders, 4362 Cook, 5103 Hope, 4391 Challis. Vol. Co.: 6902 Lee.*

York and Lanc. Regt.—Vol. Co.: WOUNDED: 2708 Twittle.

Arg. and Suth. Highrs.—1st: KILLED: 6631 Kennaway. WOUNDED: 3087 Smart.

S.A. Res. (attached 2nd Berks.).—WOUNDED: 136 Ferris, 87 Makin.

PRISONERS RELEASED, July 26.

Imp. Yeo.—14th Batn.: Capt. Vidler.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Capt. Grant.

Derby Regt.—Capt. Mohun-Harris, Humber, Piers.

York and Lanc. Regt.—Capt. Cathcart.

Can. Inf.—Capt. Macdonell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

2nd Drag.—366 Leahy, prisoner (believed unwounded), Tweefontein, Aug. 2.

Imp. Yeo.—7th Batn.: 5440 Flannigan, reported missing, has rejoined. 9th: 15322 Riley, 15356 L.-Cpl. Sullivan, 15327 Askin, 15326 Hayes, captured Lindley, now prisoners in De Wet's laager. 10th: 7931 Bayliss

wounded Potchefstroom, July 31. 46th Co. 9457 Cpl

Macconnell, prisoner, was found in hospital, Harrismith, convalescent from enteric. 72nd: 14552 Boese, wounded Aug. 1 (? place).

Thorneycroft's Mtd. Inf.—3286 Drummond, wounded

Zuikerbosch Spruit, Aug. 2.

Strathcona's Corps.—514 Sgt. Parker, killed; 402 Arnold, wounded, Waterval, July 30.

Brabant's Horse.—1st: Jensen, missing, June 7.

B.S.A. Police.—588 Pinden, wounded, Oliphant's Nek, July 30.

Roberts's Horse.—9007 Berieson, 2479 Chadwick, 4568 Redpath, missing, believed unwounded, Rhenoster, July 25.

Imp. L.H.—749 Acutt (? wounded or missing), Aug. 1 (? place).

W. Aust. Mtd. Inf.—78 Jones-Longman, wounded, Krom Draai, Aug. 2; 41 Reis, 96 Campbell, missing, Vredefort, July 16.

N.Z. Mtd. Inf.—Capt. Hutson, wounded, Pretoria; 626 Chapman, 832 Heitford, wounded, Aug. 1 (? place).

R.E.—Major Morony, injured, fall from horse, Harrismith, Aug. 5; 3185 Hallahan, prisoner, escaped to Johannesburg, July 31; 27294 Stabbing, missing, believed prisoner, Vredefort, July 23; 26544 Winton, unwounded prisoner in De Wet's laager, captured Lindley. 3rd Balloon Sect.: 7 L.-Cpl. Scott, 3167 Eltham, prisoners, Frederikstad, July 19.

R.F.A.—4th Batt.: 31586 Pritchard, 19811 Wallis, wounded, Potchefstroom, July 31. 38th: 32040 Williams, reported missing, has rejoined, July 27.

East Kent Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: 3390 Foot, reported missing, and as belonging to Kitchener's Horse.

Northd. Fus.—2nd: 5487 Keeble, reported died of sickness, Pretoria. This is incorrect; he was amongst prisoners recovered at Pretoria, June 6.

E. Yorks Regt.—1st: 5654 Gibson, reported missing, has rejoined.

Roy. Irish Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: 5583 Cpl. Hogan, killed; 6320 Belford, wounded with Hunter's force, July 25.

Roy. Scots Fus.—4896 Cpl. Bailey, missing.

Roy. Welsh Fus.—1st: 2848 (? 2831) Croucher, found dead near Frederikstad, July 30, several gunshot wounds.

Welsh Regt.—1st: 4914 Sheppard, reported missing, has rejoined.

Roy. W. Kent Regt.—2nd: 5114 White, missing, Harrismith, July 26.

K.R.R.—1st: Capt. Cumberland, 2nd Lieut. Pardoe, wounded, Ameersfoort, Aug. 7.

Manchester Regt.—2nd: Sgt. 563 Mulcaster; Ptes. 2596 J. Smith, 5589 Farrel, all accidentally injured, Harrismith, Aug. 5; 5398 W. Smith, missing, July 30.

Seaforth Highrs.—5493 Campbell prisoner, was found in hospital, Harrismith, convalescent from rheumatism.

Roy. Irish Fus.—1st: 4083 Cooper was incorrectly reported as having died of dysentery at Intombi, Feb. 17.

Roy. Dublin Fus.—1st: Maj. English, wounded Zuikerbosch, July 31.

Rifle Brig.—2nd: 6017 Cannon, 3429 Gunton, 4735 Bullen, were incorrectly reported as killed at Surprise Hill, Dec. 11; they were prisoners at Pretoria and were released June 6; previously given as belonging to 2nd K.R.R.

C.I.V.—108 Henderson, 109 Gascoigne, missing, Heilbron, July 19.

R.A.M.C.—Vol.: 7800 Axtell, wounded, Bronkhurst Spruit.

DEATHS REPORTED.

(Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.)

R.H.G.—527 Cathie, Springfontein, Aug. 4.

6th D.G.—3259 Day, Norvalspont, Apr. 17.

5th Lancers.—3390 Skinner, wounds, Besters, June 14.

6th Drag.—3334 Sh.-Sm.-Cpl. Keel, previously reported, Wynberg, June 2, as belonging 6th D.G.

9th Lancers.—3219 Crabtree, wounded Thaba Nohu Apr. 28, died Apr. 30.

10th Huss.—3353 Golding, Apr. 22; 3747 Dudman, Apr. 23; 3278 Sykes, Apr. 27 (? place); 3945 Gilliatt, Rensburg, Apr. 11 (all ? disease).

13th Huss.—4168 Lewis, Ladysmith, Aug. 7.

18th Huss.—Capt. Wellby, wounds, Paardekop, Aug. 5.

Imp. Yeo.—7th Batn.: Sgt. Butler, Pretoria, Aug. 6.

77th Co.: 15895 Whittaker, Johannesburg, Aug. 5; 15812 Cocker, wounds, Kroonstad, Aug. 6.

Bushmen.—Vict.: 440 McCartney, Elands Kraal, July 31; 438 L.-Cpl. McClure, Pretoria, July 26; both wounds.

Aust.: Prosser, accidentally killed, Durban, June 12.

N.S.W. Mtd. Inf.—35 Kirkland, dysentery, Bloemfontein, Apr. 20.

Kitchener's Horse.—3366 Cpl. Pearce, killed, Apr. 30 (previously reported wounded).

Border Mtd. Rifles.—Harrison, Kroonstad, Aug. 3 (? disease).

Strathcona's Corps.—Simmill, Cape Town, Apr. 24 (? disease).

B.S.A. Police.—Bandsman Arnell, Bulawayo (? disease) Mar. 15; Sgt.-Maj. Norris, Mouzas (? date and disease).

R.H.A.—70015 Cpl. Turner, Naauwpoort, Aug. 1.

"O" Batt.: 81931 Taylor, Bloemfontein (? disease), Apr. 28.

R.G.A.—14th Co. (S. Div.): 73711 Plumley, Pretoria, Aug. 6. 16th: 8388 Bombr. Parker, Elandsbaagte, Apr. 12.

Cape Garr. Arty.—81 Dee, drowned, Walvisch Bay, May 8.

R.E.—Tele. Div.: Wyatt, meningitis, Vereeniging, Aug. 4.

Gen. Gds.—Hedges, at sea on *Bavarian*, July 2 (? disease). 3rd: 7778 Mason, pneumonia, Aug. 1; 2258 Col.-Sgt. J. Jones, pneumonia, Brugspruit, Aug. 5.

Scots Gds.—2nd: 2055 Firkins, Senekal, Aug. 4.

Roy. W. Surrey Regt.—2nd: 5775 Dowling, wounds, Charlestown, June 14.

E. Kent Regt.—3rd: 4806 Lear, at sea, July 21.

Roy. Lanc. Regt.—3rd: 3549 Sgt. Bostock, Springfontein, Aug. 5.

Norfolk Regt.—2nd: 2620 Wright, Kroonstad, Aug. 4.

Suffolk Regt.—Vol. Co.: 6492 May, Germiston, Aug. 3.

Bedford Regt.—2nd: 6372 L.-Cpl. McNulty, on *Bavarian*, at St. Vincent, June 25 (? disease). 4th: 3662 Abbott, Senekal, Aug. 5; 3675 Gray, abscess liver, Kimberley, Aug. 6.

Leicester Regt.—1st: 4343 Westwood, pneumonia, Paardekop, July 28.

Roy. Irish Regt.—1st: 4313 Sgt. Cheasky, Kroonstad, July 31.

Yorks Regt.—1st: 5701 Gains, Aug. 2; (? 5912) Dunn, Aug. 4, both Pretoria. 3rd: 4708 Ogden, accidentally drowned, Aug. 2; 4178 Cavanagh, Aug. 5, both Port Elizabeth.

Worcester Regt.—4538 Hardiman, May 18 (? place); 1st: 4521 Cattell, pneumonia, July 15; 4905 Baggett, rheumatic fever, Mar. 31; 4536 Taylor, pneumonia, Mar. 27; last two at sea.

S.W. Bords.—2nd: 3475 Walter, meningitis, Aug. 3; 7521 Jones, Aug. 5; both Kroonstad.

K.O.S.B.—3rd: 6614 Wood, Pretoria, Aug. 2.

Roy. Inniskilling Fus.—1515 McManies, fractured skull, Ladysmith, Aug. 7.

Gloucester Regt.—2nd: 843 Young, Kimberley, Mar. 2.

Worcester Regt.—1st: 5115 L.-Cpl. Jones, Thaba N'Chu, July 29. 2nd: 4636 Rutter, at sea, on *Bavarian*, June 22 (? disease).

E. Surrey Regt.—2nd: 5850 Bond, Mooi River, Aug. 6.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd: 3501 Phillips, Bloemfontein, Apr. 24.

Border Regt.—1st: 5427 Parker, Pretoria, Aug. 2.

Roy. Sussex Regt.—2366 White, Florida, Aug. 4.

Hants Regt.—2nd: 5094 Dolton, Glen, May 4.

Roy. Highrs.—Major Willshire, wounds, Retief's Nek, July 25; 6640 Doble, wounds, Slap Kraan, July 24; 4076 Thomson, killed, Magersfontein, Dec. 11.

Essex Regt.—1st: 2802 Barrick, July 24. Vol. Co.: 6856 Perkins, Aug. 5; both Earste Fabricken.

Berks Regt.—2nd: 6001 Harris, wounds, Pretoria, Aug. 4.

Derby Regt.—3rd: 175 Riley, Bloemfontein, Aug. 2.

4th: 9104. E. Smith, pneumonia, Port Elizabeth, Aug. 2.

Yorks L.I.—2nd: 3588 Touns, Kroonstad, Aug. 2; 4973 Williams, killed Enslin, Nov. 25 (previously reported wounded).

Shrops. L.I.—2nd: 915 Crawley, wounds, Frederikstad, Aug. 3; 7370 R. Jones, previously reported killed, should have been 7370 T. Gough.

K.R.R.—2nd: 8918 Williams, Paardekop, July 28; 133 Newby, Maritzburg, Aug. 1; both pneumonia. 5th: 1636 Cook, pneumonia, Cape Town, Aug. 3. Vol. Co.: 3758 Bradley, Newcastle.

Manchester Regt.—1st: 4023 R. Cooper, dysentery Intombi, Feb. 17 (previously reported as 4083 R. Cooper 1st Roy. Irish Fus.).

N. Staff. Regt.—2nd: 3146 Locker, Cape Town, June 7 (? disease).

York and Lanc. Regt.—1st: 4775 Cpl. Clarke, May 9; 4459 Kent, Apr. 30; both Ladysmith. 2nd: 342 Turtle, wounds, Pretoria, Aug. 5.

H.L.I.—5235 Sgt. King, Johannesburg, Aug. 1.

Seaforth Highrs.—2nd: 3499 White, Cape Town, Aug. 3; 6176 L.-Cpl. Ogle, Bloemfontein, May 1. Vol. Co.: 6995 McBeath, Bloemfontein, Aug. 2.

Cameron Highrs.—Anderson, at sea, on *Bavarian*, June 23 (? disease).

Connaught Rangers.—1st: 1582 Healy, Pretoria, Aug. 3.

Arg. and Suth. Highrs.—4th: 385 Forrest, drowned, Kroonstad, Aug. 4.

C.I.V.—13 Carden, Germiston, July 31.

P.O. Corps.—272 Sanders, Newcastle, July 30.

Imp. L.I.—249 L.-Cpl. James, pneumonia, Volksrust, July 14.

D. of Edinburgh's O. Vol. R.—3456 Turpin, abscess liver, Kimberley, Aug. 1.

Canadian Rifles.—1st: 216 Crowe, Johannesburg, Aug. 5.

A.S.C.—3838 Sgt. Maddams, Kroonstad, May 21 (? disease). 10th: 13297 L.-Cpl. Vaughan, June 6; 13748 Kirby, June 5; both Bloemfontein (? disease).

R.A.M.C.—8459 Cpl. Scarlett, Newcastle, Aug. 4; 11928 Weber, pneumonia, Kroonstad, Aug. 5.

Vol. Med. S.C.—Glasgow: McGillivray, erysipelas, Wynberg, Aug. 4. Cape: Stapleton, Bloemfontein, Aug. 1.

St. John's Amb. Brig.—1290 Brock, Johannesburg, Aug. 3; Assist. Nursing Sister F. Hines, pneumonia, Bulawayo, Aug. 7.

A.P.D.—321 St.-Sgt. Wilkes, drowned, St. Helena, July 21.

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

NAVAL.

(Mentioned in Sir C. Macdonald's telegram of Aug. 3.)

R.M.L.I.—KILLED: Ply. 8683 Scadding, Ch. 9065 Phillips, from Wei-hai-Wei. WOUNDED: Po. 8626 Sawyer, H.M.S. *Orlando*.

MILITARY.

Roy. Welsh Fus.—WOUNDED: 5028 Cpl. Trowell, July 11.

R.A. Hong-Kong (Singapore Batn.).—WOUNDED: 2.

Hong-Kong Regt.—KILLED: 3; WOUNDED 9.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETIES, SHAFESBURY AVENUE, LONDON.

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The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, August 7.

1st Life Guards.—2nd Lieut. R. Hamilton Stubber to be Lieut., vice Hon. A. F. Stanley, seconded.

2nd Life Guards.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. S. Lord Montgomerie, vice Hon. M. Bowes-Lyon, promoted; H. C. S. Ashton, vice H. S. B. Surtees, promoted.

Royal Horse Guards.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—Reginald, Lord Herbert, vice E. Butler Charteris, promoted; W. L. Napier, vice Hon. R. Ward, promoted.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenant of Herbert H. Atterbury, notified in *Gazette* of May 22, is cancelled.

9th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. F. W. L. S. H. Cavendish to be Lieut., on augmentation (June 8); Lieut. D. K. Lucas Tooth, from New South Wales Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieut., vice J. F. Pollok, died of wounds received in action.

15th Hussars.—Promotion to Capt. of Lieut. H. B. Crosswell antedated to March 29, vice J. Knowles, seconded.

16th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. F. Wombwell, from Gloucester Yeomanry (recommended by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

19th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. H. O'S. F. Tanner, from 4th Batn. Devon Regt. to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. H. A. Porter, seconded.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

2nd Lieut. W. R. O'D. Y. McDowell is removed from the Army, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

Corpl. Herbert W. T. Elam, from City of London Imperial Vols., and from Honourable Artillery Company of London, to be 2nd Lieut. (May 12).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Capt. W. Arthy to be Divnl. Adjnt., vice Capt. A. E. C. Myers, vacated appointment (July 17).

Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. W. Anderson placed on retired pay.

Grenadier Guards.—Supy. Capt. A. St. L. Glyn to be Capt., in succession to Major Albert E. W., Count Gleichen, C.M.G., Equerry to the Queen, who holds a Staff appointment (Jan. 20). Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. S. Beeve, Adjnt., in succession to Major G. E. Pereira, who holds an extra-regimental appointment; Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy, to complete establishment; Hon. A. F. Russell, Adjnt., to complete establishment; W. S. B. Blackett, vice Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy, seconded for special service in South Africa (May 2). Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. C. L. Leslie-Melville antedated to May 2, vice W. S. B. Blackett.

Scots Guards.—Lieut. G. F. M. Cornwallis-West placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. A. D. Lippert to be Lieut., vice O. C. Borrett, seconded.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenant of 2nd Lieut. J. C. Lancaster, from 6th Batn., which appeared in *Gazette* of July 13, is cancelled.

East Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. P. M. Whale, from 4th Batn. Somerset L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. W. Fagan, promoted (April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 8).

South Stafford Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. H. Thomas, from 4th Batn. Somerset L.I., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. A. T. Blackwood, promoted (April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 8).

South Lancashire Regt.—Capt. H. W. P. Waters placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Northampton Regt.—Qrmr.-Sergt. Henry Belcher to be Qrmr. with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Lieut. J. Devlin placed on temporary half-pay.

Army Service Corps.—Brevet-Col. F. F. Johnson, from Supy. Lieut.-Col. placed on half-pay (Aug. 6);

Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenant of Lieut. H. Roberts, from Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles, notified in *Gazette* of July 24, is cancelled.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieut.-Col. A. W. Browne placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health (July 14).

Army Ordnance Dept.—Conductor G. H. Holland, A.O.C., to be Asst. Commissary of Ordnance, with hon. rank of Lieut., on augmentation (April 1).

Memorandum.—Major R. W. Andrews, Governor of a Military Prison, retires on retired pay.

Reserve of Officers.—Notification substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of July 27:—Frederick C. Woollett, late Lieut. 6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, to be Lieut. (July 28). Frederick T. Middleton, late Lieut. 12th Lancers, to be Lieut.

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Aug. 8.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 10.

15th Hussars.—Lieut. Hon. W. A. Nugent to be Capt., in succession to Major W. E. Peyton, D.S.O., who holds an extra-regimental appointment (May 19).

18th Hussars.—Rdgmr. and Hon. Lieut. W. E. Mumery placed on temp. half-pay on account of ill-health (July 18).

Reserve Regt. of Hussars.—Appointment as Capt. of Capt. F. H. Lehmann, Reserve of Officers, antedated to May 10; Capt. P. J. Zigomala, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (July 20).

Imperial Yeomanry.—Unattached: Sergt. Richard B. B. England to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (June 17).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Capt. to be Majors, on augmentation:—Brevet-Major A. W. Money, employed on Staff in South Africa; W. C. Staveley, employed in South Africa (June 18).

Capt. H. C. T. Hildyard seconded for service on Staff (June 5).

Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. E. Cairnes, vice A. M. Perreau, appointed Divnl. Adjnt. (June 16); L. H. D. Broughton, on augmentation; H. E. Carey, on augmentation; W. H. Drake, vice G. T. Forestier-Walker, promoted; F. H. G. Stanton, in succession to Major A. W. Money, who holds a Staff appointment; H. C. S. Clarke, in succession to Major W. C. Staveley, employed in South Africa (June 18).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet-Cols., on completion of five years' service as regtl. Lieut.-Cols., placed on half-pay:—C. R. Conder, W. G. Du Boulay (Aug. 12).

Brevet-Col. E. W. Creswell, on completion of five years' service as a regtl. Lieut.-Col., placed on retired pay (Aug. 12).

Brevet-Cols., on completion of five years' service as regtl. Lieut.-Cols., retained as supy. to establishment of corps, under provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant, May 30, 1899:—T. B. Main, C. W. Sherrard (Aug. 12).

Majors to be Lieut.-Cols.:—A. H. Kenney, C.M.G., vice Brevet-Col. C. R. Conder; Brevet-Col. R. A. Wahab, C.I.E., vice Brevet-Col. W. G. Du Boulay; W. A. E. St. Clair, vice Brevet-Col. E. W. Creswell; G. A. Tower, vice Brevet-Col. T. B. Main; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. E. S. E. Childers, C.B., vice Brevet-Col. C. W. Sherrard (Aug. 12).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Fusiliers.—Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. W. Kerr placed on retired pay.

East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. T. S. Lambert to be Capt., vice H. M. Twynam, promoted (May 24). Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut.; R. A. Gosset is antedated to May 24, vice T. S. Lambert; 2nd Lieut. R. D. Baker to be Lieut., vice B. C. De Gex, promoted into Lancashire Fusiliers (June 20).

East Surrey Regt.—Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. are antedated:—A. C. S. Barchard to Sept. 13, 1899, in succession to Major L. T. Bowles, who holds a staff appointment; W. W. Fagan to Nov. 26 1899, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Col. B. R. Mitford, seconded.

Derbyshire Regt.—Lieut. H. S. Pennell, V.C., to be Capt., vice R. V. Savile, seconded for service with Egyptian Army (May 30).

Yorkshire L.I.—Capt. A. W. Elles to be Major, vice A. R. Power, deceased (June 10). Lieuts. to be Capts.:—C. E. Heathcote, vice M. W. K. Connolly, seconded; J. D. Doull, vice C. E. Heathcote, seconded for service on staff (April 23).

North Stafford Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—B. J. Armes, vice E. V. Fox, promoted (April 13); B. J. H. Baddeley, vice F. E. Johnston, promoted (May 13); A. S. Weldon, vice D. T. Seckham, promoted into Lancashire Fusiliers (June 20); A. N. Beaclerk, vice B. B. Waddell-Dudley, deceased (June 21).

Durham L.I.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenant of 2nd Lieut. Hon. J. E. J. Preston, from 5th Batn. Leinster Regt. which appeared in *Gazette* of March 6, is cancelled.

West India Regt.—Officers seconded for service in West Africa:—Capt. B. Faunce, Lieuts. H. T. Eckersley and A. C. H. Dixon (June 27). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. Davenport-Handley, vice H. J. Willis, seconded; G. C. Tracy, vice E. T. F. Sandys, appointed Adjnt. (July 25).

Army Ordnance Dept.—Capt. R. H. Gill, Hampshire Regt., to be Ordnance Officer 4th Class, on augmentation (July 23).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols.:—R. B. W. Fisher, 10th Hussars (Aug. 3); C. A. Rochfort-Boyd, R.E. (Aug. 5); Monier W. Skinner, R.E. (Aug. 6).

Memorandum.—Qrmr. and Hon. Lieut. T. Wilson, West Yorkshire Regt., granted hon. rank of Capt. (July 23).

Gentlemen Cadets, from Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st Dragoons.—Malcolm Knowles, in succession to Lieut. T. D. Pilkington, killed in action; Thomas C. Gurney, in succession to Lieut. H. D. McNeile, promoted.

5th Lancers.—James I. P. Radcliffe, in succession to Lieut. R. P. J. Gwyn, promoted into Royal Fusiliers.

7th Hussars.—Thomas L. Craven, on augmentation; Christopher A. M. Cator, in succession to Lieut. L. Rawstorne, promoted.

8th Hussars.—Andrew Currell, in succession to Lieut. E. A. S. O'Brien, promoted.

9th Lancers.—George M. Neilson, vice C., Earl of Leitrim, a prisoner of war.

14th Hussars.—Charles J. Stephen, in succession to Lieut. W. J. Lockett, promoted into 1st Dragoon Guards.

16th Lancers.—Edward J. Younger, on augmentation.

17th Lancers.—Mordaunt H. S. Goodlife, on augmentation; Robert W. V. Bruce, vice Hon. C. W. H. Cavendish, killed in action.

18th Hussars.—Edward C. Jury, in succession to Lieut. E. C. Haag, promoted.

20th Hussars.—George F. Underwood (Hon. Queen's Cadet), in succession to Lieut. H. Street, seconded; George W. Browne, in succession to Lieut. H. R. Lee, promoted.

Grenadier Guards.—Henry C. Woods, vice A. H. Murray, died of wounds received in action; Hon. Cyril M. B. Ponsonby, in succession to Lieut. H. F. Crichton, transferred to Irish Guards; Euston F. Sartorius, and Wilfred E. Nicol, supy. to establishment.

Coldstream Guards.—Geoffrey M. Paget and Alan G. Tritton, on augmentation; Thomas U. C., Viscount Northland, in succession to Lieut. Hon. C. Heathcote-Drammond-Willoughby, promoted.

Scots Guards.—Reginald G. Stracey, on augmentation.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots.—John F. S. Gordon, vice J. S. Preston, deceased.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—George N. Dyer, in succession to Lieut. R. J. A. Terry, promoted into Manchester Regt., Frederick G. Greenstreet, and George S. Morley, supy. to establishment; Ralph Broadhurst-Hill, in succession to Lieut. C. E. Wilson, seconded.

East Kent Regt.—Charles P. Woodward, in succession to Lieut. H. A. B. Ternan, promoted; Thomas T. Oakes, in succession to Lieut. F. J. Engelbach, promoted; Francis C. R. Studd, in succession to Lieut. R. E. Power, promoted; Edmund B. Chichester, vice F. S. Firth, deceased; Lawrence Fort and Lancelot H. Soames, supy. to establishment.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—Ronald J. Cargill (Hon. Queen's Cadet), supy. to establishment.

MR. TRIPPEL'S ARMY CLASSES

AT ONSLOW HALL, RICHMOND, SURREY.

WOOLWICH, JULY, 1900.

J. L. Mitchell	57th	8,900
A. B. Sherrard	96th	7,622
C. W. Smeed	118th	7,167

ALL THREE PASSED ON FIRST TRIAL DIRECT, AND AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE AGE.

SANDHURST, JULY, 1900.

R. S. Hart	W. I. R.	6,197
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INDIAN POLICE, JULY, 1900.

C. W. T. Feilman	11th	7,527
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PASSED ON FIRST TRIAL DIRECT, AND WAS THE ONLY CANDIDATE SENT UP.

WOOLWICH, DECEMBER, 1899.

W. C. Cripps	63rd	7,200
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SANDHURST, DECEMBER, 1899.

E. C. Jury	FIRST CAVALRY	8,204
J. M. F. Sprot	SIXTH CAVALRY	6,819
C. D. Evans	47th Infantry	7,382
T. A. Davis	72nd Infantry	7,047
E. H. Pott	108th Infantry	6,528
A. W. Delves-Broughton	111th Infantry	6,479
T. R. H. Keppel	121st Infantry	6,384
L. T. Watson	126th Infantry	6,336
N. H. Grierson	Infantry Cadetship	5,404
K. Robertson	Infantry Cadetship	4,997

During the last two years—Dec. '97 to Dec. '99—SEVENTY-FIVE SUCCESSSES were GAINED, including the FIRST PLACE on the LIST NOT LESS THAN SIX TIMES, besides other high places.

INSTRUCTION in GYMNASTICS, DRILL, PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT, and MILITARY RIDING.

The MILITIA COMPETITIVE and PROMOTION CLASSES are under Major T. KING.

For further particulars apply to Mr. H. F. TRIPPEL, ONSLOW HALL, RICHMOND, SURREY.

Telegraphic Address: "TRIPPEL, RICHMOND, SURREY."

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Wathen A. Waller, and Sidney H. Kershaw, on augmentation; Bernard Cruddas, William N. Herbert, Robert T. K. Auld (Hon. Queen's Cadet), and Henry G. Quin, supy. to establishment.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Charles J. C. La Coste, in succession to Lieut. R. H. W. Brewis, promoted.

Royal Fusiliers.—Arthur C. G. Besley, Walter A. C. Bowden-Smith, and Reginald Howlett, on augmentation.

Norfolk Regt.—Seymour H. Lee, in succession to Lieut. G. E. Wilson, promoted.

Lincoln Regt.—William N. Pitt and John F. Richardson, supy. to establishment.

Devon Regt.—Maurice J. D. Young and Alan F. Redfern, supy. to establishment.

Suffolk Regt.—Vere F. Currey and Francis D. R. Seaton, supy. to establishment.

Somerset L.I.—Edward G. L. Thurlow, in succession to Lieut. H. FitzW. Hardman, promoted; William N. Ryves, in succession to Lieut. F. M. E. Kennedy, promoted into Worcester Regt.; Heber M. Alexander and Ralph C. Jackson, supy. to establishment.

West Yorkshire Regt.—Edward T. Welchman, supy. to establishment.

Bedford Regt.—Edgar F. K. Graham, supy. to establishment.

Yorkshire Regt.—Bertram H. Leatham, in succession to Lieut. H. F. Lea, promoted; Charles L. D. H. Whitaker, in succession to Lieut. H. A. Fulton, promoted into Worcester Regt.; Willoughby L. Hogg, in succession to Lieut. H. E. Raymond, seconded.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—George B. Wahab (Hon. Queen's Cadet) and Henry Beaumont, on augmentation; George B. G. Wood, in succession to Lieut. M. J. Hamilton, seconded.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Douglas V. Willoughby, supy. to establishment.

Cheshire Regt.—Edward G. J. Byrne and Victor R. Tahourdin, supy. to establishment.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—John R. M. Ford, in succession to Lieut. A. Hay, promoted; Claude H. Dale, supy. to establishment.

South Wales Borderers.—Archibald H. J. Ellis and George P. Simmonds, supy. to establishment.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—John W. J. Alves and Charles A. Antrobus, supy. to establishment.

Scottish Rifles.—William A. D. R. Barry, in succession to Lieut. A. H. Wood, promoted.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Maurice O. W. Stack, vice T. C. L. Ravis, seconded.

East Surrey Regt.—Ronald C. Ross, supy. to establishment.

West Riding Regt.—Frederic H. B. Wellesley, in succession to Lieut. A. M. Whitaker, promoted.

Border Regt.—Sidney B. Orton and Stephen H. Worrall, supy. to establishment.

Royal Sussex Regt.—Christopher H. Howell, in succession to Lieut. A. R. Davis, promoted; Anthony E. Jemmett-Browne, in succession to Lieut. J. B. Wroughton, promoted.

Hampshire Regt.—George S. Symes and John C. Macrae, supy. to establishment; Pierce B. Fraser, in succession to Lieut. H. L. Wheeler, promoted.

Dorset Regt.—Arthur R. M. Roe, in succession to Lieut. J. C. Hewett, seconded.

South Lancashire Regt.—William Johnston, in succession to Lieut. M. C. A. Green, promoted.

Welsh Regt.—Reginald C. Dickinson, in succession to Lieut. F. H. Howe, promoted; Arthur J. B. Wavell, in succession to Lieut. L. Brandreth, promoted into Royal Fusiliers.

Black Watch.—Henry F. F. Murray, and William Green, supy. to establishment.

Oxford L.I.—Luke Tunnard, supy. to establishment.

Essex Regt.—Richard F. White, supy. to establishment.

Yorkshire L.I.—Joseph E. Munby, in succession to Lieut. F. T. Thorold, promoted; Henry A. P. Littledale, supy. to establishment.

Shropshire L.I.—Percy D. C. Johnston, in succession to Lieut. R. T. Carreg, deceased.

Middlesex Regt.—Harry C. Pulley, in succession to Lieut. S. W. Somerville, removed from the Army.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—George T. Blewitt and Richard D. Temple, supy. to establishment.

Wiltshire Regt.—Frederick W. Denny, in succession to Lieut. T. Roche, promoted; Kenneth E. Anderson, in succession to Lieut. A. Armstrong, promoted; Hamelin F. Coddington, in succession to Lieut. L. O. F. Mellish, deceased.

Manchester Regt.—John L. Lawson and Charles C. Stapledon, supy. to establishment.

York and Lancaster Regt.—Guy B. Hobart, in succession to Lieut. W. E. Sykes, promoted into Lancashire Fusiliers.

Durham L.I.—William R. Lovering and Harry V. Hare, supy. to establishment.

Seaforth Highlanders.—Kenneth Forbes-Robertson, supy. to establishment.

Gordon Highlanders.—Archibald Craufurd and George J. G. Cumine, supy. to establishment.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—Charles C. Grieve, in succession to Lieut. E. Craig-Brown, promoted; George J. S. Scovell, supy. to establishment.

Connaught Rangers.—Harold J. N. Davis and Fendall F. I. Kinsman, supy. to establishment.

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Hugh C. H. O'Brien (Hon. Queen's Cadet) and Archer B. West, supy. to establishment.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Basil Maclear and John P. B. Robinson, supy. to establishment.

Rifle Brigade.—Alan K. Hargreaves, in succession to Lieut. W. R. Wingfield Digby, promoted; Harold F. Somerville, in succession to Lieut. C. H. G. M. Clarke, promoted; John A. W. Spencer, Herbert C. Buller, Hon. Gilbert Grosvenor, and Edmund R. Meade-Waldo, supy. to establishment.

West India Regt.—Herbert R. H. Ireland, in succession to Lieut. J. C. Browne, seconded; Eric G. Skelton, in succession to Lieut. C. P. Greig, seconded.

INDIA OFFICE, Aug. 10.

Appointments to Indian Medical Service submitted for Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Lieuts.:—James D. Graham, Cuthbert A. Sprawson, Maxwell MacKelvie, William Lapsley, William H. Cazaly, Percy A. Browne, Walter V. Copinger, Alfred Spitteler, James C. S. Oxley, Henry R. Macnee, Leonard J. M. Deas, William M. Houston, William D. A. Keys, George J. G. Young, James Good, Alexander Chalmers, William G. Hamilton, Samuel R. Godkin (June 28).

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 10.

MEMORANDUM.

Volunteer officers, borne as supy. whilst serving with Volunteer Co. in South Africa:—

1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—Capt. W. O. Duncan.

3rd V.B.: Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry A. W. Robertson.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Antrim (S. Div.).—Capt. G. M. L. Irvine-Moore, from 4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Capt. (July 26).

Devon (W. Div.).—2nd Lieuts. C. T. S. Paul and T. E. G. Swayne to be Lieuts. (July 31).

Dublin City (S. Div.).—2nd Lieuts. W. T. J. L. Wall, W. St. G. Ashe, and J. C. McDonogh, to be Lieuts. (July 30).

Mid-Ulster (S. Div.).—Lieut. Y. R. P. Burges to be Capt., and to remain seconded (July 30).

Pembroke (W. Div.).—Vincent J. Scantlebury to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 1).

Sligo (S. Div.).—Cyril T. Shaw to be 2nd Lieut. (July 28).

Suffolk (E. Div.).—2nd Lieuts. W. A. Erskine, J. H. Coldwell-Horsfall, W. A. Milner-Gibson, R. S. Rothwell, E. Corbould-Warren, and N. J. Waller to be Lieuts.

Tipperary (S. Div.).—Lieut. H. W. Jones to be Capt. and to remain seconded (Aug. 11); 2nd Lieuts. N. E. O. Thackwell and A. N. G. Jones to be Lieuts. (July 31).

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Francis C. Longbourne to be 2nd Lieut. (July 30).

5th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt.—Claude D. G. Lyon to be 2nd Lieut. (July 30).

5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. G. A. F. Watson seconded for service with Gold Coast Constabulary; 2nd Lieut. T. G. Paulin resigns his commission. 7th Batn: Capt. D. G. Baillie Hamilton seconded for service with Malay States Guides (Aug. 11); George A. C. Phillips to be 2nd Lieut. (July 27).

4th Batn. Lincoln Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. Evans and V. de Hoghton to be Lieuts. (Aug. 2).

4th Batn. Devon Regt.—Capt. D. F. Bolas granted hon. rank of Major.

3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.—2nd Lieuts. F. A. McDougall and C. R. Logan to be Lieuts. (July 28).

3rd Batn. Bedford Regt.—2nd Lieuts. C. S. D'Aguilar and E. St. G. Mivart to be Lieuts.

4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—2nd Lieuts. J. P. Bagwell, J. W. R. de la Poer, E. R. Hollway, W. M. Drew, E. O. Davis, and A. S. Oppenheimer to be Lieuts. (July 28); Cyril Edmunds to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 1).

3rd Batn. Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. R. B. N. Gunter seconded for service with Remount Dept. in South Africa; Capt. R. L. Aspinall seconded for service with a Cavalry Division in South Africa (Aug. 11). 4th Batn: Lieuts. F. L. Puxley and H. H. Hobson to be Capt. (Aug. 1).

6th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt. E. E. Ezra resigns his Commission on account of ill-health.

3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Harold Thompson to be 2nd Lieut. (July 31).

4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Supy. Capt. J. H. Davidson-Houston to be Capt. on establishment (July 31); Claudius W. Chaloner to be 2nd Lieut. (July 25).

3rd Batn. Gloucester Regt.—2nd Lieuts. H. M. B. Paulet, C. F. Huth, A. W. Phelps, H. J. B. Whitehead, G. C. de Domballe, L. R. Manners and W. P. S. Foord to be Lieuts.

5th Batn. Worcester Regt.—Vincent M. B. Scully to be 2nd Lieut. (July 27). 6th Batn.: Officers seconded for service with West African Regt.:—Lieut. J. H. G. Crane and 2nd Lieut. J. R. Roper.

3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt.—Capt. W. A. Jupp to be Major (May 28).

4th Batn. East Surrey Regt.—Philip C. Wynter and Eric H. Thirkell-White to be 2nd Lieuts. (July 31).

3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. C. O. E. Nicholson and G. H. Deane to be Lieuts., and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieut. C. J. A. Maberly to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieuts. G. C. B. Musgrave, H. M. Humphery, A. L. Y. Willis, J. F. N. Baxendale, and G. W. Carpenter-Garnier to be Lieuts.; 2nd Lieut. C. C. R. Black-Hawkins to be Lieut., and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieuts. R. H. Evans and S. Jones (July 27).

3rd Batn. Northampton Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. E. Guinness and R. S. Fletcher (July 31).

3rd Batn. Yorkshire L.I.—2nd Lieuts. H. L. Roache, F. Martineau, A. C. Benson, G. Falcon, F. C. W. Bindley, and H. S. Filsell to be Lieuts. (July 28).

5th Batn. Manchester Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. B. W. Solano to be Lieut. (July 27). 6th Batn: Lawrence Johnstone, late Capt. 4th Batn. Scottish Rifles, to be Capt. (July 28).

4th Batn. Durham L.I.—Cameron Lamb to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 1).

3rd Batn. Highland L.I.—2nd Lieut. H. G. C. Fowler to be Lieut. (July 31). 4th Batn: Henry J. Stone, late Capt. 4th (now 6th) Batn. Middlesex Regt., to be Capt.

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. T. G. Pottinger, seconded for service with West African Regt.

4th Batn. Leinster Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major L. Crossdale resigns his Commission.

4th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Capt. H. North granted hon. rank of Major.

5th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Kenneth A. F. Douglas-Hamilton to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 1). 6th Batn: 2nd Lieut. L. C. Brodie seconded for service with West African Regt.

CHANNEL ISLANDS MILITIA.

2nd (East) Regt. Royal Jersey.—Lieut. C. J. Troyte-Bullock, Somerset L.I., to be Adj. vice Major G. P. Stewart, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, whose period of service has expired (July 22).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Lanark.—Robert Sandilands to be Acting Qmr. (June 18).

Northumberland Hussars.—Lieut. A. F. B. Cresswell to be Capt.

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VOLUNTEER CORPS

LIGHT HORSE.

1st Fifehire.—Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Gilmour, Bart., granted hon. rank of Col.

ARTILLERY.

1st Argyll and Bute.—Colin E. Hay and Donald McLachlan to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st Gloucester.—2nd Lieuts. R. H. Parr and P. L. Forte to be Lieuts.

5th Lancashire.—Arthur N. Shackelford to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

1st Midlothian.—Capt. H. F. Cadell resigns his commission.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne (W. Div. R.G.A.).—Lieut. E. A. Nisbet to be Capt.

1st Northumberland (W. Div. R.G.A.).—Capt. S. E. Hurdall resigns his commission.

2nd Sussex.—2nd Lieut. W. P. Schreiner resigns his commission.

1st Worcester.—Bernard Middleditch to be 2nd Lieut. (July 28).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Hampshire.—Surg.-Lieut. A. B. Wright resigns his commission.

Tyne Div. (Submarine Miners).—Lieuts. E. Towers, jun., and A. Blackburn to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. G. A. Bruce and G. Johnson to be Lieuts.; Ernest Robinson, George Towers, Stanley Roadhead, and Charles B. L. Fernandes to be 2nd Lieuts.

Engineer and Railway Vol. Staff Corps.—John A. F. Aspinall to be Lieut.-Col.; Charles A. Harrison, M.Inst.C.E., to be Major.

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade (Highland Bn.) Royal Scots.—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Ferguson, from 3rd V.B. Gordon Highlanders, to be Lieut.-Col. (July 24).

2nd V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major W. J. Perkins to be Major (Aug. 11); Edward E. Edenborough to be 2nd Lieut. (July 27). 1st Cadet Bn.: Hon. G. Johnstone to be Hon. 2nd Lieut.; G. M. T. Hildyard to be Hon. 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Warwick Regt.—Arthur R. Badger to be Surg.-Lieut.

3rd V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. W. Macle, C.B., retires under para. 111 Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.; Major J. Formby to be Lieut.-Col., and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations (Aug. 11). 4th V.B.: 2nd Lieuts. T. B. S. Clarke, E. H. Wharton-Davies and J. W. Fisher to be Lieuts. 6th V.B.: Arthur Rigby-Jones to be 2nd Lieut. (July 28).

4th V.B. Devon Regt.—Surg.-Lieut. F. B. Manning to be Surg.-Capt. (July 31).

1st V.B. Somerset L.I.—2nd Lieuts. W. F. Long, L. Beachim-Beauchamp, S. Carter, and F. J. Bird to be Lieuts. (July 27). 3rd V.B.: Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. V. U.

Langworthy, retired, lately commanding, is appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of batn.

3rd V.B. Bedford Regt.—Major C. J. Newbery resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.

2nd V.B. Yorkshire Regt.—Surg.-Capt. S. H. Snell, M.D., from 1st Essex V.A., to be Surg.-Capt. (July 14).

2nd (Earl of Chester's) V.B. Cheshire Regt.—Alexander G. Hamilton to be 2nd Lieut. 5th V.B.: Edward J. W. Carruthers, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st V.B. Worcester Regt.—Lieut. E. W. Talbot to be Capt. (Aug. 1).

4th V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Cuthbert J. Griffith to be 2nd Lieut. (July 31).

1st V.B. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Chaloner C. Olive to be 2nd Lieut.

5th (Isle of Wight Princess Beatrice's) V.B. Hampshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. H. P. Wilton and M. Whittam to be Lieuts.

6th (Fife) V.B. Royal Highlanders.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. ff. W. Erskine, retired, lately commanding, is appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of batn.

1st (Oxford Univ.) V.B. Oxford L.I.—Acting-Chaplain Rev. H. M. Burge, M.A., resigns his appointment (Aug. 11). 2nd V.B.: Arthur B. Ward to be 2nd Lieut. (July 25).

4th V.B. Essex Regt.—John R. Parkington, late Major 3rd Bn. East Surrey Regt., is appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of batn.

3rd V.B. Royal West Kent Regt.—Arthur J. Murphy to be 2nd Lieut. (July 28).

2nd V.B. North Stafford Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. A. H. Vincent to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. H. D. Cherry and D. C. Lloyd to be Lieuts.

1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—Lieut. W. G. Dixon resigns his Commission; 2nd Lieuts. J. A. Ross, T. L. Adam, N. Leslie, T. Ogilvie, jun., and R. A. Henderson to be Lieuts. 4th (Donside Highland) V.B.: Capt. W. A. Mellis is granted hon. rank of Major. 6th V.B.: 2nd Lieut. T. Laing to be Lieut.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish).—His Grace J. D. S., Duke of Argyll, K.T., G.C.M.G., appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of corps.

26th Middlesex (Cyclist).—Gerald D. Bentley to be 2nd Lieut.

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Aug. 11.]

THE editor of the *Nineteenth Century* announces that his proposal to form an association to carry out "the lessons of the war" has met with such a response as to warrant the belief that the proposed association will very shortly be established. A public meeting is to be called after the holidays—probably in October—at which definite proposals will be submitted for adoption.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. J. Prentie, I.M.S., B.	Capt. H. V. Bradley, 1-2 Bo. I.
Major (Lieut.-Col.) P. G. Huggins, D.S.O., 21st M.I.	Lieut. G. B. Kidd, 23rd Bo. I.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut.-Col. E. C. C. Sandys, I.S.C., 2 mo.	Capt. W. C. S. Prince, 13th M.I., 2 mo.
Lieut.-Col. F. W. Snell, I.S.C., 10 days.	Capt. H. M. Anderson, 21st M.I., 3 mo.
Lieut.-Col. W. H. White, B., 3 mo. furl.	Capt. E. de S. Smart, 1st P.I., 2 mo.
Major J. S. Ashby, Bo, 3 mo. M.C.	Lieut. G. G. I. Carmichael, 2nd M.I., 3 mo.
Major A. C. Yate, 29th Bo. I., 2 mo.	Lieut. P. H. Dyke, 27th Bo. I., 2 mo.
Capt. B. C. Oldham, I.M.S., B., 2 mo. M.C.	2nd Lieut. C. J. G. Bird, 7th M.I., 1 week.
Capt. P. E. Ricketts, 18th B.I., 3 mo.	2nd Lieut. C. Kirkpatrick, 12th B.I., 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major E. W. Walton, B.	Lieut. E. S. Earle, 14th B.I.
Major C. Wood, R.A.	Lieut. T. S. Cox, 16th B. Cav.
Major G. M. Baldwin, D.S.O., Guides.	Lieut. G. D. Bruce, 1st M.I.
Major W. E. Kerrick, R.A.	Lieut. W. C. Nicholson, 3rd M.I.
Capt. K. O. Burne, 1st Sikh Inf.	Lieut. C. M. O'Reilly, 26th Bo. I.
Capt. E. P. Carter, R.A.	Lieut. R. H. Chenevix-Trench, 26th Bo. I.
Capt. H. L. Showers, B.	2nd Lieut. C. J. G. Bird, 7th M.I.
Capt. H. B. Melville, I.M.S., B.	2nd Lieut. W. M. Macleod, 1st Bo. Lancers.
Capt. F. A. Smith, 2nd B.I.	
Lieut. A. K. Rawlins, 24th B.I.	
Lieut. A. Skeen, 24th B.I.	

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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TAXPAYER.—Three batteries, Royal Field Artillery.
L. W. M.—Is not too late yet.
LIGHT BRIGADE.—In 1860.
SERGEANT-MAJOR.—The present Lord Derby was War Minister at the time.
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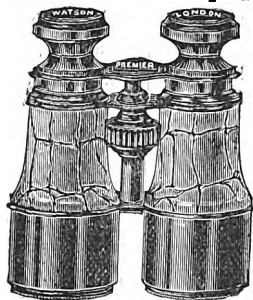
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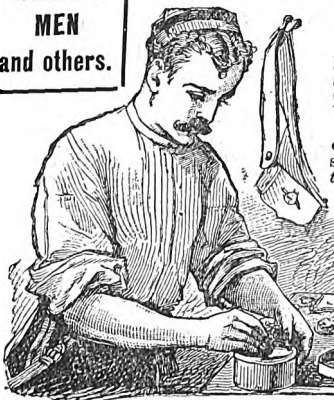
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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 2.
Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieut. A. S. Morse to be Capt., vice Lloyd, killed in action (July 15).

(From Friday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 6.
Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. D. Dow to be Lieut. (Aug. 3).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 7.
Qualified candidates for Naval Medical Service appointed Surgeons: George Ross, B.A., M.B., John S. Dudding, William Bastian, Charles T. Baxter, Robert W. B. Hall, Henry C. Adams, Llewellyn Lindop, Noel H. Harris, William E. Gribbell, Hardy V. Wells, John M. H. Conway, Robert B. Scribner, John Whelan, Arthur I. Sheldon, John Verdon, Cecil R. Rickard (Aug. 2).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 8.
Fleet Engrs. promoted to Insp. of Machinery, with seniority of April 1:—C. Rudd, J. Pitt, S. J. Robins, R. Mayston, R. J. Tench, G. A. Haddy.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. C. Atkinson, J. M. Smith, G. H. Morgan, C. G. Bird, J. H. G. Wilson, H. Y. Salkeld, G. E. Buchanan, E. C. B. Hare, P. D. Green-Armytage, C. E. S. Wright, G. S. Hobson, H. B. N. Pantan, A. C. Butt, W. H. P. Richards, A. M. Toulmin (July 1).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 9.
Ass.-Engrs. for Temporary Service promoted to Engr.:—F. J. Roskrige, F. E. P. Haigh, T. Pearce, G. J. Sisley (July 2).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 10.
Following promotions have been made from this date in consequence of Vice-Admiral Sir John R. T. Fullerton, K.C.V.O., C.B., A.D.C., becoming Supy. to Estab-

lished List of Flag Officers under provisions of Order in Council of May 15:—

Rear-Admiral Rodney M. Lloyd, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral.

Capt. R. W. Craigie to be Rear-Admiral.

Rear-Admiral R. Woodward, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral on Retired List.

Captains: Sir William C. H. Domville, Bart., C.B., William R. Clutterbuck, John G. Jones, to be Rear-Admirals on Retired List.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, July 27.
Fleet Engineer.—R. S. G. Norgate to Vivid for Forth (Aug. 10).

Staff Engineer.—J. Ryan to Vivid addl. (Aug. 10).
Chief Engineer.—R. Collingwood to Northampton for Cleopatra (Aug. 10).

ADMIRALTY, July 28.
Lieutenants.—R. A. Norton to President for service at Admiralty (July 4); G. Tuke, C. J. Wintour, G. Ducat, H. P. V. Hickman to Northampton for Cleopatra, to replace Curacao (Aug. 10).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 1.
Commanders.—F. F. Haworth-Booth to Arrogant; A. P. James to Camperdown (Aug. 10). W. Lumsden to Australia (Aug. 14). C. E. Hunter to Colossus (Aug. 4). H. T. Hibbert to Hyacinth; R. H. Anstruther to Vivid, vice Hibbert (undated).

Engineers.—S. M. B. Laverne to Pembroke, addl. (July 31). J. E. Lancashire to Vivid, for Lapwing (undated).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 2.
Lieutenants.—W. G. Rigg to Resolution; H. B. Cox to Diadem; J. R. Corner to Juno; A. R. Hornell to Cambrian; all re-appointed on promotion (June 30). C. E. Cundall to Empress of India (July 15). H. G. Sherbrooke to Centurion; A. R. Palmer to Endymion; K. G. B. Dewar to Marathon, for Ocean; A. H. de Kantzow to Royal Sovereign; R. L. Way, Q. C. A. Craufurd to

Vulcan; H. B. Cox to Scout; J. R. Corner to Royal Oak S. R. Crabtree to Rupert; A. S. Littlejohns to Hibernia; W. Sims to Diadem (Aug. 20). C. P. Ryan to St. George (Aug. 29). T. L. Goldie to Cruiser (Sept. 7). E. W. Denison, A. B. Humphery to St. George; W. C. O. G. Cochrane to Mars; H. E. Sullivan to Repulse (Sept. 4). J. D'Arcy to Benbow (N.); H. J. Innes to Australia; D. A. H. Larking to Colossus; H. R. Heathcote to Black Prince (undated); R. A. Hornell to Hyacinth (undated); and to Victory, for Spiteful (Sept. 17).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 7.
Lieutenants.—H. T. Prichard to Niobe, temp.; J. M. Steele to Forte, temp.; C. A. Fremantle to Charybdis, temp. (June 30).

Sub-Lieutenants.—G. P. Leith to Hyacinth; E. M. C. Rutherford to Victory for Flirt (Aug. 10); V. D. English to Andromeda; W. Cadman to Redpole (Aug. 20).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 8.
Commander.—J. Nicholas to President addl., for R.N. College (Aug. 30).

Lieutenants.—A. O. Campbell to Pembroke (G); C. Maxwell-Reffroy to the Vivid for R.N. Barracks (G); E. G. H. Gamble to Impregnable (Aug. 20). J. A. Ingles to Duke of Wellington (Aug. 23). W. Forbes to Widgeon; H. M. K. Betty to Thunderer (N) (Sept. 5). R. A. Norton to Pembroke for Cynthia, in command (Sept. 25). E. La T. Leatham to Partridge, in command (Sept. 1).

Engineers.—T. B. Huddy to Warspite for Virago; A. E. Collings to Warspite for Sparrowhawk; L. Wall to Duke of Wellington for Recruit (Aug. 8). J. E. Moorshead to Duke of Wellington for Vulture (undated).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 9.

Commanders.—E. C. T. Troubridge to Pelorus in command (Aug. 22); C. F. Dampier to Aurora (undated).
Lieutenants.—C. F. Lambert to Melampus for Skipjack, in command (Aug. 1). C. C. Horne to Boscawen for Seaflower (Aug. 20). F. Acton to Warspite (Aug. 23).

Midshipman.—J. F. Ford-Anderson to Resolution (Sept. 1).

Staff-Engineer.—J. H. Watson to Pembroke for Diana, on paying off (July 21).

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THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

THE desultory military operations in South Africa, still by courtesy styled war, have for some time been gradually locating themselves in the Western Transvaal. When De Wet, *facile princeps* in eluding pursuit and in escaping from tight corners, succeeded in crossing the Vaal, followed by Lord Kitchener and General Broadwood, hostilities may be said to have ceased in the Orange River Colony. One of the least satisfactory features of the war has been the inability of the British to afford adequate protection to burghers who, whether sincerely or otherwise, have surrendered and sworn to renounce hostilities. This consideration brings to the front once more the point, emphasised in these columns from the first, that the measures taken to repress acts of marauding and treachery, acts that violate the accepted canons of civilised warfare, have not been sufficiently severe. They have erred so much and so persistently on the side of leniency, due to misplaced generosity, and no doubt to a humane and chivalric spirit, that they have not only had no deterrent effect, but have served as a stimulus to the commission of the acts they were intended to repress. It is to the hardihood begotten of this mistaken policy that must be attributed the recent startling plot at Pretoria to carry off Lord Roberts, now being investigated by a Court Martial which assembled on Thursday. *A la guerre, comme à la guerre* is a blunt and well understood saying containing much truth, and we are disposed to think that, throughout this campaign, it has been for-

gotten to some extent that war is, of all human pursuits, the most serious, to be undertaken only as a stern necessity, and to be concluded as soon as possible; moreover, that it is neither a pleasure excursion on a large scale, nor a huge picnic.

It is satisfactory to know that, at last, Sir Redvers Buller is making real progress northward to co-operate with Lord Roberts's column moving eastward along the Delagoa Bay railway. When that sole-remaining artery of supply for the Boer forces has been seized the whole Transvaal territory will, it is hoped, be formally annexed, and a brief term fixed for the cessation of hostilities, after which all property of burghers still in arms in the field, or abetting the enemy, should be confiscated to the Crown. Unless some steps of this kind are taken the war may drag its weary length along for months to come. On the 8th inst. Sir Redvers Buller, moving north-east from the Natal railway at Paardekop, reached Amersfoort, driving Christian Botha from the hills in his front. He was north of Reitspruit next day on his way to Ermelo, which place was, on Saturday, entered by Dundonald's Cavalry, the main column coming in on Sunday. On Wednesday afternoon General Buller's troops camped at Komati River, five miles west of Carolina, and joined hands with General French, who had been moving south, the enemy retiring towards Machadodorp, as the British advanced. A telegram received yesterday afternoon from Reuter's correspondent states that General Buller was at Twyfelaar, and intended to remain there a few days in order to replenish his supplies. This northerly move by Buller is of immense importance, and it will now no doubt be pushed forward with vigour, until Barberton and Komati Poort have been occupied. The operation has already had the effect of causing the surrender of nearly 200 burghers of the Standerton commando unwilling to proceed farther north. It may also be expected to relieve the pressure on our forces in the Western Transvaal.

The most interesting and exciting incident since the surrender of Prinsloo has been the combined attempt to capture or crush De Wet. This commander is said to have some 3,500 burghers with ten guns and two hundred waggons, and his successful passage of the Vaal, while closely pressed in rear by Lord Kitchener and General Broadwood, and apparently headed in front by Lord Methuen and General Smith-Dorrien, was no mean achievement. On the 6th inst., leaving the hills between Reitzburg and Vredefort, he commenced crossing the river. Next day his advance guard came into contact with Lord Methuen on the further bank, while he covered the passage of his waggons. On the 8th Lord Kitchener was crossing with his mounted troops. It appears that Lord Methuen became heavily engaged and succeeded in driving the enemy off a succession of hills held with great obstinacy, the 2nd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, and the 1st Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers "behaving splendidly." Lord Kitchener on the 9th engaged De Wet's rearguard near

Lindique. Notwithstanding Lord Methuen's success the intrepid Boer leader kept steadily forging ahead, leaving Lord Methuen on his left rear, in touch with Lord Kitchener, who, on Saturday, occupied the Gatsrand range south of the Krugersdorp-Potchefstroom line. Changing direction almost north De Wet next attempted to cross the railway at Wolverdien Station, and became engaged with General Smith-Dorrien, guarding the line. On Sunday Lord Methuen and Lord Kitchener were well on the west of the railway, and ten miles east of Ventersdorp, and on Monday they were still pursuing De Wet, who, it will be seen from the above, had got clear over the line, in spite of General Smith-Dorrien's efforts to arrest his advance. De Wet was, however, so hard pressed that he blew up three of his waggons to prevent their capture, and Lord Methuen is reported to have taken one of his guns. The situation of the Boer leader would appear to have been almost desperate, especially as General Ian Hamilton, moving south after the relief of Rustenburg, was expected to be at Blaauwbank Station, on his right flank, on Monday, with a strong mobile force. His front, however, was clear, and so he managed to make good his escape again. De Wet is only, they say, a butcher by trade, but he would appear to have thoroughly mastered the principles of warfare.

Armed burghers have again appeared in some force at Pyramids, eight miles north of Pretoria. Their scouts are nightly in touch with our outposts there, and to the east the sniping of trains bound for Middleburg continues. West of the capital the area of unrest is extending as far as Mafeking and Vryburg, while the intervening districts are held by raiding commandoes. So far, the situation is unsatisfactory, but the inconvenience, which is the result of recent operations, is temporary only. A short time back a great general movement carried a preponderating force far south into the Orange River Colony to crush Prinsloo. This force is now returning north like a receding tide to sweep away the remaining commandoes troubling the Western Transvaal, while the main columns under Lord Roberts and Sir Redvers Buller push steadily eastwards. Viewed therefore, from a military standpoint, all is proceeding systematically and successfully towards the termination of the war.

THE POSITION IN CHINA.

WHAT was so much dreaded has come to pass. While our Army is still operating in South Africa, 6,000 miles from its home base, British and Indian troops are marching on Peking to relieve the Legations of the Powers which have been for weeks past in desperate straits. Peking is but seventy miles from Tien-tsin, which is in the hands of the Allies, and only one hundred from Taku, where their formidable battleships ride at anchor in resistless strength. At a conference of the allied commanders at Tien-tsin on

the 3rd inst. it was decided to advance and give battle on the 5th to the Chinese in position at Peitsang, seven miles to the north. The enemy's left, resting on flooded ground, was almost unassailable. The right rested apparently on the east bank of the Peiho River. At daylight on the 5th inst. the attack commenced, the Japanese, British, and American troops, some 10,000 strong, advancing by the west bank of the river, and the remainder of the allied forces, about 4,000 in number, attacking by the east bank. After a stubborn fight of four hours, in which the allied loss was over 400 killed and wounded, the Chinese were driven from their entrenchments, but saved their guns. According to the very brief and imperfect reports received of the action the British-Indian troops behaved admirably, especially the Bengal Lancers, and the Japanese artillery was remarkable for its accuracy and destructiveness.

This initial success was followed by the capture, after a hard-fought battle, of the strong position held by the Chinese at Yung-tsun, about twenty miles north of Tien-tsin, on the 6th inst. The assault of the position, which is reported to have been protected by seven lines of entrenchments, 200 yards apart, was gallantly led by the British and American contingents, which suffered between them a loss of 450 killed and wounded. The main attack was carried out from the left bank of the Peiho. A separate force, which attempted to attack by the right bank, was unable, owing to the bad state of the roads, to reach Yung-tsun in time to take part in the fight. The stubbornness of the defence is vouched for by the loss inflicted on the Allies by the Chinese, whose discomfiture and retreat are attributed by themselves to the effects of the British lyddite shells, experienced by them for the first time.

Surprise has been expressed that the advance has not been made from Shan-Kai-Kwan, a point on the coast about 140 miles north-east of Taku, the country lying between it and Peking being above the low levels of the Peiho valley, and free from the danger of flooding. The reasons may not be far to seek, however. The distance to be marched before reaching Peking is double that from Taku, and in the very doubtful state of preparedness of the Allies in the matter of transport, the Peiho River has become a valuable auxiliary for the forwarding of supplies. The progress of the force is being watched with the deepest interest. At the time we go to press there are rumours that the relief of the Legations was effected on Wednesday, but there is no official confirmation of the statements, though they seem to bear the impress of truth. The difficulties to be overcome have been serious, not the least being due to the absence of any officer of high standing and reputation in supreme command. Satisfaction appears to have been given, at least to the majority of the Powers, by the appointment of Count von Waldersee to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces. What may occur subsequently to the arrival of that distinguished officer at the front it is impossible to predict, but judging by the chaotic state of Chinese affairs we may be on the eve of military operations of considerable magnitude, even if the Allied forces have been successful in carrying out the trying duty entrusted to them, as the telegram from Berlin indicates.

NINETEEN commissions in the Army have been assigned to the public schools. Two of these have been allotted to Eton. The nominees will be treated like the other recipients of direct commissions, and will not be required to pass a competitive examination.

Army Notes.

The decision of the Government with regard to reserve stores is highly to be commended. In the ordinary estimates for the financial year £48,000 was voted for the building of storehouses and £10,000 as a first charge for the reserve of stores which the buildings are intended to accommodate. The scheme drawn up by Lord Lansdowne and his colleagues at the War Office has, however, now assumed a definite form. General Sir Henry Brackenbury, whose appointment as Director General of Ordnance has already produced such good results, has been devoting his energies to the formulation of a large scheme, whereby the Army will be rendered more or less ready for any emergencies. The idea is to have the reserve of stores so complete that in the event of war it will be unnecessary to put an excessive strain on the productive capacity of the Government workshops. It is felt that the latter arrangement is bad and ought not to be countenanced in a practical age. Therefore Parliament has been asked to vote, and we are glad to say has voted, a sum of £5,000,000 in order to supply the requirements of the Army. The expenditure is to be spread over a period of three years, and the steps for filling the storehouses have already been taken. Now we have a thoroughly sound measure for increasing the efficiency of our land forces. And it is well that it should be known to whom we are indebted for the initiation of the policy of real progress. The proposal came in the first instance from the military experts at the War Office, whom Lord Lansdowne is charged with never consulting and never listening to. We leave our readers to judge for themselves how far these charges are to be justified, for if there were foundation for them is it to be supposed that the War Minister would at a time like the present commit himself to a policy on their recommendation involving an expenditure of so large a sum of public money.

A distinguished soldier, who has given the question of Army administration much thought, has sent us for publication his views on the subject of a recent debate in the House of Lords. He says: "With regard to the question raised by Lord Rosebery in the House of Lords on the 3rd inst., will you allow me to say that, having studied the subject of Army administration in all its bearings for many years past, I see much danger in the proposal that the Commander-in-Chief should be placed in the position which Lord Rosebery and others would assign to him. To begin with, it is not every soldier who can speak with effect. Occasionally we may find one who can, but oratory is not a gift to which soldiers aspire, and it is doubtful whether good would result to the Army if matters were different in this respect. Then, again, it is to be questioned whether every soldier of high rank qualified for the position of Commander-in-Chief would care to accept office if he felt that it was expected of him that he would be required from time to time to attack the policy of the Government of the day from his seat in Parliament. I see so many, so very, very many, objections to the suggestion, if such it must be considered, of Lord Rosebery, that I trust no further attempt will be made to press the matter. At the same time I do think that the moment has arrived when something ought to be done to obtain from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army an open and unbiassed expression of opinion as to the condition of our land defences, and the steps which are necessary to be taken in order to remove the more pressing defects. Here I am entirely with those who favour the idea of an annual report; indeed, I do not see how the welfare of the country is to be properly safeguarded in these times without such report. It is not necessary that this report should be published annually, but it ought to exist, so that the public, by the voice of a majority in the House of Commons, might call for it if necessary. The report should be thoroughly independent, and in it should be indicated any measures that had been recommended for the improvement of system, arms, equipment, and, of course, for the augmentation of forces. Should any questions arise in either House on such a report it would be in the power of the Government to obtain from the Commander-in-Chief explanations,

and, in the event of those not being deemed satisfactory, the Commander-in-Chief might then be expected to make a statement. This would be an arrangement which every business and thinking man would surely approve. The idea propounded by Lord Rosebery if carried into effect would be so dangerous that I venture to hope the last has been heard of it. Everyone will recognise the good intentions of the noble Earl and those who gave him support; but they are not soldiers. Had they been they would have seen how much there is to say against their arguments. The idea of the annual report is a practical one. There ought to be some official report, if only as a protection against the interference of the Treasury. Of course, what we hear may not be true, but it is currently reported that votes for armament and equipment sent from the War Office, on the recommendation of the military authorities, are frequently revised, and even "spoilt," by the officials of the Treasury, who can know nothing of the needs of the Army, and perhaps care less. If such a monstrous condition of things is allowed to exist at the end of the nineteenth century, all I can say is it is a national scandal of the very worst kind. I see that the Army League, an organisation which is calculated to do much good, favours a report of some kind. The League is in agreement with me as to the mischief done by the Treasury in periods of peace. If this power of the Treasury is such however as the League would have us believe is the case, our political system must be rotten to the core, for the Minister of War himself can be little better than a puppet in the hands of the officials of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being. An annual report from the Commander-in-Chief would be a protection to the public. Therefore, I say the production of a report of the nature indicated is the reform above all others required as a first step in the direction of War Office reorganisation. The system of the War Office fails, it appears to me, because it cannot do anything else but fail, in view of the impossible position in which every officer of that department is placed, so long as public business between Pall Mall and Downing Street is conducted in a manner quite unworthy the first commercial country in the world."

The remarks of the Press on Lord Wolseley's outspoken criticism on the operations at Aldershot on Thursday are to us rather amusing reading. It would seem as though it had suddenly come as a revelation to some people that our system of training has for years past been bad. What Lord Wolseley said on Thursday we have been impressing upon our military authorities for years past. Our contention always has been that the first big war in which we became involved would show our Aldershot system of teaching to be absolutely false; that what our forces of all arms required was to be taught in a systematic way the first rudiments of brigade training before they were brought together to execute manoeuvres on a large scale. As a matter of fact the operations carried out at Aldershot on Thursday were no worse—in fact as a whole, a good deal better—than others which have been witnessed on the same field for years past. There was less hurry and less confusion; men were as well set up and officers as careful to correct mistakes; but the whole aspect of affairs has undergone change. The undisciplined farmers who have been for the last ten months resisting all the efforts of British generals to catch them napping, have taught us many valuable lessons, and it has at length come to be recognised that it is desirable to teach men to march straight and shoot straight before they are hustled about aimlessly, in order that senior officers may be afforded an opportunity of "slanging everybody all round" because things have gone wrong under a system which could produce no other result.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Pretoria is very severe on the leniency which has prolonged the war in South Africa, and contrasts the admirable work done by Sir Archibald Hunter in the Transvaal with the sham pacification elsewhere apparent in the two Republics. Recognising that the mobility of the enemy is his strength, General Hunter has destroyed it by seizing every Scotch cart, Cape cart, horse, waggon,

mule, or ox capable of service in the country through which he has marched. He has, moreover, refused to grant passes on the mere production of an antiquated flintlock or a disabled Remington. He insisted on the surrender of a Mauser, and in nearly all cases a Mauser was forthcoming. In this way he has effectually tied the burghers to their farms, and so baffled De Wet, to whom a Boer without arms and a horse is useless. Even more satisfactory is the fact that in the country he has thus pacified there have been no white flag incidents, no renewal of hostilities, and consequently no destruction of property. Had this sound policy been adopted from the day we entered the Orange River Colony the war would have been at an end three months ago. The Boer's most deadly weapon has been proved to be his mobility. Destroy it and he is helpless. Sir Archibald Hunter throughout the war has more than justified his reputation as a good fighting general.

The War Office has been called upon to adopt exceptional means for filling vacancies among the officers of the Army during the progress of the war in South Africa. The emergency, of course, was a pressing one, inasmuch as the Army has been undergoing the process of augmentation, in furtherance of the scheme approved by Parliament last year, at the same time that the operations in the field have not only created many extra death vacancies, but rendered necessary bringing units up to war strength. It was impossible in these circumstances to wait for candidates for commissions to undergo the ordinary or even a formal examination beyond that prescribed under the head of physical qualification. The War Office was called upon suddenly to provide over a thousand officers, in addition to the number which would under ordinary conditions have been needed to supply the regular gaps. It was left no alternative, therefore, but to tap new sources of supply. As a result of its action, commissions without examination have been awarded thus:—To the Royal Engineers, nil; Royal Artillery (Field and Garrison), 266; Cavalry, 139; Guards, 31; Infantry, 657—total, 1,093. Two commissions were offered to each battalion of Militia; the candidates were nominated by the commanding officers and recommended through the general officer commanding. In the Volunteers a certain number were offered to each district, nominations resting with the general officer commanding after full inquiry as to fitness. A certain number were offered to the universities, the nominations resting with the university authorities. Commissions were offered to various colonies, the nominations being placed in the hands of Governors in consultation with the Imperial officers commanding the colonial forces, every care being taken to obtain young men qualified by birth, education, and military qualification. Some were placed at the disposal of Lord Roberts. Promotions from the ranks to commissions were also made, some being recommended by Lord Roberts and others by commanding officers. It will have been noticed that in several instances a new departure has been the appointment of corporals, lance-corporals, and even privates, to 2nd Lieutenancies. Where these appointments have been made it has been on the special recommendation of some one in high authority who has satisfied himself that the interests of the Service were being fully guarded. Of course, it would never do to make the present arrangement permanent, but it must be admitted that at the end of last year the difficulties of the military authorities were great, and if there has been a rather too free application of the principle of nomination it must be recognised that the occasion demanded special measures in order that regimental duties might be properly discharged.

"The opening of private letters is an act hateful to the mind of every Englishman." The words are the words of the Prime Minister of Natal, and we very much question whether Sir Redvers Buller, to whom they were forwarded, would quarrel with Colonel Hime's dictum. Military officers have a good many unpleasant duties to perform when they are on active service, but we venture to assert that few go more against the grain than the necessity of tampering with private correspondence. In war, however, as Sir Redvers Buller points out in the correspondence issued in

the form of a Parliamentary paper this week, all sorts of things have to be done that one deplures, and it is only to be regretted if civilians sometimes lose sight of this cardinal fact. It is not at all surprising that there should have been a sharp outburst of indignation in Natal when Sir Redvers Buller deemed it expedient to establish a censorship over private correspondence. Such censorship may always involve the violation of the most sacred confidences. That a known loyalist and tried Government servant like Mr. P. Paterson should have his letters stopped did seem on the face of it to almost justify Colonel Hime in saying that the censorship was being carried out in a manner "unnecessarily rigorous and inquisitorial." Only one thing can be done to lessen the objections to what is admittedly an objectionable necessity. Those whose duty it is to open correspondence should be selected with the utmost care. There is nothing to show that this care was not exercised in the case of the Natal correspondence. There is a natural objection to the opening of private letters, but as Sir Redvers Buller dryly puts it, there is on the part of a general officer commanding a natural repugnance also to having his plans disclosed or his men killed because otherwise estimable people like to write the latest news to their friends. "I have succeeded on two or three occasions lately," General Buller writes in conclusion, "in surprising the enemy, and on as many occasions the enemy has become aware of my intentions. I have surprised him when I have exercised a censorship over private letters." This is unanswerable, and it is borne out by the fact that the time when complaints of the severity of the censorship became heard was the time when Sir Redvers made his last and successful effort to relieve Ladysmith.

In every war words are coined or come into use in connection with affairs with which the ordinary meaning of them has no relation. Thus in the Crimea "shaves" meant camp stories, or reports which were not absolutely to be depended on, and in the Boer War "sniping" appears in the letters and despatches of press correspondents to be applied to the practice of firing on sentries or outposts by the enemy's marksmen—an unsoldierly, villainous practice not sanctioned in civilised warfare. "Sniping" is a very inappropriate word. A snipe-shooter tramps over the bog or through the marsh, alert and quick, and ready to fire as the bird rises with its frightened cry to begin the corkscrew course, which should be brought to a close at thirty-five or forty yards. There is nothing stealthy or secret in the sport, no hiding, no waiting and watching for a victim, nothing sniping about it. In a letter from an officer, R.E., respecting a binocular case found lately on Majuba Hill occurred a word very common, and unfortunately very often used, in Natal—"jumped"—that is, "stolen." Mr. Archibald Forbes excited the anger of the colonists to an abusive crusade against him by the Natal journals on account of some criticism of the prevalent disregard of the difference between *meum* and *tuum* in personal property, and between truth and falsehood in the circulation of news, but in his time certainly there was good ground for the charge, and to "jump," "jumping," "jumped," &c., were Natalese for "steal," "stealing" and "stolen"—in the colony and in the camp. We doubt very much if it was a Boer who wrote "No — oof here" on an empty safe in a Dutch house the other day.

The Shah, who is mechanical rather than military in his tactics, was, however, very much struck, it is said, with the new French field guns at the Vincennes Review the other day, when they fired ten rounds in two minutes with smokeless powder, and then gave an exhibition of the utmost rapidity that could be obtained out of the old armament with black powder—viz., four rounds in the same time.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Morning Post* informs our contemporary that the *Imparcial* has received a letter from Machadodorp, furnishing some interesting information respecting the forces in the field against us in the Transvaal at the end of May last. He states that up to that date there were 1,800 deaths and 8,000 sick and wounded, of which one-half had returned

to duty, while about 5,000 more had been made prisoners. About 6,000 more had given up their arms. Speaking roundly the losses were 17,000 men, but with new recruits and restored invalids the Boers reckoned in June 28,000 to 30,000 combatants; 9,000 in the Orange River Colony, 4,000 with Christian Botha from Standerton to Vryheid, 4,000 more with Delarey in the Rustenburg district and the West Transvaal, and 11,000 with Louis Botha to the north of Pretoria. Since June 28 there have been large reductions in these numbers, Louis Botha has less than half the strength reported, and there are not 4,000 Boers afoot in the Orange River Colony, but there are enough to be troublesome.

There was a passage in the Kaiser's speech the other day which should be classed, it seems, among the things that speakers would rather not have said. Whatever Midshipman Seymour learned at the attack on the Taku forts forty years ago could not have been of much service to Admiral Seymour when he started on his forlorn hope with 2,000 men to deliver the Legations.

As in South Africa so in China the Empire is presenting a united front to the world. It was not, as our enemies said, an outburst of passionate feeling which led India, the Dominion, and Australasia to aid the Mother country and one of her daughter States in their struggle against the Boers, but the soundest political instinct guided by sentiment. Of this there can be no doubt, for on the heels of the South African War comes the China War, and the spirit of India and the Colonies responds to the new demand as eagerly as it responded to the old. Already an Indian contingent is at the front, and another is about to start, while the offer of Imperial Service troops has been accepted. It is no secret that Imperial Service troops were most anxious to serve the Queen in South Africa. Now that their chance has come in China they will, no doubt, make the most of it, as becomes men who have all their laurels to win. They are well equipped, thoroughly trained by British officers, and recruited from some of the finest fighting races in India. Hence they should give a good account of themselves in the Flowery Kingdom as their countrymen did in 1842. The Colonial contingent to be despatched from Australia consists of 200 officers and men from Victoria, 300 officers and men from New South Wales, and the *Protector*, gunboat, with a crew of 112 men, from South Australia. They can be employed either on shore or afloat.

It would seem that the King's Royal Rifles share, to some extent, with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers the honours of Zuikerbosch Spruit. The special correspondent of the *Times* states that when General Clery arrived there he found that the success of the Royal Dublins was largely due to the excellence of the entrenchments previously made by the Rifles, which enabled them to repel a heavy shell fire for six hours. The site of the fort was well chosen, being a small kopje overlooking the river and commanding the country all round. The Boers were 1,000 strong, but the Royal Dublins and a few sappers kept them at bay, and succeeded in driving them out of rifle range. This quite bears out what Sir Howard Vincent and others have said, as the result of personal observation, that many, if not most, of the disasters which our troops have suffered in South Africa have been due to the want of appreciation on our part of the value of entrenchments under certain conditions. The officers of the Royal Engineers have been for years past trying to impress upon us the importance of teaching our men to construct "hasty entrenchments," but we have obstinately refused to regard the question seriously.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has passed some severe strictures on the unsatisfactory condition of signalling in the native army, due, correspondents tell us, to the small number of European officers with regiments, which renders it impossible at times to obtain the services of specialists. The official notice which the subject has received is certainly called for by the results. The Indian army is not as efficient in this department as it ought to be. The defect is

greater in the cavalry than in the infantry regiments, as out of forty regiments examined only fifteen were regarded as efficient, the remainder either lacking knowledge or not possessing a sufficient number of men. Last year seventy-nine infantry corps obtained a "satisfactory" figure of merit, but only seventy-two qualified this year. There are only two cavalry and six infantry regiments specially commended. The last annual inspection showed that many corps were without complete equipment, without a sufficient number of signallers, and some even minus a qualified instructing officer. It is not strange that under these circumstances a retrograde movement took place. The necessity of signalling efficiency in the cavalry, it is pointed out, is greater than in any other branch of the Service. It is not generally known, writes Sir Power Palmer, "that the loss of the heliographic apparatus was in some respects responsible for the disaster to Colonel Carleton's column at Nicholson's Nek, shortly before the siege of Ladysmith. The only apparatus with the column was lost in the stampede of the battery mules. Thus, when the column was called up by helio from Surprise Hill and ordered 'to retire on Ladysmith as opportunity might offer,' the commanding officer was unable to reply or to inform headquarters of the exact nature of the desperate strait to which the column was reduced." The regiments which the Commander-in-Chief in India specially commends for general efficiency in signalling are:—11th Bengal Lancers, 4th Hyderabad Lancers, 15th Sikhs, 38th Dogras, 24th Punjab Infantry, 4th Madras Pioneers, and 25th Madras Infantry.

Our attention has been called by a correspondent to a statement of a very reprehensible character which the editor must have overlooked made by an anonymous writer in the August number of the *United Service Magazine*, in an article on "Our Army," signed "Rex." The writer describes "the average boy of the present day from one of our ordinary English homes, who has been educated at an up-to-date public school, pampered, petted, over-fed and over-clothed to such an extent that he is unable to stand any fatigue or exposure;" he is prepared for the Army at a school "where the molly-coddling home system is carried on, and he has a nice soft spring bed in a nice little room to himself and gets jam and cake for tea," and is "liable to become degraded in mind and body unless he is the possessor of a very strong moral character and very high principles." Here our quotation ceases. The charge "that crimes exist in two at least of our large public schools which would be impossible in houses where the boys sleep in open dormitories," in an article of the kind, is as gross as it is, we believe, entirely false.

The work which is being done in Ashanti is very creditable to Sir James Willcocks and his able second in command, Lieut.-Colonel Burroughs. According to a despatch from Colonel Willcocks, the latter officer has added to his previous record by reinforcing and revictualling Kumasi for two months. It appears that a column under his command started on the 4th inst., and returned to Bekwai on the 9th. The enemy fought desperately. Three stockades had been erected in order to prevent the advance of our forces, and these were so stoutly defended that Colonel Burroughs was obliged to take them by assault. On the 7th inst. he found himself in close proximity to a war camp one mile from Kumasi. This he captured by a night attack, in which the black troops under his command displayed great gallantry. Sir James Willcocks in his despatch, in which he relates these facts, says:—"Colonel Burroughs has already more than once done very good work. I desire to bring his services to official notice." When it is considered how enormous the difficulties of the country are in which Colonels Willcocks and Burroughs have been operating, and that they have relied entirely upon native troops, too much credit cannot be given them for their excellent performance, which has tested their qualities as leaders in the field to the utmost. As proof of the rough and arduous work which the Expedition has performed, it may be mentioned that out of 3,000 troops in the field the casualties up to the present time

have amounted to nearly 25 per cent. of the whole force—viz., 105 killed, 39 missing, and 680 wounded. This speaks for itself.

The Exportation of Arms Bill was a much needed measure. In future, by means of a simple proclamation, it will be possible to check the exportation of munitions of war from England or any British dependency to any country or place named. Thus, if at any time our relations are strained with any country, and there is a danger of arms and ammunition being exported from British territory and used against us or against any forces engaged in naval and military operations in co-operation with British troops, all that would be necessary to prevent such a contingency would be a proclamation prohibiting the exportation to the country in question of arms, ammunition, and military stores of all kinds. The measure also includes the exportation of coal, which seems to be going out of this country in such huge quantities that we do not appear to have sufficient left for our own use.

The success of the Boers in the earlier stages of the war is likely, unless we are careful, to lead us into some difficulties, not to say dangers. These Dutch farmers have undoubtedly taught us some lessons which may be profitable, but it is to be hoped that we may not be carried to extremes in our admiration of their qualities in the direction of field fortification. It has been suggested that their "system" presents an ideal for our Volunteers. No views could be more unsound, as every soldier knows. The main-spring of a force like the Volunteers is discipline. After forty years that has been produced to an extent which has astonished the world. No one could pretend to think, great as their merits in some respects have been, that the Boers have been a disciplined army. They have fought well on many occasions behind earthworks, and they are adepts in the art of running away, but never once have they stood their ground in the open under fire as our men have. And why? Because the absence of discipline made the thing impossible. To inculcate, therefore, into the Volunteer force the notion that they should adopt Boer tactics would be highly dangerous. We quite agree with Colonel Lord Ebrington, Royal North Devon Hussars, who writes to the *Spectator* to protest against this, the idea propounded, we are sorry to say, by our much respected contemporary, that salvation for this country under the head of defence is to be found in unwieldy multitudes of semi-efficient, semi-disciplined men. Lord Ebrington's words are so thoroughly sensible that we quote them as they stand:—"The more you have of them [half-disciplined men] the more difficult it will be to find a sufficiency of officers fit to make use of them. 'Stupidity' among the officers is the way in which we account for our disasters, and it seems more than probable that the Boers may truly ascribe theirs to the same fault—i.e., want of training among their leaders—the responsibility in each case lying not with the officers but with the State they serve. I believe that the Volunteers of all descriptions would be a much greater source of strength to the country if they were half as numerous but twice as well trained." Which is exactly what we have said many times. We pointed out a month ago the undesirability of raising the numbers of the Volunteer force unduly until at least there is a fair prospect of its being organised on something like sound lines. What is to happen when the force takes the field? Brave and full of enthusiasm though the men might be, they would soon become a disorganised rabble for want of proper administrative departments. And it would be the same with the Militia, it is to be feared. As

Lord Ebrington says truly:—"The Boer generals never attempted a counterstroke to convert our repulses into routs, and they failed dismally and discreditably, though aided by famine and by pestilence, by superior artillery and by superior numbers, to capture either Ladysmith, Kimberley, or Mafeking." Yet these are the men the Volunteers are told they should copy. Such ill-considered advice might be so damaging to the interests of the nation that we trust it will not be taken seriously.

Twice in the last week the announcement has appeared in the *London Gazette* that young 2nd Lieutenants in the Royal Field Artillery have been "removed from the Army, Her Majesty having no further occasion for their services." Now, as announcements of this kind reflect in a measure on the character of a distinguished regiment, its officers are naturally much incensed, and there certainly is good reason for their feelings of annoyance. What makes the matter the more disappointing is the fact that both officers were gazetted to their 2nd Lieutenancies as recently as May 5, and both were appointed from Captaincies in the Militia Artillery. The question arises, by whom were they recommended for appointment to the Royal Artillery? Had they come from the ranks of a Colonial corps there might have been excuse for their summary removal; but it is expected that an officer who has qualified for his company in the Militia will at least have his appointment cancelled and be gazetted out of his own regiment if there is anything against him, for it is clearly the fault of the Militia commanding officer if he is not a fit and proper person to hold Her Majesty's Commission. To transfer him to the Royal Artillery, and then two months afterwards dispense with his services, does appear a very objectionable proceeding, against which the officers of the Royal Regiment very reasonably protest, creating, as it may do, a false impression. Several correspondents have written to us begging that we will represent the mischief which such proceedings will do to the Service at large. We cordially endorse their views and trust that the point raised may receive the early attention of the War Office.

THE Secretary of State for War has directed that the schedules of Militia officers liable to compulsory retirement by age, under paragraphs 82 and 83, Militia Regulations shall be rendered this year by the general officer commanding the district in which the Militia unit is actually serving on Sept. 1 next, and not, as in ordinary years, by the general officer commanding the district to which the unit belongs.

THE three Lords Lieutenant of Yorkshire (Lords Ripon, Herries, and Harewood) intimate in a circular that it is proposed to erect in proximity to York Minster a monument to the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Yorkshire regiments and of all Yorkshiremen in her Majesty's service who have lost their lives during the war in South Africa. Subscriptions of £10 and under are invited. The leading men of the county are joining in the movement, including the Archbishop of York, the chairmen of county councils, county magistrates, and mayors of boroughs.

THE DISPOSAL OF COLONIALS.—The Secretary for War has approved of arrangements for the disposal of members of the Colonial forces who have been invalided to England, regarding it as most desirable that those men whom it is not intended to send back to their corps in South Africa should be sent to their homes with the least possible delay. Men medically unfit for further service may be discharged, their cases remaining for consideration as regards pension. Men not medically unfit for further service, but who wish to be discharged, may be released from service at once, and those who have over five months still to serve, who are fit for service and do not wish to be discharged, will be allowed to rejoin their corps in South Africa. Those taking their discharge will be given free passage to the colonies from which they came. A gratuity of £5 will be paid to each man entitled thereto under Army Order 150 of this year, and note will be taken of each man's future address to ensure payment of any general war gratuity or issue of medal which may hereafter be awarded.

HEALTH IN THE BATTLEFIELD IS KEPT AND RESTORED BY HOFF'S FLUID MALT EXTRACT.—Dr. ROBICEK, Imp. General Major, Physician of the AUSTRIAN Army, writes:—"JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT has been of great service to us in convalescence from intermittent fever, when our soldiers suffered from that malady and from weakness. The RUSSIAN Military Hospital reports:—We had very many cases of Amputation, in all of which the Tonic and refreshing qualities of HOFF'S MALT proved very serviceable. Signed, Dr. BARING, Physician. Send this MALT to your Friends in the field, who will appreciate it. M. HOFF, HAMBURG, must be on all labels, London House: 29, NEW BRIDGE STREET, &c."

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THE RELIEF OF KUMASI.

A flying column, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Burroughs, and composed of the companies of Capts. Margisson, Loch, and Merrick, and Lieut. Shortland, 63 Sikhs, two companies of the Central African Regiment under Major Cobbe, and three guns under Major Montanaro, R.A., conveying supplies for Kumasi, left Bekwai on the 4th inst., and arrived on the 5th. The garrison was found fit and cheerful.

On the 6th two columns, each of 300 strong, with one 75-millimetre gun, Major Melliss and Major Cobbe commanding, attacked two strong stockades near the fort. The stockade was rushed. After severe fighting the stockade and camp were taken and burnt. Major Cobbe was severely wounded. We had three killed and 39 wounded.

The column—Lieut.-Colonel Burroughs commanding, with Major Montanaro and Capt. Haslewood as members of the staff—made a night attack on the 7th. Enemy surprised, and stockade and camp were burnt. Lieut. Greer, of the West India Regiment, was killed. The column returned by the main road. Bekwai was reached on the 9th.

THE NATIONAL BAZAAR.

The total sum realised at the National Bazaar in aid of Military Charities held at the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, was close on £25,000. Of this amount £19,750 has been voted by the committee to charities which are helpful to the Services thus:—

Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society (H.R.H. Princess Christian)	£5,000
Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, Ireland (H. E. Countess Cadogan)	2,500
Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association (Capt. G. E. W. Legge)	5,000
Daily Telegraph War Fund (Lady Faudel Phillips)	1,000
Daily Mail War Fund (A. Harmsworth)	1,000
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	1,000
Lloyd's Patriotic Fund (J. C. Adams)	1,000
Madeira Hospital, Matjesfontein (Lady Layard)	250
Lady Mayoress of Belfast Fund (Lady Jaffé)	500
Officers' Families Fund (Marchioness of Lansdowne)	2,500
Total	£19,750

There is a balance of some £5,000 still to come in, but the amount cannot be estimated accurately. It is proposed, however, that it should be devoted to the Colonial contingent *pro rata* according to the number of troops furnished by each colony. Lord Arthur Hill, chairman of the general committee, and the ladies and gentlemen who assisted in organising the bazaar and carrying it to a success, are certainly deserving of all praise.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As reference is made in the Press to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, I think I shall best describe the connection between the two by the following extract from the report of the council of this association for last year:—

"A working alliance was in the course of the year arranged between the association and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, with a view to join together into one working organisation throughout the Kingdom the large number of ladies and gentlemen voluntarily giving their services for the objects of the two societies, but heretofore working independently. A special point in the arrangement was that it was not to be considered in any way obligatory for the office-bearers of either society to undertake the duties of the other, and that the finances of both were to be kept quite separate and distinct; the funds of the Association not being available for men, nor the funds of the Society available for women. When taking this step the council had chiefly in view the object, long desired by many interested in all naval and military works of this nature, of trying to draw into closer co-operation the different agencies established for the benefit of all connected with the Services."

I may add that the working alliance referred to was made in connection with the original scope of the work of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society—viz., in looking to the interests of soldiers and sailors on discharge; that it has no connection with the scheme of convalescent homes at Bisley or elsewhere, nor with the proposed extension of the objects of the society referred to as having been formulated in November last.

JAMES GILDEA, Chairman,
Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association.
23, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

OFFICERS will not be allowed to proceed on leave to China either from home, from India, or from the Colonies whilst active operations are in progress in that country.

PREVENTION OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—For greater security have the Drainage and Water Supply of your Town and Country or temporary Residence examined and certified by The Sanitary Engineering Company (H. Carter, C.E., Manager), 65, Victoria Street, Westminster.—Fee quoted on receipt of full particulars. Established 23 years. Telegrams: "Sanitation, London."

Army Personal.

The Duke of Connaught inspected on Tuesday the Militia Brigade at Kilworth Camp, Fermoy, under Brigadier-General Cutbill. This brigade recently volunteered in a body for service in China.

Prince Arthur of Connaught entered the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at the end of the summer term on Tuesday. His Royal Highness will reside in the college and pursue the usual course of studies.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein paid a visit to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, on Tuesday, for the purpose of seeing the sick and wounded from the front. She was accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. Landing at the pier in front of the hospital, the Princesses were received by Colonel Creagh, A.A.G., and Lieut.-Colonel Webb, Acting P.M.O., and walked to the Queen's entrance to the hospital, where they were met by the lady superintendent, Miss Norman. The visit was private, and was made on behalf of the Queen, whose recent bereavement prevented her from carrying out her expressed intention of again seeing "her brave and faithful soldiers." The Princesses personally saw no less than 876 cases, their visit lasting fully two hours. Before leaving, Princess Christian expressed her satisfaction with all she had seen and the manner in which the soldiers were looked after.

Lord Wolesley was present at Aldershot at the operations on Thursday, in which ten brigades of infantry, four batteries of artillery, and four regiments of cavalry were engaged. The Commander-in-Chief, at the conclusion of the operations, had a good deal to say to the commanding officers:—

"He had refrained," he told them, "from coming down before to give the Aldershot commanders plenty of time to get their men into shape. Yet it was plain from what he saw that the army there was totally unfitted, by reason of insufficient teaching, to take the field. That they must learn to walk before they could run was very evident, and so for the present no more field days would be held, but individual battalion commanders must devote all their attention to teaching their men the primary lessons of their calling—company work and battalion work. Nothing larger than brigade movements should be attempted until the men had had a thorough teaching. He was glad to see that more attention was being paid to musketry. He did not wish to be too critical, as they had to contend with many difficulties by reason of the numerous changes, and he thought that General Montgomery Moore and his staff were doing their best, but he must impress on all battalion commanders that they could not go down too low in the scale of instruction in getting their men thoroughly trained to take the field. They must properly instruct their captains, and the captains must instruct the men to make the early training of the soldier successful."

Writing from Pretoria on Wednesday, Renter's correspondent said:—

"This week's mail from England has brought unaccountable rumours about Lord Roberts's health. These rumours are set forth as having been communicated in private despatches to the War Office. It is represented that the Field-Marshal has been con-

fined to his bed for ten days, having been incapacitated from the effects of an operation which was consequent on his taking long rides. All these stories are absolutely unfounded. Lord Roberts has not been confined to bed one whole day since his arrival in South Africa, and he has never undergone an operation in his life. He is in perfect health and vigour, and when not hard at work at headquarters he is mostly in the saddle."

The remains of the late Lieut.-General Sir William Drysdale, K.C.B., Colonel of the 9th Lancers, were laid to rest at Kensal Green on Saturday last, many old comrades attending to pay the last tribute of respect to a gallant soldier and high-minded gentleman, who was beloved by his regiment and respected by all who knew him for his sterling qualities. With the death of General Drysdale, Colonel H. Marshall becomes the oldest surviving officer of the regiment, but, having been run out for age in 1889 without obtaining the rank of Major-General, is ineligible for the colonelcy, much as he doubtless would appreciate being selected for the position. A correspondent writes:—"I see it stated that Lieut.-General Sir A. Elliot, Colonel of the Carabiniers, may be transferred to the 9th Lancers. I can only say that a cruel injustice will be done to Major-General Bushman if this idea is carried out. General Elliot only served in the regiment for the briefest period, whereas General Bushman was for years associated with it, and commanded it in all the battles round Kabul and in the march from Kabul to Kandahar and the battle of September 1. To pass over General Bushman now would be an insult to all those who served under him in the Afghan campaign. If our dear old chief, Colonel Marshall, is disqualified, his next senior ought, in the opinion of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man, to be considered to possess first claim."

Lieut.-General Sir George Luck does not let the grass grow under his feet in Bengal. His latest order is on the subject of the reports on long reconnaissance practice performed during the cold weather. These show, he says, a want of appreciation on the part of those responsible for the objects of this important branch of training and of the intention with which it is ordered. He goes on to explain his ideas at some length. His views are so valuable that we give an extract for the benefit of cavalry officers at home:—

"These practices have been introduced into the training of the cavalry in view of teaching as many non-commissioned officers and men as possible the method of scouting a country, and how to transmit information latterly and to the rear, with rapidity and without losing their way. The attention of general officers commanding districts and officers commanding regiments is called to Section 2, Part IV., Cavalry Drill, 1898, and to G. O. C. 354 of 1900. It is observed in one instance that only one squadron of a regiment carried on reconnaissance duties, the remaining squadrons marching in concentrated formation. In future every squadron of a regiment, or in a brigade, if it consists of not more than two regiments, will, for the purposes of practice, be employed as advanced squadrons, the rear lines being marked by a few mounted men. These squadrons, if necessary, will camp or bivouac on their own ground. General officers commanding will carefully consider the schemes proposed before sanctioning them, and will invariably make their remarks on submitting the reports and sketches to command headquarters."

Major-General J. B. B. Dickson, C.B., commanding the 4th Cavalry Brigade in South Africa, has been highly complimented for the manner in which his brigade has invariably conducted itself under fire. An officer of the brigade tells us that at Kameel Drift, near Pretoria, on June 20, Lieut.-General French assembled the brigade and addressed it in these terms:—

"Gen. Dickson and Officers of the 4th Cavalry Brigade.—I have sent for you this evening in order to be able to personally convey to you my very high appreciation and admiration of the manner in which you occupied and held a ridge for over 48 hours under a very heavy fire. We came more or less unexpectedly under the fire under circumstances which might have, I will not say justified, but I will say excused, a retirement to the pass; but under this fire the hill was taken and the position occupied by the troops, and was such as to reflect the credit, of course first on Gen. Dickson for his dispositions, but also on all commanding officers and squadron commanders for the skilful manner in which these dispositions

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were carried out. These troops remained there for over 48 hours under a fire which must have been trying to the nerves of both officers and men. The hill was the key of the position, and its occupation a matter of great importance. I can also bear testimony to the very excellent work done by O Battery Royal Horse Artillery, under Major J. Jervis. It is by no means the first time during the campaign that I have had to speak of the gallantry and coolness of this battery under fire, and I am sure its behaviour the other day won the admiration of the whole brigade. There is one other incident I wish to mention, which the busy time we have had lately has alone prevented my doing before. This was on May 29, outside Johannesburg, when a most important kopje was most gallantly taken by some squadrons of the brigade. I have no doubt all did well, but I specially noticed myself the 7th Dragoon Guards, under Col. Lowe. The occupation of the kopje enabled Gen. Hamilton to bring his division and pivot on it, and practically insured the success of the day's operations. I should like my remarks conveyed to all the men in your squadrons. I shall, of course, take the earliest opportunity of repeating to the Field Marshal what I have told you."

Major-General T. B. Tyler, R.A., has been appointed chairman of a committee, which is to assemble at Simla in October, to consider the question of horse-breeding in India with reference to military remounts. Among the members will be Major-General E. L. Elliot, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry; Colonel H. Goad, Director, Army Remount Department; Colonel A. E. Queripel, Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department; a Revenue officer and two officers from England. Some practical good should result from the committee's deliberations, particularly as it will visit the horse fairs and remount depots after settling the preliminaries in Simla. This question has been attracting much attention lately, and the result of the Committee's deliberations will be awaited with much interest.

Major-General (local Lient-General) J. D. P. French, who was promoted in February last for distinguished service in the field, will be brought on to the establishment of general officers in the vacancy created by the retirement of Major-General H. A. Bushman, C.B.

The death of Major-General C. E. Oldershaw, C.B., R.A., leaves a Distinguished Service Reward vacant.

The *Law Times* has been making out that Major-General Sir Alfred Gaselee, commanding the British expedition in China, is descended from Sir Stephen Gaselee, a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and son of Mr. Serjeant Gaselee. Mr. Walter Mant, of Eastbourne, writing on the subject, says:—"Mr. Serjeant Gaselee had no family. My cousin, Sir Alfred Gaselee, is the grandson of Mr. John Gaselee, F.R.C.S., and a son of the Rev. John Gaselee, for many years rector of Little Yeldham, Essex. Sir Stephen Gaselee was the brother of his grandfather, and Sergeant Gaselee, was, therefore, his father's first cousin."

Brigadier-General E. J. Lugard, late King's Own Regiment, will complete on Monday his five years in command of a second-class district in India, and will proceed to England, being succeeded by Brigadier-General H. B. MacCall, C.B., late King's Royal Rifles, from D.A.G. Punjab.

Colonel J. W. A. Marshall, 1st Batn. West India Regiment, commands the forces in Bermuda pending the arrival of the successor to General Sir George Barker, the retiring Governor, but will shortly join the 2nd Batn. on selection for the command.

Colonel W. V. Ellis, I.S.C., attains on Saturday next the limit of age, and will be placed on the retired list.

Colonel W. J. Vousden, V.C., C.B., I.S.C., has been selected for the command of the Malakand Force, with the rank of Brigadier-General, vice Brigadier-General A. J. F. Reid, C.B., proceeding on active service to China.

Surgeon-Colonel F. H. Welch, retired list, A.M.S., has been selected for special duty in London in connection with the proposed formation of a base hospital for the London defence scheme.

Lieut.-Colonel M. O. Hopkins, R.G.A., has taken over command of the Militia and Volunteer Artillery, Cardiff Sub-District.

Lieut.-Colonel C. A. P. Burroughs, West African Regiment, who has so much distinguished himself by his operations for the reinforcement and revictualling of Kumasi, brings to notice the names of Majors C. J. Mellis, I.S.C., and A. S. Cobbe, I.S.C., commanding British Central African Regiment; Captains G. C. Merrick, R.A.; E. C. Margesson, South Wales Borderers; and G. Loch, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment; and Colour-Sergeant Foster, 2nd Batn. Devonshire Regiment, all of whom particularly distinguished themselves, and are held to be deserving of recognition.

Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Cockayne-Frith, Commandant of the Cavalry Depot, was, by last accounts, making slight improvement. His condition, however, was viewed rather seriously, though his splendid constitution was greatly in his favour.

Major G. A. Gott, I.S.C., has been appointed to the command of the 7th Bombay Lancers, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

Major H. E. F. Goold-Adams, R.G.A., and Captains W. D. McSwiney, 7th Dragoon Guards, and W. A. Harrison, R.E., having been selected for special service in China, left England yesterday to take up their duties.

The August "Army List" shows Brevet-Major the Hon. A. H. O. Hanbury-Tracy, Royal Horse Guards, to be on service in the British East Africa Protectorate. This is clearly an error, as he is actively employed in South Africa, and has been for a year past.

Major E. A. Altham, Royal Scots, is a passenger home from South Africa in view of his resuming duty on the staff of the Intelligence Department at Headquarters early next month.

Major J. E. Caunter, Lancashire Fusiliers, left Cape Town in the *Canada* on the 1st inst. for England, with a view to taking up early next month the duties of Professor of Tactics, &c., at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Among the officers of the Indian Staff Corps who are or have been doing duty with the forces in South Africa may be mentioned:—Colonels B. Duff, C.I.E., and N. B. Chamberlain; Major G. Younghusband; Brevet-Majors O. B. S. Shore, D. Baker, W. F. Ryder and C. E. de M. Norrie; Captains C. F. Minchin, R. C. O. Creagh, E. Peach, F. J. Moberley, D.S.O., J. M. Camilleri, A. K. Armstrong, H. McConaghey, W. E. E. Lloyd, C. W. G. Richardson, H. H. Cobbe, W. C. Knight, G. L'H. Sanders, W. R. Birwood, E. J. Lugard, H. H. F. Turner, A. G. Maxwell, and G. K. Cockerill; and Lieuts. K. E. Nagle, C. C. Newnham, R. J. T. Stewart, R. O'B. Taylor, A. St. J. Cooke, C. R. Harbord, W. A. Light, F. D. Russell, W. T. Barry, W. J. M. Guthrie-Smith, and F. Fitz H. Lance.

The officers of the Indian Staff Corps who have just been reported qualified for employment on the general and personal staff in India are:—Brevet-Major S. H. Climo, D.S.O., 24th Punjab Infantry; Captains J. S. Kemball, 29th Punjab Infantry; L. A. Watson, 31st Punjab Infantry; F. T. Stewart, 45th Sikhs; G. H. C. Colomb, 4th Gurkhas; W. Beadon, 4th Sikhs; W. E. Venour, 5th Punjabis; N. E. Chesney, 5th Gurkhas; A. M. Doveton, 1st Bombay Grenadiers; M. T. Elderton, 8th Bombay Infantry; W. S. Jacob, 16th Bombay Infantry; C. Burrard, 21st Bombay Infantry; J. J. D. Sillery, 25th Bombay Infantry; R. S. Paul, 26th Bombay Infantry; R. H. C. Chalmers, 5th Hyderabad Infantry; and Lieuts. D. H. McNeile, 19th Bengal Lancers; J. R. Carden, 15th Sikhs; W. A. V. Cummins, 24th Punjab Infantry; W. M. Brown, 3rd Gurkhas; W. P. Bannerman, 1st Bombay Lancers; and S. A. Cook, 1st Central India Horse.

The officers, Royal Engineers, selected for service in China with the Indian contingent, are, besides Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, Captain R. E. Picton, Adjutant to Colonel Scott-Moncrieff; Captain G. H. Griffith, in charge of Royal Engineer Field Park; Lieuts. S. G. Loch, Assistant Field Engineer (Telegraphs), and H. E. C. Cowie, Assistant Field Engineer; with No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, Captain H. R. Stockley and Lieuts. C. M. Carpenter, H. D. Pearson, and M. R. Elles; with No. 3 Company Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, Captain J. A. S. Tulloch, Lieuts. E. G. Henderson and R. E. D. Goldingham, and 2nd Lieut. J. A. Garstin; and with No. 2 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners, Lieuts. C. H. Boileau, G. R. Pridham, J. E. E. Craster, and W. H. Chaldecott.

Captain C. G. Watson, R.A., has been appointed D.A.A.G. for R.A., Punjab, vice Major E. S. Cleve, vacated.

Captain H. F. Dawson, R.F.A., has joined as a Recruiting Staff Officer at St. George's Barracks, vice Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Turner, retired list, resigned.

Captain W. A. C. Denny, A.S.C., has been nominated by the Commander-in-Chief for admission to the Staff College, in place of the late Captain the Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, V.C., King's Royal Rifle Corps, killed in action.

Captain P. H. G. Powell-Cotton, 5th Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, who has been rendering such valuable service as an explorer of unknown lands in Abyssinia, will shortly be turning his face homewards. Captain Cotton has more than once been received by the Negus, who has displayed every anxiety to meet his wishes and to render his visit to his dominions in every sense profitable.

Captains C. T. Swan, 4th Madras Infantry, F. C. Colomb, 42nd Gurkhas, F. T. Williams, 26th Madras Infantry, H. D. Watson, 2nd Gurkhas, and W. R. Walker, 15th Madras Infantry, have been appointed to the staff of the 4th Brigade for service in China.

Lieuts. C. F. Harold and R. Martin, I.S.C., have joined the Egyptian Army for service.

Lieutenant J. M. A. Graham, King's Own Regiment, has been permitted to accept and wear the 4th Class of the Osmanieh, and Lieutenants W. D. Ingle, Middlesex Regiment, and H. G. F. Stallard, R.A.M.C., the 4th Class of the Medjidie, conferred by the Khedive for services in Egypt.

WITH regard to the discharge of soldiers who have completed 21 or more years' service, the Secretary of State for War has directed that soldiers who have completed their second period of limited engagement, but have not formally prolonged their service beyond 21 years, may be retained for a further period not exceeding 12 months. With reference to soldiers who have prolonged their service beyond 21 years and wish to claim their discharge, the Marquis of Lansdowne has been advised that the claim to discharge is subject to the provisions of the Army Act, and that the mem may accordingly be detained for a further period, not to exceed 12 months, from the time at which they would otherwise be entitled to be discharged.

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Army Foreign.

Lieut.-Colonel Nicolas Tolschin, of the Imperial Russian Army, who has been watching the operations in South Africa, has been making known his impressions. He has, he says, a profound admiration for the British troops. Whether winning battles by their dogged gallantry, or indulging in manly sports, their discipline and *esprit de corps* are splendid. He defends Lord Methuen and Sir William Gatacre. These officers, he holds, were placed in impossible positions at the outset of the campaign, as they were without cavalry, and could have done nothing if they had not sought to strike blows by means of the frontal attack. The attitude assumed by some sections of the Press and some members of Parliament is spoken of as "contemptible, reflecting the greatest discredit on a nation which is usually chivalrous." Lieut.-General French is referred to as a cavalry leader of first rank, "who has done more than anyone else—Lord Roberts excepted—to bring the campaign to a successful issue." Sir Charles Warren is held to be "a great administrator, the settlement of the rebellion in Griqualand West being entirely due to his genius in this direction." Colonel Tolschin cannot understand the feelings of sympathy for the Boers. He considers that "the victories of Lord Roberts are so many aids to the progress of civilisation in South Africa, even as in the olden days the triumphs of Alexander the Great opened the way for enlightenment and advance in Central Asia. The success of the Boers would have had deplorable results, as they possess none of the qualities which render success desirable." The gallant colonel has formed the highest opinion of Lord Roberts, who, he says, "inspires confidence in all under him to a remarkable degree, as he is never put out, but always cheerful and full of resource. A master of his art, a born leader, and kind-hearted gentleman, it is a pleasure to be associated with him." One has read so much of unfriendly criticism lately that it is gratifying to find a foreign officer who is qualified to speak expressing himself in such complimentary terms.

General André has made another important change in the personnel of the chiefs of the French Army. He has appointed Colonel Amourel chief of the Artillery Section at the Ministry of War in the place of General Deloye. General Deloye had occupied the post for six years, and it was under his supervision that the renewal of the French Field Artillery was carried out with a success which has never been called in question. In one of the recent sensational debates in the Chamber General de Galliffet paid striking homage to the merits of General Deloye, to whose presence in the House he called the attention of the Deputies, saying: "You have before you a man to whom you can never show too much gratitude." General Deloye, however, incurred the dire displeasure of the Dreyfusards by his evidence before the Rennes Court-martial, and they have been clamouring for his disgrace without intermission. They have only received partial satisfaction, as, though General Deloye is removed from his post, General André has not considered it advisable to dispense with his services entirely, and has appointed him a member of the Supreme Artillery Committee. This appointment amounts to the creation of a new post, a measure that will have to receive the approval of the Chamber before it becomes definite.

By Imperial decree from St. Petersburg the Siberian Army Corps is to be called the 1st Siberian Army Corps, and at the same time orders are issued to form a 2nd Siberian Army Corps, and also to organise the administration of the 6th East Siberian Rifle Brigade. Places for this purpose are named in the decree. Khabarovka is designated as the headquarters of the 2nd Siberian Army Corps and of the 6th East Siberian Rifle Brigade, while those of the 1st Siberian Infantry Brigade will be at Chita. Three other Army Corps will be formed out of those destined for the purpose of reinforcing the 1st and 2nd Siberian Army Corps engaged in operations in the Far East.

The rifle of 1898, which is the arm of the German troops in East Asia, will, it is said, be gradually introduced into the German Army. Its calibre is 7.9.

The German Emperor left Alten Grabow, the extensive shooting range of the Guards, near Magdeburg, on Tuesday evening, after manoeuvring the Division of the Cavalry Guards in person from eight till about twelve a.m. The manoeuvres were ended by the Emperor placing himself at the head of the eight regiments of the Cavalry Guards, and storming the centre of the enemy's position. His Majesty expressed great satisfaction at the behaviour of the troops, and returned at the head of the *Gardes du Corps* to the camp. A very interesting episode of the manoeuvres was the experiment with motor cars, which proved very successful. These conveyances seem to be destined to play an important part in future warfare. After dining with the officers, the Emperor went to Munster, in Hanover, where he arrived on Wednesday morning, and inspected the troops during the day. The Crown Prince will leave Potsdam on the 5th prox. in order to take part with his regiment, the 1st Potsdam Footguards, in the manoeuvres of the Guards, which will be ended about the 28th prox.

The *Militär-Wochenblatt* has published an article on the relative position of Germany and France so far as quick-firing field guns are concerned. It is contended that these two nations are the only ones which have approached the question intelligently. But in introducing the modern system the two Powers have regarded matters from a different point of view. In France the aim has been to obtain the highest possible muzzle velocity of the shell combined with the greatest mobility of the gun, even though the effect produced by individual projectiles may be considerably reduced. In Germany, on the other hand, while mobility has been a first consideration, the obtaining of an increased muzzle velocity has been held to be of less importance than an increase in the power of the projectile. On the whole, the *Militär-Wochenblatt* is of opinion that the two nations are on a pretty equal footing. The position is summed up somewhat as follows:—The French piece has a higher muzzle velocity, but the German throws a heavier projectile, is of greater simplicity of construction, and is believed to possess greater endurance.

In the list of soldiers' unclaimed balances just published appears the name of Private John Sherry, 1st Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who left the sum of £207 13s. 10d., which is still unclaimed.

ANNUAL BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.—The competitions, open to the Army and Navy, including embodied Militia and Royal Reserve battalions, will take place in the Gymnasium, Queen's Avenue, Aldershot, on Friday and Saturday, August 31 and September 1, commencing at 1.30 p.m. each day: For officers (entrance fee, 5s.)—Heavy-weights (catch-weights), middle-weights (11st. 4lb. and under), and light-weights (10st. and under). Prize in each event, a cup. For warrant, petty, and non-commissioned officers, seamen and privates (no entrance fee)—Heavy-weights (catch-weights), middle-weights (11st. 4lb. and under), light-weights (10st. and under), and feather-weights (9st. and under). The first prize in each event will be a silver medal and £6, and the second prize £3. In addition to the above an extra prize of £1 each will be presented to the pair who, in the opinion of the judges, box the best contested bout at the meeting. Entries close to-day.

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THE GOVERNMENT AND HOME DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After a Session of much varied talk on military matters in both Houses of Parliament, it would be well to summarise the result as regards land home defence, that most vital of national questions. All there is to record is an attempt to induce the Volunteers to go into camp for a month, the men receiving daily pay for themselves and an allowance for their wives and children. Further, it is hoped that a certain number of Volunteer Artillery men will be found ready, in an emergency, to garrison certain forts. This and the giving of clean clothes and allowances to the Militia sums up, I think, what is being done as regards the men of the Reserve Forces. In addition to this, guns are to be given to the Volunteers, and transport is to be organised for both the Militia and Volunteers.

I am, however, bound to admit that the Secretary of State for War had, and has, much more ambitious projects as regards the Reserve Forces, for he brought in a Bill to empower a company to be formed in each Volunteer battalion ready to go on service, at home or abroad, whenever called upon to do so. Against this wild project, so fatal to the force, the common sense of the House of Commons happily revolted. How this War Office idea was viewed by Volunteer officers—other than the *trop de zèle* men consulted by the Secretary of State for War—is best shown by an extract from a letter I received upon this question from an important Volunteer commanding officer:—

"General service Volunteers are a mistake. We don't want two kinds of Volunteers in any corps. Personally I would not take such men; they would be disturbing elements."

"The Militia must be kept at its full strength, exclusive of the Militia Army Reserve, and the ballot for home defence resorted to. Sole exemption, efficient service in a Volunteer corps."

But if Lord Lansdowne thus tampered with the Volunteer force and risked its existence by trying to establish in its ranks two classes of men—viz., "the go-and-fights" and "the stay-at-homes"—this is as nothing compared with what, apparently, he is about to try to do with the Militia. He has told us that he contemplates doing away with the Militia (Army) Reserve, and making all Militiamen liable for service, at any time, anywhere, thus constituting the Militia an Army Reserve. This he told us was a suggestion made by some unnamed adviser, who evidently does not understand, or wishes to destroy, our existing military system.

An Irishman, we are told, in order to lengthen his blanket cut a bit off the top and sewed it on to the bottom; but the Secretary of State for War has improved on his countryman's practice, as he to lengthen his blanket cuts a piece off altogether. The idea, however, I suppose, was that the deficient blanket would be more than made good by turning the whole Militia—the constitutional basis of our home defensive force—into a second emergency army. Surely, if a Bill to effect this is brought in by the War Office next session, the common-sense of the Commons will, whatever the Lords may do, again come to the rescue and not allow the constitution of the Militia force to be destroyed. The nation can never suffer the foundations of our existing military system to be thus broken up by the War Minister of the day clothed with his little brief authority—a military system, moreover, admirably suited to our national needs, when rightly administered, as it was by our forefathers a century ago, but which successive Ministers have since failed to enforce through causeless dread of electoral consequences. Thus, alas! national safety is now ever made subordinate to party political considerations. WEMYSS.

St. James's Place.

PARTICULARS are given in this month's "Army List" of the officers doing duty with the 20 battalions of Imperial Yeomanry. This will be an advantage to those who have relatives and friends at the front, for whilst all the names were lumped together in one list there was necessarily much confusion.

WE are desired to state that the one mile cross-country competition for teams of the Regular battalions, details, embodied Militia, and Royal Reserve battalions, stationed in the Aldershot District, will take place on Saturday, Sept. 8, at 4.30 p.m. Teams to parade at the Gymnasium, Queen's Avenue, at 4 p.m. Money prizes: Winning team, two-thirds of entrance fees and shield, presented by Col. G. Malcolm Fox, Inspector of Gymnasia; second team, one-third of entrance fees. Teams should be entered by Aug. 25.

THE Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Limited, Govan, Glasgow, launched on Saturday the twin-screw troopship *Hardinge*, which they have built for the Government of India. The vessel is 423ft. in length, 51ft. broad, and 31ft. deep, with a tonnage of 5,600 tons gross, a speed of 18 knots, and accommodation for 1,400 men, exclusive of crew. She will be armed with six 4.7in. q.f. guns, six 3-pounders, and four machine guns. The launching ceremony was performed by Viscountess Hardinge, after whose grandfather the vessel is named.

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, Aug. 11.

A telegram reached the War Office during the night from Lord Roberts confirming the report as to the plot to carry him off, which, he said, "was clumsily conceived." In another telegram Lord Roberts stated that Gen. Rundle had arrested at Harrismith a commandant, three field cornets, 130 armed burghers, and three other men. From Bethlehem Gen. Hunter reported that burghers were still surrendering, 130 having come in on the 8th and 9th. Mr. Cloete, a member of the Volksraad, is a prisoner with Gen. Hunter. Telegraphing to-day, Lord Roberts said Lord Kitchener was on the Gats Rand range, south of the Krugersdorp-Potchefstroom railway, and was in communication with Lord Methuen, who was a few miles south-west of him yesterday. The enemy were fleeing in front of the two forces, and early this morning were trying to cross the railway at Welverdiend Station, where they were engaged by Gen. Smith-Dorrien. On the 9th Lord Methuen fought a rearguard action near Buffelshoek and captured six waggons and two ambulances.

Information came from Zeerust to-day describing Gen. Carrington's attempt on the 5th inst. to relieve the garrison of Elands River. The attempt failed, the force being much too small, and the enemy, estimated at 2,000 men under Commandant Delarey, being strongly posted. Our losses were 15 killed and missing and six wounded. On the 9th inst. Sir F. Carrington's force began to fall back in the direction of Mafeking, with the view of concentrating there.

A detailed account has come to hand of Sir F. Carrington's attempt to release the garrison at Elands River under Lieut.-Col. Hore. Gen. Carrington, with 600 New South Wales Bushmen, Paget's Horse, and some 15prs. and "pom-poms," belonging to the Rhodesian Field Force, left Zeerust on the 3rd inst. for Elands River. On reaching Groot Marico a telegram was received *via* Zeerust from Elands River saying that the camp was threatened. At the same time firing was heard by the column on the Marico River. Col. Grey was sent on in advance with 300 men and two "pom-poms" to Dord Drift. Col. Paget was left entrenched on the east of the Marico River to protect the waggons left there, while the remainder of the force moved on to Dord Drift, where they joined Col. Grey on the night of the 4th. On the morning of the 5th Gen. Carrington with 600 mounted men, four 15prs., and two "pom-poms" advanced towards Elands River. The enemy were found in strength on kopjes to the right and left of the road, entrenched and well provided with field guns, "pom-poms," and Maxims. Having got to within two miles of Col. Hore's camp the relief column found it utterly impossible to force the enemy from their position owing to the smallness of the force, and for the same reason a wide turning movement could not be made. Indeed, the enemy themselves began to take the offensive, enveloping our forces from both flanks. Gen. Carrington ordered a retirement to be made. The situation might have become serious but for the steadiness of the troops and for the effective fire of our guns and "pom-poms." It became necessary to go back to Groot Marico for supplies. The enemy again made an attack on the flank along the road. The night at Groot Marico passed quietly. On the morning of the 6th firing was heard in the direction of Zeerust. It was discovered that the enemy were holding a nek at Kleinfontein. The whole force, with 60 waggons, reached Zeerust on the morning of the 7th. Our casualties were an officer and 11 men wounded and 17 missing. Nearly all the latter had since returned. The scouting and skirmishing performed during the march were, it is said, admirable, and the Bushmen showed great coolness in this their first fight.

Monday, Aug. 13.

Lord Roberts sent two despatches to the War Office during the day. In the first he stated that Lord Kitchener and Lord Methuen were still following De Wet. Last night the Boer commander blew up three of his waggons. Sixty British prisoners who had escaped from De Wet's camp, reported that Mr. Steyn was confined to the camp and kept under surveillance. Lord Methuen captured one of De Wet's guns yesterday, and shelled the main convoy effectively. From Maseru it was announced that a search made in the mountains had resulted in the capture of a large number of cattle and horses which the Boers were hiding. Our troops were using 2,000 of the Boer horses, which were said to be in excellent condition. To quote from the first despatch:—

"Smith-Dorrien reports that the 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry marched 43 miles in 32 hours, and the City Imperial Volunteers 30 miles in 17 hours, a few days ago in the hope of being able to prevent De Wet from crossing the Krugersdorp-Potchefstroom railway. Buller occupied Ermelo on the 11th without opposition. His move northward is having good effect, as evidenced by Field Cornet Boshoff and 182 burghers of the Standerton commando having surrendered yesterday to Gen. Clery. The 4th Batn. Derby Regiment and the

men of the Irish Yeomanry who were released by the Boers and sent to Natal have arrived here. The former will be joined by the 16 officers of the battalion who were found by Hunter at Bethlehem. Paget's brigade has also arrived here. He speaks in high terms of the gallantry in action of the 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry and Munster Fusiliers. Both battalions looked very workmanlike as they marched past me this morning."

Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Lord Roberts telegraphed during the evening stating that the small force at Eland's River Station, under Lieut.-Col. Hore, which it was feared had been captured by the enemy, was holding out on the 10th inst. There had been 67 casualties, a lieutenant of the Queensland Mounted Infantry being the only officer killed. Sir Frederick Carrington had been ordered to Zeerust, and Lieut.-Gen. Ian Hamilton, whose mounted troops were supposed to be less than 40 miles from Eland's River at the time Lord Roberts wrote, had been informed of the necessity of affording Col. Hore assistance as soon as possible. Lord Roberts added that there was no fresh news from Lord Methuen and Lord Kitchener, who were some distance from the telegraph line. Lord Roberts reported that Col. Helyar, Imperial Yeomanry, who had been missing since July 31, has been murdered by Boers, and that two men were awaiting court-martial in connection with the crime. Gen. Prinsloo, who recently surrendered with a large number of burghers, arrived at Cape Town to-day from Bethlehem. He expressed himself as heartily tired of the war and welcomed the prospects of peace. Mr. Kruger's conduct, he said, had disgusted the majority of the Boers.

Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The correspondent with Sir Redvers Buller's force, telegraphing from Twyfelaar during the evening, stated that Gen. Buller had reached that place after three days' march from Ermelo. His troops came into touch with Gen. Gordon's cavalry at Goedhoop, five miles to the north, yesterday, and established telegraphic communication. There had been little fighting since the force left Amersfoort. The main body of the enemy have retired eastward. A patrol, on entering Carolina yesterday, met with slight opposition. A Boer powder magazine containing ammunition was destroyed. To-day there was a slight skirmish on the right flank of the advance, in which we had three casualties. A Reuter telegram from Twyfelaar, sent off during the night, said that a force of 800 Boers, with six guns, was in the neighbourhood of Lake Chrissie, but was capable of doing very little damage. The opposition in the south-east corner of the Transvaal had been broken by the surrender of the Standerton commando.

A Bloemfontein correspondent telegraphed that De Wet was reported to have only 700 men under him, while Delarey holds the Rustenburg mountains with 5,000. The same correspondent stated that the C.I.V.'s, after repulsing an attack upon Frederickstad on Aug. 3, in which they lost two men killed and several wounded, were hard pressed by the enemy, and retired from that place to Banks.

Thursday, Aug. 16.

There was no news from Lord Roberts to-day. A Reuter despatch from Krugersdorp stated that De Wet had crossed the railway and was making north to join Delarey, who holds Rustenburg. His force was reported to be already beyond Ventersdorp. He was being hotly pursued.

A general court-martial was assembled at Pretoria to-day, Major-Gen. Marshall, R.A., being president, when Hans Cardua was charged with breaking his parole and plotting to kidnap Lord Roberts and his principal staff officers. The chief witness, Dutoit, gave circumstantial evidence against the prisoner, which went to show that prisoner went to him on July 4, and asked him to assist him in his plot, which was "to stagger Europe." He then developed his plans, by which at a given signal all the principal British officers in Pretoria were to be seized whilst he himself was to carry off Lord Roberts, and make a rush with him to Gen. Botha's camp, behind Beckett's Kopje, a few miles from the town. Lieut. Kruger, Imperial Transvaal Police, gave details of the contents of a note book shown him by prisoner. He handed to the court a copy of a cypher letter of Gen. Botha, which said, "Proceed with the work. Do not lose courage. I will not leave you in the lurch." Witness refused to be party to the scheme.

Friday, Aug. 17.

The Orange River Colony is now clear of the enemy, except a small force under Olivier in the neighbourhood of Helibron.

It is reported from Machadorp that Mr. Kruger expresses his intention of holding out, but that he has lost the confidence of most of his followers, on account of the many false representations that have been made.

We are requested by the War Office to state that the following articles will not be conveyed by transports to South Africa after the 24th inst.:—Bottles of spirits, wine, beer, mineral-waters, &c.; matches, fuses, &c.; packages of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes consigned by firms for trade purposes, and not as free gifts; food supplies liable to rapid decomposition; newspapers directed but not stamped. Ordinary baggage, supplies for messes and canteens (when ordered by corps), and gifts not prohibited above, may be sent to the Embarking Staff Officer, Empress Dock, Southampton, for shipment. All such articles must be securely packed, be properly addressed, and have nature of contents clearly marked outside. Lord Roberts has intimated that no more warm clothing need be sent. Parcel Post is recommended for all articles suitable for that mode of conveyance.

Up to the hour of going to press there had been no further despatch from Lord Roberts.

A telegram from Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria, received during the afternoon, was to the effect that "Gen. De Wet has succeeded in getting away, although Lord Kitchener's force made the most strenuous efforts to overtake him. All the British waggons had double teams of picked animals, but De Wet's mobility has been too great for him to be overtaken. He was able to march by night while his pursuers were obliged to march only by day light."

Sir Redvers Buller remains, it is said, at Twyfelaar for a few days in order to replenish his supplies.

Total casualties since the beginning of the war up to the end of last week:—

	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men
Killed	272	2,549
Died of wounds	77	712
Missing and prisoners (excluding those who have been recovered or died in captivity)	55	2,768
Prisoners died in captivity	1	85
Died of disease	146	5,086
Accidental deaths	1	81
Sent home as invalids	1,151	26,123*
	1,703	37,354

Total Losses (exclusive of sick and wounded men now in British Hospitals in South Africa) 39,057

* Of these 150 have died, 607 have been discharged from the service as unfit, and 1,586 are in hospital.

THE question of recalling officers of the Indian Staff Corps on leave in England is under consideration, owing to the demands made for extra officers for regiments proceeding to China.

THE Queen has commanded that the 2nd Tower Hamlets Royal Engineers (Volunteers) shall in future be called the "East London Royal Engineers (Volunteers)." The corps is the strongest of the three Volunteer Engineer Corps of the metropolis.

THE India Office has undertaken to make all notifications and to attend to all inquiries on the subject of the troops, whether British or Indian, now operating in China. This arrangement will hold good for the present at any rate, as the expedition in the field is drawn mainly from India.

A CONTINGENT of Canadian troops invalided from South Africa arrived in London on Tuesday on their way to Liverpool to embark for Canada. The men, numbering about 100, belong to the Royal Canadian Regiment and Strathcona's Horse, and many of them took part in the operations leading up to the capture of Cronje at Paardeberg. Since their arrival in England from the front they have been recuperating at Shorncliffe. At Euston Station they received a cordial send-off. The men subsequently sailed from Liverpool on the steamer *Lake Ontario*, the Lord Mayor of Liverpool tendering them a cordial welcome on board the vessel.

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Obituary.

ARMY.

Gen. Abingdon Augustus Bayly, Colonel Commandant Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, died at Interlaken, Switzerland, on the 11th inst., after five days' illness, aged 72. He joined the Army as 2nd Lieut. in the Bombay Artillery, Dec. 13, 1845; became Captain Aug. 27, 1858; Major July 5, 1872; Lieut.-Colonel Aug. 1, 1872; Colonel Aug. 1, 1877; Major-General May 12, 1882; Lieut.-General Dec. 11, 1888; and General May 25, 1895. He was appointed a Colonel-Commandant Dec. 19, 1897. He served in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the siege and capture of Mooltan (medal with clasp).

Major-Gen. Charles Harris Blunt, Colonel, retired list, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, died at Adderbury Manor, Banbury, on the 15th inst., aged 75. He was fourth son of the late Mr. E. W. Blunt, Kempshot Park, Hants. He joined the Bengal Artillery June 11, 1842; became Captain June 11, 1857; Major and Lieut.-Colonel March 24, 1858; and Lieut.-Colonel Nov. 22, 1865; and retired with the hon. rank of Major-General Aug. 19, 1867. He served in the Sutlej Campaign of 1846, including the battle of Sohraon (medal); in the Punjab campaign (medal); and in the Indian Mutiny 1857-59. In the latter he took part in the siege of Delhi, battle of Nuggufghur action of Agra, relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, action of Shumsabad, and capture of the fort and town, of Calpee (mentioned in despatches on every occasion, brevets of Major and Lieut.-Colonel, C.B., medal with clasp).

Major-Gen. Frederick John Ellis, Colonel, retired list, Indian Staff Corps, died at the Shieling, Hindhead, on the 5th inst., aged 72. He joined the Army Dec. 10, 1844; became Captain Dec. 26, 1858; Major Dec. 10, 1864; Lieut.-Colonel Dec. 10, 1870; Colonel Dec. 10, 1875; and retired with the hon. rank of Major-General Oct. 28, 1876.

Major-Gen. Charles Edward Oldershaw, Colonel, retired list, Royal Artillery, died at Folkestone on the 12th inst., aged 72 years. He joined the Army May 2, 1847; became Captain Oct. 29, 1854; Major Nov. 2, 1855; Lieut.-Colonel Jan. 26, 1866; Colonel July 20, 1876; and Major-General May 29, 1886. He served in the Crimean Campaign from January, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, in the trenches with the siege train, and bombardment of April; was employed on special service in 1855-56 (medal with clasp, brevet of Major, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal).

Deputy Inspector-Gen. Daniel James O'Callaghan, retired list, Indian Medical Service, died at 38, Queen's Mansions, S.W., on the 12th inst., aged 84. After serving in the Navy the deceased officer joined the Indian Service in 1842. Whilst doing duty with the 49th Bengal Infantry he saw service in the Sutlej campaign, attached to the field hospital. During the Indian Mutiny he acted as Surgeon in medical charge of garrison artillery at the siege of Delhi, and was present at the storming and capture of the city (medal with clasp). He also saw service in the China war, 1860 (medal with clasp). He retired in 1872. He leaves two daughters—Lady Irving, wife of Sir Henry Irving, and Mrs. Morgan. For many years he was a resident in London, and was a well-known member of the Junior United Service Club, where he was much missed, when he was obliged by increasing infirmity not very long ago to give up his daily attendance in the morning-room, where he was wont to entertain a select circle of friends by his original and interesting conversation, and almost to the day of his death he retained a vivid recollection of the events and men of his Service career.

Col. Charles Welman Hayter Helyar, whose murder in South Africa is officially reported, was a Colonel on the retired list, lately commanding the 3rd Hussars. Born Aug. 13, 1844, he joined the 29th Regiment as Ensign, Feb. 2, 1864; became Lieut. Dec. 1, 1865; Captain Oct. 3, 1871; exchanged to the 3rd Hussars, July 2, 1879; became Major Oct. 15, 1881; Lieut.-Colonel April 15, 1891; and Colonel April 15, 1895. He was placed on half pay Oct. 26, 1895, and retired on retired pay, April 26, 1899. On the decision being arrived at to raise the Imperial Yeomanry Col. Helyar at once volunteered his services in any capacity, and was appointed on Jan. 20 last to the command of the 7th Batn. made up of the contingents from Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire. He was a great believer in the Yeomanry, with which force he served as Adjutant for five years.

Col. Gray Townsend Skipwith, retired list, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, of Loversal Hall, Doncaster, died at Zurich on the 12th inst. Born Nov. 2, 1838, son of the late Fulwar Skipwith, Indian Civil Service, of Avonhouse, Tunbridge Wells, he joined the Bengal Engineers June 11, 1858; became Lieut.-Colonel Aug. 12, 1886; and Colonel Aug. 12, 1890. He retired on pension Jan. 6, 1893.

Col. George Hubert Parker, C.B., retired list, late Gordon Highlanders, died at Penrheol, St. Clear's, Carmarthenshire, on the 13th inst. Born April 17, 1834, he joined the Army Jan. 11, 1853; became Captain Sept. 18, 1857; Major Dec. 15, 1869; Lieut.-Colonel Oct. 28, 1876; and Colonel July 1, 1881. He served in the Afghan War of 1879-83 in command of the 92nd Highlanders, and was present in the engagement at Charasiab on Oct. 6, 1879 (mentioned in despatches), and pursuit in the operations round Kabul in December, 1879, including the storming of the Asmai Heights (mentioned in despatches), and the investment of Sherpore, and in the engagement at Charasiab on April 25, 1880 (mentioned in despatches). Accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march from Kabul to Kandahar, and was present at the battle of Kandahar (mentioned in despatches, C.B., medal with three clasps, and bronze decoration). Also served in the Boer War 1881 in command of the 92nd Highlanders.

Major Alfred Richard Power, 1st Batn. King's Own Light Infantry, whose death is officially reported, died so long ago as June 8, of dysentery, at St. Michael's Home, Bloemfontein. Born Oct. 29, 1857, he joined the 22nd Regiment from the Militia on June 21, 1879, being transferred to the 51st Light Infantry a few days later. He served in the Afghan War 1879-80, taking part in the action of Nargashai (mentioned in despatches, medal). He obtained his Lieutenancy in July, 1881, and his company in January, 1886, and was engaged in the Burmese Expedition of 1886-89 (medal with two clasps). He became Major July 19, 1898.

Major John Wood Gordon, retired list, Indian Staff Corps, died at Winham, Chard, Somerset, on the 13th inst., after two years' illness, aged 45. Born July 21, 1855, he joined the 59th Regiment as Lieut. from the Militia, Nov. 20, 1875, and was transferred to the Bombay Staff Corps, May, 2, 1878; becoming Captain Nov. 20, 1886; and Major Nov. 20, 1895, after which he retired. He served in the Afghan 1880—march from Quetta to relief of Kandahar (medal).

Capt. Alfred M. Knowles, Imperial Yeomanry, was killed at Rietfontein on the 9th inst. He was a Captain in the Nottinghamshire Yeomanry, and went to South Africa with the rank of Lieut. in the Army on Feb. 3 last.

Lieut. Robert Thomas Carreg, Shropshire Light Infantry, died of cholera at Poona, on the 18th ult. Born July 28, 1868, eldest son of Mr. R. Carreg, J.P., D.L., of Carreg, Carnarvonshire, he joined the Army as 2nd Lieut., Shropshire Light Infantry, Feb. 25, 1893, and became Lieut. Feb. 3, 1898.

Lieut. Arthur Worsley Spottiswoode Pinhey, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, died at Poona, Bombay, of cholera, on the 30th ult. Born April 17, 1872, son of the late Capt. Forbes Pinhey, King's Own Light Infantry, he joined the Shropshire Light Infantry from the Militia as 2nd Lieut. June 2, 1894, and became Lieut. June 25, 1898.

Lieut. John Arthur Greer, West India Regiment, was killed in action in the fighting before Kumasi under Lieut.-Col. Burroughs. Born May 31, 1877, he joined the Army as 2nd Lieut. West India Regiment, Sept. 8, 1897, and became Lieut. March 28, 1898.

Mr. Thomas William Keith, late Accountant-General at the India Office, died on Sunday at his residence, 46, Ladbroke Grove, at the age of 72. Mr. Keith entered the old establishment at the East India House in 1845, and was appointed a junior clerk in the Treasury in 1848, and senior clerk in 1858. He became Accountant at the India Office in 1872, and was Accountant-General from 1879 to 1893, when he retired, being succeeded by Mr. A. R. Cave-Browne, who has himself just retired. He was highly respected, his tact and courtesy being proverbial.

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THE EMPLOYMENT OF RESERVISTS.

A circular memorandum has been sent by the War Office to the general officers commanding districts at home which states that, as it will be necessary when the Reserves are demobilised and soldiers are again being passed to the Reserve or discharged, every effort should be made to enable men leaving the colours to resume or obtain civil employment, the Secretary for War has approved of arrangements which he hopes will prove of material assistance. The men returning to civil life are classed under four heads—those whose previous situations are to their own knowledge being kept open for them; those who were previously in employment but who do not know whether their former situations are being kept open; those who, either by their own efforts or the help of their relatives or friends, have secured promises of employment; and those who have no employment to go to. In respect to the third class no special action will be necessary; but in respect to the others modes of procedure are prescribed for the officers who will effect discharge or retransfer to the Reserve which should be helpful to the men concerned, and especially to those who on leaving the ranks have no immediate prospect of employment.

The Secretary for War relies on the military employment registries and local organisations which have been formed for the purpose of furthering the employment of ex-soldiers. He trusts that every possible endeavour will be made to arouse local sympathy in the matter, and suggests several means to assist in the attainment of the object. Among these are appeals and advertisements in the Press, the holding of local meetings with a view to seeking the help of the gentry and other influential persons, and enlisting the aid of mayors and leading manufacturers, tradesmen, and others, and by co-operating with the National Association for the Employment of Reserve and Discharged Soldiers; the Men's Help Society (Discharged Soldiers' Department); the Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society, the Corps of Commissionaires, &c. A list of employment registries, arranged according to counties, is being prepared by the War Office for issue to men on leaving the colours.

PROPOSALS are under consideration of the Government of India for materially increasing the strength of the service of the Indian Army Nursing Sisters with the British Nursing Sisters for British troops.

SOME of the heavy guns required to make up the siege battery which is being sent to China are being drawn from India instead of the whole of them being sent from South Africa, as was first arranged.

THE new hutments in the Aldershot District, situated near Ewshott, will be named "Ewshott Hut Barracks," and those near Frimley Green "Deepcut Hut Barracks."

INSTRUCTIONS have been given that convalescents from South Africa who have been not less than a month at home are, if passed medically fit, to be considered as eligible for inclusion in drafts going out to join their regiments.

INSTRUCTIONS have been received at Shorncliffe camp that huts are at once to be erected for the accommodation of the two Militia regiments now under canvas there with a view to the troops being retained on service during the winter. The huts have been sent in sections, and are to be erected with all despatch.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards.—Capt. Milner, invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Norman* on the 9th inst.

2nd Life Guards.—Lieut.-Col. Neeld has succeeded to a baronetcy by the death of his elder brother, Lieut.-Col. Sir Algernon Neeld, Wiltshire Yeomanry.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—Lieut.-Col. Lord Binning met with an accident while out grouse shooting on Heckspath Moors, near Greenlaw, Berwickshire, on Tuesday. One of the dogs knocked against a gun, accidentally discharging it, and the charge carried off a part of the calf of his lordship's leg. Lord Binning was taken to Mellerstain House after medical attention, and on inquiry yesterday we learnt that he was making good progress.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Melvill, invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Orotava* on the 9th inst.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Major Follett has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Templemore* on the 6th inst.

1st (Royal) Dragoons.—Capt. Burns has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Lismore Castle* on the 9th inst.

3rd Hussars.—2nd Lieut. Burnside sailed from Cape Town on the 9th inst. for England in the *Orotava* on appointment from the "C.I.V.'s," with which he has been doing excellent service.

4th Hussars.—We regret to learn by telegram from India that cholera has been attacking the regiment, and that 13 cases have proved fatal.

5th Lancers.—Capt. and Ridgmr. Payne, invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Orotava* on the 9th inst. Capt. and Qmr. Waterman has also been invalided, and sailed in the *Lismore Castle* on the 9th inst. Lieut. Fraser sailed the same time.

8th Hussars.—Capt. O'Brien has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Templemore* on the 6th inst.

10th Hussars.—Capt. and Qmr. Poole has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Templemore* on the 6th inst.

19th Hussars.—Major Aylmer has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Lismore Castle* on the 9th inst.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

There have been many changes lately in the Royal Horse Artillery. The new appointments are Majors R. St. C. Lecky to H Battery, Meerut; H. S. Horne to S Battery, South Africa; and S. Belfield to AA Battery, Newbridge. Capt. J. S. Ollivant to A Battery, South Africa; R. G. Buchanan to G Battery, South Africa; P. G. Best to H Battery, Meerut; J. F. N. Birch to F Battery, Umballa; D. Arbutnot to J Battery, South Africa; R. N. Greathed to L Battery, Secunderabad; M. R. F. Courage to M Battery, South Africa; K. Combe and G. J. C. Stapylton to O Battery, South Africa; G. Baillie to P Battery, South Africa; A. M. Kennard to Q Battery, South Africa; R. M. Ross to Johnson to T Battery, South Africa; C. F. Ellice to V Battery, St. John's Wood; E. S. Russell to Y Battery, Aldershot. Lieuts. W. F. H. Weber to A Battery, South Africa; P. Barton, C. S. Holland, and S. G. H. Lillis to C Battery, Mhow; J. E. G. Livingstone-Learmonth to G Battery, South Africa; G. H. F. Tailour to H Battery, Meerut; J. F. Doyle to I Battery, Umballa; C. H. Wood to J Battery, South Africa; W. S. Branker to M Battery, South Africa; P. Wheatley and G. L. H. Howell to O Battery, South Africa; H. R. Peek and E. M. Connolly to Q Battery, South Africa; A. E. B. Fair to R Battery, South Africa; B. Dickson, W. A. S. Gemmell, A. R. G. Begbie, and F. H. G. Stanton to T Battery, South Africa; and 2nd Lieuts. E. L. Ellington and W. F. Reichwald to D Battery, Umballa; H. F. Stopford to W Battery, Woolwich; and H. C. Rochford-Boyd to AA Battery, Newbridge.

The officers' blue cloth patrol jacket has been abolished by order.

The command of the Regimental District Staff Woolwich, is about to become vacant, as Col. F. O. Barrington-Foote completes his five years on the 11th prox.

Major R. M. Kelly, R.A., who was A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Warren, left Cape Town on the 9th inst. in the *Norman* for England.

The Norfolk Artillery Militia moved on the 10th inst. from Sheerness to Great Yarmouth.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The newly formed 60th Company, having arrived at Aldershot from Chatham, has proceeded to Borton Camp, Woolmer, to assist in preparing the hut quarters which are to be erected there.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—Major Davies, 3rd Batn., took up some time ago the duties of Military Commissioner of Police, Johannesburg.

Coldstream Guards.—Lieut. Lord Dunsany, 1st Batn., left Cape Town on the 9th inst. in the *Orotava* for England.

Royal Scots (1st).—Major Birkbeck, 1st Batn., is on passage home from the Cape in the *Orotava*, which sailed on the 9th inst.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—Capt. Parker has been transferred from the 1st Batn. at Aldershot to the 2nd Batn. in South Africa. Lieut. Lysons, 2nd Batn., has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Lismore Castle* on the 9th inst. 2nd Lieuts. Mackay and Matson, 1st Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 9th inst. in the *Orotava* to join on appointment. 2nd Lieut. Baines, 4th (Militia) Batn., also invalided, sailed in the *Templemore* on the 6th inst.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Capt. Toppin is posted to the new 3rd Batn. on promotion.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—A correspondent writes to us from the Tower:—

"I should like as one who has resided in the City fortress for many years to endorse what you said last week as to the conduct of the 5th (Militia) Batn. Royal Fusiliers. The battalion has occupied quarters in the Tower for some time, and it has been a pleasure to be associated with it. I cannot speak too highly of the soldierlike conduct of the men, and I was glad, therefore, to find that the high character of all ranks of this Militia unit had been brought under notice. I only hope that the 7th Batn. may as well maintain the reputation of the City of London Regiment, a distinction all ranks of the Royal Fusiliers ought to be proud to bear."

King's Regiment (8th).—2nd Lieut. Finney, 3rd Batn., left Cape Town on the 9th inst. for England in the *Orotava* to join.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—Lieut.-Col. Phillips, commanding the 2nd Batn., writes from Pretoria:—

"I shall be greatly obliged if you will transmit through your paper the news that numerous cases and bales have been received here, containing presents and comforts for the men of my regiment, such as Tam o'Shanter, socks, mitts, tobacco, cigarettes, pipes, writing cases, and other most useful articles. The kind donors of these do not know how much these presents are appreciated, and I trust they will accept through me the sincere thanks of the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment under my command for the great trouble they must have had in collecting these presents. Not knowing the addresses of all the kind donors, I must ask you to publish this as the safest way of conveying to all our most sincere thanks."

West Yorkshire Regiment (14th).—Major Ward retains his appointment as an instructor at Sandhurst on promotion.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—Major Hamilton 2nd Batn., is on passage home from the Cape in charge of invalids in the *Templemore*, which sailed on the 6th inst.

Leicestershire Regiment (17th).—Major Griffiths, 1st Batn., invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Orotava* on the 9th inst.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th).—Capt. Somervell, 1st Batn., invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Orotava* on the 9th inst.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—Capt. Blunt, 2nd Batn., has left for South Africa in command of a signalling reinforcement made up of trained signallers from the 2nd and 3rd Dragoon Guards, 21st Lancers, 1st Grenadier Guards, 1st Royal Lancaster 1st Yorkshire Light Infantry, 2nd Highland Light Infantry, and the 4th Bats. of the King's Royal Rifles and Rifle Brigade. 2nd Lieut. North, 4th Batn., is on passage home from the Cape in the *Orotava* to join on appointment.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—Lieut. Parry, 3rd (Militia) Batn., sailed from Cape Town in the *Orotava* on the 9th inst., invalided.

Gloucestershire Regiment (28th).—Capt. Venables left Bulford Camp, Salisbury, on Wednesday, after having been invalided from Ladysmith, in order to rejoin his battalion at the front. He embarked at Southampton in charge of a draft of 100 men of the 2nd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th).—Capt. Crawshaw is transferred to the new 3rd Batn. at Aldershot, on promotion.

East Lancashire Regiment (30th).—Major O'Brien is acting as President of the Military Tribunal at Johannesburg.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd).—Capt. Stokoe is transferred to the 2nd Batn. (46th) in South Africa, on promotion.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (33rd).—Capt. Taylor, invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Orotava* on the 9th inst.

Border Regiment (34th).—Major Gooch is posted to this battalion on promotion and restoration to the establishment; 2nd Lieut. Senior is on passage home from South Africa in the *Orotava*, which sailed on the 9th inst.

Hampshire Regiment (37th).—Capt. Boucher, invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Orotava* on the 9th inst.

Essex Regiment (44th).—Lieut. and Qmr. Willis has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Templemore* on the 6th inst.

Sherwood Foresters (45th).—Lieut. Frend has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Templemore* on the 6th inst.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (52nd).—The command becomes vacant on the 2nd prox., when Col. Plowden is taken on to the Staff Establishment in India as an A.A.G.

East Lancashire Regiment (59th).—Major Twynham has been posted to the 1st Batn. (30th), on promotion, and has been ordered to proceed from India to South Africa to join.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—A telegram, dated Colombo, August 9, says: "The *Orient*, from Durban, with the 2nd Batn. King's Royal Rifles and 52 Boer prisoners, has arrived; all well." The Volunteer Company, which has since February been attached, under the late Capt. Warren and Lieut. Wyld, to the 2nd Batn. in Natal, and taken part in all the operations under Sir Redvers Buller since the fall of Ladysmith, has now been transferred to the 3rd Batn., on the former being moved to Ceylon to guard the Boer prisoners. A battalion order has been issued on the occasion by Major the Hon. E. J. Stuart-Wortley:—

"The Volunteer Company attached to this battalion having been ordered to proceed to join the 3rd Batn., the commanding officer wishes to place on record his appreciation of the excellent spirit which they have shown and of the good work they have performed with the 2nd Batn. In wishing them every good luck, he trusts that the comradeship and mutual interest which has arisen may continue in future, and he hopes that on the conclusion of the campaign they will convey to the regiments they represent the assurance of their comrades in the regular battalion that their assistance has been greatly appreciated and will always be welcomed."

Lieut.-Cols. Gore-Browne and Bewicke-Copley have exchanged battalions. Col. Gore-Browne now takes over command of the 2nd Batn. and Col. Bewicke-Copley of the 1st Batn.

York and Lancaster Regiment (65th).—Lieut. Wedgwood has been invalided from South Africa, and sailed on the 9th inst. in the *Lismore Castle*. 2nd Lieut. Ruel left Cape Town on the 9th inst. in the *Orotava*, invalided.

East Surrey Regiment (70th).—Capt. Barchard has been posted to the 1st Batn. (31st) in India on promotion.

Seaforth Highlanders (78th).—Major Mackenzie is acting as Military Commandant, Johannesburg, with the local rank of Col., Lieut. Daniell being his A.D.C., with local rank of Captain.

Cameron Highlanders (79th).—When letters left Johannesburg Major Cavaye had been appointed Customs Commissioner, Johannesburg. Capt. Craig-Brown has been transferred from the 2nd Batn. at Gibraltar to the 1st Batn. in South Africa on promotion.

Shropshire Light Infantry (85th).—"Major-Gen. Smith-Dorrien," Lord Roberts states in a despatch received on Monday from Pretoria, "reports highly of the regiment, which marched 43 miles in 32 hours

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last week in the hope of being able to prevent De Wet from crossing the Krugersdorp-Potchefstroom Railway." The regiment has done splendidly since its arrival at the Cape.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th).—Capt. Cracroft is transferred to the 2nd Batn. (89th) on promotion.

Gordon Highlanders (92nd).—An Aberdeen correspondent says that "Corpl. McKay, who has been awarded the Victoria Cross, was formerly a medical student at Trinity College, Dublin. He enlisted at Glasgow in 1894, proceeding to India and being present in the Chitral and Tirah campaigns. His gallantry under fire has always been conspicuous."

Royal West Kent Regiment (97th).—Lieut.-Col. Grove has been selected for promotion to the brevet rank of Colonel with effect from to-morrow, when his four years in command expires, and he enters upon his extended period of 12 months.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (101st).—Telegraphing from Pretoria on Monday, Lord Roberts said, "Major-Gen. Paget speaks in high terms of the gallantry in action of the Royal Munster Fusiliers."

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102nd).—Capts. Venour and Todd have been invalided from the Cape, and sailed on the 9th inst. in the *Lismore Castle*.

King's Own Light Infantry (105th).—"Major-Gen. Paget," Lord Roberts said in a despatch from Pretoria on Monday, "speaks in high terms of the gallantry of the 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry." Major Elles was D.A.A.G. Johannesburg when the mail left.

Royal Sussex Regiment (107th).—Capt. Davies remains with this battalion on promotion. Capt. Wroughton is transferred to the 1st Batn. (35th), in South Africa.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (108th).—Capt. Byrne is transferred on promotion to the 1st Batn. (27th) in South Africa.

Leinster Regiment (109th).—Capt. Evans-Lombe is posted to this battalion at Barbados on restoration to the establishment.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Wingfield-Digby is transferred on promotion from the 1st Batn. in South Africa to the 4th Batn. in Ireland.

West India Regiment.—Major Hill sailed from Cape Town on the 9th inst. for England in the *Orotava*. 2nd Lieuts. Norton, Biscoe, Nicholson, and Fraser sailed at the same time with a view of joining the 2nd Batn. on promotion from Lumsden's Horse.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—All leave out of India in the case of officers of the corps has been stopped, owing to the expedition to China. Extract from a letter of a medical officer, who accompanied the Indian contingent to Natal:—"The war has been an experience not only to the fighting branches, but also to the medical services; and it has been an education to the officers of the latter, both senior and junior, that will have an influence for good for many years to come." Major Dodd and Lieut. Phipps are on passage home from the Cape in the *Lismore Castle*, which sailed on the 9th inst. Major Downman and Lieut. Wroughton left Cape Town in the *Orotava* on the 9th inst. for England with invalids.

Army Ordnance Corps.—Capt. Hall left Cape Town on the 9th inst., in the *Orotava*, invalided.

Army Pay Department.—Recent changes:—Col. Wade to retired pay, July 11; Lieut.-Col. Ward, chief paymaster, vice Wade; Majors Carden, staff paymaster, vice Ward; Maunsell to retired pay; Col. Wade, being on active service, is retained for the present on duty in South Africa; Lieut.-Col. W. C. J. F. Nott, on the retired list, is temporarily employed with the depot, R.F.A., at Woolwich; Capts. Thompson, Devonport to York; Boileau, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, on probation, Portsmouth; Capts. Collard, Hampshire Regiment (Oct. 12, 1899), and O. Ormsby, South Staffordshire Regiment (Nov. 4, 1899), to be paymasters. Deaths:—Major F. A. M. Arnold, late A.P.D., in London, July 3; Lieut.-Col. C. M. Dawes, A.P.D., at Ealing, June 6.

SUMMER vacation at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, terminated on Tuesday, when cadets left over from last term rejoined, and the new division entered. Among the latter was Prince Arthur of Connaught. With the juniors who joined this week and those left over from last term the strength of the college is about 320, or 40 below the usual strength.

MR. A. FORBES SIEVEKING furnishes a sequel to a remarkable story published in several papers respecting a Victoria Cross belonging to the late Col. Aitken, I.S.C., which was supposed to have been stolen in India, and in place of which Col. Aitken received a duplicate. The original Cross, with Col. Aitken's name on it, subsequently came to light, and was offered for sale by auction. Mr. Sieveking now states:—"My client, Mrs. Aitken, thinks the public may be interested in learning that she has been successful in getting the War Office to reclaim the V.C. bearing the name of her husband, the late Col. Aitken. On the 4th inst. she received a communication from the War Office that the original Victoria Cross, which was intended for the late Col. Aitken, is now in the possession of this department."

Reviews.

SIR JOSEPH FAYRER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

A life of singular interest, well filled with honourable and valuable work, has been that of Surg.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., whose *Recollections of My Life* (Blackwood and Sons) will rank high among volumes of recent biography. Not a chapter is without interest of a high order, and from not a page is wanting the ability to tell the story well. It is a simple and direct narrative of active experience, reproducing many scenes of vital interest in our modern history. The author's father was a commander in the Navy, who afterwards was a captain of various liners, and one of the pioneers of ocean steam navigation. Young Fayrer was designed to be an engineer, but it was distasteful to him, and he soon showed a taste for the sea. He was too old to enter the executive branch of the Navy, but he began his medical studies at the naval hospital, Bermuda, and continued them at Charing Cross and other medical schools. Having passed the College of Surgeons he was appointed to the *Victory* for Haslar Hospital, but very soon afterwards had special leave to accompany Lord Mount Edgcumbe to the Continent, and saw some terrible scenes of the revolution of 1848 at Palermo. "These southern people, when their passions are roused, and when once they have tasted blood, are demons incarnate, and the women become as bad as the men. Once in a square I came upon the body of a Neapolitan *sbirro*. I do not know how he had been killed, but a woman was tearing out his entrails and shouting some horrid imprecations as she did so, the rest joining in the orgy." Upon his return the future surgeon-general decided not to rejoin the Navy, and was appointed to the Ordnance Medical Department, and, upon its reduction, to an assistant-surgeoncy in Bengal. He soon rendered such excellent service in Burma, that he was appointed, in 1853, surgeon at the Lucknow Residency, a post which had been retained by the Governor-General for the most deserving, being the best medical appointment in his gift. At Lucknow Mr. Fayrer remained through the terrible days of the siege, and he has devoted several chapters to a narrative of events which is full of thrilling and surpassing interest. Much has been written about the defence of the Residency, and the story is now complete, for we have here not only a picture of the superb heroism and endurance of the garrison, but of much of the inner work of organisation and control. A chapter upon tiger shooting expeditions—for the author has always been a great sportsman—ends with the first presage of the coming storm—the circulation of the famous chupatties. "All my companions, except Gubbins, were victims of the Mutiny within the year. Thomason was murdered at Shahjehanpore, Gonne in the Mullapore district, Col. Fisher was killed by men of his own regiment, Bromhill was murdered at Seetapore, Lester was shot through the neck during the siege of Lucknow and died three days afterwards, Graydon was killed after the first relief of Lucknow." During the siege, Dr. Fayrer had a garrison at his house of eight gentlemen, 11 ladies, and seven children, and was himself constantly occupied in his duties. The news of Chinhat brought dismay to the people in Lucknow, but they redoubled their preparations and prepared to resist to the last, and the women gave a splendid example of endurance. A tremendous fire was opened upon the place, the Mutchi Bhowan was abandoned and blown up, the Residency was riddled with shot and shell, and Sir Henry Lawrence, who had been the soul of the organisation, was mortally wounded. Dr. Fayrer attended him and found the muscles and integuments of the hip lacerated, and the upper part of the thigh-bone comminuted, and he now describes the last moments of that famous administrator. Then we are told how the hard-pressed garrison resisted; how it met mine by counter-mine, sap by sap; how it suffered from the continuous fire of muskets, shells, and stinkpots; and how disease and famine came nearer. Once a 9lb. shrapnel burst in the very room where Mrs. Fayrer was lying ill, and the poor ladies who were driven out of the underground tyekhana, were driven back again by round shot. At length relief came, and "big, rough, bearded soldiers were seizing the little children, kissing them with tears running down their cheeks, and thanking God they had come in time to save them from the fate of those at Cawnpore." But all was not over, and Sir Joseph Fayrer describes what he saw up to the final relief of Lucknow. He then has much to say that is of extreme interest concerning his useful ten years' work at Calcutta, during which his professional reputation rose very high, and he describes his expedition to the north-west with the Duke of Edinburgh, with many sporting experiences, and his account of his visit to India in the suite of the Prince of Wales is excellent. The volume concludes with very interesting chapters on the author's life in London, full of reminiscences of well-known men and of interesting incidents, and it concludes with the honour of a baronetcy conferred on the accomplished author for his service during 20 years as president of the Medical Board at the India Office. Truly, an admirable autobiography.

SHORTER NOTICES.

The very great interest that has been aroused throughout the world by the Russo-Finnish Question has prompted an anonymous author to translate from the Swedish the *Reply of the Finnish Estates to the Proposals of H.I.M. Nicholas II., Grand Duke of Finland, for a New Military Service Law in Finland* (Eyre and Spottiswoode). It is a complete exposition of the constitutional objection of the Finns to the proposal to assimilate their military system to that of the Russian Empire, which they declare is in direct violation of the fundamental laws which are their guarantee. The volume includes 250 pages, and we would commend it to all interested in this important question. The explanation is complete, though, owing to the fact that the Emperor's proposition was regarded as unconstitutional, the Estates did not enter upon a consideration of its substance.

Narrative of Cruises in the Mediterranean, by William Black, L.R.C.S.E. (Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh). The author of these notes was surgeon on board the *Euryalus* and *Chanticleer* during the war of Greek independence, 1822-1826, and they are edited by his son, Mr. W. G. Black. It is a very simple record of experiences, though cast sometimes in a rather grandiloquent style, and is particularly interesting as showing what were the experiences of naval officers at that time. We wish Mr. Black had said more about life on board, and we could have spared many such passages as this:—"Unlike the calm blaze of noon in the country, there was nothing from without to break in on the moment; no noise of birds nor of living nature; no din of rural work nor rural throng; and the naturally restless energies of the seaman were as completely suspended as the motion of the barque in which he tried to carol away the listless hour of vacuity." It would have been interesting to catch the echo of that "carolling." However, a sea record of the time could not but be attractive, and the reader will find much to instruct and amuse him in the book.

Messrs. Gale and Polden, the well-known military publishers at Aldershot, have issued a second edition of Major-Gen. H. Hallam Parr's *Further Training and Employment of Mounted Infantry and Yeomanry*. The little book is of particular value in relation to the war in South Africa, instructive at every point, and everything it should be.

Messrs. Methuen's *History of the Boer War*, appearing serially, has now reached the eventful day of Dec. 15, in its 9th part. It is well written by F. H. E. Cunliffe, well illustrated, and admirably printed on the best paper, and we do not know where the general reader will find a better narrative.

Shooting: Game and Gun Room Notes, by "Blagdon" (Goswell and Harrison); well illustrated; is full of useful information for sportsmen, and makes a capital shillingsworth.

Messrs. Blackwood have added *Paradise Lost, I.-IV.*, to their admirable series of English Classics.

Messrs. Wm. Clowes and Sons, Limited, have now in preparation the second edition of Major A. W. A. Pollock's *Simple Lectures for Company Field Training*. The work has been entirely revised with numerous additions, including an epitome of tactics, founded on the author's experiences in South Africa as Special Correspondent to the *Times*.

THE SCARCITY OF OFFICERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hear from South Africa that many of the regiments are sadly short of officers for duty. It seems a most extraordinary thing that the Horse Guards do not order those officers now in England on leave, many of whom are perfectly well in health, to rejoin their regiments at once. The men are sent back sharp; why not the officers? The service clubs are full just now of recovered warriors, who are, most of them, only too anxious to go back into the fighting line. The voyage back to the Cape would mean everything to many of the officers to whom I refer, and it is wrong to keep them idle in England.

August 13.

FAIR PLAY.

A WORD first on the proposal to abolish the Militia (Army) Reserve. It is, no doubt, disliked by Militia officers as taking away from the force—ever from 20,000 to 30,000 below its establishment—30,000 of its best men. The objection is quite natural; but the remedy lies, not in the abolition of this most valuable Army Reserve, but in the raising of an additional Militiaman for every one who joins it. This, I have always understood, was General Peel's intention. Now to this Militia officers could not, and would not, object, as the ranks of their regiments would then no longer be depleted. But what strikes me as truly comic in the idea of doing away with Militia (Army) Reserve is the fact that there is always difficulty, more or less, in getting sufficient Army recruits; and yet this proposal would, if carried, deprive the Army of the 30,000 good soldiers it now has in the Militia Reserve.

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Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1900.

THE NAVAL RESERVE ACT, 1900.

THE purpose of the new Naval Reserve Bill,
in so far as it is intended to make further
provision for a reserve to the Navy, is one which
cannot be called in question. The fact, too, that
little comment has been made on the subject in
the Press, may be taken as a sign of the confidence
which is placed in the Admiralty. Yet it is
surely necessary to look closely into the terms of
a legal enactment which marks the establishment
of a new principle in the system of manning
the Fleet. In the memorandum issued with
the Bill, its objects are summarised. We are
told that it is to secure a new division of
the Reserve, in which men who have served

in the Navy as seamen, stokers, or marines may be enrolled after their first period of service, or in some special cases at an earlier period. Experience, it is alleged, shows that few men who have served in the Navy join the present Royal Naval Reserve, which consists mainly of seamen of the mercantile marine and fishermen. The scheme proposes to raise by degrees and maintain a Reserve force of 15,000 men, and to incorporate in this Reserve all qualified long-service pensioners, some of whom now compose the Seamen Pensioner Reserve. In the case of long-service pensioners of the classes referred to who enter the Navy after the passing of the Bill, service in the Reserve is to be a condition of the payment of their pension. It is proposed to pay the former a retainer of 6d. a day, and after the termination of their service in the Reserve a life pension of 8d. The latter will receive an increase to their pension of 5d. a day from the age of 50 until they receive the Greenwich age-pension. The regulations as to travelling expenses, gratuitous clothing, &c., which apply to the Royal Naval Reserve, will also be applicable to this division of it. The Bill is also meant to apply to persons employed as artisans or otherwise in any of the naval or civil establishments under the Admiralty, subject to a condition of service in the Reserve.

The Act, therefore, proposes to tap three separate sources for the purpose of increasing the Reserve. Those in the first category are pensioners, or bluejackets and marines who may become entitled to their pensions subject to a condition of service in this division of the Reserve, with, of course, those men who, being pensioners, have already enlisted in the Reserve. In the second category are apparently included all the bluejackets and marines who may become entitled to pensions after the passing of the Act, and who will be required, as a condition of receiving their pensions, to join the Reserve. In the third category are the artisans and others employed in Admiralty establishments, and who in future will apparently be bound, as a condition of their employment, to serve in the Reserve. The first point of doubtful value which occurs to us in connection with the scheme is that which we have referred to as a new principle in naval service. There are admittedly a certain proportion of men who, after their first period of service, now fixed at twelve years, leave the Navy and seek civil employment, but we believe it has also been shown that by far the larger proportion either re-engage at once or do so after a short period during which they have been enabled to find out the fallacious nature of their views of employment on shore. Now it seems, on the face of it, that the Admiralty, with a view to increasing the number of the Reserve, are about to enter into a competition with themselves for the services of these men. It is even contemplated by the phrase "in some special cases at an earlier period, at the discretion of the Admiralty" to take some men, to an unknown number, from the service before they have completed their twelve years' service and pass them into a reserve. If this is not the same system which has worked with such harmful results in the case of the Army, it is something analogous to it. The cadres of the active list are already taxed, and as some think, with ill results, for the purpose of increasing the coastguard. It has even been alleged that the coastguard has deteriorated as a consequence of this action. And if the result of the new Act is to induce what we may call immature and partially trained bluejackets and marines to leave the Service and pass into the Reserve, its advantages are certainly questionable.

On the other hand, where the Act enables the Admiralty to enrol those men who have already left the Service after their first period and found civil employment, it must have general approval. Also, it will be generally deemed a proper course to make service in the Reserve a condition of employment in the Admiralty establishments, and this should be the case without exception where the training of the man fits him for the duty. It was stated by Mr. Goschen that the Admiralty believe they will obtain 15,000 men by this measure, although they do not expect to enrol the whole of them at once. The working of the act will need to be closely watched, for as we have indicated, the terms may prove so attractive as to operate disadvantageously to the service. It is easy to see how the numbers of this division may be run up without giving any real addition to the strength of the effective Reserve. If by the experiment the Admiralty can reach the men who have left the Navy without pensions, and the Navy League has estimated that there are some twenty-five thousand men in the country under forty years of age who have thus drifted out of touch with the Service, then its success will be undoubted; but if, instead of this, it is found to be diminishing the proportion of those that re-engage for a second term of service, or is being used to draw men to the shore with less than twelve years' service, then the sooner the Act is repealed, or its terms revised, the better.

THE LOSS OF THE "FRAMÉE"

SIR EDMUND MONSON was right in saying that intelligence of the loss of the *Framée* would be received with sincere and friendly sympathy in England, and especially in the Royal Navy. Seamen run common dangers, and ever hasten to extend the ready hand of help to comrades in disaster or misfortune, and therefore we would tender full and hearty sympathy to the French Navy in the loss it has suffered through this deplorable catastrophe. The collision between the *Brennus*, which flies the flag of Vice-Admiral Fournier, and the *Framée* proves to have been even more disastrous than was at first supposed, and of the crew of fifty-six only fourteen men were saved. All the officers on board the vessel perished with her, these including Lieut.-Commander Mauduit du Plessis, who was in command, Sub-Lieut. Epailard, and the chief engineer. The *Echo de Paris* states that at the time of the catastrophe the *Framée* being abreast of the *Brennus*, Lieut. de Mauduit suddenly gave the order to bear 20 degrees to port and increase speed, but that his instructions were misunderstood. Almost immediately the destroyer crashed into the stem of the *Brennus*, and foundered in a few seconds. Admiral Fournier gives reasons for thinking there was a mistake at the helm, though he says the actual cause may remain for ever unexplained. The unfortunate destroyer was quite a new vessel, launched last year at Bordeaux, and is a sister of the *Pique*, *Epée*, and *Yatagan*. She displaced 319 tons, and was credited with a speed of 26 knots.

There appears to have been a good deal of misunderstanding in regard to the circumstances of this deplorable mishap, and the daily papers have certainly gone wrong. One report was that the squadron was at the time steaming "in column of six," but this expression describes nothing in any system of tactics, and the truth appears to be that the battleships were in single column line ahead, with the torpedo flotilla on the port head, the speed being 10 knots, and the position about 70 miles south of Cape St. Vincent.

It would appear that the *Brennus* wished to communicate with the unfortunate destroyer, and signalled her to approach, which she did at sixteen knots. Her commander then, according to one report, noting that she was getting too close to the flagship, "ordered the man at the wheel to put the helm twenty degrees to port." Evidently he did nothing of the kind, for this order would have caused the very disaster that is alleged to have occurred through a misunderstanding of his order. Apparently it is not known to the writers of the daily press that the words of command in the French Navy are quite different from our own. With us the order "Port!" refers to the helm, and the ship turns to starboard; with the French the command "Bâbord!" (port) refers to the ship herself, and this must evidently have been the order given by the gallant and unfortunate officer who, like his companions, behaved with true courage, and in the spirit of the self-sacrificing code of honour which prevails in the naval profession. We believe it is uncommon for French officers to direct the course of the helm; but if they should do so, the command would be "Bâbord la barre!" or "Tribord la barre!" It is extremely unlikely that any confusion can have arisen through this, and probably, as Admiral Fournier in his report indicates, the defective working of the helm may have been the true cause of the mishap.

From the disaster nothing new can be learned. It is one of those unfortunate accidents which, in all likelihood, no one could have foreseen. It shows once again that, through human fallibility, as in the case of the *Victoria*, or the failure of some mechanism, the lives of many may be sacrificed, and it illustrates one of the dangers of the naval profession. All is not lost in such a case, for the gallant officers have left an example which may serve as an inspiration to many. It may be, from the reports which have been published, that the sinking of the *Framée* will deserve to rank with those sublime examples of courage and calmness in disaster—the loss of the *Birkenhead*, and more recently of the German cruiser *Itis* in China. Probably there is no navy that does not glory in such examples.

Navv Notes.

An interesting and valuable correspondence is being published by the *Times*, in reference to our so-called "coast defences." It will be remembered that one of our contemporary's special correspondents stated, in connection with the reception of the fleet at Milford, that it does not seem to have occurred to those in charge of the harbour defence that a navigator cannot see his leading mark with a searchlight blazing into his eyes. Another correspondent reported that the *Sultan* was detained for nearly an hour at the entrance to Lough Swilly before the military authorities could make up their minds as to whether she was a friend or an enemy. Similarly, at Berehaven the *Furious* was fired into by those whose duty it was to give her protection. In connection with the last-named circumstance, Lieut.-Colonel Cotter, who was the "fortress commander" at Berehaven, explains that what happened was the result of "the strictly confidential regulations governing the entry of her Majesty's ships into defended ports," which would therefore appear to be in need of immediate revision. It is to be hoped that the late "fortress commanders" at Milford and Lough Swilly will similarly explain circumstances which point to a very real danger in war time. It is quite likely that these incidents will be utilised in a fresh demand for the Admiralty to take over from the War Office the defence of the ports. In reality they do not support such an application at all; what is actually wanted is that those entrusted with harbour defence should clearly understand what it is they have got to defend.

the harbour against, and that the primary requirement of a British admiral is that the entrance should be unobstructed, so far as his ships are concerned.

To-day the Mediterranean Squadron, organised in seven divisions, will leave Malta for its third summer cruise and an extended course of fleet exercises. The *Ramillies*, *Royal Sovereign*, *Illustrious*, *Ocean*, and *Astræa*, comprising the first division, with the *Renown*, *Cæsar*, *Empress of India*, *Royal Oak*, *Venus*, and *Pyramus*, of the second division, will proceed to Suda Bay. While at this place Sir John Fisher will present to Prince George of Greece the insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George recently conferred upon His Royal Highness by the Queen. On Wednesday next the first and second divisions proceed to Lemnos in continuance of the cruise among the islands. The *Canopus*, *Vulcan*, *Dryad*, *Andromeda*, *Barham* and *Brisk* comprising the third division; the *Coquette*, *Conflict*, *Banshee*, *Dragon*, *Boxer*, and *Bruiser*, of the fourth division; the *Orwell*, *Cygnets*, *Foam*, *Griffon*, *Earnest*, and *Ardent*, of the fifth division; with the *Hazard*, *Hornet*, *Speedy*, and six torpedo boats of the seventh will go to Kalamaki, in Greece, accompanied by the *Tyne* and *Surprise*. The whole squadron will rendezvous at sea about September 9, and go on to Salonika, to remain there till September 18. It will then cruise and exercise in the neighbourhood of Kava, returning to Salonika on October 19. This place will be left on October 29 for Phalerum, and the squadron will return to Malta in the early part of November.

On Monday last the *Hogue* was launched from the works of Vickers, Son, & Maxim, at Barrow, the christening ceremony being performed by Lady Muncaster. The *Hogue* is an armoured cruiser of the *Cressy* type, carrying as her heaviest guns two 9.2-in., mounted in armoured barbets, with a secondary battery of eight 6-in. and twelve 12-pr. quick-firers, besides machine guns. She is fitted with thirty Belleville boilers, and the estimated speed to be obtained is 21 knots. The *Hogue* is reported to be in a very forward condition, so that it may be hoped that her delivery at Devonport will not be long delayed. It is very desirable that these armoured cruisers should be pushed on as rapidly as possible, as they are a class of vessel much wanted in the sea-going fleet.

It is reported that the Admiralty have decided to constitute the coaling of the fleet a separate service as regards administration and estimates, &c. The report states that at Sheerness the general supervision will be vested in the captain of the port guardship, with a warrant officer to act under him in charge of coaling operations. At the other ports retired lieutenants, with retired warrant officers under them, are to be placed in charge of all the coal lighters there and the general superintendence of the supply of coal to ships. The new departure is of good promise, and similar arrangements might well be extended to Portland. For several years now a number of retired officers have been gaining experience during the manœuvres in connection with this matter of coaling, the importance of which is not to be gainsaid. It is just as well that the training which these officers have obtained should be utilised in the manner indicated by the report, and it should not fail to result not only in an increase of the facilities at the home ports, but also in a series of valuable suggestions which should lead to further improvement. We noticed some time since the purchase of improved lighters and other matters indicating that the Admiralty were alive to the necessity of accelerating the rate of coaling our warships, and we are glad to believe that this report shows that further steps are being taken in the desired direction.

The composition of the naval and colonial force which is being sent to China from the Australian colonies does not appear quite clearly from Mr. Goschen's recent statement in Parliament. It includes the gunboat *Protector*, with a crew of 112 officers and men from South Australia; 200 from Victoria, and 300 from New South Wales. The whole force is to be under the Naval Discipline Act, and at the disposal of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, for such service as he may determine. The Australian naval

forces consist in all of about 600 officers and men, so that the men from Victoria and New South Wales are presumably troops. The patriotism and devotion of the colonies is again displayed by the prompt despatch of this little force. The loan of the gunboat is also a healthy sign of the times, indicating, perhaps, that Australia would not desire to insist upon her "pound of flesh" in the event of a naval war, by retaining a fleet in local waters which might, in the view of the Admiralty, be better employed elsewhere.

The new Royal yacht is undergoing her steam trials this week. She is to make three runs of forty-eight hours' duration, gradually increasing the horse power, if all goes well, and the usual run of eight hours' duration at full power. The sea-going qualities of the much criticised vessel will afterwards be tested in the Atlantic. Last week the yacht was heeled in the basin at Portsmouth, with satisfactory results, and she also completed her first trial of 5,000 horse-power for 48 hours satisfactorily. Her speed was 16½ knots, and her mean consumption of coal was 1.95 lbs. per i.h.p. per hour for all purposes. The professional officers present at the trial expressed themselves as highly pleased with the yacht's behaviour.

It is not clear from the telegrams from China whether a naval brigade accompanies the expeditionary force to Peking or no. The first telegrams from private sources stated that only the men of the *Terrible* had gone beyond Tien-tsin. Next we heard that the *Terrible* was at Wei-hai-Wei, and that once more, as happened in South Africa, Captain Scott's guns and carriages had gone to the front, while he and his men had gone to sea. Then there was an intimation from Austrian sources that after the battle of Pei-tang "the Naval Brigade returned to the ships," but it was not made certain if this applied to the foreign seamen or our own bluejackets. On Wednesday a telegram stated that a naval brigade of 600 men under Captain Callaghan, of the *Endymion*, had left Tien-tsin for Yang-tsun. This only complicates the matter, as there are at least two captains senior to him in the ships lying off Taku. Captain G. V. Juke of the *Barfleur* is also mentioned as in charge of the marines. General Gaselee in his report makes mention of marines as much exhausted with the heat, but we shall probably have to wait for letters before getting at the actual circumstances. During the last week full accounts have been received of the Taku engagement, while with regard to the relief of Admiral Seymour's force, it is stated that a 12-pounder from the *Terrible* arrived at Tien-tsin just in time to knock over the only Chinese gun which could have shelled the retreating column.

The unveiling of the Admiral Blake statue at Bridgwater, Admiral Blake's birthplace, is to take place on Thursday, October 4. Lord Brassey will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a dinner at the Town Hall, to be attended, amongst others, by Sir Walter Besant, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Conan Doyle, the Lord Mayor of Bristol, and several distinguished representatives of the Army and Navy.

On Wednesday an inquest was held at Portland into the circumstances attending the death of Edward Delmar Morgan, lieutenant of the *Majestic*, who killed himself by jumping from the mast of the ship. It appears that some days since Lieut. Morgan complained to Captain Egerton that some one on board was conspiring against him, but there were no grounds for the assertion. He was somewhat strange in his manner, and later had another interview with his captain, repeating the same statement. Instructions were given to have him watched, the surgeon on board being of opinion that the officer's mind was unhinged, and a marine was entrusted with that duty. In the morning at half-past seven the unfortunate officer left his cabin and went on deck. While the sentry was not watching him he climbed the mast of the ship, and before any steps could be taken to prevent him he threw himself to the deck, death being almost instantaneous. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 11.
Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. Richard H. O. C. Sewell promoted to Lieut. (Aug. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 13.
Staff Engrs. advanced to Fleet Engrs.:—D. J. Bennett, C. W. Gregory (July 9); J. S. Fussell (July 12).

(From Friday Evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 14.
Royal Naval Reserve.—In accordance with Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve Lieut. W. Elliott placed on retired list of his rank (Aug. 11).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 16.
Royal Naval Reserve.—Acting Sub-Lieut. D. H. Lang confirmed as Sub-Lieut. (July 4). Gentlemen appointed officers, viz.:—Frederick W. Whitton to be Sub-Lieut. (July 28); John G. Wood, Thomas R. Brookes, Stephen A. Pidgeon, Thomas W. Bolt, to be Sub-Lieuts.; Engr. William Robertson to be Senior Engr. (Aug. 11); Asst. Engr. Frank M. Richardson to be Engr. (Aug. 14).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 10.
Lieutenant.—R. M. G. Knight to Monarch (N) (Aug. 20).

Midshipman.—J. J. Fraser to Diadem (Aug. 8).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 11.

Captain.—C. R. Arbuthnot to Cambridge (Aug. 24).

Commander.—R. H. Travers to Tartar (Aug. 18).

Lieutenants.—C. Tibbits to Pembroke (Sept. 5); A. G. Warren to Pembroke (Sept. 4); A. E. Harris to Pembroke, temp. (Aug. 20); H. S. Alton to Vivid, for R.N. Barracks (Sept. 17); W. H. Grieve to Nile, A. H. Stabinecht to Howe (Sept. 4). A. W. H. Phillips to Trafalgar; T. O. de Wet to Sans Pareil (Sept. 24). P. D. R. West to Sans Pareil, temp.; E. O. Gladstone to Nile, temp.; E. H. Edwards to Duke of Wellington, for Powerful (N) (Aug. 20). E. E. Gregory to Duke of Wellington, for Fox (N) (Aug. 29); C. M. Martin to Pembroke, for Revenge (Sept. 14). E. Reeves to Pembroke, for Hawke (Oct. 4). A. G. Wright to Pembroke, for Terpsichore; H. R. M. Williams to Duke of Wellington, for Iphigenia (undated). G. C. Quayle to Benbow (N) (Aug. 30).

Staff Commander.—F. C. A. Crooke to Pembroke, for Superb (N), (undated).

Engineer.—H. E. Rock to the Tamar, for Hong Kong Yard (Aug. 11).

Probationary Assistant Engineer.—E. W. Roberts to Northampton (Aug. 11).

Fleet Paymaster.—R. B. White to Sans Pareil during manœuvres (July 2).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 14.

Captains.—R. C. Sparkes to Forte (Aug. 13); E. J. Fleet to Warspite, for Phaeton (Sept. 1); J. Casement to Amphion (Sept. 20); A. A. C. Galloway to Scylla (Sept. 6).

Commanders.—J. P. Rolleston to Archer (Aug. 30); F. Garforth to Hotspur, in command (Sept. 15); H. J. D. Laxton to Nymph, in command (Sept. 4).

Lieutenants.—F. L. Attenborough to Vernon (Aug. 13); A. H. Williamson to Speedwell, in command (Sept. 20); C. W. Trousdale to St. George (Aug. 15).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 15.

Captain C. Burney to Sappho (Aug. 18).

Commanders.—W. O. Story to Hearty (Aug. 26); H. J. Gedge to Triton, addl. (Aug. 15).

Lieutenants.—C. P. B. Pownall to Barfleur for Fame, in command (Sept. 25).

G. S. Shuckburgh to Galatea for coastguard, P. G. Tillard to Collingwood for coastguard, J. H. Goldfish to Pembroke for Dockyard Reserve (Sept. 24); L. W. P. Chetwynd to President, for study at R. N. College (Oct. 1).

Sub-Lieutenants.—G. P. Leith to Cambrian for Hyacinth (Aug. 10).

Midshipmen.—C. G. Robinson to Boscawen, for Wanderer; A. B. Watts to Lion, for Liberty (Sept. 15); J. Bayley to Boscawen, for Dolphin; W. C. Harrison to Magnificent (Aug. 15); G. F. A. Mulock to Impregnable, for Pilot (Sept. 3).

Fleet Engineer.—D. J. Gyles to Duke of Wellington, for Glatten (Aug. 14).

Staff Engineers.—W. C. Burnett to Hyacinth; G. C. Bath to Vivid, for Cambrian (Aug. 14).

Chief Engineers.—J. R. Roffey to Pembroke, for Archer (Aug. 13); E. H. Ellis to Medea (Aug. 14).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 16.

Lieutenants.—E. H. Donovan to Nymph (1st), H. C. Watson to Nymph (N.), W. B. Wilkinson to Nymph (Sept. 4); N. M. C. Lewis to Archer (1st), K. Dixon to Archer (N.), H. T. Prichard to Archer, H. Winthrop to Boscawen for Dolphin (N.) (Aug. 30); and B. S. Thesiger to President for service at Admiralty (Aug. 31).

Midshipman.—G. W. H. Scrope-Ferrers to Diadem (Aug. 10).

Fleet Engineer.—W. H. Gay to Pembroke for Chasseur (Aug. 15).

Staff Engineer.—S. G. Haddock to Pembroke for Polyphemus (Aug. 15).

Engineers.—R. A. Hunter to Victorious (Aug. 13). E. J. Campbell, J. J. Shirvell to Hyacinth (undated). C. B. Lecky to Duke of Wellington, for Pallas; A. T. P. Read to Vivid (Aug. 13). G. F. Thompson to Duke of Wellington, for Havock (Aug. 14). J. M. J. Murphy to Pembroke, for Champion (Aug. 15). A. P. S. Spencer (Acting) to Duke of Wellington, supy. (Aug. 8). H. H. Rickets (Acting) to Duke of Wellington, for Glory (Aug. 14).

Assistant Engineers.—L. M. Hobbs to Hyacinth (undated). C. E. M. Roe to Arrogant (Aug. 14).

THE CHINA CRISIS.

Sunday, Aug. 12.

Gen. Chaffee informed the United States Government that the international commanders had decided previous to the capture of Yang-tsun to hold another conference there for the purpose of selecting a line of march on Peking.

The 4th Gurkhas and the 30th Bombay Infantry proceed to Shanghai at once from Hong Kong by the transports *Canning* and *Duke of Portland* respectively. The 2nd Bengal Infantry will follow on arrival.

The Russian General Staff have received the following despatch from Vice-Admiral Alexieff, from Nin-chwang, via Chifu, dated the 5th inst.:

"The Chinese town of Nin-chwang, on the Gulf of Liaotung, was captured by our troops on the 4th inst. The vessels *Otwastchy* and *Gremiastchy* co-operated in the capture of the place. The mining boat No. 206 and the *Otwastchy* bombarded the town, and the *Gremiastchy* the fort. The inhabitants are being disarmed, and a Russian administration introduced."

General Grodekoff sends the following despatch to the Minister of War, dated Khabarovka, the 9th inst.:

"Kharbin was captured by our detachment on the 3rd inst. On the 4th inst. a parade of the troops was held in celebration of the name day of the Empress Marie Feodorowna."

Count von Waldersee has been congratulated by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy on his appointment to the supreme command of the allied punitive force in Northern China. He will sail from Genoa on the 21st inst.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* learns that the German reinforcements for China will amount to four battalions, two batteries of artillery, two companies of pioneers, and one squadron of cavalry, or, altogether, something less than 5,000 men.

The East Asia Steamship Company of Copenhagen has concluded a contract with the Russian Government for the transport of 10,500 soldiers to China. The steamers will sail from St. Petersburg and Odessa. For the fulfilment of the above contract the company is chartering 14 Danish, British, German, French, and Austrian steamers.

Monday, Aug. 13.

A copy of the Imperial Chinese Edict appointing Li Hung Chang to negotiate peace with the Powers has been presented to Lord Salisbury.

Further details of the fighting at Pei-tang and Yang-tsun received. In the attack on Yang-tsun the British were in the centre, and they carried the first line of defence under a heavy rifle fire. At Pei-tang the Japanese lost 300 killed and wounded, and the British 24 wounded. The other contingents sustained no casualties. The Chinese losses are said to have been inconsiderable. The day after the battle of Yang-tsun—which took place on the 6th inst.—the German, Austrian, and Italian forces returned to Tien-tsin, while the other contingents pursued the Chinese.

Great Britain, the United States, and Japan have approved the appointment of Count von Waldersee as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces.

Outrages and disturbances are reported to-day from Swatau, Ta-tung, and Chung-King.

M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, has received a report regarding the capture of Kharbin by the Russian column. The Chinese have evacuated all their posts between San-sin and Kharbin and have fled. Reports are to hand regarding the serious attacks on Kharbin made by the Chinese on the 26th and 30th ult. The enemy, however, were driven back and three guns with ammunition were captured.

The French contingent for China left Marseilles yesterday amid scenes of great enthusiasm. President Loubet addressed the troops, and handed them their colours.

Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Gen. Chaffee in a report dated the 10th inst., says:—"Arrived Hoshiwu yesterday."—Ho-hsi-wu is half way between Tien-tsin and Peking, on the Pei-ho.

Lieut.-Gen. Linevitch reports to the Russian Minister of War, under date Aug. 8 and 9:

"By a mutual agreement of the chiefs of the expedition the troops under my command as senior officer, at daybreak on Aug. 6, began an attack on Pei-tang, a strongly fortified position, 12 versts from Tien-tsin, on the road to Peking. The position was strengthened by extensive floods, and the left flank was mined and provided with bomb proofs. The Chinese force amounted to about 26,000 men, under the command of the Viceroy Chung-To-Chu. At 10 o'clock in the morning the left flank of the position and two railway bridges were captured and occupied by the Russian troops, and at the same time the Japanese, British, and American troops, supported by the 3rd East Siberian Rifle Brigade, under Gen. Stoessel, turned the right flank and carried the position of Pei-tang, which commanded both sides of the river. Owing to their enforced rapid retreat, the Chinese were unable to destroy the bridge of boats. Russian, British, and Japanese infantry, cavalry, and artillery were despatched in pursuit of the fleeing enemy. Our casualties were six men. The Japanese

lost over 200, and the British and Americans about 20. The Chinese loss was heavy. Thirteen guns, one of which was captured by the Cossacks, and the whole camp were taken."

In a previous despatch, dated Aug. 6, Lieut.-Gen. Linevitch says:—

"At four o'clock this morning the Russians, in conjunction with the Allied troops, continued their advance from Pei-tang, on Yang-tsun, along both banks of the river. After a march of 20 versts, in a temperature of over 100 deg., the fortifications and town of Yang-tsun were stormed and taken. Our advance guard, under the command of Colonel Modl, attacked the right flank of the enemy's position, and after a stubborn fight, which lasted three hours, made themselves masters of the position. They occupied the railway bridge, the station, and two bridges of boats across the river. The British, Japanese, and Americans co-operated on the enemy's front. Their losses are at present unknown. Our losses were two officers and 16 men wounded. The Chinese, who were about 20,000 strong, lost heavily. Our troops are bivouacking in Yang-tsun, and are in splendid health."

An unofficial telegram states that the French artillery played a brilliant part in the operations against Pei-tang, and that the whole French Expeditionary Force participated in the movement against Yang-tsun:—

"In spite of the troops being greatly fatigued, their dash and spirit were remarkable, and largely contributed to the capture of this important strategic point."

Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The following telegrams, dated Chefoo, Aug. 11, received on the 14th inst. by the Secretary of State for India from Sir A. Gaselee, commanding the China Expeditionary Force are published:—

"Tien-tsin, Aug. 5.—Japanese dislodged enemy, Pei-tang, this morning in gallant style with support of British and Americans. Former slight casualties, about 25. No casualties among British officers reported. Japanese losses much heavier, but unknown. Enemy in full retreat on left bank of the river, right bank believed impassable, owing to inundations."

"Have crossed River Pei-ho to left bank. Advance this morning to Yang-tsun."

"Marched from Pei-tang nine miles towards Yang-tsun. After ascertaining that enemy held railway embankment, we formed for attack with Americans on our right and a Russian battalion on extreme left. After rapid advance of nearly three miles, during which they were under hot shell and rifle fire, our troops carried first line of defence in fine style. We are now encamped on left bank Pei-ho, near railway bridge over Pei-ho. Casualties about 50 killed. No. 5075 Pte. T. Morgan, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died of sunstroke. No. 5488 Pte. W. Huddleston, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, severely wounded; Lieut. Costello, 1st Sikhs, bullet wound knee. No other casualties among British officers. Further casualties will telegraph later."

Mr. Scott, the British Consul, has received a cipher message from Sir Claude Macdonald from Peking, dated Aug. 6. It says:—"Situation desperate. 10 days food remains. Unless relieved general massacre probable. Chinese offered escort Tien-tsin, but refused. Over 200 women and children in Legation."

The commandant of the German cruiser squadron in Chinese waters reports that the *Gefion* has been at Shanghai since the 14th ult. for the protection of German interests, and that the *Iltis* is on her way thither. The *Schwalbe* and *See Adler* have also been ordered to Shanghai.

It is reported from Canton that all the forts have been newly armed with guns. The strength of the garrisons is roughly 1,000 Manchus, 2,000 Tartars, and 15,000 Black Flags, armed with Mausers and Winchester, besides several thousand local levies. The Chinese are attempting to obtain the services of a foreigner to lay mines in the Bogue Channel.

The official *Invalides Russe* publishes the following appointments:—Lieut.-Gen. Linevitch, Commander of the Siberian Corps, to be Commander of the 1st Siberian Army Corps; Baron Kaulbars, Commander of the 2nd Cavalry Corps, to be Commander of the 2nd Siberian Army Corps; Major-Gen. Wasiliewski, to be Chief of the Staff of the 1st Siberian Army Corps, and Major-Gen. Kolenko to be Chief of the Staff of the 2nd Siberian Army Corps, and Col. Martos to be Chief of the Staff of the forces landed in China.

The transport *Ujina* has left Calcutta for China. The *Fürst Bismarck* arrived at Tsin-tau, Kiaouchiao Bay, yesterday. The *Wittekind* carrying the 1st Marine Batn., and the *Frankfurt*, carrying the 2nd Marine Batn., called at Tsin-tau yesterday, and proceeded at once for Taku. The *Cologne Gazette* announces that the embarkation of the new East Asian Army Brigade will commence upon Aug. 31, and will continue for eight days. Eight steamers of the North German Lloyd and some of the Hamburg-American Line have been chartered to convey 7,000 men.

Thursday, Aug. 16.

The Secretary of the Admiralty informs us that Rear-Admiral Bruce, telegraphing from Taku, reports that he received the following telegrams from the general at Ho-Shi-wa:—

"Aug. 10.—Troops distant from Peking about 27 miles, experienced but very little opposition. Position had been prepared by the enemy, but as the allies advanced they fled. The Tartar cavalry was charged by

two squadrons of the Bengal Lancers, and many of the former were killed, and the standards of Gens. Mah and Sung were captured. The troops were much exhausted with the heat, but their health and spirits are otherwise excellent. Aug. 11.—The advance may be somewhat delayed as rain is falling."

The admiral second in command of the German cruiser squadron cables from Taku on Aug. 12 as follows:—

"Capt. Pohl, commanding the *Hansa*, left Tien-tsin on the evening of Aug. 9 with four officers and 107 men for Peking. Capt. Hacht, the first officer of the *Hertha*, followed on the afternoon of Aug. 10, with two officers and 150 men and provisions. Water supplies and a baggage train are following. On the morning of Aug. 10 160 Austrians left Tong-ka, following Capt. Pohl."

A telegram from Shanghai states that the troops from India, diverted to that place from Hong Kong, arrived on Tuesday, but have not yet been landed. The Viceroy now objects to their disembarkation. His attitude is attributed to influence exercised by the French and Russian Consuls. All the British subjects here are indignant. Admiral Seymour is awaiting instructions from the British Government.

The Russian warships *Admiral Korniloff* and *Gremiastchy* and the French warship *Admiral Charnier* have arrived.

A West River steamer from Wu-Chau reports having passed considerable numbers of Chinese troops proceeding up the West River. They are probably the Black Flags who were recently reported to be on the way to Peking. The *Robin* was at Wu-Chau.

There had been fresh anti-Christian disturbances in the neighbourhood of Swatau. The *Mohawk* was there.

The *Argonaut* and the Russian cruiser *Admiral Nachimoff* from Singapore, arrived at Hong Kong, and the Austro-Hungarian warship *Kaiserin und Koenigin Maria Theresia* at Chifu.

Friday, Aug. 17.

The allied troops are reported to have arrived on Wednesday in Peking. Chang-chia-wan and Tung-chaw, the last of the Chinese positions on the Peiho, were captured on the 12th inst. The fighting at the former place seems to have been severe, as the Chinese left 500 dead on the field. The casualties of the Allies were slight. Tung-chaw, which is eleven miles from Peking, was occupied by the Japanese without opposition. A large quantity of stores and arms was seized.

The following telegram has been received by the Secretary of State for India from Sir A. Gaselee, commanding the China Expeditionary Force:—

"Hoshiwu, Aug. 9.—In action of Aug. 5 brunt of fighting fell on 1st Sikhs and 24th Punjab Infantry, who advanced in extended formation and carried the position with a rush. Had it not been for this steady and rapid advance in the face of heavy rifle and shell fire, their losses would have been far heavier. As it was, most of the losses occurred in earlier stages of fight."

"Hoshiwu, Aug. 10.—Progress satisfactory. Enemy had prepared a position here, but fled on the approach of allies. Two squadrons Bengal Lancers got in among Tartar cavalry and killed many, capturing three standards of Gens. Mah and Sung. Men much exhausted by heat, especially our Marines. Many cases of sunstroke. Otherwise health and spirit of troops excellent. Supplies and transport sufficient for occasions."

"Matao, Aug. 11.—Arrived this morning here early, after most trying night march; troops of all nationalities suffering severely from heat; ten of our horses died yesterday from effect of sun. Enemy believed to be entrenched north of Chang-chia-wan. No further news of Legations."

Matao is about 24 miles from Peking and 13 from Hoshiwu, when Gen. Gaselee telegraphed yesterday.

The officer commanding the lines of communication in China telegraphs from Liukungtao, on the 14th inst.: "Gen. Gaselee has fought his third action successfully. He is probably now in Peking. Our casualties slight. The enemy is demoralised."

A despatch from Tien-tsin, dated the 14th inst., says:—"The allied forces have captured Chang-chia-wan with slight loss. The Chinese left 500 dead. The remainder fled, some to Tung-chow and some to Peking."

At a meeting of the Consuls at Shanghai on Wednesday no objection was raised to the landing of British troops by the other Consuls, but they declared that if the troops were landed their Governments would follow the same course. The British Consul objected, and threatened that the troops now ready to land would be withdrawn. It is rumoured that 25,000 Japanese troops have been ordered to Korea. It is stated that the Russian occupation of Niuchwang has incensed Japan. Great Britain's decision to land troops at Shanghai is ascribed thereto, and has Japan's support. Russia, France, and Germany oppose the landing of the troops, while the United States maintains a neutral attitude.

The French cruiser *Friant* and the French transport *Cachar*, with 1,100 troops on board, have arrived at Hong Kong. The Italian steamer *Nord America*, with Russian troops for China, left Odessa, carrying 1,200 men. The Volunteer Fleet steamer *Kherson*, takes 1,400 men. The transport conveying the 9th Cavalry, which is a coloured regiment, has left San Francisco for Taku.

Navy Personal.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick Richards had the honour of being received by Her Majesty at Osborne last Friday week on returning from the funeral of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Admiral of the Fleet the Earl of Clanwilliam is staying at Kissenegen.

Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, continues in that appointment until the end of next month. The statement that he will be advanced to the rank of admiral of the fleet is illusory. This could only be ensured by the voluntary retirement of either the Earl of Clanwilliam, Sir Algernon Lyons, or Sir Nowell Salmon, unless her Majesty were pleased to mark her appreciation of Sir Michael's distinguished career by specially promoting him prior to his compulsory retirement in March next.

Admiral Sir C. F. Hotham, who, it is now stated, will relieve Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour in the Portsmouth command, was recently in command at the Nore, and has been at the Admiralty.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Fullerton's retention on the active flag list to enable him to continue in command of the Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert* appears to have been specially provided for on May 15 last. We referred thereto in our issue of the 26th idem. He is now available until 1905 as an active flag officer.

Rear-Admiral Rodney Lloyd, who obtains his step by Vice-Admiral Sir John Fullerton becoming supernumerary to the establishment of his rank, secures promotion at the age of fifty-nine, and is thereby able to remain on the active list six years from the present period. His recent good services at Malta undoubtedly assure him another opportunity of hoisting his flag.

Rear-Admiral H. L. Pearson, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian station, left Wellington, N.Z., on Sunday last for the naval headquarters, Sydney, N.S.W.

Rear-Admiral A. K. Wilson, V.C., Controller of the Navy, accompanied the First Lord of the Admiralty at his inspection of the Elswick Ordnance Works and shipbuilding yard on Tuesday last.

Commodore E. H. Meggs-Davis's appointment as nominated member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica has been approved by her Majesty.

Commodore E. S. Poë, commanding the Training Squadron, arrived at Portsmouth from Lerwick on Monday, his month's cruise to northern ports having been abandoned. The *St. George*, bearing his broad pendant, will now be refitted.

Commodore Francis Powell, of Hong Kong Naval Establishment, obtains the good service pension vacant by the promotion of Captain R. W. Craigie.

Commodore R. L. Groome left Monte Video for Rio de Janeiro and the northern portion of his command on Tuesday last.

Captain Robert Craigie, of the *Cambridge*, becomes a flag officer by the promotion of Rear-Admiral Rodney Lloyd, at a comparatively early age. Only two other rear-admirals at present on the active list, A. W. Fanshawe and L. A. Beaumont, were junior to him in age when they attained that rank. As he can now remain fourteen years longer on the active list the much-coveted step of admiral of the fleet may probably fall to him.

Captain F. E. E. Brock, having exchanged command of the *Highflyer* for that of the *Eclipse* at the Mauritius, parted company from the flag of the Commander-in-Chief on the 4th inst. for England, to pay off the latter vessel.

Captain H. A. Warren's departure in the *Vindictive* for the Mediterranean to replace the *Isis*,

detached to China, should have taken place on the conclusion of the recent manœuvres, but has been delayed by the defects of that cruiser necessitating her return to Chatham.

Captain Richard H. Peirse, of the *Barracouta*, who was recently re-appointed to that vessel on promotion, is to proceed to the Naval Yard in Simon's Bay to pay her off for recommissioning by officers and men who will be sent out in the *Scylla*. Since the commencement of the war in South Africa Captain Peirse has been continuously employed on the Sierra Leone division of the Cape and West African station, and endured a considerable portion of two rainy seasons in the neighbourhood of what was termed in the slave trade period, "The White Man's Grave."

Captain G. H. Cherry, of the *Argonaut*, arrived at Hong Kong on Monday last. He left Plymouth on July 4, and, therefore, has taken forty days to make the passage. It was intended that this vessel should relieve the *Undaunted*, but the latter will remain during the present complications in China.

Captain F. O. Pike, of the *Minerva*, arrived at the Nore on Monday last, and proceeded to Chatham for that cruiser to be docked and refitted.

Captain C. H. Cochran, of the *Pegasus*, paid off that vessel at Chatham yesterday, and transferred his officers and ships' company to the *Sappho*, commissioned to-day by Capt. Cecil Burney.

Captain R. C. Sparkes has been appointed to the *Forté* to take the place of Captain E. P. Jones invalided, and will join her at Sierra Leone, for which port she left Simon's Bay on Thursday last.

Captain Ernest J. Fleet proceeds to Esquimalt to recommission the *Thetis* on the Pacific station.

Captain John Casement commissions the *Amphion* at Devonport on the 20th prox. to replace the *Leander* on the Pacific station, the latter having been more than three years from England.

Commander P. Vaughan-Lewis, of the *Hazard*, who distinguished himself during the Cretan troubles, is to return home with that vessel on being relieved by Lieut.-Commander H. Williamson, late of the *Columbine*, who commissions the *Speedwell* on the 20th prox. for the Mediterranean.

Commander H. J. D. Laxton commissions the *Nymhe* at Portsmouth on the 4th prox. to replace the *Swallow* on the South-East Coast of America, the latter vessel having been upwards of three years abroad.

Commander H. C. Martin and Lieut. A. Cary-Elwes have been granted Greenwich Hospital pensions for lieutenants, on augmentation of the number for this award. The latter officer is the only one on the pension list who was not allowed to assume the rank of commander on retirement.

Commander R. H. Travers, late of the *Victorious*, relieves Captain F. R. W. Morgan, of the *Tartar*, on promotion.

Commander J. de M. Hutchison, late of the *Arrogant*, has relieved Captain E. G. Shortland, of the *Lion*, recently promoted while in command of that training ship.

Lieut.-Commander J. C. Watson, of the *Lizard* arrived at Hong Kong on the 8th inst. The three vessels detached from the Australian command have now reached the Far East, and will be replaced in the Antipodes by commissioning the *Tauranga* and *Karrakatta*, now in reserve at Sydney, N.S.W., with crews from home, and the *Archer* is to be commissioned at Chatham on the 30th inst.

Staff-Captain A. J. Neville, of Pembroke Dockyard, whose illness we referred to last week, died, we regret to say, on Tuesday last at that establishment.

Lieut. W. H. Cowan, on special service in South Africa, has been granted permission to accept and wear the Order of the Medjidieh 4th Class conferred on him by the Khedive for his services in Egypt with the Nile flotilla under Major-General Lord Kitchener.

Captain Francis Hixson, Commandant of the New South Wales Naval Forces, and Commander E. R. Connor, of the Naval Brigade, proceed with the contingent from that colony for China. Both officers previously served in the Royal Navy. Captain Hixson was a Master (1860) in the Australian Survey and a follower of one of our great naval scientists, the late Admiral Sir Henry Denham, under whom he served in the memorable voyages of the *Herald*. In 1863 he resigned his commission to join the Marine Board at Sydney, N.S.W. He wears the Royal Humane Society's medal. Commander Connor was a navigating lieutenant of 1872, and retired from ill-health in 1880, after nine years' hard work in surveying the coasts of our island-continent. He joined the Sydney Naval Brigade in 1885. These officers are respectively sixty-five and fifty-five years of age.

Six fleet engineers have been promoted inspectors of machinery on augmentation of the list of that rank. Selection for this advancement appears to have been observed more than seniority. At the same time some of the officers omitted did not seek promotion. The senior of those who obtain their step, Mr. J. Pitt, is in the Royal yacht, Mr. C. Rudd is engineer assistant at the Admiralty, and Messrs. S. J. Robins, R. Mayston, and G. A. Haddy are the chief engineers of Hong Kong, Devonport, and Gibraltar dockyards, where the hard work they have to surmount is justly rewarded by raising them to inspectorial rank.

Inspector-General of Hospitals George MacLean, who was one of the officers of his rank who suffered by the unusual selection of a junior of the inspectorial grade for appointment to the principal naval hospital, has now voluntarily retired. A gold medallist and one holding a doctor's degree in medicine, with large and varied experience in his profession, should not have been overlooked.

Major-General Mackay Heriot, R.M.L.I. (retired), commanding the Plymouth Brigade of Infantry Volunteers that has been under canvas at Hay Tor for a month past, breaks up his camp to-day.

Major G. G. Aston's (R.M.A.) appointment as D.A.A.G. on the lines of communication in South Africa is confirmed.

Captain H. E. Blumberg, R.M.L.I., relieves Captain F. W. Luard, R.M.L.I., as adjutant of the Portsmouth Division, the latter officer's term in that appointment having expired.

Lieut. H. W. Miles, R.M.L.I., relieves Lieut. A. W. Gillies, of the *Royal Sovereign*, on the transfer of the latter officer to the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieut. A. J. Morse, R.M.L.I., assistant to Professor of Fortification, Royal Naval College, obtains his company by the death in action at Tientsin of Captain H. T. B. Lloyd, R.M.L.I. Tien-tsin of Captain Morse is nearly four years older, and has two years more service than the last subaltern officer, Captain R. O. Paterson, promoted in the Artillery Division.

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

NAVAL.

Centurion.—A.B. 184373 Cufey, wounded, Tientsin, July 9, died Wei-hai-Wei.

MILITARY, Aug. 5-6.

R.F.A.—161 Bomb. Clayton, 95604 Grant, 23324 Hitch, wounded, Peitsang, Aug. 5.
R. Welsh Fus.—2nd: 1366 Col.-Sgt. Jones, wounded, Peitsang, Aug. 5; 5075 Morgan, killed, 3522 O. Jones, 4725 T. Williams, 4151 Barker, 4533 Hughes, 3993 J. Jones, 3748 Vickery, wounded; 5488 Huddleston, died from sunstroke, Yangtown, Aug. 6.

MISS HICHENS, Cert. Med. Rubber and Hospital Trained Nurse, VISITS PATIENTS mornings. RECEIVES from 2 to 6 p.m., or by appointment.—(First Flat), No. 5, Vernon Place, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

PRIZE DAY IN THE "BRITANNIA."

Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Charles T. M. D. Scott, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, on Wednesday, distributed the prizes awarded at the final examination on board the *Britannia*. The Commander-in-Chief was accompanied on the platform by Capt. M. P. O'Callaghan, C.B., in command of the *Britannia*, Mr. G. B. Mason, R.N., senior naval instructor, and Commander Travers.

Mr. G. B. Mason observed that it was a matter for congratulation that of the 66 cadets who went up all satisfied the examiners. The report stated that the marks obtained in navigation, both practical and theoretical, continue very good, and the average of those in mathematics generally is quite up to the recent standard. The same may be said of those obtained in French. The results of the examination generally he regarded as satisfactory, and expressed a hope that those leaving would work both to retain the knowledge they had acquired and to prepare themselves for the examination which awaits them at Greenwich.

Commander Travers presented the report of the seamanship examiners, who stated that the general result of the examination was very satisfactory. Thirty-seven cadets passed first class, 27 second class, and one was not classed. The examining officers were particularly pleased with the practical work done. This, said Commander Travers, was the result of the excellent work done in the *Racer*. They had had fine weather, which had enabled them to go out oftener, and the cadets had not suffered so much as usual from sickness. Consequently the cadets had been greatly impressed by what they had seen on board, and the result had been brought out at the examination. The signalling results were most creditable, and the general result showed that the cadets had been carefully and well taught, and had themselves taken great interest in their work.

The Commander-in-Chief expressed his pleasure at receiving such excellent reports. The account given of Mr. Bellairs was especially good. He was pleased to hear what the naval instructor had said about his adding industry to ability. Lots of boys might do better by being industrious. Industry added to ability would bring any boy to the head of the tree if he liked. There were 15 of them going to sea as midshipmen. They had made a first-rate start, and had every chance of getting on well in the service and reaching the highest rank they could hold. They had a better start than the others, especially if they had age on their side. The great thing they had to be careful about now that they had made a good start was to keep it. Those going to sea had responsibilities of command thrown upon them at an early age. They expected the men under them to obey, and it was necessary that they should do so when they were on duty. But they could never expect people to obey them if they did not themselves obey those over them. The secret of discipline was obedience. He did not mean blind obedience, but intelligent obedience; and if they kept that well in view they might depend upon it they would get on as he hoped they all would.

The Commander-in-Chief then distributed the prizes, after which Mrs. O'Callaghan pinned the badges on the arms of the new chief captains and captains as follows:—Chief captains, Mr. Smyth Piggott and Mr. Campbell; fourth term captains, Mr. Benning Mr. Phillimore, Mr. Morris and Mr. Harvey; third term captains, Mr. Cloete, Mr. Bruce Gardyne, Mr. Tuvey, Mr. Bissett, Mr. McHardy, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Sturgess, and Mr. Boissier.

Capt. O'Callaghan thanked the Commander-in-Chief for giving away the prizes. He said that all the cadets must feel it a great honour to have the Admiral come there in that way. It always seemed to him that when, at the beginning of their career, the cadets saw an admiral before them, they must

think of whether they would ever be able to occupy the same position. By industry and determination they could. He hoped the cadets would always remember what the Admiral had told them when they went to sea. They would constantly be put into boats and in charge of guns, which meant that they would be put in charge of men. They would find that a great change. He had often seen a big boat going away from a ship with a dozen men, or perhaps a launch with 30 men, in charge of a very small midshipman, and yet whatever that midshipman told them to do was done with the greatest loyalty by the crew. He thought it was the great sympathy that was engendered by the midshipmen growing up in the service with the men that helped them on in the service. As long as midshipmen went about their work well and were perfectly straight and loyal, they would find that they would get on very well indeed, and as they got on in the service they would approach the position now occupied by the Commander-in-Chief. The proceedings closed with cheers for the Admiral and the National Anthem.

The following is the prize list:—

Grand Aggregate.—Mr. R. M. Bellairs. Study Subjects.—Mr. R. M. Bellairs, Mr. B. Vigne. Seamanship (General).—Mr. R. M. Bellairs, Mr. E. C. Brent. Charts and Instruments.—Mr. C. P. Talbot, Mr. E. C. Brent. French.—Mr. R. L. Pennington, Mr. C. N. Rolfe, Messrs. Talbot, Vigne, Coburn, Back, Crosbie-Hill, Moore. Drawing.—Mr. C. H. B. Gowan, Mr. M. A. Blomfield. Steam.—Mr. R. L. Pennington, Mr. R. M. Bellairs. Religious Knowledge.—Mr. C. S. Benning. Prize for Best Boat Sailer in the Term.—Mr. C. W. Craven. The Chief Captains (each receive a dirk).—Mr. H. D. Collins and Mr. C. P. Talbot. Beagle Whips.—Mr. S. St. L. Moore, Mr. F. B. Watson. Photographic Prize (presented by Mrs. O'Callaghan).—Mr. C. W. Craven. Royal Humane Society's Life-saving Practice Medal.—Mr. F. J. Chambers. Ship's Swimming Prizes.—Fourth term, Mr. C. P. Talbot; third, Mr. J. R. Harvey; second, Mr. M. W. Ward; first, Mr. C. H. Warren. Recipient of Diploma of Honour as Selected Candidate of His Term for Her Majesty's Medal.—Mr. H. D. Collins.

The following are the results of the final examination of August, 1900:—

Bellairs, R. M.	1923	Naper, G. W. E.	1391
Pennington, R. L.	1891	Hilliard	1387
Vigne, B.	1875	George, A. S. D.	1369
Wilson, H. P.	1853	Benson, C. H. G.	1354
Talbot, C. P.	1820	Fitzgerald, G. P. M.	1351
Palmes, G. B.	1805	Money, E. W.	1310
Kent, P. W.	1764	Price, H. B.	1309
Baddeley, A.	1738	Watson, F. B.	1300
Crosbie-Hill, R.	1735	Tisdall, E. J. F.	1281
Coke, A. L. H. D.	1731	Dennistoun, F. H.	1280
Ritchie, J. S. M. L.	1699	Garrett, H. M.	1274
Collins, H. D.	1690	Lewis, W. M. B.	1251
Mackinnon, C. H.	1689	Farmer, D. W.	1241
Portman, M. P. B.	1680	Drummond, Hon.	
Brent, E. C.	1677	E. R.	1231
Stopford, Hon. G.	1669	Carter, T. G.	1228
Harris, R. J.	1645	Blomfield, M. A.	1225
Fletcher, E. T.	1615	Fawcett, J.	1217
Gowan, C. H. B.	1590	Moore, S. St. L.	1206
Back, F. L.	1573	Holt, R. V.	1200
Layton, G.	1566	Dolphin, D. F. H.	1184
Wiggleswade	1554	Clark, J. L. C.	1140
Clegg, J. H. K.	1541	Nicholl-Carne, R.	
Boase, B. K.	1528	St. J. S.	1115
Noakes, C. J. L.	1523	Newill, J.	1101
Craven, C. W.	1523	Eardley-Wilmot, T.	1099
Sackville-West,		Douglas, C. A. O.	1090
L. T. C.	1520	Spottiswood, A. R. E.	1072
Moncrieffe	1482	Rolfe, C. N.	1053
Field	1474	Chambers, E. T. R.	1039
Hencks, J. S.	1461	Parry-Okeden,	
Coburn, G. S.	1444	W. U. H.	1033
Roberts, A. C.	1438	Viney, R.	1015
King, P. W. S.	1407	Douglas, A. S.	1014
Ramsay, R. B.	1397	Adams, N. W. A.	928

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

AMERSFOORT, Aug. 7.
WOUNDED.

5th Lancers.—3801 Sgt. Scott.
19th Huss.—4378 Murray, 3305 Killick, 4179 Aberdeen, 4463 Balding.
Strathcona's Corps.—305 Monteith.
R.F.A.—53rd Batt.: 78385 Williams.
Leicester Regt.—1st: 4248 Jordan, 3577 Wesley.
K.R.R.—1st: Col.-Sgt. 4608 Wright; Sgt. 7417 Carlisle; L.-Sgt. 7204 Camm; L.-Cpl. Tarrant; Ptes. 8134 Hardy, 4665 Harding, 5237 Hailey, 4561 Harris, 9028 Page.
Gordon Highrs.—2nd: 5532 Sgt. Dawson, 1888 Stevenson.

BONKFORTEIN, Aug. 5-11.

7th D. G.—KILLED: 4019 Swan. MISSING: 4817 Evans, 4347 Isaacs.
17th Lancers.—MISSING: 4579 Laytham.
R.H.A.—"G" Batt.: WOUNDED: 30914 Purnell.
Leinster Regt.—3rd: PRISONER: Oliver.
A.S.C.—WOUNDED: Civ. Cond. Lyons. PRISONERS: 11461 Sgt. Street, 12753 Sh.-Sm. Earle.

ELANDS RIVER and WONDERFONTEIN,
Aug. 5 and 6.

Imp. Yeo.—20th Batn.: WOUNDED: Major Paget; 13038 Hurdwood. MISSING: Lieut. Webber; 13361 Latham, 13359 Hutchinson. 57th Co.: WOUNDED: Guyson. Scouts: MISSING: Easton, Buckley.
Bushmen. N.S.W.—WOUNDED: 54 Taylor, 460 Gunning, 376 Baker, 484 Woods, 220 Dieton, 154 Ferguson, 6 Cpl. Currie. MISSING: 492 Board, 782 Tasker, 353 Young, 286 Watt, 650 L.-Cpl. Webber.
Mtd. Inf.—WOUNDED: N.Z.: 2336 Robertson, Ranger. Tasm.: 129 Coleman, 128 Corven, 146 Kensley.

MIDDELBURG, Aug. 8-10.

6th Drag.—MISSING: 3944 Westray.
11th Huss.—WOUNDED: 3182 Willis.
14th Huss.—WOUNDED: 4113 Nairne.
French's Scouts.—WOUNDED: Cooper.
P. Alfred's Vol. Gd.—WOUNDED: King. MISSING: L.-Cpl. Spearman; Ptes. Drury, Flanagan.

VINTERSKROOM, Aug. 7.

Imp. Yeo.—WOUNDED: 5th Batn.: Major Meyrick, Lieut. Gurney. 10th Co.: Lieut. St. Quintin; 771 Baldwin, 7963 Foster, 7931 Baylis. 13th: 1343 Owen. 16th: 7306 Broomhall.
Kimberley Mtd. Corps.—WOUNDED: 400 Crittle, 321 Barrett.
North'd Fus.—WOUNDED: 4771 Cpl. Reynolds.
R. Scots Fus.—WOUNDED: 2929 Adams.
R. Welsh Fus.—1st: KILLED: 5746 Wilkinson. WOUNDED: Major Gough, Capt. Barttelot, 2nd Lieut. Bayley; 3887 J. Jones, 2145 House, 3337 E. Bowden, 3943 H. Bowden.

WITKOPJES, Aug. 7.

1st L.G.—MISSING: (? 1728) Cpl. Jones.
2nd L.G.—WOUNDED: 2099 Morgan, 2076 Cluney.
R.H.G.—WOUNDED: 486 L.-Cpl. Harris.
6th Drag.—MISSING: Lieut. Gibson, 1606 L.-Cpl. Grounsel, 3989 Sh.-Sm. Leeking.
10th Huss.—MISSING: 3339 Fry.
12th Lancers.—MISSING: 4066 Cpl. Harrington.
Following taken prisoners Honingspruit, July 21, have been released, now at convalescent camp, Kroonstad:—
R. Fus.—6869 Cooke, 1852 Smith.
R. Scots Fus.—5785 Davidson.
R. Welsh Fus.—Vol. Co.: 7421 Catherall.
R. Dublin Fus.—3641 Byrne, 5626 Buckley.
C.I.V.—108 Henderson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D.G.—3314 Sh.-Sm. Feeney, 3739 Hicks, missing, ne Pr^aoria, Aug. 10.
6th Drag.—3855 Scott, missing, Aug. 4.

SANDILANDS & SON

Military Outfitters

YEOMANRY AND MILITIA OUTFITS,

11 & 12, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.

10th Huss.—3805 Salvage, 4018 Parsons, missing, Middelburg, Aug. 2.
12th Lancers.—3397 Barry, killed, 4444 Stapleton, wounded, Lindique, Aug. 9.
16th Lancers.—4209 Jones, reported wounded, Middelburg, Aug. 5, should be 4409 Jones.

19th Huss.—3650 Sgt. Logie, missing, Bronkhorst Spruit, Aug. 7.

Imp. Yeo.—Lieut. Lewin, prisoner, near Bloemfontein (no date). 1st Batn.: E. Fleet (? 1021 A. W. Fleet), missing, Hibernia, June 23. 3rd: Lieut. Knowles, killed; Col. Youngusband, wounded. Rietfontein, Aug. 9. 20th Batn.: 14549 Cpl. Shepherd; 15738 Edwards, 14544 Harris, 16023 (? 15822) Millson, missing, Commando Nek, Aug. 4. 4th Co.: 9951 Stiles, missing, Harrismith, Aug. 4. 16th: 7285 Booker, missing, believed prisoner, Bothaville, June 29. 58th: 8110 Portman, wounded, Frederickstad, Aug. 7. Somerset: Lieut. Howell, wounded, Derdeport, Aug. 9.

Lovat's Scouts.—8739 Lorri, wounded near Bethlehem, July 18.

Bushmen.—S. Aus.: Lieut. Collins wounded near Ottoshoop, Aug. 6. Queensland: 237 Sutor, prisoner, Kalfontein, Aug. 12. Tasm.: 37 Bradley, prisoner, believed wounded, Kalfontein, Aug. 12.

Kimberley Mtd. Corps.—88 Pingroat, killed; H. Barrett, wounded, Matjaris Station, Aug. 3.

Mtd. Inf.—Bethune's: 931 Bruce-Kennedy, prisoner, Wool's Drift, Aug. 8. N.S.W.: 310 Douglas, wounded, Welvidiend, Aug. 10. W. Aust.: 96 Campbell, 41 Reid, reported missing, rejoined, Aug. 9. Queensland: Lieut. Newton, wounded with Pilcher's Force, Aug. 12.

Loch's Horse.—263 Masters, wounded, Talbosch, Aug. 10.

Brabant's Horse.—Sgt. Harrington, missing near Senekal, July 26.

Thorneycroft's L.H.—877 Stentford, missing, July 29. R.E.—28433 Meadows, prisoner, Klerksdorp, July 24.

Roy. Irish Regt.—6299 Murphy, missing, Palmietfontein, Aug. 6.

Lanc. Fus.—2nd: 6984 Grooves, missing, believed prisoner, Maudskraal, Aug. 4.

S. W. Borderers.—3487 Cullen, wounded, Reitzburg, Aug. 7.

E. Lancs. Regt. Mtd. Inf.—3209 Cpl. Fitzgerald, 4809 Drmr. Delecroix, missing, Vereeniging, Aug. 6.

S. Staffs Regt.—1st: 5135 Davis, reported missing May 25, now in convalescent camp, Bloemfontein.

Roy. Highrs.—272 McIntyre, 2332 Scott, reported missing, have rejoined.

Loy. N. Lanc. Regt.—5175 Drew, wounded Witpoort July 16, now Johannesburg.

Berks Regt.—3628 Wells, wounded; 3138 L.-Cpl. Bartlett, missing, Hofman's Drift, Aug. 7.

Yorks L.I.—2nd: 4702 Marshall, missing, July 16, Maudskraal.

H.L.I.—Lieut. - Col. Kelham, 2nd Lieut. Gibson, wounded, Spitzkop.

Gordon Highrs.—2nd: 5647 Mutch, reported killed Oct. 21, 1899, is alive and well.

R. Irish Rifles.—2031 Stewart, wounded Reitzburg, Aug. 7.

P. Alfred's Vol. Gd.—Lieut. Annison, missing near Johannesburg, Aug. 7.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.

2nd L.G.—1882 Craddock, Bloemfontein, Apr. 17.
1st R.D.—3112 Underwood, wound, Dannhauser, Natal, May 29.

3rd Huss.—4641 Taylor, killed, Grootlagate, Aug. 9.

4th Huss.—3754 Sgt. Webb, dysentery, Jan. 10 (? place).

8th Huss.—4072 McCormack, wounds, Parr, Aug. 5; 3705 Ahear, accidentally shot, Germiston, Aug. 8.

10th Huss.—3929 Darke, Bethlehem, July 31; 4143 Cpl. Brand (? disease and place), May 2; 3478 Herlihy (? disease), Bloemfontein, May 9.

12th Lancers.—3315 Hook, dysentery, Bloemfontein, Aug. 10.

13th Huss.—3295 Wooster, Dannhauser, June 2.

14th Huss.—4134 Ford, Grootlagate, Aug. 4.

19th Huss.—Swinbourne (late 14th Huss.), wounds, Ermelo, Aug. 4.

Imp. Yeo.—7718 Locke, ? disease, Johannesburg, June 24. 15th Batn.: 8150 Brook, killed, Heilbron, June 7. 12th Co.: 3386 Footitt, ? (disease), Bothaville, May 26. 32nd: 8915 Herry, drowned near Bleisolei, Aug. 11. 42nd: 5824 Weston, Kroonstad, Aug. 13. 61st: 11254 Armstrong, meningitis, Marandellas, Aug. 7. 79th: 15758 Stone, pneumonia, Pretoria, Aug. 14.

E. Prov. Horse.—Cpl. Jagnet, killed, Zand River, June 20; Collop, Bethlehem, July 10; Cpl. Wrightson, wounds, Kroonstad, Aug. 8.

I.L.H.—107 Cashman, malaria, Mafeking, June 2; Trollys, Bethlehem, Aug. 10.

Kimberley Corps.—Lieut. Drew, wounds, Potchefstroom, July 28.

Strathcona's Corps.—402 Arnold, wounds, Ermelo, Aug. 11.

Marshall's Horse.—Knox, Bloemfontein, May 26.

Mtd. Inf., N.Z.—Lieut. Berry, pneumonia, June 10; 386 Sgt. Reid, Aug. 8; both Johannesburg.

R.H.A.—"R" Batt.: 44980 Sear, Kroonstad, Aug. 13.

R.F.A.—2nd Batt.: 772 Sgt. Ashby, ? (disease), Naaupoort, Apr. 17. 13th: 18568 Bombr. Robinson, dysentery, Glencoe, June 11. 19th: 8936 Sgt. Bamvale (? 89652 Barnsdale), Brook's Farm, Ladysmith, May 11 (? disease). 20th: 73249 Bateman, Kroonstad, Aug. 13.

28th: 30989 Rowland, Pretoria, Aug. 8. 44th: 57190 Rodway, De Aar, Aug. 9. 65th: 92244 Andrews, Kimberley, Mar. 10. 78th: 32125 Batt.-Sgt.-Maj. Wilson, ? (disease), Kimberley, June 23.

P. Alfred's O. Cape Arty.—Cpl. Spearman, killed, previously reported missing, Aug. 9.

Amm. Col.—3rd Cav. Brig.: 51623 Mills, Bloemfontein, Aug. 11.

R.E.—26th Co.: 24769 Cpl. Higgins, Johannesburg, Aug. 13.

Cape Pioneer Rly. Regt.—587 Jackson, phthisis, Vereeniging, Aug. 13.

Coldstream Gds.—9527 Lovelock, Pretoria, Aug. 12.

R. Scots.—3rd: 5408 Sgt. Hill, wounds, Kroonstad, Aug. 7.

R. W. Surrey Regt.—2nd: 2746 King, pneumonia, Ermelo, Aug. 11.

E. Kent Regt.—Mtd. Inf.: 9208 Waters (? disease), Winburg, May 5.

R. Lanc. Regt.—6253 Morgan, Norvalspont. 3rd: 6008 Bramley, Springfontein, Aug. 11; 6606 Sims, brain fever, Zand River, June 17.

Northumberland Fus.—2nd: 684 Gill, bronchitis, Aug. 10; 3385, Donaldson, Aug. 9; both Bloemfontein.

R. Warwick Regt.—2nd: 1319 Pearce, diseased liver, Bloemfontein, Aug. 10. Vol. Co.: 8282 Benson, Pretoria, Aug. 13.

R. Fus.—2632 Cullam, wounds, Aug. 7. 2nd: 4226 Haysman, wounds, Deelfontein, May 6.

Lincoln Regt.—2nd: 6568 Skinner, Bloemfontein, Aug. 12.

Suffolk Regt.—1st: 876 W. Smith, syncope, Middleburg; 795 Johnson, Deelfontein; both Aug. 11.

Somerset L.I.—2863 Burge, pneumonia, Kroonstad, Aug. 7; 5423 Bagnell, East London, Aug. 13.

R. Irish Regt.—6413 Holden, Aug. 9; 6409 Power, July 26, both wounds, Bethlehem.

Yorks Regt.—1st: 2784 Kenny, pneumonia, Bloemfontein, Aug. 10.

R. Scots Fus.—2nd: 3407 Drmr. Glass, poisoning, Krugersdorp, Aug. 14.

Cheshire Regt.—2nd: 5791 Bourne, Johannesburg, June 15.

R. Welsh Fus.—1716 Kelly, pneumonia, Mafeking, Aug. 14. 1st: 2269 Edwards, pneumonia, at sea, July 29.

K.O.S.B.—1st: 6490 Cowan, pleurisy, Johannesburg, Aug. 11.

Cameronians.—2nd: 2845 Bugler Reilly, Ermelo, Aug. 10.

Worcester Regt.—1st: 3508 Grazier, Thaba 'Nchu, June 12.

E. Lancs. Regt.—1st: 5567 Tracey, June 15; 5074 Cpl. Hampton, Aug. 7, both Johannesburg.

D. of Cornwall's L.I.—3499 Blackford, disease, Bloemfontein, Apr. 28.

W. Riding Regt.—6253 Wright, Winburg, Aug. 9.

Border Regt. Vol. Co.—7262 Atkinson, pneumonia, June 17.

R. Sussex Regt.—5539 Lucas, July 25; 5812 Duke, July

28; 2476 Holder, wound, July 27; 3234 Hughes, Aug. 10, all at Bethlehem. 1st: 4014 Symons, abscess liver, Norvalspont, Aug. 13.

Hants Regt.—2nd: 7568 Denny, accidentally shot, Aug. 12; 3979 Latham, Aug. 10, both Pretoria.

S. Staff Regt.—4th: 5785 Bird, Bloemfontein, Aug. 12.

Welsh Regt.—1st: 2593 Adams, ? disease, Bloemfontein, April 10.

R. Highrs.—7203 Cameron, wounds, Bethlehem, Aug. 8. 2nd: 5419 Christie, Bloemfontein, April 23.

Oxford L.I.—2485 Sgt. Hearn, pneumonia, Kroonstad, Aug. 13.

Essex Regt.—1st: 2377 Woodward (? place), May 21; 5065 Weston (? disease), Bloemfontein, April 10. Vol. Co.: 6884 Sgt. Miller, Cape Town, Aug. 10; 6931 York, epilepsy, Pretoria, Aug. 11.

Derby Regt.—4038 Sgt. Willmott, Bloemfontein, Apr. 13. 1st: 5602 Sherrin, wounds, Pretoria, Aug. 14. 4th: 6926 Pomfret, 6290 Church, 6687 Edwards, 4519 Howath, all from wounds, place not stated, about June 9.

Northampton Regt.—2nd: 5199 J. Smith, Pretoria, Aug. 13.

Berks Regt.—2nd: 3095 Watts, Bloemfontein, Aug. 12. Vol. Co.: 6887 Proberts, Bloemfontein, Aug. 9.

Yorks L.I.—2nd: Major Power, dysentery, Bloemfontein, June 8. Mtd. Inf.: 2669 Varlow, wounds, Balmoral, Aug. 12.

Shrops L.I.—2nd: 7273 Maddox, dysentery, Krugersdorp, Aug. 13.

K.R.R.—2nd: 8621 Cpl. Levett, tubercle lung, Mooi River, Aug. 9.

Wiltshire Regt.—2nd: (? 5336) T. Carter, wound, Bethlehem, July 30. Vol. Co.: 6593 Lockhead, ? disease, Senekal, June 20.

N. Staffs Regt.—2nd: 3146 Locker, sickness (? date and place).

York and Lancs Regt.—1st: 5698 Bramwell, dysentery, Volksrust, June 13; 1116 Stubbs, June 2; 5238 L.-Cpl. Parkinson, June 2; 5188 Ibbotson, June 7; 2864; Bennett, dysentery, June 24, last four at Glencoe.

H.L.I.—Vol. Co.: 8191 Gray, laryngitis, Kroonstad, Aug. 8.

Seaforth Highrs.—2nd: 2086 Paterson, accidental injuries, Apr. 21, no place stated.

Gordon Highrs.—1st: 3404 Graham (? cause), Bushman's Kop, May 2.

Cameron Highrs.—2066 MacIntosh, wound, Bethlehem, July 22.

Connaught Rangers.—1st: 4779 Dowlet, Modderspruit, Apr. 23.

Arg. and Suth. Highrs.—7302 Moore, Eerste Fabricken, Aug. 12.

Leinster Regt.—1st: 5832 Freeman, Ficksburg, Aug. 10.

R. Munster Fus.—6014 Carleton, wounds, Bethlehem, July 22.

Rifle Brig.—1st: 7756 Sgt. Woodward, pneumonia, Ermelo, Aug. 8. 2nd: 4134 Saunders, Newcastle, Aug. 9.

C.I.V.—1486 Pool, Bloemfontein, Aug. 9.

A.S.C.—Lieut. and Qrmr. Gleeson (? cause), Naaupoort, Aug. 14; 12753 Sh-sm. Earle, killed Aug. 13, prev. repd. missing. 3rd Co.: 15598 Neale, Eerste Fabricken, Aug. 8. 20th: 13924 Gambia, pneumonia, Bloemfontein, Aug. 9. 38th: 6087 Laker, Wynberg, June 1.

R.A.M.C.—12012 Cotton, dysentery, Modderspruit, May 11.

Manchester Vol. M.S.C.—13136 Street, meningitis, Capetown, Aug. 11.

St. John's Amb. Brig.—818 Pergram, Mooi River, Aug. 10.

Imp. Hosp. Corps.—1 Foster, abscess liver, Maritzburg, Aug. 9.

It has been decided, under the War Office scheme of barrack extension, to build huts for a battalion of infantry 1,000 strong on the Brickfields at Devonport, and another block of similar quarters on the ground adjoining the barracks at Crownhill. Each block will comprise about 60 distinct buildings, including 32 for non-commissioned officers and men and four for officers, besides married quarters, recreation-rooms, canteens, &c. The new buildings at Crownhill and Devonport are to be completed by the first week in November.

MR. TRIPPEL'S ARMY CLASSES

AT ONSLOW HALL, RICHMOND, SURREY.

WOOLWICH, JULY, 1 00.

	57th	96th	118th	5759
J. L. Mitchell	57th	96th	118th	5759
A. B. Sherrard	57th	96th	118th	5759
C. W. Smeed	57th	96th	118th	5759
H. W. Walker	57th	96th	118th	5759

ALL FOUR PASSED ON FIRST TRIAL DIRECT, AND AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE AGE.

* Subsequently admitted.

SANDHURST, JULY, 1900.

R. S. Hart	Honorary Queen's Cadetship	6,197
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INDIAN POLICE, JULY, 1900.

C. W. T. Feilman	11th	7,527
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PASSED ON FIRST TRIAL DIRECT, AND WAS THE ONLY CANDIDATE SENT UP.

WOOLWICH, DECEMBER, 1899.

W. C. Cripps	63rd	7,200
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SANDHURST, DECEMBER, 1899.

	First Cavalry	Sixth Cavalry	47th Infantry	72nd Infantry	108th Infantry	111th Infantry	121st Infantry	126th Infantry	Infantry Cadetship	Infantry Cadetship
E. C. Jury	First Cavalry	Sixth Cavalry	47th Infantry	72nd Infantry	108th Infantry	111th Infantry	121st Infantry	126th Infantry	Infantry Cadetship	Infantry Cadetship
J. M. F. Sprot	First Cavalry	Sixth Cavalry	47th Infantry	72nd Infantry	108th Infantry	111th Infantry	121st Infantry	126th Infantry	Infantry Cadetship	Infantry Cadetship
C. D. Evans	First Cavalry	Sixth Cavalry	47th Infantry	72nd Infantry	108th Infantry	111th Infantry	121st Infantry	126th Infantry	Infantry Cadetship	Infantry Cadetship
T. A. Davis	First Cavalry	Sixth Cavalry	47th Infantry	72nd Infantry	108th Infantry	111th Infantry	121st Infantry	126th Infantry	Infantry Cadetship	Infantry Cadetship
E. H. Pott	First Cavalry	Sixth Cavalry	47th Infantry	72nd Infantry	108th Infantry	111th Infantry	121st Infantry	126th Infantry	Infantry Cadetship	Infantry Cadetship
A. W. Delves-Broughton	First Cavalry	Sixth Cavalry	47th Infantry	72nd Infantry	108th Infantry	111th Infantry	121st Infantry	126th Infantry	Infantry Cadetship	Infantry Cadetship
T. R. H. Keppel	First Cavalry	Sixth Cavalry	47th Infantry	72nd Infantry	108th Infantry	111th Infantry	121st Infantry	126th Infantry	Infantry Cadetship	Infantry Cadetship
L. T. Watson	First Cavalry	Sixth Cavalry	47th Infantry	72nd Infantry	108th Infantry	111th Infantry	121st Infantry	126th Infantry	Infantry Cadetship	Infantry Cadetship
N. H. Grierson	First Cavalry	Sixth Cavalry	47th Infantry	72nd Infantry	108th Infantry	111th Infantry	121st Infantry	126th Infantry	Infantry Cadetship	Infantry Cadetship
K. Robertson	First Cavalry	Sixth Cavalry	47th Infantry	72nd Infantry	108th Infantry	111th Infantry	121st Infantry	126th Infantry	Infantry Cadetship	Infantry Cadetship
During the last two years—Dec. '97 to Dec. '99—SEVENTY-FIVE SUCCESSSES were GAINED, including the FIRST PLACE on the LIST NOT LESS THAN SIX TIMES, besides other high places.										
INSTRUCTION in GYMNASTICS, DRILL, PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT, and MILITARY RIDING.										
The MILITIA COMPETITIVE and PROMOTION CLASSES are under Major T. KING.										

For further particulars apply to Mr. H. F. TRIPPEL, ONSLOW HALL, RICHMOND, SURREY.

Telegraphic Address: "TRIPPEL, RICHMOND, SURREY."

The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, August 14.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. W. G. Renton, from 6th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. S. S. W. Paddon, from 3rd Batn. Oxford L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. A. Burgoyne, seconded.

4th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. H. E. Gurney, from 6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. Parker Toulson, promoted.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Pte. Oliver St. M. Jones, from Thorneycroft's Mtd. Inf., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

3rd Hussars.—Ralph Seymour to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

5th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. F. A. B. Johnstone, from 3rd Batn. Leicester Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

Candidates, nominated by Field-Marshal Command-in-Chief, South Africa, to be 2nd Lieuts.:

4th Dragoon Guards.—Trpr. Alfred Holford, from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. H. T. McClellan, promoted; Lieut. Hon. H. Robertson, from 3rd Batn. Cameron Highlanders, vice S. M. Bruce, transferred to Indian Staff Corps.

5th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. G. Sandys, from Gloucester Yeomanry, and from Lieut. Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. G. H. Watson, promoted into 3rd Dragoon Guards.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Trpr. John Preene, from Imperial Yeomanry, on augmentation.

2nd Dragoons.—2nd Lieut. Hon. W. A. Montgomerie, from 4th Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, in succession to Lieut. T. Conolly, killed in action.

5th Lancers.—Trpr. Hugh C. Rose, from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. C. Arkwright, deceased.

14th Hussars.—Trpr. Cecil Persse, from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. C. B. Tottenham, promoted.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

1st Batn.—Lieut. T. M. Broadbent resigns his commission.

2nd Batn.—Appointment of Major W. B. Myners, Lieut. Reserve of Officers, as Adjt. antedated to Feb. 3.

3rd Batn.—Capt. L. Rolleston to be second in command, with temp. rank of Major in Army (June 18); Capt. R. F. T. Gascoigne to be second in command, with temp. rank of Major in Army (Aug. 1). Lieuts. to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army:—R. T. O. Sheriffe (July 15), S. F. Wombwell (Aug. 1). To be Lieuts., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army:—Sergt. Richard E. Sugden (July 15), Corpl. Henry A. C. Hamilton (Aug. 1).

4th Batn.—Appointment of R. Mervyn Wilson, M.D. as Medical Officer, with temp. rank of Capt., notified in Gazette of Feb. 2, is cancelled.

17th Batn.—Lieut. H. C. Harvey resigns his commission in consequence of ill-health (July 30).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Capt. to be Majors:—J. F. N. Birch, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. A. Anderson, appointed to staff (June 19); W. A. M. Thompson, employed on Staff, on augmentation; C. Prescott-Decie, on augmentation (June 29); Brevet-Major C. H. de Rougemont, vice A. Bell-Irving, promoted (June 30).

Lieuts. to be Capt.:—C. MacI. Ritchie, vice J. F. N. Birch (June 19); Sir John Keane, Bart., on augmentation (June 25).

Gentlemen, from New South Wales Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Sub-Lieut. Robert H. V. Kelly, New South Wales Mtd. Inf.; Corpl. John H. M. Abbott, 1st Australian Horse (May 23).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Officers seconded:—Capt. R. St. G. Gorton, for service on Staff (June 15); Capt. L. L. Hepper, for service with Native Artillery, India; Lieut. K. G. Campbell, for service with Native Mountain Artillery, India (July 31). Suptdg. Clerk James Weir to be Qrmar., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Capt. W. Anderson, retired.

Grenadier Guards.—2nd Lieut. E. B. Loraine to be Lieut., vice H. F. Crichton, transferred to Irish Guards (May 19).

Coldstream Guards.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—H. W. L. H. Heathcoat-Amory, in succession to Major C. S. O. Monck, appointed to Staff; E. T. H. Hanbury-Tracy, vice H. W. L. H. Heathcoat-Amory, seconded for service as Adjt. of Volunteers (July 10).

Scots Guards.—Supy. Capt. B. J. Talbot Levett to be Capt., vice F. J. Heyworth, promoted (March 12); restoration to establishment of Supy. Capt. A. C. Bell antedated to May 11, in succession to Lieut.-Col. and Col. I. R. Jones, who holds a Staff appointment; Lieut. R. N. W. Larking to be Capt., vice R. B. Finnie, promoted (March 28); promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. R. S. Tempest antedated to March 28, vice R. N. W. Larking. 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—T. H. R. Bulkeley, on augmentation (April 4); W. J. M. Hill, vice G. F. M. Cornwallis-West placed on temp. half-pay (Aug. 8).

Irish Guards.—Officers to be 2nd Lieuts., on augmentation:—Lieut. H. K. Bruce, from Highland L.I.; Capt. Charles H., Lord Settrington, from 3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt.; Capt. Lord Herbert A. M. D. Scott, from 3rd Batn. Royal Scots; Capt. R. P. D. S. Chichester, from 6th Batn. Middlesex Regt.; 2nd Lieut. R. C. A. McCalmont, from 6th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt.; Capt. Henry E., Earl of Kingston, from 5th Batn. Connaught Rangers.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. T. F. Ross, on completion of his period of service in command of a batn., placed on half pay; Major C. W. S. Hallett to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. T. F. Ross (Aug. 14).

Royal West Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. F. Watson to be Lieut., vice R. J. A. Terry, promoted into Manchester Regt (June 9).

East Kent Regt.—Lieut. S. L. P. Barker to be Capt., vice H. H. de B. Morris, seconded for service with Central Africa Regt. (July 1).

Royal Lancaster Regt.—Promotion to Major of Capt. C. G. Barton antedated to Feb. 23, vice J. M. Gawne promoted.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieut.-Col. G. Frend placed on half-pay (Aug. 15); Capt. E. W. Fletcher and Capt. and Brevet-Major P. S. Wilkinson to be Majors, on augmentation (July 1); Lieuts. R. C. Lethbridge, F. P. Braithwaite, and H. C. Hall to be Capt., on augmentation (July 1).

Royal Warwick Regt.—Capt. G. D. Armstrong to be Major, vice C. J. Cockburn, deceased (June 29).

Royal Fusiliers.—Gent. Cadet Alexander G. L. Astley to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation (Aug. 11).

Norfolk Regt.—Lieut. J. W. V. Carroll to be Capt., vice A. J. V. Durell, seconded for service in Army Pay Dept. (May 14).

Somerset L.I.—Lieut. F. G. G. Thoyts to be Capt., vice H. M. Martin, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Indian Volunteers (March 8); promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. H. L. R. Allfrey antedated to March 8, vice F. G. G. Thoyts; 2nd Lieut. A. J. G. Hargreaves to be Lieut., vice F. N. E. Kennedy, promoted into Worcester Regt. (June 20).

West Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. G. B. Drew to be Adjt., vice Lieut. A. F. Stewart, promoted into Manchester Regt. (July 3); Gent. Cadet Richard J. McLaren, from Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. W. Ingles, promoted.

Leicester Regt.—Gent. Cadet Frederick P. Myles, from Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. B. de W. Weldon, seconded.

Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut. M. H. E. Welch to be Capt., vice J. B. S. Alderson, died of wounds received in action; 2nd Lieut. R. J. Rees-Mogg to be Lieut., vice M. H. E. Welch (July 11).

Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. P. H. Keen to be Lieut., vice H. A. Fulton, promoted into Worcester Regt. (June 20).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt. to be Majors, on augmentation:—E. C. Tidswell and Brevet-Major W. F. Walter (July 31); 2nd Lieut. C. E. M. Dansey to be Lieut., vice W. D. Bain, dismissed from the Service.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. G. C. Briggs (recovered prisoner of war) to be Lieut., supy. to establishment (Feb. 24).

Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. P. L. Grove to be Adjt., vice Capt. W. Martin Leake, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Aug. 8).

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Lieut. G. W. Morley (since deceased) to be Capt., vice W. L. P. Gibton, deceased (March 20); promotion to Capt. of Lieut. J. A. Byrne bears date April 11, vice G. W. Morley, deceased, and not as previously stated.

Worcester Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—U. FitzH Ruxton, vice R. E. L. Townsend, seconded for service under Foreign Office; R. G. D. Nivison, in succession to Brevet-Col. T. E. Hickman, on special service in South Africa; G. C. Lambton, vice A. D. Green, seconded for service in South Africa (June 23).

East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. H. D. Smalley to be Capt., in succession to Major A. B. Dunsterville appointed to Staff (April 1). Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. antedated:—L. Murray to Sept. 13, 1899; N. E. Willoughby to Nov. 26, 1899, vice W. W. Fagan, promoted; J. P. Benson to Feb. 24, vice C. H. Heaton, killed in action; R. A. Yule to April 1, vice H. D. Smalley. 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. E. A. S. Currie, vice R. A. B. Chute, promoted into Manchester Regt.; W. P. Crookshank, vice C. E. A. S. Currie, seconded for service in South Africa (May 26).

Royal Sussex Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. C. Morphet to be Lieut., vice J. B. Wroughton, promoted (June 27).

Hampshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. T. Skinner to be Lieut., vice H. L. Wheeler, promoted (March 24).

South Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. C. R. S. Woods to be Capt., vice H. W. P. Waters, placed on temp. half-pay (Aug. 8).

Welsh Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—W. T. B. Rhodes vice C. G. R. Smith, seconded for service on staff; B. T. Ready, Adjt., to complete establishment (April 25).

Royal Highlanders.—Capt. J. G. Collins, on completion of his period of service as Adjt., vacates that appointment (July 14).

Northampton Regt.—Lieut. T. W. S. Kent to be Capt., vice H. C. Godley, seconded (June 4). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. C. B. Mackinnon, vice T. W. S. Kent (June 4); F. W. Darwall, vice H. S. D. Stuart, seconded (June 16).

Yorkshire L.I.—Lieut. G. C. W. G. Hall to be Capt., in succession to Major A. W. Elles, extra-regimentally employed (June 10).

Shropshire L.I.—Major W. MacLaughlin placed on retired pay (Aug. 11). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. H. Cantley, vice G. R. Sowray, promoted into Manchester Regt. (May 26); P. F. FitzGerald, vice R. T. Carreg, deceased (July 19).

Wiltshire Regt.—Capt. G. C. Rigby seconded for service on Staff (Aug. 15); 2nd Lieut. C. F. Thornton to be Lieut., vice L. O. F. Mellish, deceased (June 3).

Manchester Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—E. L. Makin, on augmentation; H. G. Chapman, vice C. G. Danks, died of wounds received in action; C. Morley, vice A. G. Sharp, promoted; K. E. Kirkpatrick, vice J. D. B. Erskine, promoted.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Lieut. R. L. Stevenson, 1st Dumbarton V.R.C., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa.

Leinster Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. J. G. Glancy, on completion of his period of service in command of a batn., placed on half-pay; Major St. J. St. Leger to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. J. G. Glancy, (Aug. 12).

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. A. M. King to be Capt., vice C. H. G. M. Clarke, seconded (April 24).

Royal Home Counties Reserve Regt.—Appointment as Capt. of Capt. C. H. Morrice, Reserve of Officers, antedated to June 5; Lieut. P. Downes, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut. (July 28).

Royal Northern Reserve Regt.—Tom F. Graham, late Lieut. Loyal North Lancashire Regt., to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt.—Herbert R. Alexander,

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late Capt. Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Capt. with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

Royal Irish Reserve Regt.—Major A. G. G. Alton, Reserve of Officers, ceases to be employed with regt. (July 31).

Royal Irish Fusiliers Reserve Regt.—Major J. C. Tilly ceases to be employed with regt. (July 24).

West India Regt.—Lieut.-Col. A. Bor placed on retired pay (Aug. 15); Capt. H. A. Thorne seconded for service on West Coast of Africa (July 25); Lieuts. to be Capts.:—R. K. Healing, vice B. Faunce, seconded (June 27); G. Hewett, vice W. P. Marley, seconded for special service in West Africa (July 2).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Majors to be Lieut.-Cols.:—G. H. Sylvester, F.R.C.S., W. J. Macnamara, M.D., D. O'Sullivan, F.R.C.S.I., E. O. Milward, C.R. Woods, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., J. O. G. Sandiford, M.D., R. L. Love, M.D., H. W. Murray, M.B., M. W. Kevin, A. Peterkin, M.B., E. L. Maunsell, W. Heffernan, R. W. E. H. Nicholson, J. G. W. Crofts, W. Dugdale, D. L. Irvine, E. E. Cree, D. F. Franklin, F.R.C.S.Edin. (July 31). Sergt-Major A. J. Pilgrim to be Qrmer, with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Qrmer and Hon. Lieut. F. Illingworth, deceased.

Indian Army.—Major-Gen. Neville F. Parker, Bengal Inf., transferred to Unemployed Supy. List (July 30).

Indian Staff Corps.—Lieut.-Col. A. E. Gordon transferred to Unemployed Supy. List (July 31).

STAFF.

Col. (local Brig.-Gen.) A. R. F. Dorward, C.B., D.S.O., to retain local rank of Brig.-Gen. and appointment of Brig.-Gen. on Staff whilst employed in Northern China, subsequent to arrival of Col. (local Lieut.-Gen.) Sir A. Gaselee, K.C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, I.S.C.

Appointments to Staff of Lines of Communication made in South Africa are confirmed:—

Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. H. Settle, C.B., D.S.O., Col. on Staff, to be Insp.-Gen. (Dec. 23, 1899).

Lieut.-Col. Insp.-Gen. (Dec. now local Brig.-Gen.) C. P. Ridley, since appointed a Brig.-Gen. on Staff, to be an A.A.G. as an Asst. Insp.-Gen. (Dec. 26, 1899).

Captain R. Fanshawe, Oxford L.I., to be a Staff Capt. as Staff Officer to an Asst. Insp.-Gen. (Dec. 23, 1899).

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. P. Shekleton, South Lancashire Regt., to be an A.A.G. as an Asst. Insp.-Gen. (Dec. 23, 1899).

Captain S. J. Jervis, South Stafford Regt. (since appointed to Army Transport Service), to be a Staff Officer for Prisoners of War, graded as a D.A.A.G. (Dec. 20, 1899).

Capt. and Brevet Major (local Lieut.-Col.) E. P. C. Girouard, D.S.O., R.E., Director of Railways, Hdqrs. South African Field Force, to be graded as a D.A.G. (Nov. 6, 1899).

Major G. G. Aston, R.M.A., to be Staff Officer to an Asst. Insp.-Gen., graded as a D.A.A.G. (Jan. 10).

Capt. D. F. Nicholl, R.G.A., to be Asst. to a Disembarking Staff Officer, graded as a Staff Capt. (Jan. 12).

To be A.A.G.'s for Transport:—Col. F. W. Benson (since appointed A.A.G., 6th Divn.); Col. J. C. Barker (since appointed a Col. on Staff) (Jan. 20).

To be D.A.A.G. for Transport:—Major A. E. W., Count Gleichen, C.M.G., Grenadier Guards (Jan. 20 to Feb. 22).

Capt. E. J. Lugard, D.S.O., I.S.C., to be an Asst. Press Censor, graded as a D.A.A.G. (Dec. 23, 1899).

Lieut.-Col. F. W. Bennet, R.E., to be A.A.G. as an Asst. Insp.-Gen. (Jan. 23).

Qrmer and Hon. Lieut. W. Faraday, A.S.C., to be a Staff Lieut., whilst a Railway Staff Officer (Oct. 27, 1899).

Col. Sir C. S. B. Parsons, K.C.M.G., (Col. on Staff), to be an Asst. Insp.-Gen. (Feb. 14).

Capt. C. V. C. Hobart, D.S.O., Grenadier Guards (since invalided home), to be staff officer to an Asst. Insp.-Gen., graded as a D.A.A.G. (Feb. 7).

Major E. S. C. Kennedy, West Indian Regt., to be a Station Staff Officer, graded as a D.A.A.G. (Nov. 20, 1899).

Appointments to Staff made in South Africa are confirmed:—

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. E. Sandbach, R.E., to be an A.A.G. (Dec. 28, 1899).

Lieut. L. F. Renny, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be A.D.C. to Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. (local Major-Gen.) C. D. Cooper, commanding 4th Brigade, South African Field Force (March 28).

Army Chaplains' Dept.—Rev. O. A. W. O'Neill, M.A., Chaplain to Forces 2nd Class, to be Chaplain to Forces 1st Class (Aug. 10).

Army Pay Dept.—Lieut. (now Capt.) T. Ormsby, from South Stafford Regt., permanently appointed to Army Pay Dept., with substantive rank of Capt. in Army (Nov. 4, 1899).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. J. E. Mein, I.S.C., to be Col. (July 6); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. (local Col.) T. P. B. Ternan, D.S.O., Royal Warwick Regt., to be Col. in recognition of his services during recent operations in Uganda.

MEMORANDA.

Col. H. D. Browne, half-pay, placed on retired pay (Aug. 9).

Brevet Col. (local Major-Gen.) Sir F. R. Wingate, K.C.B., from Major R.A., granted substantive rank of Col. in Army on appointment as Sirdar of Egyptian Army (Dec. 22, 1899).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. E. C. Money, half-pay, placed on retired pay (Aug. 12).

Major H. N. C. Heath, Yorkshire L.I., granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst A.A.G., Lines of Communication, South Africa (March 7).

Major M. C. Curry, Devon Regt., granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. in South Africa whilst acting as Station Commandant, Ladysmith (March 12).

Major R. L. Sandwith, Leicester Regt., granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. in South Africa whilst in command of Depot at Pietermaritzburg (March 13).

Major A. H. Clark-Kennedy, I.S.C., granted temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst employed as Commissary-Gen. in Madras Command.

Major H. Clerk, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Capt. C. J. Melliss, I.S.C., and Capt. H. R. Beddoes, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, now serving with West African Frontier Force, are granted local rank of Major whilst employed on the Gold Coast.

Lieut. J. H. A. Annesley, 18th Hussars, granted local rank of Capt. whilst employed as Adj. of Bethune's Mtd. Inf., South Africa (March 7).

Lieut. R. H. Monk-Mason, Royal Munster Fusiliers, now serving with West African Frontier Force, granted local rank of Capt. whilst employed on the Gold Coast.

Capt. N. N. Bedingfield, half-pay, retires from the Service receiving a gratuity.

Qrmer and Hon. Lieut. H. McDermott, East Surrey Regt., granted hon. rank of Capt. (Aug. 6).

Lieut. H. F. C. Chetwood-Aiken, 3rd Batn. Dorset Regt., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving in South Africa (July 6).

Lieut. J. P. N. Swainston Strangways, Durham Artillery, granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving in South Africa (Aug. 1).

Officers granted temp. rank of 2nd Lieuts. in Army whilst serving in South Africa:—2nd Lieuts. C. O. R. Black-Hawkins, 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt. (June 26); E. B. L'Estrange, 8th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps; C. P. Harrison, 3rd Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (June 28); R. H. O'D. Paterson, Antrim Artillery; J. C. Fullerton, Donegal Artillery (July 12); T. N. French, Edinburgh Artillery (Aug. 1).

Reserve of Officers.—Capt. J. A. Tapley resigns his commission on account of ill-health; Capt. H. Thomson removed from the Service.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg.-Capt. J. W. Ellis to be Surg.-Major.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Durham (W. Div.).—Gordon S. Cooper to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 5).

Edinburgh (S. Div.).—2nd Lieuts. J. H. B. Millar, A. G. Thomas, T. N. French, C. G. S. Hilton, and C. A. Lambton to be Lieuts. (July 13).

Mid-Ulster (S. Div.).—2nd Lieuts. W. H. Barker, R. K. Tailour, L. T. H. Leland, and W. H. C. Chambré to be Lieuts. (Aug. 7).

Pembroke (W. Div.).—2nd Lieut. E. W. J. Waycott to be Lieut. (June 26).

Wicklow (S. Div.).—2nd Lieuts. H. M. L. Mansfield, I. A. J. Pask, F. F. Freeman, and F. W. S. Locke to be Lieuts. (Aug. 4).

INFANTRY.

5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.—John E. McGwire to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 3). 6th Batn.: Supy. Capt. R. H. R. Helpman to be Capt. on establishment (July 3).

3rd Batn. Devon Regt.—2nd Lieut. O. M. T. Frost to be Lieut. and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieut. W. A. V. Findlater to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieut. C. W. Hext to be Lieut., and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieuts. F. C. H. Tryon and G. W. Hopton to be Lieuts. (July 23).

3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—Aldwin M. Munby to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 4).

4th Batn. South Wales Borderers.—Leonard D'A. Fox to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 8).

4th Batn. Scottish Rifles.—2nd Lieuts. M. H. D. Thomson-Carmichael, R. R. W. B. Murphy, G. Hazlerigg, and G. F. Phillips to be Lieuts. (July 14).

3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieuts. G. O. Farrington, H. L. Ainsworth, A. L. M. Napier, R. C. Platt, A. M. MacDonald, G. Lee, R. D. de Q. Child, and G. C. Drinan to be Lieuts. (Aug. 7); 2nd Lieut. H. G. Gray superseded for absence without leave (Aug. 15); Andrew de V. Maclean to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 6).

3rd Batn. Dorset Regt.—Cecil H. Ching to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 3).

3rd Batn. Oxford L.I.—2nd Lieuts. R. S. G. Higgins, R. W. Brakspear, G. E. Harcourt, F. J. Boyle, J. C. M. Doran, and F. F. Tarver to be Lieuts. (Aug. 4).

4th Batn. Highland L.I.—2nd Lieuts. Hon. P. J. L. Hore-Bathyn, F. C. Anderson, H. M. Coghill, A. D. Gilmour, C. H. T. Whitehead, W. F. Hay, and G. U. Jameson to be Lieuts. (Aug. 3).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—William R. McD. Parr reappointed Capt. (Aug. 4).

5th Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. F. A. C. Wrench, from 4th Batn., to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 4).

3rd Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—George R. H. Cheape to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 2).

5th Batn. Leinster Regt.—2nd Lieuts. S. N. Noble and H. J. Codrington to be Lieuts. (Aug. 4).

3rd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. A. St. L. Goldie to be Lieut., and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieuts. A. W. S. Brock, A. C. Ferguson, F. Beazby, H. S. L. Maydwell (Feb. 5), G. O. B. Harley (Feb. 11), W. T. R. Browne (Feb. 29), and A. B. Incedon-Webber (March 22) to be Lieuts.

6th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Seconding of Lieut. C. K. Sutherland for service with West African Frontier Force, announced in *Gazette* of July 24, is cancelled.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Aberdeen.—Henry McI. W. Gray, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

2nd Cinque Ports (E. Div., R.G.A.).—James W. Lyon to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Hampshire (S. Div., R.G.A.).—Philip N. Vellacott, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st Lincoln (W. Div., R.G.A.).—2nd Lieut. T. M. Howkins to be Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Devon and Somerset.—Lieuts. H. H. Roden and W. A. Lyndon to be Capts. (Aug. 1).

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Surg.-Capt. H. H. Gourley, M.B., from 4th Durham V.A. (W. Div., R.G.A.), to be Surg.-Capt. (June 29).

1st Sussex.—Lieuts. J. Law and C. W. Towner to be Capts. (Aug. 3).

RIFLE.

4th V.B. Royal Scots.—Following announcement substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of July 17, viz.:—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Drummond to be Major; Lieut. G. F. Macnee to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. J. T. Kirkwood, A. Robbie, R. Cumming, W. B. Gray, and W. E. Watson to be Lieuts. (July 11). Following announcement substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of July 24, viz.:—Kenneth Whitton to be 2nd Lieut.; John Milligan to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.) (July 12).

5th (Irish) V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Lieuts. H. E. Morrow and J. A. Cooney to be Capts. (July 30).

5th (Hay Tor) V.B. Devon Regt.—Lieut. F. K. Wind-eatt to be Capt. and to remain supy.

1st V.B. Cheshire Regt.—W. Y. Robinson re-appointed Lieut. (June 1).

2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—Lieut. C. E. Wilson resigns his commission.

1st Bucks.—Lieut. T. G. Lunnon resigns his commission, and is granted hon. rank of Capt., with permission to wear uniform of corps on retirement.

1st (Oxford Univ.) V.B. Oxford L.I.—Following announcement substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of July 3:—Extra Supy. 2nd Lieut. S. T. Sheppard to be 2nd Lieut. on establishment (June 23).

3rd V.B. Manchester Regt.—Arthur P. Dean to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 3).

1st V.B. North Stafford Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. H. Fletcher to be Lieut.

5th (Deeside Highland) V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—Rev. J. Robertson to be Acting Chaplain.

7th (Clackmannan and Kinross) V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. A. Baigrie to be Lieut.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish).—Lieut. J. B. Gray to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. R. Malcolm to be Lieut.

14th Middlesex (Inns of Court).—Richard P. Lewis to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 4).

1st Tower Hamlets.—John A. Porter to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).

2nd Tower Hamlets.—2nd Lieut. F. Bradford to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Manchester Companies.—Robert W. Beesley, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut.

MEMORANDUM.

Norfolk Volunteer Infantry Brigade.—Capt. G. Y. Bot-tington, 3rd V.B. Norfolk Regt., from command of Supply Detachment, is appointed Supply and Transport Officer to brigade, and remains seconded in his Vol. Batn. (July 21).

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Aug. 11.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 17.

The name of Corpl. John Frederick McKay, Gordon Highlanders, upon whom the Victoria Cross has been conferred, as notified in the *Gazette* of August 10, is as now and not as therein stated.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 17.

4th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. L. C. Brodie, from 6th Batn. Rifle Brigade, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. I. G. Hogg, seconded.

6th Dragoons.—Lieut. F. B. Nixon, from Forfar and Kincardine Artillery, to be 2nd Lieut., vice F. N. Dent, deceased.

10th Hussars.—Capt. and Brevet Major Hon. E. Baring to be Major, vice H. Alexander, promoted; Lieut. Hon. D. R. H. Anderson-Pelham (recovered prisoner of war) to be Capt., in succession to Major the Hon. E. Baring, who holds a staff appointment (Aug. 3).

Candidates, nominated by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, to be 2nd Lieut.:—

1st Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. J. J. Brocklebank, from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. H. F. Wickham, promoted.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Sergt. George De Goldsmith, from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. G. F. Thompson, promoted.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lance-Corpl. Wilfred A. Duncombe, from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. R. E. McI. Lomer, promoted; Trpr. John D. L. Arathoon, from Col. Lumsden's Corps, on augmentation; Trpr. Charles A. Ferguson, from Ceylon Mtd. Inf., on augmentation; Pte. George P. O. Springfield, from Col. Lumsden's Corps, on augmentation.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

7th Batn.—Trpr. George A. C. Thynne to be Lieut. with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (Aug. 1).

9th Batn.—Sergt. Reginald A. Blunt to be Lieut. with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (June 30).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.—Appointment of Ronald Lean to a 2nd Lieutenancy, notified in *Gazette* of May 25, 1900, is cancelled.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt. to be Majors:—C. S. Rose, vice A. H. Kenney, C.M.G., promoted; E. F. Taylor, vice Brevet-Col. R. A. Wahab, C.I.E., promoted; R. U. H. Buckland, vice W. A. E. St. Clair, promoted; Brevet-Major R. S. Curtis, vice G. A. Tower, promoted; W. P. Brett, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Col. E. S. E. Childers, C.B., promoted (Aug. 12).

Lieuts. to be Capt. :—J. L. Meyer, vice R. U. H. Buckland; E. A. Cumming, vice Brevet-Major R. S. Curtis; E. F. Knox, vice W. P. Brett (Aug. 12).

Names of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are as now described, and not as stated in *Gazette* of May 1:—Richard James Fynmore Trew, Philip Ormiston Lutley Jordan.

Gent. Cadets from Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Edward C. Baker, Francis H. W. Archbold, Gordon B. Johnson (June 25).

Gent. Cadets, from Royal Military Academy, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Basil C. Battye, Harold J. Couchman, John Day, Frank B. Legh, Edward de L. Young, Philip W. L. B. Smith, Alexander J. Willcocks, Herbert S. Gaskell, Stuart Boyd, George U. Yule, Paul E. Prince, Athelstan D. St. G. Bremner, Henry Trevelyan, Francis E. Holt-White, Cecil St. J. Lynch, Ralph E. Stace, Percy R. de Y. Harvey, Douglas de H. Haig, John R. Williams Mansfield, Henry C. Hawtrej, Philip R. Bald.

Grenadier Guards.—Lieut. E. Ashmead-Bartlett, from 4th Batn. Bedford Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., supy. to establishment.

Coldstream Guards.—2nd Lieut. Hon. C. D. Baring to be Lieut., on augmentation (July 10).

Regimental District.—Col. E. B. Mainwaring, C.M.G., to be a Col. to command 23rd Regimental District (Royal Welsh Fusiliers), vice Col. (temp. Major-Gen.) J. F. Hilton, appointed to staff (July 21).

LINE BATTALIONS.

East Kent Regt.—Capt. W. H. Trevor seconded for service on staff (June 13). Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. antedated:—H. A. B. Ternan to June 13, vice W. H. Trevor; H. H. de B. Morris to June 20, vice B. F. Pearson, seconded; S. L. P. Barker to June 20. 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. D. R. Troup, vice F. J. Engelbach, promoted; H. L. Archer-Houlton, vice H. A. B. Ternan (June 13).

Royal Lancaster Regt.—Capt. G. L. Hibbert to be Major, vice E. W. Yeatherd, died of wounds received in action (Feb. 27); promotion to Capt. of Lieut. E. G. Parker, antedated to Feb. 27, vice G. L. Hibbert.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. C. H. A. Powlett, placed on temp. half-pay on account of ill-health.

Welsh Regt.—Promotions to Lieut. of the undermentioned 2nd Lieuts., antedated:—T. G. Mathias to March 11, vice H. J. B. Span, promoted; F. H. Bomilly to March 21, vice F. H. Howe, promoted; G. F. Pridham to April 25, vice W. T. B. Rhodes, promoted. Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. W. T. Fenn placed on retired pay.

Royal Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. G. D. Grant-Suttie to be Lieut., vice E. S. Dawes, promoted (June 27); pro-

motion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. O. H. D'A. Stewart, antedated to April 19, vice J. B. Pollok, promoted.

Derbyshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. H. Wilkin to be Lieut., vice H. S. Pennell, V.C., promoted (May 30).

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Surname of 2nd Lieut. W. H. H. Paul is as now stated and not as previously described.

Cameron Highlanders.—Supy. Lieut. Hon. B. A. Campbell to be Lieut., vice P. W. N. Fraser, a prisoner of war (Aug. 3).

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. A. McRae seconded for service on staff (July 9).

West India Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. J. W. A. Marshall to command a batn., vice A. Bor, placed on retired pay (Aug. 15); Christian names of 2nd Lieut. Linton Frederick Wynne Willson are as now and not as previously described. Candidates, nominated by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Corpl. Navarind B. Fellowes, from 2nd Life Guards, in succession to Lieut. D. R. Hadow, seconded; Corpl. Julius F. Stirke, from 10th Hussars, vice W. C. Crosse, seconded; Lance-Corpl. Charles H. Harrison, from Devon Regt., in succession to Lieut. J. H. Stewart, promoted; Trpr. Anthony M. C. Hollist, from South African Light Horse, in succession to Lieut. A. M. Jones, seconded; Pte. Harold E. Weeks, from City of London Imperial Vols., in succession to Lieut. F. E. Marindin, seconded.

Army Service Corps.—Herbert A. Jones, nominated by a University, to be 2nd Lieut. (May 22, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 18). To be 2nd Lieuts. to complete establishment:—2nd Lieut. P. E. O'Brien-Butler, from Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Trpr. George B. Dartnell, from Natal Police.

Royal Lancashire Reserve Regt.—Appointment as Capt. of Capt. T. E. Burke, Reserve of Officers, antedated to June 9.

STAFF.

Capt. W. T. Gaisford, Seaforth Highlanders, to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Hon. R. A. J. Talbot, C.B., commanding the Force in Egypt (April 29).

Officers appointed temporarily Major-Gen. on staff to command brigades at Aldershot, with temp. rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed:—Col. R. S. R. Fetherstonhaugh, from Lieut.-Col. half-pay, and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army (Aug. 3); Col. G. F. Guyon, from 7th and 57th Regimental Districts; Col. T. E. Verner, C.B., from 10th Regimental District (Aug. 1).

Temporary appointment:—Brevet-Col. J. Stacpole, from a D.A.A.G. to be a Col. on staff, and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army (Aug. 9).

Appointment to staff of Lines of Communication in South Africa:—Qrmr. and Hon. Lieut. C. Burroughs, Military Mounted Police Corps, to be an Asst. Provost-Marshal, graded as a Staff Capt. (Feb. 27).

Appointments to the staff made in South Africa confirmed:—Capt. Hon. G. A. A. Hood, Grenadier Guards, to be A.D.C. to Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. (local Brig-Gen.) C. P. Ridley, Commanding a Mounted Infantry Brigade (Feb. 25).

Unattached List.—Surname of 2nd Lieut. G. D. Le

Messurier is as now stated, and not as previously described.

School of Gunnery.—Capt. A. T. Cumming, R.A., to be an Instr. July 27).

Army Ordnance Dept.—Capt. M. A. C. Crowe, R.A., to be an Instr., vice Capt. L. E. B. Dykes, R.A., whose period of service in that appointment has expired (July 24).

Memoranda.—Col. S. L. Jacob, C.I.E., retires on an Indian pension (July 12); Major F. T. Henstock, West India Regt., granted temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst employed with Ashanti Field Force (July 4).

Reserve of Officers.—Walter S. Bridge, late Lieut. Durham L.I., to be Lieut.; Gerald FitzGerald, late 2nd Lieut. 5th Lancers, to be 2nd Lieut.

INDIA OFFICE, Aug. 17.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among officers of Staff Corps, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Depts., and promotion in and appointment to Indian Army Reserve of Officers, made by Government of India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieut.-Cols.:—J. H. Juxon-Jones (June 10), C. Herbert, G. A. Collins, W. C. Aslett, L. S. Peyton, A. W. L. Bayly, D.S.O., W. H. Jameson, A. A. A. J. A. H. Pollock, C. G. M. Fasken, L. G. Beckham (June 13).

Lieuts. to be Capt. :—M. E. Nuttall (May 29), F. W. H. Forteah, F. T. T. Moore, J. C. D. Pinney, F. Copeland, A. A. West, J. A. Hannyngton, A. J. Ralph, R. L. Carnegie (June 8).

2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—B. C. Fellows (Nov. 4, 1899), P. T. Stainforth (April 2), P. L. Beddy (April 9), H. C. Kay, S. B. Combe, W. H. I. Shakespear, G. W. Ross, H. T. Raban, I. M. C. Poole (April 22), R. G. Baker (May 16), G. D. McCormick (May 23), W. B. Dunlop (May 26).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Surg.-Gen.—Col. G. W. R. Hay, M.D., Bombay Establishment (May 26).

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPT.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Asst.-Surg., with hon. rank of Capt.—Senior Asst.-Surg., with hon. rank of Lieut., C. G. Roberts (April 1).

To be Senior Asst.-Surg., with hon. rank of Lieut.—1st Class Asst.-Surg. E. Powney (April 1).

INDIAN ARMY DEPTS.

To be Deputy-Commissary, with hon. rank of Capt.—Asst.-Commissary, with hon. rank of Lieut., E. Delmage, Commissariat-Transport Dept., Madras (Mar. 9).

To be Asst.-Commissary.—Deputy-Asst.-Commissary, with hon. rank of Lieut., C. R. Hardy, Miscellaneous List, Madras (Feb. 22).

To be Deputy-Asst.-Commissaries, with hon. rank of Lieut.—Conductor J. Smith, Commissariat-Transport Dept., Madras (March 9); Conductor G. Drew, Barrack Dept., Madras (March 20); Conductor G. Hallett, Ordnance Dept., Madras (April 29).

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Lieut.:—2nd Lieut. B. Stapleton, Infantry (Feb. 2).

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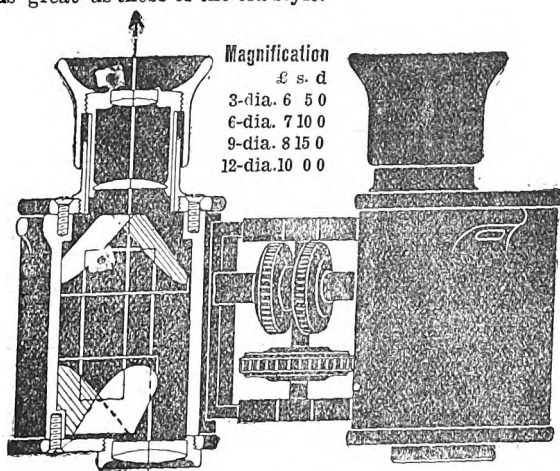
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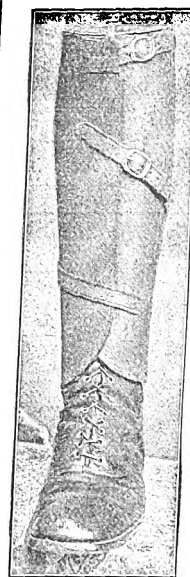
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To be a 2nd Lieut. :—Francis C. D. Burton, Cavalry (June 1).

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of undermentioned officers :—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.—Col. J. H. Newman, M.D. (July 14).

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.—Surg.-Gen. C. Sibthorpe, C.B. (Aug. 12); Lieut.-Col. J. W. Evans (May 9).

Following appointments have been made to staff in India :—

Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. A. Anderson, R.H.A., to be an A.A.G., vice Col. W. E. Routh, whose tenure has expired. (June 19).

Capt. E. H. Cole, I.S.C., to be a D.A.A.G. (April 1).

Brevet-Major C. H. U. Price, D.S.O., to be a D.A.A.G., vice Capt. H. T. Kenny, appointed Asst. Secretary, Military Dept. (April 26).

Capt. C. E. R. Harvey, Royal Irish Rifles, to be a D.A.A.G. for Musketry, vice Capt. R. O. Kallett, whose tenure has expired (April 19).

Capt. C. W. Garraway, Royal Irish Regt., to be a Station Staff Officer 1st Class, vice Major F. A. Wilkinson, appointed a D.A.A.G. (May 2).

To be Staff Capts., Q.M.G.'s Dept. :—Capt. C. L. Nicholson, Yorkshire Regt., for Mobilisation (April 1); Capt. W. L. Conran, I.S.C., in Intelligence Branch, vice Capt. C. H. Clay, appointed a D.A.Q.M.G. (April 29); Capt. F. A. Houghton, I.S.C., in Intelligence Branch, vice Capt. G. S. F. Napier, appointed a D.A.Q.M.G. (May 16).

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MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the
resignation of Capt. and Hon. Major R. S. Stephen in
7th (Isle of Man) V.B. Liverpool Regt., and to approve
of his being allowed to retain his rank, and to wear uni-
form of batn. on retirement (Aug. 8).

Commission signed by the Lieutenant-Governor of
the Isle of Man :—

7th (Isle of Man) V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. T. Mac-
kenzie to be Capt. (Aug. 8).

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing com-
missions and appointments bear date Aug. 18.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IGNORAMUS.—No great harm. *Framée*, the name of
the unfortunate French torpedo boat destroyed which
sank after collision with the *Brennus* off Gibraltar,
means "lance-head," such as was used by the Gauls.

FREE LANCE.—Our advice is leave the matter alone.
You will not improve your position by the course you
propose to adopt.

AN OLD STAFF OFFICER.—We quite agree with you:
your letter is in type.

FUSIL.—Yes, that is the proposal.

JUNIOR SUB.—Apply through your C.O.

F. L. S.—Not at present.

STAFF CORPS.—Shall have our early attention.

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INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col. G. C. Dobbs, S.C.	Capt. M. Dick, I.M.S.
Col. J. P. Sparling, Commt.	Capt. A. J. Peel, R.G.A.
Lieut.-Col. J. Candy, 14th	Capt. L. N. Younghusband,
Bo. I.	19th B. Lancers.
Major C. P. Campbell, 1st	Capt. F. C. D. Amesbury,
Central India Office.	10th B.I.
Major H. H. Austin, R.E.	Capt. C. O. Swanston, 18th
Major G. C. Atkinson, 23rd	B. Lancers.
M.I.	Lieut. O. Bliss, 44th B.I.
Major F. W. J. Caulfield,	Lieut. E. T. Arthur, 7th
10th Bo. I.	Bo. Cav.
Capt. L. N. Herbert, 22nd	Lieut. C. L. Norman,
P.I.	Guides.
Capt. B. G. Seton, I.M.S.	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major H. S. P. Davies, B.,	Lieut. G. H. Sawyer, 23rd
2 days' furl.	B.I., 2 mo.
Major G. M. Baldwin,	Lieut. J. H. Crawford, 2nd
D.S.O. Guides, 2 weeks.	Bo. Cav., 2 mo.
Capt. C. E. H. Erskine,	
36th B.I., to Feb. 25,	
1901.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Col. E. de Brath, I.S.C.	Major R. H. Castor, I.M.S.
Lieut.-Col. S. J. Thomson,	B.
C.I.E., I.M.S., B.	Major A. V. Anderson,
Lieut.-Col. A. M. Crofts,	I.M.S., Bo.
I.M.S., B.	Major P. E. Dixon, R.E.
Lieut.-Col. C. J. Roberts, R.	Capt. W. C. M. Woodcock,
Lieut.-Col. C. H. Westmor-	29th B.I.
land, 6th B.I.	Capt. C. Duer, I.M.S., B.
Major H. S. P. Davies, B.	

PURSUANT to an Order of the
Chancery Division of the High Court of Jus-
tice dated the 6th day of August 1900 made in an
Action in the matter of the Estate of RICHARD
CRANCH deceased Wilson v. Child 1900 C No.
2394 whereby an enquiry was directed whether
DAVID THOMAS named in the Will of the said
Richard Cranch is living or dead and if dead when
he died and who are his legal personal represen-
tatives the said David Thomas (if living) and his
legal personal representative or next of kin (if he
died since the 2nd February 1899) are by their
Solicitors on or before the 26th day of October
1900 to come in and prove their claims at the
Chambers of Mr. Justice Kekewich Royal Courts
of Justice Strand London or in default thereof
they will be peremptorily excluded from the
benefit of the said order.

The said David Thomas is believed to have been
born at Gelligear, near Newport, Monmouthshire,
and to have enlisted in the 23rd Welsh Fusilier
Guards between the years 1854 and 1865.

Tuesday, the 6th day of November, 1900, at 12
o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is ap-
pointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the
claims.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1900.

W. O. HEWLETT,
Master of the Supreme Court.
WELLINGTON TAYLOR,
59, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

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At the late Examinations (June, 1900) the following Four of Col. Needham's pupils were successful:—

WOOLWICH.....A. G. Rolleston.....8038
 SANDHURST...P. W. von B. Malcolm...6022
 ".....G. G. Symons.....6531
 University Candidate: A. L. Prince.

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Infantry.....	L. Aylmer.....	5851
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22nd (Infantry).....	*B. C. Young.....	7869
23rd (Infantry).....	*A. C. G. Besley.....	8107
24th (University).....	V. P. Druce.....	5898
32nd (Infantry).....	*C. H. Clutterbuck.....	7688
40th (Infantry).....	C. C. Wigram.....	7516
110th (Infantry).....	A. W. K. Loyd.....	6614
— (Infantry).....	E. C. Otter.....	5998
— (Infantry).....	P. M. Connellan.....	5406
Queens' Cadet.....	A. d'E. Knox.....	5229
— (Infantry).....	C. B. Ingram.....	4736
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1900.

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MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THERE is satisfaction in knowing that the field of active operations in South Africa now lies north of the Vaal River. There is also much satisfaction in the knowledge that the fate of so many British detachments in this war has not been overtaken by Colonel Hore and his little garrison at Eland's River. The capture of that post, isolated as it was, and attacked by a very superior force with guns, was an event that even the greatest heroism could only have temporarily averted had relief not come, and the gallant stand made by the force, for many days under a heavy bombardment, does honour to Colonel Hore and to every man under his command. The relief was effected on the 16th inst. by Lord Kitchener, who, forcing the march of his column, raised the investment of the post, after the garrison had suffered, in killed and wounded, about fifty casualties. The defence of Eland's River deserves to rank with the most creditable incidents of the war.

The despatch from Lord Roberts which reached London on Wednesday evening puts an entirely different complexion on the situation so far as General De Wet is concerned. Lord Roberts states that on the previous day General Baden-Powell fought a protracted action with Grobler, whom he drove back, occupying Pienaar's River Station. At one point of the struggle the two advanced guards galloped into one another; and it was apparently at this juncture that the Rhodesian Regiment suffered twelve casualties, that gallant and popular leader Lieut.-Colonel Spreckley being

unfortunately killed. The enemy, however, lost a good many men, and were hotly pursued in their retirement by Colonel Plumer and Colonel Hickman. What was the outcome of this chase is not yet known. Presumably, as the result of the British movements north of Pretoria, De Wet is at last down on his luck. It is believed by Lord Roberts that he has buried his guns, and is trying to make his way back to the Orange River Colony, with a retinue of some 300 followers, all that remain of the 2,000 who left Bethlehem with him, whilst Mr. Steyn is supposed to be travelling with a small body-guard to Machadodorp, in the hope of joining Mr. Kruger.

The line of military activity now extends over some 250 miles of country, between Malmani in the west, through Pretoria to Wonderfontein, on the Delagoa Bay Railway, in the east. Sir Frederick Carrington, holding the most westerly extremity, recently routed at Malmani a commando which, retreating to a fresh position at Buffelshoek, was again attacked and dislodged on the 16th inst. by Lord Errol, the New Zealanders distinguishing themselves greatly in the action. Carrington then returned with his force towards Zeerust. Ian Hamilton meanwhile, marching eastward, occupied Oliphant's Nek in the Megaliesberg on the 17th, capturing two Krupp guns, and Colonel Mahon, on the following day, was engaged on the Crocodile River south-west of Pretoria. Lord Roberts, with his headquarters and reserve force at Pretoria, holds a commanding position in the centre of the great strategic line, whence he can effectively direct operations in whatever quarter they may be carried on. The rapid forward movements from Bloemfontein to Pretoria have, without doubt, found ample justification in the dominating and unassailable position since held by the Commander-in-Chief in the capital of the Transvaal. Established there, at the rail-head of the main line from the south, he has steadily been acquiring a controlling power over the country from west to east by means of his constantly extending wings. Owing to the exigencies of the campaign, the Boers, it is true, reoccupied temporarily the strategic points of Zeerust and Rustenburg, and in the Bush-Veldt north of Pretoria they have found a fresh base of operations and source of supply, but before long, as Lord Roberts's augmenting forces sweep from west to east these advantages must disappear. Even now the operations are in actual progress that will shortly, it is to be hoped, have the result of rolling up the remaining Boer commandoes into the eastern mountains and bringing them to their last stand. On the 17th inst. General Paget's brigade, clearing the district beyond the northern outposts of the British at Pretoria, drove the Boer commando under Viljoen from Hornie's Nek. The enemy retreated further to the north, and Paget, after destroying the road through the Nek, to prevent a fresh advance of the Boers, occupied Waterval, fifteen miles out on the

northern railway Baden-Powell having reached the same point on Sunday, and fought an action with Commandant Grobler's rearguard on Wednesday and rescued a hundred British prisoners and captured twenty-five Boers, important events may be looked for in this quarter.

Further to the east the Boers are reported to hold the country between Carolina and Machadodorp, near which place a force of 3,000 Burghers are believed to be in laager, and strongly entrenched, and a commando of 800 with six guns were reported recently to be near Lake Chrissie. On the 14th Strathcona's Horse occupied Carolina unopposed. Next day Sir Redvers Buller reached Twfelaar Farm, twenty miles south of Wonderfontein, where he was to replenish his supplies, and on the 16th he and General French were in touch. On Tuesday last Buller marched to Van Wyk's Vlei. The paucity of the Boer forces must account for the practical immunity from attack on his communications enjoyed by Buller during his northerly march. Pretoria has, since the 16th inst., when the trial of the conspirators against the liberty of Lord Roberts and the lives of his chief officers commenced, become the centre of additional interest. The case has been conducted with a fairness that has elicited, it is said, the praise of the leading Boer citizens of Pretoria. The death sentence, the only one which could in the circumstances follow a verdict of guilty, has very properly been confirmed. Those who have maintained that the leniency hitherto shown has been repaid by baseness, and has signally failed in its object, have received ample justification for their views in the new proclamation of Lord Roberts revoking the former one, and announcing that in future the intolerable acts against which it is directed will be visited with far greater severity. The end of the war is now the grand objective with us all, and it is essential to that end that all attempts to prolong hostilities by methods inadmissible in civilised warfare should be promptly and sternly repressed. Where the Boers will elect to make their last stand cannot be predicted, but there are indications pointing towards Barberton as the probable centre, rather than towards the Lydenburg district. The advantages conferred by a mountainous country are found equally in both, while at Barberton there is the additional advantage of having the Delagoa Bay Railway in rear as a channel of supply, and in the last resort as a means of escape for such of the Boer leaders as may decide on flight. It is pleasing to note the change which has come over military opinion on the Continent, where it is now admitted on all hands that Lord Roberts has displayed generalship of the highest order in the conduct of operations. The only fault that any can find with him is that he is too lenient in his treatment of offences against the usages of civilised warfare, and that as a consequence the campaign is unnecessarily protracted. This, however, is a fault which most of us will be able to make excuses for. There is evidence that the

veteran Field-Marshal is beginning himself to recognise his mistake. If he only puts his foot down firmly and punishes acts of treachery as they would be punished in European warfare, the end of the South African War cannot be far off.

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

LORD ROBERTS has generally let it be known when he is dissatisfied with any of his officers. But a special correspondent, accounting for the last "escapade" of the veteran "general *en retraite*," declares that the officers in command of the various columns which were directed to "bag" the master fox failed to execute the movements ordered by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and that they consequently allowed De Wet to slip through the toils. Lord Roberts recently gave his own views respecting the way in which the Boer strategist baffled his would-be captors, and suggested that it was by breaking up his small force into fragmentary bodies which stole away *quasi* invisibly from the position in which they were caught up, but it is not easy to understand how these bodies, each with some sort of laager material, waggons, carts, stores, &c., could pass through the surrounding forces. And what becomes of their guns? What, too, becomes of the theory that the Boers are dying to see the end of the war, and are only kept by sjambok and menace of their fellows to follow their leader? De Wet appears with 500 or 700 men and some guns in a certain place. Generals A., B., C., and D. are ordered to march upon the position from their various camps or posts, and to surround the enemy. They do so. De Wet performs his celebrated vanishing trick, and marches off "chaffing" a British general on his way here, snapping "unconsidered trifles" there, to some less frequented scene, and there he takes his stand with 3,000 or 4,000 men and so many guns! Where do the men come from? Why do they swarm to a leader who has merely escaped from his enemy? Where did he get the guns? In this last—the latest reported, we mean—it is asserted by the correspondent who makes the statement about the failure that the Chief of the Staff, Lord Kitchener, and the other generals—three at least—commanding concentrating corps, did not carry out the orders they had received from headquarters, but we have no reason to think Lord Roberts made any such charge, and there is no indication of any special neglect. Were they all at fault? Was there only one delinquent, or were there more? Any way, De Wet had another romp over the veldt; and one other correspondent gives as his solution of the vanishing tricks *à la* Maskelyne and Cooke of the "fliegende Hollanders" that the British officers in command of the pursuing forces make very slow marches—cover only short distances—and take long halts when they try to overtake this very remarkable leader of men, who could not do better at his business if he wrote "*p.s.c.*" after his name, and came out at the top of his class at Woolwich or Sandhurst, and had studied the art of war all his life. But his business is a desperate one, and it cannot and it will not come to good for the cause of his country, of which he defends the independence skilfully and gallantly against overwhelming forces by the only means in his power.

INSTRUCTIONS have been given for all expedition to be used in getting ready the site on which huts are to be erected for a battalion of Militia at Mill Hill, Middlesex, the future dépôt centre of the Duke of Cambridge's Middlesex Regiment.

Army Notes.

The simple and sympathetic message sent to her Royal Marines at Peking by our Sovereign lady exactly expresses the feeling of the Empire. As at Cawnpore so at Peking, "the banner of England blew" until relief came to put an end to the horrors of the siege. Though the Chinese capital is not on British territory, the story of the defence made by the Legations is a page in our Imperial history as brilliant as any that tell of our expansion into a great Empire. It should be remembered, too, that the residence of the British Ambassador was the rallying point of Europe in Peking, and the splendid resistance made by the Legations against hordes of fanatics thirsting for their blood was largely due to the body-guard of Royal Marines sent up to the city a few days before the outbreak of hostilities. Indeed, throughout the crisis, England has acted in a manner worthy of the high place she holds in the civilisation of the West. Whether she will be able to play an equally effective part in the immediate future is a question. The problem is so vast, and the factors in it are so complicated, that, so far, no official utterance has indulged in anything but the vaguest generalities. That the rebellion fiction will have to be maintained is obvious, and, as it answered in Afghanistan, it will, no doubt, answer in China. How the integrity of the Empire is to be maintained, with Russia and Germany in a position to demand compensation on different lines from the other Powers, is not so clear. True, they both assert that they agree with the main principles of English policy, but "integrity" is a phrase which covers any diplomatic move from the "leasing" of a port to the absorption of a province. China is neither India nor Egypt, however, and the Power which reckons without the Chinese is bound to have a bitter awakening. Their engineers were only prevented by the Allies from flooding the country round Peking by a few hours. The fighting in the Imperial city has been bloody, and the Boxers appear to be as clever as the Boers in cutting communications. The Chinese Question has only just begun.

The story of the Eland's River garrison is, to say the least of it, peculiar. Sir Frederick Carrington, with 600 Colonials and six guns, advanced to Colonel Hore's relief from Zeerust, but failed to force a passage through the Boer lines, and was therefore obliged to retire. General Hamilton, who had his hands full at Rustenburg, trusted to an assumption which afterwards proved mistaken. Hearing heavy firing in the direction of Eland's River, he naturally concluded that Colonel Hore and his Bushmen and Rhodesians were being attacked by the Boers. When the firing ceased two days later he reported to Lord Roberts that the garrison at Eland's River had evidently been captured. This was curiously indefinite, and by no means complimentary to Colonel Hore, who was one of the heroes of Mafeking. It is surely time enough to talk about surrender when the fact is placed beyond dispute by evidence; but apparently surrender has become so frequent in the case of detached bodies of men on our side that it is quietly taken for granted that the worst has happened when a small force has been attacked. Unfortunately, the mistaken assumption in this case contributed in some degree to Lord Kitchener's failure in his pursuit of Christian de Wet. That the stand made by the Bushmen and Rhodesians was a gallant one is as obvious as the supposition that they had surrendered was premature. The significance of a disaster is not to be measured by the number of men lost, or its effect on the immediate neighbourhood, but by its influence on the whole theatre of the war. Does anyone suppose that Sanna's Post, Reddersburg, Honing Spruit, Lindley, and other surprises of a like kind, are regarded by the Boers as of no consequence? On the contrary, they have stiffened the neck of the enemy in the prolongation of the war. Colonel Hore has, therefore, scored a point in our favour by his plucky stand at Eland's River. That it failed to lead to an effective move against De Wet was due to the hasty assumption that he had surrendered. Colonel Hore deserves the utmost praise, and so do the officers and men who acted under his

orders. If they had surrendered there might have been excuse for them; but they did not. They held their ground and scored what can only be regarded in the light of a signal victory.

Railroads, telegraphs, balloons, traction engines, heliographs—we have had these things all in use in this Boer war, *e pur se muove*. These weekly casualty lists prove the fact to painful demonstration, and drafts of officers and men must still be sent out to fill up gaps in the ranks of the great army engaged in South Africa. Lord John Russell once astonished the House of Commons by a Latin quotation at a time when that kind of classical amusement was going out of fashion in Parliament:—

"Balnea vinum Venus hæc nostram vitam faciunt, Sed Venus, vinum, balnea hæc nostram vitam corrumpunt."

Railroads, telegraphs, heliographs, balloons, traction engines, modern auxiliaries in war making, do not make war easier. The use of them is attended with disadvantages, as these campaigns in Natal, the Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal have demonstrated. Railways in a country of many rivers—with bridges, tunnels, and culverts along its course—can be rendered, very readily, useless for a time, just as telegraph wire can be cut, and the consequent interruption of communication, to which generals were habituated, may be most serious. Our Engineer officers and their sappers and miners have reduced the mischief to a minimum, but the danger may take place at any time. Lines of communication are for ever in the mind of the general in front, and when action is urgently needed long delays may be caused by a break in them—the work of a few minutes on a bridge or a tunnel; and combinations by telegraph to distant generals cannot be depended on. There are certainly situations described by correspondents from time to time in South Africa which need explanation if they are actual facts. We do not allude to the strange surrenders or captures of our men by the enemy, the mistakes by Regulars and Irregulars—even by Bushmen and wily Colonials—but to the inexplicable actions or inactions on the part of officers who are men of experience and tried ability. One general "comes in contact" with De Wet's rearguard—and does nothing! Another general "follows a long convoy believed to be De Wet's." Two generals, marching along the Pietersburg line, "come in contact" with commandos supporting De Wet, and sustained slight loss; both the generals being men of established reputation. Another general—one of the very best—is "hanging on De Wet's skirts with bulldog tenacity." Another general was "constantly threatening De Wet's right rear," and still another had joined in the sport; but the most astonishing proceeding on the part of the fox is his recent selection of safe ground for his halts, viz., the precincts of Pretoria. On last Monday we are told the enemy's outposts were six miles north-east of the so-called "Pyramids," which are three miles north of the Wonderboom—a favourite resort for Pretorians on pleasure bent, about three miles from the city. One correspondent, Mr. W. H. Blundell, is struck by—

"The enormous difficulty Lord Roberts must find in directing, not merely the general scope and plan, but apparently the details of each move on the board, from a distant point which is more often than not cut off from all communication with the various divisional commanders."

But surely Lord Roberts does not attempt to do anything of the kind. Mr. Blundell seems to think he does so, and compares the position of our generals to that of constabulary chasing a prisoner, who are obliged to wait for orders from Scotland Yard, if the fugitive takes a turn they did not count on, instead of pursuing him at once. On the whole, Lord Roberts must be credited with knowing the game best.

The more one reads of the details of the little campaign for the relief of Kumasi the more creditable does the work of Colonel Willcocks' expedition appear. There can be no doubt as to the seriousness of the situation which had been created. Colonel Willcocks had little time in which to make his arrangements. Everything depended upon a blow being struck promptly, and struck it was with a vigour which quite

astonished the leaders of the rebellion, and so paved the way for the victorious march which ended so brilliantly. The campaign eclipses all our recent little wars for thrilling details. Major Morris, wounded seriously in storming a stockade, continued to direct the operations of his little force from a hammock, at intervals sinking into unconsciousness from pain and exhaustion, an exhibition of heroic endurance worthy of romance. Apparently the anxiety in this country for the beleaguered city was only too well founded. As week after week passed without relief, ammunition began to give out, and the horrors of hunger to be only too familiar. So dire were the straits to which the garrison were reduced, indeed, that five regimental ponies were killed for food, and, later on, native civilians were dying of starvation at the rate of thirty to forty a day. To remedy this desperate situation from within, the plan was adopted of a partial evacuation of the place. Fortunately it was successful, as it deserved to be, and the Empire escaped by sheer good luck from a terrible calamity. The retreat so boldly conceived, and so skilfully carried out, was the most remarkable in our recent history. The difficulties encountered were appalling. The rains were continuous, the little force had many wounded with it, and every member was weakened by hunger and constant fighting. Both the escape and the relief are a thrilling story, and, unhappily, they cost many precious lives. The bright features of the campaign are, however, many. The Yorubas have proved, in the most distressing circumstances, that they possess soldierly qualities, even exceeding those of the Hausas. The coast tribes remained loyal. Colonels Willcocks and Burroughs and Major Morris have exhibited leadership of a high order, and a calamity in Ashanti has been averted by a miracle.

The moment has now arrived when we ought to be told definitely what the intentions of the Government are as regards our future policy in Ashanti. Three times within the last thirty years a British expedition has had to be sent to Kumasi. The Colonial Office should now be asked to decide once for all whether Kumasi is to be held or not. It cannot be calculated to raise us in the estimation of the inhabitants of the West Coast when time after time we are required to put an expedition into the field to reconquer the Ashanti "capital." The lesson taught us in our dealings with the Ashantis is so obvious that it is difficult to understand how it can have been disregarded by those responsible for the affairs of our colonies. In the present instance there is no disguising that there has been crass stupidity displayed. It is all the more creditable, therefore, to the officers and men of Colonel Willcocks' and Burroughs' forces that they have gone forward in such a spirit of heroism to undo the mischief. To them has been entrusted the duty of restoring British prestige, and the splendid manner in which they have faced every difficulty, both of climate and of country, has earned for them, we are glad to find, the admiration of even the severest of foreign critics. As a French journal puts it, "Colonels Willcocks and Burroughs are men to be honoured for their almost reckless bravery in a campaign in which recklessness was the surest sign of capacity, as the adoption of the ordinary precautions of war would have ruined everything, and brought about the fall of Kumasi before the relieving force could have had time to arrive."

The correspondence, published in the *Times*, on the subject of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society and the Bisley Homes, seem to us to bear but one construction. The committee of the former society have, with the best possible intentions, of course, been guilty of a serious error of judgment, and it is due to Lord Pirbright, Sir Theodore Martin, the building trades, and others that this should be acknowledged. The case made out by Lord Pirbright and Sir Theodore Martin is so clear that it would have been better for the controllers of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society to have admitted their fault. No one who knows Major-General Trotter could suppose for a moment that he has been actuated by any but the very best motives. Nevertheless there has been misunderstanding, and that in all the circumstances

is scarcely to be wondered at. Lord Pirbright, Sir Theodore Martin, and the generous subscribers to the building trades patriotic gift have been left in ignorance as to the procedure of a society of the aims of which they apparently knew nothing. They object to the action of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, and they have a reasonable right to do so. It behoves therefore the committee of the society in question forthwith to put matters right. By failing to do so they would injure not only their own organisation, but other military charities also. This, we feel certain, they would not wish to do. We quite agree with the *Times* that the Help Society has work enough before it in developing its own excellent scheme for the benefit of our national defenders. The Bisley Homes can well be left to the care of a separate committee. There is nothing to be gained by creating false impressions, yet this is what has actually been done by the ill-advised enthusiasm of the Help Society, the objects of which are too commendable to be prejudiced by mistakes such as those which General Trotter has sought to defend. A kinder-hearted, a more conscientiously charitable, and a higher-minded man than General Trotter could not be found—that the whole Service knows. He has laboured for years to advance the best interests of the soldier, but in this matter he has permitted his zeal in a good cause to override his judgment as chairman of committee. The explanation of Mr. Collins in the *Times* of Wednesday is proof that business men prefer to have charities run on business lines, for Mr. Collins was careful to take steps to protect the fund raised by him at the performance at Drury Lane Theatre. After all that has happened, General Trotter will do well to accept the position as it stands. By failing to do so, he would intensify the mischief, and doubtless affect most seriously Service charities generally. Such a result should be guarded against. The public have not been quite satisfied with the administration of the Royal Patriotic Fund, and the report of Lord Justice Collins's Committee of Inquiry has more than justified their doubts. The moment is, therefore, inopportune for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society to adopt a high-handed policy.

No one can await the issue of the South African despatches more anxiously than we do, for we find it most difficult in the absence of these documents to follow the course of the campaign. At the same time, after all that has happened, we are disposed to think that the Government is right in the decision it has arrived at to withhold further reports until the close of the war. There is no disputing that some members of Parliament have adopted a course which is highly objectionable and calculated to produce endless mischief, so far as the discipline of the Army is concerned. The attacks on individual officers are most unfair. The military authorities are sensible of this, and the procedure they have recommended is in the circumstances quite justifiable. It has not been necessary to follow debates in the House of Commons very attentively to recognise the unfortunate position in which those are placed who are responsible for the characters of British officers in the field. Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, and other distinguished soldiers are evidently thought to be quite incapable of carrying out properly the duties of the high offices they hold on the Headquarter Staff of the Army. They are charged openly in Parliament with the most serious offences. Lord Wolseley and Sir Evelyn Wood, as Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant-General of the Forces, have earned their positions by long and distinguished service to the State, and every soldier will sympathise with them, we feel sure, in this period of difficulty.

The article in Monday's *Times* on "The Armament of India" has long ere this been cut out by every military attaché, and been carefully noted by every war office for reference. The "Indian Officer" who furnished it to the leading journal might have pointed to "the disarmament of India" at this moment in men as in matériel—the reduction of the British garrison and the despatch of native regiments to China. The best opinions are in favour of a larger normal establishment of British regiments in India; that is, to an increase of the Europeans

there. The employment of native corps across the *Kala Panee* is viewed with dislike by experienced Indian officials, but the South African War left the Government no choice in the matter. On the whole, we are not disposed to regard the situation as very alarming. Bombay, Madras, Karachee, Rangoon—our only seaports with defensive works—are not likely to be attacked as long as our fleet is "in being." Even siege trains are not pressing requirements. For all that seaports should be, we think, put in a proper state of defence. Siege trains, which cannot be improvised all of a sudden, should surely be in store in the great arsenals for use wherever they may be needed for Imperial purposes, and the glaring defects earmarked by the "Indian Officer" remedied with all convenient speed—and that, possibly, will not be at once by any means.

The *Spectator* of the 18th inst. has a very sensible article on "Intelligence Departments." Briefly, the idea suggested is that there should be a central department, of which, during peace the military department should be a branch, whilst in time of war the entire organisation should combine in order to ensure that every atom of information should be gathered and furnished to the Horse Guards and Admiralty authorities. The argument upon which the proposal is founded is that "the Military Intelligence Department is conceived on much too small a scale and covers too narrow a field. Though a fairly wide definition is given to 'military intelligence,' the organisation is not large enough, nor is enough money spent to enable it to cover the whole ground." This statement is perfectly true, and it is only in accordance with everything that we are accustomed to hear and believe that, in the opinion of the *Spectator*, the Admiralty system is infinitely superior. Everyone knows that whilst the Admiralty is a well-managed concern which does credit to the country, the War Office is generally regarded as something quite different.

The case of the Militia subalterns under twenty years of age who are now serving with their regiments in South Africa is, generally speaking, a very hard one. Commissions in the Regular Army have been conferred upon various young gentlemen at home who had no military knowledge whatever, and who have been consequently of very little use to the battalions that they joined. Yet all this time qualified young officers of the Militia, who are already present at the seat of war, are considered ineligible for transfer to the Line. It would seem as if a far more just arrangement would have been to make the Militia the channel through which the emergency commissions should have been granted, and, as young officers from home were sent out to the Militia battalions, to transfer Militia subalterns to the Regular forces. In due course it would come to the turn of those thus sent out to the Militia to pass onwards; their places being taken by yet more recent arrivals from home. Obviously the Militia battalions in South Africa cannot be left short of subalterns, but this fact should not be permitted to over-ride the dictates of common justice. There are many Militia subalterns in South Africa at the present time who have served continuously in one way or another for nine months or more. Yet, except in the case of those who have reached the age of twenty, their services are ignored, and direct commissions have been given freely to others over their heads.

The beginning which is being made at Aldershot in the training of the Militia as mounted infantry is a most commendable development, and one which ought to produce its effect on the Service. For years, as we know, the War Office refused systematically to consider the Militia worthy of thought. "It was only the papers," the argument was, "that recognised any merit in the force, and what was newspaper opinion worth?" To Lord Lansdowne's very great credit, be it said, he has, [from his first entrance into office, tried to reverse that policy. Of course, it was a great shock to officialdom when it was found that a War Minister had arisen who could hold his own. But matters have mended considerably at the War Office and elsewhere, and now it is generally recognised what a valuable reserve to the Army the Militia

might be made if only it were properly treated. The war in South Africa is likely to teach us many lessons, but the great lesson of all we have learnt by it is that we have forces of all kinds ready for any employment, however trying, provided our system is such as to enable them to come into line organised and equipped as they should be. There is no reason why Militiamen—many of whom are used to the management of horses—should not furnish a trained reserve of mounted infantrymen; indeed, there is every reason to believe that they soon would, if an opportunity is afforded them of going through the recognised course. We view this new departure with interest, feeling convinced that it is one of those steps in the right direction which have long been urgently called for in the interests of the "old constitutional force."

The events of the last twelve months have emphasised the importance of the work which has been done for some time past quietly and unostentatiously, but none the less effectively, by the Imperial Federation Defence Committee. The war in South Africa has given an immense impetus to the wave of Imperial patriotism which set in so strongly as the result of the Jubilee celebrations throughout the Empire in 1897. The league is undoubtedly doing good work in bringing before the Government and the colonies proposals for the development of our system of defence. It is fortunately free from all taint of politics. The emergency in South Africa has brought to light, as the committee say, a resolve on the part of the colonies to co-operate in the maintenance and defence of the Empire, and that resolve ought to be encouraged, for what the colonies have done once they will do again. Such a combination of strength cannot fail to produce its effect. Such an effective demonstration of the military resources of the Empire has never before been witnessed, and it affords an absolute proof of the possibility of that organisation for common defence the need of which has for years been pressed upon the attention of British citizens. A strong feeling exists that the close of the war in South Africa ought to be followed by an Imperial conference for the carrying out of the scheme ventilated by Lord Rosebery for "putting the Empire on a business footing." With the view of promoting this end, the Imperial Federation Defence Committee has drawn up a series of suggestions, which have been submitted to the Government. The proposals may be summarised thus:—(a) The establishment of a permanent Imperial council of representatives of the United Kingdom and the self-governing colonies; (b) the council to administer an Imperial fund; (c) the maintenance by that fund of the Royal Navy and of a general service Army drawn from all parts of the Empire.

It may be remembered that at the congress of the Chamber of Commerce of the Empire held in London several resolutions were brought forward by Colonial Chambers, having for their object the convening of a Defence Conference. Among others the following was carried unanimously, thus showing how deep rooted the feelings of colonists are:—

"That in the opinion of this congress, the bonds of the British Empire would be materially strengthened, and the union of the various parts of Her Majesty's dominions greatly consolidated, by the Colonies contributing towards the naval and military defence of the Empire, and that the president be requested to appoint a deputation to wait upon the prime minister of the United Kingdom and represent to him the desirability of convening a conference of representatives appointed by the Government of the Mother Country, its colonies and dependencies, to consider the subject."

On this resolution we are assured it is the intention of the Government to act next year, if possible. Meanwhile, it is felt that associations like that to whose work we refer are rendering a great service and deserve every encouragement. The one point in their favour is that they are supported by both political parties, and are absolutely free from fads. Their object is one with which every sailor and soldier must be in sympathy, and it is gratifying to learn that they are receiving the warmest support from the senior officers of both Services, who are able to appreciate the immense benefits which will result from the success of

their endeavours to place the long talked of federation of Empire on a sound and practical footing.

There has been considerable outcry with reference to the fact that men of the Colonial contingents who had been wounded or fallen sick in South Africa had been brought to this country and "dumped down" in London or elsewhere in a convalescent state with practically no money in their pockets, and naturally in most cases with no friends to go to. The outcry was perhaps justified by the want of thought of the War Office officials, though there was certainly no lack of sympathy there when the case was represented to them, and matters have now been very much improved. The somewhat similar case of the officers of Colonial contingents arriving wounded or sick in this country from South Africa has also been dealt with by the War Office, and such officers will be granted a daily allowance during the period of their detention in this country. Field officers will for the first seven days receive 15s. a day, for the next seven days 10s. a day, and afterwards 5s. a day. Captains or subalterns will for the first seven days receive 12s. 6d. a day, for the next seven days 7s. 6d. a day, and afterwards 5s. a day. These allowances will be issued by the Chief Paymaster, Home District, at the same time as the officers' pay.

We have heard of an interesting incident in connection with the battle of Pieter's Hill on February 27 last. On that day the 2nd Batn. East Surrey Regiment was lent by the 2nd Brigade, to which it belongs, to the 4th Brigade, then commanded by Colonel Norcott. The 4th Brigade, it will be remembered, captured the left of the three Boer positions, and in the assault the East Surrey had the honour of being placed on the right of the first line of the brigade, the 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade being on the left. Each battalion put two entire companies in their firing line, so that the four companies, which advanced with beautiful regularity, showed an imposing front. The advance of the firing line was very rapid, but a corporal of the East Surrey, named Brady, a very swift runner, who had won many prizes in the battalion athletic meetings showed conspicuously in front. Every officer and man in the four companies was going his best pace, but no one could get within twenty yards of Brady until the Boer position was reached. The corporal's name was brought to notice by his commanding officer and by Colonel Norcott, but other eyes had watched him with appreciation. A native named Umxinwa, headman of the Umtwalume mission station, begged the Natal Government Secretary for Native Affairs to forward the sum of £3 "to the non-commissioned officer who led the East Surrey Regiment at Pieter's Hill." It is needless to say that all ranks of the regiment were much pleased by this very unexpected compliment to one of their number, and we think the incident deserves record, as it shows the native appreciation of courage in a striking manner.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The cadetships offered at the recent examination for the Royal Military College, with a view to appointments in the Indian Staff Corps, have been allotted thus:—

INDIAN CADETS (10).—A. F. MacLean, P. C. Hampe-Vincent, M. Goldney, W. H. Barnett, C. O. Hay, M. Wylie, W. H. A. Lloyd, E. C. Irwin, R. Foster, J. P. Thompson.

HON. INDIAN CADET (1).—G. F. G. Fraser.

COMPETITORS (24).—C. H. K. Kirkwood, B. G. S. Clarke, P. Wood, R. J. MacBrayne, G. W. Cochran, F. E. W. Verming, G. C. Cooper, J. L. Higgin, A. H. Stuart-Menteth, G. A. G. Shepherd, C. H. Stockley, C. A. Brown, N. Ogle, G. P. Morris, E. O. Macleod, H. H. Batten, W. B. Baker, J. N. Durrant-Stewart, T. A. A. Wilson, B. E. Anderson, T. Milne, G. T. S. Clarke, E. N. Turner, F. A. L. de Gruchy.

COMPLAINTS having been made of misconduct of soldiers at railway stations while going on or returning from furlough, the attention of commanding officers has been directed to the Army Order on the subject, in accordance with which the furlough of any soldier reported by railway authorities for such misconduct is to be at once cancelled. All men going on furlough are to be warned of the consequences which will follow the receipt of any report against them.

THE HOSPITAL SCANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the hospitals in South Africa have been run down so much, you may possibly allow me to say that I have been through the war, and was in hospital for two months, and have never been better treated in my life than I was then. A certain amount of suffering is inseparable from active service; it must be expected and cannot be overcome. I have recently received a letter from an officer who is in hospital at Bloemfontein. In it he says: "I think it is a shame the way they are running down the doctors, &c. I must say since I have been here I could not have been better treated, and everyone, officers and men, are treated just the same. Of course, there is no doubt that some months ago the hospitals were too crowded, but that is not the fault of the R.A.M.C. In March this hospital alone, which was sent out equipped for 500 patients, had between 1,800 and 2,000 in it at one time." The military hospitals cannot refuse to take patients in, whereas the private hospitals can, so that it is not fair to compare them. On the whole the matter appears to have been greatly exaggerated, perhaps for party purposes. Such an outbreak of enteric as has occurred was probably not anticipated, with the result that the hospitals were overcrowded for a time.

C. HOLMES WILSON, Captain, R.F.A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just read in the papers a letter from a civilian doctor, in which the officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps are spoken of in the most disparaging terms. The letter was shown to me by another patient here, who remarked, "Look here; there's a cur for you; read that letter and tell me what you think of it. I say it is disgraceful that such letters should be published." Having read the letter I said I would write to the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE and say what we all thought of this civilian doctor. I consider him a disgrace to his profession, and all my suffering comrades here say the same, and we ought to know. The kindness I received from all the officers of the R.A.M.C. during my long illness was most touching. I could scarcely have believed that officers would have been found to take the pains that they did to get their patients through. Day after day they came to my bedside with cheering words, and my comrades say it was always the same with them. I assure you the feeling here is one of intense annoyance that the kind doctors of the R.A.M.C. should have their characters taken away when they have to my knowledge done all that they could do for us. It may be to them a consolation and a comfort to know that those who owe so much to their careful attention are not among the miserable creatures who are bent upon blackening their characters in order to obtain an advertisement for themselves. I came home in a hospital ship in which I had an opportunity of hearing the opinions of many men, and all said the same—that the doctors had done their very best for them, and it was disgraceful to abuse them. The opinion here of the civilian doctor who has written to abuse the Army doctors is that he is some ill-conditioned man who would be in hot water anywhere. I write this letter because my comrades here all wish me to do so, as they feel it is due to the kind officers of the R.A.M.C. that it should be known that the British soldier is not such a mean-spirited cur as to forget the thoughtfulness, kindness, and attention of those who have done their best to tend him when he is laid low by wounds and sickness. Here and there there might be some soldiers who grumbled; but, as one of my comrades suggests, there are black sheep in every fold, and in the Army there are many men who would be better tied up to their mother's apron strings than fighting in South Africa.

A GRATEFUL PATIENT.

Netley Hospital, Aug. 22.

P.S.—I have read this letter to my comrades; they say they agree with every word of it, only they don't think it is quite strong enough.

"REX" ON OUR ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In an "Army Note," which appeared in your issue of last Saturday, you take exception to an article in the August number of the *United Service Magazine*, the "represensible character" of which you assume that "the Editor must have overlooked." May I venture to call your attention to the first paragraph in the "Notice to Correspondents," which is printed every month in the magazine? The paragraph referred to reads as follows:—"The Editor wishes it to be distinctly understood that he does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed by contributors." I need only add that "Rex" is an officer of rank and experience.

THE EDITOR OF THE U. S. M.

13, Charing Cross, Aug. 8.

THE officers commanding Royal Reserve infantry battalions have been ordered to report if all their men are now fully armed and equipped, and if not what items are still deficient.

Army Personal.

When informed of the Maharaja Sindia's offer of a hospital ship for the China force, the Queen at once telegraphed:—"I must ask your Highness to accept my warmest thanks for your splendid gift of a hospital ship, which has touched me deeply."

The Queen paid visits to the convalescents from South Africa at East Cowes on Tuesday and on Wednesday. All the men being treated there visited Osborne grounds, and were conducted over a portion of the Palace; afterwards they were entertained to tea in the servants' hall. The men were very delighted with their visit and thoroughly appreciated the Queen's thoughtfulness.

Lord Wolseley presented the prizes at the first annual Salisbury Plain Rifle Meeting on Wednesday.

His lordship said he attached the greatest importance to shooting, and it was meetings of that description that encouraged men to shoot. It was satisfactory to learn how well the men had shot, especially the young soldiers. It was also gratifying to know that the entries were so large, as it showed the interest taken in shooting by the Militia, a most splendid force, which, after all, was the mainstay of the nation and the backbone of the British Army. The two things which went to the making of a soldier were obedience and marksmanship. If they had discipline, and if the soldier could shoot well, he thought they might take him out, place him in front of any enemy in the world, and feel sure he would do well.

After witnessing some field operations on Thursday, Lord Wolseley addressed a few words to the officers. He said he was very pleased with the work done. The mistakes had been few. It was the first field day attempted by the troops on the plain, and it was apparent, from the way in which the various companies were handled, that the most essential thing, namely, company training, had been properly taught, and company officers had instructed their men with marked success.

The Mayor of Portsmouth has written offering, on behalf of the town, a sword of honour to Lord Roberts, who is a freeman of Portsmouth.

On hearing of the brilliant charge of the 1st Bengal Lancers in China, Lord Roberts telegraphed to General Sir Power Palmer at Simla, conveying the congratulation of the army in South Africa to their gallant Indian comrades. The charge is referred to in more recent telegrams as quite a feat of arms. One correspondent says:—"What makes the performance of this excellent regiment—of which, by the bye, the Duke of York is chief—so noteworthy is the fact that the horse is the sowar's first care, and thus at the end of the charge every animal was fit. Very different this to the methods adopted by some cavalry generals of knocking all their horses to pieces, and never being satisfied until regiments are thus rendered ineffective. The 1st Bengal Lancers were admirably led, and to the confidence of all ranks in the capacity of their gallant chief the credit of their splendid achievement is principally due. And that it was a brilliant performance the foreigners all admit."

The Duke of Connaught does not purpose taking up his residence at the Curragh this season. There is to be no large concentration of troops at the camp, and the command is in capable hands, Major-General Upton Prior being unceasing in his efforts to advance the efficiency of the units under his control.

Lord Romer and his colleagues of the Royal Commission on the South African hospital scandal arrived at Cape Town on Tuesday. They at once set about to obtain fresh evidence.

There will only be one enforced retirement next month from the list of General officers. General Sir Robert C. Stewart, Madras Cavalry, will pass to the Unemployed Supernumerary List on September 30.

An appointment as Colonel-Commandant R.A. is vacant by the death of General A. A. Bayly, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

General Sir Evelyn Wood on Tuesday visited Aldershot and witnessed classes going through courses of instruction at the Cranbrook Gymnasium. An exhibition of some new exercises was given before the Adjutant-General, who was accompanied by Colonel G. M. Fox, Officiating Inspector of Gymnasias.

The Secretary of State for India has telegraphed to Lieut.-General Sir Alfred Gaselee stating that Her Majesty's Government heartily congratulate him on the success of the operations for the relief of the Legations at Peking, and requesting him to communicate to the officers and men under his command, their high appreciation of the skill, courage, and endurance shown during the daring advance of the Allied forces, which had been brought to such a successful issue.

Lieut.-General A. R. Badoock having completed his term of appointment as Quartermaster-General, Lieut.-General Sir Alfred Gaselee, commanding the British Forces in China, obtains the permanent appointment, General Gaselee having officiated during the absence of General Badoock in England for the last two years.

The will bearing date September 27, 1894, with three codicils, of Major-General Sir Charles Walters D'Oyly, of Newlands, Charlton Marshall, Dorset, ninth baronet, has been valued at £52,298 gross, including personalty of the net value of £48,979.

Major-General R. T. Thynne, C.B., will retain command of the North-Eastern District (York) until the end of the year, when he will have held the appointment for six years and three months. He will be succeeded most probably by a general officer now employed in South Africa.

Major-General L. V. Swaine, C.B., C.M.G., has had conferred upon him by the German Emperor the Order of the Crown of the 1st Class.

Major-General G. Cox attains the limit of age on Friday next, and will be placed on the retired list.

Major-General Sir Reginald Wingate will not return to Egypt as early as was at first arranged. He has been recommended by his doctors to apply for an extension of leave, and will now remain in England until November.

The *Citizen*, of Ottawa states that through the unfortunate miscarriage of a telegram Major-General O'Grady Haly arrived from Montreal unexpectedly, and an official reception which had been planned did not come off. The general has already made a good impression in the Dominion, to which he is no stranger, having spent a considerable time in Halifax on the staff of his father when the latter was with the forces at that place. The *Citizen* remarks that General Haly enters upon his duties at a time when the military affairs of the country are in the ascendant, and when the outlook for the forces has never been more brilliant. Our contemporary expresses the opinion that the general is eminently qualified for the important duties he

has been chosen to perform, and expects that he will make a careful and exhaustive investigation of the conditions before inaugurating any extensive changes or reforms.

Brigadier-General H. Pilon, C.B., R.A., Colonel W. T. Shone, C.B., D.S.O., R.E., Major J. G. Day, R.E., and Captain T. L. Coxhead, D.S.O., R.A., have been selected to join the headquarters staff in China.

No colonel on the active list (British) comes under the terms of the Royal Warrant next month, so that there will be no enforced retirement.

Colonel B. T. Mahon, D.S.O., from junior Major, 8th Hussars, has been appointed to the command of the 12th Lancers, vacant by the death of Lord Airie. This promotion may be regarded as an acknowledgment of Colonel Mahon's services in effecting the relief of Mafeking. Colonel Mahon was born April 3, 1862; joined the Army from the Militia, January 27, 1883; became Major October 19, 1897; and Brevet-Colonel March 14, 1900. He first saw war service in the Dongola Expedition, 1886.

Colonel J. M. Grierson, M.V.O., R.A., lately Military Attaché at Berlin, and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Powell, I.S.C., officiating D.A.A.G. Intelligence Department, Horse Guards, have been selected for service on the staff of Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee in China. Colonel Grierson was Military Attaché at Berlin from March, 1896, until the beginning of this year, when he proceeded on active service to South Africa. He served in the Egyptian War 1882, Soudan Expedition 1885, and Hazara Expedition 1888. Colonel Powell, originally in the Royal Marines, is a linguist of some repute. He served in the Waziristan Expedition 1894-95, and in the North-West Frontier War 1897-98.

Colonel F. W. Rhodes, D.S.O., half-pay, Royal Dragoons, has arrived home from South Africa.

Colonel E. W. Cresswell, R.E., Military Works Department, Meerut, has applied to retire from the Service.

Colonel F. J. Graves completes five years in command of the 83rd Regimental District, Belfast, on September 21; but, in consideration of the success which has attended his exertions as a recruiting officer and the high standard of efficiency to which the four Militia battalions of the Royal Irish Rifles have been brought by him, he has been recommended for an extension.

Colonel J. G. Sparkes completes his term of command of the 45th Regimental District, Derby, on Tuesday next, but will retain his appointment until the end of the year, when he will be succeeded by Colonel J. W. T. Hume, now commanding a Militia brigade at Salisbury.

Colonel E. R. Courtenay, half-pay, late of the 11th Hussars, has been selected for the command of the Regimental District, Lincoln, vice Colonel T. E. Verner, commanding a brigade at Aldershot, with the rank of Major-General.

Colonel E. H. FitzHerbert, half-pay, late of the King's Own Regiment, has been appointed to the command of the 7th-57th Regimental District, Hounslow, vice Colonel G. F. Guyon, commanding a brigade at Aldershot, with the rank of Major-General.

Colonel J. G. Wilson, A.S.C., D.A.A.G., Cork District, is en route to South Africa in command of drafts in the *Aurania*, which left Queenstown on the 17th inst.

Colonel C. A. Maunsell, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Mhow District, attains the limit of age on the 24th prox.

Colonel A. G. F. Browne, 4th Gurkhas, has been appointed Colonel on the Staff, Sealkote.

Letters of administration to the estate of Colonel W. A. Home Hare, retired list, R.E., of 128, Cromwell Road, S.W., who died on April 29, have been granted to his brother, Colonel Richard

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C. Hare, C.B., by whom the deceased's estate is sworn at £11,739 Os. 2d.

Three colonels of the Indian Staff Corps attain the limit of age next month, and will pass to the Unemployed Supernumerary List—Colonels J. E. Sandeman on September 3, G. W. Rogers, D.S.O., on September 11, and E. B. Bishop on September 28.

Colonel N. F. Chamberlain, I.S.C., who has been Private Secretary to Lord Roberts since the end of December last, has arrived home from South Africa on appointment as Inspector-General of the Irish Constabulary.

Colonel Deane, C.B., who went out to the Cape in connection with the Imperial Yeomanry work, in which his services were eminently useful, has gone on by permission to Eupatoria.

A Distinguished Service Reward for a Colonel is vacant by the death of Colonel Cluny Macpherson.

The command of the Highland Volunteer Infantry Brigade, Inverness, has also become vacant by the death of Colonel Cluny Macpherson, who has held the appointment since April, 1890. In filling the appointment it is earnestly to be hoped that there may be no repetition of the scandal by which a major in a metropolitan Volunteer regiment was recently appointed a colonel to command a brigade. A department which makes such appointments can only blame itself if it loses public confidence.

Lieut.-Colonel J. C. L. Campbell, C.R.E., a Cairo correspondent writes in a private letter, has gone to Khartoum for the purpose of inspecting the new barracks for British troops which are being constructed there under the direction of Major Lawrie, R.E. It will be remembered that a vote of £85,000 for these barracks was passed in the House of Commons recently, when Mr. Wyndham, in making the motion, said that the barracks would be useful not only in preserving the health of the troops, but would have important political effects in dissipating the belief which exists in the Sudan that we have not come there to stay. The accommodation is to be for one battalion and the quarters will be ready for occupation during the next cool season. They are well situated and every effort is to be made to make them thoroughly up to date.

Two Lieut.-Colonels complete their terms of command next month, viz.: 1st Batn. North Staffordshire Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel T. Currie, C.B., on September 14; and 1st Batn. Queen's Regiment, Colonel J. S. Collins on September 29.

Lieut.-Colonel V. Dawson, who has raised the 3rd Batn. Coldstream Guards, will be the first officer commanding the new regiment of Irish Guards, of which Lieut.-Colonel R. J. Cooper commands the 1st Batn.

Lieut.-Col. (Major) J. Dutton Hopton, Highland Light Infantry, now officiating as commandant of the School of Musketry, Hythe, has been appointed Chief Inspector of Small Arms.

Major W. M. M. Edwards, V.C., retired list, late Highland Light Infantry, and of the Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, has been appointed a Deputy Lieut. of the County of Norfolk.

Major W. G. L. Benyon, D.S.O., 1st Batn. 3rd Gurkhas, has been appointed Assistant Secretary in the Military Secretariat in India, vice Major C. H. Selwyn, proceeded on service to China.

Major A. St. H. Gibbons, 3rd Batn. East York. shire Regiment, the organiser of the Capeto Cairo Expedition, reached Omdurman on Monday in excellent health, having travelled a distance of 13,000 miles. Among the objects attained were the mapping of Marotseland, 200,000 miles in area; the accomplishment of the first steam navigation of the Middle Zambesi; and the tracing of the whole course of the river, the discovery of its source, and the determination of its watershed. Thence the route of the expedition was eastward and by way of the Great Lakes and the Nile.

Captain F. C. Quicke, 1st Dragoon Guards, who left England with Major Gibbons and did some excellent work, arrived in England recently, having retraced his steps to the Cape on hearing of the outbreak of war in South Africa.

Brevet-Major Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, King's Royal Rifles, who has been on special service in South Africa since October last, has been appointed an extra A.D.C. to Lord Roberts.

Captain D. V. Pirie, M.P., late 3rd Hussars, has written to the Aberdeen Liberal Association from East London, saying that there is still a great deal doing in the way of military work at the front, and little chance of coming home for the next two months. He would remain at his post as long as he could be of any use. He had had several attacks of fever, but was now better.

Captain J. A. FitzGibbon, R.G.A., has been selected for the adjutancy of the Glamorgan Artillery, vice Major E. F. Hall, who vacates on promotion.

Captain G. P. Tharp, Rifle Brigade, who was severely wounded at Ladysmith, returned to duty from hospital and was invalided home on leave, arrived benefited by the sea voyage in the *Tagus*, which arrived some days ago.

Captain A. C. Bell, 3rd Batn. Scots Guards, resumes duty as A.D.C. to Lord Minto in Canada. He vacated his appointment in order to proceed on active service to South Africa.

Captain Donald Stewart, formerly of the Gordon Highlanders, and son of the late Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, British Resident at Kumasi, left Liverpool by the Elder Dempster liner *Bornu* on Wednesday, to resume his duties in the Ashanti capital. Captain Stewart is to be granted extended powers.

Captain J. T. Banning, Royal Munster Fusiliers, p.s.c., Instructor in Tactics, Military Administration and Law at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, was among the successful candidates at the recent examination for the LL.D. degree at the Royal University, Dublin. We believe that this is the first time that this degree has ever been gained by examination by an officer of the Army, though many distinguished officers have had the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on them by various universities in recognition of their services. Captain Banning graduated at the Royal University B.A. with honours in 1892 and LL.B. with honours and an exhibition in 1895. He has also obtained the LL.B. degree at London University, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1887. He was for six years D.A.A.G. for Instruction in Dublin, and is the author of several works on military subjects.

Captain G. D. Baillie-Hamilton, 7th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, has been selected for service with the Malay States Guides.

Captain C. A. Mitchell, 6th Batn. Rifle Brigade, has been selected for service with the West African Frontier Force.

Captain A. W. Chaldecott, 1st Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed interpreter to General Sir Power Palmer in India.

Captain J. S. Kemball, 29th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed orderly officer to the general officer commanding the 4th Brigade China Field Force.

Lieut. H. M. Seton, R.G.A., has been ordered to join the staff of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, as an instructor in electricity.

SINCE the beginning of the present year the Hon. Artillery Company has enrolled 392 recruits, of whom 163 have joined the Company's Artillery Division, and 229 the Infantry Battalion. A very large portion of the Artillery Division's officers and men are serving with the field battery of the C.I.V.'s in South Africa.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

The annual report of the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund for the year 1899, dated July 27, 1900, contains the usual accounts of the various funds administered by them. It also contains the report of Mr. Finlaison, C.B., on the assets and liabilities of the Patriotic Fund (Russian War, 1854-56) as on Dec. 31, 1899, and the report of the committee of the Commissioners appointed on July 13, 1890, to consider how best to carry out the recommendations of the War Relief Funds Inquiry Committee presided over by Lord Justice Collins. This latter report, which is signed by Lord Davey, the chairman, has already been published.

The total capital of the various trusts administered by the Commission amounted on December 31, 1899, to £1,086,907; the year's receipts were £33,723, and the expenditure £45,976, of which £43,930 was due to payments to widows, orphans, and others, and £2,046 to management and distribution. The recipients of benefits numbered 2,925, of which 1,086 were connected with the Navy and 1,839 with the Army. The Commissioners have continued to employ part of the capital of the fund in providing for widows of Russian War service sailors, soldiers, and Marines married before March 30, 1856.

As regards the Transvaal War Fund the Commissioners say:—

"This has resulted in a sum of about £400,000 being placed at our disposal. Up to the present upwards of 1,600 families have been relieved and placed upon the fund. The roll of widows and other dependents claiming assistance is, however, being daily increased, and there is no saying what numbers may ultimately have to be provided for from the fund.

"At the outset it was decided to include as eligible for relief the widows, orphans, and other dependents of colonial as well as British forces, and numbers of these have already been placed upon the fund.

"We have also, upon the application of the Government of India, undertaken to grant allowances to widows and orphans of Indian native followers of our forces in South Africa dying while on service, estimated to involve a charge of probably £1,000 a year on the fund.

"Much misapprehension exists as to our methods of administration, but for the moment we refrain from endeavouring to correct such misapprehensions. Our earnest desire is to co-operate with all bodies, associations, or individuals working in the common cause of the widow and other dependents of our sailors and soldiers losing their lives in the service of their Queen and country."

PROMOTION R.A. AND R.E.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A question relative to the promotion of 2nd Lieuts. R.A. and R.E. was asked in the House in March last. It was repeated at the end of July, and the reply of Mr. Wyndham, the Under Secretary, was, "that the matter was still under consideration," where it still remains. When it can take the Secretary of State for War, Lord Lansdowne, six months to consider whether a recognised grievance is to be redressed, without arriving at any conclusion, when a "Yes" or "No" would settle the matter, can we feel surprise at the utter confusion reigning at the War Office.

Carlton Club.

SPECTATOR.

COL. GILDEA, C.B., chairman of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, appeals to those who are unable to get away from London at this time of the year to offer their services in the interests of the association, as many of those who have been working for it, many of them exclusively, are anxious to take much-needed rest and change. Col. Gildea will be glad to receive any communications in this respect at the offices of the Association, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

MUSKETRY AT KILWORTH.—A Militia Brigade Rifle Meeting was held at Kilworth Camp, Cork, on 7th and 8th inst., and proved a great success, all ranks, from the Brigadier-General downwards, taking the keenest interest in the shooting, it being the first time that a Militia Brigade had ever had such a meeting during embodiment. The interest of the meeting centred round the General's Cup, no less than 15 teams entering for this event, which was most keenly contested, and eventually won by the 3rd Batn. Wiltshire Regiment, who kept up the good reputation this battalion has maintained for shooting as well as for other branches of duty and sport by being the largest prize winners of the meeting. The 3rd Batn. Oxford Light Infantry also did well, running a good second in the number of prizes they secured. Among the officers, 2nd Lieut. Brakspear, 3rd Oxford, is especially deserving of mention for his consistently good rifle shooting, and amongst the non-commissioned officers, the fine performance of Sergt. Glenfield, 17th Lancers, in the Revolver Competition is worthy of notice. His score of 70 at a Bisley revolver target at 25 yards would take a lot of beating anywhere. The Ladies' Competition excited great interest, eight competitors entering, the Fermoy contingent being eventually victorious in the person of Miss L. Martelli. The success of the meeting was largely due to the untiring energy and personal supervision of the hon. secretary, Capt. C. O. Shipley, 4th Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry.

Army Foreign.

The summer exercises of the troops in the St. Petersburg district have taken place this year at the camps of Krasnoe Selo, Oust Sjora, Pskov, Yamburg, and Oranienbaum, and the special cavalry and artillery meetings in the districts of Tsarskoe Selo, Longa, and Pskov. The Grand Duke Vladimir commands at Krasnoe Selo, and the Grand Duke Nicholas directed the cavalry exercises. In the first period of the exercises, which extended from May to July, the infantry were engaged in musketry, distance judging by eye, regimental drills, minor tactical exercises, and field fortification, the cavalry in similar training, with scouting and outpost duty and swimming, and the artillery in gunnery. At the same time the inspections of the troops took place. The second period of the training, in July, was principally devoted to tactical manoeuvres by day and night, executed by battalions and companies, and there was exercise with ball cartridge. The infantry and artillery exercised together, in order to make the former familiar with the guns, and to practise the two arms in marching together, while the cavalry were engaged in special exercises. In the third period of the exercises this month, great attention is devoted to the work of infantry and mounted infantry on a war footing, the companies being doubled, and the batteries being increased to eight guns. The infantry at Krasnoe Selo have therefore been formed in eight regiments, each comprising two ordinary regiments. Thus the Preobrajensky and Semenovskiy regiments of the guard constitute the first regiment, and the Ismailovskiy and Egorskiy regiments the second. The training consists of march manoeuvres for all the troops, and ends with an army corps manoeuvre, all the units being on a war footing.

An official return shows that the total number of young men forming the contingent available for incorporation in the French Army in 1889 was 206,648, of whom 68,281 were called out for one year, and 138,367 for two or three years. The distribution of the contingent was as follows:—Infantry 145,909; cavalry 18,360; artillery 28,360; engineers 5,026; transport service 3,256; barrack employment, &c., 5,794.

In the event of war General Duchesne would command the first French army (7th, 8th, 13th and 16th corps), General Lucas the second (5th, 9th, 12th and 17th corps), General Kessler the third (4th, 6th, 11th, 18th and 20th corps), and General de Négrier the fourth (1st, 2nd, 3rd and 10th corps), while General Zédé would have command of the Army of the Alps (14th and 15th corps). The letters of service are usually issued about January 15 by the Minister of War, who has arrived at his decision after conferring with the Cabinet, and the signature of the President of the Republic covers the commissions delivered.

Of the more prominent French generals General Pierron will reach the limit of age (sixty-five), on October 5, General Kessler on November 17, 1901, General Zédé on February 15, 1902, and General Duchesne on March 3, and General Zarlinden on November 3 in the same year.

A number of infantry officers in the garrisons who have been moved to Athens, and who consider that they have been passed over in the matter of promotion, have lately been holding meetings to protest against unfair treatment, as they call it. The Government has inflicted disciplinary penalties on the officers concerned, and this course is approved by public opinion. The papers are unanimous in condemning the conduct of the officers, which they say causes a painful feeling among all classes. The general feeling of the press is that it is the duty of the officers of the army to maintain discipline, and that those who fail to do so should be treated summarily, or the welfare of the whole service may suffer.

The Paris *Figaro* regards the action of De Wet with admiration, and at the same time pays high compliment to British chivalry. Time and again, it says, "the British have shown the magnanimous spirit by expressing admiration for a clever or victorious enemy, and they are now evincing the same high characteristic by their outspoken admiration for the strategy and

courage displayed by De Wet. Only a great people can realise the good qualities of their enemies."

The United States War Office has its difficulties as well as our own. The New York papers are calling attention to what they refer to as the "disgraceful condition of the hospitals in the Philippines." It is asserted that the Medical Department has completely broken down, there being a lack of surgeons, nurses, and medical supplies. The hospital system is, in a word, said to be "deplorably inadequate." Private reports from Manila show that 3,700 men were in hospital recently, and large numbers were unable to find accommodation. Thousands were down with fever and other diseases, and were without doctors or medical comforts. Doctors and supplies are on their way, but it is held that those responsible for such serious maladministration ought to be called severely to account. Evidently in the Philippines matters have been much worse than even Mr. Burdett Coutts would have us believe they ever were in South Africa.

Major-General von Gross, at present in command of the 1st German Brigade in East Asia, has been appointed Chief of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's staff, while Colonel Baron Gayl, who was head of the General Staff of the 9th Army Corps, is appointed Quartermaster-General. Major Baron von Marschall, Captain Wilberg, and Count Stolberg have also received positions on the Staff.

The French Army manoeuvres will begin on September 10 and end on September 21. Foreign officers will leave Paris on September 13 for Chartres, where they will be quartered during the whole of the manoeuvres. They will travel each day by train to the scene of the day's operations and will be provided with horses from the Superior Military Academy. The horses and the regiment of cuirassiers which will supply their escort will be stationed at Illiers. The foreign officers will receive all necessary information from the officer commanding the cuirassiers.

THE issue of chairs has been approved for use in the dining-rooms of military hospitals.

OFFICERS, non-commissioned officers, and men of Volunteer companies returning from South Africa are to be dealt with by officers commanding regimental districts, to whom they are to report themselves on arrival. Those of the C.I.V. will report to the Depot Commandant, Guildhall, London, E.C.

Major-Gen. the Hon. H. F. Eaton, as treasurer of the Naval and Military Bazaar held at Olympia, has handed a cheque for £9,000 to the Princess Christian Convalescent Homes branch of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society.

It has been notified from South Africa that large numbers of invalid soldiers have been sent home for change of air, who will, in all probability, require no medical treatment on arrival. The invalids on board ships returning from South Africa will therefore be divided into two classes:—(a) Those requiring treatment in hospital; (b) those fit for duty, or, if not so fit, yet sufficiently convalescent to proceed on sick furlough and in no need of hospital treatment on disembarkation. Special directions are given as to dealing with these two classes.

ALL the current work connected with the Imperial Yeomanry has been taken over by the War Office. A small central office will for the present be maintained at Cleveland House, St. James's Square, to wind up the accounts connected with the various departments, but all letters and inquiries connected with casualties, the whereabouts of individual companies, and matters of that description should now be addressed to the Under-Secretary of State, Winchester House, War Office, St. James's Square. Personal inquiries also must be made at the same address.

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think that in all fairness the new South African medal should be extended to the survivors of the old Transvaal War, 1880-1. Magnificent courage was displayed by the besieged garrisons, the towns and forts were successfully defended; the privations and hardships endured were quite equal to what has been borne in this war. The fighting was as severe, if not more so, as the percentage of killed and died from wounds shows, i.e., 50 per cent. Of course, the war not being successful, nothing was known by the general public concerning the splendid bravery and courage shown by our men generally, and by the besieged soldiers particularly. There was the one exception, Majuba Hill. Now that the slate has been cleaned, I think in all justice the men of the old war should with their comrades of the new be included in the medal role. I would ask you to use your influence towards this object.

OLD SOLDIER.

WAR FUNDS.

The Mansion House War Fund reached on Tuesday the amount of £1,001,000. The fund was opened on Oct. 21 by the late Lord Mayor (Sir John Voce Moore), at whose close of office a fortnight later about £150,000 had been subscribed. From the commencement of the mayoralty of his successor, Sir Alfred Newton, till now about £850,000 has been contributed. The first £100,000 was raised by Nov. 3, £250,000 by Nov. 21, £500,000 by Jan. 8, and £750,000 by March 12. Large contributions have been received from the colonies, and many provincial cities and towns have swelled the total, but, as the recent conference convened by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on the subject of the organisation of war relief funds showed, large sums have been contributed in other ways and quarters, notably the funds started by the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Daily Mail*, which touched sources from which the Lord Mayor's Fund could have expected no support, and which would otherwise have been lost to the sufferers. Great cities and towns in the provinces still retain their own funds. On the other hand, none of the large sums realised at the National or the Naval and Military bazaars have passed through the Mansion House, the committees devoting them at their discretion to cognate purposes connected with the war.

The collection of a million for a Mansion House Fund is unprecedented, the largest previous sum being in 1897, when £550,000 was raised for the Indian Famine Fund. Of the war fund the allocation has been thus:—Widows and orphans, £426,000; sick and wounded at the front, £95,000; disabled soldiers and sailors, £106,000; soldiers' and sailors' families, £186,000; and the Lord Mayor's discretionary account (to be applied to the above or cognate purposes), £186,000.

The *Birmingham Daily Mail* Reservists' Fund has this week exceeded £40,000, more than half of which has been contributed by weekly subscriptions from the working classes. One of the earliest subscribers was Lord Roberts, who interested himself in the organisation of the fund. By the end of August about £28,000 will have been paid out, the average weekly disbursement being over £800. Nearly 3,000 cases are being relieved weekly.

The Manchester, Salford, and District South African War Fund report shows at the end of last week that the number of persons who had been relieved by the fund was 3,735. The total receipts had been £69,573 and the total expenditure £35,244, leaving a balance of £34,329. About £900 is being distributed weekly.

ALL Militia Reservists who have been called up from the Reserve and have been appointed to the Regular Forces will, on their return to the United Kingdom, be reposted to Militia units. Those who have not been transferred out of their own corps will be posted to their original Militia units. Those who have been transferred out of their own corps may have the option of being transferred back to their own corps and of being posted to their original Militia units, or of being posted to a Militia unit of their own new corps.

GRATUITY AFTER THE WAR.—It appears, says the *Morning Post*, after all, the gratuity to be given to the troops at the termination of the war in South Africa is not to be £10 per man all round. On the contrary, though the £2,250,000 taken in the supplementary estimate for this purpose works out at about £10 per man, the gratuity will be of differing amounts according to grade in the Service, the lowest class having a minimum of £5, from which it follows that the gratuity payable to warrant officers and some non-commissioned officers will be considerably higher than £10 if the whole amount voted is to be expended. In this matter it is understood that the whole of the colonial troops and Militia now serving in South Africa will be treated on the same footing as the troops of the Regular Army.

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, Aug. 18.

Lord Roberts had not communicated with the War Office—or rather, nothing was issued to the Press—for two days, but just after midnight the text was issued of a message received from Pretoria during the evening. In it the Commander-in-Chief stated that Sir A. Hunter's engagement on the 15th was a bigger affair than he had been led to suppose, as there were 44 casualties, including 2nd Lieut. Gibson, who has died of his wounds. Of this engagement no mention had been previously made. Lord Roberts added that he feared De Wet had managed to elude his pursuers, explaining that in all probability he did so by breaking up his force into small bodies. Lord Roberts went on to say:—"On the 15th inst. Lord Kitchener was pressing on to Col. Hore's assistance, while Carrington was also advancing, Lord Erroll's Yeomanry having been engaged with the enemy."

A telegram received from Lord Roberts during the morning announced that Col. Hore's force at Eland's River was relieved on Thursday by Lord Kitchener. It was found that the casualties among the beleaguered garrison consisted of five men killed outright, whilst seven died of their wounds, 11 were severely wounded, and 27 slightly. Lord Kitchener's force suffered only one casualty, Lieut.-Col. de Lisle, Durham Light Infantry, severely wounded hand and arm.

Lord Roberts to-day issued a proclamation directing that severe measures shall be taken against those Boers who are found to be guilty of treasonable conduct.

Gen. De Wet, trekking north, suddenly appeared at Commando Poort, near Pretoria, and sent a demand to Lieut.-Gen. Baden-Powell to surrender. Gen. Baden-Powell derisively asked what terms he offered. De Wet's object was to ascertain whether the pass was held. Being satisfied on that point, he marched in the direction of Crocodile River. Col. Mahon's force came in touch with his column north of Mozikhatze Nek.

The trial of Lieut. Cordua, in connection with the plot to seize Lord Roberts, was continued to-day, the chief witness being the man Gano, who was called by the prosecution for the purpose of denying certain allegations which had been made against him. Gano, who stated that he was of Spanish extraction, denied that he had originated the plot, declaring that he had only been employed as a member of the British secret police to make certain inquiries regarding it. He had never acted as a decoy for the prisoner. It was Cordua himself who suggested that they should go outside the British lines, promising him protection in the Boer lines, and an appointment on Gen. Botha's staff. Mr. Berrange addressed the court on behalf of the prisoner. He declared that the charge of conspiracy had broken down, and that all the prisoner had done was to act in the instigation of Gano, who had led accused into a trap. Cordua had broken his parole, but he was not guilty of the serious charges contained in the indictment.

Sunday, Aug. 19.

Lord Roberts, in a telegram to the War Office, said Sir Frederick Carrington reported that the Boers with whom Lord Erroll was engaged were driven back from the strong positions they held at Buffelshoek last Thursday, one of their commanders being severely wounded. We lost three killed and nine wounded. The New Zealanders particularly distinguished themselves.

Lieut.-Gen. Baden-Powell being encamped at Waterval, Lord Roberts rode out to inspect his force, and there was a march past of the men, most of whom took part in the defence of Mafeking. The splendid appearance of men and horses drew warm words of praise from Lord Roberts.

Monday, Aug. 20.

In a telegram sent off from Pretoria during the morning Lord Roberts stated that Gen. Ian Hamilton's column occupied Oliphant's Nek in the Megaliesberg on Friday. He captured two Krupp guns and three waggons. His advance troops under Col. Mahon were engaged with the enemy on Sunday at Roode Koppes, on the west bank of the Crocodile River. He had only a few casualties, and captured two waggons and seven Boers. Gen. Rundle reported from Harrismith that 684 Boers had surrendered to him in that district up to Sunday.

Sir Frederick Carrington, who was pressing on with supplies for Lord Methuen, had an engagement to-day with the Lichtenburg commando near Ottoshoop, in which Capt. Arbuthnot, Royal Irish Regiment, was dangerously wounded.

Col. Sitwell, whilst out reconnoitring near Ventersburg, came across a body of the enemy and suffered several casualties; two men of the Royal Irish Rifles being taken prisoners, and Lieuts. Spedding and Davenport, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles; Lieut. Surtees, 3rd Batn. Durham Light Infantry; and Lieut. Watson, Derbyshire Regiment, one officer R.A.M.C., and 24 men Royal Irish Rifles, being reported missing.

Cordua's trial was resumed to-day by a moderate

speech from the prosecution closing the case. After quoting a case in which the Melbourne judges had upheld the action of the police in trapping a delinquent into definitely committing himself, it was urged that the defence had failed to prove the Detective Gano's share in the plot, while it was clear that Cordua had approached others to seek their adherence. Neither Gano nor the police had originated the plot. The prosecution neither supported nor opposed the prisoner's plea for mercy, but hoped to lay the case fairly before the court without racial animus.

Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Sir Redvers Buller's march was resumed to-day to the north-east. Lieut.-Gen. French moved simultaneously. The cavalry and mounted infantry were engaged during the day with some of Gen. Botha's forces, but our mounted troops gradually pressed onward, driving the Boers before them.

Lord Roberts telegraphed to-day that Lieut.-Gen. Ian Hamilton, who had crossed the Crocodile River, was continuing his march in a north-easterly direction, whilst Lieut.-Gen. Baden-Powell and Major-Gen. Paget moved up the Petersburg railway between Haman's Kraal and Pifnaar's River Station. The combined forces of Gens. De Wet and Delarey were moving northward.

The court-martial on Cordua returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

Wednesday, Aug. 22.

Lord Roberts telegraphed from Pretoria at 4.35 p.m. Sir Redvers Buller, he said, marched yesterday to Wanwyka Vlei, 15 miles due south of Belfast. There was evidently some fighting on the way, as "about 20 casualties" are reported.

Major-Gen. Paget, it is stated, had reported from Haman's Kraal that Lieut.-Gen. Baden-Powell was engaged with Commandant Grobler's rearguard all yesterday. Grobler was driven back on the east of the Pienaars River, and Baden-Powell occupied the railway station of that name last evening. During the night Baden-Powell's and the enemy's advance guards galloped into each other. The Rhodesian Regiment suffered severely, Lieut.-Col. Spreckley and four men being killed, and Lieut.-Col. and six men wounded. Capt. Kinsman, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, also severely wounded. Boers lost a good many killed and wounded. Their laager was at Cyferkuil, on the Plat River, and is being closely pursued by Plumer and Hickman.

Lord Roberts also sends news of Gen. De Wet:—

"It seems pretty certain," he says, "that De Wet finding it hopeless to make his way eastward with his guns and waggons, has recrossed the Megaliesberg with a few mounted men with the intention of returning to the Orange River Colony. He will arrive there in a very different condition from that in which he started from Bethlehem. Then he had six or eight guns and some two thousand men with him, and left Prinsloo with five or six thousand in Bethlehem Hills. Between four and five thousand of these are on their way to Ceylon. The guns have mostly been buried, and De Wet's personal following cannot amount to much more than three hundred. Steyn, with a small bodyguard, is stated to have crossed the Pienaars River on his way to join Kruger at Machadodorp. The above information, collected from various sources, is corroborated by a German prisoner who surrendered to Paget this morning."

We are further informed that:—

"A party of Boers yesterday blew up a portion of the railway at Koetzes Drift, about eight miles north of Newcastle, and damaged some rails 30 miles south of Newcastle. Carrington reports that his outposts were engaged with the enemy again yesterday near Ottoshoop. Lieut. Gilpin, Victorian Bushmen, was killed. Lieut. Fraser, Cameron Highlanders, taken prisoner by Boers on 2nd inst., escaped, and arrived here yesterday."

When Methuen advanced from the Vaal in pursuit of De Wet he left Lieut.-Col. Young husband and three sick and wounded men in a farm near Lindique under charge of Capt. Powell, R.A.M.C. They were sufficiently well on Tuesday to travel, and have been taken to Vereeniging.

Thursday, Aug. 3.

Sentence of death passed upon Cordua. Confirmed by Lord Roberts.

Friday, Aug. 24.

Matters for congratulation reported by Lord Roberts are contained in the following despatches posted at the War Office this afternoon:—

"Pretoria, Thursday.

"Baden-Powell, in his engagement with the enemy yesterday near Warmbaths, succeeded in rescuing about 100 British prisoners. He captured 25 Boers, including a German artillery officer, Capt. Van der Merwe, of the Staats Artillery, and Field-Cornet Zitzich, of Johannesburg.

Buller's casualties on Tuesday were as follow:— Killed: 2nd Gordon Highlanders, 7. Wounded: Royal Artillery—Capt. Ellershaw, severely, lost thigh; 18th Hussars—Lieut. C. Field, severely, back, not penetrating lung, and 20 men. Missing: 5 men.

"He reports that, while reconnoitring yesterday, Gen. Kitchener drove off a considerable force of Boers, who were holding a position in the Komati Valley. We had eight casualties.

"Paget reports that Capt. W. N. Bolton, 1st Wiltshire Regiment, was slightly wounded in shoulder on Tuesday. "Rundle reports that some Yeomanry patrols sent to Brandwater found buried 140,000 rounds of Sauer ammunition, twelve Krupp shells, and 200 lbs. of dynamite. Several Boers who were hiding were arrested."

"Pretoria, Thursday, 11.20 p.m.

"The columns which pursued De Wet made some wonderful marches. Colonel Mackinnon, commanding the City Imperial Volunteers, who has just arrived here with a wing of his battalion, telegraphs me that they marched 224 miles in fourteen days, one of which was a halt, an average of over 17 miles a day. The best record was 75 miles in four days. The men are looking very well and most workmanlike."

The special correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"Four scarves made by the Queen have been awarded to four privates of the Colonial Corps for distinguished bravery. The men are Thompson, of the Canadians; Dufraye, of the New South Wales contingent; Cotta, of the New Zealand; and Chadwick, of Roberts's Horse. Chadwick turns out to be an American, and one of the boat's crew who cut the cable at Santiago Harbour. Lord Roberts, however, after investigating the matter, has decided not to rob this brave man of the honour he has so worthily won."

Total casualties since the beginning of the war up to the end of last week:—

	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men
Killed	275	2,560
Died of wounds ...	78	724
Missing and prisoners (excluding those who have been recovered or died in captivity)	54	2,751
Prisoners died in captivity	1	85
Died of disease ...	147	5,130
Accidental deaths ...	1	86
Sent home as invalids...	1,151	26,128*
	1,707	37,459

Total Losses (exclusive of sick and wounded men now in British Hospitals in South Africa) ...

39,166

* Of these 151 have died, 639 have been discharged from the service as unfit, and 1,674 are in hospital.

ALL dismounted drafts proceeding to South Africa are in future to be equipped with double loop web bandoliers, in place of ammunition pouches. These bandoliers will hold 100 rounds of small arm ammunition, and should be offered at the rate of one per non-commissioned officer or man to be equipped.

STEPS are being taken for passing a full complement of Sepoys into the Reserves in the Bengal and Punjab campaigns, their places in the rank being filled with recruits. Military service was never more popular than it is at present, it is satisfactory to know, with the warlike races of India, and no difficulty is experienced in getting all the men required. A correspondent assures us that Army service is becoming yearly more popular in India in consequence of the kindness and consideration which the men receive at the hands of their officers.

VOLUNTEER TRANSPORT.—It has been notified that the Secretary of State for War has had under his consideration the question of allowing Volunteer battalions to employ steam in lieu of animal transport. Lord Lansdowne has no objection to Volunteer units employing steam transport, provided that all the first-line transport is horsed—i.e., transport which may have to go up to the front-line troops carrying small-arm ammunition, entrenching tools, and medical stores. The allowance admissible for steam transport will be regulated by the equivalent carrying capacity sanctioned for animal transport in each corps—that is, on the basis of one two-horse wagon carrying 30cwt. In order to exercise proper supervision over regimental transport, each commanding officer of an infantry battalion may appoint one of his officers to be transport officer to the battalion, and further instructions will be issued regarding the certificate which such officer should possess in order to qualify for the post.

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Obituary.

NAVY.

Paymaster-in-Chief Arthur Price died at Ealing on the 17th inst., at the age of 78. He became an Assistant-Paymaster (then Passed Clerk) 1846; Paymaster 1850; and retired as Paymaster-in-Chief 1882, having never served as an accountant officer, but was continually employed in the naval secretariat. As a passed clerk he was Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in China, on board the *Hastings*, 1847-50. In those days flag officers could nominate anyone as secretary. Executive officers and civilians were frequently appointed, and the selection was not confined, as in the present day, to the paymaster's branch. He afterwards served as Secretary at the Nore, 1851-57, at Plymouth 1858-61, and at Portsmouth 1866-69. From 1860-63 and 1869-82 he was specially employed at the Admiralty revising dockyard and other regulations for the administration of the civil establishments, and thus had the advantage of upwards of 31 years in succession at home. Although not of exceptional ability, he was a most reliable and well-informed officer, thereby securing the confidence and esteem of many distinguished admirals, independent of those under whom he served, and was a true representative of the old type of secretary, very few of whom he leaves behind him.

Capt. Richard Osborn Maclean Doig, Royal Marine Light Infantry, died at the hospital, Wei-hai-wei, on the 13th inst., of enteric fever, on his return from serving with Sir Edward Seymour's Naval Brigade in the China Field Force. Capt. Doig was the only child of Mrs. Doig, late of Bedford. Born April 15, 1872, he joined the Royal Marines as 2nd Lieut. Sept. 1, 1890; became Lieut. July 1, 1891; and Captain, April 1, 1898. He was borne on the books of the *Endymion*.

ARMY.

Major-Gen. John Moore Graham, Colonel, retired list, Indian Staff Corps, died at Lees Cottage, Walmer, the residence of his son-in-law, Lieut.-Col. Hungerford, on the 21st inst., aged 72. He joined the Army June 11, 1847; became Captain Feb. 18, 1861; Major June 11, 1867; Lieut.-Colonel June 11, 1873; Colonel June 11, 1878; and retired with the hon. rank of Major-General Aug. 31, 1879. He served during the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58 (medal), and received through the Secretary of State for India the most gracious approbation of Her Majesty for services performed during that period, and was also mentioned and thanked in Government orders and despatches; commanded the 5th Batn. Military Police in the expedition against the Lushai tribes in 1860-61; served in Bhootan with the force under Brig.-Gen. Tombs at the recapture of the Hill Forts of Dewangiri, in 1865 (medal with clasp); served as political officer with the force under Brig.-Gen. Stafford against the Duffa tribes in 1874-75.

Deputy Inspector-Gen. John Burton St. Croix Crosse, retired list, died at Leigh House, Surbiton, on the 21st inst., aged 84. He joined the Army as Assistant-Surgeon Oct. 9, 1840; became Surgeon June 16, 1848; Surgeon-Major Oct. 9, 1860; and retired with the hon. rank of Deputy Inspector-General March 9, 1866. He served with the 11th Hussars in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the affair of Bulganac, battles of Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and Tchernaya, and siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with four clasps, knight of the Legion of Honour, and Turkish medal). After retirement he was for many years surgeon to the Duke of York's School, Chelsea.

Col. Edward Henry Davidson Macpherson Cluny Macpherson, retired list, late of the 2nd Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, died at Charlton Court, Cheltenham, on the 18th inst. Col. Macpherson, who was chief of the Clan Chattan, was born in 1836. He joined the Army as Ensign in the 93rd Highlanders, Nov. 3, 1854; became Captain May 13, 1859; Major July 5, 1872; Lieut.-Colonel Jan. 1, 1879; and Colonel Jan. 1, 1893. He commanded the 1st Regimental District Glencorse, 1885-90. He served with the 93rd Highlanders in the Crimea from July 14, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal); in the Indian campaign, 1857-59, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, battle of Cawnpore on Dec. 6, 1857, and pursuit to the Seraighat, action of Khudagunge, siege and fall of Lucknow, attack on the fort of Rooyah, actions at Allypunge and Bareilly, campaign of Oudh, &c. (medal with two clasps); and

also in the Eusofzai campaign, 1863-64 (medal with clasp).

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Edward Henry Legge, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and late of the Coldstream Guards, died at his residence, Holmwood Lodge, Dorking, on the 16th inst., aged 66. Col. Legge was the third son of the fourth Earl of Dartmouth. Born in 1834, he was educated at Eton and at Christ Church Oxford, and served for 20 years in the Coldstream Guards, from which he retired in 1875 to take up the secretaryship of the St. Stephen's Club, which he held until 1885, when he was appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons. He married in 1873 Cordelia, the third daughter of Mr. W. H. Molesworth. The funeral took place on Tuesday at South Holmwood Church. The coffin bore the inscription: "Edward Henry Legge, died August 16, aged 66." The chief mourners were: Mrs. Legge, the widow; Miss Lois Legge, daughter; Mr. Walter Legge, Mr. Douglas Legge, and Mr. Charles Legge, sons; the Bishop of Lichfield, Col. the Hon. Heneage Legge, and the Hon. and Rev. George Legge, brothers; Col. Henry C. Legge, Mr. Arthur Legge, and the Rev. Hugh Legge, nephews; and Mr. Barnardiston, brother-in-law. There also attended the Rev. Canon Wilberforce, chaplain to the House of Commons; Lord William Seymour, Lord Ashcombe, and Lord Radstock; Mr. Hargreaves Brown, M.P., and Mrs. Brown, General Sir Percy Feilding, Col. Helsham-Jones, Sir Edward Newdigate, and Sir C. Wilson. The service at the grave was conducted by Canon Wilberforce.

Capt. Arthur Kennedy Blair, Indian Staff Corps (36th Sikhs), died near Satara, of cholera, on the 29th ult. Born March 1, 1868, the son of Gen. C. R. Blair, 37, Green Park, Bath, he joined the East Lancashire Regiment as 2nd Lieut. April 24, 1889, becoming Lieut. May 23, 1891. He was appointed to the Indian Staff Corps July 8, 1891, and served in the operations on the North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98, including the defence of Gulistan, dangerously wounded (medal with three clasps).

Lieut. Viscount Encombe, 5th (Militia) Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, died at 48, Belgrave Square, on the 18th inst. Born in May, 1870, the eldest son of the Earl of Eldon, he was educated at Oxford, and joined the Northumberland Fusiliers as 2nd Lieut. Dec. 25, 1895, becoming Lieut. May 19, 1897. He proceeded with his battalion to Malta early this year, and since April last had been acting as A.D.C. to Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell. He married in 1898 the Hon. Mary Turnor, daughter of Lord Lovat.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of the most astounding things connected with the present war in South Africa seems to me that whereas the Boer generals maintain their extraordinary powers of mobility, they are nevertheless able to keep their horses in "the pink of condition." This is stated to have been the condition of 2,000—if not more—of the horses recently captured from Gen. Prinsloo. Local advantages may have, of course, a great deal to do with this, but there must be something besides, in the way of the management and treatment of cavalry horses in the field, to account for a good deal. Out of the many lessons which the War Office—if it will—will learn during the present campaign, one of the most useful will be the subject of horse equipment and treatment. Our cavalry will never be of any real use in the field until nearly all the dead weight is taken off the horses' backs. The military authorities will do well to consider the question of pack horses and light carts, which are able to move over country as quickly as a cavalry regiment, in the equipment of the future. Five hundred men on horses, not overweighted, and properly cared for, would be of far greater use on active service than double the number mounted on half-starved and overweighted animals.

AN OLD STAFF OFFICER.

Southsea, Aug. 15.

THE Secretary for War has approved of Militia officers now serving with their battalions who intend to offer themselves as candidates for election to Parliament, or who wish to attend election meetings, being granted leave for such purposes.

ABERDEEN GRANITE MONUMENTS, &c.—ALEX. MACDONALD and Co., Limited (late A. Macdonald, Field and Co.), Workers in Polished Granites to the Queen, undertake the erection of their work in any part of the country. The largest stock of granite monuments in the country may be seen at their London premises. For designs and prices, address as above, to the Aberdeen Granite Works, Aberdeen; or 373, Euston Road, London N.W.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is there any reason why the Civil Service Commissioners could not follow the example set by the authorities at the Universities in regard to their scholarships, and publish the places of education opposite to the names of the successful candidates in the Woolwich and Sandhurst examinations? In years gone by this used to be regularly done, but was suddenly dropped, and it certainly would be of extreme interest to parents who have boys intended for the Army, to see what the public schools do. In the recent Woolwich Entrance Examination one school, to my own knowledge, sent up 25 candidates, of whom no less than 24 were successful, a phenomenal record. Such facts should be available to the general public in the same way that the winners of scholarships at the universities have their schools placed after their names. Unless there is any valid reason against it, known only to the Commissioners, the public have a right to ask that this may be done in the future.

O. C.

THE Secretary of State for War has approved of officers on sick leave from South Africa, and who reside within a mile of any military hospital, being allowed free medical attendance from an Army medical officer or civil surgeon engaged for duty with the troops.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Gen. Clery (for Gen. Buller) telegraphed to the War Office from Greylingstad on Saturday last:—"Capt. Reynolds, 3rd Dragoon Guards, and 22 non-commissioned officers and men of the 5th Dragoon Guards, completely surprised by about 80 of the enemy's horse near to Dornkop, August 14. It is believed that enemy's loss is considerable. Capt. Reynolds slightly wounded; 4603 Pte. H. Brechley reported missing." It was a most creditable bit of work. Capt. Reynolds was recently promoted from the regiment to a troop in the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

10th Hussars.—Lieut. the Hon. W. Cadogan, who came home recently invalided, left England on Thursday, in the *Victorian*, for South Africa, to rejoin headquarters in the field.

17th Lancers.—Major the Hon. L. H. D. Fortescue, who was killed in action at Diamond Hill, Pretoria, on June 11 last, aged 42 years, son of the third Earl Fortescue, appointed as sole executrix of his will, which bears date Feb. 13, 1900, his widow, the Hon. Emily Elizabeth Fortescue, of Castle Hill, Filleigh, Devon. The testator appointed a sum of £10,000 out of the settled fund in favour of his brother, Viscount Ebrington, and he confirmed the settlement made on his marriage in July, 1895. He bequeathed the residue of his estate to his wife absolutely, subject to a sum of £2,000, the interest of which is to be paid to Mrs. Fortescue during her life, and subject thereto for his said brother. In the event of his said brother dying in the lifetime of Mrs. Fortescue, the said sums of £10,000 and £2,000 are to be held in trust for the person entitled to the Earldom of Fortescue. The estate has been valued at £12,429 gross, and at £12,218 net.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The additional pay of lieutenants serving with local battalions and companies abroad (except Sierra Leone) has been increased from 3s. 6d. to 5s. a day.

Strong drafts of R.H.A. and R.F.A. will embark for South Africa on Friday next.

Lieut.-Col. A. C. Bailward has been appointed to the command of the 47th Brigade Division R.F.A., Curragh.

Capt. F. Lyon, R.F.A., left England on Wednesday for the Gold Coast.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

It is notified in an Army Order that in future commissions in the corps will only be granted to cadets who have passed through either the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, or the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada.

Brevet-Major H. H. Anstin, at Osborne, on Monday, was decorated by the Queen with the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of his services in the British East Africa Protectorate 1897-98.

INFANTRY.

Irish Guards.—The regiment will assemble for training at Caterham on Saturday next. Meantime Major Hamilton, who has been in command since his appointment from the Royal Fusiliers, has been busily occupied every day at the Horse Guards arranging details. Recruiting is going on satisfactorily, and in addition to the men transferred from the other Guards' regiments and Irish Militia regiments, about 200 candidates have offered themselves. A new regimental march has been composed, and will shortly be played in public by one of the other Guards' bands. Of the six 2nd Lieuts. posted to the regiment two are Scottish and four are Irish. All six are serving in South Africa. Lord Settrington is the son of the Earl of March and grandson of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and Lord H. A. Montagu-Douglas-Scott is brother of the Duke of Buccleuch. Both are serving as extra aides-de-camp to Lord Roberts. The Earl of Kingston, a Mayo nobleman, is attached to the Connaught Rangers; 2nd Lieut. Bruce, with the H.L.I., is the son of Col. H. J. Bruce, late Coldstream Guards, and grandson of Sir H. H. Bruce, Downhill, county Derry. 2nd Lieut. Spencer Chichester is with the 6th Batn. Warwick Regiment. He is the eldest son of Lord Adolphus Spencer Chichester, Mayola Park, county Derry, and nephew of the Marquis of Donegall, while 2nd Lieut. McCalmont, with the 6th Batn. Warwick Regiment, is the son of Col. J. McCalmont, M.P., and nephew of Major-Gen. McCalmont, C.B., commanding the Cork District.

Royal Scots (1st).—Major Gould-Adams, C.B., C.M.G., Resident Commissioner, Bechuanaland Protectorate, has arrived home from the Cape. Pipe-Major McCallum, 2nd Batn., died lately at the Station Hospital, Poona, much regretted. He had been about a week in hospital suffering from dysentery, and had, it was thought, been making rapid progress towards convalescence. It was discovered, however, on the 31st ult., that the patient lying next

to him was suffering from cholera. Sergeant McCalmum was at once removed to another ward, but during the day choleraic symptoms appeared, and early on the morning of the 1st inst. he passed away, deeply regretted by all ranks of the battalion.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—The new 4th Batn. has now been completed to an establishment of eight companies, and is eligible for foreign service.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—Lieut. Annesley, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months on medical certificate.

Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th).—Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Couchman, 1st Batn., on appointment as an officiating A.A.G. in India has been posted to the Deesa District; Lieut. Jones-Mortimer, 1st Batn., has been appointed A.D.C. to Gen. Sir Power Palmer in India.

West Yorkshire Regiment (14th).—Capt. Mansel-Jones, 2nd Batn., was at Osborne, on Monday, decorated with the Victoria Cross by the Queen in recognition of his distinguished gallantry in action on Feb. 27 last on the Tugela, Natal.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—Capt. Garraway has been appointed D.A.A.G. on the Indian establishment for five years.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd).—Capt. Webber, who was A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle in South Africa before he was invalided to England, has left home in the *Aurania* to resume duty in the field, having recovered from the severe wound he received in action at Biddulphsburg.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—Major Trower, 1st Batn., who arrived home lately from India on leave, left Tilbury Docks on Thursday, in command of drafts for South Africa, in the *Victorian*.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—Capt. Wildman-Lushington has been an instructor at the Royal Military College, since February, 1893, but owing to the absence of so many officers on active service, he is to be allowed to retain his appointment until the end of the year.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th).—The will of the late Lieut.-Col. Thackeray, who was killed in action in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith on Feb. 23 last, has been proved by his widow, Mrs. Louisa Thackeray, of 12, St. Aubyn's, Hove, the sole executrix. The estate is valued at £6,894 8s. 7d. gross, and £2,608 1s. 9d. nett. Capt. Gelston, 3rd (Militia) Batn., left England on Wednesday for the West Coast of Africa to resume duty with the Lagos Constabulary.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd).—Lieut. Williams-Freeman has been granted leave from India to England for one year on urgent private affairs.

Dorsetshire Regiment (39th).—Major Godwin-Austen is en route to the Cape in command of a draft of 100 men to join the 2nd Batn. (54th). Capt. Ingham left England yesterday for South Africa, in command of drafts, in the *Tagus*.

Welsh Regiment (41st).—Sergt.-Major Lees arrived home from the Cape on Saturday, having been sent home in view of his promotion to a commission for distinguished conduct in the field on the occasion of the occupation of Bloemfontein. Just prior to the last bayonet charge of the gallant Welshmen Capt. Lomax was shot. Sergt.-Major Lees at once assumed command of the company, gave the order to fix bayonets, and by a magnificent rush carried the position. Capt. Lomax died of his wound, or this heroic non-commissioned officer would have been recommended for the Victoria Cross.

Essex Regiment (44th).—Lieut.-Col. Wood, who has been invalided home from South Africa, suffering from debility after fever, arrived at Southampton on

the 18th inst.; 13 men of the regiment took passage on the same steamer, eight invalided from fever and five from wounds. Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Tudway, who was shot in the chest whilst in action with the mounted infantry, and was invalided to England, has returned to the front and resumed duty. Capt. Pamplin-Green, 3rd (Militia) Batn., left England on Wednesday for the Gold Coast, to resume duty with the local constabulary.

Sherwood Foresters (45th).—Mrs. Gosset, writing to us from 10, Roman Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick, states that she is still sending out comforts to the battalion. She adds:—

"My husband, in a letter dated July 12, acknowledges the receipt of many cases and parcels, and says: 'When sending any more, please remember it will be getting hot again in September. The following are always useful:—Socks, notepaper and envelopes, pocket-handkerchiefs, tobacco and pipes, sweets, shirts. Any drawn or vests will also come in handy for men who have no shirts or trousers.' I have already sent 75 cases and hope to be able to go on sending each week."

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (52nd).—Capt. Davies, who has been travelling in China, has been ordered to join the staff of Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Gaselee on special service.

Border Regiment (55th).—Major Caulfield, D.S.O. has been granted leave from India to England for three months on urgent private affairs.

East Lancashire Regiment (59th).—Major Twynham, having been ordered to join the 1st Batn. (30th) in South Africa, on promotion, Capt. Stewart has succeeded him as Station Staff Officer, Jullundur.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—The ladies of Pietermaritzburg have decided to place a stained-glass window, with a brass tablet beneath it, in the garrison church there, to the memory of Lieut. the Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, V.C., son of Lord Roberts who was killed at Colenso.

Manchester Regiment (63rd).—Capt. Jackson and Silverthorne, and Lieuts. Selano and Watters, 5th (Militia) Batn., with 131 non-commissioned officers and men, are undergoing a course of instruction in mounted infantry duties at Aldershot.

Royal Berkshire Regiment (66th).—Major McClintock left England on Thursday, in the *Victorian*, with drafts for South Africa.

Durham Light Infantry (68th).—Lord Roberts telegraphing from Pretoria on the 17th inst., announcing the relief of Col. Hore's force at Eland's River by Lord Kitchener, remarked:—"The only casualty mentioned in Kitchener's force is that excellent mounted infantry officer, Lieut.-Col. De Lisle, severely wounded hand and arm."

Seaforth Highlanders (72nd).—2nd Lieut. Fraser, 3rd (Militia) Batn., succumbed to an attack of dysentery after a short illness, at the Citadel Hospital, Cairo, on the 7th inst. Deceased was scarcely 18 years of age. The funeral took place on the 8th inst. The cortege left the Citadel at 4.45, and arrived at the cemetery in Old Cairo punctually at 5.30. All the officers not on duty were present, representing every branch of the service of the British and the Egyptian Army. The Rev. A. S. Norfolk, assisted by the Rev. W. F. Archibald, conducted the service. This young officer only arrived in Egypt a fortnight before his death in apparently the best of health, was admitted to hospital on the 5th inst., and died on the evening of the 7th.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—The Queen at Osborne on Monday conferred a V.C. on Lieut. and Qmr. Robertson, 3rd (Militia) Batn., for gallantry at the Battle of Elands-laagte. Lieut. Robertson arrived at the Royal residence in uniform, and was very graciously received by the Queen. He was severely wounded in action, but is rapidly recovering.

Leinster Regiment (100th).—Major (Capt.) Browne, second in command West Africa Regiment, left England on Wednesday for the Gold Coast, to take up duty under Lieut.-Col. Burroughs.

Rifle Brigade.—Col. Lee has been granted a five years' extension of the command of the 5th (Militia) Batn., a fact which is scarcely to be wondered at, having regard to the splendid condition to which the battalion has been brought during his term of command. Letters are continually reaching us from Chatham on the subject, one correspondent, an old staff officer, assuring us that "the battalion by its soldierly bearing and good conduct reflects the utmost credit on the whole of the Rifle Brigade." Equally good reports come to us from Shorncliffe, where the 7th (Militia) Batn. is, we are told, "earning the admiration of all by its excellent conduct and esprit de corps."

Army Service Corps.—The three new companies, the 48th, 49th, and 50th, were added to the establishment on Monday at Aldershot, Woolwich, and Dublin respectively. The corps is to be still further increased. It is notified at Aldershot that, in addition to three additional companies just formed, 31 more are to be raised as soon as possible. This will give the corps an effective strength of 81 companies, against 38 at the commencement of the war.

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Reviews.

BOOKS ON CHINA.

China and the Present Crisis, by Joseph Walton, M.P. (Sampson, Low & Co.), appears to be a reprint of a commonplace book kept during the author's recent journeying in China, Japan, and Corea. It thus consists of a record of successive impressions, and of observations more or less profound. Undeniably the notes are interesting and many of them are very suggestive in regard to the existing conditions. Mr. Walton is a harsh critic of the present Government, which he accuses of extreme carelessness in regard to our position in China. Neither does the legation at Peking command his respect, and he has loud disapproval of our acquiescence in the usurpation of the Empress. His chief censures, however, are reserved for the Government for having shown fatuous inability to check the railway conquest of China by our rivals. After having conceded to Russia the exclusive right of making railways in Manchuria, we permit her, through the Russo-Chinese Bank, to make a railway invasion, by the Hankow line, of the Yang-tze region, which is supposed to be our sphere, although at the present moment Russia, France, Germany, and Japan, according to Mr. Walton, are more actively advancing their commercial and political interests than we in that part of China. "While a comparatively poor country like Russia is not hesitating to spend £100,000,000 on these projects, which will enable her finally to reap a rich harvest as regards both her commercial and political interests, what, I ask, is England doing? The British Government, so far, appears to have lost those qualities of enterprise, courage, and foresight which characterised our forefathers, and by which our world-wide British Empire has been built up. Not only have they refused, as a matter of high Imperial policy, to give any encouragement or guarantee to a railway from British Burma to the upper Yang-tze as a counterpoise to the Russian railways, but they have actually stopped the construction of the railway to Kunlon Ferry, in British Burma; and this at a time when France is vigorously pushing on with the construction of her railway from Tonkin through Yunnan to Szechuan, by which she will draw the trade of south-west China through French territories with the aid of protective tariffs, instead of our being able to carry on a free and unrestricted trade through British Burma." We have thought it well to reproduce these views, because they deserve attention, and the matters at issue are manifestly of vast importance. For the moment our work, as Mr. Walton agrees, must be to bring about a settlement, and then we must work for the integrity of China, and he strongly holds that Japan is our ally, since her interests are the same as our own, and she is prepared to uphold them. But stable government is the first necessity, and Mr. Walton seems to have had much faith in Li Kun Li and Chang Chih Tung, as enlightened and progressive statesmen. His book should have many readers.

China, the Long-Lived Empire, by Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore (Century Company), is a very different volume, full of suggestion also in its excellent description, and lighter in its touch. The writer has travelled much and seen a great deal, and she knows how to write, without attempting to deal with railways or concessions except quite incidentally. She is content to describe the aspect of things, and the result is a really delightful book, from which the general reader may learn a great deal. An excellent account of Tien-tsin before the trouble pictures its varied scenes and social gaieties, and we are then carried off to Shanhaikwan, where the great wall abuts on the sea, and there is a capital description of that vast structure, which Mrs. Scidmore did not find disappointing. Then she describes a journey, before the railway was completed, in a house-boat from Tien-tsin to Tungchow, and thence "an all-day jolt" to Peking in a Chinese cart. The capital is described in several brilliant chapters, wherein the changing scenes and the various characters of the place pass before us. Mrs. Scidmore was in many ways privileged, and she has made the most of her opportunities. Among other things she has much to say of the Chinese Court, and describes the rise of the Dowager Empress. She is severe upon the *coup d'état*, and the selection as heir of Pu Chun, "son of Prince Tuan, and grandson of the dowager's own deceased consort, the Emperor Hienfung, a boy of nine, whose father and tutors have been rabid anti-foreign conservatives of the most virulent unenlightened kind, leaders of the secret societies opposed to foreigners and Western progress." "The Great Bore of Hangchow" makes a capital chapter, and so does the writer's visit to a provincial yamen, which gives her the occasion of saying something about Chinese society and social life. An admirable description of the sights and scenes of Yang-tze and its gorges, closes a volume of much more than ordinary interest, which will not fail both to instruct and entertain. It is very well illustrated.

SHORT NOTICES.

The British Constitution as a Fighting Machine. By C. McL. McHardy (London: P. S. King and Co.) We strongly recommend this pamphlet to the notice of those who are interested in the subject of Army reform. The author may take an extreme view, perhaps, in some matters which he brings under review; but there is a great deal of sound common sense in what he says. Unlike many writers he does seem to have mastered the fundamental principles of administration. This renders his arguments intelligible. It is a great comfort when one finds a military writer who shows that he has grasped his subject. Mr. McHardy certainly has done that, and so his brochure is the more to be commended.

The Semaphore Alphabet, by Lieut. H. R. Hardinge, Hampshire Regiment (London: Forster Groom and Co.) Lieut. Hardinge is to be congratulated upon the success of his endeavours to bring home to those who are being trained as signallers the simplicity of the system. In the chart before us there is no attempt to introduce unnecessary instruction. The whole principles of "flag wagging" are put before the novice in a way which he cannot fail to grasp. We recommend the chart to notice, fulfilling, as it ought to do, a useful purpose in providing young soldiers with all details of the flag alphabet in a cheap form.

The Naval Word Book (Die Seemannssprache), von N. W. Thomas, M.A. (Kiel: Lipsius und Tischer), has just appeared in a second and enlarged edition. The author is an Englishman, long resident as a teacher of our language in the German naval port, and his volume, which we have already commended as excellent, has received much official support, large numbers of copies having been supplied to the German naval department, the naval academy and school at Kiel, the training ships, &c. It certainly deserves to be a success in this country also.

Englischer Militär-Dolmetscher (Berlin: Trowitzsch und Sohn) is an admirable grammar and reading-book of the English language for German military students. After laying down the groundwork it is specialised upon military subjects, and gives accounts of events in South Africa, &c., for translation.

Messrs. Blackwood have added to their "Classical Texts" *Ovid: Metamorphoses (Selections)*, and to their "English Classics" the following:—*Johnson: Lives of Milton and Addison; Cowper: Task and Minor Poems; Goldsmith: Select Poems; Scott: Lady of the Lake; and Macaulay: Life of Johnson*. These are all in excellent form, carefully annotated by the best authorities, and in all ways most useful to students.

Silvertown and Neighbourhood (including East and West Ham), by Archer Philip Crouch (Thomas Burleigh), is an ideal little history of the place.

A Memorial of the Chess Tournament, arranged by the City of London Chess Club, 1900 (Longmans), includes the games played, and should be in the hands of all chess players.

SERVICE FUNDS.

ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT FUND.

Receipts and payments for the half-year ended June 30, 1900:—

1900.		RECEIPTS.	
Jan. 1. To balance	...	£5,011	19 8
To interest on deposit account	...	64	2 2
Carried forward	...	£5,076	1 10

PAYMENTS.

By Wolseley Fund—English branch, £500;			
Irish branch, £250...	750	0	0
By Soldiers' Homes—Gibraltar, £25; Piershill, N.B., £10; Aldershot, £150; Dover, £10; Warley, £50; Tipperary, £25; Londonderry, £25; York, £20; Soldiers' Institutes: Norwich, £25; Shorncliffe Camp, £100; Valetta, Malta, £100; Scotch Soldiers' Homes, £200; Gough Soldiers' Homes, Sandgate, £50; Army Temperance Association, Shorncliffe, £10; Dover Town, £20; Guards' Industrial Home, £25; Church of England Soldiers' Institute, Pembroke Camp, Malta, £20; Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute, Gibraltar, £100; Soldiers' and Seamen's Homes: Chatham, £25; Malta, £100; Soldiers' Home and Mission, Winchester, £10 ...	1,100	0	0
By Military Charities—Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, £500; Drummond Institution, £200; School for Officers' Daughters, Bath, £150; Gordon Boys' School, £100; National Association for the Employment of Reserve Soldiers, £100; Royal Caledonian Asylum, £100; Summer Home for Soldiers' Children in India, £100; Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, £100; Royal Sailors' and Marines' Orphan School, Portsmouth, £100; Pensioners' Employment Association, £50; Newport Market School Refuge, £50; Soldiers' Help Society, £25; Duke of York's School Cricket Club, £15; Society for the Welfare of Soldiers, Salisbury Plain, £20; Gordon Boys' Orphanage, Dover, £50; Royal School for Naval and Marine Officers' Daughters, £50; Army Scripture Readers, &c., Society, £5; Charity Organisation Society, £25...	1,740	0	0
Cheque-book ...	4	6	
By balance ...	1,485	17	4
	£5,076	1	10

WOLSELEY BENEVOLENT FUND.

Receipts and payments for the half-year ended June 30, 1900:—Receipts—To balance in hand Jan. 1, 1900, £176 18s. 8d.; to amounts received during the period from tournament fund, £500; to balance overdraft, £299 7s. 5d.—£976 6s. 1d. Payments—By gratuities granted during the period, £960 15s.; by auditors' fee, £5; by cheque-books, £5 9s. 4d.; by books supplied to Soldiers' Home, Belfast, £5 1s. 9d.—£976 6s. 1d.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1900.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S DASH.

AT last we have something like a complete account of the gallant attempt which Admiral Seymour made to relieve the harassed Legations in Peking. A diary kept by Renter's Correspondent, who accompanied the column, several accounts by junior officers of the expedition, and finally, a private letter from the Admiral himself—which, like many other private letters in the present day, has been given to the Press by its recipient—all these tell the stirring story with more or less detail, and paint a vivid picture of the hardships and perils experienced by the column. The newspaper correspondent, who probably had more time to think about such things than his messmates, got very downhearted

towards the end of the trying time. On the second day of the retreat, when almost every step had been disputed, he relates how a prisoner gave them the information that the allied forces at Tien-tsin were hard pressed, and he says, "it is very evident that we can hope for no help from that quarter. The great matter for anxiety is the ammunition supply, which, there is only too much reason to fear, is running very short. When it is finished I am much afraid the column is finished also." A midshipman, too, describes how, on June 20, "we had to fight our way all day; we even had our lunch under fire. On Thursday (21st), we were again under fire the whole day, until 10 p.m., when we had two hours' sleep." And then he describes how they were deceived by the Chinamen at the Hsiku Arsenal, from which fire was suddenly opened at fifty yards distance. "We all ran like rabbits for cover, another midshipman and myself jumping into a hole in the bank." Then came the capture of the forts at the point of the bayonet, and salvation. Admiral Seymour himself tells of the hard straits they were put to, "drinking Peiho water, which is like red pea soup, plus the most awful things thrown into it." And, again, "at one time we shot a horse and its rider in action in the morning and ate the former (not the latter) in the evening." Elsewhere we are told that during the retreat from the place where the train was abandoned with its stores and provisions to the arsenal "all we had to live on was a quarter of a pound of biscuit per man, and nine pounds of meat between sixty." The delight with which they must have hailed the five tons of rice found in the arsenal can be imagined, and it is not surprising to learn from another officer's letter that nearly all the force has since been down with dysentery or enteric from the effects of what they had eaten and drunk.

But though exposed to continued discomfort and danger, harassed day and night by the enemy in continually increasing numbers, and hampered by a large number of wounded, the behaviour of the allied troops of eight nationalities was worthy of the best traditions of any. One can conceive nothing more trying to tact and temper than the handling of such a force, especially in the circumstances depicted; yet from first to last there was never a breath of dissension; the foreign officers speak in most enthusiastic terms of the Admiral, and, as he says, "they were very nice to me, and, as it went on more and more, said 'A vos ordres,' and whatever you say we will do." Reuter's account is full of incidents illustrating the gallantry, pluck, and devotion of the men of the various nationalities without exception. The list of casualties tells the same tale. While, however, all held together, as was necessary to preserve a united front to the enemy, the Admiral points out how a certain grouping of the Allies took place. He says: "The Germans we admired the most, but for dash and go no one passed, or perhaps equalled, the Americans. The French had no particular *rapprochement* to any other nationality. The Germans and the Russians were inclined to hold together. The Americans with us always. The Japanese inclined to us, but the Russians were friendly to them. The Italians and Austrians were good fellows, but few in number." As a writer once remarked, there is a *camaraderie* bred of the sea, and surely it may be held to have found vivid expression here. These seamen, toiling along, under fire always, subjected to suffering of many kinds, menaced by barbarian foes, who were capable, as their conduct showed, of unspeakable atrocities, surely present a striking example to the nations they represent of unswerving valour, ready resource, and the best spirit of comradeship. Although it had not

achieved success, the expedition had certainly deserved it. No wonder we are told that when the column returned to Tien-tsin it was received by the community in dead silence, but not the silence of indifference or censure. "There was hardly a spectator," writes the Special Correspondent of the *Standard*, "who would not have found his voice choked with emotion had he tried to cheer. It was the first experience of anything of the kind, and the contrast between the jaunty smartness of the column when it started for Peking, and the ghastly, bedraggled, footsore men who came back, was too marked to be pleasant. The force would have faced a harder struggle without flinching, and probably would have come through it with triumph; but in this case the severity of trial had lain in the unexpected. It had been forced into a situation for which it was unprepared, and, which its leaders had in no way anticipated: the result had been a hard-fought struggle for life."

How it came about that the anticipation of the commanders were unfulfilled is explained by the Japanese story furnished in a report to the Naval Department at Tokio. Herein is a complete reply to the reported criticism of the German Emperor. As the *Vossische Zeitung* says, "speeches delivered on festival occasions, or to troops about to sail, cannot be treated as if they had the importance of diplomatic documents," and we may be perfectly certain that, even if the Emperor had used the words attributed to him, they were not intended for public digestion. The notion that if the Admiral had utilised the experience gained as a midshipman forty years previously he would not have attempted the relief of Peking may have been good enough pabulum for the departing troops, but as from one man of experience to another it would have been simply twaddle. The man on the spot has proved himself, as might have been expected, the best judge. When the Admiral made his gallant attempt the condition of affairs in Peking was becoming daily more desperate. The only opposition which appeared likely was that of the Boxers, a practically unarmed and undisciplined rabble. Everything pointed to the success of a bold and determined display of force. As the Japanese commander says, up to the moment when the expedition started on June 10, there was no reason to doubt the friendly disposition of the Chinese authorities. When the Boxers tore up the sleepers of the railway the Viceroy of Chi-li furnished workmen and materials for the repair of the track. It was not until seven days later, when the column was within twenty-five miles of Peking, that the Government troops made a hostile demonstration. The point is made clear by this report that the attitude of open hostility on the part of the Chinese troops was directly connected with the bombardment of the Taku forts, which were stormed and captured at dawn on the 17th, and, of course, without the knowledge of the Admiral. This action of the allied commanders in the Gulf of Pechi-li could not have been anticipated when the column took its departure, and when, on the 18th, it was attacked by General Tung's foreign trained troops with modern arms, the Admiral at once appreciated the change of plan necessitated by the radical alteration which the situation had undergone. Then it was he decided to abandon the railway and to march back along the river, carrying the wounded in boats, and it was on the 19th that the return journey was commenced. When the knowledge of these facts comes to him, we cannot doubt that the German Emperor will see his way to repair the mistake he is said to have made. From

Sir Edward Seymour no excuse for his brave and gallant action is necessary. The undertaking may have been impossible of achievement, but it was glorious. As the Admiral in his letter says, in words that will reach the hearts of his countrymen, "I am aware, was aware, of its risk; but to my mind no other course was open to me in view of the urgent appeals from Peking. I could not with honour have held back. I went myself as the best and only way to put all under one head. When the Imperial Chinese troops, in numbers unknown, took arms against us, the project became impossible, and retreat difficult. . . . Two or three times our prospects were very dark, and disaster seemed not improbable; yet I never regretted I had started, as I could not have respected myself if I had not done so." Failure came, it is true, but the failure was of a kind which marks in glowing colours some of the brightest pages in our history. It is not blame, but praise that the Admiral and his colleagues deserve for their plucky attempt to relieve the women and children in Peking, and their countrymen, whatever be their nationality, cannot but be proud of the conduct of all who participated in the expedition.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

A GOOD deal of disappointment is always expressed at the close of naval manœuvres, and this year has been no exception to the rule. Some look for the solution, or at least the illustration, of great strategic schemes, for which the period allotted is usually too short; others ask for tactical exercises, or at least for manœuvres that shall bring them about. It cannot be said that from either point of view the manœuvres of 1900 have been a success, though, of course, as a period of training, particularly valuable for the Reserve Squadron, they could not but be of very distinct use. The French do not seem any more contented than ourselves with the operations of the year. They united their two squadrons, but the result does not satisfy the critics. Captain Vignot remarks in the *Marine Française* that naval manœuvres are only logical as possessing a purpose of instruction, and that they should be the occasion of verifying the new principles, conceptions, and ideas put forth or tried during the year. They should also be a period of mobilisation, to test the material, and to ascertain to what extent a body of men newly embarked in strange ships can be depended upon, and, most important of all, they should give the opportunity of strategical and tactical exercises such as cannot be undertaken with ordinary squadrons.

He does not think that from any of these points of view the French manœuvres have been a success. There was no mobilisation, and not any strategical scheme, and he says there were no tactics, though here he seems not to be quite correct. M. de Lanessan perhaps exaggerated the importance of the meeting of the squadrons in saying that it would give them a common system of training, though doubtless it will tend in that direction. We learn that in the action of July 3 the two squadrons approached one another in line ahead, when, all at once, the Mediterranean Squadron began Admiral Fournier's much-discussed serpent movement, which has something in common with the late Admiral Tryon's "T.A." system, the ships following the Admiral and keeping excellent station without signals. The Northern Squadron would appear to have been disconcerted by this manœuvre, and one observer said that the ships could only be compared to a drove of frightened sheep. Here, at least, was tactical

instruction such as was wanting from our manœuvres, and a weakness was revealed, which is likely to be remedied. Admiral Gervais is said to have been so much impressed by the manœuvre that he did not care to repeat it. The attack on Oran at an earlier period seems to have been somewhat of a spectacle, and the criticism is offered that, if the attack had been simulated from the direction of Gibraltar, with an engagement, and damaged ships seeking refuge at slow speed, the torpedo-boats would have had a chance, and something might have been learned as to the value of speed.

Great praise is given to Admiral Gervais as a gallant and capable officer, but Captain Vignot says he is not the originating spirit needed for a commander-in-chief. The chief complaint is that the engagements were at too great a range, whereas one school of officers looks for actions at short range. Perhaps Admiral Gervais had the danger of collision before his mind in the case of opposing squadrons; but the French critic remarks drily that it is folly to imagine that the enemy will only do what one is tempted to do one's self.

Navy Notes.

The increase of foreigners among the officers of our Mercantile Marine is quite as serious an evil as the increase of alien seamen. The extent of the mischief is rather forcibly depicted in a recent letter to a contemporary penned by an apprentice on board a sailing vessel. This vessel (not, of course, named) left England with a crew of thirty hands, of whom six only were British subjects, and four of these apprentices. The officers, from the master downwards, were all foreigners, and the correspondent avows that this is quite a common state of affairs in the company under which he is serving. He goes on to say that his company makes no attempt to employ as officers the apprentices trained in its ships. The case may be exceptionally bad, and we hope it is so; but everyone knows how increasingly difficult it has become of late years for mates and masters to secure employment. If our shipping companies, especially the smaller lines, are so bent upon saving a few pounds a month at the expense of British officers, how, in the future, are we to officer the Naval Reserve? Mr. Ritchie frequently deplores the increase of aliens in the merchant service, and contends that the Board of Trade is utterly powerless to remedy the evil. But it seems to us that the Board has it within its powers to bring pressure to bear upon the shipowners, whilst the Government can at least insist that mail steamers and steamers engaged for the transport of troops shall carry British crews.

In consequence of Lady Erskine's ill-health Admiral Sir James Erskine has been obliged to forego the advantage of hoisting his flag as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. This placed the Admiralty in the almost unprecedented position of having no officer of his rank on whom they could confer the command, whose service as Commander-in-Chief of a squadron met the requirements for the appointment, other than Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, who has already held one of the senior home commands. To have gone to the vice-admiral's list would have been inconvenient, as Sir Edward Seymour is too importantly employed in China to admit of recall, while the next officer with the requisite service is Sir William Kennedy, whose promotion to admiral will not, in the present state of the flag list, occur until 1902; and it would have been unusual to have had an officer in command at the principal naval port, junior in rank to that usually held by the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. There was, therefore, no alternative but to allow Sir Charles Hotham to again hoist his flag at home. It would be better if the method of advancing officers to admiral's rank were readjusted. The establishment is ten, only two of whom are provided at one time with home commands. By slightly reducing the list, and only promoting vice-admirals who have com-

manded squadrons abroad, there would be less chance of complication. While the previous command of a squadron is a *sine quâ non* for the Portsmouth and Plymouth commands, the same has not hitherto been a necessity for that at the Nore.

Admiral Sir Charles Hotham's appointment to relieve Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, alters the arrangement of the active flag list that should have obtained had Admiral Sir James Erskine accepted that command and retained it until October 1902, on attaining the rank of admiral of the fleet by the compulsory retirement of the Earl of Clanwilliam. With the present nominee the post will not again become vacant until August 1903, when Sir Charles should be promoted in the vacancy caused by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Algernon Lyons's retirement on attaining the age of seventy, unless the Admiralty have stipulated that he, Sir Charles, is not to remain at Portsmouth for the usual period, or until the latter eventuality occurs. The unusual procedure of conferring a home command on a second occasion on a flag officer has only occurred once during the past half century, in the case of the late Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Charles Elliot, who, after serving at the Nore 1870-73, was given the Devonport command for nearly two years, 1880-81, when he obtained promotion at the age of sixty-three, whereas Sir Charles Hotham will become admiral of the fleet shortly after he is sixty.

Captain Ernest Rason recently assumed, in a letter to the *Times*, that the increase in diseases of the respiratory organs with the personnel of our fleet is due to the vessels being constructed of steel and iron. A writer in one of the daily papers attributes it to starvation, as men-of-war's men get no food between 4 p.m. and 5 a.m., and asserts that the Admiralty cheat and rob them. This gentleman appears to ignore the fact of the men being granted a monetary allowance, usually termed "savings," for the unconsumed part of their rations. Were the present allowance of provisions altered and "savings" at the same time abolished, there would be an immense outcry. Several years back it was proposed to add an allowance of pickles, but the older hands contended that it would induce the younger men to eat more salt meat, and thereby lessen the amount of "savings." As a committee is now investigating the desirability of improving the present naval ration, it would be better if agitators remained quiet until the report of experts was published.

Mr. Winston Churchill received a very cordial reception at Plymouth last week, and made a very able and spirited speech on military organisation. But the point to which we would refer here was his reference to the British Navy—a brief reference, yet enough to show that Mr. Churchill is keenly alive to the vital importance of sea power to this country, and that he is not the man, although trained as a soldier, to pin his faith to military armaments. Mr. Churchill is a coming man who will assuredly be in Parliament ere long. He inherits a large share of his distinguished father's ability, and can speak as well as he writes—or even better. Hence it is good to find him using these words in reference to the safeguarding of our commerce and of our shores from foreign invasion: "And then, as the train ran on, I caught sight of the blue sea, and remembered that on those waters, obedient, swift, and terrible, rode the mighty Navy of England. There was the answer to the questions that had disturbed my mind." And yet, as we are sorry to note, Mr. Churchill proceeded to qualify his avowed belief in the security afforded from invasion by our Navy. He dwelt at some length upon the horrors of invasion, arguing with skill that foreigners who live themselves in constant military preparation against such disaster, are not content, as we are, to trust to commercial and moral considerations to avert it. Indeed, he seemed to imply that military preparation was, in effect, the real safeguard. Of course, it is not so, however needful it is that we should maintain a mobile army. This question of Home Defence is likely to be much before the public for some time to come, and may figure in electioneering speeches. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the country will contrive

to understand that the Navy is, was, and always must be, our real defence against foreign invasion.

Mr. H. O. Arnold Forster, M.P., has been writing an able series of articles on the British Army, which have appeared for some weeks past in several newspapers. In the course of these articles, Mr. Forster considers the wider issue of Imperial Defence, touching upon the relations between the Army and Navy in the general scheme of National Defence, the functions of the Cabinet Committee of Defence, and other points. Mr. Arnold Forster considers, and we agree with him, that the defects in our system of Imperial Defence may be attributed very largely to the indifference, and even ignorance, of our Ministers in the Cabinet to the problem of defence. If we ever obtain a Cabinet Committee of Defence composed of men who have studied the subject, the true functions of such a body may be defined in the words of the late Sir Geoffrey Hornby. These words are well worth quoting: "It is for the politicians," he said, "to tell me if they want the Channel defended or not; that is their business. They tell me I am to defend the Channel, and I then say I shall require so many ships; that is my business. Then they have a right to say, 'That is too much, we cannot afford it, and we will give up the idea of defending the Channel.' That again is their business. But they have no right whatever to say, 'You do not require that number of ships or men,' for that is not their business at all." Mr. Arnold Forster contends that we have no scheme of defence which provides, as it should do, for the functions of the Army and the fleet.

An officer of wide experience writes:—"I am not one of those who say 'the Service is going to the dogs,' as people would then probably justly say, 'Oh! it is only a growl from the old Navy.' And I yield to none in my admiration of the British bluejacket, but the slackness of the 'manœuvre' (?) fleet would never have been allowed in my day. Fancy a ship twenty years ago under way with lower booms out, going out of harbour with 'washed clothes' hanging about on lines, blue and white clothes mixed indiscriminately, or with men at 10 o'clock at night with white cap covers on! These circumstances may be perfectly in order nowadays, but it looks bad from the point of view of one who was a senior lieutenant twenty years ago."

Miss Agnes Weston, the seaman's friend, is ever on the look-out to see that those she describes familiarly as "Jack and Joe" shall not come out second best. She writes to us suggesting that although vast sums of money have been raised for wives, orphans and mothers, and great energy has been expended in the administration of these funds, yet there may still be cases of distress in connection with the Naval Service which have been as yet unrelieved. She asks her Service friends to let her know of any such cases and she will do her best for them. With the kindly thought in keeping with her character she points out that while much has been done for the widows and mothers, but little has been done for the bluejacket or marine who has been sent home worn with sickness or invalidated from the Service. She is ready to supply clothing to such a man on leaving hospital for civil life, or to find the railway fare of mother or wife to enable her "to look once more into the face of dying son or husband, and to hear his last words." All this or more Miss Weston expresses her readiness to do for the men of the Navy or those dear to them, and all who know her know how she will put her heart into the doing it. What is wanted, then, is that real and deserving cases of distress should be brought under her notice. Relief will follow as sure as the sun shines.

Captain R. O. M. Doig, R.M.L.I., of the *Endymion*, has, we regret to say, died of enteric fever, thus adding another to the list of officers of his gallant corps who have lost their lives either by disease or in action since the complications arose in China in June last. A report was published in the daily papers on Monday last that Lieuts. H. G. B. Armstrong, R.M.L.I., of the *Barfleur*, and C. D. O. Harman, R.M.L.I., from Wei-hai-Wei, had fallen in the attack on Peking, but we are glad to say it was officially contradicted on the following day.

THE CHINA CRISIS.

Sunday, Aug. 19.

The latest message up to this day from the Ministers in Peking was dated the 10th inst. It stated that the Legations were closely blockaded on that date, but that food was sufficient for three weeks, and all were well.

Further details have been received of the fighting on the road to Peking. At Pei-tsang it was of a most obstinate character, the Chinese positions being well chosen and strongly defended. The chief feature of the battle was a magnificent charge of the Japanese cavalry, who captured a Chinese battery.

The following is an extract from a report received at Tokio of the advance of the allied troops on Peking:—

"The allied force left Tien-tsin on Aug. 4, and on Aug. 5 and 6 took Peitsang and Yang-Tsun respectively. Gen. Ma disappeared during the engagement, while another general of the former Tien-tsin garrison was killed. The advance columns were drawn up in the following order:—Japanese first, Russians second, British third, and Americans fourth. The French contingent had to remain at Yang-Tsun on account of its inadequate commissariat arrangements. The Germans, Austrians, and Italians had not started at this date. The Russians began to repair the line from Tien-tsin to Peking immediately after the fall of Tien-tsin, and the section to Yang-tsun will be completed by about Aug. 20. The Russians are also engaged in preparing the Taku-Shan-Hai-Kwan Railway. About 800 men of the Russian Railway Corps are expected to arrive at Tien-tsin from the Usuri district."

Gen. Frey, commanding the French troops, telegraphs:—

"On my return to Tien-tsin I offered the Germans, Austrians, and Italians, who are not at present represented in the international column, to facilitate the despatch of detachments to co-operate in the eventual capture of Peking. They all gratefully accepted."

The British transports with Indian troops which left Shanghai for the north were recalled by a torpedo-destroyer, and returned to Wusung. The British troops have since been landed in the settlement.

The following officers will join the headquarters staff of the Indian force in China:—Brig.-Gen. Pipon, Capt. Coxhead, R.A., and Col. Shone and Major J. G. Day, R.E. The transports *Nurami*, with the 16th Bengal Lancers, and *Rewa*, with the brigade supply column, have arrived at Hong-Kong. The former has proceeded to Taku. The transport *Nairung* has left Calcutta with troops from India to China. The German transports *Wittekind* and *Frankfurt* have left Kiauchau for Taku. Three German transports with 3,500 troops on board, and a French transport conveying 600 troops and 350 mules, entered the Suez Canal on Friday last, en route to Taku. Three German torpedo boats also arrived at Port Said.

Monday, Aug. 20.

The Secretary of the Admiralty informs us that the following telegram was received from Rear-Admiral Bruce on Saturday morning:—"Peking captured Aug. 15. Legations safe. Details follow."

The following telegram has also been received at the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral, China, dated Aug. 19, Chifu:—

"I have been informed on authority of Japanese, street fighting still continues in Peking, part of which is on fire. Yung Lu prevented Empress from leaving, and last stand now being made in inner city, which is surrounded by Allies and being bombarded."

Gen. Chaffee telegraphs from Chifu, Aug. 19:—"Peking, Aug. 15.—We entered Legations' grounds at five o'clock last evening with 14th and Light Battery. Eight wounded during day's fighting. Otherwise all well."

Admiral Remy telegraphs from Chifu, Aug. 19:—"Telegraph line to Peking interrupted. Inner city is being bombarded by Allies."

The following telegram has been received from the Japanese Gen. Yamaguchi, dated Peking, Wednesday, Aug. 15:—

"Early yesterday morning the allied forces attacked Peking on the eastern side, opening with artillery fire. The wall was obstinately held by the enemy. The Japanese and Russians were on the northern side of the Tunchau Canal and the British and Americans on the south side. That night the Japanese blew up the Choa-yang and Tonghi gates on the eastern side of the Tartar city, and so entered Peking. Meanwhile the British and Americans entered by the Tung-Pien gate in the Chinese city. Parties were at once detached from the two forces, and with the Legations as their objective, met close to them and established communication with the foreigners. All the Ministers and their staffs were found to be safe. The Japanese loss was over 100 killed and wounded, including three officers. The Chinese loss was over 400 killed. The losses of the Allies have not yet been ascertained."

Vice Admiral Alexieff telegraphs under date, Tien-tsin, Aug. 16, via Chifu, Aug. 17:—

"Our troops and those of the Allies entered Peking on the evening of Aug. 14, after a bombardment lasting one day, and after blowing up the gate in the eastern side of the wall."

The French have made arrangements to land and quarter 150 bluejackets in their concession at Shanghai.

Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The headquarters of the Allied forces were established in their respective Legations. The Imperial Palace still offered an obstinate resistance when the despatch was sent off. There was a conflict of evidence as to the whereabouts of the Dowager-Empress and the Emperor. Chinese official statements made it appear that they left the city a few days before its capture. The commanders of the Allied forces, on the other hand, seemed to believe that they were still in the Imperial Palace. There were growing indications that the Powers are agreed not to push their military operations further than is necessary to effect the punishment of those directly responsible for the disorders; to secure an indemnity for injury to the persons and property of their subjects; and to re-establish a stable Government.

The following transports arrived at Hong-Kong on Monday:—*Nuttha*, conveying the 2nd Coolie Corps, 64th Native Field Hospital; *Ula*, carrying the 3rd Bombay Cavalry and 67th Native Field Hospital and details; *Olive*, conveying the 41st Native General Hospital; and *Upaua*, carrying Bombay Cavalry and remainder of 67th Native Field Hospital. The Italian transports *Singapore*, *Uva Mignetta*, and the Italian cruiser *Stromboli* have also arrived. The departure of the transports is prevented by a typhoon. A thanksgiving service for the relief of Peking has been held in the cathedral. The transports *Nerbudda*, carrying the staff of the 3rd Brigade, and *Sumatra*, conveying a further part of the Indian contingent, have left Calcutta for China. The transport *Sherman*, having on board the 5th, 2nd, and 8th Infantry Bats., and 720 horses, has left San Francisco for Taku, via Nagasaki.

The following despatch has been received at Berlin from the Admiral second in command of the German Cruiser Squadron, dated Taku, Aug. 17:—

"Capt. von Pohl, the commander of the *Hansa*, has no fresh news. Major-Gen. Hoepffner telegraphs that telegraphic communication with the Russian leader has been restored and an adjutant sent to him. The detachment will presumably muster at Tien-tsin this evening and then make a forced march to Peking."

Chinese official reports announce that Li Ping Heng was wounded on the 10th inst. in the fighting with the Allies, and died on the 12th.

Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The following telegram from Rear-Admiral Bruce, dated Taku, Aug. 19, was received at the Admiralty:—"The Allies are reported to have entered the Sacred City of Peking on Aug. 17."

The United States Government received a communication from Mr. Conger at Peking, via Chifu, Aug. 20. The Minister says:—

"Saved. Relief arrived to-day; the Allied troops entered the city with little trouble. It is not yet known where the Imperial family is. Except the deaths already reported, all the Americans are alive and well. Desperate efforts were made last night to exterminate us."

Two French transports, conveying 1,470 troops, and a German hospital ship, with a staff of 240 persons, including physicians, nurses, and attendants, have passed Port Said en route to Taku. A battalion of Zouaves embarked at Algiers for Taku on board the transport *Les Indes*. Lieut.-Col. Marchand, who is at present attached to the 4th Regiment of Marine Infantry, is gazetted to-day to serve on the staff of the French Expeditionary Corps in China. The Korea has left Odessa for the Far East with 1,000 troops and 6,000 tons of cargo, including war stores.

Thursday, Aug. 23.

The Foreign Office issued last evening the appended despatch, the first received from Sir Claude MacDonald since the relief of Peking. The communication was not in cypher, and presumably, therefore, there is now free open communication:—

"Sir Claude MacDonald to the Marquess of Salisbury. (Received Aug. 21, 11 p.m., via Chefoo, Aug. 21, 6 p.m.)"

"Following are British casualties in garrison up to date of relief:—

"Killed.—Capt. Strouts, Ptes. Scadding and Phillips. Legation: David Oliphant and Warren. Missionary: Huberley James.

"Wounded.—Richardson, Morrison (*Times* correspondent), and 20 marines; all doing well.

"Rest of British in Legation all doing well."

The Secretary of the Admiralty informs us that the following telegram has been received from Rear-Admiral Bruce at Taku:—

"Aug. 20.—Following telegram has been received from the General Officer Commanding at Peking, Aug. 17:—

"Regret that owing to heavy road and forced march Naval Brigade was unable to participate in the entry yesterday. The way they have brought their guns by boat and road from Tien-tsin is an achievement of which they may be proud. Following are the casualties in British force during the siege of the Legations:—

"Killed.—Wei-hai-wei detachment, R.M.L.I., June 28: Pte. A. Scadding, Ply. 8683. June 29: Pte. C. W. Phillips, Chat. 9065.

"Died of Wounds.—Capt. Bernard M. Strouts, R.M.L.I., from Wei-hai-wei.

"Dangerously wounded.—June 25: Capt. L. S. T. Halliday, R.M.L.I., of *Orlando*; Pte. A. G. Sawyer, R.M.L.I., Po. 8526, of *Orlando*; Pte. A. T. Layton, R.M.L.I., Chat. 9640, from Wei-hai-wei.

"Seriously wounded.—Pte. W. J. Sparkes, R.M.L.I., Po. 9604, of *Orlando*; Pte. A. J. Tickner, R.M.L.I., Chat.

9672, from Wei-hai-wei; Cpl. W. Gregory, R.M.L.I., Ply. 6529, from Wei-hai-wei; Pte. W. Roe, R.M.L.I., Po. 8935, from Wei-hai-wei; Pte. J. W. Heap, R.M.L.I., Po. 8605, of *Orlando*; Pte. A. E. Westbrook, R.M.L.I., Po. 9113, of *Orlando*.

"Wounded and returned to duty.—Capt. Edmund Wray, R.M.L.I., from Wei-hai-wei; Pte. G. Goddard, R.M.L.I., Po. 9255, of *Orlando*; Pte. T. R. Allin, R.M.L.I., Ply. 8687, from Wei-hai-wei; Pte. W. Horne, R.M.L.I., Po. 8816, from Wei-hai-wei; Pte. K. King, R.M.L.I., Ply. 8333, from Wei-hai-wei; Pte. S. W. Haden, R.M.L.I., Ply. 8630, from Wei-hai-wei; Pte. W. T. Woodward, R.M.L.I., Po. 8926, from Wei-hai-wei.

"Sick in hospital.—Pte. P. A. Rose, R.M.L.I., Po. 9290, of *Orlando*, of fever.

"Wounded are progressing very favourably except Pte. Sawyer."

"Some fighting reported about six miles south of Tien-tsin, Aug. 19."

The American and Russian flags were planted on the East Wall of Peking at eleven o'clock on Tuesday, Aug. 14. The Indian troops entered the British Legation at one o'clock, and the American at three. They met with a joyful reception from the emaciated tenants, who could not have held out much longer, as they had only three days' rations, and the Chinese had been attacking them furiously for two days. The Japanese began the battle before daylight, and were still fighting about the North Wall when the news was despatched. The Japanese casualties are unknown, but the Russians lost five killed and twelve wounded, and the British and Americans a few wounded. The plan of the allied commanders was to make a general attack the next day. The troops were arriving in camp, which had been pitched five miles to the east of the city, all night. They were much exhausted, and in this condition had to sleep in the corn-fields in pouring rain. The allied generals were alarmed by the sounds of a heavy attack on the Legation, and pushed forward independently, the British, American, and French troops on the left of the river, and the Russians and Japanese on the right. They started at two o'clock in the morning. The Japanese diverted the brunt of the resistance to the northern city, their artillery engaging the Chinese heavily. The British and Americans met with little resistance until they entered the city, where street fighting ensued. They finally entered the foreign settlement through the canal.

Friday, Aug. 24.

The following telegram was published by the Secretary of State for India from Sir A. Gaselee, commanding the China Expeditionary Force, dated Chifu, Aug. 21:—

"Peking, Aug. 15.

"At a conference on Aug. 12, it was agreed that the Allied Forces should concentrate within five miles of Peking on Aug. 14, and assault on Aug. 15. The attack, however, was begun in the early morning of the 14th, and our troops had to make a forced march of 15 miles, from Tung-chau, in great heat. We were on extreme left, and attacked south-east gate of Chinese City. There was practically no opposition at that point, as we were not expected there, and portions of the 7th Rajputs and 24th Punjab Infantry broke down gate and rushed in. Fusiliers and 1st Sikhs followed on, with some cavalry and guns.

"I then sent whatever cavalry were at hand and 24th Punjab Infantry to Temple of Heaven to secure our left flank and a camping ground, and with the other corps pushed on towards the Legations. At 3 p.m. we got on the canal opposite water gate, and were signalled to from the wall held by Legations. I, with some of my staff and about 70 men of the 7th Rajputs and 1st Sikhs, rushed across the almost dry moat and entered through water gate without any loss. We found all well in Legations. Sir Claude MacDonald at once showed me round position with a view to further action.

"Meanwhile our field artillery were brought up to fire at central gate of Tartar City, but a sortie by Americans and Russians of the garrison along the wall anticipated the bombardment, and the gate fell into our hands. Two field guns were then brought into Legation, and the rest sent back to Temple of Heaven.

"About 5 p.m. Americans under Gen. Chaffee entered Legation, and then moved on towards central gate of Tartar City for the night. By nightfall we had about 400 men in Legation. * during evening at Temple of Heaven were engaged and after inflicting heavy losses occupied south gate of Chinese City."

* Some words have apparently fallen out here.

Intelligence received from Peking, Aug. 16, via Chifu, Aug. 22, states that the Americans attacked the Imperial city and forced five gates on the 15th. A conference of generals was then held, and the troops were withdrawn, after leaving Capt. Reilly, commanding the 5th Battery, and 5 men killed and 18 men wounded. On the 16th the Peitang cathedral, in the north of the city, which was garrisoned by 30 French and 10 Italian bluejackets, and which had had no communication with the rest of the foreigners since the siege began, was relieved by the British, Japanese, and French.

The officers of the combined forces were clearing the Imperial city of the enemy and posting international sentries in the Palace building, to prevent looting and destruction, but; the Russian officer is stated to have represented to his colleagues that his country is at war with China. The whereabouts of the Empress-Dowager were as yet unknown. Fighting reported near Tien-tsin.

Navy Personal.

The following telegram has been addressed by Her Majesty the Queen to the Officer Commanding the Royal Marine Guard, Peking:—

"I thank God that you and those under your command are rescued from your perilous situation. With my people I have waited with the deepest anxiety for the good news of your safety and a happy termination to your heroic and prolonged defence. I grieve for the losses and sufferings experienced by the besieged. V.R.I."

The following telegram has been addressed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to Rear-Admiral Bruce:—

"Convey following message to Officer Commanding Marine Guard, Peking:—'Board of Admiralty send their heartfelt congratulations on your rescue. They have felt intense anxiety as to your safety. Your countrymen are proud of your heroic defence.'"

The following telegram has also been addressed by their Lordships to the Officer Commanding Naval Brigade of Relief Force:—

"We congratulate you on your share in the arduous operations which have resulted in relief of Legations and Guards at Peking."

Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., A.D.C., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, remains in command at that port until October 3.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, commanding the Channel Squadron, left Portland on Tuesday last, with the vessels under his orders that are not in dockyard hands, for Berehaven, where exercises and evolutions will be carried out for a period of five weeks.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Kennedy is to be, as we previously intimated, Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith's successor as Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, and will be able to retain the command until January, 1902, unless an unexpected vacancy occurs prior thereto. He will be compulsorily retired in March of the following year. His selection for the appointment is greatly appreciated by his numerous friends.

Vice-Admiral Sir F. G. D. Bedford, Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indian station, is not to be transferred to the Sheerness command. Barring the advantage of being at home, his present appointment is the more pleasurable of the two, and one that the late Sir Geoffrey Phipps-Hornby was anxious to obtain, but was told that his services were required at a more important post—the Mediterranean. Sir Frederick is to be at Bar Harbour on the 3rd prox. in the *Crescent*, accompanied by a portion of his squadron, and will be met by the Northern Division of the United States Navy.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, and Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, second in command, arrived at Crete on Monday last, and on the following day presented Prince George of Greece, High Commissioner, with the Grand Cross of the Bath, recently conferred on His Royal Highness by Her Majesty. Sir John will visit the Sultan of Turkey at Stamboul at the end of this month.

Rear-Admiral Charles C. Drury, Vice-President of the Ordnance Committee, attains the age of fifty-four on Monday next.

Rear-Admiral H. L. Pearson, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian station, returned to the naval headquarters at Sydney, N.S.W., from New Zealand on Saturday last. His flagship the *Royal Arthur*, is provided for in this year's estimates to be refitted and recommissioned at Sydney, but statements have appeared that our Australian brethren desire a more powerful and imposing vessel, and that the *Blake*, or a larger cruiser, would be substituted. At the present time there appears to be no intention of altering the arrangement. It is unfortunate that a paucity of battleships of the *Renown* type precludes the appropriation of one of that class to relieve the *Royal Arthur*.

Rear-Admiral Arthur R. Tinklar (retired), Governor of Birmingham Prison, relinquishes his post after twenty-three years' service in that

department. He was originally appointed Governor of Worcester Prison while on the active list of captains. He joined the service as Naval Cadet 1848, became Sub-Lieut. 1855, Lieut. 1856, Commander 1867, Captain 1875, and retired 1882; and assumed the rank of retired Rear-Admiral 1890. He possesses the Crimean medal with clasp for Sebastopol, and the China medal with Canton clasp (1858-61).

Captain W. H. May, of the *Excellent*, whose period of service in command of the principal gunnery establishment expired on the 10th inst., remains without appointment, at the pleasure of the Admiralty, to admit of certain important duties being carried out under his personal supervision. On their completion he will probably be relieved by Captain Arthur Barrow, of the *Prince George*, whose long service as a gunnery officer and in the Naval Ordnance and Naval Intelligence Departments eminently fit him for administering such a highly important position.

Captain R. McAlpine, of the *Cambrian*, pays off that cruiser on the 2nd prox., and commissions the *Hyacinth* on the following day, to replace her in the Training Squadron.

Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton addressed a political meeting at Weymouth on Saturday last, and unsparingly condemned the present Government for their procedure in South Africa. He considered that the task the country had had to perform was greatly under-estimated. The guns supplied to the Army were unsuitable for military purposes, and ridiculous toys as regards range. The present party in power had shown a remarkable lack of foresight; their knowledge was imperfect, and, while hoping for the best, they never prepared for the worst. Therefore they no longer deserved the confidence of the nation.

Commander Ernest C. T. Troubridge relieved Captain H. C. B. Hulbert in command of the *Pelorus* at Devonport on Wednesday last, the Admiralty having decided that that class of cruiser shall in future be commanded by commanders. This vessel has a complement of 224, and it was usual for vessels carrying more than 200 men to bear a captain, but Admiralty methods change with time. The *Heroine*, with a complement of 164, was commissioned by a captain in 1882, although then rated a sloop, and it was nearly eight years before the Admiralty placed them under commanders.

Commander R. H. Travers left Southampton on Saturday last in the Union-Castle steamship *Carisbrooke Castle* for the Cape of Good Hope, to assume command of the *Tartar*, in place of Captain F. R. W. Morgan, recently promoted.

Commander A. T. Stuart's appointment as Staff Captain and Queen's Harbour-Master at Malta is the fifth dockyard post that has been given to executive officers, the others being at Hong Kong, Jamaica, and Devonport (two). As he is upwards of forty-five years of age, he can only remain there barely five years, and will receive £400 a year on retirement. The Admiralty thus save £50 a year by employing him instead of a staff captain of the old navigating branch.

Commander R. H. Wellings, Inspecting Officer of Wicklow Coastguard division, has been retired under the age clause.

Commander H. R. P. Floyd, of the *Fearless*, who was detached from the Mediterranean at the commencement of the war in South Africa, left the Cape of Good Hope on Monday last to rejoin the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher.

Commander the Hon. William Grimston (retired), who died at Hampton in June last, left estate valued at £5,638.

Chaplain of the Fleet (retired) the Rev. J. Cox-Edwards has been appointed to the Crown living of Ecton, Northampton, of the annual value of £470.

Fleet-Paymaster Silas Waymouth (retired) who has been secretary of the Orient Steam Shipping

Company for the past twenty years, has resigned that post. At the period of obtaining it (1880) optional retirement of officers of the accountant branch was suspended. To obviate losing such a desirable appointment he was retained on half-pay on the active list for the statutory period of five years, at the expiration of which period he was compulsorily retired. His services have been highly appreciated by the company.

Fleet-Paymaster C. W. Cole, who is also a talented artist, may be congratulated on his good fortune in being transferred from the *Prince George* to the portguard ship at Portsmouth. As an Assistant-Paymaster he served almost entirely at home. He became Paymaster in 1876, and since then has secured three home appointments, the last two of which, Chatham depot and Hastings Coastguard, were given in succession, and after a year in the Channel Squadron he now obtains a fourth post at home. Of foreign service he was for a short period in the Mediterranean, and from 1886-88 in China. His successor in the *Prince George* has spent the past seven years abroad, and now again goes to sea!

Staff-Paymaster J. H. G. Chapple, of the Royal Naval Barracks, Sheerness, has been nominated secretary by Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, the Commander-in-Chief-elect of the Portsmouth station. Mr. Chapple served in a similar capacity with Sir Charles in the Pacific 1890-93, and was Admiral Sir John Hopkins' secretary in the Mediterranean 1896-99.

THE BRITISH NAVAL BRIGADE.

The Admiralty has issued the following list of officers attached to the British Naval Brigade with the Peking Relief Force:—

Centurion.—Lieut. G. H. Borrett; Assist.-Paymr. C. J. E. Roller.
Barfleur.—Lieuts. W. B. S. Wrey and H. Du C. Luard; Rev. G. M. Tichborne; Surg. J. F. Hall; Midshipman V. F. Gibbs; Major E. V. Luke, R.M.; Lieut. H. G. B. Armstrong, R.M.
Terrible.—Lieut. J. E. Drummond; Midshipmen J. A. G. Troup, E. W. Leir, J. E. Reinold, G. B. Cargill, and Wright [? W. W. Hallwright]; Capt. G. J. H. Mullins, R.M.
Endymion.—Capt. G. A. Callaghan, Officer Commanding; Lieut. A. B. Hulbert; Midshipman H. J. S. Brownrigg; Lloyd [? Capt. R. O. M. Doig, R.M.]; Staff-Surg. J. L. Thomas; Midshipman G. O. Fanshawe.
Aurora.—Lieut. T. W. Kemp.
Fame.—Lieut. R. J. B. Keyes.
Phoenix.—Commander R. G. Fraser.
Wei-hai-Wei.—Capt. W. A. Harris, R.M.; Capt. J. W. Tristan, R.M.; Lieuts. C. L. Mayhew and C. D. O. Harmar, R.M.

Doubt has been expressed as to the accuracy of this list, but, if correct, only Midshipmen Brownrigg and Fanshawe, of the *Endymion*, were also with Sir Edward Seymour's relief party.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col. A. Howlett.	Lieut.-Col. S. H. Browne,
Col. A. H. Turner.	C.I.E.
Lieut.-Col. R. C. S. Macauland.	Capt. C. C. A. Silley.
Lieut.-Col. J. F. Worlledge.	Capt. A. J. Macnab.
Lieut.-Col. A. W. T. Radcliffe.	Capt. H. Walton.
Lieut.-Col. G. W. Anson.	Lieut. H. T. Raban.
	Lieut. T. M. Lane.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut.-Col. H. F. Cadell,	Capt. C. J. Windham, B.
4 mo.	furl. to Feb. 1, 1901.
Lieut.-Col. R. C. Hadow,	Capt. W. Henvey, I.M.S.
6 mo.	B., 6 mo. M. C.
Major G. R. C. Westropp,	
10 days' and to return.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major W. G. Alpin, I.M.S.,	Capt. J. Jackson, I.M.S.
B.	Bo.
Major E. F. H. Dobson.	Capt. F. P. Young, C.I.E.
Major W. B. Yelding,	B.
C.I.E., D.S.O.	Lieut. W. Bickford.
Major E. L. Holloway.	Lieut. R. H. Thomas, B.
Capt. R. W. Nicholson.	

We have received from Messrs. A. Davis and Co., 10, Strand, and 159, Piccadilly, a catalogue of their military saddles and equipment. This firm has long been recognised by officers as one of the best in the kingdom, and—as the details before us show—prices are very reasonable, whilst material and workmanship are unequalled.

Navv Foreign.

The French have been giving thrilling accounts of the movements of Sir Edward Seymour, and the *Journal* outwards them all. It prints a speech of the admiral's which is Gallic at every word. He spoke, writes the correspondent, in a voice vibrating with emotion. "Marines," he said, "I am making a call on your devotion and your heroism for a supreme duty. You must start now, march through the enemy's lines, and cut your way at any price. You will reach Tien-tsin and you will tell them there that the column cannot advance, and that it must be saved at once. Go! You will leave the dead where they fall, and the wounded who cannot follow you will consider to be dead, and you will also leave them. If necessary, let all die except one, who can reach the desired destination. Good-bye, my brave fellows, good-bye." The effect of this memorable speech, we are told, was electric. The marines cheered, and literally charged out of the camp. They were not long gone, however, when the Europeans remaining behind heard terrific firing. The marines had to come back, all their officers having been killed! In about a quarter of an hour they had lost twenty-five of their number. All the men under Admiral Seymour, says the *Journal*, then gave themselves up for lost, but, after a night of overwhelming anxiety, "they were relieved by the Cossacks, who were received in the camp with the wildest joy." Such is a French account in which fact has no part, and fancy is all astray. "Such tricks hath fond imaginations," as Shakespeare says.

Additional particulars concerning the loss of the *Framée* are now available. It appears that the *Foudre* rejoined the squadron on the night of the disaster, and the admiral signalled to the *Framée* to convey a communication to her. Those in the unfortunate destroyer did not understand the signal, and the *Hallebarde* was hailed by the officer of the watch in the *Brennus* to take an order to her to approach and receive verbal instructions. She accordingly took station at about sixty yards on the port side of the *Brennus* abreast of the after bridge, though not within hailing distance; but the question was put by hand-flashing lamps, "Why did you not answer the signal?" According to the *Echo de Paris*, this signal was not very easily taken in by the *Framée*, and before it was completed it was noticed that the destroyer was approaching dangerously near. Those in the flagship then distinctly heard Lieut. Mauduit-Duplessix, commanding the *Framée*, give the order "*Vingt degrés à gauche!*" the word *bâbord* (port) not being used. The survivors of the *Framée* also recall this order, and it is asserted that it reached the port engine, but not a man at the starboard engine survives, and the helmsman also was lost. What happened is therefore obscure, though Admiral Fournier, and the board of inquiry with him, incline to the belief that the mistake occurred at the helm, and that nothing went wrong with the steering gear. The *Brennus* was turned ten and then twenty degrees to starboard, and Lieut. Mauduit-Duplessix was heard to give the order for full speed ahead (which was not attended to), but all was in vain. At the time of the disaster the sea was calm, the bright moonlight made it almost as clear as day, and all the ships were carrying their navigation lights.

Another misfortune has occurred to the French Navy in the foundering at Brest, on the night of August 16, of a pontoon, or hulk, which had been built in the Salou dock at a cost of £80,000, reproducing exactly, in regard to protection and internal arrangement, a section of the new coast-defence battleship *Henri IV*. The pontoon was intended for target practice with guns and torpedoes. It was taken out of the Salou dock on the night in question, preceded by the cruiser *Catinat*, but sank unaccountably three hours later, and it is feared that it cannot be floated entire.

The strikes abroad seem likely to have an unfortunate effect upon shipbuilding, and foreign constructors may soon be having the same experiences as ourselves. At Messrs. Blohm and Voss's yard at Hamburg 3,000 men had gone on strike at the beginning of last week, and it seems

likely that the completion of the battleship *Kaiser Karl der Grosse*, which has been launched there, will be retarded in consequence. In France the strikes have an unfortunate character, and do not speak well for the patriotism of the strikers. The departure of the transport *Melbourne* with troops and stores for China was delayed several hours, and she could not leave until stokers had been brought from Toulon to Marseilles. A determined attempt was made to impede the departure of the *Polynésien*. Strikers in row boats hung on to the ship, and got in the way, shouting "Vive la Grève!" while ten of them got on board through the port-holes and threatened the stokers who would not join them. Something like a riot occurred, and numbers were arrested, while one policeman was stabbed seriously. Determined efforts were made to prevent the P. and O. liner discharging her cargo at Marseilles last Monday. By the strenuous efforts of the authorities the differences have since been accommodated, and the Marseilles strike is at an end.

The Russian cruiser *Variag*, built by Messrs. Cramp, has successfully undergone her trials. Although an accident interfered with the proposed continuous twelve-hour run, the speed developed during 7½ hours was so far in excess of the contract requirement that the Russian Board of Inspection agreed that the essential elements of the trial had been complied with. During the run from Boston the speed trial began off Nantucket Shoals. A continuous speed of 23.6 to 23.7 knots was developed for 7½ hours. Then an accident occurred to one of the high pressure cylinders, which compelled the shutting off of the engine affected. The remaining part of the contemplated trial was, therefore, abandoned. The Russian Board of Inspectors, however, took not only into consideration the speed developed in the first 7½ hours, but also the speed which the vessel displayed previously on the run off Boone Island, when she made 24.6 knots in a spurt, and decided that there could be no reasonable doubt of the ability of the vessel to maintain a speed considerably in excess of the contract requirement of 23 knots an hour. They indeed informed Mr. Charles H. Cramp that they considered the *Variag* to be "one of the great triumphs of naval construction."

The rapid increase of the material of the United States Navy is raising certain difficulties. Rear-Admiral Hichborn's report shows that seventy vessels are in hand or to be built, including seven battleships in course of construction, and five more for which tenders are to be asked; six completely-armoured cruisers of not less than 13,800 tons (sheathed) or 13,400 tons (un-sheathed), and twenty-two knots, to be laid down; four monitors, sixteen destroyers, and six submarine boats of the *Holland* class. But the increase of the *personnel* does not keep pace with the material development; and steps will soon have to be taken, for Annapolis does not provide a sufficiency of cadets. It is intended to keep a large force in commission, both for the benefit of the ships and to give sea training to the companies, but apparently not sufficient foresight has been exercised in regard to expanding the *personnel*. There are no men available, nor are likely to be, for the large number of torpedo craft now approaching completion, and the question is raised as to what is to be done with these, for at the present time the Government has no fresh water basin where the boats can be laid up in ordinary. These questions are occupying the serious attention of the Navy Department.

A writer in the *Yacht*, whose signature of P. de la Rouveraye is unfamiliar to us, devotes an article to the rôle of torpedo-boats in the Mediterranean in case of war with this country. He remarks that our policy would be to attract the French squadron from port and to bring it to action with large superiority of force on our side, or otherwise to blockade it at Toulon. The blockade of that port, says the new writer, would not be without danger for us, if torpedo-boats were stationed in advantageous positions from Port Vendres to Villefranche. We are told that the Western basin of the Mediterranean is a fine field for the action of French torpedo-boats, which they would command from Gibraltar to Malta. At the same time, too much must not be

expected from torpedo-boats. They must not be sent on long cruises, but be used for direct attack within 150 miles of their base of operations. M. de la Rouveraye would have the boats united in flotillas or groups, and used with boldness and decision, and then, he says, when they had done their work, assisted by the submarines, the squadron might come out intact and complete the work. We do not doubt that this argument broadly outlines the policy that the French would set before themselves in case of hostilities in the Mediterranean.

HARBOUR DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your "Navy Notes" I observe a reference to certain incidents which occurred during the naval manoeuvres connected with our port defence system. A vessel desiring to enter one of her own ports had apparently to send on shore to request that the electric light might be turned off her, so that she might enter in safety. Another was detained outside while the military authorities deliberated whether she was a friend or an enemy. Such difficulties, certain to ensue in war under our system, were brought out in my brochure, "The Next Naval War," a few years ago, and I am not surprised to find they have been realised even in simulated hostilities. You rightly observe that "what is actually wanted is that those entrusted with harbour defence should clearly understand what it is they have got to defend the harbour against, and that the primary requirement of a British admiral is that the entrance should be unobstructed as far as his ships are concerned." But how is this to be obtained when forts, submarine mines, and searchlights are worked by men unacquainted with ships, and unable to discriminate between foreign war vessels and our own? A sailor would know at once whether the approaching vessel belonged to our own fleet or that of an enemy, and a brief inspection would decide whether she was to receive a friendly or hostile reception. It is not a question whether the matter should be in the hands of the War Office or the Admiralty, but of having the work done in the most efficient manner, and there can be no question that as against sea attack the defensive weapons should be in the hands of seamen. Why the War Office authorities allowed themselves to be saddled with this duty I could never make out, but it has resulted, as the late Mr. Stanhope once said, in 125,000 men of the Army being allotted to garrison duties, independent of local levies, who should be available for defending the Empire beyond our own shores—its first (and most important) duty. Millions have been spent in providing against an attack which, if we possess an adequate fleet, can never take place. The Admiralty was indifferent what was spent in this direction, provided it did not appear in the Navy Estimates. The naval authorities would not undertake the defence of Portsmouth, but were ready to guarantee that no enemy's fleet should approach within a few miles of it! Only when the War Office began sowing mines in every direction did the Navy remonstrate against their harbours being obstructed. But the system remains as a gigantic absurdity leading to a witty expression by someone that in time of war it will be more dangerous for British ships to enter their own harbours than to approach those of the enemy.

S. EARDLEY-WILMOT, Captain, R.N. (retired).

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- FUSIL.—By Royal Warrant.
 JUSTICE.—We fail to see how you can well expect better terms.
 LIGHT INFANTRY.—By selection, certainly.
 DOUBTFUL.—A visit to the library of the Royal United Service Institution would soon put you right on the points you raise.
 LEX.—The ruling of the President was undoubtedly right.
 ONE WHO KNOWS.—Many thanks.
 L. J. P.—April 1, 1870.
 RED MARINE.—Why not apply direct.
 P. W. (Aldershot).—There are several openings.
 CHERUBIM.—At the close of the war in South Africa most probably.
 THREE STARS.—There is no such intention at present.
 LOOKER-ON.—Your letter is too personal.
 C. C.—There is no instance in our annals, that we know of, of a General-in-Chief in time of war being accompanied by his wife at headquarters in the field. The case in question is peculiar, but so are the circumstances. It cannot be said with strict accuracy that when the General is for Service reasons quartered in a town which was the seat of Government, and is still the capital of a State, he is "in the field," though he is directing warlike operations from it.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETIES,
 SHAFESBURY AVENUE, LONDON.

Every evening at 7.50.—The most comfortable and elegant place of amusement in England. Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORTON.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

AMERSFOORT, Aug. 7.

K.R.R.—1st: WOUNDED: 999 Keating. CORRECTION: L.-Cpl. Tarrant's regtl. no. is 9662.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Aug. 10.

Imp. Yeo.—Base Co.: PRISONERS: Sgt. 13777 Harrod, 3658 Chapman. 56th Co.: PRISONER: 11995 Hayward. 56th Co.: PRISONER: 10590 Goodman.

BUFFEL'S HOEK, Aug. 19.

Imp. Yeo.—MISSING:—68th Co.: Cpls. 13290 Thompson, 13341 Pledger, 13357 Playford, 13383 Cunningham, 13362 Routledge. 73rd Co.: 13554 Duquenois.

Bechuanaland Rifles.—WOUNDED: 140 Poland. N. Zeald. Rough Riders.—WOUNDED: Pte. Bartlett, 19 Baxter.

N.S. Wales Bushmen.—WOUNDED: L.-Cpl. 175 Quinta, Cpl. 802 Luther, Pte. 1337 Bode.

S. Australian Mtd. Inf.—PRISONERS: L.-Cpls. 4 Wickens, 4 Skene, 16 Spender.

CARRINGTON'S FORCE.

S. Australian Contgt.—WOUNDED: 14 Hayward, Aug. 13. Victorian Contgt.—DIED OF WOUNDS: 400 McCastne, July 21; 432 McClune, July 26; 609 Lee, Aug. 2. PRISONER: 585 Grace, Aug. 2.

N. S. Wales Bushmen.—KILLED: 127 Gibson. N. Zeald. Mtd. Inf.—KILLED: Capt. Harvey, Aug. 16; Pte. McDougall, Aug. 16.

N. Zeald. Rough-Riders.—WOUNDED: Capt. Fulton; Sgt. Liskie; 1408 Cpl. Alexander; Ptes. Bolton, Rollins, 1112 McCauley, 1373 McCorney-Sutherland.

ELANDS RIVER, Aug. 4-6.

N.S. Wales Bushmen.—KILLED: 34 Duff, 337 Wardell. WOUNDED: 75 Walker; * 508 Sgt.-Maj. Mitchell; * 826 Ralston.

Victorian Mtd. Inf.—WOUNDED: Cpl. 585 Norton. * W. Australian Mtd. Inf.—WOUNDED: 81 Roscoe. Queensld. Mtd. Inf.—KILLED: Lieut. Annat. WOUNDED: Cpl. 75 Davidson; Ptes. 108 Harth, 402 Mosterton.

Brit. S.A. Police.—WOUNDED: 2518 Mathias; * 118 Bristow, 1082 Lorman.

Rhodesian Regt.—KILLED: Pte. Gamble. WOUNDED: 33 Wares; * 126 Gordon; * 30 Aylen, 130 Frawzen.

Rhodesian Vols.—KILLED: 450 Heugh. WOUNDED: 618 Kenyon; * 261 Montgomery, 449 Clarke.

GREYLINGSTAD, Aug. 13-14.

5th D.G.—WOUNDED: 3123 Kenny, 3179 Hamilton, L.-Cpl. 2901 Doyle. MISSING PATROL: 3972 Sgt. Dixon; 3762 (?) Barton, 3790 Chetty, 4019 Fielder, 3871 Tait. Thorneycroft's Mtd. Inf.—KILLED: 192 Bawden.

Lord Strathcona's Corps.—KILLED: 152 Norris. WOUNDED: L.-Corpl. 131 (?) Mills.

Scottish Rifles.—2nd: 5855 Connovan, reported wounded Jan. 24, now reported wounded and missing Jan. 24; 3147 Hanlon, reported wounded Feb. 5, now reported wounded and missing Feb. 5.

HAMAN'S KRAAL, Aug. 20.

Imp. Yeo.—5th Co.: KILLED: Lieut. Fordham-Flowers. 49th Co.: WOUNDED: Lieut. Kirkby, Pte. 11633 Strother.

Tasmanian Mtd. Inf.—WOUNDED: 39 Cooper. Wiltshire Regt.—2nd: KILLED: 4298 Jones. WOUNDED: 7325 Watson, 1911 Annetts, 1829 Ford, 982 Greenman.

KLERKSDORP, July 25.

French's Scouts.—MISSING: Pte. Friend.

Northumbld. Fus.—PRISONER: 3883 Spooner.

Roy. Fus.—PRISONER: 3297 Coles.

R. Welsh Fus.—PRISONER: 5309 Cpl. Davies.

NEWCASTLE, Aug. 20-21.

1st R. Dragns.—KILLED: 3954 Hancock. MISSING: 4147 Reynolds.

13th Huss.—WOUNDED: 4624 Gilchrist, 4843 Willis.

OTTOSHOOP, Aug. 19-20.

Imp. Yeo.—19th Batn.: WOUNDED: 13292 Beckett.

N. S. Wales Bushmen.—WOUNDED: 1226 Watson, 1235 Kilgour, 45 Giles also missing.

Victorian Bushmen.—KILLED: Lieut. Gilpin, Pte. 343 Woodman.

R. Irish Regt.—WOUNDED: Capt. Arbuthnot.

RIETfontien, Aug. 16-17.

Rhodesian Regt.—WOUNDED: 315 Thompson, 32 Silvert.

Seaforth Highlrs.—2nd: WOUNDED: 5968 Jamieson. MISSING: Sgt. 3048 Anderson; Ptes. 2015 Kirkwood, 1905 McKillar, 5819 Killoh, 4440 Logan, 6115 J. McKillar, 2744 McLean, 6069 Medlock; Vol. Co.: 7237 Manson, 7234 McIver, 7430 McKenzie, 7227 McConnachie.

Royal Highlrs.—2nd Mil. Res.: MISSING: 2391 Cook.

STINKHOUTBOOM, July 24.

Leicester.—WOUNDED: Lieut. Dwyer.

R. Welsh Fus.—WOUNDED: Capt. Doughty.

Cameron Highlrs.—Capt. Adlercron and N.C.O.'s and men wounded are now at Vredefort. No telegraphic communication.

Near VAN WYK'S VLEI, Aug. 21.

5th Lancers.—WOUNDED: L.-Corpl. 4545 Buchanan; Ptes. 4614 Kerry and 4005 Flynn.

18th Huss.—WOUNDED: Lieut. Field; Pte. 4480 Evans. MISSING: 4021 Bee (believed prisoner).

S.A. Light Horse.—WOUNDED: 1612 Dixon.

R.A.—WOUNDED: Capt. Ellershaw.

Liverpool Regt.—1st: Mtd. Inf. Co.: WOUNDED: Sgt. 2845 Hampton, L.-Cpl. 5026 Walsh; Ptes. 4297 Murphy, 4873 Callaghan, 3803 Cashman. MISSING: 5716 Sells, 4809 Tinley.

Leicester Regt.—1st: WOUNDED: 3907 Pick, 5066 Underwood.

Manchester Regt.—1st: Mtd. Inf. Co.: WOUNDED: 4953 Hannon.

Gordon Highlanders.—2nd: KILLED: Sgt. 2396 McLaggan, Cpl. 5428 Cuthbert, L.-Cpl. 2507 Robertson; Ptes. 4139 Couper, 5619 Fraser, 5404 Ogilvie, 5542 McIntosh. WOUNDED: Cpls. 2746 Harrison, 3434 Stott; Ptes. 2005 Bell, 5095 Simpson, 5437 Hynes, 5510 Moonie, 6076 Dick, 4802 Stephen, 6079 Steuart. MISSING: L.-Cpl. 5754 Waring, Pte. 4777 McIntosh.

Civilian.—WOUNDED: B. Herbert, Times correspondent.

WITPOORT, Aug. 14.

Ld. Lovat's Scts.—WOUNDED: Cpl. 8836 McLean, Pte. 8915 McLennan.

R. Field Art.—82nd Batt: WOUNDED: 31962 Leonord, 68311 Phillips, 76826 Flood.

Lincoln.—Mtd. Inf. Co.: WOUNDED: 2691 Baxter.

Hants.—Mtd. Inf. Co.: WOUNDED: 1295 Cousins.

Derbyshire Regt.—MISSING: 4881 G. Smith (believed taken prisoner).

Durham L.I.—WOUNDED: 4390 Clarke.

Highld. L.I.—KILLED: 3462 Miller, 3457 Mellor, 4152 Dawson. WOUNDED: Lt.-Col. Kelham; Serjts. 4738 McPhail, 5155 J. Smith; Col.-Sergt. 1571 Willis; Cpl. 6076 Ferguson; L.-Cpls. 2866 Jackson, 5728 Roy; Ptes. 6745 Dowds, 1894 Eastop, 6658 Johnson, 6479 Fairleigh, 2977 Chalmers, 4380 Dempsey, 2386 Morrison, 3237 Dowsey, 3640 Taff, 4362 Purvis, 1825 Fraser, 5117 Young, 5434 (?) McDivett, 2028 Gilmour, 2970 Anderson, 2893 Kelly, 6699 Livingstone, 1824 Mitchell, 2800 Blowne, 3410 McLay, 5910 Russell, 6687 Fox, 3578 Shaughnessy, 5003 Simpson, 1988 McPhair, 8238 Patterson, 6576 Crane.

Cape Pioneer Ry. Regt.—KILLED: 269 Richard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

2nd D.G.—4304 King, wounded, Gold Hoop, Aug. 18.

5th D.G.—3888 Sgt. Mansell, missing, Volksrust, Aug. 15; 4227 Cpl. Killock, 4652 Pte. Helps, both wounded; 4494 Marshall, missing, Ingogo, Aug. 20.

6th D.G.—3033 Heath, wounded, Gold Hoop, Aug. 18.

3rd Huss.—Correction: 2876 Davis, died Springfontein, May 31, was incorrectly given as of 3rd D.G.

14th Huss.—3755 Day, missing, Pretoria, Aug. 10.

16th Lancers.—2977 Maidgent, 3712 Dobbs, 4112 Thompson, 4133 Watts, 3834 Rogers, (?) No. Jackson, all missing, near Krugersdorp, Aug. 14.

17th Lancers.—5129 Walsh, reported missing, Springs, June 21, reported killed.

19th Huss.—3273 Poucher, wounded, Twyfelaar, Aug. 15.

Ld. Strathcona's Corps.—30 Nicks, wounded, Carolina, Aug. 14.

S.A. Light Horse.—1037 M'Donald, wounded, Twyfelaar, Aug. 15; 66 Oliver, missing, Paardekop, Aug. 6.

Thorneycroft's Mtd. Inf.—633 Hesley, wounded, Klipstapal, Aug. 13.

Rhodesian Regt.—Pte. Sinclair, missing, Zeerust, Aug. 8.

Rhodesian Vols.—398 Beckingham, prisoner, Baden Powell's force, Aug. 13 (place not stated).

Brabant's Horse.—Pte. Quire, missing, Frederickstadt, Aug. 13.

E. Prov. Horse.—30 Merwe, wounded, Bethlehem, Aug. 7. Correction: Tpr. Trollys, died enteric fever, Bethlehem, Aug. 10, was incorrectly given as of Imp. Lt. Horse.

N.S.W. General Staff.—Major Bayly, taken prisoner Heilbron, June 30, was released Retief's Nek, July 8.

N.S. Wales Mtd. Inf.—Lieut. Logan (?) place), enteric, slowly improving; 253 Maxwell; Pte. Hanson, missing, Horen's Nek, Aug. 11.

W. Austrln. Mtd. Inf.—Pte. Ryan, wounded, Pan, Aug. 17.

N. Zeald. Mtd. Inf.—Ptes. Peterson, 31 Paterson, wounded, Wonderfontein, Aug. 16.

N. Zeald. Mtd. Rif.—Correction: 357 Aldwood, wounded, Aug. 19; should read 357 Aldworth.

Queensld. Contgt.—Private Blewitt, wounded, Slabbert's Nek, Aug. 2.

Tasmanian Mtd. Inf.—Lieut. Pearse, taken prisoner at Klerksdorp, July 25, escaped to Pretoria, Aug. 14.

Canadian M.R.—1st: 308 Cpl. Taylor, wounded; 105 Flynn, wounded, Dorn Kop, Aug. 19. 2nd: 99 Erma-tinger, reported missing June 22, has rejoined.

Imp. Yeo.—3rd Co.: 5620 Viney, missing, Commando Nek, Aug. 4. 13th Batn.: 14141 Holden, typhoid, 9418 Palmer, dysentery, prisoners at Waterval Onder, are dangerously ill. 19th Batn.: Lieut. Webber, taken prisoner, escaped to Krugersdorp, Aug. 16. 54th Co.: 9570 Dunn, prisoner of war, Waterval Onder, reported quite well. 55th Co.: 10071 Webster, prisoner, Doornberg, July 1. 56th Co.: 1238 Sgt. Bannon, wounded, Venterstroom, Aug. 7, now at Johannesburg progressing favourably; 10220 Fisher, wounded, Heilbron, Aug. 17. 69th Co.: 16405 Far.-Sgt. West, wounded, Olifant's Nek, Aug. 18.

Roy. Engrs.—12th Co.: Correction: 2254 Callow, reported missing May 24, has been invalided home.

Roy. Fus.—2nd: 7137 Park, wounded, Maritzani, Aug. 18.

1st Roy. Welsh Fus.—PRISONERS: 5234 Sgts. Palmer, 4085 Roberts; Cpls. 5178 Liddiard, 2491 Wilson, 5590 Bowen; L.-Cpl. 5571 Markey; 5740 Parry, 5482 Bird, 5333 Redfern, 5503 Johnson, 5742 Ballard, 5622 Sullivan, 7341 Gallier, Honing Spruit, Aug. 16.

Gloucester Regt.—4426 Maunders, nephritis; 3566 Flook, dysentery, prisoners at Waterval Onder, are dangerously ill.

S. Stafford Regt.—1st: 5422 Barnes, 5776 Mannior, missing, Reitz, Aug. 13.

Manchester Regt.—2nd: 2180 Halliwell, 5282 Clayton, Aug. 8; 6058 White, Aug. 9; all missing, Reitz.

Durham L.I.—Lt.-Col. de Lisle, wounded, Elandsfontein, Aug. 14. 1st: 6837 Logan, gunshot wound * Jer-miston, Aug. 16.

Gordon Highrs.—3729 Warnes, wounded, Elandsfontein, Aug. 14.

Arg. and Suth. Highrs.—1st: 3619 Gadd, wounded, Olifant's Nek, Aug. 18.

Roy. Munster Fus.—5527 Kenney, wounded; 5958 Ambrose, wounded; 4708 Healy, prisoner, near Mafeking (?) date.

A.S.C.—14710 Fisher, reported missing May 26, has rejoined. 10th Co.: 9611 Sgt. Holt, missing, Lindley, May 25.

Intelligence Dept.—Civ. Greet, prisoner, Baden-Powell's force, Aug. 13 (place not stated).

DEATHS REPORTED.

Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.

6th D.G.—4081 Anscott, Kroonstad, Aug. 19.

10th Huss.—2633 Sgt. Butler, result of accident, Queenstown, Aug. 19.

Imp. Yeo.—6th Co.: 1041 Sgt. Lomas, cirrhosis of liver, Aug. 19. 46th Co.: 7394 L.-Cpl. Armstrong, Heilbron, July 28. 49th Co.: 8306 Pryce, wounds, Modder Spruit, Aug. 19. 59th Co.: 8051 Bond (?) disease, Kroonstad, Aug. 18.

Queensland Mtd. Inf.—Lieut. Leask, wounds, Pretoria, Aug. 20; Ptes. 283 Daws, Aug. 15; 235 Meredith, Aug. 13; 204 McLeod, bronchitis, Aug. 19; all Pretoria; 27 Maude, measles and pneumonia, Mafeking, Aug. 20.

N.S. Wales Mtd. Inf.—Lieut. Elsworth, killed in action, July 23 (placed not stated).

S. Australian Mtd. Inf.—94 Marshall, Pretoria, June 16.

Tasmanian Mtd. Inf.—96 Galvin, Pretoria, Aug. 19.

S.A. Light Horse.—933 McEwen, Aug. 15; 1087 McDonald, Aug. 17; both wounds, at Twyfelaar.

Thorneycroft's Mtd. Inf.—Cpl. Morphy, cystitis, Maritzburg, Jan. 8; Pte. 8822 Thomas, pneumonia, 1st Statnry. Hosp., Charlestown, Aug. 18.

Nesbitt's Horse.—Pte. Gradwell, Pretoria, Aug. 17.

R.H.A.—"G" Batt.: 85831 Salmon, pneumonia, Pretoria, Aug. 15. Ammn. Col.: 82568 Knight (?) disease, Johannesburg, Aug. 21.

R.F.A.—76th Batt.: 73341 Newman, Johannesburg, Aug. 21. Ammn. Pk.: 75749 Wyatt, wounds, Pretoria, Aug. 20.

Roy. Engineers.—10th Co.: 29387 Tipper, Naauwpoort, Aug. 11. 17th Co.: 25296 Sap. Worboys, Greylingstad, Aug. 13. 42nd Co.: 29470 Murray, Reitz, July 3.

Coldstream Gds.—1st: 1272 Cpl. Thompson, cerebral tumour, Bloemfontein, Aug. 16.

E. Kent.—2nd: 5794 Chinn, Pretoria, Aug. 15.

R. Lancers.—2nd: 4923 Jones, Pietermaritzburg, Aug. 20.

Northumbld. Fus.—1st: 4148 James, Pretoria, Aug. 15.

Warwicksh.—2nd: 3697 Weaver, Wynberg, Aug. 19.

Mtd. Inf. Co.: 7645 Digby, Middelburg, Aug. 21.

Lincoln.—2nd: 2224 Maddison, Aug. 20; 3025 Ellis, wounds, Aug. 21, both Pretoria.

Devonsh.—Vol. Co.: 5521 Wills, Standerton, Aug. 21.

Suffolk.—1st: 2452 Hemmings, dysentery, Johannesburg, Aug. 17.

Lancs. Fus.—2nd: 432 Foley, dysentery, Ladysmith, Aug. 17.

Cheshire Mtd. Inf.—4079 Allen, June 12; 5791 Bourne, June 15; 3830 Rowlett, June 23, all Johannesburg.

R. Welsh Fus.—1st: 3444 L.-Cpl. Miller, wounds, Tigersfontein, July 7; 7347 Roberts, cause unknown, Krugersdorp, Aug. 16; 3420 Alsop, pneumonia, Krugersdorp, Aug. 20.

S. Wales Borderers.—3rd: 6887 Cpl. Williams, Boshof, Aug. 8.

Scottish Rifles.—2nd: 3336 Johnstone, Pietermaritzburg, Aug. 18.

Gloucester.—2nd: 5588 Turner, dysentery, Bloemfontein, Aug. 17.

Worcester.—2nd V.B.: 6696 Sgt. McKay, dysentery, Senekal, Aug. 21.

E. Lancs.—3rd Batn.: 9683 Clarkson (?) cause of death), Cape Town, May 26.

W. Riding.—1st: 3620 Marshall, Wynberg, Aug. 15.

R. Sussex.—4701 Batley, Heilbron, July 30; Vol. Co.: 7101 G. Smith, Heilbron, July 28; 5687 L.-Cpl. King, Bethlehem, Aug. 21; 1st: 515 Woodham, Aug. 18; 4056 Butcher, hemiplegia, Aug. 16; both Kroonstad.

Hants.—2nd: 9179 Keep, Pretoria, Aug. 19.

S. Staffs.—4251 (?) Hawkes, Lindley, Aug. 8.

Welsh.—1st: 5147 (?) Sullivan, syncope, Bronkhor-spruit, Aug. 16.

L. N. Lancs.—1st: 5340 Gray, Heilbron, July 28; 2721 Newcombe, Aug. 4.

K.R.R.—1st: 677 Harrison, Modder Spruit, May 21.

Manchester.—1st Vol. Co.: 7006 Ball, died of burns in General Hospital, Howick, Aug. 15.

Highland L.I.—5424 McDivett, wounds, Heilbron, Aug. 18.

Seaforth Highrs.—2nd: 712 McLennon, Heilbron, July 24.

Cameron Highrs.—2091 Sgt. Cameron, endocarditis, Bethlehem, Aug. 20.

R. Irish Rifles.—2773 Arnold, Pretoria, Aug. 18.

Arg. and Suth. Highrs.—1st: 7136 Currie, Pretoria, Aug. 14; 1631 Langley, peritonitis, Kroonstad, Aug. 16.

Leinster.—3rd: 4063 Sgt.-Drmr. Norman, rheumatism, Queenstown, Aug. 16.

C.I.V.—1249 Cpl. Payne, Heilbron, July 26.

A.S.C.—5th Co.: 12380 Cook, Apr. 14; 35th Co.: 11986 Carr, Apr. 14, both Naauwpoort. 20th Co.: 3838 Sgt. Maddams, May 21; 33rd Co.: 13465 Edwards, May 17, both Kroonstad. 38th Co.: 8859 St.-Sgt. Crawley, Cape Town, Apr. 25. Diseases not stated.

R.A.M.C.—13655 Hogburn, Bloemfontein, Aug. 14; 13360 Sgt. Woods, Bloemfontein, Aug. 15; 6858 L.-Cpl. Hayward (?) disease, Winburg, Aug. 18; 8461 Fischer, nephritis, Civil Hosp., Howick, Aug. 18.

Cape Pioneer Ry. Regt.—613 Burdell, dysentery, Wyn-berg, Aug. 20.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 21.

12th Lancers.—Major and Brevet Col. B. T. Mahon, D.S.O., from 8th Hussars, to be Lieut.-Col., vice David S. W., Earl of Airlie, killed in action.

18th Hussars.—Squadron-Sergt.-Major Henry A. de Penhery O'Kelly, from 17th Lancers, to be Edgmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Lieut. W. E. Mummery, placed on temp. half-pay.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

11th Bn.—Sergt. William G. Dixon to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (May 15).

14th Bn.—Sergt. Richard G. Murray, M.R.C.S., to be Medical Officer, with temp. rank of Capt. (June 11).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Cpts. to be Majors:—H. Biddulph, vice H. E. Oldfield, deceased (July 7); G. A. Cardew, vice C. N. Simpson, promoted (July 10); H. L. Tennant, employed on special service in South Africa, F. W. Heath, and S. W. Blacker, on augmentation (July 28).

Capt. H. F. Dawson seconded for service on staff (Aug. 8).

Lieuts. to be Cpts.:—H. W. Atlay and C. L. O'Malley, on augmentation; G. T. Mair, in succession to Major W. A. M. Thompson, who holds a staff appointment; A. C. Edwards, vice C. Prescott-Decie, promoted (June 29); E. W. S. Brooke, vice Brevet-Major C. H. de Rougemont, promoted (June 30).

Officer, from Canadian Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieut.:—Lieut. Cecil D. W. Uniacke, from 66th Bn. Princess Louise Fusiliers (May 23).

Gent. Cadets, from Royal Military Academy, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Claud E. Vivian, Malby R. H. Crofton, Cyril W. Burdon, Christopher S. Rich, George O. Boase, William T. Chambers, Arthur K. Main, Edwin T. Marshall, Greville H. R. Blount, Eric R. G. Wilmer, Hugh G. Young, Conway R. Hill, Edmund W. Gay-Roberts, Alan Gardner-Waterman, Arthur P. Heneage, Henry W. Wynter, Leonard J. W. Robinson, William K. P. Blair, Clifton G. A. Cooper, Sidney L. Wace, Bayard A. de Bourbel, George R. Maitland, Francis C. Nation, Thurborn McGowan (Aug. 18).

Gentlemen, nominated by authorities of Universities and Colleges, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—2nd Lieut. T. Carlyon, from 4th Bn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Arthur G. Staveley, Ernest A. Wallinger, Frederic L. Farrer, Henry K. Sadler, Henry P. de Winton, Kenelm H. Stenning, Claude D. G. Lyon, Philip S. Rostron, Clarence C. Colley, John W. Roe, Gervys C. Nevile, Vyvyan N. Lockett, Robert M. Gage.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Capt. A. T. Cuming seconded for service on staff (July 27).

Capt. C. Howard-Vyse to be an Instr. in Gunnery, vice Capt. A. T. Cuming, vacated appointment (July 26). 2nd Lieut. E. W. J. Waycott, from Pembroke Arty., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 5).

Gentlemen, nominated by authorities of Universities and Colleges, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Trprs. Hugh W. T. Smith and Harry G. Wyld, from Imperial Yeomanry (May 26).

Gent. Cadets, from Royal Military Academy, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Martyn R. Stover, Edward R. L. Brown, Hugh C. T. Dowding, Daniel A. Sandford, Everard Le G. Whitting, Godfrey W. V. Holdich, Valentine J. E. Ryan, Wilfrid F. M. Bagshawe, Guilford E. C. Underhill, Arthur H. Cameron, Jasper M. Bryant, Maurice E. Macall, Edward G. W. Carter, Vere R. Cotter, William D. Lindsay, Herbert E. Dunsterville, Robert O. Sheppard, Charles A. G. Money, Octavius R. E. Milman, Harold Allen, Henry P. Garwood, John Clarke, George V. Dreyer (Aug. 18).

Ceylon-Mauritius Bn.—Havildar-Major Isr Das to be Jemadar, vice Mohammad Ali Khan, promoted (Aug. 6).

Coldstream Guards.—2nd Lieut. G. P. Dawney to be Lieut., vice E. T. H. Hanbury-Tracy, promoted (July 10).

Scots Guards.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—2nd Lieut. J. B. Van de Weyer, from 3rd Bn. Royal Berkshire Regt., on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. Hon. J. S. Coke, from Norfolk Arty., on augmentation; William J. Wickham, (Univ. Cand.), in succession to Lieut. Hon. E. C. Gordon-Lennox, seconded.

Irish Guards.—2nd Lieut. (Lieut. in Army) H. R. Bruce seconded for service on staff (Aug. 15).

Royal Guards Reserve Regt.—Capt. G. G. Macdonald, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (Aug. 8).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Lancashire Regt.—Promotion to Capt. of Lieut R. E. K. Donajowski, antedated to March 3, vice J. M. A. Graham, seconded.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Major W. E. Sturges to be Lieut.-Col., vice G. Friend, placed on half-pay (Aug. 15).

Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. A. Delacombe, from Connaught Rangers, to be Capt., vice H. P. Creagh-Osborne, appointed Adjt.

Liverpool Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. S. W. Browne, vice H. A. Denham, promoted (July 21); J. Wheen, vice F. R. Ewart, promoted; J. Radford, T. L. Wood, E. R. A. Hall, and N. B. C. B. Grounds, on augmentation.

Norfolk Regt.—Capt. A. H. Luard seconded for service in South Africa (June 8); 2nd Lieut. B. S. Grissell to be Lieut., vice J. W. V. Carroll, promoted (May 14).

West Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. F. H. Pellew to be Capt., vice G. B. Drew, appointed Adjt.; 2nd Lieut. M. B. B. Riall to be Lieut., vice F. H. Pellew (July 3).

East Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. W. E. Campion to be Capt., vice F. S. Kent, deceased; 2nd Lieut. L. G. Hart, vice W. E. Campion (July 24).

Leicester Regt.—2nd Lieut. T. Frewen to be Lieut., vice B. de W. Weldon, seconded (June 24); 2nd Lieut. W. A. C. Wapshare removed from Army, under provisions of Article 100, Royal Warrant May 30, 1899.

Border Regt.—Major H. A. S. Barkworth retained supply to establishment under provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant May 30, 1899 (Aug. 9); Sergt.-Major James McEwen to be Qmrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Capt. W. Richards, retired.

Yorkshire L.I.—Promotions to Major and Capt. respectively of Capt. A. W. Elles and Lieut. G. C. W. G. Hall antedated to June 9; Lieut. E. C. Watt removed from Army, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

Shropshire L.I.—Capt. F. L. Banon to be Major, vice W. MacLaughlin, retired (Aug. 11); 2nd Lieut. E. P. Dorian-Smith to be Lieut., vice A. W. S. Pinhey, deceased (Aug. 11).

Manchester Regt.—2nd Lieut. D. M. Coghill is removed from Army, under provisions of Article 100, Royal Warrant, May 30, 1899.

Rifle Brigade.—2nd Lieut. J. L. Buxton to be Lieut., vice A. M. King, promoted (April 24).

Royal Northern Reserve Regt.—Capt. W. Were, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (Aug. 1).

Royal Lancashire Reserve Regt.—Capt. F. S. Chapman, retired pay, to be Capt. (Aug. 2); Capt. F. Ford-Mellows, from Royal Home Counties Reserve Regt., to be Capt.; Capt. F. Ford-Mellows to be Adjt. (Aug. 4).

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt.—Appointment as Capt. of H. R. Alexander, late Capt. Royal Scots Fusiliers, with temp. rank of Capt. in Army, antedated to Aug. 8.

Gentlemen, nominated by authorities of Universities and Colleges, to be 2nd Lieuts. (Dated May 23, except otherwise stated, but not to carry pay and allowances prior to Aug. 22):—

1st Dragoon Guards.—John C. McTier, on augmentation.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Horace S. Sewell, in succession to Lieut. K. E. Money, removed from Army.

East Kent Regt.—Herbert W. Green, in succession to Lieut. S. L. P. Barker, promoted.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—Trpr. George E. Weatherhead, from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. O. C. Borrett, seconded.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Arthur C. Temperley, in succession to Lieut. H. C. Hall, promoted.

Royal Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. E. G. S. L'E. Malone, from 7th Bn. Rifle Brigade, on augmentation (May 2).

Norfolk Regt.—Edward A. Daunt, in succession to Lieut. J. W. V. Carroll, promoted.

Lincoln Regt.—Samuel L. Swanzy, in succession to Lieut. G. F. Prichard, killed in action.

East Yorkshire Regt.—George U. Robins, vice C. M. Leatham, seconded.

Yorkshire Regt.—Charles H. Marsden, in succession to Lieut. E. G. Caffin, promoted into Northumberland Fusiliers; Hugh W. McCall, supply to establishment.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Pte. Roland Luker, from Suffolk Regt., on augmentation; Edmund J. McAllister, in succession to Lieut. W. D. Bain, dismissed from the Service.

Scottish Rifles.—Arthur C. Taylor, in succession to Lieut. H. E. Green, promoted.

Worcester Regt.—Frank S. Dickinson, in succession to Lieut. U. Fitzh. Ruxton, promoted; Francis H. Humphrys, in succession to Lieut. R. G. D. Nivison, promoted.

East Lancashire Regt.—Pte. W. L. Carter, from Gordon Highlanders, in succession to Lieut. T. S. Lambert, promoted.

East Surrey Regt.—Charles T. Simcox, vice C. E. A. S. Currie, seconded.

West Riding Regt.—Richard T. Barnville, supply to establishment.

Royal Sussex Regt.—Reginald J. P. D. Aldridge, supply to establishment.

Derbyshire Regt.—Robert M. Megowan, in succession to Lieut. H. S. Pennell, V.C., promoted.

Yorkshire L.I.—Leonard H. Marten, in succession to Lieut. G. C. W. G. Hall, promoted.

Shropshire L.I.—Hugh S. Rogers, in succession to Lieut. A. W. S. Pinhey, deceased.

North Stafford Regt.—Eugene Shine, in succession to Lieut. F. E. Johnston, promoted.

Highland L.I.—Sergt. Gavin Grey, from Royal Scots, in succession to Lieut. A. N. E. Browne, seconded; James R. Simson, supply to establishment.

Gordon Highlanders.—Kenneth H. Bruce, in succession to Lieut. W. M. K. Marshall, promoted.

STAFF.

Major-Gen. Sir R. Westmacott, K.C.B., D.S.O., I.S.C., to be a 1st Class District Commander in India, vice Lieut.-Gen. M. H. Nicolson, C.B., Indian Army, vacated appointment (March 31).

Col. E. G. Barrow, C.B., I.S.C. (since appointed Chief Staff Officer and local Major-Gen. in China), to be a D.A.G. in India, and to have temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed, vice Col. G. F. Young, C.B., I.S.C., whose period of service in appointment has expired (April 1).

Brevet-Col. H. P. Leach, C.B., D.S.O., from Lieut.-Col. R.E., to command a 2nd Class District in India, with emp. rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed, and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army (Feb. 18).

Col. W. Hill, C.B., I.S.C., to command a 2nd Class District in India, with temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed (April 1).

Col. H. E. Penton, I.S.C., to command a 2nd Class District in India, with temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst so

employed, vice Col. W. H. Lyster, I.S.C., resigned appointment (June 9).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. F. Abbott, I.S.C., to be a Col. on staff in India, and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army, vice Col. H. E. Penton (June 9).

Col. F. S. Gwatkin, I.S.C., to be an A.A.G. in India, vice Col. R. K. Ridgeway, V.C., I.S.C., vacated appointment (April 1).

Capt. H. F. Dawson, R.A., to be a Recruiting Staff Officer Class II., vice Lieut.-Col. F. C. Turner, retired pay, resigned appointment (Aug. 8).

Appointment to staff made in South Africa confirmed:—Lieut. Hon. J. H. Ward, Imperial Yeomanry (temp. Lieut. in Army), to be A.D.C. to Col. (local Major-Gen.) J. P. Brabazon, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, commanding Imperial Yeomanry (April 6).

Appointment to staff of Lines of Communication in South Africa confirmed:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. R. H. Martin, C.B., from half-pay, to be a Base Commandant, Natal, graded as an A.A.G. (Jan. 4).

Indian Staff Corps.—Major C. B. Baldock granted temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army (June 29); Capt. G. R. Row (March 30) and R. Baillie (May 30) are granted temp. rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Commandants or seconds in command, Indian Army.

Army Veterinary Dept.—Vet.-Lieut. J. Loughlin, 1st Life Guards, to be Vet.-Capt. (July 2).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols.:—E. A. Barclay, I.S.C. (July 6); E. A. W. S. Grove, Royal West Kent Regt. (Aug. 19).

MEMORANDA.

Col. Sir C. H. Smith, K.C.M.G., C.B., half-pay, to be Major-Gen., vice H. A. Bushman, C.B., retired (Aug. 1).

Lieut.-Col. R. M. Greenfield granted substantive rank of Col. in Army on appointment as an A.A.G. in India (Nov. 1, 1899).

Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Line batns. in South Africa:—Capt. W. T. S. Lauder and Lieut. M. H. C. De C. De B. Wickham, 5th Bn. Connaught Rangers; Lieut. S. M. Rowlandson, 4th Bn. Durham L.I. (May 11); Lieut. R. G. Eyre, 4th Bn. Connaught Rangers; Lieut. W. G. Mansergh, 6th Bn. Manchester Regt.; Lieut. G. D. P. Eykyn, 5th Bn. Manchester Regt. (May 26); Capt. C. G. S. McAlester and Capt. A., Earl of Cassillis, 3rd Bn. Royal Scots Fusiliers; Lieut. G. E. R. Patey, 3rd Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Lieut. R. S. C. Chaffey, 5th Bn. Liverpool Regt.; Lieut. H. Knox, 6th Bn. Manchester Regt. (May 28); Lieut. H. T. H. Harris, 5th Bn. Manchester Regt. (June 28).

Officers granted temp. rank of 2nd Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Line batns. in South Africa:—2nd Lieuts. H. Danvers, 4th Bn. Durham L.I. (May 11); L. A. Jones and F. G. Brown, 4th Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers (May 26); E. C. B. Hawkes, 3rd Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers (May 28).

Reserve of Officers.—Capt. C. C. Leslie resigns his commission.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Clare (S. Div.).—2nd Lieuts. T. Jenkins, C. B. Blake, G. B. Greer, and T. H. Brady-Browne to be Lieuts. (Aug. 10).

Cork (S. Div.).—Algernon P. Y. Langhorne to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 9).

Forfar and Kincardine (S. Div.).—2nd Lieut. C. H. Lyell to be Lieut. (Aug. 1).

Hampshire and I. of Wight (S. Div.).—Capt. and Hon. Major G. Warburton to be Instr. of Artillery (Aug. 1).

Mid-Ulster (S. Div.).—Capt. and Instr. of Artillery C. B. Phipson granted hon. rank of Major.

Pembroke (W. Div.).—Eric V. Watson to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 10).

Suffolk (E. Div.).—Capt. R. J. Carthew granted hon. rank of Major.

Waterford (S. Div.).—Wilfrid B. Rymer to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 14).

INFANTRY.

3rd Bn. Royal Scots.—Lieut. Hon. I. Campbell to be Capt. (Aug. 8).

5th Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. N. T. Lloyd to be Lieut. (Aug. 9).

5th Bn. Royal Fusiliers.—Leslie M. Smith to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 13). 6th Bn.: Henry N. N. Winter to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 14).

6th Bn. Liverpool Regt.—Harold B. Barrett to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 13).

3rd Bn. Norfolk Regt.—Francis J. Cresswell to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 11). 4th Bn.: 2nd Lieuts. G. G. Lucas and B. O. Sutherland to be Lieuts. (Aug. 10).

4th Bn. Suffolk Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major F. W. E. Beldam resigns his commission on account of ill-health; with permission to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform.

3rd Bn. Somerset L.I.—Frederick H. Jarvis-Smith to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 14).

2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regt.—William F. Wormald to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 14).

5th Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. A. E. H. S. Bourne is removed from Militia, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

3rd Bn. Cheshire Regt.—Walter C. Earle, formerly Lieut. 5th Bn. Derbyshire Regt., to be Capt. (July 25); 2nd Lieuts. F. R. Savage and A. T. Sheringham to be Lieuts. (Aug. 11).

6th Bn. Worcester Regt.—2nd Lieuts. B. C. S. Clarke, O. Oakes, H. R. Ward, A. W. Agg, and M. Crawshaw to be Lieuts. (Aug. 9).

3rd Bn. Oxford L.I.—Lieut. F. J. Boyle seconded for service with West African Regt.

3rd Bn. Shropshire L.I.—Major H. V. Russell granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

6th Bn. Middlesex Regt.—Lieut. C. E. J. G. O'Malley to be Capt., and to remain seconded; Lieut. C. B. Old-

field to be Capt. (Aug. 14); 2nd Lieut. T. E. Chisenhale-Marsh to be Lieut. (July 19).

3rd Batn. North Stafford Regt.—2nd Lieuts. A. N. Ogilvie, J. M. Craigie, H. J. Bath, and B. White to be Lieuts. (Aug. 14).

4th Batn. Durham L.I.—Capt. J. R. Hansen, from 1st V.B., to be Capt. (Aug. 13).

5th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Capt. E. H. Ievers resigns his commission on account of ill-health.

7th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Capt. J. H. Wansbrough resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Royal North Devon Hussars.—Lieut. E. J. A. Clarke to be Capt.

Hampshire Carabiniers.—Robert W. Barclay to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Wiltshire.—Acting-Qrmer. T. H. Deacon to be 2nd Lieut.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Aberdeen.—2nd Lieuts. D. B. Rae and H. H. Cowan to be Lieuts.

1st Cornwall (W. Div., R.G.A.)—2nd Lieut. C. V. Wills to be Lieut. (Aug. 4).

1st Cumberland.—2nd Lieuts. F. W. Iredale and A. D. Nicholson to be Lieuts. (July 28).

3rd Durham (W. Div., R.G.A.)—2nd Lieuts. A. J. Brown, A. F. Fitzgerald, T. G. Bell, W. Armstrong, jun., R. Chapman, and R. C. Annand to be Lieuts.

1st Essex (E. Div., R.G.A.)—Surg.-Lieut. C. Forsyth, M.B., to be Surg.-Capt.

1st Fife.—Major A. Y. MacKay granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

1st Gloucester.—2nd Lieuts. S. R. Lysaght and C. W. Todd to be Lieuts.

1st Hampshire (S. Div., R.G.A.)—Lieut. (District Officer) R. Clarke, R.G.A., to be Adjt., vice Major A. J. Breakey, R.G.A., vacated appointment on promotion to field rank; Lieut. (District Officer) R. Clarke, R.G.A., granted temp. rank of Capt. whilst serving as Adjt. (Aug. 7).

7th Lancashire (Manchester).—Capt. and Hon. Major W. Walker, retired, late 8th Lancashire V.A., to be Major; Joshua Hall reappointed Capt.; Arthur A. E. Flohr to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Middlesex.—George M. Horn to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Monmouth.—Capt. G. E. Llewelyn resigns his commission.

1st Norfolk (E. Div., R.G.A.)—Capt. and Hon. Major F. Peskett and Capt. J. A. Poock to be Majors; Lieuts. E. O. Debney, B. Smith, and B. P. Barwell to be Capt.

1st Renfrew and Dumbarton.—Surg.-Capt. W. R. Sewell, M.D., to be Surg.-Major.

1st Shropshire and Stafford.—Lieut. H. N. Treasure resigns his commission.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire (W. Div., R.G.A.)—John L. Wordsworth to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 7).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

2nd Gloucester (Bristol).—Harry P. Raban to be 2nd Lieut. (July 28).

1st Hampshire.—2nd Lieuts. F. Pink, H. D. Gilbert, T. H. Grice, M. S. Rogers, and A. V. White to be Lieuts.

2nd Lancashire (St. Helens).—2nd Lieuts. H. la T. Campbell, W. Jones, J. Shaw, jun., A. Robinson, J. H. Fox, and G. A. Oppenheim to be Lieuts. (Aug. 5).

1st Sussex.—Surg.-Capt. W. P. Morgan, M.B., resigns his commission (Aug. 22); Rev. R. A. Bosanquet, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain (Aug. 4).

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade (Highland Batn.) Royal Scots.—Archibald A. Gordon to be Capt.; Ernest M. Innes to be Lieut.; Andrew Gordon to be Qrmer. (Aug. 6). 8th V.B.: William Caesar to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.)

1st V.B. East Kent Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. Hills to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieut. E. A. Brackenbury to be Lieut., and to remain supy.; 2nd Lieuts. G. K. Burge, A. MacI. Hilton, J. H. G. Hamilton, W. Griffin, and A. Atkinson to be Lieuts.

1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut. H. G. McK. Rew to be Capt., and to remain seconded; Lieut. E. G. Mercer to be Capt. (July 17).

8th (Scottish) V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Major Sir Peter C. Walker, Bart., from Derbyshire Yeomanry, to be Lieut.-Col., and to command, under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations (Aug. 8).

3rd V.B. Norfolk Regt.—2nd Lieuts. J. S. Beloe and C. Robinson resigns their commissions; 2nd Lieut. J. A. Keith to be Lieut. (July 25).

1st V.B. Lincoln Regt.—Surg.-Lieut. J. W. Nicholson to be Surg.-Capt. (July 28).

1st V.B. Somerset L.I.—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry E. J. Mayor resigns; appointment of Instr. of Musketry.

2nd V.B. East Yorkshire Regt.—Frank P. Runton to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Cheshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. J. H. E. Evans, J. E. Fraser, W. H. Marquis, W. J. Newton, C. S. Edgar, and G. Williams to be Lieuts. 2nd (Earl of Chester's) V.B.—Lieut. W. E. Burton to be Capt.

4th V.B. South Wales Borderers.—Lieut. T. Protheroe resigns his commission.

2nd V.B. Gloucester Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. F. Ticehurst to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieut. J. H. Bryan to be Lieut., and to remain supy.; 2nd Lieut. E. F. B. Witts to be Lieut. (Aug. 10).

1st V.B. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd Lieut. T. Carus-Wilson to be Lieut.

3rd (Cumberland) V.B. Border Regt.—Acting Chaplain Rev. W. H. Parker, M.A., resigns his appointment.

1st Cinque Ports.—Qrmer. (Hon. Major) S. T. Weston resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of corps.

1st V.B. Hampshire Regt.—Arthur W. Gale to be 2nd Lieut. 3rd (Duke of Connaught's Own) V.B.—Harry A. F. Smith to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Middlesex Regt.—Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. C. F. Pearce retires under para 111, Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of Batn.

1st V.B. Manchester Regt.—Lieut.-Col. Commandant and Hon. Col. J. L. Earl of Crawford, K.T., resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn; Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. J. Higson to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant under paras. 55A and 114, Volunteer Regulations. 5th (Ardwick) V.B.: 2nd Lieuts. E. K. Peters, J. H. Buxton, G. B. Heywood, R. Cochrane, and F. F. Knowler to be Lieuts.

1st V.B. Highland L.I.—Valentine P. B. Stewart to be 2nd Lieut.

9th Lanark.—James A. Hislop to be 2nd Lieut.; Surg.-Lieut. T. W. Banks, M.B., to be Surg.-Capt.

1st (Ross Highland) V.B., Seaforth Highlanders.—Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. W. Ross resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and wear uniform of batn. (Aug. 1).

2nd V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—John Hutcheon to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.); Thomas H. Gibson to be Qrmer.

3rd (Renfrew) V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Lieut. F. W. Heys to be Capt.

1st Dumbarton.—Lieut. R. L. Stevenson is borne as supy. whilst serving with the Vol. Co. in South Africa.

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Aug. 22.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 24.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. W. D. McSwiney seconded for special service in China; Supy. Capt. G. Langworthy to be Capt., vice W. D. McSwiney (Aug. 17).

6th Dragoons.—Lieut. G. K. Ansell (a recovered prisoner of war) to be Adjt., vice Lieut. J. L. Lawlor, who vacates appointment.

Reserve Regt. of Hussars.—Appointment as Capt. of Capt. A. B. Broadhurst, Reserve of Officers, notified in *Gazette* of June 8, is cancelled.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

9th Batn.—Corpl. Treville Cookson to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (May 10).

LINE BATTALIONS.

East Kent Regt.—Lieut. C. A. Worthington to be Capt. in succession to Major R. Bayard, Adjt. 3rd Batn. (July 1).

Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. C. N. A. Graham and Hon. N. C. Gathorne-Hardy to be Lieuts., on augmentation.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Capt. R. D. Whigham to be Major, on augmentation (Aug. 1).

Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut. S. K. Flint, from Royal Irish Rifles, to be Capt., on augmentation.

Somerset L.I.—Lieut. C. J. Troyte-Bullock, seconded for service as Adjt. of 2nd (East) Regt. Royal Jersey L.I. (July 22).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Supy. Lieut. H. M. Farmer to be Lieut., on augmentation (Aug. 25); Sergt. Arthur L. Ross, from Canadian Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieut., supy. to establishment (dated May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 25).

East Lancashire Regt.—Pte. William O. Patterson, from Canadian Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieut., supy. to establishment (dated May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 25).

Oxford L.I.—Lieut. C. H. Richards seconded for service in Army Pay Dept. (July 30).

Yorkshire L.I.—Orderly Room Sergt. Henry Clutterbuck, from Coldstream Guards, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. D. Doull, promoted.

Wiltshire Regt.—Second Christian name of 2nd Lieut. P. A. McCutchan is Andrew and not as stated in *Gazette* of May 4.

Highland L.I.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—G. H. Walker, vice T. F. Murray, a prisoner of war; J. Scott-Barbour, vice W. B. C. Bridge, seconded (Aug. 1).

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Pte. Frank Dickinson, from Canadian Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieut., supy. to establishment (dated May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 25).

West India Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—S. G. V. Ellis, vice F. E. W. Butt, promoted; John H. L. Poë, vice F. E. Marindin, seconded; W. J. Maule, vice P. E. Prideaux, promoted; W. C. Crosse, vice A. E. Fitz-Gerald, seconded; H. P. Robinson, vice W. C. Crosse, seconded for service with A.S.C. (July 25).

Scottish Reserve Regt.—Date on which Major D. F. Gordon ceased to belong to regiment is July 6, and not as stated in *Gazette* of July 15.

Army Service Corps.—Majors to be Lieut.-Cols., to complete establishment:—J. A. H. Reilly, P. J. T. Lewis, T. J. O'Dell (Aug. 1). Notification relative to 2nd Lieut. Herbert Roberts, which appeared in *Gazette* of Aug. 7, is cancelled.

STAFF.

Temporary appointment:—Major A. W. M. Wilson, West India Regt., to be a D.A.A.G., vice Lieut.-Col. W. A. Yule, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (May 7).

Following appointments to the staff, made in South Africa, are confirmed:—Major and Brevet-Col. B. T. Mahon, D.S.O., 8th Hussars (now Lieut.-Col. 12th Lancers), to command Colonial Mounted Troops, Kimberley Column, graded as an A.A.G. (April 17).

Major and Brevet-Col. B. T. Mahon, D.S.O., 8th Hussars (now Lieut.-Col. 12th Lancers), to be a Brig.-Gen. on staff, and to have local rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed (May 4).

Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) C. J. Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders, to be Military Governor of Johannesburg, and to have local rank of Col. whilst so employed (May 31).

Lieut.-Col. C. K. Wood, R.E., to be a Col. on Staff for R.E., from April 25, and local rank of Col., granted to him in *Gazette* of May 1, to be antedated to April 25.

Major A. J. Murray, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be an A.A.G., dated March 6, and to have local rank of Lieut.-Col. from Apr. 7, whilst so employed.

To be A.A.G.'s:—Lieut.-Col. C. E. Wynnell, A.S.C. (May 20); Major A. H. M. Edwards, 5th Dragoon Guards (May 29).

Major C. V. Hume, R.A., to be Director of Military Intelligence, graded as an A.A.G., and to have local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst so employed (May 31).

Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. Wortham, Reserve of Officers, to be a Commandant, graded as an A.A.G. (May 1).

To be D.A.A.G.'s:—Capt. A. E. Lascelles, Norfolk Regt., and to have local rank of Major whilst so employed (Dec. 29, 1899); Capt. and Brevet Major A. J. King, Royal Lancaster Regt., from March 6 to April 28;

Capt. R. N. Gamble, Lincoln Regt. (April 7); Major G. G. Aston, R.M.A. (April 19); Capt. J. Vaughan, 7th Hussars (May 6); Major D. J. M. Fasson, R.A. (May 11).

Major W. J. R. Wickham, I.S.C., Asst. Director of Transport, Natal, graded as a D.A.A.G. (Oct. 10, 1899).

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Capt. and Brevet-Major C. E. de M. Norie, I.S.C., to be a Commandant, graded as a D.A.A.G. (May 1).
Major L. A. Gordon, I.S.C., to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as a D.A.A.G. (March 3).

Capt. H. C. Sutton, Coldstream Guards, to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as a Staff Capt. (March 20).

To be Asst. Provost-Marshals, graded as D.A.A.G.'s:—
Capt. H. S. Sloman, East Surrey Regt. (April 29); Capt. A. F. Sillem, Royal West Surrey Regt. (May 7).

To be Brigade Majors:—Capt. W. A. M. Thompson R.A. (March 31); Major M. J. C. Butler, 6th Dragoon Guards (May 8).

Lieut. J. D. G. Walker, Royal Highlanders, to be a Divisional Signalling Officer, graded as a Staff Capt. (April 22).

2nd Lieut. L. B. J. Ray, 4th Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt., is graded as a Staff Lieut. whilst employed with A.S.C. (May 5).

Edgmr. and Hon. Lieut. A. W. Waite, 10th Hussars, is graded as Staff Lieut. whilst employed on Remount Staff (Nov. 1).

To be A.D.C.'s:—Capt. A. E. Viscount Fincastle, V.C., 16th Lancers, to Major-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.) Sir H. C. Chermide, G.C.M.C., C.B., R.E., commanding a Divn. (April 6); Major B. H. Phillips, C.M.G., Reserve of Officers, to Major-Gen. Sir H. C. Chermide (April 28); Lieut. H. B. Abadie, 11th Hussars, to Major-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.) Sir A. Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., commanding a Divn. (March 6); Lieut. E. Longueville, Coldstream Guards, to Col. (local Major-Gen.) I. B. Jones, Scots Guards, commanding a Brigade, (April 10); Capt. W. A. Tilney, 17th Lancers, to Lieut.-Gen. P. S. Lord Methuen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., commanding a Divn. (March 29); Capt. H. R. Darley, 3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers, to Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) C. C. W., Lord Chesham, commanding a Brigade Imperial Yeomanry (May 11); Lieut. P. W. N. Fraser, Cameron Highlanders, to Brevet-Col. (local Major-Gen.) B. M. Hamilton, East Yorkshire Regt., commanding a Brigade (April 26).

Col. O. C. Hannay (since killed in action) to be a Brig.-Gen. on staff to command a Brigade of Mounted Inf., and to have local rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed (Feb. 8).

Following appointments to staff of Lines of Communication made in South Africa are confirmed:—

Major R. E. T. Bray, Royal Berkshire Regt., to be a Commandant and Railway Staff Officer, graded as a D.A.A.G. (March 16).

Capt. F. de B. Young, I.S.C., to be a Special Service Officer, graded as a D.A.A.G. (May 15).

Capt. and Hon. Major G. F. Davis, Imperial Yeomanry, to be an Asst. Press Censor, graded as Staff Capt. (May 26).

Capt. R. St. G. Gorton, R.A., to be a Station Staff Officer, graded as a D.A.A.G. (June 15).

Lieut.-Col. R. L. Milne, D.S.O., from half-pay, to be an Asst. Press Censor, graded as a D.A.A.G. (June 19).

Lieut.-Col. W. D. Gordon, Royal Canadian Regt., to be graded as a D.A.A.G. whilst employed on staff of Base Commandant (July 1).

Major Hon. M. Gifford, Kimberley Mounted Corps, to be graded as a D.A.A.G. whilst employed under Director of Military Intelligence (March 4).

Qrmr. and Hon. Lieut. A. W. Smith, Lancashire Fusiliers, to be a Railway Staff Officer and Asst. Provost-Marshall, graded as a Staff Lieut. (June 3).

2nd Lieut. H. G. Sotheby, 4th Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as a Staff Lieut., from May 24 to June 21.

Capt. W. A. Eaton, East Kent Regt., to be D.A.A.G. and Staff Officer to an Asst. Insp.-Gen. (June 8).

Capt. L. L. Pile, East Lancashire Regt., to be a Brig. Major (June 3).

Capt. H. B. de V. Tupper, 6th Batn. Liverpool Regt., to be a Staff Officer to an Asst. Insp.-Gen., graded as a Staff Capt. (June 20).

Capt. D. Arbutnot, R.A., to be a Staff Officer graded as a Staff Capt. (May 28).

2nd Lieut. W. V. D. Mathews, R.A., to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as a Staff Lieut. (May 12).

2nd Lieut. S. H. Dix, 3rd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as a Staff Lieut. from May 25 to June 8.

2nd Lieut. C. E. R. Smyth, 3rd Batn. Leinster Regt., to be an Asst. Press Censor, graded as a Staff Lieut. (June 21).

Lieut. H. W. Ramsay-Fairfax-Lucy, Reserve of Officers, to be graded as a Staff Lieut. whilst employed in Remount Dept. (March 16).

BREVET.

Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols.:—C. O. Nicholls, I.S.C. (July 6); W. H. White, R.E. (Aug. 12); J. M. T. Badgley, R.E.; H. W. Duperier, R.E. (Aug. 13).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. F. G. A. Wiehe, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Major J. E. Capper, R.E., granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst commanding Cape Pioneer Railway Regt. (Jan. 1).

Capt. and Brevet-Major A. J. King, Royal Lancashire Regt., granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst commanding Kimberley Mounted Corps (Apr. 27).

Major C. de C. Hamilton, R.A., granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst an A.A.G., South African Field Force (Apr. 10).

Lieut. V. J. Tighe, D.S.O., West India Regt., granted local rank of Capt. whilst employed as a Company Commander in West African Regt. (April 1).

Lieut. C. Godfrey, I.S.C., granted local rank of Capt. in West Africa whilst employed with Ashanti Field Force (Aug. 5).

Officers (temp. 2nd Lieuts. in Army) granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Line batns. in South Africa:—Lieut. D. Campbell, 3rd Batn. Royal Highlanders (April 18); Lieut. L. G. M., Lord Brooke, 7th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps (June 16); Lieut. A. E. Parker, 3rd Batn. Royal Highlanders (June 27).

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Aug. 25.]

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23, Regency Street, Westminster.—This Society is a union of Canteens and Messes formed for mutual benefit of the Services at home and abroad. It supplies every canteen or mess requisite.

INFANTRY battalions are in future to have two machine guns instead of one, as part of their equipment.

ACCORDING to the latest returns for 1899, 1816 officers of the Volunteers have qualified in tactics or artillery. This is an increase of 122 over the previous return.

THE next course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Hythe, will commence on Sept. 26, and continue until Oct. 18. The course is a special one for officers and permanent staff and other sergeants of the Yeomanry and Volunteers.

Mrs. MACKINNON, wife of Col. W. H. Mackinnon, commanding the C.I.V.'s, has paid into the account of the Naval and Military Bazaar at Olympia, a clear profit of £785 from the refreshment, dinner, and tea stall over which she presided.

ATTENTION is being specially directed to the clause in the Volunteer Regulations which provides that apprentices are not to be enrolled without the consent of their masters. The provisions of that paragraph are to be rigidly adhered to.

OWING to the difficulties in the way of subalterns of militia artillery obtaining a "P.S." certificate in time for the Army examination next month, general officers commanding districts are empowered to assemble local boards of examination, which will grant certificates that can be accepted in lieu of "P.S." certificates from artillery candidates at that examination.

THE Queen, through Sir Arthur Bigge, has congratulated the committee of the Scottish Regiments Gifts Fund on the success of its "generous and patriotic work" in sending out 20,000 quarter-pound tins of tobacco and a pipe with each parcel for the non-commissioned officers and men of Scottish Regiments in South Africa. The committee has received £670 in response to its appeal. As the fund is about to be closed, it is desired that any further contributions should be sent at once to Mr. W. A. Martin, at the Royal Scottish Corporation Hall, Crane Court, Fleet Street.

THE "Grand Prix" at the Paris Exhibition, which is the highest possible award, has been obtained by Messrs. John Dewar and Sons, of Perth and London; so once again they have defeated all competitors. Considering that at all great international exhibitions the juries are composed of the finest experts of the day, no better testimony could possibly have been paid as to the excellence of their brand. It will be remembered that in 1890 at the International Exhibition at Edinburgh they obtained not only the Diploma of Honour but the Gold Medal, and they have no hesitation in saying that during the intervening time their quality has been steadily improving.

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Falmouth	Milford Haven, Pembroke, and Pater,		Torbay
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Gravesend			

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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 16.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Capt. H. E. Blumberg to be supy. to establishment whilst holding appointment of Adj. in Royal Marines; Capt. F. W. Luard reverts to establishment from supy., on vacating appointment of Adj. in the Royal Marines (Aug. 18).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 17.

In accordance with Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Commander R. H. Wellings placed on Retired List of his rank (Aug. 17).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—2nd Lieuts. L. J. A. Maclean and B. F. Ferguson having failed to pass prescribed examination at R.N. College, Greenwich, their names are removed from list of officers of corps (Aug. 22).

(From Friday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 22.

Asst.-Engrs. promoted to Engrs.—F. A. Gordon, J. Kelly, W. J. Steil, G. Robertson, G. H. Durston, R. C. Cleave, H. T. Canning, W. N. McDonald, P. C. Minhinick, T. W. Richards, J. J. Shirvell, A. E. J. Murray, H. Davis, E. R. Amor, W. W. Reed, L. R. Croisdale, A. Carlisle (July 1); E. E. Pethick (July 30).

Asst.-Engr. A. Brown promoted to be Acting-Engr. (July 1).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 23.

Staff Commander W. Way promoted to Staff Captain (Aug. 14).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 17.

Commanders.—A. T. Stuart to Hibernia, for service as staff capt. and Queen's hrbr. master at Malta (Aug. 16). A. Hayes-Sadler to Pembroke for Chatham Dockyard Reserve (Aug. 30). L. S. Stansfeld to Camperdown (N.) (Sept. 7). H. F. Oliver to Majestic (Sept. 12).

Lieutenants.—R. W. Bentinck to Alexandra (as First and N.). P. Franklin to Empress of India (G.) (Aug. 25). E. B. Kiddle to Barfleur (N.); B. H. Fanshawe to Repulse (Aug. 20). J. B. Hancock to Niobe (N.) (Sept. 12).

Staff-Captain.—W. J. Symons to Thunderer, as staff-capt. Queen's hrbr. master at Pembroke Dock (Aug. 16).

Fleet Paymaster.—G. H. Sturgess to Prince George (Aug. 17). C. Roach-Smith to Vivid (undated).

Paymasters.—R. F. C. Eames to Warspite for Phaeton (Sept. 1). J. Murray to Amphion; R. H. B. Moore to Boscawen (Sept. 20).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 18.

Lieutenants.—G. E. Corbett to Vivid for Opossum in command (Aug. 16). W. A. Barkley to Vivid for Opossum (Sept. 4).

Sub-Lieutenants (R.N.R.).—H. B. Hetherington to Vernon and Excellent, addl., as acting lieut. R.N.R., for short courses of torpedo and gunnery (Sept. 1).

Fleet Paymasters.—B. Rogers to Melampus for North Kingstown Coastguard District (Aug. 17), then to Collingwood for Limerick District (Oct. 1). J. J. Hoar to Northampton (Aug. 17).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 21.

Commander.—F. S. Miller to Alexandra (Sept. 1). Midshipmen.—H. L. Pennell, R. F. Crossman to Goliath; A. W. Wood, G. H. Pownall to Terrible; K. H. Benson, F. W. D. Twigg to Aurora; K. C. Ryan to Orlando; J. W. Howard, J. E. N. Murdoch, K. D. W. Macpherson, H. Spencer, V. R. N. Porter, E. Q. Carter,

O. T. H. Phillips, R. Gregory to Empress of India; E. D. Faber, T. K. Maxwell to Victorious; J. P. Churchill to Ramillies; R. Dwyer, Hon. C. F. Cavendish, R. C. Richardson, G. L. Stevenson, G. B. J. Benyon to Caesar; W. G. A. Shuttleworth, H. de B. Tupper, C. F. D'Aguilar, N. F. Lawrence, F. E. Corbyn to Royal Oak; C. A. Poignand, F. G. Terry to Illustrious; F. G. Brickenden, G. Miller to Andromeda; J. M. Begg to Royal Sovereign, (Sept. 15).

Fleet Engineer.—W. H. C. Gale to Vivid for Calypso (Aug. 20).

Chief Engineer.—J. B. Butcher to Vivid (Aug. 20), to Amphion (Sept. 30).

Fleet Surgeon.—J. C. Dow to Dædalus (Aug. 30).

Staff Surgeons.—W. J. Maillart to Archer (Aug. 30). H. Canton to Tamar; D. T. Hoskyns to Jupiter (Aug. 20). J. Acheson to Warspite for Phaeton; R. Miller to Arrogant (Sept. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 22.

Inspectors of Machinery.—J. A. Smith to President, for temp. service at Admiralty (July 19). G. A. Hardy to Diadem; S. J. Robins to President, addl. (Aug. 18).

Fleet Engineers.—J. S. Sanders to Cormorant, for Gibraltar Yard; A. J. London to Duke of Wellington, for Achilles (Aug. 18).

Staff Engineers.—W. J. Anstey to Tamar, for Hong Kong Yard; C. F. H. Tilbrook to Hannibal (Aug. 18).

Chief Engineers.—F. H. Lister to President, for service at Admiralty (Aug. 18).

Engineers.—A. H. Moysey to Barracouta, in lieu of chief engineer; J. T. C. Butland to Wildfire, for Swordfish (Sept. 6). P. Hobbs to Nympe (Sept. 4). J. Mountfield, R. B. Dixon to Pembroke, for Chatham Yard; W. M. Whayman, C. A. Harding to President, temp. service at Admiralty (Aug. 18).

Acting Engineer.—W. L. Moore to Barracouta, temp. (undated)

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PURSUANT to an Order of the
Chancery Division of the High Court of Jus-
tice dated the 6th day of August 1900 made in an
Action in the matter of the Estate of RICHARD
CRANCH deceased Wilson v. Child 1900 C No.
2394 whereby an enquiry was directed whether
DAVID THOMAS named in the Will of the said
Richard Cranch is living or dead and if dead when
he died and who are his legal personal represen-
tatives the said David Thomas (if living) and his
legal personal representative or next of kin (if he
died since the 2nd February 1899) are by their
Solicitors on or before the 26th day of October
1900 to come in and prove their claims at the
Chambers of Mr. Justice Kekewich Royal Courts
of Justice Strand London or in default thereof
they will be peremptorily excluded from the
benefit of the said order.

The said David Thomas is believed to have been
born at Gelligear, near Newport, Monmouthshire,
and to have enlisted in the 23rd Welsh Fusilier
Guards between the years 1854 and 1865.

Tuesday, the 6th day of November, 1900, at 12
o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is ap-
pointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the
claims.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1900.

W. O. HEWLETT,
Master of the Supreme Court.
WELLINGTON TAYLOR,
59, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

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Infantry.....	L. Aylmer	5851
Infantry.....	K. O. Goldie	5853
University.....	H. S. Winthrop.....	—
1899.	SANDHURST.	1899.
22nd (Infantry)	*R. C. Young	7889
23rd (Infantry)	*A. C. G. Beasley	8107
24th (University)	V. F. Druce	5898
32nd (Infantry)	*C. H. Clutterbuck	7688
40th (Infantry)	C. C. Wigram	7516
110th (Infantry)	A. W. K. Loyd	6614
— (Infantry)	B. C. Otter	5998
— (Infantry)	P. M. Connellan	5406
Queen's Cadet	A. d'E. Knox	5229
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THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

RECENT news from the seat of war marks a higher degree of virility in the conduct of affairs as well as more decided progress in the military operations. Moreover, by a favourable turn of fortune and by good strategy De Wet has been apparently reduced to impotence, having been forced to return south stripped of guns and train, and accompanied by but few followers. The presence of Lord Roberts again at the head of the main operating force is a reassuring sign that the war, which for some time has degenerated into a series of worrying raids, elusive flights, and harassing pursuits, will now be pressed home to a finish. On the 24th ult., Lord Roberts was at Wonderfontein, twenty-four miles east of Middleburg, for some time the British advanced post. Pushing forward next day to Belfast, sixteen miles further east, he reconnoitred the enemy's defensive lines, which lay along the crests of a series of ridges about five miles to the south-east of Belfast and Dalmanutha. Here the Boers had evidently determined to make a vigorous stand. Sir Redvers Buller's column, advancing from the south-west, faced this position at Leeuwkloof, encountering considerable opposition. General Pole-Carew, marching by the railway, was on Buller's left, having occupied Belfast on the 24th ult. unopposed, and was in touch with the enemy's main position near Dalmanutha. General French, well in advance as usual, with the cavalry, was threatening the Boer left to the south and east of Machadodorp. During Sunday a protracted engagement was fought over a front of nearly thirty miles. Buller operated south-west of Dalmanutha, with General Lyttelton's division

of infantry and two cavalry brigades. French, with two brigades of his cavalry, passing rapidly from the right front to the left of the British line, pushed to the north by the western side of Belfast, and in co-operation with the mounted infantry, attacked the enemy on their left flank, driving them to Groenvlei, on the road to Lydenburg, while Pole-Carew, with the Guards' Brigade and the 11th Division, advanced eastwards in support, and also became hotly engaged. The progress of our troops was stubbornly disputed, the enemy bringing into action three "Long Toms," with many lighter guns. The night of Sunday was passed by General Buller's troops in bivouac on the ground they had won. On Monday further satisfactory progress was made by this force, on which fell the brunt of the fighting, and Bergendal, a very strong position about two miles north-west of Dalmanutha, was assaulted and captured. The attack was led by the 1st Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and the 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade, the latter suffering the heaviest loss. Lord Roberts describes the affair as "a fine performance," stating that "General Buller managed his troops very skilfully, and the combination of artillery and infantry fire was most effective." On the left front of the British line French gained ground as far as Swartz kopjes on the Lydenburg road, and prepared the way for the advance of Pole-Carew's Division on Tuesday. The news of General Buller's success came to hand on Tuesday. We were left throughout Thursday in suspense, for no telegrams were issued from the War Office.

The satisfaction caused by the unexpected collapse of De Wet in his attempt to swell the enemy's resisting power in the Transvaal, has been enhanced by the news that Olivier and his three sons have been captured, when attacking Winburg in the Orange River Colony on Sunday. The attack was repulsed with loss by General Bruce-Hamilton, who had the good fortune to make the "very important capture" above recorded. Coming so quickly after Lord Roberts's despatch of the 24th ult., reporting that a small force of Yeomanry under Lieut.-Colonel Ridley was attacked near Winburg by a commando of 1,000 men with guns, and only rescued from capture, despite a gallant defence, by the prompt despatch of reinforcements, this intelligence came most opportunely. Olivier's commando, deprived of its bold and energetic leader, will now probably break up and practically disappear. In the extreme west of the strategic line a junction has been effected between Lord Methuen and Sir F. Carrington at Zeerust, which is apparently once more in British possession. Baden-Powell and Paget, who have been operating in the dense bush veldt north of Pretoria—the former having pushed beyond Warm Baths, fifty miles out, unopposed by the enemy—have again been drawn in closer to the capital. Ian Hamilton has had a small success at Pienaar's River Station, in the same region, capturing some Boers with their trans-

port and stock. The Boer general, Delarey, after covering De Wet's retreat with a scanty following by the bridle paths of the Megaliesberg Hills, is reported to have made his way eastwards, but the news is not confirmed.

Telegraphing on Thursday evening, Lord Roberts stated that the forces under his command had occupied Waterval Boven and Waterval Onder, and that Sir Redvers Buller, with some mounted men, was overlooking Nooitgedacht, which place was more or less deserted except by British prisoners, who were proceeding in a continuous stream westward up the line to join Lord Roberts' headquarters, the Boers having let them all go so that their actions might not be impeded. It is evident from this that the Boers are in desperate straits, Lord Roberts having seized the strategic centre of the Netherlands Railway, and completely separated all but a remnant of their territories from the sea. Thus as the outcome of a week's operations, conceived with masterly forethought, the whole situation in the Transvaal is in our hands. The blow struck by Sir Redvers Buller at Bergendal has, it is only too clear, completely demoralised the enemy for the moment. They may be able to rally to make another stand or two, but their power for effective operations is gone. Mr. Kruger and his followers are evidently determined to stick to the railway if they can, and so make good their escape by way of Delagoa Bay. When last heard of they were at Nelspruit well on the way to the Portuguese frontier, whilst what remains of the Boer Army of the Transvaal is making for Barberton, not to the fastnesses of the Lydenberg region, as it was thought would be the case. If the statements coming to hand from Lorenzo Marques are to be relied upon, the result of General Botha's defeat has assumed the proportions of a catastrophe. Boer fugitives are said to be hurrying to Delagoa Bay, whilst the last boxes of bar gold, Mr. Kruger's plunder, have been shipped in the German steamer *Kronprinz*. The vessel has left harbour loaded with bullion, under the care of Erasmus, recently a prominent member of the defunct Volksraad. The end, therefore, there is reason to hope, is fast nearing, and soon it will become the duty of the home Government to put the finishing touches on the work which Lord Roberts has accomplished.

CASUALTIES IN WAR.

WE have now been engaged for nearly ten months in a campaign against a singularly mobile and obstinate enemy, provided with the newest improvements in armament, and as a consequence have incurred losses in killed and wounded which amount in round numbers to 10 per cent. of the mean strength of the forces actually landed in the theatre of war. In ten hours' fighting at Gravelotte the victors lost almost exactly the same numbers out of about half the strength engaged, and, if we go back to the Seven Years' War and the battles of the Napoleonic epoch, we find many cases of

treble the percentage of loss inflicted, and suffered in half the time. It is difficult for the unbiassed mind to reconcile these facts with the outcry against the unparalleled bloodshed and slaughter of war under modern conditions. Even if we analyse individual actions, with such information as to morning states as we at present possess, we find very few instances, if indeed any, in which the troops on the ground, taken as a whole, have suffered even 10 per cent. of loss; although, according to our critics of the daily press, the men do not know how to take cover, and, as regards the Regular Army, which has done most of the fighting, are led by the most incompetent regimental and general officers in the world's history. But if the avoidance of loss be taken as the highest standard of leadership, the figures above quoted would show a very high figure of merit indeed, and the correspondents cannot have it both ways. Personally, we consider that this question of avoiding losses has been given a significance far beyond its true value, and that, if it is to be elevated to the dignity of a dogma, it will presently become impossible to conduct a campaign to a successful issue at all, and the truly avoidable losses, viz., those incurred by exposure to hardships and privations, will outweigh the savings on the battlefield many times over, as, indeed, they are already beginning to do in the present instance.

There seems to be a mistaken view abroad that it hurts more to be killed with a crowd than as an individual. On that point it is difficult to produce direct evidence, but if anything can be adduced from the sufferings of the wounded, then it is certain that a crowd of men take their hurts in far better spirits than a single man wounded in some petty skirmish and knocked out of all his chances for the remainder of a campaign. This sentimental outcry about our losses arises from an entirely false development of humanitarian feeling absolutely opposed to the fundamental fact well known to all physicians and surgeons, viz., that "human suffering is not cumulative." The only thing that signifies to the State is the gross total of lives lost and cripples made during the continuance of the struggle; it is entirely immaterial to the nation at large whether it is Privates Jones and Brown who figure in the casualty returns or Privates Smith and Robinson, and the duration of the struggle can only be reduced in proportion to the skill of the leaders in getting the most out of the men entrusted to their care.

It is in this that the "genius" of a great general really asserts itself; not in the designing of elaborate manœuvres to turn a flank or to pierce the centre, but in so exactly measuring the quality of his men that the task he sets them never exceeds the cohesion which discipline has imparted to them, and that no portion of the work has to be done twice over, as in the case when reinforcements arrive too late, and find the troops they are to support already beaten. And the fault of putting in fresh troops too soon is almost equally to be deprecated, for that means exposing more men to the fire of the enemy than the conditions actually require. But to the troops themselves, under existing conditions, the form in which they are employed matters nothing—for it is only the individual risk which essentially matters—and against the wild unaimed fire of modern battlefields, where not one bullet in many thousands hits the individual for whom it was intended, it must be perfectly evident that no conceivable grouping of units can make the slightest difference. If you go out for a walk in the rain in the company of a friend, you will get just as wet

if he walks on one side or the other, in front, or behind you.

All that signifies is the duration of exposure, which can only be modified by the skill of the leader in exactly calculating the fire power—it is necessary to put in to meet the immediate demands of the situation. All this was thoroughly understood in the old days, and as a consequence we hear nothing of tactical societies being formed to discuss how the losses in the coming campaigns were to be avoided. On the contrary, they were taught that the utmost they were capable of would be exacted from them, and as a consequence took a pride in meeting their general's demands. If in the near future we are called on to meet an enemy who opposes us with disciplined men in a dense firing line, with ten men to the yard available as reinforcements, we fear our South African tactics will involve us in disasters to which the worst of our recent reverses will appear as the mildest of punishments.

Army Notes.

There are many rumours as to the direction of the reforms which the Government propose to introduce for the improvement of our military system, but it is well that these reports should be accepted with caution, for, as yet, we understand, matters have not reached a stage to justify any statement as to the intentions of those upon whom the responsibility rests of submitting a practical scheme. Certain definite lines of policy have been laid down, but beyond that nothing can be known, for the moment is held to be inopportune for launching a complete programme of reform. That great changes are pending goes without saying. It is held, however, to be desirable that, before any actual steps are taken to bring new systems into operation, the Government should obtain the views of senior officers now exercising command in South Africa. At present these officers are fully employed in conducting the final operations for the conclusion of the campaign. The Committee of Defence has held meetings during the last few months at which the whole question has been discussed in the broadest sense, and it is fully recognised that the demands of the public for a bettering of our military position must be met in the spirit which they are made. At the same time it is held to be imperative that, whatever the proposals of the Government may ultimately be, they should be thought out carefully and not take the form of hasty legislation. A feeling prevails that Lord Wolseley is antagonistic to the Government. For such impression no foundation exists. Lord Wolseley on certain points of policy is not perhaps satisfied that all is as it should be, but he is too good a soldier, and certainly far too loyal a colleague, to throw difficulties in the way when the interests of the Army are concerned. He has been a most conscientious and high-minded Commander-in-Chief, and has devoted his best energies to the duties of his office. That all who have been associated with him readily acknowledge. His lordship holds strong views on many details of administration, and has not failed to make those views known, but, actuated as he has been by a feeling of duty, he has not ceased for a moment to assist the Minister for War in his one great object—the improvement of the condition of all arms and the general development of our system of defence. It is well that the public for the moment should await the outcome of events. The difficulties of the Government are great, for the conduct of the war has taxed the War Office enormously, and has prevented those in high authority there from devoting the time and attention that they in other circumstances might have done to the big question with which they have to deal. It is only fair that allowances should be made, for by failing to make those allowances the public would simply be paving the way for a failure, which all who are sensible of the wants of the nation would regret.

However comic the Chinese situation may appear at this distance from the theatre of events it is tragic enough to the people on the spot.

The problem of finding food for the Allied Army is daily growing more pressing, and there is the ever present danger of being cut off from Tien-tsin. As Lord Roberts' rapid march on Pretoria left his communications seriously exposed, so the rapid march of the Allies on Peking have left their line of advance at the mercy of the Chinese. The great difficulty is, of course, the disappearance of the Government, an expression of that passive resistance in which the sons of Han are past masters. An Empire that defeated a noted pirate chief by removing the towns and villages on the coast of Fu-kien inland three miles is not likely to hesitate at transferring the seat of government inland to defeat the hated foreigner. Unfortunately such a policy is likely to lead to war on a big scale, or the despatch of Count Waldersee to the Far East has no meaning. One thing is certain—it is easier to provoke war in China than to end it. The Kaiser should remember that the experience of 1859 is not likely to shed much light on the operations of 1900.

The capture of General Olivier is a substantial success in the Orange River Colony. Alike in conception and execution, it reflects distinction on Major-General Bruce-Hamilton, who apparently played the Boer's own game, and played it better than they did. That the news was received in Cape Town with "the liveliest satisfaction" one can readily believe, for Olivier has always been the life and soul of Free State resistance. Up to February he was the most prominent general on the Boer side, Joubert and Cronje alone excepted. It was he whose skill in the Stormberg region brought disaster on Sir William Gatacre's Division last December, and it was he who, when the occupation of Bloemfontein rendered his position at Aliwal North untenable, retreated to Brandfort along the Basutoland border with a heavy convoy, one of the most masterly movements of the war. The miscarriage of our attempt to stop it cost us 1,100 prisoners and many precious lives. Olivier again swept southwards towards the Orange River, when Lord Roberts was forced by lack of transport to remain inactive at Bloemfontein. But there he was foiled by Colonel Dalgety, trained like himself in the school of South African experience. Of late, the achievements of Olivier have been dwarfed by the brilliant achievements of De Wet, but, of the two leaders, the former has done the most to prolong the war. When Prinsloo surrendered to General Hunter a month ago, he declined to take the same course, escaping with a force of 1,500 men. It is not too much to say that his personal influence has been the chief factor in Free State resistance since Paardeberg and the occupation of the capital. The burghers saw clearly enough that the game was up, and would no doubt, have surrendered without any severe fighting long ago, but, with Olivier irreconcilable and at large, they felt compelled to maintain the struggle to the bitter end. Now that he is prisoner, guerilla warfare in the Orange River Colony is likely to come to a speedy end. Consequently the burden of guarding Lord Roberts' communications is considerably lightened, and large force released for service in the Transvaal.

It is a great satisfaction to find that recent events, both in the Boer War and during the advance to the relief of Kumasi, have tended distinctly to maintain the reputation of the bayonet in the hands of British, or British-led troops. It is quite likely that in South Africa the actual loss to the enemy in killed and wounded by the bayonet has not been great because the early experiences gained by them in the actions of Talana Hill, Elands-laagte, Belmont, and Graspan, caused such a wholesome dread of that deadly *arme blanche* in the hands of resolute men charging at top speed, that position after position was afterwards evacuated before actual contact could be effected. But the gain is self-reliance and confidence to the assailants was great, while the loss to the Boers accruing from the consciousness that they were outmatched at close quarters by the despised and hated Rooinek, has been a leading cause of the repeated abandonment of natural positions deemed by them to be impregnable, and of their frequent disinclination, although armed with magazine rifles, to fight out an engagement to the last. The retreat of the enemy from their position after the battle of Modder River is a case in point. The battle

lasted throughout an entire day, and as darkness fell the enemy's position was still intact, but on the British left flank a party had made good its footing on the north bank of the Riet, and the result of having their trenches outflanked and attacked with the bayonet next day decided the Boers to beat, during the night, a hasty retreat. The recent advance on Kumasi the bayonet proved that in the hands of Haussas and Zulus, and by British officers it can be equally effective. Colonel Willcocks made frequent and successful use of the bayonet charge, and in reporting on the defeat of the enemy before Kumasi he says that the final charge with the bayonet, to which he had recourse, having full confidence in officers and men, could not have been beaten in *élan* by any soldiers:—"The bayonet charge absolutely paralysed the enemy, who at once ceased firing and fled away in thousands." We have no wish to detract from the courage of the enemy in the South African War, nor do we desire to cloak the folly of charging in the face of entrenchments lined by a stubborn foe armed with magazine rifles. As to the latter point, a bayonet charge nowadays to be successful must—as a rule—take place after a flank movement infiltrating the enemy's firing line. As to the first point, the bayonet is not a weapon upon which, even for defence, the Boers look kindly. They are not professional soldiers, but farmers, who, in the pursuit of game, have become skilled in the use of the rifle. They have, therefore, not adopted it, but even had they done so, the result would practically have been the same, for British infantry in a thousand fights, whether with the bayonet or the ancient pike, have always excelled in the use of this formidable description of hand-to-hand weapon.

We can fully endorse the statement of the military correspondent of the *Times* as to the annoyance which has been caused to all ranks at Aldershot by reason of the remarks of the Commander-in-Chief on the occasion of his recent visit of inspection. From the letters we have received it is evident that the disappointment is deep-rooted, and we are bound to say that in some respects we sympathise with the writers, who naturally feel that some little more allowance might have been made for them, even if things were as bad as Lord Wolseley is said to have found them. As one commanding officer says, "The season has been exceptional. At the beginning of it the major-general in acting command was severely censured in Parliament because he had the men out in the sun. Tropical heat was the order of the day for a month on end. After what had happened, no one, not even a brigadier, cared to incur the displeasure of his military superiors. We were told to run any risk of sunstroke, and we obeyed orders. Then came a deluge of rain, followed by more tropical heat, and then a visit of the Commander-in-Chief who, taking no account of what had occurred in the previous two months, urged us all round. This was bad enough, the absurd and unjust attitude assumed by the Press is worse, for it has demoralised every one and done incalculable mischief, as cases of the local police courts show." We can fully sympathise with our correspondent, who only too well knows the feelings generally prevailing throughout the Aldershot district. He is one who will be the last to complain without cause. He said a fortnight ago, the manoeuvres at Aldershot on the 16th inst. were not worse, but rather of fact much better, than many performances of the kind witnessed on the same field in previous years. It does seem, therefore, in the highest sense unfair that the manoeuvres should have gone out of its way to make a mountain out of a molehill, and even pausing to think either of the consequences, or take into account the existing circumstances, of which there were many. Did none of the writers who wielded their pens so glibly in condemnation of the manoeuvres assembled at Aldershot experience the influence of the heat of the summer? Did none of them hear of the unfortunate parade which took place in the House of Commons so long ago, and which was the subject of so much talk about? Apparently not. The Commander-in-Chief of all ranks have a substantial grievance. It is, of course, to be expected that Lord Wolseley should have spoken his mind, when as Commander-in-Chief he could do so in an Army Order so much more freely, and without causing any bitterness.

But it was never supposed by his lordship, we may be certain, that his remarks would be commented upon as they have been. Had he imagined that such a result would follow he would have been the last to have wounded the susceptibilities of a body of zealous officers. But the fact remains, however, as the military correspondent of the *Times* said on Tuesday last, that the troops in the Aldershot command have taken the censure passed upon them by the Press to heart in a way that was not expected. They regard it as most unfair, and there is no disguising that there is justification for their view, after all that has happened during the exceptional season through which we have passed.

Few men living are better able to express an opinion on hospital arrangements in the field than Sir John Furley, Chief Commissioner of the Red Cross Society. Sir John Furley has not only experience, but his independence is proverbial. Sir John was examined on Monday at Cape Town before Lord Romer's Royal Commission, and he expressed himself on the whole satisfied that the very best it was possible to do had been done for the sick and wounded. The epidemic of enteric at Bloemfontein, he said, could not have been foreseen. It is not denied by the medical authorities in South Africa that the staff of doctors and R.A.M.C. orderlies proved insufficient; but everybody knew before the Army took the field that this was likely to be the case. We have for years past been representing the dangers to which we were submitting ourselves by our failure to maintain a proper medical staff. One thing to our minds the South African campaign has shown conclusively—the undesirability of reckoning too much on untrained, and undisciplined, assistance in military hospitals. In no department of an army in the field are training and discipline more essential than in the hospitals. How can there be proper control and proper treatment of sick and wounded without it? In South Africa we have been obliged to trust in a large measure to untrained hands, and to this it will be found, we believe, that much of the mischief will have to be attributed. But, from a statement which Mr. Wyndham made lately in the House of Commons, it would seem that the War Office has not yet learnt its lesson, for it talks of making arrangements by which medical aid will be improvised on the outbreak of future campaigns. It is early, of course, to pronounce any actual judgment, but so far as we have been able to gather, if this is done the experiences of the next big war will not be much better than they have been in that which is just coming to a close—that is to say, unless these civilian doctors who are enrolled for service are called upon to enrol themselves in the Auxiliary Forces and pass the necessary examinations for the certificate of qualification. We can imagine nothing more calculated to disorganise the medical arrangements in the field than the influx of a number of civil assistants and untrained orderlies, who have to be taught in face of the enemy the first rudiments of military hospital discipline. Against the adoption of any such policy it will be the duty of the heads of the medical staff of the Army to protest most vigorously, for such an arrangement could not fail to produce endless difficulty.

A correspondence has been published in reference to the scheme which has been set on foot for raising a memorial to those who have lost their lives in South Africa. As Mr. Theodore Cook, writing from the Savile Club, has made clear, such a scheme requires long and careful preparation. Nevertheless a widespread expression of sympathy has been obtained for the broad and general principle that the names of all our dead should be in some way permanently preserved in an appropriate building. In order to give this feeling a practical aspect, a large number of gentlemen have signified their willingness to become members of the first general committee, including members of both Houses of Parliament, the Lords-Lieutenant of Counties, &c. But what form should the memorial take? It is, of course, a matter of first importance that a decision should be arrived at on this point. We have, therefore, been at some pains to obtain the views of many well qualified to advise, and

we find that feeling is largely in favour of a central soldiers' and sailors' home in the Metropolis to which men in London, and those passing through, could go for relaxation. There are one or two homes of the kind now existing, which are doing useful work. This proposed central home might be the means, it is thought, of doing good in many ways, provided that it was unsectarian. Of course, there may be other proposals which would better recommend themselves. The idea of a central home, however, possesses this great advantage—that it would be regarded for all time by those using it as proof of the gratitude of the nation for services nobly rendered. In some room of the building might be preserved a record of those who served in the campaign, with any particulars necessary to render the institution thoroughly representative. What seems us to commend this idea is that it would be a sort of connecting link between the home Army and those Colonial forces which have fought so well in South Africa.

Major Smithson, 13th Hussars, writes to us from South Africa that he has been practising his squadron at musketry and for the first time under the following conditions, the men having had no practice since leaving England, with the exception of firing at a target on board ship coming out. The different troops were taken out and practised separately at a target 2½ ft. by 9 ft., placed lengthways against a kopje. Each of the sections fired at its own target throughout the practice; none of the men had been near the ground, and the distances were quite unknown to them. Each officer and section leader gave the estimated distances to Major Smithson, but the men were ordered to fire at the distance they estimated it to be. The light was only fair and there was a light side wind. The troops advanced at a gallop from 1,000 yards and fired two rounds at 500 yards, three rounds at 1,000 yards, three rounds at 1,500 yards, and two rounds at 2,000 yards, total 10 rounds. They loaded from the belt. The horses were taken away at each distance and the time taken was not to exceed thirteen seconds. Ricochets counted as hits. The highest possible number of hits was 180, and the best troop made 51. When it is taken into consideration that the longest range fired at home is 800 yards, and that this was the first time these long ranges had been fired at by the squadron, the result may be considered very satisfactory.

The War Office having yielded to Parliamentary pressure and the expression of opinion at the front, it is now quite settled that a new silver medal—not a bronze star—shall be issued to all ranks of all services actively employed during the operations in South Africa. There was certainly little to recommend the idea of a bronze star, though it is true that such a form of decoration was distributed in 1844 to commemorate the battle of Maharajpore, fought on December 29, 1843. Within the last twenty years three bronze stars have been added to the list of war decorations worn by the officers and men of the British Army. First came that for the Kabul-Kandahar march; secondly the Khedive's, for the operations in Egypt and the Soudan 1882-97, and thirdly that for Sir Francis Scott's march to Kumasi in 1895. The latter was given in lieu of the Ashanti war medal on the plea that there having been no fighting a war medal would not be appropriate. But in South Africa there has been fighting, and of a very trying character. "Why, then," it was asked, "give a star in place of a war medal?" But all is now made right. The medal will be attached to a ribbon with an orange centre, having narrow Navy blue stripes on either side slightly wider, and deep outside stripes of red.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association has been able to present a most encouraging report, showing at once how much can be done, even in a big war, like that in which we are engaged in South Africa, if only there is an organisation to distribute charity on broad and enlightened lines. It is fifteen years since this association came into existence. In that long period Colonel Gildea has devoted his best energies to its development as chairman and honorary treasurer, and to him, as the Prince of Wales said when presiding at the last annual meeting, the whole nation owes a debt of gratitude for all

the work and time he has given to the wives and families of our soldiers and sailors. The figures of the report speak for themselves. In all £550,000 has been contributed, and in the first three months of the war the Association spent £45,361 in providing relief. Since then it has been spending at the rate of £5,000 monthly, which gave an approximate amount, from January 1 to June 30, of no less than £300,000, making, with the payment of the last quarter of 1899, £341,361, and leaving an available balance of £208,638. To the end of 1899 the number of wives, dependent relatives, and children relieved by the operations of the association was 60,485. Some 11,000 ladies and gentlemen are now engaged in carrying out this excellent work. Figures such as these tell their own tale. The interest which the Princess of Wales takes in the soldiers' and sailors' widows and children was acknowledged at the recent meeting by Lord Wolseley in eloquent language. There can be no doubt as to the part which this association plays in popularising service in the Army and Navy, and it must be to all interested in the welfare of the Service a source of satisfaction to feel, as the Prince of Wales stated, that the organisation of the association has now been almost completed, and that for the future it will be entirely carried out by its own members, without the help of any other charitable society.

A kindred organisation, and one which equally well deserves the support of the charitable, is the Officers' Families Fund. This is of recent origin. It may be said to have grown out of the present war, for it only came into existence six months ago, having been formed by the exertions of Ladies Lansdowne and Wolseley to fill an admitted want. For this fund the total amount of money raised, according to the last accounts to hand, was £67,089 7s. 11d. That the executive committee has realised the extent of its responsibilities is made clear by the fact that in six months it met forty-seven times. The number of cases dealt with was 464. The report tells that seventy-three ladies are receiving weekly allowances. These are granted for a term of three months, and it has seldom, if ever, been thought necessary to reject an appeal for renewal at the end of the term. Neither has it often occurred that a fresh application has had to be refused. Here and there an applicant has been passed on to another fund, and Mr. Soulsby, the secretary of the Mansion House Fund, has, it is stated, given prompt and ready help in this matter. The families of officers of every rank have benefited by the fund. The members of the committee, too, have acted as intermediary between the school masters and mistresses whose patriotic offers were announced some time ago and those for whose benefit these offers were made, and, as a result, a large number of sons and daughters of officers are enjoying the advantage of a free or partially free education. A very satisfactory circumstance is the admittance lately of one of the committee's recommendations to Christ's Hospital free of all fees. The almoners granted this presentation in view of the distinguished services rendered by the boy's father, a chaplain to the forces who was shut up with Sir George White at Ladysmith. It will be seen therefore that Lady Lansdowne and Lady Wolseley have not been idle during the war. There is no class of the community, we venture to say, upon which the campaign has told more severely than upon the wives and families of officers of slender means. For them every sympathy must be felt, and their thanks are due to Lady Lansdowne and Lady Wolseley for all they have done to bring home to the public their claims on their gratitude.

The decision to employ Volunteer officers as subalterns of the Royal Reserve Battalions we regard as a wise one, because it is difficult to see how subaltern officers could be provided otherwise, in view of the fact that all Militia units are embodied. The experience which Volunteer officers will gain cannot but prove useful, and they may be certain that the old Line officers with whom they will be associated will be helpful to them in every way, and make their service pleasant as well as profitable in a professional sense. There will be many, no doubt, who will be only too ready to accept service under

the terms offered, but it seems a pity that the idea did not suggest itself to someone in authority a little earlier, as it would have relieved commanding officers of the battalions in question of difficulties, and tended greatly to lessen the work of field officers and captains, who have had enough to do to keep matters going, and have thus been sorely tried without any prospect of reward. But the Reserve Battalion feature has at least done this; it has taught us how wanting in organising capacity we are. It was four months ago that many of these battalions were brought into existence, and it is only now it has become evident that subaltern officers are necessary.

An attempt is being made to improve the existing system of purchasing horses for the Army. The War Office has decided to offer at various provincial agricultural shows £50 each for horses likely to make military remounts. But this will only be an additional benefit conferred upon the foreigner, who will immediately purchase all the good horses exhibited for this prize at a higher price than the War Office offers. Hence there is a strong movement in progress to establish State ownership of mares and foals. It is proposed that there should be a national stud of 10,000 mares, managed by the Hunters' Improvement Society, at the expense of the Government. These mares would be mated with thoroughbred stallions, and the young horses bred would be used for mounting the ranks of the Army, and would be sent direct to the regiments. Negotiations are now proceeding on the subject between the War Office and a sub-committee of the above-named society. There is no doubt that much might be done in this way. And the War Office should go further and do all in its power to encourage stud farms. More than once proposals on this subject have been made to it, but have received no support. However, it is certain now that we cannot go on as we have been doing, trusting to chance to mount our Army in case of war.

CONVALESCENTS from South Africa who have been not less than a month at home, are, if passed medically fit, to be considered eligible to be included in drafts to return to their units.

OFFICERS of Yeomanry Cavalry or Volunteers appointed to the personal staff of a general officer commanding will, in future, wear regimental uniform, with the addition of the staff distinction, silver being substituted for gold in all cases.

INSTRUCTIONS have been given which relieve young officers joining the Royal Artillery and Army Service Corps from the necessity of providing themselves with white sword and shoulder belts until further orders are given on the subject.

RECRUITING agencies have been directed to make special efforts to induce recruits of all trades to join the Army Ordnance Corps, as, owing to the large numbers now serving abroad, it is necessary that the vacancies at home should be filled, and the men be trained for future requirements.

DISMOUNTED drafts proceeding to South Africa are in future to go out equipped with double loop web bandoliers, in place of ammunition pouches. This bandolier will hold 100 rounds of ammunition, and should be demanded at the rate of one per non-commissioned officer or man to be equipped.

It has been notified that in the case of retired officers serving in the Militia under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, they may, during the embodiment of their corps, elect that any period for which retired pay is withheld shall not count towards the period of ten years which they are compelled to serve.

THE Secretary for War has decided that sanction cannot be given for the formation in Ireland of a detachment of Volunteers, members of English or Scottish corps, temporarily living in that country; neither can it be allowed that any drills performed by such Volunteers in Ireland shall be estimated in the number of drills required for efficiency.

SANCTION has been given for the issue of extra duty pay at the rate of 3s. a day to the officer who performs the duties of assistant adjutant for musketry in all cavalry reserve squadrons and infantry details which are not attached or posted to any unit. This pay may be drawn for the actual days on which the officer is engaged in the musketry instruction of recruits.

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MILITARY WORKS.

A return has been issued showing the approximate estimate of expenditure under the Barracks Act of 1890, and Military Works Acts of 1897 and 1899:—

Estimated expenditure, 1900-1901.	Estimated expenditure, 1899-1900.	Actual expenditure to March 31, 1899.	Sums provided in Schedules to respective Acts.	
£	£	£	£	
20,000	60,000	1,882,242	1,980,000	BARRACKS ACT, 1890.
50,000	100,000	1,565,217	1,670,000	Construction and reconstruction of camps, including married soldiers' quarters
3,500	21,000	170,896	250,000	Provision of new and enlargement of present barracks and quarters for married soldiers
3,000	5,000	191,237	200,000	Purchase of land and buildings
76,500	186,000	3,809,591	4,100,000	Contingent expenses
500,000	246,000	445,144	2,120,000	TOTAL, BARRACKS LOAN
520,000	300,000	272,887	5,758,000	MILITARY WORKS ACTS, 1897 AND 1899.
350,000	280,000	603,103	1,189,000	Defence works
50,000	40,000	49,844	890,000	Barracks, including completion of large camps
1,420,000	866,000	1,870,478	9,458,000	Ranges, including accommodation for manœuvring and mobilisation
				Staff and contingencies
				TOTAL, MILITARY WORKS LOANS

* The anticipated excess under this sub-head will be met by savings on the other sub-heads.

The expenditure during 1900-1 under the Military Works Acts of 1897 and 1899 is now estimated at £1,420,000. The increase of £335,000, as compared with the amount shown in Command Paper 82 of 1900, is mainly on Heads 1 and 3, and arises in the case of the latter head from the policy partly of assisting Volunteer Corps to obtain Rifle Ranges and partly of enlarging the accommodation for Mobilisation Stores to provide for increased reserves.

BISLEY HOMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the article on the Bisley Homes in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of August 25, the following sentence occurs:—"Lord Pirbright, Sir Theodore Martin, and the generous subscribers to the Building Trades Patriotic Gift have been left in ignorance as to the procedure of a society of the aims of which they apparently knew nothing."

If the writer of this article had taken the trouble to enquire at the office of the S.S.H.S. he would not have written this. Lord Pirbright has been on the Executive Committee of the S.S.H.S. for nearly a whole year until he resigned a week or two ago. Mr. Sachs, the Chairman of the Building Trades' Gift, has been a member of the Executive Committee of S.S.H.S. for many months, and is still a member of it. These gentlemen have been regular in their attendances at meetings of the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, as can be seen from the minute book, and have had the same access to the books of the society as the other sixteen members of the Executive Committee.

Your readers will be able to judge for themselves whether it is possible that these gentlemen could, under such circumstances, have been ignorant of the procedure and aims of the society. If Lord Pirbright's friends, Mr. Walter and Sir Theodore Martin, and the subscribers to the Building Trades' gift were ignorant of the procedure of the S.S. Help Society, it is evident that they have only Lord Pirbright and Mr. Sachs to blame for not keeping them informed.

The majority of the subscribers to the Bisley Homes were well acquainted with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, and, like myself, approved of its works, and entrusted it with their money.

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE BISLEY HOMES.

[It will interest our correspondent to know that a very large number of subscribers take quite the opposite view to himself, and are quite with Lord Pirbright, Sir Theodore Martin, and Mr. Sachs.—ED. A. & N. G.]

Army Personal.

The Queen has erected in Whippingham Church a bronze tablet, the work of Countess Gleichen, in memory of General Sir Henry Ponsonby. In the centre is an excellent portrait of the late general, and on either side is a knight in armour. Above is the Ponsonby crest and motto, "Pro rege, lege, et grege," and the motto of the Order of the Bath. Underneath the medallion are the words:—"This memorial is placed by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in grateful remembrance of General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, G.C.B., Keeper of the Privy Purse and Private Secretary, who died November 21, 1895." The memorial is erected in the north transept of the church.

A correspondent writes from India:—"I enclose my card, which is proof, I hope you will think, that I have no interests to serve in writing as I do. I am a senior officer on the so-called Imperial List, and do not even know General Sir Power Palmer, but I express, I know, the views of all ranks of officers when I say that a huge mistake will be made if any steps are taken to supersede this capable and popular officer in the chief command which he is exercising with such admirable tact. Possessing, as he does, the confidence of the whole army, he had an opportunity lately of giving proof that this confidence was deserved in the selections he was called upon to make for the China expedition. I hear on all sides how well every detail has been thought out. He has allowed himself to be influenced by nobody, but has placed general and staff officers and selected regiments with an evenness and justice which augurs well for the future. If I had any personal object in writing this I should not do so; but there are reports that a young and distinguished general officer now in South Africa may be sent to Simla to supersede General Palmer. I can only say that if this injustice is contemplated it will be condemned from one end of India to the other. Is this desirable?" It may interest our worthy correspondent and others to learn that the rumour to which he refers is not likely to be justified by events, for nowhere are Sir Power Palmer's qualifications for high command more freely recognised than at the War Office.

Major-General Raper left England on Thursday for Jamaica, to take over command of the troops at that station.

Sir Frederic and Lady Hodgson, accompanied by Captains Bishop and Anderson, and Drs. Knight and Montgomery, left Accra for England in the steamship *Fantee* on Wednesday.

"One of the Imperial Yeomanry" writes to us from South Africa:—

"I wish Mr. Swift McNeill and some of the traducers of Lord Methuen would present themselves here one day to hear what we all think of our popular general. If ever there was a soldier who was conscientiously desirous of playing the game of war thoroughly, Lord Methuen is that man. As a result he is idolised by all ranks under his command. I can answer for the Imperial Yeomanry battalion to which I belong. They would go anywhere under Lord Methuen's command because they trust him implicitly. We have all been glad to see your generous references to him, for I give you my word for it they have been deserved. Under Lord Methuen's command work must be done, but there is no bullying and worrying. He is a soldier born. A better one we none of us want ever to serve under. I trust you will not allow the public to believe the scandalous attacks which have been made upon our good general in Parliament. What, I ask, can Mr. McNeill and others know? They are not here to see, as I and my friends are. We are quite as capable of forming an opinion as they can be, and I say unhesitatingly that there is not a trooper in my battalion who would not lay down his life for Lord Methuen, so thoroughly is it recognised that he is a good soldier, though, generally speaking, quiet and unobtrusive. In this age of talk, it may be reasonable to expect that earnest, thinking men may labour under some disadvantage, but there is such a thing as justice. It is only in justice to an able and popular general that I write as I do, with the approval of all my comrades."

Lieut.-General Sir Francis Clery will not return to the War Office as Deputy-Adjutant-General on being relieved of his command in South Africa.

Who his successor will be is not quite certain, though the fact of Lieut.-General Sir Leslie Rundle having been called on to officiate when General Clery left England in October last naturally points to him as a probable successor. But, as is pointed out to us, it would be premature to make any definite statement, as the views of the incoming Commander-in-Chief would very properly be consulted, the office of Deputy-Adjutant-General being one of considerable importance.

The casualty lists issued on Wednesday evening contained the name of Brigadier-General Little, who was severely wounded in the thigh in an unrecorded action at Mafeking on August 25. The officer referred to is, of course, Lieut.-Colonel Little, 9th Lancers, who has been for some time past commanding a brigade, with the local rank of brigadier-general.

Colonel F. G. A. Wiehe, half-pay, late Durham Light Infantry, who was Chief Instructor at Hythe from July, 1894, to July, 1899, has retired voluntarily on retired pay. Had he remained on and obtained further employment, he could have served until February, 1907.

Colonel A. F. Barrow, C.M.G., D.S.O., officiating chief of the Indian Intelligence Department, has been ordered home at once, his health having broken down.

Colonel R. A. Gilchrist, I.S.C., who has been a colonel on the staff since October, 1898, will officiate in command of a 2nd Class District, Madras, vice Brigadier-General J. T. Cummins, D.S.O., I.S.C., proceeded on active service to China.

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. N. de C. Dalrymple-Hamilton, 1st Batn. Scots Guards, is the prospective Unionist candidate for Midlothian at the next General Election.

Lieut.-Colonel G. F. R. Henderson, half-pay, late York and Lancaster Regiment, who lately returned invalided from South Africa, has been appointed an extra A.A.G. at Headquarters, his health being now completely restored.

Lieut.-Colonel R. L. A. Pennington, half-pay, late Northumberland Fusiliers, has been appointed Chief Instructor and Staff Officer at the School of Musketry, Hythe, vice Major J. D. Hopton, Highland Light Infantry.

Lieut.-Colonel A. Masters, Central India Horse, officiates as A.A.G. Presidency District, Bengal, vice Colonel G. E. Money, I.S.C., proceeded home on two years' leave.

Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Yule, half-pay, has been selected to succeed Colonel E. C. Browne in command of the 21st Regimental District, Ayr, on October 1, with the rank of Colonel. Colonel Yule is a Staff College graduate and has held several important posts, such as D.A.A.G., Madras; A.G.M.G., Secunderabad; and until recently Chief Staff Officer at Bermuda. He served as Adjutant of the 2nd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, and on the staff of Sir Donald Stewart in the Afghan War 1879-80.

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Major S. C. N. Grant, R.E., has resumed duty as D.A.A.G. for Intelligence at the Horse Guards on return from active service in South Africa.

Major Sir A. A. Weldon, Bart., 4th Batn. Leinster Regiment, has rejoined Lord Wolseley's staff as A.D.C. on return from active service in South Africa.

Major P. E. F. Hobbs, A.S.C., who has been a D.A.A.G. in South Africa since October last, has been promoted to A.A.G.

Major A. Wallace, I.S.C., has been appointed to the command of the 27th Punjab Infantry.

Captain D. M. Stuart, 1st Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, who has been acting as District Inspector of Musketry in Ireland since May last, has been offered, and has accepted, appointment in the same capacity on the staff in Scotland for three years.

Captain A. F. Evans-Lombe, 2nd Batn. Highland Light Infantry, has been appointed Inspector of Musketry, North-Western District, Chester.

Captain the Hon. A. W. de B. Foljambe, M.V.O., 4th Batn. Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Staff-Captain, Dublin District.

Captain J. R. D. Robertson, 5th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been invalided home from the West Coast of Africa. This young officer did exceptionally fine service during the rising in Sierra Leone last year. He was twice wounded, and captured no less than seventeen out of the eighteen rebel chiefs who were taken prisoners. These services were rendered in the densest jungle, at the most unhealthy period of the year, viz., in the middle of the rainy season. Captain Robertson has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Order, and well has he earned this decoration.

The Secretary of State for War has promoted Mr. A. F. Major to be a Principal Clerk, and Mr. E. V. Fleming, B.A., to be an acting assistant Principal Clerk in the War Office. Mr. Major was at the Admiralty from 1878 to 1884, since when he has been at the War Office. He became a senior in 1895, and has had since 1897 the allowance of an assistant principal. Mr. Fleming, who became a Higher Division clerk at the War Office in 1893, is a graduate of Caius College, Cambridge. He secured first class honours in classics and second class honours in comparative philology with Sanskrit. He obtained the Tancred studentship at Lincoln's Inn in 1890, and the University gold medal for Latin verse in the following year. Since 1898 he has had the allowance of an acting principal. During the present South African campaign his duties have included control of the department which dealt with the preparation of casualty lists and other documents issued for publication.

THE TRAINING OF OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Lately, when visiting Germany, I was much surprised at three or four of the garrison towns which I stayed at to find the interest which officers of all ranks took in the war games, which were played constantly. I was asked to attend many of these games, and found an enthusiastic crowd of interested onlookers. How different is it at Aldershot. I live near there, and am much in touch with the officers of the garrison. I once remarked to a friend of mine, a senior officer of a cavalry regiment, that I was surprised the war game was not more encouraged. My friend replied, "You see, our people are not educated up to the German standard. I assure you it would be impossible to do here what the Germans do." This is all very wrong, it seems to me. We have been told so frequently by our present Commander-in-Chief that the officers of the Army have made such vast strides in the direction of professional study since he took them in hand that it is somewhat a shock to the old school, of which I am one, to find that the result leaves so much to be desired, according to his lordship's own showing. Perhaps if when the war is over more attention could be devoted to war games and less to social functions—the curse, as I am beginning to think, of the British Army—it would be better for everybody. But the way will have to be led by those in high places, or no great amount of headway will be made in the direction of that true military efficiency, for which all yearn.

A GENERAL OFFICER ON THE SHELVE.

THE FORCES OF CAPE COLONY AND RHODESIA.

[WITH COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.]

The Cape Mounted Rifles and the Volunteer corps of Cape Colony and Rhodesia have played a great part in the operations in South Africa. At the beginning they suffered under a disadvantage as compared with the forces of Natal, which were directed by a Government fully united. The attitude of the Cape Government long stood in the way of those wishful to volunteer, and many loyalists anxious to serve bitterly resented the restrictions placed upon their zeal. There was no lack of enthusiasm in any part of the colony among men of English race, but the military spirit was, perhaps, most strongly displayed in the old Crown colony of British Kaffraria, where it is recorded that every second man in the various districts was recruited for military service. The forces of Cape Colony are the well-known Mounted Rifles, which, under command of Colonel Dalgety, have been so very prominent in the operations in the Orange River Colony, and a number of Volunteer corps, including the Field Artillery, Prince Alfred's Own Cape Artillery, the Cape Garrison Artillery, the Frontier Mounted Police, the Albany Mounted Rifles, the Diamond Fields Artillery, the Kimberley Rifles, the Komgha Mounted Infantry, the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles, Prince Alfred's Volunteer Guard, the 1st City (Grahamstown) Volunteers, the Queenstown and the Kaffrarian Rifles, the Cape Town Highlanders, the Western and the Bechuanaland Rifles, with some other local corps. It is, of course, impossible to do any justice in brief space to the zeal or the services of the many corps of Cape Colony and Rhodesia. They have all displayed qualities in the field which have excited the admiration of seasoned soldiers, and have been particularly distinguished at Wepener, Kimberley, Mafeking and in some actions of Lord Roberts's advance from Bloemfontein.

The Frontier and Cape Mounted Rifles, with a body of Cape Police and the Kaffrarian Rifles, did excellent work in the operations of General Gatacre, and the Grahamstown Volunteers, Prince Alfred's Volunteer Guard from Port Elizabeth, and some other corps were soon at the front. It was out of these forces that General Brabant organised the Colonial Division, adding to it two regiments of Brabant's Horse. The admirable services rendered by that division in the advance on the right flank through the Orange River Colony make a very notable page in the history of the war, and the defence of Wepener is one of the brilliant episodes which added fame to the operations of the Cape Colony forces. This notable service was quite apart from the great achievements of the Colonial troops on the Western Frontier—the Diamond Fields Horse, the Protectorate Regiment, and other troops which existed or were raised at Kimberley and in its neighbourhood.

That lamented officer, Lieut.-Colonel Scott-Turner, displayed very conspicuous qualities in his handling of his men during the siege of Kimberley, and, while the Kimberley Light Horse were embodied through the instrumentality of Mr. Rhodes, it was Colonel Scott-Turner who took the largest part in organising the volunteer forces which were so active in the defence. It was out of the Colonial forces on the Western border that the Mafeking relief column was formed, every man being selected as an athlete, and the Kimberley Mounted Corps, which consisted of the Light Horse and some Cape Police, as well as the Imperial Light Horse, which has been brought round from Natal, did splendid service at that time. The zeal of Cape Colony did not end, as will have been seen, with the corps already in existence, and many irregular bodies of troops were formed and trained—such as Colonel Bayly's and Colonel Nesbitt's Horse, and Rimington's and De Montmorency's Scouts—the last two of which have played a very notable part, and been engaged in some brilliant and exciting episodes. Enough has been said to show that the Cape Colony forces—though they had not the encouragement which fell to the men of Natal—were in every way equal to them, and a more splendid body of volunteers than the colony placed in the field it would be difficult to conceive.

SOME LESSONS OF THE WAR.

Sir Power Palmer is proving himself quite the right man in the right place as officiating Commander-in-Chief in India, and is making his influence felt for good in all directions. He had the advantage of the confidence of his lamented predecessor, and this has enabled him to pick up the ropes of administration where Sir William Lockhart laid them down, when failing health compelled him to hand over his duties to a colleague between whom and himself the most friendly relations had existed during many years. It is fortunate for the Indian Army that an officer of Sir Power Palmer's experience and capacity was at hand to take over the control of affairs at Headquarters when General Lockhart died. It is not only as an administrator that General Palmer has added to his reputation during the last six months. He has displayed a grasp of professional details. We could have no better proof of this than the memorandum which he has lately issued on the subject of training. In this he deals categorically with lessons of the war in South Africa. No attempt is made to over-estimate the value of these lessons. On the contrary, it is explained with a wisdom that is to be commended, that it is early yet to base a hard and fast system of tactics on the experiences of any one campaign. It is nevertheless desirable, as General Palmer insists, that we should show ourselves sensible of the many points in which the Boers, farmers as they are, have been able to hold their own in the field, when pitted against disciplined troops led by officers trained in accordance with European ideas. Sir Power Palmer thus summarises the main lessons which the Army in India has to draw from the events of the last ten months of fighting in South Africa:—

- i. The great value of entrenchments, the change in their character which will be introduced, and in the accepted views as regards the position in which they will be placed.
- ii. The enormous distances up to 2,500 yards at which long-range rifle fire can be used with effect especially against masses.
- iii. The power of acting on the defensive on a broader front than heretofore recognised, owing to the containing power of the magazine rifle, and the great importance of this to the defence.
- iv. The importance of great mobility on the part of the defence, so that a comparatively small force can be rapidly moved to threatened points. This necessitates high physical training or the use of mounted troops, when available.
- v. The impossibility of successfully carrying out frontal attacks on anything like open ground unless the defenders have been drawn off or weakened by flank attacks.
- vi. The difficulty of locating the enemy's fire and consequently of replying to it, due to long ranges and smokeless powder, and the well-selected position of entrenchments.
- vii. The necessity of a longer preparatory artillery fire. This is not always recognised in peace manoeuvres; and that artillery fire is required at much longer ranges than heretofore accepted.
- viii. The great value of independent fire at all ranges as compared with volleys, and the importance of individual marksmanship.
- ix. The importance of entrenchments on the offensive in holding positions won (e.g., Spion Kop) as a base for further advance.
- x. The great difficulty of reconnoitring the enemy's position before committing troops to the attack, and consequently (given plenty of ammunition) the difficulty of estimating the strength of the defence, as magazine rifles lead to over-estimating the number of defenders.
- xi. The great containing power of small rear-guards due to magazine rifle and long-range fire.
- xii. The necessity for teaching officers and non-commissioned officers the value of cover and not to expose themselves as they now do, especially on the sky line in hill warfare.

xiii. The necessity in cavalry and artillery for learning to spare their horses as much as possible; this is especially applicable to cavalry at manoeuvres, when every man should dismount if halted for even a few minutes, and occasionally horses should be led.

xiv. That no real successes, but only temporary checks, can be obtained without counter-attacks and following up successes; this was conspicuously absent on the Boer side.

In Sir Power Palmer's opinion, the general experience gained during the war proves that, far from laying down any special system of tactics for general use, it is absolutely necessary to adapt organisation and tactics to those of the enemy. "We are very prone to run to extremes," it is said, "and copy too servilely, or change our tactics after each war, small or great, so it would be in the highest degree dangerous to deduce any special system of infantry tactics from the Boer War beyond the fact that looser formations are imperative, and light infantry and skirmishing training a *sine qua non* against the magazine rifle. The training which we have been lately inculcating as the best for frontier warfare is sound under all conditions—i.e., loose formations on a broad front, but demanding the highest discipline and individual intelligence, and the less there is of the latter the greater is the need for the former." Much emphasis is laid on the subject of scouting, which, it is held, is as a rule seriously neglected in the British Army. The importance of the training of infantry in scouting duties, more especially when cavalry cannot act, is too often overlooked, General Palmer thinks. Where ground fit for cavalry does not exist the scouting should be done by infantry mounted officers on active ponies, or by active foot soldiers, or both. To quote another passage: "The transmission of intelligence is often performed in a perfunctory manner, especially by infantry scouts, who do not realise that they are sent forward to assist the force in rear and often try to fight a little battle on their own account. The importance of sending back information not only of where the enemy is located, but of the positions that he has evacuated, must be more particularly impressed on scouts, who should be encouraged to be as enterprising as possible. Often, owing to want of enterprise on the part of scouts, an enemy is able to evacuate a position, and the opportunity is lost of inflicting severe loss on him while he retreats."

These are words of wisdom from one whose wide experience and high reputation entitle him to sum up the situation with the authority of rank and position in the Army, and they ought not to be disregarded. There may be details upon which opinion may differ from the views expressed by the Indian Commander-in-Chief, but, after reading his memorandum carefully, we are bound to say that it furnishes little ground for controversy. The principles enunciated by General Palmer for the careful consideration of those under his orders have been conceived in a broad and soldier-like sense, and are calculated to produce much benefit in the case of the Army in India, if they are accepted, as we may be certain they will be, in a proper spirit.

REGIMENTS ON SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every week steamers arrive from South Africa bringing home numbers of wounded and invalided officers, and yet convalescents are not despatched to fill in their places. At the present rate in some regiments, especially in the cavalry, there will be hardly any officers left for duty. For this state of affairs who is responsible? How can any regiment be kept in an efficient state when nearly all its officers are absent either on sick leave, or what is worse, staff employ?

Aug. 30.

DISCIPLINE.

THE Chief Ordnance Officer of the Home District has been ordered, during September, to make a complete inspection of mobilisation stores at the Ordnance Store Depôts and the equipment of Reservists held in charge at regimental district headquarters and by battalions of the Guards in London.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—List of the candidates, in order of merit, who were successful at the examination held in London last month:—C. W. Melville, 3,476 marks; N. S. Wells, 3,033; R. M'Car-rison, 3,005; J. Masson, 3,000; W. M. Anderson, 2,991; W. D. Pringle, 2,985; E. H. B. Stanley, 2,870; W. H. Leonard, 2,786; J. E. G. Swan, 2,737; R. M'L. Dalziel, 2,548; A. W. C. Young, 2,500; J. J. Robb, 2,430; S. A. Ruzzak, 2,425; R. B. B. Foster, 2,385.

TEOFANI'S
HIGH-CLASS
CIGARETTES
AWARDED THE
GOLD MEDAL
AT
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.
(HIGHEST AWARD.)

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, Aug. 25.

Lord Roberts, in a telegram received during the night from Wonderfontein, said:—"Gen. Pole-Carew reports having occupied Belfast to-day. The enemy are holding the ridges between Belfast and Dalmanutha. Gen. Buller's column is at Leeuw-kloof, about six miles south-west of Dalmanutha. Gen. French, with four brigades of cavalry, is moving to the east of Machadodorp. Lord Methuen reports his arrival at Zeerust, he being in communication with Gen. Carrington."

Telegraphing later, Lord Roberts said that Gen. Buller reported having met with considerable opposition from the enemy on Thursday. They tried early in the day to entrap the cavalry, and opened on them at fairly short range with a long-range 15pr. and "pom-pom." These guns were, however, silenced by a section of the 21st Battery, and the trap failed. The firing had ceased, and pickets were being set for the night, when by some mistake the firing line of two companies of the Liverpool Regiment advanced about 1,500 yards into a hollow, out of sight of the main body, where they were surrounded by the Boers and suffered severely, losing 10 men killed, an officer (Capt. Plomer) and 45 men wounded, and 32 "missing." The other casualties of the day were about six killed and 11 wounded.

Lord Roberts arrived at Belfast to-day, and met Gens. Buller, Pole-Carew, and French.

A Krugersdorp telegram received to-day said that Gen. Delarey and a large Boer force appeared in front of Banks Station, on the Johannesburg-Potchefstroom line on Thursday, and summoned the garrison, which consisted of C.I.V.'s under Lord Albemarle, to surrender. Lord Albemarle refused, and Delarey afterwards crossed the railway near Banks, moving towards the Orange River Colony.

The sentence of death passed by the court-martial on Lieut. Cordua was carried out yesterday within the precincts of the prison at Pretoria.

Sunday, Aug. 26.

During a reconnaissance to Brandwater Basin to-day, by direction of Sir Leslie Rundle, Capt. Clarke, Wiltshire Yeomanry, was killed, and Lieut. Barclay, of the same regiment, seriously wounded in the arm and shoulder. Capt. Harrison, of the Yeomanry, who commanded the party, states that one Boer was killed, 17 were made prisoners, and 700 head of cattle were captured.

Gen. Baden-Powell reported that he pushed on north of Warm Baths, and occupied Nylstroom without opposition. The country in which he and Gen. Paget had been operating was dense bush veldt, and, as it was not thought desirable to proceed further north, their troops were returning towards Pretoria.

Monday, Aug. 27.

Four despatches received at the War Office from Lord Roberts were issued during the day. In the first, dated from Belfast after noon yesterday, Lord Roberts announced that the enemy attacked Winburg during that morning on three sides. They were beaten back with considerable loss by Major-Gen. Bruce Hamilton, who succeeded in capturing Gen. Olivier and his three sons. Lord Roberts did not exaggerate in describing this as a "very important capture," as Olivier has been the moving spirit amongst the Boers in the south-east portion of the Orange River Colony throughout the war.

In his further despatches Lord Roberts devoted himself to explaining what had happened as regards the series of operations against Gen. Botha which were being conducted under his personal direction in the neighbourhood of Belfast. These operations commenced yesterday and were in progress all day. The theatre of war for the time being extended over a perimeter of nearly 30 miles. Sir Redvers Buller, with Lyttelton's Division and two brigades of cavalry, operated south-west of Dalmanutha. Gen. French, with two brigades of cavalry, moved north by the west of Belfast, driving the enemy to Laken-vley on the Belfast-Lydenburg road, and was then supported by Gen. Pole-Carew, with the Guards' Brigade. The enemy had evidently been considerably strengthened on the north and east, and stubbornly opposed both Buller's and Pole-Carew's advance. They brought into action three long-range guns, many other cannon, and "Pom-poms," and the firing until dark was hot and persistent. The country was said to be difficult and well suited to Boer tactics and less favourable to cavalry movements than any previously worked over.

One despatch gave particulars of another success by Sir A. Hunter. To quote Lord Roberts's words:—

"On Friday afternoon I received a report from Winburg that Lieut.-Col. Ridley, of the Imperial Yeomanry, 250 mounted men and 25 infantry, had been attacked while out reconnoitring by a very much larger body of the enemy, and it was feared he would be overpowered. I ordered Hunter to proceed at once from Heilbron to Kroontad and to despatch as many of Bruce Hamilton's Brigade as could be sent by railway, the mounted portion of the brigade to move by

forced march to Ventersburg, and to co-operate with the Winburg troops. These moves were carried out most expeditiously, and I have just had the satisfaction of hearing that Ridley's small force was relieved early this morning by Bruce Hamilton. Ridley seems to have taken up a position in a farm, and to have defended it very skilfully. He was opposed by about 1,000 Boers with two guns, and had some 30 casualties. A small movable column, under Lieut.-Col. White, R.A., was despatched by Gen. Kelly-Kenny in the hope of drawing off the enemy's attention from Ridley's party. His casualties were:—Yeomanry: Lieut. B. H. Jones, wounded in arm, slightly; Farrier-Sergeant 4128 R. P. Williams killed, and five men missing. Rundle reports that 169 Boers have surrendered at Harrismith, and that the mounted troops of Boyes' Brigade have reached Vrede."

Lord Roberts, in a telegram despatched from Belfast at 7.20 p.m., announced that Sir Redvers Buller had captured Bergendal, a very strong position, about two miles north-west of Dalmanutha railway station. In his first sentence his lordship explained that his movements were necessarily slow, on account of the great extent and difficult nature of the country over which his troops were operating, but that satisfactory progress had been made, thanks to Sir Redvers Buller's good generalship. The work to-day fell entirely on Gen. Buller's troops. Lord Roberts thus described the incidents:—

"I met Buller at Bergendal shortly after it was reached by our troops, and was glad to find that its occupation had cost us less than I feared might be the case, on account of the approach to the position being across an open glacis for two or three thousand yards, and the determined stand made by the enemy. The 1st Batn. Inniskilling Fusiliers and the 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade formed the attacking party. The latter regiment suffered most. Buller could not give me the number of casualties. I hope they do not exceed 50 or 60. Capt. G. L. Lysley is killed, and Lieut.-Col. Metcalfe and Capt. W. O. W. Stewart wounded, the latter very seriously. A good many Boers were killed, some, who were on a rocky knoll, by Lyddite shells. A pom-pom was captured. It was a fine performance. Gen. Buller managed his troops very skilfully, and the combination of artillery and infantry fire was most effective. On the left of our position French advanced to Swartz Kopjes on the Lydenburg road, and prepared the way for the movement of Pole-Carew's Division to-morrow."

Wednesday, Aug. 29.

A telegram was issued from the War Office during the morning giving Lord Roberts's account of the position of affairs up to last evening. Sir Redvers Buller's advance troops occupied Machadodorp yesterday afternoon. The enemy made a very poor stand, and retired in a northerly direction, followed by Lord Dundonald's mounted troops. These, however, could not proceed beyond Helvetia, owing to the difficult nature of the country. Gen. French yesterday turned the Boers out of Elandsfontein. The enemy retired very rapidly, leaving their cooked food behind them. Sir Redvers Buller, reporting to Lord Roberts on the capture of the kopjes at Bergendal Farm, states that the place is a natural fortress surrounded by a glacis of about 1,500 yards, absolutely without cover. It was taken with great dash by the 1st Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade, and a "pom-pom" and mules complete secured. The capture of the kopjes enabled the British to occupy the whole ridge, from both sides of which the enemy appeared to have retreated. The casualties were chiefly among the Rifle Brigade. Capt. Lysley and 13 men were killed, seven officers and 57 non-commissioned officers and men wounded. Among the wounded officers were Lieut.-Col. Metcalfe, right arm, severe; Capt. Alexander, right fore-arm, slight; Capt. Heriot-Maitland, right shoulder, severe; Capt. Campbell, shoulder, severe; Capt. Steward, abdomen, dangerous; Lieut. Turner, hand, slight, returned to duty; 2nd Lieut. Bassett, right arm, severe. Lord Roberts said:—"I much regret to have to report that Col. Metcalfe, who led his regiment most gallantly, and whose dispositions were excellent, was severely wounded." All the wounded who could be moved were being taken into Belfast by train, and will be sent on to Pretoria. The bad cases remain at Bergendal for the present.

The Boers had determined to make a desperate resistance, but about noon a rumour was spread that the whole of the Johannesburg Police, by whom the kopje was chiefly defended, were killed, and the force broke up.

Thursday, Aug. 30.

No official telegrams were issued.

Friday, Aug. 31.

The following telegrams from Lord Roberts were issued from the War Office during the day:—

"Belfast, Aug. 29, 9.45 p.m."

"Buller telegraphs from Helvetia, four miles north of Machadodorp, that only a few of the enemy were left there this morning. French's and Pole-Carew's move from the Belfast-Lydenburg road on their flank, added to the advance of Dundonald's mounted men in their front, caused them to abandon what is a very strong position. The country being thus cleared, our troops moved eastward. The South African Light Horse after some little opposition entered Waterval Bowen and drove a scattered remnant of the enemy through the town. French's cavalry reached Doornhoek, overlooking Waterval Onder. Meeting with slight opposition. Dundonald, with Strathcona's Horse, is still further east, not far from Nootgedacht. The progress of the troops was much retarded by wet mist and difficult country."

"Belfast, Aug. 30, 6.10 p.m."

"We have occupied Waterval Boven and Waterval Onder, and Buller with some mounted troops is overlooking Nootgedacht. He telegraphs that the place is apparently deserted except by British prisoners who are passing in a continuous stream westward, up the line towards Waterval Onder. No Boers are visible, and the natives report that Kruger and all the commandoes left yesterday for Pilgrim's Rest. French reports that the railway is intact as far as Waterval Onder, except a small bridge close to the station which has been destroyed. He found one of our prisoners and a few wounded Boers in hospital. I regret to state that Capt. Steward and Campbell, 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade, have died of their wounds."

Total casualties since the beginning of the war up to the end of last week:—

	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men
Killed	281	2,599
Died of wounds ...	79	732
Missing and prisoners (excluding those who have been recovered or died in captivity)	55	2,778
Prisoners died in captivity	1	85
Died of disease ...	148	5,215
Accidental deaths ...	1	90
Sent home as invalids ...	1,188	27,309*
	1,753	38,808

Total Losses (exclusive of sick and wounded men now in British Hospitals in South Africa) ... 40,561

* Of these 163 have died, 659 have been discharged from the service as unfit, and 990 are in hospital.

THE ASHANTI RISING.

Col. Willcocks telegraphed to the War Office from Bekwai on Saturday last stating that two flying columns under Lieut.-Cols. Wilkinson and Henstock, after ten days' very successful work, returned to Bekwai on the evening of the 24th ult., having cleared the whole of the country in an easterly direction as far as Lake Busumakwe. Flying column under command of Lieut.-Col. Brake, R.A., Central African Regiment, left on the 24th in order to capture large town Dewtechie, six miles from Kokofu in a northerly direction. The enemy's forces, commanded by rebel chief Opoku, completely defeated by bayonet charge. Major Stansfeld, 1st Batn. West India Regiment, Capt. Gordon, 1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders, Central African Regiment, are brought specially to notice. The two punitive columns, according to Reuter's Correspondent, report enthusiastically upon the scenery and surroundings of Lake Busumakwe. The country is said to be rich in fruit and live stock, and all ranks returned not only delighted with the expedition, but laden with loot. The Akim levies, under Major Cramer, now occupy the lake district and are living upon the country. Col. Burroughs has been appointed President of a Military Commission for the trial of rebels.

MILITIA DESERTION.—In consequence of there being misapprehension on the part of some Militia commanding officers as to the penalty in the matter of forfeiture of service which Militiamen incur in connection with the offence of desertion while subject to the Army Act, and in order to prevent the possibility of action which is not legal being taken in such cases, the War Office has notified that Militiamen dealt with for desertion do not come within the provisions of Section 79 of the Army Act, and that the only forfeiture of service to which they are liable, even though embodied, is that prescribed by Section 27 of the Militia Act of 1882. The attention of officers concerned is directed to Section 78 of the Army Act, under which the conditions of service of men belonging to the Auxiliary Forces are not affected by the fact of their being subject to military law.

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THE WAR OFFICE AND THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now generally admitted that there is something absolutely wrong in our system of land defence, if a system it can be called. This has been brought home to us by the rather painful experiences of the war in South Africa. But is the awakening really a surprise? It may be to the general public, but it is not to the officers of the Army, who have been saying for years, as you know well, that the system was faulty and would produce the most indifferent results if put to the test of a big war. I have heard it asserted a thousand times in Service clubs that our War Office was working on false lines. Yet, whenever it has been hinted in the Press that such was the case the charge has been indignantly resented, and by no one more stoutly than by the present Commander-in-Chief. We have not to go far back to obtain proof of the truth of my statement, for on the occasion when Lord Wolseley spoke at the Authors' Club, at the outset of the present campaign, he went out of his way to condemn the critics and extol the system introduced by Lord Cardwell; and Sir Ralph Knox, the Permanent Under-Secretary for War, also delivered himself in much the same strain. Within the City boundaries I have heard it said frequently by military friends in office that those who foresaw the breakdown of War Office theories were unworthy of a hearing. It seems to me, however, that they have been right and their traducers wrong. If they had been listened to earlier many of the shortcomings which have been rendered so apparent would have been remedied long ago.

I happen to belong to two Service clubs, and I find that among my friends there a strong feeling exists of sympathy for the War Office at the present moment. If the advocates of Cardwellism have been sincere, as presumably they have been, then many of the shortcomings of our military system are explained. In theory, Cardwellism was, undoubtedly, absolutely sound; but it has been made such a fetish of by many highly placed in authority that the difficulties of any War Minister who desired to modify it for the general good of the Army became enormous. Lord Lansdowne, it is recognised by all soldiers who have studied the matter of Army organisation—I hope I may be permitted to say intelligently—has been the one minister who has really shown a disposition to move in the direction of beneficial reform, and he has managed to remedy many of the worst features of Cardwellism, and thereby pave the way for other changes which are urgently needed. It is only those who have been well behind the scenes who can appreciate what the securing of even these small concessions has meant, having regard to the difficulties placed in his way. It is right that the facts should be made known, for they explain much that is at present a mystery to the public. Yet they are no secret in places where soldiers of standing and experience are to be found, for I hear them spoken of daily, not only in London clubs, but in country houses where I am in the habit of visiting.

For thirty years, for some reason, the British Army has been called upon to worship at the shrine of one War Minister who, in the opinion of a small body of officers, was its regenerator. Every Secretary of State for War who has held office since has had to accept the principles which Lord Cardwell enunciated *en bloc*. And at the end of thirty years do we find our Army so much better? It is the same fighting Army that it always has been, but I defy anybody to say that it is what it ought to be considering the vast sums that have been spent upon it. The reason for most of the defects rendered so apparent of late is that childish adherence to all systems established by Lord Cardwell. The first, as I am, to recognise the great service which that capable Minister rendered to the Army, he, able man as he was, would, I feel sure, have been the last to have desired that progress should be retarded for thirty years in respect for his memory, which really has been the case. I am old enough to have served at Headquarters in an important position at the time that Lord Cardwell held office, and I am, therefore, in some measure qualified to speak of him from personal knowledge. He was a very enlightened minister and an administrator of the highest order, but I can assert positively that he never pretended that the system which with the help of others he brought in was an ideal system; indeed, he told me more than once that he regarded it simply as a makeshift. To the unfortunate view taken by many prominent officers in the Army, quite as much as to the maladministration in the War Office itself, the present outcry of the press for a more up-to-date Army is to be attributed, and it is but fair to the British Empire that this should be acknowledged by civilian politicians, as I can answer for it it is by those soldiers of independence who have watched the progress of events since 1870.

In the name of Lord Cardwell, every reform calculated to benefit the Army has been resisted by a few who were his lordship's friends and colleagues. There is not a soldier of any standing in the Army who does not know this to be the case. It has been the subject of conversation in all Service clubs and in all garrisons for years past, and not a few have

pointed out the serious consequences which would follow upon such proceedings. But those who have done so have had to bear the penalty. And now, when the bubble has fairly burst, we are told that it is all the fault of Lord Lansdowne, the War Office, the Government, and the Treasury. I ask—Is this fair to the British taxpayer? Is it likely to advance the best interests of our Army if the taxpayer is led to believe that the War Office and its political head are wholly and solely responsible? It is because I think not, and find so many others who are qualified to express an opinion endorsing my view, that I ask you, Sir, to allow me space in which to put matters forward in their true light, at a moment when much mischief may be done by misrepresentation. The War Office has sins enough to answer for without its being saddled with a burden, which it cannot fairly be asked to bear. I would not write as I do were it not that I find in a large section of the press a disposition—due no doubt to ignorance—to overlook one all-important factor in the discussion. What the public should do now is to call for a general stocktaking. The season of war in South Africa will soon be over, and the wisest course would be to take Cardwellism, modified and improved as it has been by Lord Lansdowne, and say, "How has it answered, where has it failed?" I give you my word for it that every soldier almost to whom I speak is agreed as to the wisdom of Lord Lansdowne's modifications. What they say is that they have not gone quite far enough. As to the direction which further reform should take I leave for others better qualified than myself to decide, but do not let us close our eyes to the fact of the incalculable mischief which the fetish of Cardwellism has produced, good, well conceived, and practical as the reforms of that revered War Minister were at the time they were introduced in 1870-71—30 years ago be it remembered.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, AUG. 27.

THE HOSPITALS INQUIRY.

At a sitting of the Royal Commission on the hospital arrangements at Cape Town on Monday Col. M'Namara, R.A.M.C., was examined. He stated that there were not sufficient trained Army medical men available at the beginning of the war, when it was only intended to put one Army Corps into the field. When Lord Wolseley notified the despatch of a second Army Corps the Royal Army Medical Corps contended that they were unable to make the necessary medical provision. As a matter of fact, they had had to provide for five corps. Col. M'Namara maintained, however, that the arrangements were better than in previous campaigns. Owing to the insufficiency of R.A.M.C. men discipline suffered, and with a more adequately trained staff he was convinced that a greater proportion of the men might have been kept in the fighting line. The wounded in many instances were deprived of their money before reaching hospital. He admitted that patients travelling in ordinary trains suffered a good deal of hardship, while at the base, owing to the pressure, convalescents had occasionally to sleep on mattresses placed on the floor.

Col. Herbert reiterated the complaints against the management of the Wynberg Hospital.

Sir John Furley, Chief Commissioner of the Red Cross Society, said that in no war had so much been done or so well done for the sick and wounded as in the present one.

The Hospitals Commission concluded its sittings in Cape Town on Tuesday.

Dr. Bowlby stated that many sick officers and men failed to report themselves until absolutely compelled to do so, and those wounded in the field included officers and men who were already suffering from enteric fever. In this way infection was spread. Generally speaking, the troops had suffered owing to the hardships they had had to endure, and comparatively few escaped touches of fever.

He declared that the epidemic which broke out subsequent to the Paardeberg affair could not possibly have been anticipated. He controverted Mr. Burdett-Coutts's statement regarding the insufficiency of milk.

The Commissioners proceeded up country on Tuesday.

OWING to the paucity of subaltern officers in the Royal Reserve Regiments a large number of 2nd lieuts. recently commissioned are being attached for duty.

A NEEDED REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE"

SIR,—I have read the remarks of your correspondent in your issue of the 18th inst. with interest and satisfaction. Endorsing, as I do, every word he says, I feel certain that his suggestion offers a practical solution of present difficulties. The part that strikes me as being most commendable in your correspondent's proposal is that he lays it down as a main feature that the report of the Commander-in-Chief should only be made public on a vote of the House of Commons. This is at once a guarantee that the Commander-in-Chief of the Army would be relieved from the pressure of political influence. The suggestion of Lord Rosebery is one which must cause all soldiers to shudder. I can imagine nothing more calculated to injure both the character and the efficiency of the Army than a Commander-in-Chief placed in the position which Lord Rosebery favours. It would simply mean this, that the military head of the Army would become a tool in the hands of political wire pullers. It would be his duty to give support to the Government in power. Failing to do that, he would be an instrument, more or less at the use of the Opposition. The whole aspect of affairs would thus be changed in a political sense, and soon we should find that the Commander-in-Chief of the Army would be constituted a buffer between two parties. Such a condition of affairs would produce endless difficulty and would be ruinous in its effects. I agree with your correspondent that it would be madness to create between parties such an element of discord. I have looked at the matter from all points of view, and I cannot see one argument which can be adduced in favour of the idea which Lord Rosebery has ventilated so eloquently in the House of Lords. The report which your correspondent proposes would be a protection to everybody. It would in no way compromise the Commander-in-Chief, whilst it would, at the same time, keep him perfectly free from political influences. It would be a guarantee that he was watchful of the interests of the Empire; it would constitute a very necessary check on the Treasury; it would establish a proper system of Parliamentary control over the War Office; it would satisfy the public that the military head of the Army was discharging his duties in the best interests of the Empire; it would be a basis on which the Minister for War could proceed in forming his annual estimates; it would create a proper feeling in the War Office that business was being conducted on business lines; and, above all, it would act as an invaluable record which would fix responsibility. The report would show from time to time where the fault rested when the nation, having become involved in a campaign, found that administration, armament, equipment, and system, one or all, had failed to produce the results looked for. We have had many letters in the *Times* and other papers of influence during the last few years all condemning the War Office and its methods, but none indicating a policy of what I may call betterment. Your correspondent, I believe, has been the first to suggest any practical means by which responsibility could be fixed, so far at least as the Commander-in-Chief and the Minister for War are concerned. With such a report in the archives of the War Office, Treasury officials would think twice before they tampered unduly with estimates, and the Minister for War would feel that his hands were strengthened by expert opinion. At present the administration of our land defences is left in the most unsatisfactory state. Perhaps some influential member of the Lords or Commons will take the lead in bringing about reform on the basis that your correspondent suggests. By doing so more good would be accomplished than by attacks on the War Office, which, it seems to me, is placed, under existing conditions, in an impossible position, and is prevented from satisfying anybody by a system, which possesses only one merit—that of having no merit at all, as the Irish member once said in the House of Commons.

ADMINISTRATOR.

St. Moritz, Aug. 24.

It is notified from the War Office that Reservists of Sections A, B, and C of the 1st Class Army Reserve, on rejoining the colours on mobilisation, being soldiers of the Regular forces, are eligible for extension of Army service under the usual conditions, as laid down in Paragraphs 1742-1746 of the Queen's Regulations.

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Obituary.

NAVAL.

Paymaster-in-Chief Charles Henry Ceely died at Montreal, Canada, on the 24th ult., aged 63 years. He joined as Assistant Clerk, 1854; became Assistant Paymaster 1859; Paymaster, 1868; Fleet Paymaster, 1886; and retired as Paymaster-in-Chief, 1893. Served during the Crimean Expedition, 1854-55, in the *Highflyer* and *Princess Royal* (medal and Sebastopol clasp), and in the *Imperieuse* during the China War, 1860-61 (medal); was Paymaster of the *Cadmus*, 1870-74; *Implacable*, 1876-79; *Orontes*, 1879-82. He subsequently served for short periods at home and in stationary ships abroad, as his health was too much impaired to admit of sea service, and was eventually obliged to retire.

ARMY.

Gen. Sir John Miller Adye, G.C.B., Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery, died on Sunday last at Cragside, Rothbury, Northumberland, where he was on a visit to Lord Armstrong. Sir John Adye was born in 1819, the son and grandson of soldiers; he was educated at Woolwich and was gazetted to the Royal Artillery Dec. 13, 1836, becoming Captain July 29, 1846. When the Crimean War broke out he was selected to serve as Brigade-Major to the artillery under Gen. Cator, afterwards becoming A.A.G. for R.A. He was present at the affairs of Bulganac and Mackenzie's Farm, at the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and at the siege and capture of Sebastopol (medal with four clasps, C.B., brevets of Major and Lieut.-Colonel, Commander of the Legion of Honour, 4th Class of the Medjidie and Turkish medal). He served in the Indian Mutiny campaign—also as A.A.G. for R.A.—and was present at the action of Pandoo Nudée, Nov. 26, in the operations before Cawnpore under Gen. Windham, Nov. 27-29; at the battle of Cawnpore and defeat of the Gwalior contingent Dec. 6 (three times mentioned in despatches and medal). Remaining in India after the war was over he became a substantive Lieut.-Colonel Aug. 19, 1857, and a Brevet-Colonel May 19, 1860. In the latter rank he was able to see service in 1863, when he was specially employed in the North-West Frontier Expedition, 1863, and was at the storming of Laloo, the capture of Umbeyla (medal with clasp). On March 3, 1866, he took up the duties of D.A.G. for R.A. in India, which position he retained until March, 1866, when he returned to England. On April 1, 1870, he was selected, on the reorganisation of the War Office, to fill the office of Director of Artillery and Stores. Mr. Cardwell was at that time developing his scheme for the reorganisation of the Army, and the introduction of the system of short service. Sir John Adye gave him ready support. In 1872 he was chosen to accompany Gen. Gordon to the Crimea to report on the condition of the British graveyards, and in the following year obtained his K.C.B. Becoming a Major-General Nov. 17, 1875 (with antedate to June 28, 1868), he was appointed Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Aug. 1, 1875; became Lieut.-General June 27, 1879; and rejoined the War Office Staff on June 1, 1880, as Surveyor General of the Ordnance. On the despatch of the expedition to Egypt, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, in 1882, Lieut.-Gen. Adye was offered the position of Chief of the Staff with the rank of General, and in that capacity was present at the engagements of Tel-el-Mahuta, Kassassin (Sept. 9), and in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (twice mentioned in despatches, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, G.C.B., medal with clasp, Grand Cross of the Medjidie and Khedive's Star). On his return to England, Sir John resumed duty at the War Office in October to finish up the "business" of the war, but in January, 1883, went to Gibraltar to succeed the late Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala as Governor. There he remained until Nov. 1, 1886, when having reached the limit of age for retirement, he had to accept pension, much to his disappointment. He had been appointed a Colonel-Commandant R.A., Nov. 8, 1880, and a General, April 1, 1884. He made several attempts to enter Parliament in the Liberal interest, and at the General Election of 1892 stood for Bath, but was non-successful. Curiously enough, though Sir John was a Radical in politics, he was more than Conservative in professional matters, for he was the last to admit the superiority of breech-loading guns, and bitterly opposed the re-organisation of the Royal Artillery, which has resulted in separation of the mounted and dismounted branches.

He was a frequent contributor to the *Nineteenth Century* on his pet subject of Army Reform, being a strong advocate of Cardwellism. He also held fixed views, which he often ventilated in the columns of the *Times* and elsewhere, on the North-West Frontier of India. His work "Recollections of a Military Life," was most favourably received when it appeared a few years ago. Sir John Adye married in 1856 a daughter of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Montagu Stopford. His son, Lieut.-Col. Adye, R.A., is now on the Staff in South Africa, where he has more than once distinguished himself in command of a column in Cape Colony.

Lieut.-Gen. William Rickman, Colonel, Royal Munster Fusiliers, died at Barkham Manor, Wokingham, on the 22nd ult., aged 73. Gen. Rickman entered the Service Sept. 12, 1848, as Ensign in the 77th Regiment, becoming Lieut. Oct. 31, 1851, and Captain March 24, 1854. He served in the Crimean campaign, being present at the siege and taking of Sebastopol, and the sortie of March 22. He was twice mentioned in despatches, and was recommended for a Victoria Cross by his colonel and the general of the Light Division, but the committee which sat in London after the war disallowed his claims with many others. Kinglake says of him in his "History of the Invasion of the Crimea":—"With his men of the 77th detachment, supported by that of the 88th, Capt. Rickman, after a well-sustained fight, and losing several men, defeated the venturesome column Zavalachine had led, and drove it back down the ravine" (medal and clasp, brevet of Major, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and 5th class of the Medjidieh and Turkish medal.) He was a justice of the peace of the county of Berks. He married, in 1857, Mary Pulsford, only daughter of Sir William Hayter, and leaves two sons, who are both fighting in South Africa, in the Royal Welsh and Northumberland Fusiliers respectively, and four daughters, two of whose husbands are also serving in South Africa. He became Brevet-Major April 21, 1855; Major Feb. 1, 1856; Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Feb. 12, 1863; Lieut.-Colonel May 17, 1864; Colonel June 23, 1870; Major-General May 19, 1880; Lieut.-General April 1, 1885; and Colonel, Royal Munster Fusiliers, March 26, 1899.

Lieut.-Col. Arthur Gregory Serocold Wade-Gregory, retired list, Royal Artillery, died at Durban, South Africa, on the 25th ult. Born May 6, 1849, son of the late Rev. W. Serocold Wade, vicar of Redbourne, Herts, he joined the Army July 23, 1870; became Captain Oct. 27, 1880; Major July 7, 1886; Lieut.-Colonel Feb. 24, 1897; and retired last year.

Capt. William Blakeney Norwood, Adjutant, Royal Horse Artillery, died on the 28th ult., from the effect of sunstroke received on active service in South Africa. Born July 9, 1865, he joined the Royal Artillery April 29, 1885; became Captain May 15, 1895; and Divisional Adjutant Nov. 27, 1899.

Capt. Charles Richard Stephens, R.E., died at his brother's house at Bhagalpore, Bengal, on the 14th ult., of enteric fever. Born Oct. 31, 1865, the eldest son of Sir Charles C. Stevens, K.C.S.I., he joined the Army Dec. 9, 1884, and became Captain July 10, 1893.

Capt. Reginald Eric Duncan Campbell, late of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, died at Asaba suddenly from apoplexy on July 21. Born Nov. 28, 1857, the youngest son of Sir Alexander Campbell, second Baronet, of Barcaldine, he was heir presumptive to his brother, the present Sir Duncan Campbell, of Barcaldine, Secretary of the Order of the Thistle. He was gazetted to a Sub-Lieutenancy in the Forfar and Kincardine Artillery Militia in 1877, and appointed 2nd Lieut. in the 89th Regiment in 1879. He retired from the Army as Captain on a gratuity in 1892. He entered the Colonial Service in that year, and was appointed Assistant-Inspector of the Lagos Constabulary. He served with the Lagos Expeditionary Force against the Jebus, under Sir Francis Scott, and commanded the rearguard in the engagement at Maghon (medal and clasp). He was promoted in April of this year to the post of Governor of her Majesty's prison at Asaba, Southern Nigeria.

Capt. William Henry Wemyss Steward, 4th Batn. Rifle Brigade, attached to the 2nd Batn., has died of wounds received in action during Sir Redvers

Buller's operations at Bergendal on Monday. Born June 18, 1871; he joined the Rifle Brigade as 2nd Lieut. March 4, 1891; became Lieut. Nov. 23, 1892; and Captain Nov. 6, 1897.

Capt. Gerard Lowther Lysley, 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade, was killed in action in the storming of the Boer position at Bergendal on Monday. Born Aug. 26, 1872, he joined the Rifle Brigade as 2nd Lieut. Oct. 5, 1892; became Lieut. May 11, 1895; and Captain Jan 19, 1900.

Capt. Ernest George Campbell, 4th Batn. Rifle Brigade, attached to the 2nd Batn., has died of wounds received in action in Sir Redvers Buller's action at Bergendal on Monday. Born June 28, 1873, he joined the Rifle Brigade as 2nd Lieut. Dec. 7, 1892; became Lieut. July 7, 1895; and Captain March 17 last.

Lieut. Albert Savory, 4th Hussars, doing duty with the South African Light Horse, was killed in action at Geluk on the 23rd ult., whilst serving with Sir Redvers Buller's column. Born July 7, 1870, the eldest son of Mr. A. Savory, Sun Rising, Banbury, he joined the 4th Hussars as 2nd Lieut. Oct. 12, 1892; and became Lieut. March 10, 1894.

Lieut. Douglas Morison Oliver, 1st Batn. Norfolk Regiment, whose death is reported in Lord Roberts's despatch from Belfast on the 28th ult., was born Sept. 11, 1874, and joined the Norfolk Regiment as 2nd Lieut. April 3, 1895; becoming Lieut. Sept. 15, 1897. He was attached until recently to the depot at Norwich, but went on service with the view of joining the 2nd Batn.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. S. H. Browne, I.M.S., B.	Capt. W. R. Brakspear.
Lieut.-Col. G. W. Anson, B.	Lieut. R. H. Benwell.
Lieut.-Col. R. C. S. Macauland, B.	Lieut. A. C. Gabbett.
Capt. C. H. Pritchard, B.	Lieut. E. F. Bidwell.
Capt. W. Henvey.	Lieut. W. M. Sargent.
	Lieut. A. G. Vivian.
	Lieut. E. S. Gull.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Col. B. L. P. Reilly, 6 mo.	Capt. A. L. C. McCormick, 18 days.
Lieut.-Col. H. B. Watkis, to April 3, 1901.	Capt. R. T. Crichton, B., 7 days' furl.
Lieut.-Col. A. J. P. Nuthall, 2 mo.	Lieut. A. V. Alexander, 4 days.
Lieut.-Col. C. R. Phillipps, 2 mo.	Lieut. F. B. Tillard, 2 mo.
Capt. R. W. Nicholson, 14 days.	Lieut. H. G. L. Corbett, 3 mo.
Capt. H. Bennett, to Nov. 22, 1900.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut.-Col. J. W. Macnamara, I.M.S., B.	Capt. C. A. W. Ford.
Capt. R. T. Crichton, B.	Capt. W. H. Dunlop.
Capt. J. B. Jameson.	Lieut. E. G. Drummond.
Capt. W. H. Millar.	Lieut. H. Le M. Fellowes.
Capt. R. A. Cane.	Lieut. G. H. Fenner.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards.—Major the Hon. C. E. Bingham who has been A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. French in South Africa, has taken up duty as a D.A.A.G. with the field force. The Hon. H. E. Butler, of Nidd Hall, Ripley, Yorkshire, and Eaglehall, Pateley Bridge, who served for a short time as subaltern, has succeeded to the peerage as fourteenth Viscount Mountgarret, by the death of his father on Sunday last.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Quicke, having returned to England from leave after two years' absence with the Cape to Cairo expedition, reverts to duty with his regiment. Capt. Quicke has lately been on active service at the Cape. Capt. Wickham has been invalided from the Cape, and sailed in the *Assaye* on the 22nd ult.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Jerrard has been selected for duty with the West African Regiment.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Major Edwards has been doing duty for some time past as an A.A.G. in South Africa with the rank of Lieut.-Col.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers).—Major Butler is employed as a Brigade-Major in South Africa.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).—Lieut. Swetenham, invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Assaye* on the 22nd ult.

9th Lancers.—Capt. the Hon. C. H. Willoughby, invalided, sailed from Cape Town on the 22nd ult. in the *Assaye*.

16th Lancers.—Lieut. Adams, invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Assaye* on the 22nd ult.

17th Lancers.—Major Portal, invalided from the Cape, sailed in the *Assaye* on the 22nd ult. Capt. Tilney, though the "Army List" does not record the fact, has been acting as A.D.C. to Lord Methuen in South Africa since the end of March last.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. J. W. Stirling, on promotion from D Battery, R.H.A., has been appointed to the command of the 24th Brigade Division, R.F.A., at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Capt. G. E. Tyrrell, R.F.A., is officiating A.D.C. to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, in India.

Capt. G. A. Fitzgerald, R.F.A., is on passage home from the Cape in the *Assaye*, invalided.

Lieut. T. R. Griffiths, district officer, has been selected for the adjutancy of the 1st Argyll and Bute Artillery.

The appointment of Commandant of the Albany Garrison, Western Australia, is vacant. The post, which is open to lieutenants of R.A., is for three years. Candidates must have at least four years' service, and, if possible, be in possession of the long course of gunnery and signalling certificates. The pay is £350 per annum, with fuel, light, &c., and £100 will be granted to pay all expenses in connection with the passage out.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieuts. E. E. B. Wilson and H. St. J. L. Winterbotham are on passage home from South Africa in the *Assaye*, invalided.

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Guards.—Major the Hon. W. Lambton has been asked to stand as Liberal candidate for the representation of Durham City in Parliament. Capt. Sutton, 2nd Batn., is employed as a Railway Staff Officer in South Africa, and Lieut. Longueville, 2nd Batn., as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Paget. Lieut. Lane, 1st Batn., is on passage home from the Cape in the *Assaye*, invalided.

Irish Guards.—The uniform of the regiment has at last been approved. It will in most respects be the same as the other regiments of the brigade, the tunic being scarlet with Royal blue facings. The Irish will be the fourth Guards' regiment, and this fact will be indicated by the buttons in front of the tunic being placed in groups of four, with an intervening space. The collar badge will be a shamrock leaf, and the band around the forage cap green. The full-dress headpiece will be a bearskin, with a plume of "Patrick Blue" at the side. "Patrick Blue" is a light shade, very much resembling that affected by Cambridge University, and is so called as being the colour of the ribbon of the premier Irish order—St. Patrick.

Queen's (2nd).—Col. Collins, 1st Batn., has taken over the officiating command of the Peshawur District. Brevet-Major Bird left Cape Town on the 22nd ult. in the *Assaye*, invalided. 2nd Lieut. Versturne, 3rd (Militia) Batn., is a passenger in the same transport.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Major Sturges, 3rd Batn., sailed from Cape Town in charge of invalids in the *Assaye* on the 22nd ult., en route to join headquarters at York.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—Major Landon, second in command of the 2nd Batn. in South Africa, has been transferred to the 1st Batn. in India.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—Capt. McMahon left Cape Town in the *Assaye* on the 22nd ult. for England, invalided. Sergt.-Major Sutton, 3rd Batn., is ordered home from Gibraltar to join the 5th (Militia) Batn. at Salisbury Plain on promotion as Quartermaster.

King's (8th).—The Central News correspondent says the disaster to the 1st Batn., in South Africa, last week, reported in Lord Roberts's despatch of the 24th ult., was directly due to a tactical blunder. The two companies were sent forward at the end of the day to the support of the outlying cavalry, but they were taken too far, and, on marching over a ridge, were hidden to the view of the remainder of the force. Boers swarmed on the other side of that ridge, and the gallant King's immediately found themselves surrounded by the enemy at forty yards' range. Seeing the trap into which he had walked, the officer in command ordered a retreat, but it was then too late. The enemy opened a heavy fire, and men fell thickly as the two companies fell back. About 30 of them were soon cut off from the main body, and after fighting stubbornly for some time were compelled to surrender.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—In a telegram to the War Office from Belfast on Tuesday, Lord Roberts says: "Paget reports the death of a very promising officer, Lieut. D. M. M. Oliver, Norfolk Regiment, who was killed in an encounter with one of the enemy's despatch riders."

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—Col. Lord William Cecil, M.V.O., commanding the 4th (Militia) Batn. at Parkhurst, dined with the Queen and Royal Family at Osborne on Wednesday evening. Capt. Thorold and 2nd Lieut. de Hoghton, in charge of the Queen's Guard at East Cowes, dined with the household, and were received by Her Majesty in the drawing-room afterwards. Major Herapath, 1st Batn., Lieut. and Adj. Grant, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from the Cape in the *Assaye*, invalided.

East Yorkshire Regiment (15th).—Lieut.-Col. Inglefield, 2nd Batn., is acting as an A.A.G. in South Africa. Capt. Maconchy succeeds Lieut. Wilson as Adjutant of the 2nd Batn. in South Africa.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—Capt. Crumpe and Lieut. Elliot, 1st Batn., sailed from the Cape in the *Assaye* on the 22nd ult., invalided.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th).—Capt. Sanderson, 3rd (Militia) Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 22nd ult. in the *Assaye*, invalided.

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st).—Lieut. Paton sailed from Cape Town in the *Assaye* on the 22nd ult., invalided.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. with details, moved on Monday from Salisbury Plain to Plymouth.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—Lieut. Maclean, 1st Batn., is on passage home from South Africa in the *Assaye*, invalided. He sailed on the 22nd ult.

Gloucestershire Regiment (28th) is to be moved from South Africa to Ceylon to assist in guarding the Boer prisoners. It will embark in three transports, the *Dilwara*, *Bavarian*, and *Mongolian*, as quickly as possible.

East Lancashire Regiment (30th).—Capt. Hamber is acting as a Railway Staff Officer in South Africa.

Worcestershire Regiment (36th).—Lieut. Davidge sailed from Cape Town on the 22nd ult. in the *Assaye*, invalided.

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Black Watch (42nd).—2nd Lieut. Stewart sailed from Cape Town on the 22nd ult. in the *Assaye*, invalided.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd).—Lieut. Forrest left Cape Town on the 22nd ult., invalided, in the *Assaye*.

Sherwood Foresters (45th).—Capt. Weldon has been appointed a D.A.A.G. in South Africa.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (52nd).—Col. Plowden has taken over the officiating command of the Belgau District.

Border Regiment (55th).—Lieut.-Col. Ovens had proceeded to India when the mail left to take over command of the 1st Batn. (34th) on promotion.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—Capt. Porter, 4th Batn., is on passage home from the Cape in the *Assaye* to join on promotion.

Durham Light Infantry (68th).—Lieut. Ainsworth who was taken prisoner at Venterburg on Aug. 3, is officially reported to have escaped on Aug. 16.

Highland Light Infantry (71st).—At a special meeting of the Glasgow Corporation Police Department, it was resolved to ask the Secretary of State for War that the Highland Light Infantry should be again made a kilted regiment, and that in recognition of the regiment's connection with Glasgow it should be termed the H.L.I. (City of Glasgow) Regiment.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—Capt. Cameron and Murray, and 2nd Lieut. Hay, sailed from the Cape on the 22nd ult. in the *Assaye*, invalided.

Middlesex Regiment (77th).—Major-Gen. Talbot Coke, commanding the 10th Brigade in South Africa, addressed the regiment lately at Charlestown. Having praised all ranks for their conduct at Van Wyk and Almond's Nek, he said:—

"This regiment has always been very lucky in arriving at the critical moment. At Spion Kop you saved the position, and also the Lancashire Brigade, who were on the point of retiring. The Boers said they intended to make it a second Majuba, and to make the English run down into Natal, shooting them like rabbits as they ran; and perhaps they would have done so had not the Middlesex arrived just in time; but, thank God, they did not run. It is a matter of controversy whether it was a victory or not, but I say it was a victory, and it will be looked upon as such. As to the retirement, I had nothing whatever to do with that, but there will be more said about that in time to come."

Shropshire Light Infantry (85th).—Major Doyle has been appointed second in command of the 1st Batn. (53rd), vice Major MacLaughlin, retired.

Gordon Highlanders (92nd).—Lieut.-Col. Scott is acting as an Assistant Press Censor in South Africa. Mr. Harry N. Brooke, Fairley, Aberdeenshire, president of the Gordon Highlanders' Aberdeen Association, is appealing for funds to raise a memorial to commemorate the deeds and sacrifices of the Gordon Highlanders in South Africa. It is suggested that the memorial should take the form of a club in the Granite City, which would serve the purposes of a soldiers' home. Mrs. Dick-Cunyngham, feeling that such an institution would benefit the Gordons, and would have had the hearty support of her gallant husband, who fell at Ladysmith, has contributed £200 on condition that the name of the late Lieut.-Col. Dick-Cunyngham, V.C., is associated with the movement. Mr. Brooke has collected some £50 in addition to the sum promised by Mrs. Dick-Cunyngham, but from £1,200 to £1,600 will be required to carry out the object in view. It is pointed out that this proposal is not intended to prevent the erection of other memorials in Aberdeen or throughout that country.

Wiltshire Regiment (99th).—Major Beatson has been invalided home from the Cape, and sailed in the *Assaye* on the 22nd ult.

Leinster Regiment (100th).—Capt. R. H. Smyth, 3rd (Militia) Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 22nd ult. for England, invalided.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (104th).—Major Clough has been selected for the appointment of second in command.

West India Regiment.—Two companies 1st Batn. are due at St. Helena to-morrow from Bermuda. Two companies of the 3rd Batn. will leave St. Helena on Monday for Sierra Leone, arriving on the 8th inst.

Army Service Corps.—Assist.-Commissary A. B. Allen, Retired List, in charge of the Brighton Sub-District, having been nominated to take charge of barracks in the Thames District, has reported his arrival at Chatham.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieut.-Col. R. D. Hodson sailed from Cape Town on the 22nd ult. in the *Assaye*, invalided. List of successful candidates for commissions in the recent examination in London: H. J. McGrigor, 2,779; W. R. P. Goodwin, 2,612; J. H. Brunskill, 2,303; A. C. Duffey, 2,231; A. W. Gibson, 2,205; C. D. Myles, 2,040; R. N. Hunt, 1,986; H. E. Howley, 1,916; R. F. M. Fawcett, 1,855.

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Reviews.

THE QUARTERLIES.

We have not hitherto found space to deal with the July Quarterlies, which, nevertheless, contain certain articles not to be overlooked. The *Edinburgh* discusses "Progress in Ireland," "Paris in 1900," "The Hudson's Bay Company," and a number of other topics of general or special interest. There is an article upon the last volume of Capt. Chevalier's "History of the French Navy," to which high praise is given, though with the limitation, which we may say applies to its predecessors, that the work is far from communicative as to details interesting to the student. The Reviewer has very high praise for the French Navy during the period described—1815 to 1870—and says that the record would do credit to any navy. Considerable stress is laid upon the final chapter, in which the French officer lays down the pen of the historian, and takes up that of the pamphleteer. He discusses, as our readers are aware, the conditions of war with England, his general view being that the French should not seek general engagements, but should have squadrons ready to go anywhere at the instant opportunity, and that, meanwhile, our commerce should be actively and vigorously harassed. As the Reviewer points out, there is something in this of a strategy attempting to make war without fighting. Another important article is upon Sir Herbert Maxwell's "Life of Wellington," to which also high praise is given as a most useful and readable work. At the same time the Reviewer expresses the opinion that this author has depended too much upon Mr. Ropes and M. Houssaye, and that he does not seem to know anything about the recent Life of Gneisenau, Blücher's chief of the staff and the organiser of his operations. Gneisenau had been with Wellington as a military attaché in the Peninsula, and had come back from those operations with a profound distrust of him. This feeling finds expression in Gneisenau's life, it being urged that the Prussians were induced to fight at Ligny by deceptive promises on the part of the Duke of Wellington. There is no getting over the fact that the Duke wrote a certain letter on June 16, 1815, wherein he was led to make a statement as to the position of his troops which was not accurate. Under the pressure of Blücher, who had an intense admiration for Wellington, Gneisenau undertook to march to the field of Waterloo, abandoning the Prussian communications, but he had ordered Bülow not to move until Wellington was expressly committed to a serious engagement, and it was Blücher himself who countermanded these orders, and pushed forward Bülow into the field. Many people have had reason to shroud the secret history of Waterloo, but it is gradually becoming known. Another article that is extremely interesting is upon "The South African War and its Critics," chiefly in relation to the views expressed last January by General von Schmeling, who saw no hope for us. It is pointed out that he entirely failed—like many of his countrymen—to understand our immense reserve of strength, and the contention is that he was misled by the despondent utterances of Mr. Arnold Forster, Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, and some others.

Amid a number of articles in the *Quarterly* we can only refer to two. The first is in relation to Dr. Theal's works on South African history. It is pointed out that this writer has changed his views, and that his latest utterances, which have been much quoted, do not rightly interpret the attitude of the Boers in relation to the natives. In short, the Reviewer contends that the Native question covers nearly every cause that has been assigned for the Great Trek, and even asserts that at the date of the Trek no other cause was generally recognised. The other article is upon the War in South Africa in its later stage, and is full of admiration for the operations conducted amid a hostile population not distinguishable from the enemy's army, and in a country offering greater difficulties of movement and fewer possibilities of local supply than most of those in which there is any experience of civilised war. The Boers are probably the best adepts in the world in the art of running away, but their military power appears at last to have been almost destroyed.

ALL THE WORLD'S FIGHTING SHIPS.

The third issue of Mr. Fred T. Jane's *All the World's Fighting Ships* (Sampson Low and Co.), published for "The Naval Syndicate," differs in some respects from its predecessors. We observe that directly reproduced photographs have been substituted for most of the old pen-and-ink drawings, although, if we remember aright, when the work first appeared, it was held that these latter, by enabling the artist to enforce points, were superior to sun pictures. On the whole, we like the change. For ships of lesser importance silhouettes have been adopted instead of small pen-and-ink sketches. Again, the number of plans has been increased, the indices are extended, and the silhouettes of the large liners are introduced. Classification troubles Mr. Jane as it does all other writers on the same

subject, and he has boldly transferred the *Royal Sovereign* and the *Kaiser Friedrich III.* to the second class, while the armoured cruiser *Drake* is reckoned with second-class battleships. The plans are based upon the War Game scale, and each elevation carries its own scale, being divided vertically into 25ft. sections, so that immediate comparison is possible. The book is already well known, with its special features, and, although it does not displace other annuals, it is important, and for its particular purposes very valuable.

SOUTH AFRICAN LITERATURE.

The Boer Invasion of Natal, by Clement H. Stott (S. W. Partridge and Co.), is a narrative of events by a Natal Colonist. The events in that colony have been in many ways the most interesting in the South African campaign, and the little book is a useful record of them. To those whose business it has been to saturate themselves in the war news it teaches nothing, but there are thousands who will be glad to possess this simple story, and who may be glad to have a narrative of events, without being plunged into the mass of controversy that has arisen from them. Mr. Stott has a loyal appreciation of the fine qualities of the troops, both Imperial and Colonial, and he has done ample justice to their heroic self-sacrifice. It seems to us that the most instructive part of the volume is the picture it incidentally gives of the utter inability of men on the spot to gauge the strength of the Boers, or to anticipate in any degree the course of events. Everything was a surprise, and there were many rude awakenings. As to the cause of the war, Mr. Stott has no hesitation in ascribing it to the intense desire of the Boers in South Africa to secure national independence. Among other things he gives a sad picture of the wanton destruction effected by the commando which raided the Estcourt district. The interiors of farmhouses were wrecked, rain-water tanks were pierced, orchards were ravaged, and ruin fell upon many. Intense bitterness followed among the loyal colonists, but Mr. Stott's volume scarcely reflects it. Indeed, he restricts himself almost wholly to a simple narrative, and from that point of view his volume is very acceptable.

South Africa and the Transvaal War, by Louis Creswicke (P. C. and E. J. Jack, Edinburgh). We have already drawn attention to this history, proposed to be completed in six volumes, of which the third, covering the period from the battle of Colenso to Lord Roberts's advance into the Free State, February, 1900, is before us. We can give it hearty commendation as a spirited narrative, based upon careful consideration of authorities, and embodying much illuminative criticism. Mr. Creswicke is also full of wonderment at our inability to foresee or to prepare for the special conditions of South African warfare, and he strongly enforces the point that an almost superhuman task lay before our generals, since they were expected to make up for want of mobility by superior strategical qualifications. But, though this writer has much to say against our unpreparedness, he has nothing but praise for the qualities of the troops in the field. For the rest, he writes well and pleasantly ;

and his work is one very desirable to be possessed. The form is good, and the type readable, which is a merit added to an excellent work. The black and white illustrations are interesting, but there are extraordinary vagaries in the coloured ones, the horses, for example, being of absolutely impossible hue.

A book that certainly deserves to sell widely is *For Britain's Soldiers* (Methuen and Co.). It is a collection of capital stories by Sir Walter Besant, Messrs. Crockett, Hornung, Outcliffe Hyne, Rudyard Kipling, Frankfort Moore, Max Pemberton, and others, given for the War Fund, and published gratuitously by Messrs. Methuen. The financial proceeds will thus be handed over undiminished for "the needs of our fighting men and their families." Excellent stories by well-known authors, published in pleasant form, and for such a purpose, should command a large sale, and we have the greatest pleasure in drawing attention to the book.

Those who wish to know how the *Tintagel Castle* conveyed in health and enjoyment a large body of troops comprising detachments for many various Regular and Yeomanry corps to South Africa cannot do better than procure *O.H.M.S., or How 1,200 Soldiers went to Table Bay*, by W. McLean, surgeon, and E. H. Shackleton, third officer, of the ship (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.). We can only say that the 1,200 went in the most favourable circumstances, and that this brightly written and well illustrated narrative and record should be very welcome as a souvenir to them and their friends.

We have received the first numbers of a series of art reproductions by G. Montbard. They depict troopers of several of the Colonial regiments now at the front, and they are really good illustrations in their way (A. V. N. Jones).

SHORT NOTICES.

Sport in War, by Major-Gen. R. S. S. Baden-Powell (Heinemann), is a book daintily produced and admirably illustrated by the gallant author's hand, which is sure to have a large sale. It consists of reprinted sketches from the *Badminton Magazine*, which have been produced because the personality of the general, and all that he said and did, became matters of intense interest, while the sketches themselves delighted Mr. Watson, the editor of the magazine, as they will all who read them, by their freshness, vigour, and charm. We can only say that the chapters are upon "Sport in War" (full of suggestion), "A Run with the Cape Foxhounds," "The Sport of Rajahs" (or pig-sticking), and "Hadj Ano," a very amusing sketch of French sportsmen.

Modern Rifle-shooting, by L. R. Tippins (*Volunteer Service Gazette* Office), is a capital manual, dealing with the flight of a bullet, range, rifling, elevation, lateral allowances, aiming, and a number of other subjects concerned with rifle and rifle-shooting.

Nautical Astronomy Made Easy, by A. C. Johnson, R.N. (J. D. Potter).—The purpose of this book is to present the rules of nautical astronomy modified so as to require one table only, and that of the smallest dimensions, for the solution of the various problems. The system is interesting, and we commend it to attention.

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BOOTY.—Nothing yet decided.

ANXIOUS PARENT.—Most probably next year.

PAY OFFICER.—So we read it.

J. L. P.—As a Lieut.-Colonel.

FELIX.—You have been misinformed.

TWO STARS.—There would be difficulty at present, no doubt.

V. E. R.—Such cases must be considered on their merits.

S. D. A.—The present intention is to pay the full amount after six months.

MILES.—Unquestionably he is.

W. K.—The distinction was conferred in 1840, when the uniform was changed from scarlet to blue, after the regiment had escorted the late Prince Consort into London.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

SIR EDWARD SEYMOUR AND THE FRENCH.

AMID the many difficulties that beset the march of Sir Edward Seymour, it is extremely pleasant to hear of the great cordiality that existed in the allied force. There were distinctions, no doubt, in the friendships between the contingents, but they all worked shoulder to shoulder in a common cause, and there has been little trace of anything but generous admiration for the qualities displayed by various nationalities in the utterances or writings of any who were with the column. Eminently gratifying on both sides of the Channel is the letter which Sir Edward Seymour addressed to Rear-Admiral Courrejolles, wherein he expressed

unreserved admiration for the French seamen. He said that the energy and untiring zeal shown by officers and men in singularly critical circumstances was beyond praise, and he added that the courage shown was in accord with the noble traditions of the French Navy. Their fine conduct did not surprise him, for he expected that they would show themselves worthy of those who had gone before them. "Nevertheless, I feel a keen satisfaction in bringing their exploits to your notice," he wrote to the French rear-admiral. "When Commander de Marolles, finding himself before the forts to the west of the suburb of Hsiku, took the commendable course of seizing the arsenal and maintaining himself there, he chose the most dangerous task, and was placed thus at the post of honour, for the arsenal, which was situated in the most advanced position towards Tien-tsin, was full of ammunition, and the Chinese fire was continuously concentrated on the point. Commander de Marolles also undertook a reconnaissance in the direction of the railway, accompanied only by his detachment."

It was something of a surprise, perhaps, to the average Frenchman to find the national navy receiving praise in this way from a foreign admiral, and it was perhaps only human nature that prompted certain French papers to assume a slightly resentful tone. The generous sentiments of the French people at large, however, soon corrected any feeling of that kind, and the chief organs of the press cheerfully recognised the admirable spirit in which Sir Edward Seymour had expressed, with courtesy and chivalry, his appreciation of the service that the French contingent had rendered. The *Gaulois* said truly that the letter was indeed noble in thought and lofty in tone. "The British admiral pays to the French admiral a tribute of which our seamen may be proud, not only because the British know what they are talking about, but because, after what has passed between Great Britain and France, this tribute is of particular value. It honours equally him who receives and him who gives."

The particular value which the *Gaulois* attributes to the letter has, of course, reference to the relations between the two countries. Admiral Seymour himself is reported to have expressed a hope in his letter to the French admiral that the co-operation of British and French forces might serve to "cement the good feelings between our countries and the mutual consideration which happily now exists between our two Governments." Co-operation between British and French seamen is not by any means new. It is, of course, well known that they served together, and with great cordiality, in the Russian war; but it is worth while to record the fact that, in Captain Chevalier's recently published "History of the French Navy from 1815 to 1870," there are fourteen historical chapters, of which no fewer than eleven are devoted to operations conducted by the French in combination, or in formal alliance, with the English, and that to these operations seven chapters are wholly devoted. To explain the facts which underlie this co-operation would take too long, but they are certainly significant, and, although Frenchmen have latterly fallen into the way of considering war with England as possible, or even probable, we have often urged, and we shall continue to say, that there is no real ground for hostilities between the two countries. We cannot, therefore, but consider it highly interesting and important that Admiral Seymour should have found the occasion for expressing, what we believe is widely felt, our admiration for the gallantry and devotion of the French forces.

Navv Notes.

Although he had not the advantage of success in his recent march on Peking, the gallantry and tact displayed by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, Commander-in-Chief in China, was largely appreciated by the forces of other nations that accompanied him. The senior officer of the United States naval contingent, Captain McCalla, in a letter to his Government, stated that during the almost continuous engagements Vice-Admiral Seymour "was constantly with the advanced guard, and so freely exposed himself that both his own officers and mine feared lest we should be deprived of his conspicuous skill in directing our movements. It would be a source of unqualified gratification to the officers and men of the *Newark*, who were associated with the vice-admiral's command, if our Government would offer this distinguished officer some appropriate and tangible recognition of his services to our nation."

By their exceptional efforts Captain George A. Callaghan, of the *Endymion*, and the officers and men of the Naval Brigade at Peking, have shown that they are worthy representatives of the gallant officers and men who brought their guns from Calcutta to Lucknow in 1857 for an almost similar purpose. The Lieut.-General commanding, Sir A. Gaselee, stated in his report last week that owing to heavy roads and forced marches the Naval Brigade was unable to participate in the entry at that city, but the way they brought their guns by boat and road from Tien-tsin is an achievement of which they may be proud. The Service will fully appreciate the disappointment of the bluejackets at not being in time on this memorable occasion of relieving their countrymen and women.

Sir Edward Seymour has issued a memorandum to the officers and men of the China Squadron, in which he says:—

"I desire to express to the officers, seamen, and marines comprising the late expeditionary force towards Peking my high sense of satisfaction with their general conduct therein during a time which comprised much discomfort, hard work, and want of food and water, with little rest and decided anxiety, in addition to the dangers of war. The above were encountered with a zeal, patience, courage, and cheerfulness worthy of the noble service to which we belong. Similar trials may be before us, but will, I know, be borne as the above were. To me personally the fine conduct of those belonging to the British China Squadron is a matter of special pride and pleasure, and I have no misgivings but that, whatever is before us, we shall, if possible, do better than before, and uphold the traditions of the British Navy."

Some interesting reminiscences by an old naval officer in connection with the China crisis have been sent to us by a correspondent. At the time referred to, February, 1881, there was no China Station, and there were usually about six ships in the East Indies. The flagship was the *Southampton*, a 52-gun frigate. Next in point of size and importance were three 28-gun frigates of the type known as "donkey frigates." They were the *Orocodile*, the *Alligator*, and the *Imogene*. They had very little space between decks, and they were armed with carronades. Following the "donkey frigates" came two sloops of about 450 tons, armed with sixteen carronades and two "long sixes"—that is, a gun firing a 6lb. solid shot. These guns were about equal in weight to a 32-pr. carronade. Finally, the squadron was completed by an 18-gun brig, the *Zebra*. It was not long after this period that the squadron began to grow, and was strengthened by the addition of the *Magicienne* and *Ouvroir*—almost the first, if not the first, of the razé corvettes—a vessel of this nature being a frigate that had been deprived of a deck and was then sent to sea as a corvette. Of course, when opposed to another corvette she had the advantage of having a frigate's scantling. In those days there was no Australian Squadron, but once a year or thereabouts one of the ships of the Indian Squadron paid a visit to some of the Australian ports. Plenty of work was to be done, too, in looking after pirates in the Malay Peninsula.

Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs, R.N., as well as six other writers, contributes an article on the China crisis to the August number of the *American*

Review. Naturally the points of view are as numerous as the writers, but to us the naval officer's aspect is the most interesting. He tells this story to illustrate his argument that Japan is under no illusion as to the relative strength of Russia:—

"Some time back the Marquis Ito visited Russia. On his return a friend of the writer asked him what would happen when Japan and Russia fought. The great man threw out his arms, and said with emphasis, 'We will walk through them.' At that time corruption was known to vitally affect Russia's armed forces, but we had not before us the Black Sea scandals, which brought some 50 or 60 responsible naval officials before a secret court-martial. Apart from this, the Japanese count on actual physical superiority. If their officers lack the advantage of a high tradition, they have, on the other hand, the highest possible sense of personal honour in the service of their country, and the freshness of their army and navy has spared them from that dead weight of conservatism which causes so much that is obsolete to be retained. If Great Britain does not actually assist the Japanese, they rely on her to hold back France and to rigidly enforce the treaty provisions which prevent the Russian Black Sea Fleet from passing through the Dardanelles."

From Portsmouth a rumoured reorganisation of the First Reserve Squadron is reported and has been widely commented upon in the Press. It is stated that changes are to be made in October, having for their purpose the weeding out of certain of the more antiquated vessels and their replacement by modern ships. It is just as well, in considering this report, to give a list of the ships which at present form the First Reserve Squadron as, oddly enough, they are not grouped together in the "Navy List" as other squadrons are. The force consists of the *Alexandra* at Portland, the *Australia* at Southampton, the *Benbow* at Greenock, the *Collingwood* at Bantry, the *Colossus* at Holyhead, the *Galatea* at Hull, the *Melampus* at Kingstown, the *Rodney* at Queensferry, and the *Severn* at Harwich. In addition to these vessels there are those that are known as the Portguard ships, and two cruisers used as drill ships for the Royal Naval Reserve, which may be considered part of the First Reserve fleet. The Portguard ships are the *Howe* at Queenstown, the *Nile* at Devonport, the *Sans Pareil* at Sheerness, the *Trafalgar* at Portsmouth, and the *Thunderer* at Pembroke. The cruisers above referred to are the *Medea* at Southampton and the *Medusa* at Shields. With the cruisers we are not particularly concerned, but the battleships, ten in number, it is evident that they represent very different types and belong to varying periods in naval progress. These facts are alone sufficient to show that a reorganisation would be of advantage.

It is by no means certain that the changes contemplated in the composition of the squadron according to the rumour are of the right kind or calculated to add to the efficiency of the squadron. It may be taken for granted that what should be aimed at is homogeneity so far as it is possible to obtain it. The bulk of the squadron is at present formed of the "Admiral" class, since we find in the ten vessels the *Benbow*, *Collingwood*, *Rodney*, and *Howe*, while the *Nile* and *Trafalgar* may be looked upon as somewhat similar vessels. The odd ships, therefore, are the *Alexandra*, *Colossus*, *Sans Pareil*, and *Thunderer*. To place amongst the vessels the *Albion*, one of our newest ships, seems to be like putting new wine into old bottles; she would certainly be wasted there. Nor if we look at the battleships specially commissioned for the manœuvres do we find a large selection entitled to our confidence. They were the *Camperdown*, *Conqueror*, *Dreadnought*, *Edinburgh*, *Hero*, and *Superb*. The next step is to search the dockyards to see what balance of battleships we may find which have not yet been wholly relegated to the non-effective class. There are the *Agamemnon*, *Ajax*, *Hood*, and *Temeraire*. The only ship here of real value is the *Hood*, and she would make in all probability a much better successor to the *Alexandra* than any yet mentioned. With the five "Admirals," the *Nile* and *Trafalgar* and the *Sans Pareil*, probably the most workable nine could be found, although the last named has not much to recommend her choice. It is, however, to be remembered that it should not be long now before we are able to replace ships at present in the Channel and Mediterranean Squadrons by newer vessels, and a First Reserve, consisting of

six of the *Royal Sovereign* class, would probably be better than the scratch crew selected above. This, we consider, should be the aim of the authorities, while it would be an effective move to organise a Second Reserve of six or eight ships to act independently. In war time it would certainly be necessary to have three battle fleets operating in what we are now accustomed to call home waters. One which could, if found desirable, be despatched to reinforce the squadron in the Mediterranean, another to operate from Portland, and a third for service in the North Sea.

This week we are reminded that the jubilee of submarine telegraphy occurs, and at the same time the circumstance is recalled to us that when it was proposed to the Admiralty that they should be put in electric communication with Portsmouth the First Lord of that day replied, "We have an excellent semaphore system which suits us well." In the last half century the Admiralty has learned a great deal, although with occasional lapses into the frame of mind which was illustrated by this classic reply. Simultaneously with the jubilee celebration it is announced that the naval authorities have definitely adopted the system of wireless telegraphy. Apparently the decision to largely adopt the Marconi system was brought about by the satisfactory result of some experiments made between ships so fitted at Portsmouth and Portland; at least this appears from the published announcements, although we are also informed that experiments made afloat have also had an important bearing upon the matter. It is too soon yet to prophesy that the result of wireless telegraphy will be on anything like the same scale as that which attended the discovery of the possibility of telegraphing between continents by cables laid under the sea. As was shown during the manœuvres, there are many difficulties yet to be overcome in connection with the utilisation of wireless telegraphy for naval purposes, but the best way to overcome those difficulties is to supply the Marconi apparatus to as many ships as possible. We trust, however, that it is not true that the Jackson system has been abandoned. It would be altogether a misfortune if the Navy were to become entirely dependent upon one private company for its supply of these machines.

There can be no question now that the new Royal yacht has turned out a complete success. Not only is this the case so far as machinery and boilers are concerned, but the vessel has proved herself in a heavy seaway and under trying circumstances a thoroughly steady and seaworthy vessel. The series of trials which the ship has undergone were carried out without a hitch, and were unusually severe, involving three runs of forty-eight hours, and one of eight hours. On the full-power trial with 11,298 i.h.p. a speed was attained of 20.53 knots, which is entirely satisfactory. Previously, with 7,640 horse-power, and an expenditure of coal of 1.87 lb. per horse-power per hour, she had attained 18.47 knots, and this latter is probably the speed which would be demanded on ordinary occasions, and which can be obtained with fair economy. The behaviour of the yacht in every respect is a triumph for all concerned, and we regret to see that, in consequence of continued ill-health, the Director of Naval Construction was unable to be present at the final trial.

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Navy Personal.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Algernon Lyons attained the age of sixty-seven on Thursday. The gallant flag officer has therefore three years longer to remain on the active list of his rank.

Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bart., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, had the honour of dining with Her Majesty, at Osborne, on Saturday last. Sir Michael remained at Osborne until Monday, when he returned to his port duties.

Admiral Edward Field, M.P. for Eastbourne, contemplates withdrawing from Parliamentary duty at the next General Election.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, arrived at the Dardanelles on Wednesday last, where he was received by Vice-Admiral Husni Pacha, who left Constantinople for the purpose on Monday last, as a preliminary to Sir John's visit to His Majesty the Sultan.

Rear-Admiral A. W. Moore, Junior Naval Lord, visited Cardiff this week in reference to the present aspect of the Welsh coal supply, and to endeavour to arrange future demands for the Royal Navy. His visit will, in all probability, lead to the Admiralty calling on coalowners to tender for supplies well in advance of the period for which the fuel is required, and thus secure cheaper rates for the Government and greater convenience to the vendors.

Captain A. A. C. Parr, on temporary duty in the new Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and Captain C. R. Arbutnot, of the *Cambridge*, attended the private funeral, at Devonport, on Monday last, of the late Mr. Edward Binding, Inspecting Bandmaster, the deceased having served under both officers during their respective appointments as commander of the flagship at that port.

Captain Arthur W. Protheroe, of the *Arrogant*, will be detained at Devonport until early in November next, in consequence of the defects in the machinery of that cruiser.

Captain F. E. E. Brock, of the *Eclipse*, left Malta on Saturday last for Portsmouth to pay off that vessel after carrying the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian station for the past three years. He passed Gibraltar on Tuesday last, but, in consequence of quarantine, did not call there.

Captain A. J. Horsley, of the *Europa*, arrived at Perim on Saturday, and left again on Tuesday last on his homeward voyage from Sydney, N.S.W., with paid off crews. Forty-eight days have elapsed since she left the latter port on July 9, or more than twice the period usually taken by mail steamers in making the passage to the entrance of the Red Sea from the capital of New South Wales.

Captain C. G. Robinson, of the *Vernon*, celebrated the jubilee of submarine cables on Tuesday last by effecting wireless telegraphic communication, with the Marconi system, from Portsmouth to Portland, a distance of sixty miles. Such a success had not been previously obtained.

Captain A. L. Winsloe, of the *Niobe*, left St. Helena on the 23rd ult. for Sierra Leone and Devonport.

Captain R. C. Sparkes left Liverpool on the 23rd ult. in the British African steamship *Bornu*, for passage to Sierra Leone, where he will meet the *Forte*, and take command of her in place of Captain E. P. Jones.

Captain Peyton Hoskyns, who commanded the *Blenheim* during the recent manœuvres, is to proceed to Sydney, N.S.W., to commission the *Tauranga*, in place of the *Wallaroo*, detached to China. It is to be regretted that earlier promotion was not accorded this able officer, as he is about to assume his first sea-going command as captain when within seven years of compulsory retirement. Captain Hoskyns embarks in the Orient steamship *Austral* for Australia on the 28th inst.

Captain C. R. Arbuthnot relieved Captain R. Craigie, in command of the *Cambridge*, on Friday in last week, in consequence of the latter officer's promotion to flag rank. As Captain Arbuthnot is thirty-ninth on the list of his rank, he will probably remain at the gunnery establishment of the western port for the usual period of three years. A considerable amount of additional responsibility devolves on him by the introduction of the new works at Trevoil, but his ability is equal to such important requirements.

Commander Clement La Primandaye (retired), Chief of the Police at Malta, arrived home on Monday last in the P. and O. steamship *Palawan*, on leave from his duties in that colony.

Commander R. H. Archer (1882), second on the active list of his rank, has voluntarily retired. He secured his lieutenant's commission by meritorious examination at the Royal Naval College, 1872, and was promoted Commander from the Royal yacht 1882. In 1885 he obtained the prize of £100 at Greenwich. He commanded the *Fantome* 1885-86, was Inspecting-Officer of Coast guard at Queenstown 1889-95, and commanded the *Eagle*, drill ship, 1895-98. He now leaves the Service nearly thirty-five years after entry.

Commander J. P. Robertson commissioned the *Archer* at Chatham on Thursday last for the Australian station to replace the *Mohawk*, recently sent to reinforce the China fleet. Staff-Surgeon W. J. Maillard, the first and only officer of his branch on whom the Victoria Cross has been bestowed, is medical officer of the *Archer*.

Staff-Commander William Way's promotion comes almost in the order of seniority, as, of the four officers senior to him, three are employed under the Hydrographer, and the remaining one is in the Royal yacht's tender, *Elfin*, the command of which he is not desirous of relinquishing. Staff-Captain Way became navigating lieutenant in 1874, and served in the *Bittern* (gun vessel) until 1881; *Orontes* (troopship), 1882-85; *Phæton* (cruiser), 1885-89; Bermuda Yard, 1890-95; and since then has commanded the Port Admiral's yacht, *Vivid*, at Devonport; therefore for the past ten years he has not been employed at sea, and, as he never served in a ship-of-war of the first class, which was usually a *sine qua non* for advancement to the highest grade of navigating officers, he obtains his step without special merit, or having performed any important service, while several of his contemporaries have distinguished records.

Lieut.-Commander Philip Walter, of the *Britomart*, arrived at Hong Kong on Thursday in last week, having made the passage from Plymouth in fifty-one days. The *Argonaut* was only ten days less in covering the same ground.

Lieut. W. C. Chaytor, who was flag-lieutenant to Admiral Sir Charles Hotham while Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, has been nominated to a similar position on Sir Charles' staff at Portsmouth.

Lieuts. A. H. Tremayne, A. R. Palmer, and K. G. B. Dewar, and Sub-Lieut. W. Cadman, embark in the P. and O. steamship *Oceana* for passage to China on Thursday next.

Lieut. M. Culme-Seymour and Sub-Lieut. Eric J. Fullerton, of the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, dined at Osborne on Saturday last and afterwards had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

Lieut. G. E. Corbett, appointed to command the *Karrakatta*, embarks in the Orient steamship *Ormuz* on the 12th inst., with the necessary complement of officers and men, to commission that gunboat at Sydney, N.S.W.

Assistant-Paymaster W. F. Wells's appointment as acting paymaster of the *Archer*, commissioned yesterday at Chatham, is evidently due to a paucity of paymasters. As he is twenty-fourth on the list of his rank, and not likely to be promoted for two years, the advantage of securing senior service for that period is hardly just to the large number who precede him.

Major J. R. Johnstone, R.M.L.I., of the *Centurion*, commanded the Royal Marine Forces, when Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Seymour endeavoured to advance on Peking. Captain McCalla, of the United States warship *Newark*, who accompanied Sir Edward, remarked that it was an inspiring sight to witness the courage and promptness with which the line of British Marines, under Major Johnstone, sprang forward as one man and drove the enemy from the Western rampart (Tien-tsin), and on to the plain beyond. It is gratifying to know that Royal Marines are appreciated by officers other than those of their own nation.

Lieut. Leslie O. Wilson, R.M.L.I., who embarked for South Africa in November last, and is attached to the Naval Brigade serving with Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, was, we regret to say, seriously wounded in the thigh on Sunday last in the action at Belfast.

HARBOUR DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of Aug. 25, Capt. Eardley-Wilmot again raises a question which has already been very fully discussed in your columns and elsewhere, whether our harbour defences should be manned by forces under the control of the Admiralty or the War Office. He alludes in his letter to two alleged incidents of the naval manœuvres, and endeavours to find in them support for his opinion that the ports should be under Admiralty control. One of the minor objects of the recent naval manœuvres was the trial of one of the very points he raises, the best method of admitting friends and excluding foes from our ports both by night and day. This point is one of those which, in the allotment of responsibility for our coast defences, the Admiralty have always retained in their own hands and therefore should the arrangements at the ports which were manned for the naval manœuvres have proved inadequate, the Admiralty must take the responsibility of the failure and prepare a remedy.

Up to the present there has been very little experience of the arrangements for passing shipping into and out of our defended ports, and the difficulty of interfering in even the slightest degree with our commercial traffic makes a practical trial of the arrangements very difficult. More might however be done in this way if the Admiralty would co-operate rather more fully with the military authorities at our defended harbours. Personally, I think that extended trials would show the necessity of a considerable augmentation of the naval personnel detailed to regulate the traffic at each port, but the question is a difficult one, and demands careful experiment. A kindred point on which no action seems to have been taken is the necessity for the organisation of an intelligence department for reporting the movements of ships from one port to another round our coasts, and communicating to the ports concerned. Such an organisation would much facilitate the handling of traffic, and ease the strain of watching day and night for a possible enemy. The only organisation which at present exists capable of giving this information—the coastguard—would be broken up in time of war by the withdrawal of the men to man our fleets.

The second point referred to by Capt. Eardley-

Wilmot was apparently a difference of opinion between the officer in charge of one of the ships and the individual in charge of the electric light. It is, of course, well known to everyone acquainted with the working of electric lights that these lights can be used to seriously interfere with navigation; but, on the other hand, experiments have repeatedly shown that electric lights properly placed and properly directed, offer no hindrance to navigation. If the protest of the naval officer was justified in this case, it follows that the light was either badly placed or badly directed. In either case the defect should be easily remedied. Space would not admit of my following Capt. Eardley-Wilmot into his historical retrospect of how the harbour defence came to be left in military hands. He puts it down to the apathy of the Admiralty. I would prefer to describe it as the result of a well-considered policy, which wished to free the naval authorities of any responsibility which would hinder the full development of our all-important Navy, a policy which has been endorsed by successive rulers at the Admiralty, and is still, I believe, supported by the bulk of naval opinion.

While the advantages of a change are at least doubtful, the disadvantages are very patent, and the difficulties of starting a new organisation very great, and I would ask Capt. Eardley-Wilmot and those who think with him in this matter, whether they would not be best serving the interests of the country by accepting the existing arrangements and directing their criticism to bringing the two Services more closely together, rather than placing them in opposition, and to improving as far as possible the whole working of our defensive and offensive organisation. The closest co-operation must, of course, exist between the Admiralty and War Office, but I do not think many people outside those offices concerned know how close this co-operation really is on all questions of harbour defence. It is not saying too much to state that every gun mounted in our coast fortresses, the position and direction of every electric light, and the position and nature of every mine, have received Admiralty consideration and sanction, and no arrangements are made without their approval. The probable nature of attack on any individual port is also considered by the Admiralty, and the scale of defence required is fixed by them in concert with the War Office, and I may add that in my experience the decisions of the Admiralty have been based on two marked principles, the importance of making any defence really effective by the provision of the latest pattern of guns, &c., and the importance of making the entrance and exit of our own shipping as easy as possible. With such principles military officers can have no cause of quarrel. In short, under the present system the Admiralty have the decisive voice on all important questions of defence, while they are relieved of the responsibility of looking after details. Such a system, seems admirably adapted to our unique position, and where it is found to fail the failure must be ascribed not to a defective system, or to any want of goodwill between the two Services, but simply to our want of experience of what will be the real conditions of the next big war.

Aug. 28. W. BAKER BROWN, Major R.E.

ORDERS have been issued for the huts which are being erected at Frimley and Ewshot, near Aldershot, to be pushed on with all possible despatch so that they may be ready for occupation by troops during the coming winter. From this it is evident that no early disbandment of Militia units is contemplated.

FURLONGS FOR MILITIAMEN.—The Secretary for War has approved of embodied Militiamen being granted furloughs with the special object of enabling them to take part in harvesting operations. The furloughs (of not more than one month, and between Tuesday last and the end of September) are only granted to men who have completed the musketry course and company and battalion training, and to not more than 50 per cent. of a unit's strength being allowed to be absent at one time. The men will be subject to recall, should their services be required, at seven days' notice; will be allowed to wear plain clothes while on furlough; and the regulated pay any allowances as sanctioned for Regulars on furlough will be granted when the men in.

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THE CHINA CRISIS.

Sunday, Aug. 26.

The Secretary of State for India received the following telegram from Sir A. Gaselee. The date of despatch from Peking is apparently Aug. 16:—

"Our losses during the day (? Aug. 14) were extremely small, but I have no details yet. I believe that Japanese lost heavily. They had the hardest task. To-day I am endeavouring to concentrate the men as follows:—At South-east Gate, Naval Brigade; at South Gate, company 24th Punjab Infantry; at Temple of Heaven, cavalry, two field guns, three companies 24th Punjab Infantry, and transport; at Legation, Fusiliers, Marines, four field guns, and about 600 Sikhs and Rajputs, also company Hong Kong Regiment. I am very short of food, but am arranging for convoys. Hope to assault Imperial City to-day, when the men have fed. The march generally has been extremely arduous, owing to great heat and heavy roads, but spirit and endurance of our troops were beyond praise. I regret that, owing to the heavy roads and forced march, Naval Brigade was unable to participate in the entry yesterday. The way they have brought their guns by boat and road from Tien-tsin has been an achievement of which they may be proud."

A telegram, dated Peking, Aug. 16, says:—

"The Americans yesterday attacked the Imperial City, and forced five gates. A conference of generals was then held, and the troops were withdrawn, after leaving Capt. Reilly, commanding the 5th Battery, and five men killed and 18 men wounded. This morning the Pei-tang Cathedral, in the north of the city, which was garrisoned by 30 French and 10 Italian bluejackets, and which had had no communication with the rest of the foreigners since the siege began, was relieved by the Japanese, British, and French. The defence of this church was most heroic."

An official of the Russo-Chinese Bank telegraphs from Peking, Aug. 14:—

"After two months' siege we are to-day free. In all 75 persons have been killed and 120 wounded, including seven Russians killed and 15 wounded. The Russo-Chinese Bank was destroyed by Boxers on July 28. It is further stated that at the capture of the city Midshipman Giers, son of the Russian Minister at Peking, was among the wounded."

Capt. McCalla's report of the Seymour expedition calls attention to the heroism of Seamen Turner, of the *Centurion*, and George, of the *Aurora*, who rescued a junk, laden with British and American wounded, which had grounded against the bank of the river occupied by the Chinese. The two seamen jumped overboard, pushed the junk afloat, and towed it out into the middle of the stream, thus, at imminent risk to themselves, saving a boatload of helpless soldiers from death.

Mr. A. B. Johnson, American Consul at Amoy, telegraphs on Aug. 24 that on that day a mob burned the Japanese temple there, and marines were landed to protect the Japanese officials and to restore order.

The transport *Fazilka*, with the 3rd Bombay Lancers and a section of the 25th British Field Hospital, arrived at Hong Kong.

The *Britomart*, from England, the German cruiser *Hertha*, from Swatau, and the Russian transport *Norony*, from Odessa, also arrived at Hong Kong, and the Indian transports *Olive*, *Upada*, and *Vadala* proceeded north.

Monday, Aug. 27.

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from Gen. Dordard:—

"Tien-tsin, Thursday.

"On Aug. 19, mixed force Americans, Japanese, Austrians, and British troops, 1,000 strong, under my command, attacked large body of enemy eight miles south-west of Tien-tsin. Enemy fled after two hours' hard fighting, leaving 300 killed and 60 prisoners. Total casualties of mixed force, eleven wounded, including Lieut. Gausson, 1st Bengal Lancers, slightly wounded, and one Bengal Lancer and two Americans severely wounded. Eight hundred enemy fled south, and very much larger body west. Lines of communication from Tien-tsin are now free from danger. Enemy has been treating villages badly, several decapitated bodies being found near the camp. Villagers are now flocking into Tien-tsin at the rate of about 1,000 daily. There is not more than one month's food supply for the people in Tien-tsin, and every prospect of a famine shortly."

At a conference held on Aug. 18 by the Ministers and Generals it was resolved to apportion the city of Peking, a section being entrusted to each nation to guard. A proclamation will be issued calling for an attempt to be made to restore business. The city is still in a state of tumult, but there is no shooting. The Japanese and Russian troops captured great quantities of silver.

Reconnoitring troops were sent out on Aug. 19. Looting by armed Chinese is reported to the southward and westward. A well-entrenched force was located at Housi village, four miles to the south-westward, by Bengal Lancers. It is believed that the best Chinese leaders are in command of the Imperial troops, and the Forbidden City is under a close guard furnished by the international authorities. A thanksgiving service has been held at Peking. It was attended by the members of the British and American Legations, as well as by the missionaries and marines.

It transpires that the nephew of Yuan-shih-kai is dead, and that the report of the latter's decease arose through a confusion of names.

The *Sachsen*, in which Count von Waldersee is travelling, arrived at Port Said on Sunday. The German Consul went on board and handed to the Field-Marshal instructions, which are understood to be of some importance, from his Government. The commander of the *Halcyon* paid a visit to Count Waldersee, and Capt. Sthamer returned it later in the day on behalf of his chief. The Field-Marshal subsequently landed and drove through the town, calling at the German Consulate. The *Sachsen* proceeded on her voyage in the afternoon.

The transport *Palamcoota*, with mounted sappers, balloon section, and sanitary establishment, has arrived at Hong Kong, and has proceeded north. The Austrian flagship *Kaiserin Elisabeth* and the cruiser *Aspern* have also arrived.

The Jodhpur Lancers, commanded by Major Turner, with Sir Partab Singh and Staff, embarked at Calcutta on Saturday, on board the *Mohawk*, which subsequently sailed for China.

Tuesday, Aug. 28.

Gen. Yamaguchi telegraphs under date of Peking, Aug. 18, as follows:—

"The city has now been cleared of the enemy. The Japanese cavalry despatched to Mansan report that the Chinese Imperial family, who left Peking on the 14th, set out for the west, after a short rest in the village of Mansan. They were escorted by Gen. Ma, whose troops numbered only about 500 horsemen and 20 waggons."

The Governor of Kiao-Chau, telegraphing on Aug. 24, transmits the following extract from the report of Count von Soden, commander of the German Marine Guard in Peking:—

"On June 21 hostilities were opened against the Legation. On the 22nd we evacuated the Legation owing to a misunderstanding, and proceeded to the British Legation. Shortly afterwards the German Legation was again occupied, but in the meantime the Austrian and Italian Legations were burned down. From that time we were incessantly engaged in fighting the Chinese troops under Tung-Fu-Siang and Yung-Lu. From July 16 until Aug. 9 there was an armistice. During this period the detachment occupied the club. Until Aug. 14 a murderous fire was kept up at close range. Early on the 14th gun and rifle fire was audible outside the city. The Chinese abandoned their positions in the afternoon, when an Indian regiment appeared. The German detachment advanced and occupied the Hatta-Man Gate, and captured eight guns, flags, many arms, and ammunition. Twenty-five men had opposed over 1,000, of whom more than 200 had fallen. The Marines distinguished themselves by their gallantry, and all the Europeans admired their calmness, intrepidity, and good shooting."

The transports *Salamis*, with the Australian Naval Brigade and Victorian contingent, and *Putlala*, with the 20th Punjab Infantry and the 69th Native Field Battery, have arrived at Hong Kong. The *Lawada* has proceeded north.

Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Admiral de Courrejolles telegraphs that the Council of Admirals have just informed the Legations at Peking that they have decided to detain Li Hung Chang in the roadstead. Until further advised, the diplomatic corps will not consent to open any negotiations with that mandarin.

Telegrams from Hong Kong state that Canton remains quiet. The large merchant guilds are feeding the poor to prevent disturbance, and the acting Viceroy continues to firmly suppress rowdism. From Amoy it is reported that the Japanese General Goto and staff have arrived there from Formosa. Large bodies of Japanese guard the settlements, and Nordenfeldt guns have been mounted commanding the city. A great exodus of Chinese is proceeding. The United States warship *Castine* has sailed from Shanghai for Amoy.

The transports *Nairung*, with the 20th Punjab Infantry, the native field hospital, and the supply column of the 5th Brigade, and *Ujina*, with a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, an ammunition column, and a section of the British field hospital have arrived at Hong Kong. The *Ujina* has proceeded on her voyage to the north. The cruiser *Isis* has left for Amoy. The German flagship *Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm*, the cruisers *Brandenburg*, *Woerth*, *Hela*, *Weissenburg*, and the gunboat *Tiger* have arrived from Germany. The French gunboat *Comète* has arrived from Swatow.

Thursday, Aug. 30.

From Peking, under date Aug. 21, we learn that three Russians, two Japanese, one British, and one American battalion have scoured the Imperial Park to the south of the city for a distance of five miles on the look-out for Boxers, but no armed force was found, only a single Chinese scout, who was killed. The Japanese have taken possession of the Imperial Summer Palace, but the Winter Palace here is still closely guarded. The Russians wish to destroy it, and the Japanese to save it. A southward movement began to-day, and will continue, but troops will remain to protect the converts.

The cable from Chifu to Shanghai will be ready for traffic on Sept. 7.

According to a return issued by the senior Admiral

of the allied fleets, the following troops had been landed on the 18th inst.:—

	Officers.	Men.
British	189	5,942
American	155	4,470
French	115	2,908
Italian	13	277
Japanese	573	19,508
Russian	275	11,500

The transport *Carthage*, from Bombay, left Hong Kong on Tuesday afternoon. The transport *Formosa*, from Bombay, arrived at Wei-Hai-Wei yesterday morning. The Austrian cruisers *Kaiserin Elisabeth* and *Aspern* have sailed for Shanghai. The transport *Carthage* has proceeded to Taku. Orders have been received that the 3rd Indian Brigade is to stop at Hong Kong.

Friday, Aug. 31.

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from Sir A. Gaselee, *via* Taku, Aug. 28:—

"Peking, Aug. 22.

"Following further casualties:—Peking, Aug. 16, one Sepoy slightly wounded; Aug. 20, Lieut. Macaulay, 1st Bengal Lancers, slight flesh wound in chest from spear, and one sowar slightly wounded."

The State Department at Washington has issued the following message received from Mr. Fowler at Chifu:—

"Aug. 30.—The following despatch, bearing yesterday's date, has been received here:—More Russian, German, French, and Italian troops continue to arrive. The Imperial Palace will be entered on the 28th inst. A military promenade of all nations will be made through it, and the Palace will afterwards be closed and guarded. Prince Ching is expected in a few days.—CONGER."

The reference to Prince Ching is taken in connection with his statement issued on Aug. 27 indicating that the nucleus of a Chinese Government with which to conduct negotiations is gathering in Peking.

The Japanese Consul at Shanghai has by order of his Government communicated to the Consuls of the Powers a statement explaining the action taken at Amoy. He states that the reason why a small body of Japanese troops were landed at Amoy was because disturbances had broken out there, and that a riotous mob had burned down the Japanese Temple, and it therefore became necessary to take measures for the maintenance of order and the protection of foreigners. Six hundred French troops and 100 Tonkinese soldiers, with six guns, quartered in temporary barracks provided for them at the western end of the French concession.

Despatches received in St. Petersburg report that Gen. Renennkampff's flying column has been pushing forward rapidly. On Aug. 26 it arrived at Ninnian-chau, 70 versts from Tsissihar. Telegraphic communication was established between Aigun and Mergen. During the advance between these two places the Russian casualties were as follows:—Killed: Three officers and 22 men. Wounded: Five officers and 79 men. Two quick-firing guns and 33 rifles were captured.

According to reports from Amoy 50 marines will be landed to-day in the British concession from the cruiser *Isis*.

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Navy Foreign.

The ideas of General von der Goltz concerning the invasion of England have attracted a good deal of attention in France, where so many like views have been propounded. The general is a well-known soldier, but he does not appear to have studied naval history or existing conditions to very good purpose. At least he appears to think that the German Navy is likely one day to sweep ours out of existence, whereupon the sons of the Fatherland will invade our shores. The difficulties of distance and transport do not appear to him at all insuperable. He even urges that our great strength at sea is an element of weakness; which seems paradoxical. The ground for his view, however, is that we shall be obliged to distribute our fleet in so many quarters that we shall be found weak somewhere, and apparently in the vital part, while Germany will keep her fleet concentrated to strike the final blow. The bold German admiral, with his excellent fleet, and his valiant audacity, who is to snatch the command of the North Sea, is upon the general's horizon. These opinions have not convinced any students of naval strategy, though some of the French lend a kindly ear to them. A writer in the *Correspondant* was recently urging upon Frenchmen to abandon their idea of attacking our commerce, except as the complement to naval strength. He points out that the *guerre de course* never gave such fruit as during the War of the League of Augsburg, but that on the day upon which Pontchartrain, the weak successor of the Colberts, decreased the importance of the navy, the corsairs were reduced to impotence, and their operations exercised no perceptible influence upon the war. M. Marc Landry supports the view of the writer in the *Correspondant*, and apparently shares something of the confidence of General von der Goltz.

In the *Moniteur de la Flotte* is an article upon our naval manœuvres, which expresses the view

that the interest of the various operations is so obscure that it will be impossible to form a judgment as to the value of the operations until the official report appears. At the same time, the *Moniteur* thinks it incomprehensible that the A fleet, notwithstanding its slight inferiority, did not attack the B fleet. Apparently it does not recognise the force of the rule that made all battleships equal, and that deprived Admiral Rawson of the chance of victory.

Recently, a curious mishap is reported to have occurred on board the Russian battleship *Sebastopol*, which seems to indicate some fault of construction. The ship went to sea for the trial of all her guns, but it was discovered that the fore turret, which contains two 12in. guns, would not turn. It was then found that the base of the turret was displaced, and that some damage had occurred in the attempt to turn it. Moreover, the *Novoe Vremya* states that one of the ship's cylinders was found to be cracked, and that some time will be occupied in making all good. We have already reported the trials of the cruiser *Varyag* off the New England coast. Although one of her high-pressure cylinders gave way, and the trials were discontinued, the speed of from 23.6 to 23.7 knots was so good that the commission reported the trial satisfactory. The cruiser *Novik* was launched at Herr Schichau's yard on August 15. Her particulars are well known. Like the *Varyag*, she has water-tube boilers. Her speed is to be 25 knots.

In relation to the loss of the *Framée*, a fresh explanation of the disaster appears to have been given by Quartermasters Torse and Le Galvan, who were among the survivors. It does not appear why their explanation was not mentioned at the official inquiry, though it may be that the members of the Court did not credit it. According to these men, when Lieut. de Mauduit-Duplessix gave the man at the helm the order to bear twenty degrees to the left at full speed, it was already too late, since the *Framée* had just been struck by the *Brennus*, and almost cut in two.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

BELFAST, Aug. 24-6.

Victorian Mtd. Inf.—WOUNDED: 151 Lockwood.
W. Australian M. Inf.—WOUNDED: 8 Doing, 21 Harrington.

R. Field Art.—84th Bty.: WOUNDED: 74933 Phillips.
R.H.A.—"J" Bty.: WOUNDED: 5548 Gover.
Grenadier Gds.—3rd: KILLED: 5637 Donnelly.

WOUNDED: 6862 L.-Cpl. Gray.
Coldstream Gds.—1st: WOUNDED: 1493 Jones, 9158 Bugg, 7326 Barlow. 2nd: WOUNDED: 7960 L.-Cpl. Kelly, 2493 Parker, 8691 Madden, 1902 Baker, 7533 Meyers.

Scots Gds.—1st: WOUNDED: 2115 Kennedy,* 2678 Child, 1448 Dyer, 2402 L.-Cpl. Seward, 74 Kim, 2325 Johnstone, 9099 Graham, 9505 L.-Sgt. Parsons, 2263 Drmr. Owen, 9378 L.-Cpl. Bickerton.

Warwick.—2nd: KILLED: 3211 Holder, 3032 Harrison; WOUNDED: 180 Col.-Sgt. Baker, 2269 Harding, 1025 Little, 6651 (?) Heptinstall, 3579 Holden, 3152 Taylor, 3148 Hadland, 2591 Ball, 1864, Hodson; MISSING: 2443 (?) L.-Sgt. Holloway, 2691 Dolby.

Welsh.—Mtd. Inf. Co.: WOUNDED: 5549 Ryan. 1st: WOUNDED: Sgts. 2316 Collins, 2963 Moss, 2105 Downs. MISSING: 755 Morgan, 4780 Griffiths.

Essex.—1st: WOUNDED: 4908 Cpl. Davis, 2nd Lieut. Crocker, 5334 Wells, 5891 Gooday.

Yorkshire.—WOUNDED: 3305 Hawkins, 5547 Ascup 2421 Broker, 4866 Keighley.

Shropshire L.I.: WOUNDED: 3355 Sindle.

NAVAL.

R.M.L.I.—H.M.S. *Monarch*: WOUNDED: Lieut. L. O. Wilson.

BERGENDAL, Aug. 29.

5th Lancers.—WOUNDED: 256 Cattingham, 3395 Geary, 3682 Cobb, 4060 Drackley, L.-Sgt. Wing.

19th Huss.—WOUNDED: 3755 Smart.

S. A. Light Horse.—WOUNDED: 12650 Gamble.

R. Field Art.—WOUNDED: 18th Batt.: 53740 Sh.-Sm Tyler. 21st: 79691 Burnett.

Liverpool.—1st: One man wounded, name not given.
R. Inniskilling Fus.—1st: 17 men wounded, names not given.

Manchester.—WOUNDED: 1st: Seven men, names not given. Mtd. Inf. Co.: 4457 J. Smith.

K.R.R.—1st Mtd. Inf.: WOUNDED: 9952 Cpl. Jarvis.

Gordon Highlrs.—2nd: One man wounded, name not given.

Rifle Brig.—2nd: KILLED: Capt. Lysley and 12 men WOUNDED: Lieut.-Col. Metcalfe; Capts. Alexander Steward, Campbell, Heriot, Maitland; Lieut. Bingham.

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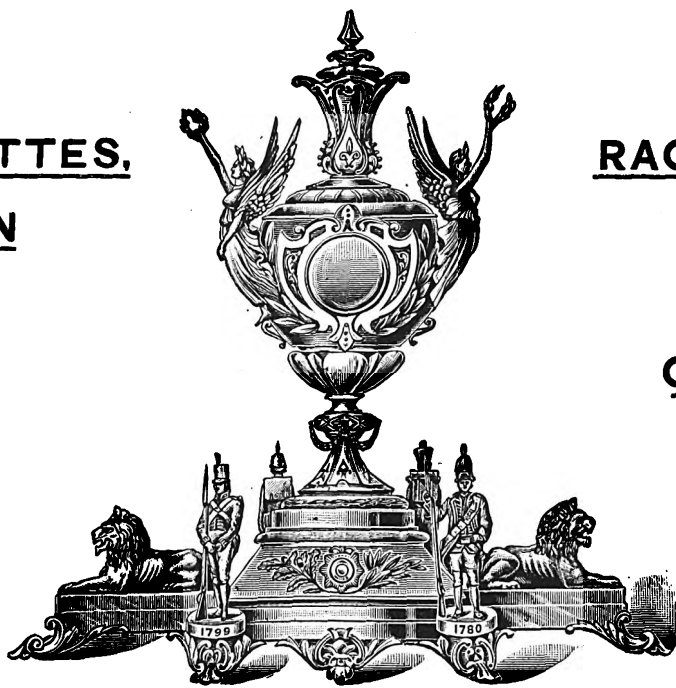
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Turner; 2nd Lieut. Bassett, and 59 men; four men missing, names not given.

BULSKOP, Aug. 24.

Imp. Yeo.—WOUNDED: 23 Butcher. 49th Co.: 8333 L.-Cpl. Stutfield.

Queensld. Mtd. Inf.—WOUNDED: 120 (?) Burton, (?) 120) Brown.

ELANDS RIVER, Aug. 4-15.

N.S. Wales Bushmen.—WOUNDED: Cpl. 115 Buckleton; Ptes. 330 Lovatt, 122 J. C. Burrow, 38 W. P. Burrow, 84 Gulson.

Queensld. Bushmen.—WOUNDED: 65 Fallis, 199 Bryce, 15 G. R. Brown, 235 Robinson, 26 Sgt. Livesey, 286 Cumming, 304 McLaren. CORRECTION: 402 Mosterton should be 403 Masterton.

Victorian Bushmen.—WOUNDED: Pte. Bird.

GELUK, Aug. 23-6.

Dragns.—WOUNDED: 50595 Joater.

S.A. Light Horse.—WOUNDED: Capt. Savory,* Sgts. 152 Neave, 836 Baxter; Ptes. 376 Warren, 1816 Godfrey, 1689 Toppin.

Ld. Strathcona's Corps.—WOUNDED: 351 Switzer, 341 Palmer, 494 Childer, 292 Hammond, 324 Davis (accidentally).

Roy. Art.—WOUNDED: 22074 Eames.

R. Field Art.—21st Batt.: KILLED: 9598 Bayley.

R. Garr. Art.—2nd Co. (W. Div.): WOUNDED: Cpl. 2684 Wyatt. 16th Co. (S. Div.): WOUNDED: Sgt.-Maj. 49947 Holmes.

Liverpool.—1st: KILLED: 5523 Grimshaw, 5545 Fal-lows, 3121 White, 3166 Day, 2814 Henshall, 3990 Hawkins, 5707 McCoomb, 717 Sha, 4530 Dyson, 2589 Burge. WOUNDED: 1198 Essary, 3776 Robinson, 1349 M. Brown, 4089 Walker, 4770 Brennen, 4912 L.-Cpl. Carthew, 5264 Greenwood, 5748 McDonald, 3944 Crook, 4357 Wright, 5353 Gleave, 2888 Rhodes, 5248 Burns, 5871 Livingstone, 5616 Norman, 3422 Sykes, 5042 Ross, 1356 Forrester, 5566 Raymond, 4810 Cpl. Hargreaves, 756 Murray, 5755 Higgins, 4068 Rice, 2062 Williamson, 2556 McLoughlin, 4380 Watts, 5628 Cunningham, 2341 McAlister, 1986 Kelly, 5215 Grogan, 3424 Tritton, 2437 Abbot, 5007 Rowlands, 2622 Brannon, 3321 L.-Cpl. Johnston, 5576 Storey, 3816 Nolan, 5512 McCoultly, 1342 Meanie, 3494 Sarsfield, 1407 Yoxall, 3271 Lawson, 5653 McDermott, 1189 Chadwick, 5308 Gwnan. MISSING: Capt. Durham-Plomer; Cpl. 4676 Wilde, L.-Cpls. 4882 Proctor, 4947 Love, Ptes. 1286 Colfield, 4233 Heaton, 2655 (?) 2366) Sacke, 3302 Price, 5663 McGuire, 3529 Wilson, 2982 Morgan, 2362 Kelly, 586 Connor, 2778 Townman, 4141 Morton, 2743 Turner, 3144 Morris, 4436 Boyle, 2609 Evans, 3736 McKey, 4552 Stanley, 5581 Gristelle, 3491 Monaghan, 3213 Sills, 1014 Johnson, 6018 J. Smith, 2342 Craig, 2481 Doyle, 3448 Kerwin, 1929 Welsby, 3126 Taylor, 3515 (?) Neales.

Devonshire.—1st: KILLED: 6095 Cole, 6130 McGraph, 6152 Slater. WOUNDED: 3405 Lupton, 1314 (?) 3114) Perrott (?) Barrett), 6126 Lassbrook, 2453 Burchell, 3487 (?) Haskins, 3184 Lavell, 5998 Saunders, 4102 Morgan, 4286 Harford, 6100 Dyckes, 6166 Osborne, 1591 Williams, 4016 Curtis, 1343 Allen. MISSING: 3563 Den-shaw, 1099 Dyer, 4235 King, 6148 J. Smith, and 11 men, names not given. 2nd: WOUNDED: 3498 Mahoney, and 1 man, name not given.

Leicester.—1st: KILLED: 3709 Wilford, 4590 Horsefield. WOUNDED: Cpls. 6696 Norton, 5514 Coote; Ptes. 4094 Phipps, 6508 Webb, 4238 Snow, 1499 Morris, 5069 Grown, 5818 Hall, 854 Preston, 6724 Tomlinson, 1424 Littony, and 2 men, names not given. MISSING: 4623 Cheesley, 5069 Corbett, * 3848 Trigg, 2312 Sgt. Horner.

Manchester.—1st: KILLED: 3130 Fisher, 4999 Williams. WOUNDED: 5011 Jackson, 4377 Parsons, 3169 Ratcliffe, 4535 Scott, 5073 Spencer, 3889 Walsh, and 3 men, names not given. Vol. Co.: KILLED: 7019 L.-Cpl. Munro. WOUNDED: 7069 Holmes, 7053 Wood.

K.R.R.—1st: WOUNDED: 7575 Malone, 7135 Tonge, 7576 W. Smith, 8479 Grant, 4976 Povell, 8491 Froude, and 1 man, name not given.

Gordon Highlrs.—2nd: WOUNDED: Capt. Simpson; 2138 Hogg, 4943 Pattills, 3057 R. Walker, (?) 3570 J. Walker). Vol. Co.: WOUNDED: 144 Stott.

Ind. M. S. (Bombay).—WOUNDED: 2nd Class Assist.-Surgeon O'Neil.

HAMAN'S KRAAL, Aug. 20.

Imp. Yeo.—49th Co.: WOUNDED: 8300 Jaques.

WOUNDED AND MISSING: 15295 Sgt. Flanagan, 8355 Norris, 8308 Spencer.

Tasmanian Bushmen: WOUNDED: 39 Cooper.

KLERKSDORP, Aug. 25.

(? Corps).—PRISONER: Lieut. Whitfield.

KLIP DRIFT, Aug. 20.

Rhodesian Regt.—KILLED: Lt.-Col. Spreckley; Stg. Downey; 42 Cpl. Caffyn; Tprs. Blurton, Foster. WOUNDED: Lieut. Irvine; 124 Sgt.-Maj. Harvey; Cpl. Hendley; 443 Duncan, 460 Proctor, 207 Morton, 521 Mc-Barnet.

Roy. Dublin Fus.—WOUNDED: Capt. Kinsman.

KLIPFONTEIN, Aug. 19,

Derby.—1st: PRISONER: Lieut. Watson.

Durham L.I.—PRISONER: Lieut. Surtees.

Roy. Irish Rifles.—PRISONERS: Lieut. Spedding and Davenport; Cpls. 995 McAlhane, 1540 McKilroy, Hutchinson; L.-Cpl. 2381 Irvine; Ptes. 1920 Hanna, 4244 Hare, 1520 McCormick, 1248 Canfield, 2274 MacDowell, 792 Gadway, 2265 Garrett. MISSING: Cpl. Dillon; L.-Cpls. Armstrong, Jackson; 3070 Sgt. Watson; Ptes. Flynn, Brennan, Shaw, Hefferson, Thompson, 2200 Harrison. WOUNDED: 1579 Montgomery, 2936 Robin-son.

R.A.M.C.—PRISONER: Lieut. Nickerson.

KOSTER RIVER, July 21-22.

N.S. Wales Bushmen.—MISSING: 223 Woodley, 64 Hewitt, 528 Gardiner, 384 Rowley, 17 McKoy.

Victorian Bushmen.—WOUNDED: 476 Harris. MISS-ING: 561 Haycroft.

W. Austrln. Bushmen.—MISSING: 85 Lyon.

MACHADODORP, Aug. 28.

S. A. Light Horse.—WOUNDED: 1635 Junkowska.

Ld. Strathcona's Corps.—WOUNDED: 622 Burnet, 266 Whiteley.

Staff.—3rd Mtd. Brig. (11th Bengal Lancers)—WOUNDED: Major Birdwood.

R.H.A.—A By.: WOUNDED: 13065 Linton.

R. Garr. A.—16th Co., Sn. Div.: WOUNDED: 2nd Lieut. Wadlow.

Liverpool.—1st: WOUNDED: Capt. Ewart.

MAFEKING, Aug. 25.

Brig.-Gen. Little, wounded.

17th Lancers.—WOUNDED: 3725 Langley.

MAGAT'S PASS, Aug. 16.

Northumbld. Fus.—1st: WOUNDED: 3341 Walters.

Northampton.—2nd: WOUNDED: 5342 Cpl. Hengist, 2597 L.-Cpl. Ingram, 4183 Poulteney, 2950 E. T. Smith. Kaffrarian Rifles.—KILLED: Pte. Powning.

OTTOSHOP, Aug. 4-24.

Imp. Yeo.—73rd Co.: WOUNDED: 13159 Cameron.

Queensld. Bushmen.—WOUNDED: 236 E. Smith.

N. S. Wales Bushmen.—KILLED: 1405 Andrews. WOUNDED: Sgt.-Maj. Messenger, 131 Doney, 137 O'Malley. MISSING: 246 Lowing, 485 Burke, 334 Bourke, 392 Hadfield.

Victorian Bushmen.—WOUNDED: 538 Cane.

N. Zealand. Rough Riders.—WOUNDED: 103 McLeon.

Tasmanian Bushmen.—KILLED: 143 L.-Cpl. Jackeon.

PIENAAR'S RIVER, Aug. 20-21.

Imp. Yeo.—79th Co.: MISSING: 14512 Sgt. Watchorn, 15766 Cugley, 15729 Getward.

Roy. Engrs. MISSING: 2nd Cpl. Townsend.

Queensld. Mtd. Inf.—WOUNDED: 142 L. Cpl. Twine, 174 Crick.

Rhodesian Regt.—MISSING: Tpr. Charles.

RIETFONTEIN, Aug. 9,

Imp. Yeo.—3rd Batn.: KILLED: 1989 Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. Martin; 3388 Cpl. Whittle; 2024 Pte. Watson.

WOUNDED: Shoeg-Smith 1970 Hayward; Ptes. 3422 Marshalls, 2034 Shephard, 1982 Kingswell, 1959 Foers.

5th Batn.: WOUNDED: 1270 Beech.

R. Field Art.—4th By.: WOUNDED: 32426 Cracknell.

VALKOP, Aug. 22.

17th Lancers.—KILLED: 3619 Cpl. Mason.

Brabant's Horse.—KILLED: Pte. Fox. WOUNDED:

1178 Cpl. Garvin.

Kaffrarian Rifles.—WOUNDED: 3309 L.-Cpl. Gurr;

775 Goodall.

Victorian Bushmen.—WOUNDED: 485 Hillier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1st L. G.—2080 Phillips, missing, Aug. 11, (? place).

1st Dragns.—3858 Winter, wounded, near Tendega,

Aug. 24.

6th Dragns.—3540 Walker, wounded, Wonderfontein,

Aug. 11.

10th Huss.—2nd Lieut. Metford, wounded, Krugers-dorp, Aug. 20; 2089 L.-Sgt. Walker, 3856 L.-Cpl. Nugent, wounded, Elandsfontein, Aug. 14; 2873 Gray, reported prisoner, July 16, rejoined Aug. 12.

13th Huss.—4020 Dempsey, killed in action; Major Smithson, 3831 Cooke, wounded; 2nd Lieut. Jenkins, missing, near Newcastle, Aug. 22.

14th Huss.—CORRECTION: 3758 Day, reported missing, Aug. 10, was found dead, Aug. 21.

Imp. Yeo.—Lieut. B. H. Jones, wounded, Ventersburg,

Aug. 25. 19th Batt.: 13389 Baxter, wounded, Buffel's

Hoek, Aug. 26. 2nd Co.: Capt. Stanley Clarke, killed;

Sgt. Berkeley, wounded, Harrismith, Aug. ; 269274

Young, 136 Brown, both killed; 30 Cpl. Dean, 9313

Sparrow, wounded, Senekal, Aug. 20. 30th Co.: 4141

Holloway, 4144 Thomas, 4154 Richard, 4173 Weidhoff,

4185 Miller, missing, Ventersburg; 4128 Sgt. Williams,

killed, Ventersburg, Aug. 25. 55th Co.: 10054 Bew-

castle, missing, Ventersburg, Aug. 25. 77th Co.: 15871

Allen, missing, Kroonstad, Aug. 20.

Natal Border Mtd. Rifles.—L.-Cpl. Lennox, Pte. Clarke,

wounded, Buffel's Hoek, Aug. 12.

Kitchener's Horse.—3250 Purchase, missing, Aug. 12

(? place). CORRECTION: 3171 Palles, reported missing,

Paardeburg, Feb. 18, was killed in action.

S. Australian Mtd. Inf.—Lt. Collins, reported prisoner,

Aug. 6, released, now at Johannesburg.

Queensland Bushmn.—115 Gettens, wounded, Buffel's

Hoek, Aug. 16.

French's Scouts.—Pte. Morristy, wounded,* Paarde-

berg, Feb. 27; Pte. Friend, reported missing, July 25,

now at hospital, Pretoria.

Brabant's Horse.—1st: Tpr. Virgili, killed, Jagers-

fontein, Aug. 24. 2nd: Sgt.-Maj. Butters, killed; Cpl.

Abernethy, wounded, Winburg, Aug. 27.

N. Zealand. Mtd. Inf.—1078 Lake-Pelsam, killed; Lieut.

Bradburn*, Ptes. 357 Aldwood, 647 Heasley, wounded,

Crocodile Drift, Aug. 19.

Provisnl. Mtd. Pol.—W. Y. Napier (? killed). Winburg,

Aug. 27.

Roy. Art.—Ammn. Col.: Gr. Stokehow (? killed), Ja-

gersfontein, Aug. 24.

R. Field Art.—4th By.: 85667 Ogg, missing, Buffel's

Hoek, Aug. 12. 18th: 9771 Cpl. Price, 29087 Cripps,

wounded, Brandfort, May 8.

Roy. Engrs.—2nd Cpl. Townsend, reported prisoner,

Aug. 20, since escaped.

Grenadier Gds.—2nd: 6939 Reed, reported missing,

May 31, now released prisoner, Ladysmith.

Roy. Scots—3rd: 4609 Bonner, prisoner, Rhenoster,

Aug. 19.

Northbld. Fus.—1st: Lieut. James; 3283 Sgt. King;

4771 Cpl. Reynolds, wounded, Potchefstroom, Aug. 8.

Liverpool.—1st: 3126 Taylor, reported missing, is also

wounded. CORRECTION: 4809 Tinley, 5717 Sells, reported

as missing, should have been wounded, near Van Wyk's

Vlei, Aug. 21.

Norfolk.—2nd: Lieut. 'Oliver,* wounded, Mylstroom

Aug. 25.

Lincoln —2nd: 3595 Baker, missing, Aug. 15 (? place).

Mtd. Inf. Co.: 4960 Doughty, wounded, Gottenburg,

Aug. 26.

Roy. Irish Regt.—Vol. Co.: 7876 Lea, accidentally

injured, Wonderfontein, Aug. 21.

Roy. Scots Fus.—3043 Higgings, missing, Aug. 22.

Roy. Welsh Fus.—5584 Owen-Williams,* accidentally

wounded, Kraipan, Aug. 25.

E. Lancs. - Mtd. Inf. Co.: 2276 Brooks, prisoner, Meyer-

town, Aug. 27; 4755 Anderson, wounded, Bankfontein,

Aug. 20.

S. Stafford.—4th: 4720 Reid, wounded, Winburg,

Aug. 21.

Shropshire L.I.—584 Day, wounded (? place), Aug. 11;

3431 Sgt. Keigh, 5242 L.-Cpl. Avery, 2526 Brian, 5442

Harrison, 5435 H. A. Moore, 1555 Richard, 5690 Smith,

1908 Webster, 5585 Ralichan, 2708 Walwin, 2643 Hard-

wick, 3337 F. Moore, 3387 Humphreys, 4446 Sedgwick,

2321 Snowdell, 1540 Williams, 2032 Pritchard, missing,

Brakfontein, Aug. 18; 4181 Homer, 1030 Weston,

missing, Aug. 22.

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Wiltshire.—1st: Capt. Bolton, wounded, Haman's Kraal, Aug. 21.
 K.R.R.—1st: 325 Clarke, killed, Van Wyk's Vlei, Aug. 21.
 Manchester.—1st: 4405 Barnes, killed, 5140 Larry*, 4223 L.-Cpl. Mitchell, 4515 Davies, 938 Camerford, 3654 Page, 2879 Archibald, wounded, Van Wyk's Vlei, Aug. 22.
 2nd: 4642 Warren, killed, near Winburg, Aug. 25.
 Durham L.I.—Lieut. Ainsworth, reported prisoner, Ventersburg, Aug. 3, escaped Aug. 16.
 Cameron Highlanders.—Lieut. Fraser, reported taken prisoner Aug. 3, has escaped to Pretoria, Aug. 16. 1st: 3563 Bye, missing, Aug. 16 (? place).
 R. Irish Fus.—3911 Whilan, reported missing Aug. 1, rejoined Aug. 16.
 Leinster.—1st: 3110 Smith, wounded, Winburg, Aug. 27.
 R. Munster Fus.—1st: 4267 Sgt. Connors, wounded, Onderstepoort, Aug. 18.
 P. Alfred's Vol. Gd.—CORRECTION: Capt. Annison, reported missing Aug. 7, was taken prisoner.
 Queenstown R.V.—Ptes. Brown, Foster, killed; Lieut. C. D. Smith, Sgt.-Maj. Cooper, Qrmer.-Sgt. Bradfield, Sgts. Birkinshaw*, Arnott, Cpl. Wakeford, Ptes. Eva, Baison, Helm, Stubbs, Nenkivil, Crumplin, Barnes, wounded, with Col. Bidley's Force, Aug. 25.
 Cape Pol.—1149 Collin, wounded, Greysdorp, Aug. 20.
 Rhodesian Vols.—Tr. Holloway, reported prisoner, Aug. 20, since escaped.
 Cape Pioneer Ry. Regt.—908 Cpl. Eden, reported taken prisoner, June 7, was released Frankfort, July 4.
 Cape Vol. M.S.C.—Qrmer.-Sgt. Hunter, Cpl. Tarr, Pte. Bush, missing, Pretoria, Aug. 15; Pte. Johnson, missing, Buffel's Hoek, Aug. 13, since rejoined.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.

16th Lancers.—3309 L.Cpl. Guir, wounds, Mafeking, Aug. 23; 4371 Crombie, De Aar, Mar. 29.
 Imp. Yeo.—20th Co.: 9190 Benny, Krugersdorp, Aug. 28. 24th Co.: 3958 Watt, tubercle lung, Kimberley, Aug. 22. 59th Co.: 8045 Boyles, wounds, Johannesburg, Aug. 21. 60th Co.: 11084 Austin, dysentery, Erkel-dorn, dysentery, Aug. 24. 63rd Co.: 11629 Blandford, Kroonstad, Aug. 22.
 S. A. Light Horse.—Pte. Quinn, dysentery, Bloemfontein, Aug. 25.
 Kitchener's Horse.—40 Pennett, Norval's Pont, June 2.
 Brabant's Horse.—Pte. Stapleton, pneumonia, Bloemfontein, Aug. 25.
 Victorian Bushmen.—267 Foster, Umtali, Aug. 22.
 N. Zeald. Mtd. Inf.—785 Colvin, June 12; 701 L.-Cpl. Upton, (? diseases), Johannesburg.
 Nesbitt's Horse.—Tr. Wright, Bright's disease, Port Elizabeth, Aug. 7.

R. Field Art.—13th By.: 808 Webb, Ingogo, Aug. 25.
 18th By.: 18160 Sherborne, killed. 75th By.: 29606 Steele, accidentally killed; both Zand River, May 10.
 20th By.: 76906 Caffery, Pretoria, Aug. 25. 68th By.: 51796 Oswin, dysentery, Bloemfontein, Aug. 24. Ammn. Col. Corps Troops: 6698 Dr. Turk, hepatitis, Charles-town, Aug. 22.
 Roy. Garr. Art.—14th Co., W. Divn.: 79317 Morgan, nephritis, Aliwal North, June 9.
 Elswick By.—7178 Sheridan, pneumonia, Pretoria, Aug. 19.
 Roy. Canadian Art.—"E" By.: 409 Trumptr. Bradley, Kimberley, Aug. 28.
 Roy. Engrs.—85 E. Buckley, Kroonstad, May 25; 2003 Baldwin, Bloemfontein, May 18; 26962 Tynan, Norval's Pont, May 31. 5th Co.: 24171 Garsden, dysentery, Wynberg, Aug. 26. 47th Co.: 6054 Mulholland, pneumonia, Cape Town, Apr. 30.
 Remount Dept.—Civ. Dupree, heart disease, East London, Aug. 23.
 Grenadier Gds.—2nd: 7172 Hickson, pneumonia, Harrismith, Aug. 25; 1248 Leader, Mooi River, Aug. 26.
 Coldstream Gds.—2090 McCarthy, Pretoria, July 25.
 Scots Gds.—1st: 2052 Douglas, inflammation of spinal cord, Pretoria, Aug. 27; 9371 Matthews, accidentally killed, Middelburg, Aug. 23. 2nd: 6610 Jones, Norval's Pont, Aug. 27.
 E. Kent.—3rd: 4303 Williams, Kroonstad, Aug. 25.
 R. Lancers Regt.—2nd: 4979 Cpl. Willman, self-inflicted gunshot wound, Greylingstad, Aug. 21; 974 Keardon, pneumonia, Charlesdorp, Aug. 25; 450 Downey, killed in railway accident, Greylingstad, Aug. 23.
 North'bld Fus.—2nd: 1782 Mitchell, fall into quarry near Kimberley, June 19; 2931 McManus, rupture pulmonary artery, Krugersdorp, Aug. 22.
 R. Warwick.—2nd: 8252 Robinson, sunstroke, Pretoria, Aug. 23.
 Liverpool.—1st: 1189 Chadwick, 5653 McDermot, 2888 Rhodes, all wounds, Geluk, Aug. 24; 3477 Maloney, pneumonia, Pietermaritzburg, Aug. 26.
 Norfolk.—2nd: 1615 Durnham, pneumonia, Pretoria, Aug. 24.
 Lincoln.—2nd: 2950 Ingle, Norval's Pont, June 15.
 Somerset L.I.—1st: 4889 Babstock, pneumonia, Krugersdorp, Aug. 25. 2nd: 3973 Trebble, Smithfield, June 25.
 R. Irish Regt.—6248 L.-Cpl. Fenlon, Orange River, Apr. 30.
 Yorkshire.—1st: 2676 Gibbon (? cause), Springfontein, Apr. 27.
 Cheshire.—5712 L.-Cpl. Dunn, pneumonia, Johannesburg, Aug. 21.
 R. Welsh Fus.—1st: 3420 Alsop, pneumonia, Krugersdorp, Aug. 20. Vol. Co.: 7334 Wynne, Potchefstroom, June 24.
 S. Wales Bords.—3rd: 3844 Trace, Kimberley; 1179

Jones, Boshof, both Aug. 22; 7181 L.-Cpl. Henderson, (? cause), Bloemfontein, Aug. 8.
 K.O.S.B.—3116 Cree, Norval's Pont, June 1. 1st: 5793 Bremmer, Pretoria, Aug. 18.
 Gloucester.—2nd: 2100 Emery, sickness, at sea, Jan. 11; 1835 Parker, 5008 Trotman, Mar. 7; 5309 Regan; all disease, Kimberley.
 W. Riding.—1st: 3180 Matthews, dysentery, De Aar, Apr. 9.
 Border.—1st: 1857 Steven, pneumonia, Pretoria, Aug. 16.
 R. Sussex.—Vol. Co.: 7062 Luck, dysentery, Winburg, Aug. 22.
 Hants.—2nd: 1504 Light, valvular disease heart, Vereeniging, Aug. 26.
 S. Stafford.—1st: 3533 Parsons, tubercle lung, Harrismith, Aug. 22; 5319 Grosvenor, Howick, Aug. 27; 5372 Copsey, Ladybrand, Aug. 26.
 Welsh.—1st: 3191 Moss (? disease), Bloemfontein, Apr. 20.
 Loy, N. Lancers.—1st: 3573 Ryan, pneumonia, Norval's Pont, Aug. 26; 5259 D. Jones, Krugersdorp, Aug. 28.
 R. West Kent.—2nd: 5185 Davis, Ficksburg (? date).
 K.R.R.—2nd: 6035 Band-Sgt. Stevenson, acute mania, Colombo, Ceylon, Aug. 23.
 Manchester.—1st: 738 Comerford, wounds, Geluk, Aug. 25; 4365 Gayton, tubercle lung, Aug. 17, 3979 Evans, wounds, Aug. 9, both Charlesdorp. 2nd: 5681 Jackson, Bloemfontein, Aug. 22.
 N. Staffs.—2nd: 3998 Gillingham, pneumonia, Johannesburg, Aug. 28.
 Seaforth Highrs.—2nd: 1057 Woodward, pneumonia, Port Elizabeth, May 13.
 Arg. and Suth. Highrs.—4th: 3250 Lennon, Kroonstad, Aug. 22.
 Leinster.—1st: 5499 L.-Cpl. Mooney, Mooi River, Aug. 24.
 C.I.V.—389 Cleave, Springfontein, Aug. 22.
 Prince Alfred's Vol. Gd.—Pte. Carey, dysentery, Port Elizabeth, Mar. 23.
 Canadian Regt. of Inf.—7865 Duhamel, Norval's Pont, June 27.
 R.A.M.C.—10306 Sworn, De Aar, Apr. 14; 12125 Reading, Sterkstroom, Mar. 22; 11399 Grant, Pretoria, Aug. 27; 6675 Swain, pneumonia, Standerton, Aug. 24.
 Imp. Hosp. Corps.—Pte. Cope, pneumonia, Pietermaritzburg, Aug. 22.
 St. John's Amb. Brig.—863 Ellis, Johannesburg, Aug. 22; 240 Heyward, abscess on brain, Estcourt, Aug. 25.
 Scottish Red Cross Hosp.—C. Urquhart, Kroonstad, Aug. 28.
 Vol. M. S. C.—Maidstone Co.: 13306 Cpl. Colvin, Cape Town, Aug. 23; Pte. Cooper, (? cause), Mooi River, Aug. 24.
 Civil Surgeon.—H. A. Scott, Pretoria, Aug. 24.
 A.S.C.—14601 Harris, nephritis, Bloemfontein, Aug. 25. Civilian: Arrowsmith, tuberculosis, De Aar, May 14.

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The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 28.

Royal Horse Guards.—Lieut. Hugh R. A., Duke of Westminster, from Cheshire Yeomanry (nominated by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Hon. R. F. Molyneux, seconded.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. A. Burt seconded for service in South Africa.

11th Hussars.—Capt. George W. J. C., Earl of Cardigan, from Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. N. M. Johnstone, killed in action.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

14th Bn.—Capt. Hon. H. V. Duncombe to be 2nd in command, with temp. rank of Major in Army; Lieut. G. Baker, from Lieut., to be Adj., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (June 12).

16th Bn.—Lieut. A. C. Perry to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (April 1).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Cpts. to be Majors:—H. B. Foote, W. W. Cookson, C. T. Bell, Indian Ordnance Dept.; F. T. Fisher, Asst. Supt. Royal Carriage Factory; H. C. W. Eteson, Asst. Supt. Royal Laboratory; F. H. S. Giles, vice F. F. Minchin, appointed to Army Ordnance Dept. (May 7).

James D. D. Branker, from Royal Indian Engineering College, to be 2nd Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

In consequence of promotion of Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. H. P. Leach, C.B., D.S.O., to rank of Substantive Col. in Army, promotions of undermentioned officers are antedated:—Lieut.-Cols. Hon. M. G. Talbot to Feb. 18; A. L. Mein to March 1; J. Burn-Murdoch to March 29; S. A. E. Hickson, D.S.O., to April 9; G. C. P. Onslow to April 14; W. F. H. Stafford to May 6; A. H. Kenney, C.M.G., to July 2. Majors C. Godby to Feb. 18; J. W. Pringle to March 1; H. V. Kent to March 29; H. Broke to April 1; J. S. Purvis to April 9; C. E. Salvesen to April 14; H. Bonham-Carter to May 6; C. S. Rose to July 2. Capt. O. T. O'K. Webber to April 1; H. G. K. Wait to April 9; F. M. Close to May 6; L. W. S. Oldham to May 6; S. D'A. Crookshank to June 6; W. H. Beach to July 2; E. G. Farquharson to July 25.

Capt. F. H. C. Burne, on promotion from Lieut., granted pay and allowances from April 14, and not as stated in *Gazette* of June 8.

2nd Lieut. P. G. H. Hogg to be Lieut. (Aug. 27).

Gent. Cadet William H. Kelly, from Royal Military Academy, to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 18).

Grenadier Guards.—2nd Lieut. W. T. Payne-Gallwey, from 3rd Bn. York and Lancaster Regt. to be 2nd

Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. S. B. Blackett, promoted.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—Surname of 2nd Lieut. R. Brodhurst-Hill is as now described, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Aug. 10.

Norfolk Regt.—Lieut. F. C. Lodge to be Capt., vice A. H. Luard, seconded; 2nd Lieut. H. J. H. Trueman to be Lieut., vice F. C. Lodge (June 6).

Somerset L.I.—2nd Lieut. C. H. Little to be Lieut., vice C. J. Troyte-Bullock, seconded (July 22); Lieut. C. M. A. Samuda, from 4th Bn. Oxford L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. G. G. Thoyts, promoted (dated April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 29).

East Yorkshire Regt.—Notification substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of Aug. 21:—2nd Lieut. L. G. Hart to be Lieut., vice W. E. Campion, promoted (July 24).

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. T. Dobbin, to complete establishment; C. Elliot, vice S. C. Birch, promoted into Northumberland Fusiliers (May 9); A. Fickers, vice H. W. Fife, killed in action (May 31); F. H. S. Rendall, vice T. E. Stokoe, promoted (June 7).

Dorset Regt.—Supy. Capt. W. S. Banks to be Capt., vice Brevet-Major H. K. Harley, D.S.O., transferred to 7th Hussars (Aug. 17).

Welsh Regt.—2nd Lieut. R. Chawner to be Lieut., vice L. Brandreth, promoted into Royal Fusiliers (May 12).

Oxford L.I.—2nd Lieut. R. D. Keyworth to be Lieut., vice C. H. Richards, seconded (July 30).

Derbyshire Regt.—Notification substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of Aug. 3:—Trpr. Hedley S. Butler, from Tasmanian Contingent, to be 2nd Lieut., supy. to establishment dated May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 4.

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Lieut.-Col. C. Evans-Gordon placed on half-pay.

Shropshire L.I.—Lieut. C. J. Garsia to be Capt., vice E. W. K. Money, seconded (July 10).

Middlesex Regt.—Sergt. Charles W. Watney, from 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. A. Haviland, promoted.

Manchester Regt.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantcy of 2nd Lieut. G. P. Wymer to bear date May 5, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to July 28.

North Stafford Regt.—Second Christian name of 2nd Lieut. D. E. Hope is Edmund, and not as stated in *Gazette* of May 18.

Connaught Rangers.—2nd Lieut. A. F. Lambert to be Lieut., vice A. Delacombe, promoted into Royal Warwickshire Regt.

Royal Northern Reserve Regt.—Major G. A. McCarthy, retired I.S.C., to be Major (Aug. 11).

Royal Southern Reserve Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major M. Turner, late 3rd Bn. Leicester Regt., to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt.—Major E. D. Mansel, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (Aug. 9).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieut.-Col. G. F. Poynder retires on retired pay.

Staff.—Capt. and Brevet-Major H. H. Prince Christian V. A. L. E. A. of Schleswig-Holstein, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be an extra A.D.C. to Field-Marshal Right Hon. F. S. Lord Roberts, K.P., V.C., &c., Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in South Africa (Aug. 17).

Indian Staff Corps.—Col. E. A. Money, C.B., transferred to Unemployed Supy. List (Aug. 16).

Army Ordnance Dept.—Conductor John H. Pollock, A.O.C., to be Asst.-Commissary of Ordnance, with hon. rank of Lieut., in succession to Capt. and Deputy-Commissary of Ordnance M. Spencer, promoted (May 6).

Army Pay Dept.—Lieut. A. A. P. Butler, from Leicester Regt., is permanently appointed to Army Pay Dept., with substantive rank of Capt. in Army (Oct. 3, 1899).

Memorandum.—Edgmr. and Hon. Lieut. A. W. Waite, 10th Hussars, granted hon. rank of Capt. (Aug. 27).

Reserve of Officers.—Major E. A. Carter removed from the Service (Aug. 4).

MEMORANDUM.

Militia Officers seconded for special service on West Coast of Africa:—

5th Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry H. de Putron.

3rd Bn. Leicester Regt.—Captain P. E. Fuller.

5th Bn. Worcester Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. M. Berington.

4th Bn. Essex Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. O. Warden.

3rd Bn. Shropshire L.I.—Lieut. H. Hudson; 2nd Lieut. P. C. Huth.

5th Bn. Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. W. Judkins.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Devon (W. Div.).—2nd Lieut. E. S. Lucy to be Lieut. (Aug. 20).

Edinburgh (S. Div.).—Cecil L. Drummond-Hay to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 21).

Kent (E. Div.).—2nd Lieut. G. L. Hoare to be Lieut., and to remain seconded (Aug. 15).

Lancashire (S. Div.).—2nd Lieut. C. H. Cox, from 1st City of London V.A., to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 19).

Londonderry (S. Div.).—Lieut.-Col. S. A. M. Bruce granted hon. rank of Col.

Northumberland (W. Div.).—Major J. M. Richardson granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Aug. 29); William J. F. Halliday to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 21).

S.-E. of Scotland (S. Div.).—2nd Lieut. J. H. Brooks to be Lieut. (Aug. 16).

Tipperary (S. Div.).—Lieut. W. J. de R. Thackwell to be Capt. (Aug. 20).

Waterford (S. Div.).—2nd Lieuts. H. J. Chearnley and M. E. O'Connell to be Lieuts. (Aug. 20).

Wicklow (S. Div.).—Charles R. de Robeck, late Imperial Yeomanry, to be Capt. (July 30); John G. L. Nott re-appointed Capt. (Aug. 16).

INFANTRY.

5th Bn. Royal Warwick Regt.—2nd Lieuts. H. E. O. Bazochus and I. R. Vesey to be Lieuts. (Aug. 20); appointment of C. D. G. Lyon as 2nd Lieut., announced in *Gazette* of Aug. 10, cancelled at his own request.

5th Bn. Royal Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. H. B. Hayter, L. St. P. Beynon, A. R. Mytton, H. S. L. Wolley, and P.

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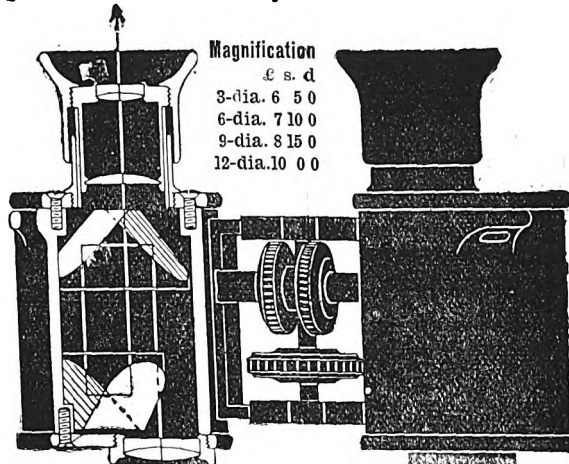
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H. Dean to be Lieuts. (Aug. 19). 7th Batn.: Lieut. F. B. Oldfield to be Capt. (Aug. 23).
3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.—Capt. M. R. D'A. Anderson resigns his commission (Aug. 29). 4th Batn.: Surg.-Lieut. Col. F. Fawcett, jun., M.D., Militia Medical Staff, retires under provisions of para. 81, Militia Regulations, with permission to retain his rank, and wear prescribed uniform (Sept. 1).

4th Batn. Somerset L.I.—John F. C. Mordaunt (Aug. 15) and Percy C. Esdaile to be 2nd Lieuts. (Aug. 20).
3rd Batn. Leicester Regt.—Lieut. J. W. Blunt to be Capt. (Aug. 21).

5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—James Y. Hope-Johnstone to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 15).

4th Batn. Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. F. A. Bagley, E. C. Clegg, R. J. T. Bindley, and S. L. Whatford to be Lieuts. (Aug. 16).

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. A. T. Sheringham seconded for service with Line batn. in South Africa (Aug. 23). 4th Batn.: Major H. M. Nicholls granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Aug. 29); 2nd Lieuts. L. H. T. Friederichs, A. J. Orchard, G. J. Oakey, C. L. Toone, and D'A. R. Baker to be Lieuts. (July 28).

3rd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Major Hon. C. Alexander granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Aug. 29).
4th Batn.: 2nd Lieut. C. G. Stewart to be Lieut. (Aug. 2).

3rd Batn. Gloucester Regt.—Henry M. St. John to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 6). 4th Batn.: Nigel F. De La B. Craven to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 11).

6th Batn. Worcester Regt.—Major A. H. Hudson granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; seconded of Lieut. J. H. G. Crane for service with West African Regt., announced in *Gazette* of Aug. 10, cancelled.

3rd Batn. Border Regt.—Major N. F. Jenkins granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Aug. 29). 4th Batn.: 2nd Lieuts. E. Berry and D. Dudley to be Lieuts. (Aug. 16).

3rd Batn. Dorset Regt.—Lieut. H. F. C. Chetwood-Aiken to be Capt., and to remain seconded (Aug. 15).

3rd Batn. South Lancashire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. E. M. Hanbury, O. M. Conran, A. S. G. Cattell, J. G. B. Gordon, C. R. P. Winsor, A. H. Spooner, and H. G. Clarkson to be Lieuts. (July 20).

3rd Batn. Northampton Regt.—Capt. W. T. B. Marquis of Exeter, resigns his commission on account of ill-health.

3rd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. L. C. Nicholson and C. W. Hemp to be Lieuts. (Aug. 21).

6th Batn. Middlesex Regt.—Percy A. Willis to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 16).

8th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt. W. H. Fenner, from 21st Middlesex V.B.C., to be Capt. (Aug. 14).

5th Batn. Manchester Regt.—Capt. H. A. Symes seconded for special service in Ashanti (July 4).

4th Batn. North Stafford Regt.—Lieut.-Col. R. Mirehouse granted hon. rank of Col.

4th Batn. Highland L.I.—Lieut.-Col. T. S. G. H. Robertson-Aikman granted hon. rank of Col.

3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders.—Gerard P. D. Austin to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 10).

3rd Batn. Cameron Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. A. W. J. Livingston resigns his commission on account of ill-health.

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Herbert C. Crozier to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 17).

4th Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Supy. Lieut. W. H. Robinson to be Lieut. on establishment (Aug. 15).

3rd Batn. Leinster Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. E. R. Smyth to be Lieut. (Aug. 1). 4th Batn.: Lionel A. H. S., Viscount Carlow, to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 26).

3rd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Promotion of 2nd Lieut. W. T. R. Browne to be Lieut., announced in *Gazette* of Aug. 14, should have been dated March 1, and not as therein stated. 5th Batn.: Capt. and Hon. Major J. H. Dresser, retired, late 6th Batn. Manchester Regt., to be Capt. (Aug. 19).

5th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—2nd Lieuts. M. G. Lee, W. B. Branson, M. E. Rayner, C. B. Southey, C. E. Pym and W. Judkins to be Lieuts. (Aug. 14). 7th Batn.: 2nd Lieuts. C. D. D. Brown, R. S. H. Walpole, H. V. Scott, and E. G. S. L'Estrange Malone to be Lieuts. (Aug. 16).

Militia Medical Staff Corps.—George J. D. Davies to be Surg.-Lieut. (Aug. 14).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

West Somerset.—Capt. and Hon. Major W. Barrett to be Lieut.-Col. and to command under para. 32 Yeomanry Regulations (Aug. 17).

Royal Wiltshire.—Surg.-Lieut. O. C. Maurice to be Surg.-Capt.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

2nd Cinque Ports (E. Div., R.G.A.).—2nd Lieuts. F. Jenkins, B. E. de N. Ramus, and H. S. Warschawski to be Lieuts.

1st Cumberland.—2nd Lieut. J. F. Donald resigns his commission.

1st Gloucester.—Services of Lieut. A. W. Francis are dispensed with.

9th Lancashire.—Lieut. E. Walmsley resigns his commission.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Devon and Somerset.—2nd Lieut. F. W. Church resigns his commission.

1st London.—Capt. J. W. Evans to be Major; Lieut. R. C. T. Evans to be Capt.

1st Middlesex.—Capt. H. H. Taylor borne as supy. whilst Acting Adj. to corps; Capt. S. D. Sewell borne as supy. whilst serving with R.E.; Lieuts. F. D. Campbell and S. G. Wheatley to be Capt. (Aug. 4); 2nd Lieuts. L. Shingleton, H. R. Hume, H. E. T. Agar, and O. H. Bayldon to be Lieuts.

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade (Highland Batn.) Royal Scots.—James Clark late Queen's R.V. Brigade, to be Capt.; Norman D. Macdonald, late Capt. Queen's R.V. Brigade, to be Capt. (Aug. 18); Kenneth MacK. Douglas, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut. (Aug. 14).

2nd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Surg.-Lieut. A. W. Messer, M.B., resigns his commission.

2nd V.B. Liverpool Regt.—2nd Lieuts. J. S. Berey and E. R. Warburton to be Lieuts.

3rd V.B. Norfolk Regt.—Announcement substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of July 24:—Harry R. B. Wayman, Henry F. Steel, and Harvard N. Bridgwater to be 2nd Lieuts. (July 11). 4th V.B.: Capt. and Hon. Major W. C. Crawshaw to be Major; Lieut. H. C. Long to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. C. W. W. Burrell to be Lieut.

2nd V.B. Lincoln Regt.—Surg.-Major G. F. England to be Surg.-Lieut.-Col.

4th (Cambridge Univ.) V.B. Suffolk Regt.: Frank Etheridge and Walter M. Royston-Pigott to be 2nd Lieuts. (extra supy).

2nd V.B. Somerset L.I.—2nd Lieut. C. E. Gladstone to be Capt.

1st (Brecknock) V.B. South Wales Borderers.—Charles H. Ruthven to be 2nd Lieut. 5th V.B.: Surg.-Lieut. C. E. Humphreys to be Surg.-Capt.

2nd V.B. Scottish Rifles.—Lieut. A. A. G. Yuill resigns his commission.

1st Surrey (South London).—William E. Maclean to be 2nd Lieut., and to be borne as supy. whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa (July 18).

1st V.B. West Riding Regt.—Major John, Lord Savile, Nottingham Yeomanry, appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of batn.

3rd (Duke of Connaught's Own) V.B. Hampshire Regt.—Lieut. H. D. Perkins resigns his commission; 2nd Lieut. E. H. Pollock to be Capt. on increase of establishment; 2nd Lieuts. H. W. Taylor, A. E. Dixon, and T. B. Bradshaw, to be Lieuts. 5th (Isle of Wight, Princess Beatrice's) V.B.: William Gouldsmith to be 2nd Lieut.

1st (Dundee) V.B. Royal Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. A. B. Corrie to be Lieut. 2nd (Angus) V.B.: 2nd Lieut. T. M. Guthrie to be Lieut.

1st V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Geoffrey S. Rowley-Conwy to be 2nd Lieut.

Prince of Wales's Own, 12th Middlesex (Civil Service).—Lieut.-Col. H. B. H. Tytheridge granted hon. rank of Col.

1st Wiltshire.—Capt. T. H. Clark, J. MacKay, and C. MacGill granted hon. rank of Major.

2nd V.B. Durham L.I.—2nd Lieuts. R. G. Fleming, R. Brown, and J. Gray to be Lieuts.

6th V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—Capt. and Hon. Major W. Stuart resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.

4th (Stirling) V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—2nd Lieuts. J. H. Murray, W. Alexander, and T. Alexander, jun., to be Lieuts. 7th (Clackmannan and Kinross) V.B.: 2nd Lieuts. A. J. Ross, C. W. L. Ross, J. Philp, H. R. Rae, and A. H. Brown to be Lieuts.

1st Tower Hamlets.—2nd Lieut. E. G. Gubbins resigns his commission.

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Aug. 29.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 31.

18th Hussars.—Lieut.-Col. B. D. Möller placed on half-pay; Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) E. C. Knox to be Lieut.-Col., vice B. D. Möller.

Reserve Regt. of Lancers.—Eustace B. Maudslay, late Capt. 16th Lancers, to be Capt. with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

Royal Engineers.—2nd Lieut. A. W. Hepper to be Lieut. (Aug. 31).

Grenadier Guards.—Capt. E. H. Trotter seconded for service in South Africa; Supy. Capt. P. A. Clive to be Capt., vice E. H. Trotter (Jan. 28); Capt. A. St. L. Glyn to be Batn. Adj., vice Capt. J. S. Reeve, resigned appointment (Aug. 27).

Regimental District.—Col. J. C. R. Glasgow, from half-pay, to be Col. to command 6th Regimental District (Royal Warwick Regt.), vice Col. E. Nesbitt, whose period of service in appointment has expired (July 30).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut. W. Lyle, 1st V.B., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa (May 11).

Liverpool Regt.—Major E. L. C. Brooker retires on retired pay; Capt. T. G. P. Glynn to be Major, vice R. L. C. Brooker.

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Major E. H. Burney to be Lieut.-Col., vice C. Evans-Gordon, placed on half-pay (Aug. 29).

Royal West Kent Regt.—2nd Lieut. T. S. Treanor resigns his commission.

Middlesex Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. G. B. Feilmann resigns his commission.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Capt. F. L. La Caze Jackson retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity; Supy. Capt. N. Malcolm, D.S.O., to be Capt., vice F. L. La C. Jackson.

Leinster Regt.—Capt. W. T. M. Reeve seconded for special service on West Coast of Africa (May 30); Supy. Capt. H. D. Harvest to be Capt., vice E. F. Griffin, retired (July 4); restoration to establishment of Supy. Capt. C. S. B. Evans-Lombe antedated to May 30, vice W. T. M. Reeve.

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieut. P. A. Charrier to be Capt., in succession to Major B. Stewart, who holds a staff appointment (March 23).

Royal Rifles Reserve Regt.—Ludwig H. F. A. Bullen, late Capt. 9th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt.—Appointment of Capt. A. C. P. Haggard, D.S.O., Reserve of Officers, as Major, with temp. rank of Major in Army, cancelled; Capt. A. C. P. Haggard, D.S.O., Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (June 20); Capt. A. C. P. Haggard, D.S.O., to be Major, with temp. rank of Major in Army (July 7).

Army Pay Dept.—Major J. J. Burnett, Paymr., to be Staff Paymr., vice Lieut.-Col. J. C. T. Humfrey, retained as a supy. to establishment under provisions of Article 473, Royal Warrant May 30, 1899; Capt. P. S. Dyson, Paymr., granted substantive rank of Major in Army (Aug. 31).

MEMORANDA.

Capt. N. N. Bedingfeld, half-pay, whose retirement, receiving a gratuity, was notified in *Gazette* of Aug. 14, is permitted to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform (Aug. 15).

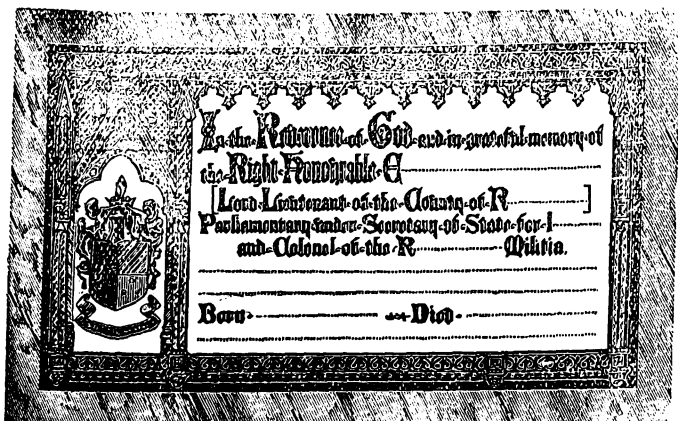
Temp. rank of Lieut. in Army granted to Lieut. C. A. Colley, withdrawn from Sept. 1, that officer rejoining 3rd Batn. East Kent Regt.

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Sept. 1.]

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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 24.
Engrs. H. T. Knapman, W. F. Hinchcliff, H. G. Andrews, M. Sennett, W. H. James, F. Main, R. B. Ayers (April 1), J. A. Hibbard (May 1), R. B. Dixon (July 1), W. H. Wood (Aug. 1), and C. W. Bryant (Aug. 2) promoted to Chief Engrs.
Royal Naval Reserve.—Midshipman C. H. Oxlade promoted to Sub-Lieut. (Aug. 7).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 25.
In accordance with Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Commander R. H. Archer has this day been placed on Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume rank of Capt.
Asst. Paymr. C. H. Rowe promoted to Paymr (July 3).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 27.
Royal Naval Reserve.—Acting Sub-Lieut. C. M. Redhead confirmed as Sub-Lieut. (July 28, 1898).

(From Friday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 17.
Royal Marine Artillery.—Gentlemen appointed 2nd Lieuts. from Sept. 1:—Arthur S. Cantrell, John B.

Chancellor, Alfred D. B. Godfray, Francis J. Brett, Godfrey H. Jollye.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Gentlemen appointed 2nd Lieuts. from Sept. 1:—Hubert L. Jones, Arthur C. Barnby, William B. C. Higgs, Geoffrey M. I. Herford, Charles B. Mullins, John C. J. Teague, Walter Young, Percival Owen, Vere D. Loxley, Pulteney W. von B. Malcolm, Chandos E. W. Hill, Harold F. H. Strugnell, Arthur M. Deakin, Eugene L. Gerrard, George J. Trendennick, Archibald J. H. Smith, Gordon H. H. Pryne, Edward J. Huskisson, Francis S. Wilson, Valentine H. S. Jones.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 29.
Royal Naval Reserve.—Asst.-Engr. John Gould to be Engr. (Aug. 20).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 24.
Captain.—E. P. Jones to Gladiator, on commg. (undated).
Commander.—O. de B. Brock to Excellent, addl. (Aug. 23).
Assistant Engineers.—F. L. Crook to Melampus (Aug. 23). W. W. Newton to Vivid, addl., temp. (Aug. 23), and to Amphion, on commg. (undated).
Naval Instructor.—A. E. Monro, B.A., to Repulse (Sept. 7).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 25.
Captains.—P. Hoskyns to Royal Arthur, for Tauranga (Sept. 24). R. K. M'Alpine to Hyacinth (Sept. 3).
Commanders.—H. Cotesworth to Barracouta, addl. (Sept. 15).
Lieutenant.—G. E. Corbett to Royal Arthur, for Karakatta, in command (Oct. 1).
Chief Engineer.—F. G. Jacobs to Karakatta (undated).
Engineer.—F. C. Davis to Vivid, for Fervent, on paying off (Aug. 16).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 27.
Lieutenants.—B. H. Smith to Hyacinth (G), appointment of F. A. Whitehead cancelled; T. E. Wardle to Benbow (G) (Sept. 3). E. L. Booty to Magnificent (N); G. H. R. Slingsby to Arrogant (N) (Sept. 15). A. T. Stewart to Archer (Aug. 30), H. T. Richards's appointment cancelled.

The Hertfordshire Imperial Yeomanry Cavalry Officers' Mess now possesses a fine souvenir of the war presented by one of the officers in the regiment. It represents an Imperial Yeomanry sergeant mounting guard over a Boer whom he has taken captive, and is of solid silver mounted on an ebony plinth. Messrs. Elkington and Co., Limited, Regent Street, were entrusted with the order.

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SUCCESSSES.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
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Infantry.....	L. Aylmer.....	5851
Infantry.....	K. O. Goldie.....	5653
University.....	H. S. Winthrop.....	—
1899.	SANDHURST.	1899.
22nd (Infantry).....	*E. C. Young.....	7869
23rd (Infantry).....	*A. C. G. Besley.....	8107
24th (University).....	V. P. Druce.....	5898
32nd (Infantry).....	C. H. Clutterbuck.....	7688
40th (Infantry).....	C. C. Wigram.....	7516
110th (Infantry).....	A. W. K. Loyd.....	6614
— (Infantry).....	B. C. Otter.....	5998
— (Infantry).....	P. M. Connellan.....	5406
Queen's Cadet.....	A. d'E. Knox.....	5229
— (Infantry).....	C. R. Ingram.....	4736
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No. 2120.—VOL. XLI.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

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THE ANNEXATION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

THE most notable event that has transpired in South Africa since we last went to Press has, undoubtedly, been the formal annexation of the Transvaal by Lord Roberts on Saturday, the 1st inst. We recently gave expression to the opinion that the annexation of the country might opportunely take place so soon as the British had command of the Eastern Railway and had thus closed to the Boers their last channel of supply. The event however has come even earlier, for Komati Poort is still open to the Boers, and Barberton with its branch line has not yet been reached. But the recent rapid advance and the successes of the forces under Lord Roberts and Sir Redvers Buller, which have brought the latter able commander within striking distance of Lydenburg, the chief northern stronghold of the Republic, were so marked and decisive, and the comparative weakness and disintegration of the enemy had become so evident, that the issue of Lord Roberts's proclamation announcing—under the provisions of Her Majesty's Warrant, dated July 4, 1900—that the Transvaal will henceforth form part of Her Majesty's dominions, was fully justified by the general situation—perhaps even more so than was the annexation of the Orange Free State. At the moment when that event was proclaimed, the southern Republic, although the British had traversed the entire State, and had passed beyond its northern boundary, had still in the field a powerful and determined force, undemoralised by defeat, and holding strong positions with abundant sup-

plies in the fertile eastern provinces, where they were destined to be a source of menace, disturbance, and delays for many weeks. Nor was the danger removed until Prinsloo's surrender was brought about by a vast strategic movement, requiring some 30,000 men.

The brunt of the recent fighting has fallen on Sir Redvers Buller, whose progress northwards, since he quitted the south-eastern railway at Paarde-Kop on the 8th ult. for Amersfoort, has been marked by uninterrupted success, the strategy which placed him in his present forward position having been both striking and original. In forecasting the probable course of the operations after the columns converging from Pretoria and Natal came in touch at Carolina, it would have been reasonable to predict for that of General Buller an easterly course on Barberton, his troops moving south of the Delagoa Railway on a line parallel to Lord Roberts's column continuing its march towards Komati Poort. This, moreover, was probably what the Boers expected, as the portion of their forces retiring after the recent engagements towards Lydenburg was comparatively weak. By crossing Lord Roberts's line of march near Machadodorp, and continuing his northerly course, Sir Redvers Buller executed a move, both bold and original, by which he for a time deceived the enemy and made good his advance almost unopposed to the neighbourhood of Lydenburg. Surprised, however, though Commandant Botha may have been by this unexpected advance, the extraordinary mobility of his burghers enabled him to detach from the commandos retiring due east before Lord Roberts a reinforcement of 2,000 men in time to close the pass facing General Buller, by which Lydenburg must be reached, and to occupy a position said to possess all the formidable characteristics of Laing's Nek. As a result of Botha's adroit counter-move Lord Roberts found himself obliged on Monday to send reinforcements to General Buller by the direct Belfast-Dultroom road, and General Ian Hamilton, who is apparently in command of the reinforcing column, reached Swart Kopjes, a point about twelve miles north of Belfast, on the same day, during which Sir Redvers's force maintained its advanced positions facing an expectant enemy. On the arrival of the reinforcements, which must now be close at hand south-west of Lydenburg, Sir Redvers Buller, probably based upon the Delagoa Railway for supplies, will, no doubt, press the attack on Lydenburg vigorously, while Lord Roberts on the railway secures Buller's rear, following at the same time his own eastward course, which should cut off Botha at Lydenburg from the ex-Presidents and their adherents at Nelspruit or Barberton, unless they elect Pilgrim's Rest, north-east of Lydenburg, as their next place of refuge, as some suppose probable.

While regular operations are proceeding in the eastern Transvaal, other parts of the field, both north and south of the Vaal, continue to be overrun by guerilla bands, some of them of con-

siderable strength. It is sufficiently annoying to hear of fighting with Theron's Scouts near Johannesburg, of trains derailed and burnt twelve miles to the south of it at Klip River Station, and of the forcing of Klip River Jail with the liberation and arming of the prisoners. It is unpleasant to be informed that the country between Zeerust and Krugersdorp is very disaffected, that a column recently crossing it has had several engagements, and to find the irreconcilable De Wet again credited with raids on the line to the north and south of Kroonstad. But it is more disquieting to learn that recent fighting has occurred near Bloemfontein and Thaba'Nchu, and that Ladybrand was for several days invested by some 2,000 or 3,000 Boers with guns. We record with satisfaction that the little garrison of 150 men under Colonel White, who has proved himself a bold and skilful commander, entrenched on the hill-side overlooking the town, gallantly held their own until, on the 4th inst., the baffled enemy withdrew to the north-east on the approach of reinforcements under Bruce-Hamilton from Bloemfontein, having failed in several attempts to overcome the defence. Partial success, however, attended the raid, as the Boers could not be prevented from looting the town and carrying off many horses. A second body of the enemy is reported to be at Mequatling's Nek, to the north-west towards Winburg, and a third to be moving still further south towards Wepener, a place already rendered famous by the gallant defence made there by Brabant's colonial force in April last. This recrudescence of resistance so far south is much to be deplored, and must, doubtless, be credited to Olivier's escaped commando, largely recruited, it is to be feared, from among the burghers who have again taken up arms, and aided by a body of Theron's reckless scouts, who have come from beyond the Vaal. The active pursuit and crushing of these southern raiders has now become a pressing necessity, lest the evil should spread further, and the main operations in the Eastern Transvaal be again delayed. As we might expect would be the case, the activity of the guerilla bands has been met by equal activity on our part. General Hart repulsed without difficulty the attacks of Theron near Johannesburg; Colonel Plumer, holding the northern outposts of the British Army beyond Pretoria, has made substantial captures of cattle, waggons, arms, and prisoners; while Brabant with his horsemen followed up and routed the raiders who derailed the trains at Klip River. Major Brooke, R.E., also, on the 27th ult., fought a spirited action, clearing his post at Kraai Railway Station of the menacing presence of a strong commando. Notwithstanding the spasmodic outbursts of hostilities still occurring in unexpected quarters, a general survey of the situation shows that at all points British arms have gained the ascendancy, and that by sure, if slow, degrees the end of this difficult war is being steadily approached. But the time for relaxation of effort has not yet come. The unpleasant fact must be admitted that the subdued territories are

at bottom thoroughly hostile, and are still possessed of arms in abundance. It will not be sufficient to crush the marauding bands; the annexed countries must be effectually disarmed, those who break their parole must be treated with greater severity than heretofore, and all must be brought to understand that the act of annexation has changed the status of burghers continuing in arms from that of belligerents to that of rebels against the Sovereign Power. War is war, and the ordinary precautions must be taken in the interests of civilisation. It is due to women and children in South Africa, if to no one else, that the settlement of the Boer difficulty this time should be final.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

THE events that have followed each other in rapid succession since the acute stage of the Chinese question came upon the world have been full of thrilling interest. An appalling tragedy has happily been averted at Peking by the prompt and bold advance of the Allied forces, and their forcible entrance into the capital at the moment when the resources of the Legations were all but exhausted. Notwithstanding the absence of a commander with undivided control over the whole force, and the imperfect condition of the transport arrangements, the Allied contingents, emulating each other in the desire to reach the imprisoned Europeans first, and so maintain in the forefront the honour of their respective flags, worked with the utmost vigour and unanimity towards the common object that had brought them together. During the closing days of the operations the columns experienced but little opposition, the Chinese having apparently become demoralised by the losses inflicted on them during the actions of August 5 and 6. At Ho-Shi-Wa, about twenty-seven miles from Peking, a position had been carefully entrenched, but the enemy fled on the approach of the allies. Two squadrons of the Bengal Lancers here distinguished themselves by a brilliant charge against the Tartar cavalry, which lost in the engagement many killed and wounded, besides the standards of two generals. The advance was pushed with the utmost vigour despite the intolerable heat, until on August 14 the British had the good fortune to be the pioneers of the relief force, entering the Legation enclosure first, closely followed by the American and Japanese contingents. The heroism of the defenders of the Legations in the face of a storm of gun and rifle fire for many days and nights of torturing suspense and privation while hoping almost against hope for relief, will dwell long in the memory of this generation, and will leave its mark indelibly on the pages of history.

It is unpleasant to realise that the difficulties experienced by the Allies in the Chinese crisis, through which we are passing, have been vastly increased by the action of the European Powers themselves in organising, drilling, and providing with modern ordnance and rifles, the former ill-equipped and undisciplined hordes that formed the military forces of the Celestial Empire. China is no doubt indebted more to Germany for this transformation than to any other individual Power, a fact somewhat grimly realised by Captain Lans of the *Illis* when he wrote after the bombardment of the Taku Forts:—"We were hit fairly and squarely by 17 shells (12 to 24 centimetre), of which by far the greater number burst in the ship, and unfortunately killed and wounded many of my brave men. What a mockery! All the enemy's cannon and shells come from our home. They are all modern quick-firing Krupp guns."

The raising of the siege of the Legations was but the first act in the drama. The second is the holding of Peking until the formation of a stable Chinese Government, and the receipt of full reparation for the murders committed, and the insults heaped upon the Powers, ostensibly by Boxer rebels, but in reality by the Dowager-Empress and the palace *entourage*. The successful retention of the capital depends on the sufficiency of the Allied forces to resist attack, and the maintenance of the security of the railway to Tien-tsin and Taku, despite the hordes of Chinese said to be threatening it at various points. It is this consideration that renders so serious, from a military point of view, the proposal of Russia to withdraw her troops from Peking, leaving but half accomplished the object which the Combined Powers had in view when they embarked in the operations. As might be expected, this proposal has caused amazement and consternation at Shanghai and Hong Kong, where it is well understood that any failure at the present juncture to make China feel the full weight of an armed occupation of the capital, and any sign of weakening in the concert of the Powers whose military forces hold the Imperial Palace at their mercy, might be fraught with disastrous consequences to the cause of civilisation. The action of Japan throughout the whole affair has been highly creditable. The willingness and promptitude with which her troops were despatched to the rescue of the Legations, the eagerness and endurance shown by them during an arduous march, and their valour and *élan*—more especially as regards their cavalry—in the heavy fighting that ensued, command a tribute of admiration which we gladly accord. Our good neighbours the French, have come in for well-deserved praise. Admiral Seymour has borne testimony to the splendid gallantry of their sailors, and a military officer, writing from Peking to a daily paper, has referred in eloquent language to the excellent feeling existing between all ranks of French and British officers, who are brothers-in-arms in something more than in name whenever they meet, remembering how close the ties are which bind the two countries together, notwithstanding that a certain section of the Parisian press would appear to wish us to be otherwise.

Army Notes.

The account of the capture of Tien-tsin is suggestive. It is a revelation of the military capacity of the yellow races. The superb gallantry of the Japanese is only equalled by the dogged bravery of the Chinese, and neither require to be led by European officers. The advantage so far lies with the Islanders, who have embraced the civilisation of the West with enthusiasm. The great races of the world are, however, more conservative, and the Chinese may yet prove that they are entitled to be so considered. They have many fine qualities and their staying power is remarkable. That the military spirit lost its hold on them about a century ago is true, but it may be revived, and nothing is better calculated to bring about a revival than the pressure of foreign foes. It should be remembered too, that the Taiping Rebellion was on the scale of a vast European War, and that the recovery of Li-li was as honourable to China's Army as the Chino-Japanese War was inglorious. In truth it would appear as though the military spirit of the Empire burned lowest in 1894. Since then the encroachments of the Powers, particularly of Russia, have aroused in the Chinese an understanding of their danger. They see clearly enough that European weapons are absolutely necessary to their existence as a people, and that an army must be trained to be effective. The result is China has now a fine arsenal, and can manufacture small arms and ammunition to any extent. Moreover, the leading Viceroy has armies of their own, Li Hung Chang's being the

most efficient. The effect of this change in Chinese opinion was apparent at Tien-tsin. The bow and arrow, and all the other grotesque details of Chinese warfare, had disappeared. Boxers and Regulars were armed with the latest weapons, and they know how to use them. They charged again and again under a hot fire, and recklessly dashed on a line of British bayonets. Tien-tsin was, indeed, captured, but the losses of the Allies told at what cost. This is only a beginning. The Chinese officer is not yet trained in a sound school; he has not yet overcome the prejudices instilled into him for generations. It is not too much to say that, with another ten or fifteen years of progress, the Chinese soldier will be able to give points to the Japanese. He has better physique, greater powers of endurance, and greater moral and material resources to draw upon.

Throughout the campaign in South Africa the "slimness" of the enemy has served them better than military skill. Nicholson's Nek, Stormberg, Sanna's Post, Reddersburg, Honing Spruit, Lindley, and many other disasters of a similar character, would never have happened had we studied the Boer as intelligently as he studied us. Instead of adapting our tactics to the circumstances of the case, we have played the game as though it were a mechanical exercise, which never varies by a detail. Worse than that, too many of our officers have persistently refused to take those precautions which are necessary in the enemy's country. The consequence is our military self-esteem has been sorely wounded by discovering that we have been oftener beaten by the slow-moving Boer's intelligence than by his genius for war. The lesson is obvious, but, up to the present, it has not been generally taken to heart by officers at the front. The habits formed by years of defective training are not to be cured, even by the bitter experience of a campaign. Whether or not the home authorities have learned the lesson better time has yet to show. Several recent events prove that, with different training, the British officer is more than a match for the "slimmest" burgher of them all. Colonel Hore, at Eland's River, showed that he is a pupil in the best school. Colonel Ridley is another. At Winberg, with 250 of the Imperial Yeomanry, he held the town against 1,000 Boers, with two guns, for two days and a night. Even more brilliant was the exploit of eight Queenstown (South Africa) Volunteers in capturing Olivier and his three sons and twenty-four of his force, besides dispersing the remaining 200. Cronje was taken prisoner after a most determined resistance, so was Schiel, Albrecht and all the other Boer generals in our keeping. Olivier, who is at least as able, and played a part equally important, has been captured by a ruse, such as De Wet successfully employed against us at Sanna's Post. It is time indeed for the Boer to talk of giving up the struggle when he is so thoroughly beaten on his own ground.

One of our correspondents, who studies *Punch* attentively, writes to ask if the omniscient editor who published the cartoon of a Field-Marshal playing "nine-pins" last week did not see the satiric thrust of the artist's pencil under the fifth rib of the Commander-in-Chief, who is about to bowl over a whole stand of cocked-hat headed pins? "His lordship stands all alone in the bowling alley. There is no one to help him. He put up every one of these pins with his own hand, for not one of them could have got on end and up of its own accord. And there he is, full of mastery, about to floor them all! I know, of course, that the Field-Marshal is playing his little game, and that he means no harm to the pins. It seems to me that Linley Sambourne intended to symbolise the famous Philpipp delivered to the Aldershot chiefs the week before last, and I wish he had put faces to the wooden heads of the pins to enable us to identify the individual officers. I see traces of a likeness to some, but I dare not make a mistake. But one thing is, I presume, quite certain—that the pins, every man jack of them, were carefully selected by the bowler, and that he is responsible for the choice of the article. He is represented, indeed, turning his head half round over his shoulder as if he were looking for applause, to some invisible spectators, as he sends the bowl—a little

too high for good results — or, perhaps, he may be actuated by the feeling which moved Mr. Daniel Quilp to batter the figure-head of his wooden admiral, and that the pins represent obnoxious individuals? In any case, however, there is evidence of carelessness in the process of selection, and that it has utterly failed to secure pins fit for anything but bowling over." Perhaps our readers would think the cartoon had no occult meaning, and that the pins were intended merely for exercising the Field-Marshal when he takes off his coat for a field day.

Whilst all must deplore the necessity for such plain speaking as fell from Lord Wolseley recently at Aldershot, it may be beneficial to consider the difficulties under which the training of the troops in the United Kingdom has been carried out during the present year. Owing to the dislocation produced by the war, all internal administration connected with pay, clothing, correspondence, returns, and the innumerable details comprised in "routine," has assumed an exceptionally aggravated form. Briefly, owing to a rigid adherence to a system sufficiently irksome under the most favourable peace circumstances, there is twice the ordinary routine with only half the officers to work it, and this under the most difficult conditions as regards clerical staff. An officer is now almost synonymous with an office-man, and whereas office routine increases almost as a law of nature, it requires a most determined effort from those in actual authority to attempt to stem the tide. Let anyone interested in the welfare of the British Army purchase a few copies of the books of regulations under which it is administered, and he will be able to form some idea of the way in which the time, abilities, and energies of our officers, high and low, are absorbed, too often at the risk of their pockets. Courts of inquiry on out fingers and protracted correspondence on the recovery of farthings have, however, a serious as well as humorous aspect, and a clerk-ridden army necessarily enters the lists heavily handicapped. That the existing system could be enormously simplified to the advantage both of the taxpayer and the Army may be confidently asserted, and it may reasonably be hoped that when the misdirected energy involved therein is devoted to military matters there will be fewer "regrettable incidents" both in peace and war.

All those who are interested in the question of obligatory military service, as well as those who are not, should not fail to read Dr. Miller Maguire's admirable article upon the subject in the *United Service Magazine* this month. He lays down the thesis that the elimination of the military element from national life would be a disaster, and he maintains that drill, in its largest sense—physical and tactical—is a most excellent educational art, and that military discipline is one of the best foundations of civic excellence. We believe that no one will question his judgment on these points, and there is undoubtedly a great deal of conviction in his further conclusion that obligatory military service would be "a blessing for which in our saner hours all of us would be grateful, and for the cowardly postponement of which our politicians cannot be too severely blamed." Dr. Maguire would almost prefer to err with Bacon and Burke than to sit in the self-conceited schools of modern Humanitarians. He adduces pagan philosophers and modern writers in support of his view, and brings together a body of criticism that goes a very long way. He asserts that universal service—or some modification of it—would elevate us in the scale of humanity. "Our masses are degenerate; their manhood is dishonoured; our physical condition is unworthy of our position and opportunities; we are sadly fallen; can our undressed operatives, look at themselves in mirrors or as reflected in lake or stream, and boast of being 'god-like, erect, in native honour clad?'" The conclusion of this pungent writing is that we must be up and doing, and there is great force in Dr. Maguire's assertion that, since 1870, under the so-called burden of military service, German commerce—both absolutely and relatively—has increased by leaps and bounds, and is now our strong competitor.

"Patient, hardy, masterful, merciful, high, irresistible, just"—these are the qualities which Mr. W. E. Henley ascribes to Lord Roberts in

his poetical effusion on the promising subject of the Transvaal War. From the British point of view the adjectives are well bestowed and deserved. Afrikanders will question the fitness of some of them, and we are not sure that Frenchmen, Germans, Russians, Dutchmen, Belgians will cry in chorus "Agreed!" and they will certainly point out that he has been "resisted." We would challenge any just man of any country to deny that he is "patient" and "hardy." The annexation of the Transvaal was a political act—the ukase of a conquering general obeying the orders of the Government he served, and the Orange River Free State was wiped off the slate of independent Republics by a similar sweep of the pen. It has been suggested that Lord Roberts may now deal with the burghers who remain in arms as rebels, but that would scarcely be merciful, and it certainly would not be "just" or justifiable unless in case of burghers who had taken the oath, and had afterwards of their own free will joined a commando which attacked and killed and wounded British soldiers. The burning of farmhouses and the confiscation of cattle, horses, sheep, &c., are measures which must be regarded with dislike by Lord Roberts. These are very severe punishments which would not be resorted to if he did not consider they were necessary for the repression of the enemy, who destroy railroads, derail trains, and carry on a guerilla which cannot restore the independence of the Republics.

The thunderstorm and tornado at Mafeking reported in last Friday's papers was a forcible example of the violent electrical phenomena which are common in the Eastern Transvaal at this season of the year. We had several men killed or paralysed by lightning in 1879 in our camps and quarters. In October and November in that year these storms were very frequent and destructive. This very day twenty-one years ago Sir Garnet Wolseley, then in command of the army at Ulundi, was making his arrangements there for the dispersion of the regiments which had been under Lord Chelmsford and won the battle which finished Cetewayo and his impis, and had already directed the march of Baker Russell's column northwards from the Pongolo River whilst he was about to move out of Zululand to make his formal progress through the Transvaal, where the burghers were clamouring for convocation of the national assembly and announcing their determination not to pay taxes to the British military authorities. The Boers were incredulous when they were told that Cetewayo was taken, and some of them thought that the British troops were retreating from the Zulus when they saw our columns at Lake Chrissie and at Utrecht, and Sir Garnet Wolseley's resolute assurances to the Boer meetings which were summoned to meet him on his way to Pretoria, that the British flag would never be hauled down in the Transvaal as long as the sun rose and the rivers flowed to the sea, were listened to with silent indignation. Even the short and very brilliant expedition against Sekukuni, who had harried and laid waste the country around Lydenburg, which Sir Garnet led after he had been installed at the capital, though he handed over the command of the forces in the attack on the chief's stronghold to Baker Russell, did not inspire the Dutch farmers with any respect for the British arms, and they broke into rebellion in the following year, wherein Majuba confirmed their self-sufficiency and confidence, though they never succeeded in taking any of the posts held by our detachments in the Transvaal before that "triumph."

There is a defence of the staff of the Army in South Africa and of the Staff College, in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, by Colonel Lonsdale Hale. In regard to the criticisms that have been made, he says, with justice, that the inner working of the campaign is not yet known, and that opinions upon the staff and other work can at the best be so far only impressions. To Colonel Lonsdale Hale our unpreparedness was natural—or at least not unnatural—and it is upon this and not upon individual incapacity, that he saddles the responsibility. His whole contention is based upon the view that mistakes, blunders, misinterpretation of orders, and the miscarriage of well-laid plans, form the atmosphere in which regular war is

now carried on. Perhaps not all Colonel Lonsdale Hale's readers will follow him quite so far, but it is not wonderful to find him surprised, not that there have been failures in staff work, but that, in a campaign in many respects unprecedented in military history, there has not been a complete breakdown. In other words, he thinks it is creditable to the staff that they have done so well. Moreover, as regards area, or attendant difficulties, the German staff work in the war of 1870 falls into the background altogether. At the same time, we do not suppose Colonel Lonsdale Hale wishes to spread the view that blunders are inevitable. He stoutly contends that the Staff College has done its work well, taking into consideration the fact that it was founded in the dark ages, forty years ago, and has been overshadowed during seven-eighths of its existence by the cold shade of unpopularity, and been given the cold shoulder by the authorities.

The addition of two officers to Native regiments in India having now been fully sanctioned, it may reasonably be asked where they are to come from. Already the difficulty of finding officers for British regiments is great enough. Are all the candidates for the Indian Staff Corps in future to go through Sandhurst? If so, the Royal Military College for some years to come will have to be used principally for the purposes of supplying the requirements of the Indian Army. Why should not advantage be taken at once of the opportunity furnished by the early close of the war in South Africa. There are any number of young men who have gone to the front from home and the Colonies, who would be only too ready to accept commissions on the understanding that in due course they would be posted to regiments of the Native Army. They are soldiers at heart, or they would not have been so anxious to proceed on service. The experience they have gained during from eight to twelve months' rough campaigning must necessarily be a better training than any they could have obtained at home. Those who have survived the ordeal of war are presumably men of good physique. Why, therefore, should not an effort be made to obtain a number of these trained men? A correspondent, himself an Indian officer of high rank, says he has among his own personal friends now at the front at least five who would make excellent Indian officers. They are men of good family, and are doing duty as non-commissioned officers and troopers with the Imperial Yeomanry. We are quite with him when he says that these are the sort of officers the Indian Army wants, and an attempt might well be made to secure them before they become scattered. Lord Roberts has the highest opinion of the Colonial corps and the Imperial Yeomanry. His lordship would no doubt without much difficulty be able to lay his hands on any number of eligible candidates. It would be a pity if any foolish adherence to the present regulations governing appointments to the Staff Corps were to rob India of the services of the men who are required. We have never liked the present system of appointment, and the more we see of it the less it recommends itself. The Government of India now has a chance of securing a large contingent of trained soldiers of the best stamp. We quite endorse what our correspondent says:—"To run on stereotyped lines at a moment like the present would be a form of insanity which no argument could justify or excuse."

Mr. Murray Guthrie, M.P., is dissatisfied with the evidence which he gave before the Royal Commission on Military Hospitals in South Africa, and he therefore embodies his criticisms in a rather slashing article in the *Nineteenth Century*. He does not criticise the Cape Town, Naauwpoort, De Aar, Kimberley, or Driefontein hospitals, and has hearty praise for the Yeomanry hospital at Driefontein. He adds particulars concerning the now famous eight wounded men left on the platform at Bloemfontein for nine hours, and has a great deal to say about the inadequacy of the arrangements. In regard to disease, he has been led to the conclusion that the epidemic was brought about by the want of sanitary precautions, overcrowding, mixing of cases, and lack of doctors, nurses and orderlies. It is painful to read his account of No. 8 General Hospital, which he likens to

a whitened sepulchre, with its rows of neat white tents and marquees, containing a mass of foul disease. "They all did their best—doctors, sisters, and orderlies." Among many other things, Mr. Guthrie cites the following facts:—The Irish hospital had 98 patients and only equipment for 50, and there was no fresh milk, though over 50 cases were enteric. The Racecourse Hospital had 265 patients—95 of them being fever cases—and it possessed 130 blankets, 120 cots, no spare mattresses, 50 pillows, and 40 sheets. Like accounts are given of the 14th Brigade Field Hospital and some others. He suggests that in any future campaign one or more sanitarians of high scientific attainments should be appointed to advise the military authorities. Mr. Guthrie devotes a good deal of attention to the method of supply by civilians, and he asks if it was necessary: "Would the supply ever have been forthcoming if the Army Medical officers had been left to themselves? Either more initiative was wanted on their part, or more power to be given to them to requisition and pay for what they required. It should not be left to the chance intervention of a self-constituted body of civilians to supply the hospitals with necessities. I do not believe that it was lack of power that prevented the authorities from securing supplies locally. Had the P.M.O. asked the Commander-in-Chief for this power, supposing he did not already possess it, would it have been refused? Surely not, as it was given when asked for to private individuals." In conclusion, Mr. Guthrie argues that the deficiencies were due to lack of foresight, and that the blame rests on the heads of the Medical Department in South Africa: "Had the Royal Army Medical Corps had at headquarters some man of capacity and determination who would have grasped the whole problem and worked it out in time, I believe there would have been no occasion for a Royal Commission." We cannot accept without further testimony all that Mr. Guthrie says, but we feel it to be right to reproduce his facts and impressions, and we hope some evidence to the contrary may speedily be forthcoming.

On and after October 1, the dépôt duties of the Royal Field Artillery will no longer be entirely carried out at Woolwich, but will be divided between the officers commanding the dépôts R.F.A., the brigade divisions, &c., being allotted for this purpose in seven groups. Each dépôt will carry out the arrangements for mobilisation, and deal with all invalids and time-expired men of the artillery attached to it. The dépôts will be thus distributed:—No. 1, Woolwich; No. 2, Glasgow; No. 3, Weedon; No. 4, Bristol; No. 5, Dublin; No. 6, Seaford; and No. 7, Woolwich. The promotion of non-commissioned officers above the rank of sergeant and of artificers will continue to be made for the present by the administrative officer, Woolwich, who will also arrange as heretofore absorption, &c., as mentioned in the R.A. Standing Orders, section 2 (3b). It cannot be said that the arrangement is a particularly simple one, but it remains to be seen how it will work in practice. A glance at the distribution pages in the "Army List" will show at once how difficult it will be for the public to fathom the mysteries of the new organisation. Even with the aid of the key to batteries, it is no easy matter finding the name of an officer of the Royal Field Artillery. Search is not helped by the fact that no order is maintained. The batteries in Group I. are the 13th, 67th, and the 69th. Those in Group XLVI. the 25th, 58th, and 12th. It may be imagined what an amount of confusion will be created by such a general mixture of units.

Both at Aldershot and Salisbury Plain orders have been issued for the permanent huts which it is proposed to erect at those stations to be got ready with all possible despatch, so that they may be available for the accommodation of troops in the winter. From this it is evident that there is no immediate prospect of a disembodiment of the Militia. Nor would such a step be at all desirable. The rank and file of the Militia have responded to the call of duty most creditably. It would be a poor return if they were launched on the labour market at a time when it would be difficult for most of them to obtain employment. Arrangements might be made by which

a certain proportion of the men would be allowed to return to their homes if they desired to do so; but it would be manifestly unfair to disband the whole force on any fixed date, as it would necessarily entail great hardships in the case of married men with families. We are glad to learn that the authorities are anxious to keep these considerations in view, appreciating as they do the excellent reports which come from all districts of the behaviour of the Militia units generally during the embodiment.

THE PAY OF RESERVE OFFICERS.

The Queen has approved a Royal Warrant to amend the regulations for the issue of outfit, allowance, and gratuities to retired officers and other persons specially employed as officers at times of national emergency. The following substitutions are to be made in the warrant for the pay and non-effective pay of the Army, with effect from Oct. 1, 1899:—

"601 A.—An officer who retires with retired pay or gratuity, if specially taken into employment during a national emergency, or serving with the embodied Militia, shall be granted any increase of retired pay or gratuity for which his further service (excluding any period for which he draws retired pay) may qualify him. This shall not apply to officers who draw pay under Art. 488 B.

"601 B.—An officer, whether of the Reserve or not, specially taken into employment during a national emergency shall, upon ceasing to draw full pay, be entitled to a gratuity of £100, and after the first twelve months of service, a further gratuity of £50 for each year of service at home, and £100 for each year of service abroad, portions of a year being calculated at the same rate, and subject to the following conditions:—1. That the officer serves for the full period of his engagement, or of the emergency in respect of which he is employed, unless a shorter period is specially approved by the Secretary of State. 2. The gratuity shall not be given to an officer who obtains an increase of pension or gratuity under Art. 601 A or to an officer paid under Art. 488 B. 3. The following officers are eligible, provided that they fulfil the above conditions—Re-employed retired officers, officers of embodied Militia except those of the permanent staff, officers of auxiliary forces employed upon Army service, ex officers or civilians appointed to military positions in Imperial forces or in Colonial forces, paid at the Imperial Army rates.

The following will be substituted for para. 675:—

"An officer who has retired from the Army or from the Auxiliary forces, and is taken into employment with the Regular forces during a time of national emergency will be granted, in aid of his outfit, a sum not exceeding £100. This rule does not apply to officers who are at the time of re-employment upon the effective establishment of the Army."

"In respect of 'ex-officers or civilians appointed to military positions in Imperial forces' mentioned in par. 3 of 601 B above, an instruction from the Secretary for War states:—'Officers employed in the Reserve Reserve regiments or in the Imperial Yeomanry or proceeding with Volunteers upon active service are included amongst those entitled to the gratuity under the above conditions. A gratuity due under the above regulations will be issued by the paymaster or agent who makes the final payment of full pay to the officer concerned, without special authority.'

MILITIAMEN AND EMPLOYMENT.—The Secretary for War has directed that the provisions of the War Office letter of March 31, relating to furloughs for Militiamen to enable them to take part in harvesting work, may be extended to any men whose services are urgently required by employers of labour. The total number of furloughs granted for all purposes must not, however, exceed 50 per cent. of each unit; and the conditions laid down in the War Office letter referred to will be applicable to all.

REVISED ESTABLISHMENTS.—It is announced that the establishments of regiments of cavalry of the Line and of batteries of horse and field artillery have been fixed as follows:—Regiments of cavalry at home on the higher establishment, 696 officers and men, 459 riding horses, and six draught horses; on the higher establishment with extra squadrons, 888 officers and men, 593 riding horses, and eight draught horses; on the lower establishment, 638 officers and men, 357 riding horses, and six draught horses; in the colonies, 593 officers and men, 427 riding horses, and six draught horses (dépôt at home, 114 officers and men and 50 riding horses); in Egypt, 488 officers and men, 355 riding horses, and six draught horses (dépôt the same as for a regiment in the colonies); in India, 626 officers and men and 525 riding horses. Battery of Royal Horse Artillery on the higher (home) establishment, 169 officers and men, 56 riding horses, six guns, four waggons, and 62 draught horses; on the lower (home) establishment, 155 officers and men, 40 riding horses, six guns, three waggons, and 44 draught horses; field battery on the higher (home) establishment, 166 officers and men, 23 riding horses, six guns, four waggons, and 60 draught horses; on the lower (home) establishment, 141 officers and men, 20 riding horses, six guns, three waggons, and 40 draught horses.

Army Foreign.

The autumn parade of the Guards Regiment in Berlin took place on Saturday in brilliant weather. The Empress was present on horseback in a white habit, and wore the regimental insignia of her Majesty's cuirassiers. The Emperor wore a general's uniform and carried a field-marshal's baton. Before the review began the infantry formed into a square and the Emperor presented the regiments with new colours which were consecrated on the 30th ult. After the inspection, which lasted nearly an hour, the troops marched past, the infantry leading, followed by the cavalry and artillery. The Jaegers for China also participated in the parade with all the colours of the expeditionary force. The Emperor personally led the escort conveying the colours and standards back to the Berlin Palace. The Crown Prince has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant. Major-General Frank Russell, of the British Army, was present at a banquet given after the parade, he having gone to Berlin to pay his respects to the Emperor on appointment as Colonel of the 1st (Royal) Dragoons.

The autumn manoeuvres of the French Army are this year to be on a very extended scale. The force, which will comprise over 100,000 men, will, in fact, be the largest which has ever been mobilised in the country in time of peace. General Brugère, Generalissimo of the French Army, will have command of this force, which will comprise ninety-six battalions of infantry, eighty-four batteries of artillery, and eighty squadrons of cavalry. The manoeuvres are to be held in the vicinity of Chartres, and the operations will extend from to-day until the 20th inst., when the President will review the troops at the village of Amilly, about six kilometres to the west of the town mentioned. The manoeuvres are to be divided into three periods. As the force comprises four Army Corps and two divisions of Cavalry, from to-day to the 10th inst., the forces will operate against one another. General Lonnos and the 4th Army Corps will operate against General Dunop and the 10th Army Corps, whilst General de Longueval and the 5th Army Corps will have as their opponents the 9th Army Corps, the commander of which is General Tanchot. On the 11th the 4th and 10th Army Corps will unite with the 1st division of Cavalry, and under the command of General de Negrier will for two days engage with the 5th Cavalry Division and the 5th and 9th Army Corps, whose commander will be General Lucas. Then General Brugère, the Generalissimo, will take over the command of the whole force, and the combined manoeuvres will terminate on the 18th.

The Italian Army manoeuvres have been in progress since Saturday last, and will be brought to a close on Wednesday next. The Genoa division of the 4th Army Corps operates in the upper valley of the Bormida. The troops consist of the 43rd and 44th infantry regiments forming the Forlì brigade, the 83rd and 84th infantry regiments forming the Venice brigade, the 12th regiment of rifles (bergsaglieri), two squadrons of the Caserta cavalry regiment, one brigade of the 4th field artillery, one company of the 1st regiment of engineers, a half medical, and a half commissariat section. Troops belonging to the 5th Army Corps, which comprises the divisions of Verona and Padua, manoeuvre among the Berici and Euganei hills. The Padua division concentrated at Montebello yesterday. It is now confronted by the Verona division, which has concentrated at St. Bonifacio after having manoeuvred in the neighbourhood of St. Giovanni, Ilarione, Chiampo.

The reinstatement in the Army of ex-Colonel Picquart, so confidently predicted by his partisans, is unlikely to be an accomplished fact for some time to come. General André, the Minister of War, is understood to be resolutely opposed to the measure. Great efforts were made to induce him to give M. Picquart the colonelcy of the 72nd Regiment of the Line, rendered vacant by the recent promotion of Colonel Bizot to the rank of general, but it is now certain that M. Picquart will not obtain the post.

Army Personal.

It has been stated several times lately that Lord Wolseley is in bad health. As Colonel Lonsdale Hale says truly, in a letter addressed by him to the *St. James' Gazette*, the sufferings of Job were a trifle compared to those of the Commander-in-Chief, who, according to report, has been during his tenure of office the victim of every mortal disease known to the medical profession, "and yet, strange to say, though any one of these diseases is enough to finish off speedily any man, all their united strength has not been able to knock Lord Wolseley out of time. Three years ago he had a tough struggle with the ordinary and common enemy the 'flu,' but he got the best of the encounter." We can endorse Colonel Hale's statement that his lordship is "both vigorous in body and alert in mind, and further, that into any question of retirement that may possibly arise, ill-health will assuredly not enter as one of the factors." In deference to views of the two Houses of Parliament, it has been ruled that the command of the Army shall be held in future for five years only. Lord Wolseley will have held his high office for the prescribed term on November 1, and it is strictly in accordance with the decision arrived at previous to his appointment, and on these grounds only, we are pleased to say, that the question of his successor has arisen. There has been so much misunderstanding that the Army will rejoice to learn that the distinguished field-marshal vacates his position in excellent health, and with the respect and good wishes of all who have been associated with him during his tenure of office, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The enterprising journalist is very much to the fore just now, and to that fact is to be attributed all the groundless insinuations as to failing health and misunderstandings between the Commander-in-Chief and those who have been brought more closely in touch with him.

At the next meeting of the Portsmouth Town Council Major W. T. Dupree will propose that a sword of honour be presented to Lord Roberts at the conclusion of the war in South Africa. The Field-Marshal is already a Freeman of the borough. At the Bath City Council on Tuesday a letter was read from Lord Roberts stating that he considered it a great honour to be presented with the Freedom of the City of Bath, a city in which he took a great interest, and which he should henceforth look forward to visiting with increased pleasure. Lord Roberts received his early education at Clifton, where his father long resided after his retirement.

Lord Ampthill has been offered and has accepted the Governorship of Madras, vice Sir Arthur Havelock, who retires at the end of the year. Lord Ampthill was born in 1869, and succeeded his father, the first Baron—better known as Lord Odo Russell—in 1884. Lord Ampthill is a familiar figure at the Colonial Office, where he has been Mr. Chamberlain's private secretary since June, 1897. Prior to that date he had been assistant private secretary, and in that capacity was in the thick of all the work and excitement attendant upon the Jameson raid. He is a man of fine physique. When at Oxford he held the unique distinction of being President both of the Union and of the Boat Club, and for three years he rowed in the Eight. His wife is a daughter of the late Earl Beauchamp, and sister of the present Earl. In the county of Bedford, where the family estates are situated, his lordship is a J.P. and a prominent Freemason.

Lieut.-General Sir Charles Warren, R.E., replying to an inquiry on the part of the Press Association as to the truth of a report, emanating from New York, that he is to succeed to the command of the troops in Canada, has telegraphed "I know nothing on subject of telegram you quote."

Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Carrington arrived at Bulawayo on Tuesday.

Lieut.-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell arrived at Capetown yesterday at 6 a.m. He was received at the railway station by the Mayor and Town Councillors, and despite the early hour there were thousands of people there to greet him. The crowd carried him on their shoulders to

Government House, where the gallant General received a most cordial greeting from Sir Alfred Milner.

A paragraph has gone the round of the Press during the last few days to the effect that Lieut.-General Sir Alfred Gaselee, on the termination of hostilities in China, will return to India, "when on his arrival he is to be given the appointment of Quartermaster-General at Headquarters, which has become vacant by the retirement from that post of Lieut.-General A. R. Badcock." Now, as a matter of fact, General Gaselee has been Quartermaster-General in India since Lieut.-General Badcock came home at the end of 1898. General Badcock's period of leave has expired, and General Gaselee has consequently been confirmed in the appointment, Brigadier-General G. Henry, R.E., acting for him in his absence; but it is doubtful whether he will resume the duties of the position. He certainly will not if the difficulties in China are protracted, for already he has claims on the consideration of the Government and these will be strengthened should there be further fighting in China.

Major-General Sir Reginald Wingate was on Thursday presented with the freedom of the Burgh of Dunbar. The presentation was made by the Provost in the presence of a distinguished company, the Burgess ticket being enclosed in a silver casket. The Sirdar, in returning thanks, said that his selection as a freeman of a burgh intimately associated with the great deeds of the past was a matter of special gratification to him. That he should have been enabled to deal a blow at Mahdism was a stroke of good fortune which he owed to Lord Kitchener. He had under his command as fine a body of troops as one could ever wish to see, and a selection of British and Egyptian officers in whom the most complete reliance could be placed. They entered upon the last fray with their life-long enemy with no misgivings, and he did not doubt but that the training of British officers in the Egyptian Army in fighting against a brave and wily enemy like the Dervishes stood many of them in good stead in dealing with their slim brethren in South Africa. The havoc wrought by the Dervishes during long years of tyrannical oppression and misgovernment would take long to obliterate, but with the co-operation of the Khedive, the wise counsels of Lord Cromer, and the generous support of this country, the Soudan would, he did not doubt, become as prosperous in its way as the Egypt of the present day. The Sirdar has presented to Dunbar two proclamations—one by the Mahdi—found in the Khalifa's tent.

Major-Gen. Sir William Gatacre is defended in the *Daily News* by the "Boys of His Brigade," who have sent a letter to our contemporary. This communication fully endorses the view we have all along taken. The writers say:—

"We wish to see a good word published for one of our best generals, who has been criticised (more or less) by all. If he had only had fair play from the first, there is no doubt he would have been the first general in the Free State. Where is there another general who had forty miles of line to guard, and over thirty miles of front to watch, with barely 5,000 men, no cavalry, and hardly any artillery? The part he was at was one of the worst spots in the country, full of rebels, who pretended to be loyalists, but who

carried all sorts of news to the Boers, who were about twenty miles from our camp. . . . One of the most brilliant movements of the war—the saving of Bethulie Bridge—was made by Sir William. After he got to Springfontein, owing to leaving men on the line of communication, he had next to no troops with him, otherwise the Royal Irish would never have been compelled to surrender at Reddersberg, which we all think was the cause of his recall to England."

Major-General G. Upton Prior, commanding at the Curragh, has assumed command of the troops in Ireland in the absence of the Duke of Connaught, on leave in England.

Colonel H. Barron, from the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, succeeds Colonel F. F. Ditmas as Colonel on the Staff Commanding Royal Artillery, Thames District. Colonel Ditmas came some time ago under the operations of the age rule, but was retained on the active list in consequence of the Thames District Mobilisation.

Colonel J. S. Young, retired list, late Commissariat and Transport Staff, has been granted permission by the Queen to accept and wear the Insignia of the 3rd Class of the Osmanieh, conferred upon him by the Khedive of Egypt in recognition of his services to the British and Egyptian sick and wounded in the Soudan Campaign of 1898.

Colonel Neville Chamberlain, I.S.C., the new Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, paid an informal visit to the depot at Dublin on Wednesday, and inspected the men. In the course of a brief address he said that he was quite unprepared for the splendid physique and the perfect carriage and bearing of the men he had seen on parade that day, and for the style and manner in which they handled their arms. He was highly favoured by having been placed in command of such a splendid force, and he assured them that, no matter where he might be, he would ever do his utmost for them and theirs.

The hon. colonelcy of the 4th Batn. Leinster Regiment is vacant by the death at Ostend on the 31st ult. of the Earl of Portarlington. His lordship, who was born in 1838, was in early years a subaltern in the Scots Fusilier Guards. He was appointed to the colonelcy of the 4th Leinster Regiment, February 24, 1894.

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. N. de C. Dalrymple-Hamilton, 3rd Batn. Scots Guards, has now been finally approved as Unionist candidate for Midlothian at the General Election.

Lieut.-Colonel Brake, mentioned so favourably in Colonel Willcocks' despatch from Kumasi of the 3rd inst., is Captain H. E. J. Brake, D.S.O., R.A., Commandant 2nd Batn. Central Africa Regiment. Of him Colonel Willcocks writes that he is a "most reliable soldier." Other officers mentioned by Colonel Willcocks in the same despatch are "Captains Gordon, 1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders, very gallant behaviour. Following deserving of special mention:—Captains Bryant, 1st Batn. Manchester Regiment; Reeve, 1st Batn. Leinster Regiment; and McKinnon, 1st Batn. Derbyshire Regiment; Lieut. Halfpenny, Southern Nigeria; Russell, Private Secretary; Sergt.-Major Slattery, 1st Batn. Cameronians."

Captain C. R. B. Owen, R.A., on return from active service in South Africa, has been reappointed an Instructor at the Ordnance College, Woolwich.

Captain F. W. Marshall, Reserve of Officers, doing duty with details of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, has been appointed acting D.A.A.G. Belfast District.

Captain W. H. W. Steward, Rifle Brigade who died on the 30th ult. at Vlakfontein of wounds received in action, was the last surviving son of the late Major-General H. H. Steward, formerly of the Queen's Bays.

Much sympathy is expressed at Woolwich for General and Lady Maurice in their grief for the loss of their third son by drowning at Cassel the other day.

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WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, Sept. 1.

Lord Roberts telegraphed from Belfast that he had to-day, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of July 4 last, issued the proclamation announcing that the Transvaal will henceforth form part of her Majesty's dominions.

In another message the Commander-in-Chief stated that Sir Redvers Buller, marching from Helvetia, en route for Lydenburg, was encamped on the north bank of Crocodile River. The enemy's rearguard retired before him without offering resistance. A small column of Gen. Baden-Powell's force, under Col. Plumer, had driven off a small commando under Commandant Pretorius, east of the Pienaars River, capturing 1,000 cattle, 31 waggons, 28 prisoners, and 90 Martini rifles. The enemy derailed another supply train, five miles south of Klip River, early this morning. Two men were killed, one wounded, and 35 taken prisoners. The engine was blown up, and 13 trucks burnt. A party of Brabant's Horse from Klip River Station at once followed the enemy, drove them into the neighbouring hills, and recovered all the prisoners. Lord Roberts added that over 1,700 of our men who were prisoners at Nooitgedacht had come into camp. The Boers kept and took to Barberton 17 officers and 35 non-commissioned officers and men of the Yeomanry, the latter because, being able to pay for any extra food they required, the Boers said they must be in the possession of officers.

Sir Redvers Buller moved 14 miles north-westward along the Lydenburg road and crossed the Crocodile River to Badfontein.

The Times published a telegram from its Mafeking correspondent giving particulars of Lord Methuen's pursuit of De Wet. It appears that Lord Methuen fought three successful actions, made several forced marches, captured a gun and 16 waggon-loads of supplies, liberated 60 British prisoners, and took 12 Boers. After a long march Lord Methuen thought he had cut off De Wet's only road of retreat, but the withdrawal of Gen. Baden-Powell from Olifant's Nek enabled the Boer leader to escape. Lord Methuen, when the telegram was despatched, was resting his men and awaiting reinforcements at Mafeking after continuous marching and fighting of engagements since May 14. Gen. Carrington was returning to Rhodesia to command the forces there, as it was reported that there was a Boer commando close to Rhodesian territory.

A Pretoria telegram of the 30th ult. described the recent operations of Gen. Baden-Powell for preventing a junction between Botha and De Wet as having been eminently successful. By a series of manoeuvres and hard marches he interposed between Grobler's and De Wet's commandos, and summoned Grobler to surrender. Grobler answered the summons in person, and at the date of the telegram the negotiations were still proceeding. The Boers lost heavily during the operations.

The capture of Olivier, his three sons, and twenty-four other Boers after the attack on Winburg was effected, it turns out, by eight Queenstown (S.A.) Volunteers, who concealed themselves in a donga and never allowed the enemy to know their real strength.

Before the Hospitals Commission at Bloemfontein to-day Major Bedford deposed that there was a shortage of tent field hospitals, and that it was most difficult to meet requirements as the operations extended. When the army landed everything was practically upset.

Sunday, Sept. 2.

Lord Roberts, in a telegram from Belfast, reported various incidents in the guerilla warfare into which the resistance of the Boers appears now to have degenerated. Col. Plumer, on a date not named, had a slight engagement with the enemy at a place called a Rooikop, in the neighbourhood of Warmbaths. He captured 100 rifles, 40,000 rounds of ammunition, seven prisoners, 350 head of cattle, and three waggons loaded with supplies. His casualties were seven wounded.

Major-Gen. Hart, on the 31st ult., encountered a body of Boers who were endeavouring to destroy the main Johannesburg waterworks, about 10 miles south-west of the town. He drove them from a strong position, and compelled them to retire in confusion. His casualties were nine wounded. A column under Col. Bradley, North Staffordshire Regiment, encountered a party of the enemy near Modderfontein, south of Krugersdorp, on Aug. 29, and inflicted considerable loss on them. The British lost three killed, six wounded, and two missing. A column made up of 500 men of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade and a portion of the Colonial Division has marched from Zeerust to of Krugersdorp through a very disaffected district, and had several engagements with different bodies of Boers, who suffered heavily. Our casualties were, in all, about 60.

Monday, Sept. 3.

In a despatch sent off late to-night, Lord Roberts said that Gen. Buller's casualties during his move towards Lydenburg were one man killed and 14 wounded. As Gen. Buller found the enemy holding

a strong position in his immediate front, which he could not turn, Lord Roberts sent a column during the morning along the direct Belfast-Dulstroom road to assist him. Gen. Hamilton drove off a few of the enemy who opposed him, and was at the time the Commander-in-Chief wrote at Swart kopjes. Lord Roberts also reported another successful engagement fought on Sunday near Warmbaths by Col. Plumer, who destroyed 12 of the enemy's waggons, captured a large number of animals and a considerable quantity of stores, besides taking 24 prisoners. The Hospitals Commission visited the hospital at Bloemfontein and took evidence.

Tuesday, Sept. 4.

A brief but heroic episode of the war has been the defence of Ladybrand by 150 British against about 3,000 Boers. On Sunday morning Commandant Fouries demanded the surrender of the garrison, and replied to Capt. Grove's refusal by a bombardment with 10 guns. Attempts were made to drive the defenders from their positions by rifle attack, but they were gallantly repulsed. From sunrise to-day heavy small-arm firing was maintained, and the silence of the artillery led watchers on the Basuto hills to think that ammunition for the big guns had run short. But at 10 o'clock the enemy were seen making preparations for departure, and a telegram from Cape Town brought the gratifying intelligence that the siege has been raised.

Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The official proclamation of the annexation of the Transvaal was published at Pretoria.

Thursday, Sept. 6.

No news of importance received from any source.

Friday, Sept. 7.

Despatch issued from Lord Roberts, dated Belfast, Wednesday, received at War Office during the morning. Gen. Paget stated to have had engagement with the enemy near Warmbaths, in which one man was killed, nine were wounded, and two taken prisoners, including Surgeon Foy, captured while attending a wounded man. Paget had collected and sent into Pretoria between 4,000 and 5,000 head of cattle.

Mr. Kruger is understood to be still at Nelspruit. A telegram published to-day gave Mr. Steyn the credit for having stiffened the back of his brother in exile.

A Central News telegram stated that Gen. Botha continues stubbornly to oppose Sir Redvers Buller, the enemy having apparently concentrated his forces. Heliographic courtesies were being exchanged between the two camps. It is confirmed that the Boers declare they must fight on in spite of the annexation of the Transvaal because their orders are to do so.

Total casualties since the beginning of the war up to the end of last week:—

	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men
Killed	283	2,655
Died of wounds ...	83	758
Missing and prisoners (excluding those who have been recovered or died in captivity)	45	1,007
Prisoners died in captivity	1	85
Died of disease ...	148	5,332
Accidental deaths ...	3	95
Sent home as invalids ...	1,213	27,937
	1,776	37,869

Total Losses (exclusive of sick and wounded men now in British Hospitals in South Africa) ... 39,645

In reference to previous orders refusing ration and messing allowances for men of local irregular forces invalided from South Africa, it has been decided that these men may receive rations when they are in barracks or the ordinary ration allowance of 6d. per day while they are on leave in this country. Messing allowance of 3d. per day may be issued in addition in both cases.

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MILITIA REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is one question which I trust the Government in its proposals for the reorganisation of our military system will not lose sight of, viz., the desirability of employing from time to time Militia units for an extended period, say, six months. I am sure it would tend to improve greatly the efficiency of the force. Regiments or battalions might be allowed to volunteer for this six months' embodiment, and a roster could be kept of units thus applying. If this idea were favourably considered the result would be in every way beneficial, for those corps which had more recently undergone this practical course of training would be available, if required, for active or Colonial service. I can answer for it that many regiments and battalions would willingly submit to the ordeal, and it would render the Militia far more of a military reality if some such arrangement were made for its proper preparation for the work it is required to perform in emergencies. I would fix the number of units to be trained at three artillery, and say six or eight infantry, annually. The money thus spent would be well laid out, for we might then reckon on some twenty-five units, more or less, ready to take their place in the fighting line if necessary, or at any rate provide Colonial garrisons. The officers during the six months might be required to place themselves under military instructors, and it could be stipulated that any such units as showed a certain proportion of officers who had qualified in military subjects should be considered fit for the six months' embodiment. A system of this kind would lighten the mass and produce a higher standard of efficiency all round. Our Regular Army is so small that some such arrangement is desirable, in order that our Militia may be made more of a reserve than it is at present. I submit this proposal for your consideration and approval, feeling sure that it will commend itself as a practical step towards a betterment of our system of defence.

A MILITIA C. O.

THE ASHANTI REBELLION.

Col. Willecocks is putting into force in a thorough-going way his treatment for the social disorders of Ashanti. His headquarters reached Kumasi on the last day of August, accompanied by 5,000 carriers. On the previous day a detached column destroyed a deserted war camp to the south-west of the capital, and simultaneously another force was diverted to attack the town of Oseja. An hour's fighting, culminating in a bayonet charge, sufficed to clear out the enemy. Lieut. Burton of the 5th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, was killed in the final rush, and Lieut.-Col. Brake, R.A., who commanded, was wounded in the course of the engagement. A concentration having been effected at Kumasi, excursions were made daily for the destruction of the elaborate and formidable stockades, which extended from a mile to a mile and a half round the fort. The gallant Lord Burroughs has been appointed president of the court-martial which is to try the ringleaders of the rebellion.

A sum of £250,000 is to be spent in extending the plant at Woolwich Arsenal.

WOOLMER, near Aldershot, has been selected as a site for hut quarters.

In future on all ranges where iron targets are still in use, they are invariably to be laid down flat at the conclusion of the day's firing.

THE Staff College at Camberley, which has been closed since Christmas last, on account of the war in South Africa, will be reopened at the beginning of January.

THE letter of the Chaplain-General to the Forces appealing for help to promote Soldiers' Institutes in South Africa has already produced £606 since its appearance on the 14th ult.

INSTRUCTIONS have been given that, in the event of troops being ordered to stations where enteric fever is prevalent, principal medical officers of districts are to inform the principal medical officer of Netley Hospital as to the number of men willing to be inoculated as a protection against the disease.

THE accounts of the Queen's Military Widow's Fund (India) for 1899 have reached us. From these it appears that Rs. 38,150 were paid out in awards during the year, as against an income from all sources of Rs. 52,837. The fund has a balance in hand of six lakhs worth of Government stock.

DOVER SOLDIERS' HOME.—Major H. J. Elverson, 12, Victoria Park, Dover, writes:—"We all owe much to our gallant soldiers, who for nearly a year have been bravely fighting our battles for us in South Africa, and many of whom we hope will soon be returning to their native land and occupying our garrison towns. Will the public show their gratitude by subscribing to the building fund of the Dover Soldiers' Home? The sum of £1,340 has already been subscribed, but £660 is still required to complete the purchase of the building now rented by the committee and so make the home rent free."

ARMY ORGANISATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your kindness in inserting my letter anent dress in a recent issue, albeit you do not support my recommendations, emboldens me to address you again. But I wish it understood that I suggested a practical working kit for every-day wear, and that I consider that the present full dress must be retained for ceremonials, Sunday wear, furloughs, &c. The subject I now crave your permission to speak of is drill and instruction. There are very excellent drill books for cavalry, artillery, and infantry, not altogether faultless, published by authority, and there is a book called the Queen's Regulations, which it would seem are not carefully read by our officers. Otherwise it is inconceivable that a campaign, of which the strategy has been so carefully planned and so successfully carried out, as that in South Africa, should be marred by so many gross (the word is mild) tactical blunders. It is too soon to mention dates and places, but it is maddening to think of one's dear friends among the officers and the scarcely less well-loved brave non-commissioned officers and men, whose lives have been needlessly sacrificed—and why? Because cavalry horses have been starved; because guns have been placed in and with baggage columns, instead of with the rear-guard; because infantry have been led in column under fire; because defiles have been occupied before the neighbouring heights were crowned, or men have been allowed to go to sleep in the waggon they were supposed to guard! Of guns needlessly moved in action, of unreconnoitred advances, of battalions reported present minus whole companies, and other errors, it is unnecessary to speak—save to draw attention to the fact that in the courses of instructions followed by officers, or given annually by officers to their troops and companies, these very dangers are, have been, or should be, constantly pointed out with emphasis. Similar errors in manœuvres at home have also occurred, and in some instances have been severely noticed as a warning for the future.

Now, it is neither just nor useful to throw the blame for these regrettable incidents on the divisional and other high commanders. A general has a right to expect that the troop and company officers under his command should be acquainted with the elementary rules of tactics; and he cannot, even if he would, find time to instruct them in these matters when in front of the enemy. You yourself, sir, say in your issue of July 28, "the war has lasted too long." And I venture to say that the next war will last longer still if we do not put our military house in order. To do this it is not necessary to change the books of instruction provided for us by the military authorities, it is only necessary to intelligently follow the rules laid down in them. It is in the regiment and at the dépôt that instruction must be given. Without instruction in time of peace you will not produce good regimental officers; and if you have not good regimental officers you will not obtain good staff officers either. The system of troop and company training, were it carried out in the spirit of the instructions, is sufficient. But in how many regiments is the troop or company leader allowed a "permissive" independence? Why, in many regiments the whole programme of the field training is made up in the orderly room or office, and handed, cut and dry, to the troop or company leader! Woe betide him if he dare to diverge one straw's breadth from his programme! "Il n'y a pas de mauvais régiments, il y a seulement des mauvais colonels!" said the hero of Lodi. Thus then do "les mauvais colonels"—good, honest brave fellows—lead their officers in leading strings, which they must perforce take off when active service commences. They thus produce officers afraid to take the initiative, and who only learn to do so after one or two lessons writ in blood, if not shame. The writer of these lines, brought up himself in this same vicious system for nearly a quarter of a century, does not pretend that he would have done any better than those whose errors he deprecates. But those who have worn the shoe know where it pinches.

Another crying evil which should be taken firmly in hand is the faulty or lax system in vogue at some of the dépôts of infantry regiments. I could point out, *per contra*, a dépôt in a cathedral city where a good system, worked for years by good adjutants, has produced a corps which has covered its grand old county and itself with glory at Ladysmith and everywhere in South Africa. But in how many dépôts is sufficient care bestowed on the choice of officers sent to instruct the recruit? The dépôt is the place where the recruit, at his most impressionable age, receives his military instruction. As far as the physical part goes, this instruction is good. But what can the recruit think of officers who consider the dépôt merely as a good place at which to repose from the cares and fatigues of service abroad, who look upon even weekly lectures as a bore, who seize every opportunity of shirking parade?

I was told some years back by a distinguished officer on the staff, since retired, that the time for the abolition of the post of D.A.A.G. for instruction had come. I did not agree with him. I venture to say that the number of officers for instruction should

be considerably increased, and that great care should be exercised in their choice. We possess an army which is starved as to its great departments—medical, transport, supply—for economy's sake. Therefore it is all the more necessary that we should possess a large and well-instructed corps of officers. Moreover, a sufficient number of such officers should be with their regiments in peace time to carry on efficiently the troop and company leading. Our troop, battery, and company officers have done glorious things during this present campaign. But if they wish to compete in the future successfully with the troops of other European Powers, led by officers better educated, in a military sense, than themselves, they must know something more than how to die! The remedy really lies with themselves. It is easier to abuse the War Office, or General This or General That, than to tell the truth to oneself. You, sir, may again not here agree with my words, but the matters touched on are of more importance than the shape of a hat or the depth of a pocket; and I pray you to print them. The cat to be belled must be touched but a glove. I shall doubtless displease my friends Pride, Arrogancy, Self-Conceit, Worldly-Glory, and others, who will be much offended at my making such a fool of myself as to wade through the valley of humility. But I think I will make the bell on the cat's neck tinkle. C. E. D. B.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. H. N. McRae, C.B., 45th B.I.	Lieut. G. F. F. Osborne, R.E.
Major D. M. Thompson, Commt.	Lieut. C. W. Shearme, R.I.M.
Capt. C. E. de L. Solbé, 3rd Sikh Inf.	Lieut. S. Craig, Commt.
	Lieut. J. G. Lyons, 9th B.I.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut.-Col. A. N. Rogers-Harrison, I.M.S., 3 mo.	Lieut. H. H. Bury, 7th M.I., 3 mo.
Capt. C. Rattray, 20th B.I., to Dec. 31, 1900.	Lieut. C. H. K. Chauncy, 24th Bo.I., 2 mo.
Lieut. G. J. I. Carmichael, 2nd M.I., 2 mo.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Surg.-Gen. L. D. Spencer, I.M.S.	Capt. L. C. H. Staniforth, 38th B.I.
Lieut.-Col. O. C. Radford, 4th P.I.	Capt. E. H. Boome, 28th M.I.
Lieut.-Col. M. S. Eyre, I.M.S.	Capt. C. M. Ducat, 4th Bo. Cav.
Lieut.-Col. E. Bovill, I.M.S.	Capt. H. G. Melville, I.M.S.
Lieut.-Col. G. C. Hall, I.M.S.	Capt. H. J. K. Bamfield, I.M.S.
Lieut.-Col. P. de H. Haig, I.M.S.	Capt. J. Fisher, I.M.S.
Lieut.-Col. P. H. Benson, I.M.S.	Capt. A. J. McNab, I.M.S.
Lieut.-Col. E. F. H. McSwiney, D.S.O., 1st Lanc., Hyd. Cont.	Capt. G. Boisragon, V.C.
Major F. C. Colomb, 42nd B.I.	Lieut. F. B. Russell, 1st B. Lancers.
Major C. Tritton, 25th Bo.I.	Lieut. H. W. Stace, 2nd Bo.I.
Major M. J. Tighe, D.S.O.	Lieut. Stirling, 4th P.I.
Capt. H. W. R. Senior, 20th B.I.	Lieut. L. Slater, 2nd P. Cav.
Capt. G. H. Bell, 27th B.I.	Lieut. H. A. K. Gough.
	Lieut. E. H. Payne, I.S.C.
	Lieut. J. Watson, P.W.D.
	Lieut. C. G. W. Hunter, R.E.
	Lieut. G. Curtis.

INDIAN MEDICAL OFFICERS (UNDER CIVIL LEAVE RULES) RECALLED TO DUTY.

Lieut.-Col. G. S. A. Ranking, B.	Major F. C. Clarkson, B.
Lieut.-Col. J. W. Macnamara, B.	Major E. C. Hare, B.
Lieut.-Col. J. Lewtas, B.	Major C. N. Bensley, B.
Lieut.-Col. T. Grainger, B.	Major W. Vost, B.
Lieut.-Col. R. N. Campbell, B.	Major R. Shore, B.
Lieut.-Col. B. Doyle, B.	Major A. Coleman, B.
Lieut.-Col. G. W. P. Denny, B.	Major D. G. Crawford, B.
Lieut.-Col. S. J. Thomson, C.I.E., B.	Major F. J. Drury, B.
Lieut.-Col. E. S. Brander, B.	Major A. O. Evans, B.
Lieut.-Col. F. F. MacCartie, B.	Major E. R. W. Carroll, B.
Lieut.-Col. W. A. Lee, M.	Major W. G. Alpin, B.
Major G. F. W. Braide, B.	Major R. H. Castor, B.
	Major A. V. Anderson, Bo.
	Major B. B. Grayfoot, Bo.
	Capt. H. B. Melville, B.
	Capt. C. Duer, B.
	Capt. J. Jackson, Bo.
	Capt. J. B. Smith, Bo.

INSTRUCTIONS have been given which relieve young officers joining the Royal Artillery and Army Service Corps from the necessity of providing themselves with white sword and shoulder belts until further orders are given on the subject.

THE Secretary of War has decided that the exemption from refunding outfit allowance already granted to Volunteer officers gazetted to the Regular forces shall be extended to Volunteer officers who, during the present war, are gazetted to commissions in Militia units serving abroad.

A MILITIA subaltern with over two years' service is required for duty with the Sierra Leone Company, R.A. The engagement is for two years, with regimental pay, hammock and colonial allowances, and coast pay at 7s. 6d. per day.

OPERATIONS AT DOVER.

Combined naval and military operations took place at Dover, on Wednesday, in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, with a view of testing the efficiency of the local defences. About 7 a.m. three destroyers were seen off Shakespeare Cliff, and the new battery of 6in. guns opened fire. The destroyers proved to be the *Albatross*, *Ariel*, and *Cynthia*, which were later in the day joined by the *Salmon*, *Mermaid*, *Avon*, *Bittern*, and *Cheerful*. All the land batteries came into action as they got the range, and for a time the heights between Shakespeare Cliff and the town, including Archcliff Fort, were alive with artillery fire. As the destroyers steamed round the Admiralty Pier and away to the eastward they were engaged by Langdon Battery, between the South Foreland and Dover Castle, and at one time they were fired upon from the batteries both to the east and west of the town. This pretty and picturesque spectacle was enjoyed by a large number of spectators. The destroyers next proceeded eastward along the coast to St. Margaret's, where a force was assumed to have been landed for the purpose of destroying Langdon Battery, one of the three new forts recently erected on the cliffs. The Earl of March, who was in command of the raiders, had as his force a squadron of 7th Dragoon Guards, two field batteries of artillery, the Royal Marines from Walmer, and the 3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regiment, and 5th Batn. Connaught Rangers from Shorncliffe. The defending force was under Col. Lake, R.A. This consisted of some 2,000 Regular and Militia Artillery, also 6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt., and 4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Some 25pr. and 40pr. guns of position on carriages were also taken to commanding positions on the cliffs. The operations began at 11 o'clock, and the scouts of both parties were very soon in touch. The advance of the enemy was rapid until the village of Swingate was reached, but at this place the defence held a strong position, the line of advance being commanded by three heavy guns. When the cease fire sounded the enemy had not been able to reach their objective. The Commander-in-Chief, who was accompanied by Sir Evelyn Wood, and Sir R. Harrison, watched the operations, and subsequently inspected the new Langdon Battery.

While in the fort the umpire's report was made on the operations. He considered that the success of the attack was impossible from the first, owing to the strength of the positions to be assailed. The criticism on the advance was to the effect that it was made in too open order, the line being too long to be safe in actual warfare. On the question of scouting, the necessity of further training was touched upon, an instance being given in which the attackers' cavalry scouts were going south-south-east, instead of west, which was the line of attack. It was urged that the scouts should be taught to find their direction by the sun. Lord Wolseley, while concurring in these criticisms, expressed general satisfaction with the way the operations had been carried out.

The Commander-in-Chief and his staff returned to London in the evening.

ARMY AND NAVY BOXING.

There was a large attendance at the Cranbrook Gymnasium, Aldershot, on Saturday last, the concluding day of the Army and Navy Boxing Championship Meeting. The meeting was throughout a great success, the competitions were stubbornly contested, the Royal Navy and Royal Marines winning the majority of the contests. Gen. Sir Montgomery Moore, commanding the district, distributed the prizes. The results of the final bouts were as follows:—

Officers, Middle-Weights.—Lieut. F. G. Tanqueray-Willame, R.M.A., defeated Capt. C. A. Booth, 5th Manchester Regiment.

Officers, Light-Weights.—Lieut. H. Peel-Ritchie, R.N., defeated Lieut. J. F. Hubbard, 3rd Grenadier Guards.

Rank and File, Feather-Weights.—Pte. A. Wheeler, 6th Royal Fusiliers, beat Pte. Holder, 3rd Royal Sussex Regiment.

Light-Weights.—Lance-Corpl. Sanders beat Pte. Reid, 4th Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Middle-Weights.—A.B. J. Skinner, *Pembroke*, beat Pte. G. Roache, 3rd Grenadier Guards.

Heavy-Weights.—Corpl. W. McFadden, R.M.A., beat Corpl. Poulter, 1st Dragoon Guards.

ERRATUM.

By a *lapsus calami* the week before last Col. Deane, C.B., was represented by THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE to be on his way "to Eupatoria" instead of "Pretoria," but as the paragraph in which the announcement appeared stated that the gallant officer had arrived in South Africa in connection with the business of the Imperial Yeomanry, the mistake would be self-evident to most readers. Some, however, have been inquiring why Col. Deane had changed his field of service from the Cape to the Crimea.

CANTEEN AND MESS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd., 23, Regency Street, Westminster.—This Society is a union of Cantens and Messes formed for mutual benefit of the Services at home and abroad. It supplies every canteen or mess requisite.

THE COLLAPSE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION.

By T. MILLER MAGUIRE, LL.D.

The utter collapse of British education all round, school education, secondary education, especially at so-called public schools, commercial, artistic, technical education, moral education, agricultural education, and military education is now admitted on all hands. The necessity for care and self-denial on the part of teachers, and for brain work instead of game work by scholars, is becoming a leading theme in our most Conservative journals, and a subject of conversation in the clubs.

The *Times* wrote a week ago that the old saying about Waterloo being "won in the playing fields of Eton has served its turn." But I proved in these columns years ago that Wellington never made any such remark, and that if he had made such a remark he would have spoken falsely, as not one in ten of the officers who won his battles for him in India, Portugal, Spain, or Belgium went to a public school or played any games except military games after the age of fourteen.

But the *Times* went on to say, "If Waterloo was won on playing fields, Colenso was lost there." Quite so; every English gentleman at Waterloo was as well educated relatively as the French or German officers, whether "crammed" or not, whether from high or low class or "form." In those days primary and secondary education was poor all round everywhere. Except Scotchmen, most privates were unable to write. People of the shopkeeping class were practically "no scholars." But since then the Continental people of every rank have been educated well, and so have our poorer folk relatively; they have improved immensely in general culture; while the intellectual powers of three-fourths of the students at our public schools are relatively stunted. They are grossly, scandalously ignorant at the age of eighteen, as a rule, and, but for crammers, either in special classes at schools or in private establishments, the majority of them could never apprehend or comprehend one paragraph out of three in any technical treatise military or civil. Verily it will be a good day for our race when "caps" and other distinctions in the "houses" of schools are tokens of skill in history, geography, essay writing or *précis* writing, rather than in football or cricket, which could be learned just as well and much more quickly, and under a higher moral environment, on village greens near ancestral homes.

The *Morning Post* of August 18 roundly abuses our Government educational mandarin for doing their best to make us ridiculous from an educational point of view at the Paris Exhibition, nor has it much hope for the future of our nation till these mandarin are all removed. Surely the *Morning Post* is Conservative enough, but it is most truly Conservative when it strives to put the preservation of our Imperial position above the exigencies of party.

For years in these columns many of us—alas! only too truly *vores clamantes in deserto*—have emphasised the dangers to our officers, and thence to all of us, of the lamentable neglect of what it most concerns us all to know which the educational programmes of the War Office and the Civil Service Commissioners have perpetuated and nourished.

To be ignorant of modern history, of our imperial conditions and of strategy, tactics, and our own literature was to succeed. To study these subjects carefully meant failure. They could be learned at public schools. They were well taught by "crammers," and crammers only, but a crammer was anathema and tabooed as far as it was safe to taboo him by society, by generals, and by the *Times* and *Morning Post*. Both these papers now admit that till the secondary schools adopt the system of the crammers and make learning of more importance than play, and select teachers because of their powers of imparting knowledge, and not because of their skill in games, it will go badly with our rising generation. In truth, society and the daily press have been rudely awakened of late, not only by THE WAR, but by the strain of American competition and German competition, and by our educational defeat at the Paris Exhibition, by all the best European states, and by the new United States and by old Japan. This humiliation cuts

us to the quick. To be well thrashed in all that relates to our future as a commercial race by a "yellow race" seems sad indeed, almost as sad as to be caught napping and almost ruined by the Boer farmers at intervals. Yet others as well as myself have pointed out that all this would occur inevitably for the past fifteen years.

But we are glad that such a widely-circulated organ of public opinion as the *Morning Post* in a leading article tardily comes round to our side and sets forth our old warnings in a prominent position. It says:—

"How long will the British people be before they realise the importance of secondary education? Or, rather, how long will it be before the tide of public opinion forces the Government to recognise its importance? This is a question which it is difficult to answer, and we are more than ever persuaded that no good can come from waiting for the reply. All who are qualified to speak with special knowledge tell us that Great Britain is courting future disaster by refusing to establish a sufficient number of secondary schools to prepare her sons and daughters, not merely to take their proper place in the commercial and industrial struggle, but above all to understand and appreciate their duties as citizens of the Empire."

How long indeed? I have asked this question with iteration for twenty years, and have observed that for the past twelve years not only has there been no improvement, but that military education has become worse and worse yearly, especially preliminary military education, in spite of a splendid speech by Lord Salisbury. So powerful are our mandarin.

The *Morning Post* goes on to say:—

"Another consideration is one that comes to us with fresh force on the eve of a general election, when numerous people—excellent mechanics, it may be, and passable men of commerce—will give their votes in ignorance of the history of their country, and without that knowledge of its destinies which the school ought to provide. Both for political and moral, as well as for industrial and commercial, reasons we urge the Government to press forward the administration of the Board of Education Act, and to remove the national disgrace of our insufficiency of secondary schools."

I venture to assert that if this matter be left in the hands of either permanent public officials or the majority of public school managers, or of both, neither the remonstrances of the *Morning Post*, nor the warnings of Dr. Warre, nor the criticisms of an indignant public, will be of the least avail.

So deeply rooted are routine and prejudice in the minds of our governing folk that, notwithstanding the plainest evidence of the terrible consequence in war and in peace of our inefficient secondary education, the papers have contained many a letter deploring any movement in the direction of *mens sana in corpore sano*, and endeavouring to prove that a stupid, ignorant boy who, after being at school for ten years, cannot read or write, or spell, or translate any language, or ride, or box, or add up correctly, or solve one problem in Euclid or fence, or sing, is likely to be a worthy leader of his poorer fellow countrymen who can read well, write well, do accounts well, and ride, and box, and dance, and sing, and who know something about "the philosophy of common things." In other words, an idle, lazy, ignorant loafer, perfectly devoid of culture, genius, or manners at nineteen to twenty-five years of age, ought to get Government employment because his father sent him to a public school and because he can play cricket, and has £150 a year in his own right.

How different the views of the late Mr. Ruskin in his lecture to the Woolwich cadets, reproduced in "The Crown of Wild Olive":—

"Having, then, resolved that you will not waste recklessly, but earnestly use, these early days of yours, remember that all the duties of her children to England may be summed up in two words—industry and honour."

"I say first, industry, for it is in this that soldier youth are especially tempted to fail. Yet, surely, there is no reason, because your life may possibly be shorter than other men's, that you should therefore waste more recklessly the portion of it that is granted to you; neither do the duties of your profession, which require you to keep your bodies strong, in anywise involve the keeping of your minds weak. So far from that, the experience, the hardship, and the activity of a soldier's life render his powers of thought more accurate than those of other men; and while, for others, all knowledge is often little more than a means of amusement, there is no form of science which a soldier may not at some time or other find bearing on business of life and death."

"A young mathematician may be excused for languor in studying curves to be described only with a pencil; but not in tracing those which are to be described with a rocket."

"Your knowledge of a wholesome herb may involve the feeding of an army; and acquaintance with an obscure point of geography the success of a campaign."

"Never waste an instant's time, therefore; the sin of idleness is a thousandfold greater in you than in other youths; for the fates of those who will one day be under your command hang upon your knowledge; lost moments now will be lost lives then, and every instant which you carelessly take for play you buy with blood."

Ruskin was not paraphrasing Napoleon, but he might have had in mind unconsciously the latter's celebrated address to cadets a hundred years before.

I need scarcely say that I have no ill-will to, or jealousy of any public school; on the contrary, I reckon some of the public schoolmasters among my oldest and kindest friends, but the ablest of them admit that their present methods are ruinous to their scholars and to their own reputations. All technical teachers declare that it is almost impossible to specialise with public school boys, as their general education is so defective that they cannot follow an ordinary lecture illustrated by battle scenes or other examples of such "easy" subjects as tactics or military law. Yet these students are on the average nineteen years of age.

12, Earl's Court Square, August 30.

TRAINING AT ALDERSHOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—All ranks in this command are indebted to you for your remarks last week on what is spoken of in many quarters as the "Aldershot scandal." I give you a specimen of the sort of criticism to which we in this command are subjected, as the outcome of Lord Wolseley's—as we all think, ill-considered—censure. The quotation is from a West country paper which devotes much attention to military matters:—

"The Commander-in-Chief has the courage of his opinions, and has commended the work performed on Salisbury Plain almost as strongly as he condemned the manoeuvring capacity of the 'scratch' Army Corps at Aldershot. The key to the puzzle probably is, that the staff appointments at Salisbury are held by more professional soldiers, and that owing to the distance from 'town' the troops and their officers have been more attentive to their duties. For at the present moment, and until a huge town grows up, where now the ruggedness of nature reigns supreme, the plain is a poor sort of place for idlers and feather-bed soldiers."

Could any charge be more unfair than that brought against the officers at Aldershot? We arrived here in May last. Since then the whole time and attention of general officers and the headquarters and brigade staffs has been devoted to getting ready drafts for the army in South Africa. They have worked, to my knowledge, like so many niggers. For ourselves, it is only necessary to refer to the orders issued from Army Headquarters to recognise what Militia commanding officers' difficulties have been. What with musketry, hot and wet weather, and the difficulty of obtaining the attention of brigadiers, owing to the demands on their time, and the absurd strength of their commands—every one of them has been doing two men's work—field training has been rendered quite impossible, yet officers have done their duty loyally. And now we are told that we are a lot of idle loafers, and that our brigadiers and staff officers are useless men, inferior in professional qualifications to those employed elsewhere. The quotation I send you is only one of many, but it serves to show what mischief may be done by ill-considered talk. Those who were present at the review before Lord Wolseley, and who have been in the habit of attending similar parades here for years past, have assured me that it was not worse than many similar performances. In all the circumstances some allowances might have been made by press writers. The whole tone of the criticisms we have read is so offensive that I trust you will afford me an opportunity of entering my protest against it. The Army Corps here assembled was at the time of Lord Wolseley's visit essentially a "scratch" one. That being the case unfriendly critics might, I think, have put some little curb on their pens and not have gone to the extent that they have done in holding the whole of the officers in command here up to ridicule. That, it appears to me, is scarcely the way to promote the efficiency and well-being of auxiliary troops brought together under the conditions that the Militia battalions have been this summer. I assure you I do not exaggerate the mischief that has been done, and it is in the hope that newspaper writers will modify their views that I write this letter so as to prevent further injury and misunderstanding.

A MILITIA FIELD OFFICER.

Aldershot, Sept. 3.

Obituary.

NAVY.

Capt. George Hannibal Charles MacArthur, who died on Monday, entered the Service as a Cadet in 1864, became a Sub-Lieut. in 1870, Lieut. four years later, Commander in 1888, and was placed on the retired list as a Captain in January of last year. He was a Lieut. on board the *Sphinx* during the naval and military operations in the Eastern Soudan in 1884-5, receiving the Egyptian medal; the 1885 Suakim clasp, and the Khedive's bronze star.

ARMY.

Major-Gen. Robert Holt Truell, O.B., Colonel, retired list, late of the Shropshire Light Infantry, has died at Wimborne. He joined the Army June 13, 1856; became Captain June 30, 1863; Major Aug. 12, 1876; Lieut.-Colonel July 1, 1881; Colonel June 15, 1885; and retired with the hon. rank of Major-General March 3, 1886. He served with the 53rd Regiment in the Indian campaign of 1857-59, including the action of Khujwah, the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, the battle of Cawnpore and pursuit of the Gwalior contingent to Serai Ghat, the action of Khodagunge and entry into Futteghur, the affair of Shurnshabad, the storming and capture of Meangunge, the siege and capture of Lucknow, the affair of Koorsie, the passage of the Goomtee and the occupation of Sultanpore, the passage of the Gogra at Fyzabad, the action of Toolsepoore, and minor incidents. He was appointed staff-officer to a column on the Nepal frontier (mentioned in despatches, medal with two clasps). He served with the 1st Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry in the Egyptian war of 1882, and, when commanding the battalion, was present at the surrender of Kafr Dower and Damietta (medal and Khedive's star). He commanded the same battalion in the expedition to the Soudan in 1885 (mentioned in despatches, clasp and C.B.).

Major-Gen. John Malone Sexton, retired list, Indian Staff Corps, of 37, Inverness Terrace, W., died at Scarborough on the 1st inst., aged 68 years. The son of Mr. Cornelius Sexton, of Scariff, County Clare, he was born on Aug. 4, 1832, and, enlisting in the 95th Foot, served in the ranks with that regiment during the earlier portion of the Crimean campaign, taking part in the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and obtaining promotion to an Ensign Nov. 5, 1854. He became Lieut. in March, 1855, and was Adjutant of the regiment for six years from Oct. following, throughout the remaining stages of the siege of Sebastopol (medal with three clasps, Turkish medal, and Knight of the Legion of Honour). He also served throughout the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1858-9, greatly distinguishing himself. He took part in the siege and capture of Kotah, when he accompanied the third assaulting column on March 30, as staff officer to Col. Raines commanding. In the battle of Kota Ke Serai he again acted as staff officer to Col. Raines, commanding the infantry, and obtained mention in despatches. In the general action resulting in the capture of Gwalior he was severely burnt by an explosion of powder while serving a gun captured from the enemy and turned on them, for which he was a second time mentioned in despatches. He was also at the siege and capture of Pourie, and the surprise of the rebel camp at Koondyre. For the Mutiny campaign he had the medal with clasp. Obtaining his company in Sept., 1861, he was serving on the staff from Sept., 1867, to Oct., 1871, as D.A.Q.M.G., Bombay; was transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps in Oct., 1870, and to the Bombay Staff Corps in Aug., 1871, having obtained a Brevet Majority in May. From Nov., 1871, to Nov., 1877, he was A.Q.M.G. in Bombay. The deceased became Lieut.-Col. in Oct., 1877, and Col. in Oct., 1881, and was placed on the unemployed supernumerary list in Aug., 1887, and promoted to be Major-Gen. in Dec., 1892.

Col. George Cecil Henry, retired list, Royal Artillery, died at 82, Victoria Road South, Southsea, on the 30th ult., aged 74. He joined the Army Dec. 16, 1846; became Captain June 20, 1854; Major Nov. 2, 1855; Lieut.-Colonel Aug. 31, 1865; and Colonel July 20, 1876. He served in the Crimean campaign, 1854-55, including the battle of Inkerman and the siege of Sevastopol (medal with two clasps, brevet of Major, Sardinian, and Turkish Medal, and 5th Class of the Medjidie). Served in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1858-59, and commanded

a field battery attached to Col. Kelly's force in the attack and defeat of the rebel forces posted on the first range of the Nepal Hills, March 25 and 28 (mentioned in despatches, medal).

Lieut.-Col. John C. Innes, second in command East of Scotland Artillery, died at Dunbar on the 6th inst. He had been embodied with his regiment since May, and left the Isle of Wight a few days ago for Scotland on sick leave, but on reaching Dunbar he grew gradually worse, and the end came rapidly. Col. Innes had been 30 years in the regiment, and had been second in command since Dec. 24, 1892.

Capt. Charles Orde Browne, late Royal Artillery, of 11, the Paragon, Woolwich, died at Peers Court, Dursley, the residence of his brother, on the 31st ult., aged 62. He was second son of Col. Browne, formerly of the 9th Lancers, of Stouts Hill, Gloucestershire. He obtained his commission from the R.M. Academy, Woolwich, in 1854; was promoted to be Captain in 1862, and retired in 1871. He served in the Crimea in the siege train of the night attack on Sebastopol (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, Turkish medal, and Sardinian Order of St. Lazarus for valour). Capt. Browne served for four years in the Royal Horse Artillery and was Captain-Instructor, Royal Laboratory, which appointment he held until he retired. He was military editor of the *Engineer* and of the armour part of Brassey's *Naval Annual*. As head of the Transit of Venus Expedition to Egypt in 1874 he rendered valuable service. He was the Government judge on ordnance and warlike stores at the Chicago Exhibition in 1893, and was lecturer on armour plates at the Ordnance College, Woolwich. Capt. Browne was the author of several technical works, such as "Armour and its Attack," &c.

Capt. Alfred Durham Plomer, 1st Batn. King's Liverpool Regiment, died of wounds in action at Nooitgedacht, on the 29th ult. Born Feb. 2, 1868, he joined the Liverpool Regiment as 2nd Lieut. March 23, 1889; became Lieut. Aug. 11, 1890; and Captain July 27, 1896.

Capt. Reginald Ramsay Arbuthnot, 1st Batn. Royal Irish Regiment, died at Mafeking on the 3rd inst. of wounds received in action. Born April 25, 1869, he joined the Royal Irish Regiment from the Militia Oct. 10, 1891; became Lieut. March 1, 1893; and Captain Oct. 23, 1899. He was employed in the Uganda Protectorate from Feb. 9, 1898, to the beginning of the present year, when he joined his battalion for active service in South Africa.

Lieut. John Collinson Harrison, 2nd Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, died at Pretoria on the 3rd inst. of wounds received in action. Born Aug. 9, 1869, he joined the Scots Greys as 2nd Lieut. June 5, 1889, and became Lieut. May 23, 1891.

Lieut. John Lawrence Lawlor, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, died of wounds received in action at Waterval Onder, South Africa, on the 30th ult. Born Feb. 7, 1874, he joined the regiment from the Militia as 2nd Lieut. Dec. 9, 1896, and became Lieut. March 4, 1898, and Adjutant on Feb. 20 last.

2nd Lieut. Harvey C. Burton, 5th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, attached to the Central African Rifles, was killed in action on the 31st ult. in the operations under Lieut.-Col. Brake, in Ashanti. Lieut. Burton was shot in the neck and killed instantly while charging with the flanking company of the Central African Rifles. He only joined the Militia on May 18.

WE learn from India that the raising of the Samana Militia Batn. is being proceeded with, Mr. D. Donald being Commandant, with Mr. A. W. Mercer as Adjutant, and Mr. E. C. Cooke as Quartermaster. These three officers belong to the Punjab Police. No military officers are being attached to the battalion, which is practically on the footing of a military police corps.

TWENTY thousand specially made tins full of tobacco, 20,000 pipes, and many cases containing such necessities of life as good whisky, snuff, and warm clothing, have been forwarded to South Africa by the Scottish Regiments' Gift Fund for distribution among gallant Caledonians who are serving at the front.

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THE MEDICAL RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your remarks on the subject of a Medical Reserve, in "Army Notes," Sept. 1, are distinctly to the point. There is no reason for enrolling the untrained civilian as a Reserve officer when there are surgeons holding commissions in the Auxiliary Forces who are anxious to be thus employed. It would encourage men to join in this capacity, and also keep them efficient if they were given the preference for employment at small military posts where no regular officer is available instead of giving such billets to civil practitioners, as is now done. Through abolishing the system of regimental surgeons in the Militia, the War Office has lost another very useful adjunct to the medical service of the Army. Had this system prevailed at the present time it would have proved a great help to the Medical Department, and would have considerably reduced the hastily-recruited "civilian" element which the *Times* rightly regrets. Surgeons thus appointed to Militia units, after a proper course of instruction, would not only form an excellent reserve, but would also give the Militia a medical service of its own, which at present it is entirely without.

M.

THE Secretary of State for War has authorised for officers who, in present circumstances, are going to China, the continuance of lodging allowance, &c. under the same conditions as in the case of those officers who have gone to South Africa.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—Lieut.-Col. Lord Binning, who met with a serious accident lately whilst shooting, still lies at Mellerstain House, Kelso. He is progressing satisfactorily, but some months will elapse before he will be fit to resume the duties of command.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—A correspondent writes:—

"Capt. Reynolds, who has just been promoted from the 5th Dragoon Guards, was the life and soul of his regiment during the siege of Ladysmith. He was a young lieutenant in those days, and when the horses were wanted for 'chevrol,' Reynolds was sent to Wagon Hill with the troopers. He obtained permission to take the regiment's Maxim to the hill-top, and soon afterwards a requisition for tools and 150 sand-bags for fortifications was received. The next day the query 'Have you seen Reynolds's gun battery?' went round camp. He had built an earth-work big enough for a 100-pounder, while behind it he only had a solitary little Maxim. Unfortunately, however, the Boers took the joke too seriously. Apparently they thought that something heavy in the shape of guns had dropped from the skies for the use of the beleaguered garrison, and with feverish haste started a big 'Long Tom' emplacement on Middle Hill. The result was that Reynolds's battery had to be reduced in size so as to calm the enemy's fears."

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.—The adjutancy has become vacant by the death of Lieut. Lawlor, who was mortally wounded in action in South Africa on the 30th ult.

9th Lancers.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Drysdale, K.C.B., Colonel of the regiment, of 15, Bury Street, St. James's, who died on Aug. 7, left a will which has been proved by Lieut.-Col. A. G. W. Hemans, of 35, Nevcrn Square, and Lieut.-Col. J. O. Möller, of 139, The Grove, Ealing, the nephews, the value of the estate being £139,360. He bequeathed £1,000 to St. George's Hospital; £1,000 to the Westminster Hospital; £1,000 to Charing Cross Hospital; £2,000 to the commanding officer of the 9th Lancers on trust, to distribute the income thereof between the best-behaved non-commissioned officers and men, or partly between such officers and men, and partly in prizes for lance and sword exercises; and £2,000 on trust for the poor of Bothwell, Lanark. He further gave £10,000 and certain furniture to his sister, Mary Möller, £500 each to his executors, £1,000 to the children of John Drysdale, £1,000 to the three daughters of William Copland, and the ultimate residue of his property to his nineteen nephews and nieces, the children of his sisters, Mrs. Anne Hemans, Mrs. Margaret Wharrie, Mrs. Mary Möller, Mrs. Elizabeth Sanders, and Mrs. Helen Murray.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The Depot R.H.A. was subdivided on the 1st inst. at Woolwich into A Depot and B Depot.

V Battery, R.H.A., at St. John's Wood, is about to change its equipment for that of the latest approved Service pattern.

No. 30 Company, Western Division, is stationed at Maker Barracks, near Plymouth, not at Devonport, as was lately stated in the official distribution notice.

A course of instruction for young officers, R.G.A. will commence at the Ordnance College, Woolwich, on Monday next. It is intended for those officers who have not been appointed to the Royal Regiment from the Royal Military Academy, and will last five months.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Col. H. P. Leach, C.B., D.S., to command a 2nd Class District in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed.

Major T. J. W. Prendergast to be Commissioner at Wei-hai-Wei, and to have the local rank of Col. whilst so employed.

Lieut. (local Capt.) R. S. McClintock to be D.A.A.G., Ashanti Field Force.

MOVEMENTS AT HOME.

Col. E. C. S. Moore, Retired List, to Glasgow, for duty.

Lieut.-Col. E. S. E. Childers, C.B., on arrival home from Malta, to Weymouth.

Lieut.-Col. W. A. E. St. Clair from Dublin to Isle of Wight.

Major S. C. N. Grant, on arrival home from South Africa, to the War Office, to resume duty as D.A.A.G., Intelligence Division.

Brevet-Major H. H. Austin, on arrival home from special survey duty Egyptian Soudan, to the War Office, for temporary duty in the Intelligence Division.

Capt. E. H. Hills, on vacating his temporary appointment as D.A.A.G., Intelligence Division, War Office, to the Home District.

Capt. L. H. Close from India to Aldershot, on reversion to British Establishment.

Lieut. P. H. Campbell, on completion of the Brennan course at Chatham, to Gravesend and subsequently to Cork.

2nd Lieut. A. W. Hepper from sick leave, to Chatham.

2nd Lieut. G. C. B. Loch from Chatham, to Aldershot for a course of instruction in ballooning.

EMBARKATIONS.

For China.—The 4th Balloon Section, under the command of Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. R. L. Macdonald, C.B., with Capt. A. H. B. Hume and 2nd Lieut. T. E. Martin-Leake.

Capt. W. A. Harrison for duty as a Special Service Officer.

For Malta.—Major W. Yolland and 2nd Lieut. A. B. Cunningham.

For India.—Capt. C. H. Heycock, P. Maud, and Lieut. O. G. Brandon, on termination of leave.

2nd Lieuts. C. F. Birney and R. H. Phillimore.

ARRIVALS.

From Egypt.—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. M. G. Talbot, *n.s.c.*, Capt. W. A. S. Kincaid, and Lieut. M. R. Kennedy, *n.s.o.*, on leave of absence from the Egyptian Army.

From India.—Lieut. G. F. F. Osborne, on leave of absence.

From Jamaica.—Capt. J. de C. Laffan, on sick leave of absence.

From South Africa.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Warren, Col. C. A. Rochfort-Boyd, Lieut. H. J. Cullin, 1st London Royal Engineers (Volunteers), on sick leave.

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Guards.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Maxse, D.S.O., now on special service in South Africa, has been selected for second in command of a battalion, in place of Major Surtees, and is posted to the 1st Batn.

Irish Guards.—Major Hamilton has been ordered to take the first recruit squads of his regiment from the Guards' Depot at Caterham to Pirbright next Monday for musketry training, and he will remain in command of all troops at the camp from the day mentioned till further orders. Lieut. Lord Oxmantown has been granted leave on medical certificate until the beginning of September.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—Capt. Boyce, 3rd Batn., has been selected for the Adjutancy of the new 3rd V.B. Gloucestershire Regiment at Bristol.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—The Royal Fusiliers Families' War Fund has been doing splendid work for the women and children from October, 1899, to June 16 last. The amount subscribed was £2,963 10s., which, together with £9 2s. 7d. interest on deposit brought the receipts to £2,972 12s. 7d. The expenditure comprises weekly remittances, dinner tickets, coats, Christmas gifts of clothing, funerals, and insurances, £800 15s. 2d.; Christmas dinners in South Africa, £108 16s.; refunded Middlesex Regiment, Hounslow collection, £25 1s. 6d.; cost of postal orders, telegrams, stamps, and petty cash, £53 5s. 6d.; printing and gas, £15 9s. 2d.; office expenses (less £25 given for this purpose by Lieut.-Col. Blumenthal), £10; leaving a balance to the credit of the fund of £1,959 5s. 3d. Since the fund was opened no less than 500 wives and mothers of Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers have received assistance either by donations or weekly payments; gifts of clothing and food were also made to the wives at Christmas, a sub-committee of ladies having taken personal charge of all cases by districts. In view of the increasing number of calls on the fund owing to deaths in action, wounds and disease, all interested in the old regiment are appealed to for future assistance in the shape of donations and subscriptions. In no regiment in the Service does *esprit de corps* run higher than in the Royal Fusiliers, and the exertions of those who have raised and administered the fund are deserving of all recognition. Lieut. French-Brewster, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 27th ult., in the *Simla*, invalided.

Suffolk Regt. (12th).—Capt. Brett, 1st Batn., has been selected for the adjutancy of the 4th Batn., vice Capt. Lennock, whose five years expired in March last.

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Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th).—Major Pollock, retired list, has been ordered to join the details of the 2nd and 4th Batns. at Devonport for duty.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd).—Lieut. Harris, 1st Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England on the 27th ult., in the *Simla*, invalided.

Gloucestershire Regiment (28th) left Natal on the 22nd ult. for Ceylon, where it will do duty in guarding the Boer prisoners. The 4th (Militia) Batn. has been for some time past performing like duties at St. Helena.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th).—A recruiting march is about to be undertaken in Worcestershire. A party of about 250 non-commissioned officers and men of the newly-raised 3rd and 4th Batns. left Aldershot yesterday by train for Evesham with a view of touring the county for 17 days. The route taken will be *via* Pershore, Malvern, Worcester, Droitwich, Bromsgrove, Kidderminster, Stourbridge, and Dudley, and home by rail. A stay will be made in Worcester from the 13th to the 16th inst.

Border Regiment (34th).—Major Nash and Capt. Tuson have been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Simla* on the 27th ult.

Royal Sussex Regiment (35th).—The Worthing Town Council decided at their meeting on Tuesday to confer the freedom of the borough upon the six local Volunteers who are now serving with the Royal Sussex Regiment in South Africa. It is also the intention of the corporation to inscribe the names of the whole of the soldiers from Worthing, over 100 in number, on a tablet to be placed in the council chamber.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (46th).—Capt. and Adj. Mark-Wardlaw, who died on Feb. 18 near Paardeburg, South Africa, left estate sworn at £15,287 15s. 11d. His executors are the Rev. F. W. Saulez, Okehampton, Mr. H. P. Mark, the brother, and Mr. G. J. T. Seckham, 4, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

Royal West Kent Regiment (50th).—Capt. Simpson has been selected for the adjutancy of the 2nd Volunteer Batn. at Blackheath.

King's Own Light Infantry (51st) moved on Saturday last from Limerick to Kilworth Camp for six weeks' autumn drill.

Dorsetshire Regiment (54th).—Lieut. Herbert sailed from Cape Town on the 27th ult., invalided, in the *Simla*.

Middlesex Regiment (57th).—Capt. Bridgman is on passage home from the Cape in the *Persian* to join the new 4th Batn., on promotion.

Manchester Regiment (63rd).—A draft of 16 men of the 5th (Militia) Batn. left Aldershot for South Africa on the 31st ult. The battalion now has eight officers and nearly 400 men on active service, and two officers at the depot. It has been without a quartermaster and a sergeant-major for a considerable part of the embodiment. Now, however, a quartermaster and a sergeant-major have been appointed, but as they are in South Africa some little time must elapse before they can join. This, of course, places the unit at a considerable disadvantage. Capt. Booth, 5th Batn., entered for the Army Boxing Championship (middle-weights) at Aldershot last week, and after a severe contest was second in the final.

North Staffordshire Regiment (64th).—Capt. Amplett sailed from Cape Town on the 27th ult. for England, invalided, in the *Simla*.

Highland Light Infantry (71st).—Capt. Kays sailed from Cape Town in the *Simla* on the 27th ult., invalided.

Derbyshire Regiment (95th).—Capt. Dove sailed from Cape Town on the 27th ult. in the *Simla*, invalided.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (89th).—Lieut. Micklem sailed from Cape Town on the 27th ult. in the *Simla*, invalided.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102nd).—Capt. Lonsdale has been invalided from South Africa, and sailed in the *Persian* on the 1st inst. 2nd Lieut. Lamprey sailed from Cape Town on the 27th ult. in the *Simla*, invalided.

Rifle Brigade.—A memorial service for the late Capt. Campbell, who was fatally wounded at Bergendal, was held on Thursday at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. The Rev. Bernard Shaw officiated. The hymns were "The roseate hue of early dawn" and "The Saints of God, their conflict past." The lesson was from I. Corinthians xv. 20. Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Campbell, Mr. Campbell, Major-Gen. Trotter, commanding the Home District, Capt. Derby Griffiths, Major Thornton, Col. and Mrs. Trotter, the Hon. Eustace and Mrs. Fitzgerald, &c.

Army Service Corps.—Capt. Liddell sailed from Cape Town on the 27th ult. in the *Simla*, invalided.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Major FitzGerald, Capt. Crawford, Lieut. Croly, and Lieut. and Qmrm. Spackman sailed from Cape Town on the 27th ult. in the *Simla*, invalided. Major Deeble left in medical charge of the troops on board the *Simla*.

Reviews.

THE MAGAZINES.

South Africa and China give the September magazines plenty of interesting material, and they by no means neglect other attractive subjects. An important article in the *United Service Magazine* is on the "Future of our Artillery," by Capt. C. Holmes Wilson, R.F.A., who has no hesitation in assigning great superiority to the Boer guns, and says that their ranges appear all to have exceeded that of our 15pr. by several thousands of yards. The guns of the Boers failed to produce any great impression, chiefly because they rarely concentrated their fire for any length of time, because their ammunition was bad, and because their guns were inferior in number and they were afraid to risk a stand-up fight. Frequently our field guns even failed to reach the Boer field guns, and, in any case, "a system which put an army into the field inadequately equipped with powerful artillery would seem to be faulty somewhere." At Venter's Spruit, and again at Brakfontein, we were completely outranged. In relation to mobility, it is pointed out that the naval 12prs. on Capt. Percy Scott's carriages did not weigh approximately more than 25cwt., as compared with the 36cwt. of our present field artillery equipment. Capt. Holmes Wilson does not advocate the abolition of the field artillery, but suggests that one really mobile force, armed with a long-range rapid-firing gun, discharging a light shell, and supported by a semi-mobile force armed with a powerful gun or howitzer of long range, would fulfil the conditions of modern war so far as South Africa has disclosed them. "An Outsider" defends the Intelligence Department, and maintains that everything was known about the Boer guns and other matters. "And yet, in spite of this knowledge, no attempt of any kind was made to meet the situation, while a sufficiency of, mounted troops and powerful artillery from the beginning would have brought the war to a conclusion long ago." The critic has much to say about faulty strategy, and otherwise has written a very interesting article. Mr. J. B. Hodge balances it by a paper that should be read on "The Muddles of Ancient Rome." "Rex" continues his survey of "Our Army," and suggests that the territorial system precludes freedom of will, combined with an absence of elasticity in the whole Army system. His criticisms should be read. Several other articles are of useful historical character: "Frederick the Great, from the Close of the War of the Spanish Succession to the Seven Years' War," "Canada and the American War of 1812," and a continuation of Col. F. N. Mande's very valuable notes on the "Evolution of Cavalry." We have left one of the most valuable articles until the last, but we hope to deal with it elsewhere. It is that of Dr. Miller Maguire upon "Obligatory Military Service," of which he is a stout and powerful advocate. He maintains, in fact, and does so most cogently, that military discipline is one of the best foundations of civic excellence.

There is so much of interest in the *Nineteenth Century* that we shall be able to do little more than indicate in what it consists. To two of the articles we may find occasion to refer elsewhere. They are those by Col. Lonsdale Hale and Mr. Murray Guthrie, M.P. Mr. Edmund Robertson opens the number with a discussion upon "Business Principles in the Public Service," in relation to that association which is being formed under the ægis of the *Nineteenth Century* to enforce the lessons of the war. He does not by any means admit that business principles, as ordinarily understood, should be introduced in the Government departments, where the conditions are so different, but he insists, and this we believe is the underlying principle of the new body, that publicity is essential, and that a Select Committee should sit upon the Estimates, both before they are voted and after they are executed, with the power of calling before it for examination the officials responsible for proposing and administering them. Mr. Robertson has had much experience of the Admiralty, and he gives his sanction to the views of those who have been satisfied with its working. We are glad to see that he protests against the notion that the Board is "a legal fiction." He is disposed to think that a naval engineer should be a member of it, but otherwise would not interfere with the system. If an engineer, why not a constructor or a doctor? Surely the opinion of all these can be gained apart from the Board. Mr. Robertson's chief object is to establish responsibility. Col. Lonsdale Hale's article upon the "Staff Work in the War" is a defence both of the staff and the Staff College, upon the ground that mistakes, blunders, misinterpretation of orders, and the miscarriage of plans form the normal atmosphere of regular war. Sir Herbert Maxwell's article upon "Our Allies at Waterloo," is very interesting. He gives great credit to the Netherlands, and thinks this is an appropriate time to acknowledge the full extent of our "obligation to the Prussians." Obligation seems the wrong word, for surely the Prussians were as much interested as ourselves. Mr. Murray Guthrie's contribution upon "South African War Hospitals" is an unqualified denunciation of the heads of the Medical

Department in South Africa. The "Traditional British Sailor" is treated in an engaging fashion by Mr. W. J. Fletcher, who endeavours to discern the true sailor behind the literary and pictorial presentations of him, which are practically our only means of knowing him. But Mr. Fletcher goes too far when he suggests that such presentations are no more typical than Box and Cox. He has written well, and has collected a large number of interesting facts. As he says, the old sailor, ill-fed, ill-paid, often ill-used, and generally ill-educated, was yet a most valuable citizen who did the nation's work with singular thoroughness. Many will read with interest articles expounding "American Imperialism," by Mr. Bradley Martin, junr., and on the "Situation in Italy," by Signor Dalla Vecchia.

Blackwood opens well with a continuation of Capt. Haldane's exciting narrative of how he escaped, with his companions, from Pretoria. The account is so breathless in the character of its incidents that it reads like a page of romance. The drastic critic of the war operations expounds the merits of De Wet, but he appears to think that a part of those merits will be found arising from the blunders we have committed. He says it is surely not too much to ask that a man should be able to put in practice the rudiments of his profession when the time comes, but that De Wet came across many who could not. He cites the capture of the 13th Imperial Yeomanry, and of the convoy of the Highland Brigade at Heilbron, as typical instances of how not to do it, and, in relation to the former, does not ascribe any blame to Col. Spragge. In conclusion, he is led to question whether the new strategy of Lord Roberts is altogether so successful as the old-fashioned methods sanctioned by the experience of military nations. Another article concerns "Some Needs of the Navy." It is by an anonymous writer, who advocates a number of changes in order to expedite mobilisation. He has a very poor opinion of the Reserve Squadron, and remarks that harbour ships are utterly anomalous. His view is that there is no good and sufficient reason why the whole of the force at home should not be maintained in thorough fighting order, and he asks that the distribution and appointments of officers should be arranged with the distinct view to possible complications, involving the sending home of a certain proportion of officers, no doubt, and the despatch abroad to unimportant stations of some who would prefer to vegetate at home. The article is very full of suggestions. *Blackwood* has also a contribution on "China," and another on touring and fishing in the Romsdal, which Sir Herbert Maxwell, that versatile writer, describes as the "Valley of Enchantment." Many will be interested in a sketch of wild goose shooting in Manitoba and by other articles in the number.

We can only refer to a few points in the *National Review*. "Ignotus," writing upon "Japan and the Far East," sees looming large in the comparatively near future the great Yellow Peril, but thinks, nevertheless, that we do not stand to lose, since we have always wished to see a China capable of protecting herself. But that, surely, is quite different from the Yellow Peril. We must look for an alliance, he says, between China and Japan, and there seems some reason in his view. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, who knows Germany well, discusses the foreign policy of that country, and expresses the opinion that one great object of English policy should be to restore friendship with Russia as a counterpoise to the hostility of a large, increasing, and influential school of German politicians, who are ready to enter into an alliance with France with the view of overthrowing our supremacy at sea. Mr. John Foreman would like to see the United States withdraw from the Philippines, and thinks it can be done, though to us the probability seems very remote. There is also an article by "Royal Artillery," who advocates the abolition in the Army of compulsory church parades. He thinks, at least in the field, the men have so much to do that they would welcome a real Sunday rest whenever they could get it. We commend to attention Mr. Hadrian Hofmeyr's article on the "Future of South Africa from the Afrikaner Point of View." His suggestions are interesting, and include the burying of red tape, the making of large allowances for the Boers, a right understanding of the attitude of the Dutch Reformed Church, and the appointment only of the best men to official positions.

Those who wish to take a broad view of the crisis in China may be recommended to the *North American Review* for August. There are articles upon "The Duty of America," "The Responsibility of the Rulers" (by Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs, R.N.), "America's Share in the Event of Partition," "Causes of Anti-Foreign Feeling," "The Japanese View of the Situation," and some other points. The number also contains an article by General Howard, U.S.A., approving of our recent strategy in South Africa.

We have also received a generally interesting number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, *Longman's*, the *Cornhill* (in which there is an interesting article by Mr. W. J. Fletcher on Sir Thomas Troubridge), as well as the *Humanitarian*, the *Antiquary*, and the *Genealogical Magazine*, and a number of illustrated magazines, including capital issues of the American periodicals, and a good number of the *Pall Mall Magazine*. Space fails us to do justice to any of these.

SHORT NOTICES.

Professional Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers—Occasional Papers, Vol. XXV. (Mackay and Co., Chatham.)—These occasional papers are too well known for their professional value to call for special commendation now. They are by excellent authorities in the engineering world, and by men who have been practically concerned in the work of the Royal Engineers. We notice chapters upon "Field Suspension Bridges," by Lieut. Oldham, R.E.; "The Evolution of the Defence," by Col. Goldie, R.E.; "The Permanent Way of Railways," by J. C. Inglis, M.Inst.C.E.; "The Duties of a Field Company with a Division on the Offensive," by Col. Beresford, R.E.; "Subaqueous Foundations for Bridges and Docks," by E. Crutwell, M.Inst.C.E.; and other subjects, all very valuable and informing.

The Ship and General Painter's Handbook, by George S. Welsh, R.N. (Griffin and Co., Portsmouth), is the second edition of a very practical little volume which may be heartily commended to the naval painter, as well as to the painter ashore.

Messrs. Methuen are just publishing another story from the pen of that brilliant novelist, Mr. Blount-delle Burton. It is entitled "Servants of Sin," and is a tale of the Regent Orleans and the plague at Marseilles, and is another novel of incident.

THE WAR OFFICE AND THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is curious that the Liberal organs of our Press should be now unanimous in calling for the reform of our Army system, when for thirty years past they have been expatiating on the excellence of the same system and extolling the ability of Lord Cardwell, who introduced it under the ægis of Mr. Gladstone. The fact is that Lord Cardwell's Army Reform proceeded on wrong lines, and with the single exception of the abolition of purchase, all his measures did more harm than good. It is impossible to combine an efficient Reserve system with a system of recruiting by voluntary enlistment, and it is impossible to utilise the same unit as depot and field troops at the same time, as in the Cardwellian system of linked battalions. These two cardinal features of Lord Cardwell's reforms are contrary to the elementary principles of military organisation.

Our War Office has now virtually reverted to the principle of long service in raising the new Royal Reserve Regiments composed of old soldiers, whose services were to be dispensed with altogether under Lord Cardwell's scheme. It is acknowledged on all hands that our Admiralty manages its business better than our War Office, and I observe that the Admiralty has retained the system of nomination for appointment of officers, and of long service for the Royal Marine Artillery and Infantry—two institutions the abandonment of which was made a subject of panegyric by Lord Cardwell's admirers.

Our War Office is like the schoolboy who, in working out a sum, had got his slate covered with a mass of figures till he had entangled himself in a hopeless muddle. His master advised him to rub it all out and begin over again. The first thing to be done towards reforming the British Army is to undo most of the reforms that have been introduced during the past 30 years.

F. H. TYRRELL,
Lieut.-General, U.S. List, Indian Army.
East India United Service Club, Sept. 3.

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued for the formation of depôts for the supply of food, forage, fuel, light, &c., to the field army allotted to the London defences, and the matter is under consideration as to the best manner of obtaining supplies, equipment, &c., and for the issue of instructions on the subject.

THE Secretary for War has ordered monthly returns to be made showing the progress made in regard to the provision of hut accommodation for troops returning from South Africa. Hospital huts are to be erected on Hounslow Heath, as part of the hut camp to be formed there for a battalion of Militia.

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Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

PRIZE FIRING IN THE NAVY, 1899.
THE prize-firing returns for the year 1899
have recently been issued, and the results
of the firing are particularly interesting. The
first portion of the returns deals with battleships
carrying the largest calibre guns afloat, viz., from
13.5in. to 16.25in. Thirteen such battleships
took part in the firing last year, and the practice
shows a decided improvement upon 1898. With

the exception of the *Benbow* and *Sans Pareil* all these vessels carry four great guns. There was much difference in the individual results, both with regard to rapidity of fire and accuracy. The *Hood*, for example, fired as many as 27 rounds in the two runs of six minutes each, and scored 8 hits, whilst the *Camperdown* fired but 15 rounds and scored 2 hits. The highest proportion of hits was made by the *Nile*, which made the highly creditable score of 14 hits in 23 shots. The general average of hits for these heavy guns works out at 33·3 per cent., as compared with 30 per cent. in the previous year. This average will be regarded as highly creditable. The conditions under which the firing took place are, of course, familiar to naval officers. The range had to vary between 1,400 and 2,000 yards, as the ships steamed past the prize targets at a uniform speed of 8 knots. This speed may seem somewhat inadequate, but the targets are, after all, far smaller marks than the hull of a battleship. In the battle of Santiago, it will be remembered, the Americans made bad shooting with their large calibre guns, and the critics contended that big guns were discredited by the results of that action. Yet the average of 33 per cent. of hits goes far to prove that accurate shooting can be made with the heaviest guns.

Eleven battleships carrying 12in. guns took part in the prize firing. These were nine of our newest ships with the *Collingwood* and *Colossus*, the two latter carrying an earlier pattern gun. The shooting with these guns was as good as the practice with the guns of the largest calibres, but not any better on the general average. This is rather disappointing, since the 12in. weapons can be fired with greater rapidity. The nine modern ships, mounting thirty-six guns, fired 187 rounds and scored 63 hits. This average represents 1 hit for every 3 shots, or 33 per cent. The best record was made by the *Victorious* (China station), which scored 11 hits in 20 rounds, whilst the *Illustrious* scored 10 hits in 18 rounds. One of the Channel ships, on the other hand, scored but 2 hits in 17 rounds, and another but 3 hits in 20 rounds. The difference here is marked, and seems to indicate that the Channel Squadron has fallen behind in the practice of gunnery. The average of hits shows no decline upon the average for the previous year, but neither can any material improvement be chronicled. The *Colossus* made 50 per cent. of hits, whilst the *Collingwood* scored but 2 hits in 16 rounds. How are we to account for so marked a difference in the shooting of individual ships? Five battleships armed with 10in. guns made a creditable average of 35 per cent. of hits. These vessels were the *Barfleur*, *Centurion*, *Devastation*, *Renown*, and *Thunderer*. The best of the group was the old *Thunderer*, which fired no less than 47 rounds and scored 27 hits. The *Renown* fired 41 rounds, and scored but 9 hits. Of cruisers and a few battleships armed with 9·2in. and 8in. guns, fourteen competed. These ships mounted in the aggregate thirty-five such guns. The total number of rounds fired was 288, and the number of hits 100—an average of about 34 per cent. This completes the return so far as the heavier guns are concerned, and it is curious to note how nearly the firing maintained a certain level of excellence throughout the fleet. Individually, the shooting varied enormously, as it always does, and probably always must do, but on the whole average our gunners are able to put one shot in three through the prize targets at the longest ranges. This is good shooting, and will hardly be beaten, we think, in any other Navy.

Very interesting and important are the results of the firing from the 6in. quick-firing guns, which

constitute the secondary armament of all our modern battleships, and the main armament of numerous cruisers. As many as forty ships armed with these guns competed. These forty carried 307 such guns, which in the aggregate fired 2,347 rounds and scored 664 hits. Here, of course, the conditions of firing are quite different from the conditions under which the heavy guns are fired. The range is limited to 1,600 yards, the speed of the ship rises to 12 knots, and the firing has to be completed in one run of six minutes' duration. The general average of hits was about 28 per cent., or nearly the same as in the previous year. We cannot rest satisfied with this average as regards the quick-firing guns. Such little experience of modern war as we possess seems to suggest that the quick-firing guns ought to make a higher proportion of hits than the guns of heavier calibre. The average is low if one considers that some ships' companies are able to attain an average of 50 per cent. The shooting was rapid, averaging 1·05 rounds per minute for each gun mounted. Battleships, for example, mounting twelve quick-firing guns of this type can fire from 80 to 100 rounds in the six minutes' run, and score from 20 to 30 hits. When only a couple of 6in. quick-firing guns are mounted, as in some of our smaller cruisers, the rapidity of fire is largely increased. The *Iphigenia* and *Indefatigable*, each mounting two such guns, fired as many as 19 and 20 rounds in the six minutes, which is at the rate of 2·75 rounds per minute for each gun. Such rapidity is probably unattainable when a whole battery of quick-firers is concerned. Twenty-six ships carrying 6in. guns of the quick-firing type fired with about equal rapidity and accuracy as those carrying the 6in. quick-firing gun. The rapidity of fire was not quite so high, working out at ·85 per gun per minute.

Turning to gunboats and sloops armed with 5in. and 4in. guns, we find 130 of these weapons mounted in nineteen vessels which competed in the prize firing. With these guns the average works out at 8 rounds in six minutes, and the number of hits per gun at 2·6. These results are almost the same as those for the previous year. The shooting is so good that one cannot reasonably look for marked improvement in a twelvemonth. Nearly every cruiser or small craft in the Service carries some of the 4·7 in. or 4·2 in. quick-firers, so that the return is largely concerned with the firing of these lighter guns. The range varies between 1,400 and 1,600 yards, the speed has to be 12 knots, or two-fifths of the maximum steam power. The wings of the prize target are removed, but the gunboats of the *Sharpshooter* class are required to fire at the Service triangular target. From 312 of these light guns 3,386 rounds were fired and 1,139 hits were scored. This works out at 10·85 rounds per gun in six minutes and 3·63 hits per gun, which shows an improvement upon the results of 1898. This table concludes the return, since it is needless for us to notice the results of the firing from the *Hotspur*, *Monarch*, and *Alexandra* which are armed with muzzleloaders. The principal commissioned ships which, for various reasons, did not take part in the prize firing were the *Canopus*, *Crescent*, *Empress of India*, *Endymion*, *Powerful*, *Revenge*, *Royal Sovereign*, and *Terrible*.

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

THE article by Signor Crispi which appears in the September number of the *Rivista Marittima* has already attracted considerable attention. It is unusual to find an Italian statesman contributing to a professional publication,

and much importance is therefore attached to Signor Crispi's utterances. He gives a table showing the naval expenditure of Italy since the year 1860, and points out that the fluctuations to which it has been subject have not always had relation to the exigencies of the time. His purpose is to show that the geographical and political situation of the country will not enable her to effect reductions in her Naval Estimates. Between 1860 and 1863 the outlay rose by a sudden bound from 14,000,000 lire to 95,000,000 lire, and then in the next year was reduced to less than half, after which, with some fluctuations, it declined to 26,000,000 in 1870, and to 24,000,000 in the following year. Italy, says Signor Crispi, having entered into Rome, being mistress of her destinies, and being seated upon two seas thus allotted a totally inadequate sum to her naval preparations at a most important time. The only period upon which he looks with satisfaction is that in which Benedetto Brin was the inspiration of naval progress, or, broadly speaking, from 1885 to 1891. At that time the Navy Estimates of Italy rose to the unparalleled sum (in 1889-90) of nearly 119,000,000 lire.

The effect of this great effort, and of the sacrifices which the country made at the time, was to raise the Italian Navy to the third place amongst the navies of the world, and to give her a large voice in international politics. But since that time a vast change has occurred in the relative naval situation of the Powers, and Italy has fallen to the seventh place. She is no longer inferior only to England and France, but also to Germany, Japan, Russia, and the United States. This change in the situation of Italy results in some measure from restricted expenditure, but far more from the larger efforts made by other Powers. As a matter of fact, in the financial year 1899-1900 Italy, has expended upon her Navy nearly 114,000,000 lire—a sum only exceeded three times in her history. It must be admitted, considering the financial difficulties of the country, and the double burden she bears of military and naval expenditure to maintain her position in the Triple Alliance, that the efforts she has made to maintain and increase her Navy are creditable to her people and to the foresight of her statesmen. It was a maxim of Victor Emmanuel II. that Italy should not only be respected but feared, and the policy of the country and her alliances were shaped to that end. Whether it was wise for her to enter at once into rivalry with the other European Powers is a matter that does not call for discussion here. What is certain is that a great burden was imposed upon the people, and that, although they have borne it on the whole cheerfully, the resources of the country have been considerably strained by the effort. With rising prosperity further expansion may be possible.

Signor Crispi considers that the negligence of Italy has been culpable, more especially since France has initiated and is completing the work of her port of Biserta. He says that Biserta represents the triumph of the continuous foreign and military policy of France, and is the irrefragable proof of Italian cowardice. We are not ourselves disposed to believe that there is any real continuity in French naval policy, and Biserta, from this point of view, is more of a phenomenon than an example. But Signor Crispi is sore at heart because, on the clear nights of summer, from the historic point of Marsala, it is possible with the naked eye to discern the lights which illuminate Tunis. Though he writes somewhat poetically, his motive is practical, and he sees many dangers for Italy in case of foreign complications. He remarks, moreover, that a revolution in South America, threatening

Italian subjects or interests, would involve the despatch of a force across the Atlantic which would weaken the squadron necessary for defence in the Mediterranean. In short, he paints a very deplorable picture of the naval situation of the country, with her enormous coast line to protect, her colonists in all parts of the world, and grave events now happening in the Far East. He therefore declares the necessity for action to be very urgent, and he calls upon the Government to rise to the emergency, and to take immediate steps to place the naval defences of the country upon a satisfactory basis. "In the hour of peril the only salvation of Italy lies in a strong and efficient fleet, which would forbid any disembarkation upon her shores; and to renounce her position is to abandon her only hope in the day of trial."

Navy Notes.

The official report of Sir Edward Seymour's attempt to relieve Peking in response to the request of Sir Claude Macdonald was published on Thursday and entirely bears out all that we have already said on the subject. This authentic account of the difficulties which beset the gallant admiral and his allies in their daring and heroic undertaking proves, if further proof were wanted, that it was attempted, not under an impulse of rash and thoughtless temerity, but as a matter of honest duty. When the International council of naval officers determined to attempt the relief of the Legations, the position was regarded as absolutely desperate, and the circumstances were such as made the undertaking bear at least the appearance of a successful issue. Why the anticipations of the Admiral and his colleagues were not realized, Sir Edward Seymour's report fully explains. Not the least among the pleasing features of the despatch are those which bear testimony to the perfect harmony which prevailed among the units of the allied force. While the British Commander-in-Chief displays the most generous appreciation of the valour and assistance given to him by the foreign contingents, their leaders bear testimony on their part to the skill, tact, and bravery which the Admiral showed in a trying and unexampled position. The exploit is one which will always be remembered as among the most stirring and adventurous of our times. The publication of the despatch is altogether timely, as putting an end to the untruthful statements which have been promulgated on the Continent by hostile critics. The Admiral's tribute to the services of the foreign contingents are happily balanced by his recognition of the services of his own men. "The officers and men landed from Her Majesty's ships, and present with me, acted throughout, as regards energy, courage, and cheerfulness, in a manner well worthy of the high traditions of Her Majesty's Navy."

The visit of the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean to Constantinople as the representative of this country at the Jubilee festival of the Sultan has been an important feature of the celebration. In addition to the *Surprise*, on board which vessel the Admiral made his quarters, the *Tyne*, with a number of officers of the Mediterranean Squadron also went to Constantinople. After Sir John Fisher's presentation to the Sultan, Lady Fisher and her daughters were introduced and had the honour of being recipients of the *Che fa kat*. Brilliant banquets were given at the Yildiz Kiosk, and the Commander-in-Chief gave official dinners on board the *Surprise*. To the officers of the *Renown* the Sultan presented a valuable vase, and the bluejackets and marines were not forgotten. The Mediterranean Squadron anchored off Lemnos was illuminated in honour of the Sultan's Fête-day. On leaving, Admiral Sir John Fisher and Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford had conferred upon them the Grand Cordons of the Osmanieh and the Modjidieh respectively.

The long-promised visit of some of the ships of the North American Squadron to Bar

Harbour, Maine, took place this week. The *Crescent*, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford, with the cruisers *Psyche*, *Tribune*, and *Indefatigable*, and the destroyer *Quail*, arrived on Tuesday at that port, and were welcomed by the United States North Atlantic Squadron. Salutes were exchanged between the *Crescent* and Rear-Admiral Farquhar's flagship, the *New York*. A hearty welcome to the officers of the British squadron was also given by the citizens through a reception committee, of which the president was Rear-Admiral John H. Upshur. Everywhere the utmost cordiality was shown, and the visit was marked by a number of entertainments, of which the chief features were banquets and balls. Lady Bedford and her daughter, who accompanied Sir Frederick, received the guests on board the *Crescent*. The bluejackets and marines of the two squadrons were included in the programme of reciprocal hospitality, and altogether the visit appears to have been productive of kindly feeling and pleasing recollection.

The departure of Lady Culme Seymour, the wife of the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, will be much regretted by a large portion of the poorer classes connected with the naval service, and residing in the port. The Vicar of Portsea, in his monthly parochial address, considers it would be wrong to let her ladyship leave the town without recording the gratitude which theirs, in common with every other parish of the borough, owe to her for her willing interest and ever-ready help. There are many in their midst, he said, especially among the poorer classes connected with the service, to whom her departure means the loss of a personal friend.

Of the vessels recently ordered to the Far East to reinforce the British squadron on the China station the cruisers *Isis* and *Dido* have made a record passage. These two vessels when with the Mediterranean Squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher, at Castellamare, on June 20 were at midnight suddenly ordered to go to Malta to be coaled, docked, and completed with stores, then to proceed to Hong Kong as fast as they could. They left Castellamare at 5 a.m. the next day and arrived at Malta at daylight the following morning, and started on their long voyage at 8.30 a.m. June 23. The *Isis* arrived at Hong Kong 11.30 p.m., July 15, and the *Dido* at daylight the next morning, not six hours afterwards. As time at Hong Kong is always eight hours in advance of that at Malta, the *Isis* took twenty-two days seven hours in making the passage. Both ships in passing through the Suez Canal were unfortunate in meeting a considerable number of ships going in the opposite direction, and they took twenty hours in getting through. They coaled at Aden, Colombo, and Singapore, but, owing to the primitive arrangements at the two former places, they were delayed about twenty-four hours at each. The actual sea speed maintained by the *Isis* for the whole passage, which is about 7,500 miles, was 16.3 knots. It is by far the fastest passage ever made to Hong Kong, and reflects great credit on the ship and engine-room staff. The *Isis* and *Dido* are sister ships of 5,600 tons, and were built and engined by the London and Glasgow Company at Glasgow.

Mr. Arnold White is contributing a long series of articles to the *Sunday Sun* on the decadence of statesmanship in England. In the fifteenth article he deals with the question, "Why we require business men to rule us?" and illustrates his argument from naval history in this way:—

"It is interesting to speculate on what would have happened if Mr. Goschen instead of Lord Barham had been First Lord of the Admiralty in July, 1805. Lord Barham, while in bed on the morning of July 9, 1805, received important news of the French fleet. By 9 a.m., without waiting to dress or consult the mob or his colleagues, he had dictated orders to Cornwallis to raise the blockade at Rochefort, and to Calder to intercept Villeneuve, thus enabling Nelson to thwart the primary combinations of Napoleon. Lord Barham was an octogenarian, and no orator. But he could act, and he did. When Britain fought her battles with men fed on British beef and corn, the defence of these islands was a comparatively simple affair. If the Royal Navy was beaten there was a second line of defence on shore. Now

that we rely on the friends of our enemies for food, we have no second line of defence. If our battle fleet is beaten we are finished. Preliminary failure in naval war for Britain is permanent ruin, because the command of the sea once lost cannot be regained in time to prevent our collapse through starvation. Hence the necessity of obtaining the ablest and cleverest business men as rulers who understand life as it really is, for the purpose of keeping us out of war, of providing us with a system of strong Imperial defences, of restricting the area of war if war must come, and, not least, of averting from us the synchronous hostility of all the world. How do matters stand now? All the efficient and most of the inefficient Powers hate us with all their hearts, with all their souls, and all their understandings. They would hail our fall with delight. Can there be more irresistible evidence of the incompetence of our rulers than the universal hostility of the civilised world? We are not liked—that may be our own fault, or due to prosperity; but if we are not respected, that is the fault of our rulers. We are not respected because at critical moments, such as that of H.M.S. *Iphigenia* at Port Arthur, in questions of policy, such as the influx of Boer armaments through Delagoa Bay, and the search of the German steamers for contraband of war, our rulers have swerved or averted their heads when they should have gone straight on at all costs. The immense cost of our Imperial defences should have insured for us not only the respect but the alliance of half Europe. In competent hands the British Navy and Army would have commanded for England not only respect and alliance, but peace or a small war, instead of a struggle to the death conducted by Militia and Volunteers. Our rulers are estimable men, of high character in private life, who never breathe an untruth—except when politics are concerned; but the mere fact that Great Britain is "out" with all Europe is the proof that our affairs could scarcely have been worse managed by a committee of our enemies."

A correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, who used the pen-name of "Coloniensis," has been writing a series of articles under the title "Is the Navy Ready?" He takes for his text the remarks made by Admiral Rawson at Greenwich recently, when the gallant Admiral said that "He wished he could honestly say that the Navy was really and entirely satisfactory. He could not do so. He believed thoroughly that what we had was good, but we had not got enough of it to meet the combination which we might have to meet." This opinion the writer believes to be shared by nine out of every ten naval officers; but the tenth, being in touch with the Admiralty while the others are aloft, is able to persuade the country all is well. The following is a fair specimen of the style of these articles:—

"The most serious consequence of Mr. Goschen's mismanagement of the country's naval programme is a shortage of battleships. It is commonly assumed that the result of Mr. Goschen's neglect merely means such disastrous exposure and Continental ridicule as followed the neglect and incompetence of Lord Lansdowne last October. Unfortunately, while Lord Lansdowne may blunder and muddle away with comparative impunity 20,000 lives and £60,000,000 of money, Mr. Goschen will get no second chance. No maritime Roberts can ever redeem the incompetence of Mr. Goschen. Defeat at sea to a fleet of battleships is final in its effects, or, at all events, permanent so far as regards the grandchildren of the present generation. Victorious and implacable France, inflamed with pride, passion, and hatred, backed by Russia, would use the consequences of a naval victory inexorably in her own interests. Sea power to Britain is a synonym for life. It is not a luxury. It is not an offering on the altar of the goddess Jingo. Sea power is bread, wages, corn, wine, home to all of us. If Fournier defeated Fisher, Britain would be reduced to the defensive. Britain on the defensive means Britain 'Ladysmithed.' All Lord Salisbury's rifle clubs would then be futile, because the rifleman's wives would have nothing in the cupboard, and if the enemy were not so foolish as to land, straight shooting would not feed the children nor bring in raw material. Defeat of a fleet of British battleships is a thing different in kind from defeat of a British army. Defeat of battleships is irreparable. Hence the necessity for being strong at sea, and even for dispensing with Mr. Goschen's valuable services if it be shown that obstinate officialism has at last begun to affect the Navy, and that a Statesman between 70 and 80 years of age does not make an ideal, or even a safe, administrator for our maritime defences."

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETIES,
SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON.

Every evening at 7.50.—The most comfortable and elegant place of amusement in England. Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORTON.

Navy Personal.

Admiral of the Fleet the Earl of Clanwilliam was in attendance at Ballater when Her Majesty arrived at that station on Saturday last.

Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bart., performed his last act of duty to his Sovereign as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, within the limits of that station, in attending Her Majesty's disembarkation, on Friday in last week, at the Royal Clarence Yard, Gosport, from the Royal Yacht *Alberta*, on the Queen's journey to Balmoral. The gallant flag-officer has now proceeded on leave, and returns to his command shortly before finally striking his flag on the 3rd prox.

Admiral Sir R. H. M. Molyneux has been appointed president of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, from October 1, in succession to Admiral Sir R. E. Tracey, whose three years' tenure of the post expires on that date.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Kennedy hoists his flag as Commander-in-Chief at the Nore on the 18th inst., in place of Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Fullerton, commanding the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, had the honour of embarking Princess Christian and the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein at Portsmouth on Saturday last for a cruise round the west coast of England and Scotland of about three weeks' duration.

Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope and West African Station, in responding for the Navy at a banquet at Cape Town last week, took the opportunity of defending himself against the allegations of delay on his part in sending heavy guns to the assistance of the force at Ladysmith, particulars of which have previously appeared in our columns. The gallant admiral at the same time did not fail to express his appreciation of the valuable services of the naval officials at Simon's Town, who took only five days to mount and transport the various pieces of naval ordnance to their destination, and for which they deserved the greatest credit.

Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the Mediterranean Squadron, was recently mentioned as a probable candidate for the City of London at the next Parliamentary election. At a meeting last week of the Conservative Association in that district the chairman observed that they all admired his lordship, and would be glad to have him as their candidate were it not the rule that representation should be divided between members of the corporation and merchants of the City, and it would, in his opinion, as well as that of others of the association, be unwise to depart therefrom.

Rear-Admiral T. S. Jackson, Admiral Superintendent of Devonport Yard, is temporarily indisposed at his official residence.

Captain H. J. May, of the *Mars*, goes to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, as captain of that establishment, where his large abilities will be taken advantage of in lecturing; and Captain Randolph Foote, of the *Repulse*, who is a gunnery officer of considerable experience, is to be attached to the Ordnance Department during the current month.

Captain A. J. Horsley, of the *Europa*, reached Suez on Saturday last and left for Port Said on Monday last. It would be interesting to place this cruiser in competition with the *Dido* or *Isis* on a distant voyage, such as the two latter vessels have recently so satisfactorily performed to the Far East.

Captain Harry S. F. Niblett, of the *Diadem*, temporarily detached from the Channel Squadron, entertained the Governor of Ferrol and the naval officers of that port at dinner, on Saturday last.

Captain F. E. E. Brock, of the *Eclipse*, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday last, and will pay-off that cruiser, after completing a commission as flagship on the East Indian station.

Captain Cecil Burney, of the *Sappho*, left the Nore on Saturday last for the South-East Coast of America, to replace the *Pegasus*, recently paid off on return from that station.

Commander H. J. Laxton commissioned the *Nymph*, at Portsmouth, on Tuesday last to relieve the *Swallow*, on the South-East Coast of America.

Commander P. Vaughan-Lewis, of the *Hazard*, returns home in that vessel to pay her off on being relieved by Commander H. R. Floyd, of the *Fearless*, who is now on his way to rejoin the Mediterranean Squadron from the Cape command. The *Speedwell* was to have been the relieving vessel, but she is now detailed as tender to the *Rodney*, of the coastguard district at Queensferry.

Commander A. T. Stuart, whose appointment as Staff Captain and Queen's Harbour-Master at Malta was mentioned last week, has not, we understand, any intention of retiring unless compelled to do so, as he has over five years sea time in as a commander, and may reasonably expect promotion. Some of our previous statements may have conveyed the impression that Commander Stuart is practically shelved, but this is not the case.

Commander R. F. Scott, recently promoted from the *Majestic*, had an exceptionally gratifying send-off from that flagship at Berehaven last week, on leaving her to commence his hard work in preparing the South Polar expedition. The boat that conveyed him from the *Majestic* was manned by his late messmates Commander D. R. de Chair, Lieuts. A. W. Craig, C. L. Lewin, V. F. Tuson, and C. F. Fontaine, and Captain (Flag) G. le C. Egerton steered her. Commander Scott has been senior lieutenant and torpedo officer of the Channel flagship for more than three years, and his well-earned promotion, after eleven years' service as lieutenant is highly appreciated by every officer serving under the vice-admiral's flag.

Commander G. R. Bethel, M.P. for the Holderness division, contemplates withdrawing from election to the next Parliament.

Lieut. R. R. Gossett, invalided from the *Magpie*, arrived at Plymouth on Thursday in last week by the British and African steamship *Sokoto* from Accra.

Lieut. H. P. Ritchie, of the *Excellent*, was the winner of the officers' light weight final at the Army and Navy Boxing Championship at Aldershot on Saturday last.

Lieut. Arthur D. Barrow, promoted from the *Proserpine*, arrived home on Friday in last week by the Royal Mail steamship *Orinoco* from Barbados.

Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Leefe, R.M.A., commanding the forces at St. Helena, completed the qualifying period for brevet of colonel on the 29th ult. It would have been better had he been accorded the latter rank locally as soon as he assumed his present duties.

Lieut. F. S. Tanqueray-Willaine, R.M.A., won the Officers' Middle-weight final at the Army and Navy Boxing Championship on Saturday last at Aldershot.

Mr. George Diggs Laycock, who retired from the Transport Department of the Admiralty on account of age in October last, died on the 31st ult. He was appointed to the Admiralty, March 17, 1859; became a 3rd Class Clerk, May 4, 1860; Full Clerk April 1, 1870; Senior Clerk May 10, 1882. A good public servant, unobtrusive in his official capacity, he was a man free from all selfishness, and showed the greatest kindness to those who served with or under him. Many naval officers will regret to hear of his death, and though he was the last to wish any parade, it was a pity those in charge of his funeral had not let it be generally known that he was to be laid to rest on Tuesday last at Norwood Cemetery, for had they done so the Service would have been well represented.

THE CHINA CRISIS.

Monday, Sept. 3.

Count von Waldersee has telegraphed to the Emperor from Aden:—

"As the Imperial mail steamer *Sachsen* entered the port of Aden, the French troopship *La Champagne*, which was on her way to Colombo, steamed closely alongside the *Sachsen*, the band of the French vessel playing and the troops on board cheering. The band of the *Sachsen* struck up the "Marseillaise," which was immediately responded to by the strains of the German National Anthem from the French steamer."

Count von Waldersee accepted an invitation from the British Political Resident, who received the field-marshal with much ceremony, a guard of honour being drawn up and salutes fired. At five o'clock in the afternoon Count von Waldersee continued his voyage to China.

The steamer *Formosa*, which arrived at Hong Kong on Saturday from Amoy, reports that a great panic prevails there, and fully 50,000 Chinese have fled. The *Formosa* brought many refugees. The arrival of the *Isis* and the landing of British marines tend to restore confidence somewhat. The British Consul has issued a proclamation in Chinese addressed to British subjects. It says:—

"Owing to the landing of Japanese soldiers the people have become excited and are fleeing, but British subjects in Amoy and Kulangsu are hereby notified that they will be protected by the local authorities and the British Consul. The landing of British Marines is merely for their protection, and they are advised to keep quiet, attend to their business, and avoid excitement."

The warships at Amoy were:—British: *Isis*; German: *Tiger*; Russian: *Rurik*; French: *Pascal*; three Japanese and one American. Another despatch states that the Japanese landing parties have been withdrawn. Only a guard of 80 men remain ashore, and like the 60 British Marines these will presumably also be withdrawn shortly.

The British Government is reported to have given the viceroys Liu-kun-yi and Chang-chih-tung strong guarantees of support against the reported intention of the Empress-Dowager to supersede them on the ground of their foreign tendencies.

The transports *Ashruff* and *Wardha* have left Calcutta for China. The former has on board a Maxim, one officer, four warrant officers, 129 followers, 198 horses, "A" section of the British field hospital, a siege train, and a number of bullocks. The *Wardha* takes out the Bikamir Infantry, the Maharaja and his Aides-de-camp, two British and 14 native officers, 388 rank and file, and "B" section of the British field hospital. The German battle-ships *Kurfuerst Friedrich Wilhelm*, *Brandenburg*, *Weissenburg* and *Woerth*, and the cruiser *Hela* have left Hong Kong for the north. The transport *Sumatra*, with the staff of the 3rd Indian Brigade, a wing of the 6th Jats, two sections of a native field hospital, and audit office, the transport *Dalhousie*, carrying the Hyderabad contingent, and the German transport *Dresden*, conveying 26 officers and 926 men, have arrived at Hong Kong. The French gunboat *Comète* has left for Canton.

Tuesday, Sept. 4.

Three members of the Tsung-li-Yamen—Chung-li, Na-tung, and Ching-Hsin—are reported from Peking to be endeavouring to open negotiations with the allies though Sir Robert Hart with a view to preventing the destruction of the Imperial buildings. Communication by river with Tien-tsin and Taku is interrupted. The railway has been repaired as far as Yang-tsun, and trains are running between that place and Tien-tsin.

The commander of the Austro-Hungarian war vessel *Kaiserin und Koenigin Maria Theresia* states that the Imperial Palace has been occupied by the Allied troops. On Aug. 28 the detachments of all the Allied nations marched through the Palace as a demonstration of its capture.

General Orloff telegraphs:—

"On Aug. 24 I attacked the fortified position of the Chinese in the Shingan Pass, drove the enemy out, and occupied the pass, after which the enemy was further pursued. We captured six steel guns and 16 standards, among which was a white flag belonging to the Chinese commander. The whole transport of the enemy fled, and scattered so that no further opponents faced my detachment. Our casualties were three killed and 11 wounded. On the 26th ult. the detachment advanced to the station of Yal, 12 versts from Tsitsihar."

The total force proceeding from India to China consists of 516 British officers and 568 non-commissioned officers and men, 637 native officers, and 17,150 men, 1,365 drivers, 13,575 camp followers, 4,240 horses, 5,200 ponies and mules, 12 guns, and 16 Maxims.

The 5th Hyderabad Regiment has landed at Kowloon. There is reason to believe that Gen. Gaselee has stopped further troops proceeding to the north in compliance with orders from home.

Wednesday, Sept. 5.

Gen. Chaffee, telegraphing to the Adjutant-General Washington, reports that the present conditions are that hostilities have practically ceased, and only

occasional shots are fired from cover. A small party is repairing the telegraph line and foraging. Inconsiderable bodies of Chinese troops and Boxers have been discovered near Peking or along the line of communication. Unless political reasons not apparent to him when writing demand a larger force, he intends to take 5,000 as the basis for his requirements for supplies. If troops remain they must winter in tents. No more pack trains are required. Waggon transport is the best. The water in the river is falling rapidly. Supplies must be hauled 40 miles. The railway will not be repaired before the river freezes.

The admiral second in command of the German cruiser squadron reports from Taku, under date 3rd inst., the arrival of the advanced party of the German China expeditionary force under Major Falkenhayn. Capt. Pohl telegraphed from Peking, under date 25th ult., that he occupied with a company of troops Coal Hill, in the Imperial City, on the previous day, and that the troops were to march through the palace on Aug. 28. About 2,000 Italian troops had arrived in the Taku roadstead.

Gen. Linevitch, telegraphs under date Aug. 21:—

"According to information received, Boxers and Chinese troops were reported to be in the southern part of the Imperial Park. On Aug. 20 I ordered a reconnaissance there with a detachment of the allied Russian, Japanese, American, and British troops. These troops reconnoitred the entire park for a distance of eighteen versts, but found no one. It was rumoured that the Chinese troops and Boxers had fled. The detachment bivouacked for the night in the park, and next day the Cossacks made a second reconnaissance to the south of the park and again found no one. The railway in the Peking district is completely destroyed, and all the plant has been burnt. No engines are left, and only the rails remain. The station at Mashan has been occupied by our troops. The work of repairing the railway is being carried on from both sides. Navigation on the Peiho River is becoming more and more difficult, owing to shallows. The railway from Tien-tsin to Peking has only been repaired as far as Yang-Tsun, where a bridge is in course of construction. The permanent way as far as Lofa Station is completely destroyed, as are also many bridges. The line from Yang-tsun to Peking, a distance of 100 versts, will have to be completely relaid. All the necessary material is being ordered up from Shanghai. Measures have been taken for the recovery of the stolen plant, for which rewards are offered."

Thursday, Sept. 6.

Li Hung Chang, Gen. Yung-Lu, Prince Ching, and Hsu-Tung have been appointed Peace Commissioners by an Imperial Edict dated from Tai-yuen-fu. The Commission is radically anti-foreign. Three of the members are Manchus, and the appointment of Hsu-Tung, who is the Emperor's tutor, is considered particularly obnoxious.

An Imperial decree, dated from Tai-yuen-fu on Aug. 20, says that the Court fled from Peking owing to the disturbances between the Boxers and the Christians, and lest the Emperor might be killed, and thus leave no one to continue the ancestral worship. The Empress Dowager, in the decree, exhorts the Viceroy to unite in order to avenge the injuries inflicted on China by the Powers, and also to raise taxes and enrol troops.

The tone of the decree is defiant and unrepentant.

The order holding back the fourth brigade of Indian troops for China has been cancelled, and the entire force will proceed at once for the Far East.

The transports *Austria* and *Electra* have left Odessa for the Far East, with 600 Russian troops on board.

Friday, Sept. 7.

The Admiral second in command of the German cruiser Squadron at Taku telegraphs:—

"Capt. Pohl reports as follows from Peking:—On Aug. 26 the Russian General paid a visit to the German quarters, and expressed himself in laudatory terms concerning the order and discipline of our troops. Relations with the people are good. Part of the German detachment occupied and cleansed the Chinese city. Proclamations of a conciliatory nature have been issued. On Aug. 27 two cases of heat apoplexy occurred, and in the Marine battalion some cases of dysentery have been reported. Berger, a marine of the Peking detachment, has died of a wound on the head. On Aug. 28 a march was made through the Palace, the troops entering at the southern and leaving by the northern gate. The march through the reception halls and rooms left an impression of dirt and neglect. No treasures were observed. Later the Palace was again closed. According to rumour, the Empress only fled on the morning of Aug. 15. On Aug. 31 the second Marine battalion arrived at Peking. After handing the command over to Major-Gen. Hoefner, I shall commence the return march to Tien-tsin with the landing force, who are much in need of rest. Companies of seamen will be posted at the different halting-places to protect the water communication."

The transport *Itaura* has left Calcutta with "D" Squadron of the Jodhpur Lancers and part of the 61st Native Field Hospital. Brigadier-Gen. Pipon also left for China in this vessel. The German cruiser *Schwalbe* has left Hong Kong for Amoy. Gen. Voyron and his staff have arrived at Saigon on their way to China.

SIR EDWARD SEYMOUR'S DASH ON PEKING.

FOREIGN REPORTS.

Wherever the statement, emanating from a foreign source, reflecting on the conduct of a portion of the British force which accompanied Sir Edward Seymour in his gallant attempt to effect the relief of the Legations at Peking, is to be found, it is not found in the reports of foreign officers who were with the column. The Vice-Admiral has reported that there is no truth in the statement, and that he had been unable to trace the origin of the attack on the conduct of the men engaged.

A long report, reciting the operations of the column, has been presented by Capt. McCalla, U.S.N., the officer who came into such prominent notice during the march. The following are extracts bearing upon the gallantry of the British forces:—

"Among the many acts of courage during the day (June 22) was a deed of conspicuous bravery and readiness of resource which reflects credit upon the whole naval profession, and was done by a British blue-jacket from the *Centurion*, Edward Turner, and Seaman George, from the *Aurora*. Shortly after the enemy opened fire from the arsenal grounds one of the junks in which there were British and American wounded drifted across the river and grounded against the bank occupied by the Chinese. These two bluejackets, forming a part of the guard of the junk, sprang overboard, and pushing the junk afloat, towed her out of the line of fire, and anchored her securely to the bank, but unfortunately not until three of the wounded had been killed, while the other inmates expected death.

"About midnight of the 22nd-23rd Admiral Seymour ordered 100 British marines under Capt. Doig, R.M.I. to attempt to reach Tien-tsin by a night march. This force, with Mr. Curtis as a guide, advanced a mile or more in the direction of the railway, but receiving a heavy fire from a strong force of Chinese on three sides, was obliged to fall back on the arsenal grounds, having suffered some loss, though gallant charges failed to scatter the enemy in the darkness.

"At early dawn a heavy fire was opened on the enclosure marked C by a force of Chinese who had entered the grounds during the night. It was an inspiring sight to witness the promptness and courage with which the line of British marines under Major Johnstone sprang forward apparently as one man and drove the enemy from in and about the locality marked B over the western rampart and on to the plain beyond. Unfortunately Capt. Beyts, a gallant and accomplished officer, with three of his command who were with him ahead of the others were killed.

"I hesitate somewhat to refer to the senior naval officer's admirable direction of the naval forces acting concurrently for the relief of the several Legations in Peking, both while attempting to reach the capital over a railway partially destroyed, and during the far more difficult and hazardous operation of falling back from Yang-tsun to Tien-tsin, encumbered by wounded who could not be left to a merciless foe, opposed by infantry, artillery, and cavalry of the Imperial Chinese army; assisted by Boxers, who, there was evidence to show, had recently received arms from the arsenals of China. But Vice-Admiral Seymour's knowledge and ability are so eminent, and his tact and consideration so great and constant, that I may say that the officers and men of the eight nationalities were only too pleased to execute his wishes which were accepted in reality as orders; so that 2,000 seamen and marines under his command or associated with him became a harmonious body actuated by but one purpose. But I should fail altogether in my duty as a brother seaman did I not call to the attention of the Government the honour which Admiral Seymour conferred upon our Navy by not hesitating to call upon the officers from the *Newark* to assist his own magnificent body of bluejackets and marines; the esteem which he showed for our country by assigning me to the charge of the first train and afterwards of the construction train; the confidence which caused him to place officers and men from his fleet under my personal command, and his great kindness in permitting his overworked medical officers to care for our wounded who were, I am mortified to state, without the services of one of our own surgeons. During the almost continuous engagements with the enemy Admiral Seymour was constantly with the advance, and so freely exposed himself that both his own officers and mine feared lest we should be deprived of his conspicuous skill in directing our movements. It would be a source of unequalled gratification to the officers and men of the *Newark* who were associated with Vice-Admiral Seymour's command, if our own Government would offer this distinguished officer some appropriate and tangible recognition of his services to our nation.

"I beg also to suggest and ask that the following-mentioned officers of the naval forces acting concurrently for the relief of the Legations in Peking be offered medals for aiding the United States forces under my command and for supporting us in action, by reason of which our list of killed and wounded was not greater, viz:—

"To Capt. J. R. Jellicoe, R.N., commanding H.M.S. *Centurion*, and chief of staff to Admiral Seymour, for valuable and repeated assistance.

"To Major J. Johnstone, of H.M.S. *Centurion*, commanding the British marines, whose courage and qualities as a military officer entitle him to the greatest respect, and whose support in battle was prompt and always to be relied upon.

"To Gunnery Lieut. E. G. S. Crofton, R.N., of H.M.S. *Centurion*, whose skill successfully destroyed the Siku

arsenal, thus preventing large numbers of Chinese from receiving arms and ammunition from storehouse for use in the future.

"To Fleet-Surgeon Thomas M. Sibbald, R.N., and Surgeons Edward B. Pickthorn and Eric D. Macnamara, R.N., for skilful treatment of 25 wounded Americans, notwithstanding they had the care of a great number of their own wounded."

Capt. McCalla makes the same request in the case of Mr. C. W. Campbell, of the British Consular Corps, Capt. von Usedom, of the *Hertha*, Capt. de Marolles, of the *D'Entrecasteaux*, Capt. Tchagin, of the *Rossia*, Capt. Mori, of the Japanese Navy, Lieut. Siranni, of the *Calabria*, and Midshipman Prochowaka, of the *Zenta*.

The *Figaro* has published the text of the official report in which Capt. de Marolles, who commanded the French contingent, describes the operations of the column from day to day. Appended to this document are the following comments addressed by Capt. de Marolles to Admiral de Courrejolles:—

"You know, Admiral, how delicate is the direction and how difficult the maintenance of agreement in a force composed of different nationalities. We have had the good fortune to have encountered no serious difficulties in this respect, thanks to the high position and perfect courtesy of Admiral Seymour. It is very fortunate for us that he met with no mishap in any of the instances in which his bravery led him to expose himself.

"I received the devoted support of the officers under my orders. All of them did honour to their uniform, and I commend to your most favourable notice the names given in my list of men deserving of reward. The conduct of our petty officers and seamen, from a military point of view, was excellent. They advanced bravely to the assault, although it is doubtless an exaggeration to compare their conduct, as Admiral Seymour told them, with that of the old French troops which he had under his orders at Sebastopol.

"Admiral Seymour regarded the French detachment as the first detachment of his force. Their weak point was the difficulty experienced in making them, when acting as sentries, execute orders which were not entirely military, and, above all, their carelessness in regard to supplies, especially their childish want of foresight in not preserving their food and water. This want of foresight was the source of much tribulation to their officers. But these are points of military education in which our men have not been trained."

The following list of officers who accompanied the expedition was issued this week with the Admiral's despatch:—

CENTURION.—Vice-Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour K.C.B.; Flag Lieut. F. A. Powlett; Sec. F. C. Alton; Sec's Clerks W. G. Littlejohns, H. W. E. Mainie; Flag Capt. J. R. Jellicoe (wounded, June 21, Pei-tsang); Commander C. D. Granville; Lieuts. G. M. K. Fair, G. Lowther-Crofton (G.), J. L. F. Luttrell, J. W. Fair, W. J. Bamber (wounded, June 21, Pei-tsang), C. H. Sinclair; Major J. R. Johnstone, R.M.I.; Capt. H. W. H. Beyts, R.M.A. (killed, June 23, Hsiku); Chaplain and Naval Instr. Rev. E. F. Harrison Smith, M.A.; Fleet Surg. T. M. Sibbald; Sub-Lieut. M. E. Cochran; Surg. E. B. Pickthorn; Asst.-Paymr. C. J. R. Rotter; Engr. G. H. Cockey; Asst.-Engr. G. H. Starr; Act.-Gunner C. Davidge (T.), Act.-Gunner F. Samuels (Q.D.D.), Carpenter J. Attrill; Midshipmen H. Boyes, W. B. C. Jones, C. D. Burke (wounded June 21, Pei-tsang), S. R. Bailey, St. A. St. John, G. B. Alexander, H. L. Shephard, P. W. Douglas, R. L. Jernain, E. O. B. Osborne, F. O. B. Wilson (wounded June 21, Pei-tsang), J. C. Davis, Clerk A. E. Tabuteau (wounded June 21, Pei-tsang).

AURORA.—Lieut. A. G. Smith (G.); Capt. H. T. R. Lloyd, R.M.I.; Asst.-Engr. A. E. Cossey; Midshipmen T. R. Fford, C. B. Dickson, G. M. Hill.

ORLANDO.—Lieut. F. E. M. Garforth; Asst.-Paymr. E. F. Murray; Gunner P. McGuire; Midshipmen C. V. Robinson, H. F. Littledale, C. P. Dumaresq.

ENDYMION.—Commander W. O. Boothby; Lieut. H. W. Colomb (G) (wounded, June 21, Pei-tsang); wounded, June 27, Tien-tsin Arsenal; Lieut. F. Powell; Capt. R. O. M. Doig, R.M.I.; Chaplain Rev. J. C. Leishman; Sub-Lieut. L. W. Braithwaite (wounded, June 22, Hsiku); Surg. E. D. Macnamara, B.A.; Engr. E. S. Silk; Midshipmen H. J. S. Browning, G. D. Fanshawe, E. G. Robinson, E. A. Homan, N. M. C. Thurston, F. S. McGachen, H. R. McClure, S. E. Holder.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF EXPEDITION (ALL NAVAL OFFICERS).

Nation.	Officers.*	Men.	Guns.	In command.
Austrian	1	24	—	Lieut. Prochowaka
British	62	853†	12‡	Vice-Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, K.C.B.
French	7	151	1§	Capt. de Marolles
German	23	427	2||	Capt. von Usedom
Italian	2	38	1||	Lieut. Siranni
Japanese	—	52	—	Capt. Mori
Russian	7	305	1§	Commr. Chagkin
United States	6	106	1 13pr. 1 Colt automatic.	Capt. B. H. McCulla.
	110	1,956	19	

* Including commanding officer. † 640 seamen, 213 Marines. ‡ 1 6pr. Hotchkiss Q.F., 3 6pr. M.L., 2 45 Maxim, 6 45 Nordenfeldt. § Field guns. || Maxim.

Navy Foreign.

The French Superior Council of the Navy has been re-organised, and the details have now been published. The members are appointed to the Council for two years, but may be continued in their office. They are empowered through the Minister to call before them any officer or functionary of the Navy whose advice may appear useful, though no deliberation of the Council may take place in the presence of such officers. The Minister may charge the members of the Council to make inspections at the ports or other naval establishments, as well as of the squadrons or divisions at home or abroad. They will possess the widest powers and be the delegates of the Minister, and, within the limit of the duties assigned to them, will have equal rank among themselves, with authority over all other officers. In the case of a concentration of squadrons, any member of the Council may be appointed to the supreme command. Every law, decree, order or regulation, upon which the advice of the Council has been taken will be proceeded by a new formula: "The Superior Council of the Navy having been heard." But the Minister, who will alone be responsible, will not be bound by the advice of the Council. There seems in this organisation to be a rather close approach to the system of our Board of Admiralty, where the First Lord, though working with his colleagues, is personally responsible. In making their visits to ports or squadrons, the members of the Council are instructed to report to the Minister. They will receive the honours accorded to the Vice-Admirals who were Inspectors-General under a decree of October, 1891, and will hoist their flags, at all times when they wear their epaulettes, on board vessels or boats, but if they visit a ship which forms part of a squadron they will first take the orders of the Minister on this point.

A new committee concerning which orders have been issued is the Consultative Committee of the Navy, a purely advisory body. The purpose is generally explained by its title, and the committee is assisted on all technical questions by the engineering, victualling, medical, and other officers. Here, again, the Minister being responsible is not bound by the advice of the committee. This body will meet at least twice a week. The Promotion Committee will be presided over by the Minister, the chief of the staff being a member of each of its branches. The committee for the promotion of officers will include three vice-admirals, appointed by the Minister, two rear-admirals, drawn by lot from among those of the rank in Paris or at the ports. In the case of promotion in any special branch, three members of that special branch will be attached to the Promotion Committee.

The budget of the Austrian Navy for the year 1901 amounts on the ordinary charges to 28,521,660 crowns, being an increase of 2,965,610 crowns as compared with 1890, while the extraordinary charges will be 14,969,160 crowns, an increase of 1,058,710 crowns. The ordinary charges include sums for the completion of the torpedo cruiser *Aspern*, for carrying forward the *Saigerlar* of the *Zenta* type, the cruiser *E*, and a mining tender, and for laying down the battleship *A*, of 10,000 tons, to replace the old *Laudon*. In the extraordinary charges are sums for completing the cruiser *Kaiser Karl VI.*, and for carrying forward the *Habsburg* and the battleships *II.* and *III.* Provision is also to be made for the armament of these vessels, and for carrying on a good deal of work at the ports.

The United States Navy Department has received from Rear-Admiral Remey a report upon the damage suffered by the battleship *Oregon* when she lately struck upon a rock, near Port Arthur, which was not in the chart. She was taken to the Japanese arsenal at Kure, and when she was examined it was discovered that the damage was much more serious than had at first been supposed, and that it would be necessary to make complete repairs. Naval Engineer Hobson has left for Japan to investigate the case, and it is stated that five or six months must elapse before the *Oregon* can again go to sea.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

BADFONTEIN, Sept. 1-4.
A.V.D.—WOUNDED: Capt. Steele.
5th Lancers.—WOUNDED: 4558 Pitchford.
S.A.L.H.—WOUNDED: 1057 Searle, 1170 Fielding.
Strathcona's Corps.—WOUNDED: 58 Watts, 98 Garner.
MISSING: Sgts. 335 Logan, 465 Brothers; Ptes. 297 Jones, 312 Wiggins, 284 West, 508 Cruickshank, 151 McGillvray.
R.H.A.—"A" Batt.: WOUNDED: 4986 Hannisett, 93566 Hill.
Leicester.—1st: WOUNDED: 2268 Oatkinson*. Mtd. Inf.: KILLED: 3365 Maddison.
K.R.R.—1st: WOUNDED: 9610 Bardsley, 7091 Evans, 8458 Priddy, 7094 Wilson, 6550 Pan.
Manchester.—1st: WOUNDED: Sgt. 3905 McDermott; L.-Cpl. 5157 Sharker; Ptes. 4226 Johnson, 4708 Cummings.

BERGENDAL, Aug. 27.
Liverpool.—1st: WOUNDED: 1494 Sgt. Hayes.
Devon.—1st: WOUNDED: 3487 O'Brien, 4102 Morgan*, 6126 Lashbrook.
Inniskillings.—WOUNDED: L.-Cpls. 2884 Forbes, 3155 Kyle; Ptes. 6146 Loot, 2796 Lynch, (1528?) Camley, 4995 McArthur, 5922 Morrison, 971 Ramsay, (338?) (3368?) Noble, 1122 Quinn, 1566 McCrea, 810 McGale, 1095 Cotter, 1908 Duffy, 6040 McCartney, 5708 McGillton, 2847 Mahon.
Manchester.—1st: WOUNDED: Sgt. 2429 Richmond; L.-Cpl. 4713 Chamady; Ptes. 2895 Pilkington, 4662 Ives, 5170 Vandort, 3439 Clarke, 4990 Toole, 4965 Thoscoe, 4179 Hoffman. Vol. Co.: 7139 Stirling.
Rifle Brigade.—2nd: KILLED: L.-Sgt. 3994 Dickenson; Ptes. 6303 Aindale, 6265 Mitchell, 9806 Parke, 2598 Lipscombe, 9820 Bell, 2632 Freeman, 6260 Andrews, 3795 Lathrope, 2928 King, 9020 Jones, 5821 Betts. WOUNDED: Col.-Sgt. 8831 Barnes; Sgts. 2852 Ebner, 737 W. Smith, 3733 Rumbold; L.-Sgts. 9926 Gunn, 8373 Butler; Cpls. 8680 Robbins*, 4678 Church, 9460 Groome; L.-Cpls. 8599 Weller, 4802 Fisher; Buglers. 2378 Stone, 4075 Staite, 6030 Roe, 9349 Riley; Ptes. 4906 Cox*, 5961 Williams*, 9519 Manning*, 3565 Turner, 6527 Hoare, 3266 Jackson*, 5447 Meager*, 372 Webb*, 6854 Barry, 226 Moore, 3650 Ranson, 6278 Howard, 4840 Haggis, 1994 Spickett, 9539 Jones, 9479 Williams, 3711 Ridler, 5335 Horn, 9962 Fleet, 4068 Rogerson, 6410 Crawford, 9602 Warren*, 4560 Hennesy, 3427 Wadsworth, 1874 Harberd, 2199 Peto, 4545 Brown, 3742 Farrant, 3646 Putland, 9642 Cridge, 5990 Strange, 4225 Moore, 9319 Noss, 9694 Wood, 5429 Watts, 9816 Gamage, 1310 Brooks, 7780 Coxill, 7564 Cousins, 4534 Johnson, 3659 Hopwood, 9313 Scarbrough, 5985 Adcock, 237 Tucker, 9498 Whitlick, 3103 Chamley. MISSING: 9607 Bradley, since reported wounded in hospital, Elandsfontein.

DOORNHOEK, Aug. 26.
Natal Border Mtd. Rifles.—WOUNDED: Major Robinson; Qrmer.-Sgt. Stevenson; L.-Cpl. Marshall; Ptes. Jones, Barnes, Henderson, Hampton, Williams, Rutherford, Roberts, Clarke. MISSING: Sgt.-Maj. Burgess; Sgts. Ebbage and Foxcroft; Pte. Kidd.
R.G.A.—"G" Sect. "Pompoms": MISSING: Bombrs. 99389 Dash, 27094 Dewland.

JACHTFONTEIN, Aug. 29.
E. Lancs.—1st: WOUNDED: Col.-Sgt. Otley; Sgt. 769 Oxford; Pte. 6369 Robinson.
N. Staffs.—KILLED: 393 Rogers. WOUNDED: Lieut. Wyatt; Sgt. 3905 Woodburn; Ptes. 1728 Kidd*, 5960 Felthouse. MISSING: 5121 Downey.
KRUGERSDORP, Aug. 21.
R.F.A.—31st Batt.: WOUNDED: Capt. Richards.
Marshall's Horse.—WOUNDED: Trprs. Blythe, Sturnkil, Foxcroft, Guthrie, Edwards, Fowler, S. Walcott, McMillan; L.-Cpl. Sayes (fall from horse).

KWAGGASFONTEIN, Aug. 31.
Kaff. Rifles.—KILLED: Sergt.-Maj. 951 Adams; Cpls. 938 Little, 1038 Moir; L.-Cpls. Rupert, 763 Treadway. WOUNDED: Capt. and Adj. (temp. Maj.) Price; Cpts. Rose-Innes, Farrar, Fairweather, Donovan; Lieut. Beswick; Farr.-Cpls. King, 695 Patrick; Cpls. 778 Leybourne, 936 Wilson, 665 Bacon, 179 McFarlane; Ptes. Gray, 1041 Gallander, 1163 Leslie, 794 Taylor, 786 Evans, 956 Murray, 1205 Lloyd. MISSING: Sgts. 422 C. Jones, 805 Pearce.

MAFEKING, May 10-17.
Rhodesian Regt.—MISSING: 1047 Nicholas.
B.S.A. Police.—WOUNDED: 825 Man, 1041 Golden*.
R.H.A.—WOUNDED: 73148 Goscombe, 26225 Elliott*.
Protectorate Regt.—WOUNDED: Sgt.-Maj. 119 St. Clair Malley; Trprs. 191 Kalveit, 183 Hosking.
Town Guard.—KILLED: Gaoler Heale. WOUNDED: Smit*.

WARM BATHS, Sept. 1-3.

Imp. Yeo.—6th Co.: WOUNDED: 12316 Cpl. Mitchell. MISSING: 12321 Baines, 12399 Benson, 12308 Dixon. 49th: WOUNDED: L.-Sgt. 8286 Cornabe; L.-Cpl. 8290 Delamare; Ptes. 8387 R. Jones, 8332 Gittens.
B.S.A. Police.—Mach. Gun Sect.: WOUNDED: 588 Bombr. Finan*.
Tasm. Bushmen.—WOUNDED: Lieut. Wyly; Sgt. 4 Shaw; Cpls. 112 Willoughby, 11 E. Brown. PRISONER: 30 Pte. G. Brown.
Can. Arty.—"C" Batt.: WOUNDED: 76 Bombr. Hope.
A.S.C.—WOUNDED: Capt. Brooke.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1st L.G.—2080 Phillips, missing, Aug. 12. 1782 Cpl. Jones, 2032 Paul, missing, Aug. 7, have rejoined.
5th D.G.—4305 L.-Cpl. Branch, missing, Coetze's Drift, Aug. 27.

6th D.G.—3981 Leckey, missing, Aug. 7, has rejoined.
2nd Drag.—Lieut. Harrison, wounded, Belfast, Aug. 26; Cpls. 3313 Morgan, Verdres Verdray, May 10, 2928 Kerin, Reitfontein, May 28, both wounded.
6th Drag.—3380 P. Smith, wounded, Verdres Verdray, May 10; 3355 Kearney, missing, Diamond Hill, June 12; 5157 Thompson, missing, Blinkpan, Aug. 1; 5160 Whittle, wounded, Strathral, Aug. 3; 2606 L.-Cpl. Grounsel, missing, Aug. 7, has rejoined.
8th Huss.—3719 Sadd.-Cpl. Lewis, wounded, Belfast, Aug. 26.

9th Lancers.—3513 Wilson, struck by lightning, Aug. 30, died Aug. 31.
10th Huss.—2970 Calvert, wounded, Strathral, Aug. 3.
12th Lancers.—3881 Welsh, wounded with Broadwood's Force, Aug. 27.
14th Huss.—3752 Jackson, missing, Berg Vlei, May 28.
16th Lancers.—3309 L.-Cpl. Gurr, wounded, Vaalkop, Aug. 22, pvsly. repd. as of Kaff. Rifles.

18th Huss.—4329 Sgt. Warren, wounded; 2406 Wyatt, 4167 Taylor, missing near Schöman's Drift, Sept. 4.

19th Huss.—3755 Smart in hosp., Pretoria, wounded.

Imp. Yeo.—13th Batn.: Lieut. Craig, prisoner, has been released; now Pretoria. 19th: 13346 Nathan, 13359 Hutchinson, prisoners Aug. 5, escaped Aug. 8. 20th Co.: 9151 Bouthrone, prisoner, Bank, July 19, rejoined Pretoria, Aug. 25. 30th: 15356 L.-Cpl. Sullivan, prisoner, Lindley, escaped Aug. 12, now Pretoria; for 4154 H. R. Richard, missing, Ventersburg, Aug. 25, read 4154 H. R. Rickard. 43rd: 6832 Armes, prisoner, Bank Station, escaped Aug. 12; now Pretoria. 46th: 9402 (? 9303) Campbell, prisoner near Standerton, has been released.

Strathcona's Corps.—266 Whiteley, wounded, Machadodorp, Aug. 28; (? 304) Moueth, wounded, Ameerspoort, July 7; 30 Nicks, wounded, Carolina, July 14.

Roberts's Horse.—1238 Yorke*, wounded, Bigerspoort, Aug. 30.

Brabant's Horse.—Fox, killed, Valkop, Aug. 22; Altendof, broken leg, accidental, Pretoria, Aug. 31. 1st: Boddendyke, wounded, Modderfontein, Aug. 28. 2nd: Lieut. and Qrmer. Williams, Sgt.-Maj. Phillips, Sgt. 6105 Mawer, 6137 Tpr. Scull, injured, railway accident, Belfast, Aug. 29.

Border Mtd. Rifles.—Barnes, wounded, Modderfontein, Aug. 28.

Kaff. Rifles.—Cpl. Hale, missing, Modderfontein, Aug. 28, has rejoined.

Rhodesian Regt.—537 Buchanan, 595 Bell, wounded, Klip Drift, Aug. 20; Greet, wounded, Rooigrond, Aug. 28.

N.Z. Rough Riders.—1305 McDougall, reported killed; 1005 Sutherland, reported wounded, no place or date given; 1164 Bolton, reported wounded, now Kimberley, doing well.

S.A.L.H.—1684, Browne, prisoner near Standerton; now released.

Natal Carbiniers.—178 Blakie, 840 Rundle, prisoners, Dewaals, Aug. 21.

Cape Police.—Sgt.-Maj. Fuller, wounded, Klip River, Sept. 1.

Bethune's Mtd. Inf.—Sgt. 8 McPherson, Tpr. 863 Woodhouse, wounded near Platrand, Aug. 28.

French's Scouts.—Haig, wounded, Machadodorp, Aug. 31.

R.H.A.—"T": 9915 Chapman, 21590 Dew, 91290 Farrington, wounded, Thabanchu, Mar. 31; 74685 Longdon, wounded, Diamond Hill, June 12.

R.F.A.—23567 Cooper, killed (kicked by horse), Valkop, Aug. 22.

R.G.A.—36th Co. (S.D.): 92132 Willoughby, accidentally wounded, Mount Paul, Aug. 3.

R.E.—38th Co.: 28013 Trin, prisoner, Winburg, Aug. 26.

Cape Pioneer Rly. Regt.—805 Ritchie, killed, Klip River, Sept. 1; 366 L.-Cpl. Mathew, killed, Zand River, June 14.

Scots Gds.—1st: 1501 Simpson, missing, Datasstand, Aug. 26.

Warwick.—2nd: 5898 Hannan, 4199 Taylor, wounded, Belfast (? date).

Liverpool.—1st: Capt. Plomer, 2366 Sack, wounded prisoners, Waterval Onder; 3302 Price missing, was killed, Aug. 23 (? place).

Lincoln.—2nd: 3844 Watt, reported killed, Uitval's Nek, July 11; this was incorrect. He was captured, and is now released. 3rd (Mil. Res.): Regt. no. of Pte. Kelly, missing, Uitval's Nek, July 11, is 3994.

Suffolk.—1st: 4924 S. Edwards, reported died wounds, Colesberg, Jan. 7; this was incorrect. He is alive, and was prisoner at Nooitgedacht.

Yorks.—Lieut. Tarbie, wounded, Belfast, Aug. 24.

Lancs. Fus.—Lieut. Allen (attached 5th Div. Mtd. Inf.), wounded Moll's Nek, near Volksrust, Sept. 1.

Cheshire.—2nd: 3655 Martin, missing, Oxfontein, May 7.

Scots Fus.—3043 Higgins, missing, rejoined, Aug. 28.

E. Lancs.—1st: 1608 Crane, killed, 2499 Waring, 3465 Cpl. Lord, 4665 Finch, 2369 Foster, 6518 Hilditch, wounded, Zand River, May 10; 4378 Cpl. Blake, prisoner, Meyerton, Aug. 30.

Derby.—1st: 6106 Bradley, wounded, Dewetsdorp, April 30.

N. Lanc.—1st: 3752 McDermott, Feb. 13; 5174 T. Jones, Feb. 11; 2814 Sgt. Hellard, 3984 Kirby, 4192 Ingram, 5309 Haley, Feb. 16, Kimberley; 4181 Fewster, Boshof, Apr. 21; 4186 Sgt. Passmore, Serfontein, June 23, all wounded.

Northampton.—2nd: 7164 Cooper, killed, Tigersburg, Aug. 7.

Berks.—2nd: 4914 Withers, wounded, Opperman's Kraal, Sept. 1.

W. Kent.—1st: 3416 Booker, missing, near Vrede, Aug. 26.

Middlesex.—2nd: Sgts. 2698 Hudson, 2143 Murphy; Cpls. 4214 Arnold, 3750 Bailey, reported missing, Spion Kop, Jan. 24, should have been reported killed.

N. Staff.—2nd: 393 Rogers, killed; 3905 Sgt. Woodburn*, 1726 Kidd, wounded, Jaacfontein (no date given). H.L.I.—1st: 3528 Brookmire, wounded, Retief's Nek, July 23.

Seaforth Highlanders.—2nd: 2444 L.-Sgt. Morrison, Spitz Kop, May 25.

Arg. and Suth. Highrs.—4th: 4405 McGuire, killed, America Siding, Sept. 1.

Dublin Fus.—5th: 3758 Richardson, wounded, Mafeking, Aug. 19.

Vols.—Rhodesian: Names and numbers of casualties Klip Drift, near Winburg, Aug. 20: 464 Foster, 509 Sgt. Downie, 428 Duncan, 504 Blurton, 443 Cpl. Hendley, 470 Proctor. Queenstown: 589 Cpl. Marr, wounded, near Lindley, Aug. 25.

A.S.C.—9431 Thomas, 12032 Shewing, 12933 Tynar, prisoners, incorrectly reported as belonging to "O" Batt. R.H.A., to which they were only attached. 1447 Reed, killed, Klip River, Sept. 1.

R.A.M.C.—3rd Co.: 12094 D. Jones, released from Boers, June 18.

Cape Vol. M.S.C.—Qrmr.-Sgt. Hunter, Cpl. Farr, Pte. Rust missing, have rejoined; Parker missing, Datesstand, Aug. 24.

St. John's Amb. Brig.—793 Knight, missing, Datesstand, Aug. 24.

A.O.D.—2322 Spinks, prisoner, Roodeval, June 7, is released; 3690 Walpole, drowned accidentally while bathing. E. London, Sept. 1.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.

1st Drag.—3844 Bennis, June 15; 4614 Russell, June 17, Pinetown Bridge; 4212 Reid, Ladysmith, June 30. 2nd Drag.—Lieut. Harrison wounds, Pretoria, Sept. 3; 4326 Cornice, Bloemfontein, April 30; 3975 Powell, Wynberg, June 27.

6th Drag.—Lieut. Lawlor, wounds, Waterval Onder, Aug. 30; 5152 Salter (? cause), Naauwpoort, Mar. 31; 3146 Mileman, Springfontein, June 10.

8th Huss.—2851 Over (? disease), Bloemfontein, Sept. 4.

10th Huss.—3923 Davies, Pretoria, Aug. 31.

13th Huss.—4866 Mitchell, pneumonia, Standerton, Sept. 3.

14th Huss.—3903 L.-Cpl. Kenworthy, Donker's Hoek, Apr. 18; 3774 Seward, Sterkstroom, Apr. 19; 4051 Nutting, wounds, Johannesburg, May 29.

Imp. Yeo.—1st Batn.: 5566 Harris, killed accidentally, Edenburg, Apr. 27. 25th Co.: 7718 Lock, Johannesburg, June 24. 39th: 6004 Wentworth-Austin (? cause), Bothaville, May 30. 46th: 11099 Gordon, Kroonstad, Sept. 3.

Latav's Corps.—8781 Sgt. Morrison, Cape Town, Apr. 25.

W. Aust. Horse.—747 Bonner, wounds, Kippan, Mar. 28.

Lumsden's Horse.—132 Cpl. McLaine, pneumonia, Pretoria, Aug. 29.

S.A.L.H.—142 Sgt. Neave, wounds, Helvetia, Aug. 26.

Bushmen, Queensland.—284 Poole, Pretoria, Aug. 30.

N.S.W. Mtd. Inf.—95 Reilly, Bloemfontein, Apr. 30.

Cape Police.—Lieut. Rose, heart disease, King Williams Town, Mar. 24; 588 Sgt. Phillips, Feb. 3, 155 L.-Cpl. Rolland, Jan. 20, both Sterkstroom; 393 Dickason, Apr. 1, 1383 Nicolaus, Mar. 7, both Kimberley; 1133 Emslie, Mar. 21, 1770 Ferreirs, Mar. 16, both Siedel; 407 Mundell, inflammation of the lungs, Albany, Nov. 26; 1887 Farndall, inflammation of the intestines, Barkley East, Feb. 8.

Robert's Horse.—1195 Glazier, Kroonstad, Aug. 30.

Kaff. Rifles.—1239 Cpl. Austin (? disease), Bloemfontein, Sept. 3.

R.F.A.—Lieut.-Col. Gregory, suicide, Durban, Aug. 24.

5th Batt.: 61045 Tewkesbury, wounds, Heilbron, May 30; 53488 Banvard, Winburg, June 12. 16th: 26131 McNuff (? cause), Winburg, May 16; 32043 Holmes, on Ulstermore, Feb. 10. 69th: 3729 Sh.-sm. Dickens, Pinetown Bridge, June 5. 82nd: 21555 Mason (? place), May 12. 86th (Howitzer): 9657 Bomb. O'Hearn, dysentery, Charlestown, Sept. 1.

R.G.A.—10th Co. (E.D.): 80272 Porter, Pinetown Bridge, July 6. 15th (S.D.): 74118 Weaver, gastroenteritis, Apr. 11, 7902 Cpl. Jenner, May 9, 15527 Platt, May 10, all Bloemfontein. 36th (S.D.): 64149 Cpl. T. Brown (? disease), De Aar, July 10.

Cape G.A.—630 Bombr. Connor, pneumonia, Cape Town, July 16.

Amm. Cols.—(6th Div.): 69431 Mills, Springfontein, May 2.

Green. Gds.—2034 Anywell, epileptic fit, at sea, Aug. 12.

2nd: 4003 Cooper, dysentery, Winburg, Aug. 30.

Coldstream Gds.—2nd: 7494 McGill, accidentally shot, Pretoria, May 5.

R. Scots.—3733 Watkins, pneumonia, Middleburg, Aug. 30. 3rd: 3212 Cummings, Kroonstad, Aug. 29.

W. Surrey.—2nd: 2002 Rogers, pneumonia, Maritzburg, Aug. 30.

E. Kent Mtd. Inf.—3510 Padwick, Kroonstad, Aug. 30.

Lancaster.—2nd: 974 Pearson, pneumonia, Charles-town, Aug. 25; 2242 Gamble, from a railway accident, no place given, Aug. 28. 3rd: 3903 Steel, Bloemfontein, June 17; 1701 Dooley, at sea, Feb. 26; 6607 Sims, Zand River, June 17.

North'id Fus.—1st: 4429 Mattocks, pneumonia, Kimberley, June 14; 4247 Wakefield, Boshof, June 14. 2nd: 5388 Axam, Sterkstroom, Mar. 14.

Warwick.—2nd: 3429 Llewellyn, Cape Town, June 5.

R. Fus.—2nd: 5759 L.-Cpl. Pridham, Lichtenburg, June 14.

Liverpool.—1st: Capt. Plomer, Nootgedacht, Aug. 29; 1986 Kelly, Pretoria, Sept. 3; both wounds.

Norfolk.—2nd: 2243 Rayment, Kroonstad, May 22.

Lincoln.—2nd: 5165 Styles, killed, Uitval's Nek, July 11; 3500 L.-Cpl. Westerman, Pretoria, June 12.

Devon.—1st: 6184 J. Smith, killed, Aug. 26, previously reported missing; 3508 Pike, pneumonia, Sept. 4 (? place).

Leicester.—Vol. Co.: 6693 Elkington, Belfast, Sept. 1.

R. Irish.—Capt. Arbuthnot, wounds, Mafeking, Sept. 3.

5th: 1918 Gormon, pneumonia, at sea on *Aurania*, April 9.

Yorks.—1st: 2896 Carpenter, Bright's disease, Pretoria, Sept. 2; 4440 Butterworth, Mar. 31; 3052 Hagen, June 9; both Bloemfontein.

Lancs. Fus.—2nd: 3342 Buckley, nephritis, Charles-town, Aug. 28.

Scots. Fus.—2nd: 801 Thornt'n, dysentery, May 2; 5967 Dale (? disease), May 14; both Cape Town.

Cheshire.—2nd: 1553 Dillon, inflam. glands, Naauwpoort, April 12; 4742 Bilton, Bloemfontein, May 24; 3701 Cpl. Littler, Karree, April 7; 3381 Whittingham, suffocation, Sept. 1; 4079 Allen, June 12; 3830 Rowlett, June 23; last three Johannesburg. 4th: 2760 Thomas, diabetes, Springfontein, Aug. 29.

Welsh Fus.—5195 Williams, Springfontein, May 22.

1st: 5953 Plant, pneumonia, Kimberley, June 1.

S.W. Bords.—2nd: 7509 S. Jones, June 18; 6677 Sgt. Martin, June 21, both Johannesburg; 5927 Roberts, May 31, Bloemfontein. 3rd: 7181 Franklin, Capetown, May 27.

K.O.S.B.—1st: 6723 L.-Cpl. Best (? disease), Capetown, June 20.

Worcester.—1st: 3508 Brazier, Thaba N'chu, June 12; 9905 Coleman, Apr. 24; 4538 Hardman, dysentery, May 17, both Capetown; 3508 Grazier, Thaba N'chu, June 12; 4966 Newton, Ladybrand, Aug. 31.

E. Lancs.—1st: 5567 Tracy, Johannesburg, May 5; 3284 Ryan, Bloemfontein, Apr. 24. 3rd: 9845 Bannon, diarrhoea, De Aar, Apr. 6.

D.C.L.I.—6140 Cocks, Springfontein, May 23. 2nd: 5292 Dear (? cause), Bloemfontein, Apr. 28.

Border.—1st: 5998 Butterworth, Pretoria, Aug. 29; 5741 Richardson, Pretoria, Sept. 1.

Sussex.—7012 Hiscock, wounds, Vaalkranz, July 27.

Vol. Co.: 7083 Wood, Heidelberg, Aug. 17.

S. Staff.—1st: 5217 May (? disease), Naauwpoort, Aug. 31; 2561 Donovan, Thaba N'chu, June 9.

Welsh.—1st: 4962 Morris, Pretoria, Sept. 3.

R. Highrs.—2nd: 7616 Dorwood (? disease), Capetown, Apr. 1; 6720 Drmr. Brown (? disease), Bloemfontein, Apr. 17; 6774 Henderson (? disease), Pretoria, Apr. 18.

Oxford L.I.—1st: 4427 Hockins, Kroonstad, Aug. 31.

Derby.—1st: 1240 Astill, pneumonia, Krugersdorp, Aug. 28.

N. Lancs.—3709 Baines, tubercle lung, Kroonstad, Aug. 28.

Northampton.—2nd: 3911 Thurland, Cape Town, Aug. 26.

Berks.—2nd: 5875 Gee, Pretoria, Aug. 20.

Shrop. L.I.—2774 Titley, Springfontein, May 23. 2nd: 5113 Finneran, killed, Wit Klip, July 7; 5988 Wood, pneumonia, Cape Town, Sept. 4.

Middlesex.—2nd: 4214 Cpl. Arnold, killed, Spion Kop, Jan. 24. 6th: 1247 Counsel, epilepsy; 38 Sheen, both May 17; 1562 Sgt. Thorne, bronchitis, June 25; all Cape Town.

K.R.R.—1st: 7223 Steggall, pneumonia, Maritzburg, Sept. 2. 3rd: 6081 G. Brown, pneumonia, Standerton, Aug. 27; 6639 Woods, mania, Maritzburg, Sept. 3.

Wilts.—2nd: 1222 Burnett, pneumonia, Pretoria, Aug. 31.

N. Staff.—2nd: 863 Moss, June 3. 2997 Cpl. Hurd, June 25, 2256 Finn (? disease), June 23, 2998 Bowers, scarlet fever, June 20, all Johannesburg; 3421 Saunders, Apr. 2; 2745 Gregory, dysentery, May 9, 2951 Mellor, Apr. 25, 5600 Richards, May 23, all Bloemfontein; 3407 Hickson, dysentery, Karree, Apr. 19. 4th: 4551 L.-Sgt. Looskam, pneumonia, Cape Town, Mar. 26.

York and Lancaster.—1st: 1116 Stubbs, Glencoe, June 2.

H.L.I.—6737 Taylor, Kroonstad, Sept. 4.

Seaforth Highrs.—2nd: 6282 Ross, Apr. 5, 6176 L.-Cpl. Ogle, May 1, both Bloemfontein.

Cameron Highrs.—5687 L.-Cpl. King, wounds, Aug. 21, 2066 McIntosh wounds, July 22, both Bethlehem.

Connaught R.—1st: 6675 Power, Pretoria, Sept. 1.

Munster Fus.—6014 Carlton, wounds, Bethlehem, July 22.

R. B.—1st: 6331 Cpl. Woodward, Elandslaagte, Apr. 30. 2nd: Capt. Steward, Aug. 30; Campbell, Aug. 29; both of wounds (no place given).

C.I.V.—264 Thick, wounds, Johannesburg, Aug. 30.

Mtd. Inf.: 1356 Marks, Bloemfontein, Apr. 17.

Vols.—Kimberley: 803 Gilling, Barkley West, Apr. 20.

Rhodesian: 288 Beynon (? disease), Mafeking, May 28.

A.S.C.—12758 Phillips, jaundice, June 28 (no place given).

R. A. M. C.—10930 Russell, Kimberley, Mar. 29.

Civil Surgeon Prestwick, pneumonia, Howick, Aug. 28.

Vol. M.S.—Manchester: R. Jones (? disease), Cape Town, Apr. 30. Cape: 36 Rabbitt, Viljoen's Drift, July 13 (previously reported as of R.A.M.C.).

Hospitals.—Imp. Yeo.: Bowler, pyæmia, Pretoria, Aug. 29.

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

DEATHS REPORTED.

NAVAL.

Aurora.—Stoker 287132 Morgan, meningitis, Peking, Aug. 25.

Terrible.—Stoker 288519 Williams, enteric, Aug. 26.

FROM WEI-HAI-WEI.

R.M.L.I.—Ch. 7225 Thompson, dysentery, Aug. 27.

ADMIRAL SIR HUGH PALLISER, BART, F.R.S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have only now been able to see Mr. Clowes's "History of the Royal Navy." In his third volume he is unjust to Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser. He has apparently derived all his information from the Keppel point of view, and hence is harsh to a distinguished and deserving naval officer. His bias against Palliser is plain, while ignorance of the admiral's life and career deprives that portion of the history of interest. My family, as also Hunt's Life of Sir Hugh, records Keppel as abandoning Palliser to his fate when the latter was surrounded by the French fleet. The bitter Whig abandoned the determined Tory, and all the lengthened and wearisome arguments of Mr. Clowes to exalt the Whig, does not alter the facts regarding his conduct towards the Tory admiral. As to facts, your Navy readers may be interested to hear that Palliser's ship, the *Formidable*, of 80 guns, in this action had 75 large shot in her hull, five of them under water, with 16 men killed and 49 wounded, far more than any other ship in the fleet. I have the list of injuries to the *Formidable's* masts and sails, which were riddled. Why did not Mr. Clowes draw attention to that in a few words? A historian should study his subject properly to avoid insensibly becoming a partisan. Mr. Clowes should read the Life of Sir Hugh, which he has probably not yet done, and note the letters from Paris, showing the views of the French. Allow me to add that observing the gallant conduct in an action of one of his crew, named Cook, of the *Eagle*, 64 guns, he helped to educate him; and when Governor of Newfoundland he appointed Cook, whom he had had raised to the grade of master, to survey the coasts of the island. It is notorious to this day that this survey was carried out by Capt. Cook in a splendid manner. As Fellow of the Royal Society and Comptroller of the Navy, Palliser, with the warm support of George III. and Sir Joseph Banks, F.R.S., succeeded in getting Cook appointed to observe the transit of Venus, and afterwards to circumnavigate the world. He selected the *Endeavour*, in the Thames, for his *protege*, and chose the necessary instruments, some of which Mr. Clowes can now see in the museum of the R. U. S. Institution. When Cook was slain Palliser erected a monument to his memory on the summit of the hill at his seat, Vache Park, Bucks, where it is still to be seen in good repair. Several bullets had lodged in the old officer's body, which caused him great suffering from time to time. Towards his end, George III., who was always very friendly and interested in his work, sent a groom on horseback every day from Windsor Castle to the Vache, to inquire about the admiral's health. When Governor of Greenwich Hospital he gave one or two valuable portraits he had painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of chums of his, to the Painted Gallery. Your valuable journal is so widely read by the officers and men of the British Fleet that I am anxious to remove false impressions on their minds, should any have been formed. The latter part of this letter is more family matter than subjects for a history, but I trust your readers won't mind that.

EDWARD PALLISER,
Major, late 7th Hussars.

Army and Navy Club, Sept. 5.

LORD LANSDOWNE, in consequence of the great increase in the price of coal at home stations, has issued revised rates of commuted allowances in lieu of fuel and lights. The increase for all classes is considerable, and will take effect from July 1 last.

At Aldershot the experiment is being tried of replacing the trained hospital orderlies by properly trained civilian male nurses. Some twenty-five have been engaged, and are doing duty in the Cambridge and Connaught Hospitals.

THE site of the proposed new rifle range in the Lea Marshes has been surveyed by the military authorities, and notification has been given to the London County Council.

A YORKSHIRE MEMORIAL.—The movement in Yorkshire promoted by the three Lords Lieutenant to erect near York Minster a monument to the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Yorkshire regiments and of all Yorkshiremen engaged in Her Majesty's services who have lost their lives in South Africa during the war has met with a hearty support. Up to Saturday about £400 had been subscribed, this sum including £59 given at a military service in the Minster. Subscriptions are limited to a maximum of £10, the object being to make the movement as general as possible in the county. The Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Londesborough Lord Deramore, Major-Gen. Thynne, Lord Masham, the Earl of Scarborough, Col. Hon. L. P. Dawnay, Col. Wellsted, Col. Hildred Carlile, the Marquis of Ripon, and the Marquis of Zetland are among those who have given £10 each.

THERE was to have been another experimental mobilisation of troops in the Thames district on Thursday, but the Commander-in-Chief decided from various causes that the proposal should be abandoned.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 4.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Co. Sergt. Major Joseph A. Gaynor, from Col. Lumsden's Corps (nominated by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief South Africa), in succession to Lieut. C. A. L. French, promoted (Aug. 18); Lieut. G. H. A. Ing, from 3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt., on augmentation.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Capt. G. T. Cliff, from 3rd V.B. Lincoln Regt., in succession to Lieut. W. E. D. Goff, promoted; 2nd Lieut. G. G. Sadler, from 4th Batn. Durham L.I., on augmentation.

8th Hussars.—Capt. H. N. M. Thoyts to be Major, vice Brevet-Col. B. T. Mahon, D.S.O., promoted into 12th Lancers (Aug. 22).

16th Lancers.—Lieut. A. L. Tate, from 3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Hon. C. M. Evans-Freke, deceased.

Reserve Regt. of Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Hon. T. Ashburnham, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (Aug. 15).

Reserve Regt. of Lancers.—Lieut. H. W. Montgomery resigns his commission.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

1st Batn.—Maurice G. Burmister (May 9) and MacDonald W. Barkley (June 2) to be Lieuts., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.

11th Batn.—Capt. R. B. Firman to be Second in Command, with temp. rank of Major in Army (May 4).

16th Batn.—Trpr. William H. D. Cole to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (April 1).

Royal Malta Artillery.—Lieuts. (with local and temp. rank) J. M. O. De Domenico and J. Salomone to be Capt. (with local and temp. rank), to complete establishment.

Scots Guards.—2nd Lieut. D. N. Nicol, from 3rd Batn. Cameron Highlanders, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. F. M. Cornwallis-West, placed on temp. half-pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. S. M. Trench and G. A. Woods on augmentation; J. H. Henderson, vice R. C. B. Lethbridge, promoted; L. W. P. De H. Larpent, vice H. C. Hall, promoted.

Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenant of Trpr. C. ap R. Price, from Natal Police, which appeared in *Gazette* of May 19, cancelled.

Royal Fusiliers.—Sergt.-Major Frank Sutton to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Capt. W. Kerr, retired.

Lincoln Regt.—Capt. R. N. Gamble seconded for service on staff; Lieut. H. E. R. Boxer to be Capt., vice R. N. Gamble; 2nd Lieut. A. B. Johnson to be Lieut., vice H. E. R. Boxer (April 7).

East Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. F. C. Maconchy to be Adj., vice Lieut. A. H. Wilson, resigned appointment (May 10); promotion to Capt. of Lieut. W. E. Campion antedated to May 10, vice F. C. Maconchy.

Royal Irish Regt.—Capt. C. W. Garraway seconded for service on staff (May 2); restoration to establishment of Supy. Capt. R. O. Kellett antedated to May 2, vice C. W. Garraway; promotions to Capt. and Lieut. respectively of Lieut. M. H. E. Welch and 2nd Lieut. R. J. Rees-Mogg antedated to May 31, in succession to Capt. A. S. Orr, promoted.

Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. C. L. Nicholson seconded for service on staff (April 1).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenant of E. J. McAllister, notified in *Gazette* of Aug. 21, cancelled; Sergt. George C. S. McLeod, from Royal Lancaster Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. J. Allardyce, promoted (dated May 5, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Sept. 5).

Worcester Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—O. T. Bentley, vice U. FitzH. Ruxton, promoted; W. H. Cath-

cart, vice R. G. D. Nivison, promoted; H. O. B. Wood, vice G. B. Lambton, promoted.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Promotions to Lieuts. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are altered:—J. G. Fairlie to Jan. 24, vice K. Z. P. Macaulay, seconded; F. H. E. Torbett to March 12, vice E. S. Smith, promoted.

Yorkshire L.I.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. F. B. Powell, vice F. T. Thorold, promoted (April 1); A. C. G. Luther, vice J. D. Doull, promoted (April 23); A. R. Keppel, vice G. C. W. G. Hall, promoted (June 9); A. M. E. H. T. Walker, vice E. C. Watt, removed from Army (Aug. 22).

Shropshire L.I.—Lieut. F. D. Markham to be Capt., vice F. L. Banon, promoted (Aug. 11).

Manchester Regt.—Lieut. J. E. T. Crichton to be Capt., vice A. F. Stewart, appointed Adj.

Highland L.I.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. B. F. Bryant, vice J. Scott-Barbour, seconded for service with Egyptian Army; C. C. A. E. Crabbe, vice J. C. Grahame, seconded (Aug. 1).

Seaforth Highlanders.—Capt. W. T. Gaisford seconded for service on staff (April 29).

Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt. C. E. R. Harvey seconded for service on staff (April 19).

Connaught Rangers.—Lieut. W. N. S. Alexander seconded for service with Egyptian Army (Aug. 1).

Leinster Regt.—Lieut. J. D. Mather to be Capt., vice J. K. Cochrane, seconded (July 11).

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Lieut. L. F. Renny seconded for service on staff (March 28); promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. R. MacLeod antedated to March 28, vice L. F. Renny.

West India Regt.—Capt. C. E. O. D. O. Rew, seconded for service in West Africa (July 25); appointment to a 2nd Lieutenant of Trpr. Richard B. Baggallay, from Imperial Yeomanry, which appeared in *Gazette* of July 17, cancelled.

Officers to be 2nd Lieuts. (dated April 18, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Sept. 5):—

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—2nd Lieut. O. M. Conran, from 3rd Batn. South Lancashire Regt., in succession to Lieut. W. A. L. Lethbridge, promoted.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. G. H. Hodgson, from 6th Batn., on augmentation.

Somerset L.I.—Lieut. R. G. Peel, from 3rd Batn. Dorset Regt., in succession to Lieut. C. J. Troyte-Bullock, seconded.

East Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. M. Hanbury, from 3rd Batn. South Lancashire Regt., in succession to Lieut. F. S. Kent, promoted.

Leicester Regt.—Lieut. E. F. S. Henderson, from 3rd Batn. South Stafford Regt., vice W. A. C. Wapshare removed from Army.

West Riding Regt.—Lieut. L. Herapath, from 3rd Batn. in succession to P. B. Stafford, promoted.

Oxford L.I.—Lieut. H. M. Dillon, from 3rd Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regt., in succession to Lieut. C. H. Richards, seconded.

Northampton Regt.—Lieut. C. Graham, from 3rd Batn. Border Regt., in succession to Lieut. T. W. S. Kent, promoted.

Middlesex Regt.—Lieut. H. E. Welch, from 4th Batn. Cheshire Regt., in succession to Lieut. H. N. Blakeney, promoted; Lieut. C. B. Harcourt, from 3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt., vice C. G. B. Feilmann, resigned; Lieut. A. H. Hooper, from 3rd Batn. Royal West Kent Regt., in succession to Lieut. S. Roome, promoted.

Manchester Regt.—Lieut. H. Knox, from 6th Batn. vice D. M. Coghill, removed from Army.

Highland L.I.—Lieut. R. C. Greenwood, from 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt., in succession to Lieut. H. R. Bruce, seconded.

Connaught Rangers.—Lieut. W. D. O'Brien, from 3rd Batn. Royal West Kent Regt., in succession to Lieut. A. Delacombe, promoted into Royal Warwick Regt.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. Hon. R. Bruce (Master of Burleigh), from 4th Batn. vice W. V. St. C. McLaren, deceased.

Royal Northern Reserve Regt.—Major S. M. Gully, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (Aug. 11); Lieut. C. H. B. Weston, from Royal Home Counties Reserve Regt., to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army

(Sept. 5); appointment of T. F. Graham, late Lieut. Loyal North Lancashire Regt., as Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army, antedated to Aug. 8; Edward T. Humphries, late Capt. 4th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (Sept. 5); Lieut. F. C. Woollett, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut. (Aug. 10); Capt. C. H. B. Weston to be Adj. (Sept. 5); appointment of Qrmr. and Hon. Lieut. W. E. Hogan, Reserve of Officers, as Qrmr., antedated to April 27.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Capt. H. W. Vaughan-Williams, M.B., placed on temp. half-pay on account of ill-health (Aug. 3).

School of Gunnery.—Brevet-Col. J. Leach, from Lieut.-Col. half-pay R.A., appointed temp. Commandant of School for Horse and Field Artillery, and granted substantive rank of Col. in Army (June 30).

Indian Staff Corps.—Lieut.-Col. W. Leck transferred to Unemployed Supy. List (Aug. 20).

Army Ordnance Dept.—Officer appointed for permanent service:—Capt. W. T. Davies, from Reserve of Officers, to be Ordnance Officer 4th Class, on augmentation.

Army Pay Dept.—Capt. G. W. B. Brett, from Norfolk Regt., permanently appointed to A.P.D., retaining his substantive rank (Nov. 10, 1897). Officers permanently appointed to A.P.D., with substantive rank of Capt. in Army:—Lieut. (now Capt.) S. M. Binny, from Northumberland Fusiliers (Jan. 22, 1898); Lieut. E. J. Neve, from Royal Berkshire Regt. (Nov. 24, 1898).

Army Schools.—Insp. of Army Schools and Hon. Lieut. W. Langford, granted hon. rank of Capt. (Sept. 1).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. W. E. Briggs, Hampshire Regt., to be Col. (Aug. 29).

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Self-Instruction in the Practice and Theory of Navigation, 2 vols., by the Earl of Dunraven (Macmillan) The Royal Navy, Vol. 5 (Sampson, Low). Military Law Examiner (Gale and Polden). Why Kruger made War (Heinemann). With the Boer Forces (Methuen) Besieged with B.-P. (C. A. Pearson, Ltd.). The Goddess a Demon (F. V. White).

September Magazines:—Badminton, Nineteenth Century, National Review, Humanitarian, Harper's Century, Macmillan's, Cornhill, Longman's, Antiquary Genealogical, United Service, Blackwood's.

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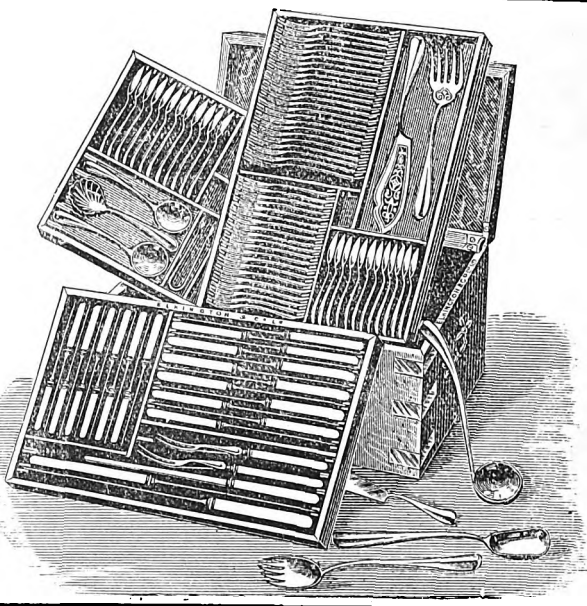
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MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. G. Cox, placed on retired pay (Aug. 31).
Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) J. W. Murray, Commanding Lines of Communication, Natal, granted local rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed (May 1).
Col. W. F. Stevenson, M.B., R.A.M.C., granted temp. rank of Surg.-Gen. whilst P.M.O. at Army Hdqrs., South Africa (May 4).
Lieut.-Col. S. B. Beatson, C.B., I.S.C., granted temp. rank of Col. whilst Insp.-Gen. of Imperial Service Troops.
Capt. H. C. Swanston, 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt., granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with a Line batn. in South Africa (June 28).
Temp. rank of Lieut. in Army granted to Lieut. N. G. B. Halhed withdrawn from Sept. 5, that officer rejoining 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.
Capt. G. H. Potts, Hong Kong Vols., granted local rank of Lieut. whilst employed as an extra Transport Officer, China Expedition (July 16).
2nd Lieut. J. R. Roper, 6th Batn. Worcester Regt., granted local rank of Lieut. whilst employed with West African Regt. (Aug. 18).
Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg.-Lieut. A. Y. Pringle, 1st Suffolk and Harwich V.A., to be Surg.-Lieut.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Clare (S. Div.).—2nd Lieut. J. N. Masterson resigns his commission on account of ill-health.
Glamorgan (W. Div.).—2nd Lieut. P. E. Blackmore to be Lieut. (Aug. 25).
Londonderry (S. Div.).—Capt. J. Blandy Jenkins seconded for service with West African Frontier Force (Sept. 5); D'Arcy W. Osborne to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 27).
Norfolk (E. Div.).—2nd Lieuts. Hon. B. F. Gurdon and W. E. G. L., Viscount Bury, to be Lieuts.; Maurice A. De Forest to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 25).
Pembroke (W. Div.).—2nd Lieuts. R. V. Farish, A. H. F. Guy, and T. C. R. Crawley to be Lieuts. (Aug. 13).
Suffolk (E. Div.).—Lieut. S. K. G. Mackenzie to be Capt. and to remain seconded (Aug. 24).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Royal Monmouth.—Arthur P. Evans (Aug. 20), Andrew Green (Aug. 22), and Thomas S. Gist (Aug. 23) to be 2nd Lieuts.

INFANTRY.

5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.—Robert E. Crane to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 24). 6th Batn.: Herbert E. E. Pankhurst to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 25).
4th Batn. Norfolk Regt.—Gordon S. A. Douglas to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 23).
4th Batn. Suffolk Regt.—Lieut. F. G. Bagnell to be Capt. (Aug. 24); John H. Robinson to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 28).
3rd Batn. Somerset L.I.—2nd Lieut. J. C. C. Reid to be Lieut. and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieut. N. A. H. Campbell to be Lieut. (Aug. 18).
4th Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry F. H. Edwards to be Capt. (Aug. 6).
3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—2nd Lieuts. H. F. Mills, E. H. B. Thompson, and M. C. Fowke to be Lieuts.
5th Batn.: 2nd Lieuts. G. F. Waterworth, H. B. Nutting, G. E. Blake, C. G. Newbery, C. L. Davis, H. C. Gouldsbury, and J. T. Kirby to be Lieuts. (Aug. 25).
5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. H. R. Bridges, M. R. M. McLeod, P. G. B. Cooke, J. H. R. Yardley, G. D. R. MacMahon, and A. B. Wigley to be Lieuts. (Aug. 25).
4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. H. de B. Edwards, H. R. Maxsted, and V. E. Hobart to be Lieuts. (Aug. 22); Thomas L. Prichard to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 27).
4th Batn. South Wales Borderers.—Capt. A. E. Morrall granted hon. rank of Major.
3rd Batn. Gloucester Regt.—Lieut. W. H. Walshe to be Capt. and to remain seconded (Aug. 22).
5th Batn. Worcester Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. G. Moore to be Lieut. (Aug. 23); 6th Batn.: Wenceslaus C. A. Stevens to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 24).
3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. E. W. Maude and B. H. A. Daniell to be Lieuts. (Aug. 25).
4th Batn. Oxford L.I.—Edward Strachey, jun., to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 26).

4th Batn. Essex Regt.—2nd Lieuts. R. N. Thompson, P. W. Huskisson, J. E. Hopgood and C. W. Garsia to be Lieuts.; 2nd Lieut. E. O. Warden to be Lieut. and to remain seconded (Aug. 23); Robert P. Whyte to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 27).
3rd Batn. Derbyshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. T. B. Chatteris seconded for service in South Africa.
3rd Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—George N. Mackie to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 27).
3rd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regt.—Robert Pigot to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 22).
6th Batn. Manchester Regt.—Capt. B. W. Pigott to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Capt. W. J. R. Matthews, who resigns appointment (Aug. 27).
4th Batn. Durham L.I.—2nd Lieuts. G. White and F. J. Roberts to be Lieuts. (Aug. 25); John G. Gillespie to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 24).
3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders.—George A. Clark to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 15).
3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders.—2nd Lieuts. A. J. Waller, J. A. Stirling, H. P. Burn, and O. T. D. Osmond-Williams to be Lieuts. (Aug. 27).
6th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Capt. and Hon. Major W. B. Ritchie to be Major (Aug. 20).
Militia Medical Staff Corps.—Surg.-Major W. Waring to be Surg.-Lieut.-Col., and to command under para. 44 Militia Regulations; Surg.-Capt. W. M. O'Connor, M.B., to be Surg.-Major (Aug. 20).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

West Kent.—Richard A. H. Seymour to be Acting Qmr.
Lanark.—Capt. A. Whitelaw granted hon. rank of Major.
Shropshire.—Lieut. H. D. Corbet resigns his commission.
Warwick.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. H., Lord Wiltoughby de Broke, resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of regt.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Kent (E. Div., R.G.A.).—2nd Lieuts. H. W. J. Cheffins and T. E. Dexter to be Capts.; 2nd Lieuts. W. C. Cary, F. I. Neame, and S. E. Thomas to be Lieuts.
1st Northumberland (W. Div., R.G.A.).—Capt. and Hon. Major A. Simpson to be Major; Lieuts. A. Westmacott, G. Fenwick, and F. B. T. Trevelyan to be Capts.
1st Shropshire and Stafford.—Surg.-Lieut. G. Higginson resigns his commission and is appointed 2nd Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Hampshire.—Capt. J. A. Foster resigns his commission.
1st Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Capt. J. L. Nixon resigns his commission; Acting Chaplain Rev. J. Steel, D.D., resigns his appointment.

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade, Royal Scots.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. Ciceri resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.; Lieut. S. Miller to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. J. O. Kemp to be Lieut. (Sept. 5). Highland Batn.: Thomas G. Clark, late Capt. 5th V.B. Royal Scots, to be Capt. (Aug. 23).
4th V.B. Royal Scots.—Lieut.-Col. S. D. Elliot granted hon. rank of Col.
1st V.B. Royal Lancaster Regt.—Capt. F. S. Ainslie granted hon. rank of Major.
1st V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Capt. R. Crawford granted hon. rank of Major; 2nd Lieuts. H. C. H. Hamilton and J. Marshall to be Lieuts.
1st V.B. Royal Warwick Regt.—2nd Lieuts. R. R. Rowlands and J. A. Fyshe to be Lieuts.
1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut. W. Lyle is borne as supy. whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa.
3rd V.B. Norfolk Regt.—Surname of 2nd Lieut. H. F. Steele is as now and not as previously stated. 4th V.B.: Rev. C. U. Manning, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.
2nd V.B. Somerset L.I.—Capt. C. J. Trask granted hon. rank of Major.
1st V.B. Leicester Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. H. Jones to be Lieut., and to remain supy.; 2nd Lieuts. H. P. Atkins, A. E. Wright, T. Blunt, G. C. G. Gee, W. S. N. Toller, E. Browne, H. Simpson, and H. C. Wright to be Lieuts. (Aug. 5).

2nd V.B. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. T. H. Walker, R. M. MacE. Buntine, J. D. Cameron, R. P. MacLachlan, H. G. Ker, and M. White to be Lieuts.
2nd (Earl of Chester's) V.B. Cheshire Regt.—Arthur H. Talbot, late Lieut. 90th "Winnipeg" Rifles, to be Major; Arthur Timmis re-appointed Capt. 5th V.B.; William D. Dodge to be 2nd Lieut.
3rd V.B. Gloucester Regt.—Field Marshal Right Hon. F. S., Lord Roberts, K.P., V.C., &c., appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of batn.
1st V.B. Worcester Regt.—Capt. S. Garratt resigns his commission (Sept. 5). 2nd V.B.: Lieuts. A. D. Bartleet (July 28), E. F. Rigden (July 30), and R. Dixon (Aug. 1) to be Capts.
2nd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. B. F. T. Tryon to be Lieut. 4th V.B.: Lieut.-Col. T. Tully granted hon. rank of Col.
3rd (Cumberland) V.B. Border Regt.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. T. Machell resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement; Capt. N. N. Thompson to be Major.
2nd V.B. Welsh Regt.—Capt. J. G. Morris resigns his commission, and is granted hon. rank of Major, with permission to wear uniform of batn.
1st Nottingham (Robin Hood).—2nd Lieuts. R. P. Shearer and F. O. Wright to be Lieuts.
1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt.—Capt. L. H. Hanbury to be Major.
4th V.B. Royal West Kent Regt.—William L. Wylie to be Capt.; William J. Woodman, late 20th Middlesex V.R.C., to be Lieut. (Aug. 19).
1st Hereford.—2nd Lieut. H. Mortlock to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. C. G. Skene to be Lieut.
7th Middlesex (London Scottish).—Norman C. Duncan to be 2nd Lieut. (extra supy.).
[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Sept. 5.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 7.

1st Life Guards.—Lieut. J. L. Gordon, from 3rd Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hon. Algernon F. Stanley, seconded.
3rd Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. D. B. Parry to be Lieut., to complete establishment (Sept. 8); appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantcy of Lance-Corpl. W. A. Duncombe, from Imperial Yeomanry, which appeared in *Gazette* of Aug. 17, cancelled.
7th Dragoon Guards.—First Christian name of 2nd Lieut. H. A. Clifton is Harry, not as stated in *Gazette* of May 18; Capt. H. A. Lempriere, on completion of his tenure, vacates appointment of Adjt.
18th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. A. S. Wills, from 3rd Batn. West Riding Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. E. A. Williams, promoted into 1st Dragoon Guards (dated April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Sept. 8).
Reserve Regt. of Dragoons.—Lieut. A. C. Duckworth, Adjt., to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.
Reserve Regt. of Lancers.—Barrack Warden R. Knowlden to be Qmr. with hon. rank of Lieut. whilst so employed (Aug. 8).
ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.
Lieut. (District Officer) L. Clarke seconded for service as an Adjt. of Volunteer Artillery (Aug. 7).
Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.
Gentlemen, nominated by authorities of Universities and Colleges, to be 2nd Lieuts. (dated May 26, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Sept. 8):—Corpl. Alfred C. C. Stevens, from R.A.M.C.; Sapper Donald G. W. Hume, from Electrical Engineers.
Lieut. B. V. Macdonald, from Edinburgh Artillery, to be 2nd Lieut. (dated July 25, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Sept. 8).
Officers to be 2nd Lieuts.:—2nd Lieuts. R. ff. P. well and A. S. Clark, from Northumberland Artillery; C. E. Lawder, from Harwich Div. Submarine Miners R.E. (Militia).
Gentlemen, nominated by authorities of Universities and Colleges, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieut. Frederick D. S. Gethin, from 4th Batn. Suffolk Regt.; 2nd Lieut. B. Lamb, from 3rd Batn. Durham L.I.; Nathaniel I. E. Fiennes, Francis D'A. Murphy, Charles T. Lawrence.

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Capt. to be Majors:—M. M. Noble, vice M. B. G. Jackson, appointed to staff (May 9); C. O. Smeaton, vice A. F. Montanaro, employed on West Coast of Africa (June 16); A. C. Currie, vice W. A. Plant, promoted (July 1).

Capt. A. P. H. Desborough retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Capt. M. A. U. Crowe seconded for service in Army Ordnance Dept. (July 24).

Supy. Capt. to be Capt. :—L. E. B. Dykes, vice W. Arthy, appointed Divl. Adj. (July 24); G. Tyacke, vice L. L. Hepper, seconded (July 31).

Lieuts. to be Capt. :—A. J. Thompson, on Seconded List; G. Stoddart, vice M. M. Noble (May 9); H. W. G. Keddie, on Seconded List; R. B. Crofton, Divnl. Adj.; W. H. Moore, vice W. H. Mills, seconded (May 28); W. D. C. Trimmell, on Seconded List; A. L. B. Jacob, Instr. in Range-Finding; A. R. Izat, vice H. C. H. Burton, seconded (June 1); P. H. Cruickshank, vice R. St. G. Gorton, seconded (June 15); C. S. S. Curteis, Divnl. Adj.; W. E. Kemble, vice C. O. Smeaton (June 16).

Officers seconded:—Lieuts. H. St. J. Cruickshank (Aug. 13) and H. G. Carr (Aug. 20), for service with Native Mountain Artillery, India; 2nd Lieut. W. V. D. Matthews, for service on Staff (May 12).

Officers to be 2nd Lieuts.:—2nd Lieut. T. A. W. Drought (Univ. Cand.) from Cork Artillery (dated May 9, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Sept. 8); 2nd Lieut. W. B. Thompson, from West of Scotland Artillery.

Capt. H. S. de Brett, D.S.O., to be Adj., vice Major A. C. Currie, vacated appointment (July 7).

Irish Guards.—Lieut.-Col. V. J. Dawson, from Coldstream Guards, to be Officer Commanding regt. and Regimental District, and to have temp. rank of Col. whilst so employed (Sept. 3).

LINE BATTALIONS.

East Kent Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—G. A. Daniell, vice S. L. P. Barker, promoted; F. M. Ransford, vice C. A. Worthington, promoted.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. T. V. Levinge should stand next below 2nd Lieut. D. J. Sweetzer, not as shown in *Gazette* of Aug. 3.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. L. W. Johnson, from East Surrey Regt., to be Capt., vice MacG. Greer, seconded; name of 2nd Lieut. Ewen Cameron is as now described not as stated in *Gazette* of May 18.

Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. I. D. D'Amico to be Capt., in succession to Major T. G. P. Glynn, who holds an extraordinary appointment (Sept. 1); 2nd Lieut. C. B. Johnston resigns his commission; name of 2nd Lieut. A. K. Kyrke-Smith is as now described, not as stated in *Gazette* of June 12.

Norfolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. P. E. Henslowe to be Lieut., vice D. M. Oliver, died of wounds received in action. (Aug. 28).

Lincoln Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. C. W. Hoskyns, vice C. G. Lyall, prisoner of war (July 11); R. H. Johnson, vice G. F. Prichard, killed in action (July 12).

Bedford Regt.—Capt. C. C. Onslow seconded for service as an Adj. of Indian Volunteers; Supy. Capt. R. P. Stares to be Capt., vice C. C. Onslow (May 3).

Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut. F. M. Watkins to be Capt., vice J. B. S. Alderson, died of wounds received in action (July 11).

Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. M. H. Tomlin to be Capt., vice C. L. Nicholson, seconded (April 1).

South Wales Borderers.—Surname of 2nd Lieut. G. P. Simonds is as now described, not as stated in *Gazette* of Aug. 10.

Worcester Regt.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantcy of 2nd Lieut. H. St. J. Jeffries, from 6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, to bear date April 24, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 4; appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantcy of Frank S. Dickinson notified in *Gazette* of Aug. 21, cancelled.

East Surrey Regt.—Capt. E. M. W. Flanagan, from 5th Batn. Connaught Rangers (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. H. D. Smalley, promoted.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Major E. J. J. Teale placed on temp. half-pay on account of ill-health.

Border Regt.—Capt. D. J. Welsh to be Major, vice H. A. S. Barkworth, made supy. under provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant May 30, 1899 (Aug. 9); 2nd Lieut. J. W. P. Senior resigns his commission.

South Stafford Regt.—2nd Lieut. P. R. C. Cummings seconded for service on staff (July 28).

Dorset Regt.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantcy of Lieut. F. B. Adams, from Tasmanian Contingent, which appeared in *Gazette* of Aug. 3, cancelled.

Derbyshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. L. H. Manby to be Lieut., vice H. F. Watson, a prisoner of war (Aug. 19).

North Stafford Regt.—Sergt. Charles A. G. Cunningham, from Natal Police (recommended by Governor of Natal), to be 2nd Lieut., supy. to establishment (dated May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Sept. 8).

Highland L.I.—Lieut. H. E. Hathorn-Johnston-Stewart, from 3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. E. S. Prentice, appointed Adj. (dated April 18, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Sept. 8).

Seaforth Highlanders.—Lieut. K. W. Arbuthnot to be Capt., vice W. T. Gaisford, seconded; Supy. Lieut. A. J. McNeill to be Lieut., vice K. W. Arbuthnot (April 29).

Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. J. C. Bowen-Colthurst to be Lieut., vice T. N. F. Davenport, a prisoner of war (Aug. 20).

Connaught Rangers.—2nd Lieut. H. A. Wilson to be Lieut., vice A. Delacombe, promoted into Royal Warwick Regt. (Aug. 22); promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. A. F. Lambert is antedated to Aug. 1, vice W. N. S. Alexander, seconded.

Leinster Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. C. B. Gray to be Lieut., vice J. D. Mather, promoted (July 11).

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieut. A. A. MacLaughlin to be Capt., vice P. A. Charrier, seconded for service in Central Africa (March 23).

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. S. G. de C. Wheeler to be Lieut., vice T. B. Ely, deceased (April 29).

West India Regt.—Promotions to Capt. of under-mentioned Lieuts. are antedated:—J. H. Stewart to May 7, in succession to Major A. W.-M. Wilson, who holds a staff appointment; N. E. F. Safford to June 14, vice F. B. Luard, seconded; C. P. Greig to June 19, vice F. E. W. Butt, seconded; W. P. Marley to June 19; R. K. Healing to June 19, vice W. P. Marley, seconded; G. E. Hewett to June 27, vice B. Faunce, seconded. Lieuts. to be Capt. :—H. E. M. Hutchinson, vice W. H. Hardyman, appointed Adj. 3rd Batn. Border Regt. (July 2); J. A. Wellington, vice H. A. Thorne, seconded; F. Swabey, vice C. E. D. O. Rew, seconded (July 25).

Royal Southern Reserve Regt.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. M. B. Luby, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (Aug. 21); Capt. G. C. N. Bryan, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (Aug. 24).

Royal Lancashire Reserve Regt.—Appointment of

Hon. Major M. S. M. Dennis, late 5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt. as Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army, antedated to July 26; Major J. M. Reilly, Capt. Reserve Officers, to be Capt. (July 27); Hon. Major S. J. Hera-path, late 3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders, to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt.—Appointment of Hon. Col. G. G. Gordon, C.B., C.V.O., 3rd Batn. Royal Scots, as Lieut.-Col., with temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army, antedated to May 31; Major G. R. Cruden, late 3rd Batn. Highland L.I., to be Major, with temp. rank of Major in Army.

Army Service Corps.—Francis W. G. Leland, nominated by authorities of a University, to be 2nd Lieut. (dated May 22, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Sept. 8).

City of London Imperial Vols.—Lieut. S. H. F. Hole resigns his commission.

STAFF.

Brevet-Col. Sir S. M. Lockhart, Bart., M.V.O., appointed temporarily a Brig.-Gen. on staff to command Cavalry Brigade at Curragh, with temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed, and is granted substantive rank of Col. in Army (July 9).

Appointment of Major J. H. Swanton, R.M.L.I., as a temp. District Insp. of Musketry, is confirmed (Nov. 27, 1899).

Lieut.-Col. C. & Court, from D.A.A.G. in South Africa, resumes his duties as a Military Attaché (Aug. 28).

Capt. A. F. Evans-Lombe, Highland L.I., to be a District Insp. of Musketry, vice Major W. G. Wyld, Hampshire Regt., deceased (Aug. 28).

Capt. J. H. Thresher, Rifle Brigade, to be A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir B. C. Russell, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commanding Troops in Southern District (April 13).

Appointment of Qrnr. and Hon. Lieut. A. W. Smith, Lancashire Fusiliers, to Staff of Lines of Communication, is dated May 27, not as stated in *Gazette* of Aug. 24.

Appointments to Staff, made in South Africa, confirmed:—

Lieut.-Col. E. O. F. Hamilton, Royal West Surrey Regt., to be a Brig.-Gen. on Staff to command an Infantry Brigade and to have local rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed (April 20).

Brevet-Col. G. Stanley, A.S.C., Director of Transport, Natal, to be graded as an Asst. Adj.-Gen. (March 1).

Major H. G. Morgan, D.S.O., A.S.C., Director of Supplies, Natal, to be graded as an Asst. Adj.-Gen., and to have local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst so employed (March 1).

Major G. M. V. Hunt, A.S.C., to be Asst. Director of Supplies, Natal, graded as a D.A.A.G. (March 1).

Capt. G. Conway-Gordon, A.S.C., to be Asst. Director of Transport, Natal, graded as a D.A.A.G. (March 1).

Appointments to the Staff of Lines of Communication made in South Africa confirmed:—

Col. J. K. Trotter, C.M.G., to be a D.A.G. (Jan. 24).

Lieut. E. V. E. Neill, 1st Batn. Victorian Infantry, to be graded as Staff Capt. whilst employed on Army Transport Service (Mar. 23).

Capt. R. M. O. Glynn, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be an Asst. Staff Officer for Colonial Forces, graded as a D.A.A.G. (July 3).

Capt. W. S. Sarsfield, Connaught Rangers, to be an Asst. Press Censor, graded as a Staff Capt. (July 24).

Capt. G. F. MacMunn, D.S.O., R.A., to be a Station Staff Officer, graded as a Staff Capt., from April 1 to May 8, and to be an Asst. Provost-Marshal, graded as Staff Capt. from May 27.

Capt. C. Wedgwood, 4th Batn. North Stafford Regt.,

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to be a Commandant and Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (June 22).

Capt. P. H. Atkin, 6th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers, to be a Commandant, graded as Staff Capt. (July 9).

Capt. W. R. Ecclestone to be granted Staff Lieut. whilst employed with Army P.O. Corps (Feb. 18).

Lieut. H. E. Saint, South African Mounted Irregular Forces, to be an Asst. Press Censor, graded as a Staff Lieut. (June 22).

Lieut. C. P. F. Radclyffe, Reserve of Officers, to be an Asst. Press Censor, graded as Staff Lieut. (July 24).

Royal Military College.—Major J. E. Caunter, Lancashire Fusiliers, to be a Professor, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. J. A. Fergusson, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Sept. 1).

Half-Pay.—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Henry R. B. Donne, from Norfolk Regt., to be Lieut.-Col.

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. J. B. Leefe, R.M.A., to be Col. (Aug. 29).

Memoranda.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. R. Routh, on completion of his period of service on staff, is placed on half-pay (June 19).

Reserve of Officers.—Capt. A. Chambers to be Major; Capt. and Hon. Major M. S. M. Dennis, late 5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt., to be Capt.

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Sept. 8.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GREENADIER.—The Somersetshire Light Infantry.

J. L. P.—Under Foreign Office.

AGE LIMIT.—Fifty-seven.

POM-POM.—Your view is correct.

SUBALTERN, R.A.—We quite agree.

BATON.—There is no such provision.

RETIRED PAY.—Only on the ground of ill-health.

C. A. A.—Shall have our attention.

C. F. T.—Not unless ordered.

MILITIA C.O.—Your decision is perfectly in accordance with regulations.

S. A. E.—Yes.

The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 1.

In accordance with Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. J. W. S. Miller placed on retired list of his rank (Aug. 16).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 3.

Proby. Lieut. H. G. Philpott confirmed as a Lieut. on Supplementary List, with seniority of Oct. 1, 1898. Carpenters Arthur Furze (Aug. 10) and Edward Earl (Aug. 11) promoted to Chief Carpenters.

(From Friday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 4.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieut. P. W. Simmons to be Capt., vice Doig, deceased (Aug. 13).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 5.

Rev. Francis W. R. Metcalf, B.A. (Sept. 1), and Rev. William G. Litchfield, M.A. (Sept. 4), appointed Chaplains.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 31.

Commander.—M. G. Cartwright to Cossack, in command (Aug. 24).

Lieutenants.—F. A. Whitehead to Warspite, for Phœton (as 1st and G.); G. W. Mason, G. N. Tomlin, O. J. Prentis, C. L. Brendon to Warspite, for Phœton, on commg.; G. F. F. Pike to Warspite, for Virago, in command (undated). T. L. Thorpe-Douglas to Amphion (as 1st); W. H. C. Calthrop to Amphion (G.); H. Cayley to Amphion (N.); B. E. M. Waters to Amphion (Sept. 20). C. E. Colbeck to Black Prince (as 1st); E. W. Denison to Duke of Wellington; R. W. Sumner to Nile; J. D. D. Stewart to Vivid (undated). T. D. Pratt to Royal Arthur, for Tauranga (as 1st); Lieut. S. Smith to Royal Arthur, for Tauranga (N.) (Sept. 20). P. D. R. West to Royal Arthur, for Tauranga (Sept. 28).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 1.
Commander.—S. A. J. Calthorpe to Halcyon (Sept. 15).
Lieutenants.—A. R. Raby (as 1st and G.), H. J. M'Rundle (N.), A. E. Harris, E. O. Gladstone, R. Collins to Gladiolus (Oct. 2); J. H. Dathan to Rupert (N.), J. W. Pochin to Rodney for Speedwell, in command (undated).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 3.

Commander.—T. D. L. Sheppard to Renown (N.) (Oct. 15).

Lieutenant.—T. D. Pratt to Cambridge, for short G. course (Sept. 2).

Sub-Lieutenants.—R. S. Roy to Warspite, for Virago, in command; A. E. Cole to Rodney for Speedwell (N.) (undated). A. F. J. M'Dermott (N.), W. H. W. Phillips to Royal Arthur for Karakatta (Oct. 1).

Midshipmen.—H. O. Nash to Royal Oak (Sept. 15). R. G. Talbot to Hannibal (Aug. 27). H. A. Colt to Hannibal (Aug. 24).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 4.

Lieutenants.—E. A. Thomas to Caesar, for Ernest, in command; J. A. Gregory to Illustris, for Griffin, in command (Sept. 15).

Inspectors of Machinery.—J. Pitt, G. A. Haddy to Victoria and Albert, temp. on promotion (April 1).

Engineer F. J. Carlton to Victory, for Kestrel (Sept. 4). Prob. Assist. Engr. S. M'M. Russell to Warspite and Phœton, for training (Sept. 3).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 5.

Midshipmen.—C. H. Mackinnon to Majestic; B. Vigne E. C. Brent to Repulse; R. L. Pennington, M. P. B. Portman to Jupiter; J. S. M'L. Ritchie to Hannibal; G. B. Palmes to Prince George (Sept. 15).

Naval Cadets.—F. L. Back, R. B. Ramsay, R. H. Hilliard to Majestic; A. S. D. George, G. P. N. Fitzgerald, G. H. Dennistoun, H. M. Garrett, T. Eardley-Wilmot, to Magnificent; R. Wigglesworth, A. C. Roberts, E. J. F. Tisdall, D. W. Farmer to Repulse; R. V. Holt to Jupiter; C. J. L. Noakes, Hon. E. E. Drummond, N. S. J. S. Nicholl-Carne, C. A. O. Douglas to Hannibal; L. T. C. Sackville-West, A. B. F. Spottiswood, W. U. H. Parry-Oken to Prince George; E. T. Fletcher, J. Fawcett to Resolution (Sept. 15).

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 Infantry.....L. Aylmer.....5851
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 University.....H. S. Winthrop.....—

1899. SANDHURST. 1899.
 22nd (Infantry).....R. C. Young.....7869
 23rd (Infantry).....A. C. G. Besley.....8107
 29th (University).....V. P. Druce.....5898
 32nd (Infantry).....C. H. Clutterbuck.....7688
 40th (Infantry).....C. C. Wigram.....7516
 110th (Infantry).....A. W. K. Loyd.....6614
 — (Infantry).....B. C. Otter.....5998
 — (Infantry).....P. M. Connellan.....5406
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G. Winne Finch.....Infantry Cadetship.

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G. E. Hawes.....Infantry Cadetship.

C. A. Astrobos.....Infantry.

E. H. Pipon.....Infantry.

H. A. D. Bockett-Pugh.....Infantry.

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PROGRESS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

THE temporary return of Lord Roberts to Pretoria, as indicated by his despatch of Monday, was an important event, as demonstrating clearly that he considered his brilliant campaign against Botha to have been crushing and decisive, and that the scattered remnants of the Boer general's forces might be left to be dealt with by the pursuing columns of Sir Redvers Buller and his other capable lieutenants operating in the eastern Transvaal. The Commander-in-Chief returned to the front on Wednesday, after placing the Transvaal under martial law, and giving evidence before the Hospitals Commission. Although we have for some time become accustomed to the snatching of easy victories from commandoes more sensitive about their means of retreat than the defence of their positions, the feebleness of the stand made in the defensible mountain gorges south of Lydenburg was surprising, considering the great importance of that town to the enemy's cause, and that but few strategic points now remain in their hands. The comparatively undisputed capture of Lydenburg was due in a great measure to the swift turning movement of General Ian Hamilton, advancing from the south-west by the Dullstroom road round the Boer right flank while Sir Redvers Buller engaged their left. By means of the turning movement by one or both flanks, and employed either alone or in combination with the frontal attack, Lord Roberts has gained his victories throughout this remarkable war, and has gained them as a rule with very slight loss

to his men, though doubtless with a high percentage of wastage amongst his horses. The mere approach of Ian Hamilton was sufficient to cause the enemy to retire from the fortified pass leading to Lydenburg, leaving the way clear for Buller's advance, and on the 6th inst. the British cavalry occupied the town, the main columns being then but five miles from it.

The Boer forces retired as our troops advanced, and divided, part going north with most of their guns and stores towards Kruger's Post, and part towards Spitzkop, a lofty, isolated hill, surrounded by mountains, twenty-five miles to the east. The latter portion, checking their retreat, took up a fresh position on a hill 1,800ft. high, within cannon-shot of Lydenburg and commanding it, whence they were driven with loss on Saturday by General Lyttelton's Division and General Ian Hamilton's column, and forced to continue their retreat over the Mauch mountains to Spitzkop. In this action the 1st Batn. Royal Scots, 1st Batn. Devonshire Regt., and the 1st Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers carried out the main attack on the enemy's front with great gallantry, a turning movement being impracticable. The steady demeanour on the occasion of the Volunteer Company 2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, composed largely of members of the London Scottish, in the face of a heavy fire, which caused much loss in their ranks, was brought specially to notice by General Buller.

On Sunday, Buller, in active pursuit towards Spitzkop, crossed the Mauchberg ten miles east of Lydenburg, and became again engaged in a country of extreme difficulty, the roads being, as he reported, "too bad for description." Meanwhile General French, who had again passed to the south of the railway, left Carolina on Sunday with Dickson's and Gordon's Cavalry Brigades, Mahon's Mounted Infantry, two battalions of infantry, and 4.7in. naval guns, and advanced towards Barberton. He was opposed throughout the entire march, but drove the enemy successively from three positions, one of which was taken with great dash by the 1st Batn. Suffolk Regiment. The column crossed the Komati River on Monday and was reported on Wednesday to have been heavily engaged again. General Hutton having reinforced Colonel Henry's Mounted Infantry, operating nearer to the railway, was engaged at the same time in the difficult country about Waterval Onder, and General Pole-Carew, occupying with his infantry the central position as before, witnessed the fight from the hills to the north of the same place. Hutton by a rapid turning movement caused the enemy to abandon their strong position and to retire hastily. On Monday Buller, driving the routed Boers before him, was within ten miles of Spitzkop. He had captured *en route* many waggons containing food and ammunition, and fourteen had been thrown down a mountain precipice by the enemy, who despaired of getting them clear of their pursuers. On Tuesday this column occupied the junction of roads from east and south near Spitzkop, the enemy retiring,

some to Nelspruit, and others north across the Sahie Drift. Hutton was then moving forward to reinforce French on the right, Ian Hamilton, passing through Helvetia, was due at Waterval Onder on Thursday, and Pole-Carew was moving on by Nooitgedacht to Godwaan Station. The entire front covered by the British advance, which has been slow owing to the difficulties of the country, has been little short of fifty miles.

Telegraphing on Thursday, from Machadodorp at 6.20 p.m., Lord Roberts announced that Sir Redvers Buller was comfortably settled in Spitzkop, where they found 300,000 lbs. weight of Boer supplies, principally rice, sugar, flour and coffee, and 300 boxes of Martini-Henry ammunition.

The War correspondent of a leading journal, telegraphing from Belfast on Monday, announced that at a council of war the Boer chiefs had definitely decided to make a formal declaration of guerilla warfare. This need cause us no uneasiness. It would be in itself a confession of the complete defeat and disintegration of the organised Boer armies in the field. It would threaten nothing more than what is already in full operation in various districts throughout the Orange River and Vaal River Colonies, and it would have the advantage of clearly defining the situation, and of concentrating the best energies of the Commander-in-Chief and his generals to the thorough disarmament of the country, as Lord Roberts has indicated in the proclamation he issued on hearing of the departure of President Kruger and resignation of General Botha. The general situation is as follows:—To the north of the Delagoa Railway General Buller occupies Spitzkop. General Pole-Carew is advancing along the line, General Ian Hamilton to the north of it, and General French twenty miles to the south. In the south General Hunter is organising a movement against the raiding commandoes known to be infesting the Ladybrand, Ficksburg, and Senekal districts, and the small British garrisons of those towns have been withdrawn to form part of his force. The western Transvaal has been traversed from Mafeking towards Lichtenburg by Lord Methuen, who on Sunday attacked and dispersed a commando at Malopo Oog, capturing many prisoners, waggons, and much ammunition. Colonel Dalgety, at present commanding General Little's Cavalry Brigade, has experienced in the same district some severe fighting during several days, and suffered a rather heavy loss at Quagafontein on the 7th inst., and General Douglas, in an action south-east of Ottoshoop on Tuesday, beat off an attack and captured stores. A Boer force some 4,000 strong is still reported to be in the Zeerust district. In the south-east Transvaal General Hildyard, moving from the Natal Railway near Volksrust, occupied Wakkerstroom on the 5th, the Boers under Joshua Joubert retiring, and on Monday he forced the Langwacht Pass, making for Utrecht. General Clery advanced from Standerton on the 8th against a body of Boers threatening the line in his quarter. In the central Transvaal General Clements has been

marching through the Pretoria district, where he was successfully engaged on Saturday with a force under Delarey near Kekepoort, between Krugersdorp and Rustenburg, while General Hart, operating to the south-west of Krugersdorp, has been clearing the vicinity of the railway there. Commandant Theron is now known to have fallen in one of the actions in this district. De Wet was believed to have joined Theron south of Johannesburg, and their combined force was stated to be 1,800 strong, but to be without guns. The latest surmise, however, regarding De Wet is that he heads the guerilla bands about Thaba N'chu.

With relentless energy the enemy's parties make descents at all points on the railways, firing into and derailing trains, and ripping up the rails. On the night of the 5th the engine of a train was destroyed by dynamite between Pretoria and Belfast, and the train derailed, and a span of a bridge has been demolished by the same means on the Krugersdorp line. The northern posts continue to be held by General Paget and Colonel Plumer, where they watch the bush-veldt now becoming too unhealthy to harbour the enemy much longer. For the same reason Warmbaths has been evacuated by Paget. Thus over the entire field the British forces are now widely dispersed, operating for the most part by almost independent divisions or brigades, and based on the railways, which are guarded by continuous chains of defensive posts. The chief requirement is still, as from the beginning, an almost unlimited supply of horsemen to confer on our flying columns the mobility necessary to hunt down, circumvent, and destroy the numerous bands of mounted guerillas raiding the country. It is satisfactory to learn that between now and October 25 nearly 13,000 fresh horses will reach South Africa. That complete success will finally crown the efforts of Lord Roberts there is now no reason to doubt, and the disappearance in flight of ex-President Kruger from the scene is an important step towards the desired end.

LORD WOLSELEY'S RETIREMENT.

AS the time approaches when Lord Wolseley will complete his term of office as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the question naturally arises as to what his lordship's pension is to be. According to the provisions of the Royal Warrant, Lord Wolseley is entitled as a field-marshal to an allowance of £1,300 a year; but, having regard to his long and distinguished career, and the great value of the services he has rendered to the Army, an exception, we understand, will be made in his favour. For a period of fifty years Lord Wolseley has spared himself in nothing. The Army has been his one and constant thought. He has been a soldier before all things, and has been instrumental in introducing many reforms which were urgently needed to place our land forces somewhat on a par with the military system of the Continent. The whole Empire has benefited by his work; benefited to an extent which future generations will recognise and appreciate. That an officer of his distinction should go into retirement with the pension of £1,300 a year only, would be a national scandal, and this, we are pleased to find, is the view of those who have been directly associated with his lordship at the War Office. When it is considered what the retiring allowances are to which eminent lawyers are entitled, it will be allowed by even the most exacting of economists that an officer who has risen by his own merit, and his own merit only, to the high position which Lord Wolseley occupies should not be cast

aside in his declining years unrecognised by the State he has served so well. If the war in South Africa has done nothing more it has at least shown this—that the officers of our Army will make any sacrifice at the call of duty, their lives are at the country's service, their reputations may be irretrievably ruined for others' faults. It is only right that these facts should be kept in view. The distinguished lawyer runs none of the risks of the soldier in high command. He has the machinery of the court under his complete control within four walls. Not so the general in the field.

The task which Lord Wolseley has had set him during his term of office has been herculean in its dimensions. No four walls have compassed his responsibilities. It is well that this should be considered at the present moment, when a splendid career is drawing to its close, and it is left for the Government to decide how the nation can best reward the brave and honoured soldier, who for half of a century has carried his life in his hand in its service, and has led the way in every reform calculated to advance the welfare of its army. In Burma, in India, in China, in Canada, in Ashanti, in South Africa, in Cyprus, in Egypt, and in the Soudan Lord Wolseley has borne the burden as a servant of the Empire, and he lately crowned his brilliant achievements in the field by five years of office as Commander-in-Chief during four campaigns, which have put the organising capacity of our administrators, the leadership of our generals, and the fighting capacity of our soldiers to the severest possible test. On the North-West Frontier of India in 1897-98, and in the Soudan in 1898 the result left nothing to be desired. Victory in South Africa may have been more dearly won, but the formidable character of the opposition which our forces have had to face is in itself evidence of the great strain which the Commander-in-Chief of the Army has had to bear during months of anxious waiting whilst operations have been in progress thousands of miles away from London. Is all this to go for naught? Is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of a huge and scattered Empire, one who has been fighting the country's battles for half a century, to be placed in a lower position than the superannuated judge? If ever a man deserved well of his country Lord Wolseley does, and we feel sure we express the views not of the Army only but of the Empire at large, when we express a hope that Lord Lansdowne may be successful in his endeavours to obtain for Lord Wolseley the recognition he so richly deserves.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY.

ON Monday last the *Morning Post*, in a powerful leading article dealing with the momentous subject of the status, powers, and qualifications that should be sought for in the successor to the outgoing Commander-in-Chief, entered boldly on a field where hitherto angels have feared to tread. After duly discussing the weighty question that presents itself, it declared that "The true solution of the problem seems, therefore, to consist in the appointment of Lord Roberts on his return from the Cape to succeed Lord Lansdowne as Secretary of State for War," . . . "with a younger general of his choice as Commander-in-Chief." It is not to be supposed that this view will be accepted by politicians on either side; nor indeed do soldiers generally regard the proposal with the favour that they might be expected to do. Many thinking men are strongly of opinion that the time has not arrived for such a reform, but

rather favour the idea of an independent report from the Commander-in-Chief annually as to the state of the Army, and indicating its most pressing wants. At the same time, it has been long patent to all, whether military men or civilians, who have carefully thought the matter out, in view of the enormous growth of the Empire and the yearly augmenting demands upon the military forces of the Crown, that the anomalous state of things now existing in the relations between the Secretary of State for War, the Commander-in-Chief, and Parliament, cannot indefinitely continue with safety to the Commonwealth.

The position of the Commander-in-Chief, as constituted by Mr. Balfour in 1895, and still existing, is an absurdity, a makeshift arrangement to save the *amour propre* of Civilian Secretaries of State for War, indefensible in itself, and subordinating the status of the military Chief of the Army, and through him the efficiency and interests of the Army itself, which are primary concerns of the Empire, to considerations of statecraft. To give the Civilian Secretary of State for War power to call on the Commander-in-Chief for his best consideration of a vital military matter affecting the defence of the Empire or the conduct of a war, while at the same moment he can consult the heads of the several military departments, which properly should be subordinated to the Commander-in-Chief in their relation to the Secretary of State, and can take or reject at will the advice of the Commander-in-Chief, is to place the latter exalted officer in a false, an invidious, and a humiliating position, derogatory alike to himself as a soldier of long service and tried experience, and also to the Army of which he is the military chief. A modern army is a very comprehensive, if not a complicated, machine, requiring for its proper management experts with special training; and to place such a machine, so constituted, under the supreme direction of a civilian, however personally capable or endued with whatever good intentions, must produce imperfect and unsatisfactory results, if not end in absolute failure. It is in no spirit of disparagement of Lord Lansdowne, who has grappled with enormous difficulties with vigour and capacity, we say that the qualifications required in the chief of an important department cannot be looked for under existing circumstances in the civilian head of the War Office. Both the Minister for War and the Commander-in-Chief are placed in an impossible position as matters stand at the War Office at the present time. The system now existing, if system it can be called, cannot be defended, and must be swept away.

There need be no fear of an attempt at the exercise of undue power resulting from the placing of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in a proper position of authority over the officers of his own staff. Parliament must still be the supreme judge as to whether proposals involving the expenditure of money shall be carried into effect or not. The War Minister's duty has been performed when, after arriving at a conscientious conviction that such and such measures are absolutely necessary, he has laid them, with full explanation, before Parliament. What the Army requires for its effective organisation and administration is a War Minister acquainted, in a general sense, with its requirements, both in the relations of its several parts to the whole, and in its relation as a whole to the Empire which it has, together with the Navy, to safeguard. Such a Minister alone can be entitled to hold office in Pall Mall, but unless the officer filling the position of Commander-in-Chief is supported by the Minister

for War there must be friction, and directly that happens the interests of the nation are bound to suffer. On the appropriateness of the appointment of the Secretary of State for War depends that of the Commander-in-Chief, and with the high functions of the latter in the hands of the first soldier in the land, the position of the former becomes simplified. But if the Commander-in-Chief is to be more or less a puppet, and is to be interfered with even in the business of his own department, what can be looked for but failure directly the machinery of the office is submitted to anything in the form of a strain. We agree with those who have gone into the subject most thoroughly that the issue of an annual report by the Commander-in-Chief to be made public only on a vote of the House of Commons, would make a great advance in the direction of military administration. But before anything else is done one step is essentially necessary: The Commander-in-Chief must cease to occupy the position he does at present, which is indefensible from every point of view but that of the unsympathetic statesman who does not want to be bothered with ugly questions of national defence, which he cannot understand, and may be too wrapped up in party controversies to have time to master.

Army Notes.

A telegram from Simla gives particulars of the proposed reliefs between India and England when the war is over. The regiments, it is said, to proceed to India will be the 5th and 6th Dragoon Guards and 9th and 12th Lancers. Two batteries R.H.A. will also move from the Cape, viz. G and J. The Field Batteries named for Indian service are the 13th, 18th, 61st, 67th, 69th, and 75th. The 10th Mountain Battery will go there, as will also the following infantry units, viz., the 2nd Batn. King's (Liverpool) Regiment (8th), 1st Batn. Devonshire Regiment (11th), 2nd Batn. Leicestershire Regiment (17th) (from Egypt), 1st Batn. Gloucestershire Regiment (28th) (from Ceylon), 1st Batn. Royal Sussex Regiment (35th), 1st Batn. Essex Regiment (44th), 2nd Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry (53rd), 2nd Batn. King's Royal Rifles (60th) (from Ceylon), 1st Batn. Durham Light Infantry (68th), 1st Batn. Seaforth Highlanders (72nd) (from Egypt), and 2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders. The units to be removed from India are the 22nd, 50th, and 70th Batteries R.F.A., 3rd Mountain Battery, 1st Batn. Buffs (3rd) to the Mediterranean, 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Regiment (18th) to Malta, 1st Batn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd) to Ceylon, 1st Batn. Royal West Kent Regiment (50th) from Aden, 1st Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry (53rd) to Aden, 2nd Batn. Essex Regiment to England, 2nd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers (104th) to England, 2nd Batn. Durham Light Infantry (106th) to England, and 2nd Batn. Royal Sussex Regiment (107th) to England.

The only fault which can be found with the arrangements, so far as cavalry are concerned, is the return of the 5th Dragoon Guards to India. The regiment has already been ten years abroad, and will be the first for return to England when it gets back to Indian quarters. The artillery reliefs show that the G and J Batteries, R.H.A., go back to India. G Battery went from St. John's Wood to South Africa, and J Battery from Bangalore. The Field Artillery brigades which proceed to India are the 1st, which includes the 13th, 67th, and 69th Batteries, and the 3rd, made up of the 18th, 62nd, and 75th Batteries. The 13th, 67th, and 69th Batteries were serving in Natal prior to the war; the 18th, 62nd, and 75th were mobilised at Aldershot and sent out in November last. As regards infantry little can be said against the arrangements. The battalions in India first for relief are at present — we take them in order of precedence — the 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers (104th) which went abroad in July, 1882; 2nd

Royal Sussex Regiment (107th), July, 1882; 1st Royal West Kent Regiment (50th), August, 1882; 2nd Durham Light Infantry (106th), August, 1882; 2nd Essex Regiment (56th), August, 1882; 1st Shropshire Light Infantry (53rd), August, 1882; 1st Black Watch (42nd), August, 1882; 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment (84th), October, 1883; and 2nd Royal Irish Regiment (18th), February, 1884. It will be seen that all but two of these — the Black Watch and York and Lancaster Regiments — are to be brought home, or, at least, homewards. This will leave the Black Watch and the York and Lancaster, with the 1st Batn. East Surrey Regiment (31st), 2nd Batn. South Lancashire Regiment (82nd), and 1st Batn. Hampshire Regiment (37th), first for relief. The passing over of the Black Watch and York and Lancaster is, of course, due to the fact that they have been in India, comparatively speaking, very long, as before going there they had some years Colonial experience.

The regiments ordered from India for service in South Africa were the 5th Dragoon Guards, 9th Lancers, 16th Lancers, 19th Hussars, 1st Batn. Devonshire, 1st Batn. Gloucestershire, 2nd Batn. King's Royal Rifles, and 2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders. These all return eastward, with the exception of the 16th Lancers and 19th Hussars. Of the regiments ordered to India from the Cape the 1st Batn. King's occupied Wynberg before the war broke out. The appearance of the 1st Batn. Buffs in the relief programme will occasion some surprise, as it did not go out until January, 1885. It goes to the Mediterranean where it already has had experience during its present tour. Its inclusion is due to the fact that its 2nd Batn. had put in nearly fourteen years on home service when it embarked for the Cape. Among battalions now in South Africa which will be selected to remain on foreign service we believe the following may be named with some degree of certainty: — The 1st Sherwood Foresters (45th), 1st Northumberland Fusiliers (5th), 2nd Rifle Brigade, 2nd Royal Berkshire (66th), 2nd Black Watch (73rd), 2nd Royal West Kent (97th), 1st Loyal North Lancashire (47th), 1st York and Lancaster (65th), 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers (89th), 1st South Lancashire (40th), 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (46th), and 2nd Dorsetshire (54th). If any of these are brought home it will only be to prepare for embarkation again on an early date.

Recent letters from officers of the columns engaged in dislodging the Boer guerillas from their temporary resting places indicate weariness and irritation at the continuance of the war, which cannot be written off by a statement of the highest official character that it has ceased to exist, while the casualty lists still chronicle the losses from enteric and dysentery which have clung to the troops since operations began in South Africa. Many of the writers confidentially inform their friends and relatives that "they are heartily sick of the war"; others declare they are "sick of the country"; some are "burning to get home again," and nearly all the communications which we have seen express astonishment at the contentment and spirit of the men and admiration of the cheerfulness of the rank and file under all their privations and incessant hard work. Some battalions have been on the tramp since they left the rail and took to the road for months, fed by ox transport, and often on the trek ox, the men without greatcoats, and with only one blanket part of the time, and in rags, carrying 150 rounds each, sometimes on half rations (three biscuits for twenty-four hours), but full allowance of bull beef, one pound per man (if he could only eat it) served "hot" from the animal. Change of boots unknown, unless when they changed themselves; cold nights and hot days — thunderstorms and torrents of rain — still, there is no grumbling; but, as one officer says, "I don't think many of the men will go in for 'three acres and a cow' in the Transvaal when they are discharged."

"Notwithstanding the praises of the Mauser that I see in the papers, I know," says one of the officers of a crack regiment, "that whenever the Boer can get hold of one of our rifles he uses it in preference to his own. Some swear by the

Martini-Henry, and prefer it to Mauser and our own. As to artillery fire, it is interesting how little damage shrapnel and percussion shells do against the enemy in these kopjes. The other day I shelled the Dutchmen posted in a kopje 3,000 yards off, and gave them 100 rounds, and next day when we bagged them I was told that only three men were hit; and I believe it, though the whole face of the rock was pitted with shrapnel."

The leading journal yesterday waxed angry over the idea that Germany contemplates "aggressive action" in Yang-tze Valley, which we have come to think of as our own particular little slice of China, but as our contemporary observed that "the whole story was probably an invention," like other disagreeable rumours, perhaps it was a little previous to deal with it. An alliance between Russia and Germany for the partition of China (as if they were repeating the appropriation of Poland, all of the Flowery Kingdom north of the Great Wall becoming Russian, and an extensive region in the south going to Germany) would be a direct challenge to this country in what we have declared to be our special sphere of interest, in the opinion of the *Times*, which we could not refuse to take up. The ugly word "*maulheldenthum*," which is used in the same article, might be applied just now to the implied threat of war against Germany and Russia if they meddled with Chinese landed property, for it is surely empty braggadocio and "tall talk" to menace the two great military Powers with hostilities on the strength of mere rumour, especially in the present "entanglement" of our forces in South Africa.

Mr. B. V. Darbishire read an interesting paper on "Military Maps" before the Geographical Section of the British Association. It is a subject to which the war in South Africa has lent a peculiar significance. Again and again our generals in Natal and the Orange River region were baffled by their want of accurate knowledge of the country in which they were operating, a discreditable state of affairs, for which the responsibility must be equally divided between the Home and Colonial authorities. A great lesson of the Franco-Prussian war may or may not have been taken to heart by Continental nations, though the recent operations in China would lead one to suppose that we do not stand alone in our neglect of military topography. India has at its disposal trustworthy surveys of central and south-eastern Asia, and the self-governing colonies are similarly far-seeing. What we require is accurate maps of countries with which our frontier is coterminous, and with which, therefore, we may find ourselves at war. Should an advance into the interior of China be agreed on by the Allies we shall discover exactly how the British Intelligence Department stands towards the Intelligence Departments of Europe. Already the Americans have been led into disaster and have lost a distinguished officer for lack of a map of the neighbourhood round Tien-tsin, and several other misfortunes of a similar kind were reported on the march to Peking. It is, however, obvious that something is lacking in the training of our officers when nothing was done to secure maps of the Stormberg region, though General Gatacre was operating in it for six weeks before the disaster, which we owed almost entirely to defective topographical knowledge. For many years there has been a danger of hostilities between this country and the Transvaal. Nevertheless, nothing was done, owing to lack of money, to obtain accurate maps of the district in which operations would take place. It is to be hoped that, in the future, this happy-go-lucky system will be abandoned. When the Earl of Chatham arrived in the Netherlands to command an expedition destined to destroy Antwerp's shipping and to occupy the city, he suddenly remembered that he knew nothing of the nature of the country, and returned home. His action was applauded at the time, though it has since provoked the amused criticism of historians. After what happened at Stormberg Lord Chatham would certainly seem to have been fully justified in the course he pursued.

The appointment of General Baden-Powell as Chief of the Transvaal Police has met with the

approval of the whole Empire. Throughout the campaign he has proved himself superior to the Boers at their own game. Moreover, the enemy have a superstitious dread of him, seeing that, in the most hopeless circumstances, he was able to hold out against their ablest generals for seven months. The troopers of the new force will be equally competent to undertake the duties required of them. General Baden-Powell will have for his special purpose a pick of the finest raw material in the world. Bushmen from Australia and New Zealand, ex-mounted policemen and roughriders from the Dominion and Cape Colony, all men trained to the saddle from childhood. It was with the hope, doubtless, of just such a chance that many of them volunteered to join the various Colonial contingents. Like the Cape Mounted Police and the North-West Mounted Police, the Transvaal Mounted Police will be military in character, and will, there is every reason to believe, maintain the same high standard of efficiency. The appointment of General Baden-Powell has a further significance. It means that the South African War is practically at an end, and that Mounted Policemen, not an Army, is now required to secure order.

"An Outsider," who evidently knows well what he is writing about, defends the Intelligence Department of the War Office in this month's *United Service Magazine*. The department, it is said, "has been most unjustly charged with culpable ignorance as to the strength and efficiency of the Boer artillery, and excuses have been made for the authorities at the Horse Guards and for our generals in the field upon the ground that sufficient information upon this and other subjects was not at their disposal." Such assumptions, it is contended, are entirely at variance with truth. As an actual fact our Intelligence Officers had most thoroughly investigated and reported upon the whole matter. This we stated as far back as the end of last year, and the writer of the article before us fully bears out what we then said. We are told that the numbers, calibre, weight of projectile, range, and all other details regarding the Boer guns were plainly tabulated in a book compiled by the Intelligence Department, together with the reports furnished by a considerable number of officers, who spent many months in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. "The information collected was thoroughly comprehensive, including reports on the offensive and defensive value of many localities and positions, the quality of the roads, the span and description of bridges, and the probable quantity of available supplies, water and accommodation in towns, villages, and districts. Not only was everything known about the Boer artillery, but everything else that could reasonably be expected with reference to the general conditions under which the campaign would be fought out." There was no lack of expert opinion available, indeed many of the highest officials on the staff of the Army had had personal experience of South Africa. But for the time all seemed to have completely lost their heads. We could have no better evidence of this than the decision not to accept the service of mounted troops when proposed by the Colonies. If it had been recognised in good time that the Boers were a mobile force, is it to be supposed that Stormberg and Magersfontein would have been the disasters they were? As "An Outsider" clearly shows, we bungled into the war and then endeavoured to cast the blame on individual officers because, in all the circumstances, it was impossible for them to score victories. "Mobility is the secret of success in both strategical and tactical manoeuvres," as "An Outsider" says with all truth. In South Africa, however, at the onset, every principle of modern warfare was set at defiance, and Lord Methuen and Sir William Gatacre were called upon to drive the Boers back from strong positions without the wherewithal to ensure anything in the form of success. "An Outsider" sums up the situation thus, and it is difficult to refute his arguments: "All things considered, it seems fairly certain that had a really adequate strength in mounted troops and a more powerful artillery been from the first included in the expeditionary force, the war would have been over long ago." This being the case it does seem most unfair to bring charges against individual generals who have had to accept a heavy burden of responsibility and have done their best to carry out orders.

Dr. Leigh Canney, well known in Egypt, addressed an able letter to the *Standard* on Monday on the subject of the prevention of disease on service, which ought not to be overlooked by the medical authorities of the Army. He deals with the matter under two main heads: 1. Could the epidemics of typhoid and dysentery have been prevented? And 2. Could the conditions of the sufferers have been ameliorated? He holds that much might be done on a campaign to prevent enteric and kindred diseases by the use of filtered or boiled water, but he gives favour to the process of boiling. This would entail, of course, a certain additional strain on the transport, but even that would be preferable to all these deaths, and the vast amount of suffering entailed by the absence of proper precautions. Dr. Canney is not satisfied with simply making a suggestion, but from his practical knowledge has been able to work out in round figures the equipment which would be necessary to produce the end he has in view. He puts the case thus:—

"An army of 50,000 men such as moved from the Modder to Paardeberg, and thence to Bloemfontein, would require for—(a) Filtration: 500 filters (and each filter would require a fresh candle daily). Total weight, 50lb. x 500 = about 11 tons. Total cubic space, 1,000ft. Or (b), Boiling: 500 combined heaters and stoves in separate wooden cases. Total weight, 100lb. x 500 = 22 tons about. Total cubic space, 3,000ft. This army would require as fuel about 150 gallons of petroleum and 20 gallons of methylated spirit daily. The boiling system would abolish the need for some 4,000 kettles, probably supplied at present to this army, and weighing, probably about 20 tons. The boiling system would, therefore, only add 2 tons + the weight of 150 gallons of petroleum and 20 gallons of spirit to the 500 tons of stores daily necessary for such an army. The boiling system or the filtration system would render the transport of vast typhoid and dysentery hospitals unnecessary. As in war, as practised at present without prevention, there are five times as many cases of disease (mostly preventable) as there are of wounds, the hospital equipment to be transported, under preventive measures, could be reduced, if not by four-fifths, at least very largely."

It is not denied that the soldier is "an absent-minded beggar" averse to drinking—water at any rate—to order; but we are quite with the worthy doctor when he says that the majority of the "absent-minded" ones of these days are quite as amenable to reason, if not more so than their brethren in civil life. It might well be considered therefore whether it is not desirable in future campaigns to organise a system of water boiling on the lines laid down. We are not quite sure whether in the long run it would not relieve transport officials. One thing is quite sure, it would lessen the risk of further hospital scandals such as those of which so much has been heard lately.

When the calumniators of Sir W. Butler at Cape Town found at home sounding boards for their slanders in Parliament and in the press, the attitude of the Government was not thought to be amiable or convincing respecting the extraordinary charges preferred against the gallant officer. But the fact that Sir W. Butler had been appointed to one of the most important commands in the kingdom was proof that the authorities did not attach the least credit to them. The announcement that the Government had resolved to allow Sir W. Butler to institute legal proceedings against his libellers gave universal satisfaction, and the humble but meagre apology of Lord Heneage to the General, in reply to a letter from his solicitors, was the result of the only notice that was taken of these unworthy slanderers. Now the Government have made a full *amende* for any indifference to the injury which had been suffered by Sir W. Butler in the latter part of 1899 and the beginning of 1900 by giving him the command of the Aldershot Division, which is for earnest soldiers the Blue Riband of the Service in peace time, and places him in the front for active service.

Naturally many changes in the Army will result from the experience gained during the war in South Africa. Amongst others, the organisation of an adequate force of mounted infantry must certainly be proceeded with. This question has, we understand, already been under

consideration by the military authorities, but so far no decision has been arrived at. One suggestion is that each battalion of infantry should have its own company of mounted infantry. That, no doubt, would be the cheapest way of raising a large force of mounted infantry, but whether it would be the most efficient is quite another question. In our view, the only possible method of raising an efficient force of mounted infantry is to organise a distinct arm of the service. Composite regiments have never been a success on active service, and for the sake of a petty economy it would certainly be most unwise to spoil a reform of the greatest importance by such piecemeal legislation as would be involved in the formation of one mounted infantry company in each battalion of the Line.

We are pleased to learn from several brigadiers who have been in command of Volunteer emergency camps that the result has been in every way satisfactory. Some officers, indeed, write in terms of the highest praise of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, whose discipline has been, they say, quite a revelation. This is very satisfactory. There have been attempts, unfortunately, in some quarters to prevent the carrying out of the War Office scheme, employers of labour having resisted what they call the pressure of militarism; but, on the whole, the Government has reason to congratulate itself on the success of the experiment which brought some 150,000 Volunteers into camp. One Line officer, who has been in command of a brigade, assures us that "it was a real pleasure to be associated with men who so well maintained the credit of their regiments." He goes on to say: "Not a single case of drunkenness was seen throughout the time the brigade was under my orders. Every unit marched in correctly and left in the best of order. Duties were performed with the utmost regularity, and the intelligence of officers and non-commissioned officers was a feature which struck me greatly. So satisfied was I, that my report has been couched in terms of high eulogy, and the praise is richly deserved." It certainly is creditable to the Volunteers that they have done so well, seeing that in almost all cases the keenest men are on active service in South Africa; but that shows what the resources of the country might be if only a serious effort were made to grapple with the big question of defence on something approaching a sound basis, and a scheme were drawn up by soldiers which would prevent the possibility of the different branches of the Service overlapping, as it is to be feared they do at present, in the field of recruiting.

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Army Personal.

On September 7 a telegram was sent from London to Lord Roberts, asking if he would give the approximate date of his return. His reply, which was dated Belfast, September 8, was as follows: "I wish I could." Lord Roberts gave evidence before the Hospitals Commission at Pretoria on Tuesday.

He said that on entering an unknown, sparsely-populated, and hostile country, it was absolutely necessary to take large food supplies, and the number of mules and horses, and the amount of forage for these, were limited. Rapid movement was only possible by cutting down the equipment of the field hospital and other details, as every day's delay put more heart into the enemy. Every care was taken of the sick and wounded, and there were no complaints from the men, who said they were more comfortable in waggons than in ambulances. In Bloemfontein everything that was possible was done for the care of the sick, and an unlimited order was given to commandeer everything obtainable. To show the enormous difficulties which had to be overcome, Lord Roberts mentioned that from March 13, when Bloemfontein was reached, to March 28 not a single truck was able to cross the Orange River, and no food was obtained from the base except a little which was commandeered at Norvalspont and was brought up by road. For 16 days, therefore, there were no supplies and but few medical comforts obtainable, although the requirements of food for the troops were 40 trucks per day, or 400 tons, for both men and animals. From March 29 to April 17 the troops were only just fed, and not one day's reserve was accumulated. Sixty-two trucks with hospital stores came in during that period. The doctors brought on a load of equipments and nurses in waggons from Norvalspont, and these reached Bloemfontein on March 22, seven days before the railway was opened. From April 18 to May 3 a reserve of food for 45 days was accumulated, and this justified the advance on Pretoria from Bloemfontein. He thought that no blame attached to the home authorities in reference to the supply of military stores and equipment. It would be advisable when the war was over that there should be a departmental inquiry into the questions which had been raised in connection with the R.A.M.C. in time of war. With regard to Mrs. Richard Chamberlain, he had given orders forbidding her to enter the Wynberg hospital, as she had not obeyed the regulations.

At the conclusion of his evidence Lord Roberts stated that the campaign had been an extraordinarily difficult one from the hospital point of view, and gave it as his opinion that the R.A.M.C., assisted by the civilian surgeons, had met the difficulties magnificently.

That is, says the *Westminster Gazette*, a pretty story about Lady Roberts and her trunks, and men returning from South Africa vouch for its truth. At the height of the transport difficulties, in the teeth of the officials, she carried eight large trunks from Cape Town to Bloemfontein. Everyone wondered, everyone murmured. No one but Lady Roberts could have got the things through. The transport of stores had been stopped for the time, the sick lacked every comfort, and those who were not sick were half-starved and half-clad. Therefore, when a fatigue party was told off to fetch those eight trunks from Bloemfontein Station things were said, probably about the "plague of women." But next day seven of the trunks were unpacked and their contents distributed amongst the Tommies. The clever lady had snatched her fingers at Red Tape, and smuggled comforts through to the men in this way. One small trunk contained her kit.

An officer home from India on leave writes to us:—

"It is six months now since Gen. Sir William Lockhart died, and as yet the name of his successor as chief commander at Simla is more or less uncertain. Gen. Sir Power Palmer has been officiating since Gen. Lockhart was incapacitated by illness, and every letter I receive from India tells of the confidence he has won by his masterly administration of affairs. When the order came for the despatch of the expedition to China the whole business was carried through without a hitch; and not a single appointment was made which did not meet with universal approval. Not being an Indian officer myself, I am the more ready to endorse the views of your correspondent of the 1st inst. But I cannot bring myself to believe that it is good for the Army in India to have it supposed that there is any question as to Sir Power Palmer's

qualifications, as is the case just now. No one serving in India can doubt for a moment who the new Commander-in-Chief should be. The present position of affairs, however, is not calculated to raise the home authorities in public estimation or do good in any way. I trust, therefore, that you will permit me to have my little growl, which is distinctly in the public interests and not due to any personal feeling of my own beyond that of admiration for one of the ablest officers in India."

General Sir A. G. Montgomery-Moore will be placed on the retired list on vacating command of the Aldershot District. He was made supernumerary to the Establishment on attaining the age of sixty-seven on April 6 last.

Lieut.-General Sir James Hill-Johnes, V.C. R.A., has arrived home from South Africa in the mail steamer *Scot*. Interviewed on his arrival, Sir James said he went out in a private capacity, being a personal friend of Lord Roberts, with whom he served in the Indian Mutiny. He had been with the Headquarter Staff, and declared it was impossible to exaggerate the difficulties of the campaign. He believed the hospitals and the Royal Army Medical Corps would come creditably out of the Hospitals Inquiry. Mr. Burdett-Coutts's statements were exaggerated, though undoubtedly there had been great difficulty at times in finding beds. His opinion of the soldiers engaged in the war was that they were quite as good as those with whom Lord Roberts and himself were associated in the old Mutiny days.

Lieut.-General Sir William Butler will take over his duties in command of the Aldershot District on Monday next. The *Westminster Gazette* thinks "the appointment of Lieut.-General Sir William Butler to the Aldershot command is an excellent one, and the War Office is to be commended for its choice of an officer who has the courage of his opinions and who will have ample scope for his great ability. We want not only a good soldier but a strong man at Aldershot. It is the most important of our military stations, and the character of the training there exercises a wide-spreading influence on the type of instruction for the whole Army. Sir William Butler is the more to be congratulated on account of the patient dignity with which he bore himself throughout the remarkable campaign of calumny of which he was the victim not long since."

Lieut.-General Sir Alfred Gaselee has received a high compliment from Sir Claude MacDonald, which all will allow to be well deserved. The Viceroy of India telegraphed to the British Minister congratulating him on the rescue of the Legations after a heroic defence. To this Sir Claude MacDonald replied:—"Thanks from the garrison for your telegram of sympathy. We all know that but for the splendid energy of General Gaselee and his troops relief would have arrived too late."

Major-General Sir William Gatacre distributed the prizes on Saturday to the local company of the Church Lads' Brigade at Brixton, and took advantage of the occasion to express his views on

the subject of service in the Army and Navy. He said:—

"He did not come there to advise every boy to enter the Army or the Navy, but if a lad did not fancy any trade or profession, let him enter one of the Services. The Army and the Navy were now conducted under a very different régime from that which formerly prevailed. The men got good food, good clothing, and their health was well looked after. When he entered the Service matters were different. Barracks were badly ventilated, the food was 'sketchy,' the medical attendance poor, and the treatment and language were not what they ought to have been. If, then, a boy had a fancy for the Service, and parents approved, let him enter the Army to serve her Majesty, for it was everybody's duty to serve her Majesty in one form or another."

Major-General R. Oldfield has been selected for the appointment of Colonel-Commandant, R.A., vice the late General Sir John Adye.

Major-General Sir Henry Colville, C.B., will resume command of the Infantry Brigade at Gibraltar on or after October 1.

Major-General F. W. Hemming, C.B., will take the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot (1st and 2nd Dragoon Guards and 7th Hussars) to Woolmer, Bordon, and Frensham for a week's training in reconnaissance duties. The brigade will return to camp on the 22nd inst.

Major-General A. E. Turner, C.B., R.A. Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces, has been granted permission to attend the manoeuvres of the 14th Army Corps of the Grand Duchy of Baden from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox. General Turner, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel R. Holden, 5th Worcestershire Regiment, and Major E. L. Engleheart, D.A.A.G. for Volunteers, visited Colchester on Wednesday to inspect the Militia Brigade encamped there under Brigadier-General Morgan Crofton, C.B., D.S.O. Lieut.-General Sir William Gatacre, commanding the district, was also present. The battalions comprising the brigade, the 5th Royal Warwickshire, 4th Norfolk, 3rd Bedfordshire, and 4th Essex, marched past in column, quarter column, and in line of quarter columns; after which some field operations were carried on according to a scheme arranged by the brigadier. General Turner highly complimented all ranks on the steadiness and marching in ceremonial, and expressed great satisfaction at the intelligence and tactical knowledge exhibited in the subsequent operations. He said the regiments in question were fit for any duty anywhere. General Crofton deserves the greatest credit for the care and ability with which he has handled the brigade since he assumed command in May last.

Major-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell has been appointed Chief of the new Transvaal Police Force. His duty will be to organise the force on a military basis and make use of it for the pacification of the country. His visit to Cape Town was undertaken in order that he might consult with Sir Alfred Milner as to the best course of procedure. The citizens of Port Elizabeth have resolved to present the general with a sword of honour. The gallant general was accorded a public reception at Cape Town on Wednesday. The streets were crowded. In reply to an address the general eulogised the Colonial forces, who, he said, were responsible for the defence of Mafeking. Whatever critics might say of the strategic insignificance of Mafeking he knew better. He had his orders to hold it, and it was held. General Baden-Powell, writing to the Liverpool Conservative Club in acknowledgment of its generous donation for the relief of the sufferers from the siege of Mafeking, has added, "I fear I do not deserve your goodwill to the extent you offer it, for I was merely the figure-head of a lot of good men who carried the job through."

Major-General A. G. Raper, who has left for Jamaica to assume command of the troops at that station, issued to the Army Service Corps a farewell order before vacating his appointment as A.Q.M.G. at Headquarters. In this he expressed his grateful sense of the loyal and unflinching support he had received from all ranks of the corps during his service at Headquarters. He went on to say:—

"It has been a real pleasure to me to work with those animated by the soldierly sense of duty and the healthy *esprit de corps* which characterises the

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personnel of the corps. No branch of the Army is more necessary to success in the field, and I congratulate the corps on having proved its sterling worth during the South African campaign, and having evinced a devotion to duty and a thoroughness of work which have gained general admiration and must win the recognition which is due to efficiency. It has been my privilege to form many valued friendships in the corps, and I shall not cease to follow the future, both of individuals and of the corps as a whole, with the deepest interest. I heartily wish all its members success and happiness."

Major-Generals F. W. Kitchener and H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O., have been highly complimented by Sir Redvers Buller for their "excellent leading" Lord Roberts reports that on the occasion of the attack on the Boer position near Lydenburg, on Saturday last, it was largely due to the admirable dispositions made by these two officers that the enemy was driven off.

Major-General Sir Rudolph Slatin Pasha, K.C.M.G., C.B., had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family at Balmoral on the 6th inst.

Brigadier-General M. O. Little, 9th Lancers, commanding the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, consisting of Lancers, Brabant's Horse, Kaffrarian Mounted Rifles, and Cape Mounted Rifles, was wounded in a skirmish at the end of last month, near Johannesburg, and was obliged to hand over his command. The gallant Colonel Dalgety took his place at the head of the brigade.

Major Lees, reporting to the United States Government, has borne handsome testimony to the value of the work done at Tien-tsin of Brigadier-General A. R. Dorward, C.B., R.E., whom he speaks of in the most eulogistic terms.

Colonel F. J. Graves has, as was expected, been given an extension of command of the 83rd Regimental District, Belfast, for three months from October 1, in recognition of the enormous increase of recruiting brought about by him. Last year he was successful in obtaining 1,878 recruits, and already this year the local papers say some 2,200 have been obtained.

Colonels H. C. B. Farrant, A.A.G. at Headquarters, and E. R. Courtenay, 10th Regimental District, have been appointed members of the War Office Committee which is to inquire into the subject of officers' band and mess expenses.

Colonel W. E. Briggs, 2nd Batn. Hampshire Regiment, and Majors F. Herapath, 2nd Batn. Lincolnshire Regiment, and A. C. Becher, 2nd Batn. Norfolk Regiment, formed the committee appointed by Lord Roberts to investigate the question of the treatment of British prisoners in the hands of the Boers. Their report, dated Pretoria, June 25, was issued on Wednesday night. Lord Roberts, in sending the document home, severely criticises the treatment of the non-commissioned officers and men, especially of the Colonial forces, who were treated with marked inhumanity. To have treated Colonial prisoners as criminals, just because they were Colonials, was vindictiveness of the meanest order. To have similarly treated British subjects in the Transvaal because they refused to swear allegiance to the South African Republic was, says the Commander-in-Chief, "opposed to the usages of civilised warfare." There was no excuse for the bad quality and the insufficiency of the food given to the prisoners; for, he continues, "supplies of excellent meat, bread, and vegetables were easily procurable." The Committee found all the charges of bad treatment fully justified.

Colonel F. H. Whitby, late Durham Light Infantry, has been confirmed in his appointment as D.A.G., Punjab command, with the rank of brigadier-general.

Colonel T. P. B. Ternan, C.M.G., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, was on leave in England when news reached him of the disturbance in Uganda. He at once made arrangements for his return, and left England a few days ago to resume the duties of his command.

The circumstances in which Colonel C. W. Helyar, retired list, late 3rd Hussars and com-

manding the 7th Batn. Imperial Yeomanry, met his death are very sad. In his official despatch Lord Roberts characterised the gallant officer's death as murder. Losing his way, he sought shelter for the night at a farmhouse, where he was very hospitably received. As he was leaving in the morning he was shot in cold blood by a number of Boers and killed, hardly a couple of hundred yards from the house. His servant, who had gone on ahead, returned on hearing the firing, and was captured by his master's murderers, but he managed subsequently to escape and tell the tale.

Colonel G. H. More-Molyneux, C.B., I.S.C., colonel on the staff, has been confirmed in command of a 2nd Class District in India, with the rank of brigadier-general.

Colonel Lord Wemyss, A.D.C., has appeared as an inventor, having just produced an implement to be added to the soldier's kit. It can be used as spade, pickaxe, or saw, and also as a shield for protection from bullets. The contrivance is not unlikely to be adopted.

Colonel A. R. Martin, I.S.C., D.A.G., Indian Army headquarters, will leave for England at the end of the month on furlough, Colonel B. Duff, C.I.E., I.S.C., who was on Sir George White's staff in Ladysmith, and is now with Lord Roberts, succeeding him.

Colonel W. R. Anderson, I.S.C., Military Accounts Department, is to be employed at Simla for two years to revise the Army Regulations, India, volume I., parts 1 and 2.

Colonel Sir F. Cardew, Governor of Sierra Leone, accompanied by his staff, is stated to have returned to Sierra Leone from the Rotifunk district, where he held a meeting of chiefs to explain the benefits of the new railway, and made an official tour of inspection.

Lieut.-Colonel Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P., has decided to comply with the request of his constituents in the Chichester division of Sussex, who asked him to reconsider his determination to resign the seat in order to accept the command of the 11th Hussars. Lord Edmund says, in a letter, the kindly appreciation of his humble efforts as member for the division encourages him for the future, and he hopes that the Unionist party will now meet its opponents with united force.

Major (Lieut.-Colonel) F. G. Stone, R.F.A., has resigned his appointment as officer commanding the artillery under the Government of Canada. Colonel Stone took up his appointment eighteen months ago, and has already effected many very necessary reforms. His departure the local press says, is greatly deplored by those over whom he was placed in authority.

Major G. A. P. Evans, retired list, late of the 7th Hussars, Governor of the Military Prison at Malta, has been approved as Governor of the Military Prison, Dublin, vice Captain C. S. Haines, Cheshire Regiment, transferred to Gosport.

Major R. H. Murdoch, retired list, R.A., so long associated with the regimental records at Woolwich, has been appointed Secretary of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society.

Major S. C. N. Grant, R.E., on return from active service in South Africa, has been appointed to the staff of the Ordnance Survey at Southampton, being succeeded as D.A.A.G. in the Intelligence Department, by Captain E. H. Hills, R.E., who has been officiating for him during his absence.

Major H. S. Massy has been appointed to the command of the 19th Bengal Lancers, A.

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Wallace of the 27th Punjab Infantry, and L. H. Baker of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Major A. St. H. Gibbons, 3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regiment, the leader of the Cape to Cairo Expedition, has arrived in England from Egypt after an absence of two years. In ascending the Zambesi Major Gibbons reached in due course the Victoria Falls. Livingstone reached the falls with his steamer on September 9, 1858. No other Englishman since then had passed beyond this point on the Zambesi until Major Gibbons arrived there. Curiously enough he found there an old man who formed as a boy one of Livingstone's party at the time, and he as an old man helped Major Gibbons to get his steamer beyond the falls! Another curious fact is that the second explorer to reach the Falls, and to pass them, was born on the day that Livingstone discovered them! Major Gibbons reports the existence of a large native state—Marotseland—situated at the sources of the Zambesi, the government of which, under a titular king, marks an advanced stage of civilisation. The whole machinery of state is in perfect working order. Under the king are the chiefs, divided into two classes.

Captain J. A. Hefferon, late Quartermaster 8th Hussars, has been granted a Good Service Pension of £50 a year. He has excellent service extending over a period of forty years on the active list. During this time he has taken part in three campaigns, including the Crimean War, for which he has the medal with four clasps, the Indian Mutiny, and the Afghan War of 1879-80.

Captain Percy Green, late of the Buffs, Governor of Preston Prison, has been appointed to the Governorship of Winson Green Gaol, Birmingham, vacant by the retirement of Admiral Tinklar.

Captain P. H. G. Cotton-Powell, 3rd Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, the Abyssinian explorer, who arrived home recently, has left for Malta to join his battalion, embodied at that station. His departure was somewhat delayed, as he was summoned to the Intelligence Department, to the officials of which he was able to give much valuable information. Captain Powell Cotton purposes giving a full account of his expedition in book form.

Captains P. R. Fuller, 3rd Batn. Leicestershire Regiment; G. W. Biggs, 4th Batn. Royal Irish Regiment; F. E. Christian, 3rd Batn. Cheshire Regiment; E. S. St. B. Sladen, 4th Batn. South Wales Borderers; Lieuts. H. de Putron, 5th Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers; W. R. Roe, 4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and H. Hudson, 3rd Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry, and 2nd Lieuts. C. M. Berington, 5th Batn. Worcestershire Regiment; E. O. Warden, 4th Batn. Essex Regiment; P. C. Huth, 3rd Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry, and W. Jenkins, 5th Batn. Rifle Brigade, have been selected for special service on the Gold Coast.

Captain G. S. Haines, Cheshire Regiment, has been appointed Governor of the Military Prison at Gosport.

Captain E. V. O. Hewett, 1st Batn. Royal West Kent Regiment, has been appointed Professor of Strategy and Tactics at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada.

Captain G. C. Benson, Shropshire Light Infantry, has died in Ashanti under very distressing conditions. He had been sent out to raise Akim levies. On the 28th ult. he moved from his camp with 3,000 of them to attack the enemy near Ojesu. Directly the levies got under fire they turned and fled to Odumsi. It is understood that he was shot by his own men.

Captain H. St. G. Thomas, Madras Infantry, C. A. Fowles, 24th Punjab Infantry, and E. L. Sullivan, 36th Sikhs, have been selected to officiate as D.A.A.G.'s in India in the absence of the permanent incumbents on field service.

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September 15, 1900.]

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, &c.

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, Sept. 8.

Lord Roberts telegraphed late last night from Belfast that Lydenburg had been occupied during the day by the cavalry under Lord Dundonald and Major-Gen. Brocklehurst on Thursday afternoon, Sir Redvers Buller's and Lieut.-Gen. Ian Hamilton's forces being then within four miles of the town. They had sustained few casualties. Gen. Ian Hamilton's successful operations of Thursday, when he turned the enemy's right flank and cleared the way for Sir Redvers Buller's advance, having scattered the Boers, driving them in two columns, some going to Kruger's Post and others eastward to Spitzkop. Lord Roberts also stated that a portion of Lieut.-Gen. Hildyard's division had occupied Wakkers-stroom on Wednesday, a Boer force under Joshua Joubert retiring as he advanced. Major-Gen. Clements, who was moving the Pretoria district, had received some opposition on Wednesday near Kekepoort.

In a despatch giving further details of the defence of Ladybrand, Lord Roberts said the credit for the relief of the place was mainly due to Major-Gen. Bruce Hamilton, "who managed the operation with judgment and despatch. His infantry marched 80 miles in four days and a half." The Commander-in-Chief, in another despatch, said the enemy continued to fire into trains, and were very persistent in their endeavours to derail trains and destroy railway lines. These attacks were annoying, but in every case prompt punishment follows, and Lord Roberts thinks the Boers will soon discover that those operations are more injurious to them than to us.

The position at Spitzkop held by the Boers was carried during the morning by Sir Redvers Buller's troops. The Boers again retreated. Of this engagement Lord Roberts wrote on Sunday:—

"I have just heard from Ian Hamilton, who reports the result of yesterday's operations at the request of Buller, who is away from the telegraph line. Hamilton stated that Buller yesterday morning attacked the enemy's position, which was on a precipitous ridge 1,500ft. high, shaped like a horseshoe. The Spitzkop road lies to the furthest point of the ridge. Anything like a turning movement was most difficult as the ridge was cleft asunder at various points by deep ravines almost impossible even for infantry. Under cover of our artillery the position was carried, the Devons on the right, the Royal Irish Regiment in the centre, and the Royal Scots on the left. The enemy retreated over a narrow causeway—they lost a good many, and would in all probability have suffered more seriously but for a thick mist by which our troops were overshadowed when they reached summit of mountain."

Great praise is given to the Volunteer Company attached to the Gordon Highlanders which bore the brunt of the losses. Particulars will be found in our regimental columns.

Sunday, Sept. 9.

Gen. Buller occupied the Mauchberg to-day. The enemy made considerable resistance, but were dislodged by 1st Batn. King's Royal Rifles, supported by artillery fire. Roads said to be too bad for description.

Sir Redvers Buller's force was again brought into telegraphic communication with Lord Roberts's headquarters—removed to Pretoria—during the day, when further particulars were furnished of the Lydenburg success. Gen. Buller stated that the position held strongly by the Boers had a command over Lydenburg of about 1,800 ft. Lord Roberts wrote:—

"The three battalions which attacked—the Devons, the Royal Irish, and the Royal Scots—started on a front of about six miles, and gradually approached nearer each other as they came to the top of the hill.

"Buller gives great credit to Gens. W. F. Kitchenier and Smith-Dorrien for their excellent leading. He adds:—'I am deeply indebted to Ian Hamilton for the assistance he has given me.'"

Lord Methuen to-day moved on Molopo, where a force was reported under Commandant Vermaak. The column advanced and the troops came under fire at 6.30. Gen. Douglas's guns were heard on the left flank. The Yeomanry, under Lord Chesham, moved to the right flank, the remainder of the brigade and Lord Methuen's column reaching Molopo at 10.30 a.m. The mounted troops pursued the enemy till three o'clock this morning, capturing 30 prisoners, 22 waggons, two heliographs, some horses, and 40,000 rounds of ammunition. The enemy fled in disorder, leaving waggons, grain, &c., en route. The pursuit was abandoned, as the horses were tired out.

Lieut.-Gen. French resumed his march from Carolina towards Barberton. His advance was opposed throughout, but he drove the enemy from three successive positions without, it is believed, suffering much loss.

Lord Roberts, telegraphing from Belfast at 11 p.m., said:—

"French, who left Carolina this morning with Dickson and Gordon, the 4th and 1st Brigades of Cavalry, Mahon's Mounted Infantry, the Suffolks and Shropshire battalions, and Capt. Bearcroft's 47 naval guns, met with

opposition throughout the march. He drove the enemy from three successive positions, one of which was taken with much gallantry by the Suffolks, who, being skilfully led, had but few losses. The enemy left some dead on the field.

Major-Gen. Knox, who was moving about north-west of Kroonstad, captured to-day two despatch riders of De Wet's, who were carrying interesting letters from that officer.

Monday, Sept. 10.

Gen. Buller reached a place called Kupgat to-day, about half-way between the Mauchberg and Spitzkop, driving the Boers before him. Several tons of food stores were captured, the gun tackle of a heavy gun, and some of its ammunition. Thirteen waggons carrying ammunition were thrown down the ridge of the mountain to prevent them falling into our hands.

Lieut.-Gen. Hildyard drove the enemy from the Lanwacht Pass during the morning, and went through the Pass afterwards.

Lord Methuen moved to-day on Commandant Vermaak's camp at Malopo Oog, and completely dispersed the enemy. Thirty prisoners, 22 waggons, and 40,000 rounds of ammunition were captured. The casualties were confined to the Bushmen, of whom two were dangerously, one severely, and six slightly wounded.

Wednesday, Sept. 12.

Lord Roberts, having returned to the front from Pretoria, after having given evidence before the Hospital Commission, sent home a despatch from Machadodorp stating that the British advance eastward was slow owing to the very difficult nature of the country. The columns, however, were gradually gaining ground.

Gen. Pole-Carew, with the Guards' Brigade, was at Nooitgedacht railway station, and proposed to move to Godwaan station on Thursday.

Gen. Hutton was holding the high ground south of the railway, and protecting Pole-Carew's right flank. From this position he was able to communicate by signal with Gen. French. Hearing that French was heavily engaged, he was going to his support.

Gen. French crossed the Komati River at Homoslot on the 10th, and was making for the high land west of Barberton, either Kafers Kop or Deerde Kop. He met with no opposition on Monday or Tuesday.

Sir Redvers Buller occupied the junction of roads from east and south near Spitzkop on Tuesday. The enemy who opposed his advance seemed to have divided, some having gone to Nelspruit, and the rest in a northerly direction, across the Sahie Drift.

Gen. Ian Hamilton's column reached Helvetia on Wednesday, and was to move to Waterval Onder on Thursday. Lord Methuen reported that Douglas was attacked on Tuesday morning when marching on the road from Ottoshoop to Lichtenburg. After some hours' fighting he drove the enemy off and captured a quantity of grain and other stores. His casualties were: Wounded: Capt. Bryce, Australian Bushmen, severely in shoulder; two men severely, and four slightly.

Gen. Clements was clearing the country near Heckpoort, between Krugersdorp and Rustenburg. He was engaged on Monday by a force commanded by Delarey, on which occasion he had two men killed and 14 wounded. He drove the enemy out of two positions.

Thursday, Sept. 13.

Lord Roberts telegraphed from Machadodorp, at 6.20 p.m., stating that Buller's troops were comfortably settled at Spitzkop, where they found 300,000lbs. weight of Boer supplies, principally rice, sugar, flour and coffee; also about 300 boxes of Martini-Henry ammunition.

Ian Hamilton's column, strengthened by the Elswick 12-pounder battery, marched during the morning from Helvetia to Waterval Onder to replace the 11th-Pole-Carew's—division, which reached Godwaan at noon. The enemy had been holding a formidable position south of and commanding Godwaan in considerable strength for some days, but finding their retreat threatened by Hutton's occupation of Kaapschehoop, they abandoned it. Pole-Carew moved along the narrow valley through which the railway runs, without a shot being fired at his troops. Rundle had arrived at Bethlehem with

Boyes' Brigade. Hart had reoccupied Potchefstroom.

Clements advanced yesterday against Delarey's little force, and made it retire to the north of Megaliesberg, through Oliphant's Nek. Delarey admitted to having had 40 casualties the previous day, and the country people reported that he had very few rounds of gun ammunition left. W. Knox, commanding in C. Knox's absence, with a movable column, reported that he scoured the country west and south of the Rhenoster, and drove back a few small parties of the enemy.

Officer commanding the lines of communication in Natal reported that the Boers at Vryheid were much perturbed at our occupation of Utrecht, and were moving their stock away in a northerly direction.

Kruger had fled to Lorenzo Marques, and Botha had been obliged to give over the command of the Boer army temporarily to Viljoen on account of ill-health. He was reported to be at Nelspruit station.

Lord Roberts to-day issued the following proclamation:—

"The late President Kruger, with Reitz, and the archives of the South African Republic, crossed the Portuguese frontier, and arrived at Lorenzo Marques, with a view to sailing for Europe at an early date. Mr. Kruger has formally resigned the position he held as President of the South African Republic, thus severing his official connection with the Transvaal. Mr. Kruger's action shows how hopeless, in his opinion, is the war which has now been carried on for nearly a year, and his desertion of the Boer cause should make it clear to his fellow-burgers that it is useless for them to continue the struggle any longer. It is probably unknown to the inhabitants of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony that nearly 15,000 of their fellow-subjects are now prisoners of war, not one of whom will be released until those now in arms against us surrender unconditionally. The burghers must, by this time, be cognisant of the fact that no intervention on their behalf can come from any of the Great Powers, and, further, that the British Empire is determined to complete the work which has already cost so many valuable lives, and to carry to its conclusion the war declared against her by the late Governments of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, a war to which there can be but one ending. If any further doubt remains in the minds of the burghers as to her Britannic Majesty's intentions, they should be dispelled by the permanent manner in which the country is gradually being occupied by her Majesty's forces, and by the issue of the proclamations signed by me on May 24 and September 1, 1900, annexing the Orange Free State and the South African Republic respectively, in the name of her Majesty. I take this opportunity of pointing out that, except in the small area occupied by the Boer Army under the personal command of Commandant General Botha, the war is degenerating, and has degenerated, into operations carried on in an irregular and irresponsible manner, and in many cases by insignificant bodies of men. I should be failing in my duty to her Majesty's Government, and to her Majesty's Army in South Africa, if I neglected to use every means in my power to bring such irregular warfare to an early conclusion. The means which I am compelled to adopt are those which the customs of war prescribe as being applicable to such cases. They are ruinous to the country, entail endless suffering on the burghers and their families, and the longer this guerilla warfare continues the more vigorously must they be enforced."

Total casualties since the beginning of the war up to the end of last week:—

	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men
Killed	283	2,683
Died of wounds ...	85	791
Missing and prisoners (excluding those who have been recovered or died in captivity)	40	945*
Prisoners died in captivity	3	86
Died of disease ...	149	5,472
Accidental deaths ...	3	101
Sent home as invalids...	1,219	27,937†
	1,782	38,003

Total Losses (exclusive of sick and wounded men now in British Hospitals in South Africa) ... 39,785

* This total probably includes a large number of men reported "missing" who subsequently rejoined, but whose return was not notified.

† Of these 173 have died, 740 have been discharged from the Service as unfit, and 920 are in hospital.

OWING to the expiration of the lease of the present house, the offices of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows has been removed to 5, York Street, St. James's Square, S.W.

THE Secretary of State for War has approved of the formation of a cadet corps at Blundell School, Tiverton, at which the late Sir George Chesney and so many distinguished soldiers secured their early education.

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THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The article on the Battle of Waterloo, written by Sir Herbert Maxwell, in the *Nineteenth Century*, which is noticed in your issue of the 8th inst., is an excellent piece of work, but I venture to think that he does his countrymen some injustice in assuming that we ought to cry peccavi for attributing to ourselves an undue share in the result of the action, and to make amends to the Prussians, to the other Germans, and the Netherlands. We are at this moment the objects of a great deal of suspicion and dislike on the Continent, and it is not a good moment to accuse ourselves of meanly filching away credit from other nations, especially as it is not a justifiable accusation. It would be perfectly natural for English writers on that great event to lay most stress in their descriptions on the fact their countrymen played in it, because that would interest their leader most, and as we had living among us for a whole generation the English commander and other great actors on the scene, the part they played no doubt especially impressed itself on their fellow countrymen. Moreover, certain striking incidents of the battle happened to be enacted by British troops.

But the remarkable thing is that our opponents the French connected the English more particularly with this battle. In the well-known recorded conversation before the battle between Napoleon and his marshals—it is the English alone who are spoken of—his satisfaction at having at last pinned them—his marshal's opinions founded on their own experiences as to the best way of dealing with British troops and so on, and subsequently the revenge for Waterloo was to be wreaked on England. So late as 1894, when there were some tableaux presented in Paris representing the career of Napoleon—the programme which I have now in my possession described the "defaite des Anglais," as a leading incident of the battle. (Thus, by the way, is history taught in France.) That some of the troops of other nationalities were not to be relied on, and some bolted in bodies, is a fact which possibly discredited them and their comrades *en masse* more than was strictly just, is belief enough, but implies no deliberate design on the English part to attribute themselves more than a fair share of credit.

But Sir Herbert Maxwell is entirely mistaken in his supposition that the actual facts in their true bearing have not hitherto been set forth in England. It must be at least 30 years since Col. Chesney fully criticised the whole campaign, certainly not sparing the Duke of Wellington, and amply crediting the Prussians with the staunchness and energy which they displayed in cutting in on Napoleon's flank and rear, and in reliance in which the Duke fought the battle; and endless books and articles have appeared in England since then in a similar sense.

E. F. DUCANE.

THE NEW LINE BATTALIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The King's Royal Rifles and Rifle Brigade, being four-battalion regiments, have each a colonel-in-chief and two colonels-commandant. Ought not the same course to be pursued in the case of the new four-battalion regiments—the Northumberland Fusiliers, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Royal Fusiliers, Liverpool Regiment, Lancashire Fusiliers, Worcester Regiment, Middlesex Regiment, and Manchester Regiment? I am sure these regiments would all deem it an honour if they were placed on the same footing as the two distinguished rifle corps, and there is no reason why the privilege extended to others should be denied them. Gen. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein is not yet colonel-in-chief of a British regiment. Why should not he be associated with, say, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, one of the first to raise two new battalions? Lord Roberts and Sir Redvers Buller might fairly be made colonels-in-chief of other corps. Sir Neville Chamberlain is a field-marshal; why should not he be made a colonel-in-chief? He is an officer who deserves recognition, and any corps which has served under his command would appreciate the honour of having so popular an officer at its head. I can speak from personal knowledge of the feelings of the units concerned, as I happen to belong to

ONE OF THEM.

To commemorate the patriotism of the men of the Yeomanry and Volunteers of the district who have gone to South Africa, there has been erected upon the Town Hall at Slough a very fine "latten" brass and moulded-oak tablet, upon which are engraved the names of the men, figures of Imperial Yeomanry and Volunteers on guard at each end, and over the inscription a view of the transport ship leaving harbour with the drafts on board, a laurel and oak wreath adding to the adornments. The work is cut in strong relief upon the brass, and the oak is suitably moulded and fitted to its form. The whole has been well designed and engraved by Mr. Gawthorpe, of Long Acre, who has several memorials in hand to those who have died at the front.

THE R.A.M.C. ON SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will allow me space in your columns to express my annoyance, and that of all officers out here, at the insertion, by what should be regarded as respectable newspapers at home, of cruel, unfounded, and ill-mannered criticisms on the officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps in the field. No one can have been brought more directly into touch with these officers than I have, and I have no hesitation in speaking of them in the highest possible terms. From Surgeon-General Wilson downwards all have done their duty devotedly, cheerfully, and well. Their difficulties have been enormous, but whenever it has been possible for these to be surmounted they have been. What I trust you will condemn, and condemn in the strongest possible terms, is the employment of civilian practitioners. I am not going to say one word in disparagement of these gentlemen, for I believe that they have, with very few exceptions, done all in their power to fulfil their duties to the best of their ability, but, unfortunately, they have most of them been ignorant of the very rudiments of military hospital procedure, and as to the maintenance of discipline. Their want of knowledge has led to endless friction. I cannot think that it is good for an army in the field to have a whole contingent of civilian doctors sent out to it. The trials of the Army doctors have been great enough in the war, but they have been increased tremendously by the folly of those who have called upon them to be continually acting as instructors when all their energies were required to look after the sick. I have made it my business to watch this detail, and I am the more ready to condemn it, as, until I saw the arrangement carried out on service, I was one of those who favoured the idea of a reserve of civil doctors. A week or two's experience, however, of the system in practice was sufficient to convince me that it is unsuitable to the requirements of an army on service. Had all the doctors with the army corps been properly qualified army surgeons I question whether the "Hospital Scandal" would ever have been heard of.

The influx of a lot of untrained—in a military sense—civilian doctors seemed to completely throw the organisation out of gear. Some, though I am happy to say very few, of these gentlemen have been most difficult to deal with. One or two desired altogether to "boss the show," and created endless confusion when they found that they were required to submit to discipline. These are the gentlemen, doubtless, who are doing much to disparage the officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps; but, as one who can pronounce an independent judgment, I hope that no one will be led away by false evidence. Having been brought into the closest touch with the Royal Army Medical Corps officers, it is to me a pleasure and satisfaction to bear testimony to their proverbial courtesy, kindness, thoughtfulness, and consideration. Never once have I found them anything but what they ought to be, and I do think, and all who are in a position to express opinions agree with me, that it is monstrous for a few, whose personal feelings have got the better of them, to attempt to blacken the character of a body of earnest and good soldiers who have borne the burden and heat of the campaign in the best spirit of professional zeal. There is a general feeling here among those who ought to know that the greatest injury is done to the whole Army hospital system by the action of some of the Service clubs. That, however, is a thing which will have to be mended. I have no object to serve in addressing to you this letter, but to do an act of simple justice, which in face of Mr. Burdett-Connors' scandalous charges, and the criticisms which have followed therefrom, I think I might do.

A STAFF OFFICER WHO DOES KNOW.

South Africa, Aug. 9, 1900.

THE Secretary for War has decided that the purchase money to be paid by men of the Royal Reserve, who wish to leave their present engagements, shall be that fixed by Article 1,142 of the Pay Warrant for other soldiers, as that sum practically represents the cost to the State in bounty, clothing, and necessities of a Royal Reservist on enlistment. Such discharges will have to be sanctioned by general officers commanding, in the same manner as other special cases.

MILITIA REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of a "A Militia C. O.," which appeared in your columns of the 8th inst., is deserving of consideration. Your correspondent's proposal may not possess the merit of novelty, but there can be no questioning the result if some such scheme as he propounds could be adopted. It is most desirable, in the present condition of our land defences, that the Militia should be levelled up. All are ready to allow this. Your correspondent puts forward a definite proposal by means of which much might be done to bring about an increase of efficiency. There is a strong feeling among the best Militia officers that in many respects their Service is behindhand, and those in this category would hail with delight any scheme by means of which the constitutional force would be rendered more of a military reality than it is at present. The idea of your correspondent has this merit, at least—it presents a practical means whereby a pressing difficulty might under certain conditions be overcome. No one will pretend to say that in these days a training of one month is sufficient for a Militia unit. A month scarcely gives time for an infantry battalion to complete a proper course of musketry. What in such circumstances can officers and non-commissioned officers learn of their duties. By training a certain number of regiments for longer periods according to roster, there would be a chance of those, who are anxious to do so, keeping up the knowledge they have gained during the present embodiment. I quite expect to hear that your correspondent's scheme is an impossible one, but everything usually is regarded as impossible by those whose aim it is to raise objections. I know that many commanding officers take the same view as your correspondent. They do not recognise that the difficulties would be so great as some would have us think. On the contrary, they say that, so far as the rank and file are concerned, it is all a matter of terms. If that be the case, there ought to be an attempt made to put the proposal to the test of experiment, for it cannot be well to permit so valuable a reserve as the Militia has again been proved to be, to sink once more into the condition in which it stood a year ago. Now is the time for action, and action, I trust, will be taken whilst the moment is opportune.

ANOTHER MILITIA F. O.

SUPPLY OF AMMUNITION IN THE FIELD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Lord Roberts has called attention to the difficulty with which the supply of ammunition has been carried out in South Africa, and has invited officers to give their special attention to the subject and suggest a remedy. I sincerely hope some one will hit upon a method, and thus benefit both his country and himself. Meanwhile an idea has come to me which seems possible, but, be it said, would only apply from the firing line to the S.A. carts. There seems little doubt but that one of the results of the present campaign will be that soldiers will carry some bullet-proof protection from the awful rifle fire of to-day. This might take the form of two light detachable bullet-proof shields for each soldier in the fighting line, which could be fastened together according to the direction of the enemy's fire. These, or similar ones, might be fitted to carry S.A. ammunition packages. The S.A. ammunition cart would be fitted with telescopic uprights, to draw out, in proportion to the distance from fighting line, stout wires being attached to the top, the other end of which should be carried by two or more men per section. When more ammunition was signalled for, it could be placed on the wire at the S.A. cart end and slid down to the fighting line. This idea may be crude, but it seems to present one means of overcoming an admitted difficulty.

C.O.

ORDERS have been given for immediate arrangements to be made to complete in each unit of Regular infantry at home the proper number of men trained in transport duties, as laid down in the war establishments.

AN Army Order lays down that the fact of a soldier serving in South Africa during the progress of hostilities will be regarded as sufficient evidence that he has fulfilled the conditions as to age and efficiency on which the grant of messing allowance depends.

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Obituary.

NAVY.

Navigating Lieut. Thomas Capel Tilly died at Remuera, Auckland, N.Z., on July 27 last, aged 70 years. He became Naval Midshipman 1845, Naval Sub-Lieut., 1851, Naval Lieut. 1856, and retired under the Childers Scheme 1870. He served in the *Shearwater* during the Crimean Expedition, 1854 (medal). In 1857 he went to Australia in the *Cordelia*, and when she was paid off, 1861, superintended building the mission ship, *Southern Cross* and commanded her in the Western Pacific Islands under the late Bishops Selwyn and Patteson until 1869. He afterwards acted as Examiner of Masters and Mates under the New Zealand Government, and held that post until last year.

ARMY.

Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Ross, formerly of the 24th Regiment, died at his residence, Wallop House, Hants, on the 7th inst., aged 79. Gen. Ross entered the Service March, 1838, and after 16 years' service in the 90th Light Infantry, exchanged into the 73rd. With them he landed in India in 1858, and specially distinguished himself in the following year, capturing, after a personal encounter, the Kutwal of Azimghur. His subsequent skilful but daring management of a mixed force under his command was warmly commended in despatches. In 1860 Col. Ross was nominated for special service in Canada, and later on commanded for upwards of ten years the 2nd Batn. 24th Regiment. He became Captain June 4, 1847; Major Oct. 22, 1852; Lieut.-Colonel Oct. 26, 1858; Colonel, April 1, 1863; Major-General Oct. 28, 1868; and retired with the hon. rank of Lieut.-General Nov. 14, 1881. He married Fanny Gertrude, second daughter of the late Charles Frederick Huth. His gifts to his late regiment in South Africa since the commencement of the campaign have been many and valuable.

Col. John Lewes, Hon. Col. of the Royal Cardigan Artillery, died on the 11th inst. He served with the Buffs in the Crimea, and commanded the covering party of that regiment in the assault on the Redan on Sept. 8, 1855 (medal with clasp, the brevet of Major, Legion of Honour, the 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). The deceased officer subsequently became Lieut.-Col. of the 3rd West India Regiment in 1858, and retired in 1860 by sale of his commission. He was appointed Hon. Col. Royal Cardigan Artillery in August, 1888.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Beckley, Major, retired list, Royal Engineers, of 21, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, died suddenly of cerebral apoplexy at 1, Silverdale Road, Eastbourne, on the 7th inst., aged 65. He joined the Army Dec. 29, 1852; became Captain Feb. 18, 1861; Major July 5, 1872; and retired with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Colonel Nov. 20, 1875.

Col. Charles Thornhill, retired, late Royal Artillery, died at the Crescent, Castle Bellington, Ireland, on the 7th inst., aged 61. The deceased, who obtained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel April, 1885, served in the Boer War 1881, and took part in the defence of Potchefstroom, being mentioned in despatches.

Capt. George Conolly Benson, Shropshire Light Infantry, has been killed in Ashanti. Born March 13, 1867, he joined the Army as 2nd Lieut., Shropshire Light Infantry, Feb. 5, 1887; became Lieut. Feb. 21, 1890; and Captain June 15, 1898. He had been employed on the Gold Coast since June 24 last.

SOLDIERS of the Royal Reserve regiments will, on discharge, be supplied with a suit of plain clothes or receive an allowance of 13s. 6d. in lieu thereof.

OVER one thousand candidates presented themselves at the recent examination in London for admission to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

SERVICE in the Royal Reserve is to be added to incomplete terms of service in the Regular Army for the purposes of awarding additional good conduct badges.

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COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

The next examination of candidates for cadetships at the Royal Military Academy will commence on November 27. The number of vacancies to be competed for will be 80. The successful candidates will be required to join the Royal Military Academy on January 30 next. No commissions in the Royal Marine Artillery will be given.

An examination of candidates for the Army will be held on November 27 and following days. There will be 16 cadetships at the Royal Military College awarded, namely 20 for Cavalry, 10 for Foot Guards, 125 for Infantry, 5 for West India Regiment. The Cavalry and Foot Guards candidates will be taken on one list, and no candidate will be accepted for the Foot Guards unless he is among the first 30 on the combined Cavalry and Foot Guards list. In the total of 145 cadetships allotted to Cavalry and Infantry (excluding Foot Guards and West India Regiment) are included a certain number carrying with them a nomination to the Indian Staff Corps. The exact number and allotment of these are determined as follows:—Thirty-five cadetships in all are given carrying this nomination. All Queen's cadets (British and Indian) and honorary Queen's cadets (Indian) have a right to one of these if they choose to take it. The balance, after these claims have been satisfied, will be allotted, in order of merit, to such of the successful Cavalry and Infantry candidates as have entered themselves as desirous of the Indian Staff Corps in their "form of particulars." Three commissions for the Royal Marine Light Infantry will also be given. Thirty commissions will be offered for competition by University candidates under the conditions laid down in the regulations on this subject.

OFFICERS AND FIELD SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE"

SIR,—Letters from friends in South Africa tell of the difficulty of providing for the usual routine duties of regiments and battalions in consequence of the large number of officers wounded and invalided. Yet a glance at the "Army List" will show that many officers of regiments on active service have been throughout the war filling staff appointments on the home establishment. Is this quite right? It seems to me and others here that in an emergency like the present it is the duty of every officer to be at the front. It is not the fault of the officers that they are left at home, for to my knowledge most of them have applied to throw up appointments in order that they might rejoin their regiments for service. Permission, however has been refused them. I have heard it said frequently that our Army is over-officered. The experience of the present war does not certainly give support to that argument; quite the reverse.

LOOKER-ON.

Naval and Military Club, S.W., Sept. 12.

REVISED instructions for the civil employment of reservists, &c., have been approved, and general officers commanding are to arrange that copies are supplied to all sergeants' messes and reading-rooms in their commands.

SENTRIES IN THE FIELD.—In the district orders issued at the Curragh Camp Major-Gen. Upton Prior, referring to outpost duty, states that he "noticed on the recent field columns that sentries on outpost duty were unable to repeat their orders when asked to do so, though possibly when questioned they were able to answer some of the questions. The major-general considers this is not going far enough, and that every trained soldier should be so thoroughly well acquainted with the ordinary orders for a sentry on outpost duty, such as the direction of the enemy, the position of neighbouring sentries, &c., as to be able to repeat them with the same fluency as when sentry on a post in barracks. Each post would possibly, in addition, have a few special orders. In order to attain this object, the major-general considers it would be of great assistance to the soldier if some simple form of orders embracing the various general headings contained in Section 167, part VII., Infantry Drill, for sentries, and Cavalry Drill, par. 327, for vedettes, were drawn up by commanding officers, that every man who has passed in drill should at all times be able to repeat them by heart if asked to do so, and that no man should be passed as a trained soldier until he can do so. The major-general will take every opportunity of individually asking officers, non-commissioned officers, and men to repeat these orders on any parade he may be present at."

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Last night's *Gazette* announced that the Queen had been graciously pleased to signify her intention of conferring the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned non-commissioned officer, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery at the action of Wolve Spruit, stated as against his name:—

Sergt. Arthur Herbert Lindsey Richardson, Lord Strathcona's Corps.—On July 5, at Wolve Spruit, about 15 miles north of Standerton, a party of Lord Strathcona's Corps, only 38 in number, came into contact, and was engaged at close quarters, with a force of 80 of the enemy. When the order to retire had been given, Sergt. Richardson rode back under a very heavy cross-fire and picked up a trooper whose horse had been shot and who was wounded in two places, and rode with him out of fire. At the time when this act of gallantry was performed, Sergt. Richardson was within 300 yards of the enemy, and was himself riding a wounded horse.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Brig.-Gen. S. J. M. Fan-court, S.C.	Capt. C. S. Williams, 43rd B.I.
Lieut.-Col. A. Adye, S.C.	Capt. P. H. Rogers, King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf.
Lieut.-Col. S. Grant, R.E.	Capt. F. Webb-Ware, I.S.C.
Lieut.-Col. H. Allison, I.M.S.	Capt. S. A. C. Dallas, I.M.S.
Lieut.-Col. C. S. Rundle, I.M.S.	Capt. E. J. R. Brown 29th M.I.
Major G. Rippon, 29th M.I.	Lieut. G. R. D. Churchill, 19th B.I.
Major R. C. Onslow, S.C.	Lieut. J. K. Nuttall, 44th B.I.
Major W. H. Lewin, 5th Inf. Hyd. Cont.	Lieut. A. B. Lindsay, 2-2 Goorkh.
Major G. F. Watson, Commt.	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut.-Col. F. M. Drury, 31st P.I., 1 mo.	Lieut. L. S. Browne, 38th B.I., 2 days.
Major P. Hehir, I.M.S., 3 mo.	Lieut. L. E. Fagan, 6th M.I., 2 mo.
Capt. G. Lubbock, R.E., B., 11 mo. furl.	Lieut. R. L. Vander Gucht, S.C., 2 mo.
Lieut. G. H. Sawyer, 23rd B.I., 1 week.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major-Gen. Sir W. H. Meiklejohn, K. C. B., C.M.G.	Capt. R. E. Money-Shewan, R.E.
Lieut.-Col. K. S. Nariman, I.M.S., Bo.	Capt. H. G. Benn, 3rd Bo. Cav.
Major J. W. C. Hutchinson, 6th P.I.	Lieut. R. B. Daunt, 22nd Bo. I.
Capt. H. W. Evans, R.E.	Lieut. A. F. Hislop, 5th Bo. Cav.
Capt. S. F. Bayley, I.S.C., B.	Lieut. H. de C. O'Grady, 6th P.I.
Capt. B. H. Rooke, R.E., B.	Lieut. K. E. Nangle, 6th Inf. Hyd. Cont.
Capt. C. B. Templer, 19th B. Cav.	Lieut. R. B. L. Fitzwilliam, R.I.M.
Capt. C. T. A. Searle, 36th B.I.	Lieut. L. S. Browne, 38th B.I.
Capt. C. M. Porteous, 9th Goorkh.	

A REVISED system of cyclist drill for the Army has been approved. That issued in 1897 is therefore cancelled.

THE training of carrier pigeons is to be systematically undertaken in the British Army, and preliminary arrangements have already been made for the organisation of the new service.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

2nd Life Guards.—Major Anstruther-Thomson left Cape Town on the 29th ult. in the *Tantallon Castle* for England.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Dickin, who was so seriously injured some time ago when riding in the Reading Steeplechases, is making now as good progress as can be expected, but some time must elapse before he is fit to resume regimental duty. He was removed recently to his father's house in Shropshire, and is ordered to spend a few weeks in the bracing air of Llandudno.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Lomer left Cape Town on the 29th ult. in the *Tantallon Castle* for England.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).—Capt. Maxwell sailed from Cape Town on the 29th ult., in the *Tantallon Castle*, for England.

9th Lancers.—Lieut. the Hon. D. M. P. Carleton has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Hemming, C.B., commanding the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot.

12th Lancers.—Lieut. Dunlop is on passage home from the Cape in the *Custodian*.

14th Hussars.—Lieut. Philipson-Stow is acting as orderly officer to Major-Gen. Upton Prior, in Ireland.

15th Hussars.—Lieut. Lord Kensington has arrived home from South Africa, having been obliged to leave the front by the pressure of private affairs consequent upon his accession to the peerage.

17th Lancers.—A stained glass window is being erected in Bangor parish church in memory of the late Earl of Ava, eldest son of the Marquis of Dufferin, who was killed during the siege of Ladysmith. The window will be unveiled by the Duchess of Montrose on Tuesday, the 25th inst. It contains a life-size portrait of Lord Ava in the armour of a Christian knight. It has been decided that any balance remaining over after defraying the cost of the window shall be applied towards the proposed erection of a memorial column in the family burying ground at Clondeboye.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. W. A. Plant, recently promoted from the Western Division, has been appointed to the Southern Division, and posted to the command of the garrison companies at Cork.

Major Gay and Qrmr. Collins, R.F.A., and Capt. Kempson, R.G.A., are on passage home from South Africa in the *Custodian*.

Capt. F. Lyon, R.G.A., has been selected for service with the West African Frontier Force.

The *Assaye*, which arrived in Southampton on Sunday last from South Africa, brought home Driver Glascock, G Battery R.H.A., who has been recommended for the Victoria Cross for his gallantry at the battle of Koornspruit, where he, with three comrades, rescued two guns under a heavy fire. They returned for the third, but were compelled to abandon the attempt. In this fight Glascock had six horses shot under him, and was slightly wounded in the back. Subsequently, at Diamond Hill, he was wounded in the knee and invalidated home. At Kroonstad Lord Roberts congratulated Glascock and his comrades on their gallantry before the troops on parade.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The corps did well at the recent rifle competition in the Thames District. M Company, under Sergt. Ridgewell, won the cup presented by Admiral Sir Nathaniel Bowden-Smith, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, whilst the chief honour of the gathering fell to Sapper Gale, his score of 116 points winning him the Borough of Chatham Diamond Jubilee Championship Challenge Cup, Qrmr.-Sergt. Alexander taking second place with 113 points.

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Guards.—Majors Frederick and Monck have passed the tactical examination for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Scots Guards.—That the new 3rd Batn., only formed in the present year, is making substantial advance in strength and efficiency was shown by the fine muster of officers and men at Wellington Barracks for the battalion's first inspection in physical drill this week, made by Major-Gen. Trotter. The men, who are generally well up to the standard height and breadth of the Guards, though mostly but young soldiers, were in the white jacket of undress, and were commanded by Major Drummond. The physical drill was smartly performed from the word of Capt. and Adj. King, the drums and fifes giving the musical accompaniment.

Irish Guards.—Major Hamilton has passed the tactical examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Royal Scots (1st).—Lieut. Leggatt, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for five months on urgent private affairs.

Queen's (2nd).—Col. Collins has been granted an extension of twelve months in command of the 1st Batn.

Bufs (3rd).—Capt. Trevor, 2nd Batn., is acting as assistant to the staff officer for prisoners of war in Ceylon, and is graded as a staff captain.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Lieut. Braithwaite sailed from Cape Town in the *Tantallon Castle* on the 29th ult. for England.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—Lieut.-Col. Cavenagh, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from the Cape in charge of invalids in the *Custodian*. Lieut. Binny is a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, and has been appointed to the 6th Bombay Cavalry.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—Lieut. McRae, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, and has been appointed to the 25th Punjab Infantry.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—With the formation on Wednesday of the eighth company, the 4th Batn. at Chatham has been brought up to full strength.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd).—A silver cup, offered by Brigadier-Gen. De Wend, for a marching and shooting competition among the regiments in his brigade on Salisbury Plain, was won easily by the 3rd (Militia) Batn. Seventeen teams competed, each consisting of one officer, a non-commissioned officer, a bugler, and 20 privates. The other battalions taking part in the competition were the 4th Devons, 3rd Gloucesters, 5th Irish Rifles, and 3rd D.C.L.I. The conditions were to march 10 miles to the firing point, and then fire 10 rounds advancing from 800 to 200 yards, at small single figure targets, khaki colour, the targets appearing for 15 and disappearing for 30 seconds. Three hours were allowed for the competition from start to finish. The winning team, which was under the command of Major Lord, was five hits ahead of their nearest rivals.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th).—Capt. Palmer is on passage home from the Cape in the *Custodian* to join the 4th Batn. at Aldershot, on promotion.

Dorsetshire Regiment (39th).—Capt. Banks, having obtained an extension of leave, has vacated his appointment as D.A.A.G. in India.

Welsh Regiment (41st).—Major Harkness is en route to the Cape in the *Hawarden Castle*, to join headquarters.

Black Watch (42nd).—Lieut. Harvey, of the 2nd Batn. (73rd), has been recommended for the Adjutancy, vice Capt. Collins, term expired. He will be promoted to his captaincy immediately, being senior subaltern.

Essex Regiment (44th).—Col. (Major-Gen.) Stephenson will complete to-morrow his extended term of 12 months in the lieut.-colonelcy.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (46th).—Lord Roberts, in a despatch from Pretoria dated the 10th inst., says: "Col. Henry specially mentions excellent service rendered by Capt. Harvey, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry."

Northamptonshire Regiment (48th).—Lieut. Kent has been granted leave from India to England for one year on private affairs.

Royal Berkshire Regiment (49th).—A correspondent writes:—

"Many friends and old 49th officers will congratulate Lieut.-Col. Burney on his succeeding to the command of the 2nd Batn. (66th), vice Lieut.-Col. Evans Gordon, who has been placed on half-pay. All Col. Burney's service has been passed in the Berkshire Regiment. He joined the old 49th as a cadet from Sandhurst some 21 years ago, and with that battalion served in the Egyptian War, 1882. For five years he was adjutant of the 6th Batn. Manchester Regiment at Ashton-under-Lyne, where, by his tact and kindly manner, he made many friends."

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King's Own Light Infantry (51st).—Major McFall, 3rd (Militia) Batn., has been appointed Brigade-Major of the Militia Brigade at Strensall.

Middlesex Regiment (57th).—Capt. Chichester, 6th (Militia) Batn., is on passage home from the Cape in the *Custodian*.

Black Watch (73rd).—The executive committee of the Lieut. Tait Memorial Fund has issued a statement reporting that £1 600 has been raised; £120 has been devoted to furnishing a bed in the Scottish Hospital in South Africa, and expenses amount to £50. The executive recommends that the balance be disposed of as follows: £1,000 in equipping a bed in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and £400 in endowing a bed in St. Andrew's Cottage Hospital.

Highland Light Infantry (74th).—Lieut. Segrave has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Verner, C.B., commanding the 5th Infantry Brigade at Aldershot.

Seaforth Highlanders (78th).—Sergt. M'Kenzie, attached to the 1st Batn. West African Frontier Force, has been recommended for the Victoria Cross for distinguished bravery at Dompsoasi, Ashanti.

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (81st).—A Company embarked at Malta yesterday in the *Hawarden Castle* for Cyprus, there to be stationed.

Royal Irish Rifles (83rd).—Lieut.-Col. Haggard has been granted a twelve months' extension of command, with effect from Oct. 28.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (89th).—Capt. Cracroft was slightly wounded on Sunday last in the operations under Gen. Hildyard near Driefontein.

Gordon Highlanders (92nd).—Lord Roberts, in his despatch dated Sunday, giving particulars of Sir Redvers Buller's attack on the Boers' position at Spitzkop on Saturday last, says:—

"We had 13 killed and 25 wounded. Three of the former and 16 of the latter belonged to the Volunteer company Gordon Highlanders. The company was marching in column at an estimated distance of seven miles from the enemy's position when a shrapnel shell burst over it. Notwithstanding this heavy loss the company, which has distinguished itself on several occasions, continued to march forward as steady as if nothing had happened."

North Staffordshire Regiment (98th).—Lieut.-Col. Bradley continues to do good work in South Africa. Lord Roberts said in a telegram from Pretoria on Monday: "A column under Col. Bradley, which went into the district to exact retribution for the destruction of the railway near Klip River Station, which brought in some prisoners, 26 horses, 465 cattle, and 1,550 sheep."

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102nd).—Lieut. Watson was slightly wounded on Sunday last in the operations under Gen. Hildyard near Driefontein.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (103rd).—Capt. Perreau, who was severely wounded at Talana Hill, Dundee, and afterwards went through the siege of Ladysmith, has taken up duty with the details from the 1st and 2nd Batns. attached to the 3rd (Militia) Batn. at Gosport.

Durham Light Infantry (106th).—Major Davison is acting as commandant of the camp for Boer prisoners in Ceylon.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Wingfield Digby, 4th Batn., is a passenger home from Cape Town in the *Custodian*.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieut.-Col. J. L. Peyton has succeeded Lieut.-Col. Hughes as P.M.O., Salisbury Plain. Major Hilliard, who was dangerously wounded in action during a reconnaissance at Ingogo on the 5th inst., is reported to be going on fairly well.

Army Pay Department.—Changes in August:—Lieut.-Col. and Staff Paymaster Humfrey, retired for age on August 30, is retained as a temporary measure on the establishment. Major J. J. Burnett to be Staff Paymaster, vice Humfrey. Capt. Ormsby, South Staffordshire Regiment, from Nov. 4, 1899, and Lieut. A. A. P. Butler, Leicester Regt., from Oct. 8, 1899, are permanently appointed to the Department. Capt. P. S. Dyson to be Major, Aug. 31.

Army Ordnance Corps.—No. 14 Company was formed at Woolwich yesterday, and proceeds to-day to the Curragh to be stationed.

LIFE IN THE ARMY.—Under the auspices, and with the assistance, of the War Office, a lecture, illustrated with animated pictures and lantern slides, has been prepared, entitled "Our Army," describing the life of a soldier from the day he joins. The Commander-in-Chief is much interested in the matter, and is desirous of assisting in every possible way the publication of details concerning a soldier's life, feeling confident that the more that is known by the public on the subject the better it is for recruiting. Two matinees will, therefore, be given on Wednesday and Thursday next respectively, at three o'clock, at the Polytechnic Institute, Regent Street, W. Admission will be by invitation ticket, which will be missioned by receipt of a stamped envelope by Mr. Ernest Esdaile, Holly Lodge, Elmers End, Beckenham.

THE ROYAL NAVY—A HISTORY.

section is concerned with the minor operations of the fleet, and is very complete and carefully compiled. Mr. Clowes is himself responsible for the whole volume, since Mr. H. W. Wilson, who wrote part of the chapter on "Minor Operations," was unable to complete it or to revise what he had finished. Mr. Clowes shows himself a warm admirer of Nelson, and he insists that it was the presence of Nelson rather than the better quality of our ships and their companies which gave us victory, and he points out significantly that we must not depend upon the possession of other Nelsons.

We have received three most useful volumes from Messrs. Gale and Polden, of Aldershot. The name of Capt. S. T. Banning is well known, and he has added *Regimental Duties Made Easy* to his other works. The volume is devoted to subject "A" for the promotion examination, and, although it does not claim originality, the arrangement has special merits, and it is undoubtedly a most handy and complete guide to the subject. *The Officer's Pocket-Book for Home and Foreign Service*, by Capt. William Plomer, is a practical *aide memoir* for field days and manœuvres, putting into brief form the necessary matter, and including in a portable form additional leaves for the issue of orders, which can be replaced by well-arranged refills. The pocket-book is bound in khaki. *Aids to Manœuvre Duties*, by an "Adjutant," gives, in a waistcoat-pocket volume, instructions from the "Queen's Regulations" and the drill books, with a great deal of useful information concerning marching, outposts, field manœuvres, camping, &c.

The *Kriegsgeschichtliche Einzelschriften* of the German General Staff are well known to military students, who will be glad to know that a volume, entitled *Die taktische Schulung der Preussischen Armee durch König Friedrich den Grossen, 1745 bis 1756*, has just been added to the series (Mittler, Berlin). The volume contains an admirable account of the tactical training given to the Prussian Army by Frederick the Great during the peace. Here we see him restless in his efforts to prepare his forces for the work before them, and the volume describes the methods he adopted for the training of leaders, and for the tactical development of the work of troops in the field. Military students who understand German will find the book extremely instructive.

Besieged with B.-P., by J. Emerson Neilly (C. Arthur Pearson), is well described as a full and complete record of the siege of Mafeking. In addition,

Questions on Military History, by Lieut.-Col. H. M. E. Brunker (Gale and Polden), makes a capital little book for those who wish to prepare for examinations in military history. The questions are admirable, and are such as to lead the student to read and understand. No answers are given, but these the student will look out for himself in Hamley's *Operations of War*, or other like books,

The Cavalier Soldier's Vade Mecum, by Edward Almack, F.S.A. (Blades, East and Blades), is a *fac simile* from the unique copy of a volume discovered by Mr. Almack, which was a small book of prayer and praise for the soldiers in the Cavalier army, printed in 1648. The language is simple and dignified, and the booklet is historically interesting. It is scarcely necessary to say that coming from such a house the reproduction is as good as could be,

British America is a volume in the "British Empire Series" (Kegan, Paul and Co.). It contains a vast amount of information concerning Canada and all our possessions in America. Most of the papers contained in it were given originally as Sunday afternoon lectures at the South Place Institute, Finsbury. The idea was to afford trustworthy information concerning our various possessions, and although the lecturers did not all approach their subjects from the same point of view, undoubtedly a great store of information was brought together. The present volume contains chapters by Lord Strathcona, Professor J. P. Sheldon, Sir J. G. Bourinot, Col. E. C. S. Moore, Sir Augustus Adderley, Sir William Robinson, and other well-known authorities. The British Empire Series is a remarkable undertaking, and the present volume is as sound and useful as its predecessors.

The Antarctic Regions, by Dr. Karl Fricker, is a translation by Mr. A. Sonnenschein from the German original (Swan, Sonnenschein and Co.). The author has written well, and is an excellent authority upon his subject. He deals with it historically, as well as practically, and is intense in his enthusiasm both for Antarctic explorations and for German explorers, being very much afraid that this "Nation of Thinkers and Investigators" will be left behind in the race. All those interested in the subject should read the book, and they will find the bibliography at the end very useful.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1900.

THE HEALTH OF THE NAVY.

THE statistics published by Captain Ernest
Rason in connection with diseases of the
respiratory organs of seamen in the Navy are
sufficiently striking to demand official attention.
Had they appeared while Parliament was sitting
there can be no question about what would have
happened. As it is, we hope that the matter
will not be allowed to drop without some further
attempt to investigate the circumstances. "The
astounding fact has to be faced," says Captain
Rason, "that in spite of better care, and being
drier and less exposed, sickness from lung
troubles has tremendously increased, and invalid-
ing for pleurisy, pneumonia, bronchitis, phthisis,

&c., has more than doubled since masts and yards have gone." In 1868, 49.9 per thousand of men in the Navy underwent treatment for diseases of the respiratory organs, and five per thousand were invalided. In 1883 the figures were 84.9 and 1.45, while in 1898 they were 102.5 and 3.79 respectively. The increase here is obvious, and the serious nature of the matter urgently demands remedy.

In the discussion which has ensued a number of possible causes for this increase in the Navy of diseases of the respiratory organs have been suggested. Captain Rason himself says:—"My own idea is that it is principally due to the present idea of building ships of steel without any lining to the plates in the habitable parts of the ships. No one on land thinks of sitting on an iron seat on a cold day, and no sanitary authority would sanction a house built of corrugated iron as a place to sleep and live in unless the iron was coated with felt or lined with wood." It is the contention of another writer that an explanation may be found for this unfortunate state of things in the fare of the Service, which he declares has not improved in recent years. "Salt beef is still served out when fresh beef might be obtained, and other articles of diet, which were only served out in the past because no other so satisfactory could be obtained, still form the main articles of diet of the British sailor. Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs thinks that some of the increase in lung complaints may be attributed to a want of precaution and care when men are subjected to sudden movements from a hot to a cold station or the reverse. He is of opinion that the general principles of naval hygiene should be included in the naval officer's instruction, as it is really part and parcel of the art of handling warships under all conditions of service. Several writers refer also to the dampness of the decks on which the men sleep, and generally it appears to be thought that there is much more washing and cleaning than is absolutely necessary, and, on the contrary, baneful to the men's health. Overcrowding and want of exercise are two other causes which have been suggested, and a correspondent signing himself "R.N." attributes the trouble to the increased length of time which the vessels now remain in port. "At all events," he asserts, "the sick rate of the Navy would be largely reduced if more time was spent at sea." "Mariner" believes that it is the stokers who have raised the rate, and not the seamen proper, while "Behind the Scenes" declares it to be due to the insalubrity and the damp and germ-laden timbers of the old hulks in which the boys are housed and trained. It is manifest here that if one of these writers is correct the other cannot be. Admiral Henderson points out that in the modern ships the men have lost the superior shelter of high bulwarks, main decks, and topgallant forecastles given by the old wooden walls. As opposed to the theories of "R.N.," it may be mentioned that history provides many instances where admirals have pointed out that additional sea work meant an increased sick-list, while, as regards Admiral Henderson's idea, it must be true that, in spite of their better shelter, the conditions in the old vessels were, on the whole, less favourable than in the ships of to-day. Fleet-Surgeon Christopher Harvey supports the suggestions of "Mariner." He states that from his experience of two years as senior medical officer of the training ship *Lion*, at Devonport, that lung diseases are generated among the boys in vessels of that service through overcrowding and deficient hygienic surroundings. The statistics he produces appear to bear out the truth of his argument.

On the whole, then, it would appear that at least a portion of the trouble may be traced to overcrowding and insanitary conditions in the depot and training ships. As Dr. Harvey says, the result of such serious drawbacks to health is that when the boys are drafted to seagoing ships they readily acquire disease. The hospitals abroad are filled with relapses of the complaints that originated in the training service, or from the development of pneumonic phthisis. It is possible, of course, that the alternations of heat and cold and damp that obtain in iron or steel-built vessels may also conduce to diseases of the respiratory organs, and that, given these originating causes, the matters referred to by other correspondents may have their effect in causing the change which has come about. The only doubt thrown upon the statistics of Captain Rason comes from Dr. Donkin, who declares that no discussion of the kind we are referring to can be anything but futile unless the nature of the lung disease in question be accurately specified. This appears to us somewhat captious criticism; the importance of the subject cannot be questioned, and, therefore, anything that will throw light upon the cause of the condition of affairs to which Captain Rason has drawn attention is to be welcomed.

AN AUXILIARY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

THE American Naval War College has lately devoted attention to a subject which deserves notice. Our own revenue cutters in the old days did many gallant acts in our wars, but the Americans claim that the vessels of their Revenue Service are better as an armed force than those of any other Power, and are available for naval duty in any part of the world. Last February Captain Stockton, of the War College, requested the Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service to nominate an officer to lecture at the college on the question, "How can the Revenue Cutter Service be made to reach its utmost efficiency as a part of the Naval Organisation of the United States in time of War?" The officer selected was Lieut. G. L. Carden, and he appears to have delivered a very interesting address. Originally, when the Revenue Cutter Service was established in 1790, all its officers were to hold commissions in the American Navy. In 1798 the revenue cutters captured many prizes in the West Indies, and in the next year it was ordered that the service should be available as a naval force when the President should so direct, and it was thus employed during the war of 1812, in the course of which it took a large number of prizes. Indeed, the revenue cutters have generally accompanied the vessels of the United States Navy in their operations, and they played a notable part during the last war, both with Admiral Sampson and in the Pacific, and shared in nine engagements.

At the present time the American Revenue Cutter Service includes thirty-seven vessels, and it was the object of Lieut. Carden to show how these could be made more useful in war. He indicated the *Manning* and *Gresham* class as the best type. We learn from the *Army and Navy Journal* that the length of the craft is 205ft. 6in., the beam 32ft. 10in., and the mean draught of 12ft. 3in., while engines of 2,650 h.p. give a speed of over 18 knots. The *Onondagua* and *Algonquin* resemble the *Yorktown* class of cruisers, and the *McCullough*, which did notable service in the war, is somewhat larger. The *Seminole* is 188ft. long, and two other vessels are building. All are gunboats of good sea-keeping quality, and are capable of high speed. Speed has, in

fact, been attained by the sacrifice of protection for the machinery, and in this direction improvement is possible. The boats have good coal capacity, and the *McCullough* steamed from Yokohama to Honolulu, and the *Manning* from New York to San Francisco at 10½ knots. The new 14pr. quick-firer is recommended for the boats, and it is suggested that three, or possibly four, could be carried in the broadside in the *Onondagua* class; 5in. guns forward and aft are also said by Lieut. Carden to be necessary, and he would have the boats armed in miniature on the same plan as heavier ships. He believes that the *McCullough*, armed in this way, would be able to meet with advantage the average third-class foreign cruiser carrying heavier pieces with slower fire. He thinks that the Navy Department should take up the work of equipping the cutters for war service.

According to the view of this officer, the function of the Revenue cruisers is to constitute an active coast-guard as opposed to a passive one, and he would have squadrons of them mobilised twice a year for drill and manœuvres. He believes that if this were done, and the action of the cutters well defined, the fleet itself would be free in a large measure from duty near the coast. One division of the cutters should cover the Atlantic shore from Vineyard Sound to East Port, another from Buzzard's Bay to Philadelphia, a third from Norfolk to Jacksonville, a fourth from Key West to Galveston, and a fifth be upon the Pacific coast. The Revenue cutters would also act as despatch boats, and would supplement the work of the signal stations by scouting within a considerable distance of the shore, and carrying intelligence to the stations. To give the boats efficiency, he thinks they should from time to time cruise in company with a squadron in order to make their officers more familiar with naval duties. Undoubtedly, organised upon this plan, the Revenue cutters would be a force available for service in war, and may be regarded as a useful auxiliary to the United States Navy in the work of coast defence.

NAVY NOTES.

The promotions which have been announced this week in connection with China should, to some extent at least, allay the rising feeling of dissatisfaction with the distribution of honours to the Navy which has been finding expression in the Press during the last two or three weeks. Not only in the *Morning Post* and several of the London evening papers, but particularly in the provincial Press, both articles and correspondence demonstrate that the friends of officers and men who have been serving ashore in South Africa are getting discontented at the seeming want of recognition which the Admiralty is showing of these services. A curious phase of the agitation, if we may call it so, is the evident intention of some of the writers to give expression to their feelings in the field of politics. This is a point of view which will probably appeal more directly to Mr. Goschen, Mr. Macartney, and Mr. Chamberlain than to the naval officers at the board. The circumstance that the officers and men who were serving with Captain Lambton have been rewarded while others have not, and that Captain Lambton is a political adversary of the present Government gives a colourable value to these protests, even though the more experienced may deem it an electioneering dodge. The remedy is manifest, the Admiralty have only to make public the principles upon which they intend to distribute rewards both in South Africa and China, and they will take the wind out of their accusers' sails.

Looking at the matter purely from the naval point of view, there is also something to be said for the Admiralty taking such a course as is

indicated above. At first it was understood from what Mr. Goschen announced in reference to the Ladysmith rewards that it was intended to deal with each case as those connected left the scene of action. But if any such rule was made it has been broken through, and it would certainly seem to be fairer to deal with each case as it arises instead. In this connection people are asking why Captains Lambton and Scott received the Companionship of the Bath. Captain Jones, who accompanied General Buller in his Natal campaign and march to Laing's Nek, is apparently to be rewarded by preference to a larger vessel, while Captains Protheroe and Sir Edward Chichester have not as yet had their services recognised. In another grade—in that of the warrant officers—it is pointed out that while the gunner of the *Powerful* received a commission, the gunner of the *Terrible* remains unrewarded, and that this is the more strange since the latter has also been doing good service in China. Criticism and comparison of this nature is not good for the Service at large, and every effort should be made to prevent any grounds for it arising.

The promotions of Commanders Stewart and Cradock, and that of Captain Halliday, of the Marines, for their distinguished services in China will be most cordially received, not only by their brother officers, but by the country generally. This is exactly what we should expect. The private accounts of the fighting at Taku, at Tien-tsin, and in Peking all go to show that these officers have specially distinguished themselves, and when we get, as we hope we may soon, the British official reports, we may be certain the private accounts will find ample corroboration therein. Some of the foreign official reports have already been published, and Captain Stewart's handling of the *Algerine*, Captain Cradock's gallant leading of the naval contingent, and Captain Halliday's courage and resource in the defence of the Legations are all referred to in terms of well-deserved praise. In all probability now that the naval brigades have returned to their ships, the officers and men of the sea service will not have much more chance of showing their mettle. It might be a good thing for the authorities therefore to seize this occasion for making public the further rewards which will doubtless be distributed among those who at the above-named places and in Admiral Seymour's expedition have added fresh laurels to the glorious records of the Navy.

The promotion of Captain Lewis Halliday to the rank of brevet major in his corps does not appear a sufficient recognition of the splendid gallantry of the Marine detachments which so largely contributed to the safety of the Legations in Peking. Captain Strouts, who was killed during the siege, was the senior of the three Marine captains, and would, presumably, have been promoted had he survived. The promotion has been bestowed upon Captain Halliday as the next in seniority, and as his captain's commission only dates back two years, the reward is substantial in the professional sense. It is unusual in the Royal Marines to promote a junior captain to the substantial rank of major, but the circumstances were also very exceptional. No such defence has perhaps been recorded in our military history since the stirring days of the Indian Mutiny, and it seems certain that the Legation must have been captured and all the Europeans butchered and tortured but for the presence of those small detachments of Marines, and the mere handful of foreign troops which acted with them. Precedent has been followed, as we have said, but the Navy would have been heartily glad, we think, had the Admiralty bestowed other honours upon Captains Halliday and Wray. The name of the latter, Captain Edmund Wray, is not yet mentioned, but there can, we assume, be no doubt that this officer will be advanced ere long. The Admiralty cannot afford to neglect the claims of Marine officers who distinguish themselves as these two surviving officers of the British guard in Peking have done. One brevet majority does not meet the case.

The appointment of Staff-Surgeon Beadnell to the *Barracouta* appears to be an odd manner of

rewarding a man for services such as this officer has rendered to science and his country. Dr. Beadnell, it will be remembered, was one of the officers of the *Powerful* who was promoted on the return of that ship from South Africa. During the commission of the *Powerful* in China he was landed in the Philippines at the request of the American General, who was short of medical officers, and he there saw a good deal of the fighting, being under fire on several occasions. On rejoining his ship he received the thanks of the principal medical officer of the United States force. Next we heard of him with the naval brigade at the Cape, when he was present at all the actions under Lord Methuen, and afterwards accompanied Lord Roberts in the march to Bloemfontein. He was frequently mentioned in despatches, particularly for his services at Paardeberg, where he was reported to have served as a volunteer in the fighting line, although suffering at the time from dysentery. During the recent manoeuvres he served in the *Scylla*, so that apparently he has not had much leave since his return from foreign service, and to send him to the West Coast of Africa, unless at his own request, seems to be an unusual and inconsiderate step. The ways of the naval medical department are often inexplicable to the plain man, and it is to be hoped that there is a simple and straightforward explanation of its action in this matter.

It seems very likely that a good deal of mischief may be done by the manner in which the newspapers as a rule have referred to the operations which have recently taken place at Dover and Plymouth. It is perfectly true, of course, that these operations have been carried out for the purpose of testing certain defensive arrangements, but not such as generally described. At Dover, although the affair was written up as an attempted invasion, the real test was rather limited to certain matters in connection with the Langdon battery. It would be fair to assume that in the event of a war between this country and France, an attempt might be made under cover of darkness to land a small force in the neighbourhood of St. Margaret's Bay, and to rush this battery. In so far, therefore, as the operations at Dover represented something of the kind they might be useful; for the rest it was merely froth and frivol, a pretty spectacle for the sightseers and no more. At Plymouth it is very necessary to endeavour to ascertain whether, under cover of darkness, it might be possible for torpedo craft evading the batteries to run into the harbour and try and sink some of the vessels there. Primarily, therefore, the test at Plymouth was applied to the searchlights. It goes without saying that, given a sufficiency of q.f. guns, if the boats can only be kept long enough in the rays of the light, their destruction is assured. It is somewhat difficult from the reports in the papers to learn whether or no the torpedo boats succeeded in their purpose. The conditions, however, under which the test was made seem to have been very unlike those that an enemy would deem suitable, or would choose for such a desperate purpose.

The Navy League must look to its laurels, and furthermore will have to reconsider its position in light of the new enemy. It is not the Board of Admiralty whose actions it will have to criticise, but a more insidious danger to the State. There has recently been established an association styled the Army League, and Mr. Champneys, who signs himself the joint honorary secretary of this institution, has set forth in the *Morning Post* its views upon some questions of

Imperial defence. "As to the impossibility of invasion," he says, "with a fleet available in English waters, some of us remain unconvinced. What would happen, for instance, if it were drawn away to stop a supposed attempt at invading Ireland, and the enemy's fleet got to the English Channel instead?" The letter from which we quote was published several days ago, and we have been expecting every morning to see the question Mr. Champneys propounds replied to by an official of the Navy League. It is stated further that a series of articles which have been appearing in a contemporary on "How to Make London Impregnable" by a series of forts round the capital, is also an emanation from this new League. That there is work for an organisation to instruct the country in the duties which our Army must be ready to perform we have not the slightest doubt about, but it will not go to work on the lines indicated by Mr. Champney. A much better lead was given by Captain Eardley Wilmot in his letter on Army Reform in the *Times* of yesterday week.

HARBOUR DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Major Baker Browne, R.E., deprecates my raising the question whether our harbour defences should be manned by forces under the control of the War Office or the Admiralty, and wishes those who think as I do to accept the present arrangement. This I should be glad to do if the system appeared to me likely to prove efficient in time of war, but I am afraid this principle of allowing things to slide until we receive a rude awakening is responsible for much that we have to regret in the South African war. I did not so much raise the question of control as of the fitness of the forces to whom at present this work is entrusted, though of course a Naval Corps for coast and harbour defence would naturally be under the control of the naval authorities. I cannot see that the present policy frees the Admiralty in the development of our Fleet in a greater degree than if this department has the duty of protecting its own arsenals and anchorages as well as the waters beyond. I do anticipate, however, that with a hostile fleet as large as a hopeless confusion would result in a system which places the Spithead Forts, for instance, in charge of land artillery, unacquainted with the characteristics of our own ships, and therefore unable—without reference to some naval authority—to decide in time of war what should be done in the case of an approaching vessel. To obviate this difficulty, there is apparently some arrangement whereby vessels are to be intercepted outside to ascertain their *bonafides*, and the result communicated to the forts. Major Browne considers this requires further development. In the case of one of our small vessels being chased at night by a hostile cruiser and seeking protection, the feelings of its commander can be imagined when ordered to stop by another small craft that his nationality might be ascertained, while the fort gunners ply their search-lights on him, and remain undecided whether or no to loose off a quick-firing gun. As for passing over their mine-fields, capture outside would be preferable. As naval Commander-in-Chief in charge of and responsible for the safety of vessels within the precincts of the port, I should insist on no mines being made active without my knowledge and consent.

Major Browne says an Intelligence Department is wanted to report movements of vessels along the coast, and that the present arrangement does not suffice, as the coastguard with whom the duty rests would be withdrawn in time of war. It is the knowledge these men have of war-ships which makes the system efficient, as I have experienced when out with the Naval Manoeuvres. A portion of this force would be embarked in time of war, but not in sufficient numbers to impair the coast Signal Service; and I should like to see this valuable body of men increased. I am glad to hear that the position of every gun, mine, and search-light, has been agreed to by the Admiralty in concert with the War Office. This is the least that could be expected, but it was not always so, and the fact does not affect my argument that these weapons should, where required, form an inseparable portion of the whole of naval defence whether general or local. One of my reasons for advocating the change is because I want to see the Army untrammelled by such duties, and free to perform its principal function, that of acting beyond our shores as a compact expeditionary force, either in preserving our Empire, or, if need be, reducing the territory of an enemy.

S. EARDLEY-WILMOT.

Sept. 10.

It is notified from the War Office that the authority to wear the ribbon of an unissued medal must not be given until the grant of such medal has been notified in Army Orders and medal rolls have been transmitted to the War Office.

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THE CHINA CRISIS.

Sunday, Sept. 9.

Li Hung Chang has requested the protection of an American escort in his proposed journey north.

The Secretary of the Admiralty informs us that the following telegram has been received from Li-u-kun-tau respecting the condition of the wounded at the naval base there:—

"The wounded are progressing favourably.

"Condition dangerous: John George Goulter, able seaman, 166685, of H.M.S. *Terrible*; George Parsons, ordinary seaman, 195630, of H.M.S. *Endymion*.

"Condition serious: Ernest Ford, stoker, 280281, of H.M.S. *Terrible*; A. J. Harwood, private R.M.L.I., Po 5799, of H.M.S. *Terrible*; George Clark, able seaman, 103747, of H.M.S. *Centurion*.

"Commander Philip N. Wright and 46 others improving."

The Minister of Marine in Paris has received the following telegram from General Frey, at Peking:—

"A battalion of marines, accompanied by a battery of artillery, has arrived here. Tranquillity continues to prevail at Peking and in the neighbourhood of the city. The health of the troops is excellent."

The Japanese Foreign Office has received a telegram, dated Shashi, Sept. 4, stating that large bodies of Black Flags, under the command of Gen. Liu, are passing northwards through the provinces of Hunan and Hupei.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee arrived at Colombo on Thursday last, and after spending a few hours ashore resumed his voyage.

The transport *Lalpoora*, with a wing of the 4th Punjab Infantry, a section of the 51st Native Field Hospital, and the staff of the 3rd Brigade, the German cruiser *Tiger*, from Amoy, and the German cruiser *Fuchs*, from Singapore, arrived at Hong-Kong. The transports *Dalhousie* and *India*, with the remainder of the Hong-Kong Regiment, have proceeded to Wei-hai-wei. The transports *Crefeld*, *Roland*, and *Valdivia*, have left Bremerhaven with troops for the Far East. A despatch from Amoy states that the German cruiser *Schwalbe* has left that port.

Monday, Sept. 10.

Owing to the anticipation of disturbances occurring at Hong Kong on Saturday last, preparations were made to suppress any rising. Forty rounds of ball cartridge were served out to the troops, who were confined to barracks. The troops in the town were reinforced, and six Maxim guns were held in readiness. The police were ordered to suppress the Dragon procession, which was to be held in connection with the Feast of Lanterns. There was no rioting or disturbance. The Chinese were evidently aware that military preparations had been made, and were cowed, while heavy showers during the night helped to damp the ardour of any restless spirits.

A despatch from Amoy, dated the 6th inst., states that all the foreign Marines who had been landed there and at Kulang-fu were withdrawn on the morning of that day.

Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from Sir A. Gaselee:—"Sept. 2.—We occupied railway junction at Fung-tai, also road and railway bridge at Liukochao, which gives us command of line to Pao-ting-fu."

Gen. Chaffee telegraphs from Peking on the 4th inst.:—

"Evidence accumulates that diplomatic relations will not be resumed here for a long time. The staff of the Russian Legation will leave very soon for Tien-tsin. It appears to me certain that the Chinese Government will not return here while the foreign army remains, and, if this is true, our Legation can transact no business. In my opinion, Peking is to be merely a camp of the foreign army, pending a settlement by the Powers at other points."

A despatch from Peking, dated Aug. 28, says the allied troops marched through the Forbidden City this morning. The Chinese were not much impressed. The Russian Gen. Linevitch first inspected the contingent and exchanged compliments with the various commanders. The force then entered the Forbidden

City, followed by the Ministers and their staffs. A British battery fired a Royal salute, then the troops and the staffs having dismounted just inside the south gate the column passed through the Palace and out at the north gate. The Ministers and the generals and their staffs afterwards returned to the Palace and visited the audience halls. In the Royal buildings six mandarins, including a Tsung-li-Yamen official, were seen. The Imperial Palace consists of a large number of irregularly built and gaudily decorated edifices, approached through spacious grass-grown courtyards. There are many beautiful marble staircases, and the entrances are adorned by quaint bronze animals and large costly vases. The Emperor's throne is situated in a small building. It is surrounded by pedestals on which are caskets containing written wishes. These are only opened after death. The whole place was in a state of great neglect.

The War Office have received a telegram from the Officer Commanding the Troops at Li-u-kun-tau, saying that Pte. 4977 G. Jones, 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died of wounds on Sept. 3.

Four hundred men of the 20th Punjaubis were landed at Liu-kun-tau (Wei-hai-Wei) on Sept. 4 for the mainland garrison. It is expected that two Indian regiments will remain there during the winter. Orders have been received to proceed with the fortification work as fast as possible. The transport *Umta* has left Calcutta for China with B Squadron of the Jodhpur Lancers, the 53rd Native Field Hospital, and part of the staff of the 3rd Brigade.

Wednesday, Sept. 12.

Further reports of the march through the Forbidden Palace describe it as an historic event. After the procession, which began at eight o'clock in the morning, and occupied an hour and a-half in passing through the grounds, a party of civilians, including the ladies of the Legations and several well-known missionaries, was admitted. Tea was served, and then the Imperial palaces were inspected. The most remarkable features of the Imperial buildings are said to be the exterior gilding, and the staircases carved out of single stones, with figures of dragons, lions, and other ornaments. The bed of the Empress is trimmed with solid gold. After the inspection the gates were closed again, and no one was permitted to enter the grounds.

The Chinese forts at Peitsang, near Taku, are still undisturbed, and a British force is reconnoitring in the neighbourhood, while the Russians are supposed to be meditating an attack, but at present have not sufficient artillery. A Russian scouting party was blown up by a mine near the fort, and several men were killed. The commander of the Chinese forts at Chifu is greatly disturbed by reports that the Germans propose taking possession of the forts. He threatens to defend them to the end. The forts are strongly garrisoned, and filled with Krupp guns, and if a fight occurred the foreign settlement would be destroyed.

The expedition for Pao-Ting-Fu will consist of the following International troops:—British, two regiments of cavalry, B Battery of Horse Artillery, and 300 infantry; Italian, 1,000; Japanese, 300; Russians 300; Americans, 500.

The Viceroy of India having congratulated Sir Claude Macdonald on the rescue of the Legations, after a heroic defence by a force India was proud to have sent, the British Minister in Peking sent the following reply:—"Thanks from the garrison for your telegram of sympathy. We all know that but for the splendid energy of General Gaselee and his troops relief would have arrived too late."

Major Lees, U.S. Army, in his report on the battle of Tien-tsin, speaks in terms of high praise of Gen. Dorward, and of the British naval force.

The South Australian gunboat *Protector* was formally commissioned on Tuesday at Hong Kong, and hoisted the white ensign. The transport *Nevassa*, with the Ordnance Field Park, an advance Commissariat Depot, C Section of the 62nd Native Field Hospital, Field Medical Store Depot, and a British General Hospital for Chifu, has left Calcutta for Hong Kong.

Thursday, Sept. 13.

The mixed force of 4,000 men left Tien-tsin on Saturday last for the cities of Shanghaesien and

Tilie, where the presence of Boxers threaten the Tien-tsin district. The advance will be made in two columns, for the purpose of flanking the towns. General Dorward commands the expedition in person. Japanese siege guns and a large body of cavalry accompany the force.

The British and Americans are considering the feasibility of transferring their winter supply base from Tong-ku to a point near Shan-hai-kwan, which is free of ice, and is also a railway terminus. The chief difficulty lies in the lack of troops to guard the railway. The Boxers are very troublesome between Peking and Tien-tsin. They entered the city of Tung Chow secretly, and burned the buildings occupied by the Russians and Japanese. They killed every male person whom they encountered, and set fire to the surrounding district. The British have executed a "Boxer" soldier whom they captured, and who confessed to the murder of eight Chinese Christians.

The Secretary of the Admiralty reports that the following telegram has been received from Liw-kun-tau:—

"Gunner William J. Horne, R.M.A., 6098, of H.M.S. *Barfleur*, died Sept. 11.

"Wei-hai-wei Marines and *Terrible's* Naval Brigade returned."

The *Vadala* and *Nilerkotla* have left Calcutta for Hong Kong with sappers and miners, Imperial service troops, an Engineer field park, and D Section of the 55th Native Field Hospital. The initial cost of the dispatch of the Indian force to China amounts to over £2,000,000. Large reserves and supplies are being rapidly despatched.

Friday, Sept. 14.

The departure of the international expedition, under Gen. Dorward, organised to proceed from Tien-tsin towards Pao-ting-fu, was delayed by rain until half-past two on Saturday last. After a march of 15 miles the force camped at Yung-liu-cheng, due west of Tien-tsin, having had no fighting on the way. On Monday it advanced to Maoshang.

Great Britain has replied to the Russian note with regard to the proposed withdrawal from Peking to the effect that such a proposal could not be entertained by the British Government before satisfactory terms had been arranged with China.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *China* arrived at Plymouth on Sunday, bringing 17 naval and marine sick and wounded from Hong Kong, mostly belonging to Admiral Seymour's column.

In the *Patrie* there is an interesting interview with a sergeant of marines who came home in the *China*:—

"The French," said this sergeant, "are splendid soldiers, and you can say that we are unanimous in respecting their irresistible dash, and their contempt for danger. It would be better to fight with them than against them. They are, moreover, excellent comrades, sharing everything while in the field. The men of the French Marine Infantry were the bonds which united the foreign detachments, and their good humour often sufficed to smooth away the coolness which will inevitably arise in such a cosmopolitan army. The Chinese are dirty beasts. They are cowardly and ridiculous, but their instinct for doing harm obliged us to keep constantly on the alert. Uglier and more repugnant than the Soudanese blacks, for example, the disgust which they inspire is overpowering." To the question, "Where were you wounded?" the sergeant replied, "About twenty-one miles from Tientsin, on the second day of the retreat. I was in the advance guard when we perceived a number of Boxers advancing towards us, waving large flags. We took up a position in skirmishing order, and were able to repel the attack without difficulty at the very moment when the German detachment arrived to reinforce us. As the brigades were retiring, one of them fired, and succeeded in hitting me right in the face. The shock was so great that I fainted, but I remember that in falling a terrible thought struck me: my comrades will leave me behind, as I am hidden from them by the high grass. What a terrible death awaits me at the hands of the enemy! Luckily, however, the officer's instructions regarding the wounded are extremely strict. They must never be abandoned, even if their comrades have to wait by them until the arrival of reinforcements."

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Navy Personal.

Admiral of the Fleet the Earl of Clanwilliam, had the honour of lining with the Queen at Balmoral on Friday in last week. The noble earl is staying at Glen Muick, Ballater, Her Majesty having graciously placed that residence at his lordship's disposal.

Admiral Sir R. More-Molyneux's appointment to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, is a small recognition of his long and valuable services, especially during the period he bore the heat and hard work as Commodore at Suakin 1884-85. An aural affection has hitherto, unfortunately, stood in his way for active employment, but the presidential control of our great naval educational establishment for the next three years will in some measure compensate him for not hoisting his flag as commander-in-chief of a squadron.

Rear-Admiral V. O. Inglefield, who was accidentally killed in London on July 16 last, left estate valued at £4,168.

Rear-Admiral T. S. Jackson, Admiral Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, is credited by a western newspaper with inventing a system of wireless telegraphy, while in command of the torpedo school ship *Defiance*, prior to the introduction of the Marconi apparatus. Captain H. B. Jackson, of the *Vulcan*, is the officer to whose ingenuity this earlier method is attributable. The gallant flag officer, although a distinguished naval artilleryman, was at no period of his previous career connected directly with the torpedo school.

Rear-Admiral W. Dyke-Acland, while attending a horse in the stable of his residence at Chudleigh, Devon, last week, was badly injured by the animal kicking him, and thereby rendered unconscious for some time. The gallant officer is now, however, making favourable progress towards recovery.

Commodore R. L. Groome, commanding the South-East Coast of America Station, arrived at Bahia in the *Flora* on Monday to meet the *Wye*, due on Wednesday last, from which port she will sail on Saturday next.

Captain Sir Richard Poore, Bart., and the officers of the Royal Naval Barracks, held the annual athletic sports of the General Depot on Wednesday last. Owing to the encroachment of the dockyard extension on the barrack's ground, the area for this desirable and popular display has been considerably curtailed during the past five years.

Captain H. F. Niblett, of the *Diadem*, was honoured with a visit from the King of Spain and the Queen Regent at Ferrol last week, royal visitors. Her Majesty afterwards visited the local infirmary, and conversed in English with three of the *Diadem's* men, who had been accidentally injured.

Captain Ernest Fleet, appointed to the *Phaeton*, and twenty-one officers and 390 men to recommission that vessel and the *Virago*, embark on Monday next at Liverpool in the Allan steamship *Carthaginian* for Halifax, N.S., from whence they will proceed by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Esquimalt, B.C.

Captain F. E. E. Brock, of the *Eclipse*, pays off that cruiser at Portsmouth to-day.

Captain G. A. Callagan, of the *Endymion*, and the Naval Brigade he commanded on the recent advance for the relief of Peking, have returned to their respective ships.

Captain A. L. Winsloe, of the *Niobe*, arrived at Plymouth on Monday last from St. Helena, where he has been employed for several months past, since the arrival of the Boer prisoners.

Captain F. G. C. Langdon, late commanding the *Black Prince* at Queenstown, and now in charge of the training ship *Clio* off Bangor, saved one of the boys from drowning unnoticed. At day-break the lad fell overboard unnoticed, but his

cries, as he was swept away by a racing tide, were heard by a servant in the stern cabin, who roused Captain Langdon. The latter at once jumped through the port and swam after the little chap, whom he got on his back after a struggle. The pair were now a long way from the ship, but a boat had been promptly manned, and they were both picked up safely. Captain Langdon already holds the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal for having, when a sub-lieutenant, jumped off the *Resistance* in a heavy sea in the Bay of Biscay to save a marine. He will now, doubtless, at least get a clasp. He is youngest son of the late Captain Wm. Langdon, R.N., who fought through the old French War and was wounded at Corunna.

Captain H. D. Barry, appointed to the *Mars*, and Captain S. H. Login, appointed to the *Repulse*, will join their respective commands on Tuesday next at Devonport, those vessels being temporarily detached from the Channel Fleet for the purpose.

Captain A. J. Horsley, of the *Europa*, arrived at Malta on Tuesday last, and was to leave for Portsmouth yesterday. Before she reaches the latter port six months will have elapsed in the passage to and from Sydney, New South Wales.

Captain H. A. Warren, of the *Vindictive*, left the Nore on Wednesday for the Mediterranean Station.

Captain R. C. Prothero, of the flagship *Doris*, has inaugurated a fund for erecting memorial stones over the graves of officers and men of the Naval Brigades who were killed, or died of wounds or disease, at Graspan, Modder River, and other actions in which the Royal Navy took part in South Africa.

Captain Percy Scott and Commander (now Captain) A. H. Limpus, of the *Terrible*, while at Hong Kong in June last, delivered lectures on "Mountings of the Naval guns and their subsequent use with the Ladysmith Relief Column." The valuable information afforded by these gallant officers has now been published, and the proceeds of the sale will be given to the Indian Famine Fund.

Staff-Captain A. G. Douglas, of Chatham Dockyard, has for a long time been heavily handicapped with the amount of work at this largely-increasing arsenal, and is now to have an assistant. It is somewhat inconsistent that a naval establishment which requires a rear-admiral and captains for both dockyard and fleet reserves has not had two staff-captains.

Staff-Captain Charles Brent and Lieut. W. H. F. Montanaro have now been transferred to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, from Portsmouth, for the instruction of acting sub-lieutenants in pilotage.

Commander J. P. Rolleston, of the *Archer*, left the Nore on Friday in last week for the Australian station to replace the *Mohawk* now in China. As the latter vessel has been three years in commission she will return home when her services are no longer required in the Far East.

Commander C. G. Cradock, of the *Alacrity*, landed with a naval contingent of 250 men in June last at Tong-ku, on the northern bank of the Peiho, and proceeded to the front. For that and other important services during the present complications in China he has been noted for promotion on completing the qualifying service. His advancement will be a gratification to the large number of cadets who served with him in the *Britannia*, 1896-99, as well as to the Naval Service generally. As he will be about forty years of age on attaining captain's rank, he stands a very good chance of becoming a rear-admiral.

Commander (retired) Thomas W. Chapman, who was awarded a naval pension in 1882, has been transferred to the more lucrative emolument that the Travers Pension List confers.

Commander E. C. H. Helby, who was only retired from the lieutenants' list in July of last year, is now the fortunate recipient of a Greenwich Hospital pension.

Lieuts. Wyndham Forbes and Fitzmaurice Acton embarked in the Union Castle Steamship *Norman*, at Southampton on Saturday last, for the Cape of Good Hope, on Saturday last, for the Cape of Good Hope, and Mosquito command respectively of the *Widgeon* and *Mosquito*.

Lieut. Henry Thompson, relieved from the *Wallaroo* after nearly four years' foreign service, arrived home on Sunday last in the P. and O. steamship *China* from Australia.

Lieut. the Hon. A. W. E. Boyle, a senior staff officer of the *Excellent*, has presented the officers' mess of the Gunnery Establishment, Whale Island, with a valuable silver centre piece in remembrance of his gallant brother gunnery officer, the late Commander F. G. Egerton, who died of wounds received in action at Ladysmith.

Midshipman the Hon. Arthur Coke, of the *Crescent*, and Lieut. H. E. F. Aylmer, of the *Indefatigable*, carried off the first and second prizes respectively at the Kebo Club Links last week. The prize cups were the gift of Mrs. George Sheldon, of New York.

Chaplain of the Fleet (retired) the Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards is, in accordance with the Queen's pleasure, presented by letters patent, this week, to the living of Ecton, Northamptonshire. The reverend gentleman, whom we heartily congratulate, has been more fortunate than his predecessors in thus securing a valuable Crown patronage.

Staff Paymaster Andrew Hume, of the *Rodney*, goes to the Nore as secretary to Vice-Admiral Sir W. R. Kennedy, under whom he served in a similar capacity on the East Indian Station 1892-95. The secretarial staff at Sheerness otherwise remains unaltered.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major J. H. Swanton's confirmation to the Staff of the Western District ensures his retention of the appointment as District Instructor of Musketry for two years from November last.

Major Frederick White, on special service in South Africa, was the gallant commandant at Ladybrand during the recent siege of that town by the Boers, from which he and his brave comrades were relieved by Bruce Hamilton's Brigade last week.

Captain F. J. W. Harvey and Lieut. B. Neville, embark in the *Diadem*, vice Captain W. H. Smith and Lieut. W. H. Stopford; Captain Cecil Henderson embarks in the *Collingwood*, vice Captain E. M. C. Ommaney; Lieut. J. Carpenter in the *Severn*, vice Captain E. H. Bockett-Pugh; Lieut. John Bush in the *Pembroke*, vice Lieut. H. S. Lloyd, and Lieut. C. S. McN. Davenport, vice Lieut. B. J. D. Wallhall; Lieut. R. C. S. Walter in the *Duke of Wellington*, vice Captain C. J. Thoroton, recently promoted; Lieut. H. J. H. Davson in the *Cambridge*, vice Lieut. G. R. S. Hickson; Lieut. G. C. Wainwright in the *Wildfire* for R.N. Barracks, Sheerness, vice Lieut. C. Shelton; Lieut. H. Ozanne embarks at Liverpool on Monday next in the Allan steamship *Carthaginian* for Halifax, N.S., and from thence to Esquimalt to join the *Phaeton* when recommissioned; Lieut. B. R. de W. O'Sullivan joins the *Gladiator*, and Lieut. C. L. Hall the *Amphion*, on commissioning at Portsmouth and Devonport respectively.

Captain Lewis S. T. Halliday, who was badly wounded while serving with the British Legation Guard at Peking, has been most deservedly awarded the brevet of Major. As he is sixty-third in the Captain's list, this advancement must be exceedingly gratifying both to the gallant officer and the Royal Marine Force.

Captains L. W. Miller, N. F. Sampson-Way, and E. J. Stroud, and Lieutenant H. C. Festing, embark immediately for China to fill vacancies on that Station.

Lieut. C. Hood is A.D.C. to Major-General Smith-Dorrien, in South Africa, who was highly commended by General Sir Redvers Buller for his excellent leading at the attack on the hill above Lydenburg on Saturday last. This young officer has had a good baptism of fire since he left the *Royal Oak* in March last.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

BOSCHFONTEIN, Sept. 11.

Kitchener's Horse.—WOUNDED: 4119 Matherson. R.H.A.—"P" Batt.: WOUNDED: 24576 Lloyd. Worcester.—2nd: KILLED: 3878 Richardson, 3375 Farrell. WOUNDED: Lieut. Lang; Sgt. 4923 Parr; Cpl. 2675 Harris; Ptes. 3739 Newall, 3250 Jaynes, 2533 Robbins, 3498 Marshall, 3475 E. Jones, 3508 Banks, 4351 A. Jones, 895 Freeth, 4850 Cropps. Border.—1st: WOUNDED: 5714 Knapp.

GROEN VLEI, Sept. 9-10.

Bethune's Mtd. Inf.—KILLED: 1025 Field. WOUNDED: 26 Haggett, 51 Norte. R.E.—PRISONERS: 26544 Winton, 26294 Stabbings, since released, Vryburg. Inniskillings.—1st: KILLED: Sgt. 2681 Waters. WOUNDED: 3131 Brown. Irish Fus.—1st: KILLED: 6311 Quinn. WOUNDED: Capt. Cracroft. Dublin Fus.—1st: WOUNDED: Lieut. Watson.

LYDENBERG, Sept. 4-10.

5th Lancers.—WOUNDED: 4823 Tate. S.A.L.H.—MISSING: 1552 Goodman. E. Prov. Horse.—WOUNDED: 172 Cpl. Stevens; 62 Daniells, 120 Roberts, 163 Hughes. Devon.—1st: WOUNDED: L.-Cpl. 4703 Anstey, Ptes. 4794 Gray, 5308 Grown. MISSING: 6048 Morrey. Leicester.—1st: WOUNDED; 3867 Porter, 2555 Robinson, 5141 Matthews. Irish.—1st: KILLED: 3798 Dawson, 944 Conolly. WOUNDED: 1989 Connor, 3413 Drmr. O'Brien. Gordons.—2nd: WOUNDED: Sgt. 4204 L. Forbes; Pipers 5441 S. Gordon, 6421 W. Grant; Ptes. 5785 Morgan, 5474 McMahon. Vol. Co.: KILLED: 153 Stuart. WOUNDED: Sgt. 172 Budgett, Cpl. 169 Anderson, L.-Cpls. 211 Smeaton, 222 Whyte, 150 MacRae; Ptes. 181 Fraser, 207 Scott, 221 Way, 253 Burr, 137 Stuart, 184 Greenfield, 186 Hopping, 196 Menzies, 202 Redding, 254 Gould, 251 Shand.

MAUCHBERG, Sept. 9.

WOUNDED.

S.A.L.H.—1842 Behrens. R.H.A.—"A" Batt.: 6432 Connor. R.F.A.—53rd Batt.: 2nd Lieut. Lumley-Johnstone, 7522 Puttock. K.R.R.—1st: Sgt. 4880 Bray; Ptes. 7080 Gaydon, 7497 Tatam.

WELVERDIEND, Aug. 26-Sept. 5.

9th Lancers.—WOUNDED: Lieut. Smyth; Sgt. 3581 Atkins; L.-Cpl. 3610 Cook. 16th Lancers.—KILLED: L.-Sgt. 3562 Pearce; Cpl. 3051 Wotton. WOUNDED: Sgt. 3436 G. Clarke; Pte. 4404 Sudley. 17th Lancers.—WOUNDED: Sgt. 3735 H. Clarke; Pte. 4251 Burton.* MISSING: L.-Cpl. 4087 Lewis; Pte. 3438 Dennis. Imp. Yeo.—12th Batn.: WOUNDED: L.-Cpl. Rowan; 6737 Finch. MISSING: McClarkie, Larrington, Kelly. 15th: WOUNDED: Parr, 8075 Ford.* Marshall's Horse.—WOUNDED: Sgt. Strutt; Tpr. McMillan. Bushmen, S. Aust.—KILLED: 178 Muchell. R.H.A.—"R" Batt.: WOUNDED: 75772 Hutchinson, 54010 W. Jones. S.W. Borderers.—2nd: MISSING: 5976 Kayes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Staff.—Lieut.-Col. (temp. Brig. Gen.) Little, wounded Kimberley, June 13. 7th D.G.—4435 Haywood, wounded, Aug. 26. 6th Drag.—3274 Sgt. Curley, wounded near Belfast, Sept. 4. 13th Huss.—4179 Trueman, wounded near Newcastle, Sept. 9. 14th Huss.—3083 Butter, missing (? place), Aug. 20. 18th Huss.—4161 Caddis*, wounded, Balstream, Sept. 5. Imp. Yeo.—5th Batn.: 3354 Stevenson, wounded, Grootefontein, Sept. 8. 9th: 5310 Moon (?), Dr. Craddock Fry, missing, probably prisoners, Warmbaths, Sept. 3. 1st Co.: 1178 Col.-Sgt. Lyford, wounded, Ladybrand, Sept. 3; 80 Garrett, killed, Leeuw River, Sept. 6. 13th: 1238 Sgt. Bacon, wounded, Tigersfontein, Aug. 7. 20th: 9228 Sgt. Minto, wounded, Hekpoort, Sept. 6. 28th: 14922 Sgt. Hampton, missing, Bank. 47th: 14154 Grabowsky, previously reported Lieut., as unwounded prisoner, and, on Aug. 4, as being left sick at Vreda, is now reported to have left Vreda, June 25, as prisoner for Bethlehem, and believed to have been put over Natal border; 112 Howard, escaped Aug. 15, believed arrived Volksrust. 72nd: 14522 Wright, missing, Hekpoort, Sept. 6. 79th: 15744 Betles, missing, July 18. Mtd. Rifles.—Canadian, 2nd: Maj. Sanders, Lieut. Moodie, 59 Johnston, wounded; Sgts. 148 Hayne, 229 McCulloch; Ptes. 69 Clendinnen, 83 Duxbury, 348 Shunn, 346 Strong, missing, Nooitgedacht, Sept. 5. Border: Stuart, wounded; London, prisoner, Dundee, Sept. 5; Sgt.-Maj. Burgess, Sgt. Foxcroft have rejoined. Kaffrarian: 936 Wilson*, 1163 Leslie*, wounded; 805 Pearce, missing, since found killed; 621 Powning, killed; 725 Goodall, White, wounded, Kwaggasfontein, Aug. 31; 422 Sgt. C. Jones has rejoined. Bushmen.—Victorian: 517 Hazel, 576 Douglas, 537 Ross, 553 Lloyd, wounded, Sept. 2, Elands River; 443 Tweedie, 398 Nolan, wounded, Ottoshoop, Sept. 4. N.S.W.: 391 Allison, 192 King, 333 L.-Cpl. Chasher, missing, Elands River, Sept. 2. Queensland: 45 Heard, wounded, Sept. 2, Elands River. Irregular Horse.—S.A.L.H.: 240 Daken, wounded, Reitfontein, Sept. 5. Loch's: 2 Hughman, missing, May 22.

Orpen's: 65 McVicar, 7 Flynn, killed, Koegas Pont, Apr. 13. Brabants: 1st: Lieut. Pilkington, missing, near Krugersdorp, Aug. 25; McNaughton, Tomkins, Fraser, Corkshott, Davidson, Sanderson, Green have rejoined. Strathcona's: Sgts. 325 Logan, 365 Brothers; Ptes. 284 West, 508 Cruikshank, 297 T. Jones, 312 Wiggins, reported missing, were killed. N.S.W. Lancers.—507 A. Vard, wounded, Belfast, Sept. 4.

Mtd. Inf.—W. Aust.: Lieut. Darling, 13 Force, 59 Buttermar, 102 Monger, Waterval Onder, Sept. 3; 17 Omara, Vet River, May 5; 71 Withmell, Pretoria, June 4; all wounded. S. Aust.: Sgt.-Maj. Kabale, 55 Marshall, wounded, Waterval Onder, Sept. 7. Victorian: 10 Lindsay, Hondonbeek, Apr. 28; 319 Earnshaw, Merrifontein, Sept. 5, both accidentally wounded; 42 Sgt. Morton, Kroonstad, May 11; 27 Anderson, Johannesburg, May 30, both wounded. Thorneycroft's: Sgts. 203 Corbett, 864 R. Jones; Ptes. 430 Kanniquison, 1017 Oddy, killed; Capt. Molyneux (T.S.C., 12th Ben. Lers., attached); 273 Cpl. D. Jones, 6203 Nelson, wounded, Rooikop, Sept. 6.

French's Scouts.—Levity missing (? place), Aug. 23. Rough Riders.—N. 2: 1423 L.-Cpl. Canavan, 1075 Roberts, 1645 Lear, 1414 Atkinson, 1072 Duney, 1631 Frances, 1690 Taylor, wounded near Ottoshoop, Sept. 9. R.H.A.—"J" Batt.: 67409 Terry, accidentally wounded, Kroonstad, May 17. R.F.A.—20th Batt.: 26239 Bowles, wounded, Paardeplaat, Sept. 8. 39th: 43997 Adams, wounded, Ladybrand, Sept. 5.

R.E.—1st Div. Tele. Batn.: Sprs. 1434 Radford, June 7, 24142 Mash, May 23, 22406 Pugh, 1403 Saunders, Cpl. 22566 McSeveney, June 21, prisoners.

Coldstream Gds.—1753 Rooney, accidentally wounded, Waterval Onder, Sept. 1. 2nd: 7494 McGill, accidentally shot, Pretoria.

Scots Gds.—1st: 1501 Simpson, reported missing Aug. 26, was wounded, behind now at Pretoria. North's Fus.—Mtd. Inf.: 686 L.-Cpl. Welham, 2386 Feltham, missing, Hoopstad, Sept. 7.

Warwick.—2nd: Col.-Sgt. 1347 Fell; Sgt. 2604 Hatch; L.-Cpl. 4328 Hedges; Ptes. 2926 Hurst, 2988 Chambers, 2878 Petts, 2697 Menkin, 3781 Baddows, Leuwkop, Apr. 22; 2729 Foster, Pretoria, Apr. 6, all wounded.

Devon.—1st: 4006 Curtis, wounded, Reitfontein, Aug. 26. 2nd: 4816 Webber, reported missing Colenso, Dec. 15, now stated was killed in action.

Irish.—1st: 1734 Fitzgerald, 7844 Collins, wounded, Bethlehem, July 7; 1064 Regan, killed, Stabbert's Nek, July 24.

Yorks.—1st: 3291 Simpson, wounded, Apr. 30, Karee Kloof.

Worcester.—1st: 2nd Lieut. Dorman, wounded, Ladybrand, Sept. 3.

E. Lancers.—1st: 4378 Blake, previously reported missing, body found by Gen. Hart near Bank, Sept. 1; 2276 Brooks, released Sept. 7.

D.C.L.S.—2nd: 5635 Harvey, wounded, Bankfontein Sept. 8.

Border.—2634 L.-Cpl. Asher, missing Jan. 20, body has been found.

Sussex.—1st: 7088 Goldsmith, wounded, Retief's Nek, July 23.

Dorset.—2nd: Mtd. Inf.: 5221 Burdett, killed; 3106 Lawrence, 1594 Sherley, 5694 Johnson; 2906 Sgt. Dunk, wounded, Wakkerstroom, Sept. 7.

Derby.—1st: 438 Johnson, 5772 Cope, wounded, Dewetsdorp, Apr. 20-21. Mtd. Inf.: 978 Sgt. Davies, wounded, Cyphergat Kopjes, Sept. 10.

N. Lancers.—1st: 4462 Brooks, missing, Tigersfontein, Aug. 7. Mtd. Inf.: 5263 Maber killed; 5082 Cpl. Peacock, wounded, Cyphergat Kopjes, Sept. 10.

Berks.—Mtd. Inf.: 4215 Kennedy, killed; 3795 Barnett, missing, believed wounded, Hoopstad, Sept. 7; 8482 Middleton, 4321 Goodwin, killed, Dewetsdorp, Apr. 20-21.

Shrops. L.I.—2nd: 6009 Schoefeld, injured, railway accident, Erstefabrieken.

Manchester.—2nd: 1953 Batman, 5058 White, missing, Harrismith, Aug. 25; 2359 Davies, accidentally injured, De Villier's Rust, Sept. 9.

Irish Rifles.—609 Livingstone, 4035 McSourley, accidentally wounded, Wolverhoek, Sept. 3. Mtd. Inf.: 1684 L.-Cpl. Boyle, killed, Cyphergat Kopjes, Sept. 10.

Irish Fus.—2nd: 5091 Cpl. Baird, wounded, Nooitgedacht, Sept. 5; 1782 Mitchell, accidentally killed, Kimberley, June 19.

Arg. and Suth. Highrs.—Lieut. Lang released at Nooitgedacht, previously reported as Lieut. Laing, Seaf. Highrs.

R.B.—2nd: 3003 George, wounded, Reitfontein, Sept. 5.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.

10th Huss.—3126 Rogers, Krugersdorp, Sept. 5. 12th Lancers.—4551 Burrett, Kimberley, Apr. 4. 16th Lancers.—3437 Prentis, dysentery, Pretoria, Sept. 6.

Imp. Yeo.—10th Batn.: 6060 Holmes, Norvalspont, Sept. 5. 1st Co.: 102 Cory, wounds, Bloemfontein, Sept. 4. 11th: 2031 Yates, meningitis, Kroonstad, Sept. 7. 44th: 6920 A. Smith, empyema, Heilbron, Sept. 7.

Irregular Horse.—Strathcona's: 332 Cpl. Lee, killed, Waterval, July 6. Remington's Guides: Francis Thabanchu, May 20. Kitchener's: 6453 Cpl. Farr, Cruywag, Johannesburg, June 16; 1133 L.-Cpl. French, Kimberley, Mar. 31. Roberts's: 9144 Pearce Germiston, Sept. 1; 947 Robeson, Florida, June 6. Marshall's: McMillan, wounds, Krugersdorp, Sept. 8. Nesbitt's: Sparrow, measles, Steynsburg, Sept. 9.

Mtd. Inf.—Victorian: 220 L.-Cpl. Cullen, typhoid, Sept. 2. S. Aust.: 13 Marsden, Britstown, April 3. N.Z.: 695 C. Smith, Pretoria, Sept. 11. Queensland: 40

Masterton, wounds, Krugersdorp, Sept. 11. Tasm.: 46 Black (? disease), Bloemfontein, April 18; 104 Dutter (? disease), Germiston, June 1. Kimberley: Barrett, June 1; Trumpr. Scott, June 12; Peers, fractured spine, April 23; Kimberley. Rhodesian: 749 Taylor, wounds, Pretoria, Sept. 4.

Mtd. Rifles.—Kaff.: 749 Taylor, Pretoria, Sept. 4; 778 Leybourne, Krugersdorp, Sept. 8; both wounds. Border: Hampton, wounds, Krugersdorp, Sept. 6.

Bushmen.—N.S.W.: 53 Hardy, heart disease, Cape Town, Sept. 8.

Cape Police.—1819 Dawson, measles, Colesberg, Aug. 23; Vandwyker, April 25; Ricky, May 18; Hall, May 7.

R.H.A.—3086 Cpl. Morgan, Middleburg, Sept. 6. "Q" Batt.: 66160 St.-Sgt. Green (? cause), Bloemfontein, April 29.

R.F.A.—78083 Babington, Kimberley, May 30; 24994 Russell, Kimberley, June 7. 4th Batt.: 78047 Atkins, Kimberley, April 1. 8th: 34131, Blythe, Senekal, June 12. 83th: 79465 Elliston, enteritis, Kimberley, June 14. Elswick: (? 716) Robson, Pretoria, Sept. 4.

Amm. Cols.—11th Div.: 69431 Mills, Bloemfontein, May 2.

R.E.—578 Buckingham, Kroonstad, Sept. 8. 1st Div. Tele. Batn.: 28865 Fairall, Naauwpoort, Apr. 6; 27326 Pendlebury, Johannesburg, May 21. 6th Co.: 28891 Odell, Kimberley, May 23. 25th: 29068 Cpl. Ferrier, Kimberley, June 7.

Gren. Gds.—2nd: 6774 Gresty, Reitfontein, July 6.

Coldstream Gds.—1st: 7225 Sgt. Bennett, Apr. 30; 2091 Ogg, Apr. 29; 2080 Jackson, Mar. 31; 2035 Woods, Apr. 26; 7855 Spencer, May 26, all Bloemfontein. 2nd: 626 L.-Cpl. Grupie, Bloemfontein, May 24; 1179 Saunders, nephritis, Wynberg, Sept. 10.

Scots Gds.—1st: 9130 Austin, Apr. 3; 8295 Gregory, Apr. 4; 9547 Mitchell, May 5; 2607 Beaumont, July 7, all Bloemfontein.

R. Scots.—3rd: 7414 Goodwin, pneumonia, Kroonstad, Sept. 5.

W. Surrey.—2nd: 3499 Dawson, wounds, Ventorspruit, Jan. 21.

Warwick.—2nd: 5810 Morgan, Apr. 22; 3029 Hancox, Apr. 24; 2901 Hilliard, Apr. 30, all Bloemfontein; 6233 Sgt. Knill, Orange River, Apr. 21.

R. Fus.—2nd: 3813 Miller, Greenpoint, Sept. 6; 5759 L.-Cpl. Fridham, Lichtenburg, June 14.

Lincoln.—2950 Ingle, Norvalspont, June 15.

Devon.—1st: 1314 Parrott, wounds, Johannesburg, Sept. 8.

Bedford.—2nd: 3961 Pratt, Apr. 29; 6142 Andrews, 1600 Sgt. Rawlings, both May 6; 1476 Swales, May 15, all Bloemfontein; 3499 H. Barton (? 3729 W. Barton), syncope, Thabanchu, Sept. 7.

Irish.—1st: 289 Brophy, wounds, Bethlehem, Aug. 30; 1918 Drmr. Gorman, at sea, Apr. 9; 6305 Evett, Naauwpoort, Apr. 18.

Yorks.—1st: (? 3053) Hagan, Bloemfontein, May 9; 3820 Wilson, dysentery, Rondebosch, Apr. 2; 2898 Cpl. Colling, Deelfontein, Apr. 5; 5749, White, Springfield, Apr. 9.

Lancs. Fus.—6th: 6269 Miller, rheumatism, De Aar, Sept. 5.

Cheshire.—2nd: 3663 Shaw, nephritis, Wynberg, Sept. 6.

Welsh Fus.—2507 J. Smith, pneumonia, Krugersdorp, Sept. 4; 821 Mott, June 2, 5295 Thompson, Kimberley, June 8. 1st: 3355 Hussey, July 2, 5646 Lloyd, June 26, 5707 Roberts, June 28, Potchefstroom; 2823 MacLain, May 13, 7384 Holt, May 17, 5751 Williams, June 13. Vol. Co.: 7372 Parry, Johannesburg, July 21.

S.W. Borders.—2nd: 6677 Sgt. Murphy, May 21, 3673 Sgt. Allen, May 18. 5699 Hauker, tetanus, Sept. 9, Johannesburg; 4451 Sgt. Davis, Apr. 4, 3457 Clutterbuck, Apr. 18, Karee Siding; 3189 Willing, Apr. 19, 2395 Higgs, Apr. 23, 5927 Roberts, May 31, Bloemfontein.

Inniskillings.—1st: 1709 Tierney, Bright's disease, Ladysmith, June 17.

Gloucester.—2nd: 3388 Powell, Bloemfontein, June 2.

Worcester.—2nd: 3517 Westwood, May 14, 4805 Styles, May 16, both Bloemfontein.

E. Lancers.—1st: 367 Sgt. Beeson, syncope, Johannesburg, Sept. 9. 3rd: 6358 T. Brown, pneumonia, Brandfort, Sept. 9.

D.C.L.I.—2723 Peters, heart disease, Kimberley, Apr. 9. 2nd: 2382 Cpl. Dawes, Apr. 2; 2649 L.-Sgt. Cook, Apr. 1, Bloemfontein; 4323 Seymour, Orange River, Feb. 23; 1586 Thompson (? disease), Sept. 8.

W. Riding Mtd. Inf.—4868 Sgt. Marks, Pretoria, Sept. 8.

Border.—1st: 5408 Edson, Kimberley, June 4. Vol. Co.: 7248 L.-Cpl. Mounsey, Pretoria, Sept. 5.

Sussex.—3361 Russell, low obstruction, Johannesburg, May 16.

Hants.—2nd: 152 Jackson, Bloemfontein, Sept. 7.

S. Staffs.—1st: 5319 Grosvenor, Howick, Aug. 27.

4th: 1892 Cpl. Hodgkins, June 1; 4681 Lawley, June 7, Kimberley.

S. Lancers.—1st: 3414 Traynor (? cause), Estcourt, May 30; 4507 Reynolds (? cause), Mooi River, May 24.

Welsh.—1st: 2528 Pollard, wounds, Bloemfontein Apr. 10.

Essex.—1st: 2874 Crabb, dysentery, Apr. 7; 4776 Drm. Bowgett, 5058 Kettle, 1193 Haviland, May 15, all Bloemfontein; 5738 Fields, Orange River, Apr. 14; 3295 Harris, Wynberg, Apr. 7; 3154 Clarke, Cape Town, Apr. 14 (? 2837) Marshall, injuries, Springfield, Apr. 6.

Derby.—1st: 2856 Moakes, wounds, Schwartz Kop, June 14; 3942 Sgt. Spencer, wounds, Krugersdorp, Sept. 6.

N. Lancers.—1st: 4984 Quinn, congestion lungs, Kimberley, Apr. 18.

Northampton.—2nd: 2051 Tomkins, Apr. 1 (? 3267) L.-Cpl. Bishop, Apr. 4; 4245 Warnes, Apr. 5, Kimberley.

Berks.—1st: 4515 Dicker, Kimberley, Mar. 23.

Yorks L.I.—3549 Killalie, Pretoria, Sept. 4; 5064 Carter, Kimberley, May 19. 2nd: 4237 Cobbold

Modder River, Feb. 6.

The Gazettes.

The following, which appeared in the *Gazette* of Aug. 4, were omitted from our last week's issue:—

STAFF.

Col. A. G. Raper, from an A.Q.M.G. at Hdqrs., to be a Col. on staff to command troops in Jamaica, and to have temp. rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed, in succession to Major-Gen. H. J. Hallows, whose period of service in that command has expired.

Major W. Adye, Royal Irish Rifles, resumes appointment of D.A.A.G. at Hdqrs. (July 1).

Major E. A. Altham, Royal Scots, resumes appointment of D.A.A.G. at Hdqrs. (Aug. 18).

Major Sir A. A. Weldon, Bart., 4th Batn. Leinster Regt., resumes appointment of A.D.C. to Field-Marshal Right Hon. G. J. Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief (Aug. 18).

Appointment of Major (local Lieut.-Col.) H. I. W. Hamilton, D.S.O., Royal West Surrey Regt., as a D.A.A.G., Hdqrs. South African Field Force, dated Jan. 10, not as stated in *Gazette* of April 17.

Hon. Col. E. G. V., Lord Stanley, 2nd V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regt., Lieut. Reserve of Officers, to be Private Secretary to Field-Marshal Right Hon. F. S. Lord Roberts, K.P., V.C., &c., Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in South Africa (July 25).

Major E. R. O. Ludlow, A.S.C., resumes appointment of a D.A.A.G. (Aug. 18).

Capt. Hon. A. W. de B. S. Foljambe, M.V.O., Rifle Brigade, to be a Staff-Capt. (July 27).

Appointments to staff made in South Africa confirmed:—

To be A.A.G.'s.—Lieut.-Col. F. S. Inglefield, East Yorkshire Regt. (June 11); Major P. E. F. Hobbs, A.S.C., and to have local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst so employed (June 3); Capt. and Brevet-Major Lord E. H. Cecil, D.S.O., Grenadier Guards, from July 25, 1899, to June 3, 1900; Capt. and Brevet-Major A. J. Godley, Royal Dublin Fusiliers (June 4); Major F. C. Heath, R.E. (May 7); Major G. O. Welch, A.S.C., and to have local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst so employed (July 2).

To be D.A.A.G.'s:—Capt. G. T. Forestier-Walker, R.A.; Capt. H. J. M. Macandrew, I.S.C. (June 7); Capt. F. H. Weldon, Derbyshire Regt. (June 11); Major H. H. Mullaly, R.E. (March 1); Major T. H. B. Forster, Reserve of Officers (April 7); Major E. C. J. Williams, East Kent Regt. (May 19); Major Hon. C. E. Bingham, 1st Life Guards (May 1); Capt. A. W. Elles, Yorkshire L.I. (June 6); Capt. and Brevet Major Hon. A. H. C. Hanbury-Tracy, Royal Horse Guards (July 25, 1899); Capt. C. M. Ryan, A.S.C. (Sept. 6, 1899); Capt. J. M. Vallentin, Somerset L.I. (April 26).

To be Assts. to Military Governor of Johannesburg, graded as D.A.A.G.'s:—Major G. R. Cavaye, Cameron Highlanders; Major F. J. Davies, Grenadier Guards; Major W. A. J. O'Meara, R.E.; Major F. L. Banon, Shropshire L.I.; Major D. H. Macpherson, Imperial Yeomanry; Capt. A. J. H. Luard, Norfolk Regt.; Capt. W. S. Copland, Leicester Regt.; Capt. W. A. Barnett, North Stafford Regt.; Capt. J. G. Baldwin, R.A. (June 6).

Major S. B. Von Donop, R.A., to be a Staff Officer, graded as D.A.A.G. (May 20).

Major J. F. Huneberg, late Natal Scouts, to be an Asst. Provost-Marshal, graded as D.A.A.G., from Feb. 6 to March 13; to be a Station Staff Officer, Lines of Communication, graded as D.A.A.G., from March 14 to April 28, and to be a Staff Officer, graded as D.A.A.G., whilst employed with Foreign Military Attachés, from April 29.

To be Station Staff Officers, graded as D.A.A.G.'s:—Capt. K. M. Davie, Gloucester Regt. (May 17); Major A. P. G. Gough, Royal Welsh Fusiliers (July 9).

Capt. G. E. Phillips, R.E., to be an Asst. Provost-Marshal, graded as D.A.A.G. (May 25).

Otto Schwickard to be an Asst. Director of Transport, and to have local rank of Major whilst so employed (July 9).

Capt. R. W. Boger, R.A., to be a Staff Capt. for R.A. (April 23).

Capt. G. M. Hutton, R.E., to be a Staff Capt. for R.E. (March 5).

Lieut. P. D. FitzGerald, 11th Hussars, to be an Intelligence Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (March 3).

Capt. S. L. Barry, 10th Hussars, to be a Divnl. Signaling Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (Jan. 1).

Major H. W. Wilberforce, 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be an Asst. Provost-Marshal, graded as Staff Capt., from March 17 to June 19.

Capt. A. G. Trollope, East Kent Regt., to be employed on staff of Military Governor of Bloemfontein, graded as Staff Capt. (May 22).

Capt. J. G. R. Walsh, Royal Berkshire Regt., to be a Baggage Master, graded as Staff Capt. (May 25).

Capt. R. B. Webb, Queensland Permanent Forces, to be an Asst. Baggage Master, graded as Staff Capt. (June 13).

Lieut. H. F. McClintock, Army P.O. Corps, to be graded as Staff Capt. (May 1).

To be Railway Staff Officers, graded as Staff Capt.:—Capt. W. R. Clifford, Cheshire Regt.; E. A. Daubeny, L. C. B. Hamber, and L. B. Carson, East Lancashire Regt. (June 4); G. H. Ford-Hutchinson, D.S.O., Connaught Rangers; B. Connor, Gloucester Regt.; H. H. Northey, Royal Scots Fusiliers (June 8).

To be Railway Staff Officers, graded as Staff Lieut.:—2nd Lieut. A. R. Hill, Cheshire Regt. (June 4); Capt. F. C. Nisbet and Lieut. P. H. Short, Gloucester Regt.; Lieut. F. W. Radcliffe, Dorset Regt. (June 8); Lieut. (temp. Lieut. in Army) G. B. Williams, 3rd Glamorgan V.R.C. (June 19); Lieut. M. E. McConaghey, Royal Scots Fusiliers (June 26); Lieut. C. Saunders, Dorset Regt. (June 27).

To be A.D.C.'s:—Lieut. A. W. Bickman, Northumberland Fusiliers, to Col. (local Major-Gen.) R. E. Allen, Commanding a Brigade (April 11); Lieut. C. S. Rome, 11th Hussars, to Major-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.) Sir F. Carrington, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commanding Rhodesian Field Force (March 17); Lieut. F. E. L. L. Daniel, Seaforth Highlanders, to Major (local Col.) C. J. Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders, Military Governor of Johannesburg (June 6); Major A. H. B. Cavaye, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to Major-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.) C. Tucker, C.B., commanding a Divn. (June 23).

Appointments to staff of Lines of Communication made in South Africa confirmed:—

Major M. B. G. Jackson, R.A., to be a Commissioner of Claims, graded as D.A.A.G. (July 1).

Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. A. Scott, 3rd Batn. Royal Highlanders, to be an Asst. Press Censor, graded as D.A.A.G. (July 11).

Capt. H. H. F. Turner, I.S.C., to be Staff Officer to a District Commandant, graded as D.A.A.G. (July 12).

Capt. E. H. Trotter, Grenadier Guards, to be a Station Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt., from March 4 to March 25.

Lieut. Sir W. Jardine, Bart., 3rd Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Lieut. (May 20).

Major J. L. Biggar, 15th Batn. Canadian Militia, graded as D.A.A.G. whilst attached to staff of Base Commandant (June 17).

Major W. H. F. Taylor, R.A., to be D.A.A.G. and Staff Officer to Insp.-Gen., vice Major M. B. G. Jackson, R.A., vacated (July 1).

Capt. R. H. F. McCulloch, D.S.O., R.A., to be D.A.A.G. and Staff Officer to an Asst.-Insp.-Gen., vice Capt. E. J. Lugard, D.S.O., I.S.C., vacated (July 10).

Capt. W. Baxter, Reserve of Officers, New South Wales, to be an Asst. Railway Transport Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (June 9).

Capt. F. M. de Cerjat, Frontier Mounted Rifles, to be a Station Staff Officer, graded as a Staff Capt., from May 15 to June 8, and to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt., from June 9.

Capt. Copland, New South Wales Engineers, to be a Station Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (June 20).

Capt. W. Prevost, 14th Hussars, to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (July 11).

Appointment of Lieut. C. G. R. Smith, Welsh Regt., to be a Military Landing Officer, graded as Staff Lieut., dated Feb. 13, not as stated in *Gazette* of July 13.

Lieut. R. G. T. Currey, 3rd Batn. Leinster Regt., to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Lieut. (July 9).

Officers employed under Director of Transport, Natal.

Shrops. L. I.—2nd: 808 Tenson, Bloemfontein, Apr. 18; 2594 Huxley, dysentery, Johannesburg, Sept. 8.
Middlesex.—2nd: 5617 Wilson, Newcastle, June 7, 2598 G. Smith, dysentery, Volksrust, May 24.
K.R.R.—2420 Jordan (? cause), Johannesburg, June 26
1st: 8157 Greenhaugh, 7232 Greenfield, both killed, Dundee, Oct. 20. 2nd: 7902 Turner, Colenso, May 30.
3rd: 667 L.-Cpl. Bussan, wounds, 11th brig. hosp., Natal, Feb. 24.
Wilts.—2nd: 3339 Swanborough, Mar. 31, 5130 Murphy, Apr. 13, both Naauwpoort.
Manchester.—2nd: 5478 O'Connor, tuberculosis, Ladybrand, Sept. 8.
N. Staff.—2nd: 5752 Wragg, pneumonia, Johannesburg, Sept. 6.
H.L.I.—6470 Wardrop, pneumonia, Pretoria, Sept. 4.
Irish Fus.—1st: 4032 Frazer, killed, Nicholson's Nek, Oct. 30.
Connaught R.—1st: 5176 Gilligan, Kimberley, June 19.
Leinster.—1st: 5012 White, Bethlehem, Sept. 1.
Munster Fus.—1st: 5808 M'Dermott, Kimberley, May 18.
Dublin Fus.—1st: 4449 Byrne, killed, Colenso, Dec. 15; 6809 L.-Cpl. M'Gintey, June 8; 2nd: 6608 Beeham, June 19, Kimberley; 5th: 2289 Naill, Kimberley, May 28.
R.B.—2nd: 5911 Rolfe, diarrhoea, Ladysmith, Apr. 19; 9926 Sgt. Gunn, wounds, Johannesburg, Sept. 8.
Mtd. Police.—521 L.-Cpl. Carey, dysentery, Cape Town, Apr. 27.
Kimberley Regt.—803 Gilling, Barkley West, Apr. 20; 292 M'Gaw, dysentery, May 30; Hersee, phthisis, June 12, Kimberley.
C.T.V.—25 Coombes, Sept. 4; 456 Day, June 21; 878 Wallis, June 4; all Johannesburg.
A.S.C.—11989 Cpl. Castle, heart disease, Newcastle, July 27.
R.A.M.C.—Maj. Hilliard, wound, Newcastle, Sept. 7; Pte. Hewlett, found drowned in Mooi River, Sept. 10; 7214 Cpl. Wilkes, Kimberley, June 16.
Imp. Hosp. Corps.—25 Walker, rupture, Mooi River, Sept. 11.
St. John's Amb. Brig.—288 Barrett, Deelfontein, Sept. 6; 1334 Thornley, Wynberg, Sept. 8.
Imp. Bearer Corps.—Burton, Newcastle, June 6.
Hosp. Scot. Red Cross.—Litson, Kroonstad, Sept. 4.

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

DEATHS REPORTED AT LIUKUNTAN.

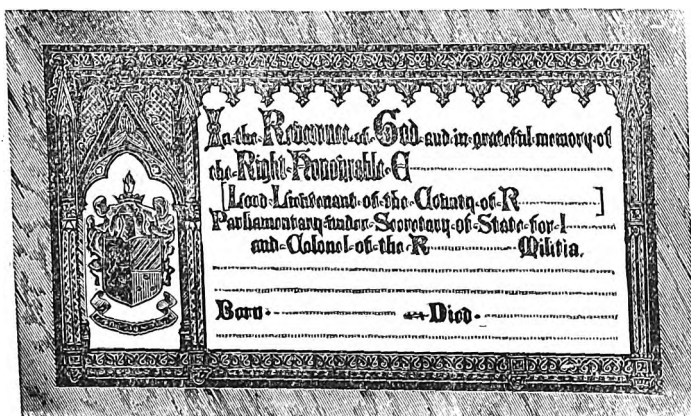
Barfleur, R.M.A.—6098 Horne, Sept. 11.
Welsh Fus.—2nd: 4977 G. Jones, wounds, Sept. 3.

THE annual inspection of the 3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal) Artillery Volunteers was made on Saturday last, on Woolwich Common, by Major-Gen. Sir J. Maurice, commanding the district. The whole of its 16 guns of position, fully horsed and equipped, and nearly 400 officers and men, were on parade. Col. H. M. Hozier, C.B., was in command. Each of the four batteries in turn was passed under close scrutiny. The general, with his staff, then proceeded to the saluting point, and the march past commenced, all four batteries going past at half distances and half intervals with commendable precision and steadiness. They next ranked past in single file, and then re-formed with full intervals and prepared for action. After the usual parade movements, all admirably executed, an advance in "review order" brought the inspection to a close, the general addressing a few words of compliment to the C.O. and his officers before leaving the ground.

THE Queen has signified her intention of inspecting the detachment of the West African Frontier Force which arrived in England a few days ago under the command of Captain A. B. Molesworth, West India Regiment. The detachment, which consists of six Yoruba Engineers of the West African Frontier Force and seventeen Madras Sappers and Miners, now en route to India on the completion of their term of service in Northern Nigeria, will proceed to Balmoral for this purpose on Tuesday next. Captain Molesworth will be in charge.

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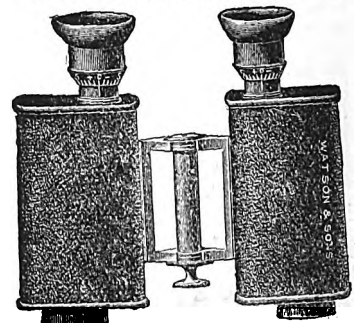
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graded as Staff Lieuts. :—Rdgmr. and Hon. Lieut. T. J. Kearns, A.S.C.; Qrmr. and Hon. Lieut. C. W. Bamford, A.S.C. (March 1).
2nd Lieut. T. P. Wingate, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Lieut. (May 9).

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 11.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenant of John C. McTier, notified in *Gazette* of Aug. 21, cancelled.

3rd Hussars.—Capt. W. M. Tower, seconded for service as Adj. of a Cavalry Brigade (July 26).

15th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. A. Wood, from 3rd Bn. Royal Sussex Regt. to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Hon. W. A. Nugent, promoted.

21st Lancers.—2nd Lieuts. A. S. Pilcher, R. H. Dick-Cunyngham, and S. V. Hotchkin to be Lieuts., to complete establishment.

Reserve Regt. of Dragoons.—Appointment as Lieut.-Col. of Lieut.-Col. H. J. Watson, Reserve of Officers, antedated to April 16.

Reserve Regt. of Hussars.—Major T. B. Weston Reserve of Officers, to be Major (Aug. 27).

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

13th Bn.—Lieut. J. G. Blackburne resigns his commission.

REMOUNT ESTABLISHMENT.

Temporary appointment :—Capt. H. Morgan, Reserve of Officers, to be a Staff Capt. (May 30).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Superintending Clerk Henry E. K. McLeod to be Lieut. (District Officer), vice R. Clarke, seconded.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Cpts. seconded :—G. F. MacMunn, D.S.O., for service on staff (May 27); F. Lyon, for special service on West Coast of Africa (Aug. 22).

Supy. Capt. E. G. Cheke to be Capt., vice S. W. W. Blacker, promoted (Aug. 1).

Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts., are antedated :—G. V. Clarke to May 27, vice G. F. MacMunn, D.S.O., seconded; L. M. Wilson to May 28, vice E. C. Cameron, promoted; C. L. C. Hamilton to June 5, vice H. C. T. Hildyard, seconded; J. F. I. H. Doyle to June 10, vice L. M. Phillpotts, appointed Divnl. Adj.; J. E. Cairnes to June 12, vice T. S. Hichens, promoted; L. H. D. Broughton to June 16, vice A. M. Perrean, appointed Divnl. Adj.; C. MacI. Ritchie to June 18, on augmentation; Sir J. Keane, Bart., to June 18 in succession to Major G. T. Forestier-Walker, who holds a staff appointment; H. W. Atlay to June 19,

vice J. F. N. Birch, promoted; C. L. O'Malley to June 25, on augmentation; E. W. S. Brooke to June 29, on augmentation.

Lieuts. to be Cpts. :—T. O. Seagram, on augmentation (June 29); S. F. Stallard, vice Brevet Major C. H. de'Rougemont, promoted (June 30); C. St. L. G. Hawkes, in succession to Major H. Biddulph, employed in China (July 26); Arthur S. Cotton, Percy P. de B. Radcliffe, and Arthur D. Musgrave, on augmentation (July 28).

To be 2nd Lieuts. :—Capt. R. M. Daniel, from Glamorgan Artillery, and from Lieut. British South African Police (dated May 23, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Sept. 12); Lieut. S. R. Wybrants, from 1st Forfarshire V.A.; Lionel C. P. Milman, Univ. Cand.

Surname of 2nd Lieut. A. G. Marwick is as now described and not as stated in *Gazette* of May 22.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. F. O. B. Foote, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., placed on half-pay; Major R. M. Brady to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. F. O. B. Foote (Sept. 11).

Cpts. seconded :—G. Stoddart, for service as an Adj. of Vol. Art. (July 1); R. H. F. McCulloch, D.S.O., for service on staff (July 10).

Capt. L. E. B. Dykes to be an Instr. in Range-Finding, on augmentation (Aug. 11).

Supy. Capt. A. J. Peile to be Capt., vice G. Stoddart. (July 1).

Lieut. J. N. Angus seconded for service with Native Mountain Artillery, India (Aug. 29).

John C. Guthrie (Univ. Cand.), from Trooper Imperial Yeomanry, to be 2nd Lieut. (dated May 26, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Sept. 12).

SCOTS GUARDS.

2nd Lieut. N. A. Orr-Ewing, from 4th Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. N. W. Larking, promoted.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col. E. Nesbitt, on completion of his period of service in command of the 6th Regimental District (Royal Warwick Regt.), placed on half-pay (July 30).

Temporary appointments :—

Col. E. H. Fitzherbert, from half-pay, to be Col. to command 7th (Royal Fusiliers) and 57th (Middlesex Regt.) Regimental Districts, vice Col. (temp. Major-Gen.) G. F. Guyon (Aug. 24).

Brevet-Col. E. R. Courtenay, from Lieut.-Col. half-pay, to be Col. to command 10th Regimental District (Lincoln Regt.), vice Col. (temp. Major-Gen.) T. E. Verner, C.B. (Sept. 1).

LINE BATTALIONS.

East Kent Regt.—2nd Lieut. P. S. Harland to be Lieut., to complete establishment.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Trpr. Maxwell Lyte, from Roberts's Horse (nominated by Governor of Cape Colony), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. C. B. Lethbridge, promoted (dated May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Sept. 12).

Liverpool Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—R. W. Gaskell and A. N. Vince, to complete establishment; E. L. E. Paine and E. G. D. Lardner, on augmentation.

Devon Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. F. Green to be Lieut., vice R. P. H. Monro, promoted into Worcester Regt. (June 20).

East Surrey Regt.—Supy. Lieut. C. E. A. S. Currie to be Lieut., vice L. W. Johnson, promoted into Royal Warwick Regt. (Sept. 8); 2nd Lieut. W. E. Maclean, 1st Surrey V.B.C., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Vol. Co. in South Africa (July 18).

South Stafford Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—O. A. Geoghegan, vice A. H. Daukes, promoted; F. G. Porter, vice C. H. Garratt, promoted; R. T. Milne, vice A. D. Skinner, promoted (June 26). Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenant of Capt. R. M. Daniel, from Glamorgan Arty., and from Lieut. British South African Police, notified in *Gazette* of Aug. 3, cancelled.

Dorset Regt.—Capt. R. F. W. F. Leslie to be Adj., vice Capt. R. H. K. Butler, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Sept. 9).

Middlesex Regt.—Lieut. A. Kingston seconded for service in West Africa (Aug. 29).

Rifle Brigade.—Lieuts. to be Cpts. :—R. C. MacLachlan, vice M. W. De la P. Beresford, deceased (Aug. 9); Sir B. L. B. Grogan, Bart., vice E. G. Campbell, died of wounds received in action (Aug. 30); 2nd Lieut. Hon. L. Grosvenor should stand next below 2nd Lieut. E. R. Meade-Waldo, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Aug. 10.

West India Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. H. Forshaw, from 3rd Bn. East Lancashire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. T. F. Sandys, appointed Adj.

Royal Rifles Reserve Regt.—Capt. R. B. Rudyerd, retired pay, to be Capt. (Aug. 26).

STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. A. H. Paget, Scots Guards, to be a Major-Gen. on staff to command an Infantry Brigade, Field Force, South Africa, with local rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed (April 1).

Brevet-Col. W. W. M. Smith, from Lieut.-Col., half-pay R.A., to be an A.A.G. for Instruction and to have substantive rank of Col. in the Army, vice Col. G. Poignand, whose period of service in appointment has expired (July 1).

Lieut. Hugh, Lord Kensington, 15th Hussars, to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. (temp. Lieut. Gen.) Sir H. M. Leslie Rundle, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding a Div., Field Force, South Africa (May 7).

Temporary appointment :—Capt. F. M. Sandys-Lumsdaine, Highland L.I., to be a Brig.-Major (Aug. 1).

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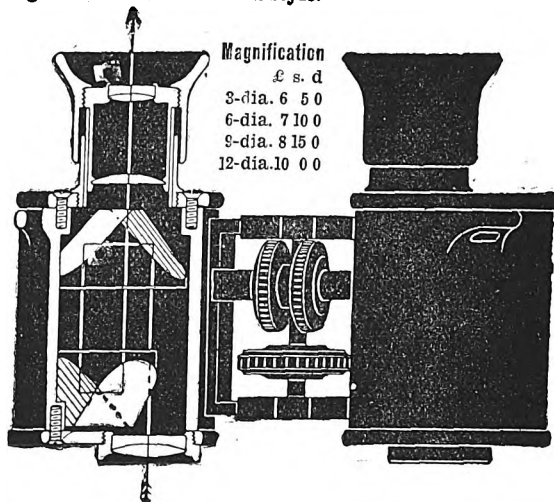
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Appointments to Staff made in South Africa confirmed:—

Major and Brevet-Col. G. G. Cunningham, D.S.O., Derbyshire Regt., to be a Brig.-Gen. on Staff to command a Brigade, and to have local rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed (July 13).

To be A.A.G.'s, Lines of Communication:—Lieut.-Cols. F. T. Clayton and F. W. B. Landon, A.S.C. (June 1).

To be graded as A.A.G.'s:—Major C. Rawnsley, A.S.C., whilst employed on Hdqrs. Staff, Lines of Communication (June 29); Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. A. J. Price, C.M.G., whilst employed as a commandant; Lieut.-Col. H. L. Aylmer whilst employed as Commandant (July 18); Major W. R. Stewart, R.E., (Jan. 24); Major G. S. McD. Elliott, R.E. (Jan. 25); Capt. (local Major) J. H. Twiss, R.E., and Capt. (local Major) V. Murray, R.E., whilst employed as Asst. Director of Railways (July 1); Temp Lieut.-Col. J. Greer, whilst Director of Army Postal Services (April 10).

To be D.A.A.G.'s:—Capt. H. Colquhoun, A.S.C. (June 3); Capt. C. W. Gartside-Spaight, Reserve of Officers, and to have the temp. rank of Major in Army whilst so employed (June 20); Capt. and Brevet Major A. G. Hunter-Weston, R.E. (July 11).

To be Asst. Provost-Marshal, graded as D.A.A.G.'s:—Capt. W. F. Bonham, Essex Regt. (July 16); Lieut. D. B. Fenn, Kimberley Mounted Corps (May 6).

Capt. H. C. Sutton, Coldstream Guards, to be a Deputy-Asst. Director of Railways, graded as D.A.A.G. (July 1).

Capt. (local Major) G. W. Treble, 24th Middlesex V.R.C., to be graded as a D.A.A.G. whilst Army Postmaster (June 1).

Major J. W. P. Peters, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be a Brig.-Major, vice Capt. A. A. L. Tagart, 15th Hussars, invalided (May 26).

Capt. A. Palmer, 24th Middlesex V.R.C., to be graded as Staff Capt. (June 1).

Capt. H. H. Tudor, R.A., Adj. Corps Troops, to be graded as Staff Capt. (April 27).

Lieut. (temp. Lieut. in Army) P. Alleyne, 1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt., to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Lieut. (May 13).

To be A.D.C.'s:—Lieut. J. B. C. Thomson, Somerset L.I., to Major-Gen. A. FitzR. Hart, C.B., Commanding a Brigade, vice 2nd Lieut. R. V. O. Hart, East Surrey Regt., invalided (May 17). Capt. Hon. St. L. H. Jervis, King's Royal Rifle Corps, to Major-Gen. A. FitzR. Hart, C.B., Commanding a Brigade, vice Lieut. J. B. C. Thomson, Somerset L.I. (July 9). Capt. J. M. A. Graham, Royal Lancaster Regt., to Brevet-Col. (local Brig.-Gen.) G. G. Cunningham, D.S.O., Commanding a Brigade (July 13). 2nd Lieut. F. N. Thorne, Royal Sussex Regt., to Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Warren, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., R.E., during absence through wounds of Lieut. I. V. Paton, Royal Scots Fusiliers, from May 31 to July 8 (Lieut. I. V. Paton resumed duty on July 9). Capt. C. E. Southey, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Col. (local Major-Gen.) J. W. Murray, Commanding Lines of Communication, Natal (July 31).

Discharge Depot.—Capt. J. F. Radcliffe, Devon Regt., to be Adj., vice Capt. A. J. Mitchell, Lancashire Fusiliers, whose period of service in appointment has expired (Sept. 3).

Indian Staff Corps.—Col. W. V. Ellis transferred to Unemployed Supp. List (Aug. 25).

Army Ordnance Dept.—Major A. Samut, Ordnance Officer 3rd Class, to be Ordnance Officer 2nd Class, with substantive rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army (Sept. 11).

Army Pay Dept.—Capt. H. Q. Pinhorn, from East Lancashire Regt., permanently appointed to Army Pay Dept., retaining his substantive rank (Sept. 11).

Army Schools.—Insp. of Army Schools and Hon. Capt. C. S. Coo and W. Langford placed on retired pay. Army Schoolmasters to be Insps. of Army Schools, with hon. rank of Lieut.:—W. Walker, vice Hon. Capt. W. Langford; F. Chandler, vice Hon. Capt. C. S. Coo (Sept. 9).

Army Veterinary Dept.—Vet.-Capt. J. Cooper, F.R.C.V.S., to be Vet.-Major (Sept. 11).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Cols. F. A. Aylmer, R.G.A. (Sept. 7) and W. Bennet, R.E. (Sept. 8) to be Cols.; Capt. L. A. T. Halliday, R.M.L.I., senior surviving officer of Peking

Guard, to be Major in recognition of his services during disturbances in China.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. A. Ferguson, on completion of his period of service on Staff, placed on half-pay (Sept. 1).

Senior Asst.-Surg. and Hon. Capt. C. Pierce, Indian Subordinate Medical Dept., granted hon. rank of Major. Qrmr. and Hon. Lieut. D. M. Bailey, Essex Regt., granted hon. rank of Capt. (Sept. 10).

Notification in *Gazette* of Aug. 17, confirming appointment of Capt. Hon. G. A. A. Hood, Grenadier Guards, as A.D.C. to Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. (local Brig.-Gen.) C. P. Ridley, commanding a Mounted Infantry Brigade in South Africa, cancelled.

J. H. Lang Sims, granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst employed with Manchester Regt. (Jan. 14).

Reserve of Officers.—Lieut. G. Smith resigns his commission.

Honourable Artillery Company of London.—Capt. and Hon. Major A. Fyson to be Major.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Fife (S. Div.).—Capt. L. B. Mounbray seconded for service with Remount Dept. (Aug. 30).

Lancashire (S. Div.).—Capt. G. E. Joseph granted hon. rank of Major (Sept. 12); William C. Robertson (Aug. 28), and Cecil McG. Yates (Aug. 30), to be 2nd Lieuts.

Norfolk (E. Div.).—Sigismund W. J. Trafford to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 29).

Northumberland Artillery (W. Div.).—Initials of Capt. H. A. Bros are as now stated and not as in *Gazette* of Aug. 3.

Sussex (E. Div.).—2nd Lieut. H. A. L. Rose to be Lieut. (Aug. 24).

Tipperary (S. Div.).—John N. Kidd to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 31).

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. East Kent Regt.—Supp. Lieut. C. A. Colley to be Lieut. on establishment (Aug. 15).

5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.—Capt. J. H. Davidson-Houston, from 4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Capt. (Aug. 23).

5th Batn. Liverpool Regt.—Charles H. C. Crocker to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 30).

3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt.—Alfred R. Fellowes to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 28).

4th Batn. Suffolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. E. Thomas seconded for service with Line batn. in South Africa (Aug. 31).

4th Batn. Bedford Regt.—Francis G. C. Ashmead-Bartlett, and George F. Wray to be 2nd Lieuts.

6th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—Theodore Crean to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 28).

4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieut. F. G. Waddington, from 4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Lieut. (Aug. 31).

3rd Batn. Gloucester Regt.—Guy A. Sneath to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 20).

4th Batn. East Surrey Regt.—Arnulf Montgomery (Aug. 29), William FitzG. Levin, and Bertram L. Madison (Sept. 1) to be Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major C. R. A. Leslie is seconded for service with Remount Dept. South Africa; Lieut. Hon. J. S. R. Tufton to be Capt. (Aug. 18).

3rd Batn. Shropshire L.I.—Reginald G. S. Gordon and F. A. U. Pickering to be 2nd Lieuts. (Sept. 17).

3rd Batn. Highland L.I.—Announcement substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of July 24:—Lieut. J. G. Casson to be Capt. (July 9).

3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders.—Robert O. Abercromby to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 31).

3rd Batn. Connaught Rangers.—Capt. H. W. Anderson granted hon. rank of Major.

5th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Harold W. Malet to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 31).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Royal Gloucester Hussars.—Capt. and Hon. Major J. F. A. Herbert, retired, re-appointed Capt. (Sept. 1).

Pembroke.—Surg.-Major G. R. T. Phillips to be Surg.-Lieut.-Col.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

2nd Cinque Ports (E. Div., R.G.A.)—Qrmr. C. T. Whitaker granted hon. rank of Capt.

1st Monmouth.—Lieut. J. C. Davis to be Capt.

1st Norfolk (E. Div., R.G.A.)—Capt. T. Sergeant granted hon. rank of Major.

1st Orkney.—Capt. J. Slater granted hon. rank of Major.

1st Shropshire and Stafford.—2nd Lieut. H. Mitcheson to be Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st London.—Surg.-Lieut. S. R. Dyer, M.D., to be Surg.-Capt.

Tees Div. (Submarine Miners).—Surg.-Lieut. J. W. Edwards, M.B., to be Surg.-Capt.

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade Royal Scots.—Lieut. J. Gray to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Capt. J. Dean-Lealie, who vacates appointment; Lieut. W. Hamilton to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. J. MacE. Watt, who vacates appointment. Highland Batn.: James Mowat, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.; John Cumming to be Surg.-Lieut. (Aug. 31). 6th V.B.—Lieut. H. J. Aitchison resigns his commission (Sept. 12); 2nd Lieut. W. Jardine to be Lieut. (Aug. 30).

1st Cadet Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Hon. Lieut. D. Eyre to be Hon. Capt.

1st Cadet Batn. East Kent Regt.—S. Hart to be Hon. 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Warwick Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. O. Walford, H. H. Parkes, G. M. Marriott, L. G. Hallwright, M. N. Phelps, H. E. Pitman, F. W. Peart, and E. A. Innes to be Lieuts.

3rd V.B. Gloucester Regt.—Rev. W. J. McKain to be Acting Chaplain.

2nd (Westmoreland) V.B. Border Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. H. Shepley to be Lieut.

1st V.B. Hampshire Regt.—George F. Hudson-Kinahan to be 2nd Lieut. (extra Supp.).

4th V.B. Essex Regt.—Frederick W. Hearn to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—Capt. G. M. Jackson to be Major.

3rd V.B. Royal West Kent Regt.—Edward B. Herbert to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.).

4th Middlesex (West London).—Capt. V. A. Flower resigns his commission.

1st V.B. Manchester Regt.—Major and Hon. Lieut. Col. H. Darlington to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Hon. Major J. H. Walker to be Major; Lieuts. J. Scott and A. Ellis to be Capt.

4th V.B. Durham L.I.—Lieut. J. Roberts, from 4th Batn., to be 2nd Lieut. (supp.).

1st (Inverness Highland) V.B. Cameron Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. H. Fraser to be Lieut.

3rd (Renfrew) V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—2nd Lieuts. W. Bannerman, W. Campbell, jun., D. Watson, and W. Johnston to be Lieuts.

14th Middlesex (Inns of Court).—Lieut. W. W. Grant-ham to be Capt. and to remain supp.; Lieut. C. W. Mead to be Capt.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Manchester Companies.—Qrmr. C. H. Lawton resigns his commission.

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Sept. 12.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 14.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Major-Gen. R. Oldfield to be a Col. Commandant, vice Gen. Sir J. M. Adye, G.C.B., deceased (Aug. 27).

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Trpr. C. A. Ferguson, from Ceylon Mtd. Inf., which appeared in *Gazette* of Aug. 17, cancelled.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Capt. R. W. Boger seconded for service on staff (April 23).

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Promotion to Capt. of Lieut. G. T. M. Bridges antedated to April 5, with seniority next below Capt. F. W. Mackenzie, but without back pay prior to April 24.
Appointment of Pte. George H. Hood, from 2nd Victorian Contingent Mtd. Inf., to a 2nd Lieutenantcy, notified in *Gazette* of July 17, cancelled.
Douglas B. Hale (Univ. Cand.) to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieuts. to be Capt. :—G. P. C. Blount, on seconded list; G. F. C. Finch, vice R. F. H. McCulloch, D.S.O., seconded (July 10); H. W. Ravenhill, vice C. Howard-Vyse, appointed Instr. in Gunnery (July 26).

Officers seconded :—Lieut. E. F. Creswell, for service with Native Mountain Artillery, India (Sept. 5); 2nd Lieut. C. F. G. Page, for service with Ashanti Field Force (Aug. 29).

Arthur Dymock (Univ. Cand.), to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 15).

ROYAL MALTA ARTILLERY.

To be 2nd Lieuts. with local and temp. rank, on augmentation :—Antonio C. Torreggiani, Frederick E. Howard-Rowlinson, Lieut. William R. Gatt, from Royal Malta Regt. of Militia.

Coldstream Guards.—Major H. C. Surtees to be Lieut.-Col., vice V. J. Dawson, promoted into Irish Guards (Sept. 3).

Royal Guards Reserve Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. S. H., Lord Stavordale, Reserve of Officers, to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 3).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. Hugh M. A. Hankey (since killed in action) to be Capt., vice R. D. Whigham, seconded (Feb. 6); promotion to Capt. of Lieut. G. N. B. Forster is dated Feb. 19, vice H. M. A. Hankey, killed in action.

Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut. E. de B. Waddington, from Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Capt., vice L. A. E. Ollivant, killed in action.

Lincoln Regt.—Lieut. R. Bastard, from 4th Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. E. R. Boxer, promoted (dated April 18, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Sept. 15).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut. V. H. A. Awdry (since killed in action) to be Capt., vice H. H. Wilson, seconded for service in Egyptian Army (Jan. 20); promotion to Capt. of Lieut. C. J. Griffin dated Jan. 25, vice V. H. A. Awdry, killed in action; Lieut. R. R. Willis to be Capt., vice E. C. Tidswell, promoted (July 31).

Border Regt.—Supp. 2nd Lieut. J. C. D. Spedding to be 2nd Lieut., vice J. W. P. Senior, resigned (Sept. 8).

Welsh Regt.—Lieut. (now Capt.) C. G. R. Smith seconded from Feb. 13, not as stated in *Gazette* of July 24. Promotions to Lieut. of the undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated :—C. L. Veal to Feb. 13, vice C. G. R. Smith; C. R. W. Allen to Feb. 24, to complete establishment.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Christian names of 2nd Lieut. Frank Selwyn Dickinson are as now described and not as stated in *Gazette* of Aug. 24.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Hon. A. W. de B. S. Foljambe seconded for service on staff (July 27).

Royal Rifles Reserve Regt.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. T. S. Clarke, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (Aug. 30).

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt.—Capt. G. H. A. Arnot, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (Aug. 31).

Royal Irish Reserve Regt.—Capt. S. Moore resigns his commission (Sept. 5).

Royal Irish Fusiliers Reserve Regt.—Lieut.-Col. M. J. Hickley, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut.-Col. (Aug. 30).

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Officers to be 2nd Lieuts., to complete establishment :—Capt. F. W. D. McClean, from Dublin City Artillery; Lieut. H. R. Hayter, from 5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers (May 1); Capt. C. H. D. St. Clair, from 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieuts. M. C. Lloyd, from 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt.; H. Macdonald, from Northumberland Artillery; H. E. Sykes, from 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.; A. C. Robinson, from 3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.; W. L. Rolph, from 3rd Batn. Leicester Regt.; and A. S. Paterson, from Thames Div., Submarine Miners, R.E.

Candidates, nominated by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, to be 2nd Lieuts., to complete establishment :—Lieut. H. P. Percival, from Derbyshire Regt.; Lieut. A. C. Ferguson, from 3rd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers; Lieut. G. E. Kemmis-Betty, from 4th Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt.; Lieut. W. M. Longden, from 4th Batn. East Surrey Regt.; 2nd Lieut. R. G. H. Martelli, from 3rd Batn. Leinster Regt.; Lieut. W. P. Pearce, from South African Light Horse; Lance-Corpl. Arthur S. Byng and Trpr. Alexander Wellwood, from Imperial Yeomanry; Pte. Hugh S. N. Wright, Pte. Frederick W. Wright, and Pte. Christie W. Fletcher, from Col. Lumsden's Corps; Trpr. W. H. Peedles, from Canadian Mounted Rifles; Trpr. Nevil B. Hodgson from Cape Police.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieut.-Col. F. R. Barker retires on retired pay.

STAFF.

Temporary appointment :—Major-Gen. (temp. Lieut.-Gen.) Sir W. F. Butler, K.C.B., now commanding troops in Western District, to be a Lieut.-Gen. on Staff to command troops at Aldershot, and to retain temp. rank of Lieut.-Gen. whilst so employed, vice Gen. Sir A. G. Montgomery Moore, K.C.B., resigned appointment (Sept. 17).

Notification substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of June 1 :—Lieut.-Col. H. De la H. Mervy, I.S.C., to be an officiating Col. on Staff in India, and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army, vice Col. N. F. F. Chamberlain, I.S.C., proceeded to South Africa (Jan. 4).

Notification substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of May 8 :—Lieut.-Col. A. F. Barrow, C.M.G., D.S.O., I.S.C., to be an officiating A.Q.M.G. in India, and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army, vice Col. (now local Major-Gen.) J. W. Murray, proceeded to South Africa (Oct. 6, 1899).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. G. L. R. Richardson, C.B., C.I.E., I.S.C., to be an officiating Col. on the Staff in India, and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army,

vice Col. H. De la M. Hervey, I.S.C., confirmed in appointment of Col. on Staff (April 2).

Indian Army.—Major-Gen. R. Morris, Bengal Cavalry, transferred to Unemployed Supp. List (Aug. 30).

Indian Staff Corps.—Col. J. E. Sandeman transferred to Unemployed Supp. List (Sept. 3).

MEMORANDA.

Col. N. L. Walford, a Col. on staff for R.A., granted temp. rank of Major-Gen. whilst commanding the troops in Western District, in succession to Major-Gen. (temp. Lieut.-Gen.) Sir W. F. Butler, K.C.B. (Sept. 7).

Col. L. R. H. D. Campbell, I.S.C., granted local rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst employed on Lines of Communication in Northern China (Sept. 4).

Capt. A. J. Budd, Lancashire Artillery, granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst employed with R.A. in South Africa (Feb. 3).

Appointment made in South Africa of Capt. (temp. Major) Sir C. R. Hunter, Bart., Reserve of Officers, as an Insp. of Musketry, Imperial Yeomanry, with temp. rank of Major in Army, and graded as District Insp. of Musketry, is dated Feb. 28, not as stated in *Gazette* of June 19.

Capt. F. R. de Bertodano, 6th Batn. Manchester Regt., granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with a Line batn. in South Africa (Feb. 10).

Lieut. A. T. Sheringham, 3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with a Line batn. in South Africa (Aug. 23).

Staff Sergt.-Major J. Pye, from A.S.C., to be Qrmr. in Army with hon. rank of Lieut.

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Sept. 15.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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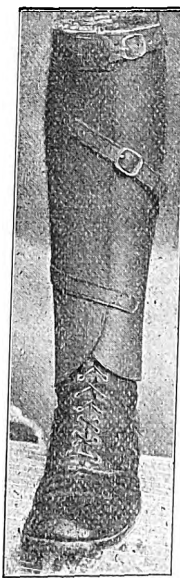
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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 7.

Gunner William Dale promoted to Chief Gunner (Sept. 3).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 8.

Promotion for service in connection with recent capture of Taku Forts:—Commander R. H. J. Stewart to be Capt. (Sept. 8).

Commander C. G. F. M. Cradock will also be promoted to Capt. for same service on completing the necessary sea time to qualify him for that rank.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 10.

In accordance with Order in Council of July 21, 1876, Commander C. Reeve has been authorised to assume rank of Retired Capt. (Aug. 17).

(From Friday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 12.

Deputy-Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets H. C. Woods, M.D., M.V.O., promoted to Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets (Aug. 1).

Staff Paymr. F. B. Pritchard advanced to Fleet Paymr. (Sept. 6).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 13.

Sub-Lieut. L. E. H. Llewellyn promoted to Lieut. (Aug. 15).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 6.

Lieutenants.—O. H. Daniel to Vivid for Implacable (N), J. d'Arcy to Vivid for Edgar (N) (Sept. 5).

Lieutenant R.N.R.—W. Hazell to Thunderer for 12 months' training (Sept. 18).

Midshipmen.—H. G. Thursfield to Andromeda (Sept. 5); H. D. Collins to Renown, R. Bellairs to Ocean, P. W. Kent to Victorious, R. Crosbie-Hill, A. L. H. D. Coke to Doris, C. P. Talbot to Centurion, H. P. Wilson to Barfleur, A. Baddeley to Argonaut (Sept. 15).

Naval Cadets.—R. J. Harris, E. T. R. Chambers to Renown, J. L. Field, W. M. B. Lewis to Ocean, J. S. Hinks to Caesar, C. H. G. Benson, to Royal Sovereign,

F. P. Watson to Canopus, H. B. Price to Theseus, J. H. K. Clegg, G. L. Cockburn, J. L. C. Clark, A. S. Douglas, H. W. A. Adams to Diadem, G. Layton, J. R. G. Moncrieffe, P. W. S. King, E. W. Morley to Niobe, C. W. Craven, T. G. Carter, S. St. L. Moore to Doris, R. Viney to Goliath, C. H. B. Gowan, M. A. Blomfield, C. W. Rolfe to Terrible, Hon. G. Stopford, B. K. Boase to Argonaut, G. W. E. Napier, G. F. H. Dolphin, J. Newill to Isis, W. L. Hargreaves to Mars (Sept. 15).

Engineers.—H. T. Smith to Hibernia, L. Howell to Alexandra (Sept. 5).

Staff-Surgeons.—J. H. Thomas to Devastation (Sept. 26), J. Acheson to Gladiator (Oct. 2).

Surgeon H. E. C. Fox to Gladiator (Oct. 2).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 7.

Assistant Paymasters.—H. T. Hall, C. S. Wingham, G. H. Coles to Wildfire, as secretary's clerks, re-appointed (Sept. 18).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 8.

Captains.—H. D. Barry to Mars, S. H. M. Login to Repulse (Sept. 18).

Lieutenant.—W. H. F. Montanaro to President, for R.N. College (Sept. 1).

Staff Captain.—C. Brent to President, for R.N. College (Sept. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 10.

Captain.—H. J. May to President, for R.N. College (Sept. 18).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 11.

Engineers.—T. H. B. Bishop to Pembroke, for Albartross; H. R. Batchelor to Pembroke, for Salmon; H. C. Anstey to Pembroke, for Angler; H. R. Teed to Pembroke for Mallard; H. O. Andrews (assistant temporary) to Pembroke for Dasher (undated).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 12.

Captains.—C. E. Kingsmill to Mildura (Sept. 10) H. P. Williams to Phoebe (Oct. 9).

Commanders.—H. Jones to Monarch; H. L. Heath, R. A. Allenby to President, for service at Admiralty (Sept. 12). Hon. G. A. Hardinge to Sanspareil (undated). B. G. Godfrey-Faussett to Gladiator (Oct. 8). A. W. Heneage to Nile (Sept. 17).

Lieutenants.—I. F. Chichester, B. E. Domville, O.

Backhouse, R. H. Coppinger, H. W. Longden, L. R. Oliphant, J. M. Casement, A. C. Gatto, C. H. Sinclair, A. J. Davies, D. W. Hamilton-Gordon, H. A. B. Wollaston, F. W. Talbot-Ponsonby, R. E. C. Backhouse, G. P. Revan, A. H. Alington, G. R. L. Edwards, H. Havie-Forster, G. T. Bowles, G. R. B. Blount to Excellent, additional, to qualify as gunnery lieuts. (Oct. 1). H. F. J. Young to Hebe (N) (Aug. 20), his appointment to Sphinx cancelled.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 13.

Lieutenants.—R. W. Johnson to Vernon to requalify in torpedo (Sept. 17); C. D. Pickering (acting R.N.R.) to Royal Arthur (Sept. 20), and to Tauranga for second period of twelve months' service (undated).

Sub-Lieutenant.—B. C. Alleyne (R.N.R.) to Resolution, for second period of twelve months (acting) (Sept. 20).

Inspector of Machinery.—J. Pitt to President, add. (Aug. 30).

Surgeons.—P. W. Mackean, M.B., to Vivid (Sept. 12) W. S. H. Sequira, M.B., to Pembroke (Sept. 2).

ARMY RECRUITING.—A circular memorandum has been sent to general officers commanding districts at home which states that a serious decrease in the number of recruits joining the Army from the Militia having occurred during the past few months, as compared with the number who joined during the similar period of 1899, the Commander-in-Chief desires that the attention of all concerned shall be drawn to the matter, and he trusts that officers commanding embodied Militia units are rendering every assistance to eligible men desirous of enlisting into the Line. Only in exceptional cases should those officers refuse their consent to such enlistments, and each case must be submitted for the decision of the general officer commanding. It should be particularly brought to the notice of the men that they are entitled to a special bounty of a guinea on enlistment into the Army. In cases where it may be considered desirable general officers commanding may use their discretion in giving to such men a fortnight's furlough on their enlistment into the Line.

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THE END OF THE WAR.

THE important despatch received on Thursday from Lord Roberts at Nelspruit virtually declared the end of the South African War to have come at last. Lord Roberts in his telegram depicted the break-up and dispersal of the remnant of the Boer army. Of the 3,000 who retreated before our troops to Komati Poort about 700 have effaced themselves by crossing the Portuguese border, many have deserted, and the residue are on the spurs of the Lebombo mountains beyond the Komati River, south of the railway, and near the frontier. Here they are almost powerless for further mischief, and they will probably shortly follow their brothers in arms over the frontier, unless they elect to make there a final stand and receive the *coup de grâce*. Of the Boer artillery we learn that the enemy, in the tumult and desperation following the realisation that their last hope of success was gone, destroyed most of their guns, both heavy and light. In consequence of this final and utter collapse, Lord Roberts affirmed that there was nothing left of the Boer army but a few marauding bands, and, according to report—still wanting official confirmation—the Commander-in-Chief, having accomplished his difficult task in an exceptionally brilliant manner, it is stated, in a telegram from Pretoria, will leave South Africa and his victorious army on an early date on return to England.

Concurrently with the efforts made by the Commander-in-Chief to induce the burghers still hostile to lay down their arms and prevent

further loss and destruction, the onward progress of the British columns has been pushed resistlessly eastwards with unrelaxed vigour. Lord Roberts on Tuesday had advanced his headquarters some fifty miles from Machadodorp to Nelspruit, a point about 110 miles east of Middleburg and sixty miles west of Komati Poort, the objective of the main column. Nelspruit was occupied without opposition on Monday by the 18th Brigade, commanded by Major-General Stephenson. General Pole-Carew, with the Guards Brigade of the same division, and General Ian Hamilton's column was, at the date of Lord Roberts's despatch, four miles to the eastward of Avoca Station on the Barberton branch line, having struck across country from the Delagoa Railway, following an independent line of march towards Kaap Muiden Station, where he was due on Wednesday. The enemy, who for a short time checked the advance of his Mounted Infantry, retreated before him towards the east. Lord Roberts at Nelspruit was in telegraphic communication with Sir Redvers Buller, who, at Spitzkop, twenty-five miles to the north, covered the left flank of the main advance. From Nelspruit also he was able to send supplies to Buller's force with greater ease than from Machadodorp. Of General French's recent doings we await further news. On Monday it was known that the Inniskilling Dragoons, moving in advance of his force, had captured fifty locomotives at Avoca Station, a welcome addition to the forty-three taken by the same intrepid commander at Barberton on the 13th inst., when by a dashing forced march over the difficult mountain pass into the Barberton valley, he surprised the enemy holding the town, released twenty-three officers and fifty-nine men, British prisoners there, and captured over 100 Boers, with rolling stock, and food for three weeks for his men, besides many Mausers, and much ammunition, with waggons, cattle, and sheep. He also intercepted large convoys arriving there, Barberton having been a grand depôt of supplies for the Boer forces in the district. Avoca is less than sixty miles from Komati Poort, and the news that French has reached that important point may arrive at any moment.

With the British in possession of Komati Poort—the frontier town of the Transvaal towards Lourenco Marques, the only seaport hitherto accessible to the Boers for procuring supplies—the last semblance of an excuse for prolonging even a guerilla war should disappear. Having fought stubbornly and well for nearly twelve months against overwhelming odds, the scattered remnants of the burgher armies would, if guided by wisdom and prudence, accept a defeat that would bring with it no dishonour, and would allow the suffering peoples of the conquered States to return to a condition of undisturbed peace. But it is much to be feared that they are now feeling the ill-effects of the misguided zeal in their cause of the friends who, in Europe and in South Africa, were active in the early days of the war in enlisting foreign mercenaries, and in commandeering

the Colonial subjects of the Queen. To these two classes alone in the ranks of the enemy, irreconcilable and desperate men, is now attributed the desire and the determination to continue hostilities, by fair means or foul, to the bitter end. This view is borne out by a recent report received by Lord Roberts from Sir Redvers Buller at Spitzkop, to the effect that the bulk of those who opposed him were mercenaries and Cape Colony rebels. Should these trek into the mountainous regions of the Zoutpansberg, beyond the Olifants River, fresh work of a very arduous kind will be in store for our troops.

Desultory fighting on a small scale in many places with uniform success to the British, and many large and important captures by them, form the staple of the news from other parts of the field. General Rundle is again at Bethlehem with General Boyes' Brigade, and a patrol of the Derbyshire Yeomanry there had lately an encounter in which the commanding officer, Lieut. Power, gained much credit. Lord Roberts in his despatch of Wednesday stated that Rundle, acting from Bronkhorstfontein, had attacked a marauding band in position about ten miles to the south-west at Doornberg on the Zand River, and captured one gun and over thirty waggons. General Hart was moving successfully against another of these bands near Potchefstroom. The re-occupation of that town by his force on the 11th inst. was a smart affair. After a forced march, in which his mounted troops covered forty-five miles and his infantry thirty-five "straight off," he surprised the Boer garrison and took most of them prisoners. General Clements, west of Pretoria, drove Delarey's commando to the north of the Megaliesberg on the 12th, and on Tuesday he had a skirmish with a party near Heckspoort. General W. Knox, commanding at Kroonstad, came across some of the retreating Boers at Kiompje Doorns. General Barton has been clearing the country round Krugersdorp; General Bradley has been similarly employed near Heidelberg; and General Hunter has been preparing a concerted movement against the commando reported to be near Mequatling's Nek. General Macdonald has not been idle, having had a smart affair with a party of Boers who made a raid recently on the line near Brandfort. Moving from Winburg, Macdonald, on the morning of the 13th, attacked the enemy when crossing the Vet River near Tafel Kop, on the Winburg-Bloemfontein road, driving them northwards and capturing some prisoners with many waggons and much ammunition and general stores. In the south-east Transvaal General Hildyard, advancing towards Vryheid, has established a post at Droetvlei, sixteen miles south-east of Utrecht, where he met with very slight opposition. In the far west, a small British garrison holding Schweizer Reneke, not far from Vryburg, was recently surrounded and threatened with capture, but was relieved, and Buttfontein, in the west of the Orange River Colony, was attacked on Saturday

by a very superior force, which was constantly repulsed until relief came from Brandfort. General Douglas also was fighting near Lichtenburg on the 12th, and made large captures. It will be apparent from the above record of general activity in many quarters, widely apart, that there is still much arduous work for the various generals commanding the columns engaged in crushing the marauding bands that infest the country.

"WHO SHALL DECIDE?"

FROM the point of view of the confiding British taxpayer, the correspondence between Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. St. John Brodrick is by no means pleasant reading. Mr. Brodrick, in a speech delivered at Bramley on August 29, brought serious charges against the Government of which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was War Minister during the years 1892-95. Mr. Brodrick's contention was that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was urged by his military advisers to increase the field artillery, but failed to do so. To that allegation Sir Henry gives a "flat denial." He refused nothing, he says, that the military authorities "deliberately requested," that being, as far as his "experience goes, the invariable course of a careful Administration." Sir Henry holds that there is "no more fertile source of waste, not only of money, but of efficiency, than bloated and ill-restrained expenditure," and he expresses his satisfaction that he fell short of Mr. Brodrick's standard in this respect. To this the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs replies that, while announcing to the House of Commons an increase of the artillery, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman "did not add a single gun to our supply, and, in fact, obtained the necessary guns by appropriating reserve guns from store which he did not replace." When he left office in 1895 we are told "there were only 286 field and horse guns altogether available. Large additions were made by Lord Lansdowne, and early this year 321 guns—apart from heavier artillery—had been already sent to South Africa, while an adequate reserve was available at home." And further, that "the Liberal Government unduly stinted the supply of military stores." Mr. Brodrick quotes figures from the "Appropriation Account" to give force to his argument.

As all are aware it was on the ammunition question that the Government in 1895 was removed from office. It was then explained, that though 146,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition were necessary to equip our troops on mobilisation according to the authorised scale, the amount in store was 92,000,000 only—a deficiency of 37 per cent. To Sir Henry's credit, be it said, he does not attempt seriously to disprove the statements of the late Under-Secretary for War. The correspondence, however, goes a long way to prove how very undesirable it is for the nation to entrust the administration of its military affairs unreservedly in the hands of politicians without a check of any kind being put upon them by those who alone are capable of forming an independent judgment on the general situation. There is nothing easier than for a party in power to take credit to itself by showing economy. This is usually done by cutting down estimates, sacrificing efficiency, and depleting stores. The very party which has adopted these miserable tactics will not fail, perhaps, in opposition to take advantage of its own parsimony in order to prefer charges of extravagance against its successors, as we grieve to find Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman doing in his letter to the

Times. As yet we have adopted no steps to guard ourselves against this scandalous system, which is lowering to our prestige as a nation, and ruinous to the efficiency of the Army.

A strong feeling is now asserting itself in favour of a strengthening of the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, who should be the real and responsible guardian of the public interests where questions affecting the well-being and efficiency of the Service under his orders are concerned. The remedy for most of the evils of administration, of which so much will be heard during the next few weeks on the hustings, is so easily to be found that we trust every effort will be made to bring about its speedy application. The first step of all should be the presentation annually of an independent report by the Commander-in-Chief setting forth the requirements of our military forces, and indicating the steps necessary to produce the general efficiency of the forces at large. The difference between Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Brodrick must have had the effect of convincing everyone who is capable of taking an impartial view how desirable it is to modify the evils attendant upon government by party, so far as our national defences are concerned. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman asserts that in what he did when in office, as Minister for War, he had the full support and concurrence of his military advisers. But there is no document to which anyone could turn that we know of to ascertain how matters really stood at that time. There are not even minutes such as exist at the Admiralty. The nation has to take the War Minister's word for it, with a general election pending, and rely entirely upon the excellence of his memory.

We maintain that such a document as we speak of ought to exist, and in the absence of such report it is difficult to see how the affairs of the Army can be conducted on proper lines. What guarantee have the taxpayers that all is being done that it is desirable to do to guard the national interests under existing slipshod methods, which lend themselves to every conceivable irregularity? Would such a system be countenanced or tolerated in any business house in the world? We are told sometimes that the system of the War Office is responsible for everything that is wrong in the Army. Before, however, politicians make charges in this irresponsible manner, it is their duty to ask themselves whose fault it is that matters are as they would have us believe them to be. What check have they ever sought to put on the Minister for War, the official beyond all others who ought to be controlled so long as party government is run on the lines that it is now? What actual power has the Commander-in-Chief over the affairs of the Army? As we say, the hustings will shortly ring with denunciations of the War Office. The poor War Office! We wonder how many candidates for Parliamentary honours will approach the matter on practical lines, and show where the blame really rests. Few, if any. It will be now as it has been so many times before—party before everything, with a dash of "War Office abuses" thrown in to relieve the monotony of the proceedings.

CONSIDERABLE progress has now been made with the fortifications on the north and south sides of the Firth of Forth, and on Inchgarvie, the island lying midway between. The works are assuming large dimensions. The chief are at Carlingnose, North Queensferry, and occupy a commanding position 90ft. above the level of the sea. One of the batteries there is almost finished, and the construction of the others is being rapidly pushed forward. Two 6in. guns for the forts have arrived at Leith.

Army Notes.

Already rumours fill the air with regard to the honours and rewards for the officers brought to notice during the war in South Africa. We are assured that up to the present time only the fringe of the subject has been touched, and that although, as we have already announced, it has been decided to issue a war medal of new design, with a fresh ribbon, the preparation of the list of promotions and other forms of recognition has been deferred pending the arrival of Lord Roberts in England, when the services of all officers who have come directly under the notice of general officers in responsible command will require to be carefully gone into, with a view, in the first place, to selections being made for promotion in and appointment to the Order of the Bath. Unfortunately, the establishment of that "most honourable order" is at present somewhat crowded, and it is likely that difficulty may be experienced in providing for all who are held to possess a claim to be included in its muster roll. The appointments to the Distinguished Service Order will be numerous, and the principle of the Brevet will be made use of extensively to meet the more pressing demands for acknowledgment of exceptional merit so far as staff and regimental officers are concerned. We are informed that beyond the above general outline, nothing can be said for the moment, as the actual decision on many points which have to be settled will probably rest with the new Minister for War, in consultation with the Field-Marshal commanding the forces in South Africa, when the time arrives for them to go into the matter with the full despatches and complete lists of recommendations before them to guide them in their judgment and influence any course of action which it may then be deemed necessary to take in order to place the distribution on a fair basis, having respect to the importance of the services rendered, the strength of the forces in the field, and the proportion of honours to numbers in previous campaigns.

We make the above statement on the highest authority, and in doing so cannot but express a hope that officers and their friends will exercise patience, in full assurance that her Majesty's Government recognises most readily and thoroughly the gallantry and devotion of all ranks of the Army during twelve months' severe campaigning, and that the principal actors in the drama of war will in no way suffer by any change in the political situation which the next few weeks may bring about. Lord Lansdowne would desire to have some of the first details arranged before leaving office, but many difficulties present themselves, and in any case the full list could not be completed. In all the circumstances it is in the interests of the Service, we feel convinced, that the Army should await the outcome of events, as the absence of Lord Roberts, who is still in the field, is not favourable to the prospect of an immediate distribution, on any solid grounds, of justice to the large number of officers whose interests are so directly affected. As experience has shown more than once, a hastily prepared Honours Gazette is fruitful in disappointments unless it is divided into a series, as was the case in the Crimea. The field of operations in South Africa has been exceptionally extensive. It is held, therefore, to be imperative that time should be allowed for full and complete data to be at hand before the duty of weighing individual claims can be embarked upon, simply as a safeguard against injustice.

The collapse of the Boers is more complete than the most optimistic could have imagined a month ago. Now that the war is drawing to an end, it becomes clear that the Orange Free State has offered the most formidable resistance, and it was here, and in British colonies, that the Boers scored their most brilliant successes. The irreconcilables, as everyone supposed the Transvaalers to be, have simply retreated on every occasion before Lord Roberts, until they are now on the frontier of a neutral State, and can retreat no further without exposing themselves to attack from another foe. Whatever sympathy we may have for the enemy must be reserved for the burghers who have allowed themselves to be deluded. As long as

the mystery of the guns is still unsolved, however, even the simple farmer must be regarded with suspicion. Where are the "Long Toms" which played such an important part during the earlier stages of the campaign? Utterly demoralised as he now is, the burgher is as clever at carrying off his heavy artillery as he was six months ago. Only that we know Krupp and Crenset guns were directed against Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking, it might be supposed that they were no more real than the Boer resistance at Pretoria. That they are buried, with stores of ammunition and rifles, is more than likely, and, while their whereabouts remains a mystery there can be no real peace in the Transvaal. One of the conditions of the return of the 15,000 Boers in our hands should be the production of the buried artillery. The ground sown with dragon's teeth is sure, sooner or later, to produce a terrible crop. Up to the present our captures of artillery have been relatively small. Hence, until accurate account of every big gun is given, it will be impossible to regard the surrender of the Boers as anything but conditional.

The Chinese puzzle shows no sign of straightening out. Sir Robert Hart is a better judge of the situation, from the European point of view, than a Chinese Viceroy, and he warns the Powers that hostilities are about to be resumed. The truth is the action of Russia has given the Empress and her Ministers an opportunity of which they are too astute not to avail themselves. Division in the Concert is as strong a weapon in the hands of Far Eastern Orientals as it is in those of European diplomats. That Russia meant to profit by the situation is obvious; that the allies generally refused to rise to the bait she so temptingly held out is a happy sign that a working alliance may yet be formed. The demand of Germany for reparation is quite reasonable, but how is it to be enforced? Up to the present little or no progress has been made towards securing a competent authority with whom to negotiate, and if hostilities are resumed the difficulty will assume greater proportions than ever. Russia, we fear, who was supposed to be the Great Power in the Far East, has not lived up to her reputation. In order to despatch her contingent, Germany is obliged to dislocate her mercantile marine. Great Britain is still engaged in South Africa. How, then, is China to be coerced? No European Power is capable of attempting it with advantage to herself, and no one will undertake it to drain her resources without the slightest prospect of return. The only Power which has, so far, profited by the situation is Japan, and she will profit yet more in the future. It is just possible that by maintaining an armed force in Peking the Allies may tire out Chinese patience, and adequate compensation for the late outrages may be given. In any case Great Britain has lost less prestige by the situation than Russia. The only policy for this country is that which has been maintained. Whether or not we are suffering for previous mistakes is another story.

Matters in Ashanti are now settling down, thanks to Sir James Willcocks' vigorous action since he took the field. The episode of 1900 is one which cannot fail to add lustre to the British arms. Bad as the management of affairs was previous to the arrival of Colonel Willcocks and his expedition subsequent events have shown once more how bravely and well black troops will fight, even in the trying climate of the "West Coast" when led by British officers on whom they can rely. With the political aspect of the Ashanti difficulty we have nothing to do; that is a detail which may well be left to be discussed between the Colonial Office and Sir Frederic Hodgson. So far as the officers in military command are concerned it would be impossible to write in terms too complimentary, for under the masterly leadership of Sir James Willcocks, they have done wonders, and this at a season of the year when the climate of the coast is most unhealthy for Europeans. What makes Colonel Willcocks' achievement the more praiseworthy is the fact that he has been suffering considerably from fever throughout the operations, and has at times found it difficult to move about; but undeterred by physical weakness he has never ceased to exercise direct control over all that has gone on around him. Beloved by those under his command

he has carried his little force to victory in face of everything, and the whole army may congratulate itself upon the prestige which has come to it through the gallantry and ability of Colonel Willcocks, Lieut.-Colonel Burroughs, and the officers and men generally of our latest Kumasi relief force.

The magnificent defence of Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking, touched the imagination of the Empire so deeply that the heroism displayed at Peking and Kumasi have passed almost unnoticed. Yet it may be doubted if British endurance has ever shown to greater advantage than in the fort, far away in malaria-haunted Ashanti. Captain Bishop had to contend with a foe far inferior indeed to the Boer, but he had only two white companions with him, the rest of the garrison being natives. For the horrors created by a pestilential climate the siege of Kumasi stands unenviably alone in the sieges of the year, and the sufferings borne by its defenders and relievers dwarf even the sufferings of the Legations at Peking. When Sir Frederic Hodgson took his departure only 115 Hausas were left, and of these not more than twenty-five were fit. "They could hold the fort and that was all." Simple words, but infinitely suggestive of pluck, resource, and devotion. "A third of the garrison died from sheer starvation, and when the relief column arrived the survivors were too weak to fire their carbines." The most horrible feature of the siege was the stench arising from the decaying bodies in the huts and shelters, built under the walls of the post by the friendlies, traders, and coast people, who went with the Governor's column. For six days, owing to the tropical rains, Captain Bishop was unable to burn the dead. Before this was done, however, he visited each one with Lieut. Ralph, in case anyone should be alive, a piece of heroic humanity which required the highest courage. When three shillings were paid for half a biscuit some idea of the straits to which the garrison was reduced may be imagined. That, in such circumstances, the discipline of the Hausas never wavered, even to frame a complaint, is a tribute to the British officer more eloquent than words. Indeed, the whole story of the defence of Kumasi would be on every tongue only for military happenings involving greater issues elsewhere. Captain Bishop has brought infinite credit on the whole Militia Service to which he belongs.

It is most satisfactory to find the lessons of the war are already, in so many instances, being taken to heart at headquarters and the reforms shown to be necessary frankly adopted. In the matter of musketry a most important new departure has been taken. It will be impossible in the future to say—as has so often been stated with truth in the past—that the reason why the shooting of the rank and file is so inferior is that the majority of officers are themselves unable to shoot with the rifle, and consequently take no interest in the training of their men. On and after January 1 next all officers gazetted to the cavalry and infantry will be required to obtain the "Officers' extra certificate of musketry" before promotion to the rank of lieutenant. Moreover, with the exception of those who are candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, all gentlemen cadets on leaving the Royal Military College at Sandhurst will, on being gazetted, proceed to the School of Musketry, Hythe, or to such other school of musketry as may be prescribed, to attend a course of instruction before joining their units. Those who fail to obtain the certificate will be required to attend a subsequent course, as opportunity offers, and, except in the case of those whose failure has been owing to sickness or other special cause duly certified by the Commandant of the School, at their own expense. Officers appointed to the Militia on or after January 1 next, who may become candidates for commissions in the cavalry or infantry, will not be eligible to attend the Militia Competitive Examination, or to be selected for direct commissions, unless they have attended a course at Hythe, and obtained the "Officers' extra certificate of musketry." There will be a course at Hythe for gentlemen cadets from January 8 till February 20 next.

We understand that in the case of officers invalided home from South Africa lodging allow-

ance will be allowed to be drawn for a period of two or three months after arrival in this country, even though those concerned may be residing in their own homes away from any military centre. Also that something of the same kind will be allowed in the case of the wives and families of officers who are invalided home and are retained in military hospitals on arrival. The cases in question are, of course, exceptional, and it is only fair that an officer still unable to perform his duties on account of the effect of wounds received in the service of his country should feel that he will be no worse off in pocket than while in the regular performance of his ordinary military duty.

The question of quick-firing guns is naturally occasioning much notice just now. It is of such importance that the views of an officer who served with the artillery throughout the siege of Ladysmith are most opportune and valuable. Captain C. Holmes Wilson, R.F.A., in the *United Service Magazine*, devotes eight pages to the consideration of the subject. His paper is one which all artillery officers will, of course, make a point of reading, but there are many in the Army and out of it into whose hands the magazine will not fall, and who may yet desire information, being more or less ignorant as to the professional aspect of the problem involved, which is engaging the close attention of all leading artillerymen in our own and foreign armies. To summarise Captain Wilson's argument for the benefit of the uninitiated:—

"There are a few technical questions connected with the so-called quick-firing guns that require further explanation. Rapidity of fire can be secured in a field gun by more means than one. That to which the greatest efforts of manufacturers have been directed of late has been the recoil. If the recoil could be checked, a quick-firing field gun could be produced. At present different devices are employed with varying success, but none have as yet led to a rigid mounting being obtained. Besides the carriages there are, however, other points connected with the gun that tend to increase the rapidity of its fire and necessitate attention. If a gun is to fire quickly there are two important factors that must be provided for in the gun itself. It must (1) be rapidly laid and (2) easily fired. Our 15-pr. carriage, like the carriages of most modern field artillery, has been fitted with a contrivance to check the recoil; the gun, however, has not been touched, and, consequently, loses proportionately in rapidity of fire and power. As regards (1), improved sights (the present sight of the 15pr. field gun has to be removed before the gun is fired; this operation causes delay), are believed to be under consideration now. As far as (2) is concerned, there appears to have been a strong objection brought forward by some experts against the employment of metal cases for the charges of our field guns. When a metal case is used the gun can be fired by a percussion lock. At present three distinct motions have to be performed before the charge can be ignited, which all tend to cause delay. Now, the Boer field artillery used these metal cases, and in some cases their ammunition was fixed, that is, the charge in a metal cylinder was attached to the base of the shell. The result of the employment of these modern improvements was frequently self-evident; the guns could fire several shells in rapid succession; they could follow up moving targets; and could be employed separately. These were all important advantages.

Some there are who will have it that our troops did not suffer from the Boer artillery fire in Natal to the extent that has been represented. This may be the case, but the fault, if there was a fault, rested with the enemy's gunners, not with their guns. It will be found, we believe, when the matter comes eventually to be investigated, as it must be, that our guns were not the equals of those in the possession of the Boers. All artillery officers who have given us the benefit of their opinions, after experience in the field, say this unhesitatingly. And certainly the best known war correspondents hold this view. It is very annoying, of course, that we should find ourselves outmatched in these particulars by a body of Dutch farmers, but it must be recognised by all that in some respect Boer methods have been sounder and more practical than our own.

The work of Major Gibbons, 3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regiment, and Captains Quicke, King's Dragoon Guards, and Stevenson-Hamilton, Inniskilling Dragoons, in the direction of exploration in Central Africa reflects credit not only on the officers themselves but on the

profession to which they belong. Major Gibbons and his companions left England quietly, over two years ago and have explored Central Africa, covering in all about 13,000 miles. The party set off in different directions, so that the expedition might produce the best possible results. Major Gibbons has been able to make many corrections in what has hitherto been supposed to be the facts as to the geography of these regions. In particular, he has fixed definitely the source of the Zambesi at a point distant by a hundred miles from that where it had been placed by previous explorers. He saw much of hostile and even of cannibal natives, but, unlike some famous African travellers, he encountered little opposition. It is characteristic of the devotion of British officers that, when they heard in Central Africa of the war with the Boers, Captains Quicke and Stephenson-Hamilton at once repaired to the Cape in order to place their services at the disposal of the military authorities, and were both of them in time to take part in the relief of Mafeking. The value of the work done by these three officers it would be impossible to over-estimate, and it is fortunate that all have returned safely to give us the benefit of their experience. That none of them should have come into conflict with the native races speaks highly for their qualities as leaders, and clearly demonstrates the advantages of a military training for those whose aim it is to enter the department of exploration. It was the same with Captain Powell-Cotton, 3rd Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, who has been rendering most useful service since last year in Abyssinia. He, too, came through the ordeal without any differences with the people among whom he found himself in touch. True he had the advantage of King Menelik's good offices; but explorers are not always regarded with favour, and when they are we may be sure they have possessed the qualities of tact and discretion.

The old "Battle of Dorking" played its part in many a controversy, and "The New Battle of Dorking," which is by an anonymous officer, is its worthy successor. The intention is admirable—to arouse us to some dangers that exist and to necessities that may lie before us. A vivid and well told story is that of the French raid, and the purpose is to draw attention to the present attitude of the French, and to the assumed fact that it is within their power to make such a raid as that described. The author insists that they could put 200,000 men afloat, and that they already possess adequate transport for at least 120,000 men in the northern ports of France. We do not suppose that the naval critics will be content with his description of the inability of the Navy to forbid the landing which is related. The struggle begins with a sudden raid of French torpedo boats upon Portsmouth harbour, where a vast amount of damage is done. Then it appears that the transports are already approaching our shores, and troops are soon landed at various points along the Sussex coast from Arundel to Rye. Immediate preparations are made, and a line of resistance is prepared from Wimbledon by Horden to Mitcham, and thence to Croydon, Beckenham, Southend, and Shooter's Hill, and defences are also laid out on the North Downs and elsewhere. By this time the French have reached the fork of the roads at Horsham, and the "battle of Chaldon Downs" begins in the neighbourhood of Holmwood. The fight is vigorously described, and the author evidently knows what he is talking about. The tide of battle rolls onward, and some 6in. guns and howitzers on Sydenham Hill play a great part in the operations, and Bromley, which by this time is in French hands, is shelled and destroyed. Presently the enemy are in Charlton and Blackheath, and there is much fighting on the south and east. Alarm prevails, with a great deal of panic; the bullion is moved from the Bank. Happily, we have other forces in the field, and a severe defeat is inflicted on the French at Dorking. The raid is at an end, but not the war. We have seen the foe within our gates, the country has risen *en masse*, and "disloyalists and little Englanders have been swamped in the rush of patriotic Imperialism." But the author of the book has a further purpose. He quotes on the cover a passage from the speech of Lord Salisbury to the Primrose League, to the

effect that great Powers are paralysed or killed, not by disasters in outlying provinces, but by blows directed at the heart. Therefore, the new army which is to be embodied after this disastrous raid is to be fit for its ultimate task of fighting its way into Paris. "Though our fleets are still fighting those of France, that we must meet her again on land with our army is certain—unless a miracle takes place. We must face the fact and prepare to conquer her upon her own soil." Thus is the lesson of the "New Battle of Dorking" driven home. It is a new view that we need an army for aggressive purposes in France, and we do not suppose that many people go anything like so far as is suggested in these ingenious pages. The booklet is extremely interesting, and, in addition to being a military treatise, makes a capital story, both readable and exciting.

The French national organs, and among them our military contemporary, the *Echo de l'Armée*, are greatly exercised by the departure of Colonel Marchand to China. They are very anxious to represent the gallant officer as the victim of persecution on the part of the French Government, and the *Echo* draws glowing pictures of the honours that would have been showered upon "this Christopher Columbus of the African desert" if he had been an Englishman, a German, or a Russian. We read that History, while registering the bitterness and the humiliations to which Marchand was subjected, added that he was a Frenchman. When the colonel planted upon the banks of the Nile the flag which Bonaparte had carried to the Pyramids, he received the order from his Government to haul it down, and, according to the *Echo*, he wept accusing tears which have not been pardoned. The last insult, says this organ, which the French Government has heaped upon the head of Marchand has been his appointment to the International Commission in China, with the hope that he may share the fate of Admiral Courbet. Perversion of reason could scarcely go further.

Lloyds' Patriotic Fund is an admirable charity, administered by those who know well how to use money to best advantage. The annual report of the fund has been published, and gives full details of the special amounts handed over for the purposes of the war grants from the commencement of operations in October to the end of the third week in August. In that period the amounts paid in, either from the Mansion House Fund or by individual subscriptions, reached the sum of £115,332, of which £106,000 came from the Lord Mayor and £9,332 from other sources. Of the former £104,959 has already been handed over. The following grants have been made:—To the Colonies, £10,200; to disabled men in the United Kingdom by direct grants, £2,570; to provide great-coats for disabled men on discharge from Netley, £238; to provide invalid chairs for disabled men in York Hospital, £8; total £13,016. The number of men assisted by direct grants up to August 21 was 489, a fair proportion of whom have thereby been enabled to start in some business or occupation by which they will be able to maintain themselves permanently. The trustees point out that, according to the official return published on August 15, the number of invalids sent home up to that date was 26,000, of whom, it is estimated by the hospital authorities, about 25 per cent., or 6,500 will eventually be discharged from the Service and will apply for assistance to Lloyds' Patriotic Fund. These figures—which will be largely increased—do not include the disabled men of the Colonial Forces who have remained in South Africa, or those who have been sent back direct to their own Colonies. With the funds now at their disposal it will be quite impossible for the trustees to make more than a small grant for the benefit of each man, and no permanent allowance as an addition to Government pension can be considered. The trustees therefore appeal for additional funds. Fresh subscriptions, we trust, will be forthcoming, for the administration of Lloyds' Fund is excellent, and the charitable can have no doubts as to the care with which any money in the hands of its executive is distributed for the benefit of those for whom it is paid in.

THE YEOMANRY AND ITS FUTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Yeomanry has from time to time been proclaimed, by more than one authority of high standing, to be a defunct force, the time for the existence of which had now passed. With this opinion I must humbly state that my experience leads me to differ, and I think the present war supports me in such. The Yeomanry, without doubt, had, and has, many points which require drastic though careful treatment to render it a really practical component part of the fighting strength of the Empire. But I have always thought and maintained since I severed my connection with the Yeomanry that it was still a most valuable nucleus or *cadre* on which to form or enlarge a most valuable force of mounted men, ready to act anywhere; and the present crisis has proved this to be a possibility. Granting such to be the case, surely this in itself should be a sufficient reason to ensure the permanent existence of the force, without even taking into consideration the fact of which every Yeoman and the public at large are proud, viz., the prompt manner in which the force responded to the call to arms, their soldierlike bearing, coolness under fire, and the good fighting qualities that have proved them to be such an important addition to the mounted forces operating in South Africa at a time when mobile mounted infantry were so sorely needed.

There is no doubt that the exigencies of the moment demanded the formation of a mounted rifle-armed force, and the authorities wisely decided to alter the arming of the Yeomanry for the war. But, on the return of the force, it is to be hoped that the authorities will as wisely transfer the Yeomen back to their former state, and re-arm them with sword and carbine. It is comparatively easy to turn cavalry-trained men, of the type of thinking men from which the average Yeoman is recruited, into excellent mounted infantry; yet it is a very different thing, if cavalry were required, to transform men, trained as mounted infantry, with the same facility and at short notice into even moderately good cavalry. Besides, other points must be taken into consideration, for with a force recruited under such conditions *esprit de corps* and recruiting, both most important matters, would be seriously interfered with. These considerations may not appeal with such force to those unacquainted with the sensitive intricacies of Yeomanry recruiting, though they will, I am sure, be apparent to all who have come into immediate contact with the Yeomanry, their interior organisation, and feelings.

Every Yeoman considers himself a cavalry soldier, and is proud of it. Therefore leave well alone. The first move towards the improvement of the force has most wisely been made. Nothing will conduce more to its practical utility than a more extended training, and that under canvas, where the members are under more soldierlike control and discipline. Under the old *regime* six days' hard work was considered sufficient in which to compress all the knowledge necessary to make a useful cavalry soldier. After the excitement of the war is over and the Yeomanry has returned, it will be necessary to do something to strengthen and ensure the efficiency of the Yeomanry. If some form of the Ballot Act were enforced, by which all able bodied males between the ages of 20 and 45 were made liable for service in the Army, Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteers, then there would be no difficulty in getting the pick of the very best material for the Yeomanry, men of education who possessed horses and wished to be trained as cavalry. At the conclusion of the war, when many reforms will be occupying the minds of all responsible for and interested in the Army one point must not be lost sight of—that unaccountable regulation by which cavalry officers retired under certain conditions are compelled to serve for 10 years in the Militia. They should, if they wish, be allowed to serve with Yeomanry.

I must, as I have done before, return to the attack on this subject. Why lose all this good material? How valuable such men with their experience and knowledge would be to the Yeomanry. In order not to force unnecessarily the hands of commanding officers, application might be made as to whether they were willing to accept the services of certain officers. Each regiment might be allowed to have two officers posted as supernumerary and drawing Yeomanry pay of the rank (or one rank higher, up to that of Major) with which they left the Army until such time as they were absorbed. One per brigade would always be available and most valuable as Assistant Adjutant, and still by Yeomanry Regulations be supernumerary. For the better officering of the Auxiliary Forces every officer leaving the Regulars and medically fit of the rank of Major or under should be liable for service in the Militia, Yeomanry or Volunteers. It is to be sincerely hoped the Service members in the House will not lose sight of these and many other points bearing on the welfare of the Yeomanry in the future.

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Army Personal.

The Queen inspected, at Balmoral, on Wednesday, a detachment of the West African Frontier Force, under the command of Captain A. B. Molesworth, West India Regiment. The contingent, consisting of sixteen Madras Sappers and Miners and six Yoruba Engineers, left Aberdeen by the Deeside train at five minutes after eight o'clock, and reached Ballater about ten o'clock. The party was received by Major McRae-Gilstrap, 3rd Batn. Black Watch, of the Queen's Guard, and the proceedings at the Castle were of brief duration. The troops were drawn up on the lawn, and when Her Majesty appeared a royal salute was given. The Queen made a close inspection of the ranks, the men being afterwards put through some evolutions, and then marched past the royal carriage in single file. After the inspection the Queen, addressing the men, said: "I am very pleased to see you here. I am very proud of my Indian Army, and watch with the greatest interest the excellent work they have been doing, not only in Africa, but also in China." The speech was repeated by Captain Molesworth to the English-speaking sergeants, who interpreted it to their men. We are indebted to the *Daily Telegraph* for some additional details of the ceremony:—

"Her Majesty's official inspection did not conclude the Queen's interest in her coloured guests. After they had been dismissed for dinner her Majesty herself came personally to see the tents in which they were to be entertained. Exchanging the landau for a more convenient donkey carriage, the Queen came down by the bakehouse, near which, on a grassy plot, the temporary erections had been put, three in number—one for the seven caste Indians, one for the nine non-caste, and a third for the Yorubas. As an instance of the forethought and consideration of the Queen, several days ago a request was sent to the military authorities that they would learn from the men themselves the description of food they would prefer. When the venerable Sovereign thus all unexpectedly appeared on the scene the men at once stood at attention. Walking alongside of the carriage were Prince Henry of Prussia on the right, the Princess Henry of Prussia and Princess Margaret of Connaught on the left. Sending for Col. Davidson, who had been most attentive to the visitors, the Queen expressed a desire to see the English-speaking sergeants of the two sections, whereupon, with a beaming face and sprightly gait, Sergt. Munisami, an Indian sapper, stepped forward, and, saluting, had the honour of a brief conversation with his Sovereign. In answer to one of her Majesty's questions, the sergeant had to admit that he found Scotland a little cold; and, replying to other queries, he informed the Queen that he had been nearly eighteen years in her military service, and had medals for Burma, the Soudan (two), and Tirah. The next to be called up was Sergeant Ahbadhu, a Yoruba, and to him, likewise, the Queen addressed a few words. Capt. Molesworth had also the honour of a brief conversation; and then her Majesty passed on for her usual morning drive, and the men stood to attention again, while she bowed to them her farewell. The soldiers returned to Ballater as they came, Col. Davidson seeing them off, and as they left the grounds they raised aloft their rifles, and gave a cheer for the Queen. At Ballater they had tea in barracks, and returned to Aberdeen at 4.5 p.m."

Thursday was the forty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Alma, when among the survivors on the active list were Field-Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Frederick Haines, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar; Generals Sir Robert Biddulph, G.C.B., R.A., and J. H. Dunne; and Lieut.-General Sir William Stirling, R.A. To the list of officers in employment must be added Colonel G. G. Gordon, C.B., formerly of the Scots Guards and 3rd Batn. Royal Scots, and now commanding the 2nd Batn. Royal Scottish Reserve Regiment. It would be difficult to give anything like a complete list of survivors who have retired, so many having sold out and been lost sight of, but among those who have passed on to the "fixed establishment" are:—Generals Sir Collingwood Dickson, V.C., R.A.; Sir Julius Raines, Sir William Cameron, Sir John Ross, Sir Richard Taylor, Sir Mark Walker, V.C., Sir John Ewart, Sir Hugh Rowlands, V.C., Sir George Higginson, Sir Charles Daubeney, Sir Reginald Gipps, Sir Richard Farren, Hon. R. Rollo, W. H. Seymour, C.B., A. Low, C.B., F. R. Elrington, C.B., and W. H. Bradford; Lieut.-Generals Hon. S. J. G. Calthorpe, Sir Roger Palmer, Bart., Sir Robert White, Sir Edwin

Markham, R.A., Sir Edward Newdigate, Sir William Bellairs, Sir Robert Hume, Hon. J. J. Bourke, F. W. Traill-Burroughs, C.B., W. Roberts, C.B., V. H. Bowles, H. Kent, C.B., E. Chippindall, C.B., W. H. R. de Horsey, C. B. Ewart, C.B., R.E., S. M. Wiseman-Clarke, C.B., H. J. Buchanan, C.B., T. H. Pakenham, A. McI. Macdonald, and F. G. Wilkinson; Major-Generals Sir Henry Alderson, R.A., F. Hardy, C.B., W. Mussenden, Hon. C. J. Addington, W. Allan, and H. B. Feilden.

A tribute is paid to Lord Roberts and to the British people by the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, in an article on the field-marshal's recent proclamation. "There has never been a victorious general less addicted to boasting," says the Vienna paper, "He has never concealed unwelcome truths and never exaggerated success. He has made the impression upon all who followed his career, and more particularly on soldiers, upon which ever side their sympathies might be, of having invariably told the unvarnished truth. His generalship has been of the highest order. Before he arrived everything went wrong. Since he took the field the British have scored a succession of victories. The critics of Europe have been quite silent, for it has been recognised that Lord Roberts knows his business as well as the best of them." And the paper goes on to say, "It is an estimable English tradition, to bow before greatness even in defeat, and wherever it is to be found." Our foreign contemporary points out further that we generously acknowledged the great qualities of the late Boer General Joubert, though his death occurred at a moment when we were smarting under the humiliation which he had inflicted upon us in the battlefield. It concludes that the proclamation of the British General, whose statements with regard to the situation have invariably proved accurate, "will be unreservedly credited by the whole world." "The British through Lord Roberts have," it is said, "undoubtedly added greatly to their reputation as a people by their action throughout this war. This must be the verdict of all sober-minded people."

General Sir A. G. Montgomery-Moore, on vacating command of the Aldershot District on Saturday, issued a farewell order, in which he thanked his staff, the generals commanding brigades, the heads of departments, and officers commanding corps, for the support they had given him during his command. He particularly acknowledged the work of officers commanding Militia battalions, which had been attended with excellent results. The great number of troops despatched from Aldershot to South Africa was sufficient to show, he said, the labour entailed on the staff and departments. In addition, a large number of sick and wounded had been received, which had heavily taxed the resources of the medical department, and which they had efficiently dealt with. He wished to dwell on the ability and zeal of all who had worked under him during the onerous and anxious months in the early part of the year, and he felt sensible of, and grateful for, the loyal efforts of the staff and departments in difficulties which had been truly described as enormous. That things held together at all at that time and subsequently under great pressure was due in the main to the

regimental system, which, he trusted, would always be maintained, whatever the future had in store. He was satisfied that all ranks would continue to discharge their important duties as they had done in the past, in spite of some discouragement, and he bade them good-bye.

A Militia officer, who certainly deserves to have his say, writes to us from Aldershot:—

"Gen. Sir A. G. Montgomery-Moore has left us after holding his command here for nine months. I express, I know, the feelings of all who have been associated with him when I say that he carries into retirement their best wishes for his future. After the absurd action adopted by the Press recently in regard to the work of the 'Division' at this station, and the cruel and unmanly attacks on Gen. Montgomery-Moore himself, his brigadiers, and staff officers, he, like the chivalrous gentleman and good soldier that he is, was left no alternative but to hand over on the earliest opportunity the duties of an appointment which has entailed the greatest strain on him. I can write the more freely as I do not happen to be a personal friend of the worthy general's, whom I never met until I arrived here with my battalion on embodiment. I can only say that, so far as the Militia is concerned, every officer is thoroughly disheartened. It is no easy thing to get a battalion into complete working order on embodiment, more particularly when orders are continually arriving from the Headquarters of the Army taking away one's best officers, non-commissioned officers, and men for duties elsewhere. This has been the case with my battalion since it came up for duty. My whole time has been devoted to arranging for the carrying out of the orders from Army Headquarters. But for the proverbial courtesy and helpfulness of the general and his staff it would have been impossible to have run the show at all. We all feel this; we all recognise the great obligations which Gen. Montgomery-Moore has placed us under, and all will remember when the disbandment comes that he and his staff, heavily worked as they have been, and badgered to death by constant and irritating orders, did their utmost to make matters run smoothly until a number of hysterical Press writers sought to inflict injury on the War Office by the most unjust onslaughts on unoffending officers that, I venture to say, ever were penned. General Montgomery-Moore has refused to be party to the proceeding. Hence his retirement."

General Sir William Olpherts, V.C., R.A., will preside at the Lucknow dinner on Tuesday evening next at the Hôtel Métropole.

General H. Le Cotq has been selected for appointment as Colonel Commandant, R.A., vice General A. A. Bayly (late Bombay), deceased.

Lieut.-General Sir Frederick FitzWygram, Bart, Colonel of the 15th Hussars, and Major-General Frank Russell, C.M.G., Colonel of the 1st Royal Dragoons, who have rendered such valuable services to the Army, will, we regret to say, not seek re-election to the new Parliament. It was said that Major-General Goldsworthy would not stand again, but this rumour has happily no foundation, and the popular general will be found in his place again, as, in view of his decision, there is to be no contest in Hamersmith, no one caring to oppose "the kindest man in the House."

Lieut.-General Sir William Butler's appointment to the command of the troops at Aldershot is only temporary pending the return of General Sir Redvers Buller to England.

Lieut.-General Sir Leslie Rundle, it is stated, is to return to England from South Africa to succeed Sir William Butler in command of the Western District. This appointment was never even contemplated, we are assured, and on no circumstance is the rumour likely to be confirmed.

Major-General H. A. Bushman, C.B., who served in the North-West Frontier Expedition 1863; in the Zulu War, 1879; in the Afghan War, 1879-80; and commanded the 9th Lancers in the Kabul-Kandahar march, has, as was expected, been appointed colonel of the regiment in place of the late Lieut.-General Sir William Drysdale.

Lord Kitchener gave evidence before the Hospital Commission at Johannesburg on the 14th inst.

He declared that the cutting down of the hospital transport under the order of January 29 was absolutely necessary in order to act quickly for the relief

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of Kimberley. Everything was cut down. The problem resolved itself into what could be carried with the number of mules available. The divisional transport, of which the figures were 1,666 mules and 416 oxen, were cut down to 964 mules. The idea was that up to Kimberley the field hospital and the ambulances could do the work, as, being near by, the sick and wounded might be sent to the base. Gen. Cronje's escape to Paardeberg altered the whole plans. The personnel of the field hospital was not cut down, and it worked well. He heard no complaints in Bloemfontein. The Commander-in-Chief gave orders for everything that was necessary to be obtained. Lord Kitchener deprecated placing the transport altogether under the charge of field hospitals, and confirmed Lord Roberts's evidence with regard to the supplies brought into Bloemfontein while the force was there. In all 1,680 tons of medical stores were brought up—all that was possible under the conditions then existing. The activity of the enemy necessitated the troops being sent out, and the field hospitals had to be emptied to accompany them, causing overcrowding. On the advance from Bloemfontein the field hospitals and ambulances were brought up to their full strength. He had never heard of men having fallen out on the road with no one left to attend to them. Only two complaints were made in Bloemfontein, and both of these were about men being brought in at night and not accommodated in hospitals till the morning. Although he saw Mr. Burdett-Coutts frequently, Mr. Burdett-Coutts never made any complaints. If he had done so matters would have been investigated at once. The medical service worked hard and well during the campaign.

Major-General Sir Henry Colville will resume his duties in command of the Infantry Brigade at Gibraltar on the 1st prox.

Major-General Sir William Meiklejohn, who has been on leave from India for some time past, will return next month to resume the duties of his 2nd Class District command.

Major-General F. W. Hemming, C.B., and the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot came in for high praise on the occasion of General Sir A. G. Montgomery-Moore's final inspection on the 14th inst. The parade took place on Laffan's Plain, the 1st and 2nd Dragoon Guards and 7th Hussars being present. At the conclusion of the evolutions the general, addressing the officers, said he had never seen a better turned-out brigade, and congratulated all concerned on the high excellence the regiments had attained, for they rode well and sat well, and the horses were in splendid condition. The usefulness of cavalry was amply demonstrated in the present campaign, and in future they would require to be more generally employed. He was more than satisfied with what General Hemming had done to promote the efficiency of his comrades.

Major-General Sir Reginald Wingate left London on Thursday for Cairo, to resume his duties as Sirdar. It was stated lately from Egypt that the Sirdar would prolong his stay at home until November, but all occasion for an extension of leave was removed owing to the benefit he derived from the bracing air of Dunbar, where he has been staying during the last six weeks.

Brigadier-General A. R. Dorward, C.B., R.E., who has been in command at Tien-tsin, has proceeded to Peking. His successor is Colonel L. M. Campbell, I.S.C., who has taken over the duties with the rank of brigadier-general.

Brigadier-General F. D. Lugard, C.B., High Commissioner, Northern Nigeria, has, since his arrival from England, been doing his utmost to establish a settled government. Survey parties have been sent out under Lieut.-Colonels G. V. Kemball, R.A., A. W. G. Cole, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, T. L. N. Morland, King's Royal Rifles, and Captain (Lieut.) R. H. Monck-Mason, Royal Munster Fusiliers. All these officers are said to have done good work. Many healthy sites had been chosen for camping grounds, and altogether satisfactory progress had been made. Lieut.-Colonel Cole has been in command of a column of 200 men with 7prs. and Maxims, which has subdued a most troublesome tribe, the Kedari, pagans of a very low type, who had been a terror to the neighbouring chiefs. Colonel Cole's force was accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Morland, Captain H. Bryan, Manchester Regiment, Lieuts. S. B. Dyer, 2nd Life Guards, G. H. F. Abadie, Royal Scots, and D. F. MacCarthy-Morrogh, 3rd Batn.

Royal Munster Fusiliers. The operations tried all ranks severely, as the country was almost impassable. Colonel Cole fully succeeded in his enterprise.

Colonel N. L. Walford, R.A., will command the Western District, with the temporary rank of major-general, during the time that Lieut.-General Sir William Butler is absent in command of the troops at Aldershot.

Colonel C. E. Beckett, C.B., who vacated the appointment of Deputy Director General of Ordnance at Headquarters to proceed to South Africa, was severely wounded at Talana Hill and afterwards a prisoner of war, has been selected for the appointment of A.Q.M.G. at the Horse Guards, vice Colonel R. Auld, who has succeeded Major-General A. G. Raper as A.Q.M.G. in charge of A.S.C. administration, &c.

Colonel W. M. Campbell and E. B. Standbridge, R.A., remain in their present positions as Inspector Generals on the reorganisation of the Indian Ordnance Department. Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Fiscott and Major K. S. Dunsterville revert to the position of Deputy Inspector Generals in consequence of the decision that in future there shall be two Inspector Generals only.

Colonel J. W. Wolfe-Murray, R.A., returns to India from the Cape to resume charge of the Intelligence Department.

After a long and trying illness, during which he bore up with soldierly fortitude, Lieut.-Colonel Cokayne-Frith succumbed on the 16th inst., at Canterbury, at which place it was that he met with the unfortunate accident which has robbed the service of one of the smartest, best, and most popular cavalry officers who ever did duty on the staff of the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot. It was a great disappointment to him when he found that he could not get to the Cape. His abilities were more than recognised, but he could not be spared from his post as Officiating Commandant at the Cavalry Depot. Had he gone on active service he might have been coming home now full of honours, for one of his great merit could not have failed to have done well in any capacity.

The *London Gazette* publishes the despatches of Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet-Major) C. H. P. Carter, C.M.G., Royal Scots, Commandant Niger Coast Protectorate, dealing with the operations of the Central Division, and Benin Expedition of last year. In the former of these Captain R. E. P. Gabbett, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Protectorate Force, is brought to notice in very favourable terms, and in the latter Captain W. C. G. Heneker, Connaught Rangers, is highly commended. Of Captain Gabbett it is said that "he at all times showed great zeal and ability, which eventually effected the capture of the rebel chief Ologboshi." Sir R. Moore, in sending home the despatches, writes:—

"I am of opinion that the services of Major Carter are deserving of recognition, for the operations were carried out successfully with very little loss of life. . . . I would endorse the recommendation in the enclosed despatch with reference to Capt. Gabbett, who, after the hard work of the operations, was left in charge at Okemue, and effectually drove off the scattered followers of the rebel chiefs, and captured the chiefs Ologboshi and Abuhun. I also commend to favourable notice Capt. W. C. G. Heneker, Connaught Rangers, whose knowledge of the territories was invaluable, which, with the energy and zeal he displayed, contributed largely to the success. I also wish to specially mention the following officers:—District Commissioner Brevet-Major N. Burrows, South Wales Borderers; Assistant District Commissioner Major F. R. W. Sampson, 7th Batn. King's Royal Rifles; Local Auditor Lieut. J. P. Smartt, 2nd V.B. Hampshire Regiment. Had it not been for the volunteering of these officers, it would have been impossible to carry out the operations without co-operation or assistance from other forces, and I should therefore wish to

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But where, we may ask, are Colonel Carter's despatches dealing with the battle of Dompoussi Ashanti, on June 6 last, when the casualties were ninety-three—six out of eight officers being wounded? Are the documents resting in official pigeon-holes? It is so like our system of complicated routine if they are.

Lieut.-Colonel O. T. Duke, late of the 5th Batn. Rifle Brigade, and formerly of the Indian Medical Service, who was assistant agent to the Governor-General for Beluchistan during the Afghan War, 1878-80—mentioned in despatches (medal), will oppose Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman for Stirling Burghs.

Major Sir Claude McDonald, retired list, Highland Light Infantry, has been offered transfer to Tokio. Sir Claude's health has suffered considerably from the prolonged strain of Chinese affairs since 1896. Arrangements had been made in April last at his request for his transfer to Japan, which is a less exhausting appointment. The change was necessarily delayed by the siege of the Legations at Peking, but it is now held to be desirable, on medical grounds alone, that Sir Claude MacDonald should come away on leave, and Sir Ernest Satow has been instructed to undertake the care of the Peking Legation, if such shall still be the wish of Sir C. MacDonald.

Major H. S. Follett, Reserve of Officers, who has been serving in South Africa with the 7th Dragoon Guards, has been asked to contest the Northern Division of Norfolk in the Unionist cause.

Major E. St. C. Pemberton, R.E., has consented to contest the Cricklade Division of Wiltshire at the General Election in the Unionist interest.

Major the Hon. W. Lambton, 3rd Batn. Coldstream Guards, was asked, but declined, to put himself forward as Liberal candidate for the city of Durham at the forthcoming General Election.

Major R. Eccles, who is promoted this week to the command of the 2nd Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has got his step just in time, for on November 15 next he would have come under the terms of the age rule.

Major C. R. Oswald-Brown, retired list, late Manchester Regiment, who has been doing duty for some time with the Army Service Corps, has been appointed Governor of the Military Prison at Malta.

Major (Lieut.) A. S. Cobbe, I.S.C., and Major (Captain) A. J. Eden, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, have been doing useful work in command of columns sent out from Kumasi on the 13th inst. Both returned after a few days, having succeeded in quite restoring order.

Captain N. T. Borton, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is officiating as Governor of the Province of Dongola, Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel A. de S. McKerrell, Cameron Highlanders, having just arrived home on leave.

Captain F. E. Bishop, 3rd Batn. Bedfordshire Regiment, and his companion Lieut. Ralph—the real heroes of the Kumasi siege—who were left behind to face what seemed to be almost certain death when Sir Frederick Hodgson and party took their departure, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last, we are glad to say, in fairly good health. It would be impossible to speak too highly of these two officers, who deserve the fullest recognition for their splendid behaviour in circumstances of the greatest danger and anxiety.

Lieuts. W. H. Bingham, F. H. Bridges, 5th Gurkhas; H. E. Rudkin, 20th Bombay Infantry; and G. Hutchinson, 22nd Bombay Infantry, have been selected for service with the Hong Kong Regiment in China.

Army Foreign.

General Brugère, Chief of the French Army, entertained at luncheon at Chartres the various foreign officers who have been nominated by their respective Governments to follow the manoeuvres. General von Liarliarski, Commander of the 2nd Cavalry Corps, stationed at Warsaw, chief of the special Russian Mission, sat upon the right of the chairman. General Brugère, at the close of the repast, proposed the toast of the guests in these terms:—

"Gentlemen, I invite you to empty your glasses in honour of and to the health of the President of the French Republic, and also to the sovereigns and chiefs of States whose armies are here worthily represented. In raising my glass, my thought, as yours, certainly must turn towards the Far East, where the troops of the Great Powers have just fought side by side for the same cause—that of civilisation and humanity. They have given a further proof of the brotherhood of arms which unites the soldiers of different armies. Nothing brings men so closely together as dangers encountered in common. I, therefore, ask you to drink to the health of all our comrades who are in China, and who have so well borne on high the flags of our respective countries."

The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. General Liarliarski was called on to reply. He said, in the name of his colleagues and himself, he drank to the health of the President of the Republic, the Minister of War, the Chief of the French Army, the commanders of Army Corps, and the whole of the officers and men of the Army of France.

President Loubet was present at the grand review of the troops at Amilly on Thursday. He arrived at 9 a.m., accompanied by the Minister of War, and drove in a landau to the manoeuvre ground, where he was received by General Brugère. The admirable bearing of the troops called forth rounds of applause. At noon President Loubet drove to the Château of Mainvilliers, where he received a distinguished party at luncheon. Covers were laid for 234. The Minister of War thanked President Loubet for the great honour he had done to the Army and for the enlightenment and kindly interest which he extended to it. The Minister added:—"Our Army has rendered itself worthy of that interest by its sustained efforts, its zeal, its devotion, and its complete preparation for its glorious rôle." M. Loubet said:—

"I am glad to greet the foreign officers who have been present at our manoeuvres. I hope that they will take away with them a happy recollection of the reception accorded them, and that they will be able to inform their governments that they have found on the soil of France, like their comrades on the soil of China, the sympathetic and cordial sentiments of the French Army. It is with patriotic joy that I have come to-day to attend the review which terminates the manoeuvres of 1900, directed by Gen. Brugère, whose science, devotion and activity are known to the Army. They enable one to appreciate the progress accomplished during the last few years, and they have brought out the science of the chiefs and the admirable spirit of discipline and endurance of the troops of all arms. I am happy to raise my glass in honour of the French Army."

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. General von Liarliarski, speaking on behalf of the foreign military representatives, said:—

"Allow me, in the name of my colleagues, to tell you how pleased we have been to be present at the brilliant manoeuvres of the French Army, and to be the recipients of the honour done to all of us, who are here as the representatives of foreign Powers, by our being admitted to applaud the progress of the French Army. I thank you, in the names of my colleagues, for the warm welcome, and all the attention bestowed on us. I propose the health of the President of the Republic. Vive la France! Vive l'Armée!"

All accounts agree as to the excellence of Thursday's performance. An officer who was present at the manoeuvres unofficially writes us:—"I shall carry away with me the pleasantest recollection. I have been treated by officers of all ranks with the utmost kindness and cordiality, and nowhere have I found any of that feeling against England which some would have us believe exists. As more than one officer has said to me, 'The gutters do not voice the feelings of France.' And I am convinced my friends were right."

The *France Militaire* is publishing a series of posthumous articles from the pen of the late General Tricoche. We find in one of them a remark that, upon whatever page of history the Frenchman casts his eyes, he encounters England, "tenacious and unsubdued in her jealous and cruel rivalry." The general remarked that this rivalry between a people of aristocratic merchants and one of chivalrous plebeians was one of the curiosities of the world. Many things had impressed him during his visits to England, and when he saw the Lord Mayor's Show, he wondered whether he should laugh or admire. But the general impression was that England was a happy nation—its heart impenetrable and its sporadic empire coveted but not attacked, its incomparable riches and its great patriotism giving it unparalleled strength and power. To enforce what he said, the general cited the futility of the Continental Blockade of Napoleon, whereby he sought to strike at our commercial vitality, but in the end was engrossed in Continental war and plunged into disastrous hostilities with Russia. General Tricoche was not, however, altogether an admirer of our race, for we find, in another article from his pen, the hope expressed that England will long continue to refuse to submit to the burden of obligatory service, since otherwise she would become a menace to her neighbours. Even this candid officer did not realise that any steps we take in that direction or any other would be purely defensive in their character.

The *Progres Militaire* states that the British War Office recently asked General Bassot, director of the Geographical Department at the French Ministry of War, if he could supply ten sets of the latest maps of China accessible in the Rue Saint Dominique. The general at once despatched sixty maps to London, and our French contemporary seems much gratified at the high value set upon French military cartography.

The thirtieth anniversary of Bredow's famous *Todtenritt*, on August 16, 1870, led to the publication of several interesting reminiscences of that famous day. The most interesting of these was found in an article in the *Militär-Wochenblatt* by Major Kolckreuth, who, as a lieutenant, was orderly staff officer to General von Buddenbrock, commanding the 6th Infantry Division, and who asserts that the order to charge was given by General von Rheinbaben. The critical situation of the left wing of the division occupying the Tronville copse, was apparent shortly after noon, and it was seen that the French were continually receiving reinforcements. An officer of General von Buddenbrock's staff was, therefore, sent to explain the danger to General von Alvensleben, who had no infantry available, but said he would set his cavalry in motion, and at half-past two General von Bredow trotted past at the head of the 7th Cuirassiers and the 16th Uhlans, skirting the wood on the east by the Mars-la-Tour and Vionville road. When Buddenbrock saw the cavalry, he thought that the situation had changed, and instructed Lieut. Kolckreuth to gallop after Bredow telling him the charge was unnecessary, but Bredow replied, "I have orders from General von Rheinbaben to charge, and I shall charge." Thus the famous "death ride" began, and Kolckreuth charged with the brigade. At the head of a party of Uhlans he captured a gun, but was compelled to abandon it by the approach of the French cavalry. His troopers to the number of twenty or thirty attempted to escape at the gallop, but his horse was shot under him, and, being himself wounded, he was captured and sent to Metz, where he was treated with great courtesy and kindness.

The *Militär-Wochenblatt* estimates that the united strength of the Allied forces in China in the middle of August was 40,500 men with 162 guns, to which the French would add 4,000 men and fourteen guns by the end of the month. The German expeditionary corps, under command of General von Lessel, consisting of eight battalions, three squadrons, and six batteries, constituting a force of 11,300 men with thirty-four guns, was to land in the middle of September, as well as the French brigade under General Voyron, being

about 10,000 men with twenty guns, and the Russian 4th Brigade, comprising 8,700 men with twenty-four guns, whose embarkation began at Odessa on July 25. In all, by the end of September, our Berlin contemporary says, that about 78,000 men and 280 guns will be in Chihli, though it is not fully informed as to the movements of our troops. In regard to the situation in Manchuria the *Wochenblatt* says that Russia could concentrate troops from five points—Port Arthur, Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, Blagovestchensk, and Nertchinsk—and thus could dispose of 37,000 men with 104 guns at any point on the Mukden, Charbin, Tsitsikhar, and Chailar line. In addition, already in motion, are 16,000 men in the Ussuri district, 5,600 in Transbaikalia, 40,000 in the Siberian military district, 9,000 men in Semiratche, and 35,000 men four rifle brigades in European Russia, making in all 105,000 men with 138 guns. One of the last-named rifle brigades was despatched overland in July, and the others are being transported by sea. The grand total of forces in the field by the end of September, according to the *Wochenblatt's* estimate, will be 230,000 men with 500 guns.

Simultaneously with the introduction into the German Army of the rifle Model 1898 the military administration is causing experiments to be made with 6-millimetre bore rifles. Eight companies selected from the Guards, Jägers, and two line regiments are being armed with these small bore rifles, but it does not appear to be believed that the experiment will lead to satisfactory results.

Duke Albrecht, of Wurtemberg, who commanded the 4th Horse Guards for two years, left Potsdam on Saturday last for Stuttgart, to take over command of the 1st Wurtemberg Brigade.

While Prince Albert of Saxony was returning on Sunday from Pillnitz to the Army field quarters at Wolkan, he was thrown out of his carriage owing to the horses having bolted. His Royal Highness died in ten minutes. Prince Albert was the youngest son of Prince George of Saxony, brother of King Albert of Saxony, and was born on February 25, 1875. He was a captain in the 1st Regiment of Saxon Uhlans.

General Lazareff, of the Russian General Staff, recently published an article in the *Russki Invalid* upon the Chinese Army, which contains a number of interesting facts and deductions. He says that the seizures of Kiao-chau, Port Arthur, and Wei-hai-wei, together with the many railway and other concessions wrung from China by the European Powers, compelled the Chinese Government to consider the situation, with the result that the weakness of the Celestial forces was fully recognised. Orders were thereupon sent to the various Viceroyalties tending to military reform, but it was only in the province of Chihli that the materials for the creation of a real army existed. The work of organisation was undertaken by Yun-lu, the Imperial Chancellor, with the help of Lu-Chang, then directors of the military school of Tien-tsin, and the means of defending the gulf of Pechili, and of guarding against advances from Manchuria and Shantung were considered. With the exception of the Eight Flag Manchu troops (56,357 men), forming the Peking army, the provincial army and the armies of the three Manchu provinces, the whole of the troops in Chihli were grouped in a single army, under command of Yun-lu, with his headquarters at Peking. There were to be five divisions (each including troops of all arms), described as advance guard, rear-guard, right and left wings and centre, and two divisions under General Nieh, with his headquarters at Lutai. The total strength, excluding the Eight Flags, gave 39,822 rifles, 12,942 sabres, and 268 guns, or at the most 60,000 combatants.

Several soldiers have been arrested and imprisoned in Brussels for having, while in the *Maison du Peuple*, threatened to assassinate Prince Albert before his marriage. When questioned by the military judge they stated that they would certainly execute their threat when they came out of prison, as the removal of Prince Albert would make Belgium a Republic.

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, Sept. 15.

Lord Roberts reported to-day that Gen. French occupied Barberton on the 13th inst. with his cavalry, which he took across the mountains. He met with slight opposition, but the enemy were completely surprised, 23 officers and 59 men, prisoners of war, were released; 43 locomotives and some rolling stock were captured. "The former," Lord Roberts remarked, "will relieve us of a great difficulty, as we have had to put up with a limited number of very rickety engines." Gen. French reported that there were sufficient supplies in Barberton for at least three weeks for his force, and about one week for his horses. Over 100 Boers were made prisoners, many Mausers, much ammunition, and 50 waggons being found in the town.

Gen. French intercepted large convoys, showing that Barberton had been used as a dépôt for the supply of the Boer troops south and south-east of that place. The bulk of French's force was 35 miles behind his cavalry, detained by the great difficulty experienced in getting the wagons over the pass leading into the valley in which Barberton is situated.

Lord Roberts telegraphed at 7.40 p.m. that Gen. French reported all quiet at Barberton. Among his prisoners were the Landrost of the place, and Commandant Vanderpost, late Chairman of the Free State Raad. Gen. Schoemak was found in gaol. He fought against us at Colesberg, surrendered to Gen. French when we occupied Pretoria, and was tried by court-martial and imprisoned by the Boers for high treason, his crime being that he refused to break his parole.

A party of Boers belonging to the commandos which surrounded Ladybrand, and endeavoured to move into the south east portion of the Orange River Colony, made their appearance near Brandfort, with a view to destroying the railway. Gen. Kelly-Kenny, Lord Roberts said, at once strengthened the several positions between Smaaldeel and Bloemfontein, and communicated with Gen. Macdonald, commanding the Highland Brigade of Sir A. Hunter's Division. He had shortly before arrived at Wynberg, in order to take part in the operations Gen. Hunter was about to carry on against roaming bands of Free Staters.

Gen. Macdonald, on the morning of the 13th, crossed to the south bank of the Vet River near Tafel Kop, and came in contact with the enemy some eight miles west of that place. He drove then northward across the Vet River, and pursued them north of the Wynburg-Smaaldeel Railway. The enemy retired in great confusion, the road being strewn with things thrown away in their hurried flight. Seven Boers were made prisoners, and 31 wagons, 270 trek oxen, eight cases of dynamite, a quantity of gun and rifle ammunition, groceries and other food supplies, blankets, clothing, &c., were captured. Our casualties were nil. Gen. Macdonald, the despatch went on to say, speaks in high terms of the manner in which Lovat's Scouts pushed the pursuit. His words are: "Their action was beyond all praise."

News arrived to-day that Major-Gen. Paget arrived at Hebron, north-west of Pretoria yesterday. He had driven off a party of Boers during his march from Pienaars River Station, and taken 10 prisoners and 1,000 head of cattle.

Monday, Sept. 17.

Lord Roberts telegraphed to-day at 3 p.m. that Lieut.-Gen. Pole-Carew, with the Guards Brigade of his division and Lieut.-Gen. Hamilton's column, was working towards the Kaapmuiden Station. The 18th Brigade was near Nelspruit, and firing was heard in that direction during the afternoon.

Telegraphing at 5.40 p.m., Lord Roberts said that "Gen. French's advanced cavalry, sent from Barberton to the Avoca railway station, found 50 more locomotives there, 'apparently in good order.' Lieut.-Gen. Hildyard had established a post at Utrecht, and was moving at the time the dispatch was penned to Vryheid, in co-operation with mounted troops from Dundee. Major-Gen. Clements yesterday located a party of Boers near Hexpoort. A skirmish ensued, and our casualties were:—Killed: Lieut. H. T. Stanley, 25th Company, Imperial Yeomanry. Wounded: One man. Missing: One man.

Tuesday, Sept. 18.

Lord Roberts, having moved his headquarters up the line to Nelspruit, telegraphed during the evening stating that Major-Gen. Stephenson's brigade occupied that place during the morning without opposition. Several ammunition waggon were burnt by the Boers before their flight, two of them belonging to our Field Artillery. When Lord Roberts's despatch was sent off Lieut.-Gen. Pole-Carew, with the Guards' Brigade, was four miles east of Avoca station. The mounted infantry seem to have been delayed for a time by a party of the enemy, who retreated in an easterly direction. An ammunition waggon and some prisoners had been captured.

Lord Roberts said he was in telegraphic communication with Sir Redvers Buller and could therefore send him supplies, as the way was much easier than

from Machadodorp. Sir Redvers announced that some 30 of the enemy had surrendered to him at Spitzkop, mostly mercenaries.

Wednesday, Sept. 19.

From Nelspruit Lord Roberts telegraphed during the afternoon that out of the 3,000 of the enemy who retreated to Komati Poort as our forces advanced from Machadodorp, about 700 crossed into Portuguese territory, and others deserted in various directions. The balance seems to have crossed the Komati River, and to be occupying spurs of the Lebombo Mountain, south of the railway. A general tumult occurred when the enemy recognised the hopelessness of their cause. The Long Toms and several field guns, including those captured from us, are stated by Lord Roberts to have been destroyed. "There is nothing now left of the Boer Army," says Lord Roberts, "but a few marauding bands. One of these, which took up a position at Doornberg, north-east of Winburg, is being dealt with under Kelly-Kenny's direction. Rundle yesterday attacked from Bronkhorstfontein, and captured one gun and over thirty waggon. Knox came across some of the retreating Boers at Klompje Doorns."

Thursday, Sept. 20.

Lord Roberts sent to the War Office particulars of the Johannesburg plot, which was a very dastardly one, but fortunately was frustrated. The police and the Military Governor received information, it seems that on July 14, the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, an attempt would be made to overpower the garrison and murder the British officers. A race meeting was to take place on that day, and it was assumed that a large proportion of officers would attend unarmed. Bolder spirits among plotters were to go to the races armed and murder officers, while an ostensibly French national gathering was to be the rallying point for the low class who were to murder all the police and then take possession of the Government offices, &c. A Boer commander at Zwart Kop, to the north of the town, was in direct communication with the plotters. By July 13 the police were in possession of sufficient evidence to justify numerous arrests, which were accordingly carried out during the night of 13th to 14th. At noon, July 14, the Consuls of Germany, France, Sweden, and America, of which nations some subjects had been arrested, met the Commissioner of Police, and discussed the question. Each Consul concerned was furnished with a statement of the facts of the case. The Consuls expressed entire concurrence with the action taken, and promised every assistance. Between 400 and 500 arrests were made, but of these 75 were subsequently released on being vouched for by their respective Consuls. Lord Roberts at once gave orders for the deportation of all such foreigners as had been arrested in connection with the plot, and for whose behaviour Consuls of their country would not vouch. The prompt measures taken have met with approval of people of all nationalities residing at Johannesburg, and this approval has been expressed openly, and in some cases officially.

Lord Roberts telegraphed from Nelspruit, during the evening, stating that Capt. Perkins, of the New South Wales Medical Corps, who was captured by the Boers near Hexpoort on the 10th inst., with three ambulances, and taken to Rustenburg, had been released and arrived at Commandos Nek. Five of the six men taken with Capt. Perkins and four prisoners of Ridley's Mounted Infantry were released at the same time. The Boers kept the ambulances. Capt. Perkins and men were placed in the Rustenburg prison, where they were visited by Delarey and Smuts. In the prison were 70 Boer prisoners, and in Delarey's laager 300 who had refused to break their oath and fight again. Of those who are fighting a few are stated to be irreconcilables, but "the greater part are doing so under compulsion."

Gen. C. Knox reports an engagement in the Kroonstad-Lindley road with the enemy yesterday. Hildyard reached Gegand, overlooking Vryheid, on the 18th. His advance guard met with slight opposition. He met Dartnell's column at Blood River.

Friday, Sept. 21.

A telegram from Cape Town received during the afternoon contradicts the statement that Lord

Roberts is to leave for England on the 29th inst. Nothing is said to be known on the subject. The statement that Lord Kitchener is to succeed to the chief command is stated to require confirmation.

A telegram received at the Militia Department at Ottawa announces that 500 of the Canadian infantry in South Africa, whose period of service terminates on Oct. 15, have elected to take their discharge and leave for home immediately.

The Mansion House War Fund now amounts to £1,007,500.

Total casualties since the beginning of the war up to the end of last week:—

	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men
Killed	285	2,718
Died of wounds ...	86	797
Missing and prisoners (excluding those who have been recovered or died in captivity)	12	809*
Prisoners died in captivity ...	3	86
Died of disease ...	149	5,582
Accidental deaths ...	3	107
Sent home as invalids ...	1,239	28,199†
	1,777	38,298

Total Losses (exclusive of sick and wounded men now in British Hospitals in South Africa) ... 40,075

* This total probably includes a large number of men reported "missing" who subsequently rejoined, but whose return was not notified.

† Of these 178 have died, 781 have been discharged from the Service as unfit, and 917 are in hospital.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—The Queen has approved an amendment of the regulations governing the issue of pay to soldiers who may be made prisoners of war. It is ordered that "a soldier shall not forfeit his right to pay during the period of his absence as a prisoner of war unless it shall have been proved before a court of inquiry, convened by order of the general officer commanding, that such soldier was taken prisoner through neglect or misconduct on his own part. In that case he shall forfeit any balance of pay unissued to him during the period of imprisonment." In respect to the Order the Secretary for State has given the following instruction:—"The issue of pay to a soldier while a prisoner of war must depend on circumstances. On rejoining no further issues will be made until it has been decided whether a court of inquiry shall be held. If such court is held and decides that the soldier was taken prisoner through his own neglect or misconduct, he will, as provided in the warrant, forfeit any balance of pay unissued at the date of rejoining. In all other cases the unissued balance will be paid to the men."

MILITIA GRATUITIES.—The following is ordered to be inserted after paragraph 20 of Army Order 203 (a) of 1899, as amended by Army Order 86 of 1900:—

"A Militiaman whose engagement terminates during embodiment, and who, being unable or unwilling to re-engage, is dismissed to his home, will be granted, on dismissal, furlough pay, &c., and the gratuity specified in paragraph 20, provided he has served for at least six calendar months. Any man who was permitted to join his unit during embodiment, notwithstanding that he had less than six months to serve will, on dismissal on termination of engagement, be granted the ordinary training bounty, and if he has served for upwards of 27 days will in addition be granted pay, &c., to the extent of seven days for each complete month, or portion of a month, served with the unit during its embodiment. Should any Militiaman, whose engagement has terminated as above during the period of embodiment, subsequently re-enlist into an embodied unit, he will, on disembodiment, be granted pay, &c., for a period of seven days for each month or portion of a month served since re-enlistment, together with any addition to the gratuity previously paid to which his total embodied service may entitle him."

A PARLIAMENTARY Paper just issued gives an approximate estimate of expenditure under the Barracks Act of 1890 and Military Works Act of 1897 and 1899 (in substitution of Command Paper 82 of 1900). The estimated expenditure for 1900-1901 under the Barracks Act is £76,500. The expenditure during 1900-1901 under the Military Works Act of 1897 and 1899 is now estimated at £1,420,000. The increase of £335,000, as compared with the amount shown in Command Paper 82 of 1900, is mainly on defence work and ranges, including accommodation for manœuvring and mobilisation, and arises in the case of the latter head from the policy partly of assisting Volunteer corps to obtain rifle ranges and partly of enlarging the accommodation for mobilisation stores to provide for increased reserves.

THE Government of India has been considering the subject of ordnance stores, and with a view to a complete overhaul and revision and re-arrangement of reserves has called for a general statement showing all classes of obsolete or doubtful stores in their arsenals, depôts, and factories, so that steps may be taken for their disposal.

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Obituary.

ARMY.

Lieut.-Col. Reginald Cockayne Cockayne-Frith, Acting Commandant Cavalry Depot, Canterbury, and Major 15th Hussars, died at Canterbury on the 16th inst., from the effects of the accident he met with lately when thrown from his dog-cart. Born June 17, 1863, the son of Major C. Cockayne-Frith, of Dover, he joined the 15th Hussars as Lieut. May 10, 1882; was Adjutant Dec. 17, 1884, to Dec. 16, 1889; became Captain Aug. 24, 1888; Major Dec. 10, 1896; and was appointed to the Staff of the Cavalry Depot May 6, 1899. After passing the Staff College, he was Brigade-Major of Cavalry at Aldershot June, 1896, to May, 1899. The funeral took place at Canterbury on Thursday. Major-Gen. Hallum-Parr, Col. Kelly, and Lord Kensington were among the officers who attended. The troops present numbered nearly 1,000, of whom 300 formed the firing party. The first part of the service was conducted at the cathedral, Dean Farrar officiating. The instrumental music was performed by military bands, and the cathedral choir sang the vocal music. The route to the place of burial at St. Martin's Church was thronged, and the performance of the last rites was most impressive. The "Last Post" was sounded over the grave.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Waugh Rumsey, J.P., D.L., Major, retired list, late of the Gloucestershire Regiment, of Trelleck, Monmouthshire, died at Charlton Goodrich on the 12th inst., aged 61. He joined the Army Nov. 17, 1857; became Lieut. Aug. 30, 1859; Captain Oct. 16, 1866; Major Jan. 25, 1880; and retired with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Colonel Nov. 19, 1881.

Lieut.-Col. Michael Richard Ryan, Royal Army Medical Corps, died at Hong Kong on the 23rd ult. Born March 20, 1852, he joined the Army Feb. 4, 1877, and became Lieut.-Colonel Feb. 4, 1897. He served in the Afghan War, 1878-79, including the advance through the Khyber Pass and capture of Mi Musjid (medal), and in the Egyptian War 1882, including the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp and bronze star).

Major Oscar William de Satgé de Thoren, late of the 45th and 38th Regiments, of Brendon's Norton, Worcestershire, eldest son of the Baron de Thoren, died at 100, Grosvenor Road, S.W., on the 14th inst. He joined the Army Aug. 13, 1858, as Ensign, in the 45th Regiment; became Lieut. Jan. 30, 1863; Captain Feb. 12, 1873; and, having exchanged to the 43rd Light Infantry in 1880, retired in February, 1881, afterwards serving in the Militia, from which he retired with the rank of Major. He served in the Abyssinian Campaign, 1868, as D.A.Q.M.G. (mentioned in despatches, medal).

Major George Hilliard, C.M.G., Royal Army Medical Corps, died of wounds at the General Hospital, Newcastle, South Africa, on the 7th inst. Born Oct. 9, 1862, he joined the Army Feb. 5, 1887, and became Major Feb. 5, 1899. He served in the Ashanti Expedition under Sir Francis Scott, in 1895-96 (bronze star). He was made a C.M.G. Feb. 13, 1896.

Capt. William Smith Cox, Quartermaster Naval Ordnance Department, died at Ordnance House, Marchwood, on the 11th inst. He received his commission as Quartermaster, Army Ordnance Department March 27, 1878; became Captain July 18, 1883; and was transferred to the Naval Ordnance Department in May, 1891. He served in the Zulu War, 1879, in the operations against Sekukuni (medal with clasp, and hon. rank of Captain); in the Boer War, 1881; and in the Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884-85.

Capt. Hewlett Charles Perkins, late of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, died at Shirley, Southampton, on the 12th inst., aged 46. He joined the Army in 1876, and, obtaining his company in 1886, afterwards retired. He served with the 2nd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry throughout the Egyptian War of 1882, and was present at the reconnaissance in force from Alexandria on Aug. 5, in the engagements at El Magfar and Tel-el-Mahuta, in the two actions at Kassasin, and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp and Khedive's star), and served with the same battalion in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85, taking part in the operations of the advance column under Major-Gen. Earle.

Lieut. Thomas Brassey Maddocks, 2nd Batn. Somersetshire Light Infantry, acting as signalling officer, was killed on the night of the 12th inst., whilst visiting signalling stations near Potchefstroom. Born Sept. 3, 1874, he joined the Somers-

setshire Light Infantry, from the Militia, Dec. 7, 1895, and became Lieut. Oct. 20, 1898.

Lieut. Archibald Coke McKinnon Cockburn, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, employed with the Uganda Rifles, died at Ugowe, East Africa, on July 31. Born May 11, 1869, the third son of Col. G. Cockburn, late of the Black Watch, he obtained his commission in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers from sergeant, Royal Scots, May 8, 1895, and became Lieut. March 24, 1897. He accepted service in Uganda Jan. 9, 1898, and has rendered much useful service in that province.

Lieut. James Taylor Lowry, 1st Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died in London on the 19th inst. after several months of great suffering from blood poisoning, contracted on active service on the Tugela in the operations before Ladysmith. Born Aug. 21, 1875, the son of Capt. E. L. B. Lowry, D.L., late 41st Regiment, of Rockdale, co. Tyrone. He joined the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers from the Militia Dec. 23rd, 1896, and became Lieut. June 1, 1898.

Lieut. Charles Gray Campbell, Indian Staff Corps (4th Rajputs), died at Shanghai on the 27th ult. Born July 15, 1868, and son of the late Col. J. M. Campbell, R.A., and Mrs. Campbell, of Eastbourne, he joined the Scottish Rifles from the Militia Feb. 4, 1891, and was transferred to the Staff Corps July 14, 1893.

Lieut. Henry T. Stanley, West Somerset Yeomanry, was killed in action near Hexpoort on the 16th inst. whilst serving with the 25th Company Imperial Yeomanry. Lieut. Stanley, who was the eldest son of Mr. E. J. Stanley, M.P., joined the West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry in January, 1897; became Lieut. in June, 1898; and was commissioned in the Imperial Yeomanry last February, serving in the 7th Batn, which consists of the 25th (West Somerset), 26th (Dorsetshire), 27th (Devonshire), and 48th (North Somerset) Companies. He was well known in the cricket field, and did useful work for Somersetshire on more than one occasion. During the season of 1899 he scored 127 against Gloucestershire.

TERRITORIALISM AND CONFUSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not want to be hard on the War Office, for I can quite understand that at the present moment it is sorely tried in many ways; but if that department does stand by a complicated and confusing system, it ought to take some pains to show it at least workable. Having many friends and three sons in South Africa, I have followed, or rather tried to follow, the casualty lists and lists of prisoners. Two of my sons have been made prisoners of war in the course of the campaign, and, strange as it may appear, they both have been stated to belong to different regiments to those in which they actually hold commissions. And it has been the case several times with others. The names of some corps are so confusing that this may be excusable, but it says little for the system. Only on Saturday last the name of a young fellow I know well was given in a list of released prisoners—Lieut. Davenport. The War Office referred to him in the official list as belonging to the Royal Irish Regiment, whereas the Army List, if it had been turned to, would have at once have made it clear that he really belongs to the Royal Irish Rifles. The constant mistakes which have been made in official documents from South Africa, due to the use of territorial titles, must convince the most obstinate supporter of the present organisation that some form of numbering is necessary for campaigning purposes. Friends in the field tell me the difficulties of staff and other officers are enormously increased by the territorial titles. I am an old soldier, and perhaps may be excused for having a feeling in favour of numbers, but, much as I liked the old system, I never expected to have such clear proof of the disadvantages of the present one, as the War Office has itself furnished in documents issued under its direct authority.

AN OLD C.O.

P.S.—I may say that I am a believer in territorialism, but am one of those who hold that the merits of the organisation should not be counteracted by false application, so far as regimental distinctions are concerned, a number being so much more suited to the purposes of an army than a long and frequently meaningless title on the shoulder strap.

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BOER AMMUNITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I often see doubts expressed in home papers as to the use of soft-nosed bullets by the Boers. Having just been called upon to destroy some 40,000 rounds of ammunition captured from the enemy, I am able to speak with some authority. It may interest the writers at home to know that of the 40,000 rounds we found some 35,000 soft-nosed. I suppose seeing is believing, and, having seen with my own eyes, I may be permitted perhaps to profess to know. But this is not my point. The cases in which the ammunition was packed were all addressed to the Transvaal Government, Pretoria, and I grieve to say the ammunition was shipped by a well-known firm of English cartridge makers. Does not this constitute an illegal act? The firm is of such high standing (not Messrs Kynoch, I may remark) and long experience that it is difficult to understand how it can have been misled into supposing that the ammunition was required for any purpose but one. I do think that the Government might institute inquiries and consider how best those firms can be punished which have systematically provided the Boers with the means of killing our soldiers. There ought, in the opinion of all I meet here, to be some limit put on proceedings which, to say the least, are not very patriotic.

STAFF OFFICER.

South Africa, Aug. 11.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards.—Capt. H.S.H. Prince Adolphus of Teck will arrive home from South Africa early next month.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—Mr. C. D. Rose, father of the late Capt. Rose, who was killed in action at Winburg, has handed to the commanding officer the sum of £6,000 unreservedly, to be used by him as he thinks fit for the good of the regiment. Capt. Rose was an officer of great promise, for he had distinguished himself in the field before he went to South Africa, and his memory will ever be treasured by those who served with him.

5th Lancers.—Lieut.-Col. Fawcett, having entirely recovered from the effects of his wounds, is *en route* to South Africa in the *Templemore* to resume command.

9th Lancers.—Lieut. Smyth is reported to be progressing favourably at Johannesburg.

12th Lancers.—Capt. Egerton-Green, a prisoner of war, was released at Barberton, on Lieut.-Gen. French's occupation, on the 13th inst.

13th Hussars.—Major Smithson was severely wounded in both knees near Matthew's Farm on Aug. 22, while endeavouring to hold a hill with twelve men until reinforcements arrived. Another bullet struck his helmet, one man being killed at the same time and Pte. Cooke injured in the arm. A party of the regiment patrolling ten miles west of Utrecht, on Saturday last, were invited by some women to a farm over which a white flag was flying. The patrol was offered some milk and bread, and as they were leaving the house they were fired upon. The farm, which belonged to A. Ponter, Field Cornet of Utrecht, the leader of the late raids on the railway line, was destroyed.

15th Hussars.—An inquest was held at Canterbury Barracks, on Monday, on the body of Lieut.-Col. Cokayne-Frith, Commandant of the Cavalry Depot, who died on the previous day from congestion of the lungs following fracture of the neck. The evidence showed that the deceased was driving a trap on Aug. 2, his wife accompanying him, and when half a mile from the barracks the horse stumbled, and the deceased was pulled out of the trap on to his head, one of the wheels passing over his neck. On the 6th, an operation was performed by Mr. Victor Horsley, and deceased made good progress until Friday last, when congestion of the lungs supervened. The deceased officer leaves one child, an infant. The funeral took place at Canterbury on Thursday afternoon.

16th Lancers.—Lieut. Vander Byl was severely wounded in the arm in some fighting near Klornpje Doorns on Tuesday.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. C. N. Simpson, R.F.A., will remain in India on promotion.

By his will of Nov. 17, 1894, Major H. S. Le M. Guille, of Greenbank, Crown Hill, Plymouth, who died at Kimberley on May 9 last, aged 38 years, appointed as executor his brother, the Rev. Hubert G. de C. S. Guille, of Ewen, Cirencester, by whom the testator's estate has been valued at £5,361.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major G. H. W. Stockdale has passed the tactical examination qualifying for promotion.

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Guards.—Lieut.-Col. Surtees, 1st Batn. will arrive home from South Africa as soon as he can be spared to assume command of the 3rd Batn. on promotion, vice Lieut.-Col. Dawson appointed to Irish Guards.

Irish Guards.—The establishment has been ordered to be raised from three to four companies as from the 1st inst.

Royal Scots (1st).—The 1st Batn. has sent home a round robin from Wepner, Orange River Colony, to this effect:—

"The officers, non-commissioned officers, and men take this opportunity of tendering their sincere thanks to those, who, by their kindness and generosity, have added so much to the comfort of all in this trying campaign. Though this is the only manner in which they can express their thanks, it is nevertheless sincere and heartfelt. They particularly wish that this may be sent to Mrs. Mitchell Thomson and Major Deane, whose practical kindness has been keenly appreciated." Capt. Molyneux-Seel, 1st Batn, was the officer who commanded the mounted infantry near Ventersberg Road Station in the affair alluded to by Lord Roberts in his despatch of the 11th inst.

Queen's (2nd).—Mrs. Terrett, of Slough, wife of the Colour-Sergt. Terrett, 2nd Batn., has received one of the four scarves made by the Queen for her soldiers in South Africa. The scarf was presented to Colour-Sergt. Terrett, as he was adjudged to be the best

soldier in his battalion, and he has sent it home to his wife. The scarf, which was worked by Her Majesty's own hands, is composed of wool of khaki colour, the letters V.R.I. being worked in white silk. It is about three feet long and nine inches wide.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—Capt. Delacombe, on promotion from the Connaught Rangers, has been ordered to join the 4th Batn. at Colchester.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—Extract from the Regimental Orders, 1st Batn. Chinese Regiment, by Lieut.-Col. H. Bower, commanding:—"It is with the deepest regret that the commanding officer has to record the death of Capt. L. A. Ollivant, who was killed while taking ammunition under a heavy fire to the American troops who were hard pressed. The gallant way in which, after the soldier who was leading the mule and the mule were killed, he still endeavoured to carry out the duty with which he had been entrusted, has excited the admiration of the whole force. During the time that Capt. Ollivant has been in the regiment he succeeded in gaining the affection of all ranks, and all deplore his loss." Extract from Regimental Orders of the 1st Batn., by Major H. Lysons, V.C., commanding Nasirabad, dated Aug. 2, 1900:—"It is with the deepest regret that the commanding officer announces to the battalion the death of Capt. Ollivant, who was killed in action at Tien-tsin, on July 13, while gallantly attempting to carry ammunition to hard-pressed American troops. Officers will wear mourning till the 31st instant." Capt. Ollivant was only 28 when he died. He was at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in history, and for two years rowed in the 'Varsity boat against Oxford. One officer writing from Tien-tsin, says:—"More determined bravery I never heard or read of. What a fine fellow he was. He was immensely popular with all ranks, and I mourn for him more deeply than I would for any other man." Another officer says:—"He was a particularly fine fellow in every way and most popular. It was a fine fight, and in a noble way he died."

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—The memorial to the members of the 1st Batn. who fell in the campaign on the Nile in 1898, which has been erected in the south aisle of Lincoln Cathedral, is in the form of a bronze tablet, surmounted by a figure in a sitting position bearing a wreath in one hand. Col. Roberts, and Lieut. Lyall, 2nd Batn., prisoners of war were released at Barberton, by Lieut.-Gen. French, on the 13th inst. Lieut. Burrows, 1st Batn. has been appointed Assistant Instructor of Musketry, at the School of Musketry, Bellary.

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—A correspondent writes: "Lieut.-Gen. French, at Pan, on August 2, addressed the battalion on the subject of its work in South Africa. He said:—

"Major Cubitt, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 1st Suffolk Regiment, I wish first to say that I am very glad to have the pleasure of seeing you all again, and I want to thank you for the good work you have done in various parts of South Africa since you last served with me. What you did at Colesberg is still fresh in my recollection, and that you were placed in a position of great responsibility, the duties of which you fulfilled well and thoroughly. But what I wish especially to recall is the sad event of the night of Jan. 5 and 6, and to express my sympathy with you on the loss of your gallant leader, Colonel Watson, who on that night showed splendid qualities as a noble and able officer. Now it has come to my knowledge that there has been spread about an idea that that event cast discredit of some sort upon this gallant regiment. I want you all to banish any such thoughts from your minds as utterly untrue. You took part—most of you I am speaking to—in a night operation of extreme difficulty on a pitch dark night, and did all in your power to make it a success. So do not let any false idea get into your minds. Think rather what took place brings honour to your regiment,

and add this event to the long list of honours it has won in the past. I want you all to bear in mind about such night operations, that they can never be a certain success, and, because they sometimes fail, it does not therefore bring discredit on those who attempted to carry them out. You must remember that, if we always waited for an opportunity of certain success, we should do nothing at all, and that in war, fighting a brave enemy, it is absolutely impossible to be always sure of success. I thank you for all the good work you have done, and assure you that no slur of any kind attaches to your regiment."

West Yorkshire Regiment (14th).—Capt. Ingles is transferred from the 1st Batn. in India to the 2nd Batn. at the Cape, on promotion. Lieut. Gordon, 1st Batn., has left India for China, to join the 1st Batn. Chinese Regiment, for which he has been selected.

East Yorkshire Regiment (15th).—Lieut. Wood, 1st Batn., has been appointed extra A.D.C. to Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th).—In memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment and the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons who have fallen in the war in South Africa, a suitable monument is to be raised in the territorial district of the regiments, Enniskillen. The Earl of Erne is the president of the Memorial Fund. Another monument will be erected in Omagh, county Tyrone, Depot.

Gloucestershire Regiment (28th).—Major Bishop is posted to this battalion on promotion.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th).—The recruiting march through Worcestershire has proved very successful, the inhabitants of all the towns visited having done their utmost to show their appreciation of the excellent conduct of the young soldiers who have more than maintained the character of their regiment. So popular has the march been, that at the last moment another halting place had to be added, the people of Redditch having expressed a desire that they might be visited. The popularity of the Worcestershires is not to be wondered at, for, apart from the splendid records of the old 29th and 36th, the Militia battalions have the reputation of being two of the smartest and best ordered in the kingdom. Certainly at Aldershot during their embodiment they have won the admiration of all by their soldierly bearing.

East Surrey Regiment (31st).—Capt. Hill, doing duty with 1st Batn. Chinese Regiment, has been seriously injured this week at Tang-chan by an explosion, being badly burnt over chest, arms, and legs. All his burns are said to be superficial, and all hopes of his recovery are entertained.

Hampshire Regiment (37th).—Capt. Wheeler is posted to the 2nd Batn. (67th) in South Africa on promotion.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th).—The Leamington Corporation has decided to receive and officially welcome Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Hore on his arrival in the town on Saturday, the 6th prox., in recognition of his services at Mafeking and elsewhere. He will be met at the station by the civic authorities, and afterwards receive an address at the municipal buildings.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd).—Major Everleigh attains the limit of age on Thursday next.

Sherwood Foresters (45th).—Lieut. Watson, a prisoner of war, was released at Winburg on the 11th inst.

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (47th).—Lieut. Massy, 3rd (Militia) Batn. has been selected for service with the West African Regt.

Northamptonshire Regiment (48th).—Capt. Kent is transferred to the 2nd Batn. (58th) in South Africa on promotion.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (52nd).—Col. Plowden, on appointment to the temporary command of a second-class district in India, has been posted to Belgaum.

Essex Regiment (56th).—Lieut. Ruxton has left India for China, to join the 1st Batn. Chinese Regiment for which he has been selected.

North Staffordshire Regiment (64th).—Lieut. Col. Currie, C.B., has been granted an extension of command for twelve months from the 14th inst., and obtains the rank of brevet-colonel.

Royal Berkshire Regiment (66th).—Lord Wange, V.O., Lord Lieutenant of Berks, who for some 30 years commanded the 1st V.B., has received a letter from Capt. Ewen, who is in command of the Volunteer Company at the front. Capt. Ewen explains that the men under his command have been actively and successfully engaged against the enemy. They were highly complimented by Lieut.-Gen. Ian Hamilton, who reported to Lord Roberts that they had done excellent work. This statement is borne out by an officer of the battalion who writes to us that "it is a delight to be associated with these excellent soldiers who are in every way a credit to their battalion."

Welsh Regiment (69th).—Capt. Rhodes is transferred to the 1st Batn. (41st) in South Africa on promotion.

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Reviews.

LORD DUNRAVEN ON NAVIGATION.

We have no hesitation in saying that the Earl of Dunraven's *Self-instruction in the Practice and Theory of Navigation* (Macmillan and Co.), is one of the best books on the subject ever produced. It differs in many ways from such epitomes as Norie's, Inman's, and Raper's, though it may be said to possess the merits of them all. Lord Dunraven recognises clearly the relation between theory and practice. It is one thing to work out abstract calculations from imaginary observations in the quiet of the study, and another to take those observations on a wet, slippery, and rolling deck, and then to work them out with little time in a dimly-lighted cabin full of confusion and noise. And, moreover, in many cases, it is absolutely impracticable for navigators to attain complete scientific knowledge, but Lord Dunraven's object has been to reduce formulae to the smallest possible dimensions for their benefit. He is at great pains to enable the student to understand the scientific basis of his work, which he always puts in a charmingly direct and simple fashion. The purpose has been to give conversationally, as it were, sufficient explanation of problems of navigation so as to throw light upon the meaning of the formulae used. Without a knowledge of this meaning, it is extremely difficult, as Lord Dunraven himself found—and he is an "extra-master"—to remember the formulae by heart. Thus, that part of the volume treating of the "day's work," the "sailings," and so on, includes a short treatise on plane, right-angled triangles, which, says Lord Dunraven, the student need not learn unless he likes, though to do so will enable him to remember ever so much better the formulae he employs, and he is strongly recommended to master the chapter on plane trigonometry. Just in the same way, the part of the work devoted to nautical astronomy embraces a sketch of the movements of the heavenly bodies and a chapter on spherical trigonometry. The book is divided, for convenience, into two volumes—the first devoted to logarithms, the sailings, a day's work, the use of the compass, some chart work, and the simpler problems of nautical astronomy, while the second deals with advanced problems and magnetism, as well as much other matter. Nothing could be better than the style of the book, which leads the student on, and thus enables him to grasp many things which he would learn with difficulty from dry rules.

SHORT NOTICES.

The Anglo-Saxon Guide to the Paris Exhibition (Lemercier, Paris; Boot and Son, London) is an excellent shilling manual, with plans and pictures, as well as an abundance of hints for visitors and a traveller's glossary. English people should buy the book before they leave for the *Ville Lumière*.

Over the Alps on a Bicycle, by Elizabeth Robins Pennell, illustrated by Joseph Pennell (Unwin) will interest and amuse all mountaineers. It is on the same line as "Canterbury Pilgrimage," of the same authors, though the illustrations are not quite so good. Those who wish to cross the Alps, whether on their cycles or in any other way than through the tunnel, must certainly buy the book.

The Married Miss Binks, by John Strange Winter (F. V. White and Co.), is a bright and interesting story, written in the author's customary style, and more attractive than some of her recent productions. It will repay perusal.

The Despatch Rider, by Ernest Glanville (Methuen and Co.) is very much up to date, having its incidents of love and romance bound up with the invasion of Natal. Mr. Glanville knows the country and the recent history, and has contrived to make an interesting story readable to the end.

Messrs. Clowes and Sons have just published a fifth edition of Lieut.-Col. E. Gunter's admirable *Officer's Field Note and Sketch Book and Reconnaissance Aid*. The book has been proved of the utmost practical use, and has found such favour that edition has succeeded edition, and imitations have sprung up. The new issue has been thoroughly brought up to date, diagrams of deep trenches have been added, and the part dealing with the group system of outposts has been re-written. The volume is really invaluable for field training and instruction, and for examinations.

We emphatically commend Major A. W. A. Pollock's *Simple Lectures for Company Field Training*, of which a second edition has just been called for. The author has lately been in South Africa as correspondent of the *Times*, and the chapters he has added on infantry in action and the lessons of the war are excellent and of great value. The successes of the Boers, he says, were due to common-sense use of ground more than to good marksmanship, and he roundly asserts that the average British officer has no eye for ground, and that tactical instruction of the right kind has never been properly given since the days of Sir John Moore. His opinion of Aldershot "attacks" is very poor. The "Lessons of the Boer War" must be read. They are the fruits of practised experience, and are

particularly valuable in regard to the utilisation of positions and concealment. "False flanks and advanced positions have become much more reliable defences than formerly, and will consequently be utilised more generally." "Having regard both to the difficulties and uncertainties that beset his path, the assailant must in future commence his attack by entrenching a 'counter-position' as near that of his adversary as circumstances will admit. From this base progress will be made, and all ground gained will be instantly entrenched." "The 'use of ground' is the secret of success in war." These are a few of Major Pollock's maxims, and they are types of the rest. No soldier should fail to read and master this book.

Major Arthur Griffiths has written a very entertaining book for popular perusal on *Famous British Regiments* (Fisher Unwin). His subjects include the Royal Artillery, the Life Guards, the Horse Guards, Lancers and Hussars, Rifle and Fusilier Regiments, the Highlanders, and some regiments of the line.

Lieut.-Col. Sisson C. Pratt's well-tried and excellent *Military Law Examiner* has just appeared in a welcome fourth edition, published by Messrs. Gale and Polden.

The *French-English Military Technical Dictionary*, by Lieut. Cornelis De Witt Willcox, U.S.A., which has been published for the American War Department at the Government Printing Office, Washington, has been completed, the last part extending from the word *palan* to the end. We have already given very high praise to it, and we shall now only say that minute care has been devoted to it, that the equivalents for French military expressions are very full and detailed, and that we believe no professional glossary of French words and terms is so encyclopædic and exhaustive in character as this.

We would commend to all interested in external ballistics a "second supplement" which has been issued to *A Revised Account of the Experiments made with the Bashforth Chronograph*, by Francis Bashforth, B.D. (University Press, Cambridge). This chronograph is intended to find the resistance of the air to the motion of projectiles, with the application of the results to the calculation of trajectories.

Heroes of the United Service, by L. Valentine (F. Warne and Co.), is a large and handsome volume of sketches and biographies, which will be excellent for presentation. The style is popular and the illustrations are many. The conquest of Canada, the capture of Gibraltar, the events of the Peninsula, the reduction of the Punjab, and the events of the Crimea and the Mutiny are all well described in the heroism of individuals, and similar treatment is given to the Navy and its achievements. Literature of this kind has now a great vogue, and the volume deserves success, though there are parts in which it might have been improved.

Writ in Barracks, by Edgar Wallace (Methuen and Co.), is a volume of poetical effusions à propos of Tommy Atkins and the war. A good deal of true sympathy roughly expressed, with some poetic fervour and insight, will be found in these lines, and since the tongue of Whitechapel must needs voice our thoughts so there is enough of it and to spare in Mr. Wallace's volume. *In the Waiting Time of War*, by Aubrey N. Mildmay, M.A. (Swan, Sonnenschein, and Co.), is another booklet inspired by the muse, but we are not impressed with the result.

We have also received a ninth edition of a volume quite famous among lovers of the rod—the late David Foster's *Scientific Angler* (Bemrose, Derby), described as "compiled by his son," and so well known as to call for no description; *Cricket*, an addition to the Sports Library, by T. C. Collins, with contributions from many well-known cricketers (Fisher Unwin); *A Spanish Grammar*, by William A. Kessen, which seems excellent in matter and manner (Blackwood and Sons); and a new and revised edition of *Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary*, by Nathaniel Edward Yorke-Davies, a well-known book (Sampson Low and Co.).

We cannot withhold high praise from the "Militantly British" *Feilden's Magazine*, that excellent monthly record of industrial progress. Each successive number seems better than the last, and the September issue, which has reached us late, is admirable in the prodigious body of information, its contents, and its choice illustrations. There are articles on "Fast Cruisers" (by Chas. E. Canning), "Pneumatic Tools," "The Central London Railway," &c.

Messrs. Harrison and Sons, of Pall Mall, have issued a signalling chart with the object of indicating the methods of signalling with semaphore flags. The chart is produced on cardboard, is very portable, and indicates clearly the position in which flags should be placed when signalling. The idea is an excellent one, and has been well carried out by the publishers.

MESSRS. CLARIDGE, SON, AND RENNIE announce a sale by auction at Birmingham on December 13 next of various machine guns and accessories, full particulars of which will be found in our advertisement columns.

Highland Light Infantry (71st).—Lieut. Murray, a prisoner of war, was released at Barberton on Lieut.-Gen. French's occupation on the 13th inst.

Seaforth Highlanders (72nd).—Lieut. Campion has been appointed an A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Murray, C.B., commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot.

Black Watch (73rd).—Major the Hon. H. E. Maxwell has been appointed second in command, vice Major Willshire, killed in action.

Shropshire Light Infantry (85th).—Before the Southampton magistrates on the 14th inst., a lad named William Lloyd, the son of a postal employé at Shrewsbury, was brought up by the transport authorities. It was stated that when the battalion sailed for South Africa last year, Lloyd stowed himself away on board the steamer at the Royal Albert Docks. On the arrival of the regiment at the Cape the lad accompanied it to the front, and was wounded, in one of the engagements prior to the occupation of Bloemfontein. While in hospital Lord Roberts shook hands with him, and promised to do what he could for him. Lloyd, who is only 14 years of age, subsequently contracted dysentery, and was invalided home, arriving in the uniform of the Lancaster Regiment. Not until he reached England were the authorities aware that he was not a soldier. Lloyd, who is a smart and intelligent-looking little fellow, said he wanted to be a soldier. The police promised to look after the lad while further inquiries were being made to enable him to rejoin the ranks. [The Shropshire Light Infantry will, we feel certain, gladly receive the plucky young fellow into their ranks. Would that there were many more Lloyds about, and fewer of the noisy young ruffians who disgrace our streets.—ED. A. & N. G.]

Royal Irish Rifles (86th).—Lieuts. Spedding and Davenport, prisoners of war, were released last week.

Gordon Highlanders (92nd).—Capt. Marshall and Findlay are transferred, on promotion, to the 1st Batn. (75th).

King's Own Light Infantry (105th).—Capt. Hall is transferred to the 1st Batn. (51st) in South Africa, on promotion.

Leinster Regiment, Royal Canadians (109th).—Lieut. Maffett has been selected for service with the West African Regiment.

West India Regiment.—Lieuts. Wilford and Ellis, 1st Batn., have been selected for service with the West African Regiment.

LANCE V. BOER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hear from home that "A Lancer" has written stating, in his opinion, that the lance should under the present circumstances, be left at the base, and our cavalry armed with a rifle instead of the carbine. In this view, so long as we are fighting in such a country and against our present enemy, I most cordially and entirely agree. I venture to say that most soldiers in regiments armed with the lance will endorse "A Lancer's" opinion. If a lancer has become convinced of this fact, touching, as it does, so intimately the temporary loss of a weapon to which he is naturally wedded by custom and sentiment, then surely the circumstances must be very forcible. It certainly occurred to many others that in such a country and class of fighting, as the Boer would by their natural tactics compel us to engage, the lance and carbine were hardly the weapons with which to oppose a long range rifle in an inaccessible country. How very seldom in all this war has there ever been a fair square charge, or opportunity of using the lance to real advantage, and when it has occurred the sword would surely have done the work sufficiently well. We are now opposed to an enemy armed with no *arme blanche* of any sort for either mounted or dismounted work. Nor are the conditions such as when fighting with natives who, by their ferocity, activity, and mode of warfare, render the lance the most effective weapon. Unfortunately, the Boers are armed with a rifle far surpassing our carbine in range and rapidity of fire, thereby placing our cavalry at a most discouraging and dangerous disadvantage, still enhancing the value of their own natural aptitude for, and knowledge of, fighting in this country, allowing them to retire in safety after inflicting serious damage at long ranges without suffering loss, unless by accident coming to closer ranges. The lance is a very grave consideration as to weight, especially where great wear and tear and horse sickness cause such serious loss in horseflesh. It is a most cumbersome hindrance to men's mobility and activity when dismounting, and the attachment of the lance to the saddle takes up valuable time when every second may be of vital importance.

R. H. C. E.

South Africa, Aug. 14.

LARGE reinforcing drafts for the various branches of the Army in India are to leave England about the middle of November, and the War Office has called for particulars of men available to proceed.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.

SEA SPEED AND TRIAL SPEED.

IT is a frequent subject of comment both
afloat and ashore that the nominal speed of
a ship bears no definite relation to that which
she can actually attain in a sea-way. The
theory is that the ship should be able to maintain
an adequate mean speed, and to be able when
the necessity arises of keeping her highest rate
for a short period of time. A writer in the
Yacht, who has just been dealing with this
question, maintains that experience continually
contradicts this theory. He believes that in
clutching at the shadow of a high speed the sub-
stantial gain is sometimes lost, and that, even if
the nominal speed be actually reached, it is at
too large a cost owing to the great trial which it
imposes both upon the machinery and the engine-
room personnel. The object of this writer is an
attempt to show that Mr. Goschen in a recent
utterance did not appear rightly to appreciate
what is implied by the necessary compromise in
the building of warships. He said that in
building a ship of war the problem consists in
combining certain conditions of armament, pro-
tection, coal supply, and other essentials with
sufficient speed to enable the vessel to overhaul
her opponent.

The French critic appears to us to read into
this remark a misconstruction of the First Lord's

real meaning. Mr. Goschen assuredly did not argue that an unarmoured cruiser should attack an armoured one, as the *Yacht* would seem to imply. It is certainly true that it is not an easy thing to overtake a cruiser which is running away. Suppose, for example, that two vessels are ten miles apart when they sight one another, and that one steams at twenty knots and the other at twenty-one, it would not require less than ten hours, giving a run of about 200 miles, to enable the pursuing boat to come up with the chase. This does not seem to us, however, to be any good reason for relinquishing the superior speed to which Mr. Goschen refers. It appears that in the French Naval School an immutable principle always taught is that no marked advantage can be gained in a ship without sacrificing some of the qualities originally called for. This teaching is not singular to the French Navy. It is a matter of common knowledge in our own, and presents the familiar problem to all ship designers. It may also be taken as a fact that the policy of ship-building must be in accordance with the naval policy of the country for which the ships are to be built; and it follows that what may be necessary in a British ship may not be indispensable in a French one, while, on the other hand, the French constructor may well have to provide for contingencies that do not concern us. Herein was the root of a recent controversy in the *Times*, in which one writer, estimating by tonnage, gave us a great superiority, which the other denied to us, on the ground—and the right ground—that our superiority of tonnage was devoted to a gaining of advantages which are essential to ships intended to fight in the enemy's waters, or at great distances from their own shore.

We cannot dissent from the French writer that the accepted speed of a ship should be a sea speed which can be maintained during a period of at least sixty hours, and that at the end of that time the ship should not be in any way fatigued, but should be in all material and personal respects able to continue the speed in fighting order. This condition, as the Frenchman admits, is in a measure recognised in our system of sea trials, although in practice the speed is not invariably equal to expectations. It is true that in December, 1898, the *Diadem* steamed from Gibraltar to Chatham at a speed of 19.6 knots. But, notwithstanding this, our French critic will not believe that the real speed of that cruiser is more than about eighteen knots, and he suggests that the higher speed was due to the machinery being new and in especially good condition, and that the stokers and artificers were picked men. It is undoubtedly correct to say that there is a distinct relation between the results obtained with the engines and the quality of the engine-room personnel. The writer in the *Yacht* remarks that the chief rôle of French cruisers must be to defend the national commerce and to attack that of the enemy, and that they must therefore have a good and sustained speed upon which they can depend. He would like to see them equal in this respect to the great liners, but thinks that the French and other cruisers are yet far from being able to accomplish such runs. In France, at least, there is very little information accessible as to the speed at which a warship can steam for 3,000 miles, for example, and what is known is not reassuring, for the machinery seems incapable of prolonged effort unless the speed be comparatively low. There are reasons, of course, for this, and no doubt can exist that the minds of naval constructors in all countries are at the present time very much engrossed with the problem suggested.

THE NAVAL ENGINEERS.

THE new scheme affecting the rank and pay of naval engineer officers has now been published. The Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy attains the relative rank of Rear-Admiral; the rank of staff engineer is to be abolished; and chief engineers are to be promoted to the rank of fleet engineer after eight years' service. An important new regulation provides that officers joining Keyham College after April 1 last will be advanced to the senior ranks under the old system of promotion by seniority tempered by Admiralty approval and the recommendation of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy. How this new arrangement will work in practice cannot yet be judged, but it is quite possible that it will prove to be unpopular with the naval engineers, who have been accustomed for so many years to the seniority system pure and simple. It is evident, however, that some modification of that system was desirable. Not quite so evident how the Engineer-in-Chief is to gain the requisite knowledge of the qualifications of all chief engineers in the Service. Officers now holding the condemned rank of staff engineer will continue to be so called pending promotion. The scale of pay now to be adopted shows a small increase in almost every grade except that of assistant engineer, and should therefore be welcomed by the department at large. The assistant engineer will continue to receive 7s. 6d. a day; the engineer's pay will vary, according to service, between 10s. and 12s. a day; whilst the pay of chief and fleet engineers begins at 16s. and increases to a maximum of 30s. a day.

The new regulations connected with charge pay appear to aim at a more uniform system of settling this vexed question. The minimum rate is to be 1s. a day, and the maximum rate 5s. That the Admiralty mean to increase the pay and allowances in every rank of the department is clearly indicated by the announcement that any officer who happens to be unfavourably affected by the new rules will continue to draw charge pay under the old system pending a fresh appointment. The old regulations governing half-pay remain unchanged, except that 14s. a day is to be the maximum rate for officers of the rank of fleet engineer. Officers of the rank of chief engineer who are not recommended for further promotion, will be retired compulsorily at fifty, or optionally at forty-five. As regards the strength of the lists, the new rules are as follows:—Engineer-in-chief, 1; chief inspectors of machinery, 7; inspectors, 20; fleet and chief engineers, 333; engineers and assistants, 624; and artificer engineers, 100. The establishment of engineer officers will thus be increased by about 170, and the abolition of the grade of staff engineer will not at all reduce the prospects of promotion of the junior officers, since the new establishment of fleet and chiefs exceed the old establishments of fleet, staff, and chief engineers by about forty. The addition of two chief inspectors of machinery to the establishment, and of eleven inspectors will necessarily improve the prospects of the entire department, and should afford a better flow of promotion from the list of fleet engineers. On the whole, the engineer officers of the Navy ought, we think, to welcome this revised scheme, which is clearly designed to render this branch of the Navy more attractive to the best class of men. That it will fully satisfy them is not likely.

OFFICERS of the Indian Medical Service at home on furlough have been recalled to India, in consequence of the dearth of doctors which the war in China has caused.

Navv Notes.

The most important announcements of the past week are the dissolution of Parliament—to be followed immediately by a General Election—and the Queen's intentions with regard to her representation at the opening of the first Federal Parliament of the Australian Colonies. The second is of greater importance and interest than the first; in the first place, because the result of the election is virtually a foregone conclusion, and secondly, because the Duke of York's mission is a twofold one. His Royal Highness is to go out during the coming spring in order to open the Parliament in the name of her Majesty, but he will also be charged with the expression of the Queen's appreciation of Australasian loyalty, as it has been displayed during the past twelve months. As the official announcement runs, the Queen "wishes to signify her sense of the loyalty and devotion which have prompted the spontaneous aid so liberally offered by all the Colonies in the South African War, and of the splendid gallantry of her Colonial troops." While her Majesty, as she tells us, naturally shrinks from parting with her grandson, she desires to give this "special proof" of her interest in all that concerns the welfare of her Australian subjects, and to mark her recognition of the greatness of the occasion which will bring the colonies of Australia into federal union. It is to be hoped that nothing will arise to prevent the Duke of York's visit, the prospect of which has afforded general gratification and evoked no ordinary enthusiasm among the Australasian colorists.

It is not stated in the official announcements how his Royal Highness will make the voyage to Australia and New Zealand. There has, however, been a general expression of opinion, both in this country and in the Colonies, that the capacity in which the Duke of York could best make his visit would be as an officer of the Royal Navy. It has been rumoured that the new Royal yacht will probably convey his Royal Highness, and that she will be escorted by a squadron of cruisers. The *Times* thinks he will go out as commodore of a squadron, while we have also heard it stated that the Duke will hoist his flag and that Captain W. H. May, of the *Excellent*, will be his flag-captain. Captain May, it will be remembered, was senior lieutenant of the *Inconstant*, the flagship during a portion of the cruise of the Royal Princes in the *Bacchante* in 1880-1. As, however, the Duchess of York is to accompany the Duke it would probably be more convenient if one of the fine merchant vessels on the Admiralty list were taken up for the purpose. In such a vessel the Duke of York could fly his flag or his broad pennant just as Sir Edward Seymour did when he commissioned the *Orestes* during the manœuvres of 1885. In any case the circumstance of his Royal Highness acting in a naval capacity as representative of her Majesty would be a further manifestation of the significance of our naval supremacy, and would stimulate and strengthen the Imperial bonds and the patriotic loyalty and devotion which it is the Duke of York's mission to reward.

It is not very clear at present how the General Election will affect the naval representation in the House. It can hardly, however, be very much worse than it is at the present time, and we may at least hope that if Captain Lambton is returned we shall have one naval speaker who will be listened to. Perhaps we may even anticipate a return of those auspicious occasions when Lord Charles Balfour used to hold the attention of a full House. The names of Admirals Alington and Nicholson have also been mentioned as possible candidates. About the latter no definite announcement has been made, but Admiral Alington, it is stated, has declined the invitation of the Unionists to contest the Louth Division of Lincolnshire. Admiral the Hon. T. S. Brand is standing as a Liberal for Eastbourne, but he declines to vote for Home Rule "on account of the attitude of the Irish members on the Boer War." This announcement, we cannot help thinking, will hardly improve his chance of election. On the other hand, in regard to Captain Bethell's seat for the Holderness Division of the East Riding of York, we are told that his "want of

sympathy with the Transvaal policy of the Government" has led to his supersession as a candidate by some other gentleman. Admiral Field and Captain Phillpotts will not, we understand, offer themselves for re-election, but Captain Oliver Young, who sits as a Conservative for the Wokingham Division of Berkshire, will not be opposed. Sir John Colomb is likely to be again returned at Great Yarmouth, and will, so far as we can at present ascertain, remain the only representative of the Marines in the new House.

Among the various letters in the Press recognising the value of the services rendered by the Navy in the South African War none is perhaps more to the point than that of Sir Howard Vincent. He points out that there were no less than seven important British ports to be guarded, as well as the important dockyard of Simonstown. The ships were constantly employed for many months patrolling beyond the three-mile limit, and the approaches to Delagoa Bay, and sea communication had to be maintained with Rhodesia, *via* Beira. Then there were also the prisoners of war to be watched and safe convey given to the transports over many miles of ocean. Wearisome and anxious work he calls it, requiring captains not afraid of responsibility and constant vigilance on the part of officers and men in every vessel. Yet despite these heavy strains upon its strength the squadron responded to the call of Sir George White on October 25 by sending to Ladysmith, within a hundred hours, a brigade, with spare guns from the arsenal, in time to save the situation. Then Captain Prothero, with 400 men and four guns, went to the assistance of Lord Methuen in his advance on the Modder River. And in February, when Sir Redvers Buller asked for a 6in. gun on the Tugela, Captain Scott sent it from the *Terrible* within twenty-four hours. At one time the Navy had on shore working with the Army no less than 1,600 officers and men and 46 guns. "A noteworthy service considering the other duties for which the fleet had to be kept in constant readiness and of the nature thereof only the Admiralty and the Naval Commander-in-Chief had full cognisance."

In an interesting letter on the fleets in the Far East, which recently appeared in the papers, a "Naval Officer" asserted that it is not our fleet which rules the seas in China, but the German. He supports his contention by pointing out that whereas the Germans have four first-class battleships and a very formidable armoured cruiser in those waters, we have but three battleships and three old-fashioned belted cruisers. The point thus made has been accepted as accurately describing the condition of affairs by more than one paper. It is, however, open to question. If we regard the matter from a strategic standpoint it is by no means clear that Germany rules the seas in China because she happens at the moment to have a preponderance of naval strength there. Knowing, as we do, the relative naval power of Germany and Great Britain, it must be obvious that if the former Power has strengthened her force abroad she has weakened it at home. Tactically she may have gained some advantage, but strategically the position remains unaltered. It is not until other factors are considered that we see the full significance of the move, and this is rather political than strategical. We reckon the strength of our Navy as against that of the two strongest Powers, and therefore so long as those Powers do not transfer their battle strength from European waters it behoves us to follow their example, or to materially weaken our position with regard to them. Presumably the strength of our China squadron is also relative to that of the two Powers in those waters with which we make the comparison at home. The discovery that the movement of a certain number of ships of a third Power into Asiatic waters can constitute a menace for which we are unprepared should open the eyes of the country to the necessity for revising the formula by which we now estimate the required proportion of our naval strength.

According to a paragraph in a contemporary there is a proposal on foot not to hold the Royal

Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall next year, but to hold instead a naval and military exhibition on an extensive scale. The idea, it is said, has been submitted by the executive of the tournament for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, but no further steps have been taken. We trust that no further steps in this direction will be taken. If we are to have naval and military exhibitions it is far better that they should be separately organised and held. War Office administration has not been so uniformly successful that seamen would willingly trust to its tender mercies any undertaking in which they might be interested. Nor has the treatment of the Navy and naval charities by the executive of the tournament been of such a nature as to make it desirable from a naval point of view that this body should have the organisation of a naval exhibition. It is well to remember that, whereas the naval show at Chelsea was highly successful, the result of the military one that preceded it was not so satisfactory. The Navy does not begrudge the Army any help that it can give it at Islington, but if it is to have an exhibition it will prefer that the undertaking should be managed by its own officers, and that it should have undivided control and distribution of the proceeds, should there be any, for its own charities. It may seem ungracious to state these facts, but it is as well that they should be known.

The machine gun for naval purposes which Mr. James Judge, of Newcastle, is reported to have invented, is indeed of a very novel character. It would appear to be in the nature of a huge sling and is thus described by the patentee:—The gun is a patent centrifugal quick-firing machine gun; it is 5ft. high, and weighs about 5cwt. It is intended for battleship, earthworks, and garrison purposes. The motive power is electricity, transmitted to a motor attached to the side of the gun. The motor causes a disc to revolve at a very high rate of speed. The bullets, which are introduced into the interior of the disc at the axle, travel along curves in the interior to the circumference, and are there impelled through a barrel. It is claimed that this disc will rotate at the rate of 12,000 revolutions a minute, and will eject shots from the muzzle of the gun with an initial velocity of 2,000ft. per second. One of the chief characteristics of the gun is that it will maintain a continuous fire, and at one of the tests 18,000 rounds of shot were fired at the rate of 3,000 per minute. The gun has not yet been tried with the electrical motor which it is proposed on board ship would give the velocity required; but it is stated that a steel target was penetrated at 400 yards when the disc of the gun was revolving at a speed of 2,500 revolutions a minute. It will be interesting to learn what results are obtained when the gun is worked as its inventor intends, but we doubt its success.

The ships of the Channel Squadron carried out prize-firing during the early part of this month, and some details of the results have been unofficially published. A correspondent in the squadron states that the shooting of the flagship *Majestic* was extremely accurate, and that good shooting was also made by the *Magnificent*, *Hannibal*, *Prince George*, and *Mars*. With her 12in. guns the *Majestic* fired 28 rounds and scored 12 hits. From one of these guns 8 rounds were fired in 5 min. 20 sec., and 7 hits were registered. This performance was so highly creditable that the admiral specially commended the captain of the gun. With her 6in. quick firers, again, the *Majestic* is stated to have scored as many as 54 hits in 108 rounds, or an average of exactly 50 per cent. of actual hits. A still higher proportion of hits was made by the gunners of the *Prince George* with the same guns. This vessel secured 52 hits in 97 rounds, but in prize firing the number of hits is regarded as more important than the percentage, so that the *Majestic* will be held to have beaten the *Prince George*. If the other ships of the squadron have displayed anything approaching to this accuracy and rapidity of fire, the Channel Squadron should figure high on the list for the year 1900. Whilst the squadron was at Berehaven, by the way, the ships were coaled from an American vessel which had been ordered to Bantry by the Admiralty. It

is not stated that the coal was American coal, but why should foreign steamers have to be engaged for such work?

The returns of naval courts-martial for last year, which have just been issued, contain some interesting facts. It appears that 198 courts-martial were held during the year in the fleet at home and abroad, while 277 courts-martial were held at the headquarters and the depot of the Royal Marines. The worst offences dealt with and those which are the more numerous are classified under the following heads:—Striking and attempting to strike a superior officer, threatening language to superior officer, wilful disobedience, behaving with contempt to superior officer, violence to superior officer, and insubordination. The total number of offences in these categories was 348, of which 96 were committed by petty officers and men of the seamen class at home and abroad, 89 by the non-seamen class, 66 by Marines afloat, 96 by Marines in barracks. The total number of punishments inflicted by sentence of court-martial was—in the fleet at home and abroad, 204; in Marine barracks, 277. In the former case 10 persons were punished with penal servitude; 96 with imprisonment and dismissal, with or without disgrace; and 93 to hard labour. In the case of the Marines on shore, 233 persons were punished with imprisonment, with or without hard labour, and 35 were discharged with ignominy. These facts and figures do not make a very good showing for the Marines, and we hope they must not be held to indicate that discipline in the Marine barracks has not been maintained recently at the high standard for which they are justly celebrated. Some further figures taken from this abstract of offences, &c., for the last ten years are not so reassuring as they might be. From this part of the returns we learn that in 1889, when 52,165 seamen and Marines were borne on the books of the Fleet afloat, 163 courts-martial were held, and the total number of offences against superior authority were 197; whereas in 1899, when the numbers borne were 93,466, the courts-martial were 152, and the offences of a similar nature 252. In the Marine barracks in the same year the numbers were:—1889, 6,090 men borne, 168 courts-martial, 40 offences against superior authority; 1899, 7,375 men borne, 277 courts-martial, and 96 offences against superior authority.

NAVAL ENGINEERS.

The scheme for improving the pay and position of naval engineer officers, a forecast of which was contained in the First Lord's memorandum on the introduction of the Navy Estimates, was promulgated on Saturday. The rank of staff engineer is to be abolished, but all officers now bearing that designation are to retain it until promotion to fleet engineer. The rank of fleet engineer is to be granted to officers now serving upon the attainment of eight years' seniority as chief engineer or as staff and chief engineer combined, but in the case of officers entered after April 1, promotion to fleet engineer is to be contingent not alone upon qualification by seniority but upon the recommendation of the engineer-in-chief and upon Admiralty approval. Engineers are to rank with lieutenants of less than eight years' seniority. The active list of engineer officers is to consist of an engineer-in-chief, 20 inspectors and chief inspectors of machinery, 313 fleet and chief engineers, 624 engineers and assistant engineers, and 100 artificer engineers.

Inspectors and chief inspectors of machinery will continue to draw the same pay as at present, but a new scale has been fixed for chief and fleet engineers who will commence at 16s. and rise to 30s. a day after 14 years' service in the higher rank. Engineers will commence at 10s. and rise to 12s. a day after eight years' service in that rank.

The pay and status of assistant engineers remain as at present. In future a chief engineer of eight years' seniority who has been passed over for promotion to fleet engineer will not be allowed to receive full pay in excess of 22s. a day. The half-pay of such officers is not to exceed 14s. a day, and they are to be optionally retired at the age of 45 with compulsory retirement at 50. Charge pay will be allowed at rates varying at the discretion of the Admiralty from 1s. to 5s. a day.

Half-charge pay is abolished in the fleet and Dockyard Reserve, and a fixed allowance of 1s. a day substituted. In ships of upwards of 3,000 i.h.p. the senior engineer under the chief will receive an allowance varying from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a day. No officer is to be prejudicially affected while holding his present appointment by the new regulations.

Navy Personal.

Admiral of the Fleet the Earl of Clanwilliam had the honour of dining with Her Majesty at Balmoral on Friday in last week.

Admiral Sir Richard Tracey, President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; Vice-Admiral C. M. Buckle; Captains the Hon. Algernon Littleton, Cecil Johnson, and Edward Pusey; and Lieut. Gerald Maltby attended the service at Christ Church, Piccadilly, on Saturday last in memory of the late Captain Sir Alfred Jephson.

Admiral Sir Charles Hotham hoists his flag as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth on the 4th prox.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Kennedy did not hoist his flag as Commander-in-Chief at the Nore until eight o'clock in the evening of Tuesday last. The usual interchange of salutes between the outgoing and incoming flag officers was therefore dispensed with. In the present state of the flag list Sir William will be promoted Admiral in January, 1902.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, commanding the Channel Squadron, entertained Captains H. J. May, of the *Mars*, and Randolph Foote, of the *Repulse*, at a farewell dinner last week on board the *Majestic*, on the occasion of those officers withdrawing from his command to take up appointments, respectively, at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and the Ordnance Department. The Rear-Admiral, Captains, and Senior Commanders serving under the Vice-Admiral were present.

Vice-Admiral Lord Walter Kerr, Senior Naval Lord, attains the age of sixty-one on Friday next, and Vice-Admiral Alfred Dale will be sixty on the previous Wednesday. On Monday next Rear-Admirals Burges Watson, Admiral Superintendent at Malta, and Sir Baldwin Walker, Bart., both attain the age of fifty-four.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, very wisely calls the attention of executive officers, in the following order, to the necessity of a thorough knowledge of signalling.—"Responsibility cannot be transferred to signalmen for any errors, as officers are expected to be able to verify important signals for themselves, if necessary, before they are acted upon. If they have not made themselves properly acquainted with the use of signals they must take the consequences." Unfortunately even in these days, the custom of officers calling out "What's that, signalman?" when a signal is hoisted from the flagship, too frequently obtains. A thorough acquaintance with this important science is a necessity in steam tactics, and will be emphasised when the day of battle comes.

Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford, Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indian station, concluded his visit to the United States on Thursday in last week, and left Bar Harbour, Maine, in the *Crescent*, with other vessels of his squadron, accompanied by the North Atlantic division of the United States fleet. On parting company from the latter the usual international salutes were exchanged. Sir Frederick arrived at St. John's, New Brunswick, the following day, and has spent the greater part of this week at ports in the Bay of Fundy.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Stephenson represented the Prince of Wales, Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, at the memorial service on Saturday last, in Christ Church, Piccadilly, of the late Captain Sir Alfred Jephson, who was general secretary of that order.

Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope and West African station, arrived at Delagoa Bay in the *Doris* on Friday in last week, in consequence of the recent development of South African affairs at Lorenzo Marques.

Captain R. S. Rolleston, of the *Tribune*, accompanied by the *Indefatigable* and *Quail*, arrived at Bermuda on Monday last from Bar Harbour,

Maine, having parted company from the Commander-in-Chief outside that port on conclusion of the visit of the British Squadron to the United States.

Captain John Denison, who recently returned in the *Melpomene* from the East Indies, assumes command of the *Niobe* on the 2nd prox. in place of Captain A. L. Winsloe, who has served nearly two and a half years in that cruiser, but was retained beyond the usual period of Channel service in consequence of being detached to South Africa. Captain Winsloe is mentioned as Commodore Poë's successor in the Training Squadron.

Captain E. P. Jones, relieved in command of the *Forte*, at Sierra Leone, by Captain Robert Sparkes, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last in the African steamship *Fantee*, and will commission the *Gladiator* at Portsmouth on the 2nd prox. for the Mediterranean Station. This gallant officer, whose distinguished services in command of the Naval Brigade in Northern Natal were highly commended by General Sir Redvers Buller, was accorded a most enthusiastic welcome on arriving at his home in Petersfield, Hants, on Monday last.

Captain C. H. Cochran, who recently paid off the *Pegasus* at Chatham, relieves Captain F. O. Pike in command of the *Minerva* on Tuesday next, when the latter officer completes two years' service in the Training Squadron.

Captain R. K. McAlpine, of the *Hyacinth*, will not be ready to leave Devonport until the 5th prox., when he proceeds to Portsmouth to place himself at the disposal of the Admiralty Committee on Ships' Boilers. During the various trials of this cruiser under steam a long series of experiments in wireless telegraphy will be carried out.

Captain A. A. C. Galloway, of the *Scylla*, left the Nore on Sunday last for the Cape of Good Hope, with officers and men to re-commission the *Barracouta* at Simon's Town, and will return home with the paid-off crew of the latter vessel.

Captain Montagu Burrows (retired), who has held the Chichele Professorship of Modern History in the University of Oxford since 1862, recently resigned that important position. Entering the Royal Navy in 1832 as Cadet, he became Sub-Lieut. 1839, and the following year was present at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre, for which he received the Syrian and Turkish medals. In 1843 he attained Lieutenant's rank, and became a gunnery officer. From 1847 to 1852 he was one of the gunnery staff of the *Excellent*, and obtained his commission in the latter year, after which his connection with the Navy ceased, and he commenced a University career. He progressively became M.A. of Oxford, Fellow of All Souls' College, and member of the Hebdomadal Council of that University, and was an honorary M.A. of Cambridge University. His literary works include the "Life of Admiral Lord Hawke," and as he served several years under the late Admiral Sir Henry Chads, while captain of the *Excellent*, he contributed a short history of that distinguished officer's services. Captain Burrows is now eighty-two years of age, and few, if any, naval officers have had such an exceptional career. After twenty years' naval experience he laid aside his sword for the scholar's robe, and ten years later secured one of the most coveted posts at the great university. Of his contemporaries in the Gunnery School, nearly half a century ago, there are still living Admirals Field, M.P., and T. Le H. Ward, Vice-Admiral C. M. Buckle, Rear-Admiral J. H. Bushnell, and Captains H. Rogers, W. Dawson, and Frederick Harvey, all of whom were under his instruction.

Captain Sir Richard Poore, Bart., of the Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport, is no longer embarrassed with the duties of flag-captain at that port, in addition to those of the General Depot, the Admiralty having attached Captain Gerald Langley, of the *Nile*, portguard-ship, to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, the same as obtains at the Nore. This arrangement was suggested some time back, as it was manifestly out of place that an officer administering such a large naval

establishment as that at Keyham should be required to oscillate daily between it and Mount Wise, as Chief-of-the-Staff to the Port Admiral. The only drawback to the new arrangement is that when the portguard-ship is away the Commander-in-Chief has no flag-captain. This has been met at Portsmouth by placing the latter officer in independent command of the *Victory*, and the same method should be applied to the Western command.

Lieut. E. La T. Leatham left Southampton in the Union Castle steamship *Dunvegan Castle* for the Cape of Good Hope to assume command of the *Partridge*.

Deputy-Inspector-General H. C. Woods, of the *Victoria and Albert*, obtains promotion shortly before compulsory retirement, the same as his predecessor, Inspector-General D. McEwan. The medical officer whom the latter relieved was the late Inspector-General J. M. Minter, who joined the Royal Yacht in 1855, and was promoted Deputy-Inspector-General 1859. In 1870, Her Majesty was desirous that Dr. Minter, then senior of his rank, should be promoted, but unfortunately the recently introduced Childers' scheme barred the way, as one of the conditions for promotion to the highest inspectorial grade was foreign service as a Deputy Inspector-General. This necessitated his appointment to a foreign hospital, and the following year he obtained advancement. The regulations have since then been adjusted to meet special cases. During the past forty-five years only three medical officers have served in the Royal yacht, viz., Dr. Minter, sixteen years; Dr. McEwan, a similar period; and the present holder, thirteen years.

Staff-Surgeon C. Marsh Beadnell, late of the *Powerful*, has added to the Museum at Haslar Hospital several interesting specimens of the effect of bullets on the human skull, during the American War, in the Philippines—where the medical officers of the *Powerful* most gallantly aided the wounded; also valuable contributions obtained during his recent important services with the Naval Brigade and troops in South Africa.

ROYAL MARINES.

Lieut.-Colonel Henry C. Eagles (Plymouth) is in command this week of a brigade of about 1,000 men of the Militia battalions and Reserves in the Western District, encamped at Yennadon Down, Dartmoor, for field manoeuvres. The force returns to garrison to-day.

Lieut.-Colonel George T. Onslow, on special service, South Africa, is about to return home.

Major John Bernard, Adjutant 4th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, and Major H. S. N. White, Staff Officer, have qualified in tactics for promotion.

The officers of the Chatham Division are about to place a memorial tablet in the Dockyard Chapel to their late commandant, Colonel F. V. G. Bird, who died at headquarters in December last. His grave is already decorated.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major R. D. Broome.	Capt. S. A. C. Dallas, I.M.S.,
Capt. F. L. C. Webb-Ware,	B.
B.	Lieut. C. B. Stokes.
Capt. A. Moore.	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut.-Col. F. C. Burton,	Major L. S. Newmarch,
21 days.	I.S.C., B., 6 mo. furl.
Major R. Williams, to Nov.	Capt. A. M. S. Elsmie, 6
16, 1900.	weeks.
Major H. Bonham-Carter,	Lieut. J. C. C. Angelo,
R.E., B., 4 mo. furl.	I.S.C., B., 3 mo M.C.
	Lieut. J. J. Lands, 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN

Col. F. C. Barton.	Capt. H. F. Walters.
Major S. K. Henderson,	Capt. E. G. Wright.
I.M.S., B.	Capt. F. W. Evatt.
Commander P. Downes.	Lieut. W. N. Lushington.
Capt. K. D. Erskine, I.S.C.,	Lieut. W. K. Bourne.
B.	Lieut. R. G. Strong.
Capt. R. C. Munn.	

THE CHINA CRISIS.

Sunday, Sept. 16.

A punitive expedition left Peking for Pao-ting-fu last Friday. Another expedition has left Tien-tsin to disperse the Boxers in the district south-west of the city.

Monday, Sept. 17.

A despatch from Peking, dated Sept. 7, states that the foreign Ministers have held a meeting and decided that they had no power to treat with Prince Ching. The generals also are of opinion that they cannot treat with him. Sir Robert Hart has told the generals that they must be prepared for future hostilities, that Chinese troops are concentrating and moving on the line of communications between Peking and Tien-tsin, and that he thought further trouble may be looked for by November.

Capt. Hyer, with 60 men of the 9th U.S.A. Cavalry, was attacked about 20 miles from Peking by 500 Boxers, and routed them, killing 25 and capturing some rifles and treasure. There were no casualties on the American side. A squadron of the 6th U.S.A. Cavalry has been despatched to relieve a native Christian village which has been attacked by Boxers 46 miles to the south-east. There have been several attacks on small parties between Tung-Chau and Hsiang-ho-hsien where British and American troops are stationed, and many Boxers have been killed.

The Russians have received news of reverses sustained by their troops in Manchuria. Two hundred miles of railway have been destroyed and the stations burned. There has been much fighting and many Russians have been killed. Three regiments of Russian troops have left Peking to make the long overland march to Manchuria.

Fifteen hundred Germans, including a field battery, under Gen. von Hoepfner, have left Peking for the south. The object in view is to take Siang-hsang, on the Pao-ting-fu line, where there are supposed to be many Boxers.

The expedition to Ti-liu met with no opposition, and the city was occupied without a shot having been fired. Three columns converged on Ti-liu. After a two days' march they found the city had surrendered to one officer and eight men of the Bengal Lancers. Gen. Dorward ordered the town to be burned after it had been thoroughly looted. A village passed en route made a peace offering to the expedition. The majority of the villages were left undisturbed. The Boxers in the Ti-liu region have apparently been disbanded, and the whole country is quiet.

Li Hung Chang left Shanghai on Friday for the north.

Brig.-Gen. Horne Campbell will command the British troops at Tien-tsin. Gen. Dorward is going to Peking.

The transport *Landora*, leaving Calcutta for Hong Kong, takes the headquarters and a wing of the Alwar Imperial Infantry and the 3rd Native general hospital, and the *Ludiana*, the right wing of the Alwar Infantry and C section Native field hospital.

The transport *Sumatra* takes the Staff of the Third Brigade and a wing of the 6th Jats, the 2nd Native field hospital, B section of the same, and a field audit office; the *Nebuudda* a wing of the 6th Jats, section of the Native field hospital, and postal establishment; the *Pundia* a wing of the 4th Punjabis, the 51st Native field hospital, and signalling units; the *Lalpoora* a wing of the 4th Punjabis and a section of the 51st Native field hospital. These troops are going to Wei-hai-wei, where the *Nairung* has proceeded with a wing of the 20th Punjabis and a section of the Native field hospital.

The transport *Wardha*, with Gen. Cummins and the staff of the 4th Brigade, the Bikanir Infantry, the 15th British field hospital, advance depot, and litho-printing section, has arrived at Hong Kong.

The hospital ship *Maine* and the transport *Salamis*, with the Australian Naval Brigade have arrived at Wei-hai-wei. The latter will proceed immediately to Taku. The force which guarded the Legations at Peking and all the marines who were sent from here have returned.

Gen. Voyron, the French Commander-in-Chief, has arrived at Shanghai on his way north, and inspected the French troops landed there. He proceeds to Nagasaki, where he will be met by a warship, which will convey him to Taku.

Tuesday, Sept. 18.

On Tuesday the generals had a conference at Peking, which lasted four hours, on the main topic of the day—how best to encourage the Chinese to return to work. It was agreed that looting should cease, that forage parties should be accompanied by an officer, and that receipts should be given for all forage.

The Secretary of State for India received yesterday the following telegram from the Officer Commanding the Lines of Communication, Taku:—

"Regret to report that serious accident has happened at Tung Chow to fatigue party destroying gunpowder.

"Royal Welsh Fusiliers: Dangerously wounded, four; severely wounded, six.

"7th Rajputs: Killed, one; dangerously wounded, one; slightly wounded, two.

"1st Sikhs: Dangerously wounded, nine; killed, one slightly wounded, one.

"Chinese Regiment of Infantry: Severely wounded, Captain Hill; dangerously wounded, 11 men.

"Repeated to Adjt.-Gen. in India—Campbell, Col., Officer Commanding Lines of Communication."

The following telegram has been received by the Secretary of State for India from Sir A. Gaselee, dated Peking (via Taku), Sept. 15, received in London Sept. 17, 7.10 p.m.:—

"Regret to report serious gunpowder accident at Tung Chow yesterday evening. Details as to how accident occurred not yet received, but believed to have taken place while destroying powder found in Chinese magazine. Casualties as follows:—

"Royal Welsh Fusiliers: Dangerously wounded, four; severely, six.

"7th Bengal Infantry: Dangerously wounded, two; slightly, two.

"1st Sikhs: Dangerously wounded, ten; slightly, one.

"Chinese Regiment: Captain Hill, severely wounded; eleven men dangerously wounded.

"Total: British officer, one; native officer, one; rank and file, thirty-six.

"Of this number following had died up to 5 a.m. this morning:—

"Royal Welsh Fusiliers: Two.

"7th Bengal Infantry: One.

"1st Sikhs: Nine.

"Chinese Regiment: Four.

"Total: Sixteen.

"Names of British will follow as soon as received.

"Captain Hill's condition hopeful this morning."

Sharp engagement is reported to have taken place between one company of the 14th U.S.A. Infantry and 2,000 Boxers at Mo-tao, on the Peking road. The Americans made a gallant stand, and a detachment of the Bengal Lancers, who happened to be in the vicinity, hearing the firing, came to the rescue and charged the Boxers in the rear. The enemy were routed, and left 200 dead on the field. There were no American casualties.

The Germans report an engagement with a heavy force of Boxers west of Peking on the 13th, in which they lost 20 men.

A British battery and 200 Australians have arrived at Tien-tsin, where Li Hung Chang is also reported to have arrived.

Wednesday, Sept. 19.

The following circular telegram has been issued to the German Embassies in London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rome, Washington, and Vienna, and the Legation at Tokio:—

"The Government of the Emperor holds that as a preliminary to entering into diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government those persons must be delivered up who have been proved to be the original and real instigators of the outrages against international law which have occurred in Peking. The number of those who were merely instruments in carrying out the outrages is too great. Wholesale executions would be contrary to the civilised conscience. The circumstances are such that the group of leaders cannot be completely ascertained, but a few among them whose guilt is notorious should be delivered up and punished.

"The representatives of the Powers in Peking are in a position in this matter to give or bring forward convincing evidence. Less importance attaches to the number of the punished than to their character as chief instigators or leaders. The Government believes that it can count upon the unanimity of all the Cabinets in regard to this point, inasmuch as indifference to the idea of just atonement would be equivalent to a repetition of the crime.

"The Government proposes, therefore, that the Cabinets concerned should instruct their representatives in Peking to indicate those leading Chinese personages as to whose guilt in instigating or perpetrating the outrages all doubt is excluded.

(Signed)

"VON BUELOW."

A force of 300 American cavalry is reported to have left Peking on Friday on an expedition to the north-east, the immediate object of the expedition being to rescue Christians who are in danger at the hands of the Boxers, but the country will at the same time be thoroughly reconnoitred. It is expected that the force will be absent ten days. Other expeditions have been planned, but the general sentiment is opposed to these excursions, as they keep the country in a disturbed condition. Provost-marshal's courts have been opened by all the nations. The Germans have made robbery a capital offence.

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The German steamer *Sachsen*, with Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee and staff, arrived at Hong Kong on Tuesday last. Count von Waldersee landed, and was received by a guard of honour of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The Field-Marshal paid official calls at Government House and Headquarters House. He left again for Shanghai and Taku on board the German cruiser *Hertha*.

The transport *Sumatra*, with the remainder of the 3rd Indian Brigade, has left Hong Kong for Wei-Hai-Wei.

The following despatch, dated Tien-tsin, Sept. 17, has been received at Berlin:—

"Gen. Lessel has arrived here, where three battalions of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, and a company of pioneers are temporarily assembled. The general received a cordial welcome from the Russian Commodore Domiziroff. A guard of honour was furnished by the second squadron of the Priansurski Dragoons."

Thursday, Sept. 20.

The following telegrams from Sir A. Gaselee have been received through the India Office:—

"Saturday.

"Casualties in Tung Chow explosion. Condition:—
"1st Chinese Regiment: Capt. Hill, dangerous, but hopeful.

"Royal Welsh Fusiliers: Ptes. 5009 Martin, dead; 5077 Paddon, dead; Cpl. 4567 Hughes, dangerous; Ptes. 4137 Wogan, dangerous, 4561 Jones dangerous; 3953 Cook, dangerous; 5723 Hughes, dangerous; (? 50817) Gilbert, severe; 5082 Highfield, severe.

"1st Chinese Regiment: Rank and file, dead 4; dangerous, 6; severe, 1.

"1st Sikhs: Rank and file, dead, 9; dangerous 1; severe, 1.

"7th Bengal Infantry: Subadar Ram Kilaman Singh, slight. Rank and file, dead, 1.

"Monday.

"Latest report states that Capt. Hill, Chinese Regiment, is badly burnt over chest, arms, and legs, but hopes of his recovery. All his burns very superficial."

The German Consul at Hong Kong states that Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee, before leaving, expressed himself as much touched by the cordial reception which had been accorded to him by the Colonial Government, as well as by the population of Hong Kong. The British steamer *Sicilian*, one of the largest steamers that has ever visited Odessa, left that port on Wednesday for the Far East with 2,800 troops on board. The force consists of the composite battalions of the newly-formed Siberian Rifle Regiments.

Friday, Sept. 21.

We are informed by the Foreign Office that Sir Claude Macdonald's health having suffered from the prolonged strain incident to his duties as British Minister in Peking since 1896, arrangements were made in April last at Sir Claude's request for his transfer to Tokio, where the duties as Minister are of a less exhausting nature. The change was necessarily delayed by the siege of the Legations at Peking, but it is now held to be desirable, on medical grounds alone, that Sir Claude Macdonald should come away on leave, and Sir Ernest Satow has been instructed to undertake the care of the Peking Legation if Sir Claude Macdonald's wishes are unchanged.

The Allies attacked the Pei-tang forts at daybreak on Thursday. The forts command the entrance to the River Pei tang, which flows into the Gulf of Pechili, about eight miles north of the mouth of the Pei-ho. The forts, two in number, stand on either side of the river, and are rather conspicuous objects on the low, flat shore. They are five miles above the river bar, which has a least depth of 2ft.

Admiral Seymour, on the *Alacrity*, left Shanghai on Wednesday for Wei-hai-wei and Taku.

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram, dated Tien-tsin, Sept. 12:—

"Occupied (?) headquarters of Boxers at Tai-lin, 25 miles from Tien-tsin, on morning of Sept. 10, with following force:—1,500 (?) British, 400 Japanese, 200 Russians, 200 Americans, 1,000 Italians, without opposition; enemy having fled to Shengfang. Tai-liu destroyed; but large neighbouring city of Ching-hai spared on condition that Mr. Green, missionary, two ladies, and two children, known to be hiding in Hsinan-hai, be brought in safety to Tien-tsin. Mandarin accepted condition. Shengfang, 30 miles, is last Boxers' stronghold near Tien-tsin."

The German column, under Gen. von Hoepfner, was joined at Liu-kon-cha by a squadron of Bengal Lancers, and attacked the walled city of Lianghsiang at nine o'clock on the morning of Sept. 11. The town was full of Boxers and Chinese Imperial troops. After the German artillery had shelled the town, the gates were blown up with dynamite and the troops rushed in. Sharp fighting ensued in the streets. No quarter was given, and 500 Chinese were killed. The column returned to Peking after having burned the town. Only one casualty is reported.

MISS HICHENS, Cert. Med. Rubber and Hospital Trained Nurse, VISITS PATIENTS mornings, from 2 to 6 p.m., or by appointment.—(First Flat), No. 5, Vernon Place, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Navy Foreign.

It is interesting to know that on receiving the report of Admiral Courrejolles concerning Sir Edward Seymour's march, the French Minister of Marine immediately telegraphed to the Admiral asking him to send a list of those deserving reward. Admiral Courrejolles thereupon cabled his suggestions, in relation both to the operations at Taku and to those of the column under Admiral Seymour. The promotions of officers have not, we believe, yet been gazetted, but are to be immediately forthcoming, while those of the men have already been announced. Two have been raised to the rank of chief warrant officer, and others to lower ratings, and it is proposed that several shall receive the *témoignage de satisfaction*. This promptitude on the part of M. de Lannessan has given great satisfaction.

We recently published extracts from the report made by Captain de Marolles, but some other details will be interesting. He says that on June 16 it was extremely difficult for Admiral Seymour to decide whether to attempt to reach Peking by the river or the railway. On the 19th the commanding officers of the Allied force were called to discuss future movements, for the situation had then grown so bad that it was no longer a question of the river or the railway, certain of the detachments, including the French, being short of provisions, while others had expended almost all their ammunition. The French had no wounded, so that their junk, during the retirement, was less encumbered than that of the other contingents, and they could convey all their equipment in it, while the gun was drawn up on the back of an ass. On June 21 all the commanding officers were summoned for the last time, after which Sir Edward Seymour took counsel only with the captains. It was on that day that the long line of Chinese horsemen appeared, and Captain de Marolles suggested to the Admiral that the village in front should be seized before they could occupy it. The French dashed forward, he says, and were before the Americans, who had halted. Admiral Seymour was at their head, but the distance was great. "Il est vite dépassé, et d'un seul bond, malgré une vive fusillade, nous entrons dans le village en criant 'Hourra!'" Captain de Marolles says that two other villages were captured in the same way, with the bayonet, the French seamen being in the first line with the Americans and some British. On the 22nd food was very much reduced, but it was important to capture the arsenal of Hsiku, and the report describes the operation. On the 24th the Admiral requested the French to make a reconnaissance, saying that they had proved "the fastest," and on the next day the rescue column appeared. We have already published the conclusion of Captain de Marolles' report containing his special allusions to the great services of Sir Edward Seymour.

It will be remembered that the German Emperor, after the assassination of his minister in Peking, offered a reward of 1,000 taels for every European then in Peking, who should be brought

back safe and sound. The German papers have been making a calculation of the sum which the Emperor will have to pay from his private purse, if his promise is taken *au pied de la lettre*. Their estimates differ considerably, but the *Völkische Zeitung* calculates that the sum should be 5,400,000 marks, while the *Berliner Tageblatt* thinks that 3,000,000 should suffice. All the German papers agree that, if the money is paid, it should be reserved for the men of the German contingent.

Some further particulars have been published concerning the French Navy estimates for 1901, which have already, according to the custom, been laid upon the table of the Chamber. The total outlay intended is 329,286,699 francs, being an increase, as compared with the expenditure this year, of 16,510,367 francs. The larger proportion of the outlay will be devoted to naval construction, to the defences of the ports, and to the personnel. The constitution of the squadrons will not differ greatly from the present organisation. The battleships in the Mediterranean will be the same, but towards the end of the year the new armoured cruiser *Jeanne d'Arc* will replace the *Chanzy*. No sea-going torpedo boats will be attached to the squadron, it having been arranged henceforth to substitute destroyers of the *Hallebarde* type for boats of the class. The coast defence squadron will be unchanged, but will lose the torpedo transport *Foudre*. In the Channel the *Amiral Baudin* will be replaced by the new battleship *Iéna*. The number of cruisers will be the same, but the *Guichen* has already gone to China, and the *D'Estrees* to the Atlantic station. Here again the sea-going boats are to be replaced by destroyers. The Northern squadron will remain in full commission only for six months, as in 1900. There are some changes contemplated on foreign stations, but numerically the divisions will remain the same. In the Indian Ocean, however, the changing of ships will give a distinct increase of strength, the old wooden *D'Estaing* and *Nielly* being replaced by the new second and third-class cruisers *Oatinat* and *Infernet*. A considerable number of vessels will be under trial during the year, the principal of them being the *Henri Quatre* and *Suffren*, the armoured cruisers *Jeanne d'Arc*, *Dupetit-Thouars*, *Gueydon*, and *Montcalm*, and the first-class cruiser *Jurien de la Gravière*.

The inhabitants of Connecticut have found a cause for discontent. As is well known, the new American ships bear the names of various states of the Union, such as Alabama, Georgia, Maine, New Jersey, and Ohio. The people of Connecticut are not pleased that the name of their state should be given merely to a coast defence ship of 3,000 tons, and they have taken action to represent their grievance to the Naval Department. They appear to have won their way, and it is said that the *Connecticut*, which is building at the Bath Ironworks, received the number "8" pending the decision as to the new name to be given to her. Arkansas and Florida might well feel the same grievance, for ships of the same class have been named after them.

The influence of Germany is very great with the Sublime Porte, and the gun contract for the re-organisation of the fleet has been gained by the Krupp works, although some of the ships are to be rebuilt at Messrs. Ansaldo's yard. The total number of guns ordered (quickfiring) is 208 distributed as follows:—Four of 8.2in.; fifty-two of 5.9in.; fifty-six of 2.9in.; eighty of 2.2in.; and sixteen of 1.8in. All are to be of the best nickel steel, each gun with a nickel shield, hydraulic loading gear in the case of the larger guns, and all the latest appliances and fittings of the Krupp system. Ammunition is also to be supplied, to the extent of 100 rounds each for the large guns and 300 rounds for the smaller guns, all with smokeless powder. The guns are to be delivered within twenty-two months from the date of the contract, and the cost, including expenses for trial, and expenses of transport from Essen to Genoa, or any other port to be decided upon, will be £T648,000. It appears that the two torpedo boats, not destroyers, which are being bought from Messrs. Ansaldo, were built for the Italian Government and not taken over for some reason not explained. They are to steam at 26 knots, and the price is £T83,600.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- J. S. N.—Through your own C.O.
 SUBALTERN.—It would be a tight pinch in ordinary circumstances, but efforts will doubtless be made to reduce expenses, and it would depend upon the result thereof.
 CANDIDATE.—Height 5ft. 11in. to 6ft. 1in.; chest measurement 36in.; age 18 to 25 years.
 BOMBARDIER.—You are entitled under the terms of the warrant.
 A. O. C.—At any recruiting agency.
 J. L. P.—Apply to commanding officer of local battalion by letter.
 SUSSEX STAR.—Such is the present proposal.
 AN INQUIRER.—We do not see how you could be rendered liable.
 OBSERVER.—Four guns.
 MAJOR, RETIRED.—You have adopted the proper course.
 LIGHT INFANTRY.—After the Mutiny.
 ONE OF THEM.—It will doubtless be duly noted when the time arrives.
 A COLONIST.—The point has been already decided in your favour.
 MILITIAMAN.—The decision was arrived at some time ago, and it has been notified in Army Orders.
 W.G.—You must apply direct

The 7th Bombay Infantry is being converted into a Pioneer regiment, and will in future be linked with the 28th Bombay Pioneers.

COLONIALS AND THE WAR.—Lord Roberts lately issued an order from Pretoria to this effect:—

"The Secretary of State for War has communicated to me Her Majesty's wish that before returning to their respective colonies, representative contingents of each colony should visit the Mother country, probably to be reviewed personally by her, and receive a banner to be presented to each contingent, to be held in future by the corps to which it belongs. Contingents from South Africa are naturally included in this invitation. Please communicate this to all officers commanding the colonial contingents within your command, and telegraph me as soon as possible the number of men who would wish to avail themselves of this offer, naming regiments. Will probably be necessary to limit the number, but I cannot decide on that until I know the number likely to accept."

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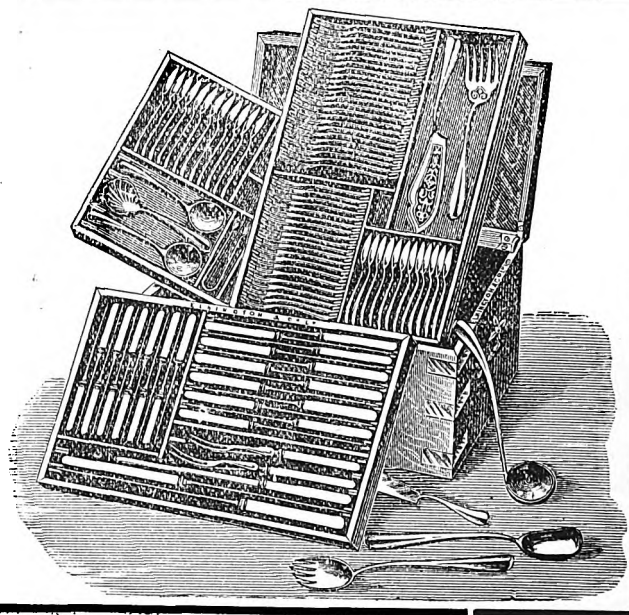
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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

5th Lancers.—3753 Webb, wounded, Lydenburg, Sept. 12.
14th Huss.—2612 Reynolds, wounded, Barberton, Sept. 14.
17th Lancers.—4085 L.-Cpl. Lewis, 3438 Dennis, missing Aug. 25, have rejoined.
18th Huss.—4167 Taylor, 3406 Wyatt, missing, Sept. 4, were released at Lydenburg.
19th Huss.—4541 Fisher, missing, Helvetia, Sept. 3.
Imp. Yeo.—7th Bn.: Lieut. Stanley, killed, Hekpoort, Sept. 16. 20th: 15814 Ansell, 15851 Escott, 14512 Wickham, wounded, Sept. 9. 8th Co.: Lieut. Power, wounded, Bethlehem, Sept. 12. 9th: 495 Bond, wounded, Rodepoort, Sept. 16. 28th Co.: 14892 Sgt. Hampton, escaped, arrived Johannesburg, Sept. 12. 30th: 4185 Miller, prisoner, Aug. 19, now released. 47th: Trps. Esme Howard and Mappin have escaped into Natal. 57th: 1044 Layland, wounded, Zand River, Sept. 16. 59th: 6105 Shorter, wounded, Frederickstad, Sept. 14. 69th: 16409 Sgt. Groom, missing, Hekpoort, Sept. 16. 72nd: 14560 L.-Cpl. Jeffreys, wounded, Hekpoort, Sept. 16.
Irregular Horse.—Kitchener's: Stock, Jackson, Monckton, wounded near Rhenoster, Sept. 12. Marshall's: Turray, prisoner, R. H. Amos and C. Amos, missing, Welverdiend, Sept. 9. Rhodesian: Abbott, killed, Rooi Kopjes, Sept. 16. Strathcona's: 193 Cpl. Flintoff, 286 Nichollas, wounded, Devil's Knuckles, Sept. 10. Imp. L. H.: 119 Sgt. Stokes, 653 Mann, wounded, Sept. 9.
Mtd. Inf.—Victorian: 88 King, wounded; 544 L.-Cpl. Dowell; 697 Luxton, missing, Twyselfontein, Sept. 12. Tasmanian: 71 Bailey, killed; Richardson, wounded, Uitkoms, Sept. 11.
Mtd. Rifles.—Canadian.—2nd: Sgts. 148 Hayne, 229 McCulloch, Ptes. 346 Strong, 69 Glendenning, 348 Shunn, 83 Duxbury, have rejoined. Kaffrarian: 1277 McFarlane, reported wounded Quaggasfontein, Aug. 31, was killed.
Bushmen.—S. Aust.: Capt. Hubbe, killed; 21 Cpl. Attwell, 67 Churches, wounded, Ottoshoop, Sept. 12. Queensland: 124 L.-Cpl. Ryan, 544 Jesse, 586 McLaren, 591 Liddle, 613 Stevens, missing, Elands River, Sept. 2. N.S.W.: Lieut. White; 239 L.-Cpl. King, killed, Wcn-derfontein, Sept. 12.
Rough Riders, N.Z.—4th: 1468 Swan. 5th: 2269 Lock, 2477 Gloss, wounded, Wonderfontein, Sept. 11.
R.F.A.—66th Batt.: 98040 Stuckey, wounded, Frederickstad, Sept. 14. Machine Gun Batt.: 7005 L.-Sgt. Murphy Ross, missing, June 1, has rejoined.
R.E.—Lieut. Meyrick, 23929 2nd Cpl. Woods, 18660 Kane, wounded, Crocodile River, Sept. 12.
North'd Id Fus.—1st: 4359 Bdsman. McDermott, wounded, Wonderfontein, Sept. 11. 2nd: 1656 Jamieson, killed, Bietfontein, Sept. 6.
Suffolk.—1st: 315 Sgt. Tyrell, 5182 Orton, 5099 Childs, wounded, Sept. 9.
Somerset L.I.—Lieut. Maddocks, killed, Wolverdiens, Sept. 10.
Leicester.—2nd: Mtd. Inf.: 3141 (?) Cook, wounded, Hekpoort, Sept. 16.
E. Lancs.—3rd: 9704 Leeming, accidentally shot, Vet River, now in hosp., Smaldeel.
Berks.—2nd: 4945 Keene, missing, Hoopstad, Sept. 15.
Manchester.—2nd: 5058 White, missing, now found at Maritzburg.
York and Lancs.—Mtd. Inf.: 1477 Col.-Sgt. Skelton, wounded, Hekpoort, Sept. 16.
Cameron's.—1st: 2379 L.-Cpl. Baylie, wounded, Boschfontein, Sept. 11.
Irish Rifles.—Mtd. Inf.: 4137 Cpl. Hutchinson, prisoner, Aug. 19, escaped Aug. 28; 2142 Thompson, 5455 Brennan, reported missing, Klipfontein, were killed in action.
Connaught R.—Mtd. Inf.: 4459 Pender, wounded, Hekpoort, Sept. 16.
Dublin Fus.—2nd: 6786 Reilly, wounded, Frederickstad, Sept. 15.
St. John's Amb. Brig.—793 Knight has rejoined.
Cape Vol. M.S.C.—Parker has rejoined.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.

6th D.G.—3453 Bell, typhilitis, Middleburg, Sept. 12.
19th Huss.—3755 Smart, wounds, Pretoria, Sept. 12; 4410 Taylor, pneumonia, Charlestown, Aug. 6.
Imp. Yeo.—9th Co.: 507 Evison, Kimberley, Sept. 15.
12th: 3397 Devonshire, dysentery, Pretoria, Sept. 15.
B.S.A. Police.—1218 Bristow, wounds, Krugersdorp.
Mtd. Rifles.—Cape: 3258 Neville, Germiston, Sept. 14.
Mtd. Inf.—W. Aust.: 13 Force, wounds, Waterval Onder, Sept. 15.
Bushmen.—Queensland: 336 Bourke, Pretoria, Sept. 12.
N.S.W.: 499 Black, pneumonia, Mafeking, Sept. 12.
Irregular Horse.—Roberts's: 2008 Sgt. Leigh, Bloemfontein, May 26. Marshall's: 30 Don, wounds, Frederickstad, Sept. 14.
R.F.A.—7th Batt.: 78674 Duffy, pneumonia, Pretoria, Sept. 17.
P. Alfred's Cape Art'y.—2 Sgt. Lindsay, cancer, tongue, Cape Town, Sept. 14.
Coldstream Gds.—2nd: 9006 Shaw, asphyxia, Kroonstad, Sept. 13.
Lancaster.—3rd: 6321 Turner, Vet River.
North'd Id Fus.—1st: 5376 Coulson, Kimberley, Sept. 13.
Warwick.—6th: 6466 Cordy, pneumonia, Bloemfontein, Sept. 17.

Liverpool.—1st: 3513 Lewis, Aug. 6; 5327 Stitt, Aug. 12, pneumonia; 4438 Gordon, wound, Aug. 7; all Charlestown.

Devon.—2nd: 731 Mayne, pneumonia, Newcastle, Aug. 3; 6286 L.-Cpl. Jones, dysentery, Kroonstad, Sept. 16.
Leicester.—1st: 6547 Bingley, 6747 Lamin, Spitzkop.
Welsh Fus.—Vol. Co.: 7400 Rogers, accidentally drowned, Kraaipan, Sept. 12.
S.W. Borderers.—3rd: 6803 L.-Cpl. Thomas, Hoopstad, Sept. 11.

Gloucester.—2nd: 2552 Rush, abscess, liver, Wynberg, Sept. 13.

Border.—1st: 2611 Richardson, nephritis, Pretoria, Sept. 12; 3061 Lockyer, Germiston, Sept. 15 (?68260) Thornbury, Pretoria, Sept. 15.

S. Lancs.—1st V.B.: 7118 Woods, Horrick.
Northampton.—2nd: 3413 Britten, pneumonia, Mafeking, Sept. 17.

Shropshire L.I.—2nd: 2523 Wilby, Bloemfontein, Sept. 17.

Durham L.I.—1st: 6495 Hutchinson, pneumonia, Standerton, Sept. 13.

Dublin Fus.—2nd: 1741 Burke, Johannesburg, Sept. 11; 3398 Kenny, Krugersdorp, Sept. 12; both pneumonia.

C.I.V.—8 Wellsby, Pretoria, Sept. 12.
Rhodesian Regt.—372 Cpl. Sheppard, self-inflicted wounds, Tuli, Sept. 13.

A.S.C.—9th Co.: 12112 Garside, Greenpoint, Sept. 15.
38th: 15918 Biggs, Pretoria, Sept. 17.

St. John's Amb.—722 Nanship, Horvick, Sept. 16.

Imp. Hosp. Corps.—1 Morris, heart disease, Estcourt, Sept. 15.

Edinburgh Hosp.—Dick, Norvalspont, Sept. 16.

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION AT TUNG CHAU.

Welsh Fus.—DEAD: 5009 Martin, 5077 Paddon. INJURED: 4567 Cpl. Hughes, 4137 Wogan, 4661 Jones, 3953 Cook, 5723 Hughes, (? 50917) Gilbert, 5082 Highfield.

Chinese.—1st: DEAD: 4. INJURED: Capt. Hill and 7 men.

Sikhs.—1st: DEAD: 9. INJURED: 2.

Bengal Inf.—7th: DEAD: 1. INJURED: 1.

MATERIAL for a military balloon section for India has been indented. The equipment, along with trained balloonists, will be sent early in the next cold weather.

A MOVEMENT is on foot among Roman Catholics to perpetuate the memory of the Roman Catholic officers and men who have fallen in the war by erecting a tablet bearing their names in the new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster. It is also proposed to raise a sum of money for investment, the interest to be devoted to having masses for the repose of their souls said in perpetuity.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TYPES OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

The Publisher begs to announce that COLOURED MILITARY TYPES of the INDIAN ARMY will be published monthly, beginning on January 5, 1901. The order of publication will be as follows:—

I. and II. Bengal.

III. Punjab Frontier Force.

IV. Madras.

V. Bombay.

VI. Local Corps, showing Hyderabad Contingent, Cavalry and Infantry, Central India Horse, Deoli Irregulars, Malwa Bhils, Merwara Battalion.

VII. British Officers of Native Cavalry Regiments.

VIII. Jodhpur Lancers, Elephant Battery R.G.A., Bombay Governor's Bodyguard, Bengal Governor-General's Bodyguard.

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TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 18.

9th Lancers.—Major-Gen. H. A. Bushman, C.B., to be Col., vice Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Drysdale. K.C.B., deceased (Aug. 8).

4th Dragoons.—Lieut. A. G. A. Jerrard, seconded for service with West African Regt. (Aug. 29).

7th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. W. Paget-Tomlinson, from West of Scotland Art'y., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

13th Hussars.—Trpr. Richard B. Baggallay, from Imperial Yeomanry (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut., vice C. E. Jenkins, missing.

16th Lancers.—Capt. A. E., Viscount Fincastle, V.C., seconded for service on staff (April 6).

17th Lancers.—Capt. W. A. Tilney seconded for service on staff (March 29).

Gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. (dated as stated against their names, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Sept. 19):—

1st Dragoon Guards.—Lance-Corpl. Leonard B. Elwes, from Thorneycroft's Mtd. Inf. (nominated by Governor of Natal), on augmentation (May 19); Troop Sergt.-Major James R. G. Adam (Univ. Cand.), from Loch's Horse, in succession to Lieut. H. F. Searight, promoted (May 23).

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Laurie C. F. Oppenheim, from Thorneycroft's Mtd. Inf. (nominated by Governor of Natal), on augmentation (May 19).

2nd Dragoons.—Corpl. Hon. Anthony M. Henley (Univ. Cand.), from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. J. C. Harrison, died of wounds received in action (May 23).

21st Lancers.—Lieut. Algernon T. B. Layborn, from Canadian Local Military Forces (nominated by Governor-General of Canada), on augmentation (May 19).

Reserve Regt. of Lancers.—Appointment of E. B. Maudslay, late Capt. 16th Lancers, as Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army, antedated to Aug. 31.

Coldstream Guards.—Capt. H. C. Sutton (March 20) and Lieut. E. Longueville (April 10) seconded for service on staff; promotion to Capt. of Lieut. Hon. C. Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, antedated to March 20, vice H. C. Sutton.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—Capt. A. F. Sillem seconded for service on staff (May 7).

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieut. A. W. Rickman, seconded for service on staff (April 11); Lieut. J. R. H. Percy, from 5th Bn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. W. Rickman (dated April 18, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Sept. 19).

Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. G. F. Waterworth, from 5th Bn. Royal Irish Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. H. A. Powlett, placed on temp. half-pay.

Royal Fusiliers.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—E. S. Hill, vice S. K. Flint, seconded from Aug. 25, for service with Egyptian Army; G. F. Hibbert, to complete establishment.

Royal Irish Regt.—Alexander W. C. Knox (nominated by Governor of South Australia) to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. M. H. E. Welch, promoted (dated July 18, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Sept. 19).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieut. E. H. M. Blaydes, from 3rd V.B. Bedford Regt., vice C. E. M. Dansey, promoted; 2nd Lieut. J. H. G. Marriott, from 3rd Bn. East Lancashire Regt. (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), on augmentation; Corpl. Hugo C. Smith, from City of London Imp. Vols. (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), vice H. H. C. Hardy, removed for absence without leave.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Surname of 2nd Lieut. J. A. G. Elliot is as now described, and not as stated in Gazette of Aug. 3.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieut. H. de B. Edwards, from 4th Bn., to be 2nd Lieut., suppy. to establishment.

South Stafford Regt.—Capt. G. Hearn retires on retired pay; Lieut. F. S. N. Savage-Armstrong, from 4th Bn. Leinster Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., vice P. B. C. Cummings, seconded.

Royal Highlanders.—Lieut. J. D. G. Walker seconded for service on staff; Suppy. Lieut. F. D. Murray to be Lieut., vice J. D. G. Walker (April 22).

Oxford L.I.—Major R. Eccles to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. F. H. Plowden, removed on appointment to staff (Sept. 2).

Northampton Regt.—Lieut. A. G. L. Pepsy, from 3rd Bn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. M. O. N. Rees, seconded.

Yorkshire L.I.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Corpl. F. Conway, from Imperial Yeomanry (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), in succession to Lieut. R. E. Boulton, promoted; Trpr. Harold V. Hill from Ceylon Mtd. Inf. (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), suppy. to establishment.

Shropshire L.I.—Trpr. Granville V. Hunt, from Behar Light Horse, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. D. Markham, promoted.
Middlesex Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. on augmentation:—H. E. Welch (dated Aug. 4, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Sept. 5); C. B. Harcourt, A. H. Hooper.

Manchester Regt.—Lieut. E. V. E. Neill, from Victorian Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieut., supy. to establishment.

Highland L.I.—Capt. A. F. Evans-Locombe seconded for service on staff (Aug. 28).

Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut. L. G. de R. Barclay, from 4th Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., to complete establishment.

Connaught Rangers.—Lieut. M. H. C. De C. De B. Wickham, from 5th Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., vice T. B. G. F. Eames, seconded for service under Colonial Office.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Sergt.-Major John J. Scott to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Capt. A. McRae, seconded.

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. W. McC. Crosbie, from 3rd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. J. H. Thresher seconded for service on staff (April 13). Promotions to Capt. of the undermentioned Lieuts. are antedated:—A. M. King, to April 13, vice J. H. Thresher; R. C. MacLachlan, to April 24, vice C. H. G. M. Clarke, seconded; Sir E. I. B. Grogan, Bart., to July 27, vice Hon. A. W. de B. S. Poljambé seconded.

West India Regt.—Lieut. C. L. Thomas seconded for service with A.S.C. May 12.

Gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. (dated as stated against their names, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Sept. 19):—

Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. E. G. Sydenham, from 1st V.B., on augmentation; Lieut. J. S. Craig, from 1st V.B. Cheshire Regt., in succession to Lieut. D. A. L. Day, promoted (May 5).

Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. P. Hudson, from 3rd V.B. Suffolk Regt., vice C. B. Johnston, resigned (May 5); Trpr. Charles W. D. Gandy, from Natal Police (nominated by Governor of Natal), in succession to Lieut. I. Depiro D'Amico, promoted (May 19).

West Yorkshire Regt.—Pte. J. F. Wallace, from 3rd Queensland Contingent (nominated by Governor of Queensland), in succession to Lieut. F. H. Pellew, promoted (May 19).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut. J. H. J. Phillips, from 1st V.B. Bedford Regt., in succession to Lieut. E. C. Brierley, promoted; Lieut. W. Lyle, from 1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers, on augmentation (May 5).

Worcester Regt.—Lieut. G. P. Jennings, from 1st V.B. Lincoln Regt., and from Sergt. Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. G. C. Lambton, promoted; Lieut. T. K. Pardoe, from 2nd V.B., in succession to Lieut. U. FitzH. Ruxton, promoted (May 5); Pte. Cecil T. Woods, from New South Wales Mtd. Inf. (nominated by Governor of New South Wales), supy. to establishment (May 19).

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Pte. R. B. Campbell, from Canadian Local Military Forces (nominated by

Governor-General of Canada), in succession to Lieut. H. W. Fife, killed in action (May 19).

Derbyshire Regt.—Lieut. J. E. Hext, from 5th V.B. Devon Regt., and from Imperial Yeomanry, to complete establishment (May 5).

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. Rowland T. C. Mace, from Tasmanian Contingent (nominated by Governor of Tasmania), supy. to establishment (May 19).

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Lieut. Guy Wyllly, from Tasmanian Contingent (nominated by Governor of Tasmania), supy. to establishment (May 19).

Royal West Kent Regt.—Lieut. J. C. Parker, from 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt., vice T. S. Treanor, resigned (April 21).

Yorkshire L.I.—Lieut. William E. Gatacre, from South African Light Horse (nominated by Governor of Natal), in succession to E. C. Watt, removed from Army (May 19).

Shropshire L.I.—Lieut. L. A. Jackson, from 3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt., in succession to Lieut. C. J. Garsia, promoted (April 21).

Middlesex Regt.—Lieut. C. A. Cawley-Boevey, from 3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt., in succession to Lieut. H. E. Foster, promoted (April 21); Lieut. Thomas B. H. Thorne, from Duke of Edinburgh's Own V.R. (nominated by Governor of Cape Colony), in succession to Lieut. J. H. Hall, promoted (May 19).

Manchester Regt.—Corpl. John B. Michell, from N.S.W. Mtd. Inf. (nominated by Governor of New South Wales), in succession to Lieut. J. E. T. Crichton, promoted (May 19).

North Stafford Regt.—Lieut. F. Llewellyn, from 1st V.B., and from Trpr. Imperial Yeomanry, on augmentation (May 5).

Connaught Rangers.—Capt. T. B. G. F. Eames, from 3rd Batn., in succession to Lieut. W. N. S. Alexander, seconded (April 21).

Leinster Regt.—Trpr. Edward H. Wildeblood, from Roberts' Horse (nominated by Governor of Cape Colony), in succession to Lieut. J. D. Mather, promoted (May 19).

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieut. H. E. R. Braine, from 4th Batn. Border Regt., in succession to Lieut. A. A. MacLaughlin, promoted (April 21).

Army Service Corps.—Notification which appeared in *Gazette* of Aug. 24, relative to 2nd Lieut. Herbert Roberts, cancelled.

STAFF.

Appointments to staff made in South Africa confirmed:—

Col. H. R., Viscount Downe, C.I.E., to be graded as A.A.G. whilst in charge of Foreign Military Attachés (Feb. 1).

Lieut. G. C. S. Paget, Imperial Yeomanry, to be A.D.C. to Col. (local Major-Gen.) A. H. Paget, Scots Guards, Commanding a Brigade (April 19).

Appointments to staff of Lines of Communications made in South Africa confirmed:—

Major A. L. G. Gould, Reserve of Officers, to be a Staff Officer to an Asst. Insp. of Remounts, graded as D.A.A.G. (July 31).

Lieut.-Col. L. J. Browne, Reserve of Officers, to be a Commandant of Prisoners of War, graded as A.A.G. (Aug. 13).

Major G. D. Chamier, R.A., to be a Station Commandant, graded as D.A.A.G., from March 12 to Aug. 4.

Lieut. C. B. Prowse, Somerset L.I., to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Lieut. (June 16).

Army Pay Dept.—Lieut. E. G. Lees, Royal Berkshire Regt., to be Paymr., and to be granted provisional rank of Capt. whilst serving in Army Pay Dept. (Nov. 10, 1899).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols.:—T. Currie, C.B., North Stafford Regt. (Sept. 14); A. Heathcote, R.E. (Sept. 16).

MEMORANDA.

Gen. Sir A. G. Montgomery-Moore, K.C.B., Col. 8th Hussars, placed on retired pay on resigning command of troops at Aldershot (Sept. 17).

Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) O'M. Creagh, V.C., I.S.C., granted local rank of Major-Gen. whilst employed in China (Aug. 18).

INDIA OFFICE, Sept. 18.

The Queen has approved of following promotions among officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service and admissions to Staff Corps made by Government of India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Cols.:—Majors C. J. L. Stuart (June 27), and E. W. St. G. Welchman (July 11).

Lieuts. to be Capts.:—A. E. McBurnett (July 3); A. Moore, C. A. Roosma's-Cocq, J. R. Darley, J. W. H. Lyon (July 16); R. S. Pottinger, E. M. Lang (July 27).

To be Lieuts.:—Lieut. A. S. Marriott, from Bedford Regt. (dated April 8, 1900, but to rank from July 1, 1898); Lieut. C. T. Morris, from Yorkshire Regt. (dated April 12, 1900, but to rank from Jan. 11, 1899); Lieut. K. M. Woolcombe, from 20th Hussars (dated April 8, 1900, but to rank from Nov. 15, 1899); Lieut. H. Armstrong, from King's Own Scottish Borderers (dated April 21, but to rank from Jan. 25); 2nd Lieut. S. M. Bruce (June 25).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Col.:—Lieut.-Col. T. S. Weir, Bombay Establishment (April 1).

MESSRS. CLARIDGE, SON, & RENNIE have been instructed to Sell by Auction, at **BINGLEY HALL, KING ALFRED'S PLACE, BIRMINGHAM**, on Thursday, 13th December next, at 11 o'clock, the following **MACHINE GUNS and ACCESSORIES**, unless previously disposed of by private treaty:—

Class	No. on Gun.	No. on Stock.	No. of Barrels.	Calibre.	Manufactured by	Date of Manufacture	Kind of Feed.	How Mounted.	Condition of Gun.	REMARKS.
1st	1	1	6	8 m.	Grenfell & Accles.	1893	Accles	Y Mount	Good	Mannlicher Cartridge.
	4	1	10	8 m.	"	1893	"	"	"	"
	8	1	10	42	"	1893	"	Y Mount and Tripod	Hopper-catch wanted . . .	Russian Berdau Cartridge.
	9	1	10	42	"	1893	"	"	Good	"
	10	1	10	42	"	1893	"	Y Mount	"	"
	11	1	10	42	"	1893	"	Y Mount and Tripod	"	"
	12	1	10	42	"	1893	"	" Bracket	"	"
	15	1	6	42	"	1893	"	" Socket	"	"
	—	1	6	42	"	1893	"	Hand Carriage	"	(Ships-rail socket.) carriage complete,
	31	1	6	45	"	1893	"	"	"	Handsworth Volunteers.
	32	1	6	45	"	1893	"	"	"	Gatling English Cartridge, "
	22	1	10	8 m.	Gatling Gun Co.	1889	"	Turret Mount	"	Danish Cartridges } These two guns are arranged for Turret Mount, and are complete with Feed cases.
	24	1	10	8 m.	"	1889	"	"	"	"
	2	1	10	45	Armstrong's . . .	1882	"	Carriage Plan. Steel	"	Gatling English Service Cartridge.
	60	1	10	45	"	1882	"	"	"	"
	104	1	10	443	"	1882	"	Y Mount	"	French Gras Cartridge. "
2nd	—	1	10	45	Armstrong's . . .	1876	Drum	"	Good	Gatling Cartridge, English Service
	—	1	10	45	Colt's Co., U.S.A.	1873	"	"	"	45 Cartridge, U. S. Service
	150	1	10	42	"	1873	"	"	"	Russian Berdau Cartridge
	163	2	10	42	"	1878	"	On Sheet-Steel Carriage.	"	" " brass breech, short barrels.
	3	1	10	42	"	1878	"	" "	"	" " " long "
	—	1	10	42	"	1878	Straight	"	"	" " " " "
	—	1	10	45	"	1878	"	"	"	U. S. Service Cartridge " " "
	—	1	10	45	"	1884	Drum	"	"	" " " " "
	—	1	5	42	"	1884	Straight	"	"	" " " " "
	—	1	6	42	Russia	1885	Accles	Carriage Steel	"	Russian Cartridge, brass breech, single frame.
3rd	—	1	6	4	"	1885	Drum	"	"	" " " " "
	—	1	6	1	Colt's Co., U.S.A.	1876	Curved	On Field Carriage	Good	Brass breech.
	—	3	6	1	"	1872	"	"	"	"
	—	2	10	65	"	1878	Drum	"	"	"
	—	2	10	65	"	1874	"	"	"	Cast-iron breech.

1 Pedestal mount with shield for ships, decks or bridge. Model 1893 for 42 in. and 43 in. calibre guns (Grenfell and Accles).

1 Gun Carriage with three wheels, made 1886, at Armstrong's.

3 Limbers, steel, 2 with ammunition box, made by Grenfell and Accles, 1893.

4 Steel carriage wheels, made at Armstrong's.

6 Wood carriage trails, made at Colt's Armoury, U.S.A., 1876, for 42 in. and 45 in. calibre guns.

5 Wood carriage trails, complete with wheels for 65 in., 75 in., and 1 in. calibre guns, made at Colt's, U.S.A., 1873 to 1876.

1 Steel gun carriage trail, no wheels, for 0.45 in. calibre gun, model at Armstrong's, 1880.

3 " " " 1 in. gun.

1 " " " with shield for 0.45 in. calibre gun, made at Armstrong's, 1882.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Auctioneers, Messrs. Claridge, Son, & Rennie, 5, Waterloo Street, Birmingham. [Telephone No. 1883.]

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPT.

Senior Asst.-Surge, with hon. rank of Lieut., to be Senior Asst.-Surge, with hon. rank of Capt.:—Bengal Establishment: Julius Brown, William R. McArdle, William F. O'Connor, Henry D'Arcy, William A. Williams (June 2). Bombay Establishment: Joseph Sampson (March 21).

1st Class Asst.-Surge, to be Senior Asst.-Surge, with hon. rank of Lieut.:—Bengal Establishment: George O. Forrest (April 27), John E. Heppollette (June 2). Bombay Establishment: Simon Pais (March 21).

INDIAN ARMY DEPTS.

To be Deputy-Commissary, with hon. rank of Capt.:—Asst.-Commissary, with hon. rank of Lieut., Evon Highway, Public Works Dept., India (June 1).

To be Asst.-Commissary:—Deputy-Asst.-Commissary, with hon. rank of Lieut., William Heywood, Public Works Dept., India (June 1).

To be Deputy-Asst.-Commissary, with hon. rank of Lieut.:—Conductors Thomas G. Cole, Commissariat-Transport Dept., Bengal (Oct. 9, 1899); James Bateman, Public Works Dept., India (April 30); Peter Ross, Public Works Dept., India (June 1).

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Majors P. B. Lindsell (Sept. 11) and F. J. S. Lowry (July 7).

Indian Subordinate Medical Dept.—Senior Asst.-Surge, with hon. rank of Capt., J. E. Campbell, Bengal Establishment (June 15); Senior Asst.-Surge, with hon. rank of Capt. A. X. Dias, Bombay Establishment (March 20); Senior Asst.-Surge, with hon. rank of Lieut., H. Holmes, Bengal Establishment (July 10).

Indian Army Depts.—Deputy-Asst. Commissary, with hon. rank of Lieut., A. Perks, Public Works Dept., India (April 30).

Appointments made to staff in India:—

Capt. F. A. Hoghton, I.S.C., a Staff Capt., Intelligence Branch, Q.M.G.'s Dept., to be a D.A.A.G., vice Major A. E. Aitken, resigned (June 19).

Capt. C. W. Garraway, Royal Irish Regt., a Station Staff Officer 1st Class, to be a D.A.A.G., vice Major F. A. Wilkinson, resigned (July 8).

Capt. C. G. Watson, R.A., to be a D.A.A.G., R.A., vice Major E. S. Cleeve, vacated (July 20).

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 18.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Antrim (S. Div.).—Capt. J. B. Gilmour-Smith to be Major (Aug. 23).

Cardigan (W. Div.).—2nd Lieut. J. C. E. D'Esterre to be Lieut. (Sept. 4).

Carmarthen (W. Div.).—2nd Lieuts. W. Lewes and A. H. S. Roward to be Lieuts. (Sept. 6).

Donegal (S. Div.).—2nd Lieuts. R. E. Barton, J. C. Fullerton, A. B. Fullerton, G. M. Tyler, and F. H. Hornsby to be Lieuts. (Aug. 31).

Kent (E. Div.).—Supy. Lieut. G. L. Hoare to be Lieut. on establishment (Aug. 29).

Lancashire (S. Div.).—2nd Lieut. C. C. Bernard to be Lieut. (Sept. 1).

Pembroke (W. Div.).—William E. D. Owen to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 6).

Waterford (S. Div.).—Arnold Herklots (Sept. 6) and William B. Pepper to be 2nd Lieuts. (Sept. 11).

West of Scotland (S. Div.).—Harold Smithers to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 7).

INFANTRY.

4th Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. E. Hunt, from 1st V.B., to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 3).

5th Batn. Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. E. A. Robinson is dismissed from the Service by sentence of a general court-martial (Sept. 3).

3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt.—Robert H. Kemp late Lieut. 3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, to be Lieut. (Sept. 6).

4th Batn. Lincoln Regt.—Capt. T. W. Pinder granted hon. rank of Major.

3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.—Supy. Lieut. N. G. B. Halhed to be Lieut. on establishment (Aug. 7).

3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—Charles P. Marten to be 2nd Lieut., supy., under para. 11, Militia Regulations (Sept. 7).

3rd Batn. Bedford Regt.—Vivian L. F. P. Jackson to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 5).

3rd Batn. Leicester Regt.—2nd Lieuts. P. S. Hore, W. M. Townshend, L. V. Owston, T. P. Mills, T. R. Badger, and C. E. Morgan to be Lieuts.; Robert H. Bond to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 5).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Capt. W. Perry seconded for service with Remount Dept. (Sept. 1).

5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—Albert G. Dawson to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 6).

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. L. A. Jackson and A. C. Adair to be Lieuts. (Sept. 5).

4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. H. R. Maxted seconded for service in Uganda (Sept. 19); Henry J. Phillips to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 9).

4th Batn. South Wales Borderers.—2nd Lieuts. A. M. Forteach, H. Banner, H. A. Hare, W. J. Corbett-Winder, G. R. Fielding, and W. H. D. Wilson to be Lieuts. (Sept. 11).

3rd Batn. Scottish Rifles.—Lieut. W. A. Usher resigns his commission on account of ill-health.

4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Theophilus F. Dunbar to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 8).

3rd Batn. Gloucester Regt.—Leonard W. Dawson to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 9).

3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt.—Alfred R. MacL. Camm to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 6).

4th Batn. East Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieuts. A. A. A. Gilbert and P. H. Bancroft to be Lieuts. (Sept. 1).

3rd Batn. West Riding Regt.—Lieut. C. E. B. Hanson to be Capt. (Aug. 16).

3rd Batn. South Stafford Regt.—Major C. E. D. Telfer-Smollett granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Sept. 19).

2nd Lieuts. C. A. W. Anderson, J. F. B. Vandeleur, W. J. N. Smees, O. B. Foster, R. T. Foster, and T. C. de Trafford, to be Lieuts. (Aug. 28).

3rd Batn. Dorset Regt.—Clement G. Ransford to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 5).

4th Batn. Oxford L.I.—2nd Lieut. T. R. Brooke to be Lieut. (Aug. 29).

3rd Batn. Derbyshire Regt.—Reginald B. Rickman and Cuthbert W. Woods to be 2nd Lieuts. (Sept. 4).

3rd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. D. Lermite resigns his commission on account of ill-health.

3rd Batn. Shropshire L.I.—Cyril F. B. Winterscale to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 18).

5th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Surname of junior of two 2nd Lieuts., whose appointment was announced in *Gazette* of June 12, is Knipe, not as therein stated.

5th Batn. Manchester Regt.—Capt. H. A. Symes, removed from Militia, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

3rd Batn. Highland L.I.—Lieut. M. F. M. Rawlins resigns his commission on account of ill-health (Sept. 19).

4th Batn.: Henry E. Scott to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 6).

6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. W. Anderton removed from Militia, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. A. M. Fleury seconded for service in Gold Coast Constabulary (July 25).

4th Batn.: Alan Goldingham to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 8).

3rd Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Major R. W. Colquhoun granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

3rd Batn. Leinster Regt.—Capt. E. P. Smith removed from Militia, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services (Sept. 19).

4th Batn.: Edward S. Ward to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 5).

5th Batn.: 2nd Lieut. Hon. J. E. J. Preston to be Lieut. (Aug. 3).

3rd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Hubert B. T. Rye to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 6).

5th Batn.: Charles T. Smith to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 10).

4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Lieut.-Col. E. Pearce granted hon. rank of Col.

5th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Capt. H. D. Marshall seconded for service with Line batn. in South Africa. (Sept. 2).

7th Batn.: Hon. John C. Lyttelton to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 5).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Lanark.—Capt. Right Hon. J. A. L., Earl of Hopton, G.C.M.G., resigns his commission, and granted hon. rank of Major, with permission to wear uniform of regt.; Lieut. C. W. A. N., Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., to be Capt., and to remain seconded; Lieut. W. Whitelaw to be Capt.

Lanark (Queen's Own Royal Glasgow).—John Scouller to be Acting Qrmr. (May 28).

North Somerset.—Charles G. Hill re-appointed Capt. (Aug. 25).

West Somerset.—Alexander G. Barrett re-appointed Capt. (Sept. 8).

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Cinque Ports (E. Div., R.G.A.).—Lieut. C. W. Bradburne resigns his commission.

2nd Cinque Ports (E. Div., R.G.A.).—Gilbert G. Reginald, Earl De La Warr, re-appointed Capt.; Acting Chaplain Rev. W. L. Grane, M.A., resigns appointment.

4th Lancashire.—Surg.-Lieut. W. McClelland, M.B., to be Surg.-Capt.

9th Lancashire.—2nd Lieut. H. L. Jackson to be Lieut.

1st Midlothian.—Lieut. J. B. Craik resigns his commission.

2nd Sussex.—Stanley S. Bindon to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Worcester.—Capt. and Hon. Major W. E. Williams to be Major.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Cheshire.—Surg.-Lieut. W. Lawton, M.B., to be Surg.-Capt.

2nd Cheshire (Railway).—Major-Gen. Sir T. Fraser, K.C.B., C.M.G., appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of corps.

1st Flint (Buckley).—Surg.-Major R. T. A. O'Callaghan to be Surg.-Lieut.-Col., and to remain supy.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield).—2nd Lieut. F. A. Kelly, J. B. Langley, and J. Bassett to be Lieuts.

RIFLE.

3rd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. F. H. Charlton to be Lieut.

2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers.—Reginald W. B. Clarke to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Right Rev. F. J. Chavasse, M.A., Lord Bishop of Liverpool, to be Acting Chaplain.

8th (Scottish) V.B.: Transfer of Major Sir Peter C. Walker, Bart., from Derbyshire Yeomanry, to be Lieut.-Col., and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations, which was announced in *Gazette* of Aug. 21, is cancelled at his own request.

4th (Cambridge Univ.) V.B. Suffolk Regt.—William A. Smith to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. R. A. Fawcett, T. M. Ellis, W. W. Sallitt, and H. A. Johnson to be Lieuts.

1st V.B. Leicester Regt.—Majors H. Meadows and S. F. M. Stone granted rank of Lieut.-Col.

1st V.B. Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. F. C. Houseman to be Capt., and to remain supy.; Basil Jackson to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Cheshire Regt.—Victor J. Walker to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).

2nd V.B.: Surname of gentleman whose re-appointment as Capt. was announced in *Gazette* of Sept. 4 is "Timmins," and not as therein stated.

1st V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. W. M. Griffith, J. H. Bate, J. B. Bury, and E. W. Mainway to be Lieuts.

3rd (Dumfries) V.B. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Rev. J. H. Oswald to be Acting-Chaplain.

1st V.B. East Lancashire Regt.—Capt. H. J. Martin, East Lancashire Regt., to be Adjut., vice Capt. H. E. Voyle, whose period of service has expired (Sept. 7).

2nd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Capt. C. P. Lovelock to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Capt. A. W. L. Hanbury, who vacates appointment.

1st V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. D'E. Knox resigns his commission.

2nd V.B. South Stafford Regt.—Capt. E. H. Smith is granted hon. rank of Major.

1st (Pembroke) V.B. Welsh Regt.—George W. F. Philipps to be 2nd Lieut. (extra supy.).

4th (Perth) V.B. Royal Highlanders.—Surg.-Capt. A. Thom, M.D., resigns his commission.

SANDILANDS & SON

Military Outfitters

YEOMANRY AND MILITIA OUTFITS,

11 & 12, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.

4th (Eton College) V.B. Oxford L.I.—Capt. G. A. J. Soltan-Symons, King's Royal Rifle Corps, from Adjutancy of 5th (West) Middlesex V.B.C., to be Acting-Adj. (Sept. 1).

1st V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. S. Chaplin to be Lieut. 2nd V.B.: Lieut.-Col. Commandant and Hon. Col. E. Hall retires under para. 111, Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.; Surg.-Lieut.-Col. E. M. Wrench retires under para. 111, Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.

1st Nottingham (Robin Hood).—Capt. T. Hodgson retires under para. 111, Volunteer Regulations, and is granted hon. rank of Major, with permission to wear uniform of corps.

Cadet Corps (Workshop College), attached to 4th (Nottingham) V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—Charles R. Rew, late 2nd Lieut. 1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers, to be Capt.

1st V.B. Northampton Regt.—2nd Lieut. S. G. Cook to be Lieut.

1st Middlesex (Victoria and St George's).—Lieuts. J. R. Boose and W. H. Dickens to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. R. F. Davies to be Lieut., and to remain supy.; 2nd Lieuts. J. T. Ash and T. P. Lees to be Lieuts. (Sept. 1).

5th (West) Middlesex.—Lieut. C. A. T. Hill resigns his commission; Rev. N. W. J. Mant, M.A., to be Acting-Chaplain.

1st London.—Roy G. G. Scott and Charles E. Johnston to be 2nd Lieuts. (supy.).

2nd London.—Arthur E. Marillier, to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd London.—Capt. J. H. Gilman resigns his commission.

1st V.B. Highland L.I.—John R. Wardle to be 2nd Lieut.

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Sept. 19.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 21.

Royal Artillery.—Gen. H. Le Cocq (late Bombay), to be Col.-Commandant, vice Gen. A. A. Bayly (late Bombay), deceased (Aug. 12).

6th Dragoon Guards.—Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. are antedated:—O. L. Francis to May 8, in succession to Major W. J. O. Butler, appointed to staff; Hon. L. R. D. Gray, Adj. (since deceased), to May 8; S. R. Kirby to May 11, vice C. K. Elworthy, killed in action.

2nd Dragoons.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Hon. W. P. Alexander placed on half-pay (Sept. 22); 2nd Lieut. G. G. Middleton to be Lieut., vice J. C. Harrison, died of wounds received in action (Sept. 4).

3rd Hussars.—Lieut. G. H. C. Madden to be Capt., vice W. M. Tower, seconded (July 26).

12th Lancers.—Capt. Hon. H. G. Heneage to be Major, vice A. S. Ralli, deceased (May 26).

17th Lancers.—Supy. Major C. J. Anstruther to be Major, vice Hon. L. H. D. Fortescue, killed in action (June 12).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major C. V. Wingfield-Stratford to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. C. W. Sherrard, retained as supy. to establishment (Aug. 12).

Capt. J. H. L'E. Johnstone to be Major, vice C. V. Wingfield-Stratford (Aug. 12).

Lieuts. to be Capt.:—A. J. Craven, vice J. H. L'E. Johnstone (Aug. 12); H. H. Turner, vice C. R. Stevens, deceased (Aug. 15).

Gent. Cadet Aubrey U. M. O'Brien, from Royal Military Academy, to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 24).

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Capt. John M. Wingfield to be Major, vice H. C. Surtees, promoted (Sept. 3).

Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated:—F. J. O. Montagu to March 20, vice Hon. C. Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, promoted; A. G. E. Egerton to March 31, vice A. C. M. B., Viscount Acheson, seconded; G. B. S. Follett, to April 10, vice E. Longueville, seconded; Hon. C. D. Baring, to May 2, vice W. E., Lord Oxmantown, transferred to Irish Guards.

SCOTS GUARDS.

2nd Lieut. C. E. de la Pasture, from Derbyshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., supy. to establishment.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantcy of 2nd Lieut. A. F. Lumsden, from 4th Bata. Scottish Rifles, to bear date April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 4.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Capt. G. F. T. Leather to be Major, vice W. E. Sturgess, promoted (Aug. 15); Lieut. E. E. Williams to be Capt., vice F. P. Braithwaite, seconded for service in South Africa (July 1); Christian names of 2nd Lieut. John Maxwell Lyte are as now stated and not as described in *Gazette* of Sept. 11.

Liverpool Regt.—2nd Lieuts. promoted to Lieut. in *Gazette* of Sept. 11 should take precedence as follows:—E. L. E. Paine, E. G. D. Lardner, E. W. Gaskell, A. N. Vince.

Lincoln Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. H. R. Roberts placed on half-pay (Sept. 22). Lieut. F. W. Stringer to be Adj., vice Lieut. D. H. F. Grant, vacated appointment (Aug. 5).

Devon Regt.—Capt. J. F. Radcliffe seconded for service as Adj. of Discharge Depot (Sept. 3).

Leicester Regt.—Lieut. B. V. Hunt, from 3rd Bata. the Duke of Cornwall's L.I., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. C. M. Serjeantson, promoted (dated May 11, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Sept. 22).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut. R. S. Wilson to be Capt., on augmentation.

Scottish Rifles.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantcy of 2nd Lieut. G. F. Phillips, from 4th Bata., to bear date April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 4.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Appointment to 2nd Lieutenantcies of undermentioned officers, to bear date April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 4:—2nd Lieuts. W. A. C. Kinsman and P. E. O'Brien-Butler, from 5th Bata. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Capt. F. H. Chapman to be Major, vice E. J. J. Teale, placed on temp. half-pay on

account of ill-health; Supy. Capt. R. N. S. Lewin to be Capt., vice F. H. Chapman (Sept. 8).

West Riding Regt.—Supy. Capt. H. W. Cobb to be Capt., vice F. J. Thursby-Pelham, seconded (Sept. 15).

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantcy of Corp. J. F. W. Bourne, from Roberts's Horse, which appeared in *Gazette* of Aug. 3, is cancelled.

Manchester Regt.—Lieut. V. J. Tighe, D.S.O., from West India Regt., to be Capt. on augmentation.

Highland L.I.—Capt. F. M. Sandys-Lumsdaine seconded for service on staff (Aug. 1).

Cameron Highlanders.—Lieut. P. W. N. Fraser seconded for service on staff (April 26); restoration to establishment of Supy. Lieut. Hon. R. A. Campbell, antedated to July 1, vice P. W. N. Fraser, seconded.

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. C. L. Tyrrell, vice A. A. McLaughlin, promoted (March 25); H. B. Yorke, vice F. Russell-Brown, died of wounds received in action (April 5).

Rifle Brigade.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. E. Solly-Flood, vice R. C. MacLachlan, promoted (April 24); N. S. Talbot, vice Sir E. I. B. Grogan, Bart., promoted (July 27).

Royal Rifles Reserve Regt.—Appointment of L. H. F. A. Bullen, late Capt. 9th Bata. King's Royal Rifle Corps, as Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army, is cancelled.

Royal Southern Reserve Regt.—Major B. Palmes, Reserve of Officers, to be Major (Sept. 5).

Royal Irish Reserve Regt.—Hon. Major J. F. Trant, late 4th Bata. Royal Irish Regt. (Lieut. Reserve of Officers), to be Capt. (Sept. 5).

STAFF.

Appointments to staff made in South Africa confirmed:—

Capt. G. C. Wilson, Royal Horse Guards, to be A.D.C. to Col. (now Major-Gen.) R. S. S. Baden-Powell, commanding Mafeking Frontier Force (Aug. 13).

Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. V. F. Townshend, C.B., D.S.O., I.S.C., now Major, Royal Fusiliers, to be graded A.A.G. whilst attached to staff of Military Governor of Bloemfontein (March 19).

Lieut. (now Capt.) M. H. Tomlin, Yorkshire Regt., to be graded as Staff Lieut., whilst attached to General Staff, from Jan. 16 to Feb. 18.

Lieut. M. O. N. Rees-Webbe, Northampton Regt., to be graded as Staff Capt. whilst employed with Army Transport Service (Feb. 1).

Lieut. R. O'B. Taylor, I.S.C., to be graded as Staff Capt. whilst employed with Army Transport Service (Feb. 3).

2nd Lieut. R. V. O. Hart, East Surrey Regt., to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. A. FitzE. Hart, commanding a brigade, from Dec. 16, 1899, to May 16, vice Capt. Hon. St. L. H. Jervis, King's Royal Rifle Corps, wounded.

Appointments to staff of Lines of Communication made in South Africa confirmed:—

To be graded as Staff Capt.:—Capt. R. B. N. Gunter, 3rd Bata. Yorkshire Regt., whilst Commandant of a Remount Depot (June 9); Capt. H. W. Calverley, Reserve of Officers, whilst commanding a Convalescent Depot (July 7).

To be graded as Staff Lieut. whilst employed with Remount Dept.:—Rdgmr. and Hon. Lieut. W. H. King, 12th Lancers (Nov. 3, 1899); Rdgmr. and Hon. Lieut. J.

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Laing, 16th Lancers (Feb. 17); Qmr. and Hon. Lieut. J. W. Gallehawk, Leinster Regt, to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Lieut. (Aug. 7).
 Appointment of Capt. and Brevet-Major W. Campbell, Gordon Highlanders, as a Brigade-Major in South Africa, dated March 6, not as stated in *Gazette* of June 19.

Army Chaplains' Dept.—Rev. M. W. Churchward, M.A., Chaplain to Forces 4th Class, to be Chaplain to Forces 3rd Class (Sept. 19).

Army Pay Dept.—Lieut.-Col. W. G. Small, Staff Paymr., retires on retired pay.

MEMORANDA.

Capt. G. S. St. Aubyn, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is granted local rank of Major in South Africa whilst second in command of Thorneycroft's Mtd. Inf. (Dec. 24, 1899).

Commissary C. B. Knapp, retired pay, granted temp. rank of Major in Army whilst employed with A.S.C.

Deputy-Commissary W. Bridgman, retired pay, granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst employed with A.S.C.

Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst employed with A.S.C.:—Asst.-Commissary J. Hunter, retired pay; Asst.-Commissary A. B. Allen, late Commissariat and Transport Dept.

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Sept. 22.]

SUGGESTED SOLDIERS' HOTEL.—Writing from Busbridge Hall, Godalming, Lady Hope makes an earnest appeal for the establishment of a Soldiers' Hotel or Central Home in London. Now that the wounded and invalided men are returning from South Africa in large numbers the want of such an institution is being acutely felt. A very large proportion of those sent home partially recover on the voyage, and do not require or do not enter the distant convalescent homes. To quote Lady Hope:—

"Good food is absolutely essential to the present and future health of these men, while the greatest danger they can have is the continual offer of drink, which is the general hospitality shown them in our streets. Surely, when the whole country is ringing with their deeds of bravery and every heart is beating with gratitude to our soldiers, we might be permitted to offer them something better than this. It is said that 20,000 men have already returned on furlough, and many more will probably arrive during the next few months. Long before this war commenced an urgent need was felt for a Soldiers' Hotel in London, for at all times of the year men are passing through the metropolis. Now the want of such a place is more urgently felt than ever before. It is not a denominational home that is required, but a place for lodging, meals, and reception at the lowest possible cost, and worked on the best lines. If your readers would help me to supply this most pressing need I would immediately take a house and fit it up, so that they need not be turned away to find a shelter as best they can in the ever-ready public-house or in the worst haunts, where they are fleeced of the little money they have."

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(From Friday Evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 18.
 Rev. J. E. Hogan, B.A., appointed Chaplain (Sept. 14).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 19.
 Clerk R. G. Robinson promoted to Asst.-Paymr. (July 20).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 14.

Commander.—S. R. Freemantle to Prince George (Sept. 14).

Lieutenants.—P. C. Pearson to Duke of Wellington for Brilliant (N.) (Sept. 10), H. C. R. Brocklebank to Wildfire as Flag-Lieut. to Sir W. R. Kennedy (Sept. 18). B. J. H. Ward, A. U. Moore, L. L. B. Donaldson, K. Kiddle, A. D. M. Cherry, A. H. Quicke, A. T. Darley, W. G. A. Ramsey-Fairfax, J. A. Slee, A. C. Fellowes, A. E. Silvertop, J. Hutchings, H. S. Currey, O. Schwann, L. L. P. Willan, Hon. A. L. O. Forbes-Sempill, to Vernon, addl., to qualify as Torpedo Lieuts. (Oct. 1).

Engineers.—R. W. Skelton to President, addl. temp., J. S. Constable to Majestic (Sept. 14).

Surgeons.—H. B. Marriott to Scout, E. C. Cridland, M.B., to Wildfire (Sept. 13).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 15.

Captain.—C. H. Cochran to Minerva (Sept. 25).

Lieutenant.—J. P. Irven to Pembroke for Ariel, in command (Sept. 18).

Sub-Lieutenant.—B. N. R. A. Greenstock to Amphion for second period of twelve months' training as acting (Sept. 20).

Fleet Engineer.—W. T. Allen to Duke of Wellington for Eclipse on paying off (Sept. 16).

Staff Engineer.—J. H. Fill to Vivid for Apollo (Sept. 15).

Chief Engineers.—E. W. Rodet to Rodney for Speedwell (undated). R. K. Herbert to Pembroke for Mersey (Sept. 15).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 17.

Captain.—J. Denison to Niobe (Oct. 2).

Lieutenants.—H. J. C. Grant to Excellent, addl. (G.) (Sept. 15). R. M. G. Knight's appointment to Monarch (N) is cancelled.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 18.

Commanders.—F. E. C. Ryan to Alexandra (Oct. 5). H. Talbot to Tyne (Oct. 10).

Lieutenant.—E. F. Thorn to Thunderer (Sept. 18). J. C. Hamilton (Actg. R.N.R.) to Defiance and Cambridge, for T. and G. course (Sept. 29).

Sub-Lieutenants, R.N.R.—E. B. White, D. M'G. Newton to Excellent and Vernon, for short course G and T (Sept. 29).

Chief Engineer.—G. Pascoe to Duke of Wellington, for Cordelia (Sept. 6).

Engineers, R.N.R.—G. F. Rothwell, C. D. Bullock, T. W. Ruddock, A. D. Varian, A. E. Nuttall, R. Vincent, J. R. Clay, R. Scott to Duke of Wellington, for instructional course (commencing Oct. 2).

Surgeon.—E. H. M'Sherry to Phoebe (Oct. 9).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 19.

Captain.—Hon. W. G. Stopford, to Pallas (Oct. 11). Commanders.—K. Wade to Hibernia (Oct. 24); and A. E. Tizard to Vivid, for Engineer Students' Training College (Oct. 10).

Sub-Lieutenants.—C. V. Usborne to Victory, for Star; V. S. Rashleigh to Pembroke, for Mermaid; E. A. D. Masterman to Vivid, for Seal; G. L. Parnell to Vivid, for Locust (Oct. 1). R. de G. Kenyon to Magpie, P. H. Gordon to Repulse, R. H. D. Townsend to Theseus, H. G. L. Oliphant to Caesar, C. Hornby to Empress of India, H. B. Bedwell to Pembroke, for Cheerful; A. L. Gresson to Charybdis, A. G. Muller to Juno. F. G. G. Chilton to Resolution, A. Lambert to Niobe, E. R. Jones to Victory, for Kestrel; E. L. Grieve to Diadem, C. H. Davey to Vivid, for Thrasher; F. G. Hingley to Pembroke, for Bittern; V. H. Gascoign to Victory, for Sylvia; C. C. Ennals to Vivid, for Opossum; S. W. B. Green to Vivid, for Wolf (Oct. 1). E. H. Boughy to Gladiator (Oct. 2). A. E. D. Moore to Amphion (Sept. 20).

Chief Engineer.—G. Pascoe lent to Vernon and Excellent, for course of torpedo and hydraulic instruction (commencing Sept. 24).

Engineers.—H. Evans to Royal Oak, for Dragon; H. Williams to Nile (Sept. 17); H. J. Clegg, J. Thomson, C. Laughton, J. F. Bushby, C. J. M. Wallace, E. P. Soper, E. E. Pethick, lent to Vernon and Excellent for course of torpedo and hydraulic instruction (commencing Sept. 24).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 20.

Captain.—A. L. Winsloe to St. George, as commodore second class, in charge of Training Squadron (Oct. 5).

Commanders.—K. Wade to Hibernia (Oct. 12). A. E. Tizard to Vivid, for Engineer Students' Training College; H. Talbot to Tyne (Oct. 1). Appointments of above-named commanders dated Oct. 24 are cancelled.

Sub-Lieutenant, R.N.R.—J. L. Gall to Defiance and Cambridge, for short course G. and T., as acting-lieut. R.N.R. (Sept. 29).

Assistant Engineers.—P. C. A. Hillier to Diadem; F. W. Hamblin to Speedy (Sept. 20).

THE War Office has decided to experiment with homing pigeons as a means of communication, and has given orders for a properly-equipped loft to be erected in Aldershot. This will be under the charge of an officer who has taken some interest in the matter.

A PASTEUR Institute has been opened in India, under Government control, and all officers and soldiers bitten by rabid dogs will accordingly be sent for treatment to Kussowlee in future. The regulations authorising the despatch of officers and men to Paris has therefore been cancelled.

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University.....	H. S. Winthrop.....	—

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29th (University).....	V. P. Druce.....	5898
32nd (Infantry).....	*C. H. Clutterbuck.....	7688
40th (Infantry).....	C. C. Wigram.....	7516
110th (Infantry).....	A. W. K. Loyd.....	6614
— (Infantry).....	B. C. Otter.....	5998
— (Infantry).....	P. M. Connellan.....	5406
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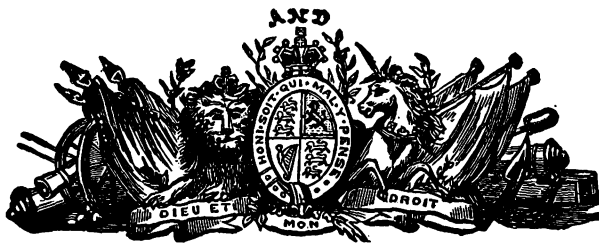
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THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

WHEN Lieut.-General Pole-Carew, at the head of the Guards' Brigade, occupied Komati Poort unopposed on Monday morning last the curtain fell on the South African War. A scene of destruction, wanton burning, and desolation awaited him, but there was found no longer any enemy to fight. The shattered remnants of the army recently led by Louis Botha, and which had never successfully rallied after the signal defeat inflicted by Lord Roberts at Dalmanutha on the 26th and 27th ult., had passed into Portuguese territory to the number of nearly 3,000 men, and surrendered. These were for the most part the foreign mercenaries who had formed the infantry portion of the Transvaal forces, and who will now be returned to their respective countries through the friendly assistance of the Portuguese authorities at Lorenzo Marques. The thought of restored peace in South Africa, after well-nigh twelve months of unceasing warfare, is now uppermost in men's minds. An official declaration that the state of war has passed, and that a condition of peace has supervened, and must be respected, may shortly be looked for, to be followed by the gradual home-coming of a portion of the splendid and seasoned force now in the field. We do not, however, lose sight of the fact that there are still marauding bands to be pursued and effectually crushed ere the country can regain the sense of actual peace and of real security, and until the subjugation of all parts of the new colonies has been assured no considerable reduction should be made in the regular forces now in occupation. Recent operations, both those culminating in the clearing and occupying of the entire railway

line from Pretoria to Komati Poort, as well as the minor operations elsewhere, have, despite the absence of heavy fighting, maintained the interest felt in the waning campaign. This is mainly due to the speed and dash of the movements. As a result, enormous quantities of cattle, sheep, waggons and stores, locomotives and rolling stock, with many prisoners and rifles, and much ammunition, have fallen into our hands. Probably the most important of the captures were the locomotives and rolling stock of the Transvaal railways. Of the latter sufficient to cover eight miles of the line were found on the Selati branch railway alone. Lord Roberts, in a despatch from Pretoria on Tuesday, enumerated in detail certain Boer ordnance—field-pieces and machine guns—found by General Ian Hamilton in the Crocodile River near Hectorspruit, most of which had been destroyed. Among them were two 12prs. lost by Q Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and one 7pr. mountain gun, probably captured at Nicholson's Nek. Pole-Carew was reported on Monday to have found one "Long Tom" (98pr.), and one Creusot gun—both destroyed—at Komati Poort. We are still, however, far from knowing what has become of the bulk of the enemy's powerful ordnance.

On the 20th inst. Lord Roberts was at Nelspruit, whence he reported that in Delarey's camp 300 burghers were detained as prisoners for refusing to break their oath and take up arms again. We record this fact with satisfaction. On the same day he moved his headquarters to Waterval Boven, and reported the advance eastwards of Pole-Carew's and Ian Hamilton's columns over a roadless and waterless district, covered with thick bush, through which the troops had to cut their way for nineteen miles. On the 21st he was again at Pretoria, and reported that Lord Methuen, on the 19th, when marching towards Schweizer Reneke, invested by the enemy, near the western border, captured a Boer convoy with immense droves of cattle and sheep, and, amongst other spoil, found a 15pr. gun lost by the ill-fated 14th Field Battery at Colenso. A Reuter's despatch from Vryburg states that General Settle, with 7,000 men, has defeated the Boers at Schweizer Reneke with heavy loss, and relieved the garrison.

Sir Redvers Buller remained until Sunday in camp at Spitz Kop, replenishing his supplies. Small parties of burghers had surrendered to him there, as well as at Devil's Knuckles and Lydenburg. On Sunday he moved towards Sabi Drift, whither Dundonald's cavalry had preceded him, as Viljoen with a force was in position on the north bank of the river. This force, consisted in part of the mounted burghers who declined to cross the frontier at Komati Poort with the mercenaries, and who worked northward following the Selati Railway. Buller has since arrived at Macmac River and the eastern side of the Burgher's Pass, the enemy's guns having been easily silenced by the Royal Horse Artillery under Major Paget. General Paget and Colonel Plumer scored a brilliant success on Saturday at Eland's River Station, which was attacked by Com-

mandants Erasmus and Grobler. The little garrison, consisting of two companies of the 1st Batn. Connaught Rangers and about 150 infantry and cavalry details, repulsed the enemy unaided. While the burghers were engaged in the attack on the post General Paget, who had moved from Hebron, west of Pretoria, on the 20th, and was joined by Plumer *en route*, made a forced march of twenty-six miles by night, surprising their laager, and capturing it, with twelve prisoners, rifles, and ammunition, besides numerous flocks and herds. The affair was both brilliant in execution and complete in itself. General Paget has since granted Erasmus an armistice for five days to satisfy himself of the collapse of the Boer army under Botha. If satisfied of the truth he will surrender. At the time of the assault on Eland's River post a party attacked Bronkhorst Spruit Station, twelve miles to the east, but was also repulsed by its garrison. A centre of disturbance still exists in the neighbourhood of Lindley, in the Orange River Colony, where De Wet, with such parties of irreconcilable or commandeered burghers as he has been able to keep around him, moves restlessly about. He was reported on Wednesday to be south-west of Koppies Station, nearly forty miles north of Kroonstad. The capture of De Wet is essential to the peace of the new colony, and a strong-mounted, lightly-equipped force, under Colonels De Lisle and Dalgety, is closely pursuing him. Each man has two horses, the gun teams are doubled, and the transport consists of Cape carts. We may surely hope that an arrangement so excellent will be crowned with success; but unless De Wet can be taken by surprise his capture is unlikely, as there are too many chances still in favour of his escape. General Baden-Powell has been summoned by Lord Roberts from Cape Town to Pretoria, with reference, probably, to the formation of the new police force to be raised and commanded by him. General Knox, who is still vigilant near Kroonstad, reported an engagement on the 19th on the road from that place to Lindley. General Hunter was at Senekal on Sunday, in communication with General Campbell at Bethlehem, and with General MacDonald. General Rundle was also at Senekal. General Brabant, with his Colonial Division, was, on Saturday, moving between Heilbron and Lindley. These various commanders occupy positions tending strategically to envelop any Boer force concentrated in the neighbourhood of Lindley. General Hart continues to keep the Boers who are cattle-lifting along the Gats Rand, near Potchefstroom, on the run.

The close of this arduous campaign falls most opportunely. The Mother country, now facing the ordeal of a General Election, demands that for a time the best energies of her sons should be devoted at home to the important issues at stake affecting the settlement of South Africa. The Transvaal has been swept from west to east. Komati Poort is held by Generals Pole-Carew and Ian Hamilton, with 9,000 men, who now draw their supplies from Lorenzo Marques. Lord

Roberts has all but closed the brilliant chapter in British military history in which he will be known for all time as the chief actor, and the South African ports will soon be astir with the bustle of departing troops. Already the movement from the front has begun, and before November 5 arrives the City Imperial Volunteers will receive in London the admiring recognition due to excellent service and brilliant performances in the field. Canada, too, will shortly greet her returning sons whose achievements in the war have been second to none. Major Pelletier, with sixteen officers and 319 men of the Royal Canadian Regiment, left the front for Cape Town on Wednesday to embark for their northern home. These troops will carry with them the good wishes of the entire army with which they have so gallantly served. It is entirely fitting that the Volunteers and Colonials, who so nobly responded to the call to arms at much personal inconvenience, should be freed from their engagement at the earliest possible moment, for there is nothing to be gained by keeping them longer under arms now that the most serious phases of the war are a record of the past.

THE FRENCH MANŒUVRES.

THE *Times* published, on the 21st inst., a telegram from its correspondent at the French Manœuvres, stating that the "stamina of her troops will avail France little as long as her military training is based on theories which, in face of modern armaments, are obsolete." This somewhat sweeping generalisation was unfortunately copied by nearly every evening and provincial paper in the country. It has to be remembered that the question of French tactical theories, which, to the great surprise of all French officers, this correspondent so confidently condemns, are identical in principle with those of the Germans, the Russians, the Austrians, and, in fact, of every civilised nation in the world, including, of course, the Japanese. All these nations in turn have adopted these fundamental propositions, which, in the opinion of their most experienced leaders will be found to hold good in war. The *Times* correspondent objects to attacks conducted on the lines laid down by the officers of the armies we name because, in his opinion, based on Omdurman and the Boer war, in face of the fire power of the present such advances would lead to unprecedented slaughter. This is a very common mistake for superficial observers to make. They think that because the new weapons fire, say ten times as fast and kill ten times as far, therefore in the same time they will kill one hundred times as many. They forget that rapid aiming is not conducive to good shooting, and as the range increases the chances of missing also increase in an enormous ratio. Actually all experience has shown that where the armaments are approximately equal, the more technically perfect the weapon, the longer the time required to inflict a given percentage of slaughter, and that up to the moment of dispersal and rout, losses are only conditioned by the quality of the troops, *i.e.*, the better the troops the more punishment they will endure without passing out of the control of their officers.

That the Dervish attack failed at Omdurman is not to the point. Our troops on that occasion had not been subjected to an overpowering fire from French quick-firers. Had that been the case the result might perhaps have been different. That day our infantry made not less than 10 per cent. of hits to rounds fired. In South Africa the enemy's fire brought down our practice to about one hit in 3,000 rounds, but the worst fire

we encountered out there, say at Spion Kop, with its seven shells a minute, was not one tenth of what French gunners count on delivering as the prelude to a great attack. To prove that French theories are obsolete it would be necessary to show that attacks executed in accordance with French views in their entirety have failed in South Africa or elsewhere, and we fancy we should find it difficult to produce such evidence. We have heard of artillery preparation made overnight, and the attack delivered next morning; of isolated battalions attacking unsupported by others; and of lines of infantry extended at ten paces left lying in the open for hours without receiving the necessary impulse to advance; and we have learnt without surprise that such efforts resulted in failure. Yet attacks have succeeded, and a careful examination of each instance shows, as might have been expected, that their success has been always in exact proportion to the closeness with which the leaders have been able, in the special circumstances of the case, to adhere to these despised foreign theories. The French might very reasonably retort on us, "We have heard that your tactics have broken down, and from the casualty returns we are not surprised, but when have you ever heard of our lines, trained on our system, refusing to advance against 2 per cent. of loss—an amount which appears frequently to have paralysed your action." Naturally the French army resents the criticism of the *Times* correspondent. It may, however, be of interest to our friends across the water to know that among English officers surprise exists at the appearance of these letters.

Army Notes.

Seventy thousand men, drawn from the armies of Europe, British India, the United States of America, and Japan, hold Peking. The situation in China is therefore peculiar, and becomes more complicated as time goes on. No well-defined policy seems to guide the Powers with reference to the punishment due to the Chinese for their recent enormities. On the contrary, the bond that has held the Powers together hitherto appears to have become weakened since the appointment of Count Von Waldersee to the supreme command. The break-up of the Concert; the division of the Powers into two parties with opposing policies would be a great misfortune. There are elements in the situation that may justly give rise to uneasiness as regards the future. The want of cohesion existing in the occupying forces may possibly be neutralised by the tact and ability of Count Von Waldersee, who has now arrived on the scene and assumed the duties of his important command. His task is no light one. Peking must be held and defended, but the strength of the force available for that purpose must remain uncertain while several of the Powers retain a halting state of mind on the one great point of policy. To some extent the Chinese question is now passing through a period of drift. Sir Robert Hart, whose sources of reliable information are second to none, has warned the allied generals that further hostilities may be expected about November, as Chinese troops are concentrating and moving on the line of communications between Peking and Tien-tsin. Should the prognostication of this high authority be realised, the existence of an acute and common danger would perhaps, for the time at least, brace together the contingents of the Powers to repel the attacks; but, the immediate danger averted, it is possible that the cleavage already threatening may widen, with the ultimate result that the brunt of the operations necessary to wring from the Chinese Government the reparation due to the united Powers may have to be carried through by a portion of them only; or, that China may escape through the want of unity among the Powers, from all immediate penalties, only to fall into the greater peril of dismemberment and extinction as an

independent empire, which is, perhaps, what some of the powers concerned in the present difficulty foresee and desire.

Count von Waldersee will certainly occupy no bed of roses. The whole situation both political and military is complicated in the extreme. Some interest is being taken in the question of the extent of the military power conferred upon Count Von Waldersee, and as to how far any combined operations he may decide on carrying out may be affected by the actual withdrawal of Russian, Japanese, American, and other troops, either wholly or in part, from Peking. The *Paris Liberté* has had the boldness to assert that the French contingent will in no sense be under the orders of the German Commander-in-Chief, whose powers as regards French troops will be limited to presiding over the Council of generals, and causing its decisions to be carried out. We can hardly accept that as a correct statement of the position to be held by this distinguished soldier, but the fact of such statements having appeared in Paris when Count von Waldersee was on the eve of taking up his high command, augurs ill for the smoothness or completeness of future military operations. Meanwhile reinforcements continue to arrive at Taku, chiefly from British-India, Germany, Russia, and France. Punitive expeditions from Peking against Boxer strongholds, within two or three days' march of the capital, fill up the interval of waiting for the Field-Marshal's ultimate decision. A further distinct act of war against China has been committed in the bombardment and capture of the Pei-tang forts, which lie a few miles to the north of Taku, and which were held to be a menace to the allies in possession of the recently-captured forts there. The allies are thus widening and securing their sea base, and for the protection of its approaches Lu-Tai, about twelve miles north of Pei-tang and a station on the railway, has been seized by a Russian force. The troops of the same Power had previously taken possession of Chin-wang-tao, a very important strategic point, and an ice-free port on the Gulf of Liao-tung, situated nearly 150 miles by sea north-east of Taku. It adjoins the coast railway connecting Newchang, in Manchuria, with Peking at the point where the Great Wall of China reaches the waters of the Gulf.

There has been constant military activity around Peking, while the contingents of the Allied Powers have been searching the encircling districts in various directions. Sir A. Gaselee has reported that a joint Anglo-American force, 1,500 strong, with four guns, moved out twelve miles westward of the capital on the 16th, and then by a rapid night-march, got in rear of the Boxer head-quarters at Pa-ta-Chu (the eight temples), routing the Boxers, who were taken by surprise, and suffered a loss of fifty men. A squadron of the Bengal Lancers and some Sappers advanced to San-hai-tien and destroyed the arsenal there, meeting with no opposition. The force, with the exception of 200 men, remaining as a guard with Sir Claude MacDonald at Pa-ta-Chu, returned to Peking on the 18th. The most important recent military event, however, has been the capture of the Pei-tang forts on the 20th inst. We gather from the telegrams received that a combined land force under the orders of the Russian Admiral Alexieff consisting of 4,000 Russians with six 6 in. mortars, 3,000 Germans with eight 6 in. guns, and 1,000 French, with a party of Austrian Marines, attacked the forts at day-light, and apparently silenced their fire at about 10 a.m. The forts, three in number, were then entered, and found to be deserted, the Chinese, 3,000 strong, having escaped in boats, much to the chagrin of the Allies. The fire of the Russian ordnance is said to have told severely on the forts. Detachments of British and Italians intended to participate in the attack arrived on the scene too late. So much for the doings of the Allied Forces. If the news from Shanghai be correct the crisis has become still more acute, and we are told that the Emperor and Dowager Empress have refused to denounce Prince Tuan, and the other Boxer sympathisers, or to consider any proposals involving their punishment. Prince Tuan has apparently regained his ascendancy at Court, where his influence again dominates the situation, and he is said to be preparing for further fighting. This is an appropriate corollary to the

imperial edict announcing the arrival of the Emperor and Dowager Empress at Tai-yuen-fu some 250 miles south-west of Peking, where they are apparently *en route* to Si-ngnan-fu, a walled city of a million inhabitants, situated at the junction of the King-ho and Wei-ho Rivers, known as the ancient capital of China under the name of Si-king, and now again adopted as the chief city and the residence of the Imperial Court, being separated by 700 miles from the coast, and apparently secure from approach and attack by the hated Western foreigners.

Lord Lansdowne writes to the *Times* to point out that a statement made by Lord Rosebery, that the present Government "ignored the Hartington Commission," shows a complete misconception of the facts, and that a scheme of War Office reorganisation, prepared by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and based on the report of the Hartington Commission, was adopted by the Government in 1895. To quote Lord Lansdowne's words: "On assuming office the present Ministry found in existence a scheme of War Office reorganisation which the outgoing Secretary of State for War, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, certainly intended to bring forward, I presume with the concurrence of his chief. That scheme was examined by the newly-formed Government, of which the Duke of Devonshire was a member, and with comparatively slight alteration was embodied in the Order in Council of 1895 and the rules by which the procedure of this office is now governed." But any scheme which relegates the Commander-in-Chief of the Army to a condition of cypherdom cannot possibly be productive of good either for the Army or the Empire. The officer filling the position of Commander-in-Chief is one presumably who is well aware what is necessary to promote the efficiency of the Army. As matters stand, we fail to see what chance there is of the public knowing the views of the professional chief of the Army, every care being taken to guard against an expression of opinion on his part. He is not even allowed to present a report to the Cabinet, setting forth the wants of the Army. There are politicians, doubtless, professing to be statesmen, who would defend such a "system" as this. But there are politicians considering themselves statesmen who would defend anything, it has to be remembered, which would bring to the party with which they are associated a few hundred votes of ignorant electors, and thus place them in office. There clearly is some doubt as to who is actually responsible for the present anomaly by which the Commander-in-Chief is little better than an irresponsible figure-head at the War Office. Between the two parties the British taxpayer finds himself in the position of being asked to decide whether the party that is in or the party that is out is to blame for existing absurdities. The time is fast approaching, we hope, when the taxpayer will put his foot down firmly and protest against the continuing of such nursery-like proceedings. Until that time arrives it is quite impossible to hope for either an efficient Army or properly administered War Office.

Mr. Wyndham, addressing his supporters at Dover, on Tuesday evening, had much to say on the subject of War Office administration, though, in the pressure of the moment, most of the leading papers seem to have been unable to find room for his remarks. This is to be regretted, for Mr. Wyndham is able to speak with direct authority, and the matters dwelt upon by the Under Secretary for War are of first importance at a moment when the War Office is being so vigorously attacked. Mr. Wyndham admits that the War Office made one great mistake with regard to the war. It was responsible for the opinion that a force of 75,000 was adequate to prosecute the war. That was "a grave error," and he did not attempt to argue it away. The honesty of the statement, and the acceptance of blame is most creditable. The War Office, however, it was held, had been placed in a most difficult position, owing to the want of appreciation of former Governments of the needs of the Army. But Lord Lansdowne has done all in his power to remedy some of our most pressing needs. He has succeeded in obtaining votes to the extent of £13,000,000 beyond the normal estimates in order to repair some of the mischief

done during periods of inaction, and has added, in face of the great difficulties, 29,783 men to the home establishment. The events of the last twelve months, it is maintained, and with good reason, have fully justified his lordship in considering that this additional expenditure and increase of establishments was necessary, in order to prepare the nation for the strain of war. But it is clearly indicated that those are absolutely right who demand further efforts in the direction of improvement. "Unless," said Mr. Wyndham, "we are ready to give up our Empire, to give up India, and to give up Egypt, we must have an Army of 128,000 men abroad, and maintain an almost equal number of men at home ready to take the field at any moment. Does the present system give the number and the training necessary?" Mr. Wyndham is convinced that it does not. There have been statements as to obsolete guns in the fortifications of Dover. It is not denied that there is room for serious apprehension. Not only at Dover, but at other places round the coast, party Government—the desire of politicians to snatch votes by means of a popular cry for economy—has seriously jeopardised our national safety. This is a condition of things which must be remedied. "The coast defences," it is satisfactory to learn, "are receiving the more serious consideration of the Government, and it is recognised that modern guns must be provided." The further cost is set down at £5,897,000. Two years would be required to complete the order, but the work requires to be done before any Government can say honestly that it is doing its duty. Mr. Wyndham is all for reform of our military system, but the nation, he says, will have to make sacrifices, and to assist the Government in power to do the work demanded of it. It will be allowed, we think by all soldiers that there is a healthy tone pervading the utterances of the Under Secretary of State for War. He has proved since he was called to the War Office that he appreciates the importance of the questions with which he has had to deal, and at Dover, on Tuesday, he gave further evidence of his capacity in marshalling facts and representing clearly and concisely what our wants are under the head of land defence. At length, all parties seem to be agreed as to the dangers of unpreparedness, and we can only hope, whatever the result of the Elections may be, those whose interests are most affected—the commercial classes—will not be satisfied to allow in future the fetish of party to over-ride their better judgment, when they know what supreme efforts other nations have been making to prepare themselves for all possible contingencies of war.

An uneasy feeling is manifesting itself among officers in and from South Africa that when the war is over and the troops return to England, endeavours will be made on the part of some on the retired list, who have come back to active employment to fill staff appointments, to retain them for more or less lengthened periods to the exclusion, may be, of others who have borne the burden of service in the field. We are assured that so far as can be guaranteed at present every effort will be made to resist pressure from whatever quarter it may come, to set aside the rules and regulations on the subject. The present staff at headquarters would certainly not tolerate such proceedings, for it is recognised how great the injury to the Army at large would be if precedents were established. There may, of course, be certain cases in which it may be found desirable to extend the period of employment of temporary staff officers for brief periods—three months or so, but it may be taken as certain that the close of the war will be marked by a general rearrangement of staff duties, when officers on the retired list who have had the good fortune to fill appointments on the staff, will give place to those from the front who are held to possess special claims. Indeed, any other course would be so injurious to the Army that we cannot understand how any doubt can exist as to the action of the War Office. The officers recalled to duty to discharge staff duties, are deserving of the fullest acknowledgement, but we cannot bring ourselves to believe that any of them are so insensible of the usual routine of the service as to suppose that applications for their retention could be entertained, from whatever source those applications might emanate. All we can say is that it would speak badly for the new régime if

they were to be favourably considered, and it would naturally result in Parliament's interference, which would be a contingency much to be regretted. The close of a big war would be a most inopportune time for anyone to think of bringing pressure to bear in favour of any officer on the retired list, and we cannot bring ourselves to believe that so serious a mistake would be committed by a general in active command, from whom alone a recommendation would carry weight. Our correspondents, therefore, who have addressed us on the matter may be assured that the fullest justice will be done.

As our readers are, of course, aware, a committee of experts has been for some time engaged in ascertaining what improvements can be effected in the magazine rifle now in use in the Army. While the barrel has stood the severe tests of the South African war without becoming overheated or in any other way showing defects, the sighting has in many cases proved unsatisfactory, and it is to remedy this defect and to see whether any other improvements can be made that the committee was appointed. Hitherto the action of the Mauser rifle, the weapon generally used by the Boers, has not been favoured in this country, but it is thought that the committee will ultimately graft on to the present weapon the Mauser magazine attachment, or something similar. The committee is experimenting with every known rifle. Of "straight-pull" bolt action rifles it has had before it the Lee, which is used in the United States Navy, and the Schmidt-Lubin; but the principle of the "tumbler" bolt is regarded as the safer, least liable to get out of order, and sufficiently rapid in its action for all possible contingencies. The present war, however, has taught us that our rifles must be more accurately sighted than they are, especially for long distances. The disc sight on the side of the rifle is to all intents and purposes condemned. In these days, when it is sometimes necessary to open fire on an enemy at a distance of upwards of two miles the importance of sighting is great, and to this matter special attention is being directed. Beyond these facts nothing can at present be said with any degree of certainty, as this, like other questions, will require to stand over pending the return of Lord Roberts and other officers to England. It is no secret that Lieut.-General Ian Hamilton will have much to say before a final settlement is arrived at, he being recognised not only as a high authority on musketry, but an officer who has had varied experience lately in the field.

Lord Roberts is undoubtedly acting wisely in arranging to relieve the City Imperial Volunteers now that the war seems to be fast nearing its end. The corps has done its work well, and so long as there was any hard fighting officers and men would not have desired to be relieved. Now they have other things to think about. In many cases places are being kept open for the men; in others fresh openings in civil life have to be found. It must not be forgotten what a service the "C.I.V.'s" have rendered in proving how excellent the spirit is which pervades the Volunteer Force. There would be nothing gained, however, by extending their period of foreign service, and, we trust, to learn shortly that a similar course is to be pursued with regard to the Imperial Yeomanry, many of whom have gone to the front at great personal sacrifice, and should, therefore, be given the choice of either remaining out or returning to England as may best suit their convenience. We trust the mistake will not be made of causing the gallant "C.I.V.'s," after all their brilliant achievements, to be buffoon in a Lord Mayor's Show. It would be a lasting disgrace to the City of London were any such ridiculous proposal to be seriously entertained.

Attention has lately been directed to the subject of maps for military purposes. A widespread feeling exists that in this matter we are not as progressive as we ought to be. In all the circumstances, the report of Colonel D. A. Johnston, R.E., Director-General, Ordnance Survey, much needed sheds light on the matter. The blue book before us tells its own tale of the work done by the Survey for the twelve months ending on March 31 last. It appears that during the year 1899-1900 good

progress was made. But for certain disturbing causes the result would have been even better than it was. The principal of these causes was, of course, the war in South Africa. This affected the Survey in two ways—in the first place it entailed a considerable drain on the *personnel*, limited in extent, as it unfortunately is, at the best of times. There was concurrently a large influx of work, due also, in a large measure, to the exigencies of the war. In all seven officers, Royal Engineers, were ordered to embark for South Africa, of whom only one could be replaced. This entailed a net loss of six out of a small establishment of twenty-four. A number of non-commissioned officers and men were also sent on service, besides which Reservists were called upon to rejoin the colours, and being sent to companies were not available for Survey duty at home. As regards additional work, the number of maps of South Africa printed for the War Office was very large, and every soldier proceeding to South Africa was provided with a copy. The total number of maps printed for the War Office was 374,538, entailing 766,818 printings. The largest number printed in any previous year was 64,850, entailing 102,850 printings. The Ordnance Survey was also asked to undertake on very short notice, some heavy work for the London Government Act Commission. This was completed within the time required but not without great difficulty. The causes above-mentioned have combined to reduce somewhat the out-turn of the regular work of the Survey. A special survey, on a very large scale, of barrack sites on Salisbury Plain, has been carried out for the War Office. A special revision on the 1-500th scale of Admiralty property at Chatham has been conducted for the Admiralty. For the last two or three years the Survey has made special surveys for the Congested Districts Board in Ireland on repayment. The amount for the year under review was unusually large. The staff which has been spared from Great Britain has been transferred to Ireland with a view to accelerating the re-survey of that country. Arrangements had also been made for the formation of a new division for Ireland, but it was necessary to suspend these owing to the number of officers withdrawn for service in South Africa. The revision of the 1 in. map of Great Britain is complete, and the whole of that map is now published in uniform style.

Some interesting details are given of the *personnel* of the Survey. Since its commencement it has been organised upon a military basis, and carried out under military superintendence. The chief supervision, from the Director-General downwards, has been vested in officers selected from the corps of Royal Engineers. The 13th, 14th, and 16th Companies Royal Engineers were raised for the Ordnance Survey in 1824 and 1825; and the 19th Company was added in 1848. These companies have been continuously employed on the Survey to the present time. A certain number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Engineers are held in readiness for service with an army in the field, to carry out such surveys as may be considered necessary during the progress of a campaign. Two complete Survey sections, each commanded by an officer, have been despatched to South Africa, and a third section has been got ready for despatch if required. The party of two officers and six non-commissioned officers and men despatched to Wei-hai-wei have completed the survey of that place, and the non-commissioned officers and men have recently rejoined the Ordnance Survey. The non-commissioned officer and sapper who were employed on special duty in the Gambia have also returned. Three non-commissioned officers of the Ordnance Survey are still employed in the survey of Bermuda for the War Office. This is nearly completed. A party of one non-commissioned officer and four men has been sent out to Gibraltar to carry out a revision of the survey of that place for the War Office, and three non-commissioned officers and men have been provided for service with boundary commissions on the Niger and Gold Coast. Colonel Johnston only took over the duties of Director-General last year. He did so, however, with the highest reputation for zeal and ability. He is a thoroughly practical survey officer, and we feel convinced that if his advice is taken, as it should be, he will lead the way in the direction

of many necessary reforms in a department, the value of which it has hitherto been customary to deprecate, until the South African war came to show how powerless the best generals and bravest troops are when brought face to face with an enemy unless provided with reliable and up-to-date maps of the theatre of war.

The Military Society of Ireland, an institution which has been doing admirable work for some time past, has felt lately the pinch of the war, if we may judge by the eighth annual report which has just been issued. It appears that at present there is only one regiment on the list of subscribers as compared with thirteen a year ago and sixty-five individual members when there were 117 at the end of 1899. However, the society has a balance of £96 6s. 9d. in the hands of its bankers, and with 2,030 volumes on the shelves of its library, against 1,950 last year, if it is not forging ahead, it is at least holding its own. When the war is over this and kindred institutions are certain to receive a much-needed fillip, for there is no doubt that British officers in the future will require to devote much more time to professional study than they have done hitherto. When this comes to be recognised it will be of immense importance to have these Military Society spread about the kingdom, to which students will be able to turn for works of reference. There are some districts unfortunately where military societies have not yet been established. This is a want which time will doubtless remedy. Meantime, so far as Ireland is concerned, the local society there is, we are pleased to learn, not only thoroughly solvent, but looks to commencing operations again when the war is over with a big lump sum at its disposal.

It is no longer a secret that in one case at least Lord Roberts has not been satisfied with the action of a senior officer who was released as a prisoner of war on the occupation of Pretoria. There was the fullest investigation of all circumstances, and it was ruled that the officer had failed to display that discretion and professional ability that he ought to have done, having regard to his rank and experience. In most instances it was found that there were extenuating circumstances when surrenders took place. A correspondent, who is well entitled to be heard, writing to us from South Africa, expresses the opinion that "greater publicity might, with advantage, have been given with respect to the details of inquiry, as there is a feeling of doubt as to the full justice of the decision arrived at." Our correspondent is admittedly in sympathy with the officer who has been summarily dealt with, though he has not, he says, the pleasure of his acquaintance. The officer in question, was a cavalry lieutenant-colonel. The capture for which he is blamed was made after the first engagement with the Boers, when their slowness was not a recognised factor in the operations of the campaign. We are disposed, therefore, to agree with our correspondent that some allowance might have been made for an officer who failed in doing what was a cavalryman's duty, viz., to follow up a retreating enemy. It is difficult to reconcile this decision with one arrived at in another case, which has attracted some attention. After the battle of Talana Hill the cavalry were pushed forward in the hope of routing the enemy, and losing their way in the dark fell an easy prey. On another occasion the cavalry was ordered, after a long day's work, to do the same thing. The commanding officer remonstrated. His horses, he said, were used up, and the operation under these condi-

tions was dangerous, the country being unknown and night fast approaching. Both officers have been dealt with in the same way. Naturally cavalry officers are anxious, for, as they say, there are times when their service may be placed at a very serious disadvantage, as it is not every infantry general who is able to appreciate the difficulties and responsibilities of a mounted officer when he finds himself called upon to execute a movement which his knowledge of the capacity of the troop horse causes him to feel is dangerous if not impossible. If the officer in command of the regiment or squadron is to be censured for executing orders and failing to perform the task assigned to him, and censured also for not doing as he is told, because he recognises what the inevitable fate of himself and his command would be if he did, there will naturally arise a feeling of doubt in the minds of officers as to whether having in view the extra expenses involved soldiering in the cavalry is a game worth the candle. It does appear somewhat unaccountable that the only officers who have been removed hitherto from their commands for failure in the field in South Africa have belonged to the mounted arm. And yet the surrenders have been principally associated with the infantry. The correspondent who writes to us from Pretoria is an infantry officer, and yet he states that among those of his own arm "there is a good deal of sympathy felt for the cavalry, a service which has done its work very well on occasions, and is not understood sometimes as it ought to be by those to whom the handling of it is entrusted."

It was only recently that complaint was made that our Corps of Royal Engineers was over officered, and a suggestion was put forward that steps ought to be taken to reduce its establishment. We pointed out at the time how easy it was to tamper with such a valuable organisation and how difficult to repair mischief once it was done. What do we find now? There is a war in progress in South Africa which has necessarily made great demands on the corps. The list of duty officers has, as a consequence, been so reduced that the War Office has been compelled to recall all officers employed as Adjutants of Volunteer Engineers. From this it is clear that the Minister for War would have been most unwise had he listened to the arguments of those who sought to make out that of Royal Engineer officers we had enough and to spare. For peace purposes, perhaps, we have. There may here and there have been a solitary individual whose services could be dispensed with, but it has always to be borne in mind that armies are not maintained for purposes of show, but the more serious requirements of war. A trained officer of Royal Engineers is not a man to be provided all in moment, and he would be a very poor sort of Secretary of State for War who would allow himself to be influenced in favour of a reduction of the officers' list of the scientific corps on the plea that they were too numerous for the needs of the nation in a period of profound peace.

It would save a lot of worry if a uniform method of what formerly was called the "goose step" were assimilated into the drill-book. At present the recruit goes in the morning to the gymnasium, where he is taught to stamp his foot before taking the first pace. He comes on parade an hour afterwards, and, on the commanding officer's word "March," involuntarily stamps again, instead of, as per drill-book, taking the full pace forward; and then that recruit gets alanged accordingly. One system must give way to the other, preferably the latter, as, in the experience of troops moving, men never step out the full pace on the word "March."

In the list issued by the War Office on September 27 there appears several deaths reported for the first time which date back so far as last December. Here are a few of the worst:—Sergeant Ellis, 2nd Royal West Surrey Regiment, died of wounds at Chieveley, December 15; five deaths from wounds in the 2nd Cameronian, Spion Kop, January 24; and one in the same regiment on February 7. Altogether there are in this one list one death reported in December, six in January, five in February, two in March, six in April, and four in May.

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Army Personal.

Lord Wolseley, accompanied by Sir Evelyn Wood, will visit Lichfield to-day to inspect the 3rd (Militia) Batn. South Staffordshire Regiment, under command of Colonel M. A. W. Broun. It is deserving of note that Lord Wolseley wore the uniform of the present 2nd Batn. South Staffordshire Regiment, the old 80th, from April 13, 1852, to January 27, 1854, and it was as a subaltern of that regiment he received his baptism of fire and a severe wound in Burma, 1852-53, when his distinguished gallantry brought him under notice as leader of a storming party at the capture of a breastwork at Donabew.

With reference to the reported appointment of Lord Roberts to the chief command of the Army, we understand that for the present no official announcement can be made. There is every possibility of Lord Roberts succeeding Lord Wolseley at the War Office when he returns to England, but as yet it is uncertain when the field-marshal will reach England, and in the present political situation it is not thought desirable, having regard to past experience, to make any definite announcement.

The Lord Mayor received this telegram from Lord Roberts on Wednesday, dated Pretoria, Sept. 25: "The City Imperial Battalion and Mounted Infantry will reach London before November 5, and the battery too, if possible. I fear I cannot return so soon.—ROBERTS." The "C.I.V.'s" mounted infantry, artillery, and infantry leave Pretoria on Monday for Cape Town to embark.

At a meeting held at Portsmouth on the 20th inst., it was decided that the townspeople should present a sword of honour to Lord Roberts on his return from South Africa. Lord Roberts is a freeman of the borough, his name coming first, the only other recipient of the honour up to the present time having been Lord Macnaghten. The Mayor of Portsmouth (Mr. Harold Pink) has received a letter from Lord Roberts, in which he says:—"I most gladly accept the great honour proposed to be conferred upon me. I am very proud of being an honorary freeman of the Borough of Portsmouth, a feeling which will be considerably enhanced by the presentation of the sword of honour." A handsome casket of Windsor Forest oak, ornamented with the carving of the Guildhall and a representation of the hoisting of the British flag at Pretoria, is being prepared for the reception of the document conferring on his lordship the freedom of Windsor.

The colonelcy of the 2nd Life Guards is vacant by the death of Lord Howe, who has held it since January, 1890. The appointment will go, of course, to a peer. The senior on the list of general officers is Lord Chelmsford, who served with the late Gold Stick in the Grenadier Guards from November 28, 1845, when he joined from the Rifle Brigade, until April 30, 1858, when he exchanged to the 95th Regiment as lieutenant-colonel. At the War Office yesterday we were informed that Lord Roberts's claims would, in all probability, be considered, but that nothing would be settled for the present.

General Sir William Olpherts, V.C., R.A., presided on Tuesday at the annual Lucknow dinner at the Whitehall Rooms, as he has done every year since the death of Lord Napier of Magdala. Among those present were Generals Sir George Barker, Chamier, May, McLeod Innes, V.C., Ruggles, Russell, and Stewart; Surgeon-General Sir A. Home, V.C.; Colonels Battine, Blake, Brown, V.C., Cleland, and Thomas; Captains Knight and Robertson; and Messrs. Alexander Dashwood, Arthur Dashwood, and H. D. Willcock. The loyal toasts were proposed by the cock. General Olpherts then gave "Our Departed Comrades," mentioning among them the names of Havelock, Outram, Neill, Lord Napier of Magdala, Macpherson, Palliser, Dodgson, Crommelin, Oldfield, Campbell of the 90th, Goldsworthy, and Lynch. The toast was drunk in solemn silence. Sir G. Barker then gave "The Health of Absent Comrades." General Olpherts proposed the toast of the evening, "The Illustrious Garrison of Lucknow," coupled with the name of General McLeod Innes. The toast

was drunk amid loud cheers. General Innes returned thanks, and gave "The Relieving Force," for which the chairman responded. "The Health of the Chairman" was proposed by Colonel Brown, and drunk amid loud and continued cheering. General Olpherts briefly responded, and proposed the health of three of the soldiers who were present at the siege—viz., Sergeant Macdonald, Bugler Horwell, and Sergeant Comber. Sergeant Macdonald responded, and the proceedings terminated.

The only enforced retirement next month from the establishment of general officers under the terms of the Royal Warrant will be that of General Sir George D. Barker, Governor of Bermuda, who attains the age limit on October 9.

General Sir R. C. Stewart, Madras Cavalry, will be placed on the retired list to-morrow, under the five years' non-employment rule. Lieut.-General Sir R. C. Low, Bengal Cavalry, will become a general, and Major-General R. M. Jennings, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, a lieutenant-general in succession.

Lady Audrey Buller has vacated Government House, Aldershot, to make room for the occupation of Lieut.-General Sir William and Lady Butler, and has arrived at Downes Crediton, where she will reside until Sir Redvers Buller returns from South Africa. As now arranged, Sir William Butler will return to Devonport early next year to resume command of the Western District. Sir William held his first parade of the infantry arm on Tuesday. Six brigades were engaged in the operations, the object of which was to effect the passage of the Basingstoke Canal by its various bridges preparatory to an attack on an enemy at Yateley Common.

Major-General Lord Congleton, whose period of command of the Infantry Brigade at Malta should expire on October 25, has been granted an extension until the end of the year.

Major-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell returned to Pretoria on Tuesday from Cape Town. The Hornsey District Council passed a vote of congratulation to General Baden-Powell upon the defence of Mafeking. In thanking the council when the resolution reached him, the general wrote:—

"It is naturally a source of satisfaction to us to feel that our efforts to do our duty were successful in the end, but any trials and privations which we have undergone during the siege are amply compensated for by the knowledge—as expressed in your flattering address—that our efforts have been so fully appreciated by our fellow countrymen at home and in the colonies."

The astounding statement was made lately by M.A.P., that Major-General Luke O'Connor, V.C., has the distinction of being the only officer of the British Army who has risen from the rank of private to that of major-general. The gallant General O'Connor is not a substantive general officer, but Lieut.-General W. Clarke, formerly of the 14th Hussars, and Major-General E. Seager, formerly of the 8th Hussars, lived to be generals on the establishment. Far from it having been a rare occurrence for a colonel in the old days

to retire with the hon. rank of major-general, many did so. Among these we may mention:—Major-Generals W. McBean, V.C., J. McKay, R. Wadeson, V.C., J. Campbell, R.A., T. Talbot, E. Conran. We should be the last to wish to detract from the merits of so good and popular a soldier as General O'Connor, but it is due to the memory of the officers we name that it should be remembered that they also lived to wear a general's lace.

Major-General Sir R. Slatin Pasha, who has lately returned to Vienna from England, was received on Monday by the Emperor Francis Joseph in audience, when he informed his Majesty of his acceptance of the post of Inspector-General in the Soudan.

Major-General F. W. Hemming, C.B., is to be congratulated on the success of the cavalry manoeuvres carried out last week in the neighbourhood of Aldershot. A correspondent writes to us:—

"From first to last the instruction was practical, no attempt being made to sacrifice field training for show movements. The staff worked well together; all that it was possible to do was done to render the week's operations interesting, and we all returned to quarters feeling that we had learnt much more than we should have done had manoeuvres been on a larger scale and hurried through as they usually are in such circumstances. Gen. Hemming knew exactly what he wanted done, and imparted his wishes to the leaders acting under him with excellent results. There was no hurrying and confusion, and, what is perhaps of equal importance, no unnecessary bullying and row. As one who took part in the week's operations, I readily pronounce them a success, for the reasons I have assigned."

Major-General Hemming, in an after-order in reference to the operations, calls attention to the fact that the power of imagination is a great help in training troops for war during peace time. He says:—

"The more a leader or instructor is able to thoroughly imagine the conditions he would be acting under, had he a real enemy opposed to him, and the more he can induce those under his command to exercise their own powers of imagination in that respect, even down to the smallest detail, the more valuable will that instruction be, and we shall have fewer instances of the absurd mistakes, impossible under service conditions, which we sometimes see at field-days. This is especially the case with cavalry, who get separated in small bodies; and if each individual will only imagine what he would or would not do were it real war, we shall not only have the war game better played, but it will actually be the means of preventing loss of life when on active service for the first time."

The major-general states that he noted with much satisfaction the general good conduct of the men, and that the welcome and hospitality of the people of the villages and towns through which they passed was not in any way abused.

"Late C.G." writes under date the 15th inst.:

"It is very gratifying reading in your issue of this date Major-Gen. Raper's farewell to the Army Service Corps, and from all I have heard, his services in connection with the corps have been deservedly appreciated. But surely, sir, the time has come when the personnel of this important corps should no longer be administered by an outsider, however highly qualified, but by one of themselves. The corps has now a large and increasing establishment, and many in the higher ranks are officers of acknowledged ability and great experience. It is due to them that their interests should be watched over by one who is not only thoroughly acquainted with their duties and service, but who also is personally interested in the position and prospects of the corps. There can be no difficulty in selecting an officer who would be acceptable to the whole corps, and the present occasion seems to be the opportunity."

We quite agree with the view taken by our correspondent.

Major-General Sir Thomas Fraser, R.E., commanding the Thames District, has been appointed Hon. Colonel of the 2nd Cheshire (Railway) Volunteers, R.E.; headquarters, Crewe.

Major-General W. T. Goldsworthy has been obliged, after all, to retire from the representation of Hammersmith, which he has represented for upwards of twenty years. He will be much missed at St. Stephen's, as he was always in attendance during the sittings of the House and

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never failed to espouse the cause of any Service man who went to him with a legitimate grievance.

Brigadier-General J. H. Barnard, C.B., late Royal Munster Fusiliers, from command at Mandalay, had arrived at Bangalore when the mail left, and assumed command of the district, vice Major-General D. J. S. McLeod, C.B., term expired.

Brigadier-General H. L. Dundas, who has been in temporary command of the Infantry Brigade at Gibraltar since October last, will vacate, on relief by Major-General Sir Henry Colville on Monday next.

Brigadier-General A. G. Creagh, C.B., R.A., has been confirmed in his appointment in command of the 2nd Class District at Umballa, vice Major-General Hector Macdonald, C.B., on active service in South Africa.

Three colonels on the active list will be retired next month, viz., Colonel A. F. Fletcher, R.A., and G. Poignand, half-pay, late A.A.G., Devonport, on October 8, both for age; and the Duke of Wellington on October 28, for non-employment.

Colonel J. A. Stewart-Mackenzie, half-pay, late 9th Lancers, was asked to contest Ross and Cromartie in the Unionist interest, but he expressed his regret that he did not see his way to do so.

Colonel F. M. Wardrop, C.B., late 12th Lancers, Military Attaché at Vienna, has arrived home on leave.

Colonel J. Leach, R.A., Commandant of the camp at Okehampton, has been placed under orders for India to succeed Brigadier-General H. Pipon, C.B., as Colonel on the Staff commanding R.A. Bengal, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Colonel J. Stacpole, Embarkation Staff Officer, is now graded as Colonel on the Staff, Commandant of the Convalescent and Discharge Depot, Southampton. The depot has been formed in order to meet the exceptional circumstances arising out of large drafts of men being sent home by almost every returning transport from South Africa. Time-expired men, medically fit, who desire to take their discharge direct from their regimental depot will be sent from Southampton to their depot headquarters, where they will receive their plain clothes and discharge, and only men who ask for furlough prior to discharge will, on the expiration of their leave, be required to finally report themselves at the Discharge Depot at Gosport. This arrangement will not only facilitate the rapid return of the men to civil life, but it will obviate an overcrowding of the forts at Portsmouth by men awaiting discharge.

Colonel W. E. R. Kelly is to remain in command of the 3rd Regimental District at Canterbury until December 31, instead of vacating on November 1.

The Queen has granted to Colonel the Earl of Kintore, 3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, authority to accept to wear the Grand Cordon of the Crown of Italy, conferred upon him by his Majesty the King of Italy on the occasion of the funeral of the late King Humbert.

Colonel F. Brodigan, half pay, late 28th Regimental District, has been selected for a Distinguished Service Reward of £60 a year. Joining the Army June 6, 1854, Colonel Brodigan obtained his present rank September 22, 1884. He served in the Crimea with the 28th Regiment, including the siege of Sebastopol and affair in the Cemetery; severely wounded while assisting to rescue a wounded soldier who lay exposed to a heavy fire of musketry (medal with two clasps and Turkish medal). Served with the Okamundel Field Force in 1859, and was present at the storming and capture of Beyt (wounded) and the siege and occupation of Dwarka.

Colonel T. A. St. Quintin, retired list, late 8th Hussars, on the Remount Staff Imperial Yeomanry, is on passage home from Cape Town in the *Kildonan Castle*, due next week. With him are a

number of other officers of the Imperial Yeomanry, viz.: Colonel A. M. Brookfield, Lieut.-Colonel G. J. Younghusband, I.S.C., Majors Poynder and Simpson, and Lieuts. Lord Kesteven, Lord Milton, Mitchell, Hilliard, Selby, and Lowndes.

Only one colonel of the Indian Staff Corps will be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list next month for age disqualification, viz., Colonel A. L. McNair, on October 12.

Colonel A. de V. Alexander, 16th Bengal Lancers, has been granted an extension of command, until December 8, 1901, when he will have completed thirty-two years' service.

Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Bowles, R.G.A. has been appointed Chief Instructor, School of Gunnery, vice Colonel H. Barrow, joined the Thames District as Colonel on the staff to command R.A.

Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Farmer, R.G.A., at Halifax, N.S., succeeds Colonel F. O. Barrington-Foot in command of the Royal Artillery Regimental District, Woolwich, and is under orders to return to England to take up the duties.

Lieut.-Colonel (Captain) A. H. Lee, R.A., our Military Attaché at Washington, is contesting the Fareham Division of Hants in the Unionist interest, in succession to Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, retired.

The late Lieut.-Colonel Stracey-Clitherow, who had joined the Scots Guards in 1836 with a commission signed by King William IV., was the senior Crimean representative of the regiment, and his place is now taken by General Sir Henry de Batho, Bart., who was gazetted as ensign and lieutenant from the Royal Household in 1839. The remaining Crimean survivors of the Scots Guards in order of seniority are:—General Sir Frederick Stephenson, C.C.B.; Lieut.-Colonels F. Haygarth and the Earl of Roden; Lieut.-General A. Meyrick; Lieut.-Colonels Sir Robert Kingscote, E. Neville, the Hon. W. W. Coke; Colonel W. E. G. Lytton Bulwer; General Sir Reginald Gipps; Lieut.-General Sir Seymour John Blane, Bart.; Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Knollys, Colonel Lord Wantage, V.C., and G. Gordon, the Earl of Listowel; Captain the Hon. A. G. Gregory; Lieut.-Colonels the Earl of Annesley and F. W. Lambton; Colonel C. G. Tottenham; Lieut.-Colonels Lord Blythwood, the Hon. C. R. Hay; General G. H. Moncrieff; Major-General E. M. Beresford, and Captain R. F. Shaw-Stewart; Doctors F. Robinson and A. G. Elkington; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. R. Mostyn. Captain H. D. Erskine and Dr. Francis Baker joined in the Crimea after the fall of Sebastopol.

The Buffs, who have just lost two old members in Colonel John Lewes and Lieut.-Colonel Sidebottom-Vernier—the last named, in addition to his recorded services, was some time adjutant before Sebastopol, until sent into Greece as brigade-major—have, as far as we can ascertain, only eight Crimean survivors:—General Sir Mark Walker; Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Gore; Majors P. J. Dunbar, H. G. C. B. Easton, J. Cox, and A. B. Letts; Deputy Surgeon-General T. Teevan, and Mr. Thomas Blissett, late quartermaster. The last named is also one of the last of the survivors of Panniar. He resigned his commission in 1860, and can consequently be no longer traced officially, but resides in good health at Bowes Park. Lord Congleton, who was gazetted to the Buffs in May, 1855, joined in the Crimea after Sebastopol had

fallen. Both Sir Mark Walker and Lieut.-Colonel Gore were gazetted into the regiment during the war, the former as a promotion to captain for services as adjutant of the 30th Regiment, and the latter by exchange from the 6th, with which he had served in the Kaffir War. He sold out upwards of thirty years ago.

Lieut.-Colonel H. Plummer, Governor of Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight, is about to retire on the ground of age.

Lieut.-Colonel M. W. Saunders, who has been officiating for some time past as A.A.G. for Royal Artillery in India, has been confirmed in the appointment.

Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Yule, half-pay, late of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, succeeds Colonel E. C. Browne in command of the 21st Regimental District, Ayr, with the rank of colonel.

Lieut.-Colonel (Captain) H. E. J. Brake, R.A., Commandant 2nd Batn. Central Africa Regiment; Captains C. H. Levenson, 18th Hussars; G. Loch, North Lancashire Regiment; H. O. J. Biss, 5th Batn. Middlesex Regiment; and J. H. Stewart, West India Regiment, have been invalided home from the Kumasi Expedition, in which they have been serving.

Some rather disturbed versions have been published of a somewhat strange coincidence in the introduction of steam on the Zambesi river. Livingstone, we may point out, placed the first steamer on the Lower Zambesi, and navigated that river as far as Kebrabasa Rapids, a few miles above Tetu. He failed to get beyond that bar, which is stated to be absolutely unnavigable. He reached there November 9, 1858. Major Gibbons' steamer, the *Constance*, was the first steamer to navigate the Middle Zambesi—that is, the section between the Kebrabasa Rapids and the Victoria Falls. It certainly is a coincidence worth noting that the intrepid Major Gibbons, whose lot it has been to proceed in the matter where Livingstone left off on November 9, 1858, should have reached the spot where he stopped short, after a long and perilous journey through unknown lands, also on November 9. Major Gibbons may certainly claim to stand out as the most successful of recent military explorers, and the effect of his expedition on the future of Central Africa promises to be far-reaching. He is an officer of whom the Militia Service should feel proud.

Major K. R. Balfour, late of the Royal Dragoons, who has been rendering valuable service with the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa, has accepted the duty of contesting Christchurch in the Unionist interest.

Major F. C. Trollope, R.A., Reserve of Officers, has been stated in several papers to have been selected to succeed Lieut.-Colonel Temple, 7th Batn. King's Royal Rifles, as Superintendent of the Balloon Factory at Aldershot as a permanent arrangement. We are authorised to say that this announcement is due to a misapprehension, and that nothing has transpired to give it justification.

Major the Hon. E. J. Stuart-Wortley, 4th Batn. King's Royal Rifles, who has left Cape Town for England, is a new Unionist candidate for Parliament. He has been chosen to contest the Holmfirth Division of Yorkshire.

Major A. G. Balfour, Highland Light Infantry, who has been acting as District Inspector of Musketry, Home District, has been confirmed in his appointment for three years, with effect from February 3 last.

Majors (Lieut.-Colonels) H. S. Cobbe, I.S.C., 1st Batn. Central Africa Regiment, and C. S. Melliss, I.S.C., and Captains J. Johnston-Stewart, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and C. Godfrey, I.S.C., have been brought specially to notice by Sir James Willcocks in connection with recent operations in Ashanti under Major A. P. Montanaro, R.A., and W. T. M. Reeve, Leinster Regiment, and Captain J. H. E. Holford, 7th Hussars. Telegraphing from Kumasi to the

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Colonial Office on Sunday last Colonel Willcocks said :—

"During the last fortnight flying column of 400 men, under the command of Major Reeve, passed through entire country to the east of Kumasi as far as Bompata, returning to Kumasi *via* Agogo and Juabin. Severe punishment given to the rebels who fought with Benson's levies at Bohankra; all other chiefs and villages submitted without resistance. Country to the east and to the south of Kumasi-Mampon road entirely free from rebels, who are most anxious for terms.

"Flying column, 500 men, under Capt. Holford, 7th Hussars, sent to Kintampo. Several chiefs surrendered on the way, now under escort *en route* for Kumasi.

"Column of 900 men, under the command of Major Montanaro, R.A., reached Ofesu, on the road from Kumasi to-day. Place attacked by a large number of Ashantis under Chief Kofia. Enemy tried new tactics. Apparently has enough of fighting behind stockade. Attempted to surround flying column in thick bush. After forty minutes' fighting, in which our troops dislodged enemy from successive positions, Major Montanaro gave orders for general bayonet charge. Enemy fled at once with native troops in pursuit for half a mile. Enemy's loss, large number of killed in action. Native troops behaved well."

The death of Major W. Hart-McHarg, retired list Essex Regiment, this week at Bruges, leaves a Distinguished Service Reward for a quartermaster vacant.

Major W. Evans Gordon, retired list, I.S.C., is to the fore again as a Unionist candidate, having been selected to contest Stepney.

Majors E. T. Gastrell, 19th Punjab Infantry, and G. P. Ranken, 24th Punjab Infantry, have been selected to raise and command the two new native infantry regiments in India, which will be designated the 41st Dogras and 46th Punjab Infantry. The 41st is to be raised at Jullundur, and will be linked with the 37th and 38th Dogras. The 46th will come into existence at Sialkote, and will be linked with the 33rd and 40th Pathans. There will, it is said, be no difficulty whatever in getting plenty of good recruits.

Captains F. C. Quicke, King's Dragoon Guards, and J. Stevenson-Hamilton, Inniskilling Dragoons, who left England in May, 1898, with the Cape to Cairo Expedition, under Major A. St. H. Gibbons, 3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regiment, are spoken of in most eulogistic terms for the work they have done. The former is specially commended. Major Gibbons says: "The loyalty and energy of Captains Quicke and Hamilton enabled the Expedition to greatly increase the scope of its work. Captain Quicke performed what I regard as one of the finest African journeys ever made. He not only crossed the continent from east to west, but in doing so travelled at least twice as far as was necessary for the crossing, in order that he might increase our knowledge for the benefit of future generations. Captains Quicke and Hamilton, on reaching their respective coast ports, heard of the war in South Africa, and both reported themselves at the Cape in order to take part in the relief of Mafeking." These are services worthy of being recorded in the annals of the distinguished regiments to which the officers belong. There will, we hope, be some official recognition of the officers' work, for the importance of it cannot be over-estimated.

Details reach us of the heroism of Captain L. A. E. Ollivant, Royal Fusiliers, who lost his life in action at Tien-tsin on July 13, whilst serving with the Chinese Regiment of Wei-Hai-Wei. The young officer more than upheld the honour of the Royal Fusiliers. A correspondent writes :—

"The Allies made an attack upon the native city of Tien-tsin on July 13. The defence was stubborn and protracted, and success was not gained until three o'clock on the following day. When the fighting was at its height the firing line of the American contingent began to run short of ammunition. Capt. Ollivant, accompanied by a soldier of the Chinese Regiment and a mule laden with ammunition, pushed forward over the fire-swept plain to help the American infantry. When close to them the soldier was killed. Capt. Ollivant then took charge of the mule himself, and pressed on. The mule, however, was shot down, and the deceased officer then endeavoured to detach the boxes to carry them on. Whilst so doing he was shot through the head, the injuries proving fatal."

Army Foreign.

President Loubet has addressed a letter to General André, Minister of War, in which he expresses his satisfaction with the efficiency and discipline of the French troops which took part in the recent manoeuvres and at the devotion to duty and the endurance displayed by the men. The foreign officers who attended the manoeuvres were entertained by the Municipality of Paris on the evening of the 21st ult., speeches were made by the Mayor and General Vouliarski. Great cordiality characterised the proceedings.

A French officer, who witnessed the army manoeuvres and "whose opinion is entitled to weight," writes to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, summing up the results thus :—

"The manoeuvres were very successful, but the Army Corps remained for the three days almost on the same ground, losing and recovering villages. The umpires were very long in deciding, and each side wished for approval. Doubtless it is difficult to judge the result of manoeuvres with a frontage of 8 to 10 miles. You will have noticed how little has been said of the artillery, which must have seemed to you the more surprising, as this is where the French efforts of 30 years have led to such admirable results in guns, carriages, precision of aim, and manoeuvring. The explanation is that artillery has no great significance when there is no real firing. I have frequently seen whole brigades on a flank march less than two kilometres from us. It was useless to fire, for the infantry went on marching, not even, perhaps, suspecting that they were being fired at. The result had evidently no significance. Nevertheless the manoeuvres, from what I have seen, are useful and even essential both for privates and generals, especially for the latter, who have seldom an opportunity of handling large masses. There are, moreover, numerous departments and functions which are only called into activity by the manoeuvres, and which but for these sham fights would, in case of mobilisation, be an unknown quantity."

A correspondent of the *Daily Graphic*, who has been attending the manoeuvres, has some remarks on the French soldiers, which are so complimentary and so true that we feel they will be read with great pleasure by our readers :—

"One of the points in regard to which I was anxious to convince myself *de visu*, was in regard to the entrain and the marching powers of the troops. This always comes as a surprise to anyone who has only seen the French *pioupiou* slouching about a garrison town in France, his hands deep in the pockets of his badly-fitting trousers, or in the back pockets of his dingy, equally badly-fitting overcoat. In order to realise what he can do, one must see him, in heavy marching order, doing his 40 kilometres under a blazing sun, covering the ground with that curious broken step of the French infantry as if he never could tire. One also sees then, in spite of the apparent looseness of the formations, that all the movements end by his getting where he ought to be, and that suppleness and adaptability take the place of the clockwork precision of his German rival. The cheerfulness with which he bears hardships is admirable. At the end of a long and tiring day, when almost any other army would have sunk into the morose silence born of fatigue, the French *pioupiou* salutes to the white-capped enemy marching along as prisoners with a stream of witticisms. Another point in which the French soldier is admirable is his resourcefulness when on campaign. As soon as the bugles sound the "cease fire," the arms are piled, the soldier bearing the little bundle of firewood, sets it on the ground, and has it alight in a few seconds, the one carrying the coffee pan unstraps it, the third with the collapsible canvas bucket is off to fetch water, and in ten minutes' time hot coffee is served round to the whole company."

As for French officers, they are courteous gentlemen always. A fact to which more than one correspondent has borne testimony in our columns during the last fortnight.

"A Cavalry F.O." writes to us :—

"I can fully endorse what your correspondent stated last week as to the French Army. Having been on a visit to a friend in Paris, I decided to pro-

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long my stay in order to see something of the French Army during the manoeuvres. I had no influence at headquarters, so I made up my mind to take my chance, and I did. I have carried away with me the most agreeable recollections. Wherever I went I was received with the greatest courtesy. From generals downwards, I found myself treated most handsomely; it was quite enough, apparently, that I was an English officer. I almost feared from what I had read in some of the French papers that I might be considered an intruder, but I soon found that such was not the case; and I think it only right that it should be known how chivalrous and high-minded the French officers are. There is among them no wish to treat English officers as anything but brothers-in-arms, in the best and most soldier-experience."

Marshal Martinez Campos died at the village of Zaranz, near Madrid, on the morning of the 23rd inst. The deceased marshal was the son of a brigadier-general of the Spanish Army, and was born in 1834. Entering the Army as soon as he left school, he took part in a campaign in Morocco, and at the age of twenty-five was promoted to the rank of major. He was a colonel at thirty, and served in that rank for six years in Cuba. In 1870 he was engaged, as a brigadier-general, in suppressing the Carlist rebellion. When the Republic was established he refused for a time to serve under it, and in 1873 he was confined in a fortress as a conspirator. In April, 1874, however, having obtained his release, he was sent as a divisional commander to fight against the Carlists. He took part in several engagements, was raised to the rank of general, brilliantly cut his way through the main body of Carlists at Zurugay, and organised the retreat on Tafalla. Soon afterwards, in conjunction with General Jovellar, he issued the military *pro-nunciamento* of Sagunto, by which Alfonso XII. secured the Throne. Under the new Government he became commander-in-chief in Catalonia, and in a few weeks dispersed the Carlist bands and pacified the country. In March, 1876, he inflicted a severe defeat on Don Carlos at Pena de Vlada, and thus put an end to the civil war. For the great services to the throne, on which he thus set the seal, he found himself at the age of forty-two in possession of the dignity of captain-general of the Army, which is equivalent to that of a French marshal. In 1877, he became commander-in-chief of the Army in Cuba, where his victories, coupled with the recognition of the political rights of the Cubans, led to the suppression of the insurrection, which had been in progress for seven years. Returning to Spain, he became Minister of War and President of the Council, but resigned in December, 1879, in consequence of the refusal of the Cortes to support his demand for the fulfilment of the promises made to the Cubans. In 1881, on the defeat of Senor Canovas del Castillo, a coalition government under Senor Sagasta and Marshal Campos was formed, and remained in office till October, 1883. In December, 1885, Marshal Campos was elected president of the Senate, and in 1888 he became captain-general of New Castille. The refusal of the Spanish authorities to grant reforms having led to a fresh insurrection in Cuba, Marshal Campos was again sent to that island in April, 1895, and defeated the rebels in several engagements. A petition in favour of Cuban home rule, which he forwarded to Madrid, was not received with favour, and he was supplanted in his command by General Weyler. On his return to Spain he was appointed Governor of Madrid, and it is stated that during the somewhat troublous times which succeeded the defeat of the Spaniards in the war with the United States, the Queen Regent relied largely on the prudent advice which his knowledge of affairs enabled him to place at her disposal.

General Alfred von Rauch, of the Cavalry, who was aide-de-camp to the Emperor William I., and a well-known figure in the *entourage* of that sovereign, died on Monday in Berlin. General von Rauch, who received many honours at the hands of the Emperors Frederick and William II., as well as from the first Emperor, finally retired from the Army in 1894. He was in his seventy-seventh year.

PREVENTION OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—For greater security have the Drainage and Water Supply of your Town and Country or temporary Residence examined and certified by The Sanitary Engineering Company (H. Carter, C.E., Manager), 65, Victoria Street, Westminster.—Fee quoted on receipt of full particulars. Established 23 years. Telegrams: "Sanitation, London."

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, Sept. 22.

A telegram from Lord Roberts sent off from Pretoria last night was issued from the War Office during the morning, announcing a successful operation by Lord Methuen on the 19th inst. When marching from Jaagkraal towards Schweizer Renecke (Mamusa) on Harts River, his Lordship heard of a Boer convoy moving in a north-easterly direction. He at once pursued and completely routed the party, capturing a 15pr. gun lost by the 14th Field Battery at Colenso, 26 waggons, some carts, 8,000 cattle, 4,000 sheep, some rifles, and about 20,000 rounds of small arm ammunition. He also took 28 prisoners, eight of whom belonged to the Staats Artillery, whilst three were Cape rebels.

Lieut.-General Hildyard occupied Vryheid on the 19th. The enemy under C. Botha had taken up a strong position, which was turned by Cols. Gough's and Bethune's Mounted Infantry.

Lieut.-Gen. Clery had reported that a patrol of Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry under Capt. Shea surprised a body of the enemy, said to be Theron's Scouts, this (Saturday) morning near Vaal Station. One of the scouts was killed, one wounded, and one taken prisoner. A bag of dynamite was also captured. A prisoner confirmed Theron's death.

Lord Roberts telegraphed at 9.20 p.m. that Sir Redvers Buller had reported the surrender to him of 58 burghers at Spitzkop, 20 at Devil's Knuckles, and several more at Lydenburg. Some Imperial Light Horse returning from French Bob captured 20 prisoners and 200 rifles, and burnt some waggons and ammunition. Major-Gen. W. Knox reported from Kroonstad that the detachment at Roodevaal Spruit under Lieut. Best opened fire at midnight on some Boers crossing the line, and this morning they found two abandoned waggons, one full of dynamite. Dynamite had been laid under the line in several places, but the Boers' hasty flight prevented any damage being done. The Colonial Division, which was moving about between Heilbron and Lindley, yesterday captured four waggons, 2,000 sheep, and 120 cattle.

Early this morning a party belonging to Erasmus commando attacked the Elands River railway station. Their shells damaged some of the buildings, and one of our men was wounded, but the little garrison drove off the enemy without being reinforced. The Boers must afterwards have regretted having left their camp, for during their absence it was captured by Major-Gen. Paget. He made a forced march of 26 miles during the night with the 1st Batn. West Riding Regiment, two companies of the 2nd Batn. Wiltshire Regiment, two companies of 1st Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, the C.I.V. Battery, and two 5in. guns, captured Erasmus' camp, 2,500 cattle, 6,000 sheep, 50 horses, 12 prisoners, 20 rifles, and some ammunition. Whilst Gen. Paget was operating against the camp, Col. Plumer's Bushmen engaged the force itself, capturing 11 prisoners, 750 cattle, and 1,600 sheep.

Sunday, Sept. 23.

Lord Roberts telegraphed during the evening, announcing that Lord Methuen moved on the 20th inst. to Rietpan, 45 miles east of the Vryburg railway station, and drove a party of Boers before him, capturing 634 cattle, 3,000 sheep, 29 horses, and 24 donkeys. The telegram wound up thus:—

"The few men now left under Cozzie and Pienaars, the two Boer commanders in the most eastern part of the Transvaal, are completely out of hand. They are nearly all Boers, the foreign mercenaries having taken their departure for Lorenzo Marques owing to the Portuguese authorities having promised to maintain them while there, and give them passages to their respective countries."

The Boers evacuated all their positions on the Portuguese frontiers during the morning. At 11 o'clock they destroyed their "Long Toms." Loud explosions were heard, and great columns of smoke were visible from Ressano Garcia. They then crossed the border and surrendered with their arms, ammunition, and horses to the Portuguese, who sent the whole force of 3,000 men, including General Pienaar and his staff, under escort to Delagoa Bay, where they were all lodged at the barracks.

A Reuter's telegram says:—

"The Boers who surrendered to the Portuguese were in a desperate condition. They are ragged, unkempt, and gaunt, and glad that the war, so far as they are concerned, is over. They were evidently kept in ignorance of the real progress of the war and the recent British advances, and were informed that foreign intervention was assured. Their condemnation of Mr. Kruger and his associates, knows no bounds."

Sir Redvers Buller, at Spitz Kop, moved to-day five miles along the road leading to Sabi Drift, Gen. Viljoen, according to reports, was awaiting battle. He was encamped on the other side of the Sabi, where our scouts have been watching his camp daily.

Monday, Sept. 24.

The Guards Brigade, under Pole-Carew, occupied Komati Poort at 8 a.m. this morning. A few rifle shots only were fired. The bridge is intact, but had been prepared for destruction. A very large amount of rolling-stock and locomotives were captured, also some truckloads of "Long Tom" ammunition.

Lieut.-Gen. Pole-Carew reported that he found at Komati Poort one "Long Tom" 98-pr. gun, and one Creusot gun destroyed; 300 rifles were also found, as well as 30 boxes small-arm ammunition, 40 "Long Tom" shells, and 130 boxes of other shells. One cog-wheel engine was also captured.

Lord Kitchener reported from Malelane Station that the Selati branch was blocked with rolling stock, and that as the bridge over the Crocodile River on this line was intact, there would be little difficulty in getting it away.

During a short march which Major-Gen. Barton made from Krugersdorp he took 9 prisoners of war, 720 trek oxen, 950 cattle, 1,000 sheep, 34 ponies, and 17 good waggons.

A mounted force "splendidly equipped," under Lieut.-Col. De Lisle, Durham Light Infantry, left Pretoria in pursuit of De Wet. Each man had two horses, the gun teams were doubled, and the transport was carried on Cape carts.

Major-Gen. Settle, R.E., with a force of 7,000 men, relieved the garrison of Schweizer Renecke, after an engagement in which the Boers suffered heavy loss. The Boer commandant was captured. Schweizer Renecke—36 miles south-east of Vryburg, on the Harts River—was held by a tiny British garrison, which was surrounded by the Boers early this month. On Sept. 17 Lord Roberts reported that the defenders had strongly entrenched themselves, and having sufficient food were in no danger of surrender so long as the provisions lasted. A relieving force was, however, being organised, comprising Paget's Horse, Cape Mounted Rifles, and Diamond Fields Horse and Scouts under Gen. Settle.

Tuesday, Sept. 25.

Lord Roberts sent information to the War Office during the afternoon that Lieut.-Gen. Ian Hamilton had found in the Crocodile River near Hector Spruit several guns, most of them destroyed. These included two 12-prs., which belong to Q. Battery, R.H.A., two 75mm. Creusot guns, two 3in. Krupp 1895 pattern, one 75mm. Vickers-Maxim q.f. mounted gun, No. D 4541, two pom-poms, one 7-pr. R.M.L. mountain gun, three muzzle-loading mountain guns (hexagonal bore). There was besides a good deal of debris of carriages, and probably of more guns.

Lieut.-Gen. Pole-Carew had reported that there was an enormous amount of rolling stock on the main and Selati lines in good order. On the Selati line alone the vehicles extended for eight miles, and there was besides a great deal which has been damaged by the fire. There is evidence of quantities of supplies having been burned. He stated that Komati Poort was in an indescribably filthy condition, and that he was in telegraphic communication with Lorenzo Marques.

Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Lord Roberts telegraphs from Pretoria at 4.15 p.m., stating that Lieut.-Gen. Ian Hamilton's column reached Komati Poort during the morning. Lieut.-Gen. Pole-Carew was getting ample supplies from our Consul-General at Lorenzo Marques, and the Portuguese officials were most civil and obliging.

Seventeen officers and 319 men of the Royal Canadian Regiment (Volunteers) left Pretoria to-day en route to Canada. Lord Roberts, in bidding them good-bye, said he could not let them go back to their homes without saying a word of thanks to them. He wanted to tell them how much he appreciated the excellent work which they had done in February, March, and April, especially on Feb. 27, at Paardeberg. The moment he heard how they had behaved on that day, he telegraphed to the Governor-General of Canada, letting him and their friends know how well the regiment had behaved. He was quite sure the people of Canada were delighted to hear how gallantly and splendidly everyone had behaved in action. He was sorry that they had suffered pretty heavily. The figures were 160 killed and wounded, but, as they knew, they could not go to war without suffering losses. In conclusion, the field-marshal declared, amidst hearty cheers, that, if ever it should be his good fortune to visit Canada, he hoped that he would again meet the Royal Canadian Regiment.

Sir Redvers Buller occupied MacMac River and eastern side of Burghers' Pass to-day. The enemy's guns were easily silenced by C Battery R.H.A. under Major Paget, and the Pass was turned by a half battalion of the Devonshire Regiment well led by Capt. Jacson. Our casualties were four men wounded.

A party of Boers opened fire on the 3rd Cavalry

Brigade, with Major-Gen. C. Knox, to-day with a long-range gun, and wounded two men before they could mount. In the pursuit two waggons and some loose horses were captured.

Thursday, Sept. 27.

Telegraphing at 8 p.m., Lord Roberts stated that the portion of Paget's force at Pienaars River Station, under command of Col. Lionel Chapman, was attacked on two sides during the morning, the enemy being able to come close up under cover of thick bush. They were beaten off after three hours' fighting, and followed up by the Bushmen. Our loss was one Bushman killed and one wounded, and three Royal Munster Fusiliers taken prisoners. The three Fusiliers returned later in the day, and stated that they fired away all their ammunition before they were captured. They saw seven wounded Boers, and were placed in charge of two, one of whom afterwards died, and the other was dangerously wounded. Col. Chapman sent out an ambulance to bring in the wounded Boers.

News came of the capture of Vryheid by Lieut.-Gen. Hildyard. His force was engaged fighting night and day up to the time of the occupation of Vryheid. Gen. Hildyard was opposed by C. Botha's commando, 2,000 strong, and they contested every kopje and ravine before Hildyard's advance. Hildyard's force has now gone ten miles in the direction of Piet Retief.

Heilbron, Reitz, and Lindley stated by Lord Roberts to have been re-occupied.

The natives in the Zoutpansberg and Pietersburg districts stated to be preparing to resist the further advance of the Boers into their territory.

Total casualties since the beginning of the war up to the end of last week:—

	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men
Killed in action	287	2,738
Died of wounds	86	813
Prisoners who have died		
in captivity	3	88
Died of disease	149	5,653
Accidental deaths	3	108

Total deaths in S. Africa	528	9,400
Missing and prisoners (excluding those who have been recovered or died in captivity)	9	799*
Sent home as invalids	1,279	29,957†

Total, S.A. Field Force 1,816 41,972‡

Total reduction of the Military Forces through war in South Africa:—

Deaths in South Africa	528	9,400
Missing and prisoners	9	799
Invalids sent home who have died	4	183
Invalids sent home who have left the Service as unfit	—	814
	541	11,196

* This total probably includes a large number of men reported "missing" who subsequently rejoined, but whose return was not notified.

† Of these 183 have died, 814 have been discharged from the Service as unfit, and 810 are in hospital.

‡ The difference between these two numbers is due to the fact that the great majority of the men invalided home have recovered and rejoined for duty (see note *).

"TEN Little Boer Boys" is a new and amusing version of old tale, pictured by A. S. Forrest (Dean and Son). The "ten little, slim little, trim little, grim little Boer boys" disappear one by one, through various catastrophes, until there is not one of them left. It is a capital book for boys, who will be vastly amused at these very clever drawings, in which the decorative spirit of caricature is very strong. The best of all the pictures is of the little Boer boy bewildered by the broad and fascinating smile of a little Kaffir girl, thus leaving behind him his two companions, one weeping with jealousy, the other looking on in disgust. The book is produced in the excellent style for which Messrs. Dean are famous.

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Obituary.

NAVY.

Commander (retired) John James Frushard Bell died at Acton on the 19th inst., aged 57. He became Naval Cadet, 1857; Sub-Lieut. 1864; Lieut. 1866; and retired with the rank of Commander 1888. Was with the Abyssinian Expedition, 1857-58 (medal); commanded the schooner *Sandfly* in Australia, 1875-79; and was Inspecting Officer of Coastguard at Whitstable, 1882-88. In 1890 he was awarded a Naval pension.

Commander (retired) Herbert George Paris died at Bergen on the 19th inst., aged 46, from the effects of sunstroke, while on service in South Africa. He joined as Naval Cadet, 1870; became Sub-Lieut. 1876; Lieut. 1881; and retired with rank of Commander 1899. He was wrecked in the *Niebo* off Miqueton, Newfoundland, 1874; served as Lieut. of *Euryalus* in the Egyptian Expedition, 1882 (medal), and during the operations in the Eastern Soudan, 1884 (Suakin clasp); accompanied Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., on a mission to the King of Abyssinia; and was subsequently employed in the suppression of the East African slave trade.

Capt. Herbert St. L. Curtees, R.M.L.I., commanding the Royal Marine detachment at Bermuda, died on the 19th inst., from heat apoplexy, with which he was stricken while playing cricket a few days prior to his death, and did not regain consciousness.

ARMY.

Gen. Richard William Penn Curzon, third Earl Howe, G.C.V.O., C.B., Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, died at Cowspall on the 25th inst. Born in 1822, he joined the Grenadier Guards as Ensign and Lieut., July 4, 1833; became Lieut. and Captain, April 5, 1844; Brevet-Major, May 28, 1853; Captain and Lieut.-Colonel, June 20, 1854; Colonel, Nov. 17, 1857. Commanded the 3rd Bn. Grenadier Guards, 1861-64; became Major-General, March 6, 1868; Lieut.-General, Oct. 1, 1877; Colonel 17th Regiment, June 25, 1879; General, March 16, 1880; and Colonel, 2nd Life Guards, Jan. 5, 1890. He served as A.D.C. to Sir George Cathcart in the Kaffir War of 1852-53 (medal and Brevet of Major). Served also in the Indian Mutiny, including the siege of Delhi, as Acting Q.M.G., Queen's troops (medal with clasp, C.B. and Brevet of Colonel). Viscount Curzon, Treasurer of the Queen's Household, succeeds his father in the title. He was born in 1861, and has just retired from the Parliamentary representation of High Wycombe. The funeral of Lord Howe will take place at Penn Street Church, Buckinghamshire, to-day (Saturday) at 1.30 p.m.

Lieut.-Gen. Cecil D'Urban La Touche, retired list, Indian Staff Corps, died at Harrogate on the 19th inst., aged 66. He joined the Army July 19, 1850; became Captain July 19, 1862; Major-General Sept. 20, 1894; and Lieut.-General Oct. 29, 1895. He served with the Persian Expedition in 1856-57, including the attack on Reshire, capture of Bushire, destruction of the enemy's magazines at Chakota, and battle of Khooshab (medal with clasp). Served with the Satpooa Field Force in the action fought with the insurgent chiefs and rebels in the Satpooa Hills on April 11, 1858. Served in the Afghan War in 1880, and took part in the defence of Kandahar (mentioned in despatches). Commanded a sortie of all arms on Khairabad, and was present at the sortie of Deh Khojah (mentioned in despatches) and battle of Kandahar (medal with clasp).

Major-Gen. William Henry Binny, Colonel, retired list, Indian Staff Corps, of Crespiigny, Aldeburgh, died at Uffculme, Devonshire, on the 19th inst., aged 74. He joined the Army, June 10, 1843; became Captain June 10, 1858; Major June 10, 1863; Lieut.-Colonel June 10, 1869; Colonel June 10, 1874, and retired with the hon. rank of Major-General, Feb. 19, 1879. He served in the operations against the hill tribes in the Peshawur District in 1855 (medal with clasp) commanded the Banda Military Police Battalion at the relief of Kirwee in December, 1858, and subsequent operations against the rebels in the Banda District and adjoining Native States (medal).

MILITARY MEMORIALS IN "LATTEN" BRASS OR MARBLE, &c.—Special Illustrated Military Price List on application to GAWTHORP, 16, Long Acre, W.C., and 19, Castle Street East, W., London. Craftsmen in Metals to H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Patronised by the War Office, Lord Wolseley, Sir Francis Grenfell, the Guards, Cavalry, and most Regiments of the Line. See Memorials to Officers killed at Glencoe, Dekiel's Drift, Kimberley, Wagon Hill, Ladysmith, Magersfontein, Omdurman, Khartoum, Khyber Pass, Crete, &c., and in the Boer War of 1880-81.

Col. Edward John Stracey-Clitherow, late of the Scots Guards, of Hotham Hall, Yorkshire, and Boston House, New Brentford, Middlesex, died on the 20th inst., at his Yorkshire seat, in his 81st year. Col. Stracey-Clitherow served with his regiment in the operations in the Crimea, including the battle of Alma and the siege of Sebastopol. He was well known in the hunting field, as a four-in-hand whip, and as having started, with the late Mr. Chandos-Pole, the original Brighton coach. He was high sheriff of Middlesex in 1889, and at the time of his death was on the Commission of the Peace for that county, the East Riding of Yorkshire, Norfolk, and Gloucestershire.

Col. Walter Chidcock Nangle, retired list, Royal Artillery and Ordnance Store Departments, died suddenly at Cowslips, Mickleham, Surrey, on the 22nd inst., aged 70. He was last surviving son of the late Mr. G. Nangle, of Kildalkey and Clonbaron, co. Meath, and he served in the Crimean campaign with the Royal Artillery from September to October, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He had passed through the Staff College, and in 1870 joined the old Control Department as Assistant Controller, from which he went to the Ordnance Store Department as Deputy Commissary-General of Ordnance on the re-organisation of January, 1880.

Major William Hart-McHarg, Quartermaster, retired list, late of the Essex Regiment, died at the English Bank, Bruges, Belgium, on the 25th inst., aged 81. He obtained his commission as Quartermaster in the old 44th Regiment, Jan. 25, 1856; and became hon. Major Oct. 1, 1881. He served with the 44th throughout the Eastern Campaign 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, siege and fall of Sebastopol, attack and occupation of the cemetery on June 10 (medal with three clasps, medal for distinguished conduct in the field, Turkish medal). Served also in the campaign in North China in 1860, including the action of Sinho and assault and capture of North Taku Forts (medal with clasp).

Brevet-Major Lionel James Trafford, retired list, Royal Sussex Regiment, died at Tree Hill Court, Ross, Herefordshire, on the 20th inst. The third son of the late Mr. C. G. Trafford, of Michael Church Court, he joined the Army Nov. 20, 1875; became Captain Nov. 7, 1883; and Brevet-Major June 15, 1885; and retired on retired pay. He served in the Egyptian Expedition, 1882, including the operations at Ramleh (medal and bronze star) and also with Soudan Expedition, 1884-85, on the Nile, including the action of Abu Klea and El Gubat with the expedition in steamers for the relief of Khartoum (mentioned in despatches, two clasps and Brevet of Major).

Capt. Arthur Joseph Hill, East Surrey Regiment, died last week at Tung-chau from the effects of an explosion there, in which he was seriously injured. Born July 22, 1863, he joined the East Surrey Regiment from the Militia May 14, 1884; became Captain July 12, 1892; and was appointed to the 1st Bn. Chinese Regiment at Wei-hai-wei April 20, 1899.

Capt. Walter Winton Campbell Stevenson, Manchester Regiment, was killed in action whilst serving with a force under command of Major Montanaro, R.A., south of Ojesu, Ashanti, on Saturday last. Born Aug. 21, 1874, he joined the Manchester Regiment as 2nd Lieut. Feb. 20, 1895; became Lieut. Dec. 19, 1896; and Captain, Dec. 27, 1899. He has been employed with the West African Frontier Force since March, 11, 1899. He served in the operations on the West Coast of Africa in 1897-8 as Transport Officer, Mohmand Field Force and Tirah Expedition (medal with two clasps).

THE continued activity in Woolwich Arsenal has necessitated the suspension for Imperial purposes of the Factory Act. The pressure in the manufacture and shipment of war material is unabated. Workmen are wanted in almost every department, more especially ironworkers and scaffolders, for the erection of two new workshops at the South Boring Mills, and at the new danger buildings on Plumstead Marshes. Coopers are also wanted for powder barrel work, and navvies for the extension of the arsenal narrow-gauge railway, labourers for general work, and lads for cartridge making.

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THE MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When will our rulers and counsellors in military matters pull themselves together and wake up from the Rip Van Winkle-like sleep into which they have fallen? The Militia has been out in a state of embodiment for six months or more, and it has suddenly occurred to the clever people who manage the conglomerate of Reservists and Militiamen—who now at home constitute our national defence force—that Militiamen are not romping into the ranks of the regular Army as they should do. Having had a taste of military life under peace conditions, with poor accommodation, plenty of walking about in the sun and rain, much unintelligent hustling, and much abuse because their clothes and figures are not all that is desirable, they are supposed to hanker inordinately for a soldier's life; and the question is now being asked why they don't come forward and join the Army. The War Office must have forgotten that, in a moment of unheard-of generosity, they offered such terms to Militiamen in the way of bounty on disembodiment that those who mean eventually to join the ranks will certainly wait till they are dismissed to their homes, spend their Militia bounty, and then take the new bounty for the regular Army. The Militiaman is not quite so stupid as he is imagined to be. The regulations as to pay and bounty, put up as they often are on boards in the canteens by many thoughtful Militia commanding officers, have been discussed over the beer time after time, and notwithstanding the crooked wording of the terms, are fully understood, and "Tommy" of the Militia sees that if he sits tight, free from war's alarms in camp or quarters at home, he can eventually, if hard up when Militia pay ceases and Militia bounties are done with, go into the Army on very advantageous terms. Why should he go now, and, as he thinks, forfeit part of the Militia advantages in the way of pay, extra clothing, bounty, &c., which on calculation he considers worth ten pounds to him, for a paltry extra sovereign? When the rush takes place—a very small rush, after all—into the ranks on the disembodiment of the Militia, very little Militia will be left. Recruiting will die out, it has not been very flourishing all through the war for the Militia, and there will be nothing for it but the ballot for Militia, recommended so highly by Lord Lansdowne in 1899 and so boldly disapproved of by him in 1900. Lord Newtown's article, called "A Case of Paternal Desertion," in one of the smart monthlies, should be read carefully by all who know nothing whatever about our Militia; and their name is legion. The representatives of the Militia on the staff of the Army hardly seem in such close touch as they should be with the force whose interest they are supposed to look after. Do they know anything about it?

A MILITIAMAN.

THE recent orders regarding the training of infantry in regimental transport duties is also to apply to units of embodied Militia.

THE EMBODIED MILITIA.—In expectation of the complete cessation of hostilities in South Africa, the War Office is taking steps for the early disembodiment of a portion of the Militia now under arms. The battalions called up in December last will be amongst the first units to be relieved from duty, and orders for their dismissal will probably be issued shortly. Many of the battalions are in South Africa, and these will be brought home on the earliest possible opportunity.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Williams is on passage home from the Cape in the *Briton* to join on promotion from the 18th Hussars.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. Springfield is on passage home from the Cape in the *Kildonan Castle* to join on promotion from Lumsden's Horse.

4th Dragoon Guards will move from Rawul Pindee to Muttra during the cold season. 2nd Lieut. Holford is on passage home from the Cape in the *Kildonan Castle*, on promotion from the Imperial Yeomanry.

5th Dragoon Guards will be quartered at Muttra on removal to India from South Africa.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers).—On arrival in India from South Africa, the regiment will be quartered at Rawul Pindee.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Bramston-Newman and Lieut. Cholmley sailed from Cape Town in the *Kildonan Castle* on the 15th inst., invalided.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).—Lieut. the Hon. R. H. Lindsay sailed from Cape Town in the *Kildonan Castle* on the 15th inst., invalided. 2nd Lieut. Middleton sailed in the *Briton* on the 19th inst.

4th Hussars move during the cold season from Bangalore to Mhow.

9th Lancers.—On return to India from South Africa the regiment will be quartered at Umballa.

10th Hussars.—Lieut. the Hon. F. W. Stanley sailed from Cape Town on the 12th inst. in the *Dumottar Castle*, invalided.

12th Lancers.—On arrival in India from South Africa the regiment will be quartered at Sealkote. Capt. Sloane-Stanley left Cape Town on the 19th inst. in the *Briton* for England.

15th Hussars.—Capt. Aspinall, late of the regiment, was doing duty as A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. French when the mail left the front.

18th Hussars.—Major Greville is on passage home from the Cape, in the *Briton*, which sailed on the 19th inst.

20th Hussars move during the cold season from Mhow to Secunderabad.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Brilliant weather has favoured the Prince of Wales' Own Norfolk Artillery during its fortnight's route march through the county of Norfolk, and the regiment has everywhere been received with enthusiasm. A start was made from headquarters at Great Yarmouth on the morning of the 17th inst., when, embarking on two steamers at Gorleston Ferry, the regiment was conveyed up the river Yare as far as Buckenham Ferry, whence the column, 400 strong, under Col. Lord Coke, proceeded to Langley Park, the seat of Sir Reginald Proctor-Beauchamp. It has since visited every place of importance in the county, and has been received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm. To-day it returns to headquarters, having left behind it wherever it has gone a splendid character for smartness and good discipline.

Lieut.-Col. R. M. Brady, R.G.A., acts temporary in command of the R.A. District Staff, Woolwich, vice Col. F. O. Barrington Foote, and pending the arrival of Lieut.-Col. F. C. Farmer. He will on relief proceed to Gosport to replace Lieut.-Col. H. G. Weir, R.G.A.

Lieut.-Col. Burton, and Lieuts. Peck and Gray, R.H.A., Capt. Ward, R.F.A., and Capt. Webb, R.G.A., sailed from Cape Town on the 11th inst. in the *Avoca* for England. Lieut. Oldershaw, R.F.A., sailed in the *Armenian* on the 15th inst.

Major H. B. Gundry has passed the tactical examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Majors Lindsay and Goff and 2nd Lieut. Turner R.F.A., and 2nd Lieut. Wyld, R.G.A., left Cape Town on the 15th inst. in the *Kildonan Castle*.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Col. C. Wilkinson completes his five years in the rank of Lieut.-Colonel on Monday next.

Majors H. E. Tyler, H. B. N. Adair, and E. Druitt have passed the tactical examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Lieut. S. G. Faber has been appointed instructor in estimating, &c., at the School of Military Engineering. He has been on active service in South Africa, and is ordered to take up his new duties at an early date.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—An additional detachment of 100 men, 1st Batn., will be moved to London on Monday from Windsor, to join the detachment now at Chelsea Barracks.

Coldstream Guards.—A company of the 3rd Batn. will be moved on Monday from Chelsea to St. George's Barracks.

Irish Guards.—2nd Lieut. Lord Kingston is on passage home from Cape Town in the *Kildonan Castle*, which sailed on the 15th inst.

Royal Scots (1st).—Lieut.-Col. Morgan-Payler, 1st Batn., sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Kildonan Castle* on the 15th inst.

Queen's (2nd).—Capt. Croften, 3rd (Militia Batn.), sailed from Cape Town on the 11th inst. in the *Avoca*, invalided.

Bufs (3rd).—Major Holme, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months on medical certificate.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—Majors Duffin and Somerville, 1st Batn., have passed the tactical examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Major and Brevet Col. Henry has been selected for the appointment of second in command of the 3rd Batn. at York. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sitwell arrived home from South Africa on Monday last, to join the 4th Batn. on appointment as second in command. Major Fletcher is transferred on promotion from the 2nd to the 1st Batn. Capt. Lethbridge is ordered to join the 3rd Batn., and Capt. Hall the 4th Batn., on promotion. Capt. Lynch Stanton, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from the Cape in the *Kildonan Castle*, which sailed on the 15th inst.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Townshend, C.B., is on passage home from the Cape in the *Kildonan Castle*, to join the 4th Batn. on promotion from the Indian Staff Corps.

King's Regiment (8th).—Capt. Parmiter, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from the Cape in the *Kildonan Castle*, which sailed on the 15th inst.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—Capt. Carroll is transferred, on promotion, from the 2nd Batn., in South Africa, to the 1st Batn., in India.

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—2nd Lieut. Sinnett, 1st Batn., sailed from Cape Town in the *Kildonan Castle* on the 15th inst., invalided.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—Capt. Nicholl, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town in the *Kildonan Castle* on the 15th inst., invalided; Lieut. Allason, 2nd Batn., left in the *Avoca* on the 11th inst., also invalided.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—Major Shuldham-Lye, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months on private affairs. Lieut. FitzHugh, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town in the *Kildonan Castle* on the 15th inst., invalided.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th).—Lieut. Raymond is on passage home from the Cape in the *Kildonan Castle*, having sailed on the 15th.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—Capt. de Pentheny O'Kelly, 6th (Militia) Batn., is on passage home from the Cape in the *Kildonan Castle*, which sailed on the 15th inst.

Cheshire Regiment (22nd).—Major Cooke, Adj't. 3rd Batn., has passed the tactical examination, qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—2nd Lieuts. Dickinson and Gross and a mounted infantry patrol of the 2nd Batn., is stated in a telegram from Lord Roberts, dated the 26th inst., to have surprised and captured six Frenchmen that day six miles east of Grootvlei railway station. This smart bit of business reflects much credit on the young officers and those under them.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—2nd Lieut. Cobden, 1st Batn., sailed from Cape Town in the *Avoca* on the 11th inst., invalided.

East Lancashire Regiment (30th).—2nd Lieut. Toller, 3rd (Militia) Batn., is on passage home from the Cape, invalided, in the *Kildonan Castle*.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (33rd).—Major Humphrys has passed the tactical examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Border Regiment (34th).—Major Barkworth has passed the tactical examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Lieut. Crackanthorpe, 3rd (Militia) Batn., is on passage home from South Africa in the *Armenian*.

Royal Sussex Regiment (35th).—Capt. Mackenzie and 2nd Lieut. Leachman sailed from Cape Town in the *Kildonan Castle* on the 15th inst., invalided.

Worcestershire Regiment (36th).—Capt. Ruxton is on passage home from the Cape in the *Kildonan Castle*, which sailed on the 15th inst., to join the new 4th Batn. on promotion.

Hampshire Regiment (37th).—Capt. and Adj't. de Montmorency sailed from Cape Town on the 11th inst. in the *Avoca*, invalided.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th).—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hore sailed from Cape Town in the *Kildonan Castle* on the 15th inst. for England.

Black Watch (42nd).—Capt. Pollok is transferred to the 2nd Batn. (73rd), in South Africa, on promotion.

King's Own Light Infantry (51st).—Capt. Boulton sailed from Cape Town on the 11th inst. in the *Avoca*, invalided.

Border Regiment (55th).—Major Caulfield, D.S.O., has passed the tactical examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Essex Regiment (56th).—Capt. Chawner is on passage home from the Cape in the *Kildonan Castle*, which sailed on the 15th inst.

Manchester Regiment (63rd).—Capt. Sawray, 3rd Batn., and 2nd Lieut. Vanrenen, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the *Avoca* on the 11th inst., invalided.

North Staffordshire Regiment (64th).—Capt. Johnston is transferred on promotion to the 2nd Batn. (98th) in South Africa.

Highland Light Infantry (71st).—Lieut.-Col. Conway-Gordon presided at a meeting of members of the Highland Light Infantry Association, held in Glasgow, when Capt. Swinton explained the reasons of the proposed changes in connection with the dress of the regiment. He stated that the proposal originated entirely through the regiment. Tracing the history of both battalions, he pointed out that they were raised as kilted battalions, and continued so up to 1809. The 71st were then put in trews, and in 1847 the 74th were put into the same dress. In the "fifties" the officer commanding the 74th was very anxious to have the kilt restored. In 1881 the battalions were linked, and they were left practically with the same dress. There were other changes which were not looked for. The officer commanding the 71st had a chance in 1875 and again in 1877 of having the kilt restored, but they preferred to retain the trews, as they had the distinction of being the only trews regiment among the Highland regiments. But as four other regiments were put into trews the distinction vanished. There was a feeling that they had done wrong by refusing the kilt in the "seventies." Had they asked for it between 1881 and now they might have been refused. This brought them down to the campaign in South Africa, in the course of which the Highland Light Infantry were removed from the Highland Brigade because they did not wear kilts. Telegrams were sent to Lord Roberts and Major-Gen. Macdonald protesting against the step. Lieut.-Col. Kelham protested personally to Lord Roberts, and was informed that it was considered advisable that the Highland Brigade should consist of kilted regiments. A telegram was also sent to Lord Roberts by past and present officers of the regiment at home, and whether it was that telegram, or whether his lordship had been thinking over the matter, he did not know, but Lord Roberts telegraphed that the Highland Light Infantry were to rejoin the Highland Brigade, although they did not do so for two months afterwards. In consequence of what had taken place it was proposed that the Secretary for War be asked to restore the kilt to the two battalions, and that their connection with Glasgow should be revived by naming the regiment the Highland Light Infantry (City of Glasgow) Regiment. The co-operation of the Corporation of Glasgow had been obtained, and the Lord Provost had written to Lord Lansdowne to that effect, and had received a reply that his lordship would consider the matter. It depended how far Glasgow exerted itself in the matter whether the scheme was successful. The courses open to them was to try to get the depot back to the North, which was not likely to be successful, or, as suggested, to take the kilt if they could get it, and recruit from the kilt-loving population of Glasgow, or to say good-bye to their Highland traditions and become a lowland regiment. Capt. Wolfe-Murray, who had just returned from South Africa, explained that the 1st Batn. was in favour of the proposed change. Col. Kelham had said to Lord Roberts that the cause of the removal of the Highland Light Infantry from the Highland Brigade

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Reviews.

LITERATURE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

There seems still to be no diminution in the outpouring of literature concerning South Africa, and, no doubt, there is a great deal that is interesting yet to say. Messrs. Methuen have published two somewhat noteworthy volumes. The first of these is *With the Boer Forces*, by Howard C. Hillegas, who was correspondent of the *New York World* with the enemy. The sympathies of this gentleman were with the Boers, but he assures us that he has shown no prejudice in their favour. It is very clearly to be seen, however, that he does not know the British side of the question, though he certainly has written a most interesting book which no one should fail to read. It is full of the fruit of actual observation, and is a most valuable contribution to the history of the campaign. One of the most interesting chapters is that which describes the Sanna's Post fight. The Boers had planned their ambush with great skill, and they retained their fire until the report of Christian de Wet's rifle was heard. Mr. Hillegas asserts that when De Wet challenged the British officer, he received from him a distinct assurance that he would order our men to surrender. The officer rode back, and, according to this story, his troops were then seen to wheel about, whereupon De Wet, who was watching, raised his carbine and shot the officer in question. We cannot, however, follow the details of this account. Incidentally, Mr. Hillegas pays an unconscious tribute to the fine qualities displayed by our troops in the concluding scenes of the war. He is describing the country between Komati Poort and Machadodorp, which he speaks of as consisting of narrow defiles stretching away in all directions, with huge cacti and thick tropical vegetation lining the banks of the river, the railway trains creeping along narrow ledges of the mountain sides, and then dashing down declines into the basin-like hollows of that "impregnable region." This is the country in which our troops have just secured their final success. To Mr. Hillegas a very pathetic feature of Pretoria was the Boers' expression of faith in foreign intervention. What we learn from his book is that the Boers had made up their minds that war was inevitable, and had made every preparation for it. "The horse is a part of the Boer hunter, and he might as well have gone to the frontier without a rifle as in the capacity of a foot soldier. The Boer is a modern Centaur, and therein is found an explanation for part of his success. When once the Boer left his home he became an army unto himself. He needed no one to care for himself and his horse, nor were the leaders of the army obliged to issue myriads of orders for his guidance." We also discover in these pages how really imperfect was the Boer system. They had no discipline and no organisation, and all depended upon the goodwill of individuals. Not the least interesting chapter in the book is that devoted to the Boer generals. To Joubert great credit is given, but he is criticised for having attempted to wage war without the shedding of blood. Cronje is spoken of as absolutely fearless, and as having been convinced that he could fight his way out of the river bed at Paardeberg. Botha is represented as the man for the crisis, deserving of every step of promotion he won, and possessing great personal magnetism and command. He became the idol of the Boers in the Transvaal, while De Wet is the ablest and most fearless leader developed in the late country of Mr. Steyn. Before the war it appears that his chief notoriety lay in the fact that he attempted to effect a "corner" in potatoes on the Johannesburg market, but he soon took a higher line. There is a chapter upon Boer women in war, which is extremely interesting also. We have said enough to show that this book is of unusual character.

The other book published by Messrs. Methuen is *The Siege of Mafeking*, by J. Angus Hamilton, of which part of the contents have been reprinted from the *Times* and from *Black and White*. We have not space to deal at any length with the book, and must be content to say that it is one of the very best volumes that have appeared upon the defence of Mafeking. It contains a vast amount of information, and gives a complete picture of the events. The illustrations are very good.

Why Kruger made War, by John A. Buttery (Heinemann), is another remarkable book, embodying a vigorous attack upon the Boer administration, showing how the war was prepared for, and how the ultimatum was not altogether the outcome of "the passing aberration of national vanity" or personal conceit, but "rather the logical conclusion of a long course of intrigue and deadly preparations pursued under the cloak of friendship." The book is certainly not unprejudiced, but it is full of lively interest, and the author knows his subject well.

Grim as was the siege of Ladysmith from most points of view, there was a great deal of amusement in it for those, like the staff of the *Ladysmith Lyre*, who knew how to enjoy the unusual circumstances. Among these was Capt. C. M. Dixon, 16th Lancers, who was A.D.C. to Sir George White, and whose

lively spirits were quite unquenched by the hardships of the time. He possesses a clever pencil, and killed what he describes as idle hours by making sketches which have just been published in a picture album, entitled, *The Leaguer of Ladysmith* (Eyre and Spottiswoode). They are reproduced in colours, and are quite captivating in their humorous character, irradiated by a vein of genial satire. Here we have the brave defenders flying in panic at the first shell, and carelessly watching the explosion of the last; a foraging party of Major Altham's Guides bringing in poultry from the pro-Boer farm of Mr. Bester, between Caesar's Camp and the Boer lines; a picnic of the enemy disturbed by a shell; a party of our men bathing, also disturbed by a shell, discharged with hydrophobic zeal on Sunday morning; a picture of the "troglydytic conchologists"—concerning whom the *Ladysmith Lyre* explained that these were men who lived in caves and sallied forth to find shells; a picture of the flooded-out war artist; another of the Chevril factory, and various pictures of other places and scenes of the times. It certainly is a most attractive volume of very clever drawings, and will make an excellent memorial of the siege.

The Electors of Great Britain and the Defence of the Empire, by Capt. S. L. Murray, Gordon Highlanders (London: Gale and Polden, Limited). This work appears most opportunely on the eve of a General Election. Its author is already well and favourably known as a thoughtful writer, who not only can wield the pen, but uses it with freedom and effect. Capt. Murray is not satisfied that our state of defence is one that our wealth and position as a nation justifies us in regarding with complacency. He is of opinion, as he says, that "this danger of invasion is a real danger." He calls attention to three facts which he holds ought to be considered in connection with the great problem of defence: (1) The commercial and financial interests of the country, (2) the vast increase of the steam mercantile marines of foreign nations, and (3) the changed industrial condition of to-day. In 64 pages the author brings the whole subject of land defence before his readers in a way which cannot fail to interest all who desire to obtain knowledge before recording votes at the hustings. We have no hesitation in recommending the work strongly, for a perusal of it cannot fail to do good in enlightening those who are in search of information on the burning subject of the day.

Literary.

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might be that he was annoyed at something the regiment had done. The reply was in the negative. "On the contrary," he added, "all the reports I have had of the regiment have been most excellent, but I think that the Highland Brigade should consist of four kilted battalions." Therefore it was shoved out of the Highland Brigade because it wore trews. He believed the adoption of the kilt would be a benefit to the regiment. On a vote only two supported the retention of the trews.

Seaforth Highlanders (72nd).—The action of Colour-Sergt. Mackenzie, 1st West African Frontier Force, in the fighting at Dompoussi, under Lieut. Col. Carter, O.M.G., for which he has been recommended for the Victoria Cross, is spoken of as one of the pluckiest things of the war. Last year this same non-commissioned officer received the Distinguished Service Medal for conspicuous gallantry on the Niger. On this occasion he volunteered to lead a charge on the stockade to recover a 7pr. which was out of action, all the gunners having been killed or wounded. With a half company of the West African Frontier Force, Sergt. Mackenzie, at the head of his men, charged the stockade in face of a terrible fire, captured the position, and covered the withdrawal of the gun. Two of his men were killed, and he was himself slightly wounded.

Black Watch (73rd).—Lieut. Innes sailed from Cape Town in the *Kildonan Castle* on the 15th inst., invalided.

Highland Light Infantry (74th).—"Assaye" writes:—"I hope you will allow me a small space in your columns to give you a rather unique history of one of our old 74th soldiers—namely, Sergt. Samson. This worthy old non-commissioned officer is School Board officer for the parish of Rutherglen, Glasgow. He served 21 years in the Army, has been 21 years out of the Army, 21 years School Board officer, has attended same church for 21 years, has been 21 years married, and has been 21 years resident in the same house. Of the 21 years in the Army, he had 16 years and eight months foreign service. He wears a medal for long service and good conduct. He is hale and hearty, and respected by all who know him."

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—Major Staunton, Adjutant, 5th Volunteer Batn., has passed the tactical examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Royal Irish Rifles (86th).—Capt. McCammond, 4th (Militia) Batn., is on passage home from the Cape in the *Briton*, which sailed on the 19th inst.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th).—Lieut. Barrett, 3rd (Militia) Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 11th inst. in the *Avoca*, invalided.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—Lieut.-Col. Wilson sailed from Cape Town on the 15th inst. in the *Kildonan Castle*, invalided. Major Cavendish was wounded in left wrist on the 17th inst., but is stated to be doing well.

Wiltshire Regiment (99th).—Major Stock sailed from Cape Town in the *Kildonan Castle* on the 15th inst., invalided.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (101st).—2nd Lieut. Conway sailed from Cape Town in the *Kildonan Castle* on the 15th inst., invalided.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102nd).—Lieut. Taylor sailed from Cape Town in the *Kildonan Castle* on the 15th inst., invalided.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (104th).—Major Clough has taken up the duties of second in command on appointment. Capt. Ffennell has been granted leave from India to England for six months on medical certificate.

Durham Light Infantry (106th).—Lieut. Ainsworth is on passage home from the Cape in the *Kildonan Castle*, having sailed on the 15th inst.

Rifle Brigade.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Cowans has passed the tactical examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Army Service Corps.—Major Humphreys and Lieut. and Qrmr. Richardson sailed from Cape Town in the *Kildonan Castle* on the 15th inst., invalided.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieut.-Col. Falvey, Capt. Vidler, and Lieut. M'Loughlin, and Capt. O'Connor, M.M.S.C., are on passage home from the Cape in the *Kildonan Castle*, which sailed on the 15th inst. Majors Sir J. Clark and Moir, are on passage home from the Cape in the *Briton*, which sailed on the 19th inst.

Army Ordnance Department.—Capt. Yallop sailed from Cape Town in the *Avoca* on the 11th inst., invalided.

Army Veterinary Department.—Major Pallin sailed from Cape Town in the *Avoca* on the 11th inst., invalided.

An Army Order issued on Wednesday contains instructions with regard to the disposition of the clothing, &c., of Regular soldiers, Militiamen, Imperial Yeomanry, Volunteers, and Colonial troops on demobilisation.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1900.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

THE announcement that Mr. Goschen has
decided to retire from the House of
Commons and to give up his office at the Admi-
ralty has evoked a general expression of un-
feigned regret and sympathetic interest. His
long, varied, and distinguished services to the
State are known to all, and no one will dispute
his claim to the gratitude of the nation and to his
elevation to the peerage, if he wishes for that

honour. It is particularly with his services at the Admiralty that we desire to express our acknowledgments, for it is certain that we have never had in the last half-century a more competent, a more energetic, or a more successful "Ruler of the Queen's Navee." It was, we believe, at his own request that he came a second time to the post, and undertook what he rightly calls "the heavy strain of administrative work during the anxious years through which we have passed." In accepting the post of First Lord of the Admiralty Mr. Goschen may be said to have made a new precedent, for until then, at least for many years, it had not been the custom to deem the office worthy of a man holding first rank in the Cabinet. Both by his action in going there and by his action since he has helped to raise the Navy from a state of neglect, to maintain its efficiency as a fighting force, and, as he said in his farewell address to his constituents, to keep it "entirely apart from party politics." It is not alone for his public virtues that the Navy esteems Mr. Goschen, but it cherishes a very personal affection for him as one who has in a singularly whole-souled manner devoted himself ungrudgingly to its interests, appreciated its worth, and sympathised with its difficulties. Whatever may be the case in the world of politics, the Navy will certainly preserve a very warm corner in their memories for Mr. Goschen in recollection of the general confidence with which he has inspired them during the memorable years in which his connection with the Service has existed.

Mingled with the sentiment of regret inspired by Mr. Goschen's retirement, a feeling has been created in the public mind almost amounting to apprehension with reference to the selection of his successor. There can be no question that at the present time few matters of greater moment can be presented to Lord Salisbury's consideration than this. With dangers and difficulties looming ahead in the coming year, it is of the utmost importance that the First Lord of the Admiralty should be a statesman of weight and standing. It is pertinent to remember also that the most successful First Lords of recent times have been business men. It would be the height of imprudence to return to a practice, common enough indeed, but entirely indefensible, of using the post as a reward for the useful services to the party of some promising youngster. Four names have already been mentioned in connection with the office, those of Lord George Hamilton, and Messrs. Ritchie, Hanbury, and Arnold Forster. None of these approaches our ideal of the man for the post, but Lord George Hamilton would come to the Admiralty with a knowledge which should stand him in good stead, and with, we may assume, the ambition of bettering his former record. Oddly enough, the emoluments of the post of First Lord of the Admiralty are less than those of the Secretary of State for India, and to relinquish one for the other would be to put a tax upon Lord George's patriotism, which the country has no right to demand. Mr. Ritchie has not been so successful at the Board of Trade that we are anxious to see him at the Admiralty. Mr. Hanbury's qualifications are not particularly obvious, and Heaven defend us from an English Lockroy! It has also been suggested that Lord Roberts should become Secretary of State for War and Sir Frederick Richards, with a peerage, First Lord of the Admiralty. The idea is not without its fascination, mainly because of the personalities of the two men. If, however, such sacrificing changes are necessary, why not go a step further and make Prime Minister of the general and Foreign Secretary of the admiral? It

is quite certain that neither the Army nor the Navy would wish to see anything of the kind take place, since it would not fail to be to their disadvantage in every way.

The necessity for a man of strong will, virile energy, and great business capacity is increased by the circumstance that next year must be full of difficulty for any one who undertakes the administration of the Navy. If he is to fulfil his paramount duty of maintaining the efficiency and strength, of the British fleet at an adequate standard he must be prepared for an arduous, uphill task. Not only is a new programme essential, but there are arrears to be made up for which the contractors are in a great measure responsible. He must be prepared, therefore, to come into conflict with interests and influences. That he will have the strenuous support of his naval advisers at the Board goes without saying, and it may be that the opportunity will come to Lord Walter Kerr, which Lord Hood of Avalon and Sir Frederick Richards met in such very different ways. The present Comptroller has not yet shown that he can deal with dilatory contractors as his predecessor did; Sir John Fisher had a very short way with those gentlemen, which gave us ships, too, in a very short time. But a strong First Lord will have strong colleagues, and he should be able to count upon the support of the country in his endeavours, although it is not without significance that the Navy is conspicuous by its absence from the election addresses now being scattered broadcast. That there are uncertainties in the situation should make us regard with the greater anxiety the selection which Lord Salisbury has to make.

THE AMERICANS AT TIEN-TSIN.

THE American accounts of the capture of the native city of Tien-tsin are extremely interesting, and show how desperate was the service in which the United States troops were engaged. As is well known, the Japanese played the chief part in the attack, and while Colonel de Pélacot gives credit to them and the French for their gallantry with the bayonet, and General Stoessel states that the French and the Germans marched forward with the Russians, the American despatches and letters are largely concerned with the operations of the British and American forces. It is not unknown that some misdirection, the cause of which seems not well made out, marred the attack of the 9th United States Infantry, which suffered very heavily under a destructive fire. All the reports give great credit to the gallantry with which our Naval forces covered the retirement. Thus Major Lee, who succeeded when the colonel of his regiment was killed, says—"Our final withdrawal was handsomely covered by the British Naval troops and United States Marines sent to our aid by General Dorward. These gallant men also aided us in the removal of our wounded, and we owe General Dorward and them a debt of gratitude which will never be forgotten by the American soldiers in that bloody field." Again Lieut. A. U. Loeb, of the 9th Infantry, in a private letter which has been published, speaking of this attack on July 21, says that about half-past eight in the evening, after the moon had risen, British bluejackets came out across the dangerous space, and that under their fire the American troops withdrew. The wounded were started first, and then the uninjured men crawled away on their hands and knees.

This officer gives an account of the great hardships that were suffered in that desperate fighting. He says that the orders were to follow the Japanese and support them in the

attack, but "the orders were received wrong by our gallant colonel; so when we started out of the fort we went to the right instead of following the Japs to the left, and there before us was half a mile of open country covered with ditches, mud, water, and mounds, with a terrific and deadly fire coming from the city." The men were ordered to stop fire while advancing. It appears to have been a very dangerous undertaking, but the report says that not a man flinched, though one-fourth of the rank and file and one-third of the officers were killed or wounded. "The bullets fell so thickly that their patter sounded like hail. Many of the men who were struck fell headlong into the ditch, and those who were not killed outright were drowned." It was impossible for help to reach the devoted regiment, and these Americans lay all the day in mud and salt-water up to their waists, and the men in their desperation attempted to ease their burning throats by drinking the horrid stuff. They kept up a fire all the time, and the rifles got so hot that they had to be cooled in the water. Colonel E. H. Liscum was killed, and Major Lee assumed the command. That officer reports that throughout the trying ordeal of the day the great majority of the men behaved with splendid gallantry, and that when the ammunition was nearly exhausted, and the force in the firing line was greatly reduced, there was grim determination on the part of every officer and man to hold on until night should enable them to withdraw. Lieut. Loeb states in his letter that the Major, who fought through the Spanish war, said that this was the worst battle in which American troops had been engaged since the Civil War.

The *New York Sun* offers some criticism of the Wei-Hai-Wei Regiment on this occasion, and says that, though some of the men were raw recruits, all showed what the Chinese can do when well led and well organised. "With the eyes of the fighting men of eight nations watching to see them show the first sign of wavering, they followed their gallant officers with hardly a duck, and swung across that fire-spattered field with almost as much precision as the superb little Japanese." The gallant officers are given great credit for the intrepidity with which they advanced and led their men, but the correspondent of the *Sun* censures them for having "stalked along ahead of the men as unconcerned as if only on parade, instead of helpless under a hell fire of Mannlichers to which they could not reply." The correspondent apparently overlooked the fact that these officers had not only to lead their men, but to do so conspicuously, for it is not likely that the Chinese are yet such trained soldiers that they can recognise the leadership of officers who hide themselves. We are extremely glad to render full credit to the gallant Americans who suffered so much on that desperate day in which they did high honour to themselves and to the Anglo-Saxon race.

Navy Notes.

An interesting document has been issued by a body calling itself "The National Committee to Encourage the Formation of a Volunteer Reserve for the Navy" in the form of a memorial, which it is intended to present in due course to the Government. The scheme which is thus put forth has, it appears, received considerable support. The memorial has been signed by the Lord Mayors of London, York, Liverpool and Bristol, the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Dundee and Aberdeen, and a great many other mayors and provosts. Among many well-known names attaching to it are those of Lord Brassey, the Earl of Dunraven, the Marquis of Graham, Lord Cottesloe,

Rear-Admiral the Hon. T. Brand, Admirals Close and de Horsey, Sir Clements Markham, and Sir Allen Young. There can be no dispute about the influence of the persons who have thus taken the new scheme under their wing, and they will doubtless be able to bring a great deal of pressure to bear upon the Government and upon the Admiralty. It is very necessary, therefore, that the scheme which they are supporting and which they desire to see accepted by the Government, should be closely examined. The history of naval volunteer movements is easily accessible. Why the Naval Artillery Volunteer Corps was disbanded is to be found in an easily obtainable Blue Book. There should be no reason at all why the whole of the subject should not be thrashed out, and if, on full investigation, it can be shown that this proposed organisation is without the disadvantages which attached to other and previous schemes of the same nature, it must be admitted that an additional reserve for the Navy would be so much to the good.

There are nine clauses in the memorial, of which several will meet with general approval. Others again appear to us to be highly controversial. That a Volunteer force for naval purposes should be organised without delay is a statement to which anyone might subscribe, and it is obvious that, in the event of a great naval war, the combined forces of the Royal Navy and the Royal Naval Reserve would not be sufficient to make good casualties during a prolonged struggle. It is a truism also that a force of 20,000 trained Volunteers, familiar with the routine and discipline of a ship, would be a better source from which to make good the losses of war, than recruits picked up at random by the offer of bounties. When, however, we are told that the establishment of such a reserve of volunteers should not, and could not, in any way prejudicially affect the Royal Naval Reserve, we should wish to have some clear demonstration of the assertion. In the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE we have consistently advocated the enrolment of naval volunteers, provided they can be obtained from a different class to that upon which we are drawing for the Royal Naval Reserve, and provided also that these volunteers will submit themselves to a training prescribed by the Admiralty, and enter into an engagement to serve anywhere that they may be wanted, whether in or out of the kingdom. Herein appears to us to lie the difficulties which beset the establishment of such an organisation, and, moreover, it is not clear that the Admiralty's scheme of making such volunteers Marine Artillerymen, rather than bluejackets, has not in it a number of advantages, which are more likely to give early and better results.

It is surely late in the day to begin criticising the constitution of the Boiler Committee? When the members were first appointed their names were well received by the Press, nor was any serious attempt made in Parliament to cavil at Mr. Goschen's selections. In a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* we now read:—"The one outstanding fact about the committee is that, with the exception of the naval engineer, not one member has had any practical experience either of working or making water-tube boilers of any design." Another writer in the *Engineer* maintains that sea-going experience should be regarded as an indispensable qualification in the members of this committee, and the same correspondent breaks away from his subject to contend that the chief inspectors of machinery in the Navy have no experience of the practical working of engines. This is irrelevant to the discussion, unless, indeed, we may assume that actual engine driving is one of the least important functions of the Marine engineer. It is most probable that the opponents of the water-tube boiler would have cavilled just as much had Mr. Goschen made other selections. This committee is composed of most distinguished engineers, and should, in our view, be fully competent to decide for or against the water-tube boiler for naval purposes. Meanwhile, the cruiser *Hyacinth*, in which extensive experiments are to be carried out under the direction of the Boiler Committee, will be ready to proceed to Stoke's Bay on October 5. The vessel is being supplied with the Marconi apparatus, so that further experiments in wireless telegraphy may be made simultaneously.

The case of George Greentree, the A.B., of the destroyer *Flirt*, directs attention to the anomaly that officers and men of the Navy cannot be recommended for the Royal Humane Society's medal if they happen to save life when off duty and absent from their ships. The Admiralty rule is designed, we suppose, to ensure that all such recommendations shall be made through the commanding officer; yet it appears desirable that gallantry and humanity should be recognised if these qualities be displayed by officers or men who chance to be on leave. Any civilian who saves life at the risk of his own is eligible for one of the Humane Society's awards. The recommendation has to be made by trustworthy witnesses, of course, but there are, we believe, no other conditions. Hence it is an anomaly that a naval man should be debarred by the Admiralty rules from receiving a medal unless his gallantry happens to be displayed when he is actually on board his ship and under the eye of his captain. In the case of Greentree this was so strongly felt by some of the inhabitants of Portsmouth that a handsome writing-desk has been purchased by public subscription, and at the instance of the representative of the Humane Society in that town. There have, no doubt, been hundreds of cases in which the humanity of naval officers and men when off duty has been completely ignored. Cannot their lordships see their way to modifying a stupid rule?

The progress of the battleship *Implacable*, building in Devonport Dockyard, has been considerably retarded, we regret to note, by the delay in delivering her 12in. barbette guns. This is the first vessel to be supplied with the new pattern wire-wound gun, and it may be hoped, therefore, that the guns may come to hand without delay in the case of the battleships less far advanced than the *Implacable*. The secondary armament of this ship consists of 6in. guns of the Mark VII. pattern, and these have been delivered and are now being mounted in their casements. They are officially known as "Mark VII. breechloaders," but are in all essentials similar to the 6in. q.f. gun already mounted in so many of our vessels. The distinction lies in the fact that in the Mark VII. the charge is separated from the projectile, which makes the rapidity of fire slightly less. The new 12in. guns will be subjected to a series of experimental trials by the officers of the Gunnery School when the *Implacable* is ready for sea.

Captain Arthur J. Horsley, of the *Europa*, arrived at Plymouth on Sunday last, from Sydney, N.S.W., with paid-off crews, upwards of six months having elapsed since he left England. The engines and boilers of this cruiser are reported to be in a defective state, and the endurance of Fleet Engineer Joseph Purkis, and his staff, has been put to an unusual test while under steam, as well as in effecting repairs during their stay in port. The official mind was exercised shortly after the arrival of the *Europa* at Sydney, in June last, by the appearance in the home daily press of statements attributed to Chief-Inspector of Machinery James Bedbrook, the Admiralty representative on board that cruiser, regarding the generally defective state of her machinery and propelling power. The Admiralty, by telegraph, directed the Commander-in-Chief in Australia to inquire into these assertions. This gave Mr. Bedbrook an opportunity of entirely denying to Rear-Admiral Hugo L. Pearson, at Sydney, that he had afforded any information on the subject to the local press, although his name was quoted as the authority for the announcements that were communicated by the latter to their London contemporaries. It was highly improbable that an engineer officer of high rank, employed on a special duty, would overlook his responsibility and divulge information that was only intended for the Admiralty.

Major Carne Rasch, the secretary to the Service Members' Committee, takes Captain Lambton to task because, in addressing the Elswick workmen, he stated there were forty Service members in Parliament, and not one of them was on the Liberal side, consequently there was no true criticism. While it is certain that Captain Lambton was wrong in his facts, at the same time it is indisputable that there has been recently little real criticism from the Service members. It is all very well for Major Rasch to speak of

forty Service representatives, and to include Sir Charles Dilke amongst them; the fact is that, looked at from a naval point of view, the Service Committee are of very little use, if any. It is possible, and perhaps likely, that the paucity of work apparent from the labour of the Service Committee, is due to the little hearing most of its members get from their fellows in the House. It is, however, very certain that much more results from the work of those outside, and therefore there is considerable ground for Captain Lambton's contention.

The incident of the hoisting of the Boer flag at Bar Harbour by Mr. Van Ness on the occasion of the visit of the British Squadron did not appear to us worthy of remark. It has, however, been made, it appears, the subject of some controversy on the other side, and it was unquestionably meant as an insult to this nation. In connection with the matter Captain Mahan has written to the *New York Times* recalling an interesting circumstance of a similar nature in his own personal experience during the Civil War. He writes:—"I was first lieutenant of the United States ship *Macedonian*, which entered the harbour of Plymouth during the early summer of 1863. It will be remembered that then, prior to Vicksburg and Gettysburg, the general feeling in England, as far at least as found expression, was distinctly adverse to our cause. A merchant vessel—British as I recall—lying some distance inside of us, hoisted the Confederate flag. This being done after our arrival, was clearly insulting, as was the action of Mr. Van Ness. Soon after a boat from a British ship of war was seen to go alongside, and the Confederate flag was hauled down, and that afternoon a British naval officer visited our ship, and expressed his regret at the occurrence, and stated that the flag had been lowered by their direction." There will doubtless be some officers in our own Service who may remember this incident.

An inquiry is now being made and estimates prepared in view of the conversion of the *Rat*, or Burrow, Island, near the Royal Clarence Yard, Gosport, into a coaling station under the recent regulations for carrying out that important duty at our principal naval arsenal. Since the early days of the gunnery establishment the island belonged to the *Excellent*, and was a favourite place of the late Admiral Thomas Bridgeman Lethbridge's for field-piece drill while he was senior gunnery officer of that vessel.

The Admiralty have accorded the Chief Engineer of Devonport Yard their appreciation of the success that has been obtained from the engines and boilers of the *Vestal* that were manufactured in his department. He was also entrusted with similar requirements for the *Fantôme*. The hulls of these vessels were built at Sheerness. This method of building a ship at one public yard and making her propelling machinery at another involves additional expense and the trouble of transport which might otherwise be obviated. The inconvenience will, however, not occur with the new type of second-class cruiser ordered, constructed, and engined at Devonport, and we hope that the success of the *Vestal*'s steam trials will be repeated in this more important display of engineering skill.

The remains of several British sailors and soldiers who died during the Russian War were buried at Erenkoi, on the southern, or Asiatic, side of the Dardanelles, where they have recently been exhumed and are now to be given another, and it is hoped final, resting-place. Lieut.-Commander Edward C. Villiers, of the *Salamander*, left Constantinople on Saturday last for the Dardanelles, to convey them to the British cemetery at Haider Pasha, south of Scutari. An almost similar instance of re-interment occurred in New Zealand twenty years ago. While the *Cormorant* was at Auckland the remains of a naval officer were found in the sand on Onehunga beach, at the spot where the officers of the *Orpheus* were buried in 1862. Public opinion at Auckland suggested their relegation to consecrated ground, which the commodore endorsed by ordering a public funeral, and the inhabitants of the largest town in New Zealand did not fail to appreciate the ceremony. The identification of the deceased officer was assured by portions of his uniform that remained after being eighteen years below the surface.

Navy Personal.

Admirals the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle and Sir Charles Hotham, Vice-Admiral Richard Kinnahan, Rear-Admirals A. W. Moore and the Hon. Victor Montagu, Captains Sir Cecil Domville, Bart., Randolph Foote, and Charles Windham, and Commanders the Hon. Francis Addington and George Gubbins attended the service at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, on Friday in last week in memory of the late Captain the Hon. Maurice Bourke.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Stephenson and Lieut. Sir Charles Cust, Bart., represented respectively the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York at the memorial service of the late Captain the Hon. Maurice Bourke, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, on Friday in last week. Captain Prince Louis of Battenberg represented the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford, Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indian Station, left Digby, Bay of Fundy, in his flagship, the *Crescent*, for the naval headquarters, Halifax, N.S., on Monday last.

Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, assembles the Reserve Squadron at Portland, on November 5, for a month's cruise in home waters.

Commodore R. L. Groome, commanding the South-east of America Squadron, despatched the *Wye* from Bahia on Saturday last on her homeward voyage, and left that port the following day in the *Flora* for Cape Frio and the southern portion of his station.

Captain Cecil Burney, of the *Sappho*, joined the broad pendant of Commodore R. L. Groome at Bahia, on Saturday last, in place of the *Pegasus*.

Captain Frederick Pike was relieved in command of the *Minerva* on Tuesday last, on completing two years' service in the Training Squadron, and is fortunate to obtain almost immediate re-employment in commissioning the *Gladiator* next Tuesday. He is undoubtedly an able officer, and, unfortunately, his future service is limited, for in about five years the Compulsory Age Clause affects him.

Captain Frederick R. W. Morgan, recently promoted from the *Tartar*, arrived at Southampton on Saturday last in the Union-Castle steamship *Moor* from South Africa.

Captain Hugh P. Williams, Naval Attaché at Paris, leaves that appointment to commission the *Sybilie*, at Portsmouth, on the 9th prox., in place of the *Barrosa* on the Cape of Good Hope and West African Station. It is expected that he will be succeeded by Commander Ewart, late of the Naval Intelligence Department.

Captain A. L. Winsloe is fortunate in obtaining command of the Training Squadron, as he is fifty-sixth on the list of his rank. He has seen considerable service, and distinguished himself in Egypt and Eastern Africa.

Captain the Hon. Walter Stopford vacates the post of Naval Adviser to the Inspector-General of Fortifications to commission the *Pallas*, at Portsmouth, on the 11th prox., to relieve the *Pearl* on the North American and West Indian station.

Captain E. Pitcairn Jones' appointment as Flag Captain to the coming Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, instead of commissioning the *Gladiator* at that port on Tuesday next, is a recognition of his recent distinguished command of a Naval Brigade in South Africa. He previously served in a similar capacity with the Rear-Admiral on the China station, and will, undoubtedly, prove a valuable acquisition to the staff of Admiral Sir Charles Hotham.

Captain Alban G. Tate, of the *Pactolus*, has undertaken the arrangement of the Channel Squadron recreation ground, recently acquired at Berehaven by Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson.

Commander Montague E. Browning, who has been succeeded in the *Prince George* by Commander Sydney R. Fremantle, has been appointed one of the secretaries to the Parliamentary Committee on Water-Tube Boilers.

Lieut. Alldin Moore, from the *Endymion*, in China, and Assistant-Paymaster Arthur Weston, relieved from the *Torch* after nearly four years' service in Australia, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last in the P. and O. steamship *India*.

Lieut. Frederick G. Bird, gunnery officer of the *Diadem*, has virtually been acquitted by a court martial, held last week on board the *Prince George*, at Berehaven, in reference to an explosion of a 6in. cartridge on board that cruiser, by which two seamen lost their lives. The court were of opinion that the charge was "not proven," but considered that he did not act with discretion in the orders he gave for testing the cartridges.

Lieut. James S. Parker, of the *Nile*, sustained a simple fracture of the thigh by being thrown from a runaway horse at Devonport on Saturday last.

Fleet-Engineer Robert Edwards, late of the *Powerful*, who was the scenic artist of the theatricals in the Far East, has designed a memorial to be placed in Victoria Park, Portsmouth, by the ship's company to their shipmates who lost their lives in South Africa.

ROYAL MARINES.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel William T. Adair, recently on the Staff in South Africa, embarked in the Union-Castle steamship *Kildonan Castle* at Cape Town on the 15th inst., in command of details and invalids for passage home. He has been mentioned for the appointment of A.A.G. of the Royal Marine Force, but, according to custom, the post should fall to an officer of the Artillery Division.

Captain L. W. Miller and Lieut. M. W. Festing for the *Centurion*, Captain E. J. Stroud for the *Endymion*, and Captain N. F. G. Sampson for the *Aurora*, left in the P. and O. steamship *Mazagon* on Saturday last for China.

THE NAVY AND THE ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Executive Committee of the Navy League note that in none of the manifestoes issued by the leaders of the two great political parties is any specific mention made of the necessity for augmenting our naval strength.

Our naval position to-day is greatly compromised by the failure to carry out that naval shipbuilding programme stated by Mr. Goschen to be the least that would meet our requirements, and for which money voted by the late Parliament is still unspent.

The Navy League, therefore, submit the following questions, which they suggest should be asked of all candidates for Parliament throughout the kingdom, and they hope that their fellow-countrymen will assist them in this important matter.

1. Are you aware that the officer in command of the Channel Squadron said at Greenock on May 11 last "that he considered we had not enough battleships and cruisers to meet any great emergency that might arise"?

2. Will you pledge yourself to require from the Government, irrespective of party, the provision and maintenance of that standard of naval strength in modern and effective warships, their necessities and auxiliaries, as are sufficient to hold command of the sea against a coalition of any two other Maritime Powers?

3. Will you urge legislation tending to restore British seamen to the vessels of the British Mercantile Marine?

H. SEYMOUR TROWER,
Chairman, Executive Committee.

THE Right Hon. A. Staveley Hill, Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, does not intend seeking Parliamentary re-election, but it will not necessitate relinquishing his judicial appointment. The learned gentleman is three years younger than his junior colleague, Paymaster-in-Chief George Martin, and they have been attached 25 and 24 years respectively to the legal department of the Admiralty.

THE CHINA CRISIS.

Sunday, Sept. 23.

A force of 2,600 Germans left Tien-tsin on Thursday last to join the troops in the neighbourhood of Taku, which number 4,000 of all nationalities, 1,500 being German and the remainder chiefly Russians. The intention was to attack the Peitang forts.

A telegram from Peking states that Gens. Barrow and Chaffee, after a conference, decided to despatch a joint British and American column, 1,300 strong, to San Haitien, under Gen. Wilson, with the object of capturing the arsenal there and dispersing the Boxers, the French and Japanese operating to the north-east. Gen. Wilson, with 800 American and 600 British troops and six guns, marched to the west, the Germans moving to co-operate with the column.

The following telegram has been received from Gen. Chaffee, dated Peking, the 19th inst.:

"The Wilson Expedition has returned, its object having been successfully accomplished. There were no casualties among our troops. Captain Forsythe's squadron scouted to the north-east for 40 miles to relieve some native Christians in that direction, and has returned, bringing 14. The surrounding country is daily growing less hostile and more peaceful, as far as my expedition can determine the question."

A despatch from the French Consul at Canton states that disturbances have broken out near Canton, in the Suntae sub-prefecture. Several villages have been destroyed, and others are besieged by the rioters. The missionaries, however, succeeded in escaping. The first force sent by the Viceroy having been unable to suppress the disturbances, representations have been made by the Consular body with a view to the despatch of a much larger force. The Chancellor of the French Consulate will accompany that force, which will be supported by the gunboat *Avalanche*.

Monday, Sept. 24.

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from Sir A. Gaselee, dated Peking, September 19:—

"A joint Anglo-American expedition of 1,500 men, with four guns, about half British, proceeded to Liukochao on the 16th, and thence by a night march got in rear of the Boxers' headquarters at Patachu, the well-known eight temples, 12 miles west of Peking. The Boxers were completely surprised, and lost about 50 men. Our casualties were nil. In the evening a squadron 1st Bengal Lancers and sappers went on to Sankarten and destroyed the new arsenal there. No opposition. On the 18th the Americans and bulk of British and troops returned to quarters; 200 men remain at Patachu with Sir Claude Macdonald for a few days."

The following despatch has been received from Admiral Remy, dated Taku, Friday last:—

"A force of Russians, Germans, and Austrians advanced on Peitang forts last night. Fire was opened by the Chinese and kept up all night at intervals. The forts were evacuated at nine in the morning. The Europeans hoisted their colours over the forts at eleven. Twenty-five Russians and Germans are reported to have been blown up by a mine. According to information from Commander Wise, who followed the troops into the forts, only five Chinese were killed."

The St. Petersburg *Official Messenger* publishes the following telegram from Vice-Admiral Alexeieff:—

"On the 19th and 20th inst. the forts of Peitang, to the north of Taku, were taken by the Russian, French, and German troops under my leadership, from the land side, and under the immediate command of Gens. Stackelberg and Zerkitzki. Our troops took part in the conflict. Sixty of our men were in the storming party at the head of the column. The total loss was 30 wounded. The landing force had no casualties."

In his report regarding the powder explosion at Tung-Chau, in which 14 men were killed and 19 injured, besides Capt. Hill, of the Chinese Regiment, and a native officer, Major Scott, commanding the British force, gives details of the casualties:—

"Welsh Fusiliers: Martin and Padon, dead; Cook, hopeless; Jones, very doubtful; Corpl. Hughes and Pte. Wogan, doubtful; Hugh, hopeful; Highfield and Gilbert will recover."

"Chinese Regiment: Capt. Hill, hopeful; two killed, eight injured. An interpreter was killed."

"1st Sikhs: Nine killed, four injured, the latter including a native officer, slightly."

"The victims formed portion of a fatigue party under Capt. Hill, who, with Capt. Fairfax, was employing them to remove boxes of powder from a magazine in the temple to a safe place, where it was spread out on the ground and burned. The boxes were carried under the supervision of a line of sentries to where the remainder of the party carefully opened them. When it was spread out, the powder was unaccountably ignited, and the explosion occurred. A Court of Inquiry will be held to-day to collect evidence. The sufferings of the victims were terrible. The American and Japanese doctors rendered valuable assistance."

The following despatch was received at Berlin on Saturday last from Shanghai:—

"In magnificent weather Count von Waldersee held a review of the allied troops assembled here. The Bengal Lancers supplied horses for the Field-Marshal and his suite, and furnished the escort. The troops marched

past in the following order:—Germans, French, the volunteer corps, composed of English, French, Americans, Japanese and Germans, the Bengal Lancers, and other Indian troops. About 5,000 men in all took part in the march past."

Count von Waldersee left for the north after visiting the foreign barracks and camps.

Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The following telegram has been received from the Austro-Hungarian naval commander at Taku, dated Saturday last:—

"Lieut. Demeter and Naval Cadet Lukas, with 20 men, are remaining to guard the southern fort of Peitang and the captured mine centre in the adjoining fort, upon the glacis of which the Austro-Hungarian flag is flying. The Russians yesterday occupied the fortifications of Lutai."

Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The 20th Punjab Light Infantry arrived at Taku on Saturday. An expedition will leave there for Pao-Ting-Fu, the capital of the province of Chih-Li, on the 29th inst.

Gen. Voyron, in a despatch to the Minister of Marine, dated Taku, Sept. 22, announces that his forces landed there on Sept. 21, and that after establishing his headquarters at Tien-tsin, he took over the command of the French expeditionary force, the positions of which are as follow:—The artillery is distributed between Peking and Tien-tsin. The 18th Batn. of Marines occupies posts along the road between the two cities, and the 17th is at Peking. The 16th is about to leave Peking for Tien-tsin, where the battalion which has arrived from Indo-China is stationed. Gen. Voyron also gives some information regarding the attack by the Allies on the Peitang forts, in which a battalion of Marines, a mountain battery and a section of another mountain battery took part. The affair was confined to a cannonade, and the Chinese withdrew after offering a feeble resistance. The Allies had altogether about 100 wounded, among whom there was only one Frenchman. All the losses were caused by the explosion of mines.

The Russian General Staff announces that on the 12th inst. Gen. Sacharoff captured Chu-lan-chen, near the Sungari River.

It is announced that the German naval division, consisting of ships of the line, left Shanghai yesterday for Taku. Three German torpedo cruisers have arrived at Hong Kong.

Li Hung Chang telegraphs that his troops, in obedience to orders, are hunting out the Boxers in the province of Chih-li, and that they have killed more than 1,000 at Hang-chau, and dispersed large bodies at Austub (? Ansu) and Cho-chau, south-west of Peking. Li Hung Chang predicts that the surrounding country will be free from Boxers in less than ten days. He has arrived at Peking.

Thursday, Sept. 27.

We are officially informed that the statement telegraphed from New York as to the reply made by Lord Salisbury to the German circular is incorrect. The answer of the British Government cannot be sent until a further communication has been received from Her Majesty's Legation at Peking.

Nothing is known in Berlin of an ultimatum to be presented to China by Count von Waldersee.

The following cablegram has been received from General Chaffee, dated Peking, Sept. 21:—

"I have offered Li Hung Chang an escort from Tien-tsin. He has declined it. The country is very quiet. Good order prevails in Peking."

The *Redoubtable* arrived at Taku on Sept. 24. Admiral Pottier has assumed the command of the French squadron in the Far East.

The Russian General Staff have received a detailed report from Vice-Admiral Alexeieff concerning the taking of the Peitang forts. The list of casualties includes four men killed and four officers and 36 men wounded.

Friday, Sept. 28.

The following despatch has been received at Washington from Tien-tsin, dated 24th inst:—

"Gen. Chaffee has arrived. He has visited Li Hung Chang, and informally discussed with him the prospects of a settlement. No other Power except Russia has yet officially recognised Li Hung Chang's presence. Count von Waldersee arrives to-morrow. It is reported that the Russians, after taking the Lutai forts, are rushing north along the railway for the purpose of occupying Shan-Hai-Kwan."

Yang-tsun has been selected as an intermediate camp for the American troops, and it is probable that it will also be chosen as an intermediate camp by the other nations. Yang-tsun is likely to become an important intermediate station of the Allied forces on account of its proximity to the railways and to the river.

The special *Wiener Abendpost* states that Capt. Bless von Sambuchi has taken over the command of the mixed Austro-Hungarian naval detachment at Peking amounting to about one battalion. The forces landed at Taku up to the present number 494 men of the Austro-Hungarian navy, 8,178 Germans, 8,353 British, 5,608 Americans, 6,575 French, 2,541 Italians, 20,934 Japanese, and 15,570 Russians.

Navy Foreign.

The French Minister of Marine has issued an order of which the inner significance is not easy to discover, although it doubtless has some reference to recent occurrences. "The admirable spirit of discipline," he says, "of which the various branches of the Navy have always given proof, and the unselfishness and devotion with which officers accomplish their duties, place them outside the strife of parties. In order that this independent and excellent situation should continue it is important that all acts of command be strictly limited to the exercise of professional duties. It is particularly essential that the orders, reports, &c., emanating from different naval authorities should be entirely devoted to technical questions of the Service, and should contain no allusion to, and still less any appreciation of questions of political or religious order such as might give rise to controversy, and thus tend to reduce the authority of officers, as well as respect and discipline." This order is to be promulgated in the most formal manner by the Prefects at the Naval ports.

There is an article in the *Marine Française* upon the British and French Naval manoeuvres by Captain Vignot, which distributes praise and blame pretty equally. In France, the Ministry of Marine was at fault, and the officers afloat did their best; in England, the Admiralty laid down an admirable plan, which the admirals did not understand, and therefore failed to draw the intended profit. Captain Vignot believes that the objects of the Admiralty would have been perfectly studied and investigated if Sir Harry Rawson, in order to gain command of the sea from his adversary, had obliged Sir Gerard Noel to divide his forces, which would have been done if he had remained himself at Berehaven, A2 at Lough Swilly, and A3 had gone to Queens-town. It was more important, says Captain Vignot, for "B" to make sure of his command of the sea, and he would have been compelled to divide his forces in order to blockade the three ports. "A" might then have attempted to attack in superior force or with tactical advantage, and there would have resulted a series of interesting operations in which battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and torpedo boats would have found their opportunities. There is undoubtedly some truth in this, if not in the strategical scheme, and tactical encounters would have been decidedly advantageous. Captain Vignot's idea is that our admirals do not rise to new conditions, and he confesses that he is very glad of it. They are, he says, like too many French admirals, who, to his regret, have

remained in the rut of tradition, and thus "from a theme of manoeuvres, which would have permitted interesting combinations, they developed operations which lacked common sense." Of course, Captain Vignot is an exponent of the *Jeune Marine*, and probably does not understand command of the sea in the sense which we apply to it. It is difficult to see how his plan could have given it to "A."

The Austrian battleship *Habsburg*, which was launched early in September, belongs to a new type, in which, upon a moderate displacement, many qualities are crowded. She is described as a battleship, but has a high speed, intended to be eighteen knots at sea, and thus partakes of some of the qualities of a cruiser. Her displacement is 8,340 tons, her length 353ft., and her beam 65ft. She has practically unarmoured ends, but the hull is greatly subdivided. For 63 per cent. of the length there is a double bottom of cellular construction, and like construction reaching up to the battery deck, the water-tight compartments extending to a height of 10ft. 6in. above the water line. The total number of water-tight compartments is 174. The pumping machinery is very extensive. Wood is used to a very small extent in the structure, and scarcely at all for constructive purposes. The decks are covered with steel, but the upper deck has wood planking, while below there is linoleum or cortecine, and in the cabins xylolith, or other like substances. The side armour extends for 63 per cent. of the total length, and in the vertical direction from 4ft. 6in. below the water line to 3ft. 6in. above it, and it is 8-6in. thick, while the transverse bulkheads are of 7-8in. steel. Forward of this armour and extending to the stem is thin plating. The armament comprises three 9-4in. guns, of which two are in the forward barbetta, and the third in the after barbetta, as well as twelve 5.9in. Skoda quick-firers—six on a side. They are really coupled in turrets, one being above the other, thus forming a kind of double turret. All the bases of the turrets and barbets as well as the ammunition hoists and communications for the conning tower are protected and connected with the citadel, which is constituted by the side armour and bulkhead. There is a large minor armament. The ship is provided with sixteen Belleville boilers, and two triple-expansion four-cylinder engines.

The report this year of Rear-Admiral Highborn, the Chief Naval Constructor of the United States Navy, will be exceedingly long, and will be historical in its treatment of current details of shipbuilding. Besides the routine of the report, Admiral Highborn will make many recommendations of a radical nature. The Construction Department greatly favours his plan of consolidating the Bureaus of Equipment, Steam Engineering, and Construction into one Bureau, to be known as the Bureau of Construction and Repair. It is proposed by Admiral Highborn that the Hydrographic Office, now under the Bureau of Equipment, shall not enter into this consolidation with Construction, but be transferred to Navigation. Many officers of the Navy favour this project, but naturally it has also many opponents. It will be strongly advocated in the yearly report of the Bureau.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. A. Pringle.	Capt. L. H. Walker.
Major E. R. Da Costa.	Lieut. G. R. P. Wheatley.
Capt. P. B. B. Forster.	Lieut. P. Ross.
Capt. H. P. Bell.	Lieut. A. H. Buist.
Capt. M. Williamson.	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut.-Col. A. Heathcote,	Major R. V. Garrett, B.
14 days.	3 mo. M.C.
Major J. W. C. Hutchinson,	Capt. F. A. Kingston, 6 mo.
son, 14 days.	Lieut. D. Deane, 1 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN

Lieut.-Col. H. Mansfield.	Capt. C. J. Windham, B.
Lieut.-Col. R. Cobb, I.M.S.,	Lieut. W. FitzA. Stewart.
B.	Lieut. H. G. Young.
Lieut.-Col. T. Quin.	Lieut. W. H. Nicholson.
Major A. C. Younan.	Lieut. A. B. Tillard.
Major G. H. Weller.	Lieut. M. E. L. Bruce.
Major P. G. Sherwell.	Lieut. A. S. Balfour.
Capt. R. C. Gordon.	Lieut. G. E. J. Perry.
Capt. B. P. S. Rooke.	Lieut. C. E. Tristram.
Capt. C. H. Peterson.	Lieut. G. Wilkinson.
Capt. T. Lethbridge.	Lieut. P. H. Dyke.
Capt. A. G. Carnegie.	

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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

R.H.G.—L.-Cpl. Henderson, death reported Aug. 8 should have been Apr. 8.
 5th D.G.—4603 Branchley, prisoner released, Vryheid, Sept. 20; 3406 Pearce, killed; 2460 S.S.-Maj. Forrest, 3476 Farr-Sgt. Veal, 3399 W. Smith, wounded, Ingogo; 4305 Cpl. Brand, released, Utrecht, Sept. 11; 3708 Keene, accidentally killed by outposts, Ingogo, Sept. 26.
 1st Drag.—4591 Cpl. Moore, killed, Sept. 19; Reynolds, prisoner released, Sept. 11, Utrecht.
 5th Lancers.—3753 Webb, wounded near Lydenburg, Sept. 3; 3962 Williams, wounded, Van Reenen's Pass, Sept. 17.
 10th Huss.—3939 Cullender, killed, Elands River, Sept. 22.
 13th Huss.—3674 Broderick, wounded, Standerton, Sept. 20; 4179 Poustam, wounded, Utrecht, Sept. 9.
 16th Lancers.—4141 Bull, 4328 Howard, killed; 2977 Dobbs, 4194 Stares, 4069 Potter, wounded; 3427 Scott, missing, Blaauwposch, Sept. 19.
 18th Huss.—4167 Taylor, 3406 Wyatt, missing, Sept. 4, released Lydenburg.
 19th Huss.—4057 Rixon, killed, Dalmanutha, Sept. 17; 4541 Fisher, missing, Helvetia, Sept. 3.
 Imp. Yeo.—Col. Blair, wounded, Sept. 18. 1st Batn.: Lieut. Clifford, wounded, Kuil Vlei, Sept. 20. 5th: 3138 J. Atkinson, 3141 C. Atkinson, wounded, Rooiwal, Sept. 19. 28th Co.: 14993 Warren, 14944 Livingstone, wounded, Johannesburg, Sept. 22. 34th: 6253 Cpl. Barton, wounded, Bethlehem, Sept. 22. 79th: 15766 Cugley, reported missing Aug. 20, has now rejoined; was at Pretoria, Aug. 27.
 Mtd. Inf.—N.S.W.: 216 Gilshennan, wounded, Sherpoort, Sept. 15. Bethune's: 931 Kennedy, prisoner, released Vryheid, Sept. 20; 88 King, wounded; 544 L.-Cpl. Dowell, 697 Leyton, missing, Utrecht, Sept. 12; 85 Band,* wounded, Vryheid, Sept. 25.
 Mtd. Rifles.—Border: London, prisoner, released Vryheid, Sept. 20; Shephard, released prisoner, arrived Rietfontein, Sept. 19. Cape: 3177 Charles, wounded, Heidelberg, Sept. 14. Canadian, 1st: 168 Spence, 21 Ratcliffe, killed; 88 Thornton, wounded, Boschpoort, Sept. 23.
 Irregular Horse.—Brabant's, 1st: Dykes, killed, Gamble, wounded and prisoner, Endlebrecht's Drift, Sept. 10; Lieut. Pilkington, Cpls. Wellwood, Thompson, Trps. Myers, Manley, Moorcroft, escaped Rustenburg, arrived Krugersdorp; Man, released prisoner, arrived Rietfontein, Sept. 19; 1050 Cpl. Cairns reported wounded, Bethlehem, July 8, was killed. Roberts's: Farr-Sgt. Bennett, wounded, Hekpoort, Sept. 18; Guide-Cooper, wounded and prisoner, Warmbaths, Sept. 1. E. Prov.: 141 Ruddlestin, 5 Cpl. Bennett, 2 Barnes, killed, near Krugersdorp, Sept. 18. Kitchener's: 3143 Coomer, wounded, Brugspruit, Sept. 22; 3178 Cpl. Goodwin, 3405 Bailton, wounded, Hekpoort, Sept. 21; Mitchell, killed, Vrededorf Road, Sept. 24.
 Rhodesian Regt.—Curral-Abbott, killed, Commando Nek, previously reported as of Paget's Horse.
 Bushmen.—Tasmanian: 30 Brown, prisoner, Sept. 1, has died wounds. N.S.W.: 650 L.-Cpl. Webber, escaped Rustenburg, arrived Krugersdorp; 492 Board, 782 Tasker, released prisoners, arrived Rietfontein, Sept. 19; 1403 Toes, 132 Dainley, 1078 Johnson, 1365 Carey, wounded, Naauwpoort, Sept. 9; 36 Edmund, 126, Cpl. Rose, wounded, Wonderfontein, Sept. 11. Vict.: 544 Jesse, 586 McLaren, 591 Siddie, 613 Stevens, missing, Elands River, Sept. 2, previously reported as of Queensland.
 Cape Police.—Cpl. Ward, wounded, Ficksburg, Sept. 19; Cpl. Helstroom, wounded and prisoner, Schweizer Reneke, Sept. 20.
 R.F.A.—74th Batt.: 98694 Hurd, found dead, Germiston, Sept. 22.
 R.E.—6th Co.: 25017 Cpl. Logan, missing, believed prisoner, Vereeniging, Sept. 9.
 R. Scots.—3rd: 1636 Qrnr-Sgt. Bradford, accidentally wounded, Blaauwposch Bank, Sept. 19.
 Lancaster.—2nd: 3833 Fulcher, wounded, Utrecht, Sept. 21.

Liverpool.—2609 Evans, 5652 McGuire, prisoners arrived Lorenzo Marques, Sept. 17.
 Devon.—1st: 6048 Morey, missing, Sept. 8, has rejoined.
 Suffolk.—Mtd. Inf.: 3808 Sgt. Burns, wounded, Doornberg, Sept. 17.
 Bedford.—2nd: 7832 F. Smith, wounded, Rietfontein, Sept. 19.
 Scots Fus.—3277 Sgt. Meekings, missing, Schweizer Reneke, Sept. 20.
 Gloucester.—3922 Cole, prisoner, arrived Lorenzo Marques, Sept. 17.
 Worcester.—2nd: 6802 Webster, 4100 Prosser, wounded, Rietfontein, Sept. 19.
 E. Lancs.—Mtd. Inf.: 2948 Coupe, killed; 2250 Cronshaw, 2854 Kelly, 961 Mulrooney, missing, Schweizer Reneke, Sept. 20.
 S. Staff.—1st: 5216 Fitzgerald, Sept. 18, 5700 Harvey, 5739 Whittell, 5840 Frankland, Sept. 19, missing, near Bethlehem.
 K.R.R. Mtd. Inf.—7121 Cpl. Bailey, wounded, Vryheid, Sept. 19.
 Arg. and Suth.—Major Cavendish, wounded, Sept. 18. Leinster.—2nd: 5432 Stone, 5274 Mooney, 5606 Burke, 5408 Baker, 5162 Barry, missing near Bethlehem, Sept. 17.
 P. Alfred's Vol. Gd.—534 Hatcher, 771 Skevington, 990 Turnbull, missing, Zuurbekom Waterworks, Sept. 17.
 A.S.C.—10658 S.-Sgt. Gilbert, 14401 L.-Cpl. Grimwood, missing near Bethlehem, Sept. 17.
 N.S.W. Vol. M.S.C.: Capt. Perkins; Sgt. Maund; Cpls. Donellan, Harkness; Ptes. Harknett, Henry, Harrison, released prisoners, arrived Rietfontein, Sept. 19.

DEATHS REPORTED.

(Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.)

5th D.G.—4993 Connick, Pretoria, Sept. 22; 4358 Evans, alcoholic poisoning, Laing's Nek, Aug. 5.
 6th Drag.—3471 Gardner, killed, Colesberg, Jan. 4.
 9th Lancers.—3100 Knight, Bloemfontein, June 10.
 10th Huss. 3930 Coate, Apr. 11; 3913 Marsh, remittent fever, Bloemfontein, Apr. 20.
 14th Huss.—3119 Hemmens, Johannesburg, June 6.
 16th Lancers.—Lieut. Gilliat, Barberton, Sept. 24; 3938 Martin, wounds, Paardeberg, Feb. 24.
 Imp. Yeo.—5th Batn.: 1236 Evans, 7287 Mafeking, Sept. 25. 12th Co.: 3439 Burton, Wynberg, Sept. 19. 27th: 6586 Simpson, Rietfontein, Sept. 21. 49th: 15322 Riley, Deelfontein, Sept. 23. 66th: 9185 Yeoman (? disease), Pretoria, Sept. 24. 79th: (? 16050) Escott, wound, Barberton, Sept. 12. Scouts: 6072 Owen, Bloemfontein, June 9.
 Irregular Horse.—Lumsden's: 235 Mears, killed, Vet River, May 5. Kimberley: 1185 Osman, died Klerksdorp, July 9.
 Mtd. Rifles.—Vict.: 214, Hiscock, Bloemfontein, May 16. District: 316, Gill, lung complaint, Toise River, Aug. 15.
 Bushmen.—Vict.: 53 L.-Cpl. Creelman, Ewkeloorn, Sept. 17; 402 Crighton, Mafeking, Sept. 18. N.S.W.—758 O'Grady, wound, Ottoshoop, Sept. 22.
 R.H.A.—"M": 68160 Baker, Pretoria, July 18.
 R.F.A.—5th Batt: Bomb.-Whlr. Inman, killed, Ventersburg, Aug. 3. 10th: 16941 Stone, Pretoria, Mar. 27. 38th: 79465 Ellison, Kimberley, June 15.
 Canadian Arty.—"E" Batt.: 528 Nield, wound, Kimberley, Sept. 22.
 R.G.A.—14th Co. (S.D.): 27197 Christopher, Pretoria, Sept. 18.
 Gren. Gds.—3rd: 2932 Robinson, pneumonia, Pretoria, June 13.
 Scots Gds.—2nd: 9811 Heade, Senekal, Sept. 20.
 Roy. Scots.—1st: 6715 Blair, found drowned, Kaapmuiden, Sept. 24.
 W. Surrey.—2nd: 3077 Hall, bronchitis, Standerton, Aug. 6; 3283 Sgt. Ellis, wounds, Chieveley, Dec. 15.
 E. Kent.—2nd: 5808 Doughty, Pretoria, Sept. 20.
 Lancaster.—2nd: 450 Downey, killed accidentally on railway, Aug. 23.
 North'd. Fus.—2nd: 3259 Grey, wounds, Pretoria, June 16. 1st V.B.: 7547 Sgt. Ware, Johannesburg, Sept. 23.
 Warwick.—2nd: 3148 Hadland, wounds, Middelburg, Sept. 25. 6th: 7069 Camerer, abscess, Bloemfontein, Sept. 22.

Liverpool.—1st: 2341 MacAlister, wounds, Johannesburg, Sept. 20; 2698 Kirk, burns, Pretoria, Sept. 22.
 Norfolk.—Vol.: 5599 Jackson, dysentery, Pretoria, Sept. 18.
 Lincoln.—2nd: 738 Houlden, Jacobsrust, Apr. 30; 5165 Styles, Zilikat's Nek, July 11, both killed.
 Devon.—2nd: 6286 L.-Cpl. E. Jones, dysentery, Kroonstad, Sept. 16.
 Suffolk.—2725 Arbon, aneurism, Kroonstad, Sept. 20.
 W. Yorks.—2nd: 2539 Shaw, Sept. 19; 5769 Lynch, Sept. 20, both dysentery, Cape Town; 2543 Dockray heart disease, Middelburg, Sept. 24.
 Bedford.—2nd: 864 Feary, lung complaint, Pretoria, July 29.
 Yorks.—1st: 2991 Cpl. Bailey, accidentally drowned, Nelspruit, Sept. 21. 3rd: 4104 Beharrel (? disease), Port Elizabeth, Sept. 24.
 Lancs. Fus.—2809 Hatchford, Pretoria, no date given.
 Welsh Fus.—1st: 5295 Thompson, Kimberley, June 8. K.O.S.B.—3rd: 2150 Lomas, Kimberley, Sept. 20.
 Cameronians.—2nd: 3147 Hanlon, Vaal Kranz, Feb. 7; 3647 L.-Cpl. Seymour, 3201 McGee, 3654 W. Smith, 3585 Canovan, 3171 Cpl. Simpson, last five Spion Kon, Jan. 24, all wounds.
 Inniskillings.—1st: 3335 Nesbitt, wounds, Chieveley, Mar. 1; 3454 Sgt. Wright, Pinetown, July 1.
 Worcester.—2nd: 3572 Cope, Pretoria, Sept. 22.
 E. Lancs.—3rd: 3874 Williams, wounds, Brandfort, Sept. 17; 9704 Leeming, wounds, Smaldeel, Sept. 17.
 D.C.L.I.—2740 Applebee, Pretoria, June 18; 5422 Freeman, Johannesburg, June 25.
 Sussex.—1st: 2644 L.-Cpl. Foster, disease unknown, June 18; 3644 Tester, wounds, June 18, Pretoria; 2421 Hilder, Bethlehem, July 27.
 Hants.—2nd: 5098 Bone, Glen, May 4.
 Dorset.—2nd: 551 McHale, pneumonia, Sept. 25; 1294 Harwood, dysentery, Pinetown Bridge, May 19.
 R. Highlanders.—2nd: 2123 Grant, pneumonia, Winburg, Sept. 19.
 Oxford L.I.—3117 Faulkner, Kroonstad, Sept. 23. 1st: 3497 Chitty, pneumonia, Kroonstad, Sept. 18.
 Northampton.—2nd: 3685 Sgt. Brown, Mafeking, Sept. 20; 2859 Jarvis, Mafeking, Sept. 18; 3909 W. Smith, Zeerust, Aug. 30.
 K.R.R.—2nd: 9067 Westgate, Intombi, Feb. 13. 3rd: 7424 Kingsley, acute mania, at sea, June 4.
 York and Lanc.—3066 Farmer, diarrhoea, on Dunera Durban, Sept. 21.
 Durham L.I.—1st: 6495 Hutchinson, pneumonia, Standerton, Sept. 13; 6564 Wass, Kroonstad, Sept. 24.
 H.L.I.—1st: 4415 Simpson, aneurism of brain, Spyfontein, Sept. 17.
 Irish Rifles.—1st: 4499 Gormley, drowned whilst bathing in Vaal River, Standerton, Sept. 23. 2nd: 939 Loughrin, killed by lightning, Feb. 17.
 Irish Fus.—496 Gormley, prisoner, (? disease), Nootgedacht, Aug. 28.
 Conn. R.—1st: 5776 Gilligan, Kimberley, June 19.
 Arg. & Suth.—1st: 1309 Somerville, dysentery, Pretoria, Sept. 24.
 C.I.V.—1457 Joy, Pretoria, Sept. 23; 78 Sgt. Dawborn, heat apoplexy, Sept. 23. Mtd. Inf.: 1347 Beardwell, Sept. 19, both Pretoria.
 Imp. L.I.—150 Williams, killed, Colenso, Feb. 24.
 R.A.M.C.—10579 Lewis, pneumonia, Bethlehem, Sept. 17.
 Capé Vol. M.S.C.—Bentley, Greenpoint, Sept. 20.
 Imp. Bearer Corps.—Mewer, Aug. 23.

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

DEATHS REPORTED.

NAVAL.

R.M.L.I.—Ch. 9571 Adams, Wei-hai-wei, Sept. 25.

MILITARY.

TUNG CHAU EXPLOSION.

Welsh Fus.—4567 Cpl. Hughes; 4137 Wogan, 3953 Cook, 4661 Jones, 4723 Hughes.
 Chinese Regt.—1st: Capt. Hill and five men.
 Bengal Inf.—7th: One Sepoy.
 All previously reported as injured.

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THE VICTORIA CROSS.

(From last night's *London Gazette*.)

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 28.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officer and non-commissioned officer, whose claims have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against their names:—

Capt. William Engleson Gordon, Gordon Highlanders.—On July 11, during the action near Leeshoe-noek (or Doornbosch Fontein), near Krugersdorp, a party of men, accompanied by Capt. Younger* and Allan, having succeeded in dragging an artillery wagon under cover when its horses were unable to do so by reason of the heavy and accurate fire of the enemy, Capt. Gordon called for volunteers to go out with him to try to bring in one of the guns. He went out alone to the nearest gun under a heavy fire, and with the greatest coolness fastened a drag-rope to the gun and then beckoned to the men, who immediately doubled out to join him in accordance with his previous instructions. While moving the gun, Capt. Younger and three men were hit. Seeing that further attempts would only result in further casualties, Capt. Gordon ordered the remainder of the party under cover of the kopje again, and, having seen the wounded safely away, himself retired. Capt. Gordon's conduct, under a particularly heavy and accurate fire at only 850 yards range, was most admirable, and his manner of handling his men most masterly; his devotion on every occasion that his battalion has been under fire has been remarkable.

*MEMORANDUM.—Capt. David Reginald Younger, the Gordon Highlanders, in recognition of the conspicuous bravery displayed by him on the same occasion (July 11, 1900), would have been recommended to her Majesty for the Victoria Cross had he survived.

Pte. C. Ward, 2nd Batn. King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).—On June 26, at Lindley, a picquet of the Yorkshire Light Infantry was surrounded on three sides by about 500 Boers, at close quarters. The two officers were wounded and all but six of their men were killed or wounded. Pte. Ward then volunteered to take a message asking for reinforcements to the signalling station about 150 yards in the rear of the post. His offer was at first refused

owing to the practical certainty of his being shot; but, on his insisting, he was allowed to go. He got across untouched through a storm of shots from each flank, and, having delivered his message, he voluntarily returned from a place of absolute safety, and recrossed the fire-swept ground to assure his commanding officer that the message had been sent. On this occasion he was severely wounded. But for this gallant action the post would certainly have been captured.

Corpl. J. Shaul, Highland Light Infantry.—On Dec. 11, 1899, during the battle of Magersfontein, Corpl. Shaul was observed (not only by the officers of his own battalion, but by several officers of other regiments) to perform several specific acts of bravery. Corpl. Shaul was in charge of stretcher-bearers; but at one period of the battle he was seen encouraging men to advance across the open. He was most conspicuous during the day in dressing men's wounds, and in one case he came, under a heavy fire, to a man who was lying wounded in the back, and, with the utmost coolness and deliberation, sat down beside the wounded man and proceeded to dress his wound. Having done this, he got up and went quietly to another part of the field. This act of gallantry was performed under a continuous and heavy fire as coolly and quietly as if there had been no enemy near.

As some misapprehension exists with respect to the issue of rifles to members of rifle clubs, it is stated that beyond the issue on loan of one Lee-Enfield rifle to every ten members for practice, 30 per cent. of the strength of each rifle club affiliated to the National Rifle Association will be allowed to purchase Martini-Enfield rifles, the price being fixed at 38s. each.

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued from the War Office pointing out that no men returned from South Africa who have been prisoners released on parole are to be sent back to South Africa.

A CIRCULAR letter has been sent out from the head office of the Army League and Imperial Defence Association to the election committees of all parties throughout the United Kingdom, impressing upon them the necessity of obtaining a definite declaration on the subject of Army reform from every candidate.

A NEW quick-firing gun, discharging 300 shots per minute, with a muzzle velocity of nearly 2,000 feet per second, has been invented by a Newcastle inventor. The shots are impelled by centrifugal motion,

without the aid of explosives, consequently, when fired, there is neither noise nor recoil. The gun can be mounted on a light carriage or motor platform for field purposes. Standing 5ft. in height and weighing about 6cwt., it is worked by two men protected by a shield. The power is generated by a small oil motor mounted on a gun-carriage with generative electric machine. It may thus supply any number of guns over any area from the one reservoir. The gun fires round a complete circle, and possess a vertical range of 90 degrees.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.—Lord Lansdowne writes to a correspondent, who urged that liberal provision ought to be made for soldiers disabled in South Africa, as follows:—"Under the Army Regulations all men of the Regular Army who are incapacitated by wounds or injuries received in action or in the performance of military duty are entitled to pensions, ranging in the case of non-commissioned officers and men, wholly disabled, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. a day and in the case of men partially disabled, from 6d. to 3s. 6d. a day. Non-commissioned officers and men disabled by sickness attributable to service receive pensions varying from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per day." His lordship states that members of the Colonial Forces serving in South Africa are entitled to the same rates as the Regular troops.

It has been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, with respect to the arrangements made for dealing with the sick and wounded arriving from South Africa, that in several cases Salisbury Plain has been entered on furlough forms and returns as the nearest military station at which soldiers should report themselves on completion of their furlough. This is incorrect, and they are directed in future to report themselves at the nearest other military station.

THE COLONIES AND THE WAR.—The War Office notifies that:—

"A certain number of officers and men, representing so far as possible each of the Colonial corps now serving under Lord Roberts, will be invited to visit this country as soon as it becomes possible to reduce materially the strength of the South African Field Force. These representatives of our Colonial Forces will reach our shores simultaneously with the British troops which may be the first to return at the close of the war. During their stay the officers and men selected for this purpose will be the guests of the nation. Her Majesty the Queen has intimated that if circumstances permit she will be pleased to inspect the Colonial troops and to present them with colours commemorative of the distinguished part which they have borne in the campaign."

MESSRS. CLARIDGE, SON, & RENNIE have been instructed to Sell by Auction, at **BINGLEY HALL, KING ALFRED'S PLACE, BIRMINGHAM**, on Thursday, 13th December next, at 11 o'clock, the following **MACHINE GUNS and ACCESSORIES**, unless previously disposed of by private treaty:—

Class	No. on Gun.	No. on Stock.	No. of Barrels	Calibre.	Manufactured by	Date of Manufacture	Kind of Feed.	How Mounted.	Condition of Gun.	REMARKS.
1st	1	1	6	8 m.	Grenfell & Accles.	1893	Accles	Y Mount	Good	Mannlicher Cartridge.
	4	1	10	8 m.	"	1893	"	"	"	"
	8	1	10	42	"	1893	"	Y Mount and Tripod . .	Hopper-catch wanted .	Russian Berdan Cartridge.
	9	1	10	42	"	1893	"	"	Good	"
	10	1	10	42	"	1893	"	Y Mount	"	"
	11	1	10	42	"	1893	"	Y Mount and Tripod . .	"	"
	12	1	10	42	"	1893	"	"	"	"
	15	1	6	42	"	1893	"	"	"	"
	—	1	6	42	"	1893	"	Hand Carriage	"	(Ships-rail socket.) carriage complete.
	31	1	6	45	"	1893	"	"	"	Handsworth Volunteers.
	32	1	6	45	"	1893	"	"	"	Gatling English Cartridge.
	22	1	10	8 m.	Gatling Gun Co.	1889	"	Turret Mount	"	Danish Cartridges
	24	1	10	8 m.	"	1889	"	"	"	"
	2	1	10	45	Armstrong's	1882	"	Carriage Plan. Steel . .	"	Gatling English Service Cartridge.
	60	1	10	45	"	1882	"	"	"	"
	104	1	10	443	"	1882	"	Y Mount	"	French Gras Cartridge.
2nd	—	1	10	45	Armstrong's	1876	Drum	"	Good	Gatling Cartridge, English Service
	—	1	10	45	Colt's Co., U.S.A.	1873	"	"	"	45 Cartridge, U. S. Service
	150	1	10	42	"	1873	"	"	"	Russian Berdan Cartridge
	163	2	10	42	"	1878	"	On Sheet-Steel Carriage.	"	" brass breech, short barrels
	3	1	10	42	"	1878	"	"	"	" " " " long " "
	—	2	10	42	"	1878	"	"	"	" " " " " "
	—	1	10	45	"	1878	"	"	"	" " " " " "
	—	1	10	45	"	1884	Drum	"	"	U. S. Service Cartridge " " " "
	—	1	5	42	"	1884	Straight	"	"	" " " " " all brass case, 24 barrels
	1	1	6	42	Russia	1885	Accles	Carriage Steel	"	Russian Cartridge, brass breech, single frame.
3rd	—	1	6	4	"	1885	Drum	"	"	" all brass case.
	—	1	6	1	Colt's Co., U.S.A.	1876	Curved	On Field Carriage . .	Good	Brass breech.
	—	3	6	1	"	1872	"	"	"	"
	—	2	10	65	"	1878	Drum	"	"	Cast-iron breech.
	—	2	10	65	"	1874	"	"	"	"

1 Pedestal mount with shield for ships, decks or bridge. Model 1893 for 42 in. and 43 in. calibre guns (Grenfell and Accles).

1 Gun Carriage with three wheels, made 1886, at Armstrong's.

3 Limbers, steel, 2 with ammunition box, made by Grenfell and Accles, 1893.

4 Steel carriage wheels, made at Armstrong's.

6 Wood carriage trails, made at Colt's Armoury, U.S.A., 1876, for 42 in. and 45 in. calibre guns.

5 Wood carriage trails, complete with wheels for 65 in., 75 in., and 1 in. calibre guns, made at Colt's U.S.A., 1873 to 1876.

1 Steel gun carriage trail, no wheels, for 0.45 in. calibre gun, model at Armstrong's, 1880.

3 " " " " 1 in. gun, " " " " " "

1 " " " " with shield for 0.45 in. calibre gun, made at Armstrong's, 1880.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Auctioneers, Messrs. Claridge, Son, & Rennie, 5, Waterloo Street, Birmingham. [Telephone No. 1882.]

RETIRED OFFICERS AND STAFF EMPLOY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are constantly hearing that this and that officer called from the Reserve for temporary staff employment will be recommended for extension of service. One officer of my acquaintance told me the other day that he was to retain his appointment for a period of two years. I cannot imagine that any such arrangements really are contemplated, and I trust you may be able to enlighten officers like myself as to the intention of those in high authority, as at present there is a widespread feeling of uncertainty, and unless full attention is drawn to the matter much injustice may be done.

ACTIVE LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There have been for some time, as doubtless you are aware, disquieting rumours as to the efforts being made by some retired officers recalled to employment to obtain a confirmation of their temporary appointments. One case in particular is spoken of freely. It is that of a cavalry officer who has been appointed officiating assistant military secretary to a general officer of influence. Naturally there is indignation, and I assure you that in this club I have heard opinions freely given vent to that it would be a most unwise thing to remove from

headquarters Major-Gen. Sir Coleridge Grove, who has been an absolutely fair military secretary, and has earned the confidence of the whole service. There is no disguising that there exists just now some anxiety as to the future for reasons that I need not allude to. It is most necessary, as I am sure you will allow, that nothing should happen, after what has occurred in South Africa, to create the impression that patronage in the Army is a matter of favour. Yet there is no denying the existence of a strong feeling that unless great care is exercised, a good deal of patronage will be allowed to go by favour only. In the interests of the Army I trust you will be able to give us an assurance that officers with influence, of whom there are many brought back from the retired list, are not to be allowed, as some of them seem to think will be the case, to retain their appointments beyond the period of the war.

BACK FROM THE CAPE.

Naval and Military Club, Sept. 26.

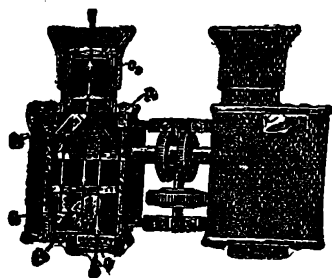
A REUTER message from Constantinople says:—The remains of 102 British soldiers and sailors who died during the Crimean war and were buried at Abydos and Erenkoi on the Dardanelles have been exhumed and will be formerly interred in the English cemetery at Haidar Pasha.

THE War Office has issued a memorandum for the information of candidates for first appointments as subaltern officers in the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers. It directs that candidates for commissions should apply to the commanding officer of any regiment they may wish to join, giving full particulars as to age, occupation, place of education, and certificates as to physical fitness and character. The minimum of age for appointment in any of the Services in 17 years, and no examination is required before appointment. Adjutants will give all information as to examinations required afterwards. No list of vacancies is kept at the War Office; but the number of subalterns allowed to each regiment is shown in the "Army List," and thus the number of existing vacancies can be easily ascertained. It is added that expenses vary in the different regiments, and information on the subject can be obtained from the adjutant of the regiment a candidate may select.

THE Council of the Royal Colonial Institute is desirous of raising a fund, by public subscription, for the purpose of erecting in a prominent position in London a suitable memorial to commemorate the loyal services of those officers, non-commissioned officers, and men in the Colonial forces who have fallen in the South African War. A correspondent, who offered a handsome donation, first brought the matter under the notice of the Council, of which the Prince of Wales is president.

MODERN FIELD GLASSES.

To the naval and military officer, the sportsman, and the tourist a binocular is most necessary. The War in South Africa and the operations in China have awakened



an interest in field glasses which is so widespread that the reader will certainly be interested in the following

description of the new prismatic type of glass which is so rapidly supplanting glasses of the older form of construction, in consequence of a combination of those advantages which go to form a perfect field glass—highest power, finest definition, largest field, smallest size, and lightest weight.

The most perfect models of prismatic field glasses, which represent the highest standard of modern optical perfection, are the famous Goerz-Trieder Binoculars, which have done, and are still doing, excellent service in South Africa, and with which a great part of the German Army, the recognised model army of Europe, is equipped. The ray of light entering the glass is bent by reflecting prisms, as the reader can see in the accompanying figure, which shows the inner construction of this ingenious instrument. An enormous advantage the Goerz glasses have over all other existing prismatic field glasses is the ease with which they are adjusted to the eyes. The Goerz-Trieder Binoculars can be focussed with one hand only, which is far more convenient than having to use both, as is necessary with almost all

other prismatic glasses. On horse-back this drawback to other glasses renders their use most difficult, if not impossible.

The extended field of view of the Goerz-Trieder Binoculars is the greatest hitherto obtained in any glass, and this, together with the fine definition, even up to the extreme margin, is due to the special object glasses which are the patent of the Goerz Works. With this larger field of view it is easy to keep the binocular on the required object, an operation very difficult with the hand telescopes of the old construction, owing to their extremely narrow field.

Only a few of those who use field glasses have any idea of the principles of their construction, and the reader is recommended to obtain an interesting pamphlet giving details of the construction of the different types of field glasses, and in particular the Goerz-Trieder Binoculars, obtainable post free, if this paper is mentioned, of C. P. Goerz, 4 and 5, Holborn Circus, London, E.C. The Trieder Binoculars may be obtained of any good optician in the United Kingdom.

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The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 25.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. (now Capt.) S. R. Kirby to be Adjt., vice Capt. Hon. L. R. D. Gray (since deceased), appointed to staff (Feb. 8); 2nd Lieut. R. H. Style, from 4th Batn. Durham L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., to complete establishment.

2nd Dragoons.—Major W. H. Hippisley to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Hon. W. P. Alexander, placed on half-pay (Sept. 22).

10th Hussars.—Lieut. (now Capt.) S. L. Barry seconded for service on staff (Jan. 1). Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. antedated:—Hon. W. G. S. Cadogan to Jan. 1, vice S. L. Barry; Hon. A. K. Maxwell to April 1, to complete establishment.

11th Hussars.—Lieut. M. L. Lakin, from 5th Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. P. D. FitzGerald, seconded.

14th Hussars.—Capt. W. Prevost seconded for service on staff (July 11).

LINE BATTALIONS.

East Kent Regt.—Capt. A. G. Trillope seconded for service on staff (May 22). Promotions to Capt of undermentioned Lieuts. antedated:—H. A. B. Ternan to May 22, vice A. G. Trillope; H. H. de B. Morris to June 13, vice W. H. Trevor, seconded; S. L. P. Barker to June 13, vice C. A. Worthington to June 20, vice R. F. Pearson, seconded. Promotions to Lieut. of 2nd Lieuts. R. D. R. Troup and W. L. Archer-Houlston antedated to May 22; 2nd Lieut. A. P. H. Trueman, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. A. Worthington, promoted.

Royal Warwick Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. H. P. Law seconded for service with A.S.C. (Aug. 21).

East Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. W. N. Pike to be Capt., vice F. S. Kent, deceased (July 23); promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. L. G. Hart, antedated to July 23, vice W. N. Pike.

Leicester Regt.—Capt. W. S. Copland seconded for service on staff (June 6); promotions to Capt. and Lieut. respectively of Lieut. C. M. Serjeantson and 2nd Lieut. C. A. Cunningham antedated to June 6, in succession to Capt. W. S. Copland.

Royal Irish Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—A. W. Brush, vice F. M. Watkins, seconded for service in A.P.D. (July 11); F. S. Lillie, vice W. Gloster, killed in action (July 24).

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Capt. H. H. Northey (June 8) and Lieut. M. E. McConaghey (June 26) seconded for service on staff.

Cheshire Regt.—Capt. W. R. Clifford and 2nd Lieut. A. R. Hill seconded for service on staff (June 4). Supy. 2nd Lieut. F. H. Mahony to be 2nd Lieut., vice A. R. Hill.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Capt. R. M. O. Glynn seconded for service on staff (July 3); promotion to Capt. of Lieut. A. Hay antedated to July 3, vice R. M. O. Glynn.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—2nd Lieut. T. P. Wingate seconded for service on staff (May 9).

Gloucester Regt.—Capt. K. M. Davie (May 17), R. Conner, and F. C. Nisbet, and Lieut. P. H. Short (June 8) seconded for service on staff.

East Lancashire Regt.—Capt. E. A. Daubeny and L. C. B. Hamber seconded for service on staff (June 4).

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—In consequence of death of Trpr. K. Hamilton, Ceylon Mtd. Inf., on May 13, his appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantancy, which appeared in *Gazette* of Aug. 3, is cancelled.

Derbyshire Regt.—Capt. F. H. Weldon seconded for service on staff (June 11).

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Capt. J. G. R. Walsh seconded for service on staff (May 25).

Middlesex Regt.—2nd Lieut. D. R. Robinson seconded for service with A.S.C. (Aug. 21).

North Stafford Regt.—Capt. W. A. Barnett seconded for service on staff (June 6).

Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt. and Brevet Major A. H. Festing, D.S.O., seconded for service in South Africa (June 10).

Connaught Rangers.—Capt. G. H. Ford-Hutchinson, D.S.O. (June 8), and W. S. Sarsfield (July 24) seconded for service on staff.

West India Regt.—Major A. R. Loscombe to be Lieut.-Col., vice A. Bor, retired (Aug. 15); Trpr. Ronald H. Yerr, from Imperial Yeomanry (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. L. K. Brounlie, killed in action.

Royal Lancashire Reserve Regt.—Lieut. W. M. Thomas, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieut. (Sept. 7).

Army Service Corps.—Capt. to be Majors:—A. H. Terry, vice J. A. H. Reilly, promoted; A. Long, vice P. J. T. Lewis, promoted (Aug. 1). Lieuts. to be Capt.:—H. C. Wilder, vice F. Hunnard, D.S.O., deceased (June 14); E. W. W. Scott, vice A. H. Terry; J. Coulson, vice A. Long (Aug. 1). 2nd Lieuts. transferred on probation:—W. H. P. Law, Royal Warwick Regt.; D. R. Robinson, Middlesex Regt. (May 21). 2nd Lieut. H. M. Caddell, from 5th Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut. (May 2); 2nd Lieut. K. D. Mackenzie, from East Lancashire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 26).

Staff.—Major J. R. F. Sladen, East Yorkshire Regt., resumes appointment of a D.A.A.G. (Aug. 21). Temporary appointment:—Col. C. E. Beckett, C.B., to be an A.Q.M.G. at H'qrs., in succession to Col. (temp. Major-Gen.) A. G. Raper, appointed to command Troops in Jamaica (Sept. 15).

School of Gunnery.—Major A. C. Currie, R.A., resumes appointment of an Instr. (Sept. 19).

Army Pay Dept.—Major H. F. Lane, Staff Paymr., retires on retired pay on account of ill-health.

Memoranda.—Qrmr. and Hon. Lieut. J. Devlin, half-pay, retires on retired pay on account of ill-health; Sergt.-Major D. Lees, from Welsh Regt., to be a Qrmr. in Army with hon rank of Lieut. (Sept. 19).

Reserve of Officers.—Eustace H. Drummond, late 2nd Lieut., R.A., to be 2nd Lieut.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Cork (S. Div.).—Robert G. R. Mansfield to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 10).

Devon (W. Div.).—Reginald C. F. Maitland to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 7).

Fife (S. Div.).—2nd Lieut. R. H. Anderson to be Lieut.; William L. Swan to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 11).

Northumberland (W. Div.).—2nd Lieut. J. F. K. Lockhart to be Lieut. (Sept. 17); Reginald M. N. Forbes to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 14).

S.E. of Scotland (S. Div.).—Alick M. Cunard to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 14).

Tipperary (S. Div.).—2nd Lieuts. R. M. Knolles, S. G. Sinclair, C. C. G. Hamilton, and F. A. Dixon to be Lieuts. (Sept. 17).

INFANTRY.

5th Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Godfrey H. P. Boyle to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 12).

5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.—John M. Hulton to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 17). 6th Batn.: M. F. St. John to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 26). 7th Batn.: 2nd Lieut. G. E. S. Wood-yatt to be Lieut. (Sept. 14); J. A. L. Greaves to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Norfolk Regt.—Hon. Col. A. A. Cecil, Earl of Albemarle, Lieut.-Col. 12th Middlesex V.R.C. and City of London Imp. Vols., appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of batn.

4th Batn. Lincoln Regt.—Claud H. Mack to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 18).

3rd Batn. Devon Regt.—Humphrey Howorth to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 19). 4th Batn.: Edward D. Bryce re-appointed 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 11).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—J. T. Cramer to be 2nd Lieut. 4th Batn.: J. B. Thornhill to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Yorkshire Regt.—Arthur P. Turner to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 11).

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—Major L. Jones granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capt. E. K. Williamson granted hon. rank of Major (Sept. 26); Vivian A. Jackson to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 13). 4th Batn.: Lieut.-Col. C. H. Beck granted hon. rank of Col.

4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Capt. C. S. Owen, from 19th Middlesex V.R.C., to be Capt. (Sept. 12); 2nd

Lieut. F. E. Thompson to be Lieut. (Sept. 11). 5th Batn.: Lieut. S. M. Wood seconded for service under Colonial Office.

3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. A. J. D. Hay to be Capt. (Sept. 18). 4th Batn.: James G. Hunter to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. West Riding Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. C. Dangar, H. A. Davis, D. M. Jenkins, E. N. M. Martin, and E. C. O. Ross to be Lieuts. (Aug. 24).

3rd Batn. South Stafford Regt.—Major E. V. D. Pearce granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Instr. of Musketry H. B. L. Hughes granted hon. rank of Major. 4th Batn.: John B. Watts to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Shropshire L.I.—Alister H. D. Chapman to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 19). 4th Batn.: Mordaunt R. Williams to be 2nd Lieut.

5th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Hon. Coulson C. Fellowes to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 12).

3rd Batn. Wiltshire Regt.—Dennis M. A. Sole to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 15).

6th Batn. Manchester Regt.—Cecil H. Gabriel to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 7).

3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.—Capt. C. W. Grant removed from Militia, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

4th Batn. Highland L.I.—Capt. H. H. Robertson-Aikman to be Major (Sept. 14); James Murray-Gourlay, formerly Lieut. to be Capt. (Sept. 17).

5th Batn. Connaught Rangers.—Cecil H. B. St. G. Whyte to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 11).

4th Batn. Leinster Regt.—Gilbert P. L. Myers to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 18).

5th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. L. C. Swift, D. C. P. Cameron, F. W. J. O'Carroll, and A. H. Wodehouse to be Lieuts. (Aug. 14).

5th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Henry P. Leschallas to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 12).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Dorset.—Vet.-Capt. J. Rowe to be Vet.-Major, and to remain seconded.

North Somerset.—Lieut. R. E. Dickinson to be Capt.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Ayrshire and Galloway.—John Stewart to be 2nd Lieut.

1st City of London (E. Div., R.G.A.).—Lieut.-Col. C. B. Chambers granted hon. rank of Col.

1st Edinburgh (City).—Capt. J. McNeil granted hon. rank of Major.

1st Essex (E. Div., R.G.A.).—2nd Lieuts. F. J. Tolhurst, A. J. Nelson, V. E. Castellani, L. H. B. Hollebone, H. Jolly, B. C. Edwards, and R. A. Hatton to be Lieuts.

1st Hampshire (S. Div., R.G.A.).—2nd Lieut. G. Stevenson to be Lieut.

2nd Hampshire (S. Div., R.G.A.).—2nd Lieuts. G. F. C. Aylward, S. J. Blake, and F. E. T. Willett to be Lieuts.

1st Lancashire.—2nd Lieut. J. Westgate to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. W. B. Pearce, J. W. Charlton, W. Bates, jun., and C. B. Gleadell to be Lieuts.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Durham.—Surg.-Capt. F. W. Gibbon to be Surg.-Major.

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade, Royal Scots.—Capt. A. Young to be Major. 5th V.B.: 2nd Lieut. G. G. Philip resigns his commission.

3rd V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major W. J. Rigg to be Major; Lieut. J. R. Reid to be Capt.

4th V.B.: Lieut. J. A. Marsh to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. A. A. Beaver, P. H. Hemelryk, jun., and G. Bingham to be Lieuts.

4th V.B. Norfolk Regt.—Lieut. H. R. Fletcher to be Capt.

5th (Hay Tor) V.B. Devon Regt.—Lieut. W. B. Vicary to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. W. J. V. Watts, H. C. Loveys, J. Windeatt, E. S. James, and H. S. Steele to be Lieuts.

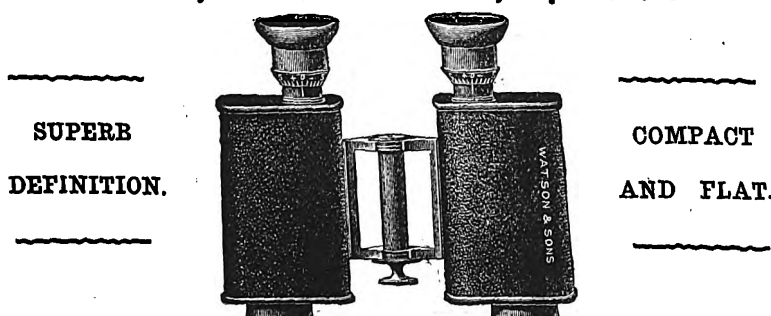
4th (Cambridge Univ.) V.B. Suffolk Regt.—William H. A. De la Pryme to be 2nd Lieut. (Extra supy.).

3rd V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. E. Wilson resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.

2nd V.B. East Yorkshire Regt.—Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. T. Turner retires under para. 111 Volunteer Regulations.

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with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.

3rd V.B. Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt. and Hon. Major W. Humphreys to be Major.

3rd V.B. Gloucester Regt.—Charles E. H. Hobhouse, late Capt. 7th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Major; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. E. P. Clark, retired, late 4th Batn. Shropshire L.I., to be Capt.; Thomas J. Moss-Flower, Josiah M. Guttridge, Herbert C. Woodcock, Harry F. Briggs, and Percival J. Mardon to be Lieuts. (Sept. 6); Arthur C. Mardon, Douglas C. St. G. McClellan, Lionel A. W. Beaven (Sept. 6), and Donald MacK. Morrison (Sept. 8), to be 2nd Lieuts.; Capt. J. F. W. Boyce, 3rd Batn. Royal Warwick Regt., to be Adj. on formation of batn. (Sept. 15).

1st V.B. Worcester Regt.—Lieut. C. J. Harvey resigns his commission.

3rd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Surg.-Lieut.-Col. W. A. F. Bateman resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of batn. on retirement.

1st (Cumberland) V.B. Border Regt.—Lieut. E. Lindop resigns his commission. 3rd (Cumberland) V.B.: Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry J. E. Syme to be Capt.

1st V.B. Hampshire Regt.—Lieut. B. J. Le C. Sumner resigns his commission; H. L. Cooper to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Welsh Regt.—Surg.-Major J. H. Davies resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.

1st (Dundee) V.B. Royal Highlanders.—Announcement substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of Aug. 28:—2nd Lieut. A. B. Corrie to be Lieut., and to be senior to Lieut. C. E. Walker (Aug. 4).

2nd V.B. Royal West Kent Regt.—Stanley G. Cooper to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Shropshire L.I.—Surg.-Major C. H. Gwynn, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut.-Col.

17th (North) Middlesex.—Lieut. J. Fletcher and 2nd Lieut. A. N. A. Pinhey resign their commissions.

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster).—Hugh C. Gregory and Lionel W. Armstrong to be 2nd Lieuts. (Sept. 17).

2nd London.—Capt. G. E. Hillman resigns his commission.

3rd London.—Surg.-Capt. W. M. Abbot-Anderson, M.B., and Surg.-Lieut. R. Fenner resign their commissions.

1st Cadet Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—C. G. Vaughan to be Hon. 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Manchester Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. Holmes resigns his commission; 2nd Lieuts. O. St. L. Davies, G. B. Behrens, H. M. Blair, E. M. Philips, B. G. W. Milner, W. Bindloss, W. G. Hockin, G. S. Routley, H. D. Lowe, C. S. Worthington and J. W. Barclay to be Lieuts.

1st V.B. North Stafford Regt.—Rev. C. H. Simpkinson, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st V.B. Highland L.I.—Lieut. A. A. Ramsay to be Capt.

1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. D. Duncan retires under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. Cruden to be Lieut.-Col., and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations (Sept. 20).

1st (Renfrew) V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—2nd Lieuts. W. H. Shankland and J. Gatherer to be Lieuts.; 2nd Lieut. A. E. Stewart to be Lieut. and to remain supy.; 2nd Lieut. A. A. R. Lang to be Lieut. 1st Dumbarton.—2nd Lieut. J. S. Bell to be Lieut.

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Sept. 26.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 28.

6th Dragoons.—Lieut.-Col. H. C. Page-Henderson placed on half-pay; Major M. F. Rimington to be Lieut.-Col., vice H. C. Page-Henderson (Sept. 29).

11th Hussars.—Lieut.-Col. Lord Edmund B. Talbot retires on half-pay (Sept. 29).

16th Lancers.—Lieut.-Col. S. Frewen placed on half-pay; Major E. C. Bethune to be Lieut.-Col., vice S. Frewen (Sept. 29).

17th Lancers.—Lieut. D'A. Legard to be Capt., vice W. A. Tilney, seconded (March 29).

Coldstream Guards.—Lieut. C. E. Wyld to be Capt., vice J. T. Sterling, promoted (July 10).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Somerset L.I.—Corpl. Ferdinand E. McClellan, from Royal Highlanders, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. T. B. Maddocks, killed in action (Sept. 29).

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut. E. Christian (recovered prisoner of war) to be Capt., supy. to establishment pending absorption (Feb. 28).

South Lancashire Regt.—Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. W. B. Ritchie is dated May 26, not as previously stated.

Rifle Brigade.—Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. W. Seymour is antedated to April 7, vice C. H. G. M. Clarke, promoted; promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. D. Wood is dated April 18, vice B. G. R. Oldfield, seconded.

West India Regt.—Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated:—A. C. H. Dixon to Dec. 11, 1899, vice V. J. Tighe, D.S.O., seconded for service with West African Regt.; A. E. FitzGerald to Dec. 16, 1899, vice A. T. De M. Martin, promoted; E. L. T. Grant to Dec. 20, 1899, vice J. E. Harden, transferred to Royal Sussex Regt.; H. J. Willis to Dec. 30, 1899, vice H. J. Thompson, promoted.

Staff.—Capt. D. M. Stuart, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be a District Instr. of Musketry, vice Capt. H. C. Metcalfe, Northampton Regt., vacated appointment (Sept. 17).

Royal Military Academy.—Lieut. A. M. Seton, Royal Artillery, to be an Instr., vice Capt. M. C. Maunsell, R.A., vacated appointment (Sept. 17).

Half-Pay.—Major F. J. Eveleigh, from Oxford L.I., to be Lieut.-Col. (Sept. 27).

Memorandum.—Capt. L. Harrington, I.S.C., granted temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst employed in Abyssinia (Sept. 29).

PROVIDED that embodied Militia battalions comply with the regulations, and are reported qualified by the D.A.A.G. for Signalling, they may wear the badges and be granted the usual prizes. Extra duty pay will also be admissible.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BRASS CAP.—Three years.

CROSSED SWORDS.—Both phases.

R. A. M. C.—It is as yet quite uncertain.

QUETTA.—Not under three years.

BUGLE.—For the Indian Mutiny.

1st CORPORA.—According to the terms of the Warrant you are fully entitled thereto.

RED HACKLE.—1901-1902 most probably.

G. O. C.—Yes.

JUSTITIA.—We doubt whether you have any substantial claim.

INDIAN ARMY.—Unquestionably your view is a correct one.

HOSPITAL ORDERLY.—As at present arranged, but the actual orders are not issued.

J. S. W. (Devonport).—The matter shall have our attention.

STAFF EMPLOY.—We will institute all necessary inquiries.

CAPTAIN, R.A.—We have the matter before us now.

JUMNA.—Yes, for nearly thirty years.

CAPE VOLUNTEER.—The ribbon certainly ought not to be worn until the medal is issued, unless an Army Order gives permission. As yet there is no official intimation of the grant of a medal.

THE Secretary for War has sanctioned the provision of a safe at the orderly room of each regimental depot for the custody of medals, in accordance with the revised Queen's Regulations recently issued.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—The Government has issued a pamphlet giving instructions as to the civil employment of Army Reserve men and discharged soldiers who will before long return from South Africa. Rules for registrations are clearly defined, and special registers will be kept by the Chief Recruiting Staff Officer, St. George's Barracks, Charing Cross; by the Recruiting Staff Officers at Dublin, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Woolwich; also by the Commandant of the Discharge Depot, Gosport; the Officer Commanding the Militia and Volunteer Artillery District at Great Yarmouth, Leith, and Scarborough; as well as by the Officer Commanding Militia and Artillery Districts at Londonderry and Cork. The Regulations provide for the employment of discharged soldiers (pensioners only) as messengers in Government offices, and discharged men in the Royal Army Clothing Department, Army Ordnance Department, barrack services, Customs, Office of Works, Ordnance Factories, Post Office, prisons service, Royal Engineer services, Stationery Office, and Government departments generally. Also employment in the police, in the Corps of Commissionaires, on railways, as Customs watchers, &c. A full list is published of the railway companies who will engage discharged soldiers, with the rates of wages, and the districts where to apply for work in all parts of the United Kingdom.

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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 20.

In accordance with provisions of Order in Council of June 29, Fleet Engr. W. Bromley placed on retired list of his rank at his own request (Sept. 14); Fleet Engr. G. S. Newton placed on retired list, with permission to assume rank of Insp. of Machinery (Sept. 15).
 Royal Naval Reserve.—In accordance with Regulations for R.N.R. (Officers), Lieuts. J. B. Mackenzie and F. K. Thimm this day placed on retired list of their rank.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 21.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieuts. E. J. English (Sept. 4) and H. P. Learmont (Sept. 12) promoted to Lieuts.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 22.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieuts. H. Owen (Sept. 8), C. H. McC. Woods and T. C. Broome (Sept. 17) to be Lieuts.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 24.

With reference to notice in Gazette of Sept. 11 date of promotion of Commander R. H. J. Stewart to Capt. should be Sept. 6 and not Sept. 8.

In accordance with Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. A. H. Oliver has this day been placed on retired list, with permission to assume rank of Commander.

Clerks H. W. Woodward (July 19) and R. F. Brown (Aug. 28), promoted to Asst.-Paymr.

(From Friday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 25.

Clerk L. Blackler promoted to Asst.-Paymr. (Aug. 8).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 26.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieut. W. Esson to be Capt., vice Strouts, killed in action (July 21); Lieut. J. C. H. Rigby to be Capt. on Seconded List, vice Robertson, killed in action; Lieut. C. J. Thoroton to be Capt., vice Rigby, seconded (July 23).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 27.

Asst.-Engr. J. B. Wilshin promoted to Engr. (Sept. 13).

Asst.-Eng. H. R. S. Hughes promoted to Acting-Engr. (July 1).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieuts. promoted to Lieuts.:—H. Hutchinson (Aug. 15), V. E. Speranza (Aug. 21).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 21.

Captain.—H. P. Williams to Sybille, Oct. 9 (his appointment to Phoebe cancelled).

Lieutenants.—C. Asser to Duke of Wellington (Sept. 13); H. T. Pritchard to Ganges (Sept. 17).

Midshipman.—G. L. Hodson to Terrible (Sept. 14).
 Staff-Commander.—G. S. Keigwin, reappointed in command for a further period of two years (Oct. 11).
 Fleet Engineers.—W. H. Pipworth to Vivid for Volage (Sept. 19). J. A. Court to Enchantress (Sept. 20).
 Chief Engineers.—J. G. Liversedge to Naiad (Sept. 19).
 M. Sennett to Phoebe (Oct. 9).
 Engineer.—L. J. Watson to President, for R.N. College (Sept. 19).
 Assistant-Engineers.—P. L. Edmonds to Vivid, supy., to be lent to R.N. College (Sept. 29). A. E. Lester to Colossus, for Renard (Sept. 20).
 Probationary Assistant-Engineers.—E. G. Smith to Camperdown (Sept. 29). F. J. L. Heath to Niobe for training (Sept. 20).
 Surgeon.—H. L. Geoghegan to Diadem (Oct. 3).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 22.

Captain.—E. P. Jones to Victory, as flag captain to Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth (Oct. 3), his appointment to Gladiator cancelled.

Chaplain.—Rev. J. E. Hogan, B.A., to Pembroke for Northumberland, temp. (Sept. 20).

Naval Instructor.—H. H. Barton, B.A., to Resolution (Sept. 15).

Staff Surgeons.—C. L. Nolan, M.B., to Briton (Sept. 29). J. H. Stenhouse, M.B., to President, for three months' hospital study (Sept. 24).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 24.

Captain.—F. O. Pike to Gladiator (Oct. 2).
 Commanders.—J. M. Stokes to Alexandra, for Dartmouth Division of coastguard; W. Ricketts to Collingwood, for Skibbereen Division of coastguard (Oct. 24). F. R. Gransmore to Alexandra, for Plymouth Division of coastguard; S. W. A. H. Gray to Camperdown, for Mobile Division of coastguard (Oct. 1).
 Lieutenant.—L. J. G. Anderson to the Calliope (Sept. 25).

Sub-Lieutenants.—C. H. Davey to Nile, for Thrasher; E. A. D. Masterman to Nile, for Seal; G. R. Parnell to Nile, for Locust; C. C. Ennals to Nile, for Opossum; S. W. B. Green to Nile, for Wolf (Oct. 1).
 Assistant Engineers.—J. C. Talbot, W. H. Michell, G. R. Martin, to be lent to R.N. College, for course of study commencing Oct. 1.

Probationary Assistant Engineers.—C. J. R. Campbell, L. Robins, C. J. Hawkes, W. F. Rabbidge, E. Nibbs, J. Hamilton, H. J. W. Tapp, A. W. Reader, H. W. G. Stidston, W. A. Mark, A. E. Rice, G. W. S. Aldwell, E. J. Allen, F. Alexander, C. Samson, E. Wyles, C. R. Tooth, A. E. Hurst, to be lent to R.N. College, for course of study commencing Oct. 1.

Paymasters.—H. Constantine, A. C. Beere (assistant) to Sybille (Oct. 9), appointment to Phoebe cancelled.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 25.

Captains.—R. H. T. Stokes, E. P. Ashe, W. W. Hewett, M. H. Smyth, G. H. Hewett to President, for study at R.N. College, session 1900-1 (Oct. 1).

Commanders.—R. B. Colmore, C. H. H. Moore, E. H. Smith, W. G. van Ingen, C. J. T. Dormer to President, for study at R.N. College, session 1900-1 (Oct. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 26.
 Lieutenants.—W. C. Chaytor to Victory, as flag lieutenant to Admiral Sir C. F. Hotham (Oct. 3). J. D. D. Stewart to Amphion (N.) (Sept. 20). E. M. G. Knight to Pembroke for Mersey (N.) (Aug. 20).
 Chief Engineer.—J. W. Ham to Duke of Wellington for Invincible (Aug. 15).
 Engineer.—F. C. Davis to Vivid for Vigilant (Sept. 26).
 Chaplain.—Rev. J. B. Bourne, M.A., to Amphion (undated).
 Fleet-Surgeon.—C. James to Cape of Good Hope Hospital (Nov. 8).
 Surgeon.—E. T. P. Eames to Sans Pareil (Sept. 26).
 Paymaster.—W. E. R. Martin to Pallas (Oct. 11).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 27.

Probationary-Assistant-Engineers.—C. A. Codrington to Duke of Wellington; R. D. Nelson to St. George (Sept. 27).

Fleet-Surgeon.—G. Kirker, M.D., to Trafalgar (Oct. 9).

Staff-Surgeons.—P. E. Maitland to Sybille, A. Cropley to St. George (Oct. 9).

Surgeon.—E. H. M'Sherry, M.D., to Pallas (Oct. 11).

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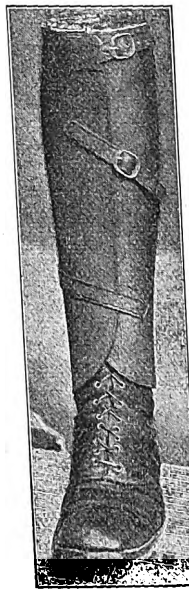
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THE CLOSING SCENES.

THE interest in the war in South Africa has almost gone, although the incidents occurring here and there are deserving of passing notice. The campaign which closed with the occupation of Komati Poort was appropriately followed by the courtesies that took place on the Portuguese frontier, when some 9,000 British troops under Lieut.-General Pole-Carew were passed in review in presence of the Governor-General of Mozambique, and the flag of Portugal was saluted in honour of the birthday of the King of that country, our old and friendly ally. There are still many guerilla bands in evidence; their suppression is gradually being accomplished, but it is giving much trouble, and may continue to do so for some time longer. On Monday, a skirmish occurred between a band of forty or fifty Boers and a party of Lovat's Scouts eighteen miles south-west of Lindley, the base of the operating columns in the Orange River Colony. Farmers in that direction are praying for protection against Boers, who are shooting blacks and threatening whites. A Boer dressed in the full uniform of Brabant's Horse was lately made prisoner, and a notice has since been issued—none to soon—that such an act is punishable with death. De Wet's followers have lately been collecting at Eland's Kop, five miles north-east of Heilbron, in the same colony. The position was surrounded on Tuesday by Colonel De Lisle and the Colonial Division, but the result has not yet been reported.

Colonel White's little column has returned to Bloemfontein from the south, in the Bultfontein direction, having failed to come up with a marauding band, which fled at his approach. Some dynamite, horses, oxen, and six prisoners were, however, captured. A Boer wrecking party has succeeded in damaging the railway near Wolvehoek Station, at the junction of the Heilbron branch with the main line, thus delaying the journey homewards of the City Imperial Volunteers. General Rundle engaged a small party near Reitz on the 26th ult., and General Campbell, one of his brigadiers, came across another party, and captured a gun of No. 10 Mountain Battery, lost at Nicholson's Nek, with two waggons and 65,000 rounds of ammunition. A telegraph party was attacked between Lindley and Kroonstad on the 28th ult. On the next day a band entered Wepener and helped themselves to saddlery and clothing; they then moved to the south. Their appearance there, and also at Dewetsdorp, caused much excitement. De Wet's force hoisted the Free State flag at Lindley on the 20th ult., but it was promptly hauled down at night by Englishmen. These various incidents are sufficient proof that the guerilla bands infest the country in all directions. They are still capable of doing endless mischief and are said to be—both the men and their horses—in splendid condition. In the Transvaal Colony, Rustenburg, which frequently changed hands during the war, was re-occupied on the 26th ult. by General Broadwood's cavalry. Far away to the south-east a British convoy of waggons, proceeding from Natal to Vryheid, was attacked and overpowered on Monday, a few only of the escort escaping. This is a decidedly unfortunate occurrence at the present time. A train conveying a part of the 2nd Batn. Coldstream Guards was derailed on the same date near Pan Railway Station, nine miles east of Middleburg, where the Boers had damaged the line. Five men were killed, and one officer and eighteen men were wounded, for the most part by explosive bullets. In the existing condition of affairs these attacks on the railways are acts of brigandage. They should be treated with the utmost sternness, or they will continue indefinitely, to the detriment of our prestige in the newly-acquired colonies.

A new Republic is reported to have been proclaimed by Barend Vorster in the Zoutpansberg district. Louis Botha with 2,000 Boers is said to have proceeded thither, and 50,000 cattle are reported to be collected along the Olifant's River. A British column from Komati Poort is believed to be pursuing Botha. General Paget's force at Pienaars River Station north of Pretoria was attacked on the 27th ult., the enemy being repulsed with loss. A patrol near Heidelberg was fired on on the same date. General Barton recently reported an attack on a patrol near Bank Station south of Krugersdorp. Lord Roberts in a despatch on Wednesday, from Pretoria, reported the return to Lydenburg on

Tuesday of Sir Redvers Buller after a circuitous march through the country from Spitz Kop, *via* Pilgrim's Rest and Kruger's Post, during which he swept up many oxen and sheep and large supplies, and destroyed 184,000 rounds of ammunition. One hundred and nine burghers surrendered. No serious fighting occurred, but some loss was caused near Kruger's Post by two long range guns, which, as usual, the Boers succeeded in withdrawing. General Hart, after executing a similar movement about Krugersdorp, has returned to that place with an enormous take of cattle, sheep, and stores, which affords direct evidence of the extent to which the farmers are fleeced by the raiding bands. Lord Roberts reported a very smart affair near Johannesburg, where Lieut. A. Rochfort, with the mounted infantry of the 2nd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, attacked a Boer laager, rushing the position with the bayonet, and taking nine prisoners, men of importance, and troublers of the district for some time past. The incidents above recorded are but a portion of those still almost daily occurring. They demand for their suppression unremitting vigilance and strong repressive measures on our part, and we are glad to see that Lord Roberts has quite recently made public a notice providing for uniformity in the treatment of the inhabitants of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, under which burghers who break their oath, or continue the practice of sniping, or acts of "unfair warfare," will be very severely dealt with.

THE STATUS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

WITH varying degrees of cogency two leading questions are being put before the constituencies in the General Election now in progress. They are the future settlement of South Africa and the reorganisation of the Army. The former, however intrinsically important, concerns us as a Service paper less at the present moment than the latter. If we mistake not the signs of the times, the country has come to see that our position as an Empire can only be maintained so long as diplomacy, when convinced of the necessity for a certain line of policy, is backed by the force required to give effect to its mandates. In other words, the Empire must rest upon the stalwart arms of its sons enrolled in adequate force in its two great bulwarks, the Navy and the Army. For the Navy much has been done, wisely and well, in recent years to keep the right arm of the Imperial power abreast of requirements. There has been no great and systematic attempt to place the Army on a footing commensurate with the Empire's expansion. The Army itself cannot be blamed. It is what its organisation, training, and opportunities at any time combine to make it.

Perhaps the most important admonitory lessons taught by the South African War have been the inadequacy of our regular military forces in point of numbers, the want of practical

professional training by our officers, our serious weakness in the mounted arms, and the general lack of initiative shown by our Administration in the failure to keep abreast of the times in respect of armaments. The Army, in respect of these shortcomings, while smarting under a deep consciousness of the existing defects, has played its part splendidly in the field. The gallantry of officers and men is beyond dispute. The same immunity from blame cannot be claimed for those whose duty in the past it has been to provide for our Imperial requirements. The responsibility in this respect must undoubtedly be laid, in the first instance, at the door of the Government of the day, whatever its party colour may have been; but individual responsibility has rested more distinctly with the Secretary of State for War, the adviser of Government on military matters. The burden which has to be borne by the War Minister is enormous, and he, being as a rule a Statesman only, requires, and is supposed by the country to have, the highest military expert knowledge at his right hand, to keep him *au fait* in all questions affecting Imperial defence. Up to 1895 this high military function was performed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, who in virtue of his office was the military adviser of the Secretary of State for War. In that year the position of the Commander-in-Chief was distinctly lowered, his responsibility lessened, and his usefulness jeopardised, by bracketing him as an adviser with the heads of the military departments at the War Office, with any of whom the Secretary of State might take counsel at pleasure.

The welcome appointment of Lord Roberts to the exalted position of Commander-in-Chief after his brilliant achievements in South Africa now offers a fitting opportunity, which should not be lost, for the alteration of an arrangement so faulty in itself, and so fraught with mischief. The officer selected and appointed by the Queen to fill the highest military post in the Empire is the proper adviser of the War Minister on all matters appertaining to the defence of the Empire, and the conduct of war, as well as on all questions concerning the strength, organisation, training, equipping, and quartering of the various branches of the armed forces of the Crown. We do not say that, in purely technical matters, the department of the Director-General of Ordnance with the Ordnance Factories, or that of the Inspector-General of Fortifications with works and buildings, should not have a measure of independence, but all proposals made by the heads of those important branches, for the construction of works or barracks, or for the adoption of armament or equipment, should be submitted to the Secretary of State for War by the Commander-in-Chief whose approval should be a condition precedent to adoption. It must be fatal to the smoothness of departmental working within the War Office itself, as well as to a real healthy subordination of the Army to its Chief, and the standing of that Chief before the country, to allow any third party to come as military adviser between the Commander-in-Chief and the War Minister. We therefore most strongly advocate as the initial step in any measures of military reorganisation or of War Office Reform that may be in contemplation—the defining more clearly, and, before all things, the strengthening of the position of the Commander-in-Chief in his relations with the Secretary of State for War.

We have admitted the unpleasant fact that serious defects of organization and administration in our military system have been ruthlessly exposed during the recent war. Let us take comfort, on the other hand, from the revelation the country has received of the enormous defensive power that has lain dormant in the vast over-sea

colonies of the Empire. The existence of this unexpected strength has been magnificently demonstrated by the aid given so spontaneously and in so ungrudging a spirit by the colonies in an hour of great national danger. To utilise this new source of defensive strength, which was capable of adding in a short time between 30,000 and 40,000 men to the fighting force in South Africa, will be one of the most important duties to be performed on the reassembling of Parliament. For this reason the country will watch with the deepest interest the formation of the new Government, and especially the selection for the office of Secretary of State for War. It is more than ever requisite that the post should be held by a statesman of high and tried capacity, broad views, and open mind on the many questions better understood by his military adviser—the Commander-in-Chief—than by himself. He should be a man possessing the confidence of the country and of the Service, one who while working loyally with his colleagues would fearlessly place Imperial interests before any considerations of party.

Army Notes.

The official announcement of the appointment of Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief was only sent to the Press on last Sunday evening. It duly appeared in all the daily papers on Monday morning. The Army was for some time back prepared for the intelligence, and there was, as far as is publicly known, no special reason for making it on October 1.

Lord Roberts was born 68 years ago at Cawnpore. His father, Gen. Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B., had a distinguished record of service in India; as an officer of the Hon. East India Companies' Service, and died, in 1873, as Colonel of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, of which he was appointed a titular chief on the amalgamation in 1862. After a course of education at Eton, Sandhurst, and Addiscombe, Lord Roberts was appointed 2nd Lieut. in the Bengal Artillery, December 12, 1851, becoming Major-General, December 31, 1878; Lieut.-General, July 26, 1883; General, November 28, 1890; and Field Marshal, May 25, 1895. He served as D.A.Q.M.G. throughout the Indian Mutiny, and was wounded at the capture of Delhi; engaged in the relief of Lucknow and the battle of Cawnpore (thanked by Governor-General, Victoria Cross, Brevet of Major, and medal with clasp); was employed on special service with the expedition of 1863 on the North-West Frontier of India (medal with clasp); served in the Abyssinian campaign, 1868, as A.Q.M.G. Bengal Brigade, and was selected by Sir Robert Napier to be the bearer of his final despatches (Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel and medal); served as A.Q.M.G. and Senior Staff Officer in the Lushai expedition, 1871-72 (C.B.); commanded the Koorum Field Force from the commencement of the Afghan war in 1878, and was present at the storming and capture of the Peiwar Kotal and the pursuit of the Afghan army to the Shutargardan, at the affair in the Maugior Pass and during the operations in Khost (received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament and K.C.B.); commanded the Kabul Field Force during the advance on and occupation of Kabul in the autumn of 1879, and was present in the engagement at Charasiah, and throughout the operations at Sherpore during the winter of 1879-80 (C.I.E.); commanded the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force which marched from Kabul to Kandahar in August, 1880, relieved the Kandahar Garrison, and on Sept. 1 defeated and dispersed the army under Ayub Khan (received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, medal with four clasps, and bronze decoration); nominated G.C.B. and created a baronet for his distinguished services in India; commanded the forces in Burmah in 1886 after the capture of Mandalay (received the thanks of the Government of India, clasp); he was appointed to the command of the Forces in Ireland in October, 1895, and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in South Africa in December last.

For months, ever since the war began, we have been surfeited with proposals for a reform of the Army. One can scarcely take up a newspaper or magazine without finding some scheme or other propounded for placing our military system on the proverbial "better footing." We are apt to get confused midst this deluge of paper reform. But judging by what has happened during the last fortnight the evil is by no means at an end,

for to the legion of newspaper reformers we have now to add another legion of politicians. Nearly every candidate has apparently his own notions as to what should and what should not be done in order to provide us with an efficient and mobile Army. Nothing seems easier to some people than to launch, spic and span, new systems to supply the great want of the British Empire. Army reform has been receiving the attention of our best-known soldiers for thirty years past, and they all are ready to acknowledge that the problem is a most difficult one to solve, owing to the fact that we cannot in this country hope to establish our system on the principles which form the groundwork of Continental organisations. But the candidates for the suffrages of electors have no false modesty. They have nearly all of them mastered all the complications of the situation, and show clearly—to their own satisfaction, at least—how everything could be managed if only the War Office was got rid of. That is, the department which has to bear the blame for everything. No one, of course, suggests that anything else is at fault. According to one eloquent platform orator "every official at the War Office should at once be sent to the right about and punished for the misdeeds of the department by being refused any pension, or any future employment in the public service." If heroic legislation such as this did not give us a strong and efficient Army, what would? We express, we believe, the views of all soldiers when we say that the Army would much prefer to await the result of the Election and let the new Government approach the whole question calmly and resolutely. In some quarters an attempt is being made to bring against the Government a charge of breach of faith. It is alleged that an understanding was given early in the Session that inquiry would be held into all the failures of administration brought to light during the war. The impression was created, it is said, that a committee would be appointed before the House rose to draw up a report. Now this charge could on no pretext be substantiated, for we fail to find that any pledge of the kind was ever given—and if it had been, it would have been a ridiculous one. Any inquiry held during the progress of the war could but have been of superficial character only, with the object of throwing dust in the eyes of the public. It speaks well for the honesty of the Government that it refused to consent to such a proceeding. The inquiry will, in due course, be held, no doubt; but when it is, it is all important, if good is to result, that the whole of the material necessary for the prosecution of the investigation shall be complete, and that the principal officers holding command and administrative appointments in South Africa shall be at home to give evidence if required.

It is a pity that Captain Gambier's vigorous article in the *Fortnightly Review* is marred by so much exaggeration. His facts are indisputable, but his conclusions are one-sided. The Army has revealed many weaknesses in South Africa, but it is not quite so contemptible as he would have us believe. Our record in China can safely challenge comparison with the record of any one of our rivals, and it must be remembered that our hands are tied, while theirs are free. Germany only sent 200 men to the relief of the Legations, and France less than 500, whereas we sent 3,000 and twelve guns. One thing is certain—the despatch of troops to Manchuria has dislocated the Russian transport and also seriously affected the German carrying trade. We were able to despatch over 200,000 men to South Africa without impeding the course of our trade in the smallest degree. Our Continental friends may distrust our military capacity as thoroughly as Captain Gambier assures us that they do; but it is important to remember that, after all, practical experience is on our side. Nor is it so many years since that Austria required 400,000 men to subdue the peasants of Herzegovina, and the path of Russia to the Pacific. The little wars of France in Madagascar and Tonquin were not great successes. It is easy to quote "the reports of military attachés for further evidence of the decay of our military prestige." There is as much trustworthy evidence on the other side. The Governor of Damaraland, who knows the Boer and his country well, says that no other European army would have succeeded in the

present campaign as well as the British Army as done, and his opinion is at least as weighty as that of General Count Luchino dal Verme. It is, too, unfair to the British Army to describe the enemy as "a handful of farmers and shopboys." The number of shopboys in the Boer forces might easily be counted; the soldier burgher belongs to a type which has left its mark in history, from the rise of Attila, the Hun, to the path of Nadir Shah, a century ago. No possible good can result from exaggerating our military deficiencies, and it may do a certain amount of harm.

New Zealand is very much in earnest on the defence question. A few months ago her Premier drew up an excellent scheme, which, if adopted, would have provided the Empire with 10,000 fighting men. The Select Parliamentary Committee to which it was referred is, however, content with considerably less, perhaps wisely preferring that the colony should walk before it attempts to run—at any rate, in military matters. Their report, so far as it goes, is admirable. The fortifications of Auckland, Wellington, Port Phillip, and Port Chalmers are to be mounted with guns of the latest pattern, and at all the principal ports coal depots are to be established for the use of the Navy. This is an important step in view of a possible war, for New Zealand possesses the best steaming coal in the South Pacific, and some experts consider it equal to Welsh coal. That its quality is excellent was proved in Apia some years ago, when Captain Cook navigated the *Calliope* out of the harbour with the teeth of a cyclone, a fact which no New Zealander ever forgets. It is also proposed to form an Imperial Reserve Force, the cost of which is estimated at £373,000 in the first instance, with an annual charge of £100,000 to cover interest and sinking fund. The report suggests that this expenditure should be met by the home Government, or, if not, that it should guarantee part of the annual cost. It is not so long ago since England guaranteed aid to Greece, so that her own children have a right to expect a similar favour—at any rate, where the great question of defence is concerned. Clubs are to be established and cadet corps filled by youths until they are of an age to join the Volunteers. That this method of training young men for the realities of war works successfully has been proved by the Natal Volunteers, who nearly all received their first military instruction in a cadet corps. It is to be hoped that the other colonies will follow New Zealand's excellent example in devising a practical scheme for the defence and the formation of a fighting force, and that it will not be prudent again to leave the Gold Coast without an adequate force to protect it in case of rebellion. The Ashanti is an enemy which it is safe to underrate.

General Dunne writes:—"It is well-nigh twenty years since the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE favourably reviewed a little book of mine, 'Calcutta to Peking,' a light sketchy account of the China War of 1860, long since out of print. My old friend Arthur S. Barnes, of my old regiment—the 9th—now wields the pen so well in this magazine that I send you extracts from his last

"Tien-tsin, July 29.

We have been here over a month and were the first to arrive. We had an infernally fine time until we took the city, for we were bombarded by countless guns daily, and the Chinese are wonderful shots. On that day they have kept on eight of their Russian gunnery instructors shot them up to make good shooting—there is some such thing to account for the wonder-accuracy of their artillery fire. I have seen many duels here where they got the range from once and burst shrapnel all round them, but people were feeling for the range for about an hour. Of course their spies tell them all about their maps give the ranges, whilst we have none of these advantages. It is grand to see gunner-men competing absolutely indifferent to shells, and gradually putting their shells and nearer until they get a few well home, and the Chinese cease firing. I have been in quite a few battles, too, and have been shelled in the open, and behind walls. They have given us some surprises at times with big guns too. I counted 39 from their "Empress Dowager," a 4.7 gun, I either pass or burst over our house in half-an-hour and I really believe that for actual weight and the shells thrown at us far exceed anything in Africa; the ranges are so close it is

impossible to know a shell is coming until it has arrived. The taking of the city was a great battle, and lasted over 24 hours. It was grand to see the 4 in. lyddite shells knocking the place about too. It was just like a medieval battle, with its puffs of blue and white smoke, coming from the cumulated walls of the city, for the Chinese have many kinds of arrows, besides Mausers and Mannlichers, and even gingals firing black powder.

"The losses were very severe, and these Chinese have startled a good many who thought it would be a walk over. None more so than the Indian force, in whose standing orders is a paragraph to say that our formations should be quite unlike those against the Boers. This is an awful fallacy, for these Chinese are just like the Boers. They are excellent shots, and good at hiding. They will fire at you as long as you fire at them, and will follow you if you retire, but charge at them and they will bolt after firing a train of fire-crackers to frighten you! They are no mean foes, but very seldom come to close quarters. Our fellows (the Chinese Battalion) are first-rate, and have done much useful work so far—it is main hard to expect a half-formed and half-trained regiment to compete with old corps, but here we are, and are doing our best."

Lord Wolseley, during his inspection at Lichfield last Saturday, paid a visit to the new Soldiers' Club in that city. He was received and conducted over the premises by the hon. sec. (the Rev. W. T. Saward), to whom he promised a subscription of £50, and also a portrait and autograph. As a Staffordshire man he heartily approved the present scheme of purchasing the premises for the purposes of the Staffordshire Soldiers' Club. Mr. Williams' scheme is an admirable one, it being to establish the club as a memorial to the non-commissioned officers and men of the South and North Staffordshire Regiments, who have fallen during the war in South Africa. So convinced is the officer commanding the Regimental District of the usefulness of the institution that he has sanctioned a considerable grant from the canteen fund. This constitutes it a club in the eyes of the law. The total sum required to defray initial expenses is £1,500 to £2,000, and this it is hoped to raise in the principal centres in the district from which the men are drawn. A room will be named after each place of importance. Thus the bar and reading-room will be the West Bromwich Room; the billiard-room, the Wolverhampton Room; bagatelle-room, the Lichfield Room; private sitting-room, the Stoke Room; writing-room, the Hanley Room; bedroom No. 1, the Burton-on-Trent Room; bedroom No. 2, the Walsall Room; bedroom No. 3, the Stafford Room. We give these particulars as furnishing a basis for similar schemes in other counties, where a desire is evinced to do something in a practical manner to perpetuate the memory of the brave fellows who have gone to their rest fighting the battle of Queen and Empire. Staffordshire is setting an example which might well be followed.

A Bengal infantry officer, writing to the *Times* from Meerut on September 15, directs attention to the depressing influence of the treatment of the Bengal regiments on active service where he says "they never have had a chance" since the mutiny, as the Punjab regiments are always sent to the front before them, the result being that the fighting races, Jats and Rajputs, who fill the ranks of nine out of the fifteen regiments of Bengal are disinclined to enlist, and keen British officers do their best to get into favoured corps which are pushed to the front. He suggests as a remedy that regiments should be sent in their turn to the front when there is occasion or matters will become worse and worse. It is rather alarming to find a Bengal officer quoting the opinion of "an Indian officer," that "neither the Bengal nor the Madras army is fit to take the field" as the text for his discourse.

The troops under Sir J. Willcocks in Ashanti had an engagement with the enemy at Abuasu on Sunday last, the fight lasting an hour. The Ashantis are evidently making a strong stand, for Sunday's action was a more or less tough business. Earlier in the century the Ashantis were known among their neighbours as a great fighting race. Up to the outbreak of the present war it cannot be said that they lived up to their reputation. Only once have they taken the offensive, in 1872, when they raided the Cape Coast, and overran the country. True, they made a gallant stand at Amoaful, and, in the

four days subsequent, showed both skill and courage in attacking the British line of communications, but they have never made a determined resistance such as a warlike race, favoured by nature as they are, might have been expected to do. In 1881, 1888, and 1894 Ashanti troubles were settled peaceably without any fighting. In this way an idea has grown up that, as soldiers, the natives are only little superior to their neighbours. Indeed, British officers in West Africa have not hesitated to assert that, only in a country of cowards, could the Ashantis have gained a reputation for bravery. The mistake was natural, but unfortunately it has been learned at a bitter cost in the present campaign. Since last April the rebellion has called forth the most strenuous exertion on the part of the little band of English officers on the spot, and all West Africa has sent reinforcements to their aid. Nevertheless, it still drags on, and the Ashantis cannot be said to have scored a single success. They were not even able to seriously hamper the force that retired from Kumasi with Sir Frederick Hodgson. They have been beaten again and again. Their allies one after the other have submitted. But the true Ashanti, deserted and defeated as he is, refuses to yield. After the latest engagement, in which Captain Stevenson was killed, a chief surrendered with 400 "guns," but King Kofiata "retired to the West," where he still holds Tugu and Odumasu, and prisoners tell us that he "means to fight to the death." The moral is that the Ashantis possess the spirit of a fighting people. This makes it all the more necessary that the present settlement should be final.

For two years the life of "a first-class trooper" in Baden-Powell's Police will be a happy one as far as pay is concerned, for he will have double the pay of a 2nd Lieut. in the Army, and will have nothing to pay out of his 9s. a day, as his rations are supplied by the Government. But in other respects his life will be exciting and interesting, and the calm of the Reserves will we hope engage the attention of the force at the end of their term of service.

The casualty list in Thursday's War Office report gives more than eighty names of men who died as far back as March and April, and a long list of British South Africa Police who died in Rhodesia—some in October and December, 1899!

The Secretary of State for War has done well to appeal to the public to see to it that no Reservist who has fought in South Africa and is discharged at the end of the war lacks, on his return, the opportunity of securing employment in civil life. The man who has gone through a campaign of this kind with credit deserves well of his country. There is, unhappily, the chance that he may seek work in vain. Lord Lansdowne does not disguise that Reservists cannot be put in the way of getting employment by the military authorities. Local organisations must endeavour to make the situation clear to employers of labour, and when the men come home they ought to be looked after. A considerable strain will shortly be put on the agencies which exist for securing the employment of discharged soldiers. In this connection the report of the National Association for the Employment of Reserve Soldiers for 1899-1900 is of interest. The present report is the fifteenth which the council has been called upon to present. That the work of the association has prospered is shown by results. For the year ending 1886 only 174 men were placed in employment; in 1899 the number had grown to 6,160. This is all the more creditable seeing that the association is worked on the most economical lines, and charges no fees either to the men or employers. No men are registered who do not bear good characters, and every endeavour is made to ascertain their special qualifications before they are recommended for openings in civil life. It is evident that the association must rely largely on the support it receives from the general public, and especially from big employers. It is most gratifying, therefore, to learn that there has lately been a considerable increase in the number of firms which have placed themselves in touch with the organization. Last year in the metropolis alone no fewer than ninety were added to the number. But the most pleasing of all evidence of the value of the society's work is undoubtedly the

letters which have been received from all parts of the country from the heads of firms regretting the departure of Reservists to rejoin their regiments, and promising that in recognition of their excellent conduct their places should be kept open for them. The National Association now has eighty-five branches, all, with one or two exceptions, working satisfactorily. As the whole income of the Association, including £500 Government grant and £100 as donations from canteen funds on hired transports, was for the year ending March 31, 1900, only some £900, it will be seen how admirably the Association is administered. Now that such pressure is likely to be put upon it, we trust that an effort will be made to supplement its funds so as to enable it to prepare for the work it will be required to do when the war in South Africa comes to an end, and places have to be found for those who come as fresh hands on to the labour market, hoping to reap the reward of their gallantry.

It will interest Mr. Burdett Coutts and others, no doubt, to learn that in China every attempt is being made to provide for all contingencies, so far as hospital arrangements are concerned, the establishment having been fixed on the most liberal terms. For the European portion, numbering in all about 1,000, ten beds for officers and 200 for men in the field and general hospital have been provided. This is in addition to the hospital ship *Maine*, containing 175 beds. For the native portion of the force, numbering in all, including non-combatants, about 30,000, there are 1,300 beds in the Native Field Hospitals, 1,500 in the General Hospitals, 200 on the line of communications; also two hospital ships containing about 365 beds, and 500 beds in the General Hospital, Calcutta. The personnel sent to China comprises 135 medical officers, 35 assistant surgeons, 25 native hospital assistants, and 224 nurses. All the hospitals are fully equipped, the ambulance includes 180 bearers to each field hospital, and nine ambulance tongas. A complete conservancy establishment accompanies each hospital. We are assured by a correspondent, a medical officer, that "the utmost care was taken by the military authorities in India to prevent any failure of system, it being recognised that the difficulties of the campaign may be great, and with a trying climate to face the native troops might feel the strain greatly. But the care with which every detail was worked out ought to be a guarantee that the troops will be well cared for."

Although to some officers on the Reserve list the arrangements by which they have been called to employment may have been agreeable, there are many who would be much relieved if some idea could be given them as to the probable date of their release, so that they might make their arrangements accordingly. Several of those in this category are men with large families, who find themselves greatly out of pocket by their recall to duty. Some have properties requiring their care and attention, others have left appointments in civil life which cannot, perhaps, be kept open indefinitely. It would be but fair to allow those who are thus situated to make known their desire to be relieved, and to plan matters so that they would not be unduly inconvenienced.

Everybody will be glad to hear that Captain E. B. Towse, V.C., Gordon Highlanders, has been granted a special wounds pension of £300 a year. Two dates are given on which in separate actions he displayed the conspicuous bravery which earned him his Victoria Cross, on the latter of which he was wounded in such a manner that both his eyes were shattered and the sight completely lost. At Magersfontein, on December 11, Captain Towse displayed both gallantry and devotion in assisting Colonel Downman, who was mortally wounded, and endeavouring when close up to the firing line to carry him on his back. Failing in this, Captain Towse supported him till assistance arrived. But it was on April 30 last that he was wounded in the manner described. On this occasion he, with only twelve men, took up a position on the top of Mount Thaba, far away from support. A force of about 150 Boers attempted to seize the same plateau, neither party appearing to see the other until they were but one hundred yards apart. Some of the Boers approached to within forty yards of Captain Towse and his party, and called upon him to surrender. He at once caused his men to

open fire, and remained firing himself until disabled by the fearful wound which caused the loss of his sight. His gallantry in vigorously attacking and driving off the Boers—for he not only fired, but charged forward—saved the situation, notwithstanding the numerical superiority of the enemy. The announcement we are able to make cannot fail to meet with general satisfaction.

The harsh criticisms which were passed by the correspondent of the *Times* upon the French military manoeuvres do not seem to be received in a very kindly fashion, though we have not so far seen any direct remarks upon them in the military press. Many French officers are not themselves pleased with all they witnessed. Nothing but high praise is offered of the cheerful endurance and general smartness of the officers and men, but there are not wanting gloomy hints that the manoeuvres were, after all, rather hollow. An anonymous general, who has been watching military manoeuvres ever since 1870, writes in the *France Militaire* concerning his misgivings. He is afraid that the French army tends more and more to return to those evolutions which from time to time were executed before the war of 1870 at the camp of Châlons. The general believes that the desire to see everything, to do everything, to consider as necessary an assembly before the day begins, and to approach little by little to the external forms associated with the Champ de Mars, is leading France to a merely formal achievement. There is no progress, and, certainly, here there should be distinct progress, especially in regard to the question of supply, which is very difficult in time of war, and distinct from the same operation in time of peace. Was it indispensable to unite the four corps in the plain of Beauce? It has been said that these recent manoeuvres were intended to reproduce in the east the day of Villersexel, and in Beauce that of Coulmiers—which the general denounces as a heresy. "We have excellent soldiers, capable of doing hard work with admirable spirit, officers of good will and complete competence for their duties, generals who will give themselves up entirely to their task, military staffs in which the only thought is to acquire and to labour—and yet we do not sufficiently use these qualities."

The *Armée Territoriale* says of General Brugère that he has fully justified the judgment of those who selected him, and that he has won the confidence of his subordinates. Thanks to his rapid motor-car, which conveyed him to any distant point at which his presence seemed necessary by day or night, he was always in evidence. In every respect he has conformed exactly to military regulations, so that every officer has been exactly informed as to his duties and rights, and the operations therefore proceeded without a hitch. There were no stupid unrealities, and the plan was clear, precise, and well executed, and to each day was allotted a task appropriate, as much as possible, to the conditions of actual war. Twice the operations began by a night skirmish between outposts, and they were methodically unrolled in the events until about midday, and in the evening the positions were resumed where the affair began in the morning. In regard to the men, the *Territoriale* had nothing but good things to say. It is able, on the authority of a high placed journalist, to give the personal opinions of General Brugère, who says that though much has been accomplished, much remains yet to be done. The unanimous effort deserves the praise of the Press, but the Army is the first to recognise that this effort must be redoubled. "We have not yet reached perfection."

The *Echo de l'Armée* is the only paper which shows bitterness—not with those who directed the manoeuvres, but with England. After lavishing abundant praise upon everything that took place in the plain of Beauce, and declaring that the Chancelleries of Europe have received a lesson, our Nationalist contemporary goes on to say that in the concert of praise, England alone sounds a bitter and discordant note. The *Echo* is offended apparently by some reproduction in another journal of what the *Times*' correspondent has said. "The British people is like a child amused with fairy tales. Are not its Blowitzes instructed to delude it with fantasies and mirages? If they wish to test the value of our troops let them permit the disembarkation at Dover of the army which has just been manoeuvring in the plains of Beauce." We quote these remarks rather to show the fantastic folly of a section of the French Press than to throw any light upon the French manoeuvres.

Attention was drawn lately to the case of a Corporal Money, 7th Battery R.F.A., who appeared before Mr. Francis at the Lambeth Police Court. He had, he said, lost his kit and several medals in a public-house in which he had been drinking. He was sent to Newcastle under a police escort, and there was brought face to face with the real Corporal Money, a soldier of good character, who had no difficulty in proving to the satisfaction of the police that the man they had in their charge was an impostor. Corporal Money has a substantial grievance, for his good name has been temporarily injured by an unprincipled scoundrel. The gallant gunner has, however, the satisfaction of knowing that he has proved to comrades-in-arms how easy it is for soldiers in times like the present to fall into bad hands. It would be well for the incident to be taken to heart by the rank and file of the Army. As Lord Wolseley says in his letter, which appears elsewhere, our greeting to the brave soldiers returning from the war ought to be "something better than simply an incitement to excessive drinking." But it is to be feared that many a good soldier will only return home to find himself ruined by those who, as Lord Wolseley holds with such great reason, "instead of being his best friend, will in reality be his worst enemy."

It is not known yet what number of horses the 5th and 6th Dragoon Guards and 9th and 12th Lancers, and "I" and "J" Batteries, R.H.A., the 13th, 16th, 62nd, 67th, 69th, and 75th Batteries, R.F.A., will take with them to India when they leave South Africa; but it is doubtful whether many of their horses will be conveyed across. It might be as well, therefore, for arrangements to be made in time, as otherwise these units might find themselves at considerable disadvantage on arriving at their new stations.

THE initial cost of despatching the full force from India to China is estimated at £2,100,000 sterling. The monthly recurring expenditure is estimated at £120,000, including the pay of the troops and the cost of rations and grain. Although General Gaselee's supplies are estimated to last till October, an additional three months' supply is being despatched, and a further six months' supply will be sent next month.

SALE OF MEDALS.—Messrs. Debenham, Storr, and Sons have just had a sale of medals at their house in King Street, Covent Garden. These included a naval medal with clasp "Venerable," Jan. 16, 1814, £15; a very fine circular Volunteer medal, Lanivet, Volunteers, presented to Roger Henwood, 1802, £14; a Peninsula war medal with clasp for Ciudad Rodrigo, to 94th Foot, £12 10s.; another with 12 clasps, awarded to a soldier of the 88th Foot, £35; a fine hall-marked regimental medal of the 25th King's Own Borderers, dated 1816, £14; a naval medal with three engagement clasps, 1810-1811, awarded to a lieutenant of the Marines, £22 10s.; an oval Volunteer medal for Tuffnell's Volunteer cavalry, presented to W. Fitch, as best shot, 1799, £16; the naval general service medal with clasp for boat service, Dec. 14, 1814, awarded to H. J. Carr, £11 5s.; the Waterloo medal, awarded to Ensign William Bain, 33rd Regiment, also his sword, worn at Waterloo, £10; the gold Blane medal, 1853, the silver Arctic discoveries medal, 1818-1855, and the Baltic medal, awarded to Alexander Armstrong, £14; and a Peninsula medal, with two clasps for Egypt and Java, to captains of the 69th Foot, and the Sultan's gold medal for Egypt, 1801, £21 10s.

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Commenting on the appointment of Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, the German Press agrees in saying that the appointment is a becoming reward for the great services he has rendered his country. It anticipates that even if conscription is not introduced in England, there will, at all events, be great changes in the army, especially as regards the training of officers, and it is held that after his recent experience Lord Roberts is the man to superintend any changes which may be necessary as the result of the war. The French and Austrian military papers take the same view. The criticisms are all most friendly to the distinguished field-marshal.

In reference to our article on the pay and position of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the London correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post* says:—

"A suggestion has been made that the pay attached to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Army must be brought up to a more adequate sum than that now given. The former pay of the Commander-in-Chief was about £6,600 a year, but when Lord Wolseley succeeded to the office the amount was reduced to £4,500 on a five years' appointment. The pension to which he is entitled is that of a Field-Marshal, namely, £1,500 a year. As compared with the leading positions in other public departments and professions, it is argued that this is not adequate. When the scale of pay of military officers is revised, that of the Commander-in-Chief is sure to receive attention. There is a wide difference between the remuneration of the head of the military and of the legal professions. The Lord Chancellor receives £10,000 a year as such, and £4,000 a year as Speaker of the House of Lords. He is entitled to a retiring allowance of £4,000. The Lord Chief Justice receives £8,000, the Master of the Rolls £6,000, and each on retirement would receive a pension of two-thirds. In the case of the Church the comparison is still more startling. The pay of army men seems to be based all through on the assumption that they have private means."

Lord Roberts has telegraphed to the Lord Mayor Elect (Mr. Alderman F. Green):—

"PRETORIA, Oct. 2, 1.20 p.m.
"I much regret that I shall not be home in time to accept the kind invitation of yourself and Sheriffs to dinner on Nov. 9. I trust by that time you will have once more amongst you that gallant body of men—the C.I.V.'s—whom I had the pleasure of inspecting this morning before their departure for home.—ROBERTS."

General Sir Power Palmer has issued in India an Army Order on the subject of official correspondence, in which he says:—

"The question of simplifying and reducing the amount of official correspondence and returns having been under consideration, it has been brought to notice:—(1) That sufficient use is not made in Departmental, District, and Station Staff Offices, of the various reports and returns submitted by units, and that commanding officers are frequently called on to furnish by wire or letter, information that has already been given. (2) That notwithstanding the provision laid down in Army Regulations, India, the multiplication of returns, by districts and departments, occurs. The Commander-in-Chief directs that steps be at once taken to discontinue these practices."

Might not this matter receive, with advantage, attention at home?

Lord Hopetoun left England on Thursday evening to take up his duties as Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth. His staff consists of Captain the Hon. Claude Willoughby, 9th Lancers, Military Secretary, and Lieutenants B. D. Corbet, Reserve of Officers, and R. W. Duff, Forfar and Kincardine Artillery Militia.

Lieut.-General Sir William Butler has issued an order at Aldershot stating that it is expected that all mounted officers off duty shall attend as spectators the field exercises announced in district orders.

Lieut.-General E. C. Griffin, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, has been appointed a Colonel-Commandant, R.A. He joined the Bengal Artillery, December 9, 1854, and was twice mentioned in despatches during the Mutiny campaign.

Major-General Sir J. F. Maurice, R.A., has been granted a Distinguished Service Reward of £100 a year after upwards of thirty-nine years' service. He served in the Ashanti War 1873-74 (twice mentioned, medal with clasp); Zulu War, 1879 (mentioned, severely wounded, medal with clasp and Brevet of Major); Egyptian War, 1882 (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, 4th Class of the Medjidie, Khedive's Star, and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel), and Nile Expedition, 1884-85 (mentioned in despatches, clasp, and Brevet of Colonel).

Mr. Bennett Burleigh, of the *Daily Telegraph*, tells a story of Lord Kitchener:—

"A certain Yeomanry commander, whilst on parade, rated his men in unmeasured terms. Nothing was right in his judgment that the troops did. They sat their horses wrong, they moved unlike machinery, &c., and were 'no better than a d— rabble.' A lot of guttersnipes, &c. 'That,' said Lord Kitchener, who came up, 'is not the way to address men. They are not a d— rabble, but soldiers, and to be spoken to as such. No troops can be trained in that fashion, and the commander who does not respect his men is unable to lead them.' The whole force heard the observation, and the men were as decorously elated as the Yeomanry officer was obviously crestfallen. Lord Kitchener said no more openly upon parade, but he took that overstrung gentleman aside and read the 'Riot Act,' or what stands for it in military phraseology, to him in such severe fashion that he will never forget the lesson."

Lieut.-General Sir Leslie Rundle has found a warm supporter in Mr. A. G. Hales, the war correspondent of the *Daily News*. Here is what he says:—

"Where all are good, as a rule it is hard to make a distinction; but in this instance one man stands out above his fellows, and that man is Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle, the commander of the 8th Division. His task from the first was herculean. He had to hold a line fully 100 miles in length; day after day, week after week, the enemy tried to break that line and pour their forces into the territory we had conquered. Had they succeeded, they would have shaken the whole of South Africa to its very centre. This task kept Sir Leslie Rundle busy night and day. Wherever he camped, spies dogged his footsteps; black men and white men constantly upon his track. His every move was rapidly reported to our ever-watchful enemies. But, quick as the enemy undoubtedly were in all their movements, Gen. Rundle nullified their efforts by his rapidity."

Major-General Sir Henry Colville returned to Gibraltar on Tuesday and resumed command of the Infantry Brigade at that station, which he vacated in order to proceed on active service to South Africa.

Major-General the Hon. Reginald Talbot will leave England next week for Egypt to resume his command.

Major-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell took over command of the Police Force at Pretoria on Tuesday. The command will consist of some 12,000 men in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

Major-General A. G. Raper has arrived at Jamaica from England and taken over command of the troops at this station on appointment.

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Major-General R. H. O'Grady Haly, C.B., commanding the Canada Militia, is organising a church parade and review at Montreal on the 21st inst., the anniversary of the departure from the Dominion of the first Canadian Regiment for South Africa. The general and his staff will be present.

A field officer writes from "Gib." :—

"The news has reached us here of the pending retirement of Brigadier-General H. L. Dundas, commanding the Infantry Brigade, who hands over his duties to Major-General Sir Henry Colville on October 1. Brigadier-General Dundas has earned, during the period of his command, the respect of all who have served under him, and I should like to point out that it was at Gibraltar, as far back as February, 1865, that he won [the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society by saving the lives of two Marines. The retirement from his brigade command will be followed closely by his retirement from the Army. He will be a loss to the Service, for he has had much experience, and is remembered for his courtesy and kindness on all occasions."

Brigadier-General St. J. F. Michell has been permitted to take the name of Fancourt in lieu of that of Michell. General Fancourt will leave England in a fortnight's time for India to resume his district command.

Colonel the Hon. H. Legge, late of the 9th Lancers, and now commanding her Majesty's Reserve Regiment of Lancers, comes as a new Parliamentary hand to St. Stephen's, having been elected as Unionist member for the St. George's, Hanover Square, Division of Westminster, with a majority of 2,574. He should prove a valuable addition to the Service representatives in the House of Commons, and his presence there is the more important as the cavalry has suffered the loss of three old officers in Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Fitz-Wygram and Major-Generals Frank Russell and Goldworthy, all of whom have retired from active political life.

Colonel H. H. S. Watkin, C.B., R.A., attains the limit of age on Monday next. Colonel Watkin will retain his appointment as Superintendent of the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield.

Colonel G. Poignand, half-pay, lately A.A.G. for Instruction, Western District, will be placed on the Retired List on Monday next, for age disqualification.

Colonel F. F. Johnson, half-pay, A.S.C., on return from active service in South Africa, is appointed A.A.G. North-Eastern District.

Colonel E. P. B. Smith, A.S.C., in Egypt, completes his term of service in the rank of Lieut.-Colonel on Wednesday next, and Colonel W. F. Moore, A.S.C., at Cork, on the 15th inst.

Colonel W. J. Vousden, V.C., C.B., I.S.C., assumes command to-day of a small column which has been concentrated at Chakdara to watch the tribal country during the camping out of the annual Chitral reliefs, which began yesterday. Not that there is any appearance of unrest anywhere, the people of the Swat Valley expressing themselves very sensible of the fairness of all arrangements entered into with our government.

Colonel C. R. Macgregor, C.B., I.S.C., has been appointed to the command of a 2nd Class District, Bengal, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Colonel H. M. Rose, D.S.O., I.S.C., has been appointed Colonel on Staff to command a station in the Punjab.

Lieut.-Colonel C. Hegan returns from active service in South Africa to resume command of the Cavalry Depot, Canterbury.

Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel H. H. B. Watkis, I.S.C., completes his five years as D.A.A.G. at Indian Army Headquarters on Thursday next.

Major H. L. Pennell, King's Dragoon Guards, has been granted a year's extension of appointment as A.D.C. to Sir Anthony Macdonnell.

Major A. F. Montanaro, R.A., returned to Kumasi on the 26th ult., his honour having done excellent work in the neighbourhood of Ofinsu. Major Melliss, I.S.C., was again slightly wounded, Sir James Willcocks, in his telegram from Kumasi, on September 28, says: "Montanaro's good dispositions of troops accounts for our slight loss."

Major M. G. Wilkinson, King's Own Scottish Borderers, on return home from South Africa, has assumed duty on the Musketry Staff, Salisbury District.

Major F. J. Eveleigh, 1st Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry, who is serving in South Africa with mounted infantry, will be saved from compulsory retirement by promotion to a half-pay Lieut.-Colonelcy, antedated to September 27, the day upon which he would have had to go otherwise.

Major T. P. E. Lowry, 2nd Batn. West Indian Regiment, attains the age limit of his rank tomorrow. He is the only officer of his rank who will come under the terms of the Royal Warrant during the present month.

Major H. R. Firth, R.A.M.C., has been selected to succeed Colonel J. L. Notter, as Professor of Military Hygiene, at the Army Medical School, Netley. Major Firth won the Alexander Memorial Gold Medal in 1888 and 1891, and the Parkes Memorial Gold Medal in 1889 and 1892.

Majors W. H. Lewin, G. Rippon, and J. Jackson, I.S.C., are to be granted the rank of temporary Lieut.-Colonel to command native regiments.

Major P. B. Lindsell, I.S.C., 15th Bengal Lancers, is about to retire.

Major A. G. Pawle, C.I.V., has been gazetted at Pretoria "Receiver of Revenue for all taxes, revenues, in the Transvaal." The same *Gazette* has notified the provisional appointment of Captain J. E. H. Orr, C.I.V., as secretary to the Military Governor from August 26 last, vice Major C. Thompson, 7th Dragoon Guards, who was to rejoin his regiment.

Captain E. G. Godfrey Fanssett, R.E., has been appointed a Director of Telegraphs in the Transvaal.

CAVALRY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read with much interest in your last issue your correspondent's remarks on certain cavalry incidents in South Africa, and your excellent comments thereon. Having lately returned from the front, I may be permitted to say that your correspondent does not exaggerate the feeling that exists, and his opinions carry the more weight coming as they do from an infantry officer. I trust the points raised may be considered. It is not for me to suggest remedies, but I do think that if cavalry are to be expected to be always ready for service something should be done to dispose of stations in which they are frequently kept for a year or so quite inactive to all intents and purposes. I can speak from personal knowledge of the interest which cavalry officers generally take in their profession, and your friendly and straightforward observations on your correspondent's letter really meet the case admirably, but at the same time there does exist a need for a better system, and I am making known the views of many when I say that in any reform of the Army which may be pending, the cavalry should not be overlooked. It should not be forgotten that the work in South Africa has been of the most trying possible kind and the difficulty of providing remounts hundreds of miles from the base has added not a little to the trials of commanding officers and squadron leaders. Your views, however, are so full of good sense that I am sure our case can well be left in your hands. There is one thing I trust you will impress upon the House of Commons, seeing that it is so anxious to mend matters, and that is the provision of stations at which the three arms can not only be quartered, but work together. This reform is all important; until such arrangements are made, it is the height of injustice to say, as some do, that the cavalry as a service is not up to date. How can it be?

SQUADRON LEADER.

Naval and Military Club, October 1.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

(From last night's *London Gazette*.)

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 5.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned non-commissioned officers, whose claims have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery in South Africa, 1900, as stated against their names:—

Sergt. H. Engleheart, 10th Hussars.—At dawn on March 13, the party that had destroyed the railway north of Bloemfontein had to charge through a Boer piquet and get over four deep spruits, in order to make their way back through the Boer lines. At the fourth spruit Sapper Webb's horse failed to get up the bank, and he was left in a very dangerous position. In face of a very heavy rifle and shell fire, notwithstanding the great chance of being cut off, Sergt. Engleheart returned to Sapper Webb's assistance. It took some time to get the man and his horse out of the spruit and the position became momentarily more critical owing to the advance of the Boers. He was, however, at last successful, and retiring slowly, to cover Webb's retreat, was able to get him safely back to the party. Shortly before this, Sergt. Engleheart had shown great gallantry in dashing into the first spruit, which could only be reached in single file and was still full of Boers hesitating whether to fly or fire. Had they been given time to rally, they must have destroyed the small party of British, as they outnumbered them by four to one.

Corpl. F. Kirby, Royal Engineers.—On the morning of June 2 a party sent to try to cut the Delagoa Bay Railway were retiring, hotly pressed by very superior numbers. During one of the successive retirements of the rearguard, a man, whose horse had been shot, was seen running after his comrades. He was a long way behind the rest of his troop, and was under a brisk fire. From among the retiring troop Corp. Kirby turned and rode back to the man's assistance. Although by the time he reached him they were under a heavy fire at close range, Corp. Kirby managed to get the dismounted man up behind him and to take him clear off over the next rise held by our rearguard. This is the third occasion on which Corp. Kirby has displayed gallantry in the face of the enemy.

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The time draws near when we may hope to welcome home many of the gallant soldiers who have so nobly fought our battles for us in South Africa. Their reception will, I know, be cordial, and it is this assured cordiality that impels me to ask those wishing to do them honour to refrain, while extending to them a hearty welcome, from offering them intoxicating liquor. Our soldiers are recruited from all classes of her Majesty's subjects, and only differ from their brothers in civil life by the habits of discipline they have acquired in the Army. Like all of us, they are open to temptation. Many of them must soon resume the occupations and positions their employers have patriotically kept open for them; others will have to seek for new situations, and will require a helping hand in doing so. It is, therefore, most important that all should endeavour to preserve a good name for steadiness and sobriety before entering upon their civil work. I trust that our greeting to the brave soldiers returning from this war may be something better than simply an incitement to excessive drinking, and that all will remember that whoever encourages them in this, far from being their friend, is really their worst enemy.

War Office, Oct. 3.

WOLSELEY, F.M.

AN addition is being made to the Indian Army Regulations providing for the special appointment of native officers of long and meritorious service as Honorary A.D.C.'s on the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

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RETIRED OFFICERS AND EMPLOYMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter in your issue of Sept. 29, will you kindly find space for the ventilation of the other side of the question regarding the employment of Reserve officers? Many regimentally (temporarily) employed, who have on their hands house, land, &c., are unable to keep up two establishments on the munificent sum paid for their services by a grateful country, would like to know when their services are likely to be dispensed with. If you can throw any light on this point you will earn the thanks of many who, like myself, have been called out at great inconvenience, and at a dead loss from a monetary point of view, for

Oct. 1.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With regard to the correspondence in your issue of September 25 on the subject of the retired officers now employed, I think there are two sides to the question. Although the greater number of these officers will doubtless be glad to return to civil life, there are a certain proportion who have had to break up their homes altogether, and give up their occupations, sustaining a heavy financial loss in consequence. In some cases these officers would be entitled to an increased rate of pension if they were allowed to remain on full pay for some short time longer, and it would seem only fair and reasonable to allow them to do so, considering the sacrifices they have been called upon to make for the good of the Service.

POOR DUG OUT.

THE WAR AND ITS LESSONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is to be hoped that this headstrong generation will not blindly take the Transvaal War, and the lessons it has learned therefrom, as its sole pattern in the revision and the reform of our Army. No doubt many changes are worth reproducing; but it would be very easy to show that the greater part of our experiences will never occur again. I see that Dr. Conan Doyle jumps to the conclusion that in the future no branch of the Service need be considered but the infantry, and no weapon will be wanted but the magazine rifle. I have an idea that the magazine does more harm than good. It was the cause of the disaster at Nicholson's Nek in that it led to a foolish waste of a limited supply of ammunition. And at Magersfontein, it is hardly straining probabilities to say that if the Highland Brigade had not had so much ammunition and such ease in firing they would have risen and charged (and captured) the very feeble earthworks in front of which they lay "potting" all day. I am not a rifle expert, but I am told by those who have used it that the Lee-Netford is inferior to the Martini-Henry as a serviceable weapon. The Mauser is nowhere, i.e., except for the peculiar conditions under which the Boers used it, viz., in trenches and positions of their own choosing, accompanied by an attendant pony. And that is where, I think, Dr. Conan Doyle is wrong. To express myself by an Irishism, all his "infantry" were, from the essential point of view of quick locomotion, "cavalry." No, sir, we can scarcely expect a war in any country in the world where the conditions of geographical features and distance, difficulty of transport, distance from base, and utter unpreparedness on our part against the almost perfect preparations of the enemy, will be repeated. Facility in taking cover, and especially in seeking cover for our guns, are lessons that we may perpetuate; but cavalry will generally be essential for reconnaissance, and artillery more so than ever.

J. J. WILLOUGHBY LIVETT,

Late Capt. T.H.R.B.

3, Plowden Buildings, Temple, October 3.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.—The units which leave India under the proposed programme for the relief at the termination of the war in South Africa are:—To England—2nd Batn. Essex Regiment, 2nd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, 2nd Batn. Royal Sussex Regiment, and 2nd Batn. Durham L.I.; 22nd, 50th, and 70th Batteries R.F.A., No. 3 Battery (Mountain) R.G.A. To Aden.—1st Batn. Shropshire L.I. To Mediterranean.—1st Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I. To Ceylon.—2nd Batn. Royal Irish Regiment.

It is satisfactory to learn on the authority of Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria that one of the chief causes of complaint against the efficiency of our guns in South Africa has lately been removed by the War Office. At the beginning of the War it was urged that the Artillery did not possess shrapnel shells with a fuse of sufficiently slow burning power to allow of their bursting beyond 2,500 yards. This defect has now been entirely remedied. A new fuse has been introduced which enables field guns to burst shrapnel at 5,400 yards and proportionately increases the range of Horse Artillery.

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Army Foreign.

The French papers are very full of laudatory criticism of the recent grand manoeuvres. They all give high testimony to the good will, the intelligence, the activity, and the endurance of the troops, as well as to the excellent qualities in the officers which led to such good results. A nameless military attaché, who has been interviewed by the *Echo de l'Armée*, was enthusiastic in his admiration of what he saw, and was particularly gratified to witness the cheerfulness and spirit of the men. Thus the three battalions of the 115th Regiment marched upon a particular day a distance of fifty kilometres, and, on reaching their cantonments, he heard them singing and joking, apparently not very fatigued. Finally, he said that the French infantry was marvellous, and that henceforth the moral strength of the country would be doubled in Europe. The *Progrès Militaire* has the same high appreciation of the personal qualities which have been displayed, and draws particular attention to the fact that the great army moved and operated, and was furnished with all necessary supplies without a single hitch.

At the same time the voice of criticism is not still, and, although we have not seen in any French papers such a strong attack upon the French tactics as is conveyed in the correspondence of the *Times*, some observations are offered which would seem to be well justified. The *Progrès* considers the operations to have been a school of training for the men, and does not seem to suspect that they were not trained in the art of utilising the ground. But it remarks that the manoeuvres have failed as a school for superior officers, in not having placed before them the problems they would have to face in war, such, for example, as the discovery of the enemy, the examination of his position, and the penetration of his purposes. Credit is given to General Brugère for having done his best to introduce the element of the unforeseen, especially in ordering night attacks. Nevertheless, from the point of view of the command, the operations are pronounced to have been much of a failure. It was in the work of reconnaissance, says the *Progrès*, that the French were weak in 1870, when the Germans far surpassed them, and it draws attention to the very different character given to manoeuvres in Germany now. Thus in regard to the recent operations in Pomerania, the *Militär-Zeitung* has stated that, though the date of commencement was September 10, the manoeuvres actually began on the 3rd, the intermediate week being given up to the preparatory operations of search and contact. It would appear that in the operations of the French, the points of contact being already indicated, the officers did not take great interest in the work of leading up to the discovery of them.

Great attention has been directed to the artillery and the four-gun battery of the French. The composition of the battery is also being much discussed in Germany. General von Rohne

has expressed the opinion that a battery of four guns has the advantage of occupying a smaller front, and that thirty batteries constituted in this way, and thus including 120 guns, would possess greater value than twenty-four batteries of six guns, and of 144 guns in all. An anonymous writer has criticised his view in the *Militär-Wochenblatt*. He points out exceptional cases of difficult ground, in which even a six-gun battery has proved insufficient, and insists that the supposed advantages of the four-gun formation must remain for the present purely theoretical. General von Rohne himself admits that the smaller battery would feel its losses more; and his critic is not content with his instance, drawn from the day of Gravelotte, when three batteries of the 7th Corps are represented as having been unable to find positions in the artillery firing line. The writer says he knows the ground perfectly, and affirms that, if a proper disposition of the batteries had been made by the Germans, there would have been positions for all of them. He argues further that Sedan was an altogether abnormal instance, and cannot be taken as illustrative of the right battery composition. He concludes by saying that to have too large a number of guns may be inconvenient, but is not dangerous, which would not be the case if the guns were too few, and he says that Germany, having perhaps in the next war to fight upon two fronts, cannot afford to weaken her artillery arm by reducing the strength of the batteries.

"A Colonel on the Active List" writes:—"Having been present at the French manoeuvres, I must say that I was favourably impressed by them. I was out with the Army for three days, and was much struck by the way in which the large forces of infantry were brought into action. There was no confusion, and regimental officers had their men well in hand. Everything was splendidly done, and as for the courtesy of officers I can only remark that personally I carried away a most pleasant recollection of the kindness I received. When it was known that I was an English officer, all ranks displayed the greatest desire to make me feel that I was not an intruder, but an honoured guest."

The French Council of State has decided to reinstate Colonel Picquart in the Army.

The United States Army suffered in the terrible disaster at Galveston, when Captain W. C. Rafferty and Lieut. J. C. Nichols, of the 1st Artillery, were killed, as well as twenty-eight men of the O Battery of the same regiment. Every article of equipment or property pertaining to the battery perished, and not a record of any kind is left, the survivors having saved nothing but the clothes they wore. Looting commenced almost immediately, and seventy gunners were the first of the troops employed on patrol duty.

In conformity with the law recently enacted, the Heir Apparent, Prince Constantine, assumed on Monday the command in chief of the Greek Army. Prince Constantine's appointment has been welcomed by the Press, and it is confidently expected that he will address himself to the arduous task of military reform with tact and resolution. The urgent necessity of reorganising the Greek Army has been clearly recognised ever since the disastrous war with Turkey. A retired German officer of high rank is expected shortly to superintend the reorganisation of the forces.

The Emperor William has conferred on Major-General Stoessel, the Russian officer who commanded the International detachment at Taku and Tien-tsin, the Order of the Red Eagle of the second class, with the star and swords.

The Russian Minister of Ways and Communications has opened a school of river navigation at Blagovestchenk, where officers and mechanics are to be trained for service in the steamers navigating the Amour and its affluence. The school has been founded out of subscriptions collected by the ship constructors in the Amour district. It is announced also that under a recent decree a certain number of military officers are to be employed in future in the flotilla on the Amu-Daria, in order that they may become familiar with the navigation of that river.

THE TASMANIAN AND NEW ZEALAND FORCES.

[WITH COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.]

If anything were wanting to enforce the strong military spirit which exists in New Zealand—and with New Zealand we may link Tasmania—it would be found in the proposals just made by the Colonial Government for strengthening the defences, encouraging cadet corps as feeders for the Volunteers, and creating an Imperial reserve. At the outbreak of the war in South Africa New Zealand was the first of the Colonies to despatch a contingent, and munificent patriotism was displayed in providing for the second contingent, which left on January 20, and for the New Zealand Rough Riders who followed, being picked men drawn from an excellent class. The utmost enthusiasm attended the departure of these forces, whose fortunes have been watched with the keenest interest by the men of the colony. The established forces are the Permanent Militia of the colony, the New Zealand Militia, and the Volunteers. These last have district reserve corps at Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury, and North Otago. The Volunteer Corps are the North and South Canterbury Infantry Volunteers, the Wellington Mounted Rifles, the First Otago Corps, and the Otago Mounted Corps, the 1st Auckland, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Wellington Rifles, besides some other local corps. In Tasmania the force comprises the Launceston and Southern Tasmanian Artillery, the Tasmanian Engineers, and three battalions of Tasmanian Infantry.

The force of New Zealanders sent to South Africa numbered over 2,000, and much credit is due to Major Robin of the Otago Mounted Volunteers, who was in command of the first contingent, and took an active part in the operations south of the Orange River. In the action of January 9, when the Boers threatened the communications, the New Zealanders under this officer frustrated the attempt in gallant style. When the Boers attacked our eastern position at Slingsfontein, some days later, there was desperate fighting at what afterwards became known as Zealanders' Hill. The Boers crept up during the night, guided by natives, and opened a very hot fire from a concealed position. The 1st Yorkshires, whose captain was wounded, began to waver, but Captain Madocks, of the New Zealanders, rushed forward, ordering the men to follow, and calling out to them to fix bayonets and charge. The result was that the Boers were driven off, but two New Zealanders, Gourlay and Connell, the former the son of the New Zealand Premier, were killed.

The New Zealanders, again, took a prominent part in the relief of Kimberley, and saw a good deal of hard fighting with Cronje's rearguard. They marched with General Porter to Paardeberg, and after the capture of Bloemfontein were involved in the unfortunate fight at Koorn Spruit, in which, with other Colonials, they covered the retirement of the Q Battery. Several of the New Zealanders were missing after that engagement. The force took part in the general advance, and has often been mentioned for the excellent service it rendered. The Hotchkiss battery has also done very good work during the campaign, and the Rough Riders have come to the front. No colony deserves greater credit for its military spirit and solid services than New Zealand, and the Tasmanians, who have also done fine work in South Africa, deserve to be linked with the New Zealand forces in this high commendation.

It has been decided that officers invalided from active service may for a period up to 91 days during medical board leave, be allowed lodging money elsewhere than at a military station, but subject to certain restrictions.

NOTICE has been given that the grant of medical attendance, &c., to the families of Reserve men called up on mobilisation, and of men of the Royal Reserve regiments, must be in accordance with the regulations for the Army Medical services.

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WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, Sept. 29.

Lord Roberts telegraphed to the War Office that a patrol of Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry was attacked by a party of Boers near Heidelberg, on the 27th. Capt. Hamilton and 57113 Pte. Cockrane being taken prisoners. The following were wounded: 7548 Pte. W. Jamie (dangerously, since dead), 9210 Pte. Craigie (severely), 767 Pte. J. W. Robertson (severely), 9742 Pte. W. M. Wilkie and 1090 Pte. A. North (both slightly).

Yesterday being the birthday of King Charles of Portugal, Lord Roberts sent a message to the effect that "the British Army in South Africa begs to offer to your Majesty its respectful congratulations on this happy day." In honour of the occasion a ceremonial parade was ordered of all the troops at Komati Poort under Lieut.-Gen. Pole-Carew, consisting of the Guards' Brigade, under Major-Gen. Inigo Jones, Major-Gen. Smith-Dorrien's Brigade, the 4th Mounted Infantry, West Australian Mounted Infantry, Victorian Mounted Rifles, Tasmanian Mounted Rifles, South Australian Mounted Rifles, one battery R.H.A., and the 20th and 85th Batteries R.F.A., with four 5in. guns and some "pom-poms." These troops were under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Ian Hamilton. The Portuguese commandant on the border with a large staff attended and witnessed the ceremony. Gen. Pole-Carew and the foreign officers then inspected the troops. After the inspection the generals assembled at the saluting point, the Portuguese flag was hoisted, arms were presented, and the band played the Portuguese National Anthem. The Union Jack was then hoisted and similar honours were rendered, the band playing "God Save the Queen" amid the cheers of the inhabitants, both British and Portuguese. The troops then marched past to their different camps independently. "The Portuguese officers expressed the utmost delight at the magnificent spectacle of a great army in fighting trim. They were more especially struck by the appearance of the Guards' Brigade, who, despite their recent hardships, turned out with their equipment clean and remarkably smart. The whole function formed a most impressive sight." After the ceremony on British territory Gen. Pole-Carew and staff accompanied Gen. Machado to Ressano Garcia and witnessed the firing of a royal salute by a party of Portuguese sailors and troops assembled there.

Sunday, Sept. 30.

An accident occurred at Komati Poort whilst our men were destroying Boer ammunition, which resulted in one man, 1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders, being killed, and 2nd Lieut. A. L. Davis and 18 men of the same regiment being wounded, a man of the Royal Engineers also being wounded.

Monday, Oct. 1.

Lord Roberts, in a despatch issued by the War Office during the day, states that on the 26th one of Gen. Rundle's Brigades, commanded by Major-Gen. Barrington Campbell, came across a party of Boers, from whom they captured one of the guns belonging to No. 10 Mountain Battery, lost at Nicholson's Nek; also two waggons and 65,000 rounds of ammunition. On the same day Gen. Rundle had an engagement with a small party of the enemy near Reitz, and captured some trek oxen.

From Gen. Hunter's camp at Mooi Spruit it is stated that the Boers in that district are now carrying on a system of guerilla warfare, and that it is unsafe to go any distance out of camp. De Wet is reported to have gone to Heilbron.

Gen. Dartnell, Commandant of the Natal Volunteers, in dismissing them from active duty, issued a special order reciting testimonies to the value of their work in the field by Lord Roberts and Sir Redvers Buller, and adding his own expression of appreciation of the spirit shown throughout the war and the excellent service the men have done. The Volunteers are to return from the Transvaal tomorrow.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer *Styria* left Lorenzo Marques to-day, carrying 400 refugees from the Transvaal, including Italians and members of the Irish-American and French contingents. All their expenses are being paid by the late Transvaal Government. The men were each given 30s., and will be paid £8 10s. on landing. They are allowed to land at any port they may select.

A party of Lovat's Scouts was opposed by between 40 and 50 Boers near Jackraal, 18 miles south-west of Lindley. One Boer was killed. There were no casualties on our side.

A convoy of 22 waggons proceeding to Vryheid under escort of 60 mounted troops was attacked by about 140 Boers six miles from De Jagers Drift. Twelve men escaped. The Natal Volunteers were at once sent by Brig-Gen. Dartnell to ascertain the fate of the remainder.

A serious accident occurred near Pan railway station owing to the Boers having derailed a train conveying three companies of the 2nd Batn. Coldstream Guards. Five men were killed, and 2nd Lieut. Heywood and 13 men injured. Five men of other regiments were wounded.

Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Col. de Lisle and the Colonial Division surrounded Elands Kop, five miles north-east of Helibron this morning. De Wet's followers had been assembling there. One Boer was killed, two were wounded, and three taken prisoners. Trooper Burnell, 10th Hussars, who was taken prisoner, and then afterwards escaped, reported that the Boers are very disheartened many of them being dismounted and short of gun ammunition.

Lord Roberts telegraphed from Pretoria at 7.45 p.m.:-

"As Paget informed me the Boers were told not to believe that Kruger had crossed the Portuguese border and that Komati Poort was in our hands, I authorised Dirksen, who has been in command of a body of the enemy opposed to Paget, to proceed by rail to Komati Poort. He returned last night, and with his Field-Cornet Oosthuizen surrendered to Paget this morning. Kelly-Kelly reports that White's little column has returned to Bloemfontein from the Bulfontein direction. The enemy took themselves off whenever White's column came near them, and on more than one occasion fled in great confusion. Several bags of dynamite, some horses, 300 oxen, and six prisoners were captured. Our casualties nil."

Lord Roberts reviewed the City Imperial Volunteers at Pretoria and said that he was proud to be honorary colonel of a regiment which had so distinguished itself. They had marched 1,018 miles in four months. After mentioning details of their losses in battle and through sickness, he said that any regiment might be proud of their performance. They were allowed to return among the first in consideration of the fact that their situations were kept open by their employers. He had always been a firm believer in Volunteers. When Commander-in-Chief in India he was the first to employ the Calcutta Volunteers on active service. The work of the City Imperial Volunteers and of the other Volunteer corps in the present campaign strengthened his belief in them. Lord Roberts wished them "God speed," and the regiment responded with three cheers for the Field-Marshal. Their journey to Cape Town will be somewhat delayed, as the railway is broken at Wolvehoek, in the Orange River Colony. The Boer wrecking party has already been driven off, but the corps will sail to-morrow and ought to reach Southampton by the 28th or 29th.

Major-Gen. Smith-Dorrien has addressed a telegram to Col. Mackinnon in which he speaks in the highest terms of the work done by the City Imperial Volunteers. He especially praises the conduct of the mounted portion, stating that some of the finest mounted infantry work during the war was done by them.

Wednesday, Oct. 3.

Gen. de Wet reported to be moving in order to meet ex-President Steyn, who is to the south of the Delagoa line. De Wet's object believed to be to persuade Mr. Steyn of the hopelessness of continuing the struggle and that if successful in this he will surrender on the 13th inst. The opinion persistently expressed in Dutch circles that the Boers are making it a point of honour to prolong the war for one year and then give up arms.

A notice published in Lord Roberts's *Gazette*, providing for uniformity in the treatment of the inhabitants of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. Burgers who surrender voluntarily will not be deported from the country, but this is not to apply to prominent military and political personages, nor to those who break the oath of submission, nor to foreigners. Should any leader make inquiries as to terms of surrender the question must be referred to headquarters. The stock and supplies of those on commando or of those who break their oath are to be taken without any receipt being given. In cases where some members of a family have broken their oath and returned on commando, those who remain are warned that unless those who have broken the oath surrender within a reasonable time all the stock and supplies of the family will be taken without receipt. With reference to sniping, the leaders of bands must be informed that unless this ceases their houses will be burned and all their goods confiscated.

Thursday, Oct. 4.

A telegram issued from War Office, received from Lord Roberts at Pretoria, to the effect that Sir Redvers Buller had returned to Lydenburg after a successful march from Spitz Kop. He reached Pilgrim's Rest on Sept. 27, and on the 28th the South African Light Horse seized the top of Pilgrim's Hill after a night march. The enemy retired hurriedly, losing two prisoners, 40 oxen, and 4,000 sheep. On the 29th the column got to the top of Pilgrim's Hill, and on Oct. 1 arrived at Kruger's Post, where it was met by a small column from Lydenburg. On Oct. 1 the Boers shelled Gen. Buller's bivouac with two long range guns, killing one officer and one man and wounding an officer and eight men, but withdrew the guns before a party sent out against them could reach their position. The column brought back 600 head of cattle, 4,000 sheep, and 150 wagon-loads of supplies, and has destroyed 184,000 rounds of small arm ammunition. Some 100 burghers surrendered to Gen. Buller during the operations. Gen. Hart's column, during 33 days'

marching and fighting in the Krugersdorp district, lost three killed, 29 wounded, and three missing. A good many Boers were killed and wounded, and 96 taken prisoners, while large captures were made of cattle, sheep, horses, waggons, and supplies. The casualties in the 2nd Coldstream Guards near Pan Railway Station were, Lord Roberts stated, caused by the enemy's fire, and not by the derailing of the train. The Boers used explosive bullets. A small Boer laager between Pretoria and Johannesburg was taken by the bayonet by the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on Tuesday, and nine prisoners were captured. A small party of Boers had made their appearance at Dewetsdorp and Wepener, but detachments of troops had been sent to these places, and the Highland Brigade, under Major-Gen. MacDonald, was on its way to Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts telegraphed to-day, stating that Clements, with Broadwood and Ridley, had been clearing the country in the neighbourhood of Rustenburg during the last few days. They captured 29 waggons, some rifles, and over 10,000 rounds of small arm ammunition.

Total casualties since the beginning of the war up to the end of last week:-

	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men
Killed in action	287	2,750
Died of wounds	86	825
Prisoners who have died		
in captivity	3	89
Died of disease	150	5,753
Accidental deaths	3	114
Total deaths in S. Africa	529	9,531
Missing and prisoners (excluding those who have been recovered or died in captivity)	7	812*
Sent home as invalids	1,326	30,300†
Total, S.A. Field Force	1,862	40,643

42,505‡
Total reduction of the Military Forces through war in South Africa:-

Deaths in South Africa	529	9,531
Missing and prisoners	7	812
Invalids sent home who have died	4	193
Invalids sent home who have left the Service as unfit	—	873
	540	11,409

11,949‡

* This total probably includes a large number of men reported "missing" who subsequently rejoined, but whose return was not notified.

† Of these 193 have died, 873 have been discharged from the Service as unfit, and 775 are in hospital.

‡ The difference between these two numbers is due to the fact that the great majority of the men invalided home have recovered and rejoined for duty (see note *).

NOTE.—Future issues of this return will be at monthly intervals.

FOR REGIMENTAL CANTEENS AND MESSES

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Obituary.

ARMY.

Major-General John Bedingfield Knocker, Colonel, retired list, Indian Staff Corps, died at Leegrove House, Ryde, on the 30th ult., aged 75. He joined the Army April 5, 1842; became Captain Nov. 30, 1855; Major April 5, 1862; Lieut.-Colonel April 5, 1868; Colonel April 5, 1873; and Major-General Feb. 19, 1879. He was actively employed during the Indian Mutiny against the insurgents in the Sumbulpore District.

Col. Alexander Henry Fraser, late Royal Berkshire Regiment, A.A.G. North Western District, died at Chester on the 1st inst. Born June 30, 1840, he joined the 33rd Regiment as Ensign Jan. 11, 1867; became Captain Jan. 31, 1878; Major, Oct. 29, 1881; retired on half-pay, Nov. 11, 1882; was brought into the Hampshire Regiment April 14, 1883; was promoted to his Lieut.-Colonelcy April 21, 1893; exchanged to the South Lancashire Regiment, Oct. 18, 1893; was selected for the command of the 2nd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regiment, Nov. 11, 1896; became Colonel April 21, 1897; and was appointed A.A.G. at Chester Jan. 24, 1899. He served in the Abyssinian expedition 1867-68, including the assault and capture of Magdala (medal).

Col. Frederick James Taggart Hutchinson died on the 25th ult., aged 90. He was last surviving son of the late Gen. Sir William Hutchinson. He obtained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel May 27, 1858, and shortly afterwards retired by sale of his commission.

Col. Albert Locke Nicholson, retired list, late of the 64th and 107th Regiments, died at Durie House, Leven, Fife, the residence of his son-in-law, on the 26th ult., aged 78. He obtained his commission as Ensign Oct. 12, 1840; became Captain March 18, 1857; Major Aug. 7, 1866; Lieut.-Colonel Jan. 1, 1871; and Colonel Aug. 20, 1871. He served in the Afghan Campaign, 1842, under Gen. Pollock (medal). Served also in the Indian Mutiny as commissariat officer to Col. Turner's Field Force in Shahabad, 1858-59 (medal).

Capt. Nathaniel Johnston Hutchinson Powell, Indian Staff Corps (23rd Bengal Pioneers), died at Mean Meer on the 30th ult. Born June 23, 1863, the fourth son of the late Mr. N. R. Powell, of Beilo Sgurdo, co. Dublin, he obtained his commission as 2nd Lieut. in the East Surrey Regiment from the ranks of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, March 30, 1887, became Lieut. Jan. 24, 1888, and Captain March 30, 1898. He served in the Miranzai expeditions (first and second) in 1891 (medal with clasp) and expedition to Dongola, 1896 (medal).

Lieut. Lionel Howard Gilliat, 16th Lancers, died of enteric fever at Barbarton, on the 24th ult. Born Oct. 1880, he joined the 16th Lancers from the 5th Batn. King's Royal Rifles, Jan. 10, 1900, and was promoted Lieut., July 21, 1900.

2nd Lieut. Harry Wilfred Cuming, 1st Batn. Devonshire Regiment, was killed in action at Kruger's Post on the 1st inst. He joined the regiment as 2nd Lieut. on Jan. 10 last from the 3rd London V.R.C.

It having been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief that it would be of great assistance to secretaries of local charitable funds if they could be afforded information as to the addresses, length of furlough, and other particulars of soldiers and Militiamen who have been granted furloughs and who are residing in their neighbourhoods, it is notified by the Secretary for War that much might be done in this respect if officers commanding regimental districts would record particulars regarding soldiers on furlough which may come to their notice, and also that some assistance might be obtained from the local police. The Commander-in-Chief trusts that by these means a good deal may be done to assist local secretaries of charitable funds, and feels sure that all regimental district commanders will endeavour to co-operate with them in the excellent work which they are undertaking.

ABERDEEN GRANITE MONUMENTS, &c.—ALEX. MACDONALD and Co., Limited (late A. Macdonald, Field and Co.), Workers in Polished Granites to the Queen, undertake the erection of their work in any part of the country. The largest stock of granite monuments in the country may be seen at their London premises. For designs and prices, address as above, to the Aberdeen Granite Works, Aberdeen; or 373, Euston Road, London, N.W.

THE WAR OFFICE AND THE TREASURY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In considering the new system for the administration of the Army, it is earnestly to be hoped that some attempt will be made to better the relations between the military and the civil element at the War Office. It is my duty, as an administrative officer, to visit the War Office from time to time on questions affecting the department with which I am associated. I am always treated with the greatest courtesy by officials on "both sides of the house," but I find it difficult at times to get any real help from them, for there seems to prevail a feeling of distrust and uncertainty which makes it difficult, if not sometimes impossible, to obtain a proper settlement of the details which it is my business to arrange. It cannot be the fault of officials themselves, for no men could be more desirous than they are to meet one's wishes in every way; but the system has, of late years, become so complicated that no one is really certain what his status and responsibilities are. This naturally results in great loss of time. Even the most trivial matters are left in abeyance, frequently on the plea that references have to be made here, there, and everywhere. Red tape has ever been the curse of our War Office; it is now rampant, and, so far as my experience goes, it is nobody's duty to do anything but raise the most paltry objections. I had an example of this lately when required to attend to explain a requisition in connection with stores for South Africa. I was deputed by my chief to put matters right and meet him afterwards to complete the arrangements for shipment. I was obliged to telegraph at 3 o'clock that I was still fighting circumlocution. At 6 o'clock I had seen eight officials, and the following day had to attend again, with somewhat similar results. It certainly was not the fault of any of those with whom I was brought into touch, for it would have been impossible to have found any officials more courteous and anxious to assist. But the system cannot be defended which takes a hard-worked officer from his legitimate duties for two whole days fighting a demon begotten of Treasury clerks. When one hears of War Office failures one is apt to forget—Members of Parliament are, certainly—how much the Treasury has to do with the faults of the department in Pall Mall. In the experience to which I refer, there was no blame attached to the War Office, the whole responsibility rested elsewhere—in another public office which is not referred to by any of the critics of the War Office, but still plays its full part, and more than its full part, in obstructing public business. As the question of Army Reform is so much in the air it might be well in any inquiry that is being instituted for one point to be kept in view, viz., the responsibility of the Treasury, for in my judgment much of the present circumlocution is due to the old-fashioned and obstructive lines upon which the office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeds.

COMMON SENSE.

THE DISEMBODIED MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is only a small detail, perhaps, but it is one of importance to a number of individuals. A large proportion of Militia units are being disembodied. I hear from more than one commanding officer of Reserve battalions that they are very short of officers. Might I be allowed to suggest that offers should be made to officers of disembodied Militia to take up duty with the Reserve regiments in cases where the latter are short of their establishment. In my own battalion, three or four smart officers could be recommended who would be an acquisition to the Reserve corps, and, as they have just had a five months' training, they would be able to fall into their places at once.

ADJUTANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Have the orders for the disembodiment of Militia battalions been quite well thought out? I see that many of the battalions which are to be disbanded have only been up since the beginning of May, whilst others have been doing duty since December last. On what principle has the selection been made? My own battalion would gladly have continued to do duty; it is to be dismissed! Another battalion quartered close to us wanted to return to civil life because the men could easily have fixed themselves in employment at this period of the year. It is to remain up. Some officers will be much inconvenienced by being obliged to continue doing duty. It was said that those units which were called up first should be disbanded first. Would not this have been a fairer arrangement?

ADJUTANT.

MILITIA DISEMBODIMENT.

Arrangements are being made by the War Office for 34 of the Militia corps at home to be disembodied at their headquarters this month as follows:—

From Aldershot.—3rd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, at Enniskillen, and 5th Worcester, at Worcester, on Oct. 15; 6th Royal Irish Rifles, Dundalk, Oct. 16; 6th Manchester, Ashton, Oct. 17; 5th Leinster, Navan, Oct. 18; 6th Worcester, Worcester, and 5th Manchester, Ashton, Oct. 19.

From Devonport.—Glamorgan Artillery, Swansea, Oct. 9; Pembroke Artillery, Milford Haven, and Tipperary Artillery, Templemore, Oct. 10; Cardigan Artillery, Aberystwith, and Northumberland Artillery, Berwick-on-Tweed, Oct. 11; Cornwall and Devon Miners' Artillery, Falmouth, Oct. 12; Waterford Artillery, Waterford, Oct. 13; and 4th Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Carnarvon, Oct. 17.

From Dover.—Kent Artillery, Dover, Oct. 10; 6th Royal Fusiliers, Finsbury, and 7th Rifle Brigade, Dalston, Oct. 18.

From Portsmouth.—Wicklow Artillery, Wicklow, Oct. 9; Sligo Artillery, Sligo, Oct. 10; Lancashire Artillery, Seaforth, and South-East of Scotland Artillery, Glasgow, Oct. 11; Fife Artillery, Cupar, Oct. 12; 4th Royal Munster Fusiliers, Tralee, and 3rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Naas, Oct. 18.

From Chatham.—5th Lancashire Fusiliers, Bury, Oct. 17; and 5th Rifle Brigade, Woolwich, Oct. 20.

From Salisbury Plain.—5th Royal Fusiliers, Hounslow, Oct. 16; and 3rd Royal Irish Rifles, Newtownards, Oct. 19.

From Tynemouth.—Durham Artillery, Sunderland, Oct. 12.

From Colchester.—5th Royal Warwickshire, Warwick, Oct. 18.

From York.—3rd Yorkshire Light Infantry, Pontefract, Oct. 17.

From Manchester.—3rd North Staffordshire, Lichfield, Oct. 20.

From Jersey.—3rd Devonshire, Plymouth, Oct. 20.

THE War Office is very desirous of taking steps at once for the complete rearmament of the fortification of Dover.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

2nd Life Guards.—The funeral of the late Gen. Earl Howe, Colonel of the regiment, who died at Gopsall, Leicestershire, took place at Penn, Bucks, whither the body had been conveyed, on Saturday last. The remains were enclosed in a leaden shell, with an outer covering of polished oak, with brass furniture and plate, upon which was inscribed "Richard William Penn Curzon, Earl Howe, C.B., G.C.V.O., born 14th Feb., 1822, died 25th Sept., 1900." The coffin was carried from the deceased's Buckinghamshire residence to the church (a distance of a mile) on a gun carriage, in charge of V Batt. R.H.A., while a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards formed an escort, the officers present including Lieut.-Col. Neeld, Capt. De Crespigny, and Lieut. Ashton, whilst the Prince of Wales was represented at the funeral by Capt. Holford. The mourners included Viscount Curzon (who succeeds to the title of Earl Howe) and his son, the Hon. Francis Curzon (the new Viscount), the following brothers of the late Earl, viz., Major Montague Curzon, and Capt. Ashton and William Curzon, the Duke of Beaufort (nephew), Sir Nigel Kingscote (brother-in-law), Mr. John Eyre (son-in-law), Mr. Harry Franklin (son-in-law), Mr. Fitzwilliam (nephew), and the Hon. F. G. Curzon (brother of the new Earl). The service in the church and that subsequently held at the graveside were conducted by the Rev. R. F. Ashley Spencer, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Sudbury, Suffolk, and the Rev. A. Browning, of Cookham. A number of beautiful wreaths, crosses, &c., were contributed, including that from the Prince of Wales, "with respect and sympathy."

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Major Fanshawe sailed from Cape Town on the 26th ult. in the *Carisbrook Castle* to join an appointment as second in command from the 19th Hussars.

5th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. Parker sailed from Cape Town on the 26th ult. in the *Dunera*, invalided.

12th Lancers.—Lord Roberts visited the grave of the late Lieut.-Col. Lord Airlie on Diamond Hill, near Pretoria, on Monday last.

17th Lancers.—The Reserve Squadron moved on the 27th ult. from Ballincollig to Cork.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The Simla correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—"I understand that the military authorities have actively bestirred themselves regarding improved artillery equipment in India. An experimental field battery armed with 30-prs. will be tried in the cold weather. The need for rearming the whole of the mountain artillery with breechloaders firing cordite is most urgent."

In consequence of the insufficiency of accommodation at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, no short courses of instruction for R.H.A. and R.F.A. will be held before the end of the year.

Lieut.-Col. C. N. Simpson, R.F.A., is posted to India on promotion, and will take over command of the R.A. at Jhansi.

Major W. S. Churchill has been posted to the Regimental District Staff, Woolwich.

Major Lawrie, R.F.A., sailed from Cape Town on the 21st ult., in charge of invalids, in the *Montrose*.

Major W. E. Kerrich, R.G.A., has been selected for continuous service in India.

The will of Capt. R. Fawcett, R.F.A., who died at Bloemfontein on May 7, has been proved in London by Mr. Harold Fawcett, his brother, and Mr. A. H. Bardwell, solicitor, of Oswestry, under £1,416 17s. 5d.

Lieut. the Hon. B. J. Russell, R.F.A., sailed from Cape Town on the 26th ult. in the *Dunera*, invalided.

Lieut. C. J. L. Allanson, R.G.A., has been appointed an A.D.C. to the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

It has been ruled that both in the ranks of Lieut.-Colonel and Major the appointments of officers as C.R.E's. of districts in India are to be regulated by regimental seniority tempered by rejection of the unfit.

Lieut. Douglas sailed from Cape Town on the 26th ult., invalided.

INFANTRY.

Brigade of Guards.—The Brigade of Guards has left Komati Poort for Pretoria, but its further destination is at present unknown. It is believed that it will return home shortly.

Scots Guards.—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. North Dalrymple-Hamilton, 3rd Batn., has been presented with a sword of honour by the tenants of the Bargany estates, Ayrshire, in recognition of his services in South Africa; the Hon. Mrs. Dalrymple-

Hamilton receiving a handsome clock in commemoration of her husband's return from the war.

Irish Guards.—The Secretary for War has approved of the bearskin for the regiment, which will be similar in shape to those worn by the other Guards regiments, but with a blue plume at the side nearly approaching in colour to Cambridge blue.

Royal Scots (1st).—Major Dundas, 3rd (Militia) Batn., sailed from Cape Town in the *Montrose* on the 21st ult., invalided.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—Capt. Vane, 3rd (Militia) Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 21st ult. in the *Montrose*, invalided.

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—Capt. Gaitskell, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 21st ult. in the *Montrose*, invalided.

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—Major Coleman, 2nd Batn., had taken up duty as officiating A.A.G. Mandalay when the mail left that station.

East Yorkshire Regiment (15th).—Capt. Campion is transferred, on promotion, from the 2nd Batn. in South Africa to the 1st Batn. in India.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—Capt. Welch, 1st Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 24th ult., in the *Trojan*, invalided.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—Major Walter is posted to the 3rd Batn. at Malta, on promotion.

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st).—Brevet Major Bowes, on being relieved of the duties of officiating D.A.A.G. Bombay Headquarters, has rejoined his permanent appointment of D.A.A.G. Nagpore District, at public expense.

Scottish Rifles (26th).—Capt. Burns-Macdonald sailed from Cape Town in the *Montrose* on the 21st ult., invalided.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th).—Capt. Hobson and Bucknall (Volunteer Company) sailed from Cape Town on the 26th ult., invalided.

Hampshire Regiment (37th).—Capt. Jackson, D.S.O., has returned to India from leave to England, to resume duty as D.A.A.G. Bombay Headquarters.

Dorsetshire Regiment (39th).—Capt. Codrington has been appointed Commandant at Attock.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (46th).—The following extracts from a letter home of a N.C.O. of the regiment now in South Africa, may be of interest, if only as throwing some light on the uncertainty of a regiment's movements when in the field:—

"Aug. 29, Groot Oliphant River.—When I wrote . . . last (about two months ago) we were at Irene. From there we went to Pretoria for a few days' duty. Then on to Deerpoot to guard the Nek, as the Boers were trying to get back through and hold the kopje. We were there a week; then back again to Pretoria. After two days there, off we went to the place where the Lincolns had that affair I daresay you've read of—I forget the name of the place. The night we were there was a night of all nights. We had taken our coats and blankets and climbed a high kopje to do outpost. We had no sooner put our posts out when we heard rifle fire, and our sentries reported being fired upon. To reinforce them the remainder of us climbed to the top, and as the bullets came whizzing around us we realised that we were on the skyline and afforded good marks for the Boers. Then we dropped down and waited for them to show themselves, but they were too crafty, and after lying there for three hours in the perishing cold, and wet through, too, we retired again to the trees, hardly having fired a shot at the beggars, and waited till morning. At 3 a.m. we extended along the top again and stayed there until they—our fellows—brought up a pom-pom, and that soon cleared them out. We returned again to Pretoria, covering a convoy, and stayed there a few weeks, doing duty in the town. It is not a very 'nice' place as it is, everything is dear. Butter, matches, and candles are scarcely obtainable, and most other things cost four times as much as they do in the old country."

"Well, from Pretoria we shifted to Silverton for a couple of days, then on to Eerste Fabriken. Very little duty here, and plenty of spare time. A capital place for a swim, too, and when the days were hot, we were in the water with every chance we got. When we were not in the water we were in the Kaffir kraal close by, trying to bargain with the folk there. The Canadians relieved us, and before we started we had some fun trying to catch the mules. Now we are at Groot Oliphant River for a bit, but we expect a shift soon. We have got tents at last, the first since we started on the march. I can tell you it was like sleeping in a palace, after having slept in our clothes in all weathers out in the open for months. I felt as if I could sleep till Christmas. . . . Paper, I mean anything decent that one can write on, is as scarce as diamonds. But still, few of us, if any, would have missed being here for worlds. It has been such real soldiering—no walk-over like our so-called wars of the last thirty years."

2nd Lieut. Kirk sailed from Cape Town in the *Dunera* on the 26th ult., invalided.

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (47th).—Capt. Loch sailed from Cape Coast on the 26th ult. for England, invalided.

Shropshire Light Infantry (53rd).—Capt. and Qmr. Wilson has been granted leave from India to England for six months on medical certificate.

Dorsetshire Regiment (54th).—Details moved on Monday last from Spike Island to Kinsale.

Middlesex Regiment (57th).—Capt. Randolph has been appointed Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Madras, and Capt. Rowley Commandant Poonamalee Depot.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—Major Stuart-Wortley, 4th Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 26th ult. for England in the *Carisbrook Castle*.

Wiltshire Regiment (62nd).—Mrs. Harford, wife of Lieut.-Col. Harford, who had been sailing for a fortnight, died at Quetta of enteric fever on Sept. 12. The funeral took place the following day. The deceased lady, who had been about a year in the country, was only twenty-five years of age. General sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband.

Manchester Regiment (63rd).—The new 3rd Batn. is being got ready for foreign service. It is fast becoming a workable unit, and it expects ere long to receive orders to proceed to Malta.

Royal Berkshire Regiment (66th).—2nd Lieut. Merton sailed from Cape Town in the *Dunera* on the 26th ult., invalided.

Durham Light Infantry (68th).—Lieut.-Col. Woodland has been invalided from South Africa and will arrive in England about the middle of the month in the *Dunera*.

Highland Light Infantry (71st).—Capt. Wyndham, 3rd (Militia) Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 26th ult. in the *Carisbrook Castle*, for England.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—The Prince of Wales as Colonel-in-Chief has subscribed £50 to the fund for the establishment of a home in the City of Aberdeen as a memorial to those who have fallen during the campaign in South Africa. Capt. Towse, who was awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry at Magersfontein and at Mount Thaba, where he received a shot which blinded both his eyes, attended yesterday at Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing Lane, by the invitation of the Clothworkers' Company, to take up his freedom by patrimony. The livery of the company was subsequently conferred upon him *honoris causa*. Capt. Towse is a son of the late Mr. R. B. Towse, formerly clerk to the company and a liveryman.

Middlesex Regiment (77th).—Capt. Haviland sailed from Cape Town in the *Dunera* on the 26th ult.

Cameron Highlanders (79th).—Capt. Alderson, 1st Batn., is on passage home from South Africa in charge of invalids in the *Trojan*, which sailed on the 24th ult.

Shropshire Light Infantry (85th).—Lieut. and Qmr. Forrest sailed from Cape Town in the *Trojan* on the 24th ult., invalided.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th).—Lieuts. Kentish and Holmes sailed from Cape Town on the 26th ult., invalided in the *Dunera*.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—Lieut. Clark sailed from Cape Town in the *Trojan* on the 24th ult., invalided.

Gordon Highlanders (92nd).—Capt. Meiklejohn sailed from Cape Town in the *Montrose* on the 21st ult., invalided.

Wiltshire Regiment (99th).—Lieut.-Col. Carter has been invalided from South Africa, and will arrive in England about the middle of the month in the *Dunera*.

King's Own Light Infantry (105th).—Lieut. Simpson sailed from Cape Town on the 24th ult., in the *Trojan*, invalided.

Durham Light Infantry (106th).—Capt. Jones has been appointed Officiating Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Rangoon.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Clarke sailed from Cape Town on the 24th ult., in the *Trojan*, invalided. Lieut. Blewitt, 1st Batn., sailed from Cape Town in the *Dunera* on the 26th ult., invalided.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Major Holt sailed from Cape Town on the 26th ult. in charge of invalids on the *Dunera*.

Messrs. Cassell are republishing in fortnightly parts their really superb work "The Queen's Empire." It is a pictorial record of the Empire, its people, its modes of government, institutions, forms of worship, travel, sport, recreation, industries, and scenery. There will be nearly 700 magnificent illustrations, the edition being greatly enlarged, and amid it is many inartistic publications which are issued it is extremely gratifying to receive the first part of such a work, bearing the mark of excellent judgment, artistic care, and sound knowledge. It should be in every home.

As regards the pay of some 30 officers of the Indian establishment, who, whilst on leave from India, proceeded without special sanction to South Africa for service, the Secretary of State has decided that they are to cease to draw pay from the Indian funds from the date of their transfer to the Imperial establishment. Those whose services have not been formally applied for, and who have not been given an extension of leave by the Government of India, have been directed to rejoin their appointments in India when their leave expires.

Reviews.

THE MAGAZINES.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Brodrick expresses at some length the opinion—which seems to have some reason in it, though it is not of universal application—that we are “a nation of amateurs.” He is, of course, led to this view by the course of events in South Africa. Admitting that intrepid gallantry has been shown in hopeless frontal attacks, and admirable fortitude in many defences, he maintains that the virtues we have displayed are essentially those of the amateur and not of the professional. We have reason to be proud, indeed, that amateurs carry on nearly all the higher civil administration in the country, but we do not want amateurs in the Army. Yet Mr. Brodrick contends that we possess them in considerable number, and he suggests that our recent shortcomings are to be traced directly to errors of judgment on the part of “amateur” military experts in high places. Again, he holds, and with a good deal of reason, that the so-called Committee of Defence is a supreme and typical example of amateur administration. If we look a little below the very highest ranks of soldiers who have been tried and proved in war, we are to believe that favouritism has had much to do with the distribution of commands, and that our deplorable mistakes are just such as amateur commanders would have been likely to commit. Mr. Brodrick points out that naval officers when quite young have a better training than military officers, being accustomed to individual responsibility from the very outset of their careers. On the other hand, the young soldier seldom takes his profession seriously, and is hardly encouraged to do so. “The officer who has never been punished for grave blunders, and has thought it a joke to fall into an ambush on Salisbury Plain, is only too likely to be out-maneuvred by an astute Boer farmer ignorant of regular tactics but always on the alert, and possessed of the grim earnestness of Cromwell.” Sir Henry Blake contributes some very interesting notes and impressions from a tour in China. He speaks enthusiastically of the magnificent network of canals in Kiangsu at Chekiang, where the traffic is immense, and believes that there should be a handsome dividend on the projected railway lines from Shanghai to Soochow and Ningpo. In the fields everybody was busily engaged, and the people seemed contented and happy. At Wuchang he saw eight regiments of infantry, with two batteries and some horse, numbering about 8,000 men in all, of excellent physique and with arms and equipment in perfect order. The knapsack was of the Japanese pattern, and some of the regiments had khaki uniforms. All this was arranged by Chang Chi Tung, the Viceroy, who admitted that a good stamp of officers was needed, and that the *litterati* all despise the military profession. Evidently, on the day of manœuvres, the men knew that it was not real business, and the attack was delivered in the most leisurely fashion, a crowd of spectators being moved out of the way to enable the men to come on. The operations were under the direction of Japanese officers. At Wei-hai-Wei the Chinese regiment looked very smart. Sir Henry Blake wrote when the storm had burst, and he asks, “When the wise men are gathered together to discuss the political future of one-third of the human race, who can foretell the solution of the problem?” We have said so much about these two articles that we can only recommend our readers not to overlook Mr. Oman's article on “The Dutch Belgians at Waterloo,” of whom he has a poor opinion, and add that the number is very full of general interest.

There is in *Blackwood* an admirable account of the battle of Almond's Nek on June 11, by “A Lines-

man” who was there, and who rightly says that it was a great achievement to turn out 5,000 Boers from a position literally terraced with trenches, nodulous with gun-pits and flanked by two mountains, the whole commanding a natural glacis about 10 miles long. Majuba, Laing's Nek and Pongwana frowned upon the 4,000 men, who, by a clever movement, turned the position, and made it as harmless as Primrose Hill. How this was done has never been so well told, and high credit is given to the Dorsets and Middlesex men and to all who took part in that gallant day. A short article, but an aggressive one, is that on the military policy of the country. It is too true that hitherto the policy for our home army has been of a defensive character, and a great argument is that the offensive principle should be adopted, the change being a radical one, but not necessarily extravagant. Yet, according to the writer, barracks, military buildings, and manœuvre grounds, with rifle ranges, would have to be procured at the cost of at least 20 millions of money. We should have to increase largely the number of officers, and to devise a system of bringing battalions to war strength. The nation is to understand that the reform of the auxiliary forces is the principal factor towards placing the Army on a sound footing. Every Englishman is either to serve in the Militia or Volunteers, or to pay towards the maintenance of these forces. The Militia is to be prepared to enter the fighting line, and to have a reserve which will enable it to be increased threefold. On the other hand, the writer thinks that the rôle of the Volunteers is essentially defensive, and that their numbers should be restricted to actual requirements, the idea being to encourage members to join the regular Army. The “Musings without Method,” and other features of *Blackwood*, are just as interesting as ever.

Several articles in the *United Service Magazine* are of historical character, but are not the less instructive. Col. F. N. Maude continues his admirable notes upon the “Evolution of Cavalry”; Mr. William O'Connor Morris contributes his second article upon Frederick the Great, dealing with the war of the Austrian succession very capably; Mr. P. C. Standing has a very interesting article upon Gen. Forrest, the American “Rupert,” who was “not a West-Pointer”; and Mr. William Grey writes an account of Lord Rodney in the series of “Naval Heroes.” A technical article by Capt. R. F. Sorsbie, R.E., is intended to bring home to officers of Volunteer infantry the need of training themselves in engineering duties in the field. The paper is really an introduction to a series, and deals with bridges, water supply, roads, topography, camps, and some other matters. Major H. de Missy, of the French Army, has an article in relation to “The New Battle of Dorking,” which he annotates. He thinks it is doing wrong to the chivalrous character of France to suggest that she could make such a dastardly attack, and that such books—of which we may observe there have been many in France—are apt to embitter national feeling. Mr. G. Nugent Bankes offers what he considers an easy solution of compulsory service. His idea is that the Militia and Volunteers, as well as the Yeomanry, should be amalgamated into a single force, and that every able-bodied citizen should be liable to serve between the ages of 18 and 30. The suggestion is ingenious. An important article is by Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. W. Hill-Climo on “Army Medical Organisation in War.” This well-known writer believes that the R.A.M.C. is wanting neither in ability nor zeal, and that it is the organisation that is at fault. The important duty of the Medical Service has not been recognised, and the gulf between it and the army has been widened. Marvellous work has been done in the domain of surgery, but the evil is in the health of the individual, and health cannot be secured by appointing a medical officer to a corps on the eve of embarkation. Dr. Hill-Climo believes that the

work will never be well done until every regiment has its own medical officer as an intimate part of itself, and no officer should have charge of a larger number of beds than he can efficiently supervise. The issue also contains an article on the education of naval officers by a “Naval Instructor,” who urges that the midshipman should not be sent to sea so young, and that his education in the *Britannia* or the College ashore should extend over four years, and approximate to that of a public school, but retaining its special features.

The *Monthly Review* is Mr. Murray's new and very promising venture—a stout issue, pleasant to hold and to read. We cannot hope to do any justice to it. There is a leading article on the “Paradox of Imperialism,” in praise of the Imperial expressions of Liberalism, which “must uphold a democratic autonomous Commonwealth,” and take its part in building up the greatness of the Empire. Other leading articles are “After Peking,” and “Parties and Principles.” Extremely interesting are the details of “In my Daily Life,” by the Amir of Afghanistan, being extracts from an autobiography which Mr. Murray is about to publish. The record is purely personal, and shows that the Amir is, as he himself says, very different from other Asiatic monarchs and chiefs. His life has always been simple and frugal, and he has devoted his days and nights to working hard at something or other, devoting only a few hours to sleep. “The more I see of the people of other nations and religions running fast in the pursuit of progress, the less I can rest and sleep; the whole day long I keep on thinking how I shall be able to run the race with the swiftest, and at night my dreams are the same.” Extremely interesting, too, are Mr. Bowlby's surgical experience in South Africa. There is a very trenchant article by Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs on the “War Training of Naval Officers.” He is moved by the thought that to the majority of young officers the history of the past is a dying echo instead of a living voice, and that mathematicians control the chief centre of education where, “never having washed their faces in salt water” they teach theories apart from practice, and revel in what they call an academic ground-work as the foundation of naval training. It is the arm-chair strategist and tactician who is attacked, and the study of history is strongly enforced. “To learn the best practical methods and possess the ability to apply them under all conditions of sea warfare is what naval officers require.” Plenty of sea training and the placing of the war training of naval officers in its entirety in the hands of the Board of Admiralty are what Mr. Bellairs advocates. In other words, his argument runs entirely counter to the views expressed in that notorious essay on “The Children of Nelson.” For the rest, we must be content to say that the number contains articles on “The Puzzles of the War,” “The Influence of the Stage,” a stirring ode on Khartoum by Mr. Henry Newbolt, and the beginning of a story by Anthony Hope.

The *National Review* has a very notable article by Mr. McHardy on “The Electors and the Navy,” to which we can do no more than draw attention, besides articles on “The German Danger in the Far East,” “General Wolfe's Letters,” and many other subjects.

We have also received *Macmillan's Magazine*, *Longmans' Magazine*, the *Cornhill* (with some military lessons of the war by Dr. Conan Doyle), the *Humane Review*, the *Pall Mall Magazine* (a very good number, showing distinct improvement), the *Badminton Magazine* (quite full of interest), *Harper, the Century*, and *Scribner*—all good; and the *Antiquary* and *Genealogical Magazine*.

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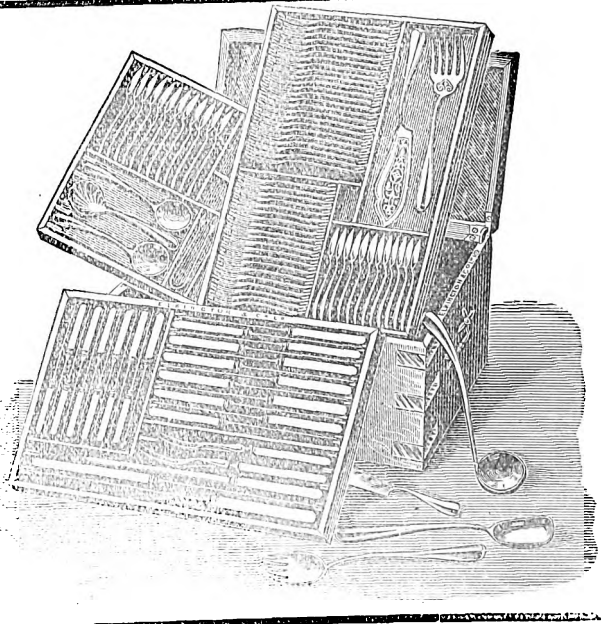
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Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1900.

NAVAL DEFICIENCIES.

THAT there is a general feeling of unrest in
connection with our naval deficiencies is
probably an over-statement, but that some anxiety
has been aroused by various announcements about
the personnel and material of the Fleet is unques-
tionable. The coming retirement of Mr. Goschen

and the uncertainty about his successor has not tended to allay this feeling of anxiety. We have no intention of adding fuel to the flame, but the time appears to be opportune for a review of some of the points which have been made in various quarters in this connection. It is noteworthy that nearly all the questions are directly concerned with administration, and that, therefore, the personal element enters very largely into their consideration. It cannot be gainsaid that the country has based its belief in our naval superiority to a large extent upon confidence in the Board of Admiralty. That this confidence has been misplaced we are far from believing, but, as is well known, circumstances have from time to time arisen which have impeded and hindered the work which the Admiralty set themselves to carry out. It is only necessary to look back at the articles which have appeared in the principal newspapers, and at the speeches of competent and unbiassed critics of the Admiralty, to see how ready those who express the views of the nation were to support the authorities in the efforts they were known to be making to maintain the efficiency of the Fleet. Unfortunately those efforts have not always been fruitful, and, as a result, the arrears of work have accumulated until, as Mr. Goschen has been forced to admit, our needs have nearly outrun our resources for supplying them. The public has a very short memory; it is apt, also, to centre its attention on one thing at a time. It has long since forgotten the circumstances which brought about the Naval Defence Act, while the obvious need for Army reform obscures, in a measure, its naval deficiencies. We should be sorry to see the efficiency of the Fleet become a party question, and yet there is a significance about the almost universal omission of any reference to the Navy in political addresses and speeches which is not wholly reassuring.

The most important, and, in some ways, the most pressing question in connection with the personnel of the Navy is undoubtedly its training. Ever since last autumn, when four modern cruisers were substituted for the obsolete vessels which had hitherto given opportunities to a small proportion of the officers and men to acquire experience at sea under sails, this question of training has been prominently to the front. In the Press, and wherever naval officers meet together, the subject has been discussed with its many side issues. Indeed, the subject of mast and sail training has become a side issue itself, and the question now presents itself in a different guise. Virtually, we are asked to believe that the Navy is divided into two great camps, one of which holds that the modern seaman can receive a large part of his training in harbour, or on land, while the other believes our bluejackets must be degenerating unless they spend the greater portion of their time afloat. We do not propose now to reproduce the arguments used by the foremost exponents of either theory. In practice, the new conditions of sea life brought about by the change which has taken place in the motive power of our vessels has almost settled the question. It has become impossible to keep all our seamen at sea, even if we commissioned every ship on the "Navy List" and abolished our training establishments on land. Moreover, the whole story of the Navy warns us against sudden changes in organisation. There is nothing which comes out more plainly from an examination of each successive modification which an alteration in the conditions of sea-life aboard ship has brought about than its spontaneity. Changes have been suggested by force of circumstances, and have been tried and proved in the Service itself before they have

received the official recognition of the authorities. After all, this is only natural, and its beneficial results have been so obvious that to ignore it would be to take unnecessary risks. Connected with this question is another, which continually forces itself upon public attention: the relative position of the engineer officers. Here, too, we deprecate any sudden change, but merely on the ground of expediency the subject is one that should surely be taken in hand and authoritatively dealt with. There are other matters, notably that of the dietary of the seamen, which cannot be much longer overlooked if our standard of naval efficiency is not to fall below that point at which prudence demands it should stand.

Turning to the Fleet as it presents itself in its material aspect, the most striking and, indeed, obtrusive feature at the present time is the large number of uncompleted vessels. Since the days when Mr. Stead published a note of alarm in "The Truth about the Navy" we have never had presented to us a condition of affairs in the public and private yards quite like that we see now. It is a truism that a man-of-war is of no value until she is fitted out and ready for sea. These unfinished hulls, therefore, represent an immense amount of unproductive capital, and, explanations and excuses notwithstanding, this fact remains the same. Even in the public yards one may see two or three battleships, not to speak of other vessels, in this alarming stage of uselessness. Reasons for this state of things are assigned in plenty. At least we have not that ancient one, that they are waiting for their guns. But that we may hear later. Generally it is the contractors who are blamed, but the Admiralty have powers to make contractors perform their pledges. Is it, that in trying to buy in the cheapest market the older and more reliable firms have been passed by for those who, from want of experience or capital, cannot complete their contracts? It is an ominous circumstance that with the change from energetic movement and active progress to enforced idleness and dilatory method we also hear stories of the revival of "the dockyard crow," with other bad habits associated with that disreputable bird. But our naval horizon is not limited by what we can now see on the building slips; the wider outlook impels us to say that a new programme is needed, and that, unless the country is willing to relinquish its pride of naval power, it is essential to add to the ships in hand. It must not be forgotten that if ships take long in building, their designs, relatively speaking, may become obsolete in the process. This fact it is that is at the bottom of most of the complaints about speed and gun-power which we find raised by the makers of comparative tables of the Sea Powers. We have said enough to indicate that we do not look with complete satisfaction upon the Navy, either as it is to-day, or as it may be in the immediate future. We will not now dwell upon those other important questions in connection with the efficiency of the *matériel*, which are connected with boilers and guns. We trust that the Government will show by its selection of a successor to Mr. Goschen, and by the manner in which it deals with the Navy in the forthcoming Estimates, that it has fully realised the importance of the matter we have here briefly referred to.

Navv Notes.

The beautiful statue which has been erected at Bridgewater, on the Cornhill, in honour of Admiral Blake was unveiled on Thursday by Lord Brassey. The ceremony was, unfortunately, marred by the wet weather, but in spite of this a large number of people attended. Lord

Brassey, in speaking, referred to Blake as second to none of the great captains who had led Englishmen to victory. He considered that Blake laid the foundations of that system upon which the Navy has since been successfully administered. It is well to remember the lives of such men. They stand for ever as a shield and buckler to their country, and are worth more to us to-day than whole fleets of ironclads, since they inspire British seamen to emulation and achievement. "Blake," said Lord Brassey, "added to his conspicuous merits as a sea officer moral qualities of the highest order. He was contemptuous of private gain and a patriot in the loftiest sense of the word." A commemorative tablet has also been placed in Blake's house, and the unveiling ceremony was followed by a luncheon, at which the toasts honoured were, "The Immortal Memory of Blake," and "Blake as a Seaman." The speakers included Professor Montagu Burrows, Professor J. K. Laughton, and Mr. Henry Newbolt. The statue is a striking figure, and there are appropriate panels on the pedestal representing the taking of Santa Cruz and the bringing home of Blake's body to Plymouth Sound.

The assumption by Captain Gerald Langley of the Flag Captain's duties at Devonport, in addition to commanding the *Nile*, is undoubtedly advantageous. The accompanying transfer, however, of the tenders and destroyers from the general depot to his command is not an equally desirable measure. The Accountant Officer and his staff for that particular duty cannot, with advantage, take up their quarters aboard the port guardship, when she may at any moment be ordered to sea. The alternative is the erection of offices on the Admiralty ground at Mount Wise for this officer. The difficulty could be easily overcome by adopting the Portsmouth method of an independent flagship for the Western command, where the necessity for these auxiliary vessels is not likely to decrease.

To the *Strand Magazine* of the current month, Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford contributes an article on "The Rank and File of the British Navy." His lordship believes that as the points contained therein are but little known to the British public, he hopes that the publication of his article in such a popular magazine may keep alive the new-born interest in matters pertaining to our Fleet. The *National Review* for this month suggests a re-construction of the present Ministry with younger and more able statesmen, and includes Lord Charles as First Lord of the Admiralty. The last naval officer who filled the post was a late Duke of Northumberland, in 1852, but he was a "yellow" Admiral, who otherwise could not have held the appointment.

Some two or three years since we made reference to the conduct of Lieut. Arthur Cole Lowry, in saving life at sea, noting that such was far from a solitary instance on his part, and that he had twice received official recognition from the Royal Humane Society. We also noted that two of Lieut. Lowry's brothers, also in her Majesty's service, had received similar recognition. We have now to chronicle another occasion upon which Lieut. Lowry has distinguished himself under trying circumstances. The occurrence is thus reported:—When the *Empress of India* was on her way from Malta to rejoin the Mediterranean Fleet, and was nearing Doro Channel in the Grecian Archipelago it was observed about nine p.m. that rockets were being fired apparently by some ship needing assistance. Two hours later and a steamer was discovered with shaft broken and propellers gone, drifting helplessly towards the rocks. Owing to the bad weather prevailing the vessel could not be taken in tow, and she grounded. Two boats were lowered and filled with passengers, but before they could clear the ship they were stove and all in them drowned. A boat was sent from the *Empress of India* with Lieut. Lowry in charge, but could not get near the steamer owing to the heavy sea. Lieut. Lowry then jumped overboard with a life-buoy and line, and swimming to the steamer gave the life-buoy to a Turk to hold until he got on board. The Turk, however, let go, and the buoy drifting away, Lieut. Lowry was placed in the same dangerous position as the other people on board.

During the night several means were tried on board the man-of-war to make communication with the stranded vessel. It was not until the morning that the people who were left including Lieut. Lowry, who had been up in the top for some hours, were recovered from the wreck. An eye-witness says of the incident Lieut. Lowry's gallantry was beyond all praise.

In responding to the toast of "The Navy" at the banquet given in Edinburgh last week to the Earl of Hopetoun, Governor-General Elect of the Australian Commonwealth, Captain Richard W. White, of the *Rodney*, remarked that it was a matter of congratulation to everyone that the Navy and the Army had worked so well together, both in South Africa and China. To Lord Hopetoun he wished every success in the exalted position he was about to take up in the great island continent. Captain White commanded the naval forces of Victoria while the noble earl was governor of that colony, and is, therefore, aware of the immense responsibility that will devolve on his lordship, as well as his administrative ability for the requirements of this newly created and exceptionally difficult appointment as his Sovereign's representative.

The late Lord Henry Gordon Lennox remarked, during his Parliamentary career, that Service matters were usually discussed in a thin House during the "piping times of peace," but in the event of a national crisis members would flock down and vote millions in as many minutes. Mr. Robert Hanbury, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, in addressing the constituents at Preston last week, stated that when Army and Navy affairs were brought before the House of Commons only a few of those interested in such matters remained, and the lower chamber of the Legislature became virtually empty. It is to be hoped that a better attendance of members will obtain when the necessities of our defensive forces are brought before them in the coming Parliament, and that history will not again repeat itself.

Vice-Admiral Ernest Rice and the members of the committee for enquiring into seamen's rations and the working of the canteen systems, were at Devonport this week. The question of the amount the men receive in lieu of spirit ration was brought forward, as they consider it too small to be of practical value to them. Rear-Admiral Randolph's committee, in 1872, on the naval commissariat, recommended the grant of one penny per diem as an inducement for seamen to forego their rum, but the suggestion is still pigeon-holed. The sum of sixteen shillings now paid yearly to temperance men exceeds the value of the article issued.

The Admiralty have expressed their high appreciation of the manner in which the officials of the London and India Docks have carried out their duties during the fitting of the transports and the embarkation of troops in the Thames in connection with the present South African campaign by an appreciative letter addressed to the directors of that company. The letter was from Sir Evan MacGregor, secretary to the Admiralty, and in it their lordships convey their thanks also to the company's manager, the superintendents of the Royal Albert and Victoria and Tilbury Docks, and the staff under them. Much satisfaction is expressed with the ability of these gentlemen who worked so well and rendered such valuable assistance during embarkations of unprecedented magnitude, extending over many months. It will be remembered that a great number of the cavalry regiments embarked at Tilbury, and the work of getting so many horses safely shipped is much more trying than the embarkation and despatch of infantry.

Rear-Admiral John Fellowes' Challenge Cup (introduced in 1898) for six-oared gigs, manned by officers of the Channel Fleet, was won by the officers of the *Pactolus* at Berehaven last week in a 30-foot boat, manned by Lieuts. A. D'Aeth (stroke), F. Harrold, and Cecil Newby, Assistant Engineer H. Canning, and Gunners A. Reep and R. Ide. Lieut. (senior) Walter Ellerton was coxswain. The Cup was held for the previous year by the *Majestic*, the officers of which flag-

ship delivered it to the winners for the present year with an excellent display of good feeling.

The new Order in Council regulating the distribution of prize-money and prizes offered in connection with the abolition of the slave trade, the capture and destruction of piratical vessels, and awards for salvage, differs very slightly from that already in force. There are some verbal emendations, as, for instance, where the expression "a rated ship" is now altered to "a classed ship" in accordance with the new classification of the Navy. References to certain grades of officers, as the "navigating lieutenants" and to rates of seamen now abolished have been omitted, and in addition we find new grades mentioned as the "Chief of the Staff," "quartermaster of Marines with honorary rank," and "artificer engineer." The principle of distribution remains exactly the same as it has been since the regulation was made that "ships or vessels being in sight of a prize, as also of the captor, under circumstances to cause intimidation to the prize and encouragement to the captor, shall alone be entitled to share as joint captors." The old rule that the admiral and others not present should take a share having been abrogated some time since.

As the result of a visit paid by the Admiralty to Chatham it has been decided that another wing shall be added to the new naval barracks which are there building. It is now more than three years since this work was begun, and such good progress has been made that it is expected the men will be able to turn over from the depot ships before the end of next year. The buildings are situated on the site of the old convict prison at St. Mary's, between the dockyard and the Royal Engineers' barracks. They are, as might be expected, of a very substantial character, red brick and Portland stone having been used in their construction. The accommodation is arranged in four blocks of two sets of buildings each. The officers' quarters consists of two wings with a mess establishment in the centre, the other blocks giving accommodation to nearly 4,000 seamen. There are also to be drill-sheds, offices, a canteen, and parade-ground. It is intended that the men shall sleep in hammocks suspended from railings 7ft. from the floor, and in other ways an attempt will be made to reproduce ship life, even the floors being made to represent a ship's deck, with planks caulked in the old-fashion. The building is to be lit by electricity throughout.

The following memorandum has been received from the Admiralty by the family of the young officer whose name is mentioned therein:—

"The Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, in a letter dated July 23, 1900, No. 429, in bringing to notice the names of certain officers and men engaged in connection with the attack on the native walled city of Tien-tsin on July 13 and 14, remarked as follows:—

"To those names I should also have added that of Captain Henry T. R. Lloyd, R.M.L.I., had he lived. This officer was with me in the advance towards Peking, and was engaged in every action, showing on all occasions great courage and zeal."

DISABLEMENT PENSIONS.—The Marquis of Lansdowne has sent a letter to a correspondent on this subject:—

"War Office, Sept. 28. Sir,—I am desired by Lord Lansdowne to acknowledge your letter of yesterday's date. You point out with reference to the letter sent by his Lordship to a correspondent, and published in the newspapers, that some doubt still exists whether, under the regulation which was referred to as securing to all non-commissioned officers and men wholly disabled pensions varying from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per day, a private soldier so disabled would be entitled to at least a minimum rate of 1s. 6d. per day. Lord Lansdowne is glad to inform you that under the provisions of the Royal Warrant all permanently disabled soldiers will have life pensions, and that the smallest of these pensions will not be less than 1s. 6d. per day. With regard to your statement that there may in some cases be an interval between the date of the disabled soldier's discharge and that on which he receives his first instalment of pension, and that during this interval the man may be entirely unprovided for, I am to point out that every man on his discharge is entitled to a gratuity of £2, and the discharging authorities have been instructed to satisfy themselves that every man, wholly disabled from earning his own living has sufficient funds to support him up to the time when he begins to draw pension. —I am, yours faithfully, H. W. W. M'ANALLY."

THE CHINA CRISIS.

Sunday, Sept. 30.

Admiral Seymour arrived at Taku on Saturday. A telegram from Peking, dated Sept. 22, states that active preparations for the forthcoming winter campaign are being made. The Temple of Agriculture will make a camp.

Monday, Oct. 1.

Field-Marshal von Waldersee and staff arrived at Tien-tsin on Thursday last. He was received by guards of honour drawn from all the allied forces. Gen. Gaselee arrived on Friday, and after calling on Field-Marshal von Waldersee he proceeded to Taku to visit Admiral Seymour.

Gen. Richardson arrived at Peking on Sept. 23, with the 16th Bengal Lancers. He has distributed the 3rd Bombay Cavalry along the lines of communication. A despatch from Tien-tsin states that a detachment of British cavalry made a reconnaissance forty miles south-west of that city and occupied several towns without opposition.

The British steamer *Lung Kiang*, plying between Canton and Wuchow, was stopped at Luk Lao on September 24. Five shots were fired at her, and the steamer's carpenter was wounded. The matter was reported to the British Consul at Canton, who has forbidden the *Lung Kiang* to use the Luk Lao passage.

The U.S. Military Information Bureau publishes a report showing that the number of allied troops now in China amounts to 108,166, with 326 guns. Additional forces, numbering 124,000, with 172 guns, are on the way to China. It is expected that 12,000 British troops are to be sent to Shanghai or kept at Hong Kong.

Tuesday, Oct. 2.

A telegram from Taku, dated Sept. 28, states that the allied commanders have decided to despatch a combined land and naval expedition to Shan-hai-kwan, leaving Taku on Oct. 1. The total land force will consist of 4,000 men, including 200 Americans. The details have not yet been completed. The extent of naval co-operation has not yet been decided upon. The *Brooklyn* will probably be the only American warship. The troops will be landed to the south of Shan-hai-kwan, and will co-operate with a large Russian contingent already en route.

Telegraphic communication between Khabarovsk and Kharbin has been opened.

It is reported that the gunboat *Robin* has shelled the village of Luk-lao, on the West River, in retaliation for the outrage upon the British steamer *Lung Kiang*, which was fired upon while on a voyage from Canton to Wuchow. The ringleaders are also said to have been flogged. The gunboat *Sandpiper* was stoned while passing Shekwan, on the West River.

The transport *Landaura*, with a wing of the Alvar Imperial Service Infantry, and a Section of the 33rd Native Field Hospital, the Russian transport *Koron*, with 29 officers and 1,853 men, and the *Mohawk*, from Swatau, have arrived at Hong Kong.

Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The Pao-ting-fu expedition has been postponed. The Peking column will be commanded by Gen. Gaselee and the Tien-tsin column by a German General. Four thousand Americans return to Manila immediately. The Russians have occupied Tongshan unopposed. Capt. Cogli, of the Queensland Defence Force, has been appointed on Gen. Ford Campbell's staff. The New South Wales contingent will winter in Peking. The Victorians are at Taku.

Thursday, Oct. 4.

The *Terrible* and *Arethusa* and 3rd Indian Brigade left Wei-hai-Wei on Monday for Taku. The *Goliath*, *Orlando*, and *Hart* have been ordered to Chung-wan-too.

The following despatch has been received in Vienna from the commander of the Austro-Hungarian Squadron in Chinese waters:—

"In accordance with the instructions of Count von Waldersee the seizure of Shan-hai-kwan was decided upon by the Council of Admirals on September 29. All was prepared for action and English warships were despatched to demand the surrender of that place. The Chinese evacuated the forts and the position, and the British flag was then hoisted over Shan-hai-kwan. The flagships proceed thither to hoist their respective flags on the forts."

The following despatch has been received at Washington from Peking, dated 27:—

"The Italian Marines are withdrawing. Concern is expressed regarding the plans of the Germans, who are bringing up a large force and are expected to embark on a campaign of revenge, which, it is predicted, will seriously delay peace."

A German column 1,700 strong, under Gen. von Hoepfner, encountered a small Boxer force south of the Imperial deer park. The enemy lost forty killed and the remainder fled. Four Germans were wounded. After the return of the German column, a small Japanese force left Huangtsun for Tsingyang, where the Boxers are supposed to be congregating. The Russians remaining at Peking consist of two battalions of infantry and a battery of artillery. Col. Tretiakoff is in command. They will hold the Summer Palace and the railway terminus.

Navy Personal.

The Duke of York returned to York House, St. James's, on Thursday last from the north.

Admiral of the Fleet the Earl of Clanwilliam attained the age of sixty-eight on Wednesday last, and, therefore, may remain two years longer on the active list. Vice-Admiral Sir Compton Domville will be fifty-eight on Wednesday next, and Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope and West Africa Station, reaches the age of fifty-seven on the following Friday. Rear-Admiral Edmund F. Jeffreys completed his fifty-fourth year on Monday last.

Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock and Algernon F. de Horsey, two flag officers of considerable experience, and who have largely interested themselves in professional matters since they retired from active service, are both supporting the memorial to the Government from the "National Committee to encourage the Formation of a Volunteer Reserve for the Navy."

Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, resigned the command of that station to Admiral Sir Charles Hotham on Wednesday last, under the usual salutes. According to the Queen's regulations Sir Michael's flag remained flying until sunset.

Admiral Sir John Dalrymple Hay, Vice-Admiral G. Digby Morant, and Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, were the naval representatives at the banquet given on Monday last by the Institute of Naval Architects, at the Hotel Cecil, to their president, the Earl of Hopetoun, on the occasion of his appointment as Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth. Lord Hopetoun, in responding, remarked that "there could not be anything of the 'Little Englander' about the naval architect—he and his colleague, the marine engineer, had had too great a share in making the British Empire what it is to-day for such to be possible."

Admiral Lord Charles Scott, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, transferred the port duties to Rear-Admiral Thomas S. Jackson, Admiral Superintendent of the Dockyard, on Monday last, and proceeded on three weeks' leave of absence.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, commanding the Channel Squadron, dispersed the vessels under his orders at Berehaven, on Saturday last, for their respective ports, to admit of the officers and men recording their votes at the Parliamentary election. The fleet will commence to re-assemble on Tuesday next.

Rear-Admiral Day H. Bosanquet, Commander-in-Chief of the East India Station, left Mauritius in the *Highflyer* on Monday last for Trincomalee.

Rear-Admiral Edmund F. Jeffreys, Director of Naval Ordnance, is mentioned as successor to Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope and West Africa Station, when that officer is promoted in January next, and Captain W. H. May, of the *Excellent*, as the successor to Rear-Admiral Jeffreys at the Admiralty. There are, however, four flag officers senior to the latter with equal claims for such a desirable appointment.

Captain Peyton Hoskyns, Lieuts. T. D. Pratt, Sutton Smith, P. D. R. West, and C. D. Picker-

ing (R.N.R.), Staff-Surgeon F. J. Burns, Paymaster C. F. Pollard, Clerk Guy Lees, Assistant Engineer A. J. Mackean left Plymouth in the Orient steamship *Austral* for Sydney, N.S.W., on Saturday last, to commission the *Tauranga*. Assistant Paymaster F. Seymour, for the *Dart*, Surgeon C. Shepherd, for the *Royal Arthur*, and Engineer A. R. Rolle, for the *Porpoise*, embarked in the same vessel.

Captain A. C. Galloway, of the *Scylla*, with a new crew for the *Barracouta*, arrived at Sierra Leone on Saturday last, and left for St. Paul de Loanda the following day, en route for the Cape of Good Hope.

Captain Frederick O. Pike commissioned the *Gladiator* at Portsmouth on Tuesday last to replace the *Isis* on the Mediterranean station.

Captain Frederick G. Stopford, of the *Pearl*, arrived at Bermuda on Friday in last week, preparatory to returning home to pay-off that vessel.

Commander Henry P. Floyd, of the *Fearless*, arrived at Port Said on Saturday last from South Africa, to rejoin the Mediterranean fleet.

Commander Hugh Cotesworth left Southampton on Saturday last in the Union Castle steamship, *Tantallon Castle*, for South Africa, to re-commission the *Barracouta* at Simon's Town.

Commander William Watson, R.N.R. Marine Superintendent at Liverpool of the Cunard Steamship Company, has received a gratifying communication from the Admiralty in appreciation of the assistance he rendered in fitting out transports for troops, and embarking them at that port for South Africa.

Commander Hugh Talbot, whose services during the past three years at the Engineer Students' Training College, at Devonport, have tended to the advantage of that establishment, is unable to take up an appointment to the *Tyne*, to which he was nominated on the 20th ult. It is to be regretted if by ill-health such an able officer is debarred active employment.

Lieut. Angel H. Freeman's gallantry at Samoa, where he fell in action against the natives in 1898, is now commemorated at his birthplace, Benilton, by an ornamental window in All Saints' Church, which was unveiled on Sunday last. A brass plate below the memorial records that he met his death in the service of his country.

Fleet-Surgeon Charles E. James, recently paid off from the *Eclipse*, has been appointed medical officer of the Royal Naval Hospital, Cape of Good Hope. Considering that the strength of the naval forces on that station is identical with that of the North America and West India command, there should be a deputy inspector-general of hospitals at the naval base in South Africa, the same as at Port Royal, Jamaica. Of the two places, an officer of that rank is more requisite at the Cape than in the West Indies.

ROYAL MARINES.

Captain A. H. Brabazon relieves Captain H. J. Crocker in the *Howe* at Queenstown.

Captain Percy W. Simmons proceeds to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, for temporary duty as Assistant to the Professor of Fortification.

Navy Foreign.

A good deal of work is in hand at the French yards. At Cherbourg, the *Yachts*, the destroyer *Espingole* has completed her trials by running torpedoes and firing her guns at various angles, as well as by attaining the expected speed at sea. Efforts have been made in fine weather to re-float the torpedo-boat *Bouët Willaumez*, which sank near the Gauthier rock north of Lézardrieux, but without success, and prospects of success are now remote. She is an old boat of no great value. The battleship *Hoche*, which has returned to Cherbourg, will, it is said, form part of the armoured division, which the Northern Squadron is to detach to Bizerta towards the close of the present year. These ships are to be fitted with bilge keels. At Brest preparations are being made to constitute the new light squadron, to the command of which Rear-Admiral Gourdon has just been appointed. The third cruiser will be the *D'Assas*, the others being the *Bruix* and *Dupuy de Lôme*, with the *Cassini*, *La Hire*, and *Fleurus*, and perhaps the *Infernet* for a short time. There are now five battleships at the port belonging to the squadron, but the *Formidable* and *Amiral Baudin* are expected to leave for Bizerta with the *Hoche*. In this case the first division will comprise the *Massena*, *Carnot*, and *Amiral Duperré*, but the latter will soon be put in hand for reconstruction. The ships were placed on October 1 in the scale of reduced complements for the winter, according to the provision made by the Parliament, but retains all their officers. At the present time the *Bruix* is at Rochefort, changing her boiler tubes. At Toulon the cruiser *Cosmao* has been put out of commission. She has returned from Constantinople, where she will be replaced by the torpedo cruiser *Vautour*. The *Etoile* is the second vessel in the Bosphorus. The Mediterranean Squadron is undergoing modification. The *Brennus*, *Terrible*, and *Lavoisier*, are to go into the reserve, and the *St. Louis* will replace the first named as flagship. The squadron will then consist of two divisions, each perfectly homogeneous in itself—the first comprising the *St. Louis*, *Charlemagne*, and *Gaulois*, and the second the *Charles Martel*, *Bouvet*, and *Jauréguiberry*. Vice-Admiral de Maigret succeeded Vice-Admiral Fournier in the command on October 1.

In relation to the creation of an armoured squadron, to have its headquarters at Bizerta, it is instructive to learn that the works of that port are being energetically pushed forward under the direction of Captain Merleaux-Ponty. At the suggestion of that officer the Minister of Marine has decided to establish complete stores and magazines there, with a proper staff, and a committee to investigate the best method of doing so has been appointed.

The Italian Superior Naval Board met at the end of September, under the presidency of Admiral Accini, and has held another meeting during the week to examine the plans of two naval constructors for a new type of fighting vessel. Admiral Morin proposes to call the vessels about to be put in hand the *Vittorio Emanuele*, *Elena*, and *Roma*.

Vice-Admiral Hoffmann, lately commanding the first squadron of the German fleet, having completed his period of command, has been succeeded by Prince Henry of Prussia. The Prince's last important command at sea was on the China station, when he went out with the now famous "iron fist" when Kiauchau was occupied.

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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

2nd Drag.—2328 Qrmer.-Sgt. Cairns, wounded, Sept. 9.
6th Drag.—3544 Cpl. Rafferty, 3844 L.-Cpl. Stone, missing, have rejoined.

16th Lancers.—4231 Pantling*, Heilbron, Sept. 25.

Imp. Yeo.—3rd Batn.: 1999 Neal, wounded, Klipdrift, Sept. 23. 12th: Lieut. Hon. W. Guinness, 6930 Thornton, 6874 Goody, wounded, Witpoort, Sept. 20. 29th Co.: 3615 L.-Cpl. Griffith, wounded, Zand River, Sept. 27. 49th: 8300 Jacques, reported wounded Hamman's Kraal, Aug. 20, was not wounded and is now with regiment. 58th: 10221 Fleet, wounded, Krugersdorp, Sept. 28. 62nd: 11380 Bennett, wounded, Vrede, Sept. 30.

R.H.A.—3248 Shaw, died enteric, Johannesburg, July 26, number should have been 33487. "R": 41795 Cooks, wounded, Heilbron, Sept. 25.

R.G.A.—36th Co. (S.D.): 64149 Cpl. T. Brown, reported died De Aar, July 10, is alive and well.

R.E.—Lieut. Sherrard, wounded, Doornkop, Sept. 28; Sapr. Egan, wounded, powder explosion Komati Poort, Sept. 30.

Coldstream Gds.—2nd: 1739 Fortune, 8607 Land, 9938 Harris, 2205 Seliman, 2213 Salter, killed; 2nd Lieut. Heywood, 7527 Sgt. Miles, L.-Cpls. 8592 Smith, 7814 Clive, Ptes. 2222 Lilley, 1472 Holdo, 1870 Hevey, 8494 Wilson, 32 Ezzon, 8459 Douglas, 333 Grodm, 9582 Fetch, 2442 Robinson, 9766 Turner, wounded in train derailed near Pan Station, Oct. 1.

Scots Gds.—1st: 9514 Marshall, wounded in train derailed Pan Station, Oct. 1. 2nd: 7420 Allan, killed, Bethlehem, Sept. 22.

R. Scots.—6892 Webb, wounded in train derailed Pan Station, Oct. 1.

N'thld. Fus.—1st: 4265 Drmr. Brown, wounded, Sanna's Post, Mar. 31.

Liverpool.—4570 Murray, wounded in train derailed, Pan Station, Oct. 1.

Suffolk.—1st: 5272 Lane, wounded in train derailed, Pan Station, Oct. 1.

E. Yorks.—2nd: 3078 Haywood, wounded, Bethlehem, Sept. 23.

Irish.—1st: 3730 Neagle, killed in action, previously reported as 6659 Nagle.

S.W. Borderers.—2nd: 5976 Haries, missing, Sept. 1.

Worcester.—1st: 4617 Mills, wounded, Springs, Sept. 29. 2nd: 4406 Dyers, reported died dysentery, Bloemfontein, May 28, is alive and well.

Sussex.—3243 Latter, killed; 5409 Beeney, 2963 Drmr. White, wounded, Lindley, Sept. 29.

W. Kent.—2nd: 2971 Walter, missing, Elands Kop, Sept. 25. Mtd. Inf.: 2768 Barnes, wounded, Elands Kop, Sept. 27.

Manchester.—2nd: 5242 O'Neill, missing, Elands Kop, Sept. 25.

Gordons.—1st: 4248 Parker, killed; 2nd Lieut. Davis; Sgt. 3484 Small; Cpls. 3901 Silver, 3613 Marchant; L.-Cpl. 3696 McLoughlin; Ptes. 6602 Drysdale, 1520 Allison, 4099 Evans, 1550 Muir, 2541 Redwood, 1916 Hewat. Vol. Co.: 103 Macconnaichi, 101 Chalmers, 71 Erskine, 94 Man, 2540 Lawson, 39 Smith, wounded, powder explosion, Komati Poort, Sept. 30.

Irish Rifles.—2nd: 2251 R. Kelly, reported killed, Stormberg, Dec. 10, is alive and well.

Arg. and Suth.—4th: 385 Forrest, drowned, Aug. 4, should have been 4385.

Leinster.—2nd: 7722 Landen, wounded in train derailed, Pan Station, Oct. 1.

Durban L.I.—Fisher, Caddy, Hawtrey, wounded, De-jager's Drift, Oct. 1.

P. A. Vol. Gd.—534 Hatcher, missing Sept. 17, was wounded, now at Welverdiend doing well.

R.A.M.C.—11431 Lary, missing, while bathing, believed drowned.

All N.C.O.'s and men reported missing, Schweitzer Reneke, Sept. 27, are prisoners of war.

DEATHS REPORTED.

(Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.)

1st L.G.—1671 Whitfield, Maraisburg, June 5.
6th Drag.—3888 Geraghty, Bloemfontein, May 24.
10th Huss.—3731 Bloomfield, Bloemfontein, April 30.
12th Lancers.—4318 Kirby, meningitis, Maraisburg, June 2.

18th Huss.—4163 Shields, pneumonia, Twyfelaar, Aug. 16.

Imp. Yeo.—10th Batn.: 4860 Hopkins, dysentery, Kimberley, May 29. 17th Co.: 1443 Barclay, Kroonstad, Sept. 27. 27th: 6601 Middleton, Pretoria, Sept. 27.

28th: 14911 Ferrand, 14920 Hamilton, killed, Boschkop, Sept. 29. 53rd: 4436 Harford, Kroonstad, Sept. 29.

54th: 11112 Sgt. Maj. Sutton, Kroonstad, Sept. 30.

55th: 10053 Sgt. Robson, killed, Virginia, Oct. 1.

R.H.A.—"G": 70573 Lilley, wounds, Middelburg, Sept. 29. "M": 3800 Sh.Sm. Beattie, May 29.

R.F.A.—4th Batt.: 7008 Broome, pneumonia, Norvals Pont, Sept. 26. 12th: 69776 Bruming, Bloemfontein, June 8. 69th: 16126 Frost (? disease), Vryheid, Sept. 27.

84th: 29283 Stonehouse, Bloemfontein, Apr. 30.

R.G.A.—15th Co. (W.D.): 8307 Wells, Pretoria, June 30. 16th (S.D.): 90186 Brennan, Pinetown, May 1.

Diamond Fields Arty.—Duke, accidentally drowned, Barkly West, Sept. 23.

Amm. Col.—13th Brig.: 2652 Bombr. Nicholson, Apr. 15; 48746 Cpl. Green, May 31, Bloemfontein.

R.E.—31st Co.: 10 Cpl. Clarke, drowned, from Avoca, Sept. 28.

P.O. Corps.—418 Cpl. Skegg, Cape Town, Oct. 2.

Gren. Gds.—3rd: 6392 Cook, Pretoria, Sept. 28; 2841 Sgt. Linwood, fractured spine, Bloemfontein, Apr. 10; 5513 Josden, pneumonia, Pretoria, Oct. 2.

Coldstream Gds.—2nd: 7286 Cpl. Torr, Apr. 13; 2138 Spratt, Apr. 17, Bloemfontein.

R. Scots.—Mtd. Inf.: 3624 Archer, killed, Elands Kop, Sept. 27.

W. Surrey.—3rd: 8111 Fletcher, wounds, Deelfontein, Sept. 28.

North'd. Fus.—(? 5402) Mason, Pretoria, Sept. 27; 2784 Waxeifeld, pneumonia, Kimberley, Sept. 27; 3986 Bridger, Bloemfontein, Apr. 30; 4995 Goodall, Mafeking, Sept. 30; 4126 Potts, sunstroke, Warrenton, Mar. 30.

1st: 4875 Phillis, Modder River, Feb. 5. 2nd: 4453 Buttlng, suffocation, Cape Town, June 3.

Warwick.—2nd: 2297 Willis, April 19; 4295 Boucher April 21; 5677 O'Shea, May 10, Bloemfontein.

R. Fus.—1400 Hitchenger, 6th; 132 Col.-Sgt. James, 23rd; 9010 Daveport, 23rd; 8901 Norris, 24th; 3793 Sullivan, peritonitis, 30th June, Lichtenburg. 2nd: 8946 Adams, Klerksdorp, July 7.

Norfolk.—2nd: 3288 Fitzhugh, Bloemfontein, July 1.

Vol. Co.: 5617 Neal, dysentery, Pretoria, Sept. 29.

Lincoln.—2nd: 3289 Wilson, Pretoria, Sept. 26; (? 3427) Steayer, Sept. 27; 2800 Drennan, April 12; 5113 Baldwin, May 24, Bloemfontein; 5244 Fields, disease unknown, Johannesburg, June 14.

Devon.—2nd: 4902 Jefferies, nephritis, on Avoca, Sept. 14.

Somerset L.I.—Vol. Co.: 6893 Ward, Kimberley, Sept. 29.

W. Yorks.—2nd: 5695 Travis, Cape Town, Sept. 29.

E. Yorks.—2nd: 4521 L.-Cpl. Lay, pneumonia, Bethlehem, Aug. 5.

Bedford.—4th: 690 Cpl. Sells, dysentery, Kimberley, Sept. 29.

Leicester.—1st: 848 Glover, Johannesburg, Sept. 25.

Irish.—1st: 489 Devereux, wounds, Fouriesberg, July 27.

Yorks.—1st: 3198 Purvis, accidentally drowned, Sept. 27; 5928 L.-Cpl. Stead, pneumonia, Nelspruit, Sept. 29.

Scots Fus.—5715 McKie, Lichtenburg, June 19; 3517 Spowage, dysentery, Schweizer Reneke, Sept. 25. 2nd: 5370 Logan, Colenso, Feb. 28.

Cheshire.—2nd: 2668 Grany, pneumonia, Rustenberg, Oct. 1.

K.O.S.B.—1st: 5362 Thomas, Middelburg, Sept. 29.

Gloucester.—1st: 4029 Cpl. Vizard, pneumonia, Greenpoint, Sept. 28. 2nd: 3041 Ford, Apr. 14; 3942 Gillett, tubercle lung, Apr. 18; 2474 Clarke, Apr. 18, Bloemfontein. Vol. Co.: 6781 Bishop, Bloemfontein, Sept. 27.

Worcester Mtd. Inf.—3975 Francombe, dysentery, Bloemfontein, Apr. 23.

D.C.L.I.—1st: 2649 L.-Sgt. Cook, 5637 Lloyd, Bloemfontein, Apr. 1. 2nd: 2810 Cpl. Ostler, wound, Paardeberg, Feb. 28.

Border.—5867 Bradford, 16th; 5777 White, pneumonia, 14th; 2762 Gilmore, pneumonia, June 9, Lichtenburg. 1st: 5769 Pascoe, Pretoria, Sept. 29.

Sussex.—1st: 5875 Atherall, Bloemfontein, Sept. 27.

Hants.—5105 White, Bloemfontein, Apr. 4. 2nd: 2900 Cummings, dysentery, May 10; 3454 Hendley, Kroonstad, May 27.

Dorset Mtd. Inf.—5221 Burdette, killed in action, Wakerstroom, Sept. 7.

S. Lancers.—1st: 5466 L.-Cpl. Darn, wounds, Colenso, Feb. 27.

Oxford L.I.—1st: 3982 Grove, meningitis, Kroonstad, Sept. 25; 2916 Rymell, dysentery, Bloemfontein, Apr. 4.

Derby.—1st: 4834 Hooke, killed, Krugersdorp, Sept. 29; 5757 Turner, Frankfort (? disease and date).

N. Lancers.—1st: 4348 Butler, Heilbron, July 5.

Northampton.—2nd: 2395 Shortland, Wynberg, Sept. 26.

Berks.—(? 4485) Sgt. Davis, Frankfort (? disease and date). 2nd: 5058 L.-Cpl. Parry, Bloemfontein, July 6; 2384 Taylor, nervous debility, Cape Town, Oct. 30, 1899; 4138 Woolford, Nauwpoort, Apr. 12; 1387 Brewer, at sea, Mar. 31.

Yorks L.I.—1st: 4846 McGraphie, wounded, Bloemfontein, Apr. 3.

Shrops. L.I.—2nd: 5297 Morris, May 12; 5771 Binning, Oct. 2, Bloemfontein.

K.R.R.—1st: 4651 Gardiner, diarrhoea, Modderspruit, Apr. 12. 3rd: 9355 Cole, Mooi River, Apr. 8.

Wilts.—2nd: 1632 Haddrell, dysentery, Springfontein, Sept. 28; 3524 Gerrard, Jagersfontein, Apr. 6. Mtd. Inf.: 3439 Rickett, Bloemfontein, Mar. 23.

Yorks. and Lanc.—Vol.: 4554 Sgt. Slater, pneumonia, Kroonstad, Sept. 27.

H.L.I.—1000 Cpl. White, killed by lightning, Kalfontein, Sept. 30.

Gordons.—1st: 3482 Bowman, Bloemfontein, May 7.

Vol. Co.: 47 Bennett, Johannesburg, June 9.

Camorons.—1st: 3061 L.-Sgt. Friend, Simla, Mar. 9; 2253 Finlayson, 3515 Stephenson, Frankfort (? disease and date).

Conn. R.—1st: 6110 L.-Cpl. Gorman, Pretoria, Sept. 28.

Arg. and Suth.—1st: 6377 Russell, Bloemfontein, May 5; 7323 Gillespie, 7284 Campbell, killed, Rustenberg, Oct. 1; 5264 L.-Cpl. Bevan, disease, Modder River, Mar. 18.

4th: 1631 Quigley, peritonitis, Kroonstad, Aug. 16.

Leinster.—3rd: 3301 Keets, pneumonia, at sea, Mar. 21, 988 Grehan, Sterkstroom, May 19.

Munster Fus.—3rd: 3291 Aherne, pneumonia, Kimberley, Sept. 27.

Dublin Fus.—3567 L.-Cpl. T'ohig, Bloemfontein, Apr. 30.

1st: 3194 Murphy, pneumonia, Charlestown, Oct. 1; 2843 S. Smith, Pinetown, May 29.

R.B.—7757 Sgt. Goos, Heidelberg, Aug. 8. 2nd: (? 6727) Egan, pneumonia, Pretoria, Sept. 29.

C.I.V.—225 Preuss, Pretoria, Oct. 1; 294 Sgt. Bose (? disease and date).

Canadian Inf.—8140 Purcell, Bloemfontein, Apr. 23; 7655 Leconteur, accidentally killed, fall from train, near Worcester, Sept. 30.

A.S.C.—Civ. Art. Cooper, Bloemfontein, June 29; 2524 Peto, tubercle lung, on Avoca, Sept. 18. 40th Co.: 13215 Cpl. Poulter, diabetes, Capetown, Sept. 27.

R.A.M.C.—12372 Parrett, peritonitis, Pretoria, Oct. 1; 326 Sgt. Loney, Frankfort (? disease and date).

Cape Vol. M.S.C.—Spencer, Krugersdorp, Sept. 26; Parry, Kroonstad, Sept. 27.

St. John's Amb.—1043 Stugill, Howick, Oct. 1.

Imp. Hosp. Corps.—Ldr. Clempson, fever, Maritzburg, Oct. 3.

Imp. Bearers.—Conway, paralysis, Howick, Oct. 2.

NAVAL.

Doris.—O.S. 188780 Edwards, enpyemia, Kroonstad, Sept. 26.

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

DEATH REPORTED.

Welsh Fus.—4977 Jones, wounds, Pin-Ho, Sept. 4.

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The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

[WAR OFFICE, Oct. 2.]

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned soldier, in recognition of his gallant conduct during the operations in Sierra Leone, 1898:—
Pte. William Brown, 1st Batn. West India Regt.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned soldiers, in recognition of their gallant conduct in South Africa, 1900:—

10th Hussars.—Pte. M. Johnson.
Royal Engineers.—Corpls. C. Hyde and F. Kirby, Lance-Corpl. W. Edwards, Sappers G. Redding, A. Webb, J. Austin, C. Collins, T. Costin, J. Crisp, B. Fearnley, and T. Pearce.

Royal Sussex Regt.—Corpl. P. Hoad and Lance-Corpl. C. C. Neville.

Gordon Highlanders.—Colour-Sergt. D. Nelson and Lance-Corpl. W. C. H. Hodgson.

Loch's Horse.—Corpl. S. E. Craig.

[WAR OFFICE, Oct. 2.]

2nd Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. J. A. Gaynor should have been described as from Imperial Yeomanry, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Sept. 4.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. Robertson-Clark, from 1st Australian Horse (nominated by Governor of New South Wales), to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation (dated May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Oct. 3); Lieut. Robert S. Pearson (Univ. Cand.), from 4th Batn. Yorkshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. R. E. McI. Lomer, promoted.

5th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieuts. M. R. Head, F. R. Otter, and M. A. Black, to be Lieuts., on augmentation.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. R. H. Collis to be Capt., to complete establishment (May 11); promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. T. Morris, antedated to May 11, vice R. H. Collis; 2nd Lieuts. N. L. Calvert and R. Ankettell-Jones, to be Lieuts., on augmentation.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Restoration to establishment of Supy. Capt. G. Langworthy, antedated to May 26, in succession to Major J. W. P. Peters, who holds a staff appointment; 2nd Lieuts. R. Hutchison, H. Twyford and J. Lopdell, to be Lieuts., on augmentation.

1st Dragoons.—2nd Lieuts. H. W. A. Ripley, Sir R. St. G. Gore, Bart., and Hon. W. C. W. Egerton to be Lieuts., on augmentation.

2nd Dragoons.—2nd Lieuts. I. A. Findlay, J. F. Rhodes, and C. W. H. Otway to be Lieuts., on augmentation.

5th Lancers.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.; F. B. Dugdale, vice R. P. J. Gwyn, promoted into Royal Fusiliers, May 12; Hon. A. M. E. Bingham, O. K. Chance, and A. G. McClintock, on augmentation.

6th Dragoons.—2nd Lieuts. J. W. F. Tarleton and A. W. Swanton to be Lieuts., on augmentation.

8th Hussars.—2nd Lieuts. E. G. Woods, Sir R. W. Levinge, Bart., and L. G. Scott to be Lieuts., on augmentation.

9th Lancers.—2nd Lieuts. S. R. Theobald, J. S. Duckett, and L. W. De V. Sadler-Jackson to be Lieuts., on augmentation.

10th Hussars.—2nd Lieuts. C. B. O. Mitford and W. A. H. Bass to be Lieuts., on augmentation.

11th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. O. L. Rome to be Lieut., on augmentation.

12th Lancers.—2nd Lieuts. G. B. Ollivant and Sir E. B. F. H. Lacon, Bart., to be Lieuts., on augmentation; Claude E. Reynard (Univ. Cand.) to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Hon. J. D. Hamilton, deceased.

13th Hussars.—2nd Lieuts. E. F. Twist, T. H. S. Marchant, and G. H. Hodgkinson to be Lieuts., on augmentation.

14th Hussars.—Lieut. W. Henry to be Capt., vice W. Prevost, seconded (July 11). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—Hon. H. Grosvenor, vice W. Henry (July 11); B. M. Dawes and J. Harvey, on augmentation. Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Trpr. C. Persse, from Imperial Yeomanry, which appeared in *Gazette* of Aug. 14, cancelled; Lieut. H. E. Joicey, 5th Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. C. B. Tottenham, promoted.

15th Hussars.—Lieut. Hugh. Lord Kensington, seconded for service on staff (May 7); promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. R. H. Clarke antedated to May 7, vice H. Lord Kensington.

16th Lancers. Lieut. C. L. K. Campbell to be Capt., vice A. E., Viscount Fincastle, V.C., seconded (April 6). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—G. E. Bellville, vice C. L. K. Campbell (April 6); C. P. Martyn, W. J. Shannon, and A. W. Macarthur-Onslow, on augmentation.

17th Lancers.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. A. Morritt, vice D'A. Legard (March 29); B. Gouraud, E. M. W. Pope, and R. A. Coote, on augmentation.

18th Hussars.—2nd Lieuts. M. S. Purdey, G. V. Webster, and J. H. J. McClintock to be Lieuts., on augmentation.

19th Hussars.—2nd Lieuts. O. M. Crawshaw, E. H. Fanshawe, and P. van den Nest to be Lieuts., on augmentation.

21st Lancers.—Thomas G. L. M. Smith (Univ. Cand.), to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation, dated May 23, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Oct. 3.

Candidates, nominated by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—
1st Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. S. G. O. Ridderborg, from

Brabant's Horse, and Trpr. Charles A. J. Younger, from Imperial Yeomanry, on augmentation.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. T. E. Hesketh, from Imperial Yeomanry, and from Lieut. 5th Lancashire V.A.C., on augmentation.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Trpr. Robert Baker, from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. A. G. A. Jerrard, seconded.

3rd Hussars.—Trpr. Montagu Neurge, from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. G. H. C. Madden, promoted.

6th Dragoons.—Lieut. R. Morton Wood, from Roberts's Light Horse, to complete establishment.

7th Hussars.—Lieut. W. A. S. H. Kevill-Davies, from Imperial Yeomanry and from Berkshire Yeomanry, and Lieut. J. W. Brooke, from Imperial Yeomanry, and from 2nd Lieut. Yorkshire Dragoons Yeomanry, on augmentation.

20th Hussars.—Trpr. Michael B. P. Urquhart, from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. K. M. Woollcombe, transferred to I.S.C.

21st Lancers.—Trpr. Claude V. C. De Crespigny, from Imperial Yeomanry, on augmentation.

Reserve Regt. of Hussars.—Capt. R. A. L. M. Bolton to be Adj. (July 16).

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

4th Batn.—Lieut. G. W. Dundas resigns his commission (Sept. 10).

8th Batn.—Qrmer-Sergt. E. G. Facey to be Qrmer, with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (Aug. 23).

10th Batn.—To be Lieuts., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army:—Sergt. James H. Roberts (May 1); Sergts. Richard S. Britten and Frederick Arbuthnot (June 13); Trpr. Malcolm B. Covill (July 25).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet Cols. W. Pitt (Sept. 24), and C. Wilkinson (Oct. 1), on completion of five year's service as Regimental Lieut.-Cols., retained as Supy. to establishment under the provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant, May 30, 1899.

Majors to be Lieut.-Cols.:—L. B. Friend, vice Brevet Col. W. Pitt (Sept. 24); G. E. Shute, vice Brevet Col. C. Wilkinson (Oct. 1).

Cpts. to be Majors:—T. Harrison-Topham, D.S.O., vice L. B. Friend (Sept. 24); Brevet Major A. G. Hunter-Weston, vice G. E. Shute (Oct. 1).

Lieuts. to be Cpts.:—W. E. Lees, vice T. Harrison-Topham, D.S.O. (Sept. 24); C. O. Halliday, vice Brevet Major A. G. Hunter-Weston (Oct. 1).

2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. A. Garstin, F. G. S. Cotton, L. J. N. Neville, N. B. E. Dawes, W. F. Maxwell (Sept. 23); L. C. A. de B. Doucet (Sept. 24).

Royal Guards Reserve Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. S. H. Lord Stavordale, to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.

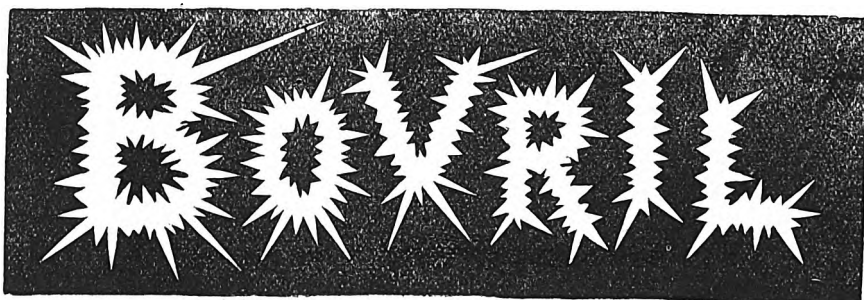


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Regimental District.—Col. C. Browne, commanding 21st Regimental District (Royal Scots Fusiliers), placed on retired pay (Oct. 1).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots.—Capt. L. F. Barton to be Major, vice C. W. S. Hallett, promoted (Aug. 14).

Royal West Surrey Regt.—Lieut. H. A. Engledue to be Capt., in succession to Lieut.-Col. E. O. F. Hamilton, who holds a staff appointment (April 20). Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts., antedated:—L. D. Wedd, to April 20, vice H. A. Engledue; C. E. Koebel to May 4, vice C. H. Bennett, placed on temp. half-pay; C. F. Watson to May 23, vice C. E. Wilson, seconded. 2nd Lieut. J. Rainsford-Hannay to be Lieut., vice R. J. A. Terry, promoted into Manchester Regt. (June 9).

Royal Warwick Regt.—Capt. E. M. Murray seconded for service in Army Pay Dept. (Sept. 22).

Royal Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—Sir Francis E. Waller, Bart., on augmentation; M. R. K. Hodgson, vice E. S. Hill, promoted; W. P. H. Hill, vice G. F. Hibbert, seconded (Sept. 19). Lieut. L. A. Northcote, from 7th Batn. Rifle Brigade, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. F. Hibbert, promoted.

Norfolk Regt.—Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. J. P. L. Mostyn antedated to Oct. 23, 1899.

Somerset L.I.—Lieut. C. B. Prowse seconded for service on staff (June 16). Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts., antedated:—A. J. G. Hargreaves to June 16, vice C. B. Prowse; C. H. Little to June 20, vice F. M. E. Kennedy, promoted into Worcester Regt. 2nd Lieut. W. H. M. Freestun to be Lieut., vice C. J. Troyte-Bullock, seconded (July 22).

Yorkshire Regt.—Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts., antedated:—N. E. Swan to April 12, vice C. T. Morris, transferred to I.S.C.; E. V. L. Wardle to May 9, vice E. G. Caffin, promoted into Northumberland Fusiliers; P. H. Keen to June 9, vice C. J. H. H. Noble, promoted into Manchester Regt. 2nd Lieut. H. J. Kirkpatrick, from 3rd Batn. Durham L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., vice N. E. Swan.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Name of 2nd Lieut. John Randle Minshull Ford is as now described and not as stated in *Gazette* of Aug. 10.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieut. H. D. N. Maclean to be Capt., vice A. Blair, seconded for service on staff (June 9); 2nd Lieut. T. P. Wingate to be Lieut., vice H. Armstrong, transferred to I.S.C. (April 21).

East Lancashire Regt.—Capt. H. J. Martin seconded for service as an adjt. of Volunteers; Supy. Capt. H. E. Voyle to be Capt., vice H. J. Martin (Sept. 7).

East Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. M. Woulfe Flanagan seconded for special extra regimental employment (Sept. 8).

West Riding Regt.—Lieut. P. Cooda to be Capt., vice E. M. K. Parsons, seconded; 2nd Lieut. M. V. Le P. Trench to be Lieut., vice P. Cooda (June 1).

Royal Highlanders.—Capt. W. G. Wolrige-Gordon to be Major, vice E. M. Willshire, died of wounds received in action (July 26).

Essex Regt.—Capt. W. F. Bonham seconded for service on staff (July 16).

Derbyshire Regt.—Lieut. R. J. F. Taylor to be Capt., vice F. H. Weldon, seconded (June 11); promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. G. L. H. Manby antedated to June 11, vice R. J. F. Taylor; 2nd Lieut. M. E. James should have been described as from Imperial Yeomanry and not as stated in *Gazette* of Aug. 3.

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Lieut. A. G. E. Bingley to be Capt., vice D. B. Maurice, seconded (Feb. 17); Christian names of 2nd Lieut. Stevens are Herbert Linnell and not as stated in *Gazette*, of May 18.

Shropshire L.I.—Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts., antedated:—C. J. Garsia to June 6, vice F. L. Banon, seconded for service on staff; F. D. Markham to July 10, vice E. W. K. Money, seconded. Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts., antedated:—P. F. FitzGerald to June 6, vice C. J. Garsia; E. P. Dorrien-Smith to July 10, vice F. D. Markham.

Manchester Regt.—Capt. V. J. Tighe, D.S.O., seconded for service with West African Regt. (Sept. 22).

Highland L.I.—Lieut. J. D. Blyth, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. B. C. Bridge, seconded.

Gordon Highlanders.—Seconding of Capt. and Brevet Major W. Campbell for service on staff, and restoration to establishment of Supy. Capt. G. E. G. Cameron, antedated to March 6.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Capt. C. E. Southey seconded for service on staff (July 31); appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Pte. F. S. Dickinson, from Canadian Local Military Forces, which appeared in *Gazette* of Aug. 24, cancelled.

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. D. Wise to be Lieut., vice E. de B. Waddington, promoted into Royal Fusiliers (Sept. 15).

Rifle Brigade.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—S. H. Rickman, vice M. W. De la P. Beresford, deceased (Aug. 9); M. G. E. Bell, vice E. G. Campbell, died of wounds received in action (Aug. 30); P. G. A. Cox, vice W. H. W. Steward, died of wounds received in action; G. M. A. Ellis, vice P. G. A. Cox, seconded for special service in South Africa (Aug. 31). 2nd Lieut. A. A. G. Bond to be Lieut., vice S. H. Rickman (Aug. 9).

Gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. (dated as stated against their names, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Oct. 3):—

Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. P. J. Hobson, from 2nd V.B. East Yorkshire Regt., on augmentation (May 5); Pte. Millward Crooke, from Royal Canadian Regt. of

Infantry (nominated by Governor-General of Canada), vice W. H. P. Law, seconded (May 19).

Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut. Rupert B. C. Vernon, from Western Australian Contingent (nominated by Governor of Western Australia), in succession to Lieut. E. S. Hill promoted (May 19).

Bedford Regt.—Capt. A. E. Staner, from 1st V.B. East Yorkshire Regt., in succession to Lieut. A. S. Marriott, transferred to I.S.C. (May 5).

Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut. Herbert F. Darling, from Western Australian Contingent (nominated by Governor of Western Australia), in succession to Lieut. A. W. Brush promoted (May 19).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. A. H. Spooner, from 3rd Batn. South Lancashire Regt., in succession to Lieut. R. S. Wilson, promoted (April 21); Lieut. Major R. P. W. Gladhill, from Western Australian Contingent (nominated by Governor of Western Australia), in succession to Lieut. H. Shaw, promoted; Pte. Robert D. Wigan, from Royal Canadian Regt. of Infantry (nominated by Governor-General of Canada), in succession to Lieut. R. R. Willis, promoted (May 19).

Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. F. M. Steel, from 4th V.B. South Wales Borderers, and from Trpr., Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. P. L. Grove, appointed Adjt. (May 5).

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—2nd Lieut. Oscar L. Bickford, from Canadian Local Military Forces (nominated by Governor-General of Canada), vice T. P. Wingate, seconded (May 19).

East Lancashire Regt.—Trpr. Edward Thackwell, from Canadian Mounted Rifles (nominated by Governor-General of Canada), vice K. D. Mackenzie, transferred to A.S.C. (May 19).

East Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. P. Torrens, from 3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt., vice E. M. Woulfe Flanagan, seconded (April 18).

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Bombr. John C. Anderson, from Royal Canadian Artillery (nominated by Governor-General of Canada), supy. to establishment (May 19).

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Bombr. Duncan A. McDonnell, from Royal Canadian Artillery (nominated by Governor-General of Canada), supy. to establishment (May 19).

Middlesex Regt.—Sergt. John A. Belford, from Royal Canadian Artillery (nominated by Governor-General of Canada), vice D. B. Robinson, seconded; Gunner Norman Cosby, from Royal Canadian Artillery (nominated by Governor-General of Canada), in succession to Lieut. A. Kingston, seconded (May 19).

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieut. C. F. Aspinall, from 7th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, in succession to Lieut. E. de B. Waddington, promoted into Royal Fusiliers.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Col. C. A. Maunsell, M.D., placed on retired pay; Col. J. L. Notter, M.D., from

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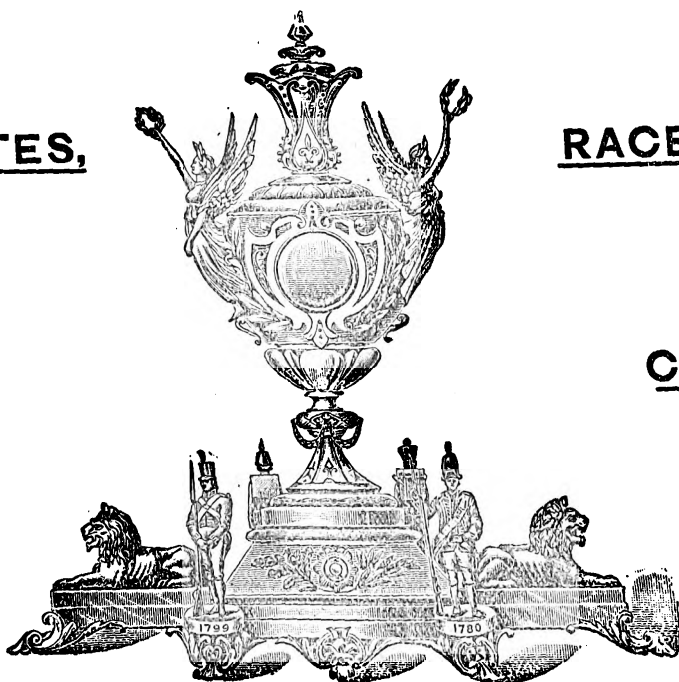
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Seconded List, to be Col., vice C. A. Maunsell (Sept. 24).

STAFF.

Capt. H. Bryan, Manchester Regt., to be a D.A.A.G. on staff of Ashanti Field Force (Aug. 11). Temporary appointments:—Brevet-Col. F. F. Johnson from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, to be an A.A.G. and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army, in succession to Col. W. A. Dunne, C.B., appointed an A.Q.M.G. at Hdqrs. (Sept. 24); Capt. W. C. Black, I.S.C., to be a D.A.A.G. at Hdqrs., vice Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. H. Powell, I.S.C., proceeded to China; Capt. F. R. H. Chapman, retired pay, to be a Staff Capt. at Hdqrs., vice Capt. W. C. Black, I.S.C. (Aug. 20).

Appointments to Staff made in South Africa confirmed:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. C. O. Plumer, York and Lancaster Regt., to be a Brig.-Gen. on staff, and to have local rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed (July 23); Major (local Lieut.-Col.) H. I. W. Hamilton, D.S.O., Royal West Surrey Regt., from a D.A.A.G., to be an A.A.G. and to retain local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst so employed (July 30); Major G. R. C. Paul, A.S.C., Asst. Director of Transports, to be graded as an A.A.G., whilst so employed (July 21).

To be D.A.A.G.'s:—Capt. and Brevet-Major E. C. Thring, A.S.C. (July 27); Capt. F. B. Maurice, Derbyshire Regt. (July 26); Major W. J. R. Wickham, I.S.C. (June 9).

To be graded as D.A.A.G.'s:—Capt. J. S. Cayzer, 7th Dragoon Guards, whilst Director of Signalling, Natal Field Force (Oct. 14, 1899); Capt. J. R. K. Birch, Cheshire Regt., whilst Asst. Director of Signalling at Army Hdqrs. (March 24); Capt. Sir S. H. L. Stuart, Bart., Imperial Yeomanry, whilst commanding Imperial Yeomanry Advanced Base Depot, Bloemfontein, and to have local rank of Major whilst so employed (May 29); Capt. F. S. Atkinson, A.S.C., whilst acting as D.A.A.G., with Major-Gen. R. S. S. Baden-Powell's Force (June 20); Capt. E. J. Lugard, D.S.O., I.S.C., whilst employed on staff of Military Governor of Johannesburg (June 23); Capt. F. P. Vane, 3rd Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt., whilst commanding a Transport Company (June 10).

To be graded as Staff Captains:—Capt. F. A. C. Hole, 3rd Batn. East Kent Regt., whilst a Railway Staff Officer (June 21); Lieut. R. W. Hare, Norfolk Regt., whilst Staff Officer to Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. (local Brig.-Gen.) H. C. O. Plumer, York and Lancaster Regt., and to have local rank of Capt. whilst so employed (July 23); Lieut. Hon. J. H. Ward, Imperial Yeomanry, whilst Press Censor at Hdqrs. (July 25); Lieut. H. E. Raymond, Yorkshire Regt., whilst a Staff Officer, Lines of Communication (July 28).

Lieut. A. H. Buchanan-Dunlop, Royal Berkshire Regt., to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Lieut. (July 12).

To be graded as Staff Lieutenants, whilst employed on Army Hdqrs. Staff:—Qrmer. and Hon. Lieut. W. S. Cauvin, A.S.C. (Jan. 20); Qrmer. and Hon. Lieut. J. Bowers, A.S.C. (Jan. 12).

To be A.D.C.'s:—Capt. W. de Winton, Imperial Yeomanry, to Col. (local Major-Gen.) J. P. Brabazon, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, Commanding Imperial Yeomanry (July 25); Capt. J. E. H. Balfour, Reserve of Officers (Hon. Major, Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry), to Major-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.) Sir A. Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., commanding a Divn. (June 27); Capt. M. F. Gage, 7th Dragoon Guards, to Col. (local Major-Gen.) J. B. B. Dickson, C.B., commanding a Cavalry Brigade (May 29).

Major C. R. R. McGregor, King's Royal Rifle Corps, granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst A.A.G. (March 22).

To be graded as A.A.G.'s:—Capt. H. De la P. Gough, 16th Lancers, whilst commanding a Composite Regt. of Mounted Infantry, and to have local rank of Major whilst so employed (Feb. 4); Capt. H. K. Stewart, Reserve of Officers, whilst in command of Mounted Infantry Batn., 4th Divn., and to have local rank of Major whilst so employed (May 8); Major (now Lieut.-Col.) T. J. O'Dell, A.S.C., to be D.A.A.G., Lines of Communication, Natal, from Nov. 12, 1899, to Feb. 28, 1900; Capt. E. O. Wathen, 5th Lancers, to be a D.A.A.G. (June 16); Capt. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, Rifle Brigade, to be an Intelligence Officer, graded as a D.A.A.G. (June 27).

To be Asst. Provost-Marshals, graded as D.A.A.G.'s:—Capt. O. C. Wolley-Dod, Lancashire Fusiliers, from March 26, to May 19; Capt. K. J. Kincaid-Smith, R.A. (May 20); Capt. A. A. Chichester, Dorset Regt. (June 13).

Capt. A. H. M. Taylor, 13th Hussars, to be a Brig.-Major (June 11).

Lieut. W. Northey, Durham L.I., to be a Divnl. Signalling Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (April 18).

Capt. F. M. Carleton, D.S.O., Royal Lancaster Regt., to be A.D.C. to Col. (local Major-Gen.) A. S. Wynne, C.B., commanding a Brigade (Jan. 28).

Capt. H. G. De Pledge, 19th Hussars, to be A.D.C. to Col. (local Major-Gen.) D. M. B. H., Earl of Dundonald, C.B., M.V.O., commanding a Cavalry Brigade (March 28).

Notification substituted for that which appeared in Gazette of Sept. 4:—Col. W. F. Stevenson, M.B., R.A.M.C., P.M.O. at Army Hdqrs., to be graded as a Surg.-Gen., and to have the local rank of Surg.-Gen. whilst so employed (May 4).

Appointments to Staff of Lines of Communication made in South Africa confirmed:—Lieut. L. C. Jones, I.S.C., to be a Staff Officer for Indian Details, graded as Staff Capt. (July 13); Lieut. W. J. P. Benson, City of London Imperial Vols., to be a Staff Officer to prisoners of war, graded as Staff Lieut. (Aug. 21).

Indian Staff Corps.—Officers transferred to Unemployed Supp. List:—Lieut.-Gen. R. C. R. Clifford (Sept. 12); Col. G. W. Rogers, D.S.O. (Sept. 11). Major-Gen. Sir M. G. Gerard, K.C.S.I., C.B., to be Lieut.-Gen.; Col. J. Cook, C.B., to be Major-Gen. (Sept. 12).

Army Ordnance Dept.—Major W. B. Brabazon, Asst. Commissary-Gen. of Ordnance, Naval Ordnance Dept., to be Lieut.-Col. in Army, under provisions of Order in Council of May 9, 1891 (Sept. 11).

Army Pay Dept.—Capt. E. E. B. Bruno, from Royal Munster Fusiliers, permanently appointed to A.P.D., retaining his substantive rank (Aug. 1, 1898); Lieut. J. C. Hewett, from Dorset Regt., permanently appointed to A.P.D., with substantive rank of Capt. in Army (Sept. 1, 1899).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. R. B. McComb, A.S.C., to be Col. (June 15).

MEMORANDA.

Officers granted local rank of Major-Gen. whilst employed on the staff in China:—Col. (local Brig.-Gen.) L. R. H. D. Campbell, I.S.C.; Col. Sir N. R. Stewart, Bart., I.S.C.; Col. A. J. F. Reid, C.B., I.S.C.; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. G. L. R. Richardson, C.B., C.I.E., I.S.C. (Sept. 22).

Col. Hugh R., Viscount Downe, C.I.E., on vacating his staff appointment, placed on half-pay (July 21).

Col. E. J. Lugard, on completion of his period of service on staff, placed on half-pay (Aug. 21).

Major E. J. J. Teale, half pay, retires on retired pay on account of ill-health.

Capt. R. G. Brooke, D.S.O., 7th Hussars, granted local rank of Major whilst second in command of South African Light Horse (March 3).

Deputy Commissary and Hon. Capt. J. R. Faulds, Bombay Miscellaneous List, granted hon. rank of Major.

Lieut. (now Capt.) A. Solly-Flood, South Lancashire Regt., granted local rank of Capt. whilst Adj. of South African Light Horse (Jan. 2).

Qrmer. and Hon. Lieut. E. Blanchflower, R.E., granted hon. rank of Capt. (Sept. 20).

Lieut. G. Robins, half-pay Coast Batn. R.E., placed on retired pay.

Reserve of Officers.—Capt. J. C. O'Neal removed on termination of his employment (May 22); Richard Crawshaw, late Lieut. 6th Dragoons, to be Lieut.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg.-Capt. G. Hollies and Surg.-Capt. G. H. Darwin, M.D., 2nd V.B. Manchester Regt. to be Surg.-Majors.

MEMORANDUM.

Officers seconded for special service in West Africa:—

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—Capt. F. E. Christian.

4th Batn. South Wales Borderers.—Major E. S. St. B. Sladen.

4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Capt. G. Biggs.

4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Lieut. W. R. Roe.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Antrim (S. Div.).—Anthony Denny to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 23).

Devon (W. Div.).—Lieut. H. P. Bennett, seconded for service in Central Africa Regt (Sept. 14); 2nd Lieut. St. J. W. Belcher to be Lieut. (Sept. 19).

Edinburgh (S. Div.).—Alfred H. Gwynne to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 14).

Fife (S. Div.).—Supy. Capt. A. Moubray to be Capt., on establishment.

Kent (E. Div.).—2nd Lieuts. H. H. Webber, R. C. Dodgson, and W. V. Packe to be Lieuts. (Sept. 25).

West of Scotland (S. Div.).—2nd Lieuts. D. N. Stuart, T. R. Paget-Tomlinson, P. P. Budge, E. D. Jones, and E. A. C. Fraser to be Lieuts. (Sept. 25).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Royal Monmouth.—Evelyn Browne to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 22).

Needles Div. (Submarine Miners).—Cyril H. Guinness to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 21).

Western Div. (Submarine Miners).—Evelyn D. D. Jarrad to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 19).

INFANTRY.

5th Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Humfrey C. Stephen to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 25).

6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.—John E. Colenso to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 20).

5th Batn. Liverpool Regt.—Robert Hodgins to be 2nd Lieut., supy. under para. 11 Militia Regulations (Sept. 24).

3rd Batn. Bedford Regt.—Major S. A. James granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt. F. J. Radcliffe to be Major and to remain seconded (Sept. 20); Lieut. D. H. Parker to be Capt. and to remain seconded (Sept. 17).

4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. R. V. Barker to be Lieut. (Sept. 21).

3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers.—Charles E. Long to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 12).

3rd Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers.—2nd Lieut. J. B. Neilson to be Lieut. (Sept. 1).

3rd Batn. Scottish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. T. B. S. Menzies to be Lieut. (Sept. 19).

3rd Batn. Gloucester Regt.—Lieut. H. R. P. Salmon to be Capt. (Sept. 3); Harold N. Vinen to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 24).

5th Batn. Worcester Regt.—2nd Lieuts. H. F. M. Walker, R. F. Traill, and G. F. Hyde, to be Lieuts.; 2nd Lieuts. E. E. D. Henderson and C. M. Berington to be Lieuts., and to remain seconded (Sept. 5); John T. Goff to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 22).

3rd Batn. West Riding Regt.—Lieut.-Col. Commandant and Hon. Col. Francis C. Wemyss, retired to merly commanding, appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of Batn.

3rd Batn. Dorset Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major J. H. C. Devenish to be Instr. of Musketry (Sept. 21).

3rd Batn. Royal Highlanders.—2nd Lieuts. R. E. Scott, and H. T. Pearth to be Lieuts. (Sept. 21).

3rd Batn. Shropshire L.I.—William E. Fleming to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 22). 4th Batn.: Herbert S. Burrough to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 18).

5th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—2nd Lieut. A. J. Hunter to be Lieut. (Sept. 21).

3rd Batn. Wiltshire Regt.—Lieut. C. W. A. Hawker seconded for service with Line batn. in South Africa.

5th Batn. Manchester Regt.—Joseph L. Murphy to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 21).

4th Batn. North Stafford Regt.—Supy. Capt. C. C. W. Troughton to be Capt. on establishment (Aug. 11).

3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.—Capt. J. E. Forster seconded for service with Line batn. in South Africa.

3rd Batn. Highland L.I.—Montague J. C. S. Johnstone to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 13).

3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders.—Capt. J. Malcolmson resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform.

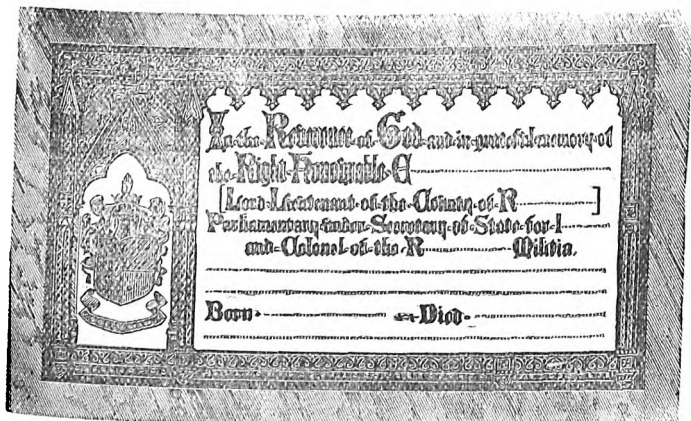
6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt. J. Rosborough, seconded for service in Central Africa Regt. (Sept. 14); 2nd Lieuts. H. Sandwith and H. McM. Pearson, seconded for service with West African Frontier Force.

4th Batn. Connaught Rangers.—2nd Lieut. R. G. Browne

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to be Lieut. (Sept. 24); Marcellus Wood to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 20).

3rd Batn. Leinster Regt.—William H. Kerans to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 19).

3rd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. E. G. S. Stevens and R. D. Johnson to be Lieuts. (Sept. 17).

7th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—2nd Lieut. J. H. Roberts seconded for special service in West Africa (Oct. 3); Hubert Shelley to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 17).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Royal North Devon (Hussars).—Edward A. V. Stanley to be 2nd Lieut.

Dorset (Queen's Own).—Lieut.-Col. W. E. Brymer granted hon. rank of Col.

Royal Wiltshire.—Capt. Fitz R. P. Goddard to be Major; Lieut. J. Joicey to be Capt.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Hampshire (S. Div. R.G.A.).—Reginald H. Culme-Seymour to be 2nd Lieut.

5th Lancashire.—2nd Lieut. T. E. Hesketh to be Lieut. and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieuts. H. D. Wilson, E. Leigh, M. Ferguson, and G. F. Toulmin to be Lieuts.

2nd Northumberland (Percy) (W. Div. R.G.A.).—Capt. D. Baird granted hon. rank of Major.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire (W. Div. R.G.A.).—Capt. J. Atkinson Jowett resigns his commission.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Cheshire.—2nd Lieuts. G. G. Jones, J. Green, R. B. Dunnott, and T. S. MacIver to be Lieuts.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Lieut.-Col. A. Emley granted hon. rank of Col.; Lieut. F. A. Horne to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. W. H. Dick, H. K. Denton, and J. W. Young to be Lieuts.

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade, Royal Scots.—James D. H. Jamieson to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).

1st V.B. Royal Lancaster Regt.—John Allen, jun., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B.—2nd Lieut. B. D. Gibson to be Lieut. 2nd V.B.: Lieut. H. T. Beavan and 2nd Lieut. S. Hunter to be Capts., on increase of establishment; 2nd Lieuts. D. Myles, N. E. Robson, and H. Hardy to be Lieuts.

1st V.B. Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. F. M. Sanders resigns his commission

1st V.B. (Liverpool Regt.).—Major H. W. Stokes granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; 2nd Lieuts. A. E. Harrison, H. N. Giles, G. Brown, H. D. Read, A. Buckley, S. S. G. Cohen, H. L. Cohen, T. M. Webster, K. T. Ridpath, R. J. Fairclough, A. J. Montgomery, and A. D. Lomas to be Lieuts. 5th (Irish) V.B.: Lieut. J. Goffey to be Capt. and to remain supy.; Lieut. E. E. Simpson to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. A. T. Earle, J. R. McCullagh,

W. D. Thompson, and W. G. Lindsay to be Lieuts.; 2nd Lieut. J. J. L. Ferris to be Lieut. and to remain supy.

3rd V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. McC. Jowitt resigns his commission.

3rd V.B. Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieuts. A. J. Bailey, R. A. Armitage, J. T. Smith, A. S. Pearce, and J. A. Kirkland to be Capts.

3rd V.B. Gloucester Regt.—John H. Cooke to be Lieut.

1st V.B. East Lancashire Regt.—Capt. T. H. Wesley granted hon. rank of Major; appointment of E. Duckworth as 2nd Lieut., which appeared in *Gazette* of July 10, should have borne date July 7, not as therein stated.

Cadet Corps (Brighton College) attached to 1st V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—Leonard F. Duckworth to be Lieut.

3rd V.B. South Stafford Regt.—Lieut.-Col. G. W. Walker granted hon. rank of Col.; Major C. W. Graham granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

1st V.B. South Lancashire Regt.—Ernest E. Ridgway to be 2nd Lieut.

1st (Dundee) V.B. Royal Highlanders.—Lieut. E. Wigglesworth resigns his commission.

1st Nottingham (Robin Hood).—Lieut. G. D. Thompson resigns his commission; 2nd Lieut. J. L. Elder to be Lieut.; Edward L. Manning to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Royal West Kent Regt.—2nd Lieuts. S. H. Jones and A. H. Jennings to be Lieuts. 4th V.B.: Herman J. Driver to be Lieut.

1st V.B. Yorkshire L.I.—Lieut.-Col. J. F. Mayman, granted hon. rank of Col.

5th (West) Middlesex.—Charles B. R. Maltby to be 2nd Lieut.

5th V.B. Durham L.I.—Lieut. J. McD. Nicoll to be Capt.

1st Sutherland (Sutherland Highland).—Qrmer. J. Morrison granted hon. rank of Capt.

3rd (Buchan) V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. A. D. Fordyce retires under para. 111 Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. R. Robertson to be Lieut.-Col., and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations; Lieut. A. W. Robertson to be Capt. and to remain supy.; 2nd Lieuts. J. A. Smith and D. H. Martin to be Lieuts. 4th (Ponside Highland) V.B.—Lieut. W. J. Moore resigns his commission.

MEMORANDUM.

Northern Counties Volunteer Infantry Brigade.—Surg.-Major G. W. Brumwell, 2nd V.B. Border Regt., to be Brig. Surg.-Lieut.-Col., on appointment as Senior Medical Officer to Brigade.

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Oct. 3.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 5.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Gen. E. C. Griffin (late Bengal) to be Col.-Commandant, vice Gen. H. A. Carleton, C.B. (late Bengal) deceased (Feb. 23).

7th Dragoon Guards.—Surname of Trpr. J. Greene, Imperial Yeomanry, who was appointed to a 2nd Lieutenancy in *Gazette* of Aug. 14, is as now described, not as therein stated.

2nd Dragoons.—Name of 2nd Lieut. I. A. Finlay, who was promoted Lieut. in *Gazette* of Oct. 2, is as now described, not as therein stated.

12th Lancers.—Restoration to establishment of Supy. Capt. C. V. Sloane-Stanley antedated to May 26, vice Hon. H. G. Heneage, promoted; Lieut. M. H. Tristram to be Capt. to complete establishment (June 11).

16th Lancers.—Promotion to rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. C. P. Martyn is antedated to Sept. 25, vice L. H. Gilliat, deceased.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

11th Batn.—Officers to be Capts., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army.—Lieut. C. L. Peacocke, from Machine Gun Commander (May 4); Lieut. G. E. Pridaux-Brune (July 9). To be Lieuts. with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.—Trpr. G. S. Leeston Smith (June 23); Trpr. William Kingwood (July 6).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Cpts. seconded:—E. C. Pottinger, for special service in China (Aug. 30); B. R. Kirwan, for service with Hyderabad Contingent (Sept. 8); N. E. Tilney, for service in China (Sept. 15).

Lieuts. to be Capts.:—H. R. Phipps, vice H. F. Dawson, seconded (Aug. 8); A. G. Arbuthnot, vice F. Lyon, seconded (Aug. 22); H. A. Koebel, vice H. G. Lloyd (Aug. 30); F. C. Tyler, vice E. C. Pottinger (Aug. 30).

2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. C. Rochford-Boyd, L. T. Goff, F. Stanley, E. W. Furze, E. L. Ellington, H. L. Nevill, R. P. Jones, W. C. E. Twidale, E. F. Shewell, J. P. V. Hawksley, E. M. de Smidt, R. J. C. Meyrick, E. P. Bedwell, H. W. Paxton, and D. W. L. Spiller (Sept. 1).

Appointment of Lieut. W. Skene, from Robert's Horse, to a 2nd Lieutenancy, notified in *Gazette* of July 17, cancelled.

Appointments of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. antedated to Aug. 22:—F. D. S. Gethin, with seniority next above 2nd Lieut. T. Carlyon; B. Lamb, with seniority next below 2nd Lieut. T. Carlyon.

Gentlemen, from Canadian Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieuts. (dated May 23, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Oct. 6):—Lieuts. William P. Murray, Thomas E. Pooley and Thomas W. Vantuyt; Sergt. Malcolm N. Ross; Corpl. Jasper K. G. McGee; Gunners George Duval, John R. Jago and Douglas H. N. Russell.

Pte. Harold E. Forrest, from Queensland Mtd. Inf., to be 2nd Lieut. (dated May 23, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Oct. 6).

Gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. (dated July 18, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Oct. 6):—Edmond G. Fitzgibbon and Walter J. McLay (nominated by Governor of Victoria), Richard R. Musgrave (nominated

MESSRS. CLARIDGE, SON, & RENNIE have been instructed to Sell by Auction, at **BINGLEY HALL KING ALFRED'S PLACE, BIRMINGHAM**, on Thursday, 13th December next, at 11 o'clock, the following **MACHINE GUNS and ACCESSORIES**, unless previously disposed of by private treaty:—

Class.	No. on Gun.	No. on Stock.	No. of Barrels.	Calibre.	Manufactured by	Date of Manufacture	Kind of Feed.	How Mounted.	Condition of Gun.	REMARKS.
1st	1	1	6	8 m.	Grenfell & Accles.	1893	Accles	Y Mount	Good	Mannlicher Cartridge.
	4	1	10	8 m.	"	1893	"	"	"	"
	8	1	10	42	"	1893	"	Y Mount and Tripod .	Hopper-catch wanted	Russian Berdan Cartridge.
	9	1	10	42	"	1893	"	"	Good	"
	10	1	10	42	"	1893	"	Y Mount	"	"
	11	1	10	42	"	1893	"	Y Mount and Tripod .	"	"
	12	1	10	42	"	1893	"	"	"	"
	15	1	6	42	"	1893	"	"	"	"
	—	1	6	42	"	1893	"	Hand Carriage	"	(Ships-rail socket. carriage complete.
	31	1	6	45	"	1893	"	"	"	Handsworth Volunteers.
	32	1	6	45	"	1893	"	"	"	Gatling English Cartridge,
	22	1	10	8 m.	Gatling Gun Co.	1889	"	Turret Mount	"	Danish Cartridges
	24	1	10	8 m.	"	1889	"	"	"	"
	2	1	10	45	Armstrong's	1882	"	Carriage Plan. Steel .	"	Gatling English Service Cartridge.
	60	1	10	45	"	1882	"	"	"	"
	104	1	10	443	"	1882	"	Y Mount	"	French Gras Cartridge.
2nd	—	1	10	45	Armstrong's	1876	Drum	"	Good	Gatling Cartridge, English Service
	—	1	10	45	Colt's Co., U.S.A.	1873	"	"	"	45 Cartridge, U. S. Service
	150	1	10	42	"	1873	"	"	"	Russian Berdan Cartridge
	163	2	10	42	"	1878	"	On Sheet-Steel Carriage.	"	" brass breech, short barrels
	3	1	10	42	"	1878	"	"	"	" long "
	—	2	10	42	"	1878	"	"	"	"
	—	1	10	45	"	1878	"	"	"	U. S. Service Cartridge
	—	1	10	45	"	1884	"	"	"	" all brass case, 24 barrels
	—	1	5	42	"	1884	"	"	"	"
	1	1	6	42	Russia	1885	Accles	Carriage Steel	"	Russian Cartridge, brass breech, single frame.
	—	1	6	4	"	1885	Drum	"	"	" all brass case.
3rd	—	1	6	1	Colt's Co., U.S.A.	1876	Curved	On Field Carriage . .	Good	Brass breech.
	—	3	6	1	"	1872	"	"	"	"
	—	2	10	65	"	1878	Drum	"	"	"
	—	2	10	65	"	1874	"	"	"	Cast-iron breech.
	—	1	10	75	"	1873	"	"	"	"

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4 Steel carriage wheels, made at Armstrong's.

6 Wood carriage trails, made at Colt's Armoury, U.S.A., 1876, for 42 in. and 45 in. calibre guns.

5 Wood carriage trails, complete with wheels for 65 in., 75 in., and 1 in. calibre guns, made at Colt's U.S.A., 1873 to 1876.

1 Steel gun carriage trail, no wheels, for 0.45 in. calibre gun, model at Armstrong's, 1880.

3 " " " 1 in. gun,

1 " " " with shield for 0.45 in. calibre gun, made at Armstrong's, 1882.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Auctioneers, Messrs. Claridge, Son, & Rennie, 5, Waterloo Street, Birmingham. [Telephone No. 1883.]

by Governor of Cape Colony), Frederick N. Parbury (nominated by Governor of New South Wales), Atchison R. Power (nominated by Governor of Victoria).

Gentlemen, nominated by authorities of Universities and Colleges, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Cuthbert C. Phillips, Alfred C. L. Theobald, Ellys A. Morton, Richard Hovil, Ernest Parbury (Oct. 6).

Cpts. to be Divnl. Adjts., on augmentation:—Horace G. Lloyd (Aug. 30), Edward G. Cheke (Sept. 17), John Dalby (Sept. 21).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Cpts. S. D. Bullen and C. M. Nuttall seconded for service in China (Sept. 15).

Supy. Capt. A. H. Lee to be Capt., vice L. E. B. Dykes, appointed Instr. in Range Finding (August 31).

2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—E. G. Hart, G. Ogilvie, D. G. Cowie, J. A. C. Forsyth, P. H. Hay-Coghlan, T. M. Wakefield, A. J. Moberly, I. A. M. Cummins, P. E. Byrne, C. W. P. Dalzell (Sept. 1), F. H. Courtney (Sept. 15).

Christian names of 2nd Lieut. Neville Gerald Richard Llewellyn are as now described, not as stated in *Gazette* of June 26.

Gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. (dated May 23, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to October 6:—Lieut. Thomas H. Plummer, from Canadian Local Military Forces; Trpr. Vere R. W. Harrington, from Natal Police.

Robert M. Garden (Univ. Cand.) to be 2nd Lieut. (Oct. 6).

Hong Kong.—Singapore Batn.: Subadar Ashmat placed on retired pay (July 30).

Ceylon-Mauritius Batn.—Havildar-Major Hurnam Singh to be Jemadar, vice Budan Ram, deceased (July 30).

IRISH GUARDS.

To be Majors, on augmentation:—Capt. L. A. M. Stopford, from Derbyshire Regt. (Oct. 5); Capt. and Brevet-Major Cecil F. S. Vandeleur, D.S.O. (Oct. 6).

To be Cpts.:—Capt. and Brevet-Major temp. (Lieut.-Col.) A. J. Godley, from Royal Dublin Fusiliers, in succession to Major C. F. S. Vandeleur, D.S.O., employed on special service in South Africa; Capt. C. FitzClarence, V.C., from Royal Fusiliers, vice Brevet-Major A. J. Godley, seconded for service on staff; Lieut. H. W. E., Earl of Kerry, vice C. FitzClarence, V.C., seconded for special service in South Africa; Lieut. W. E., Lord Oxmantown, vice H. W. E., Earl of Kerry, seconded for service on staff; Lieut. H. F. Crichton, Adjnt., to complete establishment (Oct. 6).

2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. R. Bruce (Lieut. in Army), vice W. E., Lord Oxmantown; Charles H., Lord Settrington, on augmentation; Lord Herbert A. M. D. Scott, vice H. R. Bruce, seconded for service on staff (Oct. 6).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Lincolnshire Regt.—Major H. J. Archdale, from Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. H. R. Roberts, placed on half-pay (Oct. 6).

Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut. L. W. M. Lloyd, from 4th Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. S. Lillie, promoted (dated April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Oct. 6).

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Supy. Lieut. A. H. Bathurst to be Lieut., vice A. G. E. Bingley, promoted (Feb. 17).

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Appointment of Lieut. C. F. Aspinall, from 7th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, to a 2nd Lieutenant, is dated April 21, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Oct. 3.

West India Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieut. T. W. Bullock, from 4th V.B. East Surrey Regt., in succession to Lieut. W. H. Nightingale, seconded; Hubert W. Thelwell in succession to Lieut. H. J. Willis, seconded (Oct. 6).

Hong Kong Regt.—Lieut. H. S. Moberly, I.S.C., Wing Officer, to be Qrmr., vice Capt. A. C. J. Campbell, Middlesex Regt., Wing Officer, vacated appointment (Aug. 13).

STAFF.

Major-Gen. Sir H. E. Colville, K.C.M.G., C.B., resumes command of Infantry Brigade at Gibraltar as a Major-Gen. on Staff, vice Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. L. Dundas, whose temporary appointment expires (Sept. 28).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. H. Barron, from a Chief Instr., School of Gunnery, to be a Col. on staff for R.A., and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army, vice Col. F. F. Dittmas, retired (Oct. 1).

Appointments to staff made in South Africa confirmed:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. T. E. Stephenson, Essex Regt., to be a Brig.-Gen. on Staff to command an Infantry Brigade, and to have temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed (Feb. 23); Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. R. G. Kekewich, Loyal North Lancashire Regt., to be a Col. on Staff during the time he commanded troops at Kimberley from Sept. 21, 1899, to March 12, 1900; Lieut.-Col. E. H. Bethell, R.E., to be an A.A.G. (Jan. 10); Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. T. Lugard, R.A., to be an A.A.G. for Transport duties (May 2); appointment of Col. A. A. Garstin as an A.A.G. is dated April 19,

not as stated in *Gazette* of July 3; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. M. Sinclair, R.E., to be graded as an A.A.G. whilst employed on Army Transport duties (Jan. 27); Lieut.-Col. B. E. B., Lord Castletown, 4th Batn. Leinster Regt., to be graded as an A.A.G. whilst attached to staff of Military Governor of Bloemfontein (March 25); Capt. R. Ford, A.S.C., in charge of Supply Park, to be graded as an A.A.G. and to have local rank of Major whilst so employed (March 24).

Notification substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of July 17: Major H. J. Du Cane, R.A., to be an Asst. Insp.-Gen., Lines of Communication, graded as an A.A.G., and to have local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst so employed (June 1).

Major A. E. W., Count Gleichen, C.M.G., Grenadier Guards, to be a D.A.A.G. (Feb. 23).

Capt. J. A. E. MacBean, D.S.O., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be a D.A.A.G. (April 29).

Major E. S. Heard, Northumberland Fusiliers, to be a D.A.A.G. (May 14).

To be graded as D.A.A.G.'s whilst employed with Army Transport Service:—Capt. E. R. Cottingham, R.M.A.; Capt. A. R. H. Hutchison, R.M.L.I. (Feb. 25).

To be graded as D.A.A.G.'s whilst employed under Military Governor of Johannesburg:—Capt. V. Ferguson (June 8), T. S. Marquis and R. P. Yates (June 4), South Wales Borderers; Capt. S. C. G. F. Astell, North Stafford. Regt. (June 1); Capt. W. H. Anderson, Cheshire Regt. (June 6).

Major D. J. M. Fasson, R.A., to be a Brig.-Major (March 30).

Capt. N. R. McMahon, Royal Fusiliers, to be a Brig.-Major (April 29).

Lieut. G. W. Howard, Essex Regt., to be A.D.C. to Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) T. E. Stephenson, Essex Regt., commanding a Brigade (March 5).

Major E. H. Cox, Royal Fusiliers, to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. G. Barton, C.B., commanding a Brigade (April 29).

Capt. (temp. Lieut. in Army) W. C. De M., Viscount Milton, 4th Batn. Oxford L.I., to be graded as a Staff Capt. whilst employed under Director of Supplies, Army Hdqrs. (March 23).

Appointment of Lieut. J. D. G. Walker, Royal Highlanders, as a Divisional Signalling Officer, graded as Staff Capt., notified in *Gazette* of Aug. 24, is antedated to Oct. 24, 1899.

Capt. B. A. Warry, Essex Regt., to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (Aug. 9).

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Appointment of Capt. L. B. Carson, East Lancashire Regt., as a Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt., notified in *Gazette* of Sept. 4, is cancelled.

Capt. (temp. Lieut. in Army) C. J. Lloyd-Carson, 3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt., to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (June 4).

Capt. F. P. Vane, 3rd Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt., graded as a D.A.A.G. from July 10, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Oct. 2.

Appointment of Capt. G. M. Hutton, R.E., as a Staff Capt. for R.E., notified in *Gazette* of Sept. 4, is cancelled.

Appointments to staff of Lines of Communication made in South Africa confirmed:—Major de la M. Faunce, Royal Berkshire Regt., to be a Commandant and Railway Staff Officer, graded as a D.A.A.G., vice Major R. E. T. Bray, Royal Berkshire Regt., vacated appointment (Aug. 25); Capt. A. Leeson Prince, Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles, to be a Station Staff Officer, graded as Staff Lieut. (June 28); Lieut. (temp. Lieut. in Army) R. B. de B. Hodge, 3rd Batn. Northampton Regt., to be an Embarking Staff Officer, graded as Staff Lieut. (Aug. 6).

Major C. S. O. Monck, Coldstream Guards, appointed temporarily a D.A.A.G., in lieu of a Staff Capt. as stated in *Gazette* of July 17 (July 10).

Temporary Appointments:—Capt. E. L. C. Feilden, Highland L.I., to be Brigade Major (Aug. 1); Capt. H. C. Godley, Northampton Regt., to be Brigade Major (Aug. 3).

School of Gunnery.—Lieut.-Col. F. A. Bowles, from R.A., to be a Chief Instr., vice Col. H. Barron (Oct. 1).

School of Musketry.—Lieut.-Col. R. L. A. Pennington, from half-pay, to be Chief Instr. and Staff Officer, vice Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) J. D. Hopton, Highland L.I., whose period of service in appointment has expired (Oct. 1).

Army Ordnance Dept.—Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) J. D. Hopton, Highland L.I., from Chief Instr. and Staff Officer, School of Musketry, to be Chief Instr. and to retain temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst so employed, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. W. N. Lockyer, resigned appointment; Capt. W. B. Wallace, Suffolk Regt., to be an Instr., vice Lieut.-Col. E. Ward, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Oct. 1).

Army Pay Dept.—Major A. H. Lindop, Paymr., to be Staff Paymr., vice Lieut.-Col. W. G. Small, retired (Sept. 22).

Brevet.—Officers to be Cols.:—Lieut.-Cols. R. Thompson, E. J. T. Ross of Bladensburg, and S. McM. Maycock, R.E. (Oct. 1).

MEMORANDA.

Officers granted local rank of Major-Gen. whilst employed on Staff in China:—Col. (local Brig.-Gen.) A. R. F. Dorward, C.B., D.S.O.; Col. J. T. Cummins, D.S.O., I.S.C. (Sept. 22).

Col. F. F. Ditmas, commanding R.A. Thames District, placed on retired pay (Oct. 1).

Lieut.-Col. W. Loch, Bengal Infantry, transferred to Unemployed Supy. List, in *Gazette* of Sept. 4, should have been described as of the Indian Army, not as therein stated.

Major N. Legge, D.S.O., 20th Hussars, granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. in South Africa whilst in command of a regt. of Mounted Infantry (Feb. 2).

Capt. and Brevet-Major H. M. Grenfell, 1st Life Guards, granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. in South Africa whilst commanding the 2nd Regt. of Brabant's Horse (Feb. 3).

Capt. and Brevet-Major A. J. Godley, Royal Dublin

Fusiliers, granted temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst an A.A.G., Field Force, South Africa (June 4).

Major W. L. White, R.A., granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst in command of Zand River Camp (July 1).

Capt. J. A. Henderson, 8th Hussars, granted local rank of Major in South Africa, whilst commanding 1st Regt. of Brabant's Horse (Feb. 3).

Officers granted local rank of Major whilst Commanding Mounted Infantry Bats.:—Capt. F. G. Anley, Essex Regt.; Capt. C. G. Amphlett, North Stafford Regt. (June 26).

Lieut. E. H. M. Leggett, R.E., Deputy Asst.-Director of Railways, Field Force, South Africa, granted the local rank of Capt. whilst so employed (June 26).

Lieut. A. G. Stevenson, D.S.O., R.E., granted local rank of Capt. whilst Locomotive Supt., Field Force, South Africa (July 5).

Lieut. M. G. E. Manifold, R.E., granted local rank of Capt. whilst Telegraph Supt., Field Force, South Africa (July 5).

Capt. (temp. Capt. in Army) V. H. Woodhouse, 2nd V.B. East Lancashire Regt., is removed from the Army, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services (Oct. 6).

Capt. D. H. Marshall, 5th Batn. Rifle Brigade, granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with a Line Batn. in South Africa (Sept. 2).

2nd Lieuts. granted temp. rank of 2nd Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Line Bats. in South Africa:—O. L. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, 3rd Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt. (July 23); H. E. Thomas, 4th Batn. Suffolk Regt. (Aug. 31).

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg.-Lieut. J. S. Swain, 2nd Tower Hamlets V.R.C., to be Surg.-Lieut. (Oct. 6).

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A.S.C.—Not until April 1, 1901, as at present arranged.

TENEX.—The matter has been finally decided.

FURLOUGH.—You could not claim extension on the grounds you mention.

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(From Tuesday Evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 28.
Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Bernard G. Waller to be 2nd Lieut., dated Sept. 1, with seniority next below 2nd Lieut. G. H. H. Pryenne.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 1.
In accordance with Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Commander J. M. Caulfield placed on Retired List of his rank from this date, at his own request.
Sub-Lieut. E. L. Christie this day promoted to Lieut. on Supplementary List.

(From Friday Evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 2.
Acting Sub-Lieut. R. M. Groves confirmed as Sub-Lieut. (Aug. 15).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 3.
Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Capt. H. J. Crocker placed on Seconded List for the purpose of studying the Chinese language, in accordance with Army Order, No. 160, of September, 1899 (Oct. 10).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 4.
Lieut. M. Culme-Seymour to be Commander; Sub-Lieuts. E. J. A. Fullerton, H. C. S. Rawson, and A. R. W. Sartorius to be Lieuts. (Aug. 31).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 4.
Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. J. F. Hodsoll to be Lieut. (Oct. 2).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 28.
Lieutenants.—R. W. Johnson to Diadem (T.); C. H. Forbes lent to R.N. College for compass course; D. J. Muoro to Canopus (Oct. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 29.
Commander.—H. F. Aplin to Tyne, in command (Sept. 25).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 1.
Lieutenant.—W. B. Willis to Vivid, for Blake (N) (Oct. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 1.
Lieutenants.—A. D. Barron to Vivid, for R.N. Barracks (Sept. 24); C. P. Beaty-Pownall to Centurion, for Taku (Sept. 25); H. Escombe to Alexandra (Oct. 1), to be lent for signal course at Portsmouth, commencing Oct. 12.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 2.
Midshipmen.—J. R. G. Moncrieffe to Charybdis (Oct. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 2.
Lieutenants.—E. L. Christie to Melita (Oct. 1); A. A. Philbrick to Astræa (Oct. 2).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 3.
Midshipman.—F. G. Terry to St. George (Oct. 20).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 4.
Lieutenant.—D. J. Munro to Pembroke (Oct. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 4.
Capt. H. R. Robinson to Indus, add., as assistant to Staff-Capt. and Queen's Harbour Master of Hongkong (Oct. 1); A. H. Dimpus to President, add., for study at R.N. College (Oct. 3).

Those marked * are twin-screw steamers.
Lieutenants.—H. H. Holland (as first), A. J. M. Sarel, G. C. Pigon to Sybille (Oct. 9); G. V. C. Knox to Alexandra (Oct. 14); E. G. A. Fullerton to Crescent (Oct. 15); H. C. S. Rawson to Royal Sovereign (Oct. 20); H. Caley to Duke of Wellington, add. (Sept. 25), and to Sybille (N) (Oct. 9).

Sub-Lieut. A. G. A. Street to Sybille (Oct. 9).

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	ton	1542
17th (Infantry)	*C. C. Clifton	1622
28th (Infantry)	*B. G. Clarke	1522
65th (Infantry)	*E. E. C. W. Wilmer	1330
8th (Cavalry)	*O. K. Chance	1356
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—(Artillery)	*E. T. F. Hood	1187
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THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

THE return of the South African army has now begun in real earnest. The departures from the Cape of the Royal Canadian Regiment and of the City Imperial Volunteers were the first indications of the break-up of the forces. Since then the Brigade of Guards has left Komati Poort to re-embark for England. The Guards show a striking and triumphant record, gained during a march of some 700 miles, stretching from Orange River Station in the south to Komati Poort in the far east, *via* Modder River, Bloemfontein, and Pretoria. On the 7th inst. Lord Roberts sent home-wards, with a hearty good-bye, a portion of the Naval Brigade, which has rendered him such marked assistance; and on the 8th the bulk of the Natal Volunteers passed southwards through Pietermaritzburg, where they received, "for their patriotic services," the warm thanks of the Governor of the colony in the Queen's name before entraining for their various destinations. Of the generals who have so successfully led the troops throughout the campaign, Sir Redvers Buller is the first to leave the field, there being no further operations to be carried out demanding an officer of his rank. From October 31, when he arrived at the Cape and assumed the command of the troops in South Africa, until the 2nd inst., when he returned to Lydenburg after sweeping the country round Pilgrim's Rest and Krugersdorp, a period of eleven months, Sir Redvers Buller's work has been constant, harassing, and arduous in the extreme. The enormous difficulties that

beset his position when, covering the colony of Natal in its rear, he faced and heroically strove, with insufficient force, to break the Tugela lines, contribute to form a brilliant military record. The remarkable tenacity of purpose and perseverance then shown by him under repeated discouragements will perhaps be remembered even longer than his successful advances from Ladysmith, covering some 350 miles, first to Standerton, and thence by a cross-country march, *via* Dalmanutha, where he fought one of the most decisive battles of the war, to Lydenburg, the last natural fortress of the late South African Republic.

Meanwhile the general state of affairs in the new colonies continues to be unsettled. The district lying between Pietersburg and Leydsdorp in the Zoutpansberg far away to the north is a centre of disturbance not yet reached by our arms. Louis Botha is supposed to be there at the head of some 1,500 men. Bands still roam through the country, plundering and shooting, within a day's march of Pretoria, Johannesburg, and Krugersdorp. A stretch of country lying along the Swaziland border from Vryheid to Barberton has still to be occupied by our troops and this may possibly be part of the work entrusted to General Hildyard, who is established at Vryheid, to crush any resistance lingering in that quarter. But it is in the Orange River Colony that the guerilla bands seem to find their most congenial home. The great combined movement against Prinsloo which broke up the main force of the Free Staters at Fouriesburg is being repeated from Lindley southwards, in order to sweep up what remains of the raiding commandoes in that quarter. De Wet has become the *bête noir* of the campaign, and his skill in eluding pursuit appears to grow more perfect day by day. Colonel De Lisle and part of the Colonial Division has had some days' fighting with part of De Wet's commando near Reitzburg recently, and drove them north of the Vaal. The operations in progress are believed to be pushing many of the bands further to the south, as they have recently visited Wepener, De Wetsdorp, Rouxville, and Ficksburg, and have even fired upon a party of police on the Orange River near Aliwal North, and captured a Militia outpost near Bethulie. As a consequence, British troops have reoccupied Smithfield, Rouxville, Wepener, and Dewetsdorp, and in general throughout the two Colonies the smaller towns are to be garrisoned in order to stop raiding for supplies. The present positions of generals and their troops, so far as they have been reported lately, are briefly as follows:—The Colonial Division and Generals Hunter and Rundle are pushing southwards in the Orange River Colony, co-operating in the endeavour to surround the guerilla bands. General Bruce Hamilton is moving near Lindley; and General Charles Knox was engaged with the enemy on Tuesday near Heilbron. Kelly-Kenny has his centre at Bloemfontein, whence the Highland Brigade marched, about the 5th inst., but with what object we have not yet learned. On the 2nd

inst. Colonel Pilcher's force was at Thaba-Nchu. General French left Barberton on the 3rd inst. moving towards Kaapschehoop. Lord Dundonald remains at Machadodorp, where Strathcona's Horse and the South African Light Horse received on Monday the well-deserved praise and thanks of Sir Redvers Buller as he passed towards Pretoria from the front, where he has left General Lyttleton in command. Lord Methuen arrived at Rustenburg on the 4th, having, together with General Douglas, fought two engagements on the 28th ult. with Lemmer's commando. Generals Clements, Broadwood, and Ridley have recently been once more clearing the country in the Megaliesberg, and General Barton near Krugersdorp had an engagement on Tuesday. General Clery, on the South-Eastern Railway, and General Paget, to the north of Pretoria, retain their former positions. On Wednesday Lord Roberts reported an unfortunate affair at Kaapmuiden, entailing serious losses, partly due to the wrecking of a train and partly to an attack by the enemy at the same time. It will thus be seen that no very material improvement in the situation has resulted from Lord Roberts's proclamations. There is reason, however, to think that the greater part of the men still in arms are desperadoes and renegades whom it is high time to declare outlaws, and to treat accordingly. In any case the situation is one that should suggest the greatest caution in withdrawing the troops too largely. It is high time that the guerilla warfare desolating the country was stamped out.

THE NEW RÉGIME.

MANY wild statements have been made as to the changes in the Headquarters Staff which may be expected to follow Lord Roberts's advent. As a matter of fact there can be no vacancies except by resignation or transfer, for all the higher staff officers hold their appointments for a fixed term which in every case has some time to run. If Lord Kitchener was to come to the War Office it would have to be in some new post or room would have to be made for him. Sir Evelyn Wood, the Adjutant-General, is not due to leave the War Office until October, 1902. The Quartermaster-General, Sir Mansfield Clarke, was only appointed last year. Sir Robert Harrison, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, in April, 1893. Sir Coleridge Grove, the Military Secretary, alone is near the end of his tenure. It may be taken as certain that Lord Roberts himself will in most cases prefer to retain the services of the capable and distinguished soldiers whom he will find in Pall Mall. He would, in truth, be quite lost without them. Much emphasis has been laid upon the fact that this will be absolutely his first appearance in the War Office, and it is no doubt a fair deduction that he will be free from the prejudices and traditions supposed to lie heavy on all hands. There is the converse, however. A new man must neces-

sarily be very much in the hands of his subordinates in all matters of detail, and whether the coach has been driven well or ill hitherto, it would run no better with an entirely unpractised whip.

There is, however, little reason to believe that any of the higher staff officers will disappear. On the contrary, Lord Roberts is said to have already assured Sir Evelyn Wood and Sir Mansfield Clarke of his satisfaction at knowing he will have their support. Sir Henry Brackenbury, again, has been too closely associated with him in Indian administration not to be fully appreciated, and, indeed, in the Director-General of the Ordnance Lord Roberts will have a pillar of strength. His services of late have been incalculable, and Brackenbury, of all men, could be least well spared from the War Office at this momentous juncture. As regards the patronage department it is different. Although the post of Military Secretary is in no sense on the personal staff, necessarily entailing retirement with the Commander-in-Chief, yet the functions discharged are so delicate and confidential that the man who holds it must be on terms of the closest intimacy and accord with the supreme authority. Lord Roberts would, of course, find in Sir Coleridge Grove the most staunch and loyal subordinate, and could always count upon his cordial help. But he will naturally prefer to have by his side some old friend, someone long versed in his views, familiar with his thoughts, with the inner processes of his mind. We may look, therefore, for an immediate change in this one particular at least. We need not go far to seek the new Military Secretary, for he will certainly be found in Lord Roberts's present *entourage*. Various names have been mentioned already, and among them those of Sir William Nicholson, General Pretyma, General Ian Hamilton and General Pole-Carew. All have been members of his personal staff in times past, and are known as *personæ gratissimæ* to the new Commander-in-Chief. The choice will probably be between Ian Hamilton and Pole-Carew, both soldiers, as we now know, of approved prowess in the field. It would be invidious to distinguish between them, premature to discuss their peculiar qualifications. One point is, however, worth noting—General Pole-Carew is a Guardsman, and if he is selected the Household Brigade is not likely in future to be left out in the cold.

There remain many minor staff appointments at the War Office at this moment, held by officers "acting," which have been more or less kept open for their original holders when they went to the front. Will these latter return to their posts? In some cases it would be impossible. Sir Francis Clery, for instance, who was Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces, is due for retirement under the age clause. Others, like Colonel Ralph Allen, one of the A.A.G.'s at Headquarters, has had a brigade command in South Africa, and must shortly be a Major-General. Others will probably be still retained at the Cape. In any case we may be sure that the "acting" tenure will soon terminate, and that permanent appointments will be made. There will be an embarrassment of choice and a host of conflicting claims, all strongly based, if not always equal, or so considered. How Lord Roberts will deal with the abundant patronage that must soon flow into his hands remains to be seen; but it will be deeply interesting to watch its disposal.

SIR REDVERS BULLER.

NO explanation has as yet been offered for Sir Redvers Buller's return home, the news of which has taken most people by surprise. Yet it is not at all surprising. Buller's work is done

at the Cape—how well does the country will realise some day—and he has many uses, many interests at home. His advice and assistance in matters of Army administration would be exceedingly valuable at this time, for no one knows the War Office better, or has probed deeper into its dark corners and devious ways. It is impossible to forget his shrewd hit at clerkdom when he gave evidence before the Committee on Decentralisation and declared that a first indispensable step would be to sweep away half the clerks in the office. Buller is a born administrator, and has proved it to the hilt. In one department alone, that of Supply, taking the expression as covering the whole of the subsidiary Services, commissariat, transport, and so forth, he achieved a monumental work when he was Quartermaster-General to the Forces. There may be many points in the Army Service Corps that still need attention and improvement, but this branch has undoubtedly stood the sharp test of an arduous campaign triumphantly. Despite almost unheard-of difficulties, distance, inadequate means, it has served the Army with extraordinary success. The department was created, practically, by Buller—its best officers, Richardson, Bridge, and Ward, were his choice.

Sir Redvers Buller may count upon a warm welcome. He went out a year ago full of high hopes, carrying with him the confidence of the nation. His hopes were dashed by *contretemps* that were beyond his control, but in spite of the often rough usage of fate—and luck was long against him—he never forfeited the goodwill of his fellow countrymen. We English most keenly appreciate those qualities which have made us what we are, and Buller possesses some of the best: bulldog determination and a pluck and constancy that rise superior to every obstacle, and lets nothing go until it is carried through. The critics, the cheap experts, might lightly condemn the man committed to a task the magnitude and difficulty of which they could not understand, but the great heart of the nation was always with Buller. Just as the men who so splendidly helped him through stood by him to the last extremity, so the British people at large honoured and trusted in him in their unshaken, unabated faith. Never—except in the newspapers—was a word said against Buller, not even in the darkest hour. Now the ringing cheers of the "send off" by the gallant comrades he led so well will assuredly be loudly re-echoed here when he lands. There can be no question how he will be received.

ARMY CANTEENS.

THE painful character of the court-martial now sitting at Dover upon an unfortunate officer of artillery is plainly apparent from the proceedings. As the case is still *sub judice*, it would be improper to discuss the nature of the charge or the probable guilt or innocence of the accused. But the moment is opportune for raising a protest against the whole system of barrack and regimental canteens. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the authorities and on the public, which, after all, is the real authority, that that system demands the strictest investigation, whether or not abuses exist, can only be brought out beyond dispute by rigid inquiry; but there are many ugly rumours current of underhand dealings and unsavoury practices, flourishing with evil growth, despite the checks and safeguards devised, so many of which are said to be nugatory or easily evaded. High above all rises the great question whether the management of the canteen, which is shopkeeping pure and simple, should be included among the duties of any man who bears

the Queen's Commission. In these days when the higher training of officers is being so loudly advocated, and the shortcomings in leadership are so constantly quoted as explaining disasters in South Africa, it is monstrous that officers should be diverted from their real work to pore over canteen accounts or concern themselves with the sale of beer, or tea and sugar.

Army Notes.

"An Officer's Wife" writes to us to suggest that the first medals issued for the war in South Africa should be sent to the widows of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have given their lives in upholding their country's honour. As "An Officer's Wife" says truly, "there would be no medals more treasured than these; but much depends on the gift being made as early as possible—directly the first batch of medals is ready." We need scarcely say that the idea will be approved by the Army at large, for there can be no questioning that those who have the first claim on the nation's gratitude are the widows of the victims of the war.

Several correspondents have written to us lately on the subject of a medal for the last Boer war. After what has happened lately in Canada, where a medal has been issued to all who took part in the Red River Expedition and against the Fenian Raids, it would be difficult for the authorities to withhold the new South Africa medal from those who were employed in South Africa in 1881. As yet, however, no official notification has been published in Army Orders on the subject of the new decoration. When the Army Order does appear it may be found that the gallantry and self-devotion of those who fought in the campaign of nineteen years ago will have been fittingly acknowledged. At any rate we hope so, as we are well aware what pleasure and satisfaction it would bring to large numbers of officers and men, many of whom have left the Service undecorated. The expense of the extra medals could not be a very big item on the Army estimates, and in an army which relies on the voluntary principle there would be much wisdom in conceding the points.

It is only a year since the separation of the Royal Artillery was carried out, and already we are receiving numerous complaints from officers who beg us to espouse their cause. As one correspondent puts it, "the Garrison Artillery will soon be ruined unless steps are taken to help on promotion." We will not go so far as to say that our correspondent's fears are likely to be realised. It would take much to ruin any branch of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, but that the garrison gunners will suffer materially under the new organisation goes without saying. Another correspondent states the case clearly when he says, "Not more than ten per cent. of garrison gunners in the future can ever hope to see active service, and then only by being on the staff or in a mountain battery. The new heavy howitzer batteries which have been raised, and which essentially belong to the garrison branch of the Service, have been given to the Field Artillery, and mountain batteries with their little pop-guns, which should belong to the Field Artillery, are officered by garrison gunners, brought from forts armed with the latest heavy B.L. guns on complicated mountings! The ways of the powers that be are certainly unaccountable!"

"A Cavalry Field Officer" writes to complain because "a number of corporals and even privates from Colonial corps and the Imperial Yeomanry have received commissions as 2nd Lieuts. in Line cavalry regiments." But, although the reasons for the promotion of these young men may not be apparent, there are, from what we gather, circumstances in many cases which would explain the mystery. In more than one instance the non-commissioned officer promoted is a university man, with between £500 to £1,000 a year private income. It is pretty evident that just now in South Africa matters are somewhat mixed, for we read in a private letter from a

youthful 2nd Lieut. in a Line battalion, the son of a country clergyman, that serving side by side with him is the only son of the squire of the parish, a trooper in the Yeomanry, the happy heir to a fortune of some £100,000. A few days ago the will was proved of a deceased sergeant of Imperial Yeomanry, whose personalty was sworn under £120,000, and on several occasions lately deceased troopers of the same force have been shown to have left behind estates of £30,000 and upwards. Doubtless many of the young men who have been drawn to the field during the present campaign in South Africa will be only too ready to accept Line commissions. After the experience they have gained, it would be rather unwise to refuse to take them because they happen to be only privates or corporals, when they possess other qualifications necessary for maintenance of the position of "officer and gentleman."

The 4th Batn. Bedfordshire Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Lord Cranborne, have seen a good deal of real fighting in South Africa. The battalion has been for some time at Mafeking, and is the only British battalion quartered there, the rest of the force being Australians. Among other things Lord Cranborne's command formed part of Lieut.-General Carrington's force when it was ordered out from Mafeking after the retirement from Zeerust. Every day it had little fights. Patrols were constantly attacked a few miles out. When the mail left the battalion had been ordered to join Lord Methuen's force. It will gratify Militiamen generally to know that at least one unit in South Africa has been well to the fore, although so many have been disappointed in getting beyond the lines of communication. All speak in the highest terms of the discipline and fighting efficiency of the gallant 4th Bedfordshire, who are a credit to the county of Hertford, from which they are recruited.

As one result of the war, the question of the organisation of the Army Service Corps has arisen. The last reorganisation of the corps took place in December, 1888, but the Royal warrant would seem to have been framed on that occasion without consulting the officers of the regimental type. The consequence is that these officers, who form the bulk of the corps, have ever since had a grievance. This is most undesirable. In any reforms contemplated, their advice and opinions as officers of experience belonging to the "permanent list" of the corps should be sought. It should be clearly understood that the interests of the two classes of officers composing the corps are totally distinct. The original officers who serve upon their departmental commissions, and who may be distinguished in the official "Army List" by the letter "x" prefixed to their names, would seem to have been thoroughly well looked after in the existing Royal warrant. They secured a good rate of pay and allowances, together with excellent retiring allowances and the rank of colonel in the Army. A certain number specially selected also had the chance of practically permanent employment until 55 years of age. Officers who joined from regiments were treated far less liberally. This could have been avoided had the authorities consulted certain representatives of this class. Their failing to do this has proved a grievous error of judgment, for it has done much to create a breach between the officers of the supernumerary and the permanent list. The latter feel that one of their own class ought to be selected for the post of A.Q.M.G., A.S.C., so as to look after the interests of the corps, particularly as these officers form, and will for the future be, the permanent corps. Such an officer would know the wants of his corps. There are many proved men of vast experience upon the "supernumerary list," but these officers do not now represent the general body. As it is now, there is no "future" assured to the Army Service Corps, beyond five years' tenure as lieutenant-colonel, except a chance of appointment as A.A.G. of a district. They may, however, be considered with other colonels of the Army and then only upon a considerably lower rate of pay than they enjoyed as lieutenant-colonels. This is clearly a blot and must go far to destroy interest and efficiency. The corps has done marvellously well in South Africa. This has been due to intense *esprit de corps* and unflagging zeal. The corps deserves—and no doubt

in due course will receive ample credit. It would therefore be a well-deserved compliment to select one of its combatant officers, now, for the post of A.Q.M.G. Such a selection would be appreciated, and we commend the suggestion to notice.

Our sympathies are with the Militia subalterns in South Africa. These young officers will be placed at a very serious disadvantage unless some means can be found for giving them their commissions direct. In some cases this has been done. Why should there be exceptions? Why should one young officer be transferred to the Line without examination, whilst another equally deserving is told that he must undergo the ordinary test? We have received from a Militia commanding officer in South Africa a list of recent appointments. A careful examination of this is not calculated to remove the impression that some of the selections made have been influenced far more by interest than by actual merit. As our correspondent points out, "A good deal of bitterness has been produced, when a modicum of common sense would have prevented this." Why, we would ask, in a time like the present, should not the Indian authorities be induced to offer a hundred commissions to young officers of the Militia serving in South Africa, subject to their qualifying themselves in due course. If the augmentation of European officers with native regiments is to be carried into effect within reasonable time a large number of subalterns will be required, who, speaking generally, could better fill the vacancies than these young men who have for upwards of a year been in the field in South Africa. It seems a little unfair, to say the least, that troopers and corporals of the Imperial Yeomanry and Colonial corps should be gazetted continually to 2nd Lieutenancies without examination, whilst subalterns of Militia, who have done duty with their embodied units for ten months or so—part of the time in face of the enemy—should be left out in the cold. It cannot be for the good of the Army when the competitive examination being done away with temporarily, the junior officers of the Militia are placed at such a serious disadvantage. The letters which come to us on the subject show how deep-rooted the feeling of dissatisfaction is, and we are bound to say that there seems to be good reason for much of it.

It does not seem to be generally known that the 2nd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, which from the very outset of the war has played such a prominent part in the operations in Natal, commencing with the battle of Glencoe, when it led the attack on Talana Hill, up till the battle of Colenso, when with its 1st Batn. it bore the brunt of the fighting in Hart's brigade, is one of the oldest regiments in the Service. Although for many years spoken of as one of the "new Line regiments," it was raised in 1661 to garrison the island of Bombay, which, together with the town of Tangiers, formed part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza on her marriage with Charles II. Its origin is therefore contemporary with that of the "Queen's," or Royal West Surrey Regiment, which came into existence about the same period to garrison Tangiers. The Bombay Regiment was commanded by Sir Abraham Shipman and arrived in Bombay harbour on September 18, 1662. Owing to some misunderstanding on the part of the Portuguese governor the regiment did not take over the new possession until three years later, being meanwhile quartered on the island of Anchidivah, where, owing to climate and disease, it was so reduced in numbers that when it did eventually land in Bombay it only mustered 119 men out of an original strength of 500. Up to the year 1668 it continued to form part of the King's Army, and was known as "The Bombay Regiment." Having been recruited up to its full strength, it was employed during the early part of its career in suppressing the piracy on the Malabar coast, and served afloat almost as much as on shore. When eventually the East India Company took over Bombay the Bombay Regiment accepted the invitation to join the East India Company's forces, and became its first European regiment. From 1737 to 1740 the East India Company was constantly engaged in hostilities with the Maharrattas, and in all these campaigns the Bombay Regiment took a leading part. In 1747 a strong detachment of the regiment was engaged in operations against the French on the Madras

coast, and was foremost in the defence of Cudalore and the capture of Davicottah under Major Turnbull. At the decisive battle of Plassey, 1756, the regiment formed part of the small force which enabled Lord Clive to effect the virtual conquest of India. Later on, in the month of March, 1799, it was present at the famous siege of Seringapatam, where its colours, carried by Sergeant Graham, were the first planted on the walls of Tippoo's stronghold. At the capture of Ahmedabad in 1780, and at Moultan in 1849, its colours were again the first on the walls. In short, in most campaigns which won for us our Indian Empire the "Old Toughs" have borne their share. In 1843, as a mark of distinction for their brilliant services, the regiment was granted the title of "Fusiliers." This was notified in Brigade Orders of March 28, 1843, as follows:—"In circulating the accompanying G.G.O., constituting the 1st Bombay European Regiment 'Fusiliers,' the brigadier has great pleasure in congratulating the gallant 'Toughs' on the distinguished honour which has been conferred on them, and which all military men will admit has been most deservedly and highly merited." In 1861 the 1st Bombay Fusiliers was on the amalgamation transferred to the British establishment, under the title of the 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, and once more, after an interval of close upon 200 years, formed part of the Imperial forces of the Crown. In 1881, when the territorial organization was introduced, the regiment was linked with the 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers under the title of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, forming its 2nd Batn. It is to be hoped that on the conclusion of the present arduous campaign the long and distinguished services of this famous regiment will not be lost sight of, but that, as in the case of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, some special distinction will be accorded it in recognition of the heroic manner in which both battalions have upheld the honour of the city and county from which they now take their name.

The conspicuous gallantry of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers is to be still further commemorated. Some time since, a movement was set on foot to raise a monument to all the territorial corps, including the Inniskilling Dragoons, at Enniskillen, the chief town. It has been thought right, however, that Omagh, the headquarters of the regimental district, should pay its own especial tribute to the Fusiliers. A movement for this purpose has accordingly been set on foot by all the principal personages in the district, which includes the counties of Fermanagh, Tyrone, Donegal, and Londonderry. The honorary secretaries of the scheme are Colonel L. M. Buchanan, C.B., and Lieut.-Colonel H. Irvine. Widespread support will surely be accorded to this most excellent proposal. It can never be forgotten that out of 27 officers and 800 men, no fewer than 25 officers and 300 men of the Inniskilling Fusiliers fell in South Africa between November and March, and that the record of their bravery equal the best traditions of the Service.

The following brief *resumé* of the Army Health Association at Meerut for 1899 is encouraging, as showing a progressive diminution in the admissions to hospital for preventable disease. The aim of the Association is to interest soldiers in garrisons in the increase or decline of that particular disease which causes so much inefficiency. The following figures enhance the importance of any measures which contend against it. The admission rate of preventable disease among British soldiers in India was, in 1896, 511.6, in 1897, 487.5; and in 1898, 362.9. In other words, in 1898, for every 1,000 men there were nearly 123 fewer admissions to hospital for contagious disease than in 1897. The Army Health Association places spiritual considerations first, but the good of the individual, and loyalty to national, military, social, and family ties is ever brought home to the troops. It is hoped that when the next annual statement of the Association appears, the names (carefully sifted) will amount to 2,000 soldier-adherents of the cause secured in nine years of actual work at Meerut alone. The honorary secretary at Meerut is the Rev. John Crawford, B.D. Many officers are associated with the reverend gentleman in the good work already done. We wish success to the efforts of the Association, whose work we have before noticed.

That most excellent institution, the National Association for the Employment of Reserve Soldiers, has issued a circular to employers of labour, which must surely meet with a cordial response. It reminds the patriotic persons who consented to keep situations open for the men who went to the front that large numbers of Reservists which shortly return to this country, and will very fairly claim the fulfilment of the promises made to them. Moreover, the number discharged must necessarily increase the applicants for employment, all of them good and deserving soldiers, who have fully earned the gratitude of their country. To help forward the good work is a duty incumbent upon every citizen of this Empire, and we may be certain that no soldier of South Africa will be forgotten. There must be no "absent-minded" employers.

In an account of the operations of the troops in South Africa, which appeared in our issue for August 25, it was stated that the Boers had completely surprised Captain Reynolds and twenty-two non-commissioned officers and men of the 5th Dragoon Guards. We now learn that we were misled in this matter by the telegraphed description of the incident. What really happened was that Captain Reynolds, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, but attached to the 5th Dragoon Guards, with a detachment of twenty-two men of that regiment, made a night attack on a laager of 250 Boers behind the Doornkop. The surprise was completely successful, our men getting within seventy yards of the laager, with the result that, as subsequently related by a prisoner, the Boers lost four men killed, seventeen wounded, and twenty-seven horses killed. So many surprises have been effected by the Boers that it is only fair Captain Reynolds and his men should get the credit when the boot is on the other leg.

The death of Lord Howe draws attention to a fact connected with the colonelcy of the 2nd Life Guards. The colonelcy of a regiment of Household Cavalry in the old days carried pay at the rate of £1,800 a year. But at the time when the new rates of pay and retired pay for General officers came into force, the pay of regimental colonelcies was abolished, except for such officers as did not accept the new rates. This is now all so long ago, that it is impossible to find a Peer of the Realm who is also a General officer in receipt of the old rates of pay, or retired pay. This being so, the successor to Earl Howe in the colonelcy of the 2nd Life Guards may be deprived of the pay which has hitherto been attached to the appointment, unless some special arrangement is come to with reference to the post of "Gold Stick." In 1830, when the Household Cavalry were finally placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in the same manner as regiments of the Line, the King (William IV.) issued an order to this effect, which still remains in force:—"The Gold Stick will continue to perform the duty of that office, and will receive from His Majesty in person the parole and countersign, and will report to His Majesty in person as usual, as well as to the General officer commanding the Army in chief. He will also specially report to His Majesty the receipt of any order from the General Commanding-in-Chief."

We trust, now that a number of Militia units are about to be disembodied, the employers of labour will extend to the men thus thrown on the labour market that generous feeling that they ought to do in the circumstances of the case. It should be remembered that the men were called to arms in a period of emergency, and responded loyally and patriotically to the summons. Their conduct has been most exemplary, and they now return to their homes improved both in health and discipline by their extended period of training. They have a claim, however, on their fellow-countrymen, for it has been in their interests that they have been embodied. It is right that this fact should be kept in view. Colonel B. C. McCalmont, commanding the 5th Batn. Warwickshire Regiment, has addressed a letter to the conductors of the Birmingham Army Reservists' Fund, acknowledging the kindness of employers and he public towards the men during the time the battalion has been embodied, and expressing a hope that the employers will continue their good offices to the men by giving them work, so that

the nine months spent in the service of their country may not result in their being out of work during the ensuing winter. Other commanding officers might well make similar appeals. After the great service which the Militia has rendered in a national crisis, it would be a poor return, indeed, if the men suffered by being deprived of the means of earning an honest living. There are few employers, we hope, so wanting in all sense of right and wrong as to punish well-conducted soldiers who have done their duty in a period of national anxiety.

THE WAR AND ITS LESSONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR.—Captain Livett has misread my article. It was mounted infantry, not infantry, which I considered to be the force of the future. I proposed to have at least 30,000 of them trained to the last perfection. Men so trained may be relied upon not to fire away their ammunition in the way that Captain Livett describes. I believe that his criticism of the Highland Brigade at Magersfontein is entirely unjust and mistaken.

A. CONAN DOYLE.

THE NEW MUSKETRY REGULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR.—I quite agree with the military authorities as to the importance of musketry, and the regulations just issued are unquestionably called for, for there is little prospect of officers being good shots and taking an intelligent interest in musketry, unless they are properly taught the principles of rifle shooting early in their career. But it strikes me we are bringing in the new regulations a little too hurriedly. Where, I would ask, are the whole of the officers to obtain their certificates? If at Hythe, the question will naturally suggest itself: Is Hythe big enough? I know the school there well, and rather doubt its capacity to do all that is required of it. It certainly cannot do so with the present staff. This is only a detail some may say, but it is a detail of some importance. Hence my letter, which I hope you will give a corner for, so that I may be corrected if I am wrong.

CROSS RIFLES.

ALDERSHOT DRILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR.—It was stated in your last issue that Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Butler had issued an order at Aldershot, directing "all officers of cavalry not on duty to attend the field operations carried out under his directions. A very sensible and practical soldier, Sir William Butler, who knows how to keep young officers out of mischief. I commend his order, but I should like to ask a question—viz., Are these young officers to attend the drills on their own account in independent squads? Because, if so, I fail to see that much advantage will accrue to them. It would be difficult, perhaps, to always find a staff officer available to explain knotty points for the benefit of the more studious, but I cannot help thinking that each regiment ought to arrange to have a senior officer present to take charge of the squad and explain to young hands what is going on; otherwise, the young idea may get very much mixed in his notion, and horse and rider equally mixed among the marching forces. It is only a small detail to which I allude, but it is as well to have all these details discussed; and from all I can gather here there is much doubt on the point I raise.

A CAVALRYMAN.

Army and Navy Club, October 8.

ACCORDING to the *Court Circular* of October 6, there is a well-known saying, "As well be out of the world as out of the fashion," and it would seem as if no amount of writing against crape can affect its being extremely fashionable. According to a writer in a Sunday paper, who evidently does not love this material, "a feature of Paris life, which the visitor cannot fail to notice, is the large number of women clad from head to foot in dismal crape. These are widows, young and old." Possibly the writer forgets that a vast number of ladies (the Princess of Wales included) look extremely well in crape, and that would quite account for the quantity to be seen just now in London as well as in Paris.

SPEAKING at Huddersfield, Mr. Wyndham, Under Secretary for War, dealt with the question of pensions for soldiers, and said that the Government had provided that every man slightly injured in the war should have a pension of 1s. 6d., and each totally incapacitated for work 2s. 6d. a day for the remainder of his life. We owed it also not only to our soldiers, but to ourselves, that the State should directly, without any intermediary, contribute to the support of the widows of the men who died for the Empire.

DISEMBODIMENT OF THE MILITIA.

The following Militia units have been, or will be, disembodied on the dates specified:—

ARTILLERY.—Norfolk, Oct. 13; Sussex, Oct. 17; Edinburgh, Oct. 6; Fife, Oct. 12; Forfar and Kincardine, Oct. 6th; Lancashire, Oct. 11; Londonderry, Oct. 3; Sligo, Oct. 10; South-East of Scotland, Oct. 5; Tipperary, Oct. 10; Waterford, Oct. 13; West of Scotland, Oct. 3; Wicklow, Oct. 9; Cardigan, Oct. 5; Carmarthen, Oct. 6; Devon, Oct. 17; Durham, Oct. 11; Glamorgan, Oct. 3; Pembroke, Oct. 3; Yorkshire, Oct. 12; Northumberland, Oct. 11; Cornwall and Devon Miners, Oct. 5.

ENGINEERS.—Royal Anglesey, Oct. 13; Royal Monmouthshire, date to be hereafter notified. Division Submarine Miners.—Humber, Oct. 31; Medway and Needles, date to be hereafter notified; Milford Haven, Oct. 10; Western, Oct. 13.

INFANTRY.—5th Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Oct. 18; 5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, Oct. 16; 6th Batn, Oct. 18; 7th Batn, Oct. 15; 5th Batn, King's Liverpool Regiment, Oct. 16; 6th Batn, Nov. 1; 4th Batn. Lincoln Regiment, Oct. 17; 3rd Batn. Devon Regiment, Oct. 20; 4th Batn. Suffolk Regiment, Oct. 15; 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regiment, 5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers, 4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Oct. 17; 3rd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Oct. 16; 4th Batn. Oct. 18; 5th Batn. Worcestershire Regiment, Oct. 15; 6th Batn., Oct. 19; 3rd Batn. East Surrey Regiment, Oct. 15; 3rd Batn. Border Regiment, 3rd Batn. Oxford L.I., Nov. 1; 3rd Batn. Essex Regiment, Oct. 20; 3rd Batn. Yorkshire L.I., Oct. 17; 4th Batn. Shropshire L.I., Nov. 1; 5th Batn. Middlesex Regiment, 7th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, Oct. 15; 8th Batn., Nov. 1; 5th Batn. Manchester Regiment, Oct. 20; 6th Batn., Oct. 18; 3rd Batn. North Stafford Regiment, Oct. 15; 3rd Batn. Highland L.I., Oct. 20; 4th Batn., Oct. 15; 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, Oct. 19; 4th Batn., Nov. 1; 6th Batn., Oct. 17; 4th Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, Oct. 19; 5th Batn., Oct. 20; 4th and 5th Batns. Connaught Rangers, Oct. 17; 5th Batn. Leinster Regiment, Oct. 19; 4th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, 3rd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Oct. 18; 5th Batn. Rifle Brigade, Oct. 20; 7th Batn., Oct. 18.

In pursuance of the provisions of Section 20 (2) of the Militia Act, 1882, the Secretary of State has directed that the parts of the following embodied Militia units now serving in the United Kingdom shall be disembodied on the date specified below, and any individual Militiaman or detachment belonging to the unit arriving in the United Kingdom prior to the return of the headquarters of the battalion will be similarly disembodied on arrival from abroad, or when medically fit:—

3rd Batn. Royal Scots, 3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regiment, 3rd Batn. East Kent Regiment, 3rd Batn. Royal Lancaster Regiment, Oct. 13; 4th Batn. Royal Lancaster Regiment, 5th Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, 6th Batn. Royal Warwick Regiment, 3rd Batn. Norfolk Regiment, 4th Batn. Somerset L.I., 4th Batn. West Yorkshire Regiment, Oct. 12; 4th Batn. Bedford Regiment, 3rd Batn. Yorkshire Regiment, 6th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers, 4th Batn. Cheshire Regiment, 3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers, 3rd Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers, 4th Batn. Scottish Rifles, 4th Batn. Gloucester Regiment, Oct. 13; 3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regiment, Oct. 12; 3rd Batn. West Riding Regiment, Oct. 13; 4th Batn. South Stafford Regiment, Oct. 12; 3rd Batn. South Lancashire Regiment, 3rd Batn. Welsh Regiment, Oct. 13; 4th Batn. Derbyshire Regiment, 3rd Batn. Royal North Lancashire Regiment, Oct. 12; 3rd Batn. Royal West Kent Regiment, 6th Batn. Middlesex Regiment, Oct. 13; 9th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, Oct. 12; 4th Batn. North Stafford Regiment, Oct. 13; 3rd Batn. Durham Light Infantry, Oct. 12; 3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders, 4th Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Oct. 13; 3rd Batn. Leinster Regiment, Oct. 12; 3rd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, Oct. 13; 5th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Oct. 16.

Any Militiamen of these units now on furlough will be directed to rejoin, on its completion, the headquarters of their regimental district (or in the case of the 9th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, the headquarters of their battalion at Mallow), where they will be disembodied.

Mobilised Militia Reservists, who have been transferred or appointed out of their original corps, will, on return from abroad, be either posted to a battalion of their new corps, or reposted to their original battalion, as they may elect.

Mobilised Militia Reservists, whose Militia units have been disembodied before they return from abroad, will, on their return home, be posted as Militiamen to the headquarters of their Militia units.

On arrival from abroad, Militiamen, including mobilised Reservists, belonging to the Militia units specified in paragraph 2, will, with the exception of the 9th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, be sent to the headquarters of their regimental district, instead of being dealt with as laid down in paragraph 1814, Queen's Regulations. Men of the 9th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps will be sent to Mallow.

TO LET, WANTED, &c., ANNOUNCEMENTS, will be found on page 1009.
BUSINESS AND HOTEL DIRECTORY will be found on page 1011.
EDUCATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS will be found on page 1011.

Army Personal.

Viscount Wolseley will preside at Mr. Winston Churchill's opening lecture on "The War as I saw it," to be delivered at the St. James's Hall on the 30th inst.

We are glad to learn that already it is pretty well settled that a medal shall be issued to mark the services rendered by Admiral Seymour and General Gaselee's forces in China. The India Office is very sensible of the admirable arrangements made for the embarkation of the relief force, and as General Gaselee as Quartermaster-General at Simla had not a little to do in maturing the plans for the despatch of the troops, it may be taken as certain that his reward will be adequate to the value of the great services he has rendered.

Lord Roberts has accepted the invitation of the Ulster Association in London to a banquet in his honour, to be given directly after his return. Communications should be addressed to the hon. secretary, 29, Cannon Street.

Field-Marshal Sir Lintorn Simmons has presented a handsome mission church and parsonage house to the parish of Churchill, Somerset, in which members of his family have for many generations resided. The church and residence, which have just been dedicated by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, in the presence of the Field-Marshal, are a thank-offering for blessings that have been vouchsafed to the donor.

The City of London proposes to celebrate the services of the more prominent generals who have held commands, &c., in South Africa by the bestowal of its freedom and the presentation of swords of honour. It is intended to erect a statue in the Guildhall to Lord Roberts, which is already adorned with statues of Wellington and Nelson.

A correspondent writes from South Africa:—"The foreign attachés, when they came back to Cape Town, were loud in praise of Lord Roberts and his methods, and on leaving the Cape united in drawing up an address expressing cordial gratitude to his lordship for his proverbial courtesy. Every attaché signed his name, and added an expression of appreciation of the consideration he had received. As one of the officers remarked to me: 'It has been a revelation to see on all hands so much kindly feeling; not forced, but real thoughtfulness and soldierly generosity. I do not exaggerate in the least; I mean what I say. We have been made very happy, and I for one shall not forget how good-tempered and free from all bitterness towards their enemies your soldiers and officers have been.'"

General Sir Power Palmer will leave Simla on the 23rd inst. for a frontier tour.

General Sir George White, promoted in Tuesday's *Gazette*, did not obtain the rank of Lieutenant-General until April 1, 1895. General Sir Henry Brackenbury, the senior Lieutenant-General, obtained that rank April 1, 1888. It may interest those who watch for cases of supersession, to note this one among senior officers.

General Sir George Willis, Colonel of the Middlesex Regiment, who has been lying ill for some time past at Bournemouth from malarial fever, has gradually grown weaker, and his condition is now extremely critical.

General Sir George Higginson, Colonel of the Worcestershire Regiment, presided at a meeting at Marlow, Bucks, on Saturday last, when he spoke of the brilliant services rendered by the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa, and said there was scarcely a mail but he received letters from officers in the highest position speaking of the Yeomanry as being beyond all praise. The last letter he received contained these words:—

"I cannot speak too highly of Chesham's Yeomanry. They are absolutely fearless. The general officer told me that I could march my division with absolute security so long as I saw the Yeomanry scouting on the right and the left. I feel my flanks are perfectly secure, and I would infinitely prefer

their services for this particular duty to those of the Regular cavalry."

Sir Claude Macdonald, retired list, Highland Light Infantry, has arrived at Shanghai, *en route* to Japan.

Lieut.-General J. W. Laurie, M.P., who has been appointed to the colonelcy of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, served in the 4th Foot, 1854-61. He did duty in the Crimea from November, 1854, until its evacuation, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, repulse of the two sorties on November 22 and 23, attacks on the Barrack Battery on June 8, and Redan on September 8, and was wounded in December, 1854, and again in March, 1855 (medal with clasp, Turkish medal, and 5th Class of the Medjidie); served in the Indian Mutiny and was staff officer of the Field Force in the Rewah Kantee district in 1860 (medal). He also saw service in the Canadian Rising, 1885, as second in command and as commandant of base (medal).

Lord Kitchener is said to have a great friend and admirer in King Menelik of Abyssinia, who is very interested in his doings in South Africa.

Lieut.-General Sir Alfred Gaselee has returned to Peking. He stated that the British will keep their present force there during the winter.

The Indian Contingent, under Sir Alfred Gaselee, it is now placed beyond doubt, were the first to enter Peking, and relieve the Legations. A correspondent writes:—

"Nothing could exceed the admiration with which foreign officers regard our native Indian troops. Their discipline and marching capacity, and splendid fighting qualities have astonished all, especially the German officers, one of whom remarked lately: 'I could scarcely believe my eyes when I saw your Indian soldiers. They are all heroes of the best type, and no wonder you Englishmen are so proud of your Indian Army; you have reason to be. No finer battalion could be found for the purposes of war. I cannot tell you how these Indians have astonished me by their soldierly bearing. What perfect discipline they possess too!' The officer who spoke thus is one whose opinion I consider worth having."

A stained glass window and memorial brass, given by the county of Cornwall in honour of the late Lieut.-General Sir Penn Symons, will be erected in the church of Botus-Fleming, his native place. The dedication ceremony by the bishop of the diocese took place on October 10. Lady Symons and other members of the family were present.

Major-General J. G. Maxwell, D.S.O., has been appointed Military Governor of Pretoria, for the present at least. It is said that the appointment will be confirmed.

Colonels W. M. Campbell and E. B. Standbridge, Royal Artillery, are to be the two Inspector-Generals of Ordnance in India under the reorganisation scheme which has lately been approved, with Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Fixott and Major K. S. Dunsterville as their Deputies. The idea is to provide two strong officers at Rawul Pindie and Poona instead of four weak ones. Under the old arrangement each of the

four commands had an Inspector-General of Ordnance with an assistant who was always a junior officer. When the Inspector-General, therefore, was away, no senior officer was there to take charge. By the new arrangement this difficulty will be obviated, whilst the office of Director-General at headquarters will be strengthened by the appointment of a Deputy Assistant in addition to those already existing.

Colonel G. A. W. Forrest, Commandant of the Duke of York's School, Chelsea, completes his term of appointment on Thursday next but retains his appointment on extension for three years.

Colonel H. W. Jackson, C.B., late of the Gordon Highlanders, having been relieved of his duties as Governor-General of the Soudan on the return of Sir Reginald Wingate to Egypt, should have a good chance of succeeding to the vacant appointment of Adjutant-General of the Egyptian Army. Since the resignation of Colonel D. F. Lewis, C.B., he stands next senior to the Sirdar.

Colonel L. W. Christopher, C.B., I.S.C., has been selected to succeed Major-General T. F. Hobday, C.B., as Commissary General-in-Chief of the Indian Army.

Colonel B. Duff, C.I.E., I.S.C., who has been on active service in South Africa since September last, leaves Cape Town on Wednesday next for India to take up his new appointment on the Staff of the Adjutant-General at Army Headquarters.

Colonel A. W. Proudfoot, I.S.C., has been appointed Colonel on the Staff to command at Nussabad.

Colonel E. W. D. Ward, C.B., A.S.C., has more than upheld his reputation in South Africa. We know what was thought of him by Sir George White at Ladysmith. In a letter from Pretoria we read Colonel Ward is indefatigable: "I never met an abler administrative officer. He seems to foresee all difficulties and arrange accordingly. He is now taking steps to create a large supply depot here and is succeeding in putting all on a proper basis in view of his early departure for England when, as doubtless you are aware, he is to be A.Q.M.G. at Headquarters, a position for which he is admirably fitted."

The operations of the Survey of India during the year 1898-99 have reached us. Colonel St. G. C. Gore, R.E., took over control from Major-General C. Strahan, R.E., when that officer retired after thirty-six years' service on September 30 last. A volume of 120 pages records the work of the department, which may be summarised as the surveying on all scales of 95,934 square miles. The Government of India, in a resolution, reviews General Strahan's work, and testifies to its high standard of efficiency. But, strange to say, General Strahan has received no order of any kind in recognition of his long and faithful service. This must surely be due to oversight.

Colonel G. M. Fox, since he returned to Aldershot as temporary Inspector of Gymnasia, has been devoting much attention to the subject of the soldiers' training, and as the result of his labours in this direction, there will be some further reforms in the preliminary stages of the drill routine, in all probability, when the Army returns from South Africa.

Colonel T. Deane, C.B., late Director-General of Army Remounts in India, who has rendered such invaluable service to the Imperial Yeomanry, is on passage home from Cape Town in the *Saxon*, which sailed on the 3rd inst.

Colonel W. F. Cavaye's appointment as commandant at Mafeking, raises a question of some importance. It will be remembered that the Promotion Board passed this officer over lately, presumably on the plea that his past services did not justify the belief that he was fitted to exercise the duties of command in the field, notwithstanding his high character and excellent record. Within a few months of his supersession Colonel Cavaye was selected for active service in South Africa, and since his arrival there

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has shown himself an administrator of marked capacity. Several correspondents write to us from South Africa to point out the anomaly. One of them expresses astonishment that "the Promotion Board should have failed to recognise the merit, which is patent to all who have met Colonel Cavaye, one of the ablest and most popular of staff officers."

It may not be generally known that Colonel C. J. Long, R.A., who was dangerously wounded at the battle of Colenso in December last, has made so good a recovery from his wound (complicated as it subsequently was by abscess of the liver, which necessitated a delicate operation), that he has been able to remain in South Africa, and friends and critics alike will be glad to hear that he is again performing his duty on the strength of the Army of Occupation of the new British Colonies. There are many officers, like Colonel Long, who have returned to duty on recovering from their wounds. We may hope that such officers will be amongst the first to return to England when the re-embarkation of the troops commences, as it would hardly be wise to allow them to undergo the heat of another South African summer so soon after their recovery.

The question of the rewards for the expedition to Kumasi is deferred pending the arrival of Sir James Willcocks' final despatches; but Lieut.-Colonel Burroughs and other officers who have been brought so strongly to notice by Colonel Willcocks will be certain to have their services fittingly acknowledged when the time arrives for issuing a list of honours. An officer who has rendered valuable service is Colonel Man-Stuart, C.M.G., who has been doing duty as Commandant at the base. Colonel Man-Stuart is a soldier of wide experience, as he served under "Chinese" Gordon, both in China and the Soudan, and was for some time on the staff of Baker Pasha.

An officer of the Highland Brigade writes to us from Scotland:—

"I should like, with your permission, to remove erroneous impressions which exist with respect to our brigade. It has been stated several times lately that the Highland Brigade has been more or less inactive. Far from this being the case, there is no brigade in the field force, I think I may say, which has done rougher and more continuous work. Lord Roberts knows Gen. Hector MacDonald well, and is too well aware of his splendid qualities to allow him to be inactive. A better soldier and more popular Highland general never led Scottish troops into action. Under him the Highland Brigade would go anywhere. This was felt, so this brigade was entrusted to perform one of the most trying and difficult duties. Lord Roberts knows how well all ranks have acquitted themselves, and how admirably Gen. MacDonald has done his duty. It is most unfair on the Highland regiments that it should be supposed they have been out of the fighting when, as a matter of fact, they have been on the move since April last, discharging one of the most responsible duties, because it was recognised that they and their distinguished chief would do their duty in any circumstances."

Colonel F. H. Plowden, lately commanding the 2nd Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has lately issued some well thought out "Notes on Skirmishing," a word which, as he says, "is no longer recognised in military parlance." Colonel Plowden holds that "if we can revive the spirit of independent action in our men we shall have gone a long way towards solving the problem of approaching an enemy's position without suffering enormous losses. That such training is easily acquired any commanding officer can find out for himself by a few trials." What Colonel Plowden does is to explain the system introduced by him in the 2nd Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry, which, in India, has been well upholding its old traditions as "the best skirmishing regiment in the Army." We have read the little brochure, published by the *Civil and Military Gazette Press*, Lahore, with much interest.

The sword of honour which is to be presented to Colonel R. G. Kekewich, 1st Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, by the inhabitants of Kimberley in commemoration of his splendid defence of the town during the siege, is a fine example of the goldsmiths' art. The whole of the scabbard, hilt, and mountings are of 18-carat gold, studded with jewels; the blade is beauti-

fully etched with laurel wreaths and an inscription; the hilt is chased and enamelled in colours, and the scabbard bears enamelled Lancastrian roses, with uncut Kimberley diamond centres. The work was designed and carried out by Mappin and Webb, Limited, under the supervision of Mr. G. H. Bonas, a prominent citizen of the lately beleaguered town.

Colonel F. S. F. Stokes, late Royal Irish Rifles, on vacating his appointment as A.A.G., Mhow District, has reverted to the home establishment.

Colonel A. A. Pearson, 24th Bombay Infantry, has been granted an extension of command until February 7, 1902, when he will complete thirty-two years' service.

The friends of Lieut.-Colonel J. M. A. Retallick, I.S.C., and the officers of the Hong Kong Regiment have been much disturbed by a statement which appeared lately in the *Times*, that it was in contemplation to disband the regiment. An officer writing to us from China, where the regiment is now actively employed, says:—

"Pray caution friends at home against placing any reliance in the reports current as to our possible disbandment. If ever there had been any suggestion on the subject, the difficulties here have quite settled matters in favour of the retention of the battalion, which has won the admiration of all with whom it has served. Our men are excellent, their one aim being to get at these miserable Chinamen, to whom as the enemies of their beloved Queen-Empress, they would give no quarter after recent developments."

Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Yule, half-pay, late Royal Scots Fusiliers, appointed, as we stated a month ago he was to be, to the command of the 21st Regimental District, is said by several papers to have organised the successful retreat from Dundee to Ladysmith after the battle of Glencoe. There is a mistake here. The officer who conducted the retreat from Dundee was Colonel J. H. Yule, late of the Devonshire Regiment, who is now on half-pay.

Veterinary Lieut.-Colonel F. Smith, A.V.D., has been appointed Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Madras, and will proceed from South Africa to take up his duties as soon as he can be spared from field service.

Major C. S. O. Monck, Coldstream Guards, has been appointed as temporary D.A.A.G. at Aldershot.

Major E. Druitt, R.E., has been appointed an Inspector of Railways under the Board of Trade.

Major H. P. King Salter, 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade, has been confirmed as a D.A.A.G. on the Indian Establishment, and is posted to Punjab. Capt. C. W. Garraway, 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Regiment, is similarly confirmed for duty in Bombay.

Major C. W. King, A.S.C., has been appointed D.A.A.G. Home District, vice Colonel E. W. D. Ward, C.B., who on return home from South Africa, succeeds Colonel J. T. Skinner, C.B., as A.Q.M.G. Horse Guards.

Major F. W. G. Wadson, 4th Bombay Cavalry, has been appointed an A.A.G. on the Indian Establishment for four years.

The appointment of military attaché at Washington, becomes vacant in consequence of the election of Lieut.-Colonel (Captain) A. H. Lee,

R.A., to a seat in the House of Commons. Colonel Lee was our military attaché at Washington, and took up duty in January, 1899, and accompanied the American army in the campaign of Cuba, where he won golden opinions.

Captain N. Kirby, R.E., on reverting to the Home Establishment from India, has been selected for the appointment of Second Assistant Superintendent of Building Works, Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey.

Captain C. A. Fowler, 22nd Punjab Infantry, has been appointed a D.A.A.G. on the Indian establishment for five years.

Captain F. C. Logan Home, 3rd Madras Lancers, succeeds Captain G. H. Arbuthnot as commandant of the Governor's Body Guard, Madras, this month.

Captain H. R. Hardy, the Queen's, from District Inspector of Musketry, Dublin, has been appointed an Assistant-Inspector of Small Arms.

Captain H. S. Wedderburn, 1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders, has been selected for the adjutancy of the new kilted battalion of the Queen's Edinburgh Volunteer Brigade.

Lieutenant Hugh Hole, son of the Dean of Rochester, has resigned his commission in the Cyclist Detachment of the City Imperial Volunteers, and has been made a Magistrate for the Orange River Colony by Major-General Pretymann, the Governor.

Private E. Seymour, of Lord Strathcona's Corps, described as severely wounded at Kruger's Post in Saturday's casualty list, is the third son of the Marquess and Marchioness of Hertford. He joined Lord Strathcona's Corps in Canada in March, has lately been serving in the field since the corps landed.

THE MILITIA EMBODIMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE." SIR,—May I suggest that in cases in which officers commanding Militia units during the present embodiment have displayed exceptional fitness for command, and have been well reported upon, they should be given a short extra term of service, and not be shelved under any stringent rules. In the case of my own battalion the retirement of our present lieutenant-colonel would be a great loss to the Service, and yet he is fast nearing the end of his tether. No one wishes him to go, and he does not want to retire himself; yet, so far as we can gather, he will be moved on only because his extended term is about to fall in. I cannot think it is well to make rules so hard and fast as this. If the chief goes an outsider will be brought in to replace him. The officer has great influence, it is true, and in some respects would be, perhaps, an acquisition. What we all want is to see our dear old chief's term extended for a year or two, and, considering the excellent work done during the embodiment, I think two years' grace might reasonably be given to the best commanding officers.

A SENIOR CAPTAIN.

A CAUTION TO YOUNG MILITIAMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE." SIR,—It is hoped that the disbandment of several Irish Militia regiments will give a fillip to recruiting for the Irish Guards. In the same way the return to their homes of the 5th and 6th Batns. Worcestershire Regiment, and 5th and 6th Batns. Manchester Regiment may be expected to produce a flow of volunteers for the new battalions of those regiments. Several men will no doubt decide to remain with the colours. It would be desirable, however, to induce would-be volunteers to join before their units return to their headquarters. Otherwise the money they would be entitled to will get at them no doubt and help them to the best of their ability to "blow the lot at one sitting" at the nearest public house. It is a danger which I should like through your columns to bring to notice, as it may thus meet the eyes of many young soldiers who deserve a better reward for their patriotism than to fall victims to tricks of the unscrupulous.

A MILITIA FIELD OFFICER.

PALACE THEATRE, LIMITED.—The directors have declared a dividend of 18 per cent., less income-tax, making, with the interim dividend of 7 per cent. paid Jan. 19 last, a total dividend of 25 per cent. for the year ended July 26 last.

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Army Foreign.

The accounts which are being given by the German papers, and notably the *Militär-Zeitung*, of the recent Imperial manoeuvres, are the subject of certain significant reflections in the *Progrès Militaire*. The period of exploration and reconnaissance during which the German troops engaged in most useful work were the prelude, as the French organ remarks, of operations that were essentially methodical, calm, and serious—a character reflected in the comments and narratives of the German military Press. This tone, says the *Progrès*, is very different from that which has recently been found in the French Press. This year, more than before, the accounts of the manoeuvres have possessed an enthusiastic or even exalted character, manifested in the somewhat dithyrambic style of their authors. No sooner did the armies meet than the scribes hurled them at one another with veritable fury, which, no doubt, and most happily, did not exist in fact. For, if ardour and courage, and audacity, reaching temerity, are often useful in war to make men forget danger and to secure triumph, they are out of place in manoeuvres, where danger does not exist, and where the purpose is not to make war but to study it. The *Progrès* proceeds to say that in manoeuvres everything must, nevertheless, be conducted as in time of war, and that the means employed must be adapted to the military ends. The commander who should impose upon his men useless fatigue would deserve to be blamed as much as he who marched his troops through a hostile fire which he knew in reality would have annihilated them. Just as this last would be badly justified if he said there was nothing to fear, since the enemy were firing blank, so would the other in saying that it would be useless to safeguard strength, since it was an affair of only a few days, after which there would be time for repose and recuperation. From the tone of our contemporary's article we gather the impression that in its innermost thought the French generals did not conduct the manoeuvres in such a way as to make them the counterpart of war.

The *Militär-Wochenblatt*, which has always been a rather stern critic of our operations in South Africa, has given an account of the pursuit of De Wet, which affords it the occasion for some further animadversions. It expresses the opinion that Lord Roberts, at the cost of greater interests, employed a disproportionate number of troops in maintaining communications in the district between Pretoria and Mafeking, its view being that these particular operations did not justify the great force kept in that part of the Transvaal. One great object was the capture of De Wet's 1,500 men, but the only success achieved was the relief of Rustenburg and Elands River, a result which was deprived of much of its importance by the fact that the new enterprise of the Boers against Zee-rust had failed. Moreover, says the *Wochenblatt*, the attempt made at headquarters to keep the operations in hand, while adequate communication with the scenes of operations was not maintained, proved abortive. Again the inability of British officers to conduct operations demanding unity of effort, was once more demonstrated. We are inclined to say that the *Wochenblatt* has imperfectly realised the conditions which governed these operations and that some of its criticisms are a little wide of the mark.

The pay of Count von Waldersee in China has been fixed at 2,000 marks (£100) a month. As the annual income of a general commanding in the German Army is 21,900 marks (£1,085), Count von Waldersee does not appear to derive any great increase of pay from his new post. His allowances, however, are on a more liberal scale, as he is granted 10,000 marks (£500) a month as table money; but with this he has to provide for the subsistence of fifty officers of his staff, and also to pay for entertainments he may have to give to the superior officers and diplomats of foreign Powers. He will also continue to draw pay at the rate of 36,000 marks (£1,800) a year as a field-marshal on the active list, and also a certain number of rations. Altogether, therefore, the pay and allowances of

Count von Waldersee will amount, while he holds his appointment, to 180,000 marks (£9,000) a year.

Captain Count Herbert Herberstein has been appointed Military Attaché to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Paris. It will be recollected that for various reasons connected with the Dreyfus case the German, Austrian, and Italian Governments withdrew their Military Attachés from the respective Embassies in Paris. For some time it has been reported that the three Powers mentioned would appoint new Attachés, and Austria is the first to take the step.

There is some agitation in French military educational circles concerning a matter that will not be without interest to those going up for examinations in England. The Minister of Public Instruction has issued a circular in relation to the teaching of French syntax, which it is proposed to simplify, and the French Academy has deputed a committee, consisting of the Vicomte de Vogué and MM. Jules Lemaitre, Gabriel Hanotaux, and Jose Maria de Heredia to investigate the matter. The French military papers have no doubt that General Andre will adopt the reform. The instruction has reference to the gender of certain words such as *amour*, *gens*, *hymne*, and *œuvre*, and a contemporary strongly objects to the use of the historic word *aigle*, as an emblem, in anything but the feminine. There is also great objection to such forms as *des tedeums*, *des exvotos*, *des galloromains*, and *des timbrepostes*, and again to such phrases as *les prêtres en bonnets carrés* and *les gens qui ont ôté leurs chapeaux*. We note these facts because sooner or later they are likely to have their effect upon examination papers in this country.

With regard to the remodelling of the military school of St. Cyr, it is pointed out that, out of seventy-three professors and instructors, twenty-two were sent back to their regiments, and twenty-two other officers appointed in their place. The twenty-two who have left the school are reactionaries educated in the clerical schools. The *Patrie* states that by a decree of the Constitution the Minister of War was bound to select as professors and instructors former pupils at St. Cyr, but that he ignores the decree and intends to select competent men without regard to the place in which they have received their military education. Further, he has dispensed with the services of some twenty officers from the Paris garrison who used to assist in giving instruction. The number of companies in the school will be reduced from eight to six, but there will be no diminution in the number of pupils. The number of horses at the disposal of the cadets will be increased by 100, so that infantry cadets will have the same opportunities of learning to ride as their comrades of the cavalry.

General André continues to introduce changes into the organisation of the French Army that place more and more real power in the hands of the Minister of War. The latest alteration concerns promotion to the rank of general. Hitherto the Minister has had only to sanction in their order the proposals of a commission of general officers. In future he will be able to pick out here and there in the list submitted to him the names he prefers. Thus an officer classed first by his superiors may never be promoted at all. The same system has been introduced into the distribution of Government bursaries for the military schools. The usual objection is made by the militarist journals to the innovation. With the frequent changes of Ministry, and the possibility of favouritism, intrigue and politics will, they say, be introduced into the army, with the inevitable result of disorganisation.

The *Popolo Romano* and the *Avanti* have been discussing the question of the military expenditure of Italy, and it appears that in relation to its population the outlay of the country for naval and military purposes is less than that of Austria and Germany, and, in relation to the general budget, less than that of Germany and a little more than that of Austria. But the *Popolo Romano* argues that the strength of the forces cannot depend only upon financial consideration. Given the geographical situation of

Italy and its population, as well as its relation to the other states of the Triple Alliance, our contemporary remarks that no one can say a permanent army of 450,000 men on a war footing, with troops adequate for reinforcement and of the second line, would be an excessive burden. According to statistics given to the *Popolo*, an army corps costs in France and Germany from twenty to twenty-five million francs; in Austria nineteen and a-half millions; and in Italy only fifteen millions. This being so, the *Popolo* offers a stout resistance to much further economy, and argues forcibly against those who cite the example of Switzerland. It is manifest that a state like Switzerland, with a comparatively small population and guaranteed by the Powers, is in a very different situation from Italy, and it would be nothing less than absurd, according to the *Popolo*, to imitate such a country, especially at a time when permanent armies are being still further developed.

This year 297,100 recruits have been ordered to join the colours in the Russian Army. Last year only 291,100 were incorporated, so that the requirements of the armed forces of the Czar have increased by, in round numbers, 6,000 men.

Attention is drawn by the *Medical News* of New York to the fact that medical men in the United States had no knowledge of or experience with tropical diseases previous to the war of 1898, and strongly urges that the Government should aid the officers of the Army to study tropical diseases under tropical conditions. It points out the institutions which exist at Liverpool and Hamburg, and the fact that adequate means exist, with some development, in the post graduate course in tropical diseases in the Army and Navy Medical School at Washington. The diseases prevalent among soldiers in the Philippines were diarrhoea, dysentery, malarial fevers, typhoid, small-pox, and intestinal affections. Special diseases are also encountered, including cholera, beri-beri, the plague, and leprosy. Yellow fever is also prevalent in Cuba and Porto Rico. Now that the United States are extending their foreign possessions in tropical countries, the *Medical News* urges that it is the duty of the Government to appropriate more money in order that better opportunities may be offered to the medical officers of the Army.

The Secretary of State for War has approved of a Volunteer force, numbering about 400 of all ranks, being formed at once in Barbados.

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Obituary.

NAVY.

Gen. Sir Anthony Blaxland Stransham, late of the Royal Marines, who died at Ealing on Oct. 6, at the age of 94, was the son of the late Lieut.-Col. Anthony Stransham. He was born in Norfolk in 1805, and received his first commission in the Royal Marines in 1823 and retired in 1875 with the rank of General after 52 years' service. At the time of his death Sir Anthony Stransham was the senior officer of the Royal Marine Forces. His first active service with the Royal Marines was at the capture of Syra, then held by pirates, in 1827, and in the same year he took part in the battle of Navarino. He was ordered to China in 1839, and participated in every action of importance in the campaign of 1840-41. At the attack on Chuenpee he served as Adjutant and Brigade Major, and he commanded the Royal Marines at the storming of the Whampoo batteries, at the reduction of Macao Fort, which he garrisoned, and at the capture of several small forts on March 17, 1841. In the last-mentioned affair he was severely wounded by an explosion, and, for his gallantry, was mentioned in despatches and received the brevet rank of Major on obtaining his company. During the war with Russia Sir Anthony served with the combined expedition to the Baltic, from March to July, 1854. He was Inspector-General of the Corps of Royal Marines from 1862 to 1867, in which year he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. He received the Grand Cross of the Order in 1897, on the commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. When still a Lieutenant in the Royal Marines Sir Anthony, then serving in the *Calliope*, frigate, on the South American Station, travelled 1,300 miles to the interior of Chile, twice crossing the Cordilleras. He married, in 1843, the daughter of Mr. Harvey Combe, of the Madras Civil Service, who died in 1885.

Major-Gen. Robert William Bland-Hunt, who died at Eaton Lodge, Hove, Sussex, on the 3rd inst., at the age of 69, entered the Royal Marines in 1848, and retired after 37 years' service with the rank of Major-General. At the outbreak of the Crimean War General (then Lieut.) Bland-Hunt was serving in the *Cumberland* in the Baltic, and landed with the battalion of Royal Marines, which, in conjunction with the French troops under Gen. Baraquay D'Hilliers, took part in the bombardment and capture of the forts at Bomarsund. In 1855 and 1856, until the declaration of peace, he served in the Black Sea and Crimea in the floating battery *Meteor*. His appointment, in 1864, as aide-de-camp and private secretary to Mr. Eyre, the Governor of Jamaica, took place at a time when affairs were much disturbed in that colony, and when the rebellion broke out he was selected for the command of the Militia and Volunteers of Jamaica. For his services in this capacity he received the thanks of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly and was mentioned in despatches by the Governor and Brigadier Nelson, commanding the troops. Two years afterwards he was detached to British Honduras to assist and train the militia of that colony and, with the rank of Colonel-Commandant, served during the disturbances with the hostile Indians of Yuccatan and Guatemala, for which he was again mentioned in despatches and received the thanks of the Colonial authorities and the Brevet of Major. His last foreign service was during the Zulu War of 1879, when he was selected to command the special battalion of Royal Marines sent to South Africa. From 1880 till his retirement in 1885 Gen. Bland-Hunt was an aide-de-camp to the Queen.

Capt. the Hon. Francis George Crofton, R.N., died on Oct. 7, at Harbour House, Kingstown, aged 62. He was a son of the second Lord Crofton, and joined the Navy in 1852. He served in the Baltic during 1854-55 in the *Neptune* and *Pembroke*, and received the Baltic medal. In 1857 he was engaged in the destruction of the Fatshan flotilla of war junks, receiving the China medal and the Fatshan clasp. As Sub-Lieut. he was at the capture of Canton in December, 1857, being promoted for his services. In 1873 he became a Commander, and a Captain in 1880. Capt. Crofton, who had been harbour-master at

Kingstown since 1878, was placed on the retired list in 1882. He was twice married, first in 1864 to Gertrude Caroline, daughter of Col. E. S. Bayley, and widow of Mr. John Talbot, of Mount Talbot, Roscommon; and secondly, in 1878, to Emily Augusta, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Montgomery Caulfield, of Monkston, county Dublin.

Col. Henry George Johnstone Davies, R.M.L.I. (retired), died at Hythe on Oct. 5. He became 2nd Lieut. 1841; Lieut. 1846; Captain 1854; Major 1868; Lieut.-Colonel 1872; and retired with the rank of Colonel the following year.

Fleet-Engineer George Boyd, R.N., died at Takapua, near Auckland, N.Z., on Aug. 23 last. He became Assistant-Engineer 1859; Engineer 1867; Chief Engineer 1876; Fleet Engineer 1886; and retired in that rank 1889. His last service was in the *Nelson* flagship on the Australian Station, 1884-8, and after she was paid off he retired and settled in New Zealand.

ARMY.

Major-Gen. S. Gatt, C.M.G.—This officer died at Malta, Sept. 30, at the very advanced age of 92 years. He entered the Royal Malta Fencible Regiment (now the Royal Malta Artillery) on its formation as Ensign in the year 1825; became Lieut. and Adjutant in 1837; Captain in 1847; Brevet-Major and Major in 1858; Lieut.-Colonel in 1861; Colonel in 1866; and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General in September 1877, after 52 years' service. He was created a C.M.G. in 1883. During the Crimean War he held the following appointments at Malta: Barrack Master, Brigade Major and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General. His funeral took place with full military honours at the Addolorata Cemetery on Monday, Oct. 1. A firing party of the Royal Malta Artillery headed the procession, followed by the bands of the corps, of the 3rd Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers and the Royal Malta Regiment (Militia), while after the corpse came escorts from the Royal Garrison Artillery, the Royal Malta Artillery, the Lancashire Fusiliers, and the Royal Malta Regiment. A salute of 11 minute guns was fired from the saluting battery, while three blank volleys were fired over the grave of the deceased, the trumpeters sounding the "Last Post." The pall-bearers were Major-Gen. O'Callaghan, C.R.A., Col. Spencer, D.A.G., Col. Hughes Hallett, A.A.G., Col. Nugent, C.B., A.A.G., Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Manché, Lieut.-Col. Marquis De Piro, C.M.G. The following officers attended the funeral:—His Excellency Gen. Lord Congleton, C.B., and Staff, Col. Cameron, C.R.E.; Col. Bernard, Royal Malta Artillery; Col. Gill, R.E.; Major Alexander, R.A.; Judge Ganado, Judge Pullicino, Marquis Testaferata Ollivier, Hon. R. Micallef, Mons. Saxe, Russian Consul; Mr. Smith, Spanish Consul; the whole of the officers Royal Malta Artillery, and representatives from all the regiments in garrison. Major Biancardi, A.D.C., represented his Excellency Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, on leave in England. Wreaths were sent by H.E. Gen. Sir F. Grenfell, Lord Congleton, Major-Gen. and Mrs. O'Callaghan, Col. and Mrs. Berwick, Major and Mrs. Briffa, Capt. and Mrs. Enriquez, Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Denaro, Capt. and Mrs. Vella, Capt. and Mrs. Ganado, Mrs. Montanaro, the officers Royal Malta Artillery, Royal Garrison Artillery, Royal Malta Regiment, and many others.

Major-Gen. Fairfax Charles Hassard, C.B., Colonel, retired list, R.E., died at Hoddesdon, Herts, on the 5th inst., aged 78. He joined the Army June 20, 1840; became Colonel Aug. 3, 1868; and retired with the hon. rank of Major-General March 15, 1882. He served in the Crimean campaign, from November, 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, sortie of May 4, and expedition to Kerch and Yenikale (medal with clasp, Brevet of Major, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and 5th Class of the Medjidie). Served as commanding R.E. in the Kaffir War of 1877-78; and in the Zulu War, 1879 (medal with clasp).

Col. Harrington A. Trevelyan, retired, late 7th Hussars, died at Barton State, Fresno, California, on the 29th ult. Col. Trevelyan, who was the son of the late Gen. W. Trevelyan, of Glenfarg, Perthshire, served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854, and rode in the Balaclava Charge with the 11th Hussars. He

was also present at the Alma and at the siege of Sebastopol. For his services he received the medal with three clasps, the 5th class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. Col. Trevelyan commanded the 7th Hussars from 1868 to 1871, when he retired by sale of his commission.

Col. Jocelyn Pickard-Cambridge, retired list, Indian Staff Corps, died at Bloxworth House, Dorset, on the 5th inst., aged 73. Col. Pickard-Cambridge joined the Army June 12, 1846; became Captain June 12, 1861; Major June 12, 1866; Lieut.-Colonel June 12, 1872; and Colonel Nov. 11, 1876.

Col. Thomas Henry Stoton, retired list, Indian Staff Corps, died at Eynsham, near Oxford, on the 6th inst., in his 65th year, entered the Indian Army in 1856. He became Captain in 1863; Lieut.-Colonel in 1882; and retired in 1883 with the rank of Colonel.

Lieut.-Col. George Kettlewell, late Bengal Army, who died on Sept. 17, entered the Bengal Horse Artillery in December, 1854; was through the Mutiny, and received medal with three clasps; Delhi, Relief of Lucknow, and Lucknow; served in China War of 1860 (medal and two clasps); Peking and Taku Forts; afterwards served with Horse Artillery at Meerut up to 1867; was in veterinary charge of Home Stud, Kernal, till 1867; in Army Remount Department till 1880; appointed as Professor of Lahore Veterinary College in 1881, and made Principal thereof till 1890; appointed Inspecting Veterinary Officer of Madras Army in April, 1891; retired under age clause, Feb. 17, 1895.

Major the Hon. Denis Lawless, retired list, late Rifle Brigade, died at Blackrock, co. Dublin, on the 5th inst. Born in 1854, the third son of Baron Cloncurry, he joined the Army Feb. 11, 1875; became Captain March 14, 1883; and Major Nov. 23, 1892.

Capt. Henry Topham Clements, late 14th Hussars, of Belmont, East Hoathly, Sussex, died at Buxton from the effects of an accident on the 8th inst., aged 69. On Sept. 29 he was returning to his hotel from a concert in the Pavilion at Buxton when his foot caught in the kerb-stone, and in his fall he sustained injuries to his spine which proved fatal. Capt. Clements, who was the fourth son of the late Rev. J. C. Clements, of Lower Clapton, served as Adjutant of the 14th Light Dragoons in the expedition to Persia in 1857, and with the Central India Field Force under Lord Strathnairn throughout the Indian Mutiny. He married in 1887 Sophia, daughter of Prebendary Borradaile, of Heston, Sussex.

Capt. Herbert Willshire, Reserve of Officers, late 20th Hussars, attached to 5th Mounted Infantry, Lincoln Company, was killed in action about 18 miles south-east of Lindley on the 8th inst., whilst serving with a patrol. He joined the Army Dec. 11, 1886; became Captain March 10, 1895; he served in the Egyptian War of 1882, and was present in the engagement at Mahsma, in the two actions of Kassassin, at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and the action of Cairo (medal with clasp and Khedive's star); served in the operations in the Soudan in 1889, including the engagement at Tosti (medal).

Lieut. Cunliffe Hamilton Martin, Indian Staff Corps (4th Bengal Lancers), died in India last week, of enteric fever, contracted at the end of a year's famine relief work. The son of Col. Cunliffe Martin, C.B., he was born Aug. 5, 1875; joined the Bedfordshire Regiment, March 25, 1896; and joined the Staff Corps, Oct. 7, 1897.

MILITARY MEMORIALS IN "LATTE" BRASS OR MARBLE, &c.—Special Illustrated Military Price List on application to GAWTHORPE, 16, Long Acre, W.C., and 19, Castle Street East, W., London, Craftsman in Metals to H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Patronised by the War Office, Lord Wolseley, Sir Francis Grenfell, the Guards, Cavalry, and most Regiments of the Line. See Memorials to Officers killed at Glencoe, Dekiel's Drift, Kimberley, Wagon Hill, Ladysmith, Magersfontein, Omdurman, Khartoum, Khyber Pass, Crete, &c., and in the Boer War of 1880-81.

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2nd Lieut. Francis Gerard Stapleton Cotton, R.E., was killed by an explosion, on the 6th inst., at Pienars River camp. Born May 16, 1878, he joined the Army Sept. 23, 1897.

FOREIGN.

Rear-Admiral Montgomery Sicard, of the United States Navy, whose death is reported, was born in New York City in 1836. He entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1851, reaching the rank of Master in 1858 and receiving his commission as Lieut. in 1860. When the Civil War broke out in the following year he served with the blockading squadron in the Western Gulf of Mexico, assisted in the destruction of the Confederate flotilla and transports in April, 1862, and continued to work up the Mississippi river with the fleet that finally succeeded a year later in co-operating with the army and capturing Vicksburg. His active service continued during the whole of the war, which, when ended, left him with the rank of Lieut.-commander. He was afterwards appointed a professor in the Naval Academy, and reached Captain's rank in 1881. From this time he devoted his attention mainly to the study of ordnance, upon which he became and remained an authority, and he acted as chief of this bureau in the Navy Department from 1881 to 1890, during the period that the United States was carrying on the work of reconstructing its Navy throughout. He became Commodore in 1894, and was appointed to the command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, reaching his final rank as Rear-Admiral, and with it the command of the North Atlantic Squadron, in 1897, just before the outbreak of the war with Spain. His health had so far failed as to make further active service impossible, and at the instance of the President he was transferred to Washington, where he became the head of the Board of Strategy which had the direction of naval movements in Cuban waters. With few opportunities for conspicuous service, Admiral Sicard was an able and distinguished officer and did his full part in the development of the United States Navy.

A CENTRAL SOLDIERS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR.—My attention has just been drawn to a letter from Lady Hope on page 938 in THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of Sept. 22, in which the "pressing need of a Central Soldiers Hotel or Home" is urged upon your readers. I think that letter should not be allowed to pass unnoticed, as the very place here described was opened in 1890 by the late Miss Daniell in James Street, Buckingham Gate; and it has been carried on ever since most successfully as "a place of lodging, meals, and reception at the lowest possible cost," and "it is not a denominational home." So successful has it been as an hotel that we have been twice obliged to add to the accommodation, and we now have fifty cubicles and three married quarters. Without encumbering your space with details, I may say that during the first six months of this year the single beds were occupied 3,069 times, and the married quarters 167 times. The business receipts during the same period verged upon £1,000. Since its foundation, the home has been used by men from practically every regiment in the British Army, Hausas from West Africa, Indian troops, many men of the West Indian Regiment, various Colonial troops from South Africa, notably the Canadians, who were installed there by the High Commissioner for Canada, and Thorneycroft's Horse; by Marines, red and blue, and some bluejackets; also by multitudes of soldiers on their discharge. Perhaps I should add that within a few hundred yards another soldiers' hotel has just been established in this very "central" neighbourhood.

KATE MANSON,

Hon. Lady Superintendent of Miss Daniell's Soldiers' Homes.

Mission Hall and Soldiers' Home, Aldershot,
October 6.

ONE effect of the break-up of double-battalion Militia regiments has been to create a number of vacancies for honorary colonels. At present the honorary colonel is shown at the head of both battalions. This arrangement cannot, however, be intended as a permanency. As vacancies occur in the honorary colonelcies, officers will be appointed under the same rules as apply in other cases.

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, Oct. 6.

The transport *Aurania*, with the City Imperial Volunteers on board, left Cape Town on Saturday evening, at half-past five o'clock, amid a scene of intense enthusiasm. The mayor and town councillors, together with the members of the reception committee, went on board the vessel, and shortly afterwards Sir Alfred Milner, accompanied by Col. Mackinnon and his staff, arrived. They were received by a guard of honour. His Excellency, having boarded the transport, made a short speech thanking the Volunteers on behalf of South Africa for the services they had rendered to the Empire. Their reception there, he added, was nothing compared to the one they would get on arriving in England. He concluded by wishing all the men God-speed. When the vessel unmoored a band on the quay played "Auld Lang Syne." The Volunteers responded by singing "God Save the Queen." All the other transports in the bay sounded their sirens and saluted the *Aurania* as she steamed past.

A telegram from Lord Roberts, received at the War Office, stated that Lord Methuen arrived at Rustenburg on the 4th inst. He had two engagements on Sept. 28 with a Boer force, in which his casualties were two killed and three wounded. The Boers lost seven killed and 14 taken prisoners. The number of Boers captured and surrendering was put down by Lord Roberts at nearly 16,000. There was a skirmish on Thursday near Bulfontein between a British detachment, under Capt. Henty, of the London Irish Volunteers, and a party of Boers. The British casualties were six wounded; the Boers are reported to have suffered heavily.

Sir Redvers Buller left Lydenburg this morning for the south. His departure was made the occasion for a striking demonstration of farewell on the part of the troops, who lined both sides of the road from the bridge outside the town for about a mile. When the General with his staff reached the bridge, the band of the Gordons formed in front and played him out of the lines. The troops lining the road cheered lustily as Sir R. Buller passed. He constantly acknowledged the cheers of the men. Gen. Lyttelton bade Gen. Buller good-bye outside the town.

Sunday, Oct. 7.

Lord Roberts telegraphed from Pretoria during the afternoon, reporting the capture, by a mounted infantry patrol near Frankfort yesterday of 12 Boers, three of whom confessed to having cut the telegraph line between Frankfort and Heilbron. Edwards, the commandant of a body of the enemy's scouts who had been very active for some months past, surrendered, with six of his men, at Krugersdorp yesterday. He confirmed the report, received from many sources, that the Boers are now broken up into many parties without much fight in them. Major-Gen. Barton took seven Boer prisoners on 5th inst. near Krugersdorp. He had three men wounded. Lieut.-Gen. Kelly-Kenny reported that an armed Boer had been brought in a prisoner by two farmer burghers—an excellent sign that the people are getting tired of the war. The engine of a train conveying men of the Naval Brigade and Coldstream Guards was derailed on the 5th inst., near Balmoral, by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge, but nobody was injured.

The Natal Volunteers arrived at Maritzburg yesterday morning, and met with a cordial reception.

Lord Roberts telegraphed later that he had just bade good-bye to Capt. Bearcroft and the Naval Brigade. They were leaving that night for Cape Town, carrying with them the thanks and good wishes of the Army in South Africa for the able assistance they have afforded throughout the war.

Monday, Oct. 8.

Lord Roberts visited Daspoort, where the Australians and Rhodesians are encamped. He thanked the men for the devotion and bravery they had displayed throughout the war, more especially for their fine defence of Elands River.

Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Lord Roberts telegraphed at 10.45 p.m.:—"Bruce Hamilton reports that on the 4th a patrol came in contact with a party of Boers about eighteen miles south-east of Lindley. Capt. Wiltshire, Reserve of Officers, attached 5th Mounted Infantry Lincoln Company, was killed, and one man wounded and missing. Lieut. Cotton, R.E., and 20705 Corpl. D. H. Wilkinson were killed by an explosion on Oct. 6 at Pienars River Camp."

Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Wepener, Rouxville, and Ficksburg, said to be in the hands of Boer parties who appear to have been driven south by the British columns operating further north. Measures are being taken to surround them and the Basutoland border is strongly guarded.

A telegram from Vredefort Road, yesterday, says that the Colonial Division and Col. De Lisle's force have had a three days' fight with the Boers under De Wet from last Friday to Sunday. They dislodged and dispersed the enemy, who are retreating in a demoralised condition. De Wet had five guns and about 1,000 men. The British casualties are very slight. The action took place in a hilly region near Vredefort.

Thursday, Oct. 11.

Rouxville, Wepener, and Dewetsdorp have been reoccupied by British troops. A flying column of Boers has been seen moving from Abraham's Kraal in the direction of Poplar Grove. Their destination was believed to be Petrusburg.

Friday, Oct. 12.

Lord Roberts telegraphs from Pretoria, Oct. 10, 4.50 p.m.:—

"An unfortunate accident happened yesterday at Kaapmuiden owing to a train upsetting on the diversion over the Kaap River. Three men were killed, 15 injured, and Lieut. C. Hawkes had his leg broken, all belonging to the 66th Battery, Royal Field Artillery. About 40 animals were killed or badly injured. An engine with truck, conveying two Royal Engineer officers and Captain G. Paget, Rifle Brigade, and 18 men of the Vlakkfontein garrison, proceeded along the line yesterday to ascertain nature of damage during the previous night. The Boers were lying in wait and opened fire on the party. On hearing of the attack Capt. A. D. Stewart, Rifle Brigade, went with 40 men in support. The casualties, I regret to say, were very heavy; Capt. Stewart and a private of the Rifle Brigade were killed, and the following were wounded:—Capt. Paget, dangerously, and five men, attached Royal Engineers; Lieut. H. Stubbs, severely. Taken prisoners: Lieut. Sewell, Royal Engineers, and ten men of Rifle Brigade. Charles Knox reports from Heilbron that in an engaged yesterday near that place four Boers were wounded and three taken prisoners. Our casualties nil. The grazing guard near Lydenburg was attacked yesterday, and one man, 5th Lancers, was killed. A number of prisoners have been captured near this lately, and with the men who have surrendered more than 500 will shortly be despatched to Cape Town about half of whom will be sent to Ceylon or St. Helena. Barton, who is clearing the country north of Krugersdorp, reports an engagement with the Boers yesterday, when the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, admirably led by Sir Robert Coleton, behaved very well. Several dead Boers were left on the ground and three prisoners were taken. Our casualties:—Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Killed: 2nd Lieut. J. R. Williams-Ellis. Wounded: Capt. Gabbett, dangerously, head; 2nd Lieut. H. Kyrke, severely, head; and 11 men. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Capt. H. M. Trenchard, dangerously, chest. De Lisle's Mounted Infantry and a portion of the Colonial Division have been engaged for the last two or three days with a body of the enemy under De Wet near Reitsburg, and succeeded in driving them north of the Vaal near Venterskroon. De Wet has been making frequent speeches to the burghers lately and assuring them that on Oct. 10 the war would be stopped by European Powers. Yesterday was the anniversary of the ultimatum, to-day is Kruger's 75th birthday, and it will be a year to-morrow since the first shot was fired. These dates the Boers have been looking forward to with considerable interest in the hope that something would intervene to end the war in their favour. I trust they will now realise how futile are their expectations."

OFFICERING THE MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A large number of young men of good position will shortly be returning to England who have served in the ranks of the Imperial Yeomanry. May I suggest that it would be well for the War Office to take steps to secure some of them as captains of Militia. In my own county I know many of the young men personally, and I have been able to secure at least two of them, and they will be gazetted to companies as vacancies occur. I hope to record the names of others. These young men are members of the best families, but, being younger sons, cannot afford the expense of commissions in the Yeomanry, so rather than not see service they went out as troopers. This shows them to be made of the right stuff. Other counties are bigger than ours, and it may be more difficult for Militia commanding officers to be in touch with everybody, but it seems to me that the Yeomanry commandants would be able to give much useful information. The experience gained in South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry cannot but have been an excellent preparation, and no doubt many of those who have gone through the war would be only too ready to associate themselves with the Militia if it were shown that the way would be made easy for them. The force will probably lose many good officers when the embodiment is over. Here is a means whereby their places might be taken by qualified men, who would join with a campaign to their credit.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

8th Hussars.—Capt. Sandwith left Cape Town in the *Saxon* on the 3rd inst. for England.

10th Hussars.—Capt. and Rdgmr. Waite sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Buluwayo* on the 27th ult.

11th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. the Earl of Cardigan sailed from Cape Town on the 3rd inst. in the *Saxon* en route to England.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The 22nd, 50th, and 70th Batteries R.F.A., and No. 3 Mountain Battery are under orders of readiness to leave India during the winter for England.

The Government of India have agreed to the 60 artillery officers hitherto detained in India now proceeding to their respective destinations.

All horse and field batteries in India are to be equipped with the spade brake as quickly as possible. The tray system of ammunition supply is also to be introduced forthwith.

Early arrangements are to be made for the despatch from India of 100 additional non-commissioned officers asked for by the War Office. They will be replaced from home by the same number of gunners.

Field howitzers for India will in future be of the pattern adopted for the home service. The formation of two batteries of 5.4 weapons for India will be proceeded with at once.

The following Militia Artillery regiments have been disembodied, viz., South-East of Scotland, Edinburgh, Fife, Forfar, Lancashire, Tipperary, Waterford, West of Scotland, Wicklow, Sligo, Londonderry, Cornwall and Devon Miners, Durham, Glamorgan, Northumberland, Pembroke, Royal Cardigan, Carmarthen.

Major H. Montgomery Campbell, R.F.A., has passed in India the tactical examination qualifying for the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The detachment at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, will be withdrawn on Nov. 1.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—The detachment of the 1st Batn. at Chelsea will be moved to Wellington Barracks on Monday next, when the Royal Guards Reserve Regiment, commanded by Col. Broadwood, proceeds to the Tower of London.

Coldstream Guards.—Orderly-room Sergt. Brotherton has been selected for a clerkship in the Colonial Secretary's office, Falkland Islands, with the additional duty of Instructor of the Volunteers.

Irish Guards.—The Queen has approved of the following patterns of uniform for officers and men of the Irish Guards:—Dress of officers.—As for other regiments of the Brigade of Foot Guards, with the following exceptions:—Plume.—St. Patrick's blue, cut feather, 6 ins. high; to be worn on the right side of the bearskin. Tunic.—A shamrock in silver embroidery at each end of the collar; 10 buttons in front, arranged from the top in groups of four, four, and two; four bars of embroidery on skirt and sleeve flaps, grouped towards the centre. Forage cap.—The band will be of black mohair braid. Field cap.—Round cap with projecting soft crown, piped at the edge with green, band of green cloth. Red and blue frocks.—Eight buttons in front arranged in fours, and four small buttons grouped at the cuff. Sword hilt.—The device will be the Order of St. Patrick. Mess waistcoat.—Four buttons in front. Regimental staff.—The plume for quartermasters will be St. Patrick's blue, upright swan feather. Horse furniture.—Buckles rectangular, with the cross of St. Patrick at the ends. Clothing of men.—As for officers, with the following exceptions:—Plume.—brush; tunic—on the shoulder strap the Star of the Order of St. Patrick in embroidery or metal, as for other regiments of Foot Guards; forage cap—worn by warrant officers and staff-sergeants only. Major Hamilton has been selected for the position of second in command of the 1st Batn. Capt. FitzClarence sailed from Cape Town on the 27th ult. in the *Buluwayo* for England to join, on appointment, from the Royal Fusiliers.

Bufs (3rd).—Lieut. Greatwood, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town in the *Buluwayo* on the 27th ult., invalided.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—Lieut. Done, 2nd Batn., sailed from Cape Town in the *Buluwayo* on the 27th ult., invalided.

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—Lieut. Thatchell, 1st Batn., sailed for Cape Town in the *Saxon* on the 3rd inst.

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—"Soldier" writes:—"Is it not time that something was done to recognise the gallantry displayed by the Devonshire Regiment during the siege of Ladysmith? This ever trust-

worthy old corps distinguished itself on more than one occasion, but more particularly on Jan. 6, during the attack on Wagon Hill. Here about four companies more than held their own against overwhelming odds, but with terrible loss, and it is doubtful if the flag would have continued to float over Ladysmith had the attack on this position been successful. The sturdy Devon lads, however, never wavered, and the day was ours. I do not wish to infer that the Devons did more than the other regiments who took part in the defence of Ladysmith, but they at least did as much to gain distinction as any. Then, how is it, Sir, that not a single Victoria Cross has yet been awarded to this corps, while they are almost as common as blackberries in a certain other corps? It is not because there have been no recommendations, as I have good grounds for knowing that Sergeant Palmer was recommended for gallantly leading his company. Capt. Lafone and Lieut. Masterson, too, were recommended, the former for leading his company after being wounded (afterwards receiving a fatal wound), the latter for going across the fire-swept zone for reinforcements. This gallant deed was performed not more than forty yards from the enemy, and though 'knocked over' time after time he still continued his journey and delivered his message, and fell wounded in 11 places. Surely, Sir, such pluck and devotion to duty deserve to be recognised, and the Devonshire men are anxious to know what is being done."

Capt. Luxmore, 1st Batn., was dangerously wounded in action at Kruger's Post on the 1st inst., 2nd Lieut. Cuming being killed.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—The 2nd Batn. is under orders of readiness to leave India during the winter for Ceylon.

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. and details moved on Saturday last from Barry to Glasgow.

Cheshire Regiment (22nd).—Capt. Dunn Gardner, 4th (Militia) Batn., is on passage home from the Cape, in the *Buluwayo*.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—Capt. Morgan has been appointed Commandant and Adjutant of the Convalescent Depot, Southampton.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—Major Reid, 2nd Batn., has been appointed officiating A.A.G. Madras command. Lieut. Hannay, 1st Batn., sailed from Cape Town on the 27th ult. in the *Buluwayo*, invalided.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd) is under orders of readiness to leave India during the winter for the Mediterranean.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th).—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hore, who took part in the defence of Mafeking, and afterwards distinguished himself at Elands River, was on Saturday accorded an enthusiastic welcome at Leamington on the occasion of his arrival to join his wife and her father, Gen. Radcliffe. Col. Hore reached Leamington at 3.15, and was met at the station by the Mayor and members of the Corporation. He met with a hearty reception outside the station. A procession was formed and proceeded to the Town Hall, where the Mayoress gave an "at home" in the officer's honour. He was presented with an address of congratulation, the band playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes." In reply, Col. Hore said it had been his fortune to be in a place where he had opportunities, and he had had good luck. He wished to pay a tribute to those gallant Colonial troops, Rhodesians, New South Wales, Queenslanders, and West Australians, without whose gallantry and co-operation he could not have achieved the success he had. He later addressed a large crowd from the balcony, and subsequently drove, amid deafening cheers, with Mrs. Hore to Gen. Radcliffe's residence.

Black Watch (42nd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. moved on Tuesday from Barry Links to Montrose.

Major Gilstrap, 3rd (Militia) Batn., commanding the guard at Ballater, had the honour of being included in the Royal dinner party at Balmoral on the 4th inst. Lieuts. Graham Murray and MacKenzie Murray dined at the Castle, and were received by the Queen in the drawing-room afterwards.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd).—The 3rd Militia Batn. and details moved on the 4th inst. from Kilworth to Buttevant, and will be disembodied on Nov. 1.

Sherwood Foresters (45th).—Lieut. Watson sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Saxon* on the 3rd inst.

Royal West Kent Regiment (50th) is under orders of readiness to leave Aden for England during the winter.

Shropshire Light Infantry (53rd) are under orders of readiness to leave India for Aden during the winter.

Essex Regiment (56th) is under orders of readiness to return home from India during the winter.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—The 5th (Militia) Batn. moved, on the 4th inst., from Buttevant to Nenagh. The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says a loyal Dutchman, named Hatting, residing near Frere, has made a graceful offer to Lord and Lady Roberts. The remains of their son, Lieut. Roberts, who fell at Colenso, lie on this man's farm, and he offers to make over to the parents of the deceased officer two acres of land round the grave.

Wiltshire Regiment (62nd).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. and details moved on the 1st inst. from Kilworth to Cork.

Durham Light Infantry (68th).—Capt. Briggs, 3rd (Militia) Batn., left Cape Town on the 3rd inst. in the *Saxon* for England.

Highland Light Infantry (71st).—2nd Lieut. Campbell sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Buluwayo* on the 27th ult.

Shropshire Light Infantry (85th).—The 4th (Militia) Batn. moved on the 3rd inst. from Kilworth to Waterford, and details from Kilworth to Tipperary. It will be disembodied on Nov. 1.

Royal Irish Rifles (86th).—Lieut. Rodney and 2nd Lieut. Bowen-Colthurst are on passage home from Cape Town in the *Buluwayo*, which sailed on the 27th ult.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. and details moved on the 3rd inst. from Finner to Belfast.

Wiltshire Regiment (99th).—Although the 2nd battalion has unluckily been out of all the big historic battles of the South African War, it has been seven times engaged in severe fighting—viz., at Rensburg, Arundel, Colesberg, Bethlehem, Fouriesburg, Elands Kop, and Hamman's Kraal, and has also made some fine forced marches. Major-Gen. Paget recently addressed it in the following terms:—"I have come down here to express to you, before you leave my command, my thanks for the gallant way the regiment has behaved. You experienced the other day at Hamman's Kraal bush-fighting which few troops out here have seen. Your steady advance through thick bush, without halting, and under a heavy fire, was most admirable. Gen. Clements and myself are both anxious to keep so fine a regiment, but, of course, he has the prior claim to your services, and it is, therefore, with much regret that I have to part from you. Major Kirkwood, I shall have much pleasure in mentioning your gallant battalion in my despatches to Lord Roberts."

Royal Munster Fusiliers (104th) are under orders of readiness to return home from India during the winter.

Durham Light Infantry (106th) has been placed under orders of readiness to return home from Burma during the winter. Major Saunders has passed in India the tactical examination qualifying for the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Royal Sussex Regiment (107th), is under orders of readiness to return home from India during the winter.

Army Pay Department.—Changes in September:—Chief Paymasters: Col. Goyes, Hong Kong, to unattached list; Crookenden, York to Hong Kong; Staff Paymasters: Lieut.-Col. Ternan, Malta to Portsmouth; Lieut.-Col. Brooke to unattached list; Lieut.-Col. Parkinson, Portsmouth to York; Lieut.-Col. Smottl, to retired pay, Sept. 22; Major Lane, to retired pay, Sept. 26. Paymasters: Major Lodi, to retired pay, Sept. 26; Capt. Ruston, wick, Guernsey to South Africa; Capt. Netley, to unattached list. Further list of retired officers temporarily employed: Lieut.-Col. Furlong, Bristol, Sept. 11; Lieut.-Col. Kaye, Guernsey, Sept. 12; Lieut.-Col. Langford, Netley, Sept. 17. Permanent appointments to the A.P.D.: Capt. Brett, Northumberland Fusiliers, Jan. 22, 1898; Capt. Neve, Berkshire Regiment, Nov. 24, 1898; Capt. Pinhorn, East Lancashire Regiment, Sept. 11, 1895.

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Reviews.

HOW WE ESCAPED FROM PRETORIA.

Capt. Aylmer Haldane, Gordon Highlanders, recently told in *Blackwood* the story of "How we Escaped from Pretoria"—his companion in the exploit being Lieut. Le Mesurier. The narrative attracted great notice in its serial form, and we are very glad to welcome it in a permanent shape (*Blackwood*). We have rarely read anything so dramatic in substance or so graphic in treatment. The reader follows the brilliant story with breathless interest from the first page to the last. The persistent fortitude with which these gallant men, and others, added to their discomforts and accepted danger in order that sooner or later they might strike a blow for freedom excites the utmost admiration. Courage, coolness, fertility of resource, and all the qualities that go to the making of soldiers are disclosed in these pages. Disappointment did not quell the spirit of the captives. When their tunnel failed through inundation, they turned to another device. They had hoped to escape as Latude escaped from the Bastille, but were driven to devices more modern.

They had made trap doors, and collected tools, and the electric light wires were to be cut. Again there was a mischance, and their device being now disclosed, they were compelled to hide beneath the floor, and all the talent of the Vidocqs and Le Coqs ("with apologies for the comparison") of Pretoria failed to scent the lair. At length came the happy day of freedom. Mr. Churchill had got away, and precautions were redoubled, but the crowded state of the Model School making necessary a change of quarters for the captives afforded the chance. We shall not recount the incidents of the glorious dash for freedom which brought the two officers, after many perils and hardships to Lorenzo Marques. They make a splendid story of courageous enterprise, full of the keenest interest, which no one should fail to read.

SPORT IN BURMA AND ASSAM.

Col. F. T. Pollok and Mr. W. H. Thom, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Burma, have written together, under the title of *Wild Sports in Burma and Assam*, what is really a perfect manual and encyclopædia for the sportsman in those countries (Hurst and Blackett). An opinion prevailed that Burma was a poor sporting country, but the truth is that ignorance of the language, the endless savannahs covered with long elephant grass, and the difficulty of procuring elephants, made it impossible for early sportsmen to discover the real resources of the country. It needed the patient enterprise of Col. Pollok, who was really the pioneer of sport in Lower Burma, to discover what those resources were. It is rather disappointing to be told, however, that to be a successful hunter elephants are requisite, but seldom procurable. Col. Pollok himself was exceptionally favoured, for he had elephants of his own, and experienced no difficulty in procuring others. It was in July, 1853, that he attacked Lower Burma. He used to converse with the men and women in the villages, and he spared no expense, with the result that he was able to amass a vast amount of information, which was published, in a volume entitled *Sport in British Burma*, in 1879. This book is the staple of the first half of the volume we have before us, although it has been newly written, and is thoroughly up-to-date. Rich people, as the author says, might do much worse than go to the East for a two years' shooting trip. They could get pig-sticking in Tirhoot; elephant, gaur, and tsine shooting in Upper Burma; tiger and rhinoceros in Assam, and good all-round shooting in Lower Burma. Col. Pollok recommends a battery consisting of a Westley-Richards double hammerless Mannlicher, a Paradox of either 8 or 10 bore, a double No. 12 rifle or an Express .577 for deer and soft-skinned animals, and a 12 smooth-bore, carrying either ball or shot. The mammalia in Lower Burma are two varieties of elephants, two of rhinoceros, gaur, tsine or wild cattle, buffaloes, sambar, brow-antlered deer, hog deer, barking deer, wild pig, serow, tigers, panthers, leopards, bears, wild dogs, many kinds of wild cat, and some jackals, while the tapir and mouse deer are found in the Tenasserim Province, and small game are in great variety. The best places are the Arrakan range, Mendoon, 50 miles west of Thayetmyo, the Ma'ee Pass, and along the spurs of the Arrakan, in the Yomahs north of Pegu, and along the base of the range, along the banks of the Attaran River, and in the districts of Mergui and Tavoy. Here there is excellent sport, and good shikarris are many, but elephants appear to be absolutely indispensable. Equally interesting particulars of shooting in Upper Burma are given by Mr. Thom, whose account of the country and the people, as well as of the sport, is admirable. The book concludes with a section on sport in Assam. The volume, in short, is a complete magazine of information concerning its subject, and no sportsman should think of visiting Burma without having mastered it thoroughly. The illustrations are many and very good.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MILITARY BOOKS.

Capt. Maurice J. D. Cockle is an ideal bibliographer, and all students of military history owe him a debt of gratitude for his splendid *Bibliography of English Military Books up to 1642, and of Contemporary Foreign Works* (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.). The book has been edited by Mr. H. D. Cockle, and Mr. Oman has contributed a prefatory note. It may be said at this point that the volume is a masterpiece of typography, and a choice production of the Chiswick Press. Only 250 copies have been printed, and no effort has been spared to make the book complete. By the time the English soldier began to put his opinions upon paper the old school of tactics was moribund, and the men who wrote in the time of Elizabeth and James had learned all their skill in France and Flanders. Many English military books were translations or compendiums of bulky foreign treatises, and the works of Christine de Pisan and De Rohan found scores of translators and plagiarists, for our military writers borrowed much from the Continent, while no single English book at that time seems to have had any influence abroad. It was this last circumstance that led Capt. Cockle to include foreign works. His system is admirable. De Morgan has said that the most worthless book of a by gone age is a record worthy of preservation if ranged historically among its contemporaries. Inspired by this idea, Captain Cockle elected to reject the artificial arrangement of an alphabetical catalogue, and has arranged his books chronologically. Therefore, his list is no jejune production, but a military history in brief. He recognises from that point of view that it would have been better to carry it on to 1660, the date of the institution of the standing army, and we hope he may be tempted yet to do so. It is surprising what a vast number of military books were published in the period he surveys, and how extremely interesting many of them are. Capt. Cockle is not content to give bibliographical details only; he adds something of a *précis* of the contents of the book in many cases, and the illustrations which he gives, and which are most admirably produced, add a great deal to the interest of the book. We are very glad to draw attention to it, because, though it will directly attract few outside the ranks of students, it is an extremely valuable contribution to military history.

SHORT NOTICES.

Stable Management and Exercise, by Capt. M. Horace Hayes, F.R.C.V.S. (Hurst and Blackett), is well described as "A book for Horse-owners and Students." Capt. Hayes is such a well-known authority upon horses and horse-breeding that it is scarcely necessary to deal at length with this new book from his pen. He has had a quarter of a century's experience in writing technical books on horses, and he has here embodied in a volume of first-rate excellence all that concerns the subject indicated by its title. A large portion of the work appeared in the form of articles published in the *Live Stock Journal*, and it may be commended to all horse-owners.

World Politics at the End of the 19th Century as Influenced by the Oriental Situation, is a volume of Transatlantic origin, published in the "Citizen's Library," by Messrs. Macmillan, and is from the pen of Professor Paul S. Reinsch, of the University of Wisconsin. We shall be content to say that it is a broad-minded survey of the subject, suggestive in its treatment, but embodying a wonderful amount of information. In writing of national Imperialism the author is, of course, treating the subject from the American point of view, and this is especially the case where he deals with the political methods of Imperialism. His account of the opening up of China, and of the railway politics of that country, is extremely interesting, and the subject is very cleverly treated.

How to Read War News from China (Fisher Unwin), is a useful booklet on the lines of a similar issue concerning South Africa. Such a book might, of course, have been extended indefinitely, but it would certainly have been advantageous if an account had been given of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, and if more ample details had been included of railway concessions and works in Manchuria and China. We do not find any account of Admiral Alexieff. However, within its limits, the book is useful.

An admirable little book for pocket use is *Formation for Attack, Night Operations, &c., Adopted in South Africa*, by Lieut.-Col. Brunker (Holbrook, Portsmouth). The plates and notes on these different formations will be extremely interesting, and the author shows how the frontage for troops in the defence has increased enormously towards the close in the present war. A comparison is made with formations as previously suggested and carried out. The issue is most instructive.

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Preparatory Battle Formations, by Major-Gen. H. M. Bengough, is a second edition of a well-known pamphlet (Gale and Polden). It embodies a suggestion for a system intended to replace the rigid and antiquated formations now in use, and the principle consists of small columns composed of companies or half companies, or preferably sections, moving by fours at any required interval. The diagrams show the formations completely.

To the growing number of pocket volumes concerning naval affairs Signor Ulrico Hoepli, of Milan, has added two. *The Manuale del Marino*, of Admiral De Amezaga, and *Le Flotte Moderne*, by Eugenio Bucci, are twin volumes, which will doubtless be of great use in the Italian navy and merchant marine. Admiral De Amezaga's little volume describes guns and ammunition with great fulness, as well as the use of electricity on board and submarine arms, and it includes a *resumé* of the laws which concern the Italian Naval Reserve, with a great number of orders, instructions, and reports, and a *précis* of steam tactics and naval formations, and international law, with a host of other matters of naval interest. It also includes a classified list of the ships of the Great Powers. In short, it is a wonderful book for the information it contains. Signor Bucci's volume describes the types of Italian ships and contains lists of the ships of all the Powers, being thus a useful naval pocket-book. It is brought up to June 1, last.

Chinas' Kriege seit 1840 (Mittler, Berlin) is a brochure giving an intelligent account of recent events in the history of China, and including a discussion of the present strength of that Power, which is credited with having from 225,000 to 250,000 men, of whom a third are in the provinces of Chihli and Shantung.

We have also received a *Projet de Recrutement de L'Armée Belge*, by Col. van Bever (Brussels, Lebeque), which includes a proposal to which the Belgian Minister of War would not lend his ear, but which may be interesting to Belgian soldiers all the same.

THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."
SIR,—I have received the enclosed cutting from England. I wish to express the indignation and disgust which all who are interested in the Highland Brigade must feel on reading these remarks and the letter which follows them. The special correspondent says it is written by "A By No Means Placid Celt." The gist of this letter is that the Highland Brigade consider themselves ill-treated because they were not included in the general advance to Pretoria. I have the honour to belong to that brigade, and was with them during the period covered by the letter, and there is not a word of truth in this statement. We knew perfectly well we were doing useful work, and had the Field-Marshal's discretion directed that we should be employed on lines of communication, we should have had no right to make this scandalous public complaint. The writer makes a grievance of the fact that there was no correspondent with us to chronicle our doings, and says, by implication, that his deeds of valour must be done in the public eye to be worth doing at all. Sir, Lord Roberts knew what we were doing and if we did well, and, believe me, that is enough for us. The whole tone of this letter is so repugnant to good feeling, and so subversive of all discipline, that I cannot find Parliamentary language strong enough to express my disgust. The writer says he has had complaints made to him by men who have had 30 years' service. I know no one in the brigade who has served 30 years, and much doubt if any exist in the Army who are not major-generals, full colonels, or very old quartermasters. To criticise, or cause to be criticised, in the public prints the uses to which our revered commander may choose to put us is not the habit of the Highland Brigade, and one can only charitably suppose that when the "A By No Means Placid Celt" penned his letter, he must have been so far from placid as to require the serious attention of his friends.

ONE OF THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE.

THE CRIMEAN DEAD.—The remains of the English soldiers and sailors who died during the Crimean war, and were buried in the cemeteries on the Dardanelles, were reinterred in the cemetery at Haidar Pasha on the 1st inst. The ceremony, which was an imposing one, was performed in the presence of the secretary and staff of the British Embassy, the British Consul at Constantinople, and a large number of Turkish officials. A company of Turkish infantry, with band, rendered military honours, playing "God save the Queen" at the beginning and again at the conclusion of the service, while a detachment of Turkish soldiers fired the usual salutes. A number of the members of the English colony, including General Blunt Pasha, and the commander and officers and some bluejackets from H.M.S. *Salamander* were also present. The chaplain of the British Embassy officiated.

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BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Princess of Copper; Brothers of the Chain; In
 White Raiment (R. V. White). Twice Captured, by
 Lord Rosslyn; How We Escaped from Pretoria, by
 Capt. Haldane; The Operations of War, new issue, in
 2 vols. (Blackwood). Relief of Mafeking, Wilson Young
 (Methuen). Through Five Turkish Provinces (Bickers).
 Malaria, by Angelo Celli; Pike and Perch (Fur and
 Feather Series; Ian Hamilton's March, by Winston
 Churchill (Longmans). Should I Succeed in South
 Africa? (Simpkins). The Pretty Polly (Chatto and
 Windus). The Men of the Merchant Service, by Bullen
 (Smith Elder). The Handy Man, and other Verses, by
 H. Begbie (Richards).

October Magazines.—Pall Mall, Cornhill, Longmans,
 Badminton, Harper's, Scribner's, Humanitarian, Mac-
 millan's, Nineteenth Century, National Review, Black-
 wood's, Century Illustrated, United Service, Antiquary,
 Genealogical, Humane Review.



Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1900.

THE NAVAL BRIGADES.

THE publication of a further batch of
 despatches from Sir Edward Seymour,
 and the announcement of the departure from the
 front of Captain Bearcroft's brigade have
 occurred very opportunely. The report that the
 bluejackets are to return from South Africa
 appears to be premature. All that Lord Roberts
 says in his telegram of October 7 is:—"I wished
 Captain Bearcroft and the naval brigade good-
 bye to-day. They leave for Capetown to-night,
 carrying with them the thanks and good wishes
 of the Army in South Africa for the able assist-
 ance they have afforded throughout the war." The
 Navy has every reason to be proud of those
 of its members who represented it in the war.
 Their achievements cannot but add lustre to the
 pages they have contributed to the glorious
 history of the Navy. From the time when,

under the late Captain Ethelston, a small brigade was sent to Stormberg, until they had done their work in carrying their guns to the uttermost borders of the Transvaal, marines and bluejackets have shown a zeal and devotion and rendered a loyal co-operation to the land services fully deserving of Lord Roberts's meed of praise. Since the relief of Ladysmith it has been only by infrequent reference in the official telegraphic despatches that any indication has been given of the work which the Navy has continued to perform. The story has yet to be written of how the little party of seamen under Captain Jones dragged their guns with Buller's force over the passes of the Drakensberg. And other chapters will tell of how the naval guns accompanied Lord Roberts in that famous march across the veldt to Bloemfontein, how Grant and his tiny band did good service with Hunter in the Orange River Colony, and how one of the most striking scenes in the campaign was the entry of the naval brigade into Pretoria, a significant presentation of the long reach of Sea Power. As a correspondent who was present writes: "When one realised that these great and apparently unwieldy guns had kept pace with the Army in its advance from Modder River, had taken part in each successive action of importance, and had never delayed the infantry in its advance, in spite of a country without roads, and prolific in unbridged drifts, which blocked transport waggons for hours, one understood the gigantic task which the sailors had faced and successfully accomplished." To Captain Percy Scott first of all, for having devised the means by which the seamen could so prove themselves, belongs the credit. But all, naval and marine officers, non-commissioned and petty officers, seamen, stokers, and marines, for their gallantry, their energy, and their ready resource in most trying circumstances, have deserved well of their country for the signal and useful service rendered to the Empire.

Turning from South Africa to China, we find in Sir Edward Seymour's despatches with regard to the operations at Taku and Tien-tsin, similar testimony to the pluck and endurance, the courage and zeal of our bluejackets and marines. The circumstances in which these operations were carried to a successful issue were as unique and extraordinary as those which occurred in South Africa. Nothing is more striking in these reports, as in that of the Admiral on the expedition on which he himself led, than the excellent spirit in which the men of the different nationalities worked together with reciprocal helpfulness. Nothing can be more characteristic of this spirit than the remark of Admiral Bruce in bringing to the notice of the Admiralty the brilliant manner in which Captain Stewart handled his ship in the action with the Taku Forts, "he and the captain of the German vessel *Ilis* were always contending for the post of danger," and again, in reference to another brilliant officer, at the taking of the North-West fort, "the Japanese commander, as I believe, the first man in, and then assisted Commander Cradock up, when I much regret to say that the Japanese commander was killed." Sir Edward Seymour says in forwarding the reports of the rear-admiral and those of Captains Cradock and Stewart, "It is my pleasing duty to inform their lordships that these operations met with my entire approval. In my opinion they were skilfully planned and executed in a most gallant manner, worthy of the highest traditions of our Service." The remaining despatches, which include those from Captain Bayly, a senior naval officer at Tien-tsin; Captain

Burke, commanding the Naval Brigade; and General Dorward, as well as those of the admirals, form a complete narrative of the operations which cleared the Chinese soldiery from the city and opened the road to Peking. The story covers a period from June 10 to July 14, when the walled city of Tien-tsin was taken after two days fighting. It is clear from the despatches that from the date of the departure of the expedition to attempt the relief of Peking, the Chinese authorities adopted a hostile attitude, although it was not until a week later that their troops took the offensive. Then for some days they made repeated attempts to capture the railway station, which may be regarded as the key to the position occupied by the foreigners. Fortunately these attempts, as well as those made to sever the connection with Tongku, all failed, and reinforcements, in spite of much opposition, were brought into the city. When, therefore, Sir Edward Seymour's expedition returned the Allied Forces were strong enough in their turn to take the offensive, and with success. The country will entirely concur with the Admiralty in the expression of their high appreciation of the tact and judgment displayed by the Admiral, and of their thorough approbation of the gallant and valuable services rendered by all concerned in these operations.

THE FRENCH SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

THE document in which is embodied the French shipbuilding programme of the year 1901 embodies an interesting statement meriting study. It illustrates and explains the great effort which France is now making, and at the same time suggests some of the difficulties that are encountered. If we were confronted merely by French naval preparations we might well be content with the progress already achieved. But we have to remember that Russia and Germany, not to name other countries, are just as energetic in their work of naval expansion. The total number of vessels contained in the French list is 111, of which 13 really belong to the present year, and appear only nominally in the programme of 1901, through various delays which have occurred in pushing them forward. The most considerable of these vessels is the battleship *Iéna*, which is ordered to make her trials, so that she may be attached to the Northern Squadron, but is only now receiving the armour for her gun turrets, and is not likely to be commissioned for six or eight months more. On the other hand, the submarine boats *Algérien* and *Farfadet*, the sea-going boats *Sirocco*, *Audacieux*, and *Trombe*, and six first class boats are really approaching completion, while the despatch transport *Vauchuse*, which was begun years ago, and is still unfinished, will perhaps never be completed unless for harbour service. The *Trombe* has, indeed, been under trial, and recently had a serious mishap through being driven, during a light fog, upon a rock near the Ile Groix, while steaming at 23 knots. The shock was terrific, and the boat was seriously damaged. She had not properly answered to her helm.

Turning, now, to the new vessels to be completed, continued, and commenced in 1901, which are 98 in number, we find that four are battleships, 15 armoured cruisers, one a protected cruiser, 24 destroyers, 15 submarine boats and 39 other torpedo craft. The coming year will witness the completion of two battleships, the *Henri IV.* and *Suffren*; of two armoured cruisers, the *Jeanne d'Arc* and the *Montcalm*; of the *Jurien de la Gravière*, which is a first class protected cruiser of a type and class not to be re-

produced; of three destroyers, the *Pertuisane*, *Esco-pette*, and *Flamberge*, and of five submarine boats, the *Sirène*, *Triton*, *Korrigan*, *Gnome*, and *Lutin*, as well as of seven sea-going boats and 12 boats of the first class. The most notable feature of French shipbuilding is the large number of armoured cruisers now in hand, of which seven will be launched in 1902, four in 1903, and one in 1904, not, of course, taking account of others which may be laid down. Seven submarine boats are to be completed in 1902, and three more belonging to the present programme in 1903. The two battleships which are to be laid down as "A 8" and "A 10" are intended to be completed in 1905; the other vessels to be begun next year are one armoured cruiser, 10 destroyers, eight submarine boats, and 11 small torpedo boats.

The two new battleships will be laid down as soon as the extensive shipbuilding programme which has been sanctioned by the Chamber receives the assent of the Senate. They will be of a new type, which we have already described, will displace 14,865 tons, and will be intended for a speed of 18 knots. The armoured cruisers belong to five different types. The *Jeanne d'Arc*, of 11,270 tons, has no sister. Three other vessels of a class are the *Dupetit-Thouars*, *Gueydon*, and *Montcalm*, and displace 9,517 tons. The third class is larger—10,014 tons—and includes the *Condé*, *Gloire*, *Marseillaise*, *Sully*, and *Amiral Aube*. The *Desaix* and *Kléber* are smaller vessels of 7,700 tons, while the *Jules Ferry* and *Léon Gambetta* are of a new type, displacing 12,550 tons, and are intended for 22 knots. They will be built at Cherbourg and Brest, while a third of the same class is to be begun at Toulon. These armoured cruisers displace entirely the protected cruisers, of which no more are intended to be built. It deserves also to be noticed that the construction of sea-going torpedo boats appears to be abandoned, these being now replaced by the larger class, which are really destroyers, and the building of these is being developed with activity. There are fourteen already in hand, and ten are to be begun in 1901. In that year the flotilla of submarine boats completed or in hand will comprise twenty-two units, and the whole will be completed by the year 1903. It will thus be seen that the French shipbuilding programme is extensive, and that there is no relaxation of effort, although some change of direction is apparent. The battleships and armoured cruisers are larger, and generally speaking all the vessels seem to tend more towards our own models, although the triple screw has been adopted without hesitation for all the larger vessels, and there is no tendency to build ships with unarmoured ends. The water-tube boiler is also still holding its sway. In other respects the programme seems to call for little remark, except that its extent will have to be taken into consideration, with many other important matters, by Mr. Goschen's successor.

Navv Notes.

The tale of members returned to the new Parliament is now nearly complete, and of those constituencies which have not yet replied there are few likely to add representatives of the Services. So far as our recollection serves, there has never been a House of Commons before in which there were so few naval officers. Captain Oliver Young, R.N., and Captain Sir John Colomb of the Marines are the only two who have a direct claim to recognition in this respect. The Navy must find its spokesmen outside its own ranks, and there is no lack of gentlemen anxious to take this responsibility upon their

shoulders. Sir Edward Reed, who now represents Cardiff, as a late Chief Constructor of the Navy, is, perhaps, more closely connected with the Service than any other member, but there are also two or three members who, like Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, have held offices at the Admiralty. Mr. Arnold Forster and Sir J. Fortescue Flannery have devoted special attention to naval matters, and it may be that time will show that there are others who, like Sir Charles Dilke, recognise the needs of the nation in connection with the Navy. We cannot but regret that at a time when the state of the Fleet merits special attention at the hands of the people's representatives, there should be no naval officer in the House whose words are likely to carry weight with the public.

There is very little military news from the Far East this week, and from the naval side the most important announcement concerns the making of a new port at Ching-wan-tao. This place does not appear to be marked in the Admiralty charts and there is no reference to it in the sailing directions, nor can we find it in any recent map. Apparently it is in the Gulf of Pechili and not far from Shan-hai-kwan. It is reported to have deep water close inshore, so that ships can actually go alongside a temporary wharf which has been constructed by the bluejackets. A branch line is also being laid down to connect the port with the railway system leading to Peking. The port is said to be free from ice and to afford protection against the winds which prevail during the winter. What number of ships can use it we are not told, but as the *Aurora* and other ships of that class have arrived there the facilities are probably good for fairly large vessels. It was essential that such a harbour should be found, as it cannot be long before the Peiho will be frozen over.

It appears to have been taken for granted in some quarters that the Admiralty have determined that the Duke and Duchess of York are to use the new *Victoria* and *Albert* for their voyage to Australia. We still, however, are of opinion that it is much more likely that the precedent will be followed which was set by the Prince of Wales when he visited India. There are a number of mercantile vessels on the auxiliary list which would be much more suitable than the Royal yacht. And it is significant that at the present time it does not appear that any further progress is being made with the yacht in the way of preparing her for such a long voyage. While there is good accommodation in the yacht, it is doubtful if there is sufficient for the suite which will probably accompany their Royal Highnesses, and moreover the yacht is not built to make long voyages, and does not carry a large quantity of coal. The use of a battleship, which has also been suggested would be unwarrantable, particularly at a time when we are feeling the need of more vessels of this class for the active service of the Fleet. An escort of cruisers is altogether different, and it would be only in keeping with the official character of the visit if these were provided. The only difference that need be made in this case is that the merchant ship might be actually commissioned, as the *Oregon* was in 1885 by Captain, now Admiral, Sir E. H. Seymour.

A correspondent writes:—"Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford's appointment as Ministerial Lord of the Admiralty is advocated by correspondents in the *Times* and other leading dailies. The inconsistency of such suggestions lies in the appointment of an officer who is midway on the junior flag-list to rule over his seniors, unless his professional colleagues were selected from those junior to him as rear-admiral, with the addition of senior captains. Under a civilian First Lord the seniority of his naval advisers is immaterial, but as a rule they are flag officers of standing and experience, who have displayed superior ability while their flags were flying. In the early 'fifties' the First Lord was assisted by two junior rear-admirals and two captains. The senior of this quartette was a captain at the age of twenty-two. Family interest was an important factor in those days. When Lord Charles' present appointment expires he will most probably secure a seat in Parliament, and thus obtain

an opportunity as a 'free lance' to vigorously insist on the requirements of the Navy. The law does not admit of the control of the Admiralty being vested in an active admiral, excepting when the Ministerial Lord is temporarily absent, as happened when Lord Northbrook proceeded to Egypt in 1884, and Admiral Sir Cooper Key was sworn to the Privy Council as his *locum tenens*.

The annual prize firing of the ships of the Navy is apt to be vitally affected by the presence on board any given vessel of one or two exceptionally accurate marksmen. As an instance of this, a correspondent quotes the case of the battleship *Majestic*, in which a petty officer, named Koggel, is so excellent a shot that he recently fired five rounds from a 12in. gun in the space of three minutes and hit the target every time. The effect of this brilliant shooting upon the average for the great guns was, of course, very marked, and, although the *Majestic* made a very high average, she would not have been at all superior to some other vessels of the squadron had Koggel been withdrawn. The point is worth noting, but no amount of training in gunnery can ever be expected to equalise the shooting of the gunners, or to discount the effect of one or two exceptionally gifted marksmen. There is no material improvement in the shooting with the great guns from the ships of the Channel Squadron, the average this year working out at 0.25 of a hit per minute, as against 0.20 in the previous year. But, with the 6in. quick-firers, the average shows the highly satisfactory improvement of 34 per cent. in direct hits.

Some interesting experiments in long range firing have recently been carried out in the Mediterranean Squadron. The targets were 30ft. by 15ft., and a marking ship was employed to note the effects of each shot. Eight battleships of the fleet fired off Aranci Bay at ranges varying between 4,200 and 5,500 yards. The best shooting was made by the *Cæsar*, which, in 43 rounds, was estimated to have made 16 hits. Under the same conditions (speed, ten knots) the *Illustrious* secured 13 hits out of 32 rounds; the *Victorious*, 12 hits out of 43 rounds; and the *Royal Oak*, 6 hits in 26 rounds. The *Cæsar* was the only ship that used the Scott telescopic sights. Some of the cruisers also fired at the same ranges and under the same conditions with 6in. and 4.7in. guns. In twenty shots from her 6in. guns, the *Isis* secured 10 hits, and a similar proportion with her 4.7in. gun. A second competition was carried out off Valona at ranges varying between 5,000 and 7,400 yards. Here, again, the practice was good in view of the length of range, but a different system of marking was introduced. A direct hit on the target counted twelve points; a hit on the superstructure of an imaginary battleship counted three points; and a hit on the funnels or masts one point. In this case the best shooting was made by the flagship *Renown*, which averaged 2.63 points per round. This average was nearly approached by the *Canopus* and *Ocean*, whilst the average of the worst ship was only .50 per round. Some of the cruisers also fired at these long ranges with their 6in. guns.

The Admiralty must be credited with a genuine desire to improve the pay of the Naval Engineers under the new scheme of regulations, but the modification of the rates of "charge" pay will undo all the benefit, unless the scheme is reconsidered in that respect. A Fleet Engineer, who does not hesitate to sign his name, informs one of our contemporaries that he stands to be a considerable loser under the revised scheme of pay. His pay has been increased by 2s. a day, but this would have come about in nine months' time in the ordinary course of service. The net gain here he estimates at £28. As against this small gain, he is threatened, he states, with a reduction of charge pay of no less than 4s. a day, so that he will lose £200 during a three years' commission. But surely the Admiralty cannot intend to fix the maximum rate of charge pay for senior officers at 5s. a day? Hitherto, the new scale has hardly been criticised at all in print by the officers concerned.

MESSRS. RICHARD DICKESON AND Co. have been granted permission by Lord Roberts to establish premises in Pretoria, and a manager and staff left Bloemfontein on Wednesday for that purpose.

Navy Personal.

Admiral Lord Charles Scott, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, attains the age of sixty-one next Saturday, and Rear-Admiral Charles Oxley will be fifty-nine on the previous Wednesday. He is next for promotion to vice rank, and can, therefore, remain six years longer on the active list as he became flag officer prior to July 16, 1895.

Admiral Sir Richard Tracey, in responding at a banquet given last week by the officers of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, on the gallant flag officer leaving that establishment, remarked that the impression left on his mind after three years spent at Greenwich was that in no educational institution of the country was work more conscientiously performed, both by staff and students, than in the Royal Naval College.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson assembled the Channel Fleet off the Eddystone on Thursday last, and proceeded to Berehaven. The squadron will remain fourteen days for various exercises at that anchorage, and afterwards proceed to Gibraltar. It is reported that on his return home, about the middle of December next, Sir H. Rawson will hoist his flag on the *Glory*, the battleship ordered to relieve the *Centurion*.

Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge was, we are informed, unable to accept the China command, but it is to be hoped that at some future time his services will be available for the Mediterranean station.

Rear-Admiral Hugo L. Pearson, Commander-in-Chief of the Australia station, arrived at Sydney, N.S.W., on Saturday last in the *Royal Arthur*. His flagship is to be at Fremantle, W.A., on December 5, to embark the Earl of Hopetoun, Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth.

Rear-Admiral Sir William Wharton, Hydrographer of the Admiralty, has been visiting Devonport in reference to the facilities for mooring the Western Division of the fleet in Hamoaze, additional accommodation being necessary for vessels that are continuously being added to the Navy.

Captain R. A. J. Montgomerie, who relieved Captain Arthur Barrow in the *Prince George* on Wednesday last, is the youngest officer in independent command of a first-class battleship.

Captain Frederick Inglefield, of the *Devastation*, left Gibraltar on Friday in last week to dock and refit that battleship at Malta. It will be a great advantage when the port guardship at the "Rock" can be dealt with at the arsenal to which she is attached.

Captain the Hon. Walter Stopford commissioned the *Pallas* at Portsmouth on Thursday last, to relieve the *Pearl* on the North America and West India station.

Captain Hugh P. Williams commissioned the *Sybil* at Portsmouth on Tuesday last for the Cape of Good Hope and West Africa station, to replace the *Barrosa*.

Captain the Hon. Foley Vereker, of the Fisheries and Harbour Department of the Board of Trade, has, we are sorry to say, been obliged to withdraw temporarily from duty in consequence of ill-health.

Captain R. K. M'Alpine, of the *Hyacinth*, is further delayed in his departure from Devonport in consequence of the defective state of that cruiser's engines. He commissioned her on the 3rd ult., and will probably be unable to proceed to sea until the end of the current month. It was intended that he should leave on the 5th inst. for Portsmouth, for experimental trials under the Boiler Committee.

Captain Arthur Barrow, of the *Prince George*, was entertained at a farewell dinner on Tuesday last by the ward-room officers on board that battleship, on the occasion of leaving her to assume command of the Gunnery Establishment at Portsmouth at the end of the year, when Captain W. H. May's extended period expires.

Captain John Casement, of the *Amphion*, left Plymouth on Wednesday last for the Pacific Station to relieve the *Leander*.

Captain Arthur Galloway, of the *Scylla*, with a relief crew for the *Barrosa*, arrived at St. Paul de Loanda on Sunday last, and left for the Cape of Good Hope on Tuesday.

Staff-Captain W. J. Symons has arrived at Pembroke Dock from Malta, and commenced duty at that establishment in place of the late Staff-Captain A. J. Neville.

Lieut. A. C. Williamson, who would have commissioned the *Speedwell* to relieve the *Hazard* in the Mediterranean had not the former vessel been required as tender to the *Rodney*, will commission the *Hussar* instead on the 23rd inst. for that station.

Lieut. Allan Ozzard and Staff Engineer J. M. Thompson, relieved from the *Hibernia* at Malta, and Fleet-Paymaster George J. Mills, transferred from the *Rupert* in the Mediterranean to the Island of Ascension, arrived home in the P. and O. steamship *Japan* on Saturday last.

Lieut. M. Culme-Seymour, promoted Commander from the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* with seniority of August 31 last, had the good fortune to obtain his lieutenant's commission under similar circumstances eleven years ago. He is now thirty-two years of age. His gallant and distinguished father became commander at twenty-three, and captain before he was thirty, but the China War was a valuable stepping-stone, aided by previous services in Burmah and the Crimea.

Sub-Lieuts. Eric Fullerton, Harry Rawson, and Albert Sartorius, recently promoted lieutenant from the Royal yacht, are representatives of naval families. The fathers of the two first-named respectively command, as vice-admirals, the *Victoria and Albert* and the Channel Squadron, while the last-named officer's grandfather was the veteran Admiral of the Fleet who designed the torpedo vessel *Polyphemus*.

Sub-Lieuts. J. W. C. Wallace and R. E. Stokes-Rees obtain Lieutenants' Commissions after two years' service, under Clause 9 of the R.N. College examination rules for officers of their rank.

Staff-Surgeon J. Sugrue and Surgeon Edward T. Meagher, invalided respectively from the *Devastation* at Gibraltar and the *Scout* at Malta, arrived home on Saturday last by the P. and O. steamship *Australia*. The latter officer disembarked at Plymouth.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major Gerald Cox relieves Major FitzRoy Scott in the *Magnificent*, and Captain Frank Chichester takes Captain Arthur Connolly's place in the *Excellent*, at the expiration of the usual term of sea service.

Captain John H. Abrahall embarks for Bermuda to command the detachment at that establishment in place of the late Captain Herbert Cuttis.

Lieut. - General Gustavus F. Munro retires under the age clause on Friday next, Colonel A. B. Crosbie, Commandant at the Dépôt, becomes Major-General, and Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Townley W. Dowding, Supernumerary Second Commandant and Inspector of Marine Recruiting, will be promoted Colonel Commandant.

THE Secretary of State for India has approved of an officer granted an extension of regimental command after completing nine years' command being permitted, should his tenure be extended for a year or over, to take leave or furlough, subject to the usual conditions, up to the maximum limit of half such extension, and not exceeding one year.

MISS HICHENS, Cert. Med. Rubber and Hospital Trained Nurse. VISITS PATIENTS mornings. RECEIVES from 2 to 6 p.m., or by appointment.—(First Flat), No. 5, Vernon Place, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

THE FIGHTING IN CHINA.

PEKING RELIEF EXPEDITION.

From the despatch of Sir E. H. Seymour, dated June 27:—

"I might with truth mention favourably all names; it is hard justly to discriminate, and there are probably others who deserve special mention fully as much as those named below. I feel it right specially to recommend for their lordships' favourable consideration the following officers:—Capt. J. R. Jellicoe, my flag captain, who was, as always, of most valuable help, both by his judgment and action, till disabled by a serious wound at the battle of Peitsang on June 21. Commander C. D. Granville, of my flagship, who ably commanded the Naval Brigade with me after my flag captain was wounded. Commander W. O. Boothby, of the *Endymion*, in command of the seamen from that ship, and at times of others also. He was in every engagement, and I specially noticed his energy and activity. Lieut. G. M. K. Fair, of my flagship, employed on my staff in Intelligence Department, &c., but diverted as required to other duties, such as the very important one of getting along the junks with wounded. Lieut. H. W. Colomb, of the *Endymion*, was twice slightly wounded on different days. He had charge of Lofa Station Fort, defended it against various attacks, and showed good judgment while in separate command. Lieut. E. G. Lowther-Crofton, of my flagship, most intelligent and active; with great risk to himself he remained behind in the Hsiku Armoury on 26th inst., having made the preparations for so doing, which were carried out by him most satisfactorily. This important service reflects very great credit on him. Lieut. A. G. Smith, of the *Aurora*, led and commanded an advanced post above Lanfang, on the line towards Peking, with zeal and good judgment. Midshipman W. B. C. Jones, of the *Centurion*, who took command of Lieut. Wyndham L. Bamber's company in the operations on June 20, after the latter officer was wounded. Mr. C. Davidge, Acting Gunner of the *Centurion*, who ably assisted Lieut. Crofton in the destruction of the Hsiku Armoury, and shared the risks with him—they two being alone. Major J. R. Johnstone, R.M.L.I., of the *Centurion*, has been most active throughout. He often commanded all the marines present. He kept pushing ahead of the trains on our advance to clear and protect the line. He it was who led the storming party I sent round on June 22 to carry the north angle of the armoury, near Hsiku, and he has rendered very good service. Capt. R. O. M. Doig, R.M.L.I., *Endymion*, has been very active throughout, and commanded the night expedition of one hundred men on June 22, sent from the armoury to try and communicate with Tien-tsin, which attempt he made with skill and credit. Mr. F. C. Alton, my secretary, has been near me throughout, and, as at all times, was of the greatest assistance and value by his grasp of matters and good judgment and sense. Mr. C. J. E. Rotter, Assistant Paymaster of my flagship, was in charge of the commissariat arrangements, a most difficult task under the circumstances, but performed by him with constant efforts and all possible success. To this, having regard to our foreign allies, Mr. Rotter's knowledge of German and well-known tact and good temper much contributed. Fleet-Surg. T. M. Sibbald, *Centurion*, has had charge of the hospital arrangements throughout, and has also been much under fire. His activity, attention, and constant cheerfulness have gone far to mitigate the sufferings of the wounded, and have met with my entire approval. Mr. G. H. Cockey, engineer, *Centurion*, took over the duties of company officer of the *Centurion's* marine detachment after Capt. H. W. H. Beyts, R.M.A., fell on June 23, until their arrival at Tien-tsin, and was of the greatest assistance to Major Johnstone, R.M.L.I. Mr. A. E. Cossey, assistant engineer, *Aurora*, at much risk to himself returned from our most advanced post towards Anting Station to bring important news. Mr. C. Bigham, late Grenadier Guards, honorary attaché to H.M. Legation, at Peking, has been attached to me as Intelligence Officer, and has shown much zeal and ability as such; he has been of great value to me. Mr. A. Currie, C.E., B.Sc., resident engineer in charge of railway line between Tien-tsin and Peking, came with us to take charge of the trains and their personnel, and to repair the line. In this he worked with a skill and energy not to be surpassed. He acted in opposition to the Chinese director-in-chief of the railway for our benefit, and H.M. Service and the Allies owe him a debt of gratitude which I submit must be acknowledged and repaid. He has lost his home and nearly all his worldly possessions out here, destroyed by the Chinese. Mr. C. W. Campbell, H.M. Consul for Wu-chow (on leave), accompanied us as interpreter, and was of the utmost value by his knowledge both of the language and customs of the Chinese. He showed untiring zeal, and I would submit him for the decided acknowledgments of H.M. Government.

THE ATTACK ON THE TAKU FORTS.

From the despatch of Rear-Admiral James Bruce, dated June 17:—

"In forwarding the reports of Commander R. H. J. Stewart, commanding *Algerine*, and Commander C. G. F. M. Cradock, who commanded the allied landing force, I wish to bring most strongly to the notice of their lordships that the brilliant manner in which Commander Stewart handled his ship immensely contributed to the success achieved, which at one time was extremely doubtful, and his putting her so close under the forts that most of their shot went over her, accounts for his small loss. He and the captain of the German vessel *Itis* were always contending for the post of danger, and the German officer is, I regret to say, severely wounded in several places."

From the despatch of Vice-Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, dated July 4:—

"I concur in the Rear-Admiral's commendation of those concerned, and would specially mention Commander Johnston Stewart, of the *Algerine*, the senior naval officer present at Taku (the rear-admiral being in his flagship outside the bar, 12 miles off). Commander Stewart directed our part of the operations, and well and ably handled his ship under heavy fire from the forts in a most gallant and seamanlike way, and I desire to submit his name to their lordships for their very favourable notice."

From the despatch of Commander Cradock, commanding the landing party, dated June 20:—

"I cannot close this despatch without mentioning the capital behaviour of the men, more especially as there were amongst them many ordinary seamen and lately joined stokers. I would especially remark on the fine examples set by Lieut. Eric Charrington, of the *Alacrity*, and Lieut. R. Hulbert, of the *Endymion*, in the firing line, both being worthy of the highest praise. I would also respectfully bring before your notice the pluck and ability of my two A.D.C.'s, Midshipman D. Herbert, *Orlando*, and Midshipman L. Shore, *Barfleur*, also the conduct of Midshipman C. Dix, *Barfleur*, who undoubtedly saved his lieutenant's life. Surg. R. Browne, *Alacrity*, was quick in his aid and assiduous in his attention to the wounded."

From the despatch of Commander Johnston Stewart, commanding the *Algerine*, dated June 22:—

"The behaviour of officers and men was admirable, and where all did their duty it is difficult to particularise, Lieuts. Chambers and Duncan were indefatigable in the performance of their duties and in superintending the firing, while Lieut. Robinson navigated the ship down the river as coolly as if nothing was going on."

AT TIEN-TSIN BETWEEN JUNE 10 AND JUNE 26.

From the despatch of Vice-Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, dated July 8:—

"I am highly satisfied with the behaviour of all employed in these operations, which reflect very great credit on all concerned, but I desire to bring specially to their lordships' favourable notice the conduct of the following officers and men:—

"(1) Capt. E. H. Bayly, of the *Aurora*, whose duties were most constant, harassing, and onerous. He displayed throughout great calmness, energy, and good judgment, and a tact and temper quite remarkable. He is now performing the same duties with equal efficiency and also those of chief of my staff, which combination he has proved himself quite equal to. (2) Commander D. Beatty, D.S.O., of the *Barfleur*, although suffering from two wounds only partially healed, one of which is likely to cause him considerable suffering and inconvenience for some time, begged to be allowed to accompany the expedition for the relief of the forces under my command. He is thoroughly deserving of any mark of appreciation of his services. (3) Lieut. P. N. Wright's (*Orlando*) services have been of a most arduous nature and of the highest character. His coolness and gallantry on every occasion merit the highest praise. Lieut. Wright's very dangerous wound caused a severe loss to the whole force, which was felt by every one. I have recently ventured, by telegraph, to recommend this officer for special immediate promotion, and feel sure that if granted it will give pleasure and satisfaction to the whole force who served with him. (4) Lieut. H. du C. Luard, of the *Barfleur*, who took on the duties of inspection of defences after Lieut. Wright had been wounded, and the defence of the line—a very long and troublesome one, constantly "sniped" by night—has been most indefatigable. (5) Lieut. F. L. Field, of the *Barfleur*, deserves mention for his very excellent and arduous services with the repairing and other armed trains, having been hard at work for almost 48 hours continuously on one occasion. (6) Major E. V. Luke, R.M.L.I., of the *Barfleur*, whose excellent leading and handling of his men at the attack on the Military College contributed very largely to the success of the operation. After Commander Beatty had been wounded, Major Luke assumed the duties of that officer with regard to the military work of the British Defence Force. (7) Surg. J. Falconer Hall, of the *Barfleur*, whose devoted care and attention to his patients (as well as his professional skill) during a most trying time have been the admiration of all. (8) Mr. G. Gipps, midshipman, of the *Orlando*, has been almost continuously in charge of a gun at an outlying and dangerous portion of the defences, and has displayed at all times great coolness and ability, calmly waiting the arrival of the enemy within effective range, when he has invariably dispersed them with a few well-directed shells. (9) William Christmas, P.O., 2nd cl., of the *Barfleur*, for coolness and gallantry during the British attack on the Chinese field guns, on June 19, when he carried Mr. Donaldson, midshipman, severely wounded, on his back out of the firing line while exposed to a heavy rifle fire. (10) Patrick Golden, A.B., of the *Barfleur*, on the same occasion assisted to carry Lieut. A. J. B. Stirling, severely wounded, across an open ground swept by rifle fire, and was himself wounded in so doing. (11) William Parsonage, A.B., of the *Aurora*, on the same occasion assisted to carry Lieut. G. B. Powell, wounded, to the rear over open ground swept by rifle fire, and was wounded in so doing."

AT TIEN-TSIN, BETWEEN JUNE 26 AND JULY 11.

From the despatch of Vice-Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, dated July 12:—

"Before closing my despatch I feel it right specially to recommend for their Lordships' favourable consideration the following officers:—Lieut. T. W. Kemp, *Aurora*, has been brought favourably to my notice by Com-

mander Cradock in the advance to Tien-tsin. I can also recommend him for zeal and usefulness, and his services as Russian interpreter have been of very great assistance. Lieut. J. E. Drummond, of the *Terrible*, in command of guns on and near south wall of defences—a very important and exposed position. He has, with all under his command, rendered most valuable service there, and merits their Lordships recognition. Lieut. F. A. Powlett, my flag lieutenant, was with me throughout the expedition towards Peking, and since. He has been most useful at Tien-tsin, in addition to his other duties, in arranging the signals and communications with the tower and our batteries for firing on the Chinese guns, also in trying to surprise and capture Chinese signallers at night. Sub-Lieut. E. C. Kennedy, *Barfleur*, recommended by Major L. W. F. Waller, United States Marines, placed himself under Major Waller with a maxim, and was most useful firing on the enemy or Chinese guns of the arsenal as they retreated. Mr. G. Ellis, signal boatswain of the *Centurion*. With me through all the operations hitherto, and has shown the zeal he always does; he was slightly wounded at Tien-tsin. Mr. J. Wright, gunner (act.), *Terrible*, with Lieut. Drummond. I have noticed the great coolness, energy, and valuable service performed by this officer. Mr. E. O. B. S. Osborne, midshipman, of the *Centurion*, has been with me the whole time, and shown great zeal, coolness, and courage. Mr. J. Attrill, carpenter, of the *Centurion*, has been with the expedition towards Peking, and at Tien-tsin, and showed great zeal and energy, first working hard at repairs to railway; secondly, in the mounting of guns. He has been very often under fire. On the evening of July 11, the Allies having received reinforcements of United States and Japanese troops, the officers and men of the *Centurion* were sent back to their ship, and I then returned with my staff to the flagship outside Taku bar."

THE CAPTURE OF TIEN-TSIN CITY.

From the despatch of Vice-Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, dated July 23:—

"The following officers and men have been brought to my notice on this occasion:—

"Lieut. V. E. B. Phillimore, *Barfleur*, who commanded A Company, went to the support of one half-battalion of American Marines, who had so many wounded that they would have been unable to save themselves had it not been for the able and timely support which he gave them. Mr. B. J. D. Guy, midshipman, *Barfleur*, for the great coolness and bravery he displayed in stopping with and attending to a wounded man under an excessively hot fire, eventually assisting to carry him in across a fire-swept zone. Ernest Whibley, ordinary seaman, *Barfleur*, for the great coolness and gallantry he displayed in assisting to carry in three men across a heavy fire-swept zone. Thomas Gardner, sick berth steward, *Barfleur*, for the great coolness and attention he displayed whilst attending to and caring for the wounded (including the Americans) under a very heavy fire. James Drew, petty officer, 1st class, *Barfleur*, for his coolness and attention to the wounded under a very heavy fire. To these names I should also have added that of Capt. H. T. R. Lloyd, R.M.L.I., had he lived. This officer was with me in the advance towards Peking, and was engaged in every action, showing on all occasions great courage and zeal."

The despatch of Brig-Gen. A. R. F. I. Dorrard, commanding British forces, Tien-tsin, dated July 15:—

"I wish to express my deep sense of the honour done to me by having under my command the officers and men of the Naval Brigade during the long and hard fighting of the 13th inst., which resulted in the capture of Tien-tsin city. The success of the operations was largely due to the manner in which the naval guns were worked by Lieut. Drummond, R.N., the accuracy of their fire alone rendering steady fire on the part of the troops possible against the strong Chinese position and largely reducing the number of casualties. The delicate operation of withdrawing troops from advanced positions at nightfall, to strengthen other parts of the line, and the bringing back of the wounded could not have been effected without the aid of the well-directed fire of the guns. I desire to place on record my appreciation of the gallantry and fine spirit of the men, and to join in their regret for the heavy loss in killed and wounded, and particularly with the Royal Marines in regret for the death of Capt. Lloyd. The Naval Brigade had their full share in the fighting at the centre and right of the position, and had the honour of being among the first troops to enter Tien-tsin. The succour they brought under a heavy fire to the hard-pressed American troops on the right was highly appreciated by the 9th Regiment United States Infantry, who found themselves unexpectedly under the heaviest fire of the day, and were much heartened by the arrival of Lieut. Phillimore, R.N., and his men. It will be my honour to bring their conduct to the notice of the Secretary of State for War. I join with them in their admiration for the gallantry, soldierly spirit, and organisation of our comrades of the Japanese Army. I have the honour to thank you particularly for the ready and unquestioning assistance which you personally gave me at all times during the progress of the operations, and for the cheerful co-operation of your officers and men in instantly carrying out any duty assigned to them."

THE APPROVAL OF THE ADMIRALTY.

In connection with the operations referred in the foregoing despatches the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have caused a letter, of which the following is a copy, to be sent to the Commander-in-Chief on the China Station:—

"Admiralty, October 1, 1900.

"Sir,—My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having had before them your letter of June 27 last, No. 384, reporting the proceedings of the allied forces in the gallant attempt to relieve the Legations at Peking, desire me to convey an expression of their high appreciation of the tact and judgment displayed by you on that occasion, which contributed so greatly to the harmonious feeling that prevailed between the various sections under your orders. Their Lordships consider that, having been suddenly called upon to assume command of a mixed force comprising representatives of almost every nation, great credit is due to you for the rapidity with which this force was organised, and for the manner in which the expedition was conducted, in view of the great difficulties necessarily attending it, and the overwhelming numbers of the opposing forces. My Lords have read with pleasure your testimony to the courage shown, and the hardships cheerfully endured by Her Majesty's officers and men during the period in question, and they desire that you will express to Capt. Jellicoe (your flag captain); Commander Granville, of the *Centurion*; Major Johnstone, R.M.L.I., of the *Centurion*; and to all concerned, their unqualified satisfaction at receiving this high commendation of their conduct.

"The further reports contained in your letters of the 8th, 12th, and 23rd July, Nos. 388, 402, and 429, respecting the state of affairs at Tien-tsin during your absence and subsequent to your return, have also been laid before their Lordships, and they desire that you will inform Capt. Bayly, of the *Aurora*, whose tact and untiring energy contributed materially to the successful defence of that place; Capt. Burke, of the *Orlando*, who ably assisted him; Commander Beatty, of the *Barfleur*; Lieut. (now Commander) Wright, R.N., of the *Orlando*; Major Luke, R.M.L.I., of the *Barfleur*, and the officers and men under their orders, how fully their Lordships recognise the valuable services rendered by them during a time of great peril and anxiety. My Lords, having had before them a letter from the Rear-Admiral, dated June 17, No. 4, containing reports on the storming and capture of the Taku Forts, desire that you will convey to Commander (now Captain) Stewart, of the *Algerine*, who most ably handled and fought his ship; to Commander Cradock, of the *Alacrity*, who skilfully led the allied landing force; to Lieuts. and Commanders Keyes and Colin Mackenzie, who did good service in the *Fame* and *Whiting* respectively, especially in the smart cutting out of four Chinese destroyers, and to the other officers and men engaged an expression of their thorough approbation of the gallantry displayed by them during these successful operations, which their Lordships are pleased to find from your letter No. 385, of July 4, have met with your entire concurrence.

"Further letters from the Rear-Admiral dated June 27 and July 11, Nos. 24 and 26, have also been received, relating to other events which occurred whilst you were on shore, and their Lordships wish to take this opportunity of recording their appreciation of the manner in which Rear-Admiral Bruce conducted the important duties which devolved upon him during your enforced absence, and of the excellent relations which he maintained with his foreign colleagues throughout a period of exceptional gravity. I am to inform you that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs entirely concurs in the expressions of approval which it has given their Lordships great pleasure to signify in this letter. The despatches will be published in the *London Gazette* with the names of the officers and men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines specially recommended.

"My Lords cannot conclude without expressing their deep regret at the casualties which have occurred amongst the officers and men in the various engagements and operations, especially at the valuable lives which have been lost to Her Majesty's Service, notably that of Capt. H. T. R. Lloyd, R.M.L.I., mentioned favourably on several occasions; and I am to add that they have caused expressions of sympathy to be conveyed to the relatives of those who have fallen. "I am, &c.,

"EVAN MACGREGOR."

NAVAL AND MARINE OFFICERS WHO ACCOMPANIED RELIEF EXPEDITION.

CENTURION.—Sir Edward H. Seymour, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral; F. A. Powlett, Flag Lieutenant; F. C. Alton, Secretary; W. G. Littlejohns, Secretary's Clerk; H. W. E. Manisty, Secretary's Clerk; J. R. Jellicoe, Flag Captain, wounded June 21, Peitsang; C. D. Granville, Commander; G. M. K. Fair, Lieut.; E. G. Lowther-Crofton, Lieut.; J. L. F. Luttrell, Lieut.; J. M. Fairie, Lieut.; W. L. Ramber, Lieut., wounded June 21, Peitsang; C. H. Sinclair, Lieut.; J. R. Johnstone, Major, R.M.L.I.; H. W. H. Beyts, Capt. R.M.A., killed June 23, Hsiku; Rev. E. F. H. Smith, M.A., Chaplain and Naval Instructor; T. M. Sibbald, Fleet-Surg.; M. E. Cochrane, Sub-Lieut.; E. B. Pickthorn, Surg.; C. J. E. Rotter, Asst. Paymr.; G. H. Cockey, Engr.; G. H. Starr, Asst. Engr.; C. Davidge, Acting Gunner (T); F. Samuels, Acting Gunner (Q.D.D.); J. Attrill, Carpenter; H. Boyes, Midshipman; W. B. C. Jones, Midshipman; C. D. Burke, Midshipman, wounded June 21, Peitsang; S. R. Bailey, Midshipman; St. A. St. John, Midshipman; G. B. Alexander, Midshipman; H. L. Shepard, Midshipman; P. W. Douglas, Midshipman; B. L. Jermain, Midshipman; E. O. B. S. Osborne, Midshipman; F. O. B. Wilson, Midshipman, wounded June 21, Peitsang; J. C. Davis, Midshipman; A. E. Tabuteau, Clerk, wounded June 21, Peitsang.

AURORA.—A. G. Smith, Lieut.; H. T. R. Lloyd, Capt. R.M.L.I.; A. E. Cossey, Asst. Engr.; T. R. Ffords, Midshipman; C. B. Dickson, Midshipman; G. M. Hill, Midshipman.

ORLANDO.—F. E. M. Garforth, Lieut.; E. F. Murray, Asst. Paymr.; P. McGuire, Gunner; C. V. Robinson, Midshipman; H. F. Littledale, Midshipman; C. P. Dumaresq, Midshipman.

ENDYMION.—W. O. Boothby, Commander; H. W. Colomb, Lieut., wounded June 21, Peitsang (wounded June 27, Tien-tsin Arsenal); F. Powell, Lieut.; R. O. M. Doig, Capt., R.M.L.I.; Rev. J. C. Leishman, Chaplain; L. W. Braithwaite, Sub-Lieut., wounded June 22, Hsiku; E. D. Macnamara, B.A., Surg.; E. S. Silk, Engr.; H. J. S. Brownrigg, Midshipman; G. D. Fanshawe, Midshipman; E. G. Robinson, Midshipman; E. A. Homan, Midshipman; N. M. C. Thurston, Midshipman; F. S. McGachen, Midshipman; H. B. McClure, Midshipman; S. E. Holder, Midshipman.

NAVAL AND MARINE OFFICERS IN TIEN-TSIN.

BARFLEUR.—D. Beatty, D.S.O., Commander, wounded June 19; H. du C. Luard, Lieut.; F. L. Field, Lieut.; V. E. B. Phillimore, Lieut.; A. J. B. Sterling, Lieut., wounded June 19; E. V. Luke, Major, R.M.L.I.; Harold G. B. Armstrong, Lieut., R.M.L.I.; E. C. Kennedy, Sub-Lieut.; J. F. Hall, Surg.; Harry G. Wilson, Asst. Paymr.; E. C. Smith, Asst. Engr.; V. F. Gibbs, Midshipman, wounded June 21; A. B. Donaldson, Midshipman, wounded June 19, died July 3; E. C. Mayne, Midshipman; C. C. Dix, Midshipman; H. L. Carmichael, Midshipman; G. C. Browne, Midshipman, wounded June 18; F. N. A. Cromie, Midshipman; B. J. D. Guy, Midshipman; J. S. C. Salmon, Midshipman; B. England, Midshipman; G. F. Longhurst, Midshipman; F. S. D. Esdaile, Midshipman, wounded July 6, died July 7; H. C. Allen, Midshipman; L. H. Shore, Midshipman, wounded June 25; W. E. Cornabé, Midshipman.

CENTURION.—R. Kilpatrick, Asst. Engr.; E. W. Riley, Asst. Engr.; G. H. Borrett, Lieut. (T); C. C. Walcott, Sub-Lieut.; C. B. Prickett, Midshipman; J. W. Dustan, Capt., R.M.L.I.; W. A. Harris, Capt., R.M.L.I.

AURORA.—E. H. Bayly, Capt.; T. W. Kemp, Lieut.; G. B. Powell, Lieut., wounded June 19; C. D. Roper, Lieut., detached to Tongshan; C. F. Ballard, Sub-Lieut.; E. F. Power, Surg.; A. P. Hughes, Asst. Paymr.; F. C. Hanning-Lee, Midshipman; R. H. Clark-Hall, Midshipman, detached to Tongshan June 12; C. E. Hemans, Midshipman, detached to Tongshan; H. C. Halahan, Midshipman; A. E. Crutchley, Midshipman.

ORLANDO.—J. H. T. Burke, Capt. Arrived prior to June 10, P. N. Wright, Lieut., wounded June 19; Herbert M. Perfect, Lieut.; F. C. Fisher, Sub-Lieut.; E. A. B. Stanley, Midshipman; G. Gippes, Midshipman; D. Collett, Midshipman; G. W. Taylor, Midshipman; de C. A. Herbert, Midshipman. June 14, John H. Young, Midshipman.

TERIBLE.—J. E. Drummond, Lieut. (C); J. Wright, Gunner (Acting); A. G. Andrews, Staff-Surgeon; G. J. H. Mullins, Capt., R.M.L.I.; F. B. A. Lawrie, Lieut., R.M.L.I.; A. E. Sherrin, Midshipman; H. T. Dorling, Midshipman.

ALACRITY.—C. G. F. M. Cradock, Commander; E. Charrington, Lieut.; E. H. J. Browne, Surg.; W. S. May, Gunner, wounded, June 27.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Navv Foreign.

The Russian force in the Far East is to receive a large accession of strength, which will certainly demand a considerable addition to our China squadron. The battleships *Poltava* and *Sevastopol* will leave Kronstadt towards the end of the month, accompanied by the destroyers *Som*, *Kit*, *Skat*, *Dolphin*, and *Kosatka*. Upon the arrival of this reinforcement, Russia will have five battleships, as compared with our three, and, if the French fleet be added to the Russian in those waters, we shall be completely outnumbered in all the important classes. France and Russia will also have regained their advantage over Germany. This is only one of the questions that will engross the attention of Mr. Goschen's successor. The truth is that the naval situation in the Far East is disquieting, and that the balance must be redressed, if we are to dream of maintaining our position in China. It is a situation fraught with danger and that cannot be grappled too soon.

When Admiral Fournier gave up the command of the French Mediterranean squadron he extolled the unlimited goodwill, the indefatigable endurance, and the incessant efforts of all with whom he had been associated, and he described them as true sons of France, tried seamen, consummate in evolutions, and warriors ready for action, saying he handed over to Admiral de Maigret a squadron in a perfect state of training, practised in all exercises, and prepared for all the eventualities of combat, as for all the sacrifices which the country might demand, and animated by the best spirit of discipline and patriotism. And when Admiral de Maigret hoisted his flag on board the *Saint Louis* he declared that his best efforts and constant object would be to maintain the squadron in the high degree of training and discipline in which he found it.

The French Ministers of War and Marine left Paris together on Wednesday in order to visit the coasts of Corsica and Tunis. They were timed to leave Toulon on Thursday afternoon, and to arrive at Ajaccio yesterday. They will visit Bonifacio and Porto Vecchio, and will spend three days next week at Biserta and on the coast of Tunis, while M. de Lanessan, on his return, will pay special visits to certain places in the north of Corsica. He will be accompanied by Admiral Bienaimé, Chief of the Naval Staff. The *Saint Louis* was placed at the service of the Ministers, with an escort of the *Gaulois*, *Bouvet*, *Chanzy*, *Galilée*, and *Hallebarde*. The object is to investigate the defensive conditions of Corsica and Tunis. At the beginning of the year the Government presented to the Legislature proposals for certain defensive works, and that for the improvement of the ports was adopted by the Chamber, with an amendment giving the Government six million francs more than it had asked for. This sum will enable the mobile defences to be better organised, but will not suffice for the creation of a Corsican port, which would shelter the fleet from the enterprises of an enemy, and Bonifacio, though admirably sheltered, is not at all commodious. It is understood that the Ministers will arrive at some conclusion as to what should be done. At Biserta a transverse mole is to be built, and the canal and gullet are to be widened, while a mobile defence will be organised in the bay Sans Nom.

The Russian Navy Estimates for the year 1901 amount to a total of 97,097,666 roubles, being an increase of 10,469,651 roubles upon those of the current year. A sum of 60,000,000 roubles falls under the head of ordinary expenditure, being for pay, maintenance, &c., while it is estimated that the increase of the Navy will absorb an outlay of 16,000,000 roubles, the harbour works at Libau 3,000,000, those at Vladivostok 2,000,000, and those at Port Arthur 3,000,000. The harbour at Libau is being greatly improved, and is intended in great degree to take the place of Kronstadt.

The visit of British ships to Bar Harbour was the occasion for a very exuberant interchange of international courtesy and for the expression of much good fellowship. A banquet and a smoking concert were given at the Hotel Redich on September 8 by the American petty

officers to their fellows of the same rank in the British fleet, and there were 460 guests from the ships and the shore. The *New York* furnished a band, and the *Massachusetts* and the *Texas* vocal quartettes, while a piper appeared from the *Crescent*. "Everything was sailor-fashion and very military." The first part of the evening was filled with dancing and singing, and officers with their wives began to arrive at about ten o'clock. There was huge cheering when the British officers were announced, and they were greeted with boatswains' calls and with the sounds of "God save the Queen!" The health of her Majesty was drunk, as was that of President McKinley. The speech of Lieut. Dillingham, of the *Indiana*, punctuated with applause, deserves to be quoted:—

"I am proud to-night to extend a welcome to the English fleet and more especially to its petty officers, don't yer know. I am now addressing the representatives of two great navies, and the only two volunteer navies in this world—England and America. It is a comfort to be able to speak and be understood without being worn out with gestures trying to be. We all speak English. Never has there been such a demonstration of friendly feeling in this country before, but let us hope that these Anglo-American meetings will be frequent. Our interest is one! Our cause is one! Your brother and mine, my dear English cousins, are even to-day fighting shoulder to shoulder; and when one falls the other picks him up. Why, only Wednesday last one of our men captured a Boer flag right here in Bar Harbour! And it was all done for you. As I look over this gathering of bronzed faces to-night it brings to my mind two sayings: England expects every man to do his duty, and damn the torpedoes, go ahead. Put the power of these two countries together and the Powers of the world could not jar us."

On the next day about 1,000 men were ashore from the British ships for church, while the Americans, out of 2,000, mustered only about twelve. Out of the hundreds of sailors ashore, there was not a single squabble regarding race, and British and American seamen paraded the promenade arm-in-arm. The *Army and Navy Journal* exclaims, "Let Anglo-American feeling grow until we shall be one people, one country, and one God."

It appears that during some recent operations at Newport, U.S.A., the submarine boat *Holland* claimed to have torpedoed the battleship *Kearsarge*. The umpiring board has disallowed the claim, on the technical ground that the *Kearsarge* had withdrawn from the blockade which had been in progress at the time when the submarine attack was made. The blockaded squadron was making a night attack upon the blockaders, and the *Kearsarge*, under the impression that she had been torpedoed by the *Dahlgren*, was making for the entrance to the harbour with all her lights showing, when she was attacked by the submarine boat. The operations seem to have been interesting, for on the previous night the blockading squadron had successfully run in past the forts, as was admitted by the umpires, and the *Stiletto* had torpedoed the *Massachusetts*. When the torpedo boats went out on the next night to attack the blockaders they were, in the main, unsuccessful, and all were considered to have been sunk except the *Gwin*, which torpedoed both the *Scorpion* and the *Eagle*. Again with the *Rogers* and *Morris*, she attacked the *Kearsarge*, which put all three assailants out of action. It was after this that the incident with the *Holland* took place.

SIERRA LEONE MEDALS.

Notice is given in last night's *Gazette* that the medals and clasps awarded to the naval force engaged in the late operations in Sierra Leone are ready for issue. The award is limited to those officers, seamen, and marines of the *Alecto*, *Blonde*, and *Fox*, who during 1898 were actually landed for military operations, or who took part in the boat expeditions up rivers under fire. These include:—(1) The officers and men who took part in the boat expedition to Lokko on March 5. (2) The landing parties and boat expeditions from the *Blonde*, in the Sherbro District, between May 1 and 15. (3) The parties landed by the boats of the *Alecto* and *Blonde*, during the Boom Kittam River Expedition, on May 16. (4) The parties landed by the boats of the *Fox*, with the Colonial boat *Countess of Derby*, in the expedition up the Brempe River, May 11 to 14. The medal is the same pattern as that issued for the Ashantee War, with a clasp inscribed "Sierra Leone, 1898-9," and those officers and men already in possession of the medal will receive the clasp only.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1st L.G.—2093 Barnes, wounded, Rustenburg, Oct. 2. 5th D.G.—4073 Shore, 3304 Cpl. Gibbins, wounded, Belclaspberg, Oct. 8. 7th D.G.—3933, Coyne, wounded, Zand River, May 10. 5th Lancers.—4866 Houghton, killed; 4412 Read, 4161 Smart, wounded, Lydenburg, Sept. 20. 17th Lancers.—4764, Bradwell, missing, has rejoined. 18th Hussars.—4551 Longlands, killed; 4392 Barnes, wounded, Badfontein, Sept. 20. 19th Hussars.—2 J.-Cpl. Robinson, 1680 Johnstone, 1772 Stanley, wounded, Kruger's Post, Oct. 1; 3685 Jeffrey, killed, 4219 Coleman, 2891 L.-Cpl. Frazer, wounded, Lydenburg, Sept. 20. Imp. Yeo.—3rd Batn: 1947 Sgt. Dickinson; 824 Fowler, wounded, Sept. 27. 5th: 1240 L.-Cpl. Partridge, killed; Lieut. Money, wounded, Sept. 29. 15th: 8130 Swain, wounded, Krugersdorp, Oct. 7. 2nd Co.: 36 Coombs; 117 Sgt. Butcher, wounded, Tafel Kop, Oct. 3. 3rd: 5579 F. Jones, missing, Hoopi-rock, May 10. 4th: 9879 Cpl. Blessley, wounded, Elandskop, Sept. 26. 11th: 1955 Fisher, killed; 1935, Briggs, wounded, Sept. 28. 12th: 3459 Kirk, wounded, Sept. 28. 16th: 7330 Twigg, wounded, Sept. 28. 30th: 6081 L.-Sgt. Stuart-Little, wounded, Sept. 28. 34th: 4233 Groom, wounded, Elandskop, Sept. 26. 37th: 4904 A. Smith, missing, Sept. 27. 41st: 4659 Spary, wounded, Tweefontein, Oct. 8. 57th: Lieut. Slater, 10384 Cpl. Wilson, 10419 Edmunds, wounded, Bultfontein, Oct. 4. 69th: 4107 Sgt. Groom, missing, now rejoined. 78th: 15698 Cloke, wounded, Bultfontein, Oct. 4. Orange R. Col. Police.—510 Wriford, killed; 516 Jeffries*, 521 McDonald, wounded; 214 Cpl. Barnes, prisoner since released; A. Smith, killed; Callaghan, prisoner, Kwagga's Hoek, Oct. 8. Bushmen.—N.S.W.: 156 Waddell, killed, 299 Pound, wounded, Pienars River, Sept. 27; 333 Chesher, missing, Sept. 2, now reported by Boers killed; 1192 Fehey, 1225 Aberline, 1383 McKellor, 1294 Sh.Sm. Richardson, 930 Haynes; Cpls. 1404 Wall, 104 Wynn, wounded, Lichtenburg, Sept. 28; 246 Cpl. Lowing, prisoner, Aug. 27, now released. W. Aust.: 110 Cpl. Moore, wounded, Krugersdorp, Oct. 7. Queensland: 219 Cook, 245 Helder, 74 Young, missing, Doornilaagte, Sept. 29; Lieut. Higson, wounded, 279 Claney, killed, Zandfontein, Sept. 25. S. Aust.: 16 Spender, 5 Skene, missing, Sept. 18, now released. Mtd. Rifles.—Natal: Lieut. Richardson, Trps. Booth*, Arundel, wounded; Shields, missing, Dejaeger's Drift, Oct. 1. Canadian.—1st: 305 Carter, wounded prisoner, since escaped. Wonderfontein, Oct. 7. 2nd: 143 McCarthy, wounded, Belfast, Oct. 4. Cape: Lieut. Humphrey, 82 Devereled, wounded, Rhenoster, Oct. 7. Irregular Horse.—Kitchener's: Beene, wounded, Vredfort, Sept. 25; 3311 Woolf, wounded, Scheerpoort, Sept. 22. Loch's: 22 Cpl. Ball, 192 O'Kelly, wounded, Wolvehoek, Oct. 1. Rimington's Guides: Wilson, wounded, Kaapschehoop, Sept. 26; Cpl. Delaport, Noble, wounded, Sept. 28, with Hunter's Force. S.A.L.H.: Warren, reported killed, Colenso, Feb. 15, was taken prisoner and is now released. Steinker's: 17 Hobbs, wounded, Selati, Oct. 1. Driscoll's Scouts: Dennison, prisoner, May 29, was wounded. Strathcona's: 370 Seymour, wounded, Kruger's Post, Oct. 1. N.Z. Rough Riders: 1601 Adams, wounded, Vlakfontein, Oct. 3. Marshall's: 256 Cpl. Ebbrooke, wounded, Krugersdorp, Oct. 7. Hendrik's: Cpl. Crookcroft, wounded, Dwarsvlei, Oct. 9. Lovat's: 8694 Fraser, 8737 Gray, wounded, Doornkop, Sept. 28. Mtd. Inf.—Thornycroft's: 7548 Sh.-Sm. Jamie*, 9742 Wilkie, 1090 North, 9210 Craigie, 767 Robertson, 9102 Macdonald, wounded, Heidelberg, Sept. 27. S. Aust.: 72 Pether, reported died enteric Bloemfontein, Aug. 13, is at Bloemfontein, alive and well. W. Aust.: 58 Gilliatly, wounded, Waterval Onder, Sept. 4. Bethune's: Paul, reported died, concussion of brain, Maritzburg, Sept. 26, incorrectly given as of Vict. M.I. Tasm.: 50 Gilham, 30 Button, killed, Jatifontein, Feb. 9, previously reported missing. N.S.W.: 144 Sgt. Parkes, 294 Christison, wounded Rhenoster Poort, Oct. 6. R.H.A.—"A": 81571 Sh.-Sm. Edwards, wounded, 10813 Seaman, accidentally injured, Macmac, Sept. 26. R.F.A.—4th Batt.: 47699 Bigley, 81340 McBrannigan, wounded, Sept. 28. R.G.A.—10226 Hudson, wounded, Vrede, Oct. 7. 23rd (W.D.): 88503 Hill, wounded, Steynsholt, Oct. 3. R.E.—4th Field Troop: 17529 Shepley, wounded, Rustenburg, Sept. 29. 12th Co.: 1806 Phillips, injured in railway accident, Hectorspruit, Oct. 3. Gren. Gds.—Capt. Lord Loch, wounded, Sept. 28: 2813 L.-Sgt. Cox, 5896 Hope, 6820 Flynn, 3900 Chandler, 2351 Pancourt, missing, have rejoined; all attached for duty.

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to 3rd Batn. 2nd: 5427 Sgt. Thorley, missing, Senekal, May 29, rejoined, was wounded; 2992 O'Brien, wounded, Vrede, Oct. 7.

Scots Gds.—2nd: 5863 Cpl. Rogers, wounded, Tafelkop, Oct. 3.

Lancaster.—3rd: 3913 Steele, died, enteric, Bloemfontein, Oct. 7; No. should have been 5973.

Devon.—1st: 2nd Lieut. Cuming, killed, Capt. Luxmore, 4279 Lucas, wounded, Kruger's Post, Oct. 1; 1557 E. Murch, 5322 S. Murch, wounded, Macmac, Sept. 26.

Irish.—1064 J. Ryan, erroneously reported killed, Stabbert's Nek, July 24. Vol. Co.: 7946 Sinnott, injured railway accident near Belfast, Oct. 1.

Scots Fus.—Capt. Trenchard, 2905 McPherson, wounded, Dwarsvlei, Oct. 10; 6022 Fox, 5605 Brown, 5770 Collett, wounded, Muller's Drift, Oct. 6; 4566 Williams, wounded, Tweefontein, Oct. 7.

Welsh Fus.—2nd Lieut. Williams-Ellis, 1621 Nolan, killed, Capt. Gabbett, 2nd Lieut. Kyrke; Sgts. 988 Tomlinson, 1055 Miller, 4088 Reilly; Ptes. 5178 Liddiard, 5897 Horner, 2772 Edwards, 3387 Morgan, 1250 O'Donnell wounded, Dwarsvlei, Oct. 9.

S.W. Borders.—2nd: 5976 Hayes, missing, has rejoined. Worcester.—1st: 1189 March, missing, Thabanchu, May 5; 2nd: 3827 Sgt. Swift, accidentally injured, Sterkstroom, Oct. 2.

W. Riding Mtd. Inf.—4966 Shepherd, wounded, Frankfort, Oct. 2.

Hants.—3659 Kinshott, wounded, Zandfontein, Sept. 25. S. Staff.—1st: 1380 L.-Sgt. Williamson, 1568 Baker, missing, Dewetsdorp, Apr. 25.

Essex.—Capt. Stirling, wounded, Zandfontein, Sept. 25.

Berks.—2nd: 4842 Glazebrook, 4662 Blake, wounded, 4764 Rogers, missing, believed prisoner, Hoopstad, Oct. 5.

K.R.R.—1st: 3440 Pethebridge, accidentally wounded, Oct. 10. Mtd. Inf.: 3000 Farr-Sgt. Redman, wounded, Macmac, Sept. 26.

Durham. L.I.—1st: 6813 Griffiths, accidentally wounded, Leeuwspuit, Oct. 10.

Gordons.—1st: 2251 McWilliams, 4956 Tucker, 3178 Jolly, wounded, Komati Poort, Sept. 30. Vol. Co.: 7456 L.-Cpl. Summers, missing, has rejoined.

Irish Rifles.—Vol. Co.: 7132 Foley, 7180 Simpson, 7217 Duffield, wounded, Bultfontein, Oct. 4.

Dublin Fus.—1st: 5014 L.-Cpl. Kavanagh, wounded, Kruger's Post, Oct. 1.

R.B.—2nd: 9607 Bradley, reported wounded, Aug. 27, was killed in action.

A.S.C.—10658 St.-Sgt. Gibbert, 14401 L.-Cpl. Grimwood, missing, have rejoined.

R.A.M.C.—Lieut. Parker, wounded, Sept. 28.

DEATHS REPORTED.

(Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.)

Res. of Officers.—Capt. Willshire, attached 5th Mtd. Inf. Lincoln Co., killed near Lindley, Oct. 8.

5th D.G.—4649 Reenan, dysentery, Charlestown, Oct. 4; 4073 Shore, Oct. 9; 3304 Cpl. Gibbons, both from wounds, Newcastle.

1st R.D.—3120 Collier, syncope, Ingangane, July 8.

19th Huss.—4057 Rixon, killed, Dalmanutha, Sept. 17.

Imp. Yeo.—5th Co.: 291 Toone, Pretoria, Oct. 8. 79th: 16056 Ryder, killed, Bloemfontein, Oct. 6.

Mtd. Rifles.—Canadian, 1st: 334 Bing, June 7; 52 Q.M.S. Hunt, June 16, Johannesburg. 2nd: 2980 Smith, sunstroke, Pan, Aug. 17; 242 O'Kelly, dysentery, Johannesburg, June 16. Border: Cpl. Bowie, Johannesburg, Sept. 25. Kaff.: Gellender, killed in action, Aug. 31, previously reported wounded. Cape: 1230 Sgt. Morris, killed, Cypherfontein, Sept. 1; 1530 Sgt. Harris, erysipelas, Grahamstown, Sept. 7.

Mtd. Inf.—Bethune's: Cole, Charlestown, Sept. 27. Queensld.: 108 Cronin, pneumonia, Bloemfontein, Apr. 1. N.S.W.: Condr. Hartley, dysentery, Apr. 4; 267 Lenon, Apr. 30, Bloemfontein; Sgt. Sullivan, Kroonstad, May 26; 60 Halley, 116 Willis, killed, Elands Kop, Oct. 1. S. Aust.: 2 Hallett, Bloemfontein, June 9. Vict.: Paul, concussion brain, Maritzburg, Sept. 26. Ceylon: Lieut. Thomas, killed, Oct. 6.

Rough Riders.—N.Z.: 642 Franks, Cape Town, Sept. 27.

Irregular Horse.—S.A.L.H.: 450 Jolliffe, killed in action, Jan. 19; 998 Core, Ladysmith, Apr. 1; 3709 Brown, 1671 Q.M.S. Stobbs, 3456 White, all killed, Krugers Post, Oct. 1; 2 L.-Cpl. Robinson, wounds, Oct. 2. Rimington's Guides: Le Seier, wounds, Modder River, Nov. 28. Strathcona's: 324 Davis, Pretoria, Oct. 9; Steinker's: Smart, killed by lion, Komati Poort, Oct. 4. Loch's: 141 Sgt. Maj. Wevell, Krugersdorp, Oct. 5; 102 O'Kelly, wounds, Kroonstad, Oct. 6. Roberts's: Walworth, wound, Bloemfontein, Apr. 10; 2465 Kirkman, Apr. 21; 2402 Wilson, Johannesburg. Kitchener's: Lieut. Nethercote, Florida, June 1; 3643 Harte, wounds, May 5.

Bushman.—N.S.W.: 334 Tooley, pneumonia, Ottoshoop, Sept. 28. Imperial: 178 Mitchell, killed, Welverdiend, Sept. 4.

B.S.A. Police.—1163 Berry, killed, Ramathlabana, Mar. 31; 1200 Whalley, malaria, Rhodesia, May 4; 1179 Eyre, fever, Fort Balabala, May 27; 861 Callander, malaria, Fort Mulgulu, May 2; 1235 Budd, Magalapye, Dec. 7; 1161 Willis (? disease), Fort Belingue, Oct. 18, 1899; 1208 Hopkirk, Dec. 12; 789 Worsley, self-inflicted wounds, Dec. 16; 205 Sgt. Dickie, Jan. 1; 434 Wagner, Dec. 3; 1202 Sutherland, Nov. 30; 1005 Lovejoy, fever, Mar. 10; 539 St.-Sgt. Adams, Dec. 4 (last seven Bulawayo); 959 Elgar, Dec. 9; 939 Cpl. Gethin, Dec. 18, both Fort Mangue; 780 Rice, fever, Fort Mouzas, Feb. 14; 1119 Seaton, jaundice, Gwelo, Feb. 15.

R.H.A.—"M": 75428 Sgt. Newman, 93315 Bellamy, both killed by lightning, Barberton, Oct. 3.

R.F.A.—85500 Stokoe, killed near Jagersfontein, Aug. 25. 83rd Batt.: 18205 Bombr. Tanner, pneumonia Oliphant's River, Oct. 7.

Cape Garr. Art.—637 Stephen, attached to Kitchener's Horse, killed, Brugspruit, Oct. 8.

R.E.—Lieut. Cotton, 20705 Cpl. Dickinson, killed by explosion, Pienars River Camp, Oct. 6. 12th Co.: 318 Pearce killed, railway accident, Fectorspruit, Oct. 10. 1st Tele. Batn.: 27641 Shadbolt, Winburg, Oct. 8.

P.O. Corps.—544 Platt, Pretoria, Oct. 6.

Cape Pioneer Rly. Regt.—306 Cpl. Young, heart disease, Johannesburg, Oct. 4.

Gren. Gds.—2nd: 6774 Cresty, Reitfontein, July 6; 7000 Hodge, 4862 Swift, both wounds, June 6.

R. Scots.—4115 Johnstone, Springfield, Oct. 5.

Lancaster.—4th: 5607 Shipley, rupture, railway accident, Doornfontein, Oct. 3.

Warwick.—2nd: 3537 Cook, killed in action, Houwater, Mar. 6; 3429 Llewellyn, Capetown, June 5; 4841 Franklin, Bloemfontein, Apr. 8. 6th: 7611 Broomish, dysentery, Bloemfontein, Oct. 5.

R. Fus.—2nd Vol. Co.: 9003 Dexter, Klerksdorp, July 3.

Liverpool.—1345, wounds, Machadodorp, Sept. 30.

Lincoln.—2nd: 2782 Barton, Pretoria, Oct. 4.

Devon.—2nd: 5648 Hore, wounds, Chieveley, Feb. 27; 6224 Lee, Bloemfontein, Oct. 9.

Somerset L.I.—2nd: 6869 Pleece, East London, June 13. 4th: 8810 Thorne, pneumonia, East London, Oct. 5.

Bedford.—2nd: 6420 Cannon, Bloemfontein, Oct. 4; 4131 Courcher (? cause), Bloemfontein, May 17; 4th: 3741 Surridge, tubercle lung, Kimberley, Oct. 6.

Irish.—1st: 6453 Quire, apoplexy, Belfast, Oct. 5.

Lancs. Fus.—6th: 6332 Pearson, wounds accidentally inflicted, Kimberley, Sept. 30.

Scots Fus.—2nd: 5715 McKie, June 19.

Cheshire.—4th: 5040 Col.-Sergt. White, killed Bethulie, Oct. 4.

Welsh Fus.—1st: 2361 Murray, Potchefstroom, June 7. 2nd: 5463 Smith, July 3; 2361 Murray, June 18; 5429 Fitzpatrick, June 21; 7357 Bailey, June 23, all Kimberley.

S.W. Borderers.—1096 Rees (? disease), Bavaria, Jan. 1. 2nd: 3673 Allen, Johannesburg, June 18. 3rd: 6805 L.-Cpl. Thomas, Hoopstad, Sept. 11.

K.O.S.B.—4568 Sergt. Gifford, killed Frankfort, Oct. 3; 2937 Fisher, killed Paardeberg. 1st: 4844 Porteous (? cause), May 16.

E. Surrey.—2nd: 6485 Roberts, Oct. 6; 4656 Hope, Oct. 9, Charlestown.

W. Riding.—1st: 2818 Ryan, dysentery, Oct. 4; 6105 Fuller, Oct. 8, Pretoria. 3rd: 6071 Weatherhead (? disease), Wynberg, Oct. 5.

Border.—1st: 7201 Laidlaw, Potchefstroom, June 28.

Sussex.—1st: 3644 L.-Cpl. Tester, wounds, Pretoria, June 18.

S. Staffs.—1st: 5446 Chandler, Wynberg, June 1. Dorset.—2nd: 3061 Lawrence, wound, Wakkerstroom, Oct. 5; 4707 Coombes, obstruction of intestines, Newcastle, Oct. 3; 2290 Turner, dysentery, Newcastle, Oct. 6.

S. Lancs.—1st: 5075 Smith, Estcourt, June 24. 3rd: 5417 Towers, Springfield, Oct. 6.

R. Highrs.—7326 McAnarney, dysentery, Bloemfontein, June 22. 2nd: 7305 Trueland, Winburg, May 30. Oxford L.I.—3603 Lidgey, Bloemfontein, May 7.

Derby.—1st: 1628 Watkin, Krugersdorp, Oct. 6.

N. Lancs.—1st: 5030 Graham, Orange River, Feb. 15. Berks.—2nd: 4215 Kennedy, wounds, Hoopstad, Sept. 9.

Yorks. L.I.—2nd: 2127 Foley, wounds, Lindley, June 29.

K.R.R.—9th: 2387 Jordan, June 26; 6102 Casey, June 27, Johannesburg.

Wilts.—2nd: 2nd Lieut. McCutchan, Pretoria, Oct. 9.

York and Lanc.—3665 Biggs, Wakkerstroom, Oct. 9.

Gordons.—1st: 6396 L.-Cpl. McLachlan, wounds, Komati Poort, Oct. 1. Vol. Co.: 172 Sgt. Budgett, wounds, Lydenburg, Oct. 2.

Conn. R.—1st: 3990 Collins, killed, Graskop, July 24, 6355 Gallagher, Pretoria, Oct. 4.

Arg. and Suth.—4th: 2195 Campbell, aneurism, Kroonstad, Oct. 9.

Leinster.—1st: 2767 Parnell, pneumonia, Senekal, Sept. 23.

Dublin Fus.—1st: 6566 Fitzpatrick, run over by train, Ingogo, Oct. 9.

C.I.V.—857 Collingham, accidentally killed by train, Hanover Road, Oct. 5.

Canadian.—4272 Haires, June 6; 7118 Whitley, June 19.

A.S.C.—38th Co.: 11591 Broderick, Pretoria, Oct. 8.

R.A.M.C.—5437 Howell, Bright's disease, Wynberg, Oct. 3; 9749 Taplin, heart disease, Kimberley, Oct. 10; 12075 Mapley, Estcourt, Apr. 18.

M.S.C.—Major Waring, dysentery, Pinetown Bridge, Oct. 6.

Natal Vol. Amb. C.—Poole, Estcourt, Jan. 7.

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

Welsh Fus.—4037 Booth, accidentally wounded, Peking, Sept. 29.

Six hundred artillery horses are being sent to Hong Kong from Australia as a reserve for the China Field Force.

THE War Office has sanctioned the acceptance as a gift of a Vickers-Maxim 37mm. automatic gun by the 4th V.B. East Surrey Regiment.

NOVEMBER 1 has been approximately appointed as the date upon which the first reinforcing drafts of the present trooping season will leave England for India.

THE Committee of the Durand Football Tournament have decided to abolish the rule under which the cup has hitherto become the property of the team winning it three times in succession.

THE Balaclava Dinner takes place on the 25th of this month, and Mr. H. Herbert has written to ask us to make the fact known, in order that he may be enabled, as usual, to send such of the survivors who cannot attend 10s., and to provide beds and breakfasts for those who have no friends in London. His address is 129, Warwick Road, Kensington, S.W.

THE 1st Newcastle Volunteer Artillery have returned to their homes after a three months' course of instruction at Aldershot. Col. Hammond, R.A., in bidding them farewell, congratulated all ranks on the good work they had done whilst under his command. The 1st Monmouthshire Artillery, Volunteer underwent a similar course for three months at Aldershot in summer.

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TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 9.

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. J. W. Laurie to be Col., vice Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. W. Rickman, deceased (Aug. 23).

1st Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. A. M. Turner to be Lieut. to complete establishment.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenant of Lieut. Hon. H. Robertson, from 3rd Batn. Cameron Highlanders, which appeared in *Gazette* of Aug. 14, cancelled.

6th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. J. V. Hermon to be Lieut. on augmentation (Oct. 3); promotion to rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. N. L. Calvert antedated to July 4, to complete establishment.

2nd Dragoons.—Capt. J. Crabbie to be Major, vice W. H. Hippisley, promoted (Sept. 22).

6th Dragoons.—Capt. A. R. Mosley to be Major, vice M. F. Rimington, promoted (Sept. 29).

12th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. F. W. S. Murray to be Lieut. on augmentation (Oct. 3).

14th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. C. H. B. Prescott-Westcott to be Lieut. on augmentation (Oct. 3); Lieut. Hon. H. Robertson, from 3rd Batn. Cameron Highlanders (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. W. Henry, promoted.

15th Hussars.—Capt. H. A. L. Tagart to be Major, vice B. C. Cokayne-Frith, deceased (Sept. 17).

16th Lancers.—Capt. E. de G. Beaumont to be Major, vice E. C. Bethune, promoted (Sept. 29); 2nd Lieut. A. C. Cox to be Lieut. on augmentation (Oct. 3).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Capt. Kenneth J. Kincaid-Smith seconded for service on staff (May 20).

Supy. Capt. P. T. C. Herbert to be Capt., vice R. E. A. Le Mottée (Aug. 11).

2nd Lieut. H. F. Kilgour (Univ. Cand.), from Cardigan Artillery, to be 2nd Lieut.

Capt. P. T. C. Herbert, vacated appointment (Aug. 11); H. E. Stockdale, vice Major H. F. Askwith, vacated appointment on promotion (Sept. 10); A. G. Glanville, vice Major W. H. Onslow, vacated appointment on promotion (Sept. 23).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Capt. to be Majors:—W. H. Mills, employed on staff; W. L. Farman, vice A. C. Currie, appointed to staff (Sept. 19); A. L. Donaldson, on augmentation; G. J. L. de Berry and H. O. Vincent, on augmentation.

Supy. Capt. M. C. Maunsell to be Capt., vice G. N. Johnston (Sept. 5).

Lieuts. to be Capt. :—J. Grose, vice C. M. Nuttall, seconded (Sept. 15); G. F. L. Mulliken, vice W. L. Farman (Sept. 19).

Lieuts. are seconded:—H. I. Greig, for service in Indian Ordnance Dept. (Aug. 15); A. M. Seton, for service on staff (Sept. 17).

Capt. G. N. Johnston to be Instr. in Gunnery, vice Capt. C. G. Watson, vacated appointment (Sept. 5).

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Lieut.-Col. W. A. Yule, from half-pay, to be Col. to command 21st Regimental District (Royal Scots Fusiliers), vice Col. E. C. Brown, retired (Oct. 1).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—Lieut. G. E. R. Kenrick to be Capt., vice A. F. Sillem, seconded (May 7).

East Kent Regt.—Lieut. J. McB. Ronald to be Capt., in succession to Major R. Bayard, Adj. 3rd. Batn. (July 1).

Royal Warwick Regt.—Capt. J. F. W. Boyce seconded for service as an Adj. of Volunteers (Sept. 15).

Bedford Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. S. Poyntz to be Lieut., vice A. S. Marriott, transferred to I.S.C. (April 8).

Leicester Regt.—Lieut. B. C. Dent to be Capt., vice C. M. P. Hassall, deceased (June 24).

Royal Irish Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. W. W. Grimshaw, vice A. W. Brush, promoted (July 11); C. G. Holland, vice F. S. Lillie, promoted (July 24).

Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. G. Tarbet to be Lieut., vice H. A. Fulton, promoted into Worcester Regt. (June 20).

Cheshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. H. Mahony to be Lieut., vice P. L. Grove, appointed Adj. (Aug. 8).

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieuts. to be Capt. :—A. I. Lean, vice A. P. G. Gough, seconded for service on staff; O. S. Flower, vice A. I. Lean, seconded for service in Army Pay Dept. (July 9).

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieut. G. M. Hannay to be Capt., in succession to Major A. H. B. Cavaye, who holds a staff appointment (June 23); 2nd Lieut. H. V. C. Turnbull to be Lieut., vice H. D. N. Maclean, promoted June 9).

Worcester Regt.—Lieuts. E. B. Hankey and H. A. Lang to be Capt. on augmentation (Sept. 1).

East Lancashire Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt. :—A. A. Sanders, vice E. A. Daubeny, seconded; B. D. Cheales, vice L. C. B. Hamber, seconded; E. C. Da Costa, vice R. D. Cheales, seconded for service on staff (June 4); promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. R. D. Baker antedated to June 4, vice E. C. Da Costa; 2nd Lieut. G. S. Renny to be Lieut., vice A. A. Sanders (June 4).

Border Regt.—Lieut. G. C. Brooke seconded for service with Chinese Regt.; 2nd Lieut. E. H. H. Lees to be Lieut., vice G. C. Brooke (Feb. 10).

Hampshire Regt.—Capt. R. M. Barrington placed temp. half-pay on account of ill-health (Sept. 28).

Royal Highlanders.—Lieut. J. Harvey to be Capt., vice W. G. Wolrige-Gordon, promoted; 2nd Lieut. A. S. Grant to be Lieut., vice J. Harvey (July 26).

Derbyshire Regt.—Lieut. R. H. Keller, Adj., to be Capt., to complete establishment (June 11); 2nd Lieut. R. McE. Porter to be Lieut., to complete establishment (Aug. 20).

Shropshire L.I.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. C. Middleton, vice B. T. Carreg, deceased (July 19); T. T. Simpson, vice A. W. S. Pinhey, deceased (Aug. 1).

Manchester Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt. :—G. F. W. Brindley, vice V. J. Tighe, D.S.O., seconded; R. B. Hopkins, from Royal Sussex Regt., vice G. F. W. Brindley, seconded for service in South Africa.

North Stafford Regt.—Lieut. H. W. M. Down to be Capt., vice W. A. Barnett, seconded (June 6); promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts., antedated:—A. S. Weldon to June 6, vice H. W. M. Down; A. M. Beauclerk to June 20, vice D. T. Seckham, promoted into Lancashire Fusiliers.

Highland L.I.—Lieuts. to be Capt. :—T. MacG. Twynam, vice F. M. Sandys-Lumsdaine, seconded; J. C. Grahame, vice T. MacG. Twynam, Adj. 4th Batn.; E. Armstrong, vice J. C. Grahame, seconded for service in West Africa; R. E. S. Prentice, Adj., to complete establishment Aug. 1; A. N. E. Browne, vice A. F. Evans-Lombe, seconded; A. C. Grant, vice A. N. E. Browne, seconded for service on staff; R. W. H. Anderson, Adj., to complete establishment (Aug. 28).

Cameron Highlanders.—Lieut. W. M. Stewart to be Capt., in succession to Major G. R. Cavaye, who holds a staff appointment (June 6).

Royal Irish Rifles.—Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. are antedated:—P. G. W. Eckford to Feb. 22, vice T. Carson, appointed Adj. 5th Batn.; D. Wilmot-Sitwell, Adj., to Feb. 24, to complete establishment; E. C. Bradford, to Feb. 24; Hugh G. Brennan, to Feb. 26, vice L. H. Noblett, seconded.

Rifle Brigade.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. G. Graham, vice M. G. E. Bell, promoted (Aug. 30); E. B. Powell, vice G. M. A. Ellis, promoted (Aug. 31).

West India Regt.—Major T. P. E. Lowry placed on retired pay (Oct. 7). Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts., antedated:—F. E. W. Butt to May 7, vice J. H. Stewart, seconded for service with West African Regt.; S. H. Hingley to June 14, in succession to Major F. E. Ryde, who holds an extra-regimental appointment; G. E. Hewett to June 19, vice E. L. Cowie, seconded. Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. E. V. Moore, antedated to April 14, vice J. H. Stewart, seconded for service with West African Regt.; 2nd Lieut. A. S. Oppenheimer, from 4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt., to be 2nd

Lieut., in succession to Lieut. V. J. Tighe, D.S.O., seconded (Oct. 10).

STAFF.

Temporary appointment:—Major M. G. Wilkinson, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be a D.A.A.G. (Sept. 29).

Appointments to Staff of Lines of Communication made in South Africa confirmed:—Capt. C. G. E. Smith, Welsh Regt., Military Landing Officer, to be graded as Staff Capt. (Aug. 21); Major R. Snow, Cape Police, to be a commandant, graded as D.A.A.G. (June 11); Capt. H. B. de V. Tupper, 6th Batn. Liverpool Regt., to be Staff Officer to Insp. Gen., from Aug. 7 to Aug. 13, graded as D.A.A.G.; Lieut.-Col. W. D. Gordon, Royal Canadian Regt., to be Asst. to Staff Officer for Prisoners of War, graded as D.A.A.G. (Aug. 28).

Appointment of 2nd Lieut. T. P. Wingate, King's Own Scottish Borderers, as a Railway Staff Officer, Lines of Communication, South Africa, graded as Staff Lieut., dated May 4, not as stated in *Gazette* of Sept. 4.

Indian Staff Corps.—Col. H. Paterson, transferred to Unemployed Supy. List (Sept. 23).

Army Ordnance Dept.—Capt. H. R. Hardy, Royal West Surrey Regt., to be an Asst. Insp., vice Capt. W. B. Wallace, Suffolk Regt., appointed Insp. (Oct. 3).

Army Pay Dept.—Capt. R. A. Vowell, Paymr., granted substantive rank of Major in Army (Oct. 8).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. E. J. Dewing, R.E., to be Col. (Oct. 7). Grant of rank of Major to Capt. Hon. A. H. C. Hanbury-Tracy, Royal Horse Guards, as notified in *Gazette* of March 27, antedated to Feb. 25.

MEMORANDA.

Following promotions take place in succession to Gen. Sir G. D. Barker, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Bermuda placed on supy. list whilst retained under provisions of Article 109, Royal Warrant, May 30, 1899:—Lieut.-Gen. (local Gen.) Sir G. S. White, G.C.B., V.C., &c., Col. Gordon Highlanders, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gibraltar, to be Gen.; Major-Gen. (temp. Lieut.-Gen.) Sir W. F. Butler, K.C.B., commanding troops, Aldershot (temp.), to be Lieut.-Gen. (Oct. 9).

Col. G. Poignand, half-pay, placed on retired pay (Oct. 8).

Substantive rank of Col. granted to Col. J. W. Thurburn in *Gazette* of Dec. 12, 1899, antedated to July 16, 1899.

Brevet-Col. St. G. C. Gore, Surveyor-Gen. of India, from Lieut.-Col. R.E., granted substantive rank of Col. in Army (Sept. 20, 1899).

Second Christian name of Capt. William Eagleson Gordon, Gordon Highlanders, upon whom the Queen has signified her intention of bestowing the Victoria Cross, is as now described, not as stated in *Gazette* of Sept. 28.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg.-Lieut. H. M. Brownfield, 3rd V.B. Hampshire Regt., to be Surg.-Lieut.

MEMORANDUM.

Militia Officers seconded for service under Colonial Office, on West Coast of Africa:—

6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. M. F. St. John.

7th Batn.: 2nd Lieut. J. A. L. Greaves.

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. T. Cramer.

4th Batn.: 2nd Lieut. J. B. Thornhill.

4th Batn. East Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. G. Hunter.

4th Batn. Shropshire L.I.—2nd Lieut. M. R. Williams.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Antrim (S. Div.).—Lieut. W. Baird to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. R. H. O'D. Paterson, H. R. Ayton, A. E. A. Cowan, and F. G. Hill to be Lieuts. (Sept. 28).

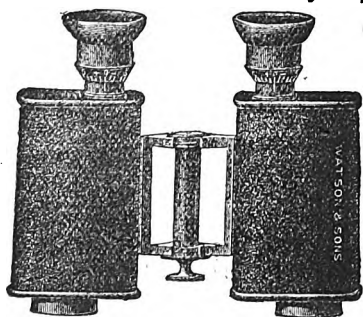
Cork (S. Div.).—Maitland B. Jobson, formerly Lieut., to be Capt. (Sept. 12); 2nd Lieuts. J. W. Atkin, H. Badham-Thornhill, R. E. Roberts, G. N. Herriek, A. W. Connolly, and R. de B. Beamish, to be Lieuts. (Sept. 27).

Devon (W. Div.).—Stewart F. Montague to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 25).

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to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 26).

6th V.B.: John H. Dovener to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).

D. E. Griffiths resigns his commission, with

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mission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of batn. 6th V.B.: Leonard C. Wilde to be 2nd Lieut.
 1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—Capt. and Hon. Major C. S. Gordon to be Major; Lieut. W. Paterson to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. J. Sellar to be Lieut.
 [Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Oct. 10.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 12

1st Dragoon Guards.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantancy of Lance-Corpl. L. B. Elwes, from Thorneycroft's Mtd. Inf., which appeared in *Gazette* of Sept. 18, is cancelled; 2nd Lieut. A. A. Crossley, from 3rd Batn. Wiltshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.
 3rd Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. R. B. Black, from 3rd Batn. the Oxford L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.
 4th Dragoon Guards.—Lance-Corpl. Leonard B. Elwes from Thorneycroft's Mtd. Inf. (nominated by Governor of Natal), to be 2nd Lieut., vice S. M. Bruce, transferred to I.S.C. (dated May 19), but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Oct. 13.
 6th Dragoon Guards.—Trpr. Cyril T. W. S. Lowndes, from Imperial Light Horse (nominated by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. R. H. Collis, promoted.
 11th Hussars.—Lieut. A. E. S. L. Paget, from 5th Batn. the King's Royal Rifle Corps (nominated by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.
 16th Lancers.—Lieut. J. L. Waller, from 4th Batn. Border Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. L. H. Gilliat, deceased.
 18th Hussars.—Name of Rdgmr. and Hon. Lieut. Henry Arundel de Pentheyn-O'Kelly is as now described, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Aug. 21.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

1st Batn.—Lieut. L. A. Graham-Clarke, Capt. Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (Aug. 26).
 2nd Batn.—To be Lieuts., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army:—Corpl. G. L. Fletcher (Mar. 21); Qrmr.-Sergt. Miguel Hunt (July 23); Corpl. E. J. Stourton (Aug. 1).
 3rd Batn.—Lieut. R. L. Birkin to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (July 19). To be Lieuts., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army:—Sergt. Ernest T. Whitehead (July 19); Sergt. George P. Jennings (July 26); Sergt. Leslie C. Coventry (Aug. 9).
 5th Batn.—Lieut. W. A. Powell to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (July 25); William C. Watson, to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army; Lieut. G. L. A. Dodd, from Lieut., to be Qrmr., retaining temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (April 10).

10th Batn.—Lieut. H. Connop to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (July 25); Sergt.-Major Cyril Sims to be Qrmr., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (July 28).

11th Batn.—Lieut. T. Lord Denman, to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (July 18). To be Lieuts., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army:—Sergt. J. B. Evans (May 4), Trpr. A. Palmer (July 18).

13th Batn.—Qrmr.-Sergt. William Harland to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (April 21).

14th Batn.—Qrmr.-Sergt. E. Christopher to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (Sept. 15).

15th Batn.—Lieut. Sir Edward H. Hulse, Bart., to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (Sept. 4). To be Lieuts. with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army:—Lance-Corpl. Ronald G. Legge (July 16); Trpr. James B. Robertson (Sept. 4).

16th Batn.—Archibald Boyd-Carpenter to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (May 16).

19th Batn.—Lieut. T. G. Pirie, Capt. Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (July 19).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Suptdg. Clerk Lewis H. Goddard to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Lieut. J. Frost, deceased.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Lieut. Joseph H. J. Phillips, from 1st V.B. Bedford Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. Longueville, seconded.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—Lieut. Eustace King-King, from 3rd Batn. North Stafford Regt. to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. A. Engledue, promoted.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Supt. Capt. F. P. Braithwaite to be Capt., vice E. E. Williams, seconded for service under Colonial Office.

Norfolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. J. Griffiths, from 4th V.B. East Surrey Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. C. Lodge, promoted.

Somerset L.I.—Lieut. C. E. G. Leveson-Gower, from 3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. B. Prowse, seconded.

Leicester Regt.—Lieut. N. G. P. de C. Tronson, from 4th Batn. East Surrey Regt. (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. S. Smith, promoted.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantancy of Lieut. J. H. J. Phillips, from 1st V.B. Bedford Regt., which appeared in *Gazette* of Sept. 18, is cancelled.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Capt. D. M. Stuart seconded for service on Staff (Sept. 17).

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Pte. Thomas Cadell, from City of London Imperial Volunteers (nominated by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa),

to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. H. D. N. Maclean, promoted.

West Riding Regt.—Lieut. H. Gardner, from 3rd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. P. Coode, promoted.

Hampshire Regt.—Capt. R. H. Gill seconded for service in Army Ordnance Dept. (July 23).

Welsh Regt.—Lieut. M. Haggard, from City of London Imperial Volunteers (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. G. R. Smith, seconded.

Yorkshire L.I.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantancy of Trpr. H. V. Hill, from Ceylon Mtd. Inf., which appeared in *Gazette* of Sept. 18, is cancelled.

Shropshire L.I.—Lieut. E. B. Luard to be Capt., in succession to Major F. L. Banon, who holds a staff appointment; 2nd Lieut. E. D. Giles to be Lieut., vice E. B. Luard (Aug. 11).

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut. W. A. V. Findlater, from 3rd Batn. Devon Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., Supy. to establishment (Oct. 3).

West India Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. Price, from 4th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to A. E. FitzGerald, seconded.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Temp. Capt. J. K. Butter, M.D., resigns his Commission.

CITY OF LONDON IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS.

Infantry.—Lieut. W. J. P. Benson to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (July 25); Pte. Charles F. Nesham to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (July 14).

STAFF.

Major S. C. N. Grant, R.E., resumes appointment of D.A.A.G. at Hdqrs. vice Capt. E. H. Hills, R.E., vacated appointment (Aug. 21).

Temporary appointment of Major A. G. Balfour, Highland L.I., as a District Inspr. of Musketry, is confirmed (Feb. 3).

Capt. R. E. Warden, R.A., to be Commandant and Railway Staff Officer, Lines of Communication, South Africa, graded as Staff Capt., from May 13 to May 22, not as stated in *Gazette* of July 3.

Appointment of Capt. (temp. Capt. in Army) W. F. Hobbell, 5th Batn. Manchester Regt., as a Commandant and Railway Staff Officer, Lines of Communication, South Africa, graded as Staff Capt., is dated May 23, not as stated in *Gazette* of July 3.

Capt. E. H. Hills, R.E., to be a D.A.A.G. at Hdqrs. vice Major S. C. N. Grant, R.E., appointed to Ordnance Survey (Sept. 14).

Appointment of Capt. H. B. Roberts, R.A., as an Embarking Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt., Lines of Communication, South Africa, is dated April 4, not as stated in *Gazette* of July 10.

Appointment to staff made in South Africa is con-

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firmed:—Lieut. B. H. H. Mathew-Lannowe, 4th Dragoon Guards, to be A.D.C. to Col. (now local Lieut.-Gen.) I. S. M. Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O., from Oct. 14, 1899, to March 18, 1900.

Army Medical School.—Major R. H. Firth, F.R.C.S. Eng., R.A.M.C., to be Professor of Military Hygiene, vice Col. J. L. Nottter, M.D., who has resigned that appointment (Sept. 29).

Indian Staff Corps.—Col. A. G. Hammond, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. to the Queen, transferred to Unemployed Supp. List (Sept. 28).

Army Pay Dept.—Major A. G. B. Stubbs, Paymr., to be Staff Paymr., vice Major H. F. Lane, retired (Sept. 26).

Army Veterinary Dept.—Vet.-Major W. Gladstone is placed on retired pay (Oct. 13).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. N. Lockyer, on vacating appointment of Chief Insp. of Small Arms, placed on half-pay (Oct. 1).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. N. Lockyer, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Lieut. A. G. A. Jerrard, 4th Dragoon Guards, granted local rank of Capt. whilst employed as a Company Commander with the West African Regt. (Aug. 29).

Reserve of Officers.—Lieut. B. D'A. Corbet to be Capt. Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg.-Capt. J. K. Butter, M.D., resigns his Commission.

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Oct. 13.]

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has ruled that he is the authority from whom military officers must obtain sanction before making any communication to the public Press in explanation or defence of their public acts.

OFFICERS commanding Militia units which are being disembodied have been ordered to send in this week the names of officers willing to be attached to depôts or details, or to be employed in any other way at home in which their services may be required.

THE departure of the Indian Contingent from Uganda is to be deferred until April 1 next.

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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 4.
Acting Sub-Lieuts. confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut.:—C. H. Davey (June 15, 1899); E. R. Jones, S. W. B. Green, R. de G. Kenyon, C. V. Osborne, E. A. D. Masterman, V. S. Rashleigh, H. B. Bedwell, G. L. Parnell, C. C. Ennals, V. H. Gascoigne (July 15 1899); C. Hornby (Aug. 15, 1899); F. G. Hingley, A. L. Gresson (Sept. 15 1899); A. E. D. Moore, R. H. D. Townsend (Oct. 15, 1899); P. H. Gordon (Dec. 15, 1899).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 5.
Engr. R. A. Hunter placed on Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 6.
Sub-Lieuts. S. Newcome, E. T. Inman, H. MacL. Fraser, A. F. St. C. Armitage, T. C. H. Williams, H. D. Warburg, L. T. L. Jones, F. G. C. Coates, J. L. Pearson, G. E. Maltby, J. W. Carrington, and M. Dasent to be Lieuts. (Oct. 1).

(From Friday Evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 9.
Sub-Lieuts. J. D. C. Wallace and R. E. Stokes-Rees promoted to Lieut. (Sept. 15).
Acting Sub-Lieut. C. P. C. de Crespigny confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut. (Nov. 15, 1899).

Acting-Engr. H. E. J. Reynolds confirmed in rank of Engr. (July 1, 1899).

In accordance with provisions of Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet-Surg. E. H. Williams placed on Retired List at his own request (Oct. 2).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Acting Sub-Lieut. W. de M. Baynham confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut. (Aug. 24); Sub-Lieut. C. G. Guy to be Lieut. (Oct. 5).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 10.
Staff Engrs. John George Lightfoot Baker (Aug. 21) and John Greet Stevens (Sept. 20), advanced to Fleet Engrs.

Staff Surgs. J. J. Dinnis, M.D., and F. F. Wales, promoted to Fleet Surgs. (Oct. 2).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Major F. G. Cotter granted Brevet rank of Lieut.-Col., under provision of Order in Council of March 19, 1883 (Oct. 6).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 11.
In accordance with provisions of Order in Council of Sept. 15, 1887, Chief Gunner Swanson has been allowed to assume rank of Lieut. on retirement (Aug. 14).

Chief Carpenter John H. Nichols has been granted relative rank of Lieutenant on retirement (Aug. 11).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 5.
Commander.—A. W. Torlesse to Collingwood, for coastguard (Oct. 1).

Engineers.—D. J. Carruthers to Vivid, for Blanche, in lieu of chief engineer (Sept. 21); G. Wormald to Pembroke, for Cornwallis (Sept. 4).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 6.
Commanders.—A. P. James to Nile, for Panther; G. W. Smith to Camperdown (Nov. 3).

Lieutenant.—C. R. N. Burne to Victoria and Albert (Aug. 3).

Midshipman.—J. C. Hamilton to Hannibal (Oct. 8).

Staff Engineer.—W. J. Anderson to Wildfire, for Edinburgh (Sept. 29).

Chief Engineers.—W. T. Hinchcliffe to Duke of Wellington for Swiftsure (Sept. 29); A. R. Emdin to President, for service at Admiralty; H. G. Andrews to Pelorus (Oct. 5).

Engineer.—T. H. Turner to Pembroke, for Avon (Oct. 5).

Chaplains.—Rev. F. McQuade to Vindictive; Rev. A. C. Moreton to Prince George (Oct. 10).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 8.
Captain.—R. A. J. Montgomerie to Prince George (Oct. 10).

Paymaster.—C. M. Luckham to Vivid (Oct. 6).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 9.
Lieutenants.—G. de L. O. Johnson to Pembroke, for Stag, in command (Sept. 13); A. H. Williamson to Hussar (Oct. 23).

Sub-Lieutenant.—J. Jones to Pembroke, for Stag (Sept. 13).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 10.
Commander.—W. C. M. Nicholson to Devastation (Nov. 8).

Fleet-Engineer.—H. J. Rompling to Pembroke for Albion (Oct. 10).

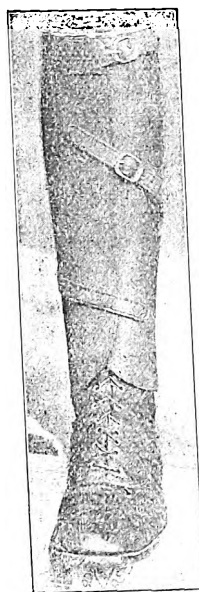
Engineer.—A. G. V. Salter to Pembroke for Albion (Oct. 10).

Assistant-Engineer.—H. E. Wolfe to Pembroke for Albion (Oct. 10).

Chaplains.—Rev. R. H. O. Donovan, B.A., to Gladiator (Oct. 9); Rev. W. B. Rainer, M.A., to Magnificent; Rev. J. S. Borrowdale, M.A., to Rodney (Oct. 17).

Assistant-Paymasters.—C. E. Lines to Vivid as secretary's clerk temp.; K. S. Hay to Cambridge (Oct. 9).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 12.
Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets H. C. Woods, M.D., M.V.O., to Victoria and Albert, reappointed on promotion (Aug. 1).



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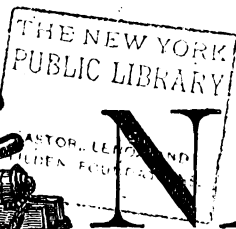
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BULLER ON HIMSELF.

IT must be clear to all who have read Sir Redvers Buller's speech at Natal this week that he does not mean to sit silent under the criticisms so freely, and often so recklessly, passed upon his conduct during the war. What he said at Pietermaritzburg he will say again in England, and more. A story was told the other day in one of the periodicals that Buller's abuse of the Government so choked the telegraph wires last autumn that no news could come home. We have now from his own lips something like a serious endorsement of this story. "I landed at Cape Town a general without an army." He was faced with a situation more difficult than any general with an army had ever encountered. The Boers held both the main avenues into the Orange State, Kimberley was beleaguered, Ladysmith was on the eve of close investment, by which nearly the whole of the British troops in the colony would be shut in. There remained in Cape Colony only two and a-half infantry battalions, with one cavalry regiment, and in Natal, south of the Tugela, only two battalions and some local Volunteers. The Army Corps which was thought by our Government sufficient to cope with the Boer revolt was still on the sea, in part still in England. The arms most essential for the prosecution of the campaign, the cavalry and the guns, were to be the very last to embark, and, as we know, were quite the last to arrive. Such were the conditions under which Buller assumed command and was called upon to deal instantly with a tremendous crisis. He decided boldly, and to his immense credit, to throw himself into the breach and concentrate his efforts upon the defence

of Natal. He did not dare wait, so he told his listeners at Pietermaritzburg. "What would have happened in Natal," he asked, them during the twelve weeks while his forces were crossing the ocean? "What would have happened to the British Empire in South Africa?" Natal must have been entirely overrun, and the Boers, once in possession of the whole colony, would have been more difficult to dislodge than from Ladysmith, while their triumph might have had a disastrous influence on the current of European opinion. It was a forlorn hope, but Buller led it cheerfully, well knowing, nevertheless, that if he failed in his first attempt to relieve Ladysmith he would lose the supreme command. He tried, and failed, and was superseded, "and I think rightly." The words are his own.

No one can hear Buller's self-vindication without admitting its force, or according him ample and ungrudging sympathy. The problem, which was none of his creating, was onerous in the extreme, yet he grappled with it courageously: "I had taken it on, and I was bound to see it through." So fully did he appreciate it and the issues involved, personal as well as public, that he would not devolve the command upon anyone else, although an eminent soldier, his old friend and colleague, Sir Evelyn Wood, had generously volunteered to serve under him, and take over the Natal command. This is the first authentic confirmation of the report current last year that Wood, although Buller's senior, had expressed his readiness to serve under him. "I never was so tempted in my life to take any one at his word," Buller says. But he declined the offer. He thought it would be "a cowardly thing to let Sir Evelyn Wood come here and take the risk while I was in great anxiety myself." Buller had put his hand to the plough, and he did not turn aside. He found himself faced with a new problem, based upon circumstances that were altogether unforeseen, and which had risen into menacing proportions while he was on the voyage. The plans he had made before he left England—the direct advance across the Orange River upon Bloemfontein, which he had realised was the only true line of campaign—had become impossible, or appeared impossible in the pressing dangers of the hour. Buller might have been misled as to the nearness of that danger, which was undoubtedly exaggerated, as the result proved, for Ladysmith and Kimberley both displayed unexpected powers of defence. But he must be upheld in the decision he made, not because it was absolutely necessary, but because it seemed unquestionably so in the knowledge available at the time. It is but common justice to credit Buller with the best intentions, if nothing more. Yet he deserves far more than this, and the proper appreciation of the work he carried through will yet be forthcoming when the history of the war is calmly and dispassionately written. Buller himself appeals to it for a verdict which will assuredly be in his favour.

THE DOVER COURT-MARTIAL.

THE general satisfaction expressed at the acquittal of Lieut. à Beckett sufficiently shows the heartfelt interest that was taken in the Dover trial. There was something so sordid in the offence charged; such a suggestion of meanness surrounded the measures taken to vamp up the case; above all, the central figure was so interesting, so young, so gallant, so unsuspecting, we might have been so irreparably ruined but for the sound, sterling common sense of the Court-martial that the result was everywhere accepted with a sense of the deepest relief. But surely the episode cannot end with the acquittal of the accused. There is more to come out. It is said that Master-Gunner Acheson has applied for a Court-martial to clear himself of the imputations cast upon his conduct. This cannot, must not be, refused. We must still endeavour to solve a mystery which is still inscrutable. There was a plot, of that we cannot have the smallest doubt. Who originated it, and why? It was a poor, flimsy plot too, clumsily contrived and foolishly carried out. It would never have served against anyone less inexperienced, who, in his frank honesty, gave such chances to his enemies. A youngster who made no attempt to secure his room from intrusion, who left his clothes about with money and keys in the pockets, who thought no evil of anyone—here was a victim fair game for any designing villain. We have here temptation enough to encourage conspiracy with the small chance of detection. But still, the hidden motives have to be exposed, and it is surely the bounden duty of the authorities, from the Commander-in-Chief to the battery commander, to spare no effort in reading the riddle. Possibly—very probably—the new Court-martial may let in the light upon this most mysterious affair.

The procedure of Courts-martial generally has been brought in question by some of our civilian contemporaries, who speak a little too lightly of these old-fashioned tribunals. Yet those better acquainted with them claim, and rightly, that the Court-martial is the fairest Court in the world. It may be that they do not always serve justice by ensuring conviction even in pretty clear cases. But there is seldom a miscarriage to the extent that the innocent suffer, even though the guilty may escape. They may fail in the absence of quickcross-examination, but the truth is generally elicited, even without the aid of eminent counsel. As for the present system of canteen keeping which made this prosecution possible, we have already expressed an opinion strongly adverse to its continuance. To revert to the old practice of contract, of letting the canteens to tenants who might make what they could out of them, would be retrograde. The soldier would suffer very materially, not only in the quality of the goods supplied, but in the loss of a share in profits which is at present a very substantial boon. But if canteens are to be managed regimentally, as many advise, on the grounds that the advantage preponderates,

then the work should be entrusted to officers other than those on the active list. They could be found, just as the directors of co-operative stores are found, and if wisely chosen they might be expected to achieve the same measure of success as the stores.

THE GUERRILLA WAR.

WITH extraordinary persistency the guerilla war is now being carried on in all parts of the Orange River and the Transvaal Colonies. Lord Roberts's words when addressing the over-sea Colonial contingents and the South African Light Horse at Pretoria, on Monday, aptly describes the position. He told them that "Though the war, as war, was over, important work still remained which greatly required their continued services." Whether we turn to the north, south, east or west, the tale is the same. Fighting is reported from all quarters, and although, as we should expect, victory remains with our troops, a certain amount of loss is almost invariably incurred by us. Lord Roberts on Monday reported that a part of the country south of the railway, in the direction of Heidelberg, not hitherto reached by his columns, was being cleared by General French with the 1st and 4th Cavalry Brigades. General Mahon, with the Mounted Infantry portion of the column, was sharply engaged on Saturday, and although the enemy were defeated the British loss was unfortunately severe, including three officers and eight men killed, with many more wounded. On Sunday Carolina was occupied for the second time in the campaign by French, the Carbineers capturing a Boer convoy on the march. General Lyttelton, to whom Sir Redvers Buller handed over his command on leaving Lydenburg, has also himself marched out of that place, and is moving on Middleburg. Lydenburg being an important strategic point in the heart of an almost impregnable mountainous country has, no doubt, been left effectively garrisoned. The reoccupation by the Boers of towns the capture of which cost us many arduous days, and sometimes heavy losses, is thoroughly unsatisfactory. It will at the same time be apparent that to prevent it in all parts the small British garrisons posted throughout the conquered territories must be almost multiplied indefinitely. General Rundle was engaged on the 11th in driving off a party of Boers who attacked General Campbell's convoy while marching southwards from Standerton to Vrede, when the enemy suffered some loss in wounded. Seventy Boers were met by a patrol of Australian Bushmen near Ottorshoop, further west, on the 12th. There was slight loss on each side, but the result was, as usual, indecisive, as the enemy vacated their position next day. Both the intention and the tactics of the Boers now seem to be to harass the army of occupation to the utmost, and to gain time, hoping against hope for some European or American turn to take place in favour of their cause. To meet and defeat this there is but one effective plan: that of concentrating considerable forces and placing mutually supporting garrisons in all places of importance, more especially along the railways, while lightly equipped mounted columns of sufficient strength continually scour the country in all directions. At the same time the operations should be supported by making it widely known that after a certain date all men taken in arms will be treated as rebels, and dealt with in the sternest manner. At Bloemhof, near the western border, General Settle, who is moving along the east of the Kimberley-

Mafeking railway, captured fifty prisoners, and then moved on Hoopstad. This part of the country was traversed some months ago by Lord Methuen's column, when acting in support of the extreme left flank of Lord Roberts's advance from Bloemfontein. General Kelly-Kenny has reported a skirmish on Saturday near Jagersfontein, in the south of the Orange River Colony, and on the day following the Boers got into the town and a sharp fight ensued. Again, far away to the east, near Vryheid, our troops have been active. Bethune's Mounted Infantry, turning the tables on the enemy, who, during Buller's advance from Ladysmith, entrapped them and caused them heavy loss, prepared an ambush into which a commando fell blindly, with the result that it was entirely wiped out. Sixty were killed, thirty-five wounded, and sixty-five made prisoners. So decisive a success has rarely been scored during the war, and it will, without doubt, materially aid General Hildyard in the pacification of the eastern districts of the Transvaal.

General Louis Botha is reported to have had a conference of his commandants on the 12th inst., on the Olifants River, where the new Republic has its ephemeral existence, to discuss the advisability of abandoning the fruitless struggle. Large surrenders may in consequence shortly take place, but we have never found any great result following the reports of expected surrenders. Moreover, there is no conclusive evidence to show that the various marauding bodies are acting in concert and in conformity with any settled plan. While Botha, in a vacillating mood, holds out near Pietersburg, De Wet engages and nonplusses our columns south of the Vaal, acting with energy and determination. At the same time, scouts are stated to have located two commandoes, numbering respectively 200 and 1,200 men, in the Kroonstad district, intent on mischief, and small marauding bands infest the vicinity of Vryburg on the western main line, looting and plundering. De Wet is said to have 2,000 volunteers with him, and to be determined to continue guerilla warfare until he receives orders to desist from Mr. Kruger, who is no longer in South Africa. It is also stated that there is still ammunition in the country for another year's operations. If that be true it is evident that a very wide distribution of ammunition in varying amounts has been made throughout the country in anticipation of such warfare, showing the necessity for a very careful and thorough search from house to house for both ammunition and arms.

Sir Redvers Buller reached Pietermaritzburg on Tuesday, and was received with acclamation by the people, who, in the sincerity and ardour of their appreciation of his splendid work, styled him the "Saviour of Natal." With the general state of affairs so capricious in the new Colonies there will be many delicate and important matters for the Commander-in-Chief to arrange with the Generals who are to remain behind him before he quits South Africa to assume his new duties in Pall Mall. Generals Hutton, Wavell, and Chermiside are on their way home. Others will probably shortly follow, and we shall watch with much interest the development of any scheme that may be formed and put in execution with a reduced garrison and Baden-Powell's Police for effectually and finally dealing with the marauding bands and their stubborn leaders, and bringing back to the distracted country the peace it so sorely needs.

An impression prevails, and it is growing rapidly, based upon the protests of men upon the spot, that undue leniency is being shown to the

Boers still in arms. This leniency has, in fact, characterised the whole of the later phases of the campaign. From the day that Bloemfontein was occupied a tender consideration, which was altogether misplaced, has been shown to the enemy. His feelings have been uniformly spared, his mock surrender accepted, implicit belief has been placed in the word of the most lying and deceitful people upon earth. We have read the results in the many humiliations this over-confidence has entailed. It was the belief that the country was pacified that brought on the disaster of Sanna's Post; Gatacre's fiasco at Reddersburg was really due to the same cause, and many other incidents might be quoted to emphasise the argument. There must be an end of this, or the war, which is now no more than organised brigandage, will linger on indefinitely. Lord Roberts still postpones his departure in the belief that he cannot yet be spared, and with the desire, laudable enough, to finish the work he has carried so near the end. But the question has been mooted whether the job should not be passed on now to someone less considerate, less compassionate, less averse to those firm, vigorous, even harsh, measures which must yet be put in force. The opinion is largely held at the theatre of war that Lord Kitchener, if given a free hand, would make much shorter work of this vexatiously prolonged and yet perfectly futile opposition.

THE FUTURE OF THE WAR OFFICE.

SOME strange rumours have been current this week as to the future of the War Office. The most important, although not necessarily the most authentic, is that Lord Lansdowne will remain at the head of the office. This is a branch of the generally accepted belief that there will be few changes in the Cabinet. If it should prove to be the case it says much for Lord Salisbury's loyalty to his colleagues, for the decision will not be cheerfully or enthusiastically endorsed by the nation at large. Lord Lansdowne may have been rather unfairly and ungenerously attacked; he has been made the scapegoat for shortcomings that ought to have been visited upon the system and not upon its chief exponent. But it was unfortunate that a department called to deal with such tremendous issues should have been in the hands of a statesman like Lord Lansdowne—a minute, painstaking, but still small-minded man who has never been famous for breadth of view, who has shown an unhappy knack of yielding up his judgment and submitting his action to some trusty subordinate who commands his confidence. This was shown repeatedly in India, and when the secret history of the past year comes to be written we shall hear of the preponderating influence of minor people whose names at present are hardly known outside Pall Mall. A minister so constituted will never attack the task of Army Reform on that comprehensive basis which will alone satisfy the public. It might be otherwise if Lord Lansdowne would choose as his confidant and *alter ego* the person best fitted, the most entitled, to guide or lead him. The Commander-in-Chief is that person, and with Lord Roberts in Pall Mall the continuance of Lord Lansdowne in office might be productive of some good. They have been associated before, and it is well known to all old Indians that Lord Roberts has ever been the predominant partner; Lord Lansdowne has looked to him, and trusted him implicitly. We might hope that under the new combination the same result would be seen. The War Minister would be nominally in the ascendant, but the Commander-in-Chief would practically rule. Under such conditions, with

the military element supreme although not officially recognised as such, many salutary changes and improvements might soon be introduced into the military machine.

Army Notes.

We have been hearing a little too much of Mr. Hales, the Australian war correspondent, who has been roundly abusing our officers on the strength of his South African experience. The truth is prejudice has destroyed a clever journalist's insight. He forgets that the British soldier, led by the British officer, has, during the present century, fought his way round the globe empire-building, and, during the eighteenth century, his greatest victories were turning points in the history of three continents. Moreover, Mr. Hales forgets the silent but eloquent testimony of those races with which we have come in contact. If the British officer is "foolish," "conceited," "empty," and altogether a poor creature, how is it that he can transform the most unpromising material into soldiers, and lead Asiatics anywhere? At Kars Williams, with Turkish troops, made one of the finest defences of the century. At Herat with Persians, at Canton with Chinese, at Omdurman with Egyptians, English officers have led the way to victory. At Kumasi, the other day, they so inspired Haussas and Yorubas that they died of sickness and starvation without a murmur, and charged the Ashantis again and again with the bayonet. And it must be remembered that this supreme gift is shared by the average British officer as well as by the greatest British general. It is pre-eminently the mark of a ruling race. Some day when Mr. Hales has discovered things that are now hidden from him, he may be a little more generous in his estimate of the British officer.

The return published by the Treasury showing the number of public appointments open to reserve and retired soldiers calls for attentive consideration just now, when so many men returning from South Africa will be candidates for employment. In the first place, it is evident that, while an urgent appeal is made to the patriotism of private persons to provide for deserving soldiers, the dispensers of patronage in regard to public appointments can hardly be said to behave with much liberality to them. Except as regards the wardships of prisons, or the attendants of criminal lunatic asylums, the park keepers and—partially—appointments in the War Office, hardly anything has been done for retired soldiers. Take a large department like that of the Post Office; he figures stand thus: The postmen in London, Edinburgh and Dublin reach a total of 6,691, of whom only 301 are old soldiers; in the provinces there are 1,891 out of a total of 23,746. Again, in the Metropolitan Police only 2,244 are employed out of 13,276 constables. These are the largest figures; but on sifting the return further we find that there are few office-keepers as messengers in the public offices except at the War Office who have been in the Army, and this also applies to the Patent Office, the Paymaster-General's Office, the Privy Council Office, the Record Office, Registrar-General's Office, and many more. There are forty-one messengers in the South Kensington Science and Art Department, yet room has been found for only one old soldier. In the Treasury not one is employed amongst twenty messengers. In the War Office, certainly, 108 figure as soldiers out of 110 messengers. But neither the Army Clothing Department nor the Ordnance Store Department can find room for more than half in their regular establishment. We may commend the subject to Members of Parliament who are interested in recruiting and the cognate subject of helping Reservists and old soldiers to civil employment.

Some remarks in the letter of an army medical officer of rank, who served through some of the worst episodes of the Boer war, are worth quoting:—

"I am glad," he writes, "that I went to De Aar, as I was able thus to see something of the hospitals in South Africa. De Aar was originally a hospital for 100 beds, but it was expanded to 400 when the

outbreak of enteric fever occurred. The accommodation was very good, and the equipment ample and excellent. There were lots of bed-cots, wire mattresses, bedding, &c., &c. Major Perry Marsh organised the hospital and died of enteric himself. I saw the Yeomanry Hospital at Dielfontein. It was got up regardless of expense, and was splendidly equipped, but I was informed that they refused to take patients for a considerable time after they got to Dielfontein—in fact, till they got a most elaborate hospital erected. A great deal has been written about our corps in South Africa. I think we shall come out all right at the inquiry. It is a shame that officers, N.C.O.'s, and men should be abused as they have been. Of 35 N.C.O.'s and men nine died of enteric and 13 were invalided for the same disease, and yet our men have been abused in the public prints as if they were thieves. The fact is the sick men have become demoralised by the enormous numbers of gifts that have been sent out. At De Aar the patients got every luxury, both as regards food and warm clothes, and yet they kept clamouring for more. I used to go round daily with the Quartermaster issuing warm things, and I frequently found men putting down for things who had got complete sets a few days before. I was told that lots of the things were sold to the natives, and I believe it is quite true. Tommy Atkins knows that all he has to do is tell some foolish and meddling visitor that he wants more warm clothes, whereupon he gets them, and yet very likely next day a long letter appears in the local press."

At last, after the lapse of more than a year, effect is given in part to the recommendations of Sir Redvers Buller's Departmental Committee on Army Punishments. The report was submitted in July last, and now such of its suggestions as could be adopted without legislation are embodied in the Queen's Regulations. They bear principally upon the shortening of imprisonment and of the penalty of confinement to barracks. No soldier who is intended to serve on is to be sentenced to more than six months; where the offence is so serious or so often repeated as to need more exemplary punishment discharge from the Army should be also meted out. All who have to adjudicate upon offences in their first stage are urged to discriminate between such as are due to "youth, temper, or unaccustomed surroundings" and those showing premeditation to misconduct. All this points to increased leniency and a more humane system of discipline; yet by a strange neglect soldiers are just now being exposed to the contamination of civil gaols to an extent that is altogether wrong. It has always been held that no man who is to rejoin the colours should enter the same place of penitence as the ordinary criminal. At this very moment, however, according to the report of the Prisons Commissioners for the current year, there are numbers of soldiers in civil gaols, all of whom are to return to their regiments. It is clear to us that either the military prisons are too few and too small or that imprisonment is still very largely imposed upon military offenders.

The cavalry arm has attracted deep and widespread attention in the South African war, and its future, as regards men, horses, and equipment, is of national importance. There can be no sort of doubt that at present the weight of rider and harness is a great deal more than the average cavalryman's mount can cope with if our mounted forces, that is to say, are to be of real service. Whether this is the fault of the equipment, the amount of dead weight that the horse has to carry, or whether it is that the wrong class of animal is utilised, may not yet be exactly determined. Perhaps both causes are in a measure responsible. To the former evil, however, there is a remedy. Sir Walter Gilbey, who knows his subject as do few others, has written a little book entitled "Small Horses in Warfare," in which he condemns the class of animal we have used hitherto. In his opinion, a rougher, harder, and possibly a smaller horse, is what is wanted, and until this class of beast is bred for Government purposes we shall, in all probability, continue to hear of horses "being so exhausted that their riders had, literally, to flog them along with their sabres." To the former question no answer has yet been given. A committee which sat on the subject at Bloemfontein might just as well not have sat at all. No practicable way could be suggested for lessening the cruel load which a charger is called

upon to bear to-day. Many maintain that the cavalry soldier is over-armed, and so far as the lancer is concerned this argument gains force. Again, the removal of the sword would lighten the total weight considerably, although in view of meeting European cavalry in the future the sword cannot well be dispensed with before it is given up abroad. Again, artillery horses have been terribly overworked in this war. It is a growing belief with many that before long it will be necessary for each field gun to have two carts in attendance instead of one, as at present. Thus the weight of gun and limber could be diminished, and much of the men's equipment also could be carried in the carts. Similarly in the cavalry, each squadron might well be furnished with a number of light two-wheeled carts, specially constructed, in which about half of their equipment might be borne that they now carry on their saddles. But this is looking far ahead, perhaps; also, the cost would be serious. Still something must be done.

Much evidence is forthcoming as to Army remounts. The horses available are, in fact, too coarsely fed, and were often found at the Cape to lack the courage and endurance needed to face a prolonged and arduous campaign. A first step towards mending this must obviously be to improve the quality of our horseflesh. The Committee of the Hunters Improvement Society has just drawn up a series of recommendations which are now before General Truman, the Inspector-General of Remounts, and which can be strongly recommended for adoption. These include the provision of brood mares from cast chargers to farmers and others, the option to purchase approved three year olds which would be left with their breeders on a Government payment, and the granting of premiums as an encouragement to raise good stock. Another still more important measure does not seem to find favour, and this is the provision of high-class sires throughout the country for general use as required. At present the shire horses available are not always of the best, nor easy to come by, and it should be the business of Government to remedy the defect. In other countries, notably in Hungary, where the feeding of horses has been developed largely, this principle has been adopted with excellent results. It may be noted that Hungary affords a very wide field for horse purchase, and it was largely drawn upon by our remount agents during the War. The Hunters' Improvement Society does not approve of Government breeding establishments, or of establishing great remount depôts. The greatest care must be taken not to interfere with private enterprise in the matter of horse breeding. It is an industry already on the wane and anything like Government competition would kill it.

Well-grounded complaint exists that our artillery in India is to a large extent deficient in the newest appliances of *matériel*. To remedy this it is decided that at the end of the South African War the two batteries R.H.A. and the three batteries R.F.A., lent from India for the Boer War, will take back with them a full equipment of the latest pattern. This will include 12cwt. wire guns, with a complete spade and tray system. The three new field batteries belonging to the next Indian relief, and proceeding from South Africa, will also be completely equipped, while it is said that the siege train in South Africa will be handed over to the Indian authorities, as well as the 4.7 guns sent to China from the Cape.

The result of Lord Rayleigh's Committee on High Explosives is anxiously awaited. It is generally believed that, as regards cordite, the Committee will recommend some modifications to the extent of adopting a smokeless powder which will contain less nitro-glycerine. It is known that the present smokeless powder has many advantages, chiefly that of a greatly increased muzzle velocity, which ensures a greater flatness of trajectory and greater penetrating power, but it exposes the guns to excessive erosion. It is because the wear and tear is so great with the present mark of cordite that artillerists are in favour of a change. The future use of lyddite must also come under the consideration of the Committee. No doubt this high explosive produced disappointing

results in South Africa; much, too much, perhaps, was expected from it, although it must have been well known that lyddite does not develop its full power except when used in guns of heavier calibre than we had in the field against the Boers. Even in 5in. howitzers and 4.7 guns lyddite is said to have behaved indifferently. It is asserted that not more than one shell in four actually detonated. The others merely exploded with consequences that were by no means destructive. The inference is that the lyddite shell will in future be employed for special purposes and not against all kinds of targets. It has not proved itself highly valuable against entrenchments, or on soft ground, and there is Boer evidence to show that beyond the alarm caused by the hideous noise, little mischief was done them by lyddite shells.

In one respect only have the recent French military manœuvres brought to light any novelty in the way of *matériel*. Though for some years past automobiles have been discussed and tried with a view to their adoption for military purposes, it has yet been reserved for the year 1900 to witness the sight of a general of France—not forgetting his staff and his orderlies—careering along his line in a motor-car. The speed to be obtained by a good vehicle along a moderate road is as high as thirty miles an hour; but whether this rate will be required when a commander moves in person, whether, even, it will be necessary for him to cover any great distance when his force is engaging an enemy, and, if so whether a good road will always be found leading direct to his destination, must be both doubtful and questionable. A ploughed field, a wall or hedge, even a diminutive ditch, may easily paralyse the swiftest automobile. Yet it is certain that the automobile is likely to be of the greatest service at certain times and places, although it can never altogether replace the four-footed beast. But for traction the motor may be quite invaluable, and both with guns and waggons. It has been pointed out by Sir F. Maurice, in his report on the late cyclist manœuvres in the Brighton neighbourhood, that a contingent of 2,000 cyclists cannot be adequately commanded by an officer mounted on a bicycle, as he cannot thus cover the great extent of ground that would be taken up in such operations. "I am quite certain," he says, "that no one could look after the effective training of 2,000 cyclists unless he was on a motor." He had at his disposal a beautiful Ariel machine, and he was able at pleasure to run from rear to front of the moving cyclists so as to direct movements and correct mistakes. It may be noted here in regard to automobiles that General Miles, who commands the army of the United States, has again recommended them for employment. He has reported that when the automobile is perfected it will grow in favour, and that he believes it will become a valuable acquisition to the army.

SOUTH AFRICAN RE-EMBARKATION.

The War Office announces that the order in which the troops will return from South Africa will depend entirely on military exigencies, and will be mainly based on the proportion of the various arms which the military authorities on the spot consider necessary to restore tranquillity. As soon as it is decided that any particular unit is to return home a notification to that effect will be published. No information can be given nor can letters on the subject be answered prior to such notification. Every endeavour will be made, consistent with military requirements, to bring back, as soon as they can be spared, all soldiers due to return to civil life, so as to enable them to resume their civil employment, which has, in many cases, been kept open for them by their patriotic employers; but individual cases cannot be exceptionally treated. Applications for soldiers to be allowed furloughs in order to resume their civil employment should be addressed to, and will be dealt with by, the soldier's commanding officer.

CYCLIST training still proceeds at Aldershot. Two new sections have been formed for training. The instruction is to be developed later when matters settle down at the camp once more, as it is hoped they will do by spring.

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ARMY REORGANISATION.

At the present juncture all questions touching the reorganisation of the Army, as well as the reform of the War Office, merge themselves of necessity in the still weightier problem of Imperial defence. The satisfactory solution of this problem should present no insuperable difficulties to a strong Government determined to safe-guard the Empire, and to provide for its expansion, provided always that the country has the good fortune to possess in the Secretary of State for War, and in the Commander-in-Chief, for the time being, men working in thorough harmony with each other, besides having the qualifications, respective powers, and status best calculated to equip them for their high functions.

We have watched with interest for the utterances of leading statesmen on this important subject during the electoral campaign, and have been disappointed by the general vagueness, and the apparent want of appreciation of its magnitude manifested by the speakers. Mr. Wyndham, Under-Secretary of State for War, has, however, explained at some length the difficulties and defects of our present military system. His speeches have not always been commensurate with the scope and importance of the subject, although interesting in many details. We agree with him in viewing the matter as one rather of military defence than of Army reform, because the efficiency of the armed forces of the Crown is but the condition precedent of effective military defence. What is needed is not to throw the whole military machine once more into the melting-pot, in the hope of turning out something altogether different, but rather to properly utilise, expand, and instruct the excellent materials—Regular, Auxiliary, and Colonial—that the Empire possesses in ample abundance. To military men this assertion may appear to be a truism, but we make it here because in certain quarters the opinion is prevalent that rottenness pervades our entire War Office and Army systems, and that our sole hope of safety lies in a clean slate and a fresh start.

The Under-Secretary for War is reported to have said that, "the first duty of the Army is to garrison naval stations; the second to give military defence to India and Egypt." We hardly think the description adequate, and would prefer to say that the first duty of the land forces of the Crown is to defend the Fatherland against all comers, and the second to guard the Empire's interests throughout the world, both being performed in conjunction with the Navy. This definition covers the entire ground of our responsibilities, and includes the defence of all naval stations, India, and Egypt, which, however important in themselves, are but parts of the whole.

Passing to the consideration of the wants of the Army at home Mr. Wyndham asserted, and in this we are entirely in accord with him, that what is needed is not more drill for men or officers, but more military experience to be gained during manœuvres carried out, as far as possible, under modern field-service conditions. This he contended would require the acquisition of largely increased areas for training, under the Manœuvres Act which came into force two years ago. He especially emphasised the importance of fostering professional ambition in the officers of all ranks, from generals in command downwards, and frankly confessed that not even enhanced emoluments and reduced expenditure would suffice to attract men of the highest capacity to the commissioned ranks of the Service unless proper facilities were afforded to the officers for the effective practice of their profession.

In illustration of the limitation imposed by population upon any great expansion of the regular forces in the United Kingdom, he referred to the published opinion of a well known writer that a home army, one of greater efficiency, and numbering 100,000 regulars, should constantly be maintained. In the *Nineteenth Century Magazine* for October, Mr. St. John Brodrick has directed some trenchant criticism against amateur reformers. He is even bold enough to attribute our recent shortcomings to errors of judgment on the part of amateur military experts in high places, and holds that no less exalted a body than the so-called "Committee of Defence" is a typical example of amateur administration. There is un-

doubtedly some truth in this, and the source of the evil may possibly be found in the fact that the British officer, as a rule, is not professional, and that the training of the army of which he is a member is of too nondescript and impractical a character to produce a race of instructed officers of sound judgment and strong well-grounded views on military matters. Mr. Wyndham by a reference to numbers showed this proposed home army to be impracticable, as it would add to the establishment 100,000 men, which the country could not produce and maintain of the proper age.

Touching upon the practical working of our existing system Mr. Wyndham considered that in respect of numbers produced, and elementary training, the soundness of the general plan followed by Lord Wolseley had been proved. This plan was to use the home Army as the machine for raising, and as the school for training the drafts required to maintain the Army abroad, supplementing it in cases of great emergency by calling out the Reserves. That plan be claimed to have fulfilled during the recent war, in respect of numbers, all the expectations of its authors, Lord Cardwell and Lord Wolseley. Bearing in mind, however, the assistance rendered by the over-sea colonies, an unexpected asset when the war commenced, and also the denuded state of the United Kingdom in respect of mature regular troops, caused by the war, this statement is fairly open to criticism. It leaves out of account, moreover, the general condition of unpreparedness at the outbreak of the war, of which the country is firmly convinced. In natural sequence, Mr. Wyndham passed on to the territorial system as foreshadowed by the great statesman, William Pitt, in 1804, who apparently supplied the inspiration that moved Lord Cardwell. Pitt foresaw the territorial system of linked battalions, the second battalions of regiments forming "a second line, a constant supply, and an effective connection between the Army and several counties, by which alone the force of this Empire can be fixed upon a solid and durable foundation." But Pitt went further, and would have added "a battalion, a reserve formed in each district, appropriated for the reception of overplus men, together with those who either from age or size were not judged capable of active service." Had Pitt's views been adopted in their entirety our military system would have been sounder. This is no doubt now Mr. Wyndham's own conviction, since he recognises in the existing regimental depot the nucleus of the third battalion. He would make it the county centre of the territorial system, enlarging and equipping it for the duties of raising and training recruits, and forming and training a reserve of officers. Second battalions could then be set free for the practice of the higher training so much needed, and could take their places in adequate numerical strength in the fighting line, if required. Brigades and divisions for grand manœuvres would become more feasible, and the standing camps would become centres of useful military life.

Mr. Wyndham possesses the courage of his opinions, and is not afraid to face existing difficulties. These he epitomised as, (1) higher training for the home army, (2) recruiting, (3) a proper provision for small wars, and (4) an adequate reserve of officers. This covers much of the ground no doubt, but not the whole. Higher training for the home Army must include that of the auxiliary troops, as well as efficient equipment and armament for all. Recruiting brings under consideration the quota to be furnished for imperial defence by each over-sea colony. Proper provision for small wars means doubtless the holding of a force adequate for small expeditions over-sea in constant readiness for immediate mobilisation, but adequate provision for Imperial defence goes further and embraces also such preparatory measures as are imperative in view of possible participation in great wars. Finally, to obtain officers of the right stamp and in sufficient numbers for all arms, military service must be made more of a profession, pay must be adequate, needless expenses must be kept down, and the peculiar circumstances of the medical branch, as well as of the Militia and Volunteers, must be taken in hand and dealt with in a manner more statesman-like and more considerate. This has now been the rule in Pall Mall, over which the spell and dread of the Treasury seem eternally to hang.

Army Personal.

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts has been gazetted Colonel of the Irish Guards from Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery.

Lord Roberts will hold a grand parade at Pretoria on the 25th inst., and will present Victoria Crosses to several distinguished recipients.

Liverpool is anxious to vie with other large towns in recognising the great services rendered by Lord Roberts in South Africa, and has decided to confer on him the freedom of the borough. Lord Roberts has replied in a telegram:—"Gratefully accept great honour you propose to confer on me. Must leave date at present undecided; but not possible before January." Lord Roberts has agreed to accept the freedom of Southampton on landing.

General Sir Redvers Buller has vacated command of the Natal Field Force and leaves for England to-day. Lord Roberts, in an Army Order, has borne testimony to the value and importance of his work, and thanks him for his "great services" recognising "the ability with which he carried out the operations while serving under his immediate command, which resulted in the collapse of the Boers in the eastern portion of the Transvaal." Lieut.-General the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, C.B., assumed command of the troops in Natal on the departure of Sir Redvers Buller.

General Sir Francis Grenfell, Governor of Malta, who has been in England on leave, left Victoria on Saturday, *en route* for Malta. He was accompanied by Major-General and Mrs. J. Ramsay Slade.

The Earl of Albemarle will rejoin the C.I.V.'s on their arrival at Southampton.

Sir William Nicholson, who is returning to England *en route* for India, to take up his new appointment as member of Council, has done excellent work in South Africa. He was one of those, it will be remembered, who was called to Lord Roberts's side as soon as the Field-Marshal went out in supreme command. There were old and strong ties between Nicholson and his chief, reaching back to the Afghan wars, when they served together, although Nicholson was no more than a captain of Engineers in the Candahar march. He saw other active service in Egypt and in Burmah before he joined Lord Roberts's staff as Military Secretary at Simla. From that time forward his rise was rapid and continuous, until he found himself, at the end of last year, Adjutant-General of the Army in India. It was from this that he passed on to be Military Secretary at the Cape, an appointment which he again vacated to take over the supreme direction in South Africa of the transport in February last. The whole of the transport arrangements were then in the melting pot, as Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener decided to substitute the general system for the regimental, which had hitherto existed. Sir William Nicholson's experience of India is almost unique. He has served there nearly continuously, and in the latter period of Sir William Lockhart's tenure of the post of Commander-in-Chief the bulk of the work fell mainly upon Nicholson. As is well known, Sir William Lockhart's health became very indifferent, and he was unable to attend closely to affairs. Of Sir William Nicholson's ability there can be no question; his is a strong, capable personality, and he will assuredly go far.

A very noticeable figure is removed from London by the death of General J. I. Macdonell, who had long since retired from the active part of his profession, and, indeed, was more distinguished as a social character than by his military record. Although he served in his early days in the Crimea, and then in the operations in the Umbeilah Pass, and again commanded the 71st H.L.I. for many years, he was never a very keen soldier at heart. He was at his best at the mess table or in a club smoking-room, where, with his infinite jest and humour and his extraordinary repertoire of stories, he was the most popular of

companions. As a raconteur, he had few rivals, his memory being unusually retentive, and his sense of dramatic effect exceedingly strong. He had lived to a good old age, no doubt through his resolute determination to lead an active life. Wet or fine, he made the circuit of the Park once, possibly twice, a day, and almost to the last was the same cheery, jovial, hearty veteran, with a very keen appreciation of the good things of the table and showing a nice discrimination in dry champagnes. "Pug" Macdonell will not be soon forgotten by the present generation, although few are left who remember the origin of his *sobriquet*, which came from his skill in the noble art of self-defence.

Hythe is desirous of honouring Major-General Ian Hamilton, who was lately commandant of the local School of Musketry. When the general returns from South Africa it wishes to see his name enrolled among the number of its honorary freemen. The muster roll is not a large one, for at present it contains only one name—that of Sir Edward Watkin, who represented the town 1874-95.

Major-General G. de C. Morton, C.B., will conduct a series of hill manoeuvres in the neighbourhood of Dalhousie during the cold season.

Major-General H. Trotter will resume command of the Home District on November 7, from leave. Meanwhile Colonel H. Ricardo performs the duties.

Brigadier-General A. G. Creagh, C.B., R.A., officiating in command at Umballa, has been appointed to the Peshawur district.

Brigadier-General J. W. T. Hume exchanges the command of a Militia Brigade on Salisbury Plain for the command of the 45th Regimental District, Derby, which appointment he will take up at the end of the year in relief of Colonel J. G. Sparkes.

Colonel Henderson, Professor of Military History at the Staff College, has been appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General at Headquarters for special duties in connection with the war in South Africa. Colonel Henderson's high reputation as a military writer encourages the belief that this appointment may lead to his being entrusted with the great official history of the Boer War, which has yet to be written. The work would naturally fall within the scope of the Intelligence Department, with which Colonel Henderson could be associated.

General Sir Frederick FitzWygram, on whom the Portsmouth Town Council has decided to confer the freedom of the town, has represented the Fareham division in Parliament since 1885. He was at one time colonel of the 15th Hussars, and served in the Crimea with the Inniskilling Dragoons. From 1879 to 1884 he was Inspector-General of Cavalry, and he is a recognised authority on all matters relating to horses, being for three years president of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

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Colonel W. M. Campbell, R.A., is to be one of the Inspector-Generals of Ordnance in India, under the revised scheme recently approved. His active service includes the Afghan war of 1879-80, during which he took part in the operations around Cabul. He was also attached to the Mahsud Waziri expedition in 1881, and in recent years has been Inspector-General of Ordnance in Bengal.

Latest advices from India are to the effect that the three generals lent for the South African War from India will return at its close to their commands. These are Major-General Tucker, Major-General Sir Archibald Hunter, and Brigadier-General Hector Macdonald. This statement is, in all probability, premature, at least as regards Sir Archibald Hunter, for whom an appointment will probably be found in England. Hector Macdonald may possibly be posted to Peshawur, as Brigadier-General Creagh has been transferred to the command of the Sir-Hind district.

Lord Inchiquin has been appointed to the Hon. Colonelcy of the Clare Artillery, the Southern Division of the Militia Garrison Artillery. Lord Inchiquin, who only succeeded to the peerage last April, formerly served in the Rifle Brigade, and had subsequently been on the Reserve of Officers' list, and for a short time in the present year held a commission in the Royal Rifles Reserve Regiment. His father before him filled the Hon. Colonelcy of the Regiment from 1882 till his death.

We referred last week to the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Yule, late of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to the command of the 21st Regimental District at Ayr, and mentioned that his name had been confused with that of Colonel J. H. Yule, who was in command of the force which made its way from Dundee to Ladysmith after the battle of Glencoe. A question has since been raised by a correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette* as to who was really in command during the retreat. Some claim that all credit was due to Lieut.-Colonel W. P. Campbell—or Major Campbell, as he then was—of the 1st Batn. King's Royal Rifles. "One Who was There" puts the whole matter right, however, in a letter to the *St. James's*. To quote this correspondent:—

"Sir,—I notice a letter in your paper of to-day, signed by 'Accurate,' stating that Col. Pitcairn Campbell carried out the successful retreat of the Glencoe Field Force from Dundee to Ladysmith. That it was most successfully carried out is only too true, and that the result of the column getting safely into Ladysmith has never been properly acknowledged by the authorities is, I consider, unfair to every member of that force. If Brig.-Gen. Yule had not brought his column into Ladysmith, consisting, as it did, of the 18th Hussars, three batteries of Field Artillery, 14 battalions of infantry, and details, it would have been impossible for Sir George White to have held Ladysmith. Our Brigadier was certainly ill, but to him, and to him alone, should the credit be given, in conjunction with that able veteran, Brig.-Gen. Dartnell, C.M.G. Col. Campbell, then a Major, is, I am sure, the last man to wish to take credit for the successful issue of this hazardous march, in which officers, both senior and junior to him, so ably co-operated with the officer commanding the column—viz., Brig.-Gen. Yule. I may add, as one who from my position had to take my orders direct from the Brigadier, both before we left Dundee and during the whole march, it was from Col. Yule and from no one else I received my orders. May I ask 'Accurate' if Major (now Col.) Campbell conducted this march, what became of the various other commanding officers who were senior to him as Majors, to say nothing of the various colonels commanding units?"

Colonel C. V. F. Townshend, C.B., D.S.O., formerly of the Indian Staff Corps, and now of the Royal Fusiliers, has had a very varied and distinguished career. He began his military service in the Royal Marines, and was engaged in the early operations round Suakim in 1884. While still a Royal Marine he was attached to the Guards' Camel Corps in the Nile Expedition, and fought through all the actions of the desert column from Abu Klea to Metemmeh. After this he was transferred to the Indian Staff Corps and had again the good fortune to see much service. After taking part in the Hunza Nagar Expedition, he greatly distinguished himself at Chitral, having command of the garrison that made such a splendid defence. His services on that occa-

sion justified his selection for employment with the Egyptian Army, which he joined in time to take part in the expedition to Dongola, and he commanded a battalion of Soudanese in the later successful episodes which ended in the capture of Omdurman. Since then he has been employed on the staff in South Africa.

Colonel F. Glennie some time ago completed his term of appointment as Commandant of the Royal School of Music, at Kneller Hall, but he is being kept on for an extended period in order that the post may be filled by some officer who is found to have war claims, in addition to musical qualifications.

Colonel Lord Wantage, V.C., has made a handsome gift to Wantage, the place from which he takes his title, and where he has resided since the end of the fifties. A selection of Victoria Cross pictures has long existed at the Crystal Palace; these his lordship has purchased and presented to the town. They are to be on view in a spacious building which is being prepared at Lord Wantage's expense.

Lieut.-Colonel N. P. O'Gorman, late of the Lincolnshire Regiment, has been granted a further extension of appointment as D.A.A.G., Hong Kong, until June 30, 1901. He has held the position since January 18, 1895.

Lieut.-Colonel (Captain) J. L. Harrington, I.S.C., British Resident in Abyssinia, who has been home on a short leave, is on his way to Cairo, where he will remain for a short time before resuming his duties, which he expects to do at Ades Ababa about December 15. Colonel Harrington, who has taken out, as a present from the Queen to King Menelik, a number of valuable dogs, is a great favourite with the Negus, who fully recognises the importance of being on good terms with the English—"always a fair-dealing people," as he has pronounced them, "whatever their aims and objects may be."

The Marquis of Hertford, who has been Major and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel of the Warwickshire Yeomanry from 1892, is now appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the corps and to command, in succession to Lord Willoughby de Broke, who has recently retired from the command.

Major L. G. Drummond, Scots Guards, having become second in command of the new 3rd Battalion of his regiment, will not resume duty as military secretary to Lord Minto in Canada, which position he vacated in order to proceed on active service to South Africa. The vacancy has been offered and accepted by Major F. S. Maude, Coldstream Guards.

Major Trollope, Reserve of Officers, late Grenadier Guards, has been appointed superintendent of the Aldershot Balloon Factory, as a temporary measure, during the absence of Colonel Templer, 7th King's Royal Rifles, in South Africa.

Brevet-Major D. Henderson, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, D.A.A.G. for Intelligence, Natal, has been appointed Civil Commissioner on the Natal side.

Major Wylie, of the Durban Light Infantry, who was severely wounded at the armoured train disaster near Chieveley, returns to Natal on Saturday, after recuperating in this country. Major Wylie has almost recovered from the effects of his wound.

Captain A. C. Buckle, 1st Batn. South Staffordshire Regiment, has been selected for employment as a recruiting staff officer, North-Eastern District, York.

THE STUDY OF TACTICS.—The Home District Military Society will commence its season of war games at the Royal United Service Institution on Friday, Nov. 2. Meetings will be held on every alternate Friday until March 22. There will be an outdoor exercise at the end of February. It is expected that the effect of the South African war will be to give greater interest to the work of the society, and which promises to increase in importance now that the question of professional study is forcing itself on the attention of all officers, to whatever branch of the service they belong.

MILITARY M.P.'S.

The General Election is over and everyone is busy analysing the returns. To Army men the battle at the polls has not been without interest, for it has involved considerable changes in the Service representation in the House. Some familiar faces will be missing when Parliament assembles in the New Year, but the election, on the whole, has strengthened rather than reduced the military element at St. Stephen's. That this is so will be a matter for satisfaction to all who take an interest in military matters. Whatever else may occupy the attention of the Mother of Parliaments, it is certain that the question of Army reform will loom very large in its deliberations. No one can speak with so much authority on this subject as Army men themselves, and it is decidedly gratifying to find that so many have proved successful at the polling booths. Altogether there is a total of 133 military men in the new House of Commons, which shows an increase of fifteen or sixteen on the figures before the dissolution. Nearly half of this number is at present serving and the following table, giving the rank they hold, may prove interesting:—

Lieutenant-General ...	1
Colonels ...	19
Lieutenant-Colonels ...	7
Majors ...	7
Captains ...	20
Lieutenants ...	5
	59

In addition to these there are nineteen members who have seen distinguished active service, but who are now on the retired list, and there are fifty-three members who are officers in the auxiliary forces distributed among the Yeomanry, Militia, and Volunteers. In other words, something like one-fifth of the new House has had the advantage of some form of military training. The great majority will have seats on the Ministerial side of the House, and their voice and influence will be powerful with the Government if they combine in the interest of the Service. Sir James Fergusson, who presided with so much tact and ability over the deliberations of the Service Members' Committee in the last Parliament, is, we are glad to see, again back at St. Stephen's; and Major Rasch, the popular and energetic hon. secretary, has also found his way back to look after the interests of Militia officers, and, incidentally, to continue his crusade for the slaying of "the Jabberwock." We assume, therefore, that no time will be lost when the House meets in "embodying" the Service Members' Committee. Its proceedings in the past have never failed to be interesting, and in the future it may well be that they will prove important.

Of the different arms of the Service the cavalry and artillery are perhaps the most inadequately represented. There are several Guardsmen, some on the active list and some retired. The same cannot be said of the cavalry, however, for, whereas Lieut.-General FitzWygram, Major-General Frank Russell, and Major-General Goldsworthy have all disappeared from the Parliamentary arena, the only notable new recruit who comes to look after the interests of the cavalry is Colonel the Hon. H. Legge, late of the 9th Lancers. Major Rasch, already mentioned, Colonel Brookfield, Lord Edward Talbot and Captain Jessel have, however, all served in the cavalry, and may be relied upon to give Colonel Legge assistance. Captain Pretymann, who was the only artillery man in the last Parliament, will be ably seconded in this by Captain Lee, who lately vacated the post of Military Attaché at Washington, and who served with the American Army in Cuba. Captain Pretymann is brother of the General appointed Military Governor of Blomfontein by Lord Roberts. He entered the Army as a lieutenant of the Royal Artillery in 1880, and served for nearly ten years. The Engineers have to rely on those in other branches of the Service to see after their welfare, but the auxiliary forces, as we have said, are well represented. We trust that the Militia officers who have been returned will work hard to secure redress for the grievances of the old Constitutional force. There were signs last Session that the authorities had begun to realise that the systematic neglect with which the force has been treated in recent years does not tend either to the well-being of the Militia itself, or to that of the Army as a

whole. It is a matter for regret, however, that this feeling has not been reflected in the treatment of such of the Militia as are out in South Africa. In the next Parliament Militia officers must make their voices heard, and must speak to the purpose.

Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the election returns is the large number of men elected who have seen service in South Africa. Their experience will be especially useful to the House on the many military matters which are bound to arise when Parliament assembles. One ounce of practical experience is worth a ton of theory, and men who have gone through the campaign will certainly speak with more weight than those who have only followed it at a distance. Sir Savile Crossley, who has had some experience of the artillery, should be able to give the House information at first hand on the much-debated question of the efficiency of our guns, and Captain Pirie, who went out to the Cape to look after the remount department, will be another member from whom expert evidence of an interesting kind may be confidently looked for. As we have probably not yet heard the end of the Spion Kop disaster, we are pleased also to note the return of Lieut. C. Lowther, who, as soon as the Imperial Yeomanry was raised, joined its 8th Battalion, and on getting out to South Africa was appointed A.D.C. to Sir Charles Warren. In this capacity he saw all the fighting on the Tugela, in some respects the most interesting part of the whole campaign. Lord Edward Talbot, another member who has served throughout the war, acted as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General to the South African Field Force. Lord Compton, Colonel Brookfield, Captain John Howard, Captain Seeley, Captain W. R. Green, Lieut. Morrison, have all, too, seen service at the front, and mention may also be made of the Hon. A. B. Bathurst, who went out with the 4th Batn. Gloucester Regiment to guard Cronje at St. Helena. In view of the report that attention is to be called in the House to the way in which Press telegrams were censured in South Africa, interest attaches to the re-election of Lord Stanley and Captain Bagot; the former has acted as A.D.C. to Lord Roberts and as Press Censor in South Africa, whilst Captain Bagot, who, by the way, is hon. sec. to the Portland Hospital, which was the first Volunteer hospital to go to South Africa, is now Chief Press Censor at Capetown. It is being suggested that certain matter was eliminated from Press telegrams because it might be distasteful to certain generals in the field. We do not doubt that Lord Stanley and Captain Bagot will be able to correct this impression when they return home.

DIRECT COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.—It appears that competitive examinations are to be held for Militia candidates for commissions in the Line in the usual manner; but it seems a little hard to make Militia officers, who have been serving many months with their embodied battalions, undergo a competitive examination while there are still a large number of vacancies, when so very recently young Line officers have been appointed direct to commissions without any training or any examination whatever. For several months the Militia candidates for the Army have been doing exactly the same duties as those performed by junior subalterns of the Line, and, indeed, many of them are serving at this very moment in South Africa in the field, and are far better fitted to become officers of the Regular Army than even Sandhurst cadets after their full course of preparation; and surely these Militia subalterns, who have been serving their country during a period in which Army commissions have practically been given away to absolutely untrained and unqualified private gentlemen for the asking, are deserving of equally good treatment with the latter. Even if there should prove to be an inadequate number of vacancies in the British service for the number of Militia subalterns who might wish to take advantage of any such arrangement as we have suggested, there will be a large number of vacancies to be filled shortly in the Indian Army in consequence of the increase in the establishment of British officers in all the native regiments of the Indian Army, and these might very profitably be offered to the Militia candidates who have been qualifying themselves in a most desirable manner for the regular Army by serving for so long with their embodied battalions.—*Morning Post.*

TO LET, WANTED, &c., Announcements, will be found on page 1033.
BUSINESS AND HOTEL DIRECTORY will be found on page 1035.
EDUCATIONAL Announcements will be found on page 1035.

Army Foreign.

In the *Revue du Cercle Militaire* Captain Painvin offers some remarks upon the criticisms lately made by the *Times* correspondent at the French manoeuvres. He attributes weight to the judgment expressed, because the correspondent has seen much fighting in India, the Soudan, and recently in South Africa, and has been able to observe the effect of new arms in actual war, and the tactical modifications which the introduction of these arms may entail. The French officer then quotes the censure expressed upon the close formations adopted. He says that in all manoeuvres there must be an element of unreality—inevitable, because danger, one of the principal factors of war, is wanting. "The essential point is that our troops should give proof of endurance, and should be capable of making long marches, and that our generals should handle with ease the masses of men confided to them. Now, in these respects the grand manoeuvres in Beauce have given complete satisfaction to France. The unreality indicated would disappear when the bullets whistled"—not, however, we may say until experience had been dearly bought. Captain Painvin then goes on to give an anecdote of an attempt which was made during manoeuvres to reproduce the assault upon Warsaw in the year 1831. Among the officers present was one who had taken part in that assault, and he was ordered to repeat the manoeuvre, which in actual warfare he had executed with complete success. But the operation was a failure, and being asked why he was unable to do in peace time what he had executed in war, he replied that during the real assault he had been able to see whence the enemy's projectiles came, and had only to march in that direction; and he asked how he should be expected with the same ease to discover the enemy. "Bullets and shells are then the real regulators of the fight; they determine its course and impart its true character, and it is easy to understand that an engagement during peace manoeuvres, being deprived of these regulators, can scarcely be approximated to the reality." In this way does Captain Painvin explain the close formations in which the French troops moved under fire.

The decree of General André concerning the promotion of officers in the French army is causing a great deal of heated discussion. The *Progrès Militaire* thinks that the Minister was not justified in resting his authority upon the particular article of the law of March, 1838, which was cited. It is of opinion that the Minister proposes to extend to superior and subaltern officers the absolute freedom of choice which his predecessor reserved in regard to the suitability of officers to discharge the functions of members of the Superior Council of War, and of generals of division and brigade. Under the pretence of giving youth to the staff of the army, the fate of all officers passes into the hands of the Minister, who becomes as powerful as was Louvois under Louis XIV. The future of officers depends no longer upon their direct chiefs; it is the Minister alone who will reward, and the Promotion Board is to present lists including a much larger number of officers than is required, among whom the Minister will find the *dignus inter pares*. Many objections were raised to the decree of General de Galliffet, and that of General André is causing even greater opposition. On the other hand the *France Militaire* considers that, after all, the chief of the Army should in a certain measure, be its master, and thinks the present discussion not altogether justified. Another of our contemporaries regards the new arrangement as the entry of politics into the army. The decree reveals an exaggerated confidence in himself on the part of the Minister, who will henceforth be occupied in discovering what is the political nuance, and what are the religious opinions of the officers nominated for promotion.

The *Temps* has lately been asking what has become of the French Colonial army, which, under the law of July 7, is to be transferred from the control of the Minister of Marine to that of the Minister of War. The change is to be effected by January 1, 1901, and it has been rumoured that the technical committee which has been appointed to settle the details has failed

in its work. According to the *France Militaire* this statement is categorically denied at the Ministry of War, and the Committee is continuing its weighty task so that everything will be arranged before the date fixed for the transfer.

The *Epoca* of Madrid recently stated that the question of Morocco might easily be opened again if Spain should not show her strong resolve to maintain firmly the *status quo* in that country. Senor Silvela's organ is generally well informed, and it has stated that there was a safeguard in the fact that England, Germany, Italy, and Russia would all have something to say in the case of French aggression in Morocco. The Berlin correspondent of the *Debats*, however, claims to have good authority for stating that Germany has no purpose in Morocco, and that it would be contrary to her whole policy to throw any obstacle in the way of France, which she is now doing her utmost to propitiate. The correspondent asserts that the German Government is resolved to respect the interests of France everywhere, and that the popular spirit of Pan-Germanism does not reflect the views of the Government in that matter. It may be pointed out, however, that if it be true that Germany has secured a coaling station in the Red Sea, she will not be unlikely to seek another link in the chain of her communications in the neighbourhood of Morocco.

On October 3 an imperial order was issued for a gradual demobilisation of the Russian troops in Manchuria and on the Chinese frontier. The *Russki Invalid* states that the troops at the seat of war in Pechili, with the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Rifle Brigades and the artillery attached to them, as well as the naval forces, are to be retained under the command of Vice-Admiral Alexeieff. The forces which advanced into Manchuria, and all those which crossed the Russian frontier, will be demobilised, with the exception of certain troops "which are absolutely indispensable for the military arrangements of the commanding officers." All the troops and their auxiliaries, including the reserve divisions, which have not crossed the frontier, are to be reduced to a peace footing, with the exception of the 5th battalions of some Siberian regiments, and the Stretensk and Chita regiments, which continue mobilised in the Amur district, the regiments with four battalions being transferred to the reserve. The rescript orders troops of the Semirechensk territory to be reduced to a peace footing, and that portions of the Turkistan Rifle Brigade shall be recalled to their quarters with the exception of one battalion which remains temporarily at Semirechensk. With the troops which have not crossed the frontier, and the third park of artillery, only as many artillery horses will be retained as are required for transport and hospital work. In regard to the Cossacks, it is announced that the reserve regiments will be demobilised at once, together with the reserve battery of artillery, and the Cossack infantry brigade. The regiments of the second reserve will be kept mobilised for a time in case need should arise for their services. It is further stated that as soon as order is restored in China, all the troops still remaining on a war footing will be demobilised and transferred to their former garrisons in European Russia.

The new German machine-gun stood the test of the manoeuvres extremely well, and is now to be supplied to the whole army, the regiments on the western frontier receiving it first. The gun is mounted with springs on four-wheeled carriages drawn by four horses. A man to take charge of the horses is mounted and four others

ride, two on the gun-carriage and two on the limber. The gun has an extremely rapid breech mechanism, and is provided with a bronze water-jacket. The limber contains 250 cartridges in belts, which work automatically, and so rapidly, according to some statements, that as many as 500 or 600 shots can be fired within a minute. The officers and men wear a uniform of greyish green, and the leather accoutrements and boots are khaki, the collar and badges being red. The men are armed with the new Chasseur rifle, and are provided with pioneering tools, and the non-commissioned officers carry revolvers. During the manoeuvres these machine-guns were used both with the infantry and cavalry.

It is pleasant to know that at least one foreign officer has a good word to say for the severely criticised Army of South Africa. Lieut.-Colonel Nicholas Tolschin, of the Imperial Russian Army, has accompanied our arms, and speaks in the highest terms of our officers and men. He has a profound admiration for British troops. Whether winning battles by their dogged gallantry or indulging in manly sports, their discipline and *esprit de corps* are splendid. He defends Lord Methuen and Sir William Gatacre. These officers, he holds, were placed in impossible positions at the outset of the campaign, as they were without cavalry, and could have done nothing if they had not sought to strike blows by means of the frontal attack. The attitude assumed by some sections of the English Press and some members of Parliament is spoken of as "contemptible, reflecting the greatest discredit on a nation which is usually chivalrous." Lieut.-General French is referred to as a cavalry leader of first rank, "who has done more than anyone else—Lord Roberts excepted—to bring the campaign to a successful issue." Sir Charles Warren is held to be "a great administrator, the settlement of the rebellion in Griqualand West being entirely due to his genius in this direction." It may be still urged by our detractors that such fulsome praise cannot be substantiated by the facts, but Colonel Tolschin none the less deserves the thanks of those he has so generously championed.

An artillery expert, writing in the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, seems to be satisfied that France and Germany have solved the chief difficulties as regards the quick-firing field-gun. He claims that these two nations alone have approached the subject intelligently—a statement to be taken for what it is worth. Our own artilleryists contend that we also have a good quick-firing gun. France and Germany do not seem to have been identical in their aims. The French have tried to secure the highest muzzle-velocity of the projectile combined with the greatest mobility of the gun. Germany has never lost sight of mobility, but has sought rather to increase the power of the projectile than the muzzle-velocity. The result is that the German gun throws the heavier projectile, is more simple in construction, and is believed to possess the greater endurance. It may be found that the British gun is not far behind in merit. As a rule our artilleryists are too conservative, a little too slow to move; but we have at least more recent practical knowledge.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The injustice of nearly every available billet being retained by retired pay and temporary acting officers is well emphasised in your paragraph. The case of the R.A.M.C. officers deserves special attention, as every appointment worth having has been bestowed on retired officers and civilians. There is practically no hope of any home service except for those on the R.P. list; to many coming back from South Africa and wishing to retire there will be no vacancies. The present appointments are nominally temporary; in the event of an applicant presenting himself with a better record of service and merit such appointments should not be continued. Especially does this apply to posts held by civilians, who draw nearly double the pay given to retired officers for the same work. Those who have gone through the campaign can demand, in all fairness, a share of the desirable billets. R.P.

A NUMBER of the Militia units which have been disembodied have had transport animals in their charge. These, after inspection by veterinary surgeons, as a safeguard against infection, have been handed over to the Remount Depot at Woolwich.

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Obituary.

ARMY.

Lieut.-Gen. Henry Philip Hawkes, C.B., retired list, Indian Staff Corps, of Till Hill, Farnham, died suddenly at St. Ives, Cornwall, on the 9th inst. The son of Mr. P. C. Hawkes, of Okehampton, he was born 1834; joined the Army March 3, 1850; becoming Captain, March 3, 1862; Major, Aug. 15, 1868; Lieut.-Colonel, March 3, 1876; Colonel, March 3, 1881; Major-General, Dec. 12, 1890; Lieut.-General, June 9, 1894. He served in the Abyssinian War, 1867-68, as Assistant Commissary-General (mentioned in despatches, medal, and Brevet of Major); was actively employed in the Malay Peninsula in 1876 as Assistant Commissary-General with the Laroot column (medal). Served in the Burma expedition, 1886-87 as Acting Commissary-General-in-Chief, and received the thanks of the Government of India (mentioned in despatches, C.B., and clasp). He was twice married—in 1856 to Louisa, daughter of Major J. Shepherd, Indian Army; and in 1897 to Sarah Anne, daughter of the late Mr. John Dewrance.

Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.—Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, whose death was announced last Tuesday, served in the 2nd Life Guards from 1847 to 1860.

Capt. Herbert Wodehouse Taylor, of "M" Battery, R.H.A., who has been killed in South Africa, entered the Royal Artillery as 2nd Lieut. in 1887; became Lieut. three years later; and in 1897 was promoted to be Captain. He was in the 34th year of his age.

Capt. Frederick Bruce, according to a telegram received in Cheltenham, has died at Tien-tsin from cerebral apoplexy. Capt. Bruce, who was 34 years of age, passed from the Militia into the Welsh Regiment, and thence into the Madras Infantry, which formed part of the Indian Contingent.

Capt. Archibald Dundonald Stewart, 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade, was killed in action in South Africa on the 9th inst. Born, Feb. 26, 1864, he joined the Rifle Brigade as Lieut., Aug. 23, 1884, and became Captain, Nov. 23, 1892. He served in the Burma expedition, 1886-88 (medal with clasp).

Capt. George Leigh Paget, who is reported to have died from the severe wound he received in the engagement at Kaapmuiden, was the eldest son of Sir George Ernest Paget, of Sutton Bonington, Loughborough, chairman of the Midland Railway Company. Capt. Paget was born in 1871, and would have completed nine years' service with his corps on Nov. 7. He became captain a little more than two years ago, and the present was his first campaign.

Lieut. Harry Kerr Attfield, whose death in the fighting near Ventersburg Road Station on Sunday is reported by Lord Roberts as "a great loss," would have completed his 24th year on Nov. 26. He joined the Derbyshire Regiment as 2nd Lieut. a little more than four years ago, and became Lieut. in Feb., 1898. Before the present campaign he served with the Tirah Expeditionary Force in 1897-98, and had the medal and two clasps for his services.

Lieut. Philip A. T. Jones, who has died from the effects of his wound, was born on March 25, 1875. He was appointed 2nd Lieut. in the 8th Hussars in 1895; became Lieut. in 1897; and after acting last year as Adjutant of his regiment, was appointed to that post in the spring of the present year. He was on special staff service in South Africa from Nov., 1899, to April, 1900.

Lieut. Frederick Herbert Wylam, who has also fallen, had just completed the 24th year of his age. He joined the Army as 2nd Lieut. in the 8th Hussars in 1897, and the year following was promoted to be Lieut.

Lieut. E. M. Hanbury, 3rd South Lancashire Regiment (4th R. Lancs. Militia), was killed at Jagersfontein Oct. 13.

2nd Lieut. John Roger Williams-Ellis, 1st Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was killed in action in South Africa on the 9th inst. Born Dec. 1, 1880, he joined the Royal Welsh Fusiliers as 2nd Lieut. Dec. 6, 1899.

ABERDEEN GRANITE MONUMENTS, &c.—ALEX. MACDONALD and Co., Limited (late A. Macdonald, Field and Co.), Workers in Polished Granites to the Queen, undertake the erection of their work in any part of the country. The largest stock of granite monuments in the country may be seen at their London premises. For designs and prices, address as above, to the Aberdeen Granite Works, Aberdeen; or 373, Euston Road, London, N.W.

FURLOUGHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The other week I went to see a relative at Aldershot, and during a brief chat with a few men of the Line battalions I heard over a dozen of them grumbling about short-service men not being granted privileged furloughs the same as the Royal Reserves and ex-Reservists, viz., working furloughs until recalled. I suggested to them they should complain to the authorities, but they replied that it would be considered a crime, so that is the reason why I have taken up my pen on their behalf. For my part I fail to see why a man who enlisted for seven years with the colours and five on the Reserves, but who perhaps was abroad when his time expired and had to serve an extra two years, should be kept at Aldershot watching the Reserves going on privileged furloughs, while the latter is practically a younger soldier and has served the whole of his time at home. I should like to know who is responsible for this arrangement. The man who has been abroad five or six years (and whose time has expired) should not be allowed worse privileges than the man who has spent the whole of his time at home. I think everyone will agree with me that it is very hard on the time-expired men to have to "stick it" while their younger *confrères* are allowed to go on privileged furloughs. A word about the Royal Reserves. I am told they were offered an exorbitant bounty to complete 12 months, which they have not yet done, but they are granted privileged furloughs notwithstanding. The short service men are getting no bounty at all for their extra 12 months. They do not grumble at that, and all they want is a working furlough like the other favoured men. There would be an excuse if they were abroad, or their service were required abroad. Hoping the above matter will be inquired into and put right, and thanking you in anticipation,

ARIEL.

THE RECENT CYCLIST MANŒUVRES.

Major-Gen. Sir J. F. Maurice, R.A., has issued a report on the cyclist manœuvres held under his direction near Brighton on Aug. 4, 5, and 6, and expresses it as his opinion that all difficulties and delays were solely connected with the actual working of the peace programme. "None of them," he says, "would exist in war if the organisation and other arrangements had been completed beforehand." Gen. Maurice holds that the manœuvres answered the purposes for which they were designed by him, and showed conclusively that large bodies of cyclist riflemen with machine guns could, if organised and trained beforehand, be delivered without confusion on an assigned area bordering on a particular portion of the coast. He sketches out a scheme of organisation—holding that to be of use, the Volunteer cyclist must be properly trained to the work he has to perform. He sums up his conclusions in these terms:—

"It appears to me certain from what I have seen that, given the previous organisation, any cyclist bodies within a hundred miles of the landing place of an enemy could be gathered to oppose him before he was ready to interfere with their concentration, using that term in the sense applicable to the case. By 'concentration' I here mean the assembly within cyclist striking distance of the enemy of cyclists on every road by which he could advance, provision for their ample supply both with food and ammunition, and, by help of local labour previously organised, the preparation of the country between the roads in such a way as to make the defence easy and the advance difficult. As the area of the semi-circle thus available would be more than 15,000 square miles, I think we ought to be able with proper organisation to obtain out of this in each case, wherever the landing point may be, at least 100,000 cyclists. The exact conditions and terms to be proposed require careful consideration. Of one thing my experience in this case has convinced me more fully than ever. Nothing can exceed the patriotic enthusiasm of the country. The devotion of their own personal case and the sacrifice of time, ability, and energy that have been made by all who worked with me, men all of whom were engaged in arduous and important duties of their own, is a lesson that I at all events can never forget. It represents a power for defence in the country that it would, in my judgment, be madness to allow to go to waste."

SALISBURY PLAIN.—During the summer the total number of troops, Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, trained on Salisbury Plain, under command of Major-Gen. T. A. Cooke, has been 54,412 of all ranks. The whole of these have been called upon to go through the special course of musketry and field training prescribed for the "emergency mobilisations."

MILITIA AT THE FRONT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In an "Army Note" in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of the 13th inst. the following appears:—"The 4th Batn. Bedfordshire Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Lord Cranborne, have seen a good deal of real fighting in South Africa. The battalion has been for some time at Mafeking, and is the only British battalion quartered there, the rest of the force being Australians." You also imply, I take it, that this is the only Militia corps out of so many in South Africa that "has succeeded in getting beyond the lines of communication." I am confident you will be good enough to correct this unintentional error when I inform you that another Militia battalion, namely, the 3rd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers (formerly the South Cork Light Infantry), under the command of Col. F. W. Bell, is also quartered at Mafeking, therefore, entitled to share, with the Bedfordshire, the honour of being "so well to the fore" in South Africa. The former regiment, which had been stationed at Aliwal North and Stormberg, received unexpected orders to proceed to Vryburg in the month of August, a distance, roughly speaking, of about 800 or 1,000 miles away. The journey by rail occupied three days and three nights. Upon Aug. 5 the battalion received a further order to proceed to the now historic Mafeking, where it arrived late that night. The honorary colonel of the 3rd Royal Munster Fusiliers is Sir Augustus R. Warren, Bart., late of the 20th Regiment, a distinguished Crimean and Indian Mutiny officer, who was succeeded in the command of "the Old South Cork" by its present C.O. Col. Bell, and who has had the exceptional honour of taking the corps upon active service to South Africa.

JAMES H. DONEGAN, Lieut.-Col. (retired),
3rd Royal Munster Fusiliers.
Junior United Services Club, S.W.,
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WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, Oct. 13.

The War Office this afternoon issued the following from Lord Roberts:—

"Pretoria, Oct. 12, 4.35 p.m.—Several attempts have been made with more or less success during the last few days to interfere with our railway and telegraph communications. The persistency of the Boers is somewhat remarkable, for the damage done is soon repaired, and is invariably followed by severe punishment. De Wet's men continue to be greatly scattered in the neighbourhood of the Vaal. A good many deserted after the fighting reported in my telegram of the 10th inst. A slight engagement took place near Middelburg yesterday, when we had two men wounded. Several of the enemy are reported to have been killed. Gen. Lyttelton, with the Headquarters 4th Division and the 8th Brigade, reached Dollstroom yesterday, on the road to Middelburg. Stephenson reports that he had two men killed and four wounded in an encounter with some Boers north of Nelspruit on the 10th inst. A man of the Sussex Regiment was killed near Kroonstad on the 10th, and the following day two Boers fell into a trap laid for them by some of Brabant's Horse. Kelly-Kenny reports that two policemen were killed by a marauding party of Boers at Pietersburg on the 10th inst."

A patrol left Aliwal North on the 11th with the object of obtaining provisions for the town in anticipation of the arrival of the garrison which was expected shortly. It returned without having accomplished its object, owing to the presence of numerous small parties of Boers in the neighbourhood.

"Pretoria, Oct. 7 (delayed in transmission).—Van Post, an influential burgher belonging to Pretoria, has obtained permission to proceed to the Free State for the purpose of seeing De Wet and of representing to him the absurdity of continuing the struggle. Schoeman has gone to interview Gens. Delarey and Botha with the same object. The Boers have blown up a culvert near Brugspruit and destroyed a considerable portion of the gear of a colliery, whose manager, Mr. Howard, afforded aid to the British prisoners who escaped from Pretoria."—Reuter's Special Service.

Monday, Oct. 15.

Lord Roberts reports:—

"Pretoria, Saturday, Oct. 13.—A satisfactory little affair took place near Frankfort on Oct. 11, when Col. Grove, Royal West Kent Regiment, surprised a Boer laager at dawn on that day. Seven of the enemy were killed, nine were wounded, and 18 were made prisoners. Our casualties:—No. 3766 Sergt. W. Canty, Royal West Kent, severely wounded. Five prisoners have arrived at Krugersdorp, having been released by Delarey:—Corpl. Walham, and Ptes. Freetham and Nicholls, belonging to the Northumberland Fusiliers, Pte. Dirgan, to the Border Horse, and Pte. Keyss, to the Kimberley Mounted Corps. They were for some time in gaol at Zeerust, and not well treated until Delarey arrived there, when all went well with them. The few English ladies at Zeerust did all they could for them. A party of the 4th Cheshires, escorting empty waggons, was captured on Oct. 11, between Bethulie and Springfontein. The Boers kept a mule waggon and released the men."

Tuesday, Oct. 16.

A Reuter telegram of Oct. 11 from Pretoria says that an Army Order has been issued, announcing that Gen. Sir Redvers Buller has relinquished the command of the Natal Field Force, and is about to return to England. The Order adds that the Commander-in-Chief cannot allow Sir Redvers Buller to leave South Africa without thanking him for his great services while commanding the Natal Field Force, as well as for the ability with which he carried out the operations, while serving under Lord Roberts's immediate command, which resulted in the collapse of the Boers in the eastern portion of the Transvaal.

A war correspondent at Rustenburg says that Gen. Broadwood engaged the enemy near that place on Sunday, and captured 14 waggons and five prisoners. He had only one man wounded. Lord Methuen arrived at Rustenburg yesterday.

A Cape Town correspondent says that by instructions from Lord Roberts the return of refugees to the Transvaal has been postponed for the present.

Lord Roberts has telegraphed to the Viceroy of India, as Colonel of Lumsden's Horse, requesting him to secure, if possible, that the situations in India of the members of the corps be kept open a little longer. Lord Roberts trusts that the war is nearly over, but adds that it is essential that all should hold together till the end. Lord Curzon expresses the hope that employers will accede to Lord Roberts's request.

Lord Roberts, in a despatch of Monday night, the 15th, from Pretoria, says that Gen. French, with two cavalry brigades, has started from Machadodorp towards Heidelberg, to clear a part of the country not hitherto visited by our troops. Col. Mahon, with the mounted infantry attached to the column, had an engagement with the enemy on Saturday in which he was successful, but the British losses were severe,

three officers and eight men were killed, and three officers and 25 men wounded. Gen. French on Sunday occupied Carolina; the Carabineers captured a Boer convoy *en route*. Gen. Lyttelton is continuing his march towards Middelburg. Gen. Rundle has reported from Vrede that on Oct. 11 he marched out to assist a convoy which was attacked by the enemy, and drove them off. On Friday, a patrol of Australian Bushmen encountered a party of Boers near Ottoshoop. Three of the Bushmen were wounded, one mortally, and one is missing. Nine of the Boers were wounded. The following day the Boers retreated from their position. Gen. Settle, who is moving on the east of the Kimberley-Mafeking Railway, entered Bloemhof on Sunday without opposition. He has captured 50 prisoners, and is now moving on Hoopstad.

Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Marauding parties of Boers are reported in the vicinity of Kroonstad and of Vryburg.

Some remarkable revelations were made at the sittings of the Transvaal Concessions Commission in Pretoria on Thursday and Friday. Mr. Van Kretschmar, managing director of the Netherlands Railway, after his counsel had protested against his being examined, was called and extracts from his diary and correspondence were put in, showing that the company had taken the initiative in blowing up bridges with the object of stopping the advance of the British; that a "Destruction Commando" had been organised, and acted as the rearguard of the Boer army; that the company had paid £1,000 towards the expenses of Mr. Hargrove's "conciliation tour" in Cape Colony; and that it had also provided a substantial annual salary to Mr. R. Statham, a pro-Boer journalist and author. In a letter addressed in April last to his directors in Holland, the witness had admitted that the company had compromised themselves by deed and word and writing. They had made cannon and ammunition, destroyed bridges on British territory, paid their staff on commando, and assisted the Free State with persons and material. In other letters the witness suggested a combination of Germany, Holland, and the Transvaal against Great Britain. In December he wrote that he considered the Boers ought to be content with annexing Kimberley, Northern Natal, and Amatongaland, with Delagoa guaranteed as an international free port. On Friday the Commission considered the concession to the National Bank. Mr. Henderson, the joint general manager, defended the privileges granted to the bank as being not prejudicial to the public interest, but other witnesses contended that the concession was so prejudicial, and was inequitable to other banks.

Thursday, Oct. 18.

Lord Roberts, in a Pretoria despatch of Tuesday night, says Gen. Kelly-Kenny reports that on Sunday a small detachment of police at Wepener attacked a party of Boers who had appeared in the neighbourhood, killed seven, and made two prisoners. The police had no casualties. In an encounter on the same day near Ventersburg Road Station Lieut. Attfield and two men were killed and four men wounded, all belonging to the Derbyshire Mounted Infantry. Lieut. Attfield's death is a great loss. Gen. Barton reports from Welverdiend that Boers in small parties are in that neighbourhood, doing all the mischief they can. He had an encounter with some of them on Sunday, when the Scottish Yeomanry Cavalry, under Sir J. Miller, and the Royal Welsh Fusiliers behaved with great dash. Six Boers were left dead, and a large quantity of small arm ammunition was captured. No British casualties are reported. Prisoners continue to be sent in by Gens. Clements and Broadwood from the Magaliesberg district. Theunis Botha, brother of the Commandant-General, surrendered at Volksrust last Saturday.

Friday, Oct. 19.

Lord Roberts says:—

"Kelly-Kenny reports that Lieut. Banbury, 3rd South Lancashire Regt., killed on the 13th inst., was a young officer of great promise. A party of Boers managed to get into Jagersfontein during the night of the 16th inst. In the morning a fight ensued. Our losses, nine men killed and two mortally wounded. Boers lost their commandant and 20 of their number killed. Kenny-Kenny despatched a column through Edenburg yesterday under Col. Hughes-Hallett, which should be at Jagersfontein to-day."

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards.—Lieut.-Col. T. C. P. Calley was discharged to duty on Oct. 14.

4th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. Robertson (late 3rd Cameron Highlanders), left Cape Town in the steamship *Aurania* on Oct. 7.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut.-Col. A. Sprot was discharged to duty on Oct. 14.

8th Hussars.—Major C. E. Duff was reported slightly wounded on Oct. 13.

11th Hussars.—Mr. Albert Paget, the eldest son of Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Paget, has just been gazetted to the 11th Hussars. The regiment, which is now stationed at Cairo, will remain there for another year.

16th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. H. Gilmour was reported severely wounded on Oct. 13.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The 33rd Brigade Division R.F.A. arrived on Wednesday at Aldershot from Woolwich, and went into the new hut barracks at Frimley. Although the brigade has been in existence since May, it has as yet received no guns. It has a full complement of men and horses. The batteries composing the brigade are the 137th, 138th, and 139th, and are under the command of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Bailward.

Lieut.-Col. Brady, R.A., has been appointed to command the depot of the Southern Division Royal Garrison Artillery, at Gosport.

Lieut.-Col. Simpson, on promotion from major commanding the 23rd Battery Royal Field Artillery has been posted to the Field Artillery in India, and appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Jhansi.

Major E. H. Paterson, R.A., is to retain his post as instructor at the School of Gunnery for a further period of six months.

Major F. B. R. Toms and Major C. E. Weigall, Royal Garrison Artillery, have passed the tactical examination for promotion to lieut.-colonel.

Major Robinson, R.F.A. (on being posted to the 1st Royal Field Battery), Major Gray, R.H.A. (on relief), and Capt. Haycock, R.A. (invalided), left Cape Town in the steamship *Aurania* on Oct. 7.

Capt. the Hon. Maxwell Ward, R.A., has just returned from Canada, and has taken up a fresh appointment in the Isle of Wight. Capt. Ward is the only son of Lord Bangor.

Lieut. W. S. Brancker, M Battery, R.H.A., was reported wounded on Oct. 13.

Lieut. A. R. C. Begbie, R.H.A., was discharged to duty on Oct. 14.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The Royal Monmouth Engineers will be disembodied at Monmouth on Oct. 31.

The Royal Anglesey Engineers were disembodied on Oct. 13 at Beaumaris.

The Humber Division (Submarine Miners) will be disembodied on Oct. 31. The Medway Division were disembodied on Oct. 13. The Needles Division (Isle of Wight) were disembodied on Oct. 13.

Lieut.-Col. L. B. Frend hands over his duties as officer commanding troops and companies, Royal Engineers, at Aldershot, on promotion, to Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Rochfort-Boyd, on return from active service in South Africa.

Lieut.-Col. R. C. Maxwell was discharged to duty on Oct. 14.

Major H. E. S. Abbott, R.E., proceeds to Rawalpindi to act as superintending engineer, and Major G. M. Porter, R.E., to Karachi as C.R.E., Sind district.

Lieut. Sherrard, R.E., condition slightly improved, Oct. 11.

INFANTRY.

Irish Guards.—Major G. C. Nugent, who has returned invalided from South Africa, where he served on the staff of Major-Gen. Sir Henry Colville, has been granted leave on the recommendation of a medical board.

Royal Scots (1st).—2nd Lieut. P. C. Dalmahoy discharged to duty, South Africa, Oct. 7. 2nd Lieut. R. C. Wrey was discharged to duty on Oct. 14.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Lieut. St. J. E. Montagu discharged to duty, South Africa, Oct. 7. The 3rd. Batn. left Strensall for Bradford on Oct. 18.

(King's) Liverpool Regiment (8th).—Major C. Campbell has passed the tactical examination for promotion to Lieut.-Colonel.

Lincoln Regiment (10th).—Major T. H. Bingham Day, commanding 2nd Batn., writes from Pretoria, Sept. 19:—"Would you kindly, through the medium of your paper, allow me to tender the sincerest thanks of the battalion to all those who have sent out shirts, underclothing, tobacco, and, various other most useful gifts? These have, I think

been now all received, and both the gifts and the kindness and generosity of those sending them is most highly appreciated by all ranks."

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—Col. the Hon. J. S. Trefusis, with 11 officers and 280 men of the 4th Batn., arrived at Jersey on Wednesday to garrison the island, replacing the 2nd and 3rd Batns. The former are now *en route* for Bloemfontein, while the latter leave to-morrow. The old garrison entertained a large company to a farewell "At Home" and dinner on Monday. The 4th Batn. left Salisbury Plain on the 16th and arrived at Jersey Oct. 17.

Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th).—Capt. St. John Mildmay was discharged to duty on Oct. 14.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—The 5th Batn. left Salisbury Plain for Aldershot on Oct. 18.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th).—The 4th Batn. and details left Strensall for Sheffield on Oct. 13.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—2nd Lieut. Marriott (late 3rd East Lancashire) left Cape Town in the steamship *Aurania* on Oct. 7.

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st).—Capt. D. M. Stuart has been appointed District Inspector of Musketry, Scottish District, in succession to Capt. H. C. Metcalfe, Northampton Regiment, who has received a similar appointment in Ireland.

Cheshire Regiment (22nd).—Discharged to duty in South Africa: Lieuts. O. Hassall and C. C. Redfern. 2nd Lieut. F. W. Woolnough was discharged to duty on Oct. 14.

1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd).—Major Archdale, who has distinguished himself in South Africa, has been appointed to command the 2nd Batn. Lincolnshire Regiment. Lieut. Kyrke, wounded at Dwarsvlei on Oct. 9, is progressing favourably.

Scottish Rifles (26th).—The 3rd Batn. and details leave Lanark Muir on Oct. 19, and arrive at Chatham on the 20th.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th).—The 5th Batn. left Salisbury Plain for Dover on Oct. 18.

Gloucestershire Regiment (28th).—The 3rd Batn. and details left Salisbury Plain for Devonport on Oct. 17.

East Surrey Regiment (31st).—Details left Finner on Oct. 8 to take up temporary quarters at Belfast. The 4th Batn. left Finner for Birr (temporarily) on Oct. 10.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd).—Col. Martyr, D.S.O. (invalided) left Cape Town in the steamship *Aurania* on Oct. 7. The 3rd Batn. left Salisbury Plain for Devonport on Oct. 17.

Royal Sussex Regiment (35th).—Capt. W. T. Robinson was discharged to duty on Oct. 14.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd).—Major G. F. Mockler was discharged to duty on Oct. 14.

2nd Shropshire Light Infantry (85th).—Quartermaster (Hon. Lieut.) J. Forrest arrived at Plymouth on Monday in the hospital ship *Trojan*.

Royal Irish Rifles (86th).—Capt. A. K. R. Hall was discharged to duty on Oct. 14.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—Major Cochrane left Cape Town in the steamship *Aurania* on Oct. 7. Lieut. Clarke arrived at Plymouth in the hospital ship *Trojan* on Monday.

Derbyshire Regiment (95th).—Lieut. H. K. Attfield (Mounted Infantry Co.), was reported killed on Oct. 14 at Ventersburg Road Station.

North Staffordshire Regiment (98th).—2nd Lieut. J. F. Giffard was discharged to duty on Oct. 14.

Leinster Regiment (100th).—The 4th Batn. left Salisbury Plain for Dover on Oct. 15.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (101st).—The 5th Batn. left Salisbury Plain for Lydd on Oct. 17.

2nd K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry (105th).—Lieut. Simpson arrived at Plymouth in the hospital ship *Trojan* on Monday.

Rifle Brigade.—Discharged to duty, South Africa, Oct. 7:—Capt. Heriot Maitland and 2nd Lieut. W. F. Bassett. Capt. Clarke arrived at Plymouth on the hospital ship *Trojan* on Monday.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Civil Surgeon W. J. Moir was discharged to duty on Oct. 14.

Chaplains' Department.—Army Chaplain W. F. Sweetman was discharged to duty on Oct. 14.

Post Office Corps.—Capt. A. Palmer was discharged to duty Oct. 14.

Reserve of Officers.—The Earl of Albemarle, commanding the infantry of the City Imperial Volunteers, is to be given the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Reserve of Officers.

Royal Guards Reserve Regiment left Wellington Barracks on March 15 for the Tower of London.

Royal Southern Reserve Regiment.—The 2nd Batn. left Woolwich for the Portsmouth Hill Forts on Sept. 25.

Royal Rifles Reserve Regiment.—The 2nd Batn. left Portsmouth for Parkhurst on Oct. 17.

Royal Irish Reserve Regiment left the Curragh for Athlone on Oct. 20.

Militia.

The appointment of Capt. Hobdell, 5th Batn. Manchester Regiment, as a commandant and railway staff officer on the lines of communication in South Africa has been confirmed.

The 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regiment, under the command of Col. Lloyd, have left Aldershot for Waterford. The regiment will be disembodied at Wexford.

The 5th Royal Irish Regiment (Kilkenny Militia), under Col. Knox, has been ordered to move from Salisbury Plain to Aldershot to be stationed.

The Yorkshire Militia Artillery were disembodied on Oct. 12.

The Sussex Artillery were disembodied on Oct. 17.

Arrangements are now almost complete for the dispersal of the Militia units encamped on Salisbury Plain. The 3rd Lincolnshire Regiment have already left for Manchester, and 250 of the 5th Royal Munster Fusiliers for Lydd, both going into winter quarters. The 3rd East Surrey Regiment, commanded by Col. Sir George Clerk, has left Perham Down Camp for Kingston-on-Thames, where disembodiment followed, and the 4th Leinster Regiment left Bulford Camp for Dover to go into winter quarters. The 5th Royal Fusiliers, commanded by Col. Lang, has also left Perham Down Camp for Hounslow, where the battalion will be disembodied, and the 4th Devonshire Regiment leave Park House Camp for duty in Jersey. The 3rd Gloucestershire and the 3rd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (with Line details) leave West Down and Bulford Camps to-morrow for winter quarters at Devonport. The 5th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers have proceeded from Bulford to quarters at Dover; while the 3rd Royal Irish Rifles have left Bulford for Newtownards and the 4th Royal Irish Fusiliers for Cavan to be disembodied, the Line details of the Irish Fusiliers transferring to Dublin. The only Militia battalion in the Salisbury Plain awaiting orders is the 5th Royal Irish Regiment and the remaining portion of the 5th Royal Munster Fusiliers.

The 7th Royal Fusiliers, or Royal South Middlesex Militia, who have been embodied just five months, since May 14, were on Monday released from duty with the colours at the Tower of London. The battalion, which numbers close upon 800 officers and men, was, on embodiment, sent to Salisbury Plain, where it spent about half its period of colour service, until relieved by the 5th Batn. (Royal Westminster Militia) of its own regiment, the two battalions changing places. Had custom been strictly followed the 7th would on Monday morning have been sent to Hounslow, its headquarters, for disembodiment; but, in view of the fact that many of its men belong to the more immediate London suburbs, it was decided to make the general release in the ancient quarters they have lately occupied, only the permanent staff and the recruits going back to headquarters. On release the men received from the pay due to them sufficient to carry them home and a trifle over, the remainder of their money following through the post. Some of them took, too, the suit of clothes offered rather than the 13s. 6d. given in lieu of it; and to judge by appearances those who took in kind had the better bargain. Though generally in high spirits at being released, there appeared no distaste for the military life which they have lately been living under Col. Dibley, but there were expressions of preference for soldiering under canvas rather than at the Tower. Men acknowledged that there were times of stiff, hard work in the field, but "on the Plains it was a bit easy; here they have a job for you every minute."

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Three other metropolitan Militia battalions were released from colour duty on Monday, the 7th King's Rifles (the old Barnet Rifles) being sent from Aldershot to Barnet for dismissal, the 5th Duke of Cambridge's Middlesex from Dover to Hounslow, and the 3rd East Surrey from Salisbury Plain to Kingston.

The Inniskilling Fusiliers Militia was inspected at Aldershot by Major-Gen. Brook, commanding the 1st Brigade at Aldershot. He expressed much satisfaction with the manner in which they had worked at Aldershot, and extolled the conduct of the men who had done so well in the South African campaign.

Volunteers.

The battalions comprising the West London Volunteer Brigade, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd V.B.'s Royal Fusiliers, 1st and 2nd Batns. Middlesex Regiment, and the 17th Middlesex Rifles competed last Saturday at Bisley for the handsome challenge cup presented by Lieut.-Col. Roche, commanding the last-mentioned regiment. At the conclusion of the competition Major-General Guyon, the chief umpire, announced that the 1st Batn. Royal Fusiliers, who had put on 46 per cent. of the hits, were first. The 17th Middlesex Rifles, with 28 per cent., and the 3rd V.B. Royal Fusiliers, with 22 per cent. followed in order of merit.

The Secretary for War has approved the formation of a Cadet Corps to be attached to the Queen's Westminster Rifles, commanded by Col. Sir Howard Vincent, C.B.

Among the Volunteer officers elected to seats in the new Parliament are Colonels Brookfield, Sir C. Cayzer, C. E. Colston, Sir H. Fletcher, Sir J. H. Kennaway, J. Gretton, E. Hughes, Hon. F. Lambton, S. A. Sadler, Lees Knowles, Major J. T. Firbank, Captains Lord Balcarres, Hon. H. Cubitt, E. Gray, Lieuts. Sir A. Agnew, A. Allhusen, and R. Cavendish.

The Earl of Albemarle, who has been in command of the C.I.V. Batn. in South Africa, and who returned from the front on Friday, visited the headquarters of his regiment, the 12th Middlesex (Civil Service Rifles), on Saturday, where he was accorded a hearty reception. Col. Tytheridge, who has been in command of the battalion during the absence of the noble Earl, congratulated him on his safe return, and tendered the good wishes of himself and brother officers. Lord Albemarle, in thanking Col. Tytheridge, gave a few of his experiences at the seat of war, which, he said, had not been a bed of roses.

It is announced that the Long Service Medal has been awarded to 540 Volunteers who have given 20 years' efficient service. The largest district award is 135, to Volunteers in the Scottish district, the remainder going to: North-Western District, 103; North-Eastern, 101; Home, 81; Western, 55; Eastern, 30; Southern, 16; South-Eastern, 11; Woolwich, 6; and Thames, 2.

A Glasgow telegram states that much disappointment is felt in that city at the refusal of the War Office to grant the application of the Lanarkshire Volunteer Regiment for increasing their mounted corps to 140. Lord Lansdowne intimated that he feared the granting of the application would prejudice recruiting in the Yeomanry Regiments.

At the Queen's Hall, Buckingham Gate, on Monday, 15th, 2nd Lieut. P. F. Browne, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, was presented by Col. Sir C. E. Howard Vincent, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, with a sword of honour in recognition of his distinguished service in the Queen's Westminster Volunteers.

It has been decided that detachments representing the respective branches of the Army should be sent out as a guard of honour for the opening ceremony of the First Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth, and the 1st Middlesex (Victoria and St. George's Rifles) have been selected to represent the whole of the Volunteer Force of Great Britain. A detachment, therefore, of this regiment, consisting of one captain, one subaltern, four sergeants, and 49 rank and file will, according to present arrangements, leave England for Australia about the middle of November, and will probably be absent over three months.

Col. E. T. R. Wilde, who has commanded the Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Brigade for 10 years, has been granted a two years' extension of his appointment.

SEPARATION allowances and half-wages may be specially continued during furlough to families of Royal Reservists for whom certificates can be given by commanding officers.

We have heard the last, it is to be hoped, of Col. du Paty de Clam. He has now been placed on the retired list of the French Army, having been already removed from active service in 1898.

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Reviews.

LORD ROSSLYN'S CAPTIVITIES.*

On Jan. 13 Lord Rosslyn left England for the Cape, "the servant" of the *Daily Mail* and the *Sphere*, as he calls himself. "Owing to the action of his late colonel, Sir John Gilmour," and to his belief that on account of the "friction between Pall Mall and Suffolk Street, and between Suffolk Street and Edinburgh" (mercifully concealed from the public), the Imperial Yeomanry would be a long while before they were ready, he relinquished the sword for the pen, and listened to Mr. Harmsworth's offer, to become his correspondent, for "he was thirsting to see the war," and at the same time he was to organise the Absent-minded Beggar Relief Fund for homecoming wounded soldiers at the Cape.

To the British at the Cape, native and imported, he was exceeding welcome, and he found friends wherever he went. To the military authorities, perhaps, he was less acceptable, as his position was not so clearly established. Lord Roberts received him kindly, took an interest in the "Absent-minded Beggar Fund," and gave him a letter to General Buller. After an active, bustling career at Cape Town Lord Rosslyn set off for Durban to join Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, in which the colonel had offered him a commission. He arrived at Chieveley, Buller's headquarters, on Feb. 26, just in time for the battle of Pieter's Hill. To his applications for leave to proceed to the front Sir Redvers Buller sent answer that he would be allowed to do so "on condition that he did not write for any newspaper," and in an interview subsequently, when Lord Rosslyn referred to Lord Roberts's letter, Gen. Buller said he did not take his orders from Lord Roberts, but from the War Office. "I saluted," says the *Daily Mail* correspondent. "I should have liked to have done something else." He was some time at Ladysmith, but he wanted to be in the thick of it. It was a cheery birthday present to get a telegram from Lord Roberts on March 16, giving him permission to join at Bloemfontein, and he had to bid adieu to the T.M.I., and to begin the adventurous journey which led to his first captivity.

He was thirsty, as he says, for battle, and uncommonly well he slaked his thirst at the fiery fountain, for not only was he present at Pieter's Hill and the relief of Ladysmith in a soldier's capacity, but he managed to cross from Natal, through Basutoland, to the Boer lines in another capacity, and to be taken prisoner as a non-combatant Englishman when he emerged in the Orange River Free State. It was no wonder that the Boers could not exactly make out this stalwart, resolute young gentleman, six feet two, as he informs his readers incidentally, who appeared amongst them with no passport of visible business, with camera and race-glasses, declaring himself, with the air of a belted earl, to be a non-combatant Englishman desirous of visiting the country. He was not long in custody. His captors were about to fall upon a small detachment of the Royal Irish, 5th Fusiliers, and Mounted Infantry, under the command of Capt. McWhinnie, meandering about near Reddersburg, without artillery. In the middle of the attack Lord Rosslyn made a dash for liberty, and drove away, under fire from both sides, to the British. After a very gallant defence, through the whole day till dark, renewed the next morning, the party surrendered, Lord Rosslyn was once more a captive, and was marched off to Pretoria, where he remained until the entrance of Lord Roberts. The world has forgotten, perhaps, the famous, if premature, telegram which startled us in London one morning, when the *Daily Mail* announced the surrender of Pretoria from Lord Rosslyn, then a prisoner on parole in the Transvaal capital. Thence he turned his steps towards home, and was, as he tells us, the first direct traveller from Pretoria to London, "with nothing before him but visions of home, sweet home," where we hope he will long remain in happiness and peace.

If the critic indulged in the practice not unknown to the craft, and common enough among eager readers, and turned to the last chapter of the volume in which Lord Rosslyn records the "light" and, "he hopes, the bright and interesting tale" of his personal adventures in South Africa, he would probably form the opinion that the gallant young nobleman exhibited a decided deficiency in the better part of valour. The "Idle Reflections" at the end of the book bristle with sharp criticism and with the most decided solutions of problems that are as yet unsolved by older and more diffident examiners of the great question of the settlement awaiting "the exercise of the righteousness, temperance and judgment to come" of British statesmen.

Although the account of his life and adventures in his six months' wanderings would have been more readable had the blue pencil been freely used, and careful editing been applied to the pages, this

record by a man who has "the courage of his opinions," and "lets them have it," must be read. It is one of the most interesting of the many volumes which have been poured out by the correspondents who have supplied the public with narratives of a very extraordinary campaign.

THE OFFENCE AND THE DEFENCE.

A volume of some importance entitled *The Defence and Defensive Positions*, by Capt. F. M. Edwards, D.S.O. (Madras, Addison and Co.), deserves particular note. The author who writes in praise of the defensive, had been engaged upon his book for five or six years, but for some time had hesitated to publish it. Before the events of South Africa, however, he was tempted to give his thoughtful and suggestive volume to the press. He considers that what has happened during the war is only what might have been expected to happen, our several reverses being due to the modern military teaching which advocates offensive action. The effect of the study of the Franco-German war upon English students has undoubtedly been to impress upon their minds the great results to be obtained by the assumption of the tactical or strategical initiative. Capt. Edwards does not question the justice of this view, but he points out that strategical initiative is not incompatible with the tactical defensive. He reviews the advantages which belong to both modes of action, and insists upon the extraordinary difficulties that beset the attack under modern conditions. The defending force will adopt selected positions with either natural or artificial cover, whilst the attack will be forced to advance exposed to the effect of shrapnel and rifle fire. He bids us remember that whereas all military teaching is now on the side of the initiative, the defence was Wellington's great weapon. Von Moltke said that the defender, in order to bring about a decisive result, must eventually himself become the assailant, but he raised the question whether, before advancing to the attack he should not exhaust all the material advantages to be gained from stationary fire by employing it to the very last moment. Capt. Edwards's demonstration is historical, and embraces a study of all the more typical examples of the present century. His conclusion is that in successful defensive actions it will almost always be found that the attack lost more heavily than the defence, and he instances the battles of Vimiero, Talavera, Albuero, Salamanca, Waterloo, Inkermann, the Shipka Pass (first battle), Gorni Dubnik, Plevna, Cherkovna, and others in support of his contention. The power of the defence to inflict heavy loss on the attack is still more noticeable locally. Thus at Fredericksburgh the Irish Brigade attacked a position also held by Irishmen of equal strength below Marye's Hill, and 937 out of 1,200 of the attackers were down in a few minutes, whilst the loss of the defence was inconsiderable. The Russian attack on the redoubts of the middle group at Plevna on July 30 cost the Penza regiment 29 officers and 1,006 men, whilst the 126th Regiment lost 75 per cent. of its strength. Again, at the third battle of Plevna, Skobelev's fighting on the Green Hills cost him 8,160 out of 18,000 men. Fuad Pacha's counter attack against Wilhelmoff's column at Dermendere cost him nearly 600 men, whilst the Russians lost only 60. The German Guard corps at Gravelotte lost 2,230 men on the slopes before St. Privat. Capt. Edwards also comes to the conclusion that, even in unsuccessful actions the defence, as at Wörth, Spicheren, and Gravelotte, will often inflict greater losses than it suffers, unless the retreat should become a rout. The power of the defence to inflict great loss is more noticeable in recent campaigns than earlier in the century, and though Capt. Edwards's book was in anticipation of the war in South Africa, it has afforded new illustrations of that fact. And yet, he says, the "Infantry Drill Book, 1896," in speaking about estimating losses in field manoeuvres, says: "Where a case admits of any doubt it will generally be desirable for the umpire to decide in favour of the force acting on the offensive." The principal points laid down by Capt. Edwards are these, that the defence has ordinarily the power of enabling an inferior force to repulse temporarily an attack and delay the advance of the superior force; that no defensive action, unless ending in a powerful offensive movement, can be decisive in its effects; and, taking it for granted that the opponents are

fairly equal in moral qualities and efficiency, that an equal or superior force acting on the defensive should always defeat the attack. The author is not content to deduce principles only; he adds chapters on the selection of defensive positions and the utilisation of them. Evidently he has thoroughly mastered his subject, and his argument, supported as it is by the evidence of warfare, will command attention, and is embodied in an extremely interesting book which will be welcomed by all military students.

PINK AND SCARLET.

It is well known that Mr. Jorrocks regarded hunting as "the sport of kings, the himage of war without its guilt and only 25 per cent. of its danger." General Hamley, Sir Evelyn Wood, and many other prominent soldiers are, or have been, of the same opinion, and Lieut.-Col. E. A. H. Alderson, enthusiastically sharing the view, prepared for the press, before he went out to South Africa to take command of mounted infantry, a volume entitled *Pink and Scarlet; or, Hunting as a School for Soldiers* (Heinemann). The titles of his chapters—Clothing Equipment, Interior Economy, Transport, Field Training, Intelligence, Getting into Position, the Battle, Care of the Wounded, &c.—sound wholly military; but when we open the book we find the gallant officer relating hunting experiences or bringing to bear upon the particular circumstances he deals with, the events and the accomplishments of the hunting field. The book is full of spirit, and will be found very entertaining both by soldiers and huntsmen, and the broad conclusion is that hunting can take up the fighting education of the young officer just where the barrack square and the drill field can go no further, and that if taken and made use of in the right way, it can continue the education as nothing else can, except actual experience of war or work under conditions very nearly akin to it. Perhaps the best things that can be learnt by the soldier in the hunting-field are intelligent use of ground, self-reliance, decision of action, flexibility, adaptability to circumstances, and familiarity with fatigue, danger, and difficulty. Col. Alderson's book is a most lively discussion of the subject, upon which few writers could be more competent to speak.

Armee und Marine is a new illustrated weekly, published in Berlin by Messrs. Boll and Pickardt and edited by Count Reventlow. It promises very well. The illustrations are many and generally well executed, and include portraits, scenes of military life, naval episodes, and other like subjects. The first number has a capital portrait of the German Emperor in the uniform of the Cuirassiers of the Guard, and there is a fine picture of the departure of the marine battalions for China. Articles upon modern battle-ships, naval and military manoeuvres, and the naval exhibition at the Hague, are well illustrated also, and there is an element of fiction. Altogether the publishers must be warmly congratulated on their excellent start, and doubtless *Armee und Marine* will do still better in later numbers.

The Autotype Company, by special arrangement with the committee, and the artist, have produced a fine photogravure copy of the most successful and characteristic portrait of Lord Kitchener, by W. A. S. Cope, A.R.A., exhibited at the Royal Academy. The size of the reproduction is 30 by 16 in., and the impressions are printed on plate and India paper, the outside measuring about 40 by 26 in. The issue takes the form of 100 remarque proofs signed by Lord Kitchener and Mr. Cope, 250 artist's proofs signed by Mr. Cope, and lettered prints. The Sirdar is represented standing in his tent, clad in the khaki uniform which he used throughout the Egyptian campaign. The grey of the tent, the faded uniform, the light brown high boots, the dark brown leather strap round the waist, the green central pole, the helmet lying on the ground, and the deeply-tanned face of Lord Kitchener, with eyes looking out at us from a well-modelled head, are admirably rendered.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1900.

NAVAL TRAINING.

THE subject of naval training—whether it
shall be training under masts and sails, or
whether training in steamships will suffice—is
being agitated in other countries besides our
own, and notably in France. Mr. Thursfield's
lecture and the discussion that followed it,
embodying as they did the views of the most
competent authorities in this country, naturally

attracted much attention abroad where the same conditions exist, and the same divergence of view is found. The school of tradition finds its supporters even among young officers, whose life at sea began when steam had already asserted supremacy, while the new school has stout and competent advocates among those who were nurtured under the old discipline of masts and sails. Opinion upon the subject varies in many quarters, and seems to lean now to one side and now to the other, but even in the mercantile marine, where practical considerations above all things predominate, it has been possible in some quarters to note a re-action towards the old school. At first sight it might certainly appear that since masts and sails belong to the past and have no place in modern warships, a judgment upon the subject should be easy, but the weighty opinions expressed by many prominent seamen in the highest ranks of their profession, show that the question is fraught with greater difficulties than might be supposed.

The advantages of both systems of training are treated judiciously in the last number of the *Yacht*, by M. Paul Amrel, a writer whose name is unknown to us, but perhaps, as is common in France, his signature may hide the personality of some well-known officer. In any case we may say that M. Amrel has studied his subject, and knows what he is writing about. He notes the influence of tradition as exercising a powerful sway, and shows that in every country the system of training under masts and sails has been retained, and he points to the *Borda*, the *Bourgainville*, the *Iphigénie*, the *Melpomène*, and the *Bretagne* as typical training ships employed in the French navy. He draws attention to the fact that the Russians have preserved masts in a number of their cruisers, not as a means of propulsion, but because they consider the exercises which are imposed, to be essential for the moral and physical education of the ships' crews. M. Amrel then shows how the same difficult question has affected the mercantile marine. The examination for the rank of "Capitaine au long-cours," as the French skipper is called, includes many subjects which are quite useless to the commander of a steamship. Inevitably the merchant officer navigating under steam forgets more and more the traditions of his life in sailing ships, and the men who serve under him resemble very little the seamen of the past. Nevertheless, there has been in France a reaction in the mercantile marine towards training under sails. The well-known steamship company of the *Chargeurs Réunis* decided to build a three-masted vessel for the training of its future officers, and, though the project fell through, this is understood to have been due to financial considerations. Perhaps it was that, after all, and seeing the outlay involved, the company thought the game not worth the candle. The project, however, was taken up afresh by an individual, and for a time the system was put in practice. Quite lately, the North German Lloyd announced that it was about to send out its young officers and men in a large sailing ship, in which they were to be trained in the delicate and complicated manoeuvres of the old navigation. M. Amrel believes that this kind of instruction has the best effect in developing the moral value and character of men, and says that all who remember the hard trials endured under sail, and the coolness, judgment, and experience required to make good the smallest mishap, especially in bad weather, will agree that only in such a school can a nautical education be completed. Therefore, he says, the seaman, be he officer or man, who is accustomed to the vicissitudes of life in a sailing ship, is a better sea-

man and knows his profession more thoroughly than he who has only navigated under steam.

But, after all, he says—and there is truth in the judgment—this is only half the question. Is it necessary to possess such a thorough knowledge of seamanship in this century of machinery? He does not believe it is. The man has now less need to be a seaman, and the officer tends to become an engineer, an astronomer, and a mechanic. In other words, the officers and men of modern ships are losing those original habits and that special disposition which formerly gave such a distinct character to the seamen. M. Amrel concludes that, if the true seaman can only be developed in a sailing ship, the navigation of the present day, which has become completely a science while ceasing to be an art, does not demand that full nautical knowledge which, if it was indispensable in former times, is no longer so in these days. It would be preferable, he says, when it can be accomplished, to send young seamen afloat in sailing ships, but this cannot be regarded as essential for the making of the man for present need.

TURBINES.

VERY interesting and instructive are the two letters which have appeared upon the above-named subject in *The Times*. In the first place Mr. Parsons has been inspired by certain notices of the trials of the *Viper* to write and explain why it is that, although that destroyer has successfully beaten the record for speed, the figures do not work out so well as regards coal consumption. He appears to deprecate comparison between the destroyers fitted with his turbine machinery, and those which are not so fitted, but which have proved themselves fairly fast boats and economical at moderate rates of speed. The *Albatross* was mentioned in this connection, a comparison being drawn between her performance at a speed of thirty-one knots, and that of the *Viper*. These two vessels have the same displacement, and it has been tacitly assumed that the horse-power necessary to drive the two vessels is the same, but this Mr. Parsons denies. He points out that in the case of the *Viper* all the under-water fittings have been designed to stand the highest speed of which the ship is capable. That is to say, 36·858 knots, and that as they are of considerably larger and heavier scantlings than is usual they offer in consequence increased resistance to their passage through the water. On the engineer's side of the question there is also something to be said. To give the *Viper* her five extra knots, and to usefully absorb the relatively enormous horse-power developed by her engines, her propellers have extra width of blade, and a much greater total blade area than that of the *Albatross*. This greater blade area is not only useless at lower speeds, but involves a positive waste of power at such speeds owing to the increased skin friction. Messrs. Thornycroft who built the *Albatross*, agree with Mr. Parsons that as the power developed by the turbine cannot be directly measured, it is difficult to compare the two systems upon a basis of coal burnt per indicated horse-power; but they contend that when a comparison is made between the actual distance which one ton of coal will carry the *Albatross*, fitted with reciprocating machinery, and the distance which the same quantity of coal will carry the *Viper*, fitted with turbine machinery, it is found that while one ton takes the *Albatross* 22·6 nautical miles at a speed of fifteen knots, it will only carry the *Viper* rather less than twelve.

The points to note in regard to this correspondence concern the advantages and dis-

advantages of extremely high speed in our destroyers. Mr. Parsons has been able, by means of his turbine machinery, to achieve wonderful success, attaining a speed practically five knots faster than the fastest boat previously tried. But to obtain this speed it has been necessary, as he admits, to fit the boat in such a manner that when running at moderate speed she is very much more costly for fuel than the relatively slower vessels. Moreover, it would also seem that the turbine-driven boat carries less coal on a given displacement than a boat fitted with machinery designed for a lower power. What we have to face then is that to obtain a spurt of extremely high speed on occasions, we are relinquishing two other qualities which, if not absolutely essential, are of great value. There can be no question that as our destroyers will more frequently run at cruising speed than at their fastest rates it is desirable that at that speed they shall be driven economically, and it is also a distinct loss to the fighting qualities of a destroyer if to obtain a speed which might be used only once in a commission we distinctly diminish her radius of action. It is, of course, possible that Mr. Parsons will be able to remove, at least in some measure these disabilities. But it is not so clear that the trials of the *Cobra* prove that he has accomplished something in this direction already. The questions raised have a bearing also upon the suggestion that the turbine principle should be used in still heavier ships. Complaints are already being made in connection with the cost of coal in vessels fitted with the Belleville boiler, and it is a serious matter if it should be shown that to attain a few knots extra speed at a pinch we must be ready to pay a high coal bill when cruising at moderate speed, and to relinquish at the same time, at least to some extent, the radius of action which has hitherto been considered necessary.

Navy Notes.

A correspondent writes:—There is no Act of Parliament for the formation of the Cabinet, neither does one exist for constituting the Board of Admiralty. Custom that has obtained continuously for an almost indefinite period has become law. The laws for the government of the Navy are imperative in the acceptance by officers of any appointment the Admiralty confer on them, and failure to comply with the Board's commands can be followed by summary discharge from the Service (Art. 100, Naval Discipline Act). It would be unconstitutional for an officer on the active list, who is liable to be sent at any moment on foreign service, to be appointed Ministerial Lord and rule over officers at the Board who were possibly his seniors in flag rank. And it is unlikely that officers of ability and experience would serve in such circumstances. Besides which, in the event of national emergency the services of a Ministerial Lord who was an able commander, might be demanded by the nation to ensure the success of its fleet. The Ministerial Lord of the Admiralty, though not a secretary of state, is a cabinet minister selected from the Privy Council, and must be a member of the legislature who has displayed both political and departmental ability. It would be out of place to make a naval officer Ministerial Lord simply because of his professional ability, as without knowledge of Parliamentary procedure he would most probably be of no use in the House. His career unfits him for political life; he would be at least fifty years of age on entering Parliament, and as great a novice to its methods as a newly-fledged member of twenty-five. A naval officer's term of office as Ministerial Lord would depend on the political life of his party. When a change of Ministry took place he would most certainly be relieved by a civilian, as it is not likely the nation would trouble to keep a stock of naval officers merely to

fit in as First Lord of the Admiralty when a vacancy occurred. It has, in the past, been obvious to Prime Ministers that in forming their Cabinets the Navy was best served by a civilian as its chief with naval colleagues to advise him. This the nation has invariably endorsed, and the wish of the people is the law of our land. The late Admiral of the Fleet Sir Geoffrey Hornby supported it. The matter was well threshed out in the Hartington Committee, who considered that the Senior Naval Lord should be the right hand of his ministerial chief. How well that method answered has recently been displayed by the administration of Mr. Goschen, aided by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Fred. Richards. Had it ever been considered advisable that the Ministerial Lordship of the Admiralty should be exercised by flag officers of the active list the appointment would have been made, but it would have proved itself a venture not worthy of repetition.

At the present time, when so much is written about naval training, we may be pardoned for reverting to the Channel Squadron Regatta, and the lessons which it seems to us to teach. Altogether, it appears the boats of eleven ships competed, and the points won by each vessel, allowing three for the winner, two for the second boat, and one for the third, are as follows:—The *Hannibal* thirty points, this vessel scoring well in almost every class, her stokers and marines especially coming to the front. The *Magnificent* comes next with twenty-six points, and it is significant in the case of this vessel that, although four points behind the *Hannibal*, she carried off the same number of prizes. Next on the list are the *Pactolus* and the *Jupiter*, bracketed with twenty-four points each. This is most creditable to the little *Pactolus*, seeing that her ship's company must be less than 250 while the larger cruisers, like the *Furious*, carry at least double that number, and the battleships not less than 800 each. Here the question of training crops up, and it is to be remembered that the small ships can only compete in the events for the smaller boats. It looks as if great encouragement is given in this ship to rowing, and this is borne out by the circumstance that the same vessel also carried off the Officers' Challenge Cup, presented by Admiral Fellowes. Fifth on the list is *Prince George*, with sixteen points, this vessel having secured the first prize for pinnaces with racing crews and cutters manned by ordinary seamen, as well as scoring in the skiff race for officers, cutters with racing crews, whalers and gigs manned by E.R. artificers, cutters manned by stokers, and skiffs with racing crews. The flagship was sixth on the list, with fifteen points. Then the *Repulse* and *Furious* tied with thirteen points, and, finally, the *Diadem* had twelve, the *Mars* six, and the *Resolution* five.

It is evident from these figures that the small vessels are not necessarily handicapped, while it would seem very desirable that some further official notice should be taken of these events. Everybody admits the value of this kind of training, and most of our admirals lay great stress upon it, but it has not yet been raised even to the position attained by the evolution of coaling. It is a matter for consideration whether it may not be advisable on the part of the authorities to supplement the prizes given for boat sailing and boat pulling on different stations, and thus do something towards encouraging the practice. We have not a list of the prizes given in the Mediterranean, where we understand they rule the highest, but in these recent races the sums of money carried off by the various ships were as follows:—*Hannibal*, £25 19s.; *Pactolus*, £24 16s.; *Jupiter*, £21 9s.; *Magnificent*, £21; *Furious*, £17 4s.; *Prince George*, £17 2s.; *Majestic*, £16 10s.; *Diadem*, £14 8s.; *Repulse*, £11 10s.; *Resolution*, £8 10s.; *Mars*, £3 12s.; making a total of £182.

A correspondent writing from Peking on August 14 mentions that three 12prs. mounted on Captain Scott's carriages, and having painted on them "Ladysmith to Peking. Immediate" had arrived there, and at the time of writing were mounted on the wall of the Forbidden City to command the South-East Gate. The reason the 4in. guns did not get up seems to be that

they were badly mounted, but he does not say from what ship they were sent. In its way, this is another tribute to Captain Scott's ingenuity, and we are not surprised to hear that when Parliament meets something further is to be said on the subject of the reward he has received for his services. Seeing that Colonel Watkins received £10,000 and a C.B. for a range-finder, the C.B. alone is very little for a man who enabled the heavy guns to be transported all over South Africa. But then we know by the cases of Admiral Scott, who also designed a gun carriage, and Admiral Colomb, who devised a system of signalling, as well as others that could be mentioned, that the Admiralty does not look at these matters in the same light in which they are regarded at the War Office.

According to a telegram from the correspondent of *The Times* at Ottawa, Rear Admiral Beaumont is to proceed to Australia to relieve Admiral Pearson, who was last reported on his way to Fremantle for the purpose of meeting the first Governor-General of the new Australian Commonwealth. This is the first intimation of any such change being in contemplation, and at present it does not appear to be known for certain whether the report is true or not. Like the rumours about the command in China, there must be at present a large element of gossip in all these stories. It is quite certain that neither Sir Compton Domville nor Sir Cyprian Bridge is going to China, and it is much more likely that Sir Edward Seymour will be granted another year in command of the station than that he should be relieved by Sir Harry Rawson. It is entirely according to precedent that the admiral on a foreign station should be left there to conduct to an end operations of such a nature as those which are now occurring in the China seas. In addition to this, Sir Edward Seymour certainly deserves some kind of recognition of the services which he has rendered to the State on this occasion, and to keep him in the appointment for another year would be looked upon as part of such a reward.

The *Daily Mail* yesterday found fault with the transport department of the Admiralty for having sent back some of the Colonial soldiers as steerage passengers. We are second to none in our appreciation of the gallantry and patriotism of the Colonials, but it seems to us that in this matter it is essential to look at the facts from the broadest point of view. Are we going to deal with Australian and Canadian troopers in a different way to that in which we have been in the habit of treating our blue-jackets and soldiers? To complain of the Admiralty officials because they have followed the rule is absolutely ridiculous. At the present moment we hear on all sides that when our soldiers and sailors come home from South Africa they will come home thoroughly discontented, because they have learnt that their Colonial brethren are being paid for similar services to those they themselves render at rates six times and seven times as high as they themselves get. If the *Daily Mail* is consistent it will demand not only that the Colonials shall have second-class passages instead of going in the steerage, but that our blue-jackets and soldiers and marines should be treated in a similar manner. Indeed, it must go further, and point out the incongruity of paying one of General Baden-Powell's troopers a higher rate of pay than is given to the officer of the watch on board a man-of-war, entrusted at times with upwards of a million of pounds' worth of public property.

When the question of rewards for services rendered in connection with the South African War comes up for consideration the work of the Transport Department will doubtless receive due recognition. The magnitude of the task, and the success with which the difficulties were met, has excited the admiration of the country, and the naval authorities have, we believe, expressed their approbation of the manner in which the duties of the Transport officers were performed. Credit is due to all concerned, from Admiral Clark and Captain Pitt downwards, but we may perhaps make special mention of Captain Tyrwhitt and Captain Coke,

who are divisional officers at Liverpool; Captain Bradford, who succeeded the latter officer at the Royal Albert Docks; and Captain White, who filled a similar position at Southampton. Upon Captain Sir Edward Chichester also, who was head of the Transport service in South Africa, a large share of the responsibility devolved. Nor must it be forgotten that a number of officers from the retired list, like Captain Elliott and Commander Bernard, were specially employed on this work. We trust that the Admiralty will see fit to supplement the return which has been already published, and which covers a period from July 1, 1899, to the end of last March, and in the next to supply the names of the Transport officers which are not given in the "Navy List." It is only just that they should be connected officially in such a document with an achievement without parallel in the annals of the world.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of Nelson, and the Navy League have, in accordance with their recent custom, decorated the column in Trafalgar Square. This year the scheme of ornamentation is not nearly so elaborate as it has been on previous occasions, but although there is no band of evergreen encircling the column, there is no lack of wreaths and flowers and other emblems around the plinth and base. We understand that on this occasion hardly a branch of the League, numerous as these are, but will be represented by some floral token in memory of the great admiral, and as a reminder to the nation of the value of its Se Service.

It is announced that next year we are not to have one Naval and Military Exhibition but two. Arrangements it seems have been in progress for some months past for holding one of these exhibitions at Earl's Court and a preliminary committee of distinguished soldiers and sailors has already been formed. The other exhibition is to be held at the Crystal Palace, and we are told it is to be on a very large scale and in connection with a scheme whereby the leading charitable institutions of the two Services will substantially benefit. In connection with this show we understand that one of the best known of the charitable organisations working for the war funds will undertake the distribution of a certain share of any profit that may accrue.

If the accounts we have received from the Continent are to be believed, we are coming a little bit nearer towards the navigability of air-ships. The vessel which Count Zeppelin has built made an ascent on Wednesday which appears to have demonstrated that she can be steered on a given course without difficulty. Since the last experiment several changes have been made in the mechanism and a good many additional fittings have been adopted. The signalling, and communicating arrangements generally, including the telegraph and telephone, are, it is said, of the latest kind, and entirely answer their purpose, although one of the characteristic features of the machine is the loud noise made by the air passing through it. The trial appears to have been made under favourable circumstances, inasmuch as there was no strong wind at the time. But it is something even in a calm to have lifted the machine, to have directed her course, and to have managed her descent without the slightest hitch, and this is what is claimed.

A MEDAL FOR COOMASSIE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."
SIR,—As I see by the Press that the War Office intend to grant a medal for the late operations resulting in the relief of Coomassie, the present time may be opportune to remind them of an injustice under which the "Handy Man" suffers. In the last expedition to Coomassie, viz. 1895-1896, a few officers and men were landed from the West African Squadron, but for some unknown reason have never received the star which was given by her Majesty ostensibly for all who took part in the operations. Surely her Majesty never intended that the "Handy Man" should be denied the same reward as Tommy Atkins? It may be news to your readers to know that such is the case, and will, I hope, show them how the "Handy Man" is rewarded for services rendered to the Empire. That the authorities will remedy this injustice is the hope of one who likes FAIRPLAY.

Navv Personal.

The Prince of Wales has graciously accepted the presidency of the Royal Naval School, Eltham, in place of the late Admiral of the Fleet H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. His Highness has for many years been a patron of this institution.

The Duke of York has been pleased to become president of the Royal School for Naval and Marine Officers' Daughters, vacant by the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Admirals of the Fleet the Earls of Clanwilliam and Sir J. Edmund Commerell, V.C., had the honour of dining with Her Majesty at Balmoral on Friday in last week. Sir Edmund also had the honour of obeying a command to the Royal table on Monday last.

Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, had the honour of entertaining the Prince of Wales at luncheon at Admiralty House on Monday last. His Royal Highness subsequently visited the new Royal yacht accompanied by Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, Vice-Admiral Sir John Fullerton, commanding the *Victoria and Albert*, and Rear-Admirals Arthur Wilson, V.C., Controller of the Navy, and Pelham Aldrich, Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard.

The late Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax's estate of Ravenswood, Roxburgh, was sold in London on Tuesday last for £41,000.

Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford, Commander-in-Chief of the North America and West India Station, leaves Halifax, N.S., on the 6th prox. for Bermuda, in commencement of his annual visit to the southern portion of his command.

Rear-Admiral Thomas Jackson, Admiral Superintendent at Devonport, and senior officer, *pro tem.*, accompanied by staff officers of the Gunnery School and officers of the Civil Engineers' Department, examined the site, on Friday in last week, at Trevol, Torpoint, on which the barracks and other requirements for the Western Gunnery Establishment are to be erected. Rear-Admiral Jackson's ability and experience as a gunnery officer are of considerable advantage in this important work, the commencement of which is most necessary in the present unserviceable condition of the Cambridge.

Rear-Admiral W. Dyke-Acland, who was Captain of the Dockyard Reserve, Devonport, 1897-99, succeeds to a baronetcy by the death of his father. The gallant officer, it will be remembered, was injured by a horse at his Devon residence in the summer, and though recovering therefrom was unable to leave for Oxford to attend the late baronet during his illness.

Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, takes the place of the late Captain the Hon. Maurice Bourke on the Council of the Royal United Service Institution. Sir Gerard Noel in 1875 won the gold medal for his essay "The Gun, the Ram, and the Torpedo."

Rear-Admiral the Hon. T. Seymour Brand was unsuccessful in contesting the parliamentary election for Eastbourne on Monday last. Certain reflections on his competency as a naval officer in connection with the grounding of the *Swiftsure*,

while under his command, in the Magellan Straits in 1884, were circulated among the constituents and attributed to his political opponent. The latter publicly denied the authorship of such reports, and congratulated the gallant officer on being exonerated from blame after the matter had stood the test of official inquiry. Naval discipline is too severe to admit of officers who display negligence in navigating H.M. ships escaping punishment, it was therefore somewhat unfair to rake up the dried bones of past misadventure, more than a decade after its occurrence, solely for electioneering purposes.

Commodore Alfred Winsloe, commanding the Training Squadron, left Portsmouth in the *St. George* on Monday last, accompanied by the *Juno*, and called at Plymouth the following day, leaving that port in the evening for Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, from which he will probably return home early in the spring of next year.

Captain Frederick Pike, of the *Gladiator*, left Portsmouth on Thursday last for the Mediterranean, to replace the *Isis*, now in China.

Captain Frederick S. Inglefield of the *Devastation*, has been ordered home to commission the *Glory* in December next, and take her to China to relieve the *Centurion*, returning home in command of the latter battleship.

Captain Arthur Horsley pays off the *Europa*, on Tuesday next after her troublesome voyage to Australia and back, and has the good fortune to obtain the command of the *Magnificent* the following day, in place of Captain John Ferris, who is transferred to the *Empress of India*.

Captain Randolph Foote has joined the Ordnance Committee in place of Captain Henry D. Barry, recently appointed to the *Mars*.

Captain Frank Henderson, of the *Hermes*, at Bermuda, will shortly return home with that cruiser in consequence of the defective state of her machinery.

Captain William Fisher, of the *Magicienne*, senior officer at Delagoa Bay, and the officers serving under his command, were, by the courtesy of the Governor of the Portuguese settlement at Lorenzo Marques, afforded an opportunity of visiting Komati Poort last week.

Captain Herbert J. Crocker, seconded last week in order that he may study Chinese, is the first officer connected with the Naval Service who has been officially allowed to devote himself to learn the language of the Celestial Empire. Captain Ernest Rason, now retired, was the first, and for some time the only naval officer who qualified in Russian, and at the present there are four interpreters of that language. We therefore hope that now Captain Crocker has set the example other officers, both Naval and Marine, will study the Chinese language.

Commander Arthur W. Torlesse, after serving barely nine months as Assistant to the Staff-Captain at Devonport Yard, now leaves that post for the Coastguard at Queenstown, and is replaced at the western post by Captain Henry R. Robinson, who is only one year junior to his departmental chief. Captain Robinson and Commander Torlesse both joined the Service on the same day, and although the latter became lieutenant four years and commander one year before his brother officer, he has been less fortunate in obtaining another step in rank, the accession to which by Captain Robinson

gives him eleven years' further service, while Commander Torlesse probably retires six years hence.

Commander Arthur W. Ewart, of the Naval Intelligence Department, takes the place of Captain Hugh Williams as Naval Attaché at Paris. Commander Reginald Allenby, who has been an additional member of the Intelligence Department since September last, now becomes one of the staff.

Commander Henry R. P. Floyd, of the *Fearless*, left Malta on Saturday last for Devonport to pay-off that vessel, she having been three years in commission with her present crew. She was originally commissioned in 1888 at Portsmouth, and has served continuously in the Mediterranean, barring the period she has recently been attached to the squadron in South Africa.

Commander Clifton Sclater commissions the *Condor*, successor to Lord Charles Beresford's famous sloop at Alexandria, on the 1st prox., at Chatham, to relieve the *Pheasant* on the Pacific Station. The latter gunboat was commissioned in 1888 for the West Coast of Africa and transferred to her present station in 1890, and since then has remained abroad. Her successor is a larger and more effective vessel.

Commander Henry J. D. Laxton, of the *Nymph*, arrived at Pernambuco from Portsmouth on Saturday last, and left on Tuesday for Rio de Janeiro to join the broad pennant of Commodore Robert Groome.

Lieut. George F. E. Nugent, invalided from the *Thetis*, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday last in the Union Castle steamship *Trojan* from St. Helena.

Inspector of Machinery George A. Haddy, recently promoted from Gibraltar Yard, arrived home on Friday in last week by the Orient steamship *Ortona* to join the *Diadem* for special duty with the Channel Squadron.

Surgeon Arthur Bankart, of the Royal Yacht *Osborne*, arrived at Balmoral on Friday in last week, and had the honour of dining with Her Majesty on Sunday last.

Lieut.-Commander Godfrey Corbett, Sub-Lieuts. Anthony MacDermott and William H. Phillips, Surgeon Herbert Pearse, and Assistant-Engineer F. J. Simmons left Plymouth on Saturday last in the Orient steamship *Ormuz* for Australia, to commission the *Karrakatta* at Sydney, N.S.W. Lieut. Charles Pickering, R.N.R., also took passage in the same vessel to join the *Tauranga*.

Sir A. John Durston's rank as Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, gives him precedence of all non-combatant officers, according to the table of relative rank at page 659 of the "Quarterly Navy List."

ROYAL MARINES.

Major Charles G. Matson retires voluntarily, with a gratuity, having less than twenty-three years' service.

Lieuts. Basil A. Hill, Frederick J. Tanqueray-Williams, George C. Woodcock, and Arthur F. Valkeld, R.M.A., have qualified in subjects A and B for promotion.

Lieut. Archibald M. Gillies has been transferred to the unattached list of the Indian Staff Corps.

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Navy Foreign.

The French Northern Squadron has been re-constituted in the light of arrangements lately made. The first division (Vice-Admiral Ménard) consists of the *Masséna*, *Carnot*, and *Amiral Baudin*; the second (Rear-Admiral Touchard) of the *Formidable* and the *Amiral Duperré*; and the third (Rear-Admiral Mallarmé) of the *Bouvincs*, *Jemmapes*, *Valmy*, and *Tréhouart*. The light squadron under command of Captain Bellue consists of two divisions, the first formed of the *Dupuy de Lôme* and the *Bruix*; the second of the *Infernet*, *D'Assas*, *La Hire*, and *Cassini*. There are two repeating ships for signalling, the *Fleurus* and the *Cassini*, and three destroyers, the *Yatagan*, *Durandal*, and *Fauconneau* are attached. The squadron is likely to undergo a further modification soon, owing to the intended despatch of a coast-defence division to Biserta, and the *Hoche* is to relieve the *Duperré*, which is to have new boilers and a change in her armament.

A committee has been appointed to revise the French naval signal book, as well as the system of tactics for light squadrons. A similar revision was made in 1891 by a committee under the presidency of Admiral Charles Duperré. The present revision is due to the fact that when the squadrons met for manoeuvres in the summer some discrepancies were found in their practice. Changes had been introduced in the Mediterranean Squadron by Vice-Admiral Fournier which had not made their way into the tactics of the Northern Squadron. We believe we shall be right in saying that Admiral Fournier's system somewhat closely resembles that employed by the late Sir George Tryon, known as the "T. A. System." The new committee has Vice-Admiral Gervais for its president and the members are Vice-Admiral Fournier, Rear-Admirals Roustan and Touchard, and Captains Jauréguiberry, Puech, and Manceron, and Commander Perrin is the secretary.

A special arrangement has been made by the French Minister of Marine to give a character of greater permanency to the squadrons. A certain number of battleships and cruisers in the second category of the reserve are to be indicated to relieve other ships in the squadrons, and are always to be fitted in a special manner for commission at immediate notice, the officers in command of the squadron arranging with the naval prefects the details of these substitutions. Upon commissioning, the ships in question will complete their complement of officers and men by borrowing them from the ships they are to replace, which will in turn be transferred to the reserve. The relief ships in the Mediterranean are at present only the *Brennus* and *Lavoisier*, and in the Channel the *Courbet* and *Surcouf*, but the Minister intends to increase the number as soon as possible.

It is announced from Odessa that the construction of one cruiser and four torpedo boats will immediately be undertaken at Nikolaieff for the augmentation of the Black Sea Squadron. The *Prinze Potemkine Tavriskivsky* is making rapid progress afloat.

Some of the French wounded have arrived home from China, including a seaman of the *Pascal*, who had been shot through the eye, the bullet issuing at the ear, and several men who belonged to the Cochinchina regiment, formed of the Tonkinese and Chinese battalion. The wounded say that of the 600 men who composed that regiment scarcely a hundred remain. It left Saigon of June 18, reached Taku on the 30th, and saw a good deal of fighting at Tien-tsin, being employed up to July 16. The men who have reached Marseilles report that the Chinese fight with great courage and would be extremely dangerous if better commanded. They state also that on July 13, when the attack on the native city of Tien-tsin was made, 750 wounded were conveyed to the European hospital, while thirty-two Frenchmen were despatched to Hiroshima, where they were well cared for. The Empress of Japan visited the hospital where they were, with some ladies of the Court, and made them many presents. They

all express a high opinion of the Japanese. A considerable number of promotions have been made among men of the lower deck belonging to the *D'Entrecasteaux* and the *Descartes* for service in China. A *témoignage officiel de satisfaction* has been awarded to Colonel de Pelacot for the intelligence and zeal which he showed in the fighting on July 11, 13, and 14 at Tien-tsin, and also to two seamen who were with the Legation Guard in Peking.

The German third-class cruiser *Amazone*, which was lately launched at Kiel in the presence of Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia—the Prince having now been appointed to succeed Admiral Hoffmann in the command of the squadron—is one of four vessels of 2,600 tons which are in hand at Danzig, Bremen, and the Germania Yard, Kiel. The new vessel displaces 2,600 tons, and is 328ft. long, with 38ft. 6in. beam, and 15ft. draught. For protection she has a 2in. steel deck, and she will carry ten 4-in. and fourteen 1.4in. quickfiring, and four machine guns, besides having two submerged torpedo tubes. The engines are of 8,000 horse power, supplied by Schulz water-tube boilers, and are intended for a speed of twenty knots. The ship's complement will be 210 men.

The United States Naval Department has asked for tenders for the building of six armoured cruisers authorised by Congress, of which three will be sheathed and coppered. The proposed length of the unsheathed vessels is 502ft.; beam, 59ft. 6ins.; extreme draught, 26ft. 6ins.; displacement, 13,400 tons. The armament will comprise four 8-in. guns in two electrically controlled turrets with an arc of fire of 270 degrees, fourteen 6-in. quickfiring, of which four are at the corners of the superstructure in sponsons, and ten in the battery; eighteen 3-in., twelve 3-prs., eight 1-prs. (four being automatic), two 3-in. field guns, two machine guns, and six other small pieces. Protection will be given by 1,976 tons of armour and 100 tons of cellulose, the main belt being 244ft. long, 5 to 6in. thick, and 7ft. 6ins. deep, and lighter armour will be above. The casement protection will be 4ins., the sponsons 6ins. and the turrets 6ins., and the deck 1½ to 4ins. The cellulose will be worked along the sides above the steel deck. There will be a signalling turret with 5-in. armour. The two engines will develop together 23,000 indicated h.p., and the speed is not to be less than 22 knots. The sheathed vessels will differ only in the dimensions due to the sheathing. All the cruisers are to be fitted to serve as flagships.

A FRENCH MARINE AT TIEN-TSIN.

The *Patrie* publishes the following extracts from the letter of a French Marine who took part in the fighting at Tien-tsin in the middle of July:—

"Having left Hanoi on June 25, we arrived at Taku on July 7, and disembarked the next day. We expected a little rest after the fatigue of the voyage, for we had had three days of very bad weather at sea; but, alas! hardly had we disembarked ourselves than we were set to work to disembark the *matériel*. At midday we started in heavy marching order, carrying also two day provisions, for Tien-tsin, which was besieged by the Chinese, and where the Europeans were in need of reinforcements. We went about 21 miles by rail, and then 13 miles on foot, for the railway for that distance was completely demolished. Add to this that we had fasted for nearly 20 hours and you will understand that we were at the war. We arrived at Tien-tsin at 11 a.m. on July 9. The shells were falling thick on the town, and we were careful to creep along close to the houses in order to avoid meeting one of these disagreeable explosives. At last we reached our quarters, which were very badly situated, and served as an excellent target for the Chinese. Fortunately these fellows did not shoot straight. Later we occupied the line of trenches which protected the railway station, and formed the principal defence of the town. It was therefore the centre of the Chinese attack. We numbered 100 Marsouins of my company. On our left were about 150 Japs; and on our right about 100 English, 40 or so Americans, and about a mile and a-half away a good number of Russians. Save a few shots which were fired at us whenever we showed ourselves, and which passed away above our heads, all was calm. We even took a little repose, sleeping, however, always with one eye open. At 3 a.m. we were aroused by a heavy fusillade. It was the Chinese who had got within 60 yards of us. By the feeble light we could see that they were six deep, and we knew afterwards that they numbered 3,000 to 4,000. Without losing our heads, we opened a sustained fire on them, which caused them to withdraw to about 160 yards, where they entrenched themselves and recommenced firing. They

fired anyhow, and so, luckily, many of their shots went astray. Up to that moment we had only two killed. At 6 a.m. the Japs, those good and brave little soldiers, charged with the bayonet and drove the Chinese out of the trenches. We took advantage of this to stand up out of our trenches and to fire well-sustained volleys on the Chinese, who fled in all directions away from us. But just then our position was again rendered critical, for the Chinese artillery opened a heavy shrapnel fire on our trenches and killed seven comrades. Here I must tell you by what a miracle I am still alive. We were back in the trenches when a wounded Jap came to take shelter also. His arm was broken, and some of our comrades bandaged the wound and asked for water for the poor little fellow to drink. I was the only one who had any left, and to avoid being seen by the enemy I crawled towards the wounded man on all fours in order to give it to him. I was within three yards of him when a shell fell on him and crushed him, and at the same time killed six of our men. The concussion was so strong that it knocked me flat down. I got to my feet in a cloud of dust and rushed back to the trenches. The comrades asked me if I was hurt. I said 'No,' but I felt a pain in the calf of my right leg. I examined the place and found a slight graze and a small bruise, caused by a piece of shell. It is nothing serious, and even if it were it would be all 'pour la France.'

THE CHINA CRISIS.

Monday, Oct. 15.

A telegram from Tien-tsin states that Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee inspected the British Pao-ting-fu column last Thursday, and complimented the commander on the splendid appearance of the troops. The force, which consists of three columns, left Tien-tsin for Pao-ting-fu, on Friday. It is made up as follows:—British, 1,300, including 150 Victorians, under Gen. Campbell; Germans and Italians, 2,000, under Gen. von Ketteler; and French, 1,500, under Gen. Bailloud, who is in charge of the whole force. Simultaneously three columns will start from Peking. They consist of 2,000 British, 2,200 Germans and Italians, and 1,600 French.

Sir Ernest Satow arrived at Tien-tsin on Saturday. The 4th Brigade has arrived at Taku.

The recent order warning British infantry and artillery for service in China has been withdrawn. This disposes of the Hong Kong report that 10,000 more troops were being sent.

Tuesday, Oct. 16.

A column was despatched from Hong Kong on Monday to the Kaulung frontier. It consisted of 300 men of the 22nd Bombay Infantry and 60 men of the Asiatic Artillery, with one Maxim and two 7 prs. Its object is to prevent armed refugees, whether rebels or Imperialists, from invading British territory after the defeat of either party. The rebels, who are reported to be 3,000 strong, are some 30 miles to the north of the British frontier. One thousand of Admiral Ho's troops are marching in pursuit of them. He has asked for 2,000 reinforcements from Canton, and it is reported that a force of this strength is marching from Canton overland to intercept the rebels. He has informed the Governor of Hong Kong that the rebellion has evidently been carefully planned, and that the absence of outrage and pillage is the result of deliberate design, the rebels being anxious to conciliate the villagers and show their respect for the foreigners.

Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Pao-ting-fu is reported to have been captured on the 13th inst. by the allied English, German, French, and Italian troops.

Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister to China, started for Peking on Monday. M. de Giers, the Russian Minister, will probably soon return.

Thursday, Oct. 18.

A courier reports that a column of 500 French is en route for Hsien-hsien to relieve a party of French priests there. It met with no opposition during its six days' march to the south. The British 4th Brigade is arriving. The Americans have evacuated the arsenal at Tien-tsin, and have handed it over to the Provisional City Government.

Friday, Oct. 19.

It is reported from Canton that the rebels, under Sun-yat-sen, have captured the prefectural city of Mu-Chau, on the East River. The city was taken on Monday. The Cantonese say that if Nui-Chau, which resisted the Tai-Pings, falls, the rebels will take Canton within a week. Admiral Ho, with the bulk of his forces, left Sam-Chun this morning, in pursuit of the rebels. He left 250 troops to protect Sam-Chun, and sent 200 to garrison the Mandarin station of Nao-Tau, on the western arm of Deep Bay.

The Russians have captured Mukden, and Col. Dumbrowski has been appointed commandant of the town.

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BUSINESS PRINCIPLES IN THE ARMY.

The suggestion to import "business principles" into the methods of our Army sounds workmanlike, and is sure to attract the attention of the many who are at all times ready to repeat a parrot cry, but we venture to suggest that in practice the matter may not prove quite as simple as it sounds. The essence of all good business administration consists in being able to ascertain by a glance at the books whether the works are being run at a profit, and if not, what man, tool, or other machine is failing to pay for his up-keep. The matter, as a rule, is simple. If on a railway, for instance, a new driver fails to keep time with the same locomotive and load behind it over a given stretch of the metals or burns an extravagant amount of coal in doing its work, the fault is at once detected and inquiry can be instantly made with a view to punishing the delinquent, and the same holds good in any other department of civil business, for the routine of work is normally the same and its cost can be stated with accuracy in terms of £ s. d. But the Army is only at active work once in a term of many years, and then the nature of that work is so entirely different from its everyday peace time occupation, that no man yet, however war-experienced himself, can rely absolutely on his judgment as to how the men under him, fresh to the business, will behave under fire, and feel certain that everyone will have all his wits about him at the critical time. To meet this difficulty every civilised army endeavours to conduct the training of its men under conditions which shall approximate as closely as possible to those of actual warfare—and they succeed in exact proportion as they are more or less free from press or Parliamentary criticism—but when every expedient the ingenuity of man can devise has been put in practice, the gulf which remains between the real and the sham is still too great to be certainly bridged over. This is far more the case amongst the officers than with the men. Up to a certain rank, fighting involves very little thinking; obedience and self-control will generally suffice, but with the officers not only is accurate concentrated thought a necessity under conditions which render thought almost impossible, but the leading of troops further requires a certain intuitive gift of mind-reading which can only be exercised when the bullets are flying, and can never be learnt from book-reading. The point is generally ignored entirely by civilian critics, and very rarely touched on by military writers, chiefly because in the present state of our knowledge of the action of one brain on another at a distance, accurate accepted terms do not exist with which to convey a clear meaning to the reader.

The essential point in an officer's duty in the field lies in his maintaining control over the men under him as long as possible. As man after man falls he must watch, or rather feel, the variation in the collective will power of his command, and meet it by word, by example, or by both, before the critical moment is reached. That is the meaning of the practice, common in all armies, for officers to walk and ride down in front of their men at psychologically critical moments. They do not do it because they like it, but because the instinct of the leader teaches them it is the right thing to do. Higher in the scale, the task becomes much more intricate. The essence of success in battle, ever since firearms became the decisive element, has been the art of economising troops as a whole, a totally different conception to the idea of diminishing losses locally, a method which generally leads to greater collective slaughter and indecisive results.

To exercise this economy, troops once committed to the fighting line must remain there as long as any useful effect is to be derived from their fire, i.e., until control is slipping from the hands of the leader on

the spot. At that instant, but not before, support must reach him, and this is the task in turn of every leader behind the fighting line up to the general in command who holds the last reserve. The solution of this problem is not to be learnt from books, or on the manoeuvre ground; it implies not only feeling the pulse of one's own command, but actually realising the condition of the line in front and the rate at which its endurance is deteriorating. To be too soon is almost as grave an error as to come too late, for losses increase rapidly with the density of the fighting line, and their effect rises in a far higher ratio than the mere numbers indicate. The whole line may collapse of a sudden, where by more gradual reinforcement its resistance might have been prolonged indefinitely. The deepest military thinkers in Germany, who studied Napoleon under the pressure engendered by their national humiliations, long since realised that it was precisely in this indefinable talent which finds expression in the economy of troops and his use of the reserves he was thus always able to maintain under his hand, that his genius revealed itself. Others have equalled and even excelled his strategy, and his knowledge of book tactics was most indifferent, but in this one intuitive gift he was supreme.

The germ of this power exists in a dormant degree, more or less capable of developing in suitable surroundings, in most men who voluntarily embrace the career of arms and often reaches greater proportions in men who are almost abnormally dull intellectually. It seems as if nothing but the pressure of responsibility under circumstances of imminent personal danger could make them wake up and act, but correctly-timed action in such a moment may outweigh many drill-book mistakes which would wreck a man's career on the manoeuvre ground. And it is the knowledge of this latent possibility in all men which renders war-seasoned soldiers so singularly lenient, apparently, to the mistakes public opinion in the press is so apt to gibbet. It is not suggested that examples are not made of men who blunder in manoeuvres, far from it indeed; every year several disappear whose inaptitude has become too glaring; but the rule is a fair one based on long experience, to give a man a long and fair trial. Even if this supreme quality is left out of account, it is not so easy to form a just opinion of a man's capacity as it appears to our public instructors. To appreciate a situation correctly even when no bullets are flying requires a far wider knowledge of warfare than our amateur critics usually possess. Whether, to launch an assault against a formidable position is the act of a lunatic or of a genius, does not depend on the nature of the position, or even on the numbers of its defenders, but entirely on the assumed condition of their nerves at the moment the decision is formed. In the absence of bullets an assumption must be made or all action would become impossible, hence the competent critic never condemns an attack, because it is an attack, but limits himself to the force in which it is executed, which, again, is largely influenced by the underlying assumption on which the leader is working, a point on which the unofficial critic is always in the dark.

There remains still the difficulty of ensuring that the umpires should apply some uniform standard to each individual's work, and in the present state of tactical knowledge this is insuperable. In every country there are at least two diametrically opposite schools, to say nothing of minor sub-divisions of the two chief schools, just as in every country there are Conservatives and Radicals—for precisely the same reason—and the consequences to the officer under inspection are obvious. Work that one inspector would unhesitatingly approve, another would as certainly condemn. Under these circumstances we suggest that the man who can solve the many and intricate problems involved, and express them in the terms of profit and loss usual in a balance sheet, will

need a collection of intellectual gifts which would be both rare and remarkable. At present we see no indication of his early arrival.

OFFICERS' EXPENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that a committee has been assembled at the War Office to consider the question of the regimental expenses of officers—band, mess, &c. It seems to me that their expenses could be considerably lightened by means of a Government allowance. There are many burdens now borne by officers which, as a matter of fact, ought to be borne by the taxpayer, whose interests the officer frequently lays down his life to protect. It is all well and good for well-meaning Members of Parliament to say, as they sometimes do, that expenses are too heavy. Everyone knows that. The remedy to my mind is not difficult to find, and it rests with the House of Commons to supply it, as it could if it approached the matter on anything like common-sense lines. Why should not officers' quarters be partly furnished—not with table and chairs only, but with comfortable bed, chest of drawers, washstand, bookcase, &c., and why should not a proper mess kit be supplied for each unit maintaining such establishment. The regulation great coat, the sword-belts, haversack, leggings, forming part of an officer's kit, might surely be supplied from Pimlico. Then again, Pimlico might reasonably be called upon to provide a cheap livery for mess waiters and a suit of plain clothes for servants. These are details in which the War Office might assist. The saving might not be great, but to the young officer of slender means, and to those living on their pay only, the saving would be matter for consideration.

A SOLDIER PARENT.

OFFICERS on leave from India serving with the field force in South Africa will be required to return to India when no longer required by the military authorities at the Cape. Fresh leave to England will be granted to those medically unfit. Such sick leave will be given to them, however, only when it is absolutely necessary, and not with a view to its covering any balance of leave.

THE design of the medal for the South African War has now been finally approved. It bears on one side the head of the Queen in rather high relief; on the reverse is a figure of Britannia holding out a wreath towards soldiers who are pressing forward, whilst two warships are moored in the bay, hard by. The work is most artistic. The ribbon is a mixture of orange (the South African colour) and red with an outside line of deep blue. It is exceedingly ugly.

THE Gentlemen Cadets appointed to commissions on the unattached list from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, with a view to appointments to the Indian Staff Corps, are to be posted thus:—To the Punjab command:—R. O. Duff, G. D. S. Le Mesurier, J. H. Wilson, D. H. Vanrenen, R. M. Bund, C. H. Tyrrell, T. B. Traill, R. A. H. Robertson, G. L. Blair, A. M. Brown, J. F. C. Carter, R. W. MacDonald, and C. W. J. Smith. To the Bengal command:—G. C. C. Clarke, D. M. Field, L. G. Crothwait, G. F. W. Anson, A. Latham, R. S. Cooke, and B. Turnbull. To the Madras command:—G. D. Ogilvie, V. V. Staniford, C. R. Gannon, C. C. Cunningham, F. M. Bailey, A. L. Welford, F. T. P. Edden, M. H. L. Morgan, G. Pearce, W. A. Garstin, J. H. Carruthers, M. S. Hewett, A. K. Norris, F. F. Hodgson, C. E. Hunt, S. Phillips, G. Airy, A. F. Harper, D. M. Patrickson, W. Marshall, W. R. B. Stacey, C. P. Graham, A. D. Reid, and A. C. L. Wood. To the Bombay command:—G. B. A. Rind, V. Coates, H. J. Goad, N. W. White, P. Ashfield, and J. C. Hathornthwaite.

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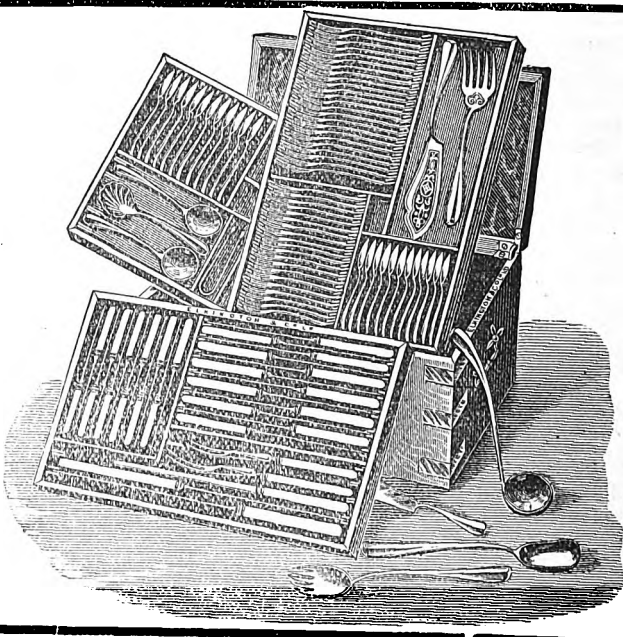
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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1st L. Gds.—1936 Collett, accidentally injured, Pretoria, Oct. 14.

7th D. G.—3623 Cpl. Driscoll, wounded, Middelburg, Oct. 15.

4th Hussars.—2944 Lowman, wounded, Middelburg, Oct. 15.

6th Dragoons.—3033 Gledhill, wounded, Middelburg, Oct. 15.

8th Hussars.—Lt. Wylam and 6 men, killed; Lt. Jones* Maj. Duff, and 9 men, wounded; 1 missing (? names), Carolina, Oct. 13.

10th Hussars.—3368 Burnell, missing, en route between Pretoria and Rustenberg, Sept. 29.

14th Hussars.—2 men killed, 7 men wounded (? names), Carolina, Oct. 14. CORRECTION: 3666 Beauchamp, reported missing, is now at convalescent camp, Bloemfontein, Oct. 11.

15th Lancers.—2nd Lt. Gilmour, wounded, Carolina, Oct. 13.

Imp. Yeo.—1st Bn.—5601 Sgt. Reeve, 9983 Biggs, wounded, near Vrede, Oct. 11. 10th Bn.: 7955 Cooper, wounded, near Rustenberg, Oct. 10. 14th Bn.: Lieut. Pomfret, wounded, Reitz, Oct. 13. 19th Co.: 8415 McGibbon*, accidentally wounded, Welverdiend, Oct. 14. 76th Co.: 15895 Butterfield, accidentally wounded, Thaba N'Chu, Oct. 6. 77th Co.: 15880 L.-Cpl. Smallwood, 15830 Frinsh, 15864 Oates, 15881 Savory, missing, believed prisoners, Heilbron, Oct. 13. Scouts: Capt. Anderson, prisoner, Commando Nek, Oct. 7.

N.S. Wales Bushmen.—1194 Fehey*, 1225 Abeline*, 1883 Mackillar*, wounded, Lichtenburg, Sept. 28; 399 Cooper, killed; 457 Beaumont, wounded and prisoner, since released; 476 Perrot, wounded, Molopole, Oct. 12.

W. Australian Bushmen.—11 Scheurer, wounded, near Machadodorp, Oct. 14.

Tasmanian Bushmen.—99 L.-Cpl. Banks Smith, 49 L.-Cpl. Fleming, wounded, near Rietfontein, Oct. 9.

E. Prov. Horse.—Trprs. Meadow, Oliff, prisoners, near Krugersdorp, Oct. 10.

Driscoll's Scouts.—Harper*, wounded, near Lindley, Oct. 4.

Kitchener's Horse.—3174 Lewis, wounded, Brughspuit, Oct. 10. CORRECTION: 3405 Cpl. Railton, erroneously reported wounded, was killed in action.

Nesbitt's Horse.—Sgt. Brink, killed; Pte. Young, wounded, Oliphant's River, Oct. 13.

District Mtd. R.—Pte. Stuart, wounded near Rouxville, Oct. 12.

Canadian Mtd. Rif.—2nd: 110 Leggat, wounded, Wonderhoek, Oct. 11.

R. H. A.—"M" Batt.: 67273 Russell, killed in railway accident, Kaapminder, Oct. 8; Lieut. Branker and 9 men (? names), wounded, Carolina, Oct. 13.

R. Engrs.—Lieut. Sewell, prisoner, Vlakkfontein, Oct. 6. Electrical Engrs.—Lieut. Stubbs, wounded, Vlakkfontein, Oct. 6.

Grenadier Gds.—2nd: 2533 Couldrey, 4720 Seaman, 3731 Walton, 4999 L.-Cpl. Procter, 4405 White, wounded, Vrede, Oct. 12.

Coldstream Gds.—2nd: CORRECTION: 8342 Cox, reported missing, Magersfontein, Dec. 11, 1899, was killed in action and buried by Boers.

Scots Gds.—2nd: 2679 Grimshaw, 9299 Hamilton, 1285 Churchill, wounded, Vrede, Oct. 12.

E. Kent.—2nd: 3249 Clayton, killed, Brughspuit, Oct. 10. Vol. Co.: 7277 L.-Cpl. Francis, wounded, Brughspuit, Oct. 10.

N'hd. Fus.—1st: 3554 Hudson, wounded, Wonderhoek, Oct. 11.

Lincoln.—Mtd. Inf. Co.: 5156 Simpson, missing, believed wounded prisoner, with Hamilton's force, Oct. 4.

Devonsh.—2nd: 3256 Gridle, dysentery, Standerton, Oct. 12.

Lancs. Fus.—2nd: 5990 Langtry, wounded, Ventersburg Rd. Stn., Oct. 14.

Cheshire.—2nd: 3547 L.-Cpl. Morris, 4730 Witter, wounded, Boschkor, Oct. 10.

S. Wales Brdrs.—3369 Sgt. Stevens, killed; 4222 Sexton, wounded, Kromellenburg, Oct. 13.

K.O.S.B.—Missing: 3035 Davidson, 2982 Watson, Honingspruit (July 22); 6753 Kelly (May 31), 3179 Royce (July 17), 5705 Scougall (July 16), places unknown.

Worcester.—Mtd. Inf. Co.: 944 L.-Cpl. Clarke, killed, near Springs, Oct. 13.

West Riding.—1st: 5002 Cavanagh, wounded, Nootgedacht, Oct. 10.

South Lancs.—3rd: Lieut. Hanbury, killed, Jagersfontein, Oct. 13.

Derby.—Mtd. Inf. Co.—Lieut. Attfield, killed; 3518 L.-Cpl. Gilbert, wounded, Ventersburg Rd. Stn., Oct. 14.

N. Lancs.—Mtd. Inf. Co.: 2918 Argyle, 4857 Kenton, killed; 5400 Bell, 5117 Healey, wounded, Ventersburg Rd. Stn., Oct. 14.

R. West Kent.—3766 Sgt. Canty, wounded, Frankfort, Oct. 11.

Shropsh. L.I.—2nd: 1469 Gill, apoplexy, Barberton, Oct. 11.

Manchester.—2nd: 4548 Cpl. Woodstock, 5545 Hynes, killed, Crocodile Valley, Oct. 10; 4205 Morrison, 3698 Bryant, wounded, Boschkor, Oct. 10; 5282 Clayton, reported missing, has rejoined, Sept. 8.

R. Irish Rifles.—2980 Goult, 2931 Hickey, 2547 Hutchinson, prisoners, near Springs, Oct. 13. 2nd: CORRECTION: 2320 Magilton, dangerously ill, Springfontein, Sept. 1, was previously erroneously reported as belonging to 14th Hussars.

Arg. and Suth.—1st: 6225 Menzies, 6020 McDonald, wounded, Machadodorp, Oct. 14.

R. Dublin Fus.—1st: 6566 Fitzpatrick*, accidentally run over by train, Oct. 9.

Rifle Brig.—Capt. Stewart, 7763 Powell, killed; Capt. Paget*, 7173 Col.-Sgt. Thomson, 1262 Burnes, 949 Ralph, 6949 Rock, 5712 Hayden, wounded; 718 Cpl. Tomlinson, 1638 Brown, 6063 Matthews, 9868 Goreham, 8874 Marsh, 1659 Flinn, 7878 Flinn, prisoners, Vlakkfontein, Oct. 6. Capt. Paget*, wounded, Kaapmuiden, Oct. 9. 1st: 747 Adams, wounded (? place), Feb. 28.

Kaffrarian Rif.—1363 Sgt. Osgood, missing, near Rhenoster Poort, Oct. 5.

Orange Riv. Col. Pol.—Cpl. Morrell (Roberts's Horse), wounded prisoner; Brett*, wounded; Mettlekamp (Roberts's Horse), Cornell (Brabant's Horse), Kewley, missing, Petrusburg, Oct. 10; Honeywill, killed; Richardson, wounded, Reitz, Oct. 13.

Imp. Mil. Rys.—Gd. Ingoldsby*, Driver Bottomley, wounded; Fireman Graham, prisoner, Vlakkfontein, Oct. 6.

DEATHS REPORTED.

(Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.)

7th D. G.—3623 Driscoll, wounds, Middelburg, Oct. 16.

4th Hussars.—2944 Lowman, wounds, Middelburg, Oct. 16.

5th Lancers.—4212 Otway, wounds, Diamond Hill, June 11.

12th Lancers.—4608 Blenkinsop, wounds, Diamond Hill, June 11.

14th Huss.—4119 Riding, dysentery, Kroonstad, Oct. 16.

17th Lancers.—2643 Ashcroft, dysentery, Kroonstad, Oct. 10; 3817 Julier, killed, Vrededorf, July 24; 5207 Phemister, injuries due to fall from horse, Kroonstad, Oct. 15; 5936 Greenwood, Kroonstad, Oct. 15.

Imp. Yeo.—26th Co.: 5346 Crocker, Pretoria, Oct. 11.

28th: 14933 Warren, wounds, Johannesburg, Oct. 14.

30th Co.: 4113 L.-Cpl. Summers, Winburg, Oct. 11.

54th: 9541 Magee, Kroonstad, Oct. 11. 55th Co.: 10066 Temple, Doorn River, Oct. 16. 66th Co.: 12186 Aaroen, Pretoria, Oct. 10. 77th Co.: 15854 McClure, Boer Hospital, Heidelberg, Aug. 18.

N. S. Wales Lancers.—507 Avard, wounds, Carolina, Oct. 10.

N. S. Wales Bushmen.—1383 Mackillar, 1192 Fekey, 1225 Abeline, all wounds, Lichtenburg, Sept. 28.

Victoria Bushmen.—418 Riley, pneumonia, Marandellas, Oct. 13.

Nesbitt's Horse.—120 Branfield, heart disease, Grahamestown, Oct. 8.

Border Scouts.—118 Cpl. Steinkamp (? disease), Uppington, Oct. 9.

Canadian Mtd. R.—331 Merchant, Johannesburg, June 12.

R.P.A.—42nd By.: Hardy, meningitis, on German, Apr. 3. 66th By.: 36144 Thompson, (? 32544) 81781 Morris, killed railway accident, Kaapminder, Oct. 8.

R.H.A.—Mtd. By.: 76473 Shg.-smith Sargent, wounds, Dalmanutha, Oct. 13.

Grenadier Gds.—2nd: 1248 Leadier Mooi River, Aug. 26; 6844 Roberts, dilatation, heart, Vrede, Oct. 12. 3rd: 6820 Flynn, dysentery, Pretoria, Oct. 15.

Coldstream Gds.—2157 (?) Watkins, dysentery, Standerton, Oct. 10. 2nd: 294 Solbrowe, Erste Fabrieken, Oct. 13; 9582 Fetch, wounds, Middelburg, Oct. 12.

Scots Gds.—1st: 2607 Beaumont, Bloemfontein, July 7. CORRECTION: 2157 Watkins, dysentery, Standerton, Oct. 10, was erroneously reported as belonging to 2nd Coldstream Gds.

Royal Lancs.—6370 Chapman, Naauport, Oct. 13.

Warwick.—6th: 9581 Green, pneumonia, Bloemfontein, Oct. 13.

Lancaster.—2nd: L.-Cpl. Harrison, on Majestic, Mar. 28; 3rd: Howard, pneumonia, on Aurania, July 7.

Royal Fus.—2nd: 3322 Ames, Pocheftroom, June 27.

Liverpool.—1st: Young, dysentery, on German, Mar. 22; 2491 Grimley, pneumonia, Pietermaritzburg, Aug. 6. CORRECTION: 2566 Sacks, reported missing, died Waterval Onder, Aug. 23.

Norfolk.—2nd: 5146 W. Smith, Pretoria, Oct. 15.

Lincoln.—2nd: 5292 Wilkinson, killed Uitval's Nek, July 11.

Devonshire.—2nd: 3156 Criddle, dysentery, Standerton, Oct. 12; 2509 Quinn, dysentery, Ladysmith, June 8; 2289 Saunders, wounds, Colenso, Feb. 25; 5254 Stocker, dysentery, Ladysmith, May 6; 5529 Cox, wounds, Colenso, Feb. 24; 5521 Wills, Standerton, Aug. 21; 5648 Hore, wounds, Chieveley, Feb. 27.

Suffolk.—1st: 2885 Hicks, Bloemfontein, Oct. 12.

W. York.—2nd: 4777 Taylor, Rustenberg, Oct. 12; 5310 Bradbury, Ladysmith, May 6. 4th: 4431 Fox, Wynberg, Oct. 13.

Lanc. Fus.—6th: 2987 L.-Cpl. Fletcher, Orange River, Oct. 14.

S. Wales Brdrs.—4222 Sexton, wounds, Kromellenburg, Oct. 13.

K.O.S.B.—1st: 5415 Downie, Middelburg, Oct. 10. 3rd: 3508 Qmr.-Sgt. Williams, dysentery, Christiana, Oct. 12.

Gloucester.—2nd: 843 Sgt. Young, (?) disease, Penn's Farm, en route for Kimberley, Mar. 7. Mtd. Inf. Co.: 5438 Rivers, Pretoria, Oct. 10.

West Riding.—5500 McDermott, pneumonia, at sea, Mar. 3.

Sussex.—1st: 5612 Shutton, killed, with Hamilton's Force, Oct. 4.

S. Staffs.—4th: 5137 Manion, accidentally shot, Bethleham, July 4.

Dorset.—3106 Lawrence (attached 5th Div. Mtd. Inf.), wounds, Wakkerstroom, Sept. 7. 2nd: 2732 Willstead, Newcastle, Oct. 14; 1262 Dobney, Newcastle, Oct. 17.

5440 Pike, Ladysmith, May 3; 1294 Harwood, dysentery, Pinetown Bridge, May 19; 5574 Rawles, Pietermaritzburg, May 22.

S. Lancs.—1st: 5043 Hackett, Eastcourt, Aug. 7.

Royal Highlrs.—2nd: 3202 Jack, Kroonstad, Oct. 14.

Essex.—Mtd. Inf. Co.: 4772 Saich, Pretoria, Oct. 14.

Derby.—1st: 4804 Kemp (? place), July 6. 4th: 7390 Ward (? disease), Port Elizabeth, Oct. 14.

Northampton.—2nd: 479 Bromwich, Oct. 12; 5815 Dallison, Oct. 10; Kroonstad.

Berks.—2nd: 4344 Messer (? disease), Wonderfontein, Oct. 10; 3342 Cottrell, accidental injuries, Greenpoint, Oct. 13. Vol. Co.: 6899 Walker, Middelburg, Oct. 14.

Middx.—2nd: 4307 Hucker, Pinetown, May 25; 2815 F. Smith, Newcastle, Oct. 10.

K.R.R.—1st: Ptes. Wharred, Cullum, dysentery, on German, Oct. 24. 23.

Durham L.I.—3rd: 3611 Watt, Kroonstad, Oct. 11, 6529 L.-Cpl. Hamblin, Oct. 13.

Arg. and Suth.—2988 Harley, Pretoria, Oct. 8. 4th: 4390 Ball, killed; L.-Cpl. Kirkwood, wounded, near Boschard, Oct. 10.

Leinster.—5th: 1881 Murphy, dysentery, Pretoria, Oct. 13.

R. Muns. Fus.—2115 O'Brien, dysentery, Pretoria, Oct. 14.

R. Dublin Fus.—3476 Dolan, 6277 McDonald, 3976 Byrne, killed, Colenso, Dec. 15, 1899.

C.I.V.—275 Hunt, gunshot wound in head, on s.s. Montrose, Oct. 6; 765 Rowe, Pretoria, Oct. 6.

Army Nursing Reserve.—Sister Caldcrough, dysentery, Maritzburg, Oct. 11.

Roy. Canadian Regt.—7811 Forest, Apr. 22; 8140 Purcell, Mar. 31 (both ? diseases), Bloemfontein.

Cape V.M.S.C.—Copley, tubercle, Germiston, Oct. 13.

Civilian Ry. Employee.—Williams, endocarditis, Bloemfontein, Oct. 11.

LIEUT. A BECKETT and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. à Beckett have received a very large number of letters and telegrams from all parts expressing sympathy and satisfaction at the honourable acquittal of Mr. à Beckett.

PIGEON POST.—Lieut.-Col. H. T. W. Allatt, 1st Btln. Royal Home Counties Reserve Regiment, and lately of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, has, very properly, been chosen to organise and superintend the proposed Army Pigeon Post at Aldershot. The duty could scarcely be entrusted to more capable hands, for Col. Allatt has studied the subject with the deep attention of an enthusiast. Not only is he a pigeon fancier, but he has studied all foreign systems. He read a paper some years ago at the Royal United Service Institution, in which he pointed out the advantages of pigeon despatches in war. There is nothing, in fact, dealing with the question upon which he is not an authority. Under his capable management, therefore, the new department should start with a fair prospect of success. Hitherto the carrier pigeon has been chiefly in the hands of the Royal Navy, and the "lofts," as they are called technically, have been established at naval stations. A retired naval officer, Capt. St. John Hornby, has achieved a very notable success in the breeding of these pigeons at the Holmwood, Dorking.

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TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 16.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the 2nd Class, or Knights Commander, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz:—

Col. the Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald, C.B., commanding Forth Volunteer Infantry Brigade, and formerly commanding Queen's R.V. Brigade, Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the 3rd Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz:—

Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. T. A. Lunham, Cork Artillery (Southern Div., R.G.A.).

Col. Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., commanding Sussex Volunteer Infantry Brigade, and formerly commanding 2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.

Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. A. F. Godman, 1st V.B. Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.).

WHITEHALL, Oct. 15.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Major W. Quentin, I.S.C., Her Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the 3rd Class of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar; and that Major C. I. Fry, Capt. C. O. O. Tanner, I.S.C., and Surg.-Capt. P. P. Kilkelly, Indian Medical Service, may accept and wear the Insignia of the 4th Class of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, conferred upon them by H.H. the Sultan of Zanzibar.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 16.

Irish Guards.—Field Marshal Right Hon. F. S., Lord Roberts, K.P., G.C.B., V.C., &c., Commanding-in-Chief the forces in South Africa, from Col. Commandant R.A., to be Col.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. G. B. Lamont antedated to Dec. 15, 1899.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. W. G. Home to be Capt., vice H. P. Le der promoted (July 1).

10th Hussars.—Lieut. T. B. Ponsonby, from 4th Batn. Gloucester Regt., to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. S. L. Barry, seconded.

14th Hussars.—Lieut. F. R. Lawrence, D.S.O., Adjut., to be Capt., to complete establishment (July 11).

17th Lancers.—Lieut. C. L. Prior, from 3rd Batn. North Stafford Regt., to be Second Lieut. in succession to Lieut. D.A. Legard, promoted.

19th Hussars.—Surname of Second Lieut. O. M. Croshaw, who was promoted Lieut. in *Gazette* of Oct. 2, is as now described, not as therein stated.

20th Hussars.—Second Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—E. S. Percy-Smith, vice H. R. Lee, promoted; S. H. Christy, vice K. M. Woolcombe, transferred to I.S.C. (Aug. 10). Appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Trpr. M. B. P.

Urquhart, from Imperial Yeomanry, which appeared in *Gazette* of Oct. 2, is cancelled.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

1st Batn.—Lieut. J. W. Yardley, Capt. Reserve of Officers, having been attached to 6th Dragoons, ceases to belong to Imperial Yeomanry (March 31).

17th Batn.—Sergt. Henry Tokemann to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (Sept. 2).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Capt. W. E. Wingfield seconded for service on Staff. (Sept. 14).

Supy. Capt. to be Capt.:—H. M. Thomas, vice H. E. Stockdale, appointed Divnl. Adjut. (Sept. 10); C. N. B. Ballard, vice A. G. Glanville, appointed Divnl. Adjut. (Sept. 23).

Lieuts. to be Capt.:—L. B. Montrésor, on augmentation (Sept. 1); C. D. Hope, vice B. R. Kirwan, seconded (Sept. 8); H. A. L. H. Wade, vice W. E. Wingfield (Sept. 14); H. P. R. Coodo, vice N. E. Tilney, seconded (Sept. 15); A. B. Forman, vice E. G. Cheke, appointed Divnl. Adjut. (Sept. 17); G. H. Stobart, vice J. Dalby, appointed Divnl. Adjut. (Sept. 21).

Lieut. N. J. Waller, from Suffolk Artillery, to be Second Lieut.

Capt. W. Thwaites to be Divnl. Adjut., on augmentation (Oct. 1).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. E. Ward, from Army Ordnance Dept., to be Lieut.-Col., vice F. A. Bowles, removed on appointment to Staff (Oct. 1).

Lieut. C. J. L. Allanson seconded for service on Staff (April 4).

Lieut. I. A. M. Cummins seconded for service with Native Mountain Artillery, India (Oct. 4).

2nd Lieuts. seconded for service with Native Mounted Artillery, India:—A. H. W. Haywood, H. C. Szczepanski, E. B. Cotter, A. H. Moberly (Oct. 4).

Lieut. G. L. Hay, from Dublin City Artillery, to be 2nd Lieut.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. F. Roundell, on augmentation; A. G. Leather-Culley, vice C. E. Wyld, promoted (July 10).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots.—Major V. M. Birkbeck retires on retired pay on account of ill-health; Capt. R. L. Macgregor to be Major, vice V. M. Birkbeck.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—Lieut. A. W. Tuffnell to be Capt., vice G. E. R. Kenrick, seconded for service on staff (May 7).

East Kent Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. W. Tomlinson to be Lieut., vice J. McB. Ronald, promoted (Oct. 17); Trpr. Archibald J. Corlett, from the Natal Police (nominated by Governor of Natal), to be 2nd Lieut., vice F. W. Tomlinson (May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Oct. 17).

Liverpool Regt.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Corpl. P. N. Field, from Natal Mounted Rifles, which appeared in *Gazette* of May 18, cancelled.

Leicester Regt.—2nd Lieut. R. T. Arundell to be Lieut., vice B. C. Dent, promoted (June 24); 2nd Lieut. H. G.

Sealy, from 5th Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut., vice R. T. Arundell.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Candidates, recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Sergt. Hon. Moubray St. A. T. St. John, from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. G. M. Hannay, promoted; Trpr. Gore Barron, from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. H. Armstrong, transferred to I.S.C.

Worcester Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. W. Bateman, from 4th V.B. East Surrey Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. B. Hankey, promoted.

East Lancashire Regt.—Capt. E. H. F. Finch retired on retired pay on account of ill-health (Oct. 17); 2nd Lieut. G. Clayhills to be Lieut., vice B. C. De Gex, promoted into Lancashire Fusiliers (June 20); 2nd Lieut. Alec St. Leger Goldie, from 3rd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. E. C. Da Costa, promoted.

Border Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. H. B. Prior, from 1st Regt. Royal Jersey L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. C. Brooke, seconded.

Royal Sussex Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. C. Beeton, from 1st V.B., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. B. Hopkins, promoted into Manchester Regt.

Royal Highlanders.—Lieut. W. J. St. J. Harvey to be Adjut., vice Capt. J. G. Collins, vacated appointment (Sept. 5); Pte. Bernard C. A. Steuart, from Col. Lumsden's Corps (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. Harvey, promoted.

Northampton Regt.—Christian names of 2nd Lieut. Philip James Partridge are as now described, not as stated in *Gazette* of Aug. 3, 1900.

Manchester Regt.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Lieut. E. V. E. Neill, from Victorian Local Military Forces, which appeared in *Gazette* of Sept. 18, cancelled.

North Stafford Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. H. Hume-Kelly to be Lieut., vice B. B. Waddell - Dudley, deceased (June 21); Pte. Leslie G. Williams, from Col. Lumsden's Corps (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. W. M. Down, promoted.

York and Lancaster Regt.—Capt. F. F. W. Daniell, on completion of his period of service as Adjut., has vacated appointment (Sept. 16).

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. J. A. Orr to be Lieut., vice W. M. Stewart, promoted (June 6); Lieut. J. S. M. Matheson, from 3rd Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., vice J. A. Orr.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Date of appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Lieut. W. A. V. Findlater, from 3rd Batn. Devon Regt., is Oct. 13, not as stated in *Gazette* of Oct. 12.

Royal Irish Reserve Regt.—Appointment as Capt. of Capt. N. C. Castle, Reserve of Officers, is antedated to May 10.

Army Service Corps.—Name of 2nd Lieut. Hector Gowans Reid is as now described, not as stated in *Gazette* of March 20.

City of London Imperial Volunteers (Mounted Infantry).—Corpl. B. C. Townshend to be Lieut. in Army (Aug. 4).

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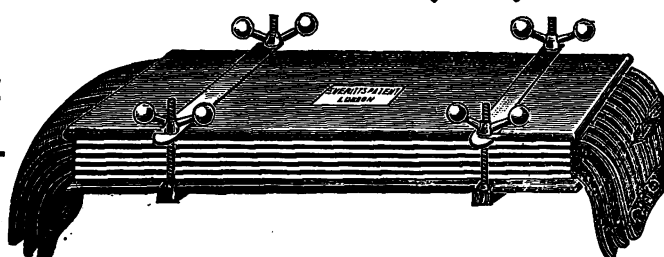
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Royal Army Medical Corps.—Capt. A. A. Watson is granted temp. rank of Major whilst employed in South Africa (June 6).

Indian Army.—Gen. Sir R. C. Stewart, K.C.B., Madras Cavalry, is transferred to Unemployed Supy. List; Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. C. Low, G.C.B., Bengal Cavalry, to be Gen.; Major-Gen. R. M. Jennings, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieut.-Gen. (Sept. 30).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols.:—G. F. Browne, D.S.O., Military Attaché, Peking (Sept. 19); H. W. Brackenbury, R.F.A. (Oct. 12); N. P. O'Gorman, D.A.A.G., China and Hong Kong (Oct. 17).

Half-Pay.—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. C. O. Plumer, from York and Lancaster Regt., to be Lieut.-Col.

MEMORANDA.

Officers granted temp. rank of Major whilst employed as Instrs. at School of Musketry:—Capt. H. C. de la M. Hill, East Kent Regt.; Capt. F. A. MacFarlan, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

Officers granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Line Batns. in South Africa:—Capt. C. J. Lloyd-Carson, 3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt. (Jan. 13); Capt. F. W. E. Blake, 3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt. (Feb. 10); Capt. J. H. N. H. Burke, 3rd Batn. Connaught Rangers (June 26).

Lieut. W. H. Walshe, 3rd Batn. Gloucester Regt., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with a Line Batn. in South Africa (June 21).

Officers (temp. 2nd Lieuts. in Army) granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Line Batns. in South Africa:—Lieuts. P. L. Moubray, 3rd Batn. Royal Highlanders (June 27); H. N. B. Harrison and E. E. Barrow, 3rd Batn. the Duke of Cornwall's L.I. (June 30); H. H. Witherington, 5th Batn. Liverpool Regt. (July 18); O. M. T. Frost and C. W. Hext, 3rd Batn. Devon Regt. (July 23).

Officers (temp. 2nd Lieuts. in Army) granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with R.A. in South Africa:—Lieuts. A. G. Thomas (July 13), and T. N. French (Aug. 1), Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Artillery.

2nd Lieut. C. H. Furneaux, 3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt., granted temp. rank of 2nd Lieut. in Army whilst serving with a Line batn. in South Africa (Aug. 25).

Militia officers seconded for service with British Central Africa Regt.:—Lieut. E. U. Walshe, Waterford Artillery (S. Div. R.G.A.); Lieut. J. S. Graham, 3rd Batn. Bedford Regt. (Sept. 14).

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Clare (S. Div.).—Lucius William, Baron Inchiquin, appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of regt.

Londonderry (S. Div.).—Seconding of Capt. J. Blandy Jenkins, announced in *Gazette* of Sept. 4, should have borne date Oct. 17, not as therein stated.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Royal Anglesey.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—G. O. Harvey and W. H. C. Pery-Knox-Gore (Oct. 9).

INFANTRY.

5th Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. E. A. Leather to be Lieut. (Oct. 3).

5th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. M. Holand removed from Militia for absence without leave.

5th Batn. Liverpool Regt.—Lieuts. R. S. C. Chaffey and A. J. Whittle to be Capt. and to remain seconded (Oct. 8). 6th Batn.: 2nd Lieut. B. L. C. Teeling to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieut. W. H. Fowler to be Lieut., and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieuts. R. H. Spconer and S. Wickins, jun., to be Lieuts. (Oct. 5).

3rd Batn. Devon Regt.—2nd Lieuts. M. I. G. Jenkins and R. J. Scarborough to be Lieuts. (Oct. 6).

4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Capt. R. M. Minchin removed from Militia for absence without leave.

3rd Batn. Yorkshire Regt.—Lieuts. M. E. Clark and N. Monckton to be Capt. (Sept. 13).

3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. H. Furneaux seconded for service with Line Batn. in South Africa (Aug. 25).

4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. C. Alexander to be Lieut. (Oct. 8).

3rd Batn. West Riding Regt.—Major E. L. Cordes granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Oct. 17); Lieut. D. M. Jenkins to be Capt. (Sept. 17).

4th Batn. Border Regt.—Colin H. Gifford to be 2nd Lieut. (Oct. 6).

3rd Batn. Welsh Regt.—Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry D. W. Panton to be Capt. (Oct. 4).

3rd Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. J. E. Massey seconded for service with West African Regt. (Oct. 3).

3rd Batn. Northampton Regt.—Lieut. F. E. G. Jackson to be Capt., and to remain seconded (Oct. 4).

3rd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regt.—Arthur P. Strange to be 2nd Lieut. (Oct. 6).

3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders.—Hon. Surg.-Major J. Corbet retires under para. 81 Militia Regulations, with permission to retain his rank, and wear prescribed uniform.

6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd Lieut. C. L. Master to be Lieut. (Oct. 8).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. T. D. Pottinger to be Lieut. and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieut. T. McCutcheon to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieuts. P. G. Barrett and A. M. Fleury to be Lieuts. and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieut. F. J. Croly to be Lieut. (Oct. 6).

3rd Batn. Connaught Rangers.—Reginald E. H. Knox to be 2nd Lieut. (Oct. 8).

4th Batn. Leinster Regt.—Major G. H. Brooke, retired pay, formerly Adjt., appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of batn. (Oct. 17); 2nd Lieuts. G. H. Atkinson and G. F. G. Turbett to be Lieuts. (Oct. 8).

5th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Herbert J. Kerr to be 2nd Lieut. (Oct. 3).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Warwick.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. de G., Marquis of Hertford to be Lieut.-Col. and to command, under para. 32 Yeomanry Regulations (Sept. 6).

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Ayrshire and Galloway.—2nd Lieuts. A. Mackay, J. L. Smith, W. M. Lockhart, R. McQ. Alexander and J. G. C. Wyllie to be Lieuts.

5th Lancashire.—2nd Lieut. C. C. Furness to be Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

1st Lancashire.—2nd Lieuts. C. H. Burton, E. M. Newell, J. G. Armour, H. W. Wilson, A. H. Robinson, G. P. Whitaker, and G. Rollo to be Lieuts.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds).—Donald Hey to be 2nd Lieut.

RIFLE.

1st V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Lieut. N. E. Cutler to be Capt.; Charles G. Liddle to be 2nd Lieut.

4th V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Reginald C. S. Boulton to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Suffolk Regt.—Gerrard B. Steward to be 2nd Lieut. Cadet Corps (Queen Elizabeth School) attached to 1st V.B.: George F. Bridge to be Lieut. 2nd V.B.: William H. Prentice to be 2nd Lieut. 3rd (Cambridge-shire) V.B.: Ernest E. Pearson to be 2nd Lieut. (extra supy.). 4th (Cambridge Univ.) V.B.: Alick L. Prince to be 2nd Lieut. (extra supy.).

2nd V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—Reginald Lupton to be 2nd Lieut. 3rd V.B.: Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. F. W. Tannett Walker to be Lieut.-Col., and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations.

2nd V.B. Yorkshire Regt.—Major W. H. Fowler granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

4th V.B. South Wales Borderers.—2nd Lieut. C. I. Massey to be Lieut.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (Border).—Lieut. J. Rodgers to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. W. E. A. Cochrane to be Lieut.

3rd Lanark.—Major R. Howie granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

1st Surrey (South London).—Joseph D. Garside to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Hampshire Regt.—Surg.-Capt. E. T. Crouch to be Surg.-Major.

1st V.B. South Stafford Regt.—Lieut. H. E. Twentymann to be Capt. 2nd V.B.: Surg.-Capt. J. K. Butter, M.D., resigns his commission.

1st (Pembroke) V.B. Welsh Regt.—Horace L. Lewis, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut. 3rd V.B.: James H. Ritchie to be 2nd Lieut.

4th (Perthshire) V.B. Royal Highlanders.—2nd Lieuts. A. H. G. Heiton and M. W. Gloag to be Lieuts. (Oct. 9).

1st (Oxford Univ.) V.B. Oxford L.I.—Rev. H. H. Gibbon to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Nottingham (Robin Hood).—Lieut. H. M. Whitehead to be Capt.

17th (North) Middlesex.—Pendarves C. F. Gibson to be 2nd Lieut. (Extra Supy.).

2nd London.—Lieuts. F. L. Breysig and C. E. J. Cary-Elwes to be Capt.

2nd V.B. Vork and Lancaster Regt.—Lieut. C. V. R. Boyle to be Capt., and to remain supy.; 2nd Lieut. H. Rhodes to be Capt.; Surg.-Lieut. H. H. B. Wilkinson retires under para. 111 Volunteer Regulations, and is granted rank of Surg.-Capt., with permission to wear uniform of batn.

2nd V.B. Durham L.I.—Tom Boddy to be 2nd Lieut. 2nd V.B. Highland L.I.—Capt. J. P. Cochrane granted hon. rank of Major.

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Oct. 17.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 19.

South Lancashire Regt.—Major-Gen. F. R. Solly, F.R.S., to be Col., vice Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. A. H. L. Fox-Pitt-Rivers, deceased (May 5).

6th Dragoon Guards.—Promotions to Lieut. of under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. antedated:—N. L. Calvert to July 1, vice W. G. Home, promoted; R. Anketell-Jones to July 4, to complete establishment.

3rd Hussars.—Surname of Trpr. M. Burge, Imperial Yeomanry, appointed to a 2nd Lieutenantcy in *Gazette* of Oct. 2, is as now described, not as therein stated.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

3rd Batn.—Temp. Major Earl of Scarborough, second in command, resigns his commission (June 18); Sergt. D. Turner to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (April 5).

10th Batn.—To be Lieuts., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army:—C. J. St. Quintin (Feb. 3); Sergt. Francis Francis, Lance-Sergt. Barry Halkett (March 3); Sergt. Edward R. Murray, Corpl. William S. Lowndes (March 15).

13th Batn.—Capt. T. Earl of Longford, 2nd Life Guards, on rejoining for regimental duty, ceases to belong to Imperial Yeomanry; Lieut. T. R. A. Stannus to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army; Corpl. Hon. Victor Gibson to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (Aug. 30).

15th Batn.—Temp. Lieut.-Col. L. Sandwith, Capt. 8th Hussars, resigns command of batn.; Major H. Le Roy-Lewis to command batn., with temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army (Oct. 3).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.—Surname of 2nd Lieut. Thomas W. Van Tuyl is as now described, not as stated in *Gazette* of Oct. 5.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots.—2nd Lieut. A. E. Croker to be Lieut., vice W. D. Shaw, deceased (Oct. 9).

Royal Warwick Regt.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantcy of Lieut. J. S. Craig, from 1st V.B. Cheshire Regt., which appeared in *Gazette* of Sept. 18, is cancelled.

Bedford Regt.—Lieut.-Col. W. O. Cavenagh removed from Army, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. D. Pileber to be Lieut.-Col., vice W. O. Cavenagh.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. E. H. Fenning, vice R. R. Willis, promoted; G. H. Soames, on augmentation.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Capt. P. R. Mantall to be Major, vice H. J. Archdale, promoted into Lincoln Regt. (Oct. 6).

Worcester Regt.—Capt. H. A. Fulton to be Adjt., on augmentation (Oct. 5).

East Lancashire Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. A. C. Wrench, from 5th Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. A. A. Sanders, promoted.

Royal Sussex Regt.—Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. R. N. Dick is antedated to Dec. 13, 1899.

Hampshire Regt.—Capt. F. S. K. Shaw seconded for service as an Adjt. of Volunteers (July 23).

Royal Highlanders.—The seconding of Lieut. J. D. G. Walker for service on the Staff and restoration to

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establishment of Supy. Lieut. F. D. Murray antedated to Oct. 24, 1899.

North Stafford Regt.—Capt. J. W. Saunders retires from the Service on account of ill-health, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. J. J. B. Farley to be Capt., vice J. W. Saunders.

Highland L.I.—Lieut. H. J. Pack-Beresford to be Capt., vice A. C. Grant, seconded for service with Egyptian Army (Aug. 28); 2nd Lieut. L. G. Pringle to be Lieut., vice R. E. S. Prentice, appointed Adj. (Aug. 1).

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. B. Alexander, from 7th Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. M. King, promoted.

West India Regt.—Surname of Trpr. R. H. Kerr, Imperial Yeomanry, appointed to a 2nd Lieutenancy in Gazette of Sept. 25, is as now described, not as therein stated; Lieut. D. W. S. Stephenson, from 4th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. E. W. Butt, promoted.

Army Service Corps.—Name of 2nd Lieut. Herbert Walter Peebles is now described, not as stated in the Gazette of Sept. 14; 2nd Lieut. C. V. R. Thomas, from 4th Batn. Cheshire Regt. (nominated by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief in South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut.

CITY OF LONDON IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS.

Infantry.—Lieut. C. P. Grindle resigns his commission (June 8); Pte. Charles O'R. Greenwell to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (June 9).

STAFF.

Lieut. R. W. Duff, Forfar and Kincardine Artillery, to be extra A.D.C. to Right Hon. J. A. L. Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G., Governor-General of Commonwealth of Australia (Oct. 5).

Temporary appointment of Capt. F. R. H. Chapman, retired pay, as Staff Capt. at Hdqrs., is dated Aug. 23, not as stated in Gazette of Oct. 2.

Appointment of 2nd Lieut. F. N. Thorne, Royal Sussex Regt., as A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Warren, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., R.E., is cancelled.

Appointments to staff made in South Africa confirmed:—2nd Lieut. T. B. H. Thorne, Middlesex Regt., to be A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Warren, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., R.E., from May 31 to July 8; Capt. Sir F. W. F. G. Frankland, Bart., 3rd Batn. Bedford Regt., to be an Asst. Press Censor, graded as Staff Capt. (Sept. 14).

To be graded as Staff Capt. whilst employed in Remount Dept.:—Ridingmr. and Hon. Capt. D. Hall, 1st Life Guards (Nov. 16, 1899); Ridingmr. and Hon. Capt. E. G. Tomblings, 8th Hussars (Feb. 26).

2nd Lieut. A. S. Grant, Royal Highlanders, to be an Asst. Press Censor, graded as Staff Lieut., from Aug. 21 to Sept. 14.

2nd Lieut. H. T. Law, 4th Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt., to be a Staff Officer to a Station Commandant, graded as Staff Lieut. (Aug. 24).

Indian Staff Corps.—Col. (local Major-Gen.) Sir Norman R. Stewart, Bart., to be Major-Gen. (Sept. 30). Army Veterinary Dept.—Vet.-Lieut. C. B. M. Harris, F.R.C.V.S., to be Vet.-Capt. (Aug. 27).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. N. M. Lake, R.E., to be Col. (Oct. 19).

MEMORANDA.

Supy. Major-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.) J. D. P. French, Commanding Cavalry Division, South Africa, to be Major-Gen., vice Sir W. F. Butler, K.C.B., promoted (Oct. 9).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. S. S. Watkin, C.B., Supt. Royal Small Arms Factory, placed on retired pay (Oct. 8).

Lieut. C. A. W. Hawker, 3rd Batn. Wiltshire Regt., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with a Line Batn. in South Africa (Sept. 11).

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Oct. 20.]

THE officers, warrant officers, and non-commissioned officers who have not yet fired the prescribed course of revolver practice are to do so without delay. It was absurd to provide for the carrying of revolvers by individuals unless they know how to use them if the emergency arises.

A GENEROUS OFFER.—In recognition of the gallantry displayed by all ranks of the Army in South Africa, the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, of which Lord Kelvin is the present master, have decided to offer four scholarships, tenable for three years, at the Sutton Valence Grammar School, they being the Governors. The scholarships will cover boarding and tuition fees, and will be open to the sons of commissioned officers, naval or military, who have been killed in action, or have died of disease, or have been disabled owing to the campaign in South Africa. These scholarships will be awarded by the Court of the Company subject to a qualifying test. Applicants will require to be not less than 10 or more than 15 years of age. Applications should be addressed to the Clerk, Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing Lane, E.C. It is to be hoped that other of the City companies will follow the example of the Clothworkers, which in all matters affecting the welfare of her Majesty's Service is always foremost in doing good work.

FIVE more companies of the Army Ordnance Corps are to be formed as early as possible. This will bring the establishment of the corps up to twenty companies, nineteen service and one depot. The officers will be drawn, of course, for the most part from the Royal Garrison Artillery.

THERE is good news for champagne drinkers in the near future. The vintage of 1900 promises to be phenomenally good—the best for 20 or 30 years. This is the opinion of M. Charles Heidsieck, of the famous firm in Rheims. The fine, warm weather of July and August, and the superb September, in which not one drop of rain fell, matured the grape under favourable conditions rarely seen. As regards past years and wines coming on it is said that the champagnes of 1895 are giving great satisfaction to connoisseurs, and rank with those of 1892 and 1893. The wine of 1898 is developing well, "showing great delicacy and elegance," so that buyers may be recommended to lay it down.

GRATUITIES TO RETIRED OFFICERS.—The following instructions are promulgated with reference to gratuities to retired officers and other persons specially employed during the recent emergency:—

"The following will be substituted for the Secretary of State's instructions on the Royal Warrant of Aug. 25, 1900 (Army Order 186 of 1900):—1. Articles 601A and 601B will apply to employment commencing between Oct. 1, 1899, and Sept. 30, 1900, including employment with the Royal Reserve Regiments, the Imperial Yeomanry, or Volunteers proceeding on active service. 2. Any retired officer who claims the gratuity under Article 601B will be held to have elected to receive such gratuity in lieu of any increase of retired pay to which he might otherwise have been entitled under Article 601A. 3. The paymaster or agent who makes the final issue of full pay to the officer concerned, will pay without special authority any gratuity due, provided that the officer—(a) Actually serves with his unit until its disbandment or disembodiment; or (b) Is certified by his commanding officer to have served satisfactorily for the full period required of him. Any other cases will be submitted to the War Office for decision."

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	ton	1542
17th (Infantry)	*C. C. Clifton	1622
28th (Infantry)	*B. G. Clarke	1522
65th (Infantry)	*L. E. C. W. Wilmer	1330
8th (Cavalry)	*O. K. Chance	1356
(Colonial Candidate) *C. D. Macklem		1308
— (Artillery)	*E. T. F. Hood	1187
— (Infantry)	*O. F. Lloyd	1179
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THE GUERRILLA WAR.

THE existing condition of affairs in the Orange River and Transvaal Colonies affords but little ground for satisfaction. If anything, indeed, the general situation tends at present to grow worse rather than better. In various quarters, from Ermelo in the east to Zeerust in the west, a distance of 260 miles, and thence to Philippolis, nearly 340 miles due south, recent conflicts have occurred between British and Boers in which the latter, being as we are told "splendidly mounted," almost invariably elude pursuit, after inflicting, in many cases, as much loss on our troops as they suffer themselves. The continuance of this insane struggle is proving disastrous to the country, and it is only explicable on the supposition that it is deliberately kept alive by the few leading Boers of any weight now remaining in the field at the instigation of ex-President Kruger's friends, who still cling to the vain hope of European intervention. Since the only ground on which such a hope can now be based with any plausibility is the evidence that the Boers as a people are still in arms and unsubdued, the guerilla war is likely to continue until the illusion of intervention has been finally dispelled, by the failure to arouse any enthusiasm for the Boer cause by Mr. Kruger's presence in Europe.

In considering the probability or otherwise of an early restoration of peace, it must be borne in mind that we have been fighting the entire manhood of a people in arms, who, having no standing army the defeat of which in the field would ordinarily be accepted as determining a country's fate, and being possessed of a mobility

unsurpassed in modern times, can continue in arms so long as their ammunition holds out, assured of active sympathy and support from their brother Boers, who from various motives have returned to their farms. Lord Roberts has tried leniency until it has been construed into an evidence of weakness, being misunderstood and unappreciated. There are signs at last, however, that more drastic methods are about to be adopted. It is unfortunate that they should be necessary, but the interests of both the whole of South Africa, and also of the Empire, demand the early termination of this struggle. It will be interesting now to record briefly the doings of the various columns still operating against the Boer commandos, and to note the incidents that have occurred recently in various widely-separated places. In a fight on the 17th inst. at Jagersfontein, a few miles east of Fauresmith, in the Orange River Colony, we lost nine killed and two mortally wounded; the Boers had twenty-one killed. The defending force was divided, part holding two forts south of the little town, and part some kopjes to the west. The enemy attacked at daybreak, assisted by men and women in the town. They released the prisoners in the gaol and shot down the unarmed natives, after which they decamped. Fauresmith, garrisoned by the 2nd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders, was subjected to a determined attack, probably by the same commando, on the 19th inst. This attack was unsuccessful, but further south a strong raiding force had occupied Philippolis for some days until dislodged on Wednesday by British reinforcements. The growing activity of the marauding bands in the direction of the southern border will have to be carefully watched. At one point the border has actually been crossed; the commandeering of horses and saddlery south of the Orange River, and not far from the station of that name, was reported from Kraddock on Wednesday; and Colesberg, in Cape Colony, is apprehensive of a raid. Lord Methuen and Colonel Douglas have been actively engaged near Zeerust fighting with Delarey and Lemmer. During his recent trying march to Zeerust, Methuen surprised Lemmer's laager on the 16th inst., and captured over 200 waggons. Colonel Douglas, who remains for the present at Zeerust, also took some waggons and a few prisoners. Since leaving Rustenburg Methuen had six killed and ten wounded. On Saturday his convoy was unsuccessfully attached near Zeerust, and on the same day his force, after some hours' fighting, drove a Boer commando from Botha's Farm, a few miles from Zeerust. Our loss was four killed and ten wounded, and our success apparently did not go beyond dislodging the enemy from their position, which was strong and protected in front by wire entanglements concealed in the growing crops. The Boer forces in this neighbourhood are still in possession of artillery. As a rule the raiding bands are now depending on their rifles alone, whereby their mobility is much increased.

In the eastern Transvaal General French, having marched his column fifty miles south-west from Carolina, reached Bethel on his

way to Heidelberg on Saturday, after traversing a district hitherto unsearched by our troops. He has experienced a little fighting every day and has had several casualties. About 1,000 Boers the remnants of various commandos have hung upon his line of march, and at Ermelo he found the people very troublesome. His convoy of sick and wounded was twice stopped by commandos, and eight waggons seized and carried off. The western districts are being searched by several small columns acting independently. While Lord Methuen has been engaged about Zeerust, and has been watching the country towards Eland's River and Rustenburg, Lord Erroll has occupied Buffelshoek from Ottoshoop, fifteen miles south of Zeerust, without any casualties. General Settle, 150 miles further south, reached Hoopstad in the Orange River Colony on Saturday, having been attacked *en route* from Bloemhof. It will be observed that the Boers are now as often as not the attacking party, and although they rarely score an absolute success they almost invariably inflict some loss on our troops. Throughout the central region, from Pretoria southwards, the British have also been in conflict with the enemy at many points. General Paget's force during the last few days has captured sixty-five prisoners and large numbers of cattle and sheep in the neighbourhood of Pienaars River. Further south a foraging party from General Barton's command was attacked on the 18th inst. near Frederikstad Station, and on Saturday the enemy assaulted his camp with great daring. On the same day the Mounted Infantry of General W. Knox's command at Kroonstad drove a small commando from the vicinity of the railway near Honing Spruit, and General Hunter a few days' later burnt down the village of Bothaville, fifty miles north-west of Kroonstad, as a punishment for "sniping." To the south-west of Bloemfontein a number of small commandos having a reputed total strength of 1,500 men are raiding the country, and it is reported that many who took the oath of neutrality are prepared to go again into laager along the Kimberley road. In the extreme south-east Zastron was smartly seized by a party of police from Rouxville on Wednesday and ten Boers captured.

The above is a brief record of the general condition of unrest prevailing over the entire theatre of war. While London is preparing to pay its well-deserved tribute of admiration to the gallant City Imperial Volunteers now returning from the front, and Sir Redvers Buller is on the sea homeward-bound to receive the thanks of his countrymen, his arduous task being accomplished, the great bulk of the British Army is still retained in South Africa with its hands full, and no great diminution of the force is as yet possible.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

THE great and complex Chinese problem is now sorely taxing the diplomacy of the civilised world in its efforts to find a solution. Its chief item and the absorbing topic of the hour is the recent Anglo-German Agreement, having for its object the maintenance of

the "open door" policy in China, and the integrity of the Chinese Empire. Whether or not Great Britain, as the German Press maintains, has by this Agreement abdicated her position of commercial supremacy in the great Yang-tse Valley, we have not to consider here. What is satisfactory to us is that, by this important instrument, Great Britain has, in her general policy in the Celestial Empire, become allied to the most powerful military Power of the day. The immediate probable gain will be one of comparative stability, for a time at least, in the action of the great Powers, all of which are likely, in the main, to fall into line with Great Britain and Germany.

It may well be, as has been pointed out, in the *Morning Post* of Wednesday, by Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, a well-known authority on China, that the new Agreement contains ambiguous expressions, the exact meaning of the "Chinese Empire," and other analogous terms used therein, being uncertain. What chiefly concerns us here is the conclusion to which he comes, and with which we agree, namely, that the ultimate position—whether favourable or otherwise—of Great Britain in China will depend on her power to make her voice heard. The concluding words of his article are as follow:—"We were not prepared for the present crisis in the Far East, but we must be prepared for the next. To sit still and let things drift is not preparation. The weight of each Power in the Far East is in proportion to the force it is prepared to bring to bear. We had no force available, and our interests had gone to the wall. The struggle is not yet over, and, though we have seriously handicapped ourselves, we may yet save our reputation, if not our purses, at the last round—and for that last round let us prepare."

While diplomacy is labouring after a common line of action for the Powers, affairs in China become daily more alarming. In Manchuria Russia is at present apparently content to guard and hold the railways. At Tien-tsin and Peking the allied garrisons are settling down for the winter, Count von Waldersee's recent expedition from those places to Pao-ting-fu having terminated. The manner of its termination, however, was satisfactory alone to the *amour propre* of a French column, which, acting semi-independently and finding itself on the line of march to Pao-ting-fu, cut in before the allied columns converging from Peking and Tien-tsin, and on the 15th inst. occupied the town, over which a white flag was flying. The evacuation of the place without opposition had been ordered by Li Hung Chang, and the Boxers, by that act of diplomacy, were spared the salutary lesson that had been prepared for them. Military operations are now suspended in Chi-li north.

While the Boxer society is still far from being suppressed in the north, although quiet prevails there at present, a new danger to the Chinese throne has arisen in the south, from the outbreak of a rebellious movement directed against the Manchu dynasty. The centre of its activity lies near Canton and along the East River, about a hundred miles to the north of the newly-acquired British territory forming the hinterland of Hong Kong. The 2nd Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers and some Artillery have in consequence been recalled from Tien-tsin to Hong Kong to stiffen the garrison. The situation is one that justly causes anxiety, and European troops continue to be despatched to China to strengthen the position of the Allies generally. The Fourth British-Indian Brigade had arrived at Tien-tsin on the 18th inst.; on the 19th a force of 1,700 Russians passed Port Said en route for Port Arthur; and, according to

the *Echo de Paris*, a mobile force of 3,800 French will be ready to embark at the end of the present month at Marseilles, Philippeville, and Tunis, for the Far East.

OFFICERS OLD AND NEW.

ALTHOUGH the war in South Africa still drags on wearisomely, and there is no certainty that the troops can soon return in any considerable numbers, some have already arrived, and many officers are once more amongst us to face their detractors and speak in their own defence. It is no secret, from the tone of those, who have already reached this country that much mortification and soreness of heart have prevailed in South Africa. The magnitude of the late struggle has never been fully appreciated here; its extreme difficulty, the natural obstacles so cleverly utilised by an astute and warlike enemy, perfectly equipped and fighting on his own ground, these have never been sufficiently taken into account. There must be a reaction, however. The task, so far, has been all on one side. We have had fault-finding comments, reiterated accusations, but no real defence. The correspondents have seldom been amply informed, despatches have never told all their inditers knew. Within a few weeks or months at most the country will be filled with indignant men eager to speak on their own behalf. They will claim a hearing and will be listened to with attentive, sympathetic respect. Light will be let into dark places, new and authentic versions will be given of episodes and incidents that need only clear, well-founded explanations to be viewed in a very different light. Army officers one way and another have considerable influence; there are many channels through which they can make themselves heard, on platforms, in social circles, and in the Press. Some already have written monographs on matters in which they were especially concerned, and to these may be added the more sober and judicial accounts just published by Winston Churchill and Conan Doyle. There must be a reversal of the first hasty verdict and more justice must be done.

Correction will best be applied by considering the British officer as he was and as he is, by comparing the man of yesterday with the man of to-day. In some fine qualities he is unchanging let us earnestly hope; he will be an honourable, chivalrous gentleman for all time; a prominent member of the "come on" school as opposed to the "go on," one who will always take the post of danger, will be eager to lead rather than follow. But the contrast between past and present is sharply accentuated, and the distinction is between the amateur and the professional. Time was when his military business occupied no more than the smallest half of his daily life, when parades were few, drills infrequent, instruction, except of the most elementary kind, was wanting. Officers put on uniform as little as possible; a Guards' colonel might be seen with an umbrella, in a black frock-coat, and stove pipe hat, inspecting detachments; the mess dress of the Household Cavalry was the ordinary black evening clothes of general society. "Leave" was an almost inalienable right, three or four months out of every twelve by no means an unusual allowance. In one famous regiment the difference between "first" and "second" leave—the two divisions of the winter leave season, that is to say—was wittily described as meaning that when the second period began no one came back and all the others went away. There is leave still and leisure, and all manner of manly sports and pastimes, but there is real hard work too, and lots of it. It is the greatest mistake to imagine that nowadays

officers play at soldiering. There is plenty to do day after day, year in year out, military training is in constant progress, all officers are busily engaged in teaching and being taught. The whole business of drilling the young soldiers who are continually passing through the ranks, from the stage of the recruit to the reservist and *dacapo*, falls upon the officers; they must first learn before they can apply their knowledge. The acquisition of knowledge is imperative on other grounds. Not only must a man show an earnest desire to improve himself, and that soon under pain of dismissal, but he must satisfy the sharp tests applied by searching examinations for promotion. It may be fearlessly affirmed, and the statement will be borne out by all who know the facts, that the schoolmaster is abroad in the Army, and that to stigmatise our officers as ignorant, incompetent idlers is a base libel on a really most zealous, painstaking, and intelligent body of public servants.

Whether the system at present in force gives us quite the right leaders may be open to question. It has been planned by well-intentioned authorities working according to their lights, and recent experience tends to show that more attention might with advantage be directed to such vital matters as outpost duties and reconnaissances or the best methods of attack in face of the terrible developments of modern fire. Yet there is one especial difficulty in regard to the tactical instruction of our officers. While the fundamental principles of warfare are generally constant for other armies, ours has to fight under ever-varying conditions, and the methods that serve in one country against one kind of enemy will be of no avail in another. Within a couple of years our troops have been engaged in rugged mountain country and in vast tropical deserts. What was effective in the Tirah and now in the Transvaal would have been useless in the Soudan. This enlarges indefinitely the character of the training. Some clever folk have suggested that kopjes on the South African model should be constructed at Aldershot to teach men how to deal with them. The next campaign may be in a marsh country or in an impenetrable jungle. The long and the short of it is that our officers often know more, not less, than their comrades abroad, and they are so much the better for all practical work in the field. It will surely be found when full information is to hand that if we have been worsted on a few occasions there have been many more in which our subordinate leaders have evinced remarkable aptitude, often uncommon skill. If they have failed, it is as others, the best instructed, the most scientifically trained among Continental officers would have failed. What we have to guard against especially is the evolution of an officer who has mastered theory but knows no practice—who is at home in the closet but astray in the field. The ideal leader is a cross between the pedant and the prize-fighter, the scientist and the bludgeon-worker. He who unites in his person a happy admixture of these two diverse and extreme qualities is the man most certain to carry his troops to victory, and we have perhaps gone nearer to finding him than have our neighbours, whose products are somewhat blindly extolled.

Army Notes.

It is pleasant to record in these columns—a "professional" paper consecrated to the interests, well-being, and fair fame of two noble services—the tribute paid to our officers by an old comrade who has recently shared many of their trials and dangers. Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., speaking at the Pall Mall Club on Thursday night, chivalrously defended them against the aspersions of such writers as Mr. Hales. He

most strenuously and indignantly denied what Mr. Hales had said. "Mr. Hales had poured out the vials of his scorn on the 'kid-gloved British officer,' with his 'hee-haw manners,' his 'drawling speech,' his 'offensive arrogance,' and his 'worship of dress.' These charges had since been repeated in a more serious way in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*. He (Churchill) had seen more of the war in South Africa than Mr. Hales, and he utterly denied the truth or justice of these charges. (Cheers.) A man had a right to be judged by his peers, and let the British officer be judged by the fighting races whom he trained and led. (Cheers.) Would Buller's army, so often beaten, have fought its way into Ladysmith if the private soldiers had believed their officers to be kid-gloved effigies and duffers or arrogant fools? (Hear, hear.) Our system of military education might be defective, but there was something that was worth preserving. Ask the troopers of the Imperial Light Horse or of the South African Light Horse what they thought of the Regular officers who fought with them. Ask the men of Brabant's Horse or Montgomery's Scouts, ask officers of the Australian and Canadian contingents whether they were ashamed of their English brothers in arms. He knew what their answer would be. Whatever their impatience with our military system, they would say it was a foul and cruel slander to call the British officer either negligent or stupid. (Cheers.) Ask the fighting races of India what they thought of the men who led them, or ask the black Sudanese and even the fellaheen their opinion of the 'kid-gloved' officer. (Hear, hear.) Finally, let the casualty lists in the South African war be glanced at, and in that glorious disproportion of mortality between the officers and men would be found something to convince even the bitterest critic that the British officer had done much to preserve the honour of his country and the dignity of British manhood. (Cheers.)"

"Balaklava Day! The 25th October, 1854!" Forty-six years have taken toll of the survivors of the two feats of arms which on that day illustrated the annals of the British Army—the last "charges" that cavalry will ever deliver in stricken field, if the sorry theorists who suppose that the warfare in Natal and the South African Republics represents the universal future of campaigning are to be credited. The Brigades of the Cavalry Division, each with its distinct action, for some years had their festivals or commemorative banquets apart. To the Heavy Brigade there belonged the honour of a most signal achievement—the overthrow of a great array of horsemen by a force infinitely inferior in numbers and position which involved the arrest, and finally the abandonment, of the project of the Russian general to lay hold of the base of our operations against Sebastopol, and which caused him to retire his army and stand on the defensive in the valley of the Tchernaya. The rôle of the Light Brigade was very different. They were, as the Commander-in-Chief told the officer in command of it, "destroyed." It was, we think, unjust to the Brigadier to say, "You have destroyed the Light Brigade." They were destroyed in obedience to confused and ill-judged orders, badly expressed and interpreted, but executed with a magnificent élan, devotion and courage never surpassed. For years there were two commemorative dinners on the same day, but the numbers attending each diminished, and gradually those who desired to keep green the memory of actions that will never die in our history gathered together at the summons of some ardent comrade, and met, as they did last Thursday at the Junior, to greet each other once more ere "the retreat" is sounded for the veterans who have one great memory to bind them whilst they live—"We fought at Balaklava."

At a time when the reconstitution of the War Office in Pall Mall occupies so much attention it is interesting to note that there are many complaints of the cognate department in India. Complaints are often heard that the military department of the Government of India, which is its official cognomen, is to all intents and purposes a civil administration. In other words, the civilelement is altogether predominant. There

is only one military member upon the Board, and he is not always a soldier in the true sense of the word, for his antecedent experience may have been in the closet, not in the field. The result is that the purely professional matters do not receive expert attention; schemes and measures which have been put forward to increase efficiency and well-being are submitted to the decision of an authority not always competent to deal with them. Again, the Indian War Office, like that in Pall Mall, is continually subordinated to financial control, and it is said that it is far too anxious to stand well with the Financial Department. Lord Curzon appears to have realised this, and has been seriously anxious to reform his military department, strengthening it by a large admixture of practical men, and giving it a military rather than a civilian character. If now, as report goes, he is to be brought home to England shortly, any good intentions he may have had will have borne no satisfactory fruit.

The War Office is displaying commendable energy with regard to the Channel defences. Closely following on the despatch of some 6in. quick-firing guns to Dover, three 9in. wire-built guns of the same character arrived there on Friday last. Their "effective" range, many of the papers announce with pride, is nearly eleven miles. But what earthly good, one is tempted to ask, is a range of eleven miles when one considers that the naval gunners in South Africa had repeatedly to be warned that they were dropping projectiles into their own advancing troops at a range of less than seven miles? And, indeed, this was repeatedly the case. Again, if it is impossible to see what you are firing at when the range is seven miles, how can a range of eleven miles be deemed the slightest quality in a gun? An object on the sea at such a distance would be practically invisible. It would seem that the greatest practical range had now been reached; it is certain, moreover, that greater muzzle velocity and not greater range power is the direction in which improvements in modern guns should now tend.

A commendable suggestion has been put forward that war medals should be more largely worn in private life—out of uniform, that is to say—so that people should recognise the men who have served, and pay to them the consideration that is their due. It would help many an old soldier to employment if he was seen to carry on his breast the scraps of ribbon that bear witness to his deeds, and possibly in fashionable society the veteran officer who was decorated might sometimes find himself less at a disadvantage with younger and showier rivals. No doubt at present medals or ribbons are occasionally seen; as when a pensioner puts them on with his best clothes on Sunday or pay-day, or the old soldier servants of a military club are encouraged to wear them in livery. It is the accepted rule, too, at public dinners or entertainments when Royalty is present that all who have medals and orders should show them at their button-holes. What is wanted is a general and accepted custom, based upon authority, or rather the expressed wish of authority, starting from the Queen herself. Nothing less would make the practice popular, or overcome the somewhat excessive shyness or shamefacedness that, so far, has prevented its adoption. We cannot well quarrel with such modesty, which is not too prevalent a virtue in these days of self-advertisement; but the most shrinking natures will be fortified by a Royal proclamation to encourage the wearing of honours awarded by the Sovereign for gallant and distinguished conduct on the field.

The day is not far distant when we shall have professional accounts of the recent operations in South Africa, more detailed than those which have appeared in the public despatches, more accurate because better informed than the vivid, yet hasty, impressions of the war correspondents. One of the first has just appeared in the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*. It is written by Major J. E. Caunter, Lancashire Fusiliers, and it describes the movements of the 6th Division, to which he was D.A.A.G., from Enslin to Bloemfontein. It is a business-like paper, with all the weight and definiteness of an official report, expanded by graphic description and useful information. It may be commended for perusal to those conceited and ill-in-

formed critics who presume to laugh at our military organisation. From first to last the 6th Division, which had but recently arrived in South Africa, was handled with great skill and precision by its commander, Major-General Kelly-Kenny. He was ably supported by his two Brigadiers, C. E. Knox (an artilleryman, who had been through the Bechuanaland Expedition), and Stephenson of the Essex Regiment, who has proved himself a first-class tactical leader. The good work done by the 6th Division, which contributed so largely to the heading off of Cronje in his retreat, has received much of the praise it deserves, but we have to thank Major Caunter for a more detailed account of the fine spirit shown by the troops. His description of the march from Waterval Drift to the Modder on February 14, is worth quoting in full:—

"All were in good spirits when a start was made at 1 a.m. for Wegdrai on the 14th, and few imagined that before the dawn of another day they would have completed, perhaps, the hardest march of the campaign, and would have come up with the cavalry, and established themselves on the River Modder at Klip Drift. The direction of the march was practically due north, with the Riet on the left flank throughout. The rate of marching during the darkness was very slow, and, although after daybreak a better pace was maintained, it was not until 11 a.m. that the farm of Wegdrai was reached. The distance in a direct line was about 10 miles, but this must have been greatly exceeded in going round kopjes and avoiding heavy ground. During the day-time the heat was intense, but the men struggled pluckily to the end, and looked forward to a well-earned rest until the following morning. The Division had hardly settled down in bivouac, filled water-carts and bottles, and made what poor attempts they could to cook the meat by the aid of the scrub growing on the banks of the Riet, than commanding officers were asked whether their men could make another effort, as it was of great importance to push on, if possible, to the Modder River that night. The answer was the same from all; the men were undoubtedly done up and wearied by the night march, but if an effort were called for, they would guarantee that it would not be called for in vain. Accordingly, after three hours' rest a fresh start was made. The direction was now N.N.W., leaving the village of Jacobsdal about three and a half miles on the left. Parties of the enemy were seen in the neighbourhood, but were driven off by a few volleys. Good progress was made while daylight lasted, but as fatigue began to tell, frequent halts became necessary, and the pace slackened. To add to the hardships heavy rain came on about 9 p.m. At each halt the men fell rather than lay down, and were asleep almost before they touched the ground. Many declared they slept as they marched. From point to point the distance from Wegdrai to Klip Drift is only twelve miles, but, including detours, the column had covered at least fifteen, when at last, soon after midnight, footsore and weary, but game to the end, it reached its destination. From 1 a.m. on the 14th to 12.30 a.m. on the 15th, the Division had marched between 27 and 28 miles."

The difficulties encountered by our Intelligence officers in South Africa has been amusingly described by Major Caunter, D.A.A.G. of the 6th Division in South Africa, in an article from which quotations have been made elsewhere:—

"The Boer prisoner appears at first an excellent medium for the collection of intelligence. He is anxious to tell all he knows, and is rarely at a loss for an answer; he never takes part in the fighting, but invariably belonged to the commissariat or transport, or has been a despatch rider; he has always been opposed to the war, and feels certain that the majority of burghers are sick of it, and are only too anxious to discover a pretext to return to their farms; his countrymen have suffered terribly since October, are short of sugar and coffee, and their ponies are in bad condition; they have no confidence in their leaders. He is usually prepared to give you the numbers and movements of any particular commando or force. The native deserter from the Boer laager, on the other hand, is quite helpless when interrogated as to numbers, knows nothing of intended movements, but has in all cases been cruelly ill-used by his late masters, and is quite ready to show you the marks of his ill-treatment. How much, or rather how little, to believe, and what deductions to draw from the tissue of falsehoods poured hourly into his ear by these precious informers is the not too easy task of the Intelligence officer. The native on the whole, however, was found fairly reliable on topographical matters, his statements as to the direction and nature of roads and the practicability of drifts, &c., generally proving accurate. As to the Boer, the best plan undoubtedly was by judicious questions to get from him all he seemed so eager to tell, to affect to believe anything and everything, to sympathise with his

lacerated feelings at being separated from his family, and then to credit only what agreed with known facts, or was corroborated by other and more reliable intelligence. The 'slim' look that would flash, ever and again from the cunning eye, was often an excellent guide as to the reliability of the statement."

A suggestion has been made by a distinguished general officer that a small detachment of Chelsea pensioners should form part of the guard of honour which accompanies the Duke of York to Australia. These fine veterans are really the "Old Guard" of the British Army, and they would surely be very cordially welcomed by our Colonial sons. Moreover, such an honour would be deeply appreciated in the Army as proving that long and good service is not forgotten. There are amongst the pensioners of Chelsea Hospital some survivors of the Maori wars, and they would no doubt be well remembered in New Zealand. The suggestion is strongly commended to the War Office.

The promotion of Captain Baron von Lüttwitz to the General Staff of the German Army at Berlin, gratifying as it must be to himself and to his friends, will cause regret to the British officers to whom he is known in this country and abroad, because they will miss at military gatherings a courteous, intelligent, and accomplished comrade in arms; but they will feel that the selection is thoroughly justified. Baron von Lüttwitz's successor enjoys a historic name and has the reputation of possessing the excellent qualities associated with the post of military attaché to the German Embassy.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. FITZROY HART, C.B.

Some very unfair and ungenerous strictures were passed upon General Fitzroy Hart in the terrible fighting on the Tugela, and it is but making proper amends to this gallant officer to give publicity to Dr. Conan Doyle's appreciation of him. It will be found in the pages of "The Great Boer War," which is reviewed in another column, and is as follows:—"Brigadier Fitzroy Hart, to whom the final assault was entrusted, is in some ways as singular and picturesque a type as has been evolved in the war. A dandy soldier, always the picture of neatness from the top of his helmet to the heels of his well-polished brown boots, he brings to military matters the same precision which he affects in dress. Pedantic in his accuracy, he actually, at the battle of Colenso, drilled the Irish Brigade for half an hour before leading them into action, and threw out markers under a deadly fire in order that his change from close to extended formation might be academically correct. The heavy loss of the brigade at this action was to some extent ascribed to him and affected his popularity; but as his men came to know him better, his romantic bravery, his whimsical soldierly humour, their dislike changed into admiration. His personal disregard for danger was notorious and reprehensible. 'Where is General Hart?' asked someone in action. 'I have not seen him, but I know where you will find him. Go ahead of the skirmish line and you will see him standing on a rock,' was the answer. He bore a charmed life. It was a danger to be near him. 'Whom are you going to?' 'General Hart,' said the Aide-de-Camp. 'Then good-bye!' cried his fellows. A grim humour ran through his nature. It is gravely recorded and widely believed that he lined up a regiment on a hill-top in order to teach them not to shrink from fire. Amid the laughter of his Irishmen, he walked through the open files of his firing line holding a laggard by the ear. This was the man who had put such a spirit into the Irish Brigade that amid that army of valiant men there were none who held such a record. 'Their rushes were the quickest, their rushes were the longest, and they stayed the shortest time under cover,' said a shrewd military observer. To Hart and his brigade was given the task of clearing the way to Ladysmith."

TO LET, WANTED, &c., Announcements, will be found on page 1057.
BUSINESS AND HOTEL DIRECTORY will be found on page 1059.
EDUCATIONAL Announcements will be found on page 1069.

THE FUTURE USES OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

The year 1900 will long be memorable in the annals of our Volunteers owing to the part they have taken in the War with the Transvaal. Matters were not going too well with our forces early in January; our barracks in England were then almost denuded of regular troops, a portion of our splendid Militia force who had been temporarily occupying our empty barracks were also on their way to South Africa to protect our lines of communications. Then our military authorities began to realise the task we had on hand, and asked our Volunteers what they could do to help in the war. It was no doubt Lord Robert's suggestion to the War Office that Volunteer companies should be enrolled at home, and sent out to their respective territorial regiments at the front. Thus sixty-three Line regiments serving in South Africa were by the end of April each supplied with an extra company of three officers and 116 rank and file, raised and connected with their own regimental districts. By this means between eight and nine thousand men (including drafts) of splendid physique, well trained before leaving England, were added to our Army in four months, men who had given up their trade or calling to take service in the regular ranks. No comment is now necessary on the work they have achieved. It is well known throughout the Empire that our Volunteers have, for the first time in their history, had a chance of showing what they are made of, and what they can do. To these 8,000 or 9,000 men belonging to our Infantry Volunteers, we must add some 10,000 Yeoman Volunteers, 1,600 of the City of London Volunteers, and 25,000 Colonial Volunteers, making in all a grand total of between 45,000 and 50,000 men, all specially selected, for one year, or longer if required. The number of Volunteers sent out from the United Kingdom could have been doubled had the restrictions regarding age, length of service, and musketry classification been less severe; the medical examination was also a high test. That our Volunteer force is not composed of "tin" soldiers has now been amply proved, not only by the work done in South Africa, but by the less fortunate Volunteer who remained behind to go through a training of fourteen days to one month. The War Office scheme of extending Volunteer camps this year from eight to twenty-eight days has been an unqualified success. As everyone knows, Army rates of pay, separation allowance, &c., were issued to those who stayed in camp for fourteen days, but these allowances, &c., were only given provided 50 per cent. of the enrolled strength of Volunteer regiments were actually in camp for fourteen days or more. The result was that about 70 per cent. of our Volunteers throughout Great Britain attended these emergency camps for fourteen days. This splendid response to the War Office call should be gratifying to those in authority, and thanks should be extended also to their employers, many of whom suffered by allowing their men to leave work for a fortnight and for a month.

Military training in all its branches, besides an extended course of musketry took the place of the old régime; field officers and adjutants no longer shouted "steady" on ceremonial parades, but allowed captains and company officers to retain the entire control and training of their men. The direct consequences may be seen in two ways: Firstly, about 90,000 Volunteers throughout the United Kingdom have a practical knowledge of military training in all its branches, which they never had before; secondly, every Volunteer realised the common-sense part of the new work he was undertaking, compared with the old of pipe-claying belts and "marching past" preparatory to the inspection. Every Volunteer approves of the new system, and appreciates its results. In future, to make our Volunteer force thoroughly efficient for home defence, every Volunteer corps in Great Britain should annually attend a fourteen days' brigade or divisional camp, the work to consist of military training, as laid down in our infantry drill, a special course of musketry. Thirty minutes each day might be devoted to battalion and physical drill to steady the men prior to their extended order work; the regimental transport should be thoroughly tested; and, finally, pay and allowances at Army rates should be given to all ranks who put in ten clear working days in camp. During the year say

once a quarter, where the battalions are not consolidated, the captain of every outlying company should practice a mobilisation scheme, counting such a parade as one or two company drills towards efficiency, according to the manner each man turned up ready to entrain for his place of rendezvous. The transport of baggage, ammunition, &c., should form a special part of the experiment, so that mistakes would soon be found and quickly rectified. After practising year after year, our Volunteers would repair to their respective stations of mobilisation without any hitch, and without leaving behind them such important things as rations, blankets, or ammunition.

Finally, a few words may well be said with advantage as to the value of cyclists in case of invasion. There are in Great Britain thousands of young men who can afford to buy a cycle, and who spend a good many hours a week riding their machines for exercise and amusement; but they know nothing (the majority of them) about a rifle or how to use it. In case England was invaded these very men would be the first to come forward and offer their services and their cycles to the Government. A few days' practice each year would give us an additional 100,000 men, who, though not properly drilled, could move about England, on account of our good roads, with a mobility equal to and better than the Boers. They would carry on guerilla tactics in a country they were familiar with, and unknown to the enemy. If well led and properly handled they would become a most formidable force to an invading army, just as De Wet has been in South Africa. Such a force would very soon draw the attention of the enemy. They would harass his advance, his flanks, and threaten his lines of communications. The enemy would promptly detach a force to deal with these, and thus relieve pressure on the home defensive army operating elsewhere. This force should be immediately taken in hand—the Government should at once take steps to encourage it in rifle shooting. If an invasion took place it would be too late to get a great guerilla swarm together. But what the Boers could do out of their little population, surely we should be able to manage with our forty millions of people. Common-sense says "Try and see at once what we can do out of the thousands of young men we have in England." I suggest that England should be divided up into districts, each district having its own head-quarters, town or place of concentration under its own cyclist commander or "field cornet"; every man who has a knowledge of the rifle and can pass a shooting test should be served out with a rifle, blanket, and bandolier to be kept at his own home, and on the word "mobilise" from the commander, in ten minutes we should have a force of, roughly 100,000 men on their cycles fully equipped and on the way to their places of assembly.

SOLDIERS invalided from South Africa, and now on furlough, who have been ordered on completion of furlough to rejoin the home details of their units should, it is ordered, if those details are under canvas be directed to join their territorial depôts.

MILITIAMEN who join the Regular forces before disembodiment will, in addition to the gratuity of 21s. authorised by Army Order 203, 1899, receive also any gratuity or furlough pay which they may have earned by service with their embodied unit.

A WAR OFFICE order states that British Rifle Regiments are prohibited from wearing black helmets and green putties. All British Rifle battalions wearing green putties should replace them at the next biennial issue by khaki putties of the pattern worn by British Infantry.

In respect to inquiries as to the circumstances under which soldiers may have become prisoners of war, the following amended instruction has been inserted in the Queen's Regulations for the Army:—"Whenever officers or soldiers are taken prisoners by an enemy, a Court of Inquiry will be assembled under local arrangements to inquire into the conduct of the senior officer or soldier of the party, and, if the general officer commanding considers it desirable, into the conduct of any other officer or soldier of the party. The Court of Inquiry will be held as soon as possible after the return of the prisoners."

GIBRALTAR.—BRISTOL HOTEL.—First-class. Situated in the centre of the town. With a garden. Every modern comfort and best sanitary arrangements. Quiet situation.

CANTEEN AND MESS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd. 23, Regency Street, Westminster.—This Society is a union of Canteens and Messes formed for mutual benefit of the Services at home and abroad. It supplies every canteen or mess requisite.

Army Personal.

The date of Lord Roberts's return may now be fixed pretty confidently. The authoritative announcement that he will leave the Cape about November 15 should land him in England some time in the first week in December. There can be little doubt that his place now is Pall Mall and not South Africa, where his work is practically done. What remains will be better accomplished by another—not an abler or stronger man, but some one of sterner stuff. It is no disparagement to Lord Roberts to say plainly that his kindly method of procedure will never bring this wearisome war, still so painful and so costly in human life, to a speedy end. We do not approve vindictive measures—sharp reprisals even are to be deprecated; but a very firm hand is wanted, and extraordinary vigour in repressing the predatory bands that still keep the field. This could hardly be expected from Lord Roberts, whose policy throughout has been all towards a leniency which might be thought judicious enough until its futility was abundantly proved.

We have no positive information yet as to who will be nominated to succeed Lord Roberts in South Africa, but a general impression prevails that it will be Lord Kitchener. It is worth while repeating that he is not the next senior by several; Sir F. Forestier Walker is the next, a lieutenant-general in the Army List, while Kitchener is no more than a major-general. Next comes Lord Methuen, also a lieutenant-general; then Major-General Tucker, the senior major-general; next, in order of seniority, Sir Frederick Carrington; and last, Sir Francis Clery. Nearly all the divisional commanders have the local rank of lieutenant-general, which, at the present moment advances them above Kitchener, so that it would be necessary to give the latter local rank of full general if he is to succeed to the supreme command. This is only a small matter nowadays when all sorts of liberties are freely taken with the seniority list. Kitchener's appointment would commend itself to the public, who believe that his fitness for the post in the present state of affairs far exceeds that of any of his comrades in South Africa. He is a man of iron, stern and inexorable in his fixity of purpose, and he might be relied upon to carry through the pacification of these two new turbulent provinces with an unyielding, but not necessarily too harsh or injudicious, hand. At the same time, much disappointment will be felt if Kitchener is not brought into the War Office to assist in that regeneration which is so loudly demanded, but the necessity for which is by no means absolutely proved.

Some sharp things have been said about Lord Wolseley for daring to hint that War Office administration is not quite so bad as made out; that the expressions so familiar in so many quarters of "Augean stables" and "Sloughs of Despond," greatly overstate the case, to say the least of it. Such criticism is too often the utterance of the ignorant, or falls from those who know the true culprit and seek to shelter him. It is really the much-quoted "man in the street" who, till he was shaken into alarmed wakefulness, dozed on in a fool's paradise, satisfied with things as they were. The nation has been warned a hundred, nay, a thousand times over, by its experts, that it was unprepared for serious war, that its military means were inadequate, that they would go near collapse in any great crisis. How often has the answer been returned that Army estimates were already bloated and overgrown, and that not one sixpence more should be spent? Now, to put our armaments on a proper footing will need many more millions, and the money must be spent in the one direction where it was so dangerously economised, by the denial of sufficient men for the Empire's defensive needs, and of ample war material. That improvements may and must be introduced into administrative machinery goes without saying, but to reform the War Office system—no very easy task, even if its necessity be proved—is only a secondary object compared with the provision of proper means.

That there is no vacancy on the Headquarters Staff that Lord Kitchener can fill is not the only

reason, according to some, why he will not at present go to Pall Mall. Another is that already mentioned, that his services will still be required in South Africa. There is yet a third, based on no certain knowledge, yet largely held by the gossips and quidnuncs who pretend to be so much better informed than all the rest of us. This is to the effect that Lord Roberts does not want him. In other words, that the relations between the supreme commander and his chief of the staff were never very cordial in South Africa. Some colour is given to the belief by the frequent absences of Lord Kitchener from headquarters, and his discharge of duties, those especially of field command at a distance, which do not usually appertain to a chief of the staff. Again, it is said that Lord Kitchener ventured once or twice to remonstrate with Lord Roberts on the delicate question of his chief's personal staff. It was not so much that Kitchener objected to the choice made, which would indeed have been impertinent, but he had reason to think that some of the younger men were "leaky," that news got out, that they talked too much and gave away secrets of movements and other confidential matters which from their position came within their knowledge. There is probably great exaggeration in all this, and the exact truth will probably be never known. We may, however, fairly conclude that if friction existed it was no more than might be expected between two strong men, each anxious to go his own road, and just a little jealous of each other.

Much mischief was certainly made when Lord Roberts started for South Africa, by the foolish report that he was to be no more than the figure-head, that the real leader would be the younger man. This was emphasised by the cartoon in a comic paper which represented the tall, stalwart Kitchener leading little "Bobs" by the hand. That the sturdy old soldier would resent such a view was only natural and we may be sure that he very early vindicated his superior position and authority, if indeed it was ever in danger of eclipse. One or two sharp remarks in this direction have been fathered upon Lord Roberts, but whether true or *ben trovato* who shall say? It is averred on the other hand that from the first Kitchener was wont to respect and admire the gallant old man, and letters are extant in which he expresses his deep satisfaction at the privilege that had come to him of serving with and under him in the field. Kitchener is too old a soldier not to realise the value of association with a senior whose experience was so wide, so long, so varied. "Lord Roberts is a tower of strength," he wrote once, and the phrase is worth repeating, for it bears upon a vexed point, and may help to dispose of rumours that are hardly entitled to live.

To-Day, a paper credited with much exclusive knowledge, says this week:—

"Failing Lord Lansdowne, the man most talked of for War Secretary is Lord Balfour of Burleigh, at present Secretary for Scotland, with a seat in the Cabinet, who has given ample proof of great administrative gifts. He has done much good work as a member of various commissions, notably those on Educational Endowments and Metropolitan Water Supply, and he has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. There is nothing much in this

experience to qualify him for the tangled business of Pall Mall, and were it not for his personal equipment and the high esteem in which he is held as a man of strength and intelligence, his nomination would be quite a leap in the dark. A War Minister who has never done a stroke of War Office work and a Commander-in-Chief entirely new to the intricacies and perplexities of Pall Mall would be quite under the thumb of their clerks and coadjutors, a most baneful and pernicious thing. Mr. George Wyndham would not labour under this disadvantage, and the worst that can be said against him is that he is so young, being no more than seven or eight and thirty. To be in the full prime and vigour of life is surely a recommendation for most things, and Mr. Wyndham has already a good record in dealing with things military. His conduct of War Office matters in the House of Commons, especially the thankless task of defending the publication of the Spion Kop despatches, won him golden opinions. He is essentially a *persona grata* to the military side of the War Office, and his brief but not inglorious service in the Coldstream Guards has given him a professional knowledge that is not without its weight."

Lord Roberts has replied to the Lord Mayor that he cannot accept the freedom of the city of Belfast until next March.

H.E. Sir Rudolph Slatin Pasha gave a dinner at the Grand Continental Hotel, Cairo, on the evening of October 12. Among his Excellency's guests were H.E. Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate, and M. and Mme. de Hoeltzke.

Colonel G. A. W. Forrest, late of the Hampshire Regiment, who on Thursday completed the term of his appointment as Commandant of the Duke of York's School at Chelsea, has been granted a three years' extension, which enables him to retain the post until he reaches the age limit. Colonel Forrest entered the Army in 1866, and saw active service in the Burmese War of 1889-90, being dangerously wounded. He has held his present position since 1893.

Colonel the Duke of Wellington retires from the Army owing to non-employment for the regulation period. He joined the Grenadier Guards in 1868, and became commandant of the 1st Batn. of the regiment in 1891, giving up the command in October, 1895, and has since then been unemployed.

Colonel Lucas, D.A.G. of Imperial Yeomanry, and Colonel Deane, C.B., who have been on special service in South Africa, arrived early yesterday morning at Southampton in the steamer *Saxon*. Colonel Lucas proceeded to his residence at Warnham Court, Horsham, but will be at the Imperial Yeomanry headquarters next week.

Colonel Francis Cornwallis Maude, V.C., C.B., whose sudden death occurred at Windsor just a week ago, was born in 1828, and entered the Royal Artillery in 1847. He saw much service at the time of the Indian Mutiny, when he commanded the artillery of Havelock's column in his march to Cawnpore, and later took part in the repeated attempts to relieve the Lucknow garrison. This was partially effected by September, 1857, but the relieving force was also besieged for two months, until finally relieved by Sir Colin Campbell. The following year Colonel Maude was present at the capture of Lucknow. For his services he received the brevets of Major and Lieut.-Colonel, the C.B., and one year's extra service for the campaign. He was three times recommended for the Victoria Cross—once by the unanimous vote of the men of his battery. He was awarded the V.C. for the following service, as recorded in Havelock's despatches, dated Oct. 17, 1857:—"This officer steadily and cheerily pushed on with his men, and bore down the desperate opposition of the enemy, though with the loss of one-third of his artillerymen. Sir James Outram adds that this attack appeared to him to indicate no reckless or foolhardy daring, but the calm heroism of a true soldier, who fully appreciates the difficulties and dangers of the task he has undertaken; and that but for Captain Maude's nerve and coolness on this trying occasion the Army could not have advanced." He was promoted Colonel in 1866, and from 1876 to 1886 served as H.M.'s Consul-General at Warsaw. In 1895 he was made a Military Knight of Windsor. Colonel Maude was a considerable German scholar and the author of several technical works.

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Two battalion commands become vacant next month, viz., the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Evans on the 4th prox.; and the 1st Batn. South Lancashire Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Savage on the 25th prox.

Lieut.-Colonel E. Raban, R.E., the Director of Architecture and Building Works under the Admiralty, will shortly be promoted Colonel by brevet. He served with the expedition which proceeded in 1879-80 against the Naga hill tribes, and was present at the assault of Konoma, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the medal with clasp. He was promoted Lieut.-Colonel in 1890, and has held his present appointment since 1896.

Lieut.-Colonel Edward Tufnell, the Conservative representative for S.E. Essex, was educated at Eton. He entered the Army in 1867 as ensign in the 39th Regiment. He exchanged to the 18th Regiment (Royal Irish) in 1870. He served with them in India, Egypt, and the Nile Expedition. He retired from the Army in 1889, was appointed a member of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms in 1894, and he is also a Knight of Grace in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

A new and most promising recruit has been added to our pro-consular service in Major Matthew Nathan, R.E., who, after having filled many acting appointments, has now been made Governor of the Gold Coast in succession to Sir Frederick Hodgson. Major Nathan is an Engineer officer of distinguished service; he was in the Nile Expedition, afterwards in India, where he fought in the campaign against the Lashais; and he has claims for good work done in both. He is a Staff College officer as well as a Royal Engineer, and he has shown that he possesses the tact and judgment so necessary in colonial administration.

Major J. H. E. Reid, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, has been appointed officiating A.A.G. of the Madras command. He served in the Afghan War of 1878-80, and took part with the Bazar Valley Expedition. When the Wali's troops revolted on the Helmund he was present, and though during the battle of Maiwand he received a wound, he took part in the defence of Kandahar. For his services he was mentioned in the despatches and received the medal.

Major Frederick S. Maude, of the Coldstream Guards, who has been appointed Military Secretary to the Governor of Canada, is a Brigade-Major on the staff in Natal. He has passed the Staff College, is a good soldier and an able organiser, and the appointment, alike professionally and socially, is an excellent one. Major Maude who is thirty-six, belongs to the family of which Earl De Montalt is the titular head, and is related by marriage to the Earl of Dysart and the Marquis of Headfort.

Captain F. W. Marshall, reserve of officers, and late of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, has been selected for duty in the Army Ordnance Department. He entered the K.O.S.B. in 1882, and the only active service he has seen was with the Chin Lushai Expeditionary Force in 1889-90, for which he received the medal with clasp.

Captain Malcolm, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who recently returned from South Africa, where he was severely wounded in the leg, has already, despite his youth, had a life of much adventure. Some years ago, in company with the late Captain M. S. Wellby, of the 18th Hussars, whose death in South Africa has been so greatly deplored, he made a remarkable journey through Tibet to Peking. Subsequently Captain Wellby went on an expedition to Abyssinia, and his experiences there will shortly be published.

There will be no enforced retirement next month among general officers on the establishment under the terms of the Royal Warrant.

FLOR DE DINDIGUL CIGAR.—Mild, exquisite, and delicate. Leaves no unpleasant taste. Seven gold medals awarded. 3d. each, or five for 1s. Flor de Dindigul Cigarettes (all tobacco leaf, no paper), 8s. per 100, post free, of Bewlay & Co., Importers, 49, Strand, London, or of any respectable tobacconists.

Army Foreign.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Moscow has lately been reporting some curious circumstances in regard to the movements of Russian troops. When the 3rd Sappers, who had been ordered to China, were brought back from Odessa just as they were on the eve of sailing, the general commanding the 27th Infantry Division, which has its head-quarters at Wilna, made a speech of singular character. The Czar, he said, had decided to bring the troops back in order that they might be ready to join the other forces "against that foe whom we shall be ordered to meet." Wilna is the chief centre for the defence of the line of the Niemen, and it is somewhat remarkable that such a speech should have been made and should have been allowed to be published. According to a later report, besides these troops arrested at Odessa, a number of other regiments have been diverted from China and Manchuria, not to the Russo-German frontier, but to the Turkish frontier in Trans-Caucasia. These men, to the number of 20,000, were also stopped at Odessa and were despatched by way of Novo-Tcherkask and the Georgian military road to the frontier indicated. There seems to have been growing in St. Petersburg a suspicion of the intentions of Germany, and it was reported that Turkey, which is largely under German influence, was massing her troops on that frontier. The Russian Press has recently been very bitter in its expressions in regard to her Western neighbour, and these movements of Russian troops would seem to indicate that the suspicions are shared by the Russian Government. In any case the facts are noteworthy.

General Baron Alexander Kaulbars, lately appointed to the command of the 2nd Siberian corps of the Russian army recently embodied, is relatively young, having been born in 1844. He was educated at the Nicolas Cavalry School, from which he issued in 1861 as a sub-lieutenant in the old regiment of the Gatchina Guards. He has been a general officer since 1884, and knows Russian Asia well by long service with the troops, and also through having accompanied several missions in the Khanates. In 1872, at the age of twenty-eight, as a lieutenant-colonel, he was at the head of a special mission sent to Kashgar, and afterwards had charge of an exploring party in the delta of the Amu-Daria, which had for its object to improve the navigation between that river and the sea of Aral. The general served as Bulgarian Minister of War in 1883, and on returning to his own country was commander of brigades and divisions, and finally

of the 2nd Cavalry Corps. He has taken part in many campaigns, and was wounded in Asia in 1871. General Sergius Myloff, who commands the new 3rd Siberian corps, is but little older having been born in 1842. Most of his service has been in the Caucasus, where he has served on the staff, and commanded the 20th Infantry Division. General Vladimir Philipoff, who has received another important command in Russian Asia, has also served much in the Caucasus, and during the campaign of 1877-78 was chief of the staff of the Erivan column. He has filled some diplomatic missions, was a member of the commission for the Delimitation of Eastern Roumelia in 1878, and from 1880 to 1886 was in the diplomatic service at Constantinople.

When the French Chamber resumes its sittings at the beginning of November interpellations are promised having reference to the recent decrees of General André, whose action in regard to the system of promotion, of which we gave an account last week, has been severely criticised. The General will also be asked to explain his recent removal of several officers from posts in the Fontainebleau Military School. It is stated that the officers of the school would not tolerate a certain Captain Coblenz, who had left the Saumur Cavalry School at the head of the list, and had recently been cavalry instructor at La Fère. This gentleman is an Israelite, and the gunners at Fontainebleau were not willing to associate with one whom they described as a "dirty Jew." One of them—Major Duval de Gravelle—went so far as to represent their objection at the Ministry of War, and wrote a formal letter to the Minister's secretary. For this act of insubordination he was placed under arrest for a fortnight and then sent in disgrace to an artillery school in the provinces, while six of his comrades at Fontainebleau were removed from their posts at the college. It is stated that the general commanding the school has since sent in his resignation. On the other hand, it has been asserted that Captain Coblenz had old quarrels with the officers at Fontainebleau, and that his appointment was protested against in order to avert further misunderstandings.

One change introduced by General André at the School of St. Cyr is much discussed in the French military Press. Hitherto the officers for the cavalry have been selected three months after entering the school, but henceforth they will not be nominated until after twelve months. The *Progrès Militaire* considers that the change has only one fault; it does not go far enough. General André should suppress the cavalry section altogether. If this were done, the young cavalry officers would only be nominated on completing their course at St. Cyr, and would then go to finish their training at Saumur. The *Débat* considers that not sufficient weight is given to the special cavalry training, but the *Progrès* contends that the qualities demanded in the infantry and the cavalry are practically the same. Infantry officers must be equally skilled in horsemanship, and, therefore, the special cavalry training is only a complement to that given to the infantry. The *Temps* generally shares the same view. Another point involved in the changes which have been made is the selection of instructors for St. Cyr. The Minister proposes that they shall be taken indifferently from among officers from that school and from St. Maixent. Against this the *Echo de l'Armée* protests on the ground that these latter will find themselves in a difficult and delicate situation not conducive to the good of the school.

The language dispute is still raging in the Austrian Army. It appears that at an official assembly, which was held at a place called Gross-Bitesch, in Bohemia, for the purpose of calling the roll of reservists in that district, a private answered with "zde," the Czech word for "here," instead of the German "hier." He was promptly sentenced to three days' imprisonment. To answer in Polish is a far more heinous offence apparently, for at Cracow we learn that a man who replied "jetsam" (the Polish word) when his name was called, was ordered a week's incarceration. A Slovak, who speaks his own language, is doomed to four days only. The military authorities, our informant goes on, are determined to maintain German as the language of the Army.

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WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, Oct. 20.

Pretoria, Oct. 18.—Kelly-Kenny reports that Lieut. Hanbury, 3rd South Lancashire Regiment, killed on 13th inst., was a young officer of great promise. A party of Boers managed to get into Jagersfontein during the night of the 16th inst. In the morning a fight ensued. Our losses nine men killed and two mortally wounded. The Boers lost their commandant and 20 of their number killed. Kelly-Kenny despatched a column from Edenburg yesterday under Col. Hughes-Hallett, which should be at Jagersfontein to-day.

Durban, Oct. 19.—The address which will be presented to Gen. Buller to-morrow by the Durban municipality states that on the General's arrival in Natal, last November, he found the colonists anxious and troubled because of the unexpected progress of the invasion, the Boers having penetrated within striking distance of the capital. Sir Redvers Buller, by taking personal control of the Natal force on reaching South Africa, showed that he instantly recognised the gravity of the situation, and foresaw the danger in which the Colony stood. Relief was felt when it became known that Gen. Buller had decided to come to their aid. His past career in South Africa, in the stirring days of Inbolland and Kambula, had made for him an imperishable name, and they had still fresh memories in connection with the operations for the relief of Ladysmith. The heroic army which he commanded had a task assigned to it which the colonists thoroughly appreciated. The dogged tenacity and bravery of the forces had accomplished a feat in the relief of the beleaguered garrison which would ever remain in the hearts of the Natal colonists who had locked up in that town some of their best manhood. Since the relief of Ladysmith the General's strategy, the address adds, had been irresistible. The enemy had been scattered in all directions, and the burghesses of Durban would ever remember the name of Sir Redvers Buller, who took with him, on his departure for the homeland, the heartfelt thanks of all.—*Reuter.*

Lourenco Marques, Oct. 19.—Mr. Kruger was secretly taken on board the Dutch warship *Gelderland* at five o'clock this morning.—*Reuter.*

Monday, Oct. 22.

Gen. Buller arrived on Saturday at Durban, where he was received with great enthusiasm. He was presented with an address of welcome by the mayor at the Town Hall, and in the course of his reply referred to the valuable assistance rendered to the military authorities by the Natal Railway and Public Works Department. The Natal Volunteers, he said, had been bold in battle, admirable in the field, and of the greatest possible assistance to the Army. He hoped the coming settlement would be one in which South Africa would unite. That was the only way in which the bitterness remaining after the strife could be readily removed. In 1881 Mr. Kruger had said to him that he did not like the peace that had then been concluded, and he replied that he also did not like it, because the Boers thought they had beaten the British, but the British knew they could beat the Boers. The quarrel had now been fought out, and the British had come out on top. After being entertained at luncheon, Gen. Buller went on board the *Hawarden Castle*, which left in the course of the day for Cape Town.

The *Times* correspondent at Zeerust sent some details respecting the reoccupation of that place by Lord Methuen and Gen. Douglas and of encounters between their forces and the Boers under Delarey, who are said to have lost heavily.

Fresh manifestations of Boer activity were reported from Johannesburg, Aliwal North, Bloemfontein, and Standerton, and measures were being taken to repress their roving commandoes.

The Dutch cruiser *Gelderland*, with Mr. Kruger on board, left Lorenzo Marques on Saturday for Europe. She will call, among other places, at Jibuti and Marseilles.

Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Lord Roberts, telegraphing from Pretoria, forwarded particulars received by Gen. Kelly-Kenny from Col. Hughes-Hallett of the attack lately made by Boers on Jagersfontein. In the night they crawled by a wall on the outskirts of the town. At daybreak they attacked and were assisted from inside the town by both men and women sympathisers. They were driven off, but managed to release the prisoners in the gaol. They lost about 20 men, including their commandant. They killed eight or 10 unarmed natives, shooting them with explosive bullets. Gen. Kelly-Kenny intended to take strong measures with those inhabitants who played us false. Lord Roberts also sent a report from Lord Methuen of his march on and re-occupation of Zeerust, already described. Gen. Knox reported from Kroonstad that a combined attack by mounted infantry from Honingspruit and Serfontein resulted in a party of about 100 Boers being driven from a position near the railway with some loss. A determined attack was made by the enemy on Fauresmith on Oct. 19,

but they were repulsed. The British casualties were two men killed and an officer and five men wounded. Two dead Boers were found after the fight. On Oct. 17 Gen. Barton had a running fight with a body of Boers near Frederickstad, driving them from several positions, and inflicting loss. The British casualties were two men killed and four wounded.

A Laffan telegram from Cape Town stated that before the *Gelderland* sailed from Delagoa Bay Mr. Kruger's baggage was carefully overhauled by the Customs officials, but nothing of a contraband nature was discovered. Mr. Kruger's 24 boxes were found to contain only private property, which included various title-deeds.

The Governments of New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, and Tasmania agreed to the suggestion of Victoria to recommend the Imperial Government to fix a date for rejoicings throughout the Empire on the close of the war.

A Brussels correspondent said that the Belgian Government informed the Transvaal Agency in Brussels that a long sojourn of Mr. Kruger there would be unwelcome and calculated to occasion anti-British demonstrations, which the Government could not allow. It was therefore announced that Mr. Kruger would pass through Belgium without stopping. The Queen of the Netherlands, moreover, would probably only accord him a private audience, devoid of all official character.

Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The *Times* Mafeking correspondent, telegraphing on Monday, said that Lord Methuen was then at Buffels-hoek awaiting supplies. He intended to march to Elands River yesterday, with the view of intercepting Mr. Steyn's junction with Delarey. Gen. Erroll, acting in conjunction with the Mafeking forces, had occupied Louws Farm, where the Boers were driven back on Oct. 16 after a sharp fight.

Gen. Buller arrived at Cape Town on Tuesday. He was heartily cheered on his way to Government House. He was entertained at luncheon, and afterwards presented with an address, by the mayor and corporation before leaving for England.

Thursday, Oct. 25.

Lord Roberts, in a telegram of Monday night from Pretoria, says that Gen. French reached Bethel on Saturday last, having met with opposition on the greater part of the march from Carolina. His total casualties were one officer and six men killed, three officers and 24 men wounded, and five men missing. Lord Erroll occupied Buffels-hoek from Ottoshoop on October 19 without any casualties, owing to the good work done by the New Zealanders under Capt. Polson. Gen. Settle reached Hoopstad on Saturday. The Boers attacked him *en route*, and his casualties were an officer and 15 men wounded. Lord Methuen reports a Boer attack on a convoy of his near Zeerust on Saturday, in which his casualties were one man killed and an officer and eight men wounded. Gen. Barton reports an attack by the enemy on a foraging party five miles from Frederickstad Station on October 18, in which two men were killed, four wounded, and two officers and two men taken prisoners. On Sunday Gen. Barton's camp at Frederickstad was assailed by the Boers, who came on with great daring. Gen. Paget reports two successful surprises of Boer parties by our troops west of the Pienaars River, in which 18 prisoners and large numbers of cattle and sheep were captured.

A *Reuter* telegram from Mafeking says that on Saturday Lord Methuen delivered an attack on a strong force of the enemy north of Zeerust, and succeeded in dislodging them. Our casualties were four killed and 10 wounded. Capt. Gordon Wood, of the Shropshire Yeomanry, was shot dead while being carried wounded off the field on a stretcher. With the object of removing an impression, prevalent among the Boers, that burghers will suffer death or banishment on surrender, instructions from Lord Roberts have been circulated in the Western Transvaal that burghers surrendering voluntarily, who have never taken the oath or who have been forced to break it, will not be sent out of South Africa, but will be permitted to return to their farms at the conclusion of hostilities, and the stock belonging to them, if taken during the campaign, will be paid for. No promise regarding future treatment can be given to burghers who have been taken prisoners on the battlefield.

Gen. Buller sailed from Cape Town for England on Wednesday. Before his departure he was entertained at luncheon by the municipality, and in responding to the toast of his health dwelt chiefly on the patriotism shown during the war by the British colonists of Natal and Cape Colony.

Friday, Oct. 26.

Lord Roberts, in a telegram of Wednesday night from Pretoria, says that Gen. French is continuing his march from Bethel, and expects to reach Heidelberg to-day. He reports a little fighting every day. On Tuesday a portion of Gen. Paget's mounted troops captured four waggons and 15 prisoners. On Wednesday Col. Aytoun, of the Queensland Mounted Infantry, with a small force, captured two field cornets and five waggons; and on the same day Lieut.-Col. Hunt,

with three squadrons of Yeomanry, captured 35 prisoners and a large number of cattle. In all, 65 prisoners have been taken by Gen. Paget's forces during the last three days. A patrol near Jagersfontein Road disturbed a party of Boers who were trying to destroy the line. Two Boers were killed. Fuzes, nippers, and a quantity of dynamite were found.

A *Reuter's* telegram states that the Boers have captured Jacobsdal, after a stubborn resistance on the part of the garrison, which suffered severely. A detachment of Cape Town Highlanders was practically cut up, losing 34 men out of 52.

THE CAVALRY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to see "Squadron Leader's" letter in a recent issue, for I can fully endorse all he says. People who say that "the cavalry ought to have done this and might have done that" are apt to forget what the nature of the country was in which we were operating, and what it means to a commanding officer to find himself with worn-out horses hundreds of miles from the base of supply. Cavalry chargers are not trained in a day, though some seem to think they are. Nor are they always procurable when wanted. The best commander, my experience leads me to believe, is the man who recognises the difficulties of others. This Lord Roberts does. I have heard him say more than once, "I quite see the difficulties; no man can do impossibilities." But it is not always the case that officers in high command can be found so level headed. I have served with what I think I may call a crack cavalry regiment from the commencement of operations, until invalided two and a half months ago. We had gone out from England with good repute; at any rate we were smart and fit for service in any ordinary campaign. But the service in South Africa was the very roughest. At the best of times the Cape is not a favourable climate for horses, as is well known. On active service it becomes worse. And yet one finds ignorant writers condemning the cavalry as though they had been going through autumn manoeuvres on Salisbury Plain. There is nothing in the world easier than finding fault. I wish some of those who have been so ready to find fault with my service could have had the experience I have had. They would be the first to cry another tale. We have heard it said more than once that the days of cavalry are past and gone. Are they? The South African campaign does not certainly give support to that view, as Lord Roberts, Sir Redvers Buller, Lieut.-Gen. French, and others will be able to show when they return to give us the benefit of their opinions.

ANOTHER SQUADRON LEADER.

AN energetic lady nurse in a South African military hospital, on going one morning to attend to her favourite soldier, found him asleep, but pinned to the bedclothes was a laboriously scrawled memorandum as follows:—"To il to be nussed to-day. Yours respectfully, J. S."—*Homeward Mail.*

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

Genuine Brandy.
Bottled in Cognac.

Obituary.

NAVY.

Capt. the Hon. Foley C. P. Vereker, Nautical Adviser to the Board of Trade, died at his residence, Rubenstein, Spring Grove, Isleworth, on the 24th inst., in his 51st year. Capt. Vereker was the second son of the fourth Viscount Gort, and entered the Navy in December, 1863. He was made Sub-Lieut. in March, 1870, received his commission as Lieut. in April, 1873, as Commander in September, 1881; and as Captain on Dec. 31, 1888. Capt. Vereker had been chiefly employed in the surveying department of the Navy, having been appointed an Admiralty surveyor of the first class in January, 1876. He was subsequently placed in charge of important surveys on the South China Station and on the Australian coast; after which, between the years 1891 and 1895, he resurveyed considerable portions of British waters, including those in the neighbourhood of Spithead and Southampton Water. As a young man Capt. Vereker saw a good deal of active service, taking part in encounters with the Sulu pirates in 1872, and the bombardment and destruction of Mombasa Fort in January, 1875, for which he was mentioned in despatches. In command of the *Rambler* he was employed in the naval and military operations in the Eastern Sudan, at Suakim, 1884-85, receiving the Egyptian medal and Khedive's bronze star. Capt. Vereker served as a Lieut. in her Majesty's yacht, from which he obtained his promotion to commander. The funeral will take place to-day, at 3 p.m., at St. Mary's Church, Spring Grove, Isleworth.

Capt. H. Donaldson-Selby, retired, whose death is announced as having taken place at Louth, Lincolnshire, in his seventy-fifth year, entered the Navy as a cadet in 1839. During the war with Russia he was employed as first lieutenant of the *Simoom* in the Black Sea. Landing with the Naval Brigade he took part in the defence of Balaklava when attacked by Liprandi. Afterwards he was engaged in the *Niger* in the night attack on the sea defences of Sebastopol. For his services he was promoted to the rank of commander (May, 1856) and awarded the Crimean and Turkish medal, with Sebastopol clasp. Capt. Selby afterwards served as inspecting commander of coastguard on the Lincolnshire Coast, being in May, 1871, placed on the captain's retired list. He had been in receipt of a commander's pension of £65 a year on the Greenwich Hospital Pension List since September, 1894.

ARMY.

Col. Maude, V.C.—The funeral of Col. Maude, V.C., an old Mutiny veteran, and, since 1895, a Military Knight of Windsor, whose death last week is referred to in another column, took place at Windsor on Tuesday. The escort was furnished by the 1st Batn. Grenadier Guards, under the command of Major the Hon. J. T. St. Aubyn and Capt. Glyn (Adjutant).

Lieut. J. A. C. Hennessey, 45th Bengal Infantry, who was mortally wounded in an encounter with Mahsud raiders on Oct. 23, and has since died, obtained his commission in the Indian Staff Corps so recently as July, 1898.

Lieut.-Col. Forbes Macbean, late commanding the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, Sergeant-at-Arms to the Queen, died at Dover on the 23rd inst., at the age of 75. Col. Macbean retired from the service so long ago as 1869.

Lieut. Edward Harlee Finch, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, reported as having been killed in Gen. Barton's engagement at Frederickstad on the 21st, was in his 25th year. He joined the Lancashire Fusiliers in Sept. 1896, and soon afterwards he was transferred to the Royal Scots Fusiliers, becoming Lieut. in December, 1898. The present was his first campaign.

2nd Lieut. Arthur Swanston, Inniskilling Dragoons, reported killed on the 16th, when with Gen. French's column on the march to Bethel, was in his 26th year. He joined his regiment from the Northumberland Artillery Militia at the end of last November. This was his first campaign.

MILITARY MEMORIALS IN "LATTEN" BRASS OR MARBLE, &c.—Special Illustrated Military Price List on application to GAWTHORP, 16, Long Acre, W.C., and 19, Castle Street East, W., London, Craftsman in Metals to H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Patronised by the War Office, Lord Wolseley, Sir Francis Grenfell, the Guards, Cavalry, and most Regiments of the Line. See Memorials to Officers killed at Glencoe, Dekiel's Drift, Kimberley, Wagon Hill, Ladysmith, Magersfontein, Omdurman, Khartoum, Khyber Pass, Crete, &c., and in the Boer War of 1880-81.

RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a time of national emergency, as on the outbreak of war, retired officers, or who may have retired on a pension or on a gratuity, but liable to recall under age limits, have been invited by the Secretary of State for War to offer their services for re-employment with their corps and departments of the Army. On the cessation of hostilities, and the War Office require their services no longer, they revert to the retired lists, as far as the Royal Warrant for pay and promotion provides, without an increased promotion or addition to pension. The question arises, are officers, who have retired and on being asked to offer their services for re-employment, placed on the same footing as regards Army Reservists? It is understood that the time an officer was not on the active list he forfeited, as a retired officer, his claims to increase, to pension, or to service—but on recall the time so spent on the retired list might be permitted "to count as continuous service" towards an increase to pension on reverting to the retired lists on the cessation of the war. It is a serious liability for a retired officer to be liable to recall in time of war and to obtain for his services no increase to his pension or to promotion. It appears as if this was a matter worthy of the attention of the financial advisers to the Secretary of State for War.

AUDAX.

INSIDE LADYSMITH.

A most interesting diary, kept by the 1st Batn. Manchester Regiment (the old 63rd) during the siege of Ladysmith has been privately printed. A few extracts from it may be found interesting:—

"Oct. 31, 1899.—The right half battalion (except half B Company on Range Post) was moved at 9 a.m. to occupy Caesar's Camp. Left half battalion followed in afternoon.

"Nov. 9, 1899.—The following telegram was received in the evening from Col. Ian Hamilton: 'Deeply regret so many poor fellows hit. I have informed chief how excellently well your regiment behaved under trying circumstances.' Col. Hamilton was present nearly all day with the battalion.

"Nov. 28, 1899.—A good deal of shelling during the day, mostly from the new 6in. gun on Middle Hill, a good deal directed at No. 1 sangar. Two howitzers to be mounted on Waggon Hill at night. Definite news of success by Buller and Clery; not very authentic, however.

"Nov. 30, 1899.—Clery reported to be within six miles.

"Jan. 6, 1900.—At 3 a.m. heavy firing started at Waggon Hill. At 3.45 a.m. heavy firing suddenly developed on S.E. corner of Caesar's Camp, then containing D Co., and A Co., its relief. Losses at this corner were exceptionally heavy, nearly all the men in the left section being killed within half an hour. It appears that the Boers crept up at night round our left flank, between the Natal Police and ourselves, and came up a gully on to the crest line, passing themselves off as the "Town Guard," and then shot our men down. . . . The shell fire was much less severe than on Nov. 7 and 9 (Bulwana Long Tom fired 93 shells on hill), but there can be no comparison of the strength and determination of the enemy, and the heat and accuracy of his rifle fire. Nearly all our men were shot in the head and arms while firing, and lay dead in their sangars; many were shot from behind and hanging over their sangars facing down the hill to their front.

"Jan. 8, 1900.—The following letter was received from Col. Hamilton, dated Jan. 8:—'The O.C. 7th Brigade wishes to convey to all ranks of the Manchester Regiment his admiration of the courage and determination displayed by them in the action on Jan. 6, 1900. The casualty list testifies to the severity of the fighting, and the fact that all our positions are maintained shows how complete was the victory. The Brigadier is proud to have been so long and so closely associated with a battalion which has invariably come to the front when called upon, to show the enemy and the world at large how stubbornly Englishmen can fight.'

"Jan. 21, 1900.—Very peaceful here. Gen. Buller's column very busy all day shelling a very large hill. He is gaining ground, and sent in report of favourable progress. Heavy storm of rain and wind both yesterday and to-day, the former destroyed the mess.

"Jan. 27, 1900.—Boer deserter in—states Boer losses with Buller to be very heavy—and more news, which is not reliable. Not much doing anywhere. Very quiet in morning. Late in evening received official news that

ABERDEEN GRANITE MONUMENTS, &c.—ALEX. MACDONALD and Co., Limited (late A. Macdonald, Field and Co.), Workers in Polished Granites to the Queen, undertake the erection of their work in any part of the country. The largest stock of granite monuments in the country may be seen at their London premises. For designs and prices, address as above, to the Aberdeen Granite Works, Aberdeen; or 373, Euston Road, London, N.W.

Sir C. Warren had succeeded in taking Spion Kop, and holding it all day on 24th inst., but had lost it at night. Great to-do about rations and forage.

"Jan. 28, 1900.—Very quiet. Last day of bread ration—and no more grain, &c., for horses, except R.A., from this date.

"Feb. 16, 1900.—Very hot again. Some slight firing heard from west; fairly quiet here. Some siege prices to-day in town:—One mealie cob, 3s. 8d.; two plates of grapes, £2 6s.; eggs per dozen, £2 8s.; vegetable marrow, £1 7s.; packet 'Old Gold' cigarettes, usual price 3d., £1 5s.; cigars, box of 50, usual price 14s., £9 10s.; 4lb. tin Capstan tobacco, £3 3s.; matches per box, 1s. 1½d.; one 6d. tin of jam, £1 3s.; one bottle of home-made jam, £1 11s. 6d.

"Feb. 28, 1900.—About 5 p.m. we saw our cavalry scouts on the hills about two miles S. of No. 5 picquet, and about an hour later three squadrons (about) came in through Intombi and were enthusiastically received. They consisted of Natal Carbineers and Imperial Light Horse. Held our men in readiness for service at any moment. Huge convoys could be seen at dusk on Elandslaagte road beyond Gun Hill."

THE remains of the late Col. H. A. Trevelyan were interred in the Masonic Plot in Mountain View Cemetery on Sunday afternoon. The body had previously been taken to the residence at the Barton Estate, from where the funeral was held, many country residents assembling there to do honour to the old soldier. Several beautiful floral pieces were laid on the coffin. The funeral procession arrived at the Belmont school-house about 3.30 o'clock; where Companies C and F and the Raisin City Band were stationed in readiness to act as escort. The military companies, in obedience to orders, assembled at Armoury Hall at 1.30, and from there marched in three companies as a battalion to the school-house, accompanied by the band. Upon arrival of the funeral cortege they fell in line, preceding the hearse, and following the Raisin City Band which played a dirge until the Kroeger School was passed, when it marched in quick time until the cemetery was reached. The battalion was led by Major George W. Jones, on horseback. Following the companies came a carriage containing the pallbearers, who were Fulton G. Berry, L. L. Corry, W. A. Veith, Gen. M. W. Muller, Col. T. J. Hay, and A. Halmeier. With the line of buggies following the hearse, the length of the procession was about three-quarters of a mile. The chief mourner's carriage contained Mrs. Marks, Charles Riddell, John Wilkinson, and Gus Eisen. The cemetery was reached about 4.30 and the band recommenced playing a dirge. The battalion halted, and as the hearse went by to the grave presented arms, and during the remainder of the service stood at parade rest. The Rev. Harvey S. Hanson then read the Episcopal burial service, after which a military squad fired three rounds over the grave. Bugler Barton, of Company C, sounded taps. The battalion and band then moved out of the grounds, and upon approaching the cemetery gate the band struck up a quick movement. That Col. Trevelyan was held in high esteem was evidenced by the honours accorded him at his funeral. As a citizen he was universally liked, and as a soldier he was a favourite among the California military officers. In issuing orders to companies C and F to act as escort at the funeral, Gen. Muller thought that thereby he could show the deep appreciation in which his many kindnesses were held. The colonel was not an American citizen, but Fresno was his home, and, next to his native land, America was high in his esteem.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

Royal Horse Guards (Blues).—2nd Lieut. the Duke of Westminster left Cape Town on Oct. 17 in the *Norman*.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards will remain at Aldershot for the winter. 2nd Lieut. Adams left Cape Town, Oct. 15, on passage home in transport *Lake Erie*.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—The regiment winters at Aldershot. Major Fanshawe takes up duty shortly as second in command, on appointment, from the 19th Hussars. 2nd Lieut. Gaynor left Cape Town on Oct. 15 on passage home in transport *Lake Erie*.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Burt left Cape Town on Oct. 6 in the *Britannic* on passage home.

5th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. Parker arrived at Plymouth on the 18th on board the hospital ship *Dunera*.

6th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. O. H. M. Jones is discharged to duty in South Africa.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Haig left Cape Town on Oct. 6 in the *Britannic*, invalided.

1st (Royal) Dragoons.—Major Rogers left Cape Town on Oct. 17 in the *Norman*. 2nd Lieut. Sir R. St. G. C. Gore has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).—Major Middleton is appointed second in command, vice Major Hippisley, promoted to the command.

5th Lancers will be brought home from South Africa as soon as its services can safely be dispensed with. 2nd Lieut. G. G. M. Tyrrell has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

7th Hussars will winter at Aldershot. Capt. Wormald left Cape Town on Oct. 6 in the steamship *Britannic*, on passage home.

10th Hussars.—Capt. Sir J. Milbanke, V.C., left Cape Town on Oct. 21 in steamship *Tagus*. Private M. Johnson has been granted the medal for distinguished conduct in the field.

13th Hussars.—Capt. J. H. Tremayne (adjutant) is discharged to duty in South Africa.

16th Lancers.—Lieut. Van der Byl left Cape Town on Oct. 11 in the *Kinfauns Castle*.

17th Lancers.—Major Ricardo has been appointed second in command, vice Major Herbert, promoted to the command.

18th Hussars.—Capt. Levenson, who has been serving with so much credit in the expedition to Kumasi, has been invalided home, and sailed in the *Bornu* on the 10th inst.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The best shooting unit at Okehampton during the season was S Battery R.H.A.

Col. Rainsford-Hannay left Cape Town on Oct 6 in the steamship *Britannic* conveying sick and wounded officers.

Lieut.-Col. Saltmarsh, on his return from South Africa, has been appointed to command the R.A. at Sheerness.

Lieut.-Col. E. W. Fleming, who has been acting D.A.A.G. on the Headquarter Staff during the manoeuvres on Salisbury Plain, rejoins his Brigade Division at Ipswich.

Major G. F. Herbert (21st Battery R.F.A.) is discharged to duty in South Africa.

Major C. C. Owen (66th Battery R.F.A.) is reported seriously ill at Middelburg (enteric).

Major Knox (R.F.A.) left Cape Town on October 16 in charge of the steamship *Englishman*.

Majors Sandilands and Kelner, R.F.A., left Cape Town on Oct 6 in the *Britannic* on passage home.

Major Lawrie C. E. Lawrie, D.S.O., arrived at Southampton on the 18th in charge of the *Montrose*, Transport No. 93, conveying invalids from South Africa.

Capt. (Lieut.-Col.) H. E. J. Brake, D.S.O., Commandant 2nd Batn. Central Africa Regiment, has been invalided to England from the Gold Coast, where he has been serving with the force under Sir J. Willcocks.

Capt. R. E. Home (16th Co. R.G.A.) is discharged to duty in South Africa.

Capt. G. C. F. Buchan, 65th Battery, R.F.A., of Kelloe, Edron, Berwickshire, who died of enteric fever at Bloemfontein on May 21, aged 33, left personal estate in England and Scotland valued at £211,982 2s. 10d.

Cpts. Overton and Powell, R.F.A., left Cape Town on Oct. 11 in the *Kinfauns Castle*.

Lieut. Hon. B. J. Russell, R.F.A., arrived at Plymouth on Oct. 18 on board the hospital ship *Dunera*.

Lieut. Hay, of the Dublin City Artillery, who has been given a commission in the regular service, joins the Royal Garrison Artillery. He has been only a few months an officer of the Dublin City Artillery.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The 46th Company of the Royal Engineers moved into the new huts at Bulford on Monday, and they will remain stationed there until the end of the month, when they are to return to Tidworth House.

The appointment of Chief Engineer, Military Works in India, is to carry the substantive rank of Colonel.

Lieut.-Col. Rochford Boyd, R.E., who has been invalided home from South Africa, where he went to join the field force several months ago, is to resume his former post of commander of troops and companies at Aldershot, the present holder of the appointment, Lieut.-Col. Friend, having received instructions to join the Sirdar's staff in Egypt.

Lieut.-Col. F. J. Aylmer, V.C., on vacating his appointment as A.A.G. Madras, has been appointed to the Military Works Department in the Punjab.

Major Sinclair left Cape Town on Oct. 6th in the *Britannic* on passage home.

Major Brooke is reported wounded in the leg near Bloemhof.

Major H. E. S. Abbott has been appointed Superintending Engineer, Rawul Pindi, and Major G. M. Porter commanding R.E., Sind.

Lieut. Douglas arrived at Plymouth on Oct. 18 on board the hospital ship *Dunera*.

Lieut. H. L. Meyrick has been discharged to duty, South Africa.

Corpls. C. Hyde and F. Kirby, Lance-Corpl. W. Edwards, and Sappers G. Redding, A. Webb, J. Austin, C. Collins, T. Costin, J. Crisp, B. Fearnley, and T. Pearce, have been awarded the medal for distinguished conduct in the field.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—Col. Gordon Lennox left Cape Town on Oct. 17 in the *Norman*.

Coldstream Guards.—Lieut.-Col. Maxse left Cape Town on Oct. 17 for England in the *Norman*.

Royal Scots (1st).—Major Bode has been appointed second in command of the 2nd Batn., vice Major Hallett, promoted to the command. He was promoted into the regiment in April, 1898, from the Middlesex Regiment.

Royal Lancaster Regiment (4th).—Capt. J. H. Lloyd, who has been Acting Brigade-Major on Salisbury Plain, rejoins the 1st Batn. 2nd Lieut. Milward left Cape Town on October 16 on passage home in *Englishman* steamship. Capt. Barker (4th Batn.) left Cape Town in the *Norman* on Oct. 17.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—The new 3rd Batn. moved on Thursday from York to Bradford Major (Lieut.-Col.) Wilkinson, Inspector-General Gold Coast Constabulary, has been invalided to England.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—Capt. Williams is ordered to join the 3rd Batn at Malta on promotion from the East Surrey Regiment.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—Capt. Lascelles left Cape Town on Oct. 17 in the *Norman*. Capt. Wright left Cape Town on Oct 6 in the *Britannic*, invalided. Capt. Waddington joins the 3rd Batn. at Gibraltar, on promotion from the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Capt. Hill is transferred on promotion from the 1st Batn. to the 4th Batn., and Capt. Hibbert from the 1st Batn. to the 3rd Batn. Capt. the Hon. A. S. FitzGerald, 7th (Militia) Batn., has been selected for duty at the Regimental Depot, Hounslow. Mrs. Donald, wife of Lieut.-Col. Donald, is anxious to send out plum puddings for Christmas to the non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd Batn. now in South Africa. She asks all those interested

in the regiment to send subscriptions to her at Woodville, Camberley.

King's Regiment (8th).—Major Campbell, Adjut., 3rd Volunteer Batn., has passed the tactical examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—The 3rd (Militia) Batn. has arrived at Manchester from Salisbury Plain and taken over duty. Lieut.-Col. Roberts left Cape Town on Oct. 15 in charge of transport *Lake Erie*.

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—A county meeting was held at Exeter on Oct. 18 by the Lord-Lieutenant to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate the services of Gen. Buller and other Devonshire officers and the men of the Devonshire Regiment. Lord Clinton presided, and among other speakers were the Earl of Idlesleigh, Earl Morley, the Mayors of Exeter and Plymouth. It was decided to start a subscription list to give a welcome to the officers, present them with swords of honour, give commemorative plate to the two battalions of the Devonshire Regiment, place a memorial to the fallen in the cathedral, and later on erect a group of statuary or a statue of Gen. Buller.

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—Major Shadwell completes to-morrow his term of appointment as D.A.A.G. Punjab. Capt. Brett left Cape Town on Oct. 15 in transport *Lake Erie* on passage home.

East Yorkshire Regiment (15th).—Major Sladen, D.A.A.G. Colchester, has passed the tactical examination qualifying for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Capt. Unett left Cape Town on Oct. 6 in the *Britannic* on passage home.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—Capt. Staes joins the 1st Batn. in India on restoration to the establishment.

Leicestershire Regiment (17th).—2nd Lieut. Hunt left Cape Town on Oct. 15 on passage home in transport *Lake Erie*.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—Lieut. Rowan-Hamilton left Cape Town on Oct. 17 in the *Norman*.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—2nd Lieut. Luker left Cape Town on Oct. 6 in the *Britannic* on passage home.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd).—Capt. Gabbett is reported as "slightly improved." Major Owen Thomas, of Bryndu, Anglesey, formerly of the 3rd (Volunteer) Batn. of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who has been in command of a squadron of Brabant's Light Horse, arrived last week at Rhosgoch Station. He was received by a khaki-clad procession of horsemen, who escorted him to Llanfechell and Cemaes, where he was presented with an address of welcome. Lieut. Kyrke has returned to duty.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th).—The 4th Batn. reached Omagh on Oct. 18, on return from five months Militia training at Aldershot.

Gloucestershire Regiment (28th).—The 3rd Batn. moved on Oct 18 and 19, and not as announced in a previous notice. Capt. Connor left Cape Town on Oct. 6 in the *Britannic* on passage home.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th).—Cpts. Bucknall and Hobson arrived at Plymouth on Oct. 18 on board the hospital ship *Dunera*.

East Surrey Regiment (31st).—The 4th Batn. moved from Birr to Dublin on Oct. 16. Lieut. A. E. O'Meara (3rd Batn.), has been appointed for duty with the 1st Royal Home Counties Reserve at Aldershot.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd).—2nd Lieut. Kirk arrived at Plymouth on Oct. 18 on board the hospital ship *Dunera*.

West Riding Regiment (33rd).—Col. F. C. Wemyss has been appointed to the honorary colonelcy of the 3rd Batn., with which battalion he served for 32 years, 12 years as colonel commanding. Col. Wemyss was born at Pontefract, where his father, the late Gen. Wemyss, colonel of the Leicestershire Regiment, was at the time on the staff. Major E. L. Cordes, second in command of the 3rd Batn. forming the Boer prisoners' guard at Simons Town, has been granted the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel, and Lieut. D. M. Jenkins has been given a vacant company command in the battalion. Col. Cordes got his company 16 years ago, and only obtained field rank in February last. Capt. Jenkins' promotion has been very rapid, as he only received his first commission three days before the battalion was embodied at Halifax in January last. Capt. Goldie left Cape Town on Oct. 6 in the *Britannic*, invalided. Capt. Whitaker, who went from Dover to the front, has been selected for the adjutantcy of the Herts Volunteers at Great Berkhamsted.

Royal Sussex Regiment (35th).—Corpl. P. Hoad and Lance-Corpl. C. C. Neville have been granted the medal for distinguished conduct in the field.

Hampshire Regiment (37th).—Capt. Boucher (on passage home) and Qrmr. Andrews (invalided) left Cape Town in the *Britannic* steamship on Oct. 6.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th).—2nd Lieut. Anderson (3rd Batn.) left Cape Town on Oct. 16 on passage home in steamship *Englishman*.

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Capt. Davidson left Cape Town on Oct. 17 in the *Norman*.

Dorset Regiment (39th).—Capt. A. L. Kitson is discharged to duty in South Africa.

S. Lancashire Regiment (40th).—Lieut. E. Robson and 2nd Lieut. W. V. Hume are discharged to duty in South Africa.

Black Watch (42nd).—Lieut. Harvey is appointed Adjutant of the 1st Batn.

Royal Berkshire Regiment (49th).—Col. Evans Gordon and Capt. Sir T. Pasley left Cape Town on Oct. 17 in the *Norman*. 2nd Lieut. Marton arrived at Plymouth on the 18th on board the hospital ship *Dunera*.

Royal West Kent Regiment (50th).—2nd Lieut. Parker left Cape Town on Oct. 15 on passage home in transport *Lake Erie*.

King's Shropshire Light Infantry (53rd).—Capt. Markham is ordered to join the 2nd Batn. (85th) in India on promotion.

Middlesex Regiment (57th).—Capt. Haviland arrived at Plymouth on Oct. 18 on board the hospital ship *Dunera*. Lieut. C. D'O. A. C. Bowers is discharged to duty in South Africa.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—Capt. C. A. G. Clarke (4th Batn.) has been selected for Adjutant of the Queen's Westminster R.V. on increase of establishment. Capt. R. P. Cobbold left Cape Town on Oct. 17 in the *Norman*.

Wiltshire Regiment (62nd).—Lieut.-Col. Carter arrived at Plymouth Oct. 18 on board the hospital ship *Dunera*.

Manchester Regiment (63rd).—Capt. Crichton will join the new 4th Batn. on an early date on promotion. Capt. B. A. Wright is invalided home from Kumasi.

Royal Berkshire Regiment (66th).—Major McClintock has been appointed second in command of the 1st Batn. (49th) at Gibraltar.

Durham Light Infantry (68th).—Lieut.-Col. Woodland arrived at Plymouth on Oct. 18 on board the hospital ship *Dunera*.

Highland Light Infantry (71st).—Capt. Jarvie (4th Batn.) left Cape Town on Oct. 6th in the *Britannic* on passage home. Capt. S. Scrase-Dickins, who has been Acting Brigade-Major on Salisbury Plain, rejoins the depot of the 2nd Batn. Lieut. Graham and Lieut. C. R. C. Mayne are invalided home from Kumasi.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—Colour-Sergt. D. Nelson, Sergt.-Drummer G. Lawrence, Corpl.-Piper K. McLeod, and Lance-Corpls. S. Dryden and W. C. H. Hodgson have been awarded the medal for distinguished conduct in the field.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (76th).—Capt. Cobb is posted to the battalion in India, on restoration to the establishment.

Middlesex Regiment (77th).—Major Longe, from the depot at Hounslow, is under orders to embark for South Africa to rejoin headquarters.

Cameron Highlanders (79th).—Capt. Adlercron, 1st Batn., has arrived home from South Africa, having fortunately made a perfect recovery after having been shot through the brain in a skirmish near Vredfort.

Royal Irish Rifles (83rd).—Capt. Rosborough, 6th (Militia) Batn., has been selected for service with the Central Africa Rifles.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th).—Lieuts. Kentish and Holmes arrived at Plymouth Oct. 18 on board the hospital ship *Dunera*.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—2nd Lieut. Henderson left Cape Town in the *Britannic* on Oct. 6 invalided.

Derbyshire Regiment (95th).—Capt. Pennell, V.C., left Cape Town on Oct. 21 in the steamship *Tagus*, on passage home. Capt. Mackinnon is invalided home from Kumasi. 2nd Lieut. James left Cape Town on Oct. 15 in the transport *Lake Erie* on passage home.

Royal West Kent Regiment (97th).—Capt. Montgomery-Campbell left Cape Town in the *Britannic* steamship on Oct. 6, invalided.

Leinster Regiment (100th).—Capt. Mather will proceed to the West Indies to join the 2nd Batn. (109th), on promotion.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (101st).—Lieut. (local Capt.) R. H. Monck-Mason and Capt. W. D. Beannish (3rd Batn.) are invalided home from Kumasi.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102nd).—Major F. P. English is discharged to duty in South Africa.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut.-Col. Metcalf and Lieut. Blewitt arrived at Plymouth on the 18th in the

hospital ship *Dunera*, invalided from South Africa. Capt. Sir G. Grogan is transferred on promotion from the 1st to the 4th Batn. Lieut. K. C. S. Foy (7th Batn.) has been appointed for duty with the 2nd Royal Rifles Reserve at Parkhurst.

Army Service Corps.—Qmr. Evans left Cape Town on Oct. 6 in the *Britannic*, invalided. Lieut. Lord Graham (attached) left Cape Town on Oct. 21 on passage home in steamship *Tagus*.

Army Ordnance Department.—Major Sherwood left Cape Town for England on Oct. 11 on board the *Kinfauns Castle*.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieut.-Col. Irvine left Cape Town in the *Britannic* on Oct. 6, invalided. Major Reade sailed from Cape Town on Oct. 11 in the *Kinfauns Castle*. Lieut. H. Simson has been discharged to duty, South Africa.

West India Regiment.—Lieut. Willis (1st Batn.), is invalided home from Kumasi. Capt. Stewart, who has been serving with the West African Regiment in the Ashanti Expedition, has been invalided to England, and sailed on the 10th inst. Pte. W. Brown, 1st Batn., has been granted the medal for distinguished conduct in the field.

Army Veterinary Department.—Veterinary Surgeon-Lieut. Love left Cape Town for England on Oct. 11 on board the *Kinfauns Castle*.

Royal Irish Reserve Regiment moves to Athlone to be stationed, and the corps replaces the 3rd Batn. Highland Light Infantry, which has left that centre. The detachment of the Suffolk Regiment at Shorncliffe also moved to Guernsey, to join the 3rd Batn. of the regiment.

Staff.—Major-Gen. Hutton, Major-Gen. Wavell, and Capt. Viscount Fincastle, V.C., left Cape Town on Oct. 17 for England in the *Norman*. Two colonels of the Indian Staff Corps will be placed next month on the unemployed supernumerary list, viz., Cols. C. C. Brownlow, on Nov. 20, and J. G. Kelly, C.B., A.D.C., on Nov. 28. Col. Hegan left Cape Town on Oct. 6 in the *Britannic* on passage home.

Indian Staff Corps.—Col. Duff left Cape Town on Oct. 17 in the *Norman*. Capt. (local Major) C. J. Mellish is invalided home from Kumasi.

Reserve of Officers.—Major Fraser left Cape Town on Oct. 11 in the *Kinfauns Castle*. Major Tremayne, Capt. Bonham-Christie left Cape Town on Oct. 15 on passage home in transport *Lake Erie*. Capt. J. R. Beech left Cape Town in the *Norman* on Oct. 17.

Remount Depot.—Major Lloyd left Cape Town on Oct. 15 on passage home in transport *Lake Erie*.

Militia.

Kent Militia Artillery.—Major Lord Athlumney left Cape Town on Oct. 17 in the *Norman*.

Much credit is due to the Militia battalions now being disembodied. They have served for several months with admirable spirit, and have reached a high standard of efficiency. Moreover, their conduct and demeanour have been generally excellent. It is interesting to note that this is the seventh occasion upon which the Militia has been embodied for permanent duty in the last 150 years. The first occasion was in 1758-63, during the Seven Years' War; the next in 1778-83, during the War of American Independence; in 1792-1816, for 24 years, during the long war with France; in 1854-56, during the Crimean War; in 1857-1861, during the Indian Mutiny and China campaigns; in 1885, after the death of Gordon; and in 1899-1900. On each of these occasions the Militia has done its duty well, and proved itself a reliable force.

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Yeomanry.

Warwickshire Yeomanry.—Lieut.-Col. Alston is appointed second in command of the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry in succession to the Marquis of Hertford, appointed to command the regiment.

Volunteers.

A cadet corps has been formed at Stonyhurst College, numbering 60 members at the outset. The corps is attached to the 1st V.B. East Lancashire Regt., under Lieut.-Col. Henry J. Robinson, V.D.

The decision to increase the 5th (Princess Beatrice's Isle of Wight) V.B. Hampshire Regt. by the formation of a company at Totland Bay has been rescinded.

Col. Robert Weddell, V.D., commanding 1st V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers, is retiring at the end of the year. Lieut.-Col. Wilfrid Gibson, V.D., Herham, second in command, is mentioned as his successor. Col. Weddell entered the Berwick Rifles (now G. Company of the battalion) as a private.

Lieut.-Col. W. Whetherly, who on Monday last completed 10 years in command of the East London Engineer Volunteers, has been granted four years' extension of his command.

Capt. C. A. G. Clark, 4th Batn. King's Royal Rifles, has been selected for Adjutant of the Queen's Westminster Rifles, on the corps' increase of establishment.

Lieut. Varley, of the Honourable Artillery Company, has won the Rifle Championship jewel and the President's prize with 999 points out of a possible 1,120. Armr.-Sergt. Trask won the silver jewel with 956 points, and Sergt. Emery the bronze with 931.

OFFICERS' EXPENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter from "Soldier Parent," published in your issue of the 20th inst., is only one of many that might be written upon a subject which bids fair to become a standing disgrace to the nation. It is most sincerely to be hoped that amongst the many and urgent calls for Army reform, the pressing question of "officers' expenses" will take a foremost place, and that something of a practical and far-reaching nature will be arrived at towards materially lessening the heavy and wholly unnecessary expenses to which officers (proverbially poor men) are put to, and over which there would appear very often to be little or no control exercised by those in authority. As an officer of nearly 30 years' service with two sons who have quite recently obtained their commissions in the Army, I can write with a certain amount of personal experience. I am well aware that the subject proposed to be dealt with is a delicate one to handle, and that there are many who see, or fancy they see, in the curtailment of regimental extravagance, mess entertainments, and institutions a corresponding loss of prestige and *esprit de corps*. "Tradition and the custom of war in like cases" goes a long way, no doubt, but surely it is time to look at the matter from a different standpoint of view. The drain on the commissioned ranks has been pretty severely felt, the result of the South African imbroglio, and although it would seem that so far the supply has equalled the demand, can we depend on it to meet still further calls in the near future? The Army, as a profession must be to many prohibitive by reason of the impossibility of living in it unless possessed of some private means, the pay of the junior ranks being quite inadequate to meet the items of expenditure, many of which are more or less compulsory, such as subscriptions and donations, the up-keep of an unnecessarily expensive uniform, the regimental polo club, drag, and other "calis" with which every military man is familiar.

I think the question is one that military members should bring forward in the House, and the authorities challenged as to what steps they propose taking towards ameliorating the present most unsatisfactory condition of things. The position of the British officer at no time has been more deserving of attention than it is now at the close of a struggle which has brought sorrow to so many an English home; the father, the brother, the son, have been taken, and who can say what lies ahead? I could, of course, write much in detail as to how I would suggest a practical solution of the difficulties that will arise in dealing with this matter of "officers' expenses." Sooner or later it must be faced, the sooner the better. At present I only wish to join issue with "Soldier Parent" in a protest against the existing order of things. Half measures and official fulminations from the War Office will not answer; the cost must be cut with regard to the cloth.

ANOTHER SOLDIER PARENT.

MR. ANTHONY HOPE is a novelist whose local colour is always of the best, and he is right in speaking of a military officer in his club as engaged in reading *THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE*. The statement appears in his serial "Tristram of Blent" in the current number of the *Monthly Review*.

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Reviews.

THE GREAT BOER WAR.*

*That Dr. Doyle's book has many claims to appreciative esteem might be affirmed after a brief glance at its pages. To begin with, it is the first complete, succinct history of all operations down to date, and deals with the preliminaries of war, the inception of the struggle, and every episode to the penultimate snipings that we may hope foreshadow the end. But it is far more than a mere narrative; it is a well-reasoned record of momentous military events, a well-balanced verdict upon the much-disputed question of the conduct of the war. There can be no question of Dr. Conan Doyle's good faith, of his earnest desire to do the fullest justice to all. He writes generously, even tenderly, of mishaps and misadventures, and rises into impassioned eloquence when there is matter, and he finds abundant matter, to praise. There has been so much fault-finding, so much cheap criticism from self-constituted experts whose hasty utterances find an echo in the general disappointment and discontent, that it is pleasing to turn to these pages and read what Doyle says. He has realised, with large-hearted, broad-minded vision, how great were the difficulties of a campaign fought under entirely novel conditions by men handicapped from the outset with imperfect means, struggling ever to recover lost ground, to remedy misconceptions, to grapple with a crisis far greater than had ever been anticipated. So we have no worse judgment of Symons than that he suffered himself too readily to be locked up in Glencoe. Doyle finds in Sir George White the "one quality which is charming in an individual but may be dangerous in a commander—he was a confirmed optimist. Perhaps his heart might have failed him in the dark days to come had he not been so." Doyle's general summing-up of White is in the main admirable; he cannot blame him for the original "entanglement," for he had been but a week in the country when it came upon him, and he could not well alter the facts of the military situation. "He did his best, committed one or two errors, did brilliantly on one or two points, and finally conducted the defence with a tenacity and a gallantry which are above all praise." Again, in regard to Buller, he is by no means severe upon the Colenso disaster. He does full credit to the stoicism with which the general met the even more terrible withdrawal from Spion Kop, and his final operations for the relief of Ladysmith are characterised as "strategical movements largely conceived and admirably carried out. . . Buller set about his task in a slow, deliberate, pertinacious fashion. Let it be acknowledged that his was the hardest problem of the war, and that he solved it. The mere acknowledgment goes far to silence criticism." Doyle endorses the view so largely held that Buller through it all retained the extraordinary faculty for winning and holding the confidence of his men. They trusted him implicitly, and even after repulse joined issue again as steadily as though he had always led them to victory. No doubt they recognised in him the qualities that are dearest to our race—the obstinate refusal to accept a beating; but they knew also that he was their friend, that his first and last thoughts were for their welfare, and that if he had a fault it was pardonable in their eyes, namely, that he hated beyond everything to imperil men's lives more than could possibly be helped—the secret, indeed, of some of his want of success.

In dealing with other more or less unfortunate episodes Doyle is equally anxious to hold his hand and avoid too vigorous criticism. He has no bitter reproaches for Methuen. He points out that the close formation in which the Highlanders advanced at Magersfontein was essential to prevent straggling; but we may agree with him that, had the deployment occurred five minutes sooner, it is quite probable that the Boer position would have been carried. Here follows a most interesting digression comparing the "extreme bloodiness of modern warfare under some conditions and its bloodlessness under others." There were in all just a thousand casualties at Magersfontein, yet seven hundred of them occurred in a few moments, and the remainder during the whole day. The obvious conclusion is, that to press home frontal attack, column after column moving boldly across the open, must entail little short of annihilation. The warning may be recommended to our neighbours on the Continent who, to judge by the most recent manœuvres in France and Germany, have by no means laid this practical lesson to heart. Doyle too treats Gatacre gently, doing full justice to his fearlessness and tireless energy, but naturally animadverting upon the mistakes into which they led him. We are reminded that Gatacre was the first into the zareba of the Atbara—"a gallant exploit of the soldier, but a questionable position for the general. The man's strength and his weakness lay in this incident." Doyle sums up the whole case most fairly in a noble passage:—"It is not for the historian—especially for a civilian historian—to say a word unnecessarily to

aggravate the pain of that brave man who, having done all that personal courage could do, was seen afterwards sobbing on the table of the waiting-room at Molteno, and bemoaning his 'poor men.'"

It is pleasant to turn from the dark to the pleasanter side, the revival of hope, the brilliant dawn of triumph, when the new leader, amply equipped by personal qualifications worthily supported by ample material and means, came upon the scene, and so soon changed the fortunes of the war. Within one fortnight Kimberley was relieved, Cronje captured, the two roads opened to Bloemfontein from the Modder and the Orange Rivers. Doyle bears glowing testimony to the power of "the single master-hand which had in an instant changed England's night into day." But here, however, he is rightly anxious that those who had aided so splendidly in the great achievement should have their share of the credit. "Kitchener, the organiser, French, the cavalry leader—to these two men, second only to their chief, are the results of the operation due." Nor does he omit Col. Henderson, who was head of Lord Roberts's Intelligence Department, but also his constant adviser in strategical matters; nor Col. Richardson, the chief supply officer, whose services, and those of the department he controlled, were invaluable.

Leaving the purely historical part of the work, we pass to the general criticisms with which it is largely filled: the views and strictures upon our military methods, the quality and temperament of our officers, the nature of our personnel, as organised, the defects of the existing matériel. It is not always possible to follow Dr. Conan Doyle in his conclusions. We may agree with him that our generals, "to their credit as men, but to their detriment as soldiers," showed very small powers of dissimulation throughout the campaign. There was often no secrecy, no "slimness," and this although the camps were honey-combed with spies. But we may demur to the sweeping assertion that "an over-elaboration of trifles and a want of grip of common sense and of adaptation to new ideas are characteristic failings in our Army," and think the criticism hasty and untenable. Dr. Conan Doyle, again, is rather too severe upon the cavalry, which he cannot admit "has justified its existence as cavalry." This may be in part borne out by the experience of the Boer War, but we should be foolish to convert all our cavalry into light horse men, trained to fight on foot as though the day for "shock tactics" was altogether over. We may yet have to meet a European enemy with cavalry of the old type, and should find ourselves at a disadvantage from a too hastily adopted change. No doubt the experience of the war tends largely to

prove that the irregular action of untrained individuals acting more or less independently will be most formidable for the defence. Yet they would be useless for offence. Numbers cannot be moved and handled without previous organisation. A mob, however brave and well meaning, is still a mob and not an army. There must be some system, some subordination, some surrender of volition on the part of units to the central and controlling will, or confusion worse confounded, overwhelming defeat and disaster, must ensue.

SOME BOOKS ON SOUTH AFRICA.

The flood of South African literature shows diminution neither in quantity nor quality. It is true that some volumes are slight, and of little permanent value, but in the majority of them many useful things are found. Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., has added an extremely well-written book, which contains his later letters to the *Morning Post* and some others. *Ian Hamilton's March* (Longmans and Co.) includes more than its title would imply. It embraces incidents of the period from Mr. Churchill's departure from Natal to the battle of Diamond Hill. On his way to Bloemfontein he visited General Gatacre, and we are well pleased with the spirit in which he writes. He has always shown himself ready to appreciate the qualities and understand the difficulties of generals at the front. General Gatacre, he says, has been cruelly persecuted by people quite ignorant of the difficulties of war or of the conditions in which it is carried on in South Africa, and those who struggled back after the disastrous day at Stormberg were warm in their appreciation of his services. "No one could have got us out but him." In relation to which Mr. Churchill strikes a note of warning. If the War Office—he was writing in April—intended to break generals, not so much for incapacity as for want of success, it would not find men to fight for it in brigade and divisional commands. "The generals would not willingly risk the fruits of long years of service in damnable countries and perils of all kinds." "Besides, as an irreverent subaltern remarked to me, 'If you begin with Gatacre, where are you going to end? What about poor old —?' " Mr. Churchill's fortunes seem to have been a succession of adventures and escapes. He had escaped from Pretoria, and was now to escape in an adventure with McNeill's Scouts. He tells the story very well. They encountered an unexpected force, and had to retreat under a heavy fire to a sheltering kopje. As he attempted to mount, his horse p'unged, the saddle slipped, and the animal galloped away. For the second time in the war he ran for his life on foot from the Boer marksmen, but at last a friendly soldier gave him a lift, and he reached safety on a horse that was wounded to death. In the famous march of Ian Hamilton on the right flank of Lord Roberts's advance from Bloemfontein he saw operations which few others had the opportunity of describing, and when the force crossed over the front, and was on the left flank at Johannesburg, he was present at the battle of Florida or Doornkop. He then performed the bold feat of riding with his own messages and the General's detailed despatches through Johannesburg, at the time in possession of the enemy, to Lord Roberts's camp at Germistoun. He describes the events with great spirit, and has contributed one of the most readable narratives of the fighting that we have read.

Messrs. Methuen have published quite a library of books concerning the war, two on Ladysmith, two on Mafeking, another on the war from the Boer side, and one or two more. *The Relief of Mafeking*, by Filson Young, is a very interesting book by the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, noteworthy because it describes the march of Mahon's flying column. Incidentally Mr. Young refers to Magersfontein, and defends Lord Methuen from the things that have been said against him. He is disposed to rest the blame for the mishap on the rain and pitch-darkness, and contrasts the event with the attack made at Paardeberg on Feb. 18. At Magersfontein the casualties were about 900; on the sanguinary day of Paardeberg they were about 1,600. Mr. Young was with Lord Methuen in the operations of Boshof, to which justice has scarcely been done by correspondents. We would emphatically commend his excellent account of the march by which Mafeking was relieved. His correspondence well deserved to be republished.

The fifth edition of *The Gunner's Pocket Book*, by Lieut. A. C. Chew, R.G.A., is a compact little volume, brim full of information and interest to artillerymen. The thousand and one useful facts it embodies are set forth in concise style, while numerous diagrams illustrate the text. The book deserves to be as widely popular as ever.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1900.

THE COMMAND OF THE SEA.

IT was with just that touch of dramatic effect
which we expect from the League that Mr.
Seymour Trower launched his startling query on
Saturday last. To ask the people of England on
the eve of the anniversary of Trafalgar, "Have
we lost the command of the sea?" was what our
Transatlantic cousins call "smart" and our
brother, the Boer, "slim." And yet the coup has
not been made nor the alarm created which was
obviously intended. By this time the Executive
Committee of the League have probably recognised
that they have made a tactical mistake. The
moment was well chosen, the mine was fully
charged, only a spark seemed to be wanted, but
the fuse was the wrong one, and the result was a
fizzle. It is a great pity from a public point of
view, because it must be admitted that there is
cause, if not for alarm, at least for apprehension,
and an outcry like this which seems to be without
sufficient justification must lessen the weight of
those which are made later. It was probably
considered necessary by the Executive of the
League to exaggerate the case they presented in
order to attract public attention. But in their
letter they have laid the colours on too thickly,
while the accusation of incompetency which they

have brought against Mr. Goschen and his advisers for the last five years has so little justification that it is only calculated to alienate support. Of the five points mentioned in Mr. Trower's letter there is only one worth consideration. It is true that our ships have not been completed as quickly as they ought to have been, but it is by no means proved that this is due to the incompetence of the Board. Moreover, it by no means follows that because there has been this delay in completion of ships, therefore we should lose our position of maritime supremacy if it were now called in question.

What is perhaps still more unpardonable in the letter is that its statements are historically inaccurate. For, if there is one thing more than another that the League has properly insisted upon our countrymen acquiring, it is the knowledge of naval history and its lessons. Yet here we have Mr. Trower virtually asserting that there has never been any time since Trafalgar until now at which our supremacy afloat has been in danger. This argues a lamentable ignorance of notorious and most instructive facts relating to the progress and development of our Fleet. We have a strong belief in the power of the League to be a useful factor in the maintenance of our naval position, and for this reason we see with regret statements made or action taken, tending to diminish its influence. Unfortunately several of its theatrical schemes of exploitation and advertisement, produced with the best intentions, have had exactly the opposite effect to that which was intended, and now we fear their appeals meet with very much the same reception from the public as did the cry of the boy who had shouted "Wolf!" too often.

It is just as well, since we have felt it advisable to express our regret that the League should have issued such a misleading manifesto, to emphasise our point of agreement with Mr. Trower. There can be no question that there has been most deplorable delays in the construction and completion of many of our ships of war, and those who know the facts will not deny that if this delay continues to occur our position from the point of view of imperial defence may become one of peril. It is an axiom that the integrity of the Empire depends essentially upon our ability to maintain our naval supremacy if it be challenged. If we cannot get the ships completed according to programme then we are drifting toward troublous times. Mr. Goschen acknowledges this, and he has intimated that he has been unable, with the machinery at his disposal, to oblige the contractors to fulfil their pledges. It would seem necessary, then, to augment or improve that machinery, and apparently this can only be accomplished with Parliamentary sanction. At present, in theory, our contracts contain a penal clause which is to operate in case of failure. But, as a matter of fact, no penalties are inflicted because of the difficulty of assessing the measure of responsibility. This system having completely failed, is it not time to try some other? It is ridiculous to assert that our resources for shipbuilding, gun-making, and the like have been exhausted, when no less than half a dozen foreign men-of-war have been built and equipped while the national ships remain in various stages of incompleteness. Either the demands of the foreigners are less stringent than our own, or we are trying to get our material below market price. Probably both causes are at work. The Admiralty believes itself bound to accept the lowest tender, and the price it pays is probably only sufficient to pay the manufacturers when they merely put in the work to keep the plant going. Every business man must be acquainted with this class of contract, and where

time is of little account it probably suits both parties. But time is of the essence of the national bargain where warships are concerned, and it is surely worth considering whether celerity of production should not be compensated for by a premium paid in addition to the contract price. This appears to us to be the real solution of the problem which presents itself to the Admiralty, and as the public have never yet been known to begrudge money for the Navy we see no reason why it should not be tried.

CORSICA AND BIZERTA.

THE visit to Corsica and Bizerta which has been paid by M. de Lanessan and General André, the French Ministers of Marine and War, has been an interesting, and, in some ways, a significant event. It has long been anticipated that the French would shrink from no expenditure in their efforts to create in these places strong offensive and defensive positions. For years back Corsica has been regarded as of vital importance by French governments, and the arsenal which the Italians have created at Maddalena Island, at the northern end of Sardinia, is always regarded as a danger by Frenchmen. In regard to Bizerta, the time has gone by since we regarded the fortification of the place as an act against which we might reasonably protest. If there had been any hesitation on the part of the French Government in strengthening these places, it would have been swept away by the readiness of the legislature to vote, not only the money that was asked, but a large sum in excess. It was, indeed, chiefly to investigate the value of various defensive positions with reference to the expenditure of this money—6,000,000 francs—that the two Ministers made their journey. The Departments of War and Marine are, in France, in close relation in regard to all matters of coast defence, and the voyage of the Ministers is in no way remarkable.

Upon arriving at Ajaccio they were assured by the Military Governor that the navy and army were co-operating most heartily in their efforts. The Prefect, in welcoming the Ministers at a dinner, declared that Corsica had still no defence save the *vaillante poitrine* of her children—a rampart which, he said, however strong it might be, could not suffice, and the island demanded sufficient protection from the mother country. "Corsica counts upon you, Messieurs les Ministres, to realise at length the work of coast defence." General André replied that the visit would certainly not be without profit, while M. de Lanessan assured his hearers that good use would be made of the credit voted by the Chamber. A complete inspection of Ajaccio was made, and included a visit to the jetty of the citadel, which is to be lengthened. Afterwards, the Ministers proceeded—General André in the *St. Louis*, and the Minister of Marine in the *Charlemagne*, with the Prefect of Corsica in the *Bowet*—all in a very dignified manner—to Bonifacio, where the torpedo-boats towed the boats of the battleships, conveying the visitors and many naval officers, through the narrow opening into the port. An inspection of the citadel was made, and it was decided that the roadstead was too restricted and the place unsuitable to be made a naval station, and that Bonifacio must remain merely as a headquarters of the mobile defence. Undoubtedly the defences have been neglected, and Ajaccio, Bastia, and Bonifacio have all claimed the attention of the two Ministers. In the same state the Ministers then proceeded to Porto Vecchio, but their survey appears to have been disappointing, for they came to the conclusion that Ajaccio

alone could be the centre for the defence and victualling of the island. The squadron next escorted the Ministers to Bizerta, where they visited the arsenal of Sidi-Abdallah, and examined the building slip which is being constructed there, as well as the plans for the works contemplated. They also visited the batteries of Saint Jean and the Kébir fort, as well as the defences of the right bank, including the battery of Chreck ben Chabane. An interesting feature of their visit was the appearance of a boat's crew of natives in naval uniform, but wearing the fez. M. Albin Rozet asked some time ago that the natives should be utilised, mainly to act as stokers, and the experiment has been made during the last twelve months. The men are now employed in the mobile defence of Bizerta, thus making possible an economy of French seamen for shore work at the station. Evidently the visit of the two Ministers may be regarded as a landmark in the great development of Bizerta, which has been in progress for some years.

The intervention of the French in Corsican affairs is now of long standing. French statesmen have watched the island jealously, and in the middle of the last century, though they had no disposition to annex it, they were determined that it should fall from the hand of Genoa to that of no other Power. Louis XV. exercised a species of magnanimity in his foreign policy, and was prepared to assist Genoa to retain the island, and it might never have been French at all, but for the fact that the acquisition of it seemed necessary to secure France from attack in the Mediterranean. Otherwise Paoli might even have succeeded in making his country a free and independent State. In the end, Genoa pawned Corsica for a sum equivalent to £80,000, and Charles Bonaparte, the father of Napoleon, spoke out boldly in favour of resistance. France, by that time, had resolved upon annexation, but the conquest of the island was not completed until 4,000 men had been killed and almost 6,000 men had died from wounds or sickness. The British occupation 1794-96 was merely an episode, and Corsica, though it still maintains many national characteristics, is now essentially French.

Navy Notes.

The paragraphs which have appeared in several papers to the effect that the Admiralty are about to reorganise the Reserve Squadron are incorrect in many particulars. The foundation for these stories we pointed out some weeks ago to be the decision of the Admiralty to give the Reserve Squadron three training cruises a year instead of two. Hitherto it has been the custom, although not regularly observed, to call the squadron out in the spring, and again for practice during the manoeuvres. It is now proposed to call it out also in the autumn, a decision which, if carried into effect, cannot fail to increase the mobility and effectiveness of this division of defence. But there is no foundation for the statement that a new squadron is to be created, or that the ships of the First Reserve are being supplied with a larger proportion of stores and victuals than is usual. It is quite possible also that some further changes will be made in the composition of the Reserve Squadron by the substitution of more modern vessels for those that are becoming obsolete. This, however, is entirely in accordance with the practice which has obtained for several years.

There have been rumours also with regard to an increase in the number of executive officers which might be held to imply an intention on the part of the authorities of entering another batch of supplementary lieutenants. What amount of truth there may be in this we are not prepared to say, for it is not to be disputed that at the present time if we are weak at all in per-

sonnel it is in regard to lieutenants. But we see nothing to justify a further increase of the supplementary officers. At the present time, if we desired to raise the fleet from a peace to a war footing, we could not be in a much better position as regards the supply of officers than we are. We should certainly have a larger number to draw upon than we could possibly require, even if we manned every available ship. But in peace time we cannot expect to use our reserves, and the unfortunate mistake of not entering a sufficiency of cadets when the Navy was so largely increased is responsible for the shortage in lieutenants. The wiser policy inaugurated by Sir Frederick Bedford, and others, is rapidly placing us in a better position, and it cannot be long before things will right themselves in this respect. To make another emergency entry of officers now would only complicate the situation later on.

The outcry which is raised in some quarters about the scarcity of certain ratings appears to us to be equally uncalled for. Recruiting for the Navy in almost every grade was never brisker than it is at present, and the proof of this is to be found in the higher qualifications demanded. Whether we look at those for the boys or the Marines in one direction, or at those demanded for the engine-room, from artificers and stokers, in another, we find demonstration of the increased popularity of service in the fleet. It may be that in one or two of the specialised artisan classes some little difficulty is still experienced, but in no case is this sufficient to have an effect one way or the other upon the efficiency of the fleet. It has been alleged that the grievances of the men connected with dietary and meal hours has had a deterrent effect upon recruiting. Such is not the case; first, because a well-founded belief exists on the lower decks of our men-of-war that their complaints are being inquired into and will be remedied; and secondly, because our blue-jackets are the very best recruiting agents. Their appearance in our streets is quite sufficient to falsify any statement that they are insufficiently or improperly fed.

The transfer of the command of certain small craft, torpedo boats and other tenders at the home ports to chief warrant officers, and the similar change carried out in the machinery department where the engineers are being relieved by engineer artificers, has been the subject of considerable comment in the Press. Much of this comment is beside the mark, owing to the circumstance that the writers have apparently been misinformed, or have misinterpreted the situation. As a matter of fact it has been found unnecessary to keep commissioned officers attached to vessels which are infrequently employed, and quite as convenient to send a lieutenant and an engineer to one of them if she is wanted for service. At first it was thought that the Admiralty were about to deprive some of the senior lieutenants and engineers of billets which they naturally look upon as a reward for long service. It was feared, too, that it was the thin end of the wedge, and that a general supersession of executives and engineers by warrant officers would follow. It would be very inexpedient and unwise, moreover, if, by any new rule, opportunities were taken from the young officers who are now placed in command of torpedo boats for gaining experience in handling these small craft. It has been truly said that the work in the torpedo boats has, so far as the young executive officer is concerned, fully compensated for the loss of masts and sails. It would, indeed, be far better to put midshipmen and assistant engineers in charge of these vessels than to pass them over to warrant officers, who, however well qualified for the work, could not profit by it to anything like the same extent. It has been suggested, indeed, that the selection of chief gunners or chief boatswains for such commands may enable the Admiralty to promote to the rank of lieutenant a limited number of these officers. Whatever may be thought of the claims of warrant officers to promotion to the rank of lieutenant in special cases, there can be no two opinions as to the substantial injustice of finding desirable billets for the "rankers" at the expense of the senior lieutenants who have hitherto commanded the majority of tenders on home service as well as abroad. An independent command of any sort is naturally regarded as a prize by the lieutenants, especially by those whose prospects of promotion

are poor. Promotion from the ranks in the Navy, if it is to come at all, should mean the selection of young petty officers, and not the elevation of elderly men towards the close of their service. For, if promotion from the ranks has any meaning, it means that capable young men shall be enabled to rise to the quarter-deck, just as commissions can be won in the sister service.

Judging by the precedents of recent years, it may be fairly assumed that the Admiralty will issue the South African War medal to the crews of all ships that were engaged in the blockade of Delagoa Bay. In the Zulu and Egyptian campaigns medals, without clasp, were freely bestowed upon officers and men who took an indirect part in the operations. In the present case the medal, without clasp, has been fully earned by several of the ships' companies on the Cape station, and this has already been officially recognised by the order of the Admiralty that all stokers engaged on the blockade shall receive tropical pay between the dates December 1, 1899, and March 31, 1900. This recognition of the hard work that devolved upon the engine-room department has been greatly appreciated in Sir B. Harris's squadron. The Admiralty have also expressed their appreciation of the work so admirably performed by the Delagoa Bay Squadron in the search for contraband of war goods. Their Lordships are careful to add that the award of tropical pay is not to create a precedent. Sir R. Harris has been obliged to direct that exceptional economy be exercised in the consumption of coal by the ships of his squadron, owing to the Welsh strike. All full power and passage steam trials are suspended.

The *Daily Graphic* has published what it describes as an impressionist picture of Trafalgar, written some years after the battle by an old officer who was on Nelson's flagship. Evidently our contemporary has been taken in, for it is quite obvious that this "very curious narrative" was never written by a seaman. They do not talk on board ship about the "short shrill chirp" of the boatswain's call, nor can the man who used that expression have ever heard the hands turned up in the morning. A seaman, too, of that period would not have described the appearance of the enemy's fleet as "compact and serried as a jungle," nor would he have spoken of vessels "standing the same way," or "dodging the enemy," or "mingling in their line." It would be interesting, we are sure, to all students of history if the *Daily Graphic* would tell us the name of the officer of the *Victory* who spoke of "the white ensign of St. George, the beautiful tricolour, and the gorgeous banner of Castile and Leon." It may be said, of course, that everybody will understand that this account is a fictitious one, but we fail to see what good purpose can be served by pretending that it was written by a naval officer. An impressionist view or not, we cannot recognise it as a true picture of the battle.

"Olim" writes:—The Navy League has earned marks, some good, some bad, during their course of existence. An anonymous society gains something possibly in power of affecting public opinion, but anonymous publications have their drawbacks. The secretary of the society can

from this hypothesis only write in terms generally approved by those who back him. The courteous expressions employed in reference to his French and Spanish wreaths round Nelson's monument are all to his good, and have met with approbation from those interested, and earn a good mark. The unsound ideas of strategy, fathered by the League in reference to our Naval force in China, wipe out the good and a heavy bad mark is graven deep. The proposition that detaching a force 12,000 miles or more is a strengthening of the country's position seems to be a contradiction in terms; as well might it be said that the retention of an army 250,000 strong at the Cape of Good Hope was a reinforcement to the normal strength of the nation. The members of the Navy League must study maps on an enlarged scale if they wish to avoid in future strategical traps for the unwary.

The story telegraphed from Homburg to a morning paper, and reproduced in an evening paper yesterday, to the effect that Mr. Goschen had inspected Kiel Naval Dockyard, and after visiting his father, who was ninety-five years old, had proceeded to Leipzig, is a pure invention, or a case of mistaken identity. Mr. Goschen has not left England, and his father died more than thirty years ago.

The members of the Royal Navy Club, 1765-85, dined at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on the 22nd inst., to commemorate the battle of Trafalgar, October 21st, 1805, and the battle of Camperdown, October 11, 1797. Admiral Sir Robert More Molyneux, K.C.B., presided, and the guest of the evening was the Right Hon. Lord Brassey, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. There were present:—

Admirals Pelham Aldrich, Sir Cyprian A. D. Bridge, W. B. Bridges, H. Cleveland, B. F. Clark, H. C. Carr, Sir E. C. Domville, Noel S. F. Digby, A. L. Douglas, C. C. Drury, Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, E. St. John Garforth, Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, J. G. J. Hanmer, F. A. Herbert, Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. D. Hay, Sir W. R. Kennedy, R. G. Kinahan, C. Johnstone, Sir W. Luard, G. D. Morant, J. F. L. P. Maclear, Sir Erasmus Ommanney, T. Saumarez, Sir Noel Salmon, V.C., Sir R. Tracey, Guy O. Twiss, T. Le Hunte Ward, Sir W. J. L. Wharton.

Captains G. L. Atkinson, A. Blenmerhassett, John Burgess, P. W. Bush, H. Cochran, Orford Churchill, W. E. Darwell, R. B. Farquhar, G. D. Clayhills Henderson, W. W. Hewitt, W. des Vœux Hamilton, R. W. Hope, C. D. Inglis, E. P. Jones, K. B. King, C. K. Kennedy-Purvis, Horatio F. Kemble, W. Osborne Moore, Clayton Mitchell, H. J. May, C.B., C. J. Norcock, Horatio Nelson, Edmund S. Poë, A.D.C., Arthur S. Phillpotts, M.P., G. E. Patey, D. McN. Riddle, C. O. Rising, R. H. S. Stokes, W. Spratt, P. K. Smythies, E. W. Slade, C. R. Wood, S. M. Eardley-Wilmot, H. H. Washington.

Commanders W. V. Anson, O. de B. Brock, Lambton L. Bevan, G. L. B. Bennett, R. E. Berkeley, C. E. Carey, J. Caulfield, C. D. Dormer, J. D. Daintree, E. L. Fitzherbert, Douglas Forsyth, Wm. Grove, M. J. Harrison, A. Haggard, Mark Kerr, E. D. Law, H. D. Law, E. C. Moore, W. H. Nicholson, N. C. Palmer, C. N. Robinson, H. W. Savory, H. C. Sayce, E. A. Salwey, A. Hayes-Sadler, Cyril Tower, A. W. Waymouth, Lionel Wells, and Fleet-Paymaster E. M. Roe, Secretary.

About

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Navy Personal.

Admiral of the Fleet the Earl of Clanwilliam had the honour of dining with the Queen at Balmoral Castle on Monday last.

Admiral Sir Alexander Buller was the naval representative, on Friday in last week, at the meeting in the Castle of Exeter, convened by Lord Clinton, Lord-Lieutenant of Devon, to consider the best means of celebrating the return to the county of General Sir Redvers Buller, of Crediton. On the previous day Sir Alexander Buller visited the transport *Dunera* at Plymouth to meet Commander Spencer de Horsey, returning wounded from South Africa, and who had previously served under the Admiral in China.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson's appointment to the China command, to relieve Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, as soon as his, Sir Harry's, period of service in the Channel Squadron expires, is not likely to occur as predicted, as the present Commander-in-Chief in China is to remain on that station until the affairs of China are on a better footing, and it would be inconvenient to remove him while delicate foreign complications exist. Sir Harry Rawson will undoubtedly be offered another appointment, though not immediately after leaving the Channel Squadron, and one will probably be found him nearer home.

Rear-Admiral Lewis Beaumont's transfer from the Pacific to the Australia station as Commander-in-Chief, is an unexpected re-adjustment of the foreign commands. As Rear-Admiral Beaumont is to leave Esquimalt immediately we presume that is with a view of meeting the *Royal Arthur* in sufficient time to proceed in her to Fremantle, Western Australia, for the embarkation of the Earl of Hopetoun on December 5 next, as it would be more desirable for the new Commander-in-Chief to convey His Excellency to the seat of government than arrive on the station after the Governor-General had assumed administration. With Rear-Admiral Beaumont's large experiences as a gunnery officer, naval attaché, private secretary to the First Lord (Lord Northbrook), whom he accompanied to Egypt on a special mission in 1884, and Director of Naval Intelligence, Australia is fortunate in securing such a valuable officer as Commander-in-Chief.

Rear-Admiral Andrew Bickford's appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific station will be viewed with satisfaction throughout the naval service, in which his ability and unvarying geniality have secured him numerous friends.

Rear-Admiral Edwin Pollard suggested on Saturday last, at a meeting in Norwich of the Norfolk Patriotic Association, that a roll of honour should be raised to all Norfolk men who had served in South Africa, the Dean having offered one of the Cathedral chapels as a South Africa chapel. The gallant admiral's suggestions would involve covering one side of the Cathedral with about 4,000 names. As an alternative it was suggested that a granite plinth should be erected in a suitable place, and a committee was formed to discuss such a desirable object.

Rear-Admiral, now Sir William, Dyke Acland, whose accident in the summer prevented his attendance during the recent illness of his distinguished father, the late baronet, was, we are sorry to say, unable to attend the funeral at Oxford on Friday in last week.

Captain Alban Tate, of the *Pactolus*, was detached from the Channel Fleet at Berehaven last week, to Oporto, in honour of the visit of their Majesties the King and Queen to unveil the statue erected in memory of the famous navigator Alfonso Henriques, a Prince of Portugal.

Captain the Hon. Edward Dawson had the honour of dining with the Queen at Balmoral Castle on Saturday last.

Captain Casper J. Baker commissions the *Blake* on Tuesday next at Devonport, to convey officers and men to Malta to recommission the *Renown*.

Captain Francis R. Pelly, of the *Psyche*, arrived at New York on Monday last to receive from the police authorities a defaulter who had absconded from Bermuda, and left immediately after embarking the delinquent for that island, but without saluting the flag of the United States, whose battery was prepared to return the compliment. The omission has not been allowed to pass unnoticed, but we have no doubt of Captain Pelly's ability to explain the circumstances to his Commander-in-Chief.

Captain Frederick S. Inglefield commissions the *Glory* at Portsmouth on Thursday next, and exceptional efforts are being made to have her ready for the pennant on that day, in order that her departure for China shall in no way be delayed.

Captain Frederick L. Campbell and the officers of the *Indefatigable* did not forget Trafalgar Day, although they were cruising in the Antilles. A floral anchor was placed by their direction at the base of Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square on Sunday last.

Captain Sir Edward Chichester, Bart., Principal Transport Officer in South Africa, embarked in the Union Castle steamship *Dunvegan Castle* on Wednesday last for England. General Sir Redvers Buller is also coming home in the same vessel. Both officers are "men of Devon," and it was hoped that they would have disembarked at Plymouth, but it has been decided to take the vessel direct to Southampton.

Captain John E. Blaxland, of the *Thunderer*, is to pay-off that vessel at the expiration of the coming cruise of the Reserve Squadron and commission the *Hood* in her place.

Captain Arthur J. Horsley paid off the *Europa* on Tuesday last at Portsmouth, and is undoubtedly glad to be clear of a vessel that caused such a large amount of trouble during her recent voyage to Australia. An engineers' expert recently remarked that her boilers would be better on the "scrap heap." It is reported that they are to be consigned to that receptacle for rubbish, after giving more trouble to her engineer officers than those of any modern vessel in the service.

Captain John Casement, of the *Amphion*, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on Monday last, and left the following Wednesday for Monte Video, en route for the Pacific station.

Captain Arthur W. Prothero, of the *Arrogant*, will not be able to leave Devonport in that cruiser until 29th prox., as she will only be out of the dockyard hands about that date.

Captain Alfred W. Paget, of the *Astræ*, who was detached, without any announcement thereof, from the Mediterranean Squadron to convoy the *Janus* to China, arrived at Hong Kong with the latter vessel on Sunday last.

Captain Colin R. Koppel has been selected flag-captain to Rear-Admiral Andrew K. Bickford, the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific station, and thus obtains a sea-going command before attaining the age of thirty-eight. His gallant and veteran father was ten years younger at the corresponding period of his naval career.

Commander Ernest C. Troubridge, of the *Pelorus*, will be ready to leave Devonport about 14th prox.

Commander John de M. Hutchison, of the *Lion*, commemorated Trafalgar Day by a display of flags and garlands on board the *Implacable*, auxiliary to that training-ship. The *Implacable*, originally the French two-decker, *Duguay Trouin*, of seventy-four guns, was one of four line-of-battleships captured by Captain Sir Richard Strachan, of the *Cæsar*, off Cape Ortugal, on November 4, 1805, thirteen days after the battle of Trafalgar.

Commander Spencer de Horsey, late of the *Monarch*, who was badly wounded in the ankle during the operations near Pretoria on July 4, arrived at Southampton on Friday in last week in the transport *Dunera*. Although making favourable progress, he is obliged to continue the use of crutches. He has proceeded to his father's residence in the Isle of Wight.

Commander Murray Parks, of the *Coquette*, who distinguished himself while serving in the *Phœbe* from 1893-96 on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, and for which he received early promotion, is to commission the *Blonde* at Devonport, on 20th prox., to relieve the *Magicienne* in the same station.

Commander H. Evan-Thomas, Chief of the Signal School at Portsmouth, is to command the *Pioneer* when commissioned on 15th prox., to relieve the *Hebe* in the Mediterranean station. His appointment is in accordance with the intention of the Admiralty to place Commanders instead of Captains in the *Pioneer* class of cruiser.

Lieut. Allan F. Everett, Flag Lieut. to Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, commanding the Channel Fleet, is to relieve Commander H. Evan-Thomas in the Signal School at Portsmouth, and will undoubtedly prove an excellent successor to that officer after nearly two year's experience in his present important appointment under such a distinguished flag officer.

Inspector of Machinery John Mayston, relieved from Hong Kong, and Engineer E. J. Rosevere, relieved from the *Assaye*, at Bombay, arrived home on Saturday last by the P. and O. steamship *Victoria*.

Fleet Paymaster Henry Dawson, of the *Majestic*, relinquishes that appointment to join the *Glory* when commissioned on the 1st prox. as flagship for the China station. His cricketing ability is not forgotten in the Far East.

Fleet Paymaster William O. Bedford, who has served throughout the present commission of the *Renown*, is reappointed for a further period of service in that flagship.

ROYAL MARINES.

Colonel A. B. Crosbie, Royal Marines, who is about to be promoted Major-General, first saw active service in China, when in 1868 he was landed at the occupation of Yangchow. Afterwards he was mentioned in despatches for the part he took in the attack and capture of various walled villages. In the Ashanti War of 1873 he was in command of the Royal Marines, and fought in the battle of Ordahsu and the capture of Kumasi. Two years later he commanded the Marines of the *Active* in an expedition up the Congo, and was mentioned in despatches and received the brevet of Major.

Colonel Townley W. Dowding, R.M.L.I., relieves Colonel Adolphus B. Crosbie as commandant at the dépôt. Both officers were specially promoted captain for their services in South and West Africa during successive commissions of the *Active*, commodore's ship on that station, and are the only ones in the Royal Marine force who have been accorded this special recognition.

Lieut.-Colonel George T. Onslow, R.M.L.I., relieves Colonel Townley W. Dowding, R.M.L.I., in the important and lucrative appointment of Inspector of Marine Recruiting. As he has recently been on special service in South Africa, and was previously commended for important services with the Camel Corps in Egypt, his selection is a proper reward for a great deal of hard work.

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THE CHINA CRISIS.

OPERATIONS OF ALLIES.

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee. It is dated Oct. 14 from Sunglintien, six miles in a southerly direction from Chochow:—

"Country round is quiet and people are friendly. The Chinese regular forces are retiring. Ample supplies are available. Local governments appear to be making every effort for suppression of Boxers. Thirteen Boxers' heads were hanging at gate of Chochow when our troops entered the place."

Major-Gen. Lorne Campbell, who is co-operating from Tien-tsin with the expedition under Sir A. Gaselee against Pao-tung-fu, reports from Tien-tsin on Oct. 13 that his force reached that place on the 13th at noon, all well, after throwing a bridge across the Grand Canal. He adds:—"Country all quiet; troops in excellent health; supplies procurable."

The Secretary of State has also received from Major-Gen. Lorne Campbell the following further telegrams:—

"Force arrived this morning Wangchiaofu, Oct. 14. Owing to excessive rain, march difficult for first portion. Country people friendly, produce ample supplies. Oct. 15, Menan-hsien.—After forced march 22 miles occupied walled town Menan-hsien. Captured en route 20 Boxer horsemen, large quantities of mules and ponies. Troops marched splendidly. Ample supplies. Health of troops excellent. Oct. 16, Changchiawo.—Arrived all well. 2,000 Chinese troops with cavalry retreated in a southerly direction on our approach. No opposition. Lieut. King, who had been despatched to communicate with French general officer in command, left Menan-hsien at 2 p.m. yesterday, returned here 5 p.m. to day, carrying orders, having covered 80 miles on one horse."

The following despatch from Peking, dated the 18th inst., has been received in Paris:—

"Pao-tung-fu was taken by General Bailloud's column some time before the arrival of the international column from Peking. The conduct of our troops was exemplary. Those forming part of the international column were particularly well received by the inhabitants, who complained of pillaging on the part of the German soldiers. All the villages after Lu-Kiao-Kiao displayed the French colours. Cho-Chau, which was occupied by 200 of Li Hung Chang's soldiers, was evacuated at the mere request of the French captain."

A despatch from Tien-tsin, dated the 19th inst., received in New York, states that according to reliable though unofficial reports, the advance guard of the allies entered Pao-tung-fu on the 17th inst. The city was practically deserted and offered no resistance. A British column captured 17 men belonging to the Chinese Imperial troops at Menan-hsien on the 16th inst. They formed part of a force of 2,000 which was sent to disperse the Boxers in that region. The captives asserted that they killed 200 Boxers, and that they were returning to Pa-chau when they were fired upon and dispersed by the French. The British confiscated their arms and horses, and then released them. Runners report that there are many burning villages in the path of the German and French columns.

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from Major-Gen. Lorne Campbell:—

"Arrived at Renchussien Oct. 18. Orders received from French general to proceed to An; prevented by unbridged river, 120ft. wide, 4 or 6ft. deep; could not comply. Chinese informed me An unapproachable for troops of all arms owing to large morass. River and land columns ordered to proceed to An, in the latter case by a circuitous course, via Renchinshoren, Laayanghsien. Early in the morning Chinese Imperial troops received news of our approach; retired in a southerly direction."

The Hong Kong-Singapore Artillery have left Peking to return to Hong Kong. Admiral Seymour and Admiral Remey have arrived at Shanghai.

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegrams from Sir Alfred Gaselee:—

"Hamel Camp, Anshu, Oct. 18.—Expect to arrive at Pao-tung-fu to-morrow with the converging columns of allied troops from Peking and Tien-tsin. No opposition, Chinese troops having withdrawn and no Boxers having been met. Health of troops in Peking column excellent. Have not yet heard from Campbell regarding Tien-tsin column. Supplies of grain and forage abundant on payment. Transport good, especially army transport carts from India."

"Pao-tung-fu, Oct. 20.—Allied forces under my command arrived yesterday. To-day British, German, French, Italian guards posted at gates. All the generals with small escorts went through town, after which arranged for allotment of quarters for occupation. I shall keep most of the British troops in camp for the present. I am waiting for orders from Field-Marshal regarding future disposition. Most of the inhabitants remaining in city. No signs of hostility. Supplies procurable, but not abundant. Mr. and Mrs. Green, one child, and Miss Green are here. After great sufferings and many escapes from death, on October 16 they were handed over to French advance force and most kindly treated by Commandant Drude. They are in their hospitals owing to Mr. Green's ill-health. Ladies and child seem to be well."

He has also received from Major-Gen. Lorne Campbell the two following telegrams:—

"Arrived at Maochiao Oct. 17. 2,500 Chinese Imperial troops retreated before us. 100 surrendered, but

producing proof that they had been sent by Li Hung Chang to suppress Boxers (were) released with arms. Information received that Pao-tung-fu occupied by French. In consequence of destruction of Maochiao (by) Chinese Imperial troops, supplies rather difficult to procure here, but as only four miles distant from river column ample supplies obtained. After a very difficult 17 mile march arrived at walled city, Kaoyang-hsien, half an hour after three in the afternoon, Oct. 19, having built bridge over river. Troops excellent. Marching well."

Orders have been given at Aldershot for a draft of gunners and drivers, with sergeants, corporals, bombardiers, and collar-makers, to be prepared by the Horse and Field Batteries at Aldershot for service in China. The draft is to leave Aldershot on Tuesday for Woolwich, where it will be mobilised and despatched.

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

Welsh Fus.—2nd: 3109 Sgt. Hammerton, died enteric Peking, Oct. 17; 3807 Fisher (? cause), Tungchow, Oct. 22.

TRAFALGAR DAY.

Although the Nelson monument was not decorated this year so far as the actual column was concerned, there were, as the list which we give below shows, a very large number of wreaths deposited about the base and pedestal. These wreaths were as a rule, if not in every case, deposited with the Navy League, which undertook to arrange them round the statue. A rather interesting point has been raised in this connection as to whom belongs the credit for having instituted this custom of decorating the Trafalgar column. Generally it is assumed to lie with the Navy League, but it is also claimed for the *Excellent*, and certainly some years ago a wreath was sent from Whale Island and placed at the foot of the monument on Trafalgar Day. A notable feature of the occurrences at Liverpool was a procession of volunteers, detachments of officers and men from the great steamship lines, many representatives of commercial organisations and boys from the training ships and charitable societies, headed by the Lord Mayor, which shortly after midday proceeded to the monument for the purpose of depositing a wreath there. The Lord Mayor made a patriotic speech, in which he referred to the benefits conferred upon us by the victory at Trafalgar and the lesson inculcated. At Portsmouth the *Victory* was decorated as usual, and celebrations also took place at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, at Norwich, and elsewhere. At Bristol, the local branch of the Navy League commemorated the occasion by distributing the prizes in the competition by the boys of the local schools for the best essay on naval history. It is stated that in Bristol alone over 2,000 boys had written essays, the masters of the schools encouraging the movement in every way. There can be no question that this work of interesting the youth of the country in the business of the Navy and the lessons of its history is not the least useful of the functions of the League. In the colonies there were also a number of celebrations, and in Montreal Lord Strathcona unveiled the old Nelson monument, which, it will be remembered, had been disfigured, and which has been renovated by the members of the local branch of the Navy League.

WREATHS ON THE PEDESTAL.

South side.—"To the immortal memory of Nelson, a tribute from the Navy League."

East side.—"To the memory of Nelson, from the Bristol Branch of the Navy League."

North side.—"To the memory of the brave French and Spaniards who fell at Trafalgar." (Tied with French and Spanish colours.)

West side.—"To the memory of Nelson, from the Liverpool Branch of the Navy League."

WREATHS AT THE CORNERS OF COLUMN.

S.E.—"To the memory of Nelson, from the Torquay Branch of the Navy League."

N.E.—"To the memory of Nelson, from the Windsor and Eton Branch of the Navy League."

N.W.—"To the memory of Nelson, from the Harrogate Branch of the Navy League."

S.W.—"To the memory of Nelson, from the Plymouth Branch of the Navy League."

WREATHS AT THE BASE OF MONUMENT.

Anchor, tied with ship ribbons, from the officers of the *Indefatigable*, West Indies Station. Manx Tribute, "This wreath is sent by loyal Manxmen in honour of

Britain's greatest hero, of her greatest sea-fight, and in commemoration of the fact that Lieut. Quillam, a Manxman, bravely rigged up a jury gear and with it steered the *Victory* at the Battle of Trafalgar." Chaplet of yellow chrysanthemums and autumn foliage from the Rottingdean Branch of the Navy League. Wreath from the Tonbridge School Branch of the Navy League. Wreath of chrysanthemums, tied red, white, and blue ribbons, from Miss Robins, daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Lowton Robins, who was signal midshipman on board H.M.S. *Victory*, Oct. 21, 1805. Laurel wreath, tied with blue ribbon, from Miss Yule and Mrs. Byrne, daughters of the late Commander John Yule, Lieut. of the *Victory*, who fought the main deck at the battle of Trafalgar. Laurel wreath, tied with red, white, and blue ribbons, from Mrs. I. E. G. Farmer, granddaughter of Lieut. Yule, who fought on the *Victory* with Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar. Wreath, "To the memory of Nelson from the Sydenham Branch of the Navy League." Picture from the First London Branch of the Navy League. The picture, painted some years ago by the President of the Dudley Gallery and his two sons, W. and N. Severn, represents a powerful British fleet about to weigh anchor. The signal "Weigh" has just been hoisted on the Admiral's ship. Floral star, "To the immortal memory of Nelson, from Abbotsholme School." Chaplet of evergreen from the West Downs School Branch of the Navy League. Chaplet of bay leaves, tied red, white blue ribbons, "In grateful memory of Nelson from Miss La Pénitère, granddaughter of Capt. La Pénitère, who brought home the despatches from Trafalgar." Enormous anchor of white chrysanthemums, virgin lilies, and lilies of the valley, from the Brighton and Hove Branch of the Navy League. Wreath of white flowers, "To the imperishable memory of Admiral Lord Nelson, this wreath is inscribed by Evangeline Nelson Humphrey Davy, great granddaughter of Lady Nelson." Laurel anchor from Lady Broke Middleton. Anchor of laurel and white chrysanthemums, tied with red, white, and blue ribbons, "To commemorate Trafalgar Day from Town of Aldershot." Laurel wreath, tied blue ribbon, "In memory of Trafalgar; honour as large as waves shall break to Nelson's peerless name," from Miss E. Moorhouse. Anchor, white lilies, chrysanthemums, chain of scarlet geraniums, "To the memory of Lord Nelson from the two surviving daughters of Lieut. Daniel Harrington, who served under him on board the *Victory* at the Battle of Trafalgar." Floral shield, "The fleet of Britain is her all in all," from the Third London Branch of the Navy League. Wreath from Mr. Robert Sayer. Chaplet of artificial roses, violets, ferns, &c., "To the memory of Nelson," from the Malta Branch of the Navy League. Floral trophy from the readers of the *Gentlewoman*. Floral trophy from the *Observer*.

THE FORCES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to correct a couple of inaccuracies in your, always excellent, journal of July 7, under the heading "The Forces of New South Wales"? 1. The Union Volunteer Regiment and the Irish Rifles are not two separate corps. The Irish Rifles form portion of the (8th) Union Volunteer Regiment. 2. The Railway Volunteer Corps is now non-existent; it was disbanded some time ago. I observe that you state in same issue (July 7) that Lieut.-Col. H. P. Airey, D.S.O., the commander of the N.S.W. Bushmen's Corps in South Africa, "has not served either in the Army or Royal Marine forces." Col. Airey joined the 101st Regiment as an ensign in 1861, and left it as a lieutenant in 1866. Besides serving with the New South Wales contingent in the Sudan he was attached to the Imperial forces in the Burmese Expedition, 1886-87 (severely wounded, mentioned by Government of India, mentioned in despatches, D.S.O., brevet of major). The coloured supplement accompanying your issue of July 7 is, it must be owned, an excellent one.

T. C. REID,
Editor *Australian Army and Navy Journal*,
Sydney.

THE Executive Committee of the Army Temperance Association, with the approval of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C., Chairman of the Council, have decided to send Mr. Clare White, Secretary, to South Africa, to organise the work of the Army Temperance Association, where there are over 10,000 members at the present moment. He will sail on the 30th inst. in the *Dunera*, and will visit Cape Town, Durban, Mafeking, Johannesburg, Ladysmith, Bloemfontein, and Pretoria, and on his return will visit the troops at Cairo, Malta, and Gibraltar. The Council hope that this Association, which Lord Roberts has so much at heart, will not be allowed to suffer in any way from want of funds, and they earnestly appeal to those interested in Temperance work in the Army to give their support to the Council in assisting them to organise and develop the work which has become so popular and of such paramount good in the Army. Contributions should be sent to the Hon. Conrad Dillon, Hon. Treasurer, 47, Victoria Street, S.W.

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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

CAROLINA, Oct. 13 and 14.

7th D.G.—WOUNDED: 2717 Leary.
3rd Huss. (attd. 8th Huss.).—KILLED: 2758 Langston. WOUNDED: 3106 Kelly.
8th Huss.—KILLED: 1413 Chubb. WOUNDED: 4224 Holland.
14th Hussars.—KILLED: 3854 Keegan, 223 Mears. WOUNDED: 2611 Tuckfield, 4044 Rice, 16 Bodden, 3193 Bray, 3053 Simpson, 4054 Gibbons, 153 Upton.
16th Lancers.—KILLED: L.-Cpl. 4263 Moore; Pte. 4174 Bagnall. WOUNDED: Sgt. 2178 Tyler; L.-Cpl. 3654 Jackson; Ptes. 3351 Reilly, (4141 ?) Leich.
R.H.A.—"M" Batt: WOUNDED; Bombr. 2945 Martin; Cpl. 70721 Calman; Sh.-Sm. 76473 Sargent*; 15701 Lycett, 30965 Holman, 76130 Creme, 85991 Garreghy.
Between CAROLINA and BETHEL, Oct. 15-19.
4th D.G.—WOUNDED: 5114 White.
6th D.G.—WOUNDED: 3463 Bannon, 3289 Evans, 2834 Pitman.
7th D.G.—WOUNDED: 4289 McKibben.
1st R.D.—WOUNDED: 3534 Sgt. Vermeulen (accidentally).
2nd Drag.—KILLED: 4186 Cpl. Ponker, 4002 Valentine. MISSING: 3433 Lumell.
6th Drag.—KILLED: 2nd Lieut. Swanston, 3878 Dow, 3536 Gardiner. WOUNDED: Capt. Yardley (attd.) Lieuts. Paterson and Harris, Sgt. 3282 Blevin*, Cpls. 3492 Fagan, 5030 Grattage (and missing); 5033 Garlick*, 3310 Marshall, 4046 Harris, 3151 Bissett, 3946 Brooks, 5139 Stinchcomb, 3952 Gold, 4014 Banks, 3401 Steele (and missing).
9th Lancers.—WOUNDED: 2942 Brundle.
10th Huss.—KILLED: 4100 L.-Cpl. Mullion. WOUNDED: 3480 Turner.
Kitchener's Horse.—KILLED: Sgt. Hunter. WOUNDED: 3352 Mowbray, Crowder. MISSING: 3216 Buckley, 4458 Sheppard.

NEAR FAURESMITH, OCT. 19.

Imp. Yeo.—30th Co.: KILLED: 4159 Thomas, 4172 Greatorex (?).
Seaforth Highlanders.—2nd: KILLED: 2997 Pagett, 5685 Stewart. WOUNDED: Lieut. Anstruther, 1768 A. Smith, 2894 Carnow, 6235 Wilson.

JAGERSEONTEIN, OCT. 13 and 16.

S. Lancers.—3rd: KILLED: 3343 Cantello.
Seaforth Highlanders.—2nd: KILLED: Col.-Sgt. 2284 Bremner, Sgt. 2093 Henderson, Ptes. 5542 Gemmel, 4416 Farrell, 4337 Gorman, 3225 Catchpole, 3368 Mitchell. WOUNDED: Lt. Hall, Sgt. 2575 Sutherland, L.-Cpls. 3552 McNab, 5432 Dick*, Ptes. 6137 Patterson, 3033 Brown*, 4583 King*, 4980 Lawrence, 1063 Scott, 3563 Simpson, 3606 Semple.
Town Guard.—KILLED: Wallace. WOUNDED: Engler, Cunningham, Dunn.
Police.—KILLED: Constable Row.

MISCELLANEOUS.

9th Lancers.—3475 Williams, wounded, Blowhof, Oct. 16; 2742 Stolle, accidentally wounded, Tweefontein Oct. 18.
16th Lancers.—4499 Hatherley, wounded, Blowhof, Oct. 16.
17th Lancers.—563 Greenwood, killed, 4513 Wilson, wounded, Blowhof, Oct. 16.
Imp. Yeo. 3rd Batn.: Lieut. Crocker, 803 Yeoman, wounded, Weltevreden, Oct. 20; 485 Sgt. Brown, wounded, Nooitgedacht, Oct. 17. 5th: Capt. Wood, 1300 Edwards, killed; Capt. Davison, 1251 Cpl. Farmer, 3164 L.-Cpl. Dodd, 7334 Lorg, 7308 Durose, 1287 Cooper, 1317 Royle, wounded Weltevreden, Oct. 20; 7212 Harrington, killed; 3314 (? 3255) Poad, wounded, Nooitgedacht, Oct. 17. 14th. Lieut. England, wounded, Reitz, Oct. 17. 1st Co.: 227 Morris, wounded, near Winburg, Oct. 18. 13th: 1304 Richards, wounded, Roodeval, near Zeerust, Oct. 15. 19th: 8458 Cpl. Addie, killed; 8485 Jardine, 8419 Dunn, wounded, Fredrikstad, Oct. 17.

Mtd. Inf. (Queensland).—Rose, reported killed Jan. 1, was wounded only. N.S.W.: 209 Sh.-Sm. McLean, wounded, near Rhenoster River, Oct. 18.
C.M.R.—2963 Thomas*, 3070 Stocker, 2415 Wyld, L.-Cpl. Kelly, 485 Sgt.-Maj. Pearce, 126 Kenned, wounded, Wedgedraai, Oct. 19.

O.R. Col. Police.—467 Sgt. Whale (late Dia. Fields H.), missing, Reitz, Oct. 13.

Irregular Horse.—Brabant's: Nelson reported died disease, Queenstown; is alive and serving with regt. Kitchener's: 4087 Vinters, wounded, Zandfontein, Oct. 18. Diamond Flds.: Woodcock, 1105 Compston and Thompson, wounded, Wedgedraai, Oct. 19. Marshall's: Allen, Neel, killed; Laing, McTavish, 699 Trollip, Cpl. Allen, wounded; L.-Cpl. Forbes, Howell, Peters prisoners, near Fredrikstad, Oct. 18.

Bushmen.—N.S.W.: 834 Squire, wounded, Nooitgedacht, Oct. 17; 655 Argyle, wounded, Roodeval, near Zeerust, Oct. 15; Sgt. Bennett, killed, Riecherstochan, Oct. 16; 158 Sgt. Lassetter, killed, Buffelshoek, Oct. 23. S. Aust.: 172 Brickwood, wounded, near Heilbron, Oct. 19.

R.F.A.—4th Batt.: 33077 Hall, wounded, Weltevreden, Oct. 20; 23299 Saniford, killed; 2523 Blowers, wounded, Nooitgedacht, Oct. 17. 44th: 17107 Larkins, wounded, Hoopstad, Oct. 19. 88th: 79439 Sgt. Spragge, wounded, Zeerust, Oct. 22.

R.E.—Maj. Broke; 2856 Hart, wounded, Wedgedraai, Oct. 19. 1st Div. Tele. Batn.—4386 Hamilton, accidentally injured, Kroonstad, Oct. 21.

Cape Pioneer Rly. Regt.—533 L.-Cpl. Davies, wounded, Klip River, Oct. 18.

Warwick Mtd. Inf.—5910 L.-Cpl. Metcalfe, killed, America Siding, Oct. 23.

Suffolk Mtd. Inf.—4435 Cutting, wounded, Bloemhof, Oct. 16.

Scots Fus.—Lieut. Alford, prisoner, near Frederikstad, Oct. 18; 4904 L.-Cpl. Begbie, wounded; 5901 Nolson, missing, Fredrikstad, Oct. 17. Vol. Co.: 7580 Agnew, wounded, Fredrikstad, Oct. 17.

Welsh Fus.—5799 Flynn, missing, Fredrikstad, Oct. 17. Worcester.—2nd: 3588 Jenkins was killed May 20, not missing, as previously reported.

W. Riding Mtd. Inf.—4214 Bevan, wounded, Tweefontein, Oct. 18.

E. Lancers.—3rd: 9683 Clarkson, reported died meningitis, Capetown, May 26, should have been 8952 E. Clarkson.

N. Lancers.—2271 White, killed; 3514 Maguire*, 4429 Ashworth, 4293 Griffith, wounded Nooitgedacht, Oct. 17. 2nd: 3571 Fisher, 2996 Brooks, wounded, Weltevreden, Oct. 20.

Northampton.—2nd: 2148 Knight, wounded, Oct. 18; 5230 Stean, accidentally drowned, Oct. 19, Zeerust.

Berks Mtd. Inf.—4868 Clarke, accidentally wounded Hoopstad, Oct. 21.

Manchester.—1st: Unsworth, died Ladysmith, June 3; number should be 7051, and not as previously reported.

Gordons.—1st: 57 Meldrum, killed; 2nd Lieut. Cameron, wounded, Doornkop, May 29.

Irish Fus.—1st: 4032 Frazer, 5058 McKenzie, reported killed Nicholson's Nek, Oct. 30, 1899, were taken prisoners; now doing duty with regiment.

Munster Fus.—6339 Reynolds, wounded, Christiana, Oct. 19; 1993 Cpl. Connor, L.-Cpl. McCarthy, 6367 Scanlon, 2778 Mahoney, 2770 Collins, wounded, Wedgedraai, Oct. 19. Mtd. Inf.: 2997 Nills, wounded, Zeerust, Oct. 20.

Vict. Cont.—718 L.-Cpl. Horne, wounded, Tuli, Oct. 21.

Queenstown R.V.—Bland, Pailser (? Parker), wounded, Senekal, Oct. 20.

P. A. Vol. Gds.—80 Lischinsky, wounded, Serfontein Oct. 18; L.-Cpl. Darcy, 758 Pearce*, wounded, Van Wyks Rust, Oct. 20.

R.A.M.C.—Lieut. and Qrmr. Glover, accidentally injured, Harrismith, Oct. 16.

DEATHS REPORTED.

(Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.)

2nd Drag.—4251 Reid, dysentery, Klip Drift, Mar. 1; 2830 Watmore, Kroonstad, Oct. 23.

14th Huss.—27 Turtle, Kroonstad, Oct. 20.

Imp. Yeo.—10th Batn.: 6071 Keene, Nooitgedacht, Oct.

17. 18th Batn.: 7001 L.-Cpl. West, Mafeking, Oct. 22. 7th Co.: 2213 Record, Harrismith, Oct. 21. 9th: 628 Ridsdale, Rustenburg, Oct. 17. 13th: 1251 Cpl. Farmer, wounds, Buffelshoek, Oct. 22. 16th: 7211 Roan, Mafeking, Oct. 22. 19th: 8406 Stoko, Krugersdorp, Oct. 18. 46th: 11096 Sgt. Foy, Kroonstad, Oct. 19. 48th: 2487 Mortimer, Johannesburg, June 13. 54th: 9588 L.-Cpl. Berry, accidentally self-administered poison, Lindley. 60th: 16458 Hollamby, Pretoria, Oct. 19. 61st: 11242 Madden, pneumonia, Gwanda, Oct. 18. 70th: 12580 Grey, Victoria Oct. 15.

Irregular Horse.—4th N.Z. Rough Riders: 1057 Sorenson, killed, near Zeerust, Oct. 18. I.L.H.: Ashman, killed, Fredrikstad, Oct. 17.

B.S.A. Police.—371 Marshall self-inflicted wounds, Manzingama, Sept. 29; 481 Sgt. Lockyer, Buluwayo, Jan. 21.

Irregular Horse.—Loch's: 150 Franklin (? disease), Kroonstad, Oct. 16. Roberts's: 4616 Kimsley, Johannesburg, June 13. Strathcona's: Sgt.-Maj. Elliott, dysentery, Pretoria, Oct. 17.

Mtd. Inf.—Canadian: Capt. Pearse, tuberculosis, Pretoria, Oct. 17. N.S.W.: 10 Cpl. Allen, Pretoria, Oct. 18. Thorneycroft's: 62402 Wilder, pneumonia, Maritzburg, Oct. 17; 7424 Warne, ptomaine poisoning, Standerton, Oct. 17. N.Z.: 853 Scott, Pretoria, Oct. 19.

R.H.A.—"M": 29830 Holman, wounds, Pretoria, Oct. 15.

R.F.A.—28th Batt.: 22297 Fullbrook, Vryburg, June 7. 64th Batt.: 7633 Mills, dysentery, Mooi River. Oct. 22. 82nd: 68990 Longden (? cause), Johannesburg, June 22.

R.E.—1st Div., Tele. Batn.: 4386 Hamilton, injuries, Kroonstad, Oct. 22.

Gren. Gds.—2nd: 3076 Hale, Leribe, Oct. 19.

Coldstream Gds.—1st: 8533 Humphrey. 2nd: 1870 Hevey, Middleburg, Oct. 19.

Scots Gds.—1st: 9834 Geraghty, pneumonia, Pretoria Oct. 18.

W. Surrey.—2nd: 5544 Dunn, wounds, Feb. 25.

E. Kent.—3rd: 5716 Martin, accidentally drowned, Kroonstad, Oct. 7.

Warwick.—6th: 3811 Bliss, dysentery, Bloemfontein, Oct. 19.

R. Fus.—5th: 9061 Guest, Maritzburg, Apl. 2.

Lincoln.—2nd: 6581 L.-Cpl. Collishaw, Rustenburg, Oct. 13; Vol. Co.: 6627 Thompson, Pretoria, Oct. 23.

Devon.—1st: 4699 Hayward, pneumonia, Lydenburg, Sept. 13.

Bedford.—2nd: 6541 Abbis, Thaba 'Nchu, Oct. 19.

Scots Fus.—1st: 2507 Mitchell, pneumonia, at sea, Mar. 14.

Welsh Fus.—1st: 5429 Fitzpatrick, Pochefstroom, June 21.

K.O.S.B.—Vol Co.: 6984 Robertson, killed accidentally on train, Bieszespoort, Oct. 21.

Cameronians.—4th: 6545 Harvey, Boshof, Oct. 20.

Dorset.—2nd: 4501 Clarke, Newcastle, Oct. 18.

Welsh.—3rd: 7554 Sgt. Venner, tubercle lungs, Wynberg, Oct. 16. Vol. Co.: 7364 J. Jones, tubercle lung, Bloemfontein, Oct. 19.

Berks. 2nd: 4598 McQuade, Johannesburg, June 6.

Yorks L.I.—3695 Starr, Boshof, Oct. 17; 4770 Topham, disease not known, Pretoria, Oct. 21.

Shrops. L.I.—1669 Childow, Apl. 4; 5362 Rourke, Apl. 6; 2165 Newnes, Apl. 6, Bloemfontein.

Middlesex.—2nd: 2821 Renardson, typhilitis, Newcastle, Oct. 17.

K.R.R.—3rd: 4801 Vanie, syncope, Standerton, Oct. 18.

Wilts.—2nd: 4986 Hitchman, Pretoria, Oct. 19.

Durham L.I.—1st: 7020 Woods, Standerton, Oct. 17.

Seaforth.—2nd: 6261 Robb, Modder River, Feb. 11.

Gordons.—1st: 3836 McDougall, Apr. 24; 3816 McCalum, May 24; 3482 Bowtan, May 14, Bloemfontein; 3404 Graham, wounds, Bushman's Kop, May 2; 2885 Taylor, hemiplegia, Bloemfontein, Oct. 21.

Irish Rifles.—2nd: 7184 Tricks, Oct. 18; 7192 Becker, Oct. 23, Brandfort.

Arg. and Suth.—1st: 6442 Luke, disease, Bloemfontein, Apr. 14.

C.I.V.—558 Hutchings, 330 Cameron, at sea on Aurania.

Canadian Regt.—4272 Haines, June 6; 7118 Whitley, June 19. (both ? disease), Johannesburg.

A.S.C.—8206 L.-Cpl. Badley, Pretoria, Oct. 17.

R.A.M.C.—13091 Hunter, dysentery, Pretoria, Oct. 20.

Yeo. Hosp.—Huxley, pneumonia, Pretoria, Oct. 17.

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TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 23.

2nd Dragon Guards.—Corpl. John Porter, from 2nd Dragoons, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.
4th Dragon Guards.—Christian names of 2nd Lieut. Charles Alfred Holford are as now described, not as stated in the *Gazette* of Aug. 14.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

9th Batn.—Sergt. George H. Ardagh to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (Sept. 19).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Promotion to Capt. of Lieut. G. H. Stobart post-dated to Oct. 1, vice W. Thwaites, appointed Divl. Adjt. Lieuts. to be Capt's.—A. E. B. Fair, vice J. C. G. A. Hankey (Oct. 6); R. A. Birley, vice J. Dally (Oct. 12). Supp. Lieut. C. D. Balfour to be Lieut. on augmentation (Sept. 1).

2nd Lieuts. E. W. Browne, A. H. Symes-Thompson, and W. K. E. Jameson to be Lieuts. (Oct. 22).

2nd Lieut. W. H. J. Barber-Storkey, from Forfar and Kincardine Artillery, to be 2nd Lieut.

Capt. J. O. G. A. Hankey to be Divl. Adjt., on augmentation (Oct. 6).

Appointment of Capt. J. Dalby as a Divl. Adjt. is dated Oct. 12, not as stated in *Gazette* of Oct. 5.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Capt. J. W. Kempsen resigns his commission.

Capt. J. E. L. Bruce seconded for service with Native Mountain Artillery, India (Oct. 5).

Supp. Capt. A. G. Norris to be Capt., on augmentation (Oct. 10).

2nd Lieut. R. F. Finlay to be Lieut. (Oct. 22).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet-Capt. H. H. Hart, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., placed on half-pay (Oct. 22).

IRISH GUARDS.

To be 2nd Lieuts.—2nd Lieut. Hon. C. M. P. Brabazon, from Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, in succession to Lieut. W. E. Loid Oxmantown, promoted; Lieut. G. Brooke, from 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt., vice H. R. Bruce, seconded.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Liverpool Regt.—Temp. appointment of Capt. B. St. J. W. Hastings as Adjt. is confirmed (Nov. 2, 1899).

Devon Regt.—2nd Lieut. Richard P. Lewis, from 14th Middlesex V.R.C., to be 2nd Lieut., vice H. W. Cumming, killed in action.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieuts. to be Capt's.—A. J. Welch, vice J. B. T. Pratt, deceased (June 24); D. D. Gunn, vice E. Q. Roberts, killed in action (July 30). Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. H. V. C. Turnbull antedated to May 4, vice T. P. Wingate, seconded for service on Staff. 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.—E. W. Macdonald, vice H. D. N. Maclean, promoted (June 9); H. W. Todhunter, vice G. M. Hannay, promoted (June 23); C. F. Kennedy, vice A. J. Welch (June 24).

Hampshire Regt.—Capt. H. W. Tompson to be Adjt., vice Capt. M. de Montmorency, resigned appointment (Aug. 20).

Oxford L.I.—Capt. R. Fanshawe to be Major, vice R. Eccles, promoted (Sept. 2).

Derbyshire Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt's.—J. St. H. Morley, vice P. W. Anderson, seconded (July 11); J. F. Ritchie, in succession to Major and Brevet-Col. G. G. Cunningham, D.S.O., appointed to staff; B. G. V. Way, vice J. F. Ritchie, seconded for service in South Africa (July 13). Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. R. McE. Porter antedated to July 11, vice L. St. H. Morley.

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. C. F. Aspinall seconded for special service in West Africa (April 21).

West India Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. F. J. Cox from 3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. P. E. Prideaux, promoted.

COL. LUMSDEN'S CORPS.

Capt. H. Chamney to be Second in Command, with temp. rank of Major in Army (April 30).

Lieut. C. L. Sidey to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (April 30).

Frank S. McNamara (April 30) and Gerald E. Thesiger (June 1) to be Lieuts., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.

STAFF.

Appointment of Lieut. F. J. Gosset, Royal Berkshire Regt., to command an Amoured Train, graded as Staff Lieut., is from Nov. 14, 1899, to March 23, not as stated in *Gazette* of July 10.

Appointment to Staff made in South Africa confirmed.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. T. E. Stephenson, Essex Regt., to be a Major-Gen. on Staff (instead of Brig.-Gen. on Staff, with temp. rank of Brig.-Gen., as notified in *Gazette* of Oct. 5) to command an Infantry Brigade, and to have the local rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed (Feb. 23).

Appointments to Staff of Lines of Communications made in South Africa confirmed.—Lieut.-Col. S. Hughes, Royal Canadian Rifles, to be a Special Service Officer, graded as A.A.G. (Dec. 1, 1899); Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. W. T. Adair, R.M.L.I., to be an Asst. Insp.-Gen. (March 14); Capt. H. B. Strange, R.A., to be an Asst. Director of Transport (Aug. 16); Major J. C. MacDougall, Royal Canadian Regt. of Infantry, to be a D.A.A.G., vice Lieut.-Col. C. E. Wynne, A.S.C., vacated on promotion (May 26); Lieut.-Col. R. L. Milne, D.S.O., to be a D.A.A.G. and Staff Officer to an Asst. Insp.-Gen., vice Capt. de V. Carey, Worcester Regt. (July 4); Capt. F. H. Macnamara, 5th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be an Asst. Provost-Marshal, graded as a D.A.A.G. (July 17); Capt. R. M. Foot, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be a Brig. Major, vice Capt. L. L. Pile, East Lancashire Regt., vacated appointment (July 16).

To be graded as D.A.A.G.'s.—Major A. F. Tarbet, C.M.G., 3rd Batn. South Lancashire Regt., whilst a Railway Staff Officer, from March 21 to April 4; Capt. A. G. Toyle, Somerset L.I., whilst a Railway Staff Officer (April 6); Major F. W. G. Tothill, R.A., whilst a Station Commandant (May 5); Major S. D. Gordon, I.S.C., whilst a Railway Staff Officer (March 8); Capt. B. M. Bateman, R.A., whilst Staff Officer to an Asst. Insp.-Gen. of Remounts (May 22); Major H. J. McLaughlin, Reserve of Officers, whilst employed in Remount Dept. (Feb. 12); Major H. H. Smythe, Royal Scots Fusiliers, whilst a D.A.A.G. and Staff Officer, from Oct. 26, 1899 to Dec. 25, 1899, and whilst a Station Commandant from Dec. 26, 1899; Capt. J. A. Tupman, R.M.L.I., whilst employed under an Asst. Insp.-Gen. (since vacated) (Mar. 28); Capt. T. B. Wood, R.A., whilst Staff Officer to an Asst. Insp.-Gen., vice Capt. C. V. C. Hobart, D.S.O., Grenadier Guards, invalided (April 6); Lieut.-Col. M. W. Bayly, General Staff, New South Wales, whilst a Special Service Officer, from Dec. 3, 1899, to July 25.

To be graded as Staff Capt's.—Capt. L. L. R. Samson, 6th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers, whilst a Railway Staff Officer (April 13); Capt. W. P. 24th Middlesex V.R.C. (Army Post Office Corps) (April 1); Capt. P. E. B. F. Smith, 4th Batn. South Stafford Regt., whilst a Railway Staff Officer, from March 22 to April 1; Capt. R. A. Gordon, Royal Scots, whilst a Railway Staff Officer, from March 27 to April 6; Lieut. C. L. Taylor, South Wales Borderers, whilst attached to Hdqrs. Lines of Communication, from Feb. 7 to Feb. 26.

To be graded as Staff Lieuts.—2nd Lieut. H. G. Sotheby, 4th Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, whilst a Station Staff Officer, from March 20 to April 11; Lieut. P. J. Preece, 24th Middlesex V.R.C. (Army Post Office Corps) (May 30).

Officers employed with Army Transport graded as D.A.A.G.'s.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. I. Maxse, D.S.O., Coldstream Guards; Major J. T. Johnston, R.A.; Capt. and Brevet Major C. F. S. Vandevel, D.S.O., Scots Guards (now Major Irish Guards) (Jan. 20); Major A. W. Money, R.A. (Feb. 4); Major A. L. Gordon, I.S.C.; Capt. and Brevet Major D. Baker, I.S.C. (Feb. 7); Capt. C. J. Perceval, R.A., S. J. Gervais, South Stafford Regt., W. G. Lyddon, R. H. Mansley, R. O. Marton, J. H. Massie (Jan. 20), and C. De Sasmaraz, R.A. (Jan. 23), Hon. W. P. Hore Ruthven (Master of Ruthven), Scots Guards (Jan. 24), H. B. Strange, H. E. T. Kelly (Jan. 25), F. H.

Metcalfe (Jan. 27), and W. V. J. C. Elwes, R.A., (Jan. 29), C. H. F. Binstead (Feb. 1). W. C. Knight (since appointed a D.A.A.G.), J. M. Camilleri (Feb. 6), F. J. Moberly, D.S.O., W. E. E. Lloyd, H. H. Cobbe, R. C. O. Cragh (Feb. 7), and H. McN. Patterson, I.S.C., from Feb. 7 to Feb. 25, not as stated in *Gazette* of July 10; A. P. Luscombe, Royal Australian Arty. (March 6); A. O. L. Kindersley, 3rd Batn., Highland L.I. (March 25); W. H. Sutcliffe, Cape Garrison Arty. (April 20); Major F. G. Myburgh, Cape Garrison Arty. (April 30); Capt. M. J. de Bathe, 6th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt. (from April 30 to Aug. 31), Capt. C. E. Hutton, 4th Batn. Derbyshire Regt. (May 18); Capt. and Hon. Major H. F. Woodgate, 3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers (May 20); Capt. G. C. Dwyer, R.A. (May 30); 2nd Lieut. G. W. J. C., Earl of Cardigan, 11th Hussars (Aug. 29).

Officers employed with Army Transport graded as Staff Capt's.—Lieuts. E. H. E. Colten, R.A., (Jan. 20), H. R. M. Bourne, Royal Scots (Feb. 1), W. F. Smith, C. C. Newham, A. St. J. Cooke, C. R. Harbord, W. A. Light, W. T. Barry, K. E. Nangle, R. J. T. Stewart, and F. D. Russell, I.S.C. (Feb. 7th); Lieut. (now Capt. Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy, Grenadier Guards (March 2); Lieuts. G. E. Kemmis-Betty, 4th Batn., Royal Lancashire Regt. (now 2nd Lieut. A.S.C.) (March 16); A. H. Marindin, Royal Highlanders (April 29); C. E. Kidger and W. A. Tindall, Cape Garrison Arty. (April 30); G. M. Shipway, Gloucester Regt. (July 30).

Officers employed with Army Transport graded as Staff Lieuts.—2nd Lieuts. P. H. Hay-Coghlan, (Jan. 20), and A. H. Saner, R.A. (March 30); Lieut. A. C. Ferguson, 3rd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers (now 2nd Lieut. A.S.C.) (April 26); 2nd Lieut. L. Herepath, West Riding Regt. (May 10).

Capt. H. B. de V. Tupper, 6th Batn. Liverpool Regt., to be an Asst. Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt. from July 10 to Aug. 6.

Indian Staff Corps.—Col. G. Simpson, C.B., to be Major-Gen. (Oct. 7).

Army Pay Dept.—Major J. M. Sherrard, Staff Paymr., granted substantive rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army; Capt. A. G. Smith, Paymr., granted substantive rank of Major in Army (Oct. 21).

Army Veterinary Dept.—Vet.-Lieut. R. L. Cranford to be Vet.-Capt. (Oct. 22).

Half-Pay.—Major A. H. Coles, D.S.O., from retired pay, to be Lieut.-Col.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. G. L. Garstin, I.S.C., to be Col. (Sept. 3). Capt. and Brevet-Major C. H. P. Carter, C.M.G., Royal Scots, Commandant Southern Nigeria Constabulary, to be Lieut.-Col., in recognition of his services with Central Division and Benin Territories Expeditions (Sept. 19).

To be Majors.—Capt. F. B. Pearce, West Yorkshire Regt., Deputy Commissioner and Vice-Consul, British Central Africa Protectorate, in recognition of his services during the operations against the Chief Kwabla; Capt. H. J. Madocks, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, in recognition of his services in Uganda; Capt. J. W. V. Carroll, Norfolk Regt., in recognition of his services during operations on Niger, 1897-8 (Sept. 19).

MEMORANDA.

Col. F. S. F. Stokes, on completion of his period of service on staff, placed on half-pay (Sept. 2).

Capt. R. M. Barrington, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Capt. M. S. Williams, half-pay R.A., retires from the Service receiving a gratuity.

Qrmr. and Hon. Lieut. H. J. Gill, Loyal North Lancashire Regt., granted hon. rank of Capt. (Oct. 22).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt. Arnold A. C., Earl of Albemarle, Lieut.-Col. City of London Imperial Vols., to be Lieut.-Col.

Capt. H. B. Collins, Clyde Div. R.E. (Vols.), to be Capt.

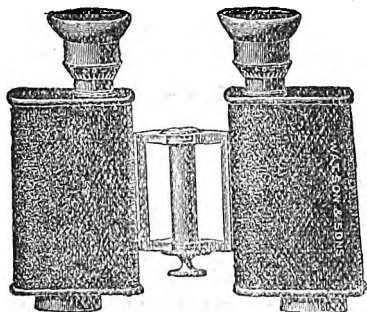
INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 23.

The Queen has approved of following promotions among officers of Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, admissions to Staff Corps, and appointments to Indian Army Reserve of Officers made by the Government of India:—

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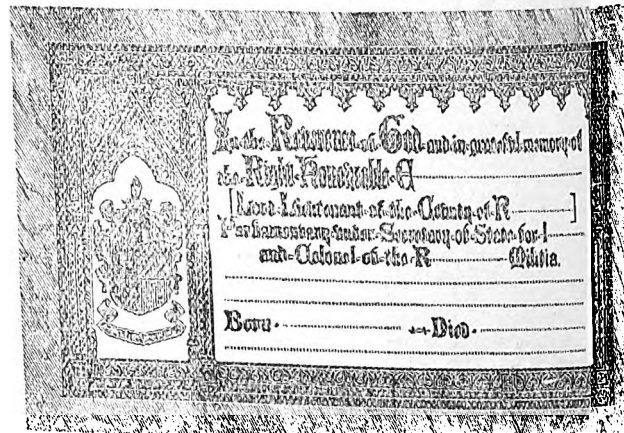
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INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieut.-Cols.:—Substantive Col. in Army N. F. FitzG. Chamberlain, J. P. W. Spankie, Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. C. F. Peile (Aug. 9); Substantive Col. in Army B. Duff, C.I.E. (Aug. 17).

Cpts. to be Majors:—M. Cowper, W. H. Lewin, H. F. Loch, L. E. Elliott, J. J. Cronin, E. Grey, G. Rippon, C. B. Templar, C. S. de B. Martindale, Brevet Major T. Quin, J. Jackson, W. A. Watson, G. C. Cawood, E. C. Thwaytes, A. G. Peyton, A. E. Couper, Brevet Major A. H. G. Kemball, H. L. B. Acton, A. Hamilton, P. Malcolm, Brevet Major J. W. G. Tulloch, J. S. Melville, F. C. Grant, C. Jackson (Aug. 11).

To be Capt.:—Capt. E. H. S. Boxer, from Dorset Regt. (dated June 24, 1900, to rank from Aug. 8, 1894).

2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—V. Percy-Smith (Nov. 4, 1899), J. C. Loch (June 4), R. A. Lyall, G. N. S. Keene, A. M. Graham (July 2), H. P. M. Lord (July 22).

Promotion of 2nd Lieut. J. H. Watson to Lieut., antedated to Nov. 5, 1898.

To be 2nd Lieut.:—2nd Lieut. J. E. Home, from Unattached List (dated June 12, 1900, but to rank from July 29, 1898).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Promotion of Col. G. W. R. Hay, M.D., Bombay Establishment, to Surg.-Gen., antedated to April 1).

Lieuts. to be Cpts.:—J. G. P. Murray, S. Anderson, F. H. G. Hutchinson, J. L. Marjoribanks, A. Fenton, J. A. Dredge, R. W. Knox (July 28).

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPT.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Asst.-Surg., with hon. rank of Capt.—Senior Asst.-Surg., with hon. rank of Lieut., G. Wilson (June 15).

To be Senior Asst.-Surg., with hon. rank of Lieut.—First Class Asst.-Surg. W. Eates (June 15).

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Infantry.—Albert W. E. Acres and Edward T. Every-Miller to be 2nd Lieuts. (Aug. 17).

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of undermentioned Officers:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Major-Gen. A. Clark-Kennedy (Sept. 30); Major-Gen. J. Cook, C.B. (Oct. 7); Major C. Jackson (Aug. 12); Capt. E. de S. Smart (Oct. 23).

Indian Medical Service.—Lieut.-Col. E. C. Russell, Bengal Establishment (Aug. 27).

Indian Subordinate Medical Service.—Senior Asst.-Surg., with hon. rank of Capt., C. A. Hellein, Madras Establishment (July 21).

The Queen has also approved of the resignation of his commission by undermentioned officer of the Indian Reserve of Officers:—2nd Lieut. F. C. D. Burton, cavalry (June 11).

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 23.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Cornwall and Devon Miners (W. Div.).—Supy. Lieut. R. H. Thompson to be Lieut. on establishment.

Devon (W. Div.).—Lieut. J. F. B. Moody resigns his commission.

Donegal (S. Div.).—Kenneth S. Robertson (Oct. 11) and Robert W. Woodhouse (Oct. 12) to be 2nd Lieuts.

Limerick City (S. Div.).—Supy. Lieut. E. T. Gelston to be Lieut. on establishment (Oct. 1).

Londonderry (S. Div.).—Ralph H. D. Wight to be 2nd Lieut. (Oct. 5).

Mid-Ulster (S. Div.).—Supy. Capt. Y. R. P. Barges to be Capt. on establishment (Sept. 28).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Western Div. (Submarine Miners).—2nd Lieut. R. B. T. Rye to be Lieut. (Oct. 1).

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Cuthbert E. L. Bowen to be 2nd Lieut. (Oct. 10).

3rd Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt.—Geoffrey F. Hastings to be 2nd Lieut. 4th Batn.: Percy de L. Temple to be 2nd Lieut. (Oct. 17).

5th Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. A. E. P. Littleton resigns his commission on account of ill-health (Oct. 24).

5th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt.—2nd Lieuts. I. H. G. White and T. J. Longworth to be Lieuts. (Oct. 12).

6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.—Cecil P. Rawlins to be 2nd Lieut. (Oct. 19).

6th Batn. Liverpool Regt.—John A. Dearden to be 2nd Lieut. (Nov. 2).

4th Batn. Norfolk Regt.—Capt. E. L. Rowe resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. H. A. Willows, E. N. Giltat, J. L. Fisher, T. E. Bennett, C. Wade, and J. A. H. Britton to be Lieuts. (Oct. 11).

3rd Batn. Bedford Regt.—Herbert G. J. Williams to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 30). 4th Batn.: 2nd Lieuts. J. F. R. Pixley, F. J. R. Peel, G. E. Mills, H. M. Gosling, I. M. M. Phillips, G. C. Sladen, and J. W. Henry to be Lieuts. (Sept. 12).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—2nd Lieuts. F. E. Wheeler and W. H. Hawkes to be Lieuts. (Oct. 15).

3rd Batn. Yorkshire Regt.—Rodney H. Duff to be 2nd Lieut. (Oct. 11).

3rd Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. M. B. Rimington to be Lieut. and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieut. G. F. E. Cotton to be Lieut. (Sept. 4).

3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers.—Supy. Lieut. E. Southey to be Lieut. on establishment.

3rd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Thomas F. M. Thackeray to be 2nd Lieut. (Oct. 17).

4th Batn. Gloucester Regt.—Charles E. Lemboke to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 15).

3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. P. C. Strutt to be Lieut. (Oct. 13).

4th Batn. Border Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. G. H. M. Verdon to be Lieut. (Oct. 15).

3rd Batn. Oxford L.I. Supy. Capt. G. F. Paske to be Capt. on establishment; Richard H. Young to be 2nd Lieut. (Nov. 2).

5th Batn. Manchester Regt.—Humphrey Wallis to be 2nd Lieut. (Oct. 22).

3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders.—Lieut. E. Napier to be Capt. and to be seconded whilst serving in South Africa; Capt. and Hon. Major John E. Park, from 3rd V.B. to be Capt. (Oct. 5).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut. J. P. Ewing to be Capt. (Oct. 13). 4th Batn.: 2nd Lieuts. E. M. G. McFerran, P. S. Murray, W. D. Deverell, E. J. Fraser, and F. M. Watney to be Lieuts. (Oct. 15).

4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. Rowan-Hamilton retires on account of ill-health, with permission to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform; 2nd Lieut. I. S. Robertson to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieuts. L. A. Jones and F. G. Brown to be Lieuts. and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieuts. E. D. Galbraith, B. S. J. McMurray, W. H. Whyte, A. L. P. Jesson, J. C. Heys Thompson, and H. V. Gerrard to be Lieuts. (Sept. 24).

5th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Robert B. Gosset to be 2nd Lieut. (Oct. 22). 7th Batn.: Major A. B. Williams granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Stafford.—Capt. H. S. Hill resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and wear uniform of regt.

Yorkshire Dragoons.—Supy. Lieut.-Col. (Hon. Col.) A. F. G. B., Earl of Scarborough, to be Lieut.-Col. on establishment.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Argyll and Bute.—2nd Lieuts. B. Allan, J. M. Campbell, and W. A. Stewart to be Lieuts.

1st City of London (E. Div. R.G.A.).—Capt. A. W. F. Langman, granted hon. rank of Major.

1st Cornwall (W. Div. R.G.A.).—Francis F. Oats to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Durham (W. Div. R.G.A.).—Capt. and Hon. Major R. Laverick resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of corps.

1st Edinburgh (City).—2nd Lieut. A. M. McIntosh to be Lieut.

1st Gloucester.—Lieuts. W. C. Swayne and A. Ogilvy to be Cpts.

1st Lanark.—Capt. and Hon. Major E. Service to be Major. Lieuts. A. D. Cuthbert and D. T. Easton to be



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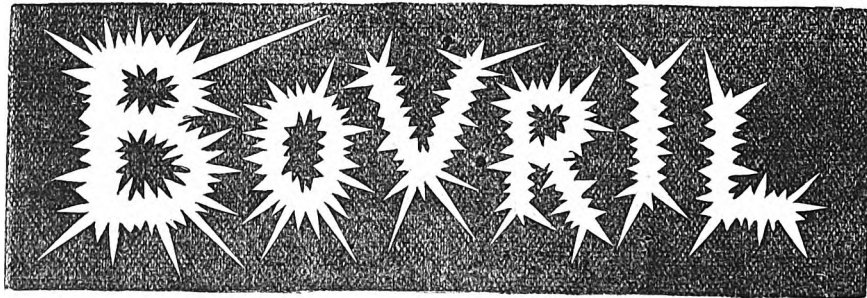
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Capt. Lieut. J. V. Dunn to be Capt. and to remain seconded. Lieuts. J. Russell and W. R. Brown to be Capt.

7th Lancashire (Manchester).—Capt. F. H. Coghill granted hon. rank of Major.

2nd Northumberland (W. Div., R.G.A.).—T. C. Robson and R. Huggup, jun., to be Lieuts.

Tynemouth (W. Div., R.G.A.).—Hon. Col. R. S. Donkin resigns appointment of Hon. Col. to corps.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Aberdeen.—Walter P. Crombie to be 2nd Lieut.
2nd West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds).—2nd Lieuts. N. Greaves, W. W. Johnson, and H. E. Aykroyd to be Lieuts.

Tyne Div. (Submarine Miners).—Christopher Arnison to be 2nd Lieut. (Oct. 13).

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade (Highland Bata.) Royal Scots.—James C. C. Broun and David H. Huie to be 2nd Lieuts.
6th V.B.: Capt. W. A. R. M. McRae resigns his commission.

5th (Irish) V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Lieut.-Col. R. Carruthers resigns his commission.

4th V.B. Devon Regt.—Frederic Day to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Suffolk Regt.—Charles P. Beevor to be 2nd Lieut.

4th V.B. Cheshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. Ashton to be Lieut.

3rd V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Henry C. Blake and John H. Brennan to be 2nd Lieuts. (Aug. 18).

1st Lanark.—Lieut. J. C. Paterson and 2nd Lieut. J. Grant to be Instrs. of Musketry, vice Capt. R. Carswell and W. Auld, who vacate appointments.

4th V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Major A. N. L. Burne granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

2nd V.B. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Cyril C. Lord to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd (Cumberland) V.B. Border Regt.—Capt. F. S. K. Shaw, Hampshire Regt., to be Adj. on formation of bata. (July 23).

Cadet Corps attached to 3rd V.B. Hampshire Regt.—Hon. Capt. S. Hudson to be Capt. (July 1).

5th (Isle of Wight, Princess Beatrice's) V.B. Hampshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. F. Nicholson and J. H. M. Whitehead to be Lieuts.

2nd V.B. South Stafford Regt.—Albert W. Blockley to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. South Lancashire Regt.—Supy. 2nd Lieut. T. M. Broadbent to be 2nd Lieut. on establishment.

2nd V.B. Welsh Regt.—Lieut. T. B. Boucher to be Capt.

1st V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. C. Bluck resigns his commission.

1st Nottingham (Robin Hood).—Lieut. R. Barber resigns his commission.

1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt.—Capt. F. J. Morland resigns his commission.

1st Hereford.—2nd Lieuts. R. Masefield, H. S. H. Bickham, P. Anthony, E. A. Mahir, W. Ainslie, C. W. Janvyn, J. N. Macmillan, and E. W. Caddick to be Lieuts.

Cadet Corps (St. Paul's School, West Kensington) attached to 2nd (South) Middlesex.—Hon. Capt. C. H. Bicknell to be Capt. (Nov. 1).

21st Middlesex.—Lieuts. M. H. Lowther-Clark and H. W. Shearnsmith to be Capt.

2nd London.—Robert C. Boothby to be 2nd Lieut.

Cadet Corps (Marlborough College) attached to 2nd V.B. Wiltshire Regt.—Edward J. Mann to be Capt.; John F. L. Hardy to be Lieut.; Arthur H. Wall to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. North Stafford Regt.—2nd Lieuts. R. T. Johnson, V. H. Goss, H. Clive, J. A. Bakewell, F. W. Knight, L. V. Solon, J. Cadman, and R. L. Johnson to be Lieuts. (Oct. 3).

5th V.B. Durham L.I.—Lieut. J. A. Dover to be Capt. (1st Ross Highland) V.B. Seaforth Highlanders.—Lieut. J. H. Bisset to be Capt.

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Oct. 24.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 26.

2nd Life Guards.—Gen. F. A. Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B., from Derbyshire Regt., to be Col., vice Gen. R. W. P., Earl Howe, G.C.V.O., C.B., deceased (Sept. 27).

2nd Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. R. C. Lawrance resigns his commission.

16th Lancers.—2nd Lieut. J. B. R. Russell resigns his commission.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

2nd Bata.—Lance-Corpl. Thomas B. Unwin, M.B., to be Medical Officer with temp rank of Capt. (May 28).

7th Bata.—Sergt. Arthur H. V. Williams to be Lieut. with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (June 23).

9th Bata.—Capt. T. R. F. B. Hallows, Major Reserve of Officers, resigns his commission. Lieut. F. H. Fernie to be Capt. with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (Sept. 19).

13th Bata.—Lieut. C. M. Robin to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (May 29). Sergt. R. Woodhouse (June 1), Corpl. G. Benson (June 6) to be Lieuts., with temp rank of Lieut. in Army. Qrmr. Sergt. T. H. Montgomery to be Qrmr. with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (June 6).

15th Bata.—Trpr. John M. Fremantle to be Lieut. with temp rank of Lieut. in Army (July 16).

17th Bata.—Name of Sergt. Henry T. Munn, who was

promoted Lieut. in *Gazette* of Oct. 16, is as now described, not as therein stated.

18th Bata.—To be Lieuts., with the temp. rank of Lieut. in Army:—Corpl. C. H. FitzGerald (June 13), Sergt. H. E. Edleman (July 9), Trpr. G. H. S. Fowke (Aug. 21).

19th Bata.—Temp. Capt. K. F. Machlachlan, Adj., resigns his commission; Capt. C. W. G. Richardson, I.S.O., to be Adj. (Sept. 1).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—2nd Lieut. H. Clarke is seconded for service with Native Mountain Artillery, India (Oct. 19).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Retirement on half-pay of Brevet Col. St. G. C. Gore, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., which was notified in *Gazette* of July 3, is cancelled.

In consequence of promotions of Brevet Col. J. W. Thurburn and Brevet Col. St. G. C. Gore to substantive rank of Col. in Army, promotions of undermentioned officers antedated:—Lieut. Col. W. J. Mackenzie to July 16, 1899; H. S. Andrews-Speed to Aug. 6, 1899; P. T. Buxton to Sept. 20, 1899; J. C. Tyler to Sept. 25, 1899; J. C. Campbell to Oct. 1, 1899; J. A. Ferrier, D.S.O., to Oct. 4, 1899; J. D. Fullerton to Oct. 27, 1899; G. T. Jones to Nov. 3, 1899; W. D. Conner to Nov. 15, 1899; W. D. Lindley to Dec. 10, 1899; E. H. Bethell to Dec. 15, 1899; F. W. T. Attree to Jan. 1, Hon. M. G. Talbot to Jan. 24, A. L. Mein to Feb. 18, J. Burn-Murdoch to March 1, S. A. E. Hickson, D.S.O., to March 29; G. C. P. Onslow to April 9, W. F. H. Stafford to April 14, A. H. Kenney, C.M.G., to May 6; Major A. H. Van Straubenzee to July 16, 1899; Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. R. L. Macdonald, C.B., to Aug. 6, 1899; Majors E. W. Walton to Aug. 9, 1899; W. J. D. Dundee to Sept. 20, 1899; A. W. Roper to Sept. 25, 1899; J. E. O'H. Hamilton to Oct. 1, 1899; G. M. Heath to Oct. 4, 1899; W. du C. Luard to Oct. 27, 1899; W. G. E. Cordue to Nov. 3, 1899; J. M. Wade to Nov. 15, 1899; W. J. Bythell to Dec. 10, 1899; B. R. Ward to Dec. 15, 1899; W. R. Stewart to Jan. 1, G. S. McD. Elliot to Jan. 24, C. Godby to Jan. 25, J. W. Pringle to Feb. 18, H. V. Kent to March 1, E. Houston to March 29, J. S. Purvis to April 1, C. E. Salvesen to April 9, H. Bonham-Carter to April 14, C. S. Rose to May 6; Captains H. G. K. Wait to April 1, F. M. Close to April 14, L. W. S. Oldham to May 5, S. D'A. Crookshank to May 6, W. H. Beach to June 6.

Major F. Rainsford-Hannay to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. H. H. Hart, placed on half-pay (Oct. 22).

Capt. A. R. Reynolds to be Major, vice F. Rainsford-Hannay (Oct. 22).

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Capt. F. H. C. Bourne, on promotion from Lieut., granted pay and allowances from April 9, not as stated in *Gazette* of Aug. 28.

Lieut. R. H. Macdonald to be Capt., vice A. R. Reynolds (Oct. 22).

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Capt. R. Whitbread, from 3rd Batn. Durham L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. T. H. Hanbury-Tracy, promoted.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots.—Corpl. Herbert D. Carlton, from the Imperial Yeomanry (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. D. Shaw, deceased.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. P. F. Coë resigns his commission.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Corpl. Henry J. Dresser, from Imperial Yeomanry, to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

Royal Irish Regt.—2nd Lieut. Hugh G. Gregorie, from Imperial Light Infantry (nominated by the Governor of Natal), to be 2nd Lieut., supy. to establishment (dated May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Oct. 27).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt. A. J. Allardye to be Adjt., vice Capt. R. B. Blunt, whose period of service in appointment has expired (March 15).

Worcester Regt.—Lieut. F. St. J. Tyrwhitt, from City of London Imperial Volunteers (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. R. Chichester, promoted.

Border Regt.—Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. J. King placed on retired pay.

Royal Highlanders.—Lieut. D. Campbell, from 3rd Batn. to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. J. St. J. Harvey, appointed Adjt.

Oxford L.I.—Capt. C. E. G. M. Fairtlough to be Major, vice F. J. Eveleigh, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay (Sept. 27).

Yorkshire L.I.—Pte. Sydney H. Little, from City of London Imperial Volunteers (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut., supy. to establishment.

Shropshire L.I.—Corpl. Wilfred G. A. Vallance, from Imperial Yeomanry (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. B. Luard, promoted.

Wiltshire Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—2nd Lieut. A. F. Gilpin, from the Canadian Local Military Forces vice P. A. McCutchan, deceased. Pte. C. B. V. Cary-Barnard, from Col. Lumsden's Corps (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), in succession to Lieut. S. H. Shaw, seconded.

Connaught Rangers.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—T. H. Falkiner, in succession to Major J. S. M. Lenox-Conyngham, Adjt. 3rd Batn. (July 1); W. A. White, vice W. S. Sarsfield, seconded (July 24). Promotions to Lieuts. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. antedated:—A. F. Lambert to July 1, vice T. H. Falkiner; H. A. Wilson to July 24, vice W. A. White.

Gentlemen, nominated by authorities of Universities and Colleges, to be 2nd Lieuts. (dated May 23, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Oct. 27):—

Royal Warwick Regt.—Trpr. Charles W. C. Crooke, from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. D. A. L. Day, promoted.

Liverpool Regt.—Trpr. George H. S. Steer, from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. F. J. Austin promoted.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Trpr. Robert J. G. Stoker, from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. E. C. Brierley, promoted.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Trpr. John C. Farmer, from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. E. T. Le Marchant, promoted into Royal Fusiliers.

Worcester Regt.—Robert T. Allan, on augmentation; Arthur P. Harrison, in succession to Lieut. H. A. Lang, promoted.

Wiltshire Regt.—Trpr. George F. Manning, from British South Africa Police, in succession to Lieut. H. P. Rogers, promoted.

Manchester Regt.—Claude Martin, Supy. to Establishment.

STAFF.

Appointments to staff made in South Africa confirmed:—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. F. W. Panzera, Harwich Div., Submarine Miners, R.E. (Militia), to be a D.A.A.G., from Dec. 23, 1899, to July 6, 1900. Capt. A. P. W. Williams, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Artillery, to be a D.A.A.G., vice Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. F. W. Panzera, locally employed (July 7). Major C. E. M. O'Brien, East Lancashire Regt., to be President of Military Tribunal, Johannesburg, graded as a D.A.A.G. (June 2).

To be Members of Military Tribunal, Johannesburg, graded as Staff-Lieuts.:—Lieut. C. G. E. Hughes, Cheshire Regt. (June 2); Lieut. E. C. Da Costa, East Lancashire Regt. (June 5).

Capt. F. O. Carr, Imperial Yeomanry, is attached to A.S.C., graded as a D.A.A.G. (Aug. 16).

Lieut. G. M. Shipway, Gloucester Regt., attached to A.S.C., graded as a Staff Lieut. (since appointed to Army Transport), (July 28).

Capt. (temp. Lieut. in Army) G. H. B. Fletcher, 3rd Batn. Derbyshire Regt., to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Lieut. (Sept. 6).

Qrmer. and Hon. Lieut. T. Curtis, A.S.C., to be graded as Staff Lieut. whilst employed at Army Hd.-Qrs. (May 26).

Capt. W. R. N. Madocks, R.A., to be A.D.C. to Col. (local Lieut.-Gen.) I. S. M. Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Mounted Infantry Division (July 4).

Lieut. W. J. S. Rundle, 6th Dragoon Guards, to be A.D.C. to Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. T. C. Porter, Commanding a Cavalry Brigade (Sept. 6).

School of Gunnery.—Capt. Hon. M. R. C. Ward R.A., to be an Instr. (Oct. 10).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols.:—T. Perrott, R.G.A. (Oct. 12); J. A. Lambert, Reserve Regiment of Dragoons.

Reserve of Officers.—Lieut. E. C. Arnold, Capt. 7th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, to be Capt.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg.-Capt. Mackay to be Surg.-Major.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 26.

MILITIA.

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the voluntary offer made by the 4th Batn. Devon Regt. to serve at a station out of the United Kingdom.

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Oct. 27.]

To ADVERTISERS.—The Mohawk Cycle Company inform us that, as a direct result of their advertisement in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, they have received orders for the supply of cycles to the 144th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, now stationed at Clogheen, Ireland. We may add that this is no solitary instance of the value of this paper as an advertising medium, as many others could be quoted. Advertisers should note.

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The Peace Constitution of the Volunteer Force. Lieut.-Colonel EUSTACE BALFOUR
Some Remarks on this Year's Special Training of the Volunteers. C. B.
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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 18.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Lieut. F. A. Nelson to be Capt., vice Doig, deceased (Aug. 14).

Lieut. F. J. W. Cartwright to be Capt., vice Curteis, deceased (Sept. 20).

Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. are antedated:—H. M. Howard to Nov. 27, 1899, in lieu of Major Swanton, extra-regimentally employed; H. D. E. O'Sullivan to Dec. 3, 1899, vice Armstrong, seconded; F. E. C. B. Chichester to Dec. 5, 1899, vice Curtoys, promoted; F. J. W. Harvey to Jan. 16, in lieu of Major Raitt, extra-regimentally employed; A. P. Grattan to Jan. 28, vice Edwards, seconded; J. A. M. A. Clark to Feb. 1, vice Orlebar, seconded; N. F. E. G. Sampson-Way to Feb. 10, vice Hailes, promoted; R. Cator to March 1, vice Trotman, promoted; J. W. Dunstan to March 15, vice Cox, promoted; W. T. C. Jones to March 16, in lieu of Major Drury, extra-regimentally employed; J. P. Shine to April 1, on increase of establishment; A. S. Morse to July 2, vice Tupman, Supy.; W. Esson to July 15, vice Lloyd, killed in action; J. C. H. Rigby to July 17, vice Strouts, killed in action; C. J. Thoroton to July 17, vice Rigby, seconded; P. W. Simmons to July 23, vice Robertson, killed in action.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 19.

George C. Avery, B.A., has been appointed Naval Instr. (Oct. 8).

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Lieu.-Gen. G. F. Munro placed on Retired List on account of age, under provisions of Order in Council of Nov. 29, 1881 (Oct. 19).

Major-Gen. G. H. T. Colwell, C.B., to be Lieut.-Gen., vice Munro, retired (Oct. 19).

Col.-Commandant A. B. Crosbie, A.D.C., to be Major Gen., vice Colwell, promoted (Oct. 19).

Col. Second Commandant T. W. Dowding (from Supy. List) to be Col. Commandant on the Establishment, vice Crosbie, promoted (Oct. 19).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 22.

In accordance with provisions of Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870:—Capt. R. R. Neeld has been placed on Retired List of his rank, at his own request (Oct. 10).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Acting Sub-Lieut. L. C. Holmes confirmed as Sub-Lieut. (Jan. 2).

(From Friday evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 22.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieut. J. C. Deed to be Capt., vice Crocker, seconded (Oct. 10).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 23.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. A. H. Thacker to be Lieut. (Oct. 6); Asst.-Engr. F. G. Haynes to be Engr. (Oct. 2).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 25.

Staff Engrs. advanced to rank of Fleet Engr.:—Walter Brown (Oct. 8); Arthur John Johns (Oct. 9); John William Agnew (Oct. 16).

Royal Naval Reserve.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Sub-Lieuts.:—Walter H. Cooper (Oct. 11); William D. Hopcraft, John H. Boden, Arthur E. W. Handcock, Albert A. W. Edwards, William A. Ussher, Hew R. Stevenson, Charles L. K. Barrett, Frank S. Monteith (Oct. 19).

Acting Sub-Lieut. Albert W. Gamlen has been confirmed as Sub-Lieut. (July 23, 1898).

Sub-Lieut. William B. Knagg to be Lieut. (Oct. 23).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 19.

Commanders.—H. Orpen to Blake (Oct. 30); A. G. H. W. Moore to Renown (undated).

Lieutenant (R.N.B.).—J. D. Andrews to Excellent, for one month's course of gunnery (Oct. 27).

Midshipman.—W. W. Sillem to Magnificent (Oct. 12).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 20.

Lieut. R. A. Hornell to Victory, for Petrel (Oct. 6).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 22.

Captains.—C. J. Baker to Blake (Oct. 30); C. R. Keppel, D.S.O., to Warspite (Nov. 1).

Commanders.—J. de C. Hamilton to Defiance (Nov. 1); T. D. W. Napier to Victory, for Petrel (Oct. 6).

Lieutenant (R.N.B.).—D. Simmonds to Excellent, for a month's G. course (Oct. 27).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 23.

Commander T. R. L. Sheppard, to Renown (N.), (undated).

Lieutenants.—E. M. Phillpotts (as 1st), H. R. Veale, for special G. duties at Malta, R. F. Parker (T.), G. M. Paine, B. L. Majendie, G. M. Keane, Hon. C. A. Ward, H. K. Kitson to Renown (undated), H. G. Jackson to Blake, lent for G. duties (Oct. 30); T. Nesbitt, R.N.B., to Excellent, for one month's re-qualifying course; J. M. Pearson, R.N.B., to Excellent and Vernon, for short

course G. and T. (Oct. 27); H. G. Sherbrooke to Glory to join on arrival on China station (undated).

Sub-Lieutenants.—H. de Burgh to Renown, G. P. Legard to Glory (undated).

Acting R.N.B.—E. B. White, N.B. de la C. Cornwall, C. E. D. Trelawney, and J. H. Lyons to Excellent and Vernon, for short course G. and T.; V. R. d'A. Campos to Vernon and Excellent, for short course T. and G.; H. D. Watts-Russell to Cambridge and Defiance, for short course G. and T. (Oct. 27).

Midshipmen.—A. H. M. Burton, H. D. Collins to Renown, H. L. Sheppard, C. B. Prickett, E. O. B. S. Osborne, J. C. Davis, L. D. O. Bignell, S. P. B. Russell, C. P. Talbot to Glory, to turn over from Centurio before that ship leaves station (undated); C. J. Keigwin, R.N.B., to Excellent and Vernon, for short course G. and T., F. C. Hooper, R.N.B., C. E. Daniel, R.N.B., to Cambridge and Defiance, for short course G. and T. (Oct. 27).

Naval Cadets.—R. J. Harris, E. T. R. Chambers to Renown (undated).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 25.

Commander.—C. E. E. Carey to Glory (Nov. 1).

Lieutenants.—J. B. Mason to Condor (as 1st) (Nov. 1) H. Winthrop to Pembroke (Oct. 27) for Condor (Nov. 1); J. D. C. Wallace to Majestic (Sept. 15) and to Condor (Nov. 1); B. A. Hornell to Repulse (Oct. 25); E. H. Rymer to Crescent, for Quail, in command (undated); A. H. Gordon to Sparrow, in command (Nov. 15).

Sub-Lieutenant.—C. C. Ennals to Crescent, for Quail (Oct. 24).

Midshipmen.—T. F. P. Calvert, T. S. L. Dorman, A. D. C. Cooper-Key, J. F. O. Patterson, C. V. L. Norcock to Glory (Nov. 1), appointments to Renown cancelled.

Naval Cadet.—E. H. Dennistoun to Glory (Nov. 1) appointment to Renown cancelled.

ONE word of welcome to the Australian Army and Navy Journal, a new Service paper, published in Sydney, which, according to its manifesto, "has come to stay." We cordially endorse the idea, and we wish the new venture success.

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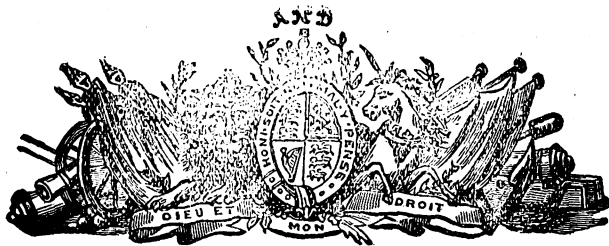
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NAVY

JOURNAL OF THE
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THE CHANGES AT THE WAR OFFICE.

THAT Lord Lansdowne must leave the War Office was a conclusion long since arrived at by the common sense of the nation, although it does not appear to have been Lord Salisbury's view. The Premier is staunch to his friends, and it was known that he would not consent to sacrifice Lord Lansdowne to popular clamour. Till Lord Salisbury went to Balmoral there is every reason to believe that he would have made no change at the War Office; but, after all, the responsible chief Minister of the Crown must yield to the Crown—to the Sovereign, that is to say, who is the supreme and final authority in the Constitution. Her Majesty is the soundest as well as the oldest statesman we have; her instinct is even stronger than her trained intelligence, and the Queen knew that in the present temper of the public it would be unwise, even unseemly, to retain Lord Lansdowne in his post. To uphold him, albeit he was unfairly assailed, would be cruel kindness, for he would still continue the target of dissatisfaction not yet expended. Lord Lansdowne, who has shown himself throughout a painstaking and indefatigable public servant, has been made the scapegoat of a system, one which is wider and deeper than that which has its seat and functions in Pall Mall, and includes the whole business of British constitutional government. He must bear his share of the blame as one of those at the helm, but the blame for our military shortcomings must be spread over a much larger area and period of

time than the War Office and the recent crisis. The outgoing Commander-in-Chief, speaking at the Cutlers' Feast, put his finger on the true cause of all this evil. It may be stated in the one word "Budget." A fixed and rigid annual expenditure, arrived at by both sides of the House, and accepted almost as final, forbade peremptorily any increase in the Army vote. No matter how urgent the demand, how obvious the necessity, how perilous the refusal, not another sixpence could be obtained. Lord Wolseley tells us that he pointed out in the clearest and strongest language the crying needs of the Service: numbers insufficient, guns obsolete, storehouses half empty—all those terrible deficiencies that were soon to bring us within an ace of crushing disaster. His answer was always the same:—"Quite so; but where is the money to come from?" No Government, not even the last, with an overwhelming majority, dared ask for the funds which the specialist deemed essential to make the country safer, even where the Government perfectly agreed. This is the pass to which party politics has brought us, and will again, unless a remedy is applied.

Lord Wolseley struck the key-note at the Cutlers' banquet. The only safeguard against the repetition of this dangerous, this culpable neglect of portentous warnings, is to allow the expert who knows, and whose just representations have been ignored, to appeal from the Executive to the people, who hold the real power. When the expert has given his opinion that certain changes, certain additions, are essential to the safety of the Empire, the Cabinet should be compelled, before it denied him to put his proposals for what they are worth before the nation at large. Lord Wolseley was content then, to leave the whole matter to the good sense of the British people. Had such a course been followed of late, and not merely at the outset of the Boer war, but long previous, during past years when Army estimates were continually curtailed and urgent services cut down, we should have escaped much heartburning and disappointment. We have here the the kernel and essence of true Army reform—something far more tangible, more fruitful of good, than the vague denunciations of a sorely-taxed department, which has in the main worked well. But the country must speak its will; it must insist on being called into council, on having the decision between the experts who recommends and the mere opportunist who, misusing temporary power, withholds. Pressure may be necessary to secure this safeguard. The Government may not willingly yield to outside criticism of its acts even from its real masters. The principle is of more importance than a change in the men charged with Army administration. If it had been accepted in the past, it would have spared Lord Lansdowne many unhappy hours, for the public voice would have given its mandate and silenced all passing political quibbles. Mr. St. John Brodrick, the new man called now to a difficult and onerous task, would be strengthened and

supported by it. There is, however, reason to hope that the new Secretary of State for War comes in fully imbued with the relative importance of things. He knows the War Office well, and will not be led astray by the foolish philippics of those who denounce it as "a chaos"—a most erroneous impression. Its condition is by no means chaotic; it suffers from too much order, too fixed and stereotyped routine. But what is wanted now is no tinkering with machinery, no mere changes in procedure—except towards simplification and directness—nor even a better "system"—that hollow, lifeless expression so glibly used and yet having little meaning and value. We want the stuff, the substance, the men, the material; these are the essentials of a fighting force, offensive or defensive, and compared to their provision by Government impelled and controlled by the national will War Office re-organisation falls into the second place. Mr. Brodrick himself lays too much stress upon the will-o'-the-wisp "system"; but he has also, to judge from his platform utterances, a clear idea of the chief aim and object of Army reform, and that is "to give the Empire an Army fit for its needs."

ANNEXING THE TRANSVAAL.

ON the 25th ult. the annexation of the Transvaal to the British Empire, already announced by proclamation in the field after the crushing of Botha's army, was formally proclaimed at Pretoria with all the pomp and circumstances of an imposing ceremony. By this final act the crown has been set upon the great work which Lord Roberts, in an hour of serious national peril, was sent to South Africa to accomplish. Not the least interested among the spectators, as the victorious troops, 6,000 strong, led by General Tucker, marched past and saluted the Royal Standard in the main square of the Transvaal capital, were Lethorodi and the other leading Basuto chiefs who witnessed the pageant, and who sent from the ground a message conveying the expression of their deep loyalty to the Queen. The attitude of the Basuto warriors throughout the varying fortunes of the earlier months of the war was, under the wise tutelage of Sir Godfrey Lagden, at all times admirable, and the thought that suggested the presence of their chiefs at Pretoria to witness the concluding act of the war in the Transvaal was happy and statesmanlike. Sir Godfrey Lagden accompanied the chiefs back to their territory, but, if report speaks truly, he will soon change the sphere of his duties from Maseru to Bloemfontein, to administer the affairs of the Orange River Colony as its Lieutenant-Governor.

Leniency having failed to impress the Boers with a sense of British magnanimity, and proclamations having fallen upon dull ears, the character of Lord Roberts's mode of dealing with recalcitrant burghers, and with acts of deliberate treachery, whether in the field, the homestead, or the town, has at length essentially changed. The Commander-in-Chief, in his despatch of the 26th ult., referring to General

Barton's action of the previous day with the "ubiquitous" De Wet, in which the British loss was greater than was at first supposed, stated that three Boers who held up their hands in token of surrender, and then treacherously fired on our men, were captured, tried by court-martial, convicted, and sentenced to death. Lord Roberts confirmed the sentence, and on the following morning the men were shot. For many months past, and from various quarters, acts of similar treachery have been reported by Lord Roberts and his lieutenants, as occurring both during the heat of battle, and at the way-side farms, where women, with offers of refreshment, have lured our unsuspecting men under the rifles of Boers concealed within. Neither remonstrance nor warning to commandants or burghers has had any deterrent effect. On the contrary, such acts have increased in frequency, causing the loss of many gallant men, and if the adoption of the severest measures of repression has at length been forced upon so humane and considerate a [general as Lord Roberts, the responsibility must be laid upon those who, in a hopeless cause, still ruthlessly prolong this desolating guerilla war.

It cannot be said that the record of the past week shows any improvement, nor is there much likelihood of material improvement while De Wet, Louis Botha, and the irreconcilable Steyn are in the field, and the mission of Mr. Kruger to Europe still awaits its issue. It is true that De Wet has again been brought to bay, and has been severely handled from both north and south, but he himself slipped away once more with his accustomed adroitness. His commando, said to number some 3,000 men, was scattered in all directions; in other words, it dispersed to reassemble again at some pre-arranged rendezvous. De Wet is now beyond question the most formidable of the guerilla leaders. For some days he had been threatening General Barton's camp in the neighbourhood of Frederikstad. To rid himself of the annoyance, Barton attacked him on the 25th ult. with half the 1st Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and three companies of the 2nd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, with guns and mounted troops. The Boers suffered heavily, fighting being at such close quarters that the Fusiliers got in with the bayonet. Several prisoners were taken, and the enemy scattered. They no doubt rallied again soon afterwards, as they retreated in a south-easterly direction and attempted to recross the Vaal at Rensburg Drift, between Venterskroon and Parys. Here they were headed by General C. Knox's column on Saturday, and again beaten off with further heavy losses, including two guns and three waggons, another ammunition waggon being blown up. Darkness and a heavy storm stopped the pursuit. General Knox is reported by Lord Roberts to have had no casualties in this engagement.

In addition to this heavy fighting with De Wet, many minor incidents have occurred in various places. Jacobsdal was, on the 25th ult., the scene of a serious mishap, due to the treachery of the inhabitants, who had admitted some 200 Boers into their houses during the night. At break of day a destructive fire was opened on the little garrison of Cape Highlanders and Cape Artillery as they slept in their tents. They lost fourteen killed and thirteen wounded out of a total of fifty-two, before reinforcements reached them from Modder River. Large quantities of ammunition containing soft-nosed bullets were found, and the houses that had harboured the enemy were destroyed. Lord Methuen and Colonel Douglas are constantly on the move between Zeerust and Rustenburg, but the Boer

force near Zeerust appears to be irrepressible, as after every dislodgment it returns again to its position. Lord Kitchener, who is apparently in command at Lydenburg, recently made a successful night march from there, and surprised a laager near Krugerspost. Several small commandos still haunt the districts to the north in the direction of Pietersburg. Six hundred Boers held the village of Philippolis in the extreme south from the 18th to the 24th ult., but failed to capture the garrison of thirty-nine men, who held a little fort to the west of the place. The entry of the enemy was effected treacherously, as at Jacobsdal, and all persons implicated have been removed beyond the border. At about the same time a party of fifty cavalry was ambushed between Springfontein and Philippolis; the railway near Norval's Pont was torn up; the telegraph wires round Bloemfontein cut; a goods train derailed near Jagersfontein Road Station; and the line south of Edenburg blown up. On the 23rd ult. a convoy was heavily attacked by a superior force near Hoopstad. It was saved, but the escort when retiring had to put out of gear and abandon two galloping Maxims, besides having twenty-nine casualties. Ventersburg having become a centre whence numerous raids on the railway have recently been directed, the place was cleared of the enemy on Tuesday by General Hunter, who met with only slight opposition, but lost a gallant officer, Major J. Hanwell, Royal Field Artillery, who fell mortally wounded. General Rundle has had some sharp fighting while marching from Vrede to Harrismith. On Sunday a party of ninety British at Geneva Station, south of Kroonstad, was captured, and afterwards released. The mail train from the south was looted and fired at the same time, the Boers making off unmolested on the approach of an armoured train. In Natal also raiding has recently taken place, and the railway has been damaged at Waschbank, the station being burned.

Great unrest exists throughout the central and western districts of the new colonies, and the enemy show a general tendency to move towards the west and south, and to raid beyond the borders. More than one skirmish has taken place on the Orange River. Four laagers are posted to the east of Vryburg, which is threatened once more with investment, and the commandeering of burghers who have returned to their farms goes on extensively. General Botha declines to surrender so long as any of his followers wish to continue the struggle, and both Viljoen and Steyn are absolutely defiant. The danger of the situation is that the movement unless promptly checked will probably spread still further, but we shall continue to hope and believe that plans are being matured by Lord Roberts that will effectually crush the guerilla bands before long.

THE WAR OFFICE, THE ARMY, AND THE EMPIRE.

THERE are many Daniels coming to judgment in the great cause of Army reform, and the latest is Mr. H. O. Arnold Forster, M.P., who in a preliminary page of his "The War Office, the Army, and the Empire," sets forth his claims to speak on military matters. He tells us he has been "a careful student of all questions connected with the Services" for the last twenty years. He has had no experience of actual war, "but of soldiers I have seen something. . . . I have marched with infantry regiments and ridden with the artillery. . . . I know our camps, barracks, and arsenals"; in fact, he has devoted much time and research to an intricate and voluminous subject. It cannot be admitted that he

has mastered it, however excellent his intentions. His little book bristles with inaccuracies and misconceptions, and he is often led into wrong conclusions by the little knowledge which is proverbially dangerous. The present system of short service and Army Reserves is Mr. Arnold Forster's *bête noir*. He points out that the Reserve is no Reserve, that the Reservists take the place of the men actually serving, and "to send an army into the field exhausts the whole organised resources of the country." The first statement is incorrect, because, roughly, no more than 50 per cent. of the Reserve were thus incorporated at the outbreak of the Boer war, and thus the second also falls to the ground. A strange illusion blinds Mr. Arnold Forster and others. They talk of the men actually serving, the recruits, as though they were mere rubbish. "When the Army was mobilised, 80,000 men of the First Class Army Reserve were found to have taken the place of 100,000 incompetent soldiers" in the ranks. This is misleading throughout. The Reservists were only gradually called up; the men with the colours were not "incompetent"; no one who is incompetent can remain in the Service. They were no more than immature, but they were of sound stuff, improving hourly in quality, and the proof thereof is to be seen in the fact that the greater part of these 100,000 "incompetents" have since gone into the field. Mr. Arnold Forster overlooks the advantage of the system, that a fine force of seasoned soldiers is held by a light, cheap lien ready to serve again when required. No doubt the word was a misnomer; the "Reservist" should rather have been called the man on conditional furlough. Lastly, Mr. Arnold Forster's analogy between the Boer and the Crimean war will not hold water. The army sent to the east in 1854 was all in front, so to speak; there were in fact, no men behind. Now we have the 100,000 "incompetents," who were no more incompetent physically than Mr. Arnold Forster, and who have been since so largely drafted to South Africa.

Again, as regards the Militia and Volunteers, Mr. Arnold Forster is very much at sea. He charges the War Office—the Government, that is to say, which is really responsible; but he attacks the War Office as though it raised its own votes and spent its own money as it pleased—with neglecting to give this "crowd" the organisation equipment necessary to transform it into an army. The result was that "directly the (Boer) war came it was instantly evident that as they existed, and as the War Office had chosen to make them, they were not available for war purposes." What does Mr. Arnold Forster mean? What had the Militia and Volunteers to do with external war? They are constitutionally for home defence. Even if they had been a mere "crowd"—which was not the case, for the brigade organisation existed and also equipment, if only the Government would have approved of the expenditure—they could not have gone to the front except by their own goodwill, as many did—all honour to them. To complain that money has been squandered on these two forces because they were not kept for work which by statute is not theirs is hardly logical. In another direction Mr. Arnold Forster has overlooked the aid which the Militia has given, that is with its Army Reserve, 30,000 men specially enlisted for service with the regular Army who have all joined it; another correction, by the way, of the view that the whole Reserve was exhausted when the Boer war was called out.

Mr. Arnold Forster's criticism throughout is generally destructive. He finds fault freely with

existing institutions, but makes few suggestions as to their improvement. We wait in vain for him to tell us what will replace the short service system; a system which may be faulty, but which had its origin in the wishes of the classes that supply recruits, and who would not listen on any other terms. He is very severe upon the absence of any "known or accepted principle," in our existing military organisation; "we are never told," he says, "what is to be done with our Army, or how large our Army should be." The answer is that with our constantly increasing empire there can be no stability upon either point. Who could foresee the increased burthen that has followed the occupation of Egypt? Now we are involved in new responsibilities in far Cathay which will entail further drafts upon our military strength; South Africa will require a large regular army for years; it may be necessary to increase the army in India at any time. These demands are, moreover, liable to variation by political changes of policy according to which party is in power. The blame, if blame there be, for this want of a clear understanding of our needs rests with the governing authorities and not with the departmental executive. Mr. Arnold Forster, as a member of the Legislature, should put the cap on his own head. It is the Legislature, the occupants of the front benches, on both sides, who have been forever tinkering with the Army, putting down, adding, changing and disturbing the conditions, varying the strength of the Army's establishments, so that no continuity of policy for purpose has been possible who are responsible. The outcry for Army reform is natural enough at this crisis. Our Army is undoubtedly insufficient for the duties that are or may be imposed upon it, and every sensible person will hail with delight the present agitation to set matters right. What is imperfectly understood, however, is the true incidence of blame. The burden of fault-finding is laid upon the War Office, and the War Office is doubtless imperfect in many respects, but the real culprits are the British public themselves, who, through their chosen representatives, have declined to realise that our military institutions have never been on an adequate and substantial footing. Given sufficient material to work with, the War Office machinery will turn out as good an article as that of any other nation in the world. No diatribes will compensate for original deficiency; and that those exist, and have existed year after year, is written in the Army Votes so niggardly accorded, and so manifestly defective in most essentials.

Army Notes.

It is plain that an "ovation" in London is no longer possible. It is not dignified, and it is dangerous to give leave and licence in future to the myriads of myriads which packed the streets to work their will in a saturnalia which filled the hospitals with more than 1,000 cases, and utterly destroyed the effect and order of the reception of the City Imperial Volunteers by the City into which they made an unimpressive appearance in dribbles of "units," sore hustled and ricocheted off the agitated admirers who did their level best to degrade the march of honour into an orgie, with a margin of free fights all along, and a conspicuous display of the utter inefficiency of Volunteers as a compelling force or power in dealing with the people in its might. There are more people in London than there are in all Scotland. What would be thought of the authorities who summoned all the inhabitants, Highland and Lowland, to flock to Edinburgh to do honour to the Highland Brigade, or to some other well-deserving embodiment of the services of the regiments of which North and South are justly proud, and lined the streets from the Cale-

donian Station to Holyrood with Volunteers and police to keep the line of march? The superintendent of police who told the reporter of the *Daily Telegraph* that London was too big for such gatherings as that of Monday might have said that they were also too risky. We do not care to accept as absolutely just the criticisms of those foreigners whose breasts are not warmed by the faintest spark of the glowing fires which not only burned but "ragged" in the hearts of the patriotic multitude; but no English gentleman would, we think, care to invite a foreign friend to accompany him to the Marble Arch, to Apsley House Gate, to St. James's Street, Temple Bar, or Fleet Street, to look at the spectacle of misrule, disorder, and excitement, and to ask him for a candid opinion of what he thought of the behaviour of the mob. It might have been far worse, but it was bad enough. It is no comfort to be told that mobs in Paris and in Berlin would be more dangerous.

A correspondent, who signs himself "X" in a letter to the *Times*, has taken strong exception to Lord Wolseley's presence at Mr. Winston Churchill's lecture on South Africa, and still more at the Commander-in-Chief's chivalrous defence of his own cloth. Lord Wolseley's words will be welcomed with acclaim by his comrades in the Service, and they deserve to be written in letters of gold. "I am glad," he said, "that the lecturer has done ample justice to a class whom some writers have found fault with—the British officer. I believe the British officer to be not only the finest specimen of humanity, but the finest fighting man in the world. As a leader of men, take him for all in all, he is not to be beat in any army in the world." Of the justness of this appreciation, which comes from quite the best living authority, there can be only one opinion. But it does not please "X," who seeks to controvert it by "sorrowfully" protesting against the spectacle of the head of the Army coming forward at a public gathering to take up the cudgels on behalf of his own people. He compares Lord Wolseley with a Lord Chief Justice who ventured to give his views upon a case still *sub judice* and before he had heard both sides. The Commander-in-Chief did not pose as a judge; he was champion and advocate, just as the Lord Chief Justice would be if the character of the whole bar was impugned and lampooned. The attitude taken up by "X" is very much to be deprecated. There can be no analogy between a criminal trial and the question whether British officers are good or bad, or have done well or ill. The public at large does not want to put our officers on their trial, and the general feeling is, with Lord Wolseley, unanimously in their favour; for all agree that there is nothing much against them—very much the reverse.

Mr. Winston Churchill, many-sided and versatile as ever, has come out now as a public lecturer, and has landed himself into a front place. Whenever he chooses, he may fill his pockets at a business which is known to be very profitable, especially on the other side of the Atlantic. He has all the qualities needed for holding an audience—eloquence, fire, a sense of proportion and of the matter that will interest his hearers. His *début* at the St. James's Hall, on the 30th, was brilliant, and his lecture, as the first vivid story heard of some of the most exciting episodes of the war, was very warmly received. His own adventures from capture to escape had indeed "all the features of a stirring romance." To many the narrative, drawn from personal observation, of the fight for Spion Kop was the most enthralling, although the subsequent operations that led up to the relief of Ladysmith were admirably told. We must not omit Mr. Churchill's account of the indignation expressed by Buller's men when the London papers reached them, and they read that Ladysmith had been "automatically relieved" by Lord Roberts's advance into the Orange River State.

One of the points that seems to have much exercised a certain section of critics is the absence of any organised staff of the Army. It is not quite clear what these critics want: a Staff Corps or a General Staff on the German lines. There might be advantage in the latter if it were possible in our Service which calls men to all quarters of the

globe at almost any time, but the necessity for this so-called organised staff must be proved on better arguments than those adduced in Mr. Arnold Forster's new pamphlet, which is dealt with more at length elsewhere. He says "the hasty organisation of the various staffs of the Army in South Africa was scandalous in itself and detrimental to the interests of the Service." He is anxious that the higher commands should be "assigned in peace to those likely to exercise them in war." Then he goes on to detail the original staff of the Natal Field Force and of what he calls the South African Field Force, respectively. Thus he takes exception to the general appointed to command in Natal, Sir George White, on the grounds that he was no more than Quartermaster-General at the War Office. A more inept objection could not well be made. White had been doing just what Mr. Arnold Forster desires, commanding troops in peace time and also in war. From 1885 to 1898 he passed from Brigadier to Major-General, and thence to Commander-in-Chief in India, having been engaged the whole time in the active command of troops. We may pass over the Military Secretary, who was a personal staff officer, a distinction which may be lost on Mr. Arnold Forster, and we come to the chief general staff officer, Ian Hamilton, who was no more than Commandant at the School of Musketry at the outbreak of the war, but who had filled the highest staff appointments in India, who had served through the first Boer war, who was a personal friend of White's, and whose latest services speak for themselves. Major Adye, A.A.G., had been on the staff of Ireland as well as at Headquarters. The chief artillery officer had been constantly on the regimental staff as an instructor of gunnery and commandant at Okehampton, where he had gained the reputation of being one of the best informed of modern artillerymen. There is little in the foregoing to justify Mr. Arnold Forster's strictures that these were "scratch arrangements."

There is even less force in his condemnation of Buller's staff. Buller himself was actually in command of the largest body of English troops collected in one spot, namely Aldershot, and pending the arrival of Sir A. Hunter, who never joined him, he took out with him as chief staff officer the man he had at his elbow, Colonel Wynne, D.A.G. at Aldershot, who had been uninterruptedly upon the staff since 1886, and in posts of the highest importance. Colonel Miles, at first A.A.G., and afterwards chief staff officer, had also been constantly upon the staff. He was A.A.G. at Aldershot for five years, and he was Buller's chief staff officer at the manoeuvres of 1898, when the numbers of Buller's Army Corps were quite 25,000, and the work in hand was just that likely to give the best practical staff experience. It is needless to carry this protest further, nor is it easy to understand what is desired in the "permanent organisation" of the staff. It would be a mischievous thing really to keep staff officers always in the same command, at the same kind of work. The demands made upon our officers are very various, and the best staff officer is undoubtedly the man who has had the widest experience. Not one word that carries weight has been heard against the general staff in South Africa, which has been recruited always from the best men available, and happily their name is legion.

The circular memorandum issued from Army Headquarters in India on the subject of "The Care of Horses in the Mounted Arm" is an important document, and shows that Sir Power Palmer has a very keen sight into things military. He begins by insisting that all cavalry commanders should pay particular attention to checking waste of power in horses on all occasions, and particularly on parades and manoeuvres. He takes as text the too well-known record of wastage in South Africa, when good horsemasters were few and adverse causes many for impairing the strength and fitness of horses in the field. No doubt the quality of the remounts originally furnished to our cavalry and mounted infantry was not without its bearing upon their endurance under peculiar trials. We have heard repeatedly that they are not sufficiently high-bred, and this, which is after all a digression, will no doubt be suitably dealt with ere long. The point does not bear further upon the Indian

circular than showing the necessity for the utmost care in husbanding horseflesh on all occasions. This must be done not only by raising the stamp of animal used, but by lightening the dead-weight he carries, and still more by saving him on all occasions from excessive fatigue. In these matters the circular may be quoted at length.

Sir Power Palmer, according to the *Pioneer*, calls special attention to the following points. At drills and exercises every opportunity for dismounting should be taken when halted for even a few minutes, and horses on a march or when returning from a field-day or engagement should be always led. Where officers are present orders to this effect can be carried out; but, as the memorandum lays down, the necessity of saving the horses must be impressed on non-commissioned officers and men when on patrol and other detached duties, and on orderlies. "Orderlies are often seen sitting for a considerable time on their horses waiting for orders; this practice should be stopped and men punished if they disregard orders." Again, when scouting parties or patrols are halted in open country, only the vedettes should remain mounted: the remainder can ease their horses and yet be ready to remount at the shortest notice. The practice, it is said, of everyone remaining in the saddle had much to do with crippling the cavalry in South Africa. Such neglect seems perfectly inexcusable; for every cavalry officer must know from the experience of the hunting field how careful men are to save their horses there, even when the object is mere amusement. Attention is also directed to the waste of power at reviews, inspections, and assemblies of troops by all arms falling in an unnecessarily long time before the arrival of the reviewing officer. The Commander-in-Chief in India now lays down the following rule which all officers should in future bear in mind:—"The troops to parade on, or in rear of the parade line ten minutes before the time fixed for the review or commencement of operations. Mounted troops to dismount (cavalry six horses' lengths in rear of the parade line), and infantry to pile arms and fall out until the approach of the reviewing officer is signalled; when all should smartly fall in and dress on the markers. Infantry as well as cavalry will be grateful for this order, as it is the common practice to keep troops standing for an hour, in order that everything may be ready for the general when he appears on the ground. Finally, the memorandum lays down that cavalry regiments should march independently to the rendezvous when an assembly of troops is ordered; that on the general line-of-march opportunity should be taken to increase and diminish the front; and that when returning to the lines with heated horses, the squadrons should be marched at open files; and, when moving along a road, files should march on each side, leaving the centre for traffic. If these directions are followed our cavalry will certainly save much wastage of horseflesh hereafter.

A good deal of hostile criticism has been passed upon the British cavalry in South Africa, by none more pointedly than by Dr. Conan Doyle. How far this criticism may be just must be left to the decision of authoritative expert opinion. But through the Service it is very generally felt that the late *régime* under Sir George Luck, as Inspector-General of Cavalry, did not make for the fullest efficiency. We have been more and more forcibly reminded that the wrong ideals were set up, that the methods of training adopted were not those calculated to make cavalry most useful in the field. An immense amount of hard work was insisted upon, and very properly. In this, Sir George Luck did much to raise the tone and make it plain to all who were inclined to play at soldiering that it would not be permitted in the cavalry. But some of the work enforced was very much in the wrong direction. The extensive manœuvres by cavalry alone, and the long-distance rides, no doubt gave officers increased knowledge of the country and tested their powers of endurance, but they told very injuriously upon the regimental horses. It cannot be forgotten that a disastrous breakdown occurred in many regiments at the end of Luck's various cavalry manœuvres. There was one famous case in the Eastern Counties, when more than half a regiment was dismounted. Other cases were numerous in which a large percentage of the

horses of a regiment spent the winter in hospital recovering from the excessive strain put upon them. Again, as regards training, the points in which the cavalry have shown themselves most defective, namely, scouting and reconnaissance, have been those most largely neglected in recent years. It is no use crying over spilt milk; we should rather look for the remedy that is imperatively needed. It is clear that cavalry training must be put on an entirely new footing, and entrusted to some strong, capable general officer who has had ample experience.

The question whether or not military training is to become an established feature of our Universities has been debated with no little heat in many circles during the past six months, and the discussion has not passed altogether unnoticed at those centres of learning. At a Congregation which was held at Cambridge last week, the following motion was put forward and passed:—"That a syndicate" (which was named) "be appointed to consider what steps, if any, it is desirable to take towards the organisation of instruction in military subjects in the University that the syndicate have power to confer with the War Office, and with such other bodies and persons as they may think fit; and that they report to the Senate before the division of the Lent Term 1901." Much influence, however, will have to be brought to bear upon the University authorities before any steps can be taken in this direction; for, despite the keenness of "outsiders," the older heads governing Colleges are by no means so ready to commit themselves to so radical a change in the course of University education; for the introduction of military tuition would naturally entail the appointment of a complete staff of specialists as tutors—retired Army officers, perhaps, who had passed direct from public schools to Woolwich or Sandhurst, and had taken no 'Varsity degree. As the matter stands at present, we are informed by a resident at Cambridge, and an enthusiastic upholder of the ancient manners and customs of the University, a degree of some kind is a very necessary qualification for a tutorship. The University, he says, has been the home of peace and culture for six centuries, and to make it the seat of military learning would be the first blow at its lofty ideals. On the other hand, be it remembered that Cambridge University was founded "for the study of learning and knowledge, and for the better service of Church and State," and the State needs an army. Moreover, there can be small doubt that an undergraduate passing into the Army sets out on his career with his mind enlarged and equipped with greater knowledge of the world than can be obtained at the public schools and the Military Academy and College. For here all move in the same groove, all are destined for the same calling, whereas at the University a man meets students of every known subject, destined for professions as varied as the plumage of a peacock, and it is through this extended horizon of life the University man more than compensates for the years' start which the Sandhurst or Woolwich cadet obtains over him. This clinging to ancient usage is perhaps natural on the part of the heads of the 'Varsity, though it is probable they must eventually yield, and, like all other ancient institutions, move with the times, or go under.

A military correspondent of *The Times* this week, in an article on officers' expenses, says that the remedy for high mess bills and general regimental extravagance is entirely in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, who has only to consign to half-pay a few culpable colonels and a slack general or two and the whole matter would be put right. An officer, who commanded a crack regiment at Aldershot not a hundred years ago, relates that a commander-in-chief who came down to a field-day, took lunch at the mess, and expressed something more than astonishment when, in answer to his request, for a glass of champagne, he was told that the wine was not allowed at mess luncheons in pursuance of orders received a short time previously from the Horse Guards, which were enforced by a strong reprimand on account of the extravagance permitted in the regiment. It seems very doubtful whether the military correspondent is right in saying that regimental expenses were much less formerly than they are at present. At the time of the Crimea war, the expenses in

such regiments as Lord Cardigan's were on the same scale as the fancy prices for commissions, and with the large growth of millionaire bourgeoisie and manufacturers who have deer forests, salmon rivers, well filled stables, hunt packs of hounds, have grouse, pheasant, and partridge shooting of renown, and palatial town houses, it is not easy nowadays to draw a hard-and-fast line across the mess-bills of young cavalry officers. There is, however, one great obstacle to a wholesome reform in the matter of regimental expenses. Generals must abandon their indifference and interfere with regimental arrangements, especially in India, where one officer for a time put an end to polo clubs; and perhaps the War Office will presently stiffen its back and insist upon a regulated scale of expenditure, and assist officers by supplying mess and anteroom furniture, glass, crockery, and cooking utensils, with free rations or an allowance for them, keeping up the band, and ceasing from the incessant changes of uniform and the like, which fall so heavily on the regimental officers.

Lord Rosebery, in an interesting speech in the House of Lords, towards the end of the session, expressed a wish that Lord Wolseley would appear in his place and give expression to his opinion respecting the policy of the Government in relation to the Army. It might be suspected from the absence of the Commander-in-Chief that he did not altogether approve of the manner in which military questions were handled at the War Office; and at the Cutlers' feast on Thursday night at Sheffield, Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley left no doubt about his sentiments on the matter:—

"Without finding fault with the Constitution of this country, Lord Wolseley said, he might point out that conditions must continually arise—as long as our present military organisation continued—when a man like himself, charged with the purely military side of affairs, might feel it necessary to bring before the Government the fact that the Army was not strong enough, or that its guns were old, or that our fortifications were defended by obsolete artillery, and many other things which were not what they ought to be, and be told: 'No doubt you are quite right, these things are very desirable, but we have not got the money to provide them.' That was the very common answer of all Governments. As he was drawing near to the time when he would cease to be Commander-in-Chief, he would say that the only complaint he had was that he regretted very much, in the interests of the Army and of this great Empire, that when a man in the position of a Commander-in-Chief or any other high position in the Army declared that he deliberately felt it was necessary to make certain changes in regard to Army matters, or laid before the Cabinet certain proposals essential to the safety of the Empire that that opinion deliberately come to by an expert on the subject, was not, for what it was worth, made known to the nation at large."

That was plain enough.

We might do worse than take example from the Germans in revising our Army Medical Service. Not only does this essentially military nation maintain an efficient medical establishment in time of peace, but they have also a medical reserve of great excellence. By this means, says a contemporary, on the outbreak of war, every civilian doctor on the establishment knows the exact post assigned to him, and without further instruction can proceed thither at once. This certainly sounds a scheme of the highest possible wisdom, but the organization of it all must be perfect, otherwise a terrible muddle would ensue, when the Reserves were called up. Perhaps the idea of civilians being thus summoned for service in time of war may savour of conscription—or "compulsory volunteering" as it is termed. Yet it cannot be doubted that a nation that can rely in war-time on having the necessary number of medical men in excess of that required on a peace footing—each unit, too, having its place allotted beforehand—is to be envied. It was good to see so many of our own countrymen offering their services to the Government this time last year; but how far more satisfactory if each Volunteer—whether doctor, or vet., or whatever he might have been—had known his post, when the Reserves and Auxiliaries were embodied.

TO LET, WANTED, &c., Announcements, will be found on page 1081.
BUSINESS AND HOTEL DIRECTORY will be found on page 1083.
EDUCATIONAL Announcements will be found on page 1083.

Army Personal.

Prince Christian Victor Albert Ludwig Ernest Anton, whose sad death from enteric at Pretoria was announced on Monday, was the eldest son of Prince and Princess Christian, and, therefore, grandson of Her Majesty the Queen, and was born at Windsor Castle on April 14, 1867. He received his education at Wellington College and Magdalen College, Oxford, which he left to enter the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He received his commission in 1888, and was appointed second lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifle Corps. Two years later he was promoted to be lieutenant, and in 1896 became captain with the brevet rank of major. His war service had been considerable. He served with the Hazara Expedition in 1891 as orderly officer to Major-General Elles, commanding the forces. He was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal and clasp. He was in the Miranzai Expedition of the same year with the 1st battalion of his corps, and was present at the engagements at Sangar and Mastan. The next year he was in the Isazai Expedition. When it was found necessary to despatch a force to Ashanti against King Prempeh in 1895 his Highness volunteered his services, and was made aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir Francis Scott, who commanded the expedition. For his share in the Ashanti Expedition Prince Christian Victor received the star and promotion to the brevet rank of major. He also served with the Soudan Expedition under Sir Herbert (now Lord) Kitchener in 1898 as staff officer to the troops on board the gunboats flotilla. He took part in the bombardment of the forts of Omdurman, and was present at the battle of Khartoum. For his services he was mentioned in despatches, and given the Fourth Class of the Osmanieh, the British medal, and the Khedive's medal with clasp. Prince Christian Victor was gazetted in October last for special service in South Africa. He took part in many engagements before the occupation of Pretoria, and was appointed an extra aide-de-camp to Lord Roberts in August of this year. In the profession of his choice, the late Prince was the keenest of the keen, and on leaving for the front a year ago, he is believed to have expressed a wish that in the event of his death he should be buried in South Africa. His Highness was an enthusiastic cricketer, and frequently in former years captained a team of the Windsor Home Park Cricket Club. Besides the distinctions mentioned above, Prince Christian Victor was also a Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, a Grand Cross of the Bath (conferred in 1890), and a Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (1898). A few years ago he received the honorary freedom of Windsor.

The late Prince was buried on November 1 at Pretoria. Simultaneously, memorial services were held at Crathie Parish Church, in presence of the Queen, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle—where the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Christian, and other members of the Royal family were present—and at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, where the congregation included the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Halsbury, and many members of the Diplomatic Body.

Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hopton, K.C.B., whose tenure of the Lieut.-Governorship of Jersey will shortly expire, has had a distinguished career. He entered the Army in 1854, and served for thirty years in the Connaught Rangers (the old 88th Foot). He first saw active service in the Crimea, where he was severely wounded. Then he was in India throughout the Mutiny, being present at Lucknow and Calpee. Just twenty years later he was again on active service—in the Kaffir and Zulu wars of 1877-8-9. He was promoted Colonel in 1885, and from then unto 1890 he commanded the 87th Regimental District at Armagh. He was afterwards for three years unemployed, but from 1893-95 he commanded an infantry brigade at the Rock, whence he took up his present post in 1895. Sir Edward Hopton has received medals for the Crimea, Mutiny, and South Africa ('77-'79), and is a J.P. for his native county, Hereford.

Major-General H. J. Hallows is the recipient of a sword of honour, which was presented to him by the inhabitants of Jamaica, together with a complimentary address, on his leaving the island, after serving there as officer commanding the troops for a period of five and a-half years. A diamond crescent was presented to Mrs. Hallows, and a string of pearls and pendant to Miss Hallows at the same time. General Hallows administered the Government six times during his tour. The sword bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Major-General Henry Jardine Hallows by the inhabitants of Jamaica as a token of their esteem and appreciation of his action as officer commanding the troops and when administering the Government of the colony."

Major-General the Hon. R. A. J. Talbot, C.B., and the Hon. Mrs. Talbot, accompanied by Captain Gaistford, A.D.C., arrived in Cairo on October 17 from England.

Colonel and Mrs. Richardson offer to entertain six sick or wounded officers at a time for a fortnight or three weeks' visit, till Christmas. They would have separate bedrooms and the use of a sitting-room and billiard-room. As Mrs. Richardson has had hospital training and has been nursing in Bloemfontein, she would take every care of convalescents, and see that any medical orders are carried out. Anyone wishing to take advantage of this most kind offer is requested to communicate with the Secretary, R.A. Institution, Woolwich.

Lieut.-Colonel Alderson, who has been appointed Brigadier of the 2nd Mounted Infantry Brigade in place of Brigadier-General Ridley, has had previous experience in South Africa. He served there under Sir Evelyn Wood in 1881, and also in North Mashonaland in 1896, when Sir Frederick Carrington was conducting operations. For his services on this occasion he was promoted Lieut.-Colonel by brevet. During the Egyptian campaigns of 1882 and 1884-5, Colonel Alderson was actively engaged. He received the British medal, Khedive's star, and the Royal Humane Society's medal for saving life in the Nile at Dongola.

Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Crole Wyndham, C.B., who has been selected to command the Guard of Honour at the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth, is a Staff College graduate, and has been twenty-five years in the Service. Entering the Army in 1875, he first saw active service with the King's Dragoon Guards in the Zulu War of 1879, and subsequently in Baker Russell's flying column (medal with clasp). He served throughout the Nile Expedition with the Light Camel Corps, and took part in the operations of the desert column (medal, clasp, and Khedive's star). He also served in Kitchener's campaign with the 21st Lancers in 1898, and was present at Omdurman as second in command of the regiment, which for its services on this occasion was rewarded with the title of "Empress of India's Own." He was then mentioned in despatches, received the C.B., British medal, and Khedive's medal with clasp.

Lieut.-Colonel P. Saltmarsh, who is appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery at Sheerness, has been connected with the siege train service in South Africa. He entered the Army in 1873, and took part in the Afghan War of 1878-9, for which he holds the medal. He became Lieut.-Colonel in 1898, and was in command at Chester until the present war at the Cape.

Major E. St. Cyr Pemberton, the unsuccessful Parliamentary candidate for the Cricklade Division of Wiltshire, has but recently retired from the Royal Engineers. He was for a time employed in the Intelligence Department.

Captain A. H. Wood, of the 2nd Batn. Cameronians (the old 90th L.I.), who is one of the officers selected to accompany the guard of honour to Australia, is a son of Sir Evelyn Wood. Captain Wood entered the Army in 1896, was promoted Lieut. in July, 1898, and reached his present rank only last June. He saw service in the campaign on the N.W. frontier of India, under the late Sir William Lockhart in 1897-98, with the Tochi Field Force and Tirah Expeditionary Force, whilst in the 2nd K.O.Y.L.I. (medal with two clasps).

Captain P. H. Whiston, R.A.M.C., the medical officer to the Australian guard of honour, served with the Dongola Expeditionary Force in 1896, including the engagement of Firket and the operations at Hafir (mentioned in dispatches, British medal and Khedive's medal with two clasps), and in the operations of 1897 (4th class Osmanieh, clasp), and in 1898 (Battle of Khartoum, mentioned in dispatches, clasp). He is L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Captain J. W. Yardley, who has been severely wounded in South Africa, entered the Army in 1882. He served with the Inniskilling Dragoons under Sir Charles Warren during the Bechuanaland expedition of 1884-5, and was promoted Captain in 1888.

The freedom of the city of St. Andrews is to be presented to Captain Meiklejohn, Gordon Highlanders, who received the Victoria Cross for bravery at the battle of Elandslaagte, where he was wounded in six places.

Lieut. Viscount Cole, 7th Hussars, who has also been selected to go to Australia this month, entered the Army in 1898, and was promoted Lieut. in October, 1899. He has seen no active service.

YESTERDAY afternoon we had a party out gathering wood under McNeill, Second-Lieut. N.A. of that ilk. They returned soon after dark, and were stopped by the 2nd Coldstream outposts, who wanted to blindfold them and take them to brigade headquarters. There were not enough handkerchiefs to go round the fifty men, ten mules and four drivers, so McNeill sacrificed his sergeant, who paddled off with bandaged eyes to interview the officer in charge. After due consideration the party was brought in unharmed. The order says that "all strangers" are to be treated as above. To treat as strangers people who have been living alongside one for nine months is to put a liberal construction on the word. But Skeff is of a sociable turn of mind and likes visitors in the night watches.—*Household Brigade Magazine*.

WE are requested to state, for the information of members of the City Imperial Volunteers, that the London Stereoscopic Company are preparing a Souvenir Album, containing photographs of events in connection with the return of the corps, for presentation to the Lord Mayor, who hopes that every man of the C.I.V. will have his photograph included. The London Stereoscopic Company, therefore, invite every member of the corps to make an appointment to have his photograph taken free of charge at 54, Cheapside, or 106, Regent Street.

SPECIAL ARMY ORDER.—The Commander-in-Chief desires to express to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the City of London Imperial Volunteers his high appreciation of the patriotic services rendered by the corps. The gallantry and soldierlike qualities displayed by all ranks in South Africa have afforded him much gratification, and he offers them, on behalf of the British Army, a cordial welcome home.—**WOLSELEY, F.M.**

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AN UNEXPECTED CAMP.

There are few sweeter little towns in the German Empire than Malmedy, which is within rifle shot of the Belgian frontier, on the southern edge of the bleakest upland it has been my fortune to cross—the so-called “Hohe Venn,” or, as we might translate it, the “High Fen or Bog.” The uniforms in the streets were all Prussian, but the people of the place were French in speech and French in sentiment. A strategical railway runs to Malmedy, in connection with the general German system, but it stops short here for fear of extending too much encouragement to those on the other side of the frontier. Only three or four more miles of track would have placed this line in connection with the Belgian system, and so on to the rest of Europe; but in Germany, when frontier railways are built those consulted are soldiers, and not merchants.

“Enfin, Monsieur, que voulez vous, nous sommes Français—we have always been French, and we wish to remain French—is that strange?” It was a worthy tanner of Malmedy who put the question, and without desiring to invite a charge of *lèse majesté*, I ventured to answer that for my part I confessed to a certain partiality for my mother-tongue as against any other. “Before the French War we were happy enough—the Government did not worry us with petty persecution; but since 1870 we are compelled to send our children to German schools—they must learn only German—and if we want our children to know their mother-tongue we must hire private French tutors, and *we do!*”

Then the good tanner waxed more and more indignant, and told me that since the war Malmedy had come to like German officials less and less, and that last year the German general commanding the camp near by had been blackballed at the club, and had consequently removed his headquarters to another town. “It was not politic, du point de vue de la commerce, but what will you, Monsieur—we are men, and we have feelings, and, after all, there are some things we prize more than money.” I told him it was refreshing for an American to hear such sentiments—but what camp was he referring to near here?—I had heard of no camp. “Monsieur has not heard of the great camp?—ah, no—all things military are treated like secrets.” Then he told me that a few miles from here—so near to the Belgian border that artillery projectiles crossed without difficulty—the Germans had built extensive barracks, and that in this coming summer arrangements had been made to accommodate 55,000 men, including light and heavy artillery.

“Ah, mais c'est pour de bon—this is not for mere exercises,” said the tanner, when I smiled incredulously. “This is to be a permanent camp, and fortified like another Metz. Already there is a railway connecting the camp with the nearest railway station, Sourbrodt, and no one is allowed to visit the camp without a permit. Les Prussiens are very crafty, voyez vous.”

“But what do they want of a fort here?” I queried. “That is what we ask. Is it likely that Belgium will invade Germany, or perhaps Luxembourg? That would be a belle histoire!” Listen to me, Monsieur. I feel what is coming. The Germans pretend that they fear a breach of neutrality on the part of Belgium. That is *blague*—nonsense. Germany is preparing to swallow up Belgium as well as Holland—that is why they mass their forces at this point. Non, Monsieur, they do not do things for nothing. Last year thirty soldiers deserted—ran away into Belgium—it is difficult to keep them here so close to the border. It is expensive. They are very closely watched; they get very little liberty. The camp is surrounded with wire fences, and the sentinels are close one to the other. Everything possible is done to keep the men in camp—the Government bribes them by offering them on Sundays three mugs of beer and two segars so that they may not apply for leave of absence.”

This rather took my breath away. I looked up my Baedeker, who usually tells everything worth knowing, but though Malmedy was mentioned, there was no reference either to the great military camp or the little military railway from Sourbrodt. I began to think the tanner had been playing upon my credulity, but as it was not far off I shouldered my knapsack and trudged away through Weismes and Robertville, two more French-speaking villages. The fact of a huge military camp may be successfully ignored

by every paper and every guide-book of Germany, but it cannot be concealed from the neighbouring peasants, who have to furnish supplies to the troops, and so I had no difficulty in steering my way to its neighbourhood.

The country is high and undulating, reminding me somewhat of the Aldershot neighbourhood. There was much pine forest and gorse—evidently a land of scant agricultural value. No good road led up to it. A stranger might have passed within a mile of its edge and not suspected that he was within the limits of a soldier city—a miniature Metz. Approaching, as I did, on foot from the south, I first passed through a forest of pine and emerged upon a line of wire fence, behind which were several rows of long, low buildings made of corrugated iron. But for the German sentinel, I might have imagined myself in one of the new mining towns of South Africa. I was inclined to walk into this strange city, but the sign “Eingang Verboten” warned me that I had better be satisfied with the outside. And so I walked about and had some chat with the people of the neighbourhood, who apparently were very much impressed with the importance of what was here in progress.

The immediate boundaries of the barrack-yard appeared to me to be about two-thirds of a mile in each direction. Of course, being on military ground of this nature it would not have been proper to have made photographs, sketches, or notes, but from the best recollection I can muster I recall four rows of tin sheds, each row containing seven sheds, and each shed with twenty windows facing north, and as many facing south. In this calculation I assume the observer to be approaching the camp from the south, from the village of Bütchenbach. Now, then, I calculated roughly 6ft. as the space between windows, and consequently each shed as about 120ft. long, and this figures out that there was about 840ft. of shed in each of the four rows. From this I concluded that each row of sheds could accommodate about 1,700 men, and that these first four rows, therefore, could accommodate about 6,000 men, or two full regiments on a war footing. After these first four rows followed four more rows, longer than the first four—five sheds to each row. My calculations placed one company of 250 men in each of these sheds, and consequently five companies, or 1,250 men, to each row, or 5,000 men to the four rows. These added to those already counted makes 12,000 men in the first eight rows of huts.

Altogether I saw barrack room for about 25,000 men, to say nothing of elaborate stabling for cavalry and artillery horses. To the westward of the camp were several powder magazines, well guarded. The officers have a comfortable mess in the midst of a pine grove at the eastern end of the camp. At every point the utmost neatness prevailed, as everywhere else in the German Army; but I could not help pitying the men forced to pass a winter in this inhospitable neighbourhood. It is a glorious place for high fresh air, about 3,000ft. high, but a picture of horrible loneliness—nothing, as far as the eye can see, but moor, and bog, and forest, and pines, and coarse grass. For the moment it is not intended that 55,000 men should congregate here all at once—the idea is to work slowly and not alarm the neighbourhood too suddenly. There will be seventeen regiments here between May and October, but they will relieve one another somewhat after the manner of the regiments ordered to summer camps at home. If this camp were erected merely for the purpose of drilling men there could be no criticism from beyond the frontier; but in this case the ground selected for the massing of these men is inconvenient from the German administrative point of view, and can only be regarded as having been selected by way of a mailed fist shaken towards the west.

The little narrow gauge railway was nearly completed on the occasion of my visit—Easter, 1900; it lacked about 100yds. I walked along its entire length, three or four miles I should think, and had abundant occasion to admire the thoroughness with which it was constructed. This is no field railway put together for a summer, but a substantial road made to last for so long as locomotives run. The gradings have been made very easy by extensive cuttings. The ballasting is excellent, as good as on any of the great roads. The culverts and crossings—every detail of the construction is of the most durable nature. No one is allowed to ride upon this road save those in government employ, and as there are no omnibuses or cabs in this wilderness there is not much encouragement for tourists excepting those who are tramping for their health. It is an open secret that the German parliament has voted ample funds for the fortification of this ground—money which might have been more wisely expended in making the harbour of Kiao Chow fit for shipping. However that is bordering on political discussion—a thing which I abominate.

What do the people in the neighbourhood think of all this fortification? They do not like it. Last summer a big shell went on the loose northward, and smashed into a house about five miles away at Kaltenherberg, which means “cold shelter.” Three of the family were killed and the house was wrecked. This sort of thing makes people nervous. It is worse than a runaway automobile. The government take all the precautions possible—they block all the neighbouring highways during rifle firing, and make travellers curse for many hours at a time—but nowadays when big guns carry clean across one kingdom, it takes mighty good target practice to prevent people getting nervous when the danger flag is up. At least that is what they say at this part of the German frontier.

THE RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.”

SIR,—A curious feature of this campaign has been the re-employment of the Reserve of Officers. This reserve was formed for the great part about five years ago by compulsory retiring a large number of comparatively junior officers on, as a rule, any pretext. A considerable hardship was inflicted on a number of men who, for the most part, have had to struggle on for a long time on very small retaining fees (for it would be ironical to call them pensions). Strictly speaking, they should only have been called up in cases of national emergency. But now they have been made to serve to supplement the paucity of officers on the active list, and are in the anomalous position of being put at the bottom of their lists, and possibly under the command of those who were once their juniors. Surely those who may elect to remain permanently (as the recent augmentations, say in the Artillery, may render necessary) should be put back in their proper places in the list and a strange and anomalous state of affairs ended.

OLD GUARD.

THE Home District Military Society held their first meeting for Kriegspiel of the season at 5 o'clock on Nov. 2, at the Royal United Service Institution, when Major-Gen. Turner, C.B., the Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces, was chief umpire, assisted by Col. Lonsdale-Hale, late R.E. The following was the general idea:—“An invading army (Blue) landed at Hastings and marched on London. To threaten its communications a Red force moved from Portsmouth.” The officers of the Queen's Westminsters and London Scottish were the combatants.

AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT.—The following detachments have been selected from the troops at Aldershot to represent the Army at the forthcoming ceremony in Australia:—1st King's Dragoon Guards and 7th Hussars, each one subaltern, two sergeants, one trumpeter, and 21 rank and file. The Royal Regiment of Artillery, one subaltern, three sergeants, one trumpeter, and 52 gunners and drivers, with two guns and ammunition waggon, all from the 10th Battery. The Royal Engineers, one captain and one subaltern, six sergeants, and 48 rank and file, drawn from the Telegraph Battalion, Bridging Battalion, Ballooning Section, and Field Companies. The 2nd Highland Light Infantry, one captain, one sergeant, one bugler, one piper, and 21 rank and file. These will represent the infantry, and will be accompanied by the band, consisting of the bandmaster, band sergeant, pipe major, and 34 rank and file. Capt. A. H. Wood (2nd Scottish Rifles), now doing duty with the Army Service Corps, has been appointed adjutant of the force.

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WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, Oct. 27.

Reports from various quarters indicate the continuance of a spirit of active hostility among the Boers, both in the Transvaal and in the Orange River Colony. Cape telegrams of Oct. 26 report an attack on Jacobsdal, near Kimberley, which was only repelled after severe fighting. The garrison, chiefly composed of Cape Town Highlanders, lost 14 killed and 20 wounded.

It is announced that ex-President Steyn and the members of his late Executive are now in Fouriesburg, and have declared that town the capital of the "Orange Free State."

A Reuter despatch of Oct. 19, from Johannesburg, gives details of the disaster to a reconnoitring party of the Rifle Brigade on Oct. 3, near Vlakfontein.

From Mafeking comes news that on Wednesday a combined attack was made on the Boer position near Zeerust by Lord Methuen, General Douglas, and Lord Erroll. The enemy were dislodged and scattered, and 39 prisoners and 20 waggons were captured.

Monday, Oct. 29.

In a despatch from Pretoria, Lord Roberts gives an account of the ceremony of proclaiming the annexation of the Transvaal on the 25th, which he says passed off most successfully. Mr. Vorstmann, the Agent of the Dynamite Company, under pressure of cross-examination before the Concessions Committee, gave some interesting particulars as to payments made by the company to Dr. Leyds and others as bribes to secure their influence, so that the dynamite monopoly might be preserved to the company. Evidence was also given showing that the company supplied the burghers with split and soft-nosed bullets, and that Gen. Botha received shares in the monopoly.

Gen. Barton had an encounter with De Wet on October 25. The Boers were scattered in all directions, suffering heavily, while we captured many prisoners. The losses on our side, however, were also heavy. Capt. Baillie and 12 men of the Royal Scots Fusiliers being killed, and three officers and 25 men wounded. Three Boers, who held up their hands in token of surrender, and then treacherously fired on our men, were fortunately captured. They were immediately tried by court-martial, convicted, and sentenced to death. Gen. Methuen dispersed a party of Boers near Zeerust on the 25th, six of the enemy being killed, while Gen. Kitchener captured a Boer laager near Lydenburg. A party of Prince Alfred's Volunteer Guards fell into a Boer ambush a few days ago, between Springfontein and Philippolis, and all but seven were captured.

Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Lord Roberts, in a telegram of Oct. 27, says that Gen. Barton reports that the Boers suffered more heavily than he at first knew in the action of last Thursday. More of their dead were left on the ground, and there are now 30 of their wounded in his hospital. The fighting was at close quarters, and the bayonet was used. There is evidently an increasing disposition on the part of Boers possessing property to co-operate with us in securing the establishment of peace now that they find that guerilla warfare is visited with heavy punishment. Telegraphing on Sunday night (Oct. 28), Lord Roberts reports that Gen. C. Knox had a most successful day on Oct. 27 against De Wet's force during its retreat. After his defeat by Gen. Barton on Thursday De Wet endeavoured to recross the Vaal, but finding the drift blocked he pushed in the direction of Lindique, along the north bank of the river. Knox caught him at Rensburg Drift. The Boers tried to escape south-east, but were headed by Le Gallais's mounted troops and then made for Parys. They lost considerably and left two guns and three waggons in the hands of our troops. Another of their ammunition waggons was blown up by a shell from one of our batteries. Darkness and a heavy storm stopped pursuit. The British had no casualties. A small party holding Holfontein Siding were surprised on the morning of Oct. 28 by some Boers, who were only able to capture a few rifles and some ammunition before they were driven off by troops from Ventersburg and Kroonstad. Lord Roberts reports the affair at Jacobsdal on Thursday, in which the Cape Highlanders suffered so severely. He says the inhabitants admitted the enemy into their houses during the night. The Boers were driven off by troops from the Modder River post. The houses of the treacherous inhabitants have been destroyed. In three of them were found large stores of ammunition, all with soft-nosed bullets. The Boer commandant Bosman was killed.

Mr. Chamberlain has telegraphed to Lord Minto expressing the satisfaction with which the Imperial Government has learned of the arrangements for welcoming the members of the Canadian Regiment on their return. Their splendid services in South Africa have won the admiration and gratitude of the whole Empire, and the memory of their indomitable courage and resolution will ever live in the annals of the British Army.

Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Very little news. A Reuter despatch from Vryburg says that four Boer laagers have been located in the neighbourhood of that town. All the officers and men taken prisoners at Philippolis on Oct. 22 have been released.

Thursday, Nov. 1.

Lord Roberts, telegraphing from Johannesburg on Tuesday evening, says that in consequence of the numerous attacks that have been made lately on the railway near Ventersburg, Gen. Hunter drove the enemy out of Ventersburg that morning. He met with slight opposition, and had a few wounded; but Major Hanwell, of the Royal Field Artillery, was, it was feared, mortally wounded. The death of this officer was confirmed later from Cape Town. On Monday Lord Methuen marched from Buffelshoek, and Gen. Douglas from Zeerust to Makokloof. They captured three prisoners and six waggons.

A Reuter telegram from Pretoria, dated Oct. 20, says that the negotiations with Gen. Botha have failed. Mr. Steyn refused to see the bearer of the flag of truce.

A Laffan telegram from Pretoria states that Gen. French has reached Heidelberg. He accounted for 100 of the enemy during his march, besides capturing a great quantity of cattle and stores.

Friday, Nov. 2.

Lord Roberts, in a despatch of Wednesday from Johannesburg, says that General Rundle left Vrede a fortnight ago for Harrismith, but his report, dated from nine miles west of Harrismith, was only received on Tuesday. He was at Reitz on the 19th and at Bethlehem on October 21, just in time to prevent our sick and wounded from being sent off to Lindley by order of the Boer Commandant. Bethlehem is now occupied by a British garrison. The enemy were driven out of two strong positions near Bethlehem, our casualties being three killed and 17 wounded. Among the latter was Lord G. R. Grosvenor, of the Scots Guards. General Rundle's force was engaged daily with small parties of Boers, numbering from 30 to 150. He found it necessary to burn the farm of Mathias Wessels, as one of his messengers was treacherously fired at from the verandah of the house. Mrs. Wessels is a sister of Commandant-General Botha.

Reuter despatches coming from Pretoria by rail to De Aar state that the Eleventh Division has been broken up. The Guards Brigade is to return home shortly. A number of Australian troops have left Pretoria on their return home. They were addressed by Lord Kitchener, who said all their commanders had testified to the magnificent spirit and fighting qualities they had displayed. The Commander-in-Chief was sorry to lose them, but very glad to be able to allow them to go, though there was still much work to be done in the field before the task that had been undertaken in South Africa could be completed.

On Oct 23 Gen. Paget captured near Pienaars River 26 Boer prisoners and 25,000 head of cattle.

A Boer commando of 150 men on Sunday captured an outpost of 90 men near Geneva in the

vicinity of Kroonstad, and afterwards stopped and looted a mail train from Cape Town. They made off on the approach of an armoured train from Geneva. The men of the outpost were subsequently released.

Before the Concessions Commission in Pretoria, some remarkable revelations have been made about the wholesale bribery of leading Transvaal officials and members of the Raad by the Dynamite Company.

A consignment of gold in bars, of the value of 2,000,000 marks, has been seized at Cuxhaven on board the *Bundesrath*, and placed in the custody of the North German Bank.

COOKERY IN SOUTH AFRICA.—Have you tried this: "Trekhoos stew à la guerrier"? I think you won't like it. "Take a trek-ox belonging to another battalion. Kill it, if not already dead, and cut it into eight more or less equal parts. Boil these in black mud over a green wood fire—fruit trees are the best—for 45 minutes. Allow it to stand in a dusty place for one hour, and serve lukewarm." It is a very favourite dish here.—*Household Brigade Magazine*.

FOLLOWING closely on the announcement made last week that the Victoria and St. George's Rifles would represent the Volunteers of the United Kingdom, and form a guard of honour to the Duke of York, at the forthcoming opening of the first Australian Parliament, comes the news that the 4th Batn. Norfolk Regiment has been selected to perform a similar office on behalf of the Militia. The old East Norfolk Militia thus receive some slight recompense for having meritoriously performed a dreary duty at Colchester for the past six months, whilst many other militia battalions were earning laurels at the seat of war.

It is stated that the military authorities in London have at present no knowledge as to the date of the departure from South Africa of the Guards, who, following the usual practice, will be the first of the regular forces to return to England. Their return is not expected for a considerable time, as one of the leading officers is about to leave England to join his brigade. Some difficulty is anticipated in providing accommodation for the men when they come back, as large numbers have joined the regiments at home since the commencement of the war. Quarters will, it is stated, have to be found for a brigade of the returning Guards at Aldershot.

THE Egyptian Gazette says: "It will, we fear, be some time yet before the mischief wrought in the Soudan by years of misgovernment can be effectually got over, and the inhabitants of those once rich provinces restored to some semblance of their former well-being and prosperity. We are informed that the total number of newhouses built at Khartoum during the past two years has been only forty, but in this number is not included, of course, those constructed at Government expense. This, more than anything else, is a proof that the poverty of the major part of the inhabitants of that city must still be great." Sir Rudolf Slatin's appointment to be the new Governor-General of the Soudan will no doubt tend to the rapid recovery and development of the province.

THE War Office have published the following:—Statements have appeared in the Press to the effect that Col. Girouard, as Military Director of Railways in South Africa, has placed in America large orders for railway material and rolling stock. Nothing was known at the War Office as to the alleged orders, and a telegram of inquiry was therefore sent to the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa. Lord Roberts replies as follows:—"Pretoria, Oct. 21, 1900.—Referring to your telegram, No. 4,499, of the 19th inst. No orders have been placed by Girouard in America. I believe Wernher, Beit, and Co., acting for various mining firms, have, owing to inability of English houses to complete orders in time, placed a portion of their order in America."

THE LIFE ASSURANCE OF OFFICERS.—The Atlas Assurance Company have received a telegram from Lord Roberts asking on what terms the leading offices would be prepared to renew policies on the lives of officers now in Africa, urging that the matter was one of importance to many and that the war is practically over; and that Professor Simpson, who is inquiring into diseases of the Army, particularly enteric and dysentery, is of opinion that the prospective extra risk is small compared with last year. There was a considerable outcry last year against British life offices for charging an extra of £5 5s. per cent., but the statistics of the war, as was demonstrated in the article from an actuarial correspondent published in *The Times* of September 1, show that about 10 per cent. of the officers have been killed or have died. The fair inference is that an extra of £10 10s. per cent. would not have been more than sufficient. The leading companies, however, have now agreed to charge an extra of £2 2s. only for the next 12 months, showing that they fully appreciate the reduction of risk referred to in Lord Roberts's telegram.

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and it is the one specially recommended for gravy. When, however, a hot soup is required without labour, one or other of the soup preparations is more suitable, and will be found much more supporting, and in every way preferable, to the usual coffee or cocoa supplied to men on night guard, or after an arduous day's duties.

List Prices for 1lb. Tins.

Gravy, 1/10; Brown Soup, 1/3; White Soup, 1/3; Tomato Soup, 2/6.

Can be obtained of most Grocers and Stores.
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Obituary.

NAVY.

Lieut. George Worth (retired) died at Southsea on the 13th ult., at the age of 54. He joined as Naval Cadet, 1860; became Sub-Lieutenant 1867; Lieutenant 1870; and retired in that rank, 1890, without seeing any war or special service.

ARMY.

Col. Henry Thomas Halahan.—The death is announced, at 64, of Col. H. T. Halahan, who served with the Buffs in China, in 1860, at the action of Sinho and the capture of the Tangku and Taku Forts, and later in the Zulu campaign. He became Colonel in 1887, after 30 years' service.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Charles Barton Gray.—The death is announced of Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Gray, commanding the 2nd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, at the age of 48. Lieut.-Col. Gray joined the Welsh Regiment in 1871, and became Captain in 1881, and Major in 1891. In March of the present year he was gazetted to the command which he held at the time of his death.

Lieut.-Col. Armar Graham Lowry, late 8th (The King's) Regiment, died at his residence, Farlough Lodge, near Dungannon, county Tyrone, on the 24th ult. Born in August, 1836, he received his first commission in the 41st (the Welsh) Regiment, Nov. 11, 1853, and his Lieutenancy Aug. 11, 1854. He served with that regiment through the whole of the Crimean campaign, during which trying period he never missed a duty and carried the colour of the regiment at both Alma and Inkerman, at which latter engagement the officer who carried the other colour and four other officers of the regiment were killed. He was promoted Captain Sept. 8, 1855, being then 19 years of age. Col. Lowry sold out of the 41st in June, 1859, and within two years he re-entered the Army as an Ensign in the 1st West Indian Regiment, obtaining his company for the second time June 8, 1867, at the age of 31. Exchanging into the 8th King's, he obtained his brevet of Major, and retired with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1881. Col. Lowry had the Crimean medal, with clasps for Alma, Inkerman, and Sevastopol, and the 5th Class of the Order of the Medjidieh.

Lieut.-Col. Francis Charles Gavegan, who died in London on October 29, served with the 49th Regiment in the Eastern campaign of 1854, including the battle of the Alma, the siege of Sevastopol, the sortie of October 26, and the battle of Inkerman. He was shot through the body while carrying his commanding officer (the late Major Dalton), who was mortally wounded, from the battlefield at a time when the regiment was hotly engaged with the enemy. For these services he received the medal with three clasps, and the Turkish medal. From February, 1862, to September, 1863, he served on the Gold Coast, and for a time was in command of the troops at Cape Coast Castle. In 1863 he commanded a detachment against the Krobbos during the operations on the West Coast, and received the thanks of the Governor for his services. In the same year he also served against the Ashantis. In 1864 he returned to the West Coast and served in further operations against the Ashantis. In 1882 Lieut.-Col. Gavegan served in Egypt with the 1st Battalion Berkshire Regiment and was present at the surrender of Kafr Dower, for which he received the medal and Khedive's Star. He became Lieut. in 1861, Capt. in 1865, Major in 1877, and retired with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1884.

Major Peter Forbes, formerly Quartermaster of the Highland Light Infantry, and subsequently of the Highland Light Infantry Militia, died on Oct. 24, at Harlesden. He served at the siege of Sevastopol and in the expedition to Kertch. During the Indian Mutiny he took part in several actions, including the capture of Gwalior, and he was at the forcing of the Umbeyla Pass in 1868. Major Forbes was in his 71st year.

Major Joseph Hanwell, who was killed near Ventersberg Road, was in his 40th year. He joined the Royal Artillery in 1881, and was in command of the 39th Field Battery, having attained the rank of Major little more than a year ago. His only previous war service was in Burma in 1886.

ABERDEEN GRANITE MONUMENTS, &c.—ALEX. MACDONALD and Co., Limited (late A. Macdonald, Field and Co.), Workers in Polished Granites to the Queen, undertake the erection of their work in any part of the country. The largest stock of granite monuments in the country may be seen at their London premises. For designs and prices, address as above, to the Aberdeen Granite Works, Aberdeen; or 373, Euston Road, London, N.W.

THE CANADIAN FORCES.

(WITH COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.)

The most extensive military organisation in our colonies and dependencies is that of the Dominion of Canada, and during the war with the South African Republics the Canadian volunteers who have taken part have given ample proof of their military spirit and efficiency. The local forces of the Dominion are administered by a Minister of Militia and Defence, with a permanent department, which is a branch of the Civil Government, and the forces are always under command of a colonel or superior officer on the active list of the Imperial Service, with the rank of major-general. There are eleven military districts, and the permanent force comprises two troops of Royal Canadian Dragoons, three batteries of Royal Canadian Artillery, and four companies of Royal Canadian Infantry. There is also the Governor-General's Body Guard, and the mounted forces of the Active Militia include eight corps of Hussars and Dragoons, besides certain independent squadrons. The Canadian Artillery comprises seventeen batteries, and there are garrison regiments and companies in various parts of the Dominion, as well as corps of infantry to the number of nearly a hundred battalions, and engineers, &c. The permanent corps are enlisted for three years continuous paid service, and are officered from the Military College, Kingston, while the Active Militia are raised by enlistment also for three years, but the ballot can be resorted to, since, by the Act of 1886, every Canadian between the ages of eighteen and sixty is liable to serve. Within the last ten years the actual force has ranged between about 30,000 and 35,000 men, and there is a Militia Reserve comprising about 200,000 men who have undergone training in past times. The North-west Mounted Police is another force not directly connected with the military department.

"Who could have believed, a few years ago," said Sir Wilfred Laurier, when the first contingent of Canadians departed for South Africa, "that the scattered provinces of British North America would have reached such a point of development to-day, that they would be able and willing, cheerfully willing, to cement with their blood the unity of the Empire in its most distant part?" The splendid force commanded by Colonel Otter has, in fact, been gathered from British Columbia to the Atlantic coast, from settlers in the Rocky Mountains and in the Far West, from Ontario and the maritime provinces, and from the old families of Quebec, while Lord Strathcona's special Canadian Corps has been formed chiefly of hardy men from the north-west, all familiar from their boyhood with life in the saddle, everyone of them a good shot, and many of them with actual experience of Indian warfare. The Canadians, as Lord Minto said when he bade them farewell at Quebec, were upon historic ground, surrounded by celebrated battlefields, and in an atmosphere full of the traditions of two great nations who had then joined hands in loyalty to the Queen-Empress.

It is, of course, impossible to recount all the fine service of the Canadians in South Africa. They first came into prominent note in connection with Colonel Pilcher's brilliant raid, when the infantry and a battery were engaged on January 1 at Sunnyside. The Canadians with General Smith-Dorrien had a great part in the operations which brought about the surrender of Cronje. They fought their way across Paardeberg Drift under a heavy fire in the sanguinary battle of February 18 in magnificent style, and were at the point of honour in giving the *coup-de-grace* to the Boer general, when they "clinched the matter—a gallant deed worthy of our Colonial comrades"—as Lord Roberts said. The Canadians marched on Bloemfontein and fought at Poplar Grove, and in other actions, and they advanced to Thaba 'Nehu and displayed great gallantry in the engagement at Houtnek, and in

many actions of the advance, while the Mounted Rifles were well employed in the operations against De Wet south of Bloemfontein. The Canadians were again prominent in the general advance, and had also the great satisfaction of sharing in the relief of Mafeking, for when Colonel Mahon joined hands with Colonel Plumer near that place, he found the Canadian battery, which had been sent down by Sir Frederick Carrington from Rhodesia, and had made a forced march to reach the place. The Canadians have done much other fighting in the campaign, and can, indeed, point to a very proud record.

AN interesting service took place on October 30 at the chapel of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, where the first part of the Burial Service was solemnised for a former adjutant, the late Col. Gray, who entered the army in 1871, and was appointed to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He became adjutant to his regiment in 1879. He joined the Welsh Regiment in 1891, and in 1896 was appointed adjutant to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. In 1898 he rejoined the Welsh Regiment in India on becoming second in command. He was promoted to be lieut.-colonel, and appointed to the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in March, 1900. He was given the command to take his regiment to China, when illness came upon him, and he was ordered to England in the hope that the ravages of the Indian climate might be cured, but neither the voyage home nor subsequent treatment availed, and he passed away in the early hours of Sunday morning, October 28, leaving a young wife, three children, and a large circle of friends to deplore his loss. The funeral service was military, the old Chelsea pensioners lining the way from the entrance-gate, the band of the Duke of York's School playing a funeral march as the coffin passed, draped with the Union Jack, helmet, and sword of the deceased, and beautiful wreaths and crosses from the officers and friends.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards.—Lieut.-Col. Calley left Cape Town on Oct. 25 in the *Dilwara* on passage home.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Major A. C. Hamilton has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

5th Lancers.—Major Little left Cape Town on Oct. 25 in the *Dilwara* on passage home.

6th Dragoons (Carbineers).—2nd Lieut. A. W. Swanston, who is reported as having been killed between Carolina and Bethel on Oct. 15, was seeing active service for the first time.

9th Lancers.—Lieut. S. R. Theobald has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

13th Hussars.—Major Smithson and Lieut. Lambert left Cape Town in the *Nubia* on Oct. 15, invalided.

16th Lancers.—Lieut. Vander Byl arrived at Southampton on Oct. 28 in the *Kinfauns Castle*.

17th Lancers.—Lieut. the Hon. W. R. Wyndham has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

18th Hussars.—Capt. E. C. Haag has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

19th Hussars.—Lieut. Franks left Cape Town in the *Nubia* on Oct. 15, invalided.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Capt. Overton and Powell (R.F.A.), arrived at Southampton on Saturday in the *Kinfauns Castle*.

Major E. N. Briscoe has been appointed Governor of H.M. Prison, Borstal, vice Capt. Eardley Wilmot, promoted Governor of H.M. Prison, Parkhurst.

Major Cunliffe-Owen (66th Battery, R.F.A.), progressing favourably, Middelburg.

Capt. H. E. F. Kelly (R.F.A.), who was severely wounded last July, is returning home in the hospital ship *Nubia*.

Capt. McMeekan (R.G.A.) is returning home in the *Dilwara*, which left Cape Town on Oct. 25.

Lieut. A. C. Russell (Ammunition Column) has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Col. Aylmer, V.C., has, on the termination of his period of employment on the Staff, been posted to the Military Works in the Punjab Command.

Major Abbott, Executive Engineer, Simla, proceeds to Rawal Pindi to act as Superintending Engineer, vice Lieut.-Col. Thurburn.

Major G. M. Porter proceeds to Karachi as C.R.E., Sindh District, on the termination of his present temporary employment at the Calcutta Mint.

Capt. C. G. Falcon has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Lieut. W. S. Douglas was accidentally slightly wounded whilst destroying arms at Harrismith on Aug. 10.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—Capt. Ruggles-Brise left Capetown on Oct. 25, on passage home in the *Dilwara*. Lieut. Sir R. M. Filmer, 3rd Batn., has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Coldstream Guards.—2nd Lieut. A. C. Heywood, 2nd Batn., has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Scots Guards.—Lieut. Shelley left Cape Town on Oct. 24 in the *Dunvegan Castle* on passage home.

Irish Guards.—2nd Lieut. the Hon. Claude M. P. Brabazon, third son of the Earl of Meath, has been transferred to the 1st Batn., from the 135th Field Battery at Sheffield.

Royal Scots (1st).—Lieut. E. H. Bellingham has been discharged to duty in South Africa. 2nd Lieut. Ward left Cape Town on Oct. 24 in the *Dunvegan Castle* on passage home.

East Kent Regiment (3rd).—2nd Lieut. V. J. D. Palmer has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—Capt. de Bathe left Cape Town on Oct. 24 in the *Dunvegan Castle* on passage home. Lieut. Clarke left Cape Town on Oct. 15 in the *Nubia*, invalided.

Liverpool Regiment (8th).—Lieut. Chaffey 5th Batn., is returning home in the *Dilwara*, which left Cape Town on Oct. 25. Lieut. Lardner left Cape Town on Oct. 15, invalided, in the *Nubia*.

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—Lieut. Morant left Cape Town on Oct. 25, in the *Dilwara* on passage home.

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80a and 88, GLOUCESTER ROAD, S.W.

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—Lieut. W. B. Dart has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—Lieut.-Col. Townley has been granted an extension of 12 months in command of the 2nd Batn.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—Major A. R. Lloyd has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Leicestershire Regiment (17th).—2nd Lieut. R. V. Hunt and Lieut. V. W. H. Young has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th).—Capt. Maitland is returning home in the *Dilwara*, which left Cape Town on Oct. 25. Capt. E. S. Bulfin have been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th).—Lieut. R. S. Allen has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st).—Capt. W. L. D. Baillie was killed at Frederickstad on Oct. 25. Capt. D. H. A. Dick and 2nd Lieut. J. Elliot were wounded on the same occasion. Capt. Baillie was in his 29th year. He joined his regiment in 1894, became captain last February, and the present was his first war experience. Lieut. H. S. L. Alford has been released, and has rejoined the British forces at Mafeking. Lieut. E. H. Finch is reported killed at Frederickstad.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd).—Capt. H. Delmé-Radcliffe and Lieut. F. H. Nangle are reported as wounded at Frederickstad on Oct. 24. Lieut. W. Best (slightly wounded) is doing duty. 2nd Lieut. H. V. Kyrke has been discharged to duty in South Africa. Lieut. Griffith is returning home in the *Dilwara*, which left Cape Town on Oct. 25. 2nd Lieut. Bayley left Cape Town on Oct. 15 in the *Nubia*, invalided.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—Lieut. W. A. G. Williams has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th).—Capt. Monro is returning home in the *Dilwara*, which left Cape Town on Oct. 25. Mrs. Walter Browne, College Green, Worcester, is forwarding a case of Christmas presents to the 2nd Batn. on Nov. 15. The usual gifts are asked for, but especially plum puddings (in square tins), mince-meat, tobacco, and the like, or money wherewith to buy them.

Border Regiment (34th).—Lieut. Beaty-Pownall is dangerously ill (dysentery).

Hampshire Regiment (37th).—Lieut. G. Brooke has been discharged to duty in South Africa. 2nd Lieut. Falkner left Cape Town on October 25 in the *Dilwara*, on passage home.

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (47th).—Lady Farren, Bealings House, Great Bealings, Woodbridge, would be most grateful to any friends of the regiment who would send her tobacco, pipes, plum puddings, &c., by November 9, or money to purchase them. This battalion, under Colonel Kekewich, was in Kimberley throughout the siege. The 1st Batn. will probably spend their second Christmas in South Africa.

Northamptonshire Regiment (48th).—2nd Lieut. S. A. Thompson has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Royal West Kent Regiment (50th).—Capt. Dalison left Cape Town on October 15 in the *Nubia*, invalided.

Yorks. Light Infantry (51st).—Lieut. Gatacre left Cape Town on Oct. 24, on passage home in the *Dunvegan Castle*.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—Major Prince Christian Victor died in Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, Oct. 29.

Manchester Regiment (63rd).—Capt. J. E. T. Orlinton has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Durham Light Infantry (68th).—Lieut. S. M. Rolandson (4th Batn.) has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Cameron Highlanders (79th).—Capt. A. F. Egston has been discharged to duty in South Africa; Capt. McEwen left Cape Town on Oct. 24 in the *Dunvegan Castle*, on passage home.

Royal Irish Rifles (83rd).—Lieut.-Col. Haggard (1st Batn.) will be placed on half-pay on Oct. 28, on completing four years in command of the battalion. Lieut. C. Nelson has been discharged to duty in South Africa. Lieut. Wright left Cape Town on Oct. 15 in the *Nubia*, invalided.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th).—Major Hill left Cape Town on Oct. 25 in the *Dilwara* on passage home. Lieut. H. J. Atkinson has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—Capt. A. B. Cunningham and 2nd Lieut. J. Ramsay have been discharged to duty in South Africa. Capt. Macdonald and Lieut. Macarthur left Cape Town on Oct. 15 in the *Nubia*, invalided.

Seaforth Highlanders.—Lieuts. C. B. Chamley and C. P. Doig have been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Derbyshire Regiment (95th).—Lieut. F. A. C. Wright has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (101st).—Capt. MacPherson left Cape Town on Oct. 15, in the *Nubia*, invalided. Lieut. R. Jackson has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102nd).—Capt. H. J. Kinsman has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. H. M. Biddulph 2nd Batn., has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Army Service Corps.—Major E. C. Thring, and Lieut. E. C. J. Macnulty have been discharged to duty in South Africa. Lieut. F. B. Lord has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Army Ordnance Department.—Major Sherwood arrived on Oct. 28 at Southampton in the *Kinfauns Castle*. Capt. W. Hutchings has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Army Veterinary Department.—Major Day has been discharged to duty in South Africa. Vet.-Surg. Lieut. Love arrived at Southampton on Oct. 28 in the *Kinfauns Castle*.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Major Reade arrived at Southampton on Oct. 28 in the *Kinfauns Castle*. Major J. W. Jerome is reported injured from a fall from horse at Reitz—left forearm fractured. Capt. F. McDowell and Capt. W. E. Hardy have been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Indian Medical Service.—Capt. G. H. Frost has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Indian Staff Corps.—Capt. Moberley left Cape Town on Oct. 25 in the *Dilwara* on passage home.

Staff.—Brig.-Gen. Little left Cape Town on Oct. 25, on passage home in the *Dilwara*. Major-Gen. Creagh, C.B., is confirmed as a district commander of the second class in India in succession to Major-Gen. Sir E. R. Elles. The following postings have been made:—A.A.G.'s, Col. Plowden and Major Wadson to the Bombay command; D.A.A.G.'s, Capt. Fowler and Sullivan to the Punjab command; Major Coleman and Capt. Thomas to the Madras command, the former continuing to officiate as A.A.G. Col. Christopher, Commissary-General, Punjab command, has been appointed Commissary-General-in-Chief, in succession to Major-Gen. Hobday, who vacates on Nov. 7. Major Gretton left Cape Town on Oct. 15 in the *Nubia*, invalided; and the following on the 24th in the *Dunvegan Castle* on passage home:—Gen. Sir R. Buller, Major-Gen. Sir H. Chermiside, Cols. Miles, Stopford, and Parsons; Lieut.-Col. Wood, Majors Philips, Chichester, Jones, and Schofield, Capt. Sackville-West, Stewart, Boger, Cayzer, Trotter, G. Paget, and Balfour, Lieut. Howard, Lieut. and Qmr. Grimbly. Major Robertson arrived at Southampton on Oct. 28 in the *Kinfauns Castle*.

Army Chaplains' Department.—The Rev. D. H. Burton left Cape Town for England on Oct. 25 in the *Dilwara*.

Reserve of Officers.—Major Fraser arrived on Oct. 28 at Southampton on board the *Kinfauns Castle*. Capt. Hon. E. S. St. Aubyn (in charge), and H. K. Stewart (on passage home), left Cape Town in the *Dunvegan Castle* on Oct. 24.

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Militia.

Major-Gen. A. E. Turner, Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces, proceeded last week on inspection duty to Preston, Lancashire, and returned to the War Office on Monday, Oct. 29.

H.M. the Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the voluntary offer made by the 4th Bn. the Devonshire Regiment to serve at a station out the United Kingdom.

Yeomanry.

Ninety-three members of the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, which has been selected to represent the Yeomanry of this country at the inauguration of the Australasian Commonwealth, having applied for places in the contingent of two sergeants and 27 men, 41 of the number were ordered to parade at Trowbridge on Saturday, when the commanding officer, Col. Walter Long, M.P., made the selection. The men forming the contingent will receive Army rates of pay. Addressing them, the colonel said he was proud that the premier Yeomanry regiment in England had been selected to send a contingent. They would take part in perhaps the most interesting and important ceremony of our time. Col. Long being unable to go, Major F. Pleydell Goddard, of Swindon, will command the contingent.

The office of the Imperial Yeomanry has been removed from Cleveland House, St. James's Square, to 10, Great George Street, Westminster.

Volunteers.

The official Volunteer year ended on Wednesday, and at the many headquarters throughout the country returns will be at once prepared for the War Office, showing the numbers of efficient on the regimental rolls, upon which the payment of capitation grant and other allowances will be based. As corps will be allowed to include in their efficiency statements this year the officers and men doing duty with the City Imperial Volunteers and the Volunteer service companies in South Africa, while at home many corps have increased in strength and some new corps have been formed as a consequence of the prevalent war enthusiasm, it is confidently anticipated that the 1899-1900 returns will show the force to be larger in numbers than in any previous year, while the number of efficient will have more than proportionately increased. The returns for 1898-99 showed 229,854 enrolled Volunteers, of whom 223,921 were efficient for whom the capitation grant was drawn; and 20,114 officers and sergeants were qualified as proficient for the extra grant. The largest return hitherto made by the Volunteer force was in 1895-96, when there were 236,059 on the rolls and 229,034 efficient.

THE ENTRY OF THE C.I.V.'s.

[BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

There are several points in connection with the home-coming of the C.I.V.'s that deserve more than passing notice. It is, in the first place, perfectly plain that the Metropolitan Volunteers cannot be depended upon to keep the streets against a London crowd. They scout the notion that they had accepted this duty; they only paraded, we are now told, to do honour to their comrades on their return. Yet there must have been some assurance that they meant to serve along the route, or other and better precautions would have been taken. The police, both City and Metropolitan, could do no more than they did, for they were on duty to a man; but the ordinary guardians of the streets are confessedly unequal to restrain such excessive crowds as turn out on special occasions. The question at once arises, why were not the services of the regular troops requisitioned? It is absurd to say that there were none available. Three or four cavalry regiments at least could have been brought up from Aldershot, and there were the usual squadrons of Household Cavalry in the Knightsbridge and Albany Street Barracks. Infantry could have been called in, from 5,000 to 10,000 at least; enough to form a barrier for the greater part of the route. The only conclusion possible is that the nature and extent of the probable demonstration were not properly appreciated. It was, of course, the duty of the Corporation and the organisers of the reception to foresee this, and to ask for the necessary protection. But the authorities themselves cannot be exonerated from all blame, for they could hardly be unaware of what might be expected. The result of it all is that the triumphal entry of the C.I.V.'s degenerated towards the end into a disorderly farce. The heroes whom

we desired to honour straggled into the City of London in twos and threes, anyhow, and were hustled and hunted from Temple Bar to St. Paul's, thence again to the Guildhall (approached by a narrow *cul de sac*, which made ingress and egress most confusing), and on to the banquet on the Hon. Artillery Company's ground till they were utterly sick of the whole show. They had been on the road since eight in the morning when they disembarked at Southampton; from 1 p.m. till 7.30 they were "on view," marching most of the time, and when they reached the great marquee where lunch, as it was absurdly named, awaited them, they were famished and utterly worn out.

It was my fate to attend the banquet, and I was not sorry, despite some personal inconvenience. The demeanour of the C.I.V.'s was an interesting study. They came in with the air of men entitled to their refreshment: they tackled the food set before them in the business-like way of old campaigners, they drank to each other, but soberly, and when they had enough they wanted to go away. The toast-master behind the Lord Mayor cried, "Silence for Grace!" The C.I.V.'s took it their own way, for no sounds were audible, and rose to a man to sing "God Save the Queen," which they carried through verse by verse utterly regardless of the protests of the wretched toast-master. Presently my Lord Mayor gave the Queen's health, and now his henchman struck up the National Anthem, but no one followed him in the tune. The C.I.V.'s had sung it once, of their own accord, and for their own good pleasure; they did not mean to do it again. But about now the C.I.V.'s Adjutant, Captain Bailey, of the Guards, who had eaten his fill, was quietly slipping away, when his men espied him and bade him farewell with loud cheers, and the chorus of "He's a jolly good fellow." They did not care for the speeches, which for the most part they did not hear, and it was not until their own beloved chief, Mackinnon himself, addressed them that they deigned to listen, but standing, for all had put on their hats and kits and were already on the move. What wonder? Their relatives and friends were waiting outside and they had not as yet exchanged a word with them. Colonel Mackinnon himself did not meet Mrs. Mackinnon until he found her in her seat at the banquet, and it was the same with Colonel Cholmondeley. Lord Albemarle had come home sick, ahead of the corps.

So much for the reception and the banquet; the shouting is all over, the rifles have been handed in to store, the corps is to be disbanded. Nothing remains but the notable record that the Volunteer Force has of right taken its place among the regular troops of the British Army. The lesson will not, must not, be lost. It must be utilised in the coming reorganisation of our military institutions, for it has been established beyond all doubt that our citizen soldiers are ready and willing to share in wars beyond sea. We have here the germ of a valuable system which will produce substantial fruit now that Army Reserves available for any service are to be found in the Volunteers.

Reviews.

ARMY REORGANISATION.

The *Blackwood* for November opens the ball with a paper on "Army Reorganisation," which is to be followed next month by the complement, on the training of the Army and on redistribution with reference to training and mobilisation. Ardent reformers will not be pleased with the assertion, which will probably be found thoroughly justified, that any real measure of reform would take for its elaboration from five to ten years, because as the writer says, we cannot pass from our present state to a condition of complete perfection. The first condition of the proposed reform or reorganisation is to adopt an offensive policy—not one of aggression, but a policy which will secure the co-operation of the home Army with the forces maintained by the Colonies, so as to include all countries and places over which the Union Jack floats all over the world. Hitherto the establishment sanctioned by Parliament has only provided for the defence of our own shores, coaling, and Colonial stations, and for the Army in India. The change will require an increase of the establishment and in the number of recruits required every year. The latter will be nearly doubled, and not less than 80,000 men must be provided annually, with a like number of recruits for the Militia, and the business of recruiting must become national. The old military agency of recruiting will no longer serve; all the great departments of State should, as far as possible, actually second the efforts of the War Office. Every civilian official should be instructed to co-operate with the military agencies in attracting recruits. A permanent committee should be appointed in every county under the Lord-Lieutenant to deal with the supply, and the officer commanding the regimental district should become a member and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county. The War Office must keep its promises. The home which it professes to supply to young men joining the ranks must be provided, and funds must be forthcoming to furnish the requisite means for the training, physical and moral, of the soldier, whilst the nation itself must welcome back to civil employment the soldiers who have completed their term of service. There is, *Blackwood* thinks, plenty of raw material to furnish 160,000 recruits a year. We hope he is right. Legislation is required to deal with the matter, and, unless it be carried out on national lines, failure must result. For the Militia, thorough elementary training is needful for officers and men, and barracks should be provided for the Militia regiments, to enable them to train during the winter, so as to be able to join the battalions in the annual training. The authorities mean, according to the writer, to do away with the Militia Reserve, and to close the entry of officers into the regular Army through the Militia, which will cease to feed the regular Army, and will be dealt with as a separate force. And it is suggested that the Secretary of State for War should delegate to the Lords-Lieutenant of counties some of his powers, and that county committees should be formed for the Militia with the officer commanding the regimental district as an *ex-officio* member. He should completely control the auxiliary forces within the area of his command, and be responsible for the number of recruits and the training. The barracks needed should be built by the county authority, clothing, arms and equipment being regarded as a military matter, the action of the Treasury in cutting down estimates ceasing to be legitimate when national interests are concerned. The 128 battalions should be maintained at a strength of four companies, ready to join the territorial regiments within a month after mobilisation, when eight more companies should immediately be raised from the Reserve. The difficulties of officering the Militia may be met by resorting to the old plan of giving power of nomination of commissions to the Lord-Lieutenant and opening a branch at Sandhurst for their instruction, when they would become eligible for Militia staff appointments and transfer to the Line. Dealing with the Volunteers, *Blackwood* proposes a radical change in a conservative sense. The number of the Volunteer force must be limited to a proper proportion to the numbers of the regular Army and the Militia, and the capitation grant should be abandoned for some other form of subsidy, so that the production of a certain number of efficient who are not up to the physical standard and are under age, should not entitle payment as if for efficient. Let the force be recognised as a partially paid Volunteer auxiliary, taking its place in the third line of Imperial defence with opportunities of joining the fighting line under certain conditions, whilst people unwilling to serve in the Militia or Volunteers, should be obliged to contribute to the county funds for the maintenance of these forces. The Army for many years past has been required to perform its duties with an establishment much below what is necessary for efficiency. The assumption of a defensive policy has led to the subordination of establishments to the desire for economy, and no single regiment, battalion, or battery at home has

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ever been efficient for war. Men under 20 years of age and those annually required for India must not be borne on the establishment of the home Army, and the terms of service should be modified, so that service up to 20 should be counted as boy service, and service after 20 should be for seven years with the colours and five years with the Reserve. So it will be possible to arrange that the first five years will be spent abroad, and that at the end of the time the men should be brought on the home establishment. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach must by this time become accustomed to dealing with such very large figures in prospect that he will not object to the proposal to pay every soldier a shilling a day and free ration, with a 1d. a day for every year of good service, and 1s. 9d. a day to men in their ninth year of service. At the end of five years we should, according to the writer in *Blackwood*, have 40 battalions of seasoned troops at war strength—40 battalions to be supplemented after mobilisation by 52,000 Reservists, and 128 half-battalions of Militia as a first and second line of a home Army for offensive or defensive action. For the full exposition of this scheme, we must refer our readers to *Maga*. It will be observed that the writer carefully avoids any question "of reforming" the head and front of all the offending, according to the numerous and inveterate bands who, in season and out of season, cry, "Down with it! Down with it!" but never are good enough to tell us what is to be built upon the ruins, and what body is to act in lieu of a Secretary of State and his military advisers in Pall Mall.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

England, Egypt, and the Sudan, by the late H. D. Traill, D.C.L. (Constable and Co.), is a volume of some note upon a well-worn subject. All those who have followed the developments of the question, know Dr. Traill's views. He has little patience with French pretensions, and none with the arguments of those who would advocate a proximate withdrawal from Egypt. It is not possible to read his treatise, which is really a survey of our relations with the country, without seeing how a course of progressive education has gone on among statesmen and writers on the Egyptian question. Lord Palmerston regarded the Suez Canal as a "bubble scheme" from a commercial point of view, taken up on political grounds and in antagonism to English interests and policy. It is obvious that the Minister had no conception of the conditions which would yet arise. Again, when it became necessary for us to occupy the canal in order to protect it from the Arabists, M. de Lesseps telegraphed to Arabi, "Jamais les Anglais n'y pénétreront, jamais, jamais!" But he also was wrong. The singularity of the canal is that it is not internationalised, nor even fully neutralised, but, in the words of Lord Granville, it possesses that neutrality which attaches by international law to the territorial waters of a neutral state, in which a right of innocent passage for belligerent vessels exists, but no right to commit any act of hostility. Dr. Traill is, of course, full of admiration for the high-souled heroism of Gordon, and, therefore, of condemnation for the government which did not support him. He dismisses as contemptible the French assumption of any right to possess Fashoda and the Bahr-el-Ghazal. In regard to our repeated promises to withdraw from Egypt, Dr. Traill offers the remark that Ministers may propose, but that the people dispose, as the solution of the serious questions that have arisen, and may again arise, out of our retention of Egypt. France, which has given repeated assurances that she had no intention of permanently occupying Tunis, cannot decently object, for she has made Tunis her own, and is establishing a naval arsenal at Biserta, notwithstanding declarations of her intentions to the contrary. Again, says Dr. Traill, the conditions of Africa have vastly changed since we went to Egypt, and now it would be difficult to withdraw from a country that would immediately become a prey to the territorial greed of others. His volume is a capable and luminous exposition of the views we have sketched. The motive for the publication of the book at the present time is not quite apparent.

THE SUCCESSORS OF DRAKE.

Mr. Julian Corbett's new volume takes up the theme which he dealt with so ably in his *Drake and the Tudor Navy*. *The Successors of Drake* (Longmans and Co.) is a volume wherein he shows his deep insight into a period which hitherto has been imperfectly understood. It has been assumed, rather than proved, that we should look to the years immediately following the Armada as the beginning of Imperial expansion. Mr. Corbett, however, shows that the queen herself had no sympathy with the expansive movement. She was willing enough to share the plunder of buccaneering expeditions, which roused the ire of the Spaniards, but beyond that she was not prepared to go, and a curb was put upon the operations of her seamen. Drake understood very well the strategic conditions, and was prepared to carry the war into the enemy's country, and Raleigh—who does not appear at all favourably in Mr. Corbett's pages—was the literary exponent to whom we are chiefly indebted for our knowledge of the seamen's view. But the successors of Drake directed

their efforts amiss, and the Spanish silver fleet was a will-o'-the-wisp which diverted their attention from the real strategic work of the war. Mr. Corbett's book is of particular value at the present time, because it deduces from history a clear demonstration of the fact that a primary necessity for a country like ours is an army thoroughly efficient and ready at every point. So much might have seemed obvious, but it is surprising how difficult it is for such truths to impress themselves upon a national mind. It was the want of an army that balked all the efforts of our seamen who endeavoured to strike a blow at Spain. In this way does Mr. Corbett insist upon the limitation of maritime power, which, he says, did not produce the expected result, because the army was wanting. The seamen were soldiers also, and probably would have used an army well, as, indeed, Mountjoy and Carew did in Ireland. Mr. Corbett's book is an extremely valuable addition to the history of the times, and is full of lucid information and of ripe judgment, marked equally by erudition and by the ability to group facts, and to give them their right proportion. The illustrations are good, and the volume should be widely read.

Literary.

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BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

November Magazines.—The Monthly, English Historical, Pall Mall, Edinburgh Review, Macmillan's Longman's, Harper's, Cornhill, Blackwood's, Century, United Service, Humanitarian, National Review, Nineteenth Century, Antiquary, Genealogical.

Modern Broods; Rue with a Difference (Macmillan).
Veterinary Manual for Horse-owners (Everett). Napoleon—the Last Phase (A. L. Humphreys). The War Office, the Army, and the Empire (Cassell). The Maritime Codes of Italy (Eppingham Wilson). A Forest Officer (Methuen). The Flower of the Flock; The Journal of a Jealous Woman (Nisbet). General Gurko's Advance Guard, 1877 (Kegan Paul). War and Policy (Constable).

Parcel of Christmas Cards (Raphael Tuck),

HAMLEY'S OPERATIONS OF WAR.

The publication of a new issue of Sir Edward Hamley's *Operations of War* may be described as quite a notable event. The book is famous—so famous, indeed, that it is unnecessary to commend it again. It embraces a most remarkable and suggestive study of military operations, throwing a flood of light upon them from the events of history. Messrs. Blackwood have just published a second impression of the fifth edition in two divisions to meet the requirements of Army examinations. The first division contains Sections I. to III., dealing with the modern conditions of war, the conditions which precede the opening of a campaign, and other matters, while the second division includes Parts 4, 5, and 6 of Hamley's work. The whole may be procured in one volume as originally published. The new issue contains all the maps and plans and is in a most convenient and useful form. Many thousands of copies of the book have been sold, and the new issue will no doubt command wide popularity.

SHORTER NOTICES.

We have received Volume XLII. of the *Transactions of the Institution of Naval Architects*, edited by George Holmes, the secretary of the Institution (Sotheran and Co.). The volume yields in interest to none of its predecessors, for it contains a number of highly valuable papers, amongst them those of Admiral FitzGerald on the "Japanese Navy," of Capt. Russo on "The Rolling of Ships," of Mr. H. B. Wortley on "The Practical Results of some Innovations in Shipbuilding," of Professor Bryan on "The Action of Bilge Keels," and of Signor Schanzer on "Mysterious Fractures of Steel Shafts," besides a great many more which we have not space to note, but which are well known to all interested in naval architecture. The Institution is to be congratulated on the good work it is doing.

Fort St. George, Madras. By Mrs. Frank Penny (Swan, Sonnenschein and Co.). This volume is a short history of our first possession in India from the time when the fort was established by Francis Day in 1639 up to the present time. We have found it full of interest, though a little compression might have been better. Mrs. Penny has had access to the records of Fort St. George, and has made good use of them. The fort was strengthened and partly rebuilt by Governor Master about 1678, when hostile operations on the part of Sivaji were expected. The church is now full of monuments of men who have helped to make the history of Madras, including Francis Hastings, Sir Thomas Monro, Sir Henry Ward, Sir Alexander Campbell, and many more. At one time Elihu Yale, best known in connection with Yale College in America, was governor of the Fort. It capitulated to the French in 1746, and was besieged by Lally in 1758, after which time its history was no longer that of a fortified training station but of a military garrison. Abundant interest will be found in Mrs. Penny's well-compiled pages.

Should I Succeed in South Africa? by a Successful Colonist (Mr. Fred Darrell) (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.), should be read by all who contemplate trying their fortunes in that country. Mr. Darrell holds out high hopes for those who are prepared to work and make a living honestly. "The land is hard, but it blossoms like a rose in answer to labour. The rock is harder than flesh and blood, but brains can devise a way of forcing its doors asunder, and its hidden riches are then poured forth in profusion." The little book is full of hints that should be of value, and among them is a suggestion that it would not be well to leave England before January, 1901.

Gordon's Campaign in China, by Himself, with a short account of the Tai-ping Rebellion by Col. R. H. Vetch, C.B. (Chapman and Hall), is a timely publication, and only needs to be known to be appreciated. It was written by Gordon for the professional papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 1871, which were not then published for sale. It was a very happy thought to reprint the short paper.

We have also received *Silent Victories*, by Mrs. Josephine E. Butler (F. Burfoot, Lewisham), a narrative of spiritual work among soldiers in South Africa; and the *Imperial Reciter*, edited by Alfred H. Miles (S. H. Bousfield and Co.), which is full of good things, both grave and gay.

Col. Sir Edward T. Thackeray, V.C., has compiled a volume of biographical notices of some 34 deceased officers of the Royal Bengal Engineers, many of whom, as Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Henry Durand, Sir John Cheape, and others, attained the highest positions as soldiers, administrators, and men of science. The first intention, says the *Times*, was to include in the volume the names of several distinguished officers now living, but it was found that the book would have assumed unduly large proportions. The work, which will be published early next month by Messrs. Smith, Elder, contains portraits of Lord Napier of Magdala, Major James Rennell, F.R.S., Col. Richard Baird Smith, Major-General Sir H. M. Durand, and Col. Sir John Bateman-Champain.

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**Army & Navy Gazette.**

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1900.

"THE GLAMOUR OF THE STOKE-HOLD."

AS a writer on naval affairs, Mr. Rollo Appleyard is new to us, but this does not especially detract from such value as his article in a recent issue of the *Fortnightly* possesses. He

is a dealer in figures, and with figures much juggling can be effected, as we know. He seems to belong to that growing class of fairly capable civilian writers which dabbles in blue book statistics and Parliamentary returns. The receipt for this kind of magazine article is becoming familiar. Take a few pages of reliable statistics, mix them carefully with personal bias, let them stew in their own juice, and serve with sensational sauce. In plain words, the alarmist naval article is now so common that many an old journalist has caught the trick. Of Mr. Appleyard we know nothing except his pastoral name, and it may be that his object in penning this somewhat pessimistic but amusing article is elintensy patriotic. Up to a certain point his arguments are sound enough. We are, and have been for some time past, short of stokers, engine-room artificers, and engineer officers. The system of training our stokers is defective, since it involves taxing the chief engineer of every newly commissioned ship with some 25 to 30 per cent. of virtually untrained stokers and artificers. These men and petty officers have to be taught every salient detail of their work in sea-going men-of-war. That system is confessedly bad, and may prove actually dangerous to the country at the outbreak of a serious maritime struggle. But Mr. Appleyard does not know his subject well enough to be able to dwell upon this important point, much less to indicate a remedy. He is chiefly concerned to argue upon the short-handedness of the engine-room, both in men and officers, and, in his eagerness to be sufficiently sensational to achieve the glories of print, he exaggerates. Except that the facts are distorted in this way we have no serious fault to find with the writer. It may be that such articles do more good than harm, that they help to direct attention to the joints in our armour. Here, to be sure, is one of the joints, but the weakness is not quite so serious as Mr. Appleyard imagines. Granted that the Navy is short of stokers, artificers, and engineer officers in the junior ranks; it still requires laborious study and thought and knowledge to prove the extent of the deficiency. Our expert Manning Committees have examined these weaknesses and reported upon them in considerable detail. Does Mr. Appleyard assume, we wonder, that the exhaustive reports of such committees are totally and wantonly ignored by successive Boards of the Admiralty? It is very easy, for example, to make the bold assertion that the fleet requires 1,594 engineer officers, but is it quite credible that the Admiralty would be content to make such trifling additions to the lists as are contemplated were there an actual deficiency of 633 officers? In the same free and easy way Mr. Appleyard asserts that we ought to have 37,320 stokers (the critic is precise) as against the 21,473 shown in the latest returns. To man every efficient warship in the fleet we should have, according to Mr. Appleyard's calculations, engineers, artificers, and stokers to the number of 43,076, whereas we have in all but 25,457, or a deficit of 41 per cent! This is a serious accusation to hurl against the Admiralty, even in the name of patriotism. The more discreet patriot may be inclined to pause, and ask himself if the Lords of the Admiralty are quite such short-sighted persons as Mr. Appleyard represents them to be. There is, we quite admit, a deficit, but the precise extent of it is not so easily to be determined. One reason why the deficiency may appear greater than is actually the case is, that in time of peace naval stokers are worked in three watches. The routine of a man-of-war in the piping times of peace obliges officers to employ stokers on certain kinds of work that might be

entirely neglected in war. The stoker has to attend certain drills, he has to clean his mess place, to polish bright work, and to keep his clothes in good order. All these matters might be ignored in actual war, and the stoker put in to watch and watch, without, perhaps, putting excessive strain upon his robust frame. Even in war time, our ships would not often be steaming at full speed, or at very high speed. Under easy steam it might be possible to work the engine-room staff in two watches. We do not assert with any dogmatism that this would be done, but it is precisely the sort of inner detail which civilian critics totally ignore. They count the ships and the men, and draw their bald conclusions. They rush impetuously in where engineer officers of some experience fear to tread. There are plenty of naval engineer officers, active or retired, who have proved themselves quite sufficiently skilled with their pens to write movingly of their grievances. Yet hardly one of these officers has alluded to a glaring dearth of stokers. There is, indeed, no reserve of stokers worth mentioning. The stoker is eligible for the coastguard, but once there loses his speciality and is merged into the general body of "boatmen," &c. The pensioner list is probably too old to be of much use in war. The number of stokers in the Reserve would, indeed, as Mr. Appleyard contends, merely suffice, if utilised for the purpose, to provide engine-room complements for the twenty-eight reserve merchant cruisers. This leads him on to assert that it will be impossible to obtain volunteers for the engine-room in war, "The glamour of the stokehold" is declared to be an insufficient inducement. "Depend upon it," he writes, "patriotism draws a mighty distinction between a musket and a coal-shovel." His proposed remedy is to tap the home and colonial labour markets during peace; but we are under the impression that the Admiralty have made considerable efforts already to obtain more stokers in the United Kingdom. We agree with Mr. Appleyard, however, that there should be a considerable reserve of stokers; that the number of officers is too small; and that the system of training stokers is a faulty one. It is not of much use to argue that such and such a ship would steam better if provided with twenty-five per cent. more stokers. The engine-room complement of a modern warship in our Navy already comprise about twenty-six per cent. of the whole ship's company, and the proportion can only be increased at the expense of the combatants proper. But this is another detail which appears to have escaped the attention of Mr. Appleyard.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

THE report of Rear-Admiral Melville, chief of the United States Bureau of Steam Navigation, is a very remarkable document. The amalgamation of the executive and engineering branches of the American Navy has not given the results that were expected, although it is fair to remark that Admiral Melville has not lost confidence, and thinks that the Navy Department is to blame for want of promptitude in the matter. It would obviously be impossible to create in the course of a few months expert engineers from the body of executive officers, however intelligent these might be. Admiral Melville strikes an anxious note of warning. So serious is the situation that he would not have been surprised had a series of calamitous events occurred during the past year, owing to the insufficiency of the present force of expert engineers. He thinks a remedy would be found if all executive (or, as

Americans call them, "line") officers, below the navigators of ships, were compelled to alternate duty in the engine room with duty on deck, and if quarterly reports were made on the ability they show. The engineer warrant officers appear to be ambitious, and the Admiral thinks they should be kept in their place and not be encouraged to hope that they may some day constitute a full-fledged engineer corps. He does not deny that the events of the past year have brought only discouragement to those most deeply interested in a successful outcome of the new law concerning the *personnel*. But, as we have said, he attributes the real blame to the Navy Department.

In the dilemma that had arisen, it is recommended that the younger executive officers should be detailed as additional assistants to the chief engineers engaged in inspection work and that the cadets at the Naval Academy should have complete primary instruction giving a sure foundation for subsequent practice in engineering, some of the time now devoted to the old seamanship being given up to it. A number of executive officers have had charge of the machinery of vessels during the past year, and, while their lack of experience has not led to the best results, there has been no carelessness nor lack of attention to the work. "With steam engineering as a line duty, this is pleasant to those who formerly had its entire control, and whose greatest fear might naturally be supposed to be that no efficient engineer officers would succeed them, and that the machinery departments of ships would eventually be controlled by men of a more purely practical education (machinists) incapable of maintaining that constant stress towards increased efficiency found so needful to advance, or of retaining the proud position of steam engineering of the United States Navy at the head of the marine world."

Another matter dealt with in the report is the proposed consolidation of the Bureaus of the United States Navy Department. Admiral Melville is entirely opposed to this change, and he points out that in every large shipbuilding establishment there are different departments under highly trained chiefs, while the nominal head has no pretence to expert knowledge regarding all the branches of the establishment. The Secretary of the Navy is himself in that position, and no man can ever possess the combined education and ability to become an expert in every branch. Admiral Melville, in short, believes that if any attempt is made to consolidate the Bureaus of the Navy Department, nothing can result but confusion, greatly decreased efficiency and greatly increased expenditure.

Navv Notes.

Lord Selborne, who has been selected as First Lord of the Admiralty, is the eldest son of that great lawyer and statesman Sir Roundell Palmer, who was twice Lord Chancellor. Lord Selborne has been Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office during the Administration of Mr. Chamberlain, and it is well known that the Secretary for the Colonies has the highest opinion of his abilities. The evidence taken by the South African Committee showed that Lord Selborne was, for an Under-Secretary, treated with unusual confidence. He is in his 42nd year, and is married to a daughter of the Prime Minister.

Captain Francis Pelly's reported omission to salute the United States flag on arriving last week at New York in the *Psyche* is undoubtedly incorrect. It appears that he in no way failed to pay the customary compliment to that nation, which, however, was accepted as a recognition of French nationality by a vessel of war of that

Republic, then lying in the waters of our Trans-atlantic brethren—an error on the part of our Continental neighbour's representative that is unusual. Captain Pelly's proceedings were undoubtedly complicated by a thick fog prevailing at the time, thereby causing a misconception of his intentions while entering the port.

The late Admiral Sir Charles Middleton, who flourished in the days of Lord Nelson, was credited last week by a daily paper with holding the portfolio of Ministerial Lord of the Admiralty, while on the active list, at the time of the Battle of Trafalgar. This was adduced as a reason for similarly replacing the present holder of that important office. Our contemporary was, however, wrong in such a statement, as Charles, Lord Barham, represented the Admiralty in the Cabinet of that period, and Admiral Middleton was his Naval colleague at Whitehall.

Captain Gerald Langley, of the *Nile*, having left the *Hamoaze* to proceed next week to Portland to join the Reserve Squadron, the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport will, for at least a month, be without a flag-captain. Though apparently of no great importance, it really implies that the port admiral has no officer of proper seniority to undertake minor inspections of ships, preside at ordinary inquiries, and carry out other staff duties, without calling on the captains of the scientific establishments, dockyard, or fleet reserves, or training-ship, whose time is well occupied in performing their own important duties. It is somewhat inconsistent that while the general officer in command at Devonport has a chief of the staff and lesser luminaries to assist him, the naval Commander-in-Chief has, virtually, only a personal staff, as his flag-captain may, at any moment, have to proceed to sea, and will in future be absent three months in each year when the Reserve Squadron assembles for that number of evolutionary cruises. The ten tenders and the accountant staff that were recently transferred to the port guardship from the general depot now revert, temporarily, to that establishment during the *Nile's* absence. This inconvenience can be easily remedied.

The Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves assembles the *Alexandra*, *Australia*, *Benbow*, *Camperdown*, *Collingwood*, *Colossus*, *Galatea*, *Howe*, *Melampus*, *Nile*, *Sans Pareil*, *Severn*, *Rodney*, *Thunderer*, and *Trafalgar*, at Portland on Tuesday next for a month's cruise. Considering the paucity of opportunities for junior flag officers to command a division of a squadron, and acquire the necessary experience of that position in fleet manœuvring, it would be advantageous if a Rear-Admiral were appointed with Sir Gerard Noel, as there are to be eleven battleships and four cruisers under his command, and some of the former class are fitted as flagships.

The selection of names for the new vessels of this year's shipbuilding programme is excellent, combining, as it does, the revival of old ship names with, in many cases, a territorial connection, such as we have frequently urged upon the authorities. The *Queen* as a ship name dates back at least six centuries, and the *Prince of Wales*, although not of such great antiquity, is not without precedent in olden days. As battleship names these two can hardly be improved upon, but with a correspondent, we quite agree that it would be well now to restore the name of *Nelson* in a more modern vessel to the line of battle. Apparently the authorities also intend adding to the "Navy List" some of the names of counties which have appeared in the past. We have already the *Kent* and *Essex*, *Bedford* and *Monmouth*, and now to these are added the *Cornwall*, *Suffolk*, *Cumberland*, *Lancaster*, *Donegal* and *Berwick*. All these names have appeared before, and to nearly all of them interesting stories attach. It is a little uncertain, however, whether they were originally introduced in connection with localities or with persons of distinction connected with the Navy. Pepys, who is mainly responsible for them, seems to suggest that the latter was the reason. In any case the actions in which most of the old ships bearing such names were engaged are deserving of commemoration, while the revival cannot fail

to extend the interest of the country in its Navy. The names the second-class cruisers are to bear, *Challenger* and *Encounter*, have been borne by vessels in quite recent times. Everybody remembers the cruise of the *Challenger* for scientific purposes, and the exploits of the *Encounter* in China are as household words in the Navy. The sloops will be called *Odin* and *Merlin*. The *Odin* we took from a Dutch prize, and *Merlin* dates back to Queen Elizabeth's days.

The connection of the Royal Mathematical School of Christ's Hospital with the Navy is very ancient, and in years gone by the officers of the navigating branch were very largely supplied from this source. Since, however, the master line was abolished it became necessary to find some other branch of the Service with which to keep up the connection, and this has been successfully achieved, as a recent report issued from the school tells us. The number of Mathemats at any time between January, 1882, and October, 1900, has never exceeded fifty-five, and for some years past has been less than twenty, and a consideration of the last fifty-five boys on the Royal Mathematical School Register, who have been removed or discharged, shows that five obtained Naval cadetships, three took engineer studentships, five became assistant clerks, seventeen joined the merchant service, one obtained a scholarship at the Naval School, Eltham, one was removed to the Latin School, and one will compete for a clerkship in November next. Since January, 1882, twenty-one boys have obtained assistant clerkships, nine engineer studentships, eight naval cadetships, while more than seventy have joined the merchant service, and of these latter two at least have obtained commissions in the Royal Navy, while a large number are members of the Royal Naval Reserve. Nor have the Mathemats come out badly in the competitions for the Navy. In June, 1898, Mr. R. Haves passed in first as an assistant clerk, and in November of the same year Mr. C. F. Webber succeeded in the same way. In November, 1889, Mr. Fenn passed in eighth at the examination for assistant clerks, and in June, 1897, Mr. Cutfield took the thirteenth place in the same examination. The highest place taken by an engineer student appears to have been that of Mr. Briston, who passed in tenth in April, 1896. In the circumstances above detailed it seems extraordinary that the list in the Mathematical School is not more closely filled. A fairly large number of nominations are open to the sons of Naval and Marine officers, the children of officers who have specially distinguished themselves, or of widows having a special claim. There was a time when, by the action of the Charity Commissioners, it seemed possible that the long connection between the school and the Navy might be terminated, but owing mainly to the energy and perseverance of Mr. T. W. Lambert, the Director of Greenwich Hospital, the old rights were restored, and it is quite as well that the value of the school in the direction we have pointed out should be brought under the notice of naval men.

The Chesney Gold Medal, founded in memory of Sir George Chesney, and to be awarded from time to time by the Council of the Royal United Service Institution to the author of "an original literary work treating of naval or military science, and having a bearing on the welfare of the British Empire," has just been given away for the first time. Captain A. T. Mahan, of the United States Navy, the well-known writer on naval history, has the honour of being its first

recipient, and it has been awarded him in consideration of the three great works of which he is the author, "The Influence of Sea Power on History," "The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution," and the "Life of Nelson." It is particularly interesting that the first Chesney gold medal should have been given to a writer from whose works we draw such an entirely different lesson to that which the famous allegory "The Battle of Dorking" was intended to teach the general public. But although the late General Chesney did not, so far as we are aware, come under the influence of Captain Mahan, and had not attained to the conception of the value of sea power which it has more recently received, we feel certain that he would as little have questioned the propriety of the judgment of the Council of the Institution as will the countrymen at large. We may regret that the medal should not have gone to one of our own naval and military writers, but remembering that Captain Mahan has done more than any other living man to awaken the citizens of the Empire to a sense of their responsibility, and to the fact that its very existence depends upon Britain's supremacy at sea, it must be ungrudgingly acknowledged that he has been most deservedly selected for this special honour.

A correspondent, *appropos* to the suggestion that the Duke of Norfolk should become the First Lord of the Admiralty, relates the following anecdote. It was at the time of the late Shah's visit to this country, and when, that potentate being at Portsmouth, the flagship of the Channel Squadron was prepared for a visit should he desire to go on board. A lieutenant was in charge of the main or battery deck, with instructions to admit only those with passes. Presently a mortal in plain clothes appeared. "Who the deuce are you, sir?" queried the lieutenant; "some newspaper beggar, I suppose. Out you go!" The mortal thereupon beat a hasty retreat to the upper deck; but, instead of going aft, went forward, and on the fore-castle encountered the chief boatswain, who, true to the oral traditions of his race, gave the intruder some good "round ones." The flag-captain happened to be near the chief boatswain, and, although he was moderate in his expressions, did not fail to display his usual temper. Fortunately the Admiral from the poop witnessed the dilemma, and sent one of his staff to extricate the individual in plain clothes. The stranger, then young, was a nobleman and one of the officers of State, none other than the Duke of Norfolk himself. Our naval readers will be able to place names to the remainder of the dramatic *personæ*.

Here is another story about the visit of the Shah in 1873. The Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth was directed to entertain his Majesty at luncheon. The Port Admiral, remarkable for self-importance, pomposity and exclusiveness, could find the eatables, but the question arose: where was the function to be held as there was no ballroom in Admiralty House nor any apartment spacious enough, while a Shah could not be put under a canvas tent. "My Lords," importuned on the subject, allowed £200 for the purpose. The Port Admiral had a wily and astute officer on his staff who saw that this was a favourable opportunity of obtaining a frequently-asked for, and as often refused, ballroom at the official residence of his chief by the conversion of the temporary apartment for the Shah's luncheon. Twenty-seven years ago the expenditure of stores and labour was not so closely watched as in the present year of grace, otherwise the *salon du Roi* at Admiralty House, Portsmouth, would not have come into existence quite so easily.

A REUTER telegram from Gibraltar says that the sham fight which was held on Wednesday, Oct. 31, the scheme embodying the general defence of the Rock, resulted in the success of the defence under Major-Gen. Slade. The searchlights played for several hours and eventually detected the enemy, which was represented by torpedo vessels. The telegram adds that the operations clearly showed that any hostile fleet would be sighted and destroyed on its approach.

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Navy Personal.

Captain H.R.H. the Duke of York has graciously consented to become President of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society in the vacancy caused by the death of H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Admiral Charles Rowley on Saturday last presided at the distribution of prizes at the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, St. Margaret's, Islworth, and was able to inform the supporters of the Institution that the report of the Oxford examiner was most satisfactory, and discipline had been creditably maintained.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Stephenson, Extra Equerry to the Prince of Wales, arrived in London on Tuesday evening from the Continent, in attendance on H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson leaves Berehaven with the Channel Fleet under his command on the 12th inst., for Gibraltar.

Rear-Admiral (retired) Frederick W. Hallows, who served in the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol 1854-55, will preside, on the 15th inst., at the annual dinner of the Crimean Veterans residing at Portsmouth and near that port. The chair has, on previous anniversaries, been filled by that gallant and distinguished general, Sir George Willis, but he, unfortunately, is too ill to meet his old naval and military friends in this last year of the nineteenth century.

Captain Edward H. Gamble, of the *Cæsar*, arrived at Gibraltar on Monday last to embark the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Civil Lord of the Admiralty for Malta, and will leave for the latter port in the course of the week.

Captain Frank H. Henderson, of the *Hermes*, left Bermuda on Sunday last for Devonport, after being only twelve months in commission. In consequence of the defective state of this vessel's propelling machinery, she will, in all probability, be paid off, and her officers and crew transferred to another cruiser.

Captain H. T. May, of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, joins the Committee of the Royal United Service Institution, in place of Captain the Hon. Walter Stopford, who recently commissioned the *Pallas*. It is hoped that Captain May will take advantage of his proximity to the lecturing theatre in Whitehall, and deliver lectures on professional subjects, in addition to those he undertakes in his official position at our principal naval educational establishment.

Captain Frederick G. Stopford, of the *Pearl*, left Halifax, N.S., on Saturday last to pay off that cruiser at Devonport, after being three years in commission.

Captain the Hon. Walter Stopford, of the *Pallas*, left Portsmouth on Friday of last week for the North America and West India station, to replace the *Pearl*.

Captain Sir Alfred Jephson, who died in London on September 13 last, left estate valued at £16,205.

Captain John G. M. Field, of the *Marathon*, left Shanghai on Monday last for Trincomalee to rejoin the East India Squadron, from which he was detached when complications arose in China.

Captain Alban Tate, of the *Iactolus*, has rejoined the Channel Fleet at Berehaven, after his recent visit to Oporto and Lisbon, during which he was honoured with the presence of their Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal on board his command.

Captain (retired) Edmund B. Van Koughnet, Divisional Transport Officer at Natal, is returning home, and has been presented with a piece of plate by the mercantile and shipping community at Durban.

Captain Hugh P. Williams, of the *Sybilie*, left Plymouth on Wednesday last with a torpedo-boat for the Cape of Good Hope.

Captain Henry R. P. Floyd, of the *Fearless*, arrived at Portsmouth on Friday in last week to pay off that vessel.

Commander Scott H. W. Gray, recently invalided from the *Halcyon*, in the Mediterranean, is a patient in the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth.

Commander P. Vaughan Lewes, of the *Hazard*, arrived at Devonport on Friday in last week to pay off that vessel after an eventful commission in the Mediterranean. During that period he was promoted to his present rank, a sub-lieutenant was given a lieutenant's commission and awarded the distinguished Service Order, and the medical officer was specially promoted Staff-Surgeon and decorated with the Victoria Cross, for the daring and gallantry displayed by them respectively during the Cretan insurrection, 1898. Such rewards among a small complement of officers is exceptional, but they richly deserved them.

Commander Oliver Young, the only Naval representative in the new Parliament, is about to proceed to the South of France and Italy.

Commander J. D'Arcy Irvine (retired), has been transferred from the Naval Pensions List for Lieutenants, to that of the Travers Pension. He was awarded the former in 1882.

Commander Duke A. Crofton, the Senior Commander, and Lieut. F. W. Loane, the Senior Lieut., on the Active List, both retire. The former after thirty-seven years' service, eighteen of which were in his present rank, and the latter with nearly thirty-one years' service, including twenty-two in the rank he now holds. As Commander Crofton's retirement is not compulsory, he must have joined the Service prior to attaining the age of thirteen. He obtained Commander's rank at the comparatively early age of thirty-two, and was not more than twenty when promoted Lieutenant by meritorious examination at the Royal Naval College.

Staff Commander Richard J. Rogers, Assistant Staff Captain at Devonport, relieves Staff Captain J. B. Johnson, Queen's Harbour-master of Plymouth Sound, on the compulsory retirement of that officer during the current month.

Commanders (retired) Willoughby Still and Ford E. W. Lambert are granted Greenwich Hospital pensions for retired Lieutenants.

Lieut. (senior) Arthur Halsey, of the *Philomel*, who for nearly a year has been attached to the Field Force in South Africa, arrived at Durban on Friday in last week with the remainder of the Naval Brigade he has so gallantly commanded, and for which he is worthy of special recognition. Of his own ship's company twenty-five of thirty-three, and of the men from

the *Tartar* eighteen of twenty-nine, returned with him to rejoin their respective ships, thus showing a loss of thirty per cent. of the original force. The good people of Durban heartily acclaimed their arrival, and the Town Council entertained them prior to embarkation.

Paymaster Thomas G. B. Wonnall, promoted from the *Halcyon*, arrived home on Monday last by the P. and O. steamship *Parramatta* from the Mediterranean to join the *Blonde* when commissioned on 20th inst.

Chief Engineer W. D. Choape, paid off from the *Barracouta* at Simon's Town, is returning home in the transport *Dilwara*, instead of taking passage in the *Scylla*.

ROYAL MARINES.

Lieut.-General Arthur French, R.M.A., Major-General W. P. Wright, Colonel W. Campbell, R.M.A., Lieut.-Colonel Parkins Hearle (retired), and Majors H. G. Cotterill, L. C. Peters, and H. Neville White have undertaken to form a committee to decide at a future period on the form of memorial to officers and men of the Royal Marine Force who were killed, or died of wounds or from disease, during the campaigns in South Africa and China.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel William T. Adair's selection for the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General of the Royal Marine Force is undoubtedly well merited, both by his professional qualifications and recent services in South Africa; but it is unusual for the two senior officers on the staff at the Admiralty to belong to the Light Infantry Division. The A.A.G.'s post has been held by an officer of the latter branch for the past seven years, excepting the short period of the current year in which Major James H. Bor, R.M.A. performed the duty, and three years more will probably elapse before an artillery officer may expect the appointment or ten years since one of that division occupied it.

Major R. F. Percy and Lieut. Percy Molloy embarked in the *Glory* at Portsmouth on Thursday last. Lieut. T. B. A. Leahy, R.M.A., now in China, joins her when she arrives on that station.

Captain J. D. N. Wyley, R.M.A., embarked in the *Blake* on Tuesday last, in command of detachments for the Mediterranean station, and will relieve Captain John Brough, R.M.A., of the *Rupert*.

Captain R. D. Beith relieves Major A. E. Marchant, of the *Monarch*; and Lieut. G. Y. Russell, R.M.A., fills the vacancy in that vessel caused by the invaliding of Lieut. W. S. Poë, R.M.A., invalided in July last.

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Navy Foreign.

In the *Rivista Marittima*, of October, is contained the official account of the Duke of the Abruzzi's expedition to the Polar regions, accompanied by portraits of the Duke himself, of Captain Cagni, who accomplished the "Farthest North," and of some other officers. Our readers will be glad to be informed of this fact. It will be remembered that Nansen's achievement took him to latitude 86 deg. 14 min. Unfortunately the Duke of the Abruzzi, owing to a severe frost-bite, was compelled to submit to the amputation of the extreme phalanges of two fingers of his left hand, and thus had to leave the command in the hands of Captain Cagni. That gallant and enterprising officer, accompanied by three men whose names deserve to be recorded—Canepa, Petigax, and Fenouillet—proceeded with sledges, and attained a northern latitude of 86 deg. 33 min. approximately in the 65th degree of East Longitude. They discovered that Petermann Land, which Payer thought he saw, does not exist. The story given by the *Rivista Marittima* is full of interest, and is a record of enterprise, endurance, and hardship cheerfully borne, of which the Italians may be proud.

Once again does the heading "The Invasion of England" attract our attention. It is the title of an article by Captain Vignot, in the *Marine Française* of October 15, with an object lesson. In February, 1692, Louis XIV. conceived a new project for a descent upon England, which ended by the burning of his fleet at La Hogue. Tourville's fleet was to set sail on April 20, and twenty ships from Toulon, commanded by D'Estrées, was to transport the invading force under command of Marshal de Bellefonds. The troops were to embark at La Hogue, where, at a bad time of the year, 300 transports, seventy ships of the line, 18,000 infantry, 4,000 horses and guns, munitions, and stores were to be assembled. Seamen were wanting, not all the ships were ready, and D'Estrées failed to arrive. But no choice remained to Tourville; the royal orders had left him no discretion at all. The ships were to leave Brest on the appointed day, even if the English should prove to be in superior numbers outside, and Tourville was to engage his adversary in whatever strength they might be, and to pursue them to their ports; and if he should be unsuccessful, he was to save the army as well as he could. He was to fight with tenacity—*opiniâtre le combat*—so that even if he were at a disadvantage the descent of the troops might still take place. Captain Vignot says these blind orders marked the abandonment by France of her attempt to command the sea. If Tourville had been left to act at his own discretion, "England would have been invaded, France would probably have remained the great naval Power of the West, there would have been no Nile, no Trafalgar, no Fashoda." This is an historical judgment which must be taken for what it is worth. It is intended to attract attention to the subject once more, and Captain Vignot says that there are two schools in France—one comprising those who would concentrate effort entirely upon an invasion of England, the other consisting of those who advocate more extended effort and an attack upon our colonies and commerce. He proposes to discuss the merits of the two policies later on.

An anonymous writer in the same publication is quite convinced that the argument which has arisen concerning the Boiler Committee has brought about the retirement of "Lord" Goschen. According to this authority, Mr. Goschen's "mistake" in this matter outweighed all the good he has done for the British Navy. Apparently the writer's opinions are deduced from the speech of "Sir" Arnold Forster in the House of Commons, which is said to have had a profound effect upon the British public. These remarks show how easy it is even for men who know their subject to fall into errors in regard to the affairs of other countries than their own.

It is interesting to learn that the French Government has been at great pains to facilitate telegraphic communication between officers and men serving with the expeditionary corps in China and their friends at home. Telegrams are

transmitted at one-half the usual tariff, the condition being that they shall relate to family affairs and shall be transmitted in a collective telegram through the office in Paris to the Commander-in-Chief in China. For every ship special telegraphic addresses have been arranged, distinct in each case for officers, warrant officers, petty officers and seamen, and in the same way for the various branches of the military forces. Moreover, the telegraph company have decided that sailors and soldiers, as well as their relatives and friends in France, may make use of telegraphic addresses previously arranged, these sharing the benefit of the half-rate fee, and being registered without charge. The official telegraphic addresses have been published in the usual channels for such communications.

The *Danzer's Armee Zeitung* of Vienna gives a very interesting account of combined naval and military manoeuvres which took place on the Danube, twenty kilometres below Komorn, at the end of August, the Danube flotilla and the 66th Brigade of Infantry taking part. The southern force—which included five battalions of infantry, a squadron, a battery and bridging troops, protected in its operations by the monitors *Szamos* and *Körös*, with a sloop—was to attempt to cross the river at Nyerges Ujfalu and at Gran, while the 66th Brigade made a demonstration of crossing in the neighbourhood of Duna Alamas and Zsitato. The northern army had despatched a battalion of chasseurs and part of a squadron with the monitors *Maros* and *Leitha* and a torpedo boat as an observing force, and the monitors took the initiative by steaming up the river, and, discovering the ships of the enemy, opened fire at a range of 5,000 metres. A battery of the southern forces established on the hill to the south of Neszmely thereupon began to shell the northern monitors, but these were cleverly manoeuvred, and, discovering no signs of an attempt to cross the river at that place, retired towards Gran under fire from the shore. Another engagement took place in which the *Szamos*, the leading ship of the southern side, by threatening to ram, obliged the *Leitha* to present her bows, and, coming under a heavy fire from the shore, and being attacked by superior forces afloat, she was adjudged out of action. The same took place in the case of the *Maros* and the torpedo boats; and the northern flotilla being thus destroyed, the southern troops commenced to cross the Danube at half past three in the morning. The operation was completed at 9 a.m.

The *Kronstadtski Viestnik* says that the Russian battleship *Kniaz Potemkine Tavritchesky*, which was launched at Nikolaieff on October 9, displaces 12,585 tons, and that she is practically identical with the *Tri Sviatitelia* (Three Saints). She was put in hand in September 27, 1897. Her armament comprises four 12-in. breech-loaders, fifteen 6-in., fourteen 3-in., and sixteen 14-in. quickfirers, as well as five submerged torpedo tubes, of which one is in the bows and two are on each broadside.

We have not hitherto found space to refer to the launch of the Spanish armoured cruiser, *Cataluña*, which took place at Cartagena on September 24. The vessel is a sister of the *Maria Teresa*, *Oquendo*, and *Viscaya*, which were lost in the battle of Santiago, but has some improvements. She displaces 6,709 tons, and is 348ft. long with 61ft. beam, and 21ft. 6in. draught, and engines developing 15,000 horsepower with forced draught, to give a speed of 20 knots. The cruiser will be well protected, and have a principal armament of two 11in. and ten 5.5in. guns. Wood has been very little used in the construction.

It is impossible to forecast the policy of the Spanish Government in relation either to naval or military matters. The late Government—or at least many of its members—hoped to put the sea and land defences upon a firm footing, and to re-constitute the forces which have remained in an unsatisfactory state since the war with the United States. The naval programme of the Cabinet which has just resigned proposed the building of not less than eight battleships of 12,000 tons, four armoured cruisers of 8,000 tons, and 100 various torpedo crafts. We understand

that it was contemplated to confide a great deal of the work to French yards, and that the establishment at La Seyne demanded a period of ten years within which to complete that which it was to have undertaken, payment being spread over a period of twenty-five years. It is now likely that this extensive scheme will be abandoned.

The re-organisation of the Turkish Navy is not quite easy to accomplish. The *Mahmoudieh*, which is to be rebuilt by Messrs. Ansaldo at Genoa, has been unable to leave the Golden Horn. She was about to put to sea, when it was discovered that her boilers were quite incapable of maintaining adequate pressure of steam. Most of the tubes were found to be defective, and the old ship had to be docked. Yet, four months ago, the *Mahmoudieh* and several of her sisters were to have left for the Italian port.

THE Union-Castle liner, *Britannic*, which left Cape Town on Oct. 6 with officers and men on passage home, arrived at Southampton on Monday with Col. Rainsford-Hannay, R.A., in command. The list of officers expected by her appeared in our "Regimental" columns last week.

BOER COURAGE.—About Boer courage there is no doubt, if it is called for in its natural place—not to face a bayonet charge. We have been too prone to sneer at their reluctance to stand up before what correspondents, airing their French, call "l'arme blanche." I don't think the British farmer, out fowling, would be thought the worse of if he bolted before a boy who made at him with a gun, a bayonet at the end of it, although he had half a dozen bullets inside his own. Every man should get his due. The Boers never said they could fight in the open—it was not their way. They had fought behind a boulder ever since they took the country from the Kaffir, and boulders are a necessity to them, just as "line or column" is to us. So long as we played the game and attacked the boulders, Boers were a match for us. It was no disparagement to their bravery that they always ran away, but they had killed a hundred or more of us and sent away their ponies and their guns first.—From "The War Operations in South Africa," by a military contributor, in *Blackwood's Magazine* for November, 1900.

OUR SOLDIERS UNDER FIRE.—"Linesman," writing in the November *Blackwood*, describes the demeanour of the rank and file under fire. He says:—"I have seen soldiers make more fuss over the upsetting of a perambulator than they did over the shouting of those grim messengers from the far-off kopje. Some slept, others lay grumbling at the spoilt dinner, a few took a mild interest in the destination of the shells, and laughed a little when they fell and burst in a totally different spot to what they had expected, or laughed a good deal when they fell and did not burst at all, as often happened. It was not an action, it is true, but it was 'being shelled,' and shelled at one's very front door; so surely one had a right to look for a blanched face or two, or even a nervous manner in some of the younger soldiers. These shells did not even kill the usual dog, and when they ceased (and the Boer gunners were, no doubt, counting the heaps of slain through their field-glasses) the hungry shelterers trooped back to their 'dixies,' and wasted not a thought upon them, until the 'Maconochie' had vanished, and there was nothing else to think of. Then came Colenso. What finer frolicking ground for all the human emotions could be invented for all save one—the thrill of triumph? Hope, anger, fear, mortal terror, grief, bitter disappointment, humiliation, despair—were there not grounds for them all and room for each? When had a great British army, complete in equipment, primed with health and confidence, led by a famous general—when had such an invincible machine ever failed before? Yet when did beaten men ever walk more calmly back from disaster than did those shattered brigades from that death-dealing river-bank, with the sun eating out of their very senses above, and their legs failing from fatigue beneath them? A joke during such an Inferno? I heard many, and many a grumble too, best sign of all, and many a regretful reference to the beer they knew they couldn't get and the beef they very strongly felt they ought to get. Brave men with hearts aright, not untouched by the horrors jostling you on every side; not unmoved even when poor Bill, next man to you, 'oh'd' forth his soul suddenly and awfully with a bullet in his brain; not unmindful of the tragedy you were acting, or of 'what they would say at home,' but brushing it all aside in the hope that a defeat cheerfully taken might be no defeat at all. You were right, many an illusion born of barrack-room life was chased and beaten that day; you learnt to know each other, and your officers learnt to know you so well during those hours of agony, that instead of 'My men,' many a one was fain to whisper 'My children.'"

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

Near BETHLEHEM, Oct. 26.

Imp. Yeo.—WOUNDED: 1st Batn: 11603 Carrabin, 7th Co: 2251 Illaley.

Gren. Gds.—2nd: WOUNDED: 2517 Bowler, 4671 Deysworth, 4328 Wedme, 2455 Furniss.

Scots Gds.—2nd: KILLED: 2422 Holmes, 2175 Houston. WOUNDED: 2nd Lieut. Lord Grosvenor; Sgt. 528 Robertson; L.-Cpl. 1682 Crossthwaite; Ptes. 1942 Dendy, 8307 Healey, 6919 Colvey, 2681 Perkins, 9747 Morrison, 1735 Pocock.

Worcester.—1st: KILLED: 5901 Hill. WOUNDED: Cpl. 5084 Moore; L.-Cpl. 2582 Soley.

JACOBSDAL, Oct. 25.

Cape Town Highrs.—KILLED: Sgt. 767 Acres; Cpls. 850 Barlow, 918 Pringle; Bugler. 469 Clark; Ptes. 1080 Kennedy, 1016 Kennedy, 1211 Hendry, 1006 Pope, 1065 Kirkwood, 1085 Poitill. WOUNDED: Cpl. 78 Ralston; Ptes. 1107 Baker, 1068 Bell, 369 Digue, 1005 Moore, 710 Small, 1049 Armstrong, 1001 Manners, 1110 Newstead, 1083 McConaghy, 1143 Carter, 999 M. McKenzie, 918 O. McKenzie, 821 Loxton, 733 Marting, 1225 Simpson.

P. A. O. Cape Arty.—KILLED: 404 Rodger.

FREDERICKSTAD, Oct. 19-25.

Marshall's Horse.—WOUNDED: Lieut. Mullins; Ptes. Walker, McLelland.

L.L.H.—KILLED: 752 Simpson. WOUNDED: Sgts. 163 Wileman, 225 Wellsted; Cpl. 476 Carson; Tprs. Walker, Beale, Johnson, Milling, 825 Bowden.

R.F.A.—78th Batt.: WOUNDED: 21738 Montgomery, 76242 Funnell.

R.G.A.—6th Co. (E.D.): WOUNDED: 31156 Hamlet.

Scots Fus.—KILLED: Lieut. Finch; Cpl. 2742 Muir; Ptes. 2940 Clarke, 2436 Holland, 5015 McGavin, 6267 McCulloch, 6274 Moore, 3105 Kenzie (? 5739) O'Connor. WOUNDED: 2nd Lieut. Bruce; Col.-Sgt. 958 Taylor; Sgts. 2009 Lavie, 5199 Lever; Cpl. 4390 Mallon; L.-Cpl. 3109 Rowberry; Ptes. 1133 Robertson, 1446 Cooper, 6077 Campbell, 5276 Boland, 3732 Finlay, 1123 Birse, 3789 McAllister, 5975 King, 2579 Sims, 4174 McDonald, 5495 Powell, 2584 Quin, 1828 Hart, 5390 Duncan, 2987 Tandy, 2344 Hunt, 3471 Watt, 3217 Quinn, 726 Watt, 3271 Brighton, 3237 Steuart, 2846 Fleet, 5842 Johnstone, 1719 Thompson, 3857 Bendle, 2652 Roach, 5868 Nelson, 2832 MacAdams, 2658 Johnston.

Welsh Fus.—KILLED: L.-Cpls. 3049 Morris, 5156 Underwood; Ptes. 3824 Thomas, 2084 Foley, (2096?) William, 1232 G. Jones, 1787 W. Evans, 3826 R. Jones, 5729 Thomas, 5743 Barnett, 3288 W. Jones, 6015 Lockett, 862 Godfrey. WOUNDED: Capt. Delmé-Radcliff; Lieuts. Nangle Best; Cpls. 5645 Eynon, 5800 G. Jones, 1019 Richardson; L.-Cpls. 2353 Bat son, 5197 Taylor; Ptes. 1913 Williams, 3610 Hancock, 2863 Morris, 6001 Dury, 2710 Manus, 5667 Cross, 3165 Hampton, 5997 Fernalow, 3773 Staddon, 2311 George, 1812 Gelder, 1311 Parry, 5984 Dawson, 2280 Lewis, 5193 Pegg, 2794 J. E. Jones, 2499 Williams, 3561 J. H. Smith, 4087 Davis, 4072 Willock, 1630 Phillips, (? 2666) Roberts, 2351 Fisher, 3387 Morgan, 2610 J. Smith, 1028 Riley, 5533 Radfern, 1264 Lloyd, 5553 J. Evans, 3138 Aston, 2524 Edwards, 2336 Leak, (? 2311) J. Jones, (? 989) Matthews, 6121 Savage, 3414 D. Smith, 3088 Humphries, 2282 Manning. MISSING: Ptes. 3331 J. Evans, (? J. Edwards, 6026 Richards.

A.S.C.—WOUNDED: 9945 Healy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

12th Lancers.—3280 Allen, 3875 Howarth, missing, believed prisoners, Rustenburg, Oct. 6.

17th Lancers.—4477 Cowan, wounded, Kroonstad, Oct. 21.

18th Huss.—4216 L.-Cpl. Thomas, wounded, Krugersdorp, Oct. 1.

Imp. Yeo.—6th Co.: 1047 Sh.-Sm. Myatt, wounded, Tigerkloof, Oct. 28. 8th: 5129 Fielding, accidentally wounded, Harrismith, Oct. 28. 23rd: 2719 Jones, 2654 Crowther, wounded, between Vaal River and Hoopstad, Oct. 23. 41st: 4672 Whitfield, wounded, Tigerkloof, Oct. 28. 44th: Capt. Rickards, wounded, Krugersdorp, Aug.

31; previously reported as Capt. Richards, 31st Batt. R.F.A. 51st: 13016 Conlie, missing Kaffirskraal, Oct. 24. 52nd: 13174 Webster, wounded, Kaffirskraal, Oct. 24. 73rd: 13525 McAllister, killed; 13558 Radford, missing, Kaffirskraal, Oct. 24. 74th: Carrigan, wounded, Hoopstad, Oct. 23. 78th: L.-Cpls. 16075 Sprunt, 16079 Morgan, 15805 Duncan, wounded, Phillipolis, Oct. 27.

Irregular Horse.—Loch's: 170 L.-Cpl. von Wiedt, wounded, Taaiibosch, Oct. 24. Marshall's: Lieut. Forbes, Ptes. Howell, Peters, released, now at Mafeking. Roberts's: 1231 Lowch, wounded, Oct. 22.

Cape Police.—121 Cpl. O'Connell, 901 Thomas, 517 Chadborne, 810 Fentham, killed: Ralan, 242 Brown, 310 Thornley, 359 Blair, 1152 Peachey, wounded; between Vaal River and Hoopstad.

O. R. Col. Police.—491 Anderson, 464 Sgt. Whale, missing*, have rejoined, Harvey, wounded, Vlok (late Roberts's H.), prisoner, Luckhoff, Oct. 21; Macpherson, wounded, Bethulie, Oct. 29; F. A. Stuart, reported missing was killed in action, Oct. 13.

C.M.R.—2654 Grant, 3027 O'Hassel, 3394 Miller, killed, Lieut. Rolfe, wounded, nr. Hoopstad, Oct. 23.

Mtd. Rifles, Can.—2nd: 326 Weaver, missing, nr. Wonderfontein, Oct. 22.

Mtd Inf., Queensld.—301 King, wounded, Oct. 25.

Bushmen, N.S.W.—1163 Ball, wounded, Lichtenburg, Sept. 28; Capt. Brown, 883 L.-Sgt. Tebbutt, 540 Cairnes, 361 Edmonds, wounded; 1318 Sgt. Watt, missing, Kaffirskraal, nr. Zeerust, Oct. 24. N. Z. 4th (Roughriders): 1458 Pile, 1297 Kerr, wounded, Kaffirskraal, nr. Zeerust, Oct. 24.

R.F.A.—83rd: 25652 Act. - Bombr. Coughtrey, wounded, Oliphant's River, Oct. 23.

R.G.A.—74662 Minter, wounded, Kaffirskraal, nr. Zeerust, Oct. 24.

R.E.—Lieut. Douglas, accidentally wounded whilst destroying arms at Harrismith, Aug. 10.

R. Scots.—3rd: 7223 Para, accidentally injured, Vredefont, Oct. 23.

Liverpool.—1st: 3736 McVey, 3144 Morris, 4852 Stanley, reported missing, are in hosp., Pinetown.

Suffolk.—3877 Skippings, reported missing Jan 6, is now with his batn.

Leicester.—Mtd. Inf.: 4058 L.-Cpl. Elliott, wounded, Vredefont, Oct. 24.

Scots Fus.—2nd: Lieut. Finch killed, Oct. 21; Capt. Baillie, killed; Capt. Dick, 2nd Lieut. Elliot, wounded, Oct. 25, Fredrikstad; Lieut. Alford released, now at Mafeking.

S. Staff.—1st: 5700 Harvey, 5739 Whittall, 5840 Frankland. 4th: 5776 Mannion, reported missing, have rejoined.

S. Lancs.—1st: 4111 Sgt. Chapman, wounded Springfontein, Oct. 26.

Yorks. L.I.: 4702 Marshall, missing, has rejoined (with 19th Brig).

Manchester.—2nd: 5382 Tonge, accidentally wounded, Harrismith, Oct. 27.

N. Staff.—4th: 5915 Elkington, killed; 6080 Sheratt, wounded, Frazerburg Road, Oct. 25.

York and Lanc.—1st: 6121 Finnerts, wounded, Wakkerstroom, Oct. 27.

Irish Rifles.—2786 Galt, 2547 Hutchinson, 2931 Hickey, missing, have rejoined.

Arg. and Suth.—1st: Capt. Glasford, wounded, Rustenburg, Oct. 27.

Leinster.—1st: 2336 Hingerton, missing, Standerton, Oct. 9; 3080 McMill, missing, Vrede, Oct. 4.

P.A. Vol. Gds.—534 Hatcher, reported missing, was wounded Johannesburg.

R.A.M.C.—Maj. Jerome, injured, fall from horse, Reitz, Oct. 17.

All officers and men taken prisoners at Phillipolis, Oct. 22, have been released.

DEATHS REPORTED.

(Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.)

6th D.G.—Sec.-Lieut. Calvert, killed nr. Bethel, Oct. 19.

4th Huss.—3733 Goodson, Pretoria, Oct. 24.

18th Huss.—4668 Dineen, killed, Kwaggasboek, Oct. 9.

Imp. Yeo.—Sgt. Bamford, pneumonia, on Nubia, Oct. 19.

3rd Co: 5601 Sgt. Reeves, wounds, Vrede, Oct. 12. 10th:

841 Bell, Deelfontein, Oct. 27. 16th: 7210 Hodgetts, Kroonstad, Oct. 27. 38th: 4956 Sgt. Eldridge, Pretoria, Oct. 24. 71st: 12793 Peck, Victoria, Oct. 25. 76th: 16129 Willmott, Ladybrand, Oct. 24.

Bushmen.—N.S.W.: 75 Montgomery, wounds, Zeerust, Oct. 27. Queensld.: 147 Lynd, wounds, Buffelspruit, Oct. 24. Tasm.—81 Lette, Pretoria, Oct. 18. Vict: 535 Bolding, Pretoria, Oct. 24.

Irreg. Horse.—Brabant's: 9363 Canning, cerebral hemorrhage, Rondebosch, Oct. 23; Sanders, Germiston, Oct. 28; 526 Calles, Johannesburg, Oct. 28. Kitchener's: 4157 Jackson, Johannesburg, June 14. S.A.L.H.: 874 Sgt. East, ptomaine poisoning, Cape Town, Oct. 25.

Mtd. Inf.—Vict: 26 Jones, inflammation intestines, Kroonstad, Oct. 24.

Kroonstad, Oct. 24.

Rhodesian Vols.—Greenwood, Gaberones, June 1, cause unknown.

B.S.A. Police.—Tpr. 1170 Ross, Magalapsye, Nov. 2, 1899. Gr. 913 Chrystal, disease and date not given, Oliphants Pit, between Bulawayo and Tuli.

R.H.A.—"I" Batt.: 67212 Parry, Pretoria, Oct. 22. "J" 93789 Vally, syncope, Kroonstad, May 18. "O": 62479 Read, dysentery, Pretoria, Oct. 23. "Q": 70064 Sgt. Livermore, Bloemfontein, May 20.

R.F.A.—Maj. Hanwell, killed in action, Ventersburg, Oct. 30; 46283 Goodyer, Cape Town, Oct. 29. 8th Batt.: 10107 Bloxham (? disease), Bloemfontein, May 4. 16th: 32245 McMillan, Middelburg, Oct. 25. 78th: 83359 Phillips, Chieveley, Mar. 11.

Cape Garr. Arty.—875 Wall, pneumonia, Cape Town, Oct. 26; 648 Forrester, pneumonia, Greenpoint, Oct. 29.

Amm. Col.—12th Brig.: 62835 Hutchinson, Bloemfontein, Oct. 27.

P. O. Corps.—568 Layzell, drowned whilst bathing, Cape Town, Oct. 27.

Coldstream Gds.—2nd: 2457 French, Pretoria, Oct. 23; 8436 L.-Cpl. Wills, nephritis, Johannesburg, Oct. 28.

E. Kent.—2nd: 3629, Haines, Pretoria, Oct. 22.

Lancaster.—4th: 7038 Costello, Naauwpoort, Oct. 27.

Northumberland Fus.—2nd: 2993 Brewis, Bloemfontein, Oct. 26; 5141 Doyle, killed, Hartbeestfontein, Sept. 5.

Warwick.—3rd Mtd. Inf.: 4835 L.-Cpl. Becett, Bloemfontein, Oct. 26.

Liverpool.—1st: 7727 Roper, Pretoria, Oct. 24.

Norfolk.—5213 Spooner, Springfontein, Oct. 27. 2nd: 981 Scott, heart disease, Kildonan Castle, Oct. 3.

Lincoln.—2nd: 2303 Wright, Glen, May 4; 3424 Beck, Bloemfontein, June 7.

Devon.—2nd: 5028 Cpl. Worth, pneumonia, Standerton, Oct. 24.

W. Yorks.—2nd: 5326 Schulze, Rustenburg, Oct. 26.

E. Yorks.—2nd: 4070 Tobin, heart disease, Winburg, Oct. 25.

Bedford.—2nd: 3692 Whybrow, Thaba N'Chu, Oct. 24.

Vol. Co.: 7836 Valentine, Thaba N'Chu, Oct. 26.

Yorks.—1st: 1696 Dixon, injuries, Johannesburg, Oct. 22.

S.W. Bords.—3679 Band-master Blakeley, heart disease, Kimberley, Oct. 28. 2nd: 3753 Ricketts, Johannesburg, June 9. 3rd: 7056 Woyt, intestinal disease, Hoopstad, Oct. 27; 6089 Probert, rheumatic fever, Kimberley, Oct. 23.

K.O.S.B.—1st: 5078 Puntton, wounds, Paardeberg, Feb. 23.

Inniskillings.—1st: 6476 McCormick, drowned Newcastle, Oct. 24; 640 McGarry, septicaemia, Newcastle, Oct. 29.

Gloucester.—1st: 4523 Vines, rheumatic fever at sea, Sept. 4.

Worcester.—6th (Attd. 2nd Batn.): 1978 Cpl. Hook, lightning, Rietfontein, Oct. 24.

Welsh.—1st: 4284 Murphy, killed Paardeberg, Feb. 18.

Oxford L.I.—1st: 5357 Trinder (? cause), Norvals Point, Mar. 27; 2137 Coleman, pneumonia, Cape Town, May 18; 3603 Tideley, May 3; 5918 Churn, May 10; 3230 Wilson, dysentery, May 14; 2781 Barton, June 19; 4610 Clecher, June 15, Bloemfontein; 3951 Huckins, Springfontein, May 20.

Derby.—1st: 6397 Guy, Krugersdorp, Oct. 25.

Northampton.—2nd: 1458 Robinson, Mafeking, Oct. 27.

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Berks.—2nd: 2293 Sgt. Weaver, Johannesburg, Oct. 23; 5864 Bassett, Germiston, Oct. 21; 2078 Roland, dysentery, Springfontein, Oct. 28.
 W. Kent.—3766 Sgt. Canty, wounds, Kroonstad, Oct. 17.
 2nd: 4376 Dorman, pneumonia, *Bavarian*, Mar. 30.
 K.R.R.—1st: 8013 Atkinson, Ladysmith, Feb. 27.
 Manchester.—2nd: 5022 Ward, 28th; 4074, Greenwood, 30th; 6019 Kavannah, Sept. 1, Bethlehem.
 N. Staff.—2nd: (? 3240) Critchlow, Springfontein, Oct. 27. Vol Co.: 7125 Barker, Norvals Pont, Oct. 25.
 Durham L.I.—7135 Gilbey, Standerton, Oct. 24.
 Gordons.—2nd: 137 Stuart, wounds, Lydenburg, Sept. 8.
 Irish Rifles.—2nd: 3392 Crowe, bronchitis, Greenpoint, Oct. 27.
 Leinster.—1st: 2540 Devery, Bethlehem, Oct. 25; 5379 Coughlin, Bethlehem, Sept. 28.
 Munster Fus.—1st: 4417 McCarthy, wounds, Greenpoint, Sept. 24; 6009 Connors, dysentery, Pretoria, Oct. 26.
 Dublin Fus.—1st: 6879 Hudson, dysentery, Kimberley, Oct. 28.—2nd: Sgt. Wilson, pneumonia, Maritzburg, Oct. 27.
 C.I.V., Mtd. Inf.—2nd Co.: 1457 Say, Pretoria, Sept. 23.
 Kimberley Regt.—810 Richards, drowned, Vaal River, Oct. 22.
 A.S.C.—5348 Evans, Pretoria, Oct. 24. 10th Co.: 9104 Richards, Pretoria, Oct. 26. 38th: 9600 Wheeler, Pretoria, Oct. 25.
 Nursing Reserve.—Sister West, Pretoria, Oct. 20.

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

Orlando—R.M.L.I.: Sawyer, Po/8526, died Sept. 2, from gunshot wound received during siege.
 Wei-hai-wei.—R.M.L.I.: Horne, Po/8816, died from enteric at Peking.
 Welsh Fus.—3658 Griffiths, died enteric, Oct. 24, no place given.

THE ARMIES IN CHINA.

When the march on Peking began, the critics had grudgingly to confess that, so far from the worst, the British-Indian Army was far and away the best. The Russian and Japanese transport broke down. Both nations had provided themselves with light carts—each drawn by a single horse—but neither the Russian nor the Japanese animals were strong enough to pull the laden vehicles along the heavy roads at the pace at which the armies marched. Time after time the Russian and Japanese baggage came into camp 12 hours late. When we reached Peking it was 24 hours late. All along the line of march from Tien-tsin lie the bodies of abandoned horses. In addition to being unequal to the task required of them the Japanese horses were abominably vicious. They were all stallions, and even intense fatigue could not cure their kicking and biting propensities. Even their drivers were half afraid of them.

ALLIES' DEFECTIVE TRANSPORT.

Their transport system being bad it followed that the commissariat of the Japanese and Russians also broke down. The Japanese soldier is allowed 2lb. of rice a day and a little tea, but during the march even these small rations were not regularly forthcoming, and the men had to live on water-melons, squashes, roast maize, and such local produce as they could pick up from the fields and villages. The same remark applies to the Russians, who were, perhaps, even worse off than the Japanese, for, being Europeans, they could not live on the watery food that sufficed to keep the Asiatics alive. As far as I could see the Russian rations, for officers and men alike, consisted only of black bread and tea or coffee, the bread being baked in small field ovens carried on carts. On occasions when the carts were delayed behind, the Russians had to go without their meal, and subsist on such dry crusts as they happened to carry in their haversacks.

The American force was very small, consisting only of a field battery and two regiments of infantry.

Their transport consisted of a certain number of pack mules and about 30 waggons, and enormous vehicles drawn by six animals. On the march the transport always arrived in time to enable the men to get their food before night set in, but the train was not large enough to carry all the soldiers' baggage, the consequence being that the American force was deprived of proper clothing and bedding.

The French were able to send up to Peking only a force about 600 or 700 strong. It arrived in Tien-tsin apparently totally unprovided with transport, and had to get along as best it could with the aid of impressed Chinese coolies. I did not find out how the French managed for food, but considering the fact that the French Marines slew and ate the Chinese pigs that abounded in every deserted village, I imagine that they were as badly off as either the Japanese or Russians.

ADVANTAGES OF PACK MULES.

The British-Indian transport on the march from Tien-tsin to Peking was provided with both pack mules and boats. The latter were loaded up with eight days' supplies, and were poled and towed up the river by Chinese coolies. So well was this boat column managed that, although moving up a winding river against a very heavy current, it almost invariably, at the end of each day's journey, reached a point not far from the British camp, so that the men had access to their rations. On occasions when the boat column was delayed our soldiers were always able to fall back on the food they carried in their haversacks or on mules. I might add here that the Japanese also had a large number of boats, but they were never able to keep up. Our pack mule transport was perfect, and was the admiration and envy of the foreigners. Long training in Burma and on the North-West frontier has taught our officers how to load and manage a large transport train. The system of regimental transport may not admit of that centralisation which the precise love, but in the actual wear and tear of a campaign it prevents rather than invites confusion. On the march to Peking, while the transport of other armies blundered in the rear or got lost in the darkness, our regimental mules were never out of touch with their respective regiments. They did not stick in the mud, and if by chance a mule threw off its load, the incident did not delay the march of the men and animals behind. The mule was simply drawn aside, and while the load was being readjusted the rest of the transport moved steadily on. That is the advantage pack animals have over carts over bad and narrow roads.

But it was not only during the march to Peking that our transport organisation showed itself superior to that of other nations. The British-Indian army has scored all along the line in a broader and more general sense. On my return from Peking I spent two days at Tien-tsin, two days at Sinho and Tangu, and have now been four days at the Taku bar, where the fleet of warships and transports of all nationalities is lying. I want to be scrupulously fair, but must say that so far the British are the only people who are landing and forwarding their troops and stores methodically and without confusion. The man who thought of organising the Punjab Coolie Corps deserves the thanks of the nation. As each transport arrives at the Taku bar, the muscular Punjabis—none of whom, mind you, have ever worked cargo before—transfer the stores to lighters with marvellous energy and rapidity. As soon as a ship is cleared the lighters are towed by shallow-draught steamers to Sinho. There it is decided whether the lighters are to be unloaded or sent on to Tien-tsin. But wherever the operation of discharging cargo is carried on the work is done quickly and precisely. Neither in the British quarter at Tien-tsin nor at Sinho are to be seen unsightly heaps of boxes and bags strewn about in the hopeless confusion which prevails in the

Russian, Japanese, French, American, Italian, and even German locations.

To arrive at Sinho after witnessing the chaos that reigns at Tangu is a revelation. At first sight, indeed, one wonders whether this is really the point chosen for the disembarkation of the British-Indian army. Sinho consists of a large iron shed, a few wooden huts, and two masonry buildings. The river bank, which ought to be piled high with stacks and stacks of boxes and bags, lies bare and empty. Everything has been sent on to Tien-tsin by rail or river. Nothing is allowed to accumulate. The Viceroy of Sinho is Col. Swan—a man whose reputation as an organiser must by this time not be Indian only but European, for every now and then a foreign officer, Russian, perhaps, or French, rides over from Tangu to see how the English are getting on, and finds to his surprise that they have nothing to get on. I imagine that some of the newly-landed Russians must believe that either there is no English army at the front at all, or that we feed our troops on air.

Col. Swan's work at Sinho, however, would be in vain were he not ably seconded at the Taku bar by Capt. Elderton, R.I.M., the Marine Transport Officer. No one who has not actually seen it can conceive the difficulties under which the business of transferring men, animals and cargo from the transports to lighter draught vessels is carried on. At times the sea gets up so rough that it is dangerous to lower boats; yet the heavy lighters and river steamers, all of them large enough to knock a hole in a ship's side if badly handled, are lashed alongside the transports as quickly and easily as if the operation was being performed in the still waters of a harbour. It is Capt. Elderton's business to decide when and how each transport is to discharge its freight. He has at his command only a few lighters and a couple of shallow-draught steamers, yet it is not often that any regiment has to wait for more than a day for its disembarkation orders. As I write I can watch, swivelling at their anchors, four foreign transports, two Italian, one German, and one French. None of them has been here fewer than four days, and all of them are crowded from stem to stern with soldiers, leaning idly over the rails and cursing their fate, while they watch the Indian transports being rapidly cleared. The Italians are worst off. They have absolutely no means of getting ashore unless they use their ship's boats, and land is not in sight from the bar. I learn that the British have offered to lend them a few lighters. Our allies ought to be grateful. But for the offer, I verily believe the Italian contingent—and what is it doing here anyway?—would never set foot on shore.—*Times of India.*

It is proposed to quarter about 20 officers and 300 men of the Canadian contingent at Hounslo on their way home from South Africa.

The annual Staff College dinner took place at Simla on Oct. 12, Sir Edwin Collen presiding. The Commander-in-Chief and Major-Gen. P. T. Maitland, I.C.S., C.B., were the only guests. The following officers were present:—Major-Gen. Elles; Cols. Peacocks, Balfe, Stawell, and Greenfield; Lieut.-Cols. Hawkin, Lomax, and Capper; Major Stanton; and Capt. Kenny, Nicholson, Dowding, Coffin, Clayer, Holloway, and Dyer.

SOLDIERS home from the war give lamentable accounts of the failure of the Parcel Post, says a contemporary. On arriving at Cape Town to take ship many of them found an accumulation of precious parcels that should have reached them up country, and were now damaged or otherwise useless. Letters fared better only by comparison. Relatives of men at the front are now regularly receiving through the Dead Letter Office letters posted as far back as June.

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The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Commission signed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man.

7th (Isle of Man) V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Second Lieut. F. G. Callow to be Lieut. (Oct. 15).

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 2.

1st Life Guards.—Lieut. Leopold G. M., Lord Brooke, from 7th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to F. H. W. Carden, promoted.

2nd Life Guards.—Lieut. F. H. Ripley, from 3rd Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. S. B. Surtees, promoted.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. D. A. W. Ker, from 5th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. G. Home, promoted.

4th Hussars.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hon. F. R. W. Eveleigh-de Moleyns, D.S.O., placed on temp. half-pay on account of ill-health.

11th Hussars.—Major Hon. O. V. G. A. Lumley to be Lieut.-Col., vice Lord E. B. Talbot, retired (Sept. 29).

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

4th Batn.—Capt. H. C. Dugdale to be Second in Command, with temp. rank of Major in Army; Lieut. L. G. Gisborne to be Capt. with temporary rank of Capt. in Army; Trpr. Kenneth R. N. Spier to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. (May 17).

10th Batn.—Surname of Trpr. M. B. Bovill, promoted Lieut. in *Gazette* of Oct. 2, is as now described, not as therein stated.

11th Batn.—Temp. Major K. R. Balfour, Second in Command, and temp. Capt. F. J. Dalgety, Adjnt., resign their commissions.

14th Batn.—Temp. Lieut.-Col. A. M. Brookfield resigns command of batn.; Temp. Major Hon. H. V. Duncombe to command batn., with temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army (Sept. 15th); Capt. Hon. T. A. Brassey resigns his commission; Lieut. D. H. McLean to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (Aug. 16th); Lieut. F. Summers resigns his commission (Sept. 19th).

16th Batn.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. M. Ridley, Major Reserve of Officers, resigns command of Batn. (Sept. 27th); Lieut. H. P. de Winton resigns his commission.

17th Batn.—Lieut. F. A. Bellville resigns his commission.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Surname of Capt. F. H. C. Burne is as now described, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Oct. 26th.Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. G. G. Gibson retained as a Supy. to establishment, under provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant, May 30, 1899 (Oct. 25).
Superintending Clerk Thomas L. Whitehead to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Capt. G. G. Gibson.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Appointment of Capt. R. M. Daniel, from Glamorgan Artillery, and from Lieut. British South African Police, to a 2nd Lieutenantcy, was notified in *Gazette* of Sept. 11, is cancelled.

2nd Lieut. B. R. W. Beor, from 1st Glamorgan V.A., to be 2nd Lieut.

Capt. H. Ramsden to be Divl. Adjnt., on augmentation (Nov. 1).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. C. M. Western, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., is retained as a supy. to establishment, under provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant, May 30, 1899. (Nov. 1).

Major J. R. H. Allen to Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. C. M. Western (Nov. 1).

Lieuts. seconded for service in Indian Ordnance Dept.:—W. B. Walker (July 21), R. L. Bouchier (Aug. 5).

William W. Maxwell (Univ. cand.), to be 2nd Lieut.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Warwick Regt.—2nd Lieut. P. F. Browne resigns his commission.

Liverpool Regt.—Capt. M. S. Adye resigns his commission.

Suffolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. P. E. Sinnett resigns his commission.

East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. B. H. C. Boileau seconded for service in Army Pay Dept. (Oct. 14).

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Capt. R. N. Gamble, from Lincoln Regt., to be Major, vice E. H. Burnley, promoted.

Middlesex Regt.—Christian names of 2nd Lieut. Norman Weber Cosby are as now described, not as stated in *Gazette* of Oct. 3.

Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut.-Col. C. Haggard, on completion of his period of service in command of a Batn., placed on half-pay (Oct. 28).

Royal Eastern Reserve Regt.—Appointment as Capt. of Capt. W. H. Scales, Reserve of Officers, antedated to July 10.

STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. M. W. Saunders, from R.A., to be A.A.G. for R.A. in India, and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army (July 13).

Major N. W. Barnardiston, Middlesex Regt., a temp. D.A.A.G. at Hdqrs., is confirmed in that appointment (Oct. 9).

Appointment of Col. A. E. W. Goldsmid as Commandant at Naauwpoort, dated Feb. 20, which appeared in *Gazette* of June 19, cancelled.

Appointment of Col. A. E. W. Goldsmid as an A.A.G. for Transport, Field Force, South Africa, antedated to Feb. 20.

Appointments to Staff made in South Africa confirmed:

—Capt. and Hon. Major J. FitzR. Bagot, Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry Cavalry, to be Chief Press Censor, graded as an A.A.G. (July 25); Capt. and Brevet-Major J. G. King-King, Royal West Surrey Regt., graded as an A.A.G. whilst acting as Chief Staff Officer to Colonial Division (May 12); Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. F. I. Maxse, D.S.O., Coldstream Guards, graded as an A.A.G. whilst Commissioner of Police, Pretoria (June 7); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. W. J. Le Gallais, 8th Hussars, graded as an A.A.G. and granted local rank of Col. whilst in command of Mounted Troops, Hunter's Force; Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. W. F. H. S. Kincaid, R.E., to be an A.A.G., vice Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. (local Col.) P. W. J. Le Gallais, 8th Hussars (Aug. 24); Capt. (now Major) A. Long, A.S.C., to be a D.A.A.G., vice Major E. R. O. Ludlow, A.S.C., invalided (March 27); Capt. F. R. F. Boileau, R.E., to be a D.A.A.G., vice Capt. J. M. Vallentin, Somerset L.I., appointed a District Commissioner (June 27); Capt. J. Puckle, A.S.C., to be a D.A.A.G. (Deputy-Asst. Director of Supplies), Army Hdqrs. (Aug. 25); Major A. P. G. Gough, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be a D.A.A.G., vice Capt. R. N. Gamble, Lincoln Regt., invalided (Aug. 26); Capt. A. H. S. Hart, East Surrey Regt., to be a Brigade Major, vice Major B. J. C. Doran, Royal Irish Regt. (July 14); Lieut. H. E. Spencer, Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, graded as a Staff Capt. whilst commanding Mounted Infantry Depot, Bloemfontein (May 10).

To be Railway Staff Officers:—Major W. H. Edwards, graded as a D.A.A.G. (Aug. 12). Capt. E. Christain, Royal Scots Fusiliers, graded as a Staff Capt. (July 13).

Lieut. A. St. L. Fetherstonhangh, Royal Scots Fusiliers, graded as a Staff Lieut. (June 23); Lieut. C. D. M. Harrington, Derbyshire Regt., graded as a Staff Lieut. (July 31); Lieut. G. H. Whitehouse, 4th Batn. South Stafford Regt., graded as a Staff Lieut. (Aug. 11); Lieut. F. A. M. Welsh, Royal Irish Fusiliers, graded as a Staff Lieut. (Aug. 20); Lieut. R. O'B. Taylor, I.S.C., graded as a Staff Lieut. (Aug. 31).

To be graded as Staff Lieuts. whilst attached to A.S.C.:—Lieut. A. B. Lemon, Bedford Regt., from May 20 to June 10; 2nd Lieut. E. J. Norwood, Royal Irish Regt. (June 13); Lieut. A. P. Frankland, Suffolk Regt. (Aug. 15).

Appointment to Staff of Lines of Communication made in South Africa confirmed:—Capt. A. L. Powell, 19th Hussars, to be a Station Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (Aug. 28).

Appointments made to Staff of China Expedition with effect from dates of assuming duty:—

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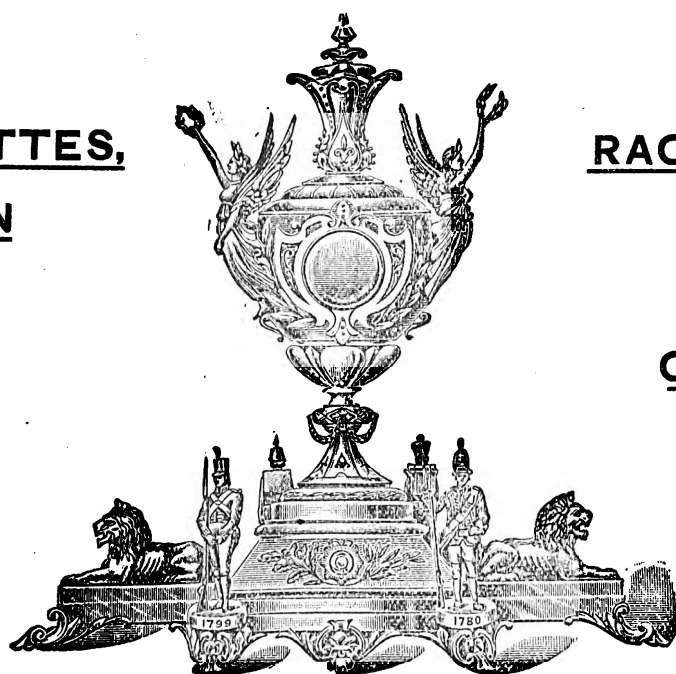
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To be A.D.C.'s to Col. (local Lieut.-Gen.) Sir A. Gaselee, K.C.B.:—Capt. B. T. Pell, Royal West Surrey Regt.; Lieut. R. A. Steel, I.S.C.
To be D.A.G.:—Col. (local Major-Gen.) E. G. Barrow, C.B., I.S.C.

To be A.A. and Q.M.G.:—Lieut.-Col. G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R.E.

To be D.A.A. and Q.M.G.:—Capt. I. Philipps, I.S.C.

To be D.A.Q.M.G. for Intelligence:—Capt. E. W. M. Norie, Middlesex Regt.

To be P.M.O.:—Col. J. T. B. Bookey, I.M.S.

To be Col. on Staff for R.A.:—Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. Pipon, C.B., R.A.

To be Brig.-Major, R.A.:—Capt. T. L. Coxhead, D.S.O., R.A.

To be Col. on Staff, R.E.:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. W. T. Shone, C.B., D.S.O., R.E.

To be Brig. Major, R.E.:—Major J. G. Day, R.E.

To be Supt. of Army Signalling:—Capt. G. C. Rigby, Wiltshire Regt.

To be Provost Marshal:—Capt. R. B. Lowe, D.S.O., I.S.C.

1st Infantry Brigade.

To command Brigade:—Col. (local Major-Gen.) Sir N. B. Stewart, Bart., I.S.C.

To be D.A.A.G.:—Capt. T. Jermyn, I.S.C.

To be D.A.Q.M.G.:—Capt. H. T. Brooking, I.S.C.

2nd Infantry Brigade.

To command Brigade:—Col. (local Major-Gen.) O'M. Creagh, V.C., I.S.C.

To be D.A.A.G.:—Capt. J. M. Stewart, I.S.C.

To be D.A.Q.M.G.:—Capt. J. A. Houson-Craufurd, I.S.C.

3rd Infantry Brigade.

To command Brigade:—Col. (local Major-Gen.) A. J. F. Reid, C.B., I.S.C.

To be D.A.A.G.:—Capt. A. Nicholls, I.S.C.

To be D.A.Q.M.:—Capt. H. Hudson, I.S.C.

4th Infantry Brigade.

To command Brigade:—Col. (local Major-Gen.) J. T. Cummins, D.S.O., I.S.C.

To be D.A.A.G.:—Capt. F. C. Colomb, I.S.C.

To be D.A.A.G. for Imperial Service Troops:—Capt. H. D. Watson, I.S.C.

To be D.A.Q.M.G.:—Capt. F. T. Williams, I.S.C.

Cavalry Brigade.

To command Brigade:—Col. (local Major-Gen.) G. L. B. Richardson, C.B., C.I.E., I.S.C.

To be D.A.A.G.:—Major F. W. P. Angelo, I.S.C.

To be D.A.Q.M.G.:—Capt. V. B. Fane, I.S.C.

Lines of Communication and Base.

To be Officer Commanding:—Col. (local Major-Gen.) L. R. H. D. Campbell, I.S.C.

To be D.A.A. and Q.M.G.:—Major J. C. Swann, I.S.C.

To be P.M.O.:—Lieut.-Col. H. FitzL. P. F. Esmonde-White, I.M.S.

To be Special Service Officers for Imperial Service Troops, graded as D.A.A.G.:—Majors J. G. Turner and H. V. Cox, I.S.C.

To be Special Service Officers for Imperial Service Troops, graded as Staff Capt.:—Capt. W. L. Conran, C. M. Crawford, C. W. Tribe, and E. M. Hughes, I.S.C.; Lieut. W. A. Stokes, R.E.

To be Special Service Officers:—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. E. F. H. McSwiney, D.S.O., I.S.C.; Majors H. E. F. Gould-Adams and N. W. H. Du Boulay, R.A. Major T. P. England, Royal Fusiliers; Capt. C. M. Ducat, I.S.C.; H. R. Davies, Oxford L.I.; and G. S. F. Napier, Oxford L.I.; C. H. Selwyn, E. H. Cole, M. E. Willoughby, G. de S. Barrow, Hon. H. D. Napier, F. Tweddell, F. Rennick, and J. W. Orchard, I.S.C.; E. C. Pottinger, R.A.; W. A. Harrison, R.E.; W. D. McSwiney, 7th Dragoon Guards; G. H. G. Mockler, and C. G. W., Hunter, I.S.C.

Ordinance College:—Capt. C. R. B. Owen, R.A., resumes appointment of Instr., vice Major E. V. Elwes, Reserve of Officers, vacated appointment (Oct. 1).

Indian Staff Corps:—Col. A. L. McNair transferred to Unemployed Supp. List (Oct. 12).

BREVET.

Officers to be Cols.:—Lieut.-Cols. G. D. C. Gastrell, I.S.C. (Oct. 3); R. W. P. Robertson, R.G.A. (Oct. 29); H. V. Hunt, R.F.A. (Nov. 1).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. E. Balfe, I.S.C., Judge Advocate-General in India, granted substantive rank of Col. in Army (Dec. 20, 1899).

Officers placed on retired pay:—Lieut.-Col. and Col. A. C. F. FitzGeorge, C.B., half-pay (Nov. 1); Lieut.-Col. and Col. Arthur C., Duke of Wellington, half-pay (Oct. 28).

Officers of the R.A.M.C. granted local rank of Col. whilst P.M.O.'s of Divisions in South Africa:—Lieut.-Cols. J. D. Edge, M.D. (Oct. 21); W. Donovan (Oct. 22); R. W. Mapleton, M.B. (Sept. 30); J. A. Gormley, M.D. (Jan. 2); W. A. May (March 10).

Lieut.-Col. W. B. Allin, M.B., R.A.M.C., granted local rank of Col. whilst P.M.O. of a Divn., and P.M.O. of Field Army, Natal (Nov. 25, 1899).

Lieut.-Col. W. L. Gubbins, M.B., R.A.M.C., granted local rank of Col. whilst P.M.O. of a Divn., and P.M.O. at Pretoria (Dec. 23, 1899).

Officers of R.A.M.C. granted local rank of Col. whilst in charge of General Hospitals in South Africa:—Lieut.-Cols. O. G. Wood, M.D. (Oct. 12, 1899), J. C. Dorman, M.B. (Nov. 20, 1899), J. F. Williamson, M.B. (Feb. 17), B. W. Somerville-Large (Jan. 4), R. T. Beamish (Feb. 5), and J. G. MacNeece (Jan. 29); Major W. T. Swan, M.B. (June 12).

Major R. S. Curtis, R.E., granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst performing duties of Director of Telegraphs, Field Force, South Africa (Aug. 2).

Capt. P. Holland-Pryor, I.S.C., granted local rank of Major whilst Asst. to Military Governor of Bloemfontein (Aug. 21).

Officers granted temp. rank of Major whilst serving with West African Frontier Force:—Capt. H. R. Beddoes, Royal Dublin Fusiliers (March 28); Capt. A. McClintock, Seaforth Highlanders (May 1); Capt. H. Bryan, Manchester Regt. (Aug. 22).

Capt. J. H. E. Holford, 7th Hussars, granted local rank of Major whilst employed as D.A.A.G. with Ashanti Field Force (Sept. 1).

Lieut. R. H. Wilford, West India Regt., granted local rank of Capt. whilst employed as Company Commander in West African Regt. (April 1).

Lieut. R. H. Monck-Mason, Royal Munster Fusiliers, granted temp. rank of Capt. whilst employed with West African Field Force (Aug. 24).

Reserve of Officers:—Lieut. R. C. Smith resigns his commission.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Clare (S. Div.):—Arthur L. N. Biddulph to be 2nd Lieut. (Oct. 29).

Donegal (S. Div.):—Hill Motum to be 2nd Lieut. (Oct. 10).

Dublin City (S. Div.):—Capt. H. W. Brereton is removed from the Militia, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services (Nov. 3). 2nd Lieut. P. R. Peebles to be Lieut. (Oct. 21).

Forfar and Kincardine (S. Div.):—Lieut. R. W. Duff seconded whilst extra A.D.C. to Right Hon. J. A. L. Earl of Hopetoun, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Governor-General of Commonwealth of Australia (Oct. 5).

Duke of Connaught's Own Hampshire and Isle of Wight (S. Div.):—2nd Lieuts. W. C. Harrild and A. G. Dalgley to be Lieuts. (Oct. 19).

Londonderry (S. Div.):—Capt. and Hon. Major W. Quin retires under para. 78 Militia Regulations, with permission to retain his rank, and wear prescribed uniform on retirement.

West of Scotland (S. Div.):—Lieut.-Col. (Col. retired pay) J. Younger retires under para. 77 Militia Regulations.

INFANTRY.

5th Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers:—Mervyn Lloyd and Ian M. Bonham-Carter to be 2nd Lieuts. (Oct. 23).

4th Batn. Lincoln Regt.—Henry B. Cooke, reappointed Lieut.

3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. C. B. F. Bennett resigns his commission (Nov. 3); Herbert T. Cliff to be 2nd Lieut. (Oct. 23).

3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt.—Henry H. Earle Oct. 17) and Arthur C. H. S. Wingrove (Oct. 18) to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Leicester Regt.—Seconding of Capt. P. R. Fuller, announced in *Gazette* of Aug. 28, should have borne date Sept. 5, not as therein stated.

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Supp. Capt. Hon. E. B. L. H. Stopford to be Capt. on Establishment (Oct. 18).

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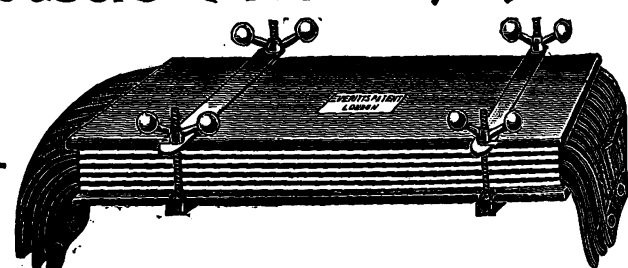
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3rd Bn. Cheshire Regt.—Phillip Toohey to be 2nd Lieut. (Oct. 17).

3rd Bn. East Surrey Regt.—Colin Burton to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Bn. West Riding Regt.—John A. Savage to be 2nd Lieut. (Oct. 17).

3rd Bn. Northampton Regt.—Appointment of R. D. Ward to be 2nd Lieut., announced in *Gazette* of Oct. 9, is cancelled at his own request.

3rd Bn. Royal West Kent Regt.—Lieut. E. M. A. Wakefield to be Capt. (Sept. 25).

4th Bn. Shropshire L.I.—Bertram L. Williams to be 2nd Lieut. (Nov. 2).

7th Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut. C. R. Tidswell is seconded whilst acting as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. R. S. R. Fetherstonhaugh, commanding 6th Infantry Brigade, Aldershot.

3rd Bn. Wiltshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. P. S. Rowan to be Lieut. (Oct. 22).

6th Bn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt. and Hon. Major J. C. Thornhill to be Major (Oct. 22).

4th Bn. Connaught Rangers.—2nd Lieuts. A. J. D. Thomson and B. M. Byrne to be Lieuts. (Sept. 25).

4th Bn. Leinster Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. Godley resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Royal North Devon (Hussars).—2nd Lieut. E. A. V. Stanley resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

2nd Durham (Seaham) (W. Div., R.G.A.)—George H. Drake to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Gloucester.—Surg.-Major J. S. Carleton to be Surg.-Lieut.-Col.

1st Lincoln (W. Div., R.G.A.)—John F. Buckley to be 2nd Lieut.

Cadet Corps attached to 1st Worcester.—Edward C. Bullock (Capt. 1st Worcestershire V.A.) to be Capt.; Bernard Middleditch (2nd Lieut. 1st Worcester V.A.) to be Lieut. (Oct. 15).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Durham.—2nd Lieut. W. E. Furneaux to be Lieut. 1st Lancashire.—Capt. and Hon. Major F. J. Pilcher to be Major; Lieut. C. H. Burton to be Capt.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield).—Lieut.-Col. J. E. Bingham vacates command, and appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of Corps.

Fourth Div. (Submarine Miners).—Major F. G. Ogilvie retires under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear uniform of Corps on retirement (Nov. 1).

Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps.—Henry W. Williams to be Lieut.-Col. (Sept. 15).

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade (Highland Bn.) Royal Scots.—David G. Rose and Alexander Taylor to be 2nd Lieuts. Rev. A. Fleming to be Acting Chaplain.

2nd (Prince of Wales's) V.B. Devon Regt.—Capt. H. E. Cridland resigns his commission.

Cadet Corps (Bath College) attached to 1st V.B. Somerset L.I.—Hon. Lieut. F. N. Gammidge to be Lieut. (July 1).

Cadet Corps (King Edward's School, Bath) attached to 1st V.B. Somerset L.I.—Hon. Lieut. C. K. Mason to be Lieut. (July 1).

3rd V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. G. Elin resigns his commission.

5th V.B. South Wales Borderers.—2nd Lieut. J. R. A. Davis to be Lieut. (Nov. 3); John W. Marshall and David Davies to be 2nd Lieuts. (Nov. 2).

1st (City of Bristol) V.B. Gloucester Regt.—Charles W. Wales to be 2nd Lieut. 3rd V.B.—Rev. E. J. Houghton to be Acting Chaplain.

4th V.B. Hampshire Regt.—Ralph C. E. C. Gregg and Clement N. Doyle to be 2nd Lieuts.

2nd V.B. South Stafford Regt.—Lieut. N. G. Harries resigns his commission.

1st V.B. South Lancashire Regt.—Percy N. Avery to be 2nd Lieut.

Cadet Corps (Derby School) attached to 1st V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—Hon. Capt. R. T. McCallum resigns his appointment.

1st Nottingham.—Henry S. Barnsdale to be 2nd Lieut. Cadet Corps (Nottingham High School) attached to 1st Nottingham.—George D. Wallis to be Lieut.

Cadet Corps (Cookham Dean) attached to 1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt.—Rev. Septimus C. Thicke to be Lieut.

5th (West) Middlesex.—Charles N. Slaney to be 2nd Lieut.

9th Lanark.—William J. Mackinnon, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

5th (Deeside Highland) V.B., Gordon Highlanders.—Robert Bruce to be 2nd Lieut.

19th Middlesex.—John F. Webb to be 2nd Lieut.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

London Companies.—Harry Fulham-Turner to be Surg.-Lieut.

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Nov. 3.]

MESSRS. BEWLAY AND CO., LIMITED, have opened new premises at 90B, Regent Street, for the convenience of their West End customers.

THE Queen has forwarded through Col. Sir Fleetwood Edwards her annual subscription of £50 to the Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society, of which her Majesty is patron.

THE AUSTRALIAN GUARD OF HONOUR.—The detachments which are being selected from the Household Cavalry, V Battery R.H.A., and the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, and Irish Guards for embarkation for Australia as part of the Duke of York's guard at the Inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth will be inspected by Major-Gen. Trotter at Wellington Barracks next Thursday. The General will afterwards go to Guildford to inspect the detachment of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, which is to join the guard. The troops at inspection are to be dressed as for the embarkation, now arranged for the 12th, in the White Star liner *Britannic*.

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GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

THE Board of Management of the ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION at Ventnor are about to appoint a GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT. Candidates must be unmarried and must have had some experience in management and administration. Age not less than 30 nor more than 50. The selected candidate will be required to enter on his duties early in December. Yearly salary £250 with Board and Residence. All further information may be obtained on application to the Secretary. Applications should be sent in at once accompanied by copies of three testimonials, showing recent career, addressed to "The Chairman of the Board," 34, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London. Personal canvassing is prohibited.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR EMPLOYMENT OF RESERVE SOLDIERS, 12, Buckingham Street, Strand.—If you want YOUNG MEN of GOOD CHARACTER, trained to habits of discipline, punctuality, and steadiness, as porters, clerks, grocers, indoor servants, messengers, timekeepers, labourers, &c., apply to Secretary. Branches at all the principal towns in the United Kingdom. No Fees. Telegraphic Address: "Employers, London."

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THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

No. 285, NOVEMBER, 1900.

Cabinet Government or Departmentalism? By J. A. R. MARRIOTT.
Lessons of the War: (1) "Place the War Office in Commission." By the Right Hon. LORD THRING. (2) Suggestions from the Front. By Lieut.-Colonel CHARLES A. COURT. (3) Our Belated Battleships. By ARCHIBALD S. HURD.
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Army Manoeuvres in France. By H. SOMERS SOMERSET.
The Casualties of War and of Industry. By F. HARCOURT KITCHIN.
The Vulgarising of Oberammergau. By L. C. MORANT.
The Gael and his Heritage. By FIONA MACLEOD.
The Newspapers. By SIR WEMYSS REID.
The Administrative Reform Association: List of Members.

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BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

No. 1021. NOVEMBER, 1900.

Price 2s. 6d.

ARMY REORGANISATION: THE HOME ARMY.—DOOM CASILE: A ROMANCE. By NEIL MUNRO.—AN AUTUMN DAY'S SPORT NEAR PEKING. BRIGHTON'S SISTER-IN-LAW. By HENRY LAWSON.—OUR SOLDIERS. By "LINESMAN."—LORD JIM. By JOSEPH CONRAD. CONCLUSION.—THE CINQUE PORTS.—THE RIVAL "FOREIGN DEVILS." By COL. H. KNOLLYS.—A BUDGET OF NEW BOOKS.—WAR OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.—MUSINGS WITHOUT METHOD: THE VANITY OF THE ENLIGHTENED CITIZEN.—THE HAPPY FAILURE OF REFORM.—HOW TO WRITE FOR THE MAGAZINES.—ON THE MOVE WITH BULLER.—AFTER THE ANNEXATION.—THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 25.

Royal Marine Artillery.—Sergt.-Major (Warrant Officer) Albert Baker to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hill, retired (Oct. 17).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 26.

Royal Marine Forces.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. W. T. Adair, R.M.L.I., is appointed A.A.G. (Nov. 1).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Major C. G. Matson is permitted to retire at his own request on a gratuity (Nov. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 29.

In accordance with provisions of Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Commander D. A. Crofton placed on Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume rank of Capt. (Oct. 15); Lieut. F. G. T. Cole placed on Retired List, with permission to assume rank of Commander (Sept. 1).

In accordance with provisions of Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Nov. 28, 1887, Lieut. F. W. Loane placed on Retired List, with permission to assume rank of Commander (Oct. 20).

Acting Engr. H. H. Ricketts confirmed in rank of Engr. (Mar. 7).

(From Friday evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 30.

Sub-Lieut. J. G. M. McHardy promoted to Lieut. (Sept. 15).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 31.

With reference to notice in Gazette of Oct. 30, date of retirement of Lieut. F. W. Loane should be Oct. 19, not Oct. 20, as therein stated.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 1.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Lieut. G. Alfred Lee placed on retired list of his rank, at his own request (Oct. 25).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 26.

Commanders.—J. F. Parry to President, for service at Admiralty (Oct. 20); W. B. Fawckner to Glory (N) (Nov. 1).

Lieutenant.—F. W. Hunan to the Vivid for Spartan (N) (Oct. 31).

Sub-Lieutenants.—E. R. Jones to Crescent for Columbine (N) (Oct. 25); T. B. Scott, H. N. Key, C. C. Johnson to Alexandra, for disposal (Oct. 31).

Engineers.—F. E. Lamb to Terrible, H. M. Wall to Vivid, for service in Reserve (Oct. 25).

Chaplain and Naval Instr.—Rev. T. W. Robinson to Renown (undated).

Fleet Surgeons.—L. H. Kellett, M.A., M.B., to Renown; H. Todd to Blake (undated).

Surgeons.—R. Hill and G. E. Duncan to Renown; C. J. Matthews to Blake (undated); E. F. Mortimer to Canopus (Oct. 26).

Fleet Paymasters.—E. H. Banks to Glory (Nov. 1); J. W. Chester to Diadem (Oct. 25).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 27.

Lieutenants.—J. O. Graham to Royal Sovereign (undated); J. G. de O. Coke to Victorious for Conflict, in command (Oct. 26); E. R. Morant to Australia (Nov. 1); A. W. Lewis to Colossus (Oct. 22); H. Blackett to Collingwood, (as 1st); G. C. Cayles to Benbow (as 1st); C. P. Metcalfe, C. K. McCallum to Sans Pareil, G. E. Cave to Trafalgar (as 1st), (Oct. 1).

Midshipmen.—G. F. A. Mulock, A. P. Watts to Magnificent, F. A. Chapman to Diadem, C. G. Robinson to Hannibal, P. J. Holyar to Jupiter, H. J. Kennard to Repulse (Oct. 31).

Surgeons.—H. J. Chater to Sparrow (Nov. 15); G. A. S. Bell to Blanche, H. P. Turnbull to Duke of Wellington (Nov. 20); H. R. A. Denny to Magnificent (Nov. 15); T. S. Hartley to Condor (Nov. 1); J. G. Corry's appointment cancelled.

Staff Paymaster.—S. E. Elliott to Minerva (Oct. 30). Paymaster.—R. C. Baker appointed secretary to Rear-Adm. A. K. Bickford, Commander-in-Chief Pacific (Nov. 20).

Assistant Paymaster.—W. R. Hodder to Warspite, as secretary's clerk (Nov. 20).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 29.

Captain.—R. H. Bacon, D.S.O., to President, addl., for study at R.N. College (undated).

Commander.—H. Evan-Thomas to Victory, addl. (undated).

Lieutenants.—P. H. H. Thompson to President, addl. (Nov. 1), and to Katoomba (Dec. 13); H. E. J. Grant to Colossus (G), (Nov. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 30.

Lieutenant.—G. V. C. Knox to Warspite as Flag Lieut. to Rear-Adm. A. K. Bickford (Nov. 30).

Sub-Lieutenant.—V. S. Rashleigh to Pembroke for Sturgeon (Oct. 13).

Inspector of Machinery.—G. A. Haddy to Niobe (Oct. 30).

Staff Surgeon.—J. Sugrue, M.D., to Vernon (Oct. 27). Surgeon.—E. F. Mortimer to Canopus (undated).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 31.

Lieutenant.—F. D. Arnold—Forster to Vernon (Nov. 1).

Engineers.—G. C. Nicolson to Pembroke for Sturgeon (Oct. 18); G. Attwood to Pembroke for Mermaid (undated).

Staff Surgeon.—J. M'Elwee, M.D., to Pioneer (Nov. 15).

Surgeon.—A. H. H. Vizard, M.B., to Boscawen for Agincourt; H. J. Rogers, B.A., M.B., to Northampton (Nov. 15).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 2.

Captain.—F. S. Inglefield to Glory (Nov. 1).

Lieutenant.—J. G. M. M'Hardy to Canopus, on promotion (Sept. 15).

Midshipmen.—P. F. Newcombe, C. R. Dane to Empress of India; G. B. de la P. Nugent to Repulse, temp. (Nov. 1).

Assistant Engineers.—B. D. MacQueen to Magnificent (Nov. 1); C. E. Russell's appointment is cancelled.

Naval Instructors.—F. M. Broadbent, M.A., to Glory; G. C. Avery, B.A., to Prince George (Nov. 1).

Surgeons.—E. C. Oridland, M.B., to R.M. depot, Deal M. H. Knapp to Wildfire (Oct. 31).

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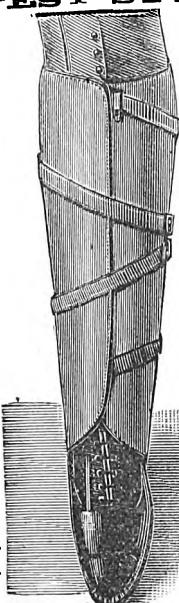
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PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AT THE WAR OFFICE.

IT is not often that the effects of an evil policy are so swiftly and rudely experienced as has been exemplified at the War Office in the removal of the Marquess of Lansdowne. That act was, however, but the logical consequence of the change in the status of the Commander-in-Chief inaugurated by Mr. Balfour in 1895, although, very probably, neither he nor others who favoured the new arrangement had any suspicion of what might result from it. For some years there has been a demand on the part of the public for personal responsibility. It dates from the eighties, when the War Office and Woolwich Arsenal were assailed with charges of favouritism and corruption by disappointed inventors, and searching investigations were held, to satisfy Parliament and the country, as to the truth or falsehood of the allegations. The satisfactory result was the complete vindication of the departments attacked, but there remained, and has until now survived, the public demand that the high officials who superintend the Departments of the State shall be held personally responsible to the country for the results of their administration. Before 1895, the Commander-in-Chief being then the sole recognised adviser in things military of the Secretary of State for War, personal responsibility for the measures adopted on his advice rested upon him. In 1895, when the Commander-in-Chief became merely one adviser among several of the Secretary of State for War, personal responsibility shifted, as it were automati-

cally, to the shoulders of that high official, and on him, therefore, the eyes of the nation have since been fixed. No sooner had war broken out in South Africa than it became patent to the country that, as regards military matters, the people had been kept living in a fool's paradise, and that a great war had been sprung upon us for which we were utterly unprepared. By prodigious efforts, for which it claims and deserves great credit, the War Office has brought the regular war to a successful issue, although the pacification of the conquered territory is apparently still remote. But the want of preparation has neither been condoned nor forgotten. Personal responsibility had been instinctively laid by the country upon the War Minister, and his resignation became inevitable. This, Lord Lansdowne, to his credit, he it said, at once perceived, and he placed his resignation in the hands of the Prime Minister. It will thus be seen that the direct result of the change of rule in 1895 has been to saddle the Secretary of State for War with a personal responsibility in the eyes of the public, for which he is not qualified, which is unreal, and, as we shall presently see, in respect of which he cannot be effectually punished in case of failure.

Another equally direct outcome of the same vicious change has been the position of almost enviable independence conferred by it on the outgoing Commander-in-Chief. Lord Wolseley, on whom, in the nature of things, effective personal responsibility should have rested, is enabled, on relinquishing his appointment, to wash his hands of the whole affair, and to declare plainly in public that Governments, whether of one party or the other, habitually declined to face the Treasury when any considerable increase in expenditure would result from following the advice of the Commander-in-Chief. Not only, moreover, has the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief been destroyed, but all responsibility has ceased to exist. While the country has held Lord Lansdowne personally responsible, and has successfully demanded his removal from the War Office, he has in reality had no responsibility apart from the rest of the Cabinet. Accordingly, the Prime Minister, acting no doubt under the wise counsels of the Sovereign, feeling that, under existing constitutional conditions, expulsion from the Cabinet would be an injustice, has simply transferred Lord Lansdowne from the War Office to that for Foreign Affairs. The matter of responsibility is thereby brought down almost to a *reductio ad absurdum*. Responsibility for the want of military preparedness, when distributed among the various members of the Cabinet, sat lightly enough on each while the Cabinet lasted, and now that it has gone its responsibility has gone with it. It is true that in the main the new Government is the same as the old, but the country has had sufficient confidence in it to return it to power with an increased majority, and consequently no very serious attack can be made upon it on account of shortcomings antecedent to the war.

And now as to the future. It may safely be affirmed that unless the new Commander-in-Chief be given his true and proper status as the sole military expert adviser of the Secretary of State for War, with personal responsibility in respect of measures carried out on his recommendation, the same baneful results may be looked for again and again. The country should, through its representatives, insist that this shall be done. There is nothing like publicity in such matters, as secured by means of free Parliamentary debate, even for the Cabinet itself, which is often too pusillanimous to face an opposing Chancellor of the Exchequer. The defence of the Empire is too serious a matter to be jeopardised by the supposed exigencies of party Government. The requirements of the military services must, in all cases, be laid before Parliament in the form of annual estimates prepared to show the expenditure involved. Let the justification for the demands be the Commander-in-Chief's report, prepared by him after consulting the War Minister concerning Imperial matters, and his military colleagues touching Imperial defence, and with a full sense of his own responsibility. Let it, then, be the function of the War Minister to explain the estimates by the light of such report, after due consultation with the Commander-in-Chief as to the several items. The House of Commons would then know the whole case; personal responsibility would rest on the proper shoulders; and it would rarely happen either that really necessary funds were refused by Parliament or that divergence in view between the War Minister and the Commander-in-Chief would be intruded upon the House.

THE EBB AND FLOW OF WAR.

LORD ROBERTS, in a despatch from Johannesburg on Monday, stated that there were unmistakable signs that the Boers were getting disheartened; also that food was scarce, and ammunition still scarcer. We should be glad to think that, as a consequence of the state of things above described, the end of the guerilla war was at hand, but the disheartening of the Boers has proved to be a process slow in the extreme, and disappointing in the result, until now, at the eleventh hour, the very decided defeat at Bothaville has inflicted a serious blow. But ever since the tide of success turned against the enemy, they have taken their defeats with the utmost stoicism, their mobility enabling them, almost always, to prevent absolute rout by timely retreat, and to turn up again with as bold a front as before, and in unexpected quarters. The bulk of those still in arms are, no doubt, irreconcilables, many of them rebels from Cape Colony and Natal, many, again, foresworn burghers who by taking up arms a second time have made their case desperate, with a residue of foreign mercenaries still clinging to the Boer cause. Such men would form an attentive and receptive audience for ex-President Steyn when he encouraged them to keep up a hopeless struggle by

deceiving them with his unblushing mendacities. So long as the guerilla bands can replenish their bandoliers we may expect them to keep the field. Possessed of rifle ammunition, whether for Mauser or Martini-Henry, they can without difficulty by looting keep up their simple commissariat, and can commandeer the best horses the farmers possess. The continued hostility of commandos acting in widely separated quarters and possessing no train, affords strong evidence that the enormous quantities of ammunition known to have been imported by the Republics in anticipation of war with Great Britain, have been systematically distributed over the entire country against the time when the tactics of the war would degenerate into predatory raiding by guerilla bands. To deprive the enemy of their reserves of ammunition is, therefore, a matter of the first importance, even though it should entail a house-to-house search within the borders of the new colonies, as well as in all suspected places in Cape Colony and Natal. It is of equal importance to close all possible channels by which fresh supplies of ammunition might reach the hostile bands from outside.

The chief areas of disturbance at present lie in the southern districts of the Orange River Colony, and to the north of a line extending some 300 miles from Zeerust by Pienaars River Station to Lydenburg. Of the two, the southern area is the more disturbed, and a decided tendency is shown there to push across the Orange River and rekindle the flame of rebellion along the northern border of Cape Colony. Perhaps the most unpleasant and unsatisfactory incident of the week has been the reoccupation by the enemy under Hermanus Steyn of Ficksburg, near the Basuto border. The place has been looted and natives shot, and the Union Jack has been torn into shreds. The enemy dominate the district, and a commando of some 1,400 Boers is reported to be close to Ladybrand. While Wepener and Ladybrand have been garrisoned by British troops, Ficksburg has been left, owing to the difficulty of maintaining garrisons in so mountainous a district, at the mercy of marauding bands. The strategical importance of Wepener and Ladybrand is, however, shared by Ficksburg, all three being stations on the Basuto border, and from Ficksburg the roads radiate to Ladybrand, Winburg, Senekal, and Bethlehem. Troops will doubtless now be despatched to avenge so great an insult to the British flag within sight of the ever-watchful Basutos, and to effectually occupy the place, thus completing the chain of strong posts along the eastern border. Marauding bands are reported from various places. They continue to raid the country within a few miles of Bloemfontein, but are without artillery. It is reported that the enemy are making a practice of attacking pickets, and being so well mounted it is impossible for our troops to get within effective range. We can achieve no very marked results until we attain the required degree of mobility to enable us to cope decisively with the Boers. The 21st Brigade under General Bruce-Hamilton, returned to Kroonstad on Monday from a punitive expedition to the Ventersburg district where the enemy were said to be some 1,600 strong, with guns. Koffyfontein, a town twenty-five miles south-east of Jacobsdal, has been the scene of another plucky defence. It was attacked on the 26th ult., but the garrison under Captain Robertson, of the Kimberley Light Horse, being well posted and entrenched, repelled the assault and held their position until relieved on Saturday. Food supply is becoming a difficulty at Jagersfontein, Fauresmith, and Philippolis,

as numerous small commandos infest the neighbourhood. The enemy are also reported in some numbers near Lindley and to the west of Kroonstad. General Kelly-Kenny's small columns under Colonels White and Barker have had slight engagements in the southern part of the Orange River Colony. On the 26th ult. Reddersberg, which in April last was the scene of the capture of five companies of British infantry, was raided by 300 Boers, and the garrison of thirty men taken prisoners. Thus in all parts of the south and west of the colony the guerilla bands at present roam and plunder at pleasure. They have also begun to surge over the border, a commando having been reported near Petrusville, a few miles south of the Orange River. Probably as a counter-move on our part General Settle has been despatched to the south from Kimberley.

North of the Vaal also, but few days pass without some stirring incident. Lord Roberts on the 2nd inst. reported that Lord Kitchener had made a night march from Lydenburg and surprised Schoeman's laager in Steenkampsburg at dawn, and then pushed on for Schalk Burgher's laager at Rooi Kranz. The Boers trekked to the north, leaving much ammunition behind them. General Paget, who had moved to Rustenberg to interpose between Delarey and De Wet, was engaged on the 1st inst., south-west of the Magato Pass. Plumer's mounted troops co-operated, and with great gallantry drove the enemy from two strong positions. General French on the 2nd inst. was at Springs, having marched some two hundred miles since he left Barberton, clearing the country. He lost 1,500 trek oxen between Machadodorp and Springs, and it was believed in consequence that these long rapid marches, trying in the extreme for both men and animals, would be discontinued, in favour of small mobile columns of mounted troops to move about the several districts, based on the chief towns which, effectively garrisoned, would form depôts for supplies. The arduous marches of British columns, undertaken ostensibly to clear districts of the enemy's presence have hitherto been almost barren of results. No sooner has a column swept through the country than the enemy reappears from the rear. A notable achievement was performed on the 1st inst. by General Smith-Dorrien, operating from Belfast. He started by different routes on a night march two columns, one of which he commanded in person, to surprise a laager at Witkop. The surprise was complete, but the fruits of victory were denied to the force which, drenched and almost frozen by storms that resembled a blizzard, was unable to press home the attack, and had to retire. The columns were then assailed with great boldness, and at close quarters, by the enemy, who, for their temerity, suffered heavily.

As we are going to press good news comes to hand dashed with fresh serious losses. A notable success has been won by Lieut-Colonel Gallais, but unhappily at the cost of his own and other valuable lives. It is a fine episode: the unceasing pursuit, the surprise, the hardly fought engagement at Bothaville, which, at the end of five hours, ended in a substantial defeat. What Le Gallais began so well General Charles Knox completed with his brigade and De Lisle's mounted infantry, the net gain being seven guns, a hundred prisoners, and many Boers slain. Steyn and De Wet were engaged, but, as usual, got away, this time "in great haste."

The hospital ship *Nubia*, from Natal, reached Southampton on Tuesday, Nov. 6, having called at Cape Town on Oct. 15. Major Burke, R.A.M.C., was in charge; a list of the invalids on board has already appeared in our columns.

TRIED IN THE FIRE.—I.

"BY their deeds ye shall judge them." The time has come now for passing judgment upon the patronage exercised by the military authorities last year in filling commands and the higher staff appointments in South Africa. A good deal of capital has been made out of the alleged favouritism at the War Office which led to the selection of men unfitted for responsible posts. Out of this has grown much clamour for the better recognition of merit as the only proper channel for advancement, the truth of which dictum no one can of course deny. It would hardly be difficult to prove, nevertheless, that in most cases merit, so far as it had been verified, was the basis of choice, and this can best be proved by examining the constitution of the higher staff in detail. It can easily be shown that the best available, as well as the most prominent, persons were as a rule selected. If they have not always acted up to the expectations of their superiors and friends, the blame is rather to be sought in erring humanity than in those who trusted and believed in them.

It seems like ancient history to go back to that dark period before the war, when few really saw what was ahead of us, and a very general impression prevailed that we should never come to blows with the Boers. Little more than a twelvemonth ago the claims of men to the chief command, should there be war, were keenly debated. The choice undoubtedly lay between the two leading generals, Sir Redvers Buller, who was appointed, and Lord Kitchener, who had a very strong backing. At that time there was no question of Lord Roberts, for the expeditionary force that would probably be sent out was not quite a Field-Marshal's command. When Buller was nominated it may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that public opinion generally endorsed the appointment. That Lord Kitchener had recently won substantial fame did not entitle him, as many thought, to the further magnificent opportunity that was supposed to be opening in South Africa; it was only right that another, older, equally distinguished, and equally capable general officer should have his chance. No one, in fact, questioned the wisdom and justice of naming Buller to the command. No one now can fairly blame him for not being more immediately and more decidedly successful. The situation which faced him on arrival at Cape Town would have tried the greatest commander of any country and any age. All this has been thrashed out again and again, and need not be reaffirmed. Buller's record, and more particularly in the closing scenes, is an ample vindication of his appointment.

Sir George White stands next among the early selections, and it is well to recall one or two points in connection with his appointment to the command in Natal. He went out ahead of Buller to fill a great gap, to stand in the breach, so to speak, to head the handful of men hurriedly gathered in from India and elsewhere, to resist the invasion of Natal now imminent. While surely was wisely chosen; he was strongly backed and recommended both by his own previous deeds and the high opinion held by those who had seen him at work. Foremost among them was Lord Roberts, under whom he had served on many hard-fought fields, and who believed in him implicitly. It is difficult to see what better choice could have been made. Failing Buller, who was actually wanted for the bigger job, or Sir Evelyn Wood, who was of too high rank technically for the Natal command, the men who stood nearest White were Sir Francis Grenfell and Lord Kitchener. Grenfell at the time was doing

excellent work—the civil post of Governor in Malta—and it is no secret that Mr. Chamberlain, as Colonial Secretary, was loth to let him go, even at the summons of his own legitimate business, war. Kitchener was barred, not merely by his employment in the Soudan, but by something more than a vague suspicion that he would not work well with, and under, Buller. Of the men remaining, many were already named to divisional commands in the Army Corps: Methuen, Clery, and Gatacre; and none of these, gauging them by subsequent services, could well have competed with White. One general only seemed especially fitted for the command, and he was shut out by hostile influences, vague, mysterious, impalpable, as we have every reason to believe them, but which have still to be probed. Among the many “regrettable incidents” of the Boer war, not the least was that which deprived our active army in the field of the services of Sir William Butler. A soldier of wide experience on this very South African field, and gifted by common repute with many of the best qualities of leadership, it is possible that Butler would have done better than White; but, after all, this is pure conjecture.

Coming now to the three divisional generals just mentioned above. Their selection for command is perhaps more open to question, but there is no reason to suppose that, even in Lord Methuen's case, social and other influences were at work to advance them over more meritorious candidates. Whatever verdict may be eventually passed upon Lord Methuen—and that must be left to the fully-informed, dispassionate historian—it cannot be denied that he had substantial claims to selection. It was not his fault that he was a peer, nor has his rank ever been suffered to militate against his strenuous study and practice of his profession. “Paul” Methuen had been a hard-working officer from the very first; he had been adjutant of a battalion of Guards, a staff officer of the Home District, its commander; he had accepted active service wherever he could find it; he had spent much time and labour in the observation of other armies; he was always to the fore at Volunteer reviews, eager and willing to help on the staff or in command. His general reputation as a soldier was undoubtedly good at the time of his departure for South Africa; what has happened since could not have affected the judgment of those who pulled the wires of military patronage. Take Clery next. We may compare the general of whom little is heard to the nation without history. Sir Francis Clery has plodded steadily through the campaign without playing to the gallery or earning much recognition from the reporters, whether of his own cloth or the Press. He has reached the terminus of his military career, as he must shortly be retired, and it will serve no purpose to balance his claims to credit. In his case, however, as in Methuen's, there is no doubt that he was esteemed at the outbreak of the war one of the best of our general officers, with many good all-round qualifications for command. He, too, had served through every grade from adjutant of a regiment to Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Army, had been constantly on the staff in South Africa and Egypt, and he had commanded an Aldershot brigade. More, he had long been associated with the higher education of officers—that special training which is said to be such a desideratum and (but erroneously) to be largely deficient. Clery's work on “Minor Tactics” was long the best text-book on the subject, the chief guide to knowledge of the drill regulations, out of which regimental officers learnt much, and many so-called experts about all they knew, of

field movements. It was a foregone conclusion that Clery would receive a high post whenever a large army took the field. Last of all, Sir William Gatacre, whom all critics, save honest, chivalrous Dr. Doyle, have so bitterly condemned; he had great things to his credit, much staff service, active commands, Chitral, the Atbara, Omdurman. It would have been stigmatised as a gross omission had he been left out of the men chosen, for even though some found fault with certain Egyptian episodes, the fact remained that he was greatly distinguished for energy and fierce resolve to get the last ounce out of his men, while his skill as a tactical leader was never questioned. Gatacre's chief sin, after all, was failure—which he shares with the greatest in his profession—and few really would have forecast it of him at the outset of the Boer war.

There remain three officers who come within the highest category of original appointments; the chief artillery officer, the cavalry commander, and the chief of the staff. Little has been heard of General Marshall, the first; his has been mostly unseen work, but of the most valuable description, and when all the facts are known he will, no doubt, take rank amongst the best modern artillerymen. The name alone of the second will testify to his abounding worth. Few reputations rest on a more solid basis than that which General French has achieved in South Africa. It is known that there were many candidates for the post of chief cavalry leader, some of them subsequently tested with results that showed French immeasurably their superior. Never was patronage better bestowed than in his selection for command. Last of all, Sir Archibald Hunter—who was especially picked out for Chief of the Staff, and who was so long limited to narrower functions by the Ladysmith “entanglement”—has more than justified, and has largely added to, the esteem in which he was so justly held.

Other divisional generals, the brigadiers, and principal officers of the General Staff must be dealt with on another occasion.

Army Notes.

“Admiral” writes us offering some pertinent suggestions for the final settlement of the vexatious Boer resistance. He says: “I think most men are agreed that the time has arrived when the tedious guerilla warfare being so fitfully waged should be brought to a close. Two very simple—yet withal practical—suggestions, with regard thereto, were lately brought to my notice by a cavalry officer. It is quite possible the points raised may interest your readers, and the general idea itself may prove not beneath the attention of those who desire this result. My friend suggests, firstly, that by December 10 next, those burghers who possess farms should report themselves as ‘present.’ They should thereafter remain upon them for a fixed period of months, unless permitted to be absent for a short time, on military pass system. Those agreeing to this should be (1) left in possession of their farms, (2) receive a certain amount of compensation for any damage already done to them, and (3) have any previous ‘sins’ (in fair fight) forgiven them. But from these concessions oath-breakers should alone be exempted. The burghers should be made to thoroughly understand that frequent visits will be made to their farms during the period fixed, and the penalty for their absence—on such occasions—when found without a pass should be death, or such punishment as may be awarded by a duly constituted court. On the other hand, those who do not report themselves as present on their farms by, say, December 10, shall have their farms confiscated and render themselves liable, if caught, to death, or such punishment as may be awarded by a duly constituted court. The same alternatives to be offered to those burghers owning town houses.”

Contemptuous silence would be the only treatment for Mr. W. T. Stead's most monstrous and altogether unwarrantable attack upon the British Army. But if no protest is raised by the Service papers, it might be thought that silence gives consent, and judgment, for want of indignant rejoinder, would go by default. Fortunately, Lord Roberts has had the first word, and in his circular, addressed to the British public through the Press, has cut the ground from under Mr. Stead's feet. The British people will know how to discriminate between the two men: the upright, chivalrous commander, speaking out of the fulness of his own knowledge, and the writer who has no support for his aspersions but the evidence of a single “British officer,” who has not the courage to give his name. It is impossible not to believe Lord Roberts when he records, “with the most absolute truth, that the conduct of this (South African) Army, from first to last, has been exemplary. Not one single case of serious crime has been brought to my notice—indeed, nothing that deserves the name of crime. There has been no necessity for appeals or orders to the men to behave properly. I have trusted implicitly to their own soldierly feeling and good sense, and I have not trusted in vain. They bore themselves like heroes on the battlefield, and like gentlemen on all other occasions.” Lord Roberts goes on to talk of the “malicious falsehoods” circulated in the Transvaal and Orange Colony in anticipation of the invasion—stories altogether disproved by the splendid behaviour of our men. Such testimony as this will surely put Mr. Stead out of court.

We publish the following from a general officer, but without endorsing his views:—“These official appeals to save soldiers from their friends, and the entreaties to the public to refrain from tempting them to get drunk on their arrival from South Africa, seem to me a confession of want of discipline. Our men did not get drunk when they returned from the Crimea. When my regiment embarked for India there was not a single drunken man, and when we returned, after ten years' absence, there was no appeal from commanding officers to the people; and yet we are told that the soldier of to-day is a more respectable, self-respecting man than the man of the last generation was! The warnings in question do not look like it.”

One thing appears to have been settled by the recent war. Our Army Corps organisation will probably be abandoned. It was adopted, no doubt, in imitation of the German plan, and is a symmetrical and satisfactory arrangement for European warfare. But it will not serve for operations abroad. It is now stated authoritatively that the division is the largest tactical unit that can be conveniently employed in the field. A first objection to the Army Corps is the impossibility of embarking it intact, and to embark and sail somewhere is a first step in our offensive warfare. The first Army Corps called into existence last October twelvemonth fell to pieces the moment its constituents landed in South Africa. No doubt pressure of circumstances led to this, but it is also certain that as a unit the corps was too clumsy and too big. We saw, therefore, that all reinforcements as they followed out went in the shape of divisions, and Lord Roberts worked with the divisional unit throughout. With the disappearance of the Army Corps, corps troops will go. The infantry divisions will have their own small proportion of cavalry and artillery, but we may look for independent divisions of the former, and the artillery probably will be grouped in much the same way.

There is a general anxiety to know how far lyddite bears out its character as a destructive agent in war. On this question the evidence of Major Hamilton-Gordon, R.F.A., as set forth in “The Proceedings of the R.A. Institution,” is quite worth quoting:—

“Opinion in the Natal army undoubtedly inclines towards the view that the Boers despise it; statements made by prisoners, the rapidity with which on some occasions we have seen the enemy retire when lyddite was bursting in the trenches, and the effect produced on the wounded, as reported by the Boer doctors, all strengthen the belief that those who have once experienced it will not face lyddite from howitzer shells a second time. But this is probably

as much due to the steep angle of descent of the howitzer trajectory as to the actual detonation of the shell. The whole strength of the Boer resistance lies in their complete reliance on the advantage of cover, to which they rightly attach great importance, but without which they can do little or nothing. When they find that neither in the front line in their deep-cut trenches, nor in reserve behind the steepest kopje, nor even in laager in the snug ravine half a mile back, nothing but the heaviest bombproofs, can protect them from this searching fire, their backbone is gone and their power of resistance is greatly reduced. Even a few scattered shell dropped behind a line of kopjes will remind them that cover—their fetish—has failed them, and will have a great moral effect. For searching the reverse slope of a large steep hill, it might be advisable to provide howitzer batteries with a few shrapnel shell. The Boers are as much afraid of our 15-pr. shrapnel as anything else, but they are well aware of its flat trajectory, and know how to get cover from it. A shrapnel shell, with a steep angle of descent, would therefore be useful for searching long, steep reverse slopes, even though its remaining velocity might not be great."

Mr. C. Oman (*salvis titulis*), Fellow of All Souls', has felt himself constrained to offer a few remarks on what he considers the curious mental attitude of Sir Herbert Maxwell towards the British officers who fought at Waterloo in his recent account of the battle. The majority of the veterans of 1815, Mr. Oman says, were gravely dissatisfied with the conduct of certain of their allies on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June, and he sets to work in a very elaborate fashion by the aid of the evidence of eye-witnesses and of the official statistics of the Dutch Belgian Government to show that Sir Herbert's analysis of the conduct of the Dutch Belgians is replete with erroneous figures, mis-statements, and false inferences. His conclusion is that Thackeray's account in *Vanity Fair* of the custom of "Regulus Van Cutsum" was founded on genuine tradition. The Dutch Belgians had no heart in the business. They were under the spell of the Napoleonic tradition, and many had served under the eagles of the Emperor. The Netherlands have always been among the most stubborn fighters the world has seen when the cause was good in their eyes, and at Waterloo they were by no means enthusiastic. Mr. Oman has thrown down his glove in the *Nineteenth Century*, and Sir Herbert Maxwell will have some trouble in meeting the challenge successfully, though he may cite the Duke's compliments to Trip on his side.

A correspondent, who writes from Edinburgh, says that he thinks the troops of King George under the "Butcher Cumberland" must have been much better able to deal with an enemy in a mountainous country than our soldiers of to-day are, as the former were able to follow and defeat the Highlanders in their own land, and were never "ambushed" or taken prisoners, nor were they ever unable to pursue the clansmen after the latter were put on the run no matter where they were. The only "ambush" he knows of was Helen Macgregor's, but that was in "Waverley." Our experiences have been very different—for the results were real—and "cavalry have been especially unfortunate." We might commend to our correspondent's attention the different conditions under which war was waged in those days and now.

Once more it would seem that the force of circumstances is too strong for the most general and the most resolute of commanders. Lord Roberts has been obliged to disappoint the expectation of the country and his own desires, and to postpone the date of his possible return to some uncertain day in the year to come; so that he will see another Christmas and another New Year's Day far away from home, spared, the country hopes and prays from any sorrow, such as that of which he heard when he sat foot upon the fated shore of South Africa. It is fortunate that the Commander-in-Chief, on whose actions and conduct depends the honour of the Army, and in whose hands, firm and strong, is placed the security of Imperial interests at the Cape, is not one who is to be coerced by any pressure or expression of irresponsible opinion to resort to acts which are supposed by angry and terrified critics at home to be likely to terrorise the enemy in the field, by the means which excited indignation when applied by the Powers of who

partitioned Poland, or by the Sultan who is responsible for the massacre of Armenians. Lord Roberts is not likely to imitate the policy of General Weyler in Cuba; but he has been obliged to concentrate in districts removed from the scene of the guerillas, the inhabitants who were likely to give aid to the enemy, or who had been guilty of treacherous artifices, or of connivance at the destruction of the communications of the Army.

There will be many reports of interest to be furnished to Indian Army Headquarters when the China Expeditionary Force returns to this country, says the *Pioneer*. For example, we shall learn then, if indeed not before, how the sepoys acquitted themselves with the '303 rifle, as this is the first campaign in which an Indian force has had the Lee-Metford. Again, in the matter of ambulances, which play such an important part against an uncivilised enemy, it will be interesting to learn how some of the new patterns answered the test. One of them was Major Kay's collapsible dhooli-stretcher, whilst another invention also on its trial is the "patent automatic folding dhooli," invented by Brigade-Surgeon Amesbury, late Indian Medical Service. Two of these automatic stretchers were sent originally with the Expeditionary Force, and they were probably used in the earlier actions of the war. Much may depend upon the reports furnished of these new and easily handled stretchers, both the Kay and the Amesbury. If they are a success, the Government of India may at last get a "sealed pattern" for general use on service.

The following cutting from the *North China Daily News* of September 1, has been sent to us—

"It is not easy to learn much in detail of the Wei-hai-Wei Regiment at the front. It is represented here by the recruits on the mainland, and by a number of wounded on the Island. Its casualties have been fairly heavy; of the 16 officers and non-coms. at the front, one has been killed and three were wounded; of the men some five were killed and 16 wounded. These figures reach only to the taking of Tien-tsin. With the Peking Relief Force, 100 of the men, three officers and two non-coms. went under command of Capt. W. H. Dent. There has been a good deal of prejudice against the regiment exhibited in one way and another, largely born of the conviction in many minds that the Chinese are no good anyway. Certainly these prejudices do not appear to have been justified so far. They fought bravely and well under the walls of Tien-tsin; let it be remembered that they fought with our troops and on the side of civilisation and humanity at a time when these abstractions have few friends among the Chinese. It has often been remarked that the Chinese only needed leaders, and the brief history of the Wei-hai-Wei Regiment confirms this judgment. For its history is brief, extending only over a period of a year and a half. Surely they must have been sanguine indeed who are disappointed with its conduct now. When men will follow their officers up a long straight street swept by bullets—as No. 4 Company followed Capt. Watson—they cannot be hopeless as soldiers. The regiment that can furnish a man to escort an ammunition mule to the firing line who will hold on to his charge while his officer and the mule are shot, only to perish himself, is not an altogether useless regiment. Europeans who said the conduct of this man after Capt. Ollivant had been killed—shot through the forehead as it now appears—speak of a merited V.C. Exaggeration? Granted, take off a handsome discount and what remains? Valour and devotion to duty limited only by death. Honour to whom honour is due. From the inception of the idea of the regiment difficulties of the gravest kind were anticipated. But the experiment was made and the results have been such that it may be confidently affirmed that the authorities will shortly acknowledge the Chinese Regiments an integral portion of our Colonial forces. When the regiment reached Tient-sin stories were circulated that some of the men had attempted to loot a foreign house, and that four of them had been shot on this charge. The tale was told with so much detail, and with such verisimilitude, that I gave it currency in this paper, desiring to give an impartial account of what had occurred. It is a pleasure to be able to put on record on the best authority that the story is fictitious. 'It is entirely untrue that any men of the Chinese Regiment have ever been shot for looting, though many poor chaps have given their lives or life's value in our cause in a most plucky manner,' writes Major Bruce, who, by the way, is himself recovering from his serious wound."

The strength of headquarters of the Chinese Regiment which proceeded to the front, says our

correspondent, was 14 officers, 8 British N.C.O.'s, 363 rank and file, under command of Lieut. Colonel H. Bower, with Major C. D. Bruce second in command, the first detachment arriving at Tien-tsin on June 24. Up to August 14, the date of the relief of Peking, one officer and 12 men had been killed or died of their wounds; two officers, one British N.C.O., and 19 men wounded. The detachment which proceeded with the Peking relief column was commanded by Captain A. A. S. Barnes. Lieut. Colonel Bower was appointed joint governor of the native city of Tien-tsin after its capture on July 14; and Major Bruce having been severely wounded on July 6, Captain W. M. Watson assumed command of the regiment.

VIEWS AND OPINION OF THE PAST WEEK.

Times, Saturday, Nov. 3.—Correspondence: Home Defence and Irregular Riflemen, "Custos," Lonsdale Hale, Conan Doyle.

Times, Monday, Nov. 5.—Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., on the Change at the War Office. Field-Marshal Lord Roberts appeals to British public not to demoralise returning troops. Excellent Retrospect of the Boer War.

Times, Tuesday, Nov. 6.—Correspondence: Officers Expenses. South African Hospitals Commission—Evidence of Mrs. R. Chamberlain.

Times, Wednesday, Nov. 7.—Appreciation of African Native Regiments, Dr. Gray, P.M.O. of B.C.A. Protectorate.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE has hitherto not possessed any Volunteers, but Lord de Ramsey has taken the matter up, and permission has been granted by the War Office for a battalion to be formed.

THE War Office informs us that the title and postal address of the representative contingent proceeding to Australia for the inauguration of the Commonwealth will be:—The Imperial Representative Corps, Sydney, New South Wales.

THE 2nd Batn. Welsh Regiment (commanded by Lieut.-Col. F. S. L. Penno) have accomplished a feat which is believed to be unique. For the seventh successive year this smart battalion has carried off the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Challenge Cup. The tournament is open to the whole of India, and was to begin at Bombay on Oct. 1, and ended on the 6th. In the first round the old 69th Regiment (now the 2nd Welsh Regiment) met and beat the 1st Batn. King's Shropshire Light Infantry by 32 points to nil. In the second round the 69th beat the Bombay Gymkhana by five points to nil. In the third and final round the 69th defeated the 1st Batn. West Yorkshire Regiment, from Kurrachi, by 17 points to nil. The total, then, to the credit of the 2nd Batn. Welsh Regiment is 54 points, whilst not a single point was scored against them. This is an achievement of which the battalion may well be proud.

It was announced on Tuesday, Nov. 6, that the following candidates qualified at the recent competitive examination for admission to the Staff College:—Capt. C. G. Stewart, D.S.O., R.A.; Capt. L. W. P. East, D.S.O., and H. L. N. Beynon, R.G.A.; Capt. R. F. G. Bond and Lieut. J. R. Chancellor, D.S.O., R.E.; Capt. H. St. C. Wilkins, 1st Royal West Surrey; Capt. R. F. Uniacke, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and Capt. H. W. R. Senior, C. Ratray, and A. M. S. Elsmie, I.S.C. Owing to the war in South Africa the numbers competing were less than usual; and this, with the restriction as to the numbers of R.A. and I.S.C. officers, reduced the successful competitors to 10, leaving 22 vacancies to be filled by nomination. The following have been selected to fill 16 of the vacancies:—Capt. J. S. Cayza, 7th Dragoon Guards; Capt. J. Vaughan, 7th Hussars; Lieut. V. R. Brooke, 9th Lancers; Lieut. A. Symons, 13th Hussars; Maj. C. H. de Rougemont, R.H.A.; Capt. F. Lyon, R.F.A.; Capt. G. F. MacMunn, D.S.O., R.G.A.; Capt. J. A. S. Tulloch, R.E.; Capt. and Adj. C. P. A. Hull, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers; Brevet-Major A. E. Haig, 1st K. O. Scottish Borderers; Capt. G. Meynell, 1st Shropshire L.I.; Capt. H. R. Cumming, 1st Durham Brigade; L.I.; Brevet-Major G. H. Thesiger, 2nd Rifle Brigade; Capt. and Adj. the Hon. G. H. Morris, 3rd Rifle Brigade; Capt. C. F. Moores, A.S.C.; and Capt. S. Geoghegan, I.S.C.

TO LET, WANTED, &c., Announcements, will be found on page 1105.
BUSINESS AND HOTEL DIRECTORY will be found on page 1107.
EDUCATIONAL Announcements will be found on page 1107.

Army Personal.

A report has reached us, which may be taken for what it is worth, but which we give, feeling that it is backed up both by fitness and by probability. It is to the effect that Lord Kitchener is to be appointed Under-Secretary of State for War. It is well-known that great efforts have been made to find him a place in Pall Mall, and no military post is actually vacant. As a matter of fact, Kitchener will be more useful on the civil side than anywhere, and as but little party work falls upon the representative of that Department in the Lords he will not be so strange to political warfare as in the Commons. The appointment would be hailed with great satisfaction by the public, as a blow struck at the preponderance of civilian clerkdom in the War Office.

The idea of adding to the military character of the War Office has already found expression in the appointment of Lord Stanley to be Financial Secretary, in succession to Mr. Powell Williams. Lord Stanley cannot be called a great soldier, for his service with the Army is limited to ten years in the Grenadier Guards. But since his retirement from the regular Service he has constantly held a commission in the Militia, and is now honorary colonel of the 2nd V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (the old 47th). Lord Stanley has, as everyone knows, more recent claims in regard to military experience. He went out with Lord Roberts as private secretary, and soon afterwards became Press Censor at Headquarters, a difficult and invidious task which he appears to have discharged without gaining universal unpopularity. The significance of his appointment now to the War Office is that he will hold the purse-strings, and from his practical knowledge of men and things will be the more inclined to take a more professional view of matters under consideration. His intimate personal relations with Lord Roberts should also tend to smooth working in the office.

Mr. Arnold Forster, M.P., has achieved his ambition and takes office at the Admiralty, although many think he would have preferred a post at the War Office. He has, no doubt, made a close and continuous study of both branches of our Service, and he has ever been fruitful of suggestions for improvement. He has now an opportunity of trying his 'prentice hand on the somewhat difficult task of constructive administration.

Another soldier, as he may fairly be called, though no more than a Militiaman, is Viscount Cranborne, Lord Salisbury's eldest son, who has been serving in South Africa as officer commanding the 4th Batn. Bedfordshire Regiment, and who is now on his way home. Lord Cranborne's appointment to the Foreign Office as Under-Secretary of State will not perhaps bring him into touch with military matters; but his influence as a practical soldier cannot be without weight in the Government.

General Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B., has been appointed to the colonelcy of the 2nd Life Guards, in succession to the late Earl Howe. Lord Chelmsford served in the Grenadier Guards, and also commanded the old 95th Regiment. He has for some time past held the colonelcy of the Sherwood Foresters, which appointment is now vacant.

With reference to the appointment of Lord Roberts to the colonelcy of the Irish Guards we may point out, for the benefit of those who affirm that there is no precedent for a non-Guardsman receiving a Guards full colonelcy, that Lord Clyde was for some years colonel of the Coldstream Guards, though he had passed all his regimental service in a line regiment.

Major-General Alexander Walker, C.S.I., who succeeds Lord Roberts as Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery, entered the Bengal Artillery in December, 1856; became Lieut. in 1858; and Captain in 1865. In this rank he served throughout the Bhootan Campaign of 1865-66, and earned the medal and clasp. He was promoted Major in 1874, and Lieut.-Colonel by brevet in 1881. He reached the substantive rank of Lieut.-Colonel in January, 1884; Colonel by brevet July, 1885; and Major-General in Decem-

ber, 1894. General Walker is the senior artilleryman of his rank on the establishment. His C.S.I. dates from 1893.

Prince Francis of Teck, Generals Brocklehurst and Howard, Colonels Ward and Hobbs are returning home in the *Tantallon Castle*.

Many complaints reach us that the "Manual of Field Engineering" is out of print, and copies of it are almost impossible to obtain. This is the hand-book prescribed for examinations for promotion, and it is in constant demand. The War Office, or the School of Military Engineering, or whatever authority may be concerned in the publication of this much-needed volume, will, it is hoped, bestir themselves in bringing out a new edition.

Colonel A. C. F. FitzGeorge, C.B., the third son of the Duke of Cambridge, and formerly equerry and private secretary to his Royal Highness, has also been placed on the retired list, after a service extending from December 23, 1864, to November 2, 1900. Colonel FitzGeorge had served in the 37th Foot, in the Rifle Brigade, and in the 11th Hussars, and had seen considerable staff service. He was aide-de-camp to Lord Napier of Magdala while Commander-in-Chief in India from April, 1870, to September, 1875, was attached to the staff of the Prince of Wales in India in 1875-76, was an extra aide-de-camp to the general officer commanding at Aldershot from 1883 to 1886, and was private secretary to the Commander-in-Chief from July, 1886, to October, 1895.

The war still takes its toll of our most gallant and promising young soldiers. Universal regret will be felt at the sad news reported last night of the death of Lieut. Colonel Le Gallais. His Army service has been short and barely reaches to a score of years, but it has been of the best, and he had already richly earned Lord Roberts's encomium:—"As a most gallant and capable cavalry leader. Le Gallais was brought up in the very best of schools, the 8th Hussars, where he served side by side with Mahon who relieved Mafeking, and who was adjutant when the regiment was commanded by that excellent officer Colonel J. A. St. Quentin. Le Gallais was appointed to the Egyptian cavalry a year or two ago, and took part in Wingate's action which finally disposed of the Khalifa. Very early in the Boer campaign, he was specially selected for employment in South Africa and has been constantly engaged in active operations, and his career has closed with his finest and best achievement.

Captain Francis J. Engelbach, of the Buffs, who was killed in the same engagement, had been constantly engaged in active service, although his whole service does not extend beyond six years. He was with the Chitral Relief Force in 1895, and was specially selected for employment in West Africa, where he saw a good deal of stiff fighting.

No less distinguished was the third casualty—Lieut. William A. G. Williams, of the South Wales Borderers (24th), who had also seen much service in the Niger Territories, both at Benin, and in the Siam Expedition, when he gained the D.S.O.

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'WAR CORRESPONDENTS.'

It is an unhappy name—"War Correspondents," uncouth, ill-chosen; but it is now well understood of the people. We have been accustomed of late to that style and title for the gentlemen who "go a-colonelling" for the great newspapers as correspondents in war time, and who have assumed or have had the name given to them. No matter where they may be—in the battle's van or at the base of operations—they are all "war correspondents," for they are somehow or other "with the Army," and write of its doings to newspapers. There is a prevailing belief, or impression, that the special writer who wrote to newspapers from battlefields was first heard of in the Crimea, and that, Topsy-like, he "grewed" on the soil, nurtured in the trenches before Sebastopol on shot and shell, a hardy winter annual, like one of the orchids that were to be seen as the snow melted on the slopes of Inkerman. But there were venturesome penmen who contributed to papers from camp and quarters long before 1854, what time editors and proprietors found they could purchase news and brains in the market. The "war correspondent" was not "recognised" in the Crimea by the military authorities; he had no privileges—not even those of a camp follower. He had neither leave nor licence from anyone. But then he had no badge—he had no number. As I am writing now of the period, I may cite my own experiences as illustrations of the throes attendant on the *genesis* in 1854, when "suffering was the badge of all our tribe." One raw February morning in the memorable year I waited on Lord Hardinge at the Horse Guards in Whitehall with a letter from Mr. Delane. I was informed that I would be taken in charge by Brigadier Bentinck, who was in command of the Guards, and that a passage would be provided for me in one of the transports as far as Malta. I had an interview with the Brigadier next day at Whitehall. I went down to Southampton the day the Guards left London, and proceeded on board the transport with my baggage and General Bentinck's order. My reception was not cordial. The officer on duty exclaimed, "The *Times* reporter! Well! I never! I would as soon have the devil on board." He is dead and gone long ago, and the devil's *alter ego* and he were very good friends later on. But he was soon relieved of my presence, for before the transport hauled out from the quay, Lord Hardinge requested Bentinck to explain that the Government considered it undesirable that I, as *Times* correspondent, should be allowed to accompany the Guards to Malta. With much regret, he had to ask me to resign my cabin. So I did. I arrived at Malta as soon as the Guards. The manner of doing it is a detail. At Malta I renewed relations with the Brigadier, but he "had no instructions" about me. When I asked the authorities how I was to get on with the Army, I sounded the depths of conjecture in vain. Had it not been for a friendly sailor in command at the dockyard I could never have accompanied the advance guard of the Army, but I sailed with Sir George Brown and his Headquarters Staff, on board the *Golden Fleece* for Gallipoli, as a sort of stowaway, with the 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade.

I was a fly in amber indeed. On the voyage I was an object of the utmost interest to the General. He could never understand how I got there. At Gallipoli, Major, now General Sir Collingwood Dickson, G.C.B., whose acquaintance I was fortunate enough to make, gave me quarters and I fed promiscuously. When the Guards pushed on to Scutari, I went after them and pitched a miserable little pocket handkerchief tent on the flank of the Grenadiers, but com-

ing back from a ride one evening there was no sign of my tent. The Italian servant I had hired at Gallipoli told me a party of soldiers had taken it away, "by orders of the General." I transferred my base of operations to Misseris' Hotel at Pera, and when the advance northwards began I managed to secure a passage to Varna in the P. and O. *Himalaya*, with Lord Cardigan and part of the Light Brigade. Landed at Varna, I was made welcome by the Consul for some days, picked up a couple of Turkish ponies, and when the Light Division marched to Aladyn I moved off to there and pitched my tent between the lines of the Rifle Brigade and the 7th Fusiliers. Still, I was a mere hanger-on. So far so good. The future was menacing. What was I to do *en rase campagne*? I had been fortunate in my friends, but how was I to get to Silistria? I made friends, dined at various messes, and hired a cook, but I had to send to Varna for meat, &c., and I was reminded often that I and my horses would starve "if we could not draw rations." From London came assurances that all would come right by-and-by. When the Light Division moved off from Aladyn I was left alone on the field till I could procure carriage for my tent. The Guards were marching up to occupy the ground. At the head of the column rode H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge and his staff. His eye caught the solitary tent. "Find out who that is and what he is doing there." The A.D.C. cantered back. "The *Times* reporter!" cried the Duke. "Why, what the deuce is he doing here? I would as soon see the ——" (the same one as the Guards officer mentioned) "in my camp." Meantime, my men had brought the horses, and my tent was down and packed off in an hour to Devno—where the cholera presently made havoc among the troops. To Sir de Lacy Evans I owed my passage from Varna to the Crimea. But there was no place for my horses on board the *London*. I landed at Old Fort without tent, baggage, or kit of any sort, but just ere I left Varna I received a note from Mr. Filder, Commissary General, to inform me that he had orders to furnish me with Captain's rations—self and servants, and forage for two horses, to be paid for at market price to the Commissary officer—the only official recognition I ever had. After the tent in which I was "harboured"—that is the word—by my kindly friends at Headquarters was blown away in the great gale of November, I took possession of a garret-like room in Balaclava over a Tartar stable. The soldier servant I had been lent was recalled to his battalion; and in the depth of winter, a serjeant of sappers and two privates appeared at my den with an order signed by Sir R. Airey, Q.M.G., to the effect that my lovely quarters were "required for her Majesty's service."

So far, in fact, was I free from all official control, and absolutely and helplessly at the mercy of the temporal power of the authorities. So absolute was the determination of the latter at the same time to ignore me altogether, that once on a time when I had written something about the position ere the first bombardment of Sebastopol opened, on October 17, Lord Raglan, whose house was within 200 yards of my tent, sent a private friend, Mr. Romaine, the Judge Advocate, to point out the serious offence I had committed by mentioning that a certain windmill inside our lines had been converted into a magazine for the storage of ammunition. The *Times* which contained the letter arrived at Headquarters after the bombardment had failed. When I wrote the letter I was informed by everyone that we would be in Sebastopol on the evening of the bombardment. Lord Raglan and the generals entertained the same

belief. I said, "I am willing to forward all my letters to Headquarters. But then I must announce the fact. One of the gentlemen, Mr. Prevost Battersby, whose name frequently appeared in the *Morning Post*, has contributed an article to the *National Review* for November, which indicates temperately and fairly the inconveniences and the faults which have sorely afflicted correspondents at the Cape, and which have fallen still more heavily on the shoulders of newspaper proprietors at home. The public have become familiar with the names of many of the correspondents, for of late they have been printed by the papers. Some of these names are owned by men who have become veterans in the field, and whose literary exploits have been of the most remarkable brilliancy, and of the utmost value to the public. Their names are not legion. On the other hand, as Mr. Battersby and other gentlemen have found out, persons in their profession or occupation have to make them acquainted with strange bed-fellows, and to be associated with very undesirable companions. Beggars cannot be choosers. Papers of infinitesimally small circulation have sent out representatives, and no discrimination has been exercised by the War Office in licensing correspondents. Mr. Battersby sets forth his own case before he proceeds to deal with the suggestions to which I shall come presently. The attitude of the military authorities in this connection is too, inconsistent. He obtained permission from the War Office with considerable difficulty to represent a London daily paper in South Africa, and on arriving there, instead of finding the number of correspondents severely restricted, he met representatives of unheard-of foreign journals, of American monthly magazines, of social weeklies, and millionaires masquerading as journalists, and mere literary *gobemouches* under the cloak of the Press. But scarcely had the campaign begun before the press censor informed a whole host of papers that they would require two reporters in place of one. "Throughout," he says, "we suffered from the vacillation of the censor, his too-conspicuous inclinations, edicts of one week, and edicts of one week which were rescinded the next." The military objection to the ignorant, irresponsible character of correspondents' criticism is entirely the fault of the War Office, which should require credentials of fitness and refuse licences if they are not satisfactory. Mr. Battersby considers that only the big dailies, illustrated weeklies, and recognised agencies should be allowed licences. The censor at present has to deal with men who may be as complete strangers to habits of discipline as they are to those of good manners, with a preference for the views of the private soldier in the matters of strategy whose conception of their duty includes the bribing of telegraph and signalmen, and who have a craving for news rather than for honour. In that state of mind the correspondent of the *Morning Post* advocates a drastic measure—to cut off the correspondent

from the telegraph altogether! The wire has an evil influence. It leads to bribery and corruption of subordinates, and to the use of a most uncertain class, which has come into being since my days—the despatch rider. Of the miseries of a correspondent who has to choose between proximity to the enemy and the touch of the telegraph wire, he draws a striking sketch. And if one has, after lying out a night with a lonely picquet, had the chance of seeing the fight, it may be dark ere he can find the telegraph, and when he gets there the censor may put a stop upon him by one of his incomprehensible edicts. It would need more space than the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE can afford to give the details of Mr. Battersby's gravamina. But they are numerous, and some of them weighty. To get full value for a correspondent his hand must be free, and he must be set free from the daily importunity of the telegraph. Are the public then to be without telegraphic news of the war? No. But the newspaper correspondent is not to be the agent for cable despatches. He is to be the historian concentrating his powers on a review of operations, and furnishing thoughtful records in the shape of letters, of course, to the paper he represents. A man of military knowledge, of literary power, and habits of discipline must be appointed, with official recognition, with access to the official mind without being unduly influenced thereby, whose daily despatch should be distributed from the War Office to every newspaper that paid its share for the cost of the message. The censor has put his closure on all that is possible of splendid and exciting venture. The old days which were the correspondent's glory will never come again. The desperate rides of such a man as Archibald Forbes, Mr. Battersby thinks, are not ever likely to be repeated in the interests of a newspaper. The daily papers have been practically reduced to a common level by Lord Roberts's despatches. There will be no longer need of telegraphic agencies at the front and their dangerous connecting link, the despatch riders—large consumers of forage and often the biggest horse thieves in camp. If the War Office does not see its way to appoint a staff correspondent to accompany every column, it might consent to entrust the use of the telegraph to the agencies only. Without giving any reasons for the conclusion to which I have arrived from the perusal of these suggestions, I may state at once my opinion that whatever may be the decision of the War Office for military correspondents in the field, there cannot be any grounds for supposing that newspaper proprietors would go to the expense of employing gentlemen to write letters. They have had a trying experience in South Africa. The actual expenses of a correspondent, according to Mr. Battersby, must have been considerable. One of these gentlemen might have to employ a dozen despatch riders, each of whom had to be mounted and have spare horses and baggage, and to find food and forage for the whole stud. In addition, he might require three or four light carts at the front; twice as many black boys to look after them and assist in stealing horses; and a heavy waggon to assist in carrying stores with the baggage train. The picture of a correspondent's life at the present day causes me unfigned thankfulness that I had no badge and no censor half a century ago.

W. H. RUSSELL.

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THE sergeants of the 21st Middlesex V.R.C. have invited the whole of the C.I.V.'s of their battalion to their annual dinner, to be held at the Agricultural Hall on Saturday, the 17th inst. Of the large number sent to the Lord Mayor's Own from the Finsbury Rifles, some 56 have returned to England.

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, Nov. 3.

A Reuter telegram from Cape Town says that Lord Roberts will return home *via* Durban in the *Canada* about Nov. 20. Many Boer refugees are returning to their commandos from Lorenzo Marques. Gen. Knox reports the capture from De Wet of three guns and a number of prisoners. Nearly 60 prisoners were captured as the result of an engagement with the enemy by Bruce Hamilton's and Hunter's force. Major Hanwell was unfortunately killed.

Monday, Nov. 5.

Kitchener, commanding at Lydenburg, made a night march and surprised Schoeman's laager in Steenkampsberg. Much ammunition was captured. Numerous minor engagements are reported by Kelly-Kenny, Plumer, and other small column commanders. Lord Roberts publishes an appeal to the British public not to "treat" returning soldiers. He characterises the behaviour of his men in the field as beyond all praise.

Tuesday, Nov. 6.

Lord Roberts, in a despatch of Nov. 3 from Johannesburg, says that one of the two guns captured from De Wet on Oct. 27 was a Krupp, the other belonged to the "U" Battery. Gen. Barton made a reconnaissance through the southern end of Gatrand on Nov. 2. Very few Boers were seen, but several much-needed trek oxen were captured, and a wagon taken by the enemy last week was recovered. An expedition by Gen. Smith-Dorrien from Belfast to surprise a Boer laager at Witkop the night of Nov. 1, succeeded in surrounding the Boers, but the inclement weather prevented the success from being followed up, and when our troops withdrew the enemy followed with great boldness. Their losses were heavy; the British casualties were an officer and a man killed, two officers and 12 men wounded, and one man missing.

The Paris Municipality agreed on Monday to offer a reception to Mr. Kruger.

Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Lord Roberts, in a despatch of Monday from Johannesburg, says that while there are unmistakable signs that the Boers are getting disheartened, and that food is scarce and ammunition still scarcer, Mr. Steyn is doing his utmost to encourage his countrymen to keep up a hopeless struggle by deceiving them with false accounts of their successes. On Oct. 22 he told Delarey's burghers that De Wet had seized the railway bridge at Norval's Pont, that 5,000 Dutchmen had risen in Cape Colony, and that Mr. Kruger had gone to Europe to get intervention, failing which the Transvaal would be sold to the highest bidder. A slight engagement took place on Nov. 3 with a few Boers near Reddersburg. The British casualties were an officer and four men wounded.

The Dutch cruiser *Gelderland*, with Mr. Kruger on board, arrived at Jibutl on Monday afternoon. The ex-President was in excellent health, and expressed delight on hearing of successful Boer raids. Preparations are being continued at Marseilles by the Boer Independence Committee to give Mr. Kruger a great public reception.

Reuter despatches from Bloemfontein and Maseru contain details as to the operations of Boer marauding bands in that portion of the Orange River Colony. A commando of 1,400 men is reported to be near Ladybrand.

From Kimberley it is reported that Koffyfontein was relieved on Saturday.

Thursday, Nov. 8.

The capture by a small party of Boers, nine miles from Kimberley, of a military traction engine drawing trucks loaded with stores is reported.

Gen. Settle's column, 3,000 strong, after operating in the neighbourhood of Bloemhof and Hoopstad, has arrived at Kimberley, and left again immediately by rail for the south.

A Reuter despatch of Nov. 1 from Pretoria, which has been delayed in transmission, describes the ceremonies at the funeral of Prince Christian Victor, which took place on that day with full military honours.

Friday, Nov. 9.

Boer bands are reported to be in the neighbourhood of Bloemfontein, and refugees are daily coming into the town. There has been no ploughing, though splendid rains have fallen, as the farmers are uncertain whether they will be able to reap the crops.

A Reuter despatch from Pretoria says that in order to deal with Boer raiders Gen. Baden-Powell will shortly try an experiment which, if successful, will be generally adopted. Two strong patrols will enter a disturbed district and immediately construct a strong bomb-proof fort, which will be provided with three months' supplies. A strong party, unhampered by baggage, will then patrol the surrounding country, returning to the fort when ever necessary.

Lord Kitchener is about to proceed to Natal on a tour of inspection.

A Reuter telegram from Kimberley reproduces from the *Kimberley Advertiser* an interesting account of the gallant defence of Koffyfontein for nearly a month by Capt. Robertson, of the Kimberley Light Horse, and a garrison of 50 miners, against two strong Boer commandos.

Lord Roberts reported Friday evening, dated:—

"Johannesburg, Thursday, 3.30 p.m.
"Colonel Le Gallais surprised the Boer forces on Monday night three miles south of Bothaville. He was heavily engaged for five hours, the enemy's strength being about 1,000. Charles Knox followed Le Gallais with De Lisle's Mounted Infantry, and completely defeated the enemy. We captured one 12pr. ('Q' Battery), one 15pr. (14th Battery), four Krupp guns, one Pom-Pom, and one Maxim, with all their ammunition and wagons, and 100 prisoners. Twenty-five Boers were left dead on the field, and 30 wounded. Steyn and De Wet were with this force, and left in great haste. The enemy were pursued for some miles in a southeasterly direction, when they broke up in small parties. Our casualties were:—

"KILLED.—Col. Le Gallais, 8th Hussars; Capt. F. Engelbach, of the Buffs; Lieut. W. A. Williams, S.W. Borderers, and eight men.

"WOUNDED.—Seven officers and 26 men.

"I deeply regret the death of these three officers, all most promising. Le Gallais's is, indeed, a very serious loss. He was a most gallant and capable cavalry leader.

"The fighting must at one time have been at close quarters. 'U' Battery, R.H.A., under Major P. B. Taylor, was in action at a range of 400 yards. Among the wounded prisoners is De Villiers, Steyn's secretary, and amongst the dead a Boer doctor with Red Cross on his arm, rifle in hand, and bandolier half emptied.

"On Tuesday a party of Boers attacked a post of mounted troops near Honeynest Kloof, and wounded one man.

"The Modder River camp was fired into yesterday, and two of our men were wounded. The Boers had one killed and 14 wounded. White's and Barker's columns are doing good service in the south-eastern province of the Orange River Colony, breaking up the small parties of Boers who have been trying to incite the burghers in that part of the country to rebellion.

"Douglas, on Tuesday morning, surprised a laager south of the road running from Zeerust to Rustenburg. He captured seven prisoners and several wagons.

"Boyes, while conveying a convoy from Harrismith to Vrede, was opposed by a small party of Boers on Tuesday. Two Boers were killed. We had one of the Manchester Mounted Infantry wounded.

"Smith-Dorrien reports having been engaged with the enemy some miles south of Dalmanutha on Tuesday. He drove them to the east of the Komati River. Casualties not yet reported."

Casualties in the Field Force, South Africa, reported during the month of October, 1900, and total casualties reported since the beginning of the war, up to and including the month:—

	Officers.	N.C.O.'s & Men
Killed in action	302	2,902
Died of wounds	89	893
Prisoners who have died		
in captivity	3	90
Died of disease	155	6,115
Accidental deaths	4	145

Total deaths in S. Africa 553

Missing and prisoners (excluding those who have been recovered or have died in captivity) 7

Sent home as invalids 1,422

Total, S.A. Field Force 1,982

46,026†

Total reduction of the Military Forces through war in South Africa:—

Deaths in South Africa 553

Missing and prisoners 7

Invalids sent home who have died 4

Invalids sent home who have left the Service as unfit

564

12,205

12,769†

* This total includes a number of men reported "missing" who subsequently rejoined, but whose return has not yet been notified.

† Of these 208 have died, 1,030 have been discharged from the Service as unfit, and 948 are in hospital.

‡ The difference between these two numbers is due to the fact that the great majority of the men invalided home have recovered and rejoined for duty (see note *).

NOTE.—This return is now issued monthly.

FLOR DE DINDIGUL CIGAR.—Mild, exquisite, and delicate. Leaves no unpleasant taste. Seven gold medals awarded. 3d. each, or five for 1s. Flor de Dindigul Cigarettes (all tobacco leaf, no paper), 8s. per 100, post free, of Bewlay & Co., Importers, 49, Strand, London, or of any respectable tobacco-nists.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE"
SIR,—I read the letters that appeared in your issues of October 20 and 27 last respecting "Officers' Expenses" with the utmost interest, and thoroughly endorse the opinions therein expressed, and most sincerely hope they will receive the recognition they deserve when "Army reform" is tackled in earnest. The heading of my letter is also, in my opinion, one worthy of great consideration. The South African War has conclusively shown that a high standard of mathematical and classical knowledge is not an absolute necessity for men to possess, in order to enable them to make good soldiers and good officers; on the contrary, men of only average educational ability, but possessed with an abundance of common sense (a very important factor) have proved that they possess all the attributes that are calculated to make good and efficient officers.

I should like to know how many of those who have "caught the eye" of Lord Roberts in South Africa for their meritorious and soldier-like abilities, and have been granted commissions in consequence, could pass the competitive examination for Sandhurst or Woolwich.

For the last 30 years thousands of young public school candidates, and others in every way fit, physically and otherwise, to make good officers, have been lost to both Services by their competitive examinations, and it is an admitted fact that the work that has enabled the successful ones to pass in (more particularly, perhaps, for Sandhurst) is, comparatively, of very little service to them in their future calling, but replaced almost entirely by the work inherent to their profession.

Competitive examinations, as at present, will never, to my mind, bring out those soldier-like qualities so essential to an army in the field, but incline rather to glut the Services with bookworms, who are more often than not men who, from physical unfitness as boys, have been unable to participate in the healthy recreation of their school games, whereby they give their minds to study which enables them to out many a good man from the service of his country who, taken all round, would lick them into fits when it came to sheer hard campaigning.

I most earnestly hope the day is not far distant when a substantial number of marks will be given in all Service examinations for physical qualifications and proficiency in certain public school games and the gymnasium. That there should be some sort of examination goes without saying, but that it should be of such a nature as to keep really serviceable men from a glorious profession of which they might become great ornaments is, to say the least of it, a lamentable pity.

STILL ANOTHER SOLDIER PARENT.

MESSRS. RICHARD DICKESON AND Co., of Dover, London, Dublin, Portsmouth, Aldershot, South Africa, &c., have secured the contract for the supply of groceries and provisions to the whole of the canteens in the Dublin District for the ensuing twelve months.

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Obituary.

NAVY.

Capt. Henry Knox Leet, who died at his residence, London Road, Croydon, on the 4th inst., was born in March, 1832, and was a son of the late Rev. Edward Leet, for many years Rector of Dalkey, County Dublin. He was one of five sons, four of whom served in the Army and one in the Navy. Capt. Leet joined the Navy as Naval Cadet in 1847, and served for many years on the West Coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade. On the outbreak of the war with Russia, 1864, he served as mate of the *Neptune*, flagship of Admiral Corrie in the Baltic. In 1855 he was appointed senior officer of six mortar vessels proceeding to the Black Sea, and was actively engaged during the siege of Sebastopol, and at the last bombardment was placed in command by Admiral Lord Lyons, the Commander-in-Chief, was specially mentioned in the despatches of the day. He afterwards served as lieutenant of the *Valorous*, employed in the blockade of Kinburn and Odessa. At the close of the war he was decorated with the Legion of Honour and Medjidie, Baltic, Turkish, and Crimean medals with clasps, and was promoted to Lieutenant on Sept. 22, 1855. He afterwards served as Senior Lieutenant of the *Cormorant* during the war with China, 1857-60, when she contributed so materially to the capture of the Pei-ho Forts, by cutting the cables and leading the attack. He was specially mentioned in despatches for his gallant conduct on this occasion. He was engaged on shore at the storming and capture of the city of Namtow, in 1859, was again mentioned in despatches. He was then appointed to command the *Firm* on the same station, and mentioned in despatches relative to the destruction of twelve piratical junks, for which service he received the written approval of the Admiralty. He afterwards commanded the *Slaney*, and again received the written approval of the Admiralty for the successful destruction of fourteen heavily armed piratical junks in May, 1859. At the close of the war received the China medal with clasps. He next served as Senior Lieutenant of the *Royal Sovereign* till promoted to Commander on April 11, 1866, and then served as Inspector and Commander of Coast Guard from 1867 to 1870. In Oct., 1870, he was appointed to command the *Thistle*, in which vessel he served on the China station, being senior officer at Tien-tsin during the winter of 1871-72. He afterwards served as Senior Officer in Japan. In 1873 he was appointed Captain of the *Princess Charlotte* and Senior Officer at Hong Kong, which post he held till superseded on optional retirement April 11, 1874. On leaving the station he received the written thanks of the Commander-in-Chief for his valuable services during the time he served on the China station. Capt. Leet was awarded the Distinguished Service Pension, Nov. 6, 1897.

Assistant-Paymaster Arthur Hodson (retired) died suddenly in the office of a London assurance company on the 3rd inst., aged 56. He reached that rank in 1856, and retired in 1870. Was clerk of the *Bombay* when that vessel was burnt off Monte Video in 1864.

ARMY.

Major-Gen. Sir Charles Taylor Du Plat, K.C.B., died on Friday last at his residence, Ashley, Winchfield, Hants. Sir Charles Du Plat was the son of Brig.-Gen. G. C. G. Du Plat, R.E., a Knight of Hanover, and Pauline, Countess Hardenberg. He was born in 1822, and was, therefore, 78 years of age. Educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he entered the Royal Artillery as long ago as 1841 and served in that corps for just on 40 years. He became Lieut. in 1842; Captain in 1848; Major in 1860; Lieut.-Colonel in 1862; and Colonel in 1867; retiring on full pay in 1880 with the rank of Major-General. He saw no active service. Since 1854—that is to say, for a period of about 46 years—Sir Charles Du Plat had been closely connected with the Court. In that year he was appointed Equerry to the Prince Consort, and he acted in that capacity until the death of his Royal Highness in 1861. From

that time onwards he attended the Queen as Equerry-in-Ordinary until 1893, when he became an Extra Equerry, an office which he still held at the time of his death. He had the first-class of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle and the Grand Cross of the Ducal Saxon Order of Ernestine and of the Royal Saxon Order of Albrecht. Sir Charles Du Plat was twice married—first, in 1855, to Maria, daughter of Sir William C. C. Dalvell, seventh baronet, who died in 1867, and, secondly, in 1897, to Ann Bennett, elder daughter of Mr. J. S. Forbes. The *Court Circular* contained an expression of the Queen's regret at the General's death. The funeral took place on Nov. 6, at Winchfield, Hants. Her Majesty sent a representative and expressed a wish that as many members of her household as possible should attend. The Queen also sent a wreath made in the Royal gardens at Frogmore, to which an autograph memorial card was attached. The Prince of Wales was also represented. A party of Royal representatives, military officers, and personal friends and relatives were present at the ceremony. Among them were Major-Gen. Sir John McNeill, V.C., who represented the Queen and took with him her Majesty's wreath, Major-Gen. Sir Arthur Ellis, representing the Prince of Wales, Col. the Hon. W. Carington and Col. Davidson, equerries to the Queen, Sir Fleetwood Edwards, Gen. Slade, Lord Cheylesmore, Admiral of the Fleet Sir E. Commerell, Gen. Eaton, Mr. Ludovic Goetz, and Gen. Rideout, R.A.

Lieut.-Col. G. J. Sutton Jones, I.S.C., whose death is announced, joined the 57th Foot from the Militia in 1878; became Lieut. in 1880; Captain in 1889; Major in 1898; and Lieut.-Colonel commanding the Bhopal battalion from April of last year till his death at Indore on Oct. 30. He saw service in the Zulu War of 1879 with "Clarke's Column," for which he received the medal with clasp.

Lieut.-Col. Francis Mackenzie Salmond, retired full pay 21st (Royal North British) Fusiliers, died on the 1st inst., at Bristol, from fractured base of the skull, the effect of a fall down a flight of stairs, owing to his excessive short sight, on the afternoon of the previous day. He was the son of the Hon. Jas. Salmond, resident Councillor of Penang and Malacca, and was born at Penang in March, 1841. He obtained his commission from Sandhurst Military College in December, 1858, and was appointed to the Royal Scots Fusiliers. He obtained his Lieutenancy in 1862, his company in 1873, and his Majority in 1881. He was promoted Lieut.-Colonel, unattached, in 1889, and retired on full pay in 1891. Lieut.-Col. Salmond was well known throughout the Service for his constant efforts to improve the shooting and judging distances of the Army. He was Musketry Instructor of his battalion from 1870 to 1873. He was Adjutant of the Scottish Borderers Militia at Dumfries. Was appointed Captain Instructor at the School of Musketry, Hythe, in 1878; D.A.A.G. North British (now Scottish) District at Edinburgh in 1880. In 1884 he was appointed Assistant Inspector and D.A.A.G. for Musketry at Hythe. He was a member of many successive War Office Committees on Musketry, Small Arms, Ranges, Range-Finders, &c. He had made a speciality of range finding, and had only recently designed and invented "The Distance Indicator," a small ring dip, which, being attached to the rifle indicated, with the aid of a very simple mental calculation, the approximate range of any ordinary object up to a reasonable distance. This very simple and portable gauge is so cheap that a large number were taken out to South Africa. Among others the C.I.V.'s had some, and the inventor was awaiting the reports on the results obtained by his patent in the field when he met with his death as above related. He had also just completed an improved "distance indicator" to be fitted to a telescope for longer ranges. Both are applicable to sporting rifles also. Lieut.-Col. Salmond was married to the youngest daughter of the late General Hart, whose "Army List" is so well known, and she survives him. A son, 2nd Lieut. F. W. Salmond, was recently appointed to the Royal Field Artillery from one of the Australian contingents. The Service has lost an able officer, who was much beloved for his amiable disposition and earnest, unassuming character.

Lieut.-Col. Alan Coddington Batten, I.S.C., whose death is announced, was second in command of the 15th Bengal Lancers, to which

post he was appointed in February last. Col. Batten joined the Army in 1875; became Captain in 1886; Major in 1895; Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel in 1896. He served in the 34th (Cumberland) Regiment till his transfer to the Indian Service in 1879. He saw active service in the Jowaki Afreedee Expedition of 1877-78 (medal with clasp), Afghan War of 1878-80 (mentioned in despatches). He accompanied Sir F. Roberts in the Candahar march (medal with two clasps and bronze decoration). He was with the Chitral Relief Force in 1895 as Brigadier Major 2nd Brigade, and was present at the storming of the Malakand Pass (despatches, medal, clasp, and Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel).

Captain William Lyon Dennistoun Baillie, whose death in action on Oct. 25 is reported, was the only son of the late Mr. George A. F. Baillie and nephew of the late Sir William Baillie, of Polkemmet, Linlithgowshire. He joined his regiment in 1894, and became Captain last February. His relatives received a telegram from the War Office on Oct. 30 stating that the following message had been sent by Gen. Barton:—"Please convey to relatives of Capt. Baillie, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, killed in action on Oct. 25, my deep sympathy and admiration for his most gallant conduct."

Lieut. James Cavendish Browne, 2nd Company Imperial Yeomanry, who is reported killed in action at Vrede, was the second son of the Rev. H. G. Cavendish Browne, rector of Bredon, near Tewkesbury, and was related to Lord Kilmaine and Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency. Lieut. Browne was a well-known member of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars and was one of the first to volunteer for the front. He went out with the Gloucestershire company, but was transferred to the Glamorganshire as sergeant, and eventually to the Wiltshire as Lieutenant.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards.—Lord Brooke, who has just had a year's service in the 7th King's Royal Rifle Corps (Barnet Militia), and has served in South Africa on the staff of Gen. French, has been given a commission.

2nd Life Guards.—Lieut. F. Ripley, son of Sir F. Ripley, who has been given a commission, is at the front with the Royal Lancashire Militia.

Household Cavalry.—The Composite Regiment, which was to leave Cape Town in the *Hawarden Castle* on Nov. 6, is expected to arrive about the 27th inst., and the squadrons will return to their regiments in London and Windsor.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. W. H. Collins has been appointed to the Australian Guard of Honour.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. J. Arathoon has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

6th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. B. Armytage has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).—Capt. C. W. M. Feilden is discharged to duty in South Africa.

6th Dragoons (Carbineers).—2nd Lieut. C. R. Terrott and Lieut. C. Amphlett have been discharged to duty in South Africa.

7th Hussars.—Capt. Wormald, 7th Hussars, on his return from service in South Africa, has been appointed Adjutant of the regiment at Aldershot.

11th Hussars.—The command vacated by Lord E. Talbot, M.P., has been given to Major the Hon. O. V. G. Lumley; the regiment is now in Egypt. Capt. Fitz Gerald left Cape Town on Oct. 29 in the *Orcana*, invalided.

13th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. C. E. Jenkins has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

15th Hussars.—Capt. Battine, who is under orders to join the China Expeditionary Force as Field Intelligence Officer, was formerly in the 7th Dragoon Guards. He became Lieutenant in 1890, and Captain in March, 1897. He exchanged into the 15th Hussars in February of this year.

16th Lancers.—Lieut. Upton is reported convalescent at Wynberg.

17th Lancers.—Lieut. Fletcher left Cape Town on Oct. 29 in the *Orcana*, invalided.

18th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. D. W. King is discharged to duty in South Africa.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. L. W. Parsons, who returns from South Africa in the *Dunvegan Castle*, has been appointed Col. on the Staff to command R.A. on Salisbury Plain.

Col. Eustace and Col. Davidson (R.H.A.) are returning home in the *Avondale Castle*, which left Cape Town on Nov. 1.

Major White-Thompson (R.H.A.) and Lieut. J. F. Shewell (R.G.A.) left Cape Town on Oct. 29 in the *Orcana*, invalided.

Captain Atlay left Cape Town in the *Scot* on Oct. 31 for England.

Capt. F. Barker has been appointed Adjutant of the 7th Brigade Division Royal Field Artillery, and has joined at Aldershot for duty.

Lieut. C. A. R. Scott (R.F.A.) has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

2nd Lieut. C. E. Vickery, 42nd Battery, R.F.A., is discharged to duty in South Africa.

2nd Lieut. E. S. Armstrong has been posted from No. 26 Company, Southern Division (Gibraltar) to No. 18 Company, Southern Division, R.G.A. (Aden). 96th Battery, R.F.A., moved from Birmingham to Preston Nov. 2.

Maxim gun detachments are being organised at Woolwich for service in China with the 1-pounder Vickers-Maxim guns, which are arriving from the manufacturer's works at Erith for the purpose. The officers and men selected for service with the gun referred to are, pending embarkation, undergoing instruction in the manipulation of the weapon. The detachment will consist of five officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men, R.A., who will embark at the Royal Albert Docks in the *Peninsular*

and Oriental s.s. *Java* on the 10th inst., for service in China. The officers proceeding for this duty are: Captains H. J. Cotter, 21st Company, R.G.A., J. R. Wilson, 90th Battery, R.F.A., F. B. D. Broadrick, 97th Battery, R.F.A., E. G. E. W. Russell, Y Battery, R.H.A.; and Lieut. I. W. G. H. Salmond, R.H.A.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Col. H. Finnis, Major H. Mullaly, and Capt. F. W. Watling have received thanks of the Government of India for their valuable services in drawing up, as members of a specially-appointed committee, a comprehensive scheme for guarding the railway lines and bridges in India in case of emergency. The lessons of the war in South Africa brought this subject directly under the notice of the local authorities, and the report of these officers was the outcome.

Major W. R. Morton has fully qualified as interpreter in both the Arabic and Turkish languages at the first trial at the recent examination of officers in foreign languages held by the Civil Service Commissioners on October 16 and 17. This achievement is quite unique and unprecedented in the annals of scholastic work either in this country or abroad, and it is rendered the more remarkable by the circumstance that his instructor remained in London while he himself was quartered at Mooltan in the Punjab, and, therefore, the whole of the instruction had to be imparted by correspondence. The period occupied for both languages was three years.

Capt. N. M. Hemming, who has only just joined the Home District for duty, is to embark for Indian service about the end of this month.

Capt. J. E. Clauson, has been appointed secretary to the Colonial Defence Committee at the War Office, in the place of Major Nathan, appointed Governor of the Gold Coast.

INFANTRY.

Brigade of Guards.—Capt. Sir F. E. W. Hervey-Bathurst, Grenadier Guards; Lieut. the Hon. G. V. Baring, Coldstream Guards; 2nd Lieut. Lord Falconer, Scots Guards; and 2nd Lieut. R. C. A. McCalmont, Irish Guards, have been nominated as the officers for the company of Foot Guards forming part of the guard for the Duke of York at the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth.

Coldstream Guards.—Capt. Hanbury-Tracy has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Irish Guards.—The regimental offices which have hitherto been at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, are to be moved next week to St. George's Barracks. A grant of £500 towards the expense of forming an officers' mess and a band and band allowance at the rate of £140 per annum have been approved. 2nd Lieut. the Hon. C. M. P. Brabazon has been transferred from the 135th Battery Royal Field Artillery.

Royal West Surrey Regiment (2nd).—Lieut. B. T. Churcher, now at the Guildford depot, is appointed to the guard of honour to the Duke of York in Australia. Lieut. R. J. K. Mott (2nd Batn.) is discharged to duty in South Africa.

East Kent Regiment (3rd).—Capt. R. F. Pearson, 1st Batn., has been appointed temporary Instructor in Topography at the Royal Military College.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Capt. F. C. Turner and S. C. Ferguson have been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—Capt. G. F. Hibbert has been posted to the 3rd Batn., on promotion.

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—Capt. C. S. Warwick is discharged to duty in South Africa.

Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th).—Capt. S. H. Woodhouse and 2nd Lieut. T. C. Spring (4th Batn.) have been discharged to duty in South Africa.

West Yorkshire Regiment (14th).—A telegram dated Nov. 5, from the General of Communications at Cape Town, stated that there was no truth in the Press reports that Capt. Appleton of the 4th Batn. had been shot by a sentry. Lieut. G. S. Constable (4th Batn.) has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—Capt. H. W. Coates (4th Batn.) and Lieut. A. B. Lemon (2nd Batn.) have been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th).—The following is an extract from the diary of a Volunteer Sergeant with the "Green Howards," or 19th Regiment, at the front:—

"We four sergeants turned into a house at Bloemfontein and asked for tea, and got it. It was rather a novel experience—for the first time in two months we sat down in chairs in a house. The woman who made our tea has two sons, prisoners in our hands at Cape Town. They had been fighting against us, and she was terribly afraid they had been, or would be, shot. They think we shoot all our prisoners. We reassured her on this point, telling her they were all right, provided they made no attempt to escape. She said they wouldn't do that, as they preferred being prisoners to fighting. She presented each of us with a box of matches—quite a valuable present, too. I noticed she took the sovereign given her in payment to the light, and looked very hard at it. We asked her what was wrong with it. She said she had to make sure it had no whiskers on it. (Evidently didn't think much of Kruger's coinage.)"

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st).—Lieut. Elliott has improved, though still seriously ill.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—Lieut. J. Gething (3rd Batn.) has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—Lieut. C. Leigh (1st Batn.) has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Scottish Rifles (26th).—Capt. R. Oakley (1st Batn.) now at the Hamilton depot, with a draft of his regiment from the depot, has been ordered to join the remainder of the Cameronian detachment for the Rifle company of the Australian guard at Chatham.

Worcestershire Regiment (19th).—Lieut. H. A. Lang has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

East Surrey Regiment (31st).—Lieut. C. E. Currie (2nd Batn.) is discharged to duty in South Africa.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd).—Lieut. A. P. Williams-Freeman has been ordered to join the Australian Guard of Honour.

West Riding Regiment (33rd).—2nd Lieut. Herapath left Cape Town for India in the *Umfuli* on Oct. 27.

Border Regiment (34th).—Lieut. G. E. Warren has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Dorset Regiment (39th).—Major W. R. Arnold, Lieuts. W. A. C. Fraser and F. W. Radcliffe, and 2nd Lieut. F. S. Bowring, have been discharged to duty in South Africa. Lieut. Goodden (3rd Batn.) left Cape Town on Oct. 29 invalided.

S. Lancashire Regiment (40th).—The following extract is taken from the orders of the 3rd Batn.:

"Two patrols of the 3rd P. W. V. (South Lancashire Regiment), were attacked by the enemy, when scouting in the neighbourhood of Jagersfontein Road, Orange River Colony, on Oct. 13. 2nd Lieut. Hanbury and Private Cantello were killed, and Private Morrison was wounded. The following is an extract from Battalion Orders published on the 14th:—'Casualties.—The commanding officer deeply regrets to announce to the battalion the death of 2nd Lieut. E. M. Hanbury, who was killed in action on Saturday, 13th inst., when commanding a patrol of "B" Company (Mounted Infantry), in the vicinity of Jagersfontein Road. 2nd Lieut. Hanbury joined this battalion on Nov. 2, 1898, and had by his kind and cheerful disposition as well as by his conscientious performance of duty endeared himself to all ranks. He had only this month received a notification of his appointment to a 2nd lieutenantancy in the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment. Circumstances, however, prevented him leaving this battalion for a time, and he has now met his death serving with it in the fearless performance of his duty. The commanding officer also regrets to announce the following casualty:—5543 Private Thomas Cantello, "B" Company (Mounted Infantry), killed in action when on patrol duty near Jagersfontein Road on Oct. 13, 1900; 6826 Private John Morrison was wounded on the same occasion."

Welsh Regiment (41st).—Lieut. W. A. G. Moor has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Royal Highlanders (42nd).—Lieut. Walker (1st Batn.) left Cape Town for India in the *Umfuli* on Oct. 27.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd).—Col. Eveleigh left Cape Town on Oct. 29 in the *Orcana*, invalided.

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (47th).—Lieuts. Berkeley and G. Hesketh have been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Berkshire Regiment (49th).—Major McClintock left Cape Town on Oct. 31 in the *Scot*, on passage home.

King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th).—Lieut. G. K. Pringle has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

North Staffordshire Regiment (64th).—2nd Lieut. G. Hume-Kelly has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

York and Lancaster Regiment (65th).—Capt. J. E. Forster (3rd Batn.) is discharged to duty in South Africa.

Durham Light Infantry (68th).—Capt. H. R. Cumming has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—Capt. Haldane left Cape Town on Oct. 29 in the *Orcana*, invalided. Capt. K. Dingwall (2nd Batn.) has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

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Cameron Highlanders (79th).—Lieut. J. Campbell (1st Batn.) has been discharged to duty in South Africa. 2nd Lieut. A. Macintosh has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th).—Lieut. Cole-Hamilton left Cape Town on Oct. 29 in the *Orcana*, invalided. Lieut. M. B. C. Carbery (1st Batn.) has been detailed to join the Australian Guard of Honour.

Leinster Regiment (100th).—Major W. Seton has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (101st).—Capt. J. R. O'Meagher has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102nd).—2nd Lieut. E. V. M. Shelly (5th Batn.) is discharged to duty in South Africa.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. MacLachlan left Cape Town on Oct. 29 in the *Orcana*, on passage home; Capt. H. D. Moss (2nd Batn.), and H. D. Marshall (5th Batn.) are discharged to duty in South Africa.

Army Service Corps.—Capt. Denny and Lieut. (Qrnr.) Blake left Cape Town on Oct. 29 in the *Orcana*, invalided; Capt. E. W. Brooke has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Army Ordnance Department.—Lieut.-Col. Butcher left Cape Town on Oct. 29 in the *Orcana*, invalided.

R.A.M.C.—Major Bateson, Lieuts. Bruce and Glover, left Cape Town on Oct. 29 in the *Orcana*, invalided. Lieut.-Cols. P. H. Johnstone, A. F. Harvey, and Major S. F. Freyer, have been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Indian Medical Service.—Col. Davis, Indian Medical Service, is appointed Principal Medical Officer, British Contingent, China Expeditionary Forces, vice Col. Bookey, invalided.

Staff.—Major-Gen. Downing, R.A., and Capt. E. Wood, left Cape Town on Oct. 31 in the *Scot*, on passage home. Lieut.-Col. Hegan returned last week from South Africa, where he was A.A.G. in the division commanded by Gen. Tucker. On Monday he resumed command of the cavalry depôt at Canterbury.

Army Chaplains' Department.—Rev. L. O. Warren is discharged to duty in South Africa.

Indian Staff Corps.—Major Ryder and Capt. G. de H. Smith left Cape Town for India in the *Umfuli* on Oct. 27.

Remount Department.—The Government of India are said to have sent home a recommendation that the appointment of Superintendent of the Presidency Remount Depot at Calcutta should be held to qualify for promotion to the brevet rank of colonel, and they further suggest that Lieut.-Col. C. V. B. Kuper, R.A., who has held the appointment since June, 1897, should be the first to benefit by the arrangement should it be approved by the military authorities at home. Col. Kuper has given 26 years to the Service. He became Captain in 1883 and Major in 1891. Capt. Hughes left Cape Town on Oct. 31 in the *Scot*, on passage home.

Militia.

The following disembodiments took place on Nov. 7: Suffolk Militia Artillery, at Ipswich; Antrim Militia Artillery, Carrickfergus; Cork Militia Artillery, Donegal; Militia Artillery, at Letterkenny; Hants and Isle of Wight Militia Artillery, Dublin City Militia Artillery, Limerick City Militia Artillery, Mid-Ulster Militia Artillery, at Dungannon; Falmouth Division of Submarine Miners Royal Engineers, the Harwich Division Submarine Miners Royal Engineers, as well as the Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Thames Division of Submarine Miners Royal Engineers, at Plymouth, Gosport, and Gravesend respectively. The Clare Militia Artillery will be disembodied at Ennis on the 16th inst.

5th Batn. K.R.R. (6th) moved from Nenagh to Templemore on Nov. 1.

Lieut.-Col. F. H. Fairtlough, commanding the 3rd Queen's (Royal West Surrey), has been granted five years' extension of his appointment from the 23rd ult.

Volunteers.

The following officers of Metropolitan Volunteer Corps passed the recent course at the School of Instruction and were awarded certificates of proficiency, viz.:—2nd Lieut. S. G. Beach and A. G. Bartholomew, of the 5th Middlesex Rifles; 2nd Lieuts. B. M. Robertson-Macdonald, J. A. Hay, W. G. Hayter, and R. F. Bayford, of the 14th Middlesex (Inns of Court) Rifles; 2nd Lieuts. J. S. F. Bacon and S. Read, of the 20th Middlesex Rifles; 2nd Lieut. F. S. Hammond, 21st Middlesex Rifles; and 2nd Lieut. P. F. Mordant, 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers. Of these officers Lieut. Hammond received special mention.

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GUNS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The study of guns is an absorbing one to either man or boy, and the *Times* article of October 24 on the magnificent show of big guns in the Paris Exhibition reflects the enthusiasm of one who, if not an expert, yet writes armed with the knowledge and experience of actual warfare. The wild theories of the non-expert as to the many miles range of modern guns of high velocity is naturally absent, and, instead, we get formidable weapons of the war. It is not untrue that a high velocity gun may be made, by means of excessive elevation, to range ten or even fifteen miles, but what the projectiles may be and what damage they will do—or not do—are matters beyond the ken of the sensationalist writer.

The qualities possessed by any gun of a given weight are affairs of compromise, and there is a sharply dividing line between the French and the British artillery. A French naval gun of 12in. calibre and weighing 46 tons is supplied with a projectile weighing 644lbs.; a British naval gun of identical calibre is supplied with a projectile of 850lbs. weight. In accordance with natural law, the pace at which the lighter shell leaves the gun is much higher than is the case with the heavier projectile, but the bursting charge of the British shell is 80lbs., whilst the French burster is at most 58lbs. Again, although the lighter shell commences its flight at high velocity, it loses impetus more rapidly than does its heavier rival, and at distances from 4,000 to 2,000 yards not only is the crushing and penetrating power in predominance with the heavier shell, but the havoc wrought by its larger bursting charge is incomparably greater. Nevertheless, M. Claudinon, a French expert, publicly belittled the system of British heavy guns, but there are those who with equal theoretical experience dispute his *obiter dicta* on this abstruse point.

After penetrating power, imparted to the projectile by a well designed barrel, two other qualities have to be considered—viz., rapidity of fire and the life or endurance of the inner surface of the barrel. In direct proportion as the velocity of the projectile increases, so will the rapidity with which the exposed portions of the lining tube perish; hence, if propellants of equal heating powers be used, the French gun will have a shorter—if a merrier—life than its Britannic competitor. Manufacturers in various countries are making longer and heavier guns than are now in general use, but none of the newest designs were exhibited in Paris, by either of the three great firms, British, French, or Austrian, the only three exhibitors of armament of the largest class. In smaller classes, on the other hand, many makers exhibit guns of the most recently-developed types. British visitors gaze anxiously on the Vickers-Maxim of small calibre, whose congeners are supposed to have been issued during the few months preceding the war to the Boers. But this gun after repeated trials was not accepted by the Royal Navy. An unwarranted scare as to the superiority of the Boer guns, wherever derived, over the ordinary field-battery guns of our service has caused much military misreading. At the outbreak of war

we were short of guns in number, and failed to put early into the field guns fit to contend with the 15-centimetre guns supplied from Creuzot to the Transvaalers; nor, in the early stages of the war, were our troops supplied with the 14in. quick-firing gun above mentioned, with which the Boers were armed. The practical mobility effected by bullock teams and large bodies of human labourers with the 5-ton Creuzot gun of nearly 6in. calibre was a startling revelation, and the results might have been disastrous if skilfully and rapidly equipped ship-guns had not formed a timely expedient in the hands of the handiest of men. Rapidity of fire is of extreme value under certain circumstances, but a rapidity on paper, or on a range, may be a misleading guide in the field, when economy of ammunition is of great moment, and effect is gained by observation of results.

Between the largest *bona fide* quick-firing gun and the machine gun of various types using small arm ammunition, there are many gradations. It is hardly just to call any gun over 6in. calibre a quick-firing gun, for the projectile of that weapon weighs 100lbs.—a great weight to be man-handled; any larger gun must have gear to lift its projectile. The armament that we have been employing during the Boer War has been as heterogeneous as the troops. Both show lack of previous organisation. Sixteen different types of artillery have made their appearance in this one campaign; each required its own special ammunition. Such a mixture should have been avoided, and precautions must be taken to prevent the recurrence of confusion utterly inexcusable in the armament of a mechanical and manufacturing nation. The types of guns should be co-ordinated in clearly marked groups; the supply of guns slightly varying in calibre to the same force must be jealously avoided.

The collection in Paris has given fair opportunity for our artillery experts to concentrate their ideas before the necessary construction of great quantities of new type artillery is put in hand.

CONFIDENTIAL reports are to be sent in on all officers of the Reserve of Officers serving with Regular units in the present emergency.

AN IMPROVED TARGET.—A new target has been designed which, if adopted at rifle ranges, is likely to meet with much acceptance from riflemen who follow up shooting continuously. The new invention, says the *Newcastle Chronicle*, is the work of a local Infantry Volunteer, who has himself been a shooting member of his corps for many years. The targets at Bisley have not only to be pierced, but this fact has also to be known to the markers in the trench before the targets are pulled down and examined. Mostly, the marking at Bisley is good; but every year there are very many cases of challenging when the firer thinks he has hit and the target does not go down. It is quite possible for the small bullet to go through the canvas without the marker below either hearing the sound or seeing the hole; hence the disputes, and possibly those who do not care to challenge sometimes lose points. It is with a view to finding a remedy for this that the new target has been devised. A hit on any part of this target ensures its disappearing below, which at once assures the shooter that he has made a hit. The target is held in position by a bolt which is attached to a steel plate, one-third the size of a canvas target, and fixed in the rear of the centre of the target. Four thin steel plates are cut and fitted on the iron sliding frame to form a funnel, the wide end to cover the target in the rear, and the narrow end to cover the target will draw the bolt and allow the target to drop into the marker's trench. The same target could be used up to any distance. A rope is fixed to the bottom of the target and brought through a ring or runner in line with the bottom of the target when in position, so that by pulling the rope in the trench the target comes up again after being patched. The discs for marking are at once both simple and effective. These are fitted on to the iron frame like flaps, two on either side and worked by the marker by means of handles which are entirely out of sight at the firing point. It is confidently anticipated that the trenches, which are now carried well back to allow the marker to see the bullet hole, would not need to be near so roomy, as the target by going down tells of itself when there has been a hit. The device is an admirable one, and is the result of much patience and forethought.

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Reviews.

NAPOLEON: THE LAST PHASE. By Lord Rosebery.*

"Will there ever be an adequate Life of Napoleon?" The first line of this remarkable volume asks a question which the rapid "scamper"—arrested every minute by some passage of absorbing interest and literary power—we have made through the volume would induce us to answer ere we came to "the end," in a volume which places the name of Lord Rosebery in the very front rank of the writers of this century. It would not be possible, in the time and space at our disposal, to give a just criticism or account of the book of the year, but we would ask our readers to take our advice, to get it at once, on trust, for if ever there was a volume full of human nature it is that of which the name appears at the head of this scanty notice. "Napoleon," says Lord Rosebery, "carries human faculty to the farthest point of which we have accurate knowledge. Alexander and Cæsar are too remote for precise comparison. But Napoleon lived under the modern microscope. Till he had lived, no one could realise that there could be so stupendous a combination of military and civil genius, such comprehension of view, united to such grasp of detail, such prodigious vitality of body and mind." "No name represents so completely and conspicuously domination, splendour, and catastrophe. He was wrecked by the extravagance of his own genius. No less powers than those which effected his rise would have achieved his fall." Lord Rosebery asks another question at the end of this book, "Was Napoleon a great man?" If by great he intended the combination of moral qualities with those of intellect, "great" he certainly was not. But that he was "great" in the sense of being extraordinary and supreme we can have no doubt. If "greatness" stands for natural power, for predominance, for something human, beyond humanity, then Napoleon was assuredly great.

THE QUARTERLIES AND SOME MAGAZINES.

The most important article in the *Edinburgh Review*—and a very important one it is—is upon the war in South Africa. The point enforced is that we were unprepared, and that our military system was not one to enable us to be prepared. We have based our organisation upon the German system, while ignoring the essential German condition, which is that a rigid territorial organisation should automatically evolve regiments, brigades, divisions, and army corps. Germany requires a powerful army at home, while British conditions demand that one-half of the Army shall be abroad. That division has never been properly maintained; makeshift measures have often been adopted, and the military organisation has been subjected to unsparing criticism, with the result that general distrust of the War Office has penetrated the Army. The system upon which rewards and decorations have been bestowed has fostered the idea that regimental duty was a thing to be somewhat avoided, and the "star" system has grown through the improvising of expeditionary corps, with staffs appointed *ad hoc*, the numerous posts being eagerly sought. The effect has been to the loss of the sense of scale in military operations, and personal gallantry has often been extolled at the expense of military capacity. "It is of the essence of the German military system that it could bring such a man as Von Moltke to the forefront as an organiser and as a director of war. If we have a Von Moltke, it is certain that he will live and die in obscurity. Our system has no place for him. The successful leader of some petty expedition against savages would soar over his head." This drastic criticism is carried into the South African War, and the reviewer says that the authorities made a colossal error in their underestimate of the force required at the beginning. "The initial errors in the South African campaign could never wholly be remedied; beyond a general idea that the invasion of Natal and Cape Colony must be averted, there was no reasoned plan of operations." We have not space to follow this downright critic in his trenchant remarks on the plan of "an offensive campaign on four widely separated lines that led to three serious reverses within six days and involved a total loss of nearly 5,000 men." But we must remark that Sir Redvers Buller's explanation of his course of action in proceeding to Natal throws a somewhat different complexion upon the matter.

*London: Arthur L. Humphreys.

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Although the Reviewer has much to say about military incapacity, he is enthusiastic in his praise of the British soldier and the regimental officer. The *Edinburgh* also contains a very interesting article on the sick and wounded in South Africa, in which it is pointed out that the medical organisation was to meet the needs of 50,000 men, and had to cope with three times the number. Civil and Colonial aid enabled a marvel to be accomplished in the early part of the war, when communication by rail with the base was easy, but later on the system inevitably broke down. The Reviewer insists that room should be found for civilian aid at the base, and not at the front, and that a proper system should be worked out, and he makes some suggestions from the example of the Colonists. Another interesting article, among many, is on "China and International Questions," in which it is urged that the moment for pacification seems favourable.

The *Quarterly Review* deals with "Federation in South Africa," and urges that what is wanted is not constitution-making, but industrial development and the settlement of fresh Anglo-Saxon colonists, and that the impulse to federate must come from within and not from without. English patriotic poetry is the subject of another interesting article. In the light of the scenes which accompanied the reception of the City Imperial Volunteers, it is, perhaps, not possible to give adhesion to the statement that the temperament of the Englishman is "shame-faced and undemonstrative." It might have been so in former times, when Shakespeare could fuse national and personal interests in lines which ring as true to-day as they did when they were penned, and when Drayton, long after the event, wrote his famous "Ballad of Agincourt." But it is scarcely true in these days, when the strong accents, or "thumps," of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, in what the Reviewer calls his banjo-meter, have set a crowd of imitators singing. Some of the examples of the modern "lyric cry" given in this article—not a few of them sung at a British Empire League concert—are truly appalling in their regardlessness of grammar, good taste, and even common sense. An article upon the Chinese crisis enforces the view, which is now receiving confirmation, that the interests of the three Great Powers are directly opposed to the open declaration of a partition of China. We would draw attention also to an article upon "Malaria and the Mosquito," in which high praise is given to Major Ross, a surgeon in the Indian Medical Service, for the patient zeal which crowned his weary work with brilliant success. Anopheles, the mosquito, is still with us in marshy districts, but his breeding place has been drained, his numbers are reduced, and the malaria parasite has been exterminated. This is the course which may yet become possible in more malarious countries.

The only article to which we can draw attention in the *English Historical Review* is that of Captain Mahan on Nelson at Naples. It is largely in the nature of an argument with Mr. F. P. Badham, and is at the same time a further attempt to vindicate Nelson from the charges that have been made against him. It is particularly interesting, as embodying the gist of the journal of Micheroux, lately published at Naples, though Captain Mahan has grave doubts of Micheroux's truthfulness, and does not receive the authorities as worthy of credence without corroboration. Nelson, he says, is being tried in the light of biased opinion, and he contends that the testimony is altogether inadequate, and that Nelson's unblemished record, and his distinct affirmation that the rebels came out of the castles under the opinion that the treaty could not be carried into execution without the approbation of the Sicilian King, should hold good against the allegations of denouncers.

Mr. Murray's *Monthly Review* has already established itself, and for its independent articles and the excellent form that is given to the publication it deserves very much praise. There are three leading articles, the first showing that "Militarism" presents no dangers under the British constitution; the second dealing with national character, and strongly rebutting the assertions to the discredit of British officers made by Mr. Richard Harding Davis; and the third occupied with the Imperial expansion of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who is somewhat curiously styled "an instrument of the Divine will"—a statement which will surely surprise no one more than Mr. Rhodes himself. Mr. de Martens, Russian Privy Councillor, rightly insists that the claim of the Chinese to national and independent existence must be respected, while Mr. A. R. Colquhoun contributes a most interesting article on the Trans-Siberian-Manchurian Railway, in which he shows conclusively that the first purpose of that line was not to pour so many thousand troops across Asia every day, but that it went in advance of the settlers, and has been justified by success. The immigrants to Siberia in 1893 were 61,435, and in 1899 233,981, and in the course of these seven years 19 million acres of State land have been transformed into immigration lots. At the present time it is possible to travel from London to Vladivostok in 21½ days, 11½ of these being occupied in the journey from Moscow to Stretensk. This is a low-speed calculation, and Mr. Colquhoun says that it will yet be possible to travel

from London to Yokohama in 18 days, as compared with 34 days by the Suez Canal and 25 by the American route. Mr. Ralph Neville, Q.C., has an article on "National Defence," which is quite of the "hedgerow" class, shows little grasp of the essentials of the question and has some unjustifiable remarks on British officers. We shall refer elsewhere to Professor Laughton's article upon the Naval Exhibition at the Hague.

The *United Service Magazine* continues its excellent plan of giving several historical articles. There is a further instalment of Col. Maude's "Notes on the Evolution of Cavalry," with the third part of Mr. O'Connor Morris's "Frederick the Great," and an interesting contribution on "The Art of War Before and After the Renaissance," by Mr. H. E. Malden. A most drastic and enjoyable article is that of Dr. T. Miller Maguire on "Our Own Mandarins." Dr. Maguire thinks that there is not an official in the Foreign Office to whom an able journalist would go for instruction on any Eastern question, and he fails to see that Horace, Ovid, and Euripides are one wit better as a training for diplomacy than Confucius, while from the moral point of view they may be a good deal worse. Dr. Maguire insists, and with reason, that the fate of nations depends on the sword, and never on anything else, and he tells us that the Chinese have made only one mistake—the colossal one of cultivating only the arts of peace. If they had put war in the forefront, they might now with impunity have laughed at "our very inferior Mandarins." In short, the article is an earnest plea for reform and reorganisation. There is a long and interesting article by Lieut.-Colonel Eustace Balfour on the constitution of the Volunteer force, which is full of suggestion, and an anonymous writer, dealing with Volunteer training, says that the better class of Volunteers returned from their camps greatly disappointed. He indicates many faults in the organisation. Major R. H. Carr-Ellison supports the view we expressed some time ago as to the advantage of attaching a battalion of mounted riflemen to each cavalry and infantry brigade. He would have such battalion fixed at four double companies each of 150 rank and file. Capt. C. Holmes Wilson has an admirable article on the artillery in Natal, and there is much interest in Capt. R. S. Sorsbie's paper on "Field Engineering for Home Defence."

We have also received the *Pall Mall Magazine*, in which a Staff Officer makes many suggestions in relation to plain clothes, furlough, cheap fares, amusements, passes, and commissions from the ranks, as tending to popularise the Army, while the same number contains an admirable illustrated article on Dunrobin Castle; *Longman's Magazine* and the *Cornhill*, both good and interesting numbers; *Harper's Magazine*, which is satisfactory, both pictorially and otherwise, and the *Humanitarian* and some other issues.

THE War Office have approved the issue of colonial allowances at the rates laid down in paragraph 290 of the Allowance Regulations for China and Hong Kong to officers and warrant officers other than those receiving India rates of pay, &c., serving with the China Expeditionary Force.

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BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Awakening of the East (Heinemann); The Story of the War in South Africa, by Capt. Mahan (Sampson Low); The Life of Lieut.-Col. John Houghton (Murray); A History of British India, by Sir W. W. Hunter (Longmans); The World-Wide Atlas (Johnston).

November Magazines.—Badminton; Northern Counties; Imperial and Colonial.



Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1900.

THE NAVAL GAZETTES.

ON Tuesday morning the Naval "Honours Gazette" for South Africa appeared in the papers, the promotions and appointments being appropriately dated on Trafalgar Day. There is no reason to doubt that this Gazette will be received with general approbation by the Navy, as fulfilling fairly and comprehensively the needs of the situation. It must be considered, of course, in connection with the rewards which have already been granted for services in South Africa, and, looking to the numbers to be dealt with both there and in China, it is not surprising if it has been found impossible to grant promotion and a decoration to the same officer. It is only fair that, the methods of rewarding officers being limited, these shall be made use of to as wide an extent as possible. Perhaps the most striking feature of the Gazette is its liberality as compared with some of those of a similar character which have appeared in past times. Every branch and department of the Service has been remembered, for we have no doubt that the warrant officers will find that they are not forgotten as soon as arrangements can be made to suitably reward them. On this subject we shall have something to say later on. Another seeming omission refers to the Transport Department, of which at present Sir Edward Chichester

is the only representative. He could hardly have been left out, and we assume that presently this department, from Admiral Bouverie Clark downwards, will receive its adequate meed of recognition, for services so well rendered. The Navy—whether afloat, in connection with blockade and transport, or ashore, in its fighting capacity—has added a memorable chapter to its annals, one which may well take its place alongside any of the most glorious in the history of the sea Service.

Passing to the names of those officers who have been selected for recognition, it has been aptly said that their services present an epitome of the war. The Admiralty have very properly, by making Sir Robert Harris a K.C.B., expressed their disbelief in those rumours which found currency in the early days of the war. Of the new Companions of the Bath, Captain Chichester, as we have said, represents the work of the Transport Department, of which he was Principal Officer in South Africa. Captain E. P. Jones, late of the *Forté*, was the able commander of the Naval Brigade attached to Sir Redvers Buller's force. Captain R. C. Prothero and Major A. E. Marchant, of the Marines, commanded at the Battle of Graspan, the latter assuming command when the former was wounded. Captain J. E. Bearcroft, of the *Philomel*, has been in command of the Brigade with Lord Roberts, having accompanied the Field-Marshal from the time of his entering the Orange River Colony up to the final scenes in the Eastern Transvaal. With his men, Captain Bearcroft has only just returned to his ship, and it was but a week ago that we chronicled the farewell speech of Lord Roberts on the brigade leaving Pretoria. Captain W. B. Fisher, of the *Magicienne*, completes the list, and represents the blockading squadron, of which he has been for some time the senior officer at Delagoa Bay. The arduous and trying nature of the work which has fallen to the vessels operating on the coast, many of them short of hands, has been such as could not fail to receive due recognition at the hands of any seaman. It should not be forgotten that in addition to the six C.B.'s here mentioned, Captains Scott and Lambton received the same honour. The D.S.O.'s are five in number, and the officers receiving these rewards are Lieut. G. P. E. Hunt, the gunnery lieutenant of the *Forté*, who was with Captain Jones; Lieut. W. T. C. Jones, of the Marines, who was wounded at Graspan; Surgeon C. C. Macmillan, mentioned in despatches for his work at the Battle of Colenso; Lieut. W. J. Colquhoun, of the Victoria Navy, who was attached to the *Doris*, for service with the Naval Brigade; and Lieut. N. W. Chiazzari, of the Natal Naval Volunteers, who served under Captain Jones. This is a timely recognition of the patriotic assistance which has been rendered to the Regular Forces in this war by their colonial cousins. The promotions cover as wide a field in every respect as do the other rewards. Commanders W. L. Grant, of the *Doris*, and S. De Horsey, late of the *Monarch*, are promoted to captains; the former has commanded a detachment of guns operating in the Orange River Colony, and has been more than once mentioned in official telegrams from the front; the latter was badly wounded in the ankle near Pretoria, up to which time he had served with the brigade landed from his ship from the earliest period of the war. The lieutenants promoted to commanders are F. W. Melville, of the *Forté*, who has been with Captain Jones; A. Halsey, of the *Philomel*, who has been with General Clery's force in South Africa, and was highly commended by that officer in con-

nection with a fight at Bushman's Spruit; H. W. James, of the *Tartar*, who commanded a battery of guns at the Battle of Colenso; and J. A. Ferguson, of the *Barrosa*, who has been with the guns in the Transvaal. These promotions, it is noted in the Gazette, as well as those of Captain A. H. Limpus and Commanders F. C. A. Ogilvie, F. W. Dean, and A. W. Heneage are to be additional to the establishment of captains and commanders. In the civil department, the services of Fleet-Surgeon Porter have been recognised by his promotion to deputy-inspector-general of hospitals and fleets, those of Staff-Surgeon F. J. Lilly by promotion to fleet-surgeon, and those of Surgeon E. C. Lomas to staff-surgeon. Doctor Porter landed with the Naval Brigade from the flagship when it was first sent on shore, and his services, especially on the field of Graspan, where he was well up to the front with his bearers, and did very fine service for the wounded, have been frequently mentioned in despatches. Doctors Lilly, of the *Forté*, and Lomas, of the *Terrible*, have also received special mention in connection with services in Natal. Mr. B. C. Allen, who has been promoted to paymaster.

The publication of the promotions and honours for the Navy in connection with the operations in China followed those of South Africa very quickly, appearing yesterday morning. Like the other, this list is fairly comprehensive, although its limitations in scope are open to criticism. It begins, as does that for South Africa, with the Commander-in-Chief, whose splendid work is fitly recognised by the G.C.B., a promotion which will be welcomed by the Admiral's brother officers specially, and by the country in general. The appointment of the Rear-Admiral to the K.C.M.G. is an honour well earned by energetic work of an equally trying, if not of such an active, nature as a seaman might reasonably desire. The four captains who have so ably distinguished themselves, Captains Bayly and Burke at Tien-tsin, Captain Callaghan in the relief of Peking, and Captain Jellicoe, who was wounded in the Seymour Relief Expedition, are awarded the C.B. Then follows a long list of commanders, lieutenants, and other officers, who get promotion, or distinction in the shape of the D.S.O. With very few exceptions, every officer whose name is mentioned in Sir Edward Seymour's despatches relative to the expedition which he personally led, has received a reward of one kind or the other. Two officers, unfortunately, Captain Doig, of the Marines, and Fleet-Surgeon Sibbald, have not lived to share in that recognition of services which they, equally with their brethren, so fully earned. Captains Johnston, Stewart, and Cradock have already received their honours, but all those officers mentioned by the latter for services at the storming of the Taku forts, are included in this list, as are also the two lieutenants—Mackenzie, of the *Whiting*, who gets a D.S.O., and Keys, of the *Fame*, who is promoted. There are also mentioned the officers whose names appear in the Vice-Admiral's despatch relating to the operations at Tien-tsin, and whose services were brought to his notice at various times by Captains Bayly, and Burke, and other officers. These include Commander Beatty, whose promotion puts him over the heads of more than two hundred of his seniors; Lieut. Luard, who took Lieut. Wright's place when that officer was wounded; Major Luke, who led the British attack on the Military College, and Mr. Gibbs. There are also a number of officers whose services are mentioned in connection with the capture of the native city of Tien-tsin, and of whom General Durward wrote with admiration for the splendid manner in which they led and

handled their men. One or two names appear to have been added for services in connection with the relief column which went up to Peking under Captain Callaghan, but it is apparently uncertain whether there will be another Gazette in this connection. There are some omissions from the list, which we conclude are to be explained on the supposition that the Admiralty consider that in the ordinary course of things their names will be shortly before the Board for consideration. As in the case of the African Gazette, the list concludes with the promotions of Staff-Surgeons J. H. Thomas and Surgeons Browne and Hall, who have been attached to the brigade as medical officers, as well as Staff-Paymaster Alton and Assistant-Paymasters Rotter and Hargraves, all of whom have been mentioned in despatches.

Both in regard to South Africa and China a number of officers have been noted for early promotion, the midshipmen on qualifying for the rank of lieutenant. In the case of Africa, the list of subordinate officers includes, as far as we can trace, the names of all who have landed and been at the front. They are eleven in number, and with those of the *Powerful* who were at Ladysmith, bring the total up to twenty who are thus promised early promotion on qualifying for the rank of lieutenant. If, as would only have been fair to them, the midshipmen who had been landed in China were added to these, we might have hoped that we should have seen very shortly a welcome addition to the lieutenants' list of nearly a hundred young officers whose experience must have added to their fitness for fulfilling the duties of the higher grade. But this is, unfortunately, not to be the case. There were about sixty midshipmen landed and under fire in China, and the fact that the number is so large appears to have militated in their disfavour. Only eight are chosen out of all those who shared the perils and hardships of land service. The line has been drawn at those whose names have been mentioned by Sir Edward Seymour, a system of selection which in this case is surely unfair and uncalled for. As the *Times* says, in referring to this matter, "it is not as if these young officers were to be promoted at once; most of them have some qualifying service to perform, and all of them have to pass an examination. We may surely expect that this matter will be rectified in a supplementary honours list."

The most notable feature in both Gazettes is the announcement that the Queen has conferred the highest distinction for "conspicuous bravery or devotion to the country in the presence of the enemy" upon Mr. Basil J. D. Guy, who receives the Victoria Cross for an heroic action performed at Tien-tsin in July last. This young officer passed out of the *Britannia* at Dartmouth in May, 1898, and the *Barfleur* is his first ship in the Navy. The act of bravery for which he has been thus distinguished is reported in the despatch thus:—"Mr. Basil, J. B. Guy, midshipman, Her Majesty's ship *Barfleur*, for the great coolness and bravery he displayed in stopping with and attending to a wounded man under an excessively hot fire, eventually assisting to carry him in across a fire swept zone." The records of the Navy only show two previous instances in which this much prized decoration has been bestowed upon an officer of the rank of midshipman. Mr. E. J. Daniels at the Redan in the Crimea, received the V.C. for attending to and bandaging Captain Peel's arm when than officer was wounded, and Mr. G. D. Boyes, a midshipman of the *Euryalus*, received the V.C. for gallantry at the capture of a stockade in Japan in 1864, when he saved the colours from falling into the hands

of the enemy. A midshipman of the Indian Navy, Mr. A. Mayo, for gallantry with his guns in the Indian Mutiny, also received the V.C. Of this young officer we have no further knowledge, but Messrs. Daniels and Boyes died before they could rise to higher ranks in the Service. In Mr. Guy's case the lustre shed on his career by the receipt of this decoration should be of the greatest value to him in the future. He has most deservedly won it, and we may hope that with the early promotion which must follow, he will reach the highest posts in the Service.

There remains to be mentioned the case of those young warrant officers and petty officers who have distinguished themselves in these operations. For the latter, promotion to warrant, or to some higher grade to that in which they are serving, will probably be sufficient reward, and in some instances has, we believe, already happened. With the warrant officers, the circumstances are different. In all probability to place them on the quarter deck would be neither to their advantage nor in accordance with their aspirations. To promote them to chief warrant officers, on the other hand, would be a hardship to the senior men on the list. What should be found for them is a suitable decoration, which would carry with it the recognition of their services which is desirable and necessary. The D.S.O. is a very proper honour for this purpose, but at present its statutes do not permit of its being conferred upon warrant or subordinate officers. With regard to this matter, there is every reason to believe that it is in process of rectification. It has always been a surprise to the Navy that neither the warrant nor subordinate officers were eligible for the Distinguished Service Order, an omission which is doubtless due to the fact that there are no subordinate officers in the Army, and that the warrant officers of the land Service come under a different category to those of the Navy. As there are both warrant and subordinate officers who have obviously deserved this decoration, we confidently expect to see this matter put straight very shortly. Although the announcement has not been made officially, it goes without saying that medals will be granted not only to those men of the Navy who were on shore, but also to those who, serving afloat, have materially assisted in bringing the operations to a satisfactory termination. There are many precedents which might be quoted to prove that neither in South Africa nor in China will the issue of a medal be illiberally restricted. Doubtless clasps will also be added for special actions or expeditions, and it might well be that some particular and striking distinction would be made in the case of the Peking Legation Guard.

Navy Notes.

The way in which the Ministerial changes affect the Navy is not calculated to have a very reassuring effect. All three of the political officials who have been connected with the Admiralty of late have been removed. Mr. Goschen will, it is believed, accept a peerage, and doubtless in the Upper House will still continue to give the country the benefit of his knowledge and experience in naval matters. Of his successor, we can say little at present, except that it may be hoped that he will, while he is new to the Admiralty, accept the advice of his predecessor, than whom there can be nobody who is better acquainted with the difficulties which beset the path of the First Lord. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who has been most popular at the Admiralty, is promoted to the post of Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and as yet no successor has been appointed. Mr. Macartney must also be leaving, since his office as Parliamentary

Secretary is now to be filled by Mr. Arnold-Forster. This gentleman is well known to our readers as an ardent naval and military reformer. Last week, in referring to his latest work, "The War Office, the Army, and the Empire," we had to point out that it "bristles with inaccuracies and misconceptions, and he is often led into wrong conclusions by the little knowledge which is proverbially dangerous." We have no hesitation in adding that if military men find him to know little about the Army, naval men are equally assured that he has much to learn about naval matters. In the Admiralty he will have an opportunity for educating himself to some purpose, while his mouth will be closed on the subject of Army reform. There are those, indeed, who do not hesitate to say that in this instance the Navy have been made to suffer for the sister Service, and that Mr. Arnold-Forster owes his appointment to a desire for shelving an inopportune critic. The removal of Mr. Macartney is a distinct loss to the Navy. Like Mr. Chamberlain, he has acquitted himself well, and has earned the respect and goodwill of all with whom he has been brought in contact. It will not diminish the difficulties of Mr. Arnold-Forster's position that he has to succeed such a very popular Parliamentary Secretary.

The Secretary of the Navy League, Commander Crutchley, R.N.R., supports the recent manifesto of the League in a very capable letter to the Press, taking for his text Mr. Chamberlain's boast that Britannia still rules the waves. To this he retorts that a similar optimism was displayed by the War Office prior to the South African war, and by the Cabinet also as to the military might of this country. "One department has admittedly broken down under the shock of war ashore. Why should similar causes fail to produce like effects in war afloat?" Commander Crutchley maintains that we have virtually completed only three battleships during the last thirty months, whilst France alone has completed five of equal tonnage in the same period. This is the only definite charge to which the Secretary commits himself, and it is serious enough to justify some uneasiness. From this subject Commander Crutchley turns to the alien difficulty in our merchant service, a matter which has but slight connection with the manifesto of the League. He usefully quotes from a recent speech by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which the following passage occurred:—"As for the Navy, large sums have in recent years been spent in increasing it, until it is more powerful than ever." All question of relative strength, of the rapid growth of foreign navies, was here ignored by a Minister whose speeches are bound to influence public opinion. It is clearly most desirable that Ministers, if they speak about the Navy, should be careful not to mislead their audiences. But the Navy League manifesto has certainly been pitched in too high a key, and the letter of its Secretary will not altogether remove this impression. Admiral Close, indeed, complains that the League has not hesitated wantonly to attack the good faith of a friendly Power, and to pour contempt on a retiring Minister of the Crown, "who has proved one of the ablest and most patriotic administrators of naval affairs"—from which it is evident that the Trafalgar Day manifesto was not approved by all the branches of the Navy League.

The mishap which occurred on board the *Thunderer* last week has naturally aroused considerable curiosity and some anxiety. The ship was at target practice and firing her two heavy 10in. guns, and when the first was fired only a few fragments of the shell were projected, the remaining portions being left in the bore, only

however, to be expelled from the breech when this was uncovered. A similar thing occurred when the second gun was fired, the projectile in this case also splitting up and coming to pieces. It is said that such an occurrence has never taken place before, and various explanations of the cause have been assigned, but we believe without any adequate authority. According to one suggestion, the bursting charge of the shell had become affected by the variations in temperature to which it had been subjected; another cause assigned is water in the breech chamber; and yet a third, the shifting of the projectiles in the bore owing to the rolling of the ship.

In a letter to the *Times* Admiral Sir John Hopkins suggests that one of the new battleships should be called the *Nelson*, and that the name of the immortal Admiral be no longer represented by an out-of-date cruiser, whose existence should either be wiped out, or the vessel re-named. We may suggest that by removing her engines and other iron and metal fittings, and adding a deck and poop to her present structure, she would become a useful training ship. The gallant Admiral also suggests that a first-class cruiser should be named the *Volunteer*, as he imagines some vessel bore that appellation in the past. We have hunted up "Navy Lists" as far back as 1826, but without success. Not even a Government hoy bore that name. There is no reason, however, why one should not in the twentieth century be so designated.

The Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth has directed that officers attending the Dockyard Church are to wear side-arms, although they may not at the time be on military duty in charge of men. This is evidently beyond the necessities of the Service, when their presence is purely optional. If they are not required to wear swords during public worship on board their respective ships there is no reason why they should be hampered with them when they appear of their accord at divine service in Portsmouth Dockyard. Unfortunately Sir Charles Hotham is given to extreme measures regarding uniform. We remember that while he commanded the *Jaseur*, in the sixties, he insisted on the officers keeping watch in full dress on the Queen's Birthday, when the ship was rolling heavily and only the "polluted shore" of West Africa to gaze on.

The corvette *Wolverene* that flew the broad pendants of Commodores Anthony Hoskins and J. Crawford Wilson on the Australian Station from 1876-82, and was afterwards presented to the New South Wales Government as a training-ship, was eventually sold to a private individual and found a resting-place on Stanley Beach, near Auckland, New Zealand. After lying there several years she was blown up with dynamite on September 11 last, and a loyal citizen and gun-maker, Mr. Oldbury, procured sufficient metal and wood from the old man-of-war to make two brass saluting cannon and carriages to mount them on. These are to be displayed at Auckland as relics of our Navy of a past age. Rear-Admiral Burges Watson and Captain William Marrack were respectively her last commander and senior lieutenant, both of whom are now on active service. The *Rattlesnake*, *Jason*, and *Orestes*, were sister ships. They did well under steam as well as under sail, and their successors, the "C" class corvettes, were not better vessels.

The regulation that officers joining their ships from half-pay should personally have to defray the expense of travelling bears very hardly at times. Recently, for example, Fleet-Paymaster Joseph Chater was appointed to the *Diadem* in place of Fleet-Paymaster E. H. Banks, transferred to the *Glory*, and had a very unenjoyable experience in taking up that appointment. He left Plymouth by steamer and rail for Bant, and then from that place to the Channel Fleet anchorage in Berehaven by coach. On arrival he found his ship about to proceed to Plymouth, a piece of information which might well have been placed at his disposal earlier. In this case, as in others of a similar nature, surely some concession should be made, as the amount Mr. Chater expended in reaching the *Diadem* could not have been insignificant.

ORBIT BRAND TOBACCO.

TADDY & CO., LONDON, E.

Manufacturers of Cigarettes and Tobaccos
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Navy Personal.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir J. Edmund Commerell and Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Stephenson attended the service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Thursday in last week in memory of his Highness the late Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, Major King's Royal Rifles.

Admiral Sir R. More-Molyneux, President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, represented the Navy at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield.

Admiral E. S. Adeane was elected last week to the Knightsbridge, St. George's Ward, of the new Borough Council of Westminster, and Rear-Admiral (retired) J. E. Bickford was elected to the Priory Ward of Hampstead. Rear-Admiral G. W. Hand (retired) was unsuccessful in one of the Hammersmith Wards.

Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick G. D. Bedford, Commander-in-Chief of the North America and West India station, left Halifax, N.S., on Tuesday last in the *Crescent* for Bermuda on his yearly visit to the Southern portion of his command.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson leaves Berehaven on Monday next in the *Majestic*, accompanied by the Channel Squadron under his command for Arosa Bay, Vigo, and Gibraltar, and is due at the last named port on the 28th inst. He will leave it on the 10th prox. on his return home to give usual Christmas leave to those serving with him.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, arrived at Malta in the *Renown* on Wednesday last, and on the following day entertained the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Civil Lord of the Admiralty at dinner on board his flagship, prior to their departure for Naples.

Vice-Admiral Charles G. Fane attains the age of sixty-three on Wednesday next, and Vice-Admiral Albert H. Markham that of fifty-nine to-morrow. Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson was fifty-seven on Monday last.

Rear-Admiral Thomas S. Jackson, Admiral-Superintendent at Devonport, has been elected President of the Dockyard Rifle Club, about to be established at that port.

Captain Frank H. Henderson, of the *Hermes*, arrived at Ponta del Garda, St. Michael, Azores, on Tuesday last en route for Plymouth, and saluted the Portuguese flag. The compliment was, however, not returned, as the forts are dismantled, and the local authorities apologised for such an unavoidable omission. Captain Henderson will pay off his present command at Devonport, and transfer the officers and crew to the *Cambrian*, a smaller vessel and not allowed a commander the same as the *Hermes*.

Captain O. Peploe Tudor has been appointed Harbour Master at Kingstown, by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in place of the late Captain the Hon. F. G. Crofton. His Excellency's selection is undoubtedly a desirable one, as Captain Tudor, although on the retired list, is still an active and most able officer, and in every way equal to the duties of such an important post.

Captain Edward H. Gamble, of the *Cæsar*, arrived at Malta on Monday last with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, and was to leave yesterday with them on their return home via Naples.

Captain Wilmot H. Fawkes, of the *Canopus*, who so ably carried out the duties of private secretary to Mr. Goschen, at the Admiralty, until he was appointed to his present command, has been selected in a similar capacity with Earl Selborne, who will shortly succeed the present First Lord. Captain Fawkes' promotion to flag-rank occurs in March next, but that should not leaer his retention of the appointment after becoming Rear-Admiral.

Captain C. H. Dare, of the *Bellona*, recently employed in protecting British fishermen on the

coast of Iceland, returned to Sheerness from that duty on Saturday last, and is relieved in command by Commander Hubert Grant-Dalton, late of the *Seagull*.

Captain the Hon. Walter Stopford, of the *Pallas*, left Madeira on Friday in last week for Bermuda to join the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir F. G. D. Bedford, Commander-in-Chief.

Commander Lionel Wells, Chief of the London Fire Brigade, is, we are sorry to say, indisposed, and unable to attend to his important duties.

Commander P. Vaughan Lewes paid off the *Hazard* at Devonport, on Wednesday last. It is hoped that his navigating officer, Lieut. John Marshall, who took an important part in the operations against the Cretan insurrectionists in 1898, will not be forgotten by the Admiralty, as all the other executive officers of this vessel have been rewarded for their services during that unpleasant complication.

Commander Edward F. Inglefield, of the *Swallow*, arrived at Las Palmas on Sunday, and left on Tuesday last for Devonport and Sheerness to pay off at the latter port.

Commander John P. Rolleston, of the *Archer*, arrived at the coaling station, Thursday Island, Western Pacific, on Monday last, and left the following day to join the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Station.

Lieut.-Commander Cyril Corbett from the *Conflict*, Lieut. Robert Bellis and Assistant-Engineer C. J. Greene from the *Royal Sovereign*, Assistant-Engineer A. F. Cock from the *Andromeda*, Midshipmen C. K. Hart and A. G. Sparrow from the *Venus*, and Lieut. H. J. Coles, R.M.L.I., from the *Hibernia*, invalided from the Mediterranean Station, arrived home on Sunday last in the P. and O. steamship *Ceylon*. Midshipman E. M. Palmer, left behind from the *Astræa* at Malta when she was sent to China, was also an invalid passenger on the same vessel.

Lieut. Allan F. Everett, flag-lieutenant of the *Majestic*, left that vessel on Friday in last week for Portsmouth to assume control of the signal schools on board the *Victory*. On the previous evening he was entertained at dinner by his late chief, Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, commanding the Channel Squadron, who, in proposing his health, thanked him for the valuable services he had rendered him, Sir Harry, during the past two years.

Sub-Lieut. J. G. M. McHardy, of the *Canopus*, obtains promotion to Lieutenant after two years' service as junior commissioned officer, under clause 9 of the Royal Naval College Regulations for officers of his rank.

Fleet-Paymaster Henry Dawson remains in the *Majestic* instead of going to China in the *Glory*. The appointments that followed his intended transfer to the latter vessel are, therefore, cancelled.

Fleet Surgeon Alfred G. Delmege, M.D., Honorary Surgeon to the Prince of Wales, late of the Royal yacht *Osborne*, was compulsorily retired in September of last year, and is now granted the honorary rank of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, under Order in Council, April 1, 1881. This privilege is embodied in the present regulations for the retirement of medical officers, and may be applied in the case of any officer with twenty years' service. As Dr. Delmege had upwards of thirty years' full pay service when he retired, it is somewhat peculiar that the Admiralty should have taken twelve months to consider whether he should be granted a step in rank that virtually carries no advantage; unless the fact of not having served as Fleet Surgeon of a ship on a foreign station operated against him. He was appointed Staff Surgeon of the *Osborne* in 1887, and served twelve years in her.

ROYAL MARINES.

General Sir Henry Tuson obtains the Good Service Pension, vacant by the death of the veteran Royal Marine officer, General Sir Anthony Stransham. Independent of being the oldest officer and, with the exception of General F. J. Le Grand, R.M.L.I., the senior officer on the active list of the Royal Marine Force, his services during active operations abroad, as well as those on the staff and a headquarters, in every way entitle him to this award.

Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel John W. Robins obtains substantive promotion to the latter rank after waiting more than two years for advancement. Whatever reason may have induced the Admiralty to overlook this officer for such an unusual period, we believe that the Royal Marine Force will be glad to see that his claim is now recognised.

SOUTH AFRICAN REWARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in this week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE a remark to the effect that the South African medal will be given to the crews of the ships employed on the blockade. Might I request space in your columns to point out to the authorities that the medal is surely equally due to the ships employed at St. Vincent? Though many miles away from the scene of operations, their duties were none the less arduous than those of ships actually in South African waters. Take, for example, the case of my own ship, *Diadem*. At the outbreak of hostilities we were lying at Blacksod Bay. One Sunday evening a signal was made at 4 p.m. to raise steam, and orders were received to proceed to St. Vincent. By 7 o'clock we were steaming out of the harbour in company with *Niobe*. We arrived at Gibraltar after dark one evening, and in less than 24 hours had coaled, provisioned, &c., the men working like niggers. On arrival at St. Vincent, a most desolate island, we found that our duties consisted of coaling transports. I'm sure any soldier who passed through these will witness to the cheerful way in which officers and men worked night and day, doing the duties, in a tropical heat, of the natives themselves. Many Atlantic liners, &c., were coaled in record time, the work being most arduous, especially as we had no facilities, and, I might add, that all hands always volunteered. Besides, after rescuing the *Persia*, we turned her men, baggage, and horses over to the *Goth*, and also coaled her in less than 16 hours. If these services rendered are exceptional—and I'm sure no one but a British sailor could do the same on the top of the disappointment of not being sent to the Cape, as was daily hoped for and expected—well, surely, they deserve the medal as much as the arduous blockade services. I might add that St. Vincent is in the Cape command.

DISAPPOINTED.

[The *Furious* is another case in point:—For weeks her crew slaved at the disappointing task of trying to float the transport, *Denton Grange*, which ran on the rocks at Las Palmas. Their efforts in this direction proving futile, they set themselves to salve the stores with which she was laden.]

HENNESSY'S THREE STAR BRANDY.

Genuine Brandy.
Bottled in Cognac.

THE CHINA DESPATCHES.

Tuesday night's *Gazette* contained a further batch of despatches with reference to the operations of the allied forces leading up to the relief of Peking. The principal despatch is that by Lieut.-General Sir Alfred Gaselee, commanding the British contingent. It is dated Peking, August 19, and describes the operations of the British forces in Northern China from July 27, the date on which he arrived at Tien-tsin, to August 14, the date on which Peking was entered. Sir Alfred says:—

"On my arrival at Tien-tsin I at once put myself into communication with the general officers commanding the American and Japanese forces, and soon came to a satisfactory understanding with them. We decided to collectively impress upon the allied commanders the absolute necessity of pressing forward towards Peking at the earliest possible moment, and happily our views were eventually accepted."

ADVANCE ON PEKING.

"At a conference held on August 3 it was arranged to commence the advance on the 4th, with approximately 20,000 men, viz.:—

10,000 Japanese with 24 guns.
4,000 Russians with 16 guns.
3,000 British with 12 guns.
2,000 Americans with 6 guns.
800 French with 12 guns.
200 Germans.
100 Austrians and Italians.

20,100 with 70 guns.

"The Chinese were believed to occupy a strongly-entrenched position near Pei-tsang, astride the Pei-ho. It was decided to force the position and push on to Yang-tsun, so as to secure the passage of the river at that important strategical point. The general idea was that the Japanese, British, and Americans should operate along the right bank of the river, the other allies along the left bank. It was then settled in direct communication with Gen. Chaffee, United States Army, and Gen. Yamaguchi, Japanese Army, that, as regards the left attack, i.e., that on the right bank of the river, the movement should be of a turning nature along the embankment marked A.....B in the sketch, the Japanese leading, followed in succession by the British and Americans. The turning movement to commence at 2 a.m. on the 5th. In pursuance of the above agreement the British troops moved from Tien-tsin to Hsi-ku on the afternoon of the 4th, and bivouacked. The British were followed by the Americans and Japanese. As arranged, in the early hours of the 5th inst. the turning movement commenced. At daybreak the column came under a heavy fire from the right front, and the action began with a vigorous forward movement of the Japanese against the entrenchments, supported on the right by the British. The brunt of the action fell on the Japanese, who attacked and stormed line after line in the most gallant manner. Our troops, in consequence of their position, scarcely fired a shot, and I readily accord to the Japanese the whole credit of the victory. Their loss was, I understand, about 300 killed and wounded, while ours was only 25. The Chinese rout was complete, and before noon they had entirely disappeared, having fled to the left bank of the river. The other allied forces were scarcely engaged at all, and practically had no loss."

CHINESE FLIGHT.

"After the victory at Pei-tsang we pushed on for a mile or two along the right bank, but, being stopped by inundations, were compelled to return to Pei-tsang, and cross over to the right (sic) bank, where we bivouacked for the night, covered by a strong outpost, two or three miles in advance. On the 6th inst. the whole of the allied forces marched on Yang-tsun by the right bank, with the exception of about six thousand Japanese, who continued to advance by the left bank. Owing to the direction taken by the several columns the British troops were leading along the direct road when we came in sight of Yang-tsun, the Americans being on our right flank. The enemy's main position was apparently along the railway embankment, with one flank resting on a village close to the Pei-ho railway bridge. It was at once arranged to attack this position with one Russian battalion on the left, the British troops in the centre, and the Americans on the right, whilst the 1st Bengal Lancers covered the extreme right flank. I thereupon directed the 1st Sikh Infantry to extend for attack, supported by the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the 24th Punjab Infantry, the advance to be covered by the fire of No. 12 Battery Royal Field Artillery. The remainder of our troops were too far in rear to be utilised at the moment. The advance to attack was made in beautiful order over about 5,000 yards of level plain covered with high crops. At about half this distance the troops came under a hot shell and musketry fire, nevertheless, owing to the open order in which we worked, the British loss was comparatively small. The further advance was a rapid one, and the embankment was carried by a rush of the 1st Sikh Infantry and 24th Punjab Infantry. The Welsh Fusiliers, owing to the conformation of the ground, were rather wedged out of the assaulting line. This practically ended the fight, as the Chinese fled precipitately in all directions. The enemy's guns were in a retired position, and thus escaped capture. On the 7th inst. the allies halted to bring up supplies, and on the 8th the movement was continued. On the 9th, at Ho-hsi-wu, a squadron of the 1st Bengal Lancers caught up some retreating Tartar Cavalry, inflicting on them heavy loss, and on the 12th Tung-chao was occupied without opposition. At a conference held on that day it was decided to send forward strong reconnoitring forces on the 13th, to concentrate on a line about five miles from

Peking on the 14th, and to attack on the 15th. The positions of the several forces were assigned, the British taking the extreme left. On the 14th, however, owing to the premature advance of a battalion of one of the allied forces, the intended concentration was abandoned, and the troops all hurried forward to assault the city of Peking."

BRITISH FIRST AT THE LEGATIONS.

"I have above endeavoured to give a connected account of the military operations preceding the attack on Peking, and I will now try to briefly relate what occurred on the 14th, so far as her Majesty's troops are concerned. Our forces on the night of the 13th were concentrated on the riversouth-east of Tung-chao, about 15 miles from Peking, with two guns, the 1st Bengal Lancers and the 7th Bengal Infantry about nine miles in advance as an observation force. At 2.30 a.m. on the 14th, hearing heavy firing in the direction of Peking, I caused the 'Rouse' to be sounded, and marched without delay towards the supposed scene of action. About 7 a.m. I reached the point held by my advanced force, and at once pushed on with the troops there available, directing the main body to follow after an hour's rest. About noon I got into touch with the Americans, who were on the south bank of the canal, and as they and the French were preparing to assault the Tung Tien Gate, I decided to push straight on and assault the south-east gate of the Chinese city, Sha-chia-men. Here I met with no opposition, and about 1 p.m. the British troops passed through the city wall. I then ordered the 1st Bengal Lancers and the 24th Punjab Infantry to march straight to the Temple of Heaven Park, which I wished to secure as a camping ground, and also as a protection to my left and rear, while with the rest of my available troops I pushed on through streets and alleys towards the water gate of the Tartar City, a point which I had learnt from a cypher message from Sir C. MacDonald would probably be most vulnerable. Our troops were much exhausted by the long march and intense heat, and were much scattered in groups, but they struggled gamely on without attempting to reply to the desultory and ineffective fire of the enemy. At a few minutes before 3 p.m. I, with a few officers of my staff and about 70 men of the 1st Sikhs and 7th Bengal Infantry, reached a point opposite the water gate. The British flag was still flying on that portion of the Tartar wall which we knew the Legations had occupied, but an ominous silence made us fear that the worst had occurred, and that the flag was only a ruse to lure us on, when suddenly, to our great relief, we saw a flag signal being made, 'Come up sluice street by water gate.' Our small party at once rushed across the almost dry canal and entered into the Legation zone through the water gate under the Tartar wall. As we crossed a hail of ill-aimed fire was directed on us from the Hata-Men Gate, but not a man was touched, and at 3 p.m. her Majesty's troops had the supreme gratification of finding they were the first to relieve the sorely pressed beleaguered garrison."

CHINESE RESISTANCE.

"Our loss during these operations was quite insignificant, which may be attributed to the fact that the enemy had never expected attack from this quarter, and had concentrated their defence on the eastern wall of the Tartar City, where the resistance was, I understand, of a most obstinate description. The operations I have described have, happily, not been attended with the loss that might have been expected; nevertheless, the troops engaged have been subjected to a severe strain on account of the intense heat, the want of good water, the heavy mud or dust which characterises the roads in this country, and, above all, the want of sufficient rest. The patient endurance and ardour of the troops has, however, more than compensated for these difficulties, and I am proud of the manner in which her Majesty's British and Indian troops have acquitted themselves."

In the course of the foregoing despatch several references are made to annexures which furnish details of the composition and disposition of the forces, &c. General Gaselee does not in the present despatch give the full list of officers who distinguished themselves, but the names are mentioned of a few who displayed great bravery at Yang-tsun.

THE CAPTURE OF TIEN-TSIN.

Preceding General Gaselee's despatch is one forwarded by Major-General Gascoigne, commanding in China and Hong Kong, from Major F. Morris, Welsh Fusiliers, commanding the North China Field Force. In his covering letter Major-General Gascoigne remarks that Major Morris's "small force was fortunate enough to have been the means of at any rate assisting to open out the relief of Tien-tsin." He adds:

"The reason this despatch was addressed direct to me was no doubt the fact that Major Morris had been detailed by me to command the force sent from Hong Kong, and it was only after he had left Hong Kong, and when all telegraphic communication with the north was interrupted, that I learnt that Colonel Dorward had been appointed to the command. Colonel Dorward had not joined at the time this despatch was written."

Two reports follow from Brigadier-General Dorward, the first giving particulars of a battle fought near Tien-tsin on July 9. In his second despatch, which is dated July 19, he says:

"On the afternoon of the 11th inst. I arranged with Gen. Fukushima, commanding the Japanese Forces, to carry out as soon as possible the capture of Tien-tsin City. Owing to our heavy losses during the daily bombardment of the settlements we considered this movement necessary."

The despatch concludes with the names of the officers and men who distinguished themselves during the operations.

HONOURS FOR THE NAVY.

FOR SERVICE IN AFRICA.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 9.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following appointments to the Military Order of the Bath, the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and the Distinguished Service Order respectively, for services in China:—

G.C.B.—Vice-Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, K.C.B.
C.B.—Capt. E. H. Bayly, J. H. Thomas Burke, G. A. Callaghan and J. R. Jellicoe.
K.C.M.G.—Rear-Admiral J. A. T. Bruce.
D.S.O.—Lieuts. E. G. Lowther-Crofton, E. Charrington, C. Mackenzie, and V. E. B. Phillimore, and Engr. G. H. Cockey.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the Victoria Cross being conferred upon Midshipman B. J. D. Guy, for gallantry in endeavouring to save the life of an able seaman, J. McCarthy, while under fire during the attack on Tien-tsin on July 13.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 8.

The following promotions made for services in China:—

Commanders R. G. Fraser, C. D. Granville, D. Beatty, D.S.O., to be Capt.
Lieuts. T. W. Kemp, H. du C. Luard, A. R. Hulbert, H. W. Colomb, and R. J. B. Keyes to be Commanders.
The above promotions, as well as those of Capt. R. H. J. Stewart and Commander P. N. Wright, to be additional to establishment of Capt. and Commanders.
Sub-Lieuts. C. F. Ballard, C. C. Walcott, L. W. Braithwaite, M. E. Cochrane, and E. C. Kennedy to be Lieuts.

Staff-Surg. J. H. Thomas to be Fleet-Surg.
Surgs. R. H. J. Brown and J. F. Hall, M.B., to be Staff-Surgs.

Staff-Paymr. F. C. Alton to be Fleet-Paymr.

Assist.-Paymrs. C. J. E. Botter and H. J. Hargrave to be Paymrs.

All above promotions to date Nov. 9.

Majors J. R. Johnstone and E. V. Luke, R.M.L.I., to be Brevet Lieut.-Cols.

Capt. E. Wray, R.M.L.I., to be Brevet Major.

Dates of these Brevet promotions will be notified hereafter.

Lieut. H. J. B. Armstrong, R.M.L.I., to be Capt. (Nov. 9).

Commander W. O. Boothby has been noted for early promotion.

Midshipmen D. de C. A. Herbert, W. B. C. Jones, R. C. Mayne, C. C. Dix, G. Gipps, B. J. D. Guy, L. I. Shore, and E. O. B. S. Osborne are noted for early promotion on qualifying for rank of Lieut.

Assist.-Engr. A. E. Cossey to be promoted to Engr. on completing the necessary qualifying service.

FOR SERVICES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 6.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in recognition of the services of undermentioned officers during the war in South Africa:—

To be ordinary members of the Military Division of the 2nd Class, or Knights Commanders:—Rear-Admiral Sir Robert H. Harris, K.C.M.G.

To be an ordinary member of the Military Division of the 3rd Class, or Companions:—Capt. Sir Edward Chichester, Bart., C.M.G., B.N.; Capt. E. P. Jones, R.N.; Capt. B. C. Prothero, R.N.; Capt. J. E. Bearcroft, R.N.; Capt. W. B. Fisher, R.N.; Major A. E. Marchant, R.M.L.I.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of the services of undermentioned officers during the war in South Africa:—

To be Companions:—Lieut. G. P. E. Hunt, R.N. Lieut. W. T. C. Jones, R.M.L.I.; Surg. C. C. Macmillan, M.B., R.N.; Lieut. W. J. Colquhoun, Victorian Navy; Lieut. N. W. Chiazari, Natal Naval Volunteers.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 5.

Promotions made for services in South Africa:—Commanders W. L. Grant and S. Y. De Horesy to be Capt.

Lieuts. F. W. Melville, A. Halsey, H. W. James, and J. A. Fergusson to be Commanders.

The above promotions, as well as those of Capt. A. H. Limpus and Commanders F. C. A. Ogilvie, F. W. Dean, and A. W. Heneage, to be addl. to establishment of Capt. and Commanders.

Lieuts. G. F. E. Nugent, E. F. C. Back, and J. E. Drummond are noted for early promotion.

Midshipmen T. F. J. L. Wardle, W. R. Ledger, W. W. Sillem, G. H. Long, H. S. W. Boldero, B. T. Dorn, J. A. G. Troup, R. B. C. Hutchinson, H. E. W. C. Whyte, G. L. Hodson, and R. E. W. Kirby, are noted for early promotion on qualifying for rank of Lieut.

Fleet-Surg. J. Porter, M.A., M.B., to be Deputy-Insp.

Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets.

Staff-Surg. F. J. Lilly to be Fleet-Surg.

Surg. E. C. Lomas to be Staff Surg.

Asst.-Paymr. B. C. Allen to be Paymr.

All promotions to date Oct. 21.

THE Staff College at Aldershot, which has been closed in consequence of so many officers having been sent to South Africa, will reopen on Jan. 15. Officer-instructors now at the front have been ordered to return home forthwith.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

BELFAST (12 miles south of), Nov. 2.

5th Lancers.—WOUNDED: 4457 Hollifield, 3495 Timms.

Canadian Mtd. Rifles.—1st: MISSING: 203 Macdonald. 2nd: KILLED: Lieut. Chalmers; WOUNDED: Major Sanders, 248 Pratt, 235 Northway.

R.F.A.—84th batt.: WOUNDED: 14021 Sgt. Cruickshank.

Gordons.—1st: KILLED: 3925 G. Smith; WOUNDED: Capt. Greenhill-Gardyne, Sgt. 2008 Ross, L.-Cpl. 6384 Henderson, Ptes. 2023 Lloyd, 3759 Coile, 1643 Keating, 3031 Shaw, 5930 Hay.

Near MIDDELBURG.

18th Hussars.—KILLED: 4013 Read. WOUNDED: 4290 Stewart.

R.F.A.—53rd Batt.: WOUNDED: 5532 Meager*, 2696 Usher.

Devon.—1st: WOUNDED: 4647 Simmons.

Leicester Mtd. Inf.—WOUNDED: 3850 Mardon.

VENTERSBURG, Oct. 10.

R.F.A.—39th Batt.: KILLED: Maj. Hanwell. WOUNDED: 96632 Pepper, 60948 Shepherd, 42731 Jordan.

ACCIDENTALLY: 47984 Aughey, 60222 Kilcullen.

E. Kent.—3rd: WOUNDED: 5738 Newby, 5081 Warrington, 5873 Leary, 117 Solly.

Cameron Highrs.—WOUNDED: 2469 Turnbull.

Arg. and Suth.—4th: WOUNDED: 3847 L.-Cpl. Kennedy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

6th D.G.—3592 Sgt. Hyland, killed; 3993 Brudell, wounded, Oct. 22; 3574 Dove, missing, Oct. 24 (no place given).

7th D.G.—3748 Laird, Oct. 22, 4107 Gibbs, Oct. 20, wounded (no place given).

2nd Drag.—4L53 Hickey, 3983 Waterer, wounded, Oct. 19 (no place given); 3433 Lumell, reported missing Oct. 16-19, was wounded and left at Ermelo.

5th Lancers.—4981 Campbell, wounded Oct. 19 (no place given).

6th Drag.—3662 Shirley*, 3078 Divall, 3315 Cpl. Rogers, 5088 Fortune, 4064 Harris, wounded with French's force, Oct. 19; 5030 Grattage, 3401 Steel, reported wounded and missing Carolina-Bethel, Oct. 16-19, former was missing only, now rejoined, latter wounded only. 3586 Gardiner, reported killed Oct. 16, was wounded on that date and died of wounds 20th.

9th Lancers.—3907 Chapple*, Oct. 30; 4176 Webster, Oct. 22, wounded (place not given).

11th Huss.—3364 Gilbert (att'd. 8th Huss.), wounded, Carolina, Oct. 13.

12th Lancers.—4412 Cpl. Laker, wounded, Oct. 19 (no place given); 3280 Allen, 3875 Howarth, prisoners released Oct. 7.

18th Huss.—4533 Morcom, wounded, Elands Spruit, Oct. 10; 4643 Beatwell, wounded nr. Witpoort, Oct. 12; 402 Bee, wounded and prisoner, Vanwyksvlei, Aug. 21, since released; 4400 Cpl. Dunn, wounded Oct. 22 (no place given).

Imp. Yeo.—19th Batn.: 1016 Conti, missing, has rejoined. 4th Co.: 9951 Stiles, reported missing, Harri-smith, Aug. 4, was killed and buried by Boers. 17th: 2890 Sgt. Campbell, wounded Rensburg Drift, Oct. 27. 41st: 4674 Andrews, wounded Elands River, Oct. 29; 55th: 1003 Jameson, killed; 10075 Wright, Nov. 5; 9979 Lynch*, wounded, Nov. 1, Doorn River. 57th: (P 10426) McCall, missing, Elands Kop, Oct. 22. 76th: 14621 Bingham, accidentally injured, Ladybrand, Nov. 3. N.S.W. Lancers.—19 Sgt. Rose, 919 King, wounded, Oct. 19 (no place given).

Bushmen, S. Aust.—65 Millman, wounded, 95 Floan, injured, fall from horse, Oct. 31; 91 Cpl. Rickaby, wounded, Oct. 29, Kaffirskraal. N.S.W.: 72 Murray, killed, 26 Derrill, wounded, Kaffirskraal, Nov. 1; 788 West, wounded, Reitfontein, Sept. 23; 1318 Sgt. Watt, missing, has rejoined.

Mtd. Rifles, Border.—Farr, died pneumonia, Kroonstad, Oct. 23, should have been Sara.

Irreg. Horse.—Kitchener's: 9468 Sgt. Hertz, wounded, Vredesfort, Oct. 22; 3216 Buckley, missing, French's force, Oct. 16-19, was wounded and left at Ermelo; 9576 Compton, wounded, Carolina, Oct. 15. French's Scouts: Woodwyroh. Sgt. Ireland, wounded, Heidelberg, Oct. 27; 69 Sgt. Wallace, wounded, Oct. 20 (no place given). Nesbitt's: Porch, killed; Moore, Maphem, J. Scott, Schwartz. Slater, Scott, Chalmers, Sgt. Blisset, wounded, Philopolis, during siege. Roberts's: 947 J. Robeson, reported died enteric, Florida, June 6; rank should have been shown as Qr.-Mr.-Sgt., and not as previously reported.

O.R.C. Police.—Cpl. Newman, killed, Wentworth; Lyall, wounded, Phillipolis, during siege; 101 Met-lekamp (late Roberis's H.), 426 Kornell (late Brabant's H.), missing Petrusberg, Oct. 10, have rejoined; 304 Brett, reported dead, was wounded and missing; 96 Morrell, reported wounded prisoner, was missing only; both now rejoined.

Mtd. Inf.—N.S.W.: Capt. Gribben, accidentally injured, Rensburg Drift, Oct. 27. Bethune's: 1065 McDonald, 997 Hand, killed; 44 L.-Cpl. Berg, 214 Boddington, 660 Francis, 1032 Newman, injured by lightning, Blood River Camp, Oct. 31; 954 Somerville, wounded near Platrand, Oct. 29. Tasm.: 144 Gerrard, missing, Jacobsdal, Oct. 27.

Cape Police.—908 Thornton, killed; 904 Selsey, wounded; Sub-Insp. Harvey, Sgts. 32 Ball and Matthews, Cpl. 297 Rogers, Trprs. 1833 Vandermuellen, 90 Hastie, 903 Simon, 1868 Peachey, 902 Kelly, 899 Powell; 380 Picock, 777 Griffin, 166 Reynolds, 909 Price, 905 Nickson, 687 Henderson, missing, Hoopstad, Oct. 23; Dudley, wounded, Jan. 7, place not given.

R.H.A.—"A" Batt.: 70710 Davies, injured by train. "M": 30905 Fuller, 61664 W. J. Smith, wounded, Carolina, Oct. 13.

R.F.A.—73rd Batt.: 68189 Stone, wounded, Rensburg, Oct. 27.

Coldstream Gds.—2nd: 1173 Adams, reported wounded, Magersfontein, Dec. 11, 1899, was killed and buried by Boers.

Liverpool.—1st: 5333 Hoyles, wounded, near Witpoort, Oct. 12.

Yorks.—1st: 3953 Daley, wounded, Viljoen's Drift, Nov. 6.

Cheshire Mtd. Inf.—3 36 Bartram, 1601 Gregory, wounded, Kaalfontein, Oct. 30.

Welsh Fus.—1st: 3529 Sullivan*, accidentally wounded, Frederickstad, Oct. 29.

Worcester Mtd. Inf.—3910 Rowley*, wounded, Rensburg Drift, Oct. 27.

Welsh.—1st: 5882 Fiddler, killed, 6017 Davies, wounded, near Petrusville, Oct. 30.

Innskillings.—1st: 2226 Devenney, killed, 6033 Fitzgibbon, wounded, near Witpoort, Oct. 12.

Berks Mtd. Inf.—4321 Goodwin, reported killed, Dewetsdorp, Apr. 4, was wounded only.

W. Kent.—2nd: 2566 Sellings, killed, 22nd; 2660 Clarke*, 5079 Emmerson, 2786 Col.-Sgt. Grellier, wounded, 12th; 5108 Ashby, drowned, 9th; 5271 Langley, wounded, Oct. 6, near Frankfort.

Wilts.—2nd: 2475 L.-Cpl. Clifford, injured in railway accident, near Pretoria, Oct. 30.

Manchester.—2nd: Lieut. Baker, accidentally injured, near Vrede, Nov. 6; 6818 L.-Cpl. Sutcliffe, 2318 Robinson, missing, near Harrismith, Nov. 6.

Gordons.—2nd: 1253 Brunskill, 2281 McKay, wounded, near Witpoort, Oct. 12; 4445 F. Smith*, wounded, French's Force, Oct. 19.

DEATHS REPORTED.

(Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.)

1st L.G.—Capt. Loughlin, hepatitis, Wynberg, Nov. 2; 1747 Moss, Johannesburg, June 14.

6th D.G.—3993 Corbett, Johannesburg, June 24; 4074 Watts, Oct. 26; 3662 Sherley, wounds, Oct. 20, Heidelberg.

2nd Drag.—4445 G. H. Smith, wounds, Heidelberg, Oct. 20; 4662 Graham, dysentery, Norvalspont, Nov. 5.

9th Lancers.—3570 L.-Cpl. Gower, Johannesburg, June 12.

10th Huss.—4472 Corless, killed, with French's Force, Oct. 19.

12th Lancers.—4067 Trendall, June 5th; 4581 Wallage, June 13, Johannesburg.

14th Huss.—3719 Hemens, Johannesburg, June 6.

17th Lancers.—3871 Roome, heart disease, Helvetia, Aug. 29.

Imp. Yeo.—19th Batn.: 13550 Kerr, gastritis, Kimberley, Nov. 2.

2nd Co.—Lieut. Cavendish Browne, Oct. 23; 231 Marden, Oct. 25, both killed Vrede. 28th: 14985 L.-Cpl. Tennant; 14983 Southbeer, both wounds, Johannesburg, Nov. 1. 30th: 4158 Bullen, heart disease, Maitland, Nov. 4. 37th: 4844 Dancer, Mafeking, Nov. 2. 48th: 2402 Harris, Pretoria, Oct. 28. 54th: 9586 Price, Howick, Nov. 3. 67th: 12498 Only, Victoria, Oct. 28.

Mtd. Inf.—N.Z.: 797 Watters, Johannesburg, June 22; 385 Cpl. Parker, killed, Thabanehu, May 1; 480 L. E. Smith, killed, Vet River, May 5, previously reported wounded.

Bushmen.—W. Aust.: 81 Roscoe, wounds, Johannesburg, Nov. 3.

Irreg. Horse.—Kitchener's: 4480 Glover, dysentery, June 3, Johannesburg; Douglas, Pretoria, Oct. 30.

Roberts's: 2182 Harvey, wounds, Luckhoff, Oct. 23; 4614 Kelly, Johannesburg, June 14. N.Z. Rough Riders: 678 Sanson, June 6; 666 Moffatt, June 15, Johannesburg.

Lovat's.—8745 Grant, Johannesburg, June 16. Driscoll's Scouts: Gumell, Lindley, Oct. 15.

Police.—B.S.A.: J. Williams, measles, Mafeking, Oct. 30. Transvaal: Tyndale, pneumonia, Pretoria, Oct. 22.

Cape: 1861 Linstrom, Venterstad, June 13; 341 Sgt. Ray, Dordrecht, Apr. 18. R.H.A.: 24029 Hara, June 7; 11444 Wickens, June 10. "G": 19186 Snelling, Oct. 31, all Johannesburg.

R.F.A.—66219 Gibbins, killed, Oct. 20 (no place given), 68990 Redfern, Johannesburg, June 22. 39th Batt.: 96632 Pepper, wounds, Kroonstad, Nov. 11. 43rd: 66375 Pearce, Smithfield, Nov. 4.

R.G.A.—5603 Davis, Johannesburg, June 5.

Elswick Batt.—716 Robson, Pretoria, Sept. 4, should read 7169 W. H. Robson.

Amm. Col.—14692 Morley, Johannesburg, June 13.

R.E.—385 Whiston, Johannesburg, June 4. 26th Co.: 912 J. Brown, Pretoria, Oct. 29.

Gren. Gds.—3rd: 2829 Carruthers, Pretoria, Oct. 29; 7860 Vowles, 7356 Lee, Johannesburg, June 10.

Coldstream Gds.—1st: 9167 Ford, Standerton, Nov. 6. 2nd: 2019 Matthews, dysentery, June 11; 2303 Gray, pneumonia, Pretoria, Nov. 1.

R. Scots.—1st: 6841 Dodds, Kaapmuiden, Oct. 23.

W. Surrey.—2198 Seymour, Elandslaagte, Mar. 21.

E. Kent.—3rd: 6186 Glover, Kroonstad, Oct. 31.

Lancaster.—3rd: 7070 Sgt. Poole, Kroonstad, Nov. 5.

Warwick.—2nd: 1214 Haywood, Johannesburg, June 13. 6th: 7261 Osborne, Bloemfontein, Oct. 30.

Vol. Co.: 2566 Forster, Johannesburg, June 8.

R. Fus.—2nd: 5776 Hunter, Apr. 6; 4710 Leggett, Apr. 14, Modder Spruit; 6901 Morgan, Apr. 18; 4287 Sgt. Mann, Mar. 13, both dysentery, Ladysmith.

Norfolk.—2nd: 2765 Underwood, Pretoria, Oct. 31; 4422 Knight, Springfontein, Nov. 5.

Lincoln.—2nd: 627 Spencer, Pretoria, Oct. 31; 1340 Beech, contusion, viscera, Wynberg, Nov. 2.

Devon.—2nd: 5587 Smale, 5565 Stone, both dysentery, Elands Laagte, Mar. 29.

Suffolk.—1st: 2951 L.-Cpl. Day, Bloemfontein, Nov. 1; 8366 Ward, Middelburg, Nov. 2.

Somerset L.I.—2nd: 671 Mays, Krugersdorp, Oct. 31; 4830 Heall, Modder River, Apr. 17; 2090 Druce, Smithfield, May 27; 3964 Horler, Maritzburg, May 11, last three from unknown causes; 5272 Thorne, Chieveley, Apr. 6; 2929 Stockton, Modder Spruit, Apr. 29. 4th: 5165 Sgt. Hyatt, injuries, East London, Nov. 3.

E. Yorks.—2nd: 6086 Tanner, Bloemfontein, Oct. 30.

Leicester.—1st: 5463 Marlow, Maritzburg, Nov. 6.

Lancs. Fus.—2nd: 1118 Browne, Apr. 9; 2741 Robinson, Jan. 28; both from sickness in South Africa.

Scots Fus.—2nd: 2789 Wilson, Maritzburg, Feb. 2, 5743 Hillcocks, Colenso, Mar. 7, both wounds; 2858 Yates, Modder Spruit, Apr. 23.

S. W. Borders.—2894 Mills, Johannesburg, June 12. 2nd: 6501 Briggs, pneumonia, at sea, Oct. 26.

K.O.S.B.—3835 Reilly, Johannesburg, June 13. 1st: 6529 Grant, Bloemfontein, June 5.

Cameronians.—2nd: 3649 Mitchell, dysentery, Mar. 21.

East Lancs.—1st: 5445 Rogers, dysentery, Bloemfontein, Oct. 19.

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tein, Nov. 1; 1541 Robinson, malignant oedema, Johannesburg, Nov. 2.

E. Surrey.—5757 Goodwin, peritonitis, Vereeniging, Oct. 27.

D.C.L.I.—2nd: 3271 Mann, Pretoria, Oct. 26; 5422 Freeman, pleurisy, Johannesburg, June 25.

W. Riding.—1st: 711 Taylor, dysentery, Bloemfontein, Apr. 3.

Border.—7198 Jackson, Germiston, Oct. 31. 1st: 5465 Cooper, Ladysmith, Apr. 10; 5481 L.-Cpl. Davies, Modder Spruit, Apr. 30.

Sussex.—1st: 3101 Veness, drowned, Kroonstad, Nov. 3; 5409 Beeney, drowned, Lindley, Oct. 23.

Hants.—2nd: 2144 Sgt. Rawlings, Greenpoint, Nov. 6. S. Staff.—1st: 3925 North, apoplexy, Harrismith, Nov. 1.

Dorset.—2nd: 578 Short, Newcastle, Oct. 30; 3491 Stevens, Maritzburg, Apr. 1; 2879 Seates, 2930 Bridgen, both Apr. 6; 3343 Bentley, Apr. 15, last three Ladysmith; 2624 Hawes, Elandslaagte, Apr. 17.

Welsh.—1st: 6463 Rourke, Pretoria, July 7.

R. Highrs.—2nd: 4438 Gagan (? disease), Ladybrand, Nov. 2.

Oxford L.I.—1st: 5989 Wilks, pneumonia, Bloemfontein, Nov. 2; 2137 Coleman (? disease), Woodstock, Apr. 18.

Derby.—1st: 5261 Boswell, pneumonia, Johannesburg, June 26.

Northampton.—2nd: 3061 Worman, killed, Mar 31, previously reported wounded; 4845 Cpl. Beauchlerk, Rustenburg, Oct. 31.

Berks.—3898 Tyson, Pretoria, Nov. 1.

W. Kent.—2nd: 3098 Reed, congestion brain, Apr. 1; 4876 Dorman, pneumonia, Mar. 30; both at sea.

Yorks L.I.—2nd: 5356 L.-Cpl. Matthews (? disease), Bloemfontein, Apr. 10; 4418 Lee, dysentery, Pretoria, while a prisoner. Vol. Co.: 7446 Hardwick, Greenpoint, Nov. 3.

Shrops. L.I.—5864 Shuker, June 15; 5026 Edmonds, June 20, Johannesburg.

Middlesex.—2nd: 7277 Stack, Newcastle, Oct. 30; 1441 Williams, Dundee, Nov. 3; 3786 Hayes, Ladysmith, Apr. 28.

K.R.R.—2nd: 1758 Gray, malaria, Ceylon, Oct. 29; 9849 Faulder, disease, Greenpoint, Feb. 24. Vol.: Capt. Warren, dysentery, Modder Spruit, May 8.

Manchester.—1st: 3378 Finnigan, Modder Spruit, June 28. 2nd: 4307 J. Brown, Harrismith, Nov. 1. Vol. Co.: 7051 E. J. Unsworth, dysentery, Ladysmith, June 3, previously reported as 3957 J. Unsworth.

N. Staff.—2nd: 3798 Tapp, killed Waterval, Feb. 15; 2951 Mellor, Bloemfontein, Apr. 29.

York and Lanc.—1st: 2907 Kelly, Elandslaagte, 10th; 5810 Bennett, 6th; 4787 T. Smith, 9th; 2959 Poole, 19th; 1881 Hall, 19th; 2108 Young, dysentery, 23rd; 3075 J. Smith, Apr. 8; 3907 Goodall March 14, all Ladysmith; 2390 Cook, Charlestown, Nov. 5.

H.L.I.—1st: 2695 L.-Cpl. Valentine, Greenpoint, Oct. 31.

Seaforths.—2nd: 2575 Sgt. Sutherland, wounds, Jagersfontein, Oct. 29.

Gordons.—Vol. Co.: 467 Bennett, Johannesburg, June 9.

Irish Fus.—2nd: 2921 Loney, Cape Town, May 10; 6207 Keelan, Modder Spruit, June 17.

Connaught R.—1st: 2629 Comber, wound, Smaldeel, Nov. 3.

Leinster.—4437 Folley, Johannesburg, June 30. 1st: 1319 Kerwin, brain inflammation, Bloemfontein, Oct. 30; 5559 Connors, tubercle lung, Springfontein, Oct. 30; 3820 Kelly, meningitis, Harrismith, Nov. 4. 3rd: 6013 Slaven, dysentery, Alwal North, Nov. 4.

Munster Fus.—3rd: 1710 Donovan, accidentally killed, Elizabeths Rust, Oct. 22.

Dublin Fus.—2nd: 5741 Dwyer, Germiston, Oct. 31; 6297 Campion (missing, Dec. 15, 1899), 5918 Callaghan, 5987 M. Mahoney (both missing, Oct. 20, 1899), were killed in action.

R.B.—2nd: 6286 Pammett, drowned whilst bathing, near Hoopstad, Oct. 23.

C.I.V.—1512 Dyson, Pretoria, Oct. 25; 331 Ayles, Oct. 21; 203 Bruce, Oct. 26, on *Aurania*.

Rhodesian Regt.—Norman, fever, Charter, Rhodesia, Feb. 10; Lieut. Wilfred, killed, near Mafeking, May 16; Bozziwell, Gaberones, Mar. 8; 144 Hopper Kanya, Apr. 8; Morshead, Gwanda, Feb. 17, for last three no disease given; Cpl. Head, dysentery, Tuli, Mar. 7; Owen, meningitis Gwanda, Jan. 21; 456 Lees, wounds, Mafeking, Mar. 31. Vols.: Barry, 15, Cooke, Mar. 3. Bulwayo; Dane, Crocodile Pools, Apr. 11, no disease given; Gill, killed, Apr. 29, no place given.

Cape Town Highrs.—78 Ralston, wounds, Kimberley, Nov. 3.

A.S.C.—12490 Pinn, Johannesburg, June 22. 22nd Co.: 12882 Towles, peritonitis, Maritzburg, Nov. 1. 24th; 12172 Meads, pneumonia, Heilbron, Nov. 3. 28th: 11183 Ford, Johannesburg, June 11.

R.A.M.C.—8400 Watson, Johannesburg, June 17; 11431 Leary, found drowned, previously reported missing, 12726 O'Shaughnessy, dysentery, Pretoria, Oct. 31.

Imp. Bearer Corps.—Brooke, empyemia, Middelburg, Oct. 24.

St John's Amb.—1423 King, endocarditis, Newcastle, Oct. 30.

Army Pay Dept.—Maj. Sheppard, erysipelas, Bloemfontein, Nov. 6.

Enquiries as to casualties occurring in the Imperial Yeomanry should be addressed to the War Office and no to the Yeomanry Offices as heretofore.

NAVAL.
Powerful (late of), R.M.L.I. Po. 7152 Donaldson.

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

R.H.A. Pom-Pom Batt.—34312 Beer, accidentally drowned, Shanghai Harbour; no date given.

R.G.A.—15th Co. (W.D.): 28807 Porter, died enteric, Wei-Hai-Wei, Oct. 27.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 6.

Royal Artillery.—Major-Gen. A. Walker, C.S.I. (late Bengal), to be Col.-Commandant, vice Field-Marshal Right Hon. F. S. Lord Roberts, V.C., K.P., &c., transferred to Irish Guards (Oct. 17).

6th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. S. W. Webster to be Lieut. on augmentation (Oct. 3).

11th Hussars.—Capt. E. S. E. Harrison to be Major, vice Hon. O. V. G. A. Lumley, promoted (Sept. 29).

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

13th Batn.—Temp. Lieut. T. H. Montgomery, Qrmr., resigns his commission.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Trpr. Joseph M. Syer, from Canadian Local Military Forces (dated May 23, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Nov. 7); Alfred H. Edwards (Univ. cand.), from the Imperial Yeomanry (dated May 26, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Nov. 7); Lieut. E. H. Arkwright, from Yorkshire Artillery; 2nd Lieut. H. H. S. Vaughan, from Kent Artillery.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Capt. C. W. Brownlow to be Major, vice J. R. H. Allen, promoted (Nov. 1).

Cpts. C. R. B. Owen (Oct. 1) and Hon. M. R. C. Ward (Oct. 10) seconded for service on Staff.

Capt. S. G. Horton, from half-pay, to be Capt., vice S. F. Alderson, appointed Divl. Adjt. (Oct. 22).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots.—Major L. F. Barton retires on retired pay; Capt. W. C. Olpherts to be Major, vice L. F. Barton.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated:—C. F. Watson to May 7, vice A. W. Tufnell, promoted; J. Rainsford-Hannay to 23rd May, vice C. E. Wilson, seconded. 2nd Lieut. W. H. Alleyne to be Lieut., vice R. J. A. Terry, promoted into Manchester Regt. (June 9); Lance Sergt. Gerald Adams, from 12th Lancers (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be Second Lieut., vice C. F. Watson.

East Yorkshire Regt.—Lance-Corp. Andrew Nugent, from 10th Hussars (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be Second Lieut., vice E. M. Hanbury, killed in action.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Suppy. Lieut. J. B. Cockburn to be Lieut., vice O. S. Flower, promoted (Sept. 14); Lieut. J. B. Cockburn to be Capt., vice P. R. Mantell, promoted (Oct. 6); Capt. H. Osbert S. Cadogan to be Adjt., vice Capt. and Brevet-Major C. M. Debell, whose period of service in appointment expires.

Hampshire Regt.—Lieuts. to be Cpts.:—H. W. B. Millais, vice F. S. K. Shaw, seconded; G. H. Parker, vice H. W. R. Millais, seconded for service under Foreign Office; 2nd Lieut. L. C. Morley to be Lieut., vice G. H. Parker (July 23).

Royal Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. W. Stewart to be Lieut., vice W. J. St. J. Harvey, appointed Adjt. (Sept. 5).

Derbyshire Regt.—Corpl. Bernard W. Paul, from 2nd Life Guards (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. B. G. V. Way, promoted.

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Capt. H. L. Lee retires on retired pay (Nov. 7). Lieuts. to be Cpts.:—A. S. Turner, vice J. G. R. Walsh, seconded (May 25); P. W. North, vice H. L. Lee (Nov. 7).

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Lieut. F. J. R. Hughes, from 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt., which appeared in *Gazette* of May 11 is cancelled.

West India Regt.—Lieut. E. V. Moore seconded for service with A.S.C. (Aug. 21); 2nd Lieut. G. W. Rolph, from 3rd Batn. Leicester Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. E. M. Hutchinson, promoted.

Royal Northern Reserve Regt.—Capt. C. B. Cameron, Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (June 28).

Army Service Corps.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—2nd Lieut. A. W. J. F. Abbott, from Royal Irish Regt. (May 1); Capt. G. D. F. MacCall, from 6th Batn. Manchester Regt. (May 2); Lieut. E. V. Moore, West India Regt., transferred on probation as a 2nd Lieut. (May 21).

STAFF.

Major A. W. Gay, R.A., to be a Brig. Major for R.A., vice Lieut.-Col. E. W. Fleming, R.A., vacated appointment (Nov. 1).

Capt. A. C. Bell, Scots Guards, to be A.D.C. to Right Hon. G. J., Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., Governor-General of Dominion of Canada, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Prince Edward Island (Nov. 20).

Capt. Hon. C. H. C. Willoughby, 9th Lancers, to be Military Secretary to Right Hon. J. A. L., Earl of Hopton, G.C.M.G., Governor-General of Commonwealth of Australia (Nov. 8).

Appointments to staff of Lines of Communication made in South Africa confirmed:—Major W. Bertram, Reserve of Officers, to be a Station Commandant, graded as a D.A.A.G., from April 5 to April 20, and from June 30 to Sept. 16; Lieut.-Col. W. D. Gordon, Canadian Staff, to be Staff Officer at Base for Australian Contingents, graded as a D.A.A.G., vice Col. J. M. Gordon (Sept. 27).

Officers commanding Regts. of Mounted Infantry graded as A.A.G.s.:—Major and Brevet-Col. St. G. C. Henry, Northumberland Fusiliers; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. (now Lieut.-Col.) T. D. Pilcher, Bedford Regt. (Jan. 27); Capt. (local Lieut.-Col.) H. de B. de Lisle, D.S.O., Durham L.I. (Jan. 30); Major (local Lieut.-Col.) N. Legge, D.S.O., 20th Hussars (Feb. 2); Major (local Lieut.-Col.) W. C. Boes, Durham L.I.; Capt. and Brevet Major (local Lieut.-Col.) E. G. T. Bainbridge, East Kent Regt. (Feb. 5); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sitwell, Northumberland Fusiliers (from Feb. 25 to Aug. 31); Lieut.-Col. H. L. Dawson, I.S.C. (April 7).

Indian Staff Corps.—Majors J. G. Hunter (June 8), M. E. O'Donoghue (June 4), and M. T. Shewen (July 1), granted temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst serving as regimental Commandants, Indian Army.

Unattached List.—Lieut. A. M. Gillies, from the R.M.L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., with a view to his appointment to I.S.C. (Oct. 12).

Army Pay Dept.—Capt. A. E. B. Mangles, from Dorset Regt., is permanently appointed to Army Pay Dept., retaining his substantive rank (Jan. 21).

Brevet.—Officers to be Cols.:—Lieut.-Col. C. Haggard, half-pay (Oct. 28); Lieut.-Col. E. S. Evans, Royal Munster Fusiliers (Nov. 4).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. F. Morton, half-pay, placed on retired pay.

Col. W. H. McNamara (April 17), and Col. J. A. Clery, M.B. (May 1), R.A.M.C., granted local rank of Surg.-Gen. whilst P.M.O., Lines of Communication, South Africa.

Col. J. F. Supple, R.A.M.C., granted local rank of Surg.-Gen. whilst P.M.O. at Base, Cape Town. (Nov. 18, 1899).

Col. T. J. Gallwey, M.D., C.B., R.A.M.C., granted local rank of Surg.-Gen. whilst P.M.O., Natal (Nov. 14, 1899).

Officers granted local rank of Col. whilst P.M.O.s of Divisions, Field Force, South Africa:—Lieut.-Cols. S. H. Carter, M.B. (April 15); O. Todd, M.B. (May 2); and G. T. Goggin (April 15), R.A.M.C.; Surg.-Lieut.-Col. J. Magill, M.D., Goldstream Guards (April 16); Major B. M. Skinner, R.A.M.C. (July 23).

Officers of R.A.M.C. granted local rank of Col. whilst in charge of General Hospitals, Field Force, South Africa:—Lieut.-Cols. M. D. O'Connell (April 20); A. Keogh, M.D., and H. Martin, M.B. (July 30). Majors T. R. Lucas, M.B. (May 1); H. J. Barratt (July 23); and S. Westcott (April 6).

Capt. J. E. Forster, 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt., granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with a Line batn. in South Africa (Sept. 12).

Rdgm. and Hon. Lieut. F. G. Hughes, Reserve of Officers (attached to 8th Hussars), granted hon. rank of Capt. (Nov. 7).

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MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Donegal (S. Div.).—Norman W. Wingate-Saul to be 2nd Lieut.

Dublin City (S. Div.).—Lieut. J. R. Hamlyn-Nott to be Capt. (Oct. 22).

Durham (W. Div.).—Lieut. A. J. Buchanan resigns his commission.

Forfar and Kincardine (S. Div.).—Leslie E. O. Davidson to be 2nd Lieut.

Tipperary (S. Div.).—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. F. Budden resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and wear prescribed uniform.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Thames Div. Submarine Miners.—John S. Marshall to be 2nd Lieut.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. East Kent Regt.—Lieut. T. A. Canelly resigns his commission on account of ill-health.

5th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt.—Supy. Major G. R. Powell to be Major on establishment (Oct. 18).

5th Batn. Liverpool Regt.—Francis J. Cary to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Suffolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. E. Thomas to be Lieut. and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieut. C. S. Wilson to be Lieut.

4th Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. H. W. Price, D. Grant-Dalton, and R. M. R. Lamb to be Lieuts. (Aug. 6).

4th Batn. Cheshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. A. Bean to be Lieut. (Sept. 30).

3rd Batn. Gloucester Regt.—Lieut. E. J. Samuel resigns his commission.

6th Batn. Worcester Regt.—Lieut. W. E. D. Bell to be Capt.

3rd Batn. West Riding Regt.—Capt. G. C. Goldie resigns his commission on account of ill-health.

3rd Batn. Dorset Regt.—Lieut. C. J. C. Johnston-Browne to be Capt. (Oct. 26).

3rd Batn. Oxford L.I.—Geoffrey Tylden to be 2nd Lieut. (Nov. 2).

4th Batn. Essex Regt.—Lieut. E. O. Warden to be Capt., and to remain seconded; Lieut. J. E. Hopgood to be Capt. (Oct. 22).

3rd Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. Pilcher to be Lieut. (Oct. 26).

3rd Batn. Royal West Kent Regt.—Capt. A. S. T. Griffith-Boscawen seconded as a member of House of Commons (Nov. 5).

3rd Batn. Shropshire L.I.—2nd Lieut. E. G. Ripley to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieut. P. C. Huth to be Lieut., and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieut. D. H. Leslie to be Lieut. (Oct. 29).

3rd Batn. Durham L.I.—Francis H. Fawkes to be 2nd Lieut. (Oct. 29).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut. W. C. S. Wilson to be Capt. (Oct. 22); 2nd Lieuts. F. S. Brereton, F. R. Shackleton, G. W. Seymour, J. Millard, and L. H. T. Martin to be Lieuts. (Oct. 23).

4th Batn. Connaught Rangers.—2nd Lieut. M. I. M. Campbell to be Lieut.

6th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Lieut.-Col. E. W. Purdon granted hon. rank of Col.; Major G. L. J. J. G. Nugent granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. Murray and C. S. Robinson granted hon. rank of Major.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Ayrshire (Earl of Carrick's Own).—Robert D. Ferguson to be 2nd Lieut.

Yorkshire Hussars.—Edward A. D. Collins to be 2nd Lieut.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Caithness.—Lieut.-Col. Sir John R. G. Sinclair, Bart., retired, lately Commanding, appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of Corps.

1st Cheshire and Carnarvon.—Capt. R. R. Greene to be Major; Lieut. T. C. Harrison to be Capt. 2nd Lieuts. J. Gibson, J. A. Green, V. H. Dickson, G. H. Hindley, and A. P. W. Blencowe to be Lieuts. Harold E. W. Ballance to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Cinque Ports (E. Div., R.G.A.).—Capt. A. M. Bradley to be Major. Lieut. F. Crundall to be Capt. 2nd Lieuts. J. G. Welch, A. E. C. Lane, D. Macdonald, C. E. Lart, W. B. Kennett, H. S. Cundell, W. A. H. Saul, and R. H. Messenge to be Lieuts.

2nd Cinque Ports (E. Div., R.G.A.).—Rev. E. Mortlock, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

3rd Durham (W. Div., R.G.A.).—Henry Moore, formerly Lieut., to be Qmr.

1st Fife.—William J. Woodhouse, to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Hampshire (S. Div., R.G.A.).—2nd Lieut. H. C. Veiner to be Lieut.

3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal).—Second Lieut. S. W. L. Aschwarden to be Lieut.

2nd Lancashire.—Capt. T. Parrington granted hon. rank of Major.

1st Norfolk (E. Div., R.G.A.).—Lieuts. G. B. Kennett, and P. Wiltshire to be Capt. 2nd Lieuts. P. G. Back, N. W. Howlett, D. S. Bayfield, E. L. Argyle, and E. S. Rogers to be Lieuts.

Tynemouth (W. Div., R.G.A.).—Capt. G. W. M. Bulman resigns his commission.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

Cadet Corps attached to 1st Bedford.—Hon. Capt. G. J. R. Glünice to be Capt. (July 1).

1st London.—Capt. C. E. Dance to be supy. whilst acting as Adj. to corps.

1st Middlesex.—Bernard C. Page to be 2nd Lieut.

Electrical Engineers.—Supy. Major R. E. B. Crompton to be Lieut.-Col. and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations (May 11).

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade, Royal Scots.—Auckland C. Geddes, jun., to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.). 4th V.B.; John W. Adams to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).

1st V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Capt. E. R. Cook resigns his commission. 4th V.B.: George F. J. Noonan to be 2nd Lieut.

Cadet Corps (St. John's, Westminster), attached to 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers.—Rev. William E. Lutyens to be Capt. (Oct. 22).

5th (Irish) V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Henry M. Bayer and Arthur Dranfield to be 2nd Lieuts. 6th V.B.—2nd Lieut. W. J. Shaw resigns his commission. 2nd Lieuts. J. Harrison, J. P. Thomas, W. J. Low, A. L. Radford and R. J. Hall to be Lieuts. 8th (Scottish).—Capt. and Hon. Major C. F. Bell, retired, late 2nd V. B. to be Lieut.-Col. and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations (Oct. 24).

4th V.B. Norfolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. H. M. Andrews to be Lieut.

2nd V.B. Lincoln Regt.—Lieut. J. L. Griffith to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. A. C. Howard to be Lieut.

Cadet Corps (Leys School) attached to 3rd (Cambridgeshire) V.B. Suffolk Regt.—James H. Hayes to be Capt. (Oct. 17). 4th (Cambridge Univ.) V.B.: Joseph Derek-Leslie to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—Acting-Chaplain Rev. W. E. Hancock, M.A., resigns his appointment.

2nd V.B. East Yorkshire Regt.—Surg.-Capt. A. F. A. Fairweather, M.D., to be Surg.-Major.

Cadet Corps (Bedford Modern School), attached to 3rd V.B. Bedford Regt.—Hon. Capt. Hugh W. Evans to be Capt. (July 1); Edward M. Langley to be Lieut.; Edmund R. Snape to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Arthur N. Bury to be 2nd Lieut. 2nd V.B.: 2nd Lieuts. C. C. G. Roberts and R. T. Ford to be Lieuts.; Edward S. Clark to be 2nd Lieut.

5th V.B. South Wales Borderers.—Allan M. Hutchins to be 2nd Lieut. (Nov. 3).

2nd V.B. Scottish Rifles.—Hon. Chaplain Rev. H. M. Hamilton, D.D., resigns his commission, with permission to wear uniform of batn.

4th V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Capt. W. G. Dunn resigns appointment of Instr. of Musketry; Capt. W. A. Spencer to be Instr. of Musketry, and to be seconded whilst holding appointment.

2nd V.B. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Lieut. G. S. Meadows to be Capt.

3rd V.B. West Riding Regt.—2nd Lieuts. N. B. Marriner, W. H. Hudleston, H. E. Ramsden, W. Pullan and H. K. Bracewell to be Lieuts.

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1st Cinque Ports.—Rev. Cecil W. Horsburgh, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

Cadet Corps attached to 1st Cinque Ports.—Hon. Capt. J. E. S. Tuckett to be Capt. (July 1).

3rd (Duke of Connaught's Own) V.B. Hampshire Regt.—Herbert T. Clover to be 2nd Lieut.

1st (Pembroke) V.B. Welsh Regt.—Lieut. W. L. Roberts to be Capt. 2nd V.B.: Joseph C. Rees to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Nottingham (Robin Hood).—Capt. P. M. Payne to be Instr. of Musketry on increase of establishment.

1st Middlesex (Victoria and St. George's).—Ernest O. Tagart to be 2nd Lieut.

Cadet Corps attached to 1st London.—Hon. Capt. A. H. Brown to be Capt. (1st July).

2nd V.B. Manchester Regt.—Arthur D. Hunter, to be Second Lieut.

1st V.B. (North Stafford Regt.).—Rev. E. Salt, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.—2nd V.B.—Second Lieuts.:—A. E. B. Ind and A. O. Lasbrey to be Lieuts.

9th Lanark.—John Hurter, to be Second Lieut.

1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—Major C. S. Gordon granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Colonel.—6th V.B.:—William J. B. Walker, to be Second Lieut.

3rd (Renfrew) V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Wallace A. Pride, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

19th Middlesex.—Supp. Lieut. C. P. Grindle to be Lieut. on establishment.

1st Tower Hamlets.—Philip M. North to be 2nd Lieut. (supp.); John F. F. Parr to be Surg.-Lieut.

2nd Tower Hamlets.—Daniel E. Watson and Walter J. Poole to be 2nd Lieuts.

MEMORANDUM.

Lancashire Volunteer Infantry Brigade.—Major (Hon. Lieut.-Col.) Hon. R. J. O. Jocelyn, retired pay, Reserve of Officers, vacates appointment of Brig. Major under para. 58b Volunteer Regulations (Nov. 1).

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Nov. 7.]

MEMORANDUM.

Consequent upon division of 1st V.B. Royal Lancaster Regt. into two V.B.'s, designated respectively the 1st and 2nd V.B. Royal Lancaster Regt., her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of following promotions and transfers of officers, with effect from Nov. 1, and of officers so transferred being considered to have received in the new batn. commissions of same rank and date as in consolidated one, viz.:—

1st V.B. Royal Lancaster Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. A. H. Strongitharm to command under para. 55a Volunteer Regulations. Capt. and Hon. Major W. Gradwell to be Major; Lieut. A. H. Strongitharm, jun., to be Capt.

2nd V.B. Royal Lancaster Regt.—Major J. Allen; Capt. J. E. Willan (Hon. Major); J. W. Wearing, and F. B. Bell; Lieut. A. P. Bulfield; 2nd Lieuts. H. N. Clarke, W. H. Satterthwaite and J. Allen, jun.; Major J. Allen to be Lieut.-Col. and to command, under para. 55a Volunteer Regulations; Capt. and Hon. Major J. E. Willan to be Major; Lieut. A. P. Bulfield to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. H. N. Clarke and W. H. Satterthwaite to be Capt.

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 9.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. H. R. Dyer, from 3rd Batn. North Stafford Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

8th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. C. E. Soames to be Lieut., vice F. H. Wylam, killed in action (Oct. 14); 2nd Lieut. H. F. Partridge, from 3rd Batn. Wiltshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., vice C. E. Soames.

16th Lancers.—Lieut. S. T. Moore, from 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., vice J. B. E. Russell, resigned.

20th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. F. A. H. Part, from 4th Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. K. M. Woolcombe, transferred to I.S.C.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Major H. C. Morland, Reserve of Officers, resigns appointment of a D.A.A.G. (for Imperial Yeomanry).

1st Batn.—Sergt. R. G. M. Prichard to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (March 27).

7th Batn.—Capt. E. G. Hardy, Reserve of Officers, resigns appointment of Adjt.

10th Batn.—Lieut. E. R. Murray, from Lieut., to be Adjt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (Sept. 19).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. H. P. Carter, C.M.G., from Supp. Capt., to be Capt., vice R. L. Macgregor, promoted (Oct. 17).

Royal West Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. J. Roberts, from 4th V.B. Durham L.I., to be 2nd Lieut., vice P. F. Coë, resigned.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieut. W. B. Garnett, from City of London Imperial Vols. and 24th Middlesex V.B.C., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. Rotherham, promoted (dated May 5, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Nov. 10).

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—2nd Lieut. G. H. B. Coulson to be Lieut., vice D. D. Gunn, promoted (July 30). Candidates recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, to be 2nd Lieuts.: Sergt. C. Long, from Royal Highlanders and Lovat's Scouts, in succession to Lieut. A. J. Welch, promoted; Pte. Evelyn B. Stevens, from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. D. D. Gunn, promoted.

Gloucester Regt.—Capt. S. Duncan, placed on retired pay.

Oxford L.I.—Lieut. L. F. Scott to be Capt., in succession to Major C. E. G. M. Fairtlough, Adjt. 3rd Batn (Sept. 27).

Derbyshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. S. Popham, vice B. G. V. Way, promoted (July 13); W. B. Webb, to complete establishment (Aug. 20).

York and Lancaster Regt.—Capt. H. N. Byass to be Major, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. C. O. Plumer, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay (Oct. 17).

Highland L.I.—Lieut. A. P. Boyd-Carpenter, from Imperial Yeomanry, recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. Armstrong, promoted.

Connaught Rangers.—Brevet-Col. L. Godolphin Brooke, Supp. Lieut.-Col., placed on half-pay (Oct. 26). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. T. Walker, vice W. N. S. Alexander, seconded (Aug. 1); G. Thompson, vice A. Delacombe, promoted into Royal Warwick Regt. (Aug. 22); Pte. Charles M. Ainslie, from Imperial Yeomanry, recommended by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. T. H. Falkner, promoted.

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. C. R. Rawlinson to be Lieut., vice C. A. D. Best, deceased (Oct. 21). Seconding of 2nd Lieut. C. F. Aspinall for special service in West Africa post-dated to July 4. To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieut. P. G. Barrett, from 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, vice C. R. Rawlinson (dated April 21 but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Nov. 10). 2nd Lieut. T. T. Stubbs, from 5th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, vice C. F. Aspinall.

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt.—Appointment as Capt. of Capt. G. H. A. Arnot, Reserve of Officers, antedated to Aug. 29.

Army Service Corps.—Capt. R. G. Mathew to be Major, vice T. J. O'Dell, promoted. Lieut. C. T. Lloyd to be Capt., vice R. G. Mathew (Aug. 1).

STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. R. C. G. Mayne, C.B., I.S.C., to be an A.D.C. to the Queen and to have Brevet rank of Col., vice Col. A. G. Hammond, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., I.S.C., placed on Unemployed Supp. List.

Lieut.-Col. G. C. Kitson, from Commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be a Military Attaché, and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army (Nov. 2).

Appointment of Capt. J. M. A. Graham, Royal Lancaster Regt., as A.D.C. to Brevet-Col. (local Brig.-Gen.) G. G. Cunningham, D.S.O., which appeared in *Gazette* of Sept. 11, 1900, cancelled.

Appointments to staff made in South Africa confirmed:—

Col. A. W. Morris, Commandant, Durban, to be a Col. on staff (March 15).

Col. J. M. Gordon, South Australian Military Forces, is attached to staff of Base Commandant, Cape Town, as Staff Officer for Australian Forces, and graded as an A.A.G. whilst so employed (Feb. 25).

Capt. and Hon. Major the Hon. T. H. A. E. Cochrane, 4th Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be an Assist. Provost-Marshal, graded as a D.A.A.G. (May 17).

Capt. E. I. Ward, A.S.C., is graded as a D.A.A.G. whilst employed as Senior Transport Officer, 8th Division (June 8).

To be graded as Staff Capt.:—Lieut. D. J. E. Beale Brown, 9th Lancers, whilst an Intelligence Officer (May 15); Major C. E. Heyworth-Savage, Royal Fusiliers, whilst an Intelligence Officer (July 12); Capt. R. M. M. Davy, Gloucester Regt., whilst a Railway Staff Officer (Sept. 1); Lieut. H. L. Knight, Royal Irish Fusiliers, whilst a Staff Officer, Eastern Lines of Communication (Sept. 14); Lieut. W. L. Gray, Brabant's Horse, whilst an Intelligence Officer (Sept. 20); Capt. F. C. Nisbet, Gloucester Regt., is graded as Staff Captain whilst a Railway Staff Officer, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Sept. 4 (June 8); Lieut. A. R. S. Lyon Campbell, Border Regt., is graded as Staff Lieut. whilst an Asst. Staff Officer for Baggage duties (Aug. 8); Lieut. R. H. Collins, Royal Berkshire Regt., to be A.D.C. to Brevet-Col. (local Brig.-Gen.) C. G. Cunningham, D.S.O., commanding a Brigade (July 13); Col. J. C. Barker is graded as a Brig.-Gen. on Staff whilst commanding Eastern Lines of Communication (Sept. 11); Major W. T. Furze, R.A., to be an A.A.G. for Transport duties (March 15); Major A. W. Money, B.A., to be an A.A.G. for Transport duties (May 12).

To be graded as D.A.A.G.'s:—Major A. E. W. Count Gleichen, C.M.G., Grenadier Guards, whilst Provost-Marshal under Military Governor of Pretoria, from June 30 to Aug. 19, and whilst Intelligence Officer, Eastern Lines of Communication, from Aug. 20; Captain J. F. Robertson, Connaught Rangers, whilst an Asst. Provost-Marshal (July 1); Capt. C. V. Gunning, Reserve of Officers, whilst a Remount Officer on Lines of Communication (Aug. 29).

Capt. J. A. Bell-Smyth, 1st Dragoon Guards, to be a Brig.-Major (May 1).

Major J. P. Du Cane, R.A., to be a Staff Officer Eastern Lines of Communication, graded as Brig.-Major whilst so employed (Sept. 11).

Lieut. F. D. Murray, Royal Highlanders, to be Signalling Officer to the Mounted Brigade, Natal Field Force, graded as Staff Capt. whilst so employed (Dec. 1).

Lieut. A. H. Marindin, Royal Highlanders, to be a Staff Officer Lines of Communication, graded as Staff Capt. whilst so employed (Aug. 30).

To be Railway Staff Officers, graded as Staff Lieuts.: Capt. D. D. Gunn, King's Own Scottish Borderers; Lieut. (temp. Lieut. in Army) R. J. Clarke, 1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt. (Sept. 10).

Capt. H. S. H. Prince Alexander A. F. W. A. G. of Teck, K.C.V.O., 7th Hussars, to be A.D.C. to Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. (local Brig.-Gen.) B. T. Mahon, D.S.O., 12th Lancers (May 4).

Capt. and Brevet-Major G. H. Thesiger, Rifle Brigade, to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.) Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, C.B., Commanding a Division, vice Capt. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, Rifle Brigade (June 27).

Appointments to Staff of the Lines of Communication made in South Africa confirmed:—Col. A. E. W. Goldsmid, A.A.G. for Transport, to be an Asst. Insp.-Gen., vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. W. T. Adair, R.M.L.I. (Sept. 14).

Capt. and Brevet Major W. I. Ryder, I.S.C., graded as a D.A.A.G. whilst employed as a Supply and Transport Officer (March 4).

Capt. C. R. Buckle, R.A., graded as a D.A.A.G. whilst employed with Army Transport (Aug. 10).

Temp. Lieut.-Col. C. R. Burn, Imperial Yeomanry, to be a Station Commandant, graded as A.A.G. from Sept. 14 to Oct. 9.

Lieut. J. Lewin, Imperial Yeomanry, to be an Asst. Press Censor, graded as Staff Capt. (Sept. 27).

Lieut. C. H. Gutsche, Cape Garrison Artillery, to be an Asst. to Commandant of prisoners of War, graded as Staff Capt., vice Capt. J. J. B. Proctor, Cape Garrison Artillery (Sept. 30).

Capt. J. H. Wynne, Royal Canadian Dragoons, to be a Staff Officer to prisoners of war, graded as Staff Capt., vice Lieut. W. J. P. Benson, City of London Imperial Vols. (Oct. 6).

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Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. H. S. Wheatley, I.S.C., to be Col. (Oct. 24).

MEMORANDA.

Major A. H. M. Edwards, 5th Dragoon Guards, granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst employed as District Commissioner of Potehefstroom (June 26).

Major W. J. H. Bond, I.S.C., granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst Chief Commissariat Officer with China Expeditionary Force (Oct. 16).

Capt. G. A. Cookson, I.S.C., granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst second in command of Kitchener's Horse, South African Field Force (July 1).

Capt. (local Major) G. W. Treble, 24th Middlesex V.R.C., granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst employed with Army Post Office Corps, South African Field Force (July 16).

Vet. Major C. Rutherford, Army Veterinary Dept., granted local rank of Vet.-Lieut.-Col. whilst performing duties of District Veterinary Officer, Natal (April 13).

Capt. G. H. G. Mockler, I.S.C., granted local rank of Major whilst Police Commandant, Tien-tsin City (Oct. 16).

Capt. W. Price, 24th Middlesex V.R.C., granted local rank of Major whilst employed with Army Post Office Corps, South African Field Force (July 16).

Capt. A. F. Gordon, Gordon Highlanders, granted local rank of Major whilst employed with Central Africa Regt. in West Africa.

Lieut. R. H. Monck-Mason, Royal Munster Fusiliers, granted temp. rank of Capt. whilst employed with West African Frontier Force, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Nov. 2.

C. E. H. Sutherland granted local rank of Lieut. whilst Asst. to Commissioner of Railway Police, South African Field Force (Sept. 11).

Officers granted temp. rank of Major in Army whilst serving with Imperial Representative Corps:—Major O. H. Fisher, 4th Batn. Norfolk Regt.; Major Fitz R. P. Goddard, Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry (Nov. 12).

Capt. and Hon. Major F. W. Harding, 1st V.B. Devon Regt., granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with Imperial Representative Corps (Nov. 12).

Officers granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Imperial Representative Corps:—Lieut. R. O. Sutherland, 4th Batn. Norfolk Regt.; Lieut. A. R. Davies, 1st Middlesex V.R.C. (Nov. 12).

2nd Lieut. W. F. Fuller, Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, granted temp. rank of 2nd Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Imperial Representative Corps (Nov. 12).

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Nov. 10.]

THE War Office has called upon the home military districts to report upon the arrangements improvised during the present war for obtaining information respecting the families of soldiers.

LISTS are being prepared and will shortly be issued showing in detail all stores required on mobilisation by Volunteer battalions allotted to the field army, and the source whence they can be obtained.

THE Secretary for War has approved a proposal for the formation of a cadet company of Rifle Volunteers at the Merchant Taylors' School, which is to be attached to the cadet corps of the London Rifle Brigade.

IN connection with the scheme for the re-armament of the Channel defences at Dover with modern heavy artillery, four more of the powerful 6in. quick-firing breech-loaders have been despatched from Woolwich. Their range is some ten miles. Others will follow.

AMUSEMENTS.

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A NUMBER of Militia subalterns lately doing duty with embodied units, are being posted to Reserve battalions, where the paucity of company officers is sorely felt.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General of Australia, the Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, K.T., K.C.M.G., has become a vice-president of the Navy League, of which he has for some years been a supporter.

PROPOSED SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE.—The Church of England committee for the welfare of soldiers on Salisbury Plain and in its neighbourhood have issued an appeal for funds for the immediate erection of an institute at Bulford Camp. Permanent huts to hold 5,000 men are being rapidly completed and will be used this winter. But the War Office considers it impossible to erect at present any place of worship or recreation, except the small canteen and recreation room of each regiment. The department has, however, consented to set aside an excellent site of 1½ acre for a permanent church and institute, and is willing to subscribe £50 a year to the latter, provided that a hall is built which can accommodate 700 men for Divine service, until a permanent church is built by the Government. The committee is very anxious, therefore, to build an institute at once, especially as the hall in question would be in any case an essential part of such a structure, to be used for refreshment, recreation, reading and writing, and entertainment. The whole, as planned, is estimated to cost about £2,500, towards which subscriptions to the amount of £1,041 have already been received. Subscriptions marked "Bulford Soldiers' Institute" may be sent to the Bishop of Salisbury, Palace, Salisbury, or to the Rev. C. Arnold, Bulford Vicarage, Amesbury, Salisbury, secretary of the committee; or to any branch of the Wilts and Dorset Bank in the dioceses of Salisbury and Winchester.

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DEATH.

HORNBURY.—On October 16, at Nicomekl, New Westminster, British Columbia, Major E. Montague Hornby for many years Adjutant of the Shropshire Militia, and formerly of the 99th Regiment, and 18th Royal Irish.

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EXCHANGE.—A LIEUTENANT in the MADRAS INFANTRY wishes to EXCHANGE with an officer in an English Regiment serving at home.—Apply to "Lieutenant," care of Grindlay and Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W.

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INVALID or CONVALESCENT OFFICERS received at The Bournemouth Hydro. Airy site overlooking Sea. Sea-water, Turkish Baths, Massage, Billiards, Gymnasium, Resident Physician.—Apply Secretary.

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PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of Parliament (22 and 23 Victoria Chapter 35) intitled "An Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve Trustees."

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and persons having any debts claims or demands upon or against the estate of Major-Gen. Sir Stanhope William Jephson C.B. late of 24 Elphinstone Road Southsea in the county of Hants Baronet deceased (who died on or about the 20th day of June 1900) and Probate of whose Will was granted by the Winchester District Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 18th day of August 1900 to Desmond Gerald Manners FitzGerald and Richard Mounteney Jephson are hereby required to send in particulars in writing of their debts claims or demands to me the undersigned on or before the 21st day of December next.

And notice is hereby further given that at the expiration of such time the said Desmond Gerald Manners FitzGerald and Richard Mounteney Jephson will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this sixth day of November 1900.

GEO. COSENS PRIOR,

92 High Street Portsmouth,

Solicitor for the said Desmond Gerald

Manners FitzGerald and Richard

Mounteney Jephson executors.

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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 31.
Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. W. Robyns to be Lieut. Col., vice Onslow, appointed Inspector of Marine Recruiting; Capt. J. H. Abrahall to be Major, vice Robyns, promoted (Oct. 19); Capt. E. E. Chown to be Major, vice Matson, retired (Nov. 1); Lieut. P. Molloy to be Capt., vice Abrahall, promoted (Oct. 19); Lieut. H. J. Coles to be Capt., vice Chown, promoted (Nov. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 2.
Engrs. C. E. Lecky (Sept. 1), P. Bingham (Sept. 15), H. J. Turner (Sept. 16), J. J. G. G. Percy (Oct. 1), and A. E. C. Deacon (Oct. 14) promoted to Chief Engr.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 3.
In accordance with Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet-Surg. (retired) A. G. Delmege, M.D., M.V.O., has been allowed to assume rank of Deputy Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets.

In accordance with Order in Council of June 29, 1900, Fleet-Engr. G. White has been placed on retired list of his rank, at his own request (Oct. 30).

(From Friday evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 7.
Acting Sub-Lieuts. confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieuts.: H. C. Hichens, Sept. 15, 1899; R. G. Hervey, Oct. 15, 1899; R. G. Stone, R. A. Hill, C. C. H. Maitland-Addison, H. D. Marryat, O. T. Hodgson, J. L. Forbes, Dec. 15, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 2.
Commander.—F. W. Dean to Pembroke, for Albatross (Oct. 13).
Lieutenant and Commander.—P. W. Stopford to Pembroke, for Sturgeon (Oct. 13).

Lieutenant B.N.R.—W. N. Bagg to Repulse, for 12 months' training (Nov. 6).
Sub-Lieutenants, R.N.R.—W. L. Kelly to Pembroke, H. Calder to Colossus, R. M. Pope to Severn, A. C. L. Ellis to Nile, all for 12 months' training (acting) (Nov. 6).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 3.
Lieutenants.—W. G. A. Kennedy (1st), P. N. Pontifex, C. R. Blane to Pioneer (Nov. 15); G. D. Jephson to Niobe (Oct. 27); M. H. Wilding to Jupiter (Nov. 10); E. W. Denison to Alexandra (Nov. 2).
Sub-Lieutenants.—H. D. Marryat to Forte, H. C. Hichens to Rupert, R. G. Hervey, R. G. Stone, R. A. S. Hill, C. H. Maitland-Addison, O. T. Hodgson, J. L. Forbes to Alexandra (Nov. 6); G. Mackworth, M. H. Anderson (N) to Sparrow (Nov. 15).
Midshipmen.—G. H. Lang to Repulse (Oct. 18), V. P. Weston to Hannibal (Oct. 29).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 5.
Lieutenants.—F. W. Hanan to Pembroke (Nov. 8) and to Pioneer (N), (Nov. 15); E. L. Tomkinson, to Vivid, for Spartan (Dec. 19).
Assistant-Paymasters.—B. C. Allen to Blake, for voyage to Malta, R. A. Jinkin to Rodney (Nov. 5).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 6.
Commanders.—R. G. Gregory to Wildfire, for Dockyard Reserve (Nov. 5); C. R. de C. Foot to Hood, C. L. Vaughan-Lee to Empress of India (undated).
Lieutenants.—E. C. Carver to Magdala (G), L. Halsey (1st), F. R. M. White (G) to Rodney; E. A. Bushton to Resolution (Dec. 1). H. F. J. Rowley to Pembroke, for Blenheim (N) (Nov. 13). F. V. Lockey to Duke of Wellington, for Intrepid (Nov. 1). E. C. Lucas to Raven (N) (Nov. 15). W. R. G. Petre to Magdala, for torpedo boat in command (Nov. 5). W. P. Koe to Magdala; S. V. Ellis to Agincourt (Boscawen) (Nov. 14). F. Brandt to Vernon (T) (Nov. 6). R. G. Stokes-Rees to Highflyer (Sept. 15) and to Magdala, for Abyssinia (Dec. 1).
Fleet-Surgeon.—E. W. Luther to Hood, for Pembroke Dockyard (undated).
Staff-Surgeon J. H. Whelan, M.D., to Hood (undated).
Surgeons.—H. R. Gardner, M.B., to Hood; J. K.

Raymond, M.B., to Wildfire for Edinburgh (undated); A. J. Lawrie to Cambridge (lent); O. S. Facey, M.B., to Vivid; W. K. Hopkins to Wye (Nov. 6).
Assistant-Paymaster.—H. W. Woodward to Warspite, as secretary's clerk to Rear-Admiral Bickford (Nov. 5).

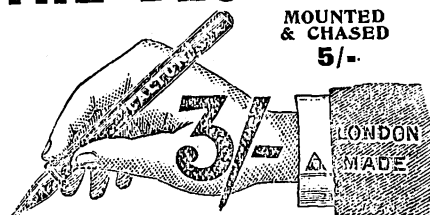
ADMIRALTY, Nov. 7.
Captains.—H. Leah to Diadem; H. S. F. Niblett to Canopus (Nov. 9).
Commander.—G. C. A. Marescaux to Prosperine, in command (Nov. 1).
Lieutenants.—H. F. Cayley to Osborne, A. R. Macrorie, to Vivid, for Thrasher, in command (Nov. 15); A. W. Gush to Vivid, for B.N. Barracks (Nov. 21).
Midshipman.—W. R. D. Crowther to Repulse (Nov. 1).
Chief Engineer.—W. K. Williams to Duke of Wellington for Fearless, on paying off (undated).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 8.
Staff Engineer.—A. W. Gibbs to Duke of Wellington for Drake (Nov. 7).
Chief Engineer.—B. St. J. Raper to Vivid for Hazard (Nov. 7).
Assistant-Paymaster.—C. A. Parker to Black Prince (Nov. 13).

An examination will be held next month for filling up five vacancies at Elmslea, Tottenham, Middlesex, a school for which fatherless girls between seven and ten years of age, whose parents were members of the Church of England and in good circumstances, are eligible. It is thought that there may be at the present time an unusual number of such children in need of charitable assistance for their education and maintenance, and this school is very well adapted for the orphan daughters of officers in either Service.

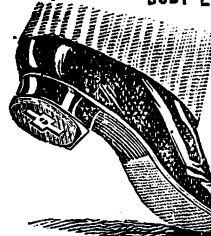
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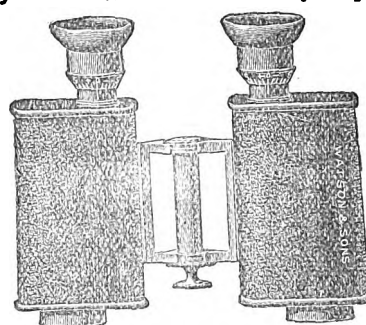
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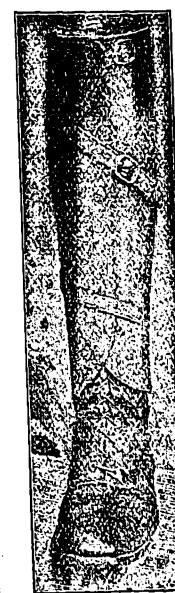


Important.

The Publisher of the "Army and Navy Gazette" begs to announce that, beginning on January 5, 1901, Coloured Military Types of the INDIAN ARMY will be issued Monthly as Supplements to this Paper. Full particulars and list of Plates will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS for the series should be sent in at once, accompanied by Money Order for (Inland) 4s. 4d., or (India and Abroad) 5s., made payable to the PUBLISHER.

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TRIED IN THE FIRE—II.

LAST week we dealt with the first and highest appointments made to the South African Army. We must take next the lesser Generals originally selected, and other commanders who were appointed as the strength and importance of the Army increased. Priority must be given to the Divisional Generals, some of whom, it is true, did not arrive or were as early employed as several original Brigadiers. The 4th Division, which was the first reinforcement constituted, was placed under Sir Charles Warren, a commander of whose fitness we may remind the general public it had no doubt whatever. Looking back to this time last year we cannot forget how many clamoured for his appointment, how many firmly believed in its sound wisdom and justice. To this extent the patronage department may be said to have acted in accord with the general feeling, and had anyone raised a question then of Warren's unfitness it would have been received with loud disapproval. For the 5th Division a commander was found upon the spot—it was entrusted to the young Guardsman who has since, by rearrangement of the divisions, done such excellent service with the 11th, under Lord Roberts's own eye. The selection of Colonel, now local Lieutenant-General, Pole-Carew has so admirably justified itself that there is no more to be said on the subject. His advancement to the substantive rank of Major-General is barely six months old, and his actual age is still less than fifty, so that we may safely predict for Pole-Carew many opportunities for further distinction. Rumour has already named him for the post of Military Secretary, in suc-

cession to Sir Coleridge Grove, so soon as Lord Roberts assumes the reins of office as Commander-in-Chief. The suggestion is plausible enough, having regard to the intimacy that subsists between the two men, based upon old association and a common esteem; nevertheless, there are those who think that General Ian Hamilton has an even stronger chance. It may be well to deal with this young General, another of those who have earned and richly deserved his present Chief's favour, although, in the first instance, he was chosen for South Africa by the War Office authorities and not by Lord Roberts. Some doubts arose at the beginning of the war as to Ian Hamilton's military qualities; the fear was expressed that he was too "go-ahead," too keen for conflict, and this view of his character seemed borne out in the earliest stages of the Natal campaign, when he was thought to have strengthened if not inspired with the forward strategy that brought on so much fighting immediately before the investment of Ladysmith. Were such opinions even just, which they are not, Ian Hamilton has since risen superior to them, and nowadays we cannot praise too highly the marvellous spirit, the uncompromising energy and dash he has exhibited at the head of his great division of three strong brigades of mounted infantry.

The remaining Divisional Generals, the leaders of the 6th, 7th, and 8th Divisions, may be counted as War Office selections. General Kelly-Kenny went from Aldershot, where he had but lately assumed command, and it may be frankly admitted that his appointment was not altogether approved outside the hallowed precincts of Pall Mall patronage. Yet here the doubters have shown themselves entirely wrong. Kelly-Kenny was early called upon in the advance from the Modder, and responded with a vigour and tenacity of purpose that placed him at once in the front rank of tactical leaders. His forced march to head off Cronje at Paardeburg was one of the most opportune movements in the whole campaign, and he handled his fine division with equal skill and determination in the whole advance to Bloemfontein. General Tucker, who has commanded the 7th Division continuously since his arrival from India, has further proved himself to be a sound practical soldier, thoroughly appreciated by his superiors. His selection for Divisional command no doubt originated in Pall Mall, but it was thoroughly endorsed by Lord Roberts, who had known him in India. Some doubts were expressed as to Sir Leslie Rundle's fitness as a leader of troops in the field, seeing that his experience heretofore had been with the artillery and in staff duties, notably as Chief of the Staff to Lord Kitchener. But Rundle unquestionably had the priceless gift of youth, and it has stood by him well in the fatiguing, long protracted operations in the eastern theatre of war, which he carried through with inexhaustible patience and determination. One other Divisional General to whom, in the rearrangement of commands, that numbered as the 3rd was entrusted, is Sir Herbert Chermiside, an officer

who had earned considerable reputation in Crete, but who has had no great luck in South Africa. Whether opportunity was denied him, or whether his best qualifications are not those of troop leading, must still remain in doubt; all we know is that little was heard of him after the operations for the relief of Wepener.

Of the Brigadiers that first went out with the expeditionary force three have risen to divisional commands, Colville, Lyttleton, and Hildyard. Mystery still surrounds the services of Sir Henry Colville, and the exact reasons for his return to England some months ago have not been made public. The story goes that when questioned on his return he would give no explanation, except to say laughingly that he was supposed to have no brains. Yet his appointment to command the Guards Brigade at the outset of the war met with general approval, and he had done good work previously, especially in Uganda. Moreover, he has returned since to the brigade command at Gibraltar. Few amongst the many good men developed by the war have shown up better than Neville Lyttleton, although the full measure of his capacity was hardly appreciated at once, and he was better known as a hard-working office man with an extraordinarily retentive memory of persons and things than as a leader in the field. It was true that he had commanded a brigade in the campaign of Omdurman respectably, nay successfully, but the test was not deemed one of the highest, and many wondered "how he would do" in the greater trial. The answer is simple and unhesitating. He has shown himself strong in council, forward in action, a stout and trusty subordinate on whom full reliance could be placed in any situation. Some spoke rather sneeringly of Hildyard as no more than a professor, more useful in the closet than in the field, steeped to the fingers in science but unpractised in its application. Hildyard from first to last has given abundant proof of the injustice of such an opinion. His work has been of the very best; he has gained the approval of his superiors, the respect of his comrades, and the unstinting confidence of his men. The same in perhaps a lesser degree may be said of Barton, Fitzroy Hart, and Howard, each having good personal qualities of his own.

"ALARUMS AND EXCURSIONS."

SINCE August 26, when Sir Redvers Buller, in the decisive battle of Dalmanutha, routed and reduced to impotence the army of Commandant-General Louis Botha, no such crushing blow has fallen on the Boer commandos still in the field as the triple defeat of De Wet and Steyn on October 25 and 27, and on the 6th inst. To General Barton, who attacked the enemy near Frederickstad, belongs the credit of the first of these defeats. To the vigilant and intrepid Colonel Le Gallais, who headed the retreating De Wet at Rensburg Drift on the Vaal, and beat back his force with the loss of five guns, must be accorded the principal share in the second

success, and the victory of the 6th, at Bothaville, the last and most remarkable of the series, belongs conjointly to the same bold cavalry leader, who never lost touch of his enemy, and to Colonel de Lisle who, with his mounted infantry, completed the rout. In this fight the guerilla leader lost eight more guns of various kinds, two of them being recovered British guns, and one hundred prisoners, besides twenty-five slain. It must, however, be confessed that the satisfaction we feel in recording a series of successes so brilliant is marred by the knowledge that they were won at the expense of several gallant lives, amongst whom was Le Gallais himself, of whom Lord Roberts, in his despatch of the 8th inst., justly says: "Le Gallais' is indeed a very serious loss; a most gallant and capable cavalry leader." Since the fight at Bothaville many British successes have been reported, the majority of which have been due to surprising the enemy under cover of night.

The intelligence arriving day by day affords evidence of increasing activity on the part of the British, and of their determination to give the guerilla bands no rest until they are finally crushed out or disappear. The number of incidents that occurred on the 6th inst. was remarkable. Besides the fierce fight at Bothaville with De Wet, there was an attack on a British post near Honeynest Kloof, south of Kimberley; a Boer laager was surprised by Colonel Douglas, south of the Zeerust-Rustenburg road; General Boyes taking a convoy from Harrismith to Vrede was opposed by a small body of Boers; and General Smith-Dorrien, when marching out from Belfast, had some stiff fighting south of Dalmanutha. Soon after starting he came in touch with the enemy, who hung around his force and finally occupied a strong position on the Komati River, but a wide turning movement compelled them to vacate it before evening. Strongly reinforced during the night, the enemy next day endeavoured to seize the lost position, but were prevented by the Canadian Mounted Rifles and two guns of the 84th Field Battery, which, after a gallop of two miles, succeeded in seizing it first. In the afternoon an event unprecedented in the war occurred. Some 200 mounted Boers suddenly charged to within seventy yards of the rearguard, until stopped by the Canadian Dragoons. An act so bold and so reckless can only be interpreted as one of desperation, the mounted burghers being neither armed nor trained for such attacks, and being, moreover, constitutionally indisposed to close-quarter fighting. During these operations the Canadians gained for themselves much well-merited praise for gallantry and straight shooting.

Sniping still goes on extensively, and on the 7th inst. Modder River camp was fired into and two men wounded. On the same date General F. Kitchener, moving out from Lydenburg, surprised a Boer laager by night, and his force getting to close quarters, a party of the 19th Hussars charged home amongst the enemy by moonlight and sabred many. Colonel Plumer, when covering the movement of General Paget's main column from Pretoria westwards, was, on the 8th, attacked by Delarey, who was repulsed, leaving sixteen prisoners in our hands. On the same date two parties of mounted infantry from Rhenoster and Serfontein made a night expedition and brought in cattle, corn, and two prisoners. A British convoy was attacked between Volksrust and Wakkerstroom, and in the far east sixteen Boers were captured when attempting to cross from Portuguese territory. Lord Methuen on the following day surprised Commandant Snyman and Vermaas between

Ottoshoop and Lichtenburg, taking thirty prisoners, and on Saturday he captured a "pom pom." On the other hand a small British convoy was attacked on the 9th on the road to Christiana, and the waggons captured with part of the escort. Better fortune attended a police post near Vryburg, which was attacked on Saturday and repulsed the assailants with loss.

It will be apparent from the foregoing that this irregular warfare shows as yet no signs of abating. Fighting without plan, each for his own hand, the leaders of the marauding bands are moved by one desire only—namely, to inflict on the British as much expense and loss as possible. With such an enemy neither parley nor compromise is possible, and there is therefore nothing for it but the unceasing pursuit of the bands until by the processes of disintegration and waste they cease to exist. It is reported that some 500 a week have been accounted for during the past month, and it is estimated that about 15,000 Boers are still in the field. Whatever the total number may be, it is certain that in varying strength the bands overrun the entire country. In the extreme west they hover around Kimberley, threatening an attack. Within a few miles of Bloemfontein they defiantly raid the farms. They hold Ficksburg and its neighbourhood, and are found commandeering as far south as the Orange River districts, where two small columns under Colonels White and Barker are on their track. Further to the north in the same colony, in the area lying within Harrismith, Reitz, and Vrede, they are everywhere in evidence, and General Rundle has recently had sundry skirmishes there with small parties. A good haul was made on Sunday in the South-west Transvaal by Colonel Douglas after a successful march from the Zeerust district. He seized Ventersdorp, an extensive Boer depôt of supply, capturing twenty-one prisoners and large numbers of cattle and sheep.

Meanwhile, our military dispositions are changing to meet the situation created by the presence of guerilla bands acting independently in various districts. General French has been given command of the Southern Transvaal, with headquarters at Johannesburg. His division of cavalry, with which he has done such magnificent work throughout the campaign, has been broken up, and henceforth the regiments that composed it will act independently. The great strategic line from east to west is held by Generals Methuen, Paget, Lyttleton, Smith-Dorrien, and F. Kitchener, commanding respectively at Zeerust, Pretoria, Middleburg, Belfast, and Lydenburg. General Hildyard commands in Natal, and the western border is guarded by General Settle. In the Orange River Colony Generals C. Knox and Bruce-Hamilton are still chiefly concerned with the hunting down of De Wet and Steyn. General Rundle has command in the Harrismith district, while Generals Kelly-Kenny, Macdonald, and others between them hold the central and southern districts. A distribution of commands so extensive as this demands a very considerable force, and it need cause no surprise to learn that there is no prospect at present of large numbers of the troops returning home. The desire uppermost in many minds, no doubt, is that they might return, in view of the early reassembling of Parliament and the certainty that the financial burden of the country arising out of the war will be shortly increased; but until the enemy has completely disappeared from the field the military hold on the country cannot be relaxed. In this connection the rumoured desire of some 15,000 Boers to trek

into German South-west Africa becomes extremely interesting. Such a movement would be welcomed by Great Britain as a potent means of bringing hostilities to an end by the removal of such Boers as are absolutely irreconcilable, and prefer, like their fathers, to trek again rather than submit to British rule.

FURNISHING OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

WHEN the reform of our Army system comes to be seriously taken in hand, the question of furnishing officers' quarters should not be lost sight of. For some time it has been impressed upon the country by the Press, aroused at length to a sense of the military necessities of the Empire, that the chief business of the War Office is to prepare for war, and that the primary condition of the Army, in fact its very *raison d'être*, is to be at all times, as far as possible, in a state of readiness to take the field. Since what is true for the whole is true also for its several parts, the immediate readiness for active service of the individual officer becomes a matter of great importance. Such, however, is not the view of his position hitherto brought home to the young officer on joining. On the contrary, he is obliged to embark in heavy expenses for furniture, which on the outbreak of war becomes practically useless, and, in many cases, has to be disposed of at a serious sacrifice. In the sister Service things are better managed in this respect. A naval officer, whether afloat or ashore, finds his quarters provided with the needful furniture. He is thus saved a large initial expense on commencing his career, and has to provide himself only with such an equipment as his active duties may require. It is true that he pays annually a small percentage on the first cost of the articles supplied by the Admiralty, but no objection could be raised against a similar arrangement for the Military Services.

Nearly twenty years ago this subject was reported on by a War Office Committee under the presidency of Lord (then Sir Garnet) Wolseley. Complete details, of the articles required, with the estimated cost, were prepared, and it was recommended that the quarters of all officers should be supplied at public expense with all essential articles of furniture, especially those that are of a heavy and more or less expensive character. Nothing, however, came of the Committee's recommendations. The first cost ran into many figures, and could not at the time be faced. Moreover, the supply of officers was then ample, and fortunate candidates, however pinched for means some of them may have been, made no demur to laying in the indispensable stock of impedimenta. The labours of that committee will not, however, have been spent in vain, if the more enlightened appreciation of our Army's requirements now existing, should cause the matter to be again brought to the front. We trust that such will be the case, and that it will be notified to the Army that after a certain date all young officers on joining any branch of the military services will be provided with all the articles of furniture necessary for the comfortable and appropriate equipment of an officer's quarters, for the use of which a certain small percentage would *de rigueur* be charged. This system, although commencing with a somewhat heavy initial expenditure of public money, would become, after a certain time, by means of the percentage charged, almost self-supporting, to say nothing of the direct saving in cost of transport that would result. A measure so practical as this could not fail to be an immense boon to officers, and one that would

be thoroughly appreciated. Its extension to the whole body of officers would be a matter of time only. The first and chief desideratum now is to save young officers on joining the Service the heavy expenses for furniture which they have to incur. Lest, however, the relief thus given to them should foster a sense of grievance in their seniors, who would not at once participate, an annual money allowance might fairly be made to the latter for the depreciation of their own furniture until the quarters they occupied could be furnished from the public stores.

Army Notes.

Mr. Chamberlain's visit to the Mediterranean has brought to the front various questions connected with the two great British dependencies in those parts. At Gibraltar for years past there has been keen debate as to the question of resident population and its tendency to expand in a way inimical to the future safety of the great fortress. It has always been obvious to military experts that the presence of a large permanent community would prove extremely inconvenient in the event of a siege. Whether or not a siege of Gibraltar is feasible in these days of long-range artillery, firing such destructive projectiles, is not, of course, clear. Gibraltar might not be able to stand a long protracted investment, but it should at least be secure against a *coup de main*. It is on this account that it should be, and in theory is, always held as on a war footing. There is no better reason than this for the old-fashioned custom, so strictly preserved, of opening and closing gates at dawn and sunset, precautions that would be of little avail nowadays in keeping out the enemy. The real danger lies within, and the best precaution and the indispensable conditions for safety are in controlling and keeping down the native element. Mr. Chamberlain appears to have incurred some odium for emphasising these views, but the security of Gibraltar is of too much importance to the Empire to be sacrificed to local aspirations. The Rock is, before everything, a stronghold, a place of arms, and not a colony. One of the greatest mistakes ever made was to give it the latter title and character.

Malta has always been more difficult to manage because it has been still more pampered. For years it has enjoyed peculiar privileges, a freedom of speech and an independence of spirit that have at times degenerated into excess. The Maltese are a sturdy, industrious, well-meaning people, but they are apt to be turbulent, and they have been always allowed to have very much their own way. Their attitude towards the British Government, the supreme authority that is to say, has been one of toleration not submission, and their rulers, with their usual forbearance, have seldom attempted to impose their authority. The first real step towards vindicating British supremacy was taken a year or two back by Sir Francis Grenfell, under authority of the Colonial Office, when it was made law that English should be the official language in the island. Till then, strange to say, it had been Italian—not Maltese that is to say, but the language of a previous dominant race, who were not the real children of the soil. The change was bitterly resented by the Italian element, mostly foreigners like ourselves, and without an atom of our right to complain. All this was made very clear by Mr. Chamberlain, but it has not added to his popularity with certain sections in the island and on the Italian mainland. In another generation, no doubt, English will have entirely replaced Italian, and we may hope that strict regulations will enforce the study of the former in the schools. Some day the same wise course may be adopted in Egypt, where, as yet, French holds its own against English, and the best opportunities of acquiring the language of the dominant race is to be found in the schools of another nation, those of the well-known American Mission.

We have had a week of speechifying, and an abundance of talk about the war. We have first to thank Sir Redvers Buller for pointing out some difficulties in the recent campaign which had

escaped the critics, so generally ready to condemn. One fact much overlooked was the superiority of the visual sense in the Boers. The enemy could, in fact, see quite two miles further than our men, and this was, of course, of immense service in working artillery. As is well known, the power of sight is the real measure of artillery usefulness, and we have here an explanation of the more effective fire so often seen on the Boer side. Again, it was, of course, felt in scouting, in which our people were so constantly handicapped, with often pernicious results. It may be ungenerous to remind Sir Redvers of the rather hard judgment he meted out in one of his despatches when he asked, "when would our officers learn to scout?" He may, perhaps, now attribute mistakes to imperfect means rather than ignorance. Again, Sir Redvers laid stress upon the advantage enjoyed by the enemy by speaking the Kaffir language, and thus gaining at any time the news of movements from the Kaffir kraals studded all over the country. It is pleasant to quote Sir Redvers's unhesitating opinion that no other nation on the globe could have carried the war through in the way that we have done.

One by one the miserable aspersions passed by irresponsible critics upon the British officer are being convincingly refuted. The chief and most noticeable of all is the abject apology made by Lord Rosslyn. It is impossible to believe that he would thus have climbed down, but for the very positive contradiction published by Lord Roberts. Now, in the face of the Commander-in-Chief's report that "the troops at Sanna's Post behaved in the most gallant manner," and the utter denial that any whisper of misconduct had reached him, there was nothing for Lord Rosslyn to do but acknowledge that his statements were unfounded. We may admit that they were based upon mere camp rumour, notoriously mendacious, but we cannot well exonerate a peer of the realm for giving the weight of his name and authority to such scandalous gossip. Now, however, it is sufficient to quote his own words, which are none too strong for the occasion. "For my part," writes Lord Rosslyn, "I owe the regiments whose honour my publication of a groundless report has called in question the deepest apology and the fullest reparation. I offer it to you, sir (the Prince of Wales) as Colonel-in-Chief—I offer it to the colonels of the various regiments—I offer it to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man; and I sincerely trust that this unqualified apology will be accepted in the spirit in which it is offered."

Another calumniator, Mr. A. G. Hales, has also seen fit to withdraw his aspersions, which he endeavoured to do at the dinner given by the Anglo-African Writers Club this week. He does it very lamely, and no wonder, for it was not easy to go back upon such charges as he levelled against our officers. We shall not follow him further than to assert that they were ungenerous, ill-timed, and, for the most part, absolutely contrary to fact. It is idle to conjecture "what fly had stung" Mr. Hales, to use a French expression, when he enlarged so bitterly upon the incompetence, the unjustifiable swagger, the bee-haw manner, the lisp, and the eyeglasses, which are among the few of the most glaring defects in the picture he drew. It is enough now to accept Mr. Hales's later view that there was no man living who more honoured the British officer or his bearing in the presence of a foe than did he. It was at this same dinner that Lord Rosslyn appears to have been first brought to acknowledge the error of his ways.

Yet one more assailant has had the ground cut from under his feet. All who read Mr. Richard Harding Davis upon our officers imprisoned in Pretoria will be glad to note that the cudgels have been taken up this week by Mr. James Barnes, a brother American, a correspondent of the *Daily Mail*. Mr. Barnes declares, that either Mr. Davis is altogether wrong, or he is the one man in the whole world who has had the misfortune to meet the *rare aves* of the British Army. Every one of the points which Mr. Davis insists upon Mr. Barnes confutes; "their unsportsmanlike, ungentlemanly, and foolish manner; their rudeness and want of common courtesy to the fair sex; their wanton destruc-

tion of property," and so forth. Mr. Barnes is satisfied that these bitter accusations are born of obvious animus, and deeply regrets that a countryman of his should make such sweeping statements, which were also so misleading.

We have had many fragmentary contributions to the history of the war, but none of greater interest than the detailed account of the cavalry operations in Natal which appeared in the *Times* of the 14th. This excellent article, which bears authenticity on the face of it, may be commended to the critics who would have us believe that our cavalry have done little or nothing in the war. This is certainly not the fact with regard to the force so ably commanded by Lord Dundonald and Colonel Burn-Murdoch from the beginning of the campaign on the Tugela to the relief of Ladysmith. We know now how useful the cavalry were in protecting the right flank at the battle of Colenso, and how nearly their occupation of Hlangwane Hill went to changing the fate of the day. This was afterwards proved to be the true key of the position, and during a part of that disastrous day it had been won by the cavalry. Lord Dundonald's advance to Potgieter's Drift paved the way to what many still think would have been a success, and there can be little doubt that had his brilliant raid towards Acton Homes been supported history would have had a different story to tell. Again, Lord Dundonald's effective reconnaissance of Hussar Hill just before the final advance on Ladysmith, had a most important bearing on the result. Then the cavalry, by circling round the rear of the enemy's position, greatly assisted the capture of the Cinglo and Monte Christo Hills. The cavalry also did fine service in completing the clearance of Natal. They were always alert and enterprising, scouting the country between Ladysmith and the Drakensberg, and again in covering the advance on the Biggarsberg, and the final demonstrations on Laing's Nek.

Officers' expenses are a fruitful topic of discussion just now, and not unnaturally, with those whom the shoe pinches most severely. Paterfamilias, who has one or more sons in the Army, has a right to protest against undue extravagance, and any just complaints of this kind should receive attention. Anything approaching ostentation should be rigorously curtailed; excessive hospitality, too many balls and banquets and mess dinners should be forbidden; the regimental drag, the luncheon tent at race meetings, hunting and polo carried beyond mere amusement and made a serious business, should be discountenanced, for they have probably gone too far. But sumptuary laws are always difficult to enforce, and nothing tangible has resulted from the warfare so often waged against Army extravagance. The real remedy is not to be found in peremptory restrictions, which will, in all probability, be evaded, but in relieving officers of outlay which has been hitherto so unjustly laid upon them. Many of these are distinct grievances and they could be removed almost by a stroke of the pen. First, and before all, there is the question of outfit. Not only is the first purchase heavy because uniform and accoutrements are unnecessarily gorgeous, but change is continuous in the various articles of kit and always entail expense. There is no reason whatever why a full-dress uniform should ever vary. The relative merits of gold lace, and plain cloth, of distinctive ornaments, of cut and shape, of tailoring generally, have no bearing upon military efficiency, and might remain the same for years and years. The whole trend of modern military methods is towards simplicity of dress, and if this became the universal rule officers' pockets would benefit largely. In another column we have referred to the expense entailed upon officers by being obliged to buy furniture for their rooms, a burden from which naval officers in part escape, although they must pay rent for the articles supplied. The band, again, which is surely part of the public charges, is mainly kept up by the officers. Mounted officers and cavalry officers generally are heavily mulcted by being obliged to provide chargers, which they keep at their own risk, and must replace in case of accident. It is a constant complaint that suitable stables are not provided in barracks, and officers are constantly called upon to find accommodation outside. Yet more: officers must subscribe to the cricket and football clubs of the

regiment; they must help to pay for the entertainment and amusement of their men; they must put their hands in their pockets to find prizes and rewards, and so on, and so on. What wonder then that the meagre pittance called pay, a salary at which a sixth-rate City clerk would turn up his nose, altogether falls short of an officer's needs? One thing is clear, if he must have a private income, as is at present the case, it is not entirely to spend it on display and sensual gratification.

The annual Report of the Inspector-General of Military Prisons, just published, supplies much food for thought. It reminds us, in the first place, that the method of inflicting imprisonment upon military offenders is in the hands of a civil department, and that although the chief official, Colonel Garsia, happens to have served in the Army it is a mere accident, and any day a change in staff may place the military prisons under a civilian pure and simple. It is as well, perhaps, that the War Office has entrusted the work in a large measure to others. Such parts of it as are controlled from Pall Mall are deplorably bad. Take the barrack and provost cells in which offenders may be detained for forty-two days. They are dark, ill-ventilated dens, a hundred years behind the civil prisons of the country. The continual protests of the inspectors have availed nothing against the cheese-paring economy which recoils from the expense of moving soldiers under sentence to the proper prisons because these are at some distance. Again, the accommodation in military prisons is still so inadequate that many soldiers, men who are to return eventually to the colours, are relegated to civil gaols, where they wear the felon garb, and are cheek by jowl with the commonest criminals. It is certain that such short-sighted economy tells most unfavourably upon the general character of the Service, and that would-be recruits are deterred from enlistment by the fear that they may be condemned for some purely military misdemeanour to imprisonment in a common gaol.

On the other hand, it is right to do full justice to the strenuous efforts made by Colonel Garsia and his colleagues to ameliorate the condition of soldiers under sentence in military prisons. Soldiers no longer wear a shameful prison dress, but their own uniforms; drill, gymnastics, the development of muscle are a regular part of the day's work; the labour imposed is industrial in character, the crank and oakum-picking are reserved for the punishment of the idle and disorderly, the dietary is nowadays on such a scale that a long term of imprisonment does not send the soldier back to duty emaciated and etiolated and unfit to bear arms. The régime is military as far as it can be made. All officials, governor, warders, and so forth, are military men, wearing their non-regimental uniform, and giving a soldier-like tone to the establishment. Much credit is, indeed, due to Colonel Garsia for his much-needed reform. It is to be hoped that more will follow from his further suggestions.

AN ANOMALY IN ORGANISATION.

A remarkable point of difference, which is apparently anomalous, exists between the organisation of the Army Service Corps, and that of the kindred service—the Army Ordnance Department. An officer who joins the Army Service Corps, and passes successfully the probationary period, remains in the corps for the remainder of his military career. Service with the Army Ordnance Department is essentially different. An officer, after performing a five years' tour of duty in it, is compelled, under the terms of the Royal Warrant regulating the department, to return to his regiment, which in most cases is now the Royal Artillery, for a period of two years, after which time he becomes again eligible for a further period of five years in the Army Ordnance Department. The ostensible reason for this alternation of service is that the officer should be kept in touch with the regimental life of the Army, its interior economy, its varying phases, and its progressive matériel. If this be advantageous for the Army Ordnance Department it is equally so for the Army Service Corps, which, from the nature of its duties is more closely connected, day by day, with the militant branches of the Army, especially in the field, than its sister service.

The chief end to be secured is the highest state of efficiency possible in the officers of both services, and there is a better prospect of securing that by uninterrupted service and practice in the officer's new career than by a service alternating between two different branches of the Army. This has apparently already become patent to the authorities, since, under an article subsequently added to the Royal Warrant, officers can be selected under certain conditions for permanent retention on the "directing staff," as the upper section of the department is styled. There is, moreover, a "permanent executive establishment" of Commissaries of Ordnance, forming the lower section, to carry on without interruption the necessary detail duties of the Department. This, again, is an unfortunate arrangement, its manifest tendency being to throw undue power into the hands of subordinates at the cost of efficiency in the members of the removable "directing staff."

In one respect there is an essential difference between the duties and the knowledge required in the two services, the Army Ordnance Corps being mainly concerned with artillery munitions of war requiring extended technical knowledge such as an artillery officer alone possesses. In this class of matériel there is constant change due to the advance of science, and the Army Ordnance Department must of necessity keep abreast of all such developments. The instruction of the individual officers of the corps must, therefore, be progressive, but the desired instruction would be far better imparted by attaching the officers for short periodical courses to the schools of instruction at Shoeburyness, Lydd, and Hythe, as well as to the various ordnance factories at Woolwich and elsewhere, or to the Ordnance College, than by sending them back to their corps. There they only take a languid and perfunctory interest in combatant duties for a period of two years, interfering seriously with their departmental education, making their new career uncertain and unsatisfactory, and conferring a doubtful boon on the fighting units they are compelled temporarily to rejoin. The system is well calculated to spoil the officers for both combatant and departmental duties. Moreover, an officer returning to the department for a second tour of duty may apparently be placed at the bottom of the grade in which he previously served, instead of filling the place he formerly vacated, a process destructive of his departmental prospects.

The accounts received during the South African War of the performances of the Army Service Corps, the creation of Sir Redvers Buller when at the War Office, have been all that could be desired. But little has been heard of the Army Ordnance Department, its functions being of a character that keeps it less in evidence and more retired from the front. We have no doubt, however, that had it failed we should quickly have been informed of the matter. Nevertheless, seeing that the success of the Army Service Corps has been so marked, it is certainly a matter for consideration whether its constitution in respect of continuous service should not be adopted for the Army Ordnance Department as well. The so-called "directing staff" of the latter would then be raised above the suspicion that it must, from its organisation, be itself "directed," or "nursed," by the permanent executive subordinate staff, which holds in its hands the traditions and details of the Department by virtue of continuity.

INFANTRY FIELD-SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

The following paragraph appeared the other day in a morning contemporary:—"The usual winter route-marching began at Aldershot yesterday, and the men of course carried their valises. 'Mobility' in a note to us on the subject says:—"The valise is the bane of the soldier. Yet this article of equipment has never been carried on any modern campaign. All valises taken to South Africa were stowed away at the port of disembarkation." The *St. James's Gazette*, of the 3rd inst., published a letter from "A Regimental Officer," who, writing from the Transvaal in September, made some scathing remarks on the equipment of the Infantry. He ventured to hope that "a few lines from one who had taken part in the campaign and tried to keep his eyes open may not be without interest. . . ." Among the points bearing on our military preparations

which seemed to demand immediate and careful attention this writer included an improved "Active Service Kit" for the infantry soldier. His remarks on this subject which are worthy of being quoted at length, were as follows:—"The question of an improved active service equipment for the infantry soldier is one of vital importance. Who is responsible for the present cumbersome and utterly unpractical pattern, I do not know. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that at present there is hardly a good or practical article in the whole of the clothing and equipment of the infantry soldier, except his shirt, socks, boots, putties, and 'British Coat Warm'; the last, by the way, an Indian article of clothing, most of which have been sent out here direct from India. The ammunition pouches are an absurdity, very cumbersome, and apt to bulge and open out, entailing loss of cartridges. The belts and straps are clumsy, stiff, and unpractical, laborious to put on and take off. To sum up, the whole equipment is ridiculous. A committee of practical soldiers has lately, by Lord Roberts's orders, set to consider the whole question. I have no doubt their suggestions will be sound and practical, and all I can add under this heading is, that if their recommendations are shelved, and the whole matter, as usual, referred to an incompetent and ignorant War Office committee it will amount to a national scandal."

The views embodied in the quotations we have made express the general feeling of the Army. Long before the outbreak of the South African War the faults of the present valise equipment—introduced in 1888—had become patent to military men, and a series of trials with modified equipments submitted to the War Office has been going on for a lengthened time. The inquiry was unavoidably set aside during the stress of the war, but it will be resumed on the return of the Commander-in-Chief, who, with the valuable experience he has gained in South Africa, will without doubt bring the matter to a successful and practical conclusion.

The above quotations attack the valise—"the bane of the soldier"—as an article of equipment in time of peace, when alone it is worn, and the pouches and straps as unsuitable for field service. The remedies for the evils that exist must be drastic. The present valise has come down to us from the old rigid and torturing knapsack. It is the third pattern of its kind, and should be the last. The only merit it could claim on its introduction was that it was detachable from the rest of the equipment. That merit is so well recognised that it is never worn in the field. It should now be abolished, and be replaced by a simple and inexpensive kit-bag, as in India. Our infantry in time of peace would then be equipped in this respect as in the field, and both efficiency and economy would result. Ammunition pouches have descended to us with many modifications, from the days of old Brown Bess, when the rate of firing was slow, ranges were short, and the number of rounds carried did not exceed sixty. The modern pouch has become bulky, because all conditions of fire have changed and more ammunition must be carried. Each pouch now carries fifty rounds, and it has reached its limit. It is also from its bulk uncomfortable, when—as so often happened in South Africa—men have to lie prone upon the ground for perhaps hours together. The pouch, too, must be swept away and be replaced by the bandolier with its 100 cartridges easily accessible. That will be a step in the right direction, although it will not of itself increase the number of rounds carried; that must be effected by other means. The removal of the pouches weighted with their ammunition will, however, take away about 7 lbs. dead weight, which is useful as a counterpoise to the rolled coat hanging at the waist-belt behind, and the discomfort even now due to the regulation method of carrying the coat will become intolerable. A wholly new method of carriage for coat and mess tin must be introduced, in which simplicity of strapping, ease in manipulation, comfort in wear, and generally practicability shall be combined. The working out of this problem is not easy, but we believe the difficulties are not insuperable.

TO LET, WANTED, &c., Announcements, will be found on page 1129.
BUSINESS AND HOTEL DIRECTORY will be found on page 1131.
EDUCATIONAL Announcements will be found on page 1131.

Army Personal.

Lord Raglan, who succeeds Mr. George Wyndham as Under-Secretary for War, is a soldier himself, and comes of a race of soldiers. His grandfather, the first Lord Raglan, a son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, was the famous Crimean Commander-in-Chief, who had also distinguished himself in the Peninsular War and had lost an arm at Waterloo. The present peer was born in 1857, and joined the Grenadier Guards in 1876. He served through the second part of the Afghan War (1879-1880) as orderly officer to Major-General Sir R. Phayre. He accompanied the march from Quetta to the relief of Kandahar, and was mentioned in despatches for his valuable service. After the war Lord Raglan acted until 1883 as A.D.C. to Sir James Fergusson, who was then Governor of Bombay. Since he left the Army he has served with the Militia as Major and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel of the Royal Monmouth Engineers. The new Under-Secretary has always been devoted to the Army. "Soldiering" has not only been his profession but his recreation also. His selection has been hailed with great satisfaction by the Militia, in which he served with credit, and it is hoped that more justice will now be done to the old constitutional force of the country.

Major-General Sir Francis Scott, K.C.B., left Southampton on Wednesday in the Royal Mail steamer *Trent* for the West Indies, to resume his duties as commandant of the local forces and Inspector-General of Police at Trinidad, to which post he was appointed in 1897 as a reward for his services in the Ashanti Expedition. Sir Francis Scott has seen much active service. He entered the 42nd Highlanders in 1852, served throughout the Crimean War, Indian Mutiny, and Ashanti War (1874), and directed the operations against the Jebus on the West Coast of Africa in 1892, having been made Inspector-General of Gold Coast Constabulary in the previous year.

Major-General R. H. O'Grady Haly, C.B., D.S.O., has been granted a Good Service Reward. He took part in the Egyptian war of 1882, and was present at El Magfar, Kassassin, and Tel-el-Kebir. In the Hazara expedition of 1888, under Brigadier-General Channer, he received mention in despatches and was created a D.S.O. He has written on the Cataracts of the Nile, the Straits Settlements, Bechuanaland, and New Guinea, and from 1891 to 1896 was A.A.G., Belfast District. He received the C.B. in 1897, and a year later went on the retired list.

Major-General H. R. Abadie, C.B., has this week assumed the command of the troops and the Lieut.-Governorship of Jersey in succession to Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hopton. General Abadie has passed all his military life in the cavalry, though not always in the same regiment. He entered the 14th Light Dragoons as a cornet in August, 1858, and exchanged into the 17th (now Lancers) the following January, was promoted lieutenant in December, 1860, and seven years later exchanged into the 11th Hussars. He became captain in 1872, and a year later again exchanged—this time into the 9th Lancers. He became major by brevet in November, 1879, and substantive major in December of that year. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel to command the 9th Lancers in 1881, and placed on half-pay in 1887. He had become in the interval colonel in the Army (July 1, 1885), and in July, 1890, was posted to the command of the Armagh Regimental District. This post he held till he was removed to command the Cavalry dépôt at Canterbury in 1894. He was promoted major-general in November, 1897, and went on half-pay. From October, 1899, to June of the present year he temporarily commanded the Eastern District, which he left to proceed on special service to Sierra Leone. General Abadie's war service has been not inconsiderable. In the Abyssinian campaign he accompanied the transport train, and was present at the action of Arogee (mentioned in despatches) and at the capture of Magdala (medal). He served as Brigade Major in the Afghan War of 1879-80, and was with Sir Frederick Roberts on the march to Candahar. For his services during this period he was pro-

moted major by brevet, and received the medal with clasp and bronze decoration, in addition to being twice mentioned in despatches.

Brigadier-General H. Pison, C.B., commanding the Royal Artillery with the British Field Force in China, though due to retire next month, has been granted an extension. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1861. When a captain, in 1879, he distinguished himself in Afghanistan, where he took part in the engagement at Charasiah, and afterwards in the operations round Kabul. He accompanied Lord Roberts in the march to Kandahar, and was three times mentioned in despatches during the year 1880. For his services he received the medal with three clasps and bronze decoration, and the brevet of major. He was promoted substantive major in 1882, lieutenant-colonel in 1890, and colonel by brevet in 1894. In 1896 he was appointed colonel on the staff of the Bengal District to command the R.A., which post he left this summer to proceed to China.

Colonel Henry de Courcy Rawlins, commanding the 26th (Scottish Rifles) and 71st (Highland Light Infantry) Regimental Districts, is about to retire from the Service. Colonel Rawlins joined the 90th Foot on April 23, 1873, when in his twenty-second year, was promoted a year later to the rank of lieutenant, and discharged the duties of Instructor of Musketry to his battalion for nearly two years. He received his company on October 11, 1879, a majority on May 30, 1883, and became lieutenant-colonel, with command of the battalion on December 15, 1894. Four years later he was promoted to colonel, and on April 3, 1899, succeeded the late Colonel J. R. Mechem in the appointment from which he is retiring.

Colonel J. A. F. Stewart-Mackenzie will next month complete five years' unemployment, and be retired on a pension. He was severely wounded in the Afghan war of 1878-80, when he succeeded in taking the 9th Lancers out of action at Killa Kasi. He afterwards took part in the operations round Kabul, and accompanied Lord Roberts in the march to Kandahar. On two occasions he was mentioned in the despatches.

Colonel F. O. Barrington Foote, who has been on half-pay since the beginning of September, has received an appointment for which he is eminently well fitted, that of Commandant of the Army School of Music, Kneller Hall, Hounslow. He takes up his new duties early next month in succession to Colonel F. Glennie, who has held that post during the past six years. Colonel Foote entered the Royal Artillery in January, 1869, was promoted to captain ten years later, major in 1885, lieutenant-colonel in 1895, and colonel by brevet in September, 1899. From February, 1873, to November, 1874, he was A.D.C. to the Governor of Madras; for six months in 1880 he was A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India, which post he left to take up duties on the Staff of the Inspector-General of Artillery. From August to December, 1882, he was on special service in Egypt.

Colonel Farquhar Glennie, who is leaving Hounslow, has served in two different infantry regiments. In July, 1860, he was appointed ensign in 9th Foot, and was promoted captain

in 1873, exchanging the following year into the 24th Foot, now the famous South Wales Borderers. He became Major in 1881, Lieut.-Colonel in 1886, and Colonel in 1890. From 1892 he was on half-pay, until appointed to the School of Music in 1894.

Major N. W. Du Boulay, R.G.A., who has been appointed a special service officer with the China Expeditionary Force, is a Staff College graduate. He is not altogether a stranger to the Far East, for from 1890-94 he served as Staff Captain R.A., and in the conflict between Japan and China was attached to the headquarters of the Japanese army, receiving the war medal for his services. Ten years previously he took part in the Nile expedition, and fought at Abu Klea, El Gubat, Abu Kru, and Metammeh, being awarded then the medal, two clasps, and Khedive's star. From 1896-99 he was Brigade Major R.A. in the Western District.

His many journalistic friends—and their name W. D. is legion—will be glad to know that Major Jones, of the Wiltshire Regiment, who went out with Sir Redvers Buller as Press censor in October, 1899, has returned to England, and is in the best health and spirits. Major Jones has happily entirely recovered from the sharp attack of enteric fever to which he gave in on the day of the relief of Ladysmith, having fought hard against it so long as the decisive events were in progress. His was a delicate and difficult task, and he discharged it so as to earn very general approval from the war correspondents. Major Jones's watchword was to give fair-play to all, exactly the same measure to all, without prejudice, favour, or affection. If some of the older hands representing the greater journals at one time resented this, feeling that they deserved more special consideration than others, the principle was so honestly maintained that they could not quarrel with it really, and all alike will pay Major Jones a deep tribute of respect for his honourable and straightforward discharge of most onerous functions. Some adequate recognition of his meritorious services will surely follow; promotion and staff employment are what would probably be most to Major Jones's taste, and by no means too great a reward for his deserts.

Capt. A. F. Gordon, 1st Gordon Highlanders, who has been granted the local rank of Major with the Central African Regiment in West Africa, served in the Chitral Expedition of 1895, and the Tirah Campaign of 1897. He was present at the storming of the Dargai heights.

Captain F. H. G. Playfair has been selected by the Commander-in-Chief to fill the important appointment of "D.A.A.G. for Musketry" at Secunderabad, India. Captain Playfair's regiment is the Hampshire.

Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., in the course of his lecture on the war at Bradford on Tuesday night, said that he had discovered the name of the young officer who died in the endeavour to establish confidence in his men at Spion Kop, and to whose heroic conduct he had referred in previous lectures. The officer was Lieut. H. A. C. Wilson, son of the Rev. A. Wilson, vicar of St. Michael and All Angels, Chiswick. His men of the Middlesex Regiment were young, untried, and under fire of the Boer riflemen at 200 yards. Though wounded and begged to lie down, Lieut. Wilson walked up and down, speaking to his men individually and seeing to the sighting of their rifles until he at length fell dead.

A correspondent writes:—"It is an undoubted fact that the colonels of some cavalry regiments at Aldershot have ordered their new direct commission men to go and work with a crammer, while other (infantry) colonels have already employed a crammer to teach their 'subs.' These young officers often go astray for want of minor technical knowledge, and their utter ignorance of military law often prevents them from deciding whether a man should go to the guard-room or not, or what 'crime' should be put against him. Knowing nothing of tactics they cannot command a small body of troops on a field day—a thing they have often to do at once owing to so many of the senior officers being 'employed.'"

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THE TACTICAL TRAINING OF INFANTRY.

[By a MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

At present the outline of the future training of the Army has been only traced in a more or less sketchy manner, but a large proportion of the officers trained in war could well fill in the details. The object, therefore, of this article is to put before the readers of this journal some few of the particulars in which it is easy to see that the peace training of infantry is defective. So far, therefore, the only "data" upon which a scheme of training can be built up consists of the reported intention of the War Office to insist upon a *continuous* course of instruction of ten months' duration, while the soldier is to be relieved of barrack duties, which, together with garrison "fatigues," have hitherto monopolised a large portion of his working hours.

Now, the first point which strikes one in this scheme is that the second in command of a battalion must in the future, whatever he was in the past, be an all-round instructor in the art of war. For the lieutenant-colonel, from the nature of his appointment, must still have a great deal of administrative and disciplinary work, and should, therefore, take over the battalion for manœuvres in a thoroughly efficient state from his senior major, as also at the periodical field-days, which must necessarily interrupt the field-training of the companies. But if, in future, the large numbers of so-called "employed" men are to be available for soldiering pure and simple, it seems obvious that at least three or four companies under their own officers and superintended by the senior major should, early in the spring, be told off for a general revision of their education in applied tactics. There must, of course, be interruptions, for soldiers ought not to specialise their training to such a degree as to lose ground by a withdrawal from their stereotyped course of instruction for the purpose of an occasional field-day with other units. And while the winter months, it may be supposed, will be utilised for a great deal of theoretical instruction, it would seem necessary to habituate the companies of every battalion in every form of route-march and outpost practices, which, with due regard to reasonable allowances for bad weather, can be carried out in this temperate climate, save in the three worst months of the year. For it is more than probable that, as in some stations ground is not now available for cross-country work, the Government will find some means of compensating landowners for the small amount of damage likely to ensue in manœuvring troops over *grass lands*. But, making every allowance for the hundred and one drawbacks which beset the garrisons of large towns at home, it must be candidly avowed that a great deal more might have been done in the past in the way of making the winter exercises of battalions more instructive. For instance, where troops of all arms are present, combined route-marches and time-marches are not the rule of life with the special object of accustoming the infantry to work with cavalry and artillery, save at Aldershot and the other big camps of exercise. Next, sufficient time is not spent over reconnaissance, outpost practice, the tactics of advanced-guard, and field-firing by battalions. Of course, the rudiments of these subjects are fairly well taught in the company field-training, but there to a very great extent the training stops short, and it is not uncommon to find outpost sections gravely ignorant, not only of the nomenclature of the art, but of the theoretical connection, which should be a *sine quâ non* between all units of the line or lines. The British officer, indeed, is not over-imaginative, and is somewhat prone to "scamp" manœuvre-training because he dislikes "playing at soldiers," seeing that in most years fighting is going on in some portion of our world-wide Empire. Again, the almost inherited dislike of soldiers to the use of entrenching tools has prompted the practice of this art in nooks and corners, where the tactical idea, which should inspire all field fortifications is non-existent. Next the annual inspection is, broadly speaking, a mere farce, and if the interior economy of a battalion is to be scrutinised in detail, it ought to be separated entirely as an inspection from the tactical tests. These last should be made to combine the whole series of military subjects taught, or supposed to be taught, in detail during the present period of field training.

In fine, the work of the year should be progressive and combined at the end of the station training of battalions in a series of practical tests of efficiency and mobility at the annual inspection; the final act of all being the searching probation projected in future at the autumn manœuvres.

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, Nov. 10.

Lord Roberts, telegraphing on Nov. 8 from Johannesburg, reports a great success gained over the Boers under Steyn and De Wet, three miles south of Bothaville, on the 5th. Col. Le Gallais surprised the enemy, who were about 1,000 strong, and a severe engagement ensued, lasting five hours. Col. De Lisle's Mounted Infantry then came up, and the enemy were completely defeated. The British took a 12-pr. of "Q" Battery, a 15-pr. of the 14th Battery, four Krupp guns, one "pom pom," and one Maxim, with all their ammunition and waggons, and 100 prisoners. The Boers left 25 dead and 30 wounded on the field. The enemy were pursued for some miles, when they broke up in small parties. The British casualties were relatively heavy—Col. Le Gallais and two other officers and eight men killed, and seven officers and 26 men wounded. Lord Roberts reports several minor encounters with Boer parties in various districts, and says that Gen. Smith-Dorrien reports an engagement south of Dalmanutha on Nov. 6. He drove them to the east of the Komati River.

Sir Alfred Milner has made an important speech at a meeting of the Loyal Women's Guild near Cape Town.

Monday, Nov. 12.

Lord Roberts, in a despatch of Nov. 8, from Johannesburg, says that Gen. C. Knox states that he takes no credit for the very successful engagement of Nov. 6, which was due, in the first instance, to the determination of Col. Le Gallais never to lose touch of the enemy, and, secondly, to the able way in which Col. De Lisle handled the firing line after Cols. Le Gallais and Ross had been wounded. Gen. Knox also reports that "U" Battery, under Major Taylor, served their guns in a magnificent manner. Gen. Smith-Dorrien reports that his two days' fight with the Boers near Belfast was very hard. The enemy were met soon after our force started from Belfast and hung about the front, flanks, and rear till the Komati River was reached, when they stood in a very strong position. From this they were driven out by a wide turning movement. Before next morning they were largely reinforced. The British casualties on Nov. 6 were six killed and 20 wounded. On the 7th the Boers tried to recover the position they had been driven out of on the previous day, but were prevented by Col. Evans, with the Canadian Mounted Rifles and two guns of the 84th Battery, galloping for two miles and seizing the position just in the nick of time. The rear on the return march was defended by Col. Lessard with the Canadian Dragoons and two Royal Canadian guns. No praise is too high for the devoted gallantry shown by these troops in keeping the enemy off the infantry and convoys. In the afternoon some 200 mounted Boers suddenly charged the rearguard to within 70 yards, when they were stopped by the Canadian Dragoons. During the fight 16 Canadians fell into the hands of the Boers, who treated them kindly and released them after they had removed their own dead and wounded. The British casualties on Nov. 7 were two killed and 12 wounded.

A Kroonstaad telegram of Nov. 9 says that the prisoners and guns taken near Bothaville arrived at Kroonstad that day. The enemy's laagers were plentifully supplied with provisions, including an abundance of tinned meats. Steyn and De Wet left everything behind in their flight. Many blankets and saddles discarded by the Boers have been found. Philippolis was reoccupied by the British on Nov. 8, after four hours' fighting.

Gen. French has left Pretoria for Johannesburg with two brigades to take over the command of that district.

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The *Gelderland*, with Mr. Kruger on board, left Jibuti on the afternoon of Nov. 9, for Port Said. Mr. Kruger is to land at Marseilles.

Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Lord Roberts, in a telegram from Johannesburg of Saturday afternoon (10th), says that Lord Methuen surprised Commandants Snyman and Vermaas between Ottoshoop and Lichtenburg on Friday morning. Three dead Boers were found, and 30 prisoners and several waggons were captured. The British had no casualties. A place named Nigel, near Heidelberg, held by a detachment of the 3rd King's Royal Rifles, was unsuccessfully attacked on Friday by the Boers, who retired after an hour's fighting. Lord Roberts also reports the occupation of Philippolis by the Seaforth Highlanders on Nov. 8, and describes a successful surprise carried out by Col. F. W. Kitchener from Lydenburg on the night of Nov. 7, resulting in the rout of the enemy, who are said to have lost heavily. Col. Plumer, while covering the movements of Gen. Paget's column with his mounted troops on Nov. 8 was attacked by 400 of Delarey's men, who were beaten, leaving behind two killed and 16 prisoners.

Gen. Smith-Dorrien reports that the British wounded who were left in the hands of the Boers after the recent fight near Belfast, and afterwards brought back in our ambulances, speak highly of the kindness with which they were treated. They were informed, while with the Boers, that Commandant Henry Prinsloo and Gen. Joachim Fourie had both been killed, and Gen. Johann Grobelaar wounded in the action. This is confirmed from other sources.

A Reuter telegram states that Gen. Bruce Hamilton, advancing from Kroonstad, has found the position at Doornkop, where the Boers were said to be entrenched, evacuated.

Lord Roberts, in a telegram of Nov. 12, from Johannesburg, says that Gen. Rundle reports skirmishes with small parties of Boers in the Harrismith, Reitz, and Vrede districts. The Boer commandos appear to be acting independently, with no particular object except to cause us as much annoyance as possible. Gen. Paget reports that a patrol of Queensland Bushmen captured six of the enemy near Pienars River on Sunday, Nov. 11.

Gen. Douglas's column arrived at Ventersdorp on Sunday on its way to Klerksdorp, after a very successful march from the south of Zeerust. There was little opposition at Ventersdorp, where 21 prisoners and large numbers of cattle and sheep were captured. Ventersdorp, adds Lord Roberts, has been a large depot of supplies for the Boers, but all this will now be cleared out.

Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Lord Roberts reports sundry skirmishes with small parties of Boers in the Harrismith, Reitz and Vrede districts. Paget reports that a patrol of Queenslanders captured six Boers near Pinaar's River. Douglas's column arrived at Ventersburg on the 13th on its way to Klerksdorp, after a very successful march from south of Zeerust. Many captures had been effected.

Thursday, Nov. 15.

The policy of silence is maintained at the front and there is no news of any of the operations now proceeding. Botha, it is reported, has thought better of his refusal to surrender.

Friday, Nov. 16.

Lord Roberts, in a despatch of Nov. 14 from Johannesburg, reports the capture on Nov. 8 of sixteen Boers trying to cross from Portuguese territory at Namuhash, a place at which the Boers have been trying to get ammunition brought into the Transvaal. On Nov. 10 Lord Methuen, while on the march to Lichtenburg, came across a body of Boers, who took to flight, and in the pursuit our troops captured a "Pom! Pom." A police post near Vryburg which was attacked on Nov. 10 killed several Boers and captured two wounded prisoners, one of them a field cornet.

YOUNG OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE".
SIR,—By a recent Army Order the young officers who are commissioned from Sandhurst in December next are to proceed to Hythe in January 8, 1901, to go through a course of musketry. As these officers will have only had rather over a fortnight's leave, it is presumed that they will receive the usual travelling allowance for their journey. The order is, however, silent on this subject. It is to be hoped that the War Office is alive to the very general desire of the public that the expenses of young officers in joining the service should be diminished rather than increased.

November 14.

A PARENT.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES TO EMBODIED MILITIA-MEN ON FURLOUGH.—During the furlough season the provisions of paragraph 14 (f) of Army Order 203 of 1899 will be suspended, and embodied Militia-men will be allowed to take furlough under the conditions applicable to the Regular Forces.—Army Order.

Army Foreign.

The return of the Fourreau-Lamy mission was greeted with great satisfaction in France, and the President of the Republic, the Minister of War, the Minister of Public Instruction, and the scientific societies were represented at the arrival of the officers and men. The officers were Captains Reibell and Rondeney, of the Saharan Rifles, three lieutenants of the Algerian Rifles, a doctor, and a native officer, with 250 Spahis and Native Rifles. General Percin said that the late Captain Lamy had brought to his flag other contingents, and had led them to a victory which was necessary for the security of the French possessions on the Congo and for the cause of civilization. The mission had completed the programme of expansion which had been pursued for twenty years in West Africa, and the military operations had been a complete success. Though news of the expedition had long been wanting, it was known that under chiefs like Fourreau and Lamy, France "would not have to deplore such acts as those which had made the French heart sad, and which deprived you of the help upon which you had a right to count." After this reference to the Voulet-Chanoine affair, he complimented the officers upon the skill with which they had directed their force by astronomical observations, and concluded by saying that their military work had broken the spell which closed the routes of the Sahara to France, and that the junction of the Algerian troops with the contingent of Captain Joalland and the Senegalese had destroyed the power of a new Mahdi who, after having destroyed the Crampel and Bretonnet missions, was devastating French possessions. Much regret was expressed that Captain Lamy had fallen, but after his death Captain Reibell had completed the victories by an energetic pursuit. From Bordeaux the Senegalese and Spahis were despatched to Mar-saïles, where they were again *fêted*.

The French papers lately published a very remarkable account of the notorious Voulet-Chanoine affair, and of the murder of Colonel Klobb, extracted from the diary of Lieut. Pallier. The diary relates the movement of the column from July 8 to 26 in much detail. It appears that the first intimation that Voulet had of the approach of Colonel Klobb was by a letter conveyed by four native riflemen on July 10. The letter contained the information that the Colonel was coming to take command of the Mission, and ordered Voulet to halt and wait for him with Chanoine. The two passed the night in conference, and instead of obeying the order, the column was marched south on the 11th from Boulton, Lieut. Pallier being sent ahead with provisional orders for an attack upon Tessaoua. It is not necessary to describe the various movements of Voulet and Chanoine. At 8 p.m. on the 12th, the former received a second letter from Colonel Klobb, expressing surprise that his order had not been obeyed. On the evening of the 13th, the Colonel was within a distance of six kilometres, and early the next morning Voulet, taking precautions to protect his rear, marched some few miles and halted. At 7.15 Colonel Klobb's column approached within a few hundred yards, when Voulet sent him a pencil message that he would fire upon him if he continued to advance. Colonel Klobb, with Lieut. Maynier, thereupon came forward, calling out, "Tirailleurs de Tombouctou, ne tirez pas; c'est votre colonel le Tombouctou." But the Timbuctoo Rifles had been withdrawn by Voulet, and firing began as Klobb and Maynier continued to advance. Voulet then ordered a volley, which was badly delivered, but Colonel Klobb and Lieut. Maynier fell, the former with three bullets in his head. The body of the unfortunate officer was afterwards buried without any honours. Voulet had harangued his native soldiers, telling them that he proposed to take to the bush, and to live like a native

chief; but there were many defections, and in the end Voulet and Chanoine were almost alone. The natives concerted a movement to rejoin Lieuts. Pallier and Joalland, and when Voulet and Chanoine saw what was happening, the latter galloped after them and fired upon them with a revolver. The fire was returned and he was shot dead and his body mutilated. Voulet was then informed by the native Rifles that they would not shoot him if he retired from the village; but on the morning of the 17th, having passed the night alone, he presented himself at the camp and fired at the sentinel. The alarm was given, and Voulet fell mortally wounded. Thus, according to the diary of Lieut. Pallier, ended the two desperate men who had murdered their superior officer. The publication of this diary shadowed the gratification felt at the return of the Fourreau-Lamy Mission, to which Voulet's column belonged.

The *Revue du Cerele Militaire*, in an article upon the fighting and marching formations of German infantry under artillery fire, remarks that French officers are, in general, too narrow-minded. Most of them are so much engrossed in the work of their own arm of the service that they know little of the others. This is partly due to the system of training, and to garrison life which rarely fosters the co-operation of the various arms. It thus happens that many young officers know only the tactics of their own branch of the service. For them the combat opens with masses of cavalry with flashing swords, advancing madly towards the enemy, and disappearing in a tumult on the flanks; then the thunder of long lines of guns exhausting themselves in an interminable cannonade, and lastly the infantry, preceded by lines, more and more dense, of skirmishers, marching towards the enemy, and finally securing a victory. The *Revue* remarks that this is a conception as false as it is dangerous, since in battle any arm of the service may be concerned indifferently with any one or all three of the other arms, and the present training does not prepare for that. Artillery officers have absolute confidence in their guns, but they act as if troops would operate in country as flat as a billiard table, though in practice this is far from being the case. Evidently our excellent contemporary has been a little alarmed by certain episodes of the recent manoeuvres and the criticisms which have been made upon them.

Major Mott, the United States Military Attaché, who was present at the French manoeuvres, has given expression to his feeling of satisfaction with all he saw. He came away with a golden opinion of the infantry, and says they are not merely splendid marchers, but keep up their spirits in trying circumstances, and are as ready in supplying their own wants as any soldiers he has ever met. The cavalry struck him as being quite different in their methods from what he was familiar with at home. Americans regard cavalry as the eyes and ears of the forces, and expect them to act as mounted infantry, while the French still employ masses of

cavalry and regard charges as still perfectly feasible. Major Mott thought the horsemanship of the French officers excellent. They have been described as poor riders, he says, but they demonstrated the contrary in the fine display they made round Chartres. He was also very much pleased with the artillery. The new gun appeared to him to be a most efficient weapon, and to involve a new method of working which is a vast improvement on the old style. "The French artillerymen know their business, too, and their prompt and effective manœuvring, combined with rapid serving of the guns, is simply admirable." Another point that impressed him was the use made of motor-cars though he does not think that they would be of great value on rough American roads, and over the enormous tracts of country which might have to be traversed in the United States.

It is understood that the question of army re-organisation in the United States will now be taken up officially, the Presidential election being over. It is generally agreed that a material increase is necessary, and a force of at least 75,000 will be asked for. Without a larger active army it will be impossible to hold the Philippines or to continue the foreign policy upon which the American Government has embarked. General Brooke, commanding the Department of the East, has presented a report on the subject of reorganisation, in which he deplors the condition of the artillery, and especially of the coast artillery, which, he says, is getting worse every day. Large sums of money have been spent upon modern guns, and these are in danger for want of being properly cared for. Indeed, they have rusted and deteriorated to such an extent that it is greatly feared that some of them have already gone too far to be saved. If this statement is true, the United States Military Department must have pursued a very short-sighted policy.

The new Spanish Premier, General Manuel de Azcarra y Palmero, is an officer of great distinction and much energy, widely respected in the country. It was chiefly due to his efforts, as Minister of War, that the Spanish army was increased and re-organised before the hostilities with the United States, and that a constant stream of soldiers was directed upon Cuba and Porto Rico. If other departments had been as efficient as that over which General Azcarra y Palmero presided, the task of the Americans would have been much more difficult. He is greatly esteemed in the Spanish army, and is known to be a man of vigorous intellect and prompt judgment. The new Minister of War is General Linares, who was in command at Santiago during the war.

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Obituary.

ARMY.

Major-Gen. Andrew Hugh Bogle, who died at St. Margaret's, Twickenham, on Nov. 7, at the age of 71, joined the Bengal Artillery in 1848, and had a distinguished military career. In the Crimea, in 1855-56, he commanded a battery of Turkish field artillery, and received the 4th Class of the Medjidieh and Turkish medal. In the Indian Mutiny campaign he was present at the action of Keendoo Nulla, being mentioned in despatches, and was present at the recapture of Lucknow. He received the thanks of the Governor-General for gallantry and resolution, and was awarded the brevet rank of Major and a medal with clasp. In Abyssinia, in 1868, he commanded a battery of six mountain guns and four mortars. For his services in this campaign he received the medal, and was several times mentioned in despatches. He retired from the Army in April, 1882, as a Colonel, with the honorary rank of Major-General.

Capt. W. B. C. Hodge, 6th Batn. Imperial Yeomanry, who died on the 1st inst. of the wounds which he had received the previous day at Syferfontein, was formerly a Captain in the 12th Lancers. He joined the Imperial Yeomanry last February with the temporary rank of Captain in the Army.

Capt. Nicholas Marcus Lynch, 1st South Lancashire Regiment, who died of enteric at Mooi River on the 13th inst., was born in 1868. In 1887 he obtained his commission as 2nd Lieut. in the South Lancashire Regiment, and was promoted to Lieut. in 1889 and to Captain in 1894. From May, 1892, to December, 1893, he was employed with the Gold Coast Constabulary, in 1895 he was appointed Adjutant of a Volunteer corps, and in 1898 he was employed with the West African Frontier Force.

THE BRITISH OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the current number of the *Monthly Review* Mr. Ralph Neville makes the following assertion:—"It may be safely predicted that no permanent improvement (in the regular Army) will take place so long as officers of the Army are content to be considered as a red-coated variety of an idle class" (p. 65). On Oct. 30 Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, when speaking at St. James's Hall, on the occasion of Mr. Winston Churchill's lecture, used the following words:—"I am very glad that Mr. Churchill has done ample justice in his description to a class with which, I am sorry to say, it has been the pleasure of some writers to find fault—I mean the British officer, whom I believe to be not only the finest specimen of humanity and the finest fighting-man in the world, but also, taking him as a whole, as a leader of men, one who is not to be beaten in any army in the world."

Will the nation accept, against the expressed opinion of the first soldier of the empire, endorsed by proofs innumerable, the mere assertion of an "ex-Volunteer," who, after arguing in favour of "universal military service," admits that his pride in soldiering succumbed to the affront of "being mistaken for an escaped convict on Dartmoor during the manœuvres many years ago" (p. 59), and to—as it may be inferred—"the caustic humour of his friends"? (pp. 61-62). Mr. Ralph Neville is one of the many who tilt at the British officer and teach the Army its duty. His paper on "National Defence" contains other statements which are open to refutation, and almost all that is sound in it is trite.

Nov. 6.

A. C. YATE.

LORD ROBERTS, as Hon. Colonel of the C.I.V.'s, has accepted an invitation to dine with the members of the United Service Club on his return to England.

RESERVISTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.—We have received the following from the War Office:—"A statement having appeared to the effect that instructions have been issued that Section "D" Reservists in South Africa will have to give an additional 12 months' service, it is notified that no such instructions have been issued. The terms of service of Section "D" Reservists, when once called up, are identical with those of other Army Reservists. The services of Army Reservists of all sections will be gradually dispensed with as soon as the military service in South Africa will admit."

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE"
SIR.—Lord Wolseley's candour (in his Sheffield speech) has fully explained to us what Lord Salisbury hinted as to the influence of the Treasury and its allies in starving national defence. If the British public, with its eyes opened, does not now take some means to stamp out this disease, like the plague, they will have only themselves to blame should it lead to national disaster, as it is so plainly calculated to do. That the complaint is of long standing the following comparison will show:—

LORD WOLSELEY AT SHEFFIELD.

November 1, 1900.

"Without finding fault with the Constitution of this country, he might point out that conditions must continually arise as long as our present military organisation continued, when a man like himself, charged with the purely military side of our affairs, might feel it necessary to bring before the Government of the day the fact that the Army was not strong enough, or that its guns were old, or that our fortifications were defended by obsolete artillery, and many other things which were not what they ought to be under a great nation like ours. He was listened to most attentively, but he was told, 'No doubt you are quite right; these things are very desirable, but we have not got the money to provide them.' That was the very common answer of all Governments. One might ask for these things. The Governments might believe in them, but still one did not get them."—*Times Report.*

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

1847.

"I am especially sensible of the certainty of failure if we do not, at an early moment, attend to the measures necessary for our defence, and of the disgrace, the indelible disgrace of such failure—putting out of view all the other unfortunate consequences, such as the loss of the political and social position of this country among the nations of Europe, of all its allies, in concert with and in aid of whom it has, in our times, contended successfully in arms for its own honour and safety, and the independence and freedom of the world. When did any man hear of the allies of a country unable to defend itself? Views of economy of some, and I admit that the high views of national finance of others, induce them to postpone those measures absolutely necessary for mere defence and safety under existing circumstances, forgetting altogether the common practice of successful armies in modern times, imposing upon the conquered enormous pecuniary contributions."—Letter to Sir John Burgoyne, Maxwell's "Life of Wellington," vol. 2, p. 364.

The punishment of our folly has been delayed longer than could have been expected, and has given us many chances of returning to sanity. But under not improbable circumstances (about which Lord Salisbury has warned us) this penny-wise, pound-foolish niggardliness in providing for our national insurance can scarcely fail to put an end to the British Empire. It will perhaps be a poor consolation to know that, after this warning, we shall, as a nation, have richly deserved our fate.

A. C. CHAMPNEYS,

GEORGE NUGENT BANKES,

Hon. Secretaries, Army League and Imperial Defence Association, 8, King Street, E.C.

Nov. 9.

No more applications for direct commissions in the West India Regiment or any other corps are to be forwarded to the War Office.

THE Hon. Conrad Dillon, treasurer of the Army Temperance Association, 47, Victoria Street, appeals for funds on behalf of this organisation. "When," he says, "it is borne in mind that the soldiers themselves contribute upwards of £10,000 a year to the temperance work in the Army, the sum of £700 received last year in subscriptions from private sources seems hardly an adequate response for a cause which is said to be so vital to the interests of the soldiers we wish to honour and help."

ABERDEEN GRANITE MONUMENTS, &c.—ALEX. MACDONALD and Co., Limited (late A. Macdonald, Field and Co.), Workers in Polished Granites to the Queen, undertake the erection of their work in any part of the country. The largest stock of granite monuments in the country may be seen at their London premises. For designs and prices, address as above, to the Aberdeen Granite Works, Aberdeen; or 373, Euston Road, London, N.W.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

It was announced in Tuesday's *London Gazette* that the Queen had been graciously pleased to signify her intention of conferring the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned private, whose claim had been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery in South Africa:—

"Pte. J. H. Bisdee, Tasmanian Imperial Bushmen.—On September 1 Pte. Bisdee was one of an advanced scouting party passing through a rocky defile near Warm Bad, Transvaal. The enemy, who were in ambuscade, opened a sudden fire at close range, and six out of the party of eight were hit, including two officers. The horse of one of the wounded officers broke away and bolted. Pte. Bisdee gave the officer his stirrup-leather to help him out of action, but finding that the officer was too badly wounded to go on, Pte. Bisdee dismounted, placed him on his horse, mounted behind him, and conveyed him out of range. This act was performed under a very hot fire, and in a very exposed place."

BADEN-POWELL'S POLICE.—The London recruiting office for the enrolment of troopers for the force of military police which is being raised by Gen. Baden-Powell for service in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal opened on Wednesday, the 14th inst., for the receipt of applications for appointments in the new force. The applications, both personal and by letter, were very numerous; many were disappointed, however, the rule being that for the present written applications only will be entertained. If these are satisfactory, the applicants will be instructed to undergo examination. Personal application is, therefore, at this stage, useless. The Depot, which is in Westminster, is under the command of Col. Hoare and Capt. MacLaren. It is probable that sufficient qualified men will be forthcoming from the Volunteers and the Yeomanry to preclude the necessity of engaging others with no military experience.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards—Capt. Cookson left Cape Town on Nov. 6 in the *Fort Salisbury* for England.

2nd Life Guards—Capt. H. S. B. Surtees has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Royal Horse Guards (Blues)—Capt. Lord Crichton and Lieut. the Hon. R. F. Molyneux left Cape Town on Nov. 6 in the *Tantallon Castle*, on passage home.

1st (Royal) Dragoons—Capt. Prince Francis of Teck left Cape Town on Nov. 6 in the *Tantallon Castle*, on passage home.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys)—Lieut. J. L. McK. Hutchinson has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

5th Lancers—2nd Lieut. O. K. Chance has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

7th Hussars—Capt. Prince Alexander of Teck left Cape Town on Nov. 6 in the *Fort Salisbury* for England. Lieut. Kevill-Davies left Cape Town in the steamship *Urmston Grange* on Nov. 10, on passage home. 2nd Lieut. Brooke left Cape Town on Nov. 7 in the *Hawarden Castle*, on passage home.

9th Lancers—Lieut. Lord Charles Bentinck left Cape Town on Nov. 6, on passage home, in the *Tantallon Castle*.

10th Hussars—Major C. T. McM. Kavanagh has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

13th Hussars—Lieut. J. D. Lyons, reported wounded in the leg at Standerton on Nov. 8, is doing well.

16th Lancers—Lieut.-Col. E. G. Bethune, who has recently been promoted to the command of the regiment, is a Staff College graduate. He left recently the post of A.A.G. Burmah, to proceed on special service to South Africa.

17th Lancers—Lieut. R. Morritt has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

20th Hussars—2nd Lieut. Urquhart left Cape Town on Nov. 7 in the *Hawarden Castle*, on passage home.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Brig.-Gen. H. Pipon, C.B., commanding R.A. with the British Field Force in China, who is due to retire under the age rules next month, has been granted an extension of time in his appointment.

Major Forestier-Walker left Cape Town on Nov. 6 in the *Tantallon Castle* on passage home. Major Finlay, Capt. Byron, Cape, and Skepwith, and Lieut. Newcombe, R.F.A., left Cape Town on Nov. 7 in the *Hawarden Castle*, for England.

Major Allen, 15th Co. Southern Division R.G.A., quite convalescent, embarked for home on steamship *Assaye*, Nov. 14.

Major Fasson and 2nd Lieut. Lowther, R.F.A., are returning home in the *Nineveh* which left for England on Nov. 8.

2nd Lieut. A. M. Addison, R.F.A., has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Col. Friend, R.E., formerly Commanding Royal Engineer at Alexandria, has been appointed Director of Works in the Soudan, in succession to Major Gorrington, D.S.O., and has left Cairo to take charge of his new duties.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. Campbell, R.E., has been appointed to succeed Col. G. R. R. Savage in command of the Royal Engineers in Ceylon.

Capt. Phillips left Cape Town on Nov. 7 in the *Hawarden Castle*, on passage home.

Capt. G. O. Bigge and Lieut. P. G. H. Hogge have been discharged to duty in South Africa.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards—Lord Amptill has selected Lieut. the Hon. R. Lygon, 3rd Batn., as an extra aide-de-camp on his personal staff as Governor of Madras.

Coldstream Guards—Major J. M. Wingfield and Capt. Lord Newtown Butler, 1st Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 6 in the *Tantallon Castle*, on passage home.

Royal Scots (1st)—Capt. Viscount Newport and 2nd Lieut. E. C. Hill-Whitson, 3rd Batn., have been discharged to duty in South Africa. Capt. the Hon. J. Campbell, 3rd Batn., has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Royal Lancaster Regiment (4th)—Lieut. Fayner left Cape Town in the *Nineveh* on Nov. 8, on passage home.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th)—Lieut. A. F. Douglas, 1st Batn., has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th)—2nd Lieuts. Hobson and Crooke (4th Batn.) left Cape Town on Nov. 7, on passage home in the *Hawarden Castle*.

Royal Fusiliers (7th)—Capt. Hibbert left Cape Town on Nov. 10, on passage home in the steamship *Urmston Grange*. Lieut. J. C. Cartwright and 2nd Lieuts. R. B. de la Motte, R. J. I. Hesketh, and E. R. Cheales, 6th Batn., have been appointed for duty at Aldershot with the Cheshire Regiment; 2nd Lieuts. N. H. Russell, H. N. N. Winter, and H. E. E. Pankhurst, 6th Batn., for duty at Colchester with the Norfolk Regiment.

Norfolk Regiment (9th)—Capt. Wilson, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 8 in the *Nineveh*, invalided.

Devonshire Regiment (11th)—2nd Lieut. J. N. Woolcome (1st Batn.) has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

West Yorkshire Regiment (14th)—Lieut. C. C. Bicknell, 2nd Batn., has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th)—Lieut.-Col. Lord Cranborne, 4th Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 6 in the *Tantallon Castle*, on passage home.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th)—Capt. J. C. Rivis 4th Batn., has been selected for service with the Malay States Guides. 2nd Lieut. Kirkpatrick, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 7 in the *Hawarden Castle*, on passage home.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th)—2nd Lieut. Whigham, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 7 in the *Hawarden Castle*, on passage home. 2nd Lieut. C. Brand, 2nd Batn., has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Cheshire Regiment (22nd)—2nd Lieut. F. H. Mahony has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

South Wales Borderers (24th)—2nd Lieut. Dickenson left Cape Town on Nov. 8, on passage home.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th)—Capt. E. J. Dent left Cape Town for Madeira in the *Tantallon Castle* on Nov. 6. Capt. Critchley-Salmonson 3rd Batn., left Cape Town for England on Nov. 8 in the steamship *Nineveh*, invalided. Lieut. Sir W. Jardine has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th)—Special Divisional Order by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding 8th Division:—
"Harrismith, Sept. 6, 1900.

"The Ladybrand garrison, consisting of one company 1st Worcesters and two troops Imperial Yeomanry was surrounded and attacked on Sept. 1 by 3,000 Boers and nine guns under Fourie, who called upon the garrison to surrender. This they refused to do, and being well entrenched, gallantly held their own until the 5th inst., when reinforcements arrived, on which the Boers retired after having fired 320 rounds from their guns on the garrison, and kept up a constant rifle-fire day and night. The garrison held a mile and a half of front.

"On receiving the news of the investment being raised, the Lieut.-Gen. wired as follows to Col. Oakes, commanding 1st Worcesters, at Ficksburg:—"R. 32, Harrismith, Sept. 5, 1900. The whole division joins me in hearty congratulations on, and sincere admiration of, the plucky defence made by the Worcesters and Imperial Yeomanry at Ladybrand. They have gallantly upheld their motto, and set an example to the whole of us, of what infantry, well entrenched, can do against overwhelming odds. I beg you will convey above to the officer commanding the Worcesters at Ladybrand, and the Imperial Yeomanry there.

"I am publishing a special Divisional Order to-day with reference to the above, to be read at the head of every company, troop, and battery in the Division. Please wire me how the wounded are doing."

"The following reply has been received from Col. Oakes, Sept. 5, F. 5.—"Your R. 32 of Sept. 5 much appreciated. Name of officer commanding company of Worcesters at Ladybrand, Lieut. E. W. Moss. Further report of wounded not yet received."

"The Lieut.-General has the greatest satisfaction in publishing the above to the Division, and considers the Ladybrand garrison has shown that a small body of infantry, armed with magazine rifles, and with smokeless powder, even when unsupported by artillery, can, when properly entrenched, successfully withstand continuous shell fire, and the attacks of the enemy in greatly superior numbers.

"By order—G. E. Harley, Colonel,
"G.S.O., 8 Division."

"The above is to be read at the head of every company, troop, and battery in the Division."

East Lancashire Regiment (30th)—2nd Lieut. Thackwell, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 7 in the *Hawarden Castle*, on passage home; Capt. J. McM. Roberts, 3rd Batn., is seriously ill with enteric, Brandfort, Nov. 9.

East Surrey Regiment (31st)—2nd Lieut. G. Parnell, 3rd Batn., is appointed for duty with the 1st Royal Home Counties Reserve Regt.; and 2nd Lieut. G. L. Watson, 3rd Batn., for duty at Chichester with the Royal Sussex Regiment; Lieut. R. D. de Q. Child, 3rd Batn., is to be appointed to a direct commission in the West India Regiment; Captain Wilson is appointed Assistant-Inspector of Army Signalling, Madras and Bombay commands, temporarily.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd)—Captain Pike, 3rd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 8 in the *Nineveh*, on passage home.

West Riding Regiment (33rd)—Captain Cobb, employed in British Guiana Police, rejoins the 2nd Batn. in Rangoon.

Royal Sussex Regiment (35th)—Major H. B. Scaife, 1st Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 8 in the *Nineveh*, invalided.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th)—Lieut.-Col. H. Savage has been granted an extension of command of the 1st Batn.

Royal Berkshire Regiment (49th)—Major W. K. McClintock, who has recently been appointed second in command of the 1st Batn. at Gibraltar, saw considerable service with that battalion, both in Egypt and the Soudan between 1882 and 1886. In the latter part of the previous campaign he acted as transport officer, and was present at the surrender of Kafr Dowar. In 1885 he fought in the Eastern Soudan, became Assistant Provost Marshal, and afterwards served in the Upper Nile operations.

King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (51st)—Major H. Earle, D.S.O., 2nd Batn., left Cape Town in the *Tantallon Castle*, on Nov. 6, on passage home. Lieut. R. J. McMullen has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

King's Shropshire Light Infantry (53rd)—Major Reade left Cape Town on Nov. 8, in the *Nineveh*, on passage home. Capt. J. J. White has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Middlesex Regiment (57th)—2nd Lieut. B. C. Thompson, 2nd Batn., has been discharged to duty in South Africa. Lieut.-Col. G. R. Rushbrooke, 6th Batn., has been discharged to duty in South Africa. The fourth annual dinner of present and past members of the sergeants' messes, was held at the Horse Shoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, W., on the 9th inst. Representatives of the newly formed 3rd and 4th Batns. attended, this being the first occasion that these have been associated with their Army comrades. After dinner a smoking concert followed, and great enthusiasm was evoked by the reading of a letter from Lieut.-Col. Ballers, O.C. 3rd Batn., wishing the gathering every success.

King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th)—Lieut. Blundell, 3rd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 6, in the *Tantallon Castle*, on passage home.

Manchester Regiment (63rd)—2nd Lieut. H. G. W. Woodhouse, 2nd Batn., who died of wounds near Vrede on the 9th inst., joined his regiment on April 18 last.

About

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

North Staffordshire Regiment (64th).—Capt. G. L. Seckham, 3rd Batn., has been discharged to duty in South Africa. 2nd Lieut. Llewellyn, 1st Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 7 in the *Hawarden Castle*, on passage home.

Durham Light Infantry (68th).—Capt. R. C. Saville, 2nd Batn., and Capt. F. Sitwell, 3rd Batn., have been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Seaforth Highlanders (72nd).—Capt. Murray left Cape Town in the *Nineveh* on Nov. 8, on passage home.

Cameron Highlanders (79th).—Capt. E. Craig-Brown, Lieuts. J. Orr and A. B. Robertson have been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Royal Irish Rifles (83rd).—Capt. Brennan left Cape Town for England on Nov. 8 in the *Nineveh*, invalided.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—Capt. Campbell, 1st Batn., left Cape Town for England on Nov. 8 in the *Nineveh*, invalided. Lieut. A. Cunningham, 4th Batn., has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (101st).—Lieut. Bert, 2nd Batn., has died at Kasauli, from enteric fever.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102nd).—Capt. Cory, 2nd Batn., is reported dangerously ill at Pinetown. Major Sir F. Shaw and 2nd Lieut. R. Robinson, 5th Batn., have been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. C. D. D. Brown, 7th Batn., is appointed for duty at the Curragh.

Army Service Corps.—Col. J. W. B. Parkin has this week completed 10 years' service as a regimental lieut.-colonel, and should, in the ordinary course, be retired. It is quite possible, however, that he may be retained as a supernumerary. Col. Parkin has given 27 years to the Service. It was during his tenure of the post of D.A.A.G. at Aldershot in 1898 that he reached his present rank by brevet, and for the past 12 months he has been officiating as A.A.G. temporarily in the same district. He has seen no war service. Major A. H. Thomas has been discharged to duty in South Africa. 2nd Lieuts. Welwood and Thomas left Cape Town on Oct. 6 in the *Tantallon Castle*, on passage home. Major Gilpin left Cape Town on Nov. 7 in the *Hawarden Castle*. Lieut. Guthrie-Smith left Cape Town on Nov. 8 in the *Nineveh*, on passage home.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Surg.-Gen. Stephenson, Col. Galwey, and Major Babbie, V.C. left Cape Town on Nov. 6, on passage home, in the

Tantallon Castle. Lieut.-Col. F. W. Trevor, is taken on the strength of the Dublin District. Major Harris left Cape Town for England on Nov. 8, in the *Nineveh*. Capt. W. A. Ward has joined the Home District for duty. Major J. G. Black, who is suffering from enteric at Newcastle, is reported as "improving."

Staff.—Major-Gen. Sir Edwin Collen, K.C.I.E., will probably remain in Simla till nearly the end of November, and will then visit various places in Rajputana and Central India before going to Calcutta. Gen. Sir F. Clery, Gen. Brabazon, Gen. Pole-Carew, and Viscount Valentia are passengers on the steamship *Moor*. Major-Gens. Howard and Brocklehurst, Col. Ward, Lieut.-Col. Hobbs, Majors Denison and Furse, Capt. Puckle, Harrison, Buchanan, Sheppard, Harper, Greenfield, and Lord Settrington left Cape Town on Nov. 6, in the *Tantallon Castle*, on passage home.

Indian Staff Corps.—Lieut. Coke left Cape Town on Nov. 6 in the *Tantallon Castle*, on passage home. Capt. W. E. Lloyd left Cape Town on Nov. 7 in the *Hawarden Castle*, on passage home. Capt. Cheyne left Cape Town on Nov. 8 in the *Nineveh*, invalided.

Army Chaplains' Department.—The Rev. F. Bethune N. Norman-Lee, M.A., F.R.G.S., Chaplain to the Forces, late Chaplain to the 6th Division Field Force, South Africa, has been selected by the Secretary of State, as Chaplain in charge of St. George's Church, Aldershot, and will take up his duties on Monday, the 19th inst. Rev. Canon Knox-Little left Cape Town on Nov. 7 in the *Hawarden Castle*, on passage home.

Army Veterinary Department.—Lieut.-Col. Rayment left Cape Town on Nov. 8 in the *Nineveh*, for England, invalided.

Remount Department.—Capt. Perry left Cape Town on Nov. 6 in the *Tantallon Castle*, on passage home.

Reserve of Officers.—Lieut.-Col. Brown left Cape Town for England on Nov. 10 in the steamship *Urmston Grange*, on passage home.

Volunteers.

Twenty out of 40 officers of the 3rd Lanarkshire Volunteers, the crack Glasgow regiment, on Nov. 13 tendered their resignations owing to Col. Morton having had his services prolonged for two years. He was due to retire this year, but the War Office granted an extension. He is said to have been long out

of harmony with the officers, and his retention has caused the senior officers to resign. As the regiment is now officered by juniors, unless the War Office intervenes disbandment must follow.

The annual returns rendered to the War Office by the 19th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifles, in respect of enrolled strength and efficiency for the official year which terminated on the 31st ult., show that the former was 1,048, of which number 1,002 (a record) are efficient, including 71 proficient officers and sergeants. In musketry the figure of merit is 89, and there are 174 marksmen.

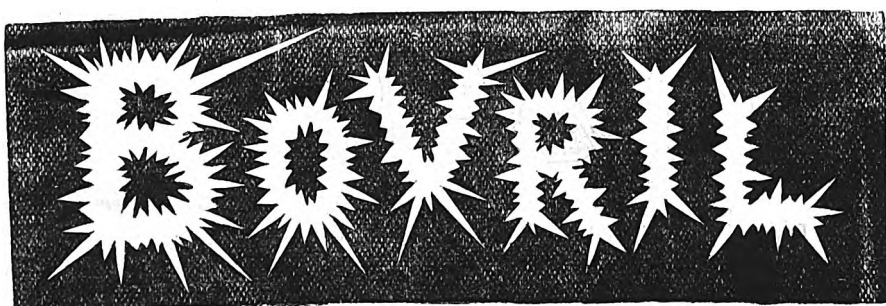
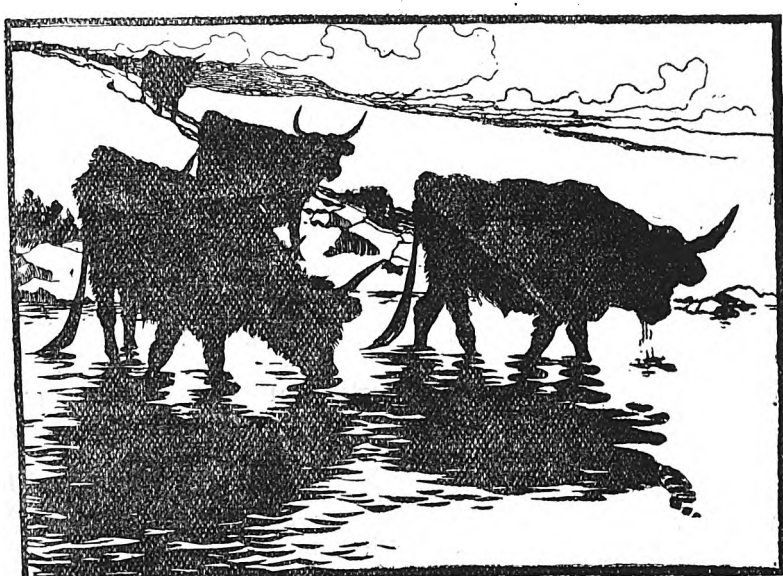
The wave of military enthusiasm that has passed over the land has had a wonderful effect on the Volunteer force. Not only is the total number of Volunteers on the roll likely to be vastly increased, but the proportion of efficient thereto will in all probability be unprecedented. It seems that the year 1895 to 1896 has hitherto been the record one, but the 229,034 efficient that were then reported, and the 223,991 of last year, will be altogether eclipsed by this year's return. In addition to the great increase in numbers in metropolitan and other corps, fresh battalions have been formed, notably in Huntingdonshire, where formerly none existed.

THE Lads' Drill Association has made great strides in the 18 months during which it has been established. Its object is twofold: "To encourage the systematic teaching of military and physical drill in all schools" and "to establish the formation of cadet battalions and corps throughout the country." Both the Education Department and the War Office have been approached with a view of the two Departments conferring, and the former Department have taken up the matter enthusiastically. The idea is that the training of boys in military and physical drill would inculcate habits of obedience, smartness, and respect for authority, would quicken their sense of national and civic duty, and would, moreover, be of great physical benefit to them. Lord Meath is president of the Association, and the secretary is Major W. Elliot, 44, Harrington Gardens, S.W.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Reviews.

SOME MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

The *Nineteenth Century*, which has reached us rather late, is a very important number. It bears very strongly the impress of that "Administrative Reform Association" which the magazine has successfully inaugurated. Mr. Marriott deals with "Cabinet Government or Departmentalism." He traces a strong tendency, deduced from the action of Lord Salisbury in holding the offices of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary—a condition which no longer prevails—towards the departmentalism which he favours, and he regards the change as a reversion to a former type. Mr. Marriott's attitude will be understood from the question he puts: "Is the principle of Cabinet solidarity and mutual responsibility worth contending for?" There is a symposium upon the war, in which Lord Thring leads off with a proposal that the War Office shall be placed in commission, by which he means that there shall be a Military Board analogous to the Board of Admiralty, consisting of the Secretary for War, the Commander-in-Chief, and the heads of military and civil branches. If this were done his lordship believes that the purging of the War Office from its defects would be almost automatic. Lord Thring imputes to Sandhurst a dull and uninspiring routine, and censures the manner in which the cavalry candidate is left out in the cold, and incidentally there is a denunciation of regimental extravagance. Most valuable is Col. Charles à Court's article, embodying "Suggestions from the Front." It was not the numbers nor the armaments of the Boers, he says, that were under-estimated, for the forecast of the Intelligence Department was accurate; but that no one realised the magnitude of our task in its broader aspects, and in its relations to distance, area, difficulties of country, and the existence of a hostile population, and he proposes the creation of "a chief of the staff's office" as supplying a remedy. At the present time, as Col. à Court says with conspicuous truth, there exists no real policy, and no one can say what is the aim or object our military organisation desires to attain, nor whether we should have 100 battalions rather than 200. He is satisfied with the organisation of the infantry division; he would have a battery of guns answering to the Vickers-Maxims of the Boers with the divisional artillery; he thinks we want more engineers; and he has a good deal to say, in relation to the cavalry, of the extreme value of a mounted infantry arm. But we cannot follow Col. à Court in his very deeply interesting discussion of various points. The symposium is concluded by an article on "Our Belated Battleships," by Mr. A. S. Hurd, in which some striking facts are embodied. The only other article to which we can draw attention is that of Mr. Somers Somerset on the French Military Manœuvres, in which he confirms all that was said by the *Times* correspondent concerning the failure to carry out strategic exercises, and the extraordinary tactics which permitted men to attack in close formation across open ground. "So entirely incomprehensible did these tactics appear that I made the most diligent inquiries to assure myself that I was not dreaming; nor even when I had been assured that my suppositions had been quite correct could I bring myself to realise that a high European training could still adhere to tactics which had been so disastrously employed by the Khalifa."

We have received the first number of the *Imperial and Colonial Magazine*, which want of space forbids us to deal with, but of which we may say that it is varied in its home and colonial interests, and that it promises well for the future; and we have also before us an early number of the *Northern Counties Magazine*, in which there is a good deal of vigour and a great deal of interest, especially in an article upon Elswick. The October number of the *North American Review* is largely devoted to the claims of the rival candidates in the Presidential election.

CAPT. MAHAN ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

With something of eager curiosity must every reader open the story of *The War in South Africa*, by Capt. A. T. Mahan, U.S.N. (Sampson Low and Co.). The gallant and accomplished author has written works of such far-reaching importance and world-wide influence that it is natural, perhaps, to look for a masterly treatise from his hand. Those who approach his new volume with such expectations are likely to be disappointed. They will find a brief and careful narrative, embodying some criticism, and with many flashes of the genius of its author. But, in the nature of the case, Capt. Mahan could not, perhaps, tell us much that is new. He wrote primarily for American readers, and they will learn a very great deal from his pages. The same will be true also of many Englishmen, but those whose business it has been to follow the events in South Africa will not find any great additions to their knowledge in these pages. Capt. Mahan has generous sympathy with our difficulties, and warm appreciation of the high qualities which our soldiers have displayed, but he has, perhaps, a still greater sympathy with the Boers, for

he speaks in one place of the "mighty enginery" set in motion to crush their liberties. When he criticises, he does it with studious moderation. Occasionally the seaman flashes out, as where the gallant author contrasts the illusive movements of the Boers with the battle tactics which Clerk has attributed to the French in their naval operations, with the comment that "the mastery of the sea remained with the British, whose blindly headlong attacks with their ships resembled in much the free and often foolish exposure of their troops in the beginning of the present war; nevertheless, the temper is one which wins, nor is there any necessary incompatibility between a vigorous initiative and reasonable caution." The chief fault Capt. Mahan ascribes to the Boers is that they failed to recognise the condition arising out of their ultimate inferiority, and to appreciate the fact that it was only by rushing the campaign at the beginning that they had any chance of final victory. "Desperate conditions require desperate remedies," as Nelson said, and therefore the opening weeks of the war decided its character and issue. The fault which he finds in our strategic dispositions is that when we were on the defensive we advanced our front of operations to a point at which we could not secure our communications. We did so for political reasons, but, it must be observed, for adequate military reasons also. In regard to Ladysmith, Capt. Mahan points out that the position was clearly indicated for the defence. The narrative is lucid and accurate, and such criticism as it offers does not go outside the lines of official despatches. The concluding chapter, especially the part concerned with the advance from Paardeberg to Bloemfontein and Pretoria, is very slight. Capt. Mahan's volume will certainly command the suffrages, as it deserves to do, of a large number of readers, and perhaps nowhere does there exist in brief compass so well-written a narrative of the campaign.

"THE THIN RED LINE."

Amid the great outpouring, or rather veritable cataract, of literature concerning South Africa, it is quite refreshing to have, from the hand of Major Arthur Griffiths, a stirring story of the Crimean War. It may safely be said that what he does not know of the ways and lives of criminals is not worth knowing, and having himself fought in the actions of 1854 he has been able to make a most ingenious and readable compound of the two. The murder in a gambling hell in Paris is the beginning of a series of dramatic happenings, developed out of a thickening plot, with an adventures for its villain, that finds its revenges in the *envoi*. Although the story is historical, and pictures scenes at the Alma, Balaclava, and other actions in the Crimea, it is truly human in its reality and character. Cyprien Vergette, the adventurer in question, after wronging and deserting her husband, plunges into an ambitious career, which is marked in its progress by crime, and the gallant hero of noble birth, who rises from the ranks for his gallantry in the war, and the sweet heroine whose romantic life adds a charm to the book, are caught in the toils. But it would be doing injustice to Major Griffiths' ingenuity to leave the reader under the impression that he allows them to remain there. On the contrary all ends happily, and those who are led on, as all who open the book will be, from the first page to the last, will have enjoyed the many strange scenes in Paris, at Gibraltar, and in the Crimea, which it presents, and will, besides, have gained a very good idea of the operations of 1854-5. It is a capital story of adventure and crime which should have wide popularity.

BRIEF NOTICES.

To Blackwood's "English Classics" has been added Carlyle's *Essay on Burns*. It may be commended to students.

We have also received *Caged!* by Headon Hill (Ward, Lock and Co.), being the romance of a lunatic asylum, very full of incident and sensation; *The Chase of the Ruby*, by Richard Marsh (Skeffington and Son), a passable society story; and *The Adventures of a Journalist*, by Herbert Cadett (Sands and Co.), a readable tale of varied character.

The World Wide Atlas of Modern Geography, Political and Physical (W. and A. K. Johnston) is excellent in many ways. The maps—128 in number—are clear and accurate, and the number of minor plans included is surprising. There is, for example, one of Bombay (island and town) on the scale of one mile to an inch, and this is not an isolated example of the excellent things in the book. There is a complete index, and an admirable introduction by Mr. Scott Keltie. This is the fifth edition.

Prejudged, by Florence Montgomery (Macmillan and Co.), is a novel by the author of "Misunderstood." A gentleman of unprepossessing appearance impresses the lady with considerable distaste, and thus he is prejudged. But, as the experienced novel reader may divine, he is received into favour later on, and all ends happily. It is a light and readable story, though it may not add to the author's literary reputation.

Mr. Clark Russell's new story, *The Pretty Polly* (Chatto and Windus), if not one of his best, is still a very moving history, full of incident. The four boys who are sent afloat by their father are the

heroes of many exploits, and make acquaintance with a marvellous submarine boat. The imagination of writers of sea stories must be sadly taxed to discover new sensations, but Mr. Clark Russell has hit upon a fresh idea, and has carried it out well. The thousands of readers whom he has delighted will welcome a new book from his pen.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1900.

THE ADMIRALTY BOARD.IT was an exceedingly happy notion on the
part of the Times to publish at the present
moment, and apropos Mr. Goschen's speech at
the Guildhall, a table showing that the First
Lord is indeed surrounded by naval officers
"fresh from the Service." The table is in every
way most valuable, and should be informing not

only to the interested civilian, but to many a naval man also who has not taken the trouble to keep his knowledge up to date. We trust it will be attentively scanned by those critics who seem to imagine that the Navy is ruled almost exclusively by fossilised admirals and clerks entirely out of touch with the Service. The table shows that Mr. Goschen has surrounded himself with men of varied experience in all departments of the active service at sea, but it is as well that we should remember that in such matters as this much depends upon the personality, the sentiments, and wishes of the First Lord himself. There must be few of the older men in the Service who do not remember when a very different state of things ruled at Whitehall. Mr. Goschen in kindly fashion alluded to Mr. Punch's cartoon of twenty-eight years ago, when he himself was portrayed as the man at the wheel in rough weather, cheerily greeted by the veteran humourist, "Hold on, sir, hold on; you will soon find your sea legs;" and he offered the same advice to Lord Selborne. But we cannot help thinking that when Mr. Goschen said that "the Admiralty is not a phantom Board," he must have had in his mind another cartoon of Tenniel's in which Mr. Childers was represented at the head of the Board surrounded by the ghosts of admirals in uniform. The Board was filled with phantoms so far as Mr. Childers was able to make it so, and he certainly did not consider, as Mr. Goschen has, that the Naval Lords are "the comrades and the colleagues of the First Lord of the Admiralty and his subordinates, to lighten and share his task, and to act as partners in the ubiquitous anxieties which he has to undergo, predominant partners in any success which may ever be achieved." The one-man control which Mr. Childers established no longer obtains, and for his share in bringing about the re-establishment of a Board such as we now have, the Navy will never forget its indebtedness to Mr. Goschen.

The table which the *Times* has published we cannot spare the space to reproduce, but we may point out some of its most striking features. It will be remembered that when the Board was reconstituted some months since, we then drew attention to the closeness of touch with the Service which had been kept by successive members since the passing of the great Naval Defence Act. Not only had we a succession of First Naval Lords who had come straight from important commands, but this was so also in the case of their colleagues. The continuity of this policy is shown in the table we have referred to, which notes that Lord Walter Kerr has come fresh from the command of the Channel Squadron, Admiral Douglas from that of the East Indies Squadron, and Admirals Wilson and Moore from the commands of important battleships in the Mediterranean. The Director of Naval Ordnance, like his successor that is to be, has been captain of the gunnery establishment at Portsmouth and previously in command of a battleship. The Admiral-Superintendent of Naval Reserves was but recently the second in command in the Mediterranean, and has now taken the First Reserve Squadron to sea. The Director of Naval Intelligence came direct from the command of a battleship, while the Deputy-Adjutant-General of Marines, Major-General Morris, filled the post of Colonel Commandant of Walmer Depot until he was called to the Admiralty. In minor, but highly responsible posts, we have the Assistant-Director of Torpedoes as lately afloat as 1899, the Assistant to the Admiral-Superintendent of Reserves coming straight from the command of the Squadron on the South-East Coast of America, while all three

Assistant-Directors of Naval Intelligence have been filling important active service appointments within a few months. In a similar manner the recent sea service of the assistants to the Director of Naval Ordnance, and of the assistants to the Director of Naval Intelligence are traced in the table under consideration, these including no less than nine commanders and one lieutenant. There are also seven more marine officers employed at the Admiralty whose service afloat has been of recent date, thus manifesting in a manner beyond question the close touch which is maintained with the fleet.

It is possible and, indeed, extremely probable that the omission from this table of certain departments at the Admiralty will be the subject of comment, and, perhaps, criticism. So far as the Hydrographic and Transport departments are concerned, the circumstance that retired officers are mainly employed is a good reason for their omission. But with the Engineering branch this is not the case, and it would be interesting to see a similar table compiled in this connection. It is at least important that this branch should be closely in touch with the active service afloat, and we have no reason to suppose that it is not. There must be quite twenty or thirty naval engineer officers employed at the Admiralty, and as these officers have duties in connection with the provision of machinery for new ships, the necessity for their being fresh from employment in vessels at sea is obvious. Apart, however, from this aspect of the subject there can be no doubt that the administration of the Navy is in the hands of men who cannot fail to be aware of its needs and feelings. They will unquestionably be capable of assisting Lord Selborne to find his sea legs, or, in other words, to obtain that intimate touch with the active service afloat which is so essential to the efficient control of naval affairs. But something more than this is needed if the First Lord is to grapple successfully with those problems which are pressing for solution. Much will depend upon the support which Lord Selborne receives in the Cabinet when he makes those demands which must be made if we are to maintain our position of naval supremacy. We confess that we did not find in Lord Salisbury's speech at the Mansion House much assurance for confidence in this direction. For the moment, however, we must have patience and wait for the official announcement in connection with the Estimates which will enable the country to judge the Government's naval policy.

THE NAVAL EXHIBITION AT THE HAGUE.

THE great Exhibition in Paris, the intense pre-occupation of Englishmen in South African and Chinese affairs, and the notion that the Dutch might show some hostility to English visitors, have together doubtless been the cause, as Professor Laughton suggests in the *Monthly Review*, of the small amount of attention that has been devoted in this country to the Naval Exhibition at the Hague. Yet, the very close connection which has existed between England and the Netherlands, historically and commercially, should lend particular interest to this modest display of interesting things. Like the Naval Exhibition at Chelsea, the display at the Hague owed little to official help; but unlike it, those who organised and conducted it have been mostly civilians. The Queen of the Netherlands, who lent an annexe of the Prince of Orange's palace to the committee, consented to be the patron, and the Minister of the Navy to be the honorary president; but, otherwise, neither the official nor the naval element was strong. Pro-

fessor Laughton compares the Exhibition to what was officially called the "Arts Section" at Chelsea, and it has had none of the attractive side-shows which were a feature there, and which contributed much to financial success. There has been nothing at the Hague to compare with the "Sons of Neptune," the sea fights, the model of the *Victory*, or the unhistorical panorama of Trafalgar.

It was, however, no small achievement to bring together under one roof portraits and memorials to the number of more than 2,300, drawn largely from private collections, which have never before been accessible to the public, and thus an unrivalled opportunity was presented to the naval student. He might see many portraits of the Tromps, De Witt, Ruyter, Evertsen, and many more Dutchmen whose names are well known in our naval history. More interesting even than these, were the portraits of the captains and less known admirals, many of whom were engaged against us in the Dutch wars, but whose names have scarcely appeared in our histories. When the birth of the independent Netherlands may be said to have been brought about, by the capture, in 1572, of the *Briel*, by the so-called "Water beggars," we know that they were commanded by Count Willem van der Mark. But how few have ever heard of Balthasar van Ripperda, Jacob de Rijk, or even the Vice-Admiral Van Treslong, who had a more effective share in the famous capture than Van der Mark himself. Professor Laughton remarks that Treslong belonged to a Dutch family which has given many of its members to the Navy, and stands out in Dutch history much as the Haddocks, the Parkers and the Harveys do in our own. Again, very little is known among us of the Dutchmen who fought against the Spaniards in 1588. The fate of the *San Mateo* is recorded, and we know how she was pounded by our shot at Gravelines, but she was captured by the Dutch under Pieter van der Does, after a stubborn resistance; and Professor Laughton journeyed to the Museum at Leyden to see her flag, which has been preserved, though not a fragment exists of an Armada flag captured by the English. Its colours have almost entirely faded, but the design remains—a crucifix, with the letters I.N.R.I.; while the inscription below, though frayed away, is said to have been *Exurge Christe et judica causam tuam*.

An exhibition which contains such interesting things as that at the Hague deserved wider support than it appears to have received. It may be, as Professor Laughton says, that the general public, whether Dutch or English, has not much practical enthusiasm for history. However that may be, there was no wild rush of visitors; and although the balance of profit was to go for the benefit of the "Prins Hendrik Stichting"—a benevolent refuge for old sailors—it is to be feared that the institution will benefit very little.

Navv Notes.

In most of the London papers, and in many of those in the provinces, there have been letters and articles in reference to the treatment of the midshipmen landed in South Africa and China, respectively, in regard to rewards. In several of these we notice a deduction from our remarks last week which seems to us wholly unwarranted. We had no intention of imputing to the Board of Admiralty injustice in this matter, since, so far as our information carried us, both sets of officers had been treated alike. We were under the impression, it is true, that all the midshipmen landed in South Africa had been mentioned in despatches, whereas it now appears that out of the thirty survivors of those landed the names of ten were omitted. The Admiralty, it is clear,

had decided to treat exactly alike all those who had been recommended by their senior officers. But the incidence of this decision appeared to us to result in a difference of treatment which had an element of injustice in it. That this should be the case is no reflection upon the Board or upon the admirals respectively in command of the two squadrons from which the youngsters were landed. Now that we know that 75 per cent. of those landed in South Africa are noted as against only 10 per cent. of those landed in China, the position is different to that which we reviewed last week. It is not the case, as was supposed by many, that it was the number that frightened the authorities, and it is still possible, therefore, that if Sir Edward Seymour sees fit to increase the list of those recommended that the Admiralty will recognise the later additions.

In the *Naval and Military Record* a further mistake is made in this connection which should not go uncorrected. Our contemporary says "the eight (midshipmen) thus selected for reward are those who shared in the perils of Admiral Seymour's gallant attempt to reach Peking, and as this was the most hazardous enterprise of the entire operations the selection seems quite just." We have no desire to draw any comparison between the hazards of the various operations, none of which were, of course, so prolonged as those in South Africa. But it is an error to suppose that the eight midshipmen noted were with Admiral Seymour in his attempt to reach Peking. Two out of the eight, Mr. W. B. C. Jones, and Mr. E. O. B. S. Osborne, both of the *Centurion*, are the only midshipmen, out of twenty-five who participated in the expedition, who have been noted. The other six are drawn from the midshipmen who saw service at Taku and Tien-tsin. Four of them, Mr. E. C. Mayne, Mr. C. C. Dix, Mr. B. J. D. Guy, and Mr. L. H. Shaw belong to the *Barfleur*, and Mr. G. Gipps and Mr. D. de C. A. Herbert belong to the *Orlando*. Three of these latter are noted because they are mentioned in the despatches of Commander Cradock, and the others because they were brought to the notice of Admiral Seymour by Captain Bayly and other officers. It would be altogether unfair if the Service was led to believe that the eight midshipmen noted for service in China had been drawn from the flagship alone, and from those who accompanied the Admiral. The facts are altogether the other way.

The promotion to Fleet-Paymaster of Staff Paymaster F. C. Alton, for his services in China, is the grant of a step in rank from which no advantage accrues other than that when he relinquishes his present appointment as Secretary to Sir Edward Seymour he need not alter his uniform. This is, we believe, the first instance of an accountant officer being advanced to the highest grade of his branch on the active list without acquiring the requisite seniority. It carries, however, no increase of pay, nor will Mr. Alton be better off in other respects than if he were still a Staff-Paymaster. The case calls to mind that of the late Fleet-Engineer H. G. Bourke, who was similarly promoted in 1889, after the *Caliope's* escape from Apia Bay. But his advancement did carry the prospective advantage of becoming an inspector of machinery, whereas in this instance Mr. Alton must remain a Fleet-Paymaster until he is compulsorily retired sixteen years hence. It would seem only right that when a paymaster's services deserve special recognition, some substantial method of awarding it should be devised such as obtains in other branches of the Service.

The typhoon which struck Hong Kong on Saturday last appears to have been an exceptionally bad one. The sinking of the *Sandpiper* gunboat during its height might have been more disastrous than it fortunately was. Lieut.-Commander H. D. Wilkin appears to have displayed exceptional skill and daring in rescuing the officers and men of the ill-fated ship. The operation must have been most dangerous, as a furious sea was running, and large quantities of wreckage impeded action. In spite, however, of these drawbacks, Lieut. Wilkin was able to effect his purpose, and, with the exception of one man, the whole of the ship's company of the gunboat was saved. Lieut.-Commander Wilkin was awarded the D.S.O. in 1893 for his services in the River

Gambia, while commanding the *Widgeon*. He may reasonably expect, therefore, that promotion will reward his gallant and successful achievement.

A correspondent writes:—"The officers of the Queen's Regiment have collectively presented to the officers' mess, H.M.S. *Excellent*, Whale Island, an interesting souvenir of the period when the Royal Navy and the regiment fought side by side. It is an engraving of Lord Howe's victory of June 1, 1794, and depicts, on the deck of the *Queen Charlotte*, Lord Howe's flag-ship, the death of Lieut. Neville, of the Queen's. The engraving is by D. Orme, date 1795, after a painting by M. Brown. It is to be regretted that no trace can be found of the original painting, which, the *Britannic Magazine* of 1796, on publishing a complete key to the picture, calls 'the magnificent historical picture, painted under the patronage of His Majesty and the Lords of the Admiralty.' The same magazine also states that the painting 'was inspected by their Majesties, who were particularly pleased with the portraits of the officers.' The Royal Navy and the Queen's have always been mindful of their comradeship in the 'brave days of old,' and the pleasing incident recorded above will tend to cement the mutual good feeling which exists between them."

A telegram from Newfoundland announces that fifty Colonial fishermen, forming the first contingent of the Naval Reserve, embarked in the *Charybdis* last week for a six months' cruise in the West Indies. This may be called the first step in the formation of a Reserve of men for the Navy furnished by the Colonies. The example of Canada will, we trust, be followed before long by other Colonies. In this connection may be noted the proposals which have been laid before the New Zealand Legislature for the provision of both a military and a naval Reserve. With regard to the latter, the Defence Committee appointed to consider the matter have recommended that negotiations be opened up by the Government of New Zealand with the Commonwealth of Australia and the Imperial Government with a view of ascertaining whether some satisfactory arrangements can be made upon the subject. The committee also recommend that the Australasian Squadron should be increased, proposing that the increased expense should be met by the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand jointly, on the basis of the existing agreement.

At the annual dinner last week Admirals the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle and Sir Richard Tracey, both of whom have had large experience of the Celestial Empire, and Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Knowles, Bart., were the guests of the Chinese Association. Sir Edmund Fremantle, in responding for the "Imperial Forces," spoke of the necessity for putting our house in order, and maintained that our Navy should be pre-eminent, which at the present moment was not the case, as it was considerably in arrear. We have not the Reserves we should have, and ships for the supply of ammunition, as well as others for machinery repairs, should be attached to each fleet.

A seaman named Summers, who was discharged from Haslar Hospital on September 10 apparently in the last stages of consumption, died at his own home eight days later. Mrs. Summers, his mother, who has written letters on the subject to the Portsmouth papers, makes some very grave charges against the hospital authorities, complaining of the treatment which her son received as a patient. We find it impossible to credit her assertions as to the insuffi-

ciency of the diet or quality of the food, but the circumstance of the unfortunate man's death on September 18 is not in dispute. It also appears to be admitted that the patient waited for a whole hour at the gates of the hospital on the day of his discharge, and, as the wind was keen, this lack of ordinary care may have contributed to his death. The facts should be investigated by a court of inquiry, if only because of Mrs. Summers's letters. Meanwhile, there may be much to be said on the other side, and it cannot be put in the form of letters to the newspapers.

In Byfleet Parish Church on Thursday in last week a marble and alabaster tablet was placed in memory of the late Commander F. G. Egerton, with the following inscription:—"In memory of F. G. Egerton, gunnery lieutenant of H.M.S. *Powerful*, who, while serving with the Naval Brigade in Ladysmith, was mortally wounded by a shell on November 2, 1899, and died that evening. This tablet is erected by some of his many friends in the Royal Navy."

Two interesting letters have appeared in the *Times* this week in connection with naval matters. Mr. T. G. Bowles writes on the subject of "The Fleet in Building and the First Lord in Making," while Sir John Colomb entitles his letter "The Navy and Hedgerow Defence." An apprehension lest the determination of the country to have an efficient Army should lead to its naval needs being ignored is at the back of both communications. Mr. Bowles catalogues nine matters in which reformation is required:—(1) The arrears in naval construction; (2) the abandonment of the two-Power standard for an output standard; (3) the brick-and-mortar policy, whereby money that should be spent on ships is sunk in the sea at Dover and other places; (4) naval training; (5) the introduction of inadequately trained boys of the seaman class; (6) raising the age of naval cadets; (7) the substitution of a college for a ship as the schoolhouse of these cadets; (8) the abolition of the masted training squadron; (9) the lack of sufficient training in the stoking of Belleville boilers given to men of the engine-room complement. With regard to these matters that the two first-named merit immediate attention will receive general support. Six of those that remain belong to the training problem, a solution for which is not easily to be discovered.

Sir John Colomb in his communication pertinently recalls the facts of thirty years ago, when Army reform was then as now made a political cry. What happened Sir John Colomb thus relates:—"A strong Minister, Mr. Cardwell, in obedience to public demand, took in hand the reconstruction of our military system. Another Minister, Mr. Childers, under cover of popular apathy in matters naval, was set to work to cut down the fleet as a set-off against increased outlay by the War Office, while the Prime Minister in dulcet strains sung the praises of the 'silver streak.' Principles of general policy which should ever control the aims and actions of the two great spending departments were ignored. The determining influence of naval power on military arrangements was forgotten or was too inconvenient at the moment to remember. The interests of the outlying Empire were deliberately neglected." The letter should be read—though it is a very long one—by everyone interested in the efficiency of the naval and military Services. If what happened thirty years ago is not to happen again, the question of the needs of the Empire must be treated as a whole. As Lord Wolseley said on April 27, 1888, "Before the military authorities were called upon to provide an Army, they ought to be informed clearly and distinctly what kind of an Army the country wanted; and if that were done, there would be no difficulty in providing the necessary force for the defence of the Empire." But before the country makes up its mind what kind of an Army it wants, it is essential for a true understanding of the question that it should take into consideration the views of its seamen on the subject.

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Navy Personal.

Admiral of the Fleet the Earl of Clanwilliam returned to London on Saturday last from Aberfeldie, where he has resided since August last by the gracious permission of Her Majesty.

Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, a former Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Station, spoke on Monday last at the annual meeting of the Milanese Mission in Westminster Church House, of the good work done in the Western Pacific, and the necessity for providing a new vessel to enable the missionaries to extend their labours among the natives of the islands in that large area. Many naval officers, like the gallant admiral, remember that old servant of the Mission, the *John Williams*, and may possibly be disposed to aid in obtaining a ship to replace her.

Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel does not go farther north than Lamlash (Arran) or Belfast Lough—they are about fifty-five miles apart—during his present cruise. He disperses the vessels of the Reserve Squadron on Thursday next.

Captain Sir Edward Chichester, Bart., late Chief of the Transport Service at the Cape of Good Hope, who returned therefrom on Friday, in last week, in the *Dunvegan Castle* with General Sir Redvers Buller, arrived at his country seat in north Devon on Tuesday last, and was received with an immense display of good feeling and enthusiasm. The old town of Barnstaple and his estates of Youlton and Bratton were profusely decorated, and addresses of congratulation presented by the Mayor of the former and the tenants of the latter. The gallant officer, in his usual jovial and genial manner, replied in plain terms, and did not forget to speak of the daring and gallantry of his countymen of the sister service employed in South Africa. Sir Edward attains the age of fifty-one on Tuesday next.

Captain Edward H. Gamble, of the *Cæsar*, arrived at Naples on Saturday last from Malta with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and on Tuesday he was, with the officers serving under his command, entertained by the right honourable gentleman at dinner at the Royal Hotel.

Captain Henry Leah, of the *Diadem*, left Plymouth on Wednesday last for Gibraltar, and will afterwards rejoin the Channel Squadron at Arosa Bay.

Captain Arthur A. C. Galloway, of the *Scylla*, with the paid-off crew of the *Barracouta*, arrived at Las Palmas on Saturday last, and left on Tuesday for Devonport.

Captain Frederick F. Fegan, of the *Leander*, arrived at Monte Video on Monday last, and left on Wednesday for St. Vincent, Cape Verd Island, and Chatham to pay off that vessel.

Captain Percy Scott, of the *Terrible*, maintains in his present command the reputation he established in the *Scylla* for precision of fire of his guns' crews. At the recent prize-firing of the *Terrible*, the crews of the 6in. quick-firing guns scored eighty hits in 104 rounds. This is an exceptional record, and redounds to the credit of the guns' crews, the gunnery lieutenant and his staff, and the prime mover in this important work—the captain.

Commander Clifton Selater, of the *Condor*, left Portsmouth on Tuesday for the Pacific Station to replace the *Pheasant*.

Commander Edward F. Inglefield, of the *Sultan*, arrived at Plymouth on Monday last from the South-East Coast of America, and left for Sheerness to pay off.

Commander Ronald R. M. Hall (retired) has been appointed Deputy-Governor of the Naval Prison recently established at Portsmouth. He was an experienced gunnery officer, and promoted from the *Sultan* from the latter post, but suffered by slow advancement. His old friends will be glad to hear that employment is provided him while still possessing activity of mind and limb.

Commander William O. Storey, of the *Hearty*, employed on fishery protection in the North Sea, has presented £500 to the Mayor of Lowestoft for endowing a cot, to be named after that vessel, in the local hospital. The amount was raised by the officers and ship's company under his command at various entertainments given by them on different occasions, and is a recognition of the goodwill shown to those on board by the inhabitants of Lowestoft.

Lieut. E. J. Newman, from the *Monarch*, and Midshipman Andrew Cunningham, from the *Doris*, arrived at Southampton on Saturday last in the Beaver Line steamship, *Lake Erie*, from South Africa.

Lieut. Sampson Sladen, late R.N., of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, is, we are sorry to say, seriously ill from lead poison, acquired from the fumes of burning tea cases, lined with lead, which he inhaled at a fire in a tea warehouse on 25th ult.

Surgeon Arthur K. Bankart, of the *Osborne*, who has been in medical attendance at Balmoral and Windsor during the past five weeks, was relieved at the latter Royal residence on Monday last by Sir James Reid, Bart., and returned to his duties on board the Royal yacht.

ROYAL MARINES.

General Sir Anthony B. Stransham, who died at Ealing on the 6th ult., left estate valued at £4,463.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Thomas F. D. Bridge obtains the appointment of A.D.C. to the Queen, vacant by the promotion of Major-General A. B. Crosbie. He is the senior of the substantive lieut.-colonels, and he saw considerable service in the Sudan during some of the hardest fighting. He is a younger brother of Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge.

Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Robyns, R.M.L.I., has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. His principal war service was during the Zulu campaign of 1878-9, when he accompanied the Ekowe relief column, and fought at the battle of Gingihlovo and the relief of Ekowe. He afterwards served with General Crealock's column.

Major Alfred E. Marchant, recently awarded C.B., for his distinguished services in South Africa, arrived at Southampton in the transport *Tagus* on Friday evening in last week.

Captain Sydney Gaitskell, R.M.A., has been selected for the adjutancy of the 1st Devon Artillery Volunteers, at Exeter, of which Lieut. (retired) F. R. Carr R.N., an old gunnery officer, is senior major and hon. lieut.-colonel.

Lieut. Harold G. B. Armstrong, of the *Barfleur*, specially promoted captain for the recent operations in China, is the third officer of the infantry branch who has attained company rank since 1878, for service in the field or under fire. As he has only four years' service and is less than twenty-four years of age, he is far more fortunate than either Major-General A. B. Crosbie or Colonel Townley W. Dowding, who were similarly advanced. His elder brother, Captain St. George B. Armstrong, of the Naval Intelligence Department, attained his present rank by seniority before he was twenty-seven and with little more than eight years' service, having joined the corps at the comparatively early age of sixteen-and-a-half years. Their gallant father, Colonel W. G. Armstrong, served during a less seasonable period of promotion, having been nearly seventeen years a subaltern, and thirty-four years of age when promoted captain.

SOUTH AFRICAN REWARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was with deep interest that I read the letter of "Disappointed" in your issue of the 10th inst. My brother was on board the *Diadem* during those times, and did his share in the defence of our Empire, but, with the remainder of the ship's company, would rather have gone, and hoped to be sent to the front. In a letter to me from Gibraltar, dated October 19, 1899, he wrote:—"We were packed off last Sunday night quite suddenly to the Rock, and from there I think we are going to St. Vincent. There is a rumour that we are going to the Cape. I hope we go and land a party for Kruger's benefit."

On October 28, writing from St. Vincent, he said:—"We arrived here a couple of days ago, after a lovely trip. Two transports came in last night to coal. We are going to cheer them out."

Again on November 27 he wrote:—"I think we stand a chance of going to the front yet, as we had a telegram from the Cape to-day, which stated that our bluejackets had lost a lot. We are all of one mind—want to go, but can't be spared. Troopers arrive, and we coal them—the coolies can't work hard enough. Afterwards we cheer—the band plays—then more cheers, and then we wait for the next. There are a lot of sharks about here, which follow the troopships carrying horses. We scare them away by exploding a few submarine charges of guncotton."

Possibly you can find space in your paper for this letter, as I think a medal should be awarded to the officers and men of the *Diadem*, in recognition of the services they cheerfully rendered for Queen and country. The duties carried out by them were equally as necessary as those carried out by the officers and men in South African waters. Reading "Disappointed's" letter recalled to me in a vivid manner the letters written by my brother, from which the above extracts are taken.

ALF. H. CLAYTON.

Holme Court, Isleworth, W.

A MEETING of the committee of the Royal Naval Fund was held this week to consider applications for grants to widows and dependent relatives of seamen and Marines. There were present Admiral Sir William Dowell (chairman), Sir George Hayter Chubb, Mr. G. T. Lambert, C.B., Mr. J. Gordon Langton, Lieut. Gerald R. Maltby, R.N., Mr. John Rice, R.N., Admiral Sir George Willes, and Major-General William P. Wright.

At the request of her Majesty's Government, Mr. Macartney will continue to hold the office of Financial Secretary to the Admiralty until the arrival of Mr. Arnold-Forster, whose immediate return from South Africa has not been possible.

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Navv Foreign.

The German Emperor has taken a step that has given great satisfaction among the seamen of his fleet by awarding the military honour decorations to all who have served in the actions in China. Such a wide distribution of this reward for good service is unique, and was not expected. Those who were present at the capture of the Taku Forts, who were with Sir Edward Seymour, and at the defence and relief of Tien-tsin, have been nominated for the reward. They number 248, including the whole company of the *Ilitis*, forty-six of the *Hertha*, forty-two of the *Hansa*, twenty-two of the *Kaiserin Augusta*, and twenty-three of the *Gefion*. The nearest approach to this wide distribution of the decorations was in the case of the Marines under Lieut. Count Soden, who so gallantly defended the German Legation.

It is impossible to say what may be the future of the submarine boat, but there are many Frenchmen who entertain no doubts. Thus writes the *Echo de l'Armée*:—"In the midst of the sadness and the pre-occupation of the present hour, we must accept as a consolation and a hope the naval revolution which is brought about by the progress of submarine navigation. The genius of our inventors is about to endow France with a marvellous instrument of national defence, destined very probably to weaken the crushing superiority of England at sea, capable of shaking her plans of universal dominion, and troubling her also at home. Destruction, terror, and death may now march silently in the invisible depths of the ocean." France, it appears, does not aspire to command the seas. She has too many enemies ashore for that, and capricious Destiny "has written Trafalgar and Austerlitz on the same page." But at least she can strike a blow at England. "*La France peut la poignarder sous le ventre.*" This benevolent intention, so elegantly expressed, comes easily from a Nationalist organ, and is worth recording.

A "Senatore," who is anonymous, but is understood to be Vice-Admiral Accinni, has contributed to the *Rivista Politica e Letteraria* an article of a despondent character upon the Italian Navy. Either Italy must consent to great sacrifices in order to increase her fleet, or she must renounce her position and abandon her defence. It is important that the fleet should be increased without delay, and the writer offers a plan. Ten battleships of 10,000 tons should be built at a cost of 240 million lire, 16 destroyers at 19 millions, and four auxiliary ships at six millions, while the *Italia* and *Lepanto* would be rebuilt at a cost of 16 millions, and the vessels in hand be completed by a vote of 50 millions. "Senatore" points out that if this sum is to be expended, even at the increased rate now admitted, the work could not be completed in less than 12 years, which he thinks is far too long a period, and he would expedite the building within the first four years, so that five battleships, two of the auxiliary ships, and the 16 destroyers should be completed. He therefore demands the addition of 51 million lire to the Budget in each of the first four years, and 27 millions in the succeeding years.

The *Popolo Romano*, discussing the argument of Admiral Accinni, in a later article, remarks that this preparation of building programmes, without regard to the financial exigencies of the country, does not seem altogether commendable, although the intentions of the distinguished writer are highly patriotic. The *Popolo* agrees with the *Perseveranza* that there can be no thought of a new loan, and that great difficulties attend the imposition of further taxation. It is thought that possibly something might be done in regard to the mercantile marine and sugar bounties, and some other matters that effect revenue and expenditure. The *Popolo* concludes that Italy will recognise what must be the solicitude of the Cabinet for the fleet, will welcome any solution of the difficulty, and will be willing to make sacrifices for this national cause.

Our readers are aware that the French Estimates of this year make large provision for improving the building and docking facilities

and the defensive resources of the ports in the Channel and the Mediterranean. Further defensive works for the protection of the harbour are to be undertaken at Cherbourg, where the powder factory is to be removed, and coaling facilities are to be increased and the wet dock space is to be enlarged. At Brest there is to be a new building slip, the protected harbour is to be completed, a store is to be erected, and further provision is to be made for the mobile defence, and the construction of two large basins at Lannion, and of one in the commercial harbour is planned. There is also to be a torpedo establishment at Lézardrieux. At Lorient and Rochfort the coal storages are to be increased, and later on the western passage is to be dredged at the former port, while it is intended to increase the docking facilities at Rochfort. The dredging of Toulon harbour is to be continued, the Castignean docks are to be lengthened, and another basin is to be formed at Missiessy; while magazines, large electric light installations, and other provisions and facilities are contemplated. At Corsica and Biserta great defensive works are intended, and also many improvements in the *arrondissements* of Algeria, while at Dakar and Saigon the construction of the arsenals will be continued.

There was lately an article in the *Yacht* in relation to the inadequate supply of officers for the French Navy. The want is both in regard to executive and engineer officers, and there exists no reserve of any value to meet the extensive calls of a general mobilisation. It would seem urgent that some step should be taken to create a better state of things, for the increase of the material of the fleet has not been accompanied by a parallel development of the *personnel*. Our contemporary strongly urges an increase in the ranks of executive officers, and recurs to the old contention that a rank should be established between that of the lieutenant and the *capitaine de frégate*, or commander. The average seniority of the French lieutenant on attaining promotion to commander is now about eighteen years, and the *Yacht* maintains that it is essential, in order to give satisfaction, that the grade of *capitaine de corvette* should be created, to include 100 or 150 of the senior lieutenants, who are at least forty years of age, and have served for twenty-five years. The change is greatly favoured within the navy, except by young officers who have much confidence in their future, and by some seniors who are just on the point of being promoted.

The French Superior Council of the Navy, which was reorganised last April, recently met for the first time since the change. The meeting was under the Presidency of the Minister of Marine, and its members are Vice-Admirals de la Jaille, Gervais, Humann, Bienaimé, and Rear-Admiral Bayle. The Minister explained the reasons for the reorganisation of the Board and submitted several questions to it which are to be carefully investigated. He charged them especially to study, with the shortest possible delay, the best types of submarine boats and subsimmers to be put in hand. The Minister was greatly impressed with the trials of the *Gustave Zédé* when he was lately at Toulon. The *Temps* says that the trial was a perfect success, and describes the system of vision by means of the periscope. This is an instrument which enables a submarine boat to direct its course when submerged. It consists of a tube with reflecting mirrors, and is upon the principle of the old *camera obscura*. The field of vision is very restricted, but the eye becomes habituated to the use of the instrument, and, according to the *Temps*, it will enable the commander to steam under water with perfect confidence. When M. de Lanessan was on board, everything passed off very well, and the boat was under command of Lieut. Jobard, with whom the Minister had a long talk. That officer, according to the *Temps*, is a *fanatique* in submarine navigation, and a great admirer of the *Zédé*, like all others who have commanded her.

The recent visit paid by the French Ministers to Corsica and Biserta has caused much comment in Germany, where the proceedings were watched with much curiosity, and our article upon the subject has been translated by the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, the *Hamburgischer Correspondent*, and the *Nationalzeitung*.

OUR FOREIGN CONTEMPORARIES.

The recent celebration of the centenary of Moltke has drawn fresh attention to his many writings, which have been so carefully prepared for publication by the German General Staff. They are in three groups, the first being the "Military Correspondence," which includes three parts, the first of the devoted to them war of 1864, the second to official correspondence during the war of 1866, and the third (which is in three sections) to the Franco-German War. The second group includes a remarkable study of the work of the Chief of the General Staff in time of peace, and the third comprises the historical works, in two sections. The first section includes the history of the war against Denmark in 1848-49, and the second many critical observations upon the campaigns of 1809, 1859, 1864, 1866, and 1870-71. All these are published officially by Messrs. Mittler, as also the "*Gesammelte Schriften und Denkwürdigkeiten*," in eight volumes. Thus Moltke's works and his collected writings make a vast body of military literature, and are extremely valuable to students who know German. Some portions of them have been translated.

The *Kriegstechnische Zeitschrift* has published in its latest issue a very interesting paper upon photography for military purposes. Photography was used to some extent in the Crimean War, and in subsequent European campaigns, and, giving good results, has established itself as of great military value. The French Army has made much use of it. The employment of photography is treated in the *Zeitschrift* in regard chiefly to ballistics and the flight of projectiles.

Deutschlands Land und Seemacht is a new journal, but appears to be related to our old contemporary the *Deutsche Heereszeitung*. It is devoted to naval and military matters, both in Germany and abroad, and is illustrated. The second number has an interesting article on the Kaiser's Navy, and another on the manoeuvres at Stettin, with much else that is of interest. It seems to promise well.

The *Boletín Demográfico Argentino*, published officially at Buenos Ayres, under the authority of the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Felipe Yofre, contains a surprising amount of information concerning the population of the Argentine Republic—births, deaths, immigration, migration, with an abundance of other facts of great interest to those concerned with demographic statistics. The *Boletín* is a serial, and we do not appear to have anything quite like it in this country.

THE HOSPITAL COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The evidence given by Mrs. Richard Chamberlain before the Hospital Commission brought to notice one point that seems to require explanation. It appeared that the general commanding the line of communications gave this lady permission to visit the hospitals without consulting—indeed, contrary to the wishes of—the principal medical officer, so far as can be inferred from her statements. This, I would submit, must have tended to impair the position, authority, and usefulness of the doctor. If the general commanding the line of communications could not trust his P.M.O. to deal with applications, under his orders, to visit the hospitals, surely the proper course would have been to have taken steps to have him replaced.

DISCIPLINE

It seems to be settled, says the *Pioneer*, that the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, on their return to India when they are released from keeping guard over the Boer prisoners in Ceylon, will be posted to Rawal Pindi. The 1st Northamptonshire, which took their place at Allahabad a year ago when they sailed for Natal, will probably be moved back to Fyzabad; and the 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers from Peshawar, will come down to Allahabad.

A MEETING of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund was held at the Commander-in-Chief's Levée Room, Horse Guards, on Thursday. There were present: H.B.H. the Duke of Cambridge (president), H.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Earl Nelson, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Welby, Lord Pirbright, the Hon. E. F. Leveson-Gower, Sir George Hayter-Chubb, Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, Sir William Dowell, Sir Francis Mowatt, the Accountants-General of the Army and of the Navy and Colonel J. S. Young, secretary.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

Near BOTHAVILLE, Nov. 6.

8th Huss.—WOUNDED: Lieut.-Col. Le Gallais*. Imp. Yeo.—6th Batn: WOUNDED: 1536 Hebson, 1467 McLanahan.
 Kitchener's Horse.—KILLED: Hepworth S. Brown. WOUNDED: 9651 Howarth, Woodhouse.
 R.H.A.—"U" Batt.: WOUNDED: Capt. Mair; 7546 Sgt. Cherry*; 31918 Bosomworth, 23469 Parkes; 72991 Cpl. Rogers, 19910 Belsham, 19521 Ruhl.
 E. Kent Mtd. Inf.—KILLED: Capt. Englebach. WOUNDED: 4272 L.-Cpl. Sedgwick; 5724 Fagg, 5749 Atkins, 3539 Wilkin, 3457 Benson.
 Suffolk Mtd. Inf.—WOUNDED: Lieut. Peebles; Col. Sgt. (? 4595) Mangles; Sgts. 210 Bilborough, 3009 Turner, Cpl. 8371 Fuller; Pte. 4925 Oliver.
 E. Yorks Mtd. Inf.—KILLED: 3340 Evans. WOUNDED: 3551 Holland.
 S. Wales Bordrs. Mtd. Inf.—KILLED: Lieut. Williams. Gloucester Mtd. Inf.—KILLED: 3741 Bryant.
 Worcester Mtd. Inf.—KILLED: 3731 Cpl. R. Smith; 4933 Norton. WOUNDED: 4153 T. Smith.
 W. Riding Mtd. Inf.—WOUNDED: Capt. Harris.
 Hants Mtd. Inf.—WOUNDED: Major Welch.
 Oxford L.I.—WOUNDED: Capt. Colville.
 Essex Mtd. Inf.—WOUNDED: 3827 Sgt. Raven.
 Derby Mtd. Inf.—WOUNDED: 3930 Scrimshaw.
 Middlesex Mtd. Inf.—WOUNDED: Lieut. Percy Smith.
 Durham L.I.—WOUNDED: Lieut.-Col. Ross.
 Gordons Mtd. Inf.—KILLED: 4760 Johnson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

8th Huss.—4263 L.-Cpl. Moore, killed; 2178 Sgt. Tyler; 3321 Beilly (P4141) Leech wounded with French's Force, between Carolina and Bethel, Oct. 16-19; previously reported as of 8th Huss.
 13th Huss.—Lieut. Lyons, wounded, Standerton, Nov. 8.
 Imp. Yeo.—15880 L.-Cpl. Smallwood; 15864 Oates; 15881 Savory, missing, have rejoined. 6th Batn.: Capt. Hodget wounded, Syferfontein, Oct. 31. 16th: Capt. Reynolds, wounded, Twii River, Nov. 1. 1st Co.: 9275 Stow; 4 Read, prisoners, near Winburg, Nov. 4. 5th Co.: 301 Cpl. Hughes, 414 Martin, wounded, Twii River, Nov. 1. 8th: 5056 Myers killed; 561 Prince wounded, near Reitz, Nov. 10. 29th Co.: 3642 Davies, 3608 Flint, wounded Reddersburg, Nov. 3. 31st: 8186 Cpl. Morgan, wounded, Schanz Kopp's, Nov. 4. 34th: 6354 Rhodes*, 66302 Cpl. Thornton, Nov. 7, 6370 Edwards, wounded near Vrede, Nov. 9. 35th: 6417 Trembart, 6449 Broome, 6382 Newman, wounded, Nov. 7, near Vrede. 45th: Lieut. Viscount Ennismore, wounded near Rustenburg, Nov. 7; Capt. Stannus, wounded Reddersburg, Nov. 3. 54th: 9512 Woods, wounded, Reddersburg, Nov. 3; 9531 L.-Cpl. Kelly, wounded near Rustenburg, Nov. 7. 66th: 12195 Burgoyne, killed; 12191 Cpl. Barker, wounded, Twii River, Nov. 1.
 Irreg. Horse, Brabant's.—1st: 9159 Perch, wounded, Winkels Drift, Nov. 6; Sgt. McLeod, wounded, Lindley, Oct. 23. 2nd: Reid, reported wounded, Wepener, Apr. 23, was killed in action. Kitchener's.—3131 L.-Cpl. Thompson, killed, Bourdillians, Nov. 7. I. L. H.—Machie, wounded, Frederickstad, Oct. 25; 584 Sgt.-Maj. Hardie, injured, railway accident, Kaapmuiden, Oct. 9. Strathcona's.—175 Bull, accidentally wounded, Frederickstad, Nov. 3. Vict. Bushmen.—94 O'Reilly, near Ottoshoop, Nov. 11; 252 Rickard, Wonderfontein, Nov. 9, wounded. S. Aust. Bushmen.—48 Johnson, wounded, Wonderfontein, Nov. 9; 1294 Richardson, 1163 Ball, wounded, Lichtenburg, Sept. 28. Lovat's.—8750 Henderson, wounded, Edenburg, Nov. 12; Surg. Hartley, wounded, near Phillipolis, Nov. 8; 8796 McDonald, wounded, Muzarab, Nov. 3. Diamond Flds.—1099 Sutherland*, wounded, Reit Vlei, 1090 Wallis, killed, Kromelenbog, Nov. 7. Loch's.—175 Cpl. Pringle, wounded, Taaibosch, Nov. 13. Roberts's.—2182 Harvey, previously reported died of wounds, Luckhoff, Oct. 22, was prisoner and quite well, Oct. 29.
 Police.—Cape: 806 Wilson, wounded, Honeyneest Kloof,

Nov. 6; 883 Huskinson*, Coughlan, wounded, Vryburg, Oct. 11.

Mtd. Rifles, Canadian.—1st: 203 McDonald, missing, has rejoined, and was wounded, Belfast, Nov. 5. Cape: 2387 Cpl. Bates, killed, Winkels Drift, Nov. 6; 3165 Pierce, wounded, Vryburg, Oct. 11.

Mtd. Inf., Bethune's.—1081 St. Austin, wounded, Oct. 1, no place given. W. Aust: 5 Clare, prisoner, has been released.

R.F.A.—38th Batt.: 49367 Milles, wounded, Honeyneest Kloof, Nov. 6. 43rd: 5282 Spittle, wounded, Rustenburg, Nov. 7. 52nd: 3759 Sgt. Bowles, wounded near Phillipolis, Nov. 8. 53rd: 2696 Usher, wounded, Lydenburg, Oct. 31. 66th: 88315 Sgt. Nurse, 29448 Bombr. Kilminster, 6473 Lucas, 83334 Robbins, 24530 Clark, injured railway accident, Kaapmuiden, Oct. 9. 78th: 98964 Bombr. Stear, wounded, Frederickstad, Oct. 25. Pom-Pom: 12265 Dickenson, wounded, Schanz Koppes, Nov. 4.

R.G.A.—17th Co. (W.D.): 15015 Hutchinson*, accidentally shot, Rhenoster, Nov. 12.

Amm. Col.—10th: Lieut. Hawke, 87860 Sgt. Clarke, 73540 Cpl. Rigby, 9305 Bombr. Archer, 77495 C Jones, 76835 Bombr. Bishop, 81415 Hollinrake, 79816 Connor, 78809 Davis, 83556 Holland, 27331 Thompson, 78314 Burnage, injured, railway accident, Kaapmuiden, Oct. 9. Liverpool.—1st: 3576 Neale, 3213 Sills, 4436 Boyle, previously reported missing, now reported killed, Aug. 23. Norfolk.—3rd: 4028 Howlett, accidentally injured, Kaffir River, Nov. 7.

Devon.—1st: 4647 Simons, wounded, Lydenburg, Oct. 31.

Somerset L.I.—2nd: 2642 Newton, wounded, Muzarab, Nov. 3; 2380 Hughes, wounded, Potchefstroom, Nov. 8. E. Yorks Mtd. Inf.—402 Sgt.-Maj. Haigh, wounded, Lindley, Oct. 23.

Leicester.—1st: 3850 Mardon, wounded, Lydenburg, Oct. 31.

Scots Fus.—2nd: 5689 Ferguson, wounded, Frederickstad, Oct. 25.

K.O.S.B.—7053 Waddin, accidentally wounded, Gethens Koppes, Nov. 11.

Cameronians.—2nd: 3236 Mathieson, 5423 McLaughlin, 875 Paterson, 1885 McLaren, wounded near Greylingstad, Nov. 6.

E. Lancs.—Mtd. Inf.: 3209 Cpl. Fitzgerald, wounded, Vereeniging, Nov. 9.

W. Riding.—3009 Sgt. Turner, wounded, near Bothaville, Nov. 5.

W. Kent.—2nd: 5329 W. Roberts, 5375 Harris, missing, Bethlehem, Oct. 19; 1745 Munday, 3431 Sgt. Montague, 5280 Hipkins, wounded, Frankfort, Nov. 6.

Shrops. L.I.—Sgt. 3431 Keigh, L.-Cpl. 5242 Avery. Ptes. 5442 Harrison, 2708 Walwin, 3389 Humphreys, 2321 Snowdell, 5690 Smith, 4446 Sedgwick, 2032 Pritchard, 1555 Richard, 1908 Webster, 2643 Hardwick, 2526 Brian, 5435 H. A. Moore, 5585 Ralichan, 3337 F. Moore, 1540 Williams, missing, Brakfontein, Aug. 18, have rejoined.

K.R.R.—1st: For 9673 Balemair, killed, Ladysmith, Jan. 6, read 9673 Bateman.

Wilts.—2nd: 5336 Carter, reported died wounds, Bethlehem, July 30, is alive and well, and now at Wynberg.

Manchester.—2nd: 2277 R. Hall (? 2677 T. Hall), wounded near Vrede, Nov. 6; 2837 Fishwick, wounded near Standerton, Nov. 12.

York and Lanc.—1st: 5160 Cpl. Watson, wounded, Wakkerstroom, Nov. 7.

Durham L.I.—3rd: 4878 Hanley, killed, 5263 Burness, wounded near Edenburg, Nov. 12.

Seaforths.—6333 Irvine, killed; 2716 L. Sgt. Pirie, 2897 Wilson, 1646 Haley, wounded, Rustenburg, Nov. 7; 2nd Lieut. Craik, wounded, Reddersburg, Nov. 8; 4861 Gemmell, 6229 Parsons, 5805 Lawson, 6263 Alexander, 4150 Peatson, 6449 Paton, wounded, Phillipolis, Nov. 8.

Irish Rifles.—2nd: 5883 Scott*, wounded, Dewetsdorp, Nov. 5.

Irish Fus.—5214 Cpl. Creighan, wounded, Blood River, Nov. 7.

Leinster.—1st: 5488 Cooke, wounded near Standerton, Nov. 12.

Canadian Inf.—8167 Lester, missing, place not stated, Apr. 30.

Duke of Edinburgh's O.V.R.—530 Davenport, wounded, Douglas, May 30.

P.A. Vol. Gd.—990 Turnbull, reported missing, has rejoined.

Welsh Border Brig. Bearer Co.:—13393 Act. St.-Sgt. Warwick, accidentally injured, Harrismith, Nov. 10.

DEATHS REPORTED.

(Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.)

5th D.G.—3619 Saunders, accidentally killed, Volksrust, Nov. 7; 4681 Robinson, disease unknown, Newcastle, Nov. 8.

2nd Drag.—397 Powell, Wynberg, June 27.

5th Lancers.—3533 Pickard, dysentery, Pretoria, Nov. 7.

19th Huss.—4771 Wells, Pretoria, Nov. 4.

Imp. Yeo.—1st Co.: 226 Goodman, Winburg, Nov. 11.

32nd: 8980 Gregory, Boshof, May 19.

Irreg. Horse.—Orpen's: 80 Johnston, drowned, Hope-town, Feb. 14. I.L.H.: 605 Cribb, cervical vertebral (?), Bloemfontein, Nov. 7; 163 Sgt. Wileman, wounds, Johannesburg, Nov. 9. Brabant's: 1188 Herbert (? disease), Port Elizabeth, Nov. 7. Loch's: 143 Noad, dysentery, Kroonstad, Nov. 7; 2 Eady, Kroonstad, Nov. 10. N.Z. 4th (Roughriders): 1371 Botton, wounds, Kimberley, Nov. 10. Marshall's: 699 Trolly, wounds, Johannesburg, Nov. 6.

Mtd. Rifles.—Border: 421 Uhlmann, disease, Ladysmith, Jan. 30; 353 Cutcliffe, drowned, Durban, Aug. 11. Cape: Lieut. Rolfe, wounds, Kimberley, Nov. 13. Natal: 314 Thomas, Ladysmith, Jan. 24; 237 Cpl. Parkhill, Durban, Apr. 24, both disease.

Mtd. Inf.—S. Aust.: 10 Cpl. Klaffer, Wynberg, Oct. 11.

Thorneycroft's: 1759 killed Spion Kop, Jan. 24, previously reported missing.

Natal Carbineers.—833 Price, Mar. 16; 462 Moody, Jan. 10, both dysentery; 472 Birkett, Feb. 12, all Ladysmith; 596 Patton, Mar. 27; 571 Murray, appendicitis, Apr. 6, both Maritzburg; 358 Regt.-Sgt.-Maj. Bowen, Lidgetton, Mar. 28; 728 Goldstein, killed, Monte Christo, Feb. 16.

Police.—O.R.C.: 402 Lewishage Murray, killed, Daspoort, Nov. 7.

R.F.A.—14th Batt.: 31095 Shakleton, Maritzburg, Nov. 7. 19th: 74449 Plummer, aneurism, Newcastle, Nov. 12. 42nd: 8404 Blay, disease unknown, Lydenburg, Nov. 7. 82nd: 89097 Flavill, Florida, June 1.

Natal Field Arty.—16 Sgt. York, injuries, Sept. 5; 169 J. Smith, pneumonia, Sept. 2, both Dundee.

Cape Garr. Arty.—96 Henry Greenpoint, Nov. 7.

R.E.—23rd Co.: 2729 Stanton, dysentery, Lydenburg, Oct. 20. 26th Co.: 24908 Francis, intestinal obstruction, Pretoria, Nov. 4. 1st Div. Tele. Batn.: 2875 Petts, dysentery, Johannesburg, Nov. 9.

Gren. Gds.—2nd: 2454 Reid, Harrismith, Nov. 8. 3rd: 7140 Plum, tubercular cystitis, Wynberg, Nov. 10.

Coldstream Gds.—1st: 1492 Dunn, Standerton, Oct. 6.

Scots Gds.—1967 Smart, dysentery, place not stated, May 29.

R. Scots.—1st: 4211 Baxter, disease unknown, Nelspruit, Nov. 5; 6599 Watson, Germiston, Nov. 7. 3rd: 6480 Allen, Kroonstad, Nov. 11. Mtd. Inf.: 4556 Dickson, wounds, near Vrede, Nov. 12.

E. Kent.—2nd: 6112 L.-Cpl. Cooper, Kroonstad, Nov. 9.

3rd: 3133 Burke, dysentery, Kroonstad, Nov. 8.

Lanc.—2nd: 2950 Cowell, wounds, Vryheid, Nov. 7.

Northland Fus.—1st: 4967 Jeffs, Kimberley, Nov. 12.

R. Fus.—2nd: 3670 Hubble, disease not given, at sea, June 5.

Norfolk.—2nd: 5215 Turner, dysentery, Springfontein, Nov. 10. 3rd: 4224 Dyke, drowned while bathing Kaffir River Bridge, Nov. 7.

Devon.—1st: 1588 Arthurs, peritonitis, Lydenburg, Oct. 28. 2nd: 5584 Long, Standerton, Sept. 29.

Suffolk.—1st: 4945 Finch, Johannesburg, Nov. 8.

Somerset L.I.—2nd: 3699 Hasler, Kimberley, Nov. 9.

4th: 3476 Hopes, E. London, Nov. 7.

W. Yorks.—4th: 4432 Sgt. Hewitt, wounds, Cape Town, Nov. 8.

E. Yorks.—2nd: 3568 Col.-Sgt. Selth, nephritis, Harrismith, Nov. 12.

Leicester.—1st: 4127 Lord (? disease), Bloemfontein, May 10.

Lanc. Fus.—1475 Canter, disease unknown, Dundee, Nov. 9.

Welsh Fus.—2nd: 5544 Davies, Oct. 26; 3077 Thomas, Oct. 27; both dysentery, no place given.

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S. Wales Bords.—583 [Cpl. Hyde, Johannesburg, Nov. 4.
Inniskillings.—1st: 3524 Murphy, fracture skull, Bloemfontein, Nov. 9.
Gloucester.—2nd: 5247, Hayes, Thaba, Nchu, Nov. 8.
E. Lancs.—Mtd. Inf.: 320 Cpl. Fitzgerald, wounds, Vereeniging, Nov. 10.
E. Surrey.—1st: Harper, peritonitis, *Simla*, Sept. 1.
Hants.—Vol. Co: 51 Sutton, Pretoria, Nov. 3.
S. Lancs.—1st: Capt. Lynch,; 4111 Sgt. Chapman, wounds, Springfontein, Nov. 12.
Welsh.—3rd: 7846 Hollis, pneumonia, Prieska, Nov. 8. Vol Co.: 7323 Sergt. Rees, Germiston, Nov. 4.
Northampton.—2nd: 5968 Harris, Kimberley, Nov. 6.
Berks.—2nd: 4749 Vaughan, Bloemfontein, Nov. 9;
1184 Stone, Middlesburg, Nov. 5.
Middlesex.—6th: 900 Young, Greenpoint, Nov. 12.
K.R.R.—2nd: 1920 Bartlett, Colombo, Nov. 12. 9th:
3292 Sullivan, dysentery, Kroonstad, Nov. 8; 5384 Mahoney, Germiston, Nov. 8.
Manchester.—1st: 2368 Mannion, Lydenburg, Oct. 25.
2nd: 2nd Lieut. Woodhouse, wounds, near Vrede, Nov. 9;
1754 Prigg, debility and dysentery, Standerton, Nov. 9.
York and Lanc.—1st: 5667 Belk, dysentery, Newcastle, Nov. 14; Hatchell, abscess liver, *Simla*, Aug. 31.
Seaforths.—2nd: 3795 Gardner, drowned, Norval's Pont, Nov. 12.
Irish Rifles.—2nd: 2779 A. Kelly, suffocation, Thaba Nchu, Nov. 6.
Leinster.—1st: 5325, Manning, Standerton, Nov. 8.
Munster Fus.—1st: (? 5784) Hollman, killed, Honey-nest Kloof, Nov. 6; 6248 Ryan, Pretoria, Nov. 6.
R B.—2nd: 9439 Austin, dysentery, Lydenburg, Oct. 23.
C.I.V.—849 Weston, on *Aurania*, Oct. 29.
Durban L.I.—2 Sgt.-Instr. Crosby, disease, Maritzburg, Aug. 24; 592 Barrett, Durban, July 15; 138 Sturgeon, pneumonia, Dundee, July 6.
Canadian Regt.—4263 Vannorman, place unknown, June 7.
Queenstown R.V.—607 Bauwman (? disease), Aliwal North, Apr. 30; Hickerson, endocarditis, Queenstown, Nov. 13.
R.A.M.C.—13248 Penman, appendicitis, Bloemfontein, Nov. 12.
Natal Naval Vols.—53 2nd cl. P.O. Dreves, Durban, April 6; 246 Gr. J. Jones, Ladysmith, Mar. 25.

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

NAVAL.

Algerine.—Sick Berth Att. 350403 Gibson, enteric.
R.M.U.I.—Po. 8697 Dunnett, dysentery; Ply. 8669
Forrester, enteric, all at Wei-hai-wei, Nov. 11.

MILITARY.

R.E.—23rd Co.: 28349 Tisdale, enteric, Hong Kong,
Nov. 8.

Bengal Lancers.—WOUNDED—14th: Lieut. Teed. 15th: one man. 16th: two men, Kusan, Oct. 22.
Madras Pioneers.—1st: KILLED: Accidentally, one man, Pao-ting-fu, Oct. 23.
N.S.W. Cont.—DIED: Surg. Steel, Nov. 10.

OUR SOLDIERS UNDER DEFEAT.—“Linesman,” writing in the November *Blackwood*, gives an impressive description of the magnificent discipline of the men who retired before the Boers at Colenso:—“The red faces lose their jollity in a flash, as they turn at the word of command from those vicious kopjes behind to the distant camp. All the weariness of those ten hours, the hunger and thirst, the thoughts of dead comrades, perhaps most of all the sorrow for dead hopes, set their seal upon the British countenances as if by magic. That tramp back, even after it had dragged itself out of reach of the long arms of the long French guns, was a dismal enough experience. Unreally slow, too, though there was no thought of impressing the enemy by a retirement of studied leisure. But they *must* have been impressed, nevertheless, even more than by the callous advance earlier in the day; and subsequent conversations with Boers go to show that many a patriot mouth and pair of eyes opened very wide indeed at the spectacle of human beings literally unstoppable by flying lead. It was Sir John Moore who said that British soldiers were ‘no good in a retirement.’ Well, the campaign in South Africa has slain yet another hoary delusion. There were many retirements for the army of Natal after that, as all the world knows—some melancholy, some as unemotional and as passive as lead, one terrible and full of gloom, one of romantic suspense and risk. The writer hopes to describe them in detail some day, for, thank God that a soldier can say so, they form a chapter in our military history to be read with as much pride for the ‘lads in red’ as ever glowed in an Englishman’s heart at any tale of victory. There is a triumph of defeat as well as of glory; few soldiers in the world but our own have ever gained it. No soldiers but our own have ever turned their backs on an exulting foe, with their discipline intact—nay, more rigid and dignified than before; with their spirit as high, their courage as steadfast, their faith in a gallant commander grappling with a well-nigh impossible task as unshaken as that of any army which ever rushed to victory at its first onset.”

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H. PATTERSON.—We do not give addresses.

PRESS VIEWS AND CORRESPONDENCE ON SERVICE MATTERS

Service subjects more and more occupy the attention of the daily metropolitan press, in all the organs of which leading articles, correspondence, and intelligence occupy considerable space, in marked contrast to the neglect which prevailed up to the time of the Crimean War. The views and opinions of journalists are not of so much importance as those of naval and military officers and experts, but the general public have also something to say upon the great question of national defence, for they pay the piper although they do not call the tune. This week the *Times*, in addition to its ordinary Service contents, contained a letter from the Secretary of the Colonists' Land and Loan Corporation, on Military Colonisation in South Africa, on Nov. 10. On Nov. 12 Lieut.-Gen. Laurie and Mr. W. S. Paul wrote about early colonial volunteering. On Nov. 14, a criticism from "Briton" appeared, condemning the breech-action of our new big guns, an account of the doings of Lord Methuen's Division, and a captured Boer despatch; and on the 16th, the leading journal dealt with the vexed question of the employment of engineer officers in civil work in India; and "Onlooker" criticised severely the Army Contract Department for its dealings with Kynoch's Ammunition Company. The *Daily Mail*, of the 12th and 13th, enlarged on War Office schemes for the future of the "New Army," but our excellent contemporary should remember that the whole question must be threshed out in Parliament, and that War Office schemes depend upon the votes of the House of Commons. The *Daily News*, on the 13th and 15th, contained the apologies of Lord Rosslyn to those whom, on Lord Roberts's showing, his statements had wronged. And on the 15th Mr. Hales, who did not find much acceptance for his views in South Africa, suggested some improvements for "the Army and its horses." Our respected contemporary has certainly not expressed satisfaction or approval of their late correspondent's views. This week's brief summary includes four only of the leading dailies. It does not profess to be in any way exhaustive.

THE *Britannic*, conveying the Imperial Representative Military Contingent to Australia, which left Southampton on Nov. 12, is to arrive at Gibraltar on Nov. 16, Malta Nov. 20, Port Said Nov. 23, Aden Nov. 29, Fremantle Dec. 14, and Sydney on Dec. 21. She will stop one day at Fremantle.

MESSRS. CLARIDGE, SON, & RENNIE have been instructed to Sell by Auction, at **BINGLEY HALL KING ALFRED'S PLACE, BIRMINGHAM**, on **Thursday, 13th December next**, at 11 o'clock, the following **MACHINE GUNS and ACCESSORIES**, unless previously disposed of by private treaty:—

Class.	No. on Gun.	No. on Stock.	No. of Barrels	Calibre.	Manufactured by	Date of Manufacture	Kind of Feed.	How Mounted.	Condition of Gun.	REMARK.
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	8	1	10	42	"	1893	"	Y Mount and Tripod .	Hopper-catch wanted .	Russian Berdau Cartridge.
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	10	1	10	42	"	1893	"	Y Mount	"	" "
	11	1	10	42	"	1893	"	Y Mount and Tripod .	"	" "
	12	1	10	42	"	1893	"	" Bracket	"	" "
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	—	1	6	42	"	1893	"	Hand Carriage	"	" " carriage complete,
										Handsworth Volunteers.
	31	1	6	45	"	1893	"	"	"	Gatling English Cartridge, "
	32	1	6	45	"	1893	"	"	"	" "
	22	1	10	8 m.	Gatling Gun Co. .	1889	"	Turret Mount	"	Danish Cartridges } These two guns are ar-
	24	1	10	8 m.	"	1889	"	"	"	" " } ranged for Turret Mount,
										" " } and are complete with
										" " } Feed cases.
	2	1	10	45	Armstrong's . .	1882	"	Carriage Plan. Steel .	"	Gatling English Service Cartridge.
2nd	60	1	10	45	" . .	1882	"	" " "	"	" " "
	104	1	10	443	" . .	1882	"	Y Mount	"	French Gras Cartridge.
	—	1	10	45	Armstrong's . .	1876	Drum		Good	Gatling Cartridge, English Service
	—	1	10	45	Colt's Co., U.S.A.	1873	"		"	45 Cartridge, U. S. Service
	150	1	10	42	"	1873	"		"	Russian Berdau Cartridge
	163	2	10	42	"	1878	"		"	" " brass breech, short barrels.
	3	1	10	42	"	1878	"	On Sheet-Steel Carriage.	"	" " long "
	—	2	10	42	"	1878	"	" "	"	" " " "
	—	1	10	45	"	1878	Straight	" "	"	U. S. Service Cartridge " " "
	—	1	10	45	"	1884	"	" "	"	" " all brass case, 24 barrels.
3rd	—	1	5	42	"	1884	Drum		"	Russian Cartridge, brass breech, single frame.
	—	1	6	42	Russia "	1885	Straight		"	" " all brass case.
	—	1	6	4	"	1885	Accles		"	" " "
	—	1	6	1	Colt's Co., U.S.A.	1876	Drum	Carriage Stee	Good	Brass breech.
	—	3	6	1	"	1872	"		"	" "
	—	2	10	65	"	1878	"		"	Cast-iron breech.
	—	2	10	65	"	1874	Drum		"	" "
	—	1	10	75	"	1873	"	On Field Carriage . . .	"	" "

- ¹ Pedestal mount with shield for ships, decks or bridge. Model 1893 for 42 in. and 43 in. calibre guns (Grenfell and Accles).
- ² Gun Carriage with three wheels, made 1886, at Armstrong's.
- ³ Limbers, steel, 2 with ammunition box, made by Grenfell and Accles, 1893.
- ⁴ Steel carriage wheels, made at Armstrong's.
- ⁵ Steel carriage wheels, made at Armstrong's.
- ⁶ Wood carriage trails, made at Colt's Armoury, U.S.A., 1876, for 42 in. and 45 in. calibre guns.

5 Wood carriage trails, complete with wheels for 65 in., 75 in., and 1 in. calibre guns, made at Colt's U.S.A., 1873 to 1876.

1 Steel gun carriage trail, no wheels, for 0.45 in. calibre gun, model at Armstrong's, 1880.

3 " " " " 1 in. gun, " "

1 " " " " with shield for 0.45 in. calibre gun, made at Armstrong's, 1880.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Auctioneers, Messrs. Claridge, Son, & Rennie,
5, Waterloo Street, Birmingham. [Telephone No. 1883.]

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 13.

3rd Hussars.—Christian name of 2nd Lieut. Montague Burge is as now stated, and not as previously described.

4th Hussars.—Lieut. T. P. Tew placed on temp. half-pay on account of ill-health.

7th Hussars.—Capt. F. W. Wormald to be Adjt., vice Capt. C. E. G. Norton, appointed to staff.

Cavalry Depot.—Lieut.-Col. E. Hegan resumes appointment of Lieut.-Col. (Nov. 1).

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

4th Batn.—Lieut. J. W. Ritchie resigns his commission 6th Batn.—Lieut. W. Burton Stewart resigns his commission; Pte. Walter G. Gardyne to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (Oct. 11).

14th Batn.—Sergt. Norman S. Rouse to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (July 7).

16th Batn.—Lieut. C. Brook, from Lieut., to be Adjt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (March 13).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieut. (District Officer) F. R. N. Orford seconded for service as an Adjt. of Volunteer Artillery (Oct. 22).

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Majors to be Lieut.-Cols.:—E. S. May, R. E. Boothby, W. F. L. Lindsay, R. Bannatine-Allason, and H. C. Dunlop, Professor, Ordnance College, on augmentation; Hon. A. Sidney, vice H. C. Dunlop, removed for service on staff; Sir Godfrey V. Thomas, Bart., on augmentation.

Cpts. to be Majors:—F. A. G. Y. Elton, vice C. T. Robinson, appointed to staff (Sept. 22); E. J. Duffus, vice J. Hanwell killed in action; F. Potts, vice A. W. Gay, appointed to staff (Oct. 31); G. F. Milne, employed on staff, vice E. S. May; J. R. Wilson, vice R. E. Boothby; A. G. Glanville, vice W. F. L. Lindsay; G. Calvert, vice R. Bannatine-Allason; C. J. U. Morris, vice Hon. A. Sidney; H. L. Powell, vice Sir G. V. Thomas, Bart.

Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. antedated:—G. H. Stobart to Sept. 22, vice F. A. G. Y. Elton; A. E. B. Fair to Oct. 1, vice W. Thwaites, appointed Divnl. Adjt.; R. A. Birley, to Oct. 6, vice J. C. G. A. Hankey, appointed Divnl. Adjt.

Lieuts. to be Cpts.:—F. T. Brown, on Seconded List; H. F. E. Lewin, vice J. Dalby, appointed Divnl. Adjt. (Oct. 12); W. E. Edwards, on seconded list; R. E. Paley, vice H. W. Taylor, killed in action (Oct. 14); E. C. W. D. Walthall, vice C. H. Wilson (Oct. 23); E. M. Conolly, vice F. E. L. Barker (Oct. 26); M. J. F. Fitz-

Gerald, vice E. J. Duffus (Oct. 31); W. A. S. Gemmell, vice H. Ramsden, appointed Divnl. Adjt. (Nov. 1).

Gentlemen, from South Australian Local Military Force, to be 2nd Lieuts. (dated May 23, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Nov. 14):—Pte. William H. Gosse, from South Australian Mtd. Inf.; Pte. Frank G. Saunders, from South Australian Mtd. Inf. Capt. C. H. Wilson (Oct. 23) and F. E. L. Barker (Oct. 26) to be Divnl. Adjts. on augmentation.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Date of restoration to establishment of supy. Capt. A. H. Lee is Aug. 22, not as stated in *Gazette* of Oct. 5.

Lieuts. to be Cpts.:—R. B. M. Cameron, vice C. R. B. Owen, seconded (Oct. 1); V. L. Beer, vice J. E. L. Bruce, seconded (Oct. 5); G. de S. Dudley, Divnl. Adjt.; E. Davison, on augmentation (Oct. 10); B. R. R. Rambaut, vice C. W. Brownlow, promoted (Nov. 1).

Capt. S. F. Alderson to be Divnl. Adjt., vice Capt. Hon. M. R. C. Ward, vacated appointment (Oct. 1).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Highlanders.—Sergt. Charles Stirling (Lovat's Scouts) granted temp. rank of 2nd Lieut. in Army whilst attached to regt. for duty (June 14).

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. G. P. S. Hunt, antedated to May 25, vice A. S. Turner, promoted.

Royal Irish Rifles.—Major A. T. Swaine to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. C. Haggard, placed on half-pay (Oct. 28).

Army Service Corps.—Christian names of 2nd Lieut. Nevil Bursey Hodgson are as now described, not as stated in *Gazette* of Sept. 14.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Qrmr. and Hon. Lieut. C. F. Dear placed on temp. half-pay on account of ill-health (Oct. 13).

Hong Kong Regt.—Subadars Nur Khan and Karam Khan retire on retired pay; Jemadars Mehdi Khan (vice Nur Khan) and Rang Shah (vice Karam Khan) to be Subadars; Pay Havildars Ghulan Muhammad (vice Medi Khan), and Nur Khan (vice Rang Shah) to be Jemadars (Sept. 8).

STAFF.

Major-Gen. H. R. Abadie, C.B., to command troops in Jersey whilst Lieut.-Governor in that Island, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Hopton, K.C.B., whose period of service in appointment expires.

Col. E. B. Courtenay, from 10th Regimental District, to be an A.A.G., vice Col. A. H. Fraser, deceased (Oct. 8).

Major L. H. Reid, I.S.C., to be a Deputy-Judge-Advocate-Gen., China Expedition, with effect from date of assuming duty.

Appointment to staff made in South Africa confirmed:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. J. Reeves, from

Royal Irish Fusiliers, is graded as a Col. on staff whilst commanding eastern line of communication, east of Dalmanutha (Sept. 14).

Army Pay Dept.—Officers permanently appointed to Dept.:—Capt. W. E. O. C. Blunt, from Royal Irish Rifles, retaining his substantive rank (Jan. 29, 1898); Lieut. (now Capt.) S. D. Worgan, from Royal Sussex Regt., with substantive rank of Capt. in Army (May 7, 1898); Lieut. (now Capt.) C. N. Hunter, from Gloucester Regt., with substantive rank of Capt. in Army (Sept. 20, 1898); Lieut. N. G. Thompson, Norfolk Regt., to be Paymr. (Dec. 29, 1899).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. L. A. Hope, C.B., A.S.C., to be Col. (Oct. 10).

Half-pay.—Major H. St. L. Wood, D.S.O., from Dorset Regt., to be Lieut.-Col.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut. Col. E. W. Mapleton, M.B., R.A.M.C., granted local rank of Col. whilst P.M.O. of a Division in South Africa, from Sept. 30, 1899, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Nov. 2.

Lieut.-Col. A. H. Coles, D.S.O., granted local rank of Col. whilst employed as Commandant of Uganda Rifles (Oct. 1).

Capt. F. G. Cardew, I.S.C., granted temp. rank of Major whilst 2nd Deputy-Secretary in Military Secretariat of Government of India.

Rev. E. W. Allen granted temp. rank of Chaplain to Forces 1st Class whilst serving with Imperial Representative Corps (Nov. 12).

Temp. rank of Lieut. in Army, granted to Lieut. E. Southey, withdrawn from Nov. 14, that officer rejoining 3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers.

Officers granted local rank of Lieut. in Army whilst employed with West African Regt.:—Lieut. G. Vesian-Pic, 4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt. (June 21); Lieut. S. M. Neill, 6th Batn. Rifle Brigade (June 27); Lieut. T. D. Pottinger, 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers (Aug. 7).

Reserve of Officers.—Lieut. H. P. Travers, 3rd V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt., to be Lieut.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Donegal (S. Div.).—2nd Lieut. M. H. Corsellis to be Lieut.

Suffolk (E. Div.).—Edward H. Robinson to be 2nd Lieut.

INFANTRY.

4th Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt.—Ceil W. Brennd to be 2nd Lieut. (Nov. 1).

6th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. A. L. Thomson, 4th V.B. East Surrey Regt., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—Promotion of Lieut.

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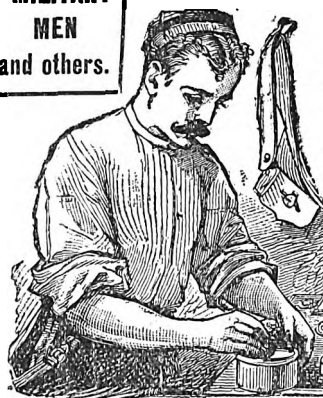
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and Instr. of Musketry F. H. Edwards to be Capt., announced in *Gazette* of Sept. 4, should have borne date April 11, not as therein stated.

5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. K. Luttman-Johnson to be Lieut., and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieuts. G. C. Blair, I. K. Watts-Jones, and A. H. Watson to be Lieuts.; Horace Lloyd to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieut. H. I. Webb; Bowen seconded for service in South Africa (Aug. 23) Robert H. Burkhardt to be 2nd Lieut. (Oct. 31).

3rd Batn. Scottish Rifles.—William E. Morier to be 2nd Lieut. (Nov. 5).

3rd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. A. C. K. Magill to be Lieut.

3rd Batn. West Riding Regt.—Capt. H. J. Johnston to be Major (Oct. 14).

4th Batn. Border Regt.—Richard E. Dent to be 2nd Lieut. (Nov. 5).

3rd Batn. Derbyshire Regt.—Capt. J. P. B. Reed to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Capt. H. E. D. Wise, who vacates appointment (Oct. 1).

3rd Batn. Northampton Regt.—2nd Lieuts. A. L. Airy and P. B. Allott to be Lieuts. (Nov. 6).

3rd Batn. (Royal West Kent Regt.).—2nd Lieuts. A. P. Stone and C. M. Allfrey to be Lieuts. (Nov. 2).

6th Batn. Middlesex Regt.—Major H. W. H. Brencley granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capt. G. E. Barker granted hon. rank of Major (Nov. 14).

3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.—2nd Lieuts. H. Hincks, F. G. A. Henderson, C. De G. Murray, C. C. Chaytor, B. B. Shepherd, R. E. Key, J. V. M. Biscoe, and K. R. Davies to be Lieuts. (Oct. 30); George G. D'A. Macpherson to be 2nd Lieut. (Nov. 5).

5th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd Lieuts. C. G. Cole-Hamilton, W. M. Cole-Hamilton, G. A. Chatterton, and B. C. James to be Lieuts. (Oct. 18); Polliott A. Stokes to be 2nd Lieut. (Nov. 4).

4th Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Capt. and Hon. Major H. Hart retires under para. 78 Militia Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform.

3rd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Arthur E. King to be 2nd Lieut. (Nov. 3). 4th Batn.: 2nd Lieuts. T. J. Goodlake and W. Emerson to be Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. F. J. Reid to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Lanark.—Sir Windham R. C. Anstruther, Bart., to be 2nd Lieut.

Pembroke.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Sir C. E. G. Philipps, Bart., retires under para. 64 Yeomanry Regulations, with permission to retain his rank, and wear uniform of regt.

West Somerset.—Lieut. A. M. Myburgh to be Capt. and to remain seconded.

Stafford.—Capt. H. S. Charrington granted hon. rank of Major; Supy. Capt. H. A. Clowes to be Capt. on establishment; Lieut P. S. Foster to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. A. W. Walker to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Devon (W. Div. R.G.A.).—George L. Thornton, Reynolds D. Ward, and Reginald B. Rockley to be 2nd Lieuts.

2nd Durham (Seaham) (W. Div. R.G.A.).—2nd Lieuts. T. J. Allison, W. A. Ellis, and L. Thorman to be Lieuts.

1st Gloucester.—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Weston-Stevens resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of corps.

1st Lincoln (W. Div. R.G.A.).—Lieut. and District Officer F. R. N. Orford, B.G.A., to be Adjt. vice Major C. Battiscombe, B.F.A., vacated appointment on promotion to field rank; Lieut. and District Officer F. R. N. Orford B.G.A., granted temp. rank of Capt. whilst serving as Adjt. (Oct. 22nd).

2nd Sussex.—Lieut. C. W. Weston resigns his commission.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Aberdeen.—Robert Mitchell to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Cheshire (Railway).—2nd Lieut. E. Davenport to be Lieut.

1st Devon and Somerset.—2nd Lieut. J. F. Finch and Surg.-Lieut. H. P. V. Wiggins resign their commissions. 1st Lanark.—Major J. S. Park to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Hon. Major H. Reid to be Major; Lieut. J. G. Allan resigns his commission.

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade Royal Scots.—Capt. G. C. Watson granted hon. rank of Major; Lieut. C. M. Black resigns his commission. 8th V.B.: 2nd Lieuts. D. Weir, R. Christie, J. Denholm, and P. W. Stuart to be Lieuts.

1st V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Lieut. G. A. Johnson resigns his commission. 2nd V.B.: John F. Williams to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. East Kent Regt.—2nd Lieuts. G. H. W. Reece, G. S. Chittenden, L. J. Crowdy, and G. L. Matthews to be Lieuts. (Nov. 14). Cadet Corps attached to 2nd V.B.; Hon. Capt. W. G. Smith to be Capt. (July 1); Edward C. Lester to be Lieut.; Charles Baylay, to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. W. L. Benthall to be Lieut.

2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers.—Major W. W. Thompson and Capt. and Hon. Major F. G. Williams resign their commissions, with permission to retain their ranks and to wear uniform of battalion; 2nd Lieut. A. B. C. Francis resigns his commission.

4th V.B. Liverpool Regt.—2nd Lieuts. W. Curphey, J. A. Macfie, F. H. Bacon, C. A. Bean, and E. L. Hughes to be Lieuts.

4th V.B. Devon Regt.—Appointment of Mr. F. Day to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.), which appeared in *Gazette* of Oct. 23, is post-dated to Nov. 1; Frederic W. Kendle to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st V.B. Suffolk Regt.—Thomas A. Pytches to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd (Hertford) V.B. Bedford Regt.—Capt. A. M. Whitaker, West Riding Regt. to be Adjt., vice Capt. R. M. Foot, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, vacated appointment (Nov. 2).

1st V.B. Lancashire Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. J. Kenyon to be Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—George Findlay to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (Border).—Athole S. Hay and Thomas D. Darling to be 2nd Lieuts.; Rev. J. J. Drummond to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Lanark.—Henry T. Rodger to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.).

1st (Bristol) V.B. Gloucester Regt.—Capt. G. H. Wetherman to be Major.

3rd (Cumberland) V.B. Border Regt.—John Parkin to be 2nd Lieut.

Cadet Corps attached to 1st Cinque Ports.—Francis W. B. Smart, George H. Peacock, William C. Mayne, and Heylyn F. Matheson to be 2nd Lieuts. (Oct. 23).

1st V.B. Hampshire Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major R. Hewett to be Major, and to be made Supy. whilst serving with A.S.C. Co., of Portsmouth Vol. Inf. Brigade; Capt. G. H. Stilwell to be Major; 2nd Lieuts. J. M. Blair, H. T. Green, W. B. Stilwell and F. P. David to be Lieuts.; Edward T. Martin to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd (Duke of Connaught's Own) V.B. Hampshire Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major J. H. Appleby resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform of Batn. 4th V.B.: Capt. A. H. Loyd resigns his commission; Lieut. J. Gott to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. H. Smith and P. W. Beresford to be Lieuts.

1st (Pembroke) V.B. Welsh Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. G. Edwards resigns his commission; Delmé W. C. Davies-Evans to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Essex Regt.—Albert E. Charlwood to be 2nd Lieut.

Cadet Corps (Repton School) attached to 1st V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—Hon. Capt. R. A. H. MacFarland to be Capt. (July 1).

1st Nottingham (Robin Hood).—2nd Lieut. W. S. Marshall to be Lieut. (Nov. 14). Cadet Corps (Nottingham High School): Hon. Capt. S. R. Trotman to be Capt. (July 1).

1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. F. Simonds to be Lieut.

2nd V.B. Royal West Kent Regt.—Lionel F. Schooling to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Shropshire L.I.—2nd Lieuts. W. Heasman,

W. N. B. Perrott, J. P. Kitson, and G. H. D. Coates to be Lieuts.

4th Middlesex (West London).—2nd Lieut. W. D. Bushell to be Lieut.

2nd London.—Edward G. Shettle to be 2nd Lieut.; Rev. J. R. Smith, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

5th V.B. Durham L.I.—Thomas Lambert, jun., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—Alexander McD. Reid to be 2nd Lieut.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish).—Lieut. L. J. S. Jackson resigns his commission; Supy. Lieut. B. C. Green to be Lieut. on establishment.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Manchester Companies.—Walter Whitehead to be Hon. Surg.-Col. on appointment as Hon. Commandant. MEMORANDUM.

Staffordshire Volunteer Infantry Brigade.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Wilkinson, 1st V.B. South Stafford Regt., vacates appointment of Brig.-Major, under para. 58d Volunteer Regulations (Nov. 1).

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Nov. 14.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE,

DOWNING STREET, NOV. 14.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:—

To be Ordinary Members of the 3rd Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: Major S. C. N. Grant, R.E., for services in connection with Venezuela Boundary Arbitration Commission; Brevet-Major M. Peake, R.A., for services in Egypt.

To be an Honorary Member of the 3rd Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: Sheikh Sidi Ali el Morghani.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 16.

Derbyshire Regt.—Gen. Sir Mark Walker, K.C.B., V.C., to be Col., vice Gen. F. A., Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B., transferred to 2nd Life Guards (Sept. 27).

5th Dragoon Guards.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Corpl. C. G. Mills, from New South Wales Mtd. Inf., which appeared in *Gazette* of July 27, is cancelled.

8th Hussars.—Capt. J. A. Henderson to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. W. J. Le Gallais, killed in action (Nov. 7).

9th Lancers.—Capt. the Hon. C. H. C. Willoughby seconded for service on staff (Nov. 8).

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

2nd Batn.—John H. O. Gibb to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (Aug. 20).

7th Batn.—Temp. Major P. J. Browne to command batn., with temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army (July 25).

11th Batn.—Temp. Major R. B. Firman to command batn., with temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army (Aug. 22).

13th Batn.—Lieut.-Col. A. G. Holland resigns appointment of second in command (Oct. 21).

19th Batn.—To be Lieuts., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army:—Sergts. Hamilton Baillie (July 19), W. A. B. Daniells (Sept. 15), and Andrew Roddick (Sept. 21). Pte. Lewis J. Weatherbe to be Medical Officer, with temp. rank of Capt. (July 31).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Col. J. Burn-Murdoch retires on an Indian pension (May 28).

In consequence of retirement of Lieut.-Col. J. Burn-Murdoch promotions of the undermentioned Officers are antedated:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. R. A. Wahab, C.I.E., to May 28; Lieut.-Col. L. B. Friend to Aug. 12, G. E. Shute to Sept. 24, F. Rainsford-Hannay to Oct. 1; Majors E. F. Taylor to May 28, T. Harrison-Topham D.S.O., to Aug. 12, A. G. Hunter-Weston to Sept. 24, A. R. Reynolds to Oct. 1; Capt. W. H. Beach to May 28, E. G. Farquharson to

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June 6, A. F. Cumberlege, to July 25, H. H. Turner to Aug. 12, C. O. Halliday to Sept. 24, R. H. Macdonald to Oct. 1.
Major H. de H. Haig to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. H. H. Hart, placed on half-pay (Oct. 22).
Capt. N. M. Hemming, from half-pay, to be Capt. with precedence next below Capt. G. H. Griffith, in succession to Major H. G. H. Haig (Nov. 1).
Promotion to Capt. of Lieut. W. E. Lees antedated to April 9, but not to carry back pay and allowances prior to Aug. 15.
Capt. H. W. Weekes to be Adj. of Training Batn., vice Capt. T. A. H. Bigge, resigned appointment (Nov. 1).
Superintending Clerk Ernest S. Standing to be Qrmr. with hon. rank of Lieut., supy. to establishment.

Grenadier Guards.—Seconding of Capt. Hon. G. A. A. Hood for special service in South Africa antedated to Nov. 18, 1899. Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. antedated:—G. F. Trotter to Nov. 18, 1899, vice Hon. G. A. A. Hood; C. E. Corkran, Adj., to Nov. 18, 1899; E. D. Lord Loch, D.S.O., to Nov. 30, 1899, vice P. A. Clive, seconded; Hon. F. C. Stanley to Nov. 30, 1899.

Scots Guards.—Capt. A. C. Bell seconded for service on staff (Oct. 20).

Regimental District.—Col. H. de C. Rawlins, commanding 28th (Cameronians, Scottish Rifles) and 71st (Highland L.I.) Regimental Districts, retires on retired pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. E. B. Pusey resigns his commission.

Essex Regt.—Promotion to Lieut.-Col. of Major C. Wood is antedated to Feb. 23, vice Brevet-Col. T. E. Stephenson, removed on appointment to staff; promotions to Major and Capt. respectively of Capt. H. Broadmead and Lieut. C. W. Barlow antedated to Feb. 23, in succession to Major C. Wood. Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. antedated:—G. W. Howard to Feb. 23, vice C. W. Barlow; W. H.

Kirk (since deceased) to Feb. 24, to complete establishment; W. A. Jacob to March 11, vice F. N. Parsons, killed in action.

Derbyshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. S. Butler resigns his commission; Lieut. M. K. Hodgson, from 3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. L. St. H. Morley, promoted.

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenant of Lieut. G. Wyll, from Tasmanian Contingent, notified in *Gazette* of Sept. 18, cancelled.

Middlesex Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—E. M. Harris, vice A. Kingston, seconded; E. F. Osler on augmentation; D. R. Robinson, vice A. P. Macafee, promoted; N. E. G. Willoughby, vice S. W. Somerville, removed from the Service.

Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt. W. J. McWhinnie to be Major, vice A. T. Swaine, promoted (Oct. 28).

West India Regt.—Capt. to be Major:—V. C. Climo, vice H. C. Buck, removed from Army (June 27); F. A. Liston, vice A. R. Loscombe, promoted (Aug. 15).

Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. antedated:—H. E. M. Hutchinson, to June 27, vice B. Faunce, seconded; J. A. Wellington to July 2, vice W. H. Hardyman, appointed Adj. 3rd Batn. Border Regt. Lieuts. to be Capt.:—H. T. Eckersley, vice H. A. Thorne, seconded (July 25); A. M. Byng, vice H. T. Eckersley, seconded for special service in West Africa (July 25). Surname of 2nd Lieut. H. E. Weekes is as now described, not as stated in *Gazette* of Aug. 17.

Royal Rifles Reserve Regt.—Major T. E. Milborne-Swinnerton-Pilkington, Reserve of Officers, Adj., ceases to belong to Regt. (Oct. 15).

Army Service Corps.—Capt. C. H. Dawson retires from the Service receiving a gratuity; Capt. H. Colquhoun removed from the Army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services; Capt. G. W. R. Paul resigns his commission.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieut.-Col. R. W. Barnes retires on retired pay.

STAFF.

Capt. G. S. St. Aubyn, King's Royal Rifle Corps, resumes appointment of A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. (local

Gen.) Sir F. W. Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta and its Dependencies (Nov. 5).

Appointment to the Staff of the Lines of Communication made in South Africa confirmed:—Capt. C. Wooler, Cape Police, to be a Station Commandant, graded as a D.A.A.G. (Aug. 1).

Military Prison Dept.—Major C. R. Oswald-Brown, Reserve of Officers, to be Governor of a Military Prison, in succession to Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. Waring, retired pay (Nov. 12).

Army Chaplains' Dept.—Rev. W. F. Sorabie, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces 4th Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces 3rd Class (Sept. 11).

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. H. J. Hallows is placed on retired pay (Nov. 13).

Capt. (temp. Capt. in Army) N. A. Jarvie, 4th Batn. Highland L.I., is removed from the Army, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

Capt. and Hon. Major T. E. W. Wellington, 4th Batn. Leinster Regt., granted temp. rank of Major in Army whilst Batn. is embodied (May 8).

Qrmr. and Hon. Lieut. G. Powell, Grenadier Guards, granted hon. rank of Capt. (Nov. 13).

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Nov. 17.]

ARRANGEMENTS, under Major-Gen. Egerton's direction, for the blockade of the Waziris, at the end of this month, are proceeding. The 9th Bombay Infantry from Baroda will shortly arrive at Dera Ismail Khan, while the 17th Bengal Infantry from Benares will also start for the Derajat as soon as they are free from cholera. The blockade is intended to be a most effective one, as the Mashuds will shortly discover.

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Hull, Nov. 8, 1900.

F. C. MANLEY, Secretary.

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Major-Gen. SIR STANHOPE WILLIAM JEPHSON, Bart., C.B.,

deceased.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of Parliament (22 and 23 Victoria Chapter 35) intituled "An Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve Trustees." Notice is hereby given that all creditors and persons having any debts claims or demands upon or against the estate of Major-Gen. Sir Stanhope William Jephson C.B. late of 24 Elphinstone Road Southsea in the county of Hants Baronet deceased (who died on or about the 20th day of June 1900) and Probate of whose Will was granted by the Winchester District Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 18th day of August 1900 to Desmond Gerald Manners FitzGerald and Richard Mountney Jephson are hereby required to send in particulars in writing of their debts claims or demands to me the undersigned on or before the 21st day of December next.

And notice is hereby further given that at the expiration of such time the said Desmond Gerald Manners FitzGerald and Richard Mountney Jephson will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this sixth day of November 1900.

GEO. COSENS PRIOR,
92 High Street Portsmouth,
Solicitor for the said Desmond Gerald Manners FitzGerald and Richard Mountney Jephson executors.

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The Baby.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

This Notice is published in substitution for that which appeared in "Gazette" of Nov. 9:—

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 9.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of services rendered during the recent disturbances in China:—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—Vice-Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, K.C.B.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the 3rd class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—Capt. E. H. Bayly, R.N.; J. H. T. Burke, R.N.; G. A. Callaghan, R.N.; and J. R. Jellicoe, R.N.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 9.

With reference to notice in Gazette of Nov. 6, rank of W. T. C. Jones, R.M.L.I., upon whom Her Majesty has conferred the Distinguished Service Order, is Capt., and not Lieut., as therein stated.

Royal Marine Forces.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. T. F. D. Bridge, R.M.L.I., to be A.D.C. to her Majesty, vice Crosbie, promoted (Oct. 19).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Asst.-Engr. A. Kerr to be Engr. (Nov. 7.)

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 12.

Clerks A. W. B. Messenger (Aug. 25) and J. E. A. Brown (Sept. 13) promoted to Asst.-Paymr.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. S. P. Lister to be Lieut. (Nov. 8).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 13.

With reference to notice in Gazette of Nov. 9, name of Staff Surg. promoted to Fleet Surg. for

services in China is John Lloyd Thomas, and not John Henry Thomas, as therein stated.

(From Friday evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 13.

Notice in Gazette of Nov. 9 in respect to promotion of Asst.-Engr. Cossey should read as follows:—Asst.-Engr. A. E. Cossey to be promoted to Engr. on completing the necessary qualifying service, and to Chief Engr. on completing 12 years' service.

In accordance with Order in Council of June 29, Asst.-Engr. F. M. Hall has been placed on retired list of his rank (Oct. 23).

Clerk W. T. Hollins to be Asst.-Paymr. (Aug. 25).

Boatswain J. Thornback promoted to Chief Boatswain (Nov. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 14.

Acting Sub-Lieut. J. H. Bainbridge confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut. (Oct. 15).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Frederick M. Jones to be Engr. (Oct. 8).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 15.

Acting Sub-Lieuts. confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut.:—J. M. Willcocks (June 15), A. P. Le C. Faught (Sept. 15).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 16.

Additional promotions made for services in China:—Lieut. W. B. S. Wrey to be Commander; Asst.-Paym. H. G. Wilson to be Paym. (Nov. 9).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 10.

Staff-Paymaster.—M. Stephens to Hyacinth (Nov. 9).

Paymasters.—E. H. Eldred to Pique, C. F. Petch to Forte, J. E. Dathan to Pelorus (Nov. 9).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 12.

Commander.—R. P. Cochran to Medea (Nov. 3).
Sub-Lieutenant R.N.R.—A. J. May to Rodney, as acting for second period of twelve months' training (Nov. 10).

Engineer.—W. G. Ludgate to Duke of Wellington, for Seagull (Nov. 2).

Civil Practitioner.—W. H. H. Davey to be surgeon and agent at Liverpool (Nov. 10).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 14.

Commander.—Ronald B. M. Hall, R.N. (retired), to be Deputy-Governor of new naval prison at Portsmouth (Nov. 19).

Captains.—J. Durnford, C.B., D.S.O., to Algeria, for Medway Dockyard Reserve; Sir A. Milne, Bart., to Jupiter (Dec. 15).

Commander.—C. G. Treherne to President; for study at R.N. College (Nov. 13).

Lieutenants.—J. M. Steel to Forte (Nov. 13), R. M. Lambert to Assaye (Dec. 1), H. M. K. Betty to Hood (N.), R. H. Keate to Hood (as 1st), A. V. Vyvyan to Hood (G.), H. C. Pocock, R. F. Thom, D. G. Thyma, W. Hazell (R.N.R.) to Hood (undated).

Surgeon.—R. L. Price, M.B., to Vivid (Nov. 14).

Staff-Paymaster.—I. W. Taylor to Hood (undated).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 15.

Lieutenants.—H. B. Wilson to Tamar, F. B. Noble to Aurora, R. W. Johnson to Endymion (as 1st and T.), F. Brandt to Diadem (T.), C. P. Mansel to Barfleur, for Fame, in command; A. K. Betty to Briak, D. J. Munro to Melampus, for Skipjack (N.); M. L. Hulton to Pembroke (Nov. 14), C. F. Ballard to Aurora, on promotion; C. C. Walcott to Centurion, on promotion; E. O. Kennedy to Barfleur, A. G. Warren (as 1st), A. E. M. Hook (N.), R. C. Hoeking to Blanche (Nov. 20); S. E. Deacon to Pembroke (Nov. 24).

Sub-Lieutenants.—H. G. L. Oliphant to Surprise, M. B. Baillie-Hamilton to Halcyon, L. W. Patch to Salamander, C. Hornby to Speedy, G. A. Walls to Bruiser, for Canopus; R. Fitzmaurice to Banshee, for Royal Sovereign (Nov. 14); R. G. Hervey to Indefatigable, J. L. Forbes to Tribune, R. G. Stone to Pigeon, T. B. Scott to Partridge, C. C. H. Maitland-Addison to Aurora, V. H. Gascoigne to Endymion, H. W. Innes-Lillington to Barfleur (Nov. 23), A. L. Popham to Pylades (undated).

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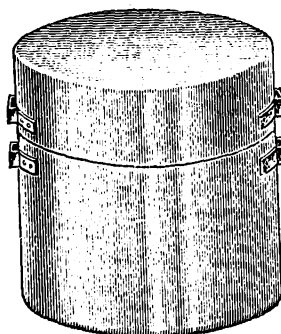
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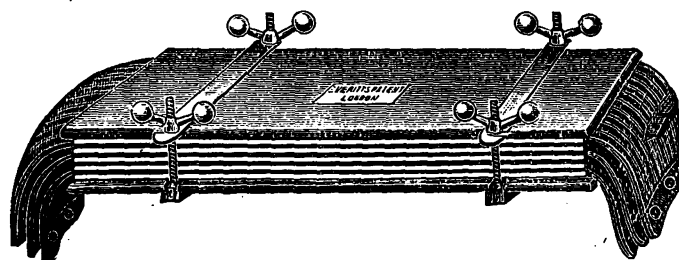
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ARMY



NAVY

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THE ARMY AND THE NATION.

ARMY reform is fast becoming both epidemic and endemic; the disease is attacking all classes, and, like the influenza, it has seemingly come to stay. Continuing that simile, new nostrums are daily suggested for its treatment, not always by the faculty, nor even by those entitled from special or any knowledge to diagnose the malady or pronounce upon methods of cure. It may be hinted at once, and plainly, that the British public has grown rather hypochondriacal on the subject, and thinks the body politic has been stricken with a nearly mortal malady for which the most drastic remedies alone can serve. The danger of the present alarmist condition of the public mind which shows itself in such unceasing outcry is that an agitation which, if properly directed, would be of the highest value, will be exhausted before anything effective can be done. Action and reaction are as inevitable in public affairs as in physics. The pendulum which has swung to its farthest limit one way will assuredly recoil in the other. By next spring, when the whole question of our military institutions comes up for discussion in the Legislature, fickle opinion will have gone after other gods. The same result will follow as in times past. The cold fit will have succeeded to the hot, and Army Reform, to use the cant expression on every tongue, will be either forgotten or have been left to quidnuncs with no true appreciation of the issues involved.

There would yet be exceeding advantage in the present clamour if the nation can be roused to a clear sense of its needs. It is to be feared that

these are much befogged and may be entirely lost sight of in the mass of intricate and confusing suggestions put forward as panaceas for our supposed ills. The paramount national necessity is that our land forces should be adequate for the demands made upon them. They never have been, and unless this axiom is kept fairly in view they never will be made thus sufficient. Our rebuffs and disappointments in South Africa were due really to this one predominant cause, namely, that we were altogether unequal to such an undertaking, just as we should be unequal, perhaps still more so, to any great conflict nearer home. It is a mere flummery to blame generals, or antiquated tactics, or "stupid" officers—parrot cries one and all, mostly unsubstantiated, caught up from hasty and ill-informed critics. It is idle to look for larger and better results by a reshuffling of the War Office cards by calling old officials by new names, recasting duties, or revising functions. None of these things have caused "all this coil." No change in them, improvement, amelioration, correction, reform, can make up for the one essential—increased military means. We have never yet realised, even approximately, what we might and may again be called upon to face in the shape of external war. The most recent experience affords the amplest and most unquestionable proof of this. We entered upon a conflict with the Boers thinking, good, easy fools, that we might tackle them with a single Army Corps. Ten times the number of troops first detailed have not yet sufficed to finish the business. When these considerable reinforcements were peremptorily demanded we blamed the military system that could not produce them. That system could not be held responsible for the deficiency; the blame rests with those who created the system, not those who work it. The character and extent of our armaments depend upon the will of the nation as expressed in Parliament, and never yet has it spoken out, for it has never yet clearly understood how little they kept pace with our growing Imperial needs. This is the true aspect of Army Reform. We must set our house in order by increasing our means both of offence and defence. The task may be difficult, the problem may puzzle the clearest heads, but it is that which we must undertake, and the solution lies far deeper than revision and reconstitution. It depends upon the bringing home to the national understanding the responsibilities, the dangers that face us in the near future, and the only safe method of dealing with them—the adequate provision of men and material.

BANDS OF BANDITS.

DURING the past week there has been some diminution in the number and magnitude of the incidents reported from the South African field. The most frequent, and those in which the Boers have had the largest measure of success, have been concerned with the raiding of

the railways and the surprising of small British posts. The guarding of the three main lines running north, as well as the east and west line traversing the Transvaal, is a colossal undertaking, taxing to the utmost all the resources and demanding the unceasing vigilance of the army of occupation. Measured from Orange River Station, Norvals Pont, and Ladysmith, the extent to be watched north and south, with the branch lines, is about 1,300 miles, to which must be added for the Pretoria-Komati line some 300 miles, making an approximate total of 1,600 miles of permanent ways to be kept open to traffic, patrolled and guarded night and day. The central line, crossing the Orange River Colony, has been repeatedly damaged at various points, and several attempts to destroy it near Edenburg, forty miles south of Bloemfontein, have recently been reported. The same state of affairs exists along the western line, which has lately been cut in twenty places south of Kimberley, over a stretch of four miles. It must be admitted that the lines cannot, throughout their entire extent, be effectually guarded at all points against guerilla attacks. The utmost that can be done is to maintain mutually-supporting garrisons at convenient intervals, patrol the line with armoured trains, and the adjacent country with mounted columns, at the same time making good as speedily as possible such damages as the ubiquitous raiders may succeed in causing. It should be borne in mind, however, that without the railways war with the Boer Republics would have been almost impossible for the British Army. The same may be said of all modern wars where very large forces are employed, where the distances to be traversed are great, and where time is an object. Railways have become, however troublesome, indispensable in war.

How to cope effectually with the irregular hostilities still in full operation has been Lord Roberts's chief care for many weeks, and, contrary to his inclination, he has been compelled, by the implacable character of our foe and their unscrupulous methods, to adopt sterner measures in dealing with treachery. It is to be hoped that these measures will have the desired effect, and will prove effectual deterrents to the resumption of arms by burghers who have taken the oath of neutrality. De Wet, who has again been heard of between Kroonstad and the Vaal, not far from the scene of his recent rout at Bothaville—apparently apprehensive that the Commander-in-Chief's procedure may prove effective—has issued a counterblast, declaring that he has taken measures to prevent the burning of farms and calling on all burghers to rejoin the commandoes on pain of death in case of refusal. Many burghers, in this dilemma, have come with their families into Lindley, seeking British protection rather than break their oaths. The same thing is happening in other places, as at Lichtenburg, where the whole of the inhabitants, numbering about 500, have trekked to Mafeking for protection. This voluntary move-

ment is in itself satisfactory, but it increases the responsibility of the British to provide adequate protection, and possibly maintenance also for the refugees, thus adding to the accumulating burden caused by the deportation from the farms of the families of fighting burghers.

The Boer resistance is now largely fostered from without, its continuance being indispensable while ex-President Kruger figures on the European stage. Gold is said to be abundant with General Botha, and the combatants are stated to be receiving five shillings a day. To defeat this design the British must, if possible, increase the vigour and efficiency of their military operations. It must be confessed that in point of mobility there is yet room for improvement. An incident illustrating the superior mobility of the enemy occurred on the 14th inst., ten miles from Lindley, where a trap was laid to catch a small Boer commando. A force took up at midnight an excellent position, where it lay perfectly concealed near the enemy's laager. In the early morning the leading scout of the commando walked straight for the trap, and when close to it was summoned to surrender. He, however, succeeded in escaping, and the whole of the party fled. The British gave chase, but the Boers got clean away. The same superior mobility is shown in all parts of the field. The Boers are better mounted than our men, more lightly equipped personally, are unencumbered with transport, and in many commandoes have two horses per man. Colonel Morris, the Commandant of Durban, on the occasion of the departure for England of Colonel Stevenson, the Inspector-General of Remounts, gave expression recently to sound opinions touching this all-important subject. He highly favoured mules for transport in place of oxen: mules for transport and good Colonial horses for cavalry; lighter equipments and an additional horse for each man. He is reported to have said that: "The campaign was continued, not because we were unable to beat the Boers, but because we were unable to catch them." He did not doubt that Colonel Stevenson would submit these views to the War Office authorities, who would assuredly profit largely by his experience. It is to meet this deficiency, in some measure, no doubt, that a new brigade of mounted infantry is being formed by drafting men from the infantry battalions in the field.

The general situation remains unchanged. The Boer leaders assemble their burghers, and form new centres of resistance wherever the country is unoccupied by the British. The enemy are in some force at present near Balmoral, Middelburg, and Rustenburg in the north, and are concentrating again in the southern districts around Lindley, Thaba 'Nehu, Ficksburg, and Ladybrand. On Monday an outpost of the Buffs was surprised near Balmoral, and lost six killed, five wounded, and one officer and thirty men captured. As a set-off to this mishap we are enabled to record a decided British success on Sunday at Barberspan, west of Bloemfontein. The Boers there, under Commandant Brand, are reported to have been shelled out of their position and driven into the plain, where they were caught by the Lancers, and repeatedly charged with deadly effect. Now that General French's Cavalry Division has been broken up, it is probable that more will be heard of effective cavalry actions in the disturbed districts.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

IT is clear that a dead set is about to be made against the Staff College, and we publish in another column a letter from "C.O.," which

takes up the ground that the original selection of candidates for instruction is conducted on wrong principles, and he makes certain suggestions which are worth attention. A more serious indictment is brought in the columns of our contemporary, *The World*, which cannot well be allowed to pass without rejoinder. It starts with the somewhat sweeping assertion that there is "a consensus of opinion among the military experts" (whoever they may be) "that the Staff College judged by the experience of South Africa, has failed as a practical training school for war." This statement in full is to the effect that "from general to subaltern the officers who have done the best all-round work during the campaign have graduated in the regimental ranks and those who have done the worst in the Staff College." We may point out, *ab initio*, that all officers, without exception, who bear the Queen's commission must necessarily graduate through the regimental ranks, including the incriminated staff officers; and yet again, that many officers with Staff College certificates now to be found on the staff or in commands in South Africa are still in regimental lists, were taken from regimental service to fill their various posts, and will, no doubt, in many cases return to their regiments when their special work is over. But the whole of the statement quoted above is so misleading, so mischievous, so contrary to actual fact, that we are constrained to raise our voice in protest. We do not pretend to be backed by a consensus of expert opinion, but we claim to speak with some authority and experience.

The comparison drawn rests mainly on the value of regimental as against staff and scientific training. The choice made by the cavillers is unfortunate. Taking the first who are named, Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener. Lord Roberts, who was scientifically trained at Addiscombe, never did a day's regimental duty after the Indian Mutiny. His staff service has been continuous since June, 1857. Kitchener has done no regimental duty—and that of the Engineers can seldom be so called—since 1878. The "three most successful leaders produced by the war," according to our expert, are French, Ian Hamilton and Baden-Powell. Of these the first was several years on the staff, including A.A.G. at Headquarters; the second has filled personal and general staff appointments for seventeen years out of twenty-eight; the third was constantly absent from his regiment, and on the staff for seven years out of twenty-four. They cannot then be claimed as exclusively regimental officers; they are good men and true who have a large share of that God-given and uncommon quality, the faculty of leadership; but would they have lost it or done worse if they had been through the Staff College? While we do all honour to their achievements we must protest that they are not the only "show men" of the war, and *pace* the experts can point to many with the Staff College certificate who have come out of the war "with increased reputation." What of General Kelly-Kenny, whose fine march to head off Cronje showed his excellent military qualities, which were fully maintained in subsequent operations; of Hildyard, one of Buller's stoutest lieutenants; of Fitzroy Hart, whose daring courage was conspicuous from first to last; of Bruce Hamilton, Stephenson, Smith-Dorrien, Ralph Allen, brigadiers who have made no mistakes, but proved themselves first-class tactical leaders. What of Broadwood and Burn Murdoch, young cavalry commanders who would bear comparison with any in any army past and present? What of Hutton, who has commanded the 1st Brigade of Mounted Infantry; of Alderson and Pilcher under his immediate command, whose names have

been continually before the public as the heroes of many brilliant achievements? Or, passing to the general staff for the supply of which the Staff College more especially exists, what is to be said of the general level and value of the work accomplished? Staff duties are not those which attract most attention; it is only when they are inefficiently performed that we hear of the offending department. It is but negative praise to say that there have been no such complaints, that all who have taken the trouble to enquire, or are not blinded by prejudice, must admit that the general staff has done its work nobly. Lord Roberts certainly had no preference for non-Staff-College men. He took out as his principal adviser on strategical matters, although nominally head of the Intelligence Department, a professor from the Staff College, the eminent military writer, Colonel Henderson, and he has many others on his staff. Sir Redvers Buller has been served throughout by Colonel Miles as D.A.G., the Commandant of the Staff College, and an old graduate; his military secretary was Colonel the Hon. F. W. Stopford, *p.s.c.*, who has seen almost all the fighting possible within the last thirty years, and filled innumerable staff appointments on active service. Take the A.A.G.'s at headquarters, Lawson, Ivo Herbert, Rawlinson, Duff, it is needless to mention all by name, they are almost all Staff College men, and all have served upon the staff in numerous earlier campaigns. All the A.A.G.'s of divisions, Belfield, Ewart, McGregor, and so on, possess, as a rule, the same qualification. It is true also of the D.A.A.G.'s whether at headquarters or with divisions; with the Brigade-Majors, the Provost Marshals, the Military Governors and their assistants; the officers on the lines of communications, Colonel Murray, Colonel Settle, Colonel Heath, Major DuCane, and many more; the special service officers, whose name is legion, and who have been employed here, there, and everywhere. Had this enormous body been as useless as some people would have us believe the whole business of the campaign would long since have fallen into utter and inextricable collapse.

We need not follow our writer much further except to deny entirely that the motives which actuated the bulk of aspirants for the Staff College are not, as stated, to lead a life of lounging, listless idleness, but the far higher aim of self-improvement and the right to broader and more enlightened employment, for such staff work undoubtedly is when compared to regimental routine, at least in the lower grades. The statement that the College "does not attract the best officers of the Army, but those for the most part of mediocre talent, bookworms, faddists, *et hoc genus omne*," is distinctly contrary to fact. It is best controverted by glancing at the lists of those who have passed through since its first formation. These include Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir Redvers Buller (although he did not complete his course), Sir Frederick Chapman (Roberts' right hand man in Afghanistan), Sir Frederick Maurice, Sir Edward Collen, whose services as a member of the Indian Council are just now much to the fore; Sir John Ardagh, the head of the Intelligence Department; Sir Coleridge Grove, the Military Secretary; Sir Thomas Fraser, commanding at Chatham; Sir Richard Harrison, the Inspector-General of Fortifications; Sir Edmond Elles, the Acting Adjutant-General of the Indian Army; Colonel Grierson, so long our military attaché in Berlin, who has since accompanied Count Waldersee to China, and a whole host of promising young men such as Count Gleichen, Forrester-Walker, Stuart-Wortley, Altham, Lysons, V.C., Cro-

Wyndham, who has gone out in command of the Australian escort to the Duke of York Haldane, the narrative of whose escape from Pretoria has already become a classic. Where will the list end? Are these men of mediocre talent faddists, bookworms, etc., who have "thrown up active and pleasant out-of-door lives in order to bury themselves for two years or more in sedentary studies?" Enough surely has been said to prove the absurdity of the argument and the undoubted animus which underlies the whole attack.

One other word as to the system of Staff College training. It is pretended that the course of study is entirely theoretical, just as it is alleged that staff work itself is in the office and so to speak sedentary. There is plenty of out-of-door life at the Staff College, as well as in most staff appointments. The instruction is largely practical, and includes Staff Rides, schemes of reconnaissance, of attack and defence drawn up on the ground, of the methods of moving troops in large numbers across country, while anyone who has any knowledge of the facts must bear witness to the encouragement of field sports at Camberley: the riding to hounds and with the drag kept by the College, the cricket matches the lawn tennis, the games continually in progress. It is needless to pursue these remarks further. They are surely as ill-natured as they are mainly without the slightest substantiation in fact.

Army Notes.

A point has been raised in regard to War Office administration which calls for some inquiry. It has been said that the higher staff of the Army, the Headquarters Staff that is to say, is too exclusively composed of men long removed from personal dealings with troops. The suggestion is that those officers by passing on continually from stool to stool, so to speak, have lost touch with the active Army. It is worth while examining this contention by looking into the antecedents of the members of the Headquarters Staff. After the Commander-in-Chief, who, by the way, was in actual command in Ireland before he came to Pall Mall, and who by his routine duties of inspections and parades is continually engaged actively, we come to the Adjutant-General, Sir Evelyn Wood, who rejoined the War Office in 1893, having but just completed five years in the command at Aldershot. Next comes Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, who only relinquished the command of the Army Corps in Madras in October, 1898, and he succeeded as Quartermaster-General to the Forces Sir George White, who had been Commander-in-Chief in India till March in that year, 1898. The Inspector-General of Fortifications, although an engineer officer now performing engineer duties, commanded the Western District until October, 1895. The Deputy-Adjutant-General, an acting appointment, is Colonel J. H. Laye, who commanded a regiment, the Scottish Rifles, till October, 1893, after which he was A.A.G. to the Southern District.

The two Assistant-Adjutant-Generals are Colonel E. O. Hay, an artillery officer continually employed as such until 1899, and Colonel H. C. B. Farrant, who commanded a regiment until 1894, and was afterwards A.A.G. in Dublin. The Assistant-Quartermaster-Generals are Colonel Robert Auld, who commanded a regiment until 1892, and was afterwards D.A.A.G. at Aldershot and then A.A.G. of the North-Western and Southern Districts; Colonel C. E. Beckett, who is fresh from South African service, but who, until July, 1898, had commanded the 3rd Hussars. The Deputy-Assistent-Adjutant-Generals are Major Adye, of the Royal Irish Rifles, and Lieut.-Colonel Robb, of the Durham Light Infantry, and the Deputy-Assistent-Quartermaster-Generals are Lieut.-Colonel Cowans, of the Rifle Brigade, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. J. E. Lindley, till quite lately a major

in the Royal Dragoons. It may be said *per contra* that Sir Henry Brackenbury, the Director-General of the Ordnance, has exercised no command since the Nile Expedition, but the duties of his present post are essentially scientific, and his staff and coadjutors are all officers on the active list. The Inspector-General of Cavalry, Major-General H. F. Grant, came straight from the same post in India, where he had been constantly engaged with troops, and his Assistant-Adjutant-General, Colonel C. E. Swayne, was until 1896, regimental Colonel of the 11th Hussars. It cannot be said, then, that the Headquarters Staff is largely, if at all, made up of merely office men. Moreover the principle of taking officers fresh from active professional duty will be strictly adhered to, we may be sure, in all new appointments. With such an abundant mass of material as the South African Army, will afford the claims of those who have seen recent service in the field will take precedence of all others.

The *Bombay Gazette* says that preparations are in progress for a large camp of exercise for the infantry and artillery of the Bengal Command at Barkatcha during the approaching cold weather. Last year's project was frustrated by a combination of unlucky accidents, commencing with an epidemic of influenza among the artillery horses, which brought the batteries to a standstill within a few marches of the ground; but it is to be hoped that this winter circumstances will be more favourable.

"An Englishman" writes:—"A period of nine months, less a few days, has elapsed since the relief of Ladysmith; many of the gallant actors in this memorable siege have passed away in this long interval, some from wounds, some from disease. Is it not a disgrace on the nation that the whole of Sir George White's despatches on this noble defence have not been given to the public?" There can be small room for doubt that this delay in publication is an injustice, unintentional as it may be, to the men concerned, but it must be borne in mind that only a very small portion of the despatches of this campaign—excepting those received by telegraph—have been published. That particular portion—no less than the action of the Government in publishing it—was the cause of so much hostile criticism that the authorities may well shrink from incurring further blame. There will, doubtless, be found some reason for the holding over of these long-expected despatches, though that reason may not be apparent to the naked eye of the "man in the street."

Nothing in the system of defensive warfare employed by the Boers has been more remarkable than the extensive and skilful use made by them of field intrenchments. During the earlier months of the war, when ample time was at their disposal to perfect this means of defence, every position taken up by the enemy was carefully, systematically, and elaborately covered with a network of trenches constructed, for the combined purposes of defence and shelter, with consummate skill, and with sectional dimensions of a magnitude unattained hitherto. The immense value of these intrenchments to the Boers as a means of defence cannot be disputed, nor the completeness of the shelter they afforded. It was entirely due to them that the losses of the enemy in Cronje's laager at Paardeberg, as well as in the lines along the Tugela, and, in other fortified positions, were almost insignificant, notwithstanding the storms of lyddite and other destructive shells with which they were bombarded for days together. We have long understood in our Service the importance of intrenchments of sorts in the field, and the strengthening of a defensive position by such means is carefully inculcated as an indispensable primary duty in preparing for defence; but both the value of the cover afforded by the regulation trench, and the means provided for making it, are paltry when compared with the effectiveness secured by the Boers, and the means they employed. As to their means it must be admitted that they were unique, since they commanded an unlimited supply of native labour using the ordinary farm implements to which they were accustomed. Such a supply of

labour is not at the command of European armies, in which the work of intrenching must be performed by the troops themselves, using such tools as may form part of their military outfit. It is important to see that these tools are thoroughly suitable for their purpose under the conditions of defence now confronting us.

"Intrenching implements" form a regular part of the personal equipment of the British infantry soldier, in common with the equipment of the same arm in other European armies. These implements consist of a small spade, and a small pick with axe-head, carried in leathern frogs on the waist-belt. Each infantry soldier receives one of these articles, but not both. The strong, handy, and ingenious "Slade-Wallace" implement, which was superseded by the existing patterns chiefly because it could not be carried conveniently, was a composite tool intended to perform the work of both pick and shovel, and a soldier carrying one of them was completely equipped for light entrenchment work even in hard ground. With the present tools two men acting together are necessary for the performance of such work. This is an obvious and serious bar to their efficiency. But the whole of these implements are so small, light, and comparatively frail, and their practical usefulness in consequence so limited, that they may fairly be called "toys," with respect to the work henceforth to be performed. If the lessons of the South African war are to bear fruit, the regulation trenches for a defensive position will in future be of such dimensions that, for their preparation, the "intrenching implements" carried by the infantry will be absolutely valueless. The medium-sized implements carried by the regimental transport will also be found too small and light. The work to be done will demand an adequate supply of full-sized spades, shovels, and picks to be carried by the regimental transport, supplemented by a further supply to be furnished and used by parties of the Royal Engineers.

But, if the soldiers' little implements are unsuitable for assisting in the heavy work of intrenching a defensive position, is their retention justifiable on the ground that they may, on rare occasions, be useful in making shallow trenches, or small rifle-pits, to afford partial cover to men of an attacking force? In most countries there will be found natural or artificial obstacles sufficiently large to afford cover to men at all but very short ranges. If an attack, more especially a frontal attack, be made over ground devoid of cover, the advance would be pressed with all the rapidity possible, and to attempt to dig out cover at any point would merely expose the men to greater risk, or afford them an excuse for lagging behind, if so tempted. Another very important aspect of the case arises out of the necessity that exists for making the field-service equipment of the soldier as light and convenient as possible, with a view to increased mobility. It is important to interfere as little as may be with the freedom of the man's movements when marching, or with his ease in the various firing positions. In this respect the small implements carried by the men are much at fault, being inconvenient to carry, overcrowding the waist-belt and incommoding the wearer. The dead-weight they add to his burden might with great advantage be replaced by its equivalent in ammunition, the replenishment of the latter having become a matter of such serious moment, from the immense difficulty attending it, in a fighting line advancing on a position under heavy fire.

Following the example set by France, it is reported that the military authorities in Belgium are about to inaugurate experiments with motor-cars specially adapted for the transport of provisions for the soldiers. The vehicles at present used are very cumbersome, and require six horses to haul them. Even in Italy the military motor-car is receiving attention. In a recent number the *Revista d'Artiglieria e Genio* publishes a long article from the pen of Colonel Mirandoli, in which he deals with the subject of heavy motor vehicles, such as the Thornycroft steam, and discusses favourably the question of their suitability for military transport purposes.

TRIED IN THE FIRE.—III.

If we were to particularise those amongst the lesser chiefs who had come through their horses, so to speak, and distinguished themselves in this war, the catalogue would be as long as that of the ships in Homer. Many of these must, however, be mentioned to point the argument which is the text of these papers—that the selections, on the whole, were wisely made. Among the first who have not hitherto been mentioned was the ill-fated "Andy" Wauchope, of whom nothing but good was known, and of whose responsibility in the Magersfontein catastrophe there is as yet not a shadow of proof; the appointment of Hector Macdonald as his successor in the command of the Highland Brigade was the definite act of the home authorities, who transferred him expressly from India to the Cape. Next stands Baden-Powell, whose was very distinctly a War Office appointment. He was at home on short leave from India, and was sent out by Lord Wolseley long before hostilities commenced, as the result of a chance meeting in Piccadilly, and the instantaneous, almost intuitive conclusion that "B.-P." would be useful in South Africa. Another rapid decision which has borne the finest fruit, was that of Colonel Girouard, who was almost snapped up by Lord Wolseley at the very outset of the war, and despatched to the scene of his since invaluable labours. Colonel Wynne went out in the first instance specially selected to act as Chief of the Staff to Sir Redvers Buller until Hunter could join him, and his advancement to a brigade was only a matter of local seniority. Other brigadiers despatched from home were A. G. Wavell, an officer of long experience in South African soldiering; Major-General J. E. Boyes, an officer who had been raised in the Gordon Highlanders; Clements, an officer distinguished in the Zulu and Burmese wars; Major-General "Barr" Campbell, a Guardsman who had seen no active service and whose appointment was very sharply criticised at the time, although he appears to have shown himself worthy of selection. Major-General Talbot Coke's was not a popular and generally accepted appointment, but his record was good, and there is reason to believe that had he been entrusted with greater powers upon the Spion Kop after Woodgate had been struck down the disaster might have been avoided. Woodgate himself was very specially selected for brigade command, and took out with him the highest reputation for skill, courage, and judgment in the field, which was unhappily too soon eclipsed by his death.

Every effort was made to draw in good men from all parts of the world. Egypt was, of course, a great source of supply. It gave Major-General Maxwell, a gallant soul whose whole record had been made in Egypt from the days when, as a subaltern in the Royal Highlanders, he marched against the intrenchments of Tel-el-Kebir through all the Soudan expeditions until he commanded a Soudanese brigade in the victory at Khartoum. "Young" Kitchener, of whom we have heard so much of late in the Lydenburg country, and who has had a war experience little less extensive than his more distinguished brother, came from Egypt. So did Broadwood, that most brilliant of young cavalry leaders; Colonel Mahon, the energetic leader who relieved Mafeking; in a lesser rank poor Le Gallais, who has just found a soldier's death; and Henry of the Mounted Infantry. Several excellent men were sent out on special service with no very distinct positions at first, who have since found their opportunities for distinction. Major-General Brocklehurst, of whom more was expected, and with reason perhaps, but who was denied opportunity by being "entangled" in Ladysmith; Lord Dundonald who went out with a roving commission and was quickly snatched up to command irregular cavalry under Buller; Colonel J. R. P. Gordon, who was brought from the command of the 15th Hussars in India, and the command of the brigade; Colonel Ridley, who was since given a brigade; but well-known as a unemployed at the time, but well-known as a first-class officer; Colonel Pilcher, the hero of Sunnyside; Colonel Alderson, well-known as a leader of mounted infantry; Colonel Plumer, a leader of mounted infantry; Colonel Hore, another Mounted Infantry officer, who was Baden-Powell's right hand man in defending Mafeking, and many more. No doubt active operations work like natural

selection in the survival of the fittest, and many of the rising generation of soldiers have owed their reputation to the chances lately afforded them. Colonel Ralph Allen went out as A.A.G. to Gatacre, and was involved through no fault of his own in the disaster of Stormberg, which he did his best to avert and remedy; this did not prevent his appointment to a brigade command, and, although the work he has done has been unobtrusive, it has been sound and excellent throughout. Colonel C. W. H. Douglas also went out as A.A.G., and soon became brigadier. Colonel Bruce Hamilton followed the same course. Colonel T. E. Stephenson might thank his seniority and the presence of his regiment, the Essex, in the field for the brigade command in which he has done so well. It was the same with Colonel Inigo Jones of the Scots Guards, with Colonel Smith-Dorrien of the Derbys, Colonel Porter of the Carbineers, Colonel Burn-Murdoch of the Royal Dragoons, and Lieut.-Colonel E. O. F. Hamilton of the Queen's West Surrey Regiment.

The constitution of the general staff may be said to have been entirely by selection, from Lord Kitchener to the junior staff captain on the lines of communication, and it has been made very largely from graduates of the Staff College. Where the contrary has obtained it has been through scarcity, or the very excellent reason that others who have had a like or superior educational training, such as the Engineers and Artillery, have been chosen. Whether they have done better or worse than an equal number without such training is one of those conjectural points which can never be satisfactorily decided. There are those to whom the mere words Staff College act like a red rag to a bull; they denounce it unceasingly, often rancorously, and for reasons that are by no means clear. The subject has been treated at some length in another column, but it may be taken as clearly proved that the men selected for staff work have justified their appointments.

PRESS VIEWS AND CORRESPONDENCE
ON ARMY MATTERS.

The *Daily Mail* of the 17th, prompted by Lord Rosebery's speech at Edinburgh, made much of the Empire's need of men. In the *Daily News* of the 19th, "A Colonist of 40 Years," while recognising the rashness of some of Mr. Hales's criticism, considered he (Mr. Hales) is not getting fair play, and ventured to suggest Mr. Churchill is not in a position to see into the heart of our Colonial troopers, and that, therefore, his statements as regards their private opinions of the British officers are valueless. Another writer thought that some war correspondents only want advertisement, and that their sayings are only means to an end. Mr. Julian Ralph filled a column of Monday's *Morning Post* with praise of our Guards' battalions on active service, and devoted a few lines to an expression of the opinion that Britishers entered the Army for "something to do," and did not study military matters as a science.

On Nov. 19 Sir John Dalrymple-Hay qualified some of the statements of Sir M. Culme Seymour, and "Navalis" justly points to the amount of "new blood" infused into the Admiralty by the short terms of service Admiralty officials hold compared with the corresponding posts at the War Office.

The continued delay of the Government to make any announcement of the probable date of the return of the Imperial Yeomanry is creating, to judge from the many letters published, much indignation in private circles. Parents and relatives have written in strong terms this week, one "An Indignant Sufferer," and another, Mr. Max Hollender, who asks why the movements of regulars are public property, whilst no news can be obtained of the Yeomanry, and why are the Household Cavalry and Royal Horse Artillery favoured in the matter of return? The conduct of the war is fast reaching the dimensions

of a furious controversy. Mr. Morley's letter last week has received many indignant replies, none stronger than that of Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett in the *Daily News* of the 20th inst., or of Mr. F. C. Conybeare in the same issue. The first says:—"The Germans in 1870 shot every French irregular they caught in arms. Where their troops were waylaid and shot down from ambush, if they were unable to capture the actual perpetrators, the Germans seized a number of the inhabitants of the town or district and shot these. . . . The time has come for similar measures in South Africa." Other very cogent arguments are adduced by Mr. W. Slater Boddington in the *Times* of the 21st, by Mr. H. A. Neck, by "A Liberal," and by "H. W." in the same issue. In the *Morning Post* of the 20th Mr. Smith Davis, writing on the question of conscription, pointed out the defects of previous systems suggested by "Vox Clamans," and asks for an alternative. In the *Times* of 22nd inst. Lord Graham, eldest son of the Duke of Montrose, who has been serving as a lieutenant attached to the Army Service Corps, disputes Mr. Morley's insinuations with regard to the ill-usage of Boer women, and shows very conclusively that the lady whose letter Mr. Morley published was undoubtedly a link—and something more—with the enemy. The whole of Lord Graham's letter tends to prove that anxious consideration has been shown to so-called non-combatants. Mr. H. Webber follows on the same side, and refers to the incident in the story quoted by Mr. Morley, which was told by the officer in command. An interesting suggestion comes from Lord Abinger to explain the determination with which Lindley has been made the centre of active operations. "It seems to me a certainty," he writes, "the enemy has some reason for perpetually hovering round this lonely spot. There must be either money, guns of some description, or ammunition, or stores buried in this vicinity." Another note is struck by Mr. Theophilus Schreiner, who has sent a circular to the Press on "The South African Situation," condemning the conduct of the Afrikaner party in Cape Colony and accusing them of inspiring the Boer residents. He attaches great importance to the decision arrived at to hold a monster meeting of the Dutch Reformed Church, which is announced to take place at Stellenbosch on the 28th inst. He adverts to their unbounded influence over other people, and points out that if they raise their voices in protest against the continuance of the war the very best results might be expected.

The first of what promises to be an excellent series of articles on Army Reform appeared in the *Times* of the 22nd. This first article deals with the War Office, and summarises the points on which reform should be concentrated. These may be briefly stated as follows:—1. The appointment of a chief of the staff. 2. Decentralisation so as to relieve the War Office of all work which can be carried on locally. 3. To convert the War Office into a really military institution. 4. To create a Military Finance Branch, as in India. 5. To improve the system of inspection of all arms. 6. To ensure the administration of patronage on grounds of fitness alone.

"D. L.," writing in the *Times* of yesterday, points out that if army reform is to be undertaken with any prospect of good results it must be entrusted to other than the actual working heads of the War Office. The ordinary current business will more than occupy Mr. Brodrick and Lord Roberts, and he suggests an independent Commission to investigate the causes of shortcomings, and make suggestions for their removal. He proposes for the constitution of this Commission a judge, an admiral, a Constitutional lawyer, and four "private gentlemen of the first rank in commerce and finance, the whole under the presidency of Mr. Chamberlain." Another writer in the same issue, "Administrator," reminds us that to bring into War Office appointments officers fresh from active employment puts them at a certain disadvantage, for they have a long leeway to make up in matters of detail and administrative precedent, and must be for a certain time in the hands of the permanent officials. The *Standard*, commenting on the result of the Dover court-martial, emphasises the fact that the Court were not content to give Master Gunner Acheson a bare acquittal, which might have implied that he had escaped by mere defect of proof. The two findings—the honourable acquittal of both Lieut. A'Beckett and Master Gunner Acheson—are absolutely inconsistent. The *Daily News* considered the War Office bound to hold a further and exhaustive inquiry into the management of the Dover canteen. How came it that theft was possible, and why was the thief not discovered? The same issue of that journal contains an interview with Major Burnham, the famous scout. The Major himself gives much of the credit of his successful scouting to his horse. Should the horse be content to go on grazing the scout would sleep, and when the grazing ceased wake up to note the direction in which the sensitive animal's ears were pointed. The dog would evidently be a good scout if he were less excitable, but he is apt, if he hears anything, to make a fuss about it, and tell his companion too demonstratively. The horse's silent language of the ears is best, but you must be a good scout to learn to read it.

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Army Personal.

There are the very best reasons for stating that Lord Wolseley will cease to perform the duties of Commander-in-Chief from December 1. The work will be carried on until Lord Roberts's return by Sir Evelyn Wood, who, as Adjutant-General, is second in military command of the Army. The cause assigned is the remoteness of the date of Lord Roberts's return to England.

Major-General Sir John Ardagh, K.C.I.E., C.B., has been granted a Good Service Pension of £100 a year. For the last twelve months he has been employed in the Intelligence Department.

It is understood that Major-General Sir Edmond Elles, Officiating Adjutant-General in India, will shortly assume the command at Quetta, Sir Reginald Hart proceeding home on leave.

The annual meeting and dinner of the "Q" Club will take place at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Thursday, December 13 next, when Lieut.-General Sir C. Mansfield-Clarke, Bart., G.C.B., Quartermaster-General, and Major-General A. E. Turner, C.B., Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces, have consented to honour the club with their presence at dinner.

Colonel J. W. T. Hume has been selected to succeed Colonel J. G. Sparkes in command of the 45th Regimental District at Derby. Colonel Hume, who held the temporary rank of brigadier-general whilst commanding the Militia at Perham Down Camp, joined the Service in 1869, and took part with the 2nd Batn. of the Sherwood Foresters in the Sikkim Expedition of 1888, for which he obtained the medal and clasp. He became colonel in January, 1898. Colonel Sparkes has held the command of the regimental district since August, 1895.

The command of the 26th and 71st Regimental Districts at Hamilton is becoming vacant by the voluntary retirement of Colonel H. de C. Rawlins, who was only appointed thereto in April of last year. Colonel Rawlins received his first appointment as Sub-Lieut. in the 90th Foot (now the 2nd Cameronians) in 1873, was promoted Lieut. a year later, and from January, 1878, to October, 1879, served as regimental Instructor of Musketry, when he obtained his company. His Majority came in May, 1883; lieut.-colonelcy in 1894; and the rank of colonel by brevet in 1898. Colonel Rawlins saw service in South Africa in 1877-8-9. He took part in the Kaffir campaign, the operations against the Galekas, and Zulu War, including the battles of Inyezane and Ginginhlovo (mentioned in despatches).

Colonel G. F. Guyon, who has been in temporary command of the 4th Infantry Brigade at Aldershot since August last, will resume his former post at the head of the Royal Fusiliers and Middlesex Regimental Districts at Hounslow on December 1. Colonel Guyon received his first commission in the 49th Foot (now the Berkshires) in January, 1865, became lieut. three years later, and in the same year exchanged into the 7th Foot (Royal Fusiliers). From 1875 he was regimental Instructor of Musketry until obtaining his company in August, 1878. From November, 1881, to December, 1886, he filled the post of Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces. He was promoted Major in 1882, Lieut.-Colonel in 1891, and Colonel by brevet in 1895. Colonel Guyon has been a Commissioner of Chelsea Hospital since July, 1899. Colonel E. H. FitzHerbert has been temporarily administering the command of the 57th Regimental District, to which Colonel Guyon was appointed in 1897.

Colonel G. M. Davis, M.D., C.B., D.S.O. succeeds Colonel Bookey, the principal medical officer of the China Field Force, who has been compelled, on account of ill-health, to vacate his appointment. The new principal medical officer with Sir Alfred Gaselee's force entered the Bengal branch of the Indian Medical Service in April, 1869, as assistant-surgeon, became surgeon in 1873, surgeon-major in 1881, lieut.-colonel in 1889, brigade-surgeon-lieut.-colonel in 1894, and surgeon-colonel in October, 1897. He

saw active in the Mahsood Wuzereee Expedition (1881), the first Miranzai and the Hazara expeditions (1891—medal with clasp), Waziristan Expedition (1894-5, as principal medical officer, despatches, medal, clasp, D.S.O.), and Tirah (1897-8, medal with two clasps and C.B.).

Colonel J. T. B. Bookey entered the Bengal Medical Service in 1872, became surgeon a year later, surgeon-major 1884, surgeon lieut.-colonel in 1892, brigade surgeon-lieut.-colonel in 1897, and surgeon-colonel in May of this year. Colonel Bookey, who is junior to his successor, has seen much service—Jowaki, 1877-8; Mahsood Wuzereee, 1881; Burmah, 1886-7 (despatches); Hazara, 1888 (despatches); Miranzai, 1891 (despatches); Waziristan, 1894-5 (despatches); and North-West Frontier (1897) Expeditions.

Lieut.-Colonel Mayne, C.B., who commanded the field force in the Mekran operations of 1898, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

Lieut.-Colonel S. H. Exham, R.E., will be promoted shortly to the rank of colonel. He has given thirty years to the Service, his principal war service being in the Afghan campaign of 1878-79, in which he was present at the attack on and capture of Ali Musjid. At present he is superintending engineer of Portsmouth Dockyard.

By the promotion of Major C. T. M. Western, R.F.A., to the rank of lieut.-colonel, the post of assistant military secretary to Sir G. B. Wolseley, commanding the Madras Army, becomes vacant.

Captain Lord Loch, D.S.O., who is on his way home from South Africa, having been wounded in the field, has filled the post of Divisional Signalling Officer on the Staff of Lord Methuen from the very outset of the campaign. He saw active service with his battalion (the 1st Grenadiers) in the Soudan in 1898, and for his services received the medal and D.S.O. He was for some years in the Cape Volunteer Service during his late father's tenure of the Governorship of Cape Colony.

Capt. W. MacL. Campbell, 1st Black Watch, lately aide-de-camp to the Viceroy of India, has been appointed Military Secretary to Lord Amthill, the new Governor of Madras.

Captain C. Champion-de Crespigny, 2nd Life Guards, has been approved as aide-de-camp to the Viceroy of India.

OFFICERS' EXPENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a father with sons in the Service, I am grateful to you for showing up the many unnecessary expenses we are put to. There is one item, and a heavy one too, which has not been touched upon. I allude to providing servant's livery, &c. Why should not the mess fund provide the livery, as it is only worn while on mess duty, and when the regiment is ordered abroad there is no further need of it.

OLD SOLDIER.

[This would still entail expense on officers, from whose pockets the mess fund is obtained.—ED. A. AND N. G.]

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A NOBLE SOLDIER—"BOY" BOOTH.

British officers as a class have been receiving but scant consideration of late from their fellow-countrymen, who have been far too ready to swallow the depreciating criticism of malevolent writers and others. We have been told *ad nauseam* that they are stupid, incompetent, uncivil, eaten-up with pretensions; that they all wear monocles for no better reason than to fix it in one eye and say "haw-haw" in reply to every question. How grossly libellous and untrue this picture is, need hardly be impressed upon any who have any—even the most superficial—acquaintance with this body of most deserving public servants so ungenerously and unfairly lampooned. Yet it is well to look to the other side of the medal and emphasise our protest by showing what many of our officers really are. This will be best realised by exhibiting the career, the brief life of straightforward usefulness, the noble self-sacrificing death of one of them, the late Major Booth, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed at the head of the Mounted Infantry of his regiment at Sanna's Post.

The *St. George's Gazette*, the excellent regimental newspaper of the 5th Fusiliers, contains an appreciation of this gallant young soul which will go home to the hearts of everyone, whether soldier, comrade or civilian. He is spoken of at school as a lad of great perseverance and a very high sense of duty. "Whether engaged in work or play he always showed the same zeal and earnestness," was foremost in all field sports, but yet he passed the Cambridge Local Examination with honour and won admission direct to Sandhurst. He left the Military College with great credit and joined the 2nd Batn. of the 5th Fusiliers at Mean Meer in 1886, where he was at once nicknamed "Boy" Booth, a sobriquet which stuck to him to the last. Close attention to his duties was varied with big game shooting in Cashmere, and the old Yorkshire home of the Booths is decorated with many trophies to his gun. He saw his first service in the Black Mountain Expedition, where he was in charge of the regimental signallers. Soon afterwards, when on leave in England, he seized the opportunity of going through the musketry course at Hythe, and that with the Mounted Infantry at Aldershot. On his return to India he was appointed Adjutant to his regiment, and as such was ever anxious not only for the drill and demeanour, but for the physical and moral good of his men. He took a lively interest in all regimental matters, developed the efficiency of the drums and fifes, paid great attention to musketry and signalling instruction. Being devoted to horses from the time when as a child he rode a Shetland pony with the Bedale Hunt, of which his uncle was master, he took the lead in regimental races, and was known as a noted horse-master, his love for and care of all animals being a noted trait in his character. While the regiment was stationed at Sitapur he was master of a "bobbery pack" and gave excellent sport.

He preceded his regiment home in 1896, and spent some time in France studying the language, being resolved at the first favourable opportunity to compete for admission to the Staff College. Active business interposed and following the lead of his dearest friend, Percy Wilkinson, of the same regiment, he volunteered for service in West Africa, and was one of the contingent which landed at Lagos in March, 1898. A few months later he became A.A.G. to Colonel Lugard, and afterwards to Colonel Willcocks, who has since gained so much distinction in Ashanti. "Boy" Booth's services were rewarded by a Brevet Majority, and he had now earned two medals and clasps.

His regiment, the 2nd Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, formed part of Gatacre's Division, and was, as we know, disastrously engaged at Stormberg. Booth happily escaped this fatal affair by having been transferred two days before it to command the 1st battalion's mounted infantry on the Modder River in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Keith-Falconer, who had been killed in action. From that time forth Booth rode at the head of these splendid troops, and took part in some of the finest feats performed in the war. He was with French in the magnificent dash upon Kimberley, and again accompanied him, when still worn with fatigue and short rations, in the further hurried ride to head off Cronje at Paardeberg; last of all, he took part with

Pilcher's corps in the reconnaissance on Thaba N'chu, which ended with the retreat on Bloemfontein and the disaster of Sanna's Post. In this last engagement he met his death, how gallantly we shall see presently from a report made by his commanding officer. Booth was directed to cover the retreat with his company, which stoutly held one position after another until all the troops in front of him had got through. Then Booth saw a part of Roberts's Horse in difficulties on his left, and again halted to show a firm front, although under a heavy fire. So soon as Roberts's Horse had been extricated Booth desired his company to retire by successive sections, he himself remaining to the last with two lieutenants, Hall and Toppin, also by Corporal Raynham and Private Downes. Now the Boers closed round to within a range of 200 yards and poured in a galling fire. Booth and Downes were killed, Hall severely wounded, Toppin and Raynham taken prisoners. "In sacrificing himself to protect the retreat of Roberts's Horse," wrote Colonel Pilcher, "Major Booth was playing the game which he always played during the fifteen years I knew him." In forwarding a copy of this report to his mother, Lord Roberts with many expressions of hearty sympathy adds, "He fell like a gallant soldier at his post, covering the retirement of his comrades, and by his death Her Majesty has lost a distinguished and capable officer, who, if spared would, I am sure, have risen high in his profession."

To these official records may be added a few extracts from the private correspondence of his brother officers lamenting his premature death.

One writes:—

"Perhaps I feel his loss almost as much as one of his own family. He was by far the very best officer I have ever met, and the best friend I ever had. There was no one like him, and his place can never be filled. I cannot even find much consolation from the most gallant circumstances of his death, for it was not possible to suppose that a man of his sort could have fallen otherwise. It may be some consolation to his family to know the high regard and affection in which he was held by all of us in the regiment. He was the finest character I ever met."

Another says:—

"I can imagine what you must feel, to judge by my own feelings. The bravest and best seem to be taken, and those who can least be spared; the men simply adored him. He was considerate for them always, and never spared himself in the way of hard work or danger. Booth was as cool as a cucumber, bowling over a Boer every time he fired, but was always most careful of his men and careless of himself. It was very magnificent, but the nation could better afford many soldiers than one Booth."

And yet a third—

"He was the finest character of a man I have ever known, a gallant soldier, a true friend, and a polished gentleman; he was a fine example to every officer in the regiment. . . . He never thought of himself or spared himself. His one wish was to do his duty like a soldier and a man, and to lead others to do the same. His loss is a terrible one to all the regiment, and to all who knew him. . . . His profession was everything to him, but next of all, in that profession, his regiment, and he was beloved by all. . . . He has left a name in the 5th Fusiliers which will never die. His services to the regiment have been invaluable, and will remain a lasting record of his zeal, his kindly nature, and his sound common sense. He has friends everywhere who still mourn his loss, and never forget the happy, cheery, and the unselfish kindly character of a true soldier. 'Boy Booth.'"

and this, "one of the finest specimens of humanity," to use Lord Wolseley's fine encomium, is of the class impugned by scurrilous critics!

We learn that the accident to the *Spartiate*, which was described in the morning papers on the 15th inst., was due to her being run into shoal water when turning. The engineers were not told, and sucked up water to flood some of the bearings; there was sand in the water, and the bearings were injured to fusing point by sand friction.

An effective poster has been issued by the Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. It represents a fine ox, whose shadow is cast on the rich coloured downs behind him. In that shadow the word "Lemco" (the new name for Liebig's Extract) has been cut out, showing the white chalk beneath, after the manner of the celebrated "White Horse" in Wiltshire.

TO LET, WANTED, &c., Announcements, will be found on page 1153.
BUSINESS AND HOTEL DIRECTORY will be found on page 1155.
EDUCATIONAL Announcements will be found on page 1155.

Army Foreign.

Captain Pillon, of the French Army, has been demonstrating to M. Raiberti, the Reporter upon the Military Estimates, the economical advantages of his system of providing bread for the troops in the field. The system has been tried in the 13th Army Corps and at the military bakery on Quai de Billy, and it was intended to be used for a whole brigade of infantry during the late manoeuvres, but the idea was abandoned owing, it would appear, to the expense of providing wood for fuel. At the present time the French soldier ordinarily carries twenty-four cakes of biscuit bread, having a weight 1,200 grammes. Captain Pillon proposes that he should be burdened instead with a packet of self-raising flour, weighing only 1,000 grammes, and shall bake his own bread as required. This is described as an easy matter, and as presenting no greater difficulties than the making of coffee. The man's mess tin, in making bread on this system, serves first as a kneading trough, and then as an oven. The tin being filled with the dough is placed for about forty minutes on a fire, and covered with hot cinders. The bread can also be made, if convenience should be found, in an ordinary fireplace or in any kind of oven or stove. Fire there must be, of course, but it is contended that the soldier can never be deprived of fire if he is to consume his reserve rations, which include rice and haricots. It is only at the outposts that fire is forbidden, and there also cooking is prohibited. To those who suggest difficulties, the advocates of the new system say that it is the duty of the generals to foresee them, and in case of a hostile encounter to arrange for the soldiers not engaged to bake bread for two days. Captain Pillon's bread keeps well for three or four days, is neither hard nor soft, and has a special flavour of its own, which is generally considered very agreeable.

General Rappe, chief of the Swedish General staff, recently submitted to the Minister of War a scheme for the reorganisation of the Swedish Army, which has been investigated by a special committee appointed by the King. This committee has fourteen members, including the six commanders of Army Corps, the Inspector-General of Cavalry (Duke Charles of West Gothland), the Inspector-General of Artillery, and the Medical Director-General, with some other staff officers, and General Hamilton as President. The proposal is for universal service of three years, the recruit being only nine months with the colours in the first year. It is intended that the period of transition from the existing system to the new, if the latter should be adopted, shall

be six years, during which period the necessary barracks would be built. The same scheme of general service would apply also to the Navy, and a committee has been appointed to report upon that matter also.

The *Russki Invalid* states that the town of Kushk, which was recently a place of no importance, has greatly developed since it became the terminus of the Trans-Caspian railway. It has now as many buildings as are in the whole province outside it, and electric light is about to be introduced there. Two neighbouring places, Alexieefsk and Polstafk, share this new wave of prosperity, due to the Russian military advance in Asia.

A violent controversy has arisen in Belgium in relation to the fortifications of Antwerp. The commercial importance of the place and its growing population demand the means of expansion, and the Government has taken the step of authorising a modification of the fortifications. In doing this General Brialmont, who was the author of the fortifications in question, was not consulted as he thought he ought to have been, and he has defended his work in a pamphlet which has led to the publication of bitter articles in the *Métropole* of Antwerp. The General has been attacked in very unbecoming language, and the *Belgique Militaire* defends him by exposing the fallacies of his opponents. Although he opposes some of the changes contemplated by the Government, he would not prevent Antwerp extending on the northern side. A vast amount of money has been spent upon the fortifications, and it is perhaps not surprising that the military authorities should resent more than the Government itself the proposal to demolish some part of them.

The *France Militaire* devotes an article to the situation in South Africa, and says that notwithstanding the favourable view of the situation which has been taken by the British Press and the return of the City Imperial Volunteers and other forces, the condition of affairs is by no means favourable. De Wet, Delarey, Lemmer, Botha, and some others pursue with activity their guerilla warfare, and our contemporary believes that we shall not find it enough to maintain the force we have, but must continue to send reinforcements in order to crush opposition.

The *Popolo Romano* states that there has been a satisfactory increase in the number of men embodied in the Italian army. Including the permanent army, the auxiliary service, and the mobile and territorial militias, the strength enrolled on June 30, 1898, was 35,765 officers and 3,221,720 men, giving a total of 3,257,491. Nine months later, on April 30, 1899, the strength had risen considerably, the figures then being 35,909 and 3,236,161, making a total of 3,272,070. The increase was thus 14,579, or at the rate of 4.47 per thousand.

WHO IS RIGHT—BULLER OR KRUGER?

Sir Redvers Buller, speaking at Exeter, November 22, said:—

"You are told in the papers that the Boers are patriots fighting for their country, but the whole of the people whom we know as Boers have either surrendered or are prisoners, or are doing their level best to surrender now, if only we will give them protection. The people left in the field are either mercenaries or bandits. There was no really patriotic Boer in the field when I left South Africa. There is hardly a leader whose name has been heard of at the beginning of the war, and those men who are now under arms are men who are attempting to gain profit by remaining under arms, and are in no sense fighting for their country."

On November 23 Kruger, at Marseilles, said:—

"The war waged against us is a war of barbarians. I have witnessed wars of barbarians and never have I seen committed barbarities so monstrous as those committed daily among us. Our farms, which we had had so much difficulty to construct, are burned. The women whose husbands are at the war are hunted down and are brutally separated from their children, who are deprived of bread and necessities. But, what may be done, never shall we surrender. We shall fight to the end."

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MANŒUVRE-DRILL FOR ALL ARMS.

It is hardly stretching the truth to affirm that it is not so much from want of knowledge as from want of practice that the army in South Africa in the service of detachments has from time to time fallen under the lash of the critics. Now, the real facts of the case appear to be that, while our text-books are invariably sound in abstract principles, they do not carry us far enough in the matter of detail, and so, even at manœuvres, the "fog of war," as Colonel Lonsdale Hale aptly terms it, falls early and thick upon the minor tacticians. Now, the object of this article is to put forward a suggestion for the careful compilation of a handbook of war which, as far as possible, shall embody the results and the tactical errors of modern campaigns in which British troops have been engaged, or for which they might well be prepared. This work, it must be clearly understood, should not supersede the present or revised drill-books of cavalry, infantry, artillery, or mounted infantry (mounted rifles is the best term), but should be placed in the hands of field-officers and company leaders with specially marked chapters for the use of sergeants. The book, in fact, should be adapted to all ranks, and should embody the outline of the strategy of actual campaigns, which should serve as a beacon to the higher order of intelligence which marks the brain of the Army, the Staff and other officers. Then the tactical chapters based upon historical analysis of wars typical of the Empire's progress should open with succinct accounts of how battles actually began, and should follow out the phases of each engagement in such clear and lucid detail that subalterns and captains at field-training could by the aid of large scale maps and diagrams make it interesting and instructive to them. Here and there, of course, the chequered and abridged history of Imperial wars, such as that in Zululand, on the Indian frontier, and in South Africa would alternate in descriptions of purely orthodox warfare waged by the armies of the leading Continental States. And, again, maritime expeditions and the combined tactics of fleets and armies would be treated with special regard to the officer-student. But this higher education of officers and men should never be allowed until all ranks had satisfactorily solved the drill and musketry problems of regimental life, for the war has certainly not taught us that the personal training and discipline of officers and men by the machinery of the drill-ground can be dispensed with. Rather the contrary. The soldier, who is slow to take in and execute the drill-instructions and words of command of the sergeant, who stands but thirty yards from him, will be yet slower in following up a flag signal or the wave of a hand, which the instinct of the trained light infantryman, scout, or file of a widely extended line should teach the individual is as emphatic a command as that given by the colonel at the head of the regiment or battalion in close order.

Then, again, the manifold claims of Empire render it imperative that the non-commissioned officers, and even the rank and file, should have some concrete ideas of how mounted infantry, artillery, and cavalry are tactically connected with the dismounted arm, not only in the pitched battle, but in the reconnoitring phase of all actions. This, of course, implies that, after the theory of the hand-book set forth above, in outline has been assimilated, chapter by chapter, units of two or more companies should, if possible, work with the other arms, while every opportunity should be seized to exercise the troops on ground, which should be selected as more or less representative of the terms dealt with in lecture. For it is surprising how a real leader of men, even on a small scale, can inspire his command with his own zeal and energy, if he is not only a good lecturer but able to act as a peripatetic philosopher in the manœuvre field. Then as the history of the war—so it is reported—is already in course of preparation at the hands of one of the very best

writers in the Army, and as the Boers are likely to provide us in the future with yet more amazing "data" concerning their temporary successes and their chronic failure as strategists and tacticians of a high intellectual order, the British soldier will be in a position to learn a great deal, which will, it is to be hoped, raise his comrades and his officers in his own estimation.

Need it be here stated that all detraction of superiors and polemical discussion will be eliminated from the pages of the hand-book aforesaid? It is easy to describe a defeat or a repulse without exceeding the limits of military description, and from every battle, however disastrous, the most valuable lessons can be learned when the "data" have been sifted and examined by a master hand and brain. In conclusion, let it be borne in mind that realism can only be brought into play if the teachers and lecturers are in a position to hold dissertations upon facts and not fancies of the mimic battle-field, and stimulated warfare is by no means at present a strong point in our "kriegspiel" either in the field or at the winter tactical and academic exercises. The officers of the army in South Africa are primed with *f cts*; let us take advantage of their unique knowledge of this amazing war, and, so far as knowledge of Boer warfare is a guide to efficiency, let the proved episodes of the campaign be crystallised to all time for the benefit of the officer and the soldier.

THE WAR-GAME SEASON.

BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

Lord Wolseley has, as usual, set the right ball rolling in the instructions issued for the training of officers, non-commissioned officers and men during the winter months. The military reader, of course, knows full well that the Queen's Regulations embody the outline of the schedule of instruction now put forth by the Commander-in-Chief, but a very large number of the general public, who now more than ever before study the Service publications, may not be aware that hitherto no really uniform system or method has been adopted throughout the Army and Marines in this important matter of theoretical instruction during the winter months. For instance, the garrison lectures have usually been of rather too academic a nature, with the consequence that officers and N.C.O.'s have hardly derived much help in the practical and minor details of their duty in the field or at manœuvres. But the new scheme is calculated to remedy two defects.

First, it is emphatically laid down that the tactics of all arms are to be treated by company and squadron and battery lecturers; and in the second place, the fortnightly lectures by the staff officer for instruction are bound to secure a good and critical audience, since all available officers and N.C.O.'s are enjoined to attend. Consequently the supernumerary rank will be kept continuously in mind of the principles involved in combined tactics, and the garrison lecturers will be on their mettle to meet the demands of an audience composed of all branches of the Service. It might be added that if there is a defect in the scheme it hinges upon the omission of special regimental superintendent of the winter scheme of instruction, selected for special qualifications in this respect. This, however, is probably provided for in the special instructions given to commanding officers, who would naturally select the second in command to define the scope of the lectures, and to report upon the results. And if Lord Wolseley had himself been present at the typical lecture he could hardly have proved his acumen better than by the good-natured hits at the prevalent habit of question and answer or "poll-parrot" instruction. It is necessary at the specialised field-training of companies and other units, as now carried on, to reduce part of the instruction to mere question and answer, but as the questions are more or less taken from some *quark* hand-book of war the soldiers are apt to get pages off by heart with much the same results as the candidate who passes an examination by mere "cramming" and an extreme effort of memory, and then forgets all about what he has learnt. But while in the matter of formulae and the dimensions of trenches, parapets, &c., the catechising of soldiers is permitted to rest where it is, Lord Wolseley's orders will not bear fruit if officers do not grasp the idea underlying the latest regulations for greater and lesser war-games as now promulgated to the Army. This is, in effect, that lecturers must use their imagi-

nation and their acquired knowledge of war, in order to set and to solve practical problems on the map and elsewhere. Again, in the light of the Commander-in-Chief's remarks, the attention of all ranks is drawn to "the practice of stratagem," a practice undoubtedly suggested by what has occurred in the South African campaign. Officers, in fact, are told to teach their men the art of seeing over the hill, which has nothing to do with particularly strong vision, but is the method of weighing probabilities and calculating chances. Tactics rather than drill, in fact, are to be the rule and not the exception so soon as officers and men quit the close-order formations of the barrack-yard, or, as one might prefer to term it, tactical drill, is to be taught *continuously*, and not relegated to the period allotted to field days.

Now it would be invidious to name the officers now serving, who would and could formulate, if they are allowed to do so, some expansive scheme of war-game training in the lecture-room and out of it, but the chiefs of the War Office know where to look for genius and born instructors, and these invaluable officers should be impartially distributed over the districts at home and abroad. These experts would not stereotype lectures or war-games, or limit the area of instruction, but would be in a position to teach others *how to teach*. For it is by no means the fact that every commanding officer or company leader has the gift of teaching, however good a leader he may be in the field, and it might be well to test the officers of all corps after the annual inspection at the hands of these experts aforesaid, and award a special instructional diploma to a field officer and captain of each unit, which should carry with it a small amount of extra pay and the duty of reporting to the commanding officer on the instruction given and the progress made in the winter months by all ranks. The question of seniority need not arise any more than it does now in the case of a D.A.A.G. for instruction, for both these officers would pose as the staff of the commanding officer who to this day gives written orders through the regimental adjutant. But by this means it is to be hoped that a uniform standard of efficiency would be attained throughout the Army and the latest and most up-to-date methods of training would filter through the upper "strata" of the officers, and be brought into vogue regimentally by the commanding officer and his instructional staff. But whatever methods may be used to bring home the principles of instruction promulgated by Lord Wolseley, it will remain on record that he, and he alone, by one of the last regulations he will ever issue as Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's land forces has, as usual, hit the blot on our system of training and has prescribed the remedy.

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Obituary.

NAVY.

Captain G. A. Douglas, who died at Groton Cottage, Walmer, on Nov. 20, saw much war service in the course of a long and distinguished career. Joining the Navy in 1847, he was under fire at the bombardment of Sveaborg in 1855 as mate in command of a rocket boat (Baltic medal). He was flag-lieutenant to Admiral Sir James Hope from 1859-62, and during that time was present at the attack on the Pei-ho forts in 1859 and their capture in 1860, took part in several assaults on fortified towns and stockades, and in 1862 engaged and drove off a mounted party of Taepings and a large body of infantry near Shanghai. For these services he received the China medal, with Ta-ku clasp. From 1865 to 1867 he commanded the *Torch* on the West Coast of Africa in the suppression of the slave trade, and received two letters of commendation from the Admiralty. He subsequently acted as senior officer of a detached squadron acting against pirates in the Persian Gulf, and received the thanks of the Admiralty and the Indian Government. In 1873 he retired with the rank of captain, and at the time of his death was chairman of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at Deal, and commissioner of salvage for that port.

Commander Hugh Talbot, who died on Wednesday at Merton Lodge, Clifton, was the eldest son of the late Admiral John T. Talbot. Joining the Navy on April 13, 1869, he became a sub-lieutenant in 1875, and held that rank on board the *Shah* when she engaged the Peruvian rebel turret ship *Huascar* on May 29, 1877, off the town of Ylo; he also served in two night torpedo expeditions, and was mentioned in despatches. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1879, and served on board the *Carysfort* during the naval and military operations in the Eastern Sudan, at Suakin, 1884-85. He was employed to superintend the working of the land mines, which were used to protect the flanks, was mentioned in despatches, and received the Egyptian medal, Suakin, 1885, clasp, Khedive's bronze star. Lieut. Talbot attained the rank of commander in 1879, and till recently was in charge of the training school for engineer students at Devonport. He was the author of "The Officer of the Watch."

ARMY.

Gen. Brooke Boyd, whose death occurred this week at St. Leonards, at the age of 84, entered the Bengal Army in 1834. He attained the rank of Captain in 1846; Major, 1855; Lieut.-Colonel, 1859; Colonel, 1866; Major-General, 1871; Lieut.-General, 1877; and General, 1888. The deceased officer served against the Bheels in Malwa in 1836; in the Sutlej Campaign in 1846, including the battle of Sobraon (medal); Burmese War, 1852-53 (medal with clasp, for Pegu); in Bundelcund, in 1858. Himself the son of Gen. Mossom Boyd, of the East India Company's Service, the late general was one of the five brothers who attained that rank, two survive him. Gen. Boyd, who was twice married, leaves a family of three sons and one daughter.

Deputy-Surg.-Gen. George Mackay died suddenly at his residence, 2, Learmouth Terrace, Edinburgh, on Nov. 20. He was the elder son of the late Major Donald Mackay, Her Majesty's 70th Foot, and grandson of Colonel George Mackay, of Bighouse, Sutherlandshire. He was born in 1820 at Aberdeen, where his father's regiment was then stationed. Taken with the regiment to Canada, he received his earliest education near the Falls of Niagara. He was afterwards sent to the Madras College, St. Andrew's, and had as schoolfellows the late Lord Playfair, Mr. Claude Hamilton, and Dr. Cleghorn. In 1841, he took the degree of M.D. at the University of Edinburgh, gaining as an undergraduate several prizes and a silver medal of the Hunterian Society. In the following year he received a commission in the Medical Department of the H.E.I.C. service, and

at once proceeded to India. He took part in the operations against the Mahrattas in 1844, and, being sent to Burma on active service in 1852, was present at the actions which culminated in the capture of Rangoon, and also at the occupation of Prome and Meaday. He received the medal and clasp for Pegu, and was specially thanked for his services during the campaign. After the war he returned to duty in India, and in 1864 was appointed to the Military Finance Department. Surgeon Mackay was the first to introduce the modern treatment of heat apoplexy, and in addition to his military duties undertook many offices in societies formed for the general benefit of the English population in India. He retired from the Service in 1875, and since that time has resided in Scotland. In 1851 he married Ellen Rose, daughter of Mr. Arthur Robertson, of Inverness-shire, and he is survived by his widow, three sons and three daughters.

Major Norman Charles Welch, Hampshire Regiment, who died from wounds received in the action near Bothaville, was born in 1865. Joining the Hampshire Regiment from the Militia in 1886 as Lieut., he was promoted to Captain in 1893, and five years later he was employed with the West African Frontier Force. Before the present war he served with the Burmese Expedition in 1887, obtaining the medal with clasp.

Capt. Lawrence Harry Hawkes, Welsh Regiment, who died suddenly at Barberton on the 13th inst., the cause of death not being stated, was born on March 25, 1864. He entered the Army in 1883 as a Lieutenant in the Bedfordshire Regiment, and was transferred some three weeks later to the Welsh Regiment, obtaining his company in 1890.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

It was announced in Tuesday's *London Gazette* that the Queen had been graciously pleased to award the decoration of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned officer, whose claims had been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery during the engagement at Paardeberg, as stated below:—

"Lieut. Francis Newton Parsons (since deceased), Essex Regiment.—On the morning of February 18, at Paardeberg, on the south bank of the River Modder, Pte. Ferguson, 1st Batn. Essex Regiment, was wounded and fell in a place devoid of cover. While trying to crawl under cover, he was again wounded, in the stomach. Lieut. Parsons at once went to his assistance, dressed his wound under heavy fire, went down twice (still under heavy fire) to the bank of the river to get water for Pte. Ferguson, and subsequently carried him to a place of safety. This officer was recommended for the Victoria Cross by Lieut.-Gen. Kelly-Kenny, C.B., on March 3 last. Lieut. Parsons was killed on March 10, in the engagement at Dreifontein, on which occasion he again displayed conspicuous gallantry."

It was announced in last night's *Gazette* that the Queen had been graciously pleased to signify her intention of conferring the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officer, whose claims had been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery at Warm Bad:—

"Lieut. Guy G. E. Wyly, Tasmanian Imperial Bushmen.—On Sept. 1, near Warm Bad, Lieut. Wyly was with the advanced scouts of a foraging party. They were passing through a narrow gorge, very rocky and thickly wooded, when the enemy in force suddenly opened fire at short range from hidden cover, wounding six out of the party of eight, including Lieut. Wyly. That officer, seeing that one of his men was badly wounded in the leg, and that his horse was shot, went back to the man's assistance, made him take his (Lieut. Wyly's) horse, and opened fire from behind a rock to cover the retreat of the others, at the imminent risk of being cut off himself. Col. T. E. Hickman, D.S.O., considers that the gallant conduct of Lieut. Wyly saved Corpl. Brown from being killed or captured, and that his subsequent action in firing to cover the retreat was "instrumental in saving others of his men from death or capture."

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THE VICTORIA CROSS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."
SIR,—Lord Roberts certainly deserves the gratitude of the Army and the public for the broad views he is showing in his recommendations for the Victoria Cross. The decoration was in danger of falling into stereotyped lines granted only for certain stereotyped acts, and tending, therefore, to produce what is known as the professional V.C. hunter. I remember he had considerable difficulty in securing this honour for Sir George (then Major) White in the Afghan War, because Sir George, though his gallantry on all occasions was most conspicuous, had never actually carried a wounded man on his back or placed a so-called live shell in a bucket. But there is one other matter, which Sir Charles Warren's recent speech somewhat emphasises, and that is, the unevenness with which the decoration is issued, for whereas one General is most liberal in his recommendations, another refuses to recommend any one. Thus it has come about that the V.C. is much more highly thought of by the general public than it is in the Service, for military men know and see that luck quite as much as merit, has heretofore governed the distribution. We cannot eliminate the element of luck, but we can ensure that no truly gallant act goes unrewarded.
YLD.

THE new military barracks, on the hutment principle, which have been erected at Crownhill, near Plymouth, were, on Nov. 20, handed over to the military authorities as ready for occupation. The barracks, which comprise 50 distinct buildings, provide an accommodation for 1,000 officers and men, and it is understood that the first regiment to occupy them will be the 3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who will at once take possession of them.

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WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, Nov. 17.

A Reuter message from East London states that recruiting is being actively carried on. Eighty men are leaving shortly to join the Imperial Light Horse, and nearly 300 have joined the Colonial Division. The South African Constabulary is also attracting some good men, while others are joining the Commander-in-Chief's bodyguard.

Monday, Nov. 19.

Lord Roberts, in a telegram of Nov. 16, from Johannesburg, says that Generals Barton and Douglas occupied Klerksdorp on that day without opposition. Gen. Douglas had some desultory fighting each day with Liebenberg's commando, who endeavoured to protect their cattle, but would not make any stand. The British casualties were three men wounded, and Douglas's column captured eight prisoners and a large number of sheep and cattle. Gen. Barton's column captured seven prisoners and some horses, mules, and cattle. Lord Roberts also reports slight skirmishes near Potchefstroom, at Abraham's Kraal, at Vryheid, and elsewhere.

Mr. Pott, the former Consul for the Transvaal at Lorenzo Marques, has been notified by the Portuguese authorities that he must not fly the Transvaal and Free State flags any longer, as the Portuguese Government does not recognise those countries.

Reuter despatches state that Gen. Delarey, with 1,000 men, is reported to be between Vryburg and Fourteen Streams, and that there has been a fight near Edenburg, in which the Boers are said to have been severely handled and to have lost 75 killed and wounded.

Tuesday, Nov. 20.

A Reuter telegram from Standerton says that all the Boer families in that neighbourhood are being gradually brought in, with their cattle, sheep, grain, and forage. The wives of Boers on commando have received notice to prepare to proceed to Natal. It is anticipated that the measures adopted by General Wynne will have a very salutary effect.

A cavalry column which left Bloemfontein recently to operate against the guerillas came in touch with and dispersed the enemy on Nov. 14, about 18 miles west of Bloemfontein.

Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Lord Roberts, in a Johannesburg telegram of Nov. 19, reports various indications of Boer guerilla activity, especially in the Orange River Colony, and says that Klerksdorp is an important telegraphic centre, and that its occupation by our troops is a great disadvantage to the enemy.

Thursday, Nov. 22.

Lord Roberts, in a telegram of Nov. 20, reports the movements of Boer commandos and parties in the vicinity of Wepener, near Standerton, and elsewhere. Gen. Rundle reports from Harrismith that he is gradually clearing the country. Lloyd's column, on the way back from Reitz, captured a large amount of cattle and food-stuffs. Boyes's column, which is now clearing the country between Vrede and Harrismith, has accounted for 22 Boers killed during the recent operations. A report has been received of the details of the recent unsuccessful Boer attack on a police post at Staydon's Dam. Gen. Lyttelton reports that on Nov. 19 an outpost of the Buffs, south-west of Balmoral, was surprised by the enemy, with a British loss of six killed, five wounded, and an officer and 30 men taken prisoners. The post has since been re-occupied, four Boer prisoners being taken and five Boers found badly wounded.

Friday, Nov. 23.

Lord Roberts has telegraphed from Johannesburg to the War Office that his horse fell with him on Sunday, and bruised him somewhat; but he is doing work, and hopes to be about in a few days.

A Reuter despatch of Tuesday from Kroonstad says there are two strong Boer commandos under Botha and Haasbroek, lying near Thaba Nchu and Dewetsdorp respectively, and two smaller bands are west of the railway. De Wet is believed to be with Botha. There is ample evidence that many of the burghers regard both De Wet and Steyn with very unfriendly feelings.

It is reported from Bloemfontein that the Boers under George Brand were severely defeated at Baberspan last Sunday, and were badly cut up by our cavalry.

LLOYD'S PATRIOTIC FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be allowed to make an appeal through your columns for subscriptions to enable the trustees of Lloyd's Patriotic Fund to assist all ranks of Her Majesty's forces disabled by wounds, disease, or accident in the present operations in China and Ashanti. At a time when so much is being done for the sufferers by the War in South Africa, it seems very hard that no assistance should be given to those who are enduring equal hardships and facing equal perils, whilst upholding the honour of the British flag in other parts of the world. The widows and orphans of those killed in China and Ashanti will receive assistance from the Greenwich Hospital Fund, and possibly from other sources, in addition to which the men in the Naval Brigade in China have sent home to Miss Weston the sum of £400 for the benefit of the widows and orphans of their comrades who have been killed, but there is no existing fund in a position to grant assistance to the disabled men.

No portion of the amount handed over to Lloyd's Patriotic Fund for the benefit of men disabled in the War in South Africa can be applied for the above object; nor can the trustees grant the necessary assistance from their general fund, which was started in 1803 for the benefit of officers and men wounded in action, and the widows and orphans of those killed; since the small annual income of the fund (£2,300) is entirely appropriated for the benefit of sufferers by former wars. Up to the present date the casualties in the Naval Brigade in China are:—Killed 80, wounded 240; and of the latter ten men have already been invalided out of the Service as "permanently disabled," and many more who are shown as "severely wounded" will doubtless be discharged before long.

With regard to Ashanti, where principally native African troops are being employed, no official return of casualties has yet been obtained; but in the severe fighting which has taken place, it is certain that some must have occurred amongst the forces engaged. In these circumstances, and since the men of the Naval Brigade in China have themselves sent home to Miss Weston the £400 above mentioned, the trustees of Lloyd's Patriotic Fund earnestly appeal to the public for subscriptions, which will be applied solely and immediately for the benefit of the men disabled in the present operations in China and Ashanti, and in no way hoarded to meet future wants.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, Lloyd's Patriotic Fund, Brook House, Walbrook, London, E.C. Cheques and postal orders should be crossed "Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths."

C. HAMPDEN WIGRAM, Chairman.

THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Brodrick announced that some of the duties now devolving on the Royal Engineers on active service are in future to be carried out by other branches of the Service. Does it not, therefore, seem a fitting opportunity to overhaul the corps of Royal Engineers, and so to adjust its duties that in time of piece both officers and men shall practise continuously none but the duties devolving on them in time of war, and not trench upon other people's work? The sophistical excuses hitherto advanced by advocates of the present system (?) should be brushed aside and disregarded, and the corps be re-organised and made into a serviceable arm, instead of a hodge-podge of semi-civil and semi-military builders. The number of officers should not, as at present, be allowed to be ridiculously out of proportion to the men, but, on the contrary, should conform to the latter, much as in the case of the artillery. The builders' work now forced on the corps should be carried out by a non-combatant civil department, as in the case of Admiralty works, or the Public Works Department of India. This would, of course, mean reduction; but is reduction an undesirable thing, if it results in improvement and efficiency? If Mr. Brodrick reads the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE I trust this letter may catch his eye. I enclose my card and, beg to sign myself
A SAPPER.
Nov. 21.

An experimental consignment of rifles, captured from the Boers, is to be sent to India with a view to the possible utilisation of these weapons for frontier levies.

The Army.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards.—The 1st Life Guards detachment of the Household Cavalry Composite Regiment under Col. Miles, which is expected to reach England next week on its return from South Africa, is to be entertained at a dinner which will be given in the Victoria Hall of the White Hart Hotel, Windsor, at 7 o'clock on Friday evening, the 30th inst. The guests will number about 230. Lieut.-Col. Calley arrived at Windsor on Nov. 22, on his return from South Africa, and received a most enthusiastic welcome at the Cavalry Barracks. After being met by the officers, the gallant officer thanked the soldiers for their kind reception.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. J. D. L. Arathoon left Cape Town on Nov. 17 in the *Norham Castle*, on passage home.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).—2nd Lieut. L. C. F. Oppenheim left Cape Town on Nov. 15 in the *Yorkshire*, invalided.

3rd Hussars.—2nd Lieut. M. Burge left Cape Town on Nov. 17 in the *Norham Castle*, on passage home.

14th Hussars.—Lieut. T. E. L. Hill-Whitson left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, invalided.

16th Lancers.—Lieut. A. Cox has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

18th Hussars.—Capt. and Qrmer. J. Baker left Cape Town on Nov. 15 in the *Yorkshire*, invalided.

19th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. G. P. Dodsworth left Cape Town on Nov. 15 in the *Yorkshire*, invalided.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major J. R. H. Allen, R.G.A., left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, invalided.

Major Gay, R.A., has been appointed Brigadier-Major for Royal Artillery in the Curragh District in succession to Lieut.-Col. E. W. Fleming, who reverts to duty with the Brigade Division of Royal Field Artillery at Ipswich. Lieut.-Col. Fleming has during the drill season been temporarily employed on the staff at Salisbury Plain. He was appointed Brig.-Major for Royal Artillery at the Curragh in February last, on giving up his post as professor of staff duties and military administration at the Staff College, on that institution being temporarily closed, as a consequence of the Boer war. He was previously employed at Colchester as as D.A.A.G. for Instruction, Eastern District.

Capt. Brodrick, R.A., who was lately serving at Ipswich with the 97th Field Battery, formed at that centre several months ago, has been appointed to do duty with the detachments of Royal Artillery sent to China with the 1-pr. Vickers-Maxim guns.

Capt. Birch left Cape Town on Nov. 15 in the *Yorkshire*, invalided.

Capt. G. T. Mair, R.H.A., is at Kroonstad, suffering from a gunshot wound in the right arm. The bone is fractured, but he is doing well.

Lieut. R. R. B. Wall and 2nd Lieut. R. K. Lynch-Staunton left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, on passage home.

2nd Lieut. W. V. D. Matthews, R.G.A., is seriously ill (enteric) at Pretoria.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Cols. A. C. Foley and A. H. Kennedy left Cape Town on Nov. 17 in the *Norham Castle*, on passage home.

Major W. F. Hawkins left Cape Town on Nov. 15 in the *Yorkshire*, on passage home.

Lieut. S. G. Faber left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Moor*, on passage home.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—Capt. Lord Loch, D.S.O., left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, invalided.

Irish Guards.—For the first time in the history of the new regiment, an officer of the Irish Guards has been appointed for duty as Field Officer in Brigade Waiting during December. Colonel Vesey Dawson, commanding the regiment, has been selected, and the Irish Guards will also supply the adjutant and quartermaster. Capt. C. Fitzclarence, V.C., left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, on passage home.

Royal Scots (1st).—Major L. W. Bode, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 17 in the *Norham Castle*, on passage home.

Royal Lancaster Regiment (4th).—Major W. H. Feilden, 3rd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, on passage home.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Capt. C. M. A. Wood and S. C. Birch, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town in the *Assaye* on Nov. 14, invalided.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—Major G. de H. Fullerton, 6th Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye* on passage home; Capt. L. W. Johnson, 3rd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 15 in the *Yorkshire*, invalided.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MEMORIALS,

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Royal Fusiliers (7th).—2nd Lieut. A. E. Sauer left Cape Town on Nov. 17 in the *Norham Castle*, on passage home.

King's Liverpool Regiment (8th).—2nd Lieut. W. N. W. Gape left Cape Town on Nov. 15 in the *Yorkshire* on passage home. Mrs. Richard Roynon Jones, of 1, Paragon Parade, Cheltenham, proposes to send at once plum puddings, &c., to the men of the regiment, whose last Christmas was spent in Ladysmith, and will be very grateful for any subscriptions towards the cost of doing so.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—Lieuts. F. R. Day and B. S. Grissel left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, on passage home.

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—Capt. J. J. Howley, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye* on passage home.

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—2nd Lieut. J. L. Woolcombe has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—Lieut. Franklin, 1st Batn., has been attached to the Army Service Corps in South Africa, and graded as a staff-lieut. Lieut.-Col. Townley, who will, next February, complete four years' service in command of the 2nd Batn., has received one year's extension of his appointment. He will also be promoted colonel by brevet. Col. Townley has served 32 years in the Suffolks. Capt. C. C. R. Murphy, 1st Batn., has been appointed captain on the staff in South Africa from Sept. 30. Lieut. Peebles (gunshot wound) is doing well.

Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th).—Capt. A. R. Foord, at present serving at the Depot, is to embark at an early date for India to join the 1st Batn.

East Yorkshire Regiment (15th).—2nd Lieut. D. G. Wrangham, 2nd Batn., has been discharged to duty in South Africa. 2nd Lieut. C. L. Estridge left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, on passage home.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—Capt. Sir F. Frankland, 3rd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 14, in the *Assaye*, invalided. 2nd Lieut. L. Paxton, 2nd Batn., who was killed at Thabanchu, on Nov. 16, only joined his regiment in January last. Capt. H. C. Franks, 4th Batn., has been discharged to duty in South Africa. Capt. Higgins, of the 3rd Batn., has been appointed an extra A.D.C. to Capt. Lord Ampthill, the new Governor of Madras, who is also in the 3rd Batn.

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st).—Capt. H. M. Trenchard and F. E. Buchanan, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, invalided.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—Lieut.-Col. C. Healey, 3rd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, on passage home. Capt. F. St. J. Hughes left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Moor*, on passage home.

Scottish Rifles (26th).—Capt. H. H. Smith, 4th Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Moor*, on passage home.

East Lancashire Regiment (30th).—Lieut. R. A. Gosset left Cape Town on Nov. 15 in the *Yorkshire*, on passage home. Capt. Finch, D.A.A.G. for Musketry, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the Service on pension on account of ill-health.

West Riding Regiment (33rd).—Capt. Harris is suffering from a slight gunshot wound in the thigh, at Kroonstad. Capt. H. W. Cobb, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, on passage home.

Royal Sussex Regiment (35th).—Capt. J. B. Wroughton, 1st Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, on passage home.

Hampshire Regiment (37th).—Lieut. G. Brooke, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, invalided. Capt. Perkins (wounded) is doing well. 2nd Lieut. F. L. Parker left Cape Town on Nov. 15 in the *Yorkshire*, invalided.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th).—Capt. E. Layton left Cape Town on Nov. 15 in the *Yorkshire*.

Welsh Regiment (41st).—Capt. R. D. Stevens, 3rd Batn., has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Royal Highlanders (42nd).—Major J. Deane and 2nd Lieut. R. G. Webber, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, on passage home. Lieut. A. H. Marindin left Cape Town on Nov. 17 in the *Norham Castle*, on passage home.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd).—Capt. G. N. Colville is doing well (gunshot wound).

Essex Regiment (44th).—Lieut. W. A. Jacomb has been discharged to duty in South Africa. Capt. G. M. Tufnell and B. D. L. D. Anley left Cape Town on Nov. 14, invalided. Major H. H. W. Nason left Cape Town on Nov. 15 in the *Yorkshire*, invalided.

Northamptonshire Regiment (48th).—Lieut. R. C. Goldwell left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, on passage home.

Royal West Kent Regiment (50th).—Capt. F. C. Marsh left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, on passage home.

Shropshire Light Infantry (53rd).—Capt. J. J. White, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, on passage home.

Middlesex Regiment (57th).—Major Barnardiston has been appointed D.A.A.G. in the Intelligence Department. He has been temporarily employed at headquarters for a considerable period, and he was at one time serving on the Staff at Colchester as D.A.A.G. of the Eastern District. Lieut. Smith is now convalescent at Kroonstad.

King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th).—Capt. R. S. Oxley left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, invalided. 2nd Lieut. E. B. L'Estrange, 8th Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 15 in the *Yorkshire*, on passage home. Capt. V. H. S. Scratchley, 4th Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 15 in the *Yorkshire*, on passage home.

Wiltshire Regiment (62nd).—It having been brought to the Queen's notice by Gen. Dunne, the colonel of the regiment, that H. R. Stimson, late colour-sergeant in that corps, has had four sons very actively engaged in the war in South Africa, her Majesty has graciously given directions for a letter to be sent to Colr.-Sergt. Stimson expressing her interest and gratification at this exceptional record of service in one family. 2nd Lieut. C. A. Harding, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, on passage home.

Durham Light Infantry (68th).—Capt. M. G. Sowerby, 3rd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, invalided. Lieut.-Col. Ross is still dangerously ill at Kroonstad, though his condition is improving.

Seaforth Highlanders (72nd).—Lieut. C. P. Doig left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, on passage home. 2nd Lieut. Methven has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th).—Lieut. F. A. M. Welsh left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, on passage home.

Connaught Rangers (89th).—Capt. A. W. Abercrombie left Cape Town in the *Assaye*, on Nov. 14, on passage home.

Leinster Regiment (100th).—Major W. Seton has been discharged to duty in South Africa. Lieut. Raynes, 1st Batn., is improving.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (101st).—Col. F. W. Bell, 3rd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, on passage home. Capt. A. L. Coppenger, 3rd Batn., has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102nd).—Capt. F. Macnamara, 5th Batn., has been discharged to duty in South Africa. Capt. Cory, 1st Batn., wounded, is doing well. Lieut. J. McD. Haskard, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Yorkshire*, invalided.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Sir E. Grogan, 4th Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 15 on passage home.

Staff.—Gen. Sir F. Clery, Major-Gen. J. B. B. Dickson, Gen. J. P. Brabazon, Col. Alexander, Col. Mansell, Lieut.-Col. De Courcy Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. C. V. Hume, Major A. H. C. Hanbury-Tracy, Capt. De Winton, Capt. F. R. F. Boileau, Lieut. Pole, and Lieut. Vaughan left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Moor*, on passage home. Col. Hon. J. S. Napier (special service officer) is quite recovered at Winburg, Orange River Colony. Major E. S. Heard left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, on passage home. Capt. G. E. Crofton left Cape Town on Nov. 15 in the *Yorkshire* on passage home.

Indian Staff Corps.—The following officers are about to be appointed to the corps:—Lieuts. Bally, 1st Northamptonshire Regiment; Anderson, 1st North Stafford Regiment; Elphinstone and Dalrymple, 1st East Surrey Regiment, and Skinner, 1st Hampshire Regiment.

R.A.M.C.—Major C. E. Faunce and Capt. F. J. Wade-Brown have been discharged to duty in South Africa. Lieut. W. Jagger (for duty on board), Major T. Archer and Lieut. F. S. Walker, invalided, left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*. Lieut.-Col. Barrow is appointed to officiate as District Principal Medical Officer, Mandalay.

Army Service Corps.—The War Office have decided to augment the strength of the A.S.C. without delay. Orders have been given for the formation on Dec. 1 of No. 55 Company, of which Captain Morgan will take command at Aldershot. Capt. J. Barrett-Lennard (attached) left Cape Town on Nov. 17 in the *Norham Castle*, on passage home. Capt. A. R. L. Hayward left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, invalided. Capt. F. G. E. Cannott left Cape Town on Nov. 15 in the *Yorkshire*, invalided.

Army Ordnance Department.—Lieut. T. Robertson has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Chaplain's Department.—Rev. W. R. P. Paterson and Rev. F. H. Powell left Cape Town on Nov. 17 in the *Norham Castle*, on passage home. Rev. J. R. Rockliff and Rev. F. G. Wright left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, invalided. Rev. A. Mitchell left Cape Town on Nov. 15 in the *Yorkshire*, on passage home.

Army Veterinary Department.—Capt. J. Moore left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, invalided.

Remount Department.—Major W. B. Butler-Creagh left Cape Town on Nov. 17 in the *Norham Castle*, on passage home. Lieut. Fairweather left Cape Town on Nov. 14 in the *Assaye*, invalided.

Volunteers.

Major-Gen. Sir W. Gatacre will preside at the annual dinner of the Birmingham Volunteer Officers' Association on Friday, Nov. 30.

The formation of several companies of Volunteers in Northamptonshire, in the populous shoe manufacturing towns that have grown up in the county during the last twelve years, has been sanctioned. At present it is intended to attach the new companies to the 5th V.B. Northamptonshire Regiment.

In consequence of the large supply of recruits produced by the war and the employment of Volunteer troops in South Africa, the Honourable Artillery Company has in the official year recently closed increased in strength by more than 300 men as compared with the number on the roll in 1899. The strength of the company, which a year ago was 548, is now more than 850.

Col. Lord Belhaven and Stenton, who has commanded the Surrey Volunteer Infantry Brigade of eight battalions for more than twelve years, has been granted two years' extension of his appointment, to date from July 3 last.

The Bradfield College Cadet Corps (attached to the Volunteer Battalion of the Berkshire Regiment) is to be increased in establishment from one company to two companies.

A cadet corps has been authorised to be recruited from the City of London School, and to be attached to the London Rifle Brigade.

MESSRS. SKEFFINGTON AND SON, 163, Piccadilly, W., have nearly ready for publication Major A. W. A. Pollock's new book, "With Seven Generals in the Boer War." The author was a special correspondent of the *Times*, and his narrative describes his personal experiences and observations with Gatacre, Clements, Roberts, Methuen, Mahon, Baden-Powell and Hunter—commencing with Stormberg and ending with the relief of Mafeking and Hunter's march from Maribogo to Krugersdorp and Johannesburg. Amongst the illustrations are fac-similes of two Mafeking siege-notes, bearing the autographs of nearly all the prominent persons connected with the siege and relief.

About

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Reviews.

SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES.

Mr. Hugh Edward Egerton has written, for the series of "Builders of Greater Britain" (T. Fisher Unwin), a very excellent monograph upon Sir Stamford Raffles. He has had access to the records of the India Office and to many private papers, and has done ample justice to a good subject. Raffles was a true pioneer of progress, who had learnt from his earliest years to trust to his own exertions, and who was tried throughout his life by ill fortune, badly treated by his superiors, and snubbed by lesser men, but retaining his composure and carrying out a great work for his country. The Dutch themselves have rendered ample testimony to his fine services in Java, and when he saw that the island was not to be retained, he devoted his life to devising a plan and carrying it out by which the position of Britain in the Far East might be assured. The outcome of his work was the foundation of Singapore, and his papers fully prove that he was a prescient thinker, prompt in theory as in deed. As Mr. Egerton says, it was to the honour of Raffles that he was distinguished both in the fields of thought and action, and that he bridged the chasm which divides the Wakefields from the Clives. The crowds of shipping at Singapore and the large development of the port are testimony to his greatness, and though the Netherlands stood in the pathway, he secured for England her share of the Eastern trade without any hostilities and unsupported by Ministers at home. His work, of course, was not final, but he saw the future need which has created Hong Kong. The biography of such a man well deserved to be added to Mr. Unwin's series.

SOME FICTION AND CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

It has for a long time been our pleasure to welcome at the approach of Christmas the very handsome volumes which Messrs. Blackie publish for the delectation of boys. Few other Christmas volumes are so well printed and illustrated as these. Three of them are again from the pen of that veteran writer Mr. G. A. Henty, and they are again historical in character and vivid in interest. In each one of them a very careful study has been made of the history of a particular period, with the result that a boy, while interested in a dramatic narrative, will acquire a large store of knowledge not to be found in the school-books. Thus, in *The Irish Brigade* we have a hero who goes through very many stirring adventures in Spain at a time when the Irishmen were greatly valued in the French service. The youth is able to save a large part of the French army at Oudenarde, and he will surely enrapture his friends by his bold kidnapping of the British Prime Minister. The book is very well illustrated by Mr. Sheldon. The second volume is entitled *Out with Garibaldi*, and is admirably illustrated by Mr. W. Rainey, R.I. The theme is the fall of the kingdom of Naples, and Frank Percival is the English boy who is selected to play a prominent part in the very dramatic invasion of Sicily. He has the satisfaction at the end of rescuing his father and grandfather from a Neapolitan prison. It is a very vigorous story, well written, and thoroughly well done. *With Buller in Natal*, also illustrated by Mr. Rainey, is probably one of the strongest romances we have had from Mr. Henty's prolific pen. The hero escapes from Johannesburg, and is chosen as the leader of a corps of irregular horse. He fights in every action, makes an incursion into the Transvaal, and emerges triumphant from many a peril. It is just the sort of book to inspire an enterprising boy. Of the same class is Capt. Brereton's *In the King's Service*, also

published by Messrs. Blackie. The author has written several capital stories, and the present one, which is full of incident and adventure, will add to his reputation among boy readers.

Helmet and Spear, by the Rev. A. J. Church (Seeley and Co.), embodies stories from the wars of the Greeks and Romans. Mr. Church has already written so much in the same vein that has won the approval of wide popularity that it is only necessary to commend his picturesque book. He speaks of war as the ultimate expression of the human will, and his tales of the fights of the Greeks with Persia and Carthage, and of the Romans with Carthage and the barbarians, are selected to show how the will of civilisation, by means of war, has rolled back the tide of barbarism, and given us what we enjoy to-day. The stories are well told, for Mr. Church is a master in this particular manner, and the book deserves to be widely read.

Wounds in the Rain is a collection of stories by the late Stephen Crane (Methuen and Co.). Mr. Crane first showed his power of analysing the character of men in action in his *Red Badge of Courage*, and having himself fought in the Spanish-American War of 1898 he penned a number of sketches which have been accepted as confirming the estimate formed of his ability. The volume includes eleven stories in all, each of them embodying some incident of the campaign, and the intensely human character of them is their strongest feature. Some of them present very vividly the horrors of war, and all of them are very meritorious, and the book will be widely welcomed by Mr. Crane's many admirers.

In Sheep's Clothing, by Hume Nisbet (F. V. White and Co.), is a romance of Upper Queensland, a part of the Empire which the author knows well. He has depicted the country admirably, and has told a good story much bound up with the ill deeds of a very choice villain. It is a tale of wild doings beginning with kidnapping and ending with happiness.

We would also commend *A Forest Officer*, by Mrs. Frank Penny (Methuen and Sons), a capable story of native life, with much mystery and adventure in Madras. Jim Burns, the forest officer, is a good character, and the book, without being brilliant, is readable.

SHORT NOTICES.

The Waterloo Campaign, 1815 (Archibald Constable and Co.), is the fifth edition of the late Capt. William Siborne's famous volume. Much as has been written about Waterloo, Siborne's book is not displaced, and the appearance of a new edition is timely. It is in good form and well bound, and extends to over 800 pages. Nearly all the notes have had to be omitted, but the nominal lists of officers are retained. The book is a very conscientious study of the events and calls for no fresh praise. As every one knows, Capt. Siborne was the constructor of the Waterloo model, and he entered into communication with the officers of every regiment engaged to perfect his work. His son, Gen. H. D. Siborne, published in 1891 an interesting selection from the correspondence which passed between Capt. Siborne and many well-known officers, and we may say that it was a very interesting volume, published by Messrs. Cassell.

Lieut.-Col. E. Gunter has published (Wm. Clowes and Sons) a fifth edition of his well-known *Officers' Field Note and Sketch Book*, which will be of great use to officers practising winter reconnaissance, &c., not only for the reports on roads, positions, outposts, and sketching hints, but for its many illustrations of bridging, trenches, and field engineering, which are especially serviceable now that the *Manual of Military Engineering*, with which they are in accordance, is, as we mentioned on the 10th inst., again out of print.

Messrs. Longmans have added *Pike and Perch*, by William Senior ("Red Spinner") to their admirable "Fur, Feather, and Fin Series." There are chapters by "John Bickerdyke" and W. H. Pope, and Mr. Alexander Innes Shand contributes an academic chapter on cookery. From such a hand as Mr. Senior's the book could not but be all that it should be. Natural history and fishing methods are well balanced in its pages, and it is an excellent addition to a popular series. There are admirable illustrations.

FOREIGN.

L'Etat Militaire des Principales Puissances Etrangères en 1900, by Capt. J. Lauth, of the French Staff (Berger-Levrault, Paris), is the seventh edition, brought up to date, of a volume published originally in 1887 from the pen of Capt. (now Gen.) Rau. It deals with the military forces of Germany, Austria, Great Britain, Belgium, Spain, Russia, Italy, Roumania, and Switzerland. We have examined it with great care and have found it singularly accurate. Its system is admirable. In each case it deals with the chief command and central administration of the Army, the staff, expenditure, and effectives. Here, a good deal of light is thrown upon the political relations of the forces. Next, we find a careful statement of facts concerning recruiting and reserves, remounts, and the conscription of horses, establishments, the various branches of the service, all very fully described, and the military division of the country with the defensive arrangements. Afterwards the author deals with mobilisa-

tion, military vehicles, munitions, guns, &c., the various military establishments, and colonial forces, and concludes with details concerning uniforms, marks of distinction, and flags and standards. Nothing could be better than the way in which all this is done, and the volume is really full of very valuable information.

Seemannssprüche, by the Rev. W. Lüpkes (Mittler, Berlin), is an extremely interesting book, wherein the author attempts to show how deeply the affairs of the sea and ship and fishery life have entered into the common speech of the people. With this view he has brought together a great number of proverbs and popular expressions, German, Dutch, English, Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish; also Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. In dealing with England he includes Scotch and Irish sayings, with many extracts from Shakespeare. It seems to us that in his desire to be thorough, the author has gone much too far. Many popular sayings, such as "ship-shape," for in order and "a regular broadside" for a destructive argument, have escaped him; but there is no nautical bearing in "huge winds blow on high hills," or "tempering the wind to the shorn lamb," and we might give many other extracts of the same class, which seem to us to indicate a misconception. Nevertheless, those interested in folk-lore and philology will find a great deal to interest them in the book.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1900.

A COLONIAL RESERVE OF SEAMEN.

WE recently announced that fifty men of
the Newfoundland Naval Reserve had
embarked in the *Charybdis* to undergo the course
of six months' training which is prescribed by
the regulations for our own Reservemen. This
experiment, it is needless to say, will be watched
with great interest by all who are concerned
with the future of the Naval Reserve. No sea-

man can doubt, despite the modern arguments to the contrary, that a seafaring man makes the best material to put behind the guns of a ship of war. It is for this reason and no other that the Admiralty, having failed to secure the services of sufficient merchant seamen have lately made efforts to recruit the Naval Reserve from among the fishermen. This alternative is still in the experimental stage, and it is an open secret that our captains are not by any means unanimous in their opinion of the value of the British fisherman as a man-of-war's man. Still, it would be altogether premature to form a definite judgment on a point of such importance, but there is good ground for hoping that the new type of Reserveman from our own shores will prove sufficiently capable as a seaman and a gunner to counterbalance the paucity of merchant seamen. It is the alien difficulty which obliges the Admiralty to go outside the Merchant Service for Naval Reservemen. The embarkation of these Newfoundland fishermen for six months' practical training marks a new departure and a new link, perhaps, in Imperial Federation. The experiment reflects credit not only upon our Admiralty, who have been too recklessly accused by irresponsible critics of being indifferent to the establishment of a strong Reserve, but also upon the colonists of Newfoundland and their able Governor, Sir Henry McCallum. The Governor, we understand, has displayed keen interest in the experiment.

This important development has been carried out so quietly that it is not even yet generally known under what conditions these Reservemen have been embarked. The point is of importance, however, seeing that the wages question appears to be still one of the chief obstacles in the way of establishing reserves of colonial seamen in several of our colonies, and notably in Australia. It needs but slight acquaintance with the conditions of labour in the British colonies to comprehend why this difficulty has made itself felt. In the United Kingdom it is found possible to recruit seamen for the Reserve at moderate wages, coupled with the offer of a small pension late in life. In our colonies, where far higher wages are earned by all classes of workmen, skilled and unskilled, a greater inducement than the Admiralty scale of pay is needed to attract colonists to the Reserve. It will thus be of interest to learn how the difficulty has been surmounted in the case of these fifty Newfoundland Reservemen. In Australia, where wages are exceptionally high, the Committee of Naval Commandants expressly stated in their report to the Admiralty that colonial seamen could not be induced to join the Reserve unless the Admiralty scale of pay were supplemented. Mr. Goschen very wisely decided to let the matter rest pending the federation of the Australian colonies under a single Government; but it is a question that will have to be faced very soon, and in a liberal spirit. The wages, if higher, must evidently be contributed by the colonies themselves, and, if so, the difficulty at once arises that the colonists may be reluctant to undertake Imperial service, and may stipulate that they shall be employed exclusively in their own waters. This difficulty, however, should disappear as the inner meaning of Imperial service comes to be understood.

The essential function of a British seaman, or Reserveman, is service in any part of the world where duty calls, in which the commerce of the Empire has to be guarded, the ships of the enemy laid low. It is on these broad lines alone that we wish to see the establishment of colonial reserves of seamen or stokers or marines, because merely local forces will never materially add to the naval power of this great Empire, and may

even weaken it. A correspondent of one of the daily papers suggests that a sliding scale of wages for all Reservemen might be established, but the project is impracticable. He suggests that our own Reservemen, when employed in colonial waters, should receive the colonial rates of pay, and, similarly, that colonial Reservemen employed in English waters should receive the lower rates of wages as paid to our native fishermen. In point of fact, there is no need, in time of peace, to send the Reservemen far afield. They are virtually naval volunteers, with a retaining fee, and their employment in civil life has to be respected. Already there is some difficulty experienced in persuading our fishermen to embark for the necessary course of training, which extends over a period of six months. They could not be expected to embark in ships bound for a colonial station, any more than colonial fishermen could be expected to come here to be trained. A general and sliding scale will hardly meet the difficulty, but wages may more readily be regulated by local conditions if the Colonial Governments are prepared to supplement the Admiralty scale.

THE EXPANSION OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

THE election of Mr. McKinley as President of the United States has removed any doubt that might have existed as to the further increase of the American Navy. In his proclamation appointing next Thursday for the Thanksgiving Day, he adjures Americans to express their gratitude, among other things, for the amity with other nations which now prevails. But the policy which the President has adopted makes it imperative that both in naval and military matters expansion should go forward. The responsibilities lately assumed would have seemed strange to the Americans of twenty years ago, but the United States have now passed the bounds that were implied by the Monroe doctrine—America for the Americans—and have embarked upon what, for want of a better name, must be styled "Imperialism," though even now Americans have little conception of what is implied by the duties of empire. It is noteworthy that in the current number of the *North American Review* Captain Mahan, in discussing Asiatic conditions and international policies, declares that a great prospect now lies before the United States, that the urgency is immediate, and that the opening offered in the unwilling acquisition of the Philippines is "so obvious as to embolden even the least presumptuous to see in it the hand of Providence." In China he regards the Valley of the Yangtze as the central scene of American interests, and, of course, advocates the open door. But his outlook is wider. In order to establish the new and developing state of affairs, the United States, he says, must be equally effective in the Pacific and the Atlantic, predominance of American naval power in the Caribbean Sea being essential to preserve the use of the Isthmian Canal to the commerce of the States.

We learn, therefore, without surprise from our American contemporaries that at the present time the increase of the Navy is an absorbing topic at the Navy Department, and that the return of the Secretary of the Navy after the election is to bring about a decision as to the very important proposals that are put forward. There are various schools of thought upon the subject. In the Bureau of Construction and Repair plans have been made for increasing the fleet upon what are described as "the most

advanced lines of warship construction." But there exists in other official quarters a strong feeling that the forthcoming increase, in the immediate future, at least, should be confined to the construction of river and other gunboats, especially adapted for service in the waters of the Philippines, and of China and South America. It now appears that the Naval Policy Board, of which Admiral Dewey is President, and the Board of Construction have presented reports which are not identical in their recommendations. The former is in favour of the construction of two battleships, two armoured cruisers, two destroyers, three torpedo boats, six gunboats, one transport and two training ships, while the latter advocates the construction of three battleships of 13,500 tons, two 15,000-ton armoured cruisers, six gunboats of 2,000 tons, six others of 600 tons, ten small gunboats, one repairing ship of 7,000 tons, a transport of the same displacement, and three fleet colliers displacing 15,000 tons, armed and armoured, and provided with apparatus for transshipping coal and stores at sea. The Secretary of the Navy has not acted on these recommendations, and does not wholly approve them, for he is said to favour the building of vessels of smaller class rather than huge battleships and armoured cruisers.

The various proposals show that extensive measures may be expected, but it has been pointed out that the ships now in construction and authorised will fully occupy the ship-building resources of the country for the next few years. Indeed, Americans are experiencing some of the difficulties which we have encountered. The completion of the *Illinois* is seriously delayed by the difficulty found in procuring material for the hull and machinery, and there seems at present no way of avoiding the congested conditions which exist in American steel works, since the demands on their powers of production are far in excess of their ability to turn out the work required. The Navy Department is likely, therefore, to find its efforts considerably hampered, although most energetic efforts are being made in every direction to provide for the utmost possible rapidity of construction.

Navy Notes.

The Duke of York's visit to the Antipodes is to be made, as we anticipated, in a merchant ship, the *Ophir*, one of the finest of the Orient Company's steam vessels. On the Prince of Wales's visit to India the troopship *Serapis* was adapted to the requirements, and although officers were accommodated, not uncomfortably, forward, there was not too much room; in fact, it was insufficient for His Royal Highness and his necessarily numerous suite and attendants. In a vessel of spacious accommodation such as obtains in the floating palaces of our mercantile marine this will not be the case, and her saloon will be of advantage for the reception and entertainment which will necessarily be given on board. The Duke of York will, therefore, be carried in a manner befitting the occasion. We referred in previous issues to the appropriation of the *Oregon* as an armed mercantile cruiser for the Naval Manœuvres of 1885. She was officered and manned from the Navy with the following exceptions, the officer of the mercantile marine who had previously commanded her was retained as navigating officer, and the engineers and engine-room staff were not displaced, but an Inspector of Machinery was appointed for general control. Whether this arrangement will be repeated in the *Ophir* we are not told, but if so, opportunity might be taken on this occasion to give the merchant officers serving in her under the pennant, if they are not already in the Naval Reserve, suitable honorary rank in that branch, as a remembrance of the position they have held in connection with an occurrence of such importance in our history.

Mr. Goschen said farewell on Saturday last to the officials and others at the Admiralty, and gave up the First Lord's residence. Everyone regrets his withdrawal from Whitehall, not only because he has made such a long stay with them, but they naturally regard him as a chief who has done his utmost for the Navy and those connected with it. They, with naval officers, will always remember him as a most courteous gentleman, ever ready to deal justly with their interests and countenance those who deserved consideration.

It will probably be the end of the year before Rear-Admiral Hugo L. Pearson leaves Australia for England. The *Gladiator*, with a new crew for his flagship, will be despatched about the second week in December. Several applicants on the flag list were anxious to relieve him. The transfer, therefore, of Rear-Admiral Lewis Beaumont, from the Pacific to the Antipodes, was not balm to those who sought such a desirable command. Rear-Admiral John H. Bainbridge was not averse from it, as he possesses considerable private means, an important factor with the officer who accepts the appointment. His service has not usually been far from home during the past quarter of a century. After promotion to commander from the Royal yacht in 1876, he served in the Coast-guard 1877-79; commanded the *Dwarf* (West Coast of Africa) 1880-82; commander of *Britannia* 1882-85, when he became captain. In the latter rank he commanded the *Valorous* (Channel), *Narcissus* (Channel), *Alexandra* (Coastguard), *Resolution* (Channel), and *Nile*, port guardship, Devonport. Although he did not secure the Australian Station, he will undoubtedly be offered a command later on.

The late Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax, who died in March last while Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, is to be commemorated by the establishment of a cabin in the new Royal Sailors' Home, now being constructed at that port, and the addition of a brass mural tablet to the Dockyard Church. The officers of the Western Command have, under the presidency of Rear-Admiral T.S. Jackson, Admiral-Superintendent, subscribed the necessary funds for such desirable memorials of their late chief.

In a letter to a daily contemporary "Admiral" points out two defects in our scheme of naval mobilisation. All ships in the A division of the Fleet Reserves are supposed to be in readiness for service at forty-eight hours' notice, but "Admiral" is well within the mark in stating that minor defects in these vessels are too often neglected, at least until the summer manœuvres draw near. This is one of the disadvantages of assembling the mobilised vessels at a fixed time of the year, although winter manœuvres are virtually out of the question. The second weak point, says "Admiral," is the neglect of the Admiralty to appoint officers to all ships in the Reserves. The only officers appointed to the ships are one lieutenant and some warrant officers, although the crews are carefully detailed. In the German Navy, captains and a full complement of officers are appointed (on paper) to all ships in Reserve, and this system might also be introduced in this country with advantage. If our captains knew at all times the names of the ships to which they would be sent in case of mobilisation, they might be expected to report from time to time upon any minor defects that were calculated to delay mobilisation at any period of the year. "Admiral" contends that a small committee at the Admiralty could grapple with these appointments of officers from week to week.

Staff-Paymaster F. Harrison Smith, at present a member of the Admiralty Committee on Vic-tualling the Navy and Canteen Management, has provided a small and handy volume of "Hints to Judge-Advocates," which should be of advantage to young beginners in that important part of Naval Criminal Law. Mr. Harrison-Smith's service has been, principally, in the naval secretariat, from which he has gained considerable experience in courts-martial. Irregularities rarely occur in the latter, thus speaking largely for the efficiency of accountant officers who undertake Judge-Advocates' duties. At the same time, a professional *vade-mecum* is most advantageous even to the well-informed and experienced officer.

An eloquent tribute to the work of the Naval Brigade in South Africa has been written for the *Morning Post* by Lady Briggs, the widow of Sir John Briggs, whose interesting reminiscences of many Admiralty administrations was published some short time ago. While dealing generally with the achievements of the bluejackets and Marines, it is particularly the work of the second division of the Brigade, mostly men of the *Monarch*, to which Lady Briggs refers. It will be remembered that on arriving at Bloemfontein, after accompanying Lord Roberts from the Modder River, a portion of the Brigade returned to its ships. Of those who remained the larger section accompanied Captain Bearcroft, of the *Philomel*, to Pretoria, and participated in the subsequent work along the line of railway to Koomati Poort. But another portion, under Commander Grant, of the *Doris*, served under Major-General Hart, and took part in all the operations, including a forced march to Potchefstroom. Speaking of the movement of the guns through drifts and up mountain sides, Lady Briggs says, "To move the great gun about on fairly good roads, two teams of oxen were required, but on occasions even this large number had to be doubled. In some cases—one in point being the road into Barberton where the gradient is one in five—a naval gun to get on at all had to be dismounted and placed on a waggon, with its cradle on another. These waggons had to be drawn by sixty-four oxen, and even then they had to be taken in hand by all the sailors and marines forming the crew of the gun, together with the combined strength of the escort and a company of infantry."

We have on previous occasions given the farewell orders of Lord Roberts and other military commanders to the sections of the Naval Brigade serving under them. To these we may now add that of Major-General Hart addressed to Commander Grant at Krugersdorp on October 1:—

"To O.C. Naval Brigade.—I send you a copy of a telegram received from headquarters, and in doing so desire to express my great regret that the requirements of her Majesty's Service compel the removal of yourself and the Naval Brigade under your command from my column. Your war services in the force under my command, both before and after the formation of this column, have been in a high degree valuable, and the deportment of the Naval Brigade in your hands has appeared to me at all times admirable, and, being well assisted by your subordinates, you have overcome serious campaigning difficulties with a ponderous gun which has deservedly become the terror of the enemy. I now wish you, your officers, and all hands of the Naval Brigade good-bye and God-speed."

The letter which the Navy League has published under the title, "War Fleets on a War Footing," appears to us to be as wide of the mark as some other of their recent manifestoes. The case for reconsidering the standard of sufficiency for our fleet does not appear to us to be by any means made out. The same arguments which are used to support the demand for a standard based upon equality with the navies of three foreign Powers might be used to show that we should have a fleet equal to four or more, until we might be asked to attempt a superiority to all the other navies put together. We must look upon this subject from a common-sense point of view, and it is almost impossible that we should find ourselves confronted by a confederation of more than two first-class naval Powers. A fleet therefore, reasonably superior to the navies of the two strongest foreign Powers by sea is surely sufficient standard to work for. At all events, we should be content with this.

It is surely a mistake for a body like the Navy League to shut its eyes to the immense improvement in other directions than the mere provision of material and personnel which have been made in the Navy in recent years. We are ready to admit that other nations have moved also and in the same direction, but it is beside the mark to suggest that they are more ready to use their sea power than we are. The demand for placing and maintaining our two main fighting fleets on a war footing is little less than preposterous. No nation can permanently maintain its forces in these days upon a war basis. It is sufficient that we should be able to raise the Navy from a peace to a war footing in the least possible time and with the least possible disarrangement of machinery. We are far from asserting that our squadrons in the Mediterranean and in the Channel might not advantageously be supplied with what have been called "war auxiliaries," but it is not essential to efficiency that such vessels should be kept permanently under the pennant.

In referring to this most recent letter of the Navy League, we are not finding fault with its style or debating a question of taste, but we hold that it is wrong in principle to demand that the Fleet should be kept on a war footing. We cannot believe that the French, or any other nation, can make preparations for going to war by sea without this becoming known to the Government of this country in sufficient time to prepare for such a proceeding. Of course, it is right that our Fleet should be kept ready for war in every detail, but that is quite another thing. The Navy League invites the Government to publish the opinion of any admiral now in command of a fleet in contradiction of the views set forth in their letter; but we should be much more surprised if they can find any admiral who has ever hoisted his flag ready to support their demands. There are many reasons for believing that the possible contingencies such as are set forth in this letter have been considered by the Board of Admiralty, and preparations made to meet them. We could wish we had as much confidence in the ability of the Admiralty to push on the necessary completion of the ships now building, and to begin the construction of others that are necessary.

A correspondent writes:—"I understand that the Admiralty have recently promulgated a new scheme for the instruction of midshipmen and naval cadets after passing from the *Britannia* into service afloat. Until recently it has been arranged that every morning on which their services could be spared these young officers were set to the study of certain subjects, each forenoon in the week being set apart for a particular subject, such as seamanship, gunnery, torpedoes, and steam. It is stated that by the new arrangement one fortnight is continuously to be devoted to each subject, an examination being held at the end of each period in order to ascertain the progress made. Moreover, the young officers are to take advantage of the ship being under way by being made to keep watch in the engine-room and stokeholds in order to get more practical insight into the working of the machinery. While in some ways this new plan appears to have its advantages, I am afraid, from my experience of the work and the way in which it is carried out on board a modern man-of-war that it will not always be an improvement on the old system. I refer particularly to boat-work and the arrangements by which the midshipmen take the duty in this connection week and week off. Of course, much will depend upon the commanding officers, and it is certainly a move in the right direction to enable the young executive officers to keep up the training in steam which they begin in the launches of the *Britannia*. I may mention that when, at a naval port recently, I saw the midshipman in charge of a picket-boat—in the absence of the artificer I suppose it was—jump into the engine-room and run his boat off to his ship himself, it was quite a revelation to me."

The Secretary of State has sanctioned an increase of 600 artillery horses for the ammunition columns and has also approved of the proposals of the Indian Government for the improvement of the Indian Transport Service.

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Navv Personal.

The Duke of York left Sandringham on Monday for the Earl of Leicester's seat at Holkham, and remains there until to-day. His Royal Highness' voyage in the *Ophir* will, it is believed, extend to Canada. After leaving the Antipodes he probably proceeds to Vancouver to visit the Dominion. On returning to England his London residence will be Clarence House.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick Richards attains the age of sixty-seven on Friday next, and Rear-Admiral John W. Brackenbury on the same day reaches that of fifty-eight.

Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, is mentioned as one of the suite to accompany the Duke of York to Australia, a part of the world the Admiral has not previously visited. The veteran Admiral of the Fleet Sir Harry Keppel, was to have accompanied the Prince of Wales to India in 1875-76, but age—although he had just then attained his present rank while in his sixty-seventh year—was considered a bar to such a long and trying journey. Only recently, however, he managed to reach his old battle-ground in North Borneo. Sir M. Culme-Seymour is not far from sixty-five, is far more active than many younger men, and quite equal to any strain that a trip to the Antipodes on such an eventful occasion may entail.

Admiral Lord Charles Scott inspected the Naval Cadets' training ship *Britannia*, at Dartmouth on Monday, and returned to his port duties the same evening.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Kennedy distributed prizes to the students at Sheerness, who had been winners in the Science and Art examination. This was the first occasion of the gallant flag-officer meeting the inhabitants of Sheerness at a public function, and his presence, together with the good advice he gave the competitors, were highly appreciated.

Commodore Alfred L. Winsloe, of the *St. George*, accompanied by the *Venus*, *Gladiator*, *Juno*, and *Vindictive*, left Malta on Saturday last for a cruise to Egyptian and Levantine ports. The *Theseus* joins the broad pendant during the week. The squadron returns to Malta about February 17. This circumstance rather discounts the report that Captain Winsloe is to be appointed to the Orient steamship *Ophir*, selected for the conveyance of the Duke of York to Australia.

Captain Frederick S. Inglefield, of the *Glory*, leaves Portsmouth to-day for the Far East to replace the *Centurion*, as flagship of the Commander-in-Chief. On Monday last, while proceeding out of harbour for gun trials, steam was inadvertently, or accidentally, cut off from the steering apparatus, and a collision with the training ship *St. Vincent* only averted by prompt and skilful action. Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, Commander-in-Chief, was on board at the time.

Captain A. C. Galloway, of the *Scylla*, arrived at the Nore on Monday last with the relieved crew of the *Barracouta*, and proceeded to Chatham to pay off.

Captain Frederick G. Stopford, of the *Pearl*, who recently arrived at Devonport from Bermuda, is to pay off that vessel on the 15th prox.

Captain Casper J. Baker, of the *Blake*, left Malta on Monday for Plymouth, with the paid-off crew of the *Renown*.

Captain David Beatty, late commander of the *Barfleur*, who was recently promoted for his services during the early phase of the Chinese troubles, in which he was severely wounded and invalided in consequence, is, we are sorry to say, under medical treatment in London, and, doubt exists as to his recovering the use of his wounded arm. Everyone, however, hopes that such a young and gallant officer will be able to resume active duty at no distant period.

Commander John P. Rolleston, of the *Archer*, arrived at Sydney, N.S.W., on Friday in last week. His ship joins the Australian Squadron in place of the *Mohawk*, transferred to China.

Commander H. Evan-Thomas commissioned the *Pioneer* at Chatham on Friday in last week, for her first term of foreign service, and proceeds to the Mediterranean.

Staff-Commander C. R. H. Robinson, of the *Wye*, is detailed to leave Sheerness on the 16th and Plymouth on the 19th prox. for Ascension, and is due again at the western port on February 17.

Lieut.-Commander Adolphus Williamson, of the *Hussar*, left Plymouth on Monday for the Mediterranean Station. He successfully commanded the *Columbine* for three years on the North American and West India Station, and, with similar good luck in his present appointment, should secure promotion before the commission expires.

Inspector of Machinery William Olive relieves Chief Inspector of Machinery James Melrose, of the Portsmouth Dockyard Reserve, when that officer's term of service expires on January 1 next. Mr. Olive was chief of his department at Sydney Naval Yard, N.S.W., from 1896-99, and immediately after returning from that post detailed for service at the Admiralty in connection with the vexed question of Belleville boilers. His large experience and excellent ability will be of great advantage at our principal naval yard.

Chief Engineer W. D. Chope, paid off from the *Barracouta*, arrived home in the hired transport, *Dilwara*, on Monday last from the Cape of Good Hope.

ROYAL MARINES.

Colonel William Campbell, A.D.C., 2nd Commandant, R.M.A., arrived at Berlin on Saturday last, as one of deputation from this country, to be present at the opening and dedication of a new hall in that capital of the National Lodge of Prussian Freemasons.

Major Cyril Field's appointment as adjutant of the 5th Vol. Batn. Highland Light Infantry, has been extended to February next.

Major W. S. Cumming relieves Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Cotter in the *Royal Arthur*, on promotion of the latter to substantive rank.

Major Fitzroy T. H. Scott relieves Major M. A. C. Huggins, as Instructor of Musketry, at Chatham Headquarters, on the latter's advancement to the senior list of his rank. Major Scott is the next in seniority to his predecessor.

Major Alfred E. Marchant, whose return from South Africa was mentioned in our last issue, was entertained at dinner on Friday in last week

by Colonel F. Baldwin, commandant, and the officers of the Plymouth Division in compliment to his distinguished services for which he has recently been awarded C.B. The gallant officer proceeds on leave until February next, and will afterwards relieve Major Leonard Peters, Instructor of Musketry at the Plymouth Headquarters, advanced to the senior list.

Captain R. D. Beith left Southampton on Saturday last in the Union Castle steamship *Aurania* for the Cape of Good Hope, to join the *Monarch*.

Captain A. E. Rombulow-Pearse joins the *Hood*, when commissioned, to relieve the *Thunderer* as port guardship at Pembroke Dock.

Captain Cunliffe Parsons, serving with the Royal Marine Force in China, relieves Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel C. V. Luke, of the *Barfleur*, on that station.

THE BATTLE OF OBLIGADO.

Last Tuesday, the 20th inst., was the anniversary of the Battle of Obligado, fought in the River Parana, in the year 1845. This has been considered the severest naval action fought by our Navy since Trafalgar, Navarino hardly excepted. Yet the recollection of it has almost died out. There is no medal to show for it, and in few accounts of the wars of the present reign is mention made of it, almost the only record being that published in the "Life of the late Admiral Sir B. J. Sullivan," taken from his letters written three days after the engagement, and a short account in Yonge's "History of the British Navy." Yet our gallant allies, the French, look upon it, as well they may, as one of their most glorious naval actions. They keep up the memory of it by naming two of their men-of-war after the place and the leading French actor, *Obligado* and *Trehouart*.

A short account of the engagement shall be our tribute to the memory of the brave men who took part in it. The long continued struggle made by General Rosas, president of the Argentine Republic, to subdue the Banda Oriental, and the losses caused to European merchants by the stoppage of trade and the protracted siege of Monte Video, at length induced the British and French Governments—rightly or wrongly—to interfere. Garibaldi, with his 500 Italian sailors, also took the side of the Monte Videans. The combined British and French squadrons proceeded to force open the Parana, closed by Rosas. The ships sent by the two admirals were:—British, *Gorgon*, p. s., 6 guns, Commodore Charles Hotham; *Firebrand*, p. s., 6, Capt. James Hope; *Philomel*, 8, Commander B. J. Sullivan; *Comus*, 18, Acting-Commander E. A. Inglefield; *Dolphin*, 3, Lieut. Levinge; *Fanny*, 1, Lieut. A. C. Key. French—*San Martin*, 8, Capt. Trehouart; *Fulton*, p. s., Lieut. Mazères; *Expedita*, 16, Lieut. De Miniac; *Pandour*, 10, Lieut. Du Paie; *Procida*, 4, Lieut. De la Rivière. Rosas had had constructed at Obligado a formidable boom of dismantled vessels, chained across the river. Above these were three gunboats. On shore was one battery and on the top of the cliffs, 40ft. high, were three others, all constructed of rammed clay, under the superintendence of a Russian engineer. These contained nine heavy guns, five long and 11 short 18prs., and eight field pieces. The Argentine forces consisted of 3,000 men of all arms. It was foreseen that after the destruction of the batteries, an allied force would have to be landed to destroy the guns in the face of this Army. The French sailors were all trained to act as Marines. Not so with the British. Neither officers nor men—with some few exceptions—knew anything of drill. The crew of the largest ship had not even been taught the use of their muskets. So the action was postponed for a fortnight, and Commander Sullivan, who was to lead the landing party, drilled the brigade in simple evolutions. The 18th was the day fixed for the engagement, but lack of wind caused it to be postponed until the

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20th. The starboard division was led by Capt. Trehouart, the port by Commander Sullivan, who had previously surveyed under the batteries, and fixed the positions for the vessels. The steamers, which carried the heaviest guns, were kept out of action, it being thought dangerous to expose their machinery to shot, for when the boom was destroyed, they were wanted to tow the sailing ships up stream. This was the first time steamers had been in action. The wind failing at the critical time, little headway could be made against the three or four knot stream. The vessels came on slowly, enabling the enemy to take them in detail. The *Philomel* first received the concentrated fire of the guns, the first round placing seven men *hors de combat*. Through loss of sail-power she began to make stern way, so had to anchor short of her real position. The big ships not being able to come up, Levinge, in his little schooner of 200 tons, passed the *Philomel*, and, in turn, drew all the fire of the batteries, taking up a position, as Hotham said, "that would have done credit to a line-of-battle ship." She lay exposed to all this fire, against which only seven of our guns could be brought to bear. She lost 19 killed and wounded. By this time the *San Martin* had come up and received the same treatment. Her anchor was dropped by a shot; soon every one of her guns was disabled, and she lay a passive target for the enemy's guns, yet she kept her station. Sullivan says:—"No vessel of her size was—few even of any size were—ever exposed to such a trial, certainly none ever behaved more nobly. Seeing his chief suffering so severely, Lieut. Mazères steamed up in the *Fulton* and took the fire off the *San Martin*. Forty-four out of the hundred men on board the latter were killed and wounded. She had 106 round shot in her—not bad for a brig of 200 tons. The *Fulton* had fifty-six round shot in her paddle wheels and sponsons. Owing to the still water several ships that would have otherwise been sunk kept afloat. The steamers then came up and began to make some impression with their heavy shot and shell. Captain James Hope then went with the armourers to open the boom. In four minutes ten chain cables were cut through, under the concentrated fire of the enemy at 500 yards. The steamers then went above and raked the batteries. After about eight hours' gallant resistance the enemy withdrew into the shelter of the wood, 800 of their number having been killed and wounded, although hardly one of their guns had been injured. Capt. Sullivan then landed with 180 seamen and 145 marines. While the men were forming on the beach, he and Lieut. George Richards spiked five guns in the low battery under a heavy musketry fire. In spite of their heavy loss, the French also sent a party of seamen ashore. The forts were occupied after some resistance, and the guns made useless. The wise decision of Commodore Hotham to undertake this risk, completed the victory. Whilst the loss of the leading French ships was one in seven, that of the leading British was one in eight.

Although some promotions were made, no medal was given, in spite of repeated appeals to the Admiralty. Some of the beautiful brass guns, made in Seville, are still to be seen in Paris. The share of the British trophies were returned, with an apology. The flag of the chief battery, hauled down by Capt. Sullivan, under fire, was given to him by Commodore Hotham. In 1883 he returned this to the family of Col. Rodriguez as a mark of respect for the gallantry with which he and his patriotic regiment had fought the battery. The French took more notice of the victory. Trehouart was promoted to flag rank, under a power—not granted to our Admiralty—by which the services of a captain of striking ability can be secured in the highest rank before years have begun to diminish his powers. The lessons taught by the action were not without fruit. The great superiority of earthen batteries over stone ones led Capt. Sullivan on his return to England to urge our home authorities to adopt them instead of the new stone forts with wide V-shaped embrasures then under construction. Seeing the want of system in the training of our seamen to small arms, he drew up a scheme for the formation of seamen battalions. The value of steamships was so apparent in this action, and in the subsequent operations up the Parana, that a great stimulus to their adoption was given. It is interesting to see how many of the officers who took part in this action afterwards rose to distinction. But almost all the names mentioned have now been removed from the "Navy List" by death; the last to be noted being that of Admiral Sir E. A. Inglefield. It is to be hoped that the memory of this engagement may be kept alive in the service, and that the hearty co-operation with which the British and French officers and men worked may be repeated on future occasions when need exists for an alliance.

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

Deaths reported from enteric.

Terrible.—R.M.L.I. Ch.: 10090 Taylor, Wei-hai-wei, Nov. 15.
R.F.A.—12th Batt.: 93681 Duros, Peking, Oct. 9.
R.G.A.—15th Co.: 28807 Porter, Wei-hai-wei, Oct. 27.
Welsh Fus.—4698 Peking, Oct. 4

Navv Foreign.

The French Navy estimates for 1901 are more important than those of recent years, because they provide for the battleship programme of the Government. M. Fleury-Ravarin has just presented a report upon them, which may be regarded as strongly supporting the Government scheme. He raises a voice unfamiliar in France, and, like Captain Mahan, insists that the *guerre de course* must, in the end, be unavailing. He enforces his argument against that system of war are by showing that it would be really costly, because it could not be prosecuted without the establishment of many bases and coaling stations, which would involve a large outlay both for first cost and maintenance. He also expresses no confidence in sustained speed, which, of course, is essential for commercial war. The position he assumes is that France, if she is to maintain her power, must have a strong navy consisting of battleships and armoured cruisers, but he says it is the duty of the Admiralty to indicate the special character and strength of the fleet required, and for the Parliament to give a general direction to policy, and to say what money France can afford to expend.

The reporter alludes to the *crois eurs-estafettes* which have been proposed, but he thinks that other ships are more urgent. He is a believer in electric submarine boats for coast defence, and of submersible boats of the *Naval* class for wider operations. We gather from his report that the *Goubet* has not yet given satisfactory results. In regard to ordnance, he claims predominance for France both in the path of progress and in her present situation, and he is well pleased with the torpedoes she makes at Toulon. He also considers the naval manœuvres, although in some ways disappointing, to be fertile in useful results. M. Fleury-Ravarin has also a great deal to say about the personnel. Like some of his predecessors, he wishes to set up a distinction between the constructive and the administrative work of the Admiralty, his idea being that the chief of the staff should be wholly devoted to the business of preparing for war, and that another vice-admiral should be employed as director of material, with functions analogous to those of our Controller. Another matter greatly insisted on by the Reporter is the necessity of increasing the executive and engineer officers of the navy. He concludes his report by discussing the estimates chapter by chapter.

The intelligence that Captain McCalla, of the United States cruiser *Newark*, is to be brought before a Court of Inquiry charged with irrational and bad management and lack of discipline, will be received with regret in this country, for his generous appreciation of the good qualities shown by British officers and men in China will not be forgotten. General Chaffee appears to have acquitted Captain Newton H. Hall, of the United States Marine Corps, of certain charges, which Mr. Conger preferred against him, on the ground of misconduct during the siege of the Legations at Peking, when he was second in command of the American Marine Guard. Little appears to have been divulged concerning the charges, but it seems that Mr. Conger upon a certain occasion requested Captain Hall to hold a particular portion of the wall near the American Legation which, from its situation, made a strong strategic position for the guard, and that he refused to do so, although it was later demonstrated, when the men were under command of Captain Myers, that the place could be held from the Chinese. It is also alleged that Captain Hall refused to capture a certain building near the American Legation when the allies were entering the city, but stood by and let Russian troops accomplish the task to the discredit of the Americans. Captain Hall's friends are very indignant at the charges made by Mr. Conger, and the acquittal by General Chaffee appears to show that at the worst he was guilty of nothing more than an error of judgment. We shall be glad if the charges against Captain McCalla are explained in a similar way.

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Under the German Naval Law provision is made in the coming year for the first instalment of money for the building of two battleships, H. and J. (each 3,000,000 marks); of the large cruiser *Ersatz König Wilhelm* (3,400,000 marks); of the small cruisers G., H., and J. (each 1,300,000 marks); and of a division of torpedo boats (2,400,000 marks), making in all a sum of 15,700,000 marks for new constructions. Provision is also made (5,000,000 marks in all) for rebuilding and lengthening, and for additions to the armament of the ships of the *Siegfried* class. The estimates also bear charges for increasing the personnel. The operations in China have caused attention to be directed to the necessity of building river gunboats, and it is announced that the German Navy League, which is a very prosperous organisation, with a vast number of members, has placed at the disposal of the government a certain reserve of its funds for expenditure upon naval work abroad. The Emperor has assented to this course, and when the Reichstag has given its approval, a river gunboat will be put in hand. The prosperity of the German Navy League may be inferred from the very excellent and attractive character with which its official organ, *Ueberall*, has been invested. We have five parts of the new issue, which are in very handsome form, most beautifully printed and in every way creditable. It touches many various interests, and devotes itself as much to colonial and foreign politics as to purely naval affairs, and embodies a considerable element of fiction.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes a table illustrative of the increase of shipbuilding in Germany, which has grown by leaps and bounds. In the year 1898 there were in hand in German yards eighty-four vessels with a total displacement of 85,811 tons, and in the next year the number of ships had risen to 125, but there was a small decrease in tonnage, the total being 83,073. The foreign war ships building in Germany in 1898 were of 32,576 tons, and in 1899 of 26,143 tons. These, we believe, were all Russian and Italian vessels. In the same year the foreign trading ships which were built in Germany displaced 51,524 tons and 54,812 tons. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* remarks that this condition is highly satisfactory, but that it may soon be reversed by unwise legislation or agrarian policy leading to a high price in materials.

We learn from the *Militär-Zeitung* of Vienna that the two small battleships of the *Habsburg* class (8,340 tons), which are to be added to the Austrian navy, are to be laid down respectively at the Scoglio Olivi yard at Pola and at Trieste. These are indicated by the designations "II." and "III." The initial vote for the first of these was made in 1899, while that for the second is in the Budget of the present year. The total cost of each exclusive of armament will be nearly 13,000,000 crowns. The *Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete des Seewesens* contain particulars which show that a larger battleship (10,000 tons) is to be put in hand to replace the old *Laudon*.

When the Duke of the Abruzzi returned from his Arctic expedition the *Stella Polare* was left behind at Christiania. She has now been added, in order that she may be preserved, to the Italian Navy, and a party of officers and seamen have left Spezia to bring her to the Italian port. It will be remembered that Commander Umberto Cagni, who was in command of the vessel, attained the farthest north in latitude, 86 deg. 33 min., and in longitude 65 deg. east, thus surpassing Nansen, whose achievement was in 86 deg. 14 min. N. lat. The Duke of the Abruzzi himself had unfortunately been obliged to submit to the amputation of the extreme phalanges of two of his fingers, and was unable to take command of the small party which reached the highest latitude. An excellent account of the expedition was given in the *Rivista Marittima* for October. The *Stella Polare* is a small vessel of 358 tons, built under the name of *Jason* in 1883. It was in her that Nansen and Sverdrup made their researches on the eastern coast of Greenland in 1888, and that Larsen made an Antarctic expedition in 1892-94.

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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

Near LEEUWFontein, Nov. 6.

R.F.A.—84th Batt.: WOUNDED: Bombrs. 34961 Morgan, 34996 Nicholas, Gr. 28918 McLuskey.

Canadian Artillery—"D" Batt.: WOUNDED: 273 Hare.

Shrops. L.I.—2nd: KILLED: Col.-Sgt. 1355 Scouse, Ptes. 6185 Spencer, 4728 Elcox, 1539 Broderick, 1628 Moran, 5626 Watkins. WOUNDED: Maj. Austen, Cpl. 4840 Shaw, L.-Cpl. 3448 Bickley, Ptes. 2995 Sneed, 5739 Harris, 5881 A. Jones, 4409 Oliver, 3802 Phillips, 1803 Greaves, 2362 Coyne, 4506 Bentley, 1177 Bayley, 2042 Casswell, 2735 Davies, 811 Robinson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

6th D.G.—2408 Dove, missing, Oct. 24, was brought to Standerton, wounded, Nov. 10.

12th Lancers.—4182 Symes, wounded, Kroom River, Nov. 14.

13th Huss.—3400 Elsegood, wounded, Waterval Bridge, Nov. 19.

19th Huss.—4576 Pluck, accidentally injured, Lydenburg, Nov. 8.

20th Huss.—4455 Brindley,* wounded Kroom River, Nov. 14.

Imp. Yeo.—8th Co.: 5055 Frost, wounded, near Reitz, Nov. 10. 29th Co.: 3625 L.-Cpl. Roberts, killed; Lieut. Mainwaring, wounded, near Abraham's Kraal, Nov. 13. 31st: 8190 Poyser, wounded, near Abraham's Kraal, Nov. 13.

Mtd. Inf., N.S.W.—177 Sgt. Smiley (mortally), 376 Fulton, (P157) Hodges, wounded, Rhenoster, Nov. 16.

Mtd. Rifles.—Canadian 1st: 26 Cpl. Filson, 102 L.-Cpl. Anderson, killed; Lieuts. Elmsley, Turner, Cockburn, Sgts. 105 Builder,* 30 Metcalf, 312 Cope; Ptes. 42 Loosemoor, 157 Dougall, 327 Roberts, 370 Berg, 225 Richardson, Nov. 7; Sgt. 410 Ryan, Nov. 16, wounded, near Belfast. Cape: 3536 Foot, wounded, near Lindley, Nov. 17; 3051 Boyle, killed; 3362 Searle, wounded, near Heilbron, Nov. 18.

Irreg. Horse.—Kitchener's: Frazer, wounded, Zeekoehoe, Oct. 30. Loch's: 107 Johnson, wounded, Wolverhoek, Nov. 12. Roberts's: Sgt.-Maj. Cerrett, Edmiston, wounded, place unknown, Nov. 11. N.Z. Rough Riders, 4th: 1462 Rudgell, wounded; 1385 Bruce, missing, Ventersdorp, Nov. 11. Brabant's, 2nd: Lieut. Russell, injured, fall from horse, near Frederickstad, Nov. 10. Driscoll's Scouts: Old, Nov. 17; Cpl. Gunn, Nov. 8, wounded, Lindley. N.S.W. Bushmen: 537 Geddins, wounded, Klipkuil, Nov. 13; 182 Starling, wounded, near Klerksdorp, Nov. 16. Strathcona's: 135 Stuart, wounded, near Muzarab, Nov. 14; 434 Sgt. Duncan, injured, fall from horse; 39 Treston, wounded, near Frederickstad, Nov. 10.

Police.—Cape: Capt. Harvey, Sgt. 32 Ball, Cpl. 297 Rogers, Ptes. 380 Pinneck, 90 Hastie, 1833 Vandermeulen, 1868 Peachey, 902 Kelly, 166 Reynolds, 905 Nickerson, 903 Simons, 899 Powell, 909 Price, 777 Gaiffin, 687 Henderson, all wounded, except Capt. Harvey, prisoners released, Nov. 16; 886 Lewis, accidentally wounded Maritzani, Nov. 16; 901 Thomas, reported killed Oct. 23, was wounded prisoner, now released. O.R.C.: Maher, missing, place unknown, Nov. 2.

R.E.—Lieut. Sewell, prisoner, released Oct. 22.

Coldstream Gds.—2nd: 2725 Liddetter, 49 Phillips, killed; Lieut. Stepney, 1014 Sedgwick, wounded, near Muzarab, Nov. 14.

Lancaster.—3rd: 4418 Garnett, accidentally wounded, Virginia, Nov. 16.

North'd Fus.—5253 L.-Cpl. Corbett,* wounded, Bultfontein, Nov. 17. 1st: 4003 Cpl. Lincoln, wounded, Klip River Station, Nov. 11.

Liverpool.—1st: 4248 Watson, wounded, near Pretoria, Nov. 15; 5322 Clayton, killed; 5457 Hackney, 5574 L.-Cpl. Williams, 4614 Doyle, 4600 Miller, 5586 Burns, 5650 Gillison, wounded, Middelburg, Oct. 26.

E. Yorks Mtd. Inf.—3457 Benson, wounded, near Bothaville, Nov. 6, previously reported as belonging to E. Kent Mtd. Inf.

Bedford.—2nd: 2nd Lieut. Paxton, 1053 Trowell, 3548 Young, 3780 Gardiner, killed; 6256 Harvey, wounded,

Thaba N'chu, Nov. 16; 6093 Parris, wounded, near Kroonstad, Nov. 4.

Welsh Fus.—5077 Richards, 2714 Livingstone, missing, Zeekoehoe, Oct. 30.

Cameronians.—1179 Brownlee, 5700 Hemmings, wounded, Vaal Station, Nov. 15.

Worcester.—2nd: Lieut. Gibbs, 3163 Sgt. Powell, 3456 Pesteridge, 1632 Hollingsworth, 3548 Fennerty, 3767 McNally, 4669 Green, injured by lightning, Commando Nek, Nov. 10.

R. Highrs.—2nd: 6653 Lawson, wounded, Klip River Station, Nov. 11.

Derby.—1st: 2484 Heal, 5784 Caunt, prisoners, Witfontein, Nov. 4.

Manchester.—1st: 5341 Salt, killed, 4960 Cpl. Andrews, accidentally injured, 5296 Rowden, wounded, Lydenburg, Nov. 8. 2nd: 2162 Percival, killed; 997 Murden,* wounded Vrede, no date given.

York and Lanc.—6063 Jordan, 987 Thorpe, 873 Leach, 1447 Edwards, wounded, Utrecht, Nov. 16.

Gordons.—2nd: 1546 Cox, missing, place unknown, Oct. 31.

Irish Rifles.—2nd: 2856 O'Brien, 1450 McDermott, missing, probably prisoners, Phillipolis, Oct. 27.

Munster Fus.—1st: 6281 Buckley, accidentally wounded, place unknown, Oct. 18.

R. B.—1st: Cpl. 718 Tomlinson, Ptes. 5659 Field, 1659 Flinn, 7878 Flynn, 1581 Knight, 8874 March, 6063 Matthews, 6458 Morris, 7864 O'Brien, 9868 Goreham, 1638 Brown, prisoners, released Oct. 22.

DEATHS REPORTED.

(Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.)

6th Drag.—5957 Kaberry, appendicitis, Johannesburg, June 23.

12th Lancers.—4151 Burnett (? disease and place), Apl. 4.

16th Lancers.—4043 Carney, Johannesburg, June 21.

Imp. Yeo.—1st Co: 15 Sgt. Butler, Thaba N'chu July 8.

11th: 2039 Sharpe, Mafeking, Nov. 16. 35th: 6408 Chamberlain, Harrismith, Nov. 19. 37th: 4895 Richardson, wounds, Rustenburg, Sept. 17. 44th: 6912 Plowden, (? cause), Durban, Nov. 16. 77th: 15831 Sgt. Green, dysentery, Heilbron, Nov. 19.

Irreg. Horse.—Roberts's: 3495 Semmens, killed, Kargmuiden, Oct. 9. Strathcona's: 629 Sunt, Bright's disease, Pretoria, Nov. 14; 898 Cancellor, Germiston, Nov. 13. S.A.L.H.: 8122 Chandler, Modder Spruit, May 19.

I.L.H.: 774 Allan, killed, August, while prisoner attempting to escape. Marshall's: 595 Thomas, Krugersdorp, Nov. 16. N.S.W. Bushmen: 203 Ayre, diphtheria, Pretoria, Nov. 16. N.Z. Rough R.: 5th: 2483 James, Zeerust, Nov. 20.

Mtd. Inf.—Thorneycroft's: 1635 Motion, Standerton, Nov. 14. N.S.W.: 177 Sgt. Smiley, wounds, Kroonstad, Nov. 16.

Police.—Transvaal: 1287 Vickery (late 79th I.Y.), Nov. 10; 893 Cpl. French, Nov. 7, Pretoria. Telegraph: McMaster, wounds, Christiana, Nov. 9. Mashonaland: 1006 Prang, Pretoria, Nov. 14.

R.H.A.—"U" Batt.: 72991 Cpl. Rogers, wounds, Nov. 10.

R.F.A.—2nd Batt.: 25068 Gallery, Thaba N'chu May 23.

4th: 23465 Parks, wounds, Kroonstad, Nov. 15. 7th: 26849 Fitzgerald, accidentally killed, Thaba N'chu, Nov. 19. 69th: 3729 Sh.-Sm. Dickens, Utrecht, June 5.

82nd Batt.: 10107 Bloxham, Bloemfontein, May 4.

Canadian Artillery—"D" Batt.: 363 Bombr. Moore, Pretoria, Nov. 9.

Cape Garr. Arty.—882 Holderness, pneumonia, Greenpoint, Nov. 19.

R.G.A.—Edinburgh Co.: 1189 Brock, accidentally injured, Durban, Nov. 19.

Amm. Col.—10th: 83996 Sh.-Sm. Howe, killed, Leeuwfontein, Nov. 4.

Scots Gds.—1st: 7748 Templeman, Pretoria, Nov. 18.

2nd: 1887 Birtwhistle, Harrismith, Nov. 17.

R. Scots.—3rd: 8101 Wilson, Kroonstad, Nov. 17.

W. Surrey.—2nd: 248 L.-Cpl. Gibbs (disease not stated), Charlestown, Nov. 14. 3rd: 1994 Holliman, pneumonia, Greenpoint, Nov. 17.

E. Kent.—2nd: 1060 Milloy, Pretoria, Nov. 11; 1198

L.-Cpl. Spinner, pneumonia, Germiston, Nov. 12. 3rd

411 L.-Cpl. Bushell, dysentery, Kroonstad, Nov. 19.

Warwick.—2nd: 4682 Jones, Bloemfontein, Apl. 10; 3077 Baker, abscess liver, Pretoria, Nov. 18.

R. Fus.—Vol. Co.: 8910 Tucker (disease not stated), Pretoria, Nov. 13.

Liverpool.—1st: 4169 Orme, pneumonia, Middelburg, Nov. 10.

Lincoln.—2nd: 3848 Cutts, wounds, Pretoria, Nov. 15.

Devon.—2nd: 5789 Knapp, drowned, Maritzburg, Nov. 13; 6366 Williams, dysentery, Kroonstad, Nov. 15.

Suffolk.—2707 Podd, Johannesburg, June 21; 1st: 3961 Bedwell, peritonitis, Middelburg, Nov. 14.

Somerset L.I.—2nd: 3019 Caines, internal hemorrhage, Jacobsdal, Nov. 13; 6786 L.-Cpl. Baker, Kimberley, Nov. 20.

E. Yorks.—2nd: 8152 Wilson, Harrismith, Nov. 15.

Bedford.—2nd: 6090 Bright, Mafeking, Nov. 17; 3381 Taylor, 5480 Dunkley, both Thaba N'chu, Nov. 18.

Leicester.—1st: 4706 Leader, dysentery, Modderspruit, May 3.

Lancs. Fus.—6th: 4361 Hopkins, dysentery, Kimberley, Nov. 19.

Scots Fus.—2nd: 2570 Simmons, Nov. 10; 1828 Hart, Nov. 13, both wounds, Johannesburg.

Welsh Fus.—3331 Edwards, killed, previously reported missing. 1st: 1621 Nolan, killed, Krugersdorp, Oct. 10; 2600 Roberts, wounds, Frederickstad, Oct. 25.

S.W. Bords.—2nd: 5666 Hughes, Kroonstad, Nov. 17; 6536 Horton, dysentery, Johannesburg, Nov. 11.

K.O.S.B.—1st: 2503 Thew, Pretoria, Nov. 11.

Gloucester.—2nd: 5585 L.-Cpl. Walton, pneumonia, Greenpoint, Nov. 18.

E. Lancs.—3rd: 5836 Crook, Springfontein, Nov. 16.

E. Surrey.—4th: 7879 Muir, Nov. 17; 9158 Mountford, Nov. 11; 3040 C. Jones, Nov. 18, all attd. 2nd

Hants, Germiston. Vol. Co.: 6152 Levens, dysentery, Maritzburg, Nov. 14.

W. Riding.—1st: 3672 Ravell, Winburg, Nov. 16. 3rd: 5386 Kilgallow, killed accidentally, Muizenberg, Nov. 15.

Sussex.—Vol. Co.: 7020 Cpl. Wilkinson, Bloemfontein, Nov. 17.

Hants.—Maj. Welch, wounds, Nov. 10.

Dorset.—2nd: 5587 Dorrell, Newcastle, Nov. 18.

Welsh.—1st: Capt. Hawkes died suddenly, cause not stated, Barberton; 6041 Sheehan, accidentally wounded, De Aar, both Nov. 13.

Oxford L.I.—1st: 5661 Boomer, Johannesburg, June 16.

Essex.—1st: 6002 Poynton, heart disease and pneumonia, Germiston, Nov. 10.

Derby.—1st: 6118 Goodman, killed, near Kruger's Siding, Nov. 14. 4th: 2763 Grimditch, disease unknown, Nov. 14; 7143 Percival, Nov. 15, Port Elizabeth.

Berks.—2nd: 4714 Byrne, Middelburg, Nov. 12; 5313 Tull, Pretoria, Nov. 9.

Yorks L.I.—4366 Sgt. Lockwood, killed, near Belfast, Nov. 17.

Middlesex.—2nd: 5417 L.-Cpl. Watson, Newcastle, Nov. 19.

K.R.R.—1st: 8322 Cpl. Butterworth, Middelburg, Nov. 13. 4th: 9830 Steele, Germiston, Nov. 14.

Wilts.—2nd: 7974 Martin, Pretoria, Nov. 8.

Manchester.—1st: 2036 Turnbull, Pretoria, Nov. 15; 2034 E. Smith, angina pectoris, Nov. 15; 5313 Sutcliffe (? disease), Nov. 12, both Schoemanskloof.

H.L.I.—6848 Muir, phthisis, Bloemfontein, Nov. 18.

Seafords.—2nd: 1963 Scott, wounds, Edenburg, Nov. 16.

Gordons.—1st: 4127 J. Smith, cardiac syncope, Belfast, Nov. 13. Vol. Co.: 48 McGillivray, Greenpoint, Nov. 15.

Conn. R.—1st: 6211 O'Donnell, Bloemfontein, Nov. 17; 2975 Cox, dysentery, Nov. 14.

Arg. and Suth.—1st: 6164 Mathieson, Apl. 20; 6377 Russell, Bloemfontein, May 5.

Leinster.—1st: 3041 L.-Cpl. McTiernan, rheumatic fever, Vrede, Nov. 17. 5th: 1849 Gough, aneurism, Wynburg, Nov. 15.

Munster Fus.—1st: 3190 Leary, Pretoria, Nov. 14.

R. B.—1st: 7732 Willis, dysentery, Standerton, Nov. 9.

2nd: 657 Sullivan (? disease), Lydenburg, Nov. 10.

C.I.V.—797 L. E. Smith, Pretoria, Nov. 12.

A.S.C.—38th Co.: 13945 Nansen, Pretoria, Nov. 12.

Cape Vol.—M.S.C.: Jacobus, killed by lightning, Machadodorp, Nov. 13.

Imp. Bearer Co.—Hackshaw, Middelburg, Nov. 4.

Messenger, Standerton, Nov. 19, both dysentery.

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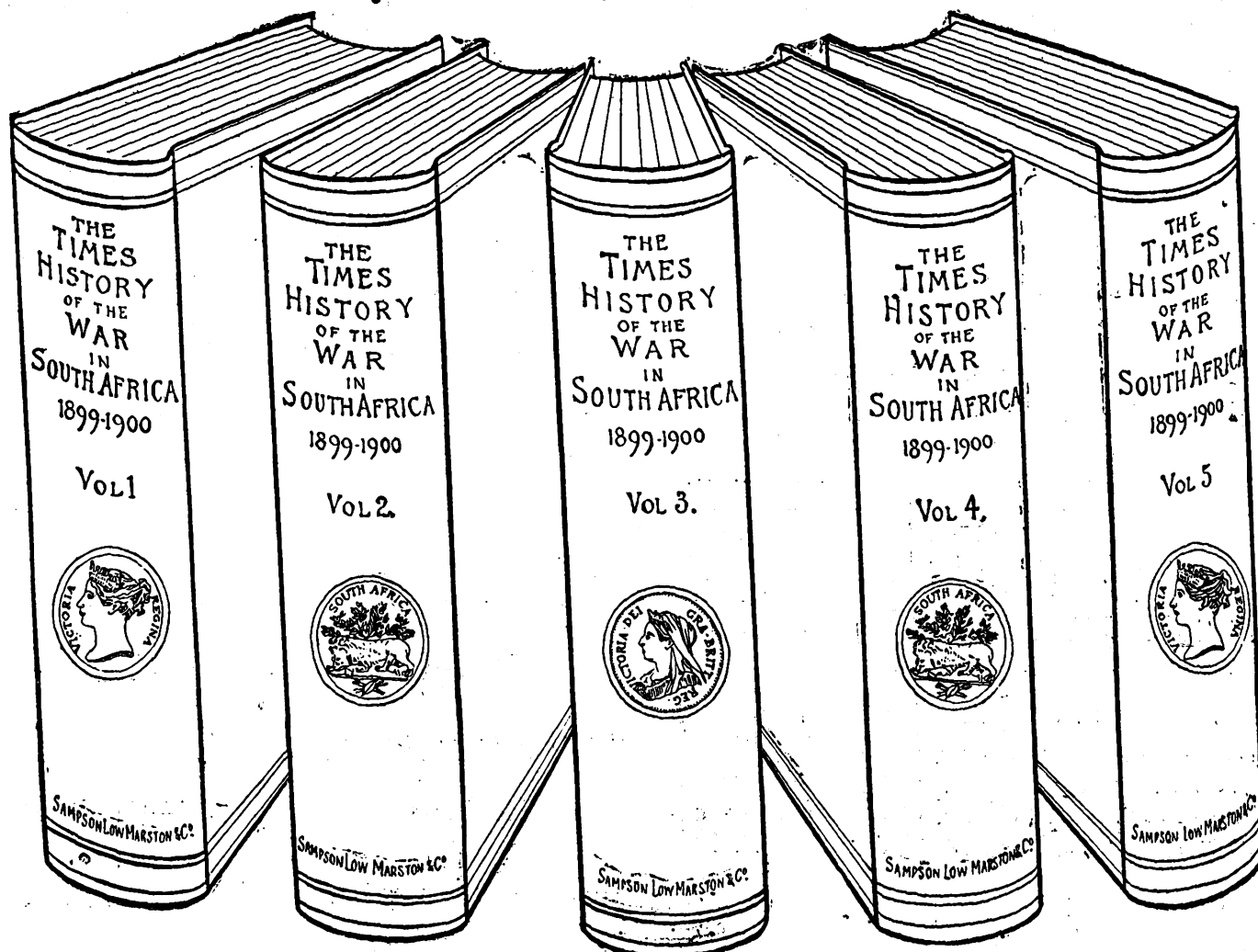
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The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 20.

4th Hussars.—Capt. F. Lee to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hon. F. R. W. Eveleigh-de Moleyns, D.S.O., placed on temp. half-pay; Lieut. H. G. Watkin to be Capt., vice F. Lee (Nov. 3).

6th Dragoons.—2nd Lieut. C. R. Terrot to be Lieut., vice A. W. Swanston, killed in action (Oct. 16).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Major C. M. T. Western to be Lieut.-Col., on augmentation.

Promotion to Major of Capt. F. Potts post-dated to Nov. 1.

Capt. F. B. D. Broadrick, Capt. E. S. E. W. Russell, and 2nd Lieut. W. G. H. Salmond seconded for service in China (Nov. 10).

Supy. Capt. Cecil B. Levita to be Capt., vice F. Potts, promoted (Nov. 1).

Supy. Lieut. E. H. Phillips to be Lieut., vice E. M. Conolly, promoted (Oct. 27).

Christian names of 2nd Lieut. Robert Atcheson French Power are as now described, not as stated in *Gazette* of Oct. 5.

Name of Trpr. Archibald St. John Boulthbee, from the Imperial Yeomanry, appointed to a 2nd Lieutenancy in *Gazette* of July 24, is as now described, not as therein stated.

Gentlemen from Victorian Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieuts. (dated May 23, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Nov. 21): Trpr. Alexander T. King, from Victorian Bushmen; Pte. Evelyn French, from Victorian Bushmen.

George M. A. Gregory (Univ. Cand.) to be 2nd Lieut. Royal Garrison Artillery.

Capt. H. J. Cotter seconded for service in China (Nov. 10).

Thomas Cunningham (Univ. Cand.), from Private 7th Middlesex V.R.C., to be 2nd Lieut. (dated May 26, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Nov. 21).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Col. E. Raban, on completion of ten years' employment under Admiralty, is placed on reserve list (Nov. 15).

Capt. J. A. Dealy to be Major, vice H. de H. Haig, promoted (Oct. 22).

Capt. C. C. J. Pery to be Major, in succession to Lieut.-Col. E. Raban (Nov. 15).

Lieut. H. R. S. Christie to be Capt., vice C. C. J. Pery (Nov. 15).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots.—Lieut. G. W. G. Neill to be Capt., in succession to Major W. C. Olpherts, Adj. of Vols.; 2nd Lieut. M. M. Haldane to be Lieut., vice G. W. G. Neill (Nov. 7).

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieut. A. C. Girdwood to be Capt., vice E. W. Fletcher, promoted (July 1).

Royal Warwick Regt.—Capt. G. K. Cockerill, from I.S.C., to be Capt., in succession to Major R. D. Whigham, who holds a staff appointment.

Royal Fusiliers.—Capt. S. T. D. Lawford to be Major, on augmentation.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. A. H. Reynolds to be Lieut., vice J. B. Cockburn, promoted (Oct. 6).

South Wales Borderers.—2nd Lieut. D. J. Dickinson to be Lieut., vice W. A. G. Williams, D.S.O., killed in action (Nov. 7th).

Kings' Own Scottish Borderers.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Pte. E. B. Stevens, from Imperial Yeomanry, notified in *Gazette* of Nov. 9, cancelled.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. T. A. D. Best (recovered prisoner of war), to be Lieut. supy. to Establishment (June 20).

East Lancashire Regt.—2nd Lieut. P. C. W. Goodwyn to be Lieut., vice B. H. C. Boileau, seconded (Oct. 14).

Dorset Regt.—Capt. E. K. Ridley to be Major, vice H. St. L. Wood, D.S.O., promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay (Nov. 14).

Royal Highlanders.—Temp. 2nd Lieut. W. Fraser-Tyler (Lovat's Scouts) resigns his commission.

Royal Berkshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. Pierce, vice W. K. Peake, promoted into Worcester Regt. (June 20); L. H. M. P. Cockerell, vice P. W. North, promoted (Nov. 7).

Royal West Kent Regt.—Capt. E. V. O. Hewett, seconded for service on staff (Oct. 27).

Yorkshire L.I.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Pte. Sydney H. Little, from City of London Imperial Vols., which appeared in *Gazette* of Oct. 26, cancelled.

Durham L.I.—Lieut.-Col. A. L. Woodland, on completion of four years' service in command of a btm., placed on half-pay; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. S. Fitzgerald to be Lieut.-Col., vice A. L. Woodland (Oct. 31).

Connaught Rangers.—Pte. Sydney K. H. Little, from City of London Imperial Vols. (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. A. White, promoted.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. J. D. Heriot-Maitland to be Adj. of Vols., vice Lieut. Hon. H. Dawnay, who resigns appointment.

West India Regt.—Lieut. E. A. Strickland, from 1st V.B. Border Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. A. Willington, promoted.

Candidates to be 2nd Lieuts. (dated May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Nov. 21:—

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots.—2nd Lieut. Frank W. Marshall, from Imperial L.I. (nominated by Governor of Natal), in succession to Lieut. G. W. G. Neill, promoted.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Pte. Graham Agnew, from Cape Police (nominated by Governor of Cape Colony), in succession to Lieut. A. C. Girdwood.

Royal Warwick Regt.—Corpl. Claude G. Davies, from Cape Mounted Rifles (nominated by Governor of Cape Colony), vice P. F. Browne, resigned.

South Wales Borderers.—Corpl. E. H. A. Hodgson, from Cape Mounted Rifles (nominated by Governor of Cape Colony), in succession to Lieut. W. A. G. Williams, D.S.O., killed in action.

Kings' Own Scottish Borderers.—2nd Lieut. George S. Douglas, from the Imperial L.I. (nominated by Governor of Natal), in succession to Lieut. D. D. Gunn, promoted.

Worcester Regt.—Trpr. John C. Michell, from Rhodesian Protectorate Regt. (nominated by Governor of Cape Colony), on augmentation; Trpr. Cornwallis C. W. Maude, from Cape Mounted Rifles (nominated by Governor of Cape Colony), on augmentation.

East Lancashire Regt.—Trpr. Louis H. D'O. Moule, from Cape Mounted Rifles (nominated by Governor of Cape Colony), in succession to Lieut. B. H. C. Boileau, seconded.

Hampshire Regt.—Lieut. John C. F. Richards, from Brabant's Horse (nominated by Governor of Cape Colony), in succession to Lieut. G. H. Parker, promoted.

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Pte. Harold E. Elliott, from Australian Imperial Regt. (nominated by Governor of Victoria), in succession to Lieut. A. S. Turner, promoted; Trpr. Bertie H. W. Taylor, from Cape Mounted Rifles (nominated by Governor of Cape Colony), in succession to Lieut. P. W. North, promoted.

Yorkshire L.I.—Trpr. Aylmer W. Wallace, from Cape Mounted Rifles (nominated by Governor of Cape Colony) supy. to Establishment.

Manchester Regt.—Lieut. Robert B. Willis, from Royal Canadian Regt. of Infantry (nominated by Governor-General of Canada), vice H. G. W. Woodhouse, died of wounds received in action; Corpl. Cecil E. Northcott, from West Australian Contingent (nominated by Governor of Western Australia), on augmentation; Pte. Stanley M. Perkins, from West Australian Contingent (nominated by Governor of Western Australia), on augmentation.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieut.-Col. John F. Falvey retires on retired pay.

STAFF.

Appointment to staff made in South Africa confirmed:—Lieut. R. J. S. Seddon, New Zealand Rough Riders, to be an extra A.D.C. to Field-Marshal Right Hon. F. S. Lord Roberts, K.P., V.C., &c., Commanding-in-Chief in South Africa (Aug. 17).

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ON APPROVAL.

Appointments to staff of Lines of Communication made in South Africa confirmed:—Lieut.-Col. L. J. Browne, Reserve of Officers, to be an Asst. Press Censor, graded as D.A.A.G. (Oct. 18); Lieut. Hon. A. A. Littleton, South African Mounted Irregular Forces, to be an Asst. Press Censor, graded as Staff Capt. (Sept. 5).

Ordnance College.—Lieut.-Col. H. C. Dunlop, from R.A., continues in appointment of a Professor (Nov. 14).
Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. A. L. Woodland, half-pay (Oct. 31) and Lieut.-Col. W. Dunne, A.S.C. (Nov. 14), to be Col.

MEMORANDA.

Capt. W. J. Peyton, C.M.G., I.S.C., and Lieut. (temp. Capt.) R. H. K. Willans, A.S.C., granted local rank of Major whilst employed with Ashanti Field Force.

Lieut. G. Lewis-Lloyd, Middlesex Regt., granted local rank of Capt. whilst employed with Ashanti Field Force.

Lieut. J. E. Massey, 3rd Batn. Loyal North Lancashire Regt., granted local rank of Lieut. in Army whilst employed with West African Regt. (Oct. 3).

Qmr. and Hon. Lieut. T. Smyth, Gloucester Regt., is granted hon. rank of Capt. (Nov. 19).

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Donegal (S. Div.).—Capt. L. F. Allan granted hon. rank of Major.

Limerick City (S. Div.).—2nd Lieuts. H. R. Wills, C. H. M. Furnell, C. W. A. Arthur, and G. R. Healy to be Lieuts.

Northumberland (W. Div.).—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. M. Richardson retires under para. 78 Militia Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform.

S.E. of Scotland (S. Div.).—2nd Lieuts. C. Holmes, S. C. Houston, R. A. Renshaw, J. W. Pepper, and E. F. Hare to be Lieuts.

Suffolk (E. Div.).—2nd Lieut. R. D. Kirby to be Lieut.

Wicklow (S. Div.).—Lieut.-Col. H. E. W. de Robeck granted hon. rank of Col.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Falmouth Div. (Submarine Miners).—Major C. H. L. Baskerville granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Capt. H. F. Wilkinson, seconded whilst Commandant and Railway Staff Officer in South Africa; Lieut. E. G. Williams to be Capt. (May 3).

3rd Batn. East Kent Regt.—Robert C. S. French-Blake to be 2nd Lieut. (Supp.), without pay or allowances, under para. 11, Militia Regulations (Nov. 6).

3rd Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt.—Lieut. H. W. S. Fayer resigns his commission.

6th Batn. Liverpool Regt.—George H. Jenkins to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. J. C. Metcalfe, M. Fisher, and H. B. Spence to be Lieuts. (Nov. 13).

3rd Batn. Leicester Regt.—Major Lord E. W. J. Manners resigns his commission on account of ill-health, with permission to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform (Nov. 21). 2nd Lieut. A. C. Hart to be Lieut. (Nov. 7).

4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Espino M. P. Ward to be 2nd Lieut. (Nov. 6).

3rd Batn. Scottish Rifles.—2nd Lieuts. H. M. Lawrence, D. C. Sword, C. H. Young, A. B. Rumbulow-Pearse, and H. A. Ross to be Lieuts. (Nov. 12).

5th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry F. McGlade resigns his commission on account of ill-health (Nov. 21); Howard S. Cobb to be 2nd Lieut. (Nov. 12).

3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt.—Capt. W. Boynton granted hon. rank of Major; Hubert C. Rees to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Border Regt.—Cuthbert G. R. Sydney-Turner to be 2nd Lieut. (Nov. 9).

3rd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt.—2nd Lieuts. A. J. Parkin, H. F. Bidder (Feb. 5), R. S. Follett (April 19), R. E. Henderson, W. W. Otter (May 31), C. de St. Croix, A. M. Mills, and G. H. C. Earl of Rocksavage (Aug. 1) to be Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Northampton Regt.—William H. J. St. L. Atkinson to be 2nd Lieut. (Nov. 11).

3rd Batn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—Capt. W. R. D. Mackenzie to be Major (Oct. 20).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt. and Hon. Major E. T. Pakenham resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform.

4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Capt. E. C. D'H. Fairtlough, D.S.O., C.M.G., to be Major, and to remain seconded; Capt. C. H. Tippet to be Major; Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry J. A. Hope-Johnstone to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. C. J. Burke to be Lieut. (Oct. 24).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Berks.—2nd Lieut. E. R. F. Brunskill resigns his commission.

Duke of Lancaster's Own.—Lieut. Hon. F. W. G. Egerton to be Supy. Capt., without pay or allowances, under para. 26 Yeomanry Regulations, 1898.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Devon (W. Div. R.G.A.).—2nd Lieut. W. J. Harper to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. L. T. Hamilton, W. B. Maddock, H. C. Darke, and H. A. Garrett to be Lieuts.

1st Forfar.—Major T. G. Luis granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

1st Kent (E. Div., R.G.A.).—Acting Chaplain Rev. C. E. Donne resigns his appointment; Rev. J. O. Coles to be Acting Chaplain.

2nd Lancashire.—Lieut. C. S. Clarke resigns his commission.

7th Lancashire (Manchester).—Lieut. L. E. Walker, from 4th V.B. Manchester Regt., to be Lieut.; Thomas W. Walker, to be 2nd Lieut.

Tynemouth (W. Div., R.G.A.).—Lieut. L. S. Hill resigns his commission.

1st Worcester.—2nd Lieut. R. V. Gough to be Capt. 2nd Lieuts. R. T. Pelly, W. T. A. Cloughton, G. H. Taylor, A. A. Maund, L. Woodhouse, H. A. Leggett, S. F. Anderson, and H. B. Lloyd, to be Lieuts.

Cadet Corps attached to 1st Worcester.—Hon. Capt. R. E. Lyon to be Capt. (July 1).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Cheshire.—Surg.-Lieut. J. F. Blake-Campbell resigns his commission.

East London (Tower Hamlets).—Lieut.-Col. Commandant W. Whetherly granted hon. rank of Col.

2nd Gloucester (Bristol).—2nd Lieut. De L. E. O'Leary resigns his commission.

1st Middlesex.—St. John B. Headley to be 2nd Lieut.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield).—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. E. S. Tozer to be Lieut.-Col., and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations.

RIFLE.

Cadet Corps attached to 2nd V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Hon. Capt. A. H. Tod to be Capt. (July 1). 4th V.B.: William Parker to be 2nd Lieut. 1st V.B. East Kent Regt.: Charles M. Atkinson to be Surg.-Lieut.

2nd V.B. Royal Lancaster Regt.—E. G. Brown and Oliver W. Porritt to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd V.B. Royal Fusiliers.—Capt. R. J. H. Eccles granted hon. rank of Major.

2nd V.B., Liverpool Regt.—Major and Hon. Lieut. Col. W. Cooper retires under para. 111 Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.; 2nd Lieut. M. Field to be Lieut. 4th V.B.: Edward Melladew to be 2nd Lieut. (supp.). 5th Irish V.B.: Major M. E. Byrne to be Lieut.-Col., and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations. 1st Cadet Batn.: Hon. Capt. W. R. Hardwick, E. T. Taylor, and Hon. Lieut. F. H. Wilson, junr., resign their appointments. Hon. Lieut. E. W. Osborn to be Hon. Capt.

1st V.B. Devon Regt.—Capt. L. FitzH. F. Walcott resigns his commission; 2nd Lieuts. E. J. Harbottle, E. J. Carter, C. P. Tremlett, and H. Townsend to be Lieuts.

Cadet Corps (Westward Ho! College) attached to 4th V.B. Devon Regt.—Frederick F. Mee and Reginald G. Martin to be 2nd Lieuts.

5th (Hay Tor) V.B. Devon Regt.—Welby R. Atty to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Suffolk Regt.—Capt. and Instr. of Musketry C. T. Packard resigns his commission. 4th (Cambridge Univ.) V.B.: Eric F. Harrison to be 2nd Lieut.; William B. Bell to be 2nd Lieut. (supp.).

1st V.B. Somerset L.I.—2nd Lieuts. C. T. Foxcroft and J. H. Evans to be Lieuts.

1st V.B. Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. T. P. Young vacates command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. E. Wike to be Lieut.-Col., and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations.

2nd V.B. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut. and Instr. of Musketry H. M. Blair to be Captain.

4th V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. G. H. Thurgood to be Capt.; James R. Acton, Arthur P. T. Tully, Matthew W. C. Craufurd, and Roland G. Dale to be 2nd Lieuts.

3rd (Cumberland) V.B. Border Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major E. Jackson to be Major.

1st V.B. Hampshire Regt.—Douglas L. Thomson to be Surg.-Lieut. 4th V.B.: Capt. C. A. D. George granted hon. rank of Major.

3rd V.B. South Staffordshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. G. B. Cope, A. H. McBean, F. W. B. Law, C. O. Langley, W. Edwards, C. Houlst, S. J. Le P. Trench, and F. Holcroft to be Lieuts.

1st (Oxford Univ.) V.B. Oxford L.I.—2nd Lieut. G. E. Barry resigns his commission; Hon. H. E. S. Lambert to be 2nd Lieut. (supp.).

4th V.B. Essex Regt.—Harry Parker and Frank P. Morrison to be 2nd Lieuts.

Cadet Corps (Repton School) attached to 1st V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—Edward A. Surtees to be Lieut.

2nd V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Capt. R. Marsland resigns his commission.

1st V.B. Northampton Regt.—Lieut.-Col. H. H. Costobadie, retired pay, late R.A., to be Lieut.-Col.

2nd V.B. Royal West Kent Regt.—Lieut. B. F. Miller resigns his commission; 2nd Lieuts. H. L. Dinwiddie, L. E. Taylor, F. K. Selby, E. A. Belcher, W. F. Marchant, J. Sawers, C. D. Clark, jun., T. L. Price, and J. P. Trousdell to be Lieuts.

Cadet Corps (Blackheath and Quernmore Schools) attached to 2nd V.B. Royal West Kent Regt.—Hon. Capt. C. March to be Capt. (July 1).

2nd V.B. Middlesex Regt.—Hugh R. Sells to be 2nd Lieut.

4th V.B. Manchester Regt.—Capt. J. C. Nichol granted hon. rank of Major.

3rd (Sunderland) V.B. Durham L.I.—2nd Lieut. F. M. Wawn to be Lieut. 5th V.B.: Capt. J. F. Corbitt resigns his commission.

2nd V.B. Highland L.I.—Sir T. J. Lipton, Knt., is appointed to Hon. Colonelcy of batn. 5th (Glasgow Highland) V.B.: George Wingate and Arthur J. Martin to be 2nd Lieuts. (supp.).

1st (Ross Highland) V.B. Seaforth Highlanders.—Rev. W. L. W. Brown to be Acting Chaplain.

6th V.B. Gordon Highlanders.—2nd Lieuts. C. G. Bennett and G. S. Spence to be Lieuts.

4th (Stirling) V.B., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. D. Frew resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.

2nd Tower Hamlets.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. E. Smith resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of Corps.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Manchester Companies.—Supy. Surg.-Lieut. J. W. Smith, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut. on establishment.

Woolwich Companies.—Qmr. H. J. J. Norman granted hon. rank of Capt.

[Where not otherwise mentioned the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Nov. 21.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 23.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Capt. H. B. N. S. Burlton, from 3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., vice R. C. Lawrence, resigned (Nov. 24). Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantcy of Pte. M. Hendrie, from Royal Canadian Regt. of Infantry, which appeared in *Gazette* of May 29, is cancelled.

4th Hussars.—To be 2nd Lieuts.—2nd Lieut. W. F. Wormald, from 4th Batn. West Yorkshire Regt., in succession to Lieut. A. Savory, died of wounds received in action; Corpl. Harman J. Grissewood, from Imperial

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12th Lancers.—Lieut. A. H. Dunlop resigns his commission; 2nd Lieut. H. E. Connop to be Lieut., vice A. H. Dunlop.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

4th Batn.—Pte. Mark L. Paget to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (Aug. 1).

5th Batn.—Lieut. E. A. Knight resigns his commission (Oct. 31).

12th Batn.—Pte. George Green to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (Oct. 25).

13th Batn.—Lieut. R. O. Hilliard resigns his commission (Oct. 4); Corpl. T. Cumming Butter to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (Aug. 1).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Bedford Regt.—Promotions to Lieuts. of 2nd Lieuts. W. W. Muir and D. G. Ridgeway, antedated to Oct. 28 1899.

Leicester Regt.—Capt. G. A. Bulkley retires on retired pay; Brevet Major E. M. Woodward, from Supy. Capt. to be Capt., vice G. A. Bulkley.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Christian names of 2nd Lieut. William Brooksbank Garnett are as now described, not as stated in *Gazette* of Nov. 9.

Worcester Regt.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. A. Lewis, vice H. Crawshaw, promoted; J. E. Gordon, vice E. B. Hankey, promoted; A. F. Custance, vice H. A. Lang, promoted; W. A. Bowen and H. R. Elliott, on augmentation. Pte. E. Adair Thelwall, from Col. Lumsden's Corps (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

West Riding Regt.—Capt. A. M. Whitaker seconded for service as an Adj. of Vols. (Nov. 2); 2nd Lieut. R. T. Barnville is removed from the Army, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

Derbyshire Regt.—Lieut. P. C. Shepard, from 4th Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. J. F. Taylor, promoted (dated April 18, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Nov. 24).

Gordon Highlanders.—Temp. rank of Lieut. in Army, granted to undermentioned officers whilst serving with

Vol. Co. in South Africa antedated to June 8:—Capt. W. O. Duncan, 1st V.B.; Lieut. A. W. Robertson, 3rd V.B.

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Capt. H. J. C. Leland, from 5th Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

Rifle Brigade.—2nd Lieut. B. Alexander seconded for service under Colonial Office (Oct. 20); Lieut. Hon. R. Brand, from 3rd Batn. Royal Scots, to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to Lieut. S. A. Rickman, promoted.

West India Regt.—Capt. Noel P. Davies to be Major, vice T. P. E. Lowry, retired (Oct. 7).

Royal Northern Reserve Regt.—Capt. G. C. R. C. Fenwick ceases to be employed with Regt. (July 4).

Royal Lancashire Reserve Regt.—Appointment as Lieut. of Lieut. W. M. Thomas, Reserve of Officers, antedated to Sept. 1.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Col. N. B. Major placed on temp. half-pay on account of ill-health (Nov. 6).

STAFF.

Major W. R. Robertson, D.S.O., 3rd Dragoon Guards, resumes appointment of Staff Capt. at Hdqrs, vice Capt. and Brevet-Major E. M. Woodward, Leicester Regt., vacated appointment (Oct. 29).

Capt. H. C. Metcalfe, Northampton Regt., to be a District Insp. of Musketry, vice Capt. H. R. Hardy, Royal West Surrey Regt., appointed an Asst. Insp. Army Ordnance Dept. (Nov. 10).

Appointment of Capt. W. F. Bonham, Essex Regt., as an Asst.-Provost-Marshal, graded as a D.A.A.G., South African Field Force, is dated July 17, 1900, not as stated in the *Gazette* of Sept. 11.

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. E. Raban, Reserve List, R.E., to be Col. (Nov. 23).

Memorandum.—Sub Conductor R. F. W. Ashworth, from Adj. Gen.'s Dept., India, to be a Qrmr. in Army, with hon. rank of Lieut. (Nov. 14).

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Nov. 24.]

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETIES, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON.

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ARRIVAL OF A BOER COMMANDANT.—Among the passengers by the transport *Dilwara*, which reached Southampton from the Cape on November 20, says the *Times*, was Commandant Banks, who was sent to Europe as an "undesirable," and who has since left for France. He readily recounted his experiences, though his English was somewhat broken. He said he was a German by nationality, and was in the Transvaal before the war broke out. When hostilities began he took the oath of allegiance, and was at first engaged in repelling the advance of Col. Plumer on Mafeking. Later on, in command of the German and Boer scouts, he was engaged in impeding Lord Roberts's advance on Bloemfontein. After the occupation of the Free State capital, he was responsible with Christian de Wet for the disaster to the British at Sanna's Post. After being instrumental in bringing about the Reddersburg disaster, he took a leading part in the siege of Wepener. "I sent a message," added the commandant, "to Col. Dalgety asking him to surrender, but on his declining to do so I made it pretty hot for him." Later on, when the siege was raised, he fell back on Thaba N'chu. It was while scouting in this locality that he was wounded and taken prisoner. In describing this incident Banks said he was out with a patrol of Boers, who, when they saw the British advancing, fled. His horse bolted with the rest, and, as it was a long way to the Boer lines and seeing flight was useless, he began to snipe the advancing enemy. A British officer called out to him to surrender, but refusing to lay down his rifle, he was severely shot in the leg, but not before he had accounted for several of the British. He was then removed to one of the field hospitals, and declared that while a patient there, although guarded by ten soldiers with fixed bayonets, he communicated nightly with his friends. He said he had been treated by the British during the time he had been in hospital, excepting at Bloemfontein, with every attention. In conclusion, he declared that from the first he knew the Boers could not win, but it was his duty, having taken the oath, to fight. The commandant appeared to be a favourite on board, and several British officers shook him by the hand and wished him good luck before leaving the vessel. It is Banks's intention to greet Mr. Kruger on his arrival in Europe.

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DEATH.

BELTON.—On November 15, at Bradfield, Berkshire, in his 55th year, Sergeant-Major Martin Belton, late of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, for many years Drill and Musketry Instructor and the faithful friend of the boys of Bradfield College.

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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 15.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. F. G. Cotter to be Lieut.-Col., vice Adair, appointed A.A.G. Royal Marines; Capt. J. R. Goddard to be Major, vice Cotter, promoted (Nov. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 16.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. A. B. W. Sheppard to be Lieut. (Nov. 8).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 19.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. J. Fox to be Lieut. (Nov. 14).

(From Friday evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 20.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. P. H. Millar to be Lieut. (Nov. 2); Sub-Lieut. A. W. McKellar to be Lieut. (Nov. 17); Acting Sub-Lieut. G. R. Fullagar confirmed as Sub-Lieut. (Aug. 8); Midshipman A. V. R. Lovegrove to be Sub-Lieut. (Oct. 15); Asst.-Engr. J. Birchall to be Engr. (Oct. 30).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 22.

In accordance with Order in Council of June 29, 1900, Fleet Engr. D. J. Gyles has been placed on Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume rank of Insp. of Machinery (Nov. 20).

Staff Paymrs. advanced to Fleet Paymr.—B. G. Lloyd-Evans (Oct. 5); W. B. Clark (Oct. 16); W. C. Gillies (Oct. 18).

Paymrs. advanced to Staff Paymr.—W. L. Gill (Oct. 1), C. D. M. Farrant (Oct. 9).

Staff Paymr. J. G. Matthews advanced to Fleet Paymr. on Retired List (Oct. 16).

Clark G. B. Owens to be Asst.-Paymr. (Nov. 4).

Royal Naval Reserve.—In accordance with the Regulations for Royal Naval Reserve:—Lieut. J. Robertson placed on Retired List of his rank (Nov. 19).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 16.

Commander.—W. H. Nicholson to Phoenix (Nov. 9).
Lieutenants.—R. H. Keate to Philomel (as 1st) appointment to the Hood cancelled; H. E. Jane to Sphinx (Nov. 23); A. O. Dewar to Benbow (Nov. 20); J. R. Lett-Ward to Hood (as 1st) (undated).
Chief Engineer.—R. B. Garde to Vivid, for Sharpshooter, for supervision of instruction of engine-room ratings (Nov. 2).

Assistant-Engineer.—W. G. Heppel to Cambridge for Conqueror (May 2).
Staff-Surgeon.—J. H. Thomas to Cormorant for Gibraltar Hospital (Nov. 15).

Surgeons.—E. Folliott to Assaye; R. St. G. S. Bond to Highflyer (Nov. 16).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 17.

Lieutenants.—C. Maxwell-Lefroy to Endymion (G.), H. Lynes to Barfleur (G.), J. T. Bush to Duke of Wellington (G.), R. M. Harbord to Australia (as 1st), A. M. Loxley to Warspite (G.), A. Pringle to Camperdown (G.), J. H. Trye to Devastation (G.) (Nov. 23), F. C. C. Pasco to President for duty R.N. College (Jan. 3, 1901).
Fleet-Engineer.—W. T. Allen to Duke of Wellington for Mercury (Nov. 16).

Chief Engineer.—J. A. Hibberd to Duke of Wellington for Eclipse (Nov. 16).

Engineers.—D. P. Green to Vivid for Keyham College, W. A. P. Smith to Royal Sovereign for Banshee, E. J. Rosevere to Pembroke for Haughty (Nov. 16).

Staff-Surgeon.—G. T. Broatch to Devastation (Nov. 15).

Chaplain.—Rev. C. E. L. Cowan, M.A., to Glory (Nov. 16).

Surgeons.—J. M. G. Swainson to Terrible, A. J. Hewitt to Trafalgar (Nov. 16).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 19.

Chaplain.—Rev. J. H. S. Bailey, B.A., to Empress of India (Nov. 19).

Naval Instructor.—T. Y. Baker, B.A., to Theseus (Nov. 19).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 20.
Commander.—A. T. Hunt to President, for study at R.N. College (Nov. 24).
Lieutenants.—O. L. Beck to Buzzard (N.) (Nov. 9), C. A. Smith, R.N.R., to Excellent, for one month's course of gunnery (Nov. 24).
Inspector of Machinery.—W. Olive to Duke of Wellington, for Reserve (Jan. 1).
Fleet Surgeon.—A. McKinlay to Camperdown (undated).
Staff Surgeon.—R. F. Bovil to Howe (undated).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 21.

Lieutenant.—R. A. Norton to Pembroke, for Contest, in command (Nov. 5).

Probationary-Assistant-Engineer.—F. J. L. Heath to Niobe (Nov. 21).

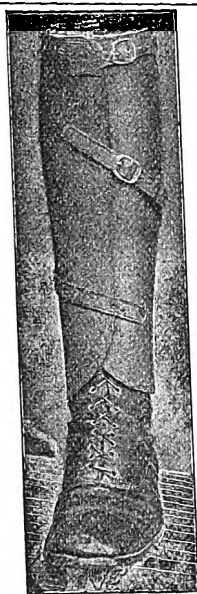
ADMIRALTY, Nov. 22.

Lieutenant.—H. G. C. Somerville to Triton (Dec. 1).
Chief Engineers.—F. A. Stutterford to Monarch; J. N. Crowle to Vivid, for *Æolus* (Nov. 21).
Engineer.—E. E. Pethick to Monarch (Nov. 21).
Assistant-Engineers.—F. A. Fletcher to Nile (undated), L. J. Cook to Charydis; J. C. Jenkins to Wildfire, for Edinburgh; H. E. Wolfe to Royal Sovereign; W. B. Parnall to Andromeda (Nov. 21).

A LECTURE will be given on Thursday next, the 29th inst., at the R. A. Institution by Major F. J. S. Cleve, R.F.A., on "Tendencies in Tactics," Sir Frederick Maurice in the chair.

In consequence of complaints on the subject of the abuse by certain soldiers of the grant of shooting passes in India, a committee, appointed to inquire into the question, has reported that new rules have now been issued to commanding officers, an adherence to which will, it is hoped, lead to the extinction of affrays such as have taken place before.

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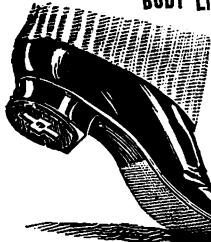
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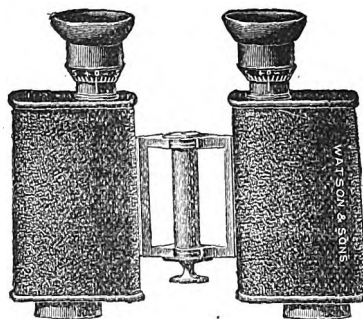
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With this number is presented a Coloured Plate of the Forces of the Smaller Colonies, which brings to an end the Colonials; sets of 10 (including Egyptian and West India Regiments) price 5s. 3d. post free.

On January 5, 1900, will be issued a Coloured Plate of part of the BENGAL Forces, commencing the series of Types of the INDIAN ARMY.

A GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT.

TO-DAY, December 1, 1900, Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., vacates the post of Commander-in-Chief and goes into retirement—not necessarily for good and all, for he is still comparatively young, with unimpaired faculties, and, despite unfounded rumours to the contrary, in excellent health. That he would readily, nay, eagerly, return to active employment whenever and in whatever capacity the Queen may think fit to command goes without saying; that he will be fit for any work and for years to come is equally true. But he will, for the moment, hold no office, and this will be the first gap in a distinguished career which has been continuous since March 12, 1852. How meritoriously that long space of nearly fifty years has been filled is too well known to need repetition. Lord Wolseley's rise from ensign to field-marshal has been his own doing, the work of his own hands. We live fast in these modern days and forget freely, but it would be rank injustice to overlook what the country owes to Wolseley's genius, what his great services and unceasing efforts have gained for it. From first to last he has been a good and faithful servant, unremitting in his desire to increase the efficiency, to raise the character of the Army by

example and precept, and, where he has had the power, by definite and enlightened action.

There has been some tendency to overlook this of late, born principally of the public disappointment at recent misadventure which craved a scapegoat and fastened responsibility upon the most prominent official in our military hierarchy. It is still early in the day to take up Lord Wolseley's defence from such unfair and ungenerous innuendoes. The abundant rebutting evidence that undoubtedly exists cannot at present be brought into court. For this many lips must be unsealed which cannot well speak out, yet, as fully and authoritatively as the situation demands. Enough is, nevertheless, known, positively and certainly known, that we should not have entered upon the Boer struggle with such a plentiful lack of means had the Government listened betimes to the counsels, the warnings, the portentous statement of the true facts as they were patent to their principal, but never sufficiently esteemed, military adviser. The nation will surely be told some day how our political leaders refused to admit the reality or extent of the impending danger—the danger of making war, serious and protracted war, without adequate means. There would probably have been no war had the British arms at the Cape been raised to proper strength while negotiations were still proceeding. Had the army corps, which started in October, been despatched, as Lord Wolseley urged, in July, Mr. Kruger would have been less eager to try conclusions for supremacy in South Africa. It will be said, perhaps, that no such step was possible without calling up the Reserve, but this was just the emergency to be met by mobilisation. Even if we admit the force of that difficulty as committing the Government too soon to a forward policy, albeit the wiser and safer course, it would have still have been better to fill up Natal, as Lord Wolseley urged again and again, with a respectable field force at a much earlier date. As the crisis grew nearer and darker Lord Wolseley was instant in his entreaties to prepare. It was too late to replenish empty storehouses depleted by continuous cheeseparing, to add greatly to the regular establishment, but at least the supplementary services might be increased, provision made for the supply of horses and mules, the General Staff selected, and the whole force constituted on proper lines. On all these points Lord Wolseley spoke out persistently, and he made many more recommendations the wisdom of which was proved by their subsequent adoption. He was the first to suggest that the door should be opened to Volunteers, and long before the acceptance of the C.I.V.'s he was in favour of the despatch of our citizen soldiers, and their employment in the very forefront. Again, he early realised the substantial aid the Colonies could give, and was keenly anxious for the creation of colonial corps. It was not Lord Wolseley who made the notoriously inept reply, "unmounted men preferred," although it has been attempted to blame him

for it, for no one knew better than he how essentially mobility would be needed in dealing with the Boers.

It is, perhaps, premature to emphasise these points, the force of which can never be fully realised until a complete and unquestionably accurate history of the war is written. It is our duty, however, to refer to them in common justice to Lord Wolseley, and to give effect to the wishes of our many correspondents, who feel that his great and conspicuous services are in danger of being minimised just now should be properly recognised. It is unnecessary to recall the early phases of his distinguished career, the personal prowess, the skilled leadership, the undoubted genius for war he ever exhibited in the field. All these are written large in the records of the time. Less is known of his administrative labours, the constant, often unobtrusive, efforts to improve the Army, to raise the standard of all ranks, to solve the ever-present and ever-difficult problem of maintaining the strength of a force dependent on voluntary enlistment. He did not invent short service, for that was the work of the classes which would furnish recruits on no other terms; but he was the first to press the principle for the acceptance of the then Secretary of State, Mr. Cardwell, to whose memory as a far-sighted, broad-minded reformer Lord Wolseley is ever loyal. But the value of the First Class Army Reserve, which was called into existence at the same time, has now been proved beyond all dispute, and this was mainly Lord Wolseley's handiwork. So also the elaborate scheme of mobilisation, which has met so successfully the first great test imposed upon it; this was projected by him, and carried out under his supervision by Sir Coleridge Grove, his most trusted and most gifted lieutenant. It would be well for the nation if now, when on the eve of new developments it could count as surely upon the aid of another Wolseley, of some one with the same ardent spirit, as single-minded, and as entirely devoted to the best interests of the country and the Service.

A CHERISHED ILLUSION.

THE modern iconoclast is just now rampant amongst us. We recognise him daily in our matutinal newspaper. He sniffs disaster and failure in every wind that blows. His methods are drastic, for his forte is destructiveness, leaving constructiveness to inferior mortals. It is he who would without delay sweep away the Augean stables in Pall Mall; he would abolish Sandhurst, and pass all officers through the Militia; and he would shut up, as the abode of effete, the Staff College, because one of its former graduates have met with disaster in South Africa. In the narrow purview of this modern reformer—who is not a soldier but the amateur military expert—our whole Army system is rotten to the core, and should be pulled down, the illusion being fondly cherished that out of the chaos thus created a brand new and perfect

system would arise, by some spontaneous process of evolution, like the phoenix, from its ashes.

There never was a time when the Army needed clear heads and strong wills at the helm more than it does at present, for it is entering on a crisis the issue of which must determine its fate, for good or for evil, for many days to come. We may say at once that what the Army needs is not reconstruction but progressive development. As the Empire expands so must the military forces of the Crown. What they have long suffered from has not been rottenness within, but the effects of an inelastic policy, the baneful fruit of party government. To save it from the continued dry-rot which is the direct result of political niggardliness, the Army, in the fullest meaning of the word, requires that its chiefs at the War Office shall have more voice in its organisation and government, and that the civilian element shall be relegated to the second place. Three desiderata there are at present above all others for the Imperial land forces of Greater Britain, namely, adequate numbers of all arms, both for home defence and to meet the sudden emergency of a great war, efficient training, and up-to-date armament and equipment.

As it is the proverbial bad carpenter who complains of his tools, so it may be taken that outcries against our military institutions, the growth of many years and of many minds, are tokens of vacuity of mind. The War Office is, and must be, composed partly of a military staff changing periodically, and partly of permanent officials who are of necessity civilians. Were it not so, and the civil element abolished, the military staff must either become permanent to the detriment of the Service, or the traditions of the War Office must be sacrificed, and with them regularity of working and routine. But the relative numbers of these two classes may, and probably does, require readjustment to give the military side its proper preponderance, and decentralisation would doubtless bring about reduction in the permanent establishment. To inveigh against Sandhurst, because many who have gone straight from the Militia have done well in the war is puerile. Had they gone through Sandhurst, we do not say they would have done better, but it is safe to suppose that they would have gone to their field-work technically better instructed. To cry down the Staff College is equally illogical. That useful institution was not established to turn out embryo generals. No human institution can do that. It was set up to instruct in technical and special work, young officers who aspire to hold appointments on the general staff. In that it has, in the main, succeeded. At the same time, it is fairly debatable whether entrance by competitive examination or by careful selection and practical tests be best; whether physical proficiency should not have weight in determining entrance; whether officers should not, if failing at practical tests early in their course, be more promptly returned to their regiments; and whether the course at the College should not more closely resemble actual staff duties, with much more practical work.

It will be curious to watch the action of the new régime in dealing with the problems before it. We hear on good authority that Lord Roberts is on the eve of returning to England, and his advent is eagerly expected by no one more anxiously than by Mr. Brodrick. The new Secretary of State for War is on the brink of a serious dilemma; he has parted a little readily with the man who might have helped him, and must for the moment lean on the acting and temporary official he finds at his elbow. It is difficult to believe that Sir Evelyn Wood would

be competent to solve the most urgent questions pending, even if he had the full powers that are seldom given to a *locum tenens*. The sooner Lord Roberts appears upon the scene the better.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

THE country has had two very serious shocks this week. One was the discovery of another dastardly plot against the life of Lord Roberts at Johannesburg. The disquieting fact was reported to the War Office by the Commander-in-Chief himself, in a despatch of characteristic brevity. Ten men, foreigners and anarchists, have been arrested for complicity in the intended crime, which was of a diabolical nature, the intention of the conspirators having been to explode a dynamite bomb on the 18th ult. during Divine service in the church attended by Lord Roberts. For a considerable time Johannesburg has enjoyed the unenviable notoriety of attracting the adventurers and doubtful characters of the world, and so long as affairs in South Africa continue in their present unsettled state such men will constitute a danger to be reckoned with. This projected crime, providentially averted, is another sign of the distinctly lower level to which the struggle now desolating the country has sunk. The Boers may advance as an excuse that this new plot against Lord Roberts was the conception of foreigners. We should be prompt to accord them such credit as may be their due in connection with this particular incident, but we cannot shut our eyes to the unpleasant fact that Lord Roberts has on more occasions than one reported distinct cases of deliberate murder committed by the Boers in the field. Even so recently as Monday he informed the War Office that Lieut. Neumeyer, of the Constabulary, when unarmed, was brutally murdered by Boers in the south-east of the Orange River Colony. Such criminal acts, even more than acts of treachery, may have most baneful consequences, as tending to exasperate our men and to lead to deeds of reprisals, which all good soldiers would deplore and condemn.

The second shock is suggestive of the worst periods of the war, when "regrettable incidents," the loss of places, the surrender of troops, and other humiliations were by no means infrequent. Now, once again, the enterprising De Wet has scored a triumph after his own peculiar fashion. With the genius of the true soldier, he has contrived to concentrate superior against inferior numbers, and, bringing a force of 2,500 against a garrison of not a fifth his strength, has compelled it to lay down its arms. The capture of Dewetsdorp on the 23rd is another, and probably not the latest success to his credit. We have no further knowledge of the facts than that the strength of the garrison was some 400, and that the casualties had been severe. A later report, however, states that De Wet had set all his prisoners free, and was heading in all haste to the south or south-west, being hotly pursued by General Charles Knox's command. Knox had already reoccupied Dewetsdorp, and it may fairly be said that the incident, however painful, is closed. If only he has been able to bring De Wet to action—a somewhat problematical assumption—the tables may yet be turned. It seems certain that De Wet's aim was to join forces with Commandant Hertzog somewhere between Fauresmith and the Orange River, but Settle's fine fight at Luckoff has disposed very summarily of Hertzog.

The general disposition of our active columns, according to recent reports, may be briefly outlined as follows:—General Charles Knox moving south towards the Orange River in pursuit

of De Wet; General Settle with Sir C. Parsons not far from Fauresmith and lending a hand to Knox. General Smith-Dorrien on the 20th ult. had returned to Belfast from Dulstroom. Colonels Plumer and Hickman had then arrived at Pretoria from Rustenburg, and Colonel Plumer has since successfully fought the enemy near De Wagen Drift. General Paget has moved out from Pretoria to place garrisons at Rietfontein and Mosilikatze's Nek. All garrisons in the neighbourhood of the capital are being reinforced. General French has been clearing the approaches to Johannesburg of "snipers." General Clements, after shelling a laager near Rekopoot, in spite of the opposition of Delarey, reached Krugersdorp on Monday, with cattle and prisoners. Of Lord Methuen there has been no recent news, but Colonel Douglas was reported to be near Klerksdorp, General Hart to be moving along the Gatsrand, General Wynne to be near Heidelberg, and Colonel Bewicke-Copley to have been smartly engaged near Greylingstad. Passing into the Orange River Colony, we find Colonel White guarding the western border; General Bruce-Hamilton, from Kroonstad, searching the country round Lindley, Heilbron, and Frankfort; Colonel De Lisle near Kroonstad; and General Boyes, of Sir A. Rundle's force, at Harrismith, after sweeping the colony towards Vrede and Reitz. General Campbell, on the road from Harrismith to Bethlehem, had a smart engagement on the 23rd ult.

We have no wish to be pessimistic. The return of peace and prosperity in South Africa is assuredly only a matter of time, but the fact must not be blinked that when the Commander-in-Chief returns to England abundant work will remain for Lord Kitchener to accomplish before the new colonies can be said to enjoy a state of peace. Meanwhile, the general situation is not satisfactory, and were sedition again to raise its head dangerously south of the Orange River it might become very decidedly worse. By the prowess of our troops, and the able strategy of our generals, we have conquered and annexed the Boer Republics, but their subjugation is yet far from complete. The remnants of the beaten Boer armies, aggregating, it is said, some 12,000 men, still keep the field in bands varying from, say, 50 to 1,000 strong. These have deliberately adopted guerilla tactics in order to harass the British, and to maintain the semblance of organised resistance in the hope thereby of supporting the efforts of Mr. Kruger in Europe. Much success has undoubtedly attended this plan of campaign, since the Boer leaders have been thus enabled to keep together sufficient numbers, and to make their presence sufficiently formidable to establish a claim to be still accorded the status of belligerents.

Over and above the Dewetsdorp affair, minor incidents continue to be abundant in all quarters. These, as a rule, result in the dispersal of the enemy, who, when retiring, leave in our hands cattle, horses, foodstuffs, and a few prisoners. As the few prisoners taken are replaced by commandeering, and the lost animals and stores by looting the farms of loyal men, no very serious injury is done to the guerilla bands. Solongasammunition—now the very breath of life to the Boers—holds out, the enemy will indefinitely prolong a struggle which is rapidly desolating the unhappy country. Much ammunition is believed to have been buried. For this a thorough search should be made, while at the same time illicit supplies through the various ports should be rigorously barred. Well-founded suspicion has recently fallen on both Lorenzo Marques and Port Elizabeth as being bases of supply.

Army Notes.

A distinguished veteran writes us as follows: "I cannot join in the chorus of approval raised the London Press for the liberal arson of the property in anticipation of the final settlement of differences between Briton and Boer. I remember how severely Lord Clyde reprimanded Sir Hope Grant for burning an Oudh age whence some of his men had been shot, 'a monstrous folly, sir,' cried Lord Clyde. 'Don't you see you drive every man in the place into the budmashes when you burn down his in?' Lecky, in his volume on 1798, attributes much of the rebellion in some counties to destruction of houses by the soldiery—'it is a fact, and fencibles, the very sort of lads shener will have under him.'"

That seems to be a very excellent move has been made at Hythe. On the reopening of the establishment in January next the occasion will be used to put the whole body of Sandhurst cadets through musketry instruction. Some 250 embryos will thus obtain practical knowledge in the most important branch of military training, the very outset of their careers. They would receive their musketry individually and as a matter of course, but they will now be grounded quite thoroughly in the best methods of imparting instruction.

All are not equally gifted as teachers, this is a very much needed quality in regimental officers of the future. Musketry instruction has not been neglected greatly, it has been carried on in a very wooden conventional fashion. There is the great difficulty in getting hold of the men to train, for home battalions are always so weak their training must perforce be skimmed or perfunctory. The soldier, to become a marksman, must be treated before everything the most careful treatment individually. The proper use of sights, the use of fire, and so forth, can only be inculcated slowly and with infinite pains. Every officer who passes on to a commission will be a far more useful officer if he can boast of the Hythe certificate.

Printed an article on November 17, urging the authorities to adopt the plan of furnishing officers' quarters if only partially. It is satisfactory to hear that steps are being taken to grant this much needed boon. Officers have been invited from various large contractors for contracts to supply goods. A quantity of furniture that will be given is not specified, but it will include at least the chest of drawers, washstand, and so on. This saving in hired or other transport at regimental move will, it is calculated, be as much as a set-off or reduction of the initial

Millman's Magazine has given us of late a series of most excellent papers on military subjects. In the current number a regimental officer writes upon the "Reservist in War," and his verdict in such favourable terms that it does not do better than call general attention to the opinions he formed on personal experience. He frankly admits that before the mobilisation he was sceptical as to the value of the Reservist, but that he would prove weak in discipline, shot, and from being essentially an old soldier was likely to know too much and set a bad example to his younger comrades. He tells us that he was entirely wrong, that the Reservist has proved a first-class soldier, a fine shot, foremost in the fight, steady and well drilled in camp and quarters. It is impossible to rate his pluck and steadiness under the most severe trials. Throughout the terrible campaign on the Tugela the presence of a large number of old soldiers in the ranks was of inestimable value in strengthening and stiffening the ranks. Although they were slow to get into the fire, their individual performance was always good, and it is now proved beyond evidence that when met on equal terms the Reservists showed a decided superiority over the regulars. The only qualification of this high opinion is as regards the Reservist non-commissioned officer, whom our authority believes to be inferior to the rank and file, and he gives two reasons. First, that the best sergeants are engaged and so do not pass into the

Reserve at all; next that the Reservists congregate together in civil life, and the former private thus becomes a little too familiar with the former non-commissioned officer. Nevertheless, the writer is anxious to do justice to many brilliant exceptions whose good qualities were brought out by the stress of severe circumstances. At a time like the present, when the whole question of short service is so much in the air, it is satisfactory to know that not only do the men cheerfully come forward on mobilisation, but that they fall into their places immediately as steady, stalwart, well-trained soldiers.

On one other matter, that of the spirit which animated the Reservist when recalled to the colours, we cannot do better than quote this thoughtful and appreciative authority at length:—

"There is," he writes, "one more point concerning the Reservist, and the British soldier generally, on which I think a few words may well be said. What, does the reader suppose, is the motive which impels him whom he is pleased to speak of in his kindest mood as 'an absent-minded beggar,' to lay down his life in his quiet, matter-of-fact way, for the country and Queen about whom he seldom speaks in enthusiastic terms? Is it simply from blind discipline, as some are found to say? No, a thousand times no! I who write have lived among soldiers since my boyhood, and I tell those who do not know it that the English soldier, like nine-tenths of the class from which he springs, is at heart as truly a patriot as Horatius or Sir Richard Grenville. He does not howl out his devotion to his country with the noisy fervour whose life is short as the 'light fire in the veins of a boy.' Happily the national shyness, or pride, keeps him very silent on the subject of his feelings; and long may it be so. Yet, in the intimacy for which war sometimes gives opportunity, I have sounded the thoughts of many men, and never have I failed to find a clear comprehension of the issues at stake, and a quiet but very resolute conviction that, cost what it might, the struggle in South Africa must be persisted in until England has her own again."

The Times of India deplores the decline of the Indian Medical Service, due, our contemporary feels sure, to the decreasing attractiveness of the Service. The deadlock produced in the R.A.M.C. by the War Office plan of ignoring medical grievances ought to be a lesson to the Indian Government to fix its relations with the medical profession on a basis of sound business and good feeling; and good feeling can scarcely be engendered when, year by year, desirable appointments and allowances become scarcer, when experiments are made in every direction to determine how much a service can endure. It may seem a little thing, involving more a matter of "sentiment" than money, when officers in Bombay and Madras are told that, for purposes of interference, they belong to the Indian Medical Service, but, for purposes of promotion, they are and must remain provincial men, and are never to raise their eyes so high as to aspire to be the head of the Indian Medical Service. That honour is to be henceforth and forever the peculiar appanage of Bengal. It was humiliating enough to lower the prestige of the Surgeons-General in Bombay and Madras by converting what had always been independent charges into subordinate ones, and by accentuating this inferiority in abolishing the secretaries who added dignity to the rank. But this personal degradation is not to be compared with the affront directed at the entire body of medical officers in Bombay and Madras across whose commissions is now written: "Abandon all hope of ever being the head of your own department."

The November *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* contains a brief, but exceedingly interesting, paper by Major E. A. Altham, late A.A.G. for Intelligence of the Natal Field Force, on the "Ladysmith Pigeon Post." Of the importance of this means of communication in the field there can be no question. That Sir George White's Pigeon Department was so successfully managed was entirely due to the patriotism of Durban pigeon-owners, who made a great sacrifice in giving up nearly 100 birds—many of them of great value—to the service of our field army. An expert of the Durban Homing Society was shut up in Ladysmith, and his services were invaluable. Some of the birds under his care, however, were quite untrained, but, so far as the limited

area available permitted, their training was kept up, with a view to their use after the siege, for cavalry reconnaissances, as has been recently done at the French manoeuvres. The Ladysmith messages were written in ink on special paper, and were as a rule inserted under a rubber ring round the bird's leg and secured by a silk thread; some messages, however, were placed in a quill, attached to the tail feathers. It is feared that this method was not known at Durban, and some messages were thereby lost. "A cipher was usually employed; but an interesting exception was the message of congratulation sent by Sir George White, in the name of the garrison, to the Prince of Wales, on H.R.H.'s birthday, which was further celebrated by the discharge of 21 guns from the Naval battery into the Boer lines."

"A unique and entirely successful experiment was the transmission of two maps by pigeon post, a feat which has not probably been attempted either in peace or war. . . . The originals were photographed to a very small size, the scale itself being included in the photograph. The photograph was, however, of too great weight to entrust to one pigeon, and was, therefore, cut in half, each half being carried by one bird."

Both maps arrived safely. . . . One possible advantage of pigeons during a siege was not tested at Ladysmith—they were not made into pie, although the untrained birds increased during the four months to nearly 200 in number. . . . The experience of the siege, says the writer in conclusion, warrants the belief that, with systematic training, results of much value will be obtained from military pigeon lofts, and the establishment now being started at Aldershot indicates that the matter is being seriously taken up by the military authorities."

America is one of the countries in which the subject of motor-cars for military purposes is being kept well to the front. Following the recently issued report of General Miles of the U.S. Army, comes the news that a special steam-car has been offered, free of expense, to the U.S. War Department, by Mr. John Briebe Walker, the president of a concern known as the Mobile Company of America. Mr. Walker guarantees that the vehicle in question will carry 1,000 rounds of ammunition, four riflemen, four rifles, two intrenching shovels, food for the four men sufficient for three days, four pairs of blankets, two rubber shelters, reaching down from the sides of the car, and sufficient fuel for a run of 200 miles. The guarantee further provides that the car shall be able to travel 100 miles between sunrise and sunset, over average American country roads or even the unbroken prairies of Colorado. It is evident from the scope of the guarantee that Mr. Walker holds optimistical views with regard to the capabilities of this motor-car; it is not yet stated, however, whether the American Minister has accepted the offer.

The distances covered by Kelly-Kenny's 6th Division from Enslin to Bloemfontein are worth publishing, as they are worthy to take their place against the best record of good marches:—

Feb. 12, Enslin to Randam, 6 a.m. to 1 p.m., 10½ miles.

Feb. 13, Randam to Watervald, 5 a.m. to 11 a.m., 10 miles.

Feb. 14, Watervald to Wegdrai, 1 a.m. to 11 a.m., 10 miles; Wegdrai to Klipdrift, 5 p.m. to 12.30 a.m. (15th), 12 miles; including detour, 27 miles, in 24 hours.

Feb. 16, Klipdrift to Brandvallei, 5 a.m. to 12 noon (17th); Feb. 17, Klipdrift to Brandvallei, 3 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., 11 miles; 18th Brigade engaged with enemy's rearguard. 18th Brigade followed.

Feb. 17, Brandvallei to Paardeberg, 5 p.m. to 9.30 a.m., 5 miles.

Feb. 18, Paardeberg to Boer Laager, 3 a.m. to 7 a.m., 2 miles. Battle of Paardeberg.

March 1, Boer Laager to Oosfontein, 4 miles.

March 7, Oosfontein to Poplar Grove, 3.30 a.m. to 7 p.m., 22 miles; including detour. Drove enemy from his position.

March 8, Poplar Grove to Roodeport (Farm), 12 noon to 4.30 p.m., 7 miles.

March 10, Roodeport to Driefontein, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., 10 miles. Battle of Driefontein.

March 11, Driefontein to Kaal's Spruit, 5.30 a.m. to 3 p.m., 14 miles.

March 12, Kaal's Spruit to Venter's Vallei, 5.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m., 12½ miles.

March 13, Venter's Vallei to Brand Kop, 3 p.m. to 1 a.m. (14th), 13½ miles.

March 14, Brand Kop to Bloemfontein, 9 a.m. to 2 p.m., 6 miles.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

The following extracts from a letter of a general officer in South Africa may afford our readers some clearer conception of the unpleasantness and wearing anxiety that surrounds the subordinate commanders in this present vexatious Boer warfare. After adverting to a threatened raid on the Bloemfontein-Kroonstadt railway, which he had checked by prompt measures, and especially by the use of field guns, he goes on:—

"Next day I got a telegram from Bloemfontein to say they were going to cross the line between Brandfort and Karree and that it was imperative to stop them, so I ordered Vet River—my next station south—to have the half batn. Seaforths ready to entrain and 100 details; told Brandfort to have two 15prs. and two pom-poms ready at the station with all their mounted men; commandeered an engine which I attached to trucks luckily at Smaldeel, sent on the two 9f. guns at once, and proceeded by train. On arrival at Brandfort at about 9 p.m. I marched to a position I had selected when there arriving about 1 a.m. It was a pretty dark night and very cold, the guides were useless, and had I not known the road well, as did my A.D.C., I should have hesitated to do a night march. On arrival we took up a position and waited in the cold—I had nothing but a thin waterproof. The enemy declined to come on, so at 6 a.m. we returned to Brandfort, arriving about nine pretty tired. I then wired to Bloemfontein that I proposed returning at once to Smaldeel, the reply was: 'Stay where you are.' Half an hour afterwards a clear line wire said: 'Proceed at once with your guns to Smaldeel, the enemy is crossing between Smaldeel and Winburg.' So I sent the guns on, entrained with all possible speed, and arrived at Smaldeel about 5 p.m., and ascertained that the enemy had crossed at 9.30 a.m., so I was a bit late. This was annoying, as had the nine field guns remained at Smaldeel, they could have annoyed the enemy considerably when fleeing from Macdonald. However, I believe we headed back the party which meant crossing near Brandfort. Then I was wired at Smaldeel to come with my staff at once to Bloemfontein, but to inquire into a case of farm burning at Brandfort on the way. I stopped at Brandfort for this, and on the evening of the next I reached Bloemfontein. That evening and next day I discussed matters with Kelly-Kenny, and was ordered to go down the line to Norval's Pont, Bethulie, &c., and inspect the posts and their defences. I was on the point of starting when I got a message to say I was to take command of a column consisting of four guns, 200 mounted infantry, and three companies, and escort 53 waggons here, to start at 12 noon. We did not get away till three, for it was an awful day, a violent dust storm in progress, and I did not enjoy my wait a little bit, nor the march—in fact, we only did seven miles. Again next day my march was delayed by a report brought in by a M. I. scout from the right, who said he had been fired at, and that there were some 50 Boers commandeering on a farm two or three miles west. I sent a party of M. I. under an officer to verify this, but he failed to find any trace of them; also my guns were ready for action on a ridge. This caused a delay of two and a-half hours, which annoyed me. On reaching my halting-place I found out that Dewetsdorp was occupied by our troops. At midnight a despatch came from K.-K. (Lord Kitchener) ordering me to proceed as quickly as possible with all my mounted troops, two guns, and one company of infantry to Bokpoort, 16 miles due east of Dewetsdorp (it was at least 27 from where I was, and more than 20 from Dewetsdorp), and leave the rest of my column to garrison this place. I got here about eight, and arranged to start at 10, but at 9.30 my scouts on the west were fired on, and I received a report from an officer of M. I. that he located some 50 Boers on Berkshire Hills, our old position when we took this place months ago. In spite of my orders, I did not feel justified in leaving an unknown force of the enemy hanging about here without finding out more of their numbers, &c. Eventually I got off at 1 p.m., and when I had marched some three miles a mounted messenger pursued me with a telegram from K.-K., saying Lord R. did not approve of my proceeding east, and I was to return here. Thus the morning's delay was useful rather than otherwise, and as three of my waggons had already broken down, I was rather pleased to come back. To-day my patrols have had a brush with the enemy, with the result that I have one horse wounded."

Is it too much to infer that had this force been suffered to continue its march on Dewetsdorp and beyond, the surrender of that ill-fated garrison, reported yesterday, might have been avoided?

TO LET, WANTED, &c., Announcements, will be found on page 1177.

BUSINESS AND HOTEL DIRECTORY will be found on page 1179.

EDUCATIONAL Announcements will be found on page 1179.

THE DECADENT ARMY CORPS.

[By a MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

The army corps system is threatened with extinction before it has a chance of vindicating its existence for service beyond the seas, and in the light of this undoubted fact it is worth while to quote a paragraph from a modern treatise on the art of war written for British officers. This extract runs thus:—"The substitution of nations in arms for the professional soldier of former days increases so largely the size of modern armies that a divisional system is no longer possible." And in view of what has occurred in South Africa, when Lord Wolseley's almost perfect system broke in pieces, not through any fault of the paper organisation, but owing to the inexorable logic of facts, one is bound to admit that there is after all a great deal to be said in favour of a more elastic organisation of divisions, pure and simple, mixed divisions and mixed brigades of cavalry, horse artillery, and mounted rifles; and the strangest feature in the history of the army corps system for service abroad is, that as war succeeded war since and including the struggle in the Crimea, we have invariably dispensed with an army corps—and have got on very well without it. In 1882 we sent a field force, approaching in strength that of the second largest unit of modern armies, but it never became an army corps in the sense that the troops were picked up here and there, and never paraded on mobilisation as such until they joined issue with the Egyptian rebels on the road to Tel-el-Kebir. In fact, the field force in Egypt was selected with a view to the more or less unorthodox work which they had to do, and if the South African armies had been made up with regard to the mobility and heterodoxy of the Boers, we might have come out "on top" a good deal earlier than has proved to be the case.

But the reason for the now almost discredited army corps system is sufficiently obvious and hinges upon the political alliances, which at one time were so favourably regarded in this country. After the Russo-Turkish war and Admiral Hornby's dash for the Bosphorus, it was pointed out by more than one military writer how potent a factor would a British army corps be in conjunction with the Fleet, if it could be "dumped" down, complete in every respect, at any objective of British enterprise. But this view was based upon an isolated instance of the exhaustion which may overtake a great and unwieldy empire such as Russia, whose strength, frittered away in the struggle with the infidel Turk, could undoubtedly have been thrown back in disorder by a single British army corps based upon the fleet, even when the Cossacks of the advanced guard were within striking distance of Constantinople.

Since those days the colonial expansion of the Empire has dealt a knock-down blow to the legend of European enterprises, with or without allies, while our political isolation intensifies the sentiment of dependence upon the fleet, should we be called upon to take sides in a European conflict. At the same time, while that form of army corps legend is dead, there is no doubt at all in most soldiers' minds that we ought still to train our generals in the handling of large bodies of troops, or else we shall fail to live up to the prestige of our earlier military history. For although army corps were designed for national armies with land frontiers, we ought to be able to weld together our divisions at short notice for combined action beyond the seas, and the lesson of the late war has not been properly applied, if some machinery is not at once evolved to ensure both the independence of the divisions and the coherence of larger expeditionary forces with a specific object in view.

And while it is not particularly profitable to indulge in speculations as to why and how the fact did not long ago strike the military authorities that an insular Power can hardly ever hope to ship the units of an army corps simultaneously to a distant shore, it is at least satisfactory to note the awakening of the nation and of the Army to the fact that the British land forces necessarily form a service of detachments, while the Staff needs a training which the College at Camberley can only begin, but which must be perfected by soldiering in all colonies and in all climates. India alone requires mobile army corps, the home defence army being necessarily tied to the littoral and the strategic pivots of the

capital and the fleet. These are matters on which there can be no two opinions, but it has taken an astonishingly long time to arrive at the conclusions forced upon us by our colonial expansion and our costly little wars. Among these in history the Boer rebellion will loom as Titanic a figure as the memory of Waterloo in its effect upon national character and its consequences to the Empire.

THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.

The return of the Composite Regiment of the Household Cavalry is a fitting opportunity for paying a full tribute to the services performed by these fine troops in South Africa. Some doubts were expressed at the time of their despatch as to their fitness for the campaign then in progress. Their weight and equipment, it was thought, might detract from their value by reducing their mobility and increasing the burden on their horses. Care was taken to select no man who weighed more than twelve stone, and, so far as it was possible, they were mounted on specially-chosen weight-carriers. The result has been that they have nobly taken their share of the work in hand, and have met with unqualified praise from their various commanders in the field. No one appreciated the "heavies" more than General Broadwood, an excellent judge of quality, and it is his opinion that they were ideal troops.

They were constantly engaged from the time of their arrival out to the end of the larger operations. French greatly trusted them in the fighting round Colesberg, when they worked chiefly under Colonel Porter, of the Carabineers, who acted as brigadier. After that they formed part of the strong cavalry force which French was gradually concentrating on the Modder, preparatory to his famous ride to relieve Kimberley. They took part in the demonstration on Koodoosdrift, which was a preliminary to the great main advance. After Kimberley they promptly joined in answering the call made upon French and his exhausted horsemen to head off the now fugitive Cronje and make the investing cordon complete. The next eventful occasion on which they were seriously engaged was in the reconnaissance conducted by Broadwood towards Thaba N'chu to the far east of Bloemfontein, which ended the unfortunate affair of Koon Spruit or Sanna's Post. It was generally understood that our cavalry on that dread day were too utterly exhausted, both men and horses, the latter especially, to take a prominent share in that action and that they drew off under cover of the mounted infantry. But never a word that is credible has as yet been advanced which could justify the charges brought against them so ungenerously by Lord Rosslyn.

When Lord Roberts began his advance from Bloemfontein the Household Cavalry were with Ian Hamilton, forming part of the cavalry brigade under Broadwood which accompanied the mounted infantry division. Ian Hamilton, who has found a fluent historian in Mr. Winston Churchill, was continuously employed and for ever engaged in fighting and marching, at first on the right flank of Lord Roberts and then on the left, having crossed the line of advance to take the lead in clearing the way for the occupation of Johannesburg. A couple of fine achievements may be mentioned here more in detail. The first was the action of Welcome Farm, between Bloemfontein and Kroonstadt, on May 5, when General Broadwood, with two squadrons of Household Cavalry and two of the 10th Hussars, seized a ridge on which a considerable Boer force was rapidly being concentrated. It was a brief but brilliant affair, in which the cavalry chiefly suffered, and Lieut. Rose, of the Royal Horse Guards, lost his life. This young officer was already highly distinguished, having served through the Tirah Campaign as a volunteer, and afterwards on the personal staff of Sir William Penn Symons, and yet again on the West Coast of Africa.

The second occurred in the critical period of the fight on Diamond Hill, June 12, when Broadwood ordered the Household Cavalry to clear out kraal and several grassy ridges strongly held by the Boers, who were pouring in a dangerous enfilading fire on his right flank. The men were about to dismount and use their carbines, when the General desired them to charge with the sword, which they did with conspicuous success.

Army Personal.

Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales have forwarded their usual donations of £150 and £21 respectively to the National Artillery Association.

All the casualties caused by the Boer War have not occurred at the front. There has been but little appreciation of the severe strain imposed upon the staff in Pall Mall, both civil and military, during the last year and a half. Throughout the whole of this most anxious period every department and branch in the War Office has been working double tides. The pressure has been unprecedented, and has called for almost superhuman efforts to cope with the business. There has been no shirking it; every official, high and low, from the Secretary of State and Commander-in-Chief to the most junior clerk, has laboured strenuously and unceasingly with the immense amount to be done. All without exception have attended early and late, the regular official hours have been constantly exceeded; it has been a common practice to work late in the night, and many zealous men have sacrificed their Sundays as well. As to leave, the ordinary established leave, it has never been asked for, and all hands have ground steadily on without a day's relaxation or relief. These are facts that deserve to be put prominently forward, and especially now, when there is such a marked tendency to depreciate the War Office, its organization, methods, staff, and all appertaining to it. Never in our whole history has a great body of earnest, indefatigable public servants been more unfairly and more ungenerously assailed.

Labour so severe and so long protracted as that which has fallen upon the War Office has, of course, exacted its penalty in impaired health, even in death. At the beginning of the year Sir Henry Brackenbury broke down absolutely for a time, but he has since happily, and to the advantage of the State, been restored to full vigour. In another department, that of the Military Secretary, where the pressure of work has been extreme, the breakdowns have been serious. Now Sir Coleridge Grove has lost two most trusted assistants. One has been struck down by paralysis, the other, Mr. F. E. Vandeleur, has just died. He was the senior clerk, who had long conducted with admirable tact and efficiency the onerous duties that appertain to first appointments in the Army, the issue of commissions, and the management of the reserve of officers. Mr. Vandeleur belonged in the first instance to the Horse Guards' civil staff and joined the Commander-in-Chief's office as a junior clerk in 1866, but came over to Pall-mall with the rest on the amalgamation of the two offices. He will be greatly missed and regretted.

Sir Redvers Buller must surely be growing satiated with the plaudits of his admiring friends. After a triumphal progress through his native Devonshire he is once more in London, appearing constantly in public, always heartily received, and always subjected to floods of gushing, almost exaggerated encomium. That a man who is naturally modest and retiring should delight in such continued demonstrations is hardly possible, and after the first proud acknowledgment that his services had been sufficiently appreciated he would probably have preferred to retire into the background. It cannot surely be pleasant to be told to his face, as Captain Hedworth Lambton did a day or two ago, that "Buller is a splendid man," and that this was "the verdict of every man, woman and child who was old enough to look at the papers." We need not give too much weight to after-dinner speaking, and we will do Sir Redvers the justice to say that in his replies he invariably passes on the praise to the men he commanded. But it is time to protest in his own best interests against the excessive laudation that is being poured upon him, and to urge him, himself, to reduce his public appearances, so far as he possibly can, or, if his many engagements prevent this, to be a little more reticent and self-contained. His popularity is undoubted, and his many fine qualities are fully appreciated, but, after all, it is easy to push hero worship too far.

Our readers will read the following from Major-General Hutton, C.B., A.D.C., lately commanding the mounted infantry under General Ian Hamilton, with interest and satisfaction:—

"Pretoria, October 8, 1900.
"The force under the command of Major-General E. T. H. Hutton, (C.B., A.D.C.) to the Queen, is broken up in consequence of the conclusion of operations in the Eland's Valley, eastern Transvaal, from the 8th inst., and upon the (approaching) conclusion of active hostilities in South Africa. Major-General Hutton, upon relinquishing the command of the force placed under his orders, desires to convey to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the various units who have served under his command during the campaign his sincere and hearty congratulations upon the success that, under Providence, has attended their efforts throughout the operations in which they have been engaged. The units of Imperial troops selected for service with the mounted infantry, and those of Colonial mounted troops representative of Canada, of the six colonies of Australia, and of New Zealand, have alike distinguished themselves by their steadiness under fire, by their gallantry in the field, and by their uniform good conduct in camp. In the latter connection it is a subject of the greatest satisfaction to note that since the formation of the 1st Mounted Infantry Brigade on April 7 last, there has been an almost entire absence of military crime. The mutual sympathy, admiration, and good-will which have been so conspicuous between the Imperial and Colonial troops comprising his command must, in the Major-General's opinion, be necessarily conducive to that unity and solidarity of feeling which is so important and essential a factor in the success of the Army of the British Empire. The Major-General desires especially to record his appreciation and thanks for the excellent services rendered by all members of the staff connected with his force, both Imperial and Colonial, but especially to Lieut.-Col. Martyr, D.S.O., Chief Staff Officer, and to those of his Headquarter Staff."

Colonel the Hon. F. W. Stopford, C.B., who is to be chief staff officer and A.A.G. to General Buller on his resuming the command of the troops at Aldershot in January, has acted as military secretary to Sir Redvers throughout the Natal campaign. He entered the Service as ensign in the Grenadier Guards in 1871, and is a Staff College graduate (1885). From August, 1877, to 1881 he served as adjutant, he became captain in 1884, major by brevet in 1885, major in 1890, lieutenant-colonel in 1894, colonel by brevet in September, 1897, and was then for a month on half-pay, until he reached substantive rank. Colonel Stopford has seen much active service. In the Egyptian war of 1882 he was A.D.C. to Sir John Adye, chief of the staff (mentioned in despatches, medal), and in the Soudan (1884-5) he acted as A.D.C. to Major-General Sir Lyon Fremantle (again mentioned in despatches, clasp, brevet majority). When the Ashanti expedition was despatched in 1895, Colonel Stopford was appointed A.A.G., and it was for his services in this post that he received his brevet colonelcy. His other staff services have been as brigade-major at Aldershot from 1886 to 1889, D.A.A.G. headquarters of Army from 1892 to 1894, D.A.A.G. at Aldershot 1894 to 1897, A.A.G. headquarters of Army, October, 1897, to October, 1899, when he left for Natal. His C.B. dates from 1898.

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Colonel E. R. Courtenay, who has been chosen for the post of A.A.G. in the North-Western District, has seen considerable war service. He joined the 25th Foot in August, 1873, as a sub-lieut., and in October of that year exchanged into the 20th Hussars as a lieut. In 1879 he served in the Zulu campaign, and as staff officer to mounted troops of the 1st Division, he was present at the action at Inyezane, the relief of Eshowe, and the battle of Ginginhlovo, where his horse was shot under him. For these services he was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with clasp. From 1881 to 1884 Colonel Courtenay was adjutant of the 20th Hussars, and in the latter year saw further active service in the Soudan. He accompanied the Desert Column from Gubat to Korti, was present at the attack on the camp at Abu Klea, and was rewarded with the medal and clasp. He was with the Frontier Field Force in the Soudan in 1886 and fought at Giniss. Promoted captain in 1881, he received a further step by exchanging into the 13th Hussars as major in 1889. Two years later he again exchanged—this time into the 11th Hussars. From June, 1896, when he was promoted lieut.-colonel, until June of this year when he became colonel by brevet, Colonel Courtenay commanded the 11th. He was again on active service in 1897-98 on the north-west frontier of India, and for this received the medal and clasp. Colonel Courtenay is a Staff College graduate, and since September last has been commanding the 10th Regimental District at Lincoln.

Brevet-Colonel J. Davidson (late 8th Hussars), who has been private secretary to the Commander-in-Chief since October, 1899, has been appointed A.A.G. at headquarters in Ireland. Colonel Davidson passed from the Militia into the 106th Foot as lieut. in December, 1874, exchanged into the 8th Hussars the following month, became captain in 1881, major in 1883, and commanded the regiment for five years until October, 1897, when he was placed on half-pay. From July, 1898, to October, 1899, he was A.D.C. to Lord Wolseley, since when he has been private secretary. Colonel Davidson served in the Jowaki Expedition (1877-78), when he was mentioned in despatches and received the medal with clasp; then in the Afghan war of 1878-79, as D.A.Q.M.G. of the 1st Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force, he was present at the capture of Ali Musjid and the action of Futehabad, being again mentioned in despatches and receiving the medal with clasp and brevet of major. He was promoted brevet colonel in 1898.

Brevet-Colonel T. P. B. Ternan, C.M.G., D.S.O., who is proceeding with Colonel Hatch, of the East African Rifles, against the Somalis, has been closely associated with that region for the last six years. Going out to Uganda in 1894 on special service, he has since commanded a variety of expeditions for the enforcement of order. Unyoro was the first district to engage his attention, and a year later, 1896, proceedings were taken against King Kabarega. The Kamassia tribe next revolted, and then an expedition was organised against King Mwanga, in which encounter Colonel Ternan was wounded. But he has also seen active service in other parts of the globe. He holds the medals for the Afghan war of 1879-80, the Egyptian war of 1882 (in addition to the bronze star), the Nile campaign of 1884-5-6, and the fighting in 1888-9, including the actions at Giniss, Fort Khor Mousa, Toski, where his horse was shot (clasp, D.S.O., Osmanieh 4th Class). Since last year he has been on special service in South Africa, whither he was summoned from the post, which he had held since August last, of Deputy Commissioner and Consul in the British East Africa Protectorate. His regiment is the Royal Warwick.

Lieut.-Colonel G. P. Hatch, C.M.G., who is also going with troops to Kismayu, belongs to the Reserve of Officers, and formerly was in the West India Regiment. He served with the 2nd Royal Irish in Egypt in 1882, and was at Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp), and in 1895 took part in operations against East African (Mazru) rebel natives, since when he has been serving with the East African Rifles, a corps which has the services of seventeen British officers. Colonel Hatch holds the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar.

Army Foreign.

The *Correspondence Universelle* remarks that the Persians awaited with curiosity the return of the Shah, for they thought that his tour through Europe, and more particularly his reception at St. Petersburg, might have the effect of accelerating the Russification of Persia. The Russian loan of 25,000,000frs. to the Persian Government for works on the Persian Gulf and the purchase of guns, marked a considerable step. Since that time the Persian Government has been organising its army under Russian instructors, and, according to the *Correspondence*, the Russians are now encouraging the increase of the Persian forces. The *France Militaire*, in commenting upon this intelligence, notes the movement to establish caravan routes from Baluchistan to Persia, with the supposed idea of a railway to traverse that country and Arabia, and it remarks that Russia, on her part, is seeking a railway outlet to the Persian Gulf by a branch from the lines in the Caucasus. Our contemporary suspects that the feeble resources of Persia will make a new loan necessary, and it points out that the Russian deficit, likely to be increased by the events in China, may make it necessary, and very desirable, for France to take her part. In short, the argument is that closer bonds should unite Russia and France, and that the former should supply the element of force, and the latter, in a large measure, the sinews of war.

A lecture recently delivered by Colonel von Bernhardt, of the German General Staff, before the Military Society of Berlin, has been attracting a good deal of attention. The lecturer was dealing with mobilisation for war, and his remarks appeared to have applied particularly to hostilities with France, although they would have an almost equal bearing on the case of Russia. He said that the next war must open with blows of unparalleled force, and by shocks which it would be so endeavour to make terrific. They would be so sudden that only the troops maintained on the frontier could take part in them. Thus the methods employed would differ markedly from those adopted by the Germans in 1870, when they took time to mobilise their troops and make careful preparations before the troops were sent to the front, and when they invaded France their organisation, like their effectives, was complete. The French have now adopted as their own the methods of the Germans in 1870, instead of the hasty and incomplete procedure which led to their first disasters in that year; but now, if Colonel Bernhardt interprets rightly the plan of campaign, the Germans have changed their system, at least in appearance, and will throw themselves with destructive force upon their enemies at the very outbreak of hostilities, the troops maintained near the frontier during peace time alone being engaged, and will endeavour by a tremendous offensive operation to paralyse that mobilisation upon which the French build their hopes. The German troops, in effect, in the frontier zone, are practically on a war footing, and could advance within a few hours, and all are trained troops, without any admixture of reservists.

A difficult and delicate task will now fall to the presidents and secretaries of military clubs and messes in France. The War Minister has withdrawn the order which prohibited the introduction of papers hostile to the Government, though it remains in operation in the case of non-commissioned officers and men. It will be no easy matter to draw the line between criticism and hostility. Has the *Temps* become an opponent of the Government because it has condemned the new rules in regard to promotion? And in the same way the *Matin* might be contrasted with the *Echo de Paris*, the *Figaro* with the *Gaulois*, or the *Petit Parisien* with the *Débats*. The circular of General André prescribes that large tolerance shall be exercised in regard to the papers admitted, but there is to be a nice balance between the hostile journals and those which support the Government. There may, at least, be no preponderance of the former. As for the men, not finding the papers they want in their quarters, they go to the public-houses to read them, and there the interdiction of the Minister of War does not follow them. It was General de Galliffet who, on January 1, 1900, set

his face against the papers inimical to the Government, and his successor has only partially modified his act of disapproval.

It has been proposed that the home-coming American volunteers from the Philippines shall be replaced by embodying natives troops in the islands. Military opinion in the United States seems to be largely opposed to this idea. It is pointed out that experience of the natives is too limited to justify such an important step as the creation of a native Philippine army without the exercise of extreme caution. Some Macabebes have done good work as scouts, and have received firearms and uniforms as police, and natives have been employed against the insurgents in Luzon and the southern islands. Last year several hundred Ilocanos asked to be allowed to serve, and fifty were enlisted as scouts, while 500 were employed in transport and road making. It is thought, however, that the Ilocanos seek to use the American flag to get square with their old enemies, the Tagalogs who have claimed dominion over them. The *Army and Navy Journal* says that whatever value these levies possess, it is too soon to decide to make them regular soldiers for garrison duties in the island, and remarks that it will be well to remember that blood is thicker than water among the men of the Philippines just as it is between those of Anglo-Saxon extraction. Our contemporary does not wish over-confidence in native protestations of loyalty to furnish American history with a Sepoy rebellion, and it apprehends that the danger of treachery would be much greater in the Philippines than in India unless a strong garrison of white troops were maintained. The Government is urged to show firmness at the beginning, which will be worth far more than years of severity later on. "Give to the natives now a latitude that may lure them into an uprising, and we may be sowing a wind that will have to be reaped in a whirlwind of blood and disaster." But the condition in the Philippines is now so serious that the volunteers will not return so soon as was expected. Meanwhile General MacArthur has received instructions to push the campaign with the utmost vigour.

The *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* publishes the opinion of a volunteer who fought for the Boers and later escaped from a British prison on the struggle in South Africa. He says:—

"The war is far from being over. There are still 6,000 Boers determined to fight to the end, for their possessions and their homes, all that they had, are destroyed. Therefore life is no longer of any value to them. The English began the war in complete disorganisation, thinking that it would be a military promenade—the officers had not even maps of the country. One of the reasons why their soldiers did not retreat was that, if they did not obey orders to advance, their artillery, posted in their rear, opened fire on them. It was impossible not to pity the poor devils. We often held impregnable positions, but none the less the English generals used to order an advance against the deadly hail of our bullets; and if the men flinched their own guns opened on them from behind. The result was a shambles, nothing less. The hatred of the Boers was directed chiefly against the English lancers, who behaved like brigands. Every lancer who fell into the Boers' hands was immediately shot, for they robbed and plundered on all sides, violated women, and killed prisoners with their lances."

If this man could be taken seriously, this last remark of his would furnish additional evidence of the Boers' fear and hatred of cold steel. Again, there seems to have been a slight split in the enemy's camp:—

"In the Boer army no mystery was made about the strange, sudden death of Joubert. He was

poisoned by the Boers themselves for not having prevented, as he could and should have done, the relief of Ladysmith. The truth is that he owned many houses in the town, and feared the destruction of his own property. So, in spite of peremptory orders to destroy the place, he always refused; and when Ladysmith was finally relieved poison was given him in his food. Lucas Meyer and Schneemann were also traitors, and received large sums from the English to hand over the Orange Free State. Schneemann was shot and General de Wet himself put his revolver to Meyer's breast."

DIRECT COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During the course of the war a great many direct commissions have been granted to a variety of candidates. Some of the recipients have fairly won their reward by gallant service in the field as officers, non-commissioned officers, or troopers in Imperial and Colonial corps of irregulars. But a far larger number have obtained commissions in answer to the demands of policy, or simply because they possessed sufficient interest. The result is that a large number of Militia candidates, as well as Sandhurst cadets, have been crowded out, or, at the least, superseded by others with far less claims to special consideration. Various young gentlemen have joined the Militia and Volunteers during the war for no other reason than in order to obtain nominations, and some have been successful after but a few weeks of nominal service. Three weeks a Volunteer is, I believe, the record. Meanwhile, there are in South Africa, with their Militia regiments, or attached to battalions of the Line, a number of young officers whose service dates from before the training of 1899, and who, including some service at their depots during the mobilisation of the Army, have been doing continuous duty during upwards of twelve months. These officers have hitherto been denied commissions upon the grounds of their being under twenty years of age, and by the fact of their being on service abroad have been prevented from presenting themselves for examination in March or September of the present year; in short, they are made to suffer professionally as the reward for serving their country. That such an injustice will be permitted to continue is scarcely credible, but at all events it yet persists. It is quite ridiculous to suggest that hereafter these young officers should be asked to compete for commissions upon equal terms with other candidates who have remained at home under the continuous instruction of their crammens. Much time would be required in order to make good lost ground. Then again, there is the case of the Sandhurst and Militia candidates who have passed the most recent examinations and have received or still await commissions. Many of these joined the Militia or passed for Sandhurst many months before the thought of entering the Army had crossed the minds of some who have been appointed to direct commissions over their heads. I know a case of a boy who obtained his direct commission as a public school nominee who in his school was below two Militia subalterns now in South Africa, and also much below a Sandhurst cadet who has recently been gazetted.

In common fairness, those who have qualified by service should receive reasonable antedates. But, above all, no further time should be lost in granting commissions to all Militia subalterns, recommended by their commanding officers, who had joined their battalions previously to embodiment for service. Those who joined later have, of course, no greater claims than those who joined at home—unless in the case of so many as may have actually distinguished themselves in action.

A RETIRED OFFICER WHOSE SON IS IN THE
MILITIA AT THE FRONT.
Junior United Service Club, Nov. 26.

THE military panorama, "The Battle of Omdurman," painted by Professor Fleischer, and formally opened by Baillie Clelland on Saturday last at Glasgow, is unquestionably a most notable work. The centre is occupied with the British firing line, with the Seaforth's and Camerons at the most critical moment of the battle when the last mad rush of the Dervish fanatics was made to stop the victorious march of the Sirdar's army. In various parts of the picture can be seen Lord Kitchener, the late Gen. Wauchoppe, Sir Francis Wingate, Slatin Pasha, Gen. Hector Macdonald and Gatacre. Of the fidelity and accuracy of the great canvas, which is 320ft. long, there can be no question, for Mr. Bennett Barleigh, who was present at the opening ceremony, testified to the wonderful groupings of what he considered to be the most picturesque battle of the century, and the most eye-picturesque, Mr. Frederick Villiers, who is equally complimentary. Mr. A. M. Thiem, who was commissioned the artist to paint the picture, was publicly thanked for his enterprise, which will undoubtedly be one of the sights of Glasgow for many months to come.

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WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, Nov. 24.

A Reuter's message says Gen. Bruce Hamilton's column, which left Kroonstad on Nov. 10, and has been scouring the country, has arrived at Kroon-spruit after marching through Lindley and Heilbron. A number of prisoners were taken on Nov. 22. The Heilbron commando, they said, was about 400 strong and had a helio working, but they had buried their telegraphic instruments and their big guns and ammunition.

The prisoners said they always travelled in small parties of from 15 to 50. They had never seen Lord Roberts's proclamation. They offered to fight for the British, and take them to the main laager if they were allowed to stay in the country.

Monday, Nov. 26.

A Bloemfontein telegram states that the British troops have cleared the country to the eastward for a distance of 25 miles, and are thoroughly searching the hills. A number of Boer refugees have come in from Thaba N'chu.

A constabulary post, 25 miles south-west of Johannesburg, was attacked on Nov. 19 by 180 Boers, who, after two hours' fighting, were driven off with a loss of two killed, several wounded, and six horses captured. The British had no casualties.

A Cape Town telegram states that it is understood that after Lord Roberts's departure Sir Alfred Milner will proceed to the Transvaal, and will make Pretoria his headquarters. Arrangements are being made for the return to Johannesburg of 2,000 refugees on condition that they enrol themselves as a town guard, subject to the ordinary military discipline of an irregular corps. If the plan is successful the number will probably be increased.

Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Lord Roberts, in a telegram of Nov. 26 to the Secretary for War, says that as reports of a plot against his life will probably reach the War Office he thinks the facts should be known. The police had for some time been aware that a plot was in existence, and on Nov. 16 arrested five Italians, four Greeks, and a Frenchman, who are now awaiting trial. Their intention was to explode a mine in St. Mary's Church during service on Nov. 18. In another telegram of the same date Lord Roberts reports small engagements with the Boers near Frankfort and at Dainsfontein. Large captures of stock are reported from Klerksdorp and Heidelberg. Gen. Clements, moving towards Rietfontein, was opposed by Delarey, who had from 800 to 1,000 men, with three guns. The enemy were completely dispersed; three of their dead were seen, and natives state that they lost three more killed and several wounded. A fierce attack on Brakpan was successfully repelled by seven of the Railway Pioneer Regt. and 10 mounted infantry. Three Boers were killed, and a Transvaal flag was captured.

Thursday, Nov. 22.

Cape Town correspondents say that for some time past the recrudescence of hostile feeling shown towards the British Empire after the outbreak of the war by colonial sympathisers with the Republics has caused grave anxiety among the loyal population. By the dissemination of malignant lies regarding the progress of the war and the conduct of the British troops, the ignorant and credulous section of the Dutch population is being worked up to a state of mind that may prove dangerous to the peace of the colony. Taking advantage of the freedom of speech enjoyed under British institutions, the Dutch Press and clergy, as well as the prisoners of war who were permitted to return to their homes on parole, are preaching a propaganda that can only be intended to promote discontent, if not open rebellion. The loyal Press is urgent in its demand for the proclamation of martial law.

Friday, Nov. 30.

Lord Roberts, in a telegram of Nov. 28 from Johannesburg, announces a serious disaster at Dewetsdorp. The garrison, about 400 in number, consisting of detachments of the Gloucestershire Regiment, the Highland L.I., and the Irish Rifles, with two guns of the 68th Field Battery, surrendered to the enemy last Friday afternoon. Their losses were 15 killed and 42 wounded. The enemy are said to have been 2,500 strong. A column of 1,400 strong, sent from Edenburg to relieve Dewetsdorp, did not arrive in time. Gen. C. Knox joined this force on Nov. 26, and entered Dewetsdorp, which he found evacuated. Gen. Knox pursued the enemy, and it is reported that on Nov. 27 he fought a successful engagement near Vaalbank with Steyn and De Wet, who retired west and south-west. In other telegrams Lord Roberts describes successful engagements with the Boers near Wagon Drift, at Tiger Kloof, near Bethlehem, at Bulfontein, and elsewhere.

Reuter despatches from Smithfield and its vicinity supply details of Gen. C. Knox's operations against Steyn and De Wet on Nov. 27 and 28. They resulted in the breaking up of De Wet's commando into three bodies, and his being cut off from the Orange River.

Luckhoff, which is a village about half-way between Orange River and Fauresmith, was the scene of a sharp engagement on Tuesday between Gen. Settle's column and 500 Boers under Commandant Herzog. The enemy, who occupied strong positions, were driven off after a stubborn fight. Their losses are believed to be heavy; the British casualties were slight. Herzog has since been endeavouring to effect a junction with De Wet, who is reported to be in the neighbourhood.

Unofficial telegrams state that Col. Pilcher, co-operating with another portion of Gen. Knox's force under Col. Barker, surprised the Boers, and had a sharp engagement at close quarters, during which the enemy used one of the guns captured at Dewetsdorp. Two waggons of provisions and clothing, which had presumably been taken at Dewetsdorp also, were captured, together with nearly 300 of the enemy's horses. Mr. Boyle, the District Commissioner of Dewetsdorp, who was taken prisoner by the Boers, informed a storekeeper that De Wet had released the garrison, but nothing had been seen of the men at the time of telegraphing.

IRISH DISTRESSED LADIES' FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have for some years past kindly allowed me at the approach of Christmastide to make an appeal through your columns on behalf of the Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund. Perhaps I may be permitted to remind your readers that this fund was established for the purpose of giving assistance to ladies whose incomes were entirely derived from Irish land (generally in the form of jointures or charges) and who have been reduced from comfort to penury by agrarian troubles, and latterly by the operation of the Land Court. It is impossible for those not resident in Ireland to realise the sufferings and privations endured by ladies who have been previously in good circumstances, but who, through no fault of their own, have been driven from their comfortable homes and left penniless upon the world.

The war in South Africa has affected this charity, in common, I suppose, with every other; at the same time we are most grateful for the amount of support which has been accorded to us during the past year. Our receipts up to October 31 have been £1,664, our expenditure £1,647. We have 74 pensioners on our list, one 96 years of age; they receive an average of £20 a year each; we have, besides, expended in special grants to assist ladies in meeting pressing demands and helping them to situations, £345; on account of illness, £53; and on education, £69. The secretaries will thankfully receive and acknowledge subscriptions at 17, North Audley Street, London, and 4, Kildare Street, Dublin.

ERNE,

Chairman of London Committee.

THE following officers, who are now serving in South Africa, have been selected for service with the West African Frontier Force:—Lieuts. P. A. Macgregor and R. F. Peel, 1st Coldstream Guards; W. H. Wilkin, 1st Derbyshire; W. D. Sword and A. M. Stapylton, 2nd N. Stafford; and F. H. Mahony, 1st Cheshire. 2nd Lieuts. Wilson, R.F.A.; A. V. Richardson, 2nd Cheshire; G. H. Garratt, 1st South Lancs.; C. T. Lawrence, 2nd Hampshire; A. L. Ross, Lancs. Fusiliers; L. H. M. P. Cockerell and C. H. T. Lucas, 2nd R. Berkshire; G. G. Pomeroy and H. Needham, 1st Gloucestershire; Elis, Welsh Regt.; Paulson, K.R.R.; and Rainsford, Mounted Infantry.

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PRESS VIEWS AND OPINIONS ON ARMY MATTERS.

Much correspondence has appeared this week in the *Times*, treating of "Farm-burning in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies." One writer—"Charles Trevelyan"—whilst admitting that so many contradictory reports reach this country as to make the truth difficult to determine, pertinently asks, "Has this burning of farms sensibly diminished the Boer forces in the field? If not, what is the good of it all?" And again, what becomes of the women and children who are rendered homeless through De Wet's misguided energy? The British nation—not its soldiers—is responsible for their maintenance. Mr. E. A. Armstrong points out that as long as farms remain "farms," they are safe; when farms become "forts," they are treated as "forts." Mr. Leonard Courtney quotes the evidence of officers and men, who assert that the "farm" and "fort" distinction is not always clearly drawn. "Old Soldier" writes in the *Times* of Nov. 26, complaining that to win the Victoria Cross, an act of heroism must be performed under the eyes of a senior officer. This increases the element of "luck." A correspondent, in the same issue, pleads the cause of militia subalterns, who, he states, are being kept out of their commissions (which they hoped to earn) by the promotion of Colonial Volunteer privates. This view is also expressed in the *Morning Post* by "Guardian." The case is a hard one. The Army Service Corps have a grievance similar to that of the Indian Medical Services in Bombay and Madras. The head of the Service is not one of themselves. "A.S.C." in Tuesday's *Times*, hopes that in the reconstruction of the War Office the A.S.C. will be represented by an A.S.C. man. The *Morning Post* devoted a column to "Camp Cookery for Soldiers." The military cooks of the future must be of the "rough and ready" order, and be able to cook equally well on a kopje and turn the boulders thereof into ovens, so to speak. Several correspondents write to this journal, comparing the evidence taken at the Dover court-martial to that adduced at the Dreyfus trial. The *Express* held forth on the 26th and 29th on "Ruinous Economy" at the War Office and "Red Tape Meanness." The wrath of this journal is excited by the stinting of Volunteers' allowances when in camp. The *Daily Mail* of Nov. 26 takes up the cudgel on behalf of Lord Kitchener, against whom "a violent campaign of slander and calumny" is being prosecuted. On the 27th the *Daily Mail* says that such districts as the Mourne mountains in Ireland will in future be used for manœuvre purposes. The *Standard* of Nov. 28 remarks, *apropos* of the departure of Lord Wolseley from the War Office, that Sir Evelyn cannot possibly combine efficiently the Adjutant-Generalship and the post of Commander-in-Chief. In the same issue, correspondence is again provoked by the result of the Acheson court-martial. The *Daily Telegraph* of Nov. 26, commenting on Kitchener's appointment to the rank of local General, says:—"What we have now to do is to accept the stern philosophy of the situation, and to see the most disagreeable phase of the struggle through with the immovable equanimity with which we faced the most dangerous crisis." On the 27th the *Telegraph* contained a long article—nearly three columns—on "South Africa and its Problems," from a correspondent at Cape Town, quoting long passages from the local press on the relations of Dutch and English in Cape Colony. "Semper Paratus" suggests in Thursday's *Morning Post* that Reserve officers should do an annual training with the Militia. After many years' absence an officer cannot expect to know his drill and duties directly. Sir H. S. King, in a circular to the Press, announces the starting of a fund for a memorial to the late Sir W. Lockhart in India.

The *Daily News* of Nov. 29 allowed Mr. Hales a column and a half to discuss the "Army Nurse." The Army nurse struck Mr. Hales as being by far the best arm at the front. Again he comes forward with a suggestion of reform. Why not teach them to ride?

Mr. S. Hamilton Cartwright, in the *Morning Post* of Nov. 30, suggests a form of "Limited Conscription"—that one member of every family should join the Army or the Navy. Also, he proposes that those who subsequently enter the Reserve should receive an old-age pension at a certain age.

Friday's *Times* revives the question of the Imperial Yeomanry. "An Ex-C.O. of Yeomanry" defends the action of retaining the Yeomanry in South Africa whilst the Guards are returning. Their equipment renders them far more valuable for present purposes than regular cavalry. The discontent, he adds, which has been aired in the Press, is not by any means general in the ranks of the Yeomanry. On the strength of a single letter received from the front, "A Wounded Yeomanry Officer" denies this latter statement.

MAJOR AUSTIN, D.S.O., R.E., and Major Bright, Rifle Brigade, left England on Nov. 29 for the Sudan upon a Government survey to Lake Rudolf, in continuation of their last year's expedition. This new expedition, which will probably occupy about a year, will fit out at Omdurman.

Obituary.

NAVY.

Major Richard Augustine Fitzgerald Studdert, R.M.A., died at Deal on Nov. 20, aged 63. He was the son of the late Admiral J. Fitzgerald Studdert, of Pella, Kilrush, co. Clare, and entered the Royal Marine Artillery in 1853. He obtained his Lieutenant's commission in the following year, and in 1855 served in the Crimea and in the expedition to Kinburn, receiving the medal and the Turkish medal. He again saw service in the China Expedition of 1857-59, and was present at the blockade of the Canton River and the bombardment, storm, and capture of the city. For his services on this occasion he received the medal with clasp. He retired on half-pay in 1862, and was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1874, and Major in 1879. Major Studdert was appointed Adjutant of the 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers in 1864, and Adjutant of the 1st London Artillery Volunteers in 1873.

ARMY.

Gen. Sir George H. S. Willis, G.C.B., who died at Bournemouth on Nov. 29, after a long illness, the result of malarial fever contracted during foreign service, was 77 years of age, and was the only son of Mr. George B. Willis, R.A., of Sopley Park, Hants. He joined the 77th Foot, the old East Middlesex Regiment, so long ago as 1841, and since then had served throughout the world. He landed in the Crimea with the Light Division in 1854, took part in the affair on the Bulganac, was present at the battle of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and the assaults on the Redan, being slightly wounded on several occasions. Towards the end of the siege of Sevastopol he was D.A.Q.M.G. at Headquarters, and afterwards became A.Q.M.G. of the 4th Division, until the evacuation of the Crimea. In 1856-57 Sir George Willis was attached to the French Army in Algeria, and in the latter year formed the 2nd Batn. of the 6th Foot, now the Warwicks. From 1858-59 he was Q.M.G. at the Rock, and then for five years A.G. at Malta. From 1866 to 1871, he was Q.M.G. of the Southern District, which he afterwards commanded. Then for a term of three years (1872-75) he was A.Q.M.G. at headquarters. From 1878-81 he commanded the Northern District; and in the next year he led the 1st Division in the Egyptian Campaign, commanding the troops at the actions of El-magfa, Tel-el-mahuta, and Kassassin. In command of his division Sir George Willis was wounded at Tel-el-Kebir. He was four times mentioned in despatches, and received the thanks of the Houses of Parliament. From 1884 to 1889 he commanded the Southern District, and in 1892 contested Portsmouth in the Conservative interest. Sir George Willis was a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, held the orders of the 2nd class Osmanieh and 4th class Medjidie, and was a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He was a mighty hunter, having hunted, shot and fished in every continent. He married firstly, in 1856, a daughter of Mr. George Morgan, M.P. for Brighendunbury; and secondly, a daughter of Sir John Neeld, the first baronet, 1874. He was Hon. Colonel of the Middlesex Regt. and 2nd Hampshire Volunteer Artillery.

Lieut.-Gen. R. T. Glyn died on Nov. 21 at The Chequers, Strathfieldsaye, Mortimer, Berks. Glyn in 1831, he was the only son of the late Mr. R. C. Glyn, of the H.E.I.C.'s Service. He joined the 24th Regiment in 1850, and obtained his company in 1855. In the same year he served with the 82nd Regiment in the Crimea, and received the medal with clasp for Sevastopol and the Turkish medal. In the Indian Mutiny he served with his own regiment and obtained the medal, and was promoted to the rank of Major in 1861, Lieut.-Colonel in 1867, and Colonel in 1872. On the outbreak of the Kaffir War of 1877-78 he was appointed to the command of the eastern frontier, and afterwards, in command of the forces in the Transkei, took part in the engagement at Newmarke. He was several times mentioned in despatches, and his services were rewarded with the C.B. In the Zulu War of 1879 he was first placed in command of

No. 3 column, and was present at the attack on Sirayo's Krantz and the operations at Matyani's stronghold. Then he became, successively, Colonel on the staff and Commander of the Forces in the Transkei, and afterwards commanded the Infantry Brigade (2nd Division) in the engagement at Ulundi. For his services in this campaign he was again mentioned in despatches, and received the O.M.G. and the medal with clasp. He commanded the 24th Regimental District at Brecon from 1880 to 1882, when he was raised to the rank of Major-General. He became Lieut.-General in 1887, the year of his retirement, and in 1898 was appointed Colonel of the South Wales Borderers. Lieut.-General Glyn married, in 1856, Anne, daughter of Col. Clements, of the Canadian Rifles.

Major-Gen. Thomas Henry Clifton, who died at Robin Hood Farm, Kingston Vale, Nov. 27, was born in 1820, and was the son of the late Mr. Thomas Clifton, of Clifton. He entered the Army in 1839, and served in the Crimea in 1854 as A.D.C. to the Duke of Cambridge. He was present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, at the last of which he was wounded and his horse was shot. He also took part in the siege of Sevastopol, and in the sortie of Oct. 26. For his services he received the brevets of Major and Lieut.-Colonel, the medal with four clasps, the fifth class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. Major-Gen. Clifton retired in 1873, and afterwards acted as Extra-ecquerry to the Duke of Cambridge. In 1877 Major-Gen. Clifton married Annie, widow of Lord Cosmo Russell, and daughter of Mr. J. C. Norbury. His wife died in 1886.

Major-Gen. J. W. Hoggan, C.B., whose death is announced in Edinburgh, was born in 1833 and was son of the late Major-Gen. J. Hoggan, C.B. He entered the Bengal Army in 1849, and was promoted to the rank of Lieut. in 1853. During the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58 he was present at the actions of Bhagonalo, Nugeena, Bareilly, and Mohunpore—in the last of which he was severely wounded—and received the medal. In 1861 he attained the rank of Captain, and was appointed Major in 1869 and Lieut.-Colonel in 1875. He again saw active service in the Afghan War of 1878-80, and was present in the engagements at Saif-oo-deen and Ahmed Kheyl, being mentioned in despatches. He also took part in the march to Kandahar, and was present at the battle of Kandahar. Again mentioned in despatches, he received for his services the medal with two clasps and the bronze decoration. He became Colonel in 1880, and Major-General in the following year, when he retired.

Col. Frederick Charles St. John, late of the Indian Staff Corps, died at Dover, on Nov. 24, in his 66th year. He joined the Madras Native Infantry in 1856, and obtained his company in 1868. He became Major in 1876, and served in the Afghan War of 1878-80, for which he received the medal. In 1882 he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel, and he again saw service with the Burmese Expedition of 1885-86, receiving the medal with clasp. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1886, and was placed on the unemployed supernumerary list in 1895.

Col. Charles Harley Bridges, J.P. (retired, Indian Staff Corps), died suddenly on the 27th inst. at Heathfield, near Axminster. He served with the China Expeditionary Force, 1860-61, and took part in numerous operations against the Taiping rebels in the vicinity of Shanghai in 1862. For these services he received a medal, and in the following year was engaged on the North-West Frontier of India, at the forcing of the Umbeyla Pass (medal with clasp). He also served in the Looshai Expedition, 1871-72, and the Afghan War, 1879-80, on the latter occasion being mentioned in despatches. On March 31, 1891, he retired with the rank of colonel. In 1870 Col. Bridges married Emily, daughter of the late John Bird, of Taunton.

LORD WOLSELEY'S RETIREMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."
SIR,—The date of retirement from the Army of Lord Wolseley has been notified, and it is the firm impression in the minds of many officers and others of the Army that he has not been justly treated with regard to the war in South Africa. He has indeed had a brilliant career, and is certainly the General of this century, who is still really invaluable as a Commander-in-Chief, and has done much more to help the country out of its difficulties with regard to the Boer war than the nation seems to be aware of.
S. M.

PRETORIA AS IT IS.

An interesting picture of the capital of the Transvaal, and the daily life of its residents, is presented to us by a correspondent writing from the 2nd Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers to their regimental paper, the *St. George's Gazette* :—

"Pretoria is quite the most charming little town we have yet come across, and has great possibilities about it of being made still more beautiful. Trees and shrubs of every variety there are in profusion; and at the end of the town, where stands the house now occupied by Lord Roberts, is a most perfectly kept public park, through which we strolled, leaving our jehus outside. We were disappointed with the President's house, which is a poky little one-storied, tin-roofed affair, with two stone lions about the size of bull-dogs on pedestals outside the steps. The public buildings round the big square are remarkably handsome, and the club is—or would be if there were room in it to swing a cat—comfortable and well-appointed. Just now it is crammed with representatives from every regiment under heaven, Regular and Irregular, British and Colonial, Horse, Foot, and Dragoons. To get a seat at dinner is near as arduous a business as the storming of a kopje. Long before the dinner hour there is a surging phalanx of hungry officers clamouring for admittance, so that naturally the weakest and less ravenous go the wall. We ourselves hardly felt equal to compete amongst the throng, so made our way to the Transvaal Hotel, where the pressure was not quite so great till invaded by the disappointed overflow from the club. Then it, too, became an inferno of bewildered waiters, skurrying about with gigantic piles of plates, and impatient officers calling upon them by all their gods to come to attend to them. These latter eventually took the law—and such victuals as they could lay hold of—into their own hands; and we were presently favoured with a view of a young officer of the Fifth, of open countenance and cavernous smile, elbowing his way towards the kitchen, and bawling hungrily for 'four beefs!' for himself and party."

THE Indian troops to take part in the Commonwealth celebrations left Bombay for Sydney on Nov. 23 in the Indian Marine steamer *Dalhousie*.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

2nd Life Guards.—Major-Gen. the Earl of Dundonald, who in the early part of last year relinquished the command of the regiment, and who has just returned from South Africa, on Nov. 29 paid a visit to Albany Street barracks, where he was entertained at luncheon by the officers of his old corps. 2nd Lieut. J. H. Ripley left Cape Town on Nov. 22 in the *Chicago*, on passage home.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. F. R. Otter left Cape Town on Nov. 26 in the *Simla*, invalided.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carbineers).—Major A. C. Hamilton has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. H. A. Lempière has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

1st (Royal) Dragoons.—Major Lord Basing left Cape Town on Nov. 26 in the *Simla*, invalided.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.—2nd Lieut. C. R. Terrott has been discharged to duty in South Africa. Lieuts. J. Harris and E. Paterson left Cape Town on Nov. 26 in the *Simla*, invalided.

7th Hussars.—Capt. R. G. Brooke left Cape Town on Nov. 21 in the *Dunottar Castle* on passage home.

9th Lancers.—Lieut. G. H. Smith left Cape Town on Nov. 21 in the *Dunottar Castle* on passage home.

13th Hussars.—Capt. Maclaren, who was badly wounded in the operations for the relief of Mafeking, was on Nov. 28 restored to the regiment after nearly 18 months' special service. He has lately been recruiting in London for Major-Gen. Baden-Powell's police.

20th Hussars.—2nd Lieut M. B. P. Urquhart has been appointed to the regiment.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The 19th Co. of the Eastern Division R.G.A., which has been stationed at Gibraltar since 1897, is under orders to embark for India next month. It will be relieved by the 8th Co. of the Eastern Division from Aden.

Col. Chapman, R.F.A., is reported seriously ill.

Lieut.-Col. H. T. Lugard, R.G.A., left Cape Town on Nov. 24 in the *Goth*, on passage home.

Major R. F. Fox and Capt. G. H. A. White, R.F.A., left Cape Town on Nov. 21 in the *Dunottar Castle*, on passage home.

Major E. G. Nicholls, R.G.A., and Capt. H. E. Carey, R.F.A., have been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Major Abdy has taken over command of the 97th Battery R.F.A., which, a few months ago, moved from Ipswich to Leeds, replacing Major Leckie, who has taken over command of H Battery, R.H.A., in India, while Capt. Henderson has become second in command of the 98th Battery, R.F.A., which also lately left Ipswich for Ireland.

Capt. E. S. Russell, and 2nd Lieut. E. R. de Laveleye (in French) and 2nd Lieut. H. L. Holme (in German) have qualified as interpreters.

Lieut. W. S. Brancker, R.H.A., has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Lieuts. F. R. Sedgwick and R. A. Anstruther left Cape Town on Nov. 26, in the *Simla*, invalided.

Lieut. J. G. Dooner, 61st Battery R.F.A., and 2nd Lieut. A. Boulbee, 18th Battery R.F.A., have returned to duty in South Africa.

2nd Lieut. L. C. P. Millman, has, on first appointment, been posted to the 50th Battery, R.F.A., at Agra.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Col. B. Scott, C.I.E., will complete the qualifying service this month, and be promoted colonel by brevet. He entered the Service in 1871, becoming major in 1889, and lieutenant-colonel seven years later. In 1878-9 he took part in the Afghan War, and received the medal for his services.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. Campbell has been appointed to the command of the R.E. in Ceylon. He took part in the Jowaki Afridi Expedition, and afterwards acted as Assistant Field Engineer in the Afghan War. He commanded a company of Bengal Sappers and Miners, and was present at the attack and capture of Ali Musjid.

Lieut.-Col. G. A. Tower has been posted to the office of the Chief Engineer, Bengal command.

Brevet-Lieut.-Col. A. E. Sandbach left Cape Town on Nov. 21 in the *Dunottar Castle*, on passage home.

Major R. S. Curtis has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Major W. R. Morton has qualified as interpreter in Arabic and in Turkish.

Major C. E. Baddeley and 2nd Lieut. C. F. Binney have been posted to the Bombay Sappers, the former as Instructor, vice Lieut.-Col. Shute, promoted, and the latter, vice Gervers, reverted to the home establishment; Capt. C. O. Halliday succeeding Major Baddeley.

Capt. T. R. Main left Cape Town on Nov. 26 in the *Simla*, invalided.

INFANTRY.

Brigade of Guards.—It is stated that four battalions of Guards are to return towards the end of this month. As soon as can be managed three battalions from home will go to Gibraltar to form a brigade under Sir H. Colville. The report upon the musketry training of the Guards for this year states that only 2,670 "trained men" were sent to the targets, a much smaller number than last year, but due to six battalions being on active service. The total stated produced 29 per cent. of marksmen, 57 of second-class shots, and 12 of third-class, the average figure of merit of the five battalions firing being 89 for individual practice and 46 for collective. The number of recruits firing (2,050) shows an increase of 696 over the 1899 total; and the classification is 88 per cent. first-class shots, and 11 per cent. second-class; 372 being the individual figure of merit, and 53 the collective. The results are regarded as very creditable to the Assistant-Adjts. and Musketry-Sergts; and Major-Gen. Trotter is "thoroughly satisfied with the musketry efficiency of the brigade, due to the interest taken in it by all ranks."

Grenadier Guards.—Lieut. E. Ashmead-Bartlett, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 24 in the *Goth*, on passage home.

Coldstream Guards.—Capt. C. Willoughby has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Scots Guards.—Lieut. Hon. R. Coke, 1st Batn., has been discharged to duty in South Africa. Lieut. Arthur Melville Southey, 2nd Batn., who was killed at Tigers Kloof on Nov. 23, was born on Oct. 18, 1872. He joined the regiment as second-lieutenant in April, 1892, and five years later received his lieutenant's commission. 2nd Lieut. Lord G. R. Grosvenor left Cape Town on Nov. 26 in the *Simla*, invalided.

Irish Guards.—The formation of the Irish Guards is to be completed by April 1. It is hoped that many men will join from the Reserve Batn. when that has been disbanded.

Royal Scots (1st).—Col. Thomas French Ross, lately returned from India on the expiration of his command of the 2nd Batn., died in London on Nov. 20, and was buried at Nunhead Cemetery on the 24th. The funeral was attended by his brother Major Ross, Major French and other members of his family, and by the following officers of his old regiment, viz.: Gen. E. A. Stuart (Col.-in-Chief of the regiment), Gen. E. T. St. L. McGwire, Col. Gould Adams, C.B., C.M.G., Major G. Deane, Major Gostling, four staff sergeants from the Regimental District at Glencorse, N.B., and several of the wives of reservists and others now serving with the 1st Batn. in South Africa. Beautiful wreaths, sent by his many friends in the regiment and others, covered the coffin. Col. Ross, during a service of 32 years, had served in, and commanded, both battalions of the regiment.

Royal West Surrey Regiment (2nd).—Lieut. H. C. Whinfield left Cape Town on Nov. 26 in the *Simla*, invalided.

East Kent Regiment (3rd).—Capt. C. Vipan left Cape Town on Nov. 21 in the *Dunottar Castle*, on passage home.

Royal Lancaster Regiment (4th).—2nd Lieut. H. R. Sparenborg has qualified as interpreter in German.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—Major Dyas has been transferred from the 1st Batn. to the new 4th Batn. at Colchester. Capt. Dilcombe, lately promoted to his present rank from Lieut. in the Connaught Rangers, has been appointed to the 4th Batn. at Colchester. Capt. Cockerill, of the Indian Staff Corps, who has been transferred to Colchester, joined the Royal West Surrey Regt. in 1888, and the following year was appointed to the I.S.C. He served in the Hazara expedition of 1891. Lieut.-Col. H. J. S. Landon, 2nd Batn., Cape Town on Nov. 24 in the *Goth*, on passage home. Capt. C. E. Etches, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 22 in the *Chicago*, on passage home. Major G. F. Ellison, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 26 in the *Simla*, invalided.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—The 1st Batn. at Bombay, the detachments at Ahmednager, Dees, and Deolali, are under orders to move during the present relief season to Dum Dum, in the Bengal command. Capt. Luard, who was wounded during the South African campaign, has been promoted major. Lieut. Hodgson, 3rd Batn., has been given a commission as 2nd Lieut. in the Sherwood Foresters, and will join the 1st Batn. in South Africa, where he has of late been serving with his Militia batn. Capt. J. Marriott and Lieut. F. E. Walker, 2nd Batn., have been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Lincoln Regiment (10th).—Lieut. D. O. Grieve, left Cape Town on Nov. 21 in the *Dunottar Castle*, on passage home.

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—Major A. C. Cubitt, 1st Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 12 in the *Simla*, on passage home.

West Yorkshire Regiment (14th).—Lieut. C. W. Gordon is ordered to join the Chinese Regiment at once.

East Yorkshire Regiment (15th).—Col. W. W. Ward left Cape Town on Nov. 26 in the *Simla*, invalided. 2nd Lieut. R. H. Wilkinson, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 24 in the *Goth*, on passage home.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—Capt. H. F. Barclay, 4th Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 21 for Madeira in the *Dunottar Castle*. Lieut. A. B. Lemon left Cape Town on Nov. 24 in the *Goth*, on passage home.

Leicestershire Regiment (17th).—Capt. W. S. Copland, 2nd Batn., has returned to duty in South Africa.

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st).—Capt. J. Duncan, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 24 in the *Maple-more*, on passage home.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd).—Capt. R. E. P. Gabbett left Cape Town on Nov. 26 in the *Simla*, on passage home.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—2nd Lieut. Hon. M. St. John has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th).—Major Gibb, who has been appointed second in command of the 2nd Batn., has seen a good deal of active service, all of which, however, has been spent in Egypt. He served with the Nile expedition of 1884, and with the Soudan Field Force a year later. He is the holder of the Humane Society's medal for having saved, whilst serving with the river expedition 16 years ago, the life of an interpreter who had fallen into the Nile.

East Lancashire Regiment (30th).—2nd Lieut. L. O. T. Barnes left Cape Town on Nov. 26 in the *Simla*, invalided.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd).—Major F. H. Chapman has been directed to proceed to South Africa to join the 2nd Batn., on promotion. Capt. J. H. T. Cornish-Bowden has been appointed Adjutant of the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles, in succession to Major H. F. Williams, Royal Munster Fusiliers, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th).—Lieut. Gardner, 4th Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 22 in the *Chicago*, on passage home.

Dorsetshire Regiment (39th).—Lieut. G. S. Cardew has died at Noroshera, at the age of 22. The deceased entered the Army in 1895, and received his lieutenantancy three years later.

Royal Highlanders (42nd).—In memory of the late Major-Gen. Wauchope and the men of the 2nd Batn. who fell at Magersfontein, a marble tablet was unveiled on Nov. 26 in the Presbyterian Church, York. Capt. Jennings Bramley becomes Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry Instruction, Poona, vice Major Beresford, tenure-expired. 2nd Lieut. D. Campbell, 3rd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 24 in the *Maple-more*, on passage home.

Essex Regiment (44th).—It has been ordered that when the 1st Batn. is transferred from South

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Africa to India, it shall be located at Wellington, Madras command. When it arrives there the 2nd Batn. at Swebo and Bharno, will leave Burmah for England, being relieved in Burmah by the 1st Batn. East Kent Regt.; the time of departure for England of the 2nd Batn. is uncertain. It is also impossible to indicate when the 1st Batn. will arrive in India from Africa. Lieut. R. Ruxton is ordered to join the Chinese Regiment at once.

Northamptonshire Regiment (48th).—Lieut. A. T. Page left Cape Town on Nov. 21 in the *Dunottar Castle*, on passage home. The Royal Humane Society have awarded a medal to Lieut. W. T. Layard, serving with the China expeditionary force, for the gallant rescue of a Chinese servant from the Peiho river during the advance on Peking on the night of Aug. 6.

Yorkshire Light Infantry (51st).—Capt. C. O. L. Yate has qualified as interpreter in French.

Middlesex Regiment (57th).—Qrmer. and Hon. Lieut. F. Piens has qualified as interpreter in German.

King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th).—As the 2nd Batn. cannot be accommodated at Sealkote in addition to the Royal Sussex, it has been decided to locate them at Rawul Pindi in place of the Gloucesters, the latter going to Sealkote on their arrival from Ceylon. Lieut. D. H. Blundell, who arrived on Nov. 26 at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, brought with him from South Africa the personal effects and property of the late Prince Christian Victor.

Manchester Regiment (63rd).—Lieut. G. D. Eykyn, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 22 in the *Chicago* on passage home.

North Staffordshire Regiment (64th).—2nd Lieut. J. Carnegie has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Durham Light Infantry (68th).—Lieut. W. J. Ainsworth is returning from South Africa to take up the Adjutancy of the 2nd Batn.

Highland Light Infantry (72nd).—Capt. H. T. C. Singleton left Cape Town on Nov. 21 in the *Dunottar Castle*, on passage home.

Cameron Highlanders (79th).—Capt. J. D. McLachlan has qualified as interpreter in Italian and French.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th).—Major T. G. Barclay, 2nd Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 24 in the *Goth*, on passage home. Lieut. R. W. R. Jeudwine left Cape Town on Nov. 26 in the *Simla*, invalidated.

Connaught Rangers (88th).—Lieut. P. Joyce has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—Lieut. J. W. Watson, 1st Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 24 in the *Goth*, on passage home.

Derbyshire Regiment (95th).—2nd Lieut. H. J. Rouse, 4th Batn., left Cape Town on Nov. 24 in the *Goth*, on passage home.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (101st).—Capt. G. C. Bowen, 2nd Batn., and Lieut. W. R. T. Browne, 3rd Batn., have returned to duty in South Africa.

Rifle Brigade.—Major C. O. Lamb and Lieut. S. E. Holland left Cape Town on Nov. 26 in the *Simla*, invalidated. Capt. A. H. W. Lowndes and Lieut. C. E. Harrison have been discharged to duty in South Africa. Lieut. M. G. E. Bell, 3rd Batn., proceeds to England to join the 4th Batn. on promotion.

Army Service Corps.—A draft from the depot has been ordered to leave Aldershot for Shorncliffe today to form the new 56th Company at that station. Lieut. E. Wood left Cape Town on Nov. 26 in the *Simla*, invalidated.

Staff.—Major-Gen. Sir H. C. Chermiside, who commanded the 3rd Division in S. Africa, will resume his command of the troops at the Curragh on Jan. 10; Col. H. S. G. Miles, who has been serving in S. Africa as Chief Staff Officer to Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, will resume his appointment as commandant of the Staff College on the same date. Major-Gen. Sir E. R. Elles, now officiating Adjt.-Gen. in India, is to be appointed to the command of a first-class district in India, from Dec. 6, succeeding Lieut.-Gen. C. Tucker, lately commanding a Division in South Africa. Col. Godfrey (late 7th Division) has been discharged to duty in S. Africa. Col. J. Davidson, Private Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, is to take over the duties of A.A.G. on the Staff of the Duke of Connaught in Ireland to-day, in place of Col. E. J. Courtenay whose extended period of service in the appointment expires. Major-Gen. Pole-Carew, Col. F. W. Benson, Majors C. C. Monro, Hon. G. L. Bryan, and H. N. C. Heath, Capt. F. B. Maurice, and F. D. Farquhar, left Cape Town on Nov. 21 in the *Dunottar Castle*, on passage home. Capt. Smith, 2nd Central India Horse, now in S. Africa, has been appointed D.A.A.G., Madras Command headquarters. Capt. R. L. Morris, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Sir Bindon Blood, Commanding the Meerut District. Lieut. Sir F. Burdett (Reserve of Officers), lately with the 17th Lancers, and since gone to Ceylon in charge of Boer prisoners, has been selected by Sir West Ridgeway, Governor of Ceylon, for service on his staff as extra A.D.C. Lieut.-Col. C. Crutchley,

who has been since early this year acting temporarily as A.A.G. for Recruiting on the Headquarters Staff, has now been confirmed in that appointment as from Jan. 13 last, with the substantive rank of colonel in the Army.

Indian Staff Corps.—Major C. E. Norrie left Cape Town on Nov. 22 in the *Chicago*, on passage home. The Royal Humane Society have awarded the bronze medal to Capt. G. H. G. Mockler for rescuing a Chinese girl from the Peiho river at Tientsin on Sept. 25. Lieut. O. C. Newman left Cape Town on Nov. 24 in the *Goth*, on passage home.

R.A.M.C.—Lieut. L. N. Lloyd has been discharged to duty in South Africa. Col. A. W. Duke and Major J. W. Jerome left Cape Town on Nov. 24 in the *Goth*, on passage home. Majors W. G. A. Bedford, R. W. Lord, J. G. Black, and Capt. K. M. Cameron left Cape Town in the *Simla* on Nov. 26, invalidated.

Indian Medical Service.—Lieut.-Col. P. de H. Haig has been appointed P.M.O., Malakand Field Force, in succession to Lieut.-Col. P. F. O'Connor, appointed to the China Expeditionary Force.

Army Veterinary Department.—Lieut. W. Franklin, who was wounded at Komati Poort, is now at Pretoria, progressing favourably.

Remount Department.—Major C. E. W. Wood left Cape Town on Nov. 21 in the *Dunottar Castle*, on passage home. Capt. W. G. Eden left Cape Town in the *Maplemore*, on passage home.

Chaplains' Department.—Revs. S. P. H. Statham and J. R. Wilson left Cape Town on Nov. 22 in the *Chicago*, on passage home.

Reserve of Officers.—Major W. Bertram left Cape Town on Nov. 24 in the *Goth*, on passage home. Capt. J. W. Yardley left Cape Town on Nov. 26 in the *Simla*, invalidated.

Militia.

After the disembodiment of 21 Militia Batns. at home, ordered for Dec. 4 and 5, 63 battalions will remain embodied, of which 29 will be at home, 29 in South Africa, three in Malta, one in Egypt, and one in St. Helena, the latter having been previously in South Africa.

The War Office states that in view of the disembodiment of various regiments of Militia a prolonged period of training, and of the uncertainty which prevails as to the training of 1901, commanding officers have been directed to make the following communication to their regiments:—(1) It is hoped that the usual annual training of the Militia will not be required in 1901, but should unlooked for circumstances make such a training a national necessity the longest possible notice will be given. (2) In any case special facilities for leave will be given in 1901. (3) The messing allowance will be continued to all men entitled to it under the Army scale. (4) Non-commissioned officers will receive the pay of their Army rank. (5) Extra duty pay will be continued on the Army scale. (6) In future years an opportunity of earning additional remuneration will be afforded to Militiamen. Orders have been given, adds the War Office, for the following Militia battalions to be disembodied on the dates noted against them:—Dec. 4.—3rd Duke of Cornwall's L.I., 3rd Hampshire Regt., 3rd Royal Highlanders, 3rd Derbyshire Regt. Dec. 5.—3rd Northamptonshire Regt. Dec. 4.—4th Durham L.I., 3rd Somersetshire L.I., 3rd East Yorkshire Regt., 3rd Bedfordshire Regt., 3rd Cheshire Regt., 3rd South Staffordshire Regt., 4th Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 3rd Royal Scots Fusiliers. Dec. 5.—4th South Wales Borderers, 3rd Leicestershire Regt. Dec. 4.—3rd York and Lancaster Regt., 3rd Cameron Highlanders, 3rd R. Irish Fusiliers, 3rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 6th Rifle Brigade, 5th King's Royal Rifles.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE, G.C.M.G., will preside at the Straits Settlements Dinner to be held in the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on Dec. 6.

THE Army Order on the subject of the South Africa war medal hangs fire on account of the difficulty in arranging as to clasps for special actions. The medals, however, are to be ready for issue as soon as the notification of Her Majesty's approval appears.

THE FORCES OF THE SMALLER COLONIES.

(WITH COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.)

Our account of the military forces of the Empire—which has yet to include the Indian Army—would be incomplete without a reference to the local and other forces of the smaller colonies. The principle which has been established, and is now acted upon, is that in the self-governing colonies the British troops shall occupy only the important strategic points, while the colonists themselves raise and maintain the forces required for their own safety, and as we have seen in the South African war, when the need arises, for the purposes of the Empire. The principle has been carried out in the Australian colonies, the Cape colonies, Canada—with the exception of Halifax—Newfoundland, and some other of our possessions. But Gibraltar, Malta, Bermuda, Barbados, Jamaica, Mauritius, Natal, Sierra Leone, St. Helena, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Hong Kong, are still garrisoned by Imperial troops supported in many cases by local forces. The West India Regiment and the Chinese Regiment are well known for the good service they have rendered. There is the Hong Kong Regiment recruited from Mahomedans of the Punjab, and organised like the battalions of the Indian Army, with a small establishment of British officers. The Asiatic Artillery is another valuable force, with companies distributed in Hong Kong, Singapore, Ceylon, and Mauritius. This force is also recruited from the natives of India. The African Artillery, recruited from West Indian negroes, has companies in Sierra Leone, Jamaica, and St. Lucia. There are also Asiatic Submarine Mining detachments, African Engineers, and other special forces.

It would be difficult, indeed, to describe the many organised bodies of troops which exist for local defence and the preservation of the peace in the Crown colonies and the territories of Chartered Companies. We illustrate typical examples of these invaluable forces in the Mauritius Garrison Artillery, the Hong Kong Police, the Malay States Guides, and the North Borneo Dyak Police. Since 1870 the Imperial troops have been gradually withdrawn from many of the colonies, but these sturdy representatives of our strength are doing good service in every part of the Queen's dominions. Thus in Ceylon the Imperial troops are supported by local forces of unpaid Volunteers, consisting of artillery, mounted infantry, and infantry of mixed nationalities. At Hong Kong the local forces consist of a permanent armed police, of whom part are Europeans, part Sikhs, and the rest Chinamen, and there is a force of Volunteer Artillery, partly British, and partly Parsees. There is the local battalion of Royal Artillery for Hong Kong and Singapore, and another for Ceylon and Mauritius, and in the latter garrison is a force of civil police. In the Straits Settlements the local troops are Volunteer artillery (British) with Maxim guns, and a body of police composed of Europeans and Sikhs. The Malay States Guides are an admirable force recruited in India. The British North Borneo Company has its own local forces, consisting of the Dyak Police, to preserve the peace in the Company's territory, extending over an area of 31,000 square miles, with a population of 200,000.

In addition to the forces of the South African colonies, which, like those of Australasia, we have described in previous articles, there are many local troops in our African Dominions. Thus in the British East Africa Protectorate are the East Africa Rifles, formed out of the forces of the British East Africa Company. Bechuanaland has its police, and so also Gambia, while the Gold Coast and Lagos Constabulary are well known. The Niger Coast Protectorate and Southern Nigeria have important organisations of constabulary, while the Niger Territory has its well known Frontier Force, with which many British officers are employed. The Frontier Police of Sierra Leone and the well-known Uganda Rifles, who have done such hard fighting in East Africa, may be said to complete the roll of our troops in the African Continent. Reference may also be made to the police at Barbadoes and British Guiana, and the constabulary in British Honduras and Jamaica, to which several forces British officers are attached.

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Reviews.

THE "TIMES" HISTORY OF THE WAR.*

A work so comprehensive and so generally accurate, according to existing knowledge, as the "Times" History of the War in South Africa, must take a foremost place at once, and of right, in contemporary literature. It may, indeed, be fairly predicted that if this great project be continued on the same lines, and the succeeding volumes are of the same value as this first issued, the book will become the chief authority of the war, until displaced by the great official record which we are promised, but which may not see the light during the present generation. The subject matter of this first volume deals entirely with the preliminaries of the war, which are told in a masterly fashion. Such antecedent history has been greatly obscured by the clash of arms, but the time is approaching when it must be closely and attentively weighed and reconsidered, for it bears very forcibly upon the eventual settlement of the conquered Republics. Now, when exaggerated sentiment finds increasing expression in pro-Boer circles at home and abroad, it is well that the policy which brought on the war should be once more set forth clearly and distinctly. A feeling prevails in some circles that the Boers have been hardly used, that their stubborn resistance is the sturdy protest of a free people against oppression; that, in fact, they have been fighting for their independence. Their champions will do well to follow the course of the negotiations as set forth in this history, and consider dispassionately the clear drift of the Boer policy for some years past. It must surely be plain that the struggle was not to secure their own independence, but for the unjustifiable right claimed by one small section to oppress the rest of the community. Mr. Kruger set his face resolutely against any concessions to the Uitlanders because he foresaw that by giving them the franchise he would strengthen the hands of the progressive and peaceful party, which had Joubert at its head. By the aid of the Uitlanders' vote Joubert would no doubt have dispossessed Kruger at the next election. As it was, indeed, Joubert at one time went very near election, and we must all deplore his defeat. But Kruger, when he found himself secure gave a free vent to his ambitious aims, which were no less than to make himself the Napoleon of South Africa. His vaulting ambition, like that of his prototype, has overleapt itself as we know. But little more than a year ago he firmly believed that he had but to put forth his hand to secure the supremacy in South Africa. He fully expected to realise his dream, which was to pull down the British power, and place the British colonial population in the same subservient condition as were the Uitlanders in the Transvaal. His whole policy was influenced and dictated by the solution of this one question, to determine whether England or the Transvaal was to be the paramount force in South Africa. It has been said that this ambition dated no further back than the Jameson Raid, but it was far older. Kruger was entirely dominated by the idea that we could not face him or overcome him if the matter was put to the touchstone of conflict. It was at first no more than "a vague, sentimental aspiration," but it passed at length into a settled policy, backed up by the unstinting expenditure of his considerable means. How patiently, but how extensively he laid in materials of war we never exactly realised until the rupture was imminent. Our Intelligence Department was, no doubt, in possession of most of the facts appertaining to the Boer armaments, and they were duly submitted to our Government. But, as we know, it was loth to believe the truth, or more exactly, hesitated to take action till the eleventh hour, feeling, to the last, that a pacific issue was still possible. There was nothing of this sort in Kruger's mind; no wavering of purpose, no weakening in his fixed resolve to take the initiative in attack. As we are told in this history, he had made up his mind to strike the first blow much sooner, but was prevented by the unexpected difficulty he found in moving and providing for his forces in the field. The delay was providential from our point of view, for, weak as we were in October when the first reinforcements reached Natal, a month sooner we should have been absolutely powerless to make any stand. Had the ultimatum been presented in September, had Joubert's invasion followed forthwith, the Boers would certainly have overrun the whole colony of Natal, and might indeed have threatened, if not occupied Cape Town itself.

Here, then, we have the true inwardness of the whole momentous story. The Boers deliberately proposed to eject us from South Africa. The conspiracy, and it was no less, had been slowly planned and perfected, and it might have gone much nearer success under conditions more favourable to the enemy, less happy for us. We may commend to those who sympathise with the now expiring Boer power the careful perusal of these facts. At the same time we may safely leave it to the common-sense of the world at large to

decide which would have been best for humanity and the cause of civilisation: the supremacy of Boer or Briton at the Cape.

THE AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN.

The Life of Abdur Rahman, Amir of Afghanistan (John Murray), is undoubtedly one of the most interesting biographies which have appeared for many years. Its special interest lies in the fact that it is the personal explanation of the ideals and the statecraft of an Oriental potentate who has loomed large in recent history. It has been edited by Mir Munshi, Sultan Mahomed Khan, who describes himself on the title page as "Advanced Student of Christ's College, Cambridge; Secretary of State of Afghanistan; Barrister-at-Law." Mr. Murray explains that the first eleven chapters, which contain the narrative of the Amir's early life, of the strange vicissitudes of his career, his adventures, successes and failures, his eleven years' imprisonment in Russian Turkistan, and finally of his accession to the Afghan Throne, were written by the Amir himself, and translated by the Mir Munshi, while the remaining chapters, which deal with the consolidation of Afghanistan and its domestic and foreign policy, have been taken down from the Amir's lips by the same official. We must be content to say of the first volume of the book that it is exceedingly instructive, and at the same time in many parts vastly entertaining. There is something very naive, fresh, and even childlike in some parts of the Amir's confidences, but at the same time the reader discerns that he has always been a man of distinguished character, who has pursued his purposes with unflinching assiduity, and a very penetrating judgment. It is most curious, upon opening the second volume, to find the Amir speaking of the many speculations which have been made as to the successor to the throne of Kabul, and the various conjectures as to Habibullah Khan, Nasrullah Khan and Mahomed Omar. But, although it would not be difficult to discern the Amir's purpose, he quite declines to state it in these pages. His Highness appears to have had a particular objection to Lord Lansdowne's government, and it will illustrate his dogged perseverance if we say that, when his Hotchkiss guns were stopped in India in 1893, he set to work with Indian and Kabuli artisans, constructed models, and made a Hotchkiss which stood all tests. Throughout the book Abdur Rahman displays a most friendly spirit towards England, though he makes many a thrust at Anglo-Indian administrators. His remarks upon Russia are significant:—

"I think it necessary to mention here that the Russian policy of aggression is slow and steady, but firm and unchangeable. If they once make up their minds to do a thing, there is no stopping them, and no changing their policy. It is not the case with them, as with some other countries, that every party that comes into power can undo the work that has been done by the party itself."

The Amir was particularly offended at the stopping of the guns, which he describes as a new thing in the history of civilised nations, and says that he was humiliated in the eyes of his own subjects. The disturbed relations with the Government of India were repugnant to him, and he remarks that it was not pleasant to think that the Government of Afghanistan "was to a certain extent under any Viceroy of India who might be appointed, and that the Amir of Afghanistan should be merely a tool and a puppet to be made to dance by a Viceroy." His highness has always been particularly anxious that he should be directly represented at the Court of St. James's, and it may be suspected that this work is published, in some sense, as a plea against the Indian Government. It was in order to establish direct relations that his son, Nasrullah Khan, was sent to England, and the Amir states frankly that the visit proved a complete failure. In relation to this matter there is a note of bitterness in his pages. He says he was more than hurt by the failure, but it is characteristic of his benevolent philosophy that he advises his sons and successors not to take serious offence, and enforces his wish by a pretty parable. Abdur Rahman's main argument is no doubt a just one—that the interests of Afghanistan and Great Britain are identical.

"The Russian policy in Asia is that in any way, rightly or wrongly, friendly or unfriendly, with peace or war, the Islamic Kingdoms should be washed away from the face of the Asiatic continent. . . . It is Russia's desire to absorb and swallow up Persia, Turkey and Afghanistan, but in the event of this plan failing, she would then try to cut off the Islamic Governments from the friendship of England, and draw them towards herself, so that they might take up arms against England."—"Russian invasion of India would be not only difficult, but impossible, so far as one can judge from present conditions. It does not follow, however, that Russia has no intention of invading India; there is not the slightest doubt that Russia is determined, and certain in her heart to attack India whenever she finds an opportunity to do so. . . . The Russians believe that they can go on breaking promises and treaties and advancing further and ever moving onward; on the other hand, the English show either indifference to this constant aggression, or satisfy themselves by taking a corner for themselves, which is a definite proof of England's

weakness and the terror with which she regards Russia."

Nevertheless the Amir has confidence. He disapproves the forward policy, and would like England to give Afghanistan more confidence and more moral and material support, and to allow her ruler to annex the territories of the independent Pathan tribe. "But praise be to Allah!" he says, "both the English and the Afghans have sufficient sense to understand that their safety and strength lie in being united and that danger lies in disunion." With this quotation we must conclude our notice of what is certainly a work of extraordinary and unusual interest.

AUTUMNS IN ARGYLESHIRE.

This is the title of a delightful book by the Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy (Longmans and Co.), which embodies a number of sketches published in the *National Review*, the *Badminton Magazine*, and *Rod and Gun*. The author has a very distinct literary gift, and has prepared a volume which is singularly pleasant to read, and will be valued by all sportsmen and lovers of out-door life. It does not rank far behind Charles St. John's *Wild Sports of the Highlands*, which is a masterpiece of sporting literature. Things have changed very much in the country which Scott described, and sport has become more luxurious and more expensive, though deer forests have not increased in value to the same extent as grouse moors and salmon rivers. One charm of Mr. Gathorne-Hardy's book is that it describes the shooting of one place—Poltalloch, the beautiful property of the Malcolms, just opposite to the Crinan Canal, to which the author has resorted every autumn since the year 1867. The estate comprises upwards of 100,000 acres of moorland and plantations with arable and pasture land in straths and glens. It extends southward along the Sound of Jura to the mouth of Loch Sween in Cantyre, and is bounded on the west by Lochs Crinan and Craignish, and extends north and east along the shores of Loch Awe. This romantic region is a veritable sportsman's paradise, and Mr. Gathorne-Hardy describes with facile pen many a delightful day which he has spent by moor and stream. Like St. John, he evidently could scarcely bring himself to shoot the graceful roe, although he is very proud of his bags. The variety of the sport is very great, and we have never read better description. The author is both a naturalist and a lover of scenery, and his book has the advantage of being illustrated by Mr. Archibald Thorburn, who never fails to interpret well scenes of sporting life. A more attractive volume on sport at home has not appeared for some years.

Vanity Fair presents its readers this week with a very admirable "General Reader" from the masterly pencil of "Spy," who has done so many "living images" for our excellent contemporary, but who has never done better than this representation of Lord Roberts and of eleven of his "officers of fame and service," whose names are household words with us all. They are in their khaki uniform and war paint, and, indeed, it might be thought that the colour had caught on to their faces; but every man is there in his bodily presentment as his friends see him in the life—and full of character, attitude, features, expression, legs and all, without flattery. "Spy" has not tried to idealise—nor to beautify, but he has been real to the last buckle and button. If objection could be made to any detail it would perhaps be justified in the case of Lord Roberts' figure, which seems to be foreshortened unhappily in his chair. Plumer, Hunter, Macdonald, Buller, Baden-Powell, Dundonald, Kitchener, Pole-Carew, White, Carrington, and French, are there to the manner born, and though wives and daughters may find a nose too long or an eye too small, here and there, those who know the men will admit that "Spy" has presented them to the world with unmistakable similitude, and the general public can find no better introduction than—indeed they cannot find so good as—this *Vanity Fair* cartoon.

The Life of a Century, by Edwin Hodder, is a serial publication (George Newnes, Limited) of which we have received the first two parts. It is intended to survey the politics, religion, commerce, art, science, &c., of the century, and the early parts are well illustrated and satisfactory.

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* "Times" History of the War in South Africa. Sampson Low.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY STATIONS Lists, which has been suspended for the past few months, will be resumed with our issue of December 15 next, and will be published on the third week of each succeeding month.



Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1900.

ON A WAR FOOTING.

THE circumstance that at a time when we are at peace with the civilised world, and virtually in alliance with most of the principal Powers, the Navy League should demand that our fleets should be placed on a war footing is a curious commentary upon the harmony of nations. The only possible explanation of such a move on our part that we can conceive would be the discovery of the existence of a plot on the part of two or more of the great sea Powers to fall upon this country unawares with the ultimate intention of dismembering the Empire. Of course we are aware that people do exist who believe in such a plot, because we read their lucubrations in the daily Press; but, as they have never yet produced a tittle of evidence in support of their contention, it is hardly worth while considering them. But the Navy League is another matter altogether. It is a body which, if somewhat pessimistic, is at least perfectly sane, and yet here we find this body urging Government to take a step which must have world-wide results, and yet for which there is apparently no adequate reason whatever. Moreover, the demand, preposterous as it seems to us, does not lack for countenance and support in influential and well-informed quarters. Now, what are we to suppose from this? Either that the Navy League is in possession of some important information as to the projects of foreign Powers, and from a trustworthy source—or and this seems more probable—that the Navy League means by the phrase "a war footing" something very different to what we do. In the former alternative it is not, however, merely one portion of the fleet that should be placed on a war footing; nor would it be sufficient to stop short at this point. The only effective reply to such a project as we have indicated would be immediate action such as, for instance, we took at Copenhagen and the Russians at Sinope. This is the way to nip such plots in the bud. Is it possible, however, to believe that anything in the shape of a combination of European Powers against this country can

exist outside the heated imagination of a few dreamers? We have passed through a good many war scares and are fairly well acquainted with the symptoms, but at present we see none of them. On the contrary, while we are far from saying that we should relax our vigilance or diminish our efforts in the direction of preparing against possible contingencies, such signs as there are seem to point to us to a peaceful beginning of the new century.

There is the other alternative, which is well worth consideration. What is the meaning of placing the Navy on a war footing? By this phrase we understand the mobilisation of the Reserves, the commissioning of every available ship, the cessation of the ordinary educational courses and methods of training, the shepherding of foreign men-of-war, the picketing of the trade routes, and many other measures which must affect and dislocate business and commerce throughout the Empire. And what it means in the movement of the machinery of mobilisation for the Navy and the nation collectively, it means also in a relative sense for every individual ship. Every man-of-war, it is true, is in some measure on a war footing at all times, and yet those who are acquainted with naval life are aware there is yet a great deal to be done in each one of them before she can be said to be prepared for instant battle. Those who have seen a man-of-war ready to fight and expecting to open fire on an enemy will know what we mean. In comparison with the condition of affairs we refer to the so-called evolution of "Clearing ship for action" is but a perfunctory and make-believe business. We can hardly believe that it is the desire of the Navy League that the ships of the Channel and the Mediterranean Squadrons should remain permanently in the state of preparation we have pictured, and yet this, and no less, is what they demand, and is properly described as being on a war footing. And as it is with the ships so with the squadrons of which they are the units. If, for example, Sir John Fisher is instructed to place the force at his disposal on a war footing, is it to be supposed that he will allow it to be scattered as it is now? There are necessarily some ships detached for purposes of training, and others are stationed temporarily at various ports engaged in duties which would either automatically cease, or at least must be dispensed with, in time of war. Not only the internal economy of the ships, their stations, and the composition of the squadrons would be affected by an order to place them on a war footing, but the political effect of such a menacing movement would probably be calculated to bring about the very opposite result to that which could be desired under the conditions now ruling.

It seems necessary, then, to look about for another meaning to this phrase if we are to understand what the Navy League is driving at. We gather from a part of the letter they have issued that they are desirous of seeing the Mediterranean and Channel Squadrons supplied with additional cruisers, and perhaps with some other of those auxiliary vessels which go towards completing the effectiveness of the naval fighting machine. If this is all that they mean by the term "a war footing" we are entirely with them. In both the squadrons they mention there is a lamentable lack of cruisers, if we take as our standard of effective strength the numbers which are supplied when the fleets are mobilised for manœuvres. In the Mediterranean, for example, even including the four ships of the training squadron now there, there are not more cruisers than there are battleships, while in the Channel

the disproportion is still more striking. Affairs in China and South Africa are partly responsible for this state of things, and it is probable that at no previous period of our history since the introduction of steam and steel have we had so many men-of-war in commission. Nevertheless, if more are required, more should be found; the important point to bear in mind being that the various squadrons should be kept at a strength suited to the situation, while it can hardly be seriously disputed that the Government and its naval advisers at the Admiralty or in command afloat are the best judges of what the situation demands. With regard to what we have called adjuncts of a fleet, the auxiliaries, which if not absolutely essential in peace time, will largely increase the mobility and fighting efficiency of our squadrons in time of war, it is at least highly desirable that some of these should be supplied if only for purposes of trial and experience. While, therefore, we cannot help thinking it a mistake to talk about placing fleets on a war footing when so very much less is meant, we acknowledge that, with the qualified meaning of the phrase we assume to be that of the Navy League, they have in this case asked for no more than has many times been suggested as highly desirable by this journal.

Navy Notes.

Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins directs attention to the speed of our cruisers in the current issue of the *Navy League Journal*. The admiral, whose views are most clearly entitled to respect, deplors the lack of speed exhibited by so many of the cruisers built for the British Navy since the Naval Defence Act, his chief point being that we have failed to improve upon the speed of the ships designed ten years ago under the Hamilton programme, whilst foreign navies now possess cruisers capable of steaming 23 knots. The facts given by Sir J. Hopkins are indisputable, facts that may be found tabulated in the "Naval Annual." The British second-class cruisers of the Hamilton programme mostly attained speeds of 19 to 20 knots on trial, and proved very capable steamers on service. We have since increased the tonnage of nearly all classes of cruisers without attaining improvement in speed, whilst in several cases speed has actually declined. The defects of water tube boilers are, of course, partly responsible for our lack of progress, but if the Russians can get 23 knots out of a cruiser of 6,500 tons we should be able to do as much. Admiral Hopkins refers, too, to the success of certain ships built for foreign Powers by our own Elswick Company. Some of these cruisers of 4,000 tons are credited with a speed of 24 knots, whilst no cruiser of equal displacement in the British Navy has ever exceeded a speed of 20 knots under the most favourable circumstances. "Any Commander-in-Chief," writes Admiral Hopkins, "would gladly accept the *Buenos Ayres* type for his second-class cruisers, looking at her enormous speed (23 knots), her good coal storage and armament, rather than the same number of *Astræas*, hampered by compromises which reduce their speed to 19½ knots." The admiral is also of opinion that almost any of our young captains would choose the *Buenos Ayres* type in preference to cruisers of equal tonnage designed by our Admiralty. These comparisons have, to be sure, been made more than once, and the superiority of the Elswick designs cannot seriously be disputed. But the interesting point brought out by Sir J. Hopkins is the failure of our designers to keep pace with the improved speed of foreign cruisers—a matter of vital importance in war. We have reduced the weight of the boilers and enormously increased the steam pressure, yet the increased speed that ought to result is not forthcoming. The admiral scores another point in the tail of his article, asking why the Admiralty are content to contract for 20-knots speed in the case of the four new cruisers for which tenders were recently invited. Why, indeed?

The battle of Gras Pan, in which our seamen and marines did so well, took place a year ago last Sunday. We have not noticed that the anniversary has been celebrated in any way, but surely it is fitting that the occasion should be marked by some function and not allowed to fade out of public recollection. Twelve months having passed away, we are not inclined to reopen the questions raised at the time as to whether the Naval Brigade should have been there, or being there should have been used as infantry, or being used as infantry should have been under the command of a naval officer; all this is now beside the mark. The point to remember is that in no engagement or action of the whole war was greater pluck and gallantry displayed. Canon Rawnsley the other day called attention in the *Times* to the circumstance that in all probability had he lived, young Huddart, of the *Doris*, would have received the Victoria Cross, and in addition to this young midshipman we lost Commander Ethelston, of the *Powerful*, Major Plumbe and Captain Senior, of the Marines, with two blue-jackets and ten marines. Here it was also that Captain Prothero and Lieut. Jones were wounded, while the total casualties were very nearly one-third of the force engaged. We trust that now the war is nearly over and the men from the ships have returned, that an attempt will be made to bring together into one volume some record of the brave achievements and arduous labours of the Naval Brigades in South Africa. The materials exist both for writing the story and illustrating it, and it only requires somebody to put it together in readable shape to make a memento, which all those connected with the Sea Service would prize.

Considerable interest is being expressed at the present time in the possible future of the Naval Ordnance Department. This department is in process of reorganisation and, as we have already stated, it is much to be desired that some naval officers should be appointed to it. The alternative appears to be to appoint civilians, and it is unlikely that these latter can possess that thorough knowledge of guns and all connected with them, which is a necessary qualification. There are now three vacancies in the rank of assistant naval ordnance officer—one vacancy dates from December, 1898, the second from December, 1899, and the most recent from September, 1900. No steps have, we believe, been taken to fill up these appointments permanently, and it is openly stated that a contest is going on amongst those in authority as to whether civilians or Naval and Marine officers should be appointed. Civilians have indeed been temporarily posted to these vacant offices, but not only will it be an injustice to the naval service if they receive the appointments permanently, but from the point of view of efficiency it will also be a mistake. There is no reason to doubt that the views of the officers transferred from the Army who are serving in the department are not in accordance with this suggestion, and we hope that nothing in the shape of vested interests will be allowed to stand in the way of a course which is so eminently desirable on every ground.

It is rumoured that the Admiralty intend creating a rank of accountant officer, on the active list, senior to that of fleet-paymaster, and promoting a dozen officers from the latter grade. We hope that the statement is correct; but at the same time we trust that advancement will be made by selection, in the manner that obtains with the inspectorial grades of the medical and engineer branches, and not by seniority only. Appointments in such a newly-formed position should apply principally to the general depôts at home. It would be somewhat inconsistent to confer them on those who lead the virtually do-nothing existence of an accountant officer in the drill-ships *Clyde*, *Dædalus*, *President*, and *Eagle*, where his services are unnecessary. Hitherto such desirable appointments as coast guard districts and drill ships have been conferred irrespective of seniority. Junior officers obtained them while older men were put to the treadmill of hard labour in Divisions No. 2 at Portsmouth, Plymouth, or Chatham. It would do no harm if promotion to Fleet-Paymaster were also obtained by merit instead of seniority. An officer who has barely kept his head above water

may attain the highest rates of full pay and retirement merely by serving. An application of the official pruning knife would be advantageous to the accountant branch.

From South Africa we have accounts of a gallant action performed some time since by Sub-Lieut. Lecky, of the *Widgeon*. This vessel was, it appears, sent up on the East coast in order to determine if it were possible to land troops through Amatongaland. The vessel took up with her a party of Steinmaker's scouts and also surf-boats. In the attempt to get the men on shore a surf-boat capsized, and as she was rolling over one of the scouts, who was unable to swim, was seen to be in danger of being swept out to sea. Thereupon Mr. Lecky seized a line, and, jumping into the water, swam out to the spot, and was able to pass it to the scout, so that both of them could be dragged on shore. Mr. Lecky is the son of Captain Lecky, R.N.R., the well-known author of "Wrinkles on Navigation." That his gallant conduct will receive recognition goes without saying. We are glad to be able to record such a plucky piece of work.

Lieut. Frederick R. Harrold, of the *Pactolus*, for the second time in succession secured the Hornby Challenge Cup in the fancy-rig handicap sailing race of the Channel Squadron regatta at Arosa Bay last week. A very strong wind prevailed at the time and greatly damaged the chances of several of the sixty-five boats that competed. Captain F. J. Foley, of the *Furious*, would have secured second place but for an accident to his galley's rigging. He was, however, only twenty seconds behind Captain W. Wilson, of the *Resolution*, to whom the mishap gave the advantage. The three afore-named officers managed their boats with admirable ability, demonstrating that seamanship has not yet "gone by the board."

Of the officers who took part in the affair at Obligado, 1845, referred to in our issue of last week, we find that the following are still "with us." Admiral of the Fleet Sir J. Edmund Commerell, V.C. (midshipman), Captain James Kiddle (master's assistant), and General Sir Charles Barnard Read (first lieut.), who were in the *Firebrand*. Admiral Edward Field (midshipman), *Comus*; and Commander C. G. Fegen (midshipman), *Gorgon*. Admiral Thomas Saumarez was a midshipman at the time, but we cannot trace if he was present at the action. Colonel E. O. Domville, R.M.L.I., was also on the station in *Melampus*, but she does not appear to have been in the engagement. The South-east coast of America Station consisted at that period of the *Vernon*, flagship of Rear-Admiral S. H. Inglefield; *Eagle* (now at Liverpool), *Melampus* and *Curagoa*, frigates. The *Cyclops*, *Firebrand* and *Gorgon*, paddle steamers. The *Acorn*, *Comus* and *Grecian*, sailing sloops; and the *Dolphin* and *Spider*, brigantines. This was rather a large squadron, but prize-money was made in those days.

It is rumoured that the Admiralty are negotiating for widening Queen Street, Portsea, the thoroughfare that leads from the main gate of the dockyard to the Lion gate entrance of the Naval Barracks, now under construction. More than a decade back, when the extension of the yard was discussed, the north side of Queen Street was mentioned as the future boundary. A worthy chief engineer of that establishment was asked at the time if he had sufficient space, and replied, "No! not enough to swing a cat in. Push the yard into Queen Street and we may then be able to do our work." Unfortunately such an operation would involve more than the acquisition of existing dwellings, as there are two churches, three chapels, and a brewery to be considered. The household property in the rear of Queen Street is a most undesirable feature. Very old and insanitary houses, stuffed into courts and alleys where fresh air and sunlight never visit, largely obtain. The domiciles adjacent to the dockyard walls and the old convict prison are, we hope, scheduled for demolition on the Admiralty becoming their owners, and the same in respect of the vile slums that exist in the rear of the former Army barracks that are now naval property. It would, undoubtedly, be a costly venture to purchase the whole of this property, but it is unwise to split

up the area. Portsmouth Yard requires enlarging. Sufficient ground to the eastward of the present boundary is hardly procurable, and therefore the First Lord should insist on obtaining the Queen Street locality.

A somewhat curious point was raised at a meeting of the Association of Port Sanitary Authorities in London yesterday week in connection with the exemption of Government vessels from the provisions of the Public Health Act in regard to infectious diseases. The chairman was of opinion that such exemption exposed this country to danger, but he seemed by his remarks to refer more particularly to foreign men-of-war than to our own Government vessels. He instanced the case of a Russian Royal yacht coming up the Thames and having on board a serious case of typhus, and he argued that means should be adopted to prevent the occurrence of such a thing again. Among the other speakers there seemed to be unanimity so far as the necessity of inspection by the local authority of foreign ships goes, and also to some extent of troop-ships, but Dr. Harris, who represents Southampton, said that he hoped the Association would not ask for powers to inspect her Majesty's warships without careful consideration. Surely it would be quite sufficient if the Admiralty and War Office instruct their medical officers to give notice to the local authority on entering a port if they have a case of infectious disease on board. Mr. Smith, who represents Rochester and Chatham, was not of this opinion, and urged the inspection of all Government vessels by the port authorities, and a resolution to this effect was carried by the meeting. As to the exact bearing of this question we are not fully informed at present, but looking merely at the facts cited in support of the resolution it seems to us to partake very largely of that fussy meddling with matters which is unfortunately too frequently characteristic of local authorities.

At Exeter last week, when General Sir Redvers Buller was enrolled as a citizen of that ancient town and presented with a sword of honour, Admirals Sir William Dowell and Sir Alexander Buller, Rear-Admiral Mather Byles and Captain Sir Edward Chichester were present. At the banquet which followed the last-named officer responded for "Our Guests from South Africa," and stated that himself and family were greatly indebted to Sir Redvers Buller, as his (Sir Edward's) eldest son was, with the Naval Brigade, locked up in Ladysmith, and the gallant general got him out. Sir Redvers Buller, who preceded Sir Edward Chichester, in acknowledging the toast, said he was glad to have had the chance of saying something about the transport work, which was performed without a hitch.

Lady Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, wife of the Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the Plymouth Station, has kindly promised to lay the memorial stone of the new Royal Sailors' Home at Devonport on Friday, 14th prox.

THE BRAVERY OF THE BOERS.—"No more contemptible injustice was ever done to beaten enemies than that which by far too great a portion of our usually impartial press has been done to these Dutchmen. Instances of bravery, nay, of heroism, have been so numerous and so sustained that it would be an insult to the doers of the deeds to catalogue them in any way as *lusus naturæ* in dispositions naturally craven; and of collective heroism, without, astonishing in a soldiery brought up in a school of pure individualism. Witness the staunch stand in the trenches at Pieter's Hill, under a rain of huge projectiles the like of which no soldier has ever seen before, or the dash upon Broadwood's guns at Tigerpoort, or the forlorn hope against Wagon Hill, when, if the British Army had not been blessed with souls as bold, it had surely lost a division from its list, and a town from its safe keeping. The British Army can ill brook such enemies being labelled 'cowards.' The Boers are brave men; in the name of fair play, let no one state otherwise, and let all, if possible, refrain from criticism too scathing because their tactics are not ours, because they have a rooted objection to the open, to being surrounded, or to fighting at the bottom of a hill when the top is available to them."—From *Blackwood's Magazine*, December.

Navy Personal.

Admiral Lord Walter Kerr's visit to the *Glory* at Portsmouth, last week, gave rise to a report in some of the daily papers that his lordship would probably relieve Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Seymour on the China station. Nothing could be wider of the mark, as it is a vice-admiral's appointment, and in every way improbable that a senior Naval Lord would be offered such a distant command.

Admiral Sir James Erskine will be sixty-two years of age to-morrow. On Friday next Admiral Edward S. Adeane completes his sixty-fourth year, and Rear-Admiral Pelham Aldrich, Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth Yard, reaches the age of fifty-six the following day.

Admiral Lord Charles Scott was unable to attend the functions at Exeter last week in honour of General Sir Redvers Buller, as the annual meeting of the Royal Albert Hospital necessitated his presence as President of that institution.

Vice-Admiral Sir John A. Fisher has received the Queen's permission to accept and wear the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Osmanieh, which the Sultan of Turkey conferred on him on the occasion of his, Sir John's, visit to Constantinople for the celebration of his Imperial Majesty's jubilee. The gallant flag-officer was awarded the third-class of the Order in 1882 for his services during the Egyptian Expedition.

Rear-Admiral Thomas S. Jackson, in his capacity of Admiral-Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, had the pleasure of presenting a young employé of that establishment with a gold watch and chain and a purse of thirty-three sovereigns on Saturday last, which had been provided by fellow-workmen of the recipient, in appreciation of his gallantry in jumping overboard from the *Implacable* last month and rescuing a shipwright foreman who had fallen into the water from that battleship.

Rear-Admiral H. Fletcher Campbell was present last week at the farewell dinner to Lord Amthill, given on the occasion of his lordship's appointment as Governor of Madras. The gallant flag officer has recently sold his estate Boquhan, Stirlingshire, for £60,000.

Captain Frederick S. Inglefield, of the *Glory*, after leaving Portsmouth on Saturday last for China to relieve the *Centurion*, maintained communication with the *Hector*, depot ship of wireless telegraphy, until he was fifty miles distant from that naval establishment.

Captain Frederick William B. Fisher, of the *Magicienne*, left Zanzibar on Sunday last for Kumayu in consequence of the Somalis having arisen against the administration in the Jebuland province of British East Africa. Commander Murray T. Parke, of the *Blanche*, leaves Devonport next week to relieve him after three years' foreign service.

Captain Casper J. Baker, of the *Blake*, arrived at Plymouth on Monday last with the paid-off crew of the *Renown*, and is to embark a new crew to re-commission the *Empress of India* at Malta.

Captain Frank H. Henderson, of the *Hermes*, pays off that vessel at Devonport on Saturday next, and will probably commission a larger cruiser during the coming month.

Captain Francis J. Foley, of the *Furious*, although unsuccessful in securing the Hornby boat-sailing prize, was able to obtain, as its first possessor, the challenge cup for service-rigged boats of the Channel Fleet, presented by Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson. He was nearly seven hours covering the course in his galley, with anything but a light breeze during the large portion of the race.

Captain J. G. M. Field, of the *Marathon*, left Singapore on Friday in last week to rejoin the East India Squadron from China.

Captain Arthur W. E. Prothero, of the *Arrogant*, left Plymouth on Sunday last to rejoin the Channel Squadron, after a long detention by the dockyard authorities at Devonport, in refitting her. This cruiser was commissioned in January, 1898, being at the time a new ship, and since then a considerable portion of the time has been spent in repairing and re-adjusting her machinery.

Captain Henry Leah, of the *Diadem*, left Plymouth on the 14th ult. for Gibraltar with a lighter, containing coaling plant, in tow, but had the misfortune to lose her off Ushant through stress of weather. In 1864 Captain J. F. B. Wainwright, of the *Black Prince*, towed a tug, for Ascension, as far as Madeira under most unfavourable conditions of weather. Ten years afterwards another tug, the present *Trinculo*, was towed from Portsmouth to the same naval establishment in the month of January by the store-ship *Supply* in virtually smooth water. We regret the bad fortune that attended the trip of the *Diadem*.

Captain Frederick G. Stopford, of the *Pearl*, recently returned from the North America and West India Station, pays off that cruiser at Devonport on Wednesday next.

Captain A. C. Galloway, of the *Scylla*, pays off that vessel at Chatham on Wednesday next.

Commander William R. Cresswell (retired Lieut., Royal Navy), Commandant of the South Australian Naval Defence Force, who commissioned the *Protector*, belonging to that Colony, in August last, and proceeded to China with an Australian contingent, left Hong Kong on Saturday last to return to Adelaide.

Commander Rosslyn E. Wemyss, of the *Niobe*, was entertained by the ward-room officers of that cruiser at dinner, on Tuesday last, at Devonport, prior to leaving them to take up, later on, the appointment of second in command of the *Ophir*, the Orient Company's steamship selected to convey the Duke of York to Australia. Commander Algernon Heneage, recently promoted for his services in South Africa, relieves Commander Wemyss in the *Niobe*.

Commander A. T. Taylor, of the *Hebe*, left Gibraltar on Tuesday last for Portsmouth to pay off that vessel.

Commander Edward F. Inglefield, of the *Swallow*, pays off that sloop at Sheerness on Friday next.

Commander Charles H. Dundas, who temporarily commanded the *Philomel* at the Cape of Good Hope during the recent absence of Captain John E. Bearcroft while commanding the Naval Brigade with Lord Roberts, arrived at Southampton on Saturday last in the Union-Castle steamship *Tantallon Castle*.

Lieut.-Commander A. H. Gordon, of the *Sparrow*, left Sheerness on Tuesday last for Australia to relieve the *Ringdove*.

Lieut. Robert N. Bax, Junior Staff Officer of the *Cambridge*, has been awarded the Royal Humane Society's medal for saving the life of a petty officer at Chatham in August last.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Edward R. M. Crooke, R.M.A. (retired), recruiting staff officer at Edinburgh, is granted an extension of two years in that appointment.

Major and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel C. B. G. Dick, Paymaster of the Plymouth Division during the past seven years, is about to resign that appointment and become Secretary of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, whose station is at Gravesend. Yachting interests in the West of England, especially those at Plymouth, thereby lose a valuable supporter, and the Royal Marine theatre at Stonehouse a most zealous director. Local charities will also regret his departure as he willingly assisted them at bazaars and other functions in aid of their support.

Captain Richard L. Bayliff obtains the adjutancy of the 2nd V.B. Welsh Regiment.

Captain Frederick W. Luard, R.M.L.I., and Lieut. Basil A. Hill, R.M.A., are detailed for the *Empress of India* when recommissioned on the Mediterranean Station.

Captain Walter T. C. Jones, recently awarded the D.S.O. for his services in South Africa, especially during the engagement at Enslin, replaces Major James R. Goddard, of the *Cambridge*, on promotion.

Lieut. Arthur R. Maxwell relieves Lieut. H. A. Morgan in the *Alexandria*.

Lieut. F. G. Tanqueray-Willaume, R.M.A., joins the *Hood* when commissioned to replace the *Thunderer* as port guardship at Pembroke Dock.

Lieut. Leslie Wilson, invalided from South Africa, left for England in the transport *Assaye* on the 14th ult.

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Navy Foreign.

The Russian reinforcement which is now on its way to the Far East, having left Cherbourg and Brest, consists of the new battleships *Poltava* and *Sevastopol*, with five torpedo boats, having altogether seventy-two officers and 1,527 men. The armoured cruiser *Gromoboi* also goes out to Chinese waters, and it is stated that the battleship *Peresviet* will join the flag there, as well as the cruisers *Pallada* and *Variag*, built respectively at St. Petersburg and Philadelphia, as soon as they are ready for service. The squadron will further receive the accession of the torpedo transports *Amur* and *Yenissei* and five more torpedo boats. Next year the battleship *Retvisan*, and the cruisers *Askold*, *Bogatyr*, *Bayan*, and *Novik* will proceed to the station. These additions will make the Pacific Squadron an imposing force, including seven large armour-clads and a great number of first and second-class cruisers. On the other hand it is announced that the Russian Government has ordered all the cruisers belonging to the Volunteer Fleet to resume their commercial functions, with the exception of three which are to remain attached to the Pacific Squadron. Eleven volunteer cruisers will, therefore, return to their commercial work, of which five are at Odessa, four returning from China, and two still in the Far East.

There were some points in the recent report of Rear-Admiral Highborn, chief of the United States Bureau of Construction, which deserve to be noted. He complains that the provision of dry docks—there are at the present time but nine on the east coast—is altogether inadequate for the needs of war, and will scarcely keep pace with the increasing number of ships. He points out that the situation would be most inconvenient, or even disastrous, if war should break out, and he strongly urges that the increase should be in adequate ratio to the increase of the fleet, and that war requirements should always be kept in view.

Another point with which he deals is the question of submarine boats, which he thinks have become quite practicable. He believes there are great possibilities in submarine navigation, and that a knowledge that it was being employed for coast and harbour defence would have a great moral effect upon an enemy:—

"Experience has shown that the appearance of any particular type of fighting craft in sufficient numbers to make its possibilities a factor to be considered, forces modifications in types previously existing. That this should be particularly the case with submarine vessels there is every reason to believe, and there can be little doubt that to the first nations in the field with the new type will accrue not only the advantages which will come from the possession of efficient vessels of this type, but the additional advantage and saving in cost which will result from an early understanding of the new type and the modifications which its introduction will force in existing types."

Admiral Highborn also advocates the building of a wooden sailing ship of 1,600 or 1,800 tons for the training service. He alludes to the controversy as to training under masts and yards, but without expressing a strong opinion upon it, and proposes the building of the vessel chiefly on the ground that all the materials and appliances exist at Portsmouth, N. H., Yard, and that the former, though of the finest quality, would have to be sold for a nominal sum. The cost of the vessel would therefore be a little more than that of the labour involved.

The designs for the five new American battleships, *Pennsylvania*, *New Jersey*, *Georgia*, *Virginia*, and *Rhode Island*, show that they are to be very powerful vessels. A compromise was effected between the advocates of the superposed turrets and the ordinary system of building, and three of the new ships will be on the first-named system, and two upon the latter; but in general dimensions they will be almost the same. The vessels which are to be sheathed and coppered, being those with superposed turrets, will displace about 15,000 tons, and be 435ft. long with 76ft. 10in. beam, and about 24ft. draught. The unsheathed vessels will displace about 400 tons less. The most striking feature will be the armament. Each ship will carry four 12in. guns coupled in the main turrets, and there will be twelve 6in. quick-firers in the battery.

The new feature is the addition of eight 8in. guns. In the first type four of these will be in the superposed turrets, and four in two turrets amidships; while in the other type the guns will be in four turrets, two on each side at the ends of the citadel. The smaller armament will be twelve 14-prs. and twelve 3-prs., and a number of 1-prs. The vessels will have submerged torpedo tubes. Protection will be given by a complete water-line belt, with a maximum thickness of 11in., and from the top of this belt (which is 8ft. wide amidships) will rise 6in. armouring, extending for a length of 245ft. and joining the turrets by bulkheads, thus forming a citadel for the secondary armament. There will be an armoured conning tower and signal tower, and a nickel-steel deck. The use of wood will be strictly limited. The ships will have two 4-cylinder triple-expansion engines of about 19,000 horse-power, the steam being supplied by twenty-four Babcock and Wilcox straight water-tube boilers, and the speed is intended to be at least 19 knots. The complement of each ship will be 703.

The French Mediterranean Squadron is now formed of the following vessels:—*Charles Martel*, 11,880 tons, launched 1893; *Jauréguiberry*, 11,824 tons, 1893; *Bouvet*, 12,200 tons, 1896; *Charlemagne*, 1895, *St. Louis* and the *Gaulois*, both 1896, all three of 11,275 tons. The above are all battleships of the first-class, and although their armament varies, their speed is approximately the same. In addition to the battleships, there are eight cruisers in permanent commission. *Pothuau*, 5,360 tons, belted, launched 1895; *Latouche Tréville*, 4,756 tons, belted, 1892; *Chanzy*, 4,933, belted, 1894; *Cassard*, 3,952, not belted, 1896; *Du Chayla* (like *Cassard*), 1895; *Linois*, 2,345, not belted, 1894; *Galilée*, 2,317, not belted, 1896; *Forbin*, 1,820, not belted, 1888; *Dunois*, 896, launched 1897, a fast torpedo gunboat. Four torpedo boat destroyers are attached to the squadrons. The paper speed of all the above is liable to material discount at sea, but perhaps not in a greater degree than some other fighting ships of other nations.

The *France Militaire* states that with the object of letting the French flag be seen as much as possible Admiral Pottier has decided to divide the ships of his fleet into three groups, and to place them as follows:—The first group will be stationed in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, and will consist of the cruisers *Guichen*, *Pascal*, *Bugeaud*, and *Friant*; the gunboats *Vipère*, *Décidée*, and *Alouette*; the torpedo boats *Takou* and the *Bengali*. This group will have one vessel at Nagasaki, one or more at Che-fu, and the remainder at the base of operations. The second group will be stationed at Shanghai, and will consist of the cruisers *Amiral Charner*, *Chasseloup Laubat* and *Jean Bart*; and the gunboats *Surprise* and *Lion*. The duty of this group will be to watch the Yang-tse and the neighbouring islands, and the coast as far as Fu-Chu. The third group will watch the coast from Fu-Chu to the frontier of Tongking, and will consist of the cruiser *Descartes*, and the gunboats *Styx* (protected), *Avalanche*, *Argus*, and *Vigilante*. The *D'Entrecasteaux*, whose crew has undergone great fatigue, has been sent to Japan in order that the men may enjoy a short period of rest and change.

The French Northern Squadron was somewhat modified in its constitution on November 20, owing to the addition of a fourth admiral. The first division now comprises the *Masséna* (Vice-Admiral Ménard), *Carnot*, and *Amiral Baudin*; the second division, the *Formidable* (Rear-Admiral de Bausset), and *Amiral Duperré*; the third division, the *Bouvines* (Rear-Admiral Mallarmé), *Jemmapes*, *Valmy*, and *Amiral Tréhouart*; while the light squadron includes the *Bruix* (Rear-Admiral Gourdon), *Dupuy de Lôme*, *D'Assas*, *Infernet*, *Fleurus*, and *La Hire*, as well as certain destroyers. It has been decided that the evolutions in the Channel and Mediterranean shall henceforth be identical, and certain of the Mediterranean ships are to be supplied with special signalling masts. The squadron has been reorganised in order to give greater homogeneity to the divisions. The two armoured divisions are credited with a speed of 18 knots, and the first has its main armament coupled in two turrets, while in the second the four turrets are on the quadrilateral principle.

Danzer's Armee-Zeitung, of Vienna, strongly criticises the landing of a brigade from the *Kaiserin Elizabeth* in China. The consequence was that the ship was reduced in her value to an extreme degree, and our contemporary argues that a landing should never be thought of so long as the enemy possesses any force on the water. The losses in such operations as have been undertaken are, moreover, heavy by wounds and disease. It appears that in the case of the *Kaiserin Elizabeth* 60 per cent. of the officers and 45 per cent. of the men were sent ashore.

Mr. Holland, the inventor of the submarine boat, is preparing for an adventurous journey. It is his intention to proceed next February from New York to Lisbon in a submarine boat of special construction. She will be 63ft. long, will burn gasoline fuel, and carry provisions for the inventor and a crew of eight men. The course will be by way of Bermuda and Fayal, and the object is to demonstrate the value of submarine vessels operating from distant bases. A steamer will accompany the boat, which during part of the trip will be submerged.

The November number of the *Marine Rundschau* contains an article by Herr Otto Kretschmer, of the German Naval Constructive Department, embodying a plan for estimating the value of warships. Many such schemes have been propounded, based upon various co-efficients, in which we must confess not to having very great confidence. Herr Kretschmer's purpose is to give a mathematical formula by which the value of ships according to their age, protection, and armament may be estimated. He takes account also of speed, coal expenditure, and the economy of engines and boilers, and includes some other considerations, such as draught. The study is elaborate and evidently careful and conscientious, and we would commend it to the attention of those interested in such things.

WINTER TRAINING.

Lord Wolseley has intimated to the Army his desire that during the winter months commanding officers will arrange for a systematic course of lectures in military subjects to all ranks under their command.

The instruction imparted to officers, in accordance with the Queen's Regulations, is not to be confined to mere question and answer based on the drill-book of the branch of the Service concerned, but will consist of lectures on various subjects, comprising the drill-books of the other arms, minor tactics, the choice of suitable ground for defence, the practice of stratagems, and the customs of war as usually practised by civilised nations in the field, &c. Not less than one lecture of an hour's duration will be delivered weekly. The work may also be occasionally varied by setting simple schemes, or devising situations on a map, and then calling upon officers, irrespective of rank, to work them out. A short time only, 15 or 20 minutes, is the most that should be given in which to solve these problems. Officers will be called on to give verbally the orders they would issue, and their reasons for the action taken. Commanding officers will also call upon officers to lecture who, from previous experience on active service, acquaintance with mounted infantry duties, &c., are in a position to impart information and instruction.

In districts where there is a deputy assistant-adjutant-general for instruction, the general officer commanding will arrange for him to deliver a lecture on some military subject once a fortnight, the choice of subjects resting with the general. These lectures will be attended by all available officers and non-commissioned officers in the garrison.

The lectures to the men, of which there will be not less than one per week, will be delivered by officers commanding squadrons, batteries, and companies. In instructing the men, the system of question and answer is not to be followed; but officers and non-commissioned officers will be called upon to lecture the men in the presence of the captain, and some few questions at the conclusion of the lecture will be put, to test the attention and intelligence of the class. Special attention is to be directed to outposts, accounting, and other kindred duties in the field.

Officers commanding squadrons, batteries, and companies will, further, assemble their non-commissioned officers once a week, and lecture them on one or other of the subjects mentioned in Infantry Drill, Part X., section 219 (2).

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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

9th Lancers.—4025 L.-Cpl. Wells, wounded, Carolina.
17th Lancers.—Lieut. Hon. H. Baring, 3326 Sgt. Paul, wounded, near Driekop, Nov. 24.
Imp. Yeo.—7th Co.: 2249 Cpl. Gee, 2269 Pegg, killed; 2215 MacCormack, 2223 Harrison, wounded, Georgina, Nov. 21. 22nd Co.: 94 Howe, wounded, Harrismith, Nov. 22. 34th: 6262 Sgt. Scott, wounded, Harrismith, Nov. 22; Lieut. Grey, 6268 L.-Cpl. Morgan, wounded, Cornelis River, Nov. 19. 35th: Capt. Lord Denman, wounded, Harrismith, Nov. 22.
Irreg. Horse.—Roberts's: Lieut. Gresson, wounded, Krugersdorp, Nov. 14. Nesbitt's: Curry, wounded, near Phillipolis, Nov. 27. Strathcona's: 286 Deering, injured, fall from horse, Fredericksstad, Nov. 8. Loch's: 115 Bellinger, wounded, Natal Spruit, Nov. 20.
Mtd. Inf.—Thorneycroft's: 6634 Andrews, killed; Lieut. Roos, wounded, Landerspruit, Nov. 16.
Police.—Special: Watson, missing, near Vryburg, Nov. 11. O.R.C.: Lieut. Nieuweyter, prisoner, Nov. 23, near Attilio; body found Nov. 24, apparently murdered. S. A. Constab.: 218 Ballinghall (late C.M.R.), 360 McCarrick, 79 Brumby, 78 Brawall (all late 2nd Northld. Fus.), 45 Fuller, killed, near Bloemfontein, Nov. 16; C. Brown* (late C.I.V.), wounded, Thaba N'chu, Nov. 19. R.H.A.—75198 Black, wounded, Verkfontein, Nov. 21. R.P.A.—81st Batt.: 79398 Davis, wounded, Wilge River, Nov. 19.
R.E.—10th Co.: 1806 Walker, missing, has rejoined. Gren. Gds.—3rd: 2056 Wardle, killed; 3524 L.-Cpl. Clifford, wounded, near Phillipolis, Nov. 27.
Scots Gds.—Lieut. Southey, 1824 Wilson killed; Major Hanbury, 1547 Anderson, 9399 Harley, wounded; 7506 Baker, missing, Tiger's Kloof, Nov. 23.
E. Kent.—2nd: 1697 Col.-Sgt. Swan, 5958 L.-Cpl. Horn, 5708 Black, 5833 Dawson, 1931 A. Brown, 5745 P. Jones, killed; 6003 Cpl. Stone, 5941 L.-Cpl. Nisbitt, 2963 Willey, 1147 Hemsley, 1580 Goodwin, 1050 Want, 1975 Mannings, 6158 Potts, 2521 Savin, 2555 Manning, 1183 Tuff, wounded, Balmoral, Nov. 19.
Lanc.—5674 R. Jones, who died of wounds, Colenso Kopjes, Feb. 27, was incorrectly reported as of S. Lancs. Regt.
Northld. Fus.—2nd: 3357 Bradley, 5283 Bowman, 3137 Bone, 2319 Scanlon, missing, believed unwounded prisoners, Bultfontein, Nov. 21; 3195 Coching, 4655 Templeman, wounded, Sterkfontein, Nov. 23.
R. Fus.—2nd: 3883 Spooner, prisoner, Klerksdorp, July 25, now rejoined, previously reported as of Northld. Fus.; 4263 Halloran, wounded; 7083 L.-Cpl. Lodge, missing, Wilge River, Nov. 23.
Liverpool.—1st: 3240 Sgt. Morris, wounded, Waterval Boven, Nov. 12.
Suffolk.—1st: 836 Atkinson, wounded, Belfast, Nov. 5.
Cheshire.—Simpson, missing, Leeuwspruit, June 14.
Mtd. Inf.: 2857 Sgt. Wardle, wounded, near Bethulie, Nov. 20.
Welsh Fus.—1st: 3907 McCabe, missing, June 3, rejoined Nov. 16; 6026 Richards, missing, has rejoined.
K.O.S.B.—3179 Royce, missing, now at Machadodorp doing duty.
Middlesex.—2nd: 2504 Payne, 5418 English, wounded, Almond's Nek, June 11.
Manchester.—2nd: 5780 McNicholls, 2244 Johnson, 2253 Carey, wounded, Leeuwspruit, Nov. 16; 2424 Foster, missing, Houtnek, May 12, has rejoined.
Cameron's.—1st: 3738 Queen, 3050 Mitchell, missing June 19, rejoined Nov. 16.
Dublin Fus.—2nd: 3503 Byrne, 3847 Dumphy, 6375 McCann, wounded, Almond's Nek, June 11.
R.B.—Mil. Res.: 4373 Emsley, 2427 Gammon (both att'd. 2nd E. Kent), wounded, Balmoral, Nov. 19.

DEATHS REPORTED.

(Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.)

9th Lancers.—3428 Lacy, wounds, Rooikop, April 24, previously reported wounded.
13th Hussars.—2749 Sgt.-Maj. Lightfoot, aneurism aorta, Maritzburg, Nov. 27.

Imp. Yeo.—1st Co.: 9266 Sh.-Sm. Urch, Winburg, Nov. 25. 5th: 329 Baldwin, Pretoria, Nov. 23. 16th: 7208 Cross, Kroonstad, Nov. 21.
Irreg. Horse.—Strathcona's: 157 Scott, accidentally shot, Muzarab, Nov. 21. N.S.W. Bushmen: 201 Grey, Pretoria, Nov. 19. S.A.L.H.: 26 Brown, killed in action, previously reported prisoner, Chieveley, Jan. 19; 1681 Palmer, May 18, 1619 MacDonell, dysentery, May 14, both Modderspruit; 984 Alexander, killed, Klip River Junction, June 10; 1172 McLean, 1072 Cullum, killed, De Beers Pass, March 13, both previously reported missing; 1009 Diack, killed, Klip River Junction, June 10. Kitchener's: 3178 Cpl. Farr-Goodwin, wound, Damhoek, Sept. 21. Nesbitt's: Sgt. Brink, killed, Groot Oliphant's River, Oct. 13; Becker, heart disease, Cookhouse, Nov. 18. Lovat's: 8758 Lockhart, killed, near Phillipolis, Nov. 23. N.Z. Roughriders: 817 Anderson, Pretoria, Nov. 20. 5th: 2689 Cpl. King, Klerksdorp, Nov. 22. Brabant's: 4346 Paulson, Muzarab, Nov. 25.
Mtd. Inf.—Thorneycroft's: Lieut. Pigott, Standerton, Nov. 12. N.Z.: 171 Palmer, Pretoria, Nov. 23. Bethune's: Whitehouse, Mooi River, Nov. 22. Tasm.: 104 Butler, Germiston, June 1. N.S.W.: 376 Fulton, wounds, Kroonstad, Nov. 23.
Mtd. Rifles.—Cape: 3088 Chapman, Kimberley, Nov. 20. Border: 334 Ashe, disease, Ladysmith, Feb. 13.
Police.—Cape: Capt. Crozier, disease not stated, Daniel's Kuil, Nov. 21; 561 Bridger, paralysis and influenza, New Bethesda, Nov. 14. Transvaal Constab.: Hucker (late 598 C.I.V.), Nov. 20; 1108 Turnbull (late 8474 I.Y., 19th), disease not stated, Nov. 23, Pretoria.
R.H.A.—32165 Pigott, Bloemfontein, Nov. 24. "A" Batt.: 70710 Davies, disease not stated, Wynberg, Nov. 22. "J": 71390 Taylor, Nov. 15; 24250 Yates, Nov. 21, Pretoria. "M": 12249 Thomas (attached "P"), dysentery, Reitfontein, Oct. 20. "P": 41285 R. Jones, abscess liver, Pretoria, Nov. 23.
R.F.A.—6325 Coll.-maker Clark, lightning, Pretoria, Nov. 22. 44th Batt.: 66666 Bowman, Kimberley, Nov. 20. Pom-Poms: 21344 Parkes, Pretoria, Nov. 21. Canadian Arty.—355 Sgt. Evatt, disease not stated, Waterval Onder, Nov. 18.
R.G.A.—2880 Garney, Vryburg, Nov. 25. 10th Co. (E.D.): 28222 Johnson, lightning, Wakkerstroom, Nov. 23. Cape Garr. Arty.—174 Rourke, disease not stated, Cape Town, Nov. 23.
R.E.—3685 Childs, Pretoria, Nov. 21. Field T.: 40897 Feamley, Bloemfontein, Nov. 25. Vols., Elect.: 6189 West, Stellenbosch.
Cape Pioneer Rly. Regt.—789 Kramert, pneumonia, Germiston, Nov. 22.
Gren. Gds.—3rd: 7948 Rowley, Nov. 21; 4046 Brindle, Nov. 27, Springfontein; 2610 Trimby, Norvals Pont, Nov. 26.
Coldstream Gds.—1st: 1710 Farrell, Kroonstad, Nov. 21.
R. Scots Mtd. Inf.—5880 Bradfort, Bloemfontein, Nov. 26.
W. Surrey.—2nd: 1497 Keen, dysentery, Nov. 20; 4958 Neville, Nov. 24, Charlestown.
E. Kent.—2nd: 4373 Riley, wounds, Pretoria, Nov. 22. 3rd: 5364 Brill (? disease), Bloemfontein, Nov. 22.
Lanc.—2nd: 5962 Morrison, Bloemfontein, Nov. 24. 3rd: 6462 Stewart, Nov. 23; 6645 Kelly, Nov. 25, Kroonstad.
Warwick.—6th: 2737 Raven, dysentery, Bloemfontein, Nov. 20; 7646 Begley, Middelburg, Aug. 21.
R. Fus.—2nd: 2296 Hall (? 3296 Hull), lightning, Kaalfontein, Nov. 24.
Liverpool Mtd. Inf.—4343 Morrill, killed, Brugspruit, Nov. 19.
Norfolk.—3rd: 4220 J. Smith, Springfontein, Nov. 22. Lincoln.—2nd: 2688 Sgt. Robinson, Nov. 7; 2345 Webster, dysentery, Nov. 21, Pretoria.
Devon.—2nd: 5427 Dorch, Cape Town, Nov. 24. Somerset L.I.—6899 Edwards, Kimberley, Nov. 24. W. Yorks.—2nd: 2415 Heeley, Rustenburg, Nov. 22. E. Yorks.—2nd: 1027 Ray, dysentery, Harrismith, Nov. 23.
Bedford.—2nd: 7818 Pocock, Thabanchu, Nov. 23. Leicester.—1st: 3316 Morris (? disease), Nile May, 16. Yorks.—Mtd. Inf.—5549 Ryan, killed Aug. 26; previously reported wounded, and of Welsh Regt.
Scots Fus.—2nd: 5861 L.-Cpl. Smith, Muzarab, Nov. 25.

S.W. Borders.—3rd: 4522 Davis, Brandfort, Nov. 23. K.O.S.B.—1st: 76665 Lennox, Pretoria, Nov. 20. Ianiskilling.—1st: 5341 Sgt. Clarke, Middelburg, Nov. 22.
Worcester.—1st: 3435 Bridge, Bloemfontein, Nov. 26. E. Lancs.—3rd: 574 Marsh, Brandfort, Nov. 25. D.C.L.I.—3769 Tozser, killed, Waterval Boven, Nov. 23. W. Riding.—5698 Hawkswill, Nov. 20. 1st: 5931 L.-Cpl. Taylor, Nov. 22, Pretoria.
Dorset.—2nd: 2973 Martin, pneumonia, Charlestown, Nov. 21.
Oxford L.I.—1st: 4089 Cole, Standerton, Nov. 21; 3745 Morris, Kroonstad, Nov. 26.
Northampton.—5145 L.-Cpl. Holt, Klerksdorp, Nov. 18. 2nd: 955 Caglin, dysentery, Kroonstad, Nov. 25. Berks.—Vol. Co.: 6796 Rivers, Glen, Nov. 26.
W. Kent.—2nd: 3664 Capon, dysentery, Nov. 23; 1744 Mundry (? 1745 Munday), wounds, Nov. 18, Frankfort, Vol. Co.: 6948 Sgt. Everleigh, Norvals Pont, Nov. 22. Yorks L.I.—4264 Beckett, Johannesburg, Nov. 20. Middlesex.—2nd: 8317 Kelly, Nov. 21; 5293 Dempsey, dysentery, Nov. 26, Newcastle.
K.R.R.—1st: 728 Raven, Ladysmith, Feb. 12. 3rd: 5912 Finbow, dysentery, Standerton, Nov. 26. Wilts.—2nd: 2663 McHugh, Nov. 21; 4235 Foster, dysentery, Nov. 25, Pretoria; 2124 Sheppard, wounds, Fouriesberg, July 30.
Gordons.—2nd Vol. Co.: McGilivray, Greenpoint, Nov. 15, proper number is 116.
Cameron's.—1st: 1142 Baigent, Lindley, Nov. 11. Irish Rifles.—2nd: 3444 Bashford, Nov. 23; 2311 Scammell, dysentery, Nov. 24, Bloemfontein. Irish Fus.—2nd: 4191 Braisby, wounds, Colenso, Feb. 23.
Arg. and Suth.—1st: 4927 Kennedy, Rustenburg, Nov. 24. 4th: 4791 L.-Cpl. McKendrick, dysentery, Kroonstad, Nov. 26.
Munster Fus.—1st: 6329 O'Malley, Kimberley, Nov. 21. Dublin Fus.—2nd: 6800 Connor, Johannesburg, Nov. 25.
R.B.—Mil. Res.: 4373 Emsley, wounds, Pretoria, Nov. 22.
Durban L.I.—1465 Shoemith, disease, Durban, Sept. 21. Vols.—Grahamstown: 1st: 844 Benohke (? disease), Cradock, July 26. Queenstown: Faudry, Winburg, Nov. 27. D. of Edinburgh's O.: Sutherland, drowned, Kimberley, Nov. 22.
A.S.C.—9974 Woods, 15938 Howard, both dysentery, Middelburg, Nov. 20; 14360 Brittain, lightning, Nov. 22; 8309 Champion (att'd. R.F.A.) dysentery, Nov. 23, Pretoria. 24th Co.: 12448 Hibbert, Pretoria, Nov. 25. 27th: 11493 Cpl. Mayes, Mafeking, Nov. 27. St. John's Amb.—1505 Siddie, Standerton, Nov. 21. Imp. Yeo. Hosp.—Saunders, heart disease, Maitla nd Nov. 27. Imp. Bearer Co.—Davis, Standerton, Nov. 23.

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Welsh Fus.—2nd: 5123 Corben, enteric, Peking, Nov. 23; 3784 Hanlon, ague, Tien-tsin, Sept. 21; 4441 Burgoyne, drowned, Tungchow, Sept. 4.

MESSRS. W. D. and H. O. Wills, Limited, in conjunction with Messrs. Holt and Holt, their agents in South Africa, cabled to Lord Roberts offering 1,000,000 of their cigarettes as a Christmas gift to the troops at the front. Lord Roberts has cabled the following reply from Johannesburg:—"Please accept hearty thanks of self and army for handsome present of cigarettes; they will be greatly appreciated.—LORD ROBERTS."

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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 21.

Royal Marines.—Gmrmr. and Hon. Major John Burtenshaw (retired list), R.M.L.I., is appointed Recruiting Staff Officer, 2nd Class, at Glasgow, vice Brown, completed period of appointment (Nov. 23).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 23.

Rev. John H. S. Bailey, B.A., Rev. George S. Kewney, B.A., Francis H. Batchelor, Esq., B.A., appointed Naval Instrs. (Nov. 12).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Lient. W. H. Owen placed on the retired list, with permission to assume rank of Commander (Nov. 19).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 24.

Staff-Engr. A. Kerr promoted to Fleet-Engr. (Nov. 15).
Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub.-Lient. S. G. S. McNeil to be Lient. (Nov. 22).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 26.

In accordance with provisions of Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Staff-Capt. J. Bell Johnson placed on retired list, with permission to assume rank of Capt. (Nov. 26).

Clerk C. H. Carroll promoted to Asst.-Payr. (Oct. 18).

(From Friday evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 27.

Gunners Samuel T. Marchant and Theodore Bye promoted to Chief Gunners (Nov. 1).

Royal Marine Artillery.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. Denning, with seniority immediately following Lient. E. Wright (July 1, 1898), F. G. Lane-Poole, R. E. Kilvert, P. R. Heycock, J. W. Hudleston, G. W. Lushington, C. G. G. Crawley, J. E. Van der Viste (Jan. 1, 1899).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 28.

In accordance with Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Chaplain Rev. A. Baker, M.A., placed on Retired List (Nov. 9).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieuts. H. G. H. Pye and N. Fletcher to be Lieuts. (Nov. 26).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 23.

Lieutenant.—J. D. Rogers to Terror (Nov. 22).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 24.

Lieutenants.—H. Blackett (1st), H. M. K. Betty (N), D. A. H. Larking, M. G. Philpott, to Empress of India (Nov. 23). H. G. Verker (T), P. Franklin, C. E. Cundall to Empress of India; J. H. Jones to Rodney;

G. M. Marston to Hood (N) (undated). A. H. Ozzard to Collingwood (1st) (Nov. 20). F. G. R. Clarke to Colossus (Nov. 28).

Sub-Lieutenant.—C. V. Usborne to Empress of India (Nov. 23).

Midshipmen.—J. E. N. Murdoch, H. D. W. Macpherson, H. Spencer, V. R. N. Porter, E. Q. Carter, R. Gregory, O. T. H. Phillips, H. R. Clifton-Mogg, B. Bannerman, W. G. H. Cree, V. M. Cooper, P. F. Newcombe, C. R. Dane to Empress of India, reappointed on recommissioning (undated).

Fleet-Engineer.—W. H. Grant to Empress of India (undated).

Engineers.—W. C. Morcom to Pembroke for Contest (Nov. 5). G. T. Paterson to Pembroke for Contest, G. N. Leslie to Empress of India, J. L. Kimber to Pembroke for Reserve, P. Wheeler to Wildfire for Reserve (Nov. 23).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 26.

Lieutenant and Commander.—A. B. Baker to Victoria for Vulture (Nov. 26).

Engineer.—R. W. Martell to Victory for Vulture (Nov. 26).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 28.

Commander.—F. K. C. Gibbons to Blenheim (Jan. 1).
Chief Engineer.—E. A. Short to Vivid for Hermes, on paying off (undated).

Engineer.—J. R. Wilson to Vivid for Hermes (undated).

Fleet-Surgeon.—G. S. Smith to Blake, for medical charge on voyage to Malta (Nov. 27), and to Empress of India (undated).

Surgeon.—R. R. Fasson, M.B., to Blake for voyage to Malta (Nov. 27), and to Empress of India (undated).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 29.

Staff-Commander.—R. J. Rogers to Vivid, for Queen's Harbourmaster at Plymouth Sound (Nov. 26).

Staff-Paymaster.—W. D. Clark to Empress of India (undated).

It is decided that all officers returning from South Africa shall be allowed 61 days' leave from the date of debarkation.

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THE Forum (of New York), in an article from the pen of Major Arthur Griffiths, makes the following suggestion as to the future of the Intelligence Department:—"Enough has been adduced perhaps to prove that it has rendered very valuable services to the State. Yet it cannot be denied that its sphere of usefulness might be extended. It is much handicapped by limited means, both as regards money and men. The work cast upon it is often costly, or it should cost much if adequately executed; yet the funds at the disposal of the office are meagre. It can command no more than a beggarly allowance for travelling expenses, which is eked out to the utmost, and made to cover the expenses of small special expeditions of inquiry—of officers sent out on a particular mission. But the Intelligence has no share or part in the secret service money allotted by Parliament to be spent without account rendered. A portion of this grant, which is held exclusively by the Prime Minister and used as he thinks fit, may now and again be allowed by him to the Intelligence for the execution of some particular service; but that department should be in a position to draw upon funds of its own. Men also cost money to the extent of extra allowances or the payment of substitutes, and there should be no stint in the supply of staff or the retention of officers of proved value to the department. Judicious development is, in short, what the Intelligence most needs—an increase of means and a larger authority. We may hope that its claim, both from past services and those yet to be rendered, may entitle it to full consideration, if ever the military institutions of the nation are revised and reformed.

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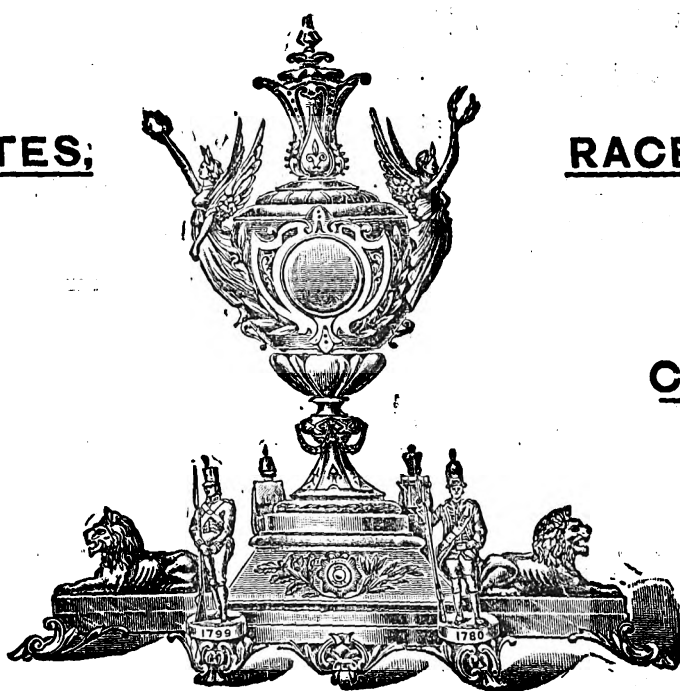
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The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 27.

5th Lancers.—Capt. E. O. Wathen seconded for service on Staff (June 16).

9th Lancers.—Lieut. Lord Charles C. Bentinck to be Capt., vice Hon. C. H. C. Willoughby, seconded (Nov. 8).

13th Hussars.—Capt. A. H. M. Taylor seconded for service on Staff; Supy.-Capt. K. MacLaren to be Capt., vice A. H. M. Taylor (June 11).

19th Hussars.—Capt. H. G. De Pledge seconded for service on Staff (March 28).

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

1st Bn.—Temp. Lieut.-Col. E. G. W. Chaloner resigns command of battalion (Nov. 28). Lieut. W. J. R. Marsh to be Capt. with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (April 18). Lieut. C. G. M. Adam resigns his commission.

2nd Bn.—Promotion of Qrmer-Sergt. M. Hunt to Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army, antedated to June 23.

3rd Bn.—Temp. Major R. F. T. Gascoigne to command Bn., with temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army (Aug. 21); Temp. Capt. H. B. de la P. Beresford-Peirse, from Adjt., to be 2nd in Command, with temp. rank of Major in Army (Aug. 21); Capt. R. T. O. Sheriffe resigns his commission (Sept. 26); promotion to Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army, of Lieut. R. L. Birkin, antedated to June 19; Lieut. H. H. Wilson to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (Sept. 26); promotion of Sergt. E. T. Whitehead to Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army, antedated to June 19; Sergt. Thomas Philip Barber (Sept. 11) and Sergt. W. G. A. Vallance (Sept. 26) to be Lieuts., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.

4th Bn.—Pte. Bertram H. G. Arkwright to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (Oct. 25).

5th Bn.—Lieuts. J. T. Lutley (Sept. 3) and N. E. Money (Oct. 20) to be Capts., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army; Lieut. E. A. Knight resigns his commission (July 17); Corpl. Edward A. S. Gell to be Qrmer., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (Oct. 6); Sergt. J. R. Benwick (May 12); Pte. Raymond T. Pelly (July 10); Pte. George A. Weir (July 17); and Cpl. Reginald Smart (Sept. 3), to be Lieuts. with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.

6th Bn.—Lieut. R. W. Purvis to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (Nov. 1); Lieut. A. C. Campbell, from 14th Bn., to be Lieut. (Nov. 16).

7th Bn.—Lieut. A. M. Myburgh resigns his commission.

8th Bn.—Lieut. C. H. Bibby-Hesketh resigns his commission.

10th Bn.—Regtl. Sergt-Major Harry Houghton to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (May 7).

14th Bn.—Major Sir A. Lamb, Bart., resigns appointment of 2nd in Command; Pte. W. C. Cun-

ninghame to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (Nov. 16).

15th Bn.—Pte. Hon. Eric Thesiger to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (Oct. 29).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Capt. (District Officer) R. Price to be Major (District Officer), on augmentation.

Lieuts. (District Officers) to be Capts. (District Officers):—R. Saunders on Seconded List; G. Clark, vice R. Price; W. R. Arnold and H. G. W. Jennison, on augmentation.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Major A. W. B. Gordon retires on retired pay.

Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. are antedated:—L. H. D. Broughton to June 14, vice W. J. K. Rettie; H. E. Carey to June 16, vice A. M. Perreau, appointed Div. Adjt.; H. W. Atlay to June 18, on augmentation; C. L. O'Malley to June 19, vice J. F. N. Birch, promoted; G. T. Mair to June 25, on augmentation; S. F. Stallard to June 29, in succession to Major W. A. M. Thompson, who holds a Staff appointment; C. St. L. G. Hawkes to June 30, vice C. H. de Rougemont, promoted; A. S. Cotton to July 26, in succession to Major H. Biddulph, employed in China; H. B. Phipps to July 28, on augmentation; A. G. Arbuthnot to Aug. 8, vice H. F. Dawson, seconded; H. A. Koebel to Aug. 22, vice F. Lyon, seconded; L. B. Montrésor to Aug. 30, vice H. G. Lloyd, appointed Div. Adjt.; C. D. Hope to Sept. 1, on augmentation; H. A. L. H. Wade to Sept. 8, vice B. R. Kirwan, seconded; H. P. E. Coode to Sept. 14, vice W. E. Wingfield, seconded; A. B. Forman to Sept. 15, vice N. E. Tilney, seconded; G. H. Stobart to Sept. 17, vice E. G. Cheke, appointed Div. Adjt.; A. E. B. Fair to Sept. 22, vice F. A. G. Y. Elton, promoted; R. A. Birley to Oct. 1, vice W. Thwaites, appointed Div. Adjt.; F. T. Brown to Oct. 6, on the Seconded List; H. F. E. Lewin to Oct. 6, vice J. C. G. A. Hankey, appointed Div. Adjt.; W. E. Edwards to Oct. 12, on the Seconded List; R. E. Paley to Oct. 12, vice J. Dalby, appointed Div. Adjt.; E. C. W. D. Walthall to Oct. 15, vice H. W. Taylor, killed in action; E. M. Conolly to Oct. 23, vice C. H. Wilson, appointed Div. Adjt.; M. J. F. Fitzgerald to Oct. 26, vice F. E. L. Barker, appointed Div. Adjt.; W. A. S. Gemmell to Oct. 31, vice E. J. Duffus, promoted.

Lieut. A. D. H. Grayson to be Capt., vice H. Ramsden, appointed Div. Adjt. (Nov. 1).

2nd Lieut. R. Oldershaw resigns his commission. Name of 2nd Lieut. Edmund Gerald FitzGibbon is as now described, not as stated in *Gazette* of Oct. 5.

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Capt. W. J. K. Rettie to be Adjt., vice Capt. H. L. Powell, vacated appointment. (June 14.)

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Promotions to Major of undermentioned Capts. are antedated:—W. H. Mills (July 13), employed on the Staff; W. L. Farman (July 13), vice N. W. H. Du Boulay, employed on special service in China; F. L. Donaldson (Sept. 19), vice A. C. Currie, appointed to the Staff. C. W. Brownlow (Oct. 10), on augmentation.

Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. are antedated:—H. W. Ravenhill (July 13), vice W. L. Farman, promoted; J. Grose (July 26), vice C. Howard Vyse, appointed Instr. in Gunnery; C. F. L. Mulliken (Sept. 15), vice C. M. Nuttall, seconded; B. R. B. Ram-baut (Oct. 10), vice C. W. Brownlow, promoted.

Capt. V. L. Beer seconded for service as Commandant, Permanent Garrison, Albany, West Australia. (Oct. 26). Lieut. W. H. McGowan, from British Guiana Militia, to be 2nd Lieut.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. C. Oxley, vice A. W. Rickman, seconded; A. F. Douglas, vice W. H. Wild, appointed Adjt.; J. E. V. Isaac, vice A. C. Girdwood, promoted.

Norfolk Regt.—Capt. A. H. Luard to be Major, vice Bt.-Lieut.-Col. H. R. B. Donne, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay. (Sept. 8).

Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. H. de St. P. Bunbury to be Lieut., vice E. B. Pusey, resigned (Nov. 17).

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Capt. E. Christian seconded for service on Staff (July 13).

Cheshire Regt.—Capt. W. H. Anderson seconded for service on Staff (June 6).

South Wales Borderers.—Capt. Thomas S. Marquis and Robert P. Yates seconded for service on Staff. (June 4). Supy. Capt. F. M. Gillespie to be Capt., vice T. S. Marquis (June 4).

Gloucester Regt.—Lieut. Guy M. Shipway seconded for service on Staff (July 28).

Dorsetshire Regt.—Capt. A. A. Chichester seconded for service on Staff (June 13).

South Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. M. A. Ord to be Capt., vice N. M. Lynch, deceased, and 2nd Lieut. E. C. Fane to be Lieut., vice M. A. Ord (Nov. 14).

Essex Regt.—Officers seconded for service on staff:—Capt. B. A. Warry (Aug. 9); Lieut. G. W. Howard (March 5). Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts., antedated:—W. A. Jacomb, vice G. W. Howard (March 5); H. L. Mathews, vice F. N. Parsons, killed in action (March 11); A. G. N. Wood, vice G. M. H. Stirling, promoted (March 23); G. H. Raleigh, vice W. H. Kirk, deceased (April 18).

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Lieut. A. H. Buchanan-Dunlop, seconded for service on Staff (July 12).

Royal West Kent Regt.—Lieut. J. W. O'Dowda to be Capt., vice E. V. O. Hewett, seconded; 2nd Lieut. P. S. Hall to be Lieut., vice J. W. O'Dowda (Oct. 27).

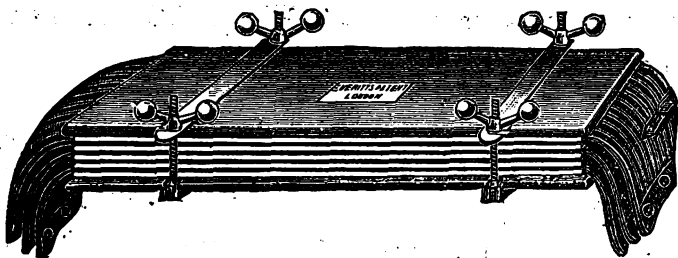
Wiltshire Regt.—Major H. A. Stock retires on retired pay (Nov. 28).

North Stafford Regt.—Capt. S. C. G. F. Astell seconded

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3rd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. B. G. Bryant, J. L. Lovibond, J. W. Morrison, P. N. B. Haggie, H. O. Roberts, F. C. Garrett, and R. P. R. Lyle to be Lieuts.

2nd V.B. Royal Warwick Regt.—Capt. A. Welch, from 1st V.B. Leicester Regt., to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. C. W. Little, O. K. Winterton, E. M. Jones, J. M. Knox, and P. J. Locke to be Lieuts.

1st V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. J. L. Mackenzie to be Inst. of Musketry (Nov. 3). 3rd V.B.—Albert B. Anderson, Arthur Campbell, Ernest P. A. Bower, N. Papayanni, and Percy J. S. Overton, to be 2nd Lieuts. 1st Cadet Batn.—W. J. P. Lawless to be Hon. 2nd Lieut.

4th V.B. Devon Regt.—James H. Norman and Arthur G. Gurney to be 2nd Lieuts. (Supy.)

1st V.B. Suffolk Regt.—Capt. A. E. Smith resigns his commission.

3rd (Cambridgeshire) V.B. Suffolk Regt.—Capt. F. Grounds resigns his commission. 4th (Cambridge Univ.) V.B.—Capt. F. H. A. Gray and Lieut. T. W. Clayton resign their commissions; Lieut. H. Brown and 2nd Lieut. K. C. Browning to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. J. C. Thompson, E. Watermeyer, and W. A. Smith to be Lieuts.

1st V.B. Somerset L.I.—2nd Lieut. P. Kitchen resigns his commission. 3rd V.B.: Lieut. E. B. Graves-Knyffton to be Inst. of Musketry.

1st V.B. West Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. J. C. R. Husband granted hon. rank of Major.

2nd V.B. East Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. Green to be Lieut.

Cadet Corps attached to 2nd (Hertford) V.B. Bedford Regt.—Hon. Capt. J. Parsons to be Capt. (July 1); George H. Gowing to be Lieut. (Nov. 15).

1st V.B. Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt. and Hon. Major H. O. Hutchinson resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and wear uniform of

Batn.; Lieut. J. Whitehead to be Inst. of Musketry (Nov. 8). 3rd V.B.—Capt. L. W. H. Zimmermann resigns his commission; Capt. D. T. Seckham, Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Adj. on increase of establishment (Nov. 15).

1st V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—A. W. L. Butler to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Lanark.—Lieut. W. M. Sime resigns his commission. Cadet Corps (Bristol Grammar School) attached to 1st V.B. Gloucester Regt.—J. G. Holmes to be Capt.

3rd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Capt. P. C. Bates resigns his commission; Lieuts. W. Clemence and A. P. Drayson to be Capt.

Cadet Corps (Richmond County School) attached to 3rd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Hon. Capt. A. E. Buckhurst to be Capt. (July 11).

1st V.B. West Riding Regt.—Capt. J. B. Howard to be Inst. of Musketry; 2nd Lieut. W. A. Laxton to be Lieut.; Robert H. Goldthorp and William B. B. Yates to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st (Cumberland) V. B. Border Regt.—Capt. F. W. Halton to be Inst. of Musketry (Nov. 14).

Cadet Corps (Brighton College) attached to 1st V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—Herbert S. Davis to be Lieut.

4th V.B. Hampshire Regt.—Capt. B. H. Boucher, Hampshire Regt., to be Adj., vice Major E. S. Crofts, whose period of service has expired (Nov. 12).

3rd V.B. South Stafford Regt.—Capt. W. H. Haden to be Inst. of Musketry (Nov. 1).

Cadet Corps (Sherborne School) attached to 1st V.B. Dorset Regt.—Hon. Capt. W. B. Wildman to be Capt. (July 1); Henry Dunkin to be Lieut.; Godfrey M. Carey to be 2nd Lieut.

1st (Pembroke) V.B. Welsh Regt.—Lieuts. Joshua Lloyd and Arthur S. Richards to be 2nd Lieuts.; John R. Evans to be Surg.-Lieut. 3rd V.B.: Lieut. J. Evans resigns his commission.

6th (Fife) V.B. Royal Highlanders.—Alexander M. Stewart to be 2nd Lieut. (extra supy.).

1st (Oxford Univ.) V.B. Oxford L.I.—Charles H. Cotesworth and Arthur M. St. C. Alfrey to be 2nd Lieut. (extra supy.).

1st V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Lieuts. E. Stowell and F. W. Foley to be Capt., and to remain supy.; Lieut. W. Dryden to be Capt.

1st V.B. Northampton Regt.—William Dulley and Albert C. Henson to be 2nd Lieuts.

17th (North) Middlesex.—Lieut. F. J. W. A. Wint to be Capt.

2nd (South) Middlesex.—Henry H. Comyn to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.).

Cadet Corps attached to the 13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster).—Rev. Henry B. Foster to be Capt. 2nd London: Arthur J. Genese to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Wiltshire Regt.—Lieut. G. W. Bartholomew resigns his commission.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish).—John R. Divino to be 2nd Lieut. (extra supy.).

14th Middlesex (Inns of Court).—Arthur M. Ware, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

15th Middlesex (Customs and Docks).—Capt. and Hon. Major W. J. Hornblower resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank, and wear uniform of corps.

16th Middlesex (London Irish).—Lieut. H. F. A. Roche to be Inst. of Musketry; 2nd Lieut. E. C. R. Armstrong resigns his commission.

20th Middlesex (Artists).—Charles F. H. Greenwood to be 2nd Lieut.

24th Middlesex.—2nd Lieut. C. E. E. Labouchere resigns his commission.

1st Tower Hamlets.—Norman Duncan-Teape and Robert E. Jones to be 2nd Lieuts. (supy.).

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Nov. 28.]

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DEATH.

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THE OLD BOGEY.

THE vapourings of certain French Colonels under the Second Empire no doubt contributed largely to the Volunteer movement in 1859. It was said that the Orsini plot against Napoleon III. had been hatched in London, and some of the sycophantic seniors in the French army were eager to invade this country, which then, as now, was deemed defenceless. To-day General Mercier brings openly before the French Senate his views upon the possibility of making a hostile descent upon our shores. He bases his belief upon the alleged failure of our troops in South Africa: "The British Army (in his opinion) gallant and sound as it was, was no longer equal to the expectation of the country." Again, he lays stress upon the many instances in history when the British Navy mutinied "in the very moment of battle." From these somewhat thin, vague premises General Mercier argues that a landing in England is "not beyond realisation," and in this opinion he claims to be supported by "many high military personages." It is also, he told the Senate, "the opinion of Baron Von der Goltz," the eminent German strategist. It may be well to assure General Mercier that if he cares to pursue his investigations he will find still stronger endorsements of his views. There are schemes fully worked out for the invasion of England in the secret drawers of every European War Office; the subject is a favourite excursus for the military students of all nations. The final verdict was given by the great Von Moltke, who unhesitatingly affirmed that a descent was perfectly feasible, but he added his famous rider. It would be possible,

he declared, under certain, and by no means far-fetched or visionary conditions, to land a force of one or two hundred thousand men in England, "the difficulty would be to get them out again."

Yet complacency in such a matter of life and death cannot be too strongly deprecated. War has ever been full of astonishing and fatal surprises. Because none of the threats so often heard have ever gone beyond words, we should not conclude that invasion will never be tried and possibly accomplished. The truest wisdom is to be always ready—the strong man armed keepeth his house in order—and however inept the recent utterances of General Mercier, they show at least what aspirations are in the minds of our nearest neighbours. It behoves to narrowly examine our defensive army, especially in the light of such a danger as the sudden mobilisation of 200,000 invaders, their successful passage of the Channel, their rapid disembarkation, and no less rapid advance in overwhelming strength against their "principal objective," London.

Let us take up each item in turn, weighing the *pros* and *cons*—the chances for and against accomplishment. There would not be the slightest difficulty in the first, although it is taken a little too much for granted that absolute antecedent secrecy could be maintained as to the gathering of troops, their concentration upon the coast and railroads leading there. Nor does it seem likely that the necessary tonnage—a fleet of some hundreds of transports—could be collected at the ports without some betrayal of the movement. The warnings conveyed might not be early, but they should suffice to put the British Navy on the alert, provided always that it had not decoyed to a distance, a favourite postulate with the supporters of invasion. It is their fashion to exclude the probable—and as some of us believe the certain—action of our fleet in hindering or impeding the descent, a notion that may be classed with General Mercier's hope that the bluejackets might mutiny at the psychological moment. A more reasonable assumption is that the first line of defence—the chief bulwark of the realm—would hardly be found wanting on such a supreme occasion. But let us imagine, for the sake of argument, that whether by evading or overcoming our fleet, the landing had been effected, what remains? Are we to accept General Mercier's serene conclusion that the road would be open for an unopposed advance upon London? Should we in truth possess no Army in being; no sufficient forces—horse, foot, or guns; no organisation for putting them quickly in the field; no means for offering resistance, even of an imperfect and inadequate kind? The answer may not be entirely reassuring, but the situation is not quite so hopeless as too sanguine enemies and too pessimistic fellow countrymen would have us suppose. Last summer, no doubt, when the strain of the Boer war was abnormally severe, a situation was created which might have been seized by a watchful enemy, and the same may recur. Even then we might yet have made a

good show, but the necessity happily did not arise. Nor need we in future be subjected to any attack we could not readily face by using ordinary care. The defensive capabilities of this country are more than sufficient to protect us if they are properly utilised. The numbers available are more than adequate if effectively organised; the scheme of mobilisation is good, and could easily be perfected. But we must have more method, a more symmetrical system, more practical tests. The various items of the whole array must be put on a sound serviceable footing—the men fully trained, *matériel* amply provided, every unit held at all times fit and ready to take the field. Within our limited area, literally honeycombed with railways, concentration is feasible from the longest distances in the very shortest time; the easy and immediate movement of bicyclists as fighting forces to the points first threatened has been demonstrated by Sir Frederick Maurice; we have, above all, a country naturally adapted for defence, in which every lane may be made a line of entrenchment, every hillside a fortress. The lessons of the Boer war have been learnt at bitter cost, but their value remains with us, and will be appreciated when we ourselves are on the defensive. It is in no spirit of bombast that we are inclined to bid General Mercier and his legions to come and do their worst.

The old bogey may be for ever laid if our rulers will but make the most of the undoubted powers we possess, actual and latent, of holding every enemy at bay.

THE KAISER AND MR. KRUGER.

IN politely declining to receive ex-President Kruger, His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor has rendered Great Britain no slight service. The torrent of interested and cleverly promoted gush let loose in France threatened dangerous consequences. The danger, let us hope, has been arrested, since the ominous tide flowing whither no man could see, has been stemmed by the timely action of the Kaiser taken at the critical moment, and prompted by the instinct of true statesmanship that would guard the best interests of a great and rising Empire. Mr. Kruger's triumphal progress from Marseilles to Paris, and thence to the frontier of Belgium, has been witnessed by this country with a composure almost amounting to indifference. Yet it was an astonishing spectacle. Due partly to clever manipulation in its initial stages, but also very greatly to the excitable character of the race, and the hatred of Great Britain that has unfortunately become second nature with no inconsiderable section of the French people, a sudden enthusiasm for the cause of the Boers was kindled, which ran like wildfire through the masses. The influence of this apparently spontaneous outbreak made itself immediately felt, as though it were a mandate from the nation, in the reception accorded by the President of France to ex-President Kruger, and in the votes of respectful sympathy with him

passed by the Chamber of Deputies, and the Senate. It was perhaps scarcely surprising that the echoes of the shouting of the almost frenzied mobs of France should have reached beyond her northern border, and prepared on a smaller scale like scenes in the towns of Belgium; but to the King of the Belgians and the Government of that prosperous little kingdom, it was no light matter that a British Consul and his family should be hooted and pelted with eggs in the streets of Liège. Thus was the evil spreading like a prairie fire, and had it continued its baneful course with its initial success unabated, as its promoters so ardently hoped and wished, while it might have failed to restore to the South African Republics their lost independence, it might have set all Europe in a blaze.

Mr. Kruger has been ill-advised to come to Europe on such a mission at the present time, when the troops of the great Powers are engaged in the Far East in a combined attempt to bring the guilty Court of the Celestial Empire to its knees. He now understands his position better, and the failure of his mission must be patent even to him, but it has required the strong personality and the decided action of the Kaiser to enlighten him. He will now be well-advised, and will gain the sympathy of many who look at him askance, if, convinced that he is the champion of a cause irretrievably lost, he will exert what influence he may still possess with the fighting burghers to induce them to lay down their arms, and will himself retire to some quiet retreat where he may end his eventful life in peace.

With every desire to avoid ungenerous words towards a fallen foe, it is impossible to repress a feeling of indignation at Mr. Kruger's attempt to promote his cause and arouse hatred against this country, on alighting on French soil, by misrepresenting the British soldiers in South Africa as barbarous in their methods of carrying on the war. Consciousness, it surely must have been, of the falsity of this charge that compelled him later on to explain that, in accusing our troops, he spoke as the head of a State, but that as head of a family he had nothing but thanks for Lord Roberts for his consideration towards those of his own whom he has left behind. We turn with pleasure from the sorry spectacle that Mr. Kruger and the French nation have seen fit to provide for the delectation of the world, to the noble words of Lord Roberts in his farewell to the Army in South Africa on giving up his command. The eloquent tribute he pays to the excellence of the Army he quits with unfeigned regret will take its place in history, as the worthy closing of the drama in which, for nearly a year of constant and arduous work, he has been the chief actor. We commend to the notice of Mr. Kruger the words of the British Commander-in-Chief to his "gallant and devoted comrades," as he aptly styles them:—"By your conspicuous kindness and humanity towards your enemies, your forbearance and good behaviour in the towns occupied, you have caused the Army of Great Britain to be as highly respected as it must henceforth be greatly feared in South Africa." Such words coming from such a source will fill the Queen's subjects in every clime with feelings of legitimate pride and satisfaction, but this is no time for self-congratulations. The hostile cries of foreign mobs still ringing in our ears, the insults offered to British Consuls at Liège and Cologne, and last, but by no means least in significance, the outspoken utterances of General Mercier in the French Senate, all warn us as a nation that the time has come to put our house in order. On this account if on no other, th

early installation of Lord Roberts in Pall Mall to take up the new duties he is prepared with so much hopefulness to face, is an event that all must desire to see realised at the earliest possible moment.

SOUTH AFRICA.

IT will be profitable, perhaps, at this stage to extend our view beyond the borders of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, the actual theatre of the war that has occupied our arms for so long, and embrace within the scope of our remarks the adjacent colonies of the Cape and Natal, which present just now a remarkable and instructive contrast with one another. Natal, the "Garden Colony," has apparently almost returned to its normal condition of peace and loyalty, and its towns have been enjoying the privilege of entertaining the veteran Chief who so lately led the British Army to victory. Lord Roberts, in addressing the Cadet Corps at Pietermaritzburg, gave expression to opinions that deserve attention from a larger audience than that to which they were addressed. Reuter reports that Lord Roberts was greatly pleased to hear that every youth in the Colony was compelled at one time or another to join the corps, and to learn the principles of discipline and how to shoot, should occasion ever arise for him to do so. This was an excellent idea, and he would like to see the example followed throughout Great and Greater Britain. "I hope," added Lord Roberts, "the old country will follow the example of one of her children, and insist on all boys joining cadet corps." He then referred to the excellent service rendered in the war by the Colonial contingents, whose assistance had been invaluable to him and in conclusion emphasised the primary importance of good shooting, a matter of the first consideration. With the school children he left the watchwords of "truth, mercy, and liberty," begging them to ever remember that their fathers and brothers had gone forth to die to save their country from the invader.

Turning to Cape Colony, we find a far less satisfactory state of affairs. There, owing to the preponderance of the Dutch portion of the population, and the propaganda of misrepresentation that has been prevalent amongst them, a dangerous condition of unrest exists. This may result in open revolt unless controlled by a statesman-like combination of administrative wisdom and military strength. These essentials for the preservation of peace exist respectively and adequately in Sir Alfred Milner and Lord Kitchener, but the vigour and loyalty of the co-operation to be expected from the Cape Government are still doubtful quantities, although amid much that is disquieting we may still see some healthy signs. Nevertheless, there are men and women among the Dutch who, realising the fruitlessness of a continuance of guerilla warfare, are urging their countrymen, and especially their pastors, to use their influence to bring it to an end, and to accept British rule. On the other hand, we have the formation in Cape Colony of new corps of irregulars, which will add considerably to the defensive power of the British, a move that will be welcomed, as showing that our fellow-subjects in Cape Colony view with increasing spirit and determination the necessity now confronting each loyal member of the community to contribute to in the restoration of peace.

Meanwhile, north of the Orange and the Vaal rivers, all the incidents of active guerilla warfare are still of daily occurrence. From Vryburg, beyond the western border to Utrecht, east of Natal, and from the districts north of Middel-

burg to the neighbourhood of Bethulie on the Orange River, reports of fighting more or less severe continue to come in. In point of severity the heaviest blows have been given and received by General Paget, who, after continuous fighting for four days from the 26th ult., and with the co-operation of General Lyttelton, is reported to have beaten Viljoen and Erasmus, with a loss of eighty killed, besides wounded and prisoners. The engagement occurred in the districts lying north of Balmoral and Middelburg, and about forty miles to the east of Pretoria. This crushing defeat, in which the New Zealanders by their conspicuous gallantry largely helped, would go far to convince the fighting Boers of the uselessness of the struggle, were they not still encouraged by the most astounding and mendacious statements concerning British losses, and the hopeful prospects of their cause. It is, however, to the south of the Orange River Colony, ever since the unfortunate, and as yet unexplained capture of the garrison of Dewetsdorp on the 23rd ult., that all eyes have been directed with the keenest interest. The attempt to traverse the Colony southwards from Bothaville, after the serious defeat suffered there on the 6th ult., with the avowed intention of crossing the Orange River to raise again the standard of rebellion in Cape Colony and obtain there recruits and supplies, constitutes the boldest scheme yet formed by De Wet, who has proved himself to be *par excellence* the most daring and resourceful of the Boer commanders. Bearing in mind the extraordinary mobility of the enemy, and the facility with which De Wet has hitherto eluded pursuit, it is very much to the credit of General Charles Knox that since the temporary success of the enemy at Dewetsdorp, he should have overtaken the Boer leader, and headed him off by interposing between his force and the south. Lord Kitchener reported on the 30th ult. that Knox had engaged De Wet's rear-guard on the Dewetsdorp-Smithfield road, and had turned the flank of the Boers, who retreated towards the south and south-east, with a loss of two waggons and 300 led horses. At the time of the report Knox was in touch with De Wet near Tafelberg, twelve miles north of Bethulie, on the Orange River. De Wet had thus made considerable progress, and had apparently regained his original direction southwards. Unofficial information stated further that three columns of Knox's force under Colonels Pilcher, Barker, and Herbert, had then by forced marches got south of De Wet. During Sunday Knox's mounted troops were engaged at Goddekoop and Willoughby, three miles north of the Bethulie-Smithfield road, with the enemy, who were apparently making off for Odendal Drift on the Orange River, but were successfully headed off, when they retired towards the north-east, the British keeping in touch with them. On Tuesday Knox again engaged De Wet's force near the Bethulie-Smithfield road, and drove them northward. It is of the first importance that any attempt to invade Cape Colony at the present time should be defeated. The continued pursuit of Steyn and De Wet by General Knox will, therefore, be watched with the keenest interest, coupled with the hope, so long deferred, that the valour and labours of our troops may be at length rewarded by the capture of the formidable guerilla chief.

LORD STRATHCONA's Corps, which has had a place in the "Army List" since April last, and has done such excellent service in South Africa, is not to be disbanded. The Canadian Government, sensible of the excellent qualities the officers, non-commissioned officers and men have displayed, have decided that the Corps shall continue to exist, in name at least. It is therefore to be made the nucleus of a regiment of mounted infantry to the North-West Territory.

Army Notes.

Mr. Balfour stated, in the course of the debate on the Address, that the Government did not consider it to the public interest that all the despatches relating to the war should yet be published. It has been decided, however, that a selection of them shall be made public. The arrangement is not a satisfactory one, but even a partial break in the long silence that has hitherto been observed will be welcomed by military men. The Government by the publication of the Spion Kop despatches drew upon themselves so much criticism that they decided to keep back subsequent despatches, at least till such time as they could be published without embarrassing officers in the field. It was argued, it must be confessed with some force, that it would not do to hold back some and publish others. It may be said that this applies with not less force now than it did then. So it does; but the disadvantage, not to say injustice, of withholding the despatches is more apparent now than it was at the time the Government came to its decision. It would seem from Mr. Balfour's statement that some of the despatches will never see the light of day, though they will be available to anyone appointed to inquire into the conduct of the war. There is an air of mystery about this that is rather repugnant to the military mind, but it will hardly surprise anyone who is intimately acquainted with the fact. As to when the "selected" despatches will be forthcoming, Mr. Balfour was not very explicit. He did not hold out hope, however, that it would be before the return of Lord Roberts.

An old-established rule still obtains in the British Army that officers are not to be subjected to minor punishment, on the ground that the infliction of small penalties can only militate against their dignity and authority in the eyes of their men. Hence arrest is seldom imposed except as the preliminary to trial by court-martial, and trial as it used to be understood was never ordered unless there was a strong *prima facie* belief that conviction would follow. But although minor punishments are contrary to military regulation, the outside public is increasingly anxious to visit major punishments upon officers, both general and subordinates, who have been guilty of the most heinous of modern offences, non-success. Within the last week a new voice has been raised calling for strict inquiry into points still in doubt, and the due apportionment of condign punishment where it has been proved to be deserved. It is impossible to protest too strongly against the ungenerous and vindictive spirit that animates these outcries. To push fault-finding to its farthest limits can only have the most disastrous consequences in disheartening the servants of the public and paving the way to far worse disasters than any we have yet seen. At the same time we need not go far to seek the reasons for this recrudescence of ill-will. It is assuredly the reaction of the malcontents against the excessive laudation, as it seems to them, of men whom they do not consider entitled to unqualified praise.

When the full details of the Boer War come to be better known one point will certainly be brought out which greatly redounds to the credit of the army of Natal. By comparison with the main army, that which advanced through Bloemfontein under Lord Roberts in person, Buller's force was infinitely better off in the matter of supplies. Never were the men in Natal without a full day's rations; the service of the commissariat was generally admirable, the transport worked smoothly and not a single convoy was lost from first to last. It is, of course, true that the operations were long conducted within the limits of the Natal colony, and the communications were seldom if at all threatened. *Per contra* the main advance was handicapped from the very outset by the irretrievable loss at Jacobsdal, while in the continued movement forward the lines of railway were more and more exposed. Yet when the future historian is estimating the merits of respective commanders he will be bound to give due credit to the close attention paid by Sir Redvers Buller to the feeding of his troops, and this may explain the strong devotion he inspired, in part, but of course not wholly, for the British soldier has always loved a tenacious fighter.

The waste of life and strength still goes on in South Africa. Horse sickness has been rather bad lately about Standerton, and the loss in horseflesh during the war will come to a stupendous figure when all is over. Of those men who are invalided an appreciable number will not be fit for active service for many a long day; but the troops in the field have had no "visitations" such as desolated our camp in Bulgaria in 1854, or which from time to time are known in India. The lists of killed and wounded, and of the victims of enteric, dysentery, and other maladies, claim their columns in the papers every week, and among the agencies of death we note the work of "lightning," which has killed several men at different places recently in the field. The Boer Prayer-book contains a special prayer against a form of sudden death which is common and dreaded in the Transvaal, and when a Boer is overtaken by a storm on the veldt he dismounts, outspans his horse, removes the saddle, which he uses as a pillow, and puts spurs and stirrups and bit away for the time lest the lightning should be attracted by the metal. Before Lord (then Sir Garnet) Wolseley left Pretoria on his way home, his staff entertained him at a hotel kept by an Englishman named Carter, who was known to many when he was a boy with them at Eton. Sir H. Brackenbury, Sir F. Maurice, the late Sir Owen Lanyon, Sir G. Jackson, and others, had to wait long before the banquet was served, as Mr. Carter, who had driven to a neighbouring farm for some luxuries, did not make his appearance, and before they rose from table a Kaffir brought the news that Carter and his servant and the horse had been killed by lightning on the road home a short way outside the town. There were several men killed in one tent during the Sekukuni expedition by lightning, and many horses shared the same fate in Zululand in the campaign of 1879.

Professor Oram, of Queen's College, London, has published a preliminary volume to his larger work on "Imperial Britain," on which he has long been engaged. Among many evidences of profound thought and the highest patriotism is an eloquent protest against the common current belief that "the British people will under no circumstances tolerate any form of compulsory service for war." He affirms that "nothing in the past justifies the ascription of such a limit to the devotion of this people." He is satisfied that if ever called upon we are capable of making the same heroic sacrifices as our forefathers. "The Ministry or Cabinet which but dares, dares to trust this people's resolution, will find that their enthusiasm is not that of men over-wrought with war fever, but the deep-seated purpose of a people strong to defend the heritage of its fathers, and not to swerve from the path which fate itself has marked out for it amongst the nations of the earth." The Professor deals with the other prominent argument against compulsory service which is comprised in the word "militarism." "Men point to Rennes, to the petty tyrannies of military upstarts over civilians in Germany, and cry: 'Behold what awaits you from conscription.'" "There is nothing in our annals which warrants evil presage from the spread of militarism, nothing which precludes the hope, the just confidence that our very blood and the ineffaceable character of our race will save us from any mischief that militarism may have brought to others, and that in the future another chivalry may arise which shall be to other armies and other systems what the Imperial Parliament is to the Parliaments of the world—a paragon and an example." The Professor winds up in a noble passage: "With us the decision rests. If we should decide wrongly—it is not the loss of prestige, it is not the narrowed bounds we have to fear, it is the judgment of the dead, the despair of the living, of the inarticulate myriads who have trusted to us, it is the arraigning eyes of the unborn. Who can confront this unappalled?"

Tuesday's *London Gazette* made public Sir F. Hodgson's and Sir J. Willcocks' despatches dealing with the recent operations against the rebel Ashantis and the relief of Kumasi. Whilst sympathising with the troops employed, in their hardships and sufferings, it is impossible not to feel a glow of pleasure at the recital of the deeds of valour and of the soldierly qualities displayed by the native force under the direction of British

officers. It is, perhaps, this influence of the British officers over the Hausas and Sikhs and West Indians that is the most striking point of the story. Their own inherent stubbornness and hardiness, combined with an implicit belief in and obedience to their leaders formed an irresistible combination. Another point of interest may be observed if one compares the tactics employed in South Africa with those pursued on the West Coast. Here orders were given that the enemy's fire was only to be replied to to such an extent as was absolutely necessary to give our men time to adopt some open formation. Then the charge was sounded, and the enemy attacked with the bayonet, the result being invariably all that could be desired. The fact, too, must not be overlooked that the operations, which were brought to such a successful issue, were conducted during the rainy season when military operations were by some considered impossible. But, in the words of Sir J. Willcocks, discipline and determination saved Kumasi. Sir F. Hodgson, recognising the wonderful services of the Lagos Hausas and Gold Coast men within besieged Kumasi, suggests some special medal or star should be awarded. Curiously enough, a few days after the appearance of Sir F. Hodgson's recommendation, the approval of Her Majesty was signified of the grant of West African medals for various expeditions made between 1896 and 1899.

AT THE FRONT.

I dreamt that, as I struggled with some liver mixed with sand,
There came a haggard orderly, a paper in his hand,
Whereon was writ, in characters 'twere difficult to read,
"The force will be in readiness to march at utmost speed,
Towards a place unknown to us, which may be best described
As either on our front or rear, if not on either side.
And, as the way is difficult, and rather hard to find,
We think 'tis meant that those in front should follow those behind.
The hour of march is two a.m., or four, or half-past seven,
Provided no more orders come at nine or at eleven.
We are informed the enemy is either here or there—
But if this should not be the case, they're probably elsewhere.
We have good reason to believe their force is large or small,
[at all.
And furnished with some fifty guns, or else with none
Commanded by one C. de Wet, or so it would appear,
Had not someone reported him five hundred miles from here.
It gives us pleasure to report that Kruger, or that Steyn,
Are in nine different places, ending mostly in 'fontein' [death.
That Botha has surrendered, and is fighting to the And Delarey either wounded, well, or dead from want of breath. ^{genera}
Enclosed a wire from G^{enera}l Bluff, Headquarters, Bungles Rand,
'Have just hemmed in the enemy, I think, on every hand,
He cannot possibly escape, unless by chance he treks
By one of fifteen open roads, or fifteen unheld Neks;
His force is twenty-one, although some make it even higher, [Liar
To wit, the Representative of the Western Province
My dispositions have been made throughout with utmost care—
I shall attack, when well assured the enemy's still there.
Another wire from General George, 'Headquarters, Hogfontein,'
'Regret report, the convoy lost, containing my champagne. [short,
Loss serious, as our Pommery was reported to be
And two or three commandos here are almost out of port.
Permit me here to mention—I trust I don't intrude—
One Captain Blank for services connected with the food.
Positions are impregnable, retreat compelled, I fear,
Unless am strongly reinforced with gin and bottled beer. [force
One general says he has destroyed a non-existent
And stormed a place that wasn't held with most appalling loss.
Advanced guard will be furnished by the First Hus-sars, of course,
And flanking parties from the scouts, or any other source.
P.S.—You also will provide rear guards, and picquets three—
The rest I'll tell you later,
Yours truly (Signed) T. B."

THE ASHANTI DESPATCHES.

The *London Gazette* of Tuesday contained the despatches received by the Colonial Office from Sir F. M. Hodgson and from Col. Sir J. Willcocks, dealing with the recent operations in Ashanti and the relief of Kumasi. The first despatch, which is from Sir F. Hodgson and was sent from Accra on July 24, shortly after his arrival from Kumasi, covers the report made by Major A. Morris, D.S.O., Acting Commissioner and Commandant of the northern territories of the Gold Coast, on the services rendered by the officers of the small force which, under his command, broke out of Kumasi on June 23 and brought Sir F. Hodgson down to the coast. At the outbreak of the troubles Major Morris had by a forced march, in which he was severely wounded, thrown a force into Kumasi and taken command of the garrison. Of his services in conducting the march to the coast Sir F. Hodgson says:—

"Major Morris carefully planned and carried out the arrangements for leaving Kumasi, and I do not hesitate to say that it was to his care, foresight, and presence that the column, consisting as it did of troops weakened by reduced and unaccustomed diet during the long and trying siege, and of carriers exhausted by insufficient food, succeeded in the hazardous task which had to be undertaken. He had written in very modest terms of the achievement, but that the task was not a light one is evident from the fact that among the 600 troops engaged in it the casualties amounted to nearly 20 per cent.

The officers specially selected for praise by Major Morris are Capt. C. H. Armitage, Acting Resident at Kumasi, who "was most energetic during the siege, displayed great tact and ability in dealing with the loyal Ashanti kings and native levies, handling them well in action on several occasions; he commanded the advance guard on the march down with much dash and vigour, his taking the Patasi stockade being particularly smart"; Capt. G. Marshall, Royal West Kent Regiment, and Asst.-Insp. P. H. A. Leggett, Gold Coast Constabulary, who unfortunately both succumbed to wounds received by them in the fighting on June 23; Asst.-Insp. A. P. Berthon, Asst.-Colonial Surg. P. J. Garland, P.M.O., and Asst.-Colonial Surgs. E. H. Tweedy and A. J. Chalmers; Mr. L. F. David, of the Ashanti Company, for valuable information regarding the road to Nkwanta. To these names Sir F. Hodgson adds those of Capt. J. G. O. Aplin, J. E. C. Cochrane, and B. M. Read, of the Lagos Constabulary, for conspicuous gallantry in taking a stockade on April 29, when the detachment under Capt. Aplin's command pushed through the rebel lines and entered Kumasi.

In a further despatch of Aug. 28 Sir F. Hodgson notices for special reward the names of Capt. F. E. Bishop, Asst.-Insp. Gold Coast Constabulary; Mr. J. C. Ralph, Asst.-Insp. Lagos Constabulary; Dr. J. B. Hay, Assistant Colonial Surgeon; the native officer Harry Zenuwa, Gold Coast Constabulary. These were the officers left in command at Kumasi when Sir F. Hodgson, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, decided to break through with the bulk of the force. Of these officers Sir F. Hodgson says:—

"The work entrusted to these officers was a very hazardous one, because, although it was taken for granted that the relief of the fort was being organised and arranged, no news from the outside world had come in since April 29. Nothing was known, therefore, as to whether a relieving column could reach Kumasi by July 15, up to which date the scanty stock of provisions could be made to last. The mental anxiety which these officers had to endure must have been very severe, and as each day passed and brought them and the gallant soldiers under their command nearer to the end the strain upon them must have become almost unbearable. For three weeks they truly and unflinchingly upheld the honour of the British flag under circumstances which might have appalled the stoutest heart."

Sir F. Hodgson, in addition to asking for appropriate rewards for each of the officers mentioned, also suggests that some special medal or star should be given to the men of the Gold Coast and Lagos Hausa forces of the garrison for their gallantry in circumstances of great hardship and privation.

The third despatch is a very detailed report from Sir J. Willcocks, dated Bekwai Camp, Aug. 14, covering the whole of the operations from his arrival at Cape Coast Castle on May 26. His account of the entry into Kumasi after the battle is striking in the extreme.

"Forming up in the main road, we marched towards Kumasi, a mile distant, the troops cheering wildly for the Queen, and then followed silence. No sound came from the direction of the fort, which you cannot see till quite close. For a moment the hideous desolation and silence, the headless bodies lying everywhere, the sickening smell, &c., almost made one shudder to think what no one dared to utter—"Has Kumasi fallen? Are we too late?" Then a bugle sound caught the ear—"the general salute"—the tops of the towers appeared, and again every man in the column, white and black, broke into cheers long sustained. The brave defenders had at last seen us; they knew for hours past from the firing growing ever nearer that we were coming, yet they dared not open their only gate; they perforce must wait, for even as we appeared the

enemy were making their last efforts to destroy the outlying buildings, and were actually setting them on fire until after dark, when a party of 100 men went out and treated them to volleys and cleared them out. If I have gone too fully into details of the final scene, the occasion was one that every white man felt for him comes perhaps but once, and no one would have missed it for a kingdom."

On July 17 Sir J. Willcocks returned to Bekwai with an enormous train of wounded, refugees, women and children, and the whole garrison, "mostly carried in hammocks," leaving a small garrison of less than 200 men under Capt. Eden. On the 22nd a column of 800 men under Major Morland finally captured and destroyed the war camp at Kokofu.

On the 30th Major Beddoes, with a force of 400 men, destroyed a large war camp east of Dompooasi after heavy fighting in which Major Beddoes, three officers, a colour-sergeant, and 29 men were wounded, and one man killed. In the beginning of August Sir J. Willcocks decided to reinforce the garrison at Kumasi, and Col. Burroughs marched there again with 750 men. This operation again involved some heavy fighting. On the evening of Aug. 7 Col. Burroughs made an entirely successful night attack on a big war camp near Kumasi, which, however, unfortunately involved the death of Lieut. Greer, West India Regiment. Sir J. Willcocks picturesquely describes the motley composition of the British force that carried out the charge:—

"Sikhs from the distant Punjab, Askaris from Somaliland and British Central Africa, Hausas from Bornu and Lake Chad, Yorubas and Mendis from the Hinterland of the West Coast, West Indians from Jamaica and other islands, and a sprinkling of Senegalese; here they were of different races, religions, and tongues; yet implicitly trusting in the white men who led them, and whose word was law. No matter what way they went, or why, they knew it was all right so long as they obeyed, and they did."

The heaviness of the fighting during the whole series of operations is shown by the fact that the total casualties among the combatants exceeded 25 per cent. "The cheerfulness of the Europeans, the wonderful stamina of the men, and the devotion to duty of all has been remarkable."

The following officers and non-commissioned officers are specially selected by Sir J. Willcocks for favourable notice:—

Lieut.-Col. C. A. P. Burroughs, commanding West African Regiment, wounded at Kokofu; Lieut.-Col. T. L. N. Morland, King's Royal Rifles, 1st Batn. W.A.F.F.; Col. J. A. Man Stuart, C.M.G., 3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders, Base Commandant; Major F. T. Henstock, West India Regiment, chief staff officer; Lieut.-Col. P. S. Wilkinson, Northumberland Fusiliers, Inspector-General Gold Coast Constabulary, wounded at Dompooasi; Major C. J. Mellis, I.S.C., 1st Batn. W.A.F.F., twice wounded; Dr. McDowell, W.A.F.F., P.M.O. of the Field Force; Capt. J. H. E. Holford, 7th Hussars, D.A.A.G.; Capt. A. J. F. Eden, Oxford L.I., 2nd Batn. W.A.F.F.; Capt. W. M. Hall, West York Regiment, 1st Batn. W.A.F.F.; Capt. R. H. K. Willans, A.S.C., W.A.F.F., chief transport officer; Capt. R. S. McClintock, R.E., D.A.A.G.; Capt. H. V. J. McC. Neal, 3rd Batn. Scottish Rifles, Lagos Hausas; Capt. E. P. S. Roupell, R.E. (Militia), 3rd W.A.F.F., severely wounded; Lieut. W. F. S. Edwards, 4th Batn. Devon Regiment, Sierra Leone Frontier Police, wounded; Lieut. E. H. Phillips, R.A., W.A.F.F., severely wounded; Lieut. W. E. Edwards, R.A., W.A.F.F., severely wounded; Lieut. H. V. Shortland, 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regiment, 3rd W.A.F.F.; Lieut. C. E. J. G. O'Malley, 6th Batn. Middlesex Regiment, W.A.F.F., severely wounded; Colour-Sergt. Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders, 1st Batn. W.A.F.F.; Mr. G. B. Haddon-Smith, Political Officer, Gold Coast Civil Service; Mr. H. B. W. Russell, private secretary.

The names are given of a large number of others, who have done good work.

THE grant of separation allowances to wives of mobilised Reservists, when residing at the places where their husbands are stationed, is to be continued so long as they are not accommodated in barracks or placed on the lodging list with their husbands.

GEN. SIR GEORGE WHITE, V.C., has sent a letter to the Earl of Meath, president and chairman of the Lads' Drill Association, in which he says:—"The Convent, Gibraltar, Nov. 21, 1900. Dear Lord Meath,—I have to-day received your lordship's letter dated Nov. 15, and shall be very glad to be proposed as a vice-president of the Lads' Drill Association. I have strong belief in the effects of the training towards creating 'a nation in arms,' a development which the enormous compulsory levies amongst the nations of Continental Europe render necessary if England is to retain her position. I have sent my subscription as a life member to the secretary of the association."

FOR THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH "Epps's Glycerine Jujubes" always prove effective. They soften and clear the voice, and are invaluable to all suffering from cough, soreness, or dryness of the throat. Sold only in labelled tins, price 7d. and 1s. 1d. James Epps and Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

PRESS VIEWS AND OPINIONS ON ARMY MATTERS.

Lieut.-Col. Terry, in the *Daily News* of Dec. 1, points to Sir Charles Warren as being the one man who is likely, if given a chance, to pacify South Africa quickly. Sir Charles Warren proved his skill in this direction in Griqualand in 1877-78 and in 1884-85. "Economicus" refers, in the same journal, to our "disgraceful failure to hold our own at Dewetsdorp," and Sir Andrew Clarke points out an error made in the *Daily News*' account of Lord Wolseley's career. He says he did not decline to take command of the Ashanti Expedition of 1873, "on the ground that the task was an impossible one," but that he wrote a paper showing Col. Wolseley's scheme of advancing on Kumasi in boats up the Prah River to be impracticable. His alternative plan of campaign was subsequently adopted. The *Times* of the same date publishes the reply of Mr. Brodrick to the complaint, formulated by Sir John Leng, concerning the retention of Reservists in South Africa. Mr. Brodrick, the greater part of whose letter deals with an individual soldier, says that he regrets the time for the general discharge of Reservists has not yet come. Lord Roberts cannot spare them.

What appears to be a serious injustice to the Reservists in the Police Force is pointed out by Mr. Winston Churchill in Tuesday's *Times*—the time during which policemen Reservists have been serving in South Africa is prohibited from counting towards pension:—

"It is a curious state of affairs. A man engages to serve the Queen in a blue uniform at home in time of peace. When war breaks out unexpectedly he is sent to serve the Queen in a brown uniform abroad. Yet, although this latter service is the most honourable and arduous that can be required of a British subject, it shall not be accounted to him at all, and he will be penalised in consequence of his service against the enemy by having to work an extra year, or perhaps two years, to obtain his pension. Surely the Home Secretary might consider whether the law cannot be amended."

In the same issue Sir Gilbert Clayton-East supports the views of those who complain of the Yeomanry's detention in South Africa. "They volunteered for an emergency, and now the emergency is over, they ought to be sent home." Mr. E. Wedgwood maintains that Englishmen do not realise the vast difference between English and Orange Colony farms. The farm burning is inevitable. A farm in the veldt is as often as not an hotel as well, and the occupant hears all that is going on in his neighbourhood.

The *Daily News* of Dec. 5 had two columns full of the privations and hardships of the campaign—taking the form of an interview with an ex-Guardsman. He has no words hard enough for the British officer, the transport, or the hospital service. It is not agreeable reading. "Justice" writes to the *Standard*, commenting on Gen. Buller's assertion that the Devonshire Regiment saved Ladysmith. "Justice" wishes to call attention to the behaviour of the Imperial Light Horse at Wagon Hill, to whom equal honour is due.

Lady Violet Cecil, in a circular to the Press on "British Soldiers' Graves in South Africa," appeals for help on behalf of the Loyal Women's Guild, of which the Princess of Wales has now become Patroness. The Government has promised to bear the expense of fencing in the ground of nearly 150 places in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, but the care of individual graves is undertaken by the Guild. The Canadian "Daughters of the Empire" perform a similar office for the Canadian graves. £5,000 is still needed.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Cape Town on Nov. 14, renews the attack on the Imperial military officer, who is lacking, it seems, in sense and capacity for adapting himself to the new military conditions involved in our great South African Army. The gap between the officer and the man in England is too great. In our Colonial forces there is no such gap. It is obvious to the *Daily News* that the forces of the Empire can never become an organic whole until our Army at home is likewise founded upon a sound democratic basis.

The *Times* of Dec. 7 had a second instalment of Lessons of the War, dealing with the "Organisation of the Army." A military correspondent, at some length, endeavours to show that, while a revolution in the Army is needless, drastic changes are essential. But for the patriotism of private individuals, our organisation scheme must have broken down this year. "Taxpayer," in the same issue, asks if it is known whether the breach action of the 42 new 4.7 in. and 27 new new 9.2 in. guns recently ordered by the War Office is dependent on the security of the Walin screw, and have late experiments with that system given satisfactory results?

TO LET, WANTED, &c., Announcements, will be found on page 1201.
BUSINESS AND HOTEL DIRECTORY will be found on page 1203.
EDUCATIONAL Announcements will be found on page 1203.

Army Personal.

Two dinners have taken place during the past week of a private nature, although they were in a manner public events. There were no reporters present at either, and the remarks made are, therefore, only imperfectly known. The first was the dinner given to Lord Wolseley by the War Office staff, at the Junior Constitutional Club, with Sir Evelyn Wood in the chair. It was very largely attended, every official being present except Mr. Brodrick; also Sir Redvers Buller, as ex-Adjutant-General, and Sir Edward Bulwer, who was Inspector-General of Recruiting. In replying to the very cordial and appreciative proposal of his health, Lord Wolseley spoke at some length upon the great services rendered by his colleagues for years past, both to the nation and to himself. But about himself he said very little, except to emphasise the fact that his earnest endeavour throughout his career had been to advance the public good, and that he had invariably sought, in the disposal of his patronage, to obtain the most capable and deserving officers, facts not sufficiently recognised by his detractors.

The other banquet was that given by the members of the Naval and Military Club to Sir Redvers Buller, when Lord Wolseley was chairman. Some 150 members sat down to an excellent dinner, for the *chef* of the club, who is well known as a *cordon bleu*, was never in better form. Lord Wolseley spoke in glowing terms of the guest of the evening, especially adverting to his many fine soldierly traits exhibited during the Natal campaign. Sir Redvers Buller replied at considerable length, but he talked more about the club in its early days than of his latest experiences in the field. The generation is fast passing away that saw the birth of the Naval and Military Club, which was really started by the junior members of the Services in the early sixties, when the waiting lists of the three existing Service clubs were so hopelessly long that election seemed indefinitely postponed. The club started in Clifford Street, and seems to have passed through a rather serious financial struggle when it first moved into Cambridge House, Piccadilly. There were dissensions also amongst the members, the body of whom were not too well satisfied with the action of the committee, and Sir Redvers Buller adverted with much humour to the days when he and many others waged a warfare with the management and eventually overbore it. A really large sum of money was put down, practically by the subalterns of the Army, in order to readjust the situation, but from that time forth, and very largely through the strenuous exertions of Sir Redvers himself, the club entered upon and has since enjoyed a period of the highest prosperity.

It is to be hoped that our remarks last week upon the transcendent services of the War Office staff through the late trying period will not fall upon barren ground. There is some notion that these services will be recognised in a substantial manner, not merely by a shower of C.B.'s and other titular rewards which fall principally to seniors, but by a grant of six months' or even a year's extra pay to all members of the staff. Where all have put their shoulders so strenuously to the wheel all alike are entitled to share in the recognition made. The moment may not be opportune to press the claims of the War Office officials. But the officials cannot fairly be held responsible for the Office, whether or not the Department has been equal to the excessive calls made upon it, and we venture to think that the hostile criticisms so freely vented upon it are much exaggerated, often grossly unfair. The fact remains that the individual agents ought not, in common fairness, to be blamed for a system which is denounced. They had little or no hand in its creation, and they were powerless to alter it. What is certain is that they have done their level best to rise to a supreme occasion, and some day when the present excitement dies down more justice must be done to them.

Lord Roberts will leave Cape Town in the *Canada* for England on Tuesday next.

Major-General (Colonel) G. H. Marshall will resume command of the Royal Artillery at Aldershot on return from active service in South Africa.

Major-General (Colonel) R. S. S. Fetherstonhaugh has been deprived of his brigade command at Aldershot by the re-arrangement of troops consequent upon the departure on Tuesday of the 4th Batn. Manchester Regiment for Portland, and disembodiment of Militia units. General Fetherstonhaugh, it is believed, will obtain command of the new camp at Woolmer when it is occupied shortly.

Major-Generals G. F. Guyon and T. E. Verner, who took over the command of the Infantry Brigade at Aldershot on September 1, have reverted to their rank as colonels, and have resumed their former duties as officers commanding the 7th-57th (Hounslow) and the 10th (Lincoln) Regimental Districts respectively, with effect from the 1st inst.

Brigadier-Generals V. Hatton, C.B., and J. W. T. Hume have reverted to the colonels' rank on the half-pay list on vacating their commands. Colonel Hatton is noted for employment, Colonel Hume will take up a command in January.

Brigadier-General J. W. Webber, who has been in command of the Irish Militia Brigade at Aldershot since May last, has reverted to half-pay on the break-up of his command. All ranks of the brigade bear handsome testimony to his popularity as a "chief." Though a strict disciplinarian he left nothing undone, it is said, which thoughtfulness could do to render the embodiment pleasant as well as profitable in a professional sense.

Colonel Rainsford-Hannay having returned from active service, South Africa, has been selected for the appointment of Colonel on the Staff commanding the Royal Artillery in the Cork District, and is ordered to join on the 10th inst., in relief of Colonel A. W. Anstruther-Duncan, who has been acting temporarily since March last.

Colonel D. C. De Wend, half-pay, late of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who commanded a Militia Brigade at Salisbury Plain during the summer, will be placed on the retired list to-morrow, having attained the limit of age.

Colonel R. A. Hickson, lately commanding the 2nd Batn. of the Buffs in South Africa, will succeed Colonel W. E. R. Kelly in command of the 3rd Regimental District, Canterbury, on January 1.

Colonel E. H. H. Fitzherbert, who has been acting temporarily since August 23, has handed over command of the 7th-57th Regimental District at Hounslow to Colonel G. F. Guyon, on the latter's return from the command of the Infantry Brigade at Aldershot.

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Colonel F. H. Flowden, late Oxfordshire Light Infantry, on appointment as A.A.G. on the Bombay establishment, has been posted to Mhow.

Colonel Sir James Willcocks and his staff, before leaving Kumasi, were entertained by the West African Regiment at a farewell dinner and concert on Saturday last. There was a large gathering, and Sir James was repeatedly and warmly cheered. He left on Monday, and had a great send-off, the troops lining the road making an imposing scene. All the friendly chiefs were drawn up in State on the sidepath for a distance of two miles. Lieut.-Colonel O. A. P. Burroughs now commands. The Kumasi garrison consists of the West African Rifles and the 2nd Central African Rifles. The remainder of the troops have already gone to the coast. Most of the special service officers will sail on the 19th. Sir James Willcocks sails on January 2.

The report as to the illness of Lord Wantage, V.C., is much exaggerated. He intends returning to town immediately.

Colonel Sir James Fergusson, who moved the re-election of the Speaker in the House of Commons on Monday, saw the Houses of Parliament for the first time, the *St. James's Gazette* says, when they were only a yard or two from the ground. He was six years old when he heard the guns of Edinburgh Castle fired for the Queen's accession. He sat in Chelsea Hospital beside the coffin of the Duke of Wellington, and was inspected as a Guardsman by Prince Albert. He fought in the Crimea, and came home in time to take his seat in Parliament at 23. He had been elected for his native county of Ayr in his absence, and he was an M.P. before he knew it.

Colonel E. B. Anderson, I.S.C., from colonel on the staff, Southern Shan States, has been selected to succeed Brigadier-General R. A. Gilchrist in command of the Bellary District.

Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Bosworth, 5th Batn. Manchester Regiment, took over on Wednesday command of a provisional battalion formed at Aldershot, consisting of detachments of the Royal Irish Regiment, Cheshire Regiment, South Wales Borderers, Hampshire Regiment, and Sherwood Foresters.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Sparkes, Welsh Regiment, A.A.G., Egyptian Army, has been deputed to proceed with 500 men from Omdurman to the Bahr-el-Ghazel region to occupy all the posts within the Anglo-Egyptian zone, which until recently were held by the French.

Lieut.-Colonel M. M. P. Battye, captain, retired list, late of the 10th Regiment, has been appointed a Military Knight of Windsor on the Lower Foundation, in succession to the late Lieut.-Colonel Maude, V.C., C.B. He joined the Army November 23, 1855, and retired on pension February 2, 1878. He served in the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the capture of Atowlee, the advance to Lucknow, and actions of Chanda, Umerepore, Sultanpore, and siege and capture of Lucknow (medal with clasp).

Major E. S. Head, Northumberland Fusiliers, is coming home from South Africa to take up duty at the Staff College as instructor in military topography.

Brevet Majors H. H. Austin, D.S.O., R.E., and R. G. T. Bright, Rifle Brigade, who have left for Omdurman *en route* to Lake Rudolf, on what is termed a Government survey, will simply be continuing the work they began last year, which was entered upon in view of the negotiations with the Negus for the delimitation of the boundaries of the Sudan and the Uganda Protectorate where they join the Abyssinian territory.

Selections for Adjutants of Auxiliary Forces: Captains M. L. MacEwen, 16th Lancers, for the Fifehire Light Horse; F. C. Turner, 2nd Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers for the 4th Batn., Bedfordshire Regiment, and C. B. S. Tew, 1st Batn. West Yorkshire Regiment, for the 3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regiment.

WAR SUMMARY.

Friday, Nov. 30.

Lord Roberts and staff arrived at Ladysmith to-day. On his way south, the field-marshal inspected Majuba Hill and Laing's Nek. His welcome was of a most enthusiastic character. A general holiday was proclaimed, and the station was crowded in every part. A band of school children sang the National Anthem when Lord Roberts alighted. Replying to an address from the townspeople, the field-marshal expressed his admiration and high appreciation of the part which had been played by the inhabitants in the defence of the town, a defence that would be looked back upon as a glorious memorial of British pluck and endurance. He admired increasingly the men who bore without a murmur hunger and pestilence and the hourly chance of death, and he liked to think that they had such able men as Sir George White for comrades, while outside, others, equally brave, were steadfastly determined to effect their relief, which the gallantry of the defence had made doubly imperative. The war was now over, although bodies of guerrillas still gave trouble. He trusted that the day was very near when peace would reign supreme. No ill-feeling towards a conquered foe would mar the great object of a united South Africa, which would be ruled with mercy, liberty, truth, and justice for all nationalities.

Saturday, Dec. 1.

Lord Roberts visited Colenso and the surrounding battlefields, and went round the defences of Ladysmith.

Lord Kitchener telegraphed from Bloemfontein at 8.15 p.m.:-

"Further report from Paget of his action north-east of Bronkhorst Spruit, Nov. 29, states that towards evening his troops closed in on enemy's position. At about 6.30 p.m. the Boers were reinforced, and brought up three more guns. They then made a determined attack on our line, and after severe fighting were repulsed with heavy loss. The enemy did not await projected attack at dawn, but withdrew during the night. The troops behaved with great gallantry, especially the New Zealand Mounted Rifles, who showed exceptional bravery throughout the day. I regret to say that Lieut.-Col. Lloyd, commanding West Riding Regiment, was killed, and the following officers were wounded: Lieuts. Townsend and Oakes (severely), Capt. Ackworth and Lieut. Harman (slightly), all of West Riding Regiment; also Lieut. Challis, R.A.M.C. (severely, being hit in three places while gallantly attending wounded men under a heavy fire), and Capt. Crawshaw and Lieuts. Montgomerie, Somerville, and Tucker, and Surg.-Capt. Godfrey, all of the New Zealand Mounted Rifles, who had five officers hit out of a total of six. Thirteen men were killed, and 59 non-commissioned officers and men wounded. Paget was in occupation of enemy's position yesterday morning, having sent his mounted troops in pursuit of the Boers, who retired north-east."

Monday, Dec. 3.

Lord Roberts issued a farewell Army Order to the troops to-day to this effect:-

"I cannot part with my comrades without giving expression to my profound appreciation of the noble work they have performed for their Queen and country and for me personally, and to my pride in the results they have achieved. I should like to remain with the Army until it is broken up, but I have come to the conclusion that, as Lord Kitchener has consented to take over the command, my presence is no longer required in South Africa, and that duty calls me in another direction. For months together—in fierce heat, in biting cold, in pouring rain—you, my comrades, have marched and fought without halt and bivouacked without shelter. You frequently have had to continue marching with your clothes in rags and your boots without soles. You have forced your way through dense jungles, over precipitous mountains, through and over which with infinite labour you have had to drag heavy guns and ox-waggons. You have covered with almost incredible speed enormous distances, and that often on very short supply of food. You have endured the sufferings inevitable in war to sick and wounded men far from the base without a murmur, and even with cheerfulness. You have in fact acted up to the highest standard of patriotism, and by your conspicuous kindness and humanity towards your enemies, your forbearance and good behaviour in the towns occupied you have caused the Army of Great Britain to be as highly respected as it must henceforth be greatly feared in South Africa. Many of you—Colonials as well as British—I hope to meet again, but those I may never see more will live in my memory and will be held in high regard to my life's end. And now farewell. May God bless every member of the South African Army. That you may all be spared to return to your homes and find those dear to you well and happy is the earnest hope of your commander."

Lord Kitchener telegraphed from Bloemfontein at 3.55 p.m.:-

"Summary of news on Dec. 2. General C. Knox's mounted troops were engaged all day at Goddekoop and Willoughby, three miles north of the Bethulie-Smithfield Road, with a force of the enemy apparently making for Odendaal Drift on the Orange River. The Boers, who were accompanied by a large convoy, were headed off and retired in a north-east direction, our troops keeping touch with them. We captured seven prisoners. General Settle, marching from Luckhoff, has arrived at Jagersfontein. He has had several

skirmishes with the enemy, capturing 30 prisoners and a large quantity of live stock. General Paget's mounted troops had a slight engagement with the enemy on Dec. 2 near Leeuwfontein, and drove them back with a loss of two men killed. We had no casualties. Stephenson reports health of troops at Komati Poort much improved during last week. Horse sickness Barberton diminished."

Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Lord Roberts and his younger daughter arrived at Pietermaritzburg at 10 a.m. Lord Roberts was received by the Premier. He was subsequently presented with an address.

Lord Roberts, in reply to the address, said he was extremely glad they had given him an opportunity of expressing in their capital, on behalf of the Army and himself, the heartfelt thanks which he felt were due to the local inhabitants of Natal for the generous aid they had afforded in the long-continued struggle in the cause of liberty, freedom, and honour of the British Empire. The gallantry of the colony's soldiers and the determination and steadfastness of the whole population of Natal, in spite of great privations and sufferings, had excited their admiration and won their gratitude. When the late President destroyed the hope of a peaceful solution of the disputed question he was one of the few who anticipated a long and severe struggle, for he believed the Boers were buoyed up by the hope, however unfounded, of outside aid. He felt that the action taken in regard to the untimely peace of 1881 had given them a false impression of the British power and of the feeling of the inhabitants in their relations with South Africa. One most satisfactory feature of the war was the wonderful way in which the Mother Country had been assisted by her sons from every quarter of the globe.

Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Lord Roberts arrived at Durban. In the course of his reply to various addresses of welcome and congratulation he asserted with confidence that the war was now practically over. He alluded with gratification to the support given to Great Britain by her colonies, and expressed his warm sympathy with the refugees from the Transvaal, who, he hoped, would soon be able to return to their homes. Lord Roberts afterwards embarked on board the transport *Canada* for Cape Town.

Thursday, Dec. 6.

Lord Kitchener, in a telegram from Bloemfontein, stated that on Monday a determined attack was made by about 500 of Delarey's men at Buffelsport on a convoy proceeding from Pretoria to Rustenburg. The escort took up a position on some kopjes and fought with great gallantry. The Boers got into the first half of the convoy and burnt the waggons; the second half was not touched. Assistance was sent from Rustenburg and Commando Nek, and Major-Gen. Broadwood's Brigade arrived on the following morning, when the enemy dispersed. Our loss was 15 men killed and an officer and 22 men wounded. The Boers suffered considerably. De Wet crossed the Caledon yesterday by Kareepont Drift, making for Odendaal. Major-Gen. C. Knox followed with a portion of his force, the remainder by Bethulie bridge. Odendaal Drift was held by the Guards, and the river was in flood. The Cape Government had issued a memorandum in English and Dutch, which is to be continued weekly, containing an official vouched report of the actual course of events in South Africa by way of correction of false reports so persistently circulated about the progress of the war.

A Parliamentary paper issued December 6 recapitulates the strength, reinforcements, &c., of the South African Army between August 1st, 1899, and Dec. 1st, 1900. The present strength of forces in South Africa is: Regulars—(1) 11,600 cavalry, 12,700 artillery, 105,300 infantry and mounted infantry, 13,293 others; total, 142,893. (2) Colonials, say, 33,000. (3) Imperial Yeomanry, 8,000. (4) Volunteers, 7,500. (5) Militia, 18,900. Total, 210,293. These figures do not allow for disbandment of Colonials, &c., of which precise details have not been received.

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Casualties reported since the beginning of the war, up to and including the month of November:-

	Officers.	N.C.O.'s & Men
Killed in action	311	3,018
Died of wounds	93	952
Prisoners who have died		
in captivity	4	92
Died of disease	163	6,566
Accidental deaths	4	176

Total deaths in S. Africa 575 10,804

Missing and prisoners (excluding those who have been recovered or have died in captivity)	14	1,236†
Sent home as invalids	1,551	35,548†

Total, S.A. Field Force 2,140 47,588

49,728\$

Total reduction of the Military Forces through war in South Africa:-

Deaths in South Africa	575	10,804
Missing and prisoners	14	1,236†
Invalids sent home who have died	4	231
Invalids sent home who have left the Service as unfit	—	1,314

593 13,585

14,178\$

† Of these 231 have died, 1,314 have been discharged from the Service as unfit, and 780 are in hospital.

‡ This total includes a number of men reported "missing" who subsequently rejoined, but whose return has not yet been notified.

§ The difference between these two numbers is due to the fact that the great majority of the men invalided home have recovered and rejoined for duty (see note †).

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE"

SIR,—As a man conducting his business on business lines, some actions of the military authorities strike me (and possibly others) as singular. It has been admitted that our transport, during the present Boer war, has been quite inadequate, and to meet this in some measure, the authorities are raising five or six (possibly more) additional companies of the Army Service Corps. These companies must, it is presumed, have their proper quota of officers.

I see by the Army List, that since the commencement of the war many officers, while serving with their regiments in South Africa, have been attached to the corps there on probation, as also others who have been appointed to direct commissions therein. Both these classes had no previous technical training whatever in their duties, yet they are expected to be able to pass an examination within twelve months, for (in the case of attached officers) permanent transfer to the corps, for which examination it has been deemed necessary hitherto for each officer to undergo a year's technical training at Aldershot. There are several officers now serving in South Africa who have been attached, as 2nd Lieutenants, for a year or longer. These in ordinary circumstances would have been promoted Lieutenants at the end of their year's probation, having passed the examination referred to, but how can they do so in technical subjects, having only had field training?

While field training is absolutely necessary and excellent in its way, it would seem doubtful whether training of this kind alone would fit an officer for home service or continental war.

A business man would suppose, now that transport difficulties in South Africa are greatly lessened, that the military authorities would order home those officers mentioned (who are comparatively few), replace them by young officers who have been appointed to the corps at home during the past twelve months, and who have received a home technical training. Thus both those at home and those in South Africa would be equally instructed and benefited, as also, indirectly, the British ratepayer.

"BUSINESS."

A COMBINED trousers press and stretcher has recently been invented by Mr. Everitt, of 14, Maddox Street, which appears to serve the purposes for which it is intended in a satisfactory manner. The top bars and screws are arranged so that a single pair of trousers can be withdrawn, or replaced without disturbing the other garments already in the press. It folds for travelling into very small compass, and is easily opened for use.

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Obituary.

ARMY.

Major-Gen. Roderick Donald Macpherson, retired list, Indian Staff Corps, died in Edinburgh, on Sunday last. Gen. Macpherson, who was 76 years of age, entered the Bengal Army in 1841, and received his Lieut.'s commission in 1845. He served in the Burmese war of 1852-53, and was present at the taking of Rangoon, receiving the medal, with clasp, for Pegu. He again saw service in the Sonthal campaign of 1855, and in the following year obtained his company. He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1861, Lieut.-Colonel in 1867, Colonel in 1872, and Major-General in 1875, when he retired.

Colonel Lionel James Archer Chapman, Royal Field Artillery, died at Pretoria of enteric fever on the 3rd inst., aged 53. He was a son of the late Mr. G. Chapman, of Dieppe. He joined the Army Jan. 13, 1869, became Captain Nov. 14, 1879, Major April 7, 1885, Lieut.-Colonel June 30, 1895, and Brevet-Colonel June 30, 1899.

Lieut.-Col. George Evans Lloyd, D.S.O., 1st Batn. Duke of Wellington's Regiment, was killed in action in South Africa on the 29th ult. Born Oct. 24, 1855, he joined the 70th Regiment from the Militia, Nov. 9, 1876, and was at once transferred to the Yorkshire Light Infantry, becoming Captain June 20, 1883. He was promoted into the South Staffordshire Regiment as Major, Nov. 1, 1890; was promoted Lieut.-Colonel, half-pay, Nov. 18, 1896; and was gazetted to the command of the 1st Batn. Duke of Wellington's Regiment, June 30, 1897. He was employed with the Egyptian Army, May 1894 to November 1896, and was Governor of the Red Sea Littoral, and Commandant at Suakin, July, 1894 to November, 1896. He served in the Jowaki Expedition, 1877 (medal with clasp); in the Afghan War, 1878-79, including the assault of Ali Musjid (medal with clasp); in the Soudan Expedition, 1884-85, on the Nile as Commandant at Tangur (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, bronze star, and brevet of Major); in the Soudan, 1885-89, including actions at Ginniss (mentioned, D.S.O.), action of Savras (mentioned, 3rd class of Medjidie), action of Gamaizah (mentioned), action of Toski (mentioned, two clasps); and in the Expedition to Dongola, 1896 (mentioned, promoted Lieut.-Colonel, half-pay, and medal). Col. Lloyd was eldest son of the Rev. Prebendary Lloyd, Troedyrwr Rectory, Cambridge.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Lewis, Quartermaster retired list, late of 7th Dragoon Guards, died at Ravenscourt Park, W., on the 30th ult., in his 75th year. He served with the 7th Dragoon Guards throughout the Kafir war of 1846-47 (medal). In 1868 he became Quartermaster, and in 1881 was promoted to Hon. Captain. In the Egyptian war of 1882 he again saw active service with his regiment, and was present in the engagement at Mahsara and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir and the capture of Cairo. Promoted Hon. Major (medal with clasp and Khedive's star). He retired in 1884 with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Captain William Pearson Barter, R.A.M.C., died at Agra on the 2nd inst., aged 34 years. He was the only surviving son of Brig.-Surg. J. F. Barter, M.D. (retired), of Beneden, Harlesden, N.B. He joined the Army July 29, 1893, and became Captain July 29, 1896.

A suit of plain clothes, or 13s. 6d. in lieu thereof, is to be issued on discharge to each member of the Imperial Yeomanry and Volunteers after active service in South Africa.

UNDER the auspices of the Old Haileyburian Society, a general meeting of old members of the school was held at the Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, last Thursday evening, the 6th inst., for the purpose of considering the form of a memorial to the Old Haileyburians who either have been killed in action or have died of disease in South Africa. The society is in communication with a large number of old schoolboys, but it is hoped that those who have not been written to will co-operate in the movement.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

Composite Regiment.—The Prince of Wales inspected the regiment and the Canadian Contingent, returned from South Africa, at Albany Street Barracks on Monday last. The various detachments which were to form the parade arrived at Regent's Park Barracks shortly before three o'clock. The detachment of 1st Life Guards, who were inspected by the Queen on Thursday last, had come by special train from Windsor, and, accompanied by their band, marched from Paddington to Regent's Park. The Royal Horse Guards had marched from Hyde Park. Albany Street was gay with flags and decorations. The square at the barracks was not large enough for both the cavalry and infantry to parade for inspection together. Consequently the two arms were reviewed separately. The parade was a dismounted one. The detachments of 1st and 2nd Life Guards were drawn up in line, with the detachment of Royal Horse Guards in line in the rear. While the Household Cavalry was inspected the Royal Canadians stood at ease on the right flank of the cavalry parade. The ground was kept by men of the 2nd Life Guards. As the weather was fine a large number of guests had accepted Sir Audley Neeld's invitation to witness the inspection. Amongst those present were the Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria, attended by Lady Emily Kingscote, Miss Knollys, and Gen. Sir Dighton Probyn, the Duke and Duchess of York, attended by Sir Charles Cust, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Westminster, the Earl and Countess of Dudley, and many past officers and relatives of the present officers of the Household Cavalry. Shortly after three the Prince of Wales, who had lunched with Sir Audley Neeld and the officers of the 2nd Life Guards, arrived, and was received with a Royal salute. He then proceeded to inspect the parade, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge. There were also present: Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, the Quarter-master-General, and Major-Gen. Trotter. The Prince retired to the saluting base, and the regiment marched past by troops, with Col. Miles at its head. The men were no longer in the service uniform which they have worn for the last 12 months. They were her Majesty's mounted Guards again. The march, past over, the regiment formed three sides of a square, while the Prince addressed the following words to the parade:—

"Col. Miles, Col. Neeld, and Col. Fenwick, officers and men.—It is just a year since I took leave of you on your departure for South Africa. I am glad to have this my first opportunity of welcoming you home. I cannot say sufficient, from what I have heard, in praise of the way in which officers and men have conducted themselves in the course of this arduous campaign. I always felt sure that the brilliant history of the Household Cavalry would be maintained in this campaign. I have not been mistaken. I am glad to see those of you who have returned, and I grieve for those who have not returned; but such, however, is the fortune of war. I feel more proud than ever in being your Colonel-in-Chief, and in welcoming you home I trust that your good character will last as long as the regiment exists."

Col. Miles called for three cheers for the Prince of Wales, to which the men lustily responded. The Composite Regiment then marched off the ground and dismissed, while the officers returned and added colour to the scene by mingling with their guests. As soon as the barrack square was clear the Royal Canadian Regiment came on the ground. Col. Otter drew the regiment up in line, and the Prince again inspected. As soon as the inspection was over the regiment, which was still in its service uniform, marched past in fours to the tune of "Vive la Canadienne!" When the battalion was again halted, the Prince addressed them:

"Col. Otter, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Canadian Regiment.—You had the privilege of being received a few days ago by the Queen, and I have now the privilege of receiving you here. It affords me the greatest satisfaction that, during your short period of stay in England, I should have the opportunity of seeing you, Col. Otter, and your gallant men. I am well aware of all that you have gone through, and of the splendid way in which you have behaved in South Africa, and I deeply regret that you have lost so many brave men. I am glad to think that the Colonies have

come forward in so magnificent a way, and especially Canada. I have not forgotten, though it is some time ago, my visit to your shores, and it has always been a most pleasant remembrance to me. I hope that you will have an agreeable time here and a safe passage home, and that on arrival home you will find all your friends and families well."

After a few of the senior officers had been presented, the regiment enthusiastically cheered the Prince. The parade then dismissed.

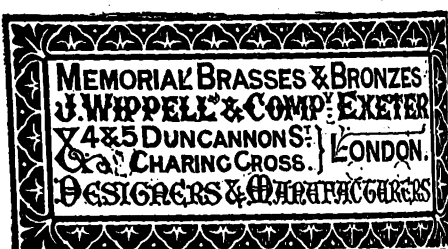
1st Life Guards.—Lieut.-Cols. Miles and Calley dined with the Queen and Royal Family at Windsor Castle on Saturday last, on return from South Africa. The Queen has given £5 to the fund for the relief of the widow of Trooper Yandle, who died during the voyage home from South Africa from brain fever. The bereaved woman only learned the sad news when the detachment arrived in Windsor Barracks on the 29th ult.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—Lieut.-Col. Lord Binning is fast recovering from the accident he met with some weeks ago. Capt. the Hon. R. Ward is about to be seconded on appointment as A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. French in South Africa. Captain Burns-Hartopp, Master of the Queen's Hounds, and late of the regiment, notwithstanding the terrible nature of his accident, is progressing favourably.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Major Robertson, D.S.O., has resumed duty in the Intelligence Department as Staff Captain on return from South Africa, where he has been employed since January as D.A.A.G.

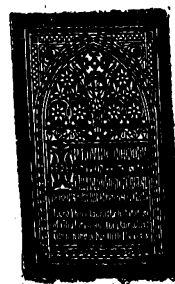
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4th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. McClellan acts as Assistant Signalling Officer, Punjab and Bengal, during the cold season.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.—Major Allenby has been appointed second in command, vice Major Rimington promoted to the command. Capt. Austice vacates the Adjutancy of the 11th Yeomanry Brigade, and leaves England immediately to join headquarters in South Africa.

7th Hussars.—Major Carew, D.S.O., who has returned from active service in South Africa, has been granted leave until Dec. 30, when he will rejoin headquarters at Aldershot.

9th Lancers.—Major Bishop reverts to regimental duty from the Adjutancy of the 3rd Yeomanry Brigade, and will be restored to the establishment. Capt. Lord Charles Bentinck has accepted a Yeomanry Adjutancy.

15th Hussars.—The will of the late Major (Lieut.-Col.) Cockayne-Frith has been proved under £40,128, the gross value being put down at £42,153. The sole executrix is the widow, to whom the testator left all his property, subject to the payment of a legacy of £500 to Major de Crespigny.

16th Lancers.—Major Kirkpatrick has been appointed second in command, vice Major Bethune, promoted to the command.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Two depots will in future be stationed at Newport (Mon.), viz., No. 4 Field and H. Mountain.

With the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India has decided that a lieutenant-colonel R.A. acting for a colonel on the staff on leave under Article 724, Indian Army Regulations, Vol. I, shall be allowed half the command pay of his permanent appointment, viz., 200 rupees, a month, in addition to the half staff pay of his officiating appointment, viz., 400 rupees a month.

Appointments have been made to R.H.A. thus:—Major E. H. Armitage to M. Battery in South Africa; Capt. W. R. Eden to A Battery in South Africa; E. H. T. Parsons to G Battery in South Africa; G. A. FitzGerald to S Battery at Aldershot; and Lieuts. H. Fawcus to B Battery in China; and H. Allcard to U Battery in South Africa.

Lieut.-Col. F. W. Boteler, R.F.A., has arrived at home from India, in command of invalids and time-expired men on board the *Sunda*.

Capt. L. L. H. Osborn, R.G.A., from Adj. 4th Lancashire V.A.C., has been transferred to the Edinburgh Militia Artillery for the unexpired portion of his five years.

Capt. W. N. Gordon, R.G.A., has been appointed Adjutant of the 1st Dorset V.A.C.

Capt. E. F. Corbett, R.G.A., takes up on the 16th inst. the adjutancy of the Tipperary Artillery Militia, in succession to Capt. R. C. Brown, R.M.A., whose five years have expired.

Capt. F. Vans Agnew, R.G.A., has been appointed A.A.G., Madras, in the absence of Capt. Coxhead, D.S.O., on active service in China.

Capt. W. Ellershaw, R.G.A., has been appointed an extra instructor in artillery at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

2nd Lieut. P. A. à Beckett has been transferred for duty from Dover to Plymouth.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The tenure of appointment of Director-General of Military Works in India is to be limited to five years.

The first definite news of the fate of Capt. W. A. Watts-Jones was obtained by the German Expedition to Kalgan. In May last Capt. Jones accompanied Mr. Grant Birch on a journey down the Yellow River, when the latter was drowned. Capt. Watts-Jones succeeded in reaching Kwei-hua-Cheng, eight days' journey to the west of Kalgan. He was arrested by order of the Taotai, and, after having been horribly tortured for four days, was executed on July 15. There seemed to be evidence to show that this atrocity was carried out by orders of the chief official of the district.

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Guards.—Lieuts. Macgregor and Peel, 1st Batn., are about to be seconded for service with the West African Frontier Force.

Royal Scots (1st).—Major Macgregor is transferred on promotion, from the 2nd Batn. in India to the 1st Batn. in South Africa. Lieut. Neill, 2nd Batn., succeeds to the adjutancy of the 7th Volun-

teer Batn., at Haddington, vice Major Barton, retired on retired pay.

Queen's (2nd).—Major Taylor retains the Adjutancy of the 2nd Volunteer Batn. for an extended period of six months from the 9th prox.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Capt. Braithwaite has been posted to the 4th Batn. at York on restoration to the establishment.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—Capt. Wolseley, 2nd Batn. has been appointed adjutant of the Galloway Volunteer Rifles.

King's Regiment (8th).—The 2nd Batn. moved on Thursday from Dublin to the Curragh, where it took over quarters.

Devonshire Regiment (11th).—The 4th Volunteer Batn. is to be increased by one company, with headquarters at Witheridge.

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—The Duke of Cambridge presided at the annual dinner of the 4th (Militia) Batn. at the Grand Hotel on Monday evening. There were present Cols. FitzGeorge and Fryer; Lieut.-Cols. Bacchus and Hurrell; Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Fawcett; Majors Blunt, Beldam, Francis, Pell, C. Stanley, and A. Stanley; Capt. C. A. Brett, Barthropp, and Hall; Lieuts. the Hon. M. P. Macnaghten (Royal Scots Fusiliers), Wayman, J. Bacchus, and Furber; 2nd Lieuts. Robinson and Wheeler. Capt. Wallace, who has been an assistant inspector of small arms since January, 1897, has succeeded Lieut.-Col. Ward, R.A., as an inspector, on the completion of the latter's term of appointment.

Leicestershire Regiment (17th).—Brevet Major Woodward, who has been temporarily employed as a staff captain, Military Intelligence Headquarters, since Feb. 6 last, has reverted to regimental duty. Capt. the Hon. H. B. Hawke and 250 non-commissioned officers and men, 2nd Batn., left Alexandria on Thursday for Khartoum to furnish the local European garrison.

Cheshire Regiment (22nd).—Lieut. Mahony, 1st Batn., is about to be seconded on appointment to the West African Frontier Force, which he is now on his way from the Cape to join.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd).—Major Lyle, D.S.O., has been appointed second in command of the 1st Batn. in South Africa, vice Major Archdale, promoted to the command of the 2nd Batn. Lincolnshire Regiment.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—The 1st Batn. arrived at Peshawar on the 25th ult. from Dehra Dun. Capt. Wright, 1st Batn., has been selected for the adjutancy of the 2nd V.B. Royal Lancaster Regiment.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—Major Wilkinson retains his appointment as inspector of musketry, Salisbury District, on the break up of the summer camp. Capt. Maclean, Hannay and Gunn remain with the 1st Batn. in South Africa, on promotion.

Gloucestershire Regiment (28th).—The Secretary of State for War has approved of a Cadet Corps being formed at Bristol Grammar School and attached to the 1st Volunteer Batn.

East Lancashire Regiment (30th).—Major O'Brien is acting as President of the Military Tribunal, Johannesburg.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd).—Half the battalion left Calcutta on the 21st ult. for Ceylon; the remainder will embark for the same destination on the 15th inst. Lieuts. Elliott and Vickers are about to be appointed to the Indian Staff Corps.

Royal Sussex Regiment (35th).—Capt. Church retains his appointment as Adjutant of the 1st V.B. Manchester Regiment until further orders on the expiration of his term.

Worcestershire Regiment (36th).—Capt. Hankey and Lang are ordered to join the 4th Batn. at Aldershot as early as possible, on promotion.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th).—Col. Savage has been granted an extension of command for twelve months. Capt. Buckle has taken up the duties of Recruiting Staff Officer, North-Eastern District, for three years.

Welsh Regiment (41st).—Lieut.-Col. Banfield will complete his four years in command on Wednesday next.

Black Watch (42nd).—Lieut. Jennings-Bramley has been confirmed in his appointment as D.A.A.G. in India.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd).—Major Porter has been appointed second in command of the 2nd Batn. (52nd) in India.

Sherwood Foresters (45th).—Lieut. Wilkin is about to be seconded for service with the West African Frontier Force.

Royal Berkshire Regiment (49th).—Capt. Feet-ham, adjutant of the 1st Volunteer Batn., has met with an accident whilst hunting. During a run of the South Berks hounds in the neighbourhood of Goring, he was thrown in presence of a wire in a hedge, which his horse was attempting to clear. He was severely shaken and bruised, but is progressing favourably.

King's Own Light Infantry (51st).—Capt. Trevor has taken up the duties temporarily as staff-captain (for A.S.C.), Cork District, vice Capt. Fielding, 4th Batn. King's Royal Rifles.

Shropshire Light Infantry (53rd) has won the Poona hockey tournament, having beaten the 2nd Batn. Royal Scots. Capt. Luard is ordered to join the 2nd Batn. (85th) in South Africa, on promotion.

Essex Regiment (56th).—Lieut. Macpherson is about to be appointed to the Indian Staff Corps, and has joined the 33rd Madras Infantry.

Middlesex Regiment (57th).—Capt. Rowley has taken up the appointment of commander of the Poonamallee depot.

Northamptonshire Regiment (58th).—Capt. Metcalfe has taken up his duties as District Inspector of Musketry, Headquarters, Ireland, on transfer from the staff in Scotland.

East Lancashire Regiment (59th).—Capt. Voyle is posted to this battalion in India, on restoration to the establishment; Capt. Saunders is ordered to join the 1st Batn. (30th) in South Africa, on promotion.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—Mr. Onslow Ford has been commissioned to model a silver statuette of the late Lieut. the Hon. F. Roberts, at a cost of £400, for presentation to Lord Roberts by the citizens of Bath. Lieut. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, 4th Batn., a devoted comrade and friend of the late Brevet-Major Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, whose personal effects he had brought from South Africa, had the honour of being presented to the Queen on the 29th ult. at Windsor Castle, when her Majesty conferred on him the 4th Class of the Victorian Order, he having brought home from the Cape the late Prince's personal effects.

Wiltshire Regiment (62nd).—Major Reay has completed his period of five years as D.A.A.G., Madras, and reverts to his regiment.

Manchester Regiment (63rd).—The 4th Batn. moved on Tuesday from Aldershot to Portland.

Royal Berkshire Regiment (66th).—Major McClintock has arrived home from South Africa, and leaves immediately for Gibraltar to join the 1st Batn. (49th) on appointment as second in command.

East Surrey Regiment (70th).—Lieut.-Col. Harris will complete his four years in command on Friday.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—A memorial to the officers and men who fell during the Indian frontier fights from 1892 to 1898 was unveiled on Saturday, at Aberdeen, by Col. Mathias, C.B., A.D.C. He handed the memorial over to the custody of the Lord Provost, who accepted it on behalf of the community. It is a handsome granite obelisk 20ft. high, with the inscription on the base: "Erected by the 1st Batt. Gordon Highlanders in memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who were killed or died of wounds or disease during the service in India from January, 1892, to November, 1898." On the face of the column the names of those who perished, about one hundred altogether, are inscribed. Capt. Wedderburn has been appointed adjutant of the new kilted battalion of the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade at Edinburgh.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (76th).—Capt. Whitaker has been appointed Adjutant of the 2nd V.B. Bedfordshire Regiment at Berkhamstead.

Middlesex Regiment (77th).—The funeral of Gen. Sir George Willis took place on Tuesday afternoon in the parish churchyard of Sopley, Hampshire, his native place. The coffin was borne on a gun carriage from the residence in Bournemouth. It was guarded by an escort of the Royal Horse Artillery, and was covered with the Union Jack. The chief mourners were Lady Willis and her four sons, and there were also present representatives of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the Mayors of Portsmouth, Bournemouth, and Christchurch, as well as many officers. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. F. Vallings, rector, and the Rev. C. Mills, of Coggeshall, nephew of Gen. Willis. Major Longe has been selected for the appointment of second in command of the new 3rd Batn. at Woolwich on augmentation.

South Lancashire Regiment (82nd).—Lieut. Jennings is a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, and has joined the 11th Bengal Lancers.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Bell is transferred on promotion from the 3rd to the 4th Batn., and Lieut. Ellis from the 1st Batn. to the 4th Batn.

West India Regiment.—Lieut. Robertson has been selected for the adjutancy of the newly-formed 8th (Scottish) V.B. Liverpool Regiment.

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Reviews.

NAPOLEON.*

*By Lord Rosebery. (Arthur Humphreys.)

This monograph deserves far more than the brief notice which appeared in these columns on Nov. 10, as we then said. It is, perhaps, the finest and best sustained effort made to solve the greatest human problem that has presented itself to the minds of men. "For a problem Napoleon is," as Lord Rosebery tells us, "and must ever remain." The world tries in vain to penetrate the secret of this prodigious being. Its complexity, its variety, its absorbing interest, baffle the inquirer at every turn. In one sense Napoleon was the noblest, in another, the basest of his kind. He gave France settled rule, when torn and bleeding with internal dissensions, and re-established her social life by wise and beneficent methods; he was a far-seeing administrator, a judicious law-giver; he built up his French official hierarchy such as it exists to this day; the Code Napoleon is still the basis of all law and order in France. The worst side of his character was shown in his ruthless measures to retain the colossal power he had usurped; the murder of the Duke d'Enghien is an ineradicable stain, his oppression of his political opponents crowded into State prisons during the closing years of his reign dwarf the finest attributes of this human Colossus. On one point there can be no doubt or question, that he was the greatest soldier of our or any age. Lord Rosebery wisely leaves this subject aside, feeling his insufficiency to deal with what would require "an expert and a volume to discuss it with authority," yet he refers to the salient features of Napoleon's military genius, omitting only the chief of all, his originality, and the highly developed faculty of imagination, without a full measure of which no commander has ever risen to the highest flights. Napoleon's successes in the field were, no doubt, chiefly due, as Lord Rosebery says, to "his rapidity of movement and apprehension, his power of inspiring his army to perform extraordinary feats, his knowledge of detail, combined with his gigantic grasp. His prodigious triumphs make cool judgment difficult." Where Napoleon exceeded all rivals was in the novelty of his methods, the inventiveness with which he brought new forces into play, and won victory after victory by the unexpected application of new means to old principles.

The chief merit of the book is, perhaps, the skill with which Lord Rosebery lets his subject paint his own picture at the various epochs of his eventful career. He was at his greatest, so he himself believed, when he entered Moscow, and he often regretted, for his own reputation, that he did not die then, when he must have left behind him "a reputation as a conqueror without parallel in history." He might have been another man, he tells us, had he accomplished his early dreams and gone to the East from Egypt instead of returning to France. He was, if we may believe Napoleon himself, an Oriental at heart, and this sentiment possessed him so strongly that he did not hesitate to confess himself a Mahomedan from choice. For the most attractive picture of all, at once pathetic and sublime, we have to thank Lord Rosebery cordially. He brings Napoleon before us with admirable effect as he was in the closing scenes at St. Helena: "the lord of so many palaces confined to two small rooms, hardly a dozen feet square." He tells us of his daily life, so simple indoors, so full of state when he went abroad. The loose dressing-gown contrasting with the green coat, the little round table covered with books which overflowed on to the floor, the carriage and six horses with equerries on each side in which he drove along the roads of St. Helena. We see him constantly combatting with ennui, perpetually sticking for trifles, and especially eager to maintain his dignity at all costs. "What strikes one most in his habits is the weariness and futility of it all. One is irresistibly reminded of a caged animal walking restlessly and aimlessly up and down his confined den, and watching the outside world with the fierce despair of his wild eye."

Lord Rosebery has undoubtedly treated a great subject finely, and yet there are parts of the book we may wish had never been written. It is painful

in the extreme to revive the griefs of that past period when England behaved with such little magnanimity to her fallen foe. The whole story of the last episode in the Napoleonic legend does not redound to our credit, or that of our responsible ministers. That the conqueror of Europe had been a horrible nightmare haunting us perpetually for many years was a perfect excuse for his being held in close captivity for the rest of his days. But the penalty of imprisonment need never have been heightened by such mean and sordid treatment as the ex-Emperor received. It was ungenerous enough to deny him the state and title which we had often acknowledged diplomatically; to penuriously limit his expenditure; to expose him to all manner of irksome restraints; but to subject him to the tender mercies of Sir Hudson Lowe, acting under such a simulacrum of a statesman as Lord Bathurst, is an ineradicable disgrace to our nation. It was surely better to draw a veil over that particular period, but Lord Rosebery has thrown it up into the strongest and whitest relief.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER'S "BRITISH INDIA."

It is with melancholy interest that we have received the second volume of the late Sir William Hunter's *History of British India* (Longmans and Co.), for its eighth chapter concludes with the last words written by his hand, penned only a few days before he died. When we survey the vast work carried out by Sir William Hunter for the topography and history of India, we recognise that his labours have scarcely had any parallel, and that the Empire should be proud of them. The "Imperial Gazetteer" and the statistical accounts of Bengal and Assam are monumental works of invaluable utility, and the many volumes upon rural Bengal, Orissa, and other subjects are admirable guides to the administrator and historian. The new volume covers the period to the union of the old and new companies under the Earl of Godolphin's award, but the last chapter has been written and arranged, from Sir William Hunter's papers, by Mr. P. E. Roberts, who has edited the book, assisted by Lady Hunter, who had an extraordinarily intimate knowledge of her husband's work. Though Sir William Hunter did not live to complete his great design, it may be said that he finished one great section of the history in India—the struggle for commercial supremacy in the 17th century. It is no longer possible to think, as was pointed out in the first volume, that our Indian history began in 1746. The truth is that the light focussed by Orme upon the Anglo-French struggle lifted that period out of its proper perspective, and even Professor Seeley fell into the error of saying that our acquisition of India was made blindly. Even in 1687 the Court of Directors hoped, in their own words, to lay the foundation of "a large, well-grounded, sure English dominion in India for all time to come." It was with sound instinct that the directors, seeing the time was not ripe, avoided the acquisition of territory and political power as long as possible. But they clung to the policy too tenaciously, and often failed to realise the conditions which determined the actions of their representatives. The massacre of Amboyna and the hardships suffered by our traders threw us back from the Spice Islands upon the Indian Peninsula, and the subject of the present volume is the great commercial development that followed. It is a period of extreme importance, and the names of Josiah Child, Gerald Aungier, the real founder of Bombay, Francis Day, the builder of Madras; and Thomas Pitt deserve to stand high among administrators. The Company had not only to win its way in the East; it had to fight for its existence at home. It was loyal to Charles, in whose cause Capt. Mucknell carried his ship into Bristol, then held for his Majesty, and made her over for the support of the war against the Parliament, at a cost of £20,000, to his masters; but Charles, by this time, had worn out the loyalty of the Court of Directors. It was during the civil war that the system of separate series of groups of voyagers broke down, and that a demand was made for the individual freedom of each member of the company to trade on his own account. Cromwell afterwards laid the groundwork of the East India Company. As Sir William Hunter said, under the regulations based on his charter it cast its medieval skin, shook off the traditions of the regulated system, and grew into one united, continuous, and permanent joint stock corporation, in the full sense of the words. The English company, unlike the Dutch and the French, was almost wholly a private enterprise and had to wrest its privileges from kings and Parliaments. How it did so is very ably demonstrated in this volume, which is a great authority and must find its place in every library. We congratulate Mr. Roberts upon his success in preparing it for the press.

CHRISTMAS PUBLICATIONS.

The resource, invention, and imagination of those who provide good things for Christmas seem to be endless, and the artistic means they have at their disposal are truly surprising. We have received a delightful selection of the publications of Messrs. C. W. Faulkner and Co., comprising calendars, Christmas cards, games, and other dainty and attractive

productions. We cannot praise too highly the delicacy and skill with which the many pictorial calendars are produced. Some are in photogravure, some in sepia, others in colours, but all are singularly beautiful, and it is hard to choose between them, though every taste is catered for. The Christmas cards are equally good, and are rich in colour and floral fancy, and there is not one that does not possess some art character or charm. The framed photogravures from well-known pictures are an admirable series. The same firm has produced a great number of games, and the little ones will never be tired of: Musical Snap, Spottit, and some others.

Messrs. Dean appear almost to have surpassed themselves in the variety and vigorous character of their many picture books. They are adapted for children of all ages, and there seems not to be one that is not a success. The folding picture books are particularly good, among them the *English Struwellpeter*. These toy books and games will add hugely to the delight of Christmas time for the young. We cannot describe their vast variety.

Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Son are famous all the world over, and they also have sent us a selection of their publications that almost defies description. Their Christmas cards are in extraordinary variety, and nothing seems wanting in the skill or taste with which they have been produced. The finest art processes have been at command, and the result is a series of beautiful things. The picture books and games, as well as the calendars, share the same character, and we can only say that we advise those who can to inspect these things for themselves.

SHORT NOTICES.

We do not know through how many editions, Mr. Arnold Forster's *In a Conning Tower* has gone but it is an excellent picture of the strain and stress in which modern naval warfare would be conducted, and Messrs. Cassell's cheap edition at 6d., with the late Mr. Overend's admirable illustrations, is excellent, and should sell widely at this present time.

Messrs. Clowes and Sons have published in the form of a capital little booklet a *Guide to Obtaining a Captain's Proficiency Certificate from the School of Instruction*, by Lieut. B. S. Ince, 3rd V.B. Essex Regiment. The object has been to lay before candidates a concise description of the work, method, and course of instruction at the School and to give hints as to the books to be used. We can heartily commend it.

Mr. Thomas Fennell, Head-constable in the Royal Irish Constabulary (a rank which we may remark is similar to that of sergeant-major in the Army) has compiled a very useful *Handbook of Company Drill for the Use of the Royal Irish Constabulary*. Everything in the little volume is excellent, and it should be most useful. It is dated from Sligo, but we regret to find no publisher's name upon it. However, those interested in the subject will probably know how to procure it.

We have received from the Free Age Press, of Maldon, Essex, three works by Tolstoi: *Work While Ye Have Light* and *How I Came to Believe*, each published at threepence, and *The Slavery of Our Time*, which deals with present problems on the plane of thought of jurists and economists (1s.).

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Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1900.

SOME NAVAL IDEAS.
ON Wednesday next Sir John Hopkins is to deliver a lecture at the Royal United Service Institution, and both the lecturer's personality and the subject he will handle should insure a very large and representative audience. It is almost unnecessary to remind our readers of the many claims which Sir John Hopkins has upon their attention, his experience is of such a varied nature that the greatest weight attaches to anything he may have to say in connection with the naval service. Both at sea and on shore he has filled nearly every interesting and important post with the exception of that of the First Sea Lord. He has been the private secretary to the First Lord, an appointment which gives unrivalled advantages to its holder for acquiring a knowledge of the internal economy of the Admiralty. He has been super-

intendent of more than one dockyard, the Director of Naval Ordnance, and a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, all of these posts in which special experience is obtained in regard to the provision and use of naval material. On the other hand, as Commander-in-Chief of our squadrons on the North America and West Indies station and in the Mediterranean—the latter so recently as last year—he has had unrivalled opportunities of learning the feeling of the Navy afloat, of its shortcomings, its requirements, and, in a word, of its actual and potential condition. When, therefore, Sir John Hopkins proposes to give us what he has called “a few naval ideas for the coming century,” we know that we may anticipate not the visionary schemes of a dreamer, but some practical common-sense suggestions of which the country will do well to take note. The time is entirely opportune, because not only are we on the immediate threshold of a new century, but we are at something like a crisis in naval affairs, while we have just replaced the old and trusted man-at-the-wheel with a young and inexperienced helmsman.

What are the matters in connection with the Navy upon which Sir John Hopkins will bring his “ideas” to bear? It may be idle gossip, but rumour credits the Admiral with the intention of letting a flood of light upon Admiralty administration. We hardly credit this story. There is very little to be told about this subject which is not already public property. That every one in a position of responsibility at Whitehall is overworked is well known, and if, with his experience, the Admiral should propose that additional naval officers be sent there to give much needed assistance he will only be echoing the report of the Hartington Commission. Moreover, this is exactly what every Sea Lord has urged for a long time past. During the dying century the fleet has undergone an entire revolution, a change of which we require no further demonstration or illustration than is afforded by the contrast between the steel battle-ships which pass in and out of Portsmouth harbour, and the *Victory* which rests there as a memento of the old Navy. And with this revolution has come about added responsibilities and largely increased duties to the Board which controls our sea power. What more natural, then, than that a far-seeing administrator and organiser like Sir John Hopkins should suggest, as essential to efficiency and made necessary by these changes, an additional staff to cope with the work. But beyond this and alongside the development and growth of the fleet, we have new systems of officering and manning our ships, which are acknowledged to be yet in need of improvement. The continuous service system, which to many of the older officers is but a thing of yesterday, has admittedly worked well, but it has not given us the reserve which modern ideas demand. Here, again, there is an opening for practical suggestions. One after another writers have told us, and statistics prove, that we can no longer rely upon the mercantile marine alone for that expansion of our *personnel* which is necessary should the fleet have to be placed on a war footing. There have been, indeed, no dearth of suggestions and proposals in this connection, but despite this we shall be surprised if the Admiral has not something useful to say on the subject. There are, too, those burning questions associated with the shortage of lieutenants, the claims of the Engineers, and the aspirations of the Marines which no one who has studied the Navy, much less an officer of the experience of Sir John Hopkins, is likely to omit when picturing the sea-service of the immediate future. It will astonish no one,

surely, if the Admiral endeavoured to indicate the lines upon which reform might run if these and similar problems are to be solved. Nor should the grievances and the ambitions of the lower deck fail to fill a corner in the canvas. The position of the soldier, it is said, is in need of amelioration, and for every claim that can be urged in support of such treatment for the Army, at least an equal number can be found for the Navy. What will Sir John Hopkins have to say on the subject of promotion to the quarterdeck from before the mast?

On the subject of naval *matériel* we have a clear indication of the line the Admiral is likely to take in the article which he has written in the *Navy League Journal*, and to which we referred last week. In our cruisers speed is of paramount importance, he tells us, and he goes on to assert emphatically that he and the majority of naval officers are far from being satisfied with our ships in this respect. For at least ten years we have been standing still while foreigners, and, indeed, our own private constructors, have been going ahead of us. It is surely not too much to ask that the cruisers of the foremost Navy in the world should be as speedy as those of any other Power. But speed is not the only quality in a fighting ship, nor cruisers the only class of vessel built for purposes of war. We shall be astonished if the Admiral has not something to say about other types of warships. During recent years there have been discussions concerning the relative amount of nearly every kind of offensive and defensive strength required to make a fighting vessel effective. We have witnessed a wonderful development of defensive power, from the thin slip of iron on the *Warrior's* broadside, through the masses of composite armour on some of the turret ships, down to the adoption of Harveyed and Krupp steel in our later vessels. There are opportunities for many “ideas” here. The guns too, there is no finality in this direction either. We cannot do less than expect, then, that the Admiral will let us know his views in this connection. Some other pressing matters can scarcely escape treatment, especially that most important one connected with the delays in the completion of vessels under construction. We remember, in an excellent article which Sir William White contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* on “The Latest Reconstruction of the Navy,” he claimed that the productive power of private firms is one great source of our Naval strength, “provided it can be and is utilised at the proper time.” Are we not allowing “the proper time” to slip away without that utilisation of this productive power which the Chief Constructor of the Navy asserted to be indispensable if it was to be of value? His experience at the Admiralty must have given Sir John Hopkins much substance for ideas in this direction, just as it is an open secret that his experience recently afloat has made him a firm believer in the necessity of testing the battle-worthiness of our machinery of naval organisation frequently and thoroughly. We have heard much recently about putting the fleets on a war footing, and it is said, we do not know with how much truth, that although the Admiral is not in favour of the permanent maintenance of our forces in this condition, he is a strenuous supporter of the proposal that it should be carried out as an experiment, and by way of surprise, in order to practically discover the weak points in our naval armour.

MR. ARNOLD-FOSTER, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, has left Cape Town for England in the *Briton*.

THE POWERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

A DISCUSSION of considerable interest has recently taken place in the columns of the *Times* concerning the powers and responsibilities of the First Lord and the Board of Admiralty. It arose out of the statement made by Mr. Goschen that he had regarded the members of the Board as his comrades and colleagues, and not as his subordinates, and was initiated by Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, who stated, on the contrary, that the members of the Board had no responsibility whatever to the Queen and country, and that the First Lord was not *primus inter pares*, but supreme. The gallant officer's contention was that the system was changed by Mr. Childers's famous Order in Council of 1869, and that before that time the Admiralty Board was responsible, the First Lord being then no more than *primus inter pares*. “Navalis” in two letters dissented from this conclusion, which was strongly supported by Sir Edward Fanshawe. The view of the last-named officer was that there exists a clear line of demarcation between the periods before and after Mr. Childers's Order in Council, though even before 1869 there was an apparent incompatibility between the authority of the Government, as represented by the First Lord, and that of the Admiralty, whose members were assumed to have equal voices. Notwithstanding this incompatibility Sir Edward Fanshawe, who served on the Board during the Duke of Somerset's administration, expressed the opinion that it would have been impossible to devise a better system for conducting the multifarious duties of the Admiralty than that which prevailed at the time. Sir John Dalrymple-Hay pointed out, with justice, that the subordinate position of the Naval Lords was not then emphasised by the “insolent description” of them inserted in the Order of 1869.

The argument put forward by “Navalis” was that the notorious Order really effected no change whatever. The First Lord before 1869 occupied a position of unquestioned superiority to his colleagues, and on assuming office could appoint them, thus changing, if he so desired, the whole constitution of the Board. The Duke of Somerset stated before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, in 1861, that he considered the First Lord responsible for the administration of the Navy, and that he had always acted under that impression, and believed “all former First Lords were of this opinion”; while the Naval Lords were responsible to the First Lord for their several departments. According to this theory, which has certainly been borne out in practice, the First Lord was undoubtedly not *primus inter pares*. The Childers Order in Council assumed his superiority, and the Goschen Order of 1872 further allocated to the First Lord a complete responsibility for the business of the Admiralty. But obviously this predominance of the First Lord was no new thing, though it is not laid down in the Admiralty Patent, which is an existing instrument of ancient origin at variance with the Orders in Council. Mr. John Leyland, in another letter, emphasised the undefined relationship existing between the Admiralty Board and the First Lord by instancing the action of Lord Melville in 1804, and the fact that the powers of the Board of Admiralty depend more upon usage than upon written instruments. He cited the evidence of Sir James Graham to the effect that it would be impolitic to attempt to define these powers or to harmonise the Patent and the Order in Council.

Evidently, then, there exists, as Sir Vesey Hamilton has shown in his treatise on “Naval Administration,” and has existed, even antecedent to the Admiralty Patents, an elastic and

undefined power based upon usage, which has enabled the First Lord to undertake any duties the public safety may require. An obvious conclusion may be drawn from this. Whatever measure of responsibility the public may attribute to the Admiralty Board, the First Lord may act independently of it and may choose, contrary to the sound policy of Mr. Goschen, to regard its members as his subordinates. Much, therefore, depends upon the personality of the First Lord. Where responsibility is confined to departmental duties, doubtless excellent servants may be found to do good work, but much must necessarily be lost if the functions of the Board fall into desuetude. It is, indeed, hard to see in what way the higher duties of the Admiralty could be conducted if the First Lord should adopt any policy differing from that pursued by Mr. Goschen, and it may be assumed that officers of the highest competence and organising power might be unwilling to serve upon a Board which was no more than a figment. The remedy of resignation as a protest has very rarely been resorted to by the Naval Lords, but Sir John Dalrymple-Hay has given an exceedingly interesting account of the effect of a resolution to resign by himself and Admiral G. H. Seymour in 1867. As members of Sir John Parkington's Board they had protested, in the previous November, against the inadequate provision for shipbuilding, and they refused to sign the estimates, but Mr. Corry was appointed First Lord within the next few days, and upon receiving assurances that seven armoured ships would be laid down they consented to join his Board. "If Admiral Seymour and I had not been members of the House of Commons, it is evident we could not have had any power to oblige the Cabinet to consent to this expenditure." Yet since that time only one or two members of the Board have been members of Parliament. There was one unhappy time during the *régime* of Mr. Childers when the Board was regarded as of little value; but we are firmly convinced that upon a strong Board, directing through the First Lord the naval policy of the country, the safety of the State depends. The legal understanding of responsibility is no doubt obscure, but, as Sir Edward Fanshawe suggests, it might be a great advantage if the opinion of the Naval Lords was made accessible to the House of Commons and the country. This is not a new idea, and it would seem to offer a means for making responsibility known—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Navv Notes.

The coming voyage of the Duke of York may possibly extend to the United States. The American Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, inspired by the President at the White House, is reported to have introduced the subject to the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Press of the great Republic is in favour of it. The fact of His Royal Highness's tour being in honour of the British Colonies who aided the Mother Country in the South African operations, should, in the opinion of some people, militate against such a visit. As he could, however, proceed to the United States on the termination of his Canadian visit such an objection might be overruled, and our Transatlantic cousins would undoubtedly appreciate a visit from him and the Duchess.

Lord Charles Beresford has made some comments on the administration of the Services in a letter to the secretary of the York Conservative Association which have found their way into print. The Admiral expresses the view that the country has more to lose "by want of proper organisation of the forces we possess than by the inadequacy of those forces." In proof of this statement his lordship points to the South African war. "It is really no one's fault," he writes, "It is the false, rotten, and misleading system under which the Services are adminis-

tered." Lord Charles Beresford justly claims that he has repeatedly sounded this warning in days of peace, and he undertakes, on his return to half-pay to give the country some curious information relative to the maladministration of the two Services. As an Army reformer Lord Charles will be a new figure, and one may doubt if it be entirely discreet for him to adopt this rôle. It is possible, however, that he means to confine himself to naval organisation, despite this letter. But the expressions "false, rotten, and misleading" cannot justly be applied to the administration of the Navy within the past dozen years. There are weaknesses in our administration, beyond question, but these terms are too sweeping and violent.

The Channel Squadron left Gibraltar on Tuesday for Lisbon, where it arrived the following day. The visit is in honour of the King and Queen as well as a compliment to the Government of Portugal. On Friday their Majesties honoured the vice-admiral with a visit, and on Thursday and to-day entertainments and festivities were arranged for the visitors by a council of the ministry. The squadron leaves to-morrow for the Home ports. The *Jupiter* and the *Furious* parted company from the Squadron at Gibraltar and proceeded to the Nore.

Elsewhere in this number will be found some interesting particulars which have just been officially promulgated in the Channel Squadron of the regattas held at Berehaven and Arosa Bay. We have already referred to the circumstance that the *Pactolus*, the smallest ship with the squadron, and having the smallest complement, has taken first place. This can only be due to the great encouragement which must have been given in the ship to all who desired to perfect themselves in boat pulling and sailing. In this connection may be mentioned the fact, which we note with much satisfaction, that in the curriculum of training of young executive officers afloat, a knowledge of boat work under all conditions has been introduced as a new subject, and a maximum of seventy-five marks will be given for proficiency in it. Everything possible ought to be done to make our young seamen, whether officers or from the lower deck, expert boat handlers. This is a part of the seamanship craft which can still be taught, and to properly manœuvre a boat under sail in all weathers is an accomplishment of which any man may be proud. By the way, we have not seen any reference to the circumstance, but it is a significant commentary upon the recent discussion on naval training that the Admiralty have now abolished the marks which were previously accorded at the examinations of midshipmen for a knowledge of masts and yards.

Two interesting ceremonial dinners were held at Durban during the last week in October. The first of these was given by a gentleman connected with the shipping companies in honour of Captain Van Koughnet, R.N., the senior Naval transport officer at Durban during the war. In returning thanks for the honour paid to him, Captain Van Koughnet gave some interesting statistics of the transport work. He had disembarked and re-embarked at Durban 102,000 men, had landed 500,000 tons of stores, nearly 40,000 cattle, mules and horses, and 70,403 tons of coal. On his departure for England Captain Van Koughnet was presented by the shipping firms with an illuminated address, and a very handsome and valuable piece of plate. The latter is a gold tray, of which the bottom contains 67 Kruger sovereigns, the whole weighing about 30 ounces.

The second dinner was given by the officers and men of the cruiser *Philomel* to their comrades of the Naval Brigade originally landed from the ship more than a year previously. Captain Bearcroft, who has himself been landed for twelve months, spoke in the highest terms of the gallantry of the seamen and Marines under his command, and paid tribute to the arduous work performed by the *Philomel's* crew during the patrol of the coast. He expressed the opinion that those actually landed had certainly had the "best of it."

In the *Nineteenth Century* for this month there is an article on the strategical value of the Channel Islands, by Mr. Laird Clowes, in which the writer suggests the creation of a protected

depôt and station between the islands of Sark, Herm, and Jethou. The writer's contention is that such a base could not but prove most valuable in the event of a war with France since it would be situated within 50 miles, or 2½ hours' steam, from Cherbourg, and within 140 miles, or 5½ hours' steam, from Brest. That such a depôt would be of value in the circumstances goes without saying, provided always that there was a French force in Cherbourg, which, however, seems to us to be doubtful. We cannot, however, admit that the writer makes out a good case for fortifying the islands in the vicinity. Nor do we quite understand what he means by saying that "even if they were only properly gunned the Channel Islands, in time of war, might throw serious difficulties in the way of sea communication between the two large French Atlantic ports, and might go far towards paralysing any attempt of the Commanders-in-Chief at the two places to combine their squadrons."

Mr. Clowes very properly points out in the earlier part of his article that should Great Britain succeed in retaining the command of the sea, France would thereby be reduced to a condition of impotence so far as offensive operations are concerned. In other words, the real protection of the Channel Islands depends entirely on our being able to retain the command of the sea, and this can only be retained by the presence of a superior naval force. Why, then, go to the expense of fortifying any portion of the islands. The scheme is, indeed, but a variant of that to make Braye a fortified port, on which many thousands of pounds have been wasted. Surely if it be found in war-time that we require a base for operations against Cherbourg in the Channel Islands we can find one there without going to the cost of making either forts or placing guns for the purpose, provided, of course, that we retained command of the seas. Mr. Clowes says that he does not want to see the Channel Islands, or any of them, fortified against invasion. But against anything else such protection as could be rapidly improvised would certainly appear to be sufficient protection. Experience has shown that when military engineers begin defensive works they seldom know when to stop, and with the present demands upon the public purse there are many more pressing needs than the establishment of a fortified base at Sark.

The death of Mr. Henry Russell, which took place yesterday, will have come as a surprise to many, for the songs with which his name is associated, though they will fill a permanent place in British patriotic music, are rather more of the past than of the present. The author of "Cheer, boys, cheer!" and "A life on the ocean wave" was to the boys who are now grey-headed men what Dibdin had been to their forefathers, although we do not know that he was officially encouraged in the same way. Henry Russell, indeed, fulfilled a much wider purpose than Dibdin, for where the latter sent his boys to sea to fight, the former encouraged them to seek a home in our colonies, and with his songs "To the West" and "A good time coming, boys" induced thousands to emigrate to Canada and Australia to build up the great commonwealths of to-day. The nautical turn given to many of his songs and ballads was no doubt a result originally of his association with Sheerness, where he was born. But in every case his songs were written with a motive, as he acknowledges in his reminiscences, and were intended either to attack some vice of the day or to stir up and foster the patriotic spirit of his countrymen.

We commend to the notice of our naval readers an excellent article on army organisation by a military correspondent in the *Times* of yesterday. In it is set forth clearly and without elaboration of detail that view which is held by what Mr. Wyndham called "The Blunwater School." It is also just the kind of letter to which, we believe, the late Admiral Colomb would have subscribed. If the Navy League were to publish their endorsement of the principles inculcated in this article as those necessary for the organisation of our military forces, it should cut the ground for ever from under the feet of those who pretend to believe that the upholders of an effective and all-powerful Navy are opposed to the provision of an efficient Army.

Navy Personal.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle is in the West of England, and visits his last command during the coming week, when he will be the guest of an ex-Mayor of Devonport, at his residence in Stoke.

Admiral Thomas Saumarez was the guest of the Worshipful Company of Patten-Makers at their annual dinner in the Hotel Metropole on Tuesday last. The gallant flag-officer, although well in the seventies, still displays considerable activity, in spite of much hard work in South America and China during active operations while he was a lieutenant and also as commander.

Rear-Admiral Hugo L. Pearson, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian station, is due at Sydney, N.S.W., in the *Royal Arthur*, on Wednesday next, with His Excellency the Earl of Hopetoun, Governor-General elect of the Australian Commonwealth. The flagship will be met outside Sydney Heads by a fleet of the mercantile marine, and on entering the magnificent harbour is to pass through two columns of vessels of the Australian Squadron.

Rear-Admiral Lewis A. Beaumont, transferred as Commander-in-Chief from the Pacific to the Australian station, has arrived in London for consultation at the Admiralty, and to receive instructions in reference to the Royal visit to the Antipodes. He leaves for Australia about the middle of the current month. The command of the Pacific Squadron is temporarily placed with the senior captain until the arrival of Rear-Admiral A. K. Bickford, who left Liverpool with his staff last week for North America, and takes the Canadian Pacific route to join the *Warspite*.

Rear-Admiral Swinton C. Holland, Admiral Superintendent of Chatham Yard, a flag officer of considerable scientific ability, was the guest of the Institute of Electrical Engineers at their annual dinner in the Hotel Cecil on Monday last, and responded to the toast of the Royal Navy.

Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford, Commander-in-Chief of the North America and West India station, left Bermuda on Tuesday in the *Crescent*, on his annual visit to the southern portion of his command, accompanied by the *Pallas*, *Proserpine*, *Buzzard*, and *Quail*.

Rear-Admiral Archibald L. Douglas, second Sea Lord, was a guest on Friday in last week of the Royal Scottish Corporation at their 236th anniversary, held this year at the Holborn Restaurant. The gallant Admiral in responding for the Navy, remarked that they had to deplore the loss of their chief, Mr. Goschen, whose devotion to the Service was unparalleled. He was succeeded by a good man, but it was no reflection to say that they all regretted Mr. Goschen's departure from the Admiralty.

Rear-Admiral Sir William Wharton, F.R.S., Hydrographer of the Admiralty, and Captain

the Earl of Glasgow were present at the annual banquet of the Royal Society, in the Hotel Metropole, on Friday in last week.

Captain John Casement, of the *Amphion*, arrived at Valparaiso on Saturday last to join the Pacific Squadron.

Captain John Durnford, of the *Jupiter*, is due at Sheerness on Tuesday or Wednesday next to transfer the command of that battleship to Captain Sir Alexander Berkeley-Milne, Bart. Captain Durnford will then relieve Captain George L. Atkinson, in charge of the Medway Dockyard Reserve, whose term of service in that appointment expires on the last mentioned day.

Captain Frederick S. Inglefield, of the *Glory*, en route for China, arrived at Malta on Monday last and left again on Wednesday. As he started from Portsmouth on Saturday, the 24th ult., he has taken about the same time (nine days) that the late Indian troopships were allowed to make the passage.

Captain Frederick F. Fegen, of the *Leander*, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape Verd Island, on Sunday last, and left the following Wednesday for Plymouth, where he is due on Friday next.

Captains William Spratt and Alfred F. Marescaux are granted naval pensions for retired commanders, vacant by the deaths of Captain H. D. Selby and H. K. Leet. Both recipients served in the Burmese War 1851-52; and were on one occasion in a most critical position during the following year in China, when their boats capsized and themselves and their crews were at the mercy of the natives, but luckily escaped.

Commander H. Evan-Thomas, of the *Pioneer*, left the Nore on Sunday last for the Mediterranean station to replace the *Fearless*, recently paid off at Portsmouth.

Commander Robert F. Scott, who is to command the *Discovery* during the coming Antarctic Expedition, will probably leave for the South Polar region in August next.

Commander Ernest C. Troubridge, of the *Pelorus*, left Devonport on Thursday in last week to rejoin the Channel Squadron at Gibraltar, but on the following day had to return to Plymouth, the boilers of this cruiser having developed defects while crossing the Bay of Biscay. The Flag Captain, aided by the Chief Inspector of Machinery of the Dockyard Reserve, inquired into the matter on Saturday last, and the vessel is again in dockyard hands. Prior to her departure she had been nearly four months under repair at Devonport, after returning from South Africa. Had she been paid-off at the time much trouble and detention of officers and crew would have been avoided.

Commander Murray T. Parks, of the *Blanche*, left Plymouth on Thursday for the Cape of Good Hope to relieve the *Magicienne*.

Lieut. and Commander Alexander A. Gordon, of the *Sparrow*, left the Nore last week for Australia, calling at Plymouth on his way down the Channel. On arrival there the propeller of that vessel was found not in working order, and he will be unable to leave Devon port until next week.

Lieuts. Leslie Menzies from the *Plover*, Edward A. Baird from the *Earnest*; Staff-Surgeon R. T. Lavinge from the *Humber*; Engineers J. E. Vibert from the *Dragon*, H. W. Harris from the *Melita*, J. P. Leahy from the *Victorious*; and Surgeon Hugh Burniston from the *Esk*—whose periods of foreign service had expired; Assistant-Paymaster J. H. Feesey from the *Tyne*; Midshipmen E. M. Mercer from the *Undaunted*, W. R. Chapman from the *Goliath*, and E. W. Isaacson and Assistant-Engineer T. J. Davies from the *Royal Sovereign*, all invalided; Acting Sub-Lieut. G. H. Fryberg and Midshipman H. D. Bridges from the *Undaunted*; and Midshipman W. Hallwright from the *Terrible*, returning home for educational purposes, arrived at Plymouth in the hired transport *Jelunga* from the Far East and Mediterranean on Friday in last week. Staff-Surgeon William Home, late of Wei-Hai-Wei Royal Marine detachment, was in medical charge.

Fleet-Surgeon Henry L. Croker, of the *Britannia*, who has been medical officer of the Naval Cadets' Training Establishment for upwards of three years, has been selected for appointment to the *Royal Arthur*, when recommissioned as flagship of the Australian station.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major James H. Bor, R.M.A., D.A.A.G. at the Admiralty, has the honour of being selected to command the Royal Marine detachment that will embark in the *Ophir* when commissioned to convey the Duke of York to Australia.

Captain and Brevet-Major Lewis S. T. Halliday who highly distinguished himself during the siege of the British Legation at Peking, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday last in the hired transport *Jelunga*, invalided from China. The gallant officer's wounded arm still requires support, but there is no doubt that he will eventually return to duty.

Lieut. Leslie O. Wilson, invalided from the *Monarch*, at the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday last in the P. and O. steamship *Assaye*, hired transport.

Captain Frank W. Luard, who was to embark for Malta to join the *Empress of India*, when recommissioned, has been allowed to exchange appointments with Captain John B. Noble, of the *Minotaur*, at Portland.

Regarding the action at Obligado, 1845, referred to in our issue of Saturday last, General Sir Charles Barnard Read was inadvertently inserted for General Sir Charles Barnard, R.M.A.

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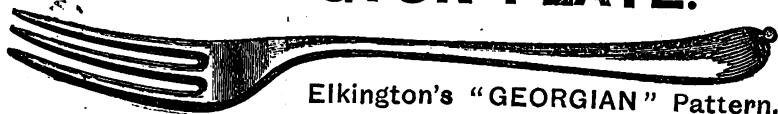
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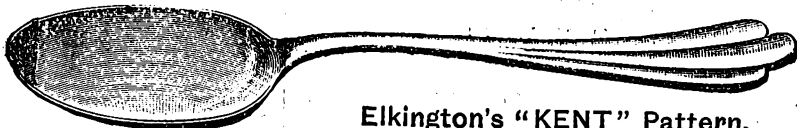
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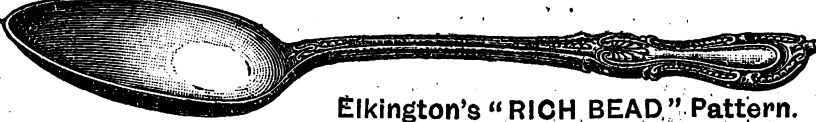
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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 28.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

In accordance with Order in Council of May 15, the following appointments have been made, to take effect from that date:—

Hon. Payms. to be Staff Payms.:—F. Wood, W. H. G. Deacon, A. O. Cooper.

Hon. Payms. to be Payms.:—E. Holmes, J. M. Cumberland, W. H. Stewardson, M. J. O'Connor, H. Roche, D. Kyd, W. H. Bignold, J. T. Hynes, G. Owen, F. Shaw, B. A. Forrow, F. G. Taylor, W. Durie, W. J. Wallace, T. J. Mitchell, W. D. Thompson, A. Smith, R. W. Edrupt, H. Fooks, E. Hughes, W. G. Lewis, W. Powell, J. Browning, F. W. Wood, J. Mortished, E. Taffs, J. I. Miller, A. E. Evans, D. Mackenzie, N. Fitz-Gerald, L. Smith, J. Clark, J. Wright, J. T. Rees, J. O. Hill, N. Seymour, C. Baker, J. Y. Mosey, C. L. Lord, G. R. Colbourne, W. Stevenson, S. Scott.

Hon. Asst.-Payms. to be Asst.-Payms.:—L. Stromberg, W. W. Wheeler, J. E. Sorrell, H. J. Pockett, J. S. Gilchrist, J. H. Hogarth, C. S. Hall, W. M. Davies, J. Stewart, G. H. Gronow, T. E. Cullum, A. King, G. M. M. Rae, J. H. Thomas, J. W. H. Hall, J. B. Richards, W. J. Ferrins, T. S. Burgess, N. A. Mackie, R. C. Lamb, B. Jacob, A. Mowat, C. E. Plummer, H. Pye, S. Young, G. F. Briggs, J. J. Leonard, J. Tooney, A. E. Craddy, B. H. Eidler, A. C. Saunders, G. Keith, T. W. Banks, P. Hoad, A. J. Padfield, R. Magowan, W. H. Walls, F. Autridge, J. Cosgrove, L. E. Lewis, R. C. W. Merrick, R. S. Back, J. R. W. Stibbs, S. S. Robson, J. M. Kelly, W. C. Woolven, W. R. Twitchett, J. C. Nye, J. Clague, J. Ritchie, T. R. Best, T. W. Warren, W. B. H. White, W. B. Cree, G. M. Smith, J. Frazer, E. Baker, J. N. Garnock, J. R. Beatt, E. E. Gray, G. Burch, W. H. C. Hambling, A. E. Davies, J. Hunter, W. H. Walton.

Hon. Payms. allowed to assume rank of Paymr. on Retired List:—G. Clubb, W. H. Holmes, J. F. Kellas, J. Lyons, W. F. Piltier, C. B., W. Turner, W. S. Whitfield, G. T. Luxton, H. C. Moore, J. M. Swain, J. W. Broderick, G. C. Whitwell, J. Ritchie, H. Hicks, D. C. Ross, H. Carr, H. P. Devereux, J. Mantle, E. Bates, C. T. Ellington, C. Hughes.

Hon. Asst. Payms. allowed to resume rank of Asst. Paymr. on Retired List:—P. B. Troy, J. R. Buckley, G. H. Stansfield, G. Long, A. Boyle, C. Radcliffe, D. H. F. Carter, J. Harty, T. F. Hemsley, A. Thoms.

Hon. Asst. Payms. promoted to Payms.:—W. Bland, W. Hudson, A. S. Hayes, H. C. Richards (May 15).

John Samuel and John Cameron appointed Payms. (May 15).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 30.

Acting Sub-Lieut. R. Aylen, confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut. (Dec. 15, 1899).

In accordance with Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Staff-Surg. H. P. Shuttleworth placed on Retired List of his rank (Oct. 23).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 1.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. G. A. H. Curtis to be Lieut. (Nov. 27).

(From Friday evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 3.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieut. R. F. Willis to be Capt., vice Goddard, promoted (Nov. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 4.

Engrs. promoted to Chief Engr.:—G. W. Murray (Oct. 31) and W. G. Ludgate (Nov. 1).

Clerk F. Hird promoted to Asst.-Paymr. (Oct. 19).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. H. G. Evans to be Lieut. (Nov. 29).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 5.

Royal Marine Artillery.—Capt. A. T. Schreiber seconded for service as Adj. of Auxiliary Forces (Dec. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 6.

Sub-Lieut. C. C. Johnson promoted to Lieut. (Oct. 15).

Acting Sub-Lieut. F. B. Favell confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut. (Dec. 25, 1899).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. J. Dobson to be Lieut. (Dec. 4).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 30.

Lieutenants R.N.R.—J. M. Buggé to Royal Oak, for twelve months' training (Nov. 30); A. C. Baker (Acting) to Sans Pareil, to complete twelve months' service (undated).

Sub-Lieutenants.—C. Johnson to Vivid, for Leven; H. N. Key to Victory, for Sylvia (Nov. 29).

Fleet Engineers.—T. Rule to Vivid, for Temeraire; J. R. J. Pedrick to Cambridge, for Conqueror (Nov. 29); W. G. Parsons to Alexandra; W. H. Pibworth to Duke of Wellington, for Swiftsure; H. S. Rashbrook to Vivid, for Bellerophon (Nov. 30).

Chief Engineers.—J. T. H. Ward to Pembroke, for Northumberland, W. F. Hinchliff to Duke of Wellington, for Iron Duke (Nov. 30).

Engineers.—B. W. Martell to Duke of Wellington, J. E. Moorshead to Victory, for Vulture (Nov. 27).

Naval Instructors.—A. W. Veater, B.A., to Astræa, F. H. Batchelor to Victorious (Nov. 28).

Staff Paymaster.—W. C. Gillies to St. Vincent (Jan. 5, 1901).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 3.

Lieutenant.—C. W. Robinson to Duke of Wellington (Dec. 10).

Fleet Paymaster.—S. R. G. Sandys to Warspite (Dec. 3).

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ADMIRALTY, Dec. 4.

Fleet Engineer.—T. Rule to Europa (lent) (Dec. 4).
Chief Engineer.—T. R. Reynolds to Duke of Wellington for Glatton (Dec. 4).

Assistant Paymasters (in charge).—A. E. B. Hosken to Torch, G. P. Wilson to Ringdove (Nov. 23).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 5.

Lieutenants and Commanders.—G. de L. O. Johnson to Pembroke, for Salmon; R. J. Stopford to Pembroke, for Angler (Nov. 16).

Lieutenants.—R. R. Gosset to Pembroke (Dec. 1); J. T. Shenton to Excellent, for Hero (N.), for duty in reserve (Dec. 8).

Sub-Lieutenants.—R. N. R. G. Alcock to Nile (as acting), to complete twelve months' service (Dec. 9).

Midshipmen.—R. S. Hemlett, G. H. J. Parker to Pembroke, for Salmon (Nov. 16).

Surgeons.—A. S. G. Bell to Boscawen for Minotaur (Dec. 5).

Fleet Paymasters.—H. W. Hunt to Rodney, for Leith; and Clyde Coastguard District (undated), H. Dawson to Crescent, A. Turner to Majestic, H. A. Malaher to Jupiter (Dec. 4).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 7.

Sub-Lieutenants.—E. W. Harbord to Centurion, J. M. Willcocks to Nile, for Panther (Dec. 5).

CHANNEL SQUADRON REGATTAS.

The following details were officially issued at Gibraltar during the stay of the Channel Squadron at that port, of the pulling regatta, held at Berehaven on Sept. 28, and the sailing regatta, held at Arosa Bay on Nov. 17, 19, and 21.

The winners of cups were:—

Hornby Challenge Cup.—Lieut. Harrold, Pactolus.
Rawson Challenge Cup.—Capt. Foley, Furious.

Cups presented by the Vice-Admiral:—

No. 1.—Lieut. Harrold, Pactolus.
No. 2.—Capt. Foley, Furious.
No. 3.—Mr. Tinson, midshipman, Resolution.
No. 4.—Mr. Mulock, midshipman, Magnificent.
Officers' Pulling Challenge Cup, Pactolus.

In the summary of the number of points obtained by each ship first, second, and third places are taken as equivalent to three, two, and one points respectively, with the exception of the "all-comers" race, (No. 19) in which the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth places are counted as five, four, three, two, and one points respectively. Only places for which prizes were awarded are taken into account, except in officers' pulling races and in the races for the Hornby and Rawson challenge cups. The best-rigged punt competition (No. 20) has not been included in the summary of results, as there was only one entry.

PULLING RACES.

1. Whalers and gigs (4 or 5 oars, duty crews).—Jupiter 1, Pactolus 2, Furious 3.
2. (a) Cutters, 34 ft. (14 oars, duty crews).—Jupiter 1, Hannibal 2, Mars 3. (b) Cutters, 32 ft. (14 oars, duty crews).—Diadem. (c) Cutters (12 oars, duty crews).—Magnificent 1, Furious 2, Diadem 3. (d) Cutters (10 oars, duty crews).—Repulse.
3. Whalers and gigs (4 or 5 oars, stokers).—Hannibal 1, Pactolus 2, Hannibal 3.
4. Cutters (10, 12, or 14 oars, Marines).—Hannibal 1, Jupiter 2, Magnificent 3.

5. Whalers and gigs (4 or 5 oars, idlers and carpenters).—Mars 1, Magnificent 2, Hannibal 3.

6. Pinnaces (Service number of oars, racing crews).—Prince George 1, Repulse 2, Resolution 3.

7. Whalers and gigs (4 or 5 oars, signalmen).—Pactolus 1, Magnificent 2, Hannibal 3.

8. (a) Cutters, 34 ft. (14 oars, ord. smn.).—Hannibal 1, Jupiter 2, Magnificent 3. (b) Cutters, 32 ft. (14 oars, ord. smn.).—Diadem. (c) Cutters (12 oars, ord. smn.).—Prince George 1, Repulse 2, Furious 3.

9. Whalers and gigs (4 or 5 oars, bandsmen).—Magnificent 1, Diadem 2, Repulse 3.

10. (a) Gigs, 32 ft. (6 oars, racing crews).—Majestic 1, Majestic 2. (b) Gigs, 30 ft. (6 oars, racing crews).—Pactolus. (c) Gigs, 28 ft. (6 oars, racing crews).—Repulse 1, Jupiter 2.

11. Whalers and gigs (4 or 5 oars, Marines).—Hannibal 1, Jupiter 2, Mars 3.

12. (a) Cutters, 34 ft. (14 oars, racing crews).—Magnificent 1, Jupiter 2, Mars 3. (b) Cutters, 32 ft. (14 oars, racing crews).—Furious. (c) Cutters (12 oars, racing crews).—Furious 1, Prince George 2, Magnificent 3.

(d) Cutters (10 oars, racing crews).—Diadem.

13. Whalers and gigs (4 or 5 oars, E.R.A.'s).—Hannibal 1, Pactolus 2, Prince George 3.

14. Launches (18 oars, racing crews).—Resolution 1, Hannibal 2, Repulse 3.

15. Cutters (10, 12, or 14 oars, boys).—Furious 1, Magnificent 2, Hannibal 3.

16. Whalers and gigs (4 or 5 oars, racing crews).—Pactolus 1, Majestic 2, Hannibal 3.

17. Cutters (10, 12, or 14 oars, stokers).—Hannibal 1, Prince George 2, Magnificent 3.

18. Skiffs (racing crews).—Magnificent 1, Prince George 2, Jupiter 3.

19. All comers.—Pactolus 1, Majestic 2, Jupiter 3, Prince George 4, Resolution 5.

20. Best-rigged punt.—Majestic.

OFFICERS' PULLING RACES.

1. Skiffs (officers).—Pactolus 1, Magnificent 2, Prince George 3.

2. Gigs (sub-officers).—Majestic 1, Magnificent 2, Hannibal 3.

3. Gigs (challenge cup) (com. and n.e. officers).—Pactolus 1, Hannibal 2, Majestic 3.

4. Skiffs (officers not under 35 years of age).—Jupiter 1, Majestic 2, Repulse 3.

SAILING RACES.

1. Launch (Service rig).—Repulse 1, Jupiter 2, Resolution 3.

2. Pinnace (Service rig).—Resolution 1, Magnificent 2, Majestic 3.

3. Cutter, 12 and 14 oars (Service rig).—Furious 1, Pactolus 2, Magnificent 3.

4. Cutter, 8 and 10 oars (Service rig).—Resolution.

5. Single-banked boats, 6 oars (Service rig).—Majestic.

6. Single-banked boats, (less than 6 oars).—Hannibal 1, Majestic 2, Jupiter 3.

7. Dinghies and skiffs (any rig).—Pactolus 1, Jupiter 2, Hornby Cup. All, except dinghies and skiffs (taney rig).—Pactolus (30-ft. cutter) 1, Resolution (30-ft. gig) 2, Furious (30-ft. gig) 3.

Rawson Cup. All (Service rig).—Furious (30-ft. gig) 1, Pactolus (30-ft. gig) 2, Diadem (26-ft. cutter) 3.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS, ETC.

Ship.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th*	5th*	Points.	Prize money.
1 Pactolus ...	8	5	—	—	—	36	2 s. d. 33 17 8
2 Hannibal ...	7	3	6	—	—	33	27 4 0
3 { Jupiter ...	3	7	4	—	—	29	23 14 0
3 { Magnificent ...	4	6	5	—	—	29	23 3 0
5 Majestic ...	3	5	2	—	—	23	19 5 6
6 Furious ...	5	1	3	—	—	20	25 14 8
7 { Repulse ...	3	2	3	—	—	16	14 10 0
7 { Pr. George ...	3	3	2	1	—	16	17 2 0
9 { Diadem ...	3	1	2	—	—	13	14 8 0
9 { Resolution ...	3	1	1	—	1	13	15 15 8
11 Mars ...	1	—	3	—	—	6	3 12 0

* All-comers' races.

A WOOLLEN serge-like material is shortly to be issued to the troops at home, and in this practically the whole of their parade work will be performed. The colour is described as a "sort of yellowish fawn" not greatly different in shade to the present khaki. Bedford cord of the same neutral tint will be used as riding breeches. It is not intended, however, that the new clothing shall entirely supersede the scarlet, blue, &c., for ceremonial and walking out purposes.

Mr. G. W. S. Howson, for 14 years Science Master at Uppingham School, has recently been appointed Head Master of Holt (Norfolk) Grammar School, an old foundation established by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers. The Governors are erecting new buildings at a cost of £50,000 to accommodate 200 boys. Mr. Howson is devoting special attention to modern languages and science subjects, which are specially necessary to boys adopting a commercial career.

PREVENTION OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—For greater security have the Drainage and Water Supply of your Town and Country or temporary Residence examined and certified by the Sanitary Engineering Company (H. Carter, O.E., Manager), 33, Victoria Street, Westminster.—Fee quoted on receipt of full particulars. Established 23 years. Telegrams: "Sanitation, London."

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IT IS GENUINE BRANDY.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died).

DEWETSDORP, Nov. 22 and 23.

R.F.A.—13th Brig. Divl. Staff: Missing: 71790 Priest, 53222 Gray. 68th Batt.: Wounded: Lieut. Elam; Sh.-sm. 2670 Beaman; Grs. 27208 Atkins, 78312 Green, 28824 Spilling, 39094 Thomas, 20625 Mason, 42221 Watten. PRISONERS: Major Massey, and 38 N.C.O.'s and men.

R.E.—Wounded: 26807 Barham.

R. Scots.—1st: Wounded: 2817 Dakers.

Gloucester.—Killed: Sgt. 2101 Hember; L.-Cpl. 2944 Browning; Ptes. 3253 Batten, 1563 O'Ryan, 2830 Banting, 5066 Card, 3355 Tanner, 3273 Bond, 2395 Court, 3635 A. Thomas. Wounded: Capt. Wingfield-Digby; Col.-Sgt. 1978 Pearce; L.-Cpl. 1128 Restall; Ptes. 4963 Bulley, 1921 Knight, 2302 Aspdon, 2632 Barnes, 833 Offer, 2640 Perry, 2189 Smith, 783 E. Thomas. PRISONERS: Major Tuffnell; Capt. Fyffe, Menzies, Walshe; 2nd Lieut. Ford; all N.C.O.'s and men, A B and F Co.'s.

H.L.I.—Killed: McGregor, 4274 Cameron, 336 McNair. Wounded: Major Anson; Lieut. Home; L.-Cpl. 5009 Moffatt; Ptes. 4463 Harrison, 5723 Connor, 4998 Dougan, 4347 Kennedy, 1650 Hall, 1966 Wilson, 4559 Davidson, 3176 Johnstone, 2099 Mullen, 3231 Stewart, 3974 Whyte (?3231) Craig, 6498 Gordon, 3058 Kemp, 8102 O'Neill. PRISONERS: 2nd Lieut. Alston and one Co.

Irish Rifles.—Killed: Treklin. Wounded: 2nd Lieut. Cooke-Collis; Ptes. Eustace, 700 Pearson. PRISONERS: detachment, strength unknown.

A.S.C.—Wounded: 13408 Sherrett. PRISONER: 2nd Lieut. McNally. MISSING: L.-Cpl. 8903 Hockey, 14343 Sandison, att'd. 68th batt. R.F.A.

O.R.C. Police.—Wounded: Cpl. Archer. PRISONER: Lieut. Boyle. Total taken prisoners 451 of all ranks.

RHENOSTER KOP, Nov. 29.

W. Riding.—1st: Killed: Lieut.-Col. Lloyd, Ptes. 5832 Harrison, 5142 Wilkinson, 5284 W. Edwards, 3176 Roberts. Wounded: Capt. Acworth; Lieuts. Towns- end, Oakes; Sgts. 1182 Booth, 2097 Mason; Cpl. 2614 Pitt; Ptes. 1509 Andrews, 3612 Venables, 1637 Gilby, 6324 Shaw, 4827 Bryce, 5010 Champlin, 3215 Hains- worth, 4389 Whiles, 2723 Crossley, 5727 E. Edwards, 6356 Neil, 6282 Bentley, 1391 Holland, 2938 Halligan, 2633 Naylor, 5485 W. Smith, 889 Carney, 1323 Howe, 5717 Lee, 3492 Parkinson, 2716 Thompson, 2492 Watterson.

Munster Fus.—1st: Wounded: Sgt. 4127 Minogue; Ptes. 1420 Henley, 6246 Malone, 4226 Heathcote, 2698 Mangan, 6037 O'Connell, 5724 Hanlon, 2811 Sullivan, 5919 O'Gorman, 3124 Doyle, 3441 Doolan.

R.A.M.C.—Wounded: Lieut. Challis.

RIETFontEIN, Nov. 29.

Mounted Infantry, N.Z.—Killed: Sgt. 77 Russell, Cpl. 435 Rodney-Devereux, Pte. 734 Hyde, [Tpr. Openheim. Wounded: Capts. Crawshaw, Godfrey; Lieuts. Mont- gomerie, Somerville, Tucker; Sgts. 383 Street, 418 R. Smith; Cpls. 837 Hagenson, 457 Clews; Ptes. 466 Borlase, 390 Goldstone, 831 Hawthorne, 766 Dyke, 476 Beath, 468 Foreman, 398 Hill, 721 Anderson, 522 McBride, 542 Swainson, 419 R. Brown, 815 Wood. Queensland.—Wounded: Sgt. 230 Austin; Pte. 117 Earl. Bushmen: Queensland.—Killed: 296 Wright; wounded, 243 Lehman. Vict.—Killed: 509 McKenzie; wounded, 611 McCurdy.

R.H.A.: "U" Batt.—Killed: 70586 Blower.

R.F.A.: 7th Batt.—Killed: 293 Molton.

SCHWEIZER RENEKE, Nov. 23 and 29.

Dennison's Scouts.—Killed: Lieut. Streak, Sgt.-Maj. Staynes. Wounded: Capt. Dennison, Tprs. Fourie, Van Wyk, Barton.

Bushmen, N.S.W.—Killed: 473 Handcock. Wounded: L.-Cpl. A. Smith.

R.G.A.—23rd Co. (W.D.): Wounded: 90568 Wilkinson.

Somerset L.I.—2nd: Wounded: 2740 Baily.*

Welsh.—3rd: Wounded: 552 Evans, 576 Davies, 9601 Thomas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

4th D.G.—5158 Thompson (attached 6th D.G.), wounded, Warkfontein, Nov. 30.

6th D.G.—2966 Richards, wounded, Meyerton, Nov. 27.

10th Huss.—3906 Law, wounded, Koster River, Nov. 30.

13th Huss.—4083 Lewis, wounded, Kroonsdrai, Nov. 29; 4107 Ware, wounded, Standerton, Dec. 2.

17th Lancers.—3444 Edwards, wounded; 3637 Bladon, missing near Dewetsdorp, Nov. 26.

Imp. Vco.—6th Batn.: 1501 Adair, wounded, Vaalbank, Nov. 27. 14th Co.: 3228 Wilson, wounded, near Lichten- burg, Nov. 24. 27th: 15314 Fisher, 3708 Griffiths, wounded, Quaggalaagte, Nov. 27. 62nd: 11418 Sgt. Hudson, wounded, Bethlehem, Nov. 17. 76th: 14574 Sgt. Dearle, wounded; Sh.-Sms. 16117 Heath, 16135 Watkins, 13717 Howarth, prisoners, Ladybrand, Nov. 30.

Irreg. Horse.—Lovat's: 8719 Dingwall, killed; 8703 Cameron, wounded, Ofontein, Nov. 27. Kitchener's: 9682 Sgt. McDonald; 108 Waring, killed, Welverdiend, Nov. 20. Roberts's: 2071 Daniels, killed; 4621 Michie, 2361 McMaster, Nov. 23; 1245 Duthie, Nov. 27, wounded, near Frankfort, Nov. 22. Rimington's Guides: Sgt. Webber, killed, Groenfontein, Nov. 25. Marshall's: Wesson, reported killed Oct. 18, has rejoined, now at Kimberley well.

Mtd. Inf.—Thorneycroft's: 3069 Sgt. Carson, 2769 McGrath, 76893 Huxley, wounded, Barnato Kopje, Nov. 24; 916 O'Brien, wounded, near Rietfontein, Nov. 25.

Police.—O.R.C.: Lieut. Dobbie* (late 1st Batn. I.Y.), Tprs. Nell, Viljoen, wounded near Ladybrand, Nov. 30.

Cape: 101 Sgt. Carson, wounded, Luckhoff, Nov. 27.

R.H.A.—"U": Maj. Taylor, wounded, Vaalbank, Nov. 27.

Pom-Poms: 69724 Hains, wounded, Quaggalaagte, Nov. 27.

R.F.A.—5th Batt.: 46543 Norris, 46470 Millett, wounded, Ofontein, Nov. 27.

Aust. Arty.—2610 Gowing*, wounded, near Vryburg, Nov. 24.

Amm. Col.—6540 Cosgrove, accidentally wounded, Machadodorp, Nov. 26.

Cape Rly. Pioneer Regt.—L.-Cpls. 563 Wright, wounded, Brakpan, Nov. 24; 384 Sutherland, prisoner, near Rand- fontein, Nov. 28.

Gren. Gds.—2nd: 6409 Linskill, Harrismith, Dec. 3.

Norfolk.—2nd: 5072 Rushmer, wounded, near Bethany, Dec. 1. 3rd: Lieut. Stott, wounded, Kaffir River, Dec. 1.

Mtd. Inf.: 4469 Sgt. Liddimore, 4903 L.-Cpl. Theobald, 4484 Callaby, 5142 Miffin, wounded, Vaalbank, Nov. 27.

Lincoln.—2nd: 2301 Allan, wounded, Zuirfontein, Nov. 24.

Devon.—2nd: 6429 Howell, wounded, near Rietfon- tein, Nov. 25.

Somerset L.I.—2nd: Capt. Elger, wounded, Schweizer Reneke, Nov. 24.

S. W. Bords.—2nd: 2nd Lieut. Moffatt, wounded, Welverdiend, Nov. 24.

K.O.S.B. Mtd. Inf.—3489 Bretherton, wounded, Vaal- bank, Nov. 27.

West Riding.—2nd Lieut. Harman has been incorrectly reported wounded. 1st: 5681 Land, 5447 Bickerdyke, wounded, near Waterval, Nov. 23.

Oxford L.I.—1st: 3934 Baker, killed; 4634 Green, 5932 Sharman, 6195 Macklin, 6107 R. Jones, wounded; 5917 Taylor 6016 Thorne, 4646 Merry, 2990 Keene, 3372, Lundie, 2024 Parker, 5937 Jarvis, missing, Gottenburg, Dec. 1.

Derby Mtd. Inf.—2601 Sgt.-Major Dexter,* wounded, Vaalbank, Nov. 27.

Manchester.—2nd: 2005 Hurst, reported died, wounds, May 29, is now reported to be alive; 18 Sutcliffe, 2318 Robinson, missing, have rejoined.

Durham L.I.—3rd: 4870 Goodwin,* wounded, Vredefort Road, Nov. 29.

Seaforths.—2nd: Lieut. Clive, 4233 Kermack, 2361 Taylor, wounded, Ofontein, Nov. 27.

Cameron's Mtd. Inf.—3453 Turnbull wounded, Welver- diend, Nov. 24. 1st: 3835 Rippingale, missing, July 17, rejoined Nov. 27.

A.S.C.—8495 Hamm (att'd. R.A.), wounded Welver- diend, Nov. 24.

A.V.D.—Vet.-Surg. Moore met with serious accident whilst riding at Standerton; Lieut. Conder, wounded, Quaggalaagte, Nov. 27.

DEATHS REPORTED.

(Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.)

5th D.G.—3624 Cruse, wounds, Howick, Dec. 1.

4th Huss.—2643 Thirron, Middelburg, Nov. 25.

10th Huss.—3247 Hornsey, Rensburg, Jan. 6, 3654 Cpl. Widdison, Apl. 15, 2863 Walker, Apl. 24, Bloemfontein.

Imp. Vco.—15583 Smith, Heilbron, Dec. 1. 3rd Co.: 5629 Williams, Howick, Nov. 30. 15th: 3345 Sh.-Sm. Willey, Mafeking, Dec. 3. 23rd: 2718 Dransfield.

Kimberley, Nov. 27.

Mtd. Inf.—Thorneycroft's: 7883 Butler, Standerton, Nov. 30. Vict.: 364 L.-Sgt. McGowan, Kustenburg, Dec. 1.

Irreg. Horse.—Kitchener's: Lieut. Berghuys, wound, Krugersdorp. I.L.H.: 225 Sgt. Wellstead, wounds, Johannesburg, Nov. 25. N.Z. Rough Riders: 1501 Yorke, Kimberley, Nov. 30. Roberts's: 4621 Michie, wounds, Johannesburg, Nov. 26. N.S.W. Bushmen: 939 Morris, Klerksdorp, Nov. 27.

R.H.A.—"A" Batt.: 6432 Connor, wounds, Lydenburg, Sept. 11.

R.F.A.—Sgt.-Major Stuart (? disease), Witart, Nov. 26; 77490 Pattison, killed, Krugersdorp, Nov. 30. 9th Batt.: 92827 Adams, Bultfontein, Nov. 27. 61st: 87042 Chandler, Lydenburg, Nov. 29. 86th: 7596 Bombr. Wickan, Pretoria, Nov. 28.

R.G.A.—8th Co. (W.D.): 2901 McPartlin, Cape Town, Nov. 29.

Amm. Col.—2nd Div.: 78325 Whithill, shock following operation, Maritzburg, Dec. 3.

R.E.—22435 Trafford, Pretoria, Nov. 28. 11th Co.: 27741 Wenmouth, Rustenburg, Nov. 27. 26th: 5983 Durrance, Pretoria, Nov. 29.

Gren. Gds.—2nd: 2272 Sgt. Way, dysentery, Mooi River, Nov. 27. 3rd: 5016 Pearce, Kroonstad, Dec. 3.

Coldstream Gds.—1st: 2588 Riley, drowned, Stink- houtboom, Nov. 27.

Scots Gds.—2nd: 528 Sgt. Robertson, wounds, Harri- smith, Nov. 29.

R. Scots.—1st: 6499 J. Smith, accidentally killed, Burghersdorp, Mar. 8.

Liverpool.—5020 Mills, Nov. 29. 1st: 1148 Essery, Nov. 18, Waterval Onder.

Norfolk.—2nd: 2313 Haws, Bloemfontein, May 5.

E. Yorks.—2nd: 6192 Clarke, Bloemfontein, Nov. 30.

Yorks.—1st: 2293 Humphries, killed, Nashbank, Apr. 27.

Scots Fus.—2nd: 5861 L.-Cpl. Smith, Muzarab, Nov. 25; 5895 Walton, Johannesburg, Nov. 30; 3481 Andrews, Kroonstad, Nov. 29.

Welsh Fus.—1st: 2823 Mailen, Kimberley, May 13; previously reported Maden, of 1st Munster Fus.

S. W. Bords.—2nd: 5830 Breeze, Krugersdorp, Nov. 24.

K.O.S.B.—1st: 6160 Martin, Pretoria, Nov. 29.

Inniskillings.—1st: 3065 McShane, dysentery, Middel- burg, Nov. 27.

Worcester.—1st: 5034 Cpl. Moore, wounds, Bethlehem, Oct. 28.

E. Lancs.—1st: 6151 Southworth, Bloemfontein, Dec. 1.

E. Surrey.—2nd: 5365 Wild, killed in action, Feb. 23; previously reported wounded.

D.C.L.I.—Mtd. Inf.: 4453 Lewins, wounds, Waterval Onder, Nov. 28.

W. Riding.—1st: 4690 Relton, Kroonstad, Nov. 30; 6317 Mitchell, Pretoria, Dec. 2.

Border.—3rd: (? 2412) Fitzsimmons (att'd. 2nd Wilts), Pretoria, Dec. 1.

S. Staff.—Vol. Co.: 6873 Walker, De Aar, Nov. 29.

S. Lancs.—1st: 5757 Hughes, Mooi River, Nov. 27; 432 Foley, Ladysmith, Aug. 16.

Welsh.—3rd: Capt. Masterman, malaria and menin- gitis, Prieska, Nov. 28.

Derby.—Mtd. Inf.: 2894 Sgt. Dodd, Wepener, Nov. 27.

Berks.—2nd: 3413 Lait, Pretoria, Nov. 29.

W. Kent.—2nd: 3431 Montague, enteritis, Heilbron, Nov. 29.

K.R.R.—1st: 1187 Telfer, accidental injuries, Pre- toria, Nov. 29; 2031 Puddy, pneumonia, Middelburg, Nov. 30.

Manchester.—9925 Flowers, Standerton, Nov. 27. 1st: 1842 Lilley, Mooi River, Dec. 1.

Gordons.—Vol. Co.: 2 Sgt. Porter, dysentery, Green- point, Dec. 1.

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Cameron's.—1st: 2342 Paterson, Bloemfontein, Nov. 29.
Irish Fus.—2nd: 1496 Silcock, dysentery, Thaba N'chu, Nov. 30.

Leinster.—1st: 3406 Bergin, Vrede, Nov. 29.
Munster Fus.—4th: 2258 Sullivan, Kimberley, Nov. 27
5th: 1844 Wordan, De Aar, Nov. 29.
Dublin Fus.—2nd: 5181 Clarke, lightning, Kaalfontein, Nov. 23.

R.B.—5th: Capt. Marshall, Maritzburg, Dec. 3.
D. Edinburgh's O.V.R.—Horsman, remittent fever, Kimberley, Nov. 30.

A.S.C.—12211 Roper, Wynberg, Nov. 29. 22nd Co.: 10695 Tye, killed, Eshowe, Nov. 29.

R.A.M.C.—12950 Rodwell, Newcastle, Nov. 28; 12611 Beeston, Durban, Sept. 21, 9366 Hewlett, Mooi River, Sept. 1, both accidentally drowned; 13484 Archer, Pretoria, Nov. 28; 13246 Cpl. Howat, Dec. 1; 13065 Turner, pneumonia, Dec. 2, Bloemfontein.

Civil Surgs.—Courtenay Parsons, Harrismith, Dec. 2; A. Elliott (attd. 4th Brig. Div. R.F.A.), Middelburg, Dec. 1.

Imp. Hosp. Corps.—Thomas, accidentally shot dead, Mooi River, Dec. 1; Timmons, bronchitis, Volksrust, Dec. 28.

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

DEATHS REPORTED.

CHINA.

R.E. Ball. Sect.—24576 Shoesmith, enteric, Peking, Nov. 30.

CEYLON.

K.R.R.—2nd: 837 Lightfoot, malaria, Colombo, Nov. 24.

LADY CRAWFORD, 10, Warwick Square, writes pointing out that the "scandal of destitute families of British officers expatriated by poverty, and seeking relief from those against whom their fathers fought and won their spurs, is far from complimentary to the nation for whom they died." She makes an urgent appeal on their behalf. Their sufferings, she thinks, must soon seriously engage the attention of the British public, the condition of the families being already a subject of discussion abroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

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The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 4.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. M. C. C. Pinching, from 5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. W. J. S. Rundle seconded for service on staff (Sept. 6); promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. J. V. Hermon antedated to Sept. 6, vice W. J. S. Rundle.

12th Lancers.—Lieut. Reginald H. Villiers, from Thorneycroft's Mtd. Inf. (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. H. Dunlop, resigned.

19th Hussars.—Capt. A. L. Powell seconded for service on staff (Aug. 28).

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

5th Batn.—Capt. A. B. Crabbe resigns his commission.
7th Batn.—Lieut. C. E. Levita resigns his commission (Sept. 16).

13th Batn.—Capt. J. F. Humby resigns his commission (Oct. 17); Lieut. Hon. V. Gibson resigns his commission.

16th Batn.—Major G. S. C. Jenkinson resigns appointment of second in command (Sept. 27).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Warrant Officers to be Lieuts. (District Officers):—Sergt.-Major Thomas Austin, vice F. R. N. Orford, seconded; Suptndg. Clerk Frederick C. Anderson, vice G. Clark, promoted.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Capt. F. A. Randolph seconded for service in Army Ordnance Dept. (Nov. 26); Supy. Capt. F. S. Butcher to be Capt., vice V. L. Beer, seconded (Oct. 26); Supy. Lieut. A. G. Haig to be Lieut., vice E. Davidson, promoted (Oct. 10).

Ceylon-Mauritius Batn.—Appointment of Havildar-Major Hurnam Singh to be Jemadar dated Sept. 14, not as stated in *Gazette* of Oct. 5.

MR. TRIPPEL'S ARMY CLASSES

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ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major C. Penrose to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. E. Raban, placed on reserve list (Nov. 15).

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col. E. H. Fitzherbert, commanding 7th (Royal Fusiliers) and 57th (Middlesex Regt.) Regimental Districts, placed on half pay (Dec. 1).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots.—Lieut.-Col. E. P. Morgan-Payler placed on half pay; Major W. Douglas to be Lieut.-Col., vice E. P. Morgan-Payler.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—Capt. B. T. Pell seconded for service on staff (July 3).

Liverpool Regt.—Major H. J. W. Guise retires on retired pay; Capt. H. Ross-Johnson to be Major, vice H. J. W. Guise (Dec. 5); Lieut. G. A. Howard-Vyse to be Capt., vice M. S. Adye, resigned (Nov. 3); Lieut. A. C. Lewin to be Capt., on augmentation (Dec. 5). To be 2nd Lieuts. (dated as stated against their names, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec. 5):—Sergt. Samuel E. Norris, from New South Wales Bushmen (nominated by Governor of New South Wales), on augmentation (May 19); George J. Living (nominated by Governor of Victoria), on augmentation (July 18).

Norfolk Regt.—Capt. Sir E. W. Verner, Bart., placed on tem. half-pay on account of ill-health.

Suffolk Regt.—Lieut. A. P. Frankland seconded for service on staff (Aug. 15).

Bedford Regt.—Lieut. Howard Murray, from Victorian Local Military Forces (nominated by Governor of Victoria), to be 2nd Lieut., vice L. Paxton, killed in action (dated May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec. 5).

Royal Irish Regt.—Major H. M. Hatchell placed on retired pay (Nov. 30); 2nd Lieut. E. J. Norwood seconded for service on staff (June 13).

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut. A. St. L. Fetherstonhaugh seconded for service on staff (June 23).

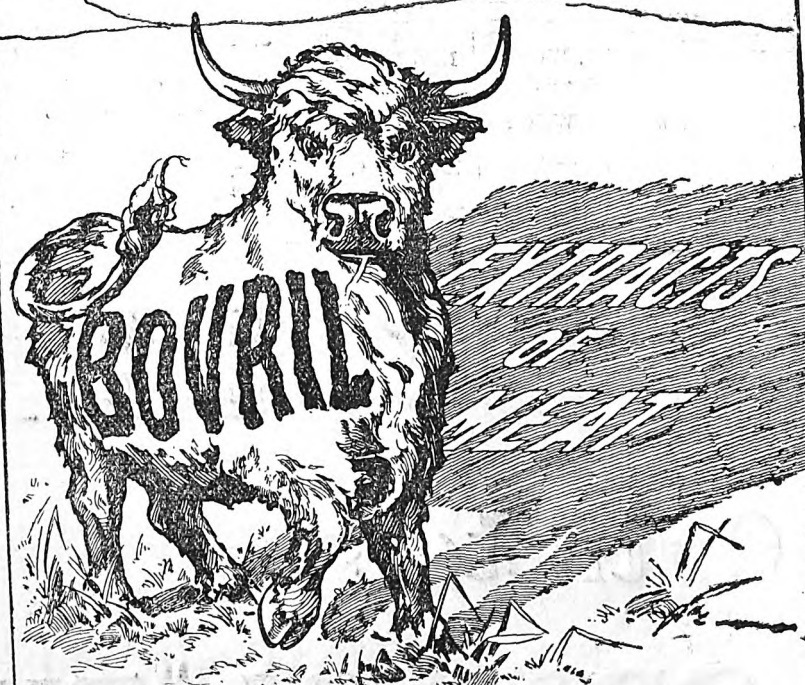
Cheshire Regt.—Capt. Anthony E. R. Tucker retires from the Service receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform (Dec. 5); Lieut. P. L. Grove to be Capt., vice W. R. Clifford, seconded (June 4); Lieut. C. G. E. Hughes seconded for service on staff (June 2); promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. F. H. Mahoney antedated to June 2, vice C. G. E. Hughes.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Major A. J. Murray to be Lieut.-Col., vice H. C. B. Gray, deceased (Oct. 29).

Worcester Regt.—Pte. Henry T. Sanderson, from Victorian Mtd. Inf. (nominated by Governor of Victoria), to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation (dated May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec. 5).

East Lancashire Regt.—Promotion to Capt. of Lieut. A. A. Sanders antedated to June 2, in succession to

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Major C. R. M. O'Brien, who holds a staff appointment; Capt. E. C. Da Costa seconded for service on staff (June 5).

West Riding Regt.—Supy. Capt. K. A. Macleod to be Capt., vice A. M. Whitaker, seconded (Nov. 9); Lieut. William E. Keates, from Victorian Local Military Forces (nominated by Governor of Victoria) to be 2nd Lieut., supy. to establishment (dated May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec 5).

Border Regt.—Capt. E. G. Sinclair-MacLagan to be Adjt., vice Lieut. C. L. Macnab, promoted into Northumberland Fusiliers (July 11).

South Staffordshire Regt.—Major W. H. M. Bent, placed on retired pay (Nov. 30).

Dorset Regt.—Capt. G. F. Beal, from 1st V.B. Devon Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. F. Woodward, transferred to I.S.C.

South Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. Guy G. E. Wyllie, V.C., from Tasmanian Bushmen (nominated by Governor of Tasmania), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. M. A. Ord, promoted.

Royal Highlanders.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Capt. Sir E. A. S. Richardson, Bart., from 3rd Batn., which appeared in *Gazette* of May 1, is cancelled at his own request.

Derbyshire Regt.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Robert M. Megowan, notified in *Gazette* of Aug. 21, is cancelled on account of ill-health. To be 2nd Lieut. (dated as stated against their names, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec. 5).—Pte. Aubrey V. Gayer, from Victorian Bushmen (nominated by Governor of Victoria) vice C. E. de la Pasture, transferred to Scots Guards; Trpr. M. B. Rimington, from Rimington's Guides (nominated by Governor of Cape Colony), supy. to establishment (May 19).

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Frederick N. Parker (nominated by Governor of Victoria), to be 2nd Lieut., supy. to establishment (dated July 18), but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec. 5).

Royal West Kent Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. J. Hudson, from 1st V.B. and from Pte. Imperial Yeomanry, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. W. O'Dowda, promoted.

Middlesex Regt.—To be 2nd Lieut. (dated as stated against their names, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec. 5).—Pte. Hay S. Mitchell, from Royal Canadian Regt. of Infantry (nominated by the Governor-General of Canada), on augmentation (May 19); Cedric R. Hay (nominated by Governor of Victoria), on augmentation (July 18).

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt. C. W. Wilson resigns appointment of Adjt.

Wiltshire Regt.—Capt. N. D. Macdonald to be Major vice H. A. Stock, retired; Supy. Capt. S. H. W. Tordiffe to be Capt., vice N. D. Macdonald (Nov. 28).

Manchester Regt.—To be 2nd Lieut. (dated as stated against their names, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec. 5).—Sergt. Nowell B. de L. Forth, from

Queensland Bushmen (nominated by Governor of Queensland), on augmentation; Pte. Harry C. S. Malet, from Cape Mounted Rifles (nominated by Governor of Cape Colony), on augmentation (May 19); John M. Molesworth (nominated by Governor of Victoria) on augmentation (July 18).

Durham L.I.—Lieut. E. B. Thresher to be Adjt., vice Capt. B. W. L. MacMahon, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Nov. 19).

Highland L.I.—Major J. Mitchell-Innes, placed on retired pay (Dec. 4).

Seaforth Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. J. O. Hopkinson, from 1st V.B., to be 2nd Lieut., vice A. D. Bell, transferred to 4th Hussars.

Leinster Regt.—Lieut. H. T. Maffett is seconded for service under Colonial Office (Nov. 14).

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. H. F. Darell resigns his commission (Dec. 5); Lieut. A. C. H. Kennard to be Capt., vice A. D. Stewart, killed in action (Oct. 7).

West India Regt.—Lieut. W. E. Lancaster, from 2nd V.B. Devon Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. K. Healing, promoted.

Army Service Corps.—Major A. H. Thomas, D.S.O., to be Lieut.-Col., vice E. E. Heath, temporarily retained under provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant, May 30, 1899; Capt. W. I. S. McCormick to be Major, vice A. H. Thomas (Nov. 12). Lieut. to be Capt. —C. E. Watling, vice W. I. S. McCormick (Nov. 12); B. S. Moore, vice H. Colquhoun, removed from Army; D. Parsons, vice G. W. R. Paul, resigned (Nov. 17); H. W. Clinch, vice C. H. Dawson, retired (Nov. 18).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Major M. O'C. Drury retires on retired pay.

STAFF.

Lieut. Gen. Horatio H., Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., R.E., placed on Staff as a Gen. on Staff, to command Forces in South Africa (with local rank of Gen. in that country whilst so employed), from Nov. 29, date on which Field-Marshal Right Hon. Frederick S., Lord Roberts, K.P., V.C., &c., handed over command.

Brevet Col. F. H. Plowden, from Lieut.-Col. Oxford L.I., to be an A.A.G. in India, and to be granted substantive rank of Col. in Army, vice Col. F. S. F. Stokes, whose period of service in appointment has expired (Sept. 2).

Capt. A. W. S. Wingate, I.S.C., to be a Special Service Officer on Staff of China Expedition, with effect from date of assuming duty.

Capt. B. D'A. Corbet, Reserve of Officers, to be A.D.C. to Right Hon. Earl of Hopetoun, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Commonwealth of Australia (Nov. 7).

Appointments to Staff made in South Africa confirmed:—Capt. H. French, Reserve of Officers, to be an Asst. Provost-Marshal, graded as a D.A.A.G., from Feb. 23 to April 28; Capt. H. R. Cumming, Durham

L.I., to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Capt. from June 28 to July 18; Lieut. R. P. Cobbold, Reserve of Officers, to be a D.A.A.G., from April 24 to June 22, and from July 19.

Appointment to Staff of Lines of Communication made in South Africa confirmed:—Lieut.-Col. E. St. L. Moore, Imperial Yeomanry, to be a Station commandant, graded as an A.A.G., from Oct. 8 to Oct. 17.

School of Gunnery.—Lieut. H. S. Hearn, R.A., to be 4th Asst. Supt. of Experiments, vice Capt. K. E. Haynes, R.A., proceeded to South Africa (March 14).

Army Chaplains' Dept.—Rev. M. Jones, B.A., Chaplain to Forces 4th Class, to be Chaplain to Forces 3rd Class (Dec. 1).

Army Pay Dept.—Major C. F. H. Medhurst, Paymr., to be Staff-Paymr., vice Lieut.-Col. J. M. Sherrard, deceased (Nov. 7); Lieut. E. F. Despard, from Connaught Rangers, is permanently appointed to A.P.D., with substantive rank of Capt. in Army (July 19, 1898); Lieut. N. G. Thompson, Norfolk Regt., Paymr., granted provisional rank of Capt. whilst serving with A.P.D. (Dec. 29, 1899).

Brevet.—Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols.:—G. F. Francis, I.S.C. (Nov. 5); L. E. Coker, Asst. Commandant and Secretary R.M. Academy (Nov. 30); A. N. Rochford, R.H.A. (Dec. 2); J. H. Rosseter, R.G.A. (Dec. 4).

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. Horatio H., Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., R.E., to be a Lieut.-Gen., supy. to establishment (Nov. 29).

Major-Gen. A. Walker, C.S.I., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, placed on Unemployed Supy. List (Dec. 2).

Col. W. L. Greenstreet placed on Retired List, with an Indian pension (Nov. 28).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. W. J. Irwin, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Capt. (temp. Capt. in Army) E. J. Whitting, 3rd V.B. Somerset L.I., removed from the Army, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

Capt. D. E. McCarthy Morrogh, 3rd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst employed with West African Frontier Force (Sept. 1).

Lieut. A. L. Cartwright, Durham L.I., granted local rank of Capt. whilst employed as a Company Commander in West African Regt. (Jan. 20).

Qmr. and Hon. Lieut. W. C. Perry, R.G.A., granted hon. rank of Capt. (Dec. 6).

Reserve of Officers.—Capt. G. T. Munro resigns his commission.

MILITIA.

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Clare (S. Div.).—Capt. P. A. Dwyer seconded for service with Remount Dept. (Nov. 23).

Donegal (S. Div.).—Capt. and Hon. Major D. B. T.

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4th V.B. Hampshire Regt.—Henry F. Compton to be Capt.; Alfred O. Lyon to be Lieut.; Herbert A. Bessemer, late 2nd Lieut. Humber Div. R.E. (Militia), Submarine Miners, to be Lieut.; Angus A. H. Murray and Rowland S. A. Kennard to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st (Pembroke) V.B. Welsh Regt.—Richard A. Nevill, Henry W. Spowart and Thomas G. C. Seymour to be 2nd Lieuts.; Arthur H. Williams to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.)

2nd (Angus) V.B. Royal Highlanders.—Lieut. J. Fairweather resigns his commission. 3rd (Dundee Highland) V.B.—2nd Lieuts. A. E. Barry, J. Cruickshank, jun., J. McL. Tooh, G. S. Rae, J. Wylie, and D. A. Wylie to be Lieuts.

1st (Oxford Univ.) V.B. Oxford L.I.—Reginald T. Lee, Leo Q. T. T. de O. P. Tollemache-Tollemache, Walter Middleton, Charles E. Morris, Reginald C. F. Schomberg, James R. Little, Godfrey A. S. Mure, and Gerald J. R. Henson to be 2nd Lieuts. (extra supy.). 4th (Eton College) V.B.—Major Commandant C. Lowry resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.; Capt. R. S. de Havilland to be Major; Lieut. G. H. J. Hurst to be Capt.; Lieuts. S. F. Fremantle, H. J. W. Bliss, and G. M. S. Smith resign their commissions; 2nd Lieut. A. C. Rayner-Wood to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieuts. R. Benson and W. H. P. Lewis resign their commissions; 2nd Lieuts. V. Le N. Foster and C. F. G. W. de Falbe to be Lieuts.

2nd V.B. Essex Regt.—Lieut. C. W. Denton resigns his commission; Lieut. F. A. Vaizey to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. J. B. Hawkins and W. P. N. Ridley to be Lieuts.

Cadet Corps (Derby School) attached to 1st V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—Guy D. Wilson to be Capt.; Cecil J. Palmer to be Lieut. 2nd V.B.—Major E. Colles to be Lieut.-Col. on increase of establishment; 2nd Lieut. H. A. Hull to be Capt. on increase of establishment; 2nd Lieut. J. H. Twigg and J. S. Pollitt to be Lieuts.

1st Nottingham.—Surg.-Capt. H. G. Ashwell resigns his commission.

1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt.—Capt. E. A. Upcott granted hon. rank of Major.

1st V.B. Royal West Kent Regt.—Lieut. W. C. Lewis to be Instr. of Musketry. 4th V.B.—Arthur B. Rogers to be Capt.

1st V.B. Yorkshire L.I.—Capt. H. G. E. Green granted hon. rank of Major.

1st V.B. Middlesex Regt.—Supy. Capt. A. R. Grylls to be Capt. on establishment (Nov. 23); Lieut. M. R. Moritz resigns his commission.

2nd (South) Middlesex.—Appointment of H. H. Comyn as 2nd Lieut. (supy.), announced in *Gazette* of Nov. 27, bears date Nov. 28.

Prince of Wales's Own, 12th Middlesex (Civil Service).—Capt. H. M. Warne granted hon. rank of Major.

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster).—Lieut. H. C. Venning resigns his commission.

Cadet Corps attached 1st London.—Charles F. M. Abbott-Brown to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Wiltshire.—Capt. and Hon. Major T. H. Clark resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of corps.

2nd V.B. Wiltshire Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. E. B. Merriman retires under para. 55a and 111 Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.

3rd V.B. Manchester Regt.—2nd Lieuts. W. H. Andrew, T. J. Barlow, T. Waterhouse, D. H. Wade, C. Barlow, E. Garside, and W. Wilson, to be Lieuts.

1st (Hallamshire) V.B. York and Lancaster Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. D. Webster, J. Wortley, G. Elliot, C. Addison, and E. W. Longden, to be Lieuts.

1st V.B. Durham L.I.—Lieut. L. Ropner to be Capt. 2nd V.B.—John Petherick and John E. Parker to be Capt. on increase of establishment; 2nd Lieut. C. E. Cummins to be Lieut.

5th (Glasgow Highland) V.B. Highland L.I.—Lieut. H. S. Scott resigns his commission; Surg.-Capt. A. MacPhee, M.D., to be Surg.-Major.

4th (Stirling) V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Archibald S. Hunter to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Dumbarton.—James T. Goudie and William M. Stewart to be 2nd Lieuts.

14th Middlesex (Inns of Court).—2nd Lieuts. T. F. Hobson, C. N. Wood, W. S. Eastwood, P. N. Fawcett, J. A. Hay, and D. M. Robertson-Macdonald, to be Lieuts.

15th Middlesex (Customs and Docks).—Matthias P. Levy to be 2nd Lieut.

24th Middlesex.—Capt. G. W. Treble granted hon. rank of Major.

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Dec. 5.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 7.

7th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. A. R. T. Cartwright resigns his commission.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

7th Batn.—Surname of Sergt. A. H. V. Williams, promoted Lieut. in *Gazette* of Oct. 26, is as now described, and not as therein stated.

8th Batn.—Lieut. C. W. H. Lowther resigns his commission.

19th Batn.—Notification substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of Oct. 26:—Temp. Capt. K. F. MacLachlan, from Adj. to be Capt., retaining temp. rank (Sept. 1).

Royal Malta Artillery.—Lieuts. from Royal Malta Regt. of Militia to be 2nd Lieuts., with local and temp. rank:—S. A. G. Carbone, in succession to Lieut. (with

local and temp. rank) C. A. Denaro, promoted; J. Bonavita, vice G. Mompalao de Piro, transferred to Royal Artillery.

Royal Engineers.—Brevet Col. O. V. Boddy, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., placed on half-pay; Major J. G. Day to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. O. V. Boddy; Capt. B. C. Johnston to be Major, vice J. G. Day; Lieut. G. A. Beazeley to be Capt., vice B. C. Johnston (Dec. 5).

Scots Guards.—Lieut. J. S. Thorpe to be Capt., vice A. C. Bell, seconded; 2nd Lieut. Hon. C. E. Craven to be Lieut. vice J. S. Thorpe (Oct. 20).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Lieut. P. H. Milward, from Durban L.I., which appeared in *Gazette* of May 18, is cancelled at his own request.

Royal Warwick Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. B. Hore to be Lieut., on augmentation (Dec. 8).

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Capt. David D. Gunn seconded for service on staff (Sept. 10). Supy. Capt. A. G. Fraser to be Capt., vice D. D. Gunn (Nov. 1).

Gloucester Regt.—Capt. R. M. M. Davey seconded for service on staff (Sept. 1).

Worcester Regt.—Supy. Capt. E. Bell to be Capt., on augmentation (Dec. 1); promotions to Capt. of Lieuts. C. H. Palmer, H. Crawshaw, B. O. Richards, R. E. L. Townsend, U. Fitzh. Ruxton, and R. G. D. Nivison antedated to June 20; promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. L. C. Dorman antedated to June 20; 2nd Lieuts. C. C. Messervy, H. A. B. Dealtry, and E. P. Mainwaring-White to be Lieuts. on augmentation.

East Lancashire Regt.—Surname of 2nd Lieut. W. O. Paterson is as now described, not as stated in *Gazette* of Aug. 24; Christian names of 2nd Lieut. Edward Hillyar Roche Thackwell are as now described, not as stated in *Gazette* of Oct. 2.

Border Regt.—Lieut. A. R. S. Lyon-Campbell seconded for service on staff (Aug. 8).

Royal Sussex Regt.—2nd Lieut. R. F. Finke to be Lieut., vice R. B. Hopkins, promoted into Manchester Regt. (Oct. 10).

Hampshire Regt.—Capt. B. H. Boucher seconded for service as an Adj. of Volunteers (Nov. 12).

Royal Berkshire Regt.—Lieut. R. H. Collins seconded for service on staff (July 13); promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. L. H. M. P. Cockerell antedated to July 12, vice A. H. Buchanan-Dunlop, seconded; Supy. Lieut. W. R. E. Annesley to be Lieut., to complete establishment (Nov. 15).

Middlesex Regt.—Supy. Capt. A. C. J. Campbell to be Capt., on augmentation (Nov. 1); Lieut. D. R. Robinson is seconded for service with A.S.C. (Nov. 17).

North Stafford Regt.—Lieut. T. A. Andrus to be Capt., vice J. W. Saunders retired (Oct. 20).

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Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut. H. L. Knight seconded for service on staff (Sept. 14).

Connaught Rangers.—Capt. J. F. Robertson seconded for service on staff (July 1); promotion to Capt. of Lieut. W. A. White antedated to July 1, vice J. F. Robertson.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. and Brevet Major G. H. Thesiger seconded for service on staff (June 27). Promotion to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. antedated as follows:—Sir E. I. B. Grogan, Bart., to June 27, vice Brevet-Major G. H. Thesiger; S. H. Rickman to July 27, vice Hon. A. W. de B. S. Foljambe, seconded; M. G. E. Bell to Aug. 9, vice M. W. de la P. Beresford, deceased; P. G. A. Cox to Aug. 30, vice E. G. Campbell, died of wounds received in action; G. M. A. Ellis to Aug. 30; A. C. H. Kennard to Aug. 31, vice W. H. W. Steward, died of wounds received in action. Lieut. G. N. Salmon to be Capt., vice A. D. Stewart, killed in action Oct. 7. Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts., antedated:—N. S. Talbot to June 27; A. A. G. Bond to July 27; R. G. Graham to Aug. 9; E. P. Powell to Aug. 30.

West India Regt.—Lieut. C. G. Skene, from 1st Hereford V.R.C., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. A. Greer, killed in action; 2nd Lieut. H. P. Mackenzie, from Milford Haven Div. R.E. (Militia), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. L. Thomas, seconded. Candidates nominated by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Corpl. William F. Gilchrist, from Durham L.I., in succession to Lieut. E. V. Moore, seconded; Trpr. Nicholas M. Gepp, from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. G. E. Hewett, promoted; Pte. George W. Walmer, from Col. Lumsden's Corps, in succession to Lieut. H. T. Eckersley, seconded.

Army Service Corps.—Promotion to Capt. of Lieut. D. Parsons dated Nov. 18, not as stated in *Gazette* of Dec. 4.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Major F. M. Baker retires on retired pay.

STAFF.

Lieut. Hugh, Lord Kensington, 15th Hussars, appointed A.D.C. to Major-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.) Sir H. M. Leslie Rundle, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding a Division, Field Force, South Africa, not as stated in *Gazette* of Sept. 11 (May 7).

Appointment to staff made in South Africa confirmed:—Capt. A. G. Maxwell, I.S.C., to be Camp Commandant, Army Headquarters, and to be graded as D.A.A.G. whilst so employed, vice Capt. C. H. H. Gough, I.S.C., vacated appointment (Sept. 12).

Appointments to staff of lines of communication made in South Africa confirmed:—Lieut. (now Capt.) F. E. Duffus, A.S.C., graded as Staff Capt. whilst an Embarking Staff Officer, from Oct. 9, 1899, to March 9, 1900; Lieut. (now Capt.) P. G. W. Eckford, Royal Irish Rifles, graded as D.A.A.G. whilst Press Censor at Durban, from Oct. 9, 1899, to Feb. 14, 1900; Major N. A. D. Barton, Connaught Rangers, graded as D.A.A.G. whilst in charge of Base Supply Depot, Durban (Oct. 1).

School of Submarine Mining.—Lieut. G. E. J. Durnford, R.E., confirmed in appointment of an Asst.-Instr. (Feb. 3).

Army Pay Dept.—Lieut. E. G. Lees, from Royal Berkshire Regt., permanently appointed to Army Pay Dept., with substantive rank of Capt. in Army (Nov. 10).

Brevet.—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. S. C. F. Peile, I.S.C., to be Col. (Aug. 10); Capt. A. H. Lee, R.A., to be Major.

Half-Pay.—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. O. Hore, from South Stafford Regt., to be Lieut.-Col.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. U. G. C. de Burgh, temp. Asst.-Insr. o Remounts, granted substantive rank of Col. in Army (Nov. 24).

Lieut.-Col. H. L. Aylmer, Camp Commandant, South Africa, retires on retired pay.

Temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army granted to under-

mentioned Officers whilst serving with R.A. in South Africa, antedated to March 24:—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. E. T. Pottinger, Antrim Artillery; Lieut. Col. H. P. Dittmas, Durham Artillery.

Major G. E. Elmitt, Antrim Artillery, granted temp. rank of Major in Army whilst serving with R.A. in South Africa (March 24).

Temp. rank of Capt. in Army, granted to undermentioned Officers whilst serving with R.A. in South Africa, is antedated to March 24:—Capt. and Hon. Major W. B. Reed and Capt. F. H. Crawford, Donegal Artillery; Capt. W. A. Allpress, Antrim Artillery.

Temp. rank of Lieut. in Army, granted to Lieut. (now Capt.) L. F. Allan, Donegal Artillery, whilst serving with R.A. in South Africa, antedated to Mar. 24.

Capt. L. F. Allan, Donegal Artillery, granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst serving with R.A. in South Africa (June 6).

Temp. rank of 2nd Lieut. in Army, granted to undermentioned officers whilst serving with R.A. in South Africa, antedated to March 24:—2nd Lieut. (now Lieut.) W. H. Milligan, Donegal Artillery; 2nd Lieut. (now Lieut.) H. B. Ayrton, Antrim Artillery.

Officers (temp. 2nd Lieuts.) granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with R.A. in South Africa:—Lieuts. W. H. Milligan (July 4) and J. O. Fullerton (Aug. 31), Donegal Artillery; Lieuts. H. R. Aytton and R. H. O'D. Paterson, Antrim Artillery (Sept. 28).

Reserve of Officers.—Lieut. J. H. Galbraith (Capt. 3rd V.B. Highland L.I., resigns his commission; 2nd Lieut. G. M. De V. Beauleck to be Lieut.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg.-Major A. Kinsey Morgan resigns his commission.

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Dec. 8.]

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14th (Infantry)	B. G. A. Townshend	15,109
21st (Infantry)	F. O. Koebel	14,105
22nd (Infantry)	C. F. F. Campbell	13,893

* Military subjects only.

SANDHURST, JULY, 1900.

Infantry	B. P. Wedd	5,862
Infantry	L. Aylmer	5,851
Infantry	K. O. Goldie	5,653
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Corbould-Warren, 10th Artillery, 13,114
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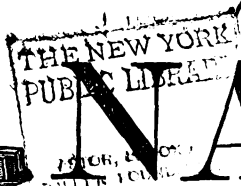
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GAME TO THE LAST.

ANOTHER shock has befallen us with all the dramatic force of the unexpected. The surrender of Dewetsdorp a few weeks back was, we hoped, to end the regrettable incidents that have so often characterised the campaign. Yesterday came the news of a serious engagement, which may not be quite a reverse, but which undoubtedly obliged General Clements to retreat with severe losses in officers and men. The situation at the time of writing is not clearly defined, but we know that Clements, holding Nooitgedacht on the Megaliesberg mountains, west of Pretoria, was fiercely attacked by Delarey, reinforced by Boyer, and driven from his position. He retreated on Heckport, a dozen miles to the south, but seems to have sacrificed four companies of the Northumberland—reported missing some 200 strong. Broadwood, who was to the north of the mountains, seven miles from Clements, with his mounted brigade, hurried forward to assist, but so far the result of his co-operation is not known. Delarey has always had the reputation of being one of the most intelligent and skilful of the Boer leaders, and in this affair he has certainly proved his capacity for war. The gathering together of a superior force, the direction of his attack, and the determination with which it was pressed, must be frankly acknowledged even though success was achieved at our expense. Meanwhile, De Wet and ex-President Steyn, after heavy losses in men and guns and the dispersal of their force at Bothaville on the 6th ult., undertook a

fresh raid to the south over the Caledon and Orange Rivers, with Cape Colony as their objective. Success, moreover, would most probably have crowned the daring effort had not British troops held the drifts over the Orange River, and caused the baffled chief of the raiding column, defeated in his object, to turn and change the direction of his march to the north-east. The latest intelligence on the subject from Lord Kitchener showed that the chase of De Wet still continued, Knox having reported on Tuesday from Helvetia, north of Smithfield and the Caledon River, that he was engaged in a running fight with De Wet's force, which was heading, apparently, for Reddersburg, thirty miles to the north-west, where a column was ready to co-operate against it.

The whole story of De Wet's last raid reads like a chapter from romance, and although the hero is our irreconcilable foe we cannot withhold our admiration of his boldness, energy, and resource. The time selected for his descent southwards was well chosen. With discontent growing among the Cape Colony Dutch, whose representative congress was about to meet at Worcester, and with Mr. Kruger in Europe anxiously looking for the support that any real success in the field might give him, a raid across the frontier of Cape Colony, led by so redoubtable a chief, would have been acclaimed as a signal victory for the Boer arms, and might have been the precursor of untold trouble. For the present this has happily been averted, thanks to the magnificent efforts of General Knox's columns and the effective holding of the southern drifts at which the Guards were posted. But the line of the great border river from Basutoland to Orange River Station is not less than 250 miles in extent, and a fresh attempt to force a passage to the south at some point on the western side of the central railway is still not impossible. The drifts are numerous, and a considerable force must be required to effectually guard them all. It is not only necessary to maintain with unabated vigour the pursuit of De Wet until he be forced to stand again at bay and fight, thus affording the only chance of his capture, but also to block the passages of the rivers that cross his line of march, so that his raids for fresh supplies may be cut short and his resources destroyed. Had it been possible to guard the drifts over the Caledon, after its passage south by De Wet at Karreepoort, his subsequent escape to the north-west across the same river would have been prevented, and, shut up within the triangle bounded by the Caledon, the Orange River, and the Basutoland border, his capture would have become a matter more safe to prophecy about than has hitherto been the case. As it was, the difficulties surrounding General Knox's task were enormous. His force, it is true, is divisible into four mobile columns for independent movement in any direction, but with an enemy still more mobile, who during any night, favoured perhaps by storm and torrential rain, can double back on his line of march, as De Wet has repeatedly done,

the dispositions of the pursuing, and—as we are accustomed to read—surrounding columns, must be constantly disarranged and rendered abortive.

While the British forces in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies have been standing to arms at their posts, or following the trail of the flying Boers, the veteran chief who has so lately bidden the Army farewell in words that will long be remembered, has been the recipient of fresh honours at Cape Town. Lord Roberts regretted that he was unable to remain in South Africa until peace could be formally declared, but he was satisfied that under the able guidance of Lord Kitchener, in whose judgment and military skill he had implicit confidence, the guerilla warfare still causing trouble would soon terminate. We have pleasure in recording this expression of unqualified confidence in the distinguished officer to whom Lord Roberts has handed over the supreme command in South Africa, because there has been a disposition shown by certain writers to attribute to the pacificator of the Sudan qualities of sternness which, as soon as his hands were freed, were expected to bear ample fruit in a ruthless and desolating crusade to crush out the guerilla bands. We do not share this view, and believe that we are justified by Lord Roberts's words in rejecting such an estimate of Lord Kitchener's character.

Lord Roberts left Cape Town on Tuesday homeward-bound, and a grateful country is already preparing a fitting welcome for him. The great work, which he reminded his audience at Cape Town he set out to do some twenty years ago when a mistaken policy suddenly stayed his hand, has at length been nearly accomplished. That work was "to dispel, by force of arms if necessary, the aspirations of the Boers to render themselves independent of British control." The issue has now been fought out, with the result that, after a prolonged, stubborn, and valorous resistance, the Republics have been annexed to the Empire of the Queen. We can well understand Lord Roberts's pride at having been the first to command "an Imperial Army," and his satisfaction at the far-reaching results of the war, which, by tapping the military resources of the colonies, has shown the enormous power possessed by a consolidated empire such as ours. Henceforth, as Lord Roberts said, the English and the Dutch must work together irrespective of race, if they wish the country to flourish.

YEOMANRY REORGANISATION.

MR. BRODRICK has taken what may be regarded as a first step in the direction of a reform of our military forces. He has appointed a committee to report on "the future organisation, training, and equipment of the Yeomanry." The committee, which has entered upon its labours this week, consists of Colonels Lord Harris, Royal East Kent Yeomanry (chairman); the Earl of Dundonald, Viscount Galway, Nottinghamshire Yeomanry, A. G. Lucas, D.A.G., Imperial Yeomanry, and L. Rolleston,

3rd Batn. Imperial Yeomanry; Captains the Marquis of Bath, Royal Wilts Yeomanry, and Sir J. Dickson-Poynder, M.P., 1st Batn. Imperial Yeomanry, with Mr. R. H. Brade, of the War Office, as secretary. Lord Harris is an enthusiastic Yeomanry officer, and under his able presidency we may be certain that the committee will devise means whereby the military efficiency of the service will be greatly increased. Even among its best officers there has existed for some time past a feeling that all is not as it ought to be as regards the training, field efficiency, and equipment of the force; that practical instruction has been made subservient to ceremonial movements, and that in the matter of equipment utility is to a great extent sacrificed to show. It will be with these details that Lord Harris's Committee will be called upon to deal.

It is most fortunate that Lord Harris is the commanding officer of a corps which has always been notable for soldierly zeal. In many respects the Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles have set an example of progress, so that the committee cannot fail to derive benefit from the presence at its head of an officer who not only has been in close touch with the Yeomanry, but has on a previous occasion had an opportunity of carefully weighing many of the questions which will now come before him as the outcome of this year's war experience. There are many who think—and there are strong arguments in favour of their view—that our Yeomanry should be converted into a force of Mounted Riflemen, or Light Horse. No doubt this would necessitate longer and more thorough training than is now demanded, but as shooting and outpost duties would be the important features, no great difficulty ought to be experienced in securing the attendance of the men in the non-training period for the purposes of target and scouting practice under that proper system which it will be the business of Lord Harris's Committee to formulate. It must be borne in mind that the duties of scouting can be taught by small parties even better than by big ones, and good marksmanship should be rendered much easier of attainment when the War Office has completed its scheme for the increase of range accommodation throughout the Kingdom. The Boer War has shown how eager young men are to render service in defence of the State and its interests. If asked to join a corps which they felt was something more than simply a country Yeomanry regiment, recruits of the best class would, we believe, always be forthcoming. What men object to is associating themselves with shams, and there has been a feeling hitherto that the Yeomanry has not kept in touch with the times in all respects. That feeling has now been exploded. It is not to be expected, of course, that corps of Yeomanry can rise to the same high standard of discipline and efficiency as Line cavalry, but better education, more refined surroundings, and a fuller knowledge of horses would undoubtedly compensate to some extent for want of those qualities in which the trained soldier must necessarily excel.

It might be difficult to arrange for a constant influx of Line officers into the Yeomanry, but it would be a wise thing to obtain the services of a certain number annually on the same principles as have been laid down for thirty years past in the case of the Militia. Officers of infantry, with a knowledge of mounted infantry duties could not fail to prove a valuable acquisition, in addition to those obtained from the cavalry. The practical experience of men of this class is simply thrown away on the Militia—as matters stand at present; but as field officers and company commanders of Yeomanry their services would be

most valuable. Every encouragement, therefore, should be given to county men with the training required to accept commissions in the Yeomanry, for their presence could not fail to have a good effect in every way, more especially now when the curriculum of military training is to be made more severe in the Army. In the way indicated, and under a proper system, a majority of our cavalry and mounted infantry officers might be made most useful. There are among them many earnest soldiers who would rejoice at the chance of keeping up their professional knowledge if it offered any hope of their again seeing active service.

In order to maintain a proper martial spirit and keep up that enthusiasm which is so necessary, it might even be arranged that contingents from corps should be selected occasionally as a composite regiment for active service in small wars. This would be a popular move after what has happened lately at the Cape, for it would show that the War Office was mindful of the manner in which all ranks have this year done their duty. We trust Lord Harris's Committee will deal fearlessly with the question of the expenses of officers. There is nothing which has a more evil effect in deterring county men from accepting commissions in the Yeomanry than the burden which their purses are called upon to bear once they obtain troop command. Having always championed the cause of the Yeomanry, we are glad to find that our opinion of the martial spirit of the force has been so fully justified by the events of the last twelve months. It has proved itself to be a valuable adjunct to our available mounted troops. But it is due to the brave men who have been so well upholding its character in the field, that on their return to their homes they should find themselves associated with comrades who recognise the work they have done. Those assuredly will not do so who resist reform when reform is so urgently needed to render the service capable of performing properly the duties it would be called upon to discharge on any future emergency arising, such as that which brought so many gallant battalions to arms for active service in January last.

AN INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE.

IT has long been felt that a second Staff College should be instituted for India, and the matter has already received the careful attention of the authorities. The present time is one peculiarly adapted for raising the question and emphasising it strongly. In the first place, it has been decided that the number of students at the College at Camberley should be very largely increased. The value of the instruction given, despite all carping criticism, has been substantially proved in the Boer War. It has been the fashion to underrate the services of Staff College graduates, but without foundation in fact, and some of the fallacies held on this matter have been already exposed in these columns. The general verdict of those competent to speak is, that although in some conspicuous cases men have come to the front as leaders without the special training of the Staff College, these men would still have been the better for it, and are willing to confess it. Throughout the campaign commanders generally have preferred to get Staff College men as their assistants. Even without this admission the broad principle remains that wider special knowledge must benefit everyone. So we may expect at no remote date to hear that the advantages of the Staff College will be extended to a much larger number, and it must obviously relieve pressure if arrangements are made to give instruction elsewhere.

There are, however, many more reasons than this for creating a college in India. Some of the principal arguments in its favour have been brought to our notice by influential correspondents on the spot. Among these may be mentioned the expense entailed upon officers in the Indian army in returning to England for study before the competitive entrance examination, and afterwards when residing at the College. It may be urged again that the very highest military training is necessary for officers serving in India. Moreover, the conditions of eastern warfare are in many respects different from those in other parts of the world, and a special training therefore is desirable, which can only be effectively given in India. Another argument raised is to afford a place where loyal Indian Princes eager to fight on the side of the British troops can acquire a high-class military education. After these come the minor, but not less pressing, considerations of the Indian Military Budget, and it is calculated that by abolishing garrison classes and classes for musketry instruction there will be a saving even when taking into account the cost of the new College. It may be hoped that on these grounds the authorities may see their way to meeting the wishes of the Indian Army, wishes which have been already strongly expressed by the acting Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Arthur Palmer, and by many corps and divisional commanders. The same view, too, has been taken up by our much-esteemed and influential contemporary, the *Pioneer*, of Allahabad.

The lines upon which the Indian Staff College should be run would probably be analogous to those in force at home. Certain changes which are imminent, more especially with regard to the first selection of students, may, therefore, be mentioned with advantage here. There has been much discussion, and some fault-finding, on this matter, a point which underlies the whole efficiency of the College. Some colour has been given to the complaint that the very best material for the general staff has not invariably come forward in candidature for admission to the College. The most suitable men for the staff are not necessarily those of the highest educational attainments, those, in fact, most likely to win high places in competitive examination. While it is of importance to leave the principle of self-selection untouched, seeing that the desire to improve and seek advancement are very estimable qualities, indicating proper ambition, it should nevertheless be competent for commanders, regimental and other, to strongly recommend officers of whom they have formed a high opinion, and who would go to the College without competing for places. We may expect, therefore, to see a very large increase in the number nominated annually for study. There is a feeling also that while the staff qualification is wisely extended to men who have done good staff work on service, even these men will be the better also for instruction, and they will possibly be subjected in future to a modified course at the Staff College. Lastly, as regards the syllabus and the character of the instruction afforded, it is in contemplation to increase the out-of-door work in preference to the sedentary. Some misapprehension prevails on these points, and it has been thought that the latter exclusively obtained. As a matter of fact, the purely scholastic or sedentary instruction is much less at our Staff College than in those of our Continental neighbours. At the great Staff School at Berlin it extends over three years, all of it indoors and at the desk. With us the term is no more than two years, and during that time there are abundant opportunities for practical out-of-door employment.

Army Notes.

The question of the power to be wielded by Lord Roberts when he assumes the post of Commander-in-Chief has been brought into prominence this week by question and answer in the House. It has been elicited that Lord Roberts made no stipulations when he accepted the appointment, and we are therefore bound to believe that there will be no change in his status, that the much discussed Order in Council of 1895 will remain in force, and that he will continue to be distinctly subordinate to the Secretary of State for War. Some misapprehension, however, prevails as to the provisions of this Order in Council, and it has been held that they were novel in this particular respect. But the supremacy of the Parliamentary chief was vindicated long before 1895; it was affirmed and accepted at the very outset when the Secretary of State for War was first created to absorb the many independent offices that held sway before the Crimea. It was in furtherance of this principle that the Horse Guards staff was brought bodily, from the Duke of Cambridge downward, to Pall Mall in the hope that when under one and the same roof there could be no question which was the superior. That person *de jure* was no doubt the Secretary of State, but *de facto* the presence of a Royal prince in the building was speedily felt, and the Duke, almost unconsciously and without any personal effort became the first official in the administration. The innovations that were introduced in 1895 of course were very marked, but they were really in another direction. The subordination as mentioned above was re-emphasised, but it was enforced by steps, the wisdom of which was questioned at the time. The Order in Council decreed, no doubt as the best method of limiting the Commander-in-Chief's power, the aggrandisement of other officials who had been very distinctly his subordinates hitherto. Instead of being not merely the chief but also the sole adviser of his civil superior, he became no more than *primus inter pares*, the first of many colleagues who were entitled to speak for themselves on their own branches and independently of him.

There were many strong objections to this system as many acute minds foresaw, and these have come out in practice. The first great drawback from the public point of view is the diffusion of responsibility; indeed, it has been almost impossible to fix responsibility at all. Where a non-expert is at the head of a business which he does not and cannot be expected to understand except superficially, if that, and seeks advice from a number of different counsellors, he is little able to choose between the many opinions, often diverse, that are given him; nor can he accurately remember always the exact advice he got from each, and, therefore, cannot throw back upon an individual the responsibility that belongs to him. It is a peculiarity of all questions, administrative and other, that they have many sides, many different points of view. Thus in selecting a new rifle, the relative importance of range, weight, durability, facility in carriage, simplicity of workmanship and so on, must be decided by different departments. Only an expert opinion can collate opinions, sift them, and decide upon their comparative value. It was here that the assistance of a supreme military adviser became indispensable, this was the main function of the Commander-in-Chief under the old régime. In this way the Secretary of State got the essence of good advice, and whether it was good or bad the man who gave it was known and could be held strictly to account for what he recommended. It would be well, therefore, in advocating reforms, to concentrate effort upon those that are administrative and capable of simple and immediate treatment, separating them from those that are constitutionally and practically unattainable, however strongly desired.

A series of excellent articles are now running through the *Times*, dealing with the lessons of the war, but that of December 7 on "Army Organisation" is rather calculated to mislead. The writer is disposed to blame the military authorities for being "ignorant of the very objects of our military preparations." He quotes Sir Redvers Buller as saying, "We do not know

what are supposed to be the potentialities of the British Army." Who can know that within the the Army? The decision can only rest with the nation and those who govern its policy. The plain answer is given, but seemingly in a different sense, when the writer quotes Lord Wolseley: "Before the military authorities can be called upon to provide an army, they ought to be clearly and distinctly what kind of an army is required." All that the heads of the Army can be expected to do is to make the best of the materials provided; the nature and extent of those materials must and invariably have been settled for them by their masters the public. If they have been insufficient, the nation itself and its political rulers must be held responsible; all the more so in that the shortcomings and insufficiency have been repeatedly and persistently pointed out by the soldiers, and as constantly ignored. It is certain to demonstration that the nation never in its wildest dreams contemplated the possibility of a war which would oblige us to put 250,000 combatants into the field. But many far-seeing soldiers did, as a "potentiality," and when they formulated schemes and measures to meet such a demand, were uniformly derided as alarmists and visionaries.

In addition to the local Jubaland garrison and the troops recently despatched from Mombasa under Colonels Ternan and Hatch, the Government has decided to employ Indian troops in the operations against the Ogaden Somalis. It is therefore likely that the punitive operations will be of such a character as to deal effectually with the Ogadens, and will include the occupation of their chief town. Until their recent outrage, when they murdered Mr. Jenner, our sub-commissioner at Kismayu, in cold blood, the Foreign Office had no reason to believe that these people were unfriendly or disaffected. On the contrary, they enjoyed a considerable measure of independence under British rule, which they appeared fully to appreciate. If it be true, as stated, that as many as 4,000 Somalis are in arms, it would tax to the utmost the resources at Colonel Ternan's command, consisting as it does almost entirely of locally raised levies. Fortunately, Colonel Ternan is an officer possessed of much practical knowledge of the country and its inhabitants, but it is doubtful whether he could lay his hands upon a sufficient number of men to do all that is required of him. There is always a fear in risings of this kind that they will spread, and any augmentation of the fighting power of the rebels would, of course, add largely to the dangers, which, it is to be feared, our officers are called upon for the moment to face. In course of time we shall, doubtless, have forces enough on the East Coast of Africa to cope with the native risings to which we are becoming so accustomed. Meanwhile, the Government is acting wisely in employing Indian troops—the more so as they have shown by their services recently in Uganda how well they can fight under East African conditions, and, again, how ready they are to go anywhere and do anything in the service of their Queen Empress. The idea is that Colonel Ternan shall be entrusted with supreme command of operations, and permitted to prepare his own plan of campaign, in consultation with officers on the spot. The force from India will fall, on arrival, into the general arrangements.

We sincerely hope that Mr. Brodrick's promise to "see what can be done" in the matter of granting allowances to officers of the Militia who are given commissions in the Army, will result in something substantial. It would be grossly unfair to these officers if, because they accepted commissions in the Regulars, they had to forfeit the £100 to which they would otherwise have been entitled when the battalions are disembodied. The Secretary of State assured Captain Jessel, who questioned him on the subject, that the matter is under the consideration of the War Office, and we can hardly think that any such injustice of the nature suggested will be perpetrated. Colonel Sir Howard Vincent also drew from Mr. Brodrick on Tuesday an assurance that the allowance of £100 made to officers of the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers on their release from active service will apply to non-commissioned officers and privates of the Regular or

Auxiliary forces promoted to commissions in the Army for conspicuous gallantry or distinguished service in the field. This, however, is conditional, of course, on their having two years' service.

Numerous paragraphs have appeared in the newspapers during the past few weeks announcing the placing of orders for guns with different firms. Some of the military critics who have been loudest in denouncing the manner in which the army in South Africa was equipped with artillery, have passed some very scathing remarks on what they called the new-found ardour of the authorities in this matter. It was all being done, we were assured, to pacify the public, and grave doubts were expressed that the orders were being placed indiscriminately and without regard for any definite standard. Perhaps the statement made by Mr. Brodrick on this subject on Tuesday will do something to ease the minds of these critics. The Secretary of State announced that all the guns required for the approved establishments have been ordered. As regards the battery of seven Horse Artillery and forty-eight Field Artillery batteries authorised in the spring, all the former and forty-five of the latter have been realised, in addition to the sixteen batteries raised in the years immediately preceding.

There is little prospect of relief for the line cavalry regiments in South Africa at present, nor is there any chance, we learn, of the arrangements which have been sanctioned for the transfer of the 5th Dragoon Guards, Carabiniers, and 9th and 12th Lancers to India being carried into effect for some weeks to come. The War Office is very anxious to dispense with the services of the battalions of Imperial Yeomanry which will shortly have been a year at the front. But here, again, there are difficulties. Nevertheless, an effort is to be made on the earliest possible date to meet the case of the yeomen troopers, many of whom took the field at great sacrifice. It is admitted that they have borne themselves admirably in face of the enemy, and have well maintained the character of their service. The conditions of the warfare now being conducted are such, however, that it is almost impossible to reduce the strength of the mounted troops; but it is hoped when General Baden Powell's police force is more complete that an opportunity may be afforded for giving those officers, non-commissioned officers and troopers who may desire to return to their homes the means of doing so, it being fully recognised that they, not being soldiers in the true sense, have a prior claim to be freed from their military engagement. Their ready response to the call of duty was in the highest sense praiseworthy, and there is no disposition to deny their right to be released from the burden of active service the moment that an improvement in the situation justifies a curtailment of our armed strength at the seat of war. The whole subject will be discussed when Lord Roberts arrives in England. Meanwhile the friends of the officers and men may rest satisfied that orders will be issued for their re-embarkation on the earliest possible date, as it is felt that the duties which they are now called upon to perform, to a great extent, those of local policemen, are not such as it was originally intended for them to undertake. With a view to early action all available cavalry recruits for the regiments at the front are being sent from England, greatly to their satisfaction, for the eagerness of the young soldier to "smell powder" is one of the most encouraging facts with which the Inspector-General of Recruiting has just now to deal.

The nature of the pageant which is, as usual, to be included in next season's Royal Military Tournament, has now, we believe, been settled. It is proposed to represent types of the allied forces which are now serving in the Far East, and this scheme, if worked out with as much skill and taste as in former years, should—to use an Americanism—"draw the town." For the sake of the military charities that benefit by the gate-money, we hope it will do so. The date of the tournament has also been settled—May 30 to June 13 inclusive. The show will be under the general control of the Home District as heretofore, but the more immediate chief will be Major King, who did so well this year.

AN AUSTRIAN FIELD-MARSHAL ON
THE WAR.

[We present these views of a distinguished foreign soldier on the South African Campaign as likely to interest our readers, merely premising that we by no means accept them in their entirety.—ED. A. AND N. G.]

In the Kasinoverin of Vienna, on the evening of November 30 last, Field-Marshal Gustav Ratzenhofer held a conference upon the war in South Africa. Among those present were his Imperial Highness Archduke Leopold Salvator, the Chief of the General Staff; Baron von Beck, Field-Marshal Schmidt, Field-Marshal Engel, with many more generals, and some two thousand other officers. The lecturer called attention to the fact that nearly a quarter of a million men and 170,000 horses and mules had been despatched to South Africa, after a voyage of 26 days' duration, embarked in about 280 ships. He considered this movement of troops to the seat of war a marvellous undertaking. It was also worthy of note that the breadth of Lord Roberts's base of operations extended from Cape Town to Pietermaritzburg, about the distance of Vienna to St. Petersburg; that there are no roads, in a European sense, in the theatre of war; that the railways are indifferent, and that his line of communications as he advanced was constantly exposed to and threatened by the enemy. Comparing the opponents, the lecturer described the Boer as by nature an ideal warrior: "he is what we should wish our Austrian soldiers to be like; he does of his own accord and free will what our own soldiers are forced to do by discipline." He arms himself and fights at his own instigation; he is educated to be a good horseman and a fine shot, taking great pleasure in both exercises; he finds his own food, whereas the professional soldier waits till he is fed; he does not cease to delight in warfare even when adverse, and this because he fights for his family, his personal possessions, and his political freedom. The Boer leaders have had, however, to combat certain disadvantages, and chiefly the difficulty of moving their men in large masses. The much-talked-of mobility of the Boers has only been seen in small skirmishes, not in great battles. The lecturer held an entirely different opinion of the British troops. The object of war was indifferent to most of them, their instruction in the art of war was very inadequate, and was not improved by their personal qualities. British officers are excellent, deeply penetrated with the knowledge of the greatness of England, and endowed with courage amounting almost to foolhardiness. As a consequence, the troops have often been led without any tactical prudence, and great loss in officers have ensued without securing the results sought. This has been frequently seen in the actions fought. The troops have sometimes had to retire with 3 to 6 per cent. of casualties in the men, while 12 to 30 per cent. of officers have fallen. During the early successes of the Boers in the first and second part of the war it was common enough to exalt a local militia, such as they were, in comparison to troops. Later experience in the war, however, corrected this view. As regards armament, the two opponents exhibited no marked difference. Rifles and small arms were much of the same description on both sides, but superiority of the English artillery was not so decisively proved as had been expected. The English only possessed cavalry in one sense of the word. With the Boers their infantry acted as mounted infantry, like our dragoons of the seventeenth century. The mounted infantry of the Boers may serve to teach us also to employ "cavalry on foot" in the future.

It cannot be believed that the Boer war will lead to any great change in our present mode of tactics. The experience gained is but a repetition of the discoveries made previously in 1866 and in 1870-71. In every case everywhere the English method of attack was upon the enemy's front, where it could not possibly succeed. [How about Lord Roberts's advance from Bloemfontein to Pretoria?—ED. A. AND N. GAZETTE.] It has been shown clearly that infantry is the chief force in war, and that an army will be judged by what its infantry is really capable of accomplishing. The instruction given to an army should be to attain its object with a minimum loss of life, and there should be no undue sacrifice of officers, which might be assured if all ranks were urged to use their highest endeavour. Bravery

is not brought about by exhortation alone, and he who depends on this will often be deceived. In small engagements the British have been seen at a disadvantage to the Boers. Only in the form of night marches and night attacks, intended to surprise the enemy, have the British evinced commendable skill. Such night manoeuvres have not always turned out satisfactorily, however. Some, indeed, terminated in complete rout—witness Stormberg and Magersfontein. The Archduke went on to say that the chief interest in the war abroad was in its reaction upon the general military defence in Europe. He noted that Great Britain, although severely shaken a few months ago, had made immense exertions, and was more self-reliant than ever; yet it was clear that the resistance of a small adversary had taxed England's power to the utmost, and that she was at one time practically defenceless at home, her only safety being dependent on the Fleet.

Finally, the lecturer asked, What will England do for the reorganisation of her Army? "No more than she did after the Crimean war, after the Indian Mutiny, after the Afghan Campaign, plainly, *nothing at all*. A nation like England is too much tied to her political existence to alter her military institutions. Small measures may be introduced, but there will be no attempt at enforcing general conscription." Yet it might become inevitable, for—viewed by the spirit abroad, the bitter antagonism aroused against the Anglo-Saxon race caused by the rapid growth of Imperialism, both British and American—there was little likelihood of peace in the future.

THE PRACTICE OF STRATAGEM.

Lord Wolseley conveyed a mild rebuke to the officers of the Army when he advocated the subject of study which forms the headline of this article; but if his last words are accepted as the truth they really are, great things may be expected in the future of the tacticians who lead our troops, from colonels to newly-joined second lieutenants. Now, as the subject of ambushes and stratagems of war is as yet but a very barren study, for so few writers outside the ex-Commander-in-Chief have taken the trouble to deal with it, though our troops so often are called upon to deal with the most subtle of African and Asiatic foes, it may be well to preface this article with the remark that when so chivalrous a soldier as Lord Wolseley uses the term "stratagem" he does not imply any approach to the questionable tactics of the Boers, half of whose successes on a small scale have been due to methods not to be commended for imitation.

Now it is a very remarkable fact that in treating the subject of savage warfare, which, after all, with its varied incidents of terrain and tactical positions, is an excellent apprenticeship for larger operations, writers have a good deal more to say about the formation of squares and other such almost obsolete parade movements than concerning the art of out-witting, out-pacing, and out-flanking the probably mobile enemy. But the French, the Germans, and, notably the Spanish troops, are taught the arts of ambush and "espionage" as a matter of course, although the occasions on which they are called to fight with savage or half-civilised foes are out of all proportion to the sum total of our "little wars," into all of which are imported the elements of treachery and guile on the part of our opponents. But on our side we can hardly picture the British scout up a tree in the literal, not the metaphorical, sense of the term, even if our soldiers take it as a matter of course that they shall be fired at from tree-tops and other military crows'-nests. Now the laws and regulations of war forbid no stratagems in which the element of treachery is not clearly apparent. We may not poison streams or rivers or use the white flag to decoy an enemy into an ambush, nor may we commit outrage on the persons of intermediaries, flags of truce, or prisoners of war. But the traditions of the Army are so ultra-chivalrous that soldiers are apt to strain the sense of the recognised conventions of war. Even in these days of smokeless powder and invisible riflemen—so great is the range of modern firearms—we avoid as far as possible the very subterfuges of war, which are the cause of half the avoidable losses of war as practised by the enemy. An officer straight from the battle-

fields of Natal complained to the writer, that never—or *hardly* ever—was any attempt made to conceal the numbers and formations of our own troops. He may have had in his mind the grand advance of the army at Colenso, when some brigades advanced in close order, and even in mass to within close range of the Boer trenches and epaulements; but, even so, there are numberless instances of the old heroic frontal attacks, which, after all, do not, in the long run, save time or lives in face of the rapid fire of modern magazine rifles.

Again, if it be allowed, that in central Europe, where are no really "magnificent distances" for the manoeuvre tactics of vast armies, still the science of secret movements is hard to apply. The key to ambushes and diversions is the recognition of local objectives and the necessity for out-pacing the enemy in the race for greater or minor defensive positions. Now, the potentialities of mounted infantry in this practice of stratagem are countless, if properly screened by cavalry and supported by field artillery, for it has been proved over and over again that troops armed with magazine rifles can not only disguise their formations and numbers, when well covered, but can bid defiance to at least five times their number in the attacking zone until their flanks are turned. This opens up a vast field of adventure for thoroughly mobile columns in such countries as Russia and Spain, and even in parts of that historical arena which witnessed the triumph of German arms in 1870-1.

Then, any instructor or officer of British troops knows full well that even in the field-training of squadrons and companies the education of the individual soldier usually stops at the point of determining the unknown in war. The outpost sentry, the picquet officer, the point of the advanced or flank-guard, the senior member of the "officers' patrol," the leader of the convoy, the captain of the strong patrol, are all told *too much* about their enemy and far *too little* about the improvisation of methods whereby to define the numbers of, and to locate, the enemy. Now, there are parts even of England where a limited area could readily be defined, in which an "enemy's" patrol or other body of troops might be ordered to advance on a given objective, while a company or squadron with a battery might be ordered to (1) locate this enemy; (2) define his object; and (3) push home the reconnaissance to the stage of estimating his strength. But this is rarely, if ever, practised, and combinations of small bodies of troops of two or more arms with the object of collecting "data" as to the movements and strength of an enemy often known only to be existent but whose objective is unknown, are so rare as to be practically negligible.

But surely this is partly what Lord Wolseley means when he refers to the practice of stratagem. After all half the art of war is the process of deduction and of analysis in order to throw light upon the unknown factors in the enemy's plans. There is no question of loss of dignity in their enquiries and reconnaissances, for what we leave undone in this respect we have no guarantee will be neglected by our potential enemies after the digested lessons of the late war. We do not recognise the term "espionage" in our Army, though it takes its place in the French staff officer's manual and other works. It is in effect the art of secret but armed reconnaissance on the part of very lightly equipped troops, both horse and foot, who so far disguise themselves as to become, if possible, a mere blot in the landscape without trans'orming the rule as to the meaning of a recognised uniform to protect the individual from being shot as a spy pure and simple. Obviously the use of artillery with its cumbersome length of train in these exercises must be confined to very special terrain; but there is no doubt that in the practice of stratagems a vast field of enquiry is open to officers of all arms, and that a most useful universal hand-book for all arms might, with the help of such men as Major-General Baden-Powell, form an invaluable supplement to that well-known author's book on scouting.

TO LET, WANTED, &c., Announcements, will be found on page 1225.
BUSINESS AND HOTEL DIRECTORY will be found on page 1227.
EDUCATIONAL Announcements will be found on page 1227.

Army Personal.

The Prince of Wales and Lord Roberts will attend a Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's Cathedral on January 3. On this occasion no tickets will be issued by the Dean and Chapter to the general public, as the whole floor of the Cathedral will be required by those officially invited.

An enterprising young contemporary which has the credit of being usually well informed, stated yesterday that some striking changes were imminent in the higher staff at the War Office. The chief of these is the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Adjutant-General, leaving to Sir Evelyn Wood the reversion of the command in Dublin. The Duke's presence at the War Office would be hailed with much satisfaction in the Service, in which H.R.H. is most popular.

At the same time, and on the same authority, it is announced that the new Deputy-Adjutant-General will be General Kelly-Kenny, at present on his way home from South Africa as fellow-passenger with Lord Roberts in the *Canada*. General Kelly-Kenny has greatly increased his reputation as a sound, sensible soldier, and he is held in great favour by Lord Roberts.

It is confidently believed that General Ian Hamilton will be the new Military Secretary in succession to Sir Coleridge Grove, whose time, however, does not expire till May 6, 1901. His services, which are deemed extremely valuable, and with good reason, will be retained by Lord Roberts at least until the honours and rewards for the war are settled.

Lord Roberts entered upon his fiftieth year of service in the Army on Wednesday. His lordship's native city of Waterford proposes to restore the old French Church there in his honour, as it contains his family burial-place. The cost will be from £3,000 to £4,000, and is to be defrayed by public subscription. Winchester and Bournemouth are added to the places which will confer their freedom on the gallant Field-Marshal.

When Sir Redvers Buller joins at Aldershot, on January 10, a general rearrangement of staff appointments in that district will be carried out; but the selections will be delayed for a time, as the views of Lord Roberts have to be consulted.

General Sir William Lockhart, who died as Commander-in-Chief in India in March last, is to have a memorial. Sir Henry Seymour King, M.P., writes appealing to the deceased officer's friends and admirers for help towards the fund which is being raised for the purpose, and "it is unnecessary," says Sir Henry, who is acting as hon. treasurer for the United Kingdom, "to set forth Sir William Lockhart's merits as a military genius and a man who attained a singular influence and authority among the tribes of the North-West Frontier. Everyone will remember the extraordinary demonstration which, at the close of the last successful campaign in which he was engaged, was offered to him of their admiration and affection by the Afridis he had vanquished, when they crowded to see him off, and, taking the horses out of his carriage, dragged him to the station. A more pathetic tribute even was the telegram of inquiry they sent when they heard that he was lying ill at Calcutta." Various proposals have been made as to the nature of the memorial, which will depend on the amount subscribed and the general feeling expressed by the contributors. The maximum donation for the United Kingdom is fixed for two guineas, and subscriptions may be forwarded to Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., 45, Pall Mall.

Lord Kitchener's promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general was no great concession, for he headed the list of major-generals of the corps of Royal Engineers, and would have obtained his step in due course to fill the next vacancy. By his promotion to local General in South Africa, his lordship, of course, supersedes Sir Frederick Forestier Walker, who, though he has been a lieutenant-general since September, 1895, holds no local rank as G.O. Commanding the Lines of

Communication. General Forestier Walker is fifty-six years of age; Lord Kitchener is fifty.

Lieut.-General H. Kent, C.B., will, we learn, succeed the late General Sir George Willis as Colonel of the Middlesex Regiment. General Kent received his first commission in the 2nd Batn., the old 77th, in 1845, served with it in the Crimea, commanded it for years, and did not retire from command until 1880. He has always taken the greatest interest in its welfare, and is already honorary colonel of one of its Militia battalions.

Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Hunter has succeeded Major-General T. Kelly-Kenny, C.B., in command at Bloemfontein, on the latter's departure for England.

By the retirement of Major-General A. Walker, Sir J. F. Maurice becomes the senior officer of his rank for promotion to lieutenant-general.

Major-General R. Pole-Carew, C.B., who is en route to England from the Cape, is to be entertained by the Cornishmen in London at dinner on his return from active service.

Major-General R. L. H. Curtis, who took up the duties of D.A.G. on the Irish Headquarters Staff in January last as a temporary measure, and was promoted a general officer in April, has vacated his appointment.

Major-General (Colonel) J. B. B. Dickson, C.B., who arrived in England a few days ago, returns shortly to Singapore, to resume command of the troops in the Straits Settlement, and will not, therefore, revert to half-pay and lose his rank, as in the case of other officers who have come home from South Africa, on handing over their higher commands in the field.

Major-General (Colonel) J. P. Brabazon, C.B., who has returned from South Africa, would in the ordinary course have been retired for age last February. Having returned to England he loses, of course, his local rank as Major-General; but his case is to be held over, we understand, for consideration, and there is every prospect of his being saved for four more years of military employment.

Major-General (Colonel) A. H. Wavell has reverted to the half-pay list as a colonel on return from the command of the Brigade in South Africa.

Major-General (Colonel) Bruce Hamilton was to have gone to Ireland as A.A.G. at Headquarters, in succession to Colonel E. J. Courtenay, but for his departure for South Africa. After filling the post for an extra year Colonel Courtenay has now vacated, and Colonel J. Davidson, whose appointment has been announced, has taken up the duties.

Major-General Hector Macdonald, C.B., is to be presented with the freedom of Dundee on his return from South Africa. General Macdonald has been offered the hon. colonelcy of the new

8th V.B. (Liverpool Scottish) of the King's Liverpool Regiment.

Colonel Legge, it is proposed, shall be allowed to retain his command of the Reserve Regiment of Lancers on election to the House of Commons. It would result in inconvenience if the gallant officer were interfered with, seeing that the term of his appointment was only for twelve months, when the Reserve unit will cease to exist.

The retirement of Colonel J. G. Kelly, C.B., I.S.C., which takes effect from the 4th inst., creates another vacancy on the list of Queen's aides-de-camp.

Colonel Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., I.S.C., has reverted to the command at Cawnpore as colonel on the staff, on being relieved at Allahabad by Brigadier-General St. J. M. Fancourt, I.S.C., on return from leave to England.

Colonel F. Glennie handed over the duties of commandant at Kneller Hall to his successor, Colonel F. Barrington-Foote, on Monday last.

Colonel G. F. Guyon, who has returned to Hounslow to resume command of the double Regimental District there, will retain his appointment for another two years it is believed. All ranks at Hounslow were delighted to see him back, for he has been quite a record command, as both the Royal Fusiliers and Middlesex Regiment have been raised from two to four Line battalions during the time he has been at the head of their recruiting arrangements. The work at Hounslow has thus been enormously increased, but so excellent is the system of administration that everything proceeds with perfect regularity, and there is perhaps no district in the kingdom in which matters run more harmoniously.

On relief by Colonel the Hon. F. W. Stopford on January 10, Colonel C. Kennedy, late Suffolk Regiment, who has been officiating as D.A.G. at Aldershot, since December last, will return to the Curragh and rejoin the Staff of Major-General Sir Herbert Chermide as A.A.G.

Colonel W. J. Irwin, who has been on the half-pay list since he vacated command of the 20th Hussars in September, 1899, has retired voluntarily on retired pay, recognising that there was little prospect of any employment for him in view of the constant return of men from the war.

Colonel Sir James Fergusson will again act as Chairman of the Service Members' Committee at St. Stephen's, with Major F. C. Rasch as Secretary. The Committee, which consists, in the new Parliament, of eighty members, will not meet until the House assembles for general business early next year, as debate during the short Session has been strictly confined to the heads of Supply named in the Supplementary Vote.

Colonel Sir F. Cardew, retired list, late of the South Lancashire Regiment, has arrived home on vacating the Governorship of Sierra Leone, in the duties of which appointment Major H. L. Nathan, C.M.G., R.E., relieved him this week.

Colonel G. H. Boyle, late Rifle Brigade, has been granted a two years' extension of command of the Western Counties Volunteer Infantry Brigade, with effect from June 20.

Colonel Sir James Willcocks returned to Cape Coast Castle on Wednesday from command of the Ashanti Expedition. The whole community turned out to receive him, and he was presented with an address. In reply, he said the country was now settled, and miners and traders might safely travel. It was immensely rich from an agricultural point of view, and was probably the richest country in the world as regards minerals, but it required development. Colonel Willcocks highly praised the bravery of all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and African soldiers who had taken part in the expedition and whom, he said, he would ever be proud to command.

Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Fleming, R.F.A., will rejoin the Staff College, when it reopens next month, as Professor of Artillery, to complete his unexpired period of service in that appointment.

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Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Hadfield, A.S.C., has been selected to officiate as D.A.G. and chief staff officer to the Duke of Connaught in Ireland, pending the appointment of a successor to Major-General Curteis, vacated. Colonel Hadfield has had considerable staff experience in Ireland, and is well and favourably known. Since March last he has been officiating as D.A.A.G. on His Royal Highness's staff.

Lieut.-Colonel R. D. B. Rutherford has been selected for the command of the 26th—71st Regimental District at Hamilton, vice Colonel H. de C. Rawlins retired, and takes up duty at once, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

A committee has been formed to erect a memorial to the late Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Le Gallais, whose death, near Bothaville, in a victorious engagement with General De Wet on November 6 last, is so generally deplored. It is hoped that a sufficient sum (£500) will be subscribed to enable the committee to erect the carved-oak choir-stalls, with commemorative brass-plate, in the newly-restored parish church of St. Brelade, Jersey, a venerable edifice dating back to A.D. 1100, and already containing numerous memorial tablets of the Le Gallais family, whose home, "La Moye," crowns the heights overlooking the old church. The Rev. J. A. Balleine, St. Brelade's Rectory, Jersey, who is treasurer of the fund, will thankfully receive subscriptions.

Lieut.-Colonel E. Stoneman, A.S.C., whose death is announced from South Africa this week, is the officer who was responsible for the provisioning of Ladysmith previous to the arrival of Colonel Ward. His loss will be deeply mourned by all who were present during the siege, for no two men ever worked harder in the face of an enemy than he and Colonel Ward, both of whom brought the utmost credit on the corps to which they belonged.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Arnold, D.S.O., half pay, late 3rd Hussars, was lent some time ago by the War Office to the Portuguese Chartered Company for service at Mozambique. He has lately been in command of an exploring expedition, which has been highly successful, the result of his operations being that a troublesome chief named Makombie has made his submission, and he and two of his Indunas are alone to accompany Colonel Arnold to Lisbon to pay homage to King Carlos. Owing to Colonel Arnold's vigorous action the troubles of the Mozambique Company with the natives are said to be ended. The chief Makombie has for years past resisted all attempts of the Portuguese to open out the country. Colonel Arnold's expedition took the field against him a few months ago.

Major A. F. Montanaro, R.A., and Captains F. Lyon, R.A., P. B. Fuller, 3rd Batn. Leicestershire Regiment; G. W. Briggs, 4th Batn. Royal Irish Regiment; E. St. B. Sladen, 4th Batn. South Wales Borderers; J. W. C. Glyn, 3rd Batn. East Surrey Regiment; C. A. Mitchell, 6th Batn. Rifle Brigade; and H. W. Thompson, West India Regiment, special service officers with the Ashanti expedition, left Cape Coast Castle on the 6th inst. for England, in the *Oron*.

Major H. N. Schofield, R.A., and Captain C. J. Sackville West, King's Royal Rifles, will rejoin Sir Redvers Buller's staff at Aldershot as A.D.C.'s, and Captain A. R. Trotter, 2nd Life Guards, as extra A.D.C.

Major H. Mullaly, R.E., has been granted an extension of his appointment as D.A.Q.M.G. for mobilisation at the Indian Army Headquarters, a fact which will occasion no surprise to those who are acquainted with the work which he has done during the period of his staff employment. This has been most valuable, embracing, as it does, a complete revision of the mobilisation arrangements. His services in Ladysmith during the siege scarcely need to be referred to.

In consequence of a communication from the military authorities in South Africa, the Secretary for War has decided that no applications will be entertained from prisoners of war on parole in Europe to return to South Africa until the cessation of hostilities.

Army Foreign.

There is an important article in the *Militär-Wochenblatt* which applies perhaps with equal justice to the conduct of war in South Africa and China, and which should induce some moderation in the violent attacks the German papers are making upon Lord Kitchener in language for which it is difficult to find a parallel. It is well known that reports from China published in Germany as "Letters from the Huns" have attributed great barbarity to the German troops serving under Count Waldersee, and many have not been slow to ascribe the outrages spoken of to the speech which the German Emperor delivered shortly after the murder of his Ambassador. We do not, for our part, believe that the German troops as a body are capable of these alleged cruelties, and in any case they cannot justly be used, as the *Wochenblatt* says, to discredit the German army—"an army whose pride and glory it has ever been to unite humanity with unflinching energy and iron discipline." The argument of our contemporary is that the laws of war only hold good when they are observed by both belligerents. If they are recognised only by one side, it is then not only a right, but a duty to disregard them, and how far a commander will go in this direction must be left to his own military and moral responsibility. The *Wochenblatt* proceeds to argue that the greatest energy is the greatest humanity, and that in some circumstances what appear to be acts of cruelty may, in the long run, prevent more suffering than they cause. "For instance, it may happen that a force compelled to rely upon itself, and finding its own resources and those of the country in which it operates sufficing only for its own maintenance, may discover the provision for prisoners to be disastrous, or at least so dangerous that no one could assume the responsibility. In such a position nothing can be done but to take no prisoners or to get rid of them." In support of this view the *Wochenblatt* instances events in Algeria and Tonking, on the Amur and in Manchuria, and in the Soudan and Turkistan. While using this language, it protests that it will neither palliate nor defend unnecessary cruelty, and is convinced that where wrong has been done the wrong-doers will be punished. Its purpose, however, is to show that the alleged cruelties in China must not be judged by an inflexible standard, but with reference to the general circumstances in which such acts were committed.

A strong agitation has been conducted in Belgium for some years to bring about a reorganisation of the army. It has been urged with much cogency upon military grounds in the *Belgique Militaire* and in other papers. The cry was taken up by the Socialists upon party grounds, as a means of damaging the Government, and thus the question of military organisation has been thrown into the political arena. The reformers wish to bring about personal service and the abolition of substitution, and the Government has appointed a commission to investigate the related questions. Some attack the Government for taking refuge behind a body, which, it is alleged, is packed by the militarists. But the motion in the Chamber in favour of personal

service was lost by sixteen votes, and the Commission has, therefore, entered upon its work. It is to report upon international obligations, as applied to Belgian neutrality; the present state of the defences, including the forts; the effective strength of the army on the peace and war footing; the duration of active service in the various ranks, the strength of the annual contingent, the redistribution of the forces, and the system of recruiting. It is probable that no drastic changes will be made, but the duration of service may be reduced, and the contingent increased.

The *Militär-Wochenblatt* has now begun to deduce broad lessons from the campaign in South Africa. Clausewitz remarks that war is an instrument of politics—an accomplishment of its aims by means of force—and the *Wochenblatt* devotes much of one article to showing the interrelation of war and politics in South Africa. It dwells upon the fact that we failed at the beginning of the war in thus making war the tool of our policy, and that the course of our operations became difficult in consequence. But the *Wochenblatt* evidently does not overlook the great difficulty that must be found in bridging the gap between the last word of diplomacy and the first act of hostile operations, where distant over-sea possessions are concerned. It insists, nevertheless, that a state which pursues a colonial policy must have means in its control to bring about its ends; and thus the lesson for Germany is to extend her fleet and to bring her organisation into line with her colonial necessities. But, if war is the instrument of diplomacy, it is often marred by politics, and the German organ touches upon some incidents in which this has been the case in South Africa, and shows how great was the advantage of Germany in 1870-71 when war and politics were almost in a single hand. The necessity of organisation and peace training is also treated at length, and our contemporary pays a high tribute to the bravery and endurance of the British troops—both officers and men—while animadverting upon some of our failures developed from imperfect organisation. In another article, it turns to the weakness of alliances, illustrating this by the influence of diverse interests and purposes among the Orange and Transvaal Boers. It shows how, though they were fighting for their existence as independent peoples, these conditions led to want of energy and to the failure to assume a strategic offensive. There were moments also, it says, when the English showed a similar lack of energy. The carelessness of Cronje for his flank is but one illustration of the failure of the Boers. In regard to tactical matters, the *Wochenblatt* has much to say, but its chief point is that modern weapons have given to the defence, in protected positions, a great superiority, and have made frontal attacks, unless thoroughly prepared, extremely difficult.

The committee which has charge of the French Museum of the Army recently met for the first time under the presidency of General de Lacroix, when a high tribute was paid to the memory of General Vanson. The Museum was opened in July, 1897, and the average number of visitors has been 150,000 yearly. Additions are made to the collection nearly every day. Many contributions came from MM. Meissonnier, Detaille, Martel, Charis, and others, and General Vanson has bequeathed to the Museum a collection of more than 20,000 engravings. Two rooms are now opened, but the collection is so large that a third will soon be ready.

The new field gun is the question of the day in Austrian military circles. The *Reichswehr* deplores that, while other nations are already supplied, Austria is still engaged in experiments, having three or four different guns under trial. In the *Neue Freie Presse* an artillery officer of high rank discusses the question of material, and strongly urges that nickel steel should be adopted in place of steel-bronze. In *Danzer's Armee-Zeitung* the same question is discussed, and the same conclusion arrived at. Although all indications would show that a bronze gun is superior, this paper declares that nickel steel is superior, and that the country is too old for experiments. It, therefore, warns the authorities "at the twelfth hour" that nickel steel must be adopted in Austria as in other countries.

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WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, Dec. 8.

Lord Kitchener, in a Bloemfontein telegram of Dec. 7, says that De Wet's force is reported to have gone east and north-east from near Odendaal Drift. Gen. C. Knox is following, and reports the capture of a Krupp gun and a waggon-load of ammunition. The Dewetsdorp prisoners, with the exception of the officers, have been released, but have not yet come in. While some women were being handed over to the Boers under a flag of truce near our outposts at Belfast on Dec. 5, a body of 100 of the enemy vigorously attacked a small neighbouring mounted infantry post, which held out under a hot fire till help arrived, when the Boers fled, leaving one man killed. There were no British casualties. A mounted infantry patrol encountered a party of Boers near Thaba N'Chu on Dec. 6, and captured seven prisoners and 10 horses.

Reuter despatches state that Gen. Broadwood's Brigade reached Oliphant's Nek on Dec. 3. Gen. Talbot Coke's Brigade, in a reconnaissance at Drakensberg, collected 100 horses, 600 cattle, and 8,000 sheep.

Monday, Dec. 10.

Lord Kitchener, telegraphing from Bloemfontein on Dec. 8, says he has just received news from Gen. C. Knox in Rouxville that De Wet's force, having failed to carry the Commassie Bridge, which was held by the British, has trekked to the north-east, abandoning 500 horses and many Cape carts. His attempt on Cape Colony has therefore been a failure. He is being pressed on all sides. A Reuter despatch from Aliwal North gives some interesting details of Gen. C. Knox's chase of De Wet. It says there is no doubt that the Boer leader has been thoroughly harried. Natives report that his horses are hardly able to march. He is now in a most dangerous position. Strong British forces surround him on every side, while two swollen rivers bar his passage.

Lord Roberts paid a brief visit to Port Elizabeth on Dec. 7, and then continued his journey to Cape Town, where he arrived on Dec. 7, and on his way to Government House was enthusiastically cheered by an immense crowd.

Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Lord Kitchener, in a telegram from Bloemfontein of Dec. 9, says that the released prisoners, except officers, taken by the Boers at Dewetsdorp, have arrived at Bethulie.

A Reuter telegram from Pretoria reports the murder of two unarmed Highlanders by Boers, and says there is a strong demand for stern repressive measures. The Boer women are particularly bitter, and use every means at their disposal to keep the men on commando.

Lord Roberts was, on Dec. 10, entertained at a public luncheon in Cape Town, when the reception accorded both to him and to Sir A. Milner was of a very enthusiastic character.

Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Lord Kitchener's headquarters have been established at Bloemfontein.

Gen. Settle's column has arrived at Edenburg from Luthoff after a fatiguing march in very bad weather. The column has denuded the country of live stock and grain and brought in 30 prisoners.

Lord Roberts has addressed to the Premier of Cape Colony a memorandum on the subject of farm-burning, explaining the reasons for which the policy was adopted and the limitations within which it is employed, and pointing out that it is in strict accordance with the usages of civilised warfare.

Thursday, Dec. 13.

Lord Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria on Dec. 12, said that Gen. Knox had reported from Helvetia, north of Smithfield, that he was engaged in a running fight with De Wet's force. The enemy was moving in the direction of Reddersburg, where there was a column ready to co-operate. Lord Kitchener also reports a successful Boer attack on a mounted infantry post near Barberton, in which the British lost three killed, five wounded, and 13 "missing," who were subsequently released.

Friday, Dec. 14.

A Reuter message from Mafeking stated that on Dec. 8 some of the 10th Yeomanry and the 5th Fusiliers, under Col. Meyrick, were heavily engaged at Wonderfontein. A messenger was sent to Lord Methuen at Kaffirskraal, and reinforcements were despatched from that place. The vanguard was attacked on the left flank eight miles from Wonderfontein, but beat off the enemy. On their return the troops were harassed by snipers. No casualties were reported. A Boer doctor on the same day came into camp to beg for water. He stated that one Boer had been killed and that several had been wounded, one man subsequently dying from his wounds.

A Reuter message from Adelaide said that Lord Kitchener had cabled to the South Australian Government asking that wounded Imperial Bushmen who were convalescent should prepare to return to S. Africa.

With reference to this request the Premier of Queensland stated that that colony would have no

difficulty in raising another force of 300 or 400 men to go to South Africa if necessary.

In a later telegram, despatched from Pretoria at 5.25 p.m., Lord Kitchener was unfortunately called upon to give information of a serious reverse to our arms. In this telegram he said: "Gen. Clements' force, at Nooitgedacht, on the Magaliesberg, was attacked at dawn to-day by Delarey, reinforced by Beyer's Commando from Warmbaths, making a force estimated at 2,500. Though the first attack was repulsed, the Boers managed to get on the top of Magaliesberg, which was held by four companies of Northumberland Fusiliers, and were thus able to command Clements' camp. He retired on Hekpoort, and took up position on hill in centre of valley. Casualties are not completely reported, but fighting was very severe, and I deeply regret that Lieut.-Col. Legge, 20th Hussars, Capt. MacBean, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Capt. Atkins, Wilts Regiment, and Lieut. Murdoch, Cameron Highlanders, have been killed. Broadwood's Brigade has not yet been able to report action."

MEDALS FOR WEST AND EAST AFRICA.

It is announced by Army Order that the Queen has approved of the grant of the West Africa medal with a clasp inscribed "1896-98," "1897-98," "1898," or "1899," according to the date of the operations, to the Imperial and Colonial Forces who were employed in any of the undermentioned military operations in West Africa, providing that the claims are approved by the Commander-in-Chief:— In the several expeditions in the northern territories of the Gold Coast between Nov. 27, 1896, and June 14, 1898; in the expeditions in the Hinterland of Lagos between September, 1897, and June 14, 1898; with the force under Lieut.-Col. J. Willcocks, C.M.G., D.S.O., in Borgu, before June 14, 1898; in the Lalap expedition, under Lieut.-Col. Pilcher, from June 8 to 27, 1898; in the expeditions known as Ibouza, Anam, Barua, Bassema, Siana, Angiana, Illah, Dama, all in 1898, and Bula, 1899. The medal, with clasp inscribed "1899," will also be given to the forces employed in the Central Division expedition in February and March, 1899, and in the Benin Territories expedition in April and May, 1899.

The Queen has also approved of the grant of the East and Central Africa medal, with clasp inscribed "Uganda, 1899," to the Imperial and Colonial Forces employed in the operations against Kabarega, in the Uganda Protectorate, between March 21 and May 2, 1899, again provided the Commander-in-Chief approves the claims.

In both cases officers, non-commissioned officers, and men already in possession of the medal will receive the clasp only; and the grant to officers of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces will be confined to those who had official sanction to be present.

ARMY MOBILISATION.

The Secretary for War has approved of several additions being made to the Regulations for Army Mobilisation. In the event of a general mobilisation for home defence the Staff College, Ordnance College, Royal Military Academy, Royal Military College, Royal Artillery Institution, Schools of Musketry Signalling, and Cookery, Army Medical and Army Veterinary Schools will be closed; and courses of instruction will be suspended at Schools of Gunnery, School of Military Engineering, Chatham (as regards officers of Royal Engineers and officers and troops coming in whole or part from other stations or corps), Royal Military School of Music (so far as relates to students or pupils capable of bearing arms), Riding Establishment, Canterbury, and Royal Artillery Riding Establishment, Woolwich. All ranks employed in connection with Gymnasia, Royal Artillery Regimental District Staff, Woolwich, and the Discharge Depot, Gosport, will become available for general duty.

The officers affected by the above, as well as other (unseconded) officers in extra regimental employment, will be given instructions from Army Headquarters, with the following exceptions: Those who have been assigned specific duties in the approved defence scheme of the district in which they are serving will receive their instructions from district headquarters; and those who are borne on the home establishment of units and depôts will, in the absence of orders, rejoin forthwith for regimental duty. Unless other provision has already been made, military staff clerks should, if possible, be allowed to accompany the officers under whom they were serving prior to mobilisation, if such officers in their new positions are entitled to the services of clerks.

Officers on the Indian and Colonial establishment who, at the time of mobilisation, are on leave in the United Kingdom, will report themselves in writing to the Under-Secretary for War.

CAPTAIN GALL,

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PRESS VIEWS AND OPINIONS ON ARMY MATTERS.

The *Times* of Dec. 10 contained a letter from Lord Stanley, M.P., covering a letter from Mr. Maxwell (Standard correspondent in South Africa), which he (Lord Stanley) quotes in corroboration of his evidence before the Hospitals Commission. A previous letter of Mr. Burdett-Coutts implied that Lord Stanley said Mr. Burdett-Coutts would speak ill of the hospitals if he was sent down from the front (Lord Stanley being Press Censor at the time). The *Times* of Dec. 11 had a letter from the other side. Mr. Burdett-Coutts avers five misstatements of fact and nine errors in Lord Stanley's evidence, the principal misstatement being the charge of blackmail. Mr. Burdett-Coutts says he told Lord Stanley that the hospitals were in a dreadful state.

"A Major," writing to the *Morning Post* anent the proposition that every battalion should consist of four companies, each commanded by a mounted captain, draws attention to the fact that this scheme, which is in force in Germany, would be a heavy blow to promotion. In the German Army a subaltern is considered fortunate if he gets his company after 20 years' service.

Mr. Walter Long makes an appeal through the Press for funds to send out comforts to the men of the Scots Greys at the front. A former appeal realised £800, but this sum has long been exhausted.

Mr. James Branch, writing in the *Daily News* of Dec. 13, considers that the wholesale destruction of farms by our troops in South Africa is merely paving for a general South African bankruptcy. From a commercial point of view, this policy is fatal. "The father of a candidate" revealed in Thursday's *Morning Post* a state of affairs with regard to the Militia Competitive Examination which, as the writer says, may well seem incredible. To induce boys to join Militia regiments notice was given that for each day's service at home and for each day spent abroad 30 and 40 marks a day respectively would be credited to candidates. The War Office did not take into consideration the date on which the various regiments were embodied, that some came out in December, 1899, some not till May, 1900. In order to equalise the conditions between candidates who had passed the literary portion of the examination and those who had not passed any Army examination, the War Office assigned 20,000 marks to the papers set to each class of candidates. Having thus put matters, as claimed, on a level footing, the War Office undid what had been done by dividing the candidates into two classes, and by giving a proportionate number of commissions to each class. As a result, candidates in that class which had previously passed in the literary examination have failed to secure commissions, though the individual marks made by them were higher than the marks of 42 successful candidates in the other class.

"H. K. A.," who signs a long letter in Friday's *Morning Post*, is all in favour of complete militarism in the War Office. "H. K. A." thinks that party politics should not enter into the question in any way. Then there should be a soldier of the first rank as Minister for War; next the Commander-in-Chief, his colleague—not his subordinate—with an *ex officio* set in the Cabinet in respect of all military questions, and with complete freedom of action within his sphere of influence; instead of a permanent Under-Secretary, the embodiment of official tradition, a general officer of proved experience and ability, holding office for five years, the word "permanent" to apply henceforward to no important position in the War Office whatever; of necessity a Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, who should be gifted, if possible, with as admirable a talent for learning his lesson and repeating it clearly in the House as was shown by Mr. Wyndham. The places at present held by senior clerks should be filled by staff officers with the grade of assistant adjutant-general, each in charge of a section, and all holding their appointments for five years.

THE WAR VOTE.

The second supplementary Army estimate for the financial year ending March 31 next has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. The sum required is £16,000,000, the additional expenditure being due to the war in South Africa and affairs in China. The sub-headings under which the vote will be asked are:—

Transport and remounts ...	£5,300,000
Provisions, forage, &c. ...	£4,250,000
Clothing, establishments, and services ...	£750,000
Warlike and other stores ...	£4,700,000
Works, buildings, &c. ...	£1,000,000

A note attached to the estimate says:—"The estimate includes provision for the newly-raised South African Constabulary. The adjustment between Imperial and Colonial revenues of the charge in respect of this force as also of the charge for repairs, &c., to railways in South Africa will be a matter for future settlement."

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Obituary.

ARMY.

Gen. Edward Dayot Watson, retired list, Indian Staff Corps, died at 2, Portland Place, Bath, on the 8th inst., aged 84. He joined the Army, March 7, 1837, became Captain June 13, 1849, Major July 21, 1857, Lieut.-Colonel Jan. 1, 1867, Colonel Jan. 1, 1867, Major-General Oct. 1, 1877, Lieut.-General July 1, 1881, and General Dec. 1, 1888. He served in the Indian Mutiny, 1857 (medal), and also in the Bhootan Expedition 1864-65, when he was present at the capture of Buxow and Tazagaon (medal).

Surg.-Gen. George Vernon Currie, I.M.S., retired list, Indian Medical Service, died at 27, Eastbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W., on the 3rd inst., aged 72. He served in the Indian Mutiny 1857 (medal), in the N.W. Frontier Campaign 1857-58, in the Eusofzai and Swat Expedition 1866 and in the Afghan War 1879 (medal).

Col. Archibald Morteux Calvert, retired list, Royal Artillery, died suddenly at Ockley Court on the 7th inst., aged 69. He joined the Royal Artillery May 1, 1846, became Captain Feb. 17, 1854, Major Dec. 8, 1867, Lieut.-Colonel July 7, 1869, and Colonel July 1, 1881. He served in the Indian Mutiny, 1857 (medal).

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Horsfall Heaton Garrett, retired list, 16th Lancers, of Crake Hall, Bedale, Yorkshire, died at Cairo on the 9th inst. He joined the Army July 13, 1870; became Lieut. Feb. 4, 1871; Captain Feb. 24, 1876; Major July 21, 1882; and after being promoted to a half-pay Lieut.-Colonelcy, Aug. 21, 1889, retired on retired pay. He served with the 14th Hussars, 1870-77, and with the 16th Lancers, 1877-89, and was on the staff from 1889 to 1892, first as extra A.D.O. to Lord Londonderry when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and afterwards as Private Secretary to the Earl of Zetland, also at Vice-Regal Lodge.

Lieut.-Col. James Stoneman, Army Service Corps, died from enteric fever at Pietermaritzburg on the 10th inst. He received his first commissioned rank in 1875, and became appointed to the Commissariat and Transport Staff in 1880, and became Lieut.-Colonel in 1894. He was formerly a Captain in the Yorkshire Light Infantry. He served in the Egyptian War of 1882 (medal and Khedive's Star).

Major (Lieut.-Col.) Norton Legge, D.S.O., 20th Hussars, was killed in action at Nooitgedacht on Wednesday. Born June 7, 1860, he joined the 20th Hussars from the Militia Aug. 21, 1880; became Captain Dec. 23, 1887; was Adjutant July 24, 1889, to July 29, 1893; and was promoted Major Oct. 17, 1898. He had been serving in South Africa since the beginning of the year as commandant of the 6th Corps of Mounted Infantry, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He was employed with the Egyptian Army from 1894 to 1896, and again during August and September, 1898. He served in the Sudan Expedition, 1885; at Suakin (medal with clasp and bronze star) in 1885-86, including action at Ginniss (mentioned); in the Dongola Expedition, 1898 (mentioned D.S.O., and medal with two clasps); in the Nile Expedition, 1897 (clasp); and in the Expedition to Khartoum, 1898, as Staff Officer of Cavalry, including the battle of Khartoum (mentioned, clasp, and Khedive's medal).

Major Edward Honeywood Hughes, 1st Batn. York and Lancaster Regiment, died at Dunley, Bovey Tracey, on the 29th ult. Born March 5, 1866, he joined the York and Lancaster Regiment as Lieut. Feb. 6, 1884, became Captain March 7, 1890, and Major July 1 last. He had passed the Staff College.

Capt. John Albert Emmanuel MacBean, D.S.O., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, was killed in action at Nooitgedacht on Wednesday. Born June 6, 1865, he joined the Royal Dublin Fusiliers from the Militia May 4, 1878, became Lieut. March 6, 1889, and Captain May 6, 1896. He was employed with the Egyptian Army Dec., 1896, to Dec., 1898. He served with the Nile Expedition, 1897, including the action of Abu Hamed (mentioned in despatches and medal with two clasps); also in the Nile Expedition, 1898, including the battles of Atbara and Khartoum (mentioned D.S.O., two clasps and Khedive's medal). He went to South Africa last year as Brigade-Major of an infantry brigade.

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Capt. W. Atkins, Wiltshire Regiment, was killed in action at Nooitgedacht, South Africa, on Wednesday. Born June 23, 1861, he obtained his commission in the Royal Irish Rifles, after six years in the ranks, July 4, 1888, became Lieut. Aug. 3, 1889, and Captain July 18, 1896. He had not seen war service previous to his arrival in South Africa.

The Rev. Hon. George Barrington Legge, formerly a Captain in the Rifle Brigade, died at his residence in Montagu Square on Sunday last. He was eldest surviving son of the fourth Earl of Dartmouth and uncle of the present peer, the Bishop of Lichfield and Col. the Hon. H. Legge, M.P., being his brothers. Mr. Legge was born in 1831, and after going to Eton was appointed to the Rifle Brigade in 1850. He served with it in the Kaffir war 1852-53 (medal), and in the Crimean Campaign, 1854, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol (medal with four clasps, Turkish medal and 5th Class of the Medjidie). In 1859 he left the Army and entered holy orders, being appointed curate of Atcham, Shropshire. In 1860 he married the only daughter of the late Mr. G. Levett, of Wichnor Park, Lichfield, and was nominated by the Earl of Aylesford to the vicarage and rectory of Great and Little Packington, near Coventry, which he held for four years. In 1878 he accepted the vicarage of Whillington, near Lichfield, which he resigned in 1882.

Lieut. Archibald Jose Campbell-Murdoch, 1st Batn. Cameron Highlanders, was killed in action at Nooitgedacht, South Africa, on Wednesday. Born June 28, 1876, he joined the Cameron Highlanders from the Militia May 15, 1897, and became Lieut. Nov. 15, 1898. He served in the Nile Expedition, 1898, with the Cameron Highlanders, including the battle of Khartoum (medal with clasp and Egyptian medal).

2nd Lieut. John Francis Thompson-Pegg, Royal Garrison Artillery, was killed by lightning during a thunderstorm near Dundee, Natal, on the 11th inst. Born April 12, 1878, he joined the Army, Dec. 23, 1897.

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION IN MALTA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of November 17th you state that Sir Francis Grenfell a year or two ago introduced, under the authority of the Colonial Office, a law that English should be the official language of Malta, "thus taking the first real step towards vindicating British supremacy." This statement has often been made before, and is absolutely incorrect. The law in question was initiated by Sir Arthur Lyon Fremantle, Sir F. Grenfell's predecessor, and was published and promulgated by Order in Council some days before Sir Arthur Fremantle's term of office expired. To the latter officer alone is the credit of this particular measure due. In the same article you mention that here in Egypt the "French language holds its own against English." You may be glad to learn that for all practical purposes French is as dead as Julius Caesar, and English the predominant tongue. OFFICER.

Egypt, Nov.

THE Twentieth Century Liqueur—Rose's Lime Juice Whisky Liqueur—is a blend of ten-year old Scotch whisky and the juice of limes. It is a judicious blend—in the words of an Edinburgh analyst it possesses "the stimulating properties of a high-class whisky, combined with the tonic and medicinal characteristics of lime juice." It is very palatable.

THE joint hon. secretaries of the War Employment Bureau write to say that the War Employment Bureau—the whole mission of which has been to help the soldiers' wives, widows, mothers to get the employment they sorely need—has succeeded in finding permanent or temporary work for 1,400 women, 746 of whom have been engaged in needlework. The bureau secured from the Royal Army Clothing Department contracts for no fewer than 57,000 shirts and 13,000 cholera belts. The hon. secretaries, however, appeal for further support, on the ground that returned Reservists are not likely to obtain immediate employment, and in the meantime they add to the expense of their wives, Plain needlework of all kinds is needed. Housework, office-cleaning and scouring, and work of a like nature would be most welcome. Many of the women, having young children, cannot undertake regular domestic service, but large numbers can go out as "supplies." All articles are carefully supervised by a committee of ladies before being delivered to the public, and profit-making having no place in the bureau's undertakings all goods are supplied at cost price. The address of the bureau is 171, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The Army.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards.—Major the Hon. C. E. Bingham will return to regimental duty from staff employ in South Africa. Capt. Keith Fraser has left on a voyage round the world and is on leave with medical certificate dated April 30 next.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—Capt. Villiers having returned to regimental duty will be restored to the establishment as soon as possible, as will also Capt. Ricardo, who was seconded when he was taken prisoner by the Boers shortly after the arrival of the Composite Regiment in South Africa. Capt. Lord Crichton, son of the Earl of Erne, had a gratifying reception on his return to Crom Castle, co. Fermanagh, on Wednesday. He was presented with an address of welcome at Newtown Butler, the town being decorated. At the Castle another address was presented. In replying Lord Crichton referred particularly to the gallantry of the Inniskilling Dragoons and Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Major Wilberforce, who has joined the new South African Constabulary, will act as Commandant of the Reserve Depot at Pretoria. The Bays have now three of their five majors and five captains extra regimentally employed.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carbiniers).—A correspondent writes from South Africa:—"So far as can be gathered here the date of removal to India is still uncertain, although it is quite settled that the regiment is to go eastwards when the work of war is over. Lieut.-Col. Sprot hopes to embark in command."

1st (Royal) Dragoons.—Major Lord Basing, who has been invalided to England, is said by last accounts to be making good progress. Lord Basing commanded the regiment during the greater part of the operations in Natal, when the general condition of the "Royals" was excellent. Major Carr-Ellison took over his duties when he left headquarters, he having entirely recovered from the effects of his recent illness.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).—Major Crabbie completes his term as adjutant of the Fife-shire Light Horse Volunteers Tuesday next.

3rd Hussars.—Major Goring has been granted twelve months leave from India.

5th Lancers.—The regiment hopes to be one of the first to return to England from South Africa at the close of military operations.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.—Major Allenby and Capt. Yardley have written to the parents of the late Lieut. Swanston, the well-known Cambridge "Blue," stating that he died an heroic death, being shot while

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making repeated efforts to bring a wounded trooper to a place of safety.

7th Hussars.—Capt. Prince Alexander of Teck reverts to regimental duty.

9th Lancers.—Lieut.-Col. Little has made good progress since his return to England, and hopes ere long to put himself at the head of his regiment once more. Lord and Lady Charles Cavendish-Bentinck arrived at Worksop on Monday on their way to Welbeck Abbey from South Africa. The reception accorded them was most enthusiastic, the town being gaily decorated, and thousands of people being present from Worksop and the surrounding district. The Duke of Portland, with the Duchess and Miss Grenfell, met his brother and sister-in-law at the station. Lord Charles Cavendish-Bentinck was presented with an address of welcome from the Worksop Urban District Council, and the party were escorted to the Abbey by a detachment of the Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry and 150 of the Duke's tenantry on horseback. On reaching Welbeck his lordship received addresses of welcome from the tenantry, and the officials and heads of departments of the estate. Lord Charles expressed the pleasure of himself and his wife at the cordiality of their reception, and the Duke of Portland also returned thanks for the warm welcome they had extended to his brother, who, he trusted, had maintained the traditions of the family in support of Queen and Empire.

10th Hussars.—Col. Fisher has returned to England from active service at the Cape, on vacating his command. Capt. Sir J. P. Milbanke and Sergt. Englebach will be decorated with the Victoria Cross by the Queen at Windsor to-day.

12th Lancers.—Lieut.-Gen. Lyttelton-Annesley, colonel of the regiment, has left town for Cairo and Khartoum. Col. Mahon, D.S.O., who lately arrived home from South Africa, is under orders for Egypt.

16th Lancers.—Capt. MacEwen is about to be seconded on appointment to the captaincy of the Fifeshire Light Horse. Capt. Lord Fincastle, V.C., rejoins the staff of Major-Gen. Sir Herbert Chermiside at the Curragh as A.D.C. on Jan. 10.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

As lately announced the batteries to proceed to India from South Africa on the close of active operations are G and J R.H.A., the 13th, 16th, 18th, 62nd, 69th and 75th R.F.A. G Battery will, as at present arranged, take over quarters at Meerut; J Battery at Bangalore; and the 13th, 16th, and 69th (forming Lieut.-Col. Pickwood's Brigade Division) at Kirkee. The 18th Battery will go to Bareilly, the 62nd to Lucknow, and the 75th to Bareilly.

It has been decided to issue whistles to sergeants of Royal Horse and Field Artillery, similar to those carried by sergeants of infantry.

Ex-soldiers of the Royal Garrison Artillery desirous of rejoining that branch of the service will be permitted to re-enlist under the conditions laid down in the recent Army Orders. Candidates for re-enlistment should apply in writing, stating their former rank and regimental number, to the officer commanding the division they wish to join.

Col. H. V. Hunt has taken over command of the 31st Brigade Division, R.F.A., at Trowbridge. He commanded the Brigade Division at the battle of Colenso last December. He was badly wounded and taken prisoner by the Boers.

Lieut.-Col. B. Burton, Howitzer Brigade Division; 2nd Lieuts. L. L. Hoare, 89th Battery; R. Marryat, 90th Battery; H. R. Hill, 26th Battery; N. P. R. Preston, 92nd Battery; T. R. Udsell, 137th Battery; and G. G. J. Walshe, 138th Battery, are under orders to embark for South Africa before the end of the month.

The Queen has sent to Mrs. J. C. Williams, of Netley, a substantial gift of money and a letter, in which her Majesty expresses her appreciation of the fact that Mrs. Williams has six sons in the regiment. Two of them have earned commissions, one is a warrant officer, one a quartermaster sergeant, and two are sergeants.

Driver H. Glasscock, R.H.A., will be decorated with the Victoria Cross by the Queen at Windsor to-day.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Changes of stations, &c.:—

Col. J. W. Thurnburn from Rawal Pindi, on leave to England.

Col. J. C. Barker to have the rank of Brigadier-General while commanding troops Eastern Line of Communication South Africa.

Col. G. E. R. Savage, C.R.E., Ceylon, ordered home.

Col. W. T. Shone, C.B., D.S.O., from Bangalore to Expeditionary Force, China.

Col. H. W. Duperier from leave, England to Simla.

Col. C. K. Wood, Chief Engineer, Natal, on leave.

Lieut.-Col. H. D. Olivier from Bombay, on leave.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. Campbell, C.R.E., Dublin, ordered to Ceylon.

Lieut.-Col. G. T. Jones from Poona, on leave to England.

Lieut.-Col. H. M. Sinclair from South Africa, on leave.

Major S. D. Cleeve from Ceylon to Dublin.

Major J. E. Dickie from Peshawar to Expeditionary Force, China.

Major H. E. S. Abbott, D.S.O., from Simla to Rawal Pindi.

Major. H. E. Goodwyn, D.S.O., from Cawnpore, on leave to England.

Major C. E. Commeline from Bermuda, ordered to Cork.

Major A. J. Kelly from Madras to Umballa.

Major E. Townsend at Gosport, ordered to Jamaica.

Major M. L. Tuke at Cork, ordered to Bermuda.

Major H. G. C. Swayne from Hyderabad to Jubbulpore.

Major W. M. Ellis from Bombay, on leave to England.

Major W. G. R. Cordue from Secunderabad to Poona.

Major A. B. Reynolds from Bangalore to Expeditionary Force, China.

Capt. C. F. Close, C.M.G., from sick leave, to Ordnance Survey, Southampton.

Capt. J. de C. Laffan from sick leave, to Home District, London.

Capt. J. P. Brewin from Malakand to Peshawar.

Capt. S. H. Powell from Aldershot to Australia.

Capt. R. P. Robinson-Embury from Woolwich to Portsmouth.

Capt. H. A. D. Fraser from special duty, England, to Dehra Dun.

Capt. St. G. R. S. Caulfield at Paull, ordered to Jamaica.

Capt. W. C. Smyth from leave, England, to India.

Capt. A. E. Panet from leave, England, to India.

Capt. A. H. Dumaresq at South Africa, ordered home.

Capt. A. F. Cumberlege from Bangalore to Expeditionary Force, China.

Capt. J. W. Petavel from Adjutant 1st West York V.R.E., to Chatham.

Lieut. A. Rolland from Rawal Pindi to Expeditionary Force, China.

Lieut. C. G. W. Hunter from leave, England, to Expeditionary Force, China.

Lieut. W. A. Stokes from Lundi Kotal, to Expeditionary Force, China.

Lieut. C. F. Rundall at Hong Kong, ordered home.

Lieut. A. J. Close from leave, England, to Chakrata.

Lieut. J. B. Barstow at Malakand, ordered home.

Lieut. G. S. Knox from Ordnance Survey, Ennis, to Southampton.

Lieut. C. H. Ley from sick leave, to be A.D.C. to I.G.F. War Office.

Lieut. A. Hardcastle from Waltham Abbey to Lydd.

Lieut. T. B. Kelsall on sick leave, ordered to Chatham.

Lieut. E. W. S. Mahon at Peshawar, ordered home.

Lieut. E. G. Meyricke from Salisbury Plain to Aldershot.

Lieut. L. F. Blandy from Jamaica to Victoria, British Columbia.

Lieut. M. St. L. Simon from Singapore, on sick leave.

Lieut. J. W. Skipwith from sick leave to Aldershot.

Lieut. W. S. Douglas from South Africa on sick leave.

Lieut. G. J. P. Goodwin from sick leave, England, to Bombay.

Lieut. P. H. Campbell from Cork Harbour to Hong Kong.

Lieut. R. B. Skinner from Kohat, on leave.

Lieut. N. B. E. Dawes at Plymouth, ordered to India.

2nd Lieut. J. S. Barker from Portsmouth to Ceylon.

2nd Lieut. G. C. B. Lock at Aldershot, ordered to India.

2nd Lieut. T. H. S. Spaight from Aldershot to Australia.

INFANTRY.

Scots Guards.—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. N. Dalrymple-Hamilton, 3rd Batn., as a result of his prolonged illness from wounds received in South Africa, has been advised to take complete rest for a time.

Royal Scots (1st).—Lieut.-Col. Douglas takes over command of his own battalion, the 1st, in South Africa, on promotion.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Capt. Macnab, 4th Batn., has joined the School of Musketry, Hythe, as an assistant instructor.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—The Countess of Warwick has issued an appeal to the ladies of Warwickshire for Christmas gifts for members of the Warwickshire Regiment who are likely to spend their second Christmastide in South Africa. "It is proposed," she says, "to send to each man in every territorial regiment throughout the country a small token of good will from absent friends. A Christmas card will be addressed personally to each man in our county regiment bearing the good wishes of the 'ladies of Warwickshire,' and if there is any surplus a cheque will be sent to the commanding officer of each battalion to be spent at his discretion on a small gift to every man, as there is no difficulty in purchasing luxuries as well as necessaries in the Transvaal at the present time. There are over 2,000 men in the regiment now in

South Africa, and something like £200 will be needed to give every man a present of, say, the value of 1s. 6d. or 2s. Mrs. Glasgow has kindly consented to fill in the cards with each man's name, and Col. Glasgow, the Lodge, Warwick, will receive cheques and pay the same into the 'Warwickshire Ladies' Fund at Lloyd's Bank. It needs no reminder that among all the territorial regiments at the front the name of the Warwickshire has been ever before us in danger and hardship, and I feel sure that this appeal will meet with a prompt response."

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—The 1st Batn. is being moved from Nusseerabad and Neemuch to Mandalay. One wing left Bombay on the 5th inst. in the steamship *Canning*; the other will embark early next month.

East Yorkshire Regiment (15th).—In his despatches giving an account of the proceedings in Peking previous to and during the defence, Sir Claude MacDonald brings to notice Capt. Poole. "Of those," he says, "not belonging to the Diplomatic and Consular Staff, I would beg to recommend Capt. F. G. Poole, of the East Yorkshire Regiment, who was in entire charge of the Volunteers and of the northern defences of the Legation, and also acted throughout the siege as my personal Adjutant. . . I cannot speak too highly of the gallantry and devotion of this young officer, who set an excellent example to all the Volunteers under his command."

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—Col. Lord Cranborne, who lately returned from South Africa, where he commanded the 4th (Militia) Batn., is to have conferred upon him the freedom of Rochester, which place he represents in Parliament, in recognition of his services in the field. The ceremony will take place on Jan. 2. Lord Cranborne, who has taken up his duties as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is in good health.

Leicestershire Regiment (17th).—In addressing the 3rd (Militia) Batn. at Leicester, previous to its disembodiment, Col. Low Braye reminded the battalion that in 1798 it did good service when embodied in Ireland, and that it had carried the Irish harp on its colours ever since. During the second embodiment ended in 1857, also in Ireland, it had been specially commended for its "extraordinarily good conduct," and that, now, having been again embodied and sent to Ireland, the behaviour of the battalion had been pointed out by the military authorities as most exemplary.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—Major Hatchell is retired for age disqualification. He would have been gazetted out some time ago, but was held on for active service in South Africa, when he was employed with Mounted Infantry. The position of second in command of the 1st Batn. at the Cape has been vacant since Major Hatchett was seconded.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th).—It is proposed as the 1st Batn. is to remain in South Africa for Christmas, that a sum of money should be sent to be expended at the discretion of the officer commanding. This, it is thought, will be more beneficial than anything that could be sent, parcels taking a long time on the way, while advices for money may be transmitted by telegram. Those wishing to contribute are requested to send their subscriptions, marked: "Christmas Fund, 1st Batn. P.W.O. Yorkshire Regiment," to Messrs. Holt and Co., 3, Whitehall Place; to Col. Bruce, the Barracks, Richmond, Yorkshire; or to Capt. Mercer, Details Yorkshire Regiment, Hillsborough Barracks, Sheffield.

Chester Regiment (22nd).—Col. Curteis, 2nd Batn., is placed on half-pay on return from South Africa.

Scottish Rifles (26th).—Capt. Bliss has been granted twelve months' leave from India.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th).—The new 3rd and 4th Batns. have now been constituted separate units. They have been quartered side by side in Blenheim Barracks, Aldershot, up to the present, but now the 4th Batn. has moved into Ramillies Barracks.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd). will leave Calcutta in the steamship *Clive* on the 22nd inst. for Ceylon, spending Christmas at sea. A correspondent writes to say how much all classes regret the departure of this well-ordered regiment from Dum Dum. To quote the words of the letter: "No battalion could have behaved better than the gallant Cornwalls have done. They have all been determined apparently to live up to their Indian reputation, with the result that they will carry away with them a character second to none for soldierly qualities and good discipline."

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (33rd).—Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Rivett, Carnac obtains the command, vice Lieut.-Col. Lloyd, D.S.O., killed in action. A correspondent who knew Col. Lloyd well, he says, in Soudan, writes to say what a loss the British Army has sustained by his death. To quote a passage from his letter: "I saw much of poor Lloyd when he was governor of the Red Sea Littoral, and I can assert conscientiously that I never met a better soldier. He was loved by all, and deservedly so, for he had no faults. He could not do an unkind thing. The men knew this and looked up to him as a man."

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of his excellent qualities ought to be looked up to. I read of his death with feelings of the deepest regret; but it was a death he would have preferred to die—on duty at the head of his regiment."

Hampshire Regiment (37th).—Capt. Ennis has been appointed Adjutant of the North-Western Railway of India Volunteers.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th).—Extract from Sir Claude MacDonald's despatch on the defence of the Peking Legation:—"Capt. Percy Smith, a retired officer of the South Staffordshire Regiment, performed very good service, undertaking the most disagreeable and dangerous duties with ready and cheerful alacrity, and keeping up the spirits of the men under his command in exceedingly difficult and depressing circumstances."

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (52nd).—When letters left India the wing which has been at Ferozepore during the hot weather was in such a bad state of health that the local medical authorities had recommended its being temporarily moved to another station for change of air.

North Staffordshire Regiment (64th).—Capt. Down and Farley are ordered to proceed to South Africa to join the 2nd Batn. (98th), on promotion.

Welsh Regiment (69th).—Lieut. Everett has been appointed Staff Officer, Colaba Depot.

Highland Light Infantry (74th).—The lieutenant-colonelcy becomes vacant by the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Rutherford to the command of the 26th-71st Regimental District. Major Carey gets the step.

Gordon Highlanders (75th).—Capt. Towse, V.C., will shortly be retired on appointment as Sergeant-at-Arms in Ordinary to the Queen in the room of Lieut.-Col. Forbes Macbean, deceased. He has been awarded a pension of £300 a year by the War Office for the loss of his eyesight.

Gordon Highlanders (92nd).—Capt. Meiklejohn will be decorated with the Victoria Cross by the Queen at Windsor to-day. The Town Council of Dundee proposed to present the freedom of the town to Lieut. and Qmr. Robertson, V.C., 3rd Batn., in recognition of his distinguished gallantry in South Africa. He is a native of the town.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (93rd).—Capt. Bell is ordered home from India to join the depot at Stirling for two years.

Connaught Rangers (94th).—A wing has been ordered from Meerut to Nusseerabad and Neemuch to replace the 1st Batn. Royal Fusiliers proceeding to Mandalay.

North Staffordshire Regiment (98th).—Lieut. Sword is about to be seconded for service with the West African Frontier Force.

King's Own Light Infantry (105th).—Pte. C. Ward will be decorated with the Victoria Cross by the Queen at Windsor to-day.

Durham Light Infantry (106th).—The battalion has suffered so much in health lately that a decision was come to to move it to India and locate it at Wellington until its removal to England. The relief is now being carried out.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (108th).—Capt. Heastey has been appointed Adjutant of the 1st P.V.R. Volunteers in India.

Pay Department.—Recent changes:—Capt. F. W. Hill, Wrexham to Australia; Capt. Gillespie, Canterbury to Wrexham; Capt. Despard, Woolwich to Canterbury. Lieut.-Col. W. C. Nott, retired pay-joined District Office, Woolwich, Nov. 21. Appointed permanently to the department:—Capt. Blunt, from Jan. 29, 1898; Capt. Worgan, from May 7, 1898; Capt. Hunter, from Sept. 20, 1898; Capt. Mangles from Jan. 21, 1900; and Lieut. Thompson, from Dec. 29, 1899. Probationers:—Capt. Delacombe, Royal Warwick Regiment, Nov. 17, Portsmouth; Lieut. Bowen, North Lancashire Regiment, Nov. 15 Clonmell.

Volunteers.

The annual prize distribution of the 4th V.B. Queen's R. W. Surrey Regt. took place at Chelsea Town Hall on Saturday the 8th inst., when the prizes were distributed by Lady Pirbright. Previous to the prizes being distributed the commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Rumsey, detailed the principal events of the year, stating that on Oct. 31 last the strength of the battalion was 1,057, only one of this number being non-efficient; 82 officers and sergeants earned the proficiency grant, nine officers the tactical grant; 45 men hold the ambulance certificate, six signalling, and seven the transport and supply. The total capitation grant earned is £3,041 18s. During the year 103 men joined the Regular Army; 1,002 of all ranks were present at the annual inspection; 573 attended brigade camp: musketry figure of merit: 142 for trained men and 106 for recruits. There are 227 marksmen, 223 1st class, 588 2nd class, and only two 3rd class shots. During the year 348 recruits joined and 226 members were discharged; 73 members of the battalion served in South Africa, of these three have been killed or died of disease, and two were wounded. A good record this.

Reviews.

SOME MAGAZINES.

It would have been a pleasure to deal at greater length with the magazines than has been possible to us this month. But even at this late date there are some that claim notice. The *United Service Magazine* is one of the best numbers produced by this most useful military organ. In addition to certain historical articles, it has several suggestive contributions. The incidents of the war lead Lieut.-Colonel Phillpotts, R.H.A., to propose to increase every horse and field battery by the addition of one subaltern and 20 mounted non-commissioned officers and men for reconnaissance, scouting, and escort, as well as by a 1-pounder Q.F. Vickers-Maxim gun, with six horses and a mounted detachment of six men in charge of a sergeant. The idea that artillery shall furnish its own escort merits attentive consideration. A regimental officer desires to know why there is such reluctance to push guns right up into the firing line when the infantry have established themselves, and he asserts that chance after chance has been missed in consequence. His paper is of a very practical character. In another article there is a well-thought-out note on the Volunteer force, which the writer says was intended to roll back invasion, and is quite unfit for that. Two writers reply to Dr. Maguire on the question of conscription, the main argument being that commercial success in Germany is achieved, not because of universal service, but in spite of it, and that conditions in France are an illustration of the fact. Mr. Murray's *Monthly Review*, which has already won wide acceptance, has many articles of interest, including one, "The Love Episode of William Pitt," by the Earl of Rosebery, which has been a good deal talked about. The only contribution to which we can devote any space is that by "Galeatus" on field guns. It is a successful attempt to explain the gun question to the general reader. There is no doubt that the superiority, real or supposed, of the Boer field-guns has been a great deal exaggerated, but they brought position guns into the field with surprising success, though "Galeatus" seems to overlook the fact that the naval gun accomplished more than ever the Boer guns achieved. In this article the gun question is explained under the heads of mobility, rapidity of fire, and velocity. The writer waxes very angry about "an order for 18 batteries, or 108 guns, actually placed by our War Office with an unknown German firm, called the Rheinische Metall Waaren Fabrik!" and he gives place to the rumour that foreign officers are being invited to inspect these guns at Düsseldorf. Upon the general question, "Galeatus" is of opinion that in the matter of mobility we are equal to the great continental Powers, that in regard to loading we are right in adhering to the De Bauge principle, and abandoning the brass cartridge, and that as regards rapidity of fire, though our gun is slower than the French gun it is as fast as the German, and perhaps sufficiently rapid, but that in regard to power our gun is deficient, and that we require one firing shrapnel up to 6,000 yards, and common shell up to 7,000 or 8,000.

Dr. Maguire himself has some hard things to say in the *National Review* which are well worth reading, and will carry conviction. He is writing upon the education of officers, and he asserts that changes made in 1884 have strangled military education. The position of the last man at the Sandhurst examination meant in 1883 at least three times as much as in 1874, and twice as much as in 1900. Cadets, at that time, were very well taught indeed.

But then the reign of stupidity was restored, and Dr. Maguire says it is now really distressing to compare the absolute ignorance of our captains and subalterns of military and civil history, modern literature, sciences and English composition, as compared with any other class of professional men, or even with Irish "Intermediate" schoolboys. The vast majority of officers who have joined in the past 15 years never learned any history at all. Dr. Maguire insists, not only that the programme of preliminary education for the army is utterly behind the age, but that the constant tinkering to which it is subjected renders systematic education and good sound training impossible. Another point upon which he dwells is the prejudice "in favour of playing instead of working," and he agrees with the *Times* that if, as has been falsely alleged, Waterloo was won in the playing fields of Eton, Colenso was lost there. Major C. B. Mayne, R.E., puts in a strong plea for "Church Parade in the Army."

THE FORWARD POLICY.

An important book is that of Mr. Richard Isaac Bruce, C.I.E., on *The Forward Policy and its Results* (Longman and Co.). Mr. Bruce has worked for 35 years among the tribes on the North-West Frontier of India, and has been Political Agent in Beluchistan and Commissioner and Superintendent of the Derajat Division of the Punjab. He was probably more intimately associated than any other political officer with Sir Robert Sandeman in his great work of settling the frontier, the opening of the Gomal Pass, and pacifying the Sherani tribe. During Sandeman's absence in 1886 that officer recommended him for the officiating appointment, but Mr. Bruce, for reasons that are not made quite clear, hesitated to apply for the appointment of Agent-Governor General of Beluchistan on Sandeman's death. He has been a first-rate frontier officer, closely identified with the Sandeman tradition, and it does not appear that his long service has ever received the reward it deserved. The book gives a very instructive account of Mr. Bruce's career, and is an urgent plea for the Forward Policy, which is explained very clearly and temperately. Sandeman's principle was not that of military subjugation, although at times he had to resort to force, but with very little fighting he turned the wild and restless Beluchis from a condition of absolute chaos into a peaceful and prosperous people. It is this system which Mr. Bruce advocates. He sees danger ahead, and would make all the frontier men our friends rather than let them drift into the ranks of our enemies. The frontier problem is undoubtedly one of great perplexity, and Mr. Bruce's historical contribution to it is one of the most important that has been made for some years. He considers it to be essential that the entire North-West Frontier should be directly under the Government of India, since the present system or systems in various parts of the borderland can never work smoothly or with perfect success, and he suggests that the Peshawar and the Northern Frontiers should be formed into a second Frontier Chief-Commissionership. There is both personal and political significance in the remark that tribal management, pure and simple, has never been accorded honours and decorations in adequate proportion, and that the present system of military rewards virtually gives a premium to bad management. We promise those who are interested in Frontier problems that they will find a fund of information in Mr. Bruce's book.

SHORT NOTICES.

The speech of General Mercier drawing new attention to the idea of a French invasion of England, might have been timed to give popularity to a short story, entitled "London's Peril," by F. M. Allen (Downey and Co.). It is a brightly-written story of a bland foreign Minister and an astute foreign diplomatist, who is ready to sell the terrible secret of the contemplated capture of the metropolis. The peril is averted, and the story of how that happened makes good reading. The idea of the French plotters was to make a tunnel unperceived straight through from somewhere near Cape Gris Nez to Hampstead and to pour through it an overwhelming force.

We owe to the Italians a great deal of our knowledge of malaria, and a book entitled *Malaria according to the New Researches*, by Professor Angelo Celli, is a valuable and a philosophic treatise on the subject, translated by J. E. Eyre, M.R.C.P. (Longmans and Co.). Professor Celli has conducted his researches upon strictly scientific lines, and has grafted on his earlier inquiries a new series of studies on the mosquito in relation to malaria. Dr. Patrick Manson, Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office, who contributes an introduction to the book, says that Celli's work bears the stamp of a master hand, and, inasmuch as Great Britain has very practical interest in the malaria question, it was only right that the book should be translated. Officers in India have conducted researches upon similar lines, but Dr. Celli's opportunities have been unrivalled.

We have received a second edition of *A Self-Made Countess*, by John Strange Winter, which is a very entertaining and readable story.

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STAFF COLLEGE, 1900.

There was no Competition, but, nevertheless, a considerable Proportion of the OFFICERS SELECTED so far STUDIED IN OUR CLASSES, including:—

Major de Rougemont, Royal Horse Artillery.
 Captain Lyon, Royal Field Artillery.
 Captain H. U. Benyon, Royal Garrison Artillery.
 Brevet-Major Thesiger, 2nd Rifle Brigade.
 Brevet-Major Haig, 1st King's Own Scottish Borderers.
 Captain and Adjutant C. P. A. Hull, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers.
 Captain H. Cumming, 1st Durham Light Infantry.
 Captain A. M. S. Elsmie, Indian Staff Corps.

Captain S. F. Geoghegan, Indian Staff Corps.
 Captain C. F. Moores, Army Service Corps.

The following OFFICERS also QUALIFIED:—

Captain H. D. de Pree, Royal Horse Artillery.
 Captain W. Strong, Royal Garrison Artillery.
 Captain J. H. Paine, D.S.O., Royal Artillery.
 Captain C. Cook, Indian Staff Corps.

MILITIA EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER, 1900.

The method of selection adopted in September was unique owing to the war and mobilisation, and had little knowledge of any branch of learning, yet the following SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES read with us:—

Mr. H. H. Hulton, Norfolk Artillery.
 Mr. A. L. M. Napier, 3rd East Surrey.
 Mr. H. F. Collingridge, 3rd Royal Scots.

Mr. A. J. Ellis, 3rd Border Regiment.
 Mr. W. H. Gribbon, 3rd Leicestershire Regiment.
 Mr. L. St. P. Benyon, 5th Royal Fusiliers.

When the Military Examinations were serious competitions and success depended on intellectual efforts,

OUR SUCCESSES were UNSURPASSED.

For example:—

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, Sept., 1899.

The following TWENTY-TWO passed.	Marks.
10th Cavalry	Sir R. St. G. C. Gore, Bart. 1316
3rd Artillery	Mr. O. S. Lloyd 1317
3rd Foot Guards	Mr. E. B. G. Foster 1310
16th Infantry	Mr. F. G. G. Cunningham 1627
22nd "	Mr. R. L. Payne 1558
23rd "	Mr. J. H. G. Crane 1554
29th "	Mr. H. J. S. Stanton 1522
36th "	Mr. H. R. Sturgis 1481
44th "	Mr. R. H. Seymour 1422
45th "	Mr. J. S. Ward 1420
47th "	Mr. E. E. G. Terry 1396
49th "	Mr. J. G. Hay 1386
52nd "	Mr. G. M. Lindsay 1380
58th "	Mr. F. E. Packe 1366
66th "	Hon. J. G. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns 1327
81st "	Mr. D. A. Blair 1271
85th "	Mr. F. G. W. Draffen 1221
86th "	Mr. T. L. B. Soutry 1210
SECOND University	Mr. F. B. Dugdale 1748
THIRD "	Mr. S. G. de O. Wheeler 1696
12th "	Mr. W. H. Middleton 1393
16th "	Mr. H. M. Lambert 1315

STAFF COLLEGE, 1899.

Of the TWENTY-THREE Officers who were successful on the COMPETITIVE LIST, EIGHTEEN Passed from us, viz:—

Capt. H. A. L. Tagart	15th Hussars.
Capt. K. Combe	Royal Artillery.
Lieut. H. M. de F. Montgomery	Royal Artillery.
Capt. T. B. Wood	Royal Artillery.
Capt. H. B. Roberts	Royal Artillery.
Capt. G. M. Harper	Royal Engineers.
Brevet-Major W. D. Bird	2nd Royal West Surrey.
Capt. A. E. Lascelles	2nd Norfolk Regiment.
Capt. T. H. Berney	2nd West Yorkshire.
Capt. W. S. Copland	2nd Leicester Regiment.
Lieut. M. H. E. Welch	1st Royal Irish.
Capt. J. Duncan	2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers.
Capt. T. O. Marden	1st Cheshire Regiment.

STAFF COLLEGE, 1899—(Continued).

Lieut. A. H. Marindin 1st Royal Highlanders.
 Capt. C. A. L. Yate 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry.
 Capt. D. L. MacEwen 2nd Cameron Highlanders.
 Capt. G. B. H. Rice 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers.
 Lieut. R. O'B. Taylor Indian Staff Corps.

Of the TEN officers who were "NOMINATED," SEVEN read with us, viz:—

Brevet-Major His Highness Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., King's Royal Rifles.
 Capt. A. G. Dallas 16th Lancers.
 Capt. E. S. Nairne Royal Artillery.
 Lieut. Hon. F. H. S. Roberts King's Royal Rifles.
 Brevet-Major D. W. Churcher 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers.
 Capt. A. W. Abercrombie 2nd Connaught Rangers.
 Brevet-Major C. E. de M. Norie Indian Staff Corps.

In addition to the above, THIRTEEN officers "QUALIFIED," but for whom there were no vacancies:—

Brevet-Major C. H. de Rougemont Royal Artillery.
 Capt. T. C. Molony Royal Artillery.
 Capt. H. Coningham Royal Artillery.
 Capt. E. T. James 1st South Lancashire.
 Capt. H. R. Cumming 1st Durham Light Infantry.
 Brevet-Major G. H. Thesiger 2nd Rifle Brigade.
 Capt. A. E. Studdert Army Service Corps.
 Lieut. C. F. Moores Army Service Corps.
 Capt. S. Geoghegan Indian Staff Corps.
 Capt. C. C. Cook Indian Staff Corps.
 Capt. H. W. R. Senior Indian Staff Corps.
 Capt. C. E. E. F. K. Macquoid, D.S.O. Indian Staff Corps.
 Capt. C. S. Stack Indian Staff Corps.

WOOLWICH, July, 1900.

	Marks.
L. E. O. Davidson	7832
A. J. R. Kennedy	7580
Sir T. P. Larcum, Bart.	7413
T. P. Bassett	6490
F. O. Lloyd	6461

SANDHURST, July, 1900.

G. C. Cooper	8754
H. D. Kay	7444
O. G. Hibbert	6860
E. H. Wienholt	5449

Thus notwithstanding the few candidates left with us for these competitions, we did well on the whole.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH, December, 1899.

The following FOUR Passed:

	Marks.
41st Mr. H. H. Joll	9197
58th Mr. Derrick le P. Trench	8477
99th Mr. A. H. Allen	7432
115th Mr. W. C. H. Cree	6740

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST, December, 1899.

The following EIGHTEEN Passed:—

	Marks.
Mr. C. P. Graham	7814
Mr. H. C. Ind	7425
Mr. A. E. Bonham Carter	7411
Mr. W. H. Padday	7384
Mr. K. E. Anderson	7217
Mr. J. L. R. Carey	7117
Mr. A. J. B. Wavell	6816
Mr. R. B. Umfreville	6454
Mr. A. F. Hartley	6371
Mr. W. D. Kenney	5268

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.

Mr. B. S. Allen	7876
Mr. R. M. Luckcock	7423
Mr. L. I. G. Morgan-Owen	7132
Mr. S. G. Smithwick	6973
Mr. J. S. Fitzgerald	6367
Mr. F. W. Robinson	5696
Mr. E. W. P. Love	4947

W.I. REGIMENT.

Mr. P. V. Holberton	6784
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GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1900.

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Aug. 1, 1900.

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MANAGER, ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, 3, York Street, London, W.C.**Army & Navy Gazette.**

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1900.

ON NAVAL DEVELOPMENT.

THE lecture which Sir John Hopkins delivered at the Royal United Service Institution on Wednesday fulfilled expectations, inasmuch as it was of a very practical and satisfying nature. The "ideas" were not novel, but they were exceedingly comprehensive, and acquired additional weight from the personality of the lecturer. As Sir John Hopkins said, in beginning his paper, "he hoped to furnish anew some subjects for reconsideration, the ventilation of which should assist in promoting healthy discussion." From his personal experience at the Admiralty he was able to affirm that those who administer the Service have quite enough to do without initiating reform, and suggestion for both improvements and amendment should naturally come from without. In a large measure Sir

John followed the lines which we endeavoured to indicate in this column last week. His subject naturally divided itself into the three categories, *Personnel*, *Materiel*, and *Mobilisation*. In the first two he dealt with the provision of men, and ships, and in the last with the utilisation of that which was thus provided. As regards the *personnel* he advocated the provision of a sufficient and efficient Reserve, and indicated where he hoped to find it. His plan for forming a Fleet Reserve from Bluejackets and Marines differs slightly from that which the Admiralty have just instituted, and in addition he would draw upon the crews of private yachts, policemen, workmen in private shipbuilding firms, and advocated a revival of the Naval Volunteers. He suggested also a reorganisation of the naval depot system, and insisted that the supreme command of the defences of the naval ports should be vested solely in the Naval Commanders-in-Chief, his opinion being, that, "briefly, our system of semi-military, semi-naval defence is as clumsy and chaotic as can be." Other matters dealt with under this category were the strengthening of the naval element at the Admiralty, the expediency of giving Engineer officers executive rank, the reorganisation of the Marines and extending the sphere of utility of Marine officers, the training of Bluejackets to mechanical work, and, "as an annual thing, that every Head of a Department in a ship, including the seconds in command, and the gunnery and torpedo lieutenants, be asked to contribute, through their captains, their views in the direction of any improvement they can suggest."

On the subject of the *matériel* Sir John Hopkins acknowledged the large debt which the Service and the country owe to Sir William White, but he expressed the hope that "the century now dawning will be equally rich in producing further developments, and that neither in speed armaments, coal endurance, nor general capacity shall we see anything but progress in each new class designed." Sir John then quoted largely from the article in the *Navy League Journal*, to which we have already referred, and followed up his remarks about cruisers by a similar criticism of the battleships. He also proposed a modified revival of sailing ships in the Navy by doing part of its coal and store work with such vessels. This, he said, would be a means of teaching the men some pure seamanship, and the Crown would be put to no loss in running the school. He described in detail the kind of vessels he thus proposed as fleet auxiliaries. In conclusion, Sir John Hopkins suggested that the fleet should be mobilised unexpectedly and without any warning in one of the winter months, while at the same time, without the slightest hint being dropped beforehand, the coastguard ships should be ordered to assemble with all despatch at Spithead. He said, "Directly the Reserve Squadron and mobilised ships are ready let them put to sea for a fortnight's cruise, returning to a home port at the expiration of it to fill up with coal as speedily as possible, carefully noting all weaknesses in its supply, then disperse and demobilise. At the same time as the ships at home mobilise let the Channel and Mediterranean Fleets be ordered to Gibraltar with all despatch; there let them fill up with coal, noting any shortcomings. Then let them cruise, as a combined fleet, under the senior admiral in the Atlantic for a month, which will conduce to the tactical knowledge the fleet should possess, as a whole, when joined up, as they would be, in wartime. If the ships require coal before the month has elapsed, the Commander-in-Chief to make the necessary communication to the Admiralty as to quantity and place of delivery.

On return to Gibraltar the bunkers to be refilled as speedily as possible, and any shortcomings noted. Advantage also to be taken of this combined fleet visit to test reserves of ammunition provisions, and engine-room stores at Gibraltar by drawing heavily on them, again noting difficulties, etc., and returning the same into store when the test is complete." In connection with this suggestion, Sir John Hopkins went fully into detail in regard to the way in which he would apply practical tests for the purpose of promoting general efficiency and revealing weaknesses.

It cannot be said that the discussion was as satisfying as the lecture, and indeed, considering the number of matters dealt with, it is a little difficult to see how it could have been without more organisation than is at present devoted in this direction. Sir William Kennedy, as Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, fastened upon that point in the lecture which referred to the necessity for placing the supreme command at the naval ports in the hands of naval officers. He pointed out how, from his own experience, he found absurdities in the present system. On the whole, however, the speakers on this point, including Sir Vesey Hamilton, appeared to differ from Sir John Hopkins. If we are at war with a great Power, said Sir Vesey, the right place for all our ships and all our officers and men is on the frontier, that is to say, on the enemy's coast, and until our fleets have been beaten from the seas it is impossible to suppose that the naval ports can be in danger of any serious attack. The analogy which Sir John Hopkins drew from France and Germany was shown to be a bad one. And while, in existing circumstances, those nations may find it advisable to put the coast in the care of naval men, it is quite likely that as they increase the offensive power of their fleets they will find it expedient to alter their plans; indeed, in France, there are indications that this is taking place already. Admiral Henderson, referring to the subject of naval training, advocated a further extension of the method of educating stokers. He went on to explain why he could not support the lecturer's suggested method of utilising the mercantile auxiliaries for training in seamanship. Mr. J. R. Thursfield took the opportunity to point out a mistake into which some of his critics had fallen in supposing that because he had read a paper on naval training, therefore he must be an advocate of the retention of masts and sails. The thanks of the Navy, and of the country generally, are due to Mr. Thursfield for his able paper and for his having been the cause of a suggestive discussion in which the views of naval officers on this subject were elicited to good purpose. Sir John Colomb and Major-General Moody of the Marines recognised the valuable nature of the suggestions which Sir John Hopkins made on the subject of the Marines. The former drew a picture of the advantages to the Service generally which would follow from the adoption of most of these suggestions, and also the saving to the country which might thereby be effected. He looked forward to the future amalgamation of the Marines and the Navy. Considering how many points in the lecture remained altogether untouched by the speakers, we cannot help expressing a hope that the Council of the Institution may take a hint from something in it, and ask that the discussion may be supplemented by written commentaries from a selected number of officers in every branch of the Service. It would be necessary to limit the length of such communications to the average number of words which can be spoken in ten minutes, but by some much arrangement as this the value of the lecture could be largely augmented.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

THE visit of the Channel Squadron to Lisbon last week assumed, in the light of recent events, an importance which had, perhaps, not been anticipated, and nothing could be more gratifying than the extreme warmth of the reception which was accorded to Sir Harry Rawson and his officers. The friendship of England and Portugal is of old standing, and, as King Charles said at the banquet, we have often co-operated in the struggles of the Portuguese, and in the fourteenth century assisted to the throne one of the most popular and one of the greatest kings who have ever occupied it. It is not necessary here to do more than allude to the cordial relations that have always existed. What is more important is to record the declarations of the Portuguese President of the Council and the British Minister. The former said that the alliance between the two countries had its roots in the past, its confirmation in the present, and its importance in the future, and that in a sincere understanding between the two peoples, and in their frank and loyal co-operation lies the assurance that their rights will be respected and their dominions maintained. From such an alliance Portugal, of course, derives greater advantages than ourselves, but each country contributes its part according to its powers. The remark of Sir Hugh MacDonnell that the alliance was confirmed, and its confirmation conveyed to Portugal by the presence of the Channel Squadron in the Tagus, was very significant. We must cheerfully recognise, and Sir Harry Rawson very happily touched upon the fact, that England has owed much to Portugal in the past, because the expansion of British commerce and colonisation was in a large part the result of earlier Lusitanian enterprise and valour; he was alluding to the brave navigators who opened the sea route to the East. Her Majesty's telegram to the King of Portugal followed as a pleasant expression of the Queen's appreciation of the cordial and friendly understanding between the two countries. The Portuguese people gave an exceedingly hearty welcome to the officers and men of the fleet, and the visit was quite a public holiday. There was a pleasant interchange of courtesies, and the Portuguese maintained their reputation for genial hospitality. The British officers took part in a football match, and the King himself joined in a tennis tournament organised in their honour. The visit of the squadron to the Tagus has left a very pleasant impression, and will have a gratifying effect both in this country and in Portugal.

THE FRENCH NAVAL DEBATE.

THE programme of the French Government, in which the chief item is the building of big battleships, was adopted by the Senate unanimously, M. Combes having withdrawn his counter project for the construction of numerous fast protected or armoured cruisers. The sensational incident was the intervention of General Mercier, whose remarks were ridiculous and very ill-timed. He thinks, or professes to think, that it is possible to invade England—"our eventual adversary"—because we had reverses in the Transvaal, and because mutinies have occurred in the fleet, and possibly may occur again. His plan has not been divulged, except that it would involve an outlay of 30,000,000 frs., which seems a small sum for such an object, but it is permissible to conjecture that the General's real object was to direct our attention and energy to the work of hedge-row defence. He clearly endeavours by his arguments to thrust conscription upon us. His proposals were received with ironical cheers, and he has been greatly ridi-

culed by the Press. Far more important was the statement of the Minister of Marine, which was a more lucid setting-forth of the conditions of naval defence than we have lately read in any French source. He told the Senators that there were two really formidable weapons—the torpedo and the gun—that beyond a certain range the torpedo was unavailable; and that therefore ships with powerful ordnance were necessary, so large that they would be stable gun platforms, and able to steam at sufficient speed to enable them to choose the hour and the place of combat and to bring their guns into action. Therefore, battleships are to be built to engage those of the enemy at sea, to blockade arsenals, and bombard forts, and to land troops if necessary, as well as to protect the sea routes. He directed destructive criticism to the arguments of the exponents of the *guerre de course*. Supposing France were to give up building battleships and construct only fast cruisers, what would happen? These would probably be blockaded in various ports; if they escaped and made captures, what would they do with them? Would they simply sink them? Such conduct, said M. de Lanessan, would quickly entail terrible reprisals. In short, he demonstrated that to render good service cruisers must be supported by battleships, and he condemned utterly the idea that one class of vessels would be useful without the other. These were sound arguments, and they prevailed. The Minister is of opinion that in England and Germany armour has been sacrificed to speed and other qualities, and he is well pleased with the new French design, which we described when it was presented to the Parliament. More wise than General Mercier, the Minister concluded by declaring that France desired nothing but to live at peace with neighbouring nations, and to exchange products with them for the development of her national wealth.

Navy Notes.

The loss of the Nelson relics from Greenwich is well-nigh irreparable. Probably the Government has done the best thing possible in offering a reward of £200 for their recovery, but it seems more than doubtful whether the person or persons who abstracted them was actuated solely by motives of greed. Altogether eighteen articles are missing, of which the larger proportion are connected with Nelson, and chiefly medals. It is unlikely that the intrinsic value of the articles amounts to anything like the sum offered as a reward. It is little use now asking why these relics of priceless value to the nation should not have been afforded adequate security, and there is almost an element of humour in the statement that since the loss became known the remaining relics have been locked up in a strong room. If, as is supposed, the robbery was the work of one hand, there does not appear to be much hope of tracing them. One thing is certain, that, as curiosities, they can hardly be offered for sale without detection. We regret to think that, in all probability, the fate of most of these priceless treasures is the melting-pot. On the subject of the future custody of those that remain and of others like them, while there is something to be said for Sir John Colomb's suggestion that they should be removed to the museum of the Royal United Service Institution, their proper resting-place is unquestionably Greenwich, and there seems to be no adequate reason why they should not be given sufficient protection there.

During the week a Parliamentary paper has been published containing Sir Claude MacDonald's despatches, and on Tuesday the *Gazette* contained further despatches from Sir Edward Seymour, enclosing the report of Captain Wray concerning the work of the Legation Guards. Extracts from these latter are given elsewhere,

and we regret we cannot publish them in full. Sir Claude MacDonald in his report describes how Captain Halliday, in command of twenty Marines, led a sortie to drive the enemy out of the buildings in which they formed a danger to the Legation. He was almost immediately engaged and shot through the left shoulder at point-blank range, the bullet fracturing the shoulder and carrying away part of the lung. Notwithstanding the extremely severe nature of the wound, Captain Halliday killed three of his assailants, and telling his men to "carry on and not mind him," walked back unaided to the hospital, refusing escort and aid so as not to diminish the number of men engaged in the sortie. For some days the surgeons feared the wound was mortal, but Captain Halliday is now out of danger, and Sir Claude recommends that he should have the Victoria Cross.

Sir Claude MacDonald also refers to Captain Strouts as "my right hand from the commencement of the siege until he fell mortally wounded on July 16. He was a most excellent officer; his readiness of resource and calmness under fire were the admiration of all the besieged." Captain Wray, who was also wounded, has thrown his report in the shape of a diary from which we may give one day's events as a specimen:—"June 16. I was sent with twenty British, nine American, and five Japanese Marines to rescue a Chinese family. A reputed Boxer temple, which I intended visiting on my return, was passed on the way. Hearing shrieks issue from the temple, as of victims being tortured, and seeing signs of Boxers holding their rites, I approached the temple with some men. Bricks were hurled and spears thrust over the walls, so I decided to force my way in. I succeeded in doing so, and killed about 45 Boxers, none of them being able to escape. The mutilated bodies of two native Christians were found. My native guide having meantime run away I returned to the Legation and learnt that the Christian family had come in." These despatches afford ample demonstration that the behaviour of the whole detachment during a trying time and under most fatiguing circumstances was wholly exemplary and deserving of all praise.

From the secretary of the Navy League we have also received extracts from a letter written by the Hong Kong branch of the League, and dealing with the naval and military situation in China. The committee of the Hong Kong branch state as their deliberate opinion that our present naval strength out there is considerably below the margin of safety. "Especially in view of the fact that there are indications that the French are preparing to pursue a forward policy round and about Canton, and generally in provinces of Kwang-sung, Kwang-si, and Yun-nan." At the time the letter was written there were five French men-of-war at Canton, but only one British. The committee trust that the people at home will not keep their eyes exclusively fixed upon the country around Peking and in the Yangtse Valley, oblivious of the circumstance that considerable commercial British interests exist in the above-mentioned southern provinces. In connection with the defence of Hong Kong they state that until the following matters are corrected they will not be satisfied:

- (1) Every one of the muzzle-loading guns in our forts, which we mentioned in our letter to you of the March 31, 1900, has been replaced by modern B.L. ordnance; (2) we have a substantial movable column of all arms stationed here ready to protect British interests, wherever these interests may be threatened; (3) a mountain battery is sent here; (4) our volunteers are provided with proper B.L. guns instead of M.L. guns of old pattern; and (5) that our guns should be provided with smokeless ammunition.

Last week the *Daily Express* intimated that it was about to commence a crusade on behalf of the Navy, and on Thursday the first of a series of articles having this object appeared. The series, which is entitled "The Fleet and the Flag," is said to have been written by an "expert," and is intended to show not only that our Empire is in danger but that our own islands are liable to invasion. The taxpayer who grumbles about the Naval Estimates, says our contemporary, "will have to take horse and gun and fight on the slopes of the Kentish hills for the mere right of national existence." The fact that the Empire

exists by its Navy cannot be too often drummed into the minds of our countrymen, and so we must wish the *Daily Express* well in its enterprise, and we shall look with much interest for the suggestions it promises in the direction of improving the Fleet. The articles certainly promise excitement, and our contemporary probably knows best the way to stir the patriotism of its readers; just a short specimen will give an idea of the manner in which it is going to work:—"Look round upon the beaming hungry faces of the children flocking to the table at meal-time. Whence comes the food that feeds them? Not from the land of their birth, but from over the seas: along the liquid highways which, night and day, are ceaselessly guarded by stout hearts, whose thoughts are still of 'England, Home, and Beauty.' When the war cloud bursts over these islands, and food leaps to famine prices, we well know that it is to our bluejackets we shall look. That they will nobly sustain their old traditions who shall doubt? Still, must England remember that, while she expects them to do their duty she must assuredly not stint them in the means of fulfilling it."

A memorandum has been issued to the ports giving details of the new scheme for increasing the Reserve, under the Act passed at the end of last session. We have already pointed out what the composition of this new division is to be, but it may be as well to remind our readers that it consists of three classes, of which the first are pensioners, whether seamen, stokers, or Marines. The second class will consist of men who have taken their discharge without pension, and the third of those artisans who, by a recent arrangement are being trained as boys in the dockyard on a similar continuous service engagement as that which the seamen boys enter into. So far as the first class is concerned, enrolment will in future be made a condition of receiving a pension, and those men already in receipt of pensions may join it. Service in the second class is optional, but it is hoped by the offer of a retainer of sixpence a day and full pay when called up for drill, to attract in time as many as fifteen thousand to enter this class. The new division, which is to be called the Royal Fleet Reserve, is to be directly connected with the naval ports, through the commanders of the depots and headquarters. The instruction which men in these classes will have to undergo is a week's drill every year, or a fortnight's drill every second year to be carried out at the port of enrolment. The instructions contain full information on the subjects of pay, victualling, clothing, and service in the Navy in time of emergency, as well as the conditions for retirement and discharge and additional pensions after the attainment of a certain age.

The working of this new scheme will be watched with great interest by everyone connected with the Navy. It is, in a measure, the introduction of short service, or rather an extension of the short service system as already applied to the coastguard. It goes much further than Sir John Hopkins suggested, inasmuch as any man who is otherwise suitable becomes eligible on taking his discharge, even if he has not served his first period of continuous service. On the other hand, it does not provide for a class midway between the active service and the Reserve, such as has been suggested for manning as skeleton crews the ships in the Fleet Reserve. We think there is a good deal to be said for the notion that selected men should serve twelve years in the Navy, three years in the dockyard, with, of course, liability for active service on mobilisation, and then pass into the Fleet Reserve with a somewhat higher retainer than is now offered. The formation of a stoker reserve and a Marine reserve will be commended on all sides. Whether the inducement now offered is sufficient is another matter, upon which we would not offer an opinion.

THE proprietors of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, in response to the kindly appeal of Lady Audrey Buller, have just despatched to No. 7 General Hospital, Pretoria, a substantial consignment of papers and magazines for the use of the patients. It may assist the transmission of such much-needed parcels to state that they should be delivered not later than Wednesday in each week, to the manager of the Export Department, Junior Army and Navy Stores, Limited, Floral Street, Covent Garden.

Navy Personal.

The Duke of York's voyage will include New Zealand and Tasmania, neither of which colonies he visited while serving in the *Bacchante*. A small-pox epidemic (of small extent) at Sydney, N.S.W., necessitates quarantine on arrivals from the latter port, even in the case of Royal Princes.

Admiral of the Fleet the Earl of Clanwilliam, Admirals Sir Edward Fanshawe, the Hon. Sir Edward Fremantle, the Right Hon. Sir John Dalrymple-Hay, Sir Walter Hunt-Grubbe, and Sir Henry Stephenson, have consented to form a committee to assist in promoting the Naval and Military Exhibition at the Crystal Palace next year, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the celebrated Exhibition of 1851 in Hyde Park. Charities of both services will, it is hoped, largely benefit by such a popular display.

Vice-Admiral Sir William R. Kennedy was the guest of the Royal Temple Yacht Club at their 43rd. annual dinner held last week, and in responding for the Navy referred to the recent pronouncement of a Continental general officer on a scheme for invading this country and the possibility of a repetition of the historical disaffection of the personnel of our fleet in time of war. The Admiral hoped that any foe would begin operations at the port where he now has the honour of being in command, as he was sure our forces thereat would not be found asleep. Sir William could have appropriately quoted from an old naval ballad, "Should their flat-bottoms in darkness come o'er," they'll find us ready to receive them before they get on shore.

Rear-Admiral Hugo L. Pearson, Commander-in-Chief of the Australia Station, arrived at Adelaide, S.A., on Monday last in the *Royal Arthur*, having accompanied the P. and O. steamship *Victoria* from Fremantle, W.A., with the Earl of Hopetoun on board. In consequence of continued ill-health, his Excellency had to be carried from the *Victoria* to the flagship, for passage to Sydney, N.S.W., where the latter vessel is due to-day.

Rear-Admiral Day H. Bosanquet, Commander-in-Chief of the East India Station, was to leave Trincomalee yesterday for Rangoon in the *Highflyer*.

Rear-Admiral John R. E. Pattison reached the age of fifty-six on Monday last, and Rear-Admiral Sir William Dyke-Acland, Bart., attains the age of fifty-three on Tuesday next. Captain Wilnot H. Fawkes, Private Secretary to the First Lord, will be fifty-four on Saturday next, and failing an exceptional vacancy on the flag list before March next, becomes rear-admiral on the 13th idem.

Rear-Admiral Albert B. Jenkins, second in command of the Channel Squadron, arrived at Devonport in the *Magnificent* early on Wednesday last.

Rear-Admiral Lewis A. Beaumont, appointed to relieve Rear-Admiral Hugo L. Pearson, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian station, left Plymouth on Saturday last in the Orient steamship *Oroya* for Sydney, N.S.W., to take up that appointment.

Captain John E. Blaxland paid off the *Thunderer* on Tuesday last at Chatham, and commis-

sioned the *Hood* the following day as port guard-ship at Pembroke Dock. The difference in the accommodation of the vessels will undoubtedly be appreciated by both officers and men.

Captain Frank H. Henderson, of the *Hermes* paid off that cruiser at Devonport on Saturday last, after a commission of only fourteen months, two-thirds of which period she has virtually been *hors de combat*.

Captain Francis J. Foley, of the *Furious*, arrived at the Nore on Friday in last week, having been despatched in advance from the Channel Squadron instead of remaining to partake of the festivities at Lisbon. He proceeded to Chatham, where his vessel will probably be some time in dockyard hands.

Captain Richard W. White, of the *Rodney*, pays off that vessel early next month and commissions the *Anson* in her place as coastguard ship at Queensferry.

Captain James E. C. Goodrich, of the *Colossus*, was to have commissioned the *Anson* to replace his present command at Holyhead, but as the defects of the *Rodney* are too extensive to admit of early attention, the *Colossus* is to remain at her station, and the *Rodney* to be relieved instead. The latter would be useful in the line of battle, while the former is only capable as a harbour-service drill-ship.

Captain the Hon. Maurice Bourke, who died on September 16, while Private Secretary to the First Lord, left estate valued at £5,997. He was heir presumptive to the earldom of Mayo.

Commander Philip N. Wright, promoted for his services in China during the recent operations while gunnery officer of the *Orlando*, and Midshipman James A. G. Troup, late of the *Terrible*, who distinguished himself in South Africa and afterwards in the Far East, arrived home on Friday in last week by the P. and O. steamship *Malta* from Hong Kong.

Commander Arthur W. Ewart, naval attaché, was officially received on Saturday last at Berlin by the German Emperor.

Commander (N) John D. Daintree, of the *Amphitrite*, in Chatham Reserve, relieves Commander Ernest Gaunt at the Naval Depot, Liu-Kung-Tao, and assumes the newly-created post of Queen's Harbour Master at Wei-Hai-Wei. This is another "stone-frigate" appointment for the new navigating officers, and, considering the climate, more desirable than that at Hong-Kong.

Commander Montagu Cartwright, of the *Cossack*, appears recently to have disturbed the equanimity of the French Consul at Muscat, in declining to accord him a salute of eleven guns, which he demanded by reason of our consul and British resident for the Government of India at that port being allowed that compliment. The naval Commander-in-Chief decided in favour of Commander Cartwright, but the representative of France refused to return the latter officer's visit unless he was promised the salute.

Lieut. and Commander Alexander Gordon, of the *Sparrow*, who was detained at Devonport in consequence of machinery defects of that gunboat, left on Tuesday last for Australia to relieve the *Ringdove*.

Lieut. John F. H. Cole, relieved from the *Speedy*, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last in the P. and O. steamship *Egypt*, from the Mediterranean.

Lieut. John H. Trye, appointed gunnery officer of the *Devastation*, left on Saturday last for Gibraltar by the Orient steamship *Oroya*.

Sub-Lieut. Charles C. Johnson obtains his commission as lieutenant after eighteen months' junior service, in consequence of the position he attained in the examination at the Royal Naval College and at Portsmouth. He was eighty-first on the list of sub-lieutenants when promoted.

Fleet-Paymaster John Hynes' appointment to the *Duke of Wellington* on the 21st ult., is in connection with the new scheme for forming a Royal Fleet Reserve of long service pensioners, men voluntarily discharged without pension on completing their first period of continuous service, and those who have purchased their discharge. The system is in a measure analogous to that of the Army Reserve.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major William S. Cumming left on Saturday last in the Orient steamship *Oroya* for Sydney, N.S.W., to relieve Lieut.-Colonel Francis J. Cotter in the *Royal Arthur*.

Major David Hailes relieves Major Charles Clarke, and Lieut. George C. Woodcock, R.M.A., replaces Captain Maurice P. Hankey, R.M.A., in the *Ramilles*, flagship of the Rear-Admiral, Mediterranean station.

Major Richard K. Clavell, of the *Warspite*, succeeds Major and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Charles B. Dick, Paymaster of the Plymouth Division. Fortunately for the headquarters theatre Lieut.-Colonel Dick's mantle, as director of that popular institution, falls on excellent shoulders, as Major Clavell is not a stranger to histrionic art. Major William S. S. Harvest relieves Major Clavell in the flagship of the Pacific station.

Captain Arthur T. Schreiber, R.M.A., Assistant Adjutant at headquarters, has obtained the Adjutancy of the Suffolk Artillery Militia (Eastern Division), and is relieved at Eastney by Lieut. Charles T. Fisher, R.M.A., of the *Mars*.

Captain Richard C. Brown, R.M.A. (seconded), Adjutant of the Tipperary Artillery Militia, completes five years' service in that appointment on Saturday next and reverts to regimental duty at headquarters, Portsmouth, when relieved by Captain E. F. Corbett, R.G.A.

Captain Trant B. Luard embarks in the *Blenheim*, to be commissioned on the 1st prox. at Chatham.

Captains J. Hamilton Lambert and Gilbert Drage qualified as interpreters in Spanish at the last Army examination in languages.

Lieut. Claude L. Muntz relieved Lieut. H. F. Stockley in the *Niobe* on Saturday last, the latter officer having completed two years' service.

Lieut. Arthur F. Salkeld, R.M.A., relieves Lieut. Charles T. Fisher, R.M.A., in the *Mars*, on the appointment of the latter officer as Assistant-Adjutant at head-quarters.

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Navv Foreign.

It has lately been stated that the Russian Naval Budget for 1901, amounting to 60,000,000 roubles, had proved insufficient, and that, therefore, the Minister of Marine had obtained the Imperial consent to a credit of 37,000,000 roubles more, making altogether 97,000,000 roubles. There appears to be some misunderstanding about this. As a matter of fact the estimates for 1901, amounting to the sum indicated (or to be exact, to 97,097,666 roubles) were published by the *Kronstadtski Vestnik* and the *Kotlin* last September, and the outlay of 60,000,000 roubles was for the normal or ordinary outlay. It could not have been anticipated that the Russians would expend in 1901 only the smaller amount, because in the present year the total outlay is over 87,500,000 roubles. The additional sum of 37,000,000 roubles is for what is known as extraordinary expenditure, and includes 16,000,000 roubles for the increase of the fleet, 10,000,000 for additions to the ordinary budget, 3,000,000 roubles for Port Arthur and 2,000,000 roubles for Vladivostok. About 38,000,000 roubles will be devoted to shipbuilding and guns.

Provision is made for building four battleships at St. Petersburg, the *Borodino* (New Admiralty yard), *Orel* (Galerny), *Emperor Alexander III.* (Baltic), and *Prince Souvaroff* (Baltic) of 13,516 tons; also the *Admiral Boutakoff*, being an enlarged coast-defence ship of the *General Admiral Apraxine* type. In addition there will be a cruiser for the Pacific of 3,300 tons, a collier of 7,200 tons, another Imperial yacht and two torpedo boats, which are intended to act as its escort. At Nikolaieff, on the Black Sea, a first-class cruiser of about 6,250 tons, and six torpedo vessels of 350 tons each, will be built, and at Sevastopol another cruiser of the same class, and 12 torpedo boats, which are to be sent in sections to Port Arthur. All these vessels are expected to be ready in 1902, but the promise is not likely to be realised. The *Reichswehr* of Vienna states that the two cruisers to be built on the Black Sea will be of the same type as the *Bogatyr*, which is in hand in Germany, and will be 436ft. long, with 54ft. beam, and a mean draught of 20ft. 6in. There are to be engines of 19,500 horse-power, intended to give a speed of 23 knots. The armament will comprise twelve 6in. quick-firers on the Canet system, of which four will be in pairs, in two armoured turrets fore and aft, four others in armoured casemates, and four on the upper deck with shields. There will also be twelve Canet 3-in. quick-firers, and six Hotchkiss guns, as well as two above-water and four submerged torpedo tubes. The boilers will be on the Normand system, and coal will suffice for a range of 5,000 miles at 10 knots. The complement of the vessels will be 21 officers and 550 men.

The German battleship "G," which was laid down a few days ago in the Kiel dockyard, belongs to the same class as the *Wittelsbach*, which was launched in July. So far as at present planned there will be five ships of the type, of which "D," "E," and "F" are on the stocks. It is expected that "G" will be launched next summer, it being intended to push her forward with great rapidity. She will displace 11,800 tons and be built entirely of German steel. The *Berliner Börsen-Zeitung* says that she is likely to have a speed of 19 knots. Like her sisters, she will have three engines driving as many bronze screws. The total horse-power will exceed 15,000, and there will be twelve boilers. The auxiliary engines on board will be about 100, and will be driven partly by electricity. The armament will consist of fifty-four guns, including four 9.4in., eight 5.9in., and twelve 3.2in. Protection will be given by a complete armoured belt with a maximum thickness of nearly nine inches, and there will be armour for the citadel 5½ inches thick.

The *Danziger Zeitung* states that the great number of German ships now on the China station has made it necessary for the Government to provide repairing facilities, and works are being erected therefore at Tsingtau. It was

proposed to send a factory vessel, but this idea appears to have been abandoned, and the *Löwenburg* has been sent to Tsingtau instead, with material and stores for the establishment. In this way the German squadron is expected to become independent of Hong Kong and Shanghai. Up to the present time no serious damage has happened to any of the ships, although they have been lying for weeks together in unprotected harbours. They will now be sent in succession to be refitted at Tsingtau, where the Chinese destroyer *Hai Ching* has been overhauled. Tsingtau has large coaling facilities also.

The *Rheinisch-Westphalische Zeitung* publishes a report showing the sources from which the German navy was manned in the year 1899. Men were recruited to the number of 5,486, of whom 2,354 came from inland provinces, and 3,132 from the sea-faring or partly sea-faring population, while 1,480 entered as volunteers before they reached the period of service. The largest number of the sea-faring men came from the district of the 9th Army Corps (Schleswig-Holstein)—1,318. The largest entry from the inland districts was from the territory of the 7th Army Corps (660 men), and from Alsace came 146. Most of the volunteers were from Schleswig-Holstein, but our contemporary remarks with great gratification that from north and south, east and west, hill and valley, many came willingly to join the fleet.

A letter received from Tokio by the *Allgemeine Marine Correspondenz* states that the Japanese cruiser *Yakumo*, which was built at Stettin, and has lately proceeded to Japan, has given the greatest satisfaction. Japanese officers have reported very well upon her, and the boilers and engines have been examined. The system of ventilation is said to be excellent, and the assertion is made that on the passage through the Red Sea the temperature of the engine and boiler rooms was not much more than half that in British ships. The machinery worked very well during the passage, and without the smallest mishap.

The French Northern Squadron has been experimenting with wireless telegraphy. Apparatus was established at the Stiff semaphore at Ushant, and Lieut. Tissot, the naval expert on this subject, was there. Although the sea ran high, communication was made at a distance of about 44 miles, and messages from the semaphore station were distinctly read on board the *Bruix* and other ships of the squadron.

Instructions have been received from Admiral Morin at Spezia Dockyard to begin the construction of a battleship to be named the *Vittorio Emanuele III.*, of which the following will be the characteristics:—Displacement, 12,625 tons; length, 472ft. 3in.; beam, 73ft. 6in.; draught, 25ft. 10in. Protection will be given by side-armour of Harveyised nickel steel, with a maximum thickness of 9.8in. with armoured bulkheads at the ends 7.8in. thick, and a thin armoured deck. The armament will comprise two 12-in. and twelve 7.9-in. B.L., and twelve 3-in. and twelve 1.8-in. quick-firers, as well as torpedo tubes. The engines are to develop 20,000 horse-power, and to give a speed of at least 22 knots. The range of action will be 10,000 miles at 10 knots, and 10,000 tons of coal will ordinarily be carried, but provision will be made for double that quantity. A sister ship, the *Regina Margherita*, will be launched at Spezia in March, and it is intended to lay down another battleship of the same class at Castellamare, which is to be known as the *Regina Elena*.

The *Popolo Romano* publishes the memorandum which Admiral Morin has presented with the Italian Navy estimates. He points out that latterly the operations have been conducted in relation to financial exigencies, and not to the naval needs of the country. The new proposals are that from the year 1900-1901 to the year 1903-1904 there shall be an extraordinary annual expenditure of 8,000,000 lire for shipbuilding, in addition to provision in the ordinary estimates. The money not included in the sum voted by the law of July 28, 1891, will be transferred to the ordinary funds for shipbuilding. During the quadrennium 24,500,000 lire will be expended in

the first year, and 24,000,000 in each of the succeeding years. The number of operatives permanently employed in the building yards is not to exceed 12,000 under the provisions of the law.

The United States battleship *Kentucky* lately visited Smyrna in order to exert pressure upon the Ottoman Government in relation to the indemnity claimed for losses suffered by American subjects in the Turkish dominions. The effect is said to have been that the Sultan has ordered the Minister of Marine to enter into a contract with Messrs. Cramp, of Philadelphia, for the construction of a cruiser at a cost of £400,000. The relation between cause and effect is not quite apparent, and, inasmuch as the Sublime Porte finds money rather "tight," as is evidenced by the inability to pay salaries, and by the failure to push forward energetically the reconstruction of the old ships at Genoa, it is quite likely that the contract with Messrs. Cramp will end abortively.

THE PEKING LEGATIONS.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contained several despatches from Sir E. Seymour, Commander-in-Chief on the China station, relative to the part played by the Legation guards during the siege of the Peking Legations. Of the conduct of the force Sir Claude Macdonald speaks as follows in a despatch addressed to Sir E. Seymour:—

"I cannot speak in any other terms but those of the highest praise of the behaviour of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of this detachment. They were exposed day and night for two months to the most arduous, irksome, and responsible duties, which they fulfilled with a cheerful alacrity and with a courage and endurance which excited the admiration of everybody. Their bearing under fire was quite excellent, and could not have been surpassed by the best veteran soldiers. During the entire siege I did not observe the slightest signs of liquor in any of the men, neither was a case reported to me, and this though the facilities for obtaining drink were great. To sum up, the general good conduct, soldierly bearing, and steadiness under fire of the men of the detachment were worthy of the highest traditions of the British Army and of the corps to which they belong.

"This high state of excellence was undoubtedly in a great measure due to the officers and non-commissioned officers. Capt. Strouts was an excellent soldier and a gallant gentleman. He was killed in the defense of the Legation on July 16, and his loss was to me, and to the defense generally, irreparable. Had Capt. Strouts lived, I should certainly have recommended him to the Lords of the Admiralty, through your Excellency, for promotion for the Distinguished Service Order.

"Capt. Halliday was dangerously wounded whilst leading a sortie on June 24, and his valuable services were lost for the rest of the siege. Under another cover I am recommending this officer for the Victoria Cross.

"Capt. Wray, who was also wounded in taking part in the defence of the Tartar City Wall, one of the most dangerous posts in the defence, commanded the detachment very efficiently until the end of the siege. This latter officer has, I understand, recommended several non-commissioned officers. Those that came under my special notice were Sergts. Murphy, Saunders, and Preston, and Corpals. Gregory and Gowney, who are all worthy of the highest praise."

The non-commissioned officers recommended for promotion by Capt. Wray are Lance-Sergt. T. E. Preston, of the *Orlando*; Corpl. W. Gregory, Corpl. D. J. Gowney, and Acting Lance-Corpl. T. R. Allen, of the Wei-hai-wei detachment; Armourer T. S. Thomas, of the *Orlando*; and Sick Berth Steward R. G. Fuller. Of these Corpl. Preston is also recommended for the conspicuous gallantry medal. On July 14 Preston climbed on to the wall of the Imperial Carriage Park, and by keeping some 50 Chinese at bay with his rifle, enabled an American gunner named Michell to capture a banner left on a barricade by the Chinese. Armourer Thomas showed great ingenuity in adapting modern Russian projectiles to an old muzzle-loading smooth-bore gun and in making ammunition for this as well as for other guns and rifles. His services, says Capt. Wray, were invaluable. To Sick Berth Steward Fuller praise is given in Sir Claude MacDonald's despatches. Dr. W. Poole, Physician to the Legation, also speaks in high terms of his conduct, and Capt. Wray adds that his behaviour and treatment of the wounded and sick were beyond all description. Leading Signaller H. Swannell is recommended for reward for his gallant conduct in attending to Mr. Oliphant, who was mortally wounded, under a close and accurate fire. Sergt. T. Murphy is mentioned several times in the course of Capt. Wray's detailed narrative for courage and coolness. Of the steadiness of the whole detachment Capt. Wray quotes a proof in the fact that of 18,000 rounds of Lee-Netford ammunition brought from Tien-tsin some 9,000 remained at the end of the siege.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died.)

RUSTENBURG ROAD (Attack on Convoy).

Mtd. Inf.—Vict.: KILLED: 304 Sgt. Francis.
R.F.A.—75th Batt.: KILLED: Bombr. 25003 Brown-
word: Gr. 30660 McCleary. Wounded: 2nd Lieut.
Baker; 20658 Burgess, 30803 Lamb, 32466 Wellings,
14121 G. Jones.
W. Yorks.—2nd: KILLED: Cpl. 2430 Anderson; L.-Cpls.
5300 Turner, 5054 Dodd; Ptes. 3254 Thornton, 5032
Waal, 3916 Russell, 2594 Heaphy. WOUNDED: Col.-Sgt.
1528 Jackson; Sgt. 2831 Sykes; L.-Cpl. 4758 Paling;
Ptes. 939 Burton, 4554 Brown, 5589 Waller, 789 Lam-
bert, (P2445) Pound, 5319 Parking, 1324 Adams, 4502
Evans, 3336 McGlone. MISSING: Sgt. 4495 Mountain;
Cpl. 5230 Hey; Pte. 2884 Langam.
Yorks L.I.—2nd: KILLED: L.-Cpl. 1444 Syder; Ptes.
1909 Meppen, 4810 Costello, 96 Gosnell, 3576 Gowland.
WOUNDED: L.-Cpl. 5439 Miller, 1545 King, 4332 Wake-
field, 3376 Parkinson, 1714 Daniels, 1885 Jeffreys.

MISCELLANEOUS.

6th D.G.—4145 Winthrop, wounded, Welverdiend,
Dec. 2.
2nd Drag.—3564 Keogh, wounded, Kaalfontein, Dec. 3.
5th Lancers.—4397 L.-Cpl. Cowhig, wounded, Elands-
fontein, Nov. 30.
6th Drag.—3290 Hildwood, accidentally wounded, Bar-
berton, Sept. 21.
8th Huss.—Capt. Burns-Lindow, 2568 L.-Cpl. Neal,
4476 Lambert, 3671 Maher, wounded, Kopperfontein,
Dec. 3; Lieut.-Col. Clowes, 4286 Gadd, wounded, Geluk,
Oct. 13.
9th Lancers.—Lieut. Theobald, 3695 Heights, 4267
L.-Cpl. McCrea, Dec. 2; 4216 Sear, 3621 Frisby, Dec. 3,
wounded, Slickspruit; 4025 Cpl. Wells, wounded, Caro-
lina, Sept. 6.
10th Huss.—3100 Weller, wounded, Kopperfontein,
Dec. 3.
11th Huss.—4033 Wilson (attached 18th Huss.),
wounded, near Middleburg, Nov. 29.
12th Lancers.—3298 Hargreaves, 4523 Hopwood, 3437
Stokes, wounded, Kosterfontein, Dec. 1.
14th Huss.—181 Lawrence, wounded, near Heidelberg,
Dec. 4.
16th Lancers.—3427 Scott, missing, has rejoined.
17th Lancers.—Capt. Warner, 5149 Rose, 3930 Arnold,
4494 Hazelwood, wounded; 4721 Gould, missing, Slick-
spruit, Dec. 2.
18th Hussars.—4261 Grieve, reported missing, was
killed Talana Hill, Oct. 20, 1899; 4084 L.-Cpl. Wilson,
3049 Lignerbee, wounded, Middelburg, Dec. 8.
Imp. Yeo.—10th Batn.: 10800 Walker, wounded, Buffel-
shoek, Dec. 6; Lieut. Arbuthnot, 4928 Birch, wounded,
near Mafeking, Dec. 7. 19th: 13352 Taylor, wounded,
Buffelshoek, Dec. 6. 73rd Co.: 13471 Dann, wounded,
Buffelshoek, Dec. 6. 77th Co.: 15804 Blyth, wounded,
Krugersdorp, Aug. 21, previously reported Blythe, of
Marshall's Horse.
Irreg. Horse.—S. Aust. Bushmen:—77* Sgt. McCabe,
48 Page, killed; 80 Johnson, 148 Mayfield, wounded,
Rietfontein, Nov. 29. N.S.W. Bushmen: 458 Mohr, 423
Moran, missing, Wolmaran's Drift, Dec. 8. Border:
Dayle, wounded, Witkop, Dec. 7.
Mtd. Inf.—Queensland: Lieut. Hanley, 187 Cpl. Skel-
ton, 6 Cpl. Dodds, wounded, Rietfontein, Nov. 29-30.
N.Z.: 394 Jennings, killed, 507 Collins, wounded, Rietfon-
tein, Nov. 29; 371 Grimes, injured, fall from horse,
Carolina, Sept. 9.
Mtd. Rifles.—Cape: 3177 Bluet, wounded, Heidelberg,
Sept. 14, previously reported as Charles.
Police.—Vryburg: Abrahams, Apolles, accidentally
wounded near Vryburg, Dec. 6.
R.H.A.—"M" Batt.: 61873 Croft, accidentally injured,
Carolina, Sept. 9.
R.F.A.—68th Batt.: 24915 Parrott, 15434 Hudson,
wounded, Hamillfontein, Dec. 4. 77th: 29155 Parker,
accidentally wounded, Harrismith, Dec. 8. 83rd: 17817
Brown, wounded, Balmoral, Dec. 3. Vickers-Maxims:
55311 Sgt. Lacey, wounded, Wolvefontein, Nov. 25.
Amm. Col.—6th: 47438 Spencer, left hand amputated,

result of accident, Standerton, Nov. 28. 4th Brig. Div.:
98524 Bombr. Fox, wounded, Stellenbosch, Dec. 4.
Scots Gds.—7506 Bakes, missing, has rejoined.
R. Scots.—Mtd. Inf.: 3613 Sgt. Sharp, wounded, Lady-
brand, Dec. 4; 3402 Sgt. McBean, 6108 Henderson,
wounded, Leeuw River, Dec. 2.
E. Kent.—2nd: 2427 Gammon, wounded, Balmoral,
Nov. 19; 2125 Beer*, accidentally wounded by sentry,
Brugspruit, Dec. 8.
Lanc.—5671 Brady, wounded, 6501 Hoyle, prisoner,
near Utrecht, Dec. 2. 2nd: Col. Gawne, Lieut. Wood-
gate, wounded, Vryheid, Dec. 11. 4th: 7409 Minshall,
wounded, Naauwport, Dec. 10.
Northld. Fus.—Mtd. Inf.: 4468 Briggs, 4076 Gurden,
5121 Rymill, 3765 Vivian, wounded, Barberton, Dec. 8.
Warwick.—2nd: 2959 Copeland, 3284 Hughes,
wounded, Elandschoek, Dec. 10.
R. Fus.—7083 L.-Cpl. Lodge, missing, has rejoined.
5th: Lieut. Compton, wounded, near Utrecht, Dec. 2.
Liverpool.—1st: 4787 Reilley, accidentally wounded,
Waterval Onder, Nov. 21. Mtd. Inf.: 1886 Sgt. Knight,
wounded, Balmoral, Dec. 8.
Lincoln.—2nd: 3202 Wilson, wounded, self-inflicted,
accidentally, Kromellenboorg, Dec. 3.
Somerset L.I.—2nd: 4253 Cpl. Giblet, accidentally
wounded, Kockkoemer, Dec. 5.
W. Yorks.—2nd: 4495 Sgt. Mountain, 5230 Cpl. Hey,
2884 Langham, missing, were killed in action.
Irish.—1st: 1222 Ryan, missing, Kaapmuiden,
Sept. 23.
Lancs. Fus.—2nd: 5182 Ingham, 4776 Brownson,
wounded, Vryheid, Dec. 10.
Scots Fus.—3277 L.-Sgt. Meeking, missing, has
rejoined.
S.W. Borders.—2nd: 2708 Wynyard, missing, Krugers-
dorp, Dec. 3.
Cameronians.—2nd: 5585 Cannovan, 5244 G. Smith,
3171 Cpl. Simpson, 3647 L.-Cpl. Seymour, 6375 Bughr.
McLaughlin, 3654 W. Smith, 3201 McGee, Spion Kop,
Jan. 24; 3147 Hanlon, Vaalkranz, Feb. 5, reported
missing, were wounded, and died of wounds.
Inniskillings.—3022 Sheridan, 1863 Cpl. Thompson,
wounded, Middelburg, Dec. 9.
S. Lancs.—1st: 4950 Dumbell, 5750 Doyle, 2783
Trainer, killed, Spion Kop, Jan. 24, previously reported
missing.
Oxford L.I.—5917 Taylor, 4646 Merry, 3372 Lundie
5937 Jarvis, 6016 Thorne, 2990 Keene, 2024 Larker,
missing, have rejoined.
N. Lancs.—Mtd. Inf.: 4653 Hughes, wounded, Belfast
Dec. 6.
Yorks L.I.—2nd: 2907 Sgt. Bedford*, wounded, near
Scheepoort, Dec. 4.
K.R.R.—1st: 5923 Laming, Nov. 29; 4705 Williams,
wounded near Middelburg, Dec. 9. 3rd: 2904 A. Smith,
wounded, Hamillfontein, Dec. 2.
Manchester.—1st: 4113 Makin, killed; 4354 Piggott,
5351 Mills, 3064 L.-Cpl. Hall, 4802 Kershaw, 4317 Darcy,
injured by lightning, Schoeman's Kloof, Nov. 29. 2nd:
5466 Mattock, 5562 Foster, 5573 Smart, missing, Harri-
smith, Dec. 6.
York and Lanc.—1st: 5640 Jordan, 5322 Neal, killed,
5748 Turpin, 5682 Skinner, 1355 Houghton, wounded,
5303 Matse, 5309 Summerfield, prisoners, near Utrecht,
Dec. 2.
Gordons.—Mtd. Inf.: 5638 Chalmers, 6321 L.-Cpl. Young,
wounded near Bootplaatz, Dec. 7.

DEATHS REPORTED.

(Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.)

7th D.G.—3815 Senior, Germiston, Dec. 5.
1st Drag.—2885 Bar. Lsdy Smith, Dec. 3; 4039 L.-Cpl.
Roy, Newcastle, Dec. 9.
5th Lancers.—4075 Fowns, accidental injuries, Middel-
burg, Dec. 3.
8th Huss.—4306 Rawcett, Pretoria, Nov. 15.
14th Huss.—3999 Forte, Pretoria, Dec. 3.
17th Lancers.—4930 Spiers, killed, Kaffir Kop, near
Herschel, Dec. 10.
Imp. Yeo.—5608 Stockwell, Harrismith, Dec. 7. 4th
Batn.: 1020 Stubbs, Mooi River, Dec. 10. 5th: 3331
Turnbull, Kimberley, Dec. 4. 20th: Lieut. Barning-
ham, enteric and heart complication, suddenly, Pretoria,
Dec. 7. 2nd Co.: 240 Dent, Vrede, Dec. 7; 206 Cpl

Carey, Harrismith, Dec. 9. 16th: 7312 Sgt. Whitehouse.
Mafeking, Dec. 4. 40th: 7936 Blake, Zeerust, Dec. 10.
48th: 2509 Cpl. Andrews, dysentery, Pretoria, Dec. 10.
57th: 10377 Sgt.-Major Dobson-White, dysentery, Kroon-
stad, Dec. 9. 70th: 12612 Russell, Tuli, Dec. 3.
Irreg. Horse.—N.S.W. Bushmen: 386 Mans, Pretoria,
Nov. 16. S.A.L.H.: 1693 Freeman, Pretoria, Dec. 6.
Steinacker's: Griffin, epilepsy, E. Swaziland, Aug. 11.
Roberts's: Lieut. Ingram (attd. Cape Pioneer Rly. Regt.),
concussion of brain, Germiston, Dec. 5. Strathcona's:
21 Dandy, Potchefstroom, Dec. 11. Marshall's: Laing,
wounds, Johannesburg, Nov. 29; 371 Wilmot (? disease),
Thaba N'chu, May 5; 2798 L.-Cpl. Catton, wounds,
July 30.
Mtd. Inf.—N.Z.: 418 Sgt. Smith, wounds, Bronkhurst
Spruit, Dec. 2. N.S.W.: 455 Thompson, Kroonstad,
Dec. 4.
Mtd. Rifles.—Kaffi.: 2902 Keys, typhoid, East London,
June 14. Bechuanaland: Kerr (? disease), Mafeking,
Dec. 8. Canadian: 1st: 67 Dunsmore, Pretoria, Dec. 10.
R.H.A.—"M" Batt.: 85761 McCormish, accidentally
killed on railway, Stormberg, Dec. 5.
R.G.A.—10th Co. (E.D.): 2nd Lieut. Thompson-Pegge,
lightning, Dundee, Dec. 11.
R.F.A.—Col. Chapman, Pretoria, Dec. 3. 2nd Batt:
44926 Roads, dysentery, Frankfort, Dec. 5. 21st: 74066
Dutton, Pretoria, Dec. 7.
R.E.—Tele., 1st Div.: 19213 Sh.-Sm. Barrett, cardiac
disease, Edenburg, Dec. 9.
Gren. Gds.—2nd: 5203 Harrison, pneumonia, Pretoria,
Dec. 9.
Coldstream Gds.—1st: Surman, Bethulie, Dec. 7. 2nd:
2314 Chambers, Dec. 8; 1197 Fisher, Dec. 1, Potchef-
stroom; 457 Allen, Klerksdorp, Dec. 5.
Scots Gds.—2nd: (P1674) Balmer, 90 Williams, Dec. 4;
2372 Harrison, Dec. 10, Harrismith; 2441 Meex, Potchef-
stroom, Dec. 2.
Lanc.—4th: 6967 Raynor, congestion lungs, Colesberg,
Dec. 8.
Northld. Fus.—7409 Nolan, wounds, Honing Spruit,
Dec. 9.
Warwick.—2nd: 924 Wankling, Pretoria, Dec. 10.
Liverpool.—1st: 4577 Lawlor, suffocation, Waterval
Boven, Nov. 30.
Norfolk.—2nd: 2908 Halls, Pretoria, Dec. 3.
Lincoln.—2nd: 5377 L.-Cpl. Hall, Pretoria, Dec. 7.
Suffolk.—Mtd. Inf.: 4123 Steggles, Pretoria, Nov. 30.
Somerset L.I.—2nd: 5794 Copp, dysentery, Bloemfon-
tein, Dec. 9; 416 Locks, Kimberley, Dec. 8.
E. Yorks.—2nd: 6006 Sullivan, Harrismith, Dec. 6;
2945 Booth, phthisis, Cape Town, Dec. 7.
Bedford.—2nd: 6539 Halsey, Thaba N'chu, Dec. 5.
4th: 3852 Kurstenson, Kimberley, Dec. 4.
Lancs. Fus.—2nd: 1268 Corrigan, Mooi River, Dec. 5.
6th: 6899 Devine (cause unknown), near Edenburg-
Dec. 5.
Scots Fus.—5969 Anderson (? 5964 Anderson, Mtd. Inf.
Co.), killed, near Frederickstad, Dec. 5. 2nd: 7632 Cpl.
Winton, Bloemfontein, Dec. 11.
Cheshire.—2nd: 3060 Fisher, abscess liver, Johannes-
burg, Dec. 10. 4th: 3959 Whitfield, Springfontein,
Dec. 11.
S. W. Borders.—2nd: 5869 L.-Cpl. Horseman, Krugers-
dorp, Dec. 4; 3069 L.-Cpl. Tooke, Johannesburg, Dec. 10;
6160 Harris, dysentery, Kroonstad, Dec. 10. 3rd: L.-Cpl.
Walsh, accidentally shot dead, Warrenton, Dec. 11.
Inniskillings.—3230 Doherty, Dec. 1; 5914 Cpl. Clarke,
Middelburg, Dec. 9.
Worcester.—1st: 4912 W. Smith, Winburg, Dec. 6.
2nd: (? 4511) Wright, at sea, Nov. 18.
E. Lancs.—3rd: 9339 Hargreaves, Bloemfontein, Dec.
4; 150 Botle, Brandfort, Dec. 6.
E. Surrey.—4th: 676 Puzay (attd. 2nd Hants), Ger-
miston, Dec. 4. Vol.: 6160 Wood, Ladysmith, Dec. 10.
D.C.L.I.—2nd: 2789 Buckland, dysentery, Dec. 3; 2276
McLean, Dec. 6; 5865 Parker, Dec. 7, Middelburg; 6179
T. Jones, Springfontein, Dec. 6.
W. Riding.—1st: 1637 Gilby, wounds, Rhenoster Kop,
Dec. 4.
Sussex.—1st: 5884 Hope, Nov. 23; 3985 Baker, Nov.
30, Lindley; 5510 Coulson, Germiston, Dec. 4; 3615
Francis, Kroonstad, Dec. 10.
Hants.—2nd: 3659 Japcombe, Pretoria, Dec. 8.
S. Staff.—1st: 2646 Davies, peritonitis, Harrismith,
Dec. 3. Vol.: 6932 Witton, De Aar, Dec. 5.
S. Lancs.—5366 Heron, dysentery, Mooi River, Dec. 4.

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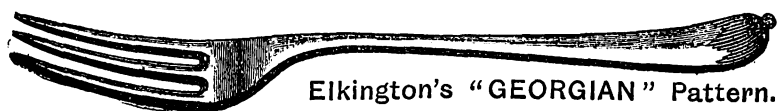
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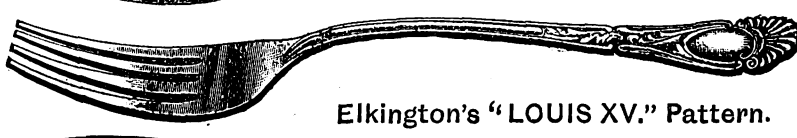
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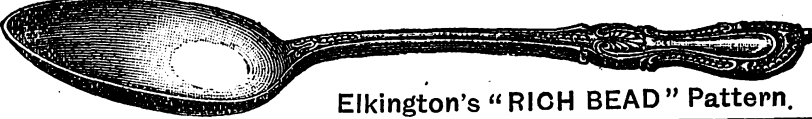
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Welsh.—1st: 7520 Isaacs, Germiston, Dec. 5.
 Oxford L.I.—1st: 6069 L.-Cpl. Stopp, Heilbron, Dec. 10.
 Essex.—1st: 5727 Lodge, Germiston, Dec. 11. Mil.
 Res.: 6066 Siggins, Standerton, Dec. 11.
 Northampton.—2nd: 1334 Andrews, Kimberley, Dec. 7.
 W. Kent.—2nd: 4305 Shoebridge, Dec. 3; 3082 Pike, Dec. 4; 4844 W. Smith, Dec. 5, Frankfort. Vol.: 6884 Turpin, Norvalspont, Dec. 10.
 Yorks L.I.—2nd: 3175 Spurr, aneurism aorta, Bloemfontein, Dec. 9; 5817 L.-Cpl. Steward, Johannesburg, Dec. 9. Mtd. Inf.: 3468 Helstrup, dysentery, Middelburg, Dec. 4.
 Shrops. L.I.—2nd: 6188 Helsby, Pretoria, Dec. 6.
 K.R.R.—1st: 7591 Pearce, Middelburg, Nov. 30.
 Wilts.—2nd: 2312 L.-Cpl. Warrenner, killed, fall from train, Elandsfontein, Dec. 9; 4535 Bowden, Dec. 11; (? 2412) Fitzsimonds, Dec. 1; 4960 Sillence, Dec. 7, Pretoria.
 Manchester.—1st: 3428 Wren, Lydenburg, Dec. 2.
 2nd: 2825 Sgt. Ashton, lightning, Modderfontein, Dec. 5; 4561 Ridgway, Harrismith, Dec. 10.
 N. Staff.—4th: 3808 Sgt. Grocott, pneumonia, Deelfontein, Dec. 10.
 Durham L.I.—1st: 6469 L.-Cpl. Wilson, Standerton, Dec. 4. Vol.: 8087 Armstrong, killed accidentally by train, Vaal River, Dec. 6.
 Irish Rifles.—1st: 1623 Plunkett, Kroonstad, Dec. 7; 1471 Sinnott, Middelburg, Sept. 6; 3846 Kennedy, killed, Dewetsdorp, Nov. 23. Vol.: 7202 Law, Brandfort, Dec. 4.
 Irish Fus.—2nd: 3431 Andrews, died Nov. 29, incorrectly reported as of 2nd Scots Fus.
 Arg. and Suth.—3542 Austin, aneurism thoracic aorta, Pretoria, Nov. 30. 1st: 6862 Shaw, Pretoria, Dec. 9.
 Leinster.—1st: 1903 Farrell, uræmic convulsion, Harrismith, Dec. 5; 5506 Fitzgerald, Vrede, Dec. 7; 4846 Gallagher, Standerton, Dec. 10.
 Munster Fus.—3079 Bailey, dysentery, Kroonstad, Dec. 4.
 Dublin Fus.—1st: 6824 Byrne, drowned, Modder River, Dec. 6.
 Rhodesian.—Cpl. Mead, died, Tuli, Mar. 7; previously reported Cpl. Head.
 P.O. Corps.—Sgt. Amery, Lydenburg, Nov. 30.
 A.P.D.—554 Sgt. Devine, dysentery, Cape Town, Dec. 5.
 A.S.C.—Lieut.-Col. Stoneman, Maritzburg, Dec. 10.
 9th Co.: 8244 Slingo, dysentery, Kroonstad, Dec. 9.
 R.A.M.C.: 10394 Elliott, Bloemfontein, Dec. 8. 14th Brig. Bearer Co.: 12524 Lumbard, Pretoria, Nov. 30. Vols., No. II. Gen. Hosp.: 13562 Sgt. Dykes, influenza and heart failure, Kimberley, Dec. 2.
 St. John's Amb.—1470 Massey, Pretoria, Dec. 2.
 Cape Vol. M.S.C.—Crawley, Winburg, Dec. 9.
 Imp Bearer Corps.—Weston, Standerton, Dec. 9.
 A.O.C.—Condr. Shaw, Pretoria, Dec. 5.

CEYLON CASUALTY.

K.R.R.—2nd: 742 Scott, Colombo, Dec. 1.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. M. H. S. Grover.	Lieut. G. Bailey.
Col. E. D. F. Bignell.	Lieut. A. J. P. Coke.
Capt. F. N. Windsor.	Lieut. A. W. McArthur.
Capt. A. H. Allenby.	2nd Lieut. J. L. Costello.
Capt. C. Roe.	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt. B. G. Seton, 8 days.	Lieut. L. Craig, 1 mo.
Capt. C. K. Anderson, 14 days.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Col. A. Howlett.	Capt. M. Dick.
Lieut.-Col. H. E. Cadell.	Lieut. F. B. Tillard.
Major A. Beale.	Lieut. R. S. Gillespie.
Major H. E. Banatwala,	Chief Engr. T. Walmesley.
I.M.S., B.	Engr. S. H. Stevenson.
Major F. P. Maynard,	
I.M.S., B.	

NEXT Thursday (Dec. 20), at the R.A. Institution, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Le G. Geary, K.C.B., R.A., in the chair, a lecture will be given by Major B. R. Ward, R.E., on "The War in South Africa, shown on Synoptical Charts."

THE fourth issue of *United Australia*, a quarterly review, but about to be published monthly, of which the motto is "One people, one destiny," has reached us. It is a comprehensive periodical, embracing all matters of general Australian concern, and the literary style is of a high order. Mr. Edmund Barton, Q.C., Sir John Downer, and other well-known persons are amongst the contributors. *United Australia* is issued simultaneously from Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Hobart, and Perth. The price is one shilling.

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The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 11.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Appointment of 2nd Lieut. J. Porter (since killed in action) is dated Oct. 15, not as stated in *Gazette* of Oct. 23.
 19th Hussars.—Lieut. G. A. Egerton to be Capt., vice H. G. S. Young, promoted (June 23).

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

2nd Batn.—Sergt. J. Cavendish Browne (since killed in action) to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (Sept. 11).
 4th Batn.—Sergt. E. M. Grantham to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (June 23).
 12th Batn.—Sergt. V. C. Jonas to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (Oct. 31).
 13th Batn.—Lieut. W. B. Du Pre resigns his commission (Oct. 24).
 14th Batn.—Lieut. T. L. Halls to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army; Colour-Sergt. G. H. Hale to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (Sept. 19).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.—2nd Lieut. J. H. Harvey-Pirie resigns his commission (Dec. 12); Robert B. Sanderson nominated by Governor of Victoria, to be 2nd Lieut. (dated July 18, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec. 12); Capt. H. J. Brook to be Div. Adjt., vice Major F. W. Heath, vacated appointment on promotion (Nov. 23).
 Royal Garrison Artillery.—Capt and Brevet Major A. H. Lee retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity (Dec. 12); Supy. Capt. D. F. Nicholl to be Capt., vice H. J. Cotter, seconded (Nov. 10); Lieut. Cyril H. Mortimer, from Bethune's Mtd. Inf., to be 2nd Lieut. (dated May 23, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec. 12).

Scots Guards.—2nd Lieut. A. H. Royds to be Lieut., vice A. M. Southey, killed in action (Nov. 24).
 Royal Guards Reserve Regt.—Capt. C. B. Balfour seconded whilst a member of the House of Commons (Dec. 10).

LINE BATTALIONS.

West Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. C. W. Gordon seconded for service with Chinese Regt. of Infantry (Nov. 24).
 Bedford Regt.—Major H. Lysons, V.O., from Royal Fusiliers to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. W. H. Riddell, removed on appointment to staff.
 Royal Irish Regt.—Capt. D. H. Davis (since deceased) seconded for service on staff (July 8). Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts., antedated:—F. M. Watkins, to July 8, vice D. H. Davis; A. W. Brush to July 8; F. S. Lillie, to July 11, vice J. B. S. Alderson, died of wounds received in action. Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts., antedated:—R. W. W. Grimshaw, to July 8; C. G. Holland, to July 11. Lieut. E. O. Davis, from 4th Batn., to be 2nd Lieut., vice E. J. Norwood, seconded.
 Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt. W. F. Elmslie to be Major, on augmentation (Dec. 12); Capt. D. T. Seckham seconded for service as an Adjt. of Volunteers (Nov. 15).
 East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. W. H. Cooper to be Capt., vice E. A. Daubeny, seconded (June 4); appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantancy of Pte. W. L. Carter, from Gordon Highlanders, cancelled at his own request.
 Hampshire Regt.—Lieut. J. H. Deane to be Capt., vice R. M. Barrington, placed on temp. half-pay; 2nd Lieut. H. R. Jones to be Lieut., vice J. H. Deane (Sept. 28).
 Dorset Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—R. T. Roper, Adjt., vice A. A. Chichester, seconded; H. N. R. Cowie, to complete establishment (June 13).

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Welsh Regt.—Lieut. J. V. Taylor to be Capt., vice L. H. Hawkes, deceased (Nov. 14).
 Essex Regt.—Lieut. H. J. Sammut to be Capt., vice B. A. Warry, seconded (Aug. 9). Lieut. R. M. C. Buxton seconded for service with Chinese Regt. of Infantry (Nov. 12). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—S. E. Woolhouse, vice C. B. Hobkirk, promoted (May 11); A. E. M. Thomson, vice H. J. Sammut (Aug. 9).

Durham L.I.—2nd Lieut. C. L. Matthews to be Lieut., vice A. K. Robb, promoted (Feb. 19).

Highland L.I.—Capt. J. Richardson to be Major, vice J. Mitchell-Innes, retired; Supy. Capt. G. T. B. Wilson to be Capt., vice J. Richardson (Dec. 4).

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Sergt.-Major John Shannon to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Capt. N. J. Drewin, retired.

Royal Rifle Reserve Regt.—Major R. A. S. Buckle ceases to belong to regt. (Nov. 21).

Staff.—Temporary appointment:—Major M. M. Morris, R.A., to be D.A.A.G. (Dec. 18, 1899). Appointment to Staff made in South Africa confirmed:—Lieut. F. G. Bayley, 13th Hussars, graded as Staff Capt. whilst a Brigade Signalling Officer (Feb. 1).

Staff College.—Col. H. S. G. Miles, M.V.O., resumes appointment of Commandant (Nov. 10).

MEMORANDA.

Officers placed on retired pay:—Col. D. C. De Wend, half-pay; Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. Glennie, Commandant, Royal Military School of Music (Dec. 10).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. Davidson, on completion of his period of service on staff, placed on half-pay (Dec. 1).

Major Hon. E. Baring, 10th Hussars, granted temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst Military Secretary to Right Hon. G. N., Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy and Governor-Gen. of India.

Lieut. C. H. Poulkes, R.E., granted local rank of Capt. whilst C.R.E. on West Coast of Africa (Oct. 24).

Reserve of Officers.—Lieut. Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., to be Capt.; Lieut. L. A. C. Southam resigns his commission.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Lancashire (S. Div.).—Carlos Bovill, to be 2nd Lieut. (Nov. 27).

Mid-Ulster (S. Div.).—Surg.-Lieut.-Col. W. Twigg, M.D., retires under para. 81 Militia Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform (Dec. 13).

Northumberland (W. Div.).—Capt. and Hon. Major F. D. Blake to be Major.

Silgo (S. Div.).—Capt. H. Russell resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform.

Yorkshire (W. Div.).—Capt. S. C. Scrope and Capt. and Instr. of Artillery W. E. Fell granted hon. rank of Major.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Royal Anglesey.—Capt. F. H. Rawlins granted hon. rank of Major.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn. Royal Scots.—George J. R. Clerk and John E. Cruickshank to be 2nd Lieuts. (Nov. 28).

3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Major W. A. D. Shelton granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

4th Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt.—Charles W. R. M. Foster to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 3).

5th Batn. (Liverpool Regt.).—Major C. E. Terry resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform.

4th Batn. Suffolk Regt.—2nd Lieut. L. H. Luddington, from 3rd V.B., to be Lieut. (Dec. 1).

4th Batn. Somerset L.I.—Capt. D. G. Stewart resigns his commission on account of ill-health, and is granted hon. rank of Major, with permission to wear prescribed uniform (Nov. 22).

3rd Batn. Leicester Regt.—Geoffrey D. Nash to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 6).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Bertie E. Massey to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Yorkshire Regt.—Archibald Wright to be 2nd Lieut. (Nov. 30).

3rd Batn. Scottish Rifles.—Capt. P. J. Maguire resigns his commission on account of ill-health (Dec. 12).

Michael C. Scarbrough to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 6).

5th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Capt. F. F. Boyd to be Instr. of Musketry (Nov. 21); Arthur G. M. Hardingham to be 2nd Lieut. (Nov. 29).

3rd Batn. Dorset Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. C. Saunders to be Lieut. (Dec. 4).

3rd Batn. Essex Regt.—Guy F. Pryor to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 12). 4th Batn.: 2nd Lieut. E. C. Watson, G. W. F. Gyll, and J. A. B. Thompson to be Lieuts. (Dec. 3).

4th Batn. Derbyshire Regt.—Capt. J. Humber granted hon. rank of Major.

5th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt. H. C. Jones resigns his commission on account of ill-health, and granted hon. rank of Major, with permission to wear prescribed uniform. 7th Batn.: 2nd Lieut. T. E. Baring to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieut. C. H. Coleman resigns his commission. 8th Batn.: Lieut. E. D. Banks resigns his commission on account of ill-health; Marcus L. S. Clements to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 12). 9th Batn.: 2nd Lieuts. R. C. Hill, G. K. Sullivan, A. E. Gallagher, P. Z. Paulson, and W. P. Hunt, to be Lieuts. (Nov. 8).

3rd Batn. (Wiltshire Regt.).—Albert H. P. Pepper to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 3).

4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd Lieuts. W. W. Shaw and G. T. Whittla to be Lieuts.; Andrew F. Persse to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 12). 5th Batn.: John H. L. Reade to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.) under para. 11, Militia Regulations (Dec. 1).

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Paul L. Leared to be 2nd Lieut. (supy.) under para. 11, Militia Regulations. 4th Batn.: Lieut. W. A. T. Cole-Hamilton to be Capt.

and to remain seconded; 2nd Lieuts. C. G. D. Huggins and H. O. H. Smithers to be Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—John M. Mackenzie to be 2nd Lieut. 4th Batn.: Major J. C. Cunningham resigns his commission on account of ill-health, with permission to retain his rank and wear, prescribed uniform.

4th Batn. Leinster Regt.—William D. Hamilton, jun., to be 2nd Lieut. (Nov. 28).

5th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. J. E. Alkin, G. D. Rice, J. E. Fitzpatrick (Sept. 19). J. S. Rose, and D. W. S. E. Abbott to be Lieuts. (Oct. 11).

6th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. C. K. Sutherland is removed from Militia, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Derbyshire.—Michael C. McCreagh-Thornhill to be 2nd Lieut.

West Somerset.—Christophe B. Greenhill to be 2nd Lieut.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Berwick-on-Tweed.—2nd Lieut. J. E. Carr resigns his commission.

1st Cinque Ports (E. Div., R.G.A.).—Lieut. H. K. Daniel to be Capt.

2nd Devon (W. Div., R.G.A.).—George D. Brook to be 2nd Lieut.; Surg.-Lieut.-Col. J. May resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of corps. Cadet Corps (Plymouth and Manna-mead College) (attached): Frank Woodcock to be Capt.

1st Dorset (S. Div., R.G.A.).—Capt. F. S. B. Calcott and Lieut. H. J. Till resign their commissions.

Highland.—William S. Roddie to be 2nd Lieut. (supp.)

3rd Lancashire.—John F. Walmsley and Herbert Astley to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st Warwick.—Lieut.-Col. S. Owen, Lieut. P. W. Kerby, and Surg.-Lieut. S. P. Johnson, M.B., removed from Volunteer Force, her Majesty having no further occasion for their services.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire (W. Div., R.G.A.).—2nd Lieuts. W. N. Coates, W. Hedley, E. F. C. Rahtkens, W. L. Buxton, R. L. Grigg, and T. D. H. Stubbs to be Lieuts.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Aberdeen.—James B. Bennett to be 2nd Lieut.

Cadet Corps (Bedford County School) attached to 1st Bedford.—Rev. Charles F. Farrar to be Capt., Farel V. C. Serjeant to be Lieut.

1st Devon and Somerset.—2nd Lieut. D. Cameron to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. J. F. Keen, W. H. Goodman, J. H. Commin, G. H. Lake, and F. J. W. Crowe, to be Lieuts.

1st Lanark.—2nd Lieut. C. B. McRitchie to be Lieut.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield).—Capt. and Hon. Major S. E. Howell to be Major; Lieut. L. S. M. Marsh to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. L. T. O'Shea to be Lieut.

Forth Div. (Submarine Miners).—Capt. T. Salvesen to be Major, and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations.

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade (Highland Batn.) Royal Scots.—2nd Lieut. A. M. Campbell to be Capt.; Alexander S. Blair to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. A. M. Gregorson and D. H. Huie to be Lieuts.; George F. Deas to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—William W. R. Eastwood to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Royal Lancaster Regt.—Reginald S. Rigg, to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 12); Thomas H. Singleton to be Qrnr. (Dec. 1).

2nd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Arthur J. Davis to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Royal Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. O. F. Turner resigns his commission.

2nd V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Gilbert S. Carver, to be 2nd Lieut. (supp.). 3rd V.B.: Capt. J. Thorp resigns his commission. 4th V.B.: Surg.-Lieut.-Col. W. S. Limrick resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn. (Dec. 12). 8th (Scottish) V.B.: John Graham, jun., Finlay Dun, John A. Bingham (Dec. 1), and David McLaren (Dec. 3) to be 2nd Lieuts.; Archibald G. Gullan, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut. 1st Cadet Batn.: Hon. 2nd Lieut. S. B. Wilson resigns his appointment.

1st V.B. Lincoln Regt.—2nd Lieut. H. A. Howes and G. J. R. Lowe to be Lieuts.

3rd V.B. Devon Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. C. Vallance to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. A. B. Brett and J. F. Orchard to be Lieuts.

4th (Cambridge Univ.) V.B. Suffolk Regt.—Capt. P. A. Barran resigns his commission.

3rd V.B. Bedford Regt.—Acting Chaplain Rev. R. B. Poole, D.D., resigns his appointment.

3rd V.B. Cheshire Regt.—Major H. J. Mothersill resigns his commission; Capt. A. Sykes to be Major; Lieut. J. ff. Crofton to be Capt. and to remain supp.; Humphrey Watts to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. South Wales Borderers.—Lieuts. H. Charles (May 29) and J. C. Jenkins to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. W. A. Lewis, C. H. C. Mulligan, A. K. Edmonds, and W. A. James to be Lieuts.; Rev. E. J. Rogers to be Acting Chaplain. 4th V.B.: Lieut.-Col. A. Goss granted hon. rank of Col.; Major G. F. Colborne granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. 5th V.B.: Lieut. J. R. A. Davis to be Capt.

1st Lanark.—James G. Andrew, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st (Bristol) V.B. Gloucester Regt.—Lieut. E. R. Harding resigns his commission; Qrnr. and Hon. Capt. S. S. Gouldsmith resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.

3rd V.B.: William K. Munro and Charles E. Hole to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st V.B. Worcester Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major C. E. Ross resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn. on retirement; 2nd Lieuts. G. H. Green, W. R. Donne, H. E. Grainger, and G. V. Evers to be Lieuts.

2nd V.B. East Lancashire Regt.—Philip J. Broadley to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Alexander F. Hood to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—Major E. H. J. D. Mostyn granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Dec. 12). Cadet Corps (Lancing College) (attached): Hon. Capt. J. L. Watson to be Capt. (July 1); John H. N. Stephenson to be Lieut.

Cadet Corps (Winchester College) attached to 1st V.B. Hampshire Regt.—Hon. Capt. A. G. Bather to be Capt. (July 1); Lieut. F. P. David, 1st V.B. Hampshire Regt., to be Capt.

3rd Glamorgan.—Major T. W. Jones granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

1st V.B. Essex Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major A. Moseley resigns his commission, with permission to retain his

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rank and wear uniform of batn.; Lieut. F. C. Bird and 2nd Lieut. G. Lawford resign their commissions.

1st V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—Lieut.-Col. W. W. Bemrose granted hon. rank of Col. 2nd V.B.: Vernon J. Greenhough, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st V.B. Middlesex Regt.—Lieut. T. Glover resigns his commission.

17th (North) Middlesex.—Surg.-Capt. P. S. Spokes and J. W. Pare, M.D., resign their commissions.

1st Middlesex (Victoria and St. George's).—Basil H. Wilkinson to be 2nd Lieut.; Siegfried Blumfeld and Glyn K. Butt to be 2nd Lieuts. (supp.).

21st Middlesex (Finsbury).—Capt. and Hon. Major W. Davis to be Major.

22nd Middlesex.—Stephen Chart to be 2nd Lieut. Cadet Corps attached to 1st London.—Arthur T. Kerslake to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Manchester Regt.—Lieut. C. H. Redfern resigns his commission. 4th V.B.: Capt. S. L. Murgatroyd resigns his commission. 6th V.B.: 2nd Lieuts. W. White and E. Wakelam to be Capt. on increase of establishment; 2nd Lieut. G. W. Hardman to be Lieut.

1st V.B. North Stafford Regt.—Lieut.-Col. Commandant and Hon. Col. R. Clive retires under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.; Lieut.-Col. W. W. Dobson to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant under paras. 55A and 114 Volunteer Regulations (Dec. 5).

1st V.B. Durham L.I.—Capt. and Hon. Major J. A. Macfarlane resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn. on retirement; Qrnr. J. P. Wilson granted hon. rank of Capt. 2nd V.B. Durham L.I.: Hon. Henry C. Vane to be 2nd Lieut.; Charles H. D. Moore, William Davison, and William T. Spence to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st Dumbarton.—William Robertson and Daniel McBride to be 2nd Lieuts.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish).—Capt. W. H. Bradford resigns his commission.

16th Middlesex (London Irish).—Surg.-Capt. A. G. Bateman, M.B., resigns his commission.

19th Middlesex.—2nd Lieuts. S. Cooper and J. C. Cooper resign their commissions.

1st Tower Hamlets.—Capt. and Hon. Major H. Wright resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of corps; Lieut. F. J. Barthorpe to be Capt.

2nd Tower Hamlets.—Lieut. H. Wardell to be Capt.; Lieut. E. H. Hanks to be Capt. and to remain supp.

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the forgoing commissions and appointments bear date Dec. 12].

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 14.

South Wales Borderers.—Major-Gen. H. J. Degacher, C.B., to be Col., vice Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. B. T. Glyn, C.B., C.M.G., deceased (Nov. 22).

1st Life Guards.—Capt. J. A. E., Marquis of Hamilton, seconded as a Member of House of Commons; Supp. Capt. H. C. Keith Fraser to be Capt., vice J. A. E., Marquis of Hamilton (Dec. 3); Capt. P. B. Cookson resumes appointment of Adj. (Dec. 6).

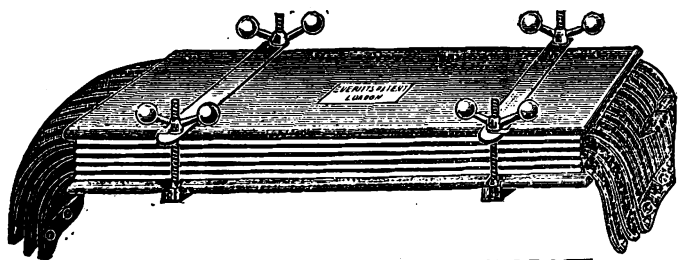
8th Hussars.—Lieut. R. Lambert to be Adj. vice Lieut. P. A. T. Jones, killed in action (Oct. 14).

11th Hussars.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenancy of Capt. G. W. J. C., Earl of Cardigan, from Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, which appeared in *Gazette* of Aug. 28, cancelled at his own request.

19th Hussars.—Lieut. B. F. Cox to be Capt., vice A. L. Powell, seconded (Aug. 28).

21st Lancers.—2nd Lieuts. P. H. A. Anderson and C. B. Pape to be Lieuts., to complete establishment.

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IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Corpl. Freville Cookson should have been appointed Lieut. (with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army) in 5th Batn. and not in 9th Batn. as stated in *Gazette* of Aug. 24.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.—2nd Lieut. D. Stewart seconded for service with West African Frontier Force (Nov. 28). Appointments of undermentioned Lieuts., from the Canadian Local Military Forces, to 2nd Lieutenancies, notified in *Gazette* of Oct. 5, are cancelled:—William P. Murray, Thomas W. Van Tuyl. Pte. Horace M. T. Pym, from Canadian Local Military Forces and from Lord Strathcona's Corps, to be 2nd Lieut. (dated May 23, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec. 15).

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Lieut. H. S. Hearn seconded for service on staff (Mar. 14).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Promotion to Capt. of Lieut. G. A. Beazeley antedated to Nov. 17, vice H. J. Hare, deceased.

Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. C. B. Godfrey retained as a Supy. to establishment, under provisions of Article 103A, Royal Warrant, Oct. 26 (Dec. 14).

Foreman of Works Sergt.-Major John W. Pearce to be Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Capt. C. B. Godfrey.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—Lieut. H. C. Whinfield to be Capt., vice B. T. Pell, seconded; 2nd Lieut. C. R. K. Bacon to be Lieut., vice H. C. Whinfield (July 3).

Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. H. C. Potter to be Captain, in succession to Major H. Ross-Johnson, who holds an extra-regimental appointment (Dec. 5). Capt. C. H. Harington to be Adjt., on augmentation (Dec. 1).

West Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. J. Lemon to be Lieut., vice C. W. Gordon, seconded (Nov. 24).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut. R. H. M. Moody to be Capt., vice D. T. Saokham, seconded (Nov. 15).

Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. C. G. Porcher to be Capt., vice W. H. Anderson, seconded (Dec. 15); 2nd Lieut. E. B. Jones to be Lieut., vice P. L. Grove, promoted (June 4).

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Capt. T. G. C. Reynolds to be Major, vice A. J. Murray, promoted (Oct. 29).

Worcester Regt.—Capt. G. T. Peacocke to be Major, on augmentation (Dec. 15); Lieut. G. E. Lea to be Adjt., vice Capt. B. F. B. Stuart, whose period of service in appointment has expired (Nov. 23).

East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. E. R. Collins to be Capt., vice W. H. Cooper, seconded (June 4); promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated:—G. Clayhills to June 4, vice E. R. Collins; P. C. W. Goodwyn to June 20, vice B. C. De Gex, promoted into Lancashire Fusiliers.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Capt. H. T. Cornish-Bowden seconded for service as an Adjt. of Indian Volunteers (Oct. 15).

Border Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt. :—G. C. Brooke, vice E. G. Sinclair-MacLagan, appointed Adjt. (July 11); S. G. W. Hume, vice G. C. Brooke, seconded for service with Chinese Regt.; 2nd Lieut. H. W. Grubb to be Lieut., vice S. G. W. Hume (July 11).

Middlesex Regt.—Capt. B. de H. Burton to be Major, on augmentation.

Manchester Regt.—Capt. H. C. E. Westropp and A. H. Baldwin to be Majors, on augmentation.

Durham L.I.—Capt. L. Parke to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. S. FitzGerald, promoted (Oct. 31); 2nd Lieut. A. W. B. Wallace to be Lieut., vice W. Northey, seconded (April 18).

Connaught Rangers.—Lieut. F. J. Byrne to be Capt., vice W. S. Sarsfield, seconded (July 24). Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. are antedated:—H. T. Walker to July 24, vice F. J. Byrne; G. Thompson to Aug. 1, vice W. N. S. Alexander, seconded.

Leinster Regt.—2nd Lieut. W. Waudby to be Lieut., vice H. T. Maffett, seconded (Nov. 14).

West India Regt.—Supy. Capt. H. Stewart to be Capt., vice N. P. Davies, promoted (Nov. 12); Lieut. E. E. D. Henderson, from 5th Batn. Worcester Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. Swabey, promoted.

Army Service Corps.—Christian names of 2nd Lieut. Samuel Francis Howe are as now described, not as stated in *Gazette* of June 22.

Royal Eastern Reserve Regt.—Capt. A. C. Way, D.S.O., ceases to belong to regt. (Dec. 1).

STAFF.

Lieut.-Gen. (local Gen.) Horatio Herbert, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., B.E., to be General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in South Africa (and to retain local rank of Gen. in that country whilst so employed), on departure from Cape Town of Field-Marshal Right Hon. Frederick Sleigh, Lord Roberts, K.P., &c. (Dec. 12).

Col. E. W. Rainsford-Hannay resumes appointment of Col. on Staff for R.A., vice Col. A. W. Anstruther-Duncan, whose temporary appointment has expired (Dec. 1).

Appointment to Staff made in South Africa confirmed:—Capt. R. N. Smyth, 21st Lancers, to be an Intelligence Officer, graded as Staff Capt. (April 21).

Indian Staff Corps.—Officers transferred to Unemployed Supy. List:—Col. C. C. Brownlow, C.B. (Nov. 20); Col. J. G. Kelly, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen (Nov. 28); Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. E. B. Bishop (Dec. 2). Majors granted temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst serving as Regimental Commandants:—W. H. Lewin, G. Rippon, J. Jackson (Aug. 11).

Indian Army.—Lieut.-Gen. W. W. Biscoe, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, transferred to Unemployed Supy. List; Major-Gen. G. T. Halliday, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieut.-Gen. (Nov. 4).

MEMORANDA.

Col. E. J. Courtenay, on completion of his period of service on staff, placed on half-pay (Dec. 1).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. E. Rabin, Reserve List, B.E., retires on retired pay.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. J. A. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie, half-pay, placed on retired pay.

Qrmr. and Hon. Lieut. L. C. Page, 8th Hussars, granted hon. rank of Capt. (Dec. 6).

Officers (temp. 2nd Lieuts.) granted temp. rank of Lieut. in Army whilst serving with Line Batns. in South Africa:—Lieut. C. C. R. Black-Hawkins, 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt. (July 27); Lieut. J. C. C. Reid, 3rd Batn. Somerset L.I. (Aug. 18).

Officers of City of London Imperial Volunteers are, on disbandment of corps, granted hon. rank in Army as follows, with permission to wear uniform of corps (Dec. 1):—

To be Hon. Lieut.-Cols.:—Lieut.-Col. H. C. Cholmondeley, Lieut.-Col. Commandant and Hon. Col. 1st London V.R.C.; Lieut.-Col. A. A. C. Earl of Albemarle, Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. 12th Middlesex V.R.C.

To be Hon. Majors:—Major A. G. Pawle, Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. 18th Middlesex V.R.C.; Major G. McMicking, Hon. Artillery Company of London.

To be Hon. Capt. :—Capt. A. Reid, 1st V.B. Middlesex Regt.; Capt. C. W. Berkeley, 3rd London V.R.C.; Capt. C. G. R. Matthey, 1st London V.R.C.; Capt. J. F. Waterlow, 2nd V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.; Capt. F. J. Cousens, 5th Middlesex V.R.C.; Capt. R. B. Shipley, 1st Middlesex V.R.C.; Capt. J. W. Reid, 3rd Middlesex V.A.C.; Capt. R. W. H. Edis, Capt. and Hon. Major, 20th Middlesex V.R.C.; Capt. A. A. Howell, 3rd V.B. Royal Fusiliers; Temp. Capt. J. E. H. Orr, Staff Capt. for Transport duties; Temp. Capt. E. W. St. V. Ryan, Medical Officer, Surg.-Capt. 16th Middlesex V.R.C.; Temp. Capt. R. R. Sleman, Medical Officer, Surg.-Capt. 20th Middlesex V.R.C.; Temp. Capt. A. Thorne, M.B., Medical Officer, Surg.-Capt. 2nd Middlesex V.A.C.; Capt. J. H. Smith, 5th Middlesex V.R.C.; Capt. S. C. Byrne, 21st Middlesex V.R.C.; Capt. W. J. P. Benson, 4th V.B. Essex Regt.

To be Hon. Lieuts. :—Lieut. C. H. W. Wilson, Major 2nd V.B. East Yorkshire Regt.; Lieut. E. G. Concannon, Capt. 16th Middlesex V.R.C.; Lieut. W. H. Brailley, Capt. 3rd V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.; Lieut. F. R. Jeffery, Capt. 1st V.B. East Surrey Regt.; Lieut. E. Treffry, Hon. Artillery Company of London; Lieut. Hon. Schomberg K. McDonnell, C.B., Capt. 1st London V.R.C.; Lieut. E. D. Townroe, Capt. 4th V.B. East Surrey Regt.; Lieut. C. P. Grindle, 19th Middlesex V.R.C.; Lieut. B. C. Green, 7th Middlesex V.R.C.; Lieut. G. Berry, 13th Middlesex V.R.C.; Lieut. E. A. Manisty; Lieut. S. H. F. Hole; Lieut. E. V. Wellby, 1st Tower Hamlets V.R.C.; Lieut. A. H. Henderson, Capt. 21st Middlesex V.R.C.; Lieut. J. W. Cohen, Capt.

13th Middlesex V.R.C.; Lieut. A. C. Lowe, Hon. Artillery Company of London; Lieut. F. B. Marsh, Capt. 1st V.B. Essex Regt.; Lieut. H. Bayley, Hon. Artillery Company of London; Lieut. J. F. Duncan, 2nd Lieut. Hon. Artillery Company of London; Lieut. D. G. Baillie; Lieut. C. O'B. Greenwell; Lieut. R. Carr, Captain 13th Middlesex V.R.C.; Lieut. A. A. C. Salfie, Captain 2nd V.B. Middlesex Regt.; Lieut. C. F. Nesham; Lieut. B. C. Townshend.

To be Hon. Vet.-Lieuts.:—Temp. Vet.-Lieut. W. S. Mulvey, Veterinary Officer; Temp. Vet.-Lieut. E. Morgan, Veterinary Officer.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg.-Major G. R. T. Phillips to be Surg.-Lieut.-Col.; Surg.-Capt. T. W. J. Allen, having resigned his appointment in Volunteers, ceases to belong to Army Medical Reserve.

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Dec. 15.]

SMALL SHOT HILL, North Camp, Aldershot, has been selected for the new pigeon post, to be established under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Allatt.

THE outstanding vouchers for the assessment of deferred pay and gratuities due to the estates of soldiers dying in South Africa are to be sent home with as little delay as possible.

It is stated that the War Office has completed the purchase of 15,000 to 18,000 acres additional ground on Kilworth Mountains in Ireland in connection with the military camp there for the purpose of an artillery range. It is intended also to erect barrack accommodation for a large number of artillery batteries, but the site has not yet been selected.

THE first contingent of the South African Constabulary, about 100 men, sails from the Royal Albert Docks at noon to-day in the *Idaho* for Cape Town. The selected men have thoroughly satisfied all tests. The second contingent, about 200 strong, is due to leave on the 31st inst. So far the recruiting has proved particularly satisfactory. Only a thousand men were asked for at present.

CASES having been brought to notice in which soldiers have been wrongly discharged, as for the benefit of the public service, after 18 years' service (with a view to pension) under paragraph 1,805, ix., of the Queen's Regulations, whereby they have been awarded higher pensions than the circumstances of their service and discharge merited, it has been officially notified that in future no discharges are to be carried out under this sub-paragraph which are covered by any other class of discharge, such, for instance, as inefficiency, or misconduct, or medical unfitness, or at own request.

THE ALEXANDER MEMORIAL PRIZE.—Owing probably to the pressure of work entailed on the officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps by the war in South Africa, no essays, competing for the prize of £50 and a gold medal, have been received within the limits of time required. The committee have, therefore, resolved to offer the same subject for the next competition, viz.:—"Injuries to joints and long bones caused by modern small-arm projectiles; their nature, diagnosis and treatment, with special reference to the appliances required and available on field service." Essays must reach the president of the committee on or before December 31, 1902, must bear a brief motto and be accompanied by a sealed envelope similarly superscribed, containing the name and address of the author. No essay should exceed about 20,000 words, exclusive of tables, which may be added in the form of appendices. The competition is limited to executive officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps on full pay, and professors and assistant professors at Netley are not eligible while so employed.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A.—The senior captain C would preside. The circumstances were exceptional. A certainly drops his seniority.

WEST AFRICA.—The appointments you name are in the gift of the Colonial Office.

SAPPER.—It is strictly in accordance with the terms of the Royal warrant.

CONSTANT READER.—An Englishman.

L.R.M.—The matter will come up for discussion shortly after the Christmas holidays. It is not being lost sight of.

SENIOR MAJOR.—Your agents would be best able to advise you.

SOMERSET.—Yes, the regiment still has the privilege. It is highly appreciated, too.

MARKER.—The officer in charge of the party should arrange.

J. P.—Your decision certainly would seem to be legal.

F. O. N.—(1 and 2) Field service; (3) Yes.

SENIOR MAJOR.—Correspondence is now going on on the subject.

J. H. COOLEY.—A private soldier is not allowed to wear a black band around his arm when on parade. An officer is allowed to do so.

BLACK LINE.—In memory of Sir John Moore. If the regiment was not present at the burial of that distinguished soldier, it certainly was under his command at the time of his death.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Kruger's Secret Service (Macqueen); The South African War, by Major S. L. Norris, R.E. (Murray); Madame Xmas No. (Essex Street, W.C.). Vanity Fair Album, 1900 (7, Essex Street, W.C.). Paul Jones, 2 vols. (Kegan Paul). Debreit, 1901 (Dean and Son). Hazell's Annual, 1901 (Hazell, Watson and Viney). The Guide to South Africa (Sampson Low). A Mule Driver at the Front (Chapman and Hall). The Story of the Uganda Protectorate (Horace Marshall). With Seven Generals in the Boer War (Skeffington). Live Stock Journal and Almanac, 1901 (Vinton and Co.). Advertisers' Guardian, 1901 (T. Dixon). Byon Biography Series: Lord Kitchener of Khartoum (H. J. Drave.)

Magazines for December:—National Review, Scribners, United Service, Monthly Review, Baily's, Strand, Wide World, Captain.

In addition to the patronage of the Queen, the movement inaugurated by the Guild of the Loyal Women of South Africa for the maintenance and preservation of the graves of soldiers who have fallen on the battlefields of South Africa has secured that of the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York.

THE Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company have always been famed for the artistic character of their designs, and the sword of honour which was presented by Cape Town to Lord Roberts worthily maintains the company's reputation. The hilt is of gold, with a finely-cut figure of Britannia on one side, and of Justice on the other; an initial letter "R" in enamel is introduced into the handle-guard; the bands and "shoe" of the scabbard are of tasteful repoussé work, showing the many decorations and honours that Lord Roberts wears. On the fine steel blade, amidst much ornamentation, the sentiment "Draw for God and thy Queen, Justice, and Truth."

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DEATHS.

GARRETT.—On the 9th inst., at Cairo, Lieut. Colonel Thomas Horsfall Heaton Garrett (late 16th Lancers), of Crakehall, Bedale, Yorks.

OAKLEY.—On the 11th inst., at Cwmcarvan Court, Monmouthshire, Richard Henry Oakley, second son of Thomas Oakley, of Lydart House, aged 81, J.P. and D.L. for Monmouthshire, Regimental Surgeon, Bengal Army, H.E.I.C.S. No flowers.

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The Baby.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 7.
Carpenters William L. Peain (Nov. 12), and Richard B. Lavers (Dec. 1), promoted to Chief Carpenters.

(From Friday evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 10.
Asst.-Paymrs. promoted to Paymr.—H. S. Hall (Oct. 26), C. H. Rodham (Nov. 29).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 12.
Asst.-Engrs. for temp. service promoted to Engr. on Permanent List, with seniority of Nov. 1.—George R. Byles, Henry O. Andrews, Hugh L. M. Ford.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 13.
Chaplain Rev. W. G. Litchfield, M.A., appointed Naval Instr. (Dec. 7).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 7.
Surgeons.—W. H. S. Stallkart to Alacrity (Dec. 7), H. T. Burniston to Duke of Wellington for Portsmouth Dockyard (Dec. 18).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 8.
Captain.—J. Ferris to Empress of India, reappointed on recommissioning (Dec. 8).
Commander.—A. W. Torlesse to Australia for Bognor Division of Coastguard, E. L. Lang to Collingwood for

Queenstown Division of Coastguard (Dec. 21), C. E. Hunter to Anson (undated).

Lieutenants.—P. Hewett to Duke of Wellington (as first) (Dec. 15), P. B. A. Cooper to Vivid for R.N. Barracks (Dec. 18), J. C. Humfrey to Pembroke for Dockyard Reserve (Dec. 21).

Staff-Engineer.—C. M.K. Norris to Vivid for Pearl, on paying off (Dec. 6).

Chief Engineer.—A. E. Cox to Pembroke for Scylla, on paying off (Dec. 6).

Engineers.—W. Joop to Vivid for Lively, J. F. Bushby to Vivid for Gipsy, D. J. Carruthers to Howe (Dec. 8).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 10.
Lieutenant R.N.R.—H. A. Edwards to Prince George for second period of twelve months (Dec. 14).
Sub-Lieutenant.—R. Ayles to Penguin (Dec. 10).

Engineer.—A. S. Crisp to Osborne (Dec. 10).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 11.
Capt. F. H. Henderson to Pembroke for Blenheim (Dec. 22).

Commander.—J. D. Daintree to Centurion, addl., for charge of Naval establishment at Leu-kung-tan (N. as Queen's Harbour Master) (Dec. 10).

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ADMIRALTY, Dec. 12.
Lieutenants.—G. de L. O. Johnson to Pembroke for Mallard, in command (Dec. 5); C. W. Unwin, R.N.R., to Excellent for one month's G. course (Jan. 2).
Sub-Lieutenant R.N.R.—G. W. Wellburn to Vernon (as acting) for short T. course (Jan. 2).
Midshipman.—R. S. Hewlett to Pembroke for Mallard (Dec. 5).
Fleet Engineer.—J. P. Thomas to Vernon for Torpedo Depot, Portsmouth Yard (Dec. 12).
Staff Engineer.—C. A. Moore to Mars (Dec. 12).
Chief Engineer.—G. Pascoe to Duke of Wellington for Brilliant (Dec. 12).
Staff Surgeon.—C. L. Nolan, M.B., to Blenheim (Jan. 1).
Surgeons.—H. W. W. Townsend, B.A., to Blenheim, E. T. Meagher to Briton, J. R. Muir, M.B., to Jupiter (Jan. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 13.
Commander.—C. G. S. Eeles to Indus, addl. assistant to staff-captain (Dec. 13).
Chaplain.—Rev. F. A. J. Gace, B.A., to Hood (Dec. 12).
Surgeons.—C. L. W. Bunton, M.B., to Forte; S. Cronen to Raven (Dec. 13).

The programme of movements of the transport *Britannic* is approximately as follows:—She will leave Sydney on the return journey Jan. 7; Melbourne, Jan. 12; Hobart, Jan. 16; Albany, Jan. 21; Aden, Feb. 6; Suez, Feb. 10; Port Said, Feb. 11; Malta, Feb. 14; Gibraltar, Feb. 17, and arrive at Southampton Feb. 21. Two days will be spent both at Melbourne and Hobart, and one at Aden.

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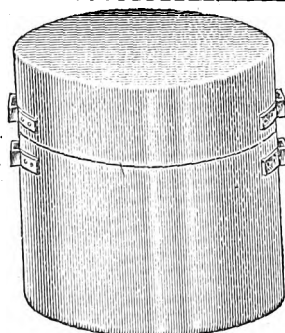
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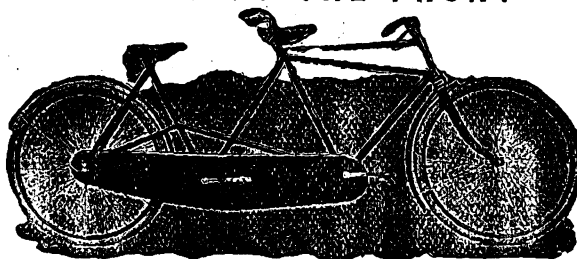
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GLADIATOR, cr. Capt. F. O. Pike.
GRIFFON, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. J. E. Gregory.
HALCYON, t.g.b. Com. A. A. G. Calthorpe.
HARDY, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. H. H. Smyth.
HEBE, t.g.b. Lieut.-Com. A. T. Taylor.
HORNET, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. R. G. D. Dewar.
HUSSAR, t.g.b. Lieut.-Com. A. H. Williamson.
ILLUSTRIOUS, b. Capt. F. Finnis.
INOGENE, d.v. Lieut.-Com. L. G. S. Hancock.
MELITA, sloop. Com. I. M. Fraser, D.S.O.
OCEAN, b. Capt. Hon. A. G. Curzon-Howe.
ORION, h.d.s. (Reserve, Malta).
ORWELL, t.b.d. Com. R. Huddleston.
PIONEER, cr. Com. H. E. Thomas.
PYRAMUS, cr. Com. J. M. de Robeck.
RAMILLIES, b. Capt. R. S. Lowry (Rear-Adml. Lord Charles Beresford, C.B.).
RENOUN, b. Capt. Hon. Hugh Tyrwhitt (Vice-Adml. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B.).
ROYAL OAK, b. Capt. W. H. B. Graham.
ROYAL SOVEREIGN. Capt. C. H. Adair.
SALAMANDER, t.g.b. Lieut.-Com. E. C. Villiers.
SANDFLY, t.g.b. (Reserve, Malta).
SCOUT, cr. Com. W. de Salis.
SKATE, t.b.d. (Reserve, Malta).
SPEEDY, t.g.b. Lieut.-Com. E. G. W. Davy.
SUNFISH, t.b.d. (Reserve, Malta).
SURPRISE, d.v. Com. F. W. F. Hervey.
THESEUS, cr. Capt. V. A. Tisdall.
VENUS, cr. Capt. H. M. T. Udor.
VICTORIOUS, b. Capt. C. H. Cross.
VINDICTIVE, cr. Capt. H. A. Warren.

CHANNEL SQUADRON.

ARROGANT, cr. Capt. A. W. E. Prothero.
DIADEM, cr. Capt. H. S. F. Niblett.
FURIOUS, cr. Capt. F. J. Foley.
HANNIBAL, b. Capt. F. W. Russell.
JUPITER, b. Capt. J. Durnford, C.B., D.S.O.
MAGNIFICENT, b. Capt. A. J. Horsley (Rear-Adml. Jenkins).
MAJESTIC, b. Capt. G. Le C. Egerton, C.B. (Vice-Adml. Sir H. H. Rawson, K.C.B.).
MARS, b. Capt. H. D. Barry.
NIobe, cr. Capt. J. Denison.
PACOLUS, cr. Capt. A. G. Tate.
PELORUS, cr. Capt. E. T. C. Tronbridge.
PRINCE GEORGE, b. Capt. R. A. J. Montgomerie, C.B.
REPULSE, b. Capt. S. H. N. Login.
RESOLUTION, b. Capt. W. Wilson.

NORTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

ALERT, sloop. Com. H. Saville.
BUZZARD, sloop. Com. L. F. G. Tippinge.
CHARYBDEIS, cr. Capt. G. A. Giffard.
COLUMBINE, y. Lieut.-Com. J. B. Sparks.
CRESCENT, cr. Capt. Hon. C. J. Colville, C.B. (Vice-Adml. Sir F. G. D. Bedford, K.C.B.).
INDEFATIGABLE, cr. Capt. F. L. Campbell.
PALLAS, cr. Capt. Hon. G. W. Stopford.
PROSERPINE, cr. Com. G. C. A. Marescaux.
PSYCHE, cr. Capt. F. R. Pelly.
QUAIL, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. E. H. Rymer.
ROCKET, t.b.d. (Reserve, Bermuda).
TRIDUNE, cr. Capt. R. S. Rolleston.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

BARRACOUTA, cr. Capt. H. Cotesworth.
DORIS, cr. Capt. R. C. Prothero (Rear-Adml. Sir E. H. Harris, K.C.M.G.).
DWARF, g.b. Lieut.-Com. H. F. Shakespear.
FORTE, cr. Capt. R. C. Sparkes.
MAGIENNE, cr. Capt. W. B. Fisher.
MAGPIE, g.b. Lieut.-Com. J. K. Laird.
PARTRIDGE, g.b. Lieut.-Com. E. La T. Leatham.
RACON, cr. Capt. J. E. Bearcroft.
SYBILLE, cr. Com. A. E. A. Grant.
TARTAR, cr. Capt. H. P. Williams.
THEFT, cr. Com. R. H. Travers.
THRUSH, g.b. Capt. W. S. Keeres.
WIDGEON, g.b. Lieut.-Com. W. H. d'Oyly.
Lieut.-Com. W. Forbes.

CHINA.

AIACRITY, d.v. Com. C. G. F. M. Craddock.
ALGIRINE, sloop. Capt. E. D. Hunt.
ARETHUSA, cr. Capt. J. Startin.
ARGONAUT, cr. Capt. G. H. Cherry.
ASTREA, cr. Capt. A. W. Paget, C.M.G.
AURORA, cr. Capt. E. H. Bayly.
BANFLEUR, b. Capt. J. S. Warrender (Rear-Adml. Bruce).
BOAVENTURE, cr. Capt. C. J. G. Sawle.
BRAMBLE, g.b. Lieut.-Com. F. M. Leake.
BRISK, cr. Com. Sir R. B. S. Wrey, Bart.
BRITOMART, g.b. Lieut.-Com. P. Walter.
CENTURION, b. Capt. J. R. Jellicoe (Vice-Adml. Sir E. H. Seymour, K.C.B.).
DAPHNE, sloop. Com. C. W. Wainington-Ingram.
LIDO, cr. Capt. F. E. Tillard.
ENDYMION, cr. Capt. G. A. Callaghan.
ESK, g.b. Lieut.-Com. W. F. Blunt.
FAME, t.b.d. Lt.-Com. C. P. Beatty-Pownall.
GLOST, b. Capt. S. F. Ingfield.
GLIATH, b. Capt. L. E. Wintz.
HANDY, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. G. H. H. Holden.
HART, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. J. G. Armstrong.
HERMIONE, cr. Capt. R. S. D. Cummings.
ISIS, cr. Capt. G. M. Henderson.
JANUS, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. R. G. Corbett.
JINNET, g.b. Com. W. W. Smythe.
LIZARD, g.b. Lieut.-Com. J. C. Watson.
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PHOENIX, sloop. Com. R. G. Fraser.
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PIQUE, cr. Capt. H. C. Reynolds.
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PROTECTOR, g.b. Com. W. R. Creswell, C.M.G.
REDPOLE, g.b. Lieut.-Com. C. F. Corbett.
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ROSARIO, sloop. Com. C. A. W. Hamilton.
SANDPIPER, t.g.b. Lieut.-Com. H. C. Carr.
SNIPE, t.g.b. Lieut.-Com. A. H. Oldham.
SWIFT, g.b. (Reserve, Hong Kong).
TERRIBLE, cr. Capt. Percy Scott, C.B.
UNDAUNTED, cr. Capt. A. C. Clarke.
WALLAROO, cr. Capt. F. C. M. Noel.
WHITING, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. C. Mackenzie.
WIVERN, h.d.s. (Reserve, Hong Kong).
WOODCOCK, t.g.b. Lieut.-Com. H. D. E. Watson.
WOODLARK, t.g.b. Lieut.-Com. H. E. Hillman.

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CONDOR, sloop. Com. C. Schlater.
ICARUS, sloop. Com. G. F. S. Knowling.
PHAETON, cr. Capt. E. J. Fleet.
SPARROWHAWK, t.b.d. (Reserve, Esquimaux).
VIRAGO, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. G. T. F. Pike.
WARSPITE, cr. Capt. C. B. Keppel, C.B., D.S.O. (Rear-Adml. A. K. Bickford, C.M.G.).

EAST INDIES.

ASSAYE, t.g.b. Lieut.-Com. O. U. Coates.
COSSACK, cr. Com. M. G. Cartwright.
HIGHFLYER, cr. Capt. F. E. Brock (Rear-Adml. Bosanquet).
PIGEON, g.b. Lieut.-Com. O. V. de Satge.
PLASSY, t.g.b. (Reserve, Bombay).
POMONE, cr. Capt. E. A. Simos.
REDBREAST, g.b. Lieut.-Com. M. R. Hill.
SPHINX, s. Com. H. A. Phillips.

AUSTRALIA.

ARCHER, cr. Com. J. P. Rolleston.
BOOMERANG, t.g.b. Lieut.-Com. E. M. Hale.
KARRAKATTA, t.g.b. Lieut.-Com. G. E. Corbett.
MILDURA, cr. Capt. C. E. Kingsmill.
PORPOISE, cr. Com. A. H. D. Ravenhill.
PYLADIS, cr. Com. R. G. O. Tupper.
RINGAROOMA, cr. Capt. F. St. G. Rich.
RINGDOVE, g.b. Lieut.-Com. R. F. Ayscough.
ROYAL ARTHUR, cr. Capt. C. G. Dicken (Rear-Adml. Beaumont).
TAURANGA, cr. Capt. F. Hoskyns, C.M.G., M.V.O.
TORCH, sloop. Com. N. G. MacAlister.

PARTICULAR SERVICE.

ALBACORE, g.b. Lieut.-Com. W. J. W. Steward Ireland
BELLONA, cr. Com. C. H. Dare Fishery duties, Iceland
COCKATRICE, g.b. Com. H. N. Rolfe Mediterranean
HEARTY, cr. Com. W. Story North Sea
JACKAL, cr. Lieut.-Com. J. C. Tancred Coast of Scotland
JASON, t.g.b. Lieut.-Com. H. H. Bruce
RAVEN, g.b. Com. E. J. Bain Channel Islands
SCILLA, cr. Capt. A. A. C. Galloway
TYNE, cr. Com. K. Wade
VULCAN, cr. Capt. H. B. Jackson Mediterranean
WYE, cr. Staff-Com. C. R. H. Robinson.

COASTGUARD AND PORTGUARD.

ALARM, t.g.b. Lieut.-Com. H. Powley tender to Galatea
ALEXANDRA, b. Capt. F. W. Fisher (Rear-Adml. Sir G. H. U. Noel, K.C.M.G.) Portland
AUSTRALIA, cr. Capt. G. Neville Southampton Water
BENBOW, b. Capt. E. Humpage Greenock
CAMPERDOWN, b. Capt. A. C. Corry Lough Swilly
CIRCE, t.g.b. Lieut.-Com. G. S. Carr, C.M.G. tender to Severn
COLLINGWOOD, b. Capt. L. C. Stuart Bantry
COLOSSUS, b. Capt. J. E. C. Goodrich Holyhead
DEVASTATION, b. Capt. F. G. Kirby Gibraltar
GALATEA, cr. Capt. R. D. B. Bruce Hull
HOTSUP, cr. Com. F. A. Garforth Bermuda
HOWE, b. Capt. H. L. Fleet (Rear-Adml. A. P. M. Lake) Queenstown
LEDA, t.g.b. Lieut.-Com. V. Mand tender to Australia
LEOPARD, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. H. M. Hunter tender to Nile
LEVEN, t.b.d. Com. P. A. J. Lloyd tender to Nile
LOCUST, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. S. H. Radcliffe tender to Nile
MELAMPUS, cr. Capt. R. N. Gresley Kingstown
NILE, b. Capt. G. C. Langley Devonport
ONYX, t.g.b. Lieut.-Com. G. Oliver tender to Severn
OPOSSUM, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. W. A. Barkley tender to Nile
PANTHER, t.b.d. Com. A. P. James tender to Nile
RENDAR, t.g.b. Lieut.-Com. W. H. Eyre tender to Colossus
RODNEY, b. Capt. R. W. White Queensferry
RUPERT, b. Com. A. B. G. Grenfell Alexandria
SANS PAREIL, b. Capt. H. C. Bigge Sheerness
SEVERN, cr. Lieut.-Com. W. L. H. Browne Harwich
SHELDRAKE, t.g.b. Lieut.-Com. C. Lambert tender to Rodney
SKIPJACK, t.g.b. Lieut.-Com. C. Lambert tender to Melampus
SPANKER, t.g.b. Lieut.-Com. H. Worthington
SPEEDWELL, t.g.b. Lieut.-Com. J. W. Pochin tender to Alexandria
THRASHER, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. H. F. Cayley tender to Nile
THUNDERER, b. Capt. J. E. Blaxland Pembroke Dock
TRAFALGAR, b. Capt. G. A. Primrose Portsmouth

SOUTH-EAST COAST OF AMERICA.

BASILISK, sloop. Com. Dodgson.
FLORA, cr. Commodore R. L. Groom.
NYMPHE, sloop. Com. H. J. D. Laxton (to relieve Swallow).
SAPHO, cr. Capt. C. Burney.
SWALLOW, sloop. Com. E. F. Ingfield.

TRAINING SERVICE.

AGINCOURT, cr. Com. D. St. A. Wake tender to Boscawen
ALBATROSS, cr. Lieut.-Com. P. J. Stopford.
ANTELOPE, t.g.b. Com. O. A. Stokes Portsmouth (B.N.R.)
ARIEL, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. J. P. Irven tender to Pembroke
AVON, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. M. M. Lockhart
BITTERN, t.g.b. Lieut.-Com. E. S. Carey, tender to Pembroke
BLACK PRINCE, cr. Com. W. J. Egan Queenstown (boys)
BOSCAWEN, cr. Capt. T. H. M. Jerran Portland (boys)
BRITANNIA, cr. Capt. M. P. O'Callaghan Dartmouth (cadets)
BRITON, cr. Lieut.-Com. A. Spearman Inverness (B.N.R.)
CALDONIA, cr. Com. J. G. Hewitt Queensferry (boys)
CALLIOPE, cr. Capt. E. D. St. A. Ommanney tender to Northampton
CAMBRIDGE, cr. Capt. C. R. Arbuthnot Devonport (gunnery ship)
CHAMOIS, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. tender to Victory
CHEERFUL, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. tender to Pembroke
CLYDE, cr. Com. J. P. Montgomery Aberdeen (B.N.R.)
CONQUEROR, b. Com. H. Lyon tender to Cambridge
CLEOPATRA, cr. Com. L. G. Tufnell tender to Northampton
CRUISER, sloop. Com. L. G. Tufnell Mediterranean
CURLW, g.v. Lieut.-Com. R. A. Norton, tender to Cambridge
CYNTHIA, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. B. C. Barber Bristol (B.N.R.)
DEDALUS, cr. Capt. F. T. Hamilton Devonport (torpedo school)
DEFIANCE, cr. Capt. F. T. Hamilton Devonport (torpedo school)

DOLPHIN, s. Lieut.-Com. J. Luce tender to Boscawen
DURHAM, cr. Lieut.-Com. R. H. Curtis Leith (B.N.R.)
EAGLE, cr. Com. C. E. Gladstone Liverpool (B.N.R.)
EDINBURGH, b. Com. Hon. F. C. B. Addington tender to Wiltshire
EXCELLENT, g.b. Capt. W. H. May (gunnery school) Wiltshire
FAWN, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. R. W. Dalgety tender to Victory
FLIRT, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. M. H. Hodges tender to Victory
FLYING FISH, t.b.d. Com. Morgan-Singer tender to Victory
GANGES, cr. Com. W. V. Anson Harwich (boys)
GLEAMER, t.g.b. Com. F. H. Peyton Gravesend (B.N.R.)
HERO, b. Com. F. A. R. Bowles tender to Excellent
HYACINTH, cr. Capt. R. K. McAlpine
IMPREGNABLE, cr. Capt. A. C. Bromley Devonport (boys)
JASEUR, t.g.b. Com. W. Carey (T.) tender to Vernon
JURCO, cr. Capt. H. P. Routh Training Squad.
KESTREL, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. L. L. Dundas tender to Victory
KITE, g.b. Lieut.-Com. S. R. Drury-Lowe tender to Excellent
LANDRAIL, g.v. Lieut.-Com. C. H. Morgan tender to Wiltshire
LIBERTY, brig. Lieut.-Com. L. Mansergh tender to Victory
LIGHTNING, t.b.d. Com. J. de M. Hutchison Devonport (boys)
LION, cr. Lieut.-Com. J. Webber tender to Victory
MAGNET, cr. Lieut.-Com. S. M. Agnew tender to St. Vincent
MARTIN, brig. Com. C. G. May Southampton (B.N.R.)
MEDEA, cr. Com. H. Freedy North Shields (B.N.R.)
MEDUSA, cr. Com. F. W. Dean tender to Pembroke
MERMAID, t.b.d. Capt. C. H. Cochran Training Squad.
MINERVA, cr. Com. E. G. Barton tender to Boscawen
MINOTAUR, cr. Lieut.-Com. H. H. D. Tothill tender to In-
NAUTILUS, brig. (Reserve, Hong Kong).
NORTHAMPTON, cr. Capt. W. G. White Recruiting service
PETEREL, t.b.d. Com. T. D. W. Napier tender to Victory
PILOT, brig. Lieut.-Com. W. Alderson tender to Impre-
PRESIDENT, cr. Com. A. C. Woods West India Dock (B.N.R.)
RACER, sloop. Com. M. S. Beatty tender to Britannia
ST. GEORGE, cr. Commodore A. L. Winsloe Training Squad
ST. VINCENT, cr. Com. C. F. Thursby Portsmouth (boys)
SEAFOWER, brig. Lieut.-Com. C. C. Horne, tender to Boscawen
SEAL, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. V. G. Gurner tender to Vind
UNICORN, cr. Lieut.-Com. E. L. Austen Dundee (B.N.R.)
VERNON, cr. Capt. C. G. Robinson Portsmouth (torpedo school)

YACHTS.

ALBERTA Staff-Capt. G. A. Broad tender to Victoria
ELFIN Staff-Com. J. E. Tully tender to Victoria
(Temporarily relieved by STARFISH, t.b.d.)
ENCHANTRESS Staff-Capt. H. E. Wood Portsmouth
FIRE QUEEN Staff-Capt. T. Hawkins Smith tender to
OSBORNE Capt. C. Windham Portsmouth
VICTORIA AND ALB. Rear-Adml. Sir J. R. T. Fullerton, C.B.
BERT K.C.V.O.
VIVID Capt. Sir B. Poore, Bart. (Adml. Lord T.C.
M. D. Scott, K.C.B.).
WILDFIRE Capt. C. Campbell, C.B., D.S.O. (Admiral Sir
W. B. Kennedy, K.C.B.).

SURVEYING SERVICE.

DART Com. C. E. Monro Australia
BERGIA Com. C. H. Simpson Pacific
PENGUIN Capt. J. W. Combe Australia
RAMBLER Com. H. E. F. Cust West Indies
RESEARCH Capt. A. M. Field West Coast of England
SEAHORSE Staff-Com. G. S. Keigwin Home waters
TRITON Capt. G. E. Richards Home waters
WATERWITCH Lieut.-Com. W. O. Lyne China

HARBOUR SERVICE AND DEPOT SHIPS.

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ALGERS Capt. G. L. Atkinson, A.D.C. (Rear-Adml. C. Holland) Chatham (Midway Reserve)
ASIA Capt. A. C. Parr (Rear-Adml. Aldrich) Portsmouth Reserves
DUKE OF WELLING- } Capt. W. de V. Hamilton Depot ship,
TON } Portsmouth
STAG, t.b.d. Lieut.-Com. G. de L. O. Johnson tender to
STAR, t.b.d. Com. B. S. Evans tender to Victory
SYLVIA, t.b.d. Com. W. Bowden-Smith tender to Victory
HIBERNIA Com. Keppel Wade (Rear-Adml. Watson) Malta Reserve
HUMBER Com. H. J. Davison China
INDUS Capt. W. Marnack (Rear-Adml. T. S. Jackson) Devonport Reserve
LIFFEY Staff-Com. P. H. Wright Bombay Reserve
MAGDALA Capt. T. Y. Greet Cape of Good Hope
MONARCH, b. Capt. H. B. Bayly, C.B. Cape of Good Hope
NORTHUMBERLAND, cr. Com. C. E. Tower Depot ship, Chatham
PEMBROKE Capt. A. MacLeod Chatham (Malaya Reserve)
TAMAR Comdr. F. Powell, C.B. Hong Kong
TERROR Capt. T. MacGill, C.B. Bermuda
URGENT Comdr. E. H. M. Davis, C.M.G. Jamaica
VICTORY Capt. E. F. Jones (Admiral Sir C. F. Holdan, K.C.B.).

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ARTILLERY Col. W. G. Tucker, C.B. Eastern
LIGHT INFANTRY Col. H. St. G. Schomberg, C.B. Chatham
Col. B. Kiroff Gourock
Col. F. Baldwin Plymouth
Col. A. B. Crosbie, A.D.C. Wiltshire

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Educational.

Lieut.-Col. J. L. NEEDHAM,
P.S.C.

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MR. H. G. SMITH, 14,517 Marks.
These were the only two candidates
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Mr. Leslie made 4,384 marks more than
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MILITIA COMPETITIVE.

SEPTEMBER, 1900.

NEW REGULATIONS.

SECOND ARTILLERY— Marks.
J. Coldwell-Horsfall 16,790

SIXTH INFANTRY—
A. V. P. Marten 16,153

Place.	Name.	Marks.
14th (Infantry)	B. G. A. Townshend	15,109
21st (Infantry)	*F. O. Koebel.....	14,105
22nd (Infantry)	C. F. F. Campbell ...	13,893

* Military subjects only.

SANDHURST, JULY, 1900.

Infantry	B. P. Wedd	5,862
Infantry	L. Aylmer	5,851
Infantry	K. O. Goldie	5,653
University.....	H. S. Winthrop	—

THORNHAM, WILBURY ROAD, HOVE.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE.

Colonel Russell, Clavinia, Weymouth.

SEPTEMBER, 1900.
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SEPTEMBER, 1900.

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ARMY



NAVY

JOURNAL OF THE
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FORCES.

No. 2135.—Vol. XLI.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1900.

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THE ENEMY IN CAPE COLONY.

THE disquieting news that the Orange River had been successfully crossed by the Boers at two points widely apart was received from Lord Kitchener on Thursday. One point of passage lay at Rhenoster Hoek, to the west of Odendalstroom, the other in the vicinity of Sand Drift, to the west of Philipolis and the railway, from which district we suggested last week that such an attempt was not improbable. The eastern commando, numbering from 500 to 800, after gaining the south bank at Rhenoster and skirting Venterstadt, was moving towards Steynsburg on Tuesday, closely followed by mounted troops. The western commando, of which the strength has not been stated, was apparently making for the Colesberg district, and was also being pursued. Lord Kitchener had besides despatched a considerable body of mounted men with the object, if possible, of surrounding the raiding bands, and a mixed force of 1,000 men was reported from Cape Town to have been sent north to co-operate. The want of a sufficient force of trained mounted troops is much felt in the Colony, and the situation is considered grave.

The Queen, most opportunely, and with a deep realisation of the needs of her Army, in conveying to the Auxiliary Forces and the Colonial troops her grateful appreciation of their signal services during the past year in South Africa and elsewhere, has spoken, and informed them that she relies on those still abroad to continue to use their best efforts in aid of her Regular Army, trusting that the day may not be far distant

when she may welcome their return home. This expression of her Majesty's reliance on her subjects, coupled with the decision to postpone the projected public thanksgiving on Lord Roberts' return as being somewhat premature, must remind the nation that serious work still remains to be done in the field, and that the resources of the Regular Army are insufficient at the present time to replace the Auxiliary Forces if withdrawn from active service. The Army under Lord Kitchener's command now numbers some 210,000 men, having recently been somewhat hastily reduced and appreciably weakened by the withdrawal of a considerable part of the Canadian and Australian contingents, as well as Lumsden's Horse, the City Imperial Volunteers, and some local corps, all of whom rendered most admirable and indispensable service during Lord Roberts' and Sir Redvers Buller's great forward movements. Of the field force now in South Africa, no less than 67,400 consisted, on the 7th inst., of Auxiliary and Colonial troops, according to a tabular statement issued by the War Office. Unfortunately, and very possibly as a consequence, a decided increase in the enemy's activity, culminating in the invasion of Cape Colony, has synchronised with the reduction of the field army. The difficulty of the task committed to Lord Kitchener has thus been augmented, and until he has been furnished with such additions to his mounted force as he may require we shall not expect to hear of much real progress being made. Surveying the entire theatre of war, and accepting the statement that the guerilla forces of the enemy number approximately from 12,000 to 15,000 men, it is no exaggeration to say that from 40,000 to 50,000 mounted riflemen, with a very large reserve of seasoned horses, will not be too much for their effectual and final suppression, leaving the dismounted troops and heavy field artillery to hold the fortified strategic points and the lines of communication.

De Wet, as the world knows, has again escaped, and this time by an act of conspicuous daring in charging with part of his force—according to the received accounts—through the British cordon near Thaba N'chu. By the splendid exertions of General C. Knox and his pursuing columns, De Wet himself was headed off and driven north from Orange River, but his bold scheme for the invasion of Cape Colony has nevertheless, as we have noticed above, succeeded in part, through his adroitness in dividing his force when hotly pursued near Rouxville, and leaving one part in the south while he escaped north with the remainder. By this skilful strategical move, which savours much of stratagem so dear to the Boers, he drew the bulk of the pursuers after himself, and uncovered the approaches to the Orange River for his lieutenant's advance.

Whether it be correct to call the affair at Nooitgedacht in the Megaliesberg on the 13th inst. a disaster or not may be a moot point. It certainly was a reverse, and a serious one,

although redeemed to some extent by the heroic valour of the troops. In disasters, reverses, and surprises during the war many thousands of our men have been captured, their arms and unexpended ammunition being appropriated and used against us by the enemy. As concerns General Clements' defeat we have now sufficient data for criticism, and it would appear to rank amongst the most unfortunate, to use a mild word, that we have suffered. The key of his position, which also commanded his camps, was insufficiently fortified, if at all. The four companies of the 2nd Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers who held it were posted, according to a telegram from the *Standard's* correspondent, dated the 14th inst., in the centre of a depression, which reminds one of the cup-shaped depression in which our men were caught on Majuba Hill. This post was occupied by about 600 men, and Delarey was known to have a superior force close at hand, but it was not known that by a forced night march some 3,000 more had come from Warmbaths, and were upon the ground ready to commence an assault at dawn. General Broadwood, only seven miles off, was apparently out of touch and rendered no assistance. Despite the inequality in numbers and the failure to reinforce it when first assaulted, the post on the hill might have held its own until reinforcements arrived had there been an adequate reserve of ammunition. As it was, an engagement lasting only three hours sufficed to exhaust the supply, leaving the men on the hill defenceless, and the camps of General Clements and Colonel Legge on the lower ground untenable. The operation, so far as the Boers are concerned, was a signal success, and we must admit that both in strategy and tactics we were out-generalled. Lord Kitchener is credited with a new plan for the subjugation of the guerilla bands. We have no doubt that he, as an Engineer officer, will direct the effective fortifying of all posts held on lines of communication; also that ample supplies of ammunition and food be laid in, and that water-sources, covered by the fire of the posts, be secured within reach of the garrisons.

Notwithstanding recent untoward events, we would not convey the impression that we are losing ground. The growing activity of the enemy is largely due to the desperate straits in which they find themselves through want of necessities, food and clothing. Their ammunition supplies are running short; their waste in horseflesh is very great; and their actual losses in killed and wounded in all the recent engagements, and notably at Vryheid and Thaba N'Chu, have largely exceeded those of the British. To render success more probable and profitable their commanders now act more in concert and in concentrated bodies, paying less attention to small affairs such as raids on the lines of railway, which, as a consequence, are left more open for both military and civil traffic. There are still two chief requirements, namely, ample reinforcements at the front and unlimited patience at home.

TRAINING OFFICERS.

THERE has been a recrudescence of adverse criticism of our officers since the affair of Nooitgedacht. It was a bad business, no doubt, but it is scarcely fair to condemn a whole class for more or less isolated incidents, and the blame for the surprise on the Megaliesberg may yet be fixed upon individual shortcomings. The chief point to consider is not the right apportionment of blame, but the remedy, if such there be, for failings, whether of character or training, that have made such misadventures possible. Are British officers really more prone than other military men would be to be hoodwinked and out-maneuvred by our "slim" enemy? Have they really less professional knowledge, less aptitude for leadership, than their Continental comrades? Would the carefully-instructed German or Frenchman have fallen into such errors as the rash attacks of Stormberg or Magersfontein? Would they have escaped the ambushade at Sanna's Post, or avoided the surrenders at Nicholson's Nek, Reddersberg, Lindley, and so forth? It may be so, and yet this is all pure assumption. No officer in either Army has (except the French in Tonkin) heard a shot fired in anger for the last thirty years; none have had the smallest experience against modern weapons and appliances of war, long-range arms of precision, smokeless powder, and the immeasurable advantages conferred thereby on the defence. We may go further and remark that, however highly instructed—and it is a favourite doctrine that they are as highly trained as our officers are the reverse—they still, both French and German, steadfastly refuse to accept any of the lessons that, to us, seem so plainly written on the wall by the finger of dread experience. The Kaiser at the late manoeuvres is known to have expressed his conviction that old methods of attack—frontal, in dense columns moving across the open against an enemy strongly posted—will still be preserved in the German system of warfare. Precisely the same opinion is held in France, where senior generals have also shown at manoeuvres that they are resolved to adhere to obsolete forms despite significant warnings of the inevitable consequences. Can it be contended that these officers are one whit superior to ours? Does not the epithet "stupid" fit these pert self-complacent theorists who refuse to be taught by practical tests? It is a fair inference that they would not have been conspicuously successful against Boer tactics. Reverse, possibly without the set-off of numerous often unheeded successes, might have been encountered; for there have been many occasions on which very brilliant feats of arms have been performed—take the latest, Colonel Gawne's defence of Vryheid—which have been most inadequately acknowledged.

Let it be granted, however, that the peace training of our officers is not all that could be desired; the need for some change, some reform, in this direction cannot be gainsaid. No doubt training has been too stiff and wooden; there has been too great love for mere parade movements and ordinary barrack drill. At this very moment the halting wits of the authorities can think of no better improvement than to introduce a new manual and platoon, as though the mechanical handling of a rifle was of the slightest importance compared to marksmanship. The training that lacks is in the development of the higher qualities of leadership; familiarity with broken ground and the best methods of moving men over it or of holding it; the uses of cover; enlarged views as to reconnaissances, scouting and

outpost duty, the whole aimed at raising the mental calibre and encouraging more thoughtful application of the principles of command, as exercised in direction and control. Book lore, the careful study and assimilation of precedents will, of course, greatly help, but theoretical instruction can never be all-sufficing. Self-reliance and the willing acceptance of responsibility are only learnt by actual opportunity, and they must have been gained to no mean extent already by large numbers of our officers. Whether the advantages of field service, almost unintermittent and constantly varied, have produced quite the right troop leader remains to be proved. It is contended that the most promising raw material is not invariably chosen for working up into commanding and other senior officers. Selection, so-called, is often condemned as a failure on the grounds that it has not as yet secured the advancement of the fittest. This is a wide and pregnant question which must be left for later discussion.

Army Notes.

Among the "lessons of the war"—many and various are they, and war is a stern master—is one which has been rubbed in by many "regrettable incidents" to permit it to be forgotten, and it is not one quite to our taste. The bayonet has lost its power in the face of the rifle. When Sir George Cathcart in his gallant but unfortunate attempt to affect a diversion of the great column of Russians on the right of the British infantry found that the enemy had cut him off from the plateau, and was told that the men were short of ammunition, he asked scornfully, "Have they not got their bayonets?" Even in this Boer war we have read over and over again of the dismay and flight of the burghers when they were charged with the cold steel, but it would seem as if the want of cartridges is now sufficient justification for the surrender of compact detachments of famous regiments, officers and all. However, without precise information on the exact nature of the situation we accept as a positive fact that there was no alternative open to Clements' men at Megaliesberg. There will be, no doubt, inquiry and decision on the point by-and-by. Lord Kitchener's report is not liberal in details, but it looks as if he thought Broadwood's force, only seven miles away, might have had a look in with good results. Anyway, the enemy captured a body of British infantry, whom they released presently, retaining only the officers as prisoners. But the disaster to the serviceable cavalry force called Brabant's Horse, near Zastron, is an incident of a different character. Surely these horsemen were not out of "eyes?" They were not "surrounded" by the Boers, we presume, and they could at all events have ridden away from the enemy.

The South African Hospitals Commission hope to be in a position to present their report early in the New Year. So Mr. Balfour stated in the House on Monday, in reply to a question put to him by Sir Walter Foster. Lord Justice Romer, who is, of course, mainly responsible for the report, has, we understand, been delayed in dealing with it by his judicial duties. Although away absent in South Africa all through the Long Vacation, he went back to his duties at the Law Courts immediately on his return, without, as he might well have done, claiming any holiday after his labours. The preparation of the report would, in any case, be a lengthy business, for the ground that has to be gone over is most extensive. Without anticipating the conclusions arrived at by the Commission, it is worth noting that the heavy mortality from dysentery and enteric still continues among the soldiers at the front, though no one now complains that the hospital accommodation is insufficient. Sir Walter Foster, who at the commencement of the war offered to go out in an unpaid capacity to superintend the sanitary arrangements, has been urging the formation of a sanitary corps for service in future campaigns.

There certainly seems something to say for the proposal, though it did not meet with a very favourable reception. Meanwhile, we may console ourselves with the reflection that however defective the hospital services may have been at the commencement of the war they were not worse than that supplied to the United States troops in the Cuban campaign. Mr. Black Atkins, one of the few English correspondents who went through that campaign, supplies a luminous picture of what took place in his book entitled "The War in Cuba." "The doctors," he writes, "worked day and night for a few days almost without food or sleep. Their devotion was simply admirable. But there were not nearly enough tents, cots, medicines, doctors, nurses, or carriers. Everything was insufficient. I have never seen anything more pitiable than the spectacle of wounded men lying all night without a tent covering over them on the muddy ground and in the soaking dew. Night on a hospital ground was a time of horror. There was moaning everywhere, and one night I remember two men calling all night for someone to kill them. . . . The men were supplied (at best) with the tiny dog or shelter tents which are not properly rain-proof." Later on he tells of men who had been crying out deliriously, wandering about the field at night gibbering. Some of Mr. Burdett Coutts's charges sounded almost like a paraphrase of this.

As one result of the Royal Commission on the finances of India, over which Lord Welby presided, it has become evident to Her Majesty's Government that something ought to be done to relieve India of a part of the burden now borne under the head of military expenditure. Those who know the situation best, men like the late Sir George Chesney, Sir Henry Brackenbury, and Sir Edwin Collen, soldiers who have filled the position of military member of Council, and have been able to hold the balance evenly, have long said that concessions would have to be made; but there has always been this difficulty hitherto—no one knew exactly to what extent the Home Government should go. When the report of Lord Welby's Commission appeared, it became clear there must be some concessions on the part of the home exchequer, as it was plainly indicated that India was paying too much. From all we can gather, matters may now be said to have been readjusted on what must be regarded as broad and practical lines and the recommendation of Lord Welby and his colleagues has been accepted in a proper spirit by both sides. The recommendation was that the charges against India should be reduced to the extent of £250,000 sterling yearly, which is about the amount of relief that the Indian financial authorities have all along pleaded for. There is no denying that of late years there has been a marked change in the attitude adopted with regard to India among all classes in this country. Nowhere has that change been more evident than in the Imperial Parliament, where statesmen of all shades of political opinion have been brought to recognise how great a part India plays in the British Empire, and how necessary it is that the local army should be maintained in the highest state of discipline and efficiency. The concession in favour of the Indian taxpayer to which we refer is the outcome of this altered state of feeling. The Indian Government has had to bear many disappointments in the past, but it may be reasonably supposed that a commission presided over by an authority of Lord Welby's high standing would not have issued such a report it did unless it had been felt that the case of the Indian taxpayer had been proved to the hilt. Lord Welby who was so long associated with the Treasury in Downing Street, would never have yielded to any readjustment of terms unless the arguments adduced in favour of such a proceeding were overwhelming, as they undoubtedly are.

The present war cuts two ways, in a recruiting sense. It rouses martial enthusiasm and sends into the ranks of the Army many a sturdy young fellow who, under other circumstances, would stick to his workshop or office. Yet the many other openings afforded for active service have necessarily produced an effect on recruiting, and the returns for the year promise to

be satisfactory—very satisfactory indeed, in fact, if figures stand for anything. The year is not ended yet, but the particulars received to the end of last month enable us to form a pretty fair estimate as to what the general outcome of the year's work will be. There is every reason to believe that it will be a record one, the best since the introduction of short service. There never was a time when the popularity of the mounted arms stood so high as it does at present. Not only the cavalry has derived benefit, but the Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery and other mounted corps have had a larger influx of more desirable men; indeed, the standards of respectability, height, weight, and chest measurement, all have been maintained for these branches. The figures of the London Recruiting District tell their own tale. In 1897 there were passed into the Service through this channel for the Army only 6,515; for the Militia, 4,965—total, 11,480; in 1898, 6,824 and 5,276 respectively—total, 12,100; in 1899, 7,106 and 4,568 respectively—total, 11,674. During eleven months of this year, from January 1 to November 30, the numbers were—Army, 9,410; Militia, 5,896—total, 15,306; the eleven months' working showing an increase of 3,632 over the twelve months of 1899. Favourable as that year's return was, we find, so far as can be gathered, the same excellent spirit has pervaded the provinces also.

In 1899 the Inspector-General of Recruiting was able to point to a return of 42,700 men who had accepted service in the Regular Army, as compared with 38,418 in 1898, 33,722 in 1897, and 27,809 in 1896. This year, it is reasonable to suppose, the number will rise to upwards of 44,000. It is quite impossible to deal with figures in any critical sense until the complete returns are before us, and it may be as well for the taxpayer not to be carried away by any seeming tendency in the direction of an increased popularity of the Army. Full allowance must of course be made for a period which has been so exceptional and has produced such a praiseworthy outburst of patriotism everywhere. Major-General Borrett in his report on last year's recruiting, said:—"The war in South Africa largely contributed to the material improvement which set in during the early months of the year; thus the year has closed as the best since the introduction of the short service system. Not only did more recruits present themselves for enlistment, but they were of decidedly better physique. While recruiting was in an unsatisfactory condition, the percentage of recruits taken under standard had been very high, but in the last quarter of the year it fell materially." This bears out our view that the increased popularity is attributable to the war in South Africa. This being so, it would be in the highest degree reprehensible if advantage were not taken of these better returns to delay the measures required to improve the Army and increase its attractions.

In the course of his resumed lecture on "Army Organisation" before the Aldershot Military Society, on Monday, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Daniell, D.A.A.G., drew attention to a fact which the critics of the War Office—owing to want of knowledge, of course—entirely ignore. Yet it is all important as bearing upon the vexed question of the efficiency of that department. It has been laid down by Government after Government ever since 1870, as Colonel Daniell showed, that, in case of war, the largest force this country would be required to put into the field would be two Army corps—each about 25,000 men. Our organisation has been based on that supposition, and all our military arrangements for years past have been made accordingly. Before the war in South Africa had been long in progress it became evident that at least four Army corps would be required to bring the operations to a successful issue, so formidable were the positions held by the enemy, so extensive was the field of operations, and so difficult to keep open were the lines of communication. Not 50,000 but 200,000 men were really needed. Within a few weeks of the orders for augmentation being promulgated, not only were the men forthcoming, but little or no difficulty arose with regard to transport and supplies. The strain on all at headquarters was enormous. It was borne, however, with patriotism and reso-

lution. It is wrong to say, as some do, that the War Office has broken down completely during the war. There have been no indications of failure. The nation muddled into the Boer war, and disaster followed, but it has yet to be proved that the real responsibility for these disasters rested with those in military authority at home. Successive Governments ought to have foreseen that our Army has never been big enough for the work it has to do.

We understand that considerable pressure has been brought to bear on the Secretary of State to induce him to reconsider the attitude he took up in the House last week when urged to allow Militia officers who are embodied to be credited with marks for their service at the next Army examination. Mr. Strachey, Major Rasch, and other members who have taken this question up, deserve all praise for the efforts they have made to air what is really a very substantial grievance. The subject is one in which a great number of people are interested, and the sooner all doubt on the subject is cleared up the better. Mr. Strachey drew from Mr. Brodrick the announcement that the next Army examination will be somewhere about the 20th of March, and when he failed to elicit any statement as to whether marks would be allowed for embodied service or not, sought to elicit from the Secretary of State a promise that an announcement on the subject should be made at least two months before the examination took place. Mr. Brodrick was unable to give him satisfaction even on this point, though we can hardly see why. Militia officers who contemplate going in for the next examination, and are at present doing embodied service, think they will be at a disadvantage before the examiners as compared with candidates who, not being under service, are able to avail themselves of the services of the Army coach. If they are not to be credited with any marks for service, at least the War Office ought to let them know what to expect. They might then, if they wished, apply for discharge, and work with a tutor for a couple of months. Perhaps Mr. Brodrick thought these applications would be more numerous than would be convenient, and hence his rather unsatisfactory answers in the House. However this may be, he is, as at present advised, disposed, we understand, to reconsider his attitude and deal a little more generously with embodied Militia officers entering for the March examination.

A point about which some uncertainty was felt was cleared up in the House before it rose. The subject was raised by Mr. Warner, who asked the Secretary of State if old soldiers who had bought their discharge and have joined the Royal Reserves are to be given back two-thirds of the money they paid for their discharge besides the £22 bounty, whereas old soldiers who after leaving the Army joined the Militia are only to get £5 bounty in full discharge. It was stated in reply that old soldiers who have purchased their discharge and joined the Royal Reserves will have the usual proportion of their purchase money refunded, and that, as in the case of ordinary re-enlistments, old soldiers who have purchased their discharge and have joined the Militia are similarly entitled to a refund of their purchase money if their corps is embodied. On disembodiment they will receive a gratuity varying according to the period of embodiment, but amounting in no case to less than £5 3s. 6d.

Many engagements have been made by visitors to Egypt to extend their excursions to Khartoum this season, and Lord Cromer has already set the example. The Sirdar, Sir Francis and Lady Wingate, and General A. L. Annesley are also starting for the new seat of Government in the Soudan. Messrs. Cook and Son are booking places for many more visitors.

The National Association for the Employment of Reserve and Discharged Soldiers has had a more or less quiet time lately, in consequence of the war, which has taken nearly all Reserve men to the front. It is satisfactory to know, nevertheless, that the association is keeping its organisation in working order, and preparing for the strain which will be put upon it as soon as operations in South Africa are brought to an end, and

our warriors at the front return to England on discharge or transfer to the Reserve. The rush for employment will then be very great and steps are already being taken to meet the emergency. During the six months, from January to June, for the reasons stated, only 1,060 men were registered for employment throughout the kingdom. Of these, 771 were provided for, some two-thirds being invalids from the Cape, whilst the remainder were men of the Royal Reserve Battalions and home Reservists who had been granted furlough for the purpose of placing themselves in civil life. What the association stands most in need of just now is money. Much pressure will be put upon it immediately, and in view thereof every endeavour has to be made to have its system complete. It would be of immense advantage to the executive if those friends of the Army who are desirous of helping the soldier would send in in good time any subscriptions they may contemplate giving to this deserving society. We have watched its growth with much interest, and we have no hesitation in saying that it would be impossible for the council to conduct its affairs more economically, and with better results than they do, having regard to the limited funds at their disposal. The head offices are at 12, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., where cheques will be gratefully received by the secretary, Colonel A. M. Handley.

The latest (1900) regulations for the Army Medical Services have been published, and many useful additions appear in them. One alteration particularly demands attention, viz., that now it is ruled that the principal officer of a force in the field (Part II. War, para. 626) will be attached to the staff of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief. This effectually deals with the stupid arrangements which relegated the P.M.O. to the base, at whose suggestion it is difficult to know. Experience in South Africa has doubtless made it clear that a restoration of the principal medical officer to his proper position was urgently needed. The new regulations, together with "The Manual for the Royal Army Medical Corps," and the "Standing Orders" for the same (1899 edition), show work well done at the Medical Division of the War Office during a time of great pressure.

If a crux has been presented to the Indian financial authorities under the circumstances below noted, it is worth ascertaining how such a case would be dealt with by our own financial authorities. Having regard to the many wounded Yeomanry from South Africa, it might arise in the far future. An interesting amputation was successfully performed in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital the other day by Lieut.-Colonel Murray, the senior surgeon. The patient was suffering from the effects of a gunshot wound received while serving in the Yeomanry—not the Imperial Yeomanry, but the Bengal Yeomanry—in 1857. The injury was therefore forty-three years old, and the patient twenty years older; but he is making a good recovery none the less, and is looking forward to a stubborn campaign with accountant-generals and comptrollers on the questions that promise to arise over the settlement of his wound pension.

THE premises formerly known as the Eccentric Club in the Sharia-el-Maghraby, Cairo, have been leased for one year at a rental of £250 and will be transformed into a temporary soldiers' club pending the erection of the building for a permanent club near the Central Post Office, the site for which was recently acquired by the military authorities from the Egyptian Government.

THE credit for raising the largest number of recruits for the Yeomanry Cavalry during the past year is claimed by Lancashire where the Duke of Lancaster's Own and the Lancashire Hussars, according to official returns just issued, have enrolled 430 men between them. This is in addition to the two companies of Imperial Yeomanry raised in Lancashire for the South African campaign.

TO LET, WANTED, and other NOTICES will be found on page 1249.
BUSINESS AND HOTEL DIRECTORY will be found on page 1251.
EDUCATIONAL Announcements will be found on page 1251.

AETHERIC SIGNALLING.

Colonel Hozier gave a lecture to the officers of the Woolwich garrison at the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich, last week, upon a subject which may be of very great importance to the Naval and Military Services. The subject was the science of communication over considerable distances without the intervention of telegraph wires or cables.

The desire to communicate ideas to a distance has been prevalent probably since history began. In the times of the Napoleonic wars long lines of semaphores were erected between the naval ports and London to keep up communication between the fleets and the Admiralty. Signalling by flags was in vogue long before Nelson flew his famous signal at Trafalgar. Early in this century the commercial code of flag signalling was adopted for the mercantile marine, and more lately a system of signalling, technically known as "flag-wagging," is constantly utilised in all manœuvres. Towards the middle of the century the electric telegraph was developed, and now by means of a conducting wire millions of messages are flashed every day between different continents and under various oceans. In various cases it is impossible or inconvenient to use a conducting wire for this purpose. For instance, if an island be separated from the mainland by a rocky channel where a tide runs strong, it is impossible to maintain a telegraph cable, and in other cases the cost of laying a cable could not be compensated for by the amount of traffic which would be secured, and this would prevent the postal authorities establishing telegraphic communication, especially in this country, where a careful Treasury watches so jealously over the public purse-strings. In such cases it must be of great importance to establish, if possible, communication of ideas between two distant points without the cost of laying a cable. This is still more the case with regard to communication between the shore and ships. A ship which is moving cannot possibly be connected by cable with the mainland, hence the only means by which communication of this sort beyond the range of vision can be maintained between a ship and the shore must be by some mode of wireless telegraphy or aetheric signalling. Nor is this the only advantage of aetheric signalling if it can be carried out. Experience has shown us that by means of aetheric signalling work can be done at a distance without any conducting medium for the transmission of energy. For instance, by means of aetheric signalling, it is possible, at a distance without any actual contact, to fire mines, to ring bells, or to light an incandescent lamp.

It is hardly necessary to point out that if we have the power of doing work at a distance, say, of 20 or 30 miles, by means of aetheric signalling, this system must be of advantage in war. If an enemy were advancing to attack a position, it might be possible to blow up a bridge even when his troops are upon it, and thus considerably hamper his advance. In the same way it might be possible to much inconvenience the enemy by blowing up buildings in which his troops were billeted. It is possible that if his divisions arrived after dark in a village, there would not be very much care taken to search the church towers and see that there was no small piece of wire running down one of them. Yet the existence of that wire, properly arranged by the defending army before it marched out of the village, might cause considerable injury to the invader. Nor need we limit our benevolent intentions towards our enemy to land. At present torpedoes and submarine mines are fired by electricity, by means of conducting wires, but in some cases it might be difficult, if not impossible, to lay the necessary cables. In these cases it is possible that the mines might be exploded and the torpedoes fired by aetheric signalling. For instance, although a cable could not be laid, it might be possible by placing the necessary apparatus on a buoy anchored out at sea beforehand, to secure the firing of a mine or torpedo, as I shall endeavour to show by a miniature experiment.

Aetheric signalling also might be useful in communicating between advance posts at a considerable distance and the main body of an army, or between the main body and the advanced posts. By touching a button in the headquarter office a bell might be rung at the advanced posts, or the same energy which could be utilised to ring a bell might by proper manipulation be also utilised for printing a message, as we shall be able to show at the conclusion of the lecture, and indeed, in some cases, a gun might be placed in position and when an enemy approached shrouded by rifle fire, it might be possible to fire the gun by aetheric signalling without exposing the gunners to infantry bullets.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Aetheric signalling and wireless telegraphy are much confounded in popular descriptions, but there is a considerable difference between them. There are two systems of wireless telegraphy which have proved successful. The first of these is that which has been introduced by that great electrical authority, Sir William Preece. Sir William Preece, whose name is received with respect in every scientific meeting in the world, on account of original research which has made him famous, was for many years the head of the tele-

graph department of the Post Office, and now is the consulting Electrical Engineer to the Post Office. Hence, he is the greatest living authority on telegraphy. He has devised a system of wireless telephony. The principle of this system is, that suppose it were desired to effect communication without the medium of a conducting wire between the island and the mainland, it would be achieved by stretching along the island and along the mainland two parallel telegraph wires, the ends of which would be sunk either in the sea or in the earth. It has been proved by Sir William Preece that if an electrical current be set up in one of these wires, a corresponding current is induced in the other wire, and that hence the signals transmitted through the first wire are repeated in the second wire. In this case it seems that the electrical effects are transmitted not only by induction between the two wires, but by conduction through the earth in which the terminal plates of the wires are embedded. This system has been established at the island of Flatholm, in the Bristol Channel, where Lloyds' signal station is now connected by wireless telephony with the mainland over a distance of three miles by sea. Sir William Preece has also established his system at the Skerries Islands, off the coast of Anglesea, where communication is effected over two miles of sea, and the Post Office is now establishing this system on behalf of Lloyds' to connect Lloyd's signal station at Rathlin Island, on the north coast of Ireland, with the mainland over a distance of about seven miles. The experiments which have been made, as Sir William Preece states, prove conclusively that communication, both telegraphic and telephonic, has been readily maintained by these means, and that wireless telegraphy across the sea by this method is now a practical and commercial system. He also believes that it would be simple to speak by telephone between ship and shore or between shore and ship at a considerable distance by means of a circuit formed of copper wire passing over the topmasts and terminating at each end of the ship in the sea, using simply telephones.

Another system of wireless telegraphy was proposed by Charles A. Stevenson, brother of the engineer to the Northern Lighthouse Board of Scotland. This system, which has been subsequently developed by Professor Oliver Lodge and other engineers, owes its origin, like that of Sir William Preece, to a physical fact discovered by the celebrated philosopher Faraday. Faraday showed that the approach or recession of a current might induce a current in a closed circuit near it. This I will endeavour to show by the apparatus before me, which is a miniature of Mr. Stevenson's coil system. For the purpose of experiment a coil of insulated wire is connected to a battery of two or three cells, with a key to turn the current on or off. A second coil entirely unconnected with the first is joined by wires to a galvanometer. We know that a coil of wire in which a current is circulating acts like a magnet. We find that if, while the current is flowing in one coil, the coil is suddenly moved up towards the other, a momentary current will be induced in the second coil. If the first coil is suddenly moved away from the second another momentary current will be observed in the second circuit. In a similar way if a circuit be made or broken, it has the same effect as suddenly moving the coils. It is evident that if sufficient force can be exerted in the coil by these means to move a galvanometer, the same force can be utilised to move a telegraph needle or any desired means of communication. This system has, I believe, been used, the coils, of course, being much larger and the batteries much stronger, by Mr. Stevenson, in Scotland, and has been fairly successful, but when it was proposed to utilise this system in connecting a lighthouse on an island lying to the North of the Shetland Isles, it was considered that it would have been necessary to place on the lighthouse rock a coil of 40ft. in diameter and on the shore of the mainland a coil of 200ft. in diameter. The rock coil would have required about 120ft. of wire, and the mainland coil about 630ft. of wire.

AETHERIC SIGNALLING.

The objections to wireless telegraphy appear to be that the length of wire required to transmit messages across a channel is large, and hence inconvenient, and not capable of being adopted where communication must be made from a small space, such as a rock lighthouse. The lecturer prefers to trust to the system of aetheric signalling so called, because the means by which the signals are transmitted depend upon the undulation of the waves of that ether which we know exists everywhere throughout the universe, and which is undoubtedly the means of propagation of light and radiant heat. The application of radiant heat to the transmission of signals is more interesting as a scientific experiment than capable of practical use. For practical, useful signalling, we must probably rely on aetheric signalling properly so called.

It is well known that if the positive and negative poles of a voltaic cell or a voltaic battery be connected by a conducting wire, an electric current flows from the positive to the negative pole. If the battery is strong enough, that current may be made to work—that is to say, it may move a motor, it may ring bells, light incandescent lamps,

or be turned into any form of energy required. If the conducting wire be cut and the circuit thus opened, the electrical current immediately ceases to flow and the work that was being done instantly stops. It is perfectly easy for any person standing by a battery to connect by a conductor the two poles and cause the current to flow. The problem to be solved for aetheric signalling is how at a distance of some 10 or 20 or more miles to close the electric current of a battery at will and to open it at will so as to cause work or stoppage of work. This is done in all systems of aetheric signalling which employ the Hertzian waves by means of "a resonator" or what is called a "coherer." Resonators are better adapted for scientific investigations by savants in laboratories than for rough and practical work in the field.

The system of coherers was originally formulated by Branley, Professor of Physics at the Institute of Paris, in 1890, who first discovered that electrical sparks caused undulations in the luminiferous ether which acted upon a coherer. Since that time the system originally formulated by Branley has been improved upon and amended by Popoff, Bose, D'Arco, Oliver Lodge, Maskelyne and other electricians. It remained for Marconi to draw public attention to the possible commercial value of this system, but there seems nothing in Marconi's patent which is new except the patent of a special form of coherer which he employs. A coherer consists essentially of metallic springs or metallic filings. Experience has taught us that when the waves in ether—the Hertzian waves as they are termed—propagated by electric sparks, properly manipulated, even from a considerable distance, impinge on these metallic springs or metallic filings, they cause the springs or filings to cohere, and thus form a conductor for the passage of the electric current. The best coherer as yet brought to public notice appears to be the coherer invented and patented by Mr. Maskelyne. A simple experiment shows that if a coherer be placed in the circuit of a voltaic battery, it does not matter at how great a distance off the Hertzian waves impinge upon it, the electrical current immediately flows and is available to do work such as ringing a bell.

It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that the Hertzian waves do not ring the bell, nor does the coherer do any work. The work done is by the electric current of the local battery at the distant station conducted through the coherer. All that the coherer does is to close the circuit of the local battery. All that the Hertzian waves do is to cohere the coherer, and thus to cause the electric current at the distant station to flow and to do work. It is evident that so long as the Hertzian waves impinge upon the coherer the coherer will be cohered, and the electric current will pass. The next point, therefore, that is necessary to establish, is how to stop the circuit when we do not want the current to pass, or when we want work to be suspended.

Experience has shown that if a coherer is sharply tapped or shaken, the metallic particles fall asunder. There is, after shaking, no longer a conduction of electricity through the coherer—the electric current of the local battery consequently ceases, and work stops. One of the problems, therefore, of aetheric signalling is to devise a means by which the coherer can be decohered automatically after the receipt of an impulse. This is done by various methods in various systems; Marconi employs a tapper, Ducretet also employs a tapper, and most other systems do the same. In the receiver invented by Mr. Maskelyne, the coherer is not decohered by a tapper but by an armature.

To carry out this decoherence various subsidiary arrangements have to be introduced at the receiving station in the coherer circuit. It is hardly necessary to complicate a simple discussion of broad principles by details of subsidiary machinery, which at the best must be somewhat involved. Much of the success of Mr. Maskelyne's invention depends upon the perfection of the certainty and simplicity of the decohering device. The Maskelyne coherer is so simple that ordinary signalmen can use it and send messages and signals by it. Its action, too, is so certain that for many months the same coherer can be used without the necessity of alteration or regulation. At present it is necessary to have a tolerably high mast in order to secure communication, but it is believed that before long it will be possible to considerably reduce the height of the mast. It is also believed that before long by means of metallic telescopes it will be possible to direct the Hertzian waves, so that they will only impinge upon the particular target to which it may be desired to direct them, and there can be no doubt that experiments will suggest various improvements which will allow for the betterment of the system.

A system of aetheric signalling, which has been tried between Sheerness and Shoeburyness, across the mouth of the Thames, with the Maskelyne Coherer, is found to answer very satisfactorily across that distance, which is over five miles. It is probable that great improvements will shortly be made in this system, but in the meantime it is quite sufficiently developed for all practical purposes up to probably 30 miles, and it is not often that, so far as a ship signalling is concerned, a distance of more than 12

miles is required. In some instances the distance across channels over which communication is to be established between islands and the mainland is not nearly so much as 12 miles.

It is apparently established that if a coherer be placed in the circuit of a local battery and by any means that coherer can be made to cohere at will from a distance, so as to allow the electrical current to flow, and can be similarly decohered from a distance so as to stop the electrical current flowing through the local battery, that local battery will practically do any work that is required. The next question is as to the means by which the coherer can be cohered. This is effected by means of what is called the "Hozier transmitter," which emits sparks across the spark gap between two points. It is well known that if a coil of wire be wound round a piece of iron and a finer coil of wire wound again around the first coil, an induced current of electricity from the battery with which the coil is connected is sent through the secondary coil at a very high tension. This fact is made use of and the current from these batteries passed through this coil comes out of secondary coil at a high tension and emits sparks across the spark gap. These sparks have the property of causing undulations in the ether, and these undulations are waves which are very similar to the waves of light or of radiant heat. These Hertzian waves, propagated by the oscillating spark across the spark gap, can, like the waves of light when they strike upon a plane surface, be either absorbed, or reflected, or transmitted. If a piece of ebonite, which is an insulator, be placed between the waves and the coherer, the waves will pass through the insulator. If, on the other hand, a conductor, such as a piece of copper, be placed in the way, the waves are stopped, and you will see that the coherer has no effect. Ordinary ironwork will act in the same manner. If anybody would wish to study these Hertzian waves (and they form an interesting subject of study) they should refer to the work of Professor Hertz, translated into English for those who do not read German by Professor Jones, with a very valuable preface by Lord Kelvin.

PRACTICAL UTILITY OF AETHERIC SIGNALLING.

It is not unnatural that those who advocate aetheric signalling may be asked to what extent aetheric signalling will be of practical value. It seems that some damage has been done to aetheric signalling by the exaggerated claims that have been made for its utility. It appears that where it is impossible to make use of a conducting wire, such as a land wire or electric cable, this system of aetheric signalling may be of immense use; for instance, in bridging over those channels where a cable cannot be laid, in communicating between ships and shore, or between shore and ships, where it is impossible that a ship can be connected by cable, and in war where time will not allow a cable to be laid, or when circumstances intervene, such as the presence of an enemy, which prevent cable connection. But it seems that Aetheric Signalling at present can only be of great practical use where conductors of electricity cannot be utilised. Of course, we do not know what developments science may produce, but at present it is difficult to perceive how this system can be superior to the system of conductive telegraphy. The subject, however, is one of great interest, and no doubt capable of great developments; and it is one well worth the study of those who have an inclination to scientific research.

It is evident that for the purposes of Lloyds, and for the purposes of the Mercantile Marine, any system by which vessels that require assistance, or aid from the shore, may be able to communicate with the shore is most advantageous. It is evident that a vessel, being a moving body, cannot be connected by telegraph cable with the shore. Therefore, when she is beyond the range of vision so that flag signalling cannot be utilised, it is much to be desired that some system of communication between ship and shore should be established. Flag signalling is always precarious. Manifestly, it cannot be utilised at night. In thick weather, in snow, and sometimes in rain, the signals are obscured and cannot be distinguished. For this reason Col. Hozier and those who have worked with him have done their best to develop some practical system of Aetheric Signalling which may be the means of every year saving from the perils of the seas thousands of pounds' worth of property and hundreds of human lives.

DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLKS' AID ASSOCIATION.—An appeal is made on behalf of this association, which was founded nearly four years ago, and is now giving a weekly allowance to forty-five persons or families. The "poor" classes have much done for them, but ladies and gentlemen who are on the verge of starvation, though perfectly willing to work when they can get it, and are strong enough to accept employment, are almost entirely ignored, yet present poverty from its comparison with former comfortable circumstances is especially hard for them to bear. In many cases also "they cannot dig, and to beg they are ashamed." The accounts of the association are carefully audited and published annually. Subscriptions may be sent to the bankers, Messrs. Cox, 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

Army Personal.

A change has been made in the arrangements for Lord Roberts's reception on his return from South Africa. Lord Roberts will arrive in the Solent on board the *Canada* on Wednesday, January 2, and will at once visit the Queen at Osborne. The *Canada* will probably proceed to Southampton Water that evening, and Lord Roberts, on disembarking next morning, will receive an address from the Corporation of Southampton and afterwards leave for London. Lord Roberts will be received by the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family and by the Headquarters Staff, and will proceed direct to Buckingham Palace for luncheon. The intended service at St. Paul's has been abandoned, owing to its being considered desirable to defer the general thanksgiving to be held till the close of the operations in South Africa.

The Prince of Wales has given permission for the regiment of light horse now being formed in South Africa under Major Thomas's command to be called the Prince of Wales's Light Horse.

General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., was entertained yesterday week by the Whitefriars Club, Mr. John Bloundelle-Burton being in the chair. There was a very strong muster of literary men present, including Mr. Maxwell, special war correspondent of the *Standard*, Mr. W. Senior, Editor of the *Field*, Mr. Fisher, editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, Mr. T. Heath-Joyce, editor of the *Graphic*, Mr. Clement Shorter, editor of the *Sphere*, Mr. Alexander Paul, assistant editor of the *Daily News*, Mr. Ernest Foster, editor *Cassell's Saturday Journal*, Mr. Richard Whiting, Mr. Charles Lowe, Mr. G. Manville Fenn, and Mr. Arthur Spurgeon, secretary. The distinguished guest, in reply to the toast of his health by the chairman, entertained the company with some interesting reminiscences of his career and anecdotes of the war.

Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Hunter has been appointed to the command of the Bloemfontein district, on the reorganisation of the commands in South Africa, in accordance with Lord Kitchener's new plan of campaign.

Lieut.-General Pole-Carew, C.B., who arrived in England at the end of last week, has reverted to the rank of major-general on the establishment, or rather, it would be more correct to say, becomes a major-general, for he obtained the rank of lieut.-general in South Africa whilst still a colonel in the Army. The gallant general had a most enthusiastic reception when he reached his home, Antony House, Torpoint, on Saturday last. We have received the following account of the proceedings:—

On arriving at Devonport Station in the afternoon he was received by the deputy-mayor, the town council, and representatives of other municipal institutions. The deputy-mayor, in the name of the town, offered him a hearty welcome, and said that the western counties joined in congratulating him on the work he had performed in South Africa. General Pole-Carew briefly acknowledged this welcome, and said that of any services which he had been able to

render the honour must be given to the troops who had served under him. He was then driven through thickly-crowded streets to Pottery Quay, where he embarked in a decorated Government launch and crossed the Hamoaze to Torpoint. The village was gaily decorated, and a number of triumphal arches had been erected. On landing, he was received with great enthusiasm. Among those present to receive him were his mother, his brothers, the Rev. G. Pole-Carew, and Mr. C. Pole-Carew, the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall; Lady Ernestine Edgumbe, Viscount and Viscountess Clifden, the Earl and Countess of St. Germans, Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. and Lady Fremantle, and the members of the local Reception Committee. The horses were taken out of the carriage, which was drawn through the village by the members of the local football club. On arrival at the place set apart for the formal proceedings, the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe claimed the privilege, in his official capacity, of being the first to welcome Gen. Pole-Carew upon Cornish soil in the name of "one and all," and to assure him that the feelings of regard for him personally and of appreciation of his services as a soldier of the Queen which were being exemplified by his immediate neighbours were shared most heartily from one end of Cornwall to the other. Mr. W. D. Boger, chairman of the Reception Committee, read an address, and said it was the intention of the general's neighbours and other friends to offer for his acceptance at a later date a silver shield designed to commemorate his share in the campaign in which he took so prominent a part. Gen. Pole-Carew, in acknowledging the magnificent reception, said he felt that in their welcome to him they wished to do honour to the magnificent troops who were under his command. He began with the 9th Brigade at Modder River and a very fine brigade they were. Then he went on to the Guards Brigade, who needed no praise. When he got to the 11th Division he had with them the 18th Brigade, as fine a fighting force as one could wish to see. He also had a Naval Brigade of the very best. Then he had some Devon Yeomanry under Capt. Bolitho, a Cornishman, some Dorset Yeomanry, and in the Australian Contingent some of the best mounted infantry a general could wish for. With men of that class one ought to do something fairly decent. He thanked his friends most heartily for their kindness.

Major-General H. J. Degacher, C.B., succeeds the late Lieut.-General R. T. Glyn, C.B., as colonel of the South Wales Borderers. Obtaining first commission in the old 46th, February 22, 1855, exchanging to the 24th as lieutenant April 16, 1858, he commanded the 2nd Batn. from June 9, 1877, to June 9, 1882, including the Zulu War, in which the regiment played such a memorable part and suffered so severely. The South Wales Borderers have lost by death recently four general officers who once wore their uniform with credit, viz., Lieut.-Generals Sir Penn Symons, Ross, Glyn, and Watson.

Major-General C. Tucker, C.B., is to be retained on the present on the establishment of general officers notwithstanding that he has reached the age limit. He is made supernumerary with effect from the 6th inst., under the provisions of Article 105A Royal Warrant, October 26, 1890, and we understand will most probably be promoted a lieut.-general for distinguished service in the field, by which means the country will have the benefit of his recent experience for a further period of five years.

Major-General Sir J. F. Maurice, R.A., retains his command at Woolwich, pending a decision as to amalgamation of the Woolwich and Home Districts.

Major-General T. Kelly-Kenny, C.B., will arrive home with Lord Roberts in the *Canada* on the 2nd prox., to take up, it is said, on an early date, the appointment of Deputy-Adjutant-General at Headquarters, his fitness for which could not be doubted after all he has done at the Cape, and the wide range of staff experience he had before he left England.

Major-General Sir Edmund Elles, R.A., who has been selected to succeed to the First-Class District Command in Madras, vacated by Major-General C. Tucker, C.B., will retain for the present the appointment of Adjutant-General in India.

Major-General T. B. Tyler, Inspector-General of Artillery in India, will proceed to England to serve on the committee, which is about to be appointed, on Artillery Organisation.

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Colonel W. H. Mackinnon becomes a major-general on the establishment with effect from the 6th inst., the day upon which Major-General C. Tucker, C.B., would have been retired but for the decision to retain him as a supernumerary. Colonel Mackinnon goes over the heads of four brother Guardsmen to the fixed establishment, viz., Colonels the Hon. H. W. L. Corry, H. Flud-der, H. Ricardo, and Sir E. Antrobus. He had seen no war service until he went to South Africa in command of the C.I.V.'s. It will be admitted, however, that the service he rendered was one of exceptional merit, for not only had he to organise his command but he was virtually responsible for three arms in the field. General Mackinnon more than once refused a brigade in order to remain with the "C.I.V.s."

Colonel H. S. G. Miles, M.V.O., has resumed his duties as Commandant of the Staff College, with effect from November 10, on return from South Africa. He took up the duties originally on March 1, 1898, and vacated on October 8, 1899, thus putting in eighteen months. This period, of course, will be reckoned in his term of appointment. Major-General W. F. M. Hutchinson, R.A., it was intended at one time, should have officiated in the appointment, but the decision to close the College altogether a year ago altered all plans.

Colonel A. H. Wavell, half-pay, lately returned from the command of a brigade in South Africa, has been appointed officiating D.A.G. in Ireland, pending the selection of a permanent successor to Major-General R. L. H. Curteis, vacated. Since General Curteis's departure, Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Hadfield has been officiating, in addition to his duties as officer commanding A.S.C. Dublin District and D.A.A.G. on the Headquarters Staff.

Colonel Lord Dundonald, C.B., was the guest at the dinner of the New 'Vagabonds' Club on Saturday. In response to the toast of his health, he referred to the services of the Irregular Cavalry in South Africa. Referring to the lessons of the war, he said the first was the immense power of the modern rifle, armed with which a few determined men could hold a position against superior numbers for an almost indefinite time. With regard to Army reform, he believed there were a large number of men who, while objecting to barrack life and military discipline in time of peace, would for a yearly allowance, be ready to qualify as marksmen, and form a splendid reserve to fill the ranks of the regular Army when war broke out.

Colonel C. Kennedy, late Suffolk Regiment, who has been officiating as D.A.G. at Aldershot, was offered the appointment of chief staff officer on the lines of communication in South Africa, but has been obliged to decline it on account of the state of his health.

Colonel M. S. Crofton, C.B., though he has vacated command of the Militia Brigade at Colchester, which he has held since May last, remains as officiating A.A.G. of the Eastern District, greatly to the satisfaction of all who are serving with him.

Colonel Lord Stanley, 1st V.B. North Lancashire Regiment, Financial Secretary of the War Office, will arrive in England, from South Africa, about January 2, to take up his duties. He is to sit as President of the Departmental Committee which is to consider the adaptation of motor transport to military purposes, he having devoted some attention to this matter in South Africa, where the matter was put to a practical test under the direction of Lieut.-Colonel Templar.

Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Cleeve, R.G.A., has been selected to draw up a new drill-book provisionally for the 12½pr. Vickers-Maxim mountain gun, and has been removed from Harwich to Newport, Mon., in order that he may be better able to carry out the duty.

Lieut.-Colonel Francis, V.D., commanding 4th New Zealand Rough Riders, 2nd Brigade Rhodesia, who is on his way from South Africa to New Zealand, invalided, was enabled by the kindly ingenuity of a noble lady, who has been conspicuous for her work in aid of our sick and

wounded in South Africa, to obtain the honour he highly coveted of a presentation to the Prince of Wales when His Royal Highness was at Hall Barn, to which Colonel Francis was invited, last Thursday.

Lieut.-Colonel (Captain) J. T. Evatt, D.S.O., I.S.C., has been to the fore again in Uganda, where the Nadi tribe had been in rebellion. Colonel Evatt was operating against them with 600 native troops. He had with him Captains Hornby and Rumbold, and Lieuts. Cooper and Henderson. Dr. Sherlock, of the Uganda Medical Staff, had been killed in action, and Lieut. Henderson wounded. A force of trained Waganda was being employed for the first time, and are said to have behaved admirably. The fighting was in the neighbourhood of Fort Ternan.

Major H. L. Nathan, C.M.G., Royal Engineers, took over on Monday the duties of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast on appointment. Major Nathan was lately sent there, it may be remembered, on a special mission, and made himself exceedingly popular. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that he received on landing the other day "an enthusiastic reception from all classes."

Major Pemberton, Royal Engineers, having failed to secure a seat in Parliament at the General Election, returns to military duty as division officer in charge of works at Woolmer, the new hut camp near Aldershot.

Major the Hon. W. Lambton, 3rd Batn. Coldstream Guards, has been appointed military secretary to Sir Alfred Milner in South Africa, vice Major Hanbury-Williams, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, who takes up the duties of private secretary to the Secretary of State for War.

Major H. J. M. Hamilton, D.S.O., of the Queen's, has been appointed military secretary, and Captain W. N. Congreve, V.C., Rifle Brigade, private secretary to Lord Kitchener in South Africa. Major Hamilton served in the Egyptian Army under Lord Kitchener, 1897, and was brought to notice and given the D.S.O. for his service in the expedition to Khartoum. He went to South Africa a year ago as A.D.C. to Lieut.-General Kelly-Kenny. He was appointed A.A.G. of a division in July last.

Major L. A. Gordon, Bombay Lancers; Captains A. S. Arnold, Madras Lancers; Patterson, 5th Bombay Cavalry; and Lieut. A. W. Peck, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, who had been on special service in South Africa, left Port Natal on the 14th inst. for India, to rejoin their regiments.

Majors (Captain) A. S. Cobbe, I.S.C., commanding the Central Africa Regiment, which has been rendering such valuable service in the expedition to Kumasi under Sir James Willcocks, left Cape Coast Castle in command of 1,000 men on Tuesday in the transport *Templemore* for Chinde. Sir James Willcocks reports in the highest terms of the discipline and fighting qualities of Major Cobbe's battalion.

Captain F. B. Maurice, 1st Batn. Sherwood Foresters, on return from active service in South Africa, has resumed duty as A.D.C. to his father, Major-General Sir J. F. Maurice, at Woolwich.

Captain the Hon. E. O. Murray, Cameron Highlanders, has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-General Sir Henry Colville at Gibraltar provisionally.

Captain R. A. Irvine, Donegal Artillery, doing duty with the Gold Coast Constabulary with 200 Hausas and a Maxim, has been sent to quell a disturbance which has arisen between the Kwakadua, Juabins, and the Kibbes in the eastern part of the colony. Kibbe is one of the chief towns in Akim.

Selections for Adjutancies, Militia, and Volunteers: Captain and Adjutant G. Christian, 1st Batn. Yorkshire Regiment, for 4th Batn. Yorkshire Regiment; Captain H. Jellicorse, 1st Batn. Royal Sussex Regiment; and Lieut. T. R. Griffiths, R.A. (District officer for 4th Lancashire Volunteer Artillery).

Army Foreign.

The financial provision made for the German Army during the year 1901 is for expansion in several directions. The increase of the peace strength makes necessary an addition of 295 officers and 3,125 non-commissioned officers and men. There are to be formed in Prussia five squadrons of mounted rifles, the staff of a foot artillery regiment and a battalion of the same, a battalion of pioneers, and a second company of the ballooning section, with draught and waggons. Other formations will be machine-gun sections for each army corps, to be attached to rifle or infantry battalions in the same way that the squadrons of mounted rifles are attached to the cavalry regiments, and the year 1901 is to see the constitution of five of these sections. In Saxony there will be two new field artillery brigade staffs, two regimental staffs and two sectional staffs, as well as six mounted batteries on the lower establishment and a clothing office. The Bavarian forces will be increased by sixty-seven officers and 557 men. These facts are given by the Leipzig *Neueste Nachrichten*.

The long distances over which Russian soldiers are carried by rail makes necessary very careful provision for supplying them with proper rations. Certain stations are appointed on the lines at which the trains stop, and the men are there provided with good meals, but this system has not given satisfaction owing to the fact that they are expected to eat at particular and often unsuitable times, sometimes in the middle of the night. In these cases they often prefer to sleep, and are not to be induced to leave the carriages. Great inconvenience is also caused during the winter. The *Russki Invalid* states that, in order to obviate the difficulty, it is intended to extend the system of restaurant and kitchen cars which already exists on the Siberian and Trans-Caucasian lines. Trials have lately been made at Odessa of military ovens for use in railway trains, wherein food can be prepared *en route*. The advantages claimed are that meals can be provided at regular hours, that the food can be easily distributed either at railway stations or in the train, that the decentralisation will be greater, that there will be economy, inasmuch as the men will cook their own food, and that the transport of troops will be more rapid owing to shorter stoppages on the way. The *Invalid* believes that all difficulties will be overcome, and the trials certainly seem to have been encouraging.

A recent Ministerial decree in France enforces the terms of a circular dated a year ago, and signed by General Delanne, then chief of the staff, in which an appeal was made to officers and others who possessed documents relating to the war of 1870 to place them at the disposal of the historical section of the general staff. These documents are said by their character to belong to the public, and should be in the war archives; but, knowing the value which is attached to them by their possessors, the Minister will be content that they should be deposited for a time in the historical section to be copied or otherwise dealt with. During the year Generals du Barail, Lewal, Saussier, and Billot, Major de MacMahon, Captains Frossard, de Cisse, Ducrot, Urich and others have placed many documents at the disposal of the authorities. The purpose of the new decree is to facilitate the work of the general staff in producing a new history of the war. We note that the *Progrès Militaire* attaches little value to such letters and papers, which is singular, although it may be true that various observers see the same thing in different lights and fourteen accounts are not easy to harmonise. But the French themselves have a saying, "*Du choc des idées jaillit la lumière*," and it is from a multitude of records that good history is made.

The remarkable article of Dr. Miller Maguire upon the Military Training of British Officers, in the *National Review*, has attracted a good deal of attention on the Continent, and we observe that its arguments are cited at considerable length by the *Hamburgischer Correspondent*.

PREVENTION OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—For greater security have the Drainage and Water Supply of your Town and Country or temporary Residence examined and certified by the Sanitary Engineering Company (H. Carter, C.E., Manager), 6, Victoria Street, Westminster.—Fee quoted on receipt full particulars. Established 23 years. Telegrams: "Sanitation, London."

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, Dec. 15.

Lord Kitchener, in a despatch of Dec. 13, from Pretoria, reports that at dawn on that day Gen. Clements' force at Nootgedacht, on the Megaliesberg, was attacked by the Boers under Delarey, reinforced by Beyer's commando from Warm Baths, their total strength being estimated at 2,500. Though at first repulsed, the enemy managed to get on the top of the Megaliesberg, which was held by four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers, and was thus able to command Gen. Clements's camp. He retired on Hekpoort, and took up a position on a hill in the centre of the valley. The casualties are not yet fully reported, but the fighting was very severe, and Lieut.-Col. Legge, of the 20th Hussars, and three other officers were killed. Reinforcements have started from Pretoria. Gen. Broadwood's Brigade was on the north side of the Megaliesberg, seven miles west of Gen. Clements, but he has not yet been able to report any action he has taken. Lord Kitchener also states that in an attack made on a British column at Lichtenburg, Gen. Lemmer and two Boers were killed. There were no casualties on our side. Boer attacks on Bethlehem and Vrede have been repelled with a loss to the enemy of 10 killed and 14 wounded. An attack was also made on Vryheid on Dec. 11, and sniping was still going on when Lord Kitchener despatched his message.

A Reuter telegram from Standerton says that Louis Botha is reported to be twenty miles from that place with 1,500 men and one gun.

Monday, Dec. 17.

Lord Kitchener, in a telegram of Dec. 14, from Pretoria, says that Gen. Clements has brought in his force to Commando Nek unopposed. His casualties in the action of Dec. 13 were 5 officers and 9 men killed and 18 officers and 555 men missing. These latter were 4 companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who were stationed on the hill carried by the enemy, and some Yeomanry and other details sent up to support them. In later telegrams Lord Kitchener says Gen. Clements has come to see him, and reports that the Northumberland Fusiliers held out on the hill as long as their ammunition lasted. The Boer attacking force was 2,000 strong, while another force of 1,000 attacked his camp. By 6.30 a.m. the hill was carried, and a reinforcement of a company of Yorkshire Light Infantry failed to reach the top. Gen. Clements's retirement was carried out with regularity, but as many native drivers bolted a considerable amount of transport was lost. All ammunition that was not taken away was destroyed. All the troops are said to have behaved very well. Gen. Broadwood has gone to Rustenburg, and supports Oliphant's Nek, which has been reinforced. The Boers report that their losses were very heavy. Lord Kitchener has received news from Rustenburg that the British prisoners taken on the Megaliesberg have been sent in there. The Boer force has divided, one portion moving south and the other west. With regard to the operations against De Wet the Commander-in-Chief says that Gen. Knox drove De Wet north to the Thaba N'chu-Ladybrand line, which was held by our troops. De Wet's force, about 3,000 strong, made several attempts to get through, assisted by a number of Boers operating from the north. They were driven back, suffering considerable loss, but a portion of them eventually got north. Our troops captured a 15pr. gun—one of those taken at Dewetsdorp—a "Pom Pom," several waggons of ammunition, 22 prisoners, and some horses and mules.

Further details received from Lord Kitchener of the attack on Vryheid on Dec. 10 are to the effect that fighting continued all day, and that the enemy drew off in the evening with a loss of 100 killed and wounded. The British lost 4 men killed and 2 officers (both since dead), and 19 men wounded, and an officer and 29 men missing. On Dec. 13 Col. Blomfield, moving on Vryheid, drove the enemy, estimated at from 500 to 600 strong, in confusion from Scheepers Nek, inflicting heavy loss and capturing a quantity of arms and stock. During the recent operations in the Zastron district a party of 120 of Brabant's Horse was surrounded in a defile and obliged to surrender. Lord Methuen reports that on Dec. 13 he attacked the Boer positions, capturing their whole laager—15 ox-waggons, some Cape carts, 15,000 rounds of ammunition, 1,460 cattle, and 2,000 sheep. Two Boers were killed and 5 taken prisoners. Lord Methuen confirms the report of Gen. Lemmer's death.

The transport *Canada* arrived at St. Helena with Lord Roberts on board, but the field-marshal did not land.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Reuter despatches from Maseru state that De Wet, with between 2,000 and 3,000 men, reappeared a few days ago in the Thaba N'chu district, and made three determined attacks on the British positions near Lapberg. Two of them were repulsed, but in the third the Boer leader with a few men succeeded in charging through, and the rest of his force followed. The British, however, captured a 15-pr. gun, 15 waggons laden with ammunition, dynamite, and provisions, along with their teams and several horses. Two

Boer commandos tried to break through the British lines near Thaba N'chu, but were driven back.

Lord Kitchener has requested that the New Zealand contingent may remain in South Africa for the duration of the war, and the New Zealand Cabinet as consented.

Reuter despatches from Capetown report an irruption into Cape Colony of a body of Boers, 600 or 700 strong, who were encountered on Dec. 16 by a force composed of Brabant's Horse, Cape Police, and other details. The latest reports are to the effect that the British troops retired with loss.

Thursday, Dec. 20.

From Johannesburg it is reported that Gen. Delarey's force is in close proximity to Gen. Clements's camp, and further fighting is expected. Gen. Clements has been strongly reinforced. During his recent engagement, it is stated that some ammunition fell into the hands of the Boers, and being mistaken by them for stores was set fire to. A frightful explosion followed, many burghers being killed and wounded. A Durban message states that on Dec. 18 a party of Boers near Glencoe Junction in search of loot, were surrounded, and surrendered. A report reached London on Dec. 19 that Gen. Knox had temporarily to abandon the chase of De Wet, owing to bodies of Boers having crossed the Orange River into Cape Colony.

A Gazette extraordinary was issued at Cape Town proclaiming martial law, in consequence of the Boer invasion of the Colony.

Friday, Dec. 21.

Lord Kitchener, in a telegram of Dec. 19 from Pretoria, says that a party of Boers, estimated at from 500 to 800, has crossed the Orange River at Rhenoster Hoek, and a second band is reported to have crossed near Sand Drift. They have been followed, and Lord Kitchener has sent down a considerable body of mounted men, who are getting round them. The Boers from Rhenoster left Venterstad on the afternoon of Dec. 18 going towards Steynsburg. The important points on the railway in this neighbourhood are well guarded, and the Commander-in-Chief hopes these bands will soon be driven north again. Cape Town telegrams, however, state that the invasion of the colony is spreading, that the total strength of the invaders is estimated at at least 2,000, and that the situation is considered grave. A mixed force of 1,000 troops was sent north from Cape Town on Dec. 19. It is said that New Zealand will respond to Lord Kitchener's appeal by the despatch of a sixth contingent.

GRATUITY FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Although this announcement was made some little time ago, it is published in detail as of great interest to the service.

A special Army Order has been issued notifying that the Secretary of State has decided that a special war gratuity shall be issued to all the troops, whether Imperial or Colonial, employed in the operations in South Africa. Every officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, and other soldier employed in the South African Command between Oct. 10, 1899, and such date (after the date of the present Army Order) as may hereafter be notified in Army Orders, will be entitled to the grant, unless instructions to the contrary are issued in any particular case. The gratuity will be issued upon the following scale, according to the rank of the recipient upon the date of this Order, or the date on which the officer or soldier previously ceased duty in South Africa.

Officers will be allowed the benefit of local or temporary rank, and soldiers of any rank, sanctioned in establishments, in which they have acted:—

	No. of Shares.
Field-Marshal	500
General	400
Lieutenant-General	152
Major-General	76
Brigadier-General	57
Staff officer paid at rate VI. or X. of the scale provided in Article 115 of the Pay Warrant; Colonel, Royal Army Medical Corps; Departmental Colonel; Ordnance officer, 1st class ...	40
Colonel (except as above defined)	32
Lieutenant-Colonel—regimental or departmental; staff officer paid at rate XI. of the scale above referred to; Ordnance officer, 2nd class ...	16
Major—regimental or departmental; staff officer paid at rate XII. or XIII. of the scale above referred to; Ordnance officer, 3rd class ...	12
Captain—regimental or departmental; staff officer paid at rate XIV. of the scale above referred to; Ordnance officer, 4th class ...	7½
Lieutenant	6
Second Lieutenant	6

WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN.

Warrant officers	4
Non-commissioned officers and men, according to the classification contained in Article 1,144 of the Royal Warrant for Pay, &c., as follows:—	
Class I.	3
Class II.	2½
Class III.	2
Class IV.	1½
Class V.	1

The unit of the scale will, in all cases, be 45s.

THE ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Army Rifle Association will be held in the Levée Room, Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W., on Jan. 7, 1901, at 3.30 p.m. Officers representing units, and other members who propose being present at the meeting, are requested to communicate to the secretary, not later than Jan. 1, any proposition which they may desire to bring forward.

Below are given the results of the competitions in 1900. Owing to the war in South Africa the following matches were not competed for:—The Young Soldiers' Cup, the Inter-Squadron Team Match at home, the Inter-Company Team Volley Match at home.

QUEEN'S CUP FOR CAVALRY (h.p.s. 840).—11th Hussars (Cup, Medals, and £25), 677; 4th Hussars (£8), 666; 20th Hussars (£4), 662.

QUEEN'S CUP FOR R.E., ETC., AND INFANTRY (h.p.s. 840).—1st Batn. Wiltshire Regt. (Cup, Medals, and £50), 742; 1st Batn. East Surrey Regt. (£24), 729; 2nd Batn. Essex Regt. (£16), 721; 2nd Batn. Yorkshire Regt. (£8), 717; 1st Batn. Hampshire Regt. (£4), 707.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S CUP (h.p.s. 504).—2nd Batn. Royal Sussex Regt. (Challenge Cup, and a Cup, value £20), 401.

INTER-SQUADRON TEAM MATCH—ABROAD (h.p.s. 560).—C Squadron, 20th Hussars (Shield and £4), 488; B Squadron, 20th Hussars (£2), 466; C Squadron, 4th Hussars (£2), 457; A Squadron, 20th Hussars (£2), 457; B Squadron, 3rd Hussars (£2), 452; A Squadron, 3rd Hussars (£2), 451.

INTER-COMPANY TEAM VOLLEY MATCH—ABROAD (h.p.s. 168).

G Co. 2nd Batn. Argyll and Sutherland High-landers (Shield and £8; section commander £2) ...	144
E Co. 1st Batn. Bedfordshire Regt. (£8) ...	138
F Co. 2nd Batn. Border Regt. (£8) ...	136
H Co. 1st Batn. East Surrey Regt. (£8) ...	135
A Co. 2nd Batn. Royal Scots (£8) ...	133
C Co. 1st Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regt. (£8) ...	132
E Co. 1st Batn. Black Watch (£5) ...	131
B Co. 2nd Batn. Welsh Regt. (£5) ...	131
F Co. 1st Batn. Northamptonshire Regt. (£5) ...	131
A Co. 1st Batn. East Surrey Regt. (£4) ...	130
B Co. 1st Batn. Wiltshire Regt. (£4) ...	128
A Co. 1st Batn. Northamptonshire Regt. (£4) ...	125
F Co. 2nd Batn. Yorkshire Regt. (£2) ...	125
A Co. 1st Batn. Bedfordshire Regt. (£2) ...	124
D Co. 1st Batn. Northamptonshire Regt. (£2) ...	124
D Co. 1st Batn. Bedfordshire Regt. (£2) ...	124
A Co. 2nd Batn. Essex Regt. (£2) ...	124
G Co. 1st Batn. West Yorkshire Regt. (£2) ...	122
G Co. 1st Batn. Bedfordshire Regt. (£2) ...	121
B Co. 1st Batn. N. Staffordshire Regt. (£2) ...	121
B Co. 1st Batn. Northamptonshire Regt. (£2) ...	121
D Co. 2nd Batn. Welsh Regt. (£2) ...	120
B Co. 1st Batn. East Surrey Regt. (£2) ...	119
H Co. 2nd Batn. Durham L.I. (£2) ...	119
F Co. 1st Batn. N. Staffordshire Regt. (£2) ...	118
C Co. 2nd Batn. Yorkshire Regt. (£2) ...	118
H Co. 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade (£2) ...	118
D Co. 1st Batn. East Surrey Regt. (£2) ...	118
A Co. 1st Batn. Hampshire Regt. (£2) ...	117
B Co. 1st Batn. East Yorkshire Regt. (£2) ...	117
F Co. 2nd Batn. S. Lancashire Regt. (£2) ...	117
G Co. 1st Batn. N. Staffordshire Regt. (£2) ...	117
H Co. 2nd Batn. Welsh Regt. (£2) ...	117

It has been decided to recruit up to 5,000 men for the South African Constabulary in the United Kingdom, but only single men between the ages of 20 and 35, who can ride and shoot, can be accepted. Full particulars may be obtained from the Recruiting Officer, 1, Chapel Place, Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.

SOLDIERS of eight years' service are to be offered bounties this trooping season to complete a further term of service in India with a view of reducing the strain on the home establishment in the way of drafts. It is thought that the offer will keep a fair proportion of men with the colours, as those who accept it will undoubtedly be doing something to help their country in an emergency.

THE erection of the obelisk opposite Round Point, Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo, to the memory of the British officers and men who fell in the Dongola Expedition of 1898 and the Sudan Campaign of last year, will be commenced as soon as the necessary permission and the grant of the site have been obtained from the Ministry of Finance. The monument, which is of granite, is ready for shipment, we are told.

WITH our issue of Jan. 5 will be presented the first of a series of coloured types of the Indian Army, which will be continued monthly until August next. They will be uniform with the Types of the British Army, which have been so well received. The first plate will represent a Resaldar Major of the 1st and 2nd and Sowars of the 15th and 18th Bengal Lancers, a Sepoy of the 2nd and a Subadar of the 5th Goorkhas, and Sepoys of the 20th and 26th Bengal Infantry.

CANTEEN AND MESS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd. 32, Regency Street, Westminster.—This Society is a union of Canteens and Messes formed for mutual benefit of the Services at home and abroad. It supplies every canteen or mess requisite.

Obituary.

ARMY.

Lieut.-Col. John Moore Gawne, 2nd Batn. King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, died of wounds received in action at Vryheid on the 12th inst. Born July 23, 1854, he joined the 4th King's Own as Sub-Lieut. June 13, 1874, became Captain May, 28, 1884; Major, June 26, 1893; and succeeded to the command of the 2nd Batn. in February last. He served in the Zulu war of 1879 (medal with clasp). From November, 1880, to March, 1883, he was instructor of musketry to the regiment. In 1884-85 he served with the Bechuanaland Expedition under Sir Charles Warren, and passed the Staff College in 1890. He was D.A.A.G. in Egypt, from January, 1896, to June, 1897.

Major George Edward Giles, Retired List Royal Artillery, was found dead in a train at Capetown on Wednesday. He had seen a great variety of service and adventure in different parts of the world, and especially in South Africa. Entering the Royal Artillery in 1875, he first saw active service in the Kaffir war of 1878, in which he commanded two mountain guns (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp). He was afterwards appointed to the command of the artillery troop of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, served in the operations against Morosi, and was present at the capture of that chief's stronghold (twice mentioned in despatches). He will perhaps be best remembered as one of the companions of the late Lord Randolph Churchill during his visit to Mashonaland in 1891. The outbreak of the war last year again tempted Major Giles to South Africa, and in March last he was posted to the Rhodesian Field Force, with which he took part in Sir F. Carrington's operations.

Capt. Henry De Clervaulx Moody, South Wales Borderers, who was at first reported missing at Nooitgedacht, was it turns out, killed in action. Born Feb. 8, 1864, he joined the Royal West Surrey Regiment as Lieut., Aug. 25, 1883; became Captain March 25, 1892; and exchanged to the South Wales Borderers Sept. 19, 1894. He had been A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Clements in South Africa since December last. He served with the Burmese expedition 1885-87 (medal with clasp).

Lieut. Thomas Townley, Lord O'Hagan, 3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards, died at Springfontein, South Africa, of enteric fever, on the 13th inst. Born Dec. 5, 1878, he was educated at Sandhurst, and was appointed to a 2nd Lieutenancy in the Grenadier Guards, Feb. 16, 1898, and became Lieut. Oct. 21, 1899. His mother had been in South Africa until recently, assisting in hospital work. The deceased peer was second Baron O'Hagan of Tullahogue, Tyrone, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was the son of the first baron, who was twice Lord Chancellor of Ireland, by his second wife, Alice Mary, youngest daughter and co-heir of Col. Towneley, of Towneley, near Burnley, by Lady Caroline Harriet, daughter of the second Earl of Sefton. He succeeded his father in the title in 1885. His brother, the Hon. Maurice Herbert Ignatius Towneley O'Hagan, who was born in 1882, now succeeds. The news of Lord O'Hagan's death was received with great regret at Burnley, where preparations were being made for the double celebration of his return home and his coming of age in December last year.

Lieut. William Ernest Streathfeild Woodgate, 2nd Batn. King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, had died of the wounds received in action in South Africa. Born Nov. 27, 1877, the son of Mr. Woodgate, a well-known and respected solicitor at Rochester, who died suddenly during his year of office as Mayor of the city in 1897, he joined the King's Own as 2nd Lieut., Sept. 8, 1897, and became Lieut. June 15, 1899.

Lieut. Wilhelm Arthur David Lippert, 2nd Batn. King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, joined the King's Own as 2nd Lieut. from the 4th Batn. Somersetshire Light Infantry on April 18 last, and had only just obtained his Lieutenancy.

Lieut. J. C. C. Reid, 3rd Batn. Somersetshire Light Infantry, attached to the 2nd Batn., was killed in action near Nooitgedacht, South Africa, on the 12th inst. He joined the Militia on April 4 last and as 2nd Lieut. at once proceeded to South Africa to join the Line battalion in Natal, becoming Lieut. on Aug. 18.

Lieut. Alfred Corkram Campbell, 14th Batn. Imperial Yeomanry, has died in South Africa. He was son of the late Capt. Hugh Campbell, R.N., commander of the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and was in the Berwick and Lothian Yeomanry. He married shortly before he left for the front a daughter of Col. C. W. Campbell, of Thames Ditton.

2nd Lieut. James Johnstone, Royal Field Artillery, died at Mean Meer, Punjab, on the 14th inst., aged 22. He was the only son of Lieut.-Col. J. Johnstone, late of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and joined the Army May 23 last.

2nd Lieut. George J. Ramsay, R.G.A. (13th Company Western Division), was drowned in Milford Haven on Saturday afternoon through the capsizing of a boat. He had been dismounting some guns at Stack Rock, and was crossing the Haven in a sailing boat, accompanied by two other men, when the boat was caught by a squall and capsized. The men clung to the boat for some time, but eventually Lieut. Ramsay became exhausted and disappeared. The other two were afterwards picked up by a passing fishing smack.

WAR OFFICE BUSINESS.

The Secretary of State for War has appointed a committee to consider the present arrangements for the transaction of business within the War Office, the system of contract and audit, and the possibility of further decentralisation of work, with a view to the more expeditious and effective discharge of the duties of the various departments.

The members of the committee will be:—Mr. Clinton Dawkins, of Messrs. J. S. Morgan and Co., late Finance Minister in India (chairman); Mr. Beckett, M.P., of Messrs. Beckett and Co., Leeds; Mr. W. Mather, M.P., of Messrs. Mather and Platt, Salford; Sir Charles Welby, C.B., M.P.; Col. Sir George Clarke, K.C.M.G., Superintendent Royal Carriage Department, Woolwich; and Mr. George Gibb, general manager North-Eastern Railway.

The committee will meet early in the New Year.

OUR MILITIA'S GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you be so kind as to publish a grievance from a militiaman? We (the 3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders) were embodied on Dec. 13, 1899, nearly a year ago. Some of us volunteered for the front, but the main body of us volunteered for foreign service in Egypt, which was accepted. We took charge, on March 2, 1900, of the citadel garrison, which we still hold. We have a very good character for drill, duty, and personal appearance on parade, and in walking out we are second to none in Cairo. We saw in your paper that the Militia battalions first embodied would be the first to be disembodied. At reading the same we thought that we were not forgotten, but now we are afraid that our battalion is forgotten, as we hear, and read that most of the Militia battalions are to be disembodied on the 4th, 5th, and 6th inst., and I think it is high time for us to speak out for our own personal benefit. There are many married men in our battalion who are very anxious to get home to their wives and children, after being so long embodied, and under the scorching sun of Egypt. So, I think, it would be only fair for the authorities to do something to this end.

Egypt, Dec. 4.

HARDLINES.

The Secretary of State for War has approved of Dover Convict Prison and the Provost Prison at Dover being used as military prisons.

ABERDEEN GRANITE MONUMENTS, &c.—ALEX. MACDONALD and Co., Limited (late A. Macdonald, Field and Co.), Workers in Polished Granites to the Queen, undertake the erection of their work in any part of the country. The largest stock of granite monuments in the country may be seen at their London premises. For designs and prices, address as above, to the Aberdeen Granite Works, Aberdeen; or 373, Euston Road, London, N.W.

MILITARY MEMORIALS IN "LATTEN" BRASS OR MARBLE, &c.—Special Illustrated Military Price List on application to GAWTHORP, 16, Long Acre, W.C., and 19, Castle Street East, W., London, Craftsman in Metals to H.M. the QUEEN and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Patronised by the War Office, Lord Wolseley, Sir Francis Grenfell, the Guards, Cavalry, and most Regiments of the Line. See Memorials to Officers killed at Glencoe, Dekiel's Drift, Kimberley, Kroonstad, Thebanah, Wagon Hill, Ladysmith, Magersfontein, Omdurman, Khartoum, Khyber Pass, Crete, &c.

THE AUXILIARY AND COLONIAL TROOPS.

The War Office has issued the following circular:—

"Her Majesty the Queen commands the Adjutant-General to convey to the Militia, Yeomanry, Volunteers, and colonial troops who have served during the past year in South Africa, the Mediterranean, and elsewhere her grateful appreciation of their signal services.

"Her Majesty has been glad to observe the testimony borne by general officers to the admirable spirit by which all ranks have been animated, as well as to the zeal and discipline which they have displayed.

"The Queen deeply regrets the sickness and loss of life which have occurred, and highly values the sacrifices made by soldiers of all ranks in these branches of the Service in the cause of the Empire, despite personal inconvenience and pecuniary loss.

"Her Majesty relies on those still employed abroad to continue to use their best efforts in aid of her Regular Army, and trust that the day may not be far distant when she may welcome their return home.

"EVELYN WOOD, Adjutant-General.

"War Office, Dec. 18, 1900."

In view of uneasiness expressed by some members of the above forces as to the situations which have been hitherto kept open for them, her Majesty's Government desire to express their earnest hope that employers of labour will continue their patriotic efforts to minimise as far as possible the sacrifice made by these men in the service of their country.

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AND WIFE OF
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The Army.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards.—Capt. Cookson resumed duty as adjutant on return from South Africa.

2nd Life Guards.—Lieut. Sir Edward Stracey is about to retire.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—Promotion promises to be slow for the subaltern for some time as there will be five captains to absorb.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Gaunt rejoins headquarters early next month in India, from active service at the Cape.

1st (Royal) Dragoons.—Major Lord Basing arrived in England on Tuesday from South Africa, invalided.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).—Mr. Walter Long, President of the Local Government Board, writes:—

"I should be glad if you could find space in your columns to appeal to your many readers on behalf of the Royal Scots Greys now serving in South Africa. A fund was started a year ago in order to send out such comforts as were thought suitable, viz., tobacco, woollen underclothing, concentrated foods, &c., and I was fortunate enough to obtain over £800 from kind friends of officers and men serving in the regiment. This fund has now become exhausted, and as the receipt of the comforts before mentioned has proved an immense boon to the men (many having written home expressing both their gratitude for and approval of what was sent), it has been suggested that a second appeal for help should be made, for it is evident that the regiment is likely to remain for some considerable time longer in South Africa, and will continue to have need of such comforts as it is thought advisable to send. I am, therefore, appealing to all those who have given so generously in the past, and I earnestly hope that many of your readers, who possibly have not known of the existence of this fund, as well as those who are acquainted with the success which has attended the effort that has been made, will give what they can to such a worthy object. I should suggest the gifts in kind, for which I appealed before, should this time be discontinued, as it has been found that it is more convenient and useful to send out the same uniform present to all.—WALTER H. LONG."

4th Hussars.—The move of the regiment from Mhow to Secunderabad will not take place this cold season as had been arranged, owing to the plague and the scarcity of supplies in some of the routes which would have had to be taken. Lieut. Caldbeck is *en route* to India from the Cape, to rejoin headquarters, from active service.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.—Capt. Fryer left Durban on the 14th inst. in the *Atlantian*, for India.

8th Hussars.—The last words Lieut.-Col. Le Gallais uttered to his staff officer, Major Hickie, were, it is stated, "If I die, tell my mother that I died happy as we have got the guns." The guns referred to were those captured by the enemy at Bothaville.

10th Hussars.—Lieut. the Hon. G. Portman joins the staff of Lord Curzon in India as A.D.C. at the end of January.

20th Hussars.—The order for the move of the regiment from Secunderabad to Mhow has been cancelled owing to the prevalence of plague and famine in some of the districts through which it would have had to pass.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Subject to events in South Africa, a number of reliefs of units R.H.A. and R.F.A. will be carried out in India before the end of the cold season. These will include:—

R.H.A.

E Battery from Kirkee to Mhow.
F Battery from Sealkote to Rawul Pindi.
G Battery from Cape to Meerut.
J Battery from Cape to Bangalore.

R.F.A.

1st Battery from Kirkee to Ahmedabad.
12th Battery from Jullundur to Bellary.
13th Battery from Cape to Kirkee.
15th Battery from Meerut to Jullundur.
16th Battery from Kirkee to Neemuch.
18th Battery from Cape to Bareilly.
22nd Battery from Mhow to England.
24th Battery from Peshawur to Meerut.
27th Battery from Neemuch to Dinapore.
30th Battery from Fyzabad to Peshawur.
32nd Battery from Jhansi to Deesa.
34th Battery from Ahmedabad to Agra.
35th Battery from Kurrahee to Belgaum.
36th Battery from Nusseerabad to Barrackpore.
40th Battery from Bangalore to Kamptee.
41st Battery from Lucknow to Nusseerabad.
45th Battery from Barrackpore to Ahmednuggar.
46th Battery from Dinapur to Ferozepore.
47th Battery from Ferozepore to Kurrahee.
48th Battery from St. Thomas's Mount to Nowgong.
49th Battery from Belgaum to Secunderabad.
50th Battery from Agra to England.
51st Battery from Rawul Pindie to Meean Meer.
54th Battery from Meerut to Meean Meer.
55th Battery from Sangor to St. Thomas's Mount.

57th Battery from Meean Meer to Jhansi.
58th Battery from Kamptee to Bangalore.
62nd Battery from Cape to Lucknow.
67th Battery from Cape to Kirkee.
69th Battery from Cape to Kirkee.
70th Battery from Bareilly to England.
75th Battery from Cape to Fyzabad.
80th Battery from Nowgong to Sangor.

Another reorganisation of the Royal Regiment is threatened, and a committee is to assemble early next year in London to report on the subject of the changes which are in contemplation.

Attention has been called in the House of Commons to the disproportion between the number of first and second lieutenants in the Royal Artillery. Mr. Brodrick admitted that in the Horse, Field, and Garrison Artillery there are 221 first lieutenants and 808 second lieutenants, but whilst not denying that the first and second lieutenants performed the same duties, pointed out that it was manifestly of importance that the senior subalterns, who frequently perform captain's duties, should have higher rank. Asked whether the authorities would now be willing to alter the rule which precludes the second lieutenants in the Royal Artillery and Engineers from receiving promotion till they have served for three years in the Army, though no such rule obtains in the cavalry or infantry, the representative of the War Office stated that the matter was under consideration.

Major E. A. Lambert, E Battery R.H.A. at Kirkee, has been appointed to the command of A Battery R.H.A. at Woolwich.

Major W. G. Massy, 68th Battery R.F.A., was taken prisoner by the Boers last week near Plaatkop, but has since been released.

Major C. T. Robinson, R.F.A., has been appointed officiating D.A.A.G., Mhow.

Capt. M. C. P. Ward, Staff Captain, R.A., has taken over the duties of Secretary of the Defence Committee Scottish Districts.

Capt. E. F. Corbett, R.G.A., has succeeded Capt. R. C. Browne, R.M.A., as adjutant of the Tipperary Artillery Militia, this week.

Lieut. H. S. Hearn, R.G.A., is appointed Fourth Assistant Superintendent of Experiment at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The term "Commanding Royal Engineer" as the designation of a Royal Engineer staff appointment has been abolished, and that of "District Engineer" substituted.

Lieut.-Col. A. C. Foley succeeds Col. J. J. Leveson as District Engineer, Barbados.

Lieut.-Col. J. B. Sharpe has arrived home from South Africa.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—Major Count Gleichen, 1st Batn., who arrived in England on Saturday last from South Africa, proceeds shortly to Egypt to take up an appointment on the Headquarters staff. Brevet-Major Lord Edward Cecil, D.S.O., received an enthusiastic welcome on his return to Hatfield House on Wednesday, on arrival home from South Africa. The horses were taken from his carriage, which was drawn in procession to the house, with the local fire brigade as an escort. Speeches were made, a bonfire lighted, and the townspeople and tenantry were entertained by Lord Salisbury.

Coldstream Guards.—Lieut.-Col. Surtees will arrive in England about the 2nd prox. from the Cape, in view of his early assumption of the command of the 3rd Batn., to which he was appointed in September last, on Lieut.-Col. Vesey Dawson's transfer to the Irish Guards. Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson, with a reputation, if possible, enhanced, will arrive about the same time. If he returns to regimental duty it will be for a short spell only, as it is believed that he will get an important staff appointment. Capt. Steele completes his term of appointment as adjutant of the 2nd Batn. on the 29th inst., and will be succeeded by Lieut. Campbell.

Scots Guards.—Orders have been issued for special efforts to be made in London to raise recruits for the regiment so as to complete the formation of the new 3rd Batn. Lieut. Arbutnot, 3rd Batn., has been appointed District Signalling Officer Home District, vice Lieut. Cameron, Grenadier Guards, who has left for India as A.D.C. to the Governor of Madras.

Irish Guards.—The 1st Batn. moved on Wednesday from Pirbright to Chelsea Barracks. The three companies which at present constitute the establishment of the battalion number about 240 officers and men, but there are nearly 300 recruits of the regiment at the Caterham depot, and these, with the detachment gone to Australia as part of the Commonwealth guard of honour, and the men on furlough, make the present full strength nearly 600 officers and men. Lieut.-Col. Cooper, who returned from his post as railway staff officer in South Africa to take up command of the battalion was at its head on Wednesday. The companies

consisted of smart and well set-up soldiers of good physique, wearing the usual Guards' white undress jacket and the new undress cap, the low, round, flat-topped cap of naval pattern recently adopted, with green band. The men detrained at Nine Elms and marched off to Chelsea Barracks, headed by the drums and fifes of the 3rd Coldstream Guards, their fellow-occupants of the Chelsea quarters.

Royal Scots (1st).—Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Carter, C.M.G., having returned to regimental duty from Colonial employ, is *en route* to India in command of troops on the transport *Sunda*, to join the 2nd Batn., to which he has been posted.

Queen's (2nd).—Major Burrell, who has commanded the 2nd Batn. during nearly all the fighting in Natal—Lieut.-Col. Hamilton having been selected for the command of a Brigade—is expected home from the Cape about the 30th inst. He ought to receive a hearty welcome from all "Queensmen," for under his orders the regiment has well maintained its splendid reputation, and been mentioned many times for its fine discipline and general fitness for the rough work of war. Majors Dunne and Fowler and Capt. Stevenson, all of the Reserve, are doing duty with the details in Malplaquet Barracks, Aldershot, with Capt. Lee, 3rd Batn., and a number of Militia and Volunteer subalterns attached. The details include a number of smart, well-conducted recruits.

Bufs (3rd).—Capt. Tarte, 1st Batn., who has been officiating, is to be confirmed as a D.A.A.G. for musketry in India, and will then be seconded. 2nd Lieut. Baldwin, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months on medical certificate.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—Major Matthews, 2nd Batn., succeeds the late Lieut.-Col. Gawne. An officer who knew Col. Gawne well in Egypt writes to say how grieved he and many other of his friends were to learn of his death. He refers to him as "a most earnest soldier, who loved his profession, and never lost an opportunity of studying it seriously. He always aspired to command a battalion, and in Egypt, where he did duty on the staff, many will regret greatly to learn of his death, glorious as the circumstances were in which he passed away."

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—It was the 2nd Batn. which met with the disaster in South Africa on the 12th inst. All ranks are said to have behaved splendidly. They fought until every round of ammunition was expended, and did not surrender until they were surrounded on all sides by the enemy. Capt. Somervell and Lieut. Stanton were severely wounded in the affair, and have arrived at Pretoria for treatment. They are both doing well. Lieut. Jones and 2nd Lieut. Westmacott and 205 non-commissioned officers and men reported missing have since been released and are now at Rustenburg. Lieut. Jones was wounded in the leg, and 2nd Lieut. Westmacott in the wrist.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—Capt. Cockerill is posted to the 4th Batn. at Colchester, on transfer from the Indian Staff Corps.

Royal Fusiliers (7th).—Major Bird is expected to give up his appointment on the staff in Egypt in order to join the 1st Batn. in India as second in command, vice Major Lysons, V.C., promoted to the command of the 1st Batn. Bedfordshire Regiment. Capt. Stone and Lieut. Forster, 1st Batn., have been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—A meeting of influential city and county residents was held at Norwich Shire Hall on Saturday last, Viscount Coke presiding, to take into consideration the advisability of erecting a memorial to the Norfolk men of the Regulars and Volunteers who have fallen, or who have taken part in the war in South Africa. No scheme was laid before the meeting, but a series of resolutions moved by the Dean of Norwich, and seconded by the High Sheriff, affirmed the desirability of such a memorial, approved the formation of a committee representative of the county, and gave it power to elect its own executive committee. Suggestions as to the form the memorial should take may be sent to Major Besant, Britannia Barracks, and they will be dealt with by the committee, and presented to another county meeting. Lord Suffield favoured a monument on Mousehold Heights. Brevet-Major Carroll is *en route* to India from the Cape, to join the 1st Batn. at Bombay, on promotion.

Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th).—Capt. Ford, 1st Batn., has left the depot, at Taunton, and embarked in the *Sunda* for India, in charge of a draft.

East Yorkshire Regiment (15th).—Col. Ward, who went out from England in command of the 2nd Batn., and has been at the head of it in the field in South Africa, arrived home from Cape Town on Tuesday, and is about to be placed on half-pay on the expiration of his period. Col. Ward carried with him the best wishes of all ranks, for, as a staff officer wrote lately, "a better and more serviceable unit than the 2nd East Yorkshire under Col. Ward never took the field for any duty; it is a pleasure to deal

with such a well-ordered regiment." The Mounted Infantry Company, consisting of 140 non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Capt. Forte, with Capt. Campion and Lieuts. Musson and Key, have been in continuous touch with the Boers since the middle of May last, and were present at the battles of Dornkop, Diamond Hill, Nawport Nek, Golden Gate, the capture of Olivier, the relief of Ladybrand, and the occupation of Lindley, Heilbron, Johannesburg, and Pretoria, besides numerous other engagements. Telegrams report that this company was also present at the recent defeat of De Wet when Col. Le Gallais met with his death in the hour of victory. At the capture of Olivier and the relief of Ladybrand Major-Gen. Bruce Hamilton, who holds a commission as major in the regiment, was in command of the troops. It is interesting to note that the Rev. Phelps, formerly chaplain to the Bishop of Troup, joined this company at Bloemfontein in April, and has shared with it the dangers and difficulties of the campaign.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—Capt. Nicholl, 1st Batn., has left England for India in the *Sunda*, in charge of a draft. Lieut. Rogers, 2nd Batn., is about to join the Indian Staff Corps, and has been posted to the 11th Bengal Infantry.

Leicestershire Regiment (17th).—Capt. Dent is transferred on promotion from the 1st Batn., in South Africa, to the 2nd Batn., in Egypt.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—The details under Major Tottenham have joined the Provisional Batn. at Aldershot, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Bosworth, 5th Batn. Manchester Regiment. They are quartered in Maida Barracks.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th).—2nd Lieut. Smith, 2nd Batn., has applied to join the Indian Staff Corps and is posted to the 22nd Punjab Infantry.

Cheshire Regiment (22nd).—Capt. Shaw-Taylor, 2nd Batn., is in command of the details in Barrosa Barracks, Aldershot, which are attached to the provisional batn., under command of Lieut.-Col. Bosworth, 5th Batn. Manchester Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Richardson is *en route* from Cape Town to Forcados to join the West African Frontier Force.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—The details under Major King-Hunter have formed the provisional batn. at Aldershot, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Bosworth, 5th Batn. Manchester Regiment. They are accommodated in Maida Barracks.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th).—Lieut.-Col. Payne, D.S.O., writes from Middleburg, Transvaal, under date Nov. 21:—

"I wish to express on behalf of all ranks of the regiment I have the honour to command their grateful thanks to those many kind donors who have during the past year sent out comforts of every description for distribution to the non-commissioned officers and men of the battalion. Thanks to their generosity and thoughtfulness, all men have from time to time been supplied with various articles of clothing, pipes, tobacco, and other comforts. The greater proportion have naturally been sent from Ireland, but well-wishers from all parts of the United Kingdom have provided many parcels, newspapers, &c., and their forethought and interest in the welfare of the men has been thoroughly appreciated throughout the regiment."

Gloucestershire Regiment (28th).—Major Capel Cure, D.S.O., has been appointed second in command, vice Major H. Humphrey, promoted to the command.

East Surrey Regiment (31st).—Col. Phillips, commanding the 31st Regimental District, has forwarded the following letter to the commanding officers of the four Volunteer battalions:—

"Sir,—In a private letter from Major H. W. Pearse, commanding the 2nd Batn. East Surrey Regiment, Volksrust, South Africa, he asked me to convey to the officers commanding the four Volunteer battalions in this district his opinion of the Volunteer Service Company. I have the honour to forward extracts therefrom for your information. 'Its conduct during its six months' duty out here has been excellent. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men have one and all shown a most soldierlike spirit. They have always been anxious to take their full share of the work, and from the very beginning I was able to feel perfect confidence in them and put them in responsible positions. When they took part in the operations in Northern Natal, and in the action at Alleman's Nek, Major Benson tells me their conduct could not have been improved on. The officers were all thoroughly efficient and hard-working. In conclusion, may I say that, thanks to a good colour-sergeant, good equipment, and, last but not least, very careful training at the depot, I do not believe there is a better Volunteer company in South Africa than ours.' I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, R. PHILLIPS, Colonel."

Hampshire Regiment (37th).—Capt. Williams, D.S.O., has left England for India in the *Sunda* in charge of a draft.

South Lancashire Regiment (40th).—2nd Lieut. Garratt is *en route* from Cape Town to Forcados to join the West African Frontier Force.

Welsh Regiment (41st).—Lieut.-Col. Banfield is on passage home from South Africa, and will arrive about the 30th inst. 2nd Lieut. Ellis, 3rd (Militia)

Batn., is *en route* from Cape Town to Forcados to join the West African Frontier Force.

Sherwood Foresters (45th).—The details under Capt. Jackson, 5th Batn. Manchester Regiment, are attached to the provisional batn. at Aldershot, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Bosworth, 5th Batn. Manchester Regiment. Lieuts. Chamberlain, 2nd Batn., and Manby are attached. The detachment is in Maida Barracks. Lieut. Wilkin is *en route* from the Cape to join the West African Frontier Force.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (46th).—The regiment has just lost its oldest representative in Major Mundy Poole, who has died at 7, Gloucester Square, Hyde Park, at the age of 96.

Royal West Kent Regiment (50th).—2nd Lieut. Stigand has been ordered to proceed to Somaliland from Aden, for service with the Field Force under Col. Ternan.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (52nd).—Major Clark has been appointed second in command, vice Major Eccles, promoted to the command.

Northamptonshire Regiment (58th).—Details remain at Portland for the present.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—2nd Lieut. Paulson, 9th (Militia) Batn., is *en route* from Cape Town to Cape Coast Castle to join the West African Frontier Force.

Gloucestershire Regiment (61st).—Major Tufnell and Capt. Fyfe were taken prisoners by the Boers near Plaatkop on the 13th inst., but have since been released.

Manchester Regiment (63rd).—The establishment of majors of the four battalions is increased to 12 by the promotion of Capt. Westropp and Baldwin, leaving four still to be provided in due course.

Hampshire Regiment (67th).—The details under command of Capt. Whitaker have joined the provisional battalion commanded by Lieut.-Col. Bosworth, 5th Batn. Manchester Regiment at Aldershot. They are in Maida Barracks. 2nd Lieut. Lawrence is *en route* from Cape Town to Cape Coast Castle to join the West African Frontier Force.

Durham Light Infantry (68th).—Major Davison has six months' leave from England on medical certificate.

Seaforth Highlanders (72nd).—This battalion, finding itself in Cairo with the 3rd (Militia) battalion, the two combined to keep up St. Andrew's Day, when the officers gave a joint dinner. Altogether seventy-six officers and guests were present. The following officers of the 1st Batn. were present:—Lieut.-Col. Campbell, Major Jameson, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Egerton, Majors Elliot and Ramsden, and Capt. Spottiswoode, Arbuthnot, and Meiklejohn, and Lieuts. Marshall and Carden, and 2nd Lieuts. Mackenzie, Buchanan, Wicks, Horn, Macfie, Duncan, Arbuthnot, Davidson, Forbes Robertson, and Capt. and Qrmer. Anderson. 3rd Batn.:—Majors Henderson, Horne, Davidson, and Munro; Capt. Campbell (Adj.), Livingston Macdonald, and Arbuthnot, Lieuts. Addison Smith and Mackenzie. 2nd Lieuts. Grenfell, MacLachlan, Reid, Crichton, Tweedie, Warrand, Farquhar, Steuart, Bentley, and Lieut. and Qrmer. Glynn. The toasts were drunk with full Highland honours, and included those to the Queen, St. Andrew, the guests, and the 2nd Batn. Major-Gen. the Hon. R. A. J. Talbot, C.B., replied for the guests. Col. Campbell drank to the health of the 2nd Batn. fighting gallantly for the Empire in South Africa. This was responded to with the utmost heartiness, most of those present having kinsmen and friends among the battalion, which has lost so many brave fellows in South Africa.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment (76th).—Lieut. Bally is about to join the Indian Staff Corps, and is posted to the 10th Bengal Infantry.

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Cameron Highlanders (79th).—Major Souter has left England for Jubaland to resume his duties as commandant in view of the operations against the Ogaden Somalis in which his force is to be employed.

South Staffordshire Regiment (80th).—The appointment to second in command has become vacant by the retirement of Major Bent.

South Lancashire Regiment (82nd).—Capt. Green has left England in the *Sunda* for India in charge of a draft.

North Staffordshire Regiment (98th).—Lieut. Sword is *en route* from Cape Town to Forcados in the *Ulstermore* to join the West African Frontier Force.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (108th).—Capt. Cumliffe has left England for India in the *Sunda* in charge of a draft.

West India Regiment.—A telegram dated Cape Coast Castle, Dec. 19, says: "The West Indian special service officers have received orders to stop at Sierra Leone."

Army Service Corps.—The new 55th and 56th companies are being formed at Aldershot and Shorncliffe respectively.

Volunteers.

The Public Works Loan Commissioners have consented to grant a loan of £6,000 to the Electrical Engineer Volunteers for the erection of headquarters of which the Secretary for War has approved. The money is repayable in 40 years.

The annual returns of the Honourable Artillery Company, in respect of the official year, show an efficient strength of 857 of all ranks, against 548 in 1899—an increase of 309—and the efficiency of the regiment in drills, gun practice, and musketry is 100 per cent. In musketry the figure of merit is 137 and for recruits 126, there being 77 marksmen, of whom Pte. F. F. McKenzie is the chief. No. 6 is the best shooting company in the regiment, and No. 2 heads the list for attendance at drill.

PRESS VIEWS AND OPINIONS ON SERVICE MATTERS.

"Fontanels," in the *Times* of Dec. 17, stated that the particulars of Gen. Clements' reverse were known in Holland on the morning of Friday, Dec. 14, whereas the London papers did not publish the intelligence until Saturday, and further details not until Monday, Dec. 17. "Red Cross," in the *Morning Post*, calls attention to the wholly unnecessary torture caused in the unhappy relatives of the men who had laid down their lives for Queen and country, by the action of a certain section of the Press in vilifying and maligning the members of the R.A.M.C. in general. The daily papers of Dec. 18 published the reply of Lord Kitchener to an inquiry as to the truth of a charge preferred by Mr. Bryn Roberts, M.P., in the House of Commons against the discipline of the Australian troops in South Africa; the Commander-in-Chief wired that the report alluded to was absolutely without foundation.

Mr. A. A. Dangur writes to the *Morning Post* that no sickly sentimentality or pro-Boerism should permit the Majuba monument to stand any longer. It was erected by rebels to commemorate a victory over a handful of overburdened, demoralised, and worn-out British troops. The site, Pardekraal, is the scene of a yearly gathering of jubilation, speech-making, and swearing of oaths. The monument should be destroyed before peace is declared.

"Patriot," in the *Daily News* of Dec. 20, remarks that the Ottoman Order recently conferred by the Sultan of Turkey on Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher reflects no credit on the admiral or on his (Mediterranean) squadron. The facts of the case were that England was bound by actual treaty obligations to defend and protect the Armenian subjects of the Porte. It was not a matter of mere humanitarian sentiment, but of written national engagements and responsibility, according to the Cyprus Convention. Suddenly the whole civilised world was shocked by the Armenian massacres in Sassoun and Constantinople itself. England stood by and does nothing. And now his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, the man who was confessedly responsible for those unspeakable massacres, is permitted to decorate the Queen's admiral.

The *Daily Mail* says (Dec. 21) that there is some difference of opinion in the Cabinet on the subject of the future status of the Commander-in-Chief, and if Lord Roberts stands out it is beyond doubt that he will be placed in the position in which all competent and independent authorities consider it absolutely necessary he should stand in order to be able to carry out a thorough programme of Army Reform. The *Daily Express*, of the same date, has an article on a "Grave War Scandal." When this country was almost totally denuded of artillery this year, says the *Express*, one or two firms like Maxim Vickers were given carte blanche to produce batteries of what are now known as quick-firers, while the Government rushed off to Germany for additional supplies of guns. These guns, to the number of 108, have now proved defective in their breech-action, and, not only this—this same breech-action has been adopted in other guns ordered in the same hurried manner.

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We have retained all the leading and well-known members of our Instructional Staff for the year 1901.

STAFF COLLEGE, 1900.

There was no Competition, but, nevertheless, a considerable Proportion of the OFFICERS SELECTED so far STUDIED IN OUR CLASSES, including:—

Major de Rougemont, Royal Horse Artillery.
Captain Lyon, Royal Field Artillery.
Captain H. L. Benyon, Royal Garrison Artillery,
Brevet-Major Thesiger, 2nd Rifle Brigade.
Brevet-Major Haig, 1st King's Own Scottish Borderers.
Captain and Adjutant C. P. A. Hull, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers.
Captain H. Cumming, 1st Durham Light Infantry.
Captain A. M. S. Elsmie, Indian Staff Corps.

Captain S. F. Geoghegan, Indian Staff Corps.
Captain C. F. Moores, Army Service Corps.

The following OFFICERS also QUALIFIED:—

Captain H. D. de Pree, Royal Horse Artillery.
Captain W. Strong, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Captain J. H. Paine, D.S.O., Royal Artillery.
Captain C. Cook, Indian Staff Corps.

MILITIA EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER, 1900.

The method of selection adopted in September was unique owing to the war and mobilisation, and had little knowledge of any branch of learning, yet the following SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES read with us—

Mr. H. H. Hulton, Norfolk Artillery.
Mr. A. L. M. Napier, 3rd East Surrey.
Mr. H. F. Collingridge, 3rd Royal Scots.

Mr. A. J. Ellis, 3rd Border Regiment.
Mr. W. H. Gribbon, 3rd Leicestershire Regiment.
Mr. L. St. P. Benyon, 5th Royal Fusiliers.

When the Military Examinations were serious competitions and success depended on intellectual efforts.

OUR SUCCESSES were UNSURPASSED.

For Example:—

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, Sept., 1899.

The following TWENTY-TWO passed.	Marks.
10th Cavalry	Sir R. St. G. C. Gore, Bart. 1316
3rd Artillery	Mr. O. S. Lloyd 1317
3rd Foot Guards	Mr. E. B. G. Foster 1310
16th Infantry	Mr. F. G. G. Cunningham 1627
22nd "	Mr. R. L. Payne 1558
23rd "	Mr. J. H. G. Crane 1554
29th "	Mr. H. J. S. Stanton 1522
36th "	Mr. H. R. Sturgis 1481
44th "	Mr. R. H. Seymour 1422
45th "	Mr. J. S. Ward 1420
47th "	Mr. E. E. G. Terry 1396
49th "	Mr. J. G. Hay 1386
52nd "	Mr. G. M. Lindsay 1380
58th "	Mr. F. E. Packe 1366
66th "	Hon. J. G. Eveleigh-de Moleyns 1327
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86th "	Mr. T. L. B. Soutry 1210
SECOND University	Mr. F. B. Dugdale 1748
THIRD "	Mr. S. G. de C. Wheeler 1696
12th "	Mr. W. H. Middleton 1393
16th "	Mr. H. M. Lambert 1315

STAFF COLLEGE, 1899.

Of the TWENTY-THREE Officers who were successful on the COMPETITIVE LIST, EIGHTEEN Passed from us, viz.:—

Capt. H. A. L. Tagart	15th Hussars.
Capt. K. Combe	Royal Artillery.
Lieut. H. M. de F. Montgomery	Royal Artillery.
Capt. T. B. Wood	Royal Artillery.
Capt. H. B. Roberts	Royal Artillery.
Capt. G. M. Harper	Royal Engineers.
Brevet-Major W. D. Bird	2nd Royal West Surrey.
Capt. A. E. Lascelles	2nd Norfolk Regiment.
Capt. T. H. Berney	2nd West Yorkshire.
Capt. W. S. Copland	2nd Leicester Regiment.
Lieut. M. H. E. Welch	1st Royal Irish.
Capt. J. Duncan	2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers.
Capt. T. O. Marden	1st Cheshire Regiment.

WOOLWICH, July, 1900.

	Marks.
Lt. E. O. Davidson	7832
A. J. R. Kennedy	7560
Sir T. P. Larcom, Bart.	7413
T. P. Bassett	6490
F. O. Lloyd	6461

SANDHURST, July, 1900.

G. C. Cooper	8754
H. D. Kay	7444
O. G. Hibbert	6860
E. H. Wienholt	5449

Thus, notwithstanding the few candidates left with us for these competitions, we did well on the whole.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH, December, 1899.

The following FOUR Passed:—

	Marks.
41st	Mr. H. H. Joll 9197
58th	Mr. Derrick le P. Trench 8477
99th	Mr. A. H. Allen 7432
115th	Mr. W. C. H. Cree 6740

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST, December, 1899.

The following EIGHTEEN Passed:—

	Marks.
Mr. C. P. Graham	7814
Mr. H. C. Ind	7425
Mr. A. E. Bonham Carter	7411
Mr. W. H. Padday	7384
Mr. K. E. Anderson	7217
Mr. J. L. R. Carey	7117
Mr. A. J. B. Wavell	6816
Mr. R. B. Umfreville	6454
Mr. A. F. Hartley	6371
Mr. W. D. Kenney	5268

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.

Mr. R. S. Allen	7876
Mr. R. M. Luckcock	7423
Mr. L. I. G. Morgan-Owen	7132
Mr. S. G. Smithwick	6973
Mr. J. S. Fitzgerald	6367
Mr. F. W. Robinson	5696
Mr. E. W. P. Love	4947

W.I. REGIMENT.

Mr. P. V. Holberton	6784
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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1900.

THE SUBMARINE AGAIN.

IT is very evident that although Sir John
Hopkins did not include the "submarine"
among his ideas for the coming century, it will
be there all the same. In the first place, both
in America and in France, there is a determined
attempt on the part of the authorities to experi-
ment in this direction, and in both cases they
cannot fail to learn a good deal. Indeed, M.
Fleury-Bavarin, the reporter to the French
Naval Budget, expresses his entire contentment

with the progress made. "We have grappled successfully," he affirms, "with the most difficult of the problems of submarine navigation, submersion, vision, steering, and offensive action." Likewise Mr. Holland believes that with his boat he could take possession of any harbour that was not similarly defended, and, moreover, blow any ship opposed to him out of the water. While we are not inclined to take Mr. Holland very seriously, the French claim is certainly something to think about. Unfortunately, there is little information available about the French boats which supports the statements of M. Fleury-Ravarin. Moreover, he seems to us to claim too much, since if the problems he speaks of have been successfully solved, what more experiment is necessary? According to the recent programme of the Ministry of Marine, it is proposed to build in the next five years 161 torpedo boats and forty-four "submarines," but if, as M. Fleury-Ravarin declares, the submarine boat is the torpedo boat of the daytime and can venture in daylight on enterprises which the torpedo boat can only undertake by night, surely the relative proportion should be the other way about, and the submergible vessels four times as many, since they can be used both by day and night. Until we learn many more details about the methods employed in the solution of the problems of submarine navigation we shall venture to regard the optimistic report we have quoted as another instance of the wish being father to the thought.

It is just as well that we should say at once that it by no means follows that because the French have been successful, if such should prove to be the case, therefore we ought at once to follow their lead. It must be remembered that there have been in this country many trials of submarine boats, and although none of these is very recent we are not without some knowledge of the difficulties connected with the subject. The two questions "Are submarine boats to be feared," and "Ought we to build submarine boats," should be dealt with as entirely separate and distinct. The answer to the first question must depend in the first place entirely on the progress made by possible foes. But even if we arrive at a conclusion that such boats are to be feared it by no means follows that it is necessary for us to build similar craft. The answer to the second question depends almost wholly upon strategical considerations. Given that the submarine boat is a possibility, and that submarine navigation is solved, can such a machine play a useful part in the kind of offensive-defensive operations which our peculiar position as a world empire demands for its security in the case of hostilities with one or more first-class naval powers? The answer to this question has been given by those naval officers best qualified to judge, and we are sure that it was only after a full consideration of the subject that the conclusion was arrived at. Mr. F. J. R. Carulla, who read a paper on this subject before the Derby Society of Engineers, seems to have made a curious mistake in reference to a previous statement in this connection which appeared in our issue of May 19 last. After quoting from THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE a similar statement to the above, he said, "If those who should be most interested look on with indifference while possible enemies are preparing these fearful engines, a disaster, the magnitude of which can hardly be conceived, may easily follow." The assumption of Mr. Carulla and other speakers in the discussion which followed his paper, that our naval officers have disregarded, and are indifferent to, what is

being done abroad in this connection, is wholly unfounded and based on a misconception of fact. The omission to experiment in submarine boat-building in this country is not a result of indifference, but of careful study of the whole bearing of the matter. It by no means follows that because a footpad is expert in the use of the garotte that every wayfarer should take lessons from a professor in that particular art. There are surely other and even more effective ways of defending oneself.

There is one difficulty connected with the subject of the submarines which troubles many people much more than they seem to know. This is the difficulty of discriminating between fact and fiction. There are always interested parties anxious to exploit their schemes in the press, and not a few editors who will accept statements without much question so long as they are sufficiently startling. To sift the grain from the chaff is not easy, and this is particularly the case when the information to be dealt with comes from abroad. It is, however, incumbent upon anyone who poses as an educator of the country to get to the bed rock. Several papers have recently mentioned a new submarine boat which was said to have been brought to this country from Australia, to have had an official trial, and even to have received the serious attention of the Admiralty. As a matter of fact such a boat does not exist. The representative of a colonial syndicate or company is in this country with the plans of a boat and with a model, but according to the *New York Herald* the model does not and cannot enable a test to be made of the principal claims of the inventor. So far as the plans have been made known the boat differs but slightly in detail from some of its predecessors. It would be wasteful for the Admiralty to spend money on experimenting with this or, indeed, with any other boat until its success had first been demonstrated by private enterprise. We feel quite certain that Armstrong or Vickers or some other eminent firm would speedily turn their attention to the construction of submarine boats if they were satisfied that to do so would be a profitable enterprise.

THE LOSS OF THE GNEISENAU.

THE disaster which has befallen the German training-ship *Gneisenau* at Malaga has aroused the deepest concern and sympathy in this country, and particularly in the Navy. Such misfortunes are known in every Fleet, and the recent case of the French *Framée*, and, in our own service, the disasters to the *Serpent*, the *Eurydice*, and the *Victoria*, remind us that there is no partiality in the occurrence of them. The loss of the *Gneisenau* is peculiarly sad, because her company represented the flower of the youth of Germany, and upon the future of many in her very much was built. Grief is widespread in the Fatherland and in the Navy, and in many homes Christmas has been deeply saddened. Among the first to express sympathy were Admiral Fisher and the British Naval Attaché in Berlin, while the *Blake* and the *Pioneer* were immediately despatched to render assistance. Lord Lansdowne, in the name of the Foreign Office, and Lord Selborne, on behalf of the Admiralty, have conveyed their condolences to the German Embassy in London and to the Imperial Naval Office in Berlin, and the First Lord asked Count Hatzfeldt to express personally his deep sympathy to the Emperor. It was something of a tragic coincidence that intelligence of this disaster was received in Berlin at the very hour when the German capital was preparing to celebrate a day of honour for the Navy by its reception of the men returned from China.

The officers of the British Mediterranean Squadron at Malta had expected the *Gneisenau* at that port, and had intended to give her crew a cordial welcome at Christmas. The ship, which was an armoured corvette, built at Dantzic in 1879, formed part of the fleet under command of Admiral Knorr, which appeared before Zanzibar in 1886, and has for ten years been engaged as a training ship for naval cadets and boys. She started on her last cruise on September 18, with the other training ships, for the Mediterranean. The *Stosch* lately proceeded to Smyrna, the *Moltke* to Jaffa, and the *Charlotte* to Corfu, while the *Gneisenau* took the German envoy in Morocco, Baron von Mentzingen, from Tangier to Mazagan, and then proceeded to cruise on the southern coasts of Spain. She was presently to have returned to Morocco to bring back the Baron to Tangier. She had on board a complement of 460, including forty-nine naval cadets and 230 boys under training, and at 10 o'clock on the morning of December 16, while the boys were at divisions, the ship then lying off Malaga, the wind began to blow with great violence. Captain Kretschmann thereupon gave orders for steam to be got up as quickly as possible, but owing to the rapid rise of the storm the vessel dragged her anchors, and before she could be got under control, was wrecked at the entrance to the harbour. Many jumped into the sea, and others endeavoured to save themselves by clinging to the wreckage, but before long most of them had disappeared beneath the waves, many being dashed on the rocks. Heroic efforts were made by a small boat to rescue the drowning, and some of the rescuers themselves perished, but the harbour staff worked with great energy, and it was due to their efforts that many were saved. The body of Captain Kretschmann was the first to be recovered, and has been buried in the British cemetery wrapped in the German flag. The full extent of the loss is not yet known, but is believed to be very serious, practically reaching 50 lives, and many of the survivors are injured.

Though the German Navy is young, it has already a long list of disasters to chronicle. In 1860 the schooner *Frauenlob* was lost in a typhoon in the Far East, and the training ship *Amazon* foundered a few years later off the Dutch coast. In 1878 the *Grosser Kurfürst* sank after a collision near Folkestone, in 1884 the training ship *Undine* foundered off the Danish coast, and in 1885 the *Augusta* went down in the Red Sea. In the terrific hurricane at Apia, the *Adler* and *Eber* were both lost, and the *Ilitis* went down in Chinese waters in 1896 in circumstances well remembered. A pleasant feature disclosed by the misfortune is the true comradeship which exists among seamen. Ready sympathy that has been evoked throughout Europe, and the services of the naval authorities and seafaring population at Malaga to succour and aid the survivors, in some cases at the cost of their own lives, are beyond all praise. The kindness and hospitality shown to the rescued and injured deserved most friendly recognition.

Navy Notes.

It is customary towards the end of the year to take stock of our ships under construction, and it must be confessed that the outlook is not as bright as we could wish. Neither from the dockyards nor from the private establishments are the reports of a distinctly encouraging nature, and it seems quite likely that we may expect further under expenditure on the shipbuilding vote. Nor is it entirely consoling to learn that the French are suffering, in a minor degree, from the same complaint. With our neighbours such a state of affairs is chronic, and we can only

suppose that when our own programme was drawn up, the usual state of things in France was taken into account. It is high time that something should be done to overcome the retardation of construction due to non-delivery of material. In fact, until we can get back to the standard set in the case of the *Majestic* and *Magnificent*, we cannot say that we have attained a satisfactory condition of affairs. Without reflecting upon the late First Lord, it must be pointed out that the real progress made in the early part of his administration was largely a legacy left by his predecessor. Since then, whatever might have been the actual intention of the Board, and we give them every credit for a desire to push on, what has happened is that we have been laying down more and more ships until the yards are full of vessels waiting for refit, and the slips are encumbered with unfinished hulls. Doubtless between now and the end of the financial year a great effort will be made to spend the money by working overtime and other methods known to most students of Admiralty administration. But unless we are misinformed, the net result is not likely to be such as we can regard with complacency.

Speaking in the discussion on the lecture delivered by Sir John Hopkins, Admiral Johnstone suggested that there was ample material in the paper for very many lectures and discussions. This is quite true, and doubtless we shall see many of the points raised by the Admiral made the subject of correspondence in the papers during the next few weeks. Already we have noticed that the reference to harbour time has called forth more than one letter on the subject of the state of the lieutenants' list. The actual matter referred to, by the way, is, we understand, already in process of reform, and indeed this is only right, since an officer is unable to choose his own ship. We know ourselves of at least one case in which a lieutenant appointed against his will to a harbour vessel, after appealing in vain for seaservice, retired from the Navy, feeling that his chances of promotion were being completely destroyed. But the subject of the letters we refer to is what it is the custom to call "the shortage of lieutenants." We trust that the Admiralty will not allow their hands to be forced by an agitation in this connection. For some time past the officers who have successively filled the post of second Sea Lord have grappled with this matter in statesmanlike fashion. And there can be little doubt that before long the lieutenants' list will automatically increase without unduly perilling the chances either of those who are not yet on it or of those already there. By a systematic arrangement of entry to the *Britannia* and the temporary expedient of a supplemental class, the list will gradually be augmented until it has reached the necessary number.

It is not as if the demands of war could not be supplied in an emergency. They can, and by expedients which should not necessarily diminish efficiency. Any kind of heroic legislation with a view of suddenly adding to the numbers could only work detrimentally both to the interest of the officers at present in the Service and of the Service itself. There are, however, two measures, not mentioned in Sir John Hopkins's paper, which might receive consideration at the hands of would-be reformers. Now that we have, or are to have, a Fleet Reserve taken from the ranks of the Navy and Marines, why not also from the grades of officers? There must be many lieutenants and some commanders who would gladly take retirement on some such terms, *mutatis mutandis*, as those offered to the Bluejackets and Marines. If lieutenants, for example, could retire after ten or twelve years' service with a pension to be increased on the understanding that they kept themselves qualified year by year until they attained a certain age, we might make a splendid Reserve of officers. The other point concerns promotion from the lower deck. We have seen a great deal about the promotion to the quarter-deck of warrant officers, but we do not believe that the warrant officers want this, while at the same time such promotion should surely be open to the lower deck. There is a great opportunity for someone to formulate a practical and well-considered scheme by which a certain number of young petty officers might step into the lieu-

tenant's grade if they could show themselves to be fully-qualified for such advancement.

Attention has again been directed to the progress of the naval works at Dover, which should be completed in 1907, by a commercial project arising out of the improved shelter for shipping which the Admiralty breakwater will effect. A company has been formed to build a wharf at which the Channel steamers may lie and embark their passengers in comfort in all weathers. This purely commercial enterprise has roused the attention of the Press to the possibilities of Dover from the capitalist standpoint, but we may venture to point out that this costly breakwater is not being built by the nation in the interests of speculators, but for the purpose of providing a harbour of refuge to shipping. Several of our daily contemporaries have gone astray in commenting upon the commercial scheme, being, it would seem, of opinion that the harbour of refuge is being constructed mainly for warships. This is quite a mistake, and we doubt if the refuge will be much used by our fleets, though it may prove very useful to torpedo craft. Earl Spencer made it quite clear in 1897 that the refuge was designed for merchant shipping. Steamers of ordinary speed will undoubtedly be exposed to attack by the enemy in future wars owing to the development of speed in warships and torpedo vessels, and hence these refuges are required even more than they were in the old sailing days. In winter especially the ordinary merchant steamer could not reach Portland Roads before nightfall if she quitted the London Docks at dawn. Passing through the Downs in darkness she would be very liable to capture by the French torpedo craft. Similarly, in making the Thames, cargo steamers would be exposed to capture or destruction in the narrows of the Channel, however vigilantly our cruisers and destroyers patrolled this part of the straits. And should the convoy system be revived, as it quite probably will be, harbours of refuge in the Channel will none the less prove most useful for sheltering the convoys at night. With a refuge at Portland and another at Dover it may even prove possible to dispense with convoy and so liberate more cruisers for the ordinary work of commerce protection on a very different system. Meanwhile it does not appear desirable that private companies should be permitted to construct wharfs inside the breakwater at Dover which is intended to afford secure anchorage to shipping. Why should valuable space be blocked for the convenience of travellers whose luxurious habits make them shrink from facing a little rain when embarking for Calais?

The new twin-sloop *Espiègle*, which was launched last week, is one of a number of similar vessels which have within recent years been constructed at Sheerness. She had been on the slips just eleven months, which is rather a long time for such a small vessel to be in the hands of the builders before she is launched. The *Espiègle* was christened by Miss Godley, a daughter of Sir A. Godley, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, and among those present at the launch were Admiral Sir W. R. Kennedy, the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore; Captain Henderson, the superintendent of the yard, and all the principal officers of the port. The *Espiègle*, whose sister-ship, the *Fantôme*, is not yet launched, is slightly different to the sloops of the *Condor* class in that she is five feet longer, has an additional displacement of ninety tons, but draws three inches less water. Her engines, which are to be of 1,400 h.p. under natural draught, are to be supplied by the Wallsend Slipway and Engineering Company, and will give her a speed of thirteen knots. The *Espiègle* is thus the first of a new class of twin-screw sloops.

The respect in which the memory of a departed chief is invariably held by the officers of the Royal Marine Corps was strikingly exemplified last week at the unveiling of a memorial, in the Royal Dockyard Church, Chatham, to the late colonel commandant of that headquarters, which bore the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of Frederic Vincent Godfrey Bird, who served his Queen and country faithfully for upwards of 39 years in the Royal Marines and who died Dec. 29, 1899, while colonel commandant, Chatham Division, R.M.L.I. His brother

officers, past and present, have erected this tablet as a slight mark of their appreciation of his sterling qualities, both as a soldier and as a friend. Also of Anna Narcisse Elise his wife, who died Jan. 22, 1900. 'In their death they were not divided.'"

When we had the misfortune of recording the gallant officer's death, we referred to the estimation in which he was held by everyone in the Corps, as well as by the wives and children of those belonging thereto, to whom he was a friend who will long remain in memory.

The cruiser *Hermes*, Captain F. H. Henderson, which has returned to England owing to boiler defects, has been paid off at Devonport. The commission of the *Hermes* has been brief, but not uneventful. She left Devonport in October, 1899, for the West Indies, but on reaching Madeira was detailed to assist in the protection of the British transports outward bound to South Africa, and cruised in the neighbourhood of Las Palmas for some two months before continuing her voyage to Bermuda. It was during this passage that her tubes began to leak. The defects were patched up at Bermuda, and the vessel was able to get through the usual cruise with the squadron. On return to Bermuda she broke down seriously in the course of a forty-eight steam trial, and lay in port for two months whilst efforts were made to grapple with her leaky tubes. But at the next trial the leaks broke out anew, and other engine defects developed themselves. The feed pumps did not work, the distilling apparatus worked badly, and even the steering gear went wrong, so that for two days the ship was helpless. At this crisis Staff Engineer C. A. Harding was ill, but Engineer J. D. Wilson managed to repair damages, and the *Hermes* crept back to Nassau, whence she was towed by the *Crescent* to Port Royal, where temporary repairs were effected, and the ship was convoyed to Bermuda, being again in tow most of the way. There she rested for six months whilst new boilers were sent out from England and fitted under the direction of Chief Engineer E. A. Short, who had meanwhile replaced Mr. Harding. In September last the vessel underwent a satisfactory steam trial of thirty-six hours' duration, after which she was at once ordered home. The *Hermes* appears to have steamed ten knots during the homeward voyage, but it may be judged that this experiment of reboiling her at Bermuda has not been very successful, since she is now to be paid off. It seems desirable that the defects of these engines and original boilers should form the subject of a rigid inquiry, as of all the cruisers fitted with water-tube boilers the luckless *Hermes* has been the most unreliable steamer.

The Naval Service will be pleased to see that Mr. Goschen has been raised to the Peerage as Viscount Goschen, of Hawkhurst, Kent. We understand that a corresponding dignity was offered to the late First Lord twenty years ago when he was asked to accept the Viceroyship of India. The Right Honourable W. E. McCartney, late Secretary of the Admiralty, has been presented with an Empire clock by the heads of departments of Whitehall as a token of their friendly goodwill. His successor, Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P., who arrived home on Saturday last, will take up the work of his office after Christmas. His numerous naval friends will be delighted to congratulate Mr. Gordon W. Miller on his appointment as Director of Navy Contracts, consequent on the retirement of Mr. Tatham-Gwyn. Mr. Miller's well-known tact and urbanity cannot fail of appreciation in his new post. We are glad to see that Mr. David Evans becomes Director of Stores in the place of Mr. Gordon Miller, and thus obtains well-deserved promotion.

Fleet-Paymaster Henry Dawson, whose transfer from the *Majestic* to the *Glory* was cancelled last month, now goes to the *Crescent*, flagship on the North America and West India Station, in place of Fleet-Paymaster H. W. Hunt, who is recalled to become District Paymaster of Coast Guard at Edinburgh. Mr. Dawson served in the late Admiral Sir A. Cooper-Kel's flagship *Bellerophon*, on the same station, 1875-78, and is still remembered at Halifax, N.S., and other places within the command for his ability in field sports and other athletic exercise.

Navy Personal.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle, a former Commander-in-Chief of the Plymouth station, was present on Friday last when Lady Charles Scott, wife of the noble lord who now holds that appointment, laid the memorial stone of the New Royal Sailors' Home at Devonport. The gallant flag officer, whom we are glad to say shows no lack of activity, was the first donor, to no inconsiderable extent, of the building fund, and since his return from the Far East has used his influence in promoting it. Admiral Sir Alexander Buller, another donor, was also present; and Vice-Admiral Charles Cardale, chairman of the committee, in thanking Lady Charles Scott for her kindness in attending the ceremony, made a stirring speech on the advantages of the home to seamen and marines, and the necessity for supporting it.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, commanding the Channel Squadron, whose term in that appointment expired on Thursday last, is to continue in command for a further period of four months, at the expiration of which he will be relieved by Vice-Admiral Sir Compton Domville, now President of the Admiralty Committee on Boilers, who hoists his flag in the new battleship *Formidable*, at present in course of preparation at Portsmouth, and expected to be ready for the pendant in April last.

Vice-Admiral Alfred J. Chatfield has been appointed Knight of Grace, in England, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher, on hearing of the loss of the *Gneisenau*, despatched assistance and telegraphed to the German Emperor, through his consul at Malta, the sympathy of himself and the whole of his squadron at such a lamentable event. His Imperial Majesty replied, "I hasten to thank you sincerely. Your action shows once more that sailors are comrades all over the world, and that blood is thicker than water."

Rear-Admiral Edmund F. Jeffreys, who gives up the post of director of Naval Ordnance to Captain William H. May on the 1st prox., relieves Rear-Admiral Atwell P. Lake, senior officer on the Coast of Ireland, whose period of service in that appointment expires on the 6th idem.

Rear-Admiral Day H. Bosanquet, Commander-in-Chief of the East India station, arrived at Rangoon on Tuesday last in the *Eclipse*.

Rear-Admiral Arthur W. Moore, Junior Naval Lord, relieves Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope and West African station, when that officer's appointment expires in April next. But, as rumour obtains of an exceptional vacancy occurring on the senior flag list early in the coming year, he should, in consequence, become vice-admiral in March next.

Commodore Robert L. Groome, commanding the South-East Coast of America station, left Monte Video on Monday last in the *Flora*, for the Falkland Islands.

Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton was the guest of the Authors' Club on Tuesday evening last, and in responding for the Navy referred to the recent allusion of a French general to the invasion of this country. The gallant officer considered such an intention preposterous, as it would necessitate at least 200,000 men, the transport of whom would be a considerable item, with the addition of baggage and munitions of war. Flag-officers of that nation were too highly cultivated and intelligent to endorse such a proposition.

Captain Frank H. Henderson, who paid off the *Hermes* at Devonport on the 7th inst., commissions the *Blenheim* at Chatham on the 1st prox. for the China station, and has escaped half-pay by being appointed to the *Pembroke* prior to hoisting the pendant.

Captain Frederick F. Fegan, of the *Leander*, arrived at the Nore on Saturday last, on return-

ing from the Pacific station after three years' foreign service, and is to pay off at Chatham. As he is only forty-five years of age, he has at least nearly twenty years to remain on the active list.

Captain Sir Richard Poore, of the General Depot, Devonport, was president of a board of officers this week to discuss the arrangements for introducing the newly established Royal Fleet Reserve at the western port. Fleet-Paymaster C. E. Gifford, of the Admiralty Manning Committee; the Commander for drafting duties at the depot, who is to be Registrar of the Royal Fleet Reserve; and the accountant officers of the ships and establishments at Devonport assisted at this important duty.

Captain George L. Atkinson transferred the command of the Medway Dockyard Reserve on Saturday last to Captain John Durnford, late of the *Jupiter*, and virtually ended his career in his present rank, as he will, in the ordinary course, attain flag rank during the first half of the coming year. As he is not fifty-four until June next he may possibly secure promotion to vice-admiral.

Captain Sir A. Berkeley-Milne, Bart., relieved Capt. John Durnford, of the *Jupiter*, on Saturday last, on the transfer of the latter officer to the *Algiers* at Chatham.

Commander Clifton Selater, of the *Condor*, arrived at Pernambuco on Saturday last on his way to the Pacific Station to relieve the *Pheasant*. The latter vessel reached Panama on the following day.

Commander Hugh Evan-Thomas, of the *Pioneer*, arrived at Malta from England on Monday last, and was immediately despatched to Malaga to render assistance at the wreck of the Imperial German training ship *Gneisenau*.

Commander Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, of the *Gladiator*, is to be of the retinue of the Duke of York during the Australian visit of His Royal Highness.

Commander William O. Boothby, of the *Endymion*, has been awarded a testimonial by the Royal Humane Society for attempting to save the life of a seaman who had fallen overboard off Taku Bar, the *Peiho*, in September last.

Commander W. R. Cresswell, of the *Protector*, the vessel commissioned by the Government of South Australia for service in China, arrived at Sydney on Saturday last, en route for *Adelaide*, to pay off that gunboat.

Commander Arthur T. Taylor, of the *Hebe*, who recently returned from the Mediterranean, pays off that vessel at Chatham to-day.

Commander Murray T. Parks, of the *Blanche*, managed, after considerable delay, to get away from Plymouth on Saturday last for the Cape of Good Hope to relieve the *Magicienne*. He should have left in the previous week, but during a heavy gale in the Sound one of the cables of this cruiser parted, and it was necessary to test the remaining ones and replace the damaged portion. As he was fortunate enough to attain his present rank, under special circumstances, on that station, we hope luck will attend him in securing another step in the same command.

Lieut.-Commander W. J. Colquhoun, of the Victorian Navy, who served in the Naval Brigade in South Africa under the command of Captain

John E. Bearcroft, of the *Philomel*, had the honour of being decorated with the Distinguished Service Order by Her Majesty, on Saturday last, for his energy and resourcefulness in effecting repairs to disabled guns of his brigade, and rendering them fit for service at important operations against the enemy. Captain Bearcroft spoke in the highest terms of his services.

Lieut. Arthur Cole Lowry, late of the *Empress of India*, had the honour of being decorated with the Albert Medal, Second Class, by the Queen, at Windsor, on Saturday last, for his daring and heroism in proceeding in a cutter of that battleship to the rescue of some of the survivors of the steamer *Charkieh*, wrecked off the island of Andros in September last. The service was most dangerous, and subjected him to exceptional exposure.

Lieut. Eric V.F. Dugmore, of the *Pelorus*, has been awarded the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving a Royal Marine who fell into the basin from the *Sirius*, at Devonport, in November last, on a very dark night and during cold weather.

Lieut. Edward J. Headlam, Royal Indian Marine, is awarded the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal for rescuing a Sepoy who had fallen overboard from the transport *Wardha* off Taku in October last.

Fleet-Surgeon Robert Benthall, Plymouth Division R.M.L.I., completes three years in that appointment on Monday next, and will join the *Magnificent* on the 1st prox. Fleet-Surgeon J. O. B. Williams, of that battleship, takes his place at headquarters.

Paymaster-in-Chief Frederick L. M. Dyer has been selected for appointment as accountant-officer of the Royal Fleet Reserve, about to be established at the Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport. He will be allowed the difference between his retired pay and that of the highest rate for fleet paymasters, with the addition of lodging allowance and compensation for provisions. The latter increments will most probably cease when the officer's quarters at the depot are ready for occupation. Two retired accountant officers declined the appointment, one on the score of living away from the port, and the consequent expense of moving his household, while the other did not appreciate it, and could afford to say "No" to what is undoubtedly a desirable post. Mr. Dyer is the first paymaster-in-chief who has been called upon to wear the uniform of that rank on active service since the position was established in July, 1856.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major David Hailes, R.M.A., does not embark for the *Ramillies*, as previously reported.

Major William S. Harvest, embarked in the Allan liner *Carthaginian*, at Liverpool, on Thursday last to join the *Warspite*, in place of Major R. K. Clavell, appointed paymaster of the Plymouth Division.

Captain Walter T. C. Jones had the honour of being decorated by her Majesty with the Distinguished Service Order, on Saturday last, at Windsor, for his services with the Naval Brigade which accompanied the advance to the Modder River; also in the engagement at Enslin, Graspan, in November, 1899, when three senior officers of the brigade were killed, and he, although wounded in the thigh, led his men against a heavy fire and occupied the enemy's position.

Captain F. G. H. Nugent, R.M.A., relieves Captain Reginald Temple, R.M.A., in the *Hannibal*; Captain Edgar Henderson, R.M.A., relieves Captain Robert O. Patterson, R.M.A., in the *Sans Pareil*, and Lieut. Edward Wright, R.M.A., relieves Lieut. N. F. Trotman, R.M.A., in the *Repulse*, to-day. Lieut. Oswald C. Harrington, R.M.A., relieves Lieut. Arthur F. Simpson, R.M.A., in the *Nile*, on Wednesday last.

Lieut. Alexander A. Cordner joins the Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport, on Saturday next, and Lieut. J. R. H. Gattey relieves Lieut. F. S. Beyts, of the *Duke of Wellington*, the same day.

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PRIZE DAY IN THE "BRITANNIA."

At Dartmouth, on Wednesday, Admiral Lord Charles Scott awarded the prizes for the recent passing-out examination.

Mr. G. B. Mason, Senior Naval Instructor, said with regard to the general results of the examination, he found that of the 63 cadets examined 13 had obtained a first class in mathematics, 28 a second class, and 22 a third class. While the first class seemed somewhat smaller than usual, the cadets who composed it thoroughly deserved its distinction. The second class was an exceptionally large one, and he was glad to note that the number of cadets placed in the third class had decreased from 37 in December last year to 22 on the present occasion. This he regarded as one very satisfactory feature of the examination. The marks obtained in algebra and in geometry were much above the average, while those in theoretical navigation and in practical navigation were distinctly high, so high, indeed, in the latter subject that the cadets appeared capable of coping with a somewhat more extended course. The fact that no failures had to be recorded, that the prizes were well distributed, and that the average of the marks obtained was good, all pointed to the conclusion that the passing-out term was above the average in ability, and he hoped that their examination might be considered generally satisfactory.

Commander Travers brought up the report of the seamanship examination. This stated that the general result of the examination was very satisfactory. Twenty-six candidates passed first class and the remaining 38 second class. There were no failures.

Mr. Sercombe presented the report on the examination in steam, which stated that all the 64 cadets, with few exceptions, had shown a good knowledge of the subject, the various questions having been treated in a satisfactory manner.

Admiral Lord Charles Scott said it gave him great pleasure to hear such a good report from the chief naval instructor, the commander, and the engineer. It reflected not only great credit on the cadets, but also on the instructing staff. The examining officer in steam reported that the cadets had been extremely good in the practical knowledge of the work they had to do in the steam boats. That was satisfactory because as midshipmen they would often have to go away in steam launches, and a practical knowledge of the machinery would be most useful to them. Some of them were now going off to sea for their first trip, and they would find many things that were new to them. A great thing was to be determined to do their duty in every way quite regardless of the consequences. It was no good telling a lot of British boys that they must be brave, because they had it shown to them every day that they were brave. They had just seen a case in China of a midshipman winning the V.C. Another midshipman highly distinguished himself at the battle of Graspan. He was a young Australian, and, though wounded three times, he kept right on, and was eventually killed close up to the enemy's lines. They could not wish for a nobler example of personal bravery than that, but it was not merely physical courage that was wanted, they needed moral courage as well. They would find a few even in the service who would laugh at them when they tried to do the right, to stick to their duty and maintain a high moral tone. There was a good deal of moral bravery required to stand all the chaff and temptations that would assail them, and they should remember that they could show just as great bravery by sticking to their duty in spite of every obstacle as in other ways. If they did that they would get on in their profession, earn the praise of those over them, and win the respect of those under their orders. His lordship announced the appointment of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Smyth Piggott, the chief captains, to the *Glory*.

The prizes were then distributed. Lady Fremantle pinned the badges on the arms of the new captains as follows:—Chief captains.—Mr. Tovey, Mr. Bisset. Fourth term captains.—Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Preston. Third term captains.—Mr. Potter, Mr. Clements, Mr. Halahan, Mr. Royle, Mr. Salt, Mr. Favell, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Seton.

The breaking-up entertainment took place on the poop on Tuesday evening, and was of an unusually interesting character. Its main features was a lime-light exhibition of photographic snapshots taken during the year by Lieut. Clinton-Baker, R.N. Exciting finishes at the sports, the regatta, swimming races, scenes at the assault-at-arms, and incidents on the *Racer* at sea were shown, and some amusing antics by the ship's dogs, Walkey and Jock. One of the most striking pictures was the view of a flash of lightning. At intervals there were songs by Mr. Binmore, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Sercombe, Lieut. Cameron, Lieut. Lewis, Mr. Richards, and Cadet Binning.

Prize List.—Grand aggregate.—Mr. L. V. Wells, Study subjects.—Mr. L. V. Wells, Mr. C. S. Benning, Seamanship, general.—Mr. B. C. Smyth Piggott, Mr. L. V. Wells.

Charts and Instruments.—Mr. J. W. A. Codrington, Mr. B. V. Layard, Mr. G. H. Kellett. French.—Mr. S. B. Mainguy, Mr. R. F. D. Fitzgibbon, Messrs. Fremantle, Powell, Tandy, Smyth Piggott. Drawing.—Mr. R. M. Hopkins, Mr. A. F. Powell.

Steam.—Mr. R. Makin, Mr. F. J. Chambers. Religious Knowledge.—Mr. F. N. Shearme. Prize for Best Boat-sailer in the Term.—Mr. A. F. Powell.

The chief captains each receive a dirk.—Mr. B. C. Smyth Piggott, Mr. A. U. Campbell. Beagle Whips.—Mr. A. E. Godsall, Mr. J. P. Farquharson. Photographic Prizes.—First, Mr. H. B. Pilcher; second, Mr. K. F. Swarder. Recipient of Diploma of Honour as Selected Candidate of his Term for her Majesty's Medal.—Mr. R. B. Janvrin. Captain Rugby XV.—Mr. Campbell. Captain Association XI.—Mr. Janvrin.

The marks were as follows:—

Wells, L. V. ...	1872	Grant, A. F. S. ...	1412
Fitzgibbon, R. F. D. ...	1803	Fremantle, A. E. ...	1389
Benning, C. S. ...	1802	Layard, B. V. ...	1380
Smyth Piggott, B. C. ...	1802	Ridley, J. J. C. ...	1378
Godsall, A. E. ...	1793	Sturdee, L. A. D. ...	1376
Mainguy, S. B. ...	1724	Kerr, F. M. ...	1366
White, R. C. S. ...	1686	Campbell, A. U. ...	1365
Brotherton, M. C. ...	1677	Alison, R. V. ...	1325
Saxby Thomas, D. H. ...	1675	Whitworth, W. J. ...	1323
Mackenzie, W. B. ...	1662	Ridgeway, G. E. ...	1323
Tandy, H. G. H. ...	1620	Chisholm, B. F. ...	1319
Wood, C. J. F. ...	1597	Chambers, F. J. ...	1311
St. John, A. B. ...	1596	Craufurd, C. E. V. ...	1287
Loveband, A. W. ...	1590	Hopkins, R. M. ...	1266
Scott, J. A. ...	1589	Willoughby, E. J. ...	1254
Richardson, B. W. ...	1582	Janvrin, R. B. ...	1249
Grattan, E. L. Colley ...	1566	Cochrane, A. D. ...	1238
Hitchins, H. L. ...	1565	Morris, J. A. ...	1237
Makin, R. ...	1547	Pilcher, H. B. ...	1236
Moore, H. G. ...	1531	Wahab, J. C. ...	1214
Scrivenor, E. H. B. ...	1518	Baldwin, C. W. ...	1207
Ardrill, H. ...	1516	Curteis, R. W. S. ...	1172
Arathoon, E. B. ...	1516	Russell, S. F. ...	1170
Bavin, G. G. ...	1515	Thrupp, H. R. ...	1166
Harvey, J. R. ...	1507	McLeod, J. K. ...	1141
Kellett, G. H. ...	1499	Codrington, J. R. A. ...	1135
Phillimore, W. R. ...	1494	Seymour, A. G. ...	1130
Wolley, C. Philipps ...	1491	Lamb, F. J. O. ...	1094
Powell, A. F. ...	1474	Jones, H. Vaughan ...	1042
Head, C. G. W. ...	1469	Bodilly, R. B. ...	999
Farquharson, J. P. ...	1429	Hall, H. D. ...	923
Brewer, J. J. ...	1415		

CADETSHIPS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

Successful candidates at the competitive examination held on Nov. 20 and following days, for 64 cadetships.

Shove, Herbert W. ...	3029	Bowles, Guy P. ...	2111
West, Charles S. ...	2735	Brooke, Edward ...	2108
Lubbock, Rupert E. ...	2610	Vivian, Cyril P. ...	2107
Colles, Richard B. ...	2547	Crocker, William R. ...	2099
Bell, Archibald C. ...	2534	Macnamara, Patrick ...	2093
Leggatt, Claud M. ...	2513	White, William R. J. ...	2077
Pegler, Edgar W. ...	2469	Hensman, Melvill ...	2077
Harris, Arthur G. ...	2486	Platt, Francis C. ...	2068
Beatty, Stuart P. ...	2463	Wright, A. E. H. ...	2066
Blake, Reginald W. ...	2434	Chester, C. E. S. ...	2066
Sedwick, Cyril G. ...	2417	Conlon, W. K. E. ...	2058
Willett, G. A. S. ...	2398	Wilson, Gerald A. ...	2051
Nash, Walter M. ...	2392	Johnston, A. E. ...	2048
Morris, Charles S. ...	2369	Fenner, A. A. L. ...	2028
Lapage, C. H. S. ...	2362	Ward, Eric C. ...	2028
Dering, C. L. Y. ...	2356	Fielding, Walter L. ...	2003
Lees, John A. ...	2350	Greig, Donald ...	2001
McGillwie, D. I. ...	2327	Graham (Lord) A. M. ...	1994
Duke, A. C. H. ...	2316	Clare, Lewis R. ...	1987
Firebrace, A. N. G. ...	2304	Fletcher, A. L. ...	1980
Holberton, B. D. ...	2301	Carey, Archie B. ...	1970
Browne, G. E. C. ...	2267	Warre, Philip A. ...	1963
Bramble, Frank G. ...	2255	Hughes, Sydney M. ...	1960
Oldham, L. E. ...	2251	Westmacott, Horatio ...	1954
Edwards, H. D. ...	2206	Salisbury, E. W. ...	1948
Francis, B. A. ...	2172	Coxon, Henry L. M. ...	1943
Sladen - Watkins, ...		Forsyth - Forrest, ...	
Geoffrey R. ...	2160	Edward J. ...	1938
Lyon, Herbert I. N. ...	2138	Charlsley, F. G. ...	1936
Walter, Elwyn H. ...	2137	Knight, Harold A. ...	1935
Hamond, Charles E. ...	2125	Hare, Owen C. ...	1925
Haslewood, Hugh L. ...	2122	Maguire, O. H. K. ...	1915
Briggs, Charles C. ...	2117	Bolster, Thomas C. C. ...	1913

Ronald H. C. Hallifax passed a Qualifying Examination for a Service Cadetship with 2,060 marks.

THE War Office has just completed the purchase of some 15,000 acres of additional ground at Kilworth near Cork, and it is proposed to proceed with the erection of permanent buildings there for the accommodation of troops and to use the place as training ground for field artillery.

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Navy Foreign.

In the report of M. Godin to the French Senate upon the naval programme of the Government, which has lately been adopted, he gives some curious statistics in order to examine the possibilities of naval construction in French yards. He says that the building of a battleship will require 1,678,000 days' labour, that of a cruiser 1,562,000, and that of a destroyer 81,000. Thus the total number of days' labour necessary to build the six battleships, the five cruisers, and the twenty-eight destroyers will be 20,160,000. There are, at the present time, 22,692 workmen in the dockyards, of whom two-thirds are occupied upon the work of new construction. In round numbers, therefore, 14,500 workmen could be counted upon, and, since a man serves 305 days in the year, the total of days available will be 4,422,500 per annum. Basing his estimate upon these calculations, giving approximately 26,550,000 days' labour during the six years of the programme, M. Godin concludes that the whole of the work might be executed in the Government dockyards. He does not think that any delay should occur in the provision of guns. He also refers, without much comment, to the greater cost of shipbuilding in France than in England, which he estimates at an excess of about £80 per ton, and this difference sometimes attains 20 per cent. of the total price. Although the estimates in the Budget were high, he recommended their adoption owing to the increased price of materials.

The German Emperor has placed in the library of the Reichstag seven fresh diagrams comparing in graphic form the fleets of the Powers. Three of them show the squadrons in the Far East, while the other four give the complete strength of the fleets of England, France, and Russia (Baltic ships only). The drawings are exactly in the style of those which the Kaiser placed at a former date in the same place. They have been framed, and bear the Imperial crown, and are signed by his Majesty's hand, and dated for September, to which date the comparison has been brought up.

We learn from the *Vossische Zeitung* that the extension of the dockyard at Kiel, on the Ellerbek side, is not only a costly work, but that its execution raises some difficult questions. The district to be included has for centuries been an important fishery station, and the population has to be removed. A naval assessor was lately at Kiel hearing the grievances of the fishermen, who maintain that the proposals made for them are unsatisfactory. It is now suggested that they should be removed to the Wyker Bucht, and that at Spentimunde, which is found unsuitable, a small harbour should be formed.

Correspondence from Tokio, published by the Berlin *Neueste Nachrichten*, states that the Japanese Government is building at Kiusiu Island a large steel factory, which, it is hoped, will be working some time in the spring, even if not completed. Artisans have been brought from Hanyang, near Hankau, on the Yangtze, to carry on the work. It is hoped that the Japanese navy may yet become independent of foreign constructors; but we may point out that, on the highest authority, it has been stated that the day when this will be possible is yet far distant. The Tokio correspondent, therefore, probably exaggerates the immediate importance of the Kiusiu establishment.

The remarks made by the socialist paper *Gleichheit*, of Neunkirchen, concerning the increase of the Austrian navy, will illustrate the difficulties that beset the administration. If any reform is demanded for the people, says this paper, the answer is that money is wanting, however necessary reform may be. But when militarism demands outlay, then money is found, and so now, two battleships are to be built, each of which will cost 13,000,000 crowns. The *Gleichheit* demands to know why Austria needs these ships, since she has no colonies and no sea commerce of any importance. The only reason, it says, for building them is that they are necessary in the minds of statesmen even when the people are hungry and misery awaits them. We have heard such arguments in this country, also.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died).

NOOITGEDACHT, Dec. 13.

20th Huss.—KILLED: Lieut.-Col. Legge.
Imp. Yeo.—20th Co.: MISSING: Capt. Purvis, Lieut. Campbell, 26 N.C.O.'s and men. 22nd: MISSING: 29 N.C.O.'s and men. 26th: WOUNDED: 6 N.C.O.'s and men. MISSING: 2 N.C.O.'s and men. 27th: MISSING: Capt. Bolitho.
Irregular Horse.—Kitchener's: KILLED: 2 N.C.O.'s and men; WOUNDED: Lieut. Skene, 10 N.C.O.'s and men; MISSING: 44 N.C.O.'s and men.
Mtd. Inf.—Ceylon: WOUNDED: 3 N.C.O.'s and men.
R.H.A.—"P" Batt.: KILLED: 1 man. WOUNDED: Lieut. Nevill, 8 N.C.O.'s and men.
R.F.A.—WOUNDED: Capt. Stevenson, 2 N.C.O.'s and men.
R.G.A.—5th Co. (E.D.): WOUNDED: 2 N.C.O.'s and men.
Northumberland Fus.—2nd: KILLED: 10 N.C.O.'s and men. WOUNDED: Lieuts. Isaac, Jones; 2nd Lieut. Westmacott (now at Rustenberg); Capt. Somerville; Lieut. Stanton; 68 N.C.O.'s and men (now at Reitfontein), 3353 Col.-Sgt. Spencer.* MISSING: 44 N.C.O.'s and men.
RELEASED PRISONERS: 205 N.C.O.'s and men.
Somerset L.I.—KILLED: Lieut. Reid.
Welsh Fus.—WOUNDED: Lieut. Hon. Cleg-Hill.
S.W. Borderers.—KILLED: Capt. Moody, A.D.C.
Yorks L.I.—KILLED: 6 N.C.O. and men. WOUNDED: 5 N.C.O.'s and men. MISSING: 544 N.C.O.'s and men.
Wilts: KILLED: Capt. Atkins.
Cameronians: KILLED: Lieut. Murdoch. WOUNDED: Lieut. Sandilands.
Dublin Fus.—KILLED: Capt. Maclean.
A.S.C.—30th Co.: MISSING: Sgt.-Maj. 7586 Ward; St.-Sgt. 4997 Tindall; L.-Cpl. 11797 Bullock; Ptes. 13964 Rowland, 9834 Ashmead, 12718 Evans, 8853 Neat, 9583 Roberts. 38th: 15201 Butler.
R.A.M.C.—KILLED: Civ.-Surg. Englebach.
Field Hosp. 12th Brig. attd. 2nd Worcester.—WOUNDED: 2 N.C.O.'s and men.
Corps not stated.—MISSING: 72 N.C.O.'s and men.

VRYHEID, Dec. 11.

R.G.A.—2nd Co. (W.D.): KILLED: 22566 Harcourt.
Lancaster.—KILLED: Lieut. Lippert; L.-Sgt. 5397 Gord; Ptes. 4638 Burrows, 1035 Lawson. WOUNDED: Lieut.-Col. Gawne*, L.-Cpls. 3951 Haig, 4136 Wilkinson, 6324 Neil, 5535 Birks, 5968 Mahon, 2320 Hazelhurst, 4752 White, 3119 McGee, 1459 Barry, 2897 Cooper, 6389 Wood, 2680 Gunn, 5790 Turner, 3412 Carpenter.
PRISONERS: Sgts. 4177 Johnstone, 3244 Burton; L.-Cpls. 5984 Barber, 4570 Martin; Ptes. 3382 Kennedy, 5503 Sutton, 4578 Saunders, 4510 Barrett, 954 Coombs, 233 Marsall, 5732 Curley, 4643 Ferris, 4411 Eastwood, 4646 Crone, 1262 Kenrest, 5485 Hogg, 5684 Lyons, 3481 Burgess, 3846 Smithson, 4459 Mooney, 5907 Hopkins, 5135 Moulton, 4700 Grimshaw, 3815 Robinson, 5927 Smallwood.
Lanc. Fus.—KILLED: L.-Cpl. 4267 Walshe. WOUNDED: 4224 Lyons, 5259 Brassington, 6129 May, 4149 Davies, 4654 Ramsay. PRISONERS: L.-Cpl. 5298 Rathbone; Ptes. 4428 Harris, 6389 Naley, 5271 Smithson.
Cameronians.—2nd: MISSING (believed prisoners): 6259 Myers, 3035 Davidson, 6016 Shepperd.
K.R.R.—3rd: UNWOUNDED PRISONER: 7285 Raynor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

6th D.G.—2726 Rowlands, wounded, Losberg, Dec. 12; 3087 Roberts, wounded, Klip River, Dec. 10.
7th D.G.—Lieut. Mansel, 4096 Ford, 3224 Goddard, wounded, Standerton, Dec. 14.
2nd Drag.—3433 Linnell, wounded and missing, Lake Chrissie (Oct. 16), released, arrived Standerton Dec. 13; 4534 Payne, wounded near Taabosh, Dec. 14.
6th Drag.—5114 White, wounded, Machododorp, Oct. 15; 3310 Marshall (right arm amputated); 3401 Steele, wounded and missing, Lake Chrissie, Oct. 16, released, arrived Standerton Dec. 13.
10th Huss.—4327 Butler, wounded, Schoeman's Kloof, Dec. 14.
16th Lancers.—4204 Wyke, wounded, Vaalkop, Dec. 14.
Imp. Yeo.—16117 Sh.-Sm. Heath, 16135 Watkins, 13717 Howarth, missing, Nov. 29, now reported prisoners; 8293 Gepp, wounded, Doornpoort, Aug. 28. Scouts: Capt. Anderson, prisoner, released Pontdrift, Limpopo, Dec. 13. 3rd Batn.: 3343 Goodson, wounded, Wonderfontein, Dec. 9. 5th: 1330 Mansel, wounded, Lichtenburg, Dec. 14. 10th: 10600 Fry, wounded, Wonderfontein, Dec. 9. 19th: 13315 Laskie, killed, near Jacobsdal, Dec. 12. 29th Co: 3657 Sgt. Tyrer, wounded, Quagga-laagte, Nov. 27. 50th: 4726 Cpl. Grace, wounded, Boshof, Dec. 15. 70th: 12617 Sgt. Kerry, wounded, Boshof, Dec. 15. 73rd: 13558 Radford, missing, Kaffirs Kraal, Oct. 24, has rejoined.
Irreg. Horse.—Kitchener's: Townsend, wounded, Dwarsvlei, Dec. 3; 3216 Buckley, wounded and missing, Lake Chrissie, Oct. 16, released, arrived Standerton, Dec. 13. Kimberley Mtd. Corps: 321 Saunders, wounded, Venters-kroon, Aug. 7. S.A.L.H.: 3456 White, wounded, Lydenburg, Oct. 1, previously reported killed; 1958 Smythe*, 1853 Gelding, 3838 D'Arcy, wounded, Thabanchu, Dec. 14. Marshall's: McLeod, wounded, Welverdiend, Dec. 5. N.S.W. Bushmen: 458 Mohr, 423 Moran, missing, have rejoined. Brabant's: 20099 H. Jansen,* 20198 Read, 4257 O. Jansen, Dec. 11, 20056 McGregor, Dec. 7, wounded, De Wet's Spruit. 2nd: 4229 Bosman, 21228 Johnston, 7004 Justo, killed; 657 Lupton*, 9392 Cpl. Wilson*, 20306 James*, 20308 Martin, 20539 Cunningham, 7060 Squires, Lieut. Bloomfield-Storey, 316 L.-Cpl.

Marran, 20143 Shea, 765 Fredericks, 20100 Kavanagh. 20565 Prouse, Capt. Ranburg, 5101 Sgt.-Maj. Taylor, 20556 Gellens (Ellins), 4180 Cpl. Foster, wounded. Missino: Lieut. Warrington, Knecht Kloof, Dec. 13. O.C. reports wounded likely to recover.
Police.—O. R. C. Maher, missing, has rejoined.
R.F.A.—Major Massy, prisoner, released, near Plaatkop, Dec. 13.
Gren. Gds.—2nd: Capt. Hon. W. Cavendish, accidental dislocation of shoulder, Harrismith, Dec. 15.
Scots Gds.—1st: Armr.-Sgt. 725 Johnson, right hand crushed and amputated, fall from train, Edenburg, Dec. 14.
Northld. Fus.—2nd: Mtd. Inf.: 4838 Burt, 4580 Harris, killed; 4185 Banister, wounded, Barberton, Dec. 8.
Devon.—1st: 3147 Sgt. Leach, wounded, Mauchberg, Dec. 15.
S. W. Borders.—2nd: 3646 Cpl. Withers, 3196 Bowler, previously reported missing, Paardeberg, Feb. 18, were killed; 2708 Winyard, missing, has rejoined.
Cameronians.—2nd: 6506 Whittam, wounded, Greylingstad, Dec. 17.
Gloucester.—Capt. Menzies, Lieuts. Walshe, Ford, prisoners, escaped, Dec. 11; Major Tufnell, Capt. Fyffe, prisoners, released near Plaatkop, Dec. 13.
Worcester.—1st: 2807 Small, 5520 Summers, 3381 Sgt. Lucas, 2788 Cpl. Short, 2286 Cox, 4935 Stringer, 4945 L.-Cpl. Sutton, wounded, Bethlehem, Dec. 9.
D.C.L.I.—Lieut. Rendall, prisoner, Novitgedacht, released.
Border.—1st: 2985 Col.-Sgt. Gregorson, wounded, Vlakkfontein, Dec. 14.
N.J. Lancers.—4839 Whiteway, wounded, near Belfast, Dec. 7.
Middlesex.—2nd: Sgts. 2143 Murphy, 2698 Hudson; Cpls. 4214 Arnold, 3752 Bailey; Ptes. 5482 Rosser, 5013 Barnard, 2321 Lukey, 3440 Charter, 5641 Painter, 5658 Spooner, 2564 Arnold, 2721 Burgess, 5142 Carey, 2078 Holland, 3321 Torrance, 5264 Champness, 5250 Hudson, previously reported missing, Spion Kop, Jan. 24, were killed.
Wilts.—2nd: 3141 Gale, reported died Bloemfontein, Apl. 18, is alive.
H.L.I.—2nd Lieut. Alston, prisoner, escaped Dec. 11.
Gordons.—2nd: 6406 Hawthorne, Dec. 1; 1785 Greig (Mil. Res.), wounded, Dec. 14, Waterval.
Leinster.—5034 Doorley, wounded, Vrede, Dec. 14.
Munster Fus. Mtd. Inf.—5958 Ambrose was reported dead in error, is now at Kimberley convalescent from wounds.

DEATHS REPORTED.

(Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.)

Reserve of Officers.—Major Giles (late R.F.A.), found dead in train, cause not stated, Capetown, Dec. 19.
1st L.G.—Yandle, inflammation brain at sea, *Hawarden Castle*, Nov. 22.
5th Lancers.—4363 Trill, killed, Lydenburg, Oct. 8.
9th Lancers.—3819 L.-Cpl. Johns, killed, Poplar Grove, Mar. 7.
10th Huss.—3129 Cpl. Pickin, Middleburg, Dec. 15.
14th Huss.—3037 Goring, Pretoria, Dec. 14; 3112 (?) S. Smith, A. Hide, Maritzburg, Mar. 27.
17th Lancers.—3697 J. Smith, Winburg, Dec. 14.
Imp. Yeo.—2nd Co.: 109 Griffin, Harrismith, Dec. 13; 7th: 2218 Tayleur, Harrismith, Dec. 18; 20th: 9177 McGrady, Reitfontein, Dec. 17; 22nd: 1789 Whitelegge, Maitland, Dec. 12; 29th: 3701 Sh.-sm. Griffiths, wounds, Bloemfontein, Dec. 12. 34th: 6290 McIlwraith, Reitz,

Dec. 17; 69th: 16485 Russell, Pretoria, Dec. 7; 62nd: 11398 Jarvis, dysentery, Harrismith, Dec. 13.
Irreg. Horse.—Roberts's: 2624 McKenna, Waterval Onder, Dec. 12; 2374 Sgt. Pringle, killed, Dronfield, Feb. 16. Marshall's: Maxfield-Collip, dysentery, Johannesburg, Dec. 13. Kitchener's: 3178 Farr.-Cpl. Goodwin, wounds, Hekpoort, Sept. 21; 4061 Hogg, wounds, Bloemfontein, Nov. 23. N.Z. Rough Riders: 2226 Caldwell, Pretoria, Dec. 13. Natal Carbineers: Cpl. Combie, Trpr. McKella, killed, Scheeper's Nek, Dec. 14. S.A.L.H.: 1714 Ainsworth, wounds, Thaba N'chu, Dec. 15. Brabant's, 1st: 9042 Cooke, Lindley, Dec. 9. Driscoll's Scouts: Sgt. Calderwood, Bloemfontein, Dec. 16. Rhodesian Regt.: 208 Mead, blackwater fever, Tuli, Mar. 7; 656 Skelly (? cause and place), Apl. 7; 297 Schuckburg, wounds, Ramathlabama, Apl. 12; 359 Wales, fever, Umlugula, Apl. 13; 86 Elliott (? cause), Sefitili, May 16.
Mtd. Inf.—Thornycroft's: 228 Far.-Maj. J. T. Richardson (? 6779 Far.-Qrmer.-Sgt. J. Richardson), Dec. 13; 4887 Cpl. Baillie, Dec. 14, both dysentery; 12826 Hooper, Dec. 14, Bloemfontein; Wilson (late of), heart disease, Maritzburg, Dec. 8; 3801 Bouch, Bloemfontein, Dec. 17.
Mtd. Rifles.—Cape: 3165 Pierce, wounds, Kimberley, Dec. 15.
Police.—Transvaal Constab.: Sgt. Macintosh (late Lovat's Corps), Pretoria, Dec. 14. B.S.A.: 67 Hitchings, dysentery, Bulawayo, June 26.
R.H.A.—"A" Batt.: 90779 Humber, Bloemfontein, Dec. 12. "P": 5801 Wright, wounds, Reitfontein (? date). "J": 93789 Vallyley, disease, Kroonstad, May 18.
R.F.A.—14th Batt.: 29983 Cunio, Bloemfontein, Dec. 17. 20th: 18191 Bomb. Warwick, Barberton, Dec. 13. 21st: 5758 Yates, dysentery, Middleburg, Dec. 16. 73th: 81331 Burgess, Johannesburg, Dec. 17. 86th: 3616 Sgt. Winfield, Standerton, Dec. 17.
R.G.A.—Lieut. Dalryell, Pretoria, Dec. 7. 10th Co (E.D.): 32492 Tappinden (? disease), Newcastle, Dec. 14. 17th Co. (W.D.): 54878 Sgt. Clarke, dysentery, Kroonstad, Dec. 14.
Amm. Col.—R.F.A.: 58987 Cragnell, Harrismith, Dec. 18.
R.E.—20th Co.: 28681 Hill, Bloemfontein, Dec. 17. Bridging Bn.—"A" Troop: 2951 Hoay, dysentery, Volksrust, Dec. 17. Tele.—1st Div.: 4691 Buchanan, Bloemfontein, Dec. 17; 430 Lockyer, Frankfort, Dec. 17.
Gren. Gds.—2nd: 7346 Spear, Dec. 13; 2294 Sellen, Dec. 16; 5386 Lewis, 4344 Dixon, both dysentery, Dec. 17, Harrismith. 3rd: Lieut. Lord O'Hagan, Springfontein, Dec. 13; 6648 L.-Cpl. Everitt, Harrismith, Dec. 14; 1937 Knowles, killed, Rolfontein Drift, Dec. 14.
Coldstream Gds.—2nd: 9751 Cleary, Johannesburg, Dec. 16.
R. Scots.—Mtd. Inf.: 5726 Macdonald, Vrede, Dec. 17. Lanc.—3rd: 4877 Scrafton, Bloemfontein, Dec. 13. Vol.: 7276 Dowthwaite, Ladysmith, Dec. 13.
Northld. Fus.—2nd: 685 Cairns, Pretoria, Dec. 16. Warwick.—3rd: 5499 Howard, dysentery, Amaldeal, Dec. 15. 2nd: 3284 Hughes, wounds, Elandshoek, Dec. 13.
R. Fus.—5th: 9346 Lee, wounds, Natal, Mar. 1. Vol.: 8900 Titley, Kroonstad, Dec. 17.
Lincoln.—2nd: 6695 Royce, Pretoria, Dec. 15. Devon.—2nd: 2781 Shaddick, lightning, Standerton, Oct. 25; 2854 Bully, inflammation spinal cord, Germiston, Dec. 15.
Suffolk.—1st: 4964 Manchester, thrombosis, Springfontein, Dec. 12.
Somerset L.I.—1869 Matthews, found dead on veldt (? cause), E. London (Dec. 14). Bedford.—4th: 3066 L.-Cpl. Bone, Dec. 13, 1693 Tyler, Dec. 12, Mafeking; 690 Cpl. Sills, dysentery, Kimberley, Sept. 29.
Irish.—1st: 3419 Scannell, peritonitis, Johannesburg, Dec. 14.
Cheshire.—4th: 3352 Lynn, heart disease, Dec. 13, 2710 Hughes, dysentery, Dec. 18, Springfontein.
Welsh Fus.—5220 Lucas, Kimberley, Dec. 13.
S. W. Borders.—5783 Davies, dysentery, Bultfontein, Dec. 7.
Inniskillings.—1st: 1551 McManus, fractured skull, Ladysmith, Aug. 7.
Gloucester.—2nd: 1988 Farmiloe, Springfontein, Dec. 17.
Worcester.—2nd: 1703 Cowles, accidentally shot, Reitfontein, Dec. 8.
E. Lancers.—3rd: 4592 Cpl. Donnelly, Germiston, Dec. 17; 9807 L.-Cpl. Lord, Vet River, Dec. 18.
D.C.L.I.—3338 Moran, Pretoria, Dec. 14.
W. Riding.—2nd: 3479 Harrison, dysentery, Aliwal North, Dec. 15.
Border.—1st: 5481 L.-Cpl. Davies, disease, Modderspruit, Apr. 3; 4827 Cpl. Poole, Johannesburg, Dec. 16.
Sussex.—1st: 4619 Cpl. Walsh, Pretoria, Dec. 12; (? 6067) Mitchell, Bloemfontein, Dec. 16; 5055 Cpl. Potts, Lindley, Dec. 13.
S. Staff.—4th: 5354 Pike, Winburg, Dec. 16.
Dorset.—2nd: 3346 Poor, pneumonia, at sea, Simla, Dec. 11.
Welsh.—1st: 5890 Hughes, accidentally poisoned, Petrusville, Dec. 13. 3rd: 8638 Griffiths, Kimberley, Dec. 11.
Oxford L.I.—1st: 3645 Cpl. Grant, Norvals Pont, Dec. 17; 5997 Merry, Heilbron, Dec. 18.
Essex.—1st: 6028 Cpl. Miller, Heidelberg, Dec. 16.
Derby.—4th: 6376 Mitchell, Frankfort, July 1; 7354 McDermott, Port Elizabeth, Dec. 14.
Northampton.—2nd: 4327 G. Smith Lichtenburg, Dec. 12; 5620 Osborne, Kroonstad, Dec. 13. 3847 Linab, Kroonstad, Dec. 14.
Berks.—2nd (43rd S.A.R.): Flynn, Naauwpoort, Mar. 26.
W. Kent.—2nd: 5514 Barnes, internal obstruction, Frankfort, Dec. 17. Vol.: 6865 Wilcox, Dec. 15; 6868 Cpl. Marchant, Dec. 18, Norvals Pont.

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The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 18.

6th Dragoons.—Supy. Capt. J. C. A. Anstice to be Capt., vice A. R. Mosley, promoted (Nov. 24).
19th Hussars.—James W. Lewis nominated by Authorities of a University, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. A. Egerton, promoted.

Candidates, nominated by Authorities of Universities, to be 2nd Lieuts. (dated May 23, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec. 19):—

5th Dragoon Guards.—Trpr. John C. Close-Brooks, from Imperial Yeomanry, on augmentation.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Trpr. Hereward Sadler, from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. W. J. S. Rundle, seconded.

6th Dragoons.—Trpr. Frederick Close, from Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. A. W. Swanston, killed in action.

Reserve Regt. of Dragoons.—Lieut.-Col. H. J. Watson ceases to belong to the regt.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

4th Batn.—Lieut. A. F. Watt resigns his commission (Oct. 9).

5th Batn.—Lieut. H. G. C. Carr-Elison resigns his commission.

7th Batn.—Capt. W. M. Sherston resigns his commission; Lieut. T. R. Symons to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (Nov. 29); Lieut. G. H. St. Hill resigns his commission (Sept. 27).

10th Batn.—Lieut. W. Selby Lowndes resigns his commission (Sept. 15).

11th Batn.—Temp. Lieut.-Col. W. K. Mitford, commandant of the batn., resigns his commission (Aug. 22).

12th Batn.—Lieut. G. S. C. Paget resigns his commission; Temp. Lieut. S. Paget Machine Gun Commander, resigns his commission (Oct. 24); Temp. Vet. Lieut. W. C. B. Revill, Vet. Officer, resigns his commission (Oct. 26).

14th Batn.—Lieut. J. W. F. W. Ashby resigns his commission (Sept. 27).

15th Batn.—Temp. Capt. C. Banbury, Adjt., resigns his commission (Oct. 11); Lieut. P. Cazenove resigns his commission (Oct. 31).

16th Batn.—Lieut. V. Dicks resigns his commission (Aug. 22).

19th Batn.—Lieut. C. C. Mahony resigns his commission (Sept. 15).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Officers to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieuts. Henry R. Ayton, from Antrim Art.; J. H. Coldwell-Horsfall, from Suffolk Art.; C. W. H. Skinner, from Glamorgan Art.; J. H. B. Millar, from Edinburgh Art.; 2nd Lieuts. G. B. Oliver, from Kent Art.; H. H. Hulton, from Norfolk Art.; Lieuts. E. Corbould-Warren, from Suffolk Art.; R. D. Harrison, from Lancashire Art.; C. J. A'Court, from Fife Art.; C. T. S. Paul, from Devon Art.; 2nd Lieut. P. J. B. Heelas, from Cornwall and Devon Miners Art.; Lieut. P. P. Budge, from West of Scotland Art.

Gentlemen, nominated by Authorities of Public Schools, to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Charles C. Munn, Alison K. G. White, Charles R. Gover, Francis L. Congreve, Willoughby Sitwell, Robert Benson, Gerald M. Smith, Robert H. Edmondson, Thomas D. H. Hackett, Patrick Turnbull, Percy G. Robinson, William M. Shaw, Joseph I. D'Arcy, Joseph A. D. Bell.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Capt. R. Morris retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Lieut. William Jickell, from Rough Riders 4th New Zealand Contingent, to be 2nd Lieut. (dated May 23, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec. 19).

Officers to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieuts. A. G. Thomas, from Edinburgh Art.; D. N. Stuart, from West of Scotland Art.; R. S. Rothwell, from Suffolk Art.; 2nd Lieut. W. B. Duncan, from Edinburgh Art.; Lieuts. W. C. Downing, from Cornwall and Devon Miners Art.; L. M. Davies, from Lancashire Art.; 2nd Lieuts. P. Rashleigh, from Cornwall and Devon Miners Art.; C. J. Russell, from Sligo Art.; Lieuts. G. B. Greer, from Clare Art.; E. D. Douglas-Jones, from West of Scotland Art.; W. H. Barker, from Mid Ulster Art.

Claude E. L. Johnston (Univ. Cand.), to be 2nd Lieut. Gerald E. Du P. Moore and Norman C. Taylor, nominated by Authorities of Public Schools, to be 2nd Lieuts.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut. H. A. L. Hepper to be Capt., vice B. C. Johnston, promoted (Dec. 5).

Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantcy of Gent. Cadet George B. Stoney, from R. M. Academy, which appeared in *Gazette* of Jan. 16, is cancelled, on account of ill-health.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col. G. F. Guyon, from Major-Gen. on Staff, temporarily commanding a Brigade at Aldershot, resumes appointment of Col. commanding 7th (Royal Fusiliers) and 57th (Middlesex Regt.) Regimental Districts, vice Col. E. H. Fitzherbert, vacated appointment (Dec. 1).

Col. T. E. Verner, C.B., from Major-Gen. on Staff, temporarily commanding a Brigade at Aldershot, resumes appointment of Col. commanding 10th Regimental District (Lincoln Regt.) (Dec. 1).

LINE BATTALIONS.

East Kent Regt.—Brevet Col. R. A. Hickson, Supy. Lieut.-Col., placed on half-pay (Dec. 6).

Royal Fusiliers.—Capt. G. L. B. du Maurier to be Major, vice H. Lysons, V.C., promoted into Bedford Regt. (Dec. 12).

Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. E. A. Hosford to be Adjt., vice Capt. R. D'A. Fife, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Dec. 16).

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Supy. Capt. O. D. Blunt to be Capt., vice W. F. Elmslie, promoted (Dec. 12).

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Capt. A. H. Thurburn retires on retired pay.

Cheshire Regt.—Brevet Col. W. F. Curteis, Supy. Lieut.-Col. placed on half-pay (Dec. 4).

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Name of 2nd Lieut. appointed from Royal Highlanders (Lovat's Scouts), in *Gazette* of Nov. 9, is James Corbet Lang, not as previously stated.

Hampshire Regt.—Capt. A. B. Ennis seconded for service as an Adjt. of Indian Volunteers (Sept. 23); promotion to Capt. of Lieut. J. H. Deane antedated to Sept. 23, vice A. B. Ennis.

Royal Highlanders.—Restoration to establishment of Supy. Lieut. F. D. Murray cancelled. Promotions to Lieut. of undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. antedated:—P. A. F. Spence to Nov. 4, 1899, to complete establishment; F. M. B. Robertson to Dec. 12, 1899, vice C. W. MacRae, promoted; S. A. Innes to Dec. 16, 1899, vice H. C. W. Berthon, died of wounds received in action. Supy. Lieut. J. D. G. Walker to be Lieut., to complete establishment (Oct. 27).

Middlesex Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capts.:—R. Heinemann, vice R. de H. Burton, promoted; C. McKey, on augmentation (Dec. 15).

North Stafford Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. S. Conway to be Lieut., vice B. B. Waddell-Dudley, deceased (June 21).

Seaforth Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. J. O. Hopkinson, appointed 2nd Lieut. in *Gazette* of Dec. 4, should have been described as from 8rd V.B., not from 1st V.B.

Army Service Corps.—Officers transferred as 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieuts. F. J. Reid from Royal Marines, J. A. C. Hamilton from 1st Dragoon Guards, L. G. M. Harcourt, C. E. Hills, and E. Gibb from West India Regt., J. D. Buller from Worcester Regt., A. G. Galloway from Lincoln Regt. (Oct. 2, 1899), W. Fox from Hampshire Regt. (Nov. 1, 1899). 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts., to complete establishment:—F. J. Reid, J. A. C. Hamilton, L. G. M. Harcourt, C. E. Hills, E. Gibb, J. D. Buller, A. G. Galloway (Oct. 2), W. Fox (Nov. 1).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Surgs. on Probation to be Lieuts.:—Henry J. McGrigor, M.B., William R. P. Goodwin, John H. Brunskill, M.B., Arthur C. Duffey, M.D., Arthur W. Gibson, Charles D. Myles, M.B., Rochford N. Hunt, M.B., Henry E. J. A. Howley, Ralph F. M. Fawcett, William L. Steele, Hugh A. Davidson, M.B., Thomas Fincane, M.B., John W. West, M.B., William Riach, M.D., Herbert R. Bateman, Horace G. Pinches, Thomas White, James C. Kennedy, M.B., Arthur R. C. Parsons, John B. Cautley, William M. B. Sparkes, Samuel B. Smith, M.D., Eyre W. Powell, John Jones (Nov. 29).

STAFF.

Brevet Col. J. Davidson, from Lieut.-Col. half-pay, to be an A.A.G., and to have substantive rank of Col. in Army, vice Col. E. J. Courtenay, whose period of service in appointment has expired (Dec. 8).

Capt. M. C. P. Ward, R.A., to be a Staff Capt. for R.A., in succession to Major A. D. Addison, Reserve of Officers, vacated appointment (Dec. 1).

Appointments to staff of Lines of Communication made in South Africa confirmed:—Lieut.-Col. E. H. Pickwood, R.A., to be a Station Commandant, graded as an A.A.G. (Oct. 17); Capt. A. W. M. Richards, Re-

serve of Officers, is graded as D.A.A.G. whilst employed in Remount Dept. (March 18).

To be graded as Staff Capts.:—Capt. H. J. Mackie, Royal Canadian Field Art., whilst an Asst. Railway Transport Officer (Aug. 16); Capt. G. B. Rickards, Imperial Yeomanry, whilst Asst. Staff Officer for Colonial Forces, vice Capt. R. M. O. Glynn, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who has vacated (Oct. 24); Lieut. C. Erie, Imperial Yeomanry, whilst performing duties of D.A.A.G., Imperial Yeomanry Base (Oct. 11).

Royal Military School of Music.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F. O. B. Foote, from half-pay R.A., to be Commandant, vice Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. Glennie, retired (Dec. 10).

Army Pay Dept.—To be Paymsrs.:—Capt. C. P. Greig, West India Regt. (Feb. 1); Capt. H. S. Ravenhill, Royal Scots Fusiliers (Feb. 2).

Half-Pay.—Major and Brevet Col. T. P. B. Ternan, C.M.G., D.S.O., from Royal Warwick Regt., to be Lieut.-Col.

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. G. H. Leatham, Recruiting Staff Officer, Class I., to be Col. (Dec. 16).

MEMORANDA.

Col. W. H. Mackinnon, on vacating appointment of Col.-Commandant (Col. on staff) City of London Imperial Volunteers, placed on half-pay (Dec. 1).

Col. W. H. Mackinnon, half-pay, to be Major-Gen., vice C. Tucker, C.B., placed on Supy. List whilst retained under provisions of Article 103a Royal Warrant Oct. 26, 1900 (Dec. 6).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. W. G. Du Boulay, half-pay R.E., retires upon retired pay.

Hon. Major A. H. Scott-White, 1st Cadet Batn. East Kent Regt., granted temp. rank of Capt. in Army whilst employed with Army Ordnance Dept.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Glamorgan (W. Div.).—2nd Lieut. C. G. F. Leder resigns his commission.

Sligo (S. Div.).—Edward St. G. T. Irvine to be 2nd Lieut.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (MILITIA).

Royal Anglesey.—2nd Lieut. C. E. Hatchell resigns his commission.

INFANTRY.

5th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut. H. E. O. Bacchus resigns his commission.

6th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt.—William Beatty to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 10).

5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.—Francis G. D. Brenes to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Batn. Norfolk Regt.—2nd Lieuts. G. de W. Cunynghame, E. N. Sneyd, C. H. Turner, P. Hamond, F. C. Finch, C. M. Nash to be Lieuts.

3rd Batn. Bedford Regt.—Lewis R. W. Loyd to be 2nd Lieut.

5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut. C. G. Newbery to be Capt. (Dec. 6).

3rd Batn. Yorkshire Regt.—Seconding of Capt. R. L. Aspinall for service with a Cavalry Regt. in South Africa, announced in *Gazette* of Aug. 10, bears date July 1, not as therein stated.

3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. R. C. Toogood resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform on retirement.

3rd Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. A. F. A. Delme-Radcliffe to be Lieut. (Dec. 8).

6th Batn. Worcester Regt.—Lieut. A. W. Agg resigns his commission.

4th Batn. East Surrey Regt.—Hugh Lancaster to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 7).

3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—Supy. Capt. A. E. G. Graves to be Capt. on establishment (Dec. 6); Edward G. St. Aubyn to be 2nd Lieut. (Supy.), under para. 11 Militia Regulations.

3rd Batn. West Riding Regt.—2nd Lieuts. J. W. C. O. Glencross, S. F. Marriner, F. C. Stonor, A. C. Adams, and W. B. Goddard to be Lieuts. (Nov. 15).

4th Batn. South Stafford Regt.—Lieut. R. C. Dunn-Gardner resigns his commission (Dec. 14).

4th Batn. Oxford L.I.—Lieut. Hon. C. W. S. Douglas resigns his commission; Harry Worthington to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 12).

3rd Batn. Yorkshire L.I.—Lieut. F. Martineau to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Capt. G. C. M. Rouse, vacated appointment; Samuel S. Moore to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Durham L.I.—Surg.-Lieut. Col. J. Munro, M.D., resigns his commission on account of ill-health, with permission to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform. 4th Batn.: Lieut. S. G. Evans resigns his commission.

3rd Batn. Highland L.I.—Capt. J. L. H. Bennett seconded for service with Remount Dept. (Nov. 20).

3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders.—Hugo H. Houstoun, to be 2nd Lieut. (Nov. 28).

Militia Medical Staff Corps.—Surg.-Capt. A. R. H. Oakley, from 1st V.B. Essex Regt., to be Surg.-Capt.; Capt. W. V. Sinclair, from 3rd V.B. Devon Regt., to be Surg.-Lieut.; Surg.-Lieut. W. E. M. Corbett, from 2nd V.B. Devon Regt. to be Surg.-Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Ayrshire (Earl of Carrick's Own).—William C. Gairner, to be 2nd Lieut.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Aberdeen.—Lawrence J. Davidson to be 2nd Lieut. 1st Cornwall (W. Div. R.G.A.).—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. T. Lovering resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of corps. 1st Cumberland.—Lieut. J. W. Pattinson to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. F. R. Hill to be Lieut.

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1st Edinburgh (City).—Major P. Morison, jun., resigns his commission.

1st Gloucester.—Surg.-Major J. H. Wathen resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of corps.

1st Kent (E. Div. R.G.A.).—Lieut. A. Neame to be Capt. (Sept. 4).

1st Lanark.—Lieut. R. T. Osborne, from 3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal) V.A., to be Lieut. (Dec. 6); Spiers C. E. Costigane and John H. Strang to be 2nd Lieuts.

2nd Middlesex.—John Brodie, jun., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Northumberland (Percy) (W. Div. R.G.A.).—Lieut. W. F. Easton resigns his commission.

1st Renfrew and Dumbarton.—Capt. J. Birkmyre, jun., resigns his commission.

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire (W. Div. R.G.A.).—Major J. Travis-Cook is granted hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

1st London.—Capt. J. E. Jones and Surg.-Capt. S. B. Dyer, M.D., resign their commissions.

1st Sussex.—2nd Lieuts. H. B. Fisher, R. M. Gloyne, W. J. M. Hughes, E. M. Marx, E. D. Stafford, F. R. Paramor, W. F. Langridge, and E. T. Young to be Lieuts.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield).—Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. J. W. Dewsnap resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of corps.

RIFLE.

6th V.B. Royal Scots.—Capt. and Hon. Major T. Rough to be Major. 8th V.B.: Capt. and Hon. Major E. Peterkin to be Major; Lieut. M. W. Henderson to be Capt. and to remain supy.; Lieut. A. P. Simpson to be Capt.

1st V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major T. A. Clark retires under para. 111 Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn. (Dec. 19). 2nd V.B.: Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. G. Drewitt retires under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn. (Dec. 17). 3rd V.B.: Capt. E. J. Previté to be Major.

2nd V.B. Royal Lancaster Regt.—Capt. C. V. R. Wright, South Wales Borderers, to be Adjnt. on formation of batn. (Dec. 15).

1st V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieut.-Col. Commandant and Hon. Col. B. Weddell resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.

1st V.B. Royal Warwick Regt.—Lieut.-Col. C. J. Hart is granted hon. rank of Col.

3rd V.B. Royal Fusiliers.—Capt. R. E. N. J. Seyd is seconded whilst holding appointment of Signalling Officer to West London Vol. Inf. Brigade.

2nd V.B. Liverpool Regt.—Capt. and Hon. Major W. H. Davison to be Major. Lieut. E. L. Fletcher to be Capt. 2nd Lieut. W. W. Moyers to be Lieut. (Dec. 19). 8th Scottish V.B.: Charles J. Macalister, M.D., formerly Surg.-Capt. 2nd V.B., to be Surg.-Capt. (Dec. 5). 1st Cadet Batn.: Albert B. Harris, formerly Lieut. 6th V.B. to be Hon. Capt.

3rd V.B. Lincoln Regt.—Lieut. E. Sleight and 2nd Lieut. G. V. Dove to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. H. E. U. Burke to be Lieut., and to be appointed Instr. of Musketry.

1st (Exeter and South Devon) V.B. Devon Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. J. Harvey to be Lieut.

3rd (Cambridge) V.B. Suffolk Regt.—Herbert P. Sharman to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. East Yorkshire Regt.—Cyril H. Pearce to be 2nd Lieut.

1st (Hertford) V.B. Bedford Regt.—Henry Collett, jun. and Edward M. C. Mackenzie to be 2nd Lieuts. Cadet Corps (Haileybury College) attached to 1st V.B.: Hon. C. P. H. Latham to be Capt. (July 1); Lieut. A. Trethewey, 1st V.B. to be Capt. (Dec. 19). 4th V.B.: Brevet-Col. C. Linton, retired pay, Reserve of Officers, late South Lancashire Regt., to be Lieut.-Col. and to command under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations (Dec. 4); John P. L. D. Stables, late 2nd Lieut. 1st V.B. Royal Sussex Regt. to be Capt.; Charles H. Coote and Francis N. Butler to be Capt.; John Hutchinson and William Hunnybun to be Lieuts. (Dec. 8).

1st V.B. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut. J. McCosh to be Capt.

4th V.B. Cheshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. Sumner to be Lieut.

3rd V.B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieut. E. J. Owen resigns his commission.

Galloway.—2nd Lieut. A. McLauchlin to be Lieut.

1st Lanark.—James Lowson to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Lanark.—Lieut. J. M. Webster resigns his commission.

1st V.B. Worcester Regt.—Richard P. Homfray to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. East Surrey Regt.—Brig.-Surg. Lieut.-Col. E. Pocklington resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn., vacating thereby his appointment as Senior Medical Officer to Surrey Vol. Inf. Brigade. 3rd V.B.—2nd Lieut. J. F. H. Macnamara resigns his commission; 2nd Lieut. P. Hallett to be Lieut.

2nd V.B. (West Riding) Regt.—Surg.-Lieuts. L. P. Demeriadi and H. W. Williams, M.B., to be Surg.-Capt. 3rd V.B.: Capt. W. N. Town to be Instr. of Musketry.

3rd (Cumberland) V.B. Border Regt.—Lieut. A. C. Scouler to be Capt.

Cadet Corps (Brighton College) attached to 1st V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.—Lieut. L. P. Duckworth to be Capt.

1st Cinque Ports.—Lieut. H. A. H. Claridge resigns his commission; Lieut. A. T. Howe to be Capt. and to remain supy.; Lieut. R. W. A. Jeffery, and 2nd Lieuts. H. C. Willmott and H. Stott to be Capt.; 2nd Lieuts. J. Jefferson, R. W. Stent, F. B. Rowley, and C. D. Atkinson to be Lieuts.

2nd V.B. South Stafford Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. T. T. Fisher retires under para. 55A Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn. 3rd V.B.: Capt. C. Marston resigns his commission; William L. Jones and Percy D. Barlow to be Lieuts.

2nd V.B. Welsh Regt.—Capt. A. Sinclair is granted hon. rank of Major; Qrmer. H. A. Burgess is granted hon. rank of Capt.

3rd V.B. Essex Regt.—2nd Lieut. P. G. Lancaster resigns his commission. 4th V.B.: Lieut. J. C. Broadbridge resigns his commission.

4th (Nottingham) V.B. Derbyshire Regt.—Redmond B. Cafferata to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt.—Lieuts. H. F. Goodford and E. B. Ormond to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. H. E. Tyser to be Lieut.

2nd V.B. Royal West Kent Regt.—Capt. O. B. Simpson, Royal West Kent Regt., to be Adjnt. vice Capt. A. W. Martyn, whose period of service has expired (Dec. 1).

1st V.B. Shropshire L.I.—Qrmer. H. F. Newman resigns his commission.

5th (West Middlesex).—Capt. H. J. Dixon is granted hon. rank of Major.

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster).—2nd Lieut. E. Hudson to be Lieut.

3rd London.—Lieut. J. A. Wilson to be Capt.

1st Cadet Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Hon. Lieut. W. D. Goaty to be Hon. Capt.

1st Wiltshire.—Erlysman C. Pinckney, late 1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regt., to be Capt.; Frederick J. Sparks to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Manchester Regt.—Capt. L. E. G. Bryan is granted hon. rank of Major.

2nd V.B. Durham L.I.—William Bratton to be Surg.-Lieut.

1st (Renfrew) V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—James Agnew and William Wylie to be 2nd Lieuts. (supy.). 2nd (Renfrew) V.B.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. Shanks retires under para. 111 Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn. 4th (Stirling) V.B.: Capt. and Hon. Major C. E. Allum to be Major. 5th V.B.: William Disselduff, jun., to be 2nd Lieut.

14th Middlesex (Inns of Court).—Lieut. E. A. Manisty, late City of London Imperial Vols., to be Lieut.

15th Middlesex (Customs and Docks).—Capt. and Hon. Major C. Hart to be Major.

2nd Tower Hamlets.—Harold F. J. Nichols to be 2nd Lieut.

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Dec. 19.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 21.

2nd Life Guards.—Lieut. Sir E. P. Stracey, Bart., resigns his commission.

5th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. S. Harwood-Banner resigns his commission.

20th Hussars.—Capt. H. R. Lee to be Adjnt. vice Capt. A. O. Jacob, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Dec. 21).

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

10th Batn.—Lieut. W. C. De M., Viscount Milton, resigns his commission (Sept. 15).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

2nd Lieuts. C. M. Browne, H. L. Lewis, F. H. Bushell, and H. St. J. L. Winterbotham to be Lieuts. (Dec. 23).

GRENADIER GUARDS.

2nd Lieut. C. L. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, from 3rd Batn. Royal Lancaster Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. T. T. Lord O'Hagan, deceased.

LINE BATTALIONS.

West Riding Regt.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. T. Rivett-Carnac to be Lieut.-Col., vice G. E. Lloyd, D.S.O., killed in action (Nov. 30).

Border Regt.—Sergt.-Major Frederick W. Austin to be Qrmer., with hon. rank of Lieut., vice Hon. Capt. J. King, placed on retired pay.

Hampshire Regt.—Lieut. A. A. L. Collard to be Capt., vice R. M. Barrington, placed on temp. half-pay (Sept. 28).

Dorset Regt.—2nd Lieut. R. G. B. M. Hyslop to be Lieut., vice G. F. Cardew, deceased (Nov. 17).

Derbyshire Regt.—Major H. C. Wylly to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O., removed on appointment to staff.

York and Lancaster Regt.—Capt. C. H. Kekewick to be Major, vice E. H. Hughes, deceased (Nov. 30).

Durham L.I.—Capt. C. C. Luard, on completion of his period of service as Adjnt., has vacated appointment (July 1).

Leinster Regt.—Capt. C. S. B. Evans-Lombe to be Major, vice St. J. J. St. Leger, promoted (Aug. 12).

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. H. J. C. Leland is seconded for service under Colonial Office (Nov. 24).

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West India Regt.—Major F. A. Liston placed on temp. half-pay on account of ill-health (Dec. 22). Officers seconded for service on West Coast of Africa:—Capt. H. D. Carleton (May 15); Capt. S. H. Hingley (June 27); Lieut. (now Capt.) F. Swabey (May 14). Lieut. A. B. O'Donnell resigns his commission (Dec. 22). Supy. Lieut. H. J. Willis to be Lieut., to complete establishment (Nov. 12); 2nd Lieut. H. A. M. Mosse to be Lieut., to complete establishment.

Royal Irish Reserve Regt.—Capt. O. C. J. Hallum to be Major, with temporary rank of Major in Army (Aug. 4).

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieut.-Col. G. D. N. Leake to be Col., vice N. B. Major, placed on temp. half-pay (Nov. 6).

STAFF.

Capt. F. B. Maurice, Derbyshire Regt., resumes appointment of A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Sir J. F. Maurice, K.C.B., R.A., Commanding Troops, Woolwich District (Dec. 10).

Capt. A. C. Buckle, South Stafford Regt., to be a Recruiting Staff Officer Class II., vice Major W. G. Grant, Lincoln Regt., whose period of service in appointment has expired (Dec. 13).

Grading of Lieut. G. M. Shipway, Gloucester Regt., as a Staff Lieut. whilst attached to A.S.C., Field Force, South Africa, dated July 23, which was notified in *Gazette* of Oct. 26, is cancelled.

Appointments to staff made in South Africa confirmed:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. N. Bunbury to be Director of Transport, vice Col. (local Major-Gen., Sir W. G. Nicholson, K.C.B., vacated appointment (Oct. 5). Lieut.-Col. J. W. Godfrey, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be A.A.G., and to have local rank of Col. whilst so employed, vice Lieut.-Col. E. Hegan, vacated appointment (Oct. 5); Major R. P. Macdonald, D.S.O., Reserve of Officers, to command Railway Police, and to be graded as an A.A.G. whilst so employed (Sept. 11); Capt. A. J. Chapman, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, graded as A.A.G., and to have the local rank of Major whilst in command of the 5th Division Mounted Infantry Batn. (Aug. 11); Capt. (local Major) Sir S. H. L. Stuart, Bart., Imperial Yeomanry, to be a D.A.A.G. Imperial Yeomanry, vice Major the Hon. W. L. Bagot, Imperial Yeomanry, transferred (July 8); Major A. E. Longden, A.S.C., to be a D.A.A.G., vice Capt. H. Colquhoun, vacated (Aug. 31); Major W. H. Salmon, King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be D.A.A.G. for Intelligence (Sept. 28); Capt. A. Blair, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be a D.A.A.G. for Intelligence, vice Major T. H. B. Forster, Reserve of Officers, resigned (Sept. 17); Major F. F. Hill, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be a D.A.A.G., vice Lieut. R. P. Cobbold, Reserve of Officers, invalided (Sept. 7); Capt. and Brevet Major W. Campbell, Gordon Highlanders, to be D.A.A.G. at Hdqrs. (Oct. 1).

To be graded as D.A.A.G.:—Capt. E. A. Haggard, 3rd Batn. Bedford Regt. (Capt. retired pay), whilst acting as Supply Officer (April 20); Capt. H. F. Wilkinson, 3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt., whilst acting as Supply Officer (Sept. 21); Capt. Q. G. K. Agnew, Royal Scots Fusiliers, whilst Town Commandant, Krugersdorp (June 24); Major S. S. Long, A.S.C., whilst Senior Transport Officer (Aug. 20); Capt. H. G. A. Garsia, A.S.C. whilst in charge of Supply Depot, Pretoria (Sept. 2); Capt. G. B. Hook, Southern Rhodesian Vols., whilst Transport Officer (March 1); Capt. H. E. Vernon, D.S.O., Rifle Brigade, whilst extra Staff Officer, 8th Brigade (July 19); Major (temp. Capt. in Army) R. Hayes-Sadler, 3rd Batn. Yorkshire L.I., whilst Commandant, Rest Camp, Pretoria (June 24); Capt. L. H. Spry, West Yorkshire Regt., whilst extra Staff Officer, 7th Brigade (Aug. 24).

Appointment of Major (now Lieut.-Col.) A. W. L. Bayly, D.S.O., I.S.C., as D.A.A.G., antedated to Dec. 2, 1899.

Lieut. A. H. Marindin, Royal Highlanders, Staff Officer, Lines of Communications, graded as D.A.A.G. whilst so employed, not as stated in *Gazette* of Nov. 9 (Aug. 30).

Capt. H. F. Kellie, Cheshire Regt. to be an Asst. Provost-Marshal, graded as D.A.A.G. (Sept. 29).

Capt. G. C. I. Stockwell, Highland L.I., to be a Brigade Major vice Capt. and Brevet Major W. Campbell, Gordon Highlanders (Oct. 1).

Capt. C. V. Gunning, Reserve of Officers, is graded as D.A.A.G., whilst a Remount Officer on Lines of Communications, dated July 1, not as stated in *Gazette* of Nov. 9.

To be graded as Staff Capt.:—Lieut. (now Capt.) B. S. Moore, A.S.C., whilst in charge of A.S.C. Supply Detail Issue Store at Pretoria (Aug. 1); Capt. C. E. Terry, 4th V.B. East Surrey Regt., whilst attached to A.S.C. for Supply duties (May 23); Lieut. F. H. Stapleton, Oxford L.I., whilst attached to Field Intelligence Dept. (Apr. 20); Lieut. J. B. C. Thomson, Somerset L.I., whilst Provost-Marshal to Major-Gen. R. FitzE. Hart's column (Aug. 4).

Officers attached to the A.S.C. graded as Staff Capt., whilst so employed, not as notified in *Gazette* of Nov. 2:—Lieut. A. P. Frankland, Suffolk Regt. (Aug. 15); Lieut. A. B. Lemon, Bedford Regt., from May 20 to June 10; 2nd Lieut. E. J. Norwood, Royal Irish Regt. (June 13).

To be graded as Staff Capt. whilst employed as Brigade Signalling Officers:—Lieut. (now Capt.) W. G.

MR. TRIPPEL'S ARMY CLASSES

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Home, 6th Dragoon Guards (Dec. 1); Lieut. R. F., Earl of Wicklow, 2nd Life Guards (from Feb. 10 to April 6); Capt. C. V. Sloane-Stanley, 12th Lancers (April 7); Capt. J. Knowles, 15th Hussars (Feb. 10); Major R. Cooper, 7th Dragoon Guards (from April 6 to May 24); Lieut. F. M. Jennings, 8th Hussars (from May 25 to June 8); Lieut. N. D. H. Campbell, 7th Dragoon Guards (June 9); Capt. K. A. Macleod, West Riding Regt. (from Oct. 9, 1899, to Dec. 12, 1899); Lieut. (now Capt. A. N. E. Browne, Highland L.I. (from Dec. 13, 1899, to Feb. 11); Capt. C. E. Stewart, Royal Highlanders (April 17); Lieut. W. M. Kingston, Royal Welsh Fusiliers (Nov. 18, 1899); Lieut. R. C. Coldwell, Northampton Regt. (May 9); Capt. H. D. Milward, Worcester Regt. (Jan. 23); Capt. H. J. A. Banks, Hampshire Regt., since appointed a Div. Signalling Officer (Jan. 31); Lieut. T. W. Youngson, King's Own Scottish Borderers (April 17); Lieut. C. W. Collins, Cheshire Regt. (Feb. 9); Lieut. M. Barne, Scots Guards; Lieut. F. H. Dorling, Manchester Regt. (April 18); Lieut. C. B. Woodman, Duke of Cornwall's L.I. (from Feb. 12 to March 12); Lieut. H. G. Bryant, Shropshire L.I. (from March 13 to June 9, and from July 10 to Sept. 2); Lieut. F. F. W. Hall, Suffolk Regt. (from June 16 to July 9); Capt. H. C. Fernyhough, Yorkshire L.I. (May 14); Lieut. R. M. Daniel, British South Africa Police (June 3); Capt. A. G. E. Bingley, Royal Berkshire Regt. (July 20); Lieut. M. O. Clarke, Royal Fusiliers (from June 25 to Aug. 15); Lieut. D. Burges, Gloucester Regt. (Aug. 15); Lieut. C. M. Gibbon, Royal Irish Fusiliers (from July 15 to Oct. 15); Lieut. (now Capt.) C. P. Wyld, Coldstream Guards (Nov. 21); Capt. W. K. Legge, Essex Regt. (from Feb. 6 to Oct. 10); Lieut. J. W. Cohen, City of London Imperial Vols. (Capt. 13th Middlesex V.R.C.) (from April 27 to Sept. 29); Lieut. B. H. Mangles, Royal West Surrey Regt. (Aug. 24); Lieut. Sir T. A. A. M. Cuninghame, Bart., Rifle Brigade; Lieut. C. G. Hay, Dorset Regt. (April 18); Lieut. (now Capt.) C. R. S. Woods, South Lancashire Regt. (Jan. 30).

To be Railway Staff Officers graded as Staff Lieuts. — Lieut. (temp. Lieut. in Army) J. C. Gaskell, 3rd V.B. Welsh Regt. (Sept. 15); Lieut. A. G. N. Wood, Essex Regt. (Sept. 20); Lieut. (temp. Lieut. in Army) C. A. R. Stower, 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt. (Sept. 22); Lieut. (temp. Lieut. in Army) H. S. Atkinson, 1st V.B. West Riding Regt. (from Aug. 31 to Oct. 10); Lieut. G. D. H. Ewart, South Lancashire Regt.; Lieut. H. K. Utterson, Dorset Regt. (July 16).

Lieut. (temp. Lieut. in Army) J. Bates, 4th V.B. Cheshire Regt., graded as Staff Lieut. whilst Crown Prosecutor, Johannesburg (June 8).

Lieut. A. Lawson, 2nd Dragoons, to be A.D.C. to Lieut.-Col. (local Brig.-Gen.) J. E. P. Gordon, Commanding a Cavalry Brigade, vice Capt. F. W. Wormald, 7th Hussars, vacated appointment (Sept. 22nd).

Capt. H. B. Jones, R.E., to be A.D.C. to Col. J. C. Barker, Commanding Eastern Lines of Communication (Sept. 24).

Capt. J. E. Gough, Rifle Brigade, to be A.D.C. to Col. (local Major-Gen.) F. Howard, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C., to the Queen, commanding a Brigade, vice Capt. H. E. Vernon, D.S.O., Rifle Brigade (July 19).

Capt. A. W. Speyer, 4th Batn. West Yorkshire Regt., to be A.D.C. to Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. (local Major-Gen.) F. W. Kitchener, West Yorkshire Regt., commanding a Brigade, vice Capt. L. H. Spry, West Yorkshire Regt. (Aug. 24).

Capt. R. N. Harvey, R.E., to be A.D.C. to Col. (local Major-Gen.) E. Wood, C.B., Engineer-in-Chief, South Africa, vice Major (local Lieut.-Col.) R. S. Curtis, R.E. (Aug. 2).

Appointment of Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir H. S. Rawlinson, Bart., Coldstream Guards, as A.A.G., ante-dated to Oct. 12, 1899.

Appointment made to Staff of China Field Force. — Lieut. V. G. W. Kell, South Stafford Regt. to be A.D.C. to Col. (local Major Gen.) A. R. F. Dorward, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Troops at Wei-hai-Wei (July 4).

Royal Military Academy. — Capt. W. Ellershaw, R.A., to be Instr. (Nov. 30).

Brevet. — Lieut.-Col. W. R. Le G. Anderson, I.S.C., to be Col. (Oct. 1).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. (local Brig.-Gen.) F. W. Kitchener (West Yorkshire Regt.), granted local rank

of Major-Gen., whilst commanding a Brigade, South African Field Force (Feb. 23).

Capt. J. S. Cayzer, 7th Dragoon Guards, granted local rank of Major whilst employed as Director of Signalling, Natal Field Force (since vacated) (Aug. 31).

Lieut. A. R. Mildmay, King's Royal Rifle Corps, granted local rank of Capt. whilst in command of a Company of Mounted Inf., Field Force, South Africa (June 11).

Lieut. P. J. Preece, 24th Middlesex V.R.C., granted the local rank of Capt. whilst employed with Army Post Office Corps in South Africa (Oct. 1).

Qrmr. and Hon. Lieut. G. T. East, Royal Munster Fusiliers, granted hon. rank of Capt. (Dec. 17).

Qrmr. and Hon. Lieut. E. Stephens, R.E., granted hon. rank of Capt. (Dec. 20).

Gentlemen granted local rank of Lieut. in South Africa whilst employed under Director of Transport. — F. R. McDonald, and F. G. Counock (Sept. 19).

F. L. Shepstone granted local rank of Lieut. in South Africa whilst employed as a Railway Staff Officer (Oct. 1).

Reserve of Officers. — Lieut. J. A. MacLean resigns his commission (Dec. 22).

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.

Lieut. C. F. Nesham, late City of London Imperial Vols., to be 2nd Lieut.

Harold T. Hanson and Stanford G. Hammack to be 2nd Lieuts.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Cardigan (W. Div.). — Supy. Lieut. G. H. Oughterson to be Lieut. on establishment (Dec. 7).

Clare (S. Div.). — 2nd Lieut. B. Blood resigns his commission.

Dublin City (S. Div.). — Robert T. C. Cream to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 22).

Durham (W. Div.). — Major J. C. H. M. Jones resigns his commission on account of ill-health, with permission to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform.

Glamorgan (W. Div.). — Capt. J. A. FitzGibbon, R.G.A., to be Adj. vice Major E. F. Hall, R.A., vacated appointment (Dec. 13).

Yorkshire (W. Div.). — Supy. Lieut. A. W. White to be Lieut. on establishment (Dec. 10).

INFANTRY.

5th Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers. — Capt. and Hon. Major L. M. Crossman resigns his commission on account of ill-health, with permission to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform (Dec. 22); Malcolm Borwick to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 15).

6th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt. — Capt. M. J. de Bathe resigns his commission.

5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers. — 2nd Lieut. W. H. Machin to be Lieut. 7th Batn.: Henry G. Grist to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt. — George A. C. Alcock, to be 2nd Lieut.

5th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers. — Capt. W. P. Ryall resigns his commission.

4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. — Lieut. F. E. Thompson resigns his commission.

4th Batn. Oxford L.I. — 2nd Lieut. F. R. Bulkeley to be Lieut. (Dec. 12).

3rd Batn. Northampton Regt. — Lieut.-Col. Commandant and Hon. Col. S. G. Stopford Sackville retires from command, under para. 77 Militia Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

2nd Devon (W. Div. R.G.A.). — S. J. Fowler and J. Willoughby, jun., to be Capt.

1st Dorset (S. Div. R.G.A.). — Montague J. Raymond to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Durham (W. Div., R.G.A.). — Lieut. A. J. Brown to be Capt.

1st Lanark. — Capt. A. D. Cuthbert resigns his commission.

4th Lancashire. — Surg.-Capt. J. C. M. Given, M.D., resigns his commission.

8th Lancashire. — Francis B. Kirby to be 2nd Lieut.

Tynemouth (W. Div., R.G.A.). — Lieut. J. A. Wait to be Capt.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

2nd Gloucester (Bristol). — 2nd Lieuts. H. B. Mayor and E. Gardiner to be Lieuts.

East London (Tower Hamlets). — Major R. Norman resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of corps.

RIFLE.

Queen's R.V. Brigade, Royal Scots. — Andrew H. Watt, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut. 8th V.B.: William A. S. Duncan to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Royal West Surrey Regt. — Stuart Spurling to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd V.B. Royal Warwick Regt. — Arthur Lazenby and Gerald H. Robinson to be 2nd Lieuts. Cadet Corps (Rugby School) attached to 2nd V.B.: Rev. Frederick F. S. Williams to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd V.B. Royal Fusiliers. — Lieut. G. A. Child, and 2nd Lieuts. C. T. Innes-Baillie, and H. F. Sleep resign their commissions.

8th (Scottish) V.B. Liverpool Regt. — David A. Bingham to be Capt. (Dec. 13); James M. Irvine (Dec. 11) and George A. Blair (Dec. 22), to be 2nd Lieuts; William S. Henderson, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut. (Dec. 13).

2nd V.B. Norfolk Regt. — Lieut. W. J. Crampton resigns his commission.

3rd (Cambridge) V.B. Suffolk Regt. — Lieut. E. Stanley resigns his commission.

1st V.B. Prince Albert's Somerset L.I. — 2nd Lieut. J. H. Cadogan resigns his commission. Cadet Corps (King Edward's School, Bath) attached to 1st V.B.: Lieut. C. King Mason to be Capt.

1st V.B. Lancashire Fusiliers. — Capt. and Hon. Major J. Isherwood to be Major; Lieut. F. A. Woodcock to be Capt. and to remain supy.; Lieut. J. S. Webb to be Capt.

5th V.B. Cheshire Regt. — Capt. and Hon. Major G. Backhouse retires under para. 111 Volunteer Regulations, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of batn.

3rd Lanark. — Lieut.-Col. Commandant H. Morton resigns his commission, and is granted hon. rank of Col., with permission to wear uniform of corps (Dec. 20).

3rd V.B. Gloucester Regt. — Capt. E. P. Clark (Hon. Lieut.-Col., late Militia) to be Major (Dec. 17); Lieut. J. M. Guttridge (Dec. 17), H. F. Briggs (Dec. 18), and T. J. Moss-Flower (Dec. 19) to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. D. C. St. G. McClellan to be Lieut. (Dec. 17).

1st V.B. East Lancashire Regt. — Arthur Foster, M.D., to be Surg.-Lieut.

4th V.B. East Surrey Regt. — 2nd Lieut. J. L. F. Blood resigns his commission.

1st V.B. South Stafford Regt. — Henry R. Souttar to be 2nd Lieut.

1st V.B. Dorset Regt. — Surg.-Lieut. A. Emson to be Surg.-Capt.

1st (Pembroke) V.B. Welsh Regt. — Capt. W. Griffith resigns his commission. 2nd V.B.: Thomas J. David to be 2nd Lieut.

1st (Oxford Univ.) V.B. Oxford L.I. — Henry Cothall to be Qrmr. (Dec. 9). 4th (Eton College) V.B.: Major A. A. Somerville to be Major Commandant, under para. 65a Volunteer Regulations.

1st V.B. Northampton Regt. — Evelyn W. Jackson to be 2nd Lieut.

17th (North) Middlesex. — 2nd Lieut. H. T. Adams to be Lieut.

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster). — Arthur C. G. Smith and Reginald F. Davern to be 2nd Lieuts.

1st Cadet Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps. — Hon. Lieut. V. L. Burnside to be Hon. Capt.; Hon. 2nd Lieut. H. S. Davies to be Hon. Lieut.

1st Wilts. — Lieut.-Col. R. G. W. Chaloner granted hon. rank of Col.

1st (Renfrew) V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. — Claud W. Marshall, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut.

15th Middlesex (Customs and Docks). — Lieut. C. H. Seabrooke to be Capt.; John J. Smith, to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Tower Hamlets. — Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. H. Coningham resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of corps.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Aberdeen Company. — Arthur H. Lister, M.B., to be Surg.-Lieut. (Supy.).

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Dec. 22.]

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The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 15.
Acting Sub-Lieuts. N. A. Marshall and C. W. J. Howard confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut.
Royal Naval Reserve.—Midshipman J. A. Phenix to be Sub-Lieut. (Dec. 13).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 17.
Rev. Henry E. Roberts, B.A., appointed Chaplain (Dec. 27).
Gunnery Benjamin Cook (Nov. 19) and George Hackney (Nov. 30) promoted to Chief Gunners.
Royal Naval Reserve.—Lieut. M. W. C. Hepworth placed on retired list, at his own request, with rank of Commander (Dec. 12). Acting Sub-Lieut. T. W. Bennett confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieut. (June 8).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 18.
Royal Naval Reserve.—Asst.-Engr. L. F. Payne to be Engr. (Dec. 10).

(From Friday evening's *London Gazette*.)

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 18.
Sub-Lieut. R. H. Waring promoted to Lieut. (Sept. 15).

Proby. Lieut. G. Threlfell confirmed as Lieut. on Supplementary List, with seniority of Oct. 1, 1898.
In accordance with Order in Council of June 29, Engr. W. C. Morcom placed on retired list of his rank (Nov. 29).
Rev. Connop C. FitzH. Miles, B.A., appointed Chaplain (Dec. 28).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 19.
Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. R. A. Norris to be Lieut. (Dec. 15).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 14
Commander.—The Hon. S. Hawke to Anson (undated).
Lieutenants.—A. W. Lewis to Hood; R. F. Thorn to Colossus (Dec. 14).
Sub-Lieut. R.N.R.—R. W. Steavenson to Victorious, as (Acting) Lieutenant for twelve months' service (Nov. 13).
Staff-Engineer.—F. H. Dart to Blenheim (Jan. 1).
Engineers.—W. H. Murray to Blenheim; J. Thomson to Raven (Jan. 1).
Assistant-Engineers.—S. U. Hardcastle temp.; G. Moore to Blenheim (Jan. 1).
Probationary Assistant-Engineers.—F. W. Bromley, G. R. Macey to Blenheim (Jan. 1).

Staff-Surgeon.—J. H. Acheson to Anson (undated).
Surgeons.—H. C. Adams, W. E. Gribbell, H. V. Wells to Vivid; L. Lindop, J. Whelan, J. Verdon to Duke of Wellington, all for disposal (Jan. 19).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 15.
Engineers.—O. A. Morris to Pembroke for Mallard; H. R. Batchelor to Pembroke for Salmon (Dec. 5).
Appointments of Staff Surg. J. H. Acheson and Surg. R. B. Ainsworth to Anson cancelled.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 17.
Lieutenants.—H. F. J. Rowley to Pembroke for Amphitrite (N.); R. P. Clutton (1st and G.), S. B. Norfolk (N.), H. G. Duff, R. G. Rowley-Conwy, F. P. Norman to Blenheim (Jan. 1); J. F. H. Cole to Colossus (Dec. 15).
Sub-Lieutenants.—G. L. Parnell to Blenheim (Jan. 1); A. P. le C. Faught to Severn for Circe (Dec. 15).
Midshipmen.—G. Corlett, R. H. O. Lane-Poole, G. L. D. Gibbs, H. D. Hamilton, E. G. de S. Jukes-Hughes, W. C. Pearce, W. Burrows, G. C. Harrison, C. B. M. McK. Pringle, S. R. Smyth, J. H. K. Clegg to Blenheim (Jan. 1).
Fleet-Paymaster.—W. B. Autridge to Anson when commissioned.
Assistant Paymasters.—R. A. Jenkins to Anson when commissioned (undated); A. T. Babb to Hyacinth; C.

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A. Underwood to Canopus; W. A. Brown to Camperdown (Dec. 15).

Surgeons.—J. M. H. Conway, A. J. Sheldon, C. R. Rickard to Wildfire (Jan. 19).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 19.

Captain.—C. H. Dare to Pembroke for service in new auxiliary ship now fitting (Dec. 14).

Lieutenant.—C. A. Fulcher to Northampton for Cleopatra (N.) (Dec. 19).

Sub-Lieutenant.—N. A. Marshall to Royal Oak for Dragon (Dec. 19).

Midshipmen.—G. F. Cholmley, W. W. Hallwright to Niobe (Dec. 19); A. B. Cunningham to Hannibal (Dec. 15); Lord G. F. Seymour to Hannibal (Jan. 7); A. St V. Keys to Blenheim (Jan. 1).

Fleet Engineer.—R. C. Moon to Anson when commissioned (undated).

Staff Engineer.—J. A. H. Hicks to Pembroke for Rodney (undated).

Fleet Surgeons.—J. O. B. Williams, M.D., to Royal Marines, Plymouth, R. Bentham to Magnificent (Jan. 1); E. Ferguson to Anson on commissioning (undated); Surg. J. T. M. McDougall to Anson on commissioning (undated).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 20.

Captain.—H. N. Dudding to Severn (Jan. 1).

Lieutenants.—L. Hulsey (1st), N. B. Youell (N.), F. R. M. White (G.), J. H. Janes, J. C. Powles, D. F. Murray (undated), H. W. Broadbent (R.N.E.) to Excellent (G.), R. L. Daniel (R.N.R.), H. T. M. Watkins, G. O. B. Elliott (R.N.R.), acting to Cambridge and Defiance for short course G. and T.; A. J. May (R.N.E.), acting to Anson, to complete second period, 12 months' service (undated); G. F. G. M'Combie, L. W. Pooley, F. W. N. Higgins (R.N.R.) acting to Excellent and Vernon, short courses G. and T., commencing Jan. 3 (Jan. 2).

Sub-Lieutenants (R.N.R.).—D. Fulton to Excellent and Vernon, for short course G. and T.; S. B. Graves, E. C. Roden (acting) to Cambridge and Defiance for short course G. and T., both commencing Jan. 3 (Jan. 2).

Surgeons.—J. H. Fergusson to Ramillies; R. B. Ainsworth to Hannibal (Dec. 20).

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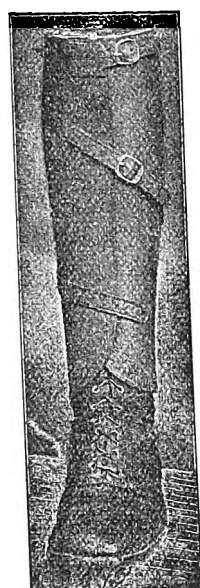
THE War Office will be closed from to-day until Thursday morning next.

THE 17th Bombay Infantry has been celebrating its Centenary at Poona, it having been raised in December, 1800.

THE rules as to the voluntary retirement of officers have been relaxed, and there are now permitted exceptions in the case of officers of regiments on active service in South Africa and China.

THE Treasury has fixed the rate for the issue of the dollar at Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, and on the Chinese station at 2s. This rate is fixed for regulating the payments which would be made in England in sterling.

THE Secretary of State for War, having telegraphed to Lord Kitchener the substance of a charge brought by Mr. Bryn Roberts, M.P., on Saturday last in the House of Commons against the discipline of the Australian troops in South Africa and requested a report, has received the following telegram in reply:—"The report you allude to regarding the Australian troops is absolutely without foundation."
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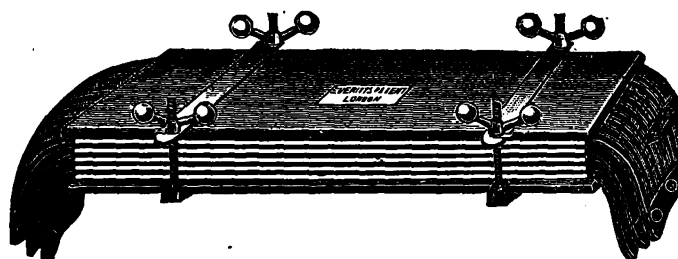
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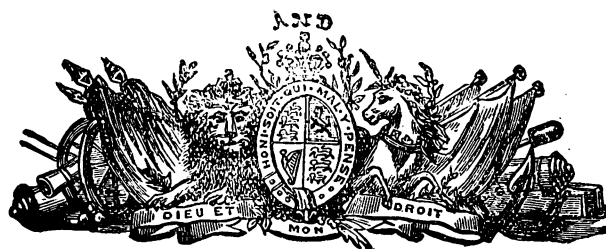
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NAVY

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FORCES.

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SIR HENRY COLVILLE.

ALL London was startled yesterday by the abrupt and unexpected announcement that Sir Henry Colville had been called upon to resign his command of the Infantry Brigade at Gibraltar. It will be remembered that he resumed this appointment after his return from South Africa. The reasons which led to his leaving the front were never made public, but it was patent that something more than the breaking up of his Division had occasioned it. The disaster at Lindley was then fresh in every mind, and the chief blame having been visited upon Colville it was generally agreed that he had suffered in consequence. His responsibility for the Lindley surrender was never very clearly established, however, not at least to the scantily informed public. Even now we do not know whether there were not other contributory causes. At this later date we have other stories, the common talk of officers and correspondents, that Sir Henry Colville erred in worse affairs than Lindley, as that, for instance, he was too slow to move to Broadwood's relief, and that but for him the Waterworks might have been saved. We are told, too, that he was much dissatisfied and discontented at the favour shown to some of his juniors; that, in fact, he sulked like Achilles in his tent, and that he was more or less a thorn in the side of the Field-Marshal-in-Chief.

These are matters that are now likely to be fully elucidated; nay, they must be made plain in the interest of the public service, or we shall lose all confidence in the wisdom and judgment of the military authorities. What we must know

is why different measure is meted out to a man within a few months. Either Sir Henry Colville was to blame, or he was not. If he failed in his duty, then he should not have been sent back to his old command at Gibraltar. That view clearly was not the one adopted, for he suffered no such penalty. Why is he now arraigned, afresh, so to speak, after what amounts to a verdict of acquittal, or what the French call *non lieu*? Nothing less than an open inquiry can solve this still inscrutable problem.

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR.

IT is generally known, although no official announcement has as yet been made, that a special pension will be awarded to Lord Wolseley, not as personal to himself, but as a new rule for all outgoing Commanders-in-Chief. The amount is fixed at £2,000 per annum; no extravagant liberality after all, seeing that most officers who hold the post will, as a general thing, be of the rank of Field-Marshal, and, as such, entitled to a pension of £1,300 a year. It would be almost equally certain that he would be in the receipt of a distinguished service reward of £100, so that the increase given will not amount, as a rule, to more than £600. Nowadays, too, since the abolition of the lucrative full colonelcies that carried the dignity of a gold stick, the senior officers of the Army have been mulcted in many emoluments which would have otherwise offered some compensations for a niggardly grant. In Lord Wolseley's case there was abundant reason for special consideration. On the occasion of his recent retirement we adverted in the strongest terms to the many and great services which Lord Wolseley has rendered to this country. These are written large in the page of history, and all who run may read. But he has other even greater claims to the national gratitude in respect of what he has done so strenuously, yet unobtrusively, within the last year. Hardly a word has been said for the man who was unhappily denied the brilliant part of gaining new laurels in the field, but who toiled incessantly and most successfully in making continuous operations possible. When public clamour, warped and unreasoning as ever, condemns the War Office as an effete and useless organisation, it takes no account of the work done there by the whole hierarchy, and especially by Lord Wolseley. We need not go back to that triumphant vindication of the scheme for mobilising reserves which he planned and saw perfected by his chosen staff. That great item has been placed to his credit, although in none too liberal terms. It was in other less ostentatious measures that his quality was shown: in dealing with current business, in meeting the huge, abnormal, ceaseless demands for the sinews of war that came in day after day and were always so amply and ungrudgingly honoured. We have but to consider what were the needs of the army at the front—needs so regularly supplied to realise this.

Some figures given by a contemporary

are worth quoting in amplification. Before Pretoria was reached no less than a hundred and seventy millions of small arm ammunition had been despatched to South Africa, and half a million cartridges (various) for the artillery, as well as 175,000 horses and mules, 300,000 drab or khaki suits, 370,000 pairs of boots, 420,000 blankets, harness, camp equipage, tents, jerseys, flannel belts—all in bewildering proportions. The food supply has been even more colossal, and the multiform nature of the modern Army rations has greatly complicated the task. Some eight million tons of meat, bacon, Maconochie rations, groceries, compressed vegetables, and so forth had been sent out to the same date, and, speaking more in detail, there were twenty million pounds of preserved meat, twenty-seven million of biscuits, a million and a half of tobacco, and so on, and so on. Forage has run to seventy-nine million of tons from English ports alone. The supply of stores, *munitions de guerre*, and *munitions de bouche* has been nearly unlimited, and the machinery by which delivered at six thousand miles distance has never suffered from breakdown or even temporary hitch. The governing spirit, the energetic central power that has given the first impulse, has been Lord Wolseley. Immense credit, of course, is due to the active agents and subordinates who have worked out details, but they were always under the supreme authority, which often gave the initiative, always advised, controlled and carried through. The same is true, and to a still greater degree, as regards the provision of *personnel*, the much-needed reinforcements that were poured forth in an endless stream—men and officers the best that could be found. We have already been at some pains in a series of papers to justify the selections made for commands and staff employment, and have borne witness to the general wisdom and undoubted care exhibited in seeking out and utilising the best material available. There must be flaws, of course, in every human institution, and none is more liable to error than the estimate men form of each other. But, on the whole, it has been proved pretty conclusively that patronage, as worked under Lord Wolseley, has resulted in the survival of the fittest. For the generally honest, single-minded discharge of the difficult functions of choice, Lord Wolseley is entitled to the highest praise.

Those also serve who sit at home and wait. The rôle of furnishing forth and replenishing an army in the field is passive and comparatively inglorious, but it is absolutely indispensable, and he who succeeds in it contributes in no small degree to any great results achieved. This has been Lord Wolseley's concern throughout, and he has attended to it with unremitting zeal and completeness. The country owes him a great debt, and it is not to be repaid by the grant of a few paltry hundreds for the remainder of his life. Such inadequate recognition would be utterly unworthy of a generous nation, and discreditable to those who have the power to unseal the fountain of honour.

THE INVADED COLONY.

LORD KITCHENER is becoming almost as ubiquitous as De Wet. During the recent coursing of that intrepid raider about the Caledon River the Commander-in-Chief moved his headquarters from Pretoria to Bloemfontein to be in closer touch with the operating columns. A few days later, when Delarey became menacing in the Megaliesberg mountains, Lord Kitchener was found again at Pretoria, having made a record journey between the capitals in one night. On Monday he sent home a brief despatch from Naauwpoort Junction, 450 miles to the south, announcing the occupation of Britstown by the British, the retirement of the western raiders towards Prieska, and his intention of having them followed up. He was also reported on the same day to be at De Aar, a point well suited as a centre whence he might direct operations both east and west, being at the junction of important strategical railways. A brief survey, however, seems to have satisfied him that his continued presence in the south was not required, and on Wednesday he was once more at Pretoria, whence he informed the War Office of an action then proceeding between the columns of General Charles Knox and De Wet's force in position near Leeuwkop, twenty miles south of Senekal, it being the Boer leader's intention to break through again to the south, if possible. The issue of this action will be eagerly awaited. The untiring energy of Lord Kitchener could not fail to infuse fresh life and vigour into the troops, who, without some fresh impulse, might well begin to show some signs of staleness and weariness, in a species of warfare that appeared to be interminable. Accordingly from north to south there is evidence of a fixed determination to push matters to a conclusion, and to carry on the pursuit of the Boer commandoes at all cost until decisive results are secured.

Heavy fighting has again occurred in the Megaliesberg, to which we shall refer later on; but the raids across the Orange River claim priority of attention, owing to the weighty issues involved, and the urgent necessity that exists for the promptest action, with adequate forces for the pursuit and crushing of the raiders, and the overawing of the disaffected throughout Cape Colony. Lord Kitchener reported on Saturday that he thought the movement was checked. The view of the situation taken at Cape Town was less optimistic, although there is as yet no clear evidence to show that the Dutch colonists are joining the invaders, and the contrary is asserted to be the case. The proclamation of martial law in certain districts, as well as the decision to send reinforcements of mounted troops, have had an excellent effect in restraining the more turbulent spirits. It is most satisfactory to learn that remount horses and transport mules are being procured in America by the War Department on an unprecedented scale, 50,000 having, according to Reuter, been purchased at Kansas City, for shipment to South Africa. The enormous waste of horses during the war has been the greatest difficulty our commanders have had to deal with, and the greater the energy displayed in maintaining without cessation the pursuit of the hostile commandoes, the greater will be the necessity for keeping up the supply of fresh horses. De Wet, from whom we need not be ashamed to take a lesson in mobility, is reported to have had three horses for every man when he set out on his daring but unsuccessful raid to the Orange River. We have also learned with satisfaction that our oversea colonies have been invited, in

consequence of the persistent character assumed by the guerilla war, to send contingents of their invaluable mobile troops again to South Africa to assist in the restoration of peace, and in the establishing of British supremacy there on a firm and enduring basis.

Nothing very heroic has marked the course of the eastern body of raiders since their passage of the Orange River on the 16th inst. at Rhenoster Hoek. Some fighting is reported to have occurred near Steynsburg on that day and again on the 18th, when the Boers retreated into the Zuurberg Range, fifty miles south of the Orange River. As on the same day a Boer force of about 300 was located between Burghersdorp and Venterstad, the eastern invading commando had presumably divided into at least two portions after passing over the border. Lord Kitchener stated in a despatch on Thursday that this eastern force had been headed by our troops and driven in the direction of Venterstad, which is but five miles from the Orange River. We regret to learn that Lieut. Lord Frederick Blackwood, 9th Lancers, was wounded on Christmas Eve in an action with this commando at Plaisterheurel.

The western commando, some 2,000 strong, which effected a passage at Sand Drift on the 17th inst. attacked the small post at Hamelfontein in the Colesberg district held by a handful of Yeomanry and Guards, but was repulsed. The enemy occupied Philipstown on the 19th, and, cutting the telegraph wires and the railway near Hout-Kraal station, proceeded to Britstown, twelve miles west of De Aar, whence, after obtaining supplies, they pushed on towards Prieska. Fighting was reported near De Aar, and a party of Yeomanry is stated to have been entrapped on the Britstown road. This column is supposed to have gone north in two bodies, one marching towards Prieska, and the other through Strydenberg, thirty miles south of Orange River Station. Our troops are in pursuit. A third commando is said to have crossed the Orange River at Zoutpan Drift, fifteen miles east of Orange River Station, moving in the direction of Petrusville. Lord Kitchener has been organising a mobile column for despatch wherever its services might be most urgently required; he reported, however, that his troops were already getting round the raiding bands.

General Clements, on the 19th inst., achieved a decided success near Hekpoort, at the foot of the Megaliesberg, redeeming to some extent his recent discomfiture. Acting in anticipation of General French's co-operation from Krugersdorp, he attacked Delarey and Beyer, who were strongly posted on the hills, and, after five hours' fighting, drove them from their positions, the simultaneous advance of our troops on their flanks and centre being irresistible. French coming up in the afternoon, fell upon the retreating enemy near Zeeboehoek, eight miles to the westward, inflicting heavy loss. This successful action has cleared the Magaliesberg of the Boers, the defeated force having broke up, some going to the north, and others towards the south-west. Clements subsequently fixed his camp a few miles north of Oliphant's Nek on the Rustenburg road, and French returned towards Krugersdorp.

The Boers continue to be active in other quarters; a police post at Boksburg, near Johannesburg, and Utrecht in the east have been unsuccessfully attacked, but the minor incidence attending guerilla warfare have been gradually becoming less numerous. Colonel Colville's mobile column of General Wynne's command was engaged on the 21st inst. with two commandos between Heidelberg and Villiersdorp in

the neighbourhood of the Vaal, and repulsed the enemy with loss. Renewed activity is also reported amongst the Boers near Rhenoster Kop, north of Kroonstad, but General Paget, who commands in that district, is in touch with them, and fully on the alert. Despite the fact that the invading commandos are still at large in Cape Colony, the general situation shows healthy signs of improvement under the vigorous direction of Lord Kitchener, while his last proclamation is couched in such moderate language and offers such favourable terms to all who will come in, that it is not strange that reports are already current of the contemplated surrender of the chief leaders still in the field, including Steyn and De Wet.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND MILITARY EDUCATION.

AT the close of last week the Acting Commander-in-Chief inspected the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, while at the Headmaster's Conference at Bradfield College two subjects of considerable military significance were seriously discussed, the system, namely, of examining Militia candidates for the Army, and the organisation of Volunteer corps in public schools. Neither the schoolmasters nor Sir Evelyn Wood failed to say much that was well worth saying and hearing, but it is not surprising that in both cases propositions were advanced which are open to fair argument. Taking the Conference first, we find that the new system of examination of Militia candidates is so unpopular with the heads of public schools that the latter have unanimously resolved to represent the system to the War Office as likely to result in "very serious consequences." It must, however, be admitted that a careful study of the reported discussion does not make it very clear what these very serious consequences will be. Apparently the headmasters are concerned not only for themselves, but for the War Office, which Dr. Warre, of Eton, thinks has placed itself in rather a dangerous position. The suggestion is that as the present system "presents a very much easier line than the old competitive examination for Sandhurst," the latter will lose favour, and the standard of Army education will accordingly be lowered. But the headmasters forget that in this matter the War Office can always ensure the popularity of Sandhurst by giving it that marked preference in the matter of commissions to which it is clearly entitled. As to the effect of the new system upon the public schools themselves, the grievance appears to be the withdrawal of a boy from school before he has completed his education in *literæ humaniores*, in order to send him to a Militia training—assuming that it is desired to pass the youngster through the Militia into the Line at the earliest possible age, namely, nineteen. The alternative of letting the youngster come back to school from his Militia training is regarded by some headmasters with disfavour, but by others has been adopted without regret. As one of them suggested, it does not say much for the moral discipline of a public school if a lad's absence for four weeks at a Militia training is calculated to utterly destroy the effects of that discipline and render the lad unfit to go back among his old school companions. But, even assuming this objection to have some weight, there is the question to be considered whether the tendency of future Army reform will not be to render the value of public school training as a preparation for the Army less of a fetish than the headmasters would like to make it. The analogy of the Navy, at any rate, seems to indicate that

even where the highest professional efficiency is required, it is not necessary to cultivate *literæ humaniores* until the age of eighteen, and that between seventeen and eighteen the future Army officer might well be employed in studies which can be successfully pursued elsewhere than at an expensive, and not always completely satisfactory, public school.

The subject of Volunteer corps in public schools is a very large, and to some extent, a contentious one. The manner in which it was introduced to the Headmasters' Conference by Dr. Rendall, of Charterhouse, was unexceptionable, and the appointment of a select committee to negotiate with the several schools, the War Office, and the Volunteers for the best settlement of the various weighty questions involved is in every way satisfactory. But exception may fairly be taken to two remarks made by Dr. Warre, of Eton, with reference to this subject: not, assuredly with the idea of entering upon any controversy with such an authority, but merely to clear the public mind of the cant which seems inseparable from a discussion of this sort. In the first place Dr. Warre made appreciative reference to the praise given by Lord Roberts to the system pursued in Natal by which all the boys in the Government schools are compulsorily organised into cadet corps. But he forebore to mention that between Government schools in a colony like Natal and public schools in the mother-country there is a marked and, indeed, obvious distinction. What might be clearly advisable, if not urgently necessary, in the one case might be—one does not say it is—quite superfluous in the other. Accordingly for purposes of serious argument Dr. Warre's quotation of Lord Roberts may be dismissed as quite worthless, if not misleading. Again, the headmaster of Eton said with special reference to the good results accruing from membership of his own corps, that it was "an educational force that boys should learn to obey and learn discipline." Such a remark in such a connection is enough to make some of the old headmasters of Eton turn in their graves. If ordinary school methods are not sufficient to inculcate obedience and discipline, then indeed have schools in general been sailing under false colours for a good many generations past.

Here, indeed, is a striking, almost appalling, instance of ill-considered advocacy. Surely the real truth is that, while as a supplement to the everyday school system the cadet corps may be, and commonly is, highly beneficial in various ways, it is an institution which requires careful management and does not lend itself to universal application. One doubts whether in his cooler moments even Dr. Warre, enthusiast as he is, would care to assert that he has been seriously assisted in maintaining either the disciplinary or physical standard of Eton by the existence of the 4th Volunteer Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry. It must be remembered, too, that the majority of the boys who go to Eton are not intended for professions or careers in which any possible struggle for a livelihood is indicated. Probably at Eton, if membership of the College corps were compulsory for all boys over a certain age, the conditions would be more or less cheerfully accepted, and the College would remain at its old level. But there are other public schools in which, if pressure were brought upon boys to give up an appreciable amount of time and thought to military exercises, the numbers would soon fall off. Whether without pressure many schools could maintain efficient cadet corps is, to say the least, doubtful, and without reasonable efficiency it is hardly to be expected, or

desired, that the War Office would extend any substantial encouragement.

Sir Evelyn Wood's inspection of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, was remarkable for an innovation of considerable interest from an educational standpoint. The novel idea of exercising the cadets at this familiar half-yearly function in minor tactical operations rather than in parade movements is pleasantly characteristic of the practical soldier at whose instance the change was made. At the same time it may be questioned whether in this specific case it is not possible to pursue the practical study of tactics too fast and too far, and, moreover, at the expense of those other branches of military education which, if neglected at Sandhurst, can never, except at Camberley, be followed under equally favourable conditions at any subsequent period of an officer's career. The plan adopted hitherto of giving the cadets only as much drill as enabled them at the inspection to go creditably through a few battalion movements, the manual and firing exercises, and a march past had one great advantage. While it taught steadiness and cohesion, and could not be safely dispensed with, it did not interfere materially with the theoretical part of the curriculum, which comprises, as is generally known, valuable instruction under selected professors not only in tactics, but also in fortification, military topography, administration, and law. But if the cadets are to be tested at the half-yearly inspection in minor tactical operations, the time, already short, which is now devoted to studies other than tactics will necessarily be curtailed, since, in addition to the indispensable daily parades, field days will consume many useful hours, besides temporarily throwing the work of the whole college out of gear. By reducing, ever so little, the time available for, more particularly, fortification, administration, and topography, not to speak of the theory of tactics, irreparable harm would be done, since, as noted above, the future career of an officer provides all too few opportunities for the prosecution of such studies under competent supervision. As a makeshift the garrison class is useful, but it has the manifest disadvantage of giving the student only one and the same instructor for all subjects, instead of a class of experts in each particular branch. Nor is the absolute necessity for this early indulgence in minor tactical operations clearly apparent. Under the new system of military training surely the young officer of the future will secure quite as useful a tactical education as he could pick up in a few field days at Sandhurst. Why not, while he is at the R.M.C., let him continue to glean as much as possible of that sort of knowledge which he will find difficulty in gleaning elsewhere.

Army Notes.

It will be seen by our article on Artillery in another column that a great effort is being made in certain circles to revive the appointment of Deputy-Adjutant-General of Artillery. When the Royal Regiment was re-organised to the extent that it was resolved into its two principal branches, viz., Horse or Field and Garrison Artillery, changes were also introduced in the higher Staff, and the War Office work for the regiment was entrusted to an assistant military secretary and an assistant adjutant general, both subordinate officials. The effect of this was to bring patronage under the military secretary, posting and grading under the Adjutant-General of the Army. The reason given for the change was that the Artillery had become too much of a close borough, worked almost exclusively by its D.A.G. at headquarters, and it was hinted that the holders of that office were often influenced by

old traditions, and the action of strong cliques that favoured now this set of men, now that, not always to the advantage of the Service. Nevertheless, putting such and other unworthy considerations on one side, it does not seem right that so powerful and so important a branch of our military array should not be represented at headquarters by an officer of higher rank than colonel. Why should not its interest and well-being be watched over by its own more or less independent staff branch, such as still exists for its sister Service, the Royal Engineers?

Opinions may differ as to the methods by which the raw material out of which we manufacture our officers is obtained, whether by direct competitions, by invitations to colleges and great schools, or by passing on young Militia officers into the regular battalions. All, however, who have been privileged to see the cadets now at Woolwich and Sandhurst, on parade or at play, must agree that they constitute a magnificent body of young men. Their physique is splendid, the general height above the average, and they may be expected to worthily maintain the character of their class in the days to come. It has been a somewhat too common fashion to sneer at the professional qualifications of officers commanding forces, large and small, in the Boer War; but whether their leadership has been defective or not, only one verdict that has been passed upon the company officers, the juniors in rank who have served so nobly in South Africa—the bulk of them have shown themselves brave, chivalrous gentlemen, never shrinking from the dangerous duties that fell to them. Their loudest champions are those most competent to judge them—their own men.

Controversy is rife as to the influence of long range guns of position upon field tactics, and the *Times of India* has a good leader touching the employment of heavy artillery in modern warfare, and particularly in the present campaign. Never before in the history of the world had there been any demand for pieces shooting accurately at a range of five miles. The Boers were in possession of such weapons at the outbreak of hostilities, but these were brought to the front primarily as siege pieces for the leaguer of Ladysmith. It was not until their great good qualities were revealed that similar guns were provided for the defence of the Tugela. Speaking broadly, the duties of field artillery is to prepare the way for infantry. Now, in turn, the duty of the heavy guns will be to mask the field batteries. But the scope of the utility of the larger pieces is strictly limited by their mobility. If they are unable to keep pace with an army on the move, their use is likely to be much curtailed. In this respect the Natal Campaign has afforded but little precedent; for Buller's movements were but slow. Even so, the difficulties of placing the 4.7 guns were far from being inconsiderable.

The following is the opinion of a far-seeing officer of high rank on the possible rectification of "officers' expenses" by the War Office. He writes, in reply to a friend who expresses a hope that reform in this line will take place, as follows:—"I should be glad could I think your hopes of economic Army reform would be justified; but I have known so many disappointments that I am not sanguine such will ever be enforced, however much they may be commended. The Army is full now of rich men's sons in place of those who sprung from the Army, and the liberal professions at one time officered it."

On this as to the result of the South African Hospital Commission fill the air. The latest is that the War Office is now fully aware of the fact that new rates of pay and retirement will have to be granted to Army medical officers before the most desirable class of candidates for the R.A.M.C. can be obtained. The young members of the medical profession appreciate their services at a higher value than the War Office seems to think, and an eminent surgeon of a large London hospital quite recently told an R.A.M.C. officer that the pay must be improved before eligible candidates are forthcoming. Another

point which is under consideration, and which we trust will be effected, is the matter of "hospital supplies" being altogether left in the hands of the Army medical officers, and removed from the responsibility of the Army Service Corps. Of course bound up with this is the question of "transport" (Hospital and Bearer Company), which should be placed under the control of the Army surgeons. The present arrangements are most unsatisfactory, and for years past the Army Medical Service has rightly clamoured for the management of its own transport. Until it is granted full responsibility for the movements of hospitals cannot be fixed on it.

The following extract from a diary kept by an officer of the 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, dated Commando's Nek, in October last, has a melancholy interest since the late fatal affair on the Megaliesberg:—

"Next day being a long one, we started from our bivouac at Damhoek at 5 a.m. That was our record bag day, in so far as the battalion was concerned. We were responsible for 460 head of cattle, and a sprinkling of donkeys, goats, and ponies, all of which we got safely down the Nooitgedacht Pass. It was a long and hard day; but our fatigue was amply repaid by the extraordinary beauty of the deep kloofs on the north side that had to be searched. The descent into them was like a sudden plunge into a totally different latitude. Up above was the fresh mountain air, the bare hill side, and the gigantic, distorted boulders in the shape of mushrooms, or Brobdignagian tea-urns; huge rocks resting on comparatively slender pedestals. Down in the depths, we were plunged in the muggy, warm steam atmosphere of Singapore, and surrounded by tropical tree-ferns and jungle of every description. Troops of dog-faced baboons dropped from rock to rock and coughed wheezily and resentfully at us; and small brilliant coloured birds flashed like jewels along the streams of fair water that were sure to be found at the bottom of each gorge. To get down, was a matter of swinging from tree to tree and from rock to rock, like a company of orang-outangs. At one time, one officer caught sight of some of the advanced guard in this predicament, and saying hastily 'There are some Boers,' seized his rifle for a shot. 'Hold hard' said another, 'they're monkeys.' A look through a glass eventually revealed their identity."—*St. George's Gazette.*

During the course of the past week we had occasion to refer to the 1881 volume of THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, and encountered the following letter, which appeared in April of that year, and is of some little interest at the present day:—"Patrol" writes: 'Your correspondent, "Shamrock," properly suggests that an Irish Foot Guard Corps ought to exist; and if the Guards are increased the doing so by adding a battalion each to the Coldstreamers and Scots Guards, as has been rumoured, instead of by raising an Irish Foot Guard Corps, will be an exceedingly unpopular and unjust measure. You, sir, from your long connection with the Services, know well how large a part of the Army are Irishmen, and how deeply so sensitive a people would feel anything so patently proclaiming that they are not thought fit to share in the guarding of our Queen. Your motto, "*Audi alteram partem*," will, it is hoped, impel you to break a lance in so just a cause for the Irish soldiers.' At this period, of course, the Grenadiers alone had three battalions, the Coldstreamers and Scots Guards having two battalions each. Thus, it seems that the idea of the formation of an Irish regiment of Guards has taken at least twenty years to mature. It may be that perhaps some of our readers know of an earlier proposition to raise some Irish Guards.

THE Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, has retired from the board of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company. His lordship has been a director of the company for several years, but as soon as he accepted the post which he now holds in the Cabinet, he decided that, in view of the necessarily close business relations between the company and the Transport Department of the Admiralty, it was desirable for him to sever his connection with the former.

TO LET, WANTED, and other NOTICES will be found on page 1273.
BUSINESS AND HOTEL DIRECTORY will be found on page 1275.
EDUCATIONAL Announcements will be found on page 1275.

FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT VON BLUMENTHAL.

The last but one of the Field Marshals who stood in the Galerie de Glaces in the Chateau of Versailles when the King of Prussia was acclaimed the Emperor of the Germans, died last week at the age of ninety. The Kaiser, in a remarkable order of the day, has pronounced on Count Blumenthal an egregious eulogium in no wise exaggerating his services or in any way minimising the value of the veteran's military virtues and strategical abilities in the two great campaigns in which he was Chief of the Staff to the Kaiser's father. "No Chief of the Staff," said Berthier, "can ever be duly recognised by his own chief or by the Army. The credit of his work will be given to his own chief if all goes well. If otherwise any praise that may be going will be too little to include the poor Chef d'Etat Major." Blumenthal was a self-conscious man, and knew his own value thoroughly. He certainly grasped the military ability of his own superiors. Some fine day, if his immense private correspondence is published, the world will be able to appreciate the keenness of vision and the justness of judgment he brought to bear on the men and circumstances around him. His father, who died of his wounds at the action of Dennewitz, near Potsdam, had the happiness of assisting at the defeat of Ney in one of the engagements in 1813 which preceded the invasion of France and the abdication of Napoleon. Young Blumenthal was enrolled in the Cadet Corps in 1820 and received his commission in 1827—"a very steady, silent, and severe young man"—in an infantry battalion of the Prussian Guards. We have heard of officers in our Service who more than once meditated retiring because they were a few years longer than they liked in the same rank—one of them a distinguished General to-day. What would the lucky young fellows who have got their companies after four years' service in this year of grace think of such a trial as twenty-two years' service as subaltern in the same corps? The *Times* correspondent, who furnished an excellent summary of his career last Monday, tells us that he heard the Field-Marshal at the regimental dinner ten years ago recall the fact. "Promotion was slow in these days, gentlemen," said the hale octogenarian; "our allowances from home were small, and our way of living correspondingly simple." A captain at forty, Blumenthal was called to the Prussian general staff after preliminary study at the Staff College, passing the strict examination. Whatever he might have looked in 1850 he certainly was not "thick-set" in 1870; nor had he then "the kindly features" which the *Times* correspondent saw some years later at dinner; but "the keen eyes" were all there, and "flashed" about with lightning quickness; and the manner, courteous and gentle generally, could become as rugged and unpleasant as Vogel and Falkenstein's, or Voigts-Retz's to a British camp follower. In 1866 Blumenthal's name was connected with a little capture by an Austrian patrol of a Prussian mail bag from the Crown Prince's headquarters, in which were certain letters from the Chief of the Staff containing caustic pen and ink sketches of the military *personnel* not altogether complimentary to anyone but the writer, which were published by a Vienna journal. The text was repudiated by Blumenthal, but what angered him most was the horrible lie that he was a Jew, which the journalist appended to the translation. In fact he was a blue-blooded Prussian, and it was in the fine flower of Junkerdom that he met and married the daughter of Captain Vyner, then a Foreign Office messenger of a good old Yorkshire family. His first military employment in the field was one which had to our eyes somewhat of a buccaneering or filibustering character about it. Prussia did not proclaim war against Denmark on the Schleswig-Holstein question, but she allowed Prussian officers, soldiers, and subjects to volunteer freely in aid of the rebels, and Blumenthal was Chief of the Staff of the Schleswig-Holsteiners in 1849, and had an object lesson in the weakness of insurrectionary levies; and his subsequent experiences in Hesse-Cassel during the political troubles inclined him to favour "the short way" of dealing with trouble-

some patriots, which he had occasions to carry into effect subsequently. In 1860 he became regimental colonel, but he was already noted for staff employment by the Red Prince, and in 1864 he took the field with that fiery leader against the much-suffering King of Denmark in a war wherein victory had blighted laurels, brought little honour, and no peace. It may be true that Blumenthal had to spur the Red Prince, but it is certain that they never worked together again, and in 1866 the Crown Prince's army was directed by Blumenthal to march from Silesia through the gorges of the Reisingebirge to co-operate with the armies of the King and of the Red Prince, in the "Bismarck-engineered" war against Austria—every day's march being regulated by the Chief of the Staff. Anxious moments, risky withal! When Gablentz gave that hard knock in the face to them at Frautenau there was some misgiving, and when on the historic day that saw the sceptre of the empire pass from the hand of the Austrian Emperor to that of the King of Prussia at Koniggrätz, the only orders that the Crown Prince could give to his army was "March to the green trees!" beyond which stood the fatal Chlum, the strategy of chance was justified by victory.

Between 1866 and 1870 Blumenthal as commander of the 15th Army Division at Düsseldorf improved his time in a series of manoeuvres with the 13th Division commanded by General Von Goeben, and so great was the reputation and skill of the well-matched commanders that these peaceful operations became a classic for students of the art of war.

"The achievements of the Third Army in 1870," says the *Times*, "are written in letters of imperishable fame in the words Weissenburg, Wörth, Sedan, Paris. Blumenthal's genius now shone with steady and unsurpassed brightness. He never failed to grasp the situation; he never hesitated for one instant to snatch the advantages it offered. His commands were often dictated in the middle of the night, when he had been roused from sleep by the arrival of intelligence. They were always extraordinarily brief, clear, and to the point. He deliberated and decided almost without advice and with no aid save that of his marvellous memory and the map. Before King William had given orders for the decisive flank march which ended at Sedan, Blumenthal had grasped the position of Bazaine at Metz with lightning-like intuition and had made all his preparations. The Crown Prince and he could tell the King this at the decisive council of war held at Bar-le-Duc. It is well known that no general order for the battle of Sedan was issued from the King's headquarters. Moltke knew that the Third and Fourth Armies would be there and would close the iron ring in the nick of time. When the ring closed the taciturn thinker of battles looked at his watch and uttered the two words '*Es stimmt*,' which may be translated 'Precisely,' while Moltke and Blumenthal delayed the bombardment because they made the mistake of expecting a speedy capitulation, Bismarck and Roon, with surer instinct on this occasion, foresaw the necessity."

But his great work was overshadowed by the fame of Moltke. When I returned to London after the capitulation of Paris in the spring of 1871 there were two names on every tongue, Moltke and Bismarck—or vice-versa. Of course the Kaiser, the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Karl held high place in table talk, and the great soldiers of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and the other States who had gained honour and fame in the march from the Rhine to the Moselle, the Loire, and the Seine were known to the man in the street, who, unlike some members of the Government, read the papers, but these people were not "enthused" over them; and when one night at a big dinner I casually observed that I thought General von Blumenthal deserved a great deal of credit for the direction of the operations of the Third Army (the Crown Prince's), my neighbour said: "Yes! I know Eyre has a high opinion of him. Isn't he a Jew?" and the good opinion of that worthy general, chiefly memorable for sound views on accounts, was the stamp that gave Blumenthal's reputation value in that elevated society. I have much I should like to say of him if I had time and space at my disposal, but nothing I could write of him could add to the reputation of Leopold von Blumenthal in the eyes of his sovereign and of his comrades; and to his courtesy and "sweet reasonableness," whilst I was with the Headquarters of the Crown Prince, I owe undying gratitude.

W. H. RUSSELL.

Army Personal.

General Sir Redvers Buller is to be entertained at dinner by the Green Jacket Club, at the Hotel Cecil, on January 7. The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Connaught will be present.

General Sir Henry Daubeney, colonel of the Border Regiment, has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday. The gallant general is in good health notwithstanding his age, and is able to take constant exercise. It may not be known to all that but for the regulation then in force he would now be in possession of the Victoria Cross. The late Sir John Pennefather recommended him for the honour, but being a regimental field officer he was ruled to be ineligible.

Lieut.-General Sir William Butler, since his arrival at Aldershot, has been devoting attention to long-range rifle fire, with the result, we understand, that some important changes are likely to be introduced in the course of musketry instruction.

Lieut.-General J. D. P. French will remain in South Africa, for the present at least.

The Dormer peerage and estates pass, by the death of the twelfth Baron on Monday last, to Mr. Roland John Dormer, son of Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir James Dormer, who met with such a tragic death whilst shooting in India, where he was Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army. The new peer, born in 1862, is a Secretary in the Egyptian Ministry of Finance. Sir James Dormer, it will be remembered, had considerable experience in Egypt during the first years of the occupation.

Lieut.-General J. P. Carr Glyn will be placed on the retired list on the 31st inst., when he will have been four years unemployed. His promises to be the last retirement under the five years' rule.

The period of command of Major-General R. T. Thynne, C.B., at York, has been still further extended. His time was really up on October 1, 1899. He is now to hold on until February 28, when he will have completed six years and five months in the command. It is understood Lord Roberts will select General Thynne's successor from among the officers home from the war.

The case of Major-General Sir Francis Clery is one of those which will shortly come up for consideration in connection with the South African honours. General Clery attained in February last the age for compulsory retirement in his present rank. An officer of his ability, reputation, and practical experience would be such a distinct loss to the Service that we may be certain steps will be taken to prolong his active military career.

Major-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell was presented with a sword of honour at Port Elizabeth on Monday. The sword was manufactured by the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company, Limited, of 112, Regent Street, W. It bears this inscription:—"Presented by the citizens of Port Elizabeth to Major-General Baden-Powell in commemoration of the gallant defence of Mafeking, 1900." In a speech of acknowledgment, General Baden-Powell paid the highest tribute to the gallantry and devotion of the garrison, who, he said, set an example of heroism.

Dr. Haig-Brown, the master of the Charterhouse, Godalming, writes:—"Owing to the uncertainty of the date of Major-General Baden-Powell's return, it has been thought expedient to proceed no further at present with the Carthusian proposal to do him honour. There will be at Charterhouse a record of those whom we have lost in the war. This will probably be in the form of a memorial cloister."

Major-General Sir William Nicholson, R.E., is expected in London to-morrow on leave from India, and will join Lady Nicholson at Whitehall Court.

Major-General D. J. S. McLeod, C.B., Madras Cavalry, has been appointed to the command of the Punjab Frontier Force.

Major-General L. V. Swaine, C.B., has left Chester for Germany, having been deputed by the Queen to represent her Majesty at the funeral of Field-Marshal von Blumenthal to-day.

Much sympathy will be felt for Major-General C. A. P. Clements, D.S.O., in South Africa, whose mother, widow of the late Sub-Dean Clements, of Lincoln, died in that city on Wednesday, aged eighty, after a long illness.

Major-General J. B. B. Dickson, C.B., will take his departure for Singapore early in the new year to resume the duties of his command in the Straits Settlements. He will be promoted in due course to the rank of major-general on the Establishment.

We see it stated in several papers that Brigadier-General Sir Reginald Hart, V.C., became a major-general on the establishment of the Royal Engineers in consequence of the promotion of Lord Kitchener to the rank of lieutenant-general. This is incorrect. Lord Kitchener is not on the establishment of general officers, but is borne on the list as a supernumerary. His promotion, therefore, creates no vacancy. But for his promotion for distinguished service in the field in September, 1896, Lord Kitchener's name would now appear on the list of colonels next after that of Sir Reginald Hart, and before that of Major-General (Colonel) E. Wood, C.B., the next senior officer of the corps of the Royal Engineers. Sir Reginald Hart will require to wait for the next vacancy before he becomes a major-general. He has been a colonel since November 1886.

Brigadier-General H. Pipon, R.A., would, in ordinary circumstances, have been placed on the retired list for age on the 4th inst. As, however, he is on active service in China he is retained on the list.

Three Regimental District commands change hands on Tuesday next, when the present holders complete their extended periods. These are the 3rd, Canterbury, where Colonel R. A. Hickson, lately commanding the 1st Batn. the Buffs, succeeds Colonel W. E. R. Kelly; the 45th, at Derby, where Colonel J. G. Sparkes retires in favour of Colonel J. W. T. Hume, lately commanding the 1st Batn. Sherwood Foresters; and the 83rd, Belfast, where Colonel F. J. Graves is relieved by Colonel F. S. F. Stokes, lately A.A.G. at Poona, and formerly of the Royal Irish Rifles.

Colonel, but local Lieut.-General, Ian Hamilton, C.B., who is on passage home from South Africa with Lord Roberts, will, we learn, on arrival be asked to resume charge, for a short time of the musketry instruction of the Army. In this department he is an enthusiast, and it is felt that an officer of his wide experience ought to be utilised as long as possible to superintend the introduction of those changes which are rendered imperative as a result of the war. It is generally accepted that he will be the next military secretary in succession to Sir Coleridge Grove.

The names of six senior colonels have passed within the last month or so to the retired list, viz.,

Colonels C. F. Morton, Lord Algernon Gordon Lennox, the Duke of Wellington, A. C. F. Fitz-George, C.B., F. Glennie, D. C. De Wend—all having had to go under the terms of the Royal warrant. It rarely happens that there is such a rapid thinning at the top of the list.

The case of Colonel A. G. Wavell is, we learn to be specially considered in connection with the South African war honours, and he is retained on the active list of his rank pending a decision. Hence his appointment as officiating D.A.G. at Irish headquarters.

Colonel J. Spence, D.A.G. at Malta, is to retain his appointment until the end of February, so as to allow of a successor being named by the incoming Commander-in-Chief.

Colonel Ivor Herbert, C.B., who has arrived home from South Africa, is expected to relieve Colonel F. C. Ricardo as A.A.G., Home District.

Colonel Lord William Beresford, V.C., has been lying seriously ill at Deepdene, Dorking, suffering from peritonitis. He became so ill on Wednesday night that Sir Lauder Brunton was sent for, and arrived at Dorking by special train at 4 a.m. He left for town in the course of the morning, and after his departure the following bulletin was issued:—"His lordship's condition still causes grave anxiety, but the patient has somewhat rallied this morning." Lord William was afterwards able to take nourishment better than he had previously done for some time, and his strength was maintained.

Colonel T. C. Porter, who since he vacated the command of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers) has commanded the 1st Cavalry Brigade under Lieut.-General French, goes to half-pay on return to England. Colonel Porter took over his brigade in July last, and has since been much to the fore.

Colonel F. W. Benson, late 17th Lancers, has reverted to half-pay on return from service in South Africa, where he was employed as an A.A.G.

Colonel R. H. Jelf, C.M.G., R.E., is to retain his appointment as District Engineer, Eastern District, until February 28, to enable the new Commander-in-Chief to name his successor.

Colonel W. G. Du Boulay, R.E., who was placed on half-pay on August 12 last, retires voluntarily on pension. He is fifty-two years of age.

Colonel H. L. Dundas, late East Yorkshire Regiment, is retained for the present at Gibraltar, in performance of the duties of A.A.G., pending the appointment of a successor by Lord Roberts on his arrival in England. On being relieved Colonel Dundas will be placed on the retired list for age disqualification.

Colonel W. H. Riddell, from the command of the 2nd Batn. Bedfordshire Regiment, has taken up duty on the staff of the Indian Army as A.A.G. Bombay District.

Colonel A. W. Morris, late of the Northamptonshire Regiment, who has been commandant at Durban for some time past, has been appointed Assistant Inspector of the Midland section of the lines of communication at the Cape.

Colonel E. W. D. Ward, C.B., A.S.C., has joined the Horse Guards Staff as A.Q.M.G., on return from service in South Africa. Colonel Ward, who is so widely known and respected for his services to the Military Tournament at Islington, was the officer who acted as Military Governor of Ladysmith during the siege. Though the late Lieut.-Colonel Stoneham really provisioned the place, it was due to Colonel Ward's admirable administration that food and water held out as they did. The two officers worked in perfect harmony as they fortunately belonged to the same Service and knew exactly what was wanted. There was no interference with their arrangements as it was felt that all depended upon their receiving loyal support. The result was that Colonel Ward earned the reputation of being one of "the best staff officers who ever did

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duty in the field." This is saying a great deal, but those who can appreciate what the difficulties were will at once admit that his appearance at Headquarters is opportune. His fitness for the position to which he is called is beyond question.

In Colonel C. C. Brownlow, C.B., I.S.C., a well-known frontier officer disappears from the active list. Colonel Brownlow first saw service in the North-West Frontier Campaign, 1863. His record also includes the Utmanzai Expedition, 1866; Dour Valley Expedition, 1872; Jowaki Expedition 1877-78; Afghan War, 1879, and Miranzai Expeditions (1st and 2nd), 1891.

Lieut.-Colonel J. F. G. Ross of Bladensburg, C.B., late Coldstream Guards, D.A.A.G. at Aldershot, has been appointed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to succeed Mr. J. J. Jones, C.B., as Chief Commissioner of Dublin Metropolitan Police.

The members of the Home District Tactical Society will have learnt with the deepest regret of the death of Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Boyes, their energetic and popular honorary secretary, who passed away on Wednesday, at the age of fifty-four, at his residence at Weybridge, after undergoing an operation. Colonel Boyes had been closely identified with the society from its initiation. He was constant in his attendance at war games, and a paper he wrote some time ago on the subject showed at once how complete a master he was of the principles of modern warfare, a fact not to be wondered at, seeing that for years past he had attended the autumn manoeuvres of foreign armies.

Lieut.-Colonel C. A. P. Burroughs, West African Regiment, remains in command of the troops at Kumasi.

Lieut.-Colonel O. C. Radford, Punjab Infantry, has been granted a two years' extension of command from January 5.

Major P. E. F. Hobbs, A.S.C., is ordered to take up duty as D.A.A.G. at Woolwich on the 3rd prox.

Major E. T. Gastrell, I.S.C., from 19th Punjab Infantry, has been selected for the command of the 41st Dogras, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Major G. P. Ranken, from the Punjab Infantry, has been selected for the command of the new 46th Punjab Infantry, with Major W. Thuillier, from the 21st Punjab Infantry, as second in command, and Captain W. H. Miller, 27th Punjab Infantry; C. H. Paterson, 33rd Punjab Infantry; and F. B. Hill, 34th Punjab Infantry, as double-company commanders; Lieut. J. C. P. Chester, 40th Pathans, as adjutant; and Lieut. W. A. S. Walker, 40th Pathans, as quarter-master.

Major J. Hanbury-Williams, C.M.G., 1st Batn Oxfordshire Light Infantry, will take up his duties as private secretary to Mr. Brodrick towards the end of next month. He is, it is said, to be promoted before long to a lieut.-colonelcy. The Corporation of Cape Town entertained him at lunch on Saturday last on the occasion of his leaving South Africa. The Mayor, in proposing the health of the guest, paid a high tribute to the tact he had shown in the discharge of his duties. Major Hanbury-Williams, in reply, said that it had been his privilege to serve under a great master, Sir Alfred Milner, and he should always look back with pleasure to his period of service in South Africa.

Captains J. H. E. Holford, 7th Hussars; MacG. Greer, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; R. M. Stallard, Bedfordshire Regiment; F. E. Christian, 3rd Batn. Cheshire Regiment; E. C. S. Margeson, South Wales Borderers; P. Lonsdale, East Lancashire Regiment; A. A. St. Hill, Duke of Wellington's Regiment; H. Bryan, Manchester Regiment; A. L. Cartwright, Durham Light Infantry; and W. J. Peyton, C.M.G., I.S.C.; and Lieuts. W. R. Roe, 3rd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; C. M. Berington, 5th Batn. Worcestershire Regiment; W. Judkins, 5th Batn. Rifle Brigade; and C. Godfrey and C. R. Wilkinson, I.S.C., are on passage home from the Gold Coast, after active service with the Kumasi expedition.

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, Dec. 22.

A *Gazette* Extraordinary issued in Cape Town on the night of Dec. 20 announced that, owing to the Boer invasion, martial law was proclaimed in 12 additional districts of Cape Colony. All persons were warned against joining the Boer forces, and it was specially notified that any persons who, having previously assisted the invaders and been released, again rendered such assistance would be treated with exceptional severity. An official memorandum gave an account of the invasion of the colony and of the movements of the enemy. It mentioned that two or three small places had been occupied by the Boers, who, however, avoided fighting as much as possible, and retreated whenever British troops approached them. All strategic points were strongly held by our forces, and as the Orange River had risen the invaders could only move with difficulty.

A Reuter despatch of Dec. 16 from Thaba N'chu gave a detailed account of the foiling of De Wet's attempt to enter Cape Colony, and of the final escape of De Wet through Springhaan Nek with the greater part of his commando.

The Secretary for War informed Lord Kitchener that, in view of the general position in South Africa, 800 mounted infantry would start within the week. Two cavalry regiments have been put under orders and will leave as soon as transports are ready.

Monday, Dec. 24.

Lord Kitchener, in a Pretoria telegram of Dec. 22, says that, as far as he can form an opinion from reports sent by officers on the spot, he thinks the Boer movement into Cape Colony has been checked. Of the two forces which entered the colony, the eastern is still north of the Zoutpansberg range, while that which entered to the west seems to have been turned in the direction of Britstown and Prieska. Our troops are getting round both bodies, and a column is being organised which will be ready to be despatched as soon as Lord Kitchener knows where its services are most wanted. The Boers have not yet received much assistance in Cape Colony, and some of the colonials have been armed and are assisting our forces. Britstown was occupied on Dec. 22 by the western column of the enemy, who cut the railway line to the south of De Aar Junction. They are being followed up.

Reuter despatches from Cape Town say that the invading commandoes are led by Hertzog, Philip Botha, and Haasbroek. A force has also crossed at Zoutpan to reinforce the commando which has occupied Philipstown. It is feared that the situation in the colony is serious, and that the Dutch in the northern districts, who are very restless, may join the invaders.

Gen. French has been in contact with Beyers's and Delarey's commandoes for the last two days, south of the Magaliesberg, and is in pursuit. The enemy has lost considerably. Commandant Krause and some other prisoners have been captured. Col. Colville, with a movable column, engaged two separate Boer commandoes on Dec. 21 near Vlaktefontein. The enemy retired before our attack, losing several men.

Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Lord Kitchener, in a telegram from Naauwpoort of Dec. 24, says that Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry have occupied Britstown without resistance. The Boers retired north in the direction of Prieska; they will be followed up. A Cape Town message states that the damage to the railway and telegraph lines in Cape Colony has been slight, and has already been repaired. Breakages due to the weather were attributed to the Boers. Scarcely any colonials have joined the invading commandoes. It is believed that only a few effective arms are in the hands of colonials. The Government has taken care to keep the local stocks of ammunition low.

A Reuter despatch from Cape Town reports that regular railway service has now been restored between Cape Town and De Aar, and that trains are running regularly between De Aar and Kimberley. Major-Gen. Baden-Powell visited Port Elizabeth on Dec. 24, and Grahamstown the next day. At each place he was enthusiastically welcomed and presented with a sword of honour and addresses of congratulation. In his replies he bore emphatic testimony to the bravery and endurance of the garrison of Mafeking, and said that the moral to be drawn from the war was the idea that the colonies should help one another.

In consequence of an important communication from Mr. Chamberlain regarding the situation in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, the New Zealand Ministry has decided that the contingents from the colony at present in S. Africa shall remain, and that a sixth contingent shall be formed.

Thursday, Dec. 27.

Reuter despatches from Cape Town, Burghersdorp, and Cradock give some details regarding the movements of the Boer commandoes in Cape

Colony and the operations against them. Fighting has occurred near De Aar, but no particulars have been received. The Boers who occupied Britstown retired after commandeering supplies. They numbered about 200. It is reported that a squadron of Yeomanry who were following them up were entrapped and most of them captured. The rapid movement and concentration of troops in the disturbed districts and the personal energy displayed by Lord Kitchener have largely allayed the uneasiness felt in Cape Town regarding the Boer invasion. The colonial Dutch continue to hold aloof, and the promulgation of martial law and the despatch of reinforcements from England have had an excellent effect. There was some indecisive fighting at Rooipoort, 15 miles from Burghersdorp, on Dec. 23. On Dec. 18 a fight occurred on the Colesberg road, 11 miles from Steynsburg. The Boers were driven out of some kopjes, leaving several dead behind, and retreated on the Zuurberg.

A Maseru telegram of Dec. 24 says that now that our forces are pressing De Wet and keeping him continually on the move his horses are getting knocked up and have to be left behind. He is consequently running short of them. The Ladybrand district is now clear of the Boers, who have all gone northward. Lord Kitchener, after visiting Naauwpoort, has left for the north.

A sixth New Zealand contingent of 200 men, half of them Maoris, will sail for South Africa three weeks hence.

A Rustenburg telegram gives details of two engagements fought by Gen. Clements against the Boers under Delarey in the neighbourhood of Nooitgedacht on Dec. 19 and 20, in which the enemy were driven out of the valley south of the Magaliesberg.

Friday, Dec. 28.

Telegrams of Dec. 26 and 27, received from Lord Kitchener, who has returned to Pretoria, briefly summarise the operations against the Boers in the Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, and Cape Colony. In Cape Colony, the invaders' eastern column has been apparently headed by our troops about Riet Port Spruit, and driven in the direction of Venterstad. Their western column has gone north in two portions in the direction respectively of Prieska and Strydenberg; they are being followed and driven by the British forces. In the Transvaal, attacks made by Boer parties on a small police post near Boksburg and on Utrecht were successfully repelled, with loss to the enemy, who were also driven off with loss after holding up a train three miles west of Pan Station. In the Orange River Colony, Gen. C. Knox is engaged with De Wet, who is in the neighbourhood of Leeuwkop, and is again endeavouring to break through our lines to get to the south.

A Reuter despatch from Bloemfontein says it is reported by a trustworthy native that De Wet, Steyn, and Haasbroek recently held a conference, and decided to offer to surrender on condition that the rebels were not punished and the leaders not deported. The news is not yet confirmed, but there are various indications that De Wet has of late been seriously considering the expediency of surrendering, and has no hope of ultimate success. A Boer commando which recently entered Cape Colony east of Bethulia has dispersed in small groups, said to consist chiefly of colonial rebels.

Lord Kitchener has issued a proclamation notifying to burghers that if, after this date, they voluntarily surrender, they will be allowed to live with their families in Government laagers until the cessation of the present guerilla warfare will admit of their returning safely to their homes. All stock and property brought in at the time of the surrender of such burghers will be respected, and paid for if requisitioned by the military authorities.

THE Government of India is evolving a scheme for the organisation and training of Mounted Infantry.

MRS. HILL-CLIMO, The Cottage, Bourne End, Bucks, writes that the Indian troops in China are suffering much from sickness caused by cold. Consignments of warm clothing are forwarded by Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill. It is desired that packages may be sent on to Messrs. King without delay. Additional subscriptions in furtherance of the movement for aiding the troops are also urgently solicited.

ON Aug. 1, 1899 (that is before any expectation of an outbreak of hostilities) the strength of the garrison in South Africa in non-commissioned officers and men only (commissioned officers not being included) was 9,622. By Oct. 11 (outbreak of the war) this number had been increased to 12,007. After that, reinforcements were rapidly and constantly sent out, so that up to the 1st of the present month the total of all arms sent, including the original garrison on Aug. 1, 1899, amounted to 267,311. Allowing for casualties, &c., but not allowing for the disbandment of colonials, of which precise details have not been received, the present strength of the forces in South Africa is 210,293.

Army Foreign.

Although, as we have announced, the Russian Government decided to bring back, or to retain, a number of troops serving or intended to serve in China, it is taking steps to strengthen the contingents in Siberia. Thus a recent order of the Minister of War prescribes the formation of certain reserve units. The military district of the Amur is to furnish two new reserve battalions, which are to be named the Nertchinsk and the Verniudinsk, while the military district of Siberia is to supply a reserve battalion at Yeniseisk. The battalions will have the ordinary organisation of Russian reserve battalions, with companies of sixty-four files. The companies of the 13th and 17th battalions of sappers and of the 4th bridge-building battalion are to be grouped in a battalion to be known as the "2nd East Siberian Sappers," forming part of the 2nd Siberian Army Corps.

General Davis, commanding the American troops in Porto Rico, lately presented a report in which he assigns much value to the Porto Rican native volunteers. The experiment of utilising their services had proved a marked success judging from the appearance of the force on the parade, in review, marching, and in camp. These natives are of small stature and weigh 10 per cent. or 15 per cent. less than American soldiers, but they are tough and wiry and can endure much hardship. They are also tractable and obedient, and show willingness and even anxiety to learn, and they readily adopt American ways. Though their own diet is mostly vegetarian, they have all been eager for the meat component of the ration. A remarkable point is that the new native troops compare favourably with the Americans in regard to health and fitness for duty. Very satisfactory results were attained with the mounted battalion. General Davis recommends the continuance of the regiment, with the addition of a third battalion, and the retaining of one as a mounted force. With a battalion of regular infantry and two of regular artillery, the island, he says, would have a sufficient military protection. The native soldiers are much less given to drunkenness than the Americans, but we may surmise that this is a condition not likely to continue perhaps if the natives are so apt in adopting American customs.

We are sorry to find that the *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten*, like some other German papers, continues to furnish its readers with grotesque pictures of the war in South Africa. It reproduces the old story that Lord Roberts offered Botha £10,000 a year if he and his force would lay down their arms and come in. Also the amusing yarn about the officer who was so busy in seeing that the lines of tents in his camp were straight that he omitted to notice the approach of the Boers, who attacked and captured his force. It also publishes a letter supposed to have been written by an officer who was with Colonel Plumer, and to have been captured by the Boers. The letter is dated July 14, and contains some extraordinary things, but its authenticity is not assured, and we should be sorry to accept it on such authority. The *Neueste Nachrichten* says that the situation in the Transvaal is even worse for our arms than in the Orange River Colony. It is a great pity that some of our German contemporaries are unwilling to recognise the inevitable.

The report of M. Raiberti upon the French military estimates of 1901 was an important document. He began by showing that the War Budget has attained its extreme limit, and that the burden borne by the people is greater than in England or Germany. He did not, however, admit the possibility of reducing the military strength, and advanced the apparently contradictory problem of augmenting the forces without increasing the burden. He believed the solution to lie in redistribution, and pointed out that, though France has adopted the principle of the armed nation, she still labours under the disadvantages of the earlier system. He advocated a reduction in the number of officers in time of peace to the strict minimum, and the provision of necessary stores for mobilisation and the preparatory needs of

war. The number of men good for service tends to diminish, and in less than ten years the minimum effective of 573,000 men, corresponding to an annual contingent of about 210,000 men, will no longer be attained. Either, therefore, a system of re-engagements must be established or dispensations from service must be abolished, and M. Raiberti proposed experiments of the first expedient in order to discover the feeling of the country and the pay or bounties that might be required. He dealt at length with the question of officers, and insisted that there should be no supernumeraries, but that a strong reserve should be maintained. His remarks upon promotion threw some new light upon the internal condition of the French army. It is complained that not sufficient room is left for officers coming from the non-commissioned officers' schools. This results from too many being admitted from the schools for officers, and even for them positions are not always available, and promotion is therefore restricted, while there is little scope for selection, which tends to become confounded with seniority in the lower ranks. In a general manner the total number of officers increases much more rapidly than the establishment in each grade, and as palliatives for this state of things the reporter proposed a system of proportionate retirements, though he admitted that this would throw a heavy charge upon the budget, and that it was an open question whether the money would not be better spent in increasing pay, especially for captains. Several temporary measures were suggested, including the lowering of the limit of age for entry at the schools, and the reduction of the number of pupils at the Polytechnic School and at St. Cyr. These measures would promise immediate relief, but remedies for the future were suggested, including the establishment of a system of unity of origin for officers at the beginning of their careers in each particular arm with ulterior selection intended to distinguish those deemed suitable for the rank of general officer.

PRESS VIEWS AND OPINIONS ON SERVICE MATTERS.

"One Who Was There" writes to Wednesday's *Times* with reference to that journal's statement, in its third instalment of "Lessons of the War," that the Boer position at Modder had not been reconnoitred. He says that the 9th Lancers reconnoitred the position, but their reports were disregarded entirely. "H." writes from South Africa in the same issue as to the following scheme for improving our Army. It amounts, he says, to a question of £ s. d., and suggests:—

1. That the pensions be graded, and the minimum be 10s. per week.
2. That the pension fund be open to both soldiers and marines.
3. That a certificate entitling the bearer to a pension be granted to every soldier and marine who completes a seven years' service, the bearer either to continue in the ranks or to retire as a Reservist.
4. That the pension age limit commence at 60.
5. That, in the event of loss of limb, the pension commence at once.
6. That the Patriotic and other funds be absorbed and worked in one common pension fund.
7. That widows and orphans be entitled for a series of years to the husband's and father's pension.
8. That the scheme be worked on the annuitant principle.
9. That it should commence as soon as Parliamentary sanction is granted.

"Miles," in the *Morning Post* of Dec. 22, marvels that no attempt has been made to strengthen our army as yet. When war broke out great reforms were to be brought about; no panic legislation could do any good. After a year's waiting nothing has been done in this direction. "Miles" hopes Lord Roberts's return will be the signal for some activity. But a year has been wasted.

Surgeon-Gen. J. B. Hamilton sets forth in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* the reasons he believes to account for the dearth of good candidates for the Army Medical Service, as follows:—(1) Insufficient pay, especially in India. (2) Long foreign and short home service. (3) Difficulty in getting (a) ordinary, (b) study leave, and the unfair expense to which officers are put when they endeavour to increase their professional knowledge. It should be noticed that Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery officers are given full opportunities to keep up their knowledge at the expense of the State. The writer affirms that the present state of affairs had been foreseen for years past by all thinking officers, and the War Office is to blame.

Two most important articles appeared in the *Times* of Thursday on the services rendered by the artillery and the cavalry during the Boer War. They afford the authoritative evidence which has been much wanted by cautious people disinclined to believe the severe strictures of the self-constituted experts. We

have been told, *ad nauseam*, that our guns were inferior to those of the Boers; that we were out-ranged, out-weighted, and out-shot. The very contrary is the fact. The artillery officer who has so ably defended his arm points out that our small field-guns have been continually in action against the much heavier Boer guns, and have invariably held their own. His actual words deserve to be quoted: "On every occasion the Boer guns have gone, and in no single instance had we to go." Not only that; on many occasions single batteries have been under the fire of these terrible guns from three directions. Our loss has been practically nil, our guns have never budged an inch, and the Boers invariably retired at the first decent shrapnel. "It was clear that the alleged advantages did not exist, and that not even selected positions, nearly always on the higher ground and well concealed while our guns were generally in the open, could give the Boers any superiority. The same writer bears testimony to the marked excellence of our gun equipment—carriages, wheels, harness, and so forth, have "stood the campaign in the most extraordinary way," and abundant praise is due to all classes of workmen who have contributed to the great result.

As to cavalry, a distinguished member of that service protests against the current opinion that the arm has not done well. He is certain that had correspondents been more often present in the minor affairs they would have admitted the force of this. His letter is more useful, however, in its discussion of moot points connected with cavalry. He warns us against accepting the experience of a campaign in which the enemy had no cavalry as disposing of shock tactics with the methods and manœuvres that are still practised in regular armies. As to the suggested abolition of cavalry in favour of mounted infantry, he scouts the idea. Both have their distinct and great uses: "It would be the height of folly to spoil two good arms by making one try to do the work of both. Let cavalry and mounted infantry both remain, and the more of both the better," is a verdict with which all common-sense people will cordially agree. At the same time he is satisfied that cavalry must be made more mobile, and he would secure it by looking to the weight carried by the horse, lightening the soldier's equipment, and improving the character of the remounts. In the first, much might be effected by attaching light-wheeled transport; in second, by changing or modifying the weapons carried; and the third, by paying closer attention to horse-breeding, all matters of deep moment, which, it may be hoped, are already attracting much attention. As regards equipment, it may be remarked that the cavalry reinforcements now about to embark for the Cape are to be armed with sword and rifle alone. The substitution of the latter for the carbine being evidently in deference to a marked consensus of practical opinion.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS ORGANISATION.—The Earl of Derby, as chairman of the Central Council for the Organisation of War Relief Funds, which has been appointed in pursuance of the recommendation of Lord Justice Collins's committee, has issued a communication on the subject to the authorities of the various funds, to the Lords Lieutenant of counties, and to the Lord Mayors and Lord Provosts and Mayors and Provosts of the provincial municipalities. He states that the council recognises that its functions are only consultative and advisory; the council does not control any funds of its own, and there is no desire on its part to interfere except by way of suggestion and advice in the administration of funds. The action of the council will be chiefly directed, as recommended by the Government committee, to arranging for the interchange of necessary information, endeavouring to arrive at an understanding as to methods and standards of relief, and assisting in the development of local organisation. The council accordingly invites the sympathy and co-operation of all persons interested in the relief of those who have suffered in consequence of the war. The council is now issuing a form of request for certain information in respect of the various funds with the view of ascertaining the amounts remaining available throughout the country for purposes of relief and the opinions of the committees as to their appropriation. The information thus obtained will enable the council to estimate how far the funds subscribed are adequate, and possibly to offer suggestions whereby greater uniformity in the administration of relief may be attained. The offices of the council are at the Mansion House.

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Obituary.

Lord Armstrong, C.B., L.S.P., D.C.L., F.R.S., died on Thursday morning at his residence, Craigside, Rothbury, Newfoundland. He had been ailing for some time. Sir William George (first Baron) Armstrong, came of Cumberland ancestry. His father was a corn-merchant of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It was in the Tyneside city that Lord Armstrong was born in 1810. He was confined to the house for months together to avoid the hard winters and the still more trying east winds of the early spring. The old spinning wheels and other adaptable articles to be found in the house were converted by him into mechanical appliances during the long tedious hours, and young Armstrong used to set his machinery in motion by the aid of descending weights suspended from the staircase railing. When he could get out he would spend hours in the shop of an old joiner. He was educated at Bishop Auckland Grammar School. On leaving school he entered the office of Mr. Donkin, a solicitor in Newcastle, and completed his legal studies at the chambers in the Temple of the late Baron Watson, at that time a special pleader. In 1833 he returned to his native town, and became a junior partner in Mr. Donkin's firm. But the tendency of his mind was always towards mechanics and science, and these ultimately diverted him altogether from the law. Mr. Armstrong finally shook the dust of the lawyer's office from his feet, and the productions of the Elswick Company underwent constant improvements at his hands. During the Crimean War the difficulty which was experienced, especially at Inkerman, in bringing up the heavy artillery suggested to him the question: "Why could not lighter guns obtain a greater range?" Inkerman was fought in Nov., 1854. Within a month he had solved the problem, convinced the War Secretary, and constructed a gun. Next the projectile claimed his attention. The arrow in its flight suggested a new form, and for a couple of years he experimented with his new inventions in out-of-the-way places, on the moors and by the shore of the north-eastern coast. At last in the spring of 1856 everything was ready for the official scrutiny, and subsequently a Parliamentary committee reported strongly in favour of the Armstrong gun, "a combination," to quote its report, of "construction, breechloading, rifling, and coating projectiles with a soft metal." With a noble patriotism he presented his patents to the country, the Queen conferred on him a C.B., he was appointed Engineer of Rifled Ordnance, at a salary of £2,000 a year, and subsequently Superintendent of the Gun Factory. Woolwich was quite unprepared for constructing these new weapons, and Lord Derby's Government entered into a contract whereby they were to be made on the Tyne, and thus the Elswick Ordnance Company came into being. This arrangement continued until 1863, when Sir William Armstrong resigned his appointment and the contract was cancelled by mutual consent. So many have been the improvements since 1856 that few of the original features of the Armstrong gun now remain. The first 3-ton gun has grown to the monster 110-ton, though these have not proved altogether successful, and a smaller weapon now answers all requirements, at least for naval purposes. To gun-making the Elswick firm soon added shipbuilding, and their productions are to be found in every quarter of the globe, while the works extend to 70 acres and employ 5,000 men. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. Lord Armstrong leaves no heir to the barony.

ARMY.

Lord Dormer, twelfth baron, died at Grove Park, near Warwick, on the 24th inst., aged 70. Having been educated at Oscott College, he joined the Royal Horse Guards, but was immediately transferred to the Grenadier Guards, and then exchanged as Captain to the 74th Highlanders in 1858. He served in the Crimean Campaign with the Grenadier Guards, joining the 74th in India. He was appointed a District Inspector of Musketry in 1863, and retired by sale of his commission.

Col. George Todington Osborn, Lieut.-Colonel, retired list, late of the 11th Regiment, died very suddenly on the 24th inst. at his residence, Upper Addison Gardens, Kensington, aged 69. Born Feb. 19, 1831, he joined the Army as Ensign Dec. 1, 1848; became Lieut.-Colonel March 7, 1877; and retired on retired pay with the hon. rank of Colonel Oct. 31, 1877.

Lieut.-Col. Francis Edward Carleton, retired list, King's Own Scottish Borderers, died on the 15th inst. at his residence, Windsor Terrace, Plymouth, aged 57. He joined the Army as Ensign, Jan. 29, 1861; became Lieut. March 1, 1864; Captain, Sept. 3, 1870; Major, July 1, 1881; and Lieut.-Colonel, commanding 1st Batn. K.O.S.B.'s, June 27, 1889; retiring June 27, 1892. He served in the Afghan War, 1879-80, with the Khyber Field Force, under Lieut.-Gen. Bright (medal).

Lieut.-Col. Philip Campbell-Wyndham, retired list, Bengal Army, died at Corhampton, Bishop Waltham, Hants, on the 23rd

inst., in his 79th year. Son of the Hon. F. Pleydell-Bouverie, and a grandson of the second Earl Radnor, he was born in 1821; joined the Indian Army in 1839; became Major, April 6, 1862; and retired with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Colonel, Oct. 24, 1863.

Lieut.-Colonel William Edward Shaw, Captain, retired list, formerly of the 12th Lancers, 16th Lancers, and 3rd Dragoon Guards, died at Caterham on the 19th inst. Born May 7, 1836, he joined the Army Feb. 24, 1857. He served in the Indian Mutiny 1858-59 with the 12th Lancers, including the operations of the Sangar and Nerbudda Field Forces under Gen. Whitlock (medal with clasp). He commanded a squadron of the 7th Hussars, with the Eusofzai Field Force in 1863, under Brig.-Gen. Shipley. He retired in 1878, and was granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Colonel Oct. 1, 1881.

Major James Henderson Sellick, Indian Medical Service, died at Mandalay, on Nov. 25. Born Jan. 17, 1863, he joined the Army Sept. 30, 1886, and became Major Sept. 30, 1898.

Lieut. Arthur Newton Dalglish Fagan, I.S.C. (1st Hyderabad Lancers), was drowned at Bolaram, Deccan, on the 21st inst., "whilst trying to save the life of another," as the telegram puts it. Born Dec. 26, 1876, the son of Major-Gen. J. L. Fagan, he was appointed to the Worcestershire Regiment as 2nd Lieut. June 22, 1892, and, joining the Staffords two years later, served through the Tirah Campaign, 1897-98, being present at the actions of Sampagha and the Arbanga Passes, and in the operations against the Khaul Khel Chamkannis and in the Bazar Valley (medal, with two clasps).

Lieut. Charles William Parry Dalyell, R.G.A. (15th Company S.T. Western Division), died at Pretoria, of enteric, on Dec. 7. He was a son of Lieut.-Gen. J. T. Dalyell (retired), and entered the Royal Artillery from Woolwich in September, 1897, and proceeded with his company to South Africa last December.

FOREIGN.

Field-Marshal Count von Blumenthal.—With the solitary exception of King Albert of Saxony, the last of the great German soldiers of the war of 1870-71 has passed away, Field-Marshal Count von Blumenthal having died at Quellendorf, near Cöthen, on the 21st inst., at the patriarchal age of 90. Leonard von Blumenthal was born in 1810 at Schwedt on the Oder, and was the son of Capt. Louis von Blumenthal, who commanded a squadron of the 2nd Prussian Dragoons at Dennewitz in 1813, and died of wounds received in that battle. At the age of 10 young Blumenthal entered the corps of Prussian cadets, and received his commission at the age of 17 in the Guards Fusiliers. From this slow but sure school Blumenthal was transferred at the age of 40 with the rank of Captain to the Prussian General Staff, after having previously studied for a few years at the Staff College. In 1849 he had an opportunity of testing his knowledge in the field when he became Chief of the Staff of the Schleswig-Holstein army, and though the campaign ended in defeat at Fredericia, it is on record that the decisive battle was fought against his urgent advice, and that he prophesied the issue. For the next ten years he worked hard on the Prussian General Staff and did not obtain the command of a regiment till 1860, when he was 50 years of age. His future, however, was now assured, since he had attracted the notice of Prince Frederick Charles, who made him his personal aide-de-camp. In the "Red Prince" Blumenthal found an enthusiastic supporter. When operations were begun against Denmark in 1864 Blumenthal, then Chief of the Staff of the Third Army Corps, accompanied Prince Frederick Charles to the theatre of war in the same capacity. In 1866 he was appointed Chief of the Staff of the Crown Prince's troops, and his relations with his Royal commander remained unclouded and fruitful in achievement throughout the campaign. When the war of 1870 broke out Blumenthal was at once appointed Chief of the Staff of the Crown Prince's army, and this approved combination led to still more glorious successes. Blumenthal's genius now shone with steady and unsurpassed brightness. He never failed to grasp the situation. His commands were always brief, clear, and to the point. He deliberated and decided almost without advice and with no aid save that of his marvellous memory and the map. After the war Gen. von Blumenthal was made a Count by the Emperor William I. in 1883 and a Field Marshal by the Emperor Frederick in 1888. He commanded the Fourth Army Corps for some years, and was afterwards in succession Inspector-General of the Fourth and Third Army inspections, and finally Inspector-General of the Army. On July 30, 1897, he celebrated the 70th anniversary of his connection with the army. Like Moltke he was throughout life a man of sterling simplicity of character and manners, and his kindness and courtesy to high and low were unflinching. He married in 1852 Delicia Anna von Vyner, nee Calthorpe, of the county of Warwick, who predeceased him in 1890. He is survived by two sons, one of whom is a Prussian Lieut.-General, commanding the 19th Division, and by three daughters

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Seeing in your paper of the 21st inst. there is a possibility of service marks being allowed to count at the March, 1901, Militia Competitive Examination, it is decidedly unfair; and if the examination is of any use why should men who make their marks on the examination papers be defeated by those who make fewer and, with the assistance of service marks, get ahead? No doubt Militia officers who are serving in South Africa and abroad should be first considered. Why not gazette them at once to regiments of the line (and retain them with their Militia regiments) as supernumeraries? Also gazette those officers who are embodied over a year, after the batch of Militia officers who will pass in March? No doubt an outcry would be raised at this proposition, but, taking into consideration the large proportion of University candidates who have been gazetted, together with Volunteers and Colonials who have passed no examination, the Militiaman who has served his country and will receive his medal ought to be considered. If we want rank and file it is to the Militia we look to send men to the Regulars.

A SOLDIER OF THE PAST.

It has been decided that Mark IV. 303 rifle ammunition is only to be used for "deliberate individual practice," and not for "collective practice."

THE bicycle is taking its place in South African warfare. Major-Gen. Baden-Powell has decided to have a strong contingent of wheelmen under his command, and large orders for military machines have been placed with makers at Coventry and elsewhere.

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The Army.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards.—Capt. Carden, son of Col. Sir Frederick Carden, of Stargrove, near Newbury, who arrived home on Monday last from South Africa to rejoin his regiment, received a hearty reception on reaching his father's residence.

2nd Life Guards.—Capt. Champion-de Crespigny is about to be seconded on appointment as A.D.C. to Lord Curzon in India. Capt. Lord Longford will be restored to the establishment on rejoining from service with the Irish Yeomanry. Capt. Trotter will remain seconded on joining Sir Redvers Buller's staff at Aldershot on the 10th prox. Capt. the Hon. M. Bowes-Lyon, having arrived home from the Cape in the *Braemar Castle*, takes up the duties of adjutant in succession to Capt. Ellison.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue).—Capt. the Marquis of Tullibardine, D.S.O., is to be seconded for special service in South Africa, where he will command the Scottish Horse which he is raising at Johannesburg.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.—Orders were received at Aldershot on Saturday for the regiment to be prepared for embarkation for South Africa on Jan. 8. It will go out with Lieut.-Col. Owen in command. The regiment, which arrived home in Nov., 1891, was at the Cape from Feb., 1879, to Oct., 1880. It was then commanded by Col. H. Alexander when it took part in the Zulu war. Capt. Langton and 2nd Lieuts. Kayser and Crocley remain behind with the Reserve Squadron. The embarking strength is to be 584, with 554 horses. The men are to be armed with rifles.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Orders have been received at the Curragh for the regiment to be in readiness to embark immediately for South Africa. It was quartered in Natal for two years prior to its return home in 1898.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Otter has arrived in England from South Africa, invalided.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers).—Col. Porter, who went out from Aldershot in command, and was afterwards appointed to the command of a Union Brigade, consisting of the Carabiniers, Scots Greys, and Inniskilling Dragoons, with the rank of brigadier-general, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday from Southampton, where he landed from the *Braemar Castle* on return from South Africa. Col. Porter at once left Plymouth for Saltash, and drove to his Cornish residence at Trematon Castle. A public reception was accorded him. Col. Porter had three horses shot under him in the course of the campaign, and was once grazed on the knee.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).—Lieut. Lawson, when letters left the Cape, had joined the staff of Brig.-Gen. Gordon, commanding a cavalry brigade, as A.D.C.

4th Hussars.—Lieut. Clutterbuck who has been on active service in South Africa, has arrived home, invalided.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.—Lieuts. Paterson and Harris have arrived home from South Africa, and Lieut. Bull is expected immediately.

8th Hussars.—A comrade in a private letter writes of Col. Le Gallais in most affectionate terms. He had served with him, he says, almost since the date of his arrival in South Africa, and considers his loss "an irreparable one at the present moment. He was a man after Lord Kitchener's own heart: an enthusiast where duty was concerned, and a soldier who soldiered for soldiering sake, not with the view of making his name known, or gaining honours. To obey his orders was a pleasure to all, because officers and men all knew how absolutely well thought out every instruction had been. To say that we mourn his loss is inadequately to express our feelings, for it is only now, when he is gone from among us for ever, that we can fully realise how much we owed to his splendid example of unselfishness and thoughtfulness for all about him. His name ought long to be revered in the Royal Irish Hussars, a regiment of which he was so proud to belong, and of whose honour he was so jealous."

9th Lancers.—Lieut. Lord Frederick Blackwood was wounded in Lieut.-Colonel Grenfell's skirmish with Kruitzinger's commando, at Plaister Heuvel on Monday.

10th Hussars.—Col. Wilson who took the regiment out to South Africa, has arrived in England this week, in view of his transfer to half-pay, carrying with him the respect and good wishes of all ranks, who fully recognise the work he has done to raise the gallant 10th to the high standard of field efficiency, to which they have been brought during the last four years.

12th Lancers.—The committee entrusted with the erection of the memorial to the late Lieut.-Colonel Lord Airlie, killed at Diamond Hill, near Pretoria, on June 11, have accepted the plans of Mr. T. M. Cappon, Dundee, for the construction of the monument on Tullich Hill (1,230 ft. above the sea level),

near the family seat at Cortachy. The monument, which closely follows the character of the tower at Airlie Castle, is a modification of the old Scotch peel tower, about 65 ft. high, with the old-fashioned arrangement of stair, signal platform, and beacon introduced. The base proper will be worked out in rock-faced ashlar, relieved with dressed panels with carved representations of the family arms and badges of the different regiments in which the late Earl served. The remainder of the tower will be executed in rock-faced, squared rubble. The Countess of Airlie has sent a letter to the committee, expressing her appreciation of the honour done to the memory of her late husband. Capt. Crawley is home from South Africa, where he has been on special service. In memory of Lieut. Keswick, son of Mr. W. Keswick, who was killed in action on March 7, four stained glass windows have been placed in the chancel of the parish church of East Clandon, Surrey.

15th Hussars.—Capt. Knowles, who has been on special service in South Africa, has arrived in England, and will shortly proceed to India to rejoin headquarters.

16th Lancers.—The survivors of the Sikh war of 1846, who served with the regiment, will be the guests of the members of the Aliwal Dinner Fund at a dinner to be held at the Holborn Restaurant on Jan. 28, to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the charge at Aliwal, in which the regiment so greatly distinguished itself. There are now only six survivors, and it is expected that three will attend the dinner; the others are too aged and infirm to put in an appearance, but they will be looked after in another way. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment, past or present, wishing to attend should communicate with the hon. secretary, 57½, Old Broad Street, E.C.

20th Hussars.—Lieut. Street vacates his appointment as A.D.C. to the Governor of Barbados. Lieut. Hussey, who has been on active service in South Africa, has arrived home invalided.

21st Lancers.—Capt. Hutchison and 2nd Lieut. De Crespigny have arrived home from the Cape.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. A. C. Bailward commands the Brigade Division R.F.A., which occupies the new Deepcut Hut Barracks, Frimley, near Aldershot. It is made up of the 137th Battery (Major W. G. Botfield), 138th Battery (Major H. S. White), and 139th Battery (Major G. S. Duffus).

The new Ewshot Hut Barracks at Aldershot have been taken over by a Brigade Division, made up of the 146th, 147th, and 148th Batteries R.F.A., commanded respectively by Majors C. Battiscombe, E. F. Hall, and C. Lyon. These batteries are each armed with four 5-in. howitzers.

Appointments have been made to R.H.A. thus:—Majors A. S. Tyndale-Biscoe to K Battery at Rawul Pindi, and A. Stokes to W Battery at Woolwich; Capt. W. B. Eden to A Battery at Dorchester, E. W. M. Powell to M Battery in South Africa, A. F. R. Thomson to P Battery in South Africa, and H. Reed, V.C., to U Battery in South Africa; Lieuts. J. D. B. Fulton to G Battery in South Africa, H. W. Hill and W. E. Clark to J Battery in South Africa, E. H. H. Elliott to M Battery in South Africa, G. L. Butler, C. N. Buchanan Dunlop, and H. L. Nevill, to P Battery in South Africa, W. H. N. Cantlie and F. Rainsford-Hannay to S Battery in South Africa, B. Dickson to V Battery at St. John's Wood, and H. C. Rochford-Boyd to AA Battery at Newbridge. The following R.F.A. officers are attached, viz., 2nd Lieuts E. H. Arkwright and H. S. S. Vaughan to S Battery at Aldershot, N. J. E. Finnes to V Battery at St. John's Wood, G. M. A. Gregory to X Battery at Woolwich, and W. H. J. Barbier Starkey and B. R. W. Boor to Q Battery at Newbridge.

Major J. F. N. Birch, Capt. N. B. Roberts, H. M. Montgomery, K. Combe, W. J. Napier, and H. G. Ravenhill, Lieut. F. R. Sedgwick, and 2nd Lieut. R. A. Anstruther have arrived home from South Africa.

Lieut. R. F. Finlay is a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, and has been posted to the 15th Madras Infantry.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Col. T. R. Main, Majors H. J. W. Jerome and J. H. Cowan, Capt. C. G. Falcon, and Lieuts. P. G. H. Hogg and V. H. James have arrived home from active service in South Africa.

Lieut.-Col. A. H. Kenney has been appointed District Engineer at Exeter.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.—Lieuts. Cameron, 1st Batn., and the Hon. R. Lygon, 3rd Batn., are about to be seconded, on appointment, as A.D.C.'s to Lord Amthill, at Madras.

Coldstream Guards.—Lieut.-Col. Surtees is expected at Chelsea Barracks next week from South Africa to assume command on promotion.

Scots Guards.—Capt. de Kierzkowski-Steuart, 3rd Batn., is about to be seconded on appointment to the South African Constabulary for duty.

Irish Guards.—Brevet Major Godley and Capt. FitzClarence, V.C., are to be brought on to the establishment on return from South Africa.

Royal Scots (1st).—Capt. Neill, 2nd Batn., is about to be seconded on appointment as chief storekeeper in Nigeria. Lieuts. Wildes and Scott, 2nd Batn., have applied to join the Indian Staff Corps. The former is posted to the 16th Madras Infantry and the latter to the 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Queen's (2nd).—Major Burrell and Capt. Whinfield, 2nd Batn., have arrived home from South Africa invalided.

East Kent Regiment (3rd).—A very pleasant evening was spent at the Prince of Wales' Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute, Canterbury, one day last week, when about 200 wives and children of the men were entertained to tea. Afterwards Mrs. Daughish, wife of Major Daughish, made a presentation, on behalf of the soldiers' wives, to Mrs. Kelly, of an inkstand and writing case. Col. Kelly, who is retiring from the command of the district, thanked the company on behalf of his wife, and expressed his sorrow at leaving them. Qrmr.-Sergt. Bennell, on behalf of those present, spoke of the loss they would sustain by the departure of Col. Kelly, and also of Mrs. Kelly, who was always willing to do anything in her power for the good of the wives of the men. Brevet-Major Bainbridge, who has been in command of the 7th Mounted Infantry Corps, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and has done excellent work upon the enemy, has just arrived in England from the Cape invalided. His departure was deeply regretted by all ranks under his command.

King's Own Regiment (4th).—The Mounted Infantry Company, 130 strong, is to leave Aldershot immediately for South Africa. Capt. Laurie will be in command, with Lieuts. Chichester and Stockwell, and 2nd Lieuts. Mackay and Money.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th).—Capt. Ferguson, 1st Batn., has arrived home from South Africa, invalided. Capt. Leach vacates his appointment as adjutant of the 4th Batn. Yorkshire Regiment. Capt. Turner, 1st Batn., is to be seconded on taking up the adjutancy of the 4th Batn. Bedfordshire Regiment in South Africa.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th).—Major Landon, who has been second in command of the 2nd Batn. in South Africa since the beginning of the year, has arrived home invalided, and will rejoin the 1st Batn. in India as soon as the condition of his health will permit. It was with this battalion he served in the Dongola and Khartoum Expeditions. Major Landon commanded his battalion for some time before his departure for England, in the absence of Lieut.-Col. Quayle-Jones on sick leave in England. The latter officer is now quite restored to health, and resumes his duties at the front.

King's Regiment (8th).—Capt. d'Amico has arrived home from South Africa to join the 2nd Batn. at Dublin, on promotion.

Norfolk Regiment (9th).—Capt. Lascelles, who has been acting as D.A.A.G. at the base, Cape Town, has been obliged to hand over his duties and return home in consequence of ill-health. He has now arrived, and has derived much benefit from the voyage. A correspondent at Cape Town speaks in a private letter of "the good work this officer has done, and of the great respect in which he is held by all who have had official dealings with him."

Lincolnshire Regiment (10th).—Capt. Gamble is ordered to join the 2nd Batn. Royal Berkshire Regiment in South Africa on promotion to a majority by selection.

Suffolk Regiment (12th).—Major Cubitt, who has been second in command of the 2nd Batn. since its arrival in South Africa, has come home on sick leave. His health is improving.

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th).—Lieut.-Col. Lysons, V.C., takes over command of the 1st Batn. at Mooltan, on promotion from the 1st Batn. Royal Fusiliers at Nusseerabad. Major Logan-Horne has been appointed second in command of the 1st Batn. in India, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Pilcher, promoted to the command of the 2nd Batn. in South Africa. He has been in the performance of the duties for some time past during Col. Pilcher's absence on service.

Leicestershire Regiment (17th).—Capt. Copland, who has been attached to the Staff of the Military Governor of Johannesburg, has arrived home invalided.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th).—Lieut. Fraser, 2nd Batn., from the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the 1st Bengal Infantry.

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st).—The adjutancy of the 3rd (Militia) Batn. becomes vacant by the retirement from the Service of Capt. Thorburn, who has held the appointment since Sept. 16, 1895. Capt. Dick, 2nd Batn., has arrived home from South Africa, invalided.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd).—Capt. Gabbett, 1st Batn., has arrived home from South Africa, invalided.

South Wales Borderers (24th).—Capt. Gaisford, whose term of appointment as Inspector of

Musketry, Eastern District, expires on Feb. 1, is to be continued in the post until Feb. 28.

King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th).—Lieut.-Col. Godfray has handed over command of the 1st Batn. to Major Mayne, he having been selected for duty as an A.A.G. at the front.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th).—The Mounted Infantry Company will leave Aldershot immediately for South Africa, 130 strong. Capt. Johnson, 1st King's Own, will be in command, with Capt. Kennedy and Lieut. Cathcart, 3rd Batn., and 2nd Lieut. Matson.

East Lancashire Regiment (30th).—Major Gallwey, C.M.G., her Majesty's Consul and Deputy-Commissioner, Southern Nigeria, has come home on leave. It is believed that steps will be taken shortly to recognise the great services this able administrator has rendered for ten years' past by his promotion to a half-pay lieutenant-colonelcy. Such a step is certainly due to him, having regard to his weighty responsibilities.

East Surrey Regiment (31st).—Lieut. Elphinstone-Dalrymple has applied to join the Indian Staff Corps, and is posted to the 11th Madras Infantry.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd).—Capt. Jones-Parry has completed his term of appointment as adjutant of the 2nd Volunteer Batn.

Hampshire Regiment (37th).—Capt. Parker is ordered to join the 2nd Batn. (67th) in South Africa, on promotion.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th).—Major Williams, who has been A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Tucker in South Africa, had, when the mail left, been selected for the command of a corps of Mounted Infantry.

Welsh Regiment (41st).—Capt. Bayliff, Royal Marines, has taken up duty as adjutant of the 2nd Volunteer Batn. at Bridge End, Glamorganshire.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd).—Major Hanbury-Williams, who has left Cape Town this week to take up his appointment as private secretary to Mr. Brodrick at the War Office, has, says a correspondent, "won all hearts by his urbanity and good feeling during the time he has been at the Cape." This opinion is certainly more than justified by a telegram from Cape Town, which states that a representative gathering of citizens was held in the Town House on the 21st inst., including the Archbishop, the clergy of all denominations, the local Members of Parliament, and the leading merchants, for the purpose of raising a fund to present the gallant officer with a service of plate on his departure from South Africa. The presentation was made by the Mayor of Cape Town on Monday, when his worship spoke in the highest terms of the invaluable services rendered by the recipient.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (46th).—Lieut.-Col. Ashby writes from Middelburg, Transvaal:—

"I fear many of our kind friends at home who have sent comforts to the battalion must feel surprised that in many cases no acknowledgment or word of thanks has been received from us for their kind gifts. Yesterday no less than 800 pillows arrived from some kind but unknown friends; also a quantity of soap and some writing paper and pencils. There is nothing to show where these came from, except that the boxes have the name of Messrs. Spooner and Co., of Plymouth, on them. I trust, therefore, that those who so kindly contributed towards these kind presents will, through your paper, accept my very warmest thanks on behalf of the non-commissioned officers and men for such useful presents, which are highly appreciated by them. Many cases sent out to the battalion have as yet not got beyond Bloemfontein, but I am now hoping to receive them shortly."

Northamptonshire Regiment (48th).—Col. Hill succeeds to the command of the 3rd (Militia) Batn., vice Col. Stopford Sackville, who has retired. The latter took the late Marquis of Exeter's place at the head of the double battalion in May, 1898. Since then the establishment has been reduced, so that Lord Westmorland, who is senior major, will not at present obtain promotion to lieutenant-colonel.

Middlesex Regiment (57th).—Capt. Randolph is to be seconded for employment as a station staff officer, 1st Class, Madras.

King's Royal Rifles (60th).—A stained glass memorial window to the late Prince Christian Victor is to be placed in the Royal Chapel, Windsor Great Park, which the late Prince used to attend. It is being subscribed for by Windsor Park Crown employees, and will be placed over the west entrance. Major Fortescue, second in command of the 1st Batn., has arrived in England from South Africa. Capt. Clark and Horden have arrived from South Africa to rejoin the 4th Batn. in Ireland, from which they have been detached for active service.

Manchester Regiment (63rd).—The Mounted Infantry Company of the 5th and 6th (Militia) Batns. leaves Aldershot immediately for South Africa, 120 strong. Capt. Jackson, 5th Batn., will be in command, with 2nd Lieut. Fellowes, 2nd West India Regt.; Machin, 5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers; Kerans, 3rd Batn. Leicestershire Regt., and Carter, 1st V.B. Royal Berkshire Regiment.

York and Lancaster Regiment (65th).—Major Scholes has been appointed second in command, vice Major Lousada promoted to the command of the 2nd Batn. (84th) in India.

Royal Berkshire Regiment (66th).—Major Gamble joins this battalion in South Africa on promotion from the Lincolnshire Regiment.

Hampshire Regiment (67th).—Col. Briggs, whose term of command was extended in August last, is on passage home from the Cape and will arrive early next week.

Durham Light Infantry (68th).—Capt. Cumming has arrived home from South Africa.

Highland Light Infantry (71st).—The Commissioner of British Central Africa has telegraphed from Zomba to the Foreign Office a report of the death of Assistant-Collector Edward Gordon Stanley Creek, late of this regiment, of blackwater fever, on Dec. 8. Mr. Creek, who was 27 years of age, was nominated by Lord Salisbury for an appointment in the B.C.A. Civil Service soon after he had completed two years' service in the H.L.I. He was educated at Marlborough and R.M.C., and was the elder son of Col. Creek, retired pay, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. His loss will be keenly felt by his large circle of friends.

Black Watch (73rd).—Lieut. Sir William Dick-Cunyngham, who left Gen. Chapman's staff in Scotland to proceed on active service in South Africa, and has been employed for some time as a railway staff officer, has been selected to act as adjutant of the corps of Scottish Horse which is being raised at Johannesburg.

Highland Light Infantry (74th).—The Mounted Infantry Company, which is about to leave England for South Africa, will be 130 strong, Capt. Purvis will be in command, with Capt. de Berry, Lieuts. Chichester and Stockwell and Lieut. Hitchcock, 3rd Batn. Royal Fusiliers.

York and Lancaster Regiment (84th).—Lieut. Lind has applied to join the Indian Staff Corps, and has been posted to the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

Royal Irish Rifles (86th).—Major Tobin has been appointed second in command of the 1st Batn. (83rd) in India, vice Major Swaine, promoted to the command.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (89th).—Col. Reeves completes on Monday his extended term in command and will be placed on half-pay, but is to be continued in employment in South Africa, where he has been for some time holding a command on the lines of communication.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st).—Capt. and Adj. Glasfurd has arrived home from South Africa, invalided.

Derbyshire Regiment (95th).—Major Wyll has been posted to the 1st Batn. (45th) in South Africa on promotion to the command.

Wiltshire Regiment (99th).—Gen. Dunne, colonel of the regiment, has left England for Alassio, Italy, where his son, invalided from the Imperial Yeomanry, has been sent for the benefit of his health.

Rifle Brigade.—Major Lamb, who has been serving as second in command of the 1st Batn. since its arrival in South Africa, has arrived home invalided; he has derived much benefit from the sea voyage. Lieut. Holland has also arrived home.

West India Regiment.—The war in Ashanti being now at an end, Majors Stansfeld and Ryde, and Capt. Rew and Thorne have returned to Sierra Leone.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieut.-Col. H. L. Battersby, Majors W. G. A. Bedford, R. W. Lord, and J. G. Black and Capt. K. M. Cameron are among recent arrivals from South Africa.

Reviews.

THE "VANITY FAIR" ALBUM.

The genial pencil of "Spy," and the kindly and witty spirit which informs the productions of that clever artist, have found new opportunities in the fresh volume—and we draw attention to the fact that it is the thirty-second—of the *Vanity Fair Album*. Probably "Spy" has done few better pictures than his "General Group." The representation of the generals is admirable, and not merely have we their personal appearance, but the actual character of the subjects is suggested. Lord Roberts, Sir Redvers Buller, and Gen. Baden-Powell are admirable. Not less noteworthy are the individual portraits of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Kruger, and of many members of the Government, of several judges, and of a great number of men of the day, including Gen. Baden-Powell, Gen. French, Lord Walter Kerr, and Sir George White. In many of these pictures "Spy" is content with portraiture, but in some, as in the figure of the Maharajah of Patiala, he revels in the extreme of caricature. There are inequalities in the work, of course, but it may be said of him that he touches nothing that he does not in some way illuminate, and genial Jehu Junr., his companion, has contributed very bright biographical and critical notices. Altogether, it may be said that the new *Vanity Fair Album* is equal to any of its predecessors, and that is saying a great deal.

KHURASAN AND SISTAN.

This is the title of the most entertaining and instructive narrative of travel and administration by Lieut.-Col. C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G. (Blackwood and Son). In the same author's *Northern Afghanistan*, he gave a description of Afghan Turkistan in relation to the work of the Boundary Commission, and his present book carries us further west into Persia, and describes each district of the two provinces in detail. It also includes excellent accounts of the Goklan and Yamut Turkomans, who have hitherto been almost unknown, and scarcely visited by Europeans. It was in 1893 that the author was directed to proceed to the Northern Frontier of Afghanistan to settle certain small disputes with Russia regarding the Kushk River canals, and then to proceed to Mashad in Persia, in order to take up the post of Agent to the Governor-General of India and Consul General for Khurasan and Sistan. He travelled under an escort of Afghan cavalry and gives an excellent description of their quality. "A cheerier, heartier, and more willing man than the Afghan Sowar in his own country, is hard to find." He tells us that Afghan officials were curiously ignorant of everything beyond the frontier, for they were not permitted to cross the borders or to mix with foreigners, but he saw that the Ameer had greatly strengthened his position in the countries he passed through. Arrived at the frontier, he was treated with great rudeness by the Russian officer at the Kushk post, but the Russian officers who arrived to settle the disputes were very amiable, and everything went well. Indeed, Colonel Yate throughout his book speaks in terms of warm admiration of the Russians he met. We have not space to say anything about his extremely interesting account of his travels through Persia and his sojourn at Mashad, but we will remark that the general reader will find it extremely entertaining, and that to the merchant and the traveller it will be invaluable. It is, indeed, one of the best accounts of Persia and the Persians ever written, and it has the advantage of being well illustrated. Colonel Yate does not deal specifically with political problems, but on his return he met some officers whom he had known in connection with the Afghan Boundary Commission, including Colonel Alikhanoff. One point upon which they constantly touched was the division of Afghanistan between England and Russia. It was astonishing to see how almost every Russian officer harped upon that subject, seeming to forget that Afghanistan has received a pledge from England that her integrity would be respected. This fact the Russians on the frontier seem not at all to have realised. They were strongly in favour of uniting the Indian and Trans-Caspian railways, the main object apparently being to get the Russian railway into Herat. Colonel Yate gives good reasons why no such arrangement should be thought of.

ANNUAL VOLUMES AND CURRENT ISSUES.

Debrett's Peerage, Baronage, and Knightage (Dean and Son), of which we have received "The Royal Edition," claims precedence of all its companions. Having borne upon its title page the index dates of three centuries, it now sees the dawn of a second century of existence, and in every page bears the evidence of that marvellous accuracy and laborious care which have always distinguished it. Nothing illustrates its rapid growth and increased value more than a comparison of a *Debrett* published, say, in the early sixties and a volume of the present day. Then there were 400 pages, now there are over 2,000. Then there were names, dates, facts, and other closely packed with names, dates, facts, and other detailed information not obtainable in any other work published. It was hoped to include a list of the

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aristocracy who have shared in the present war, but that was impossible. It is, however, estimated that over 50 peers and 30 baronets have proceeded on active service, and these pages bear evidence of the sacrifices they have made for Queen and country. Debrett draws attention to the curious later limitations which are found in the patent of the Duke of Fife, in which it would almost appear that some error must have been made, though it deserves to be noted that the enrolment of the patent is not yet to be found in the Record Office. The aggregate number of honours conferred during the last 12 months has reached a total of about 280, and a considerable number of these have been bestowed for naval or military service. It is always a great pleasure to welcome the famous volume of Debrett. The Peerage and Baronetage can, of course, be purchased separately if desired, but "The Royal Edition," which includes both, is the thing to possess.

"Avaunt Perplexity" is the well-chosen motto of *Hazell's Annual*, which dissipates many a doubt, and is truly an encyclopædic record of men and topics of the day (Hazell and Co.). Mr. W. Palmer edits it with great and commendable skill, and crowds an immensity of information into its pages. The British Navy and the Army are very fully treated in all their branches, and the account of parliamentary and foreign affairs under something like a hundred headings is admirable. There is a full record of the war, and probably not a topic that attracts public attention that is not mentioned in its pages. There are biographies of men of the day, maps illustrating the subjects of the hour, and details concerning a wondrous variety of things. *Hazell's Annual* is *sui generis*; there are few who can do without it.

The *Live Stock Journal Almanac* is too well known to all who are interested in agricultural pursuits to require fresh commendation from us. Here is everything that the farmer and breeder can need, and a volume that will help to keep every man up to date. The special chapters are very numerous, and by most competent authorities. For example, Sir Walter Gilbey has an article, statistical and descriptive, upon Army horses abroad, which is very interesting and well illustrated, and his accounts of the system of remounts and government studs is most useful. There are articles also upon Heavy Shire or Cart Horses, Military Stables and Stable Management (by Mr. C. Stein), The Pony and its Breeding for Army Purposes (by Sir Richard Green Price), Short-horns in 1900, Sporting Dogs, and a great many

other subjects. Military men will find the almanac full of interest.

The *Advertiser's Guardian* (Thomas Dixon) is a capital guide for those who seek publicity. The publisher is well known in all advertising matters, and his hints, suggestions, and accounts of journalistic methods are very valuable, and some of them not a little amusing. It is an excellent handbook, and the classified list of papers is well arranged.

Our enterprising contemporary, *Madame*, produced a very good Christmas number, wherein there were abundant interests for ladies, both in the way of fashions and fiction. All the pictures were good and some of them excellent, especially the presentation portrait of Lord Roberts, which was a very fine photograph.

Although they have reached us late, we must draw attention to the December number of the *Imperial and Colonial Magazine*, which is full of interest and very promising, and of the *Northern Counties Magazine*, in which there is an interesting article on Steam and Speed, largely in relation to torpedo destroyers.

SHORT NOTICES.

Field Duties for Volunteers, by Capt. A. O. Norman, Gordon Highlanders (Peterhead, P. Scrogie). This is a treatise written by one who, as a Volunteer adjutant, knows exactly what citizen soldiers require in the way of instruction. As Capt. Norman says in his preface, his first idea was to give the officers and men of the 3rd V.B. Gordon Highlanders, with which he is doing duty, an opportunity to dip into the subject of the conduct and handling of troops in the field. But his labour evidently was a labour of love, for one only has to read between the lines of what is here written to recognise how thoroughly the subject has been mastered in all its bearings. The pages are full of valuable advice and instruction, and others, besides Volunteers, could read them with advantage. The diagrams are well executed, and, in fact, no pains have been spared to render the little volume perfect in its way. We have no hesitation in recommending it to notice.

The Army Diary and Pocket Book for 1901 (Aldershot, Gale and Polden). A most useful little work this, especially for those who have official engagements to keep, and memoranda to note. It has been compiled with great care by one who evidently knows well what the wants of the Service are. It is scarcely necessary to say that it is well turned out, for everything that emanates from the works of this well-known firm of publishers always is.

The Queen has accepted a copy of "The Life of Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart.," by his daughter, Miss L. M. S. Pasley.

His Honour Judge Raikes has done very great service to the cause of commerce in publishing the maritime codes of Spain and Portugal and of Holland and Belgium. He now adds *The Maritime Codes of Italy* (Effingham Wilson). He speaks of them as more comprehensive than the codes of the states already dealt with, because they include a code of maritime law in time of war, and he has, therefore, given the Italian codes a volume to themselves. The book will be welcomed by officers of the merchant marine, but we commend it also to naval officers, because of its treatment of the extremely important regulations concerning belligerent rights of merchant ships, captures by ships of war, neutral ships and goods, recaptures, prize law and prize money, reprisals, and embargoes and neutral rights and duties. The code is very carefully annotated by Judge Raikes, adding very greatly to the value of the book. There is a pathetic note in the introduction. The volume is dedicated to "The Memory of F. H. R., the spring of my every effort, and the source of my every hope for the last twenty years"—that gallant officer killed while in command of a Company of the King's Royal Rifles at Waggon Hill.

FOREIGN.

The Jahrbuch des Deutschen Flotten-Vereins, 1900 (Mittler, Berlin) is the annual of the German Navy League, a stout volume of 700 pages which is quite an encyclopædia of naval things. It has a calendar, an account of German finances, a chapter on the foreign trade of the nations, an estimate of naval strength, the German Naval Budget, the fleets of the world (covering about 250 pages), the development of the German Navy and commerce, and a great deal else. It is, in short, quite a wonderful volume, and an excellent illustration of the strength and vigour of the propaganda for the increase of the German Navy.

Die Wirren in China (Liebel, Berlin), by Lieut.-Col. von Müller, is a serial publication of a popular character, describing the interests of Germany in China and the progress of events. It is extremely patriotic, full of the *Weltpolitik*, and quite abreast of the times—written, in a word, for "Jung-Deutschland." The story is well told, and the maps and plans are distinctly good. A very useful feature is the diagrammatic account of the forces of the Powers, with a complete list of the German military and naval officers employed.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1900.

THE "ROYAL FLEET RESERVE."

THE effort which the Admiralty are about to
make to build up a Reserve for the Navy
from the personnel of the Navy itself has not
unnaturally been confused in some quarters with
the general principles of short service in the
British and other armies. Several critics
have informed the public that the Admiralty
scheme is actually the beginning of short service
in the Fleet. It involves, however, no such
principle; the scheme is in no sense designed to
tamper with long service, and of this the vast
majority of naval officers will be heartily glad.
Hitherto, the only reserve of naval seamen and
stokers has been the Coastguard, and, since no
man is admitted to that very capable force under
several years' service, the system has little in
common with any system of military short ser-
vice. Unfortunately, as many Naval men will
consider, the scheme does not aim at increasing

the strength of the Coastguard. In this force the Navy already possesses a highly-trained Reserve of men in the prime of life, ranging between the ages of twenty-eight and fifty years. Its total strength is under 5,000, and, if the cost can be faced, it would be well worth while to double it. The initial cost of such a step would probably not be less than £1,250,000, owing to the necessity of housing the additional men on the existing system, but, if this outlay could be faced, the country would speedily possess a trained Reserve strong enough to man a powerful squadron at two days' notice. This project has not been included in the scheme for the creation of what is to be known as the "Royal Fleet Reserve."

In an examination of the Admiralty scheme the first point to be noted by the public is the wide distinction between the "Royal Fleet Reserve," which is to be composed of fully-trained seamen, marines, stokers, and mechanics, and the Naval Reserve, so-called, composed of merchant seamen and fishermen. It may be said, and without any slight upon our merchant seamen and hardy fishermen, that naval officers, as a body, have never felt much confidence in a force that necessarily lacked training and discipline. It has been felt that six months' peace service in a ship of war cannot transform a fisherman into a man-o'-war's man, and doubts have been expressed whether the gunnery or discipline of the merchant seamen can be brought to fighting pitch in the same brief period. Besides this, only a section of the merchant seamen and fishermen has been embarked for even six months in ships of war. The official reports of captains upon the Reservemen embarked for the annual manœuvres have not, in most cases, been published. It is perfectly well known inside the Service that many of our captains and admirals regard the Reservemen as good raw material and nothing more. The fishermen, it is whispered, are conspicuously inefficient, whilst it is at least doubtful if the 12,000 merchant seamen can safely be withdrawn from their ships at all on the eve of war. Mr. Ritchie, when President of the Board of Trade, officially admitted that the withdrawal of these men would leave the country a mercantile marine manned chiefly by aliens. Legally, the Admiralty can claim them to a man; practically, they will scarcely venture to do so. Hence, it is discreet to assume that a very partially trained Naval Reserve of 26,000 men may be reduced in practice to 14,000 imperfectly trained and undisciplined fishermen. In these circumstances the urgent need of the "Royal Fleet Reserve" becomes very evident. It is to be composed of seamen, marines, stokers, and mechanics trained in the dockyards and afloat, and is to be divided into three classes. Class "A" is to comprise all pensioners of full service, ranging between the age of thirty-seven and fifty years. All such long-service pensioners are already liable to be called out in time of war, but in future such liability is to be more clearly emphasised and defined in regulations. It is to be one of the conditions of entry to every branch of the Navy that men shall serve in the Royal Fleet Reserve up to the age of 50 after receiving their long-service pensions. Service in this force will also involve liability to be called up in times of "emergency." At present, naval pensioners might legally be called up in war, but could hardly be mobilised in an emergency from which war threatened to result. Not until the year 1922 will this "emergency" regulation begin to take effect, since it can only be imposed upon boys and men now joining the Navy, and not upon the men already serving or pensioned.

We may remind our readers that the average blue-jacket earns his pension at the age of 38;

the average marine and stoker at the age of 40. At present, the number of seamen pensioners is about 6,000, and of these no small proportion is probably unfit for active service. The expansion of the active list is, however, annually increasing the supply of pensioners. In a few years the seamen pensioners should number 10,000; but we have no data by which to estimate the number of marine and stoker pensioners. We will hazard the opinion that the total force of seamen, stoker, and marine pensioners does not, to-day, exceed 12,000, out of which some 50 per cent. may perhaps be physically fit for active service.

The "B" class of the new Reserve is a problematical and an experimental force which is now to be open to all men of good character who have quitted the Navy unpensioned. The Admiralty have decided that at present this division of the Reserve is not to exceed 15,000 men. The difficulty will be, we apprehend, to recruit one-third of that number. There are no official statistics to tell us what becomes of the men who quit the Navy unpensioned, but the records of the "Castaways' Club" may throw some useful light on the point. There is a strong presumption that the bulk of these men are absorbed in the civilian labour market, adopt new callings, and entirely lose touch with the Navy. Some are known to join the mercantile marine of this and other countries; some become fishermen; some join the fire brigades, or police. But there is no means of estimating the ultimate destiny of these well-trained seamen, stokers, and Marines—men who, for the most part, have served twelve years in the Navy. The Admiralty are now offering these men a strong inducement to join the Reserve, but it may very possibly fail to attract such as have secured regular employment on shore. In time of peace the conditions of service in the Reserve will not interfere with civil employment. In time of war the whole commercial system of the country may be so dislocated that ex-soldiers and ex-Marines and ex-stokers may welcome service in the Fleet. Besides this the men are offered a life pension of £12 in their declining age, which is a very solid inducement to persons unlikely to have made provision for that period of life. Men eligible for the "B" class of the Reserve will be required to undergo one week of training annually or a fortnight bi-annually. This easy condition cannot interfere with civil employment, and, even if it did, employers of labour will be prepared to facilitate the training, just as they do in the case of Volunteers. The retaining fee offered is 6d. a day, plus the pay of their ratings during training, and the provision of uniforms. The period of engagement is for five years, and may be renewed up to the age of fifty. In war this class of Reservemen may be called out for three years by Royal proclamation. War service may be extended to five years, but in such case the men are to receive extra pay and a small addition to their pensions. It will be seen that the Admiralty are offering liberal terms to the "B" class, but it is most desirable to secure these fully-trained men, since they will constitute the most efficient Naval Reserve in the world. If it proves possible to enrol 15,000 of these men such a Reserve should be of greater value to the country than double the number of fishermen and merchant seamen. Another very satisfactory feature of the scheme, as a whole, is the recognition by the Admiralty of the need of a Reserve of marines and stokers. We owe the inception of the Marine Reserve to Major Gatliff, R.M.L.I., who read an excellent paper on the subject at the Royal United Service Institution a few years ago.

As we have said, it is almost impossible to estimate the future numerical strength of the

Royal Fleet Reserve, since so much hangs upon the enrolment of men in the "B" class. The number of long-service pensioners below the age of fifty can be calculated at Whitehall, and the proportion fit for active service can also be ascertained by means of medical examinations held from year to year. Five years hence, and scarcely sooner, the country will be able to judge of the success or failure of the scheme. Absolute failure is impossible, since service in the Reserve is now to become a condition of joining any branch of the Navy; but the scheme will not be a complete success if it fails to attract at least 10,000 men to the "B" class. With an active list of 110,000 men and boys (inclusive of the coastguard) it should be possible to build up from the ranks of the Royal Navy itself a well-trained Reserve of nearly 30,000 men. But this cannot be accomplished rapidly, and meanwhile we shall have to make the best of our present Royal Naval Reserve.

Navy Notes.

In a characteristic letter to the *Morning Post* Sir George Elliot deals with our naval deficiencies as revealed by that paper and the "Navy League." The Admiral is fearful lest no result should follow the urgent appeal which the authorities mentioned have addressed to Lord Selborne, inasmuch as the complaints referred to are "inherent in the existing system of Admiralty administration and legislative enactments." As an example of what he means, Sir George Elliot points out that at the present time, when, as he says, it is evident that the safety of the Empire demands a large and a rapid increase of our Naval Power, we shall have to wait for months for the approval of Parliament before we can begin, during which time the private shipbuilding yards will have accepted contracts for warships for foreign nations. Then, he says, we shall be again told that our national resources are insufficient. But is it the case, as Sir George Elliot alleges, that we must wait for the approval of Parliament before the Admiralty can take steps in connection with the new programme of shipbuilding, if such be intended? Surely experience shows that if the Government have determined on a new Naval programme, it is quite within the competency of the Admiralty to intimate at once to the contractors that such is the case, and, indeed, to allow the armour manufacturers and the gun and machinery makers to make preparations for the work which must come into their hands. That this has happened in the past is no secret, and why it should not happen now we fail to see.

In regard to another point made by Sir George Elliot we fancy there may be more general agreement. The Navy League, the *Morning Post*, and other authorities have affirmed that the so-called "two Powers limit of strength" is no longer of value, and that it is necessary to have a new standard for our naval strength. Sir George Elliot's suggestion is that Lord Selborne should appoint some of our latest retired and most experienced admirals to report on the requirements of the Navy for Imperial Defence. He says, "It will be interesting to read a report from such officers as Admirals Fremantle, Culme-Seymour and Hopkins on this point." It would, indeed, be interesting to read such a report, and such a report would in all probability be quite as valuable and important as that of the three admirals on the Naval Manœuvres of 1888. But Admiral Richards and his colleagues were on the active list and two of them were about to fill most important posts at the Admiralty. There cannot possibly be the same sense of responsibility in any admiral who has retired from active service. Moreover to ask the admirals that he has mentioned for their views in an official document would be in a measure to show distrust of the Board, which would be entirely unfair and uncalled for. We call to mind, however, that about the same time that the report was issued on the Manœuvres of 1888 three retired admirals, Sir Geoffrey Hornby, Lord Alcester and Sir Thomas Symonds did set forth

their views and opinions in a magazine, and the articles thus contributed played a large part in formulating public opinion, with the subsequent result that the Naval Defence Act was drawn up and became law.

Whether the time has now arrived for an agitation in the direction of strengthening the Admiralty in its demands for further ships is a question which many people are evidently inclined to answer in the affirmative. There are many indications pointing this way, but it is not sufficient that such an agitation should be opportune; what is necessary above all is organisation. What does the London Chamber of Commerce say on the subject? Expenditure on the fleet, it is a commonplace to say, is the nation's insurance, and therefore we look primarily to the City of London as representing the wealth of the nation to take the lead in such an agitation if it becomes necessary. Nevertheless, in one respect, Sir George Elliot hits the right nail on the head. We do not need to wait until the Naval Estimates are announced to learn what is to be the policy of the new Government in regard to the Navy. Certain statements of Lord Salisbury have unquestionably shaken the confidence of many in this connection. It would be very timely, therefore, if Lord Selborne could make an announcement of a reassuring nature. So long as there is a feeling in existence, such as that expressed by Sir George Elliot when he says that "the policy of the last four years of naval administration has been one of dawdle and excuse without justification," it is not of any practical use for Lord Selborne to say that he will follow in the steps of his predecessor. Something more is wanted than this, something to assure the public that there will be less delay in construction, and a more strenuous effort towards placing the Navy, on its material side, in an effective condition.

The lamentable disaster on board the *Mutine* has caused a revival of the outcry about the Belleville boiler, and has been followed by a number of misleading and incorrect paragraphs in the Press. In several quarters the circumstances have been stated in such a manner as to give the impression that the *Mutine* was actually in commission as a man-of-war, or at least that her machinery has been accepted by the naval authorities. Such is not the case; the vessel was on her way from the contractors to a naval port for trial, and the machinery was in charge of a working party supplied by the builders of the ship. A court of enquiry is being held, and doubtless one of the points for elucidation will be the composition and experience of those who were engaged in stoking and attending to the boilers. This is important, because over and over again it has been stated that so much depends upon the training and experience of those who are placed in this position. The inquest into the circumstances attending the disaster has been adjourned until January 17, and in the meantime it is both absurd and unfair to attribute the catastrophe either to the boilers themselves or to any part of them. In any case the circumstances as at present revealed do not in any way point to a defect in principle, and cannot fairly be twisted into an indictment of the Belleville system.

Recently an Army Order has been gazetted notifying that "gratuities will be issued to all troops employed in the operations in South Africa." We are told that the Admiralty have officially extended this Order to include the Naval Brigade landed from the various men-of-war on the South African Station. It is not, however, clearly notified that the officers and men who remained on board the ships will be entitled to these gratuities. There is at least some reason for considering a claim on this account, and we believe precedent is to be found for doing so. Take the case of the *Powerful*, for example, and what is true of her is true of all. This ship conveyed from Mauritius to Durban a half-battalion of the K.O.Y.L.I. in October, 1899. After arriving at Cape Town half the ship's company was landed as a naval brigade, and the remainder from October to March did double duty on board, and also assisted materially in the operations of the war by unloading transports and colliers and railway trucks.

After nightfall, too, armed boats had to be used to patrol around the transports containing the Boer prisoners, and armed pickets were sent on shore to protect the dockyard and railway station. To these duties in the other ships were added the work of patrolling Delagoa Bay, intercepting merchant steamers, and generally watching the coast. Captain Lambton, in an address to those who remained on board said, "It is obviously necessary that all the best cannot land, but those who remain behind have the satisfaction of knowing that they also serve who stand and wait, and that they are rendering just as valuable service to Queen and country as those who are going to the front." Those who remained on board the ships are, from the continued grumbles we get, still waiting for the Queen's chocolate. If they have also "to stand and wait" for the gratuities it is quite certain considerable discontent will be aroused. It is true these men were not under fire, but that is the case with many of those who have been landed, and at least they were very obviously in evidence at the sea end of the line of communications.

The *Navy League Journal* for the current month is quite up to its usual standard. An article on our naval requirements by Captain Eardley Wilmot sets forth what he considers to be our deficiencies in material and personnel. He considers that in order to reach the number we were supposed to require in 1889 we ought to have twelve more battleships and at least forty-six more cruisers. As regards torpedo boat destroyers, he calculates that we are about forty short of what is wanted, and his advice is to the effect that although the turbine principle of propulsion may prove superior to the ordinary steam engine for such vessels, "it is a dangerous principle to await perfection in any branch of war material." So he says "take the best at the moment and complete as soon as possible." He is further of opinion that to put our fleet on a war footing and to provide for the various services such a condition would entail, we should require 110,000 seamen, marines, and boys. Admitting that we could find this number in a week, and yet leave 20,000 men of the Naval Reserve to supply the wastage of war he still wishes to see this force doubled, and a large addition to the lieutenants' list of the active service. There is also an article on "Our Naval Wants," by Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle.

At the recent military court-martial at Dover on a master gunner in connection with canteen affairs, the officer who defended the accused obtained a reply from a member of a former court-martial, on the same subject, that the verdict of acquittal was not unanimous. In naval criminal law such a question would be over-ruled, as members of courts-martial are bound by oath not to divulge opinions enunciated by members, nor any discussion that takes place while the Court is cleared to consider questions, or otherwise deal with the evidence, and consider the sentence. About a quarter of a century back, at a naval court-martial in the Mediterranean, the court unanimously acquitted the prisoner. When the minutes reached home the legal advisers of the Admiralty pointed out the irregularity of publicly expressing an unanimous opinion in the sentence of a court-martial, and a memorandum on the subject was issued to the fleet. Divulging non-unanimous votes of a court-martial might induce brother officers to speculate as to the names of the minority who voted for or against the accused, and possibly lead to unpleasantness and ill-feeling. In the Dreyfus case the names of the minority in favour of the prisoner at the military trial were freely discussed—a procedure detrimental to discipline and inimical to the interests of those concerned.

Dockyard officials and established clerks clamoured not long ago to be styled "officers," and were granted titles "naval store officer," "deputy—do—do—," &c., and the objectionable term "clerk" was eliminated from all naval establishments outside the Admiralty. Dockyard established writers recently asked to be designated "clerks," and allowed to rise to administrative positions in their respective departments, which "my lords" refused. The

alteration would only have been a trifling concession to deserving men. But former holders of the title "clerk" probably imagined that their dignity would be assailed if those who are really the backbone of the dockyard clerical branch were given what they, the quasi higher-division clerks, had managed to cast off. The *bona fide* higher-division clerks at Whitehall and Downing Street are, however, able to exist with the designation "clerk"!

¶ We have previously referred to the impolicy of building vessels at our dockyards and constructing their machinery and boilers at a distant naval arsenal. The Cramp Shipbuilding Company, of Philadelphia, are about to extend their building yards, and increase the plant, so that a warship can be completed at one establishment, and thus avoid the delay and expense of splitting up the work. It would be an advantage if the Admiralty adopted similar methods.

The President of the Court, in an unfortunate civil case last week, remarked, on hearing that the petitioner was on active service, that strictly speaking, an officer on full pay should appear in a court of law in uniform. The officer in question regretted that, as he was under orders to leave England the following day, his uniform was packed up and probably on board the steamer. His lordship, while possibly within his right, enunciated a principle that has never previously obtained in any court, excepting when an officer attends officially as representative of the ship or naval establishment to which the prisoner at a civil trial is attached. While invariably advocating a proper recognition of and respect for legal authority, it is somewhat incompatible with Her Majesty's uniform that it should be worn in a Divorce Court, as trials of that description no way pertain to the Act of Parliament nor the Queen's Regulations for governing the Naval Service.

It is to be devoutly hoped that the Admiralty will endeavour to find out how it is that the shooting of the *Scylla* and the *Terrible* has been so much better than that of any other of her Majesty's ships. Captain Lambton, in speaking of the Navy at the annual dinner of the Commercial Travellers' Association, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, last Friday week, remarked that some of those present had most probably read of the good shooting of the seamen on board the *Terrible* in the China seas. He said, as all naval officers will admit, that the results achieved by Captain Percy Scott are unique, and he only expressed the general opinion when he added that he felt sure if Captain Scott's system of gunnery training were adopted throughout the Service the shooting of the Navy would be improved 50 per cent.

In connection with the Naval and Military Exhibition to be held next year at the Crystal Palace we notice that it has been determined to present in the Art Section a very full pictorial history of the Navy and Army, with historical or retrospective tableaux illustrating the changes in naval and military uniform and equipment. For this purpose the committee of the Exhibition are requesting the loan of prints, engravings, water-coloured drawings or oil paintings, illustrating battles and reviews, portraits of distinguished naval and military commanders, and pictures illustrative of daring deeds, acts of bravery, and other important naval and military historical events. A new feature of the Exhibition, and one which should be of permanent value, is the arrangement and classification in albums of photographs of such relics and art treasures as are not available for exhibition. It was suggested at the time of the Naval Exhibition at Chelsea to do something of this sort, but the idea was not carried out, and what was at the time supposed to be a unique opportunity for gathering together a complete pictorial history of the Navy was thus lost. The committee of the Crystal Palace will be well advised if they do not lose the opportunity which is now likely to present itself, and everybody interested in preserving in an available form much which illustrates naval and military life should do everything possible to further the execution of this capital project.

Navv Personal.

The Duke of York, who succeeded his Royal uncle, Admiral of the Fleet the late Duke of Edinburgh, as President of the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, honoured that institution with his presence at a smoking concert on Friday in last week, it being the first occasion of meeting the members since his acceptance of the presidency. His Royal Highness has nominated Lord Wenlock to the principal post in his retinue during the Royal visit to the Australian Commonwealth. It is to be regretted that, as His Royal Highness is a naval officer, there is no peer in the Sea Service available for the appointment, with the exception of the Earl of Clanwilliam, whose health would hardly admit of his undertaking the arduous duties entailed by such an important occasion.

Rear-Admiral Edmund F. Jeffrey's appointment to the Queenstown command prevents the three flag officers immediately senior to him from obtaining active service for another year, unless one of them obtains the rear-admiral's post in the Channel Squadron in June next. The rear-admiral in China will not vacate his appointment until December in next year, and the commander-in-chief in the East Indies has only served half his period on that station; while the same obtains with the admiral superintendent at Devonport. Rear-Admiral Jeffrey's services, coupled with his ability as a gunnery and ordnance officer, fully justify his selection as Rear-Admiral Atwell Lake's successor.

Rear-Admiral Albert B. Jenkins, second in command of the Channel Squadron, is not likely to leave Devonport in his flagship, the *Magnificent*, until the 31st prox., when the other vessels of the Western Division are to be ready. This unusually long stay at home is due to the refit of these vessels occupying longer than was anticipated. But this should not be the case with the *Arrogant* and *Pelorus*, as they have, especially the latter, been a considerable time in dockyard hands during the past six months.

Captain Casper J. Baker, of the *Blake*, who was detached to Malaga, while en route to Malta with a new crew for the *Empress of India*, to assist at the wreck of the Imperial German training ship *Gneisenau*, attended the funeral of the late Captain Kretzman of the latter vessel on Friday in last week, and left the same day for his destination, which he reached on Saturday. On Wednesday last he left for Devonport with the relieved crew from the abovementioned battleship.

Captain Horatio N. Dudding's appointment to the Coastguard ship *Severn*, in the vacancy caused by the untimely death of Captain William L. H. Browne, will at its termination bring him within eight months of compulsory retirement. It is to be regretted that the active career of an officer with such good services as Captain Dudding must of necessity terminate before he reaches the flag list.

Captain John E. Blaxland has resumed his post in command of the port-guardship at Pembroke Dock, with the newly-commissioned battleship *Hood* in place of the *Thunderer*.

Commander Herbert C. Smith, of the *Pheasant*, appears to have had to undertake some diplomatic work, on his way home from the Pacific, in reference to the seizure of the *Tobago*, while under the British flag, within the jurisdiction of the Panama district of the State of Colombia, and has demanded from the local Government an indemnity of £14,000, and the release of those who were detained as prisoners when the vessel was taken.

Commander Hugh Cotesworth, of the *Barra-couta*, who recommissioned that vessel at the Cape of Good Hope in November last, will not be able to proceed to sea until the end of the coming month, in consequence of the delay in completing the ship's refit. It would have saved both time and expense had she been ordered home and replaced on the station by another vessel.

Commander Francis S. Wheeler (retired), a former surveying officer, has been selected as

captain superintendent of the *Southampton*, industrial training ship at Hull, in place of Rear-Admiral (retired) George D. Broad, who, in the early seventies of life, resigns his post to an officer a quarter of a century junior to him in age.

Commander Gerard M. Brooke, Inspecting Officer of Coastguard, Bognor Division, is compulsorily retired on reaching the age of fifty, and after upwards of thirteen years in his present rank. He served in the Abyssinian Campaign, 1868, and the Perak Expedition, 1874, was a Torpedo officer, and promoted Commander while Senior Lieutenant (T) of the *Hecla*, 1887. As Commander he was an Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance until 1891, commanded the *Polyphemus* 1891-94, and has held a Coastguard appointment since 1896. Although an able officer of the new scientific school, he had not the good fortune of several of his contemporaries in securing promotion.

Lient. and Commander Edward H. Rymer, of the *Quail*, after recommissioning that vessel at Bermuda, left for the West Indies on Saturday last without an escort. Remarks on the absence of the latter have been made in the daily papers. During the fine season, however, on that part of the station a vessel in attendance can be dispensed with. Besides which, destroyers on other stations have covered similar distances without any one to look after them.

Lient. (N.) Charles J. Wintour, invalided from the *Cleopatra*, arrived home on Friday in last week, by the P. and O. steamship *Arabia* from Gibraltar, where he had been left as a patient in the Royal Naval Hospital.

Staff-Commander C. R. H. Robinson, of the *Wye*, should have left Plymouth on Thursday in last week for Ascension, but was detained owing to the bad weather. When about to leave the Sound the *Traveller* collided with the *Wye*, then at anchor, and caused sufficient damage to necessitate the latter being placed in dockyard hands for repairs, which were to be completed last evening.

Sub-Lient. Ruric H. Waring, of the *Orwell*, has been promoted lieutenant after eighteen months' service for meritorious examination at the Royal Naval College.

Paymaster-in-Chief Edward W. M. Millman is awarded the Greenwich Hospital pension, vacant by the death of Paymaster-in-Chief William H. Richards. The latter officer secured this advantage after being nine years on the retired list. His successor obtains it after twenty-two years in the latter position, but the deceased officer's

service in the Arctic, and subsequently in vessels bearing an admiral's flag, undoubtedly constituted a special claim.

Chaplain the Rev. John M. Clarkson, of Devonport Yard, retires from the Service to become Rector of Brington-with-Bythorn, Huntingdon, in the gift of Clare College, Cambridge, at which University he graduated. The net income is £150.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major and Hon. Lient.-Colonel C. G. B. Dick, Paymaster, Plymouth Division, who shortly resigns that appointment for the purpose of assuming the secretaryship of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, was presented last week with a pair of silver candlesticks by the members of the Minima Yacht Club, of Plymouth, as a mark of their appreciation of the generous aid he afforded in establishing the club, the success of which is largely due to his influence.

Major Harry G. Cotterill succeeds Major Archibald G. Oochrane in the *Majestic*, when the latter officer completes two years' sea service on Wednesday next.

Lient. Edward W. Harding, R.M.A., becomes Assistant Instructor of Gunnery at headquarters. He is next on turn for promotion to Captain.

Lients. Edward S. Mairis and Frederick H. Cox, about to disembark from the *Vivid*, have been allowed to commence a course of military equitation during the coming month at the Royal Artillery Depot, Woolwich.

Lient. Charles B. Partridge relieves Lient. Hugh Channer in the *Mars*, when the latter officer's term of service afloat expires on Thursday next.

The Navy.

(From Tuesday Evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 20.

In accordance with Order in Council of June 29, Engr. F. Wise placed on Retired List of his rank (Dec. 7).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 21.

In accordance with Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870 Commander G. M. Brooke placed on Retired List, with permission to assume rank of Capt. (Dec. 21).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lients. C. J. Swanson (Dec. 12) and J. C. Goldsmith (Dec. 15) to be Lieuts.; Engr. F. J. Blake to be Senior Engr. (Dec. 17).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 22.

Carpenter James Attrill specially promoted to Chief Carpenter, for services during disturbances in China (Nov. 9).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Acting Sub-Lient. H. L. Butt confirmed as Sub-Lient. (Feb. 5).

(From Friday evening's London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 22.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lient. G. Gregory to be Lient. (Dec. 20).

APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 22.

Gunners.—R. Saxton to Liffey, W. P. Rowe to Vivid for Triumph (Dec. 21).

Chief Officers.—W. Tucker to Alexandra for Charles-town; A. Jeffers to Alexandra for Bournemouth (Jan. 3).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 24.

Sub-Lieutenant, R.N.R.—D. S. Miller to Excellent and Vernon, additional (as acting), for short courses of gunnery and torpedo (Jan. 2).

Midshipman.—S. B. Richardson to Empress of India (undated).

ASSISTANT CLERKS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.—Successful candidates at the Competitive Examination held on Nov. 20 and following days for 15 Assistant Clerks in the Royal Navy:—Percy D'E. Marks, 2,771 marks; Claud M. Ware, 2,676; Charles E. Boyd, 2,641; John W. E. Gilhespy, 2,625; Henry A. Brown, 2,602; Thomas H. S. Senior, 2,574; Arthur S. Whyham, 2,568; Percy F. F. Bourne, 2,550; John H. Budgen, 2,546; John C. Hart, 2,519; Donald H. Nelson, 2,513; Ian R. Watson, 2,505; Francis G. Cavanagh, 2,437; Silas B. F. Carter, 2,435; Edwin P. Thompson, 2,427.

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Navv Foreign.

M. Normand, the well-known builder of torpedo craft at Havre, has addressed to the *Yacht* a letter of some interest, dealing chiefly with the conditions of war with England. Some of his views were misrepresented during the recent debate in the Senate, and he writes with the purpose of removing misapprehension. He holds that the battleship will long remain the principal element of the fighting fleet, but that, in order to fight with full chance of success, the type should be built in adequate number. He would change neither the offensive nor the defensive qualities of ships as they are, but holds the curious view that speed might be reduced to 13 or 14 knots, this reduction implying larger numbers. But he requires that bases of operation should be multiplied. He also offers some technical considerations concerning the types of engines. "The vital elements of a great naval Power such as England are, above all, her floating ramparts, her battleship squadrons. This is why we must have fighting ships as powerful, as numerous as is possible, and of such dimensions that bases of operations and ports of refuge may always be open to them."

In regard to the *guerre du course*, he remarks that its double object is to disorganise the material and industrial life of the enemy, and to ruin his maritime commerce. He goes on to say that the first object can only be attained if the maritime and commercial relations of the enemy with neutrals are rendered impossible by the blockade of his ports, and his view will not be questioned that France could never expect to be able to blockade British ports. He also argues that this kind of warfare could not prevent the merchant ships of neutrals from providing for the exigencies of our material and commercial life, and that it is an illusion to suppose that the *guerre du course* could reduce us by famine. In regard to the destruction of trade, he persists in the belief that the greater number of our ships would fly a neutral flag. International trusts, treaty tariffs, and commercial unions have set up such complex conditions and united interest that M. Normand believes it would be impossible to prevent the transfer of shipping to a neutral flag; and these and other considerations lead him to urge that no considerable portion of French naval expenditure should be devoted to preparations for a form of warfare which could bring no tangible good.

The really salient point of M. Lockroy's attack upon the French naval programme in the Senate was his statement that, owing to the time occupied by steam trials, the fleet which is to be built cannot be in commission until the year 1909, or even 1910. The Minister declared that the ships would be completed in 1906, but M. Lockroy protested, and pointed to the efforts being made by Germany, which would cause France to fall from the second rank unless better measures were taken. He enforced his point by declaring that Great Britain constructs three ships for one built in France, and will have sixteen ready while France completes only six. He asked also why, after the experiences of the *Jeanne d'Arc*, armoured cruisers were still put in hand at Toulon. In regard to submarine boats, his contention was that the new type reproduces all the faults that should have been eliminated.

The recent fire at the Cherbourg dockyard inflicted considerable loss. It took place in the steam saw-works, which were entirely destroyed, notwithstanding the very prompt measures which were taken to check the flames. A large number of models of ships were burned, and the neighbouring mould loft was involved in the flames, and a number of valuable plans were destroyed, including those of the armoured cruiser *Jules Ferry*, which is now building in the arsenal. The making afresh of these plans will throw a considerable labour upon the department of naval construction. A building known as the *atelier des canots* also suffered, but was not destroyed, and so intense was the heat that a depot of briquettes of fuel, at a distance of 50ft., burst into flames without any contact with the fire in

the buildings. Troops to the number of 3,000 were called out, and 1,500 of them were employed at the pumps; but the tide was out, and some of the pipes were not long enough to reach the water, so that effort was partly wasted.

At the Weser yard at Bremen, the small German cruiser E, which has received the name of *Medusa*, was lately launched. She is the sixth ship of the type, but not all her sisters are alike, and the new vessel shows a considerable advance upon the others. The *Börsen Zeitung*, of Berlin, states that she is well protected for her class by a complete armoured deck and sub-division into fifteen water-tight compartments. The engine-room is separated from the stoke hole, which is itself subdivided, so that an accident in one part would not affect the other. The armament consists of ten 4-in. quickfirers, and ten 1.4-in., and eight smaller machine guns, and there are two submerged torpedo tubes. The cruiser will have a company of eleven officers and 200 men. The Princess zu Eulenburg, wife of the Ambassador in Vienna, presided at the launching ceremony. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* states that with the launch of the *Medusa* the number of German cruisers is brought up to thirty-nine, of which eleven are large, eight of these being modern, and three old battleships. The smaller cruisers are twenty-eight, but only nine are modern and protected, including the *Gazelle*, *Niobe*, *Nymph*, *Thetis*, *Ariadne*, *Amazon*, and the new ship.

A statement has been circulated by the *Deutsche Warte* of Berlin, that the new German battleships are to be of a larger type, displacing some 15,000 tons. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Munich, questions very much the truth of this, and says it will be found that the displacement of the *Kaiser* class, 11,000 tons, will not be exceeded, since ships of larger displacements could not enter some of the German harbours. We find, however, in the *Reichswehr*, of Vienna, a statement that the *Kaiser* ships will prove far more expensive than was anticipated, for each of them not less than two and a half million marks being required than was originally estimated. It appears that this increased outlay is found also in the building of the cruisers, so that it probably arises not from any change of plan, but from increased cost of material.

A singular accident occurred on board the French battleship, *Amiral Duperré*, near Brest, before Christmas. The Northern Squadron was engaged in target practice near Brest in a long rolling sea, when the lurching movement of the ship caused a chain of the training gear of one of the big gun turrets to snap, with the result that the gun swung round and struck against the supports of the bridge, inflicting considerable damage. Certain of the stays of the foremast were broken, and the mast rendered so insecure that the ship had at once to return to port. Fortunately no one was injured. The mishap shows that the vessels which were steady in the short seas of the Mediterranean are subject to heavy rolling in the Channel, and it is pointed out that the addition of bilge keels to all of them is imperative. This will not cure the evil, or make them perfect gun-platforms, but it will reduce the disadvantage at which they now are placed.

Rapid progress is being made at Lorient with the cruisers *Jurien de la Gravière* and *Gueydon*. The former has been delayed by the retarded delivery of her engines from Saint Nazaire. Urgent orders have been issued to push the vessel forward, the hull being now almost complete. The *Gueydon*, begun much later, is much further advanced. Her three engines are now in their places, and great activity has been displayed in December, the four funnels, the masts, bridges, air-tubes, and conning tower having all been added since the beginning of the month. The screws and steering gear are about to be added, but the cruiser will have to await her turn before passing into the basin, the accommodation being much restricted.

CANTEEN AND MESS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd.
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CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Where not otherwise designated the names are those of Privates, Troopers, Gunners, Sappers or Drivers. Wounded marked with asterisk (*) have since died).

HEKPOORT, Dec. 19.

R.H.A.—"J" Batt.: KILLED: 13642 Hill. WOUNDED: 15422 Warriner, 16685 Bombr. Bailey, 96559 Leonard. R. Scots.—Mtd. Inf.: WOUNDED: 4339 Andrews.* Lincoln.—Mtd. Inf.: WOUNDED: 5215 Hewitt. Devon.—1st: WOUNDED: 4245 Millard. E. Yorks.—2nd: WOUNDED: 5899 Thomas, 2937 Healey.

Inniskillings.—KILLED: 5930 Thornton. WOUNDED: 6067 Duncan, 1116 McLoughlin. Middlesex.—Mtd. Inf.: WOUNDED: 3489 Chandler. Irish Fus.—Mtd. Inf.: WOUNDED: (P 637) Grimes.

NOOITGEDACHT, Dec. 13 (2nd List).

Imperial Yeomanry.—20th Co.: KILLED: Lieut. Campbell, 9152 Grant, 9205 Matthews, 9197 Mudge, 9143 Walker, 9159 Wilson. WOUNDED: Capt. Purvis, Cpl. 9128 Bronthorne, Ptes. 9225 Forbes, 9141 Gibb, 9246 Thomson, 9161 Haig, 14573 Mitchell. 26th Co.: WOUNDED: Cpl. 5407 Briddle, 5383 Norris, 5324 Rossier, 5387 Walton, 5410 Williamson, 5405 Robinson. 27th: KILLED: Sgt.-Maj. 6494 Matthew, Cpl. 6511 Clarke, Pte. 6506 Whippill. WOUNDED: Capt. Bolitho, Cpl. 6510 Creber, Sh.-Sm. 6549 King, Ptes. 6482 Bernes, 6558 Thorne, 6521 Loveys, 6505 Whitton, 6531 Steed, 6527 Penrose, 6488 Fowler. MISSING: 6525 Palmer.

Kitchener's Horse.—KILLED: Capt. Stevenson, Lieut. Skene (previously reported wounded), Act. Sgt.-major Carter, Cpl. 4461 Ayling, Tpr. Beattie. WOUNDED: Qrmr.-Sgts. Langfield, Bothal, Grant, and Sgts. 4122 Calder, Head, Cpls. 9155 Williams, C. Clarkson, Tprs. 9572 Rabbetts, 9724 McIlroy, 9645 West, Beattie, Duthie, Morrison, Clarkson, Ward.

Ceylon Mtd. Inf.—KILLED: 379 Kelly. WOUNDED: Cpl. 274 Paul, L.-Cpl. 293 Sturdee, Tpr. 347 Braithwaite. R.H.A.—"P" Batt.: KILLED: Cpl. 16540 Kinley, Sh.-Sm. 15548 Pannell. WOUNDED: Sgt. 5239 West, Bombr.-Whlr. 82180 Blisset, Dr. 79090 Taylor, Grs. 516 Hagan, 27478 Gray, 22723 Hopkins, 78785 McLaughlin, 67445 Saunders.

R.F.A.—8th Batt.: WOUNDED: 18592 Bull.* R.G.A.—5th Co. (E.D.): WOUNDED: Sgt. 89448 Gilbert, Gr. 90777 Waldron. Amm. Col.—13th Brig. Div.: WOUNDED: Bombr. 96065 Cook.

R.E.—38th Co.: WOUNDED: 2637 Jennings. Royal Scots.—Mtd. Inf.: KILLED: Ptes. 4625 Jones, 1169 Savage. WOUNDED: L.-Cpl. 5989 Hill, Ptes. 2454 Buchanan, 6421 Jackson, 2077 Wilson, 1596 Crighton, 1394 Cleaver. MISSING: L.-Cpl. 3077 Clarke, Ptes. 1610 Jacques, 6021 Edwards.

Northumberland Fus.—2nd: KILLED: Cpl. 2480 Smallwood; L.-Cpls. 5105 Parker, 3141 Southern; Ptes. 2403 Rumble, 5687 Taff, 6870 Connor, 2106 McCulloch, 6834 Kirk, 6772 Baird, 6783 Meehan, 523 Coxon, 4457 Wallace, 4629 Main, 3329 Rouse, 6767 Keegan, Somerville, 6741 Stewart, (P 5584) Connor.* WOUNDED: Col.-Sgt. 2036 Twigg; Sgts. 870 Railton, 6818 Creegan, 1938 Hutton; Cpls. 3080 Laxen, 3693 Frazer, 2884 H. Chapman; L.-Cpls. 2456 Henderson, 2312 Smith, 3273 Thompson, 2289 T. Chapman, 6023 Ridley; Ptes. 2748 Kelly,* 2254 Rumford, 6881 Flynn, 6727 Anderson, 6779 McSorley, 3038 Johnson, 1038 Grant, 3673 Hetherington, 6744 Marshall, 3919 Lovell, 4672 Bradley,* 2661 Ward, 3086 Vaughan, 3130 Husband, 6807 Cullen, 6890 Kelly, 6874 Cowley, 590 Irving, 6900 Sloan, 6786 Bonnor, 6893 Lawler, 762 Corfield, 2433 Malin, 558 Hall, 4446 Reardon, 4548 Bryan, 11800 McLoughlin, 6795 Doherty, 6714 Sinclair, 3428 Douglas, 6708 Lewis, 6074 Lannigan, 3209 Paramor, 6727 Coyle, 675 Jackson, 1036 Denial, 2650 Hudson, 3224 Vincent, 1263 Dearsley, 6705 Bailey, 6820 Keenan, 3572 Price, 3891 S. Smith, 932 Jackson, 4859 R. Smith, 6869 Cheevers, 672 Motherwell, 6809 Waterspoon, 2180 Butterworth, 2043 Bunting, 3275 Malia, 6748 Carrigan, 6762 Curran, 513 Lavell, 706 Pearson, 4727 Bolton, 6837 McCue, 2869 Nicholson. MISSING: 3096 Brown, 3146 Connolly, and Pte. Clarke.

Leicester.—Mtd. Inf.: WOUNDED: 4270 W. Smith, 4472 White.

Welsh Fus.—Mtd. Inf.: WOUNDED: 2714 Livingstone, 4300 Price.

S.W. Borderers.—Mtd. Inf.: KILLED: 3372 Timmins. WOUNDED: 9470 Harris.

Cameronians.—Mtd. Inf.: KILLED: Sgt. 5273 Reid; Pte. 6075 Pugh. WOUNDED: 5533 Pratt, 5506 Bell. MISSING: Cpl. Roberts.

Worcester.—Mtd. Inf. 2nd: WOUNDED: 4002 Pardoe, 5058 Price, 2263 Peebles.

Dorset.—Mtd. Inf.: KILLED: 3059 Hughes. WOUNDED: 2881 Maidment, 5394 Priestly. MISSING: Cpl. 3037 Vickery, Ptes. 3591 Collyer, 3610 Crate.

Yorks L.I.—2nd: KILLED: 3407 Curran, 1119 Fogg, 5774 Gillott, 1488 Butcher, 1924 Madden, 1930 Greenwood, 5320 Bullock, 3229 Kettbridge. WOUNDED: Cpl. 4381 Smith, L.-Cpl. 4768 Fletcher (and missing); 3916 Chandler, 1169 Battley, 2473 (P 2734) O'Hara, 5699 Armistage, 1706 Brown, 1743 Richardson, 4319 Kennedy, 1942 Jarvis, 5736 (P 5631) Hepworth, 1364 Austin, 3881 Dungworth.

Wilts.—Mtd. Inf.: WOUNDED: 2507 Harrison. Durham L.I.—4th (attd. 2nd Northd. Fus.): KILLED: 61117 Connor. WOUNDED: 5276 Scrafton, 610 Burns, 2814 Gairns, 5296 Coyne, 3872 Bradley, 6389 Macdonald, 3345 Harrison, 4147 Keel.

Cameron Highrs.—Mtd. Inf.: KILLED: Sgt. 2462 (P 2931) Hamilton, Ptes. 4016 McIntosh, 3606 Campbell, 3621 Davis, 3699 Doig, 3783 Dow. WOUNDED: 3458 Wright, 4544 Sutherland, 3600 Hughes, 3868 Burns, 2724 Hobson, 2773 Newberry, 3516 Sutherland, 3066 Duncan, 4016 Beaton, 3882 Timpany, 3176 Parrock, 3042 Wright.

Arg. and Sub. Highrs.—Mtd. Inf.: KILLED: Sgt. 4902 Meredith; Ptes, 3819 Bliss, 6115 Wintrup. WOUNDED: 6454 Logan.
Dublin Fus.—1st Mtd. Inf.: WOUNDED: L.-Cpl. 5076 Murphy.
Rifle Brig.—WOUNDED: Sgt.-Maj. 4938 Worthing.
A.S.C.—30th Co.: WOUNDED: 9583 Roberts, 8853 Neat.
R.A.M.C.—12th Brig. Bearer Co.: WOUNDED: 8797 Sgt. Samuel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

6th Drag.—3822 Lawrence, 3894 Trickett, missing, Lindique, Dec. 16.
13th Huss.—4945 Lee, wounded, near Heidelberg, Dec. 19.
17th Lancers.—4958 Reade, wounded, Steynsburg, Dec. 19.
19th Huss.—4779 Hutt, wounded, Burghersdorp, Dec. 22.
Imp. Yeo.—17th Batn.: Major de Burgh; 11282 Kirkwood, 11219 Cleary, 11060 Floyd, 11191 Cpl. Roland, 11281 Land, 11309 Nash, 9452 Crynible, wounded, arrived De Aar, Dec. 23, from Houtkraal. 32nd Co.: 9046 Johnson, 8973 Swann, killed; 8887 Sh.-sm. Knowles, 8911 Walsh, 9054 Bough, 8978 Sgt. Bounds, 8905 Marsden, wounded; 8970 Boardman, 8988 Arden, 8975 Stevenson, prisoners, Hamilfontein, Dec. 17. 49th: 9849 Nell, killed; 9842 Sgt. Thomas, wounded, near Winburg, Dec. 20. 75th: 15426 Davies, wounded, Boshof, Dec. 14. 77th: 15901 Edmondson, wounded, Heilbron, Dec. 19.
Irreg. Horse.—Brabant's: 2nd Lieut. Friedlander, 706 Young, wounded, near Lindley, Dec. 14. S.A. Mtd. Irregs.: Lieut. Stryden, prisoner, Burghersdorp, Dec. 22. N.S.W. Bushmen: 468 Oswald, 1392 Ball, missing, Vermaas Drift, Dec. 12. N.Z. Rough Riders: 1258 Baker, wounded, Koochmoer, Dec. 18. Kitchener's: Galvin, missing, Terreden, Oct. 16.
Mtd. Inf.—Queensland: 176 Joe, 159 Farrington, 243 Thorpe, wounded, Rhenoster Kop, Dec. 17.
R.F.A.—61st Batt.: 28578 Bmbr. N. Read (? 20578 N. T. Mead), wounded, Machadodorp, Dec. 19. 75th: 30911 McTavish, 20493 West, wounded, Elandsdrift, Dec. 3.
R.E.—4729 Rhodes, wounded, Koochmoer, Dec. 18.
Capt. Casgrain and party taken prisoners, Philipstown, Dec. 18, released Dec. 19.
Gren. Gds.—3rd: 2333 Rowe, 2757 L.-Cpl. Radford, wounded, Hamilfontein, Dec. 17; 5412 Howard, wounded, Burghersdorp, Dec. 23.
R. Scots.—6363 L.-Cpl. Clewley, accidentally wounded, Barberton, Dec. 23.
Lanc.—Lieut. Browne was incorrectly reported missing, Vryheid, Dec. 10.
Liverpool.—2nd: Wood, wounded, Naauwpoort, Dec. 21.
E. Yorks.—2nd: 5872 Coates, missing, Naauwpoort, Dec. 21.
Bedford.—2nd: 2nd Lieut. Gordon, wounded, near Thaba N'chu, Dec. 14.
Yorks.—1st: 3210 Chaplin, missing, Paardeberg, Feb. 18, was killed.
Lanc. Fus.—Lieut. Browne, unwounded prisoner, Vryheid, Dec. 10. 2nd: 4248 Hogan, wounded, Venter-spruit, Jan. 20, died at Spearman, Jan. 24.
S.W. Borders.—2nd: 3945 Webster, wounded, Krugersdorp, Dec. 15.
Glouces ter.—2nd: 4529 L.-Cpl. Taylor, wounded; 5219 Gallanger (? Dallinger), missing, Naauwpoort, Dec. 21; 3300 Lydiard, 2286 Little, 3759 Baxter, 615 Baxter, 2640 Perry, 1993 Simmons, 613 Sgt. F. Smith, 5591 Coghlan, 2612 Bundy, 2569 Wright, 2616 Dowler, 3959 Limbrick, 3939 L.-Cpl. Clements, 2644 Manley, 2643 Maycock, 2721 Sgt. Knight, 6089 Hibbs, 3419 Jennings, 3018 Collins, 3214 Routley (wounded), 5009 L.-Cpl. Smith, prisoners, Dewetsdorp, Nov. 21-23; since released.
E. Surrey.—5399 Cobb, killed; 3570 Allington, wounded, Platrand, Dec. 20.
S. Lancs.—3478 J. Devine, reported wounded, Feb. 27, in error; 3486 P. Devine was wounded and died Feb. 29.
Shrops. L.I.—4757 Freeman, wounded, Steynsburg, Dec. 19.
York and Lanc.—1st: 2984 Sgt. Sinfield, killed, 2698 Connor, wounded, near Woolfdrift, Dec. 19.
Munster Fus.—1st: 4277 Graham, prisoner, Taungs, Nov. 4; 2833 Chaplin, wounded, Rhenoster Kop, Nov. 29.
Imp. L.I.—636 Farren, 933 L.-Cpl. Rogers, 599 Garner, 837 Moore, 33 Turnbull, missing, Spion Kop, Jan. 24, were killed.
Grahamstown Vols.—Snow, injured by train, Cradock, Dec. 19.

DEATHS REPORTED.

(Except when otherwise mentioned, the deaths in this list have occurred through enteric fever.)

2nd Drag.—3588 White, nephritis, Germiston, Dec. 20.
10th Huss.—4159 MacKerrie, Rustenburg, Dec. 24.
14th Huss.—177 Clarke, Pretoria, Dec. 22.
19th Huss.—3158 Reid, heart disease, Machadodorp, Dec. 22.
Imp. Yeo.—5th Co.: 308 L.-Cpl. Tibbits, Pretoria, Dec. 24. 27th: 6482 Bewes, wounds, Pretoria, Dec. 24. 35th: 4221 Farr. Sgt. Mitchell, Winburg, Dec. 24. 52nd: 13198 Sgt. Skelton, Mafeking, Dec. 19. 72nd: 14540 L.-Cpl. Mountain, Pretoria, Dec. 19.
Irreg. Horse.—S.A.L.H.: 1958 R. C. Smith, wounds, Thaba N'chu, Dec. 15. Strathcona's: 500 St. George, Johannesburg, Dec. 21. N.S.W. Bushmen: 398 Quigley, Lichtenburg, Dec. 20.
Steinacker's.—S. Thomas, remittent fever, Komati Poort, Dec. 23.
Mtd. Inf.—Queensland: 242 Damrow, De Aar, Dec. 19.
Mtd. Rifles.—Johannesburg: Knight, railway accident Greylingstad, Dec. 20.
R.F.A.—9th Batt.: 1194 Price, Pretoria, Dec. 19. 28th: 69192 Wykes, Johannesburg, Dec. 19. 77th: 3285 Sh.-sm. Jefferies, Vrede, Dec. 24. 86th: 32780 Bombr. Finch, Standerton, Dec. 24.
R.G.A.—6th Co. (E. D.): 6259 Banks (? Barrett), Pretoria, Dec. 17. 15th (S. D.) 90608 Cpl. Maidman,

Pretoria, Dec. 21. 16th (S. D.) 19143 Morrison, wounds, Standerton, Dec. 23.
N.Z. Army.—2507 Brown, Lichtenburg, Dec. 18.
Amm. Col. Arty. Div.—3505 Bombr. Williams, Machadodorp, Dec. 19.
R.E.—7th Co.: 1137 Dudley, mine explosion, near Krugers Siding, Dec. 22. 12th: 24637 Martin, pneumonia, Middelburg, Dec. 18. 42nd: 6032 Shipstone, Pretoria, Dec. 21. Tele. Batn., 1st Div.: 19216 Sh.-sm. Barrett, heart disease, Edenburg, Dec. 9; 4381 Walton, Kroonstad, Dec. 23.

Gren. Gds.—2nd: 3517 Houghton, Mooi River, Dec. 23. Coldstream Gds.—2nd: 2610 Hanaford, Potchefstroom, Dec. 18; 709 Sutton, De Aar, Dec. 22.
R. Scots.—7035 Telly, at sea, on *Tagus*, Dec. 11. 1st: 2092 Wilson, wounds, Pretoria, Dec. 24; 6954 Stewart, appendicitis, Johannesburg, Dec. 23. 3rd: 7381 MacKenzie, Kroonstad, Dec. 23. Mtd. Inf.: 5989 L.-Cpl. Hill, wounds, Pretoria, Dec. 22. Vol.: 7182 Lambert, Springfontein, Dec. 24.

E. Kent.—2nd: 2963 Willey, wounds, Dec. 18; 6069 Bullock, Dec. 23, Pretoria; 4027 Prior, dysentery, Brugspruit, Dec. 22. 3rd: 5115 Pearce, Dec. 21; 4620 Sgt. Thompson, Dec. 24, Springfontein.
Lanc.—3rd: 6966 Lloyd, Dec. 21; 7033 Holmes, Dec. 22, Bloemfontein.

Northd. Fus.—1st: 3641 Hext, Lichtenburg, Dec. 20. 2nd: 3887 Alderson, Pretoria, Dec. 22.
R. Fus.—5th: 5316 Vine, dysentery, June 8, Wynberg, previously reported as of Northd. Fus.

Norfolk.—Vol.: 5508 Crick, Pretoria, Dec. 21.
Lincoln.—2nd: 8117 Allen, Pretoria, Dec. 23. Vol.: 6588 Bonner, Pretoria, Dec. 23.

Devon.—2nd: 4117 Lush, dysentery, Howick, Dec. 19. Suffolk.—1st: 1374 Garrod, Pretoria, Dec. 24.
E. Yorks.—2nd: 4408 L.-Sgt. Prinn; 6473 Henderson, intestinal obstruction, Dec. 18; (? 5412) Simpson, Dec. 21, Reitz.

Bedford.—2nd: 2953 Cpl. Stannard, dysentery, Kroonstad, Dec. 19. Vol.: 7793 Goodman, Thaba N'chu, Dec. 19. Leicester.—1st: 171 Alsé, Dec. 17; 5376 Bullock, Dec. 21, Middelburg.

Lancs. Fus.—2nd: 5438 Hogan, 1206 Jaques, 40123 Williams, all accidentally drowned, De Jager's Drift, Dec. 20; 2635 Butler, dysentery, Dundee, Dec. 23.

Welsh Fus.—1st: 6273 Cain, Johannesburg, Dec. 22. S. W. Borders.—2nd: 6645 Herriman, Johannesburg, Dec. 19; 6422 Maloney, Kroonstad, Dec. 21.

Cameronians.—2nd: 6052 Jubbs, wounds, Standerton, Dec. 23.
Inniskillings.—1155 McCrey, dysentery, Middelburg, Dec. 20.

Worcester.—2nd: 4313 Harrison, Rietfontein, Dec. 24. E. Lancs.—3rd: 9230 McLaughlin, Dec. 18; 9476 Higson, Dec. 22, Bloemfontein.

West Riding.—2nd: 1290 Marney, dysentery, Charles-town, Dec. 22.

Hants.—2nd: 3337 Lacy, Pretoria, Dec. 19.
S. Staff.—1st: 3611 Dyche, Dec. 18; 5297 Doleman, Dec. 19. Reitz: 5324 Clarke, Bloemfontein, Dec. 19; 5512 Hewitt, Winburg, Dec. 23. 4th: 4358 Hallanby, Winburg, Dec. 18.

Welsh.—3rd: 822 Sgt. Shears, heart disease, Prieska, Dec. 18.

Northampton.—2nd: 2956 Penn, Kimberley, Dec. 18. Berks.—2nd: 4839 Beales, 5047 Langham, Kroonstad, Dec. 22.

W. Kent.—2nd: 2957 Fricker, Frankfort, Dec. 20. Shrops. L.I.—2621 Blaney, pleurisy, Middelburg, Dec. 20.

W. Kent.—1st: 4461 Sgt. Court, dysentery, Kroonstad, Dec. 19.

K.R.R.—1st: 8789 Pitcher, Charlestown, Dec. 24. 3rd: 2181 Hill, Maritzburg, Dec. 16. 9th: 74 Farrell, Kroonstad, Dec. 15.

Wilts.—2nd: 2200 Daniels, pneumonia, Greenpoint, Dec. 14; 5146 Sanger, Pretoria, Dec. 12; 6593 Lockhead, disease, Senekal, June 20. 2561 Tilley, killed, Honingspruit, Dec. 22.

Manchester.—1st: 5262 Schofield, Pretoria, Dec. 19. N. Staff.—2nd: 5891 Lloyd, Johannesburg, Dec. 13. 4th: 6035 L.-Cpl. Talbot, Deelfontein, Dec. 15.

Durham L.I.—1st: 6999 Rowntree, Standerton, Dec. 19. 3rd: 2127 Holmes, Kroonstad, Dec. 20.

Cameron Highrs.—1st: 3326 Patchthorn (?), Kroonstad, Dec. 21.

Irish Fus.—2nd: 6347 Corrigan, dysentery, Kroonstad, Dec. 16.

Arg. and Sub.—1st: 4149 Drysdale, Rustenburg, Dec. 22.

Leinster.—1st: Lieut. Finlay, dysentery; 5274 Levins, Vrede, Dec. 11; 2269 Lowerie, Dec. 18; 5545 Dooling, Dec. 23; Standerton, 3rd: 617 Sgt. Pack, inflammation lymphatics and septicemia, Queenstown, Dec. 21.

Munster Fus.—2857 James Kroonstad, Dec. 23. 1st: 5437 McCarthy, Dec. 8; 5950 Creedon, Dec. 20, Pretoria.

Dublin Fus.—1st: 5421 Drmr. Allen (? 5421 Pte. J. Adler), Charlestown, Dec. 18.
R.B.—1st: 6114 Light, dysentery, Standerton, Dec. 24.
Imp. L.I.—Cpl. McKenzie, dysentery, Johannesburg, Dec. 10.

Cape Town Highrs.—1240 Stansfield (? disease), Cape Town, Dec. 21.

Durban L.I.—450 Bugler Ashdown, fever, Durban, Oct. 24. A.S.C.—13572 L.-Cpl. Low, dysentery; Middelburg, Dec. 15. 9th Co.: 8332 St.-Sgt. Coll-Maker Lewis,

Winburg, May 13. 2nd: 8116 Ward, Pretoria, Dec. 22. 24th: 8706 Sgt. Imray, Pretoria, Dec. 20. 36th: 13812 Coulter, dysentery, Aliwal North, Dec. 22.

R.A.M.C.—6004 Sole, sarcoma stomach at sea, *Simla*, Dec. 1; 13736 Rogers (specially enlisted compounder), Pretoria, Dec. 14; 10829 Meyers (? disease), Wynberg, Dec. 14; 12565 Atkins, Pretoria, Dec. 19. Bearer Co. 14th Bde.: 7022 Patterson, Pretoria, Dec. 17.

St. John's Amb.—1504 Errington, Maritzburg, Dec. 19. Imp. Hosp. Corps.—I. C. Jones, Mooi River, Dec. 20.

Imp. Yeo. Base Hosp.—14 Harvey, Deelfontein, June 1. Field: Sgt. Walker, Dec. 19; Fincher, Dec. 21, Pretoria.

A.O.C.—2954 Sagar, Maritzburg, Dec. 21.
P.O. Corps.—353 Mills, Middelburg, Dec. 13.
Natal Naval Vols.—248 Harford, Durban, Oct. 16.

OTHER CASUALTIES.

CHINA.

R.G.A. Siege Train, 15th Com. S.D.—34315 Dick, died, dysentery, Station Hosp., Hong Kong, Dec. 7.
Welsh Fus.—4616 Bartram (? disease), died Peking, Dec. 20.

WEST AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

R.A.M.C.—7947 Sgt. Walton, died at sea on *Olcinda*, Nov. 5.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Result of the examination of the 4th class:—
Recommended for commissions in the Royal Engineers.

Sen. Under Officer	Marks.	Corpl. Piggott, F. S.	Marks.
Bird, A. J. G. ...	12517	G. ...	11219
Corpl. North, H. N. ...	12431	Evans, C. E. ...	11063
" Cox, E. W. ...	12348	Porter, M. T. ...	10930
" Kent, L. M. ...	12023	Wood, J. C. I. ...	10799
" Williams, M. ...		Boger, R.A. ...	10720
" S. P. ...	11907	Loring, E. J. ...	10483
" Ingham, O. ...		Trenchard, O. ...	
" E. U. ...	11855	H. B. ...	10416
" Powell, A. E. ...	11822	Wyatt, F. J. ...	
" Festing, J. E. ...		C. ...	10374
" G. ...	11681	Master, G. ...	10346
" Anderson, E. ...		Holwell, R. V. ...	
" P. ...	11563	D. ...	10259
" Bissett, J. S. ...	11339		

Recommended for commissions in the Royal Artillery.

Corpl. Mackintosh,	Marks.	Corpl. Mackintosh,	Marks.
G. H. T. ...	10149	Harvey, A. F. ...	
" Farlan, A. J. ...		B. ...	9210
" T. ...	10042	Gregory, A. ...	
" Anstey, E. C. ...	9933	J. E. ...	8919
Under Officer Her-		Joll, H. H. ...	8780
ingham, G. W. ...	9897	Batchelor, V. ...	
Corpl. Weir, J. L. R. ...	9810	A. ...	8672
" Reid, F. H. ...	9755	Walker, O. A. ...	8652
" Stevens, H. ...		Allen, V. M. ...	8539
" B. G. ...	9692	Meek, C. F. U. ...	8448
" Lanyon, O. M. ...	9643	Under Officer Hay-	
" Edmond, J. H. ...	9627	ley, W. B. ...	8442
" Blumenthal, ...		Corpl. Syers, T. S. ...	8423
" A. Z. ...	9594	" King, J. F. ...	8410
" Cory-Smith, ...		" Yorke, P. G. ...	8309
" H. C. ...	9558	" Christie, H. ...	
" Little, E. M. ...	9486	" G. F. ...	8304
" White, G. F. ...		" Salvin, H. C. ...	
" C. ...	9438	" J. ...	8285
" Dundas, J. C. ...	9435	" Routh, G. M. ...	8276
" Denniss, G. ...			
" E. B. ...	9217		

A MEMORIAL TO THE FALLEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may interest some of your readers to know what is proposed to be done in All Saints' Church, Ladysmith, as a memorial of all who lost their lives in this parish during the campaign. The church was partly destroyed by shells from the enemy during the siege. It is intended therefore to rebuild this part of the building and to erect mural tablets, on which shall be inscribed the names of all who died, irrespective of creed or denomination. The parish includes the battles of Elandslaagte, Tintanyoni, Lombard's Kop, Ladysmith, Wagon Hill, Caesar's Camp, Gun Hill, Surprise Hill, Spion Kop, Vaal Krantz, Krantz Kloof, Hart's Hill, Pieter's Hill, so that there is, alas, a very long list of names to be recorded. The tablets will cost about £400, the building about £2,000. If it were possible I would write to the relatives of those who died and ask them to contribute to the memorial, but it is impossible to get the address of very many, hence my reason for asking you to be good enough to publish this letter. The Ven. Archdeacon Barker, D.D., was here during the siege, and is well known to most of the commanding officers who were in Ladysmith at that time. The Bishop of Natal, who expects to be in England by the New Year, will give any information about the fund that may be required. (Address Ch. House, Westminster.) Subscriptions can be paid to the Natal Bank, Limited, London and South African branches, or to the Ven. Archdeacon Barker, incumbent of Ladysmith.

E. FORTESCUE CARTER,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Box 69, Ladysmith, Natal, Nov. 29, 1900.

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RETIREMENTS, &c., 1901.

The following officers will have to retire or vacate their commands and Staff appointments in the course of the ensuing year:—

GENERAL OFFICERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

Major-Gen. M. W. E. Gosset, C.B. (age) ... July 6
Major-Gen. Lord Congleton, C.B. (age) ... July 10
Major-Gen. Sir C. Grove (age) ... Sept. 26

COLONELS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

Col. W. R. Purchas, R.E. ... Jan. 24
Col. H. P. Kirkwood, R.E. ... Jan. 25
Col. J. Spence, D.A.A.G., Malta ... Jan. 27
Col. R. H. Jelf, C.M.G., R.E. (employment extended to Feb. 28) ... Feb. 2
Col. E. Lake, R.A. ... Feb. 6
Col. A. W. Noyes, 14th Regimental Dis. ... Feb. 12
Col. W. T. Dooner, A.A.G., Chatham ... Feb. 14
Col. W. H. Thompson, h.p., 1st D.G. ... April 1
Col. Sir W. Everett, A.Q.M.G., Head Quarters ... April 20

Col. A. W. Sheringham, 22nd Regtl. Dis. ... April 21
Col. F. C. Beresford, R.E. ... May 3
Col. R. Corbett, R.A. ... May 9
Col. H. Gunter, 63rd Regimental District ... May 9
Col. P. D. Trotter, 91st Regimental Dis. ... June 13
Col. J. E. Josselyn, R.A. ... July 6
Col. C. M. Watson, C.M.G., R.E. ... July 10
Col. A. D. M'Arthur, R.E. ... July 16
Col. Lord Downe, C.I.E. ... July 20
Col. C. Needham, late 1st Life Guards ... July 20
Col. A. H. Luck, late York and Lancaster ... Aug. 2
Col. R. C. Hare, C.B., 24th Reg. District ... Aug. 8
Col. S. Waller, R.E. ... Aug. 13
Col. E. Blaksley, R.A. ... Aug. 19
Col. G. E. Harley, C.B., late 3rd Foot ... Aug. 21
Col. G. A. Lee, h.p., Durham L.I. ... Aug. 21
Col. F. B. J. Jerrard, late 33rd-76th ... Aug. 24
Col. J. C. R. Glasgow, 12th Reg. District ... Aug. 24
Col. R. W. Rainsford-Hannay ... Sept. 9
Col. W. Creagh, A.A.G., Netley ... Sept. 19
Col. W. E. R. Kelly, 3rd Reg. District ... Sept. 20
Col. C. E. Swaine, late 11th Hussars ... Sept. 20
Col. G. Hildebrand, R.E. ... Oct. 18
Col. J. W. Savage, R.E. ... Oct. 24
Col. R. W. Phillips, 31st Reg. District ... Nov. 18
Col. J. A. F. Nutt, R.A. ... Dec. 19
Col. N. L. Walford, R.A. ... Dec. 7

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Col. R. G. E. Dalrymple ... Jan. 17
Col. F. C. Barton ... Feb. 14
Col. G. W. Sawyer ... June 17
Col. W. O. Thompson, D.S.O. ... Nov. 14

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

3rd (Canterbury), Col. W. E. R. Kelly ... Jan. 1
45th (Derby), Col. J. G. Sparkes ... Jan. 1
83rd (Belfast), Col. F. J. Graves ... Jan. 1
14th (York), Col. A. W. Noyes ... Feb. 12
88th (Galway), Col. A. S. Woods ... April 12
22nd (Chester), Col. A. W. Sheringham ... April 21
63rd (Ashton), Col. H. Gunter ... May 9
13th (Taunton), Col. R. B. Cotton ... June 4
91st (Stirling), Col. P. D. Trotter ... June 13
20th (Bury), Col. J. L. Ross ... June 30
24th (Brecon), Col. R. C. Hare ... Aug. 8
12th (Bury St. Edmunds), Col. J. C. R. ... Aug. 24
Glasgow ... Nov. 30
30th (Preston), Col. M. S. Brownrigg ... Nov. 30
31st (Kingston-on-Thames), Col. R. W. F. Phillips ... Dec. 14

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. R. G. W. Hepburne, R.F.A. ... Mar. 25
Col. J. W. T. Spencer, R.F.A. ... April 1
Col. A. R. Fraser, R.G.A. ... April 1
Col. G. D. Fanshawe, R.G.A. ... April 11
Col. Lord Playfair, R.G.A. ... May 29
Col. G. G. Monck-Mason, R.G.A. ... July 16
Col. E. B. Coke, R.H.A. ... Aug. 1
Col. J. V. V. Baker, R.G.A. ... Aug. 1
Col. F. A. Aylmer, R.G.A. ... Sept. 7
Col. H. W. Brackenbury, R.F.A. ... Oct. 12
Col. H. V. Hunt, R.F.A. ... Nov. 1
Col. A. N. Rochfort, R.H.A. ... Dec. 2
Col. J. Hotham, R.H.A. ... Dec. 2

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Col. C. A. Rochfort Boyd ... Aug. 5
Col. M. W. Skinner ... Aug. 6
Col. W. T. Shone, C.B. ... Aug. 12
Col. W. H. White ... Aug. 12
Col. J. M. T. Badgley ... Aug. 13
Col. H. W. Duperier ... Aug. 13
Col. F. W. Bennet ... Sept. 8
Col. A. Heathcote ... Sept. 16
Col. R. Thompson ... Oct. 1
Col. E. J. T. Ross, of Bladensburg ... Oct. 1
Col. S. McM. Maycock ... Oct. 7
Col. E. J. Dewing ... Oct. 19
Col. N. M. Lake ... Dec. 6
Col. M. Martin ... Dec. 31
Col. B. Scott, C.I.E. ... Dec. 31
Col. S. Grant ... Dec. 31
Col. S. H. Exham ... Dec. 31
Col. E. Glennie ... Dec. 31

REGIMENTAL AND BATTALION COMMANDS.

2nd Batn. Devonshire Regiment: ... Jan. 18
Lieut.-Col. G. M. Bullock ...

19th Hussars: ... Feb. 7
Lieut.-Col. C. B. H. Wolseley-Jenkins ...
2nd Batn. Suffolk Regiment: ... Feb. 24
Lieut.-Col. C. R. Townley (extended to Feb. 24, 1902) ...
4th Dragoon Guards: ... Mar. 4
Col. G. D. F. Sullivan (extended term) ...
2nd Batn. South Lancashire Regiment: ... Mar. 27
Lieut.-Col. A. F. G. Richardson ...
2nd Batn. Cameron Highlanders: ... April 3
Lieut.-Col. J. M. Hunt ...
2nd Batn. North Lancashire Regiment: ... May 1
Lieut.-Col. B. A. Satterthwaite ...
4th Hussars: ... May 13
Col. W. A. Ramsay (extended term) ...
2nd Batn. Scots Guards: ... May 23
Col. I. R. Jones (extended term) ...
1st Batn. Buffs: ... May 23
Col. A. E. Ommanney (extended term) ...
2nd Batn. Middlesex Regiment: ... May 27
Col. A. W. Hill (extended term) ...
1st Batn. South Wales Borderers: ... June 9
Col. H. G. Mainwaring (extended term) ...
1st Batn. Royal Lancaster Regiment: ... June 26
Lieut.-Col. J. Rowlandson ...
13th Hussars: ... July 1
Col. H. J. Blagrove (extended term) ...
2nd Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers: ... July 23
Lieut.-Col. P. S. Druitt ...
2nd Batn. Liverpool Regiment: ... Aug. 11
Lieut.-Col. S. H. Harrison ...
2nd Batn. Royal West Kent Regiment: ... Aug. 19
Col. E. A. W. Grove (extended term) ...
1st Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry: ... Aug. 19
Lieut.-Col. C. H. Collette ...
2nd Batn. Hampshire Regiment: ... Aug. 29
Col. W. E. Briggs (extended term) ...
1st Batn. North Staffordshire Regiment: ... Sept. 14
Col. T. Currie, C.B. (extended term) ...
2nd Batn. East Lancashire Regiment: ... Sept. 23
Lieut.-Col. A. G. Watson ...
1st Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers: ... Sept. 25
Lieut.-Col. G. L. E. May ...
1st Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers: ... Nov. 4
Col. E. S. Evans (extended term) ...
1st Batn. York and Lancaster Regiment: ... Nov. 10
Lieut.-Col. W. J. Kirkpatrick ...
2nd Batn. Dorsetshire Regiment: ... Nov. 19
Lieut.-Col. C. H. Lav ...
1st Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers: ... Nov. 23
Lieut.-Col. C. G. C. Money, C.B. ...
1st Batn. South Staffordshire Regiment: ... Nov. 23
Lieut.-Col. H. C. Savage (extended term) ...
1st Batn. Queen's Regiment: ... Sept. 29
Col. J. S. Collins (extended term) ...
1st Batn. Scottish Rifles: ... Oct. 10
Lieut.-Col. S. H. Lomax ...
3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade: ... Oct. 15
Lieut.-Col. W. R. Kenyon-Slaney ...
8th Hussars: ... Oct. 19
Lieut.-Col. P. L. Clowes ...
2nd Batn. Border Regiment: ... Oct. 20
Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wood ...
1st Batn. Royal Fusiliers: ... Nov. 28
Lieut.-Col. R. P. B. Rodick ...
4th Batn. Rifle Brigade: ... Dec. 1
Lieut.-Col. A. R. Pemberton ...
1st Batn. Welsh Regiment: ... Dec. 2
Lieut.-Col. R. J. F. Banfield (extended term) ...
2nd Batn. Norfolk Regiment: ... Dec. 6
Lieut.-Col. L. H. Phillips ...
2nd Batn. East Surrey Regiment: ... Dec. 14
Lieut.-Col. R. H. W. Harris (extended term) ...
2nd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders: ... Dec. 22
Lieut.-Col. J. W. Hughes-Hallett ...
2nd Batn. Royal Irish Regiment: ... Dec. 23
Lieut.-Col. J. B. Forster ...

MAJORS LIABLE TO RETIREMENT, 1901.

S. Jackson, North Lancashire Regiment ... Jan. 26
E. Herapath, Lincolnshire Regiment ... May 3
C. Grant, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders ... April 13
A. H. N. Champion, Leinster Regiment ... June 28
H. S. B. Hodgkinson, North Staffordshire Regiment ... July 8
N. J. R. Blake, Middlesex Regiment ... July 20

D. E. Wood, 8th Hussars ... Aug. 22
A. W. Collings, Royal Scots Fusiliers ... Sept. 4
E. Lindesay, Royal Irish Regiment ... Sept. 6
H. W. Rowden, Wiltshire Regiment ... Sept. 14
M. A. Close, 13th Hussars ... Oct. 5
P. Farrer, Dorsetshire Regiment ... Nov. 17
W. H. Scott, East Lancashire Regiment ... Nov. 21

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Col. S. H. Winter ... Aug. 1
Col. A. G. Hipwell ... Aug. 8
Lieut.-Col. G. G. Challice ... Nov. 1
Col. W. R. Winter ... Nov. 1

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Surg.-Gen. W. S. M. Price ... April 9
Surg.-Gen. H. S. Muir ... Oct. 4
Surg.-Gen. T. F. O'Dwyer ... Dec. 26
Col. C. F. Churchill ... April 10

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Col. and Chief Paymr. E. Roberts, C.B. ... Jan. 8
Col. and Chief Paymr. H. W. Bateman ... Jan. 22
Col. and Chief Paymr. R. O. Richmond ... May 2
Lieut.-Col. and Staff Paymr. A. Longley ... Feb. 17
Lieut.-Col. and Staff Paymr. G. W. Barnes ... June 22

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

Rev. F. Sadleir, M.A. ... May 28
Rev. W. H. Muller ... June 29
Rev. W. H. Bullock, M.A. ... Nov. 16

COMMANDS AND STAFF APPOINTMENTS—HOME AND COLONIES.

Command, N.E. District: ... Feb. 28
Major-Gen. R. T. Thynne, C.B. ...
D.A.A.G., Malta: ... Feb. 28
Col. J. Spence ...
District R.E., Eastern District: ... Feb. 28
Col. R. J. Jelf, C.B., R.E. ...
Inspector of Musketry, Eastern District: ... Feb. 28
Capt. D. J. Glasford, S. W. Borderers ...
D.A.A.G., Singapore: ... Feb. 28
Capt. R. W. P. White, Welsh Regt. ...
Command R.A., S.E. District: ... Feb. 6
Col. E. Lake, R.A. ...
A.A.G., Thames District: ... Feb. 14
Col. W. T. Dooner ...
Command, N.W. District: ... March 1
Major-Gen. L. V. Swaine, C.B. ...
A.Q.M.G., Intelligence Departments: ... April 20
Col. Sir W. Everett, K.C.M.G. ...
Deputy Inspector General of Fortifications, Headquarters: ... April 30
Col. C. M. Watson, C.M.G., R.E. ...
Chief Engineer, Ireland: ... May 3
Col. C. F. C. Beresford, R.E. ...
Military Secretary, Headquarters: ... May 6
Major-Gen. Sir Coleridge Grove ...
Command, Scottish District: ... May 6
Gen. E. F. Chapman, C.B., R.A. ...
Command, R.A., Woolwich: ... May 9
Col. R. Corbett, R.A. ...
Staff Captain, Alexandria: ... May 19
Major E. Montagu, Suffolk Regt. ...
D.A.A.G., Hong Kong: ... June 30
Col. N. P. O'Gorman ...
Command R.A., N.E. District: ... July 1
Col. J. E. Josselyn, R.A. ...
Command, Dublin District: ... July 6
Major-Gen. M. W. E. Gosset, C.B. ...
Military Attaché, Paris: ... July 20
Col. C. Needham ...
Recruiting Staff Officer, Edinburgh: ... Aug. 6
Capt. J. R. Hay ...
District R.E., Home District: ... Aug. 13
Col. S. Waller, R.E. ...
D.A.A.G., Curragh: ... Aug. 27
Major Sir W. Jenner, 9th Lancers ...
Inspector of Musketry, Southern District: ... Sept. 14
Major H. A. Kinloch, K.R.R.C. ...
A.A.G., Netley: ... Sept. 19
Col. W. Creagh ...
District R.E., N.W. District: ... Oct. 9
Col. J. W. Savage, R.E. ...
Deputy-Inspector of Fortifications, Headquarters: ... Oct. 18
Col. G. Hildebrand, R.E. ...
D.A.A.G., Egypt: ... Nov. 30
Lieut.-Col. F. R. P. Kane ...
Recruiting Staff Officer, Manchester: ... Dec. 16
Col. G. H. Leatham ...
District R.E., S.E. District: ... Dec. 31
Col. H. P. Kirkwood ...

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FOR the convenience of members of the Colonial forces invalided or on leave in this country from South Africa, a room has been set apart at the War Office for the purpose of answering queries. The room is near the eastern entrance. Forms of inquiry will be provided, and these should be filled up and given to the clerk in charge. Replies will then be obtained to the various queries and the completed forms will be handed back to the inquirers, or sent by post if desired. Replies to questions which require consideration and which cannot therefore be answered at once will be sent by post as soon as a decision has been obtained.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

Successful candidates at the recent examination at Home Stations of officers for promotion, with the subjects in which they passed (S.C., "special certificate" D., "distinguished" in any subject):—

2nd Dragoon Guards:	
Lieut. C. P. Bradshaw	(c), (d), (g).
" J. A. Browning	"
5th Lancers:	
Lieut. M. F. McTaggart	"
7th Hussars:	
Capt. A. F. A. Imbert-Terry.	"
11th Hussars:	
Capt. F. T. Bacon	(c), (d), (g); D. in Tactics.
" T. A. Salt	(c), (d), (g).
14th Hussars:	
Capt. R. G. Brooksbank	Org. and Equip.
" W. G. Eley	Military Engineering.
17th Lancers:	
Lieut. F. W. V. Greetham (Reserve of Officers).	(c), (d), (g).
18th Hussars:	
Lieut. A. McLachlan	(c), (d), (g); S.C. and D. in Mil. Eng. & Mil. Topog.
20th Hussars:	
Lieut. J. C. L. Bott	(c), (d), (g).
21st Lancers:	
Capt. W. W. Cordeaux	Military Engineering.
" C. S. Nesham	(c), (d), (g). (for Capt.).
Royal Artillery:	
Major J. McC. Maxwell	(c), (d), (g) (for Major); D. in Org. & Equip.
Capt. M. W. S. Pasley	(c), (d), (g); D. in Mil. Topog. & Org. & Equip.
" C. E. Phipps	(c), (d), (g).
" A. G. Shortt	"
" W. H. Jones	(c), (d), (g); D. in Mil. Topog.
" E. W. Spedding	(c), (d), (g).
" F. M. Thrupp	"
" W. J. K. Rettie	(c), (d), (g); D. in Tactics.
" H. M. Barnes	(c), (d), (g).
" T. St. A. B.-L. Nevinson.	(c), (d), (g); D. in Org. & Equip.
" F. B. H. Moore	Artillery (for Capt.)
" E. F. Corbett	Tactics (for Capt.)
" L. T. Ashworth	Artillery; D. in Mil. Eng. (for Capt.)
" J. O'Kinealy	(c), (d), (g) (for Capt.); S.C. & D. in Mil. Law, Mil. Eng., Tactics, & Mil. Topog.
" C. N. Ewart	(c), (d), (e), (g) (for Capt.)
" E. W. Plummer	Mil. Law & Art. (for Capt.)
" J. Dalby	Artillery (for Capt.)
" H. S. Browning	Org. & Equip. & Art. (for Capt.).
" A. F. Beckie	(c), (d), (e), (g) (for Capt.); S.C. & D. in Mil. Law, Tactics, & Org. & Equip.
" T. M. Kough	(c), (d), (e), (g) (for Capt.); D. in Mil. Topog.
" G. H. C. Wilkins	(c), (d), (e), (g) (for Capt.); D. in Mil. Eng. & Org. & Equip.
" F. J. Odevaine	(c), (d), (g) (for Capt.); D. in Mil. Law & Mil. Topog.
" A. J. Thompson	Artillery (for Capt.).
" A. R. Izat	(c), (d), (g) (for Capt.); yet to pass in (e).
" G. P. C. Blount	Artillery (for Capt.).
Lieut. L. B. Montresor	(c), (d), (e), (g).
" F. T. Brown (A.P.D.).	"
" C. D. Balfour	(c), (d), (e), (g); D. in Mil. Topog.
" J. S. Maidlow	"
" R. L. Barton	(c), (d), (e), (g).
" L. S. Bayley	"
" F. D. Logan	(c), (d), (e), (g); S.C. & D. in Mil. Law, Tactics, Mil. Topog. & Org. & Equip.
" F. Goodson	D. in Artillery; yet to pass in (c), (d), (g).
" F. G. T. Deshon	(c), (d), (g); D. in Tactics.
" A. M. Seton	(c), (d), (g); S.C. & D. in Tactics; yet to pass in (e).
Royal Engineers:	
Capt. E. C. Johnston	Mil. Law, Tactics, & Org. & Equip.
" J. A. Gibbon	Tactics; S.C. & D. in Mil. Law & Org. & Equip.
" H. C. Carey	"
" E. M. J. Burn	Mil. Law, Tactics, & Org. & Equip.
" E. H. W. H. Stafford.	Tactics; S.C. & D. in Mil. Law & Org. & Equip.
" C. F. B. Pike	Mil. Law, Tactics, & Org. & Equip.
" H. W. Weekes	"
" G. A. F. Sanders	Mil. Law; S.C. & D. in Tactics & Org. & Equip.
Lieut. C. H. Ley	Mil. Law, Tactics, & Org. & Equip.
" G. B. Kensington	"
" C. St. B. Sladen	"
" E. Walker	Mil. Law, Tactics; S.C. & D. in Org. & Equip.

Grenadier Guards:	
Capt. W. P. C. Lethbridge	Mil. Law.
" J. S. Reeve	Tactics (for Capt.).
Scots Guards:	
Capt. F. H. de Kierskowski Stuart	(c), (d), (g); D. in Mil. Law.
East Kent Regiment:	
Capt. H. A. B. Ternan	(c), (d), (g) (for Capt.).
Royal Lancaster Regiment:	
Capt. D. M. McLachlan	(c), (d), (g).
Lieut. J. H. Morrah	Tactics.
Royal Warwickshire Regt.:	
Capt. A. C. Herbert	(c), (d), (g).
Lieut. E. J. M. Harvey	(c), (d), (g); S.C. & D. in Mil. Eng., Tactics, Mil. Topog., & Org. & Equip.
" C. D. H. Moore	Military Engineering.
Royal Fusiliers:	
Lieut. R. Hare	D. in Tactics.
Liverpool Regiment:	
Capt. H. A. Denham	Org. & Equip. (for Capt.).
Lieut. H. C. Potter	(c), (d), (g); D. in Org. & Equip.
Norfolk Regiment:	
Lieut. H. R. Done	(c), (d), (g).
Lincolnshire Regiment:	
Lieut. F. D. Gibbes	"
Suffolk Regiment:	
Capt. W. H. N. Glossop	"
Royal Welsh Fusiliers:	
Lieut. F. C. France-Hayhurst.	Tactics.
Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers:	
Capt. E. B. Blennerhasset.	(c), (d), (g).
Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry:	
Capt. J. J. B. Jones-Parry.	(c), (d), (g).
Border Regiment:	
Lieut. C. H. Pringle	"
Royal Sussex Regiment:	
Capt. C. T. W. Church	"
South Staffordshire Regiment:	
Capt. A. C. Buckle	"
Welsh Regiment:	
Lieut. G. P. Hoggan	Tactics.
Royal Highlanders:	
Lieut. H. F. S. Amery	(c), (d), (g); S.C. & D. in Mil. Topog.
Oxfordshire Light Infantry:	
Capt. C. Parr	(c), (d), (g); D. in Org. & Equip.
" Sir C. Cuyler, Bart.	Tactics & Mil. Topog.; D. in Mil. Law, & Org. & Equip.
Derbyshire Regiment:	
Capt. J. W. G. Roy	Military Topography.
Loyal North Lancashire Regiment:	
Lieut. C. de Putron	Military Topography.
Royal West Kent Regiment:	
Capt. J. Lees	Military Engineering.
Yorkshire Light Infantry:	
Capt. M. W. K. Connolly	(c), (d), (g).
Lieut. H. W. B. Thorp	"
Shropshire Light Infantry:	
Lieut. C. A. Wilkinson	"
" C. E. Atchison	"
King's Royal Rifle Corps:	
Capt. C. C. Herbert-Stepney	"
Lieut. R. Johnstone	"
" H. F. W. Bircham	Mil. Law, Tactics, Mil. Topog. & Org. & Equip.
Manchester Regiment:	
Capt. R. S. Weston	(c), (d), (g); D. in Org. & Equip.
York and Lancaster Regiment:	
Lieut. R. J. Longden	"
" F. T. C. Hill	(c), (d), (g).
Durham Light Infantry:	
Lieut. W. J. Ainsworth	"
Highland Light Infantry:	
Capt. H. J. Pack-Beresford	D. in Org. and Equip. (for Capt.).
Lieut. P. Balfour	(c), (d), (g).
" K. L. Buist	"
" A. A. J. Hall (Reserve of Officers)	Military Topography.
Gordon Highlanders:	
Capt. H. P. Uniacke	(c), (d), (g); D. in Org. & Equip.
Lieut. W. W. MacGregor	(c), (d), (g); S.C. & D. in Mil. Eng. & Mil. Topog.
Cameron Highlanders:	
Lieut. S. Hay	(c), (d), (g).
Royal Irish Fusiliers:	
Lieut. W. D. Dooner	"
Connaught Rangers:	
Lieut. R. W. Harling	(c), (d), (g); D. in Tactics.
Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders:	
Lieut. R. J. P. Cox	(c), (d), (g); S.C. & D. in Mil. Eng. & Mil. Topog.
Royal Munster Fusiliers:	
Capt. C. L. Hendriks	Military Topography.
" F. A. D'O. Goddard	(c), (d), (g); D. in Mil. Topog. & Org. & Equip.
Rifle Brigade:	
Capt. Hon. A. W. de B. S. Foljambe, M.V.O.	(c), (d), (g).
Lieut. L. H. Thornton	"
" R. E. Solly-Flood	"
West India Regiment:	
Lieut. A. M. Byng	Tactics.
" J. C. Robertson	"
Army Service Corps:	
Capt. W. H. Harrison	A.S.C. subjects.
Lieut. R. P. S. Elderton	"

THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

The section devoted to the Royal Artillery in the *Army Book for the British Empire*, published in 1893, commences with the following paragraph:—"The artillery of the Army is in tactical and numerical importance a great branch of the land Service, ranking with cavalry and infantry. It is, however, organised and governed as one corps, and is proud of its traditions and of its time-honoured title of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. The practical result of this organisation is that all its officers are on one list for promotion, and that all the men are enlisted for service in the Royal Artillery, and are available to serve in any part thereof." The above is no longer a correct definition of the organisation of the regiment. While it retains unimpaired its high position as a great and indispensable branch of the Army, and enjoys still the time-honoured title of which it is justly proud, it has ceased to be organised and governed as one corps, its officers are not now included in one list, nor are the men who enlist for it available to serve in any part thereof. After years of most careful and patient consideration, in the face of constantly increasing evidence of the urgent necessity that existed for the step, the great corps was divided in 1899 into its present mounted and dismounted branches, the former including the Horse and Field Artillery with their depots, the latter the Garrison Artillery with depot. The two grand divisions of the regiment are represented in the "Army List" by two seniority lists of officers, and men are recruited for the respective branches.

Owing to the sturdy conservatism that pervades the military services it was natural that the Royal Artillery, and especially the senior officers of the regiment, should view askance any proposal to break up their corps, and that they should approach the matter with reluctance. The difficulties that surrounded the preparation of the seniority lists were considerable, and, as is almost inevitable in all great changes of organisation, it is possible that some individuals have suffered, or may suffer, through retardation of promotion, especially in the dismounted branch, which has not benefited to the same extent as the mounted branch by recent augmentation. The greatest care was, however, exercised by the capable men who arranged the details to consult the wishes of officers as far as possible, and to protect them from effects injurious to their interests. It is believed that, on the whole, those efforts have been successful, and that the great majority of the officers have recognised that partition, however distasteful, had become not only expedient but indispensable, if the Artillery were to hold and retain a position of efficiency second to none. The question had in effect become one of imperial importance, as affecting the efficiency of the entire army, of which the Artillery is an essential part.

If the almost portentous numerical growth of the Royal Artillery in recent years be borne in mind, it must be allowed that, even from weight of numbers, the corps was becoming an unwieldy mass. When, moreover, we view the increasing complexity of the technical duties imposed upon it, due to the endless variety of the ordnance of all kinds in use, with their munitions and equipments, as well as the frequent changes in *matériel* that take place as science advances; the essential difference between the rôle of the mobile battery of field artillery and that of the fortress company, and between the natures of the ordnance worked respectively by them, we are forced to the conclusion, as every dispassionate observer of modern military requirements must be, that the old system of a single corps could not be retained. It tended to hang a millstone about the neck of the Artillery that must sink it into a condition of mediocrity fatal to its efficiency, unworthy of its glorious traditions, and detrimental to its prospects of further expansion.

Reference to the expansion of the regiment suggests a few brief words by way of historical retrospect. The Royal Artillery came into existence as a regimental organisation in 1716, when it was started with two companies. It has since grown with the Empire to its present great and still augmenting proportions. Its first Lilliputian establishment has swelled into thirty horse

batteries, 155 field batteries, eleven mountain batteries, and 109 garrison companies, including depots in each case, and the total numerical strength of the regiment now exceeds 40,000 officers and men. Several modifications in organisation have marked its progress. Until 1855 it remained under the Master-General of the Ordnance, but in that year, during the war with Russia, the Board of Ordnance and the Master-General were abolished, and the Royal Artillery passed, together with the Royal Engineers, under the administration of the Commander-in-Chief. Four years later it was organised in brigades of field and garrison artillery respectively, each brigade comprising so many companies, which thenceforward were styled batteries. In 1877 this system practically disappeared, having failed to meet certain important requirements, and the battery became in a great measure an independent unit. Again, in 1882, the territorial system was adopted as in the case of the infantry, but only so far as it was applicable. The regiment was formed into two brigades of horse, and four of field, composed of battery units, with eleven territorial divisions of garrison artillery composed of company units. The eleven divisions were, in 1889, reduced to three, viz., the Eastern, Southern, and Western, as they stand at present. The mobile batteries have since been grouped, for command and manœuvre, into Brigade-Divisions, each comprising two horse or three field batteries. Lastly, in 1891, "Armament Majors" were appointed, chiefly to look after artillery duties in out-lying forts, and the "District Establishment," composed of skilled officers and men for armament duties apart from companies, was created to secure permanency of supervision in defensive works, a want that had been long felt.

The last-mentioned developments, which affect the Garrison Artillery, affects the opinion supposed to be held in certain quarters that, under the existing organisation, the dismounted branch of the corps is a wasted force, and that it should be converted into mobile batteries for field service, the duties connected with the coast defences at home and the coaling stations abroad being transferred to the Royal Marine Artillery. This view is both superficial and unsound. The change would entail a vast augmentation of the Marines, and immensely increase the labours of the Admiralty. In times of emergency, moreover, it might lead to the neglect and under-manning of fortresses, in order to maintain the ships' complements, the Marines being on the naval vote and at the entire disposal of the Admiralty. There would also result the anomaly and inconvenience arising from a mixture of Marine and other military officers and men, performing identical duties but under different service conditions, in all the home coast defences. It should be borne in mind that the manning of the batteries in the United Kingdom would, of necessity, be largely undertaken in time of war by the Militia and Volunteer Artillery, the regular Garrison Artillery, although over 20,000 strong, being entirely insufficient for that duty, in addition to providing for fortresses abroad. Those who hold this opinion are disposed to undervalue the importance of fortress artillery as such, or even of fortified

works for coast defence, on the alleged ground that it is the duty of the Fleet to defend our coasts, forgetting that the armed defences of the naval ports and arsenals afford *points d'appui* for ships, both naval and commercial, in need of shelter or support, as well as secure places for re-fitment and replenishment. Each branch of the Artillery has an equally weighty and important part to play in Imperial defence, and the requisite strength and efficiency of each should be maintained at all times. The Garrison Artillery, moreover, may fairly claim that its officers and men should enjoy a healthy share of active employment, such as duty with any heavy field batteries that may be formed would provide, in addition to service in mountain batteries and siege trains.

The war in South Africa has brought out once more in undiminished lustre the high, soldierly qualities of the Royal Artillery *personnel*, and the general efficiency of the batteries, but it was a rude shock to the country to hear so much of the alleged superiority of the Boers, a matter now clearly proved. No doubt our military authorities will now strive to keep abreast of the times, and no doubt the maintenance of our Artillery at the highest level of efficiency will engross the early attention of the new Commander-in-Chief. In this connection the status of the chief officer of the Artillery at headquarters has become a matter of great importance. Until April, 1899, the Royal Artillery was represented in the Adjutant-General's Division of the War Office by a Deputy Adjutant-General, a Major-General of the Corps, with suitable staff, as is still the case in the sister scientific Corps of Royal Engineers. It was the duty of the subdivision administered by this officer to deal with all questions affecting the Artillery, and with the armament and equipment in possession of the regiment. That important office has been inadequately replaced by an Assistant-Adjutant-General in the Adjutant-General's Division, and an Assistant Military Secretary in the Division of the Military Secretary. This particular change, which formed part of the general scheme for subdividing the Artillery, was adopted to bring the Artillery arm more effectually under the control of the Adjutant-General, conformably with the system obtaining for the Cavalry and Infantry of the Army. It is no secret, however, that the abolition of the appointment of Deputy-Adjutant-General for Royal Artillery is strongly disapproved by the regiment, the change being considered inconsistent with the increasingly scientific character of the corps, and one that tends to lower its importance and to cause its maintenance in the highest degree of efficiency to be less assured. This is a matter demanding the early consideration of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War, and should they in their wisdom and foresight decide to restore, and if anything strengthen, the office that formerly represented the Royal Regiment of Artillery at headquarters, the step will give undoubted satisfaction not alone to the entire corps interested, but also to all who watch its career with pride.

THE South African War Fund which the Lord Mayor is collecting now amounts to £1,035,400.

The Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 28.

7th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. W. E. Royds, A. B. Pollok, W. Gibbs, J. M. Thomson, G. Roberts, E. S. Gooch, O. Haigh, and E. W. Hermon to be Lieuts., to complete establishment (Nov. 29).

8th Hussars.—2nd Lieut. R. W. Allen to be Lieut., vice R. Lambert, appointed Adj.; Corpl. Harry C. St. Lo Malet, from Cape Mounted Rifles (nominated by Governor of Cape Colony), to be 2nd Lieut., vice R. W. Allen.

11th Hussars.—Sergt. Charles A. B. Hawkins, from 3rd New Zealand Contingent (nominated by Governor of New Zealand), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. N. M. Johnstone, killed in action (dated May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec. 29).

14th Hussars.—Qrmer. and Hon. Capt. F. Mugford retires on retired pay.

15th Hussars.—Pte. Philip D. Holt, from Imperial Yeomanry (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. Lord Kensington, seconded.

19th Hussars.—Pte. C. B. H. Mansfield, from Col. Lumden's Corps (recommended by Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. F. Cox, promoted.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

1st Bn.—Temp. Lieut. Sir J. P. Dickson-Poynder, Bart., from Qmr., to be Lieut., retaining his temp. rank; Temp. Lieut. Hon. R. B. F. Robertson, from Lieut., to be Qmr., retaining his temp. rank (April 4); Sergt. Henry F. Clifford (May 15), and H. T. Edwards (Oct. 11) to be Lieuts., [with temp. rank of] Lieut. in Army.

2nd Bn.—Lieut. F. B. J. Stapleton-Bretherton to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (Nov. 28).

3rd Bn.—Lieut. L. E. Starkey, Major Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (Feb. 3); Lieut. C. H. Simpson resigns his commission (Dec. 29); Frank Mitchell to be Qrmer., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (Feb. 3); Temp. Lieut. F. Mitchell, from Qrmer., to be Lieut., retaining his temp. rank (March 10).

4th Bn.—Capt. W. Bromley-Davenport to be second in command, with temp. rank of Major in Army; Capt. Lord A. F. Compton resigns his commission; Lieut. T. A. Wight-Boycott to be Capt., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army; Lieut. Hon. F. C. Stanley, Capt. Grenadier Guards, to be Capt. (Nov. 28).

5th Bn.—Appointment to Lieutenancy, with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army, of Corpl. Reginald Smart, notified in *Gazette* of Nov. 27, is cancelled at his own request.

7th Bn.—Lieut. Hon. Ivor Guest resigns his commission (July 11); Sergt.-Major V. L. Gordon (July 11) and Col.-Sergt. R. G. Cave (Sept. 26) to be Lieuts., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army; Lieut. R. W. W. Eyton, from Lieut., to be Adj., with temp. rank of Capt. in Army (Oct. 18).

9th Bn.—Capt. E. D. Miller resigns his commission (Oct. 31).

10th Bn.—Lieut. L. Noble resigns his commission.

11th Bn.—Capt. Frewen to be second in command, with temp. rank of Major in Army; Lieut. F. D. J. Annesley, Capt. Reserve of Officers, to be Capt. (Aug. 22); Lieuts. F. B. Mildmay (Aug. 29) and J. M. S. Crealock (Dec. 29) resign their commissions; Sergts. Charles E. B. Hunt (Aug. 29), Charles H. Blackburne (Sept. 20), and E. Hely and Pte. R. E. S. Barrington (Nov. 21) to be Lieuts., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army.

12th Bn.—Lieut. W. R. Greene resigns his commission (Oct. 31).

13th Bn.—Temp. Lieut.-Col. B. Spragge, D.S.O., Commandant, and Lieut. R. Woodhouse resign their commissions (Nov. 6).

14th Bn.—Lieut. F. J. Mitchell resigns his commission (Dec. 29); Sergt. A. T. Clark to be Lieut., with temp. rank of Lieut. in Army (Aug. 16).

15th Bn.—Lieut. F. J. St. John resigns his commission.

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Promotions to Lieut.-Col. of undermentioned Majors antedated:—E. S. May to Oct. 18, vice Brevet Col. A. G. Creagh, C.B., removed on appointment to staff; C. M. T. Western to Nov. 14, on augmentation.

Major J. W. Dunlop to be Lieut.-Col., on augmentation (Nov. 21).

Promotions of undermentioned Officers antedated:—Major E. J. Duffus to Oct. 18, vice E. S. May, promoted; Major F. Potts to Oct. 31, vice J. Hanwell, killed in action; Major G. F. Milne to Nov. 1, vice A. W. Gay, appointed to Staff; Capt. E. M. Conolly to Oct. 18, vice E. J. Duffus, promoted; Capt. M. J. F. Fitzgerald to Oct. 23, vice C. H. Wilson, appointed Div. Adj.; Capt. W. A. S. Gemmell to Oct. 26, vice F. F. L. Barker, appointed Div. Adj.

Supy. Capt. J. B. Aldridge to be Capt., in succession to Major C. J. U. Morris, who holds a staff appointment (Nov. 14).

Lieuts. to be Capts.—B. Dickson, in succession to Major G. F. Milne, who holds a staff appointment (Nov. 1). C. C. Barnes, vice J. R. Wilson, employed in China (Nov. 10). E. L. Wheeler, vice E. S. E. W. Russell, seconded (Dec. 10). C. St. M. Ingham, vice F. B. D. Broadrick, seconded (Nov. 10). H. R. Peck, vice G. Calvert, promoted. R. H. Griffith, vice H. L. Powell, promoted (Nov. 14).

Name of Pte. Francis Gordon Sanders, from South Australian Mtd. Inf., who was appointed to a 2nd Lieutenant in *Gazette* of Nov. 13, is as now described, not as therein stated.

Christian names of 2nd Lieut. Frederick Hugh Langston Oldham are as now described, not as stated in *Gazette* of July 3.

Gentlemen, from Cape of Good Hope Local Military Forces, to be 2nd Lieuts., (dated May 23, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec. 29):—Corpls. Herbert G. Howell and James Macdonagh, from Cape Mounted Rifles.

Capt. H. S. Wilson to be Div. Adj. on augmentation (Dec. 3).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Promotions to Major of undermentioned Captains antedated:—A. J. Breakey to Dec. 18, 1899, vice M. M. Morris, appointed to staff. E. F. Hoblyn to Jan. 3, A.O.D. J. W. Ormiston to Jan. 3, Professor Ordnance College; G. C. Dowell to Jan. 3, Brig. Major. H. S. Jendwine to Jan. 3, employed on special service in South Africa. H. E. B. Lane to Jan. 3, vice W. H. F. Taylor, employed on special service in South Africa. D. P. L.

Birch to Jan. 4, vice A. H. Browne, promoted; A. B. Denne to Jan. 16, vice A. H. Callwell, promoted; H. D. Grier to Jan. 19, on augmentation; H. A. K. Jennings to Feb. 1, Indian Ordnance Dept. H. R. Adair to Feb. 1, A.O.D. R. C. Stevenson to Feb. 1, vice G. T. Kelaart, promoted; M. Taylor to Feb. 7, on augmentation; H. B. Foote, W. W. Cookson and C. T. Bell to April 1, Indian Ordnance Dept.; F. T. Fisher to April 1, Asst. Supt. Royal Carriage Factory; H. C. W. Eteson to April 1, Asst. Supt. Royal Laboratory; F. H. S. Giles to April 1, on augmentation; M. M. Noble to May 7, vice F. F. Minchin, appointed to A.O.D.; C. O. Smeaton to May 9, vice M. B. G. Jackson, appointed to Staff; A. C. Currie to June 16, vice A. F. Montanaro, employed on West Coast of Africa; W. H. Mills to July 1, employed on staff; W. L. Farmar to July 1, vice W. A. Plant, promoted; F. L. Donaldson to July 13, vice N. W. H. Du Boulay, employed on special service in China; G. J. L. de Berry to Sept. 19, vice A. C. Currie, appointed to staff.

Cpts. to be Majors:—M. S. C. Campbell, Indian Ordnance Dept.; F. R. Drake, on augmentation (Oct. 10).

Promotions to Capt. of undermentioned Lieuts. antedated:—J. C. Hanna to Jan. 4, Div. Adj.; M. L. Wilkinson to Jan. 4, vice D. B. L. Birch, promoted; I. B. F. Currie to Jan. 9, vice H. D. Larymore, C.M.G., seconded; R. G. Westropp to Jan. 16, vice A. B. Denne, promoted; J. H. Massie to Jan. 19, on Seconded List; T. M. Luke to Jan. 19, vice H. D. Grier, promoted; J. A. FitzGibbon to Jan. 25, vice R. M. B. Ruthven, seconded; Hon. N. A. Hood to Feb. 1, vice R. C. Stevenson, promoted; R. H. McVittie to Feb. 3, on Seconded List; G. E. Carter to Feb. 3, in succession to Major F. W. G. Tothill, employed on special service in South Africa; A. J. Thompson to May 7, on Seconded List; G. Stoddart to May 7, vice M. M. Noble, promoted; H. W. G. Keddie to May 9, on Seconded List; R. B. Crofton to May 9, Div. Adj.; W. H. Moore to May 9, vice C. O. Smeaton, promoted; W. D. C. Trimmell to May 28, on Seconded List; A. L. B. Jacob to May 28, Instr. in Range-Finding; A. R. Izat to May 28, vice W. H. Mills, seconded; P. H. Crickshank to June 1, vice H. C. H. Burton, seconded; C. S. S. Curteis to June 15, Div. Adj.; W. E. Kemble to June 15, vice R. St. G. Gorton, seconded; G. P. C. Blount to July 1, on Seconded List; G. F. C. Finch to July 1, vice W. L. Farmar, promoted; H. W. Ravenhill to July 10, vice R. H. F. McCulloch, D.S.O., seconded.

Supy. Capt. N. G. Barron to be Capt. on augmentation (Dec. 1).

Lieut. F. W. Van der Kiste to be Capt., vice F. R. Drake (Oct. 10).

Gentlemen, from Cape of Good Hope Local Military Forces to be 2nd Lieuts. (May 23, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec. 29):—Corp. Reay M. Sutherland and Ptes. Frederick H. P. O'Connor, and Cecil A. Orton, from Cape Mtd. Rifles.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

2nd Lieut. P. B. O'Connor to be Lieut.

Notification which appeared in *Gazette* of Dec. 18, cancelling appointment to a 2nd Lieutenant of Gent. Cadet George B. Stoney, from Royal Military Academy, is cancelled.

GRENADEER GUARDS.

2nd Lieut. V. Vivian to be Lieut., vice Thomas T. Lord O'Hagan, deceased (Dec. 14).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—Pte. J. E. C. Wilcox, from Cape Mtd. Rifles (nominated by Governor of Cape Colony), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. C. Whinfield, promoted (dated May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec. 29).

Liverpool Regt.—Capt. A. C. Lewin seconded for service in South Africa (Dec. 5). 2nd Lieut. W. N. W. Gape to be Lieut., vice H. C. Potter, promoted (Dec. 29). Pte. Almeric F. Wilson, from South Australian Bushmen (nominated by Governor of South Australia), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. A. Howard-Vyse, promoted (dated May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec. 29).

East Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. E. Gloster retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear prescribed uniform.

Bedford Regt.—Capt. J. S. Lightfoot to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. D. Pilcher, promoted (Oct. 20).

Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. W. J. Todd retires on retired pay; Lieut. B. S. Moss-Blundell, from 1st V.B. East Yorkshire Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. B. Pusey, resigned.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Pte. Harold D. Collison-Morley, from Queensland Bushmen (nominated by Governor of Queensland), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. H. M. Moody, promoted (dated May 19), but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec. 29). Surname of 2nd Lieut. R. D. Whigham, who was appointed in *Gazette* of Oct. 2, is as now described, not as therein stated.

Cheshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. J. A. Busfield to be Lieut., vice C. G. Porcher, promoted (Dec. 15); Pte. Rowland Sleight, from Queensland M.I., nominated by Governor

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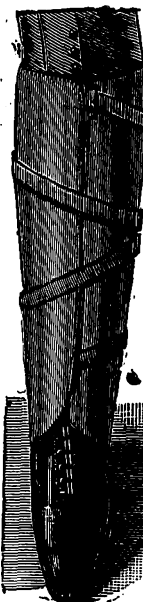
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of Queensland, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. G. E. Hughes, seconded (dated May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec. 29); Lieut. A. F. de Trafford, from 3rd Batn. South Stafford Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., vice J. A. Busfield.

Worcester Regt.—Lieuts. to be Capt.:—R. A. C. L. Leggett, in succession to Major G. T. Peacocke, who holds an extra-regimental appointment; G. E. Lea, Adj't., to complete establishment; J. H. M. Arden, on augmentation.

East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. J. E. Green to be Capt., vice E. C. Da Costa, seconded (June 5); promotion to Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. P. C. W. Goodwyn, antedated to June 5, vice J. E. Green; 2nd Lieut. F. J. C. Bonnyman to be Lieut., vice B. C. De Gex, promoted into Lancashire Fusiliers (June 20); Corpl. Dudley R. Hewitt, from 4th New Zealand Contingent (nominated by Governor of New Zealand), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. R. Collins, promoted (dated May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec. 29).

Border Regt.—To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Sergt.-Major Thomas H. Dawson, from 4th New Zealand Contingent (nominated by Governor of New Zealand), in succession to Lieut. S. G. W. Hume, promoted (dated May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec. 29); Lieut. G. U. Jameson, 4th Batn. Highland L.I., in succession to Lieut. A. R. S. Lyon-Campbell, seconded.

Hampshire Regt.—Corpl. George H. F. Rolleston, from 4th New Zealand Contingent (nominated by Governor of New Zealand), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. H. Deane, promoted (dated May 19, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec. 29).

Middlesex Regt.—Lieut. C. S. D. Fisher to be Capt., vice C. McKey, seconded for service with Egyptian Army (Dec. 15).

Manchester Regt.—Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantcy of Corpl. C. E. Northcott, from West Australian Contingent, which appeared in *Gazette* of Nov. 20, is cancelled at his own request. Appointment to a 2nd Lieutenantcy of Trpr. H. C. S. Malet, from Cape Mtd. Rifles, which appeared in *Gazette* of Dec. 4, is cancelled at his own request.

Connaught Rangers.—2nd Lieut. H. J. K. Wallis to be Lieut., vice A. Delacombe, promoted into Royal Warwick Regt. (Aug. 22).

West Indian Regt.—Capt. D. P. Malins retires on retired pay (Dec. 29); Lieut. (now Capt.) G. E. Hewett seconded for service on West Coast of Africa (May 30); 2nd Lieut. E. E. D. Henderson seconded for service under Colonial Office. (Dec. 15).

Royal Eastern Reserve Regt.—Capt. W. H. Scales ceases to be employed with regt. in consequence of ill-health.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Civil Surgeons now serving in South Africa to be Lieuts.:—Walter J. Waters, Basil Pares, Henry F. Shea, M.B., Charles E. Fleming, M.B., Percival J. Bodington, M.B., Joseph F. Whelan, M.B., Percy S. Leelan, F.R.C.S. Eng., James Barkley, William H. Odum, Frederick A. Stephens, Miles G. Sterling, William M. Power, John T. Johnson, M.B., Edgar F. L'Estrange, Robert B. Black, M.B., William M. McFarlan, M.B. Temp. Capt. T. B. Unwin, M.B., from Medical Officer, Imperial Yeomanry, to be Lieut. (Nov. 14). Officers granted hon. rank of Capt.:—Qrmer. and Hon. Lieut. E. Thowless and Qrmer. and Hon. Lieut. F. Kyle (Dec. 24).

STAFF.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. R. L. Macdonald, C.B., R.E., is graded as an A.A.G. whilst employed on staff of China Field Force (Oct. 29).

Capt. A. C. Hyde, West India Regt., to be A.D.C. to Gen. Sir G. D. Barker, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda (May 1).

Notification substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of March 2:—Col. H. H. Settle, C.B., D.S.O., Insp.-Gen. of Lines of Communication, to be a Brig.-Gen. on staff, Field Force, South Africa, with temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed (Jan. 25).

Notification substituted for that which appeared in *Gazette* of July 3:—Capt. W. R. Birdwood, I.S.C., to be a D.A.A.G., Field Force, South Africa, from Dec. 2, 1899, and to have local rank of Major from Jan. 10, 1900, whilst so employed.

Appointments to staff made in South Africa confirmed:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. A. H. Alderson, Royal West Kent Regt., to be a Brig.-Gen. on staff to command a Mtd. Inf. Brigade and to have local rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. (local Brig.-Gen.) C. P. Ridley, appointed to South African Constabulary (Oct. 18); appointment of Major G. R. C. Paul, A.S.C., as Asst. Director of Transport, Field Force, South Africa, graded as an A.A.G., which was notified in *Gazette* of Oct. 2, is cancelled; Major G. B. C. Paul, A.S.C., Asst. Director of Transport, to be an A.A.G. (Jan. 10). Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. R. M. Dalrymple-Hay, West India Regt., graded as an A.A.G. whilst a Station Commandant (May 9); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. C. H. Monro, Seaforth Highlanders, Special Service Officer, was attached to Field Intelligence Dept., Natal, graded as A.A.G., from June 27 to Sept. 16; Capt. and Brevet Major A. J. Godley, Irish Guards, to be graded as A.A.G., and to have local rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst commanding a brigade (Aug. 29); Lieut. (local Capt.) R. H. Hare, Norfolk Regt., to be D.A.A.G., and to retain local rank of Capt. whilst so employed (Aug. 29); Major C. F. S. Vandeleur, D.S.O., Irish Guards, to be D.A.A.G. for Transport (Aug. 30).

To be graded as D.A.A.G.'s:—Majors St. J. W. T. Parker, A.S.C. (Aug. 25); Capt. G. E. Pigott, D.S.O., A.S.C. (May 15); Major C. N. Watts, Derbyshire Regt., whilst a Station Staff Officer (April 6); Major G. H. Cardew, A.S.C., whilst a Senior Transport Officer, vice Major S. S. Long, A.S.C., vacated (Oct. 8); Capt. J. R. Beech, C.M.G., D.S.O., Reserve of Officers, to be an Asst. Provost-Marshal, graded as D.A.A.G., vice Capt. P. A. Kenna, V.C., 21st Lancers (July 26); Capt. C. FitzClarence, V.C., Irish Guards, to be a Brig. Major (Aug. 19); Capt. P. A. Kenna, V.C., 21st Lancers, to be a Brig. Major, vice Major J. W. P. Peters, 7th Dragoon Guards, appointed an Asst. District Commissioner (July 26).

To be graded as Staff Capt. whilst Brigade Signalling Officers:—Lieut. A. W. F. Baird, Gordon Highlanders, from April 7 to Oct. 9; Capt. C. L. Parmiter, Liverpool Regt., from March 12 to July 13; Capt. C. Ashburnham, King's Royal Rifle Corps, from July 14 to Sept. 9; Capt. J. E. Gough, Rifle Brigade (Sept. 10); Capt. A. B. Whatman, Somerset L.I. (Sept. 11).

Capt. (temp. Lieut. in Army) H. W. Hutson, 5th Batn. Liverpool Regt., to be an Asst. Provost-Marshal, graded as a Staff Capt. (Sept. 1).

Lieut. L. N. Jones-Bateman, Norfolk Regt., to be A.D.C. to Lieut.-Col. (local Brig.-Gen.) H. C. O. Plumer, Commanding a Brigade (Aug. 29).

Capt. W. I. S. McCormick, A.S.C., graded as Staff Capt. whilst in charge of Supply Detail Issue Store at Bloemfontein (Sept. 1).

2nd Lieut. R. M. Wilford, Suffolk Regt., to be a Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Lieut. whilst so employed (Sept. 2).

Corpl. Edwin S. Craig, Loch's Horse, to be an Intelligence Officer, graded as Staff Lieut. whilst so employed, and to have hon. rank of Lieut. (Oct. 1).

Appointments to Staff of Lines of Communication made in South Africa, confirmed:—Col. K. Mackay, 6th Regt. Imperial Bushmen, New South Wales Contingent, to be Staff Officer for Australian Contingents, graded as A.A.G., vice Lieut.-Col. W. D. Gordon, Canadian Staff, vacated appointment (Nov. 12); Major C. B. Vyvyan, East Kent Regt., to be Station Commandant, graded as A.A.G. whilst so employed (June 6); Capt. R. M. Foot, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be D.A.A.G., vice Capt. (local Major) A. E. Lascelles, Norfolk Regt., vacated appointment (Nov. 14); Capt. S. Wilcock, Gloucester Regt., to be Brig. Major, vice Capt. R. M. Foot, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (Nov. 14); Major W. H. Mills, R.A., graded as D.A.A.G., whilst an Asst. District Commandant (Sept. 19); Capt. W. Elton, 3rd Batn. Welsh Regt., graded as Staff Capt. whilst an Asst. Press Censor (Nov. 5); Capt. K. F. MacLachlan, Imperial Yeomanry, to be Asst. Provost-Marshal and Press Censor, graded as a Staff Capt. (Sept. 19). Major Hon. E. J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, C.M.G., D.S.O., King's Royal Rifle Corps, graded as A.A.G. whilst employed in South Africa, from Dec. 9, 1899, to Mar. 13, 1900.

Indian Staff Corps.—Majors granted temp. rank of Lieut.-Col. whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army:—G. A. Gott (June 9); J. F. Wilson (June 27); L. S. H. Baker (July 8); A. Wallace (July 30); H. W. E. Georges (Aug. 11); Capt. granted temp. rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Commandants or seconds in command, Indian Army:—W. O. M. Mosse (May 30); T. D. Leslie (June 20); A. W. Newbold (June 27); F. W. Rea (July 1).

Army Chaplains' Dept.—The Rev. W. J. Ward, M.A., Chaplain to Forces 4th Class, to be Chaplain to Forces 3rd Class (Oct. 10).

Brevet.—Officers to be Cols.:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Collinson, C.B., Northampton Regt. (Nov. 18); Lieut.-Col. J. Hotham, R.H.A. (Dec. 21); Lieut.-Col. H. C. M. Woods, R.G.A.; Lieut.-Col. G. P. Owen, R.G.A. (Dec. 21).

MEMORANDA.

Col. A. W. Anstruther-Duncan, on vacating appointment of Col. on Staff for R.A., is placed on half-pay (Dec. 1).

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. A. Porcelli, half-pay R.E., retires on retired pay.

Capt. (now Major) G. A. Cookson, I.S.C., granted local rank of Lieut.-Col. in South Africa whilst employed with Kitchener's Horse, from May 13, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Nov. 9.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg.-Major J. P. Massingham resigns his commission.

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the foregoing commissions and appointments bear date Dec. 29.]

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21st (Infantry) F. O. Koebel 14,105

22nd (Infantry) C. F. F. Campbell 13,893

* Military subjects only.

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Infantry B. P. Wedd 5,862

Infantry L. Aylmer 5,851

Infantry K. O. Goldie 5,653

University H. S. Winthrop —

SANDHURST, 1899.

22nd (Infantry) B. C. Young 7,869

23rd (Infantry) A. C. G. Besley 8,107

29th (University) V. P. Druce 5,898

32nd (Infantry) C. H. Clutterbuck 7,688

40th (Infantry) C. C. Wigram 7,516

110th (Infantry) A. W. K. Loyd 6,614

— (Infantry) E. C. Otter 5,998

— (Infantry) P. M. Connellan 5,406

Queen's Cadet A. d'E. Knox 5,229

— (Infantry) C. B. Ingram 4,736

— (Infantry) J. P. G. Crosbie 4,735

* Indian Staff Corps.

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SUCCESSSES, 1900.

Militia Competitive, September.—C. A. de G. Dalghish, 7th Infantry, 16,114 marks; E. Corbould-Warren, 10th Artillery, 13,114 marks; both first trial.

Woolwich.—None sent up.

Sandhurst.—C. T. Tomes, 87th Inf., our only Candidate.

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W. Burrell Hayley 9228 " Dec. 1899.

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G. Winne Finch Infantry Cadetship.

B. H. Leatham Infantry Cadetship.

G. E. Hawes Infantry Cadetship.

C. A. Antrobus Infantry.

B. H. Pison Infantry.

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INDIAN POLICE 17
SECOND IN COMMAND 87
... .. 1
... .. 21

N.B.—CLASSES are NOW going on for the NOVEMBER PROMOTION EXAMINATION, and also in Subject "E."

WOOLWICH, December, 1899.

41st	H. H. Joll.	Marks.
58th	D. le P. Trench	9197
99th	A. H. Allen	8477
115th	W. C. H. Cree	7432
		6740

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, Sept., 1899.

The following TWENTY-TWO Passed:—

10th Cavalry	Sir R. St. G. C. Gore, Bart.	1316
3rd Artillery	Mr. O. S. Lloyd	1317
18th Foot Guards	Mr. E. B. G. Foster	1310
16th Infantry	Mr. F. G. G. Cunningham	1627
22nd	Mr. R. L. Payne	1558
23rd	Mr. J. H. G. Crane	1554
29th	Mr. H. J. S. Stanton	1522
36th	Mr. H. R. Sturgis	1481
44th	Mr. R. H. Seymour	1422
45th	Mr. J. S. Ward	1420
47th	Mr. E. E. G. Terry	1396
49th	Mr. J. G. Hay	1386
52nd	Mr. G. M. Lindsay	1380
58th	Mr. F. E. Packe	1366
66th	Hen. J. G. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns	1327
81st	Mr. D. A. Blair	1271
85th	Mr. F. G. W. Draffen	1221
86th	Mr. T. L. B. Soutry	1210
SECOND University	Mr. F. B. Dugdale	1748
THIRD	Mr. S. G. de C. Wheeler	1696
12th	Mr. W. H. Middleton	1393
16th	Mr. H. M. Lambert	1315

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March, 1899.

The following TWENTY-SEVEN Passed:—

SECOND Cavalry	Mr. G. H. H. Freeman	1627
FOURTH Artillery	Mr. W. F. Parsons	1740
7th	Mr. O. R. Swayne	1652
4th Foot Guards	Lord Henry C. Seymour	1372
5th	Mr. G. R. Houston-Boswall	1293
7th	Mr. C. Leslie-Melville	—
13th Infantry	Mr. W. J. C. Fletcher	1760
35th	Mr. L. V. Fitzgerald	1674
42nd	Mr. H. W. D. Hill	1661
58th	Mr. N. G. B. Halked	1598
59th	Mr. A. H. M. Hill	1596
66th	Mr. R. W. W. Grimshaw	1575
73rd	Mr. C. A. Cooke	1537
74th	Hon. M. C. A. Drummond	1534
76th	Mr. R. G. Alexander	1515
89th	Mr. A. D. M. Browne	1482
94th	Mr. L. G. Hart	1464
100th	Mr. M. J. Hamilton	1448
112th	Mr. J. A. L. Campbell	1386
113th	Mr. H. Waugh Snow	1385
114th	Mr. R. W. R. Jendwine	1383
116th	Mr. H. Mallinson	1379
122nd	Mr. E. S. Girdwood	1372
126th	Mr. R. F. Finké	1356
130th	Mr. L. J. Comyn	1345
132nd	Mr. R. H. Chisholm	1337
13th University	Mr. R. S. Popham	1609

SANDHURST June, 1899.

The following FOURTEEN Passed:—

SIXTH Cavalry	Mr. L. St. P. Beynon	Marks.
31st Infantry	Mr. J. C. Hathornthwaite	6410
32nd	Mr. W. W. Marshall	7893
40th	Mr. V. V. V. Sandiford	7676
46th	Mr. A. J. B. Wavell	7595
54th	Mr. H. J. N. Davis	7408
Queen's India Cadet	Mr. Beauchamp Duff	6472
19th University	Mr. G. Pearse	5111
20th	Mr. C. J. S. Macrae-Finnie	6253
24th	Mr. F. de Winton Harman	6190
26th	Mr. W. F. Oldham	6040
Qualified for Militia	Mr. E. N. French	6021
"	Mr. L. W. Kentish	6596
"	Mr. M. R. M. McLeod	4891

MILITIA LITERARY, April, 1899.

The following THIRTEEN Passed, viz:—

FIRST	Mr. H. J. Nolan-Ferrall	10025
8th	Mr. J. Secker	6344
13th	Mr. F. H. J. Finlay	6093
14th	Mr. S. H. Charrington	6081
28th	Mr. W. Garrard	5686
38th	Mr. C. V. L. Poë	5393
53rd	Mr. R. G. Strong	5161
59th	Mr. H. G. L. Bengough	5083
68th	Mr. S. M. Macnaghten	4941
70th	Mr. R. M. Tidmarsh	4909
74th	Mr. C. S. Cameron	4829
76th	Mr. A. H. Murray	4743
Qualified in Geometrical Drawing	Mr. J. S. Ward	535

INDIA FOREST SERVICE,
June, 1899.

7th Mr. E. A. Courthope 6235

PROMOTION.

NOVEMBER, 1899, 44 Passed on
Home List.

MAY, 1899.—64 Passed.

NOVEMBER, 1898.—52 Passed.

MAY, 1898.—35 Passed.

NOVEMBER, 1897.—48 Officers passed.

MAY, 1897.—38 Officers passed.

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WOOLWICH, June, 1899.

STAFF COLLEGE, 1899.

Of the TWENTY-THREE Officers who were successful on the COMPETITIVE LIST, EIGHTEEN Passed from us, viz:—

Capt. H. A. L. Tagart	15th Hussars.
Capt. K. Combe	Royal Artillery.
Lieut. H. M. de F. Montgomery	Royal Artillery.
Capt. T. B. Wood	Royal Artillery.
Capt. H. B. Roberts	Royal Artillery.
Capt. G. M. Harper	Royal Engineers.
Brevet-Major W. D. Bird	2nd Royal West Surrey.
Capt. A. E. Lascelles	2nd Norfolk Regiment.
Capt. T. H. Berney	2nd West Yorkshire.
Capt. W. S. Copland	2nd Leicester Regiment.
Lieut. M. H. E. Welch	1st Royal Irish.
Capt. J. Duncan	2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers.
Capt. T. O. Marden	1st Cheshire Regiment.
Lieut. A. H. Marindin	1st Royal Highlanders.
Capt. C. A. L. Yate	2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Capt. D. L. MacEwen	2nd Cameron Highlanders.
Capt. G. B. H. Rice	1st Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. O'B. Taylor	Indian Staff Corps.

Of the TEN officers who were "NOMINATED," SEVEN read with us, viz:—

Brevet-Major His Highness Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., King's Royal Rifles.
Capt. A. G. Dallas 16th Lancers.
Capt. E. S. Nairne Royal Artillery.
Lieut. Hon. F. H. S. Roberts King's Royal Rifles.
Brevet-Major D. W. Churcher 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Capt. A. W. Abercrombie 2nd Connaught Rangers.
Brevet-Major C. E. de M. Norie Indian Staff Corps.

In addition to the above THIRTEEN officers "QUALIFIED," but for whom there were no vacancies:—

Brevet-Major C. H. de Rougemont Royal Artillery.
Capt. T. C. Molony Royal Artillery.
Capt. H. Coningham Royal Artillery.
Capt. E. T. James 1st South Lancashire.
Capt. H. R. Cumming 1st Durham Light Infantry.
Brevet-Major G. H. Thesiger 2nd Rifle Brigade.
Capt. A. E. Studdert Army Service Corps.
Lieut. C. F. Moores Army Service Corps.
Capt. S. Geoghegan Indian Staff Corps.
Capt. C. C. Cook Indian Staff Corps.
Capt. H. W. R. Senior Indian Staff Corps.
Capt. C. E. E. F. K. Macquoid, D.S.O. Indian Staff Corps.
Capt. C. S. Stack Indian Staff Corps.

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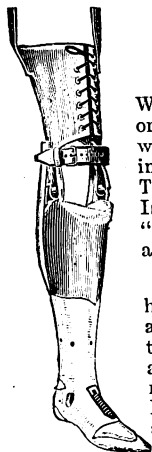
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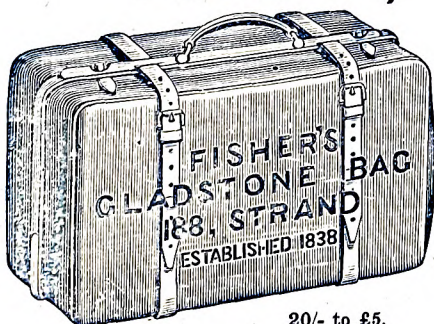
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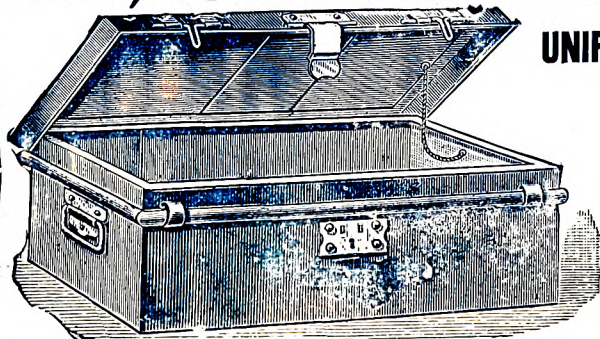
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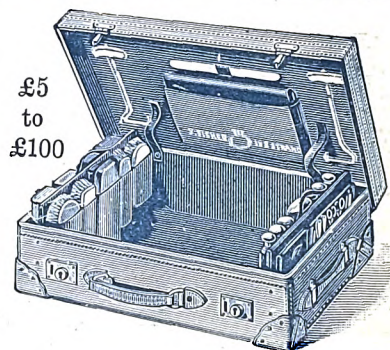
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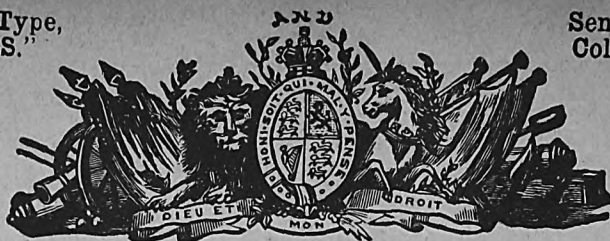
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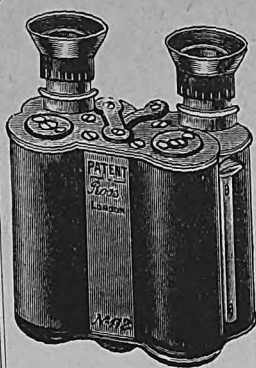
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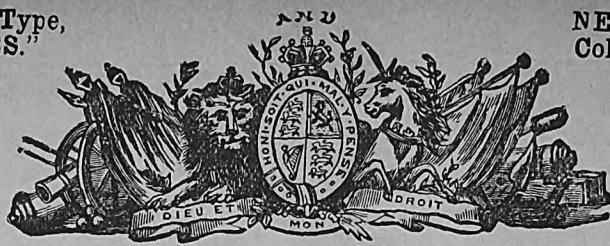
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No. 2136 Vol. XLI.]

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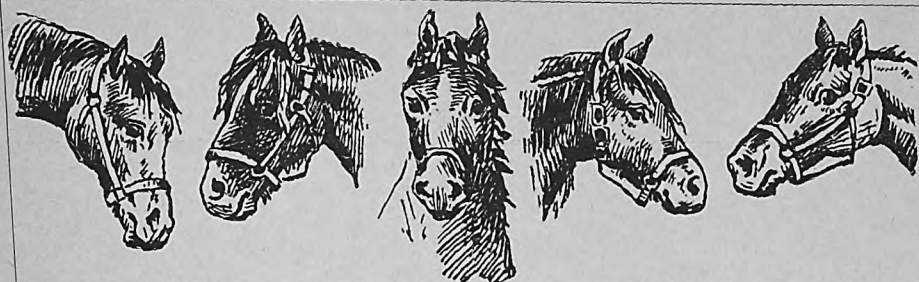
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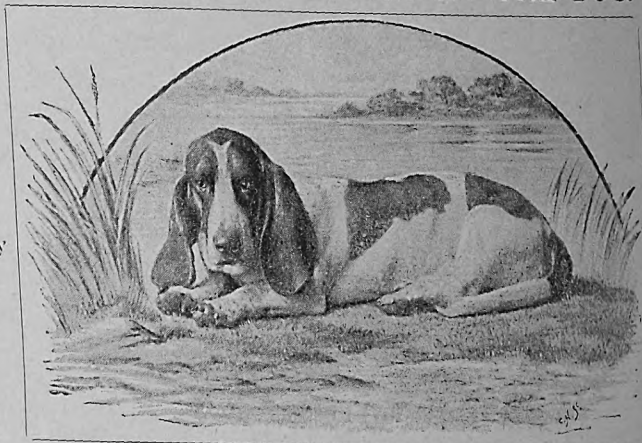
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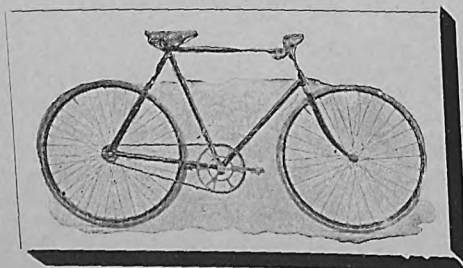


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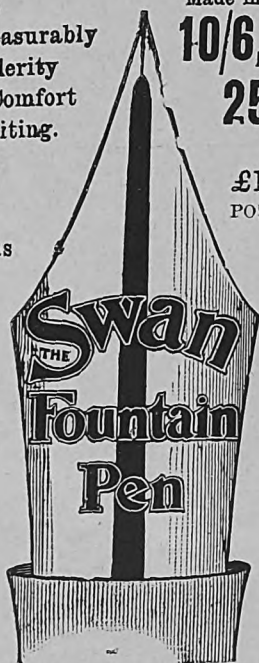
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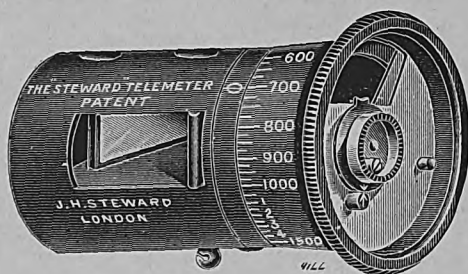
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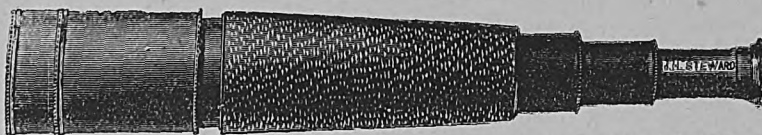
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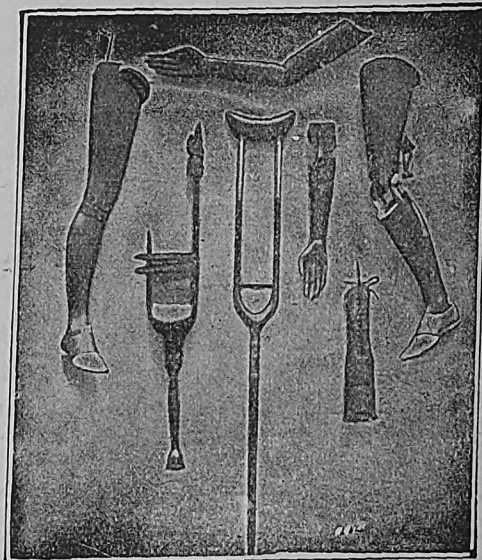
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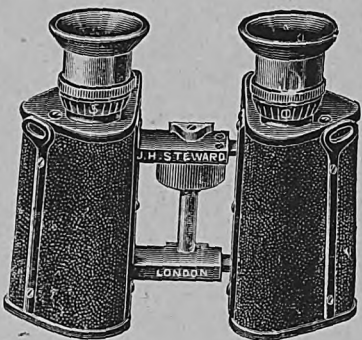
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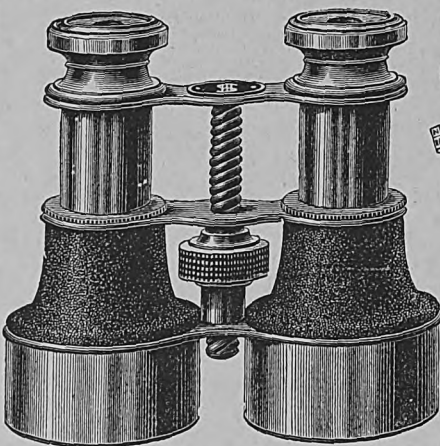
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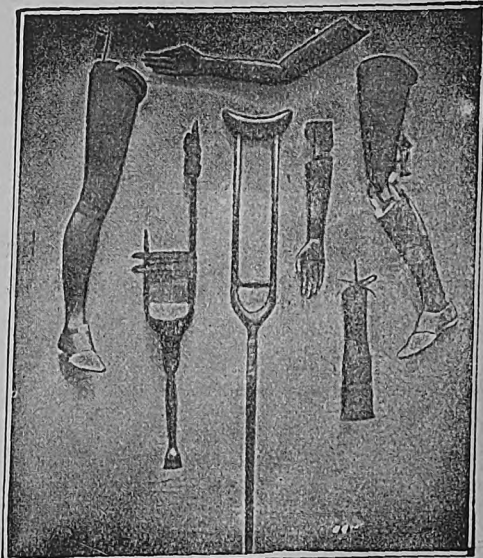
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HEALTHY MIDDLE AGE.

Let every reader of this article inscribe clearly on the tablets of his memory the fact that Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, Sciatica, Skin Irritation, Eczema, Constipation, and Liver Disorders all arise from one and the same cause viz., an excess of uric acid in the blood. A small quantity of uric acid is always produced in the system, and this should be excreted through the kidneys. Whilst active exercise is taken and youthful vitality is strong, this quantity is easily got rid of, and its presence is unrecognised. When, however, a man or woman reaches the age of thirty or forty, in the general way exercise is to a large extent discontinued, and more food is taken than the system requires. As a necessary consequence, an excess of uric acid is produced which the body cannot expel, and it is deposited in the muscles and tissues, and acts as a poison. It is this deposition that causes the various symptoms referred to below.

The existence of uric acid troubles may be recognised by various trifling indications in the early stages, such as irritation between the fingers, on the palms of the hands, or about the ankles and feet, and small concretions may often be felt round the outer rim of the ear. All these are nature's warnings, to which the wise pay heed. These slight symptoms are followed by acidity or heartburn, there is Constipation, Gouty Indigestion, the Liver is torpid, with aching in the right side, and small red grains of uric acid are often passed. It is worth while going carefully over the list given above to see whether you have personally experienced any of them. The next stage is a feeling of stiffness in the joints and muscles, and slight difficulty in bending them. There may be tenderness also both to the touch and on movement. The joints are slightly enlarged; there is more or less rheumatism at intervals, till eventually a painful attack of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, &c., comes on. This is the usual course that most cases showing a uric acid tendency take. It may be that only two or three of the symptoms are present, but if these symptoms are disregarded the result will be either gout or rheumatism of a more or less acute type.

FACTS ABOUT HEALTH PRESERVATION.

Everyone must see the importance of recognising the first signs of a coming ailment, and preventing its further development. It must be remembered that if there is any variation from the state of perfect health, however slight, early attention is desirable, and if this is given much future suffering may be avoided. How many people are there who are able to recognise the early symptoms of Gout? Gout, they fancy, always makes its presence known by swelling of the foot and intense pain and it is with feelings of intense amazement that they learn from their doctor that some slight ailment from which they are suffering is gouty in its origin.

It would surprise many men and women to learn that few troubles are more common than Gouty or Uric Acid troubles. We credit the port wine drinking of our ancestors with our suffering to-day from Gout, Rheumatism, and other troubles of similar origin. This is undoubtedly the cause in some cases, but in the large majority of instances the trouble is due to modern conditions of life, and were the premonitory symptoms recognised life would be far happier, and there would be far less avoidable pain. Obviously, the most natural and effective way of curing uric acid troubles must be by dissolving out of the system the uric acid which is irritating it. Uric acid, if deposited in the tissues or muscles, is as detrimental as would be any foreign matter in a delicate piece of machinery, and no cessation of the annoyance can be obtained until the offending matter is removed.

BISHOP'S LITHIA VARALETTES are supplied in vials at 1s. and 2s., and in boxes containing twenty-five days' treatment at 5s., by all Chemists and Drug Stores. Also direct from ALFRED BISHOP (Limited), Spelman Street, Mile End New Town, London, for 1s. 1d., 2s. 1d., and 5s. 2d., post free to any part of the United Kingdom. Also supplied by G. BIRKS, 18, O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales; and LEHN and FINK, 128, William St., New York.

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Bishop's Lithia Varalettes are taken in water, whisky and water, aerated waters, &c., and when one is dropped into the liquid it dissolves completely, with brisk effervescence, in a few moments. A clear, tasteless, palatable drink is thus produced, possessing the highest remedial power. A vial goes into the waistcoat pocket, so that they are always and instantly available.

Bishop's Lithia Varalettes are not ordinary Citrate of Lithia Tablets, but a special combination of Lithia salts, made only by Alfred Bishop (Limited), and are far more effective than any other preparation for Gouty Affections. The name of the manufacturers constitutes in itself a guarantee of excellence and perfection and absolute uniformity of quality. They are entirely free from sugar, a most important point, and one in which they are superior to other so-called Gout Remedies.

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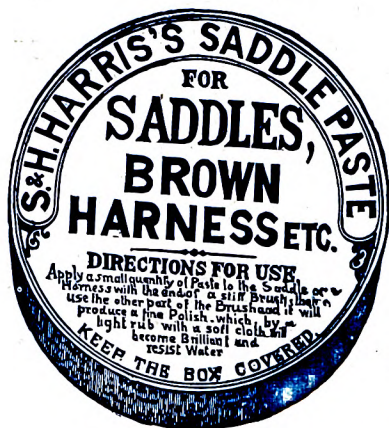
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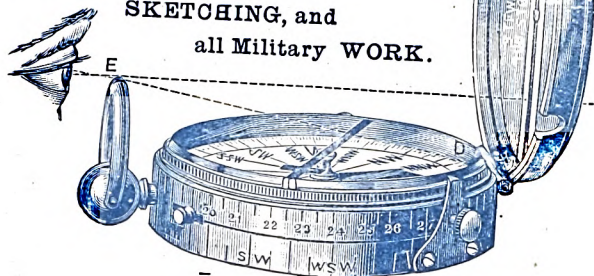
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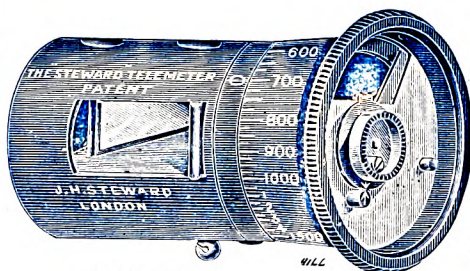
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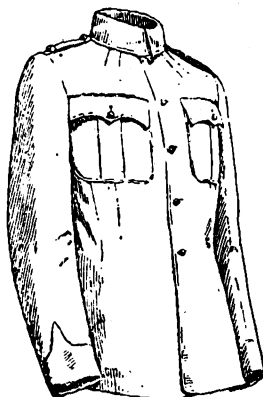
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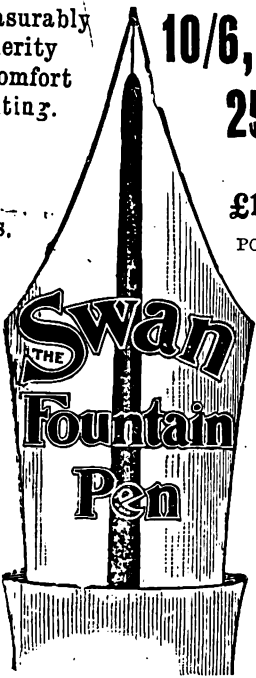
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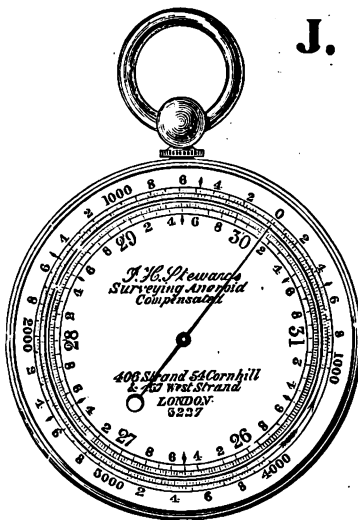
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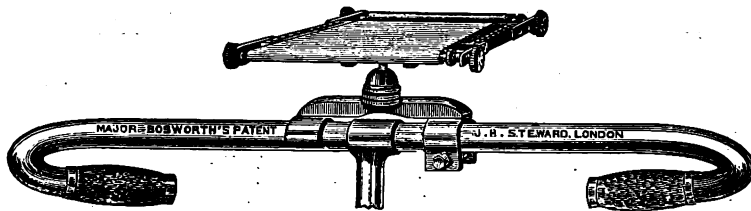
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